



**SCHOOL OF APPLIED CREATIVITY**

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**SEMINAR II**

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the requirements

For the Degree of Bachelor of Architecture

Department of Architecture

BRAC University

## **Acknowledgement**

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**Thankyou all for being a part of my journey.**

“I believe that architecture has the power to inspire, to elevate the spirit, to feed both the mind and body. It is for me the most public of the arts.”

\_\_\_\_ RICHARD MEIER.

## **Abstract:**

The objective of this paper is to make readers understand the necessity of interdisciplinary learning in case of architecture and how that is transformed into a campus design project by carefully planning and with respect to context, surrounding and necessity. School of Applied Creativity as the project title states, is a new campus of CUET dedicated solely to Architecture and Urban Planning students. It is soul-ly purposed to generate spontaneous public activities like learning, sharing and cultural activities etc. and to act as an important ingredient to enrich the learning environment among the students. This paper sheds light onto the matter that architecture and urban planning are merely two branches of a closely connected discipline and they should be taught in an integrated way for each discipline to flourish. The paper further addresses in depth the entire study and design phase of school of applied creativity, which is a new campus proposed by CUET for the students of Architecture at CUET ( Chittagong University of Engineering and Technology) to be built in Chittagong.

With the belief that, Architecture can change the society and it has the power to inspire, to elevate the spirit, to feed both the mind and body. A platform where architecture can be learned is the first place to be inspired from. This project being a school of architecture, urban planning and landscape holds these possibilities.

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Chapter 01

Introduction

**1.1. Project Introduction**

**1.2. Project Background**

**1.3. CUET at a glance**

**1.4. Project Rationale and Relevance**

## **Chapter I: Introduction**

### **1.1. Project Introduction**

CUET is one of the prominent and prestigious degree awarding institutes in the engineering education of Bangladesh. This University was created out of Engineering College, Chittagong that was established in 1968. The Engineering College, Chittagong, functioned as the Faculty of Engineering of the University of Chittagong. Though a Government Ordinance in 1986 the college was converted into an institution (BIT, Chittagong).

Chittagong University of Engineering and Technology abbreviating CUET has introduced their new Faculty of Architecture and planning in 2009 including the Department of Architecture and Department of Urban and Regional Planning and with a future vision of opening the department of Landscape Architecture.

At present studio classes and other curriculum activities are held under a building of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Department. The faculty was introduced in 2009. So it has been very urgent to complete the design phase of the academic building of the faculty. Students are also eagerly waiting to be shifted in their own campus.

The authority has a great desire to make their new campus building as much sustainable as possible by following the rules of Leadership in Engineering and Environmental design abbreviating LEED. Here feasibility is also a great factor. CUET authority has decided for arranging a design competition for the Faculty of Architecture and Planning as soon as their budget is passed.



Establishment of Engineering College, Chittagong:	1968
Year of Establishment of BIT, Chittagong:	July 1, 1986
Year of Establishment of CUET:	Sep 1, 2003
University Location:	Kaptai Road Chittagong
Campus Area:	163 Acres
Faculties:	05
Departments:	15
Institutes:	04
Research Centers:	02
Students:	2000
Halls:	05
Faculty Members:	200+

<p><b>Faculty of Civil Engineering</b> Civil Engineering Disaster &amp; Environmental Engineering Civil &amp; Water Resources Engineering</p> <p><b>Faculty of Mechanical Engineering</b> Mechanical Engineering Petroleum &amp; Mining Engineering Mechatronics &amp; Industrial Engineering</p> <p><b>Faculty of Electrical &amp; Computer Engineering</b> Electrical and Electronics Engineering Computer Science &amp; Engineering Electronics &amp; Telecommunication Engineering</p> <p><b>Faculty of Architecture &amp; Planning</b> Department of Architecture Urban &amp; Regional Planning Humanities</p> <p><b>Faculty of Engineering &amp; Technology</b> Physics Chemistry Mathematics</p>	<p><b>INSTITUTES</b></p> <p>Institute of Information and Communication Technology (IICT)</p> <p>Institute of Energy Technology (IET)</p> <p>Research and Extension (R &amp; E)</p> <p>Institute of Earthquake Engineering Research (IEER)</p> <p><b>RESEARCH CENTERS</b></p> <p>River, Harbor &amp; Landslide Research</p> <p>Center for Industrial Problems Research (CIPR)</p>
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Fig 1.3.1 Cueta at a glance

## **1.4. Project Rationale and Relevance**

Architecture being a creative discipline also deals with a profession. An academy is a place to produce the creative minds in a formal curriculum. A well-designed space contains cuddles, exalts and stimulates the persons inside that space. The building itself can be an emblem as learning idol for the students.

The rationale of this project is building an environment for the builders of future in the transformation of a campus.

Chapter 02  
Literature review

**2.1. Education and Architecture**

**2.2 What is the fundamental purpose of architecture?**

**2.3 Significance of Art and Architecture in a nation**

**2.4 Architecture in Bangladesh**

*2.4.1 Architecture Education in Dhaka*

*2.4.2 Architecture Education in Chittagong*

Education is the basic right of human being to become a wholesome cultured person.

Thereafter Higher Education is necessary to be more acute intellectual in person and also in profession. Necessity of education knows no bound. It serves good quality of life after passing out from the institutions like Universities and Colleges. Among all other branches of education, Architecture has been such discipline

that enables true manifestation of civilization. It is the art or practice of designing and constructing building. Landscape Architecture is the practice of designing the outdoor environment, especially designing parks or gardens together with buildings and roads. Urban, City, and town Planning integrates land use planning and transportation planning to improve the built, economic and social environments of communities. Regional planning deals with a still larger environment, at a less detailed level.

**Architecture** is both the process and the product of planning, designing, and constructing buildings and other physical structures.

Architectural works, in the material form of buildings, are often perceived as cultural symbols and as works of art. Historical civilizations are often identified with their surviving architectural achievements.

"Architecture" can mean:

- A general term to describe buildings and other physical structures.
- The art and science of designing buildings and (some) non building structures.
- The style of design and method of construction of buildings and other physical structures.
- The knowledge of art, science & technology and humanity.
- The practice of the architect, where architecture means offering or rendering professional services in connection with the design and

construction of buildings, or built environments.

- The design activity of the architect, from the macro-level (urban design, landscape architecture) to the micro-level (construction details and furniture).

**Urban planning** is a technical and political process concerned with the use of land and design of the urban environment, including air, water, and the infrastructure passing into and out of urban areas such as transportation and distribution networks. Urban Planning is also referred to as urban and regional, regional, town, city, rural planning or some combination in various areas worldwide. Urban planning guides and ensures the orderly development of settlements and satellite communities which commute into and out of urban areas or share resources with it. It concerns itself with research and analysis, strategic thinking, architecture, urban design, public consultation, policy recommendations, implementation and management. Urban Planners work with the cognate fields of Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Civil Engineering, and City Administration to achieve strategic, policy and sustainability goals. Early urban planners were often members of the these cognate fields. Today urban planning is a separate ,independent professional discipline. The discipline is the broader category that includes many different sub-fields such as land-use planning, zoning, environmental planning, and transportation planning

**Landscape Architecture** is the design of outdoor public areas, landmarks, and structures to achieve environmental, social-behavioral, or aesthetic outcomes.

It involves the systematic investigation of existing social, ecological, and geological conditions and processes in the landscape, and the design of interventions that will produce the desired outcome. The scope of the profession includes urban design; site planning; storm water management; town or urban planning; environmental restoration; parks and recreation planning ;visual resource management; green infrastructure planning and provision.

and private estate and residence landscape master planning and design; all at varying scales of design, planning and management. A practitioner in the profession of landscape architecture is called a landscape architect.

## **2.2 What is the fundamental purpose of architecture?**

That's a very simple yet complicated question. Architecture exists to create the physical environment in which people live. Obviously that's a very simple answer, but if we deep digger we see the complexities. What is the built environment? What constitutes quality of life? How do architects determine whether something is positive, helpful or relevant for individuals and collectives? It serves society and improves quality of life. It's a physical manifestation of the society's wishes to be civilized! Public domain being the obvious place which encapsulates this as buildings, alongside being art and science, are part of the public domain.

