

POKHARA
ENGINEERING
COLLEGE

THESIS
COMPILATION
BATCH 2020



VOLUME 4

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COLLEGE

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Pokhara Engineering College



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Established in 1999, Pokhara Engineering College (PEC) is committed to academic excellence, innovation, and ethical responsibility.

Our Architecture program emphasizes sustainability, disaster resilience, and cultural preservation, bridging theory and practice through research and community-based design.

We take pride in our alumni, who contribute as architects and planners in Nepal and abroad.

This Thesis Magazine showcases our students' creativity, dedication, and achievements. I sincerely appreciate the efforts of our faculty, students, and editorial team in making this publication possible and wish our graduates continued success in their professional journeys.

-DIRECTOR MR.AMBER GURUNG



It gives me great pleasure to congratulate the 2020-Batch Architecture students on the successful completion of their final-year thesis, marking a significant milestone in their academic journey.

I am delighted by the Department of Architecture's initiative to publish this Thesis Magazine, showcasing the creativity, innovation, and dedication of our students. The ideas presented reflect their potential to address real-world challenges and contribute to context-responsive architecture.

I sincerely appreciate the faculty members, supervisors, editorial team, and students whose collective efforts have made this publication possible.

To our graduating students, may this achievement be the beginning of a lifelong journey of learning, creativity, professional excellence, and meaningful contribution to society.

I wish you all continued success and a bright future ahead

-PRINCIPAL ER.SOM GURUNG



The Research Management Cell (RMC) of Pokhara Engineering College is pleased to present the Architecture Thesis Magazine of the 4th Batch. This publication showcases the creativity, dedication, academic achievements, and research efforts of our graduating students. We sincerely appreciate the Department of Architecture, faculty members, supervisors, and students for their valuable contributions and support in bringing this magazine. The RMC believes that creativity, collaboration, and research are essential for meaningful academic growth. We hope this magazine not only highlights the achievements of the 4th Batch but also inspires our junior students to explore new ideas, pursue excellence, and contribute to the evolving field of Architecture. We congratulate the 4th Batch of Architecture on this achievement and wish all the students success in their future academic and professional endeavors.

-RMC CO-ORDINATOR ER. KRISHNA GHIMIRE



Message from the Head of Department It is with great pleasure that I present the Architecture Thesis Magazine of the 2020 batch, marking five years of learning, exploration, and creative growth. The thesis journey gave our graduating students the chance to question, research, and develop architectural ideas in response to the needs of our time. It has been a privilege to guide this batch through the final stage of their studies. I have admired their dedication and perseverance, and this magazine reflects the diversity of their ideas and the effort behind them. I invite readers to explore these projects and engage with the thoughtful design responses within. My sincere thanks to the faculty and mentors for their support. Congratulations to all the graduates. I am proud of each of them, and I hope their curiosity and creativity continue to guide them in the years ahead.

-HOD AR. ROSHNI SUBEDI



Architecture is a journey of curiosity, exploration, and continuous learning. A thesis marks a significant stage in this journey, taking students beyond classrooms to engage with real places, challenges, and architectural questions. Through research, experimentation, and refinement, ideas evolve into thoughtful proposals. This magazine presents the collective efforts of the graduating students of the Department of Architecture, Pokhara Engineering College, each project reflecting an individual response to its context and design challenges. As Thesis Coordinator, it has been a privilege to witness these ideas evolve. I sincerely appreciate the dedication of the students and the guidance of supervisors, faculty members, and jurors. More than a compilation of projects, this publication reflects the students' academic growth and first step toward professional practice. May these works inspire curiosity, critical thinking, and responsible architecture.

-THESIS CO-ORDINATOR AR.ANANTA GAUTAM



Every thesis begins with a question and ends with a story. This volume of the Pokhara Engineering College Architecture Thesis Magazine brings together the stories of the 2020 Batch—shaped by curiosity, research, imagination, and countless hours of making and unmaking. More than a collection of projects, these pages hold the ideas and aspirations of a generation of young architects. May these works leave you with a thought, a question, or a new way of seeing architecture.

-EDITORS:BINISHA ADHIKARI, RABIN PAUDEL

ABOUT THE MAGAZINE

Architecture is a journey of curiosity, research, exploration, and continuous learning. The Architecture Thesis Magazine of the 2020 Batch of Pokhara Engineering College brings together the culmination of five years of academic learning, creative exploration, and architectural inquiry.

This publication presents the diverse thesis projects developed by the graduating students, reflecting their individual ideas, research, and responses to contemporary architectural challenges. Organized across themes such as Social, Health & Inclusive Architecture; Cultural Heritage, Art & Tourism; Sports & Recreation; Rural & Community Development; and Transport & Innovative Architecture, the projects demonstrate a broad spectrum of architectural thinking.

Each thesis begins with a question and evolves through research, experimentation, and design development into a response shaped by its context and purpose. Together, these projects reflect the students' creativity, dedication, critical thinking, and aspirations as emerging architects.

More than a collection of projects, this magazine is a documentation of academic growth, creative expression, and the beginning of professional journeys. It celebrates the collective efforts of students, faculty, supervisors, mentors, and the institution in shaping the next generation of architects.

CONTENT

SOCIAL, HEALTH & INCLUSIVE ARCHITECTURE

- | | | |
|---|--------------|----------------------|
| 01. Integrated Post-Development Center For UN Peacekeepers :
Training, Healing & Reintegration | 01-02 | Aakarsha Shrestha |
| 02. Youth Rejuvenation Centre In Pokhara | 03-04 | Alisha Gautam |
| 03. Empowering Abilities; Training Centre For Para-athletes | 05-06 | Amanti Gurung |
| 04. Day Care Center For Elder's With Dementia | 07-08 | Binita Baral |
| 05. House Of Citizens, A Community Centered Civic Hub In Waling | 09-10 | Milan Dumre |
| 06. "Juvenile Correction Homes:
A Rehabilitation-Oriented Architectural Approach" | 11-12 | Mohan Datta Kafle |
| 07. Wellness Care For Street Children | 13-14 | Sadikshya Lamichhane |
| 08. Transitional Psychological Healing Centre For
Disaster And Accident Survivors | 15-16 | Sahara Baral |
| 09. Architecture Beyond Sight:
An Inclusive Recreational Center For Visually Impaireds | 17-18 | Suvekshya Adhikari |

CONTENT

CULTURAL HERITAGE ART & TOURISM

10. Virtual Heritage Hub	19-20 Aditi Ghimire
11. Pilgrim Centre At Uttarbahini	21-22 Arati Karki
12. Crescendo Pokhara's Musical Nexus	23-24 Ashmina Subankar
13. Artscape: Pokhara's Creative Art Hub	25-26 Kritika Gurung
14. A Orange Orchard Hub In Bandipur Integrating Agrotourism And Community & Orchard Culture	27-28 Nimkala Shrestha
15. Arambha: Tourism And Cultural Center	29-30 Prakriti Kafle
16. Trek-Hub: Before The Journey, After The Trail 32	31- Sargam Shrestha

SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL

17. National Centre For Cricket Development (NCCD)	33-34 Darshan Banstola
18. Water Sports Training Academy: Integrating Athlets Development Recreation & Tourism	35-36 Sandesh Giri

CONTENT

RURAL & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

19. ManBatika Eco Farm	37-38
	Manmohan Bhatta
20. Salyan Next: Reviving Forgotten Trails And Supporting Reverse Migration In Kaski-Salyan	39-40
	Prinkal Kc
21. Community Agri-Hub: Fostering Social And Economic Resilance In Hemja	41-42
	Rusha Thapa
22. Self-Sustaining Living Craft	43-44
	Salexka Khanal
23. Rural Women Development & Skill Development Center	45-46
	Bipendra Kumar Shrestha

TRANSPORT & INNOVATIVE

24. Domestic Airport Design: Chandragadhi Airport	47-48
	Anurag Pahari
25. Zenith Anchor: Astronomical Centre	49-50
	Sabina Khadka
26. Digital Detox Architecture: Spatial Sequence For Attention Restoration	51-52
	Shriya Shrestha



STUDENT

AAKARSHA SHRESTHA

SUPERVISOR

Ar. Manish K. Barun

SITE / LOCATION

Lamapatan, Ward No. 30, Pokhara
Metropolitan City, Kaski District,
Gandaki Province, Nepal

INTEGRATED POST-DEPLOYMENT CENTER FOR UN PEACEKEEPERS: TRAINING, HEALING & REINTEGRATION

ABSTRACT

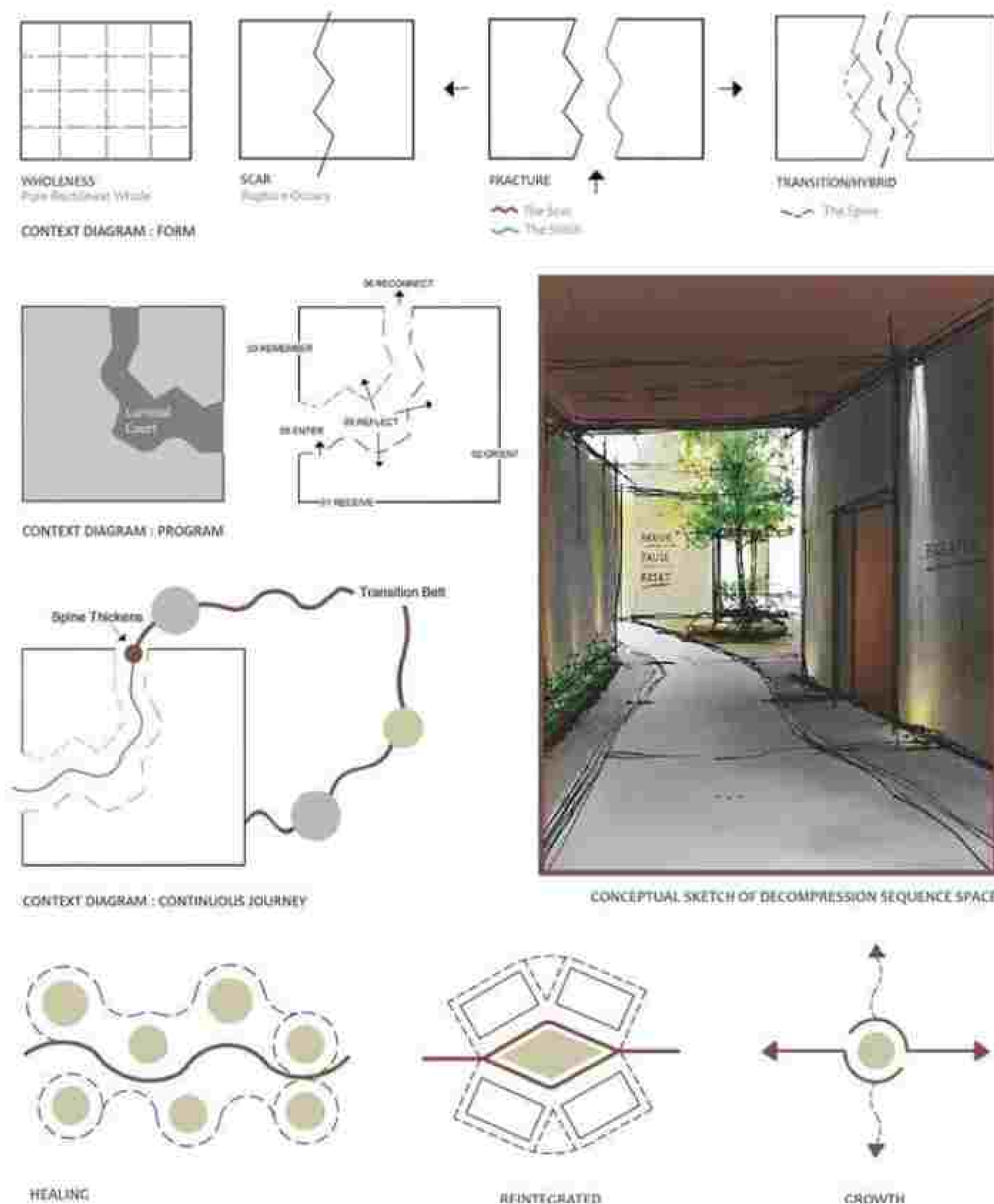
Nepal has a long-standing contribution to United Nations Peacekeeping, yet the physical, psychological, and social needs (post-deployment support) of returning peacekeepers remains fragmented. This thesis proposes an **Integrated Post-Deployment Center for UN Peacekeepers** that brings together healing, rehabilitation, reintegration, training, and remembrance within a unified architectural campus.

The project explores **"Healing Through Spatial Repair"**, using architecture as a transitional environment from operational stress toward recovery and renewed service. Trauma-informed planning, therapeutic landscapes, courtyards, natural light, ventilation, privacy gradients, and human-centered spaces shape the spatial experience. The center creates a continuous journey of **decompression, healing, family reconnection, reintegration, and redeployment**, transforming the institution from a conventional military facility into a supportive and restorative environment.

The project ultimately envisions architecture as an active system of care - restoring dignity, resilience, and belonging while recognizing the service of Nepal's UN peacekeepers.

CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

The Scar and The Stitch : A Connecting Spine, Four Realms



The concept begins with a pure rectilinear form, representing the peacekeeper in a stable, disciplined, and prepared state before deployment. As the challenges of conflict and disaster missions are experienced, the form undergoes **The Scar** - a central rupture symbolizing the physical and emotional wounds carried after deployment.

The divided form is transformed through **The Stitch**, a continuous healing spine that reconnects the separated masses and becomes the heart of the public building. It expands into pause spaces, decompression courts, meditation pockets, and sensory gardens, slowing movement and encouraging reflection and recovery.

From the spine, healing nodes emerge as meditation halls, healing gardens, therapy spaces, creating moments of restoration and reconnection. Alongside this journey, the training realm supports renewed preparation and readiness through a series of geometric masses.

Finally, the spine extends beyond the site into the landscape as **Growth**, symbolizing the peacekeeper's resilience, reintegration into society, renewed identity, and hope for the future.

DESIGN FEATURES

The design integrates healing-centered spaces, trauma-informed planning, therapeutic landscapes, courtyard-based planning, barrier-free accessibility, and clear privacy gradients. These features create a calm, supportive, and human-centered environment that guides peacekeepers from decompression and healing toward reintegration and renewed service.

INTERIOR RENDERS

Exhibition Gallery



Central Hall



Memorial Courtyard



“The Memorial Courtyard acts as a symbolic threshold between conflict and healing, memory and recovery, providing an open space for reflection and transition toward hope, resilience, and peace”.

EXTERIOR RENDERS



MASTERPLAN





YOUTH REJUVENATION CENTRE IN POKHARA

STUDENT

Alisha Gautam

SUPERVISOR

Ar. Pragati Baniya

SITE / LOCATION

Location: Lakeside-6, Kaski district

ABSTRACT



YOUTH REJUVENATION CENTRE is envisioned as a contemporary youth sanctuary in Pokhara that brings wellness, recreation, learning, creativity and community interaction under one roof. The project responds to urban stress, social isolation and the lack of inclusive youth-oriented public space.

REJUVENATE
JOIN
GROW

- Ahar — nourishment
- Vihar — recreation & wellness
- Aachar — skill & community
- Vichar — learning & reflection

The concept “Sangam”, meaning *confluence or coming together*, represents the convergence of diverse youth, ideas, cultures, and aspirations. Four programmatic energies come together around a central Sangam Courtyard, creating a shared social heart.



A TRANSITION BETWEEN PRESSURE AND PEACE, MOVEMENT AND STILLNESS, INDIVIDUALITY AND COMMUNITY.

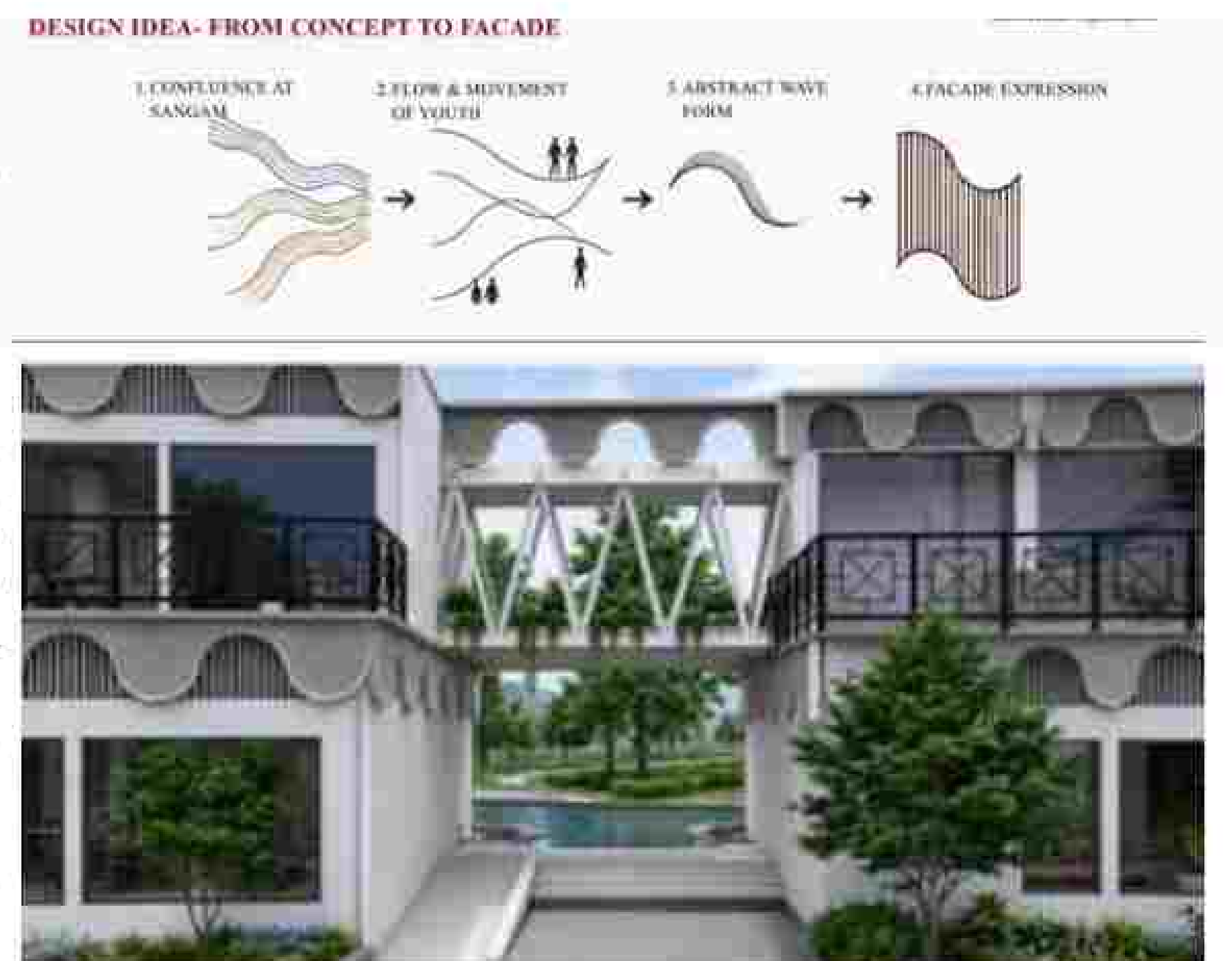


MASTER PLAN OF SANGAM YOUTH REJUVENATION CENTRE



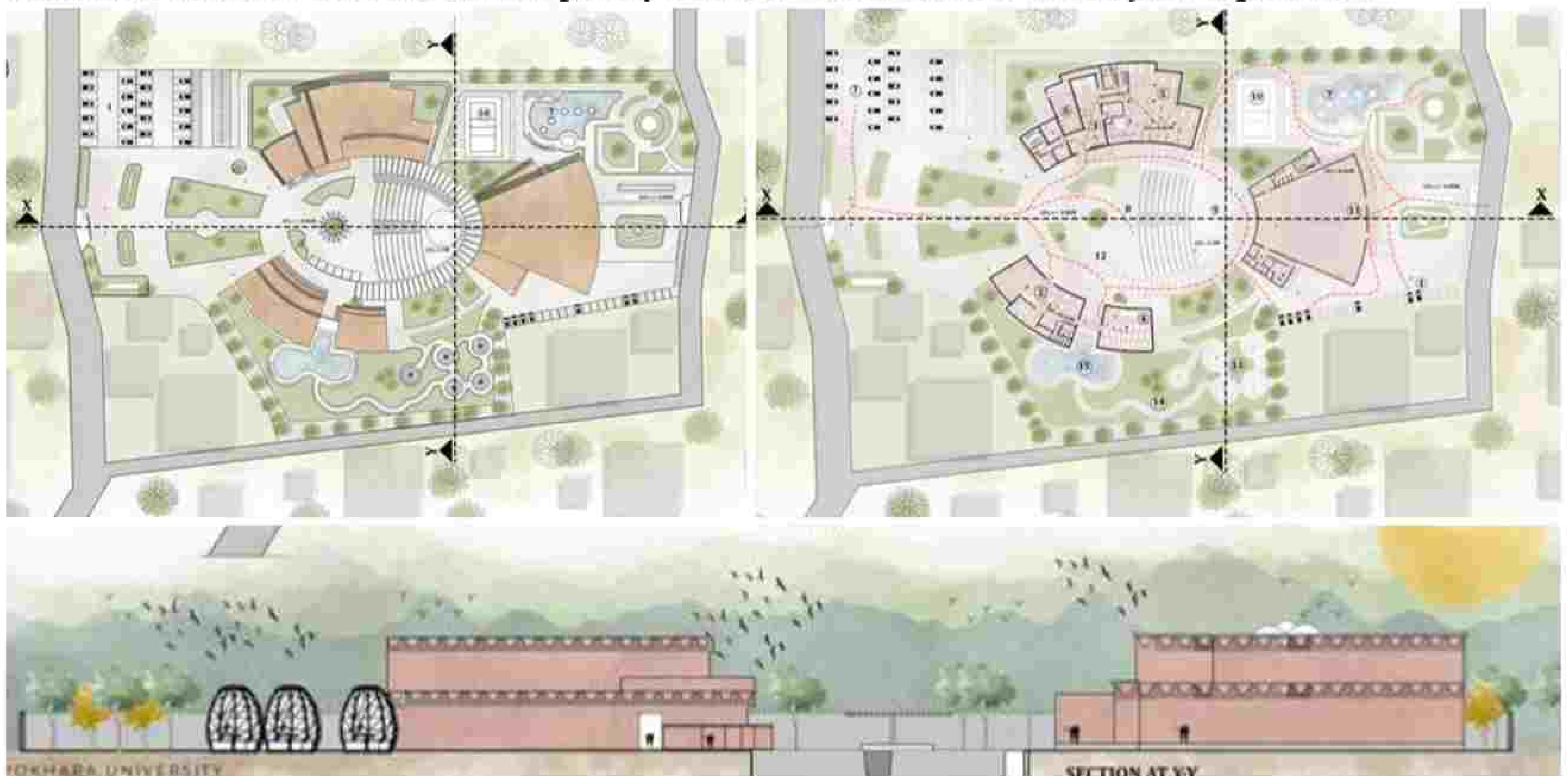
DESIGN FEATURES

The design is organized around a central courtyard with interconnected rectangular building volumes representing the four programmatic zones. Active functions such as sports, recreation, and social spaces are balanced with quieter areas including meditation pods, a silence zone, study spaces, and a reflecting pond. Landscaped pathways, green buffers, water features, outdoor seating, and pedestrian-friendly spaces strengthen the connection between architecture and nature. The façade further expresses the concept through flowing wave-inspired vertical fins that provide rhythm, identity, and solar shading.



DRAWINGS

The architectural drawings illustrate the development of the project from site planning to detailed building organization. The site plan establishes main and secondary entrances, parking, functional zoning, the central Sangam Courtyard, amphitheater, recreational areas, and the quieter landscape zone. Master plans and floor plans demonstrate the relationship between café and dining, yoga, co-working, study, gym, swimming pool, wellness, administration, and multipurpose facilities, while elevations communicate the contemporary architectural character and façade expression.



RENDERS





EMPOWERING ABILITIES; TRAINING CENTRE FOR PARA - ATHLETES

STUDENT

Amanti Gurung

SUPERVISOR

Ar. Kedar Chhetri

SITE / LOCATION

Chauthe Pokhara, 14

ABSTRACT

Para-athletes often face challenges in accessing sports facilities that are designed to support their specific needs for training, rehabilitation and participation. This thesis explores how architecture can create an inclusive and supportive environment that enables para-athletes to train, recover and interact with confidence. The proposed Training Centre for Para-Athletes at Chauthe, Pokhara, brings together sports training, rehabilitation, recreation and support facilities within a universally accessible environment. The design is inspired by the journey of para-athletes, translating their effort, movement and resilience into connected spaces and continuous circulation. Barrier-free access, inclusive sports facilities, therapeutic landscapes and social spaces are integrated to promote independence, dignity and equal participation. The project demonstrates how architecture can go beyond providing physical facilities to create an environment that supports the journey from **challenge to confidence, and from effort to achievement.**

CONCEPT

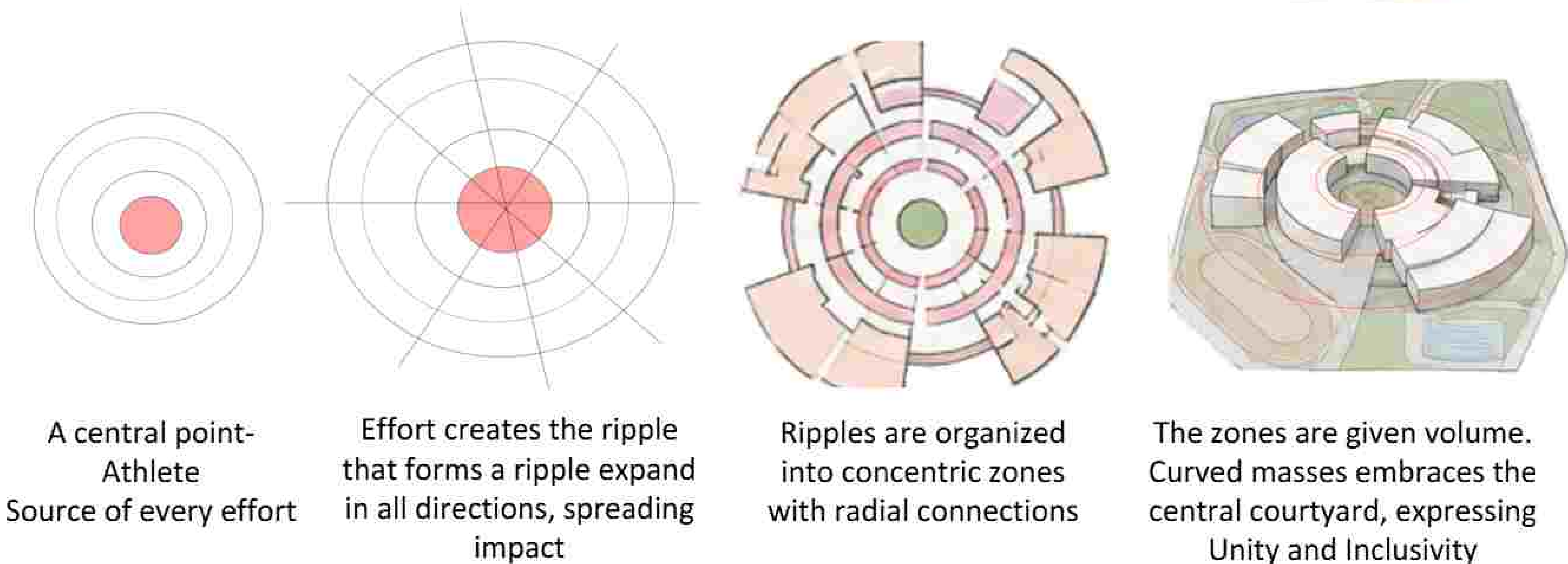
RESONANCE OF EFFORT

(Architecture in movement)

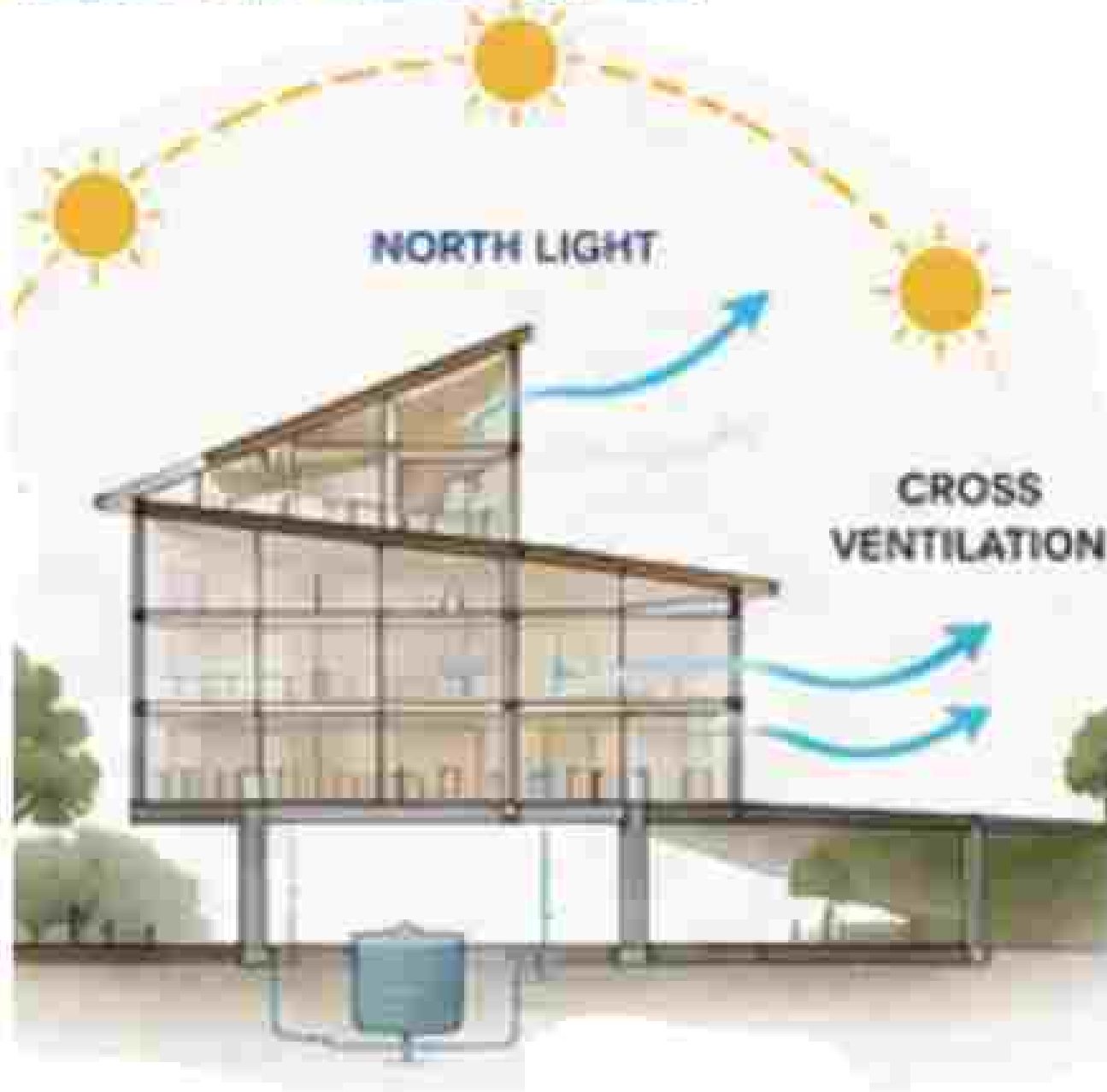
Every effort made by a para-athlete creates a ripple of strength, confidence and inspiration. The architecture translates this journey into interconnected spaces, continuous movement and moments of interaction. Circulation, activity zones and landscape are organized to express movement from challenge towards achievement, creating an environment where individual effort resonates with the wider community.



CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT



DESIGN FEATURES



The design prioritizes inclusivity, accessibility, safety and independence through universal design principles. Barrier-free circulation, ramps, tactile flooring, clear wayfinding and accessible supporting facilities ensure comfortable movement for all users. Climate-responsive strategies such as north-light, cross ventilation, courtyards and rainwater harvesting improve environmental comfort and sustainability. Together, these features create a supportive environment that promotes movement, confidence, interaction and empowerment for para-athletes.

Safety



Non-slip
Fire alarm

Accessibility



Ramp slop,
Tactile flooring

Circulation



Unobstructed
paths

Way Finding

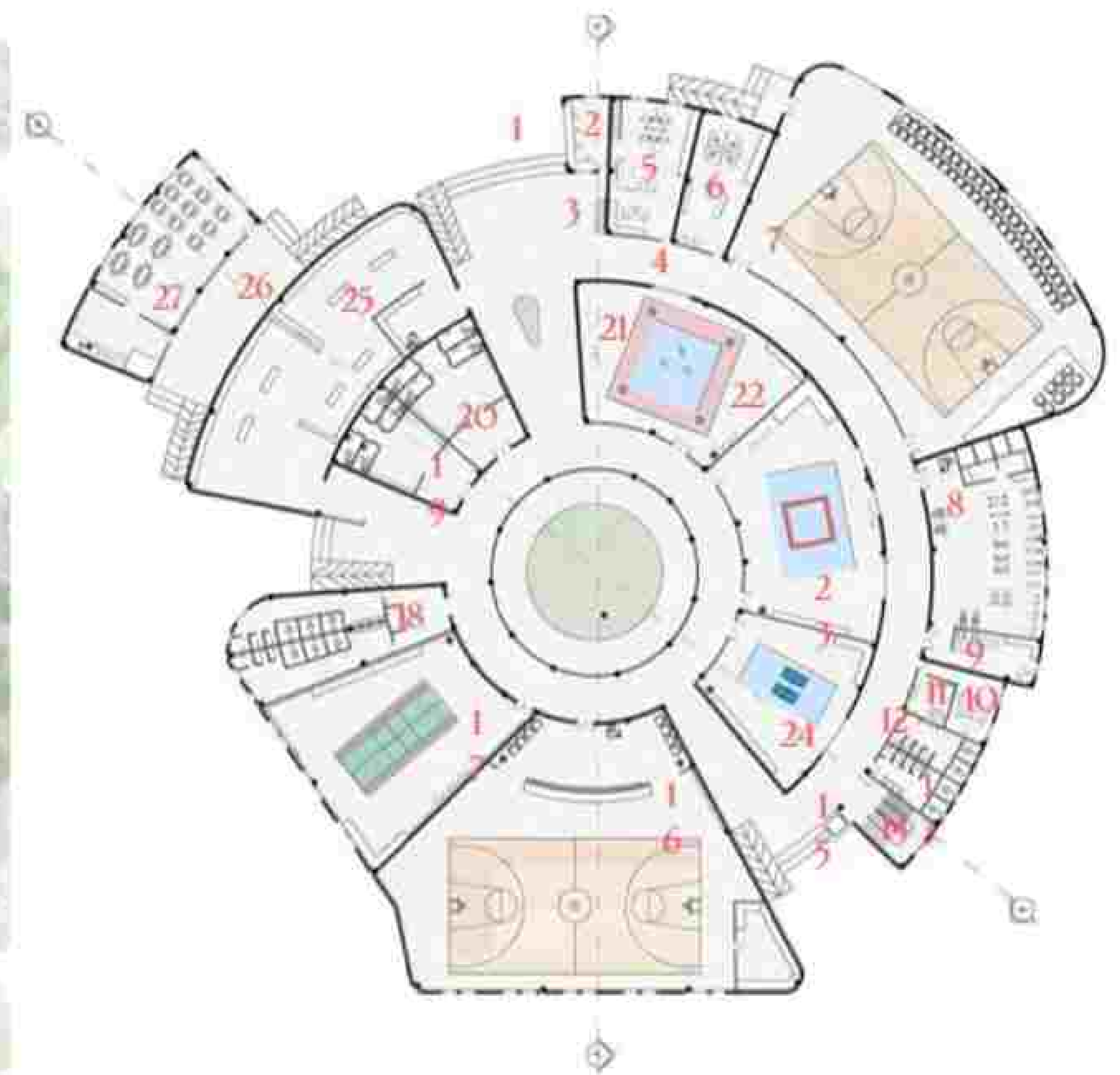


Clear signage

DRAWINGS



Master Plan



Ground Floor Plan

RENDERS





DAY CARE CENTER FOR ELDER’S WITH DEMENTIA

STUDENT

Binita Baral

SUPERVISOR

Ar. Roshani Subedi

SITE / LOCATION

Pokhara-05, Malepatan

ABSTRACT



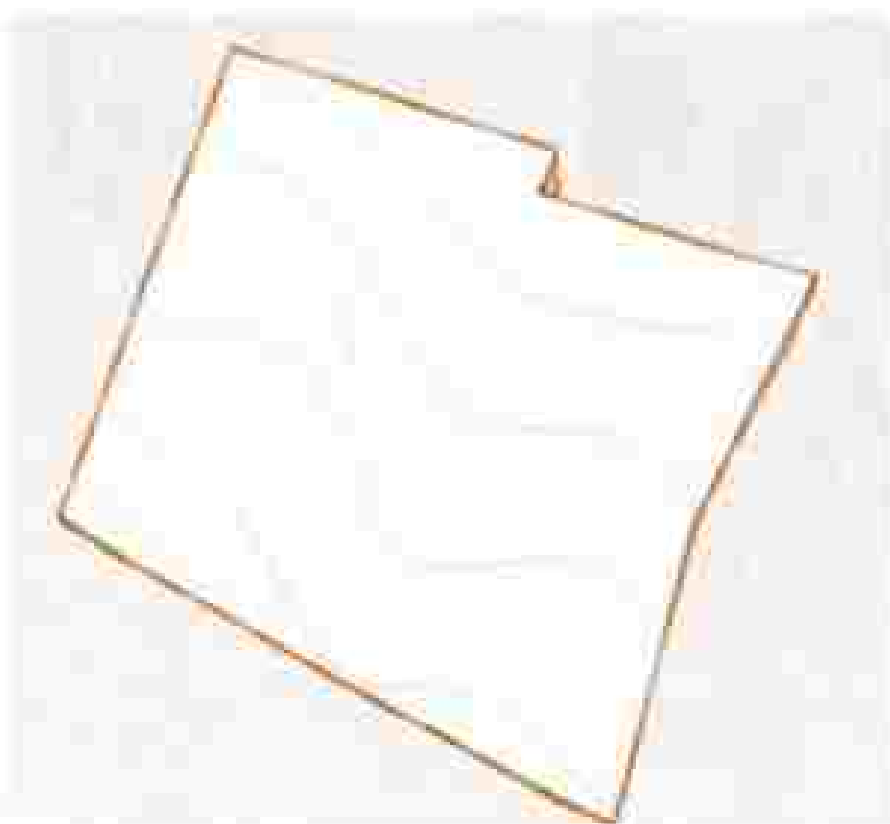
The thesis “Day Care Center for Elders with Dementia at Malepatan, Pokhara, Nepal” investigates architectural approaches to address the growing need for specialized, supportive, and dementia-responsive elderly care environments in Nepal. The research proposes a day-care facility that responds to the cognitive, spatial, social, and psychological needs of elders with dementia through the application of Wayfinding and Cognitive Mapping Theory, Universal Design principles, and dementia-responsive design strategies. Guided by the Memory Map concept, the proposed design emphasizes spatial legibility, safety, independence, cognitive stimulation, and social interaction, aiming to enhance the dignity, well-being, and quality of life of elders with dementia while providing a supportive environment for caregivers and families.

