

Arshia  
EBADI



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# Arshia EBADI

## **Profile**

Arshia Ebadi is an Architect who focuses on delivering high-end design and construction, from macro-scale building design through to interiors, objects, and user space experience. His architecture simplifies living spaces to reveal the essential character of buildings and to manifest simplicity in attitudes towards life, which brings sublime and exquisite qualities, elegance, and vogue into life. By living and working in Stockholm and experiencing the Scandinavian minimalistic lifestyle and design, and with a Persian background, his approach towards design is not utterly free of embellishment, but that all components and details are considered as reduced to a point where no one can remove anything further to improve the design.

With solid international experience in collaboration with well-known Architecture practices such as Renzo Piano Building Workshop, PTW, COX Architecture, Rob Mills Architecture, Hadi Teherani Architects, Erik Andersson Architects, spanning cities such as Stockholm, London, Tehran, Melbourne, and Sydney, and with a bold focus on time and cost optimization, his work is involved throughout the whole process, from developing the early sketches to site supervision and construction delivery. Apart from the design studio roles, he has always embraced the significance of construction aspects and structural aesthetics in Architecture, and has overseen building envelopes on a practical level beyond just concept developments.

## Projects

Mar 2025 - Present	110 Macquarie Park, Landmark Group
Nov 2021 - Mar 2025	One Sydney Harbour, Renzo Piano Building Workshop, PTW, Lendlease
Nov 2019 - Nov 2021	AWP2 - Bonbeach, Chelsea, and Edithvale Stations, COX Architecture
Jan 2019 - Dec 2019	AWP1 - Mentone, and Cheltenham Stations, COX Architecture
Aug 2018 - Nov 2018	123 Victoria Rd Bellevue Hill, Rob Mills Architecture & Interiors
May 2018 - Aug 2018	30 Anderson St, Rob Mills Architecture & Interiors
Oct 2014 - Mar 2018	Kamran Residence, Hadi Teherani Architects
Aug 2017 - Nov 2017	Keresht Villa, Private Work
Apr 2014 - Oct 2014	Tehran Parliamentary Commissions and Offices, DC[4s], Sayol Co.
Oct 2013 - Mar 2014	Kayson Headquarters, Kayson Co. DC[4s]
May 2013 - Oct 2013	Summer House in Mosha', Private Work
Sep 2012 - Apr 2013	Qom Monorail, SYSTRA France & international. Kayson Co. MAPNA Group, DC[4s]
Oct 2012 - Dec 2012	Parliamentary Offices of Iran, DC[4s], (Competition, Winner)
Aug 2012 - Nov 2012	Private House in Damavand, Private Work
Apr 2012 - Jul 2012	Sveriges Arkitekter Competition for Elderly Housing, Private Work, (Competition)
Mar 2012 - Apr 2012	Salt Bar & Matsal Restaurant, Erik Andersson Architects
Aug 2011 - Jul 2011	Tullhus bridge in Norrköping, Erik Andersson Architects
Dec 2011 - Jan 2012	Reykjavík City Centre Redevelopment, Jägnefält Milton Architecture Co. (Competition)
Feb 2010 - Aug 2010	Allameh Residentials, Sustainable Development Management Co.
Nov 2008 - Feb 2009	Benetton Multistory Buildings, Private Work (Competition)
Oct 2008 - Nov 2008	a House for the year of 2050, Hajizadeh & Associates, (Competition 2nd Place)
Oct 2008 - Nov 2008	Tokyo Shinken-chiku 9-Square Problem JA Magazine, Hajizadeh & Associates, (Competition)
Sep 2006 - Oct 2006	The Great Adorayan International Design, Privat Work (Competition) (selected works)
Jun 2006 - Oct 2006	Hashtgerd Urban Development, Shahr-O-Barnameh Co.

## Research & Publications, and Academia

Service Design in Public Housing, Proposal, Feb 2013

Communal Hall in Hackney Wick, RUM Magazine, July 2012

Computer as the Designer \_Form and Space Layout Allocation, Proposal, May 2012

Lecturing on Perspective Drawing, Ghazali University, Jan 2013 to Aug 2013

Teaching English as a foreign language, Iranmehr Institute, Feb 2010 to Aug 2013

## Qualifications

Master of Science in Architecture, Kungliga Tekniska Högskolan, Stockholm

Professional Certificate in Applied Corporate Finance, University of Cambridge

Professional Certificate in Fundamentals of Project Management, the University of Adelaide

NSW ARB Registered Architect



Keresht Villa	2-13
Kamran Residence Lofts	14-21
Summer House in Mosha'	22-39
Private House in Damavand	40-49
Communal Hall in Hackney Wick	50-57
Norrköping Greenhouse	58-63
Sundyberg Multipurpose Hall	64-71
Danvikshem Elderly House	72-75

The site of the villa is located close to the east side of the city of Tehran, and it has a unique condition due to fast and easy access. There was an existing building structure in the land and since the land is located on the high altitudes of the city of Keresht, it is visible through the path of the Tehran-Pardis highway. To access the villa, it is possible to ride through the streets of the city, and after the west façade of the building becomes visible, you can approach the project. Alternatively, you may also drive straight to the site without entering the city, directly from the highway. Considering the constraints of the Keresht council and other relevant authorities governing the area, at that moment and before the final masterplan of the city in the coming years, demolishing and reconstruction was not feasible. Therefore, it has been tried to address the necessary spatial and Architectural qualities with regards to the structure of the existing building and by studying the issues about adding or eliminating cross braces or beams, by considering the state of the existing building foundation, and with the least amount of modification in the existing building.