Architecture should fulfill multiple criteria. One of its purposes is to itself. A lot of people believe to some degree, in the autonomy of architecture as a discipline which means that part of the purpose of architecture is to construct new forms of knowledge that relate to the enhancement and advancement of the discipline itself. In a way, this is inseparable from the performance or performativity of architecture in terms of its responsibilities to engage with the society at large.

There is, in a sense, a purposive dimension to architecture which really provides the symbolic ideas of habitation and- broadly- serving the humankind. It's both this version of architecture that removes purpose, and one that really engages it fully in a purposive dimension.

### **2.3 Significance of Art and Architecture in a nation**

The general value of arts and culture to society has long been assumed, while the specifics have just as long been debated. Try to imagine society without the humanizing influence of the arts, and you will have to strip out most of what is pleasurable in life, as well as much that is educationally critical and socially essential. Life without the collective resources of our libraries, museums, theatres and galleries, or without the personal expression of literature, music and art, would be static and sterile – no creative arguments about the past, no diverse and stimulating present and no dreams of the future. Of course the inherent value of arts and culture is, in part, a philosophical assertion that can't be measured in numbers. When we talk about the value of arts and culture, we should always start with the intrinsic – how arts and culture illuminate our inner lives and enrich our emotional world. This is what we cherish. But while we do not cherish arts and culture because of the impact on our social wellbeing and cohesion, our physical and mental health, our education system, our national status and our economy, they do confer these benefits and we need to show how important this is. We need to be able to show this on different scales – on individual, communal and national levels – so that we can raise awareness among the public, across the cultural, educational and political sectors, and among those who influence investment in both the public and private sectors. We need this information to help people think of our arts and culture for what they are: a strategic national resource. We also need this information to see where the

impact of our work is felt, and where we don't yet reach. We want to understand how we can do better, so that arts and culture can be truly enjoyed by everyone.

## **2.4 Architecture in Bangladesh**

The architecture of Bangladesh has a long history and is rooted in Bangladesh's culture, religion and history. It has evolved over centuries and assimilated influences from social, religious and exotic communities. The architecture of Bangladesh bears a remarkable impact on the lifestyle, tradition and cultural life of Bangladeshi people. Bangladesh has many architectural relics and monuments dating back thousands of years. 26 The remains of the ancient archaeological sites bear ample testimony to the fact that the art of architecture was practiced in Bangladesh from very early period of her history.

In modern context, Bangladeshi architecture has become more diversified comprising reflections of contemporary architectural attributes, aesthetic artistic and technologically advanced forms. Since the inception of Bangladesh, economical advancement has boosted the architecture from its traditional forms to contemporary context. With the growing urbanization and modernization, the architectural form is turning into modernity covering a wide range of its heritage and tradition.

Architecture and study of it was possible for the contribution of Muzharul Islam (1923-2012) the most influential and pioneering architect of Bangladesh.

Teacher, Architect Activist, and Politician, Islam set to course architectural practice in the country not only through his own many varied works, but contributing to the architectural education in the country and also through being instrumental in inviting the likes of Louis I Kahn, Stanley Tigerman and Paul Rudolph to work in Bangladesh. He has been inspiration to all the following



generation of architects, and has set the course, of the concerns to be addressed, in architecture, planning and environmental planning in a country such as Bangladesh. His contribution to architecture, the education of architecture, and the directions in how architects can and should contribute to change society and environment, makes him the most revered Architectural “Guru” of the region. He was first 8 to discuss with then politician leader Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman that Architecture School has to be established in all Divisions of Bangladesh.

### ***2.4.1 Architecture Education in Dhaka***

In Bangladesh education of architecture was first started even before the birth of this country in 1962 in Bangladesh University of Engineering Technology abbreviating BUET. This university offers Urban and Regional Planning Department also. BUET is the oldest institution for the study of Engineering and Architecture in Bangladesh. The history of this institution dates back to the days of Dhaka Survey School which was established at Nalgola, in Old Dhaka in 1876 to train Surveyors for the then Government of Bengal of British India. After the war of Liberation in 1971, Bangladesh became an independent state and the university was renamed as the Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology. The degree of Bachelor of Architecture is obtained in five years and the degree of Bachelor of Urban and Regional Planning in four years, Master in Architecture (M. Arch.) and Master in Urban and Regional Planning (MURP) degrees are offered by the Faculty of Architecture and Planning. IN the late 1990s and early 2000s private Universities of Dhaka such as the University of Asia Pacific, BRAC University, North South University, State University of Bangladesh, American University of Bangladesh and many other universities

started offering under- graduation and post-graduation degree in Architecture.

### ***2.4.2 Architecture Education in Chittagong***

CUET is contributing to offer Architecture in Government sector. It has started Department of Architecture in 2009 under the Faculty of Architecture & Planning.

The Department of Architecture has been established alongside the existing engineering education. The Department of Architecture is committed to advance architectural education through different programs and researches. The department continuously endeavors to instill in the students a firm intellectual and professional base. The course curricula are designed to bring out the best in students aspiring to enter the profession. The University Library has a section for the Department of Architecture, which is very rich in providing essential reading material for the Undergraduate course.

The Department of Urban and Regional Planning abbreviating URP has established in 2009 under the faculty of Architecture and Planning, for offering Bachelor degree in Urban and Regional Planning. The main objective of the URP Program is to equip students with the wide diversity of skills required for urban and regional planning.

The Department of Landscape Design is a future proposal that will also be constructed under the faculty of Architecture and planning. The necessity of this subject will be very much influential in a developing country of ours.

