

VOLUME 1

ARCHITECTURE THESIS PROJECTS

PEC Pioneers Batch 2017



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Pokhara Engineering College



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FOUNDER PRINCIPAL

Late Er. Lekh Bahadur Gurung was an ideal guru, mentor and a great personality. He was a great visionary and a source of inspiration to the engineering society. He was a man of fertile imagination and with untiring energy. He established Pokhara Engineering College (PEC) at the time when there were very few private engineering colleges in the Kathmandu valley and none was there out of valley. The dark phase of the time was; a high percentage of aspiring students had to drop the study due to unavailability of colleges in their places. Considering the truth, Situation decided to establish a college in Pokhara and worked relentlessly with a sacred aim to make PEC a hub for engineering study to the students unable to go to Kathmandu. Present position of the institution proves his dream come true. Today majority of students from many districts prefer PEC for studying. His sudden demise in 2020 A.D. was a great shock to PEC family. Until his last breath he was apprehensive to holistic development of the institution. Working on his unfulfilled mission will be a true tribute to him.

Late Er. Lekh Bahadur Gurung

Message from **Director**

Pokhara Engineering College (PEC) is a pioneer college in technical education located at western part of Nepal, the scenic City-Pokhara, established in 1999. PEC has achieved a milestone by providing a Technical education more than two decade. Pokhara Engineering College (PEC) is dedicated in achieving the greatest levels of quality, innovation, and visibility in engineering and research and influencing the technology feature.

It's the pride of Pokhara Engineering College to publish Technical magazines. I express my deepest gratitude towards our students and faculties and research department and other member of this college. We guide and support our students in creative thinking, applying knowledge, installing professional ethics, and raising awareness of social responsibilities. It make a great impact to the students by encouraging and incorporating research work into teaching-learning process. It strives to mark a every footstep taken by our faculties and students. The publication of Techno-magazine showcasing the achievements of students and faculties will surely be an inspiration to our current and prospective students as well as our staffs.

Once again, congratulations on this remarkable achievement. I have no doubt that you will go on to accomplish great things, and I am excited to witness your future successes. Always remember that Pokhara Engineering College is here to support you in your continued pursuit of excellence.



Mr. Amber Gurung
Director

Message from **Editorial**

I look forward to the publication of Pokhara Engineering College's magazine to showcase the thesis work of their pioneering batch of architecture.

The thesis is the culmination of their academic journey and illustrates the knowledge and expertise they have gained over the courses of their five years with the college.

I had the pleasure to guide these students through their thesis projects. I believe all these students are sincere, hard working and disciplined. I am confident in their ability to serve Nepal and the World as an architect.

As they begin their professional journey, I hope these new architects continue maintaining self discipline, professional ethics, and time management. I wish you all, well for your future endeavors.

I hope this batch of architecture will become the brand ambassadors for PEC's Architecture Department, and I hope Pokhara Engineering College will focus on imparting its quality education in future as well.



Ar. Rojana Joshi
Former Principal

Message from **Principal**

First of all, I would like to extend my heartfelt congratulations to 2017-Batch Architecture Students for successfully completing final year thesis. It is obviously one of the significant milestones in their academic career.

I am delighted to the Architecture Department for the initiative of publishing Thesis Magazine. Particularly, this magazine is not just a collection of Thesis Works but also a source of innovative and creative ideas for the sustainable and resilient architectural design and infrastructural development in the country. It will be a valuable references for the upcoming students as well as professional architect and designers.

Finally, I would like to thank editorial team, RMC, department, faculty members and students for making this Thesis Magazine possible. Anticipating continuation of such remarkable endeavor.



Er. Som Gurung
Principal

Message from **RMC Co-ordinator**

The Research Management Cell of Pokhara Engineering College is delighted to announce the upcoming publication of the Architecture Thesis Magazine. We extend our heartfelt gratitude to the Department of Architecture and the students of the pioneer batch for their support in making this magazine possible.

We want to assure all our students that the RMC is committed to promoting teamwork, boosting morale, and exploring the immense potential within the field of Architecture.

We believe that this magazine will serve as an inspiration for our junior students, motivating them to strive for excellence in their academic performance and to dedicate themselves to their research endeavors.

Thank you for your continued support, and we look forward to demonstrate the remarkable work of our students in the field of Architecture.



Er. Krishna Ghimire
Co-ordinator
Research Management Cell.

Message from **Former HOD**

I take immense pride and joy in the launch of this magazine, showcasing the pioneering batch's remarkable thesis works. Congratulations to all the students for their imaginative and insightful designs. I believe this magazine will not only serve as a platform for students to share their projects but also contribute to spreading awareness about the field of architecture.

I hope the architecture department and students will continue the initiation of this magazine publication in coming years too.



**Ar. Pradyumna
Adhikari**

Former HOD

Message from **HOD**

In the realm of architecture, each structure conveys stories through its physical forms or through lights. These narratives shine in the outstanding achievements of the PEC Pioneers Batch-2010. Congratulations on the successful completion of your architecture thesis! As you embark on your future endeavors, may your innovative ideas, thorough research and clever design solutions continue to captivate us.

Today, we proudly introduce our inaugural Architectural Thesis Project magazine Volume - I. This publication marks the start of an inspiring and creative journey. We express our gratitude to the Research Management Cell (RMC) for their unwavering dedication in bringing this vision to life. We eagerly anticipate the next volume. Our heartfelt thanks go to Pokhara Engineering College, an institution that nurtures excellence in architectural education. We also acknowledge the devoted supervisors who have shared their expertise, time, and invaluable guidance throughout this publishing endeavor.



**Ar. Samikshya
Kandel**

HOD

Message from **Thesis Co-ordinator**

This publication includes overview of the thesis projects of the pioneer batch of students of B.Arch, showcasing their five-year journey of learning, creativity, and diligent effort. Our aim with this magazine is to provide a platform for students to display and curate their diverse endeavors, ultimately inspiring others to excel academically.

I express deep appreciation to all the supervisors for their indispensable mentorship and seamless coordination throughout the thesis process. I extend my best wishes to all the students for a successful and promising future.

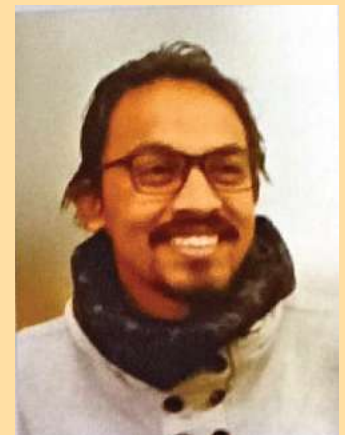


Ar. Luna Thapa
Thesis Co-ordinator

Message from **Editorial**

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Ar. Kedar Chhetri
Editorial

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Students Name-(Ashim Akram Shekh)

Project Name-(Bus terminal)

Supervised by-(Ar. Manisha Shakya)

Abstract

The project explores the design of a bus terminal, with in-depth analysis of the terminal's current state, operations, and potential areas for improvement. The report encompasses various aspects of the bus terminal, including infrastructure, passenger services, safety measures, and environmental considerations. outlining the background and context of the bus terminal including its history, significant, and the number of daily passengers it serves. It then delves into an evaluation of the terminal's physical infrastructure, covering aspects such as terminal layout, facilities, signage, and accessibility for passengers with special needs. including the efficiency of bus scheduling, ticketing system, and customer service. an analysis of safety measures in place, including security protocols and emergency response plans, is also provided.

Project Location-Palpa, Rampur-4, Materi

This site is located at the western part of the core city Rampur Municipality with the connection road with kali Gandaki corridor , at the radius of 500 m from the core city area and tourist sites. Thus the Rampur is developing city with newly constructed roads which links the major city to the Rampur . Thus the existing bus stand did not provide the actual functioning facility to the public of Rampur so this location or site is appropriate to make the bus terminal.



Site location with google map

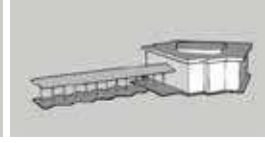
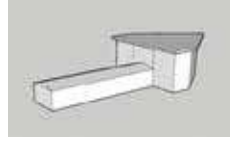
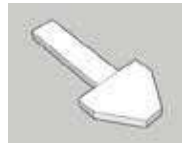


site open area

Architectural Design Concept

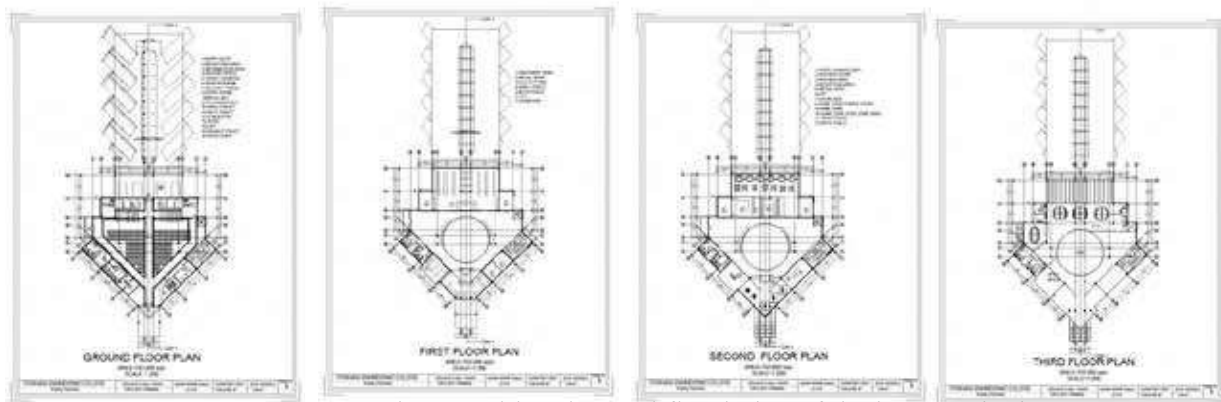
Design concept with the conceptual studies by several disciplines, such as linguistics, psychology,

and philosophy, and these disciplines are interested in the logical and phycological structure of concept. My concept for the bus terminal design is Arrow. (Arrow point leads to the functional destiny) Arrow leads towards the destiny it means any kind of destiny, function or the flow of path is indicated by the arrow head to move forward or can get there by the particular direction. Arrow helps to indicate the direction towards the functional flow or to the next destiny. My site is in the pointed or sharp shape in physical which helps me to choose the arrow point as my design concept for the functional arrangement and flow of the different particular area.



Design Process

The busterminal is designed as per the conceptual development of the design concept as per the site allocation and the functional flow of the bus terminal functional requirement. The requirement of the bus terminal are entry gate, check post, gas station, recreational space, public toilet, open sitting space, terminal building , loading bay or the loading hub , unloading hub or the unloading or arrival bay, idle parking of the bus stand , over head water tank, restaurant. Vertical treatment like lift, staircase, shops retail shops, entertainment hub, grocery shop terminal office, and other sub function as feeder service for the unloading of passenger, fire safety, public safety, and individual roads entry and exit road ways.



Design consideration and floral plan of the bus terminal

Conclusion

In conclusion, this report has examined the designing state of bus terminal and has

highlighted several important aspects related to its operations, customers safety, security, infrastructure, accessibility, customers experiences. From this analysis of literature and case study of several places and literature of the terminal function, several findings were emerged: Safety and security measure must be strengthened to ensure the safety of both passengers and staff. This includes the installation of surveillance camera, hiring of security personal, fire hydrant as the fire safety, indicator and path allocator or index as the traffic flow, pedestrian and road way separation for the segregation of the traffic flow.



Students Name-Ashish Pandey
Project Name-Cricket Stadium
Supervised by-Ar. Ananta Gautam

Abstract

Nepal being a developing country and growing slowly in the field of architecture and engineering .it has less modern days' infrastructure and physical structures compared to advance and developed countries in the world. Talking about a international cricket stadium, we don't have one which could cater the present need of modern days sports. Beside football, cricket has been a very popular and adorable sport among people in this small Himalayan nation. lately, the success and achievement the national Nepalese team has been witnessing in international arena has been really been remarkable and appreciate in many ways. being such a flourishing nation in cricket and the nation which has great potential in being a powerhouse of cricket, it needs a well facilitated cricket stadium within.

It has been 25 years since the nation stepped the nation stepped into international cricket being the affiliate country, associate country and ODI (one day playing nation) categorized by ICC. since then this nation has provided many since then nation has provided many convincing results and has spread happiness and glory among the nepalese fans so forth progressing quite remarkably in cricket. but nepal has been witnessing the lack of physical entities and infrastructures for many years till today

Project Location-

The proposed site for cricket stadium is located at Lekhnath, Pokhara. It is located in ward no 31 of Metropolitan city (Pokhara) in Kaski district of Gandaki province. The site is currently owned by private owner of the local people. The site open and is used for paddy cultivation. lies few small settlements within the proposed site , area of farmlands throughout the site.

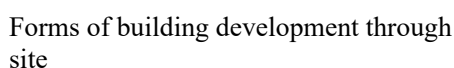


Site

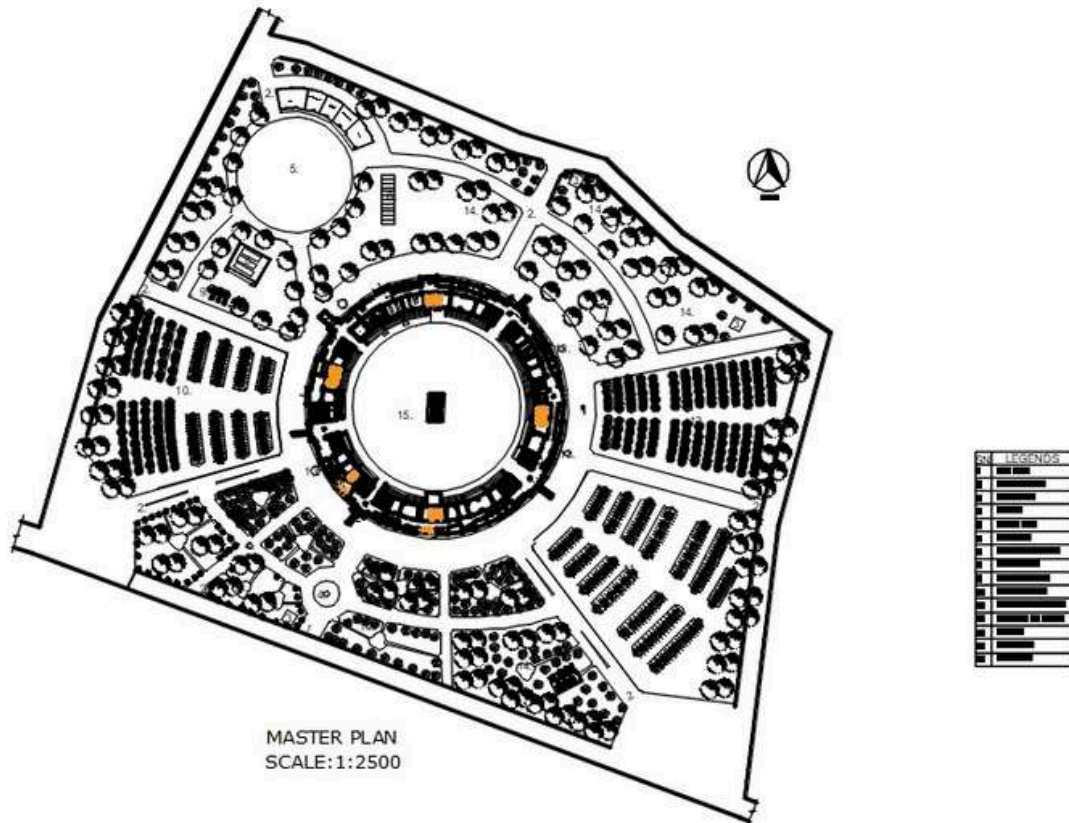
The stadium is planned having ten gates with 12 sections for the people to move easily. It comprises of two stands, one is main stand for VVIPs, VIPs, players, media and officials having all the facilities required like teams' area, VVIPs/VIPs lounges, media area, offices, kitchens etc. Main stand is the hierarchy of the stadium. Second is the general stand for general public, VIPs and officials having all the facilities required.



1. Inclusive: Everyone inside the stadium area can use facilities safely, securely, easily and with self-respect making easy access routes for both normal and physically challenged people.
2. Responsive: Taking into account the peoples' needs and wants by providing the required facilities.
3. Realistic: Offering more than one solution to help balance everyone's needs and recognizing that one solution may not work for all.
4. Flexible: Creating such facilities that different people can use the venue in different ways.
5. Convenient: Everyone can use the facilities without too much effort.
6. Welcoming: Making people move with no stopping barriers.



PLAN AND 3D VIEWS

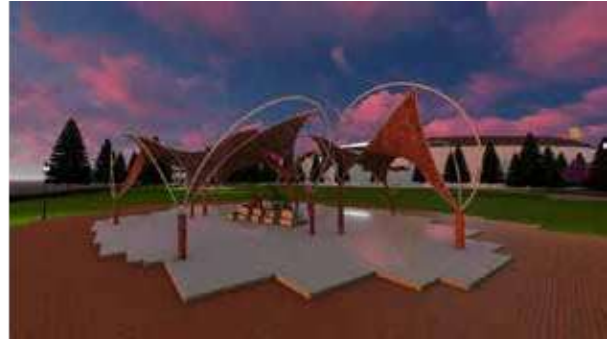


3D View

INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR IMAGES



waiting area outside



waiting area outside



Vipswaiting area



Players changing room



Views from restaurant

MODELS PHOTOGRAPHY

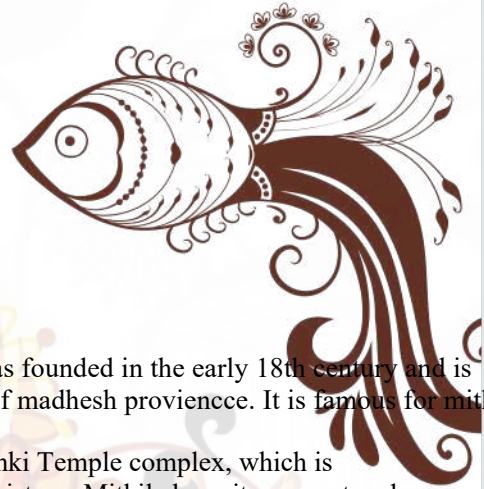


CONCLUSION

Cricket is the second most popular sport in Nepal, catching up with football as Nepal's most popular sport thanks largely to the spread of television to the rural communities. This sport inspires young people and heralds a new era for community development linked to sport, and maximizes the social, economic and environmental benefits for future generation. As cricket is a combination of physical fitness and way of balancing mind that is the vital component of life from the ancient human civilization. Cricket is very essential sport to develop the country prosperity, to bring together the country to a place and maintain discipline in people. It generates feeling of nationalism towards a place, a zone, a region and to a country. Thus, the need of stadium has been felt to promote cricket and also train the players which can uplift the standard of the players. This sport can cater national and international meet which can develop tourism of Nepal. The stadium itself can be landmark of the nation, furthermore developing tourism of Nepal.



Bivek Mandal
Mithila Art Museum
Superviser: Ar. Kedar Chhetri



Abstract

Janakpur is a city of hub for religious cultural tourism. It was founded in the early 18th century and is the seven largest city in nepal and now become the capital of madhesh proviencece. It is famous for mithi-la art and handicraft.

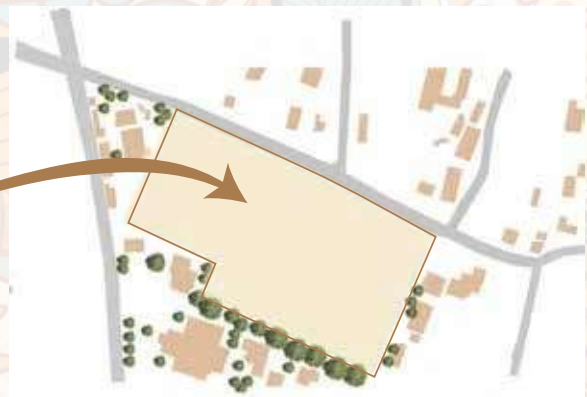
In janakpur there is only one museum which is part of the Janki Temple complex, which is quiet small and not able to properly demonstrate the art and history. Mithila have its own art and culture like in the past women painted lively painting of gods, people, plants and auspicious animal in mud wall of their houses. Mithila painting is made on the occasion of festivals and weeding, but today few homes have mud walls and the wall painting tradition has not carried on. The main problem is lack of proper infrastructure for exhibition and proper storage so that can encourage people.

Mithila Art Museum is a meseum that tells the story of Mithila kingdome from the dawn of human habitation to the present day. The main features of the proposed museum to show the story of mithila from the begining i.e Ramayan. and also show the evolution of the art from the ancient, to the modern period. It also provide an enviroment for socialization i.e garthering, interactiong and promoting the local art and craft with in a building inside and outside.

Site Location

TheSite is located in the southern part of Jankpur named **Tirutia Gacchi** connected by the main road Girija path which connects to both janakpur airport and the indo nepal border on the south. The main approach to the site is the road which leades to the krichna temple, whereas the secondary approach is through the Girja path which leads to the Janki Complex .The site is the historical place for the Janakpur belived that land is used by **Tiruth Sena** during Sen bansha.

Currently the land is use for cow grazing, playing and resting beside people also used to throw the home wastes and buried the dead animals which make the place unhygenic. The puropsed museum preseve the site history and also make the place hygenic.



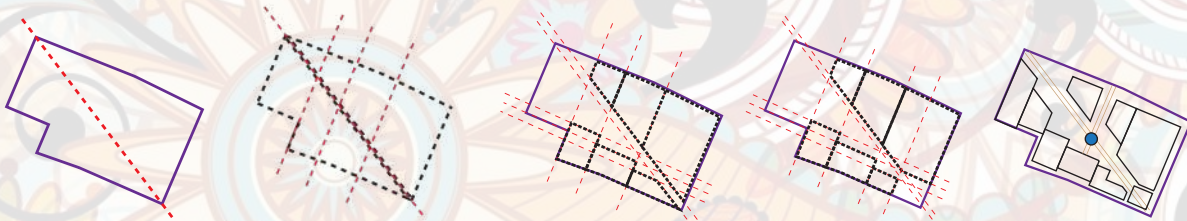
Concept

The chosen site for “Mithila Art Museum” is located in Jankpur, the birthplace of sita, the consort of lord Rama, is an important religious pilgrimage site located in the terai. In janakpur there is a Mithila parikrama which is an annual periodic journey of janakpur. It is held every year between the month of falgun and cover approximately 8km long circular path of the city janakpur. People try walking the Parikrama at least once in their lives because doing so is belived to bring salvation(Moksha) after death.