## Keresht Villa



Keresht Villa



Keresht Villa



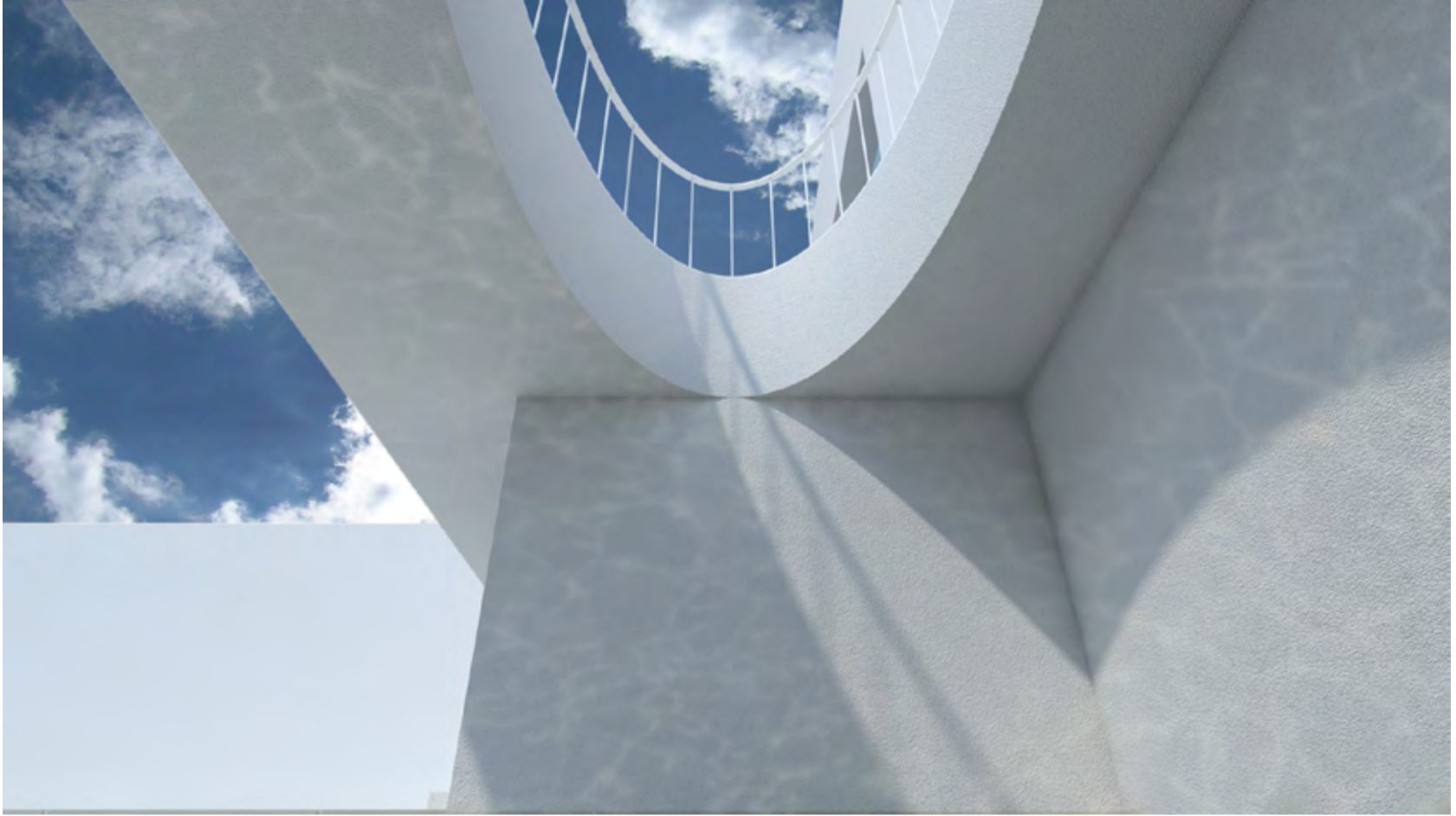
Keresht Villa



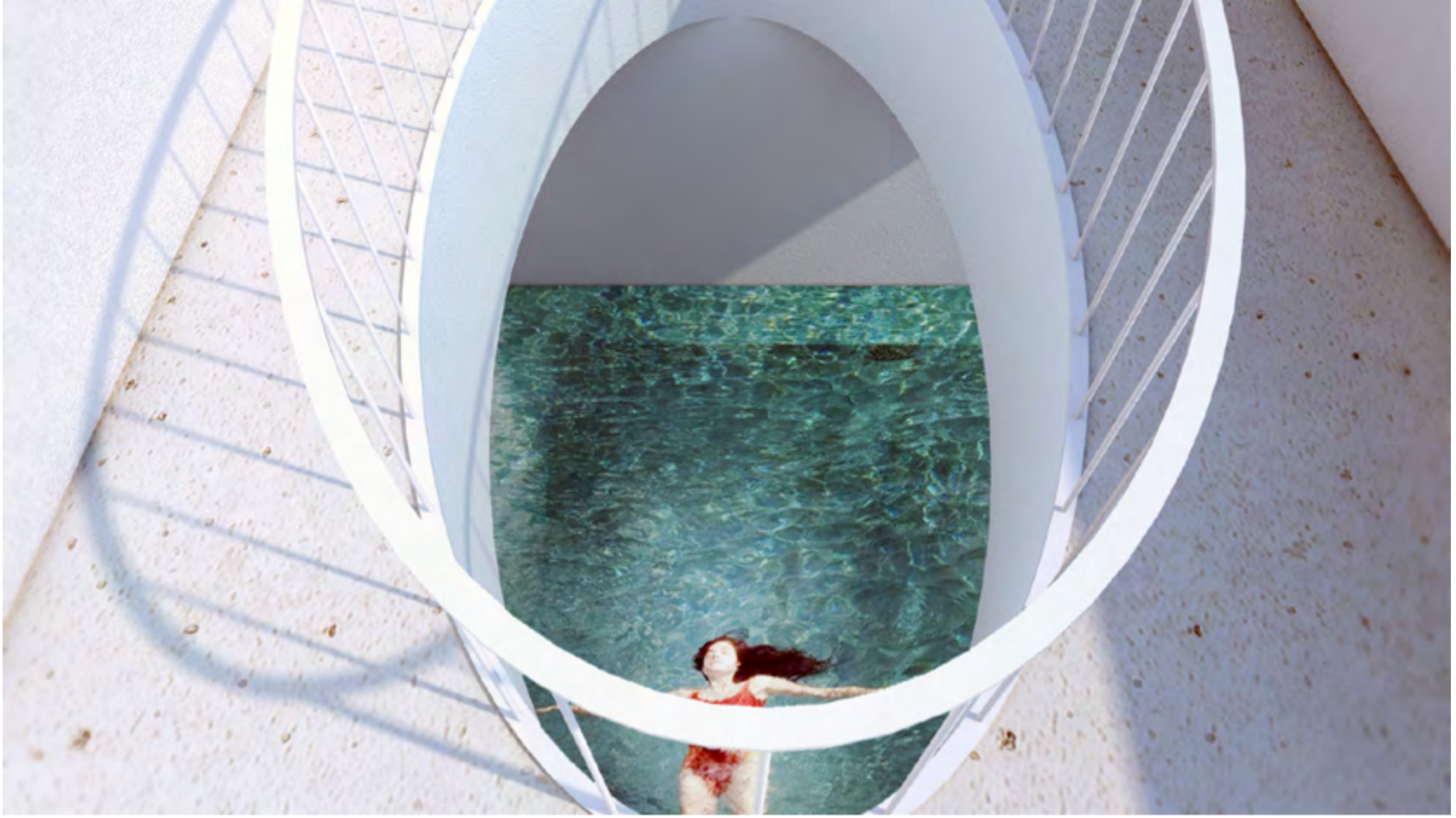
Keresht Villa



Keresht Villa



Keresht Villa



Keresht Villa



Keresht Villa



Keresht Villa



Keresht Villa



Keresht Villa

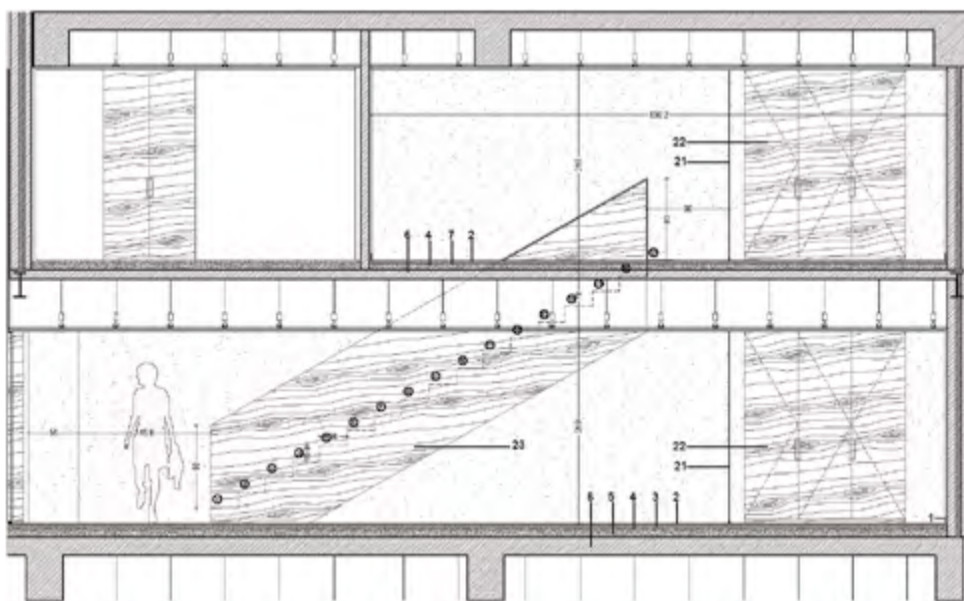
Kamran Residence, a luxurious, 9-storey apartment house in an elegant quarter in the northern section of Tehran is specially tailored to the tastes of prosperous, middle-aged couples. The concept design of the whole residence had been submitted by Hadi Teherani Architects. However, later on, due to new council regulations and the updated client's project brief, two extra apartment units were needed to be added to the original design within the existing building permit.

Considering the generous floor-to-ceiling height in the ground floor, which was due to the nature of the lobby design, it has been proposed to divide the height, to achieve two loft units as a solution. Positioning and layout of the added mezzanine floors was the result of several studies on the existing floor and beams levels. It has been attempted to propose details and material compositions that would be compatible with the rest of the existing building.

## Kamran Residence Lofts

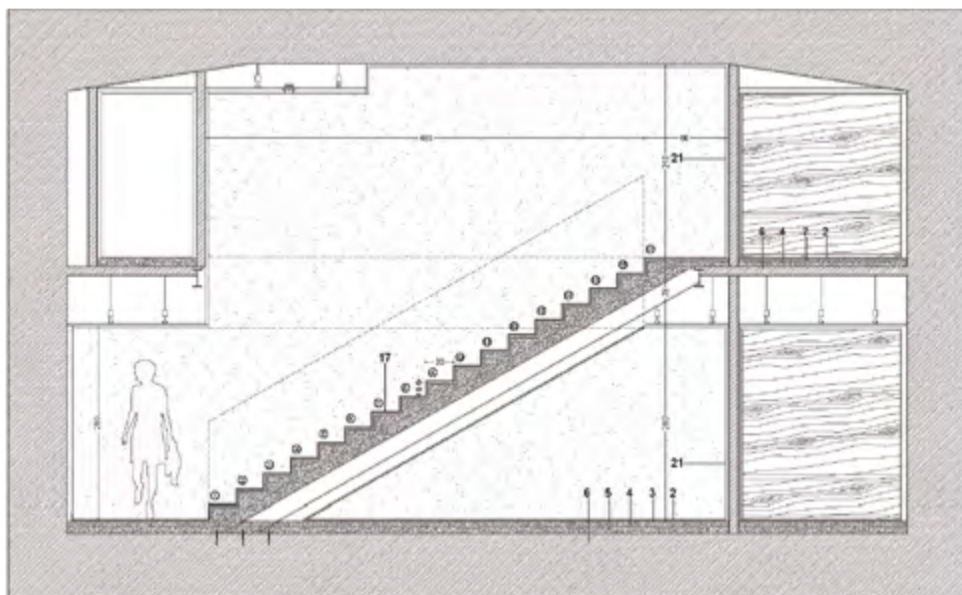


Kamran Residence Lofts



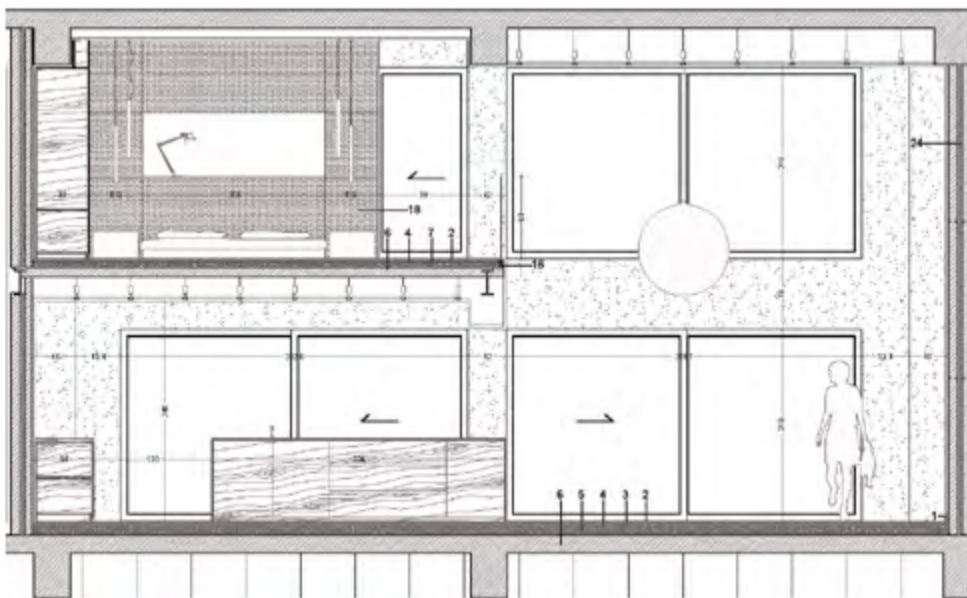
1. MDF skirting
2. parquet flooring
3. mosaic flooring
4. sand cement mortar
5. gravel
6. concrete slab
7. ceramic flooring
16. glass built-in balustrade
17. wood planks
21. bronze mirror
22. MDF closet
23. high-gloss white MDF