Chapter 03  
Site and Context Analysis

**3.1. About Chittagong**

*3.1.1. Geography and Climate*

*3.1.2. History and Present Status*

**3.2 CUET at a glance**

*3.2.1 Campus life*

*3.2.2. Transportation*

*3.2.3. Medical facilities*

*3.2.4. Sports & Entertainment*

*3.2.5 Other Amenities*

**3.2 SITE**

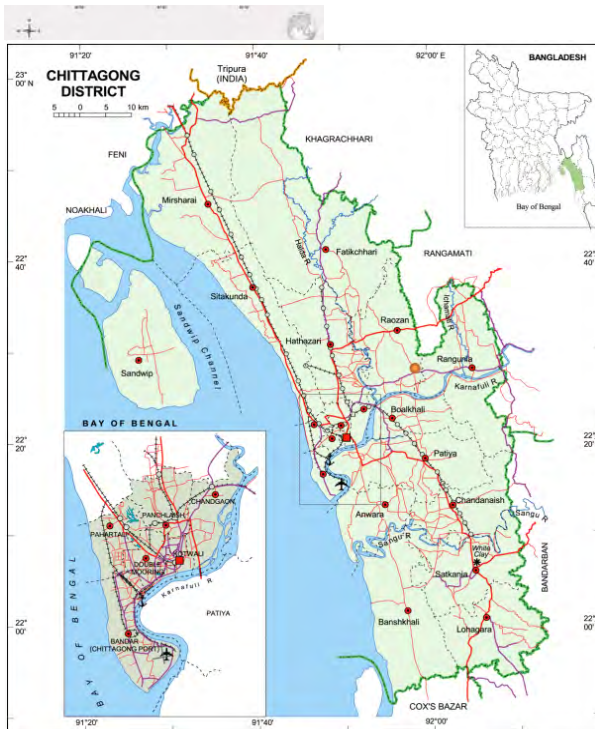


Fig 3.1.2 Chittagong District

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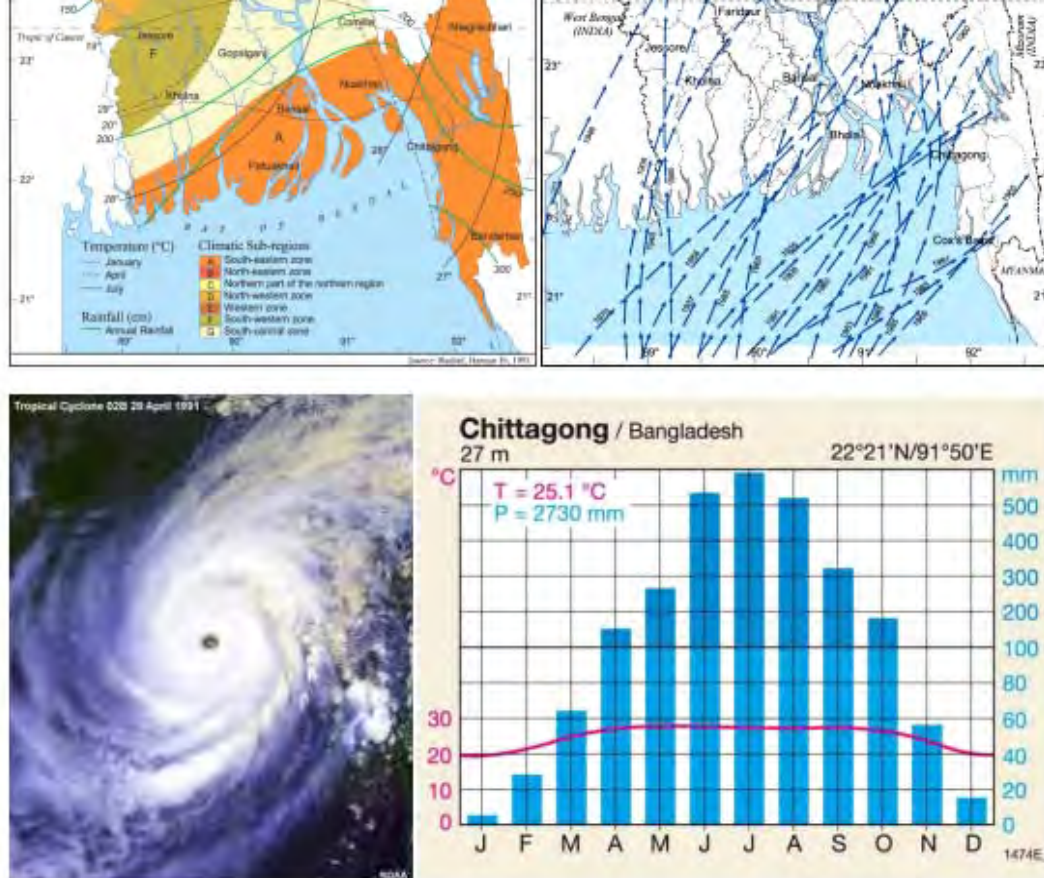


Fig 3.1.3 Storm wind from south-west (left) Another Climate Data (right)

The climate is tropical in Chittagong which has significant rainfall most months, with a short dry season. The average temperature in Chittagong is  $25.7\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ . About 2794 mm of

precipitation falls annually and the driest month is January.

- the cool dry season from November through February
- the pre-monsoon hot season from March through May
- the rainy monsoon season which lasts from June through October

The month of March may also be considered as the spring season, and the period from mid October through mid-November may be called the autumn

season.

The pre-monsoon hot season is characterized by high temperatures and the occurrence of thunderstorms

### *3.1.2. History and Present Status*

A trading post since the 9th century, Chittagong has a multicultural heritage of Islamic, Hindu and Buddhist traditions. Islam spread to the Bengal as early as the 8th century, brought by the earliest Muslim missionaries traversing the Silk Road. Arab and Persian merchants established trading posts in Chittagong during the 9th century. Arab historians named the port as Shetgang and described it as the gateway of Bengal. The settlement of Muslim merchants, bureaucrats and soldiers led the historic Port of Chittagong to flourish in trade. The region was an important trading centre of pearls, rice, silk, muslin, spices and ivory.

Modern Chittagong developed in the early 20th century under British colonial rule. But the city also became a focal point for revolutionary activities against the British, notably the armed uprising led by Surya Sen in 1930. It was also an important military base and supply point for Allied forces during the Burma Campaign in World War II. After the partition of India in 1947, Chittagong became a part of East Pakistan. In 1971, as East Pakistanis rebelled against Pakistani refusal to accept results of democratic elections, the declaration of Bangladesh's independence was announced in Chittagong. The city went onto witness atrocities and naval blockades during the liberation war that followed.

## **3.2 CUET AT A GLANCE**



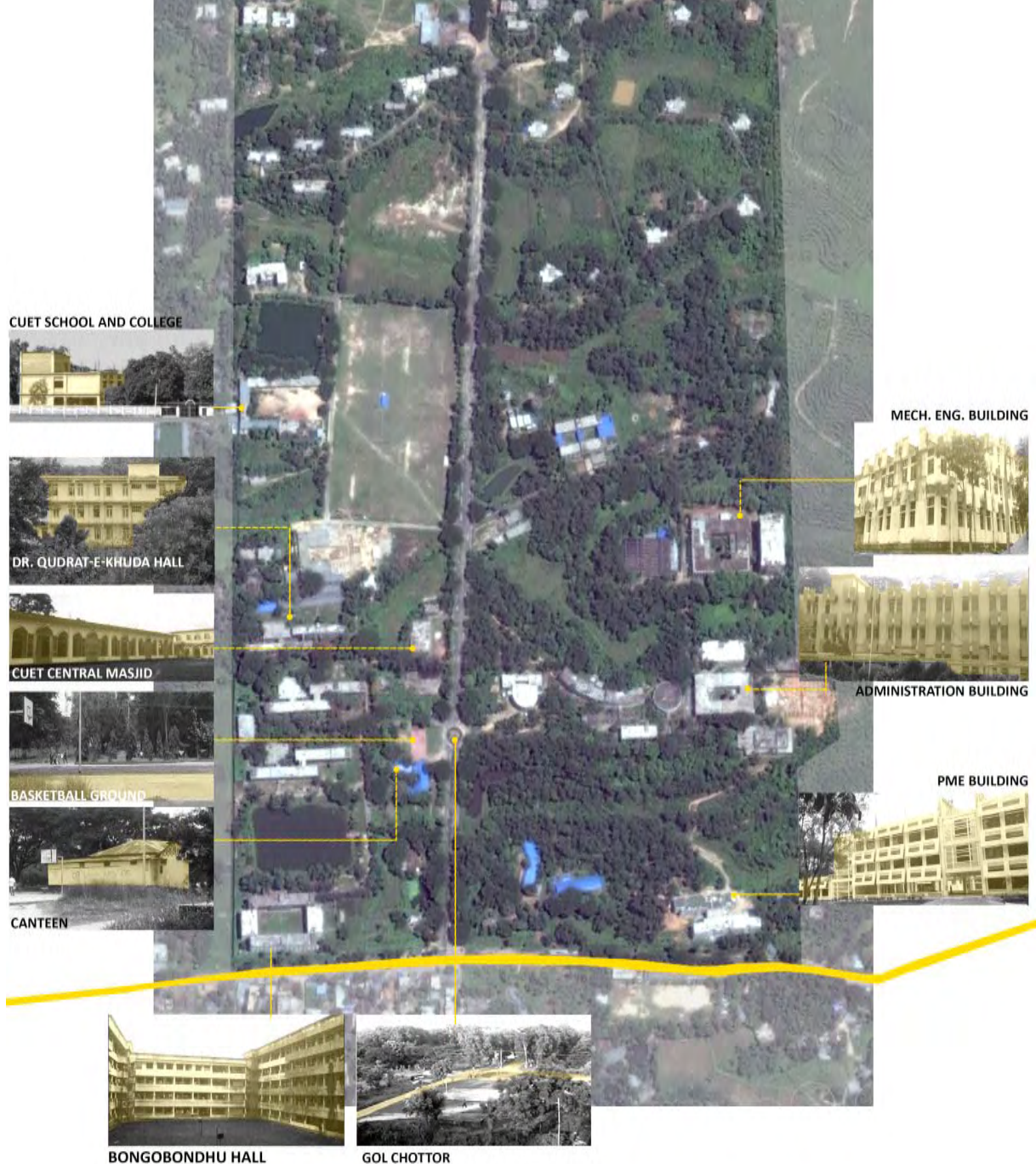


Fig 3.2.4 Build forms in Cuet campus

### **3.2.1 Campus life**

The inter-relationship between the teachers, students, administrative officers and other employees are so cordial that it seems like a family. Students will find here library, computer centre, workshop and research laboratories for intensive learning. The halls of residence are only a short walk away and have their own



DURING CELEBRATION



WORKSHOP

Fig 3.2.6 Site images

### ***3.2.2. Transportation***

The university runs its own regular bus service to and from the city for benefit of the few students residing there. There is such service for the general students every alternate day. Friday and Saturday are weekly holidays. Besides, all kinds of mechanized transports apply between Kaptai and the city with CUET as regular stoppage.

