

# ARCHITECTURE PORTFOLIO



VEERAVALLI  
LOCHANI  
PUSHPA



# Lochani Pushpa veeravalli

Intern Architect

## Hello, I'm Lochani

My goal is to always work on expanding my design and technical skills and knowledge in Architecture and Design at a professional level. I believe in dedication, hardwork and eagerness to learn and that is what makes me a valuable asset on any team. I am passionate about technology, innovation and big challenging tasks on my to do list.

### CONTACTS

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### EDUCATION

**Bachelors of Architecture**  
Lovely Professional University  
2018 - current

**CBSE 12th class**  
BVB, Rajahmundry  
2016-2018

**CBSE 10th class**  
BVB, Tadepalligudem  
2016

### EXPERTISE

AutoCAD	●●●●●
Revit	●●●●●
Rhino 3D	●●●●●
3dsMax	●●●●●
V-Ray	●●●●●
Sketchup	●●●●●
Lumion	●●●●●
Photoshop	●●●●●
Illustrator	●●●●●
Indesign	●●●●●
MS Office	●●●●●

### EXPERIENCE

#### Freelance Projects

- Design Consultant and 3D Visualizer**  
Interior design for a residential project located in Hyderabad
- 3D Visualizer**  
3D visualization for Joyalukas Exchange located in Oman
- Image Generation**  
Image generation using mid journey

#### Courses

- Oneistox Bim and Revit professional Course**  
6 months of part time, online study on BIM software and industry workflows
- 3ds Max + V-Ray: 3ds Max PRO - Udemy**  
3Ds Max and V-Ray for creating 3D architectural imagery
- Autodesk 3ds Max 2020 : Creating Architectural Models - Udemy**  
An Application Based Approach of Learning Autodesk 3ds Max for Architectural Modelling
- Revit Architecture 2020-2021-2022-2023 - Udemy**  
Covering essentials, intermediate, and advanced features of Revit Architecture
- Planning & Design of Sanitation Systems and Technologies - Coursera**  
integrated sanitation planning, both on a citywide scale and for specific contexts such as informal settlements

#### Achievements

- 1st prize for Internshala Trainings' AutoCAD Designer Challenge**  
Top Performer in AutoCAD training by Internshala Trainings

#### Trainings

- ARCHITECT INTERN**  
Completed 100 days of internship at Thirdeye Pvt Ltd, Hyderabad

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“

*Architecture is a visual art and the buildings speak  
for themselves*

”

*- Julia Morgan*

# THE HAVEN

TYPE : RESIDENCE

SITE AREA: 5.5 Acres

LOCATION : Toor Enclave,  
Jalandhar, Punjab

# 01

“  
STYLE IS A WAY  
TO SAY WHO YOU ARE  
WITHOUT HAVING  
TO SPEAK.  
”

The famous quote defines very well about the need of building like Residence. The need for shelter by man has always been an issue for both the person in need of a house and the people with the responsibility of providing the house or designing it. It is common knowledge that the need for shelter ranks second in the hierarchy of needs of man after food. In the early development stage of man the issue of shelter was solved traditionally within its locality. The house designs through this traditional method always reflect the socio-cultural characteristics of the people, because they were built by the people themselves.

The architect has to understand the socio-cultural factors in today's context as it affects the people life style/house owner. The relationship of these socio-cultural factors to housing design is that it helps the architect to determine the house layout and its composition, size and appearances.

A good housing design is one that identifies the social cultural factors, understands them and ensures that they are not just reflected in the design alone but that the design ideas and scheme are built on it.

## IDENTIFIED USERS

Family comprises of husband, wife, two children and grandparents.

**Husband:** Software Engineer.

**Wife:** An Architect by profession having own Design firm operational from residence.

**Children:** Among children, elder is of age 10 years, school going, with hobby of playing musical instruments. Daughter is younger of age 6 years, school going with hobby of painting and artwork.

**Grand Parents:** Grandfather is 65 years young retired Army officer, whereas grandmother is homemaker of age 60 years, suffering from arthritis.

## REQUIREMENTS

Design keeping in mind the site considerations, defining activity spaces, design parameters, design elements.

- Grand parents bedroom
- Master bedroom for parents
- Children's bedroom
- Kitchen and dining
- Living room
- Drawing room
- Guest bedroom
- Recreational room
- Parking space
- Architect's Office Space comprising of one architect's cabin, working space for two draftsmen (Digital drafting) and one waiting area.

## CONCEPT & FEATURES

A unique house design capturing the spirit of the client and the essence of the space

A modern house design that reflects new, groundbreaking trends in Architecture and Style.

Site constraints were taken into account and the design blends with the natural landscape present in the site.

Features:

- Clean Geometry
- Celebration of Natural Light
- Open Floor Concept
- Natural Materials
- Neutral Color Palette
- Unique Experience



Living room on first floor



*EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE RESIDENCE*

*One of the features of modern design is the inclusion of large, unadorned windows. They allow in a plenty of natural light and gives good view of the outside world*



*Ground Floor Plan*



*First Floor Plan*



Master Bedroom

The design emphasizes clean lines and geometric shapes. No more are features such as arches, ornate columns, window shutters, or any outlandish ornamentation. In place of these features that at one point spoke of luxury and wealth are simple shapes and intentional asymmetry. The opulence of the past is no more.



Grand Parents Bedroom

Ultimately, the aim of modern design is to simplify the home, emphasize function, and remove any unnecessary frills. With the constant distraction and bombardment of technology and stress in our modern lives, simplicity is a calming and welcoming moment in our homes.



Kids Bedroom sectional view



Kids Bedroom interaction space



Kids Bedroom girl's bed



Kids Bedroom boy's bed

*"Floor space is precious in a kids room, it's the building zone for lego, trains, fairy kingdoms and hours of fun"*



Kids Bedroom interaction space

Small kids' bedroom ideas can be a challenge when it comes to decorating. Every parent wants kids to have a bright, uncluttered place to play and do homework, but they're often stuck with the smaller or oddly-shaped rooms due to space issues. It is important to start with the essentials – bed and storage. From this starting point, there are plenty of opportunities to indulge in charming decoration to add personality. The room is designed as a loft separating the work and play area from the sleeping space. The space under the loft is spacious and leaves plenty of space for them to work and connect with parents while the upper zone gives a sense of privacy and coziness all the while creating a unique nostalgic experience.



Architect's Office waiting area



Living room on first floor

Large windows of various sizes and shapes removes the spotlight from artwork or busy wallpaper and sets the focus of a room on the natural surroundings of the home. The blend of modern lines and shapes with materials like wood, stone, or exposed concrete makes a bold statement, keeping the home rooted to the past, but clearly bounding towards the future.

A variety of materials blended together for a completely unique, but unified aesthetic.



# Living Room & Dining

The living room design has a open concept floor plan along with the dining and kitchen. It helps emphasize the trends of simplicity, natural light, and openness. The home is built for families to be together while those large windows shroud the entire home in sunlight.

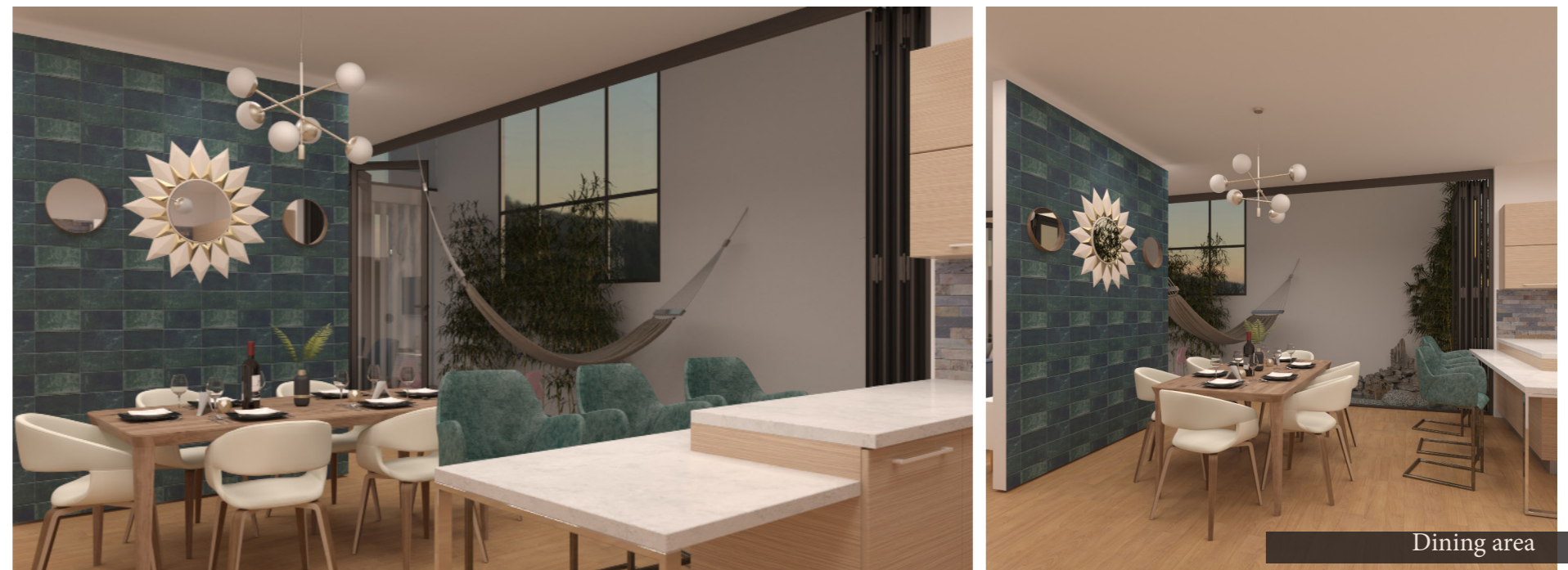
There is a double floor indoor garden area that is semi covered. Having plants in your home or office can be a source of pleasure. Indoor gardening relieves stress, boosts creativity, productivity, and focus, and promotes recovery. There's some evidence that houseplants may positively influence the air quality in the home as well. The concept is also used in the waiting area for the Architect's office space.

The design of the living area and the waiting area is heavily inspired from the modern conservatory. The doors are bi-folding and has aluminium frame. This helps in emphasising clean lines of geometry and natural sunlight from the glass.