Kamran Residence Lofts



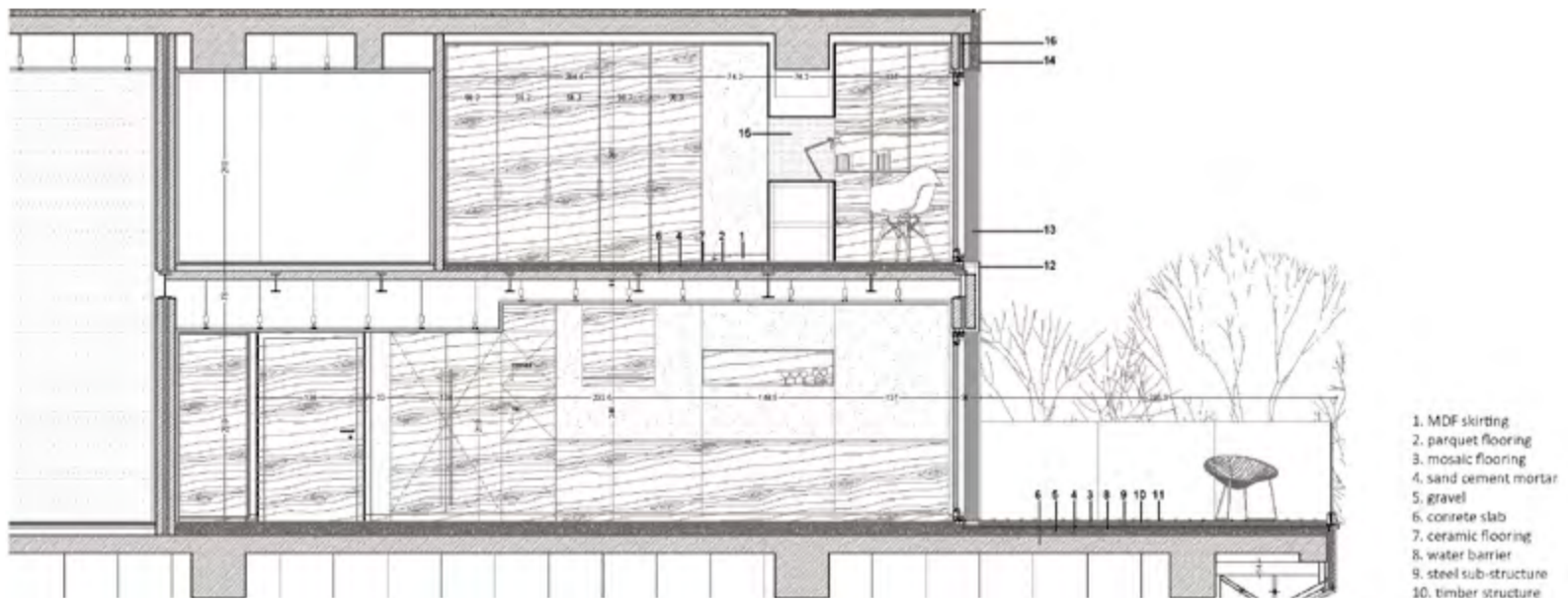
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Kamran Residence Lofts



1. MDF skirting
2. parquet flooring
3. mosaic flooring
4. sand cement mortar
5. gravel
6. concrete slab
7. ceramic flooring
8. water barrier
9. steel sub-structure
10. timber structure
11. thermo wood
12. metal sheet - 1cm deeper than facade finish
13. metal sheet - 2cm deeper than facade finish
14. travertine stone
15. inclined plaster wall
16. glass built-in balustrade
17. wood planks
18. natural stone
19. IPE 270
20. IPE 200
21. bronze mirror
22. MDF closet
23. high-glass white MDF
24. thermal insulation

## Kamran Residence Lofts



Kamran Residence Lofts



Kamran Residence Lofts

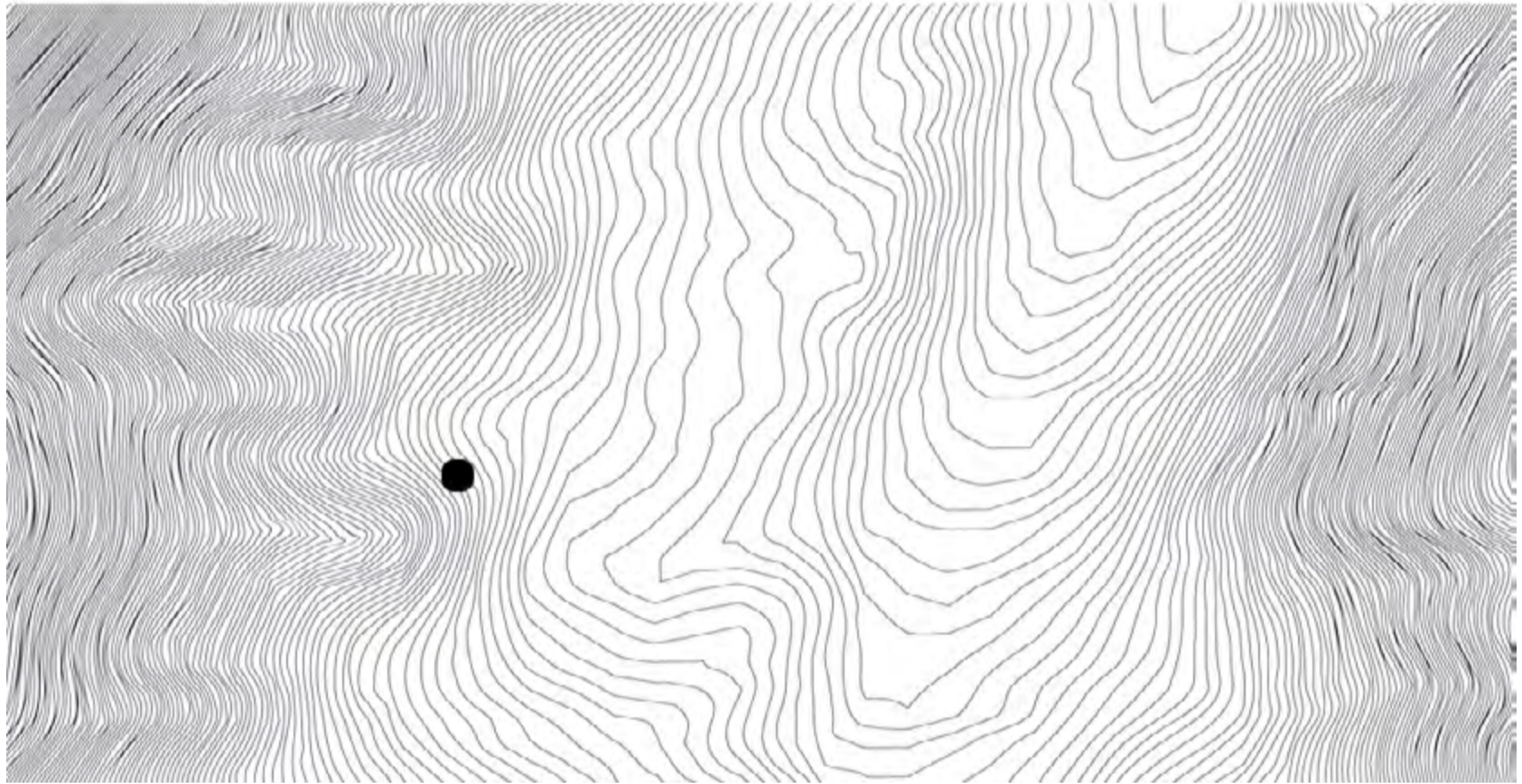
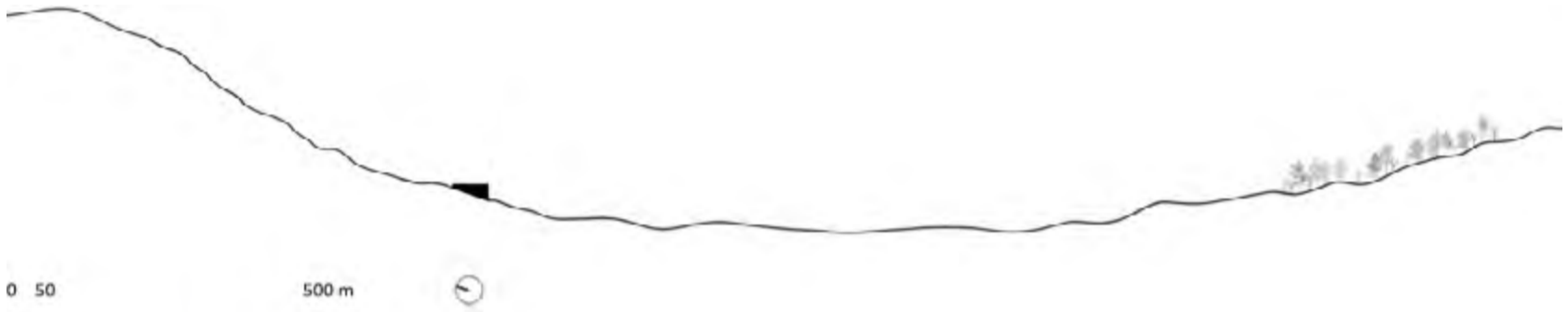


Kamran Residence Lofts

The project is located in Moshā' valley, a rural area near the city of Damavand, close to Tehran. The aim of the house is more for vacation usage rather than permanent residing. The house would be placed on a lofty slope, starting from the north, orienting towards the south, and raising again farther out from the site, shaping dramatic landscapes on the south of the project. Since views from the abutting blocks were not pleasant enough for a summer house experience, it has been attempted to block the views by introducing long walls surrounding the project to limit the views, just to the clear sky and to the dramatic landscape far away from the site. According to the large areas that were demanded by the client, the house was needed to be formed in three floors. As a result of the topography the house would be perceived with two floors from the north and three from the south however, the cosy qualities of a summer house could not have been achieved with three modular floors stacked on top of each other, so it has been decided to spread the floors on the existing topography, as you can read it from the sections.

The outcome was three corresponding floors with three similar yards in different levels, with diverse views of the surrounding nature and different spatial qualities. Therefore, the house and the walls shaped a one-unit homogeneous volume facing to the south light and closed to the east and the west and the unpleasant views.

## Summer House in Moshā'



Summer House in Moshá'



Summer House in Mosha'



Summer House in Moshav



Summer House in Mosha'