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Concept development

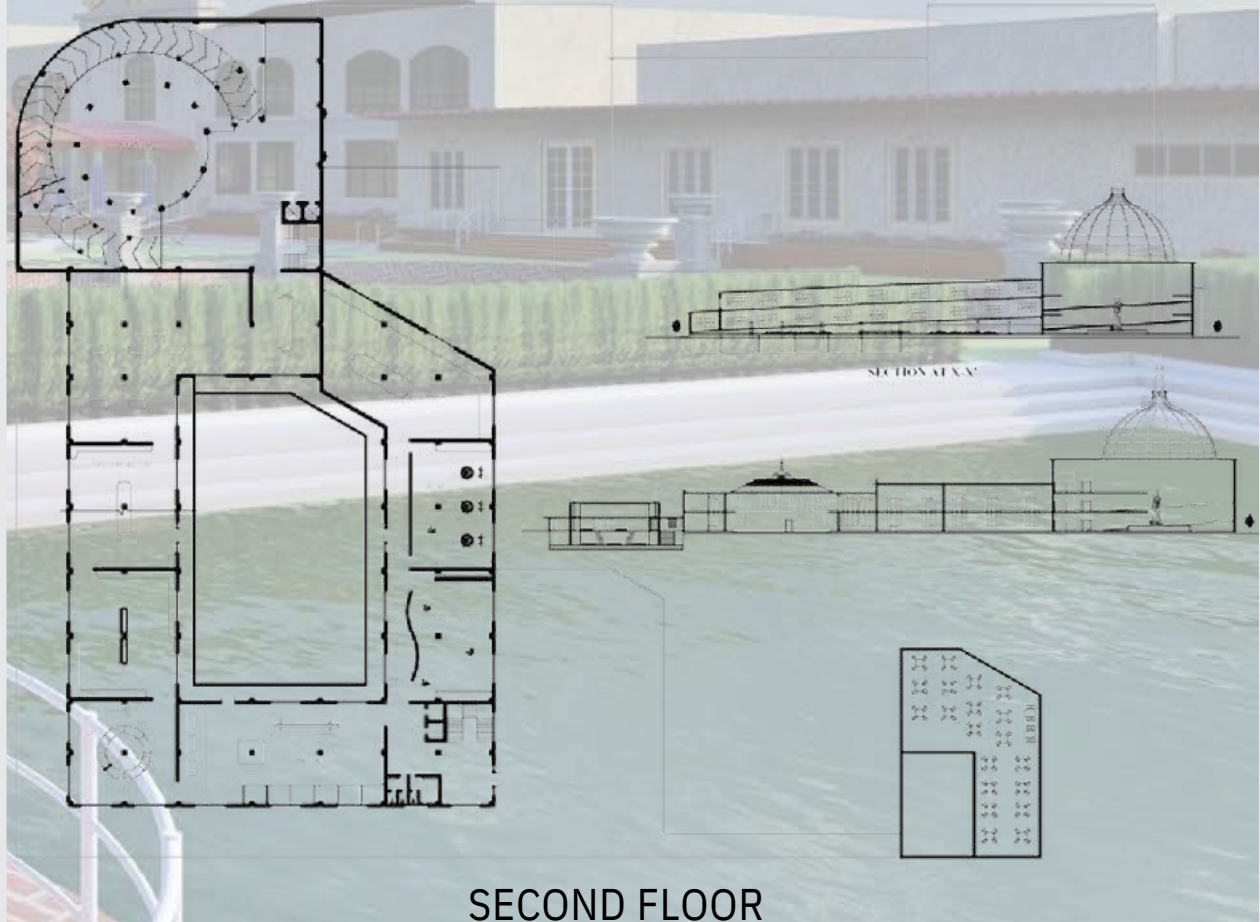


Zooning



From site study the North west side have character of receiving function like parking, open plaza and entry zone for e ective management of museum. As one move from NW to SW site have character of peace and solitude portion so that museum permanent section is placed in eastern site. The admin zone is in SW portion which is beside the central position so it can observe other function. The workshop and the collection storage are placed in the place in the northern portion link to the museum and it is also beside the road which is easy for loading and unloading circulation. The restaurant is in the entry zone so the public and visitors both can use. The auditorium is in beside the plaza which is used occasionally. The admin zone is link with the library and research lab.







Students Name-Dikshya Acharya

Project Name-VIPASSANA MEDITATION CENTER

Supervised by-Ar. Rajani Shrestha

Abstract

The project explores the design of a Vipassana meditation center, with a focus on creating an environment that supports the practice of Vipassana meditation with respect to the key design principles including the standards of designing, planning, zoning, proportions, and acoustics, as well as the creation of a peaceful and harmonious environment that encourages introspection and self- reflection. The thesis also explores the role of architecture in creating a space that supports the practice of meditation. It looks at the ways in which architecture can affect our mental and emotional states and how it can be incorporated using the vernacular architecture of Pokhara.

Project Location-Pokhara-28, Thulakot

The site is located at the top of Thulakot hill, at around 20 kms from the city with a beautiful natural scenery all around. The surrounding of the site is peaceful and refreshing. The architectural features around the location is mostly vernacular. The initial concept of meditation center is to design the space respecting the features of the locality. The contour topography of the site helps in segregating the spaces. Since the site is located at the top of the hill, there is no problem of air and sound pollution, which provides the opportunity in designing a meditation space.



Site Topography



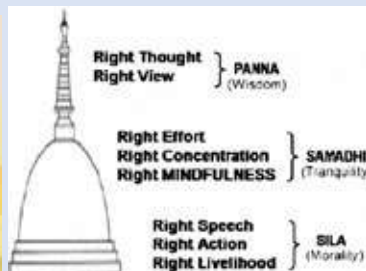
Evening View from Site to the West



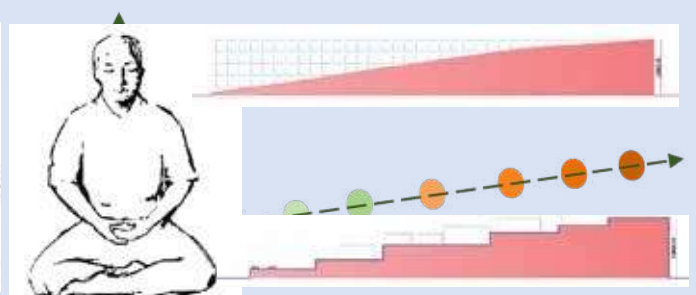
Building Characters

Architectural Design Concept

Following Sila- Samadhi-Panna in an endless way, is the process to follow during vipassana practice to attain liberation ultimately. The three blocks of Shwedagon pagoda denotes circulation of the above. The concept initially started from utilizing the contour topography to determine the hierarchy of spaces and then to differentiate residential and meditational spaces as well as male and female areas, since there should be no physical contact between them. Then, the building orientation were thought to face the southwest view of city and open spaces to view the northern mountains and southern hills. The material idea was adopted to preserve the local architectural features. The meditation blocks were aligned centrally to separate the male and female residential zones to limit access and provide easy navigation. In the landscaping part, sensory approach like water body, forest, pavilions, caves, Chautari spaces are incorporated together providing different outdoor meditation options.



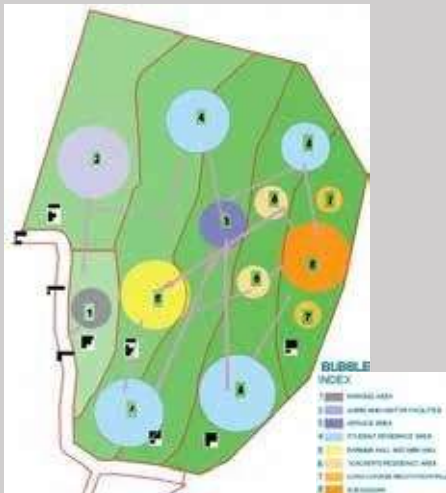
Concept Development



Site Hierarchy Inspired from Human Chakras

Design Process

The public zones like administration, gallery and library are kept near to the entrance. Then in the upper contour level, the semi-public space for short-term student residence is kept in either side of the Dhamma hall. Above that, kitchen-dining space is provided, serving all the residence during course stay. Just above it, semi-private space of long-term student residences and teachers' residence are provided with consultation pavilions, topped by the private space, Shunyaghar at the top tier of the site contour.



Master Plan development in stages: Bubble diagram, Placement and final Master Plan



Master Plan Bird's Eye View

Conclusion

The overall experience in designing a Vipassana Meditation Center in Pokhara was quite challenging and inspirational as well. The meditation space, both internally and externally, were designed with extra care such as to provide a beautiful experience to people during the course duration. The findings from the research phase were utilized properly with consideration to the small detail also. To summarize, this thesis provides an ideal space development to influence the meditation practitioners in getting extra experience through the spaces, architectural features and the location of the site as well.



Different Blocks in 3D and Model



Students Name – Kapil Lamichhane

Project Name – Hilltop Resort

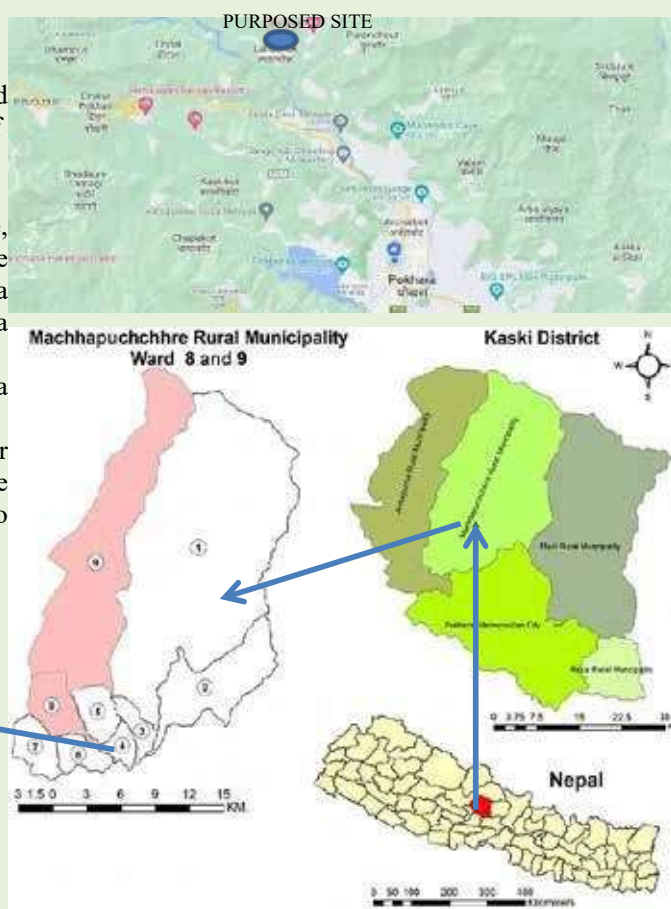
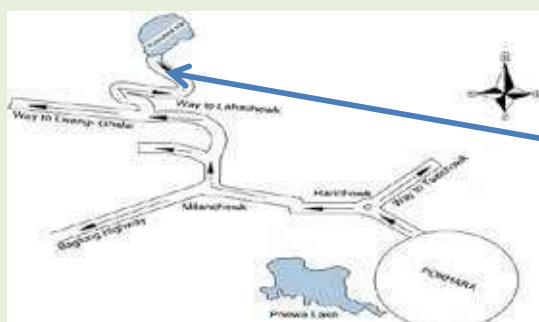
Supervised By- Ar. Alex Man Maskey

Abstract

Tourism, the act and process of spending time away from home in pursuit of recreation, relaxation, and pleasure. Tourism in Nepal began with mountain tourism after Mt. Everest, was ascended on May 29, 1953 and remained one of the country's biggest industries. Nepal is a country with a rich cultural heritage and natural beauty, making it a popular tourist destination for people. The tourism industry contributes significantly to the Nepalese economy, and the development of Resort can help to boost this industry even further. Resort as a place used for relaxation or recreation. It differ from a hotel in the sense that where the hotels are mostly located in the urban setting are designed for a shorter stay, resorts are the set in rural area, away from the noise of the busy city and are designed for longer stay. Resorts are also ideal place for holding events, meeting and conferences. Hence they should provide facilities that would entertain the guest for the longer period of time. It would also arrange for the journey and trekking, etc. generally resort are located at the area of scenic recreational sites where people spend a vacation. Hilltop Resort at Deaurali, Lahachowk is a project completely devoted to recreation and relaxation of the visitors through its natural spa conditions and its surrounding natural beauty, such spacious resorts play a key role in providing health and wellbeing of its guests.

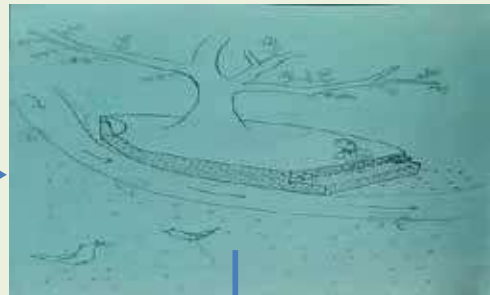
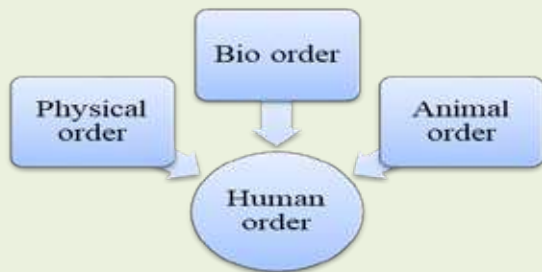
Project Location

- Machhapuchhre Rural Municipality is located in Kaski District under Gandaki Province of Nepal. Geographically, $83^{\circ}55'48''$ east longitude and $28^{\circ}19'45''$ north latitude,
- The site lies near by Deaurali temple, Lahachowk about 100m distant away, on the way to road heading to Ghachok & Sardikhola which is about 13 km North-West from Pokhara city.
- Site is located 18.4 km away from the Pokhara international airport.
- Site has a subtropical highland climate or temperate oceanic climate with dry winters Site
- lies on the way to Khumai Dada and also famous for the Royal trek.

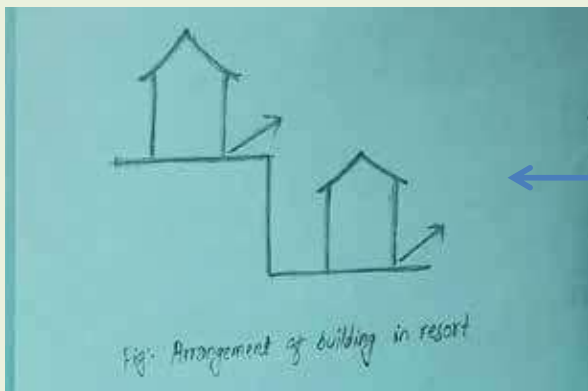


Architectural Design Concept:

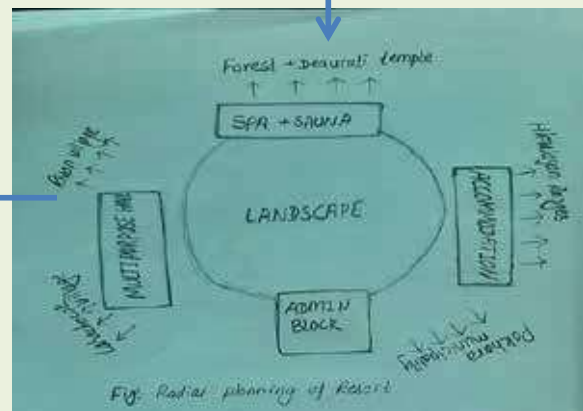
As the site for the project is taken on the top of hill, I have taken “Harmony with nature” as the concept for planning Resort. The main idea of the design approach is to play with the natural terrain as much as possible. As a Harmony with nature describes relationship between physical order (soil, metal), bio-order (plants, trees), animal order (animals, birds) and human order (human beings). Also describes the how to interconnect man-made structures to the natural environment by considering site orientation, climate of site, tradition & cultures and building materials.



Harmony with Nature



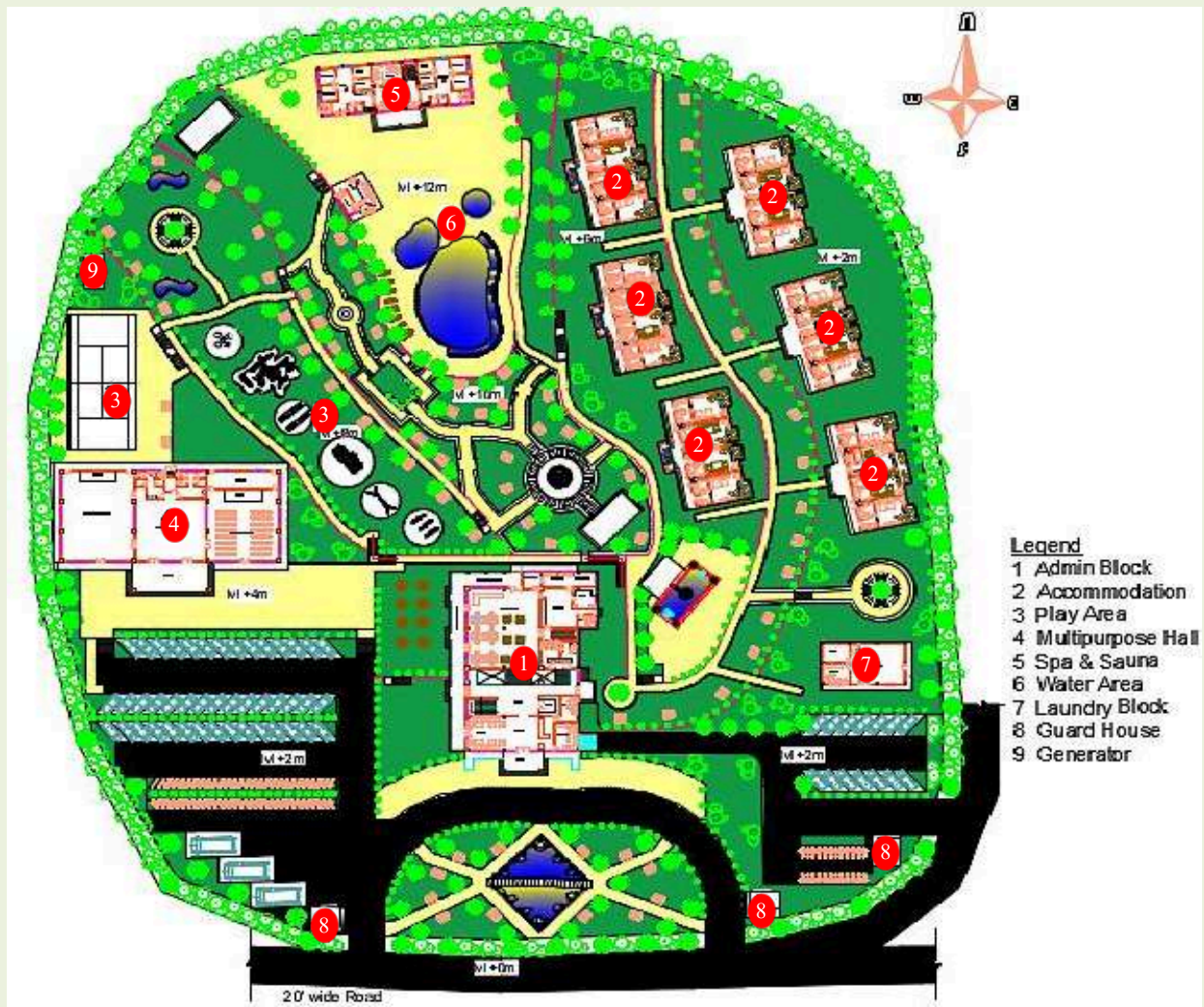
Arrangement of building in resort



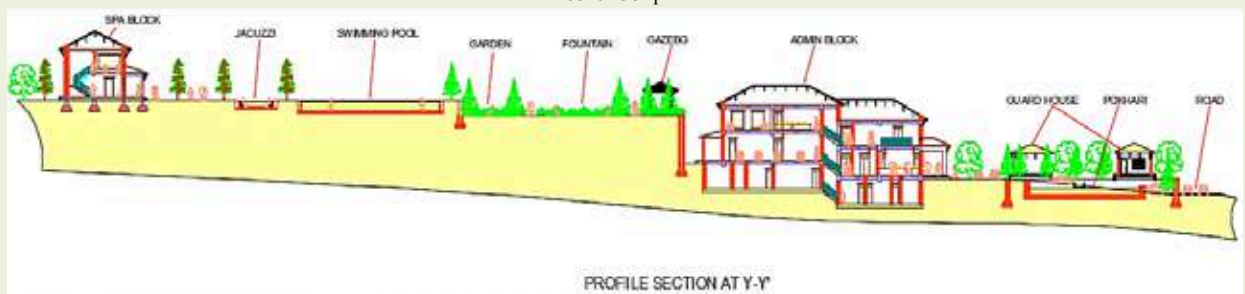
Radial planning concept

Architectural Expression:

As the concept for planning is taken from harmony with nature, basic geometrical form, i.e. square & rectangular form is adopted for different units of the Resort. The rectangular form of block with slope roof representing the traditional architecture acts as landmark of that area without disturbing its surrounding built environment. The volume of the building is also derived from the traditional style with slope roof. The façade of the building is also kept as stone to represent traditional looks. Also priority is given to the large openings and glazing to represent transparency as natural environment in the volume to avoid the visual barrier and also with respect to the site potential of beautiful panoramic view of mountain, hill and Valley. The building blocks are planned taking in consideration of the existing contour of the site. As the site is contoured and sloped towards south, east and west, panoramic view of mountain range and valley can be enjoyed through split level design. Also one can have Aerial view of city in the east part of the site. The design is basically incorporated so as to give the impression as if the building has emerged from the site.



