

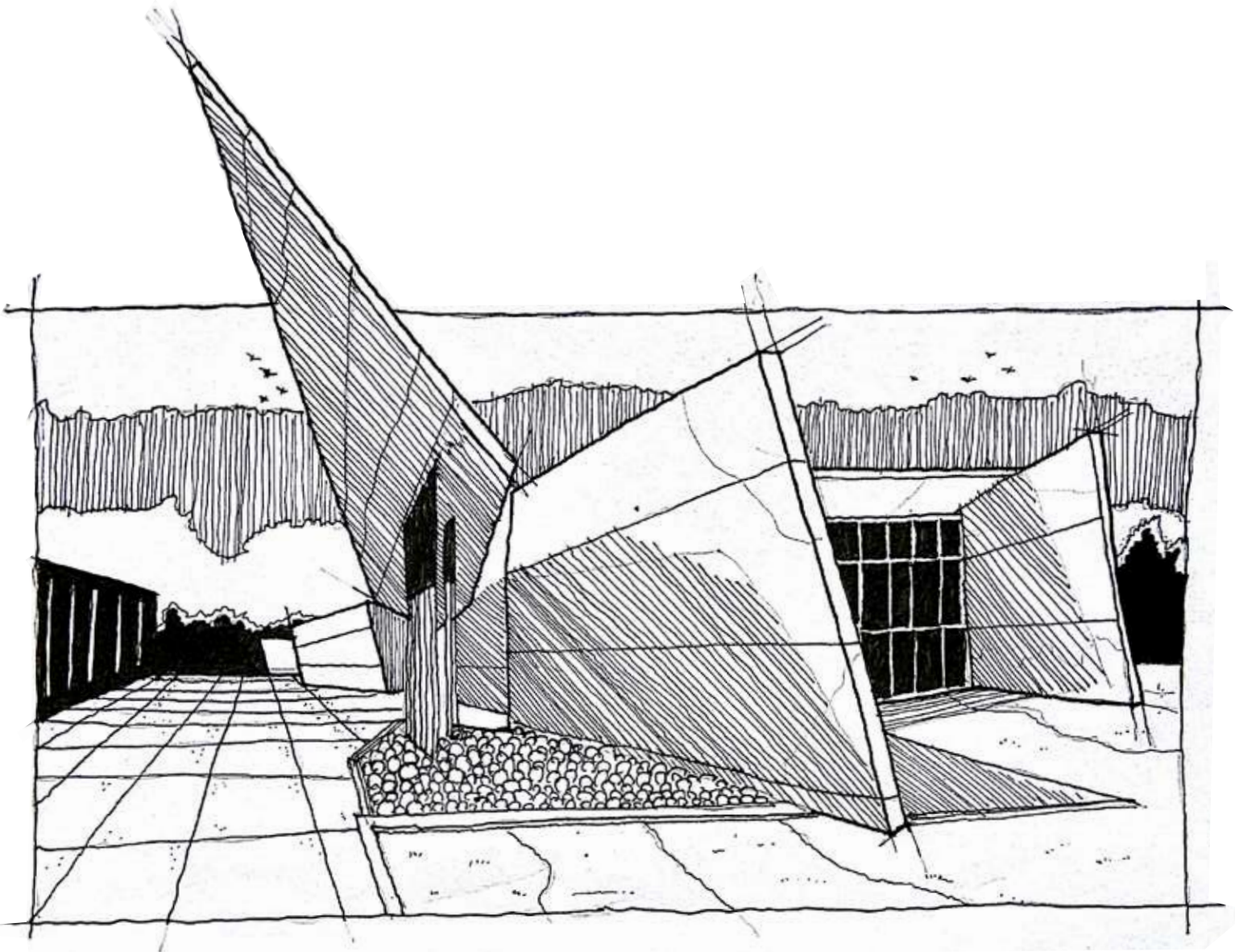
# PORT FOLIO

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20

19

MOHZIN MUJEEB





**MOHZIN  
MUJEEB**  
STUDENT ARCHITECT

BEEMAS, TKMCPO  
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## ABOUT ME

I'm a 22 year old architecture student, hailing from the small state of Kerala, in India.

Sketching has always been a passion and combined with designing, became the underlying rationale which led to the field of architecture; my own notion of it being derived and emphasized from tropical modernism - My other interests - including travelling, photography and music - have helped achieve a greater understanding.

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## EDUCATION

- **TKM Centenary Public School**  
CBSE | 2008 - 2013
- **Govt. HSS Mangad**  
Higher Secondary | 2013 - 2015
- **TKM School Of Architecture**  
Bachelore Of Architecture | 2015 - 2020

## SKILLS

### SOFTWARES

Adobe Illustrator  
Adobe Indesign  
Adobe Photoshop  
Autocad  
Revit  
Sketchup  
Vray  
Lumion

### DESIGN

Sketching  
Model Making  
Diagrams  
Renderings  
Detailing  
Logo design

## LANGUAGE SKILLS

Born in Kerala, Kollam, India.

Mother tongue being Malayalam

Learned English, Hindi, Arabic from TKMCPS



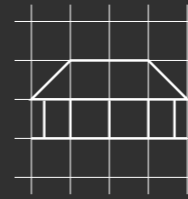
## REFERENCES

George Jacob | Principal of TKM School Of Architecture  
+91 9645082664| gjacob.tkm@gmail.com

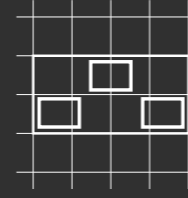
Dipu George | Dean of TKM School Of Architecture  
+91 8136878803| dipu.george@gmail.com

## HOBBIES

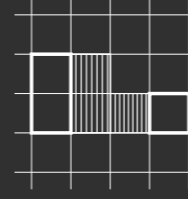
Music  
Sketching  
Movies  
Traveling



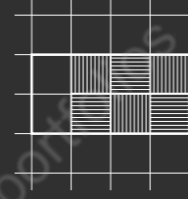
01 | TROPICAL CASA | GUEST HOUSE | 4-7



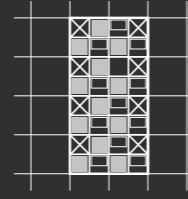
02 | LAKESIDE | RESIDENCE | 8-11



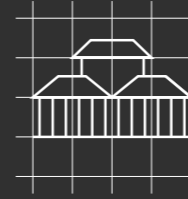
03 | TRANSCENDENCE | HOTEL | 12-15



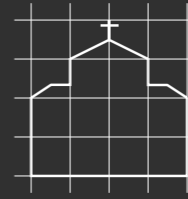
04 | BAMBOO COURTYARD | COLLEGE | 16-19



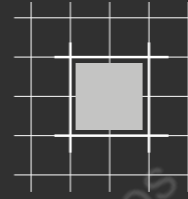
05 | CHECKMATE | IT OFFICE | 20-23



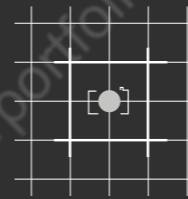
06 | DANCE OF YOUTH | INSTITUTE | 24-27



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08 | SKETCH | OTHER WORKS | 32