Summer House in Moshah



Summer House in Moshav



Summer House in Moshav



Summer House in Moshav



Summer House in Moshav



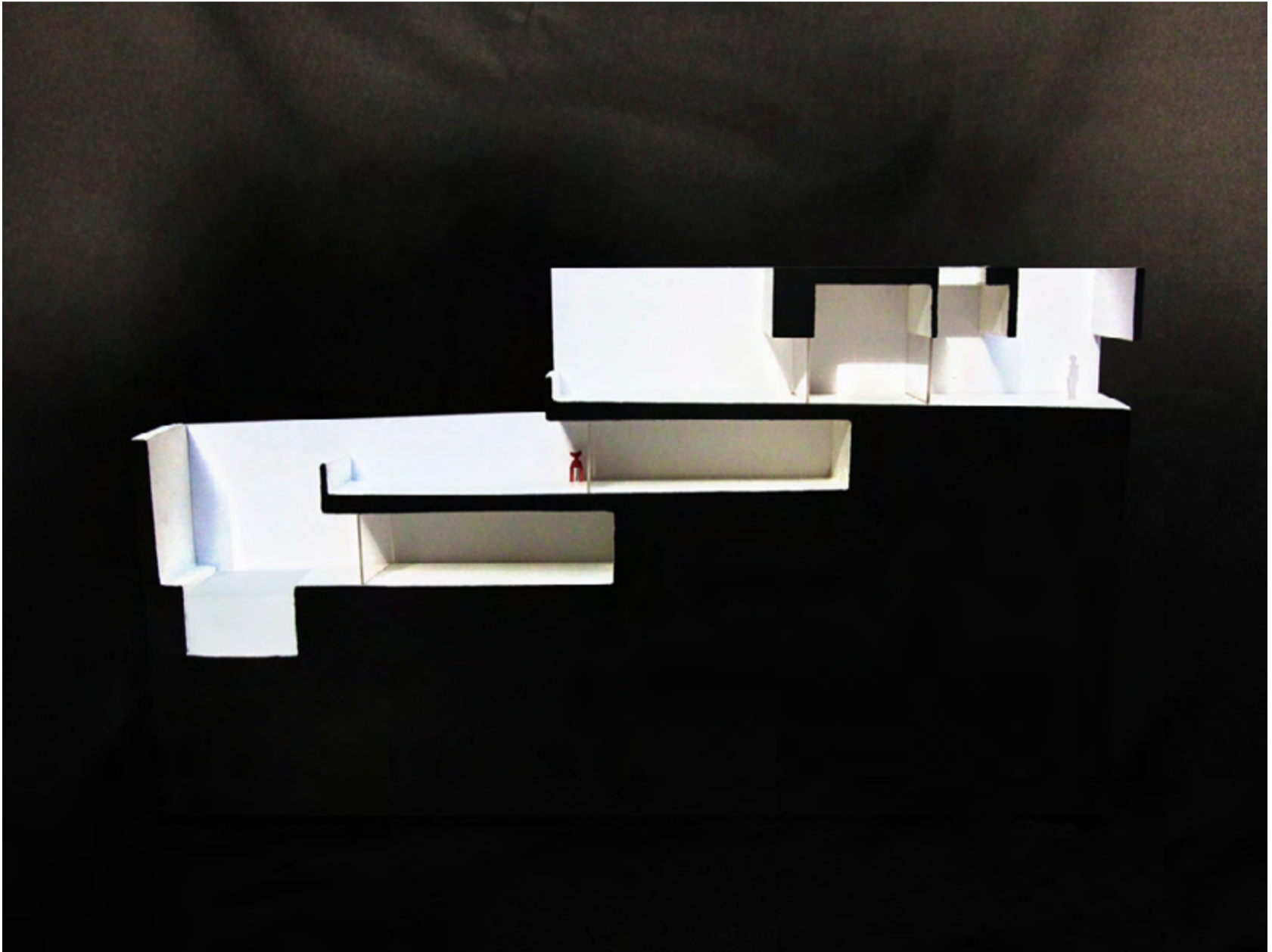
Summer House in Moshav



Summer House in Mosha'



Summer House in Moshq'



Summer House in Moshah



Summer House in Moshah



Summer House in Moshah



Summer House in Moshav'



Summer House in Mosha'

The client was looking for a low-budget small summer house in a rural area near the capital city of Tehran, with a pure nature around, surrounded by mountains and apple gardens. The idea was to get benefit from the natural textures of concrete in all the exterior façades, which is in tune with the earth around, and economical at the same time. The volume of the house was studied in a way to be in harmony with the low slope of the site and the skyline of the mountains around.

Structurally, the project consists of a column surrounded by four concrete walls, and two cross beams. These walls would define the architectural façade and places of the windows and the balconies. The single column would result in the topology of the staircase and the interior walls.