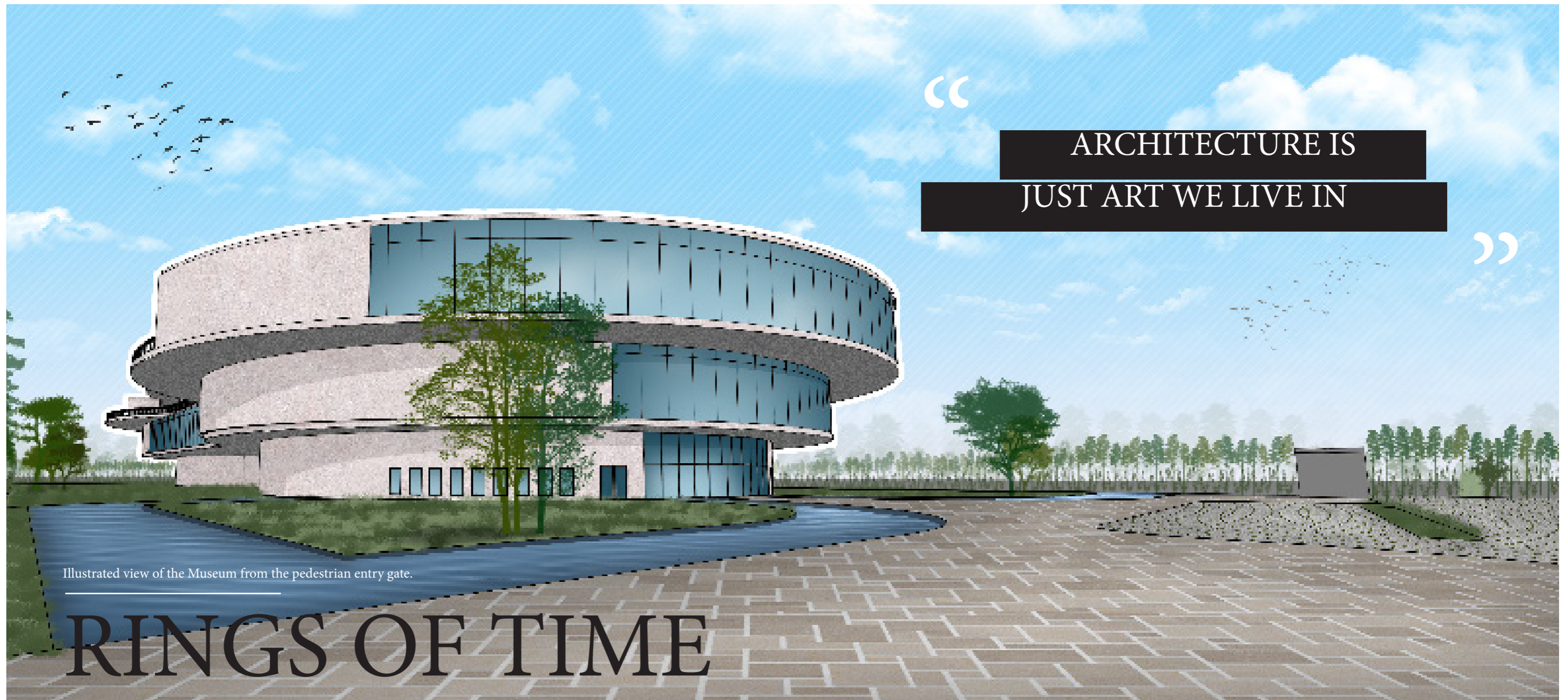
Since this zone is located on the southern side of the site, the double storied wall next to the plants helps prevent harsh sunlight and heat while the openings on either side uses the principles of stack effect to help cool down the living rooms on both the floors and also receives pleasant air quality from the plants.



Living room on ground floor



Dining area



“

ARCHITECTURE IS  
JUST ART WE LIVE IN

”

Illustrated view of the Museum from the pedestrian entry gate.

# RINGS OF TIME GALLERY

The museum features architectural details manifesting in a variety of circles that form a ripple-like expansion.

TYPE : ART MUSEUM

SITE AREA: 5.5 Acres

LOCATION : Paldi –  
Usmanpur (along the Sabarmati  
riverfront western edge).

The design uses concrete, while incorporating various natural elements including light, water and wind into the design for better user experience.

The design of the building takes ‘the flow of time’ as the theme. From the external facade design to the detailed internal planning, a variety of circles is presented. These circles constructed the space of the building through ripple-like expansion: from top to bottom, with the overlapping of three circles. With each area’s clear-cut periphery, an enriched variation effect

is created through the interaction between spaces.

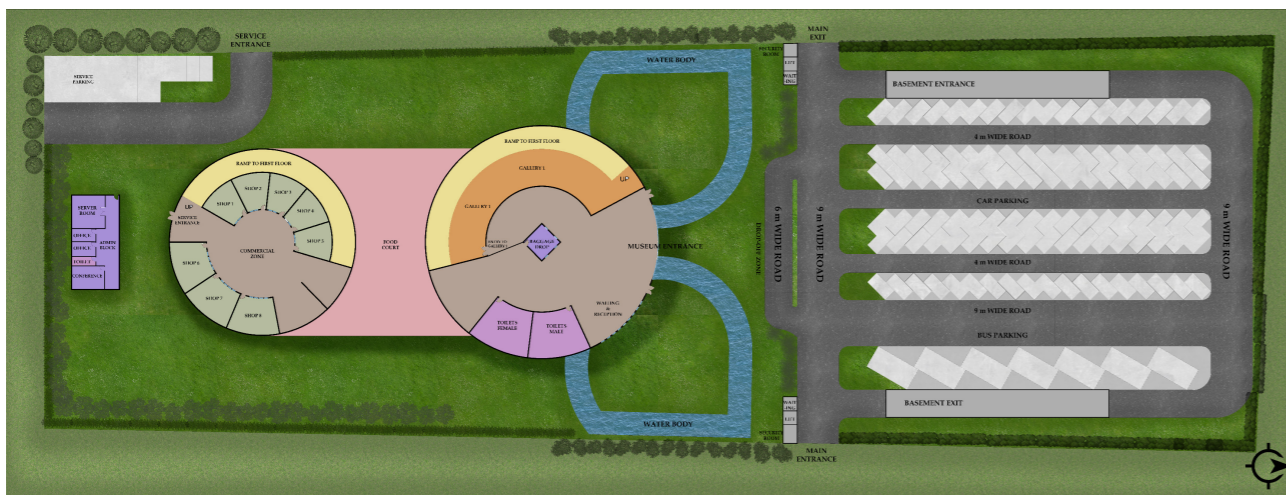
The design inspires to challenge the “dynamic geometry”. The design with different sizes of circles expanding to the outside, creating a sense of tension, rhythm and drama. This makes this design a standout museum thanks to its eye-catching form and the play of light and shadow to create depth, shadow and texture.

02



*Site Plan along with site surroundings*

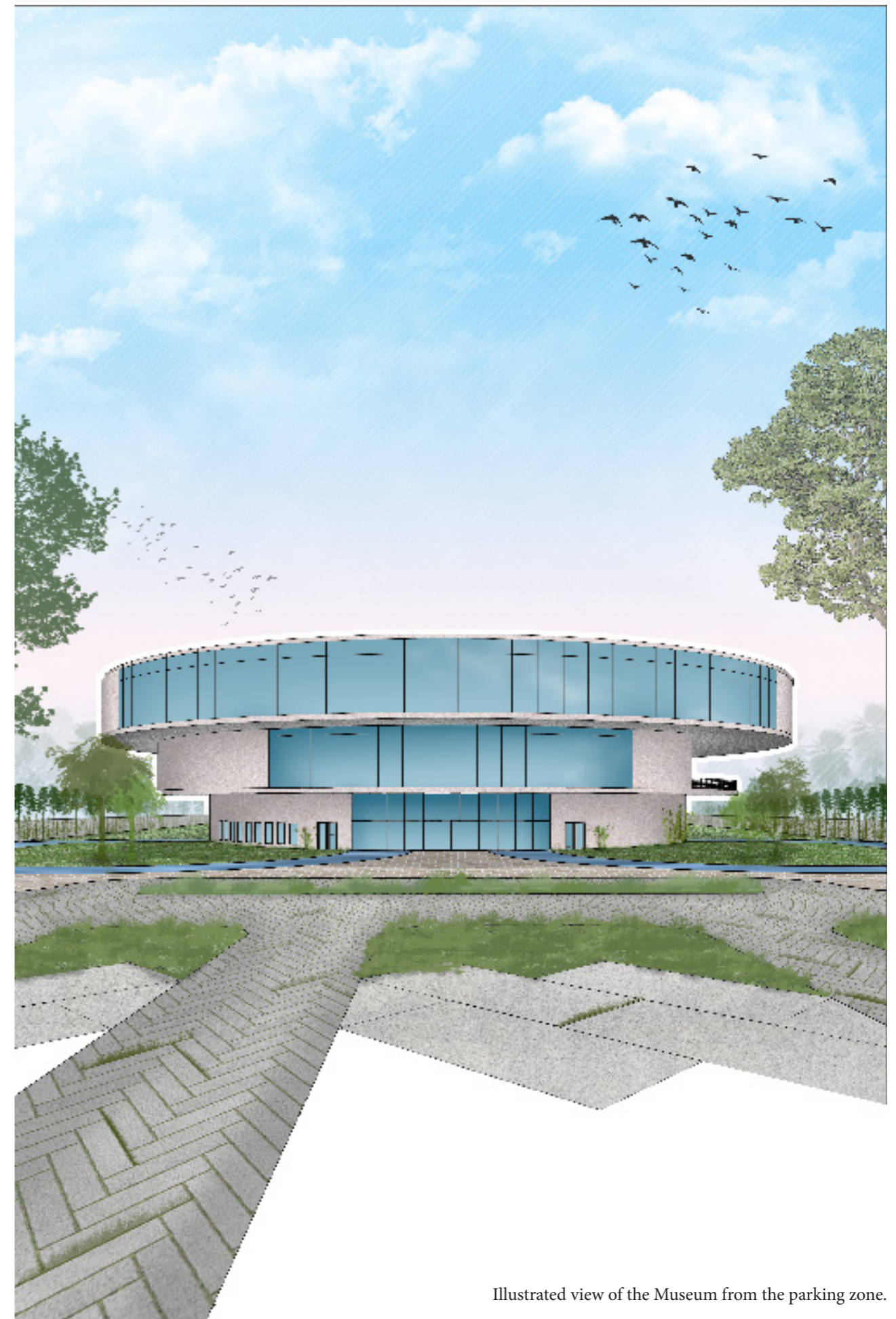
The site is located in Paldi, Usmanpur along the Sabarmati riverfront, adjacent to the Bhagat Charya road connecting the eastern and western edge of Sabarmati River. A land of 5.5 acres has been proposed to understand the culture in a very cheerful way, as it is along the river front viewing the eastern edge of the city.



*Ground Floor plan along with site context*

The site is designed to have one main entrance and one main exit with a drop off zone and on-site and underground parking. It is also accessible through pedestrian pathways. The entrance to the museum features a water feature on either side of the building entrance.

Since water is a landscape enhancement that uses water and other materials to bring beauty and tranquility to the environment. The inner zone of this water feature also acts as an outdoor sitting space for the visitors creating an engaging environment with shade while protecting from trespassers. There is a service entrance at the opposite side of the site for museum staff and other services close to the admin block.