09 | PHOTOGRAPHY | OTHER WORKS | 33

# TROPICAL CASA

## BREAK BARRIER BETWEEN IN AND OUT

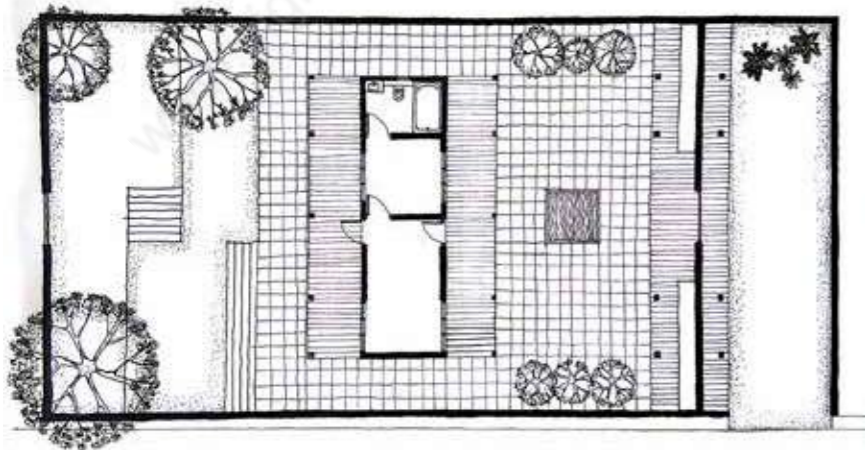
The main concept was to build a guest house that gives proper privacy to the user as well as good open space to bring in natural light and ventilation. The guest house is done in a tropical modernism style and provides sufficient open space for the user. The materials are selected to give a natural feel for the user.



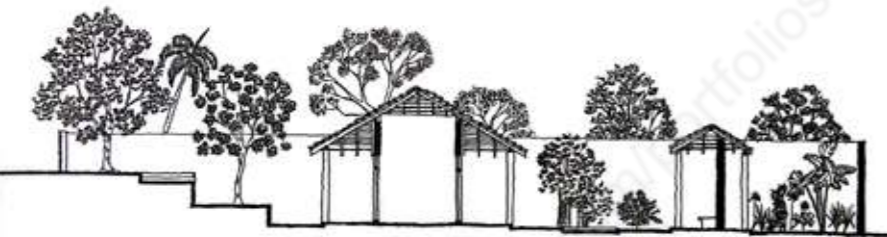
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The project aim was to build a guest house for the TKM School of Architecture. The site is located adjacent to the college and connected to the road. The site has a level different of 2m from the ground level. The guest house is made with an introverted character as the context doesn't provide any views to the outwards and to separate the experience of the house from the busy life around the college and road nearby





Inspired from the style tropical modernism, the guest house focus on providing nature friendly experience with the form making principles of modernism. The living room, dining and kitchen being in a single space and a bedroom with attached toilet. All these rooms are sandwiched between two verandahs on each side, providing an extra layer of shade from sun as well as rain.



Initial idea was to give a direct entry from the main road which would have destroyed the privacy of the user, instead entry was given from the back side, a doorway leading to the front with and addition of a small water body to enhance the view. The front part of the site naturally becomes the backyard.



## LAKESIDE NESTED IN SITE

The main concept was to build a house that is nested in site. Giving the full view and experience of the lake and also a residence that separates work from home, giving different place for each activities and cater the needs of the clients to their own space of work and separate space for their clients.

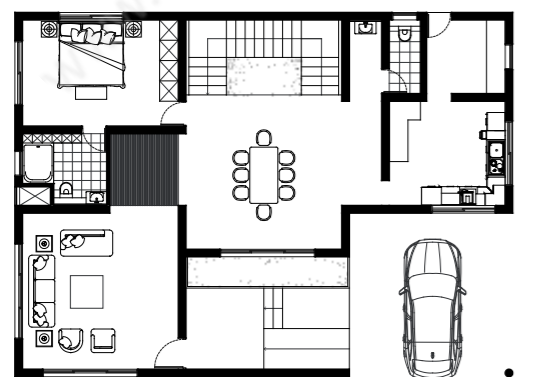
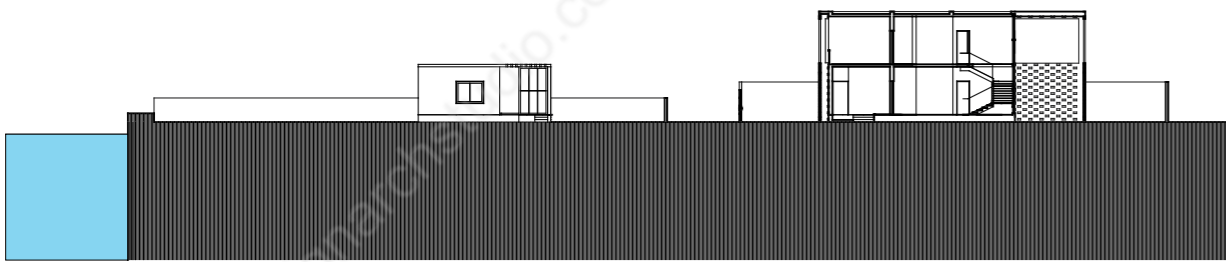
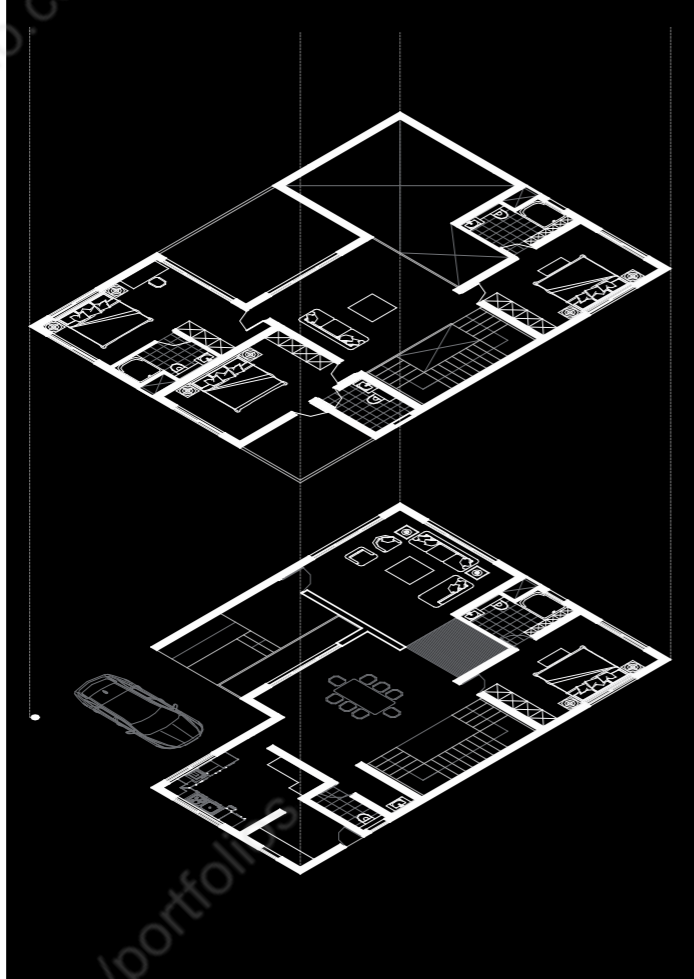


Beautiful site with lake view, a public road divides the site into two parts and this allows us to build temporary structures near the side of the lake which would have been an issue due to CRZ. Building is divided into two parts just like the site. One for the residential purpose and the other part for work and other activities. The residence is for an Architect and Doctor couple. Office building on the other side of the house is also divided to separate each other's activity and ease of their clients. The house is designed to get unobstructed view towards the lake. Existing trees are also used to maintain shade from the sun. An exterior envelope of brick wall is used to give additional shade to the building from both rain and sun.