CONCEPT

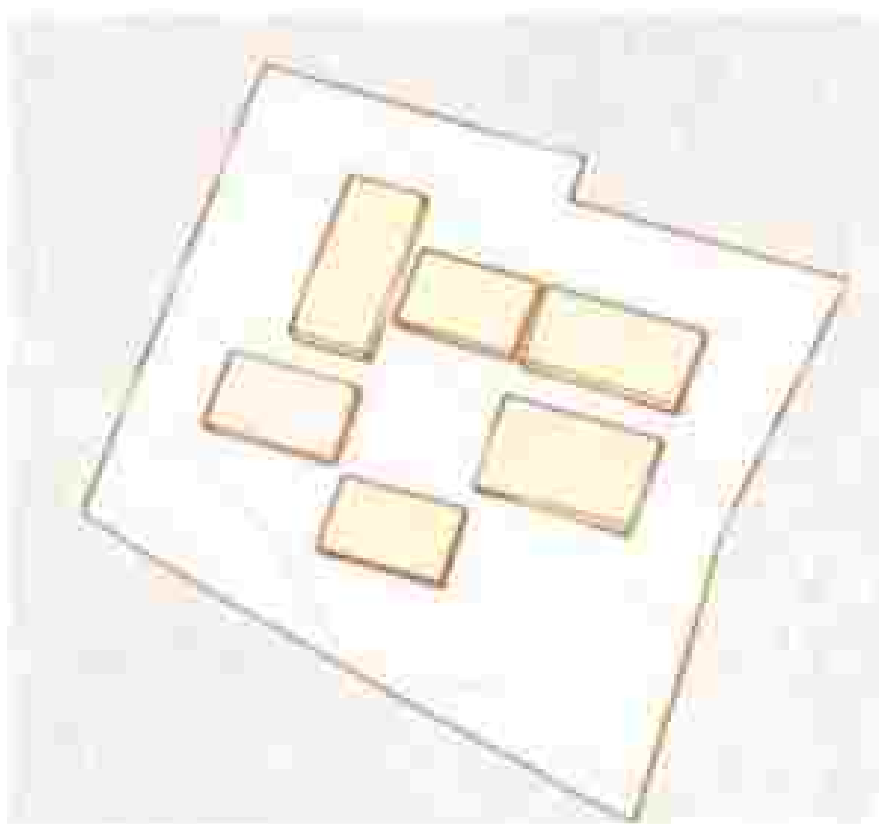
The concept for the Dementia Day Care Center is derived from “The Memory Map,” an approach that interprets the transition from disorientation towards familiarity, recognition, and meaningful connection. Rooted in Kevin Lynch’s theory of cognitive mapping, the design establishes a legible spatial environment through clear circulation, visual access, familiar scales, defined edges, and recognizable landmarks. Sensory gardens, courtyards, horticulture spaces, open seating, and therapeutic outdoor areas are integrated along this spatial journey to support orientation, sensory engagement, and social interaction. Overall, The Memory Map transforms movement through the care center into a structured and therapeutic experience, promoting independence, cognitive stimulation, familiarity, and connection while responding to the spatial and psychological needs of elders with dementia.

Disorientation → Wayfinding →
Recognition → Sensory Experience →
Interaction → Connection

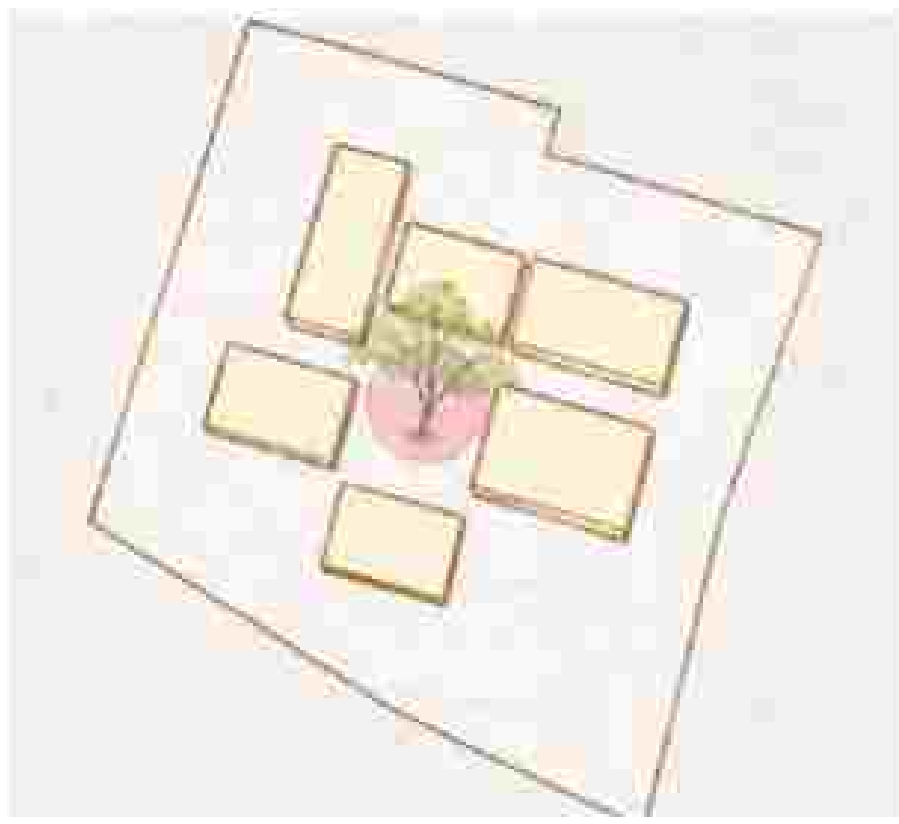
FORM DEVELOPMENT



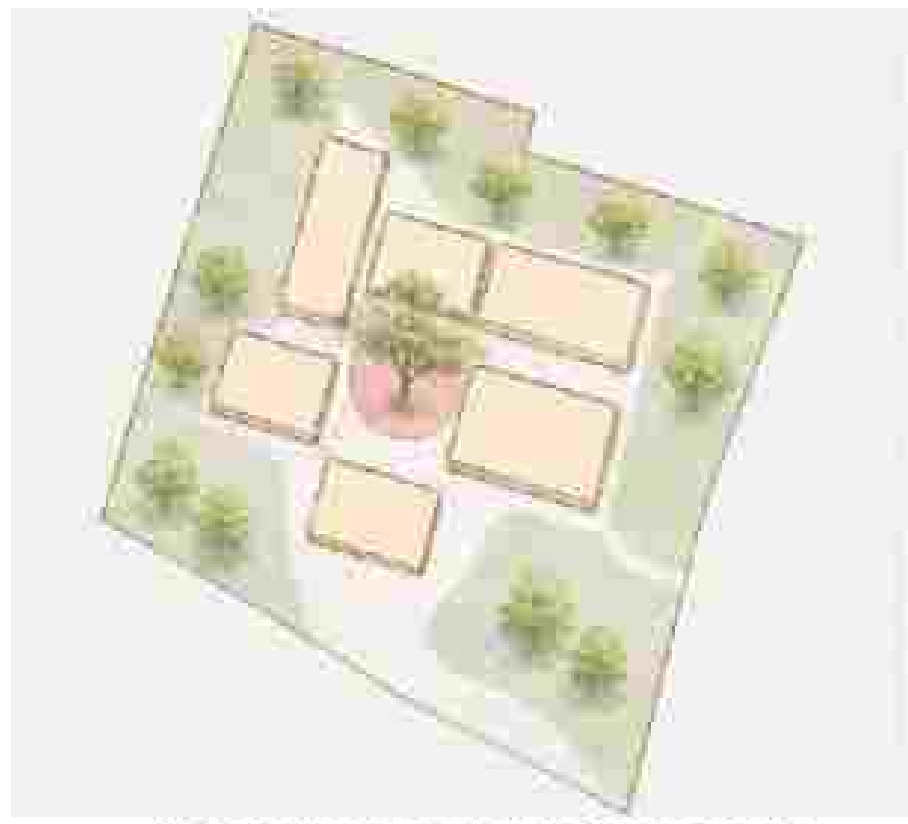
INITIAL SITE FORM



EMERGE OF FUNCTIONAL
MASSES



CENTRAL COURTYARD
COMPOSTION

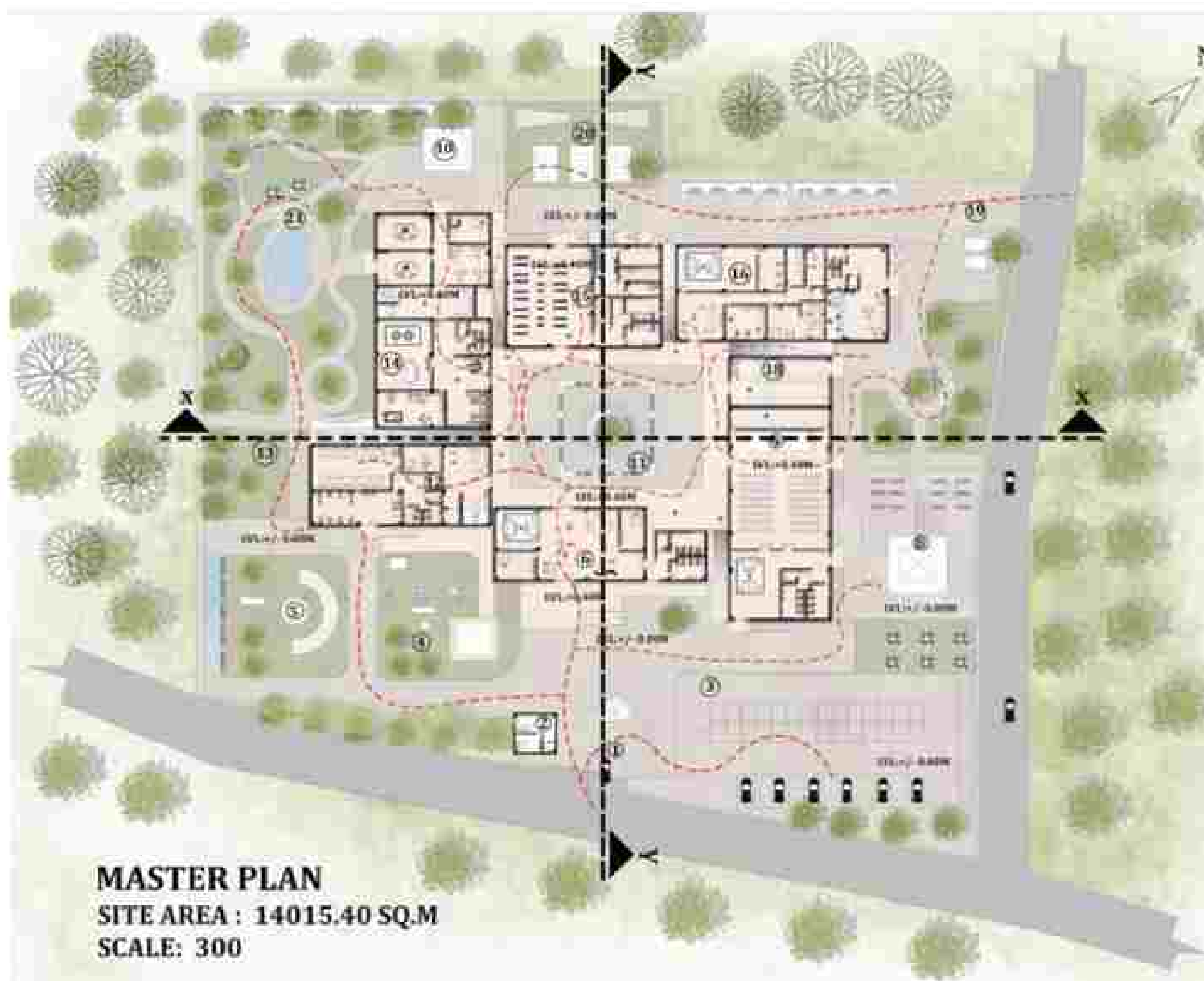


LANDSCAPE INTEGRATION

DESIGN FEATURES

The design is organized around a central therapeutic courtyard as a memory anchor, connecting every major functional zone through a continuous circulation loop. Interconnected building blocks represent fragmented memories, while gardens, therapy, activity, and social spaces create recognizable landmarks for easy wayfinding. Sensory gardens, shaded pathways, pergolas, seating areas, and traditional chautari extend the therapeutic environment outdoors. The circular courtyard with a central chautari and tree symbolizes continuity and familiarity, reinforcing the Memory Map concept for elders with dementia.

DRAWINGS



The master plan follows the Memory Map concept, organizing active, therapeutic, and private spaces around a central courtyard as a memory anchor. A continuous loop, healing gardens, sensory spaces, and shaded seating support safe movement, orientation, social interaction, and wellbeing.

RENDERS



COURTYARD VIEW



SENSORY GARDEN

Horticulture gardens, outdoor therapy zones, and shaded seating link directly to the memory café, grocery space, and accommodation. This layout lets elders and the community connect through outdoor rehabilitation, gardening, and local markets in a safe environment.



CORRIDOR VIEWS



OUTDOOR PHYSIOTHERAPY



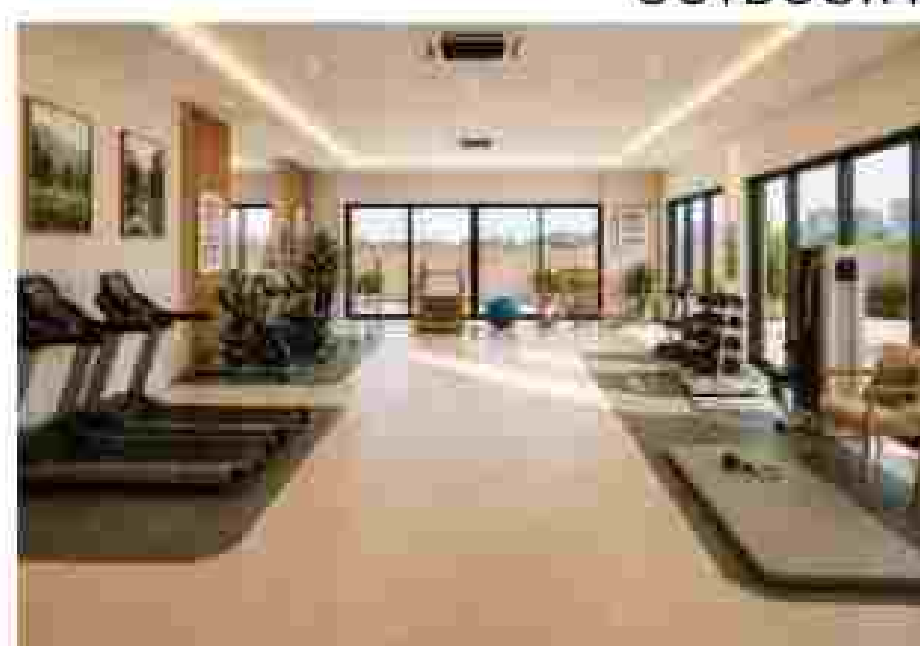
OUTDOOR INTERACTIVE SPACE



HORTICULTURE GARDEN



GROCERY SPACE



PHYSIOTHERAPY SPACE



MEMORY CAFE



ACCOMMODATION SPACE



HOUSE OF CITIZENS, A COMMUNITY CENTERED CIVIC HUB IN WALING

STUDENT

Milan Dumre

SUPERVISOR

Ar. Manish Krishna Barun

SITE / LOCATION

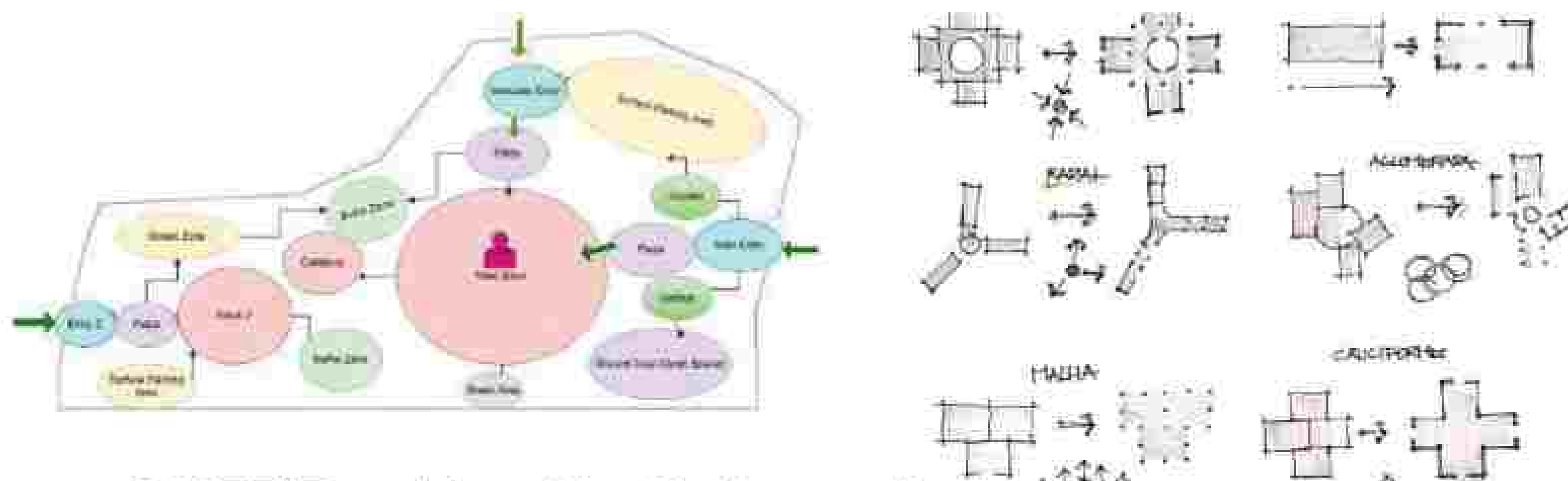
Waling, Syangja

ABSTRACT

The House of Citizens (Nagarik Bhawan) is proposed as a community centered civic hub in Waling, responding to the growing need for an inclusive, accessible, and integrated public institution in an emerging municipal context. With the expansion of local governance responsibilities and increasing civic aspirations, Waling currently lacks a unified space where administrative services, community activities, cultural expression, and public engagement can coexist. Existing civic facilities are fragmented, limited in capacity, and inadequate to support participatory governance and collective urban life. This thesis explores the role of civic architecture as a catalyst for social interaction, democratic participation, and local identity. The proposed Nagarik Bhawan integrates municipal services, citizen service counters, community halls, cultural and exhibition spaces, learning and digital facilities, and open public realms within a single architectural framework. The design draws inspiration from traditional Nepali community spaces such as chautari and dabali, reinterpreting them through contemporary planning principles to create a human-scaled, transparent, and flexible civic environment.

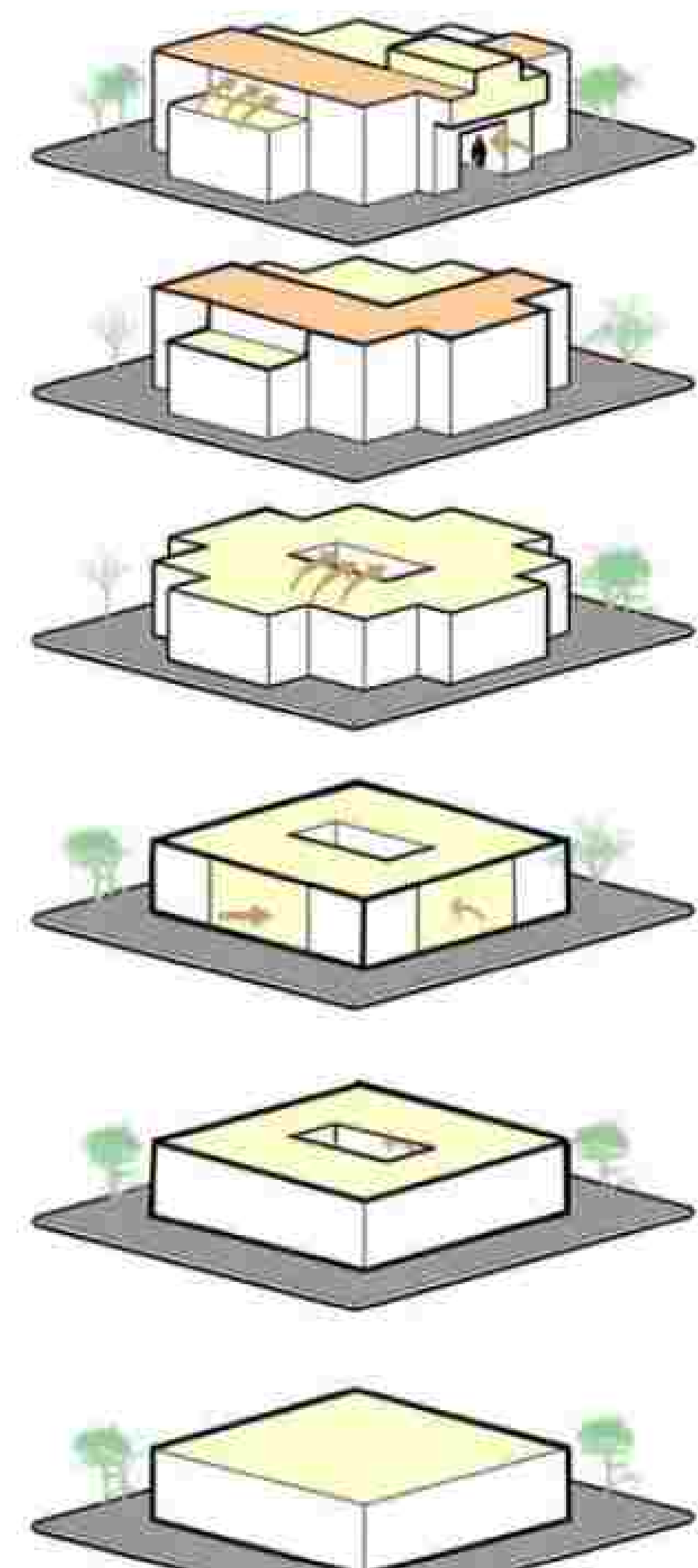
CONCEPT SUMMARY

The core concept of House of Citizens is derived from the traditional courtyard of Nepalese communal spaces like bahal, chautari, pati and dabali, where people gathered for dialogue, culture, and social interaction. Reinterpreted in a contemporary form, the courtyard becomes the central civic space that connects governance, culture, learning, and community activities. The courtyard is envisioned not merely as an open space, but as a spatial organizer that connects governance, culture, learning, exhibition, and community interaction within a unified civic environment.



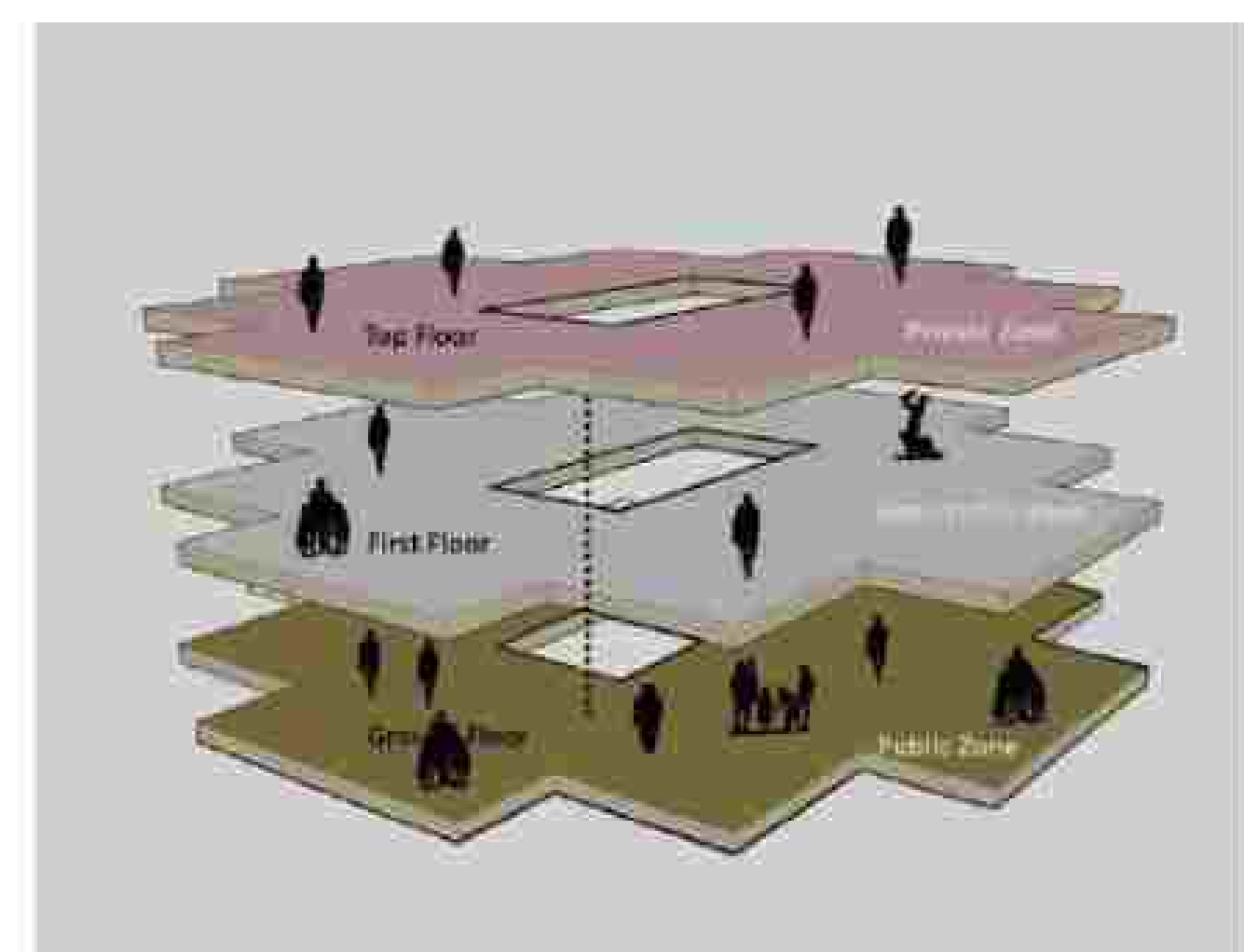
- CONTEXT as driver (Site Understanding)
- NEED as Organizer (Programmatic Requirement)
- PROGRAM (Functional Organization)
- FORM as response (Mass to Void Transformation)
- SPACE as Experience (Spatial Experience).
- USERS (Human Interaction)

CONCEPT



Rectangle to Form Development

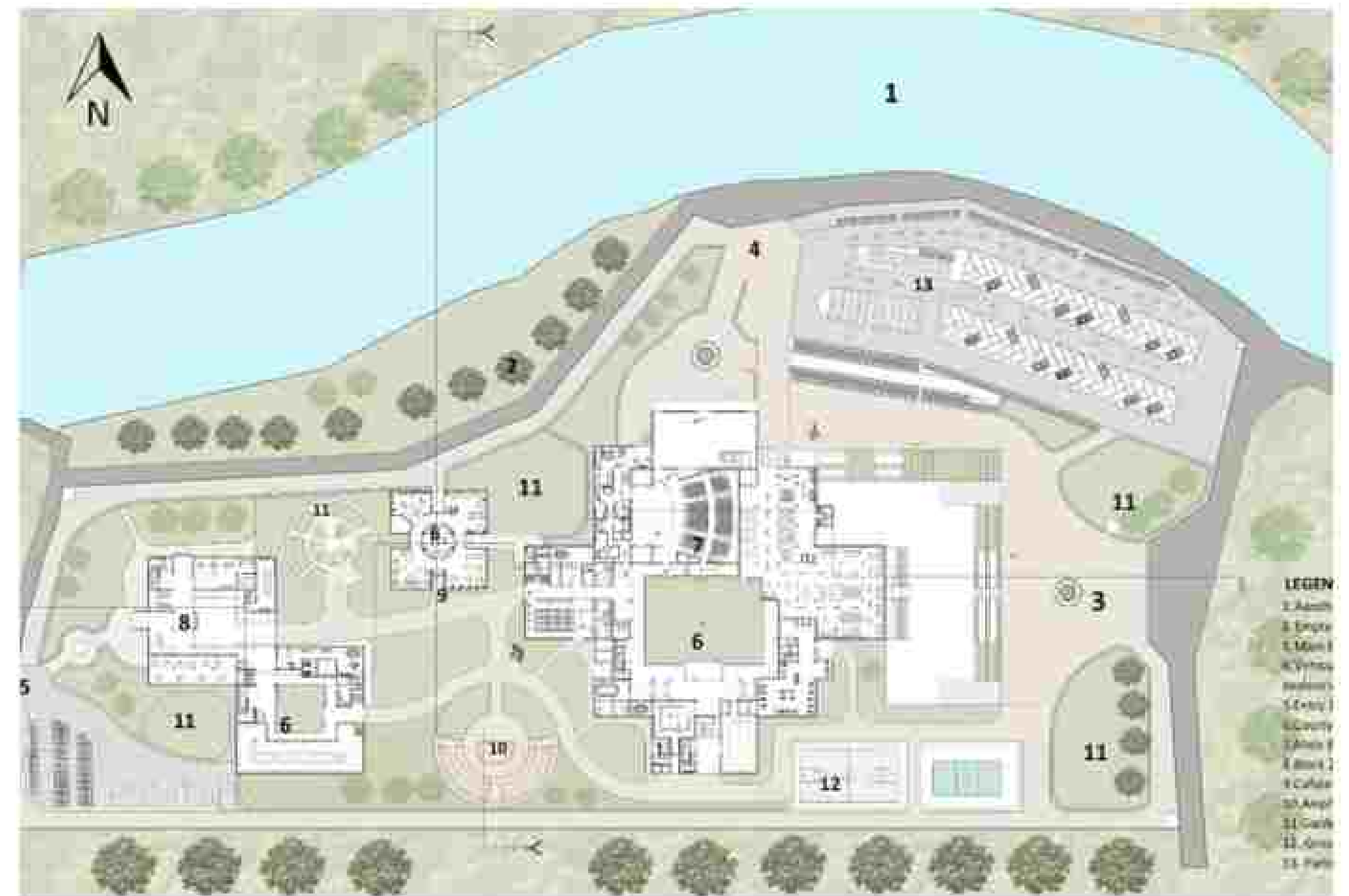
Feeling + Desire = Form
Form follows function.



Vertical planning

DESIGN FEATURES

The design features of the House of Citizens focus on creating an inclusive, accessible, and community-oriented civic environment. The project is organized around a central courtyard, which acts as the democratic heart and connects major civic, cultural, educational, and administrative functions. The terraced architectural form responds to Waling's hilly topography while creating visual connections with the surrounding landscape and Aandhikhola River. A public plaza, landscaped open spaces, shaded walkways, and pedestrian-friendly circulation encourage social interaction and community activities. The design incorporates climate-responsive strategies such as natural daylight, ventilation, courtyards, and shaded spaces to improve environmental comfort.



“Architecture should grow from its context, not stand against it.”

DRAWINGS



RENDERS





“Juvenile Correction Homes: A Rehabilitation-Oriented Architectural Approach”

STUDENT

Moha Datta Kafle

SUPERVISOR

Ar. Puspa Thapa

SITE / LOCATION

BHALAM, KASKI POKHARA

ABSTRACT

A correction home should be more than a place of confinement; it should be a place where young lives can find a second chance. This thesis proposes a Juvenile Correction Home in Pokhara, Gandaki Province, where architecture becomes a tool for rehabilitation, dignity, and positive change. The project explores a balance between security and freedom by integrating learning spaces, vocational workshops, counseling, recreation, comfortable living areas, courtyards, greenery, natural light, and ventilation. Rather than focusing only on restriction and control, the design creates an environment that encourages reflection, education, skill development, social interaction, and personal growth. Through a human-centered and sustainable approach, the project envisions a correctional environment that supports juveniles in rebuilding confidence and preparing for a meaningful return to society transforming the journey from crime to reintegration.

Architectural Design Concept

The evolution of the concept for the Juvenile Correction Home at Bhalam, Pokhara began with understanding the need to create a rehabilitation-focused environment rather than a prison-like institution. The natural surroundings of the site, including greenery, open landscapes, and the nearby Seti River corridor, inspired the idea of using nature as a therapeutic element within the design. The concept was further influenced by traditional Nepali settlement patterns and courtyard-based vernacular architecture, where community interaction, shared spaces, and human-scale environments play an important role in daily life.

Based on these ideas, the planning evolved into a Cluster-Based Rehabilitation Planning approach where different functional spaces are organized into interconnected clusters around a central communal core. The concept development started from identifying the site boundary and environmental features, followed by creating a central open courtyard that acts as the social and recreational heart of the campus. Around this shared core, residential, educational, therapeutic, administrative, and recreational functions were arranged according to privacy and activity levels.