### ***3.2.3. Medical facilities***

The University Medical Centre is equipped for primary care. Serious cases are referred either to local hospital some 10 kilometres away or to the city hospital by the authority of the university.

### ***3.2.4. Sports & Entertainment***

The University provides facilities for football, hockey, cricket, volley ball, basketball, table tennis etc. The students play tennis, badminton and other games as well. Regular sports meet and games competitions are important features of campus life. Satellite T V viewing is available in halls. The students arrange debate, cultural show, indoor games competition etc.

### ***3.2.5 Other Amenities***

The University has inside its boundaries a bank, a post office, a DRMASS telephone exchange, two Card-phone booths, a PABX, a phone and Fax caterer

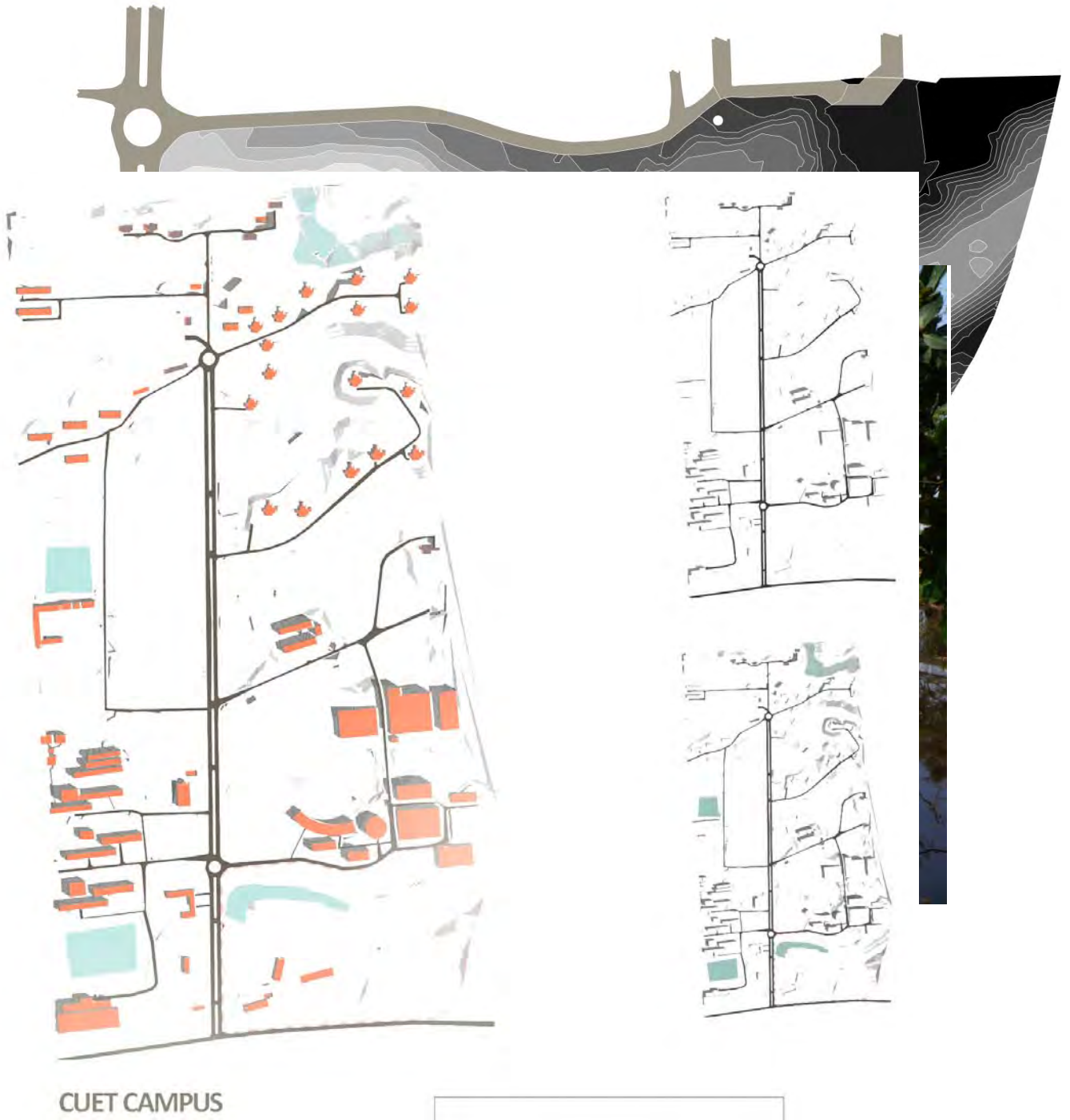




Fig 3.3.3 Cuet campus maps

Chapter 04

Case Study

#### **4.1 International Case Study**

*4.1.1 CEPT, Ahmedabad*

#### **4.2 Local Case Study**

*4.2.1 INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS*

*4.2.2 Faculty of architecture & Planning, BUET*

#### **4.1 International Case Study**

##### ***4.1.1 CEPT, Ahmedabad***

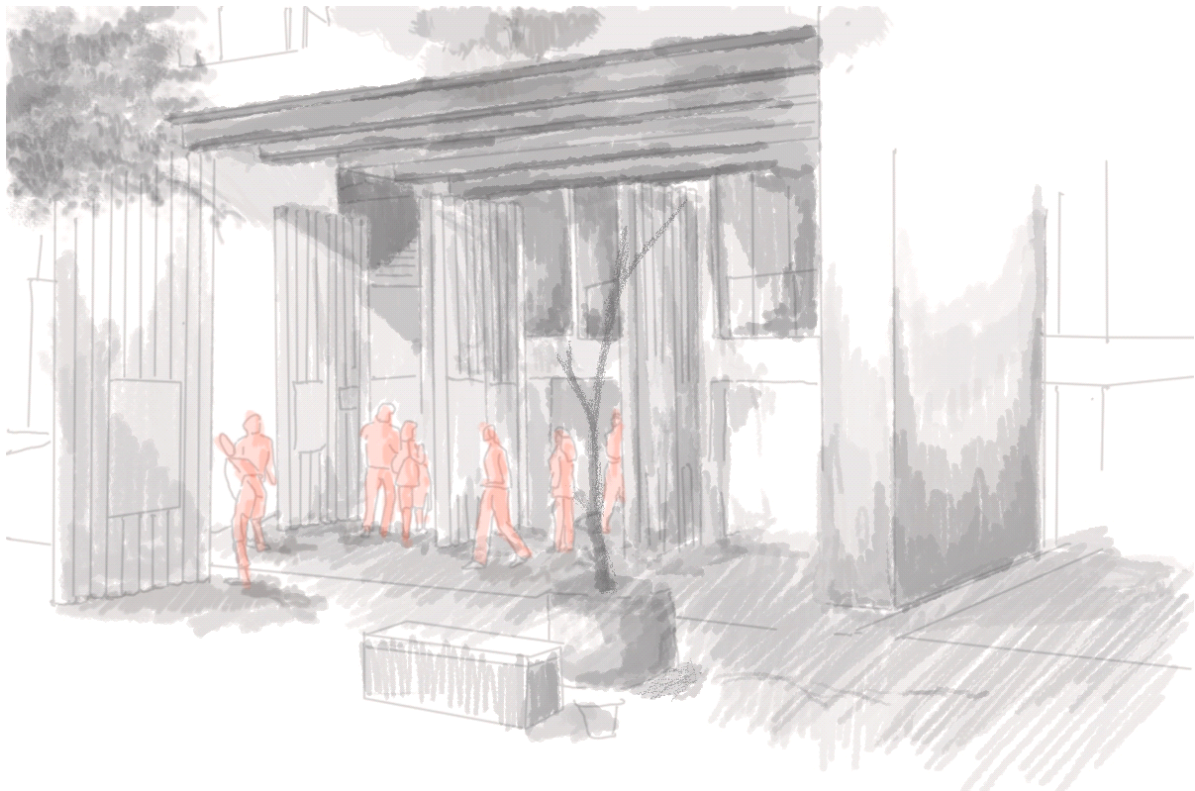
Center for Environmental Planning & Technology(CEPT University) was started in 1962 under the Ahmedabad Education Society. Its initial direction was set by architect B.V. Doshi, Dr. Rasvihari Vakil and Bernard Kohn.