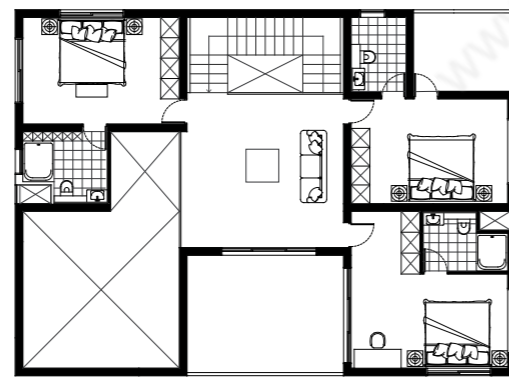
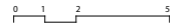


Three volume concept is used here as the living room is of double height volume, bedroom kitchen and dining of regular height or human scale volume and the bathrooms and corridors being narrow height.

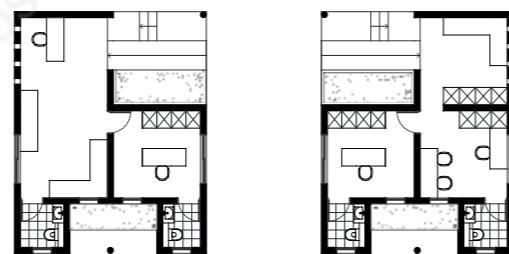
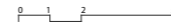
Living room, Dining and Kitchen are placed on the ground floor for convenience. Bedrooms and Living room and Balconies being the first floor



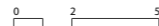
GROUND PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



# TRANSCENDENCE

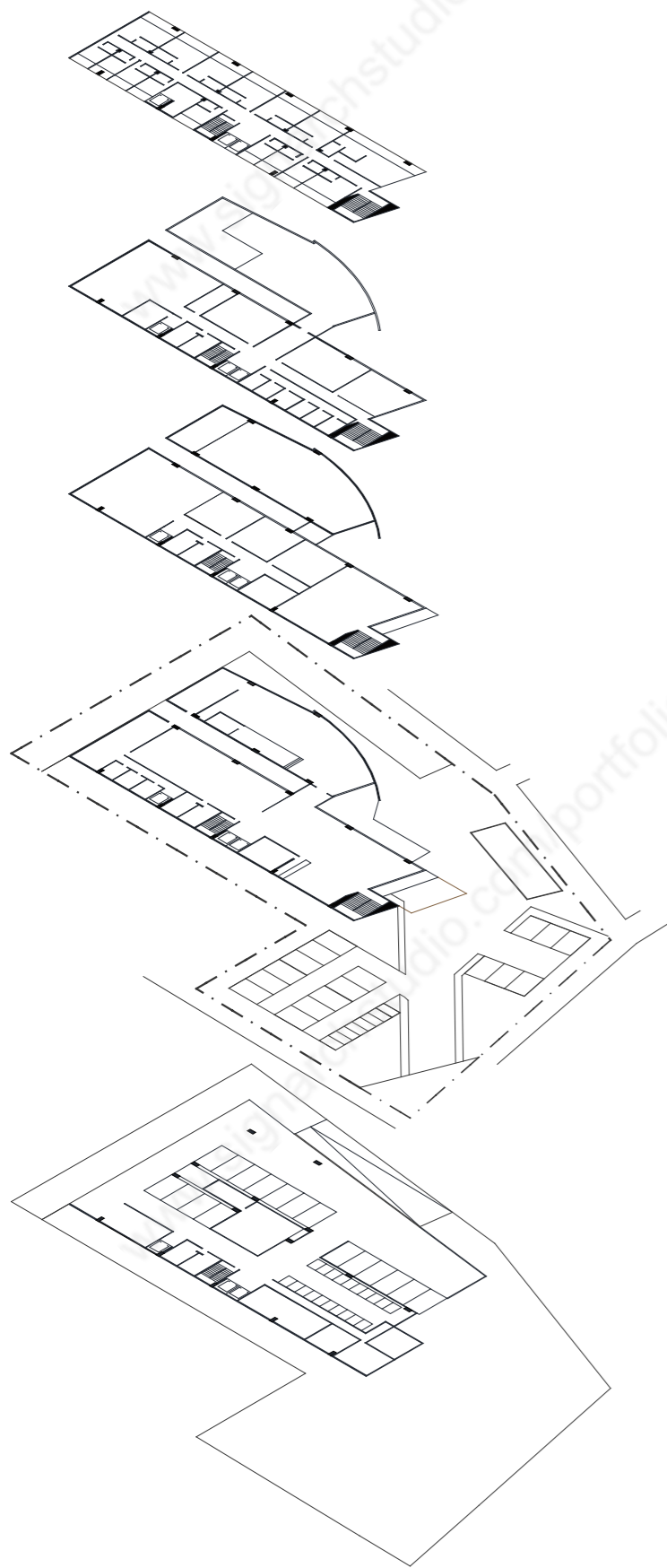
## GEARED TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY

In the design process for the four star hotel, the function and context becomes the concept of more hierarchy. Importance is given to the experience of the user and ease of maintenance. Energy efficiency becomes one of the major factors in the design. Sustainable measures are opted to reduce energy consumption

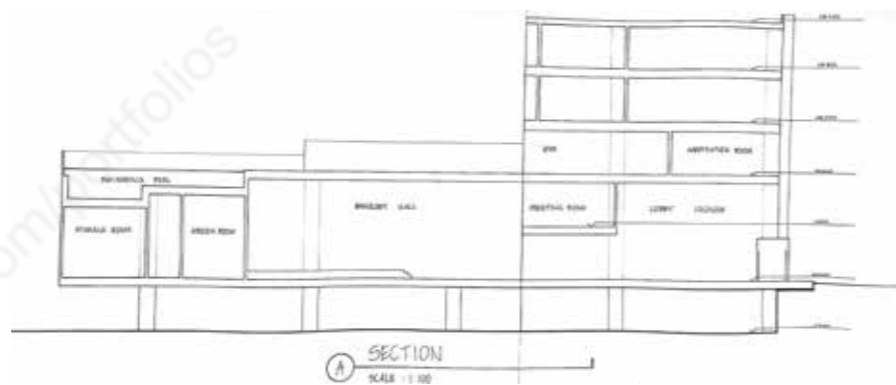
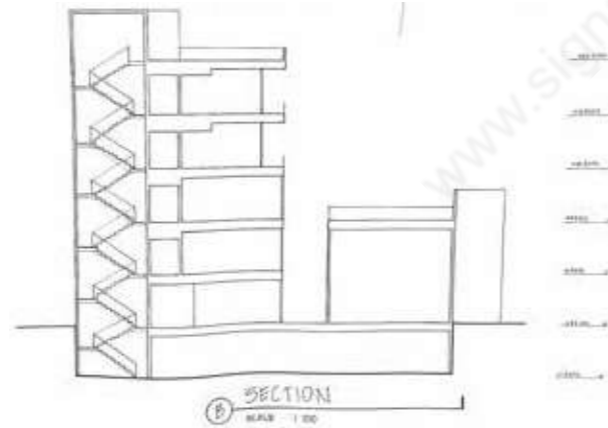