SITE / LOCATION



SITE



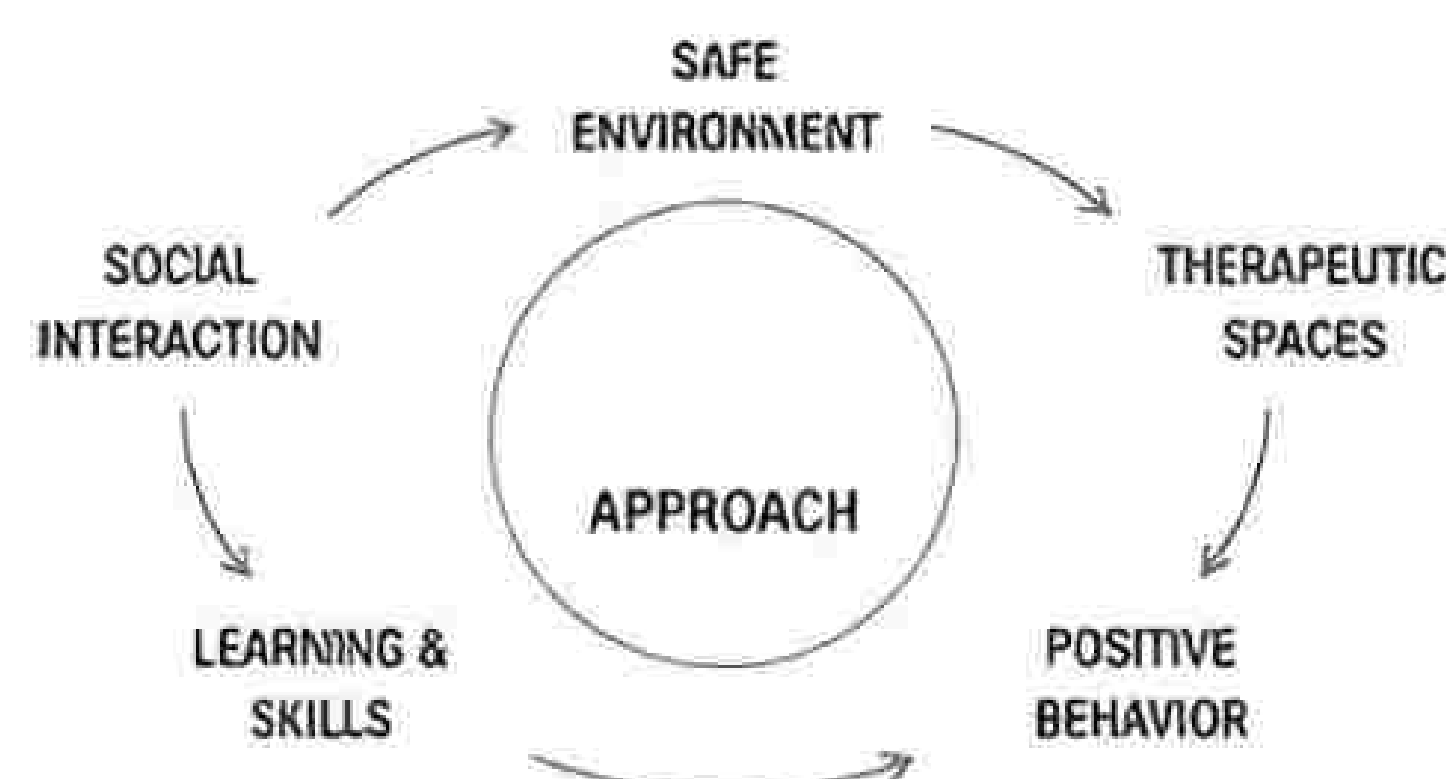
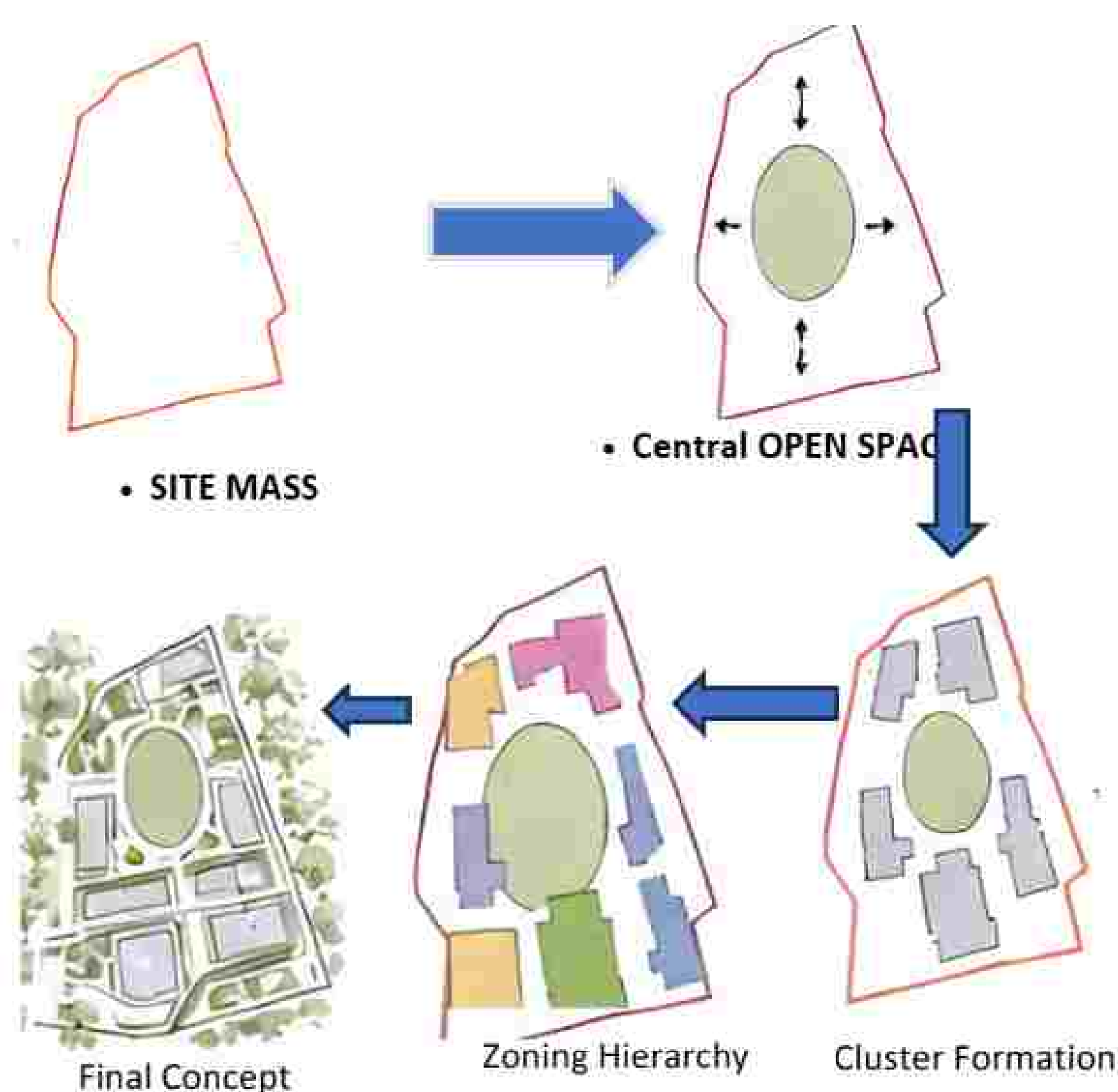
SITE ACCESS



SITE ACCESS



SITE CONTEXT



DESIGN FEATURES

The design follows a rehabilitation-oriented and human-centered approach, balancing security with dignity and freedom. Courtyard planning, natural light, ventilation, greenery, and open spaces create a supportive environment. Low-pitched overhanging roofs, long horizontal windows, and vernacular materials such as natural stone and timber create a strong connection with the local architectural character of Pokhara. Clear zoning separates residential, educational, therapeutic, recreational, and administrative areas, while vocational spaces, counseling rooms, healthcare, and recreational facilities support learning, well-being, and rehabilitation. Sustainable strategies such as passive ventilation, daylighting, solar energy, and rainwater harvesting further enhance the environmental performance of the project.



DRAWINGS



Master plan

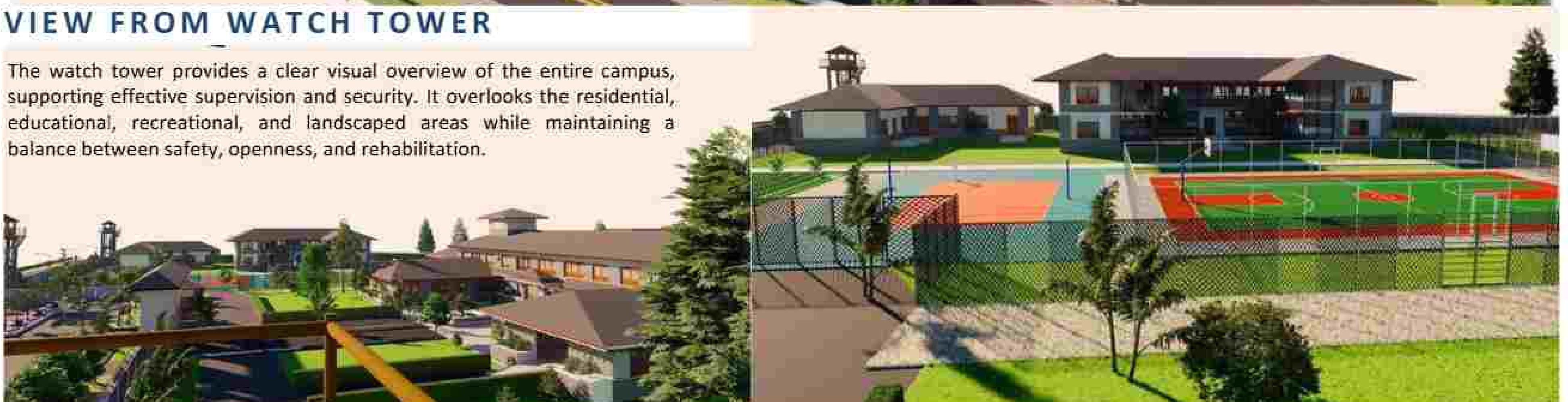
RENDERS

The bird's-eye view presents a secure, rehabilitation-focused campus with courtyards, landscaped spaces, and clear zoning. Low-pitched roofs, long horizontal windows, stone, and timber create a human-scaled vernacular character, balancing security, openness, and rehabilitation.



VIEW FROM WATCH TOWER

The watch tower provides a clear visual overview of the entire campus, supporting effective supervision and security. It overlooks the residential, educational, recreational, and landscaped areas while maintaining a balance between safety, openness, and rehabilitation.





WELLNESS CARE FOR STREET CHILDREN

STUDENT

Sadikshya Lamichhane

SUPERVISOR

Ar. Pushpa Thapa

SITE / LOCATION

Chanauli, Chitwan

ABSTRACT



Street children are among the most vulnerable and marginalized groups in society, facing poverty, homelessness, abuse, poor health, trauma, and limited access to education and social support. In rapidly urbanizing areas such as Bharatpur, Chitwan, these challenges are further intensified by inadequate and overcrowded facilities that often fail to address their physical, emotional, educational, and social needs.

This thesis explores architecture as a means of providing a safe, supportive, and child-friendly environment through the design of a Wellness Care Centre for Street Children in Chitwan. The center aims to support children through rehabilitation, learning, skill development, and psychosocial care while providing opportunities for social interaction and gradual reintegration into family and community life. Ultimately, the project seeks to demonstrate how child-centered and holistic architectural planning can contribute to the physical well-being, emotional stability, personal development, and social inclusion of street-connected children, creating an environment where they can recover, learn, grow, and move toward a more secure future.

CONCEPT

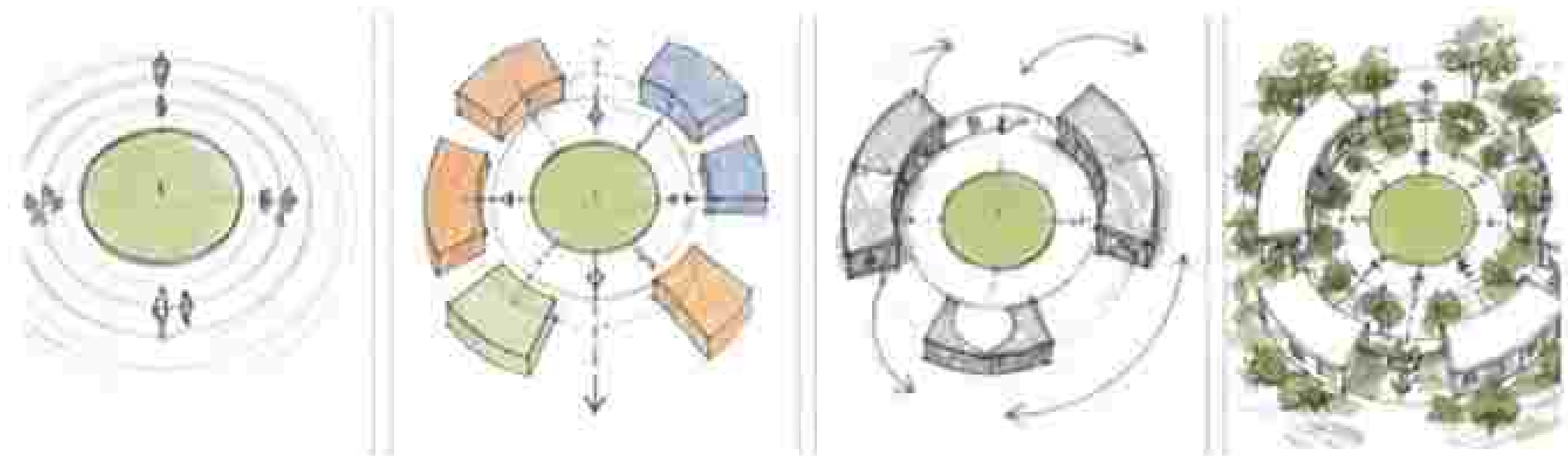
FROM SURVIVAL TO BELONGING

Chaos → Arrival → Pause → Heal → Learn → Explore → Belong

The concept transforms the difficult journey of a street child into a gradual process of healing and social reintegration. Curved buildings embrace a Central Healing Courtyard, creating a safe and home-like environment. Nature, learning, play and positive social interaction help children rebuild confidence, dignity and a sense of belonging.



FORM DEVELOPMENT



The form development of the begins with a central healing heart, represented by a circular courtyard that acts as the main gathering and interaction space, symbolizing unity, protection, and hope. Around this central space, different functional zones are clustered according to their activities, relationships, and privacy requirements, creating an organized and connected layout. These functional clusters are then transformed into curved building forms that embrace the central courtyard, creating a sense of protection and openness while reducing the institutional character of the center. Finally, landscapes, gardens, pathways, and open spaces are integrated between the buildings to support healing, play, relaxation, and social interaction, creating a child-friendly environment where architecture and nature work together.

DESIGN FEATURES

The Wellness Care Centre is designed with a warm, welcoming, and non-institutional architectural character suitable for children. The buildings use curved forms and interconnected spaces around landscaped courtyards, creating visual continuity and a sense of protection. The façade combines exposed brick cladding, white textured exterior finishes, and perforated brick jaali screens, creating a balance between natural warmth and contemporary expression. Large openings and windows provide natural daylight, ventilation, and visual connection with the surrounding landscape, while vertical elements and screens help control heat gain and provide shading. Deep roof overhangs and covered outdoor spaces provide protection from the strong sun and monsoon conditions of Chitwan. The combination of natural materials, greenery, shaded verandahs, and child-friendly colors creates a comfortable, playful, and homelike environment rather than an institutional appearance.

DRAWINGS



The sensory sand play area is designed as an interactive outdoor space where children can engage in creative and imaginative play. The large sandpit provides a flexible surface for building and exploration, while the wooden stepping elements encourage balance, coordination, and physical movement

SITE AREA:-
19000 SQ.M.

S.N.	DESCRIPTION
1.	ADMIN
2.	PARKING
3.	TRAINING MEDICAL HALL
4.	DROP IN BLOCK
5.	GIRLS DORMITARY
6.	BOYS DORMITARY
7.	DINNING AREA
8.	COURT
9.	KITCHEN GARDEN
10.	GARDEN



RENDERS





[TRANSITIONAL PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALING CENTRE FOR DISASTER AND ACCIDENT SURVIVORS]

STUDENT

Sahara Baral

SUPERVISOR

Ar. Pragati Baniya

SITE / LOCATION

[PumdiBhumdi, Pokhara-22]

ABSTRACT



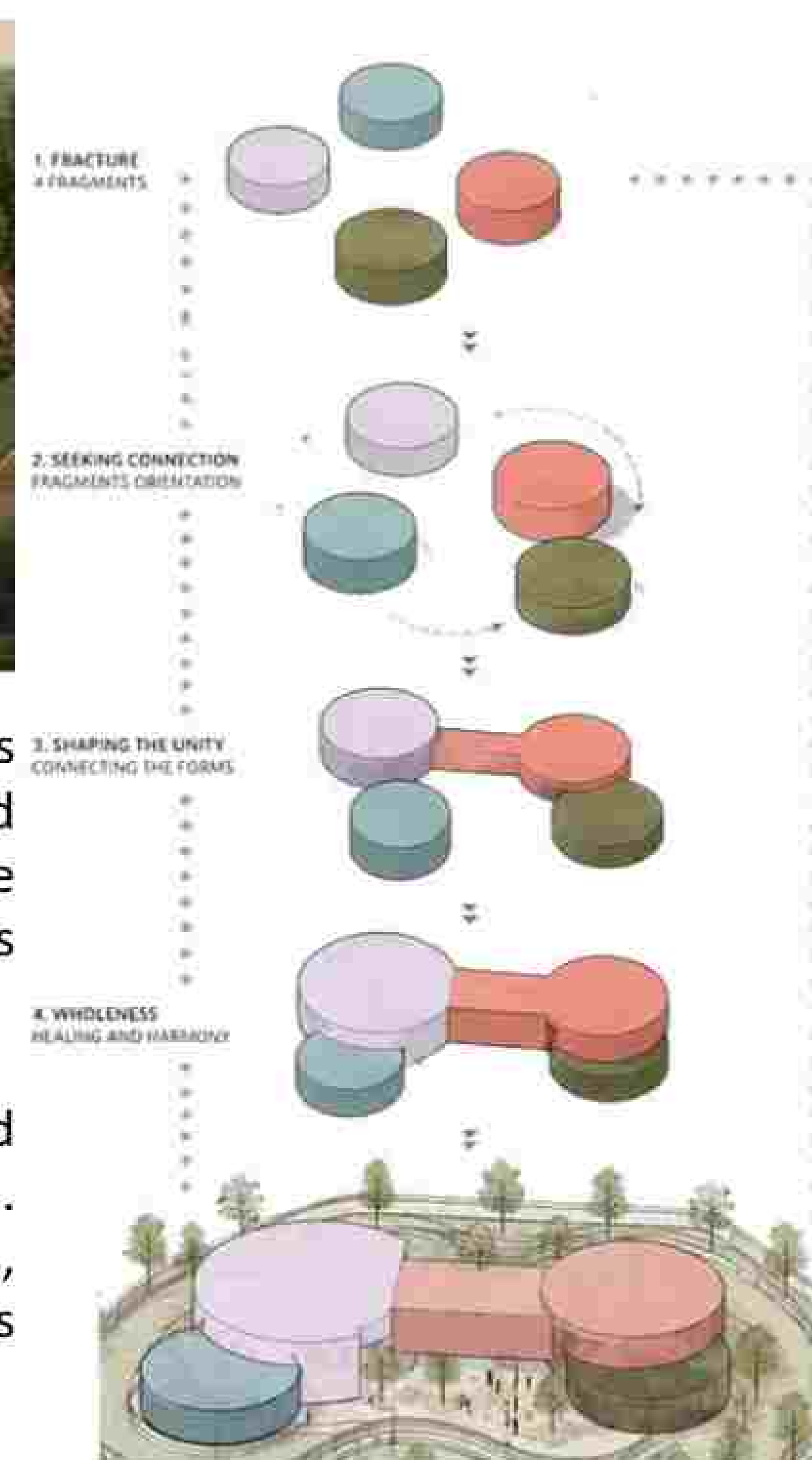
Recovery from an accident extends far beyond physical treatment. Survivors of air crashes, fires, and road traffic incidents may also face emotional and psychological challenges that require time, care, and supportive environments. This thesis explores the role of architecture in creating spaces that can support this journey of recovery.

The proposed **Transitional Psychological Healing Centre** is designed around the principles of trauma-informed, human-centred, and biophilic design. Through carefully planned counselling spaces, therapy rooms, group activities, quiet reflection areas, and nature-integrated environments, the project aims to create a sense of safety, comfort, connection, and emotional stability.

The project demonstrates how architecture can become more than just a physical setting. It can serve as an active part of the healing process that supports individuals as they gradually move from trauma and disruption towards recovery, resilience, and wholeness. The program includes reception and orientation, counselling and therapy spaces, medical support, residential facilities, dining and social areas, child-focused spaces, multipurpose hall, gallery and community facilities, meditation and reflection zones, and administrative services.

More than just a building, the project represents a place of hope, dignity, and recovery. It shows how architecture can positively influence people's lives by supporting their journey beyond physical recovery toward emotional resilience and overall well-being. This thesis also highlights the need for dedicated psychological healing facilities in Nepal, providing a design approach that is practical, sustainable, and sensitive to both people and place.

CONCEPT



DESIGN FEATURES

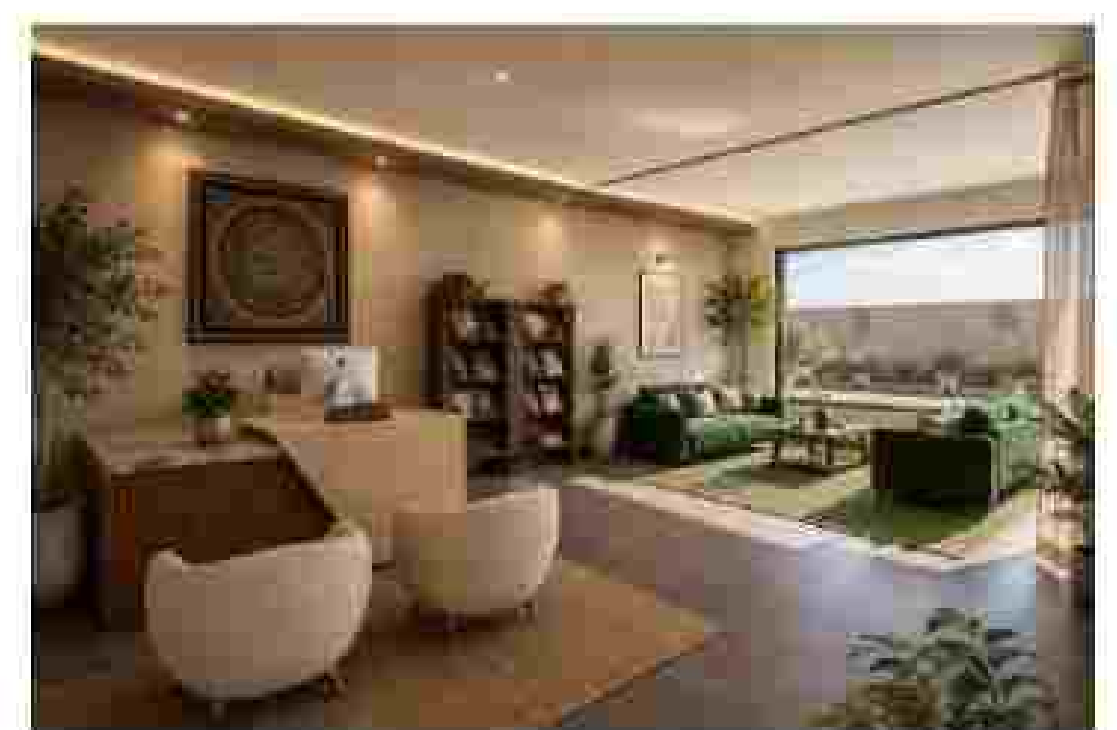
The design features incorporates trauma-informed, biophilic, and sensory design principles to create a safe and healing environment.

Key features include

- Natural Light and Ventilation,
- Integration of Greenery and Courtyards,
- Gradual Transition from Public to Private Spaces
- Accessible Circulation
- Quiet Reflection Areas and
- The Use of Natural Materials.

The fragmented building forms gradually connect throughout the site, representing the journey from fractures to wholeness.

DRAWINGS





ARCHITECTURE BEYOND SIGHT An Inclusive Recreational Center for Visually Impaired

STUDENT

SUPERVISOR

SITE / LOCATION

Suvekshya Adhikari

Ar. Roshani Subedi

Bhakunde, Pame, Pokhara

ABSTRACT

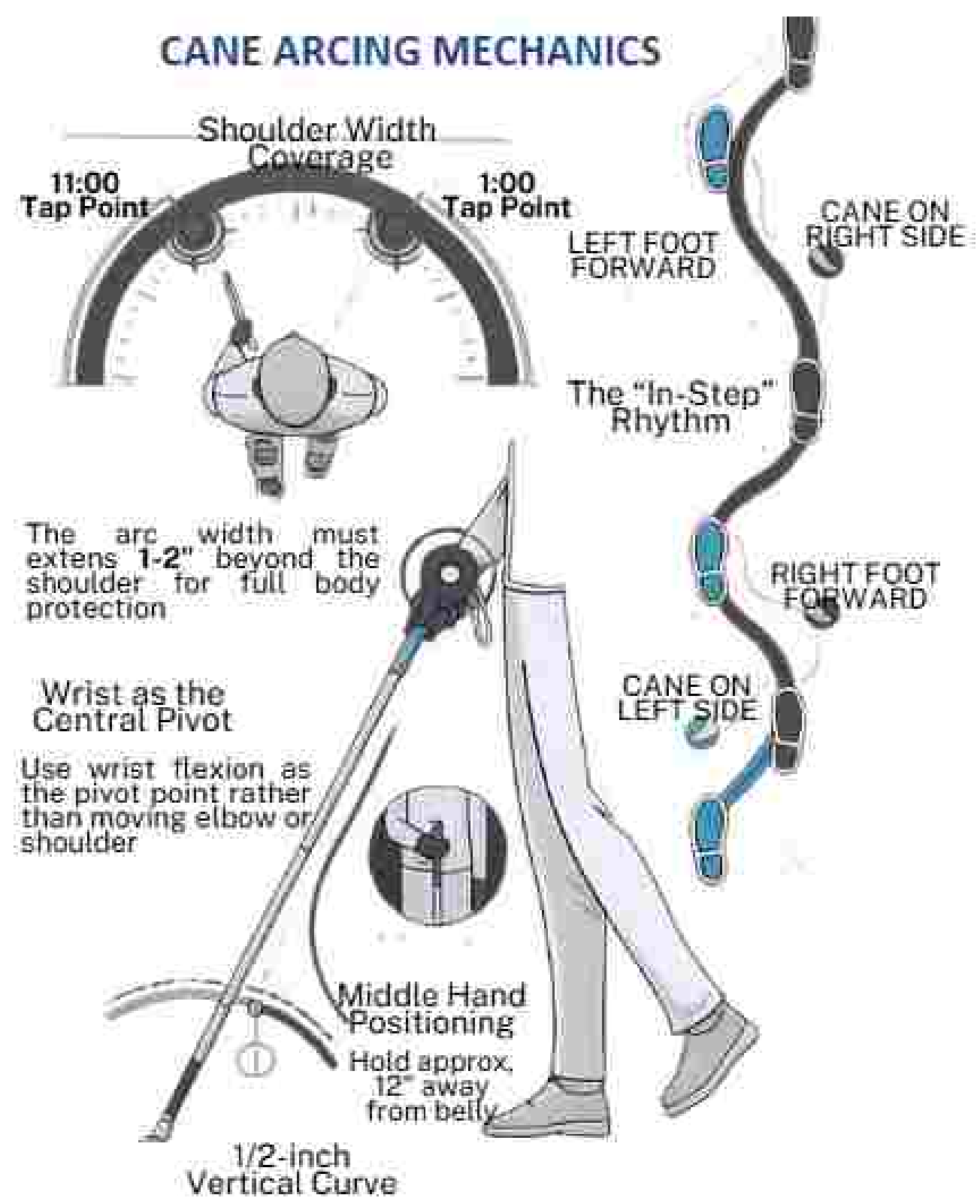
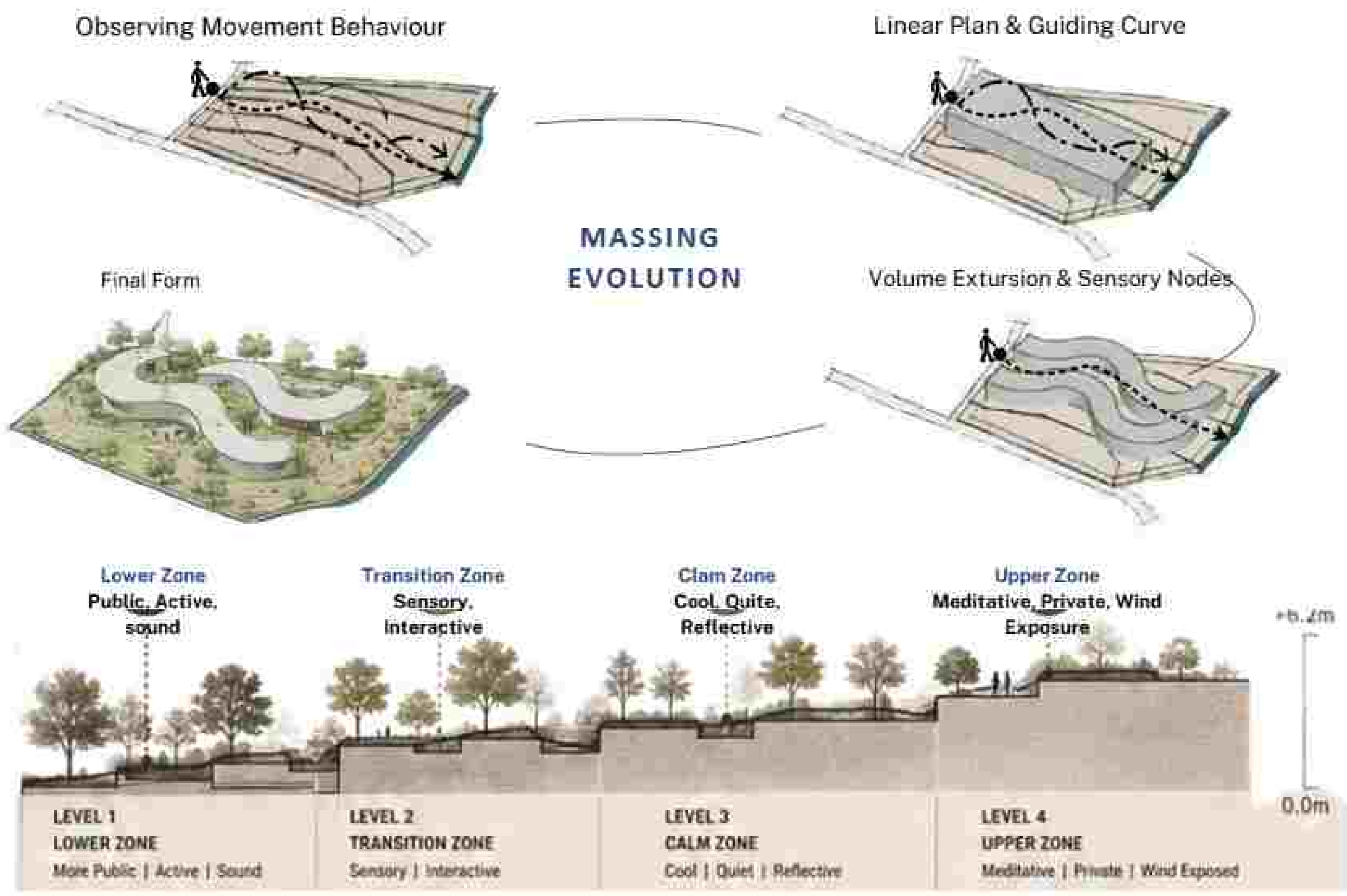
Visual impairment significantly affects independent mobility, social participation, and access to recreational opportunities, while most built environments continue to prioritize visual perception. In Nepal, facilities for visually impaired people largely focus on education, rehabilitation, and vocational training, creating a gap in accessible recreational infrastructure. This thesis proposes an inclusive recreational center at Bhakunde, Pame, Pokhara, integrating universal design with multisensory spatial experiences. The design incorporates intuitive spatial planning, barrier-free circulation, tactile guidance, auditory landmarks, sensory landscapes, and accessible recreational facilities. Accessibility is treated as a fundamental design principle rather than an additional feature, allowing visually impaired and sighted users to share spaces with dignity and equal opportunity.

The project demonstrates how architecture can extend beyond visual experience through touch, sound, smell, movement, light, and nature, creating an environment that supports independence, confidence, social interaction, physical activity, and well-being.

CONCEPT

The concept “**Sensory Sinuosity**” is derived from the relationship between the natural site contours and the movement of visually impaired users, where the arcing movement of a white cane inspires the fluid circulation and architectural form.

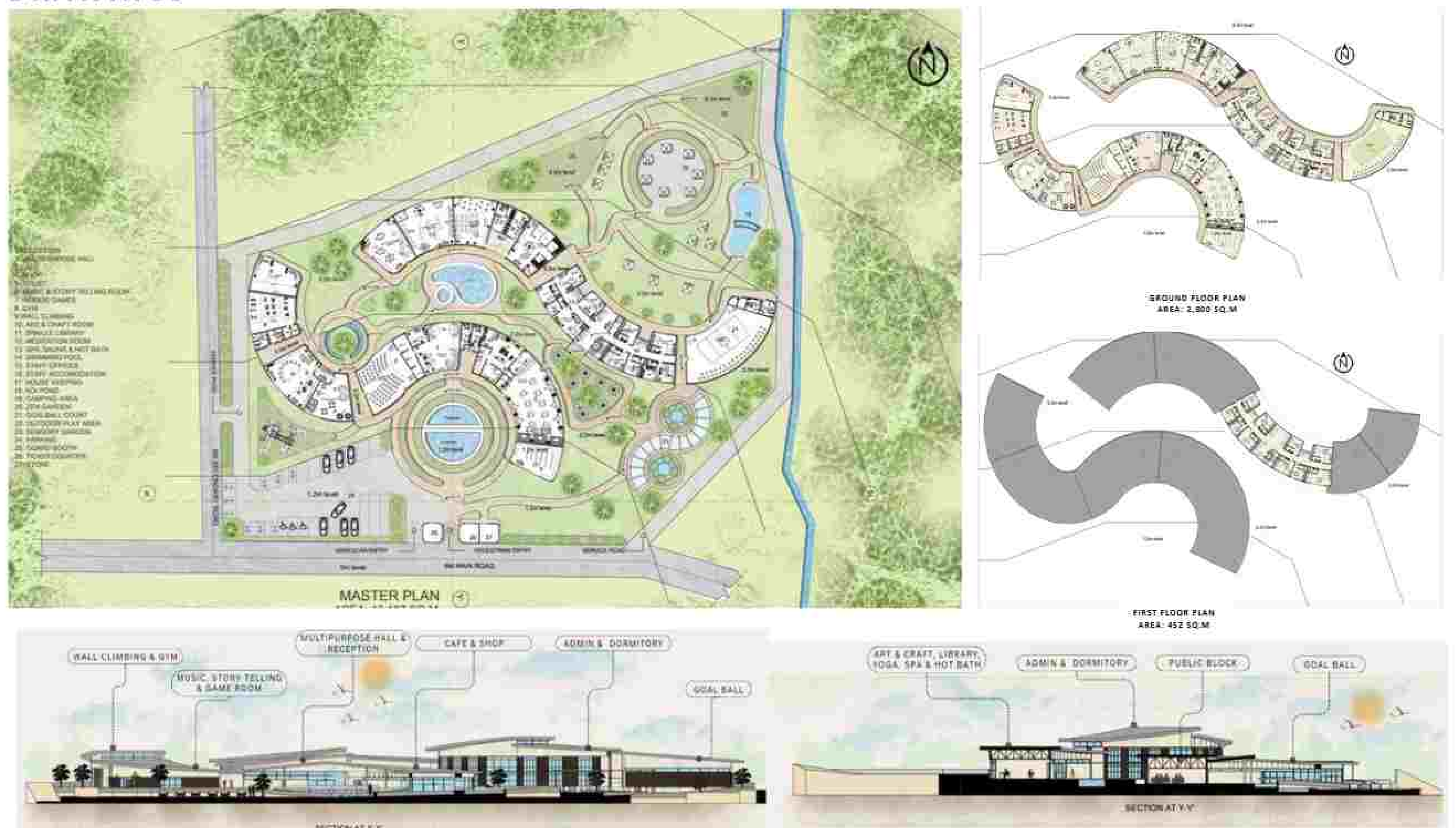
The design follows a soft, continuous movement spine that responds to the contours and connects different activities, creating a sensory journey experienced through movement, touch, sound, and smell, supported by tactile pathways, sensory gardens, aromatic planting, and water features.