Location: Ahmedabad, India. Project completed in 1968



Fig 4.1.1 Cept campus key map

The school building is set back 100 ft. from the main road and shielded by trees to create a serene atmosphere inside the campus and is hardly visible from the main road. Creation of a proper working environment facilitating faculty and students to have free scope to learn and teach anywhere in the nature. Exposed local materials for low cost, easy expansion and maintenance. The design is intended to be close to nature and experiment the designing skills, play with

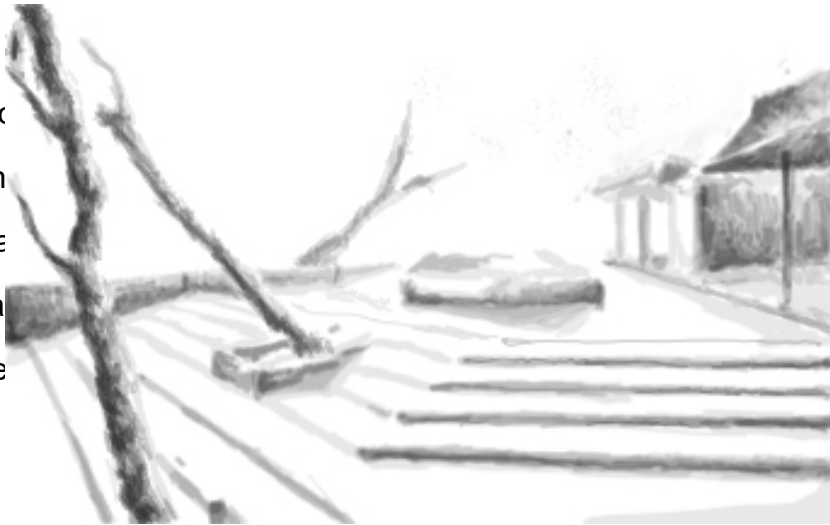




pace of the campus.  
and on the other side  
e performed here like

Fig 4.1.4 Cept courtyard sketch

The central court is a c  
in certain areas. All en  
pathways. The courtya  
circulation. The centra  
events taking place he



## **CAFETERIA**

Fig 4.1.5 Cept Cafeteria sketch

The canteen is on the corner of the axis of the studio block. seats are built to encourage discussions and which over the years have evolved into the most active vibrant part of the entire campus. Both students and faculty use this space, sit around, eat, chat and interact. This space is a true reflection of the spirit and culture in the campus with a great atmosphere of interaction, informal

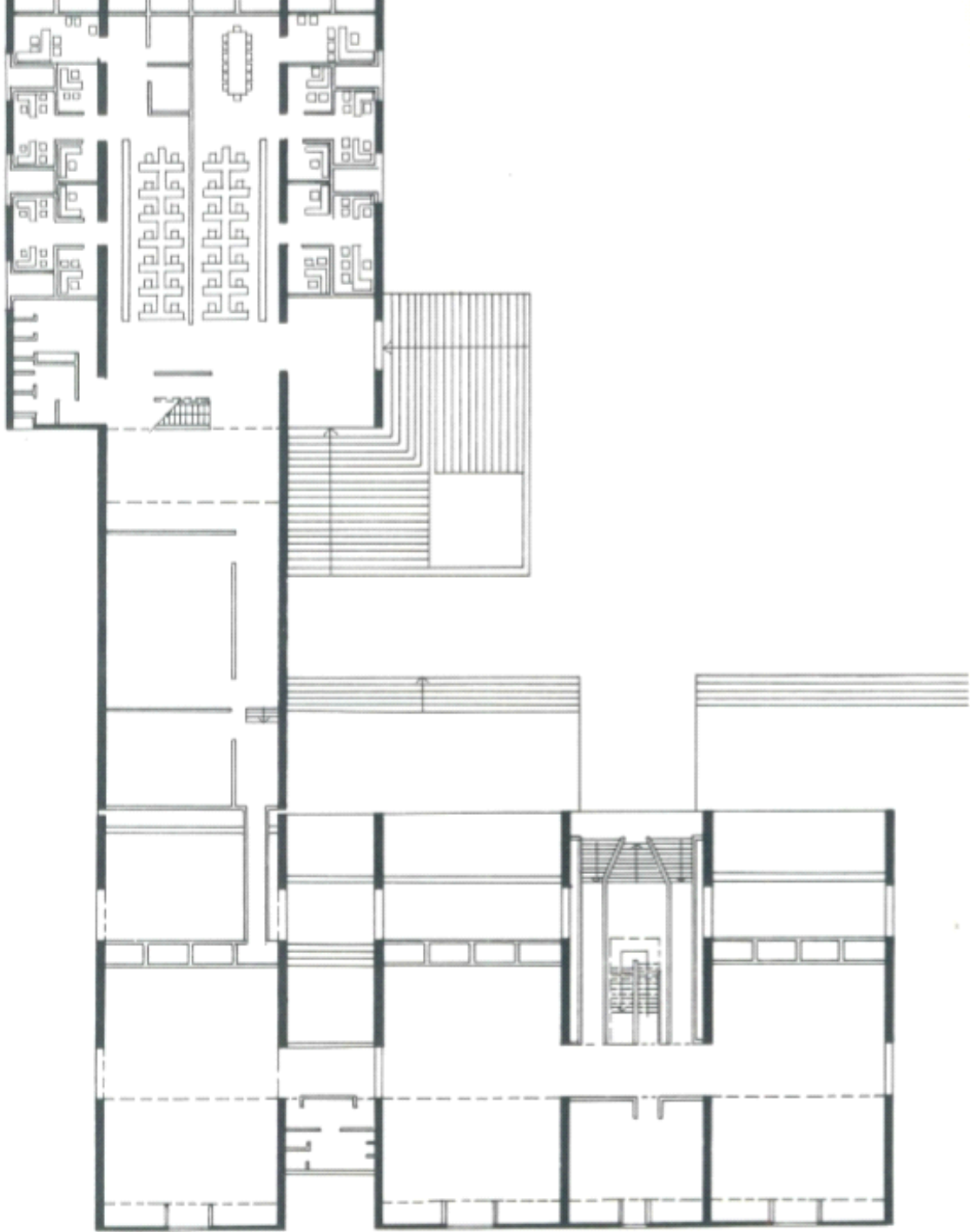


Fig 4.1.8 Cept studio plan

Floor plan of the school of architecture, CEPT

Climatic consideration:





Fig 4.1.9 Cept images

**Workshops:** It is a small temporary structure of approximately 40 Sq. Meters Floor Area. The Area Is Small for The Purpose. The Workshop Houses Various Equipment and Facilitates The students for making metal and woodwork. Interior is a column free space. There is provision for 20 students to work at a time. There is a lack of natural light and storage space.



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Fig 4.1.10 Cept landscape images



Fig 4.1.11 Wall as canvas in Cept



Fig 4.2.2 Fine Arts Institute images

Fig 4.2.1 Fine Arts Institute plan

Faculty of Fine Art (FFA) was an Institute of Dhaka University. The Institute turned into Faculty in 2008. This educational institute which established in 1948 was the first art educational Institute in this region and became the main centre of art and cultural practice. It's currently situated in Shahbagh, in Dhaka city, close





Fig 4.2.3 Fine arts institute images

One enters into the front pavilion, a wonderful structure that houses galleries on the ground floor and teachers and common rooms etc. on the first floor. A wonderful sculptural stairs connects the two levels around an internal courtyard which acts as a center of interaction. Past the pavilion are the classrooms and studios and in the far end encircling the round depression are the print studios. A