Illustrated view of the Museum from the parking zone.

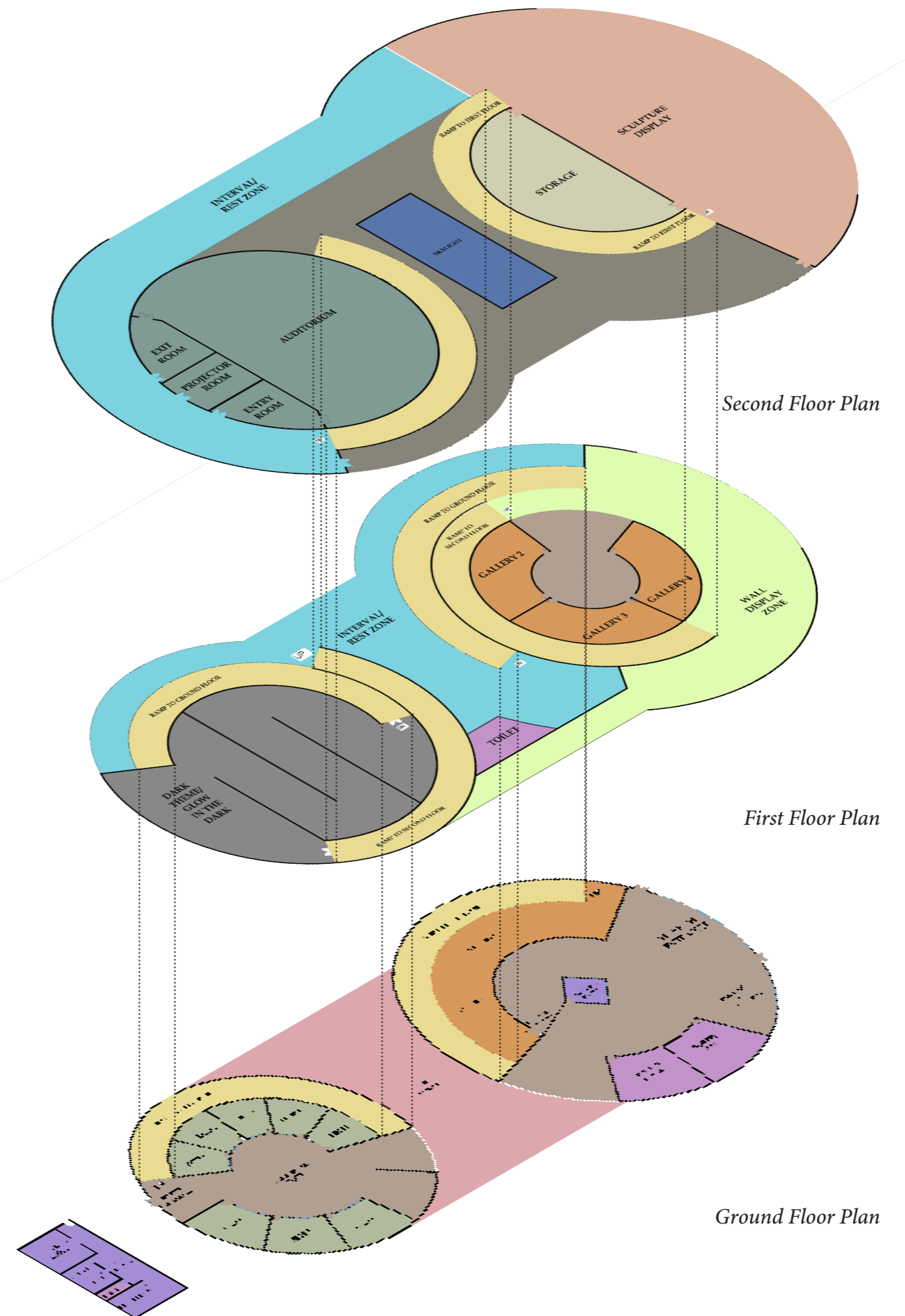
# Design & Planning

Visitors are immersed in a path through the galleries. The exhibits are a timeline of art from resotred art from the early stages to the modern art. The galleries are designed as an immersive experience, which are accessible to all and can be read without traditional text. It is designed to be a story-telling repository. The world over and in India, there is a growing awareness of the need to rethink the role of museums not just as mere repositories of artefacts or art, but as providers of historical context, as storytellers using technology and this helped conceptualize and design the museum, the most important part of a museum experience is the narration of its story.

The movement of the visitors are channelized along with transitional breaks in the circulation. From the moment they enter the first gallery, it is a continuous path that takes a series of ramps to go through the whole museum as it a one-way planned movement.

The design of the ramps and the spatial planning represents an hour glass, taking the visitors through a timeline of art and murals along the way leading the visitors through the museum.

North light is efficiently used on the north facade of the Museum giving it an abundance of natural light. Whereas, the southern side of the museum is designed to have closed areas that don't need lot of light like the auditorium, the dark themed gallery. The museum provides great views to the surroundings of the site including the riverfront developement.



TYPE : SUSTAINABLE  
CAMPUS DESIGN

SITE AREA: 209.71 Acres

LOCATION : IIM SIRMAUR,  
DHAULA KUAN, HIMACHAL  
PRADESH

# IIM CAMPUS DESIGN



View of the academic block

Envisioned as a knowledge hub that will evolve into its own ecosystem seamlessly integrated into local, regional and transnational communities.

The campus of a management institute is a unique place with special resonance. It's architecture and planning has in it the power to complement the academic performance. It is the supportive environment of the campus generated with thoughtful development and a set of fundamental planning principles of the factors such as campus social development, campus population and the growth plan, residential accommodation, land use, environment impact, sustainability, local community impact and interaction, transportation, provision of utilities and communication infrastructure that aids in the in-campus growth and contributes to the overall community development.

The campus is a complex composition consisting of designed sub sets of varied functions. Each sub set, in turn, is a composition made of other compositions such as buildings, open spaces, and site features. Therefore, the construct is a complex nested arrangement of functional spaces down to the smallest detail. Thus, the campus becomes a layered tapestry of spaces, buildings, road networks, landscapes, and other site features, as well as colours, materials, scales, textures, and patterns that need to be blend with the surroundings and settlement of the region resolved when designing new campus buildings and spaces.

It is the value which defines the interface of the user with the campus. Residents

of the campus including students, faculty and staff share a very significant relationship with the campus which could be expressed in terms of associative value, social adjunction, building character and various building typologies are a measure of this. Being a residential campus, people spend a significant component of their life in the campus and these people are bright minds shaping the country and its future, therefore the association with the campus becomes a very important factor of their day to day life. The building environment cannot afford to generate any sense of monotony or lethargy by any means in the minds of residents which the associative value has to take care of.

The campus in its full strength would be housing more than 3000 people and it becomes a very important core urban element, thereby generating an unparalleled urban value. This urban value is expressed in terms of landscape, water, energy, waste, traffic, services and utilities context with regards to campus and regional level. The connection methodology that the campus would have to get integrated with the outskirts would form a very integral component of this value. Moreover, it would be an expanding campus, thus it should be made sure of that expansion doesn't hamper/affect the lives of existing residents in any manner, thereby making Phasing plan also an integral component of the urban value.

03

# Site Analysis



**Site location:** IIM SIRMAUR, Dhaula Kuan, Himachal Pradesh, 173021

**Site Area:** 209.71 ACRES (848674 m<sup>2</sup>)

**Climate type:** hot and sub-humid tropical

**Topography:** The topography of the allotted site is almost flat with a very gentle slope from west to east. AN ALTITUDE FROM 461 m from mean sea level to 437 m from mean sea level.

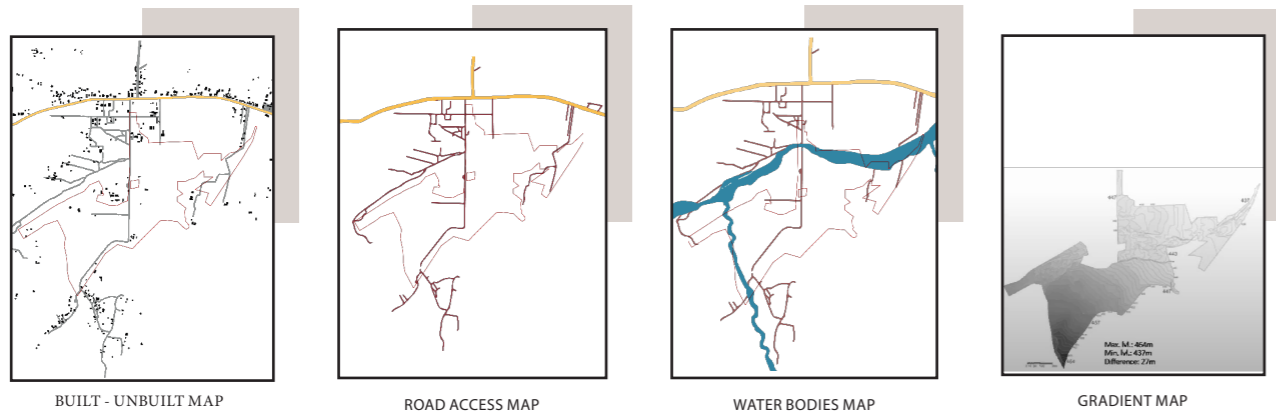
**Type of soil:** Brown hill soil having sandy to clay loamy texture.

**Co-ordinates:** 30.5628° N, 77.4702° E

**Altitude:** It is situated at an altitude of 932 metres from the sea level.

**surroundings:** The surroundings comprise of features like the Himalayan Ranges in the North and Shivalik Ranges in the South. In the northern side of the land, there are fruit orchards.

**FEATURES:** Sankul river is passing from the site, its a seasonal river.



## STRENGTHS

Natural landscape exist which cuts the noise from highway. Transportation access already exists into the site. Good views from the site as it is surrounded by forests. As the Site already has a river flowing into it, there is no need of provision of water body again. The site had gentle slope and is almost flat land.

## WEAKNESSES

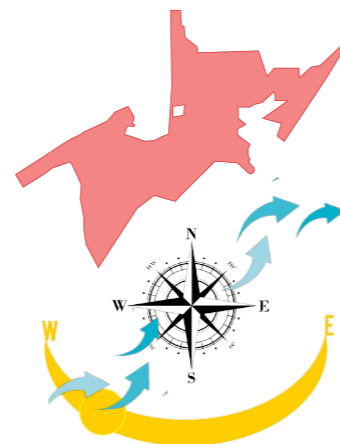
Almost 40 acres of the land is under the influence of the river Sankhul and its bed. Site entrance is from the highway which could lead to lot of traffic. Long distance from the highway end of the site to the forest end of the site which means circulation needs to be planned in order to avoid inconvenience or energy waste.