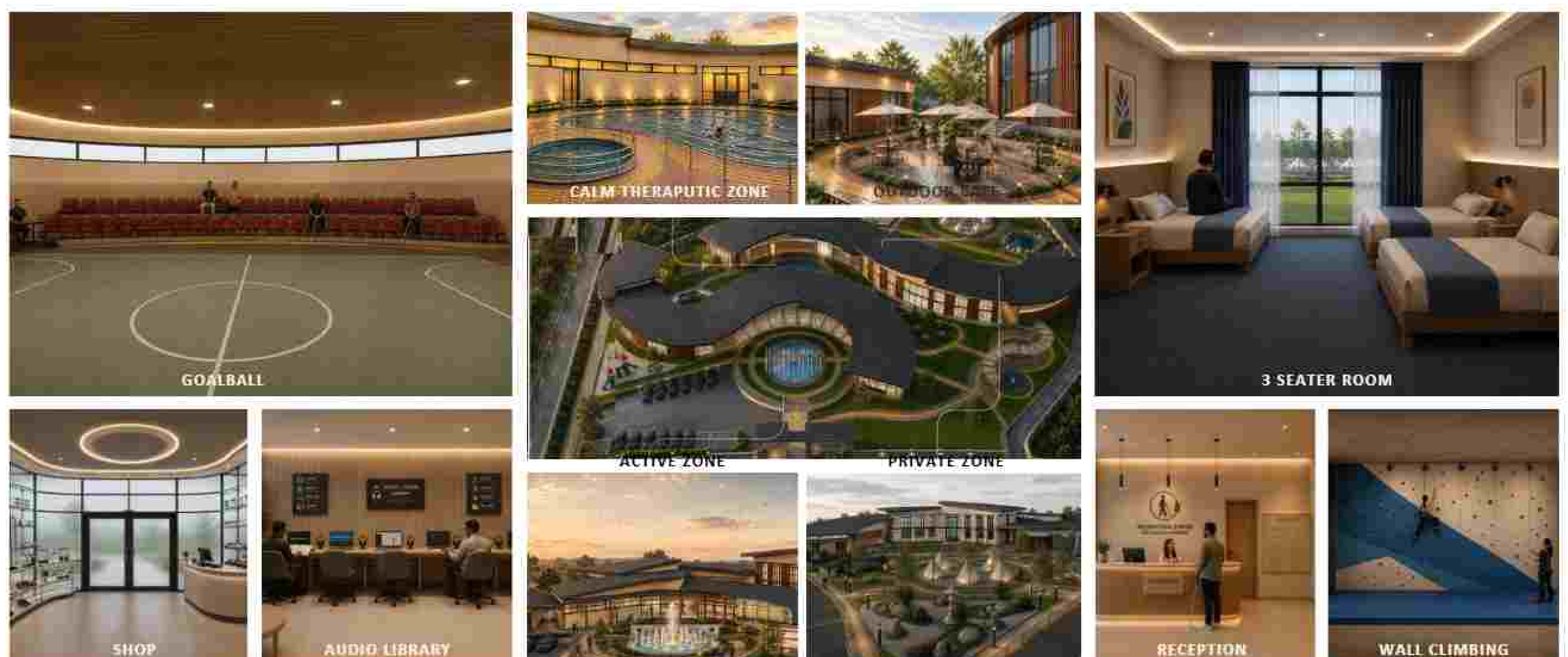
DESIGN FEATURES

The design prioritizes independent movement, intuitive orientation, and sensory comfort. Spaces are organized with clear and predictable transitions, supported by continuous handrails, tactile maps, Braille signage, textured surfaces, and acoustic cues. Courtyards and designated pause points provide opportunities for rest and reorientation, while controlled lighting, contrasting elements, and accessible detailing improve comfort for users with partial vision. Together, these features create a welcoming environment that is easy to understand, navigate, and experience.

DRAWINGS



RENDERS





VIRTUAL HERITAGE HUB

STUDENT

ADITI GHIMIRE

SUPERVISOR

Ar. ANANTA GAUTAM

SITE / LOCATION

Budhibazar-26, Pokhara

ABSTRACT

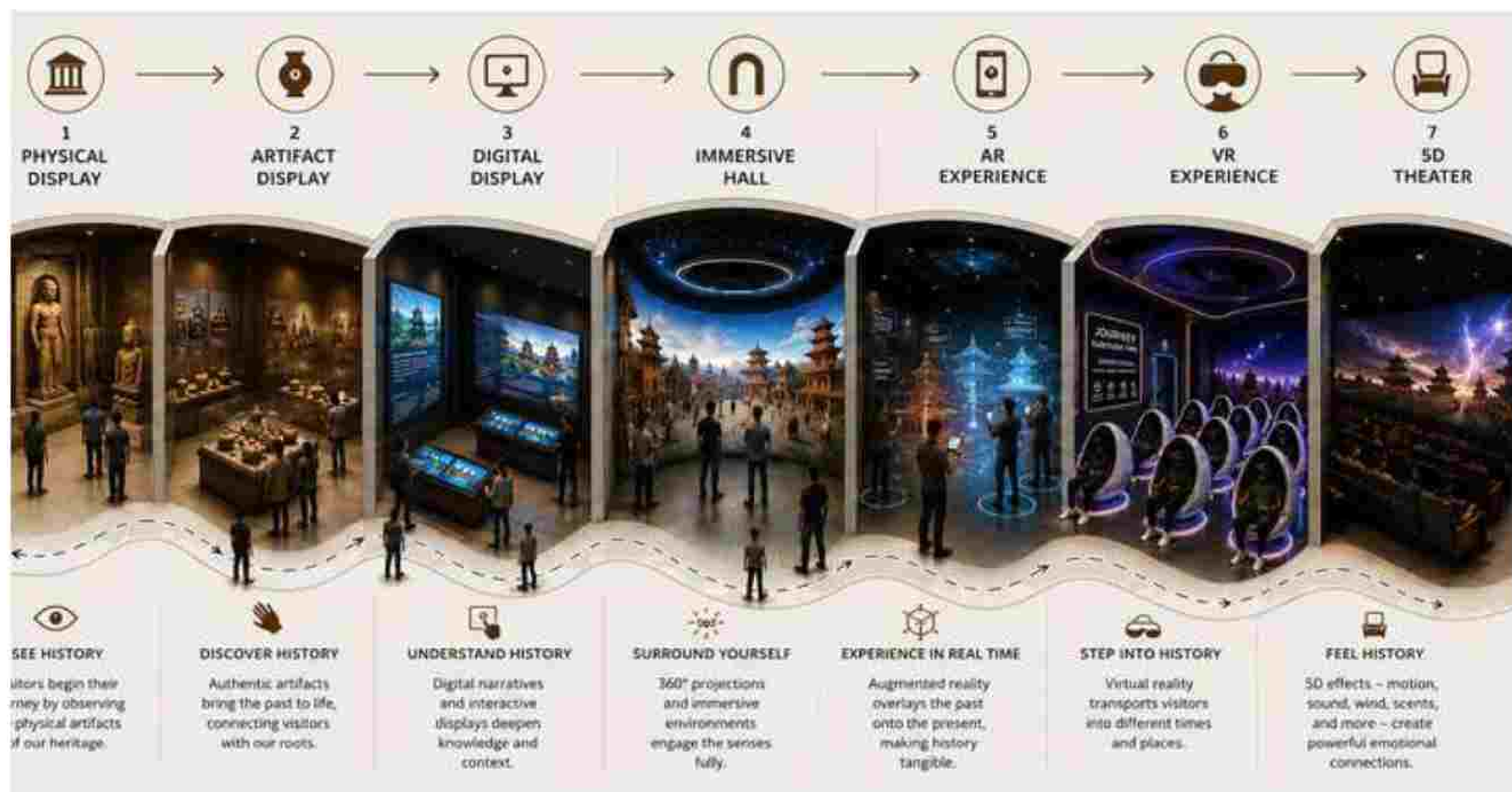
The Virtual Heritage Hub is envisioned as an innovative cultural center that blends heritage conservation with immersive technology. The project aims to create a dynamic platform where visitors can explore Nepal's rich cultural legacy through interactive digital experiences such as VR, AR, and 360° projections. The hub goes beyond the conventional museum by encouraging participation, education, and emotional connection. It serves as a space for learning, research, and creativity-bridging the past with the future. Located in Pokhara, the project not only celebrates local identity but also promotes sustainable tourism and knowledge exchange, inspiring a deeper appreciation for our heritage among all generations.

CONCEPT

PORTAL THROUGH TIME

The concept envisions the hub as a "portal" that connects people with their heritage through time, technology and immersion-preserving the past while inspiring the future.

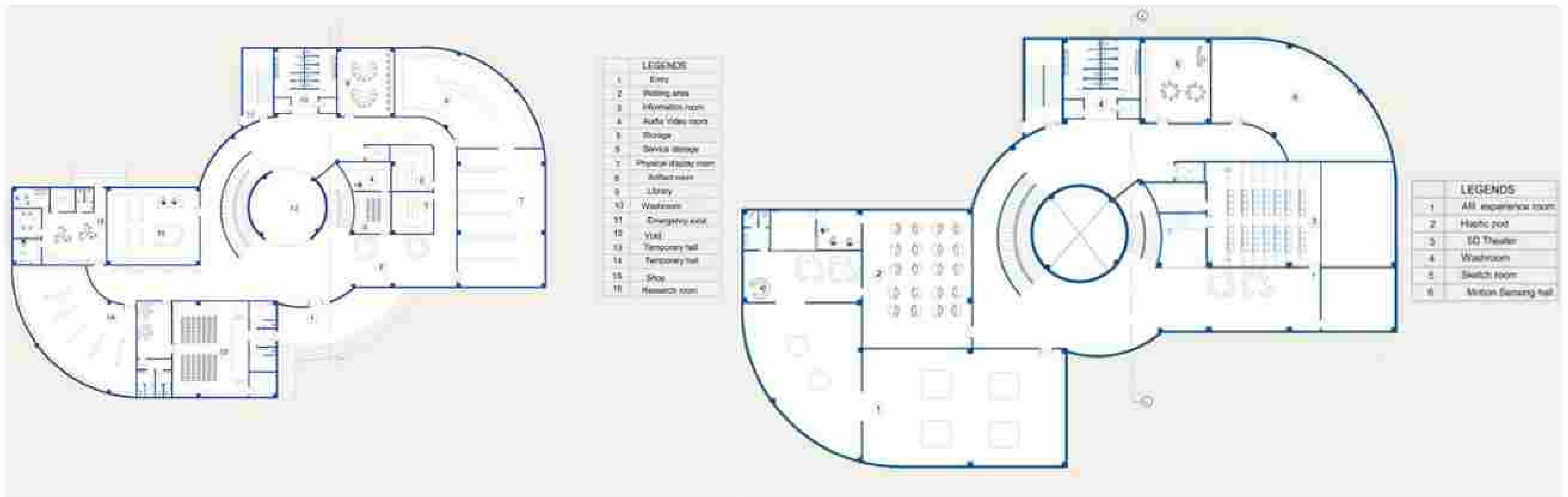
Spatial Flow Diagram



DESIGN FEATURES

The central core brings together the staircase, escalator, and central void as the main spatial and circulation element of the hub. Rather than functioning only as a means of movement, this core becomes a visual and experiential heart, connecting different levels while opening views across the building. The staircase and escalator create dynamic vertical movement around the void, while the open volume enhances light, interaction, orientation, and visual connectivity. This central space strengthens the idea of the “Portal Through Time,” making circulation itself part of the visitor experience.

DRAWINGS



Ground floor plan

Second floor plan

CONCLUSION

The Virtual Heritage Hub redefines the way heritage is experienced—transforming memories, stories, and traditions into immersive journeys. It creates a dialogue between past and future, culture and technology, place and people, where heritage is not only preserved but brought back to life. The project envisions architecture as a medium of storytelling, creating meaningful experiences that keep Nepal’s cultural identity alive for generations to come.



3D VIEW

MOTION SENSING ROOM

IMMERSIVE HALL



SKETCH ROOM

DIGITAL DISPLAY ROOM



PILGRIM CENTER AT UTTARBAHINI

STUDENT

Arati Karki

SUPERVISOR

Ar. Upashana Poudel

SITE / LOCATION

Galyang Municipality, Syangja

ABSTRACT



Pilgrimage is an important part of Nepal's cultural and spiritual identity, where sacred landscapes, rivers, temples, rituals, and community traditions are deeply interconnected. However, many pilgrimage sites lack well-planned spaces that can adequately support increasing numbers of pilgrims while preserving their spiritual, cultural, and environmental values. This thesis proposes a Pilgrim Center at Uttarbahini along the Kali Gandaki River, a sacred landscape associated with Shaligram and Hindu religious traditions



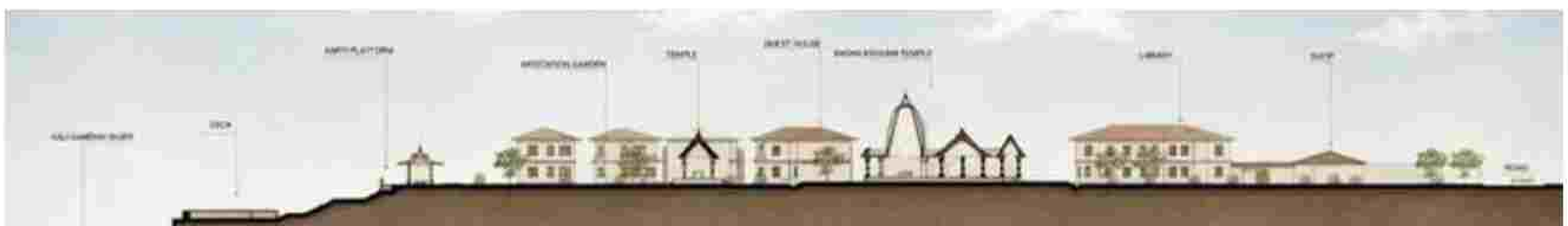
CORE ZONE

CONTINUM ZONE

CONSONANT ZONE

CONCEPT

The concept is inspired by the Shaligram, a sacred fossil found in the Kali Gandaki River and the philosophy of Panchatatva. In Hindu philosophy, human existence is understood as originating from these five elements and ultimately returning and merging back into them. This idea forms the basis of the Pilgrim Center at Uttarbahini, where the architectural journey represents a spiritual cycle of creation, existence, and return to nature



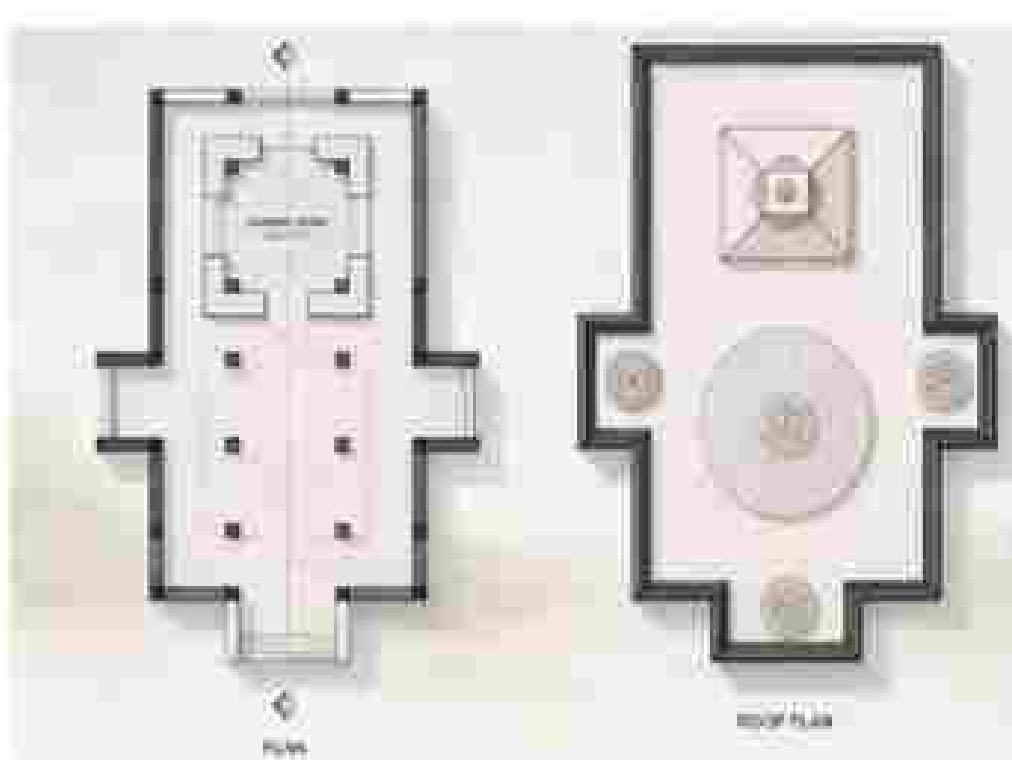
DESIGN FEATURES

The design is based on the five elements of nature. The form is inspired by the sacred Shaligram of the Kali Gandaki River. The spaces create a gradual spiritual journey through the site. Temples form the spiritual core. Ghats connect the center with the river. Ritual spaces and meditation gardens provide peaceful spaces for reflection. Natural materials and landscape integration create a strong connection with nature, culture, and spirituality.

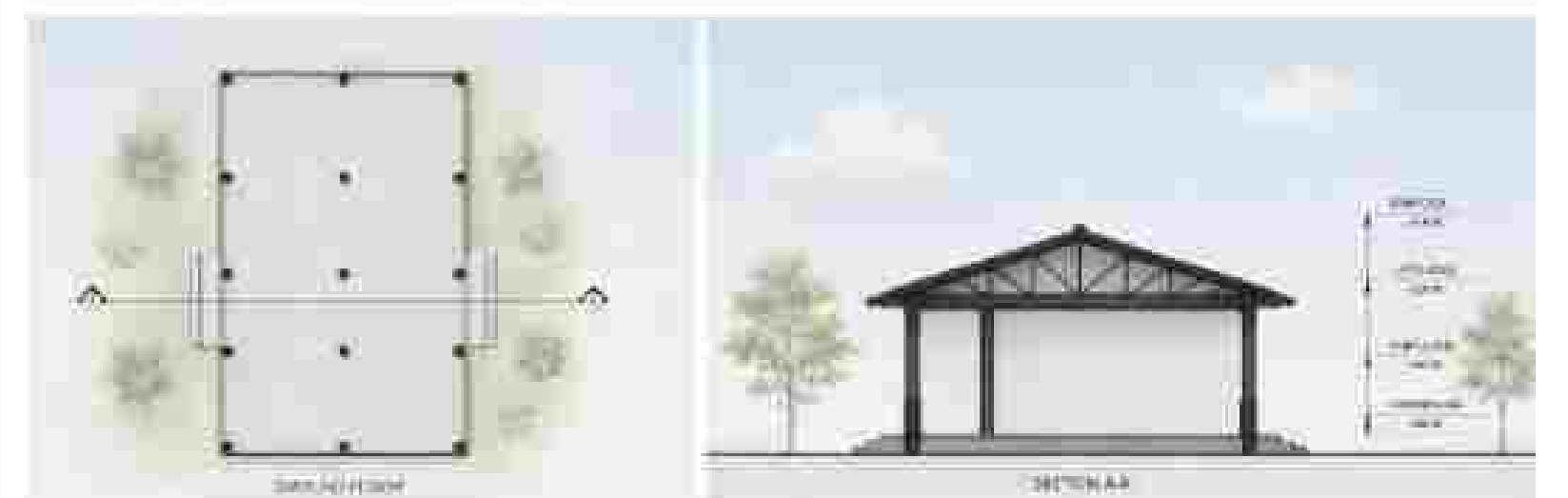


DRAWINGS

TEMPLE



BHAJAN HALL



ADMIN BLOCK



LIBRARY



GUEST HOUSE



RENDERS





CRESCENDO POKHARA'S MUSICAL NEXUS

STUDENT

ASHMINA SUBARNAKAR

SUPERVISOR

Ar. KEDAR CHHETRI

SITE / LOCATION

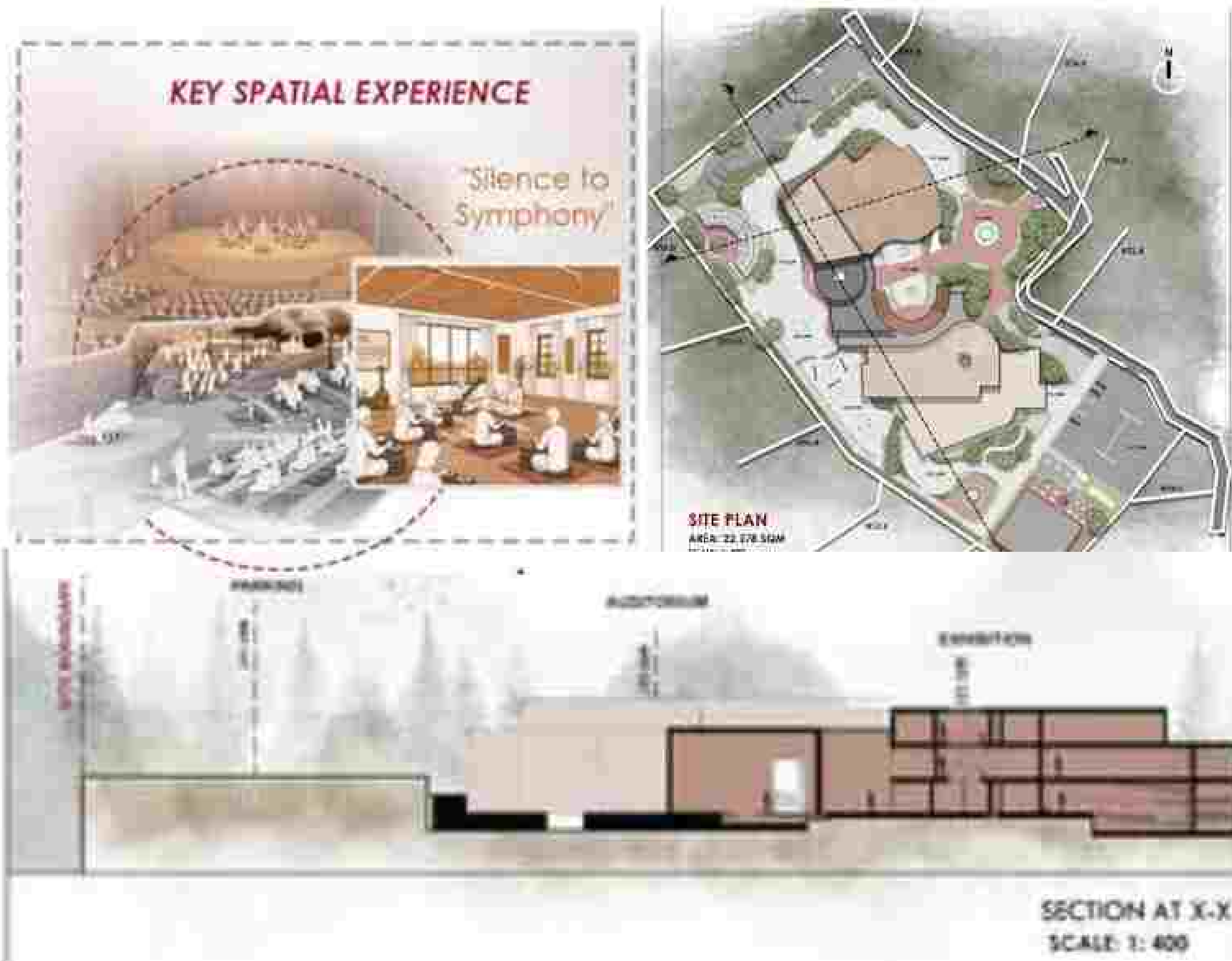
PAME, LAKESIDE, POKHARA

ABSTRACT



Crescendo: Pokhara's Musical Nexus proposes a multifunctional music centre that integrates performance, education, rehearsal, recording, and public spaces.

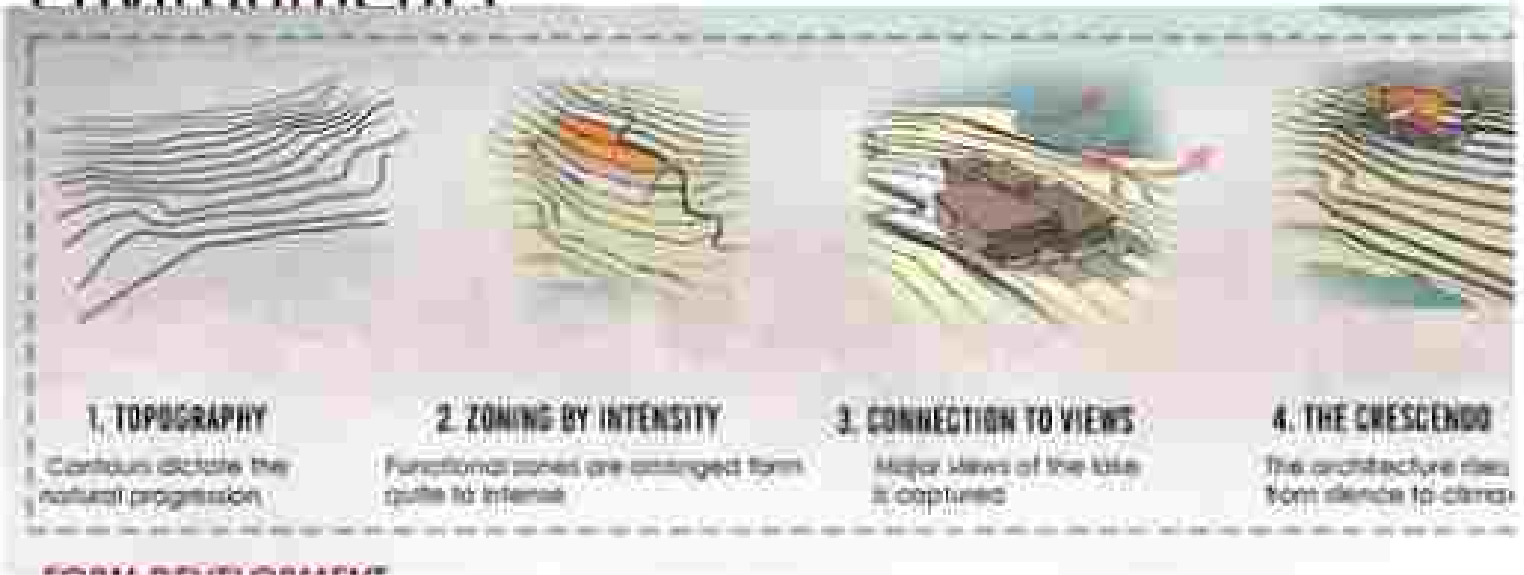
Responding to Pokhara's growing cultural and creative potential, the project aims to support local musicians, encourage collaboration, and strengthen community engagement..



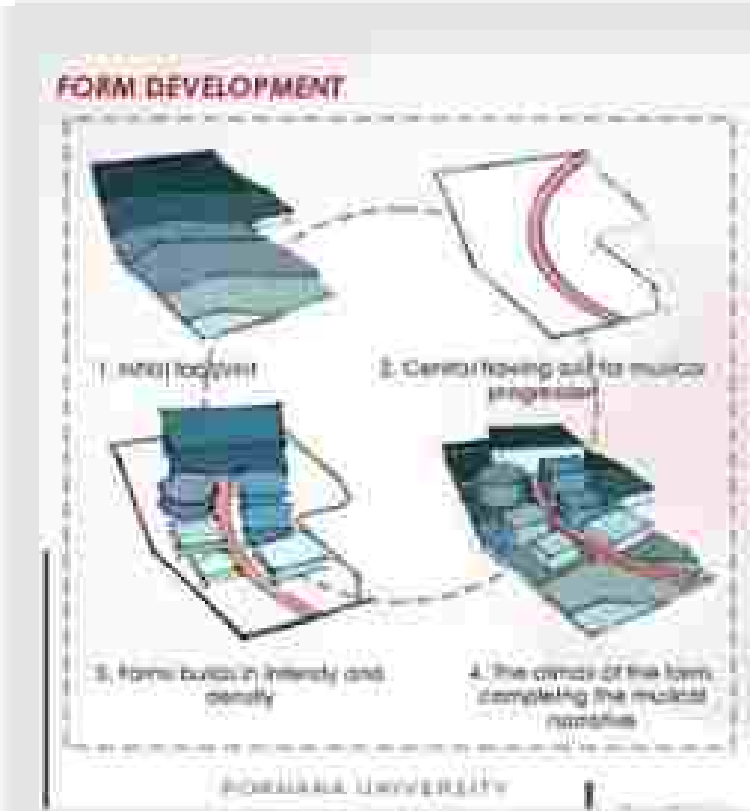
CONCEPT

Crescendo: An Architecture of Spatial Progression

Inspired by the musical principle of crescendo, the design translates a gradual rise in intensity into a spatial journey. Natural contours guide users from quiet, intimate spaces to increasingly active, collaborative, and performative environments



FORM EVOLUTION



Architecture unfolds progressively with the landscape, creating a rhythm of movement, pause, interaction, and collective experience.

*From the quiet whisper of a single note
To the grandeur of a symphony,
Crescendo shapes a place where,
Music, people, and architecture become one.*

DESIGN FEATURES

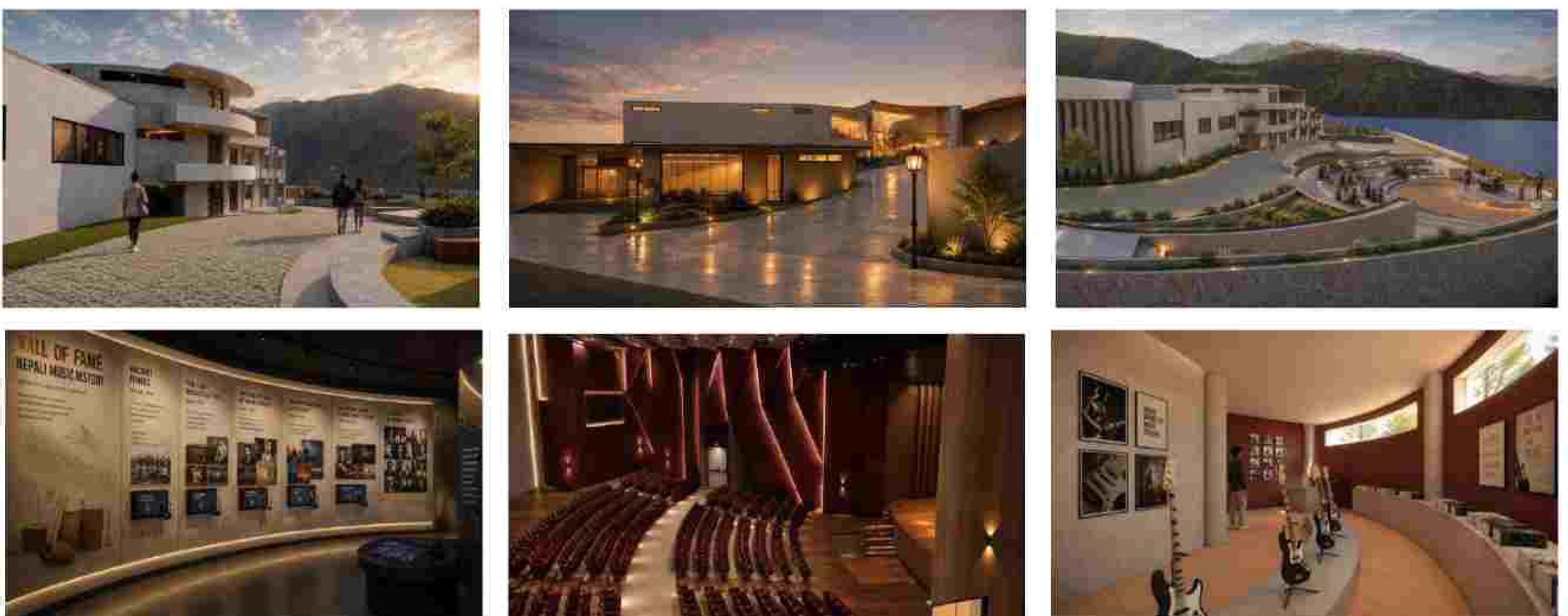
The design integrates a central plaza, music garden, water features, open-air amphitheatre, courtyards, terraces, and landscaped pathways, creating an active public realm for gathering, interaction, and musical experiences.

A modern architectural language is blended with local materials, natural textures, and landscape to create a contemporary yet contextual identity. Climate-responsive and acoustic strategies enhance comfort and performance quality, while the overall design establishes a dynamic progression of music, movement, landscape, and social interaction.

DRAWINGS



RENDERS





ARTSCAPE: POKHARA'S CREATIVE ART HUB

STUDENT

Kritika Gurung

SUPERVISOR

Ar. KedarChhetri

SITE / LOCATION

Pame, Pokhara

ABSTRACT

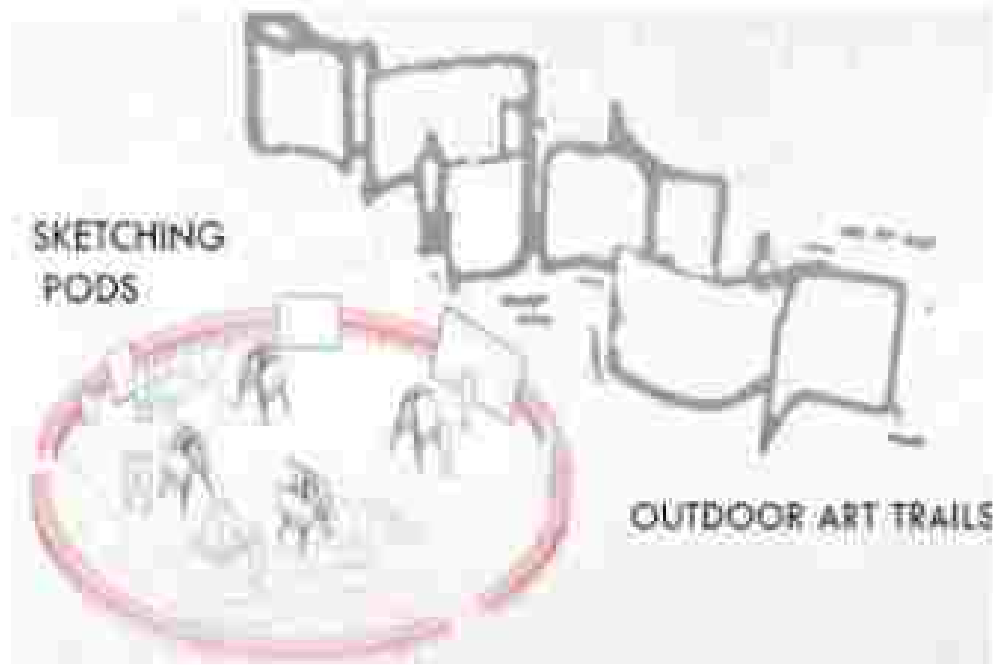
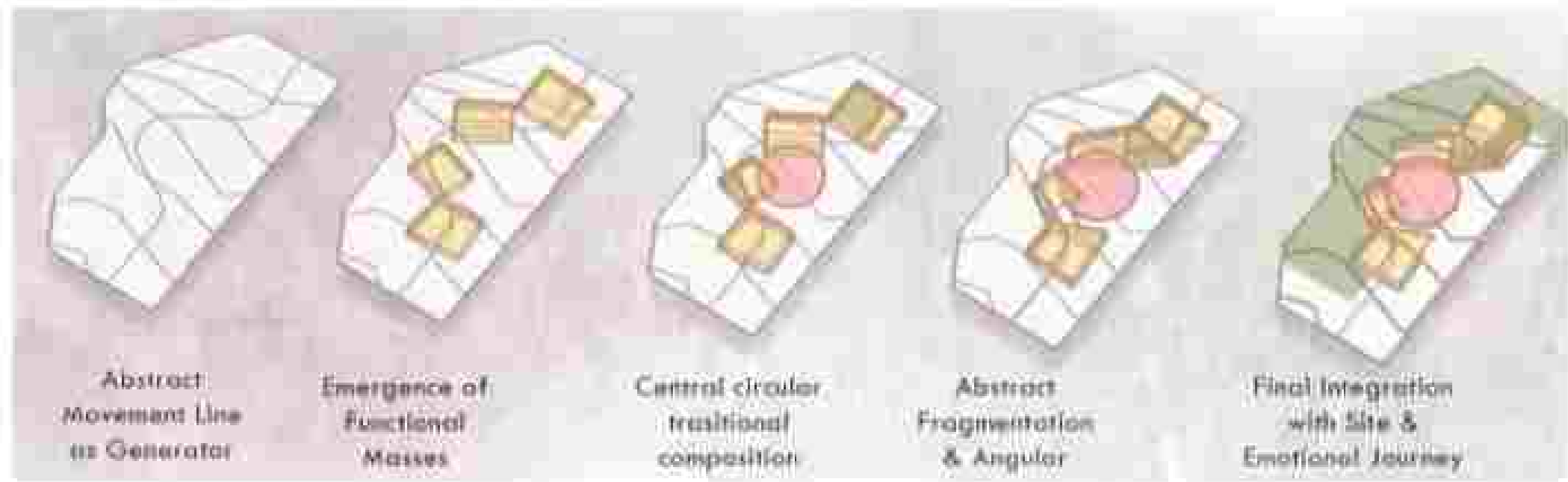
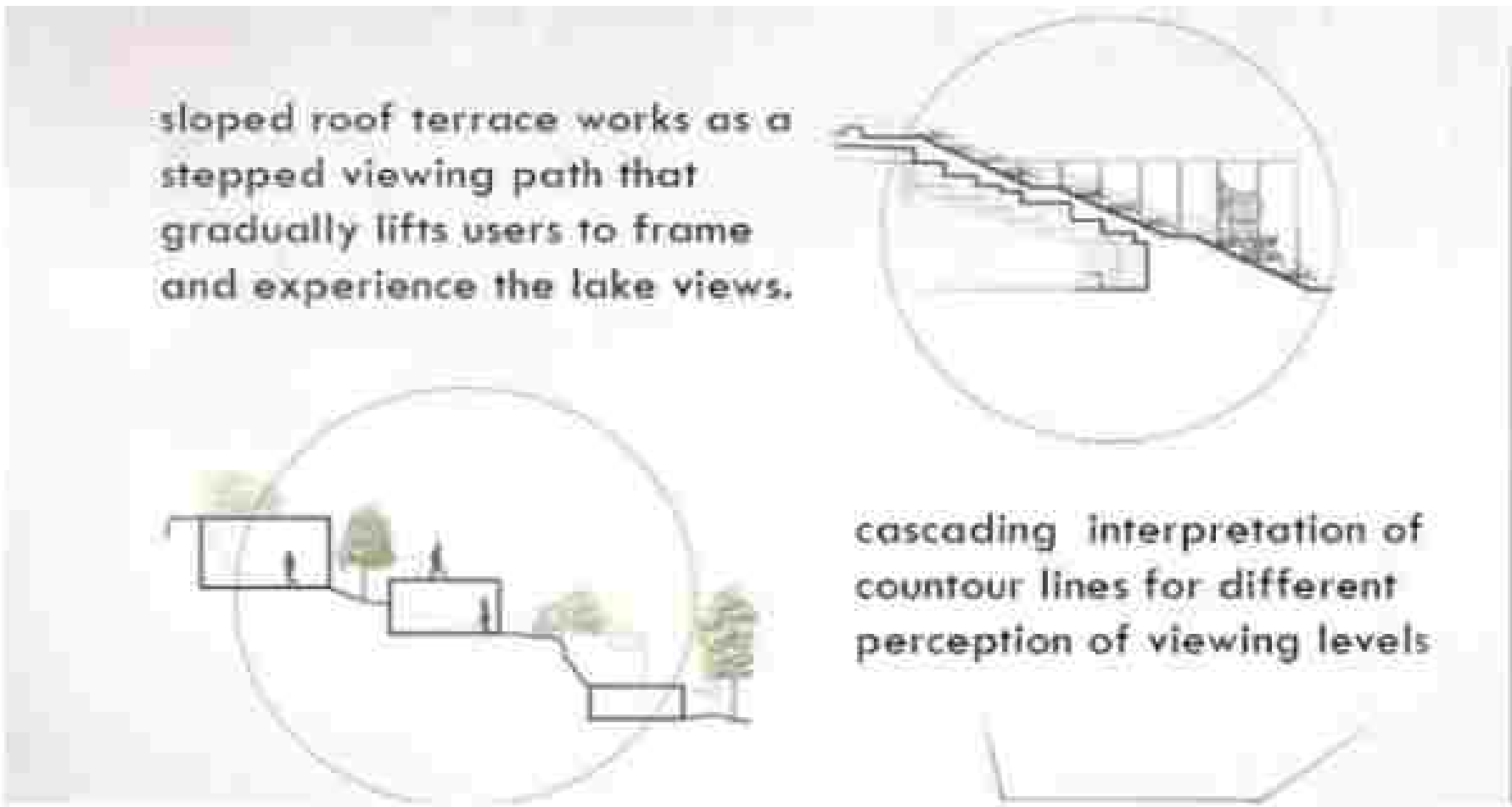


Artscape: A Creative Artistic Hub is a dynamic platform for artistic expression, learning, collaboration, and community engagement in Pame, Pokhara. It integrates studios, galleries, workshops, performance, and social spaces within a landscape-responsive environment, connecting art, architecture, nature, and community to foster creativity and strengthen Pame’s cultural identity.