Being sustainability the main focus of design, the hotel uses strategic zoning to minimize heat transfer, thus reducing energy required for artificial ventilation. Service cores are placed on the western side as the more public spaces that are used most frequently are placed towards the northern side. Steel construction is opted to maximize the span and to get optimized space for service through the use of girder beams. Care has been given towards the design of car parking and movement of the users





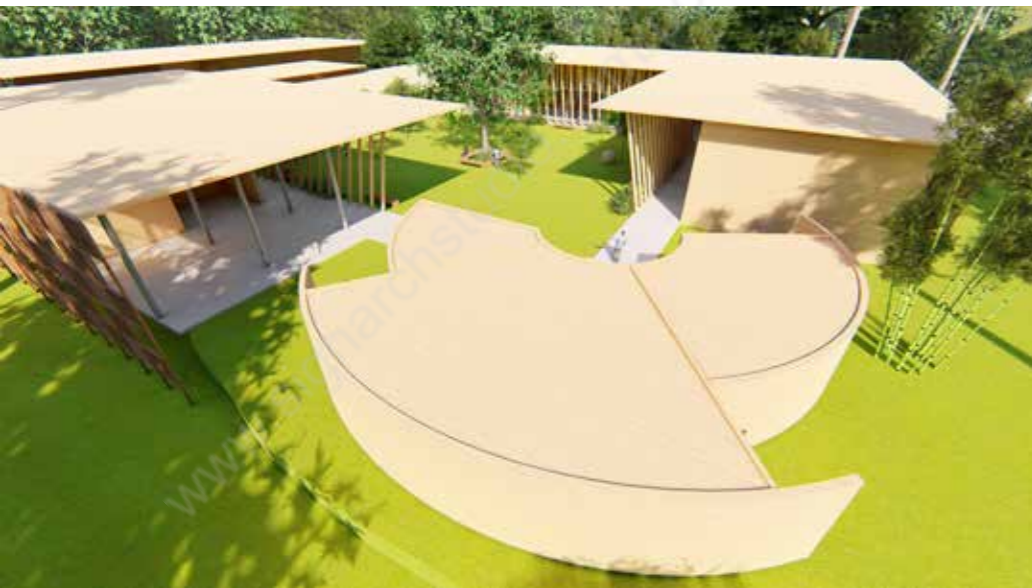
As ventilation and lighting becomes a primary factor in hotel designs, it is given attention by using strategic placement of rooms according to their usage. Service core is placed in the west southern side as this allows the building to block the sun or minimize the overall heat transfer to rooms or areas with primary activities or functions. Ducts are hidden from even plan as the ducts are concealed near columns or over areas that is not noticed or areas that becomes a visual element in the building. Public areas like pool, concert hall are placed in such a way that the building itself becomes a shade for the area. Space is sacrificed in the entrance portion to make it seem more of a grand entry to the site.





## BAMBOO COURTYARD TOUCHING THE EARTH LIGHTLY

The project aim was to design an architecture design college that uses buildable areas as well as non-buildable areas in the site. Separation and segregation of activities were also considered in the design process.

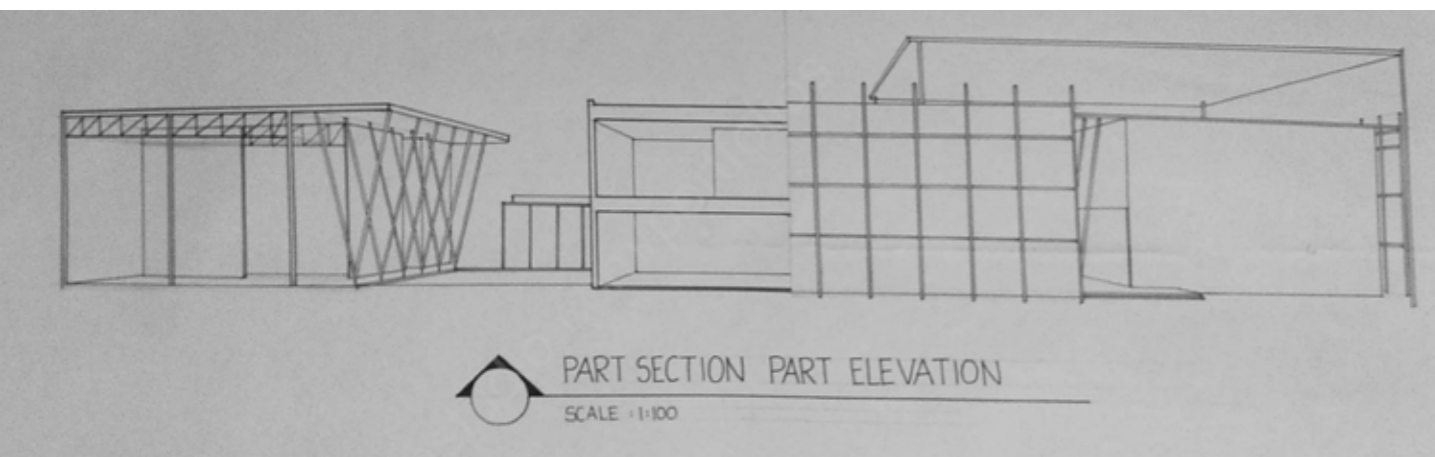


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Zoning is done to separate private spaces and public spaces, give teachers their space as well as students theirs and other users, yet to connect them all with common facilities. Bamboo was the main building material while some units have steel and concrete for structural support. The site is not disturbed as the whole building stands on stilts. Natural site topography is used to create views of the college when driving from the lower ground, giving a forced perspective towards the college. Straight views are established and shapes of the building itself I used to create different meanings establishing a clear language of architecture



Architectural Promenade is given importance and this is achieved through straight axis of vision and focus of each building with each shapes symbolizing each meaning of their own. Art gallery is given semicircular shape as it invites people towards it. The canteen is open and double height, making it spacious. The class rooms being on the farthest side sites in harmony with the design studios with same language of architecture. Bamboo creates a sense of harmony with nature and encourages students to use more diverse building materials in their design process.