## OPPORTUNITIES

Growth in development of the area. Revenue generation and increase in literacy rate. The road and river are cutting the site in three which can be used to divide the site into parts. The river and forest views can be taken advantage of to make good social spots for students to hang out in.

## THREATS

The site is in Earthquake prone area. The site is in flood prone region. Forests around the site might cause forest fires if not taken proper care. The site has very high winds. Possibility of industrial accidents as there is a steel industry plant in site proximity.



SUMMER WINDS



WINTER WINDS

# Concept and Zoning



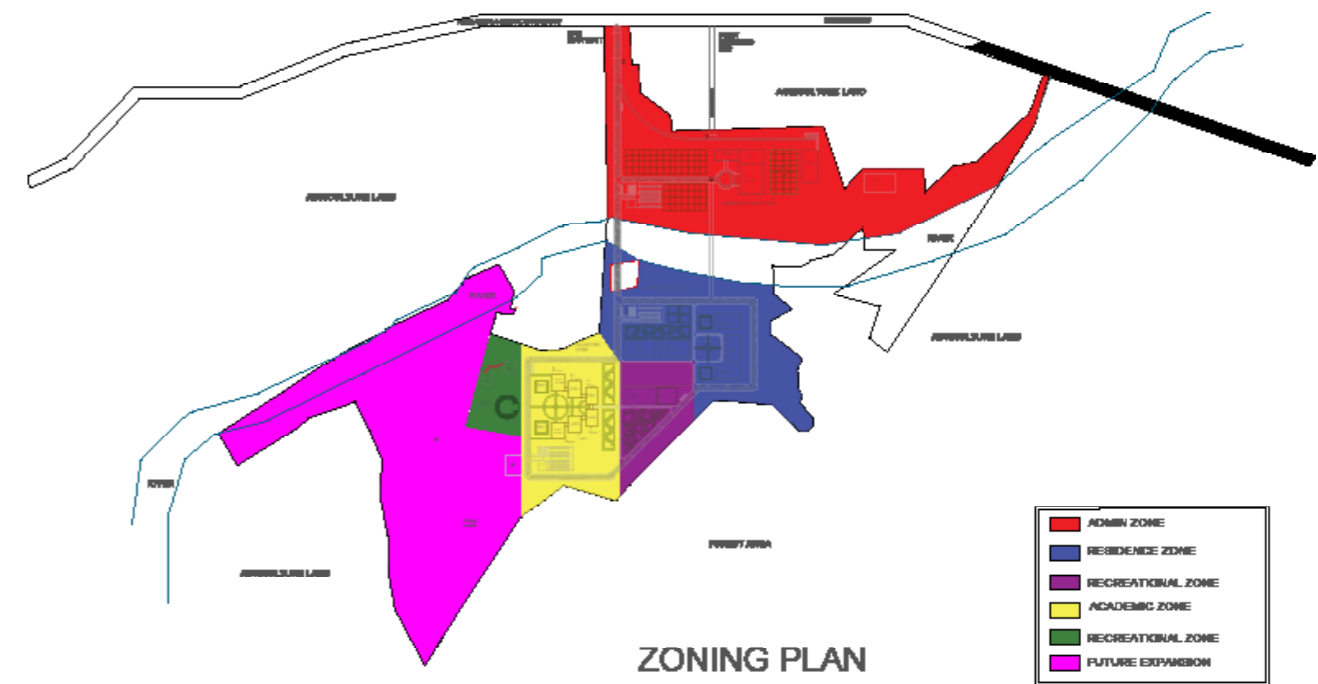
**CASE STUDY INFERENCES:**

IIM Bangalore, KarnatakaA:

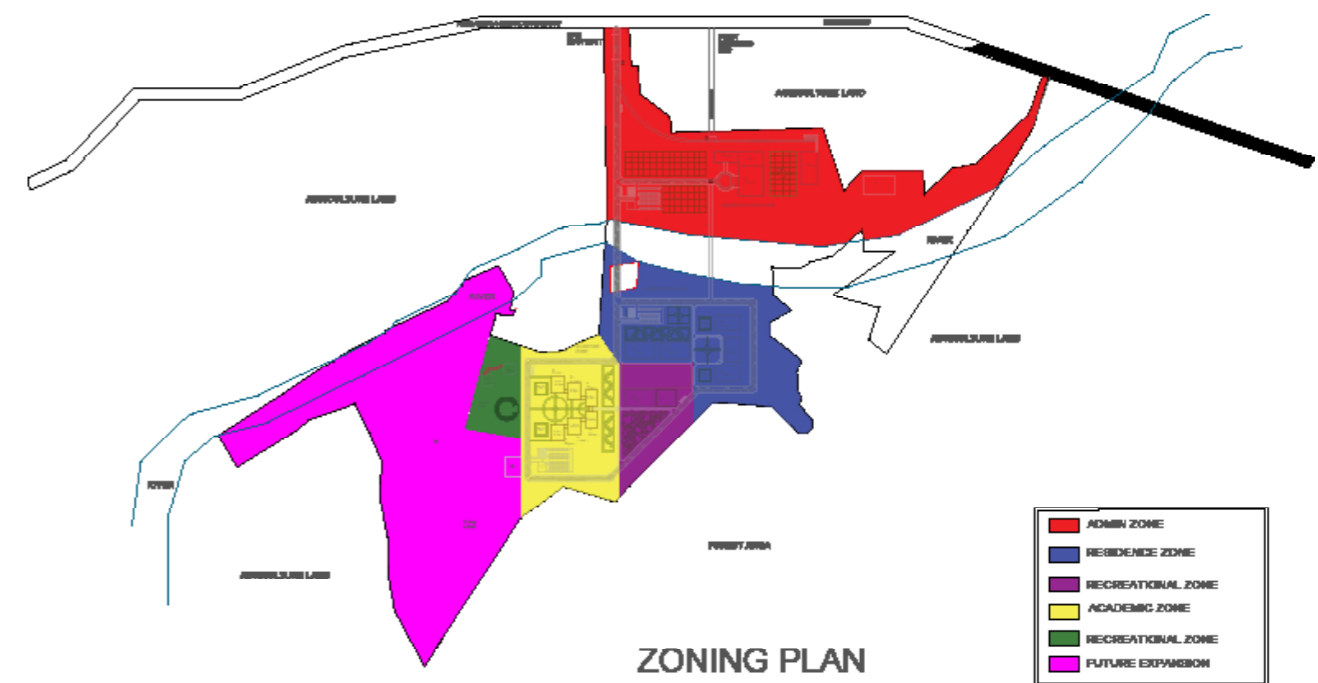
Proper care taken for sufficient light and ventilation. Nature made a part of design. Use of solar panels. Semi open corridors to create a sense of openness in design. Chajjas and recessed windows for shading.

TERI Building, New DELHI:

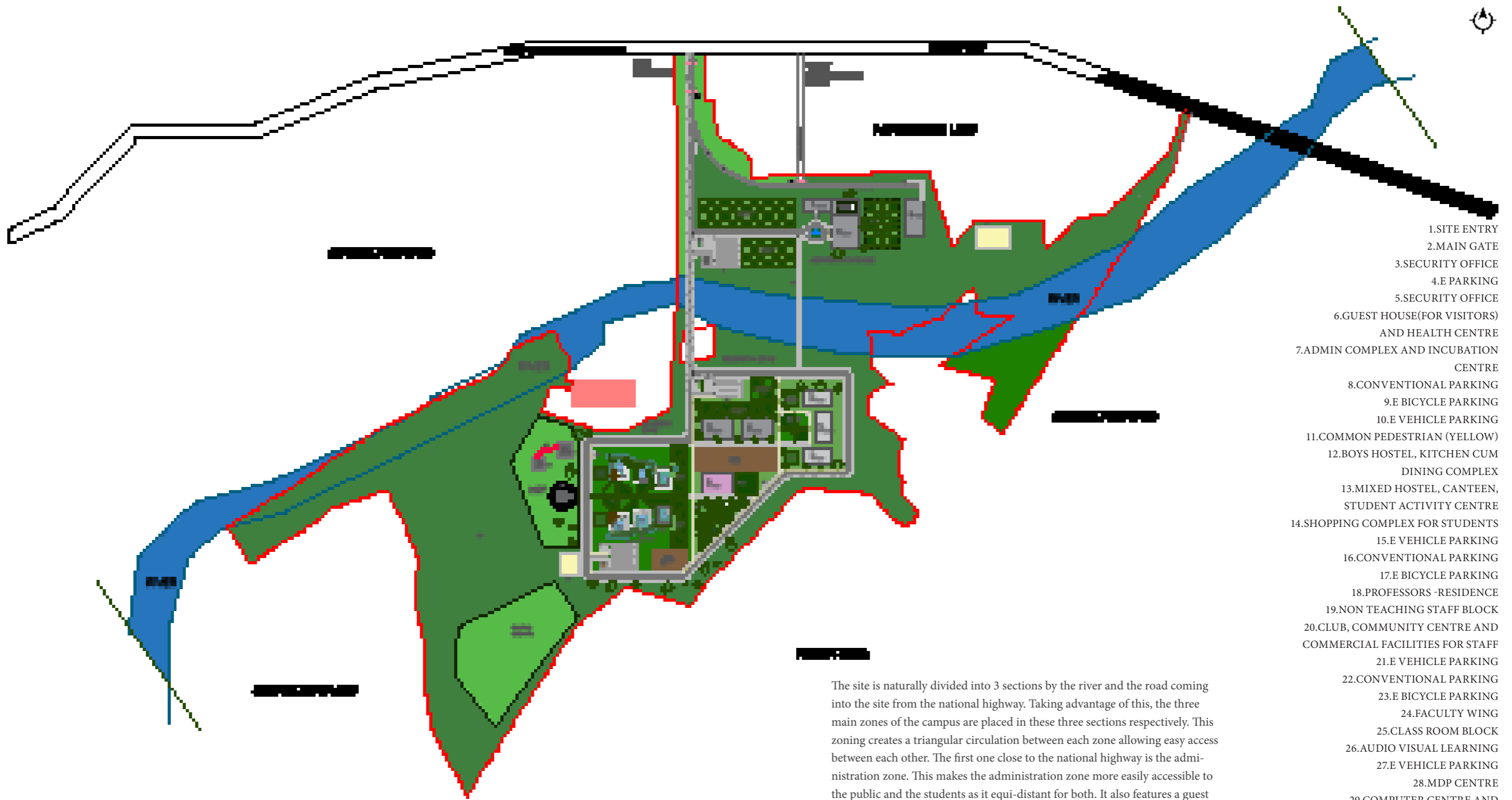
Passive solar design is an important feature. The planning and orientation of spaces and building blocks ensures glare free daylight in all regularly occupied spaces. All the linear blocks are oriented in the East-West direction with shorter facades facing the sun. Most of the south west facing walls are kept blank in order to protect the building from the harsh south west solar radiations. Where the south west walls have openings, they are protected by means of pergolas or projecting balconies.