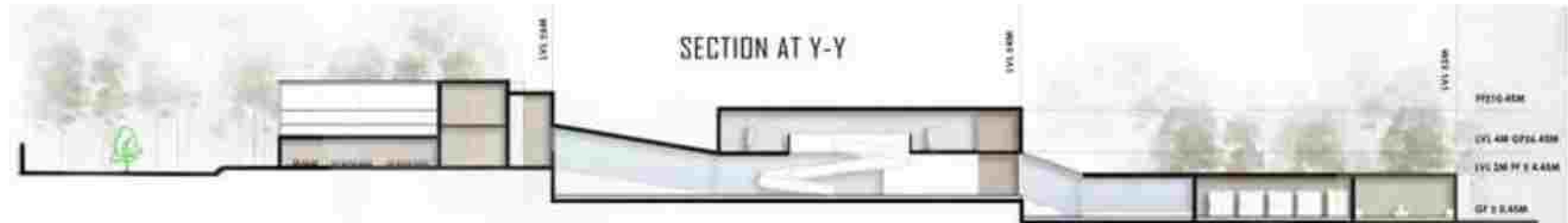
CONCEPT

Inspired by Wassily Kandinsky’s philosophy of art, the design translates line, form, rhythm, and movement into architectural spaces.

These elements create a dynamic environment where art, emotion, and architecture interact, encouraging creativity and exploration.



integration of artistic elements in landscapes

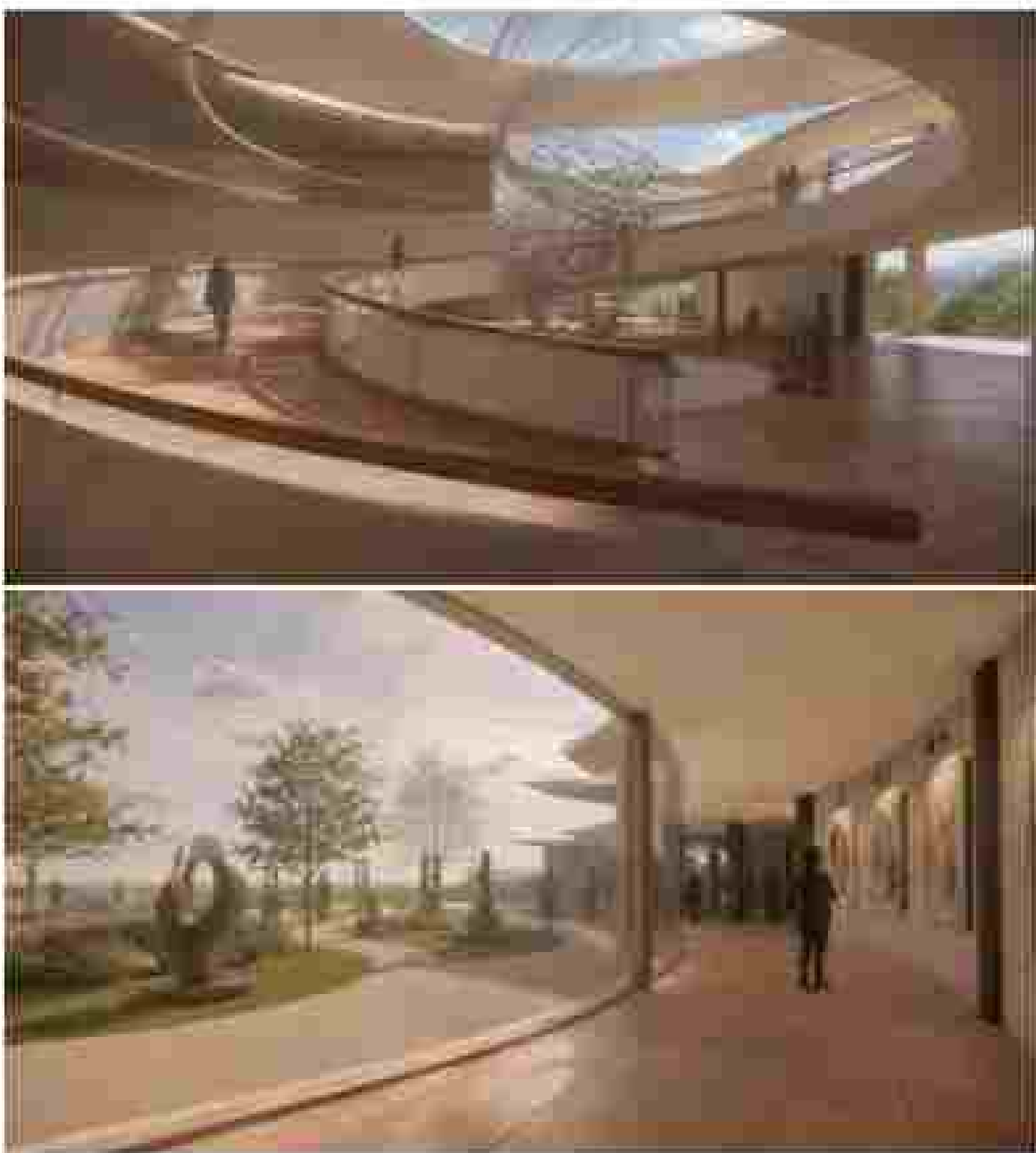


DESIGN FEATURES



Artistic events area

The design incorporates an artistic event area for performances and community activities, a circular ramp that creates continuous and engaging movement, a corridor gallery that transforms circulation into an art experience, and a transitional sculpture garden that blends art, nature, and moments of pause.

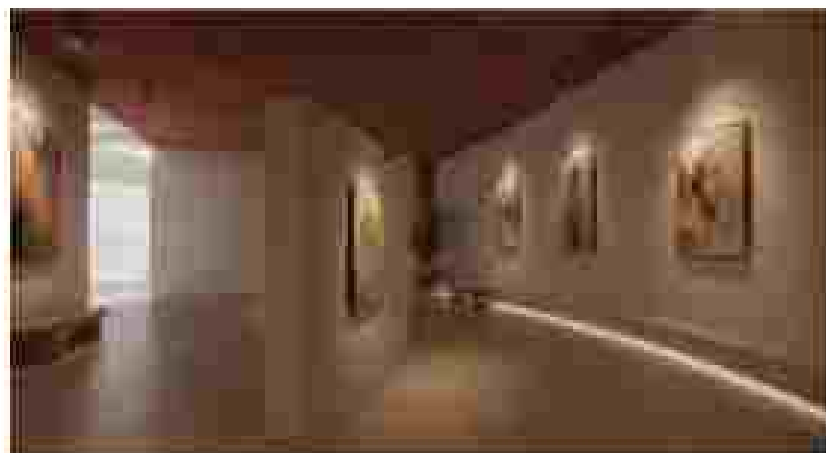


Gallery corridor with transitional sculpture garden area

DRAWINGS



RENDERS



interactive gallery and café interior space



open art painting studio and pottery



overall aerial view of the Artscapebuilding with its



[A ORANGE ORCHARD HUB IN BANDIPUR INTEGRATING AGROTOURISM AND COMMUNITY AND ORCHARD CULTURE]

STUDENT

Nimkala Shrestha

SUPERVISOR

Ar. Kedar Chhetri

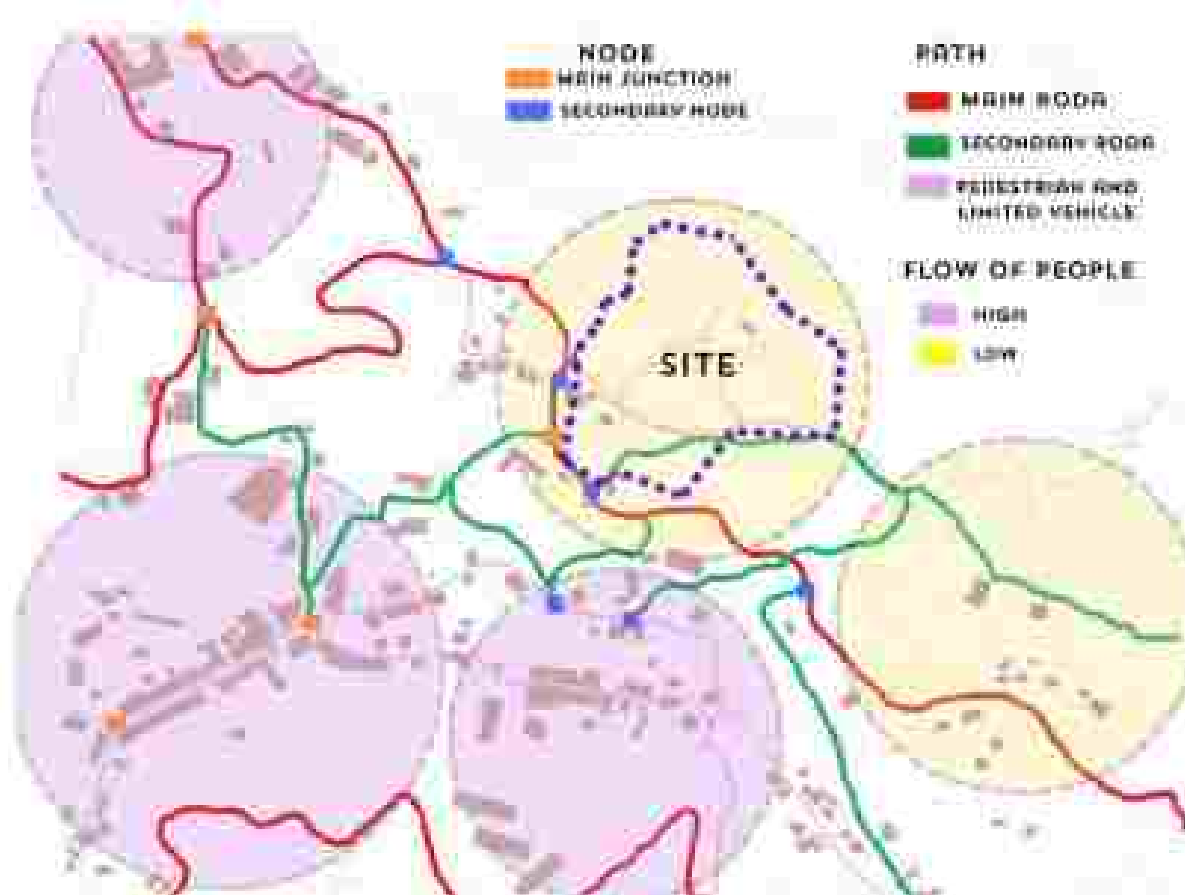
SITE / LOCATION

Bandipur-4, Tanahun

INTRODUCTION

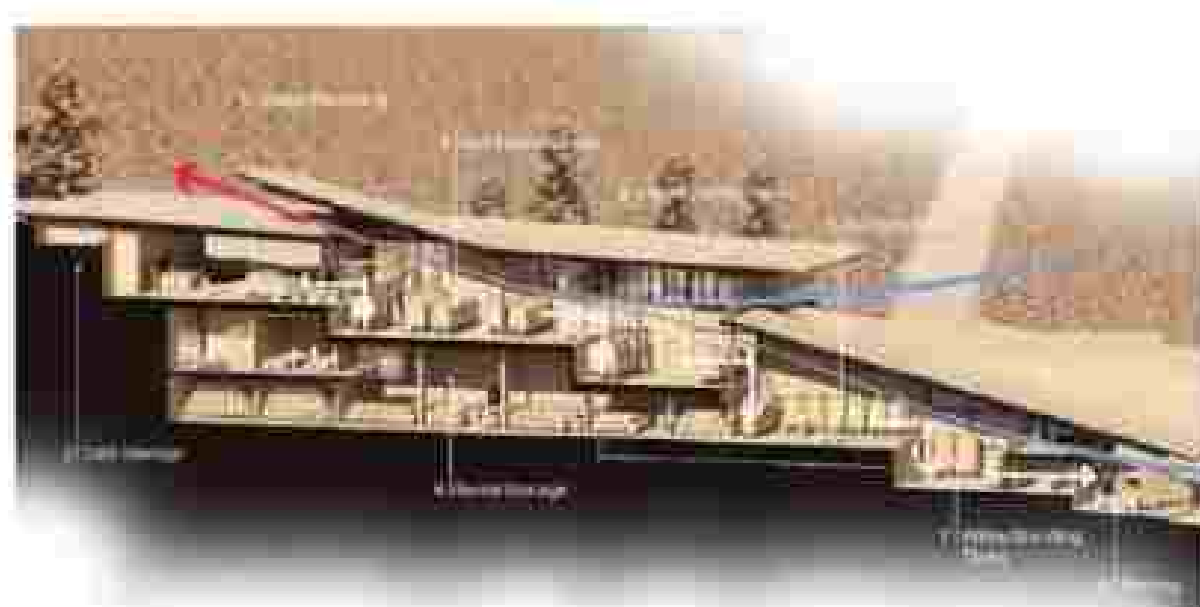
The Orange Orchard Centre in Bandipur is proposed as an integrated space combining orange cultivation, processing, community engagement, and agro-tourism. It responds to existing challenges such as post-harvest losses, limited processing facilities, storage, and market access. It connects the orchard with visitor experiences.

SITE CONTEXT



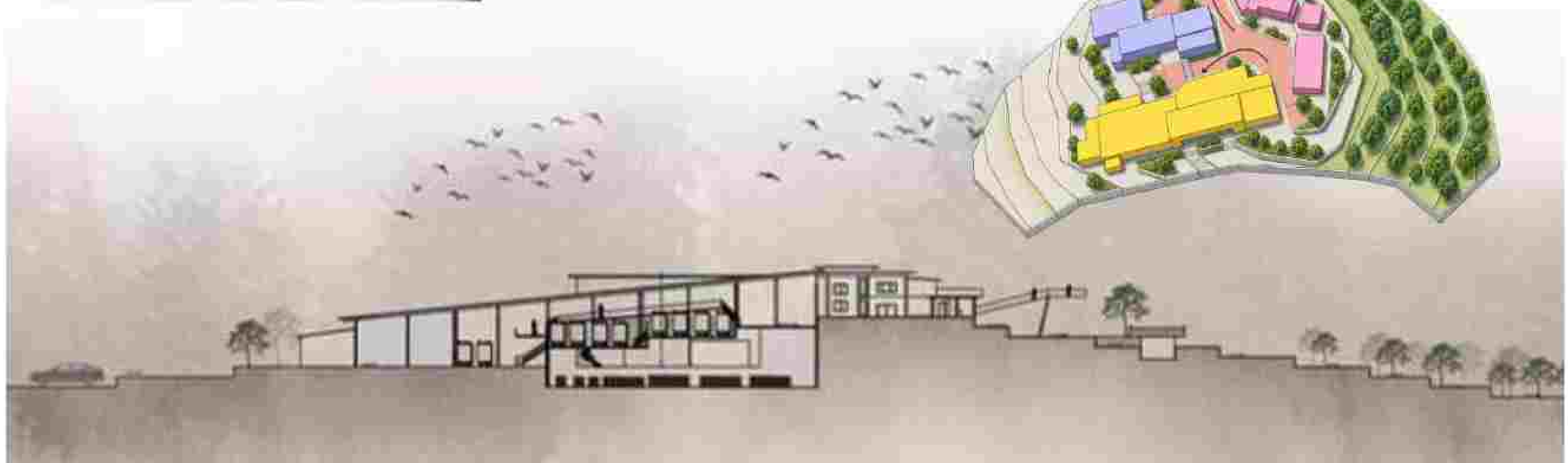
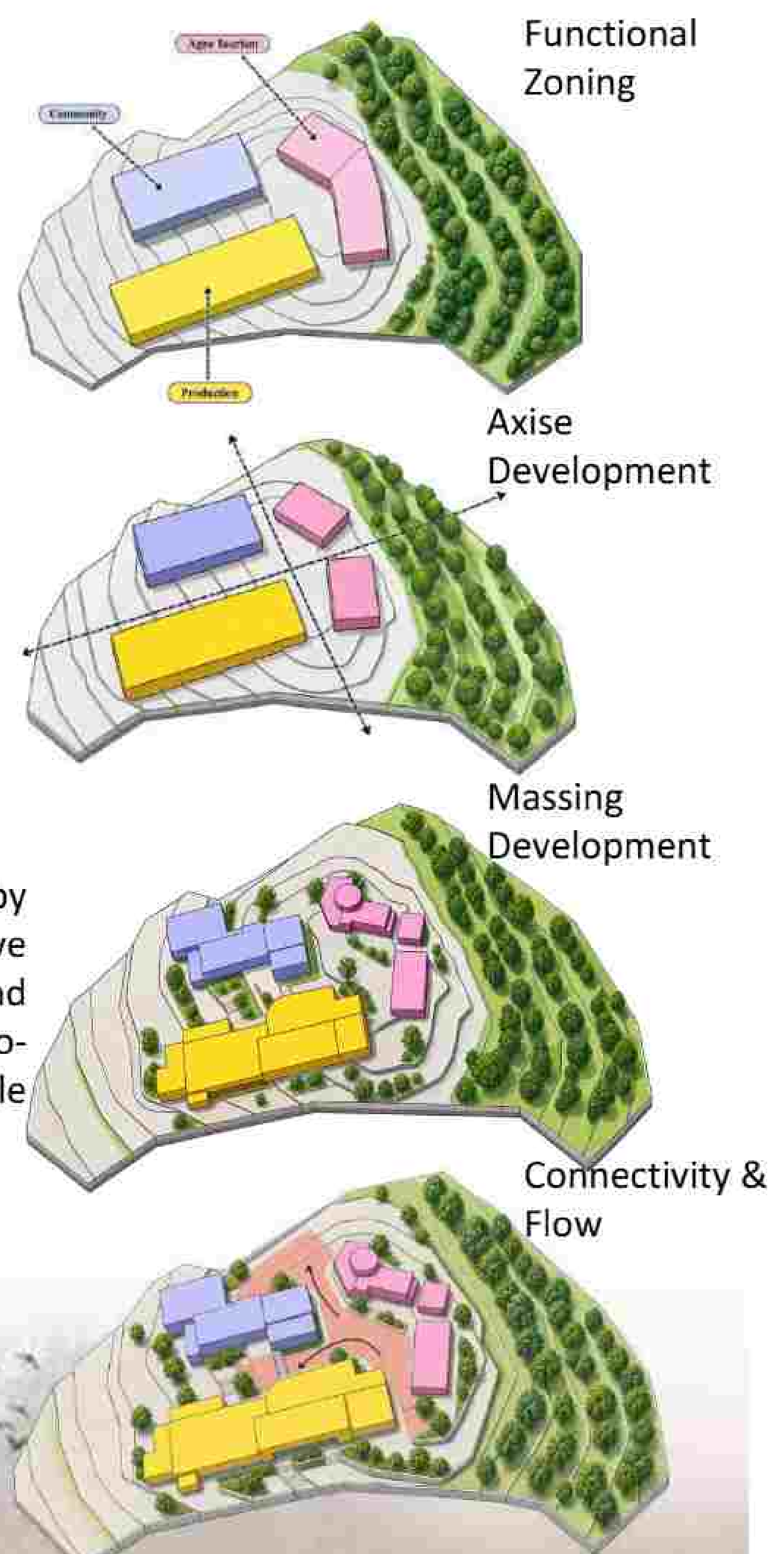
Located in **Bandipur**, a popular tourist destination, about 20–25 minutes from the highway. Its sloping terrain and natural landscape support site-responsive design, helping shape the building form, levels, circulation, and overall design development.

CASE STUDY



Guided design development by helping understand site-responsive planning, gravity-flow design, and the connection between agro-tourism and production. Sustainable strategies

CONCEPT



DESIGN FEATURES



Indoor–Outdoor Connection with three interconnection Courtyards



Orchard Integration with built space



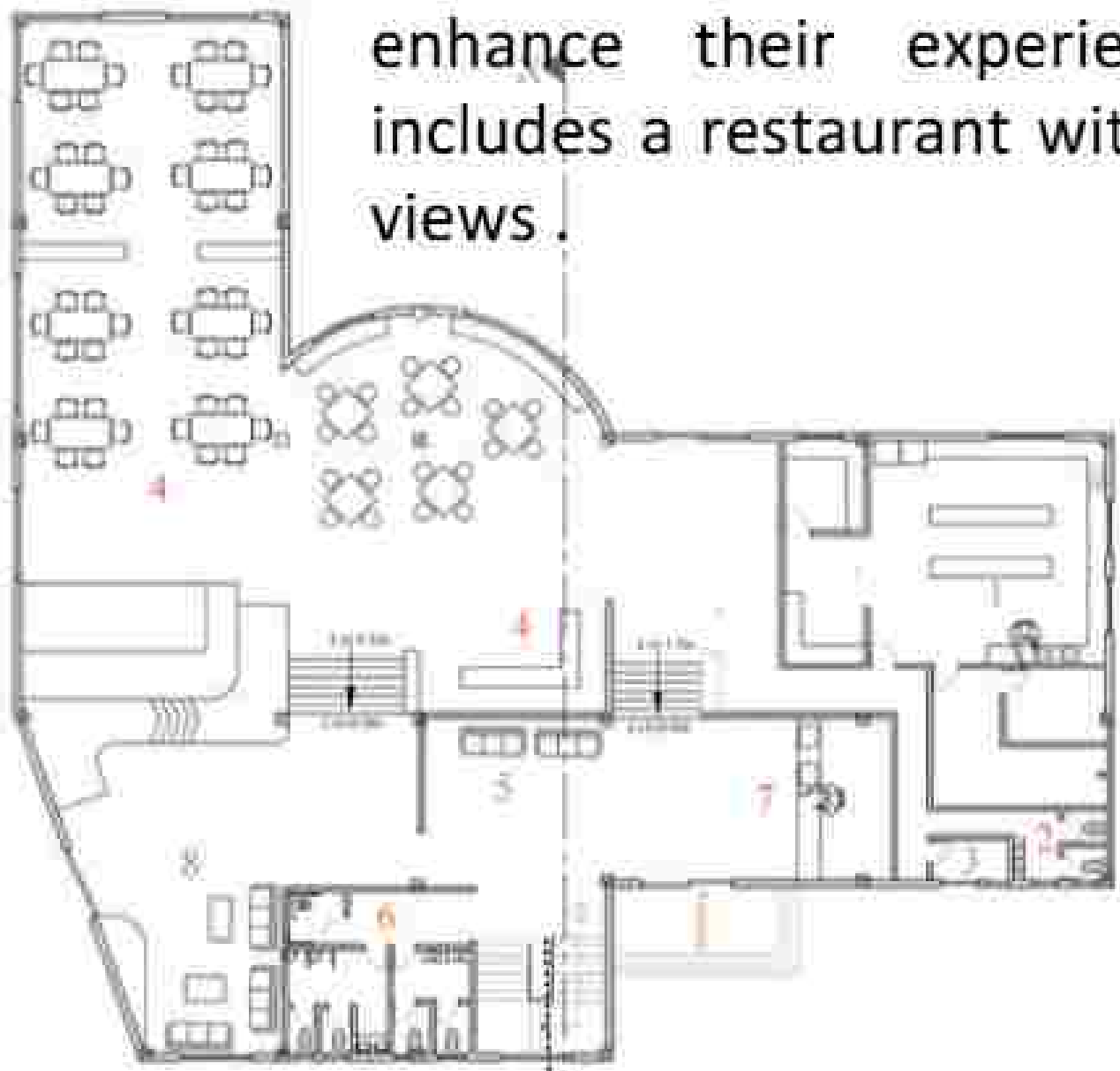
Sloping Site Response



Separate Circulation



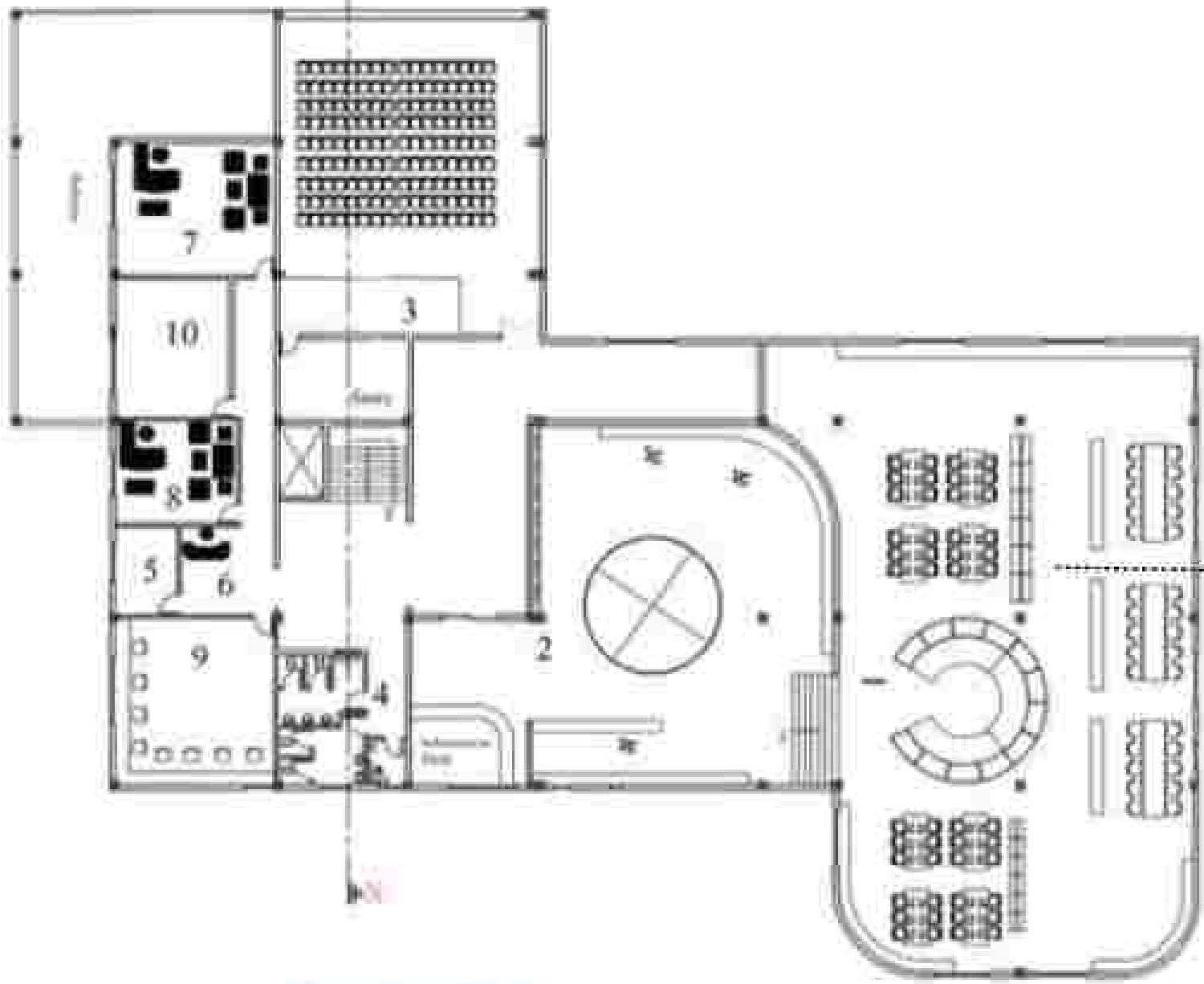
The project offers more than just a production zone, providing recreational spaces for visitors to enhance their experience. It includes a restaurant with direct views .



Ground Floor Plan
Total Area: 830.09Sq.m
Type: Block' B'

Room No.	Room Name	Area (Sq.m)
1	Reception	10.00
2	Waiting Area	15.00
3	Office	20.00
4	Office	20.00
5	Office	20.00
6	Office	20.00
7	Office	20.00
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DRAWINGS

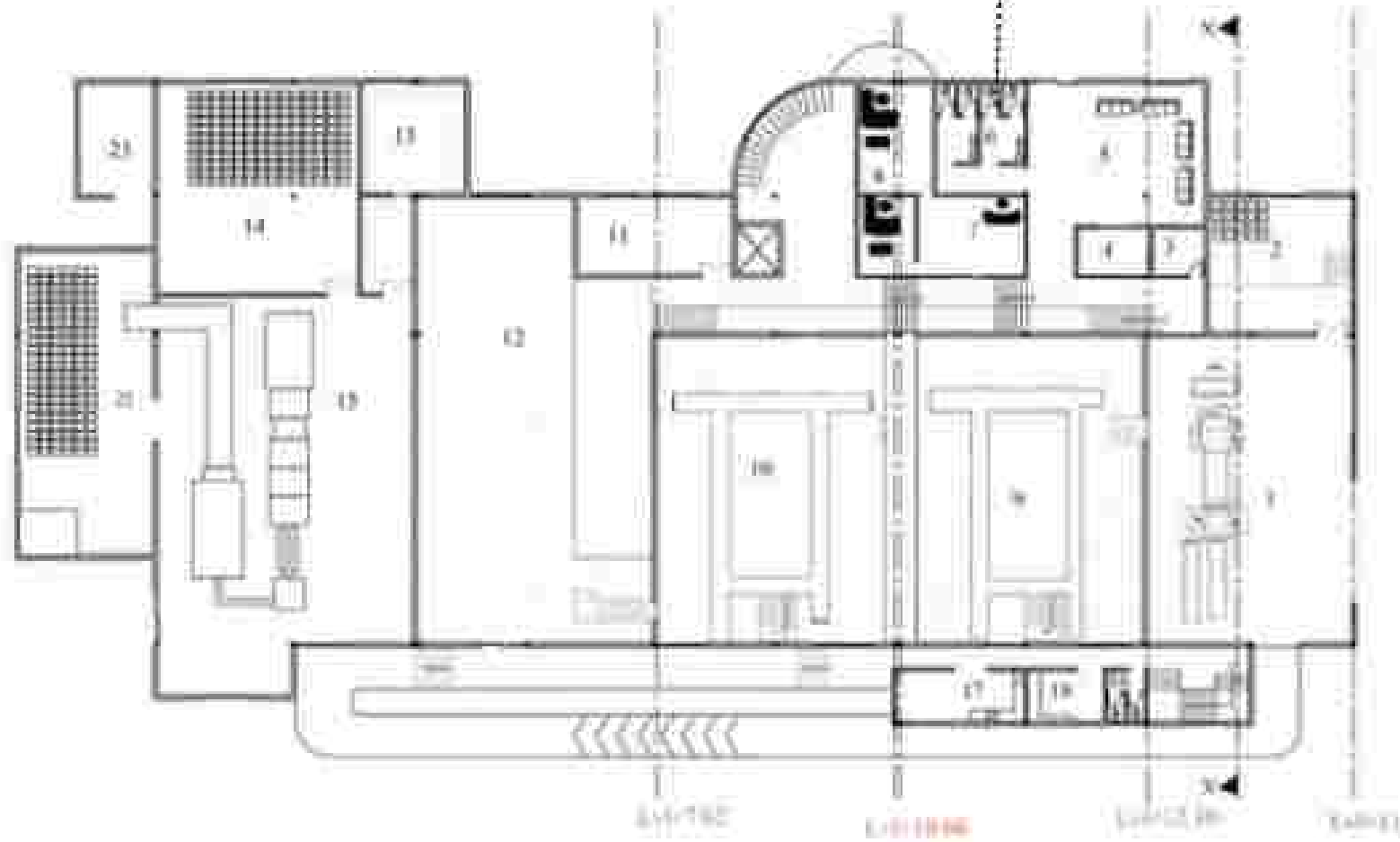


First Floor Plan
Type:Block A
Total Area: 1468.38 sq.m

This block is community-oriented, featuring a souvenir shop, craft area, and spaces for producing essential oils and perfumes from local products. The design blends traditional Newari elements with modern materials.



Room No.	Room Name	Area (Sq.m)
1	Reception	10.00
2	Waiting Area	15.00
3	Office	20.00
4	Office	20.00
5	Office	20.00
6	Office	20.00
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98	Office	20.00
99	Office	20.00
100	Office	20.00



Crushing and Fermentation level
Total Area: 2414.01Sq.m
Type: Block'C'

Designed with separate visitor and staff circulation to maintain hygiene and efficient workflow. The elevation blends traditional and modern materials.





ARAMBHA: TOURISM AND CULTURAL CENTER

Arambha, meaning “a beginning” is envisioned as more than a destination; it is the beginning of experiencing Pokhara.

STUDENT

Prakriti Kafle

SUPERVISOR

Ar. Ananta Gautam

SITE / LOCATION

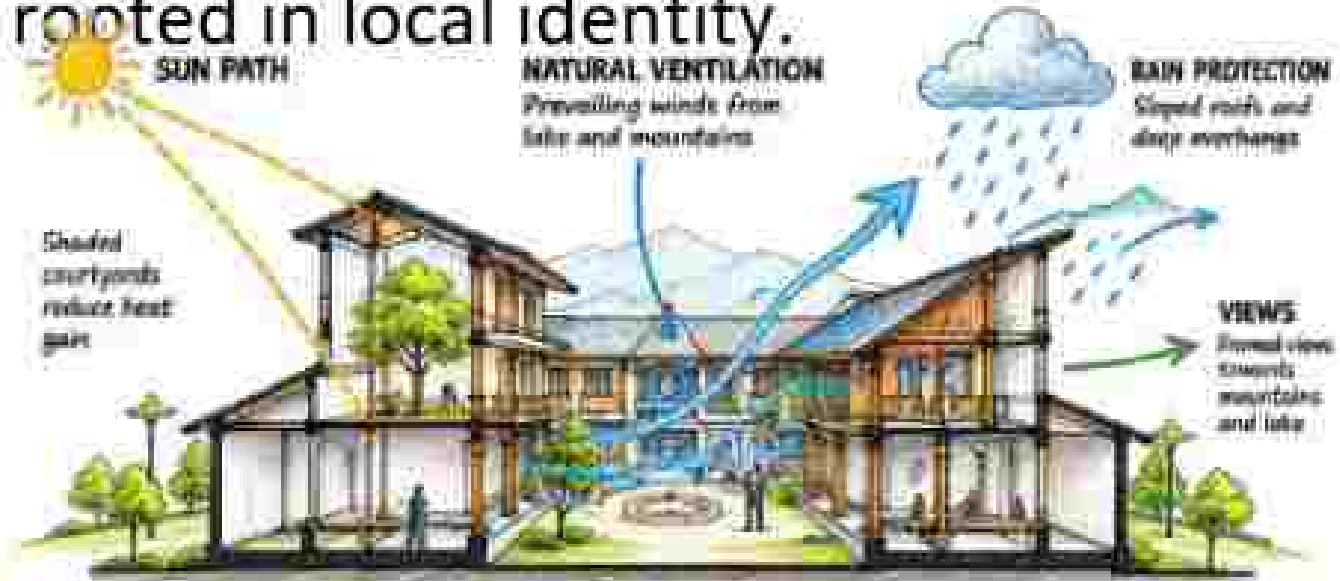
Damside, Pokhara

ABSTRACT

As one of Nepal’s most prominent tourism destinations, Pokhara welcomes visitors with remarkable landscapes, diverse cultures, living traditions, and a growing range of tourism experiences. Yet, these attractions remain scattered across the city, often leaving visitors without a clear point of orientation, cultural introduction, or meaningful connection with the place they have come to explore. The **Tourism and Cultural Gateway Center** responds to this gap by creating a unified gateway where arrival transforms into orientation, orientation into discovery, and discovery into experience. Located at Damside, Pokhara, the project brings together tourism information, cultural interpretation, museums, traditional arts and crafts, workshops, exhibitions, performances, local cuisine, and interactive technologies within a single architectural environment.

