

মুক্ত মনের আসর

BEGUM ROKEYA SMRITI KENDRO,
PAYRABONDO, MITHAPUKUR, RANGPUR

By

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A thesis submitted to the Department of Architecture
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
Bachelor of Architecture

Department of Architecture
Brac University
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Declaration

It is hereby declared that

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2. The thesis does not contain material previously published or written by a third party, except where this is appropriately cited through full and accurate referencing.
3. The thesis does not contain material which has been accepted, or submitted, for any other degree or diploma at a university or other institution.
4. I/We have acknowledged all main sources of help.

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Abstract

Begum Rokeya's house, historically significant for its association with the renowned Bengali feminist and writer, Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain, stands as an emblematic representation of her sociocultural contributions and the intellectual milieu of her time. Located in the rural town of Pairabondo in Rangpur District, Bangladesh, this domicile encapsulates its era's architectural and contextual facets.

The house, a modest yet architecturally distinctive structure, is emblematic of the vernacular architectural styles prevalent in the region during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Constructed primarily with locally sourced materials such as brick, wood, and thatch, it exudes an aura of simplicity and functionality, which was characteristic of rural Bengali architecture of the period. The house's layout and design are evocative of the traditional rural Bangladeshi homestead, featuring a central courtyard flanked by various rooms and verandas, fostering a sense of communal living and familial interconnectedness. In conclusion, Begum Rokeya's house stands as a symbol of historical significance, embodying the architectural and contextual elements of its era and providing a window into the life and times of a pioneering feminist and writer.

Keywords: Conservation, Monument, Social awareness, Cultural movement, Education hub, Library, Accommodation, Open space, Ted talk.

Dedication

This thesis project is dedicated to the person who stands by trying his best to keep Begum Rokeyaa's memory alive, Dulal sir. He was a true inspiration for making this project going through time. He teaches me to never give up even though the majority is not listening, we must go further like Rokeya had done.

Acknowledgment

My heartfelt gratitude to Mohammad Habib Reza sir for his ever-present guidance that has nudged this thesis forward, even though the most uncertain circumstances. I remain his grateful pupil. I am grateful, also, to Mohammad Zillur Rahman sir, whose conversations in the formative days of this thesis, have helped mold it into tangible reality. I thank my studio instructors Iftexhar Ahmed sir, Ar. Jalal Ahmed sir for their valuable feedback and guidance. A special gratitude to Ar. Naim A Kibria sir who guided me to look for Begum rokeya and helped me to find the way so that I can represent her through the project, his constant support and direction helped me to find Begum Rokeya's ideology and it pushed me to a successful ending.

For helping me bring this thesis to reality, I wholeheartedly express my gratitude to Ahnaf, Alfi, Arnob, Mushfiq, Shuvo, Sayma, Tamim, Zarin, Sun, Mim, Rozy. I also wish to thank Mahmud Al Nur Zobaer, Malobika Dipannita Roy, Samrita Chanda and Pranay das and Rifate Hossain.

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[List 03: Cultural block](#)

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Chapter 1

1.1 Introduction to the Project



Figure 1(Begum Rokeya)

Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain

(9 December 1880 – 9 December 1932)

Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain is a litterateur, educationist, and social reformer, who played a pioneering role in awakening Muslim women, was born on 9 December 1880 into a landed family of Payrabondo in Rangpur. Begum Rokeya wrote courageously against restrictions on women in order to promote their emancipation, which, she believed, would come about by breaking the gender division of education. She rejected discrimination for women in the public arena and believed that discrimination would cease only when women were able to undertake whatever profession they chose. She went from house to house, persuading the parents that education was good for girls and tried to break the social mis concept on women education.

1.2 Aim and Objectives of the Project

Begum Rokeya Smriti Kendro project aims to help women get established and to educate. It will promote women empowerment along with educate society on social taboo. A cultural hub with scenic view will add the attraction to the visitors where they will get to know about Begum Rokeya's vision and what she wants to carry out among us.

1.3 Project Summary



Figure 2(google map of site)

Project name: BEGUM ROKEYA SMRITI KENDRO

Location: Pairaband, Mithapurkur, Rangpur

Client: Ministry of cultural affairs

ADP project: 524, page- 492

SITE AREA: 3.5 acres

BUILT AREA: 152460 sqr ft

1.4 Proposed Program of the Project

Cultural center

Training center

Research center

Library

Dormitory

Residence

Museum

Souvenir shop

Mosque

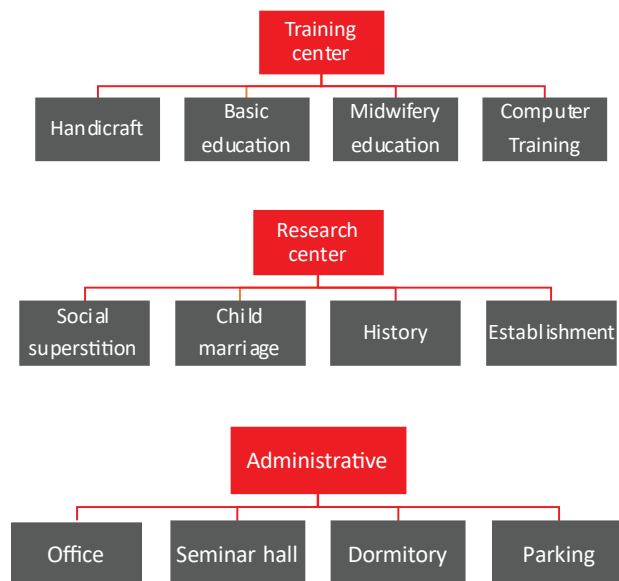


Figure 3(Existing program plan)

1.5 Methodology

Numerous forces determine the functions that determined the project. These may be physical, tangible elements as well as non-tangible aspects. It was important for the purpose of this study to adopt methods that help analyses each of these major factors.

1.5.1 Determining Sites of Study

The Project is surrounded with academic and local public amenities; thus, the whole area is surrounded with people in different time with vast purpose. There is a fine opportunity to connect all the public function within the project where people will walk around the project where the paths will guide like a friendly walkable path through the area.

1.5.2 Mapping

Primary layers of mapping include the layout of streets and their corresponding pedestrian paths. Furthermore, a solid-void analysis of each site was done in order to understand the density of built areas and identify parcels of open spaces, if any. The land-use pattern of surrounding buildings was also identified.

1.5.3 Physical Survey

While mapping helps one identify the overall elements and layout of each site, a physical survey was crucial in locating sites of various activities, movement of users throughout the day and shifting of activities, especially in case of a site as dynamic as a public place full of movements.

1.5.4 Conservation analysis

The focal point of this project, Begum rokeya's home was studied thoroughly. Every measurement and age were studied for conservation and reusing this space as if people can

perceive the structure and space by walking into it. House pattern, materials, ratio of solid voids were studied for future installation.

Chapter 2

Literature Review

2.1 Conservation of Begum Rokeya's home

Conservation in architecture, also known as architectural conservation or heritage conservation, is a field dedicated to preserving and restoring historic buildings, structures, and cultural heritage sites. It involves a combination of architectural, historical, and preservation efforts to ensure the longevity and continued cultural significance of these places.

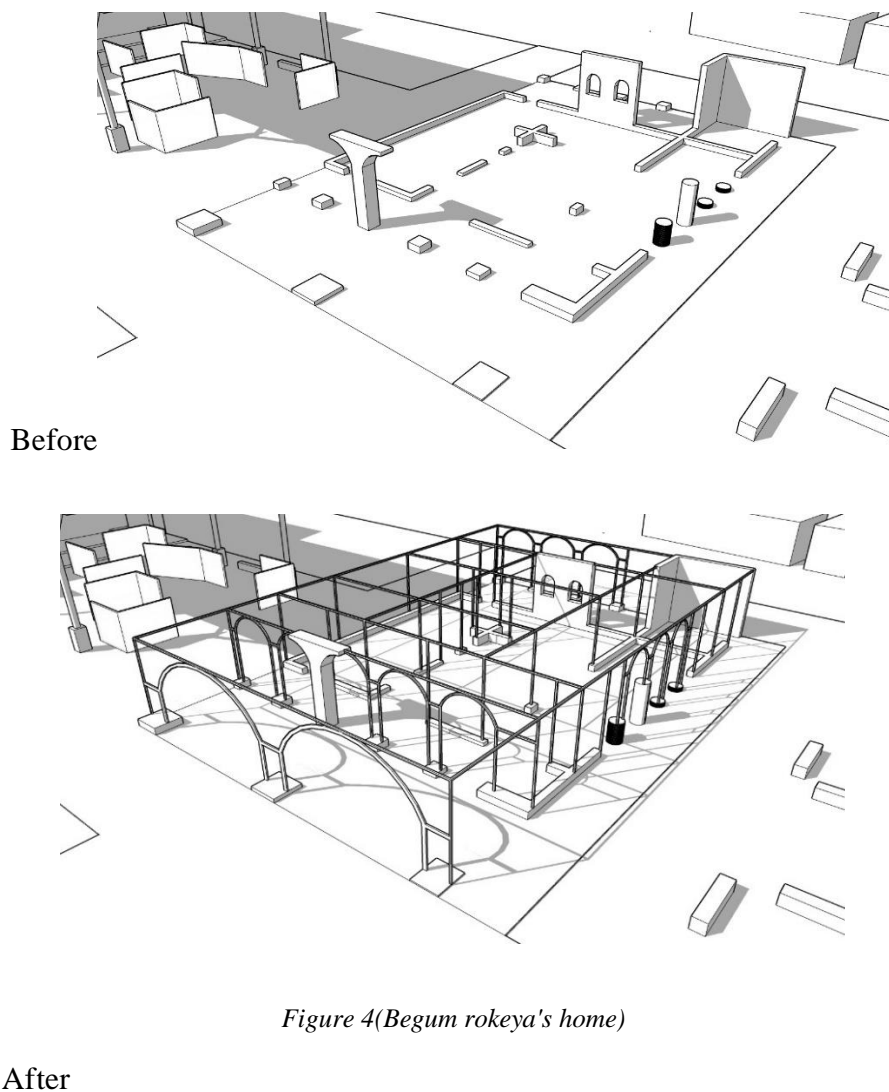


Figure 4(Begum rokeya's home)

Bernard Feilden said in his book, “Conservation of Historic Buildings” that, The preservation and protection of historical structures and architectural heritage, with a focus on maintaining their original character, significance, and cultural value, through carefully planned and documented efforts that encompass research, maintenance, restoration, and adaptive reuse while respecting their historical context and materials.

2.2 Open space for knowledge

Any community is composed of people who interact on regular basis around a common set of issues, interests or needs (Lesser, Fontaine, & Slusher, 2012). This is because community members engage themselves in various activities, live together, share knowledge, and help each other. Moreover; as members of the community interact, they build relationships that enable them to learn from each other. Within communities, some members may share more common interests, involve themselves in similar activities, and interact much; these people are likely to frequently share knowledge. Members of the same community have similar practices thus sharing knowledge helps them perform their activities better. According to Ranmuthugala et al. (2011), members of rural communities share knowledge to perform their day-to-day activities. For knowledge to be created and shared communities must have opportunities for regular interaction and allowed to participate in discussions (Bacsu & Smith, 2011). It is important to have public and private spaces to interact; document activities, goals, and outputs; and identify the value of the community itself.

2.3 Cultural Center with Multifunctional Programs

According to Kristina Laurell Stenlund, the term ‘cultural center’ (Kulturhus - in Swedish) can be used in a number of understandings, one of which refers to the cultural center as a house/building where different cultural events take place. According to Stenlund, a cultural center is a public building that hosts a variety of cultural activities or includes several cultural

facilities: a concert hall, a library, a theatre, an art gallery, as well as restaurants and cafés that provide a meeting place for people. The cultural center is a public platform for people to engage in cultural activities and to provide them with a cultural experience (Stenlund, 2010). Danish researchers offer the following definition of a cultural center: “A cultural center, in general, is a particular cultural institution that often combines art and creative activities (with spaces and technical facilities for exhibitions, rehearsal, performances, workshops) with a focus on diversity (a variety of activities, users and user groups), civic engagement, involvement of volunteers and openness to bottom-up initiatives.

2.4 Urban space along with project

Open space provisions are an integral part of city planning because of the overall impact that it generates and eventually perpetuates through the city fabric and city life. Proper planning of open space and recreational facilities in cities, therefore, demands greater attention and care for ensuring vibrant city life for urban dwellers. Recreational facilities include various types of facilities, but the major types that draw particular attention from city planners while preparing physical plans for cities mainly include open spaces, parks, play fields, playgrounds, play lots, etc.

2.5 Walking Museum

A museum is a non-profit making, permanent institution in the service of the society and its development, and open to the public, which acquires, conserves, researches, communicates, and exhibits, for purposes of study, education and enjoyment, material evidence of man and his environment. Walking Museum invites on a cultural and historic open-air walk where interactive famous artworks, displayed on city walls, come to life through augmented reality. Usually confined to museum walls, grant both visitor and the art the opportunity to take them “for a walk”.

Chapter 3

Site Appraisal

Begum Rokeya Smriti Kendra is situated 13km south of the central city of Rangpur in Mithapurkur subdistrict, 3 Km east of Dhaka-Rangpur highway in Payrabondo village.

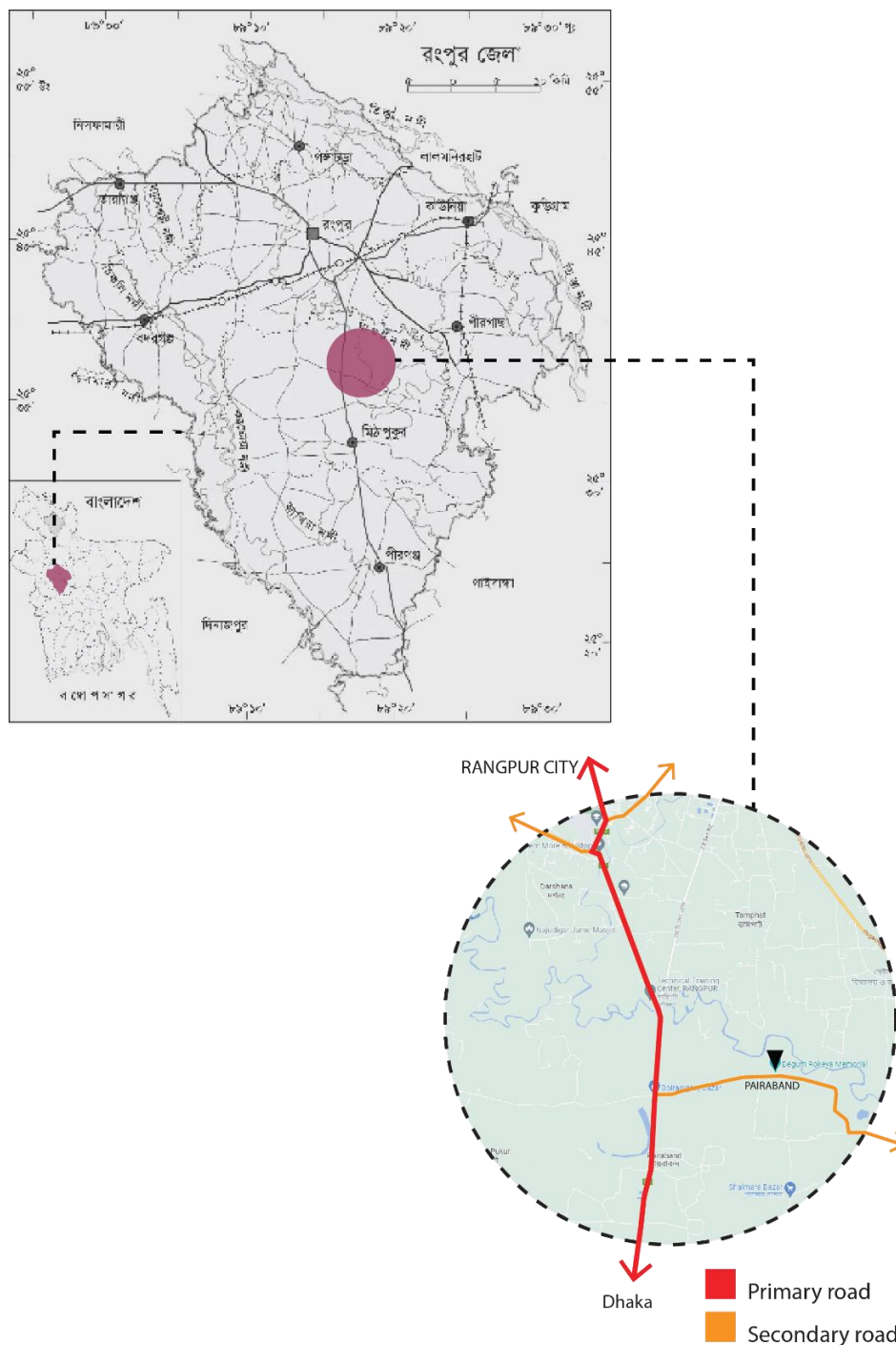


Figure 5(site location)