MASTER PLAN OF HILL RESORT
Area : 16816.138sq.m.



PROFILE SECTION AT Y-Y'



South Elevation



North East Elevation



North West Elevation



South West Elevation



Lower Pokhari



Landscape Fountain



Swimming Pool



Outdoor Restaurant

Conclusion

Resort is the place for relaxation and recreation. Their functional and spatial requirement differs from those of the public buildings, such as hotels, commercial mall, etc. So proper planning is required while designing any resort. Proper management of landscape and space is also an important factor for a good resort as well as inter-linkage of indoor, outdoor spaces, landscape, proper arrangement of different functioning rooms, and placement of equipment,,s all these should be considered while designing. The proposed designed resort will become one of the tourist attraction destinations in Machhapuchhre rural municipality providing pleasing atmosphere throughout their stay. Also employment opportunities of the particular area is extended proving job to the local people. This helps to directly flourish the tourism business of the particular place. And the design will definitely will help to promote the famous trekking routes of the particular area.



LEEJA GURUNG
POKHARAENGINEERING COLLEGE

Project -INDOOR SPORTS ARENA
Supervised by-Ar. ANANTA GAUTAM

Abstract

Architecture is such a part of the society which has tapped all the aspects of the society itself.

Architecture seeks to find harmony between practically and poetics. Architecture has always sensed us that it is, in fact, the art place making. The performance of building in a certain way had led us to interpret it as assaying that expresses its all meanings. Our desire to achieve physical, mental and spiritual end with the building itself had always resulted into architectural marvels.

And as such the unexplored spaces which are always having some connection with those which are explored defines many formal transitional spaces in terms of architectural intervention.

Furthermore, this place, one as such, can be that which attempts to integrate the city into urban fabric. Here exploration of a new program into the area, takes the form of a sports facility in an urban park. Sports Arena is a venue capable of hosting sporting events with adequate facilities for watching such events. Being a place of huge public involvement, it has been gaining public interest day by day and has become an essential element of civic life.

While designing a public building like arena, where a huge number of people gather, there are a lot of things to be considered such as its economy, utility, convenience, function, aesthetics, durability, safety, etc. such design issues and utmost consideration to be given for safety and functionalism should govern the whole design.

ProjectLocation-SISUWA

The proposed site is located in the sub urban

area of the Eastern part of the Pokhara Valley near Dipang lake. The site is connected with the vehicular roadways which is 3.8 km away from the Prithivi highway. The site is about 15 Kilometers drive from the Pokhara International Airport.

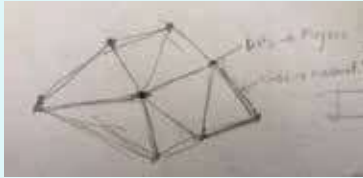


“SIMPLICITY AND DYNAMISM” as concept

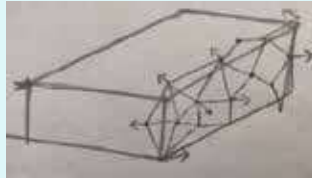
The major guiding concept of my design arises from the dynamic nature of players. As to play every game we have to keep on moving and change the position while playing.

The main objective of the research i.e., to create a functional arena where sportsmen can perform and spectators can view the event right. In these types of buildings private, semi-private and public zones are rigidly segregate, where no one knows what is going around in other spaces. In my design I have tried to segregate physical access between these spaces however maintaining some visual relations so that there can be some interaction between the people from different zones.

Perception is taken as the main idea for the form development. For this I have related a sports person as always in movement in sports event. Hence, their nature is dynamic. So, for this I have kept dots as players and lines as movement of ball which is also dynamic while playing as can be seen in fig 115. Therefore, these dynamic line patterns can be also seen in the elevation of the building which helps in creating mass and void that is helpful in lighting and ventilation. The form of the building is designed to show dynamic architecture.



DYNAMISM OF PLAYERS IN TOP VIEW



DYNAMISM ON ELEVATION

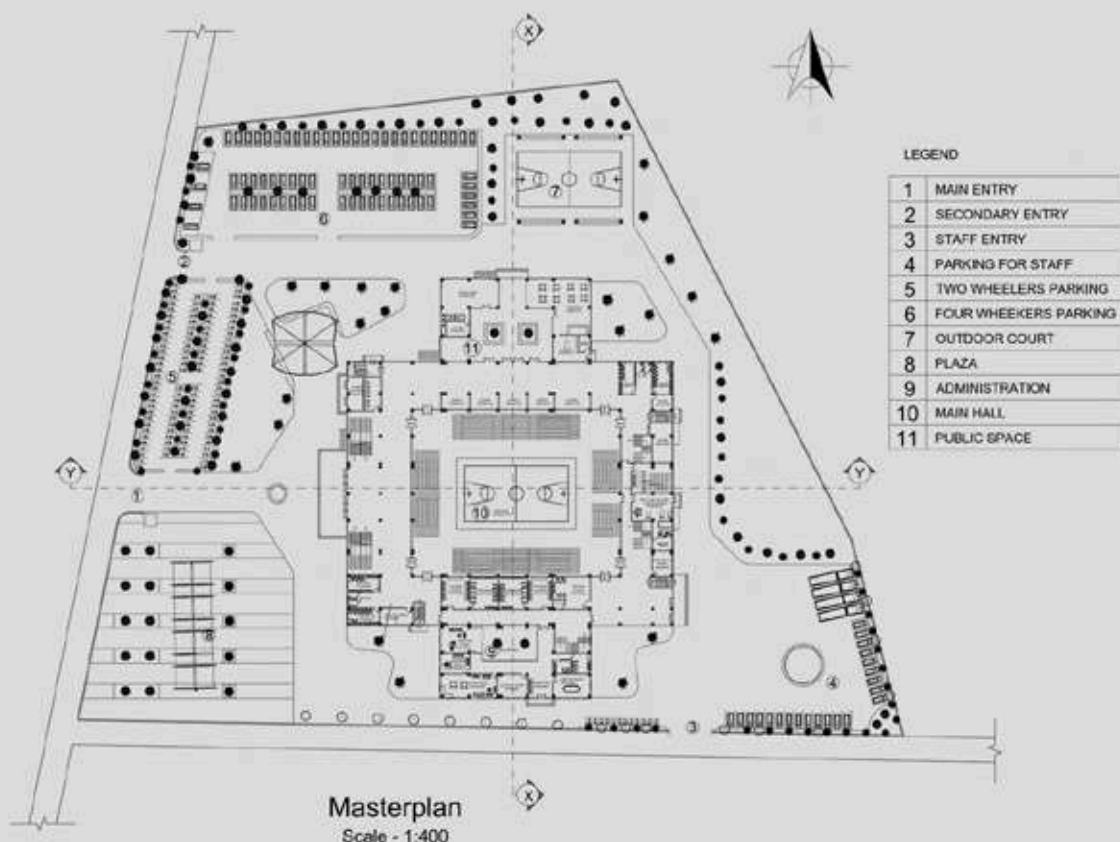
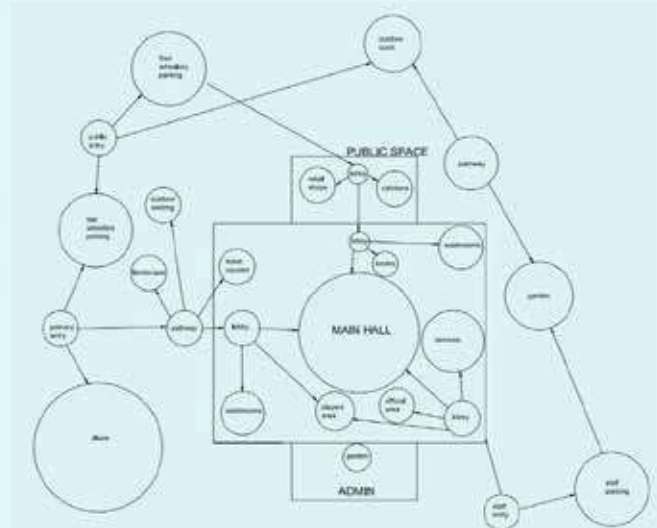


COLOR CHANGE SHOWS DYNAMISM

Design Process

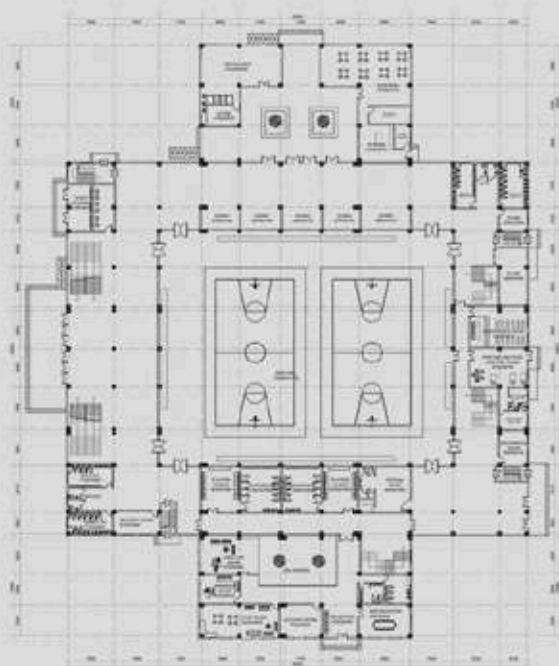
Spaces are distinguished according to the present context of the site. Main entry is positioned in the west connected with the main access road for public. Service entry is also given from the west side. During programs, collection of huge number of people can create traffic congestion in one and only access road of the site. Hence, Secondary access is provided from Northern part for staffs, players, officials and VIPs.

Private space comprises of foyer, office spaces, conference hall, lounges, medical rooms and changing spaces. Public space comprises of outdoor plaza, atrium and public amenities like toilet, snacks barandsouvenirshops.





GROUND FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN WITHOUT RETRACTABLE SEATING



Badminton



Table tennis/badminton



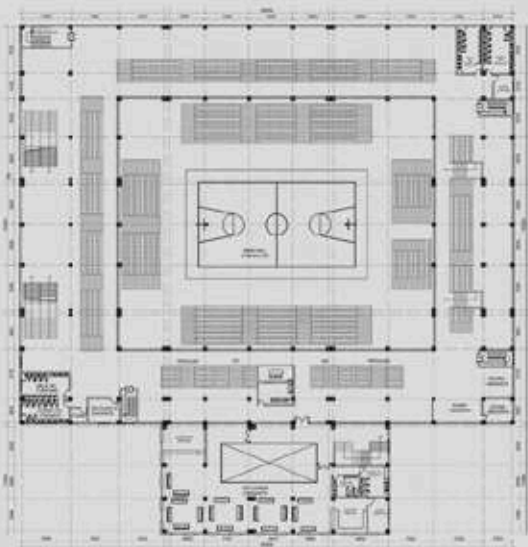
Short bowls/gymnastics



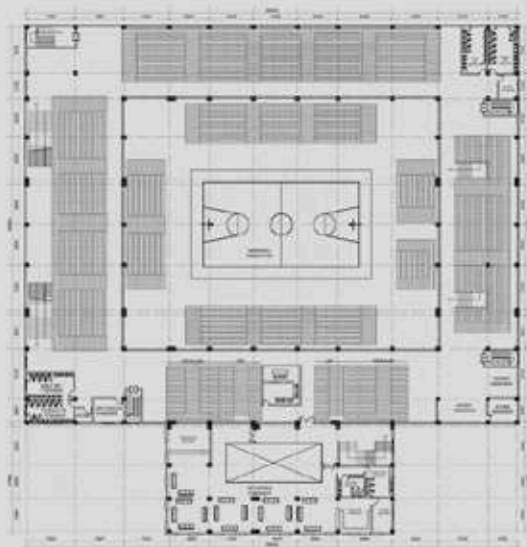
Trampoline/judo



Team games



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



TOP PLAN



SECTION AT X-X



Conclusion

Sports arena is a built space to showcase sports. Despite of any caste, race, religion sports have ability of combining the people together. It has strength of displaying the sentiment of people. Also, they become identity on city and country. They are huge structures so generally they become landmark of an area.

In context of Nepal, Dasrath stadium is only a structure meeting international standards with low spectator capacity. There is deficiency of venues to organize large sporting event in Nepal like South Asian Games. To upgrade sports in Nepal construction of these arena and stadiums is very important. They provide dedicated venue for sports.



Students Name-Madhu Bhandari

Project Name-LumbiniPublic Library
Supervised by-Ar. NirupaGurung

Abstract

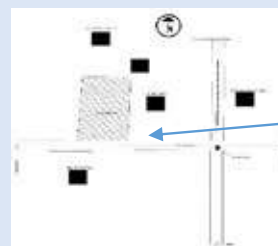
In today's time with emergence of the internet and digitalization of the books and information, his has enormously influenced the manner in which we consume information. With the developments of new methods and types of media, the traditional role of a public library is to question. Library needs to be transformed as an

active social space. A public library is just not a space to access physical and digital data but also create an environment to initiate interaction of people and exchange of ideas takes place among all people of diverse backgrounds and age groups visiting the library. Purpose of Public library "is the pursuit of happiness first and education second"

The library's design is informed by extensive site analysis and user research, ensuring the space caters to the needs of diverse users, including researchers, students, tourists, and local communities. Incorporating elements of Buddhist architecture and philosophy, the library becomes a place of contemplation and learning. . It addresses the intricate process of selecting appropriate materials, construction techniques, and technologies that align with the region's context and aspirations.

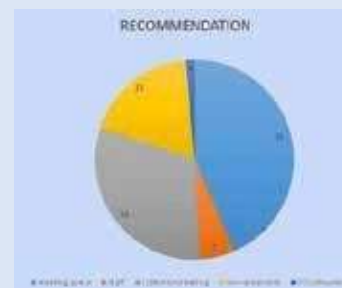
Project Location

- ☐ Location = Lumbini Cultural Municipality, Rupandehi,
- ☐ Latitude= 27°28'59.9"n
- ☐ Longitude= 83°16'59.9"e
- ☐ Altitude elevation =160.89m
- ☐ Site is located 16km away from the bhairawaha international airport .
- ☐ Site is located on Bhairawaha - Taulihawa road
- ☐ Lumbini has a humid subtropical, dry winter climate,
- ☐ The site is located in ward no .6 near Parsa chowk .
- ☐ Near Lumbini Buddhist University.



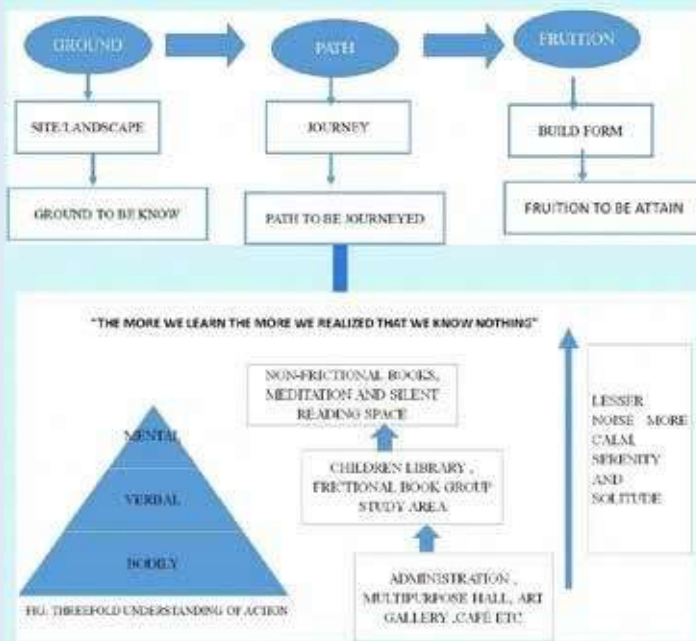
Program formulation

Designpopulation=138,447/year
 Designpopulation=11,537/month Designpopulation=380/day
 Purposedsiteo.1m2perpresonofprojectedpopulation 138,477 x
 0.1=13847m2 = 147,852 sq.Ft =27 ropani= 2 bigha 11 dhur

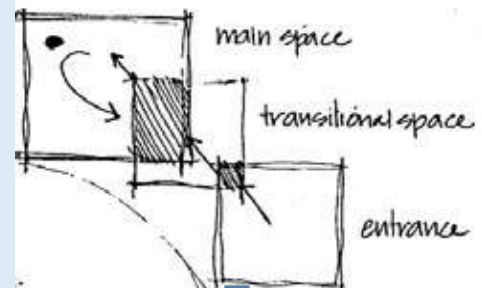


Design concept :

Site developed according to “conceptualized around the garden-based notions.”



Buddhist.



Façade Treatment:

Inspired from Lumbini Complex where used white , red color and red exposed brick which is also a climate responsible material . Jali brick wall used in east and west side, also used vertical sun shedding device in this side .

B U I L D I N G E L E V A T I O N

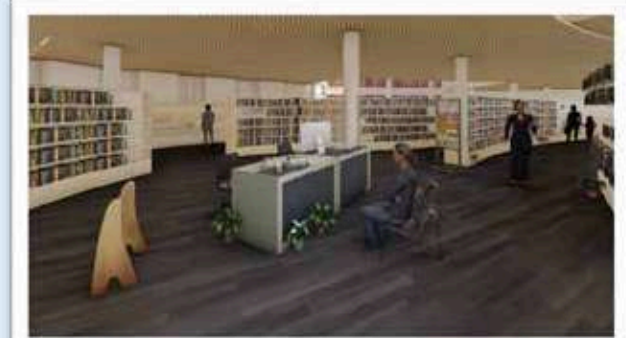




Exterior render image from entry gate



Indoor garden located between the adult and children Library



General Library

Conclusion

By prioritizing accessibility and adaptability, the design accounts for potential shifts in the needs of the community and the architectural landscape. The library is conceived not merely as a standalone structure but as a catalyst for cultural enrichment, education, and social cohesion, aligning with the core values of a thriving society. As Nepal stands at the crossroads of tradition and progress, the proposed public library becomes a physical manifestation of the nation's journey towards an inclusive and educated society. The design captures the essence of Lumbini's historical significance while providing a space for intellectual growth, artistic exploration, and community cohesion. Ultimately, the architectural design of the public library in Lumbini is not just a structure; it is a narrative of the past, a vision for the future, and a living embodiment of the aspirations of a community and a nation. This thesis stands as a testament to the potential of architecture to transcend mere functionality, becoming a catalyst for positive change, cultural preservation, and societal progress. The design of the public library project embodies a harmonious blend of functionality, aesthetics, and community-centric principles. The innovative spatial arrangement, user-focused interior design, and integration of sustainable elements collectively contribute to a space that goes beyond being a repository of knowledge—it becomes a dynamic hub for social interaction, cultural enrichment, and lifelong learning.



Students Name-Manoj Darai

**Project Name-Mixed Use Building
Supervised by-Ar. Luna Thapa**

Abstract

Urban migration strains cities with housing and transportation challenges, potentially leading to inner-city poverty or urban sprawl. Mixed-use development addresses these issues by maximizing land use efficiency.

Rising urban demands drive vertical growth, replacing green suburban homes with skyscrapers. This shift necessitates mixed-use developments integrating plants and bioclimatic design.

This thesis explores mixed-use development design, guided by local regulations and considering functionality, efficiency, economy, energy conservation, aesthetics, technology, safety, comfort, maintenance, and future growth.

Emphasizing bioclimatic design principles, the thesis prioritizes energy conservation and improved living quality in vertical buildings. Its focus extends to the well-being of the economy, society, and the environment.

Project Location-

The site is located in Pokhara municipality, Chauthey which is emerging as a hub of commercial activities making it a new physical center for the people in Pokhara. As the Lekhnath is also included in Pokhara metropolitan it can be the emerging space while also the newly opened International Airport also lift this place.

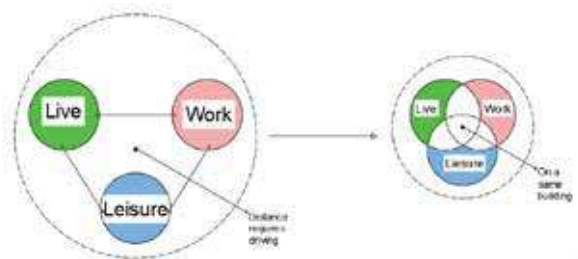
Also the open space for these kind of commercial is hard to find in the prime locations and the present Prithivi highway though the site will be the secondary road which offers only city traffics. Hence to serve a accommodation as well as shopping mall for the people of Pokhara at the feasible location around the city this location may be the perfect.



Architectural Design Concept

Why live work leisure concept?

- Limited land availability
- Multiple function under one roof
- Time and cost efficiency
- Increase social interaction
- Economic benefits
- Sustainability and reduced environmental impact.



Placing a Block on site



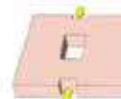
Subtracting mass from secondary road



To achieve vantage distance from the main road



Subtracting mass from center (Atrium)



Separating the entrance of different function



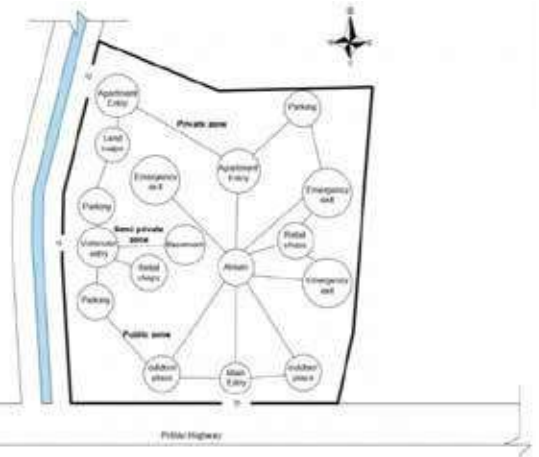
Subtracting mass from facade so that wind comes inside the structure

Design Process

Zoning of the building is done vertically separating the public space and the semipublic to the private space separating the entrance.