CONCEPT

The concept is expressed through the central courtyard, which acts as the social and spatial heart of the project becoming a shared stage for cultural activities. Traditional elements of Nepalese architecture are reinterpreted, creating a contemporary architectural language rooted in local identity.



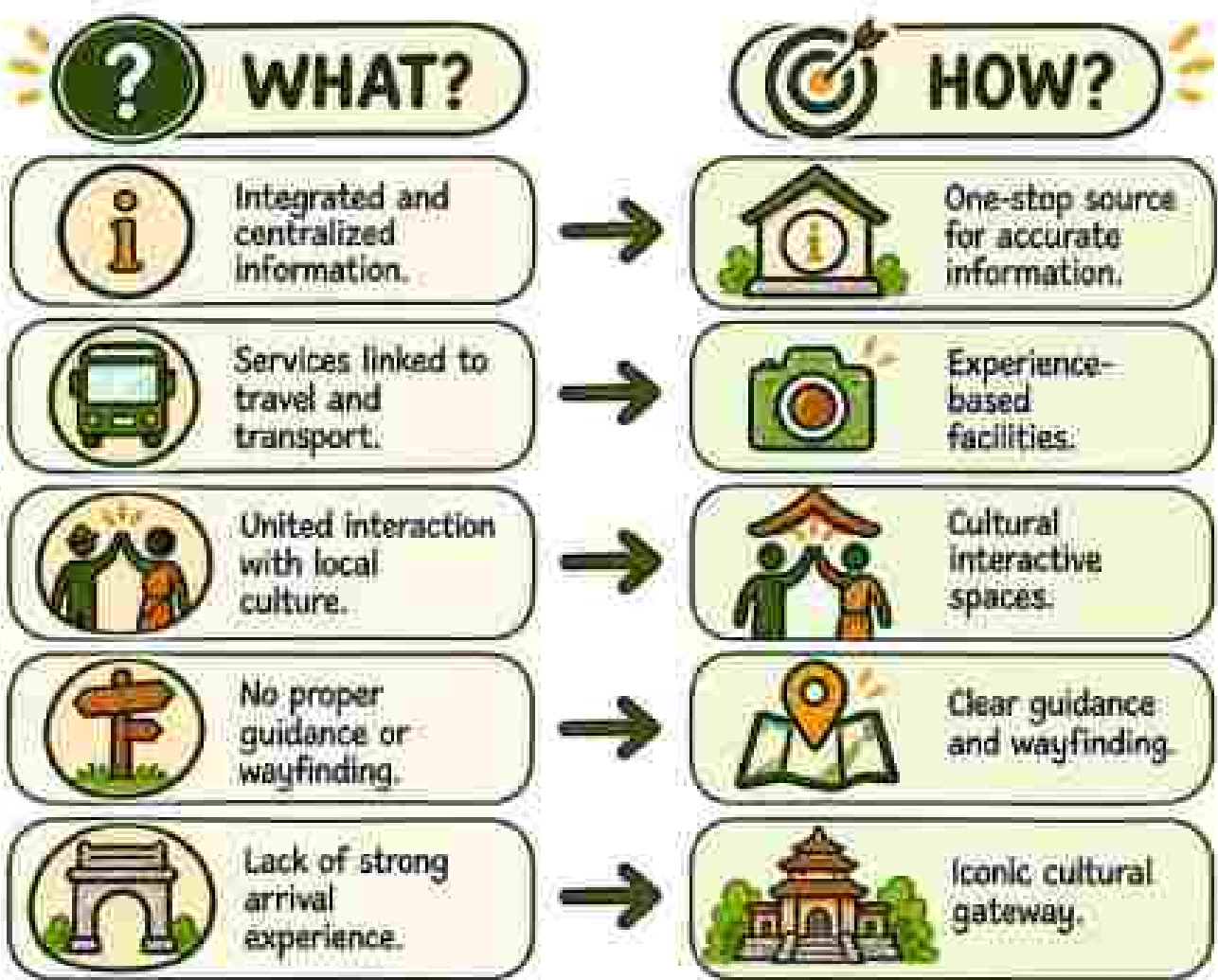
SITE PLAN

SITE’S LOCATION MAP



BIRD’S EYE VIEW

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION



CENTRAL VIEW FROM ENTRANCE



The design of Arambha is shaped by a contextual and experiential approach that seeks to establish a distinctive architectural identity for Pokhara. The spatial composition balances built form with open spaces, creating a sequence of plazas, courtyards, transitional zones, and activity spaces that encourage movement, pause, interaction, and visual engagement.



1 DROP-OFF ZONE
Arrival and welcome

2 ENTRANCE PLAZA
Open place welcoming visitors

3 INFORMATION BLOCK
Get orientation and guidance

4 MULTI PURPOSE HALL
Enjoy cultural dance performances

5 EXPERIENCE DRESS
Try and experience typical Nepalese attire

6 MUSEUM & EXHIBITIONS
Explore authentic stories and heritage

7 VR EXPERIENCE
Experience old Pokhara through virtual reality

8 NEPALI CUISINE
Enjoy typical Nepali food

9 WORKSHOP ACTIVITIES
Participate in indigenous Nepali knowledge & crafts

10 YOU LEAVE
Take memories and inspiration with you

MASTER PLAN



ELEVATIONS



ATM Lounge And Guard's House

Café and Public Toilet



Information Block and Souvenir Shop



Multipurpose Hall



Museum and Admin Block

Workshop Block



NORTH ELEVATION:
Restaurant

Architectural elevation drawings of the proposed building complex. The top drawing shows a long, low profile with multiple wings and a central entrance area. The bottom drawing shows a similar view from a different angle, highlighting the central entrance and the surrounding landscape with trees and a sky with birds and a sun.

SECONDARY ENTRANCE'S VIEW



MAIN ENTRANCE



PAST MUSEUM



A-V ROOM



TREK-HUB: BEFORE THE JOURNEY, AFTER THE TRAIL

STUDENT

Sargam Shrestha

SUPERVISOR

Ar. Upashana Poudel

SITE / LOCATION

Damside-17, Pokhara

ABSTRACT

TREKHUB: Before the Journey, After the Trail is a multi-functional architectural hub for Pokhara, designed to support the complete trekking cycle. The project responds to the fragmented access to permits, gear, guidance, preparation and post-trek recovery within the valley. It brings together information and guide/porter coordination, gear and retail services, fitness and climbing, acclimatization and VR trail preview, accommodation, wellness, exhibition and community spaces. Conceived as a threshold between the valley and the Himalayas, the project turns the trekking journey into an architectural sequence of arrival, preparation, transformation, return and reflection.



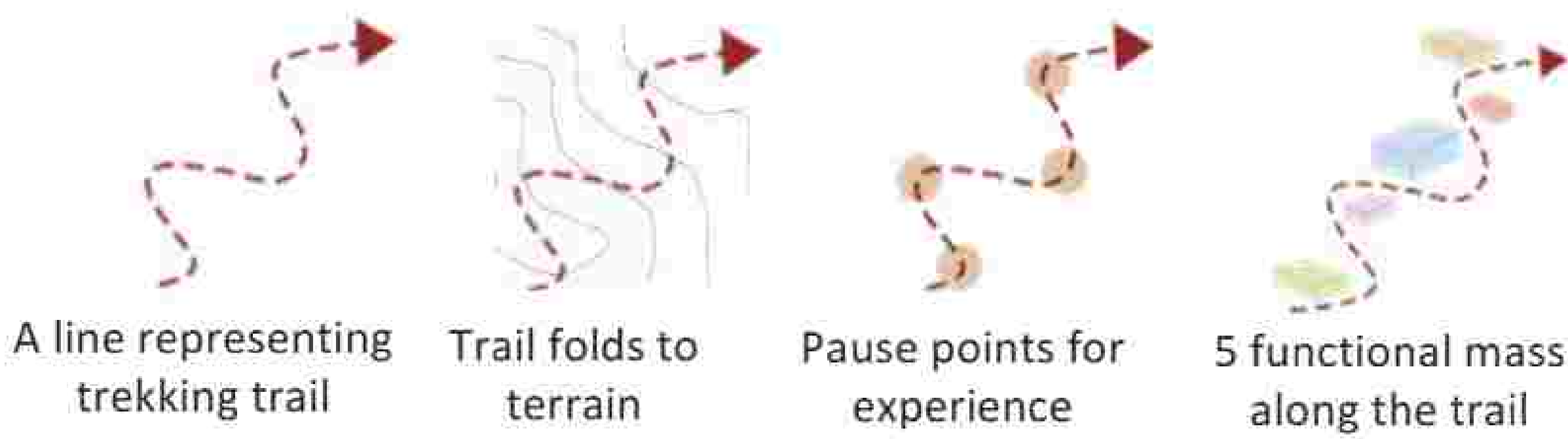
Site location



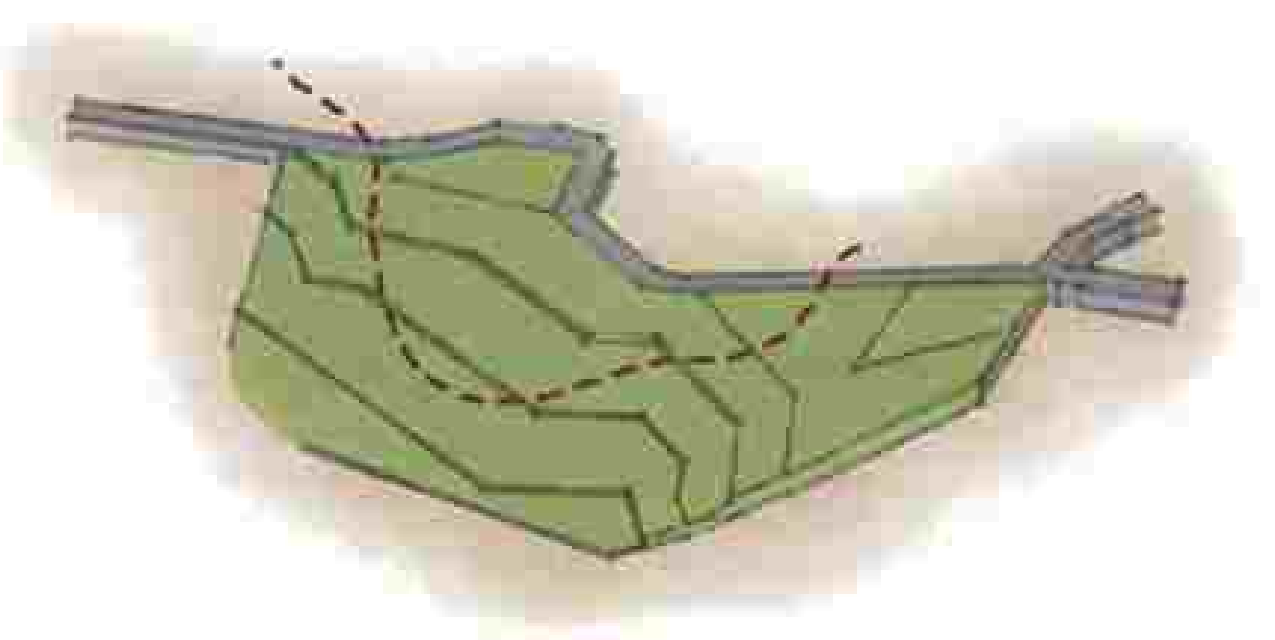
Site photo

The proposed site is located at Damside-17, Pokhara, covering approximately 11,912 sq.m. The site was strategically selected because Pokhara serves as a gateway to more than 15 trekking routes, making it an ideal location for a dedicated trekking hub. Its moderate natural contours, good accessibility to essential services, and strong connection with the surrounding landscape make it perfect fit for the project.

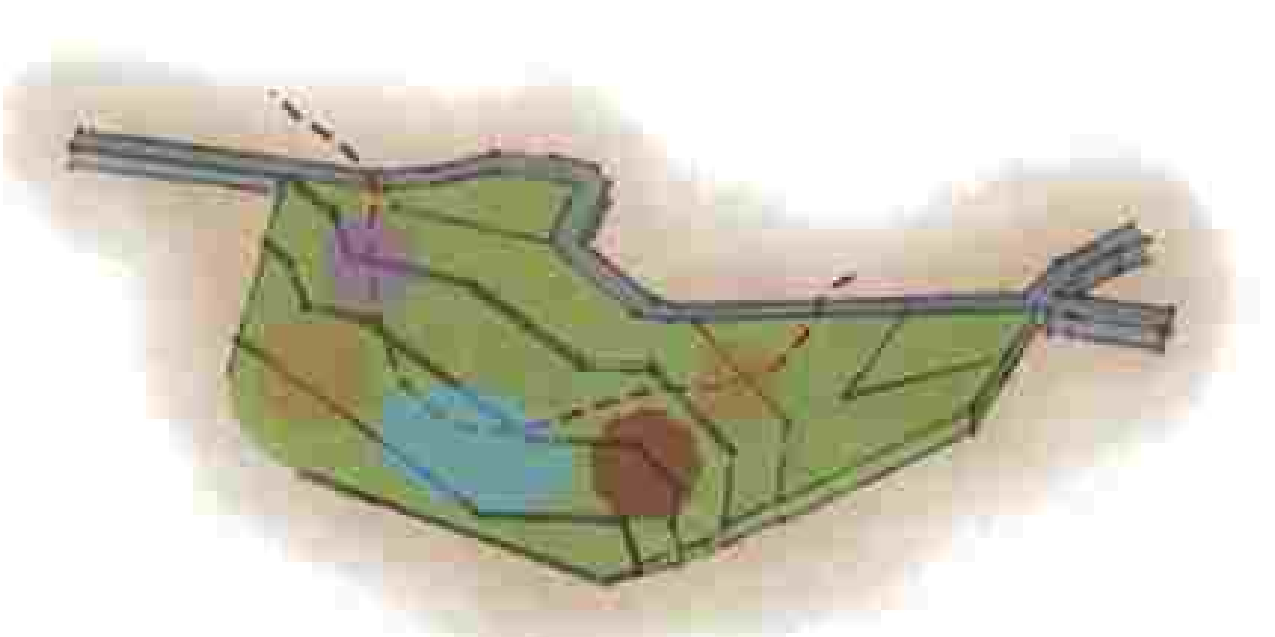
CONCEPT: THE UNFOLDING TRAIL



FORM DEVELOPMENT



1. A continuous line as base.



2. Functional division of space.



3. Form emergence on site.



4. Final form with necessary cutouts.

DESIGN FEATURES

The design features a pedestrian-oriented layout with curved pathways interconnecting the different functional spaces and creating a continuous flow throughout the site. One of the prominent features is the viewing deck/ balcony connecting three major blocks, supported by a canopy. The design creates a seamless blend of built form and nature, with experiential elements introduced gradually at different nodes along the journey.

DRAWINGS

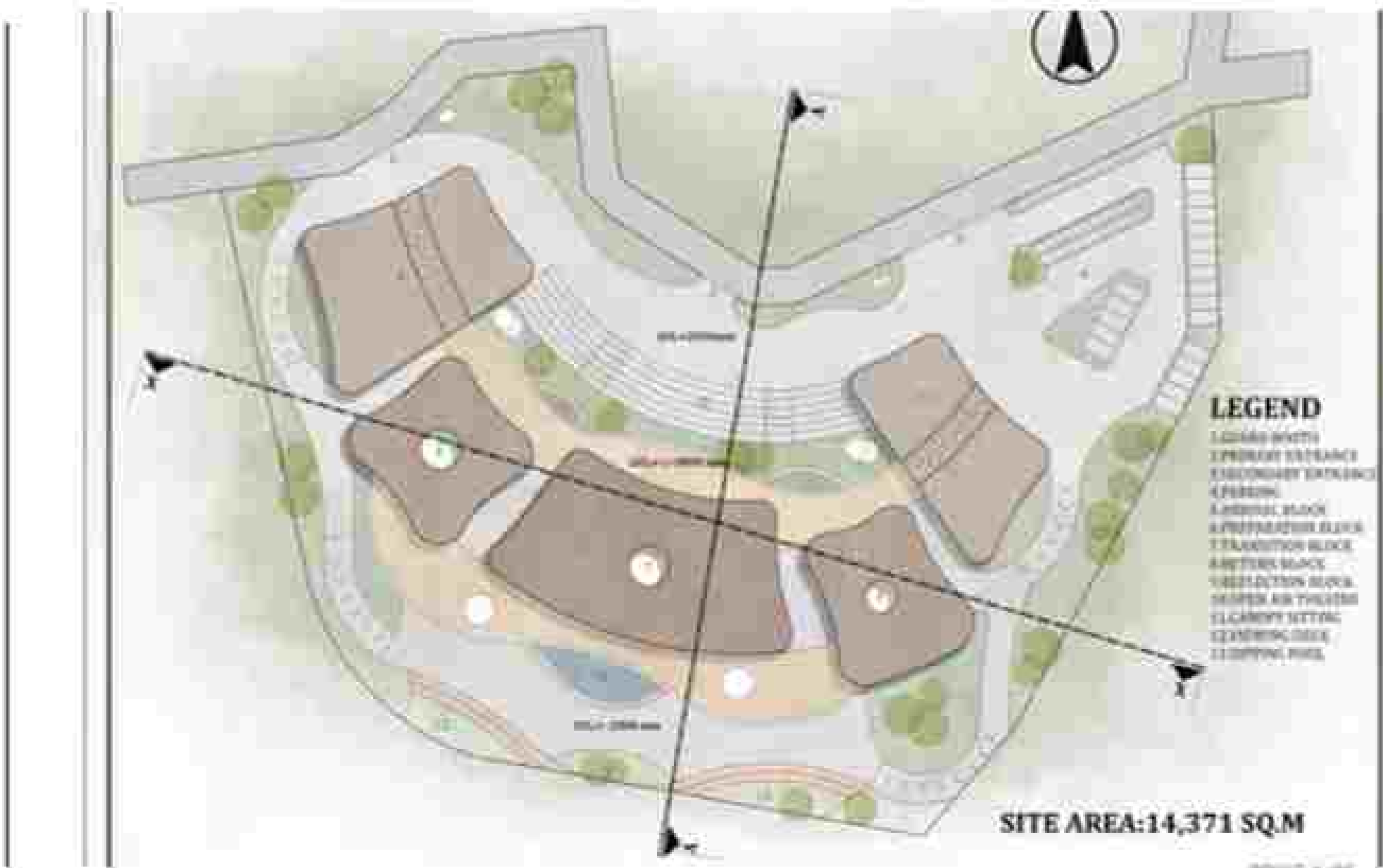
The master plan consists of five interconnected functional blocks creating a sequential journey that guides users through different experiences across the site.



viewing deck connecting three blocks



Master plan

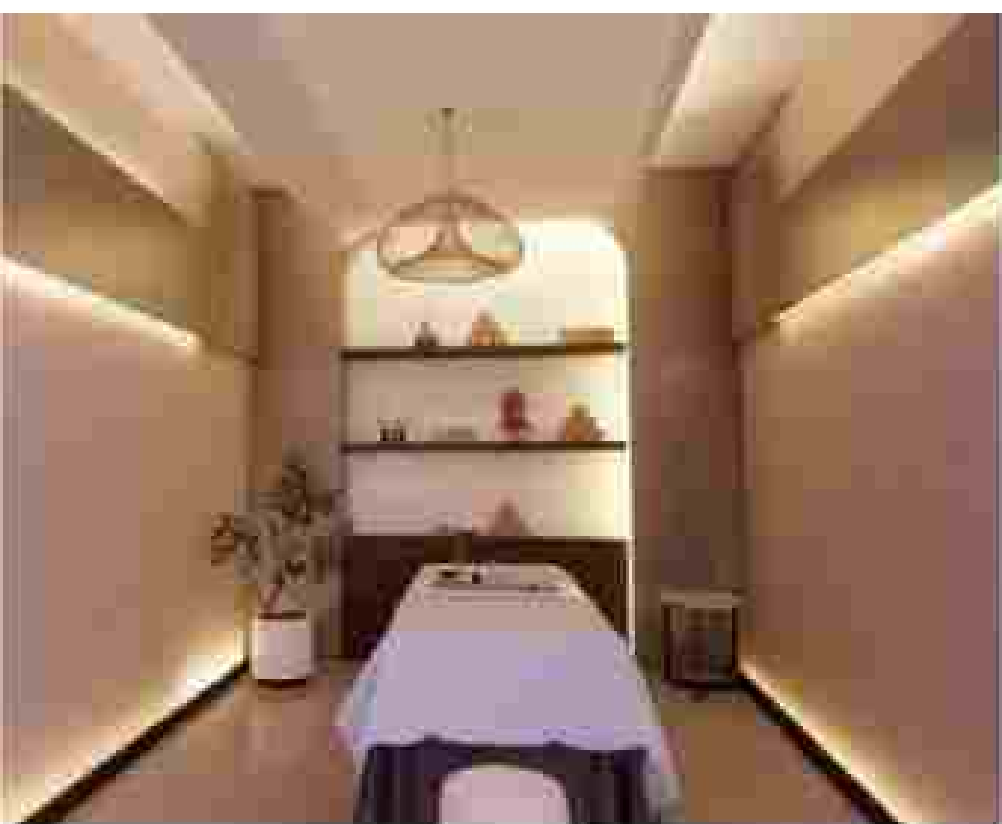


Site plan



Profile elevation

RENDERS





NATIONAL CENTER FOR CRICKET DEVELOPMENT (NCCD)

STUDENT

Darshan Banstola

SUPERVISOR

Ar. Manish Krishna Barun

SITE / LOCATION

Kaski, Pokhara

ABSTRACT

Nepal’s growing cricket culture highlights the need for a centralized facility for high-performance training and athlete development. This thesis proposes the **National Centre for Cricket Development (NCCD) in Pokhara**, integrating cricket training, sports science, rehabilitation, residential, administrative, and support facilities within a unified campus. The design is developed through case studies, site analysis, and functional research, with the central cricket ground forming the core of the master plan. Climate-responsive strategies address Pokhara’s environmental conditions through natural ventilation, shading, rainwater management, and monsoon-sensitive planning. The project envisions NCCD as a national institution supporting Nepalese cricketers from talent development to professional performance while strengthening the country’s sporting infrastructure. It also brings together performance analysis, recovery, learning, and residential functions to create a continuous athlete-development environment that supports both individual growth and collective excellence.



CONCEPT



ONE ECOSYSTEM, FROM TALENT TO TEAM, The National Centre for Cricket Development (NCCD) is envisioned as an integrated ecosystem that nurtures talent, enhances performance, and supports the future of Nepalese cricket. A strong central core anchors administrative, learning, and performance functions, while training, sports science, medical, residential, recreational, and support facilities form a connected campus around the central cricket ground —the physical and visual heart of the development. The spatial organization unifies training, performance analysis, recovery, rehabilitation, learning, and living, creating a continuous journey from individual talent to disciplined teams and high-performance athletes. The campus transforms individual potential into collective excellence through a continuous, connected sporting environment.

DESIGN FEATURES

The NCCD is designed as an integrated high-performance sports campus centered around the main cricket ground. The planning emphasizes clear functional zoning, efficient circulation, controlled access, and strong connectivity between training, sports science, rehabilitation, residential, administrative, and recreational facilities. Climate-responsive features such as building orientation, cross-ventilation, deep roof overhangs, passive shading, rainwater management, permeable landscapes, and covered circulation respond to Pokhara’s climate and monsoon conditions. The architecture combines a contemporary sporting identity with contextual and vernacular influences, creating a cohesive environment that supports athlete performance, recovery, learning, and long-term development.

DRAWINGS



RENDERS





STUDENT

Sandesh Giri

SUPERVISOR

Ar. Pragati Baniya

SITE / LOCATION

kaligandaki river,harmichaur,gulmi

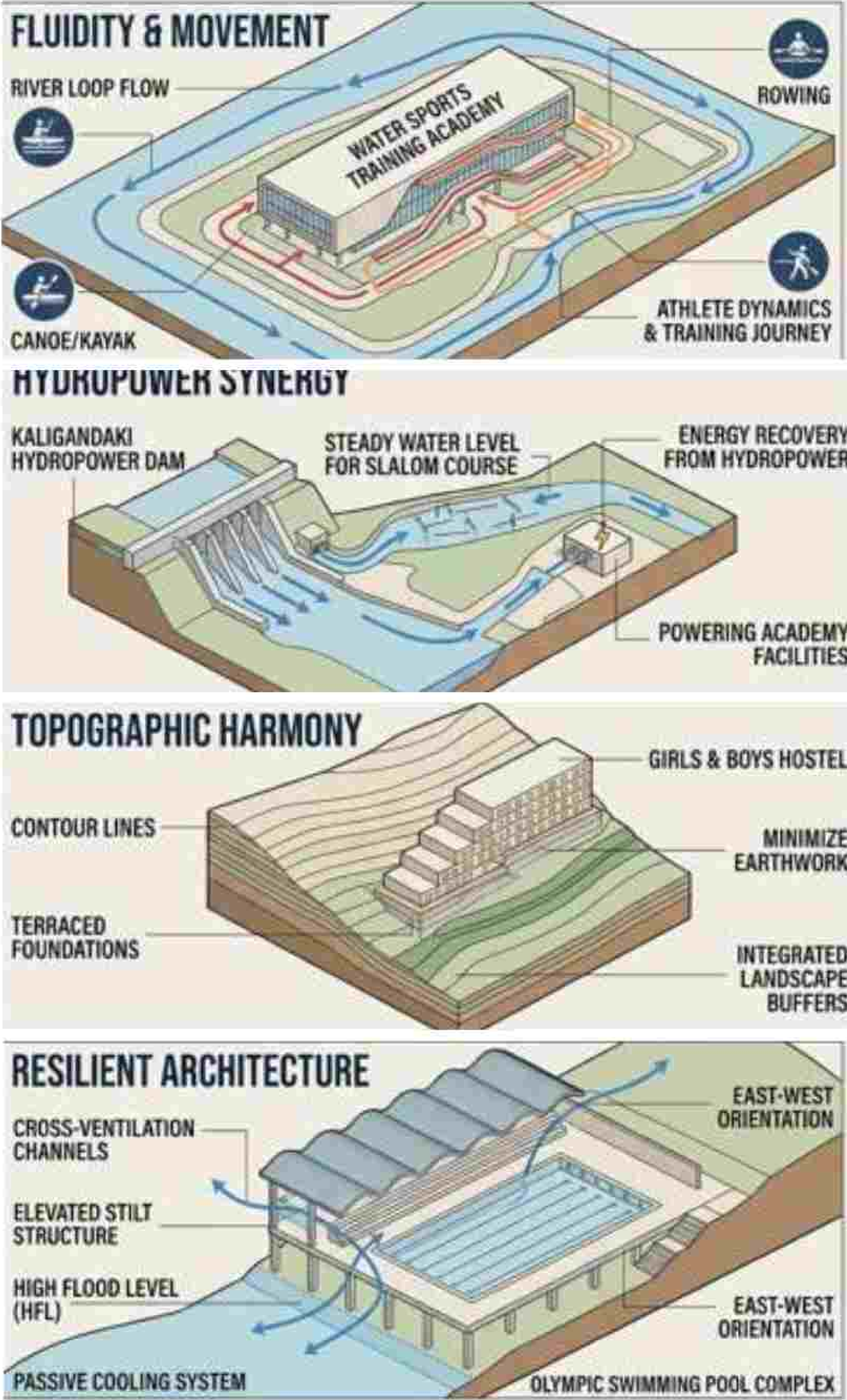
ABSTRACT

Nepal’s natural waterways offer immense potential for aquatic sports, yet the country lack dedicated,purpose-built infrastructure for training and international competition. This thesis addresses that gap by proposing a Water Sports Training Academy designed to harmonize athletic excellence with eco-tourism and community engagement. Located along the contoured waterfront of Harmichaur, the project integrates a 50m x 25m Olympic-standard swimming pool, a controlled canoe slalom course, specialized boat storage, sports science facilities, and residential accommodations. By leveraging the adjacent hydropower dam to regulate water flow for training, the proposal creates self-sustaining,inclusive waterfront destination that bridges urban life, athletic growth, and nature.

CONCEPT SUMMARY

- Fluidity & Movement:** Building forms and pathways echo river currents and athletic circulation.
- Hydropower Synergy:** Dam release powers training rapids and provides micro-hydro energy.
- Topographic Harmony:** Terraced structures match natural contours to minimize excavation.
- Resilient Architecture:** Elevated stilts clear flood levels, while East-West massing maximizes river breeze cooling.

CONCEPT



DESIGN FEATURES

The project features an Olympic-standard swimming pool complex with vaulted wave shell roofs, a sqm artificial canoe slalom channel, and shoreline boat sheds for immediate water access. Alongside advanced athletic facilities including a sports science centre and dedicated gymnasium the master plan incorporates a multipurpose hall, riverfront cafeteria, open-air courts, and public promenades that blend high-performance sports training with community recreation and eco-tourism.





ManBatika Eco Farm

Where Nature meets Sustainable Living



Manmohan Bhatta

SUPERVISOR

Ar. Aananta Gautam

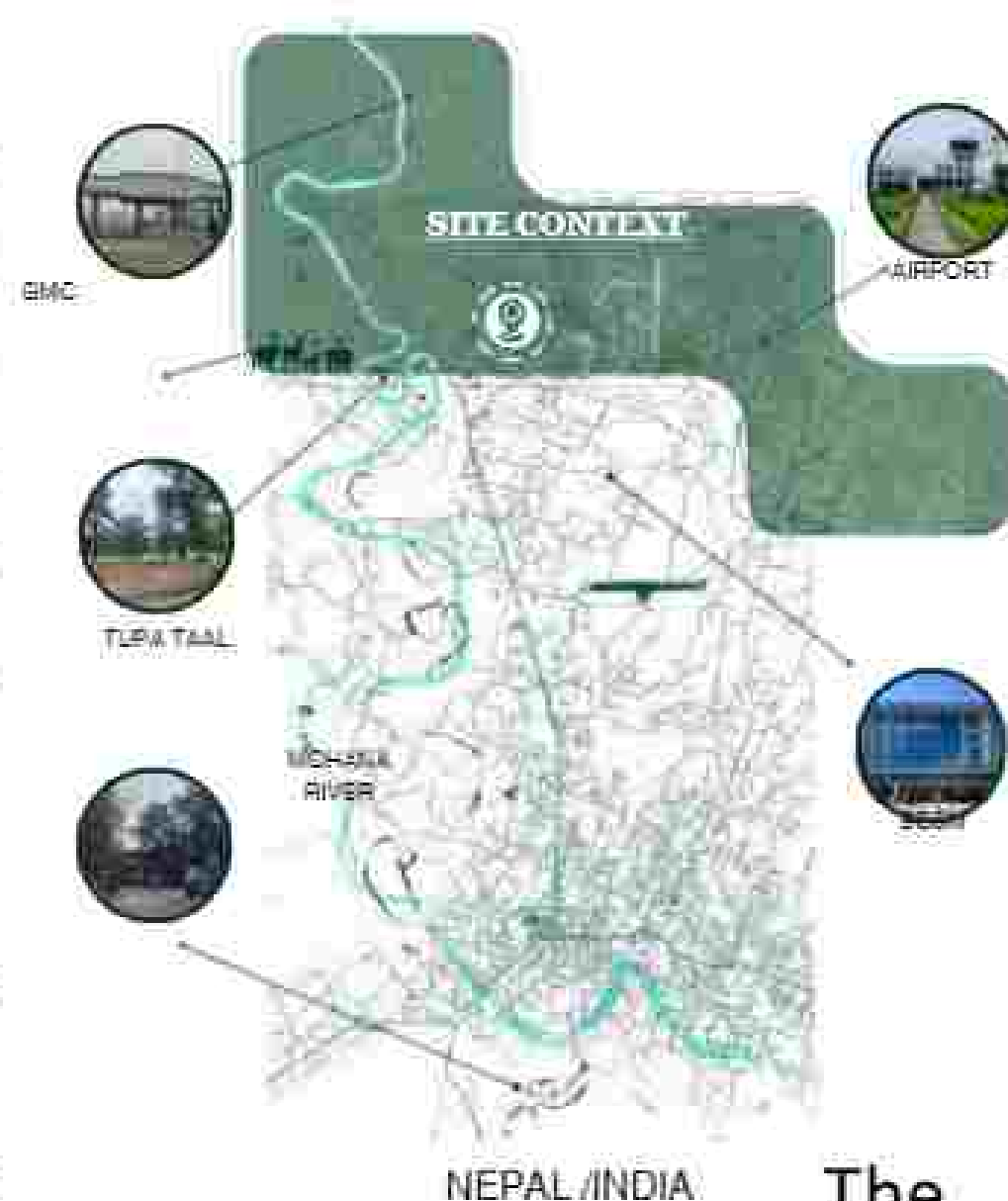
SITE / LOCATION

Mohanpur, Dhangadhi, Nepal

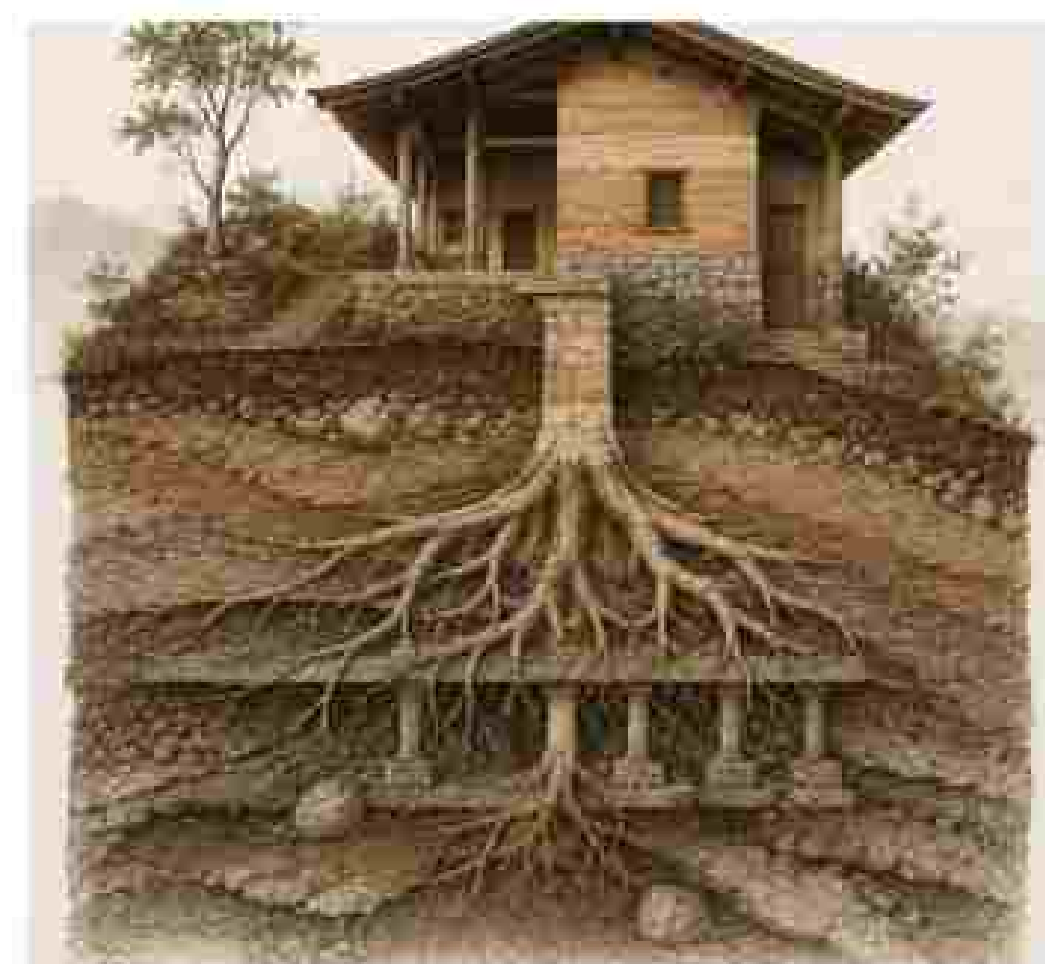
ABSTRACT

ManBatika Eco Resort is envisioned as a place where architecture, agriculture, ecology and local culture exist as one living system. Rather than treating the land simply as a construction site, the project allows the landscape to guide the architecture, creating a retreat that grows naturally from its surroundings.