## Private House in Damavand



Private House in Damavand



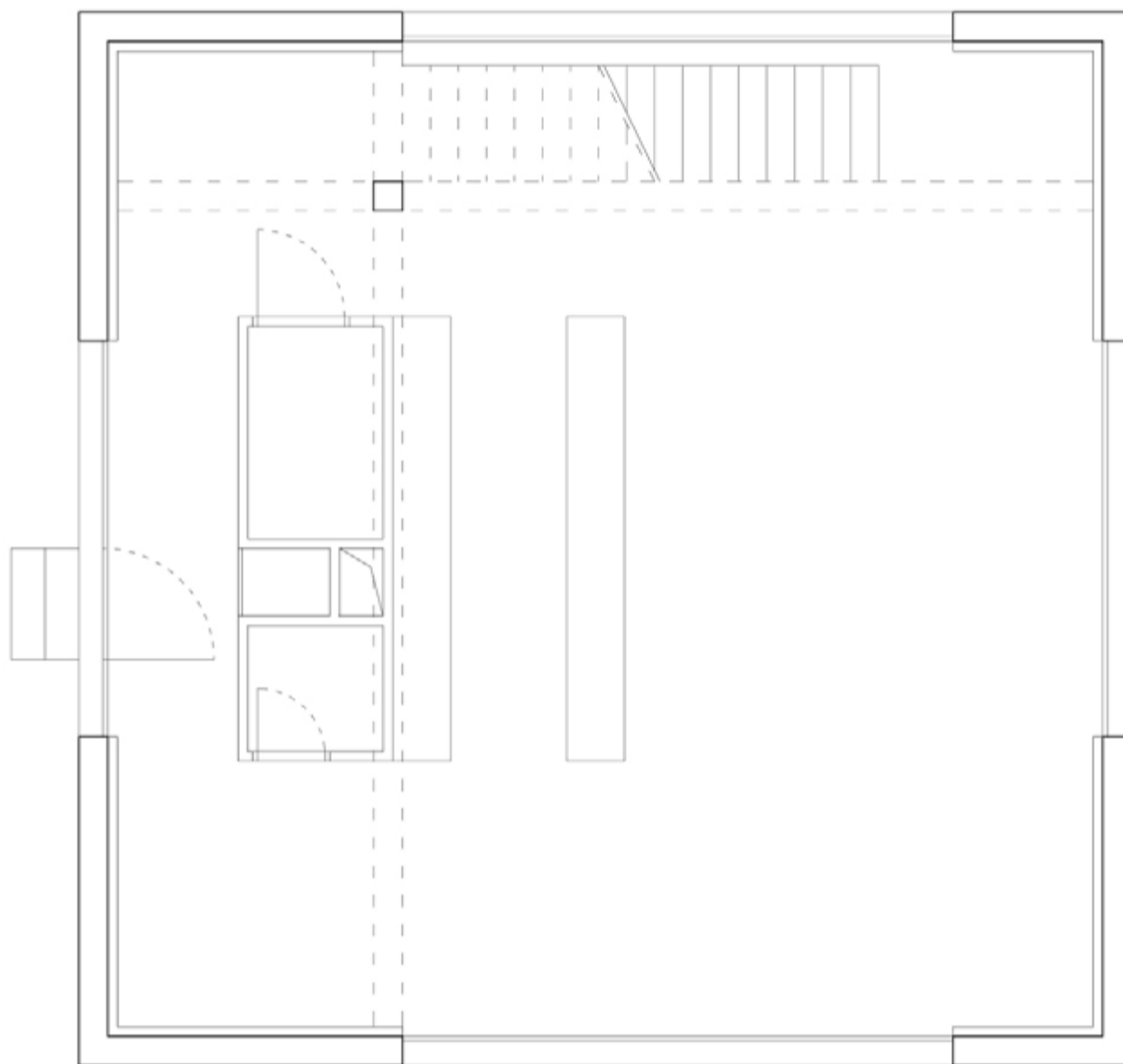
Private House in Damavand



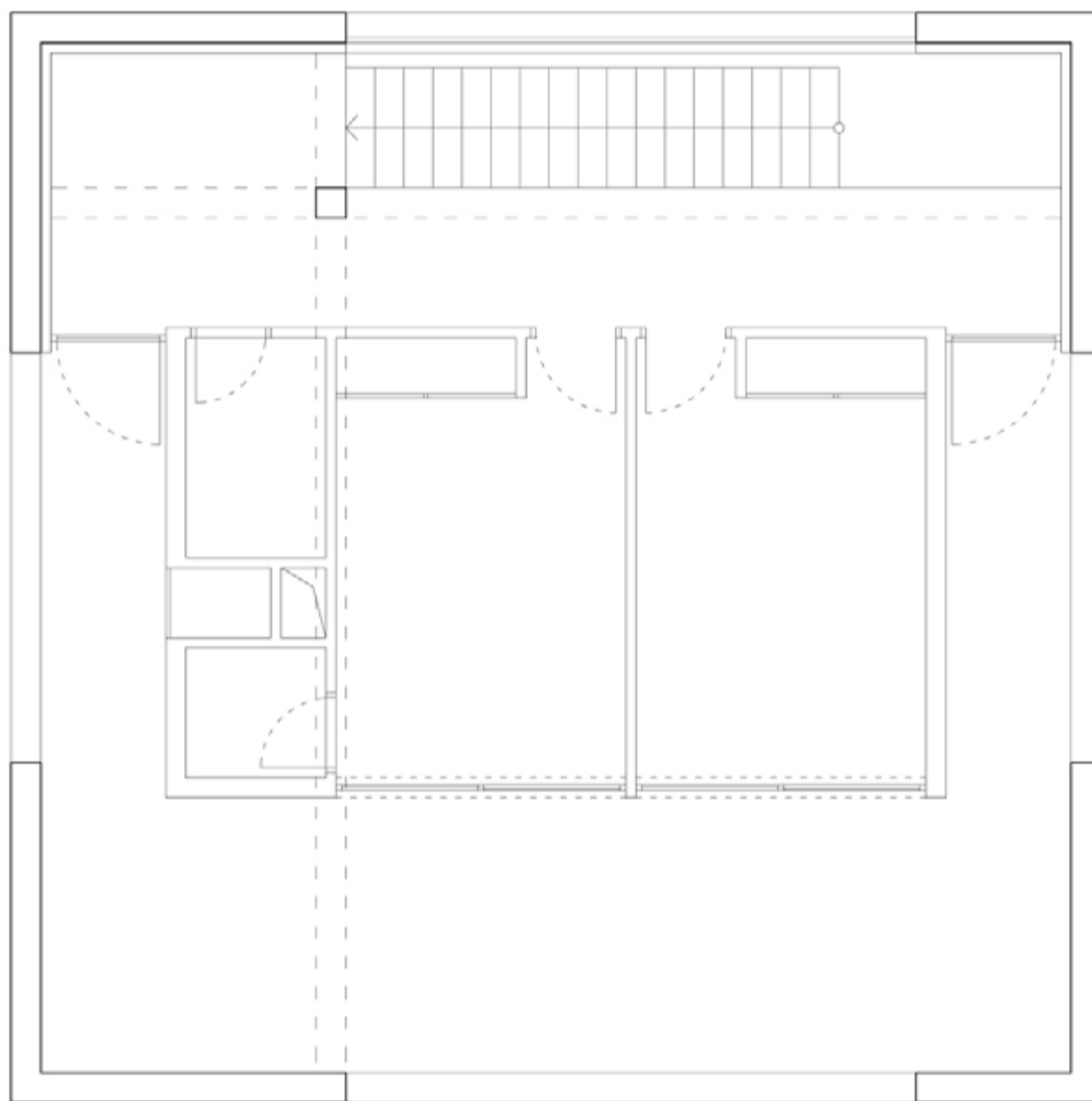
Private House in Damavand



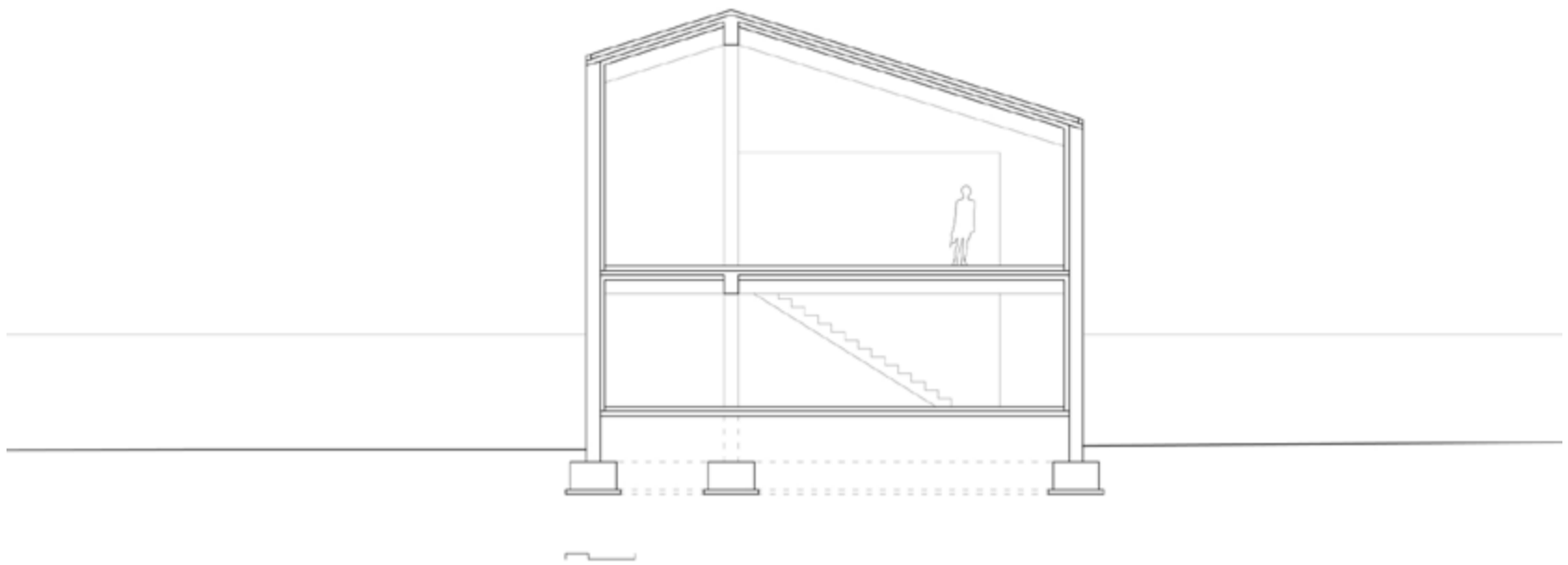
Private House in Damavand



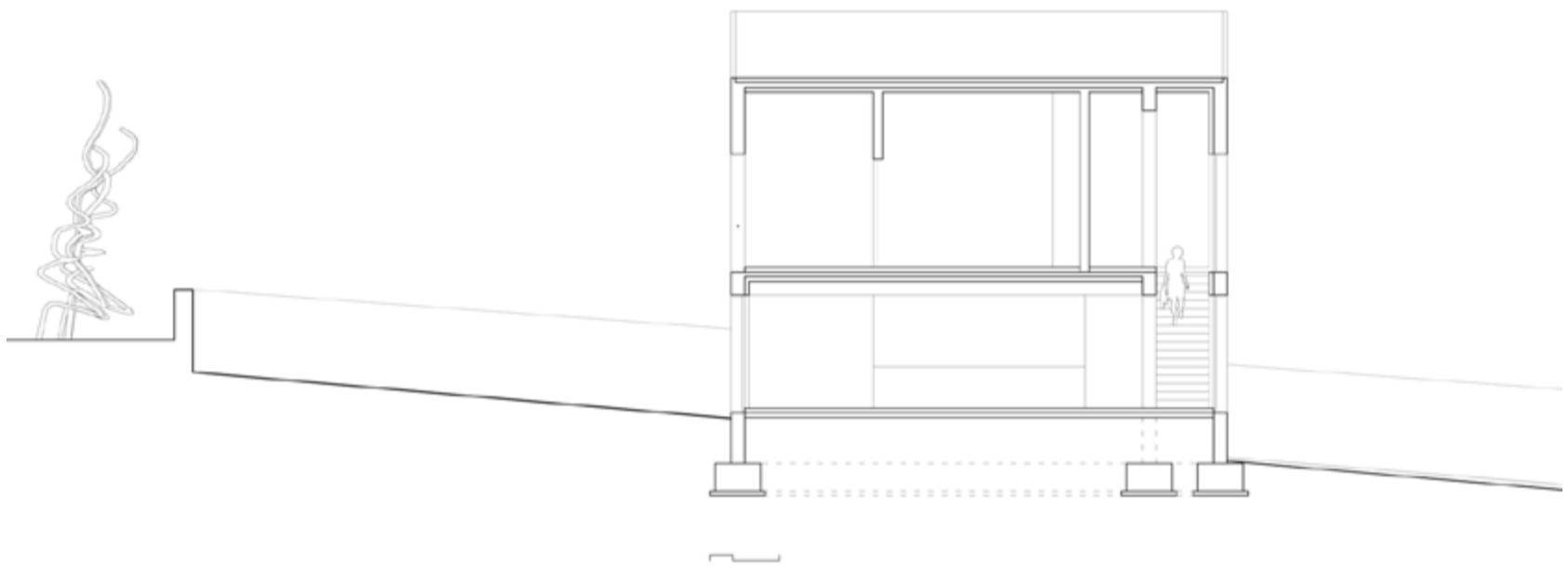
Private House in Damavand



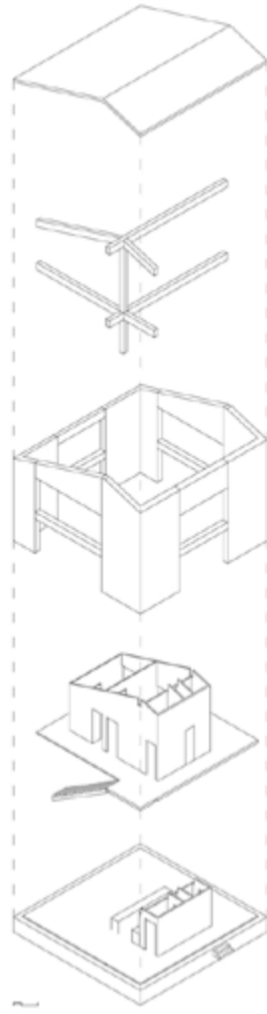
Private House in Damavand



Private House in Damavand



Private House in Damavand



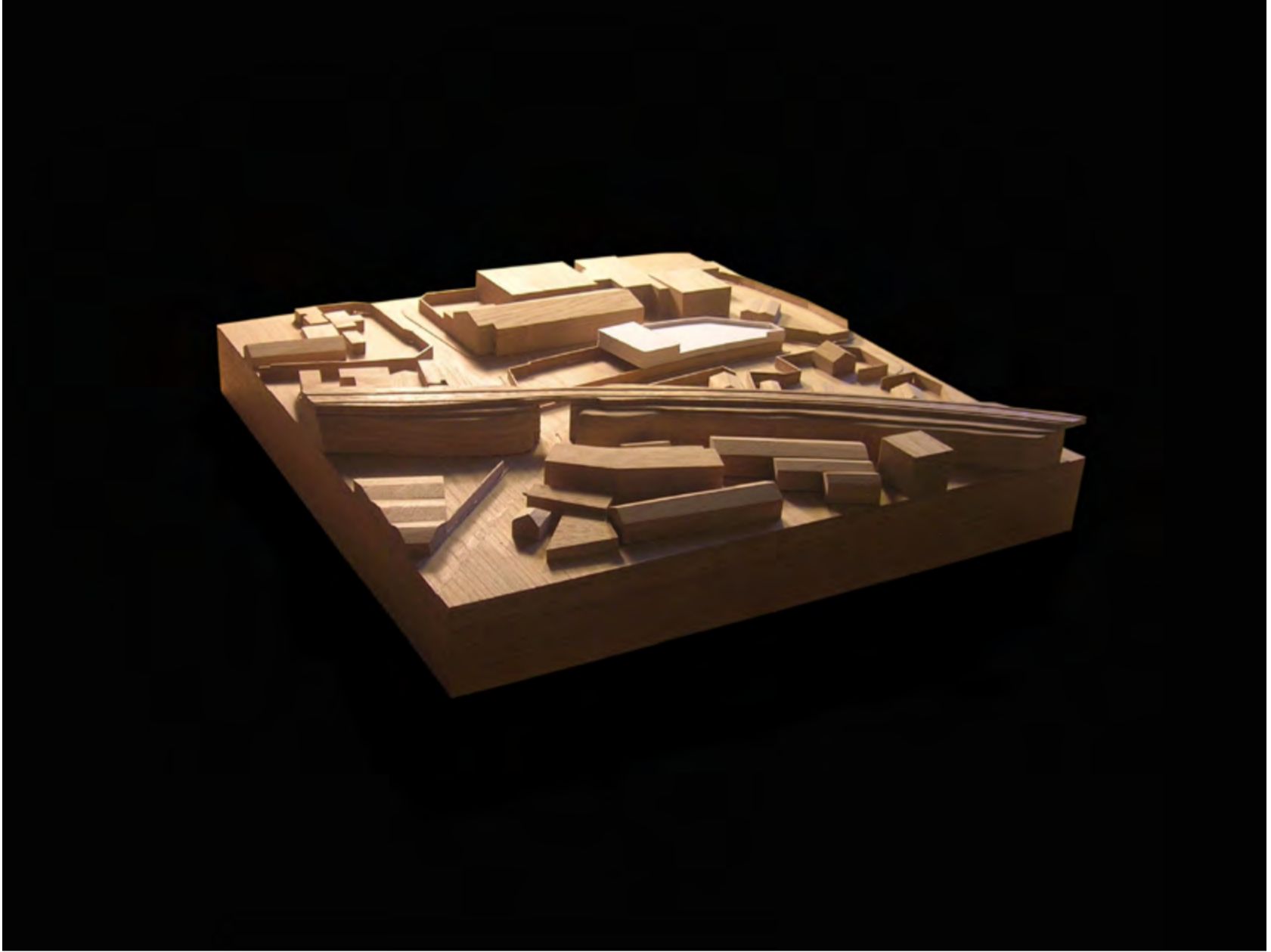
Private House in Damavand

Located in eastern London and beside the Olympic legacy, there is this knotty hood, called Hackney Wick. A public realm has been proposed in the London Borough of Hackney local development masterplan for this neighbourhood. The project is a communal hall settled in the heart of this urban context, which has been challenged to tie with the dodgy surroundings.