ZONING PLAN



ZONING PLAN



- 1.SITE ENTRY
- 2.MAIN GATE
- 3.SECURITY OFFICE
- 4.E PARKING
- 5.SECURITY OFFICE
- 6.GUEST HOUSE(FOR VISITORS) AND HEALTH CENTRE
- 7.ADMIN COMPLEX AND INCUBATION CENTRE
- 8.CONVENTIONAL PARKING
- 9.E BICYCLE PARKING
- 10.E VEHICLE PARKING
- 11.COMMON PEDESTRIAN (YELLOW)
- 12.BOYS HOSTEL, KITCHEN CUM DINING COMPLEX
- 13.MIXED HOSTEL, CANTEEN, STUDENT ACTIVITY CENTRE
- 14.SHOPPING COMPLEX FOR STUDENTS
- 15.E VEHICLE PARKING
- 16.CONVENTIONAL PARKING
- 17.E BICYCLE PARKING
- 18.PROFESSORS -RESIDENCE
- 19.NON TEACHING STAFF BLOCK
- 20.CLUB, COMMUNITY CENTRE AND COMMERCIAL FACILITIES FOR STAFF
- 21.E VEHICLE PARKING
- 22.CONVENTIONAL PARKING
- 23.E BICYCLE PARKING
- 24.FACULTY WING
- 25.CLASS ROOM BLOCK
- 26.AUDIO VISUAL LEARNING
- 27.E VEHICLE PARKING
- 28.MDP CENTRE
- 29.COMPUTER CENTRE AND TELEPHONIC EXCHANGE
- 30.AUDITORIUM AND CONFERENCE BLOCK
- 31.CENTRAL LIBRARY
- 32.MEDITATION CENTRE
- 33.PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE
- 34.OAT
- 35.FUTURE EXPANSION
- 36.SERVICE ZONE 1
- 37.SERVICE ZONE 2
- 38.GUEST HOUSE VIP AND DIRECTOR RESIDENCE
- 39.CONVENTIONAL PARKING

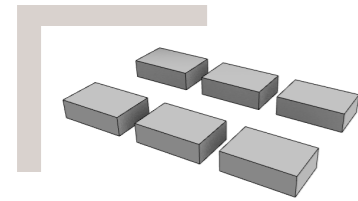
The site is naturally divided into 3 sections by the river and the road coming into the site from the national highway. Taking advantage of this, the three main zones of the campus are placed in these three sections respectively. This zoning creates a triangular circulation between each zone allowing easy access between each other. The first one close to the national highway is the administration zone. This makes the administration zone more easily accessible to the public and the students as it equi-distant for both. It also features a guest entrance for the admin or the board members to access the campus easily and hassle free. The next zone is the residential zone which is placed in the right bottom side of the site, since the academic zone is right next to it, it will make the interconnection easier and the landscaping buffer between these zones will also separate them while making sure the interconnectivity is not disturbed. The academic zone is located on the left side of the site since that has the largest area. This will make future expansion easier while making sure all the academic blocks are near by for easy access to students and the staff. This type of planning maximises the use of the available open site seamlessly integrating with the local environment creating a stimulated campus setting.

*Site Plan with Legend*

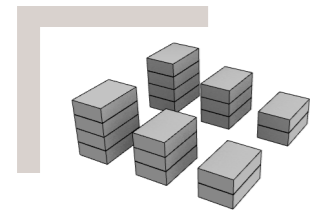


# Academic Block Design

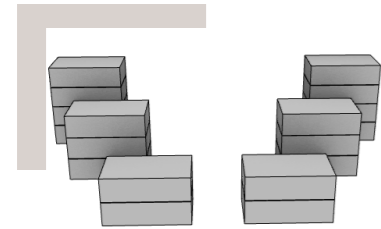
## Concept



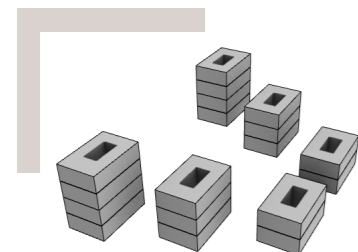
SIX BUILDINGS FOR SIX DEPARTMENTS



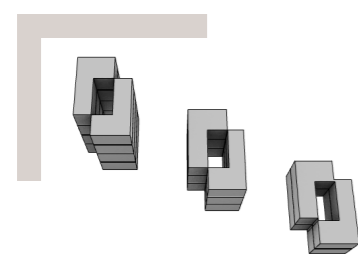
NO. OF FLOORS ACCORDING TO THE AREAS REQUIRED



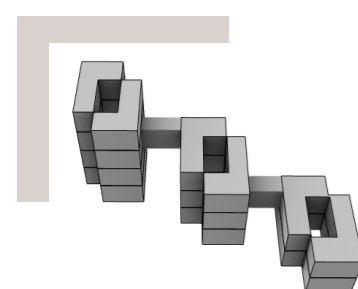
DISTANCE BETWEEN THE BUILDINGS INCREASED FOR BETTER WIND CHANNELLING AND VIEWS



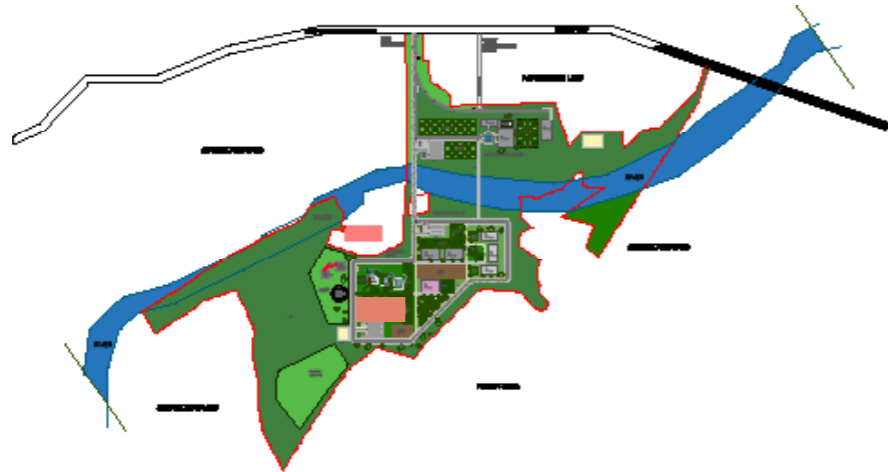
ATRIUMS FOR EACH BUILDING FOR STACK EFFECT AND VENTILATION



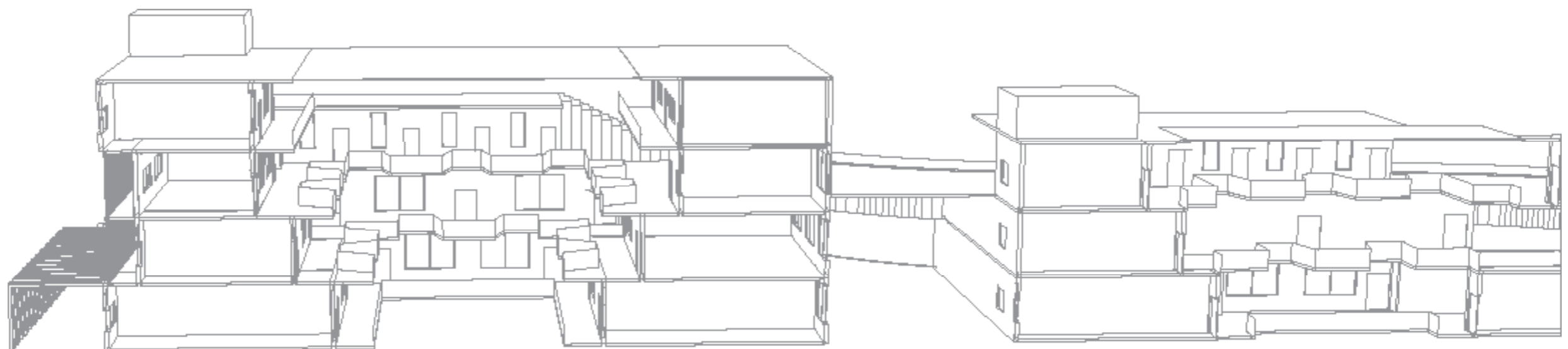
POROSITY IN THE FORM FOR BETTER WIND FLOW INTO THE BUILDING AND CROSS VENTILATION



CONNECTION BETWEEN THE BUILDINGS FOR BETTER CIRCULATION



Academic Block Plan



Academic Block Ground Floor Plan

The academic block is planned to accommodate to the site climate and context. Large windows are provided on the northern side of the classrooms to let glare-free sunlight into the classrooms providing the students with natural light.

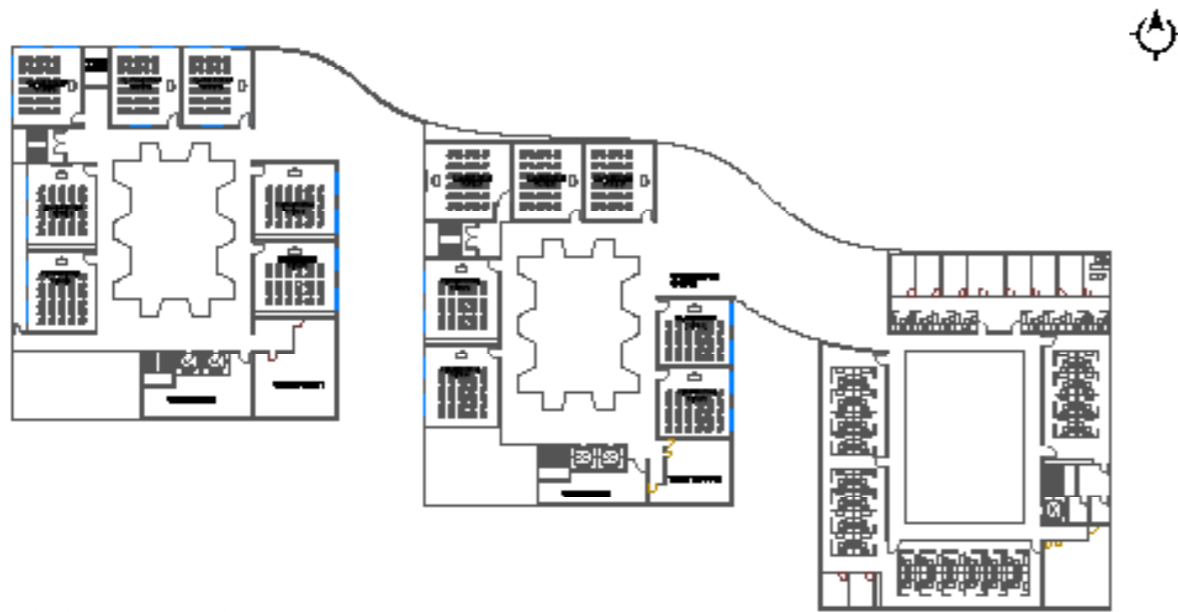
A green wall is provided on the western side of the building that shields the usable spaces from harsh western sun. The green buffer zone between the wall and the usable spaces further cuts off the radiation.