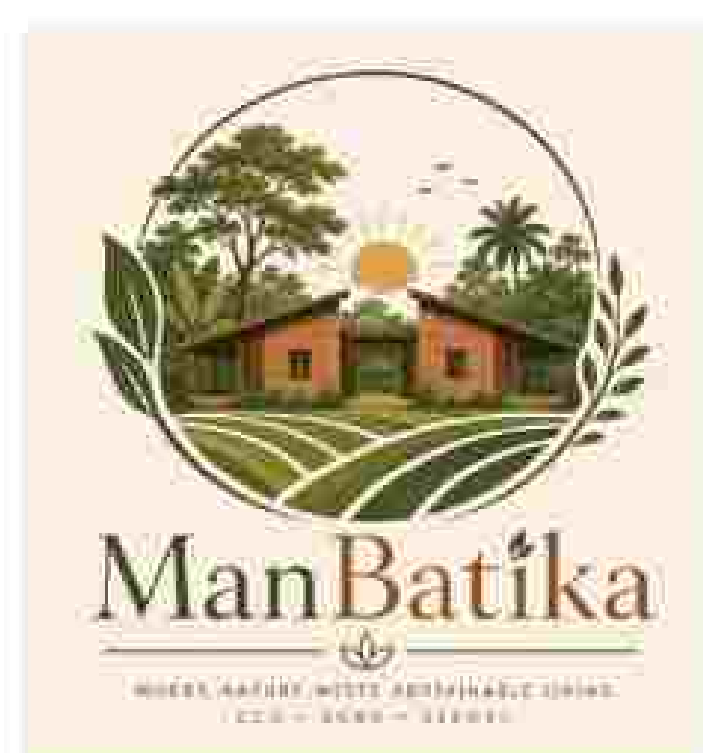
Located in Mohanpur, Dhangadhi, the project responds to the hot and humid Terai climate, agricultural landscape and rich cultural identity of the region. The resort combines farm-based experiences, hospitality, local craftsmanship and sustainable living to create a meaningful connection between people and the land.



CONCEPT



NEPAL / INDIA



The central concept, "Rooted in Land," explores an architecture that belongs to its place rather than dominating it. Buildings follow the landscape and establish a close relationship between built and unbuilt spaces.

The concept is expressed through earth-based materials, bamboo, exposed stone, reclaimed timber, natural finishes, courtyards, shaded verandahs and semi-outdoor spaces. The architecture celebrates natural textures, craftsmanship and the imperfections of materials, creating a warm and timeless character and growing outward through spaces, materials, and landscape.

FORM DEVELOPMENT

Focus: Natural Livelihoods



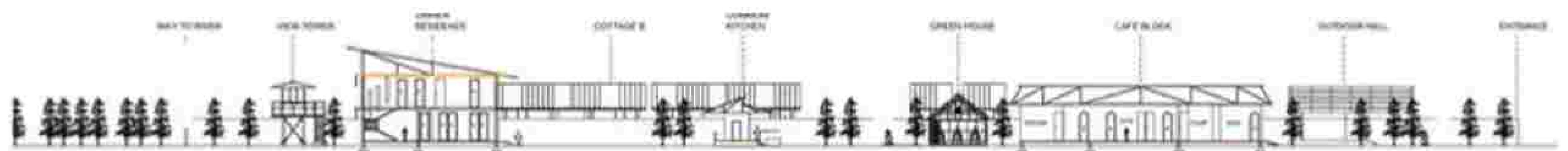
FARM LAND TO DINE EXPERIENCE

The project transforms the agricultural landscape into an active part of the visitor experience. Farming is not treated as a background element but becomes part of the identity, operation and daily life of the resort.



The design develops from the relationship between land, agriculture, climate and human experience. The built forms are carefully positioned within the landscape to maintain a balance between public activity, private retreat, farming and service functions.

NATURAL VENTILATION | SHADING | COURTYARDS | VERANDAHS | SLOPING ROOFS



SITE SECTION





SALYAN NEXT: REVIVING FORGOTTEN TRAILS AND SUPPORTING REVERSE MIGRATION IN KASKI–SALYAN

STUDENT

Prinkal K.C.

SUPERVISOR

Ar. Manish Krishna Barun

SITE / LOCATION

Kaski, Salyan

ABSTRACT

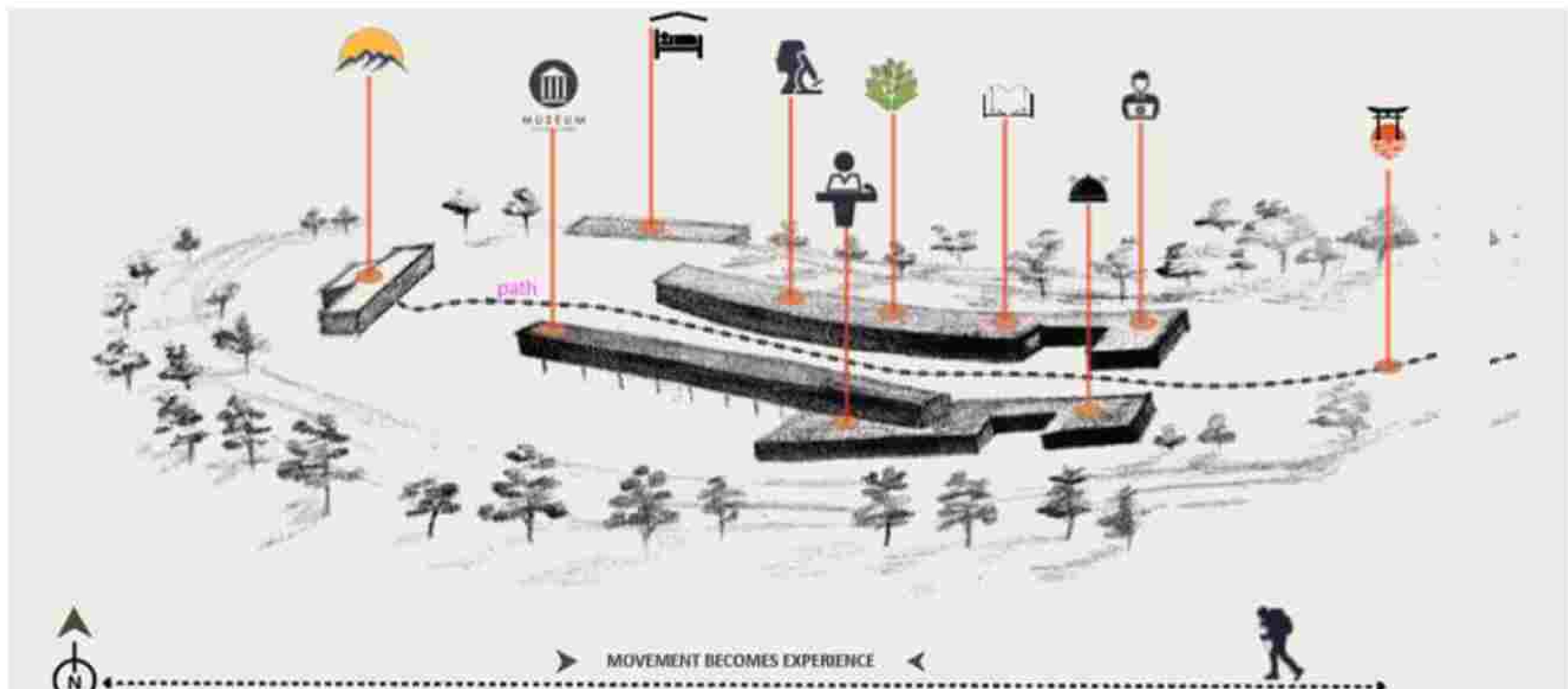
Salyan Next is an Ecological Research and Tourism Center proposed in Kaski–Salyan to revive forgotten trails and strengthen rural communities through sustainable architecture. The project responds to outmigration, declining local economies, and the loss of cultural and ecological connections by integrating ecological research, environmental education, tourism, and community activities within one destination.

Rather than creating an isolated institutional building, the design connects researchers, students, tourists, and local residents through shared spaces for learning, exhibition, interaction, and local enterprise. By revitalizing traditional trail networks and promoting nature-based tourism, Salyan Next aims to create new livelihood opportunities while preserving biodiversity, cultural identity, and the unique landscape of Salyan. The project demonstrates how architecture can become a catalyst for ecological awareness and sustainable rural regeneration.

CONCEPT

Architecture as a Living Trail places the historic trail at the center of the architectural experience. Inspired by Salyan's contours, terraces, and cultural pathways, the trail connects public spaces, exhibitions, research facilities, community areas, accommodation, cafés, and viewpoints, encouraging learning, interaction, rest, and discovery.

The architecture follows the terrain through fragmented, human-scale forms that minimize environmental impact. This approach strengthens the connection to place, preserves cultural memory, supports community participation, and creates a sustainable identity rooted in Kaski–Salyan's ecology and heritage.

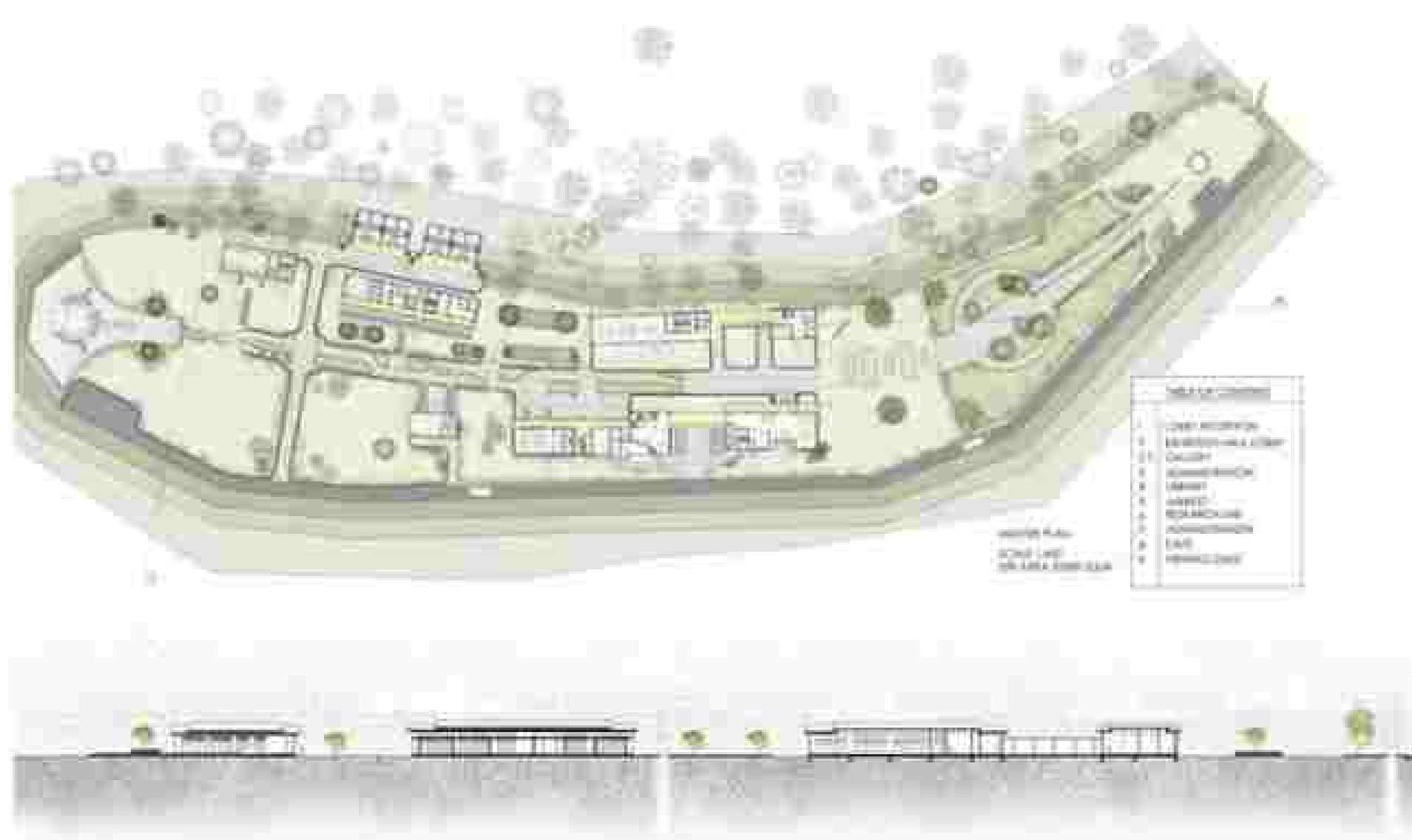


DESIGN FEATURES

The architecture of **Salyan Next** is organized around a continuous east-west trail acting as an experiential spine. Built forms are fragmented and embedded in the terrain to reduce visual dominance, utilizing **vertical zoning** to place public areas on upper levels and private research spaces on lower, quieter terraces.

The structures employ a **modern steel frame** system to achieve large, column-free spaces, with steel columns clad in regional timber. The exterior merges **natural stone cladding** and **stone slate roofing** with extensive glazing, including north-facing library glass panels that maximize daylight while framing panoramic views

DRAWINGS



RENDERS





COMMUNITY AGRI-HUB: FOSTERING SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESILIENCE IN HEMJA

STUDENT

Rusha Thapa

SUPERVISOR

Ar. Roshani Subedi

SITE / LOCATION

Hemja, Kaski



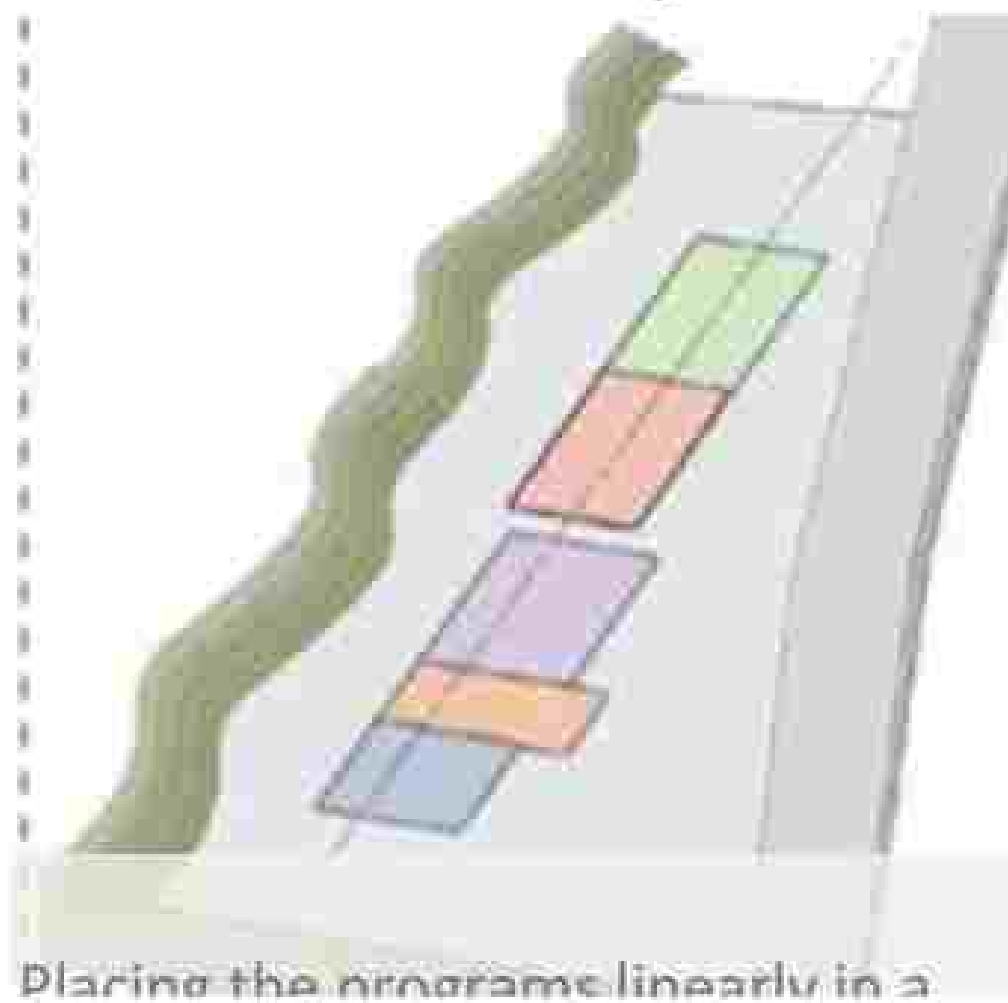
ABSTRACT

CONCEPT

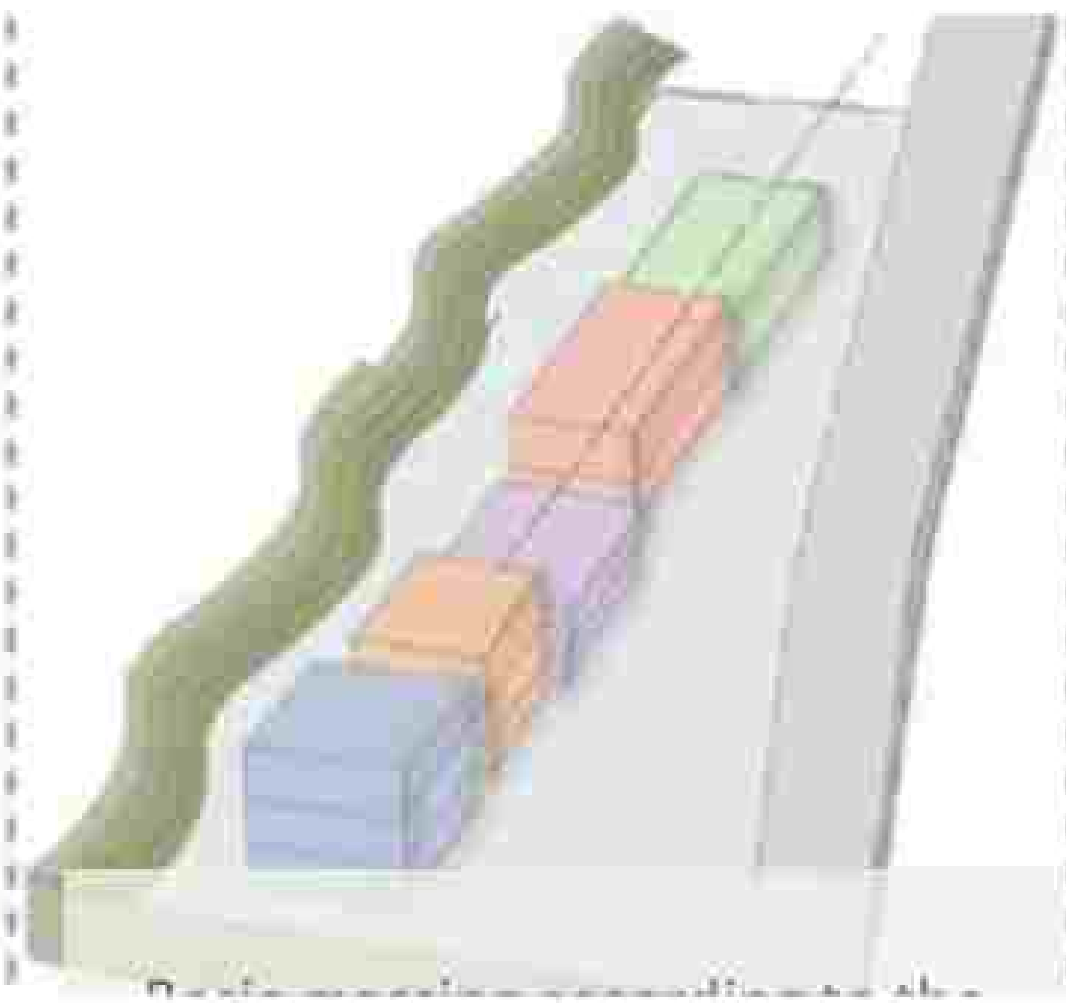
The concept for agri-hub is taken as “The Slow Walk” that shows the transition from the fast-moving highway to Hemja’s agricultural landscape into a slow, meaningful experience. To strengthen this experience, an elevated pathway connects the buildings to the farm, providing shelter from rain while acting as an engaging architectural feature that attracts visitors and enhances the overall experience. Overall, the Slow Walk transforms a simple journey from highway and connects with community, turning movement into an experience of nature, agriculture, learning and community

highway → slow down → experience → interact → connect

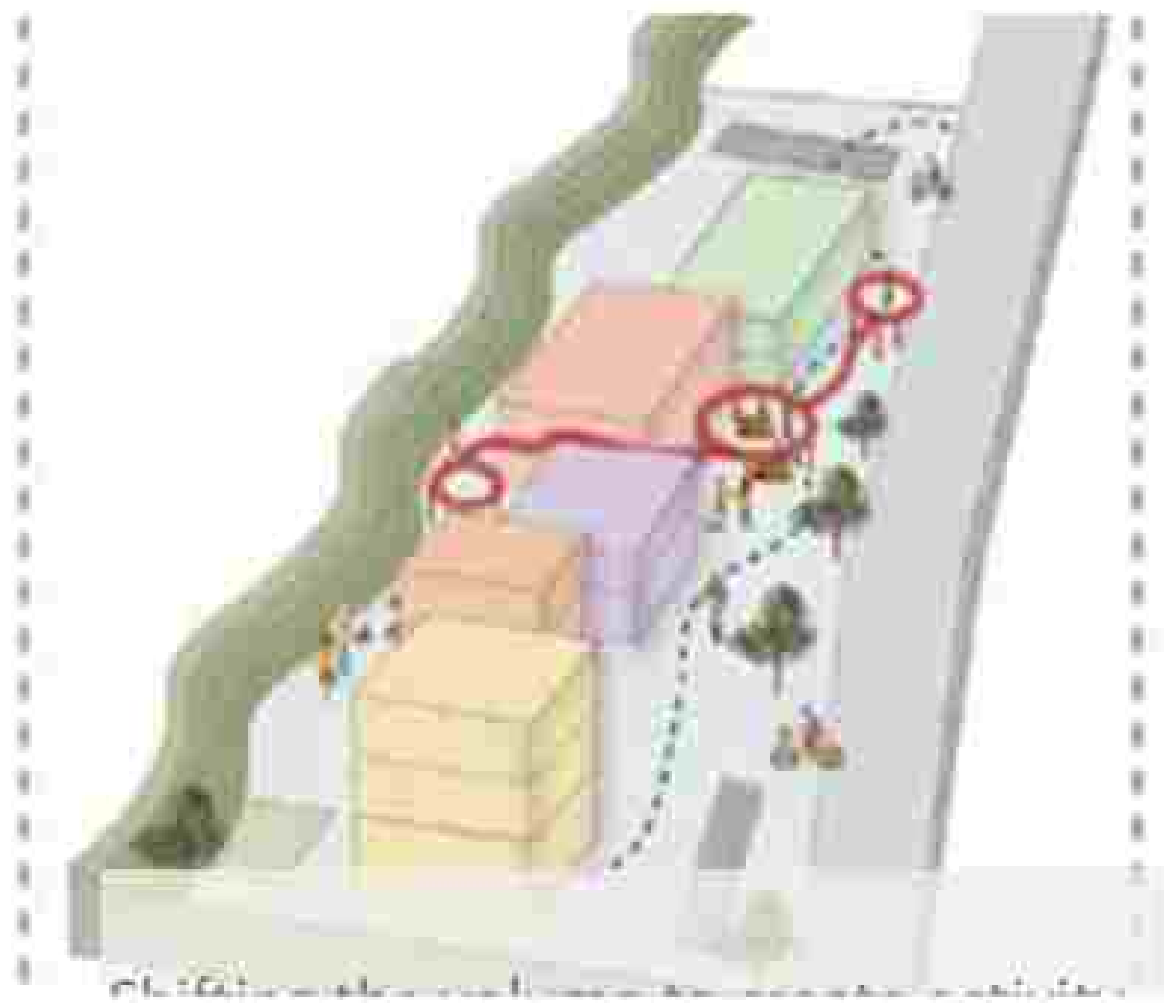
Hemja, long sustained by agriculture now faces the growing challenge of farmers receiving inadequate returns for their labor, largely due to dependence on middlemen and fragmented market systems. Rapid urbanization, fragmented markets and inadequate storage further weaken the agricultural economy and threaten the community’s connection to its farming roots. This thesis explores architecture as a catalyst for renewal through a Community Agri-Hub, a vibrant convergence of farmers’ markets, cold storage, research and training, farm-to-table spaces and community gathering. Rooted in local climate, materials and social needs, the hub seeks to shorten the distance between farmer and consumer, improve market access, reduce losses and return greater value to those who cultivate the land. More than a marketplace, it becomes a living bridge between soil and society, fostering knowledge, collaboration, cultural exchange and sustainable livelihoods while offering a resilient model for the future of Hemja and other peri-urban agricultural communities of Nepal.



Placing the programs linearly in a



Placing the programs linearly in a



Placing the programs linearly in a

DESIGN FEATURES

The linear site is organized through five main programs placed along a continuous axis, creating clear movement through the project. Related functions are grouped into two main blocks. Pocket spaces are created which provide outdoor activities such as market stalls, outdoor seating, and an outdoor kitchen. As a juxtaposition, the linear white-stone building blocks are contrasted by a curved pathway in red, inspired by the surrounding landscape, creating a distinct visual element and adding dynamism to the linear composition.



Spaces like outdoor stall, seating spaces with tree canopy, outdoor kitchen are created for community engagement as community people can host seasonal produce fair and market in outdoor area.



RENDERS



Outdoor Stall



[SELF- SUSTAINING LIVING CRAFT]

STUDENT

[SALEXKA KHANAL]

SUPERVISOR

Ar. [PRADYUMNA ADHIKARI]

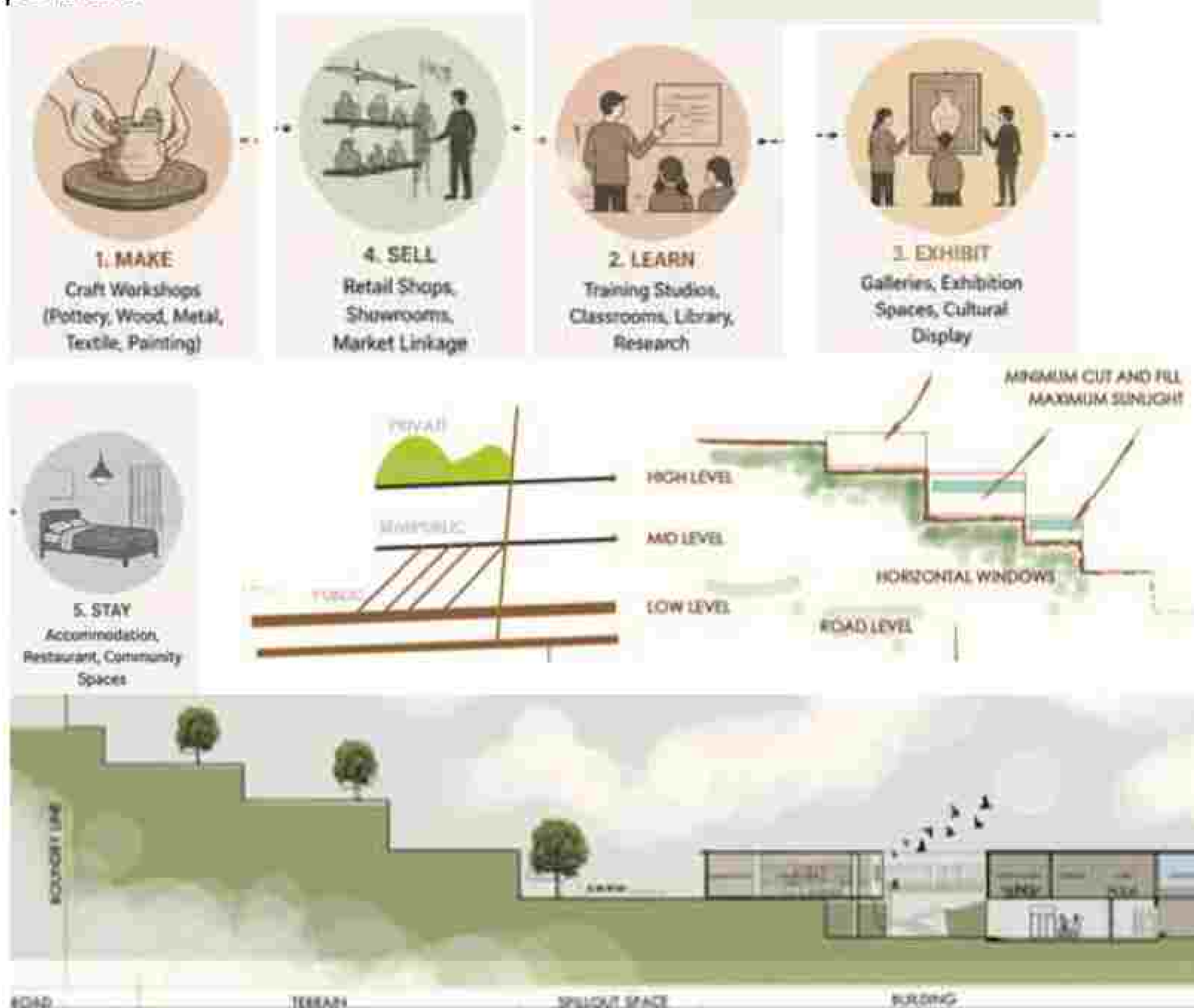
SITE / LOCATION

[PAME, POKHARA LAKESIDE]

ABSTRACT



The **Self-Sustaining Living Arts & Craft Center** aims to preserve and promote traditional Nepali crafts by integrating **learning, production, exhibition, tourism, and livelihood**. Located in Pame, Pokhara, the project responds to challenges such as inadequate facilities, limited training, weak market opportunities, and the loss of traditional skills. And for the import and export of the handicraft product from and in Pokhara.

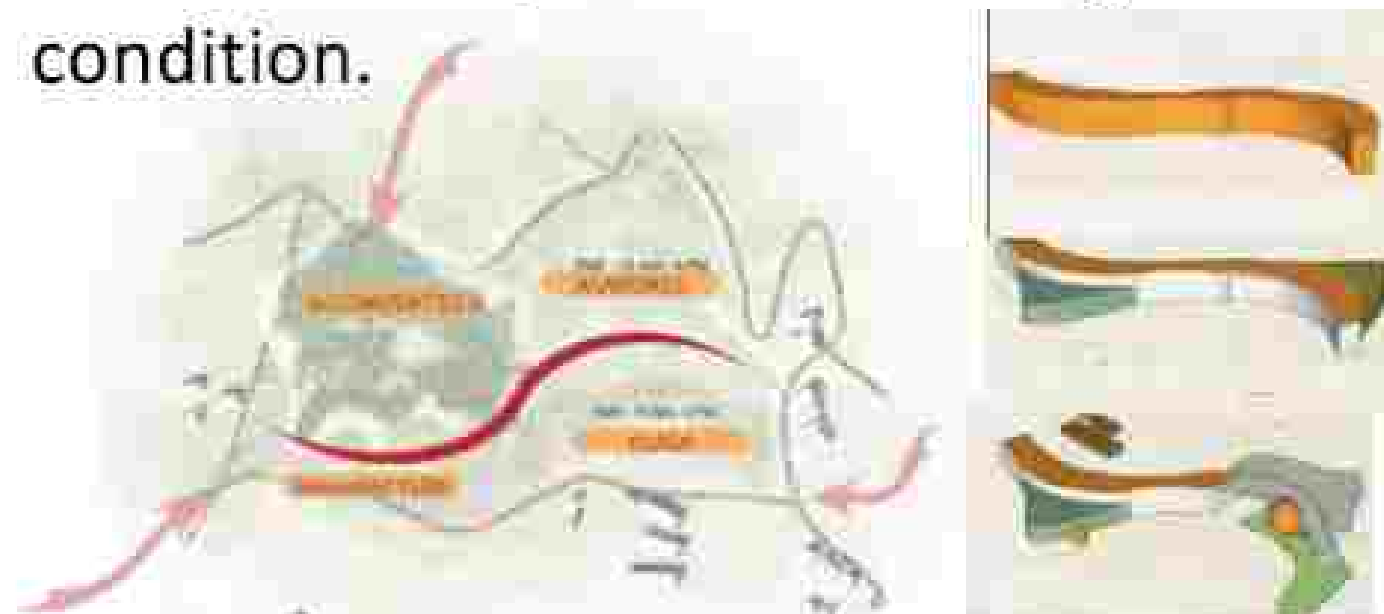


CONCEPT



ECOLOGICAL THRESHOLD

An ecological threshold is the point at which a natural system (like a lake, forest, or hillside) changes so much that it cannot easily return to its original condition.



WHY ECOLOGICAL THRESHOLD ?

The Khapaudi-pame edge is not just a site. It is a sensitive meeting point between the lake, nature, local settlement, and tourism. Therefore, architecture should not dominate the landscape, but gently blend with it and create balance between humans and ecology."



DESIGN FEATURES

The design integrates **contour-responsive architecture**, **ecological landscape**, and **local materials** to create a sustainable craft environment. An **underground market** beneath the ramp adds local food and souvenir spaces, enriching the overall visitor experience. **Clear public, private, and service zoning** ensures efficient circulation and functional organization. **Courtyards, plazas, and open spaces** encourage interaction between artisans, visitors, learners, and the local community. The overall design creates a **self-sustaining craft ecosystem** that supports cultural preservation, local livelihoods, and creative tourism.