## CHECKMATE IN HARMONY WITH NATURE

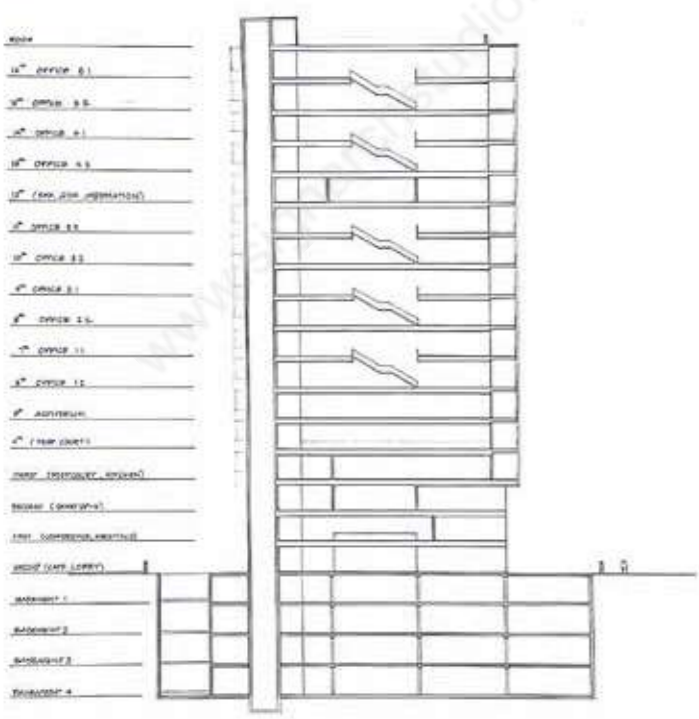
The design focus on the productivity of the users. The building is designed from the inside, not from the outside. Balcony is used as the main shade from the sun and the rain. Facade is done in a checkered pattern.



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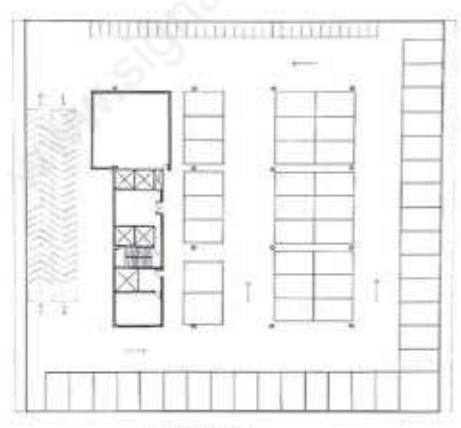
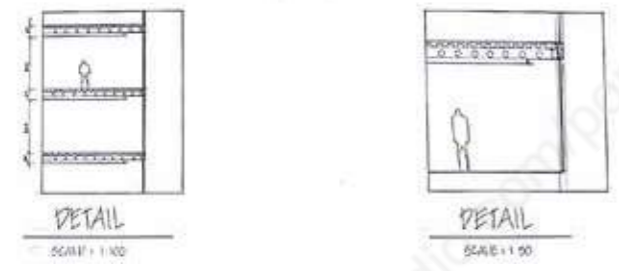
For achieving productivity of users importance is given to the inside space rather than exterior shape or façade. Sustainability being a major factor, each floor has balconies around it which acts as shade from sun and rain as well as a space for the office members to get out and relax or even continue working in the outside. Service corridors are placed in the west southern side in order to minimize heat consumption thus reducing the energy required to ventilate the whole building. Allowing balcony throughout the building also ensures natural light that minimizes energy on artificial lighting in the building.



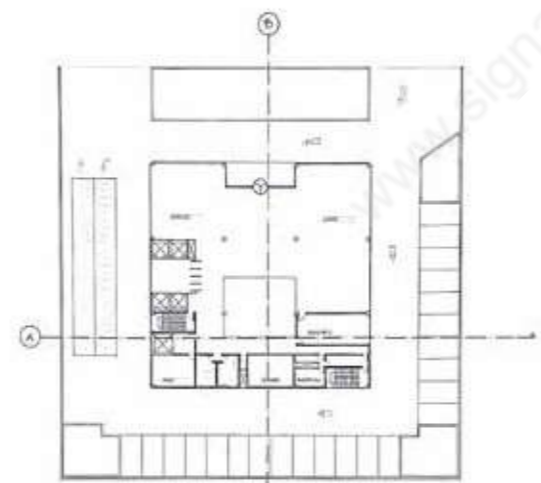


SECTION  
SCALE: 1:200

The shape of the building is square just like the site itself to achieve maximum building area. The building is done with composite structure of steel and concrete allowing the building to span more efficiently and to decrease building cost. The office spaces and recreation areas are given more importance and the recreation areas being the most important areas of all. As the design aims to the productivity of users, the comfort of the users are given attention.



BASEMENT  
SCALE: 1:200



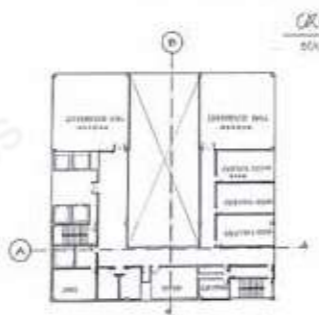
GROUND FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE: 1:200



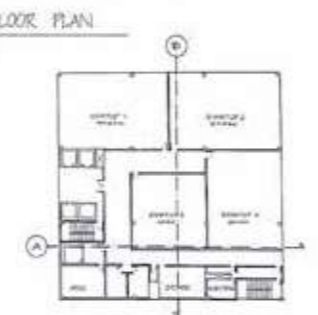
12<sup>th</sup> FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE: 1:200



THIRD FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE: 1:200



FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE: 1:200



SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE: 1:200



## DANCE OF YOUTH UNIFYING THE DIVERSITY OF PERFORMING ARTS

The Vision being to Unifying the diversity of cultural creativeness of performing arts. Bridging the departments by a major spine and creating a feel of unity as well as individuality among each institutes. Create an environment filled with aid and beneficial resources that bestow upon the institute and the society.