The first 3 floors (Ground, first and second) is provided for a retail shop, restaurant, atrium where different vertical Movements like lifts, escalator will be provided.

Then the third floor to the eight floor the apartments are placed and accessed through different vertical circulation which separates them from the public zone keeping them private and maximum security.



OUTDOOR PLAZA AT ENTRANCE



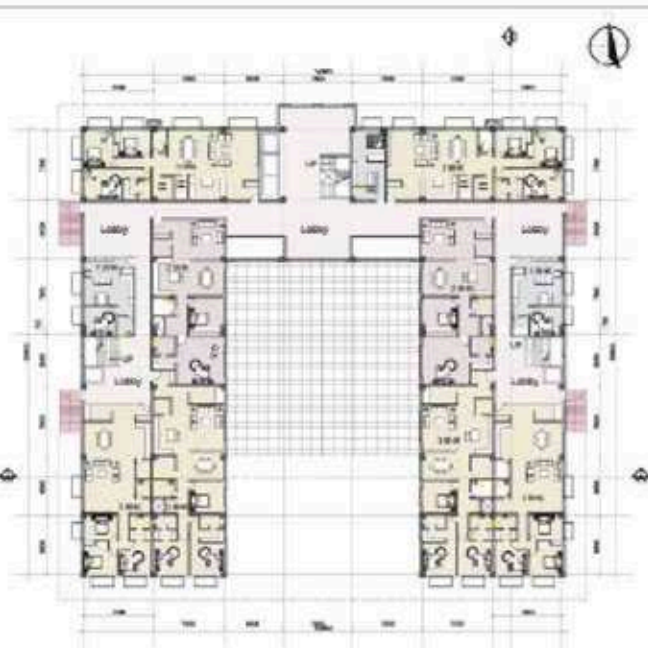
VIEW OF ATRIUM FROM ENTRANCE

PLANS

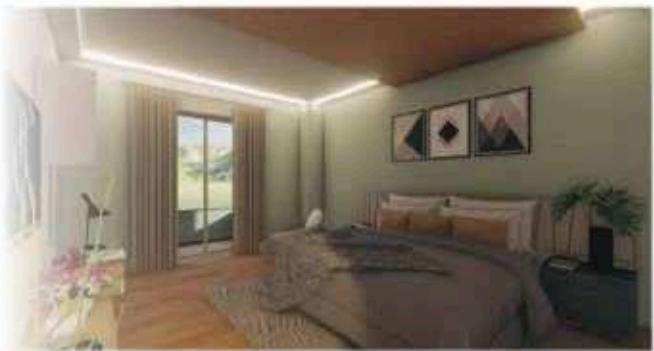


SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1:180

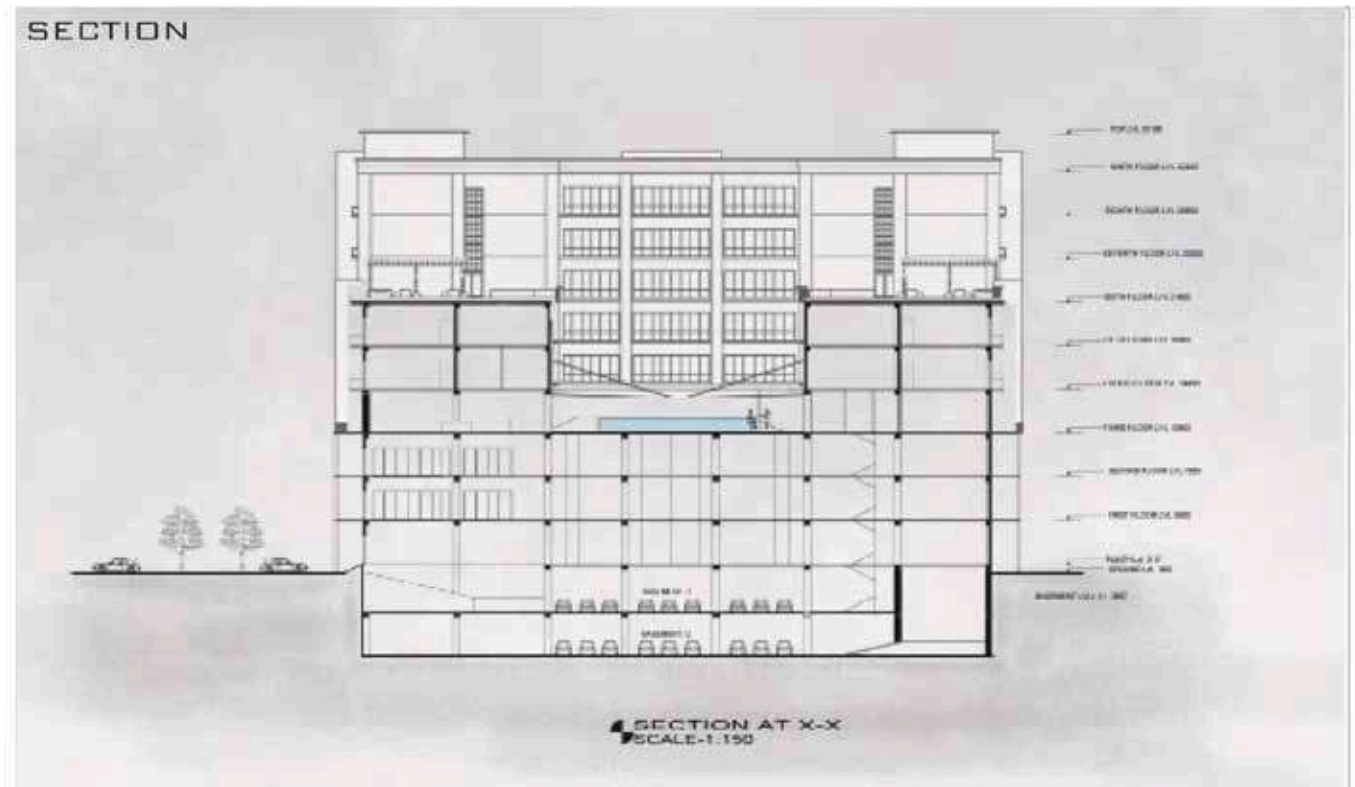
THIRD FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1:180



FOURTH & FIFTH FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1:180



INTERIOR VIEW OF APARTMENTS



Conclusion

The above research provides the study phase of mixed use building to the design phase that have a developed network of service and functions in the structure. As a result, the building has a more significant impact on the creation of comfortable living environment, urban plaza for leisure and different work spaces (retail shops, coffee shops and offices) providing the live, work and leisure concept throughout the building.



Students Name-Milan Nepali

Project Name-International Football Stadium
Supervised by-Pragati Baniya

Abstract-

Football can lead country towards prosperity and helps to maintain discipline. In modern era the football become the tools of the development of the nation with source of economy improvement to country. To gain such development through football sector, it needs lotsofsportinginfrastructure alongwithall allied physicalandsocial facilities.

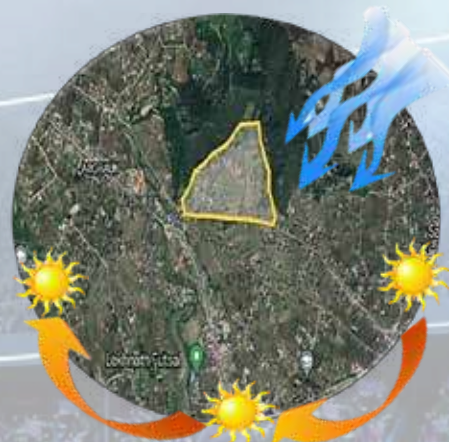
As we know Nepal participates in various sport events like Olympic, Asian games, SAF games and other events. But there is few numbers of infrastructures in this sector. These are not enough to organize the various national and international events.

Therefore, the thesis project presents a proper planning and design of International football stadium with capacity of 40,000 spectators. Which can help to speed up the development of the country in sports sector especially in football as well as to facilitate space for the regular training and to get prepared for various types of national and international matches.

Project Location-

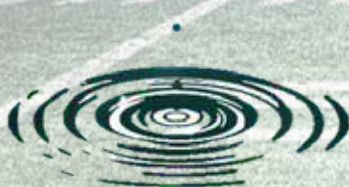
The proposed site for football stadium is located at dadakonak, Pokhara. It is ward no 23 of Metropolitan city (Pokhara) in Kaski district of Gandaki zone. The site is currently owned by private owner of the local people. The site open and is used for paddy cultivation. The proposed site is just 5 km away from the core city (Prithivi chowk). From the Prithivi Highway it is just 127 m towards the North and it can be accessedthrough3sides.

Another plus point is site is near from international the airport which helps to proper access to internationalvisitors.



Architectural Design Concept-

Pokhara is known as city of lakes. There is total eight numbers of lakes in pokhara valley. On basis of this, I utilize this main feature of pokhara in my design concept as water wave and ripples. When object is splashed into water ripples are produced on non-flowing-stationary water as on the lakes. These ripples start at the center point and vanish away with the flow of energy. The focal point on the stadium is center of the field. Any activity happening at the field transfer the energy to the spectators and soon. The light hits the waterataflatangle, sowecan see thesightest disturbanceofthe surface.



Step -I
Water ripples



Step -II
Water Splash

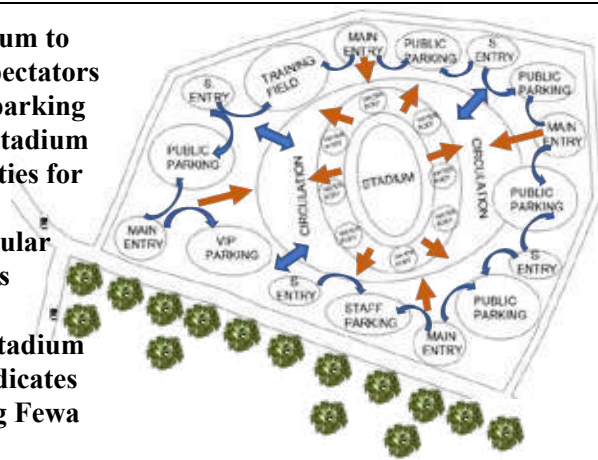


Step -III
3D form

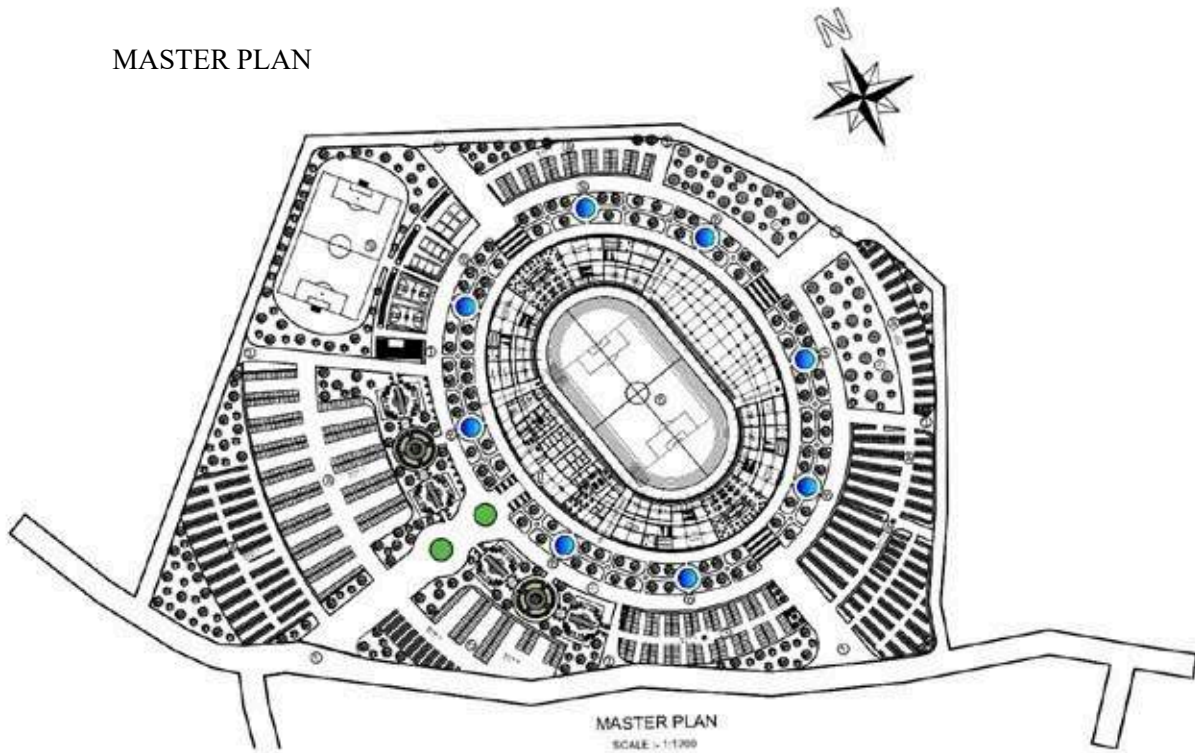
Design Process-

There are 4 main entry points to the stadium to ensure the arrival and departure of the spectators is distributed. Separate VIP and players parking is located on the south west part of main stadium and other locations provide parking facilities for general spectators.

Separate training field is provided for regular practices. Parking zone will be designed as associating with green and open space for avoidance of monotony and circulation. Stadium is surrounded by 8 water bodies which indicates the 8 lakes of the pokhara valley including Fewa Lake, Begnas Lake, and rupa lake etc.

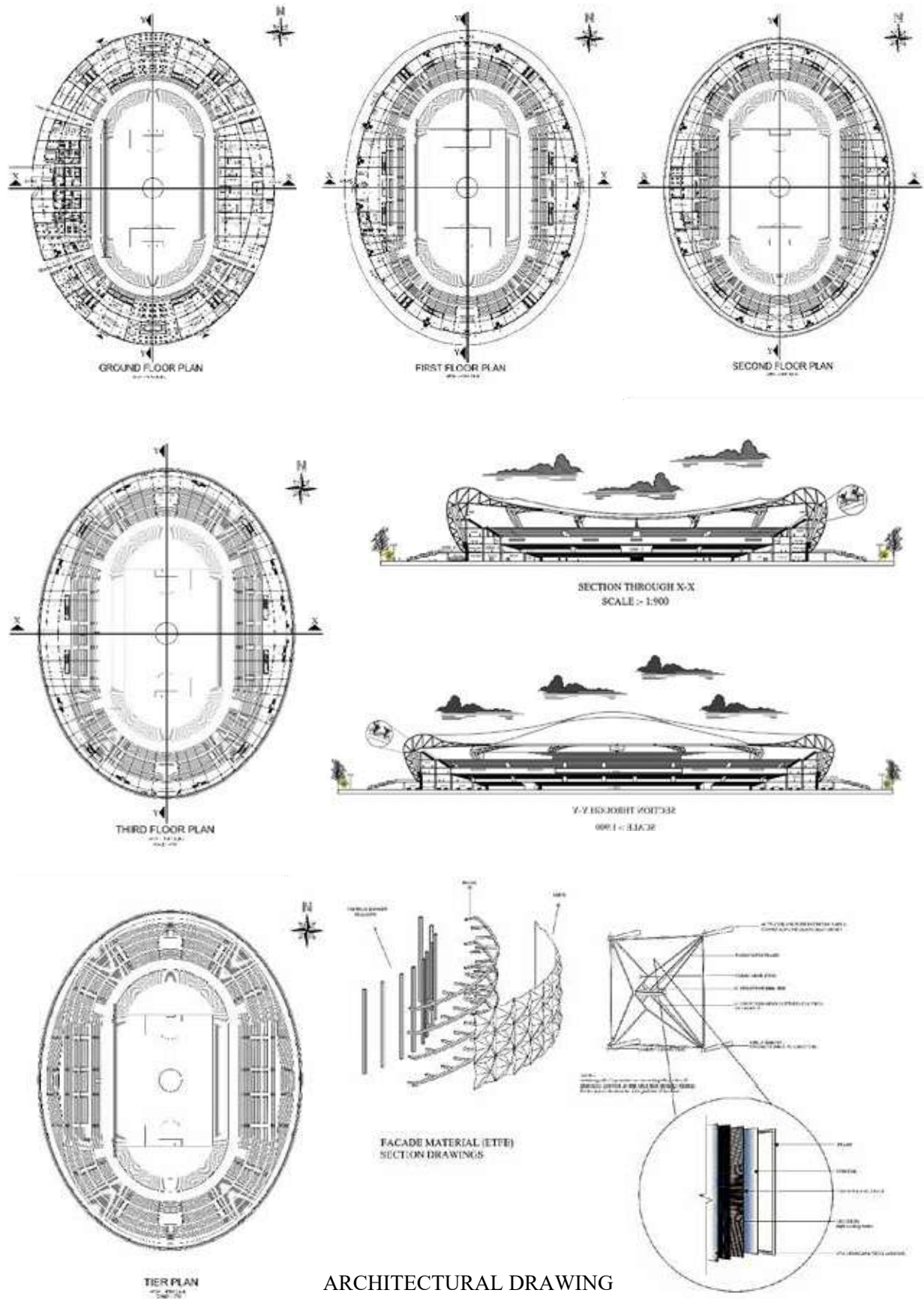


MASTER PLAN



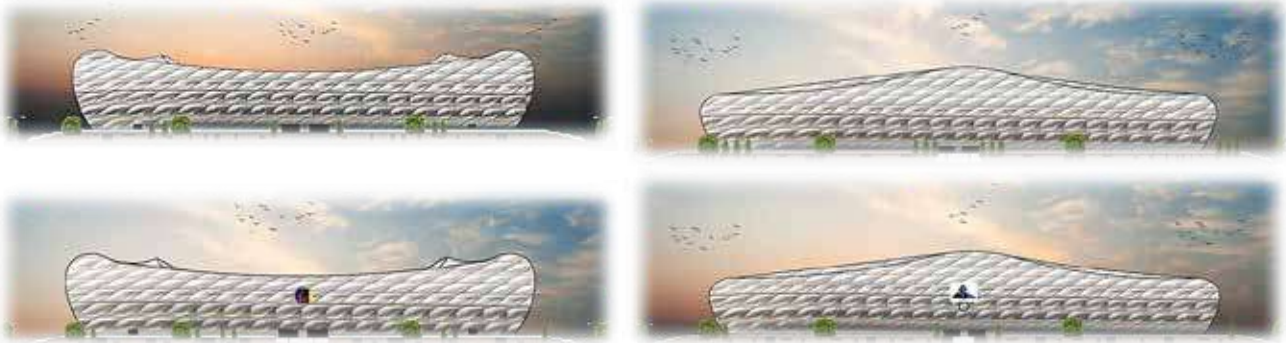
3D- VIEW





ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING

RENDER ELEVATIONS



I
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INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL STADIUM
POKHARA, GANDAKI, NEPAL

Conclusion-

In my project, I tried to justify the proper planning and design of stadium on basis of safety requirements to prevent the accidental events. Also this type of structures helps to uplift the track and field game in Nepal for the partial fulfilment of the necessary infrastructure development.



Students Name-Milan Shrestha

Project Name-Commercial Centre

Supervised by-Ar. Rojana Joshi

Abstract

The architectural thesis “Commercial Centre” presents a comprehensive design for an integrated commercial centre in a suburban area. The primary objective of this research is to address the issue of scattered facilities typically found in the core of a city and offer a viable solution by consolidating offices, retail, entertainment, and accommodation within a single, strategically designed space. The urbanization trend has led to the growth of commercial activities concentrated in the heart of the city like Mahendrapul, Chipledhunga resulting in congestion, increased commute times, and a lack of accessible amenities in suburban areas. This thesis explores the possibilities of decentralization and development of sub urban area like Lekhnath, that caters to the evolving needs of people.

Project Location-Pokhara27, Talchok

The site is located in suburb of Pokhara city and is not identified as a particular zone. Commercial, office, residential, institutional buildings are located in the proximity. Increasing market and commercial zone along the roadways periphery and residential buildings are located at a distance from main highways.



SiteScenario



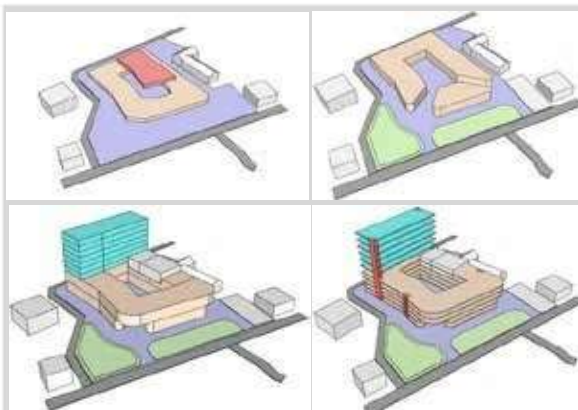
View of mountain range and urban landscape.



Surrounding Area

Architectural Design Concept

Site development is based on existing site constraints. The site is developed to accommodate multiple functions of commercial center. Considering the vehicular and pedestrian movement site is developed allowing separate entrance for pedestrian and vehicles traffic flow. All the functions are arranged vertically into a single unit representing uniform volume and thus decreasing walkable distance between multiple spaces. A central courtyard and a multifunctional space was carved out which allow daylight and ventilation to the spaces. Landscape at south west corner of the site is developed as focal point and the entrance for the mall opens towards the landscape creating a visual connection between internal courtyard and outdoor landscape. The hotel block is placed above the mall strategically on the northern side allowing views of mountain range, greenery and urban landscape for guest rooms.