The structure has a terrace garden at every level. Free-flowing cascading green terraces. These terraces also provide insulation to office spaces below thus reducing heat / ac load resonating with the idea of a sustainable building. Green terraces not only allow one to work outdoors, stimulate interaction amidst the flora and fauna but also offers trails for those who wish to enjoy leisurely walks.

Porosity in planning and form allows continuous movement of breeze.

- CLASSROOM TYPE A
- CLASSROOM TYPE B
- WORKSHOP
- STORE ROOM
- FIRE SAFETY EXIT
- SERVICE ROOM
- TOILET
- OFFICE ROOMS
- STORAGE
- FACULTY LIBRARY
- STORAGE FOR LIBRARY
- FACULTY LOUNGE
- CONFERENCE ROOMS
- STATIONARY SHOP





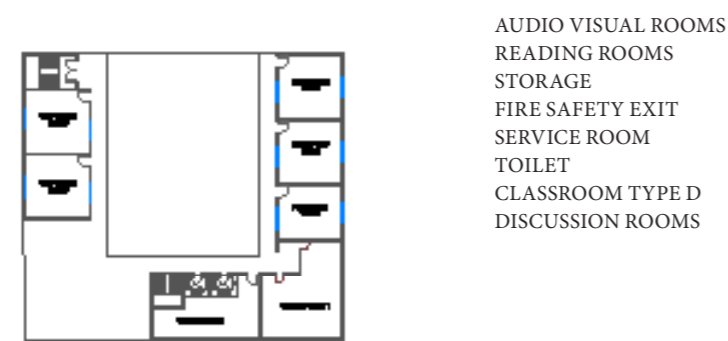
**Academic Block First Floor Plan**

One of the issues that are observed in classrooms that are situated on levels other than ground floor is related to corridor planning. Students are usually seen waiting for others or groups of students standing in the corridor and chatting. This leads to congestion in the corridors especially during rush hours. To avoid this problem, corridors are given an extension area so that students can have engaging conversations without disturbing the movement or causing congestion.

- CLASSROOM TYPE C
- CLASSROOM TYPE D
- STORE ROOM
- FIRE SAFETY EXIT
- SERVICE ROOM
- TOILET
- STAFF ROOM

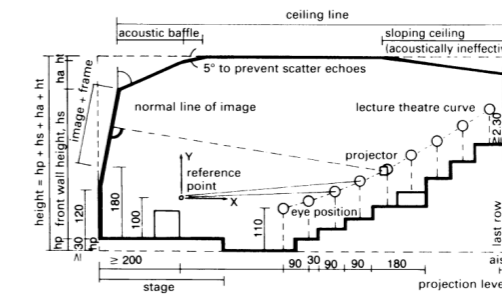


Foster living, learning and discover – integrated social and academic activities through the use of spatial planning. The terrace on the academic block creates a co-existence of the built and natural environment brightening the mood of the area and helps relieve stress by adding visual value while creating an engaging environment for students to explore.



- AUDIO VISUAL ROOMS
- READING ROOMS
- STORAGE
- FIRE SAFETY EXIT
- SERVICE ROOM
- TOILET
- CLASSROOM TYPE D
- DISCUSSION ROOMS

**Academic Block Third Floor Plan**



③ Long section of a lecture theatre

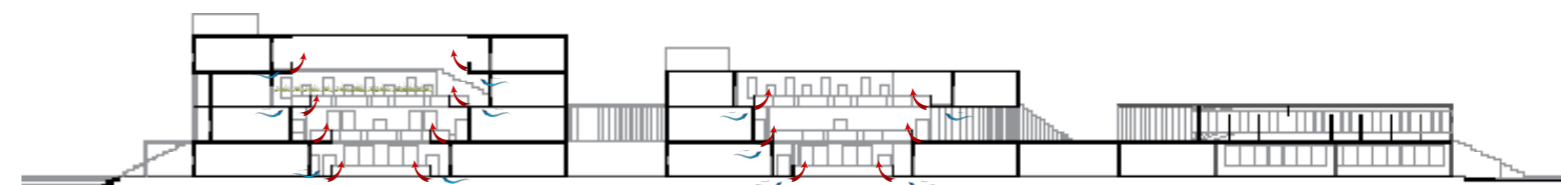
**SECTION OF CLASSROOM TYPE A**

This section shows the classroom seating arrangement in a section to understand the eye position of all the students to the stage.



SECTION B-B'

This section depicts the three-tier terrace on the northern side of the block and also the floor plan differences in the block.



SECTION A-A'

This section displays the section showing all the three buildings in the academic block that are interconnected with each other. The level difference between each building is visible in the section. It also shows how each building has open feeling to it because of the large central courtyard that also helps with stack effect and cross ventilation.

The building's siting and orientation:

- Took advantage of the views (where possible)
- Minimized the impact of prevailing winds
- Encouraged passive solar design
- Have a clear and identifiable main entry
- Provide good pedestrian and vehicular access

Neighbourhood:

- Contribution towards enhancement of social environment of neighbouring communities – the nalah and river which are the lifelines for the people in neighbouring villages are integrated with design in such a way that there would be no restriction in its flow lines.
- Reinforcing a sense of community – unifying the campus using clear sightlines and circulation spines.
- Encouraging commingling of functions and promotion of dynamic range of social activities.
- Engaging neighbourhood environments.
- An appropriate balance of buildings and landscape.
- Respecting adjacent neighbourhoods.

Campus Circulation:

- Separate Pedestrian access.
- Separate Vehicular access.
- A drop off point for taxis and non-commercial vehicles delivering facility users – ambulant and otherwise.
- Promotion of alternative modes to have zero vehicular traffic
- Separate cycle tracks are part of the design.
- Adequate provision of charging points for EMV's.

Utility infrastructure:

- Maximizing opportunities for generating and using renewable energy
- Appropriate centralized and distributed systems while enforcing local systems with latest technologies
- The designed built facilities are environmentally friendly, with a view of reducing running costs of the building where possible.

“  
DESIGN CREATES CULTURE  
CULTURE SHAPES VALUE  
VALUES DETERMINE THE FUTURE  
”



TYPE: INTERIOR DESIGN

ROOMS: BEDROOM & LIVING ROOM

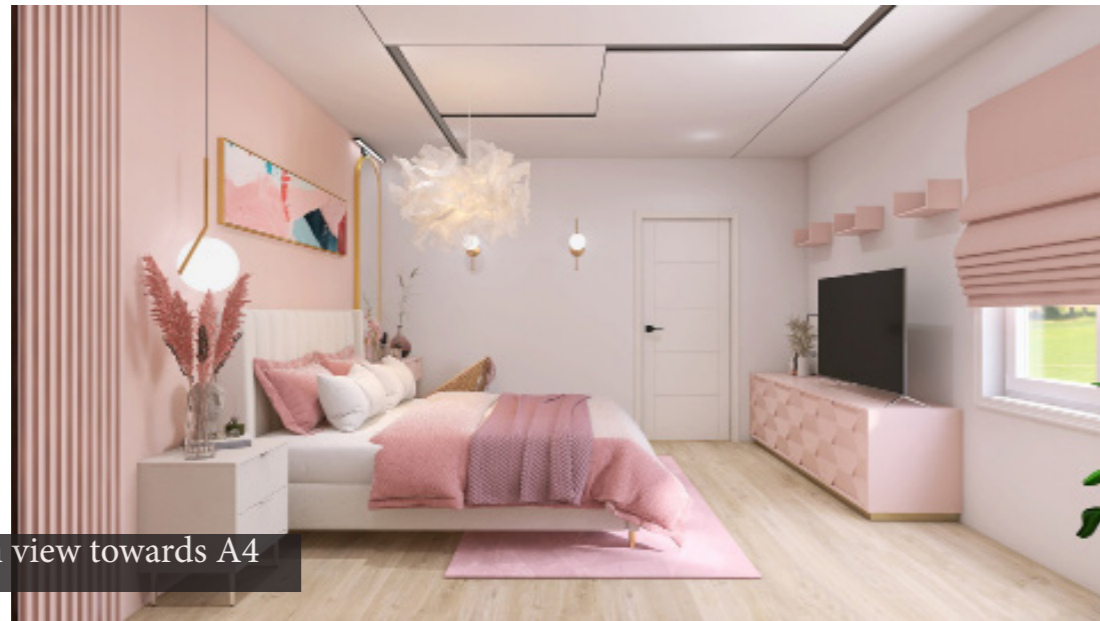
# PASTEL ADOBE

Modern pastel interiors that are  
playful, luxurious and chic.

04



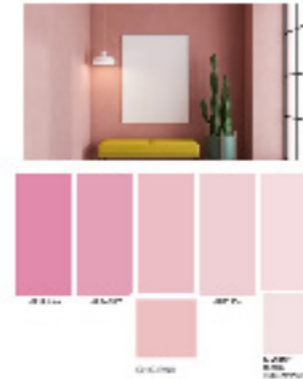
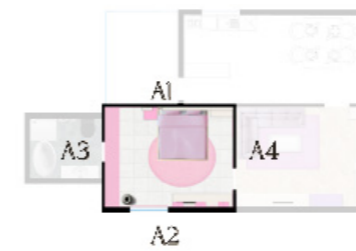
Bedroom view towards A1