Coming from the Olympic Park, passing over the separating river and going to Victoria Park, is the main walking and cycling path. Also having the bus route on the same side makes the northern side more exposed to people. Facing the northern side is the overground which generates views from the passing trains to the project. As a result, in all the studied schemes, it has been tried to introduce a vast opening looking towards this side.

Observing the whole suburb, you will find out the context is dominated by typical London brick walls, mostly filled with graffiti arts. This creates a special character for the area, and at the same time brings out some dodgy views. So the idea was to utilize the existing wall in the boundary of the site, as a means to block the ugly views and create an inner paradise, and at the same time, with the aim of the brick nature of that wall, relate to the character of the context. However, given the structural properties of the existing wall, eventually, it was proposed to rebuild the wall with reused bricks and cover the newly added parts in white plaster. Therefore finally, there would be this perception as if the newly added object is sitting over the existing old, while the brick wall at the bottom remains exposed to graffiti arts and maintains its nostalgic nature.

## Communal Hall in Hackney Wick



Communal Hall in Hackney Wick



Communal Hall in Hackney Wick



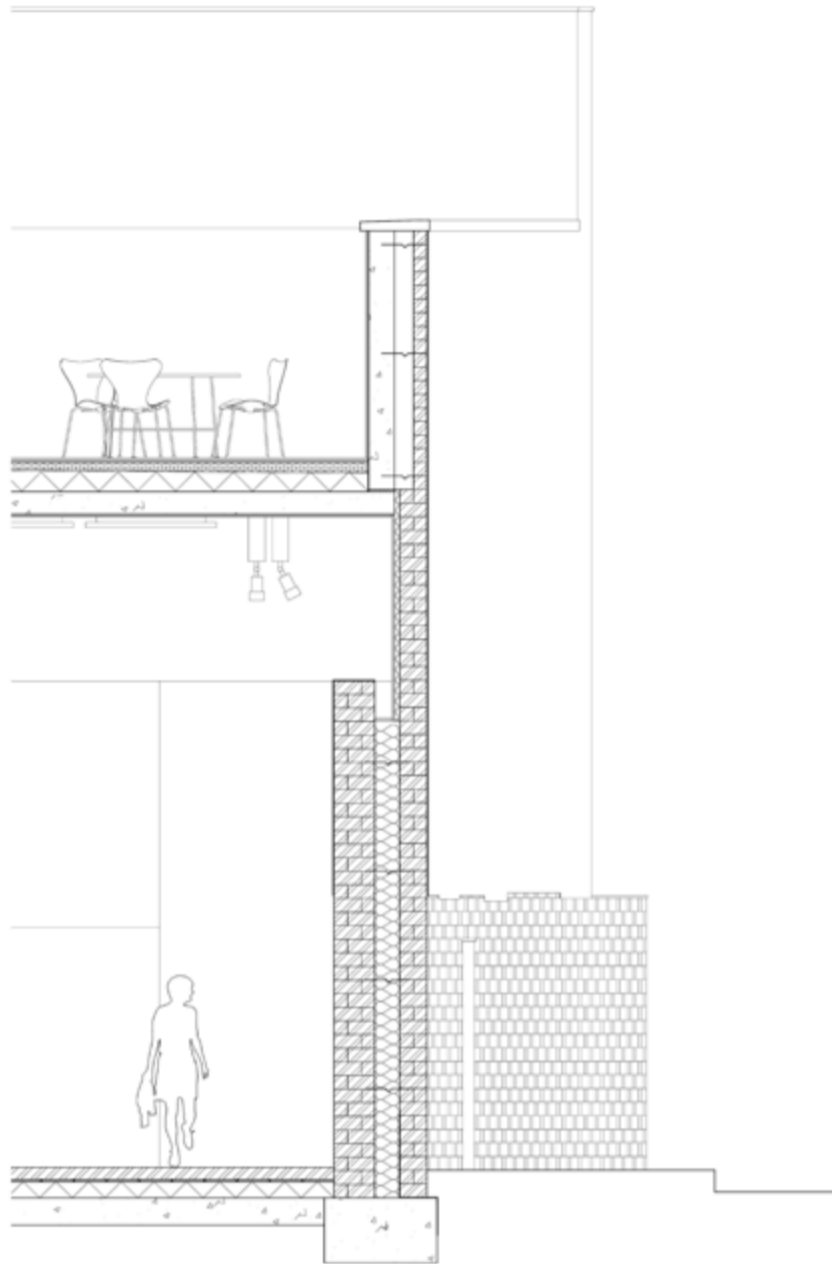
Communal Hall in Hackney Wick



Communal Hall in Hackney Wick



Communal Hall in Hackney Wick



Communal Hall in Hackney Wick



Communal Hall in Hackney Wick

The project is located in Norrköping, which is one of the industrial cities in Sweden. The client wanted a greenhouse that would be in symbiosis with the Ethanol factory on the northern side of the site. As part of the ecosystem, the ethanol factory is connected to farming and local heat production (input) and it produces fuel for public transport (output) as well as foul smells (negative output). Even though the product is very positive for the climate, the possible extension of ethanol production was under scrutiny by the public because of the smells.

The greenhouse building is to become a symbol for the conversion of the industrial part of Norrköping.