3.1 Accessibility and Connectivity

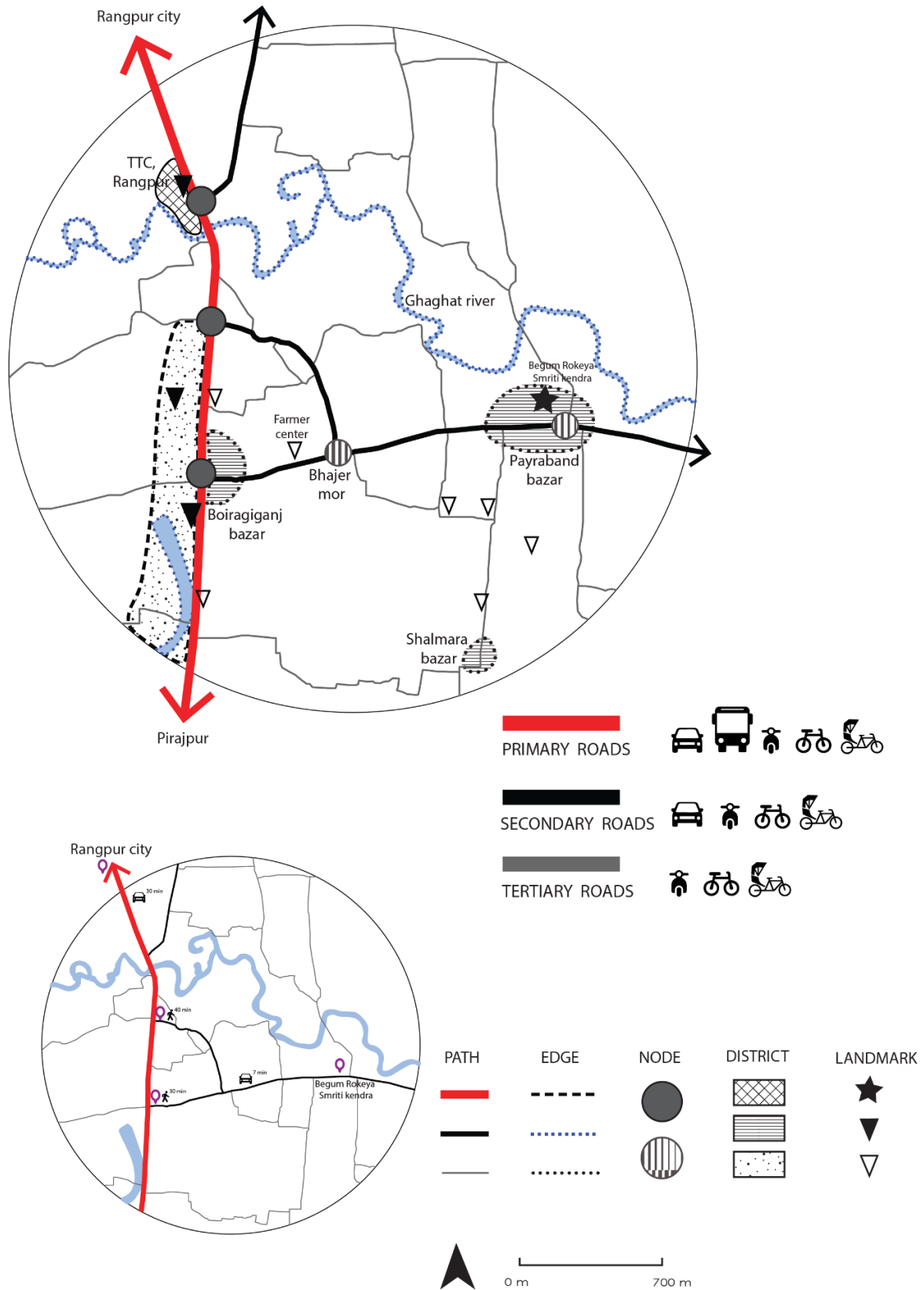


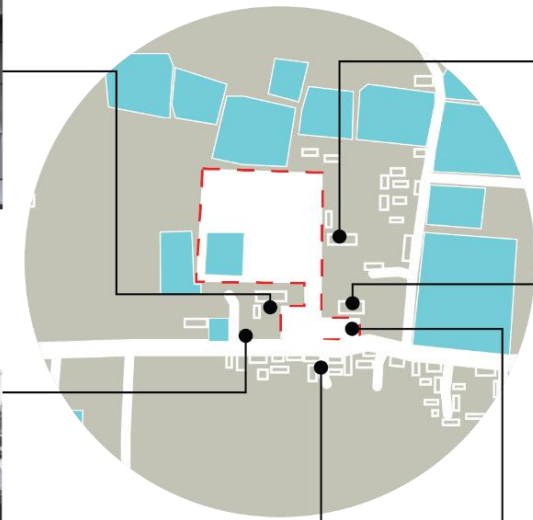
Figure 6(Site urban connection)



Pairabond Health complex



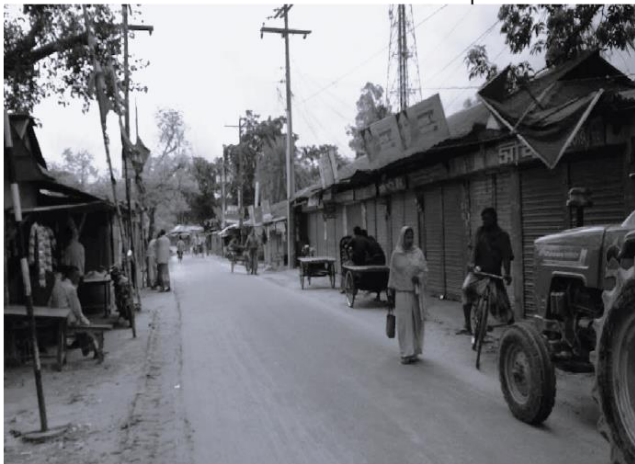
Begum Rokeya Smritee Degree College



Pairabond Jono Kallan Unnayon Sangstha



Begum Rokeya Smritee Primary School



Pairabond Bazar



Begum Rokaya old mosque

Figure 7(Site surroundings)

3.2 Site surrounding

Most surrounding functions are academic school and college so a major group of people are student and youth at day time. Mosque and health complex has a group along with other time. Payrabondo bazaar serves surrounding with goods and facilities.

3.3 Site existing zone



Figure 8(Site existing)

Conservation zone: 1. Begum Royeka's house 2. Begum Rokeya's family mosque

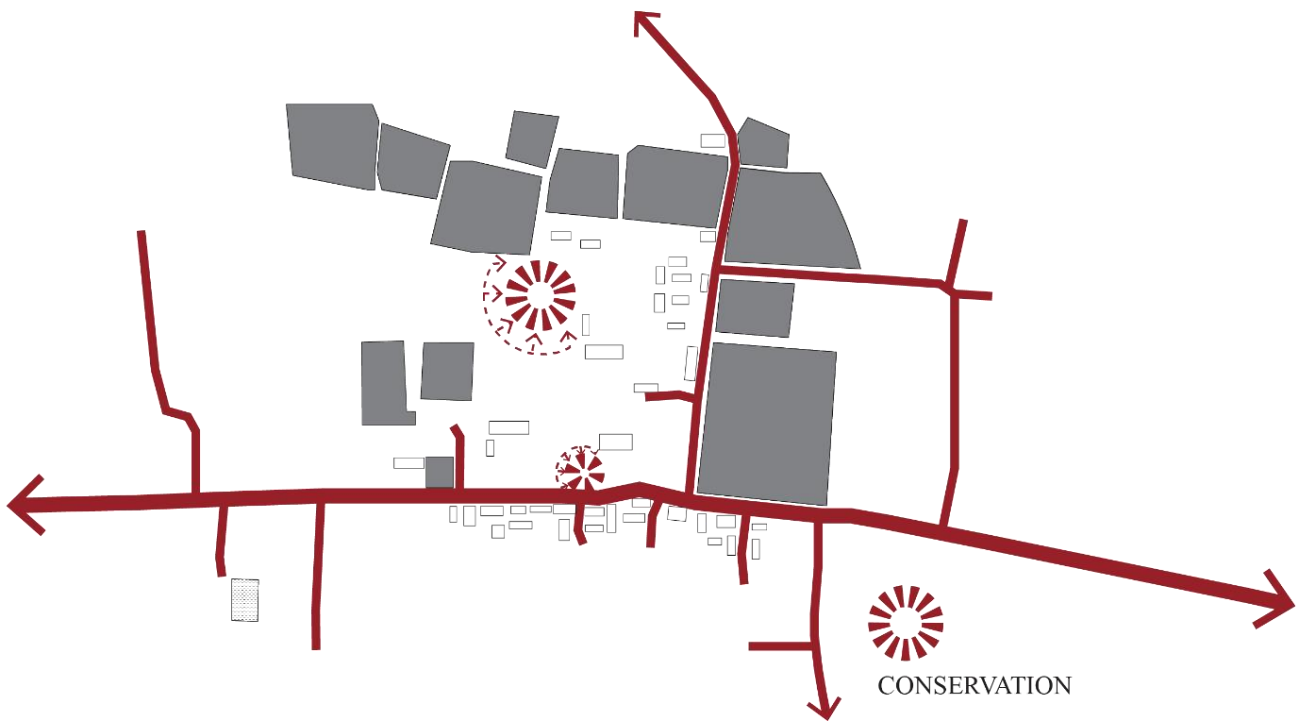


Figure 9(Conservation part)

3.4 Historical significance

Begum Rokeya's own residence is at the site which was built in 18th century. This historic site needs to be restored along with Begum Rokeya's family mosque

These two parts could be under conservation and significant part of the project. Some walls and structures with foot print are bide at the site.



Figure 10(land use map)

3.5 Land-use Pattern of the Surroundings

The site context is a rural setup with multiple programs. Most green space are for agricultural purpose thus it indicates people’s major income and life economics, water body for fisheries are in significant number on the north side of the site. Mostly the site with surrounded with activities

3.6 Surrounding activity and amenity

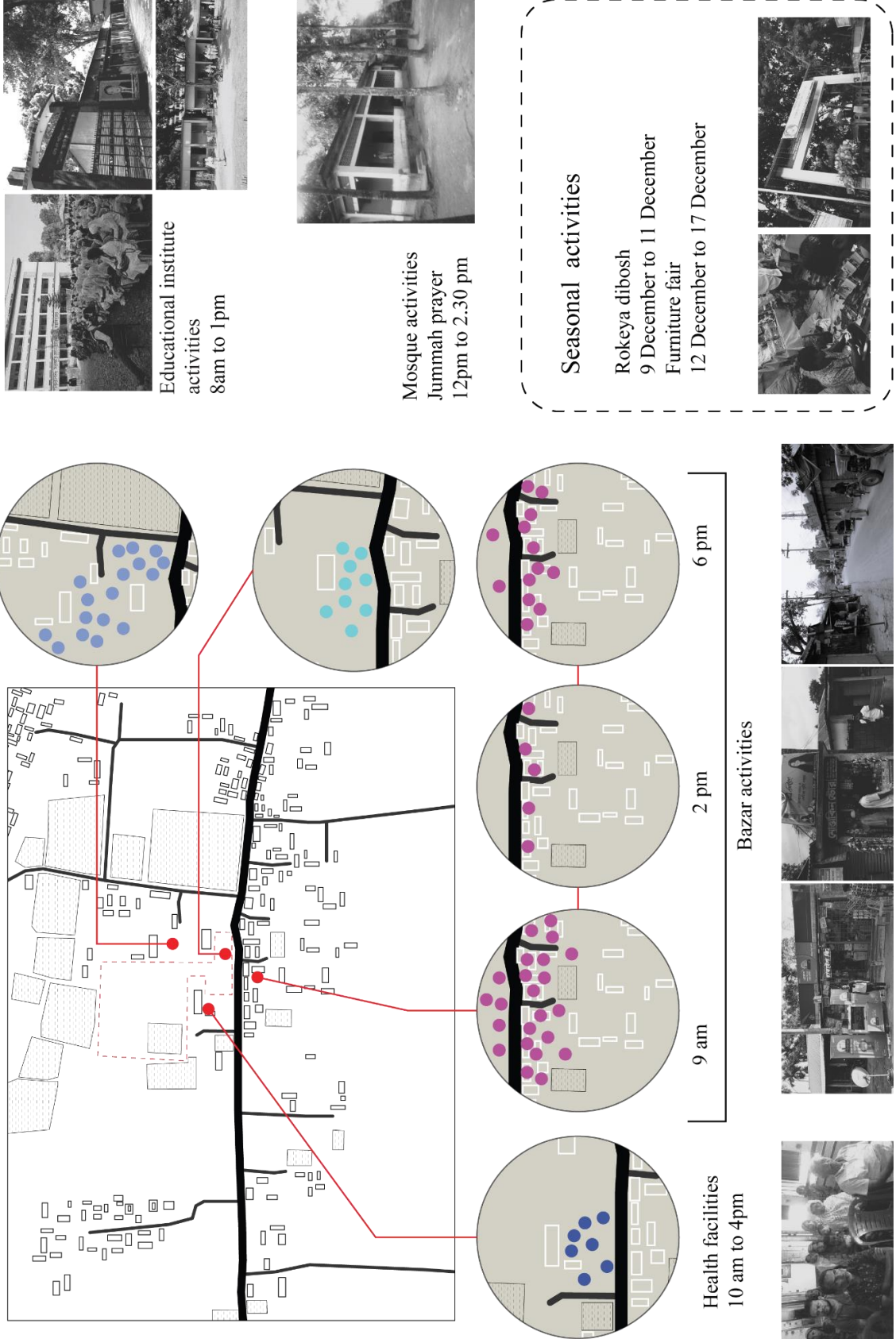


Figure 11(Activity map)

3.7 Socio-Cultural and Economic Contents

The site surrounding is mainly academic with school and college. Around 1100 students are in degree college and 800 students are in primary school. Besides a health complex is just in front of the primary road serving majority of the village people. The population in payrabondo union is around 30 thousand.