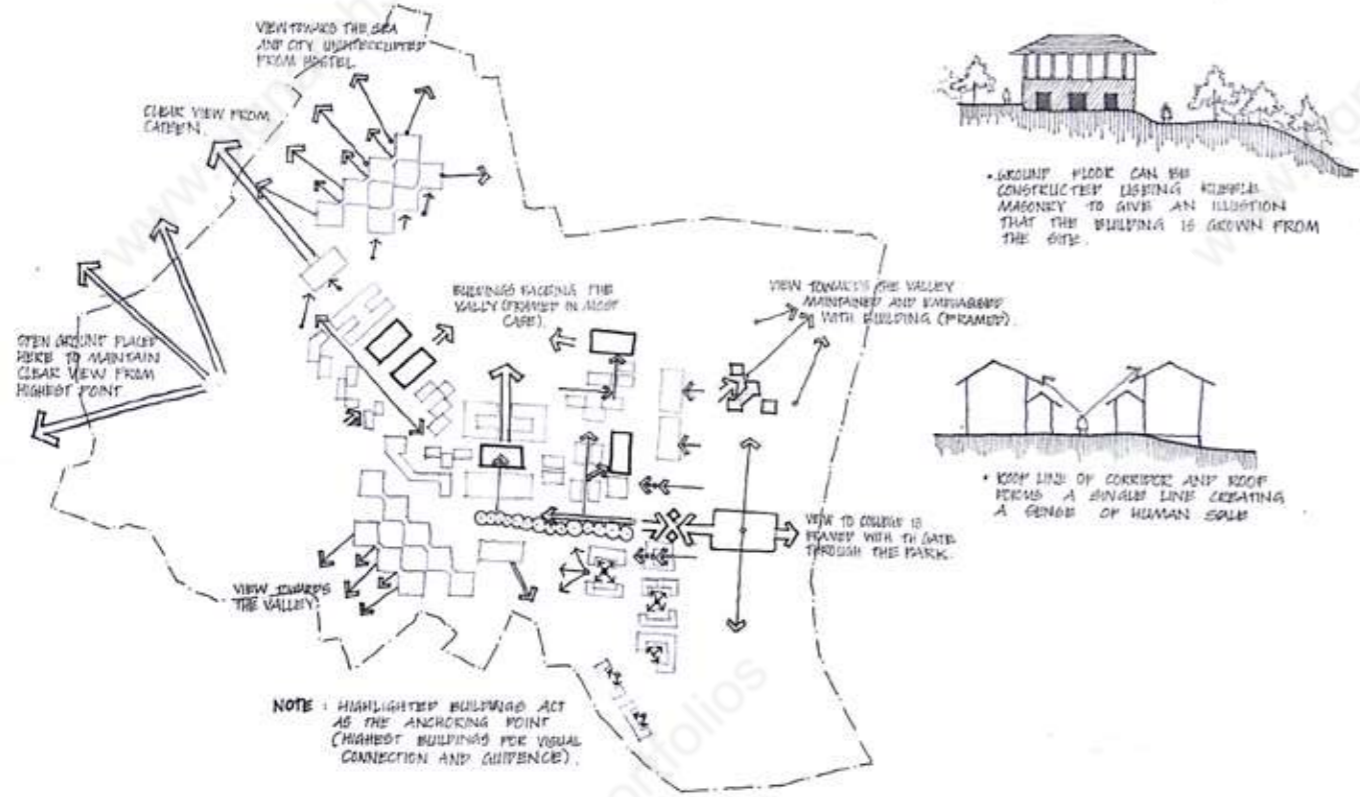


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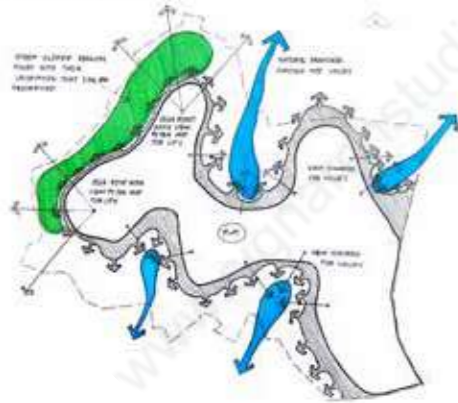
For Achieving the vision, certain objectives were formed which were -Establishing relationships between institutes in providing flexible interactive spaces at their thresholds. Creating a common unique identity and character. Establishing relationships between institution and public area by providing interactive spaces and exhibiting spaces of the institutions by merging into the public realm. Positioning night activities in such a way that there won't be any isolated spaces at different points of the night. A 10 min walking distance is provided from the center to the periphery. The buildings are placed such that one has to cover the least distance to reach the required destination. Spaces such as library, canteen, amphitheatre, hostels, grounds have been provided as common for all the institutes so that these areas become the gathering spot where people exchange ideas and learn. These act as the cultural hub of the main campus.



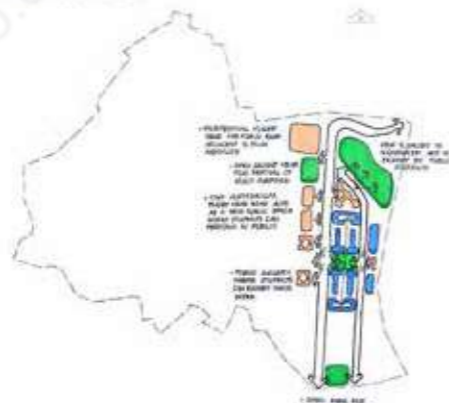
# VISUAL



## ECOLOGICAL



## PUBLIC REALM



## MOVEMENT



## VEHICULAR CIRCULATION



## PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION



## FIGURE GROUND



## SERVICE ROAD



## OPEN SPACES



## BUILT USE



LEGENDS  
 residential areas  
 institutional areas  
 public zone  
 commercial areas

## ST. MARY SYRIAN CHURCH DOCUMENTATION

The church has 4 tripartite plan, with a Madbaha, Questroma, and Hykala. The church lies along the east-west axis with the sanctuary in the east. Other main features of the church are the Poomukham, Mukhavaram, madbaha tower, roof, crosses, pulpit, side verandas etc.



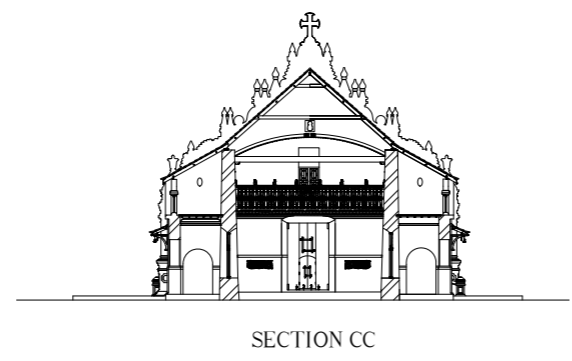
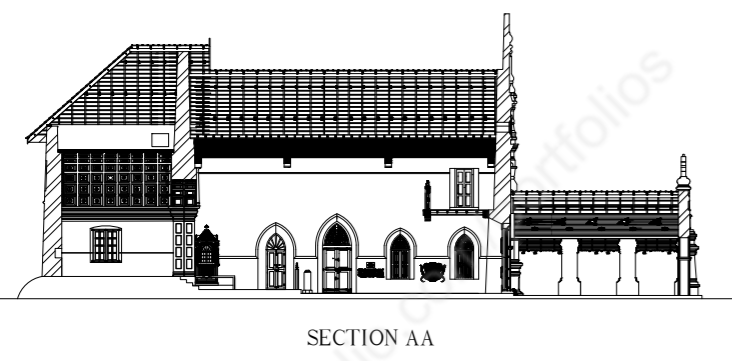
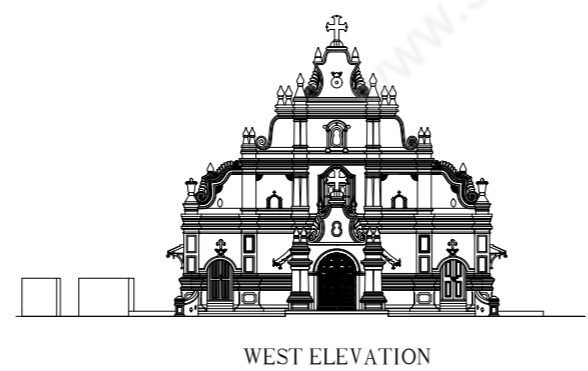
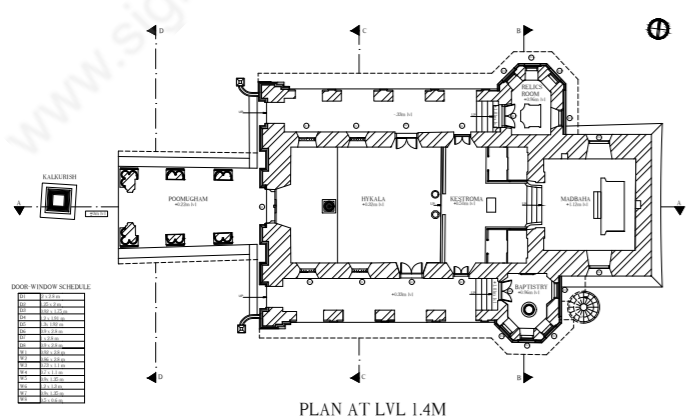
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Tripunithura is a small town in Kochi, in the south Indian state of Kerala, located 10 kilometers south-east to the large city of Kochi. The geography of the region mainly consists of lowlands and lies 2 meters above sea level. Covering an area of 29.17 sq. km, the town is well connected by roadways, railways, airways and waterways. The Syrian Christian church stands on the east side of the Ernakulam Muvattupuzha road, its true name being Nadamel Jacobite Syrian church.