Development of Building Form



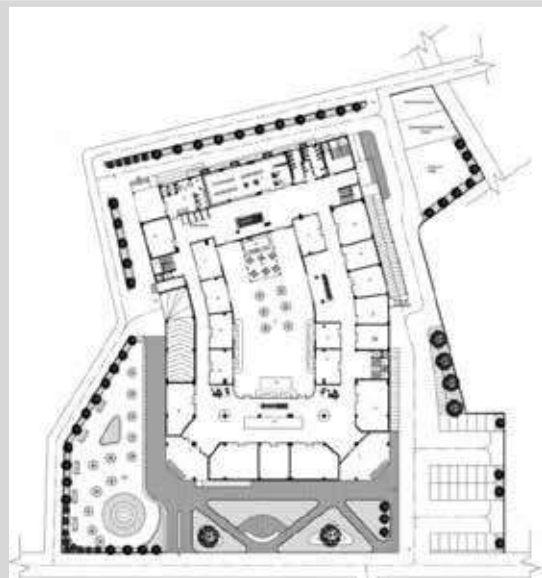
Bird's eye view of Commercial Centre

Design Process

The Commercial Centre is an integration of multiple functions which are arranged vertically representing a single volume. The functions are arranged vertically from two basements to ninth floors. Each floors are connected vertically by staircases, escalators and lifts. The vehicular and the pedestrian entrances are separated. Moreover, separate entrance for the hotel is also provided. All the functions are arranged around the central courtyard. Shopping mall occupies the first three floors providing easy access to the users. Departmental stores are also provided on the ground floor and the first floor. Small to large scale shops are arranged on the both sides of central corridor. The third floor is dedicated to Offices, meeting rooms and game zone. Food court ,cinema hall and multipurpose hall located on the fourth floor. The floor space from fifth to eighth are dedicated to hotel services.



Exterior Views



Master Plan

Conclusion

This architectural thesis explores challenges posed by the concentration of commercial activities in the heart of the city and the resultant issues of congestion, extended commute times, and the neglect of suburban areas. For fulling the need of suburban areas and addressing the problem related with centralized facilities in core city of Pokhara, the concept of decentralization emerges as a potent solution. By incorporating facilities like office spaces, retail spaces, entertainment venues, and accommodation facilities within a single, well-designed commercial centre, design aims to foster economic vitality and enhance social interaction in suburban areas. Thus, commercial centre creates a vibrant place for multiple activities and also serves as dynamic space.



3D VIEWS



Students Name-Monika Ale
Project Name-Rehabilitation Centre For Mobility Impaired Children
Supervised by-Ar. RoshaniSubedi

Abstract

The official census data of Nepal (2011) reports a 0.80% physical disability rate with different sorts of disabilities live around us. This thesis project caters to those who are differently abled locomotive impairment target the age range from 5-18 years children.

This research aims to determine the effects of the therapeutic design approach towards the mobility impaired community by analyzing which design approach are the most suitable and befitting to be used in the context of the study area i.e. pokhara valley.

This thesis project titles the **“Rehabilitation centre for mobility impaired childrens”** As the title suggests, this center provides the facilities i.e. medical therapies as well as the income generating trainings which is vocational training to make them psychologically and economically independent.

Project Location-

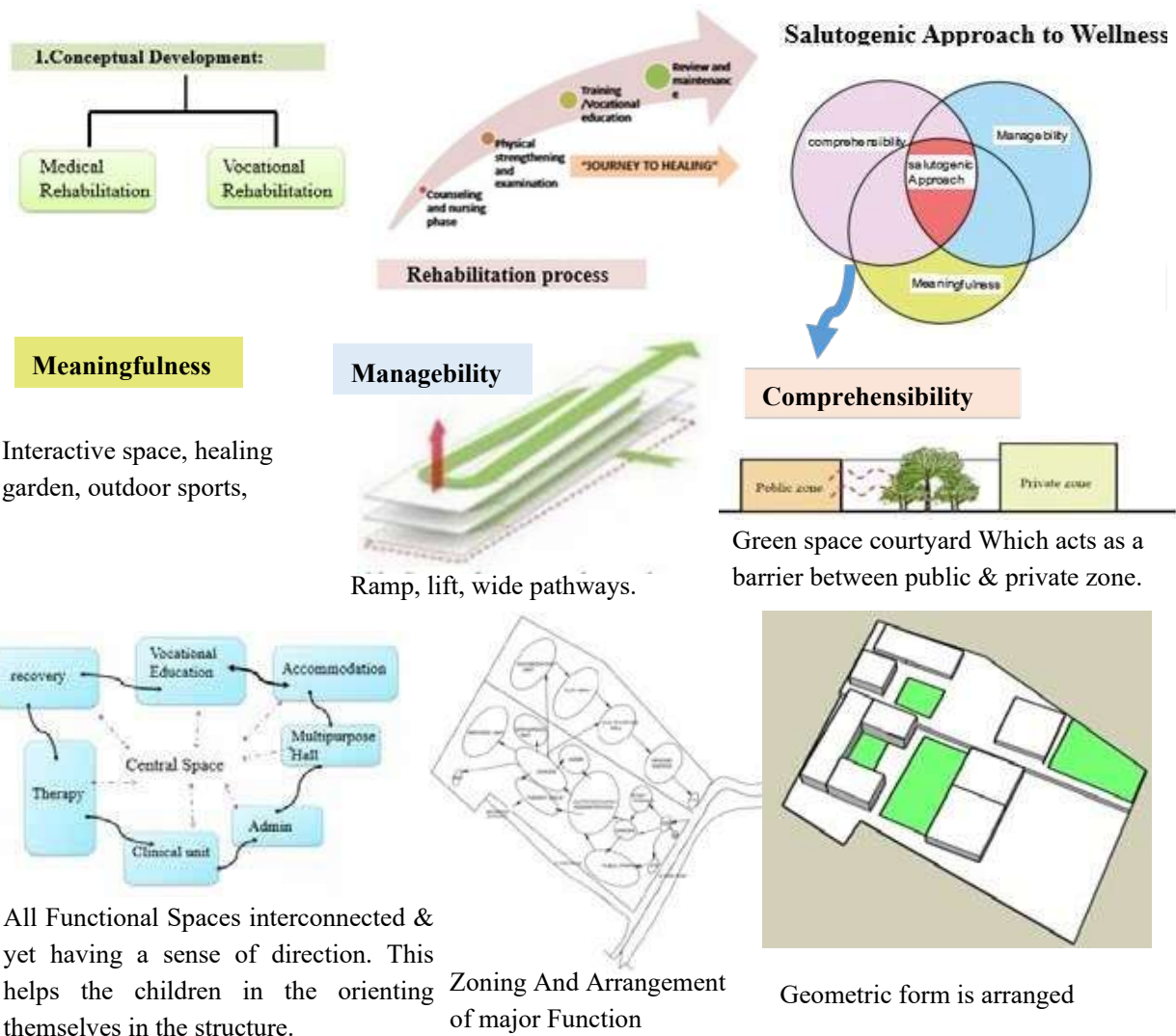
The site is located in Lamachaour, which is a suburban and residential area. The site is nearly away 8km from Prithivichowk. The chosen site, is located near the major road network leading Baglung Highway. The three existing schools in the area allows for this project to tie into an educational node or zone which can reinforce and support each other. It is connected with a 12 m wide, dirt road. The site is visible from the road, thus making it legible and clearly accessible. There are few residential buildings around the site. The total site area undertaken for the project is about Approximate 26 ropanies.



Architectural Design Concept

Creating a safe and healing environment with interactive spaces is crucial for rehabilitation center for mobility-impaired children. Accessibility and Inclusivity Ensure that all areas of the center are designed with accessibility.

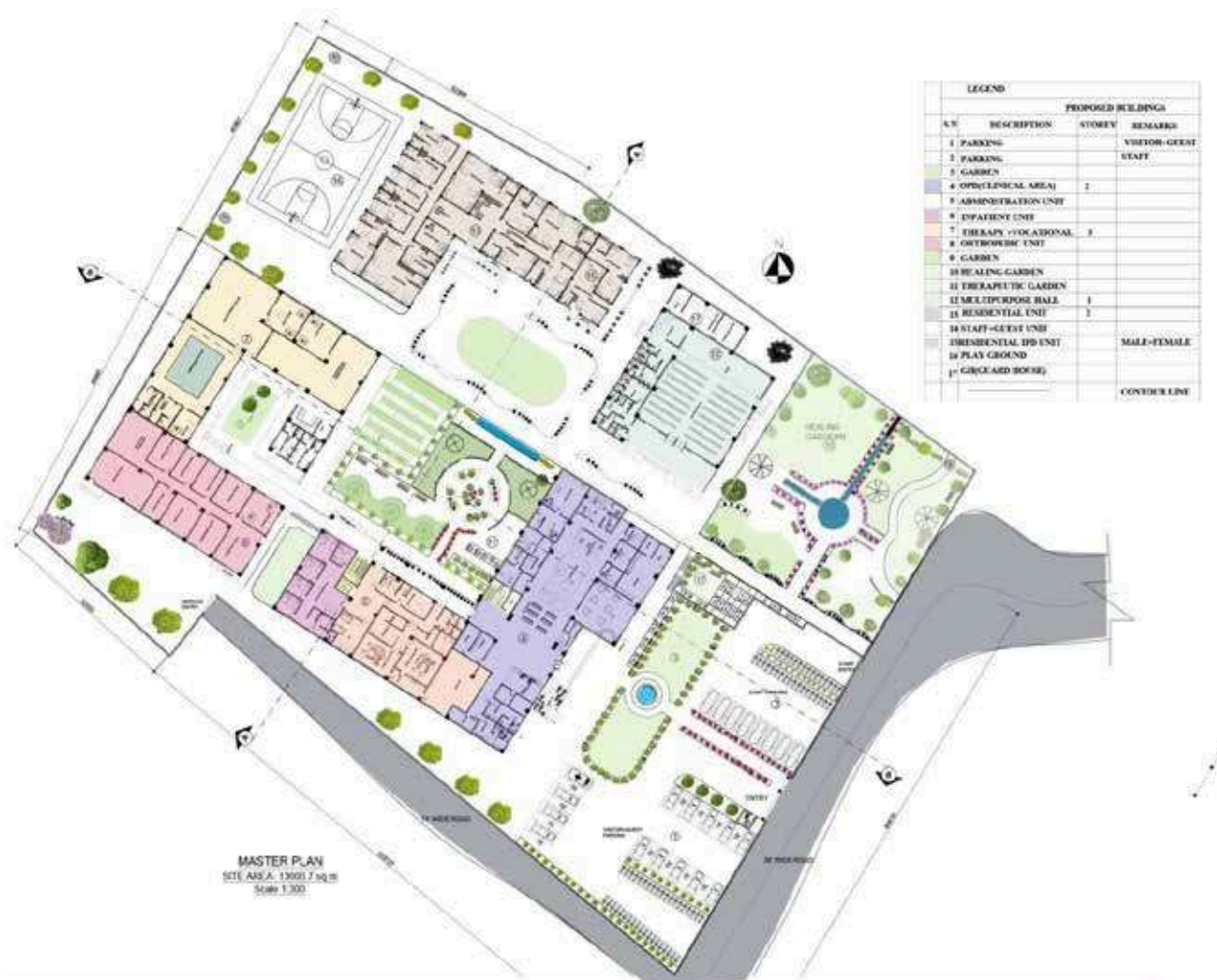
The two major functions of this complex i.e. Medical Rehabilitation and vocational rehabilitation , which sustain their own programs. I have try to incorporating salutogenic principle into the concept .the centre can create an environment that empowers children, foster a sense of meaning, comprehensibility and manageability and support their journey towards holistic recovery and growth.



Design Process

The condition of the differently abled people not only includes physical disability for the person but invariably causes the family economic hardship. Since the patient will stay in the center for a long period of time, therefore they must feel a sense of belongingness. Here the design has been done taking all these factors into consideration.

The space incorporate Medical rehabilitation, vocational rehabilitation, living units, community space and other supporting services. the first stage constituted zoning of the facility into three major zone. Public and private area is separated by aligning the building itself in such manner. open spaces acts as a place of separation and connection. All the semipublic building is accessible from the main entrance for the outpatient. The Residential blocks are separated but the placing make it easy for visual connection.



3D View



Name-Pabina Acharya

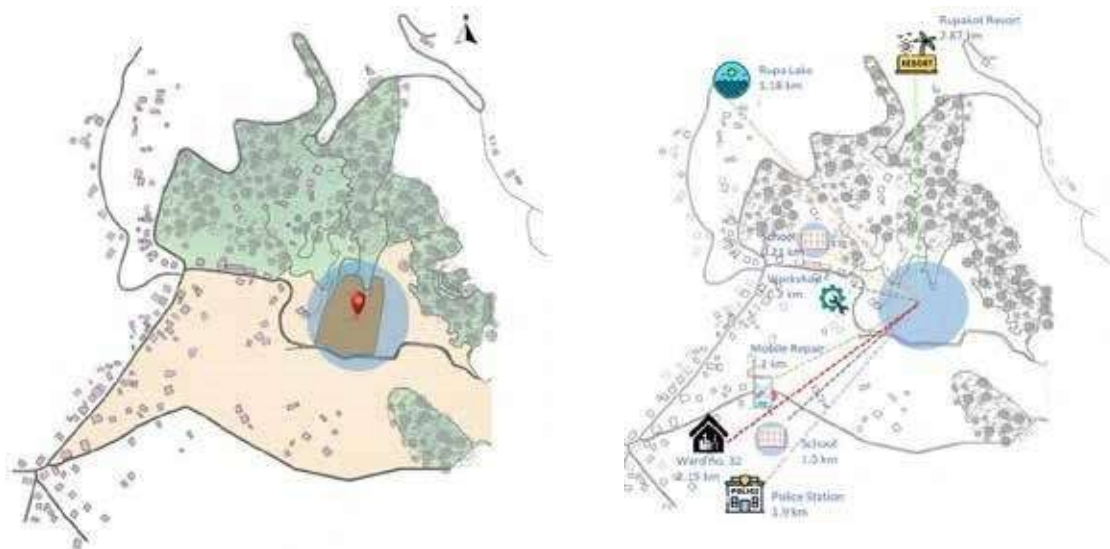
Project Name-Juvenile Correction Center
Supervised by-Ar. PradyumnaAdhikari

Abstract

The escalating issue of juvenile delinquency in Nepal, as outlined in the Status of Children in Nepal, necessitates an examination of the challenges faced by young offenders. This study examines the conditions within juvenile correction centers, highlighting overcrowding, a lack of rehabilitation programs, insufficient staff, and the absence of support for reintegration. It emphasizes the importance of creating spaces that cater to the psychological needs of these juveniles, promoting rehabilitation over punishment. As Nepal undergoes rapid societal changes, the juvenile justice system must adapt to protect the well-being and future of its young population. The project summarizes the pressing issues and the shift towards rehabilitative approaches within the context of juvenile correction centers in Nepal

Project Location

The chosen site is in Sath Muhane, about 20 kilometers east of Pokhara City. It's on the outskirts, offering advantages for rehabilitation. The semi-urban area has scattered houses to the south and west, with the site located between public and residential buildings. It's away from the city center with road access from the north. The site has fertile land and ample natural lighting and ventilation, essential for the center's functionality.



The project is located in a flat area with a south-north orientation at coordinates 28° 8' 4" N latitude and 84° 6' 44" E longitude, situated at an elevation of 630 meters above sea level. It benefits from a secondary road for access.

The site is bordered by hills with dense forest to the north, experiencing a humid subtropical climate with maximum temperatures of 31 °C (87.8 °F) in July, minimum temperatures of 9 °C (48.2 °F) in December, and an average annual temperature of 21.5 °C (70.7 °F). The region receives an average annual precipitation of 799.33 mm

Design Concept

The project primarily caters to children aged 10-18, with a total capacity for 80 students. It is the place where they get to learn how to interact and socialize along with the various life skills that will help them to reintegrate into the society.

Studying theory of Architect Oscar Newman

Defensible Space Theory is a concept developed by architect and urban planner Oscar Newman in the 1970s. The theory suggests that well-designed spaces can discourage criminal activity and promote social control by empowering residents to take ownership and responsibility for their surroundings.

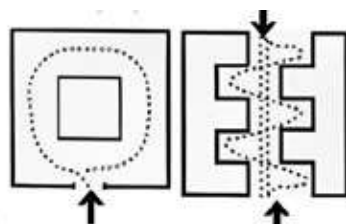
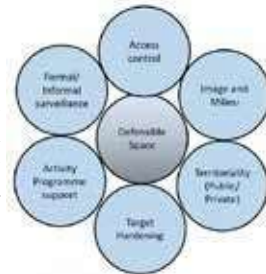
Making the Insignificant Significant

The concept of incorporating both significant and insignificant events in a child's life is important for their overall development.

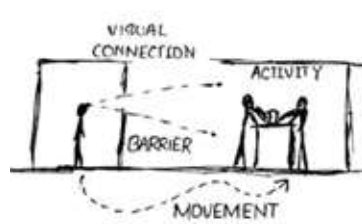
In juvenile homes, it is common for all activities to be contained within a singular block, which can make the environment feel disconnected from the outside world.

Designing juvenile homes to mimic a city, with various journeys and exploration opportunities, we can provide a more realistic and enriching experience for these children.

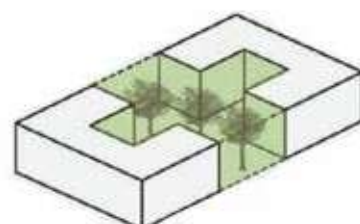
This approach allows them to start their day with a commute, just like children in the outside world, fostering a sense of normalcy and a connection to the broader community.



Creating variety of spaces.

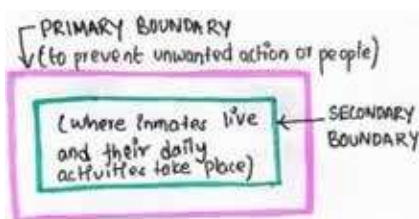


Emphasize the importance of journey.



Incorporate green spaces.

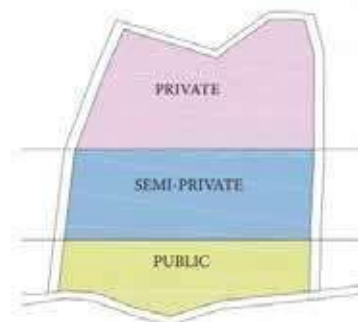
From Oscar Newman Theory



Access control



Privacy Gradient



Segregation of spaces

Design Process

The design process centers on embracing both significance and insignificance in a child's life. Significance represents structured, often mandatory activities in a competitive world, while insignificance embodies the freedom to explore. In children's lives, each day is a journey, transitioning between significant activities. However, these transitions, the seemingly insignificant moments, hold immense value, allowing exploration, play, and engagement with surroundings.

Conventional juvenile home designs often consolidate activities into a single block, erasing the idea of commuting. We aim to provide juvenile delinquents with daily journeys, mirroring the outside world, envisioning the facility as a self-contained city.

The site layout follows linear planning, creating green spaces. The primary axis leads to a public Security checkpoint, housing facilities like administration, classrooms, and dining for semi-private functions. Residential units in the north offer privacy and natural light.

By integrating solar path analysis, zoning, and linear planning, our master plan creates an organized layout that prioritizes natural light, fostering an environment conducive to well-being.

In summary, this design process recognizes the value of both significance and insignificance in a child's life. It aims to provide a holistic environment, nurturing growth, rehabilitation, and reintegration into society by allowing journeys of significance and insignificance to coexist within the juvenile home.





North Profile Elevation



South Profile Elevation



East Profile Elevation



West Profile Elevation



Public Block



Semi-private and private Block



Interactive space



Academic unit



Classroom



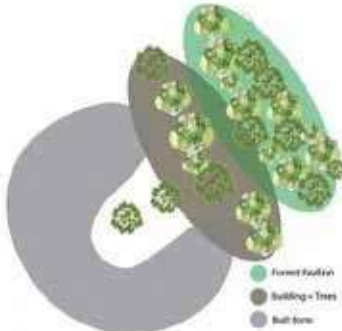
Plumbing Workshop

Architectural Design Concept

DESIGN GUIDED BY SITE:



Existing Lake and hill view near site provide inspiration

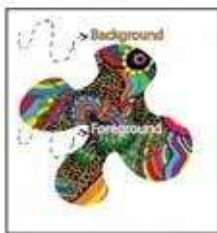


Transition of existing trees provide concept for building design



Providing proper platform for exiting structures (temple, school) like pavilion, open-air theatre and library. It supports ongoing activities.

FOREGROUND BACKGROUND CONCEPT:



Foreground:
Visually Dominant
Essence-Vibrant
Captures Attention

Background:
Behind the main
Less Detail
Neutral Foundation

Visualization:

The background holds the subjective core importance because background enhances and define the foreground. So, Background is the primary focus.

Interpretation:

Background → Building Mass → Neutral → White → White Light
Foreground → Void → Communal space

Milind Mulick's Watercolor Theory
This theory supports visualization and interpretation of design. Interplay between psychedelic colors and no color is expressed



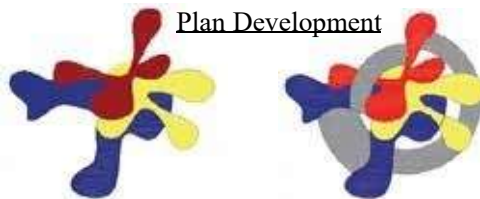
Using primary colors RYB

Mixture of all color results WHITE

So, White color is the primary color and in our design building is the primary focus so, majority of the building mass is made in a neutral look.