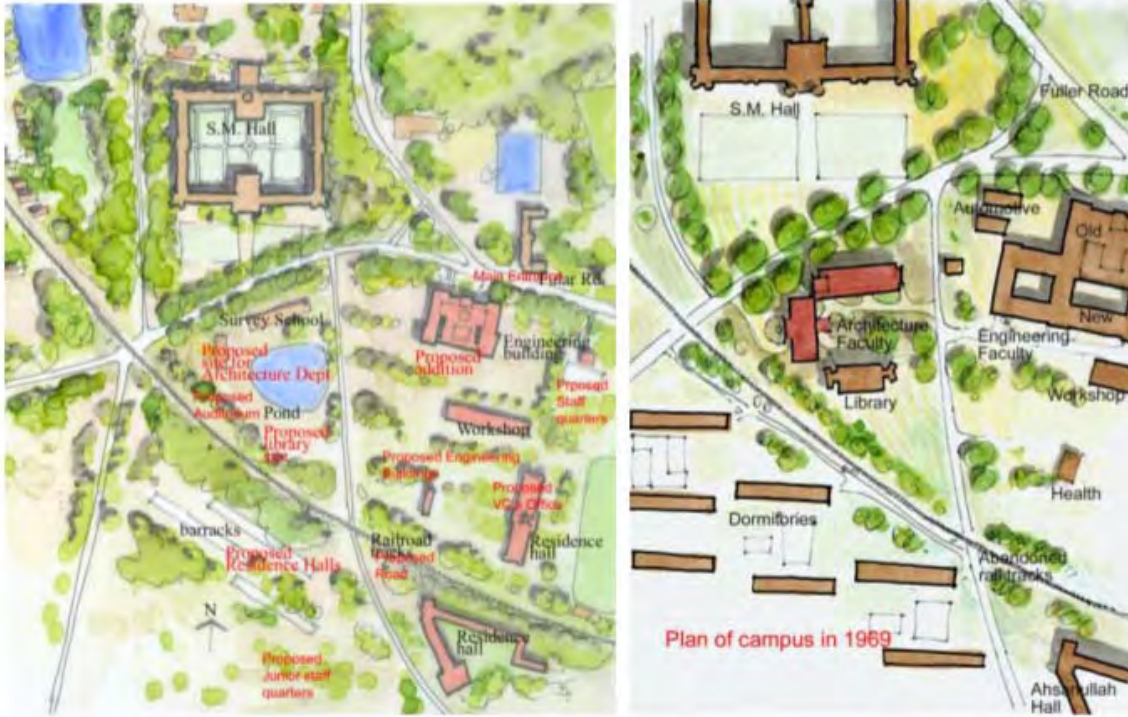


Fig 4.2.4 Buet campus

The site of the architecture department is located just beside the Nilkhet road. The building is at the west side of BUET campus. This building shears a common courtyard with the building of central library. For the open filed at the south the building can get adequate fresh air and light. It also has a buffer space between the building and the main road. The BUET campus has a lot of trees around it. So relatively the temperature is always low. This building is also covered with various trees around it.



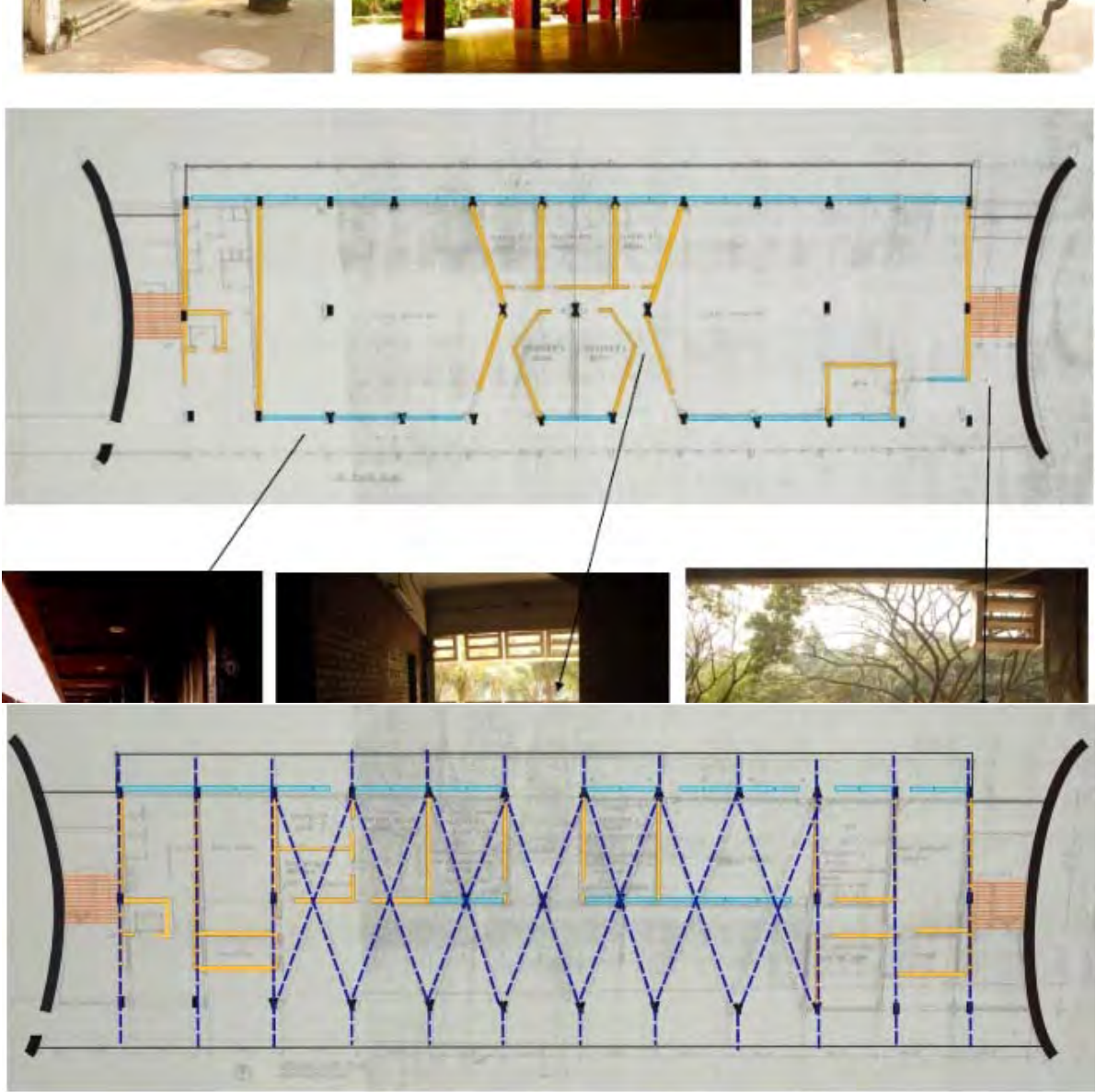


Fig 4.2.7 Buet structure plan

The structural system is column and beam structure. The placements of the columns are very systematically done. Columns are beautifully referenced. Exposed deep beams generate an extra ordinary aesthetics. The beams of





Fig 4.2.10 Buet images

The circulation of architecture department is also used as canvas. Paintings, protests take place on the wall around the circulation. During the festive period this wall and the pave area of the circulation becomes the canvas to express the color and tradition of culture. Murals and sculptures are very common features of the circulation of architecture department of BUET.

Huge corridor of this department is used also for Jury of each semester is also held in this circulation area. For this general people can also have some glimpse



of the work done by the architecture students. They can enrich their knowledge



Fig 4.2.12 Climate consider design details in Buet

Dean	1	40	430
Head of department	3	3	965
Sr. professor	2	2	430
professor	4	4	860
Sr. lecturer	12	12	2580
lecturer	8	8	1720
Meeting room	1	5	215
Conference room	1	30	645
Staff room	1	2	215
Kitchenette	1	2	215
Utility and Services	2	common	1075
Toilet & other utility	5	(Male + female/ratio)	1610
		<b>total</b>	10960

Grand TOTAL = 34590 + 15910 + 10320 + 10960 = **71780 sqft**  
 = 71780 + 30% (circulation)  
 = 71780 + 21535 = **93315 sqft**

**6.1 Introduction**  
**6.2 Initial Ideas**  
**6.2.1 Understanding the site and opportunities**

**6.3 Concept**

**6.4 Zoning**

**6.6 Design Details**

**6.7 Final Design**

**CHAPTER 6: Design development**

**6.1 Introduction**

Designing is a process that requires constant referring to the site's environment and its basic needs. To achieve an organic project, context of the site, its forces are needed to be considered. Identification of the core function and requirement of the project is very important in order to do complete justice with the design.