The local bazaar is opposite of the site called payrabondo bazaar along with a mosque, capacity of 500 people. Thus, the site is packed up with different activities.



Figure 12(Pubic gathering)

3.8 Site climate condition

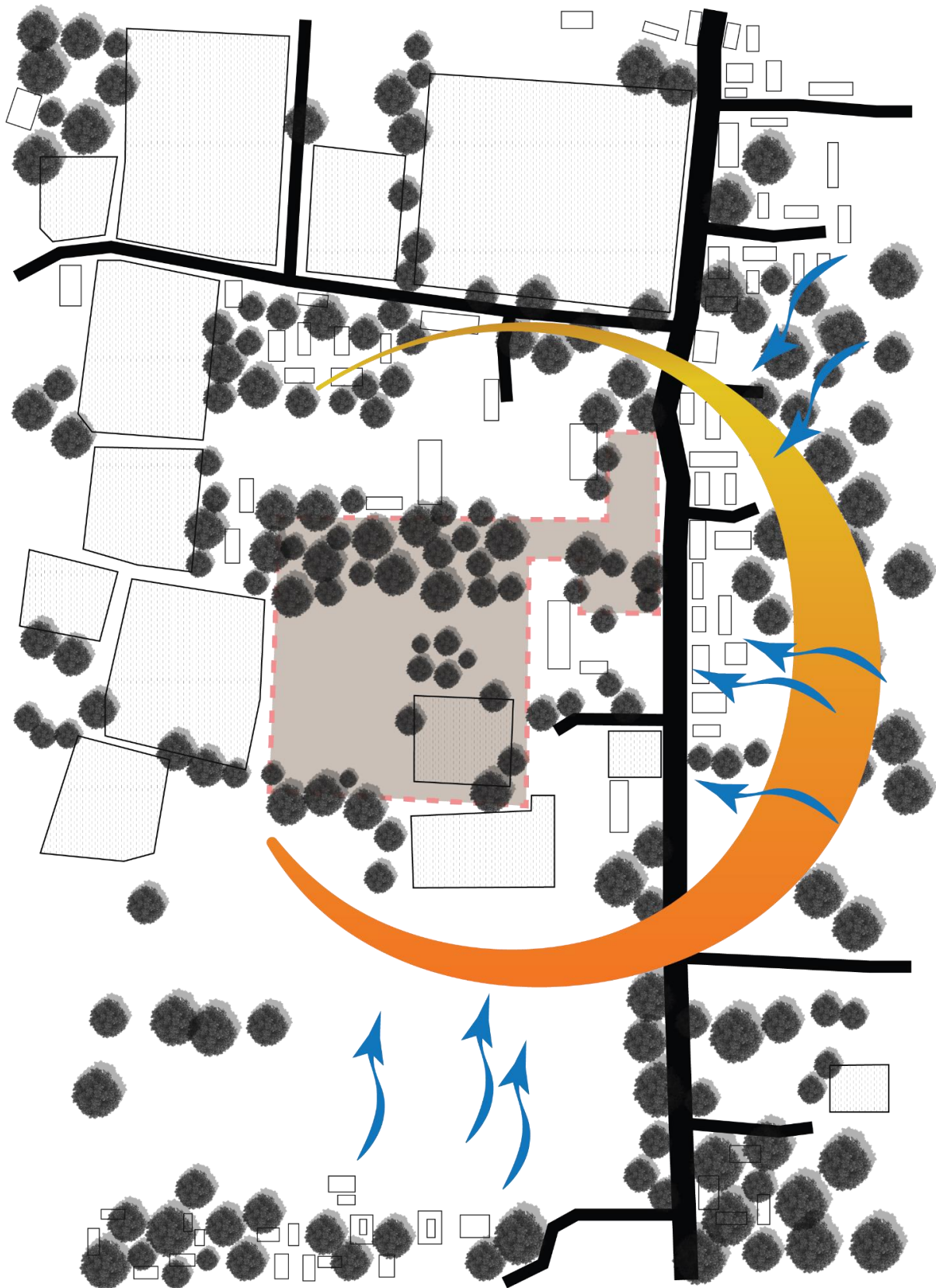


Figure 13(Sun path diagram)

3.8.1 Average Temperature in Rangpur

The hot season lasts for 3 months, from March 20 to June 22, with an average daily high temperature above 91°F/33 C. The hottest month of the year in Rangpur is May, with an average high of 94°F/35 C and low of 78°F/26 C. The cool season lasts for 2 months, from December 5 to February 6, with an average daily high temperature below 77°F/25 C. The coldest month of the year in Rangpur is January, with an average low of 51°F/10 C and high of 73°F/23 C.

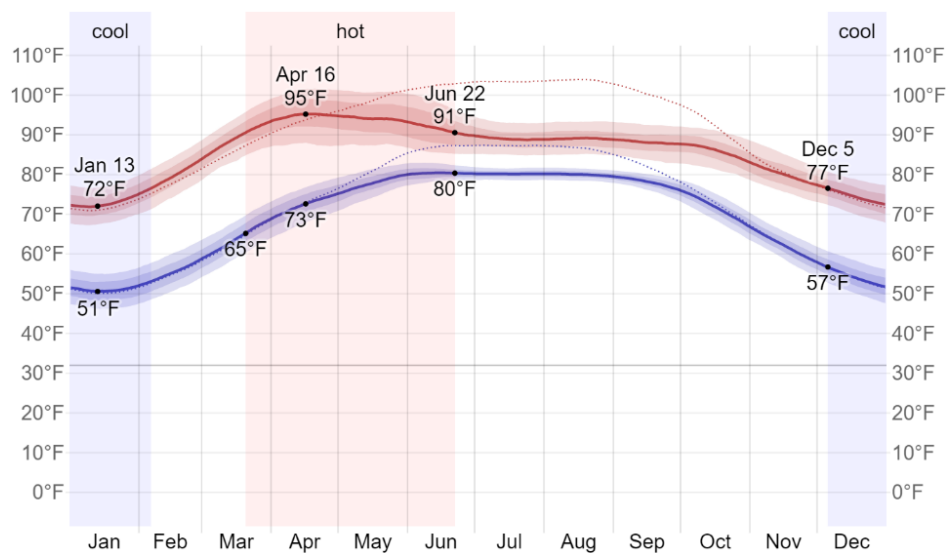


Figure 14(Seasonal temperature)

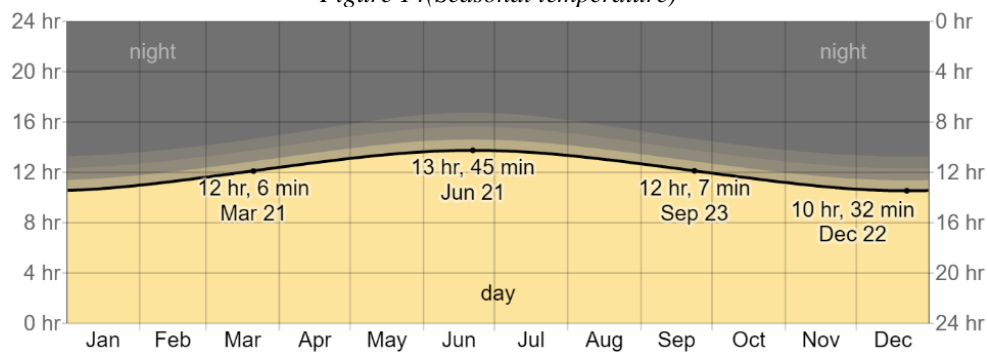


Figure 15(Day time)

3.8.2 Hours of Daylight and Twilight in Rangpur

The length of the day in Rangpur varies over the course of the year. In 2023, the shortest day is December 22, with 10 hours, 32 Minutes of daylight; the longest day is June 21, with 13 Hours, 45 minutes of daylight.

3.8.3 Average Monthly Rainfall in Rangpur

The rainy period of the year lasts for 8.1 months, from March 9 to November 12, with a sliding 31-day rainfall of at least 0.5 Inches. The month with the most rain in Rangpur is July, with an average rainfall of 10.6 inches. The rainless period of the year lasts for 3.9 months, from November 12 to March 9. The month with the least rain in Rangpur is December, with an average rainfall of 0.1 inches.

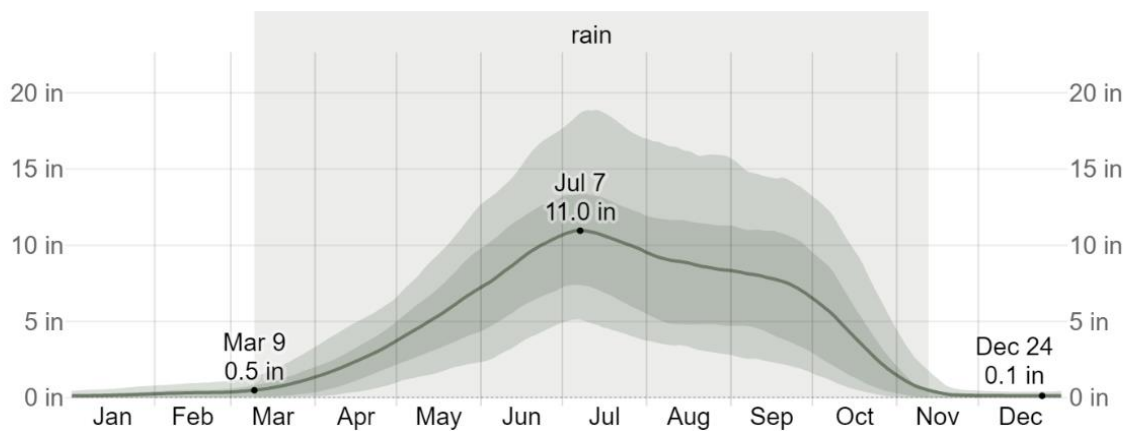


Figure 16(Monthly rainfall)

3.8.4 Humidity Comfort Levels in Rangpur

Rangpur experiences extreme seasonal variation in the perceived humidity. The muggier period of the year lasts for 7.0 months, from April 13 to November 14, during which time the comfort level is muggy, oppressive. The month with the fewest muggy days in Rangpur is February, with 0.0 days that are muggy or worse.

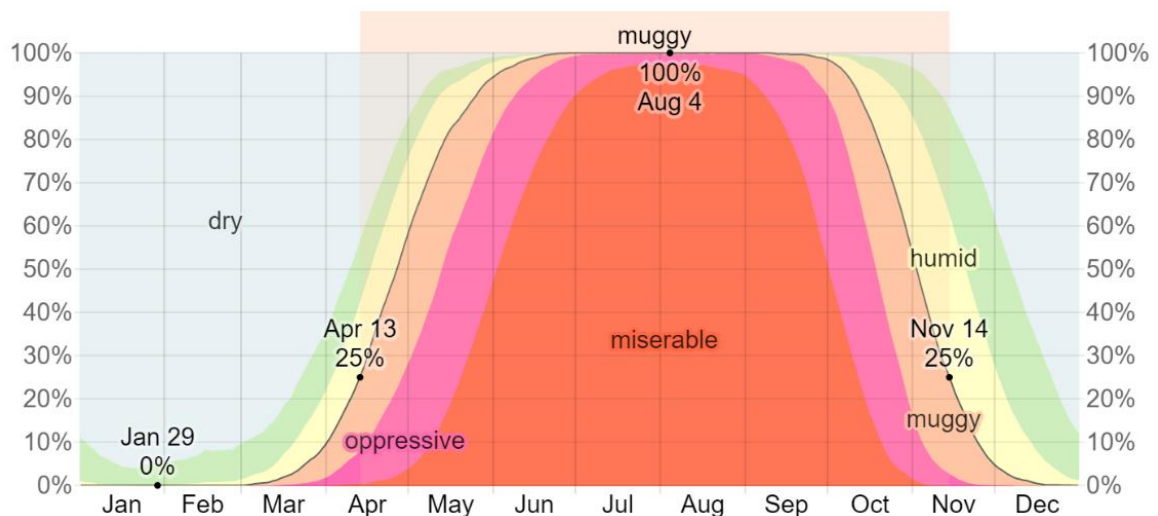


Figure 17(Humidity)

3.9 Native socio culture and socio condition

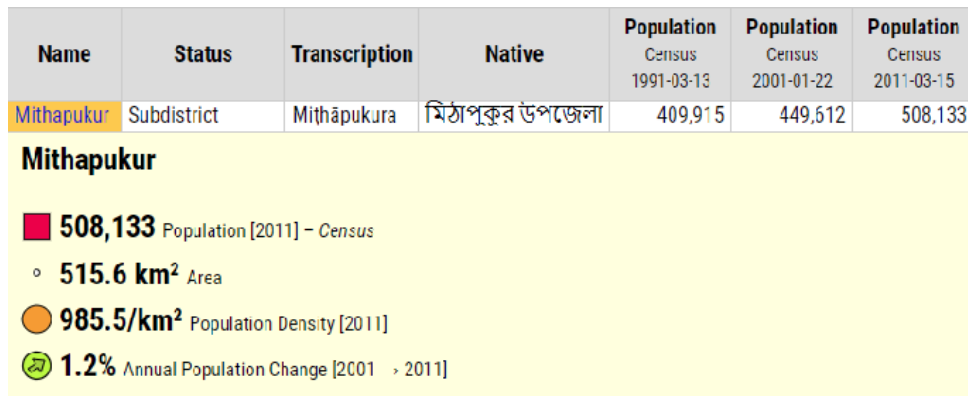


Figure 18(mithapurkur)

Payraband is located at Mithapukur upozila. Compared to other villages payraband area has more ratio of education. Pairaband Government Begum Rokeya Smritee Degree College is the first-degree college in Mithapukur union. Apart from the positive information from the site survey it was informed that drug use of youth recently has been increased. Thus, lack of cultural practice and work opportunities can cause this situation.

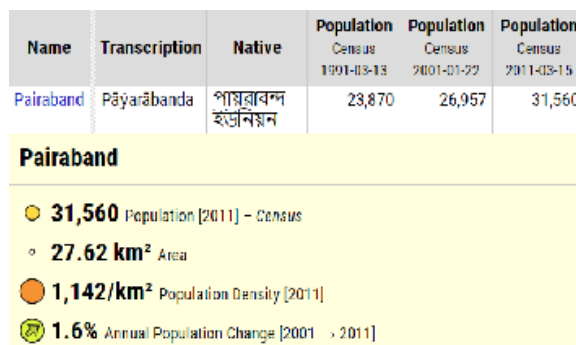


Figure 19(payrabondo)

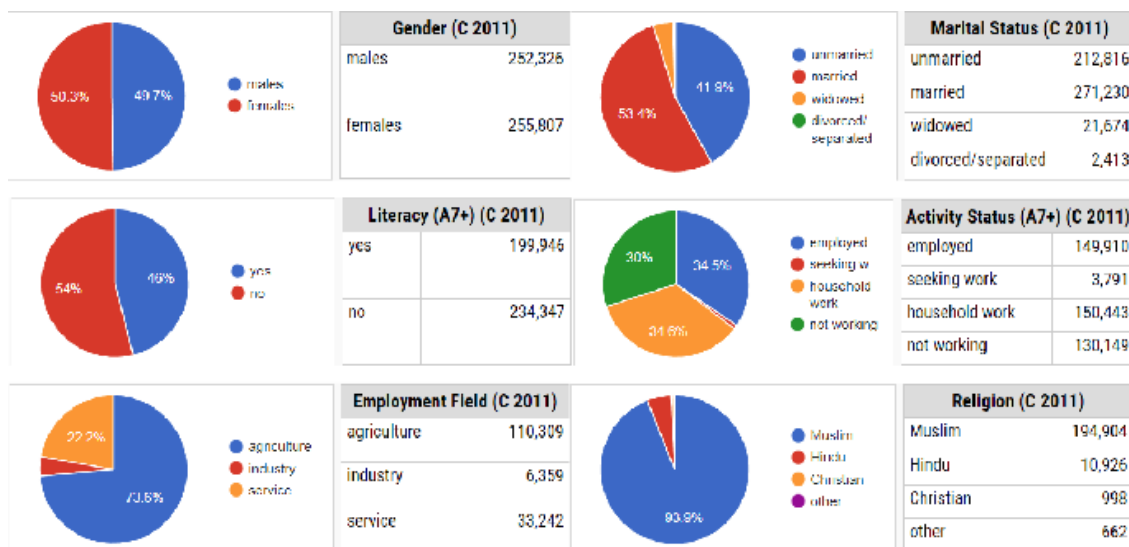


Figure 20(social condition of payrabondo)

Chapter 4: Case Study Appraisal

4.1 Viettel Academy Educational Center

EDUCATIONAL ARCHITECTURE

Location: Vietnam

Architects: VTN Architects

Area : 2651 m²

Year : 2019

Viettel Academy Educational Center is in a training campus at Hoa Lac Hi-Tech Park, thirty kilometers from Hanoi. With classrooms, meeting rooms, halls, offices, and temporary housing, the center provides accommodation and training courses for the staff of Viettel, Vietnam's largest mobile network operator.