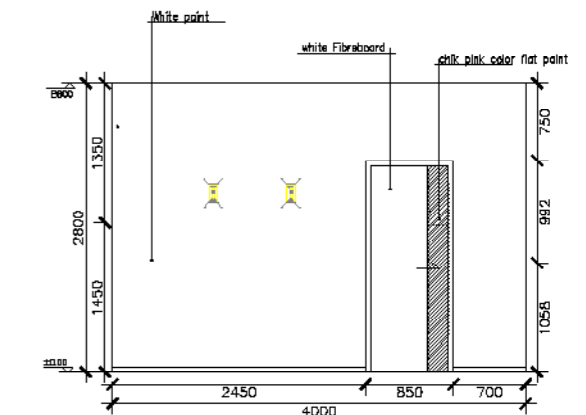
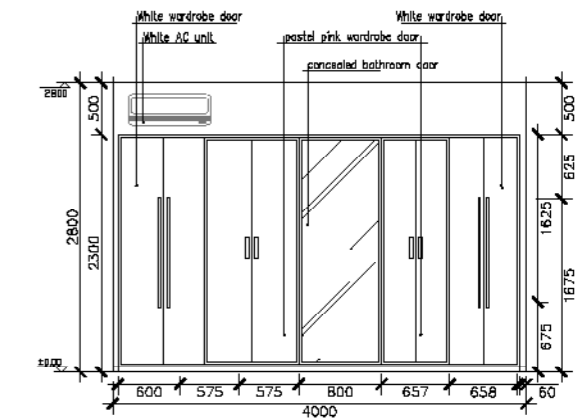
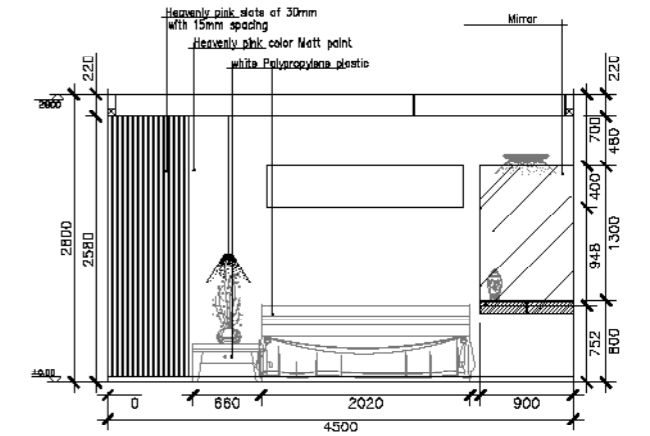
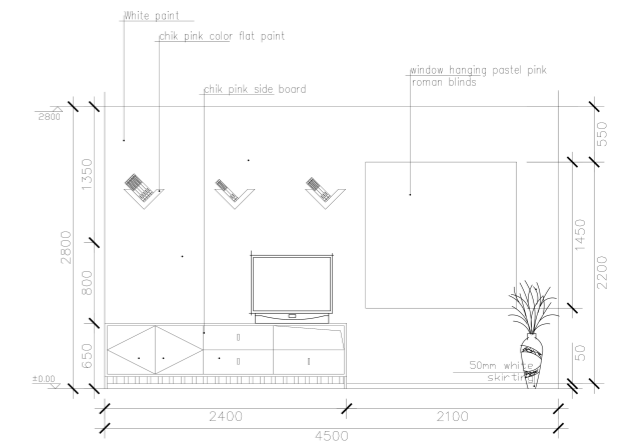
Bedroom view towards A4



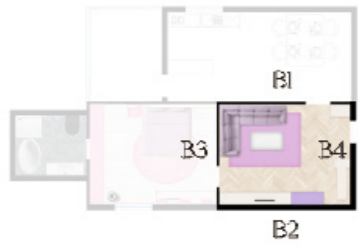
Bedroom view towards A2



Bedroom Moodboard



The theme of this room is shades of pastel pink. Some of the features of this design are the clean lines, simple geometric shape and gold accents with monochromatic color palette. The room has a pastel pink romanian blinds on the window and the door to the bathroom is concealed among the dresser doors making the design very clean.



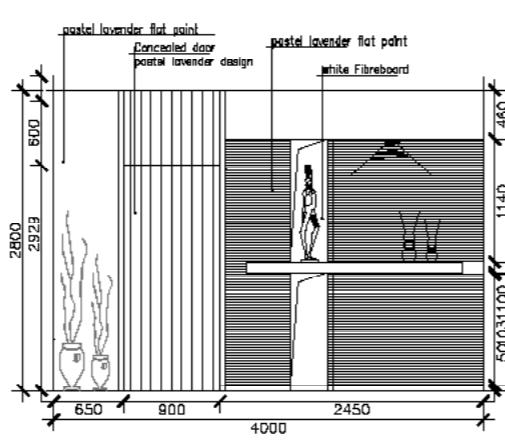
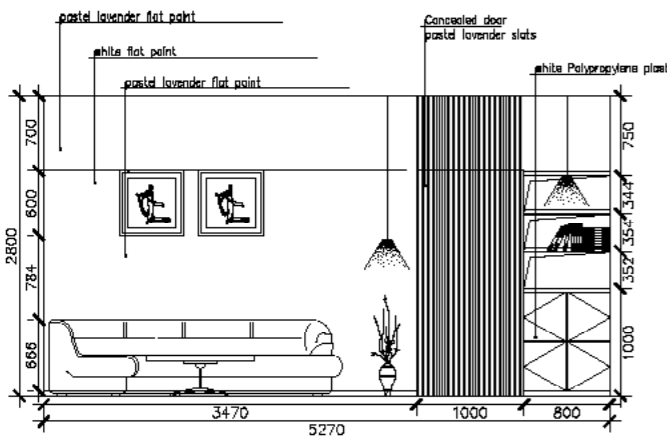
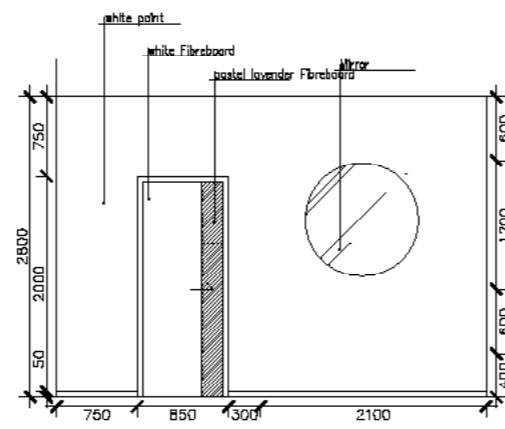
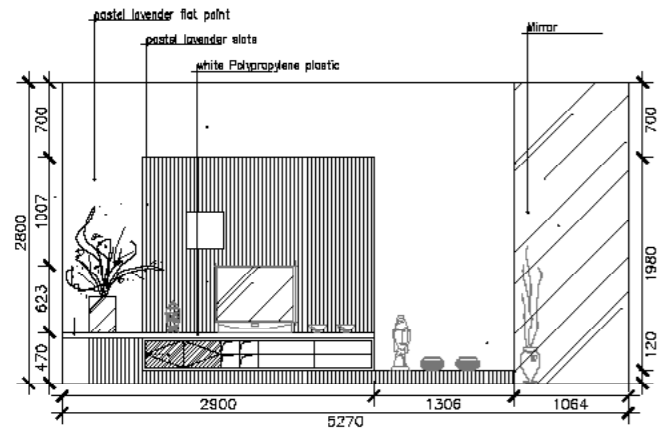
Living Room Moodboard



Living room view 1



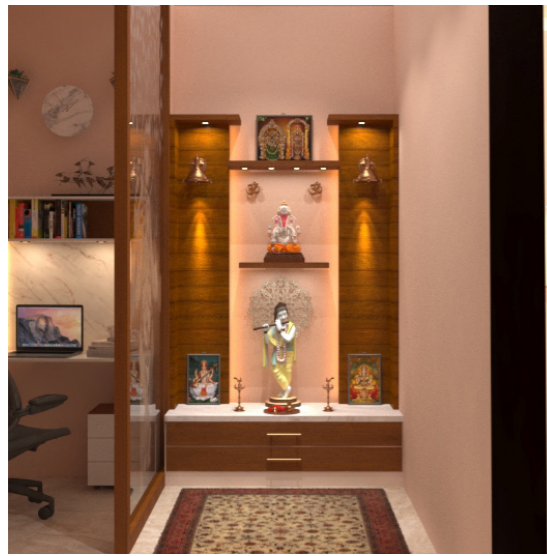
Living room view 2



The color theme for the living room is pastel purple. It is said that these tones generate calmness, stillness, and serenity because pastel colors are less saturated than primary colors they're less intimidating and aggressive. Pastels "feel" light, soft and peaceful.

All the doors that are leading out from the living room has concealed doors that blend with the wooden flutes that are seen through out the design.