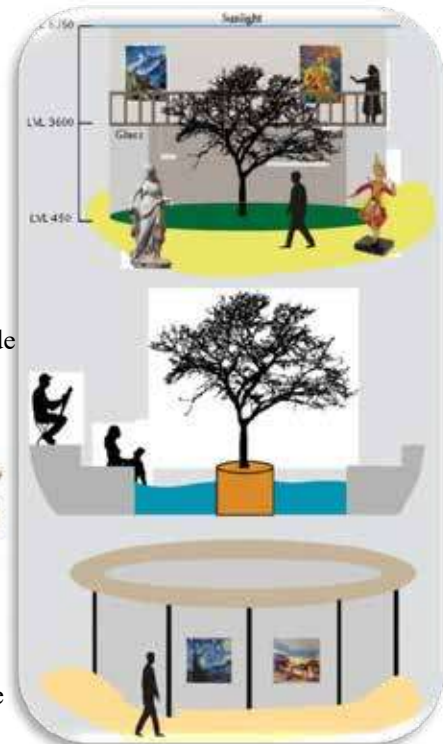


Plan Development

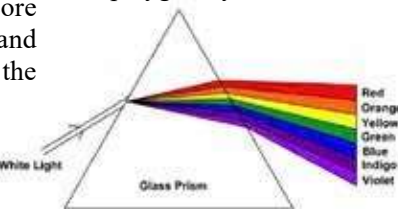


Splatter Coloring Technique Overlapping of Colors

Initial Development



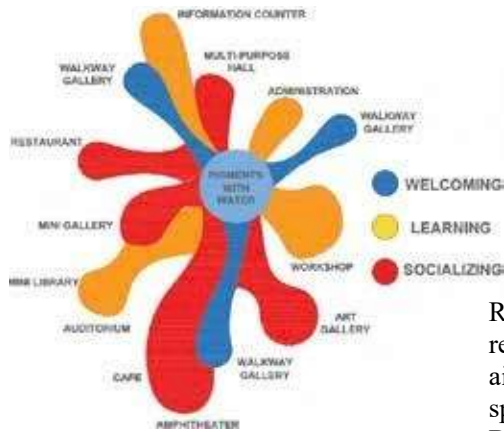
- Open floor Art Gallery for larger sculpture display at one side and can be viewed from the first floor
- Inspirational space for creativity in touch with nature (water, tree)
- Circular walkway as in temporary display gallery



Mixture of all color results WHITE



Design Process



Form Development



Volume



Breaking of Volume



Final Volume

RYB color each have their own representation. Red color represent socializing space (Restaurant, Art Gallery, Open-air theatre, Mini Gallery), Yellow color represent learning space (Information center, Admin, Workshop, Auditorium), Blue color represent Welcoming space (Walkway Gallery).



Masterplan

Being a public area, access from three side is provided. Entrance is welcomed by the walkway gallery that leads the way towards Auditorium or Art gallery / Workshop. Restaurant is provided near parking area as well as near main road so that it will be easy to people passing there only for food. Also, considering to the people in restaurant makes the project more sustainable. Small Café is provided from bifurcated staircase where view of lake is observed.



WalkwayGallery



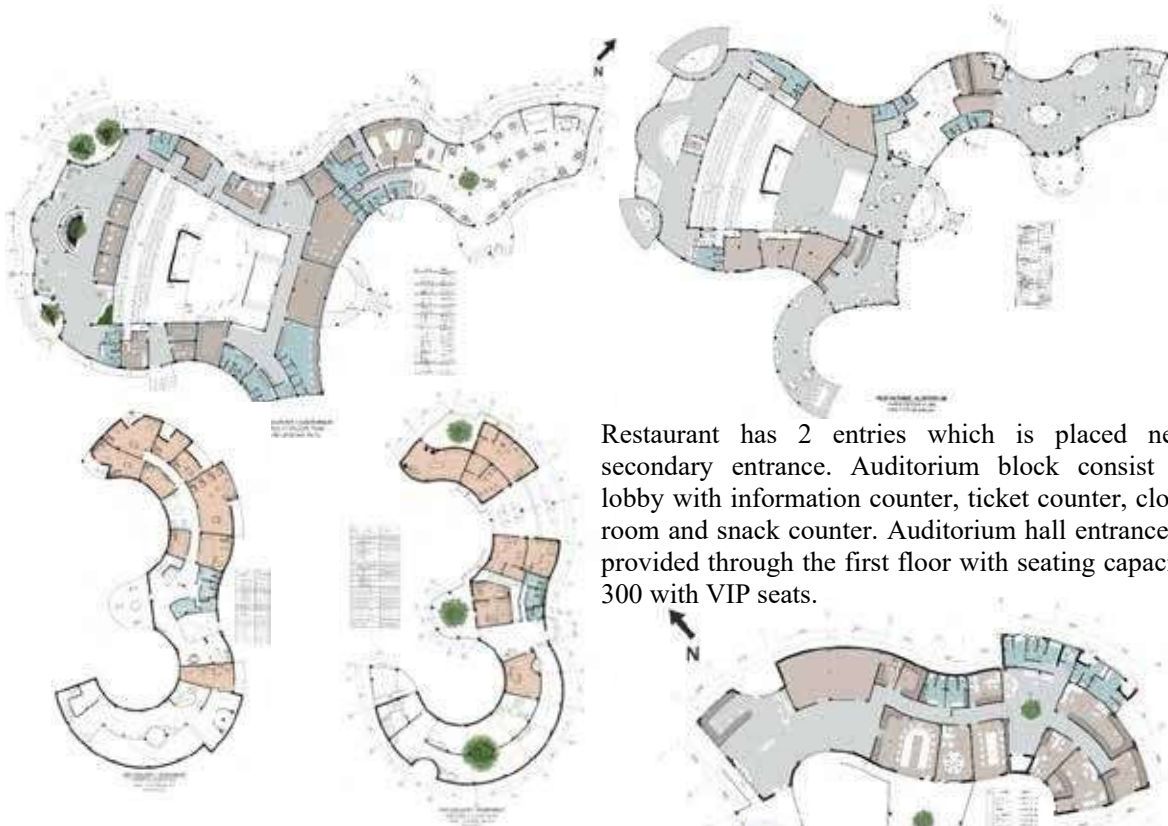
WorkshopArea



CafeandLibraryEntrance

Administration block consist of multipurpose hall and conference hall for programs like literature festival, or small meetings. Three information counter for the public are provided in the three corners of the center. Art gallery consist of light gallery and dark gallery that provides both type of gallery and arts are displaced. This block consist of workshop on the ground floor and Artist residency on the first floor. Medical room is provided near the workshop for emergency. Amphitheater is used to run different programs like open exhibition, study, performance etc. Stage of amphitheater get shade from the first floor bridge of café for lakeside view. Service block is provided for the HVAC, generator and electrical room along with the guard room.

Parking area consist of Bikes, Cars and a bus parking area. It has two waiting area where people rest. The forest pavilion is present at the front side of the site. It consist of existing trees and in between the trees are pavilion that provide a place for the artist for an inspiration or for the people as shade.



Restaurant has 2 entries which is placed near secondary entrance. Auditorium block consist of lobby with information counter, ticket counter, cloak room and snack counter. Auditorium hall entrance is provided through the first floor with seating capacity 300 with VIP seats.

Art gallery and Workshop is placed near the main walkway from where people are easily attracted towards it. Workshop area consist of painting, wood carving, stone carving, and ceramic making. Art gallery consist of dark gallery and light gallery.

Administration block consists of information counter, Multi-purpose hall, Conference hall, and Staff rooms.



Due to the splatter coloring technique, building are somewhere splattered by its represented color.



Site section is drawn from the longest angle showing auditorium hall, central gallery and administration block. Elevation of restaurant block is also viewed.



Spiritual Pavilion



Art Gallery



Mini Gallery



Cultural Display

Conclusion

In conclusion, the design and planning process for the Art Center in Komagane Park, Pokhara, reflects a meticulous and holistic approach to creating a space that aligns with the site's unique attributes and fulfills the specific requirements outlined for an art-focused facility.

In summary, the Art Center is poised to become a vibrant and inclusive landmark in Pokhara, Nepal, embodying the ideals of art, culture, and community engagement. Its thoughtful design and alignment with the site's characteristics promise a space that will inspire, educate, and captivate visitors for years to come.



Sabina Adhikari

Project Name-Retirement Village
Supervised by-Ar. Samikshyakandel

Abstract

Aging population in Nepal is rapidly increasing, and modernization is eroding traditional family structures, putting the elderly at risk of losing their independence and mental well-being. This can lead to physical and psychological decline, even untimely death. Meeting the needs of the elderly is crucial, and senior citizen homes have emerged to address this demand. However, residents still grapple with psychological depression, highlighting the challenge of improving their quality of life. Elderly individuals possess valuable life experience and remain an integral part of society. Thus, their needs, problems, and prospects necessitate a comprehensive, not fragmented, approach. This "Retirement Village" project aims to provide residential and recreational facilities for seniors while keeping them connected to society, ensuring their mental, physical, and psychological well-being.

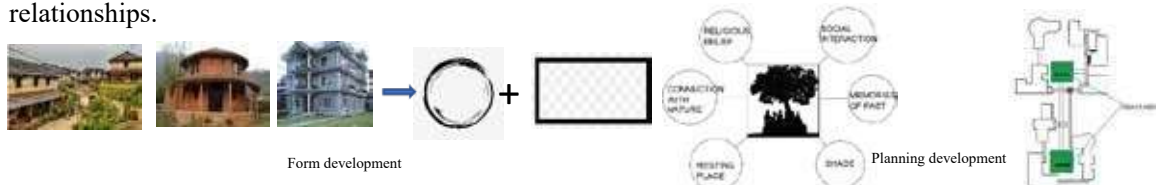
ProjectLocation

The proposed site is situated in Khapaudi, Kaski, a residential locality that offers a serene and peaceful environment. It is positioned on the outskirts of Lakeside and is easily accessible via a two-way lane for vehicles. The site is characterized by its natural surroundings, with Sarangkothill to the North and Phewalake to the South, providing with a serene and idyllic view of both.. The proposed site has an irregular shape and covers an area of 23,630 square meters, offering ample space for the design of retirement village.



Architectural Design Concept

The concept revolves around the fusion of traditional village aesthetics near Pokhara with the contemporary architectural elements found within the city to provide a homely environment that fosters a strong sense of belongingness among the elderly. Architectural expression showcases the harmonious fusion of traditional round houses and typical traditional dwellings near Pokhara, seamlessly integrating contemporary elements and technology from the region. Masterplan is designed around the Chautari concept, ensuring that all site programs are linked to a central space called Chautari. A chautari is a traditional resting spot or a communal gathering place which serves as a common space for various functions in a society. The Chautari's strategic location at the central axis of the site enclosed by buildings ensures that all programs have easy access to this communal space. The Chautari becomes the focal point, drawing people together from different areas of the site, whether they are residential buildings, public facilities, or recreational spaces. This connectivity encourages elderly to meet, socialize, and engage with one another, enhancing community cohesion and building strong relationships.



Design Process

The design process for the retirement village began with program formulation, which included an administration block, recreational facilities, a cafeteria, residences for semi-dependent and independent residents, a medical center, and a meditation and library block. Zoning on the site was conducted to accommodate the varying needs for silence, privacy and functionality and the buildings were strategically situated, ensuring that each one had a purposeful connection to the central Chautari space and these buildings are interconnected by covered pathways to ensure safety for residents. Two distinct entry points, a main entry and a secondary entry, were positioned to provide convenient access for residents and visitors while maintaining functionality.



3d images



Conclusion

The proposed "Retirement Village" project aims to provide comprehensive support for seniors while maintaining their connection to society. It combines traditional and vernacular elements to create a nurturing environment that emphasizes belonging, comfort, and safety for elderly. By adopting the traditional Chautari concept and architectural forms, it fosters a deep sense of connection and belonging for senior residents, all while ensuring their comfort and safety through modern amenities. The project not only provides housing for the elderly but also enhances their overall quality of life ensuring that their later years are embodied by a fulfilling and lively experience.



Sabita Karki

**Institute for Visually Impaired
Supervised by-Ar. Rajani Shrestha**

Abstract

Institutes are those centers that teach people the knowledge of the world helping them to become

fine citizens of the country. A normal person learns through imitating what he sees and hears or other normal institutes. But for visually impaired person, a special institute is needed that helps them adapt to the world by providing them various experiences and facilities. However, architecture is merely a visual medium and it does not solve the problems for the visually impaired people. The boundary of architecture has been expanded in this project to give identity to a space not only by visual medium but through other non-visual senses as well. It is true that blindness is a misfortune that limits our capability to great extent since we perceive things mostly through visual sense. Therefore, to develop such personalities, architects need to play an important role in designing spaces for their ease in learning.

Location-(Font 11, Times New Roman, Bold)

The site is located in Pokhara at Malepatan, 1.2 KM away from Pokhara Baglung Highway and 4 KM away from Phewa Marga. The proposed site is surrounded by residential buildings and has an access road to its east. The site is appropriate for institute as it lies at centre of Pokhara and is easily accessible to all visitors and vehicles.



Site images

Architectural Design Concept

Concept of building has been made to better navigation of visually impaired people through

planning, arrangement and position of blocks. Design is never satisfactory till the user experiences comfort. The theme and style of the built environment is considered good and novel when it provides a better environment for visually impaired people. Since many visually impaired people use their sense of touch, smell, vision and hearing there are landmarks put according to it. In terms of smell different types of flowers are planted in different blocks like jasmine, rose, lily, Parijat etc. One specific plant is planted in one block to give a specific smell so that visually impaired person can reach to block without any aids. In terms of sound water body like water fountain, water tap and ponds are located in some places. In terms of touch, railing is provided along the pathway for their easy guidance. The walkway path is of stoned paved but different texture of brick is used in entry of block through pathways.



Smell sense-Flower Pond



Touch sense-Chautari



Sound sense-Water Fountain

TYPES OF LANDMARKS

Design Process

The site is divided into main building, sensory garden, parking, green space, playing ground and circulation. The main road is connected through east direction and south part is for parking. The entrance to site is through one direction only. The main building consists of different block like admin block, library, educational block, multipurpose hall dormitories and cafeteria. There is a courtyard space between all block which is used for sensory garden.



Conclusion

This project was quite challenging for me as it was designed for people with visual impaired. The institute was designed with such way that each visual impaired can easily navigate through out the surrounding without other aids. To summarize this thesis, a environment is provided to visually impaired people where they can learn new skills and get training in specific field so that they can be independent and also can easily navigate through out any space.



Heal With Nature

How can architecture heal?

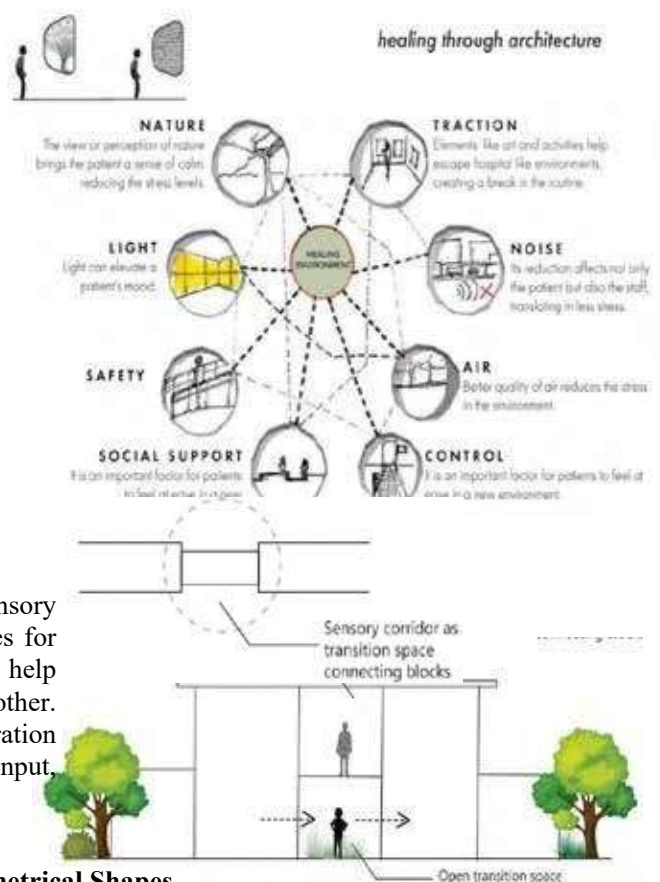
- Design strategies to improve mental health.
- Involving individuals with autism in health-promoting activities and social interactions.
- Integrating nature.



Approach 1: Transition Space

- Transition Spaces through building orientation.
- Buffer through nature.
- Buffer through building orientation.
- Connection between buildings.
- Sensory Corridor.

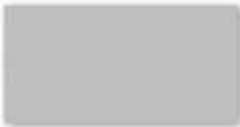
Transition spaces can be designed to provide sensory support and regulation. They can offer opportunities for individuals with autism to engage in activities that help them transition from one sensory environment to another. These activities may include sensory integration techniques, such as deep pressure touch, vestibular input, or proprioceptive activities.



Approach 2: Perception and Penetration of Geometrical Shapes



As way of perception of an autistic child is different from neurotypical child, and psychological perception takes place an important role in child. Due to which psychological perception of shapes was studied and two different forms i.e., square and rectangle were taken into consideration while designing master plan.

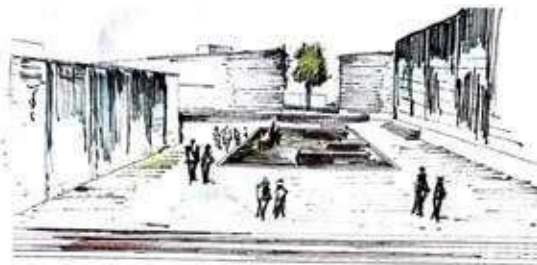
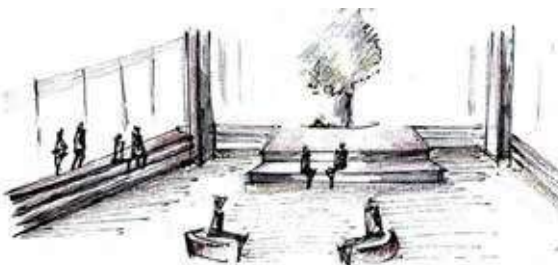


Square: It gives a sense of reliability and security, stability and efficiency and make child feels safe and contained.

Rectangle: It allows for more straightforward organization of rooms, corridors, and common areas.

After penetrating the shapes, curve shape was used to enhance the flow and circulation within the autism center. This can reduce the risk of congestion, create a more open and spacious feel, and minimize potential sensory overload associated with narrow or confined spaces.

Approach 3: Courtyard Planning



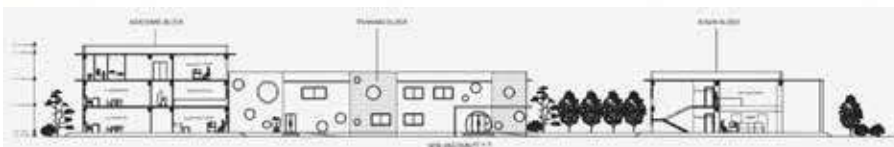
Courtyards can serve as transitional spaces within an autism center, providing a bridge between the indoors and outdoors. They can be designed to accommodate different activities and purposes, allowing for flexibility in programming and therapy sessions. This flexibility enables individuals to transition smoothly between different areas of the center and adapt to various therapeutic and learning environments.

Design Process



Considering the flow of process in the center, the site will be divided into four different zones i.e., Admin and Diagnosis unit, Vocational Training unit, Therapy unit and Academic unit.

The site consists of two entrances, one from the northern portion; primary road, for vehicular and pedestrian entrance separated by vegetation and bollards and the other service road is provided on eastern side for service. Through the entrance we can approach admin block and reach to the courtyard. From the courtyard, all the blocks are accessible.



Entrance



Transition Space



Playground



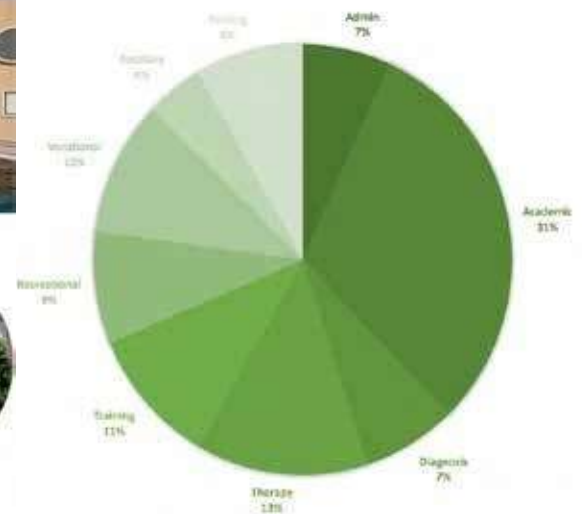
Academic and Training Block from Courtyard



Playground



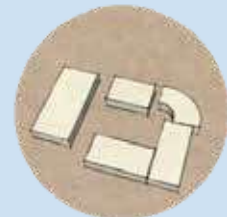
Courtyard



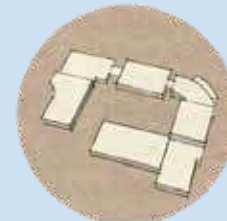
Form Development



Courtyard Concept



Volume



Penetration of Volume



Finalized Volume

Design Process



The administration block is easily visible from the entrance and is accessed through the main axis. This unit houses the administrative services and diagnosis unit. Diagnosis unit can be accessed directly from main entrance as some PWA can visit only for diagnostic purpose. The entrance leads directly to the reception from where the visitors can be guided.



The academic block is directly visible from courtyard. Considering the existing site feature and natural setting the academic block has been placed in the southern side. The location is also preferable for the optimum use of maximum daylight. The block is divided into two part and half floors i.e. Primary, Secondary and Senior Level.



Touch



Five Senses of Sensory Garden



Hearing



Taste



Smell and Visual

Therapy block and academic block are connected through lobby. First floor consists of therapy units and a balcony to connect the visitors and students to the nature and to get mesmerizing view of sensory garden.

Cafeteria can be accessed directly from diagnosis block through transition space and from courtyard. It is connected to landscaping also.



Conclusion

The space should be simple, calm and predictable. The built space should be able to evoke a sense of security and comfortable belonging. The design should be able to maintain the delicate balance of stimulus levels, as overstimulation is the major cause for behavior issues in autism. Need of easy transition, predictable flow, visual signage and representations, escape space for recalibration and safety must be given due consideration so that individuals with autism can independently experience the space.



Samicksha Bhandari

Project Name- Luxury Hotel

Supervised By- Ar. Alex Man Maskey

Abstract

As the living standard of people is changing. There are limited places and luxury hotels for people to visit and relax. The roadside hotel is being established haphazardly, which does not fully cater to the guest's needs. The need for appropriate halls and banquet facilities to host gatherings, meetings, and celebrations is expanding. The luxury hotel provides a luxurious accommodation experience with high-end facilities to high-end guests. This thesis explores the world of luxury hotels, investigating the complex relationship between guest expectations and service excellence. aims at creating an iconic luxury hotel for Pokhara, which contains fewer 5-star hotels. The hotel design here not only concentrates on robust and efficient space planning but also on the aesthetic values, which define modern-day hospitality ethos. The design idea revolves around the concept of 'Boomerang' from which cues have been taken for planning as well as for the development of the building.