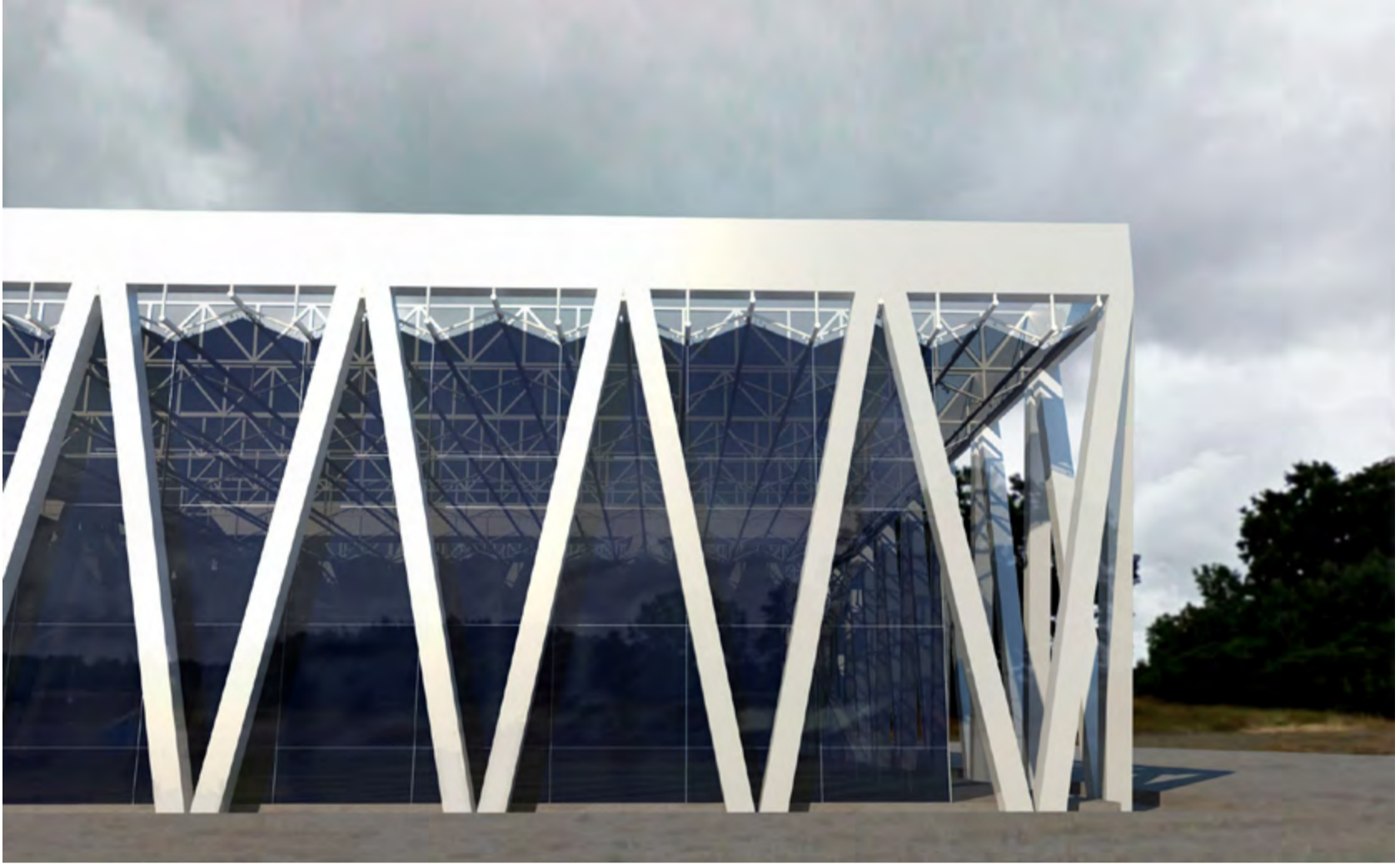
## Norrköping Greenhouse Sybiosis



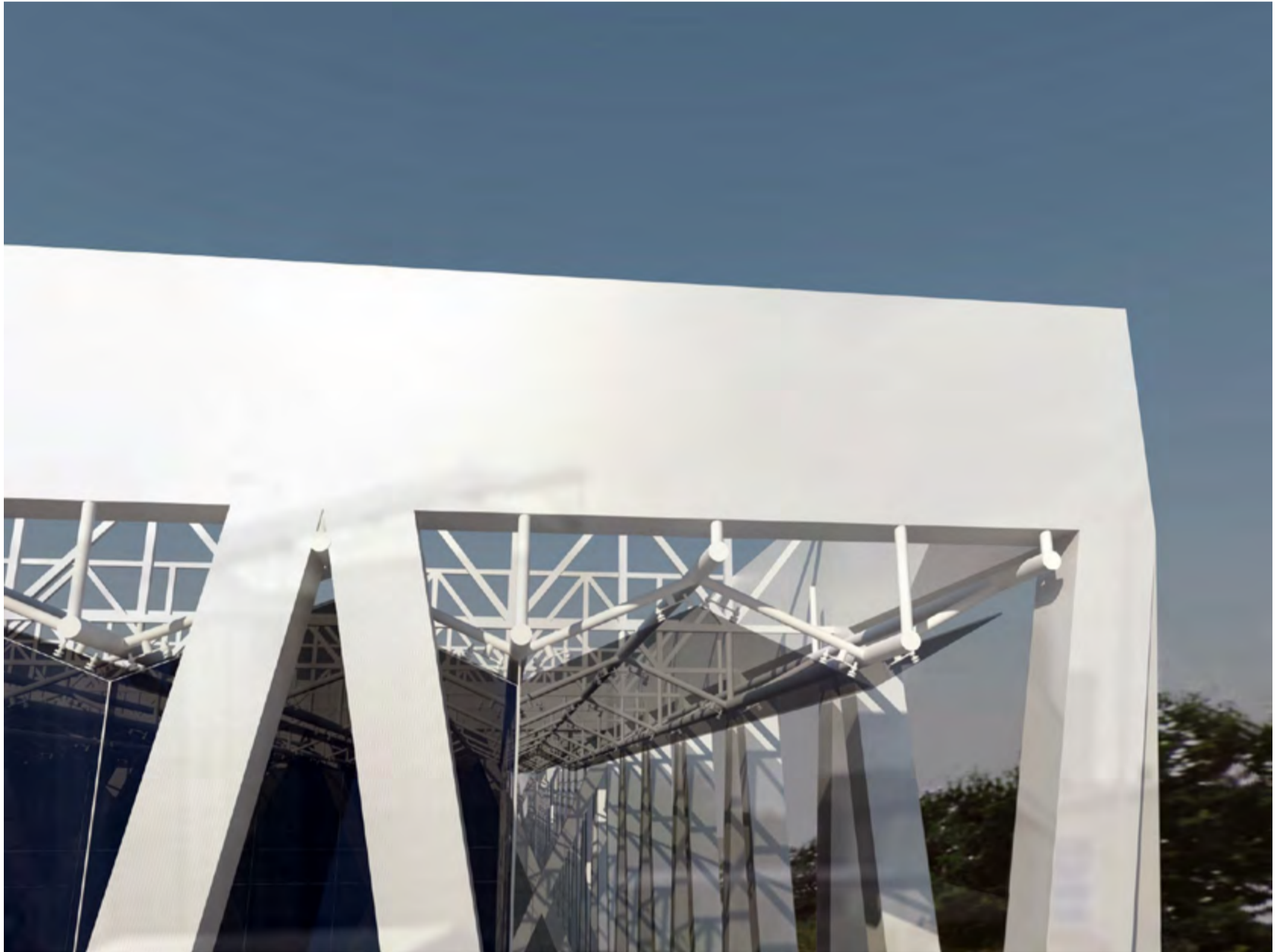
Norrköping Greenhouse Sybiosis



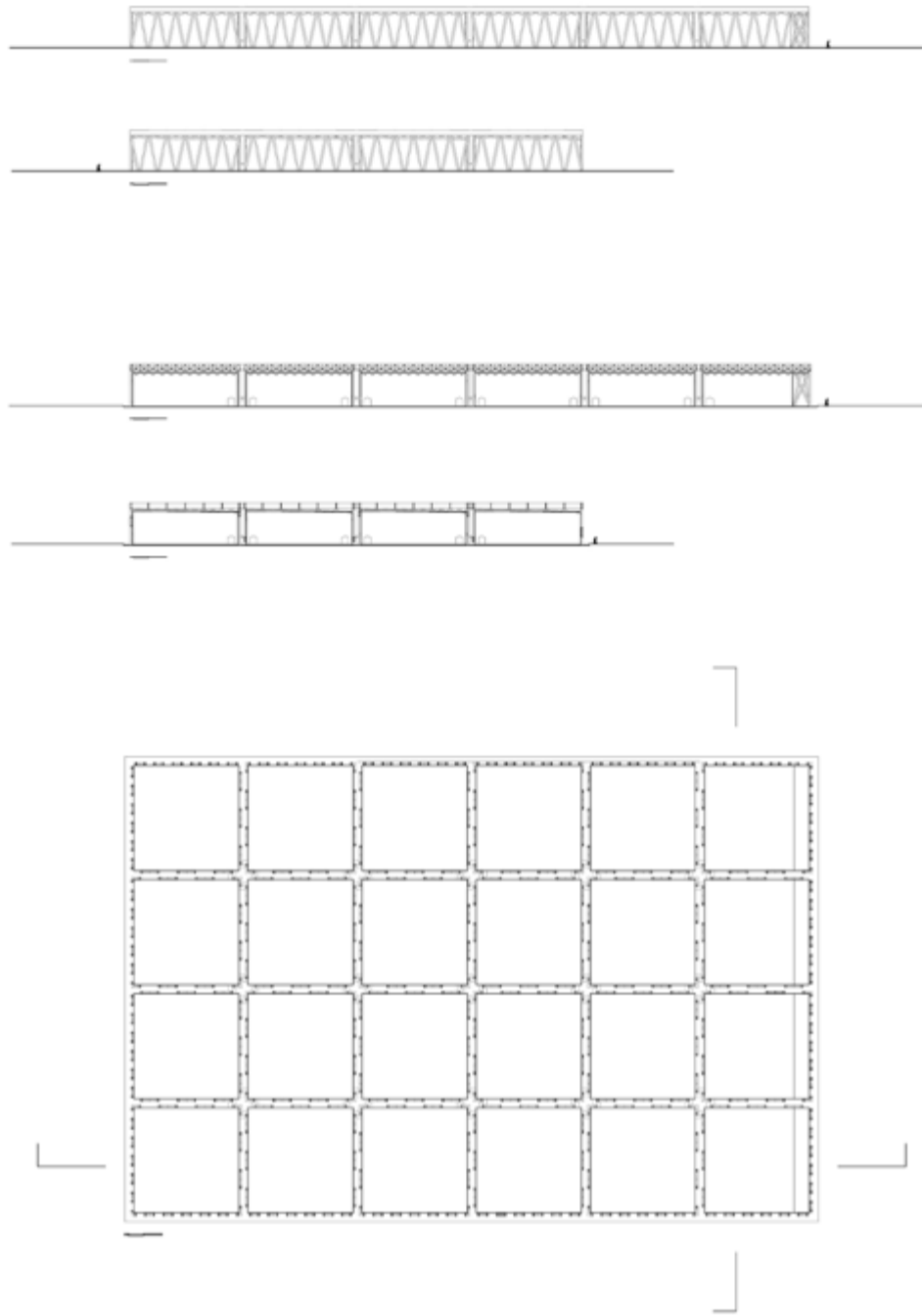
Norrköping Greenhouse Sybosis



Norrköping Greenhouse Sybosis



Norrköping Greenhouse Sybosis



Norrköping Greenhouse Sybosis

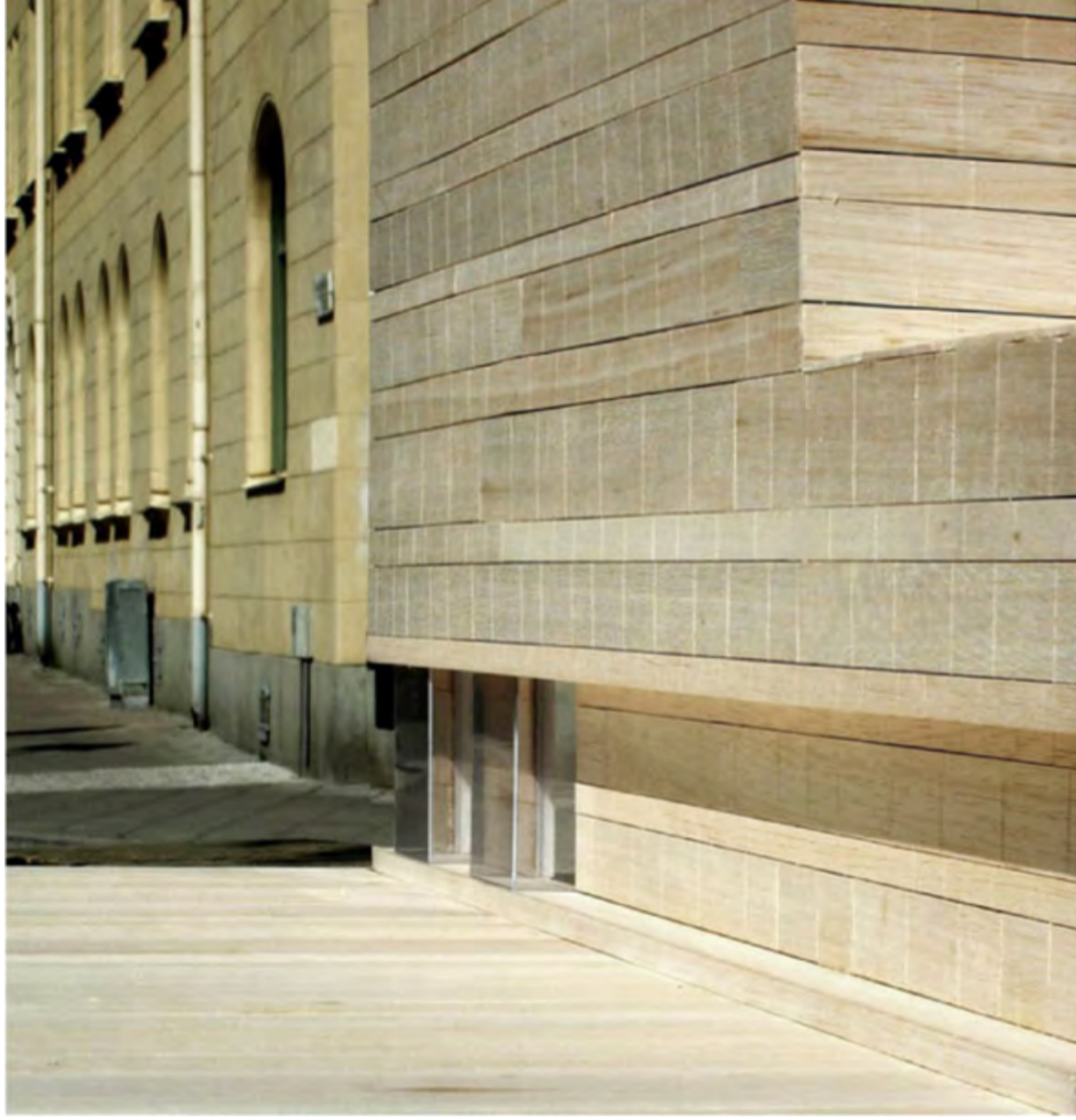
From the very beginning, the project was based on five different walls, and how to walk linearly and experience different spaces between these walls. It was aimed to distribute other functions on the sides of these spaces, so these walls would be untouched. These walls are all on the same axis, and as a result, they create two main walking routes on their sides which enhance the linear experience of the project. These walls are thicker and different in colour, texture, and material. For specifying each space, different ceiling heights were created, which were based on the main character and the function of each room.