# Freelance Works



Pooja Room



Study desk



Bedroom view 1



Bedroom view 2



Bedroom 2 View 1



Bedroom 2 View 2



Dining Room



Joyalukkas Exchange store entrance

# 3D Visualisation



Bedroom



Study Desk

Bathroom



Bathroom

Bathroom

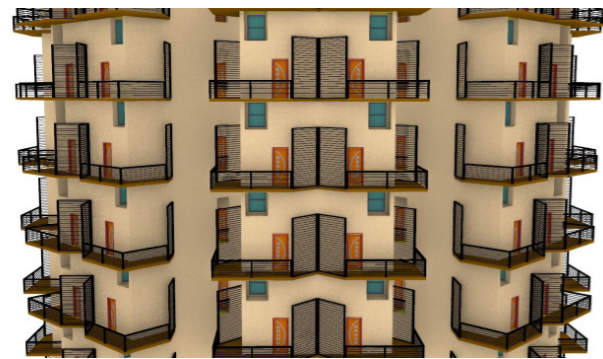


Bedroom

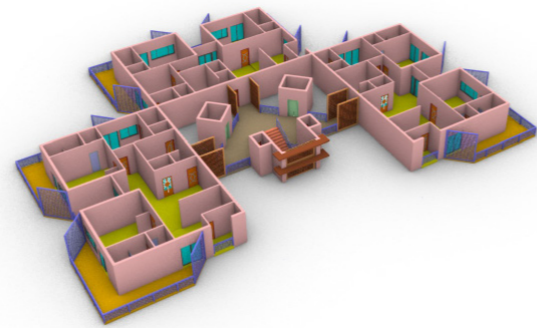


Seating Area

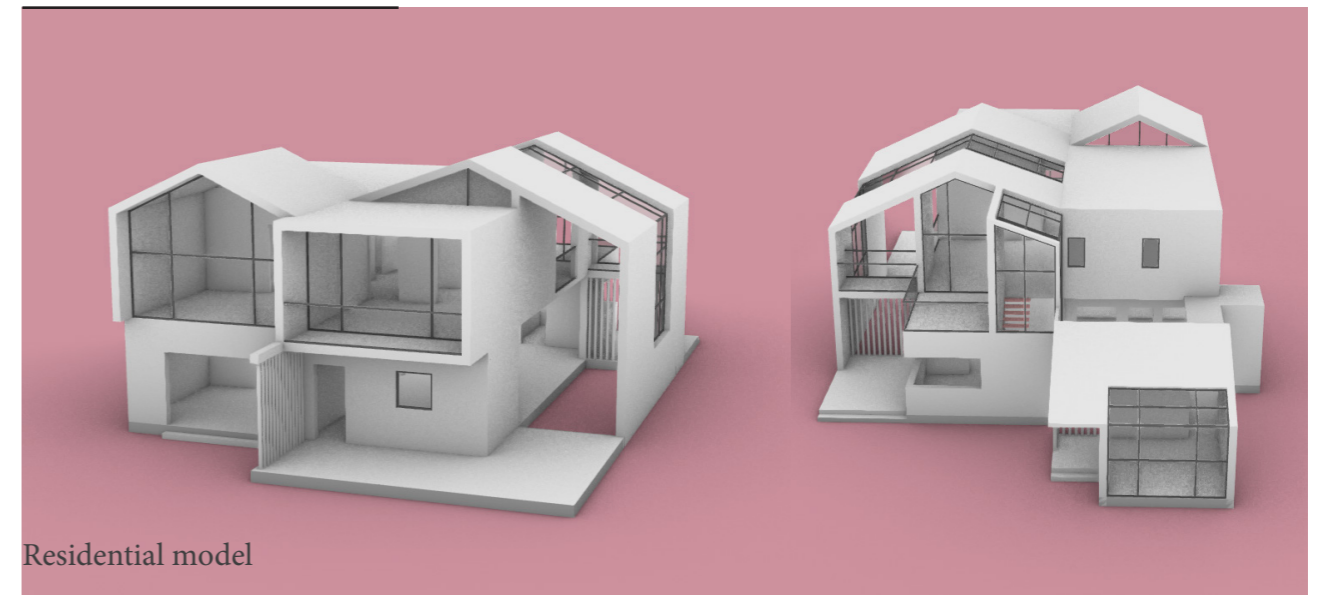
# 3D Modeling



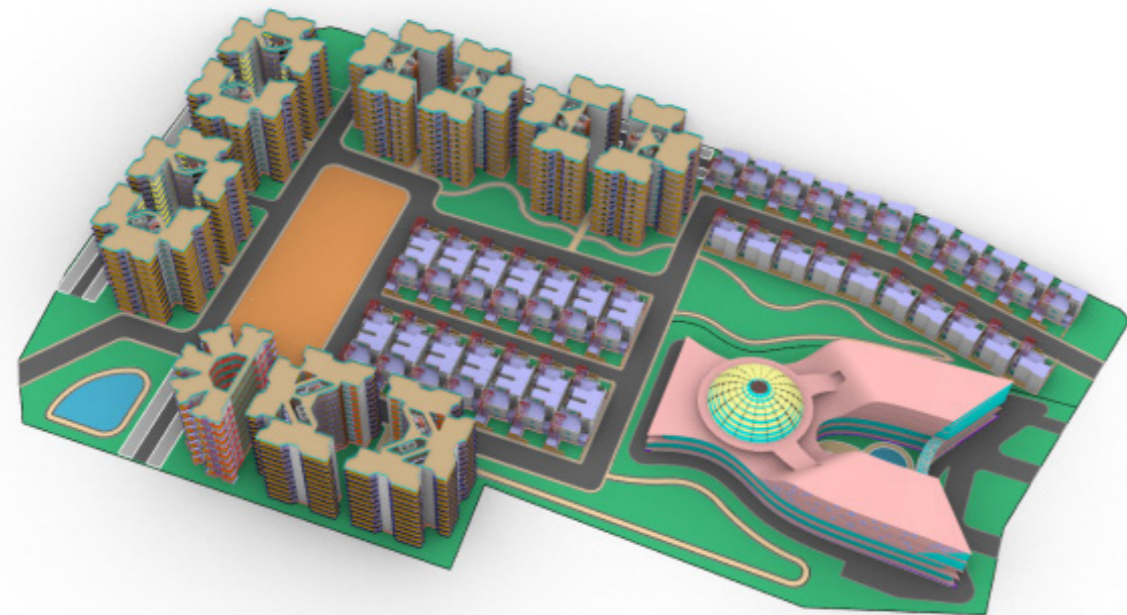
Apartment Model



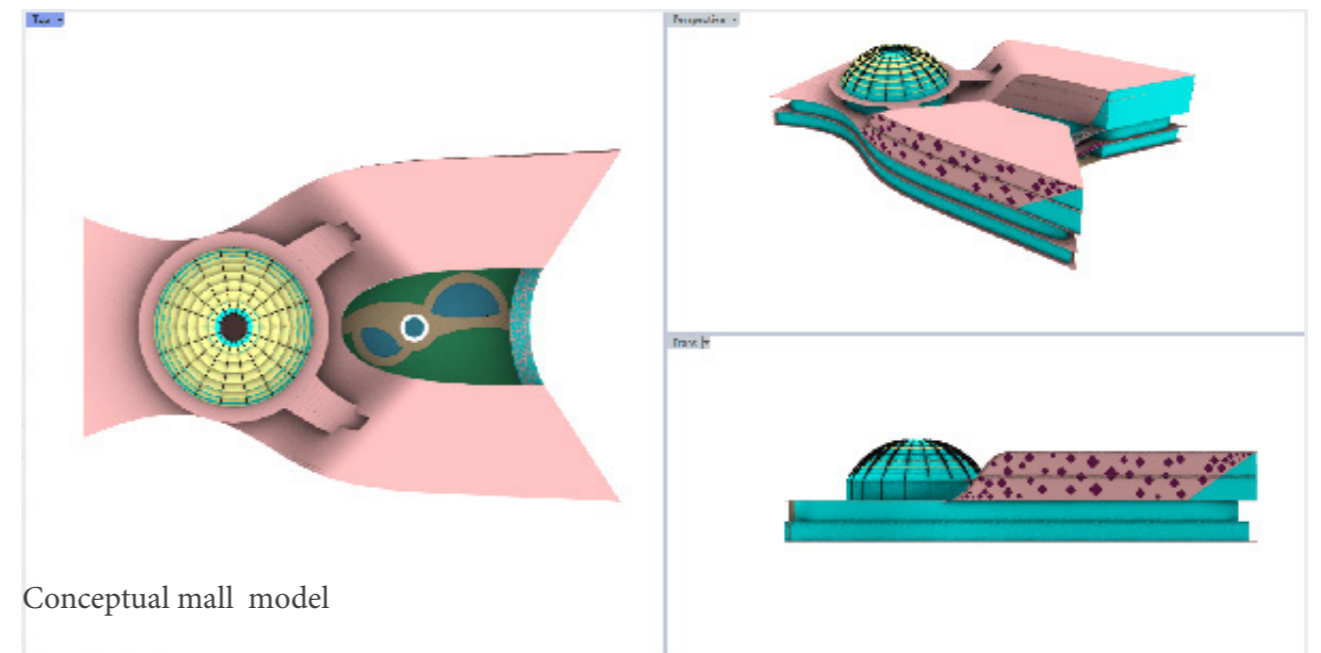
Apartment floor model



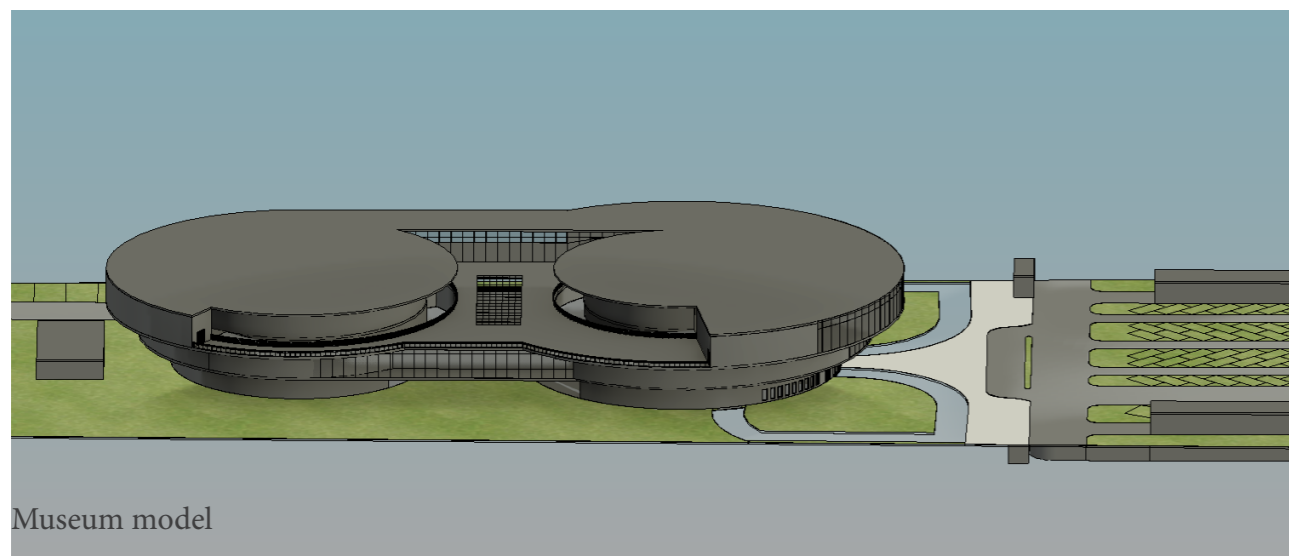
Residential model



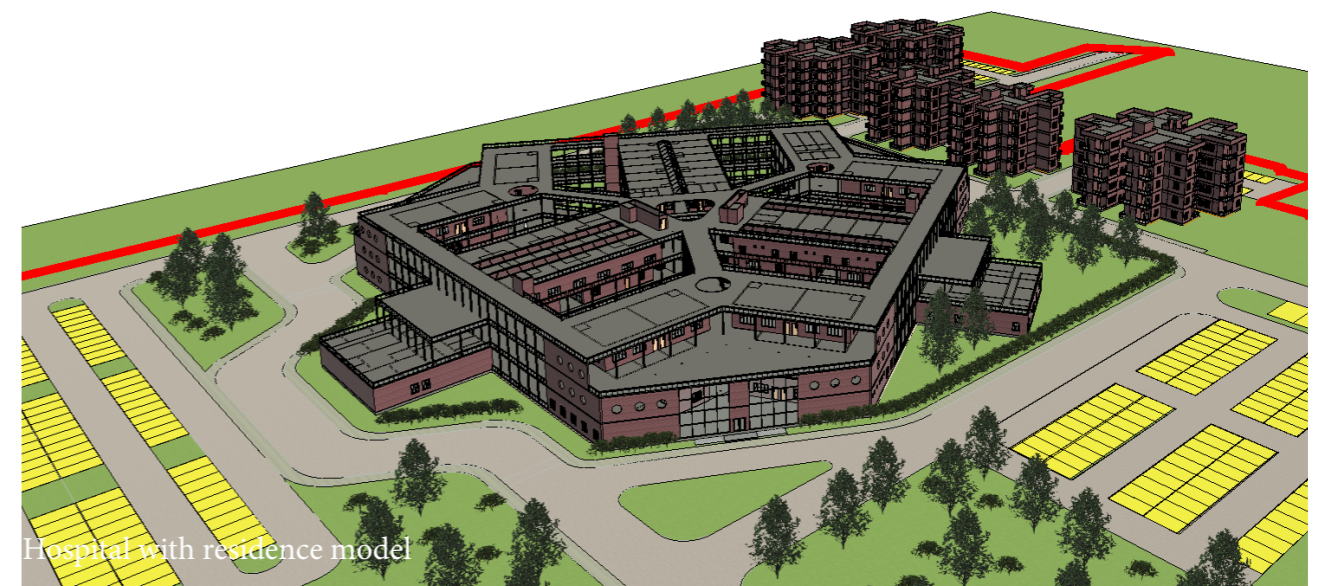
Community site model



Conceptual mall model



Museum model



Hospital with residence model