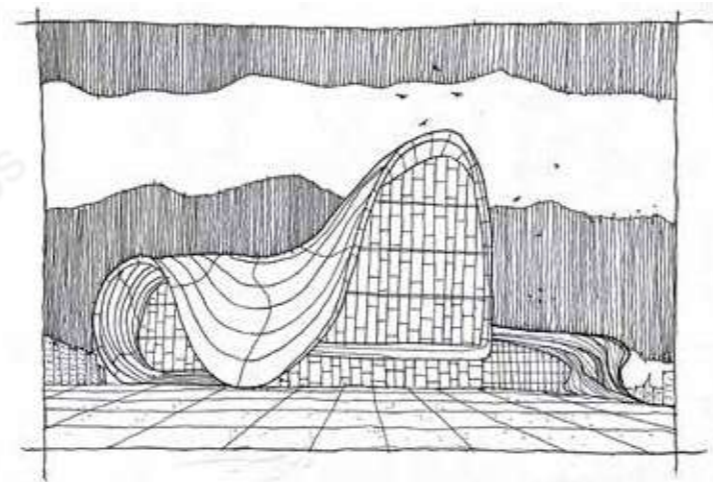
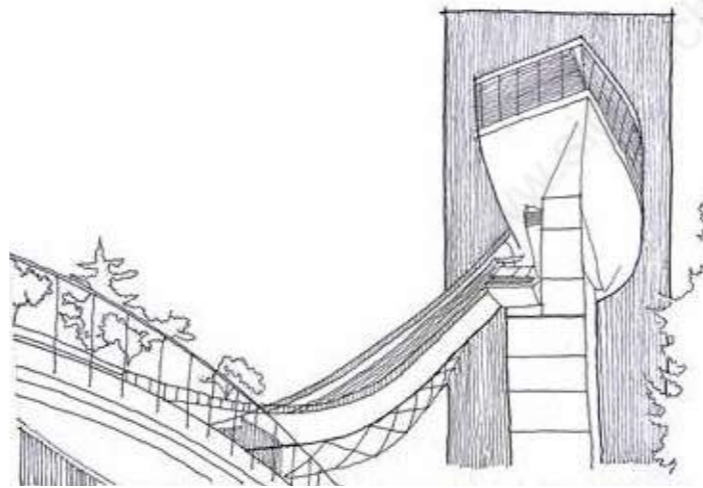
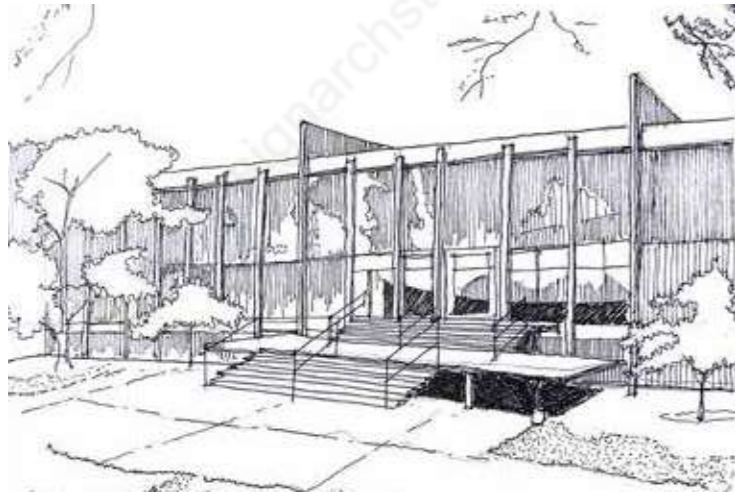
Tripunithura initially known as Shripoornathresyapuri was the capital of the Cochin royal dynasty. The Invasions from Tipusultan and Hyderali caused the royal family to migrate to Thripunithura from Vellarapally, Thrissur in the 1760's, Tripunithura had a thriving Christian community nearly a millennium prior to this. Upon gaining prominence as the capital of the east while Perumpadapu Swaroopam(Cochin State), several Syrian Christians migrated to the region. The Syrian Christians of those days were primarily engaged in commercial activities, which were considered an inferior occupation by the upper-caste Hindus. But the rulers of the kingdom recognized the value of their activities and encouraged them to migrate to their capital by opening a new market (Puthan-angadi) for them. The plot for the church was given by Valarnthuruthy Battathiripadavrkal .The formation of the Nadamel church came as a result of dissimilarities in opinions among members of the Karingachira pally