4.1.1 Site surroundings and microclimate

Viettel Academy Educational Center is located in a Training Center Campus at Hoa Lac Hi-Tech Park, which is 30 km away from Hanoi. It has a cooling micro climate as it is surrounded by beautiful landscape, lakes and abundant green space. The Educational Center is very accessible from the residential zone and other facilities due to its central location within the campus.



Figure 21(Viettel academy)

4.1.2 Form and Function

The Educational Center consists of 12 blocks. Accommodating classrooms, meeting rooms, halls, and offices. The main blocks are 4 to 5 stories whereas the rest are only 2 to 3 stories high. These blocks are surrounded by an overflow pool, which not only creates beautiful reflections of the buildings and surrounding landscape but also helping regulating its micro climate.

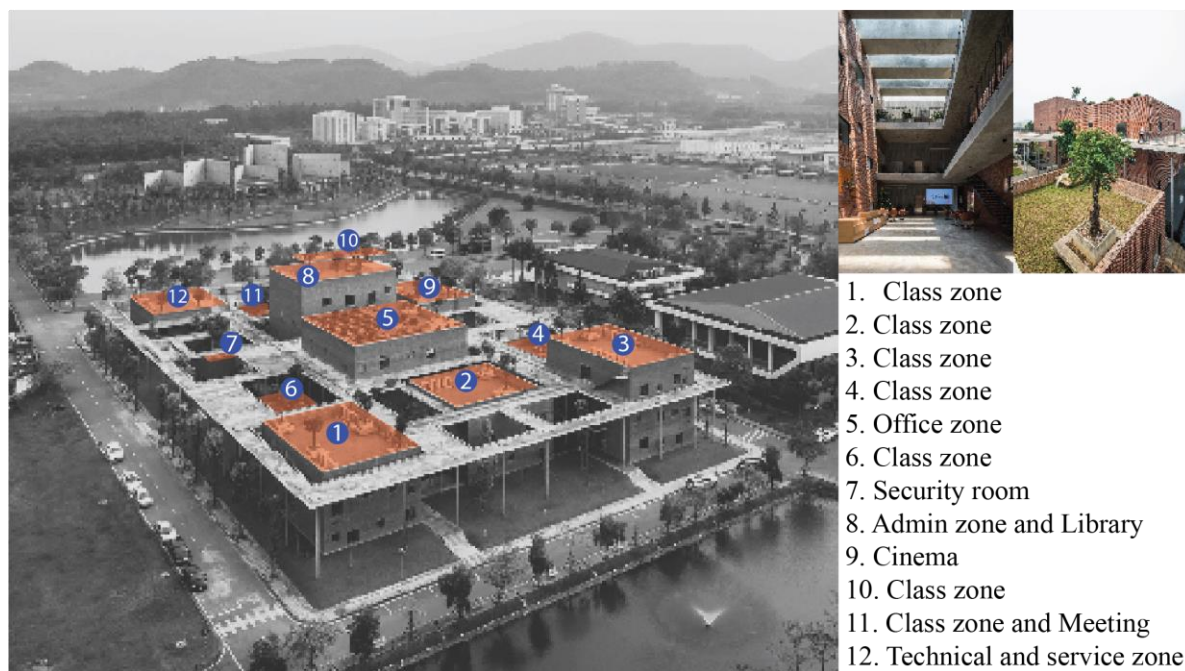


Figure 22(Program zoning)

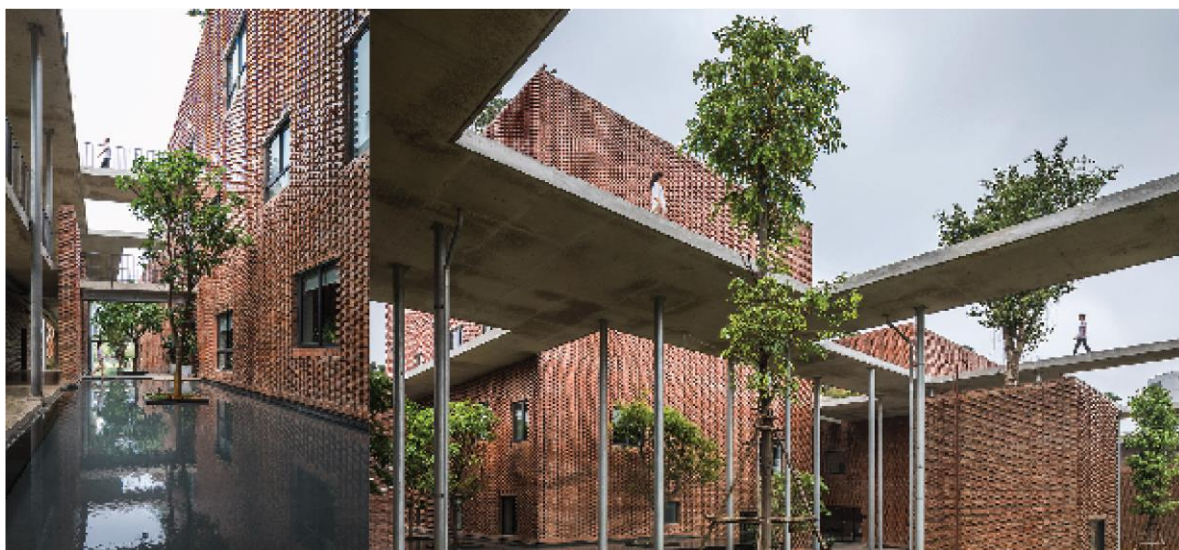
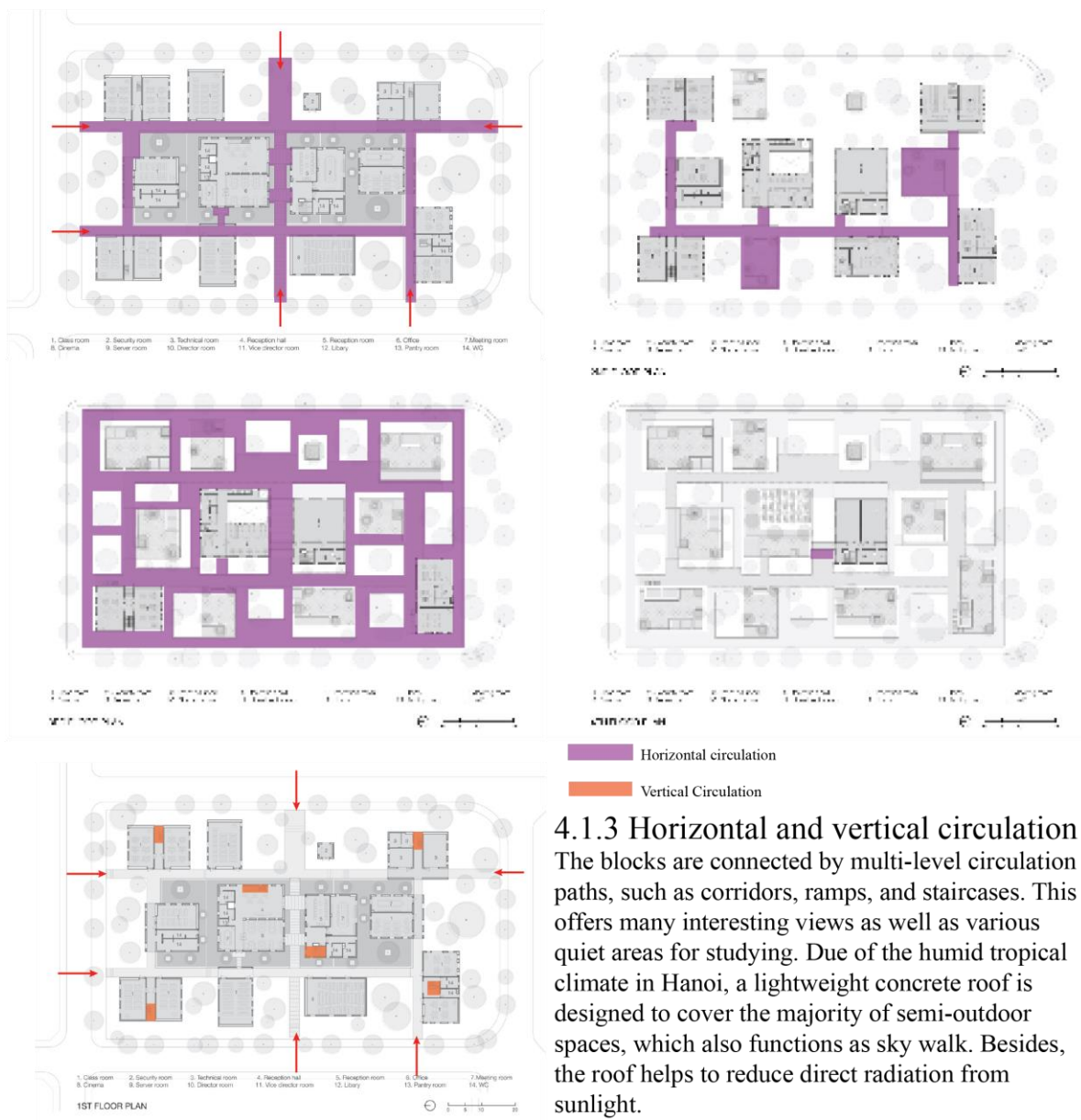
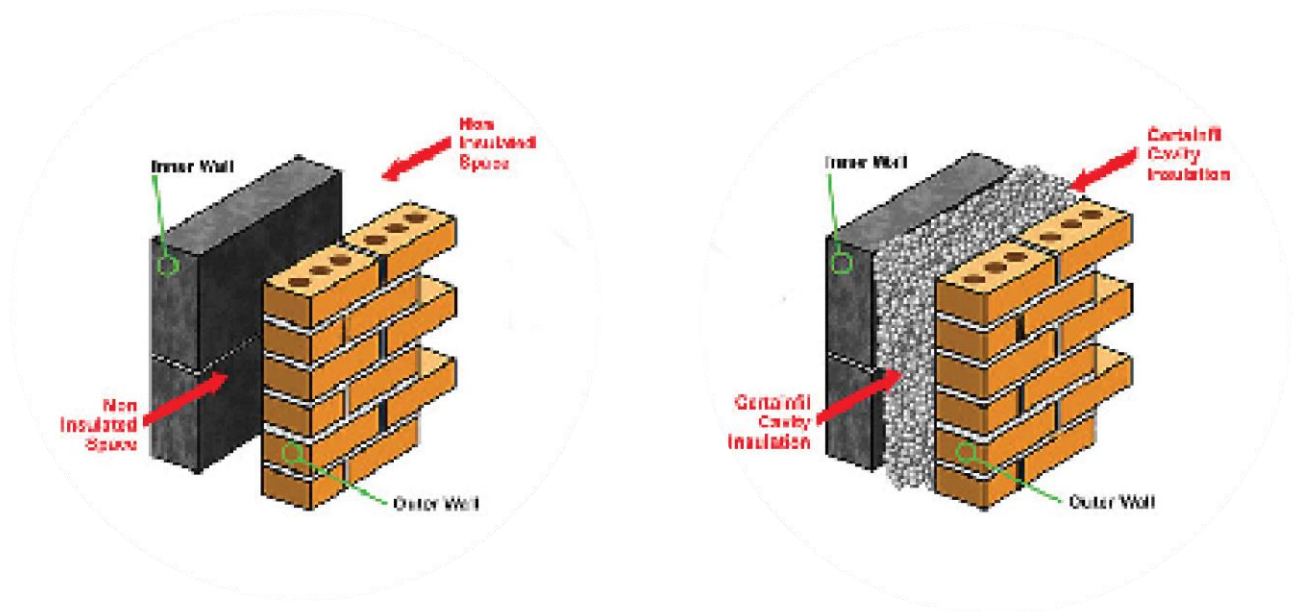


Figure 23(Project circulation)



4.1.4 Facade treatment

Local bricks are used as the building finishes, creating an impressive red-brick facade for the whole project. The monolithic facade exudes a strong and rustic presence. The 300-400mm thick facade is made of 2 layers of brick-wall with void in-between for insulation to reduce energy use.

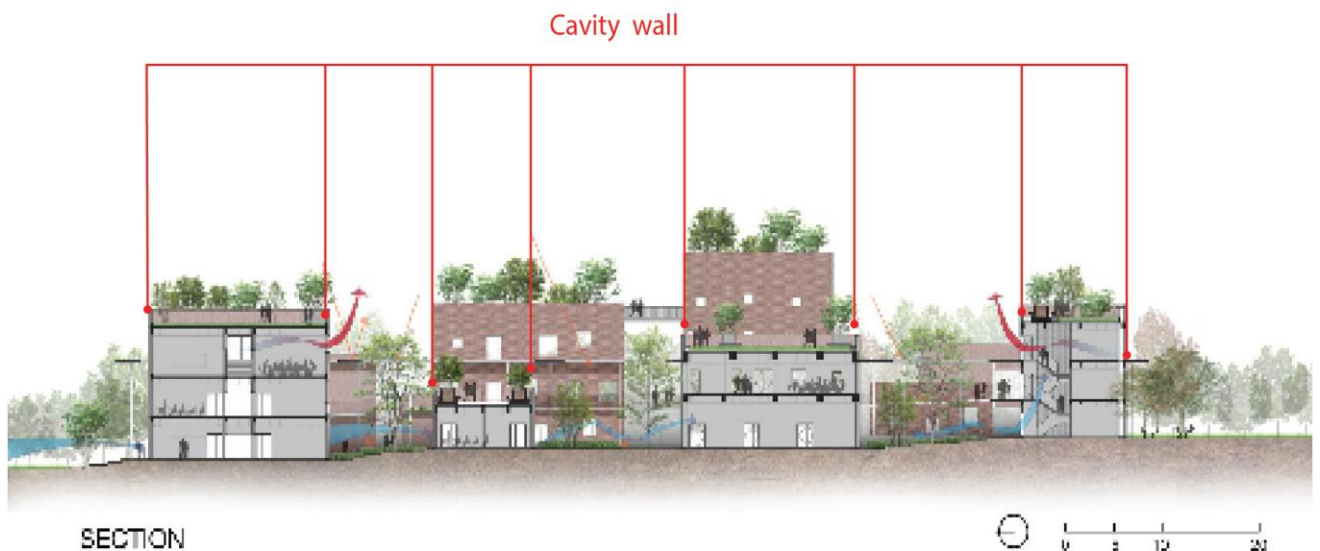
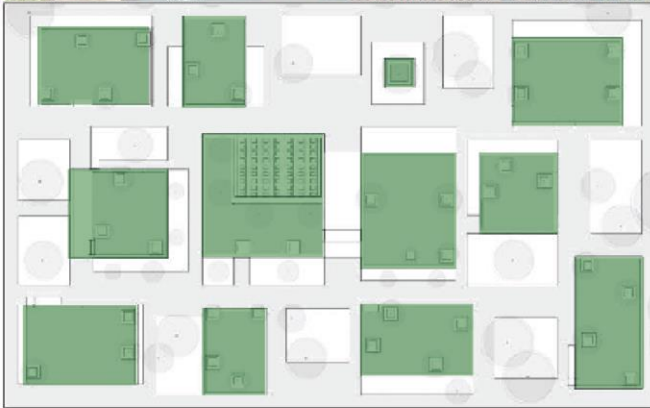


Figure 24(Facade treatment)



Planta de cubiertas Roof level

Roof garden

4.1.5 Climate consideration

The first floor garden system is arranged alternately among the blocks, creating a friendly atmosphere for trainees and bringing them closer to nature. Roof gardens on different floors form a series of hanging garden provides students a relaxing space for interaction during breaks.