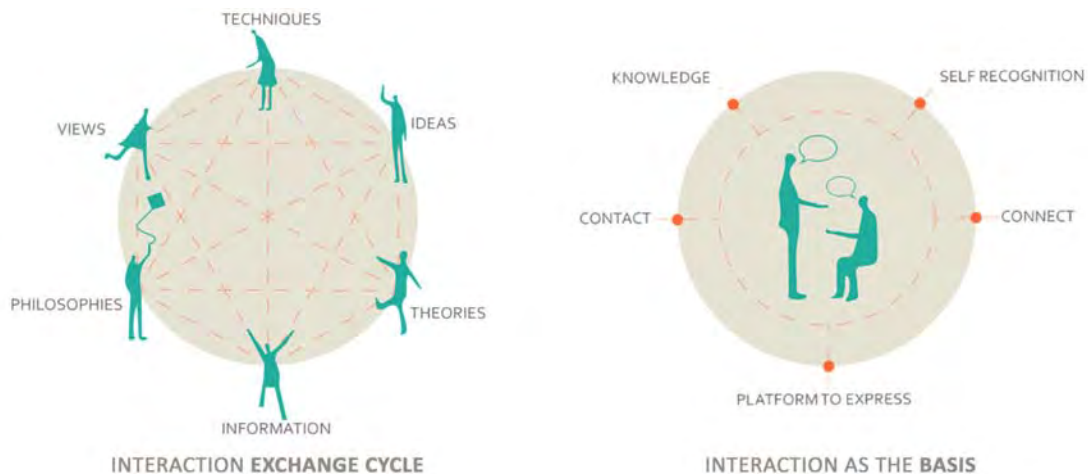
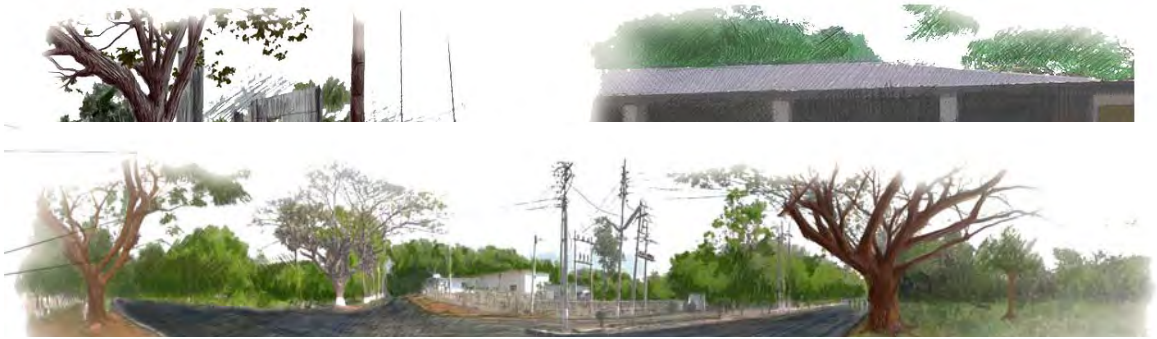
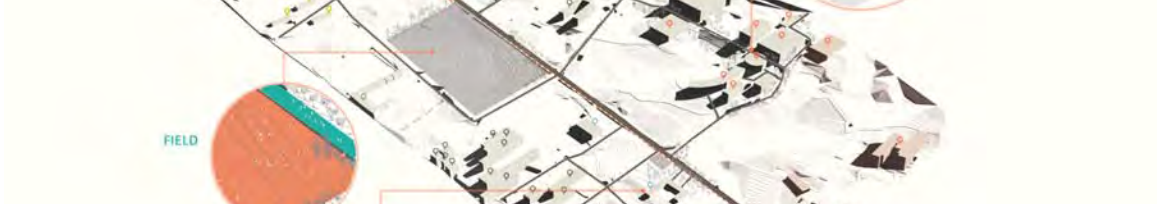


Fig 6.2.1 Interaction diagrams



# WHAT IS MISSING?



• WATERBODY WITHIN SITE



• VALLEY WITHIN SITE





CONNECTION



INTERACTION SPACE INTO PLACE

Fig 6.2.6 Space into place Diagram

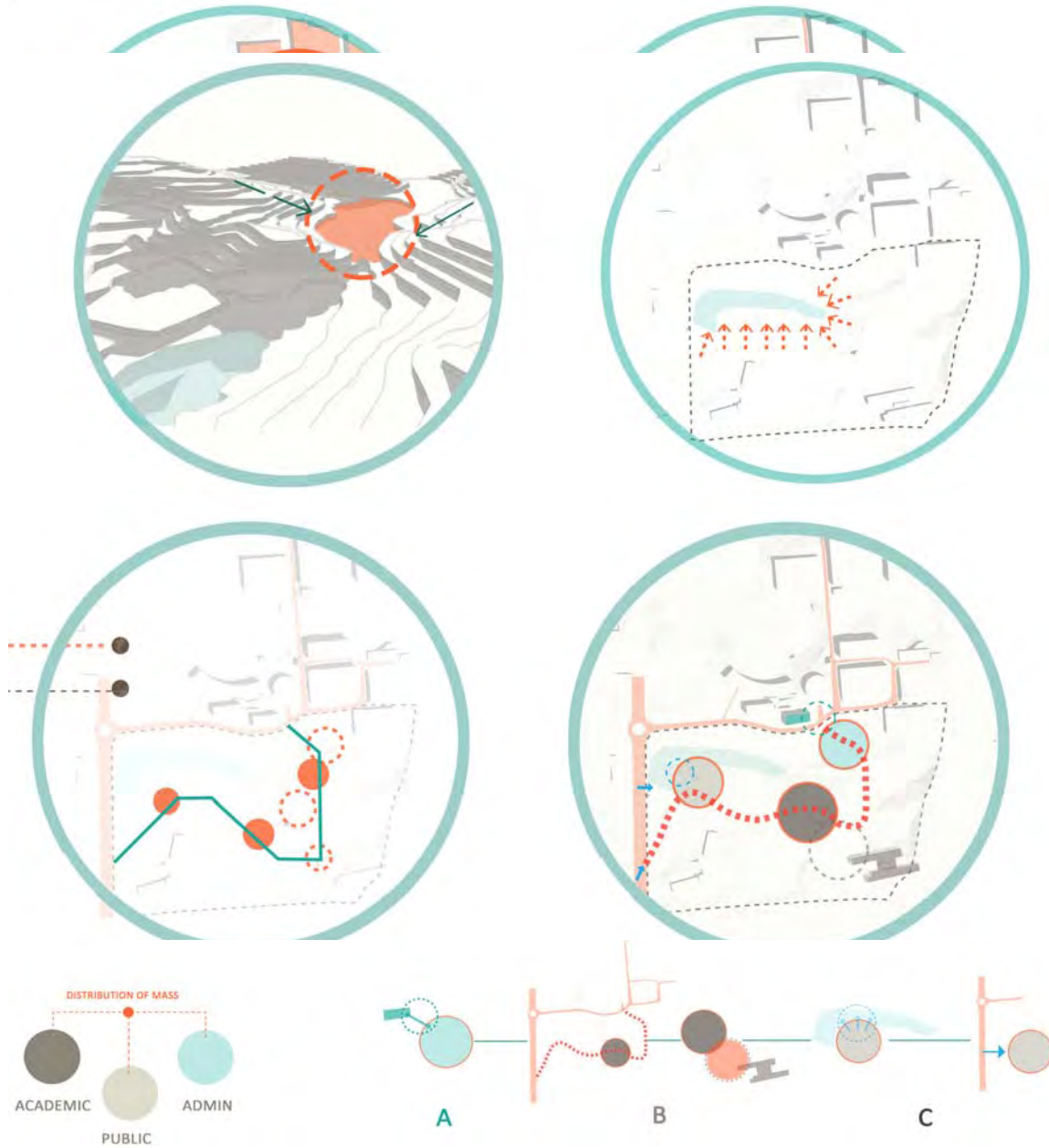
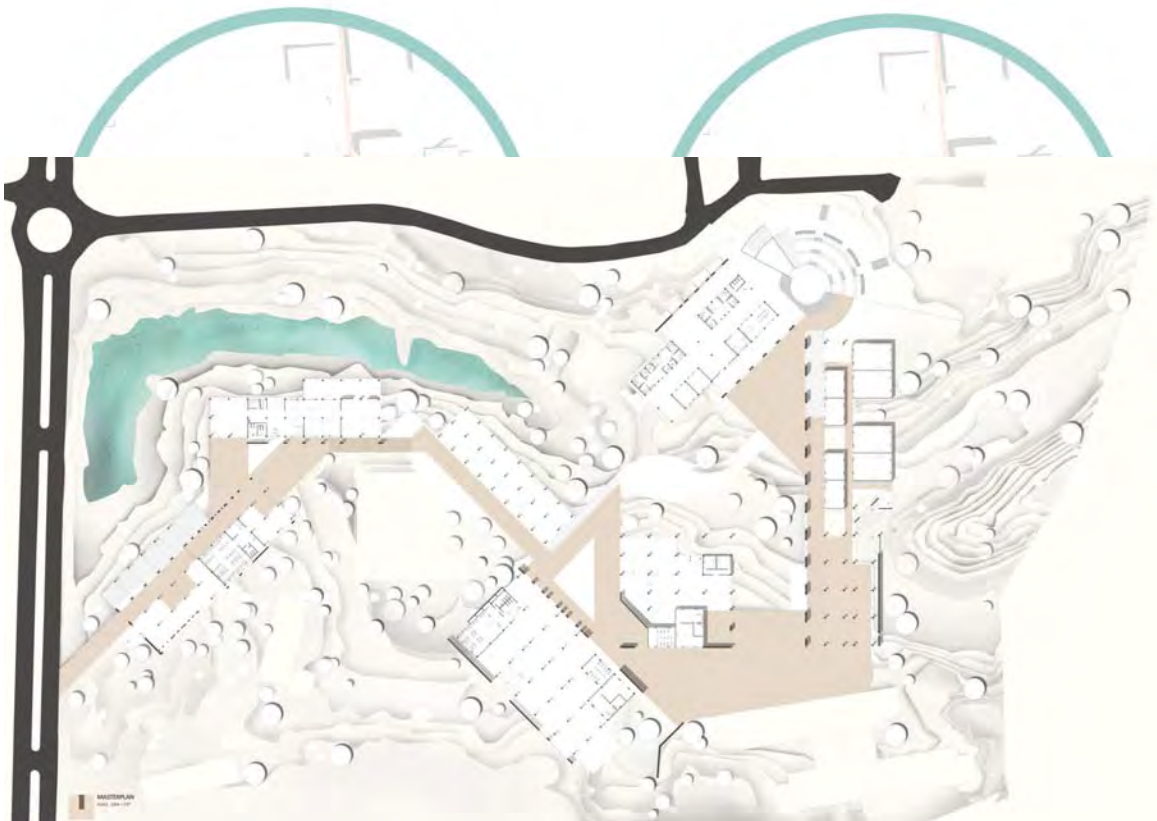
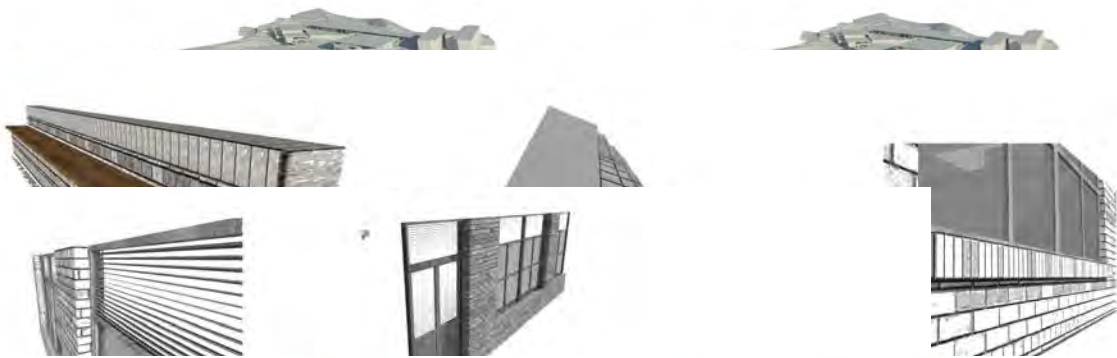
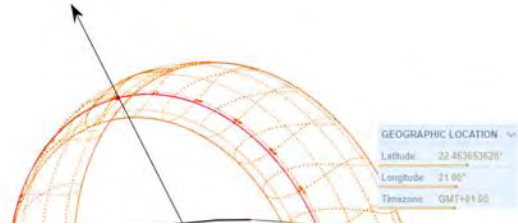