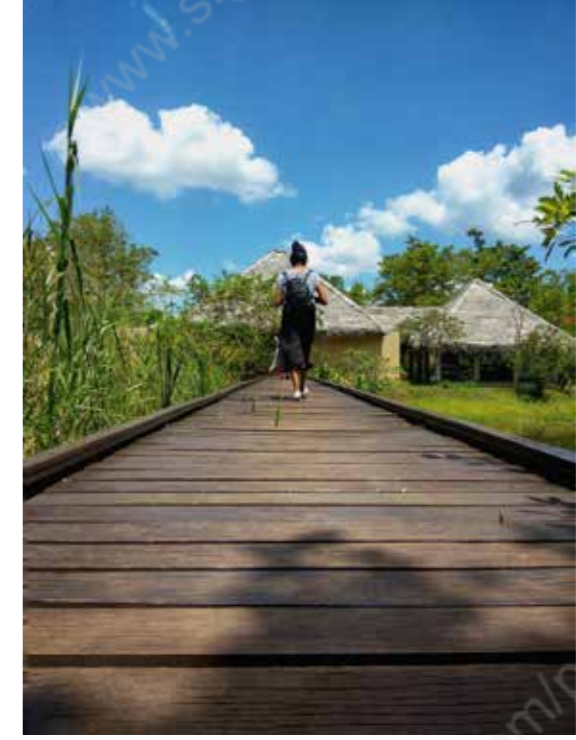
# SKETCHES

08

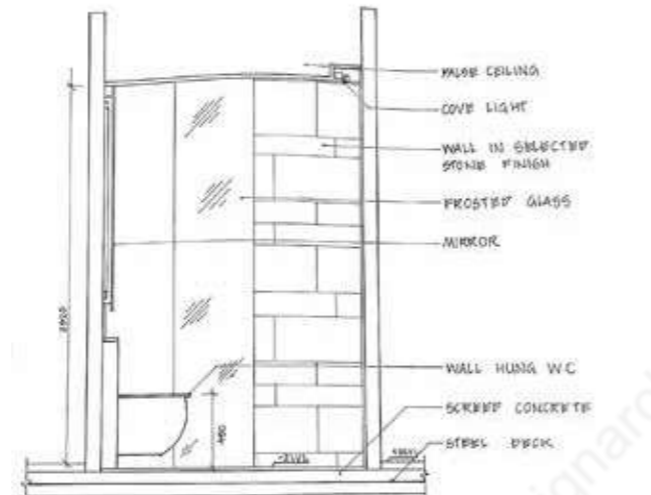
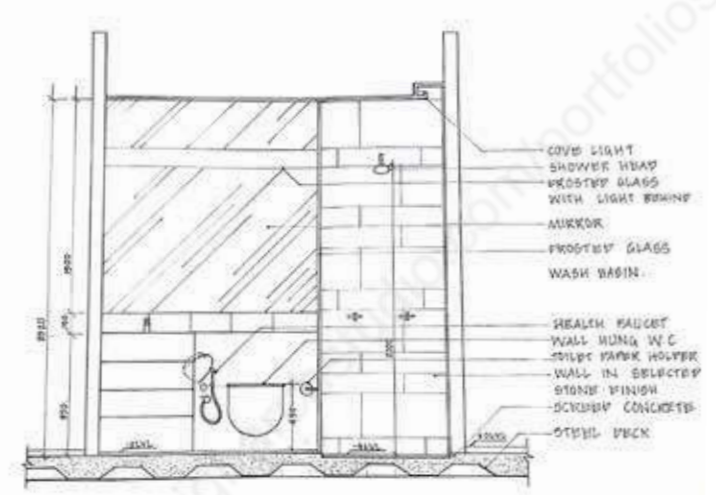
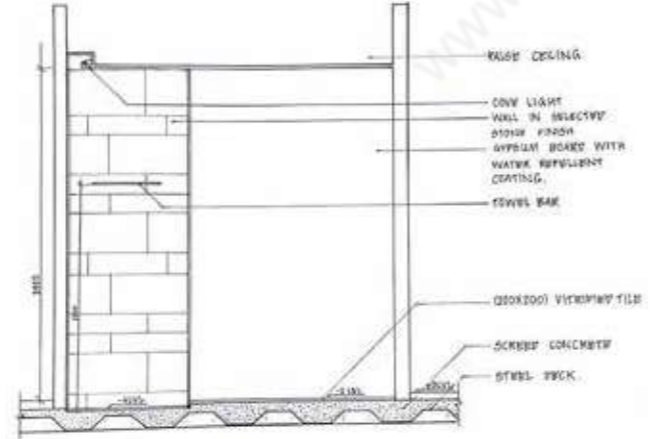
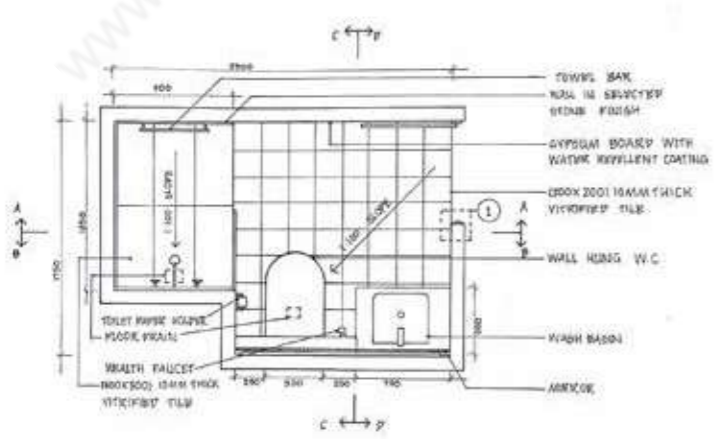


# PHOTOGRAPHY

09

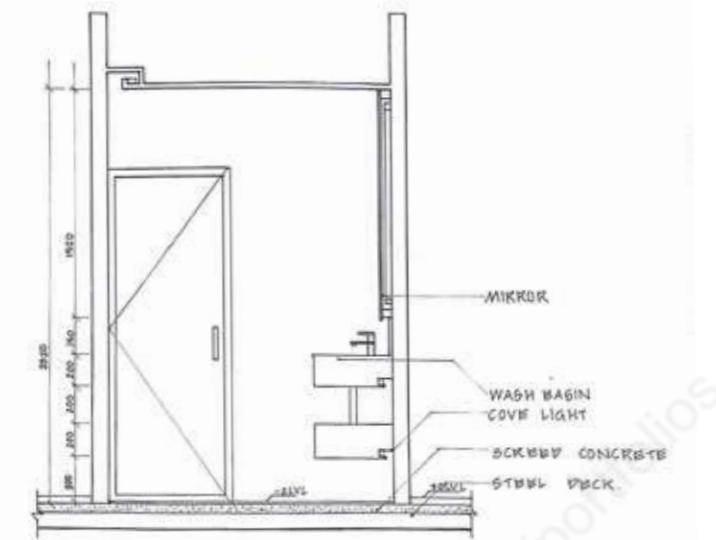


# WORKING DRAWING

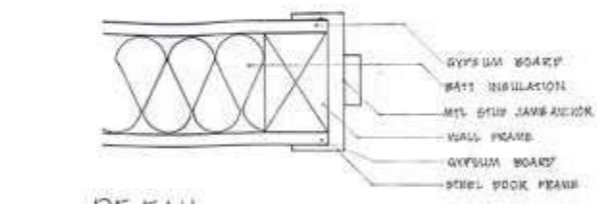


(B) SECTION  
SCALE: 1:20

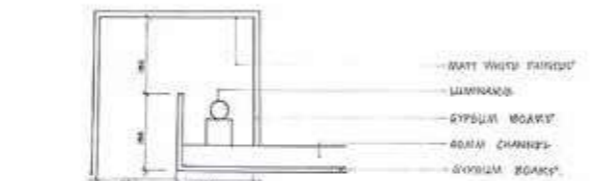
(C) SECTION  
SCALE: 1:20



(P) SECTION  
SCALE: 1:20



(1) DETAIL  
SCALE: 1:2



(2) DETAIL  
SCALE: 1:5

# WALL PAINTINGS AND WORKSHOPS



# SPACE FRAME STRUCTURE STUDY