The brick facades become the backdrop of activities that are taking place around the blocks, creating a vivid memory for the participants during the training course. The combination of red bricks facade with green space will bring a harmonious atmosphere with nature.

An overflow pool, which not only creates beautiful reflections of the buildings and surrounding landscape but also help sin regulating its micro climate.

4.1.6 Landscape and Material

- Brick
- Concrete
- Glass
- Steel



Figure 25(Climate consideration)



4.2 Bharat Bhavan

Art Centre and museum
 Location: Bhopal, India
 Architects: Charles Correa
 Area : 2.46 acres
 Year : 1975-81



Designed by Indian architectural luminary Charles Correa, this multi-arts center first opened its doors in 1982. The design of the complex is a product of Correa's mission to establish a modern architectural style specific to India and distinct from European Modernism. Drawing on the plentiful source material provided by the rich architectural heritage of his home country, at Bharat Bhavan, Correa produced a building for the modern era which manages to also remain firmly rooted in the vernacular traditions of India's past.

4.2.1 Site surroundings and micro climate

Bharat Bhavan is an autonomous multi-arts complex and museum in Bhopal, India, established and funded by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. Bhopal has a humid subtropical climate, with cool, dry winters, a hot summer and a humid monsoon season. Situated in the northwestern part of Madhya Pradesh, the 'City of Lakes' - Bhopal witnesses extreme warm summers but pleasant winters. Bhopal is known as the City of Lakes for its various natural as well as artificial lakes and is also one of the greenest cities in India. Bhopal, with its central location is very well connected to all the corners of the country. Site is surrounded by government facilities, student hall, residence, religious place, hospital and park. West side of the site is upper lake along with lake walk way.



Figure 26(Bharat bhavan)

4.2.2 Concept

The dialogue between the terraces and the courtyards creates an ebb and flow of energy around the complex, in what Correa described as a “Ritualistic Pathway”. Correa emphasized the spirituality of his own pathways by drawing parallels with those found in religious architecture, including “the sun temples of Mexico” and the Hindu temples of Bali “with their ritualistic pathways up the hillside.”

The flights of stairs between the terraces reference traditional Indian architecture while implying the sanctity of the pathway. The stairs are reminiscent of ghats; steps found in Indian cities which lead down to a body of holy water, just as Correa’s steps guide the pedestrian to the lakeside. Indeed, Correa cited the bathing ghats on the bank of the River Ganges at Varanasi as a stylistic influence.

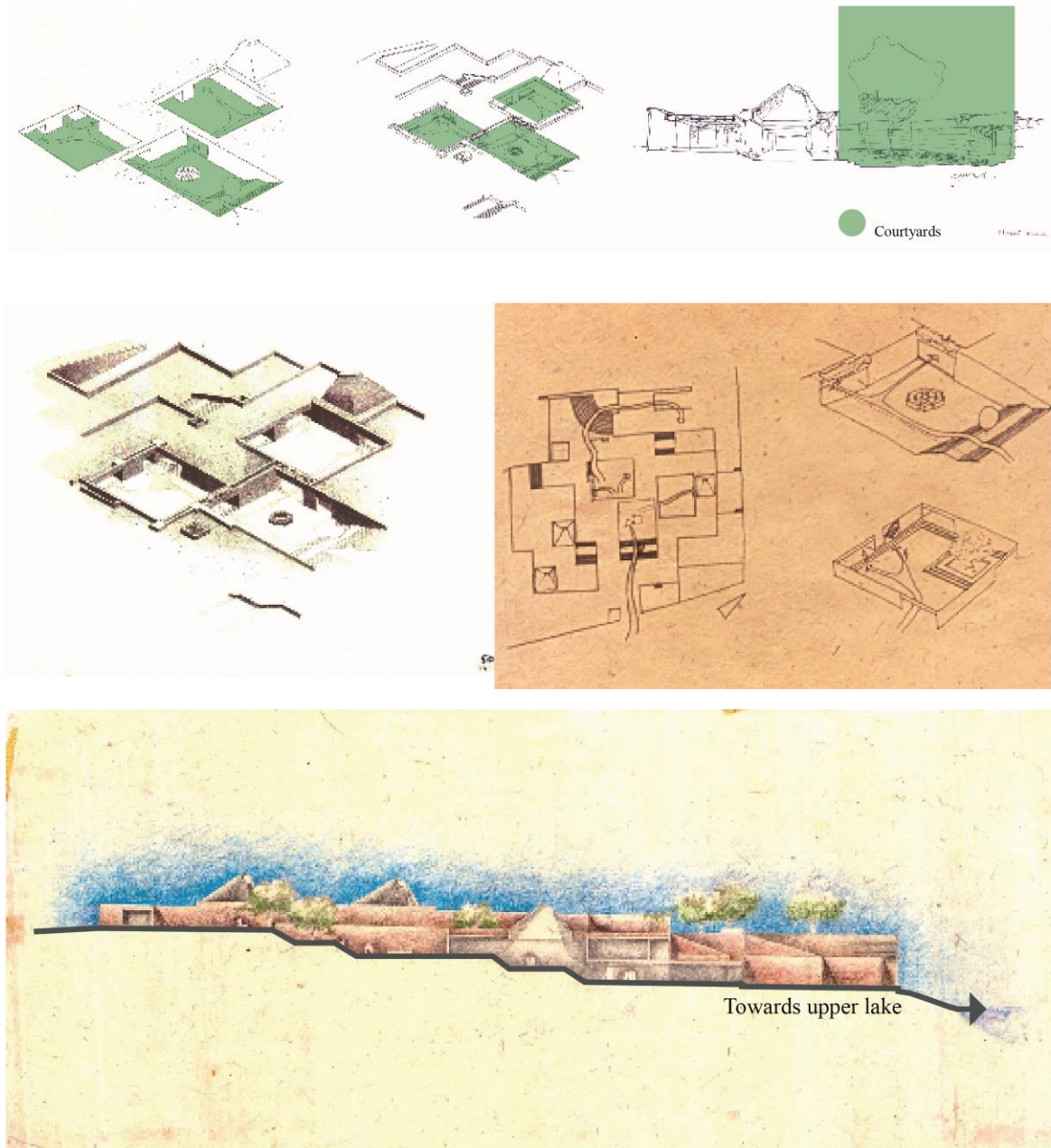


Figure 27(Concept)

4.2.3 Form and function

Built into a hillside which slopes down toward a lake, a series of terraces and courtyards comprise the complex. Upon entering, the visitor has the choice of following the path of terraces cascading down to the lake, or descending to the three courtyards which provide access to the majority of the cultural facilities. These include:

1. Museum of tribal art
2. Contemporary art galleries
3. Auditorium
4. Library of Indian poetry
5. Print shop
6. Studio theatre



Figure 28(Functional zone)

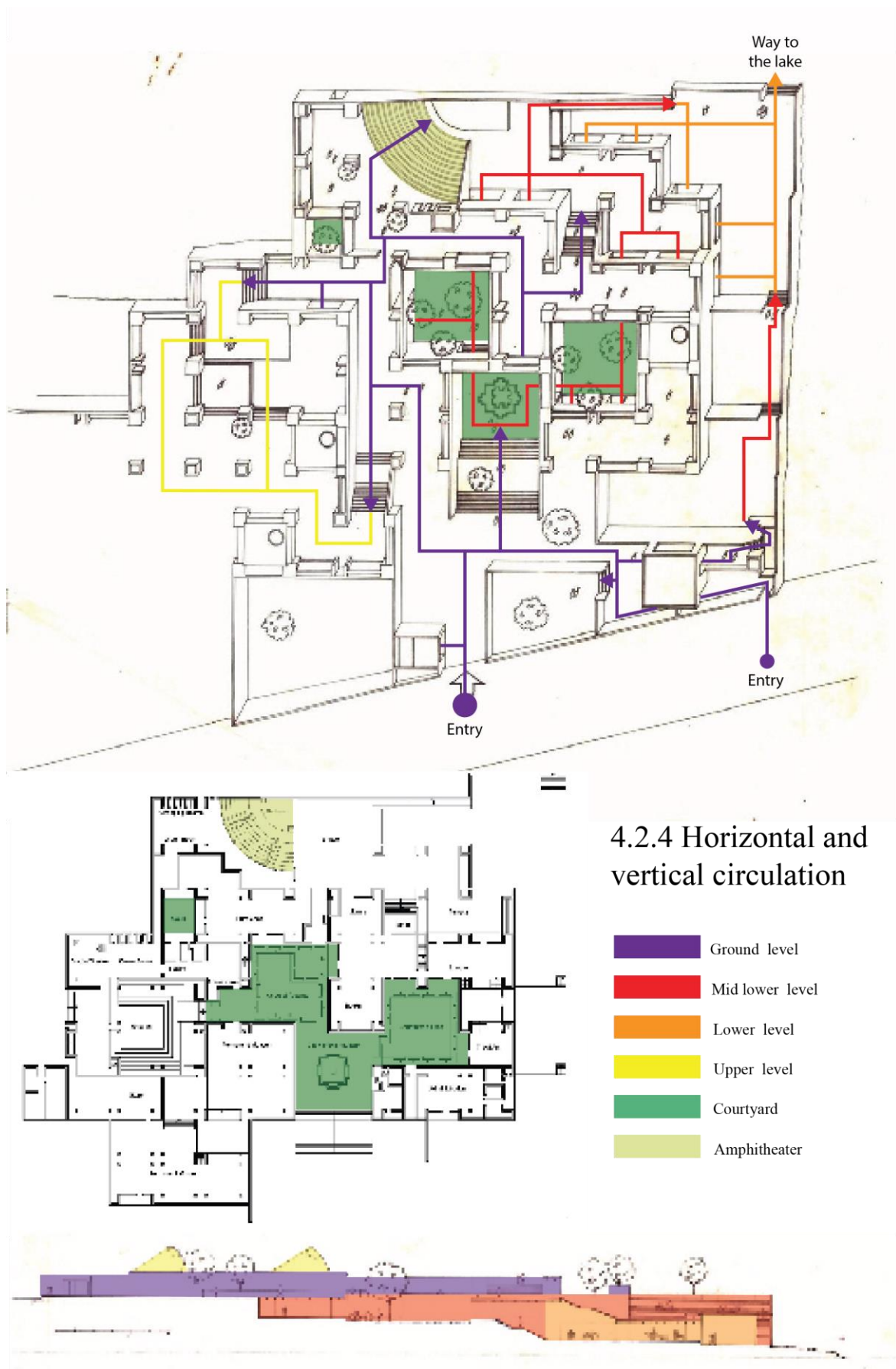
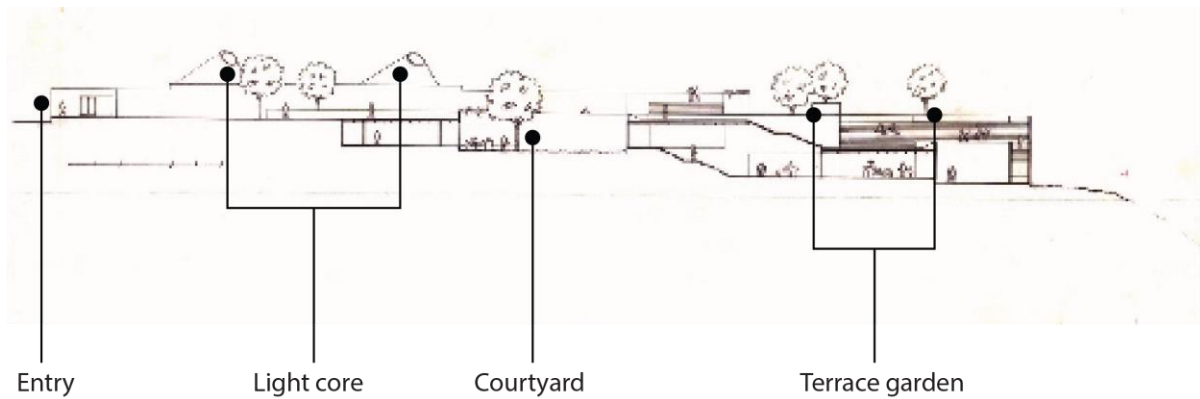


Figure 29(Walking circulation)



4.2.5 Lighting and ventilation

Charles Correa observed that “in a warm climate, the best place to be in the late evenings and in the early mornings is outdoors, under the open sky.” The sunken courtyards at Bharat Bhavan provide shade from the scorching midday sun, while the raised terraces offer refreshing air and space at cooler times of day. This climate-control solution was lifted directly from India’s architectural history, inspired by the courtyards and terraces of the Red Fort at Agra. There are two sets of shutters between the opening of courtyards and terraces. The inner ones consist of combination of fixed glass and the outer ones consist of large wooden doors for security purposes.



4.2.6 Materials

- Red sandstone
- Flemish bond brick
- RCC framework
- Exposed concrete
- Ashlar stone on outer facade
- Marble and granite in internal spaces



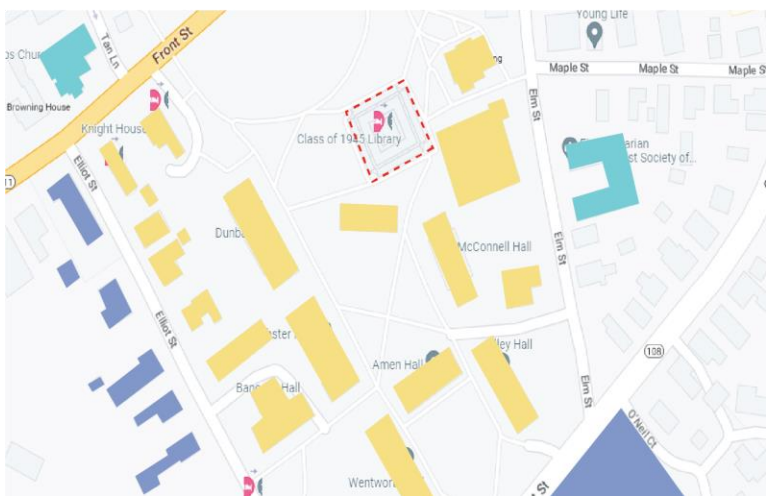
Figure 30(Ventilation)



4.3 Exeter Library

Location: Exeter, United States
 Architects: Louis Kahn
 Area : 12321 m²
 Year: 1972

In 1965 Louis I. Kahn was commissioned by the Phillips Exeter Academy to design a library for the school. Kahn's sympathetic use of brick and his concerns for natural light met these specific principles that the Academy had in mind for the library, and thus the design fell in his hands.