Project Location-Pokhara 31, Begnas

The selected site is Pokhara 31, Begnas.

Approximately 45 Ropanies of site area with contour which elevation slope at 10m. The site is in the Semi-urban context. About 15 km east of the core of Pokhara City. There lies a few small settlements within the proposed site.

Several characteristics drew me to this particular

site. One of the reasons is that the site is near the local communities and is a quiet, peaceful, natural area with a view of the Begnas Lake and for

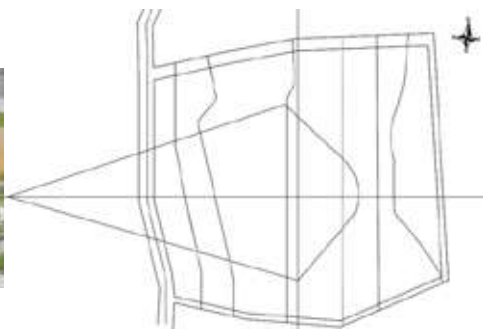
Mountain Range that is suitable development as a luxury hotel.

Another reason is its proximity to infrastructures like transportation, electricity, public buildings etc. and it is a fertile land with ample natural lighting and ventilation possibilities, which can be a very important aspect for development. In its present condition, the site has been used as agricultural land.

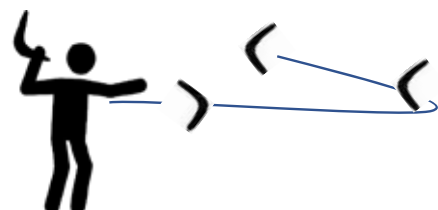


Architectural Design Concept

Different aspects are used to develop the concept, firstly by considering the site context. Building is orientated as per the view of lake. The volumes of the building are clinically inserted in the form of a stepped terrace following the natural contours of the site. Secondly, Keeping the lake as the focus element axis was drawn. Through which a curved viewing angled is formed. The curved angle is inspired by "Boomerang". A boomerang is a curved throwing tool that is designed to return to the thrower after being thrown. Curved lines and forms in the building's design, echo a boomerang shape.



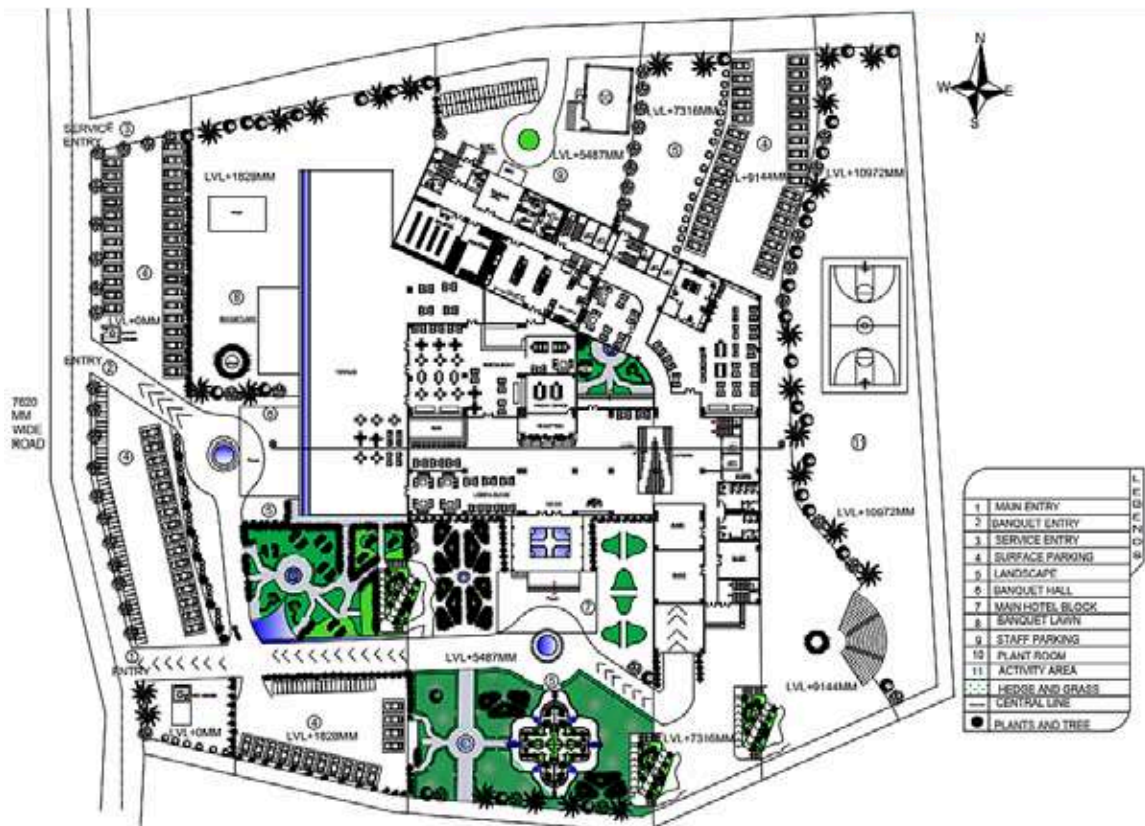
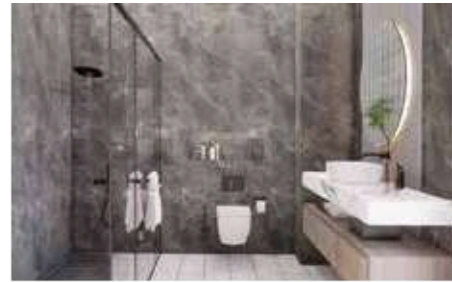
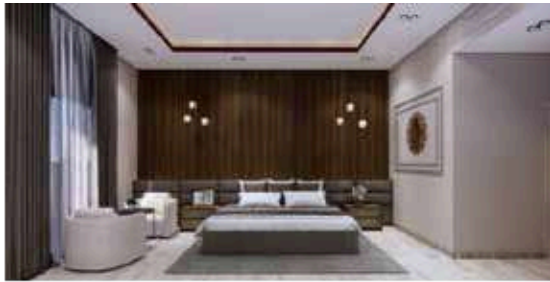
Developing form through the axis



Different shape of boomerangs

Design Process:

The design has been done based on various aspects and principles of the hotel. The hotel opens out towards the lake and landscape in different directions and open and enclosed spaces merge seamlessly. Two main entrance is given west of the site and parking is separated into different parts one for a banquet hall and restaurant and another for guest and staff. The main building block is divided into private and public zones with a lobby, spa, gym, and pool up to the 3rd floor and bedrooms are placed from 4th floor, Planning of bedrooms is done according to the view seen from the site most of the bedrooms are oriented towards the lake and mountain range. Basements are provided for housing the back of the house and parking.



MASTER PLAN





Conclusion

Luxury hotels are more than just places to stay; they are orchestrators of unforgettable experiences. Luxury hotels create distinctive brand identities by balancing the needs of their guests with excellent service and business decisions. They achieve this by paying close attention to detail, being culturally sensitive, and anticipating the demands of the guests. The primary purpose of hotels is to provide travelers with shelter, food, refreshment, and similar services and goods offered commercially. Hotels are classified accordingly on a scale of 1-5. Each classified hotel has its standard quality of services to be provided to its guests. The history of hotels is intimately connected to civilization, from ancient Roman mansions/villas to inns and inns that later developed into hotels with luxury and quality services.

This thesis explores the world of luxury hotels, investigating the complex relationship between guest expectations and service excellence. The study uncovers the core elements of the luxury hotel through an in-depth review of the literature and based on research conducted across several luxury hotels.



Sneha Pahari

Project name: Heritage Hotel

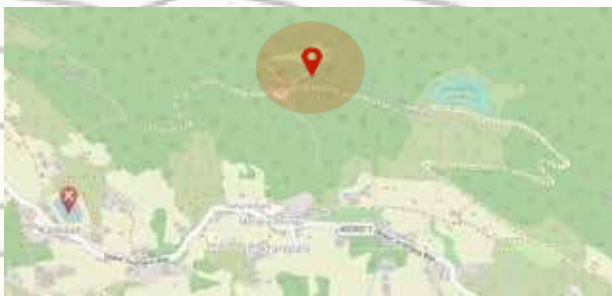
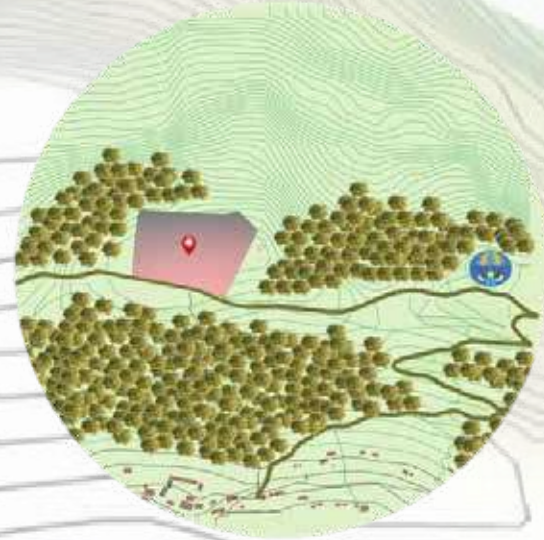
Supervised by: Ar. Pradhyumna Adhikari

Abstract:

Heritage hotel embodies a profound study of history, culture, and their significance. This thesis explores the vital role heritage hotels play in the conservation of cultural heritage and sustainable tourism development in the picturesque region of Kaskikot, Nepal. Kaskikot is home to a treasure trove of historical and cultural aspect and it is known as the foundation of unification of Nepal. The main aim of the heritage hotel is to exuberantly commemorate the rich tapestry of historical and cultural heritage that envelopes not only the enchanting enclave of Kaskikot but also extends its embrace to the captivating city of Pokhara. In pursuit of this goal, it endeavors to emerge as an esteemed stronghold of cultural heritage and an unwavering guardian safeguarding the profound importance of these time-honored traditions.

Project Location:

The site is located on Bansthale, Kaskikot- Pokhara near the paragliding take off point. It holds the historical significance as Kashyap rishi meditated in the hill of bansthale. It lies in an altitude of 1750 from sea level. This extraordinary location unfolds a panorama of captivating vistas along each cardinal axis. To the north, it is graced by the awe-inspiring presence of the Machhapuchhre range, a majestic spectacle that enchants the beholder. On the western axis, the ancient Kaskikot palace stands as a testament to history, casting a regal shadow on the landscape. In the south, the encompassing view extends to the tranquil beauty of the lake, while the eastern axis unveils a breathtaking sunrise.



Architectural design Concept

Hotelasa“ FORT”

The general concept of the fort is to protect the surrounding within it through the fortified walls.

“PRESERVING THE HERITAGE”

The fort here aims to preserve the heritage of Kaskikot.

Integration of Natural and cultural heritage



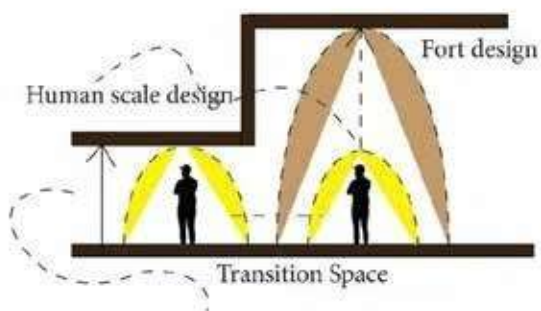
Natural heritage emphasizes on materials i.e., stone, woods which are most prevalent in heritage of Pokhara as it complements the Kaskikot Village.

Nepalese architecture as cultural heritage :

The cultural heritage is to be inspired by the Nepali architecture. The general characteristics of Nepalese architecture incorporates:

- Courtyard planning
- Human scale design
- Symbolism and religious significance
- Traditional materials and design

Connection between fort and Nepalese architecture



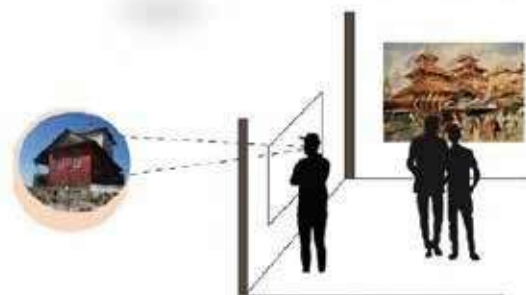
The edifice extends a warm invitation through its meticulously crafted human-scale design, with an entrance that unfolds into a grandiose lobby. Here, a seamless and awe-inspiring synthesis emerges, bridging the distinct realms of Nepalese architectural tradition and the fortification aesthetics.

Courtyard as a communal Space

The courtyard within the design functions as a communal sanctuary, a vivid embodiment of the rich tapestry of traditional Nepalese architectural heritage.

The planning is mostly guided by the viewing parameters in each axis.

Visual connection to design



Museum at the west in connection to the durbar viewthrough which the visitors can relate to the history of Kaskikot through visual connection. This visual connection incorporates the historical essence in architecture and the design.

Meditation spot at the east as dedication to Kashyap rishi



HERITAGE HOTEL



The planning is done according to the functional use along with the guidance through the conceptual phase which emphasize on the cultural and natural heritage of Pokhara.



South profile elevation.



North profile elevation.



The northern facade of the building boldly emulates the majestic mountain range, with accommodations featuring expansive balconies that beckon guests to immerse themselves in the awe-inspiring grandeur of Pokhara's true essence, as if cradled within the very heart of those towering peaks

The construction materials predominantly is a combination of stone and wood, an homage to the enduring legacy of nature's gifts. The recurring motif of arches within the design not only pays homage to this heritage but also harmonizes the synthesis of tradition and modernity that defines the architectural narrative.



The courtyard is an orchestrated symphony of water features, with a central pati serving as a tranquil nexus for guests to leisurely explore the hotel's verdant environs, immersing themselves in the embrace of the surrounding natural legacy



Conclusion:

In conclusion this thesis significantly contributes to our comprehension of the intricate nexus between architecture, heritage, and the hospitality sector, reaffirming the enduring value of preserving our architectural heritage for generations to come. It ensures the architectural integrity of Pokhara and its heritage to be celebrated throughout.



Sonisha Aryal

Project Name-Cinema Center
Supervised by-Manisha Shakya

Abstract

The design highlights the pivotal role of recreation and leisure in contemporary urban societies, particularly in light of the fact that they are recognized as the fourth pillar of human activity after agriculture, industry, and services. Furthermore, the design emphasizes the significance of movies in leisure culture and their indispensable role in providing various social and economic services. However, the current infrastructure for recreation linked to movies in Waling city is deficient, with only active forms of recreation such as futsal, tennis courts, badminton courts, and gymnasiums being provided. The city lacks provisions for entertainment centers dedicated to film and music, including cinemas, theatres or music centers.

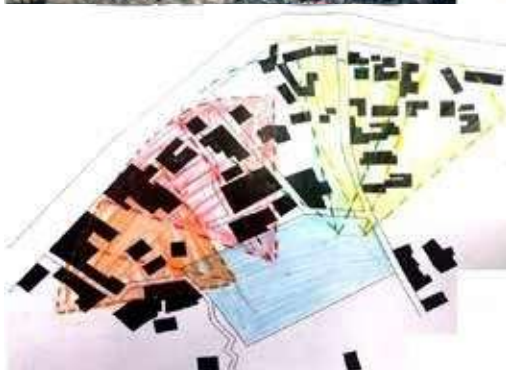
To bridge this existing gap, the design presents the development of a Cinema Center in Waling city that will serve as a public infrastructure and an economic landmark. The design presents the findings of research on the history of movies and music, spaces for related entertainment, issues, trends, physical realms of the Hall, and place making.

Project Location

The proposed site for the “Cinema Center” is located at Bhakunde, Waling-09-Syangja near Waling post office and police station. There are commercial centers like Sarjee Café, Adhikhola Auto parts, Hotel Venus etc. Currently site is used by the local kids and the students from the Punamrit Higher Secondary School as a playground. The site is a government land according to the zoning map of Waling Municipality. Geographically, site has latitude of 27.58 degrees N and longitude of 83.45-degree E, the site has altitude of 771 meter above sea level.

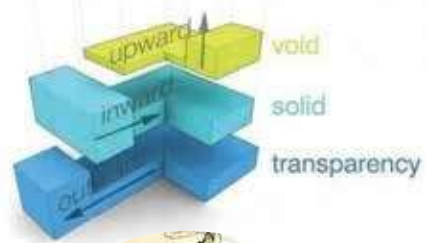
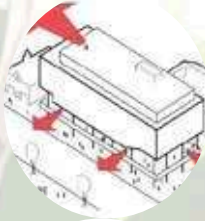
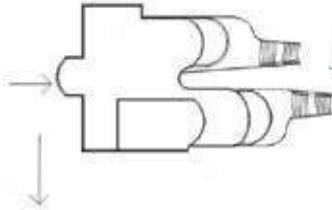


The treatment should focus on the northern side, which is visible from the city, with particular attention to the north, northeast, and northwest portions that face the more developed area.



Architectural Design Concept

Basic concept of the site is drawn with compatibility to the site and surroundings. With the maximum effort of architectural tool building concept is designed to attract remarkable mass with attractive building façade and planning.



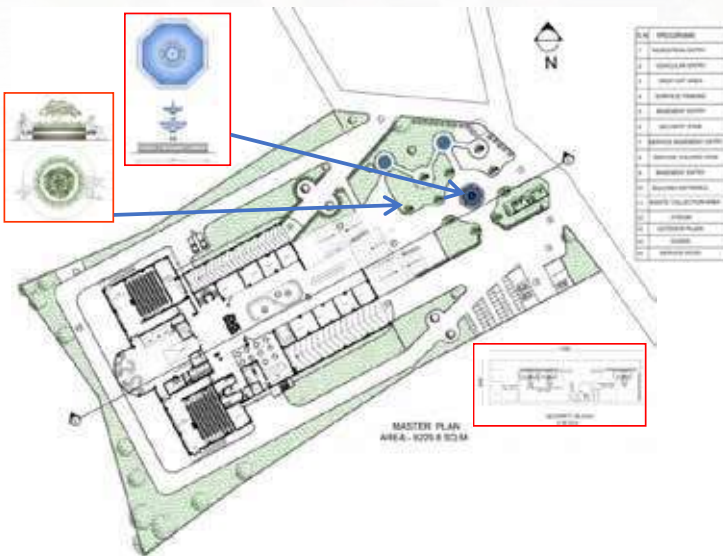
The concept of the design for the form of building is "THE HARMONY WITH THE SURROUNDINGS". Design integrates terrain-like features to harmonize with natural surroundings. Stepped air foyer enhances this concept, blending the building seamlessly with the site's steep terrain.

Design Process:

The cinema center's design meticulously caters to visitor needs and architectural aesthetics. With separate entrances and exits, the layout includes a green open foyer and a central atrium for relaxation and social interaction. Surface parking, bike racks, and wheelchair-accessible amenities ensure convenience. An open auditorium at the front adds vibrancy, while the building's form integrates the terrain concept, featuring a green roof that preserves green areas. The central hub offers retail, dining, and entertainment options, creating a vibrant and functional space for visitors and the community. Capsule lifts offer scenic views, enhancing the overall experience, while a strategic layout fosters a harmonious relationship between functions, prioritizing visitor comfort and commercial appeal.



OPEN AUDITORIUM



CINEMA LOBBY



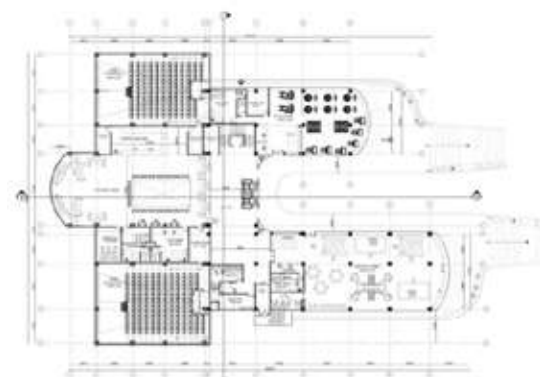
SECURITY-BLOCK



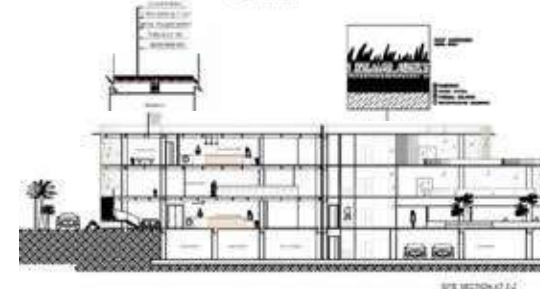
GROUND FLOOR PLAN
AREA: 210.50 M²



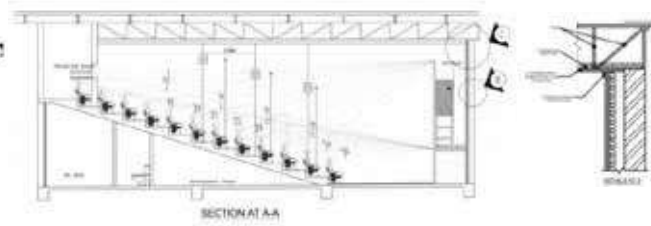
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
AREA: 177.00 M²



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
AREA: 107.50 M²



SECTION A-A



SECTION A-A



Hall with wheelchair



Concession Stand



Landscape View



Materials Details



Perspective View

Conclusion :

In my project, I systematically validate the necessity for thorough planning and design of a cinema center, grounded in considerations spanning spatial, social, architectural, and commercial dimensions. The design places paramount importance on structural integrity, impeccable acoustics, and optimal lighting solutions. In sum, this project has significantly enriched my understanding of the diverse design facets crucial for the successful realization of a cinema center, complete with complementary amenities.