Fig 6.4.1 Design zoning diagram

The dedicated interaction zones are distributed along the proposed pathway connecting the existing vibrant paths. The massing is distributed into three zones

A. administration , B. Academic , C. public.

The placement of each zone along the pathway is planned based on few criterias as shown in the figure above





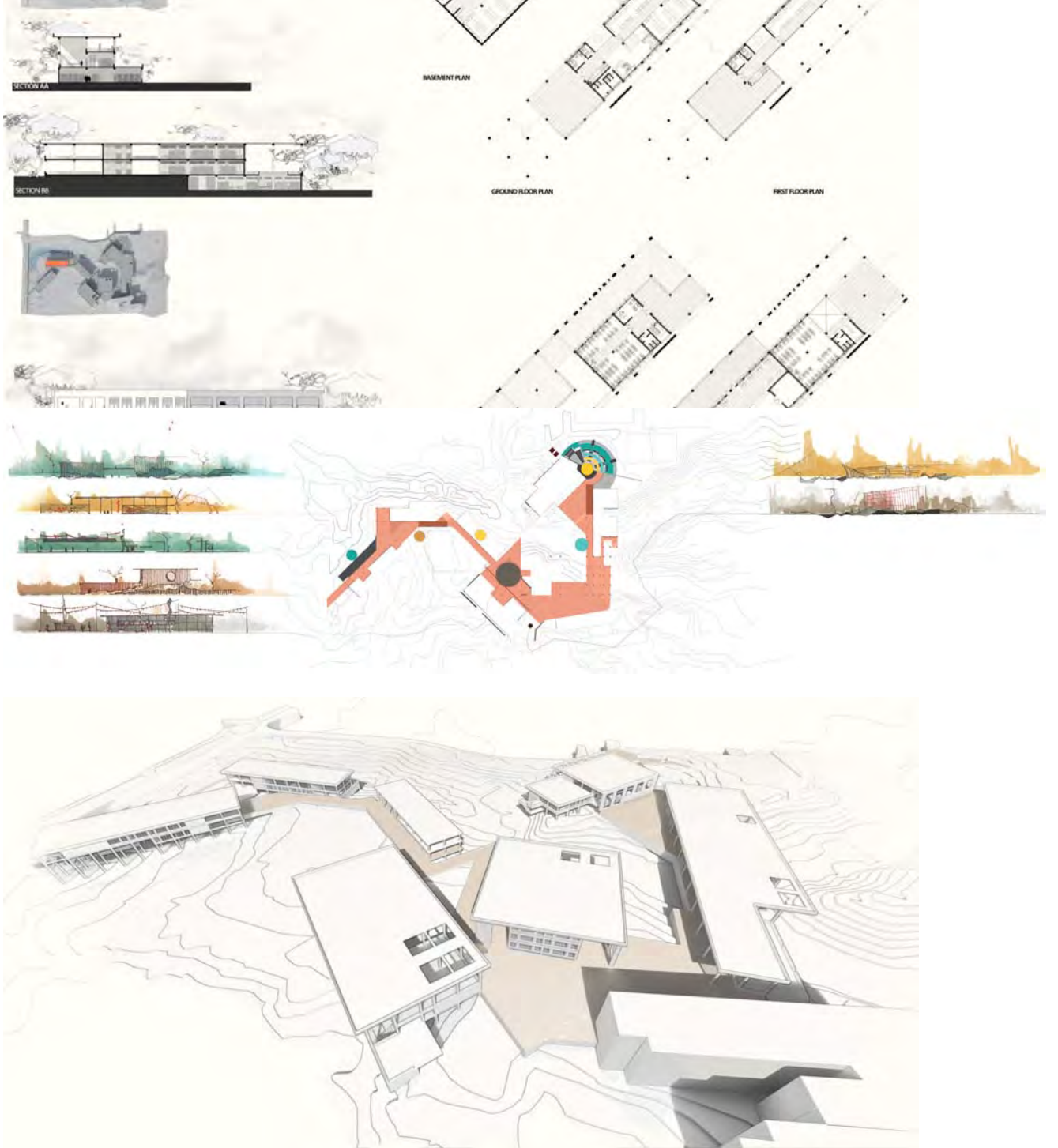


Fig 6.6.7 3d Bird's eye view