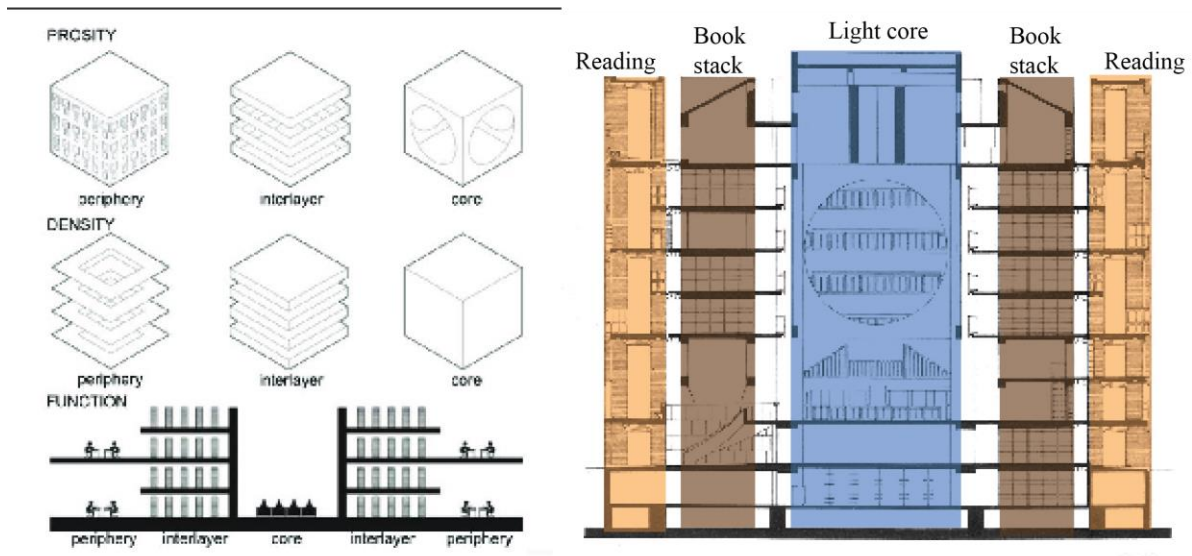


4.3.1 Site surroundings and micro climate

Exeter library is surrounded with student halls and community church. Academic zone is just beside the hall area.

- Site
- Educational institute
- Residential
- Community

Figure 31(Exeter library)



4.3.2 Concept and design aspects

People enter the 111'x 111' square library from the ground floor and climb up a grand set of stone stairs to the first floor. Coming up the last step onto the first floor one can immediately perceive the relationship of reference area, circulation desk, and book stacks. Kahn found this aspect to be important so that visitors can easily understand the plan of the building upon their entrance.

4.3.3 Material

Kahn used stone and slate in the interior, and finished certain aspects of the library in natural wood. The wood contrasted the stone by giving the spaces a sense of warmth and a glow that welcomed readers when the natural light flooded upon this natural material. The Academy was very particular in knowing the kind of building they wanted a brick exterior to match the Georgian buildings of the school and an interior with the ideal environment for study.

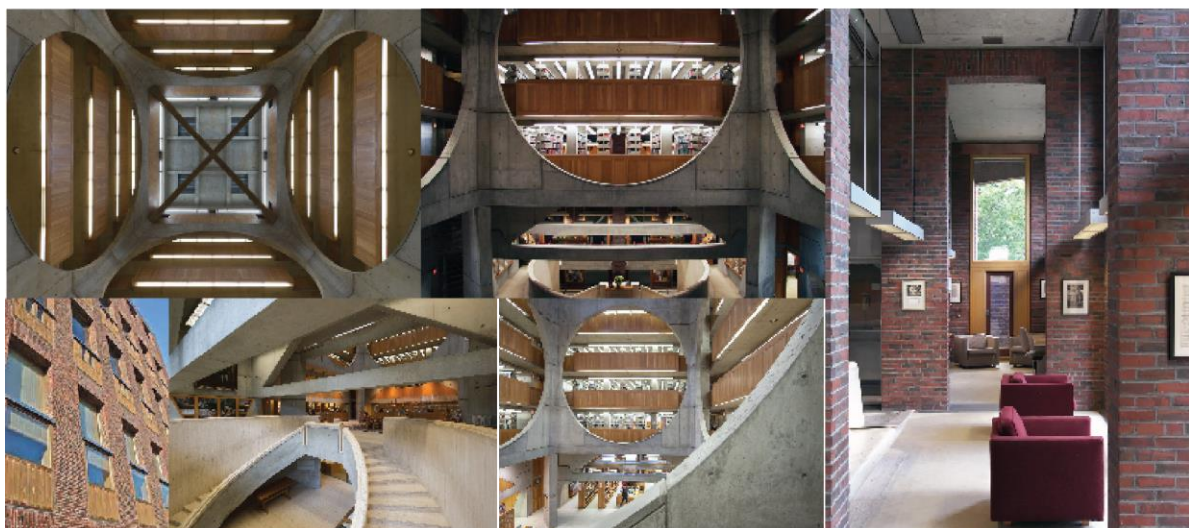


Figure 32(concept)

4.3.4 Horizontal and vertical circulation

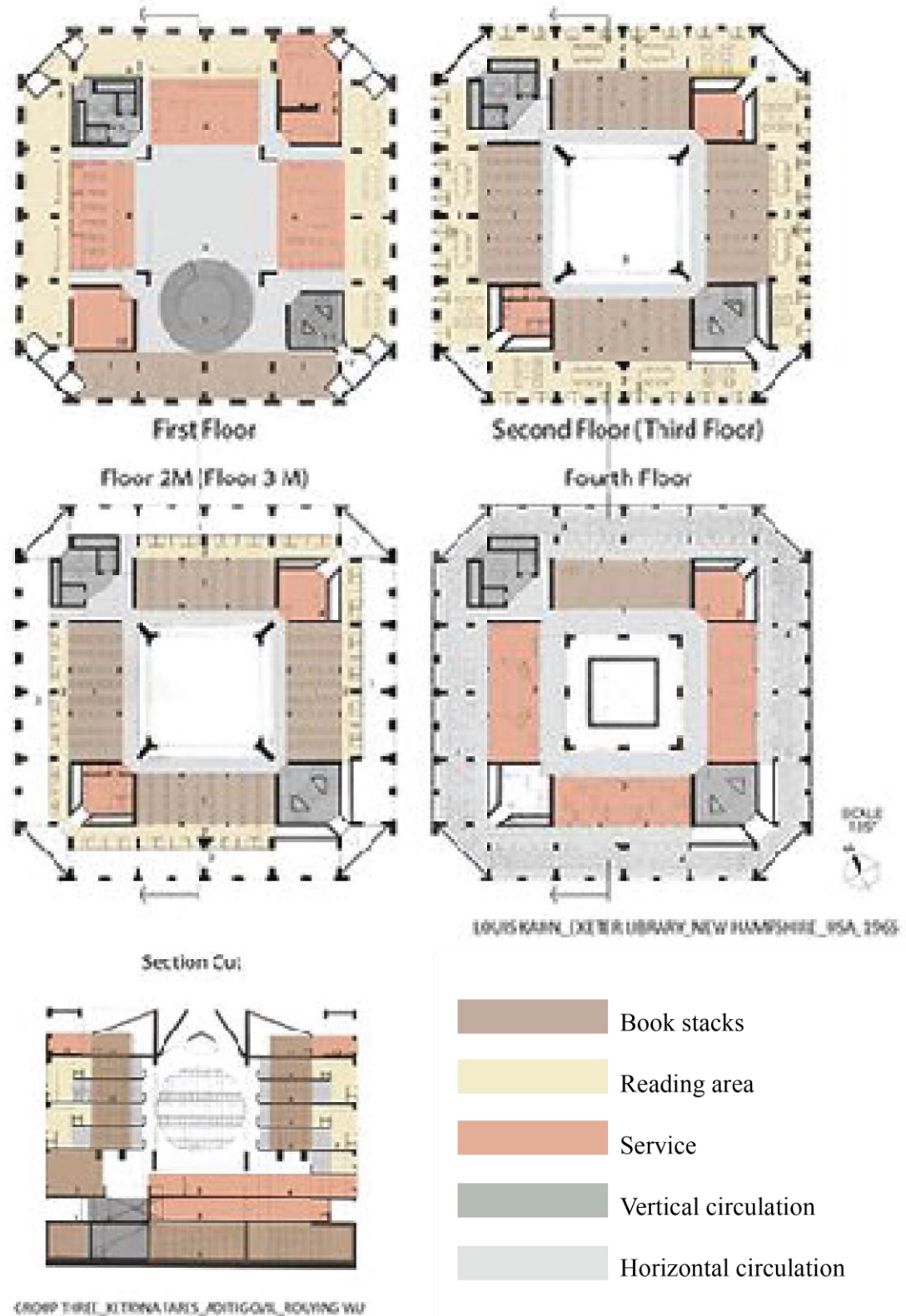


Figure 33(Circulation)



4.4 Theodor Herzl Center

Location: Herzliya, Israel

Architects: Asaf Lerman

Area : 2500 m²

Year : 2019

In a beach side residential area of Herzliya, Theodor Herzl Center comes into view as a distinct single storied building, eminently lower than the neighborhood's enclosed private mansions. The freestanding TEO opens up a wide panorama toward the west the horizon over the ocean. Thus rupturing the visual and social narrative of walled luxury villas this area of Herzliya is known for. The insertion of a fully exposed public cultural center as an event in the surrounding urban-scape was key to the design strategy.

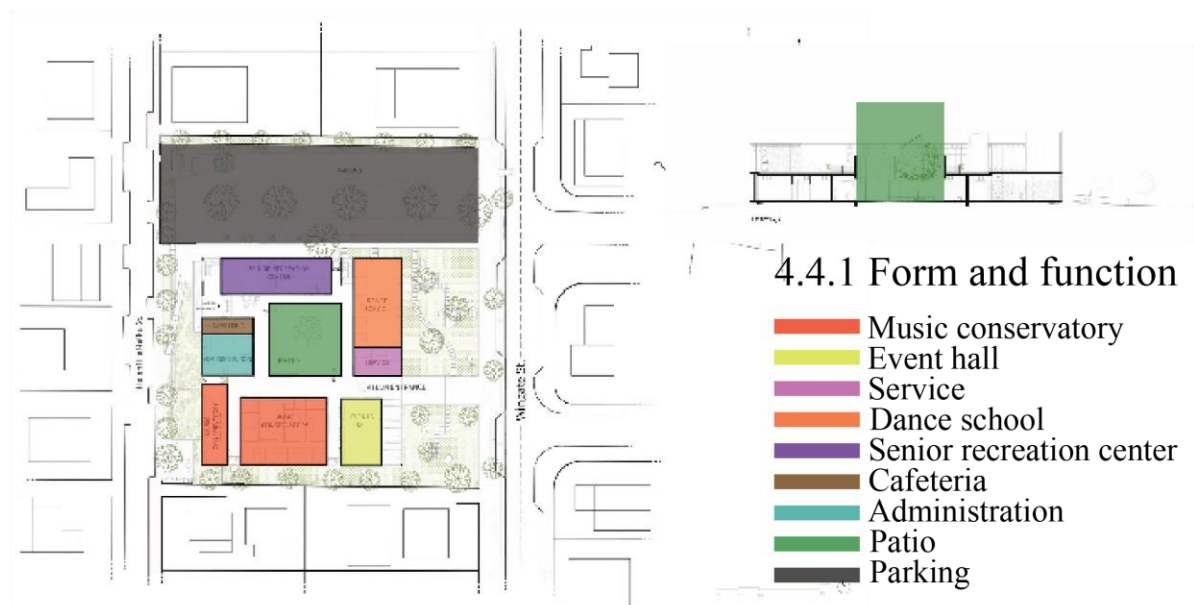


Figure 34(Form and function)



4.4.2 Horizontal and Vertical circulation

- Horizontal Circulation
- Vertical Circulation

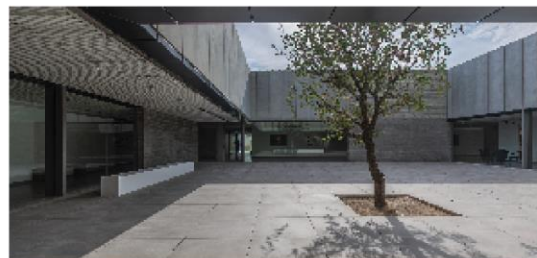


Figure 35(Circulation)

Chapter 5

Project Appraisal

Pioneer of women's awakening Begum Rokeya Shakhawat Hossain Memorial Center was established on 3.5 acres of land adjacent to Begum Rokeya's house in Payrabondo village under Mithapukur Upazila of Rangpur district on July 1, 2001 at the expense of Taka 3,53,00,000. Unfortunately, the project has remained closed for over a decade with no activities so far. In new proposal guest house space and Begum Rokeya's family mosque got included thus the site area is about 4 acres with commonly used road with other existing function.