The purpose of the project was to provide a multi-purpose hall for the people of Sundyberg municipality in Stockholm. Considering various activities that can happen in a multi-purpose hall, it was tried to generate a character for the building which can be both gentle and ceremonial where required, or comfortable for other different occasions. The very basic idea of the project was a simple solid neutral box. More than half of the main façade of the project is covered by trees. Therefore, this idea of the neutral box was justified more, since the trees and their shadows would perform as an imposed though a quality elevation for the building.

## Sundyberg Multipurpose Hall



Sundyberg Multipurpose Hall



Sundyberg Multipurpose Hall



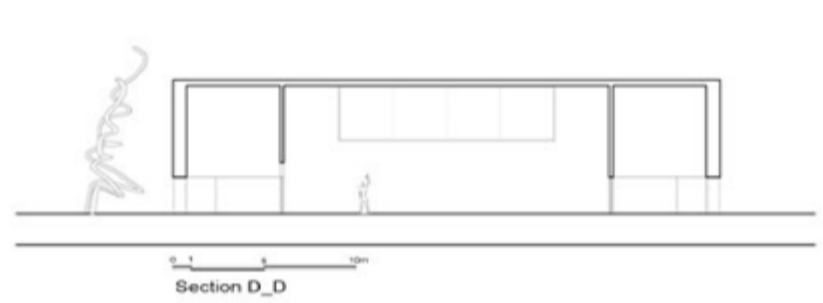
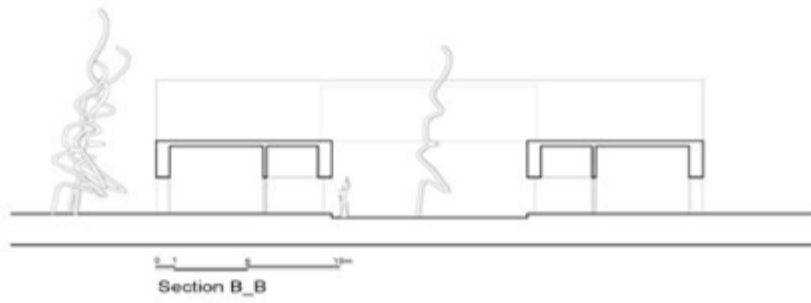
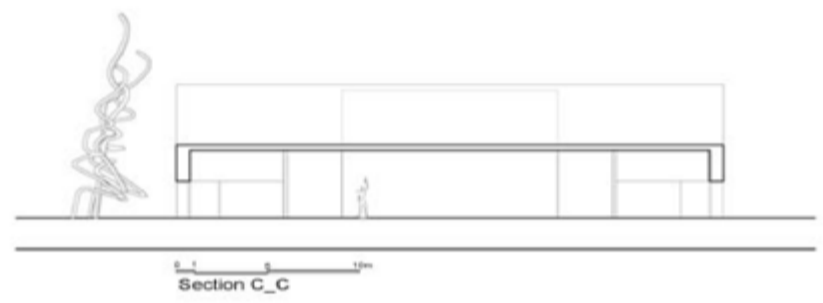
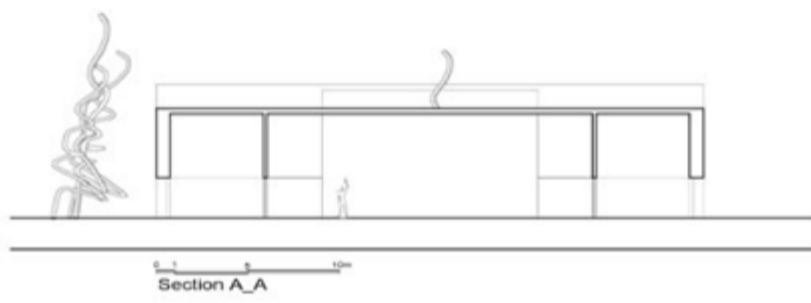
Sundyberg Multipurpose Hall



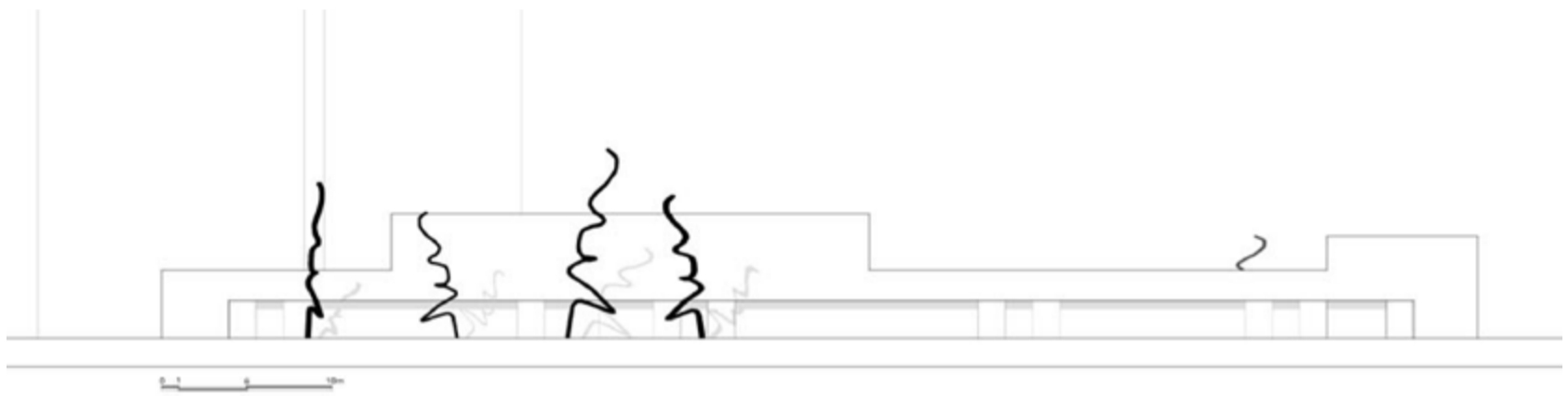
Sundyberg Multipurpose Hall



Sundyberg Multipurpose Hall



Sundyberg Multipurpose Hall



Sundyberg Multipurpose Hall

This is a retirement residential complex, located in Stockholm, Danvikshem, which is a residential area with a historical background. There is a dramatic topography there, which is exciting but at the same time shades the site because of its orientation towards the south. In the north, we have the river beside the site and a footpath alongside the whole river. The entire site and the surrounding hills are all clad with trees. Furthermore, you have views of the site from the other side of the river, and also from boat traffics. All of these characteristics bring out a very special, dramatic, and yet demanding site for the complex.

The main part of the project is the residential area. Along the high altitude adjacent to the site, we might lose the south-light, which is a significant factor in a cold climate in Stockholm. So the main idea, for the residential zone, was to be as far as possible from the altitude. But to avoid losing the significant footpath along the river, the building starts one level higher than the ground level. On the other hand, the public area is a separate building completely meeting the ground and the hill. It has a strong attachment to surrounding rocky earth, since natural light was not as vital in this zone, in comparison with the residential zone.

All of the dwellings were arranged in an order to provide both south light and a view of the river. Different plan layouts were studied. Although better and stronger visual connections with the river were possible with having more vertical accesses, additional expenses should have been considered. Therefore the most economically efficient approach was chosen. Each flat has the ability to be furnished in two ways. You have the entrance and the kitchenette as a central core in between, and you can decide whether to have the sleeping area in the north and the dining in the south or vice versa.

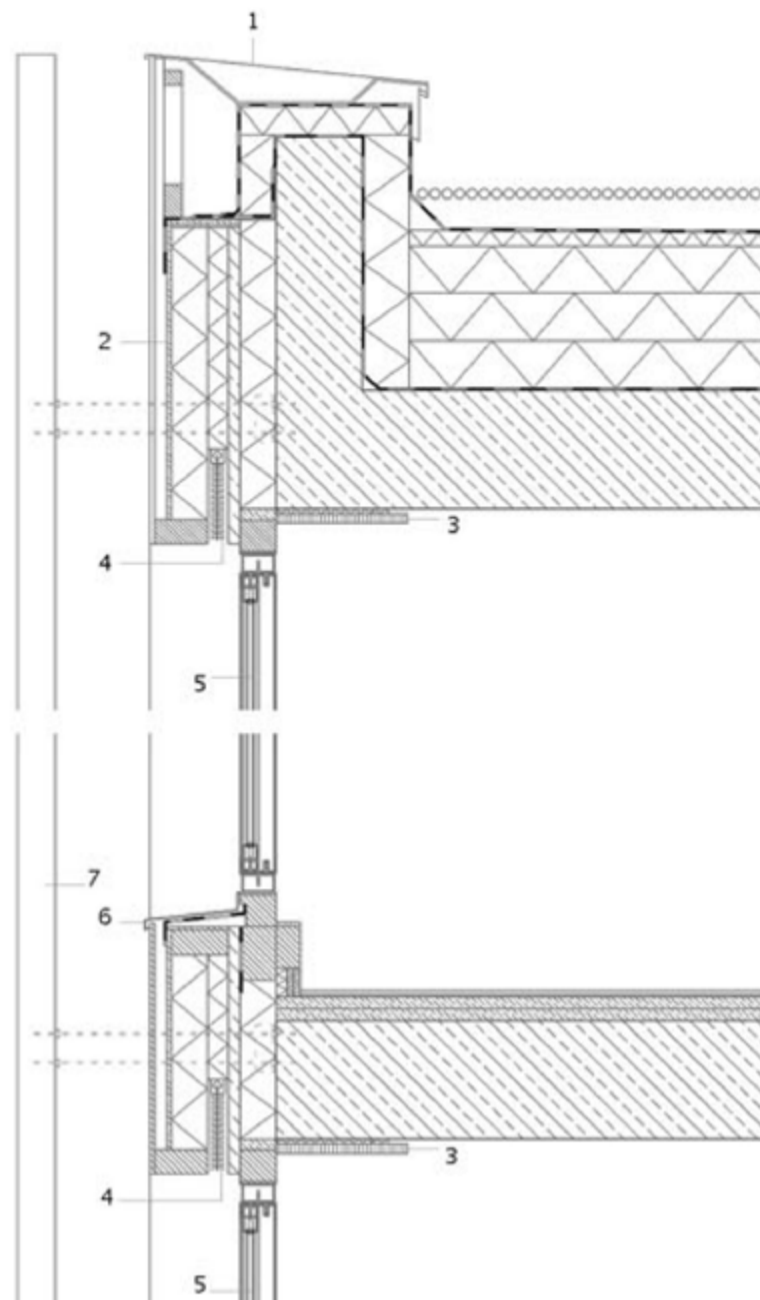
## Danvikshem Elderly House



Danvikshem Elderly House



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