Students Name-Sujan Pokhrel

Project Name-Eco Resort

Supervised by-Ar. Samikshya Kandel

Abstract

Nepal, renowned for its rich cultural diversity and diverse landscapes, is experiencing a rapid rise in tourism, ranking 37th globally in terms of GDP contribution. However, this growth in tourism is straining the environment due to resource-intensive resort development. Resorts demand significant resources such as electricity, fuels, and food, in addition to consuming water and generating pollution, negatively impacting the local environment and culture.

Despite Nepal's cultural and natural wealth, many resorts fail to meet the needs of sustainable tourism. This reliance on resource-intensive practices for economic gain has resulted in significant environmental consequences, undermining the country's ecological integrity. This thesis emphasizes the urgency of adopting eco-efficient resort design to promote sustainable tourism development. By using sustainable materials and practices that minimize harm to the environment and local culture, Nepal can balance economic growth with environmental preservation, ensuring the long-term sustainability of its tourism industry.

Project Location-

The site is located in Pokhara municipality, khau dada which located at the peaceful environment. As the view tower and trekking route which enlarge the tourism flux. The site is on the Terrance location which can enhance the pokhara view of day and night.

The location consists of many natural resource for the construction and no proper eco resort and suitable for the resort design.



Architectural Design Concept

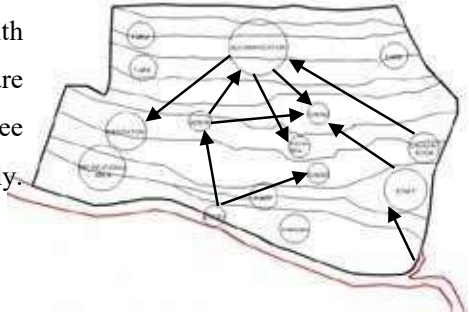
The site for this project is located at the green area and pokharaviews has considered. Taking all these under consideration, the focus of the project will be given in the natural design with the inspiration of aesthetic input of the traditional vernacular architectural along with the indigenous material and unity with harmony with natural. The main concept of this resort to design the building incorporating nature and surrounding factor.

As the project is eco resort the where the building is kept separated from each block in scatter form. Because of lighting, wind flow, buffering and visual aspect the building scatter are done



Design Process

Zoning of the resort is done separating the public space and the semipublic to the private space separating. The resort is divided with front of the house and back of the house. The services area are provided with separate entrance. The bed room are divided into three categories into classic, deluxe, family.





Conclusion

Eco resort is an environmentally sustainable resort accommodation that has made important environmental improvement to its structure in order to minimize its impact on natural environment. Their functional and spatial requirement differs from those of the buildings such as hotels, commercial mall, resort etc. so proper planning required while designing the eco resort. Proper management of landscape and green building as well as inter-linkage of indoor, outdoor spaces, landscape, proper arrangement of different function rooms, and placement of equipment's all these should be considered while designing.

The proposed designed eco resort will become one of the tourist attraction in Pokhara providing pleasing atmosphere and sustainable throughout their stay. The design will help to promote the trekking routes of the area.



Students Name- Surakshya Adhikari

Project Name- International School

Supervised by- Ar. Pragati Baniya

Abstract

An international school is a type of school that offers a curriculum and education that is globally recognized, and often follows a specific educational system, such as the IB, or provides a multi-national education with a mix of curricula. The student body in international schools typically comprises students from different countries, and the teaching staff can be often also internationally diverse. International schools were introduced as a response to the growing demand for a globally- focused education system that transcends national borders and provides students with a multicultural perspective. There is 36 ropani of total land. It is near the local communities and is a quiet, peaceful, natural area, which can provide an inspiring and conducive environment for students. It involves programs like, academic block, administration block, extra-curricular activities block and indoor swimming pool.

Project Location

The selected site is at Phulbari, Pokhara. It is a fertile land with ample natural lighting and ventilation possibilities, which can be a very important aspect for school design. The site has good transportation links and can be easily assessable from other parts of the city, making it convenient for students, staffs and visitors. The site has enough space for the school to build large, well-equipped facilities, including classrooms and sports fields. By having a hospital nearby, students, staff, and parents of the school can have access to quality healthcare facilities and in the event of an emergency.



Architectural Design Concept

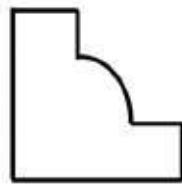
The main idea in school design concept development is to create an environment that supports and enhances the educational goals and needs of the students and teachers. The concept serves as a guiding principle for the overall design, layout, and functionality of the school.

Froebel Blocks

First system for educating children with series of plaything to provide children with focused educational experience. Froebel blocks are wood blocks in various shapes and quantities like, flat plane, square, triangle, circle, sphere, cube, rectangle, etc. The idea behind these shapes was to enable the child to observe the different features of them. The sphere always looked the same when viewed from any direction, whereas the cube would look different.



Froebel Shapes



Combined Form



Learning With Nature

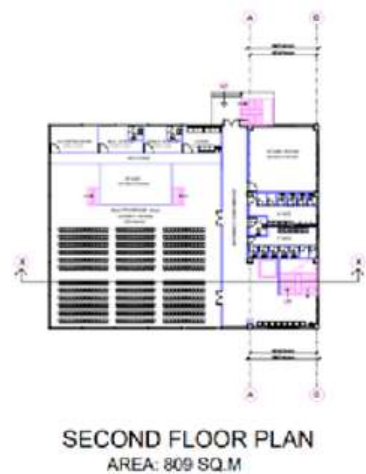
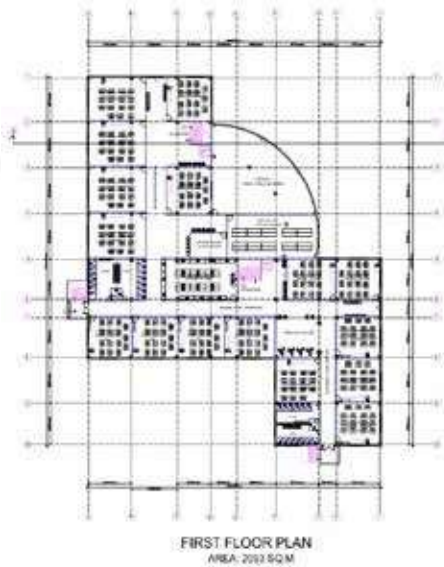


From Development

Design Process



Separation of zones based on various aspects and principles of the school



Color theory

Color can make a significant impact on how students behave in class, maintain focus, and retain information. Classroom walls can be painted in colors that promote a positive learning environment. Soft, muted colors like pastels or light neutrals are often chosen as they provide a calming effect and reduce visual distractions. Warm colors like yellow or orange can stimulate creativity and energy, while cool colors like blue or green can promote focus and concentration.



Classroom Interior

Office Interior



3D Photos

Conclusion

This thesis has explored the multifaceted world of international schools, shedding light on their significance and impact in the realm of global education. Through a comprehensive analysis of various aspects, including curriculum diversity, cultural integration, teaching methodologies, and the role of international schools in shaping global citizens, several key findings and insights have emerged. It has shown that these schools play a pivotal role in promoting cross-cultural understanding and fostering an environment where different perspectives are celebrated. This has highlighted the commitment of international schools to providing high-quality education. Through innovative teaching methods, experienced educators, and a dedication to holistic development, international schools consistently strive for educational excellence. As we conclude, it is evident that international schools occupy a crucial space in the landscape of education, bridging cultures, fostering global citizenship, and preparing students to navigate the complexities of our interconnected world. The research conducted here reinforces the idea that international schools are not just institutions of learning but catalysts for international understanding and cooperation.

At last, I extend my heartfelt thanks to my thesis supervisor, Ar. Pragati Baniya, for her unwavering guidance and support throughout the entire process.



Student's Name- Utsabi Thapa

Project Name - Tourism Hub- Lakefront Realm

Supervised by- Ar. Rojana Joshi

Abstract

With a country whose economy is highly influenced by tourism, specially Pokhara which is in fact one of the major touristic destinations seeks a public realm where locals, domestic tourists, regional and international tourists can interact and create an emotional connection while being involved in various tourism products. A place where both tangible and intangible experiences are valid with different informational and recreational programs bounded by several food junctions ***"Tourism Hub- Lakefront realm"*** is a project that can be ideal for the lake city. This project is an initiative towards placemaking with nodes of public gathering, connective bridges, green belts and lakefront activities and of course a place which represents the whole essence of Pokhara.

Project Location- Sedi Height, Khapaudi, Lakeside, Pokhara- 06

the Observing
touristic imprints, the site is located in Khapaudi, Lakeside which is about 4.4kms away from the heart of the city. With accesses from both land and water the site has a magnificent view of Pokhara Valley and different heritages.

The site is located near the Annapurna Cable Car which can be beneficial for the business and regulate visitor's flow to Sarangkot. Located near public transport system point it's seem to be favored and adored by many.

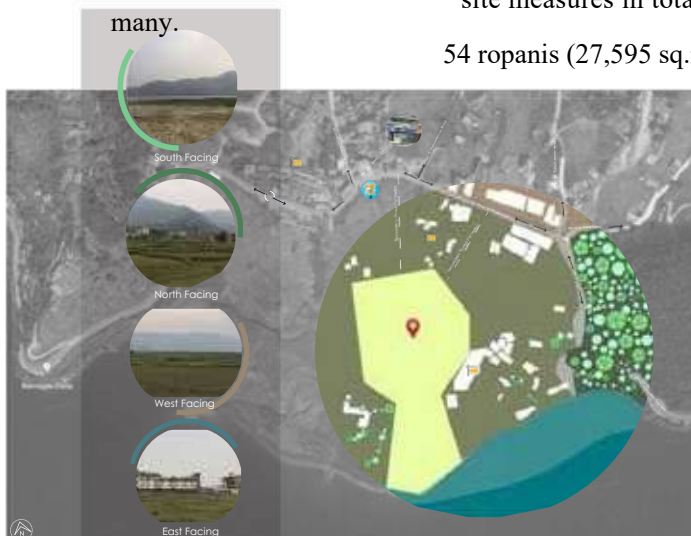
Whilst analyzing the site activities like cycling, walking in the morning followed by animal grazing and site seeing in the afternoon and mass gathering, fishing, site seeing, late night stroll can be observed later in the day.

The still and calming lake, luscious green hills surrounding the site is what represents the nature essence of Pokhara. The site surely has its limitations with setback of 65m from the lake, soft soil condition and 2.5 FAR. Lastly, the site measures in total of

54 ropanis (27,595 sq.m).



Site Section



Site Location Map



Site Proximity

Architectural Design Concept

The project started taking shape with the concept of **"Harmonizing Experiences with Nature"**. While the project is providing different set of experiences to the visitors with various programs, feeling of intimidation can rile up to anyone at anytime. So, to eradicate such intimidation and create both physical and emotional connection by introducing nature as a common ground or a familiar space for everyone. On the contrary, we human always tend to go back to nature all the time either with our conscious or subconscious mind and it's only fair for an image of a place to be fresh in our minds when there's an emotional connection which is interwind with nature or is harmonizing with nature. The harmony adds character of timelessness to the project which according to Frank Gehry should be in respect to it's time and place.

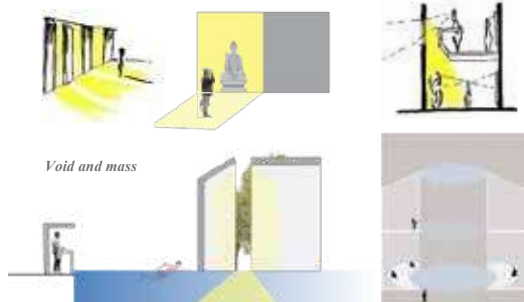


The concept values five elements of nature and elaborates it in various terms like *light and shadow, open and void, interpretation*

of nature, harmony with nature and live experiences. The drama in a space from light and shadow, the spiritual feeling from void and shadow, the spiritual feeling from void and shadow, interpreting nature inside the building, terms of biomimicry of water hyacinth as per harmony with nature and live experiences through programs and design are in fact the extensions of those five elements.

Light and Shadow

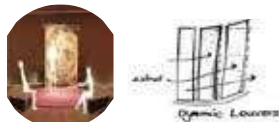
Conceptual Sketches



Harmony with nature



Live Experiences



Conceptual Initial Design Representation

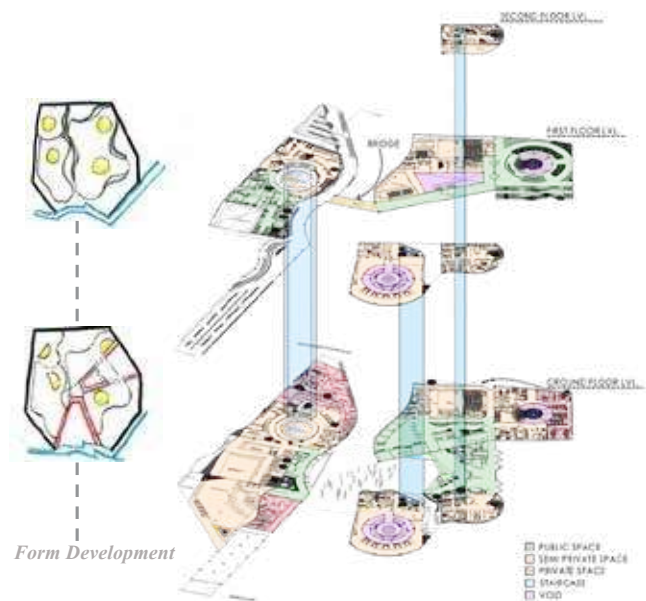
Design Guided by site:

Certain concepts and designs were demanded by the site itself. The merging interaction line between by creating a cascading lakefront area which is also effective when there's seasonal lake flooding. Also the existing water way is built with a water hyacinth bridge with respect to the concept.



Design Process

Design process began with design guided by site which resulted in guided lakefront development and water hyacinth bridge. Further development inside is seen with building forms which dwell organically from the gentle rolling low terrain land and is located in accordance with private, semi private and public spaces. A line of sight of north-south is created which allows an unobstructed view of the lake which merges with different public nodes in the site and all the three major site entrances. The east entrance is provided with reflective pool to mimic the experience of walking on the lake and imitations of existing foot track of Pokhara. Then through the entrance programs like visitor center, administration, library are accessible. Apart from library lies museum which is solely dedicated to all the essences of Pokhara's identity. Then arrives the recreational block which has a green belt forming in adjacent with the line of sight which provides a transformational experience of the site. The main node of the site consists of retractable pavilion which is again the mimicry of the water hyacinth and is powered by solar energy and tends to retract at night and open wide in day time.



Ascending towards the lake there's a exhibition pavilion which is built with a cultural and natural blend. With the pavilion there's eat street which is compiled as the series of void. The open air theatre with the capacity of 500 people is a multi functional area with extending circular ramp as cycling lane, a space for conducting seasonal festivities, a semi circular interactive pavilion which is also used as stage lighting, water pool and interactive spaces are age neutral and can be enjoyed by all. Next open air theatre is present in the cascading seating areas with a fishing deck and a boat station which does not interfere the walking trails and create a sociable hub which celebrates the diversity of Pokharelis.



On designing further in accordance with the concept the library block extends up to second and a half storey with a sloping roof and a raised sitting space. Spiral staircase creating an interesting collaborative space inside the building. The light inside the buildings are used as design benefits as seen in the museum. The museum has a spiral ramp as its striking feature and a green staircase too. The Museum has an irregular look out window in the section of water museum too get the live experience of Fewa lake.

The auditorium has two spill out space one food court and other is the green roof of admin which shares the green void and harmonizes experiences with nature. The auditorium block is connected with recreational block with a bridge to the green belt. With Indoor and outdoor swimming pool recreational block also has spa and fitness center and also extends its recreational purposes to a 100 pax restaurant at the first floor with two side view of lake and an experience with indoor swimming pool as shown in the section below. From the recreational block's green belt lakefront area is accessible and creates a celebratory wandering experience for anyone visiting the site.



Bird's Eye View of site



Use of metal fins seen throughout the elevation treatment with use of louvers, pre fab concrete tiles and more towards modern technology but paying homage to Pokhara with stone cladding and wooden perforated panels.



Section Showing spill out space and green void enjoyed by both public and private

Conclusion

A futuristic landmark which is mindful of modern technology, placemaking attributes, connections between blocks, mass flow and incorporates nature which creates a serene place for interactions, recreations and celebrations. The lakefront oasis provides an exemplary possibility to a touristic city which in current times is in prior need of a place which identifies, is beneficiary and a place where people can visit numerous times.

PROGRAMS OFFER ON POKHARA ENGINEERING COLLEGE

Graduate Program

| Master of Science in Construction Management

Undergraduate Programs

| Bachelor of Civil Engineering

| Bachelor of Computer Engineering

| Architecture

Diploma Programs

| Diploma in Civil Engineering

| Diploma in Computer Engineering

Pre-Diploma Programs

| TSLC in Civil Engineering

| Steering Committee

Ms. Hira Gurung
Mr. Amber Gurung
Dr. Sailesh Gurung

- Chairman
- Director
- Director

| Academic Heads

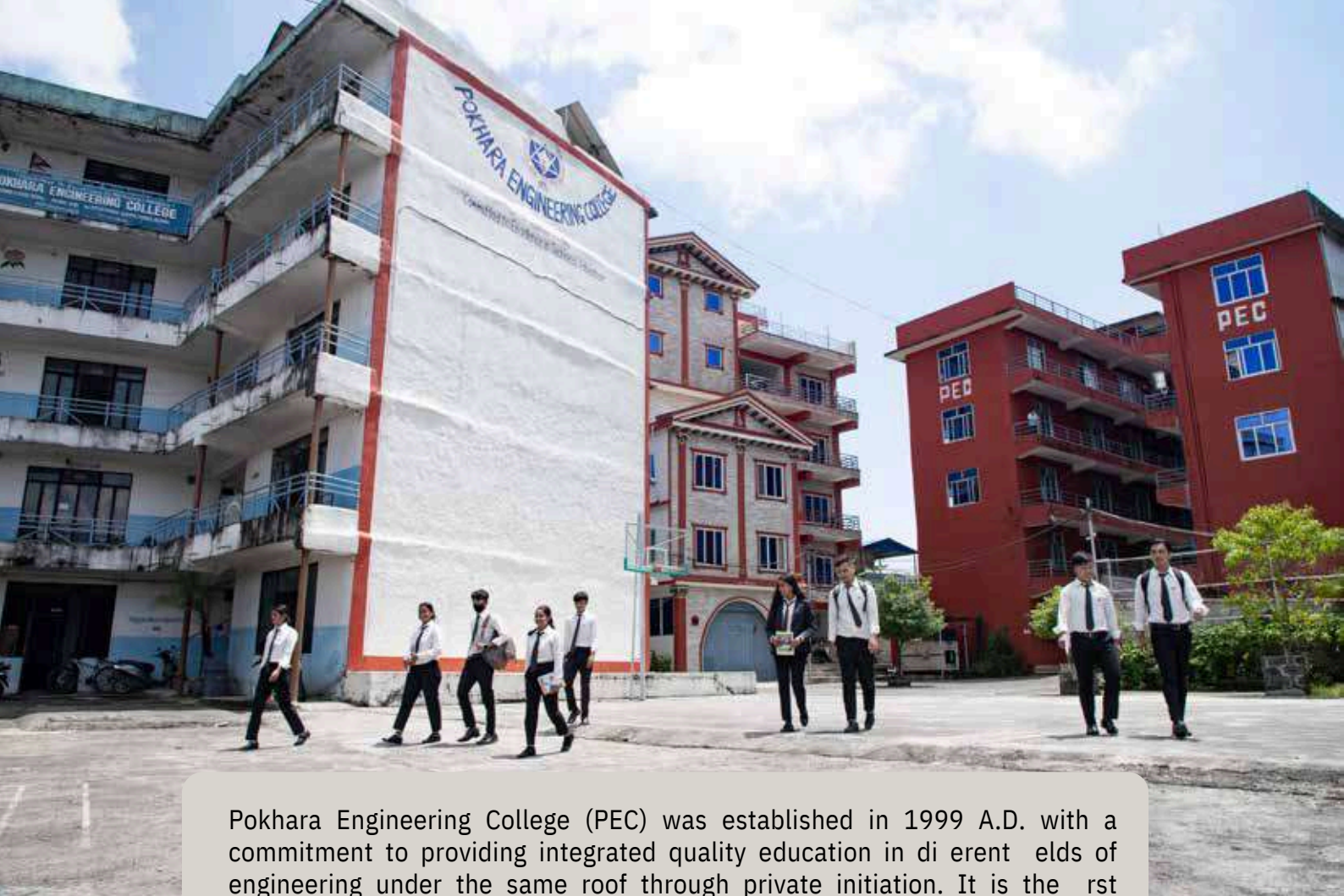
Er. Som Gurung
Er. Yam Bahadur Thapa
Er. Suraj B. Tulachan
Er. Bimal Bhandari
Ar. Samikshya Kandel
Er. Krishna Ghimire
Er. Prabin Kumar Shrestha
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- Principal
- Vice Principal
- HoD, Computer
- HoD, Civil
- HoD, Architecture
- RMC Co-ordinator
- Extra Curricular Activities Co-ordinator
- Exam Co-ordinator
- Diploma Co-ordinator

| Administrative Staff

Mr. Chij Kaji Gurung
Mr. Himlal Bhusal
Ms. Shova Ghimire

- Chief Administrator
- Diploma Administrator
- Library Chief



Pokhara Engineering College (PEC) was established in 1999 A.D. with a commitment to providing integrated quality education in different fields of engineering under the same roof through private initiation. It is the first engineering college of this region commencing both bachelor's and master's studies. Affiliated to Pokhara University, PEC feels proud in awards and achievements bagged in the past and reputation gained in catering quality education. We also feel proud to find our alumni dispersed in different engineering fields holding responsible and constructive positions within the country and outside. Placed a lot, PEC has been able to count itself among ideal and convincing institutions to the fresher wishing to shape themselves as professional engineers.

Location & Aerial View