5.1 Proposed program from client

Cultural center

Art class

Singing class

Reciting class

Seminar hall

Museum

Auditorium

Training center

Hand sewing class

Basic education for old age people

Midwifery education

Computer training

Dormitory

Library

Administrative

Research center

Residence

Guest house

Mosque

5.2 Existing functional zone in site

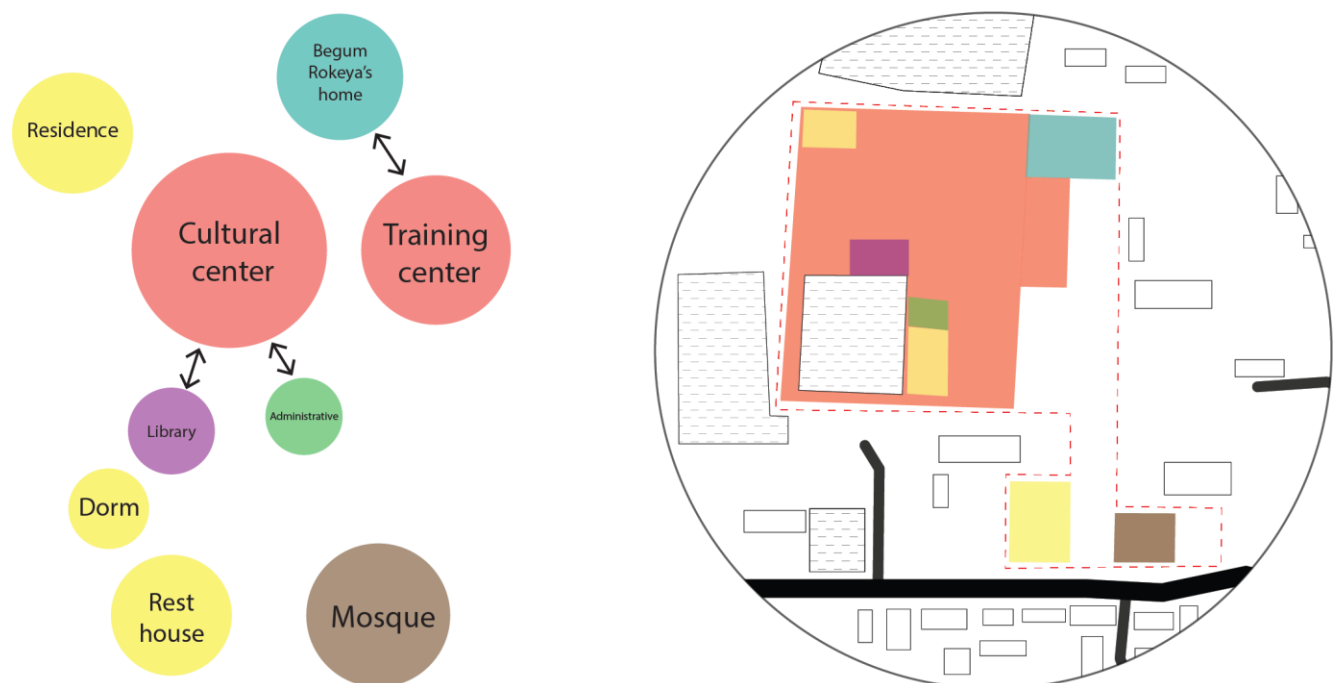


Figure 36(Existing zone)

5.4 FAR Calculation

Project land area: 152460 sq ft | 3.5 acres

User type: E6

Road width: 4 m

FAR: 6

Total build able area: $152460 \times 6 = 914760$ sq ft

Maximum ground cover: 50% of 174210 = 76230 sq ft

5.5 Setback

Front setback: 1.50 m

Side setback: 1.5 m

Rear setback: 2 m

5.6 Parking standard

Per 250 sq m, 1 car parking is needed

Thus, 20 car parking is needed

5.7 Proposed programs

Service block

Parking

Shops

Info desk

Machine room

Mosque

Academic block

Indoor game

Seminar hall

Auditorium

Classrooms

Lab
 Stationary
Accommodation block
 Dinning
 Admin
 Waiting lounge
 Dorm

Cultural block
 Museum
 Café
 Library

Begum rokeya’s home conservation

5.8 Program breakdown

Table 1(Academic block)

| Program breakdown | User number | Per person (sqr ft) | Total area (sqr ft) |
|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Indoor game | 52 | 50 | 2600 |
| Seminar hall | 150 | 12 | 1800 |
| Stationary | 8 | 10 | 800 |
| Computer class | 100 | 20 | 2000 |
| Singing class | 100 | 15 | 1500 |
| Art class | 100 | 15 | 1500 |
| Dance class | 35 | 50 | 1750 |
| Admin | 8 | 10 | 800 |
| Auditorium | | | |
| Seating | 250 | 14 | 3500 |
| Stage | | | 1200 |
| Lobby | 60 | 25 | 1550 |
| Back stage | 20 | 50 | 1050 |
| Guest room | | | 1000 |
| Circulation | | | 8050 |
| Toilet | 40 | 30 | 1200 |
| Academic block | | | 30300 |

Table 2(Accommodation block)

| Program Breakdown | User number | Per person (sqr ft) | Total area (sqr ft) |
|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Dinning | 30 | 50 | 1650 |
| Kitchen | | | 350 |
| Admin | 4 | 50 | 200 |
| Waiting lounge | 10 | 50 | 550 |
| Dorm | 13 | 210 | 2700 |
| Circulation | | | 2700 |
| Accumodation block | | | 8150 |

Table 3(Cultural block)

| Program breakdown | User number | Per person (sqr ft) | Total area (sqr ft) |
|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Museum | | | 8200 |
| Service | | | 600 |
| Book cafe | 45 | 40 | 1800 |
| Club | 36 | 50 | 1800 |
| Toilet | 30 | 30 | 1000 |
| Library | | | |
| Reception | 12 | 30 | 400 |
| Writer's corner | 20 | 35 | 700 |
| Reading space | 200 | 32 | 6536 |
| Audio room | 20 | 30 | 650 |
| Circulation | | | 4500 |
| Cultural block | | | 26186 |

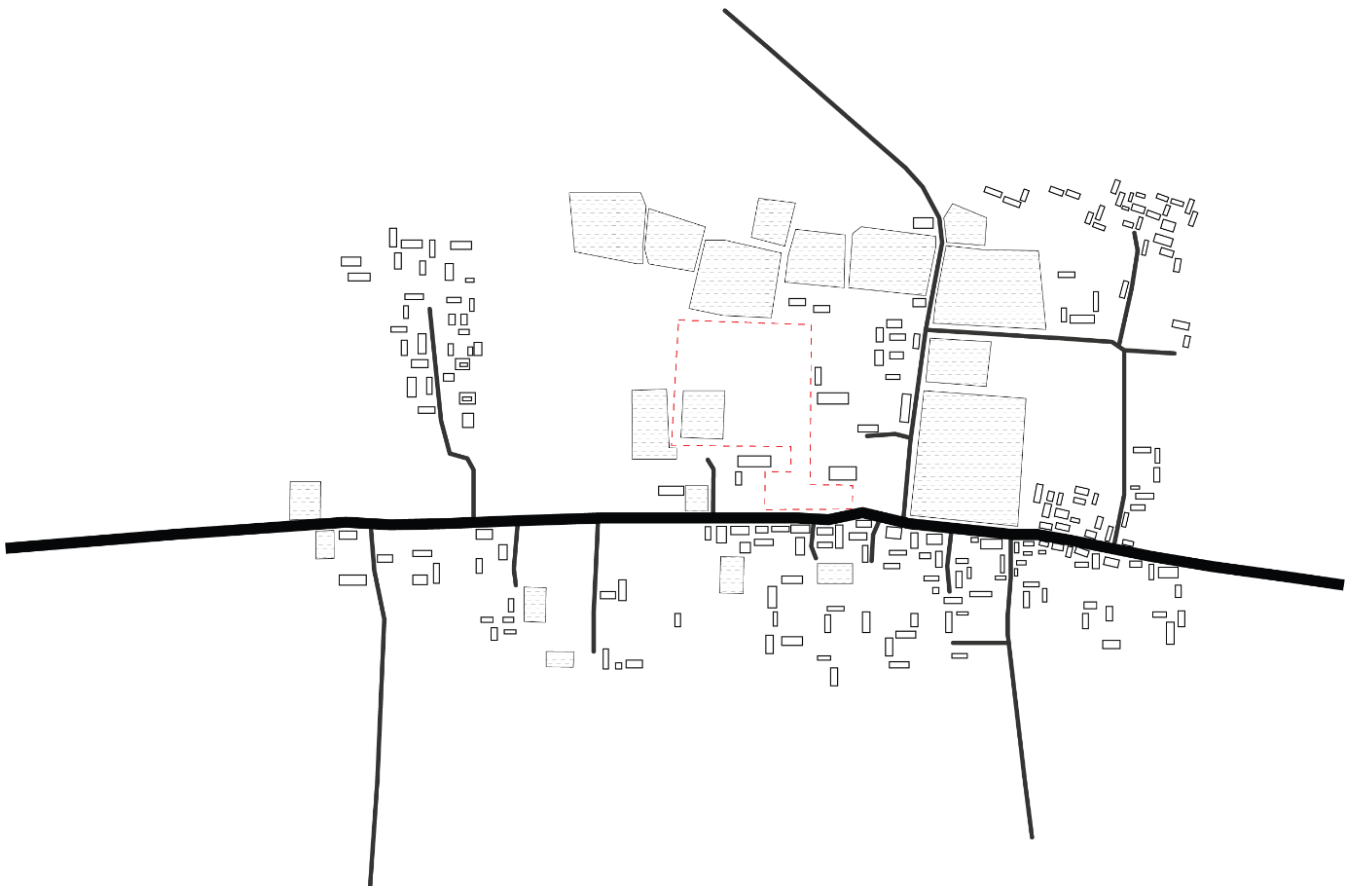
Table 4(Service block)

| Program breakdown | User number | Per person (sqr ft) | Total area (sqr ft) |
|----------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Info desk | 18 | 25 | 450 |
| Shop | 50 | 30 | 1500 |
| Cycle parking | 14 | 50 | 700 |
| Drop off | 50 | 40 | 1900 |
| Service | | | 300 |
| Machine room | | | 750 |
| Parking | 22 | 350 | 8000 |
| Service block | | | 13600 |

| Program breakdown | User number | Per person (sqr ft) | Total area (sqr ft) |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Mosque | 500 | 20 | 9150 |
| Begum rokeya's home | | | 5000 |
| Total area | | | 92386 |

Chapter 6

Design process



6.1 Site consideration

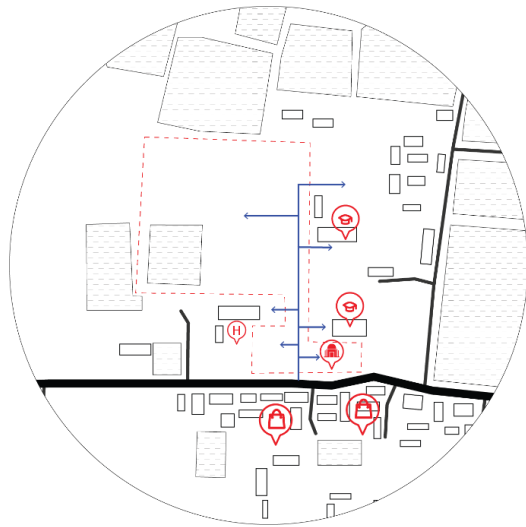


Figure 38(Site consideration)

The project's main access is used for many other existing purposes as well such, existing college and school entry. Health complex has secondary entry linked to the main access also.

Besides existing secondary road has connected to project's guest house and mosque part along with opposite sided bazaar.

Thus, this could be an opportunity to connect existing program to the project for more public involvement.

6.2 Concept

A project with multiple connections

The main entrance path is connected with other existing programs thus it creates diversity to the projects by connecting to the proposed programs.

Main entrance can be used as an alley where the end point is Begum Rokeya's home which will be proposed under conservation.

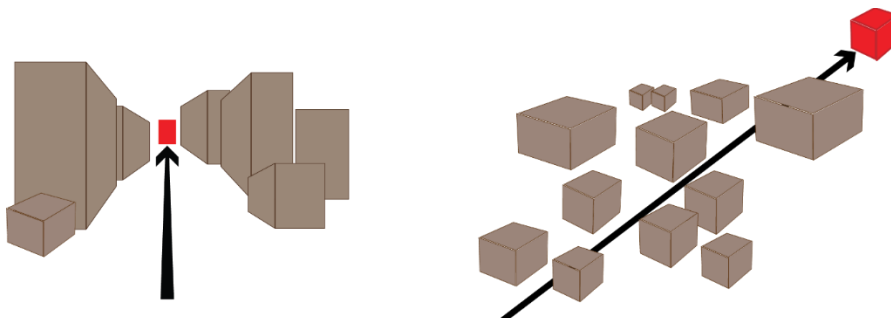


Figure 39(Concept of walkway)

Connection with courtyards

Courtyards are the most significant elements for rural architecture and most suitable for our hot humid climate. Courtyards can also separate different zone as the project is included with versatile programs.

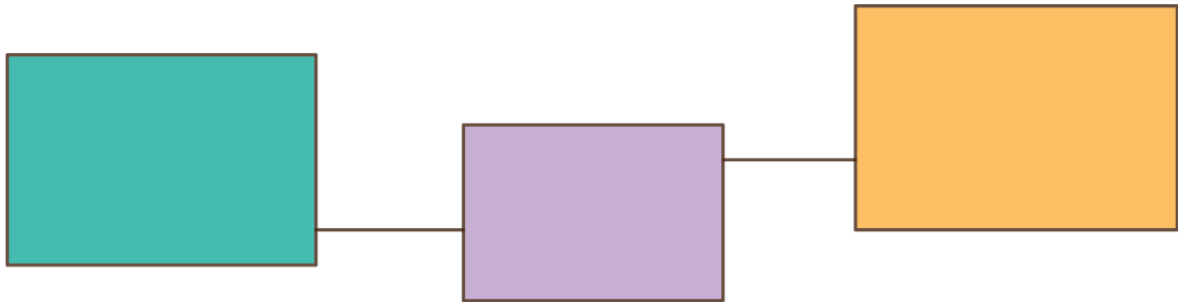


Figure 40(Courtyards)

Open space for knowledge

Creating an open space where people can gather, share knowledge, talk about social awareness and education with cultural practices.

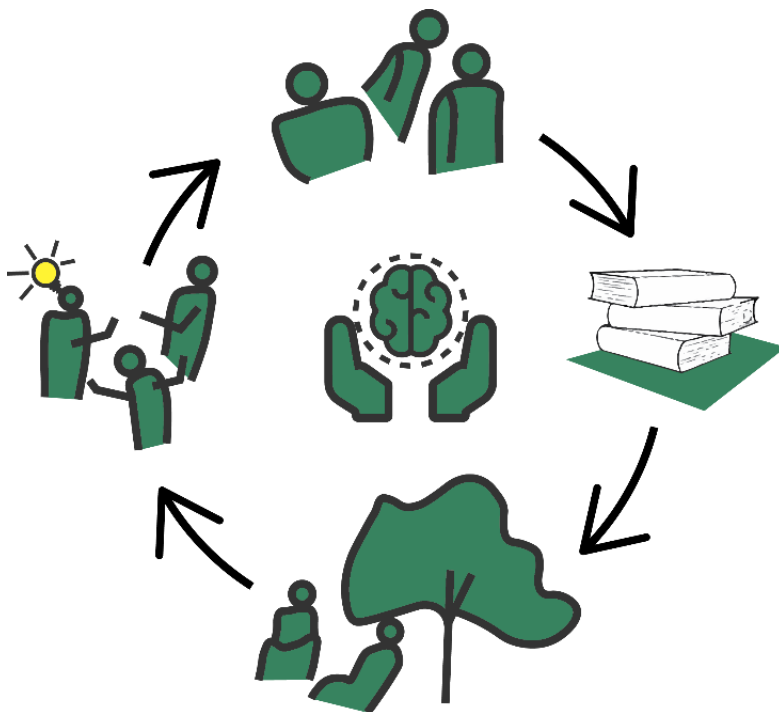


Figure 41(Knowledge sharing)

6.3 Functional flow

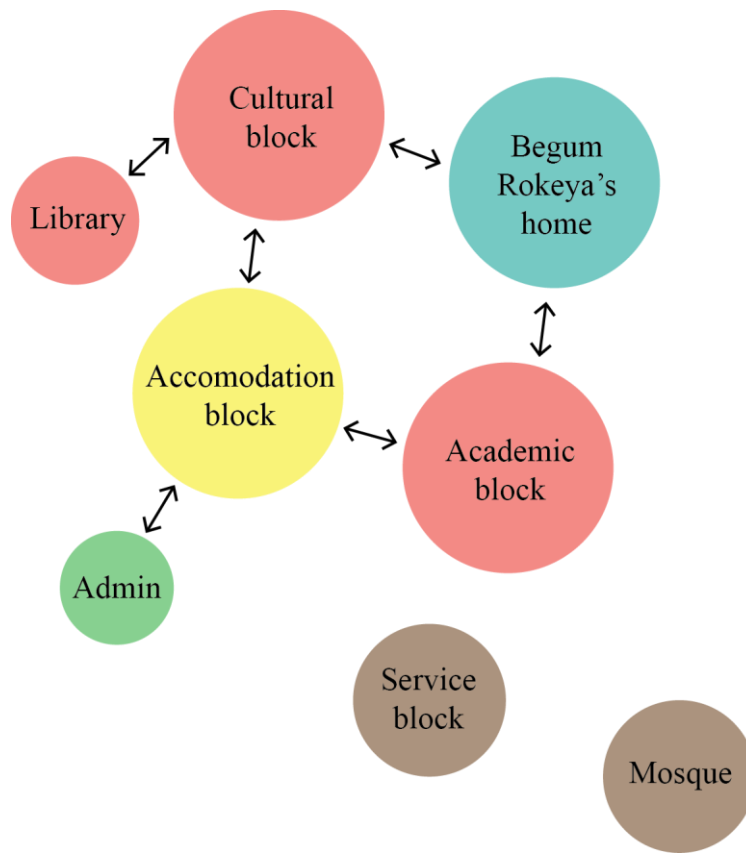


Figure 42(Bubble diagram)

6.4 Formation

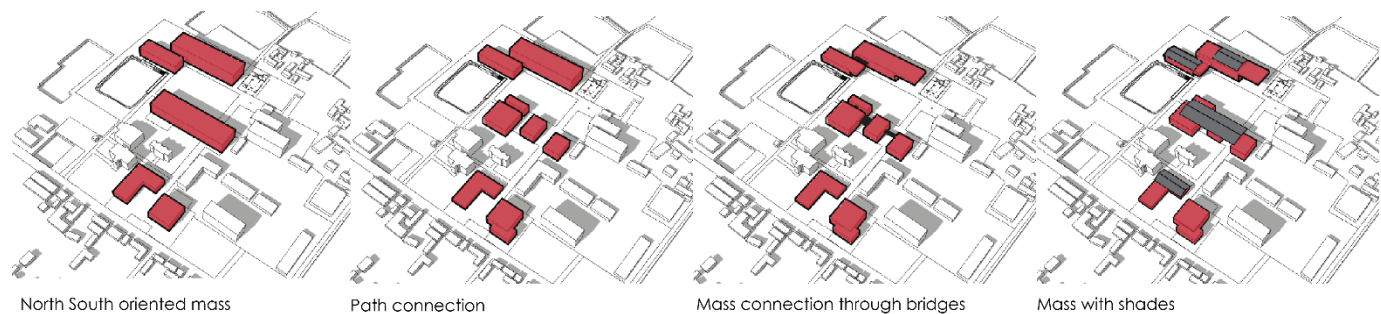
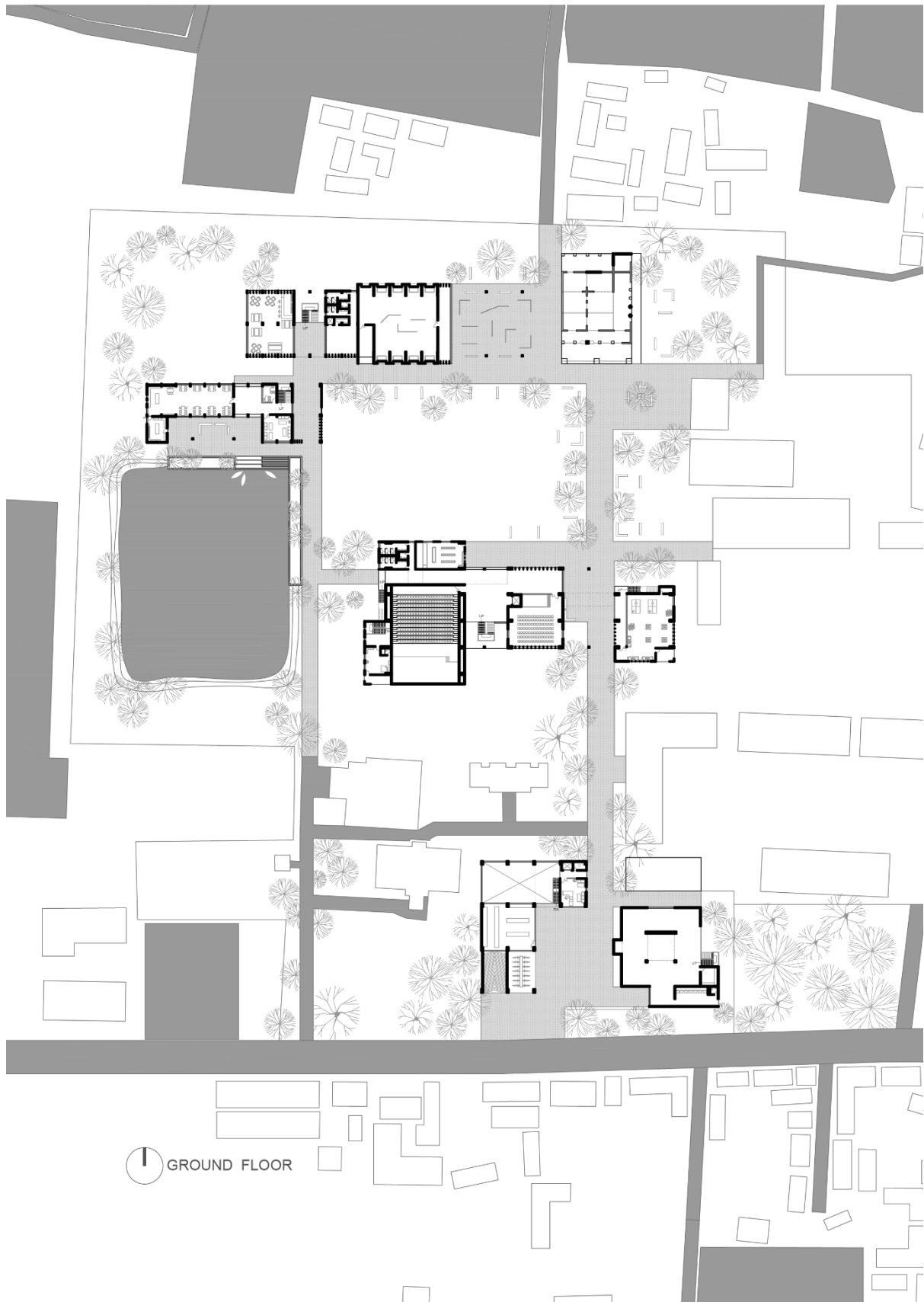
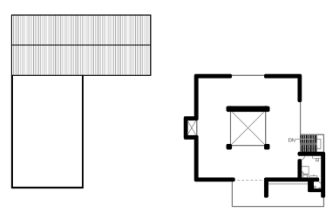
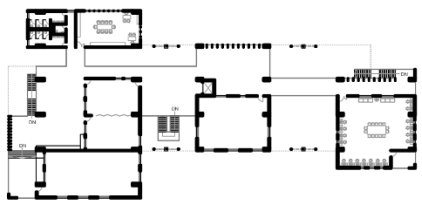
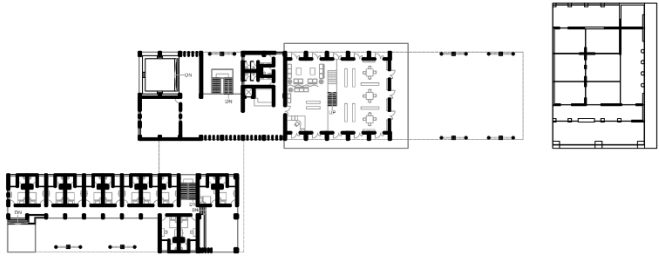


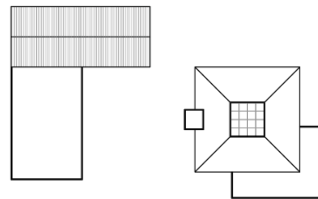
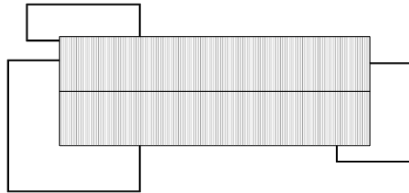
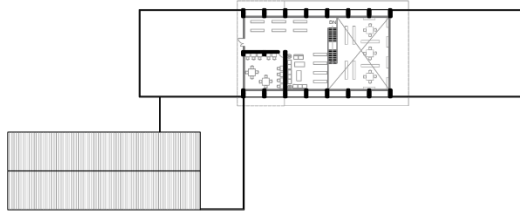
Figure 43(Formation)

6.5 Plans

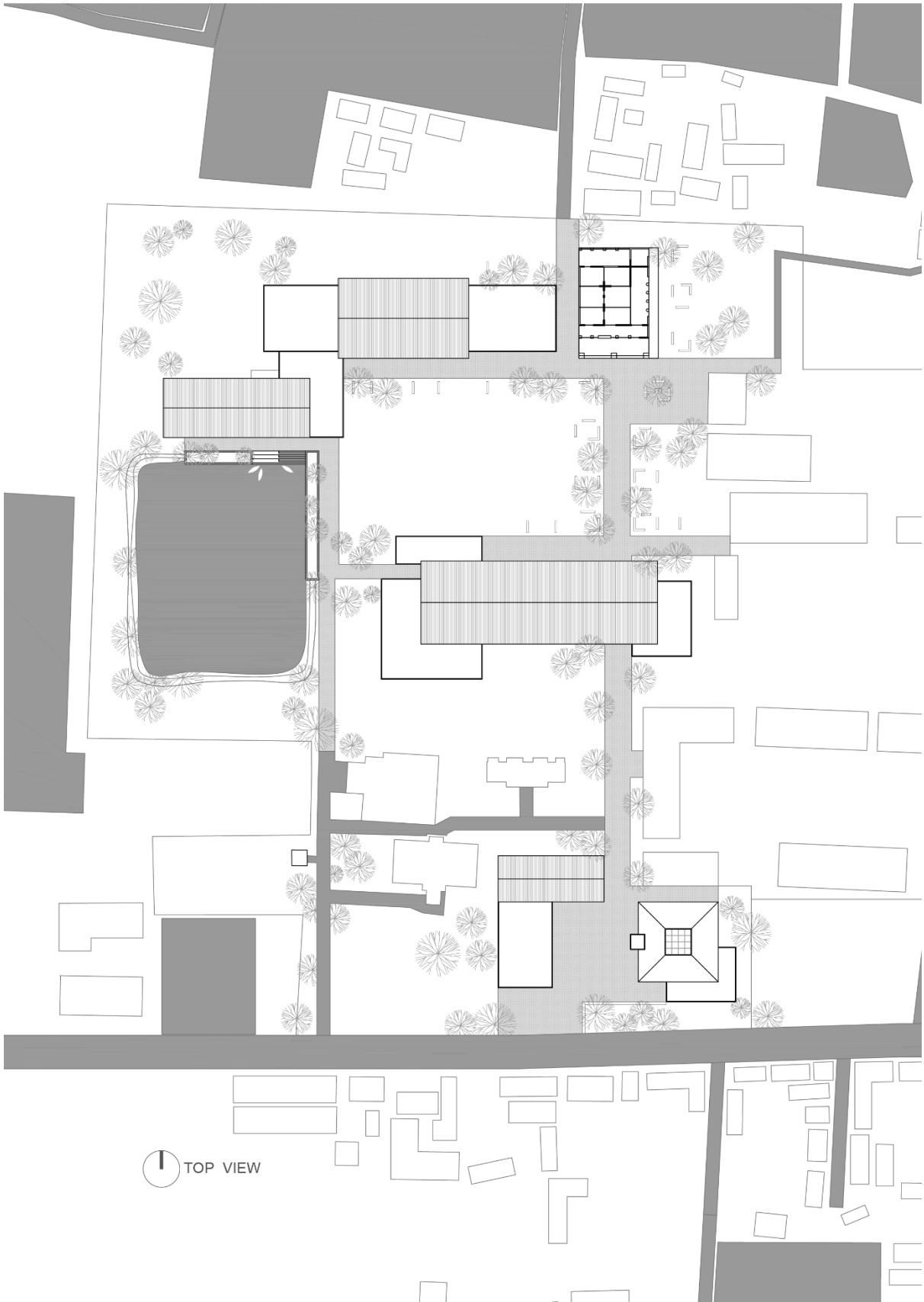


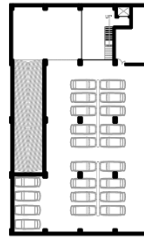
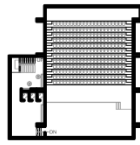


 FIRST FLOOR



① SECOND FLOOR





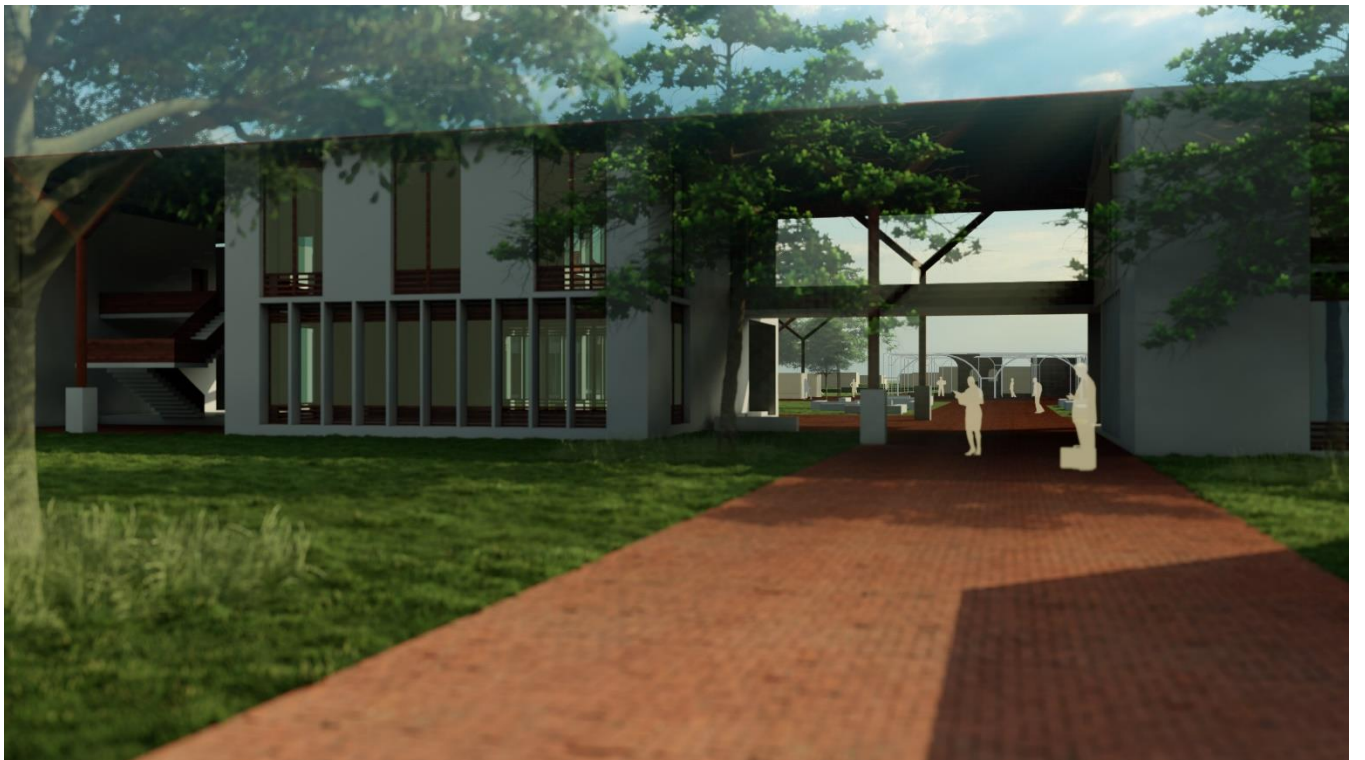
 BASEMENT

6.6 Sections



6.7 Rendered images







7. References

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