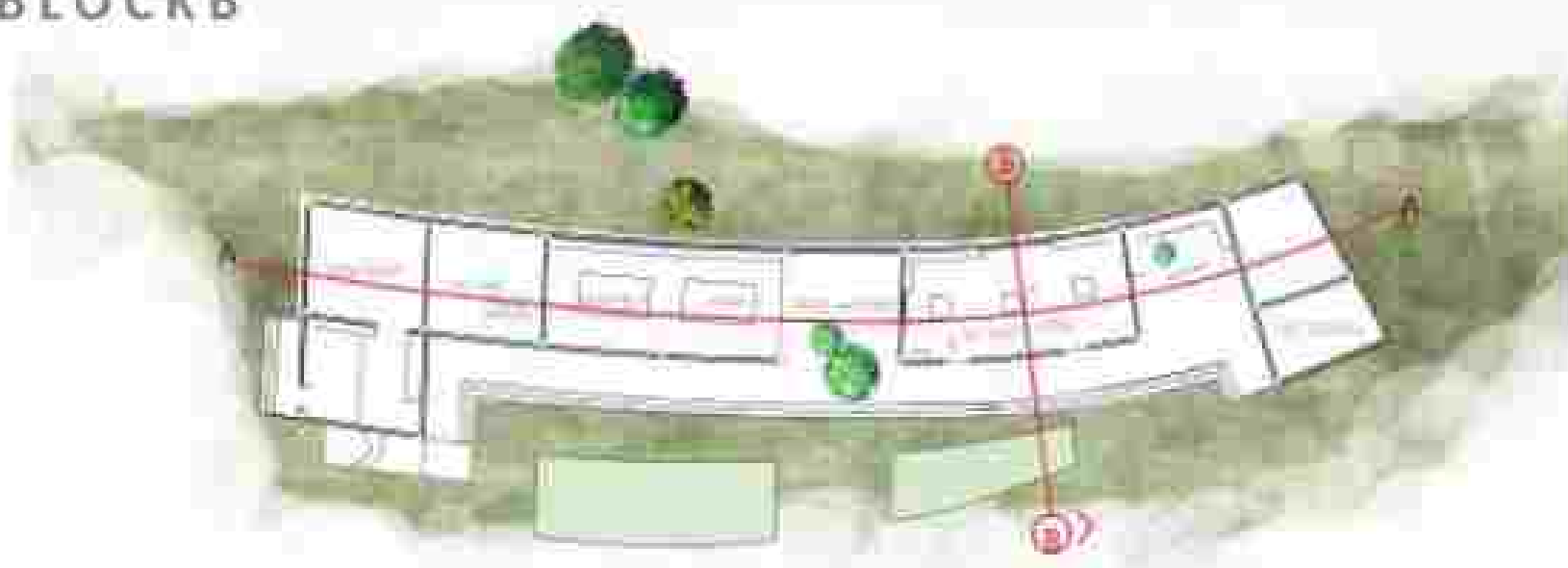


DRAWINGS

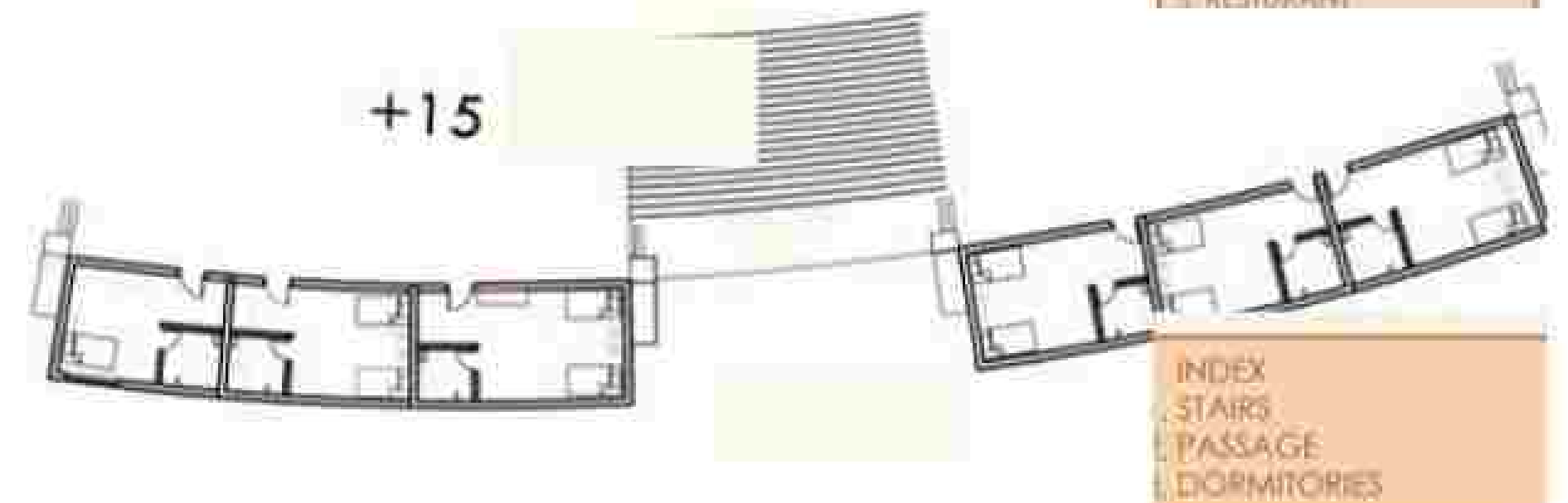
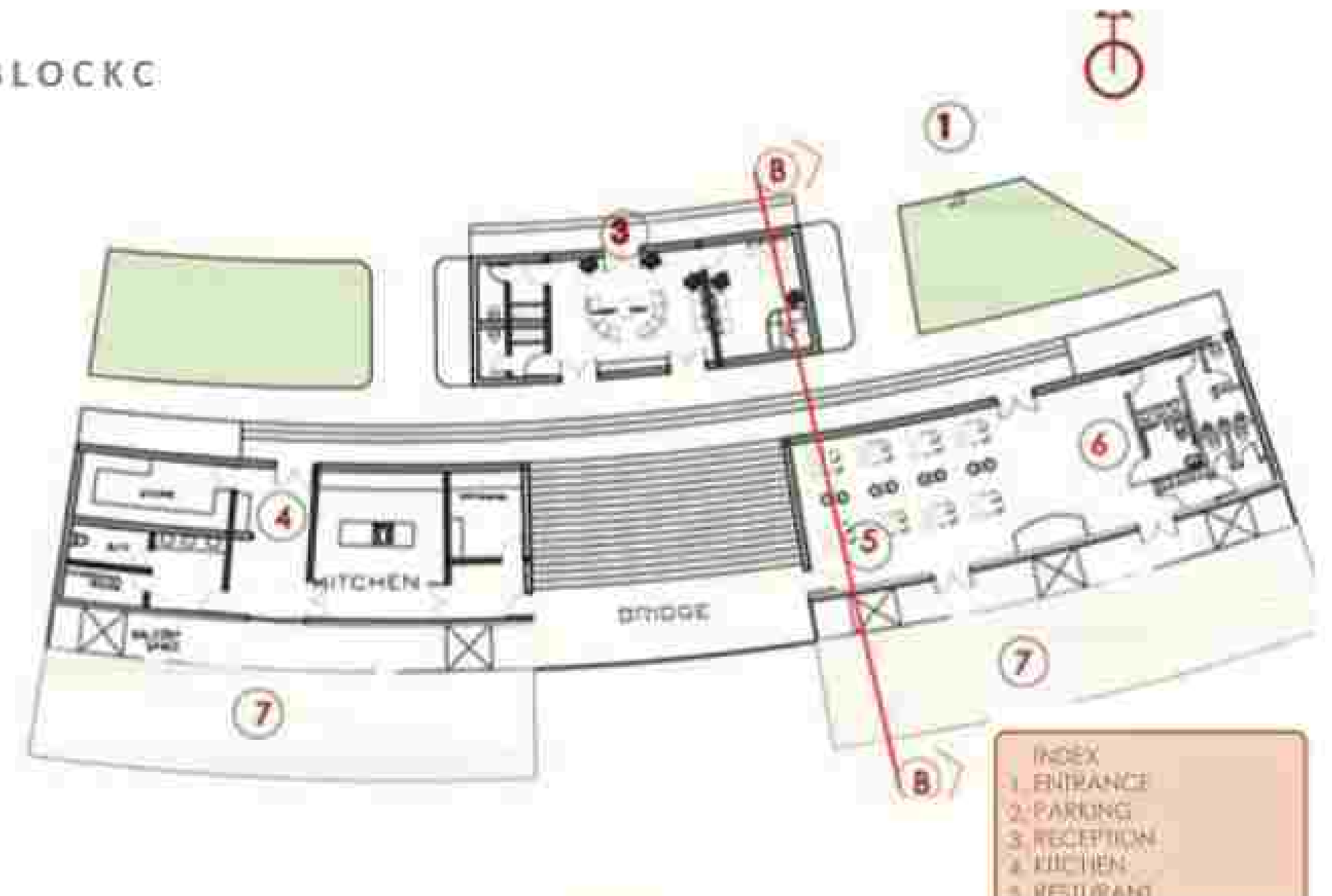
BLOCK A



BLOCK B



BLOCK C



RENDERS





RURAL WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT CENTER

STUDENT

BIPENDRA K. SHRESTHA

SUPERVISOR

Ar. ANANTA GAUTAM

SITE / LOCATION

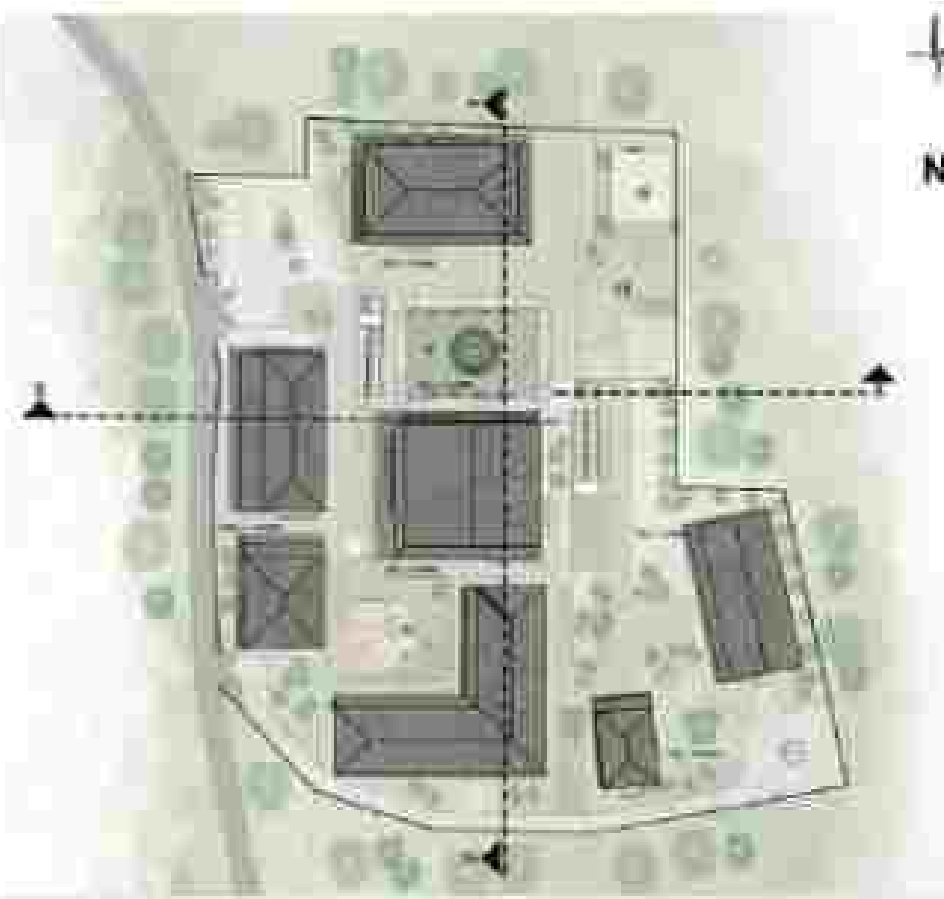
WAYAL BAZAR, DOTI

ABSTRACT



UTHAAN proposes a rural women empowerment and skill development center integrating training, production, childcare, market access, and community interaction.

The project creates a safe and inclusive environment where learning progresses into skills, enterprise, and self-reliance.



CONCEPT

UTHAAN — उत्थान | Rising from the Land

Inspired by the terraced landscape of Doti, the design follows the natural slope and creates a stepped courtyard campus. Local stone, timber rooflines, and verandahs are reinterpreted through a contemporary spatial language.



CONCEPT DRIVERS

KADAM - The First Step

Creating welcoming thresholds for participation.

PRACHITI - Recognition

Making women's skills and work visible.

SWATANTRA - Freedom

Creating spaces for safety, dignity, and autonomy.

From the first step into the center to learning, making, and sharing, UTHAAN creates a journey where space becomes a catalyst for empowerment.



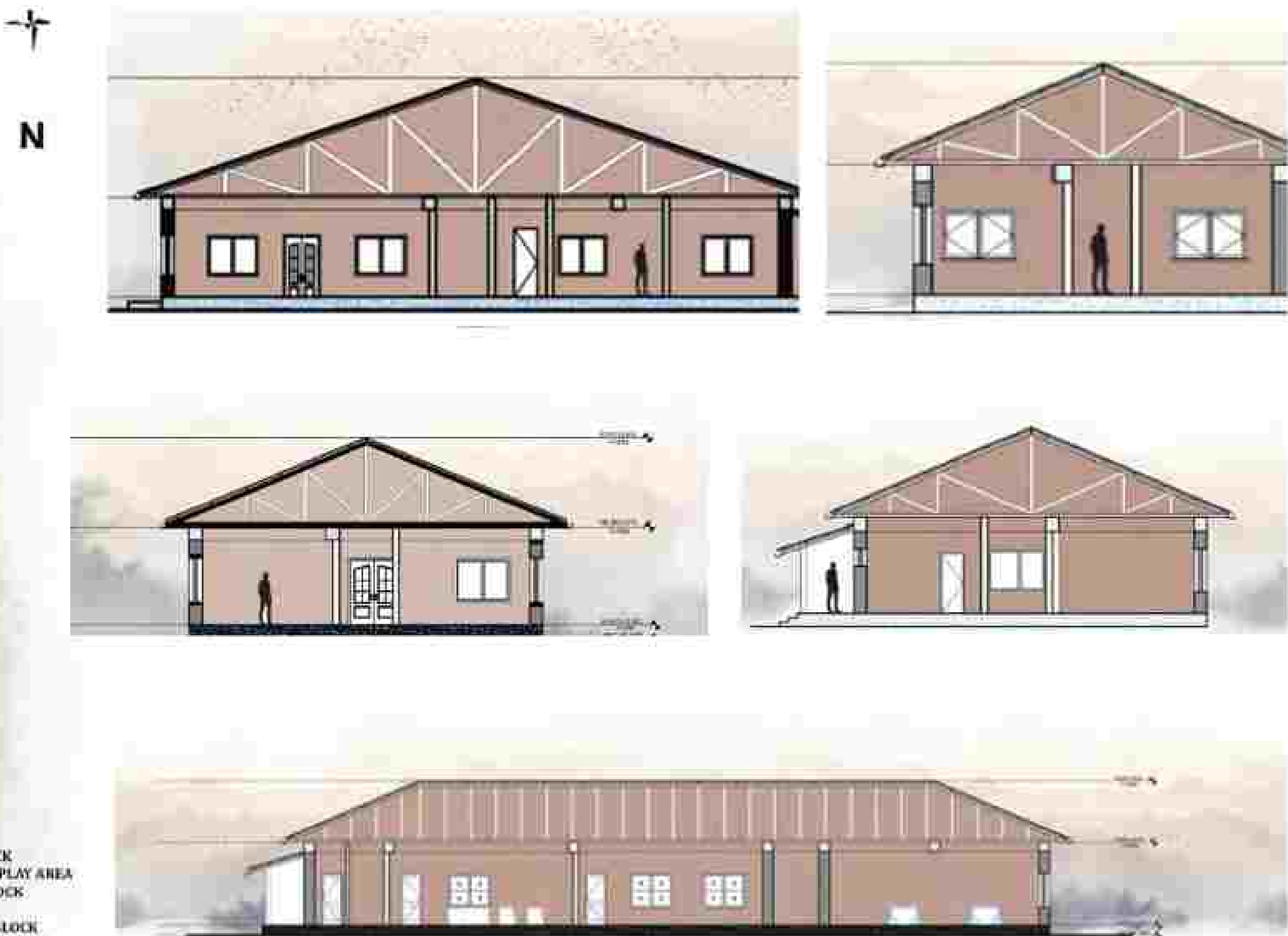
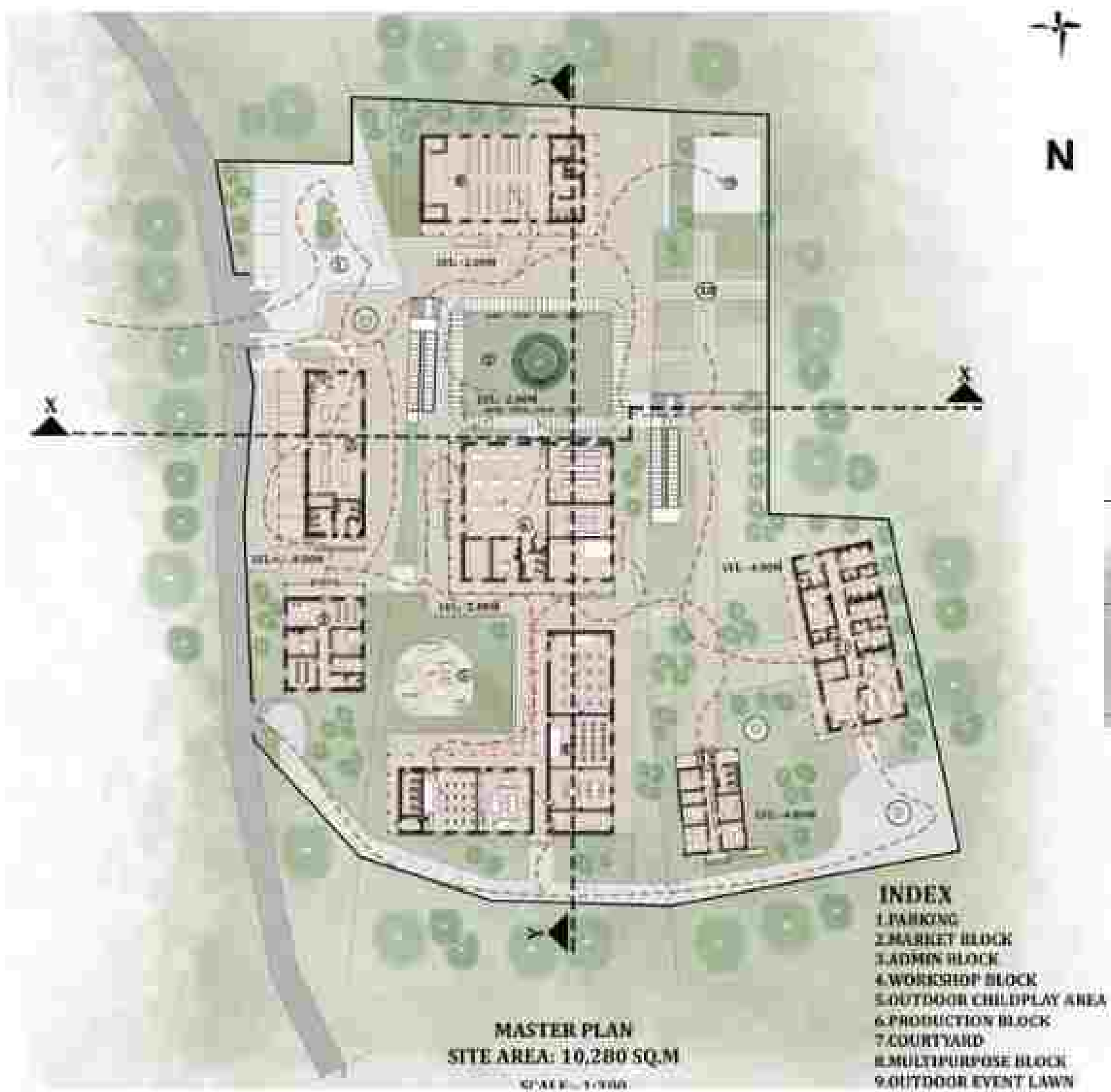
DESIGN FEATURES

The design integrates training, production, childcare, community spaces, market, and support facilities within a connected terraced campus. Courtyards and verandahs encourage interaction, while clear circulation, universal accessibility, passive design, and local materials create a safe, comfortable, and context-responsive environment.

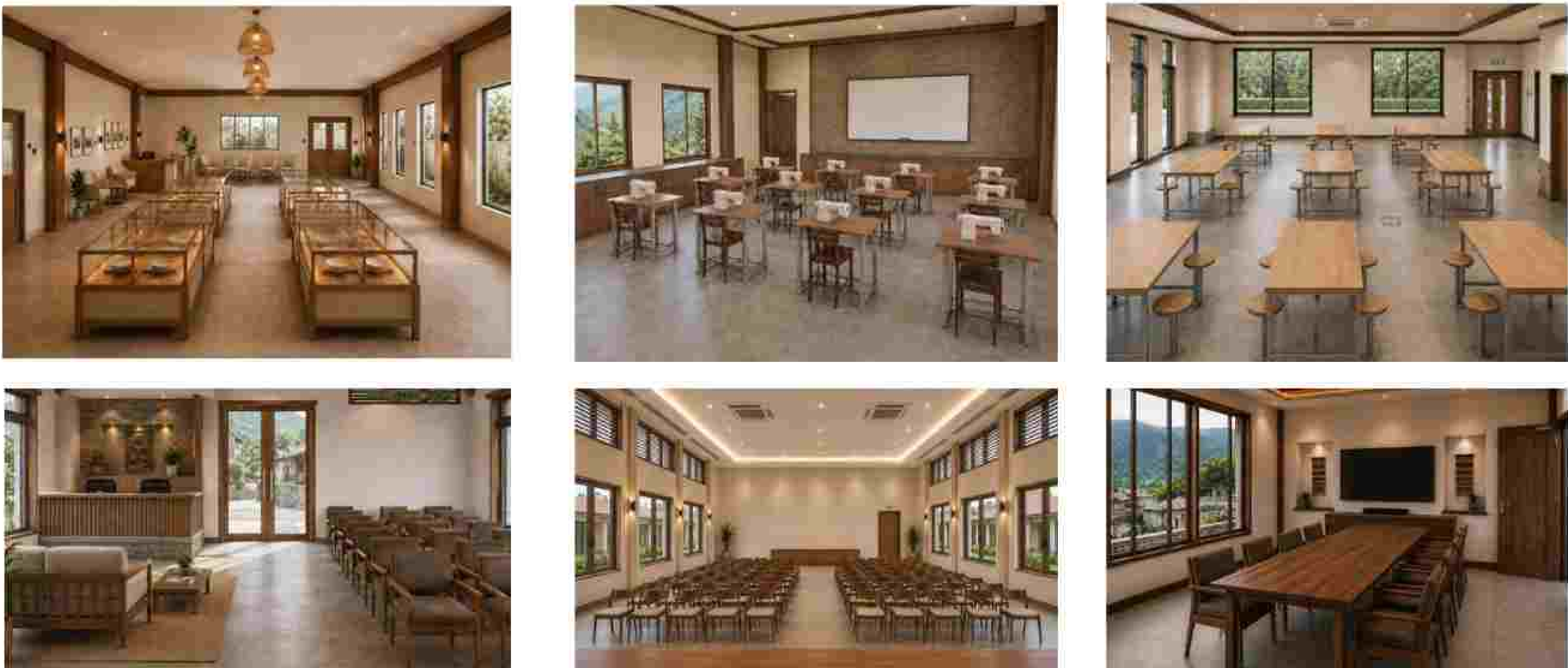
A contemporary interpretation of Doti's vernacular architecture, UTHAAN connects learning, production, community, and livelihood through a single empowering spatial journey.



DRAWINGS



RENDERS





DOMESTIC AIRPORT DESIGN: CHANDRAGADHI AIRPORT

STUDENT

ANURAG PAHARI

SUPERVISOR

Ar. PRADYUMNA ADHIKARI

SITE / LOCATION

Bhadrapur, Jhapa District

ABSTRACT



Air transport is vital to Nepal’s regional connectivity and socio-economic development, particularly in areas constrained by complex terrain. This thesis proposes a functional, efficient, and context-sensitive domestic terminal and associated facilities for Chandragadhi Airport, Jhapa, based on ICAO standards, ICAO planning guidelines, and CAAN regulations.

The study examines airport planning, terminal programming, ARFF services, and aerodrome safety through literature review and comparative case studies of Chandragadhi, Bharatpur, Biratnagar, and Antique Airport, Philippines. The proposed development includes approximately 9,100 sqm of terminal space and a 1,290 sqm ARFF facility, designed for ICAO Code 3C and RFF Category 6 requirements. The design focuses on efficient passenger flow, clear zoning, safety, climatic responsiveness, and future expansion. The proposal aims to create a scalable regional airport that balances operational efficiency, regulatory compliance, contextual architectural design, and long-term sustainability.

CONCEPT

The Chandragadhi Airport Terminal reinterprets **Nepali vernacular architecture** through a contemporary form. Inspired by **traditional roofs, courtyards, local materials, and Himalayan character**, the design blends cultural identity with modern airport functionality to create a distinctive **gateway to Nepal**.

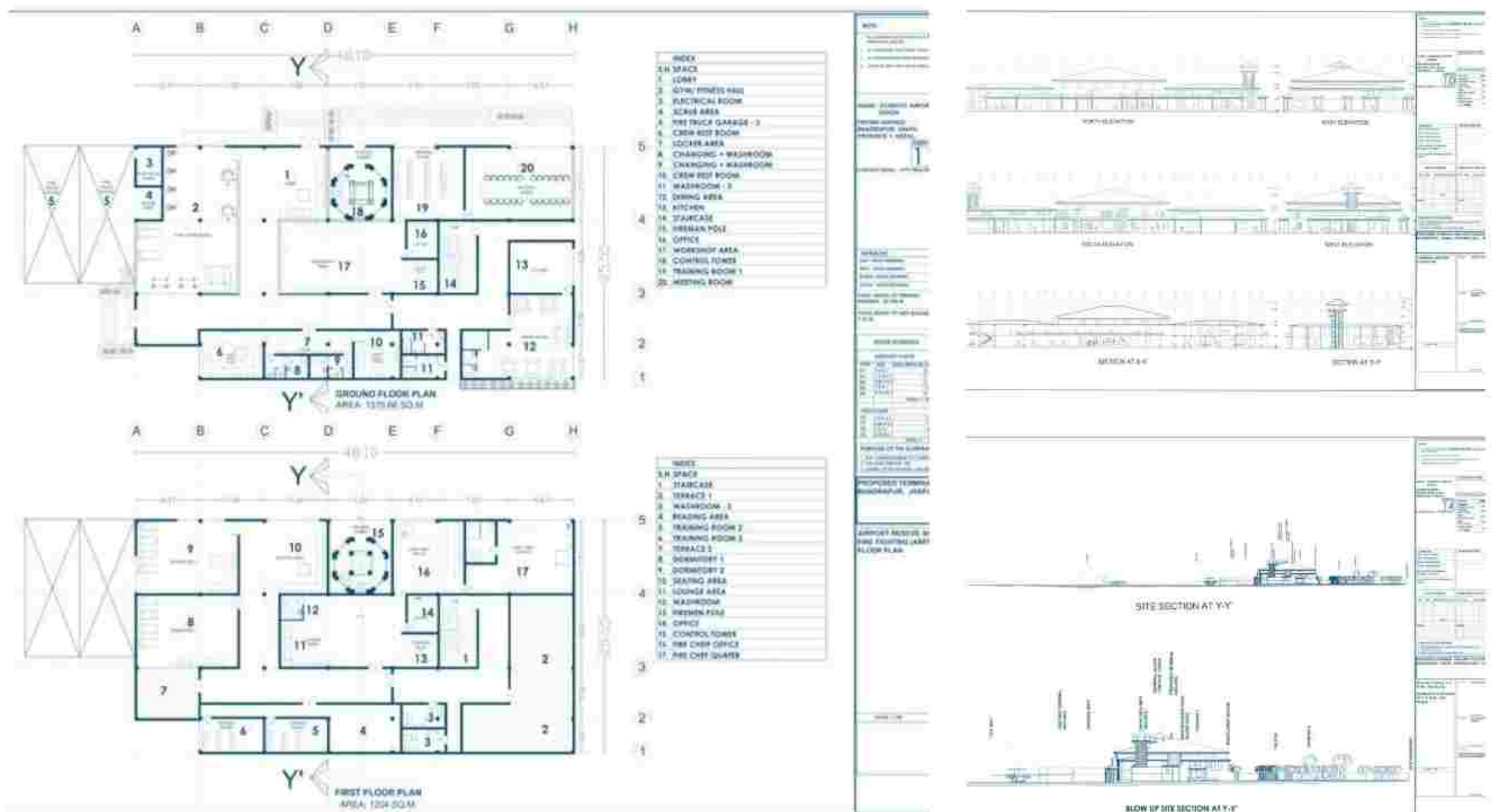
FORM EVOLUTION:



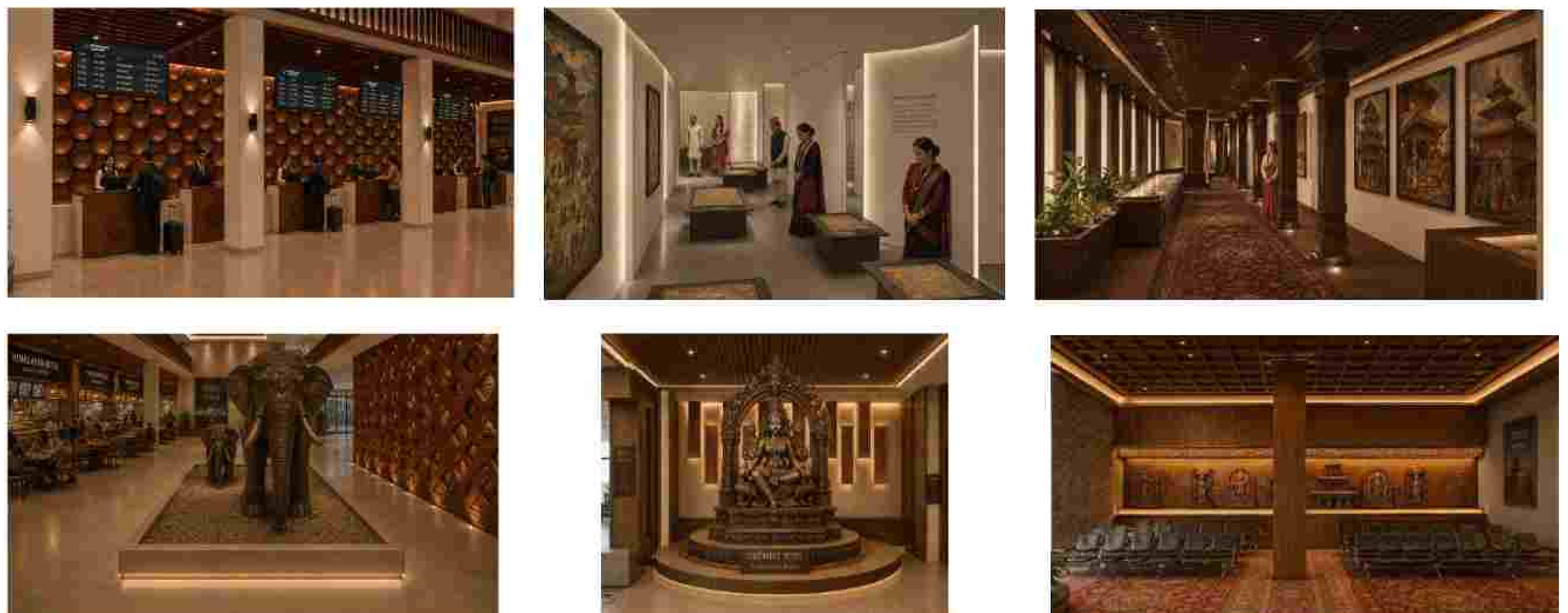
DESIGN FEATURES

The terminal presents a contemporary interpretation of Nepali architecture, combining **layered pitched roofs, deep overhangs, arched openings, and warm natural materials** with modern airport functions. Nepali artwork, cultural displays, timber details, and warm lighting continue the regional identity into the interiors, while landscaped pathways and **falcha-inspired pavilions** create a welcoming public realm. Together, these elements transform the terminal into a **cultural gateway** that connects modern airport infrastructure with Nepal's architectural heritage.

DRAWINGS



RENDERS





ZENITH ANCHOR : ASTRONOMICAL CENTRE

STUDENT

Sabina Khadka

SUPERVISOR

Ar. Roshni Subedi

SITE / LOCATION

Thulakot, Pokhara, Nepal

ABSTRACT

The project explores the architectural development of an Astronomical Centre at Thulakot, Pokhara, designed as a public hub for astronomical education, scientific outreach, and stargazing. By utilizing its elevated setting above atmospheric haze, the project connects the Himalayan landscape with cosmic exploration through interactive spaces, exhibitions, and observation decks. The design aims to create an accessible landmark that inspires scientific curiosity, supports education, and strengthens tourism through a shared experience of the universe.

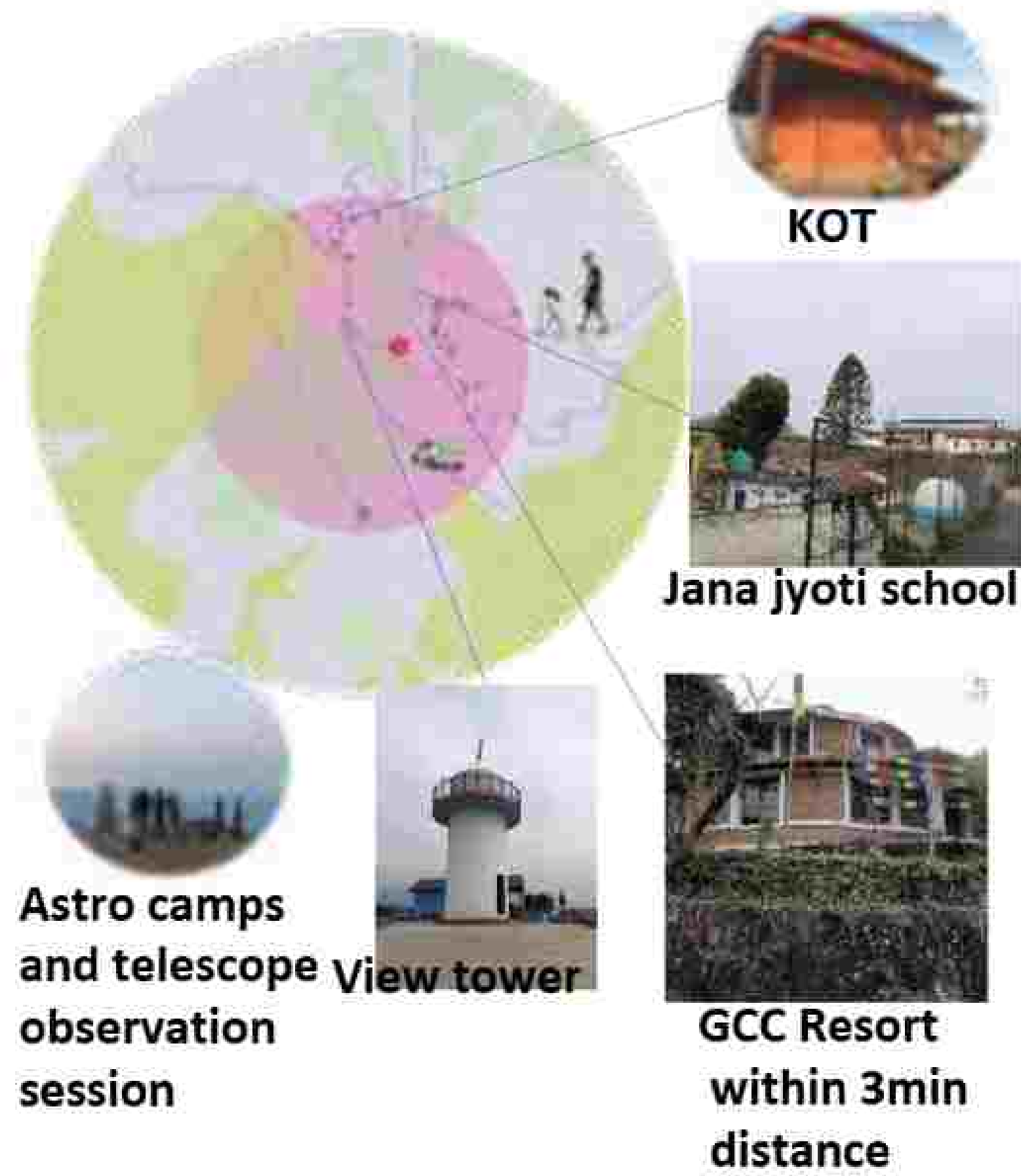
Project Location : Thulakot ,Pokhara Lekhnath

Location: Ward No. 28, Pokhara
(Thula Kot Ridge).

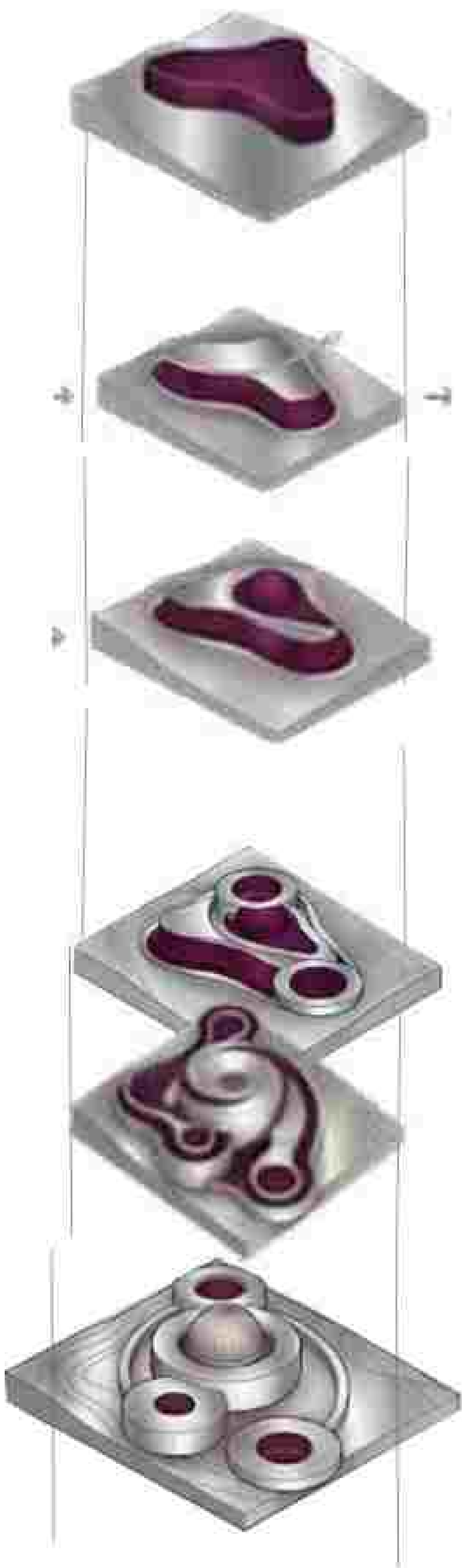
Area: 25 ropani.

Technical Elevation: 1,350m AMSL
(approx. 500m above Pokhara valley floor).

Road Route: Pokhara Lakeside -- Prithvi Highway ---- Kalikasthan Bazaar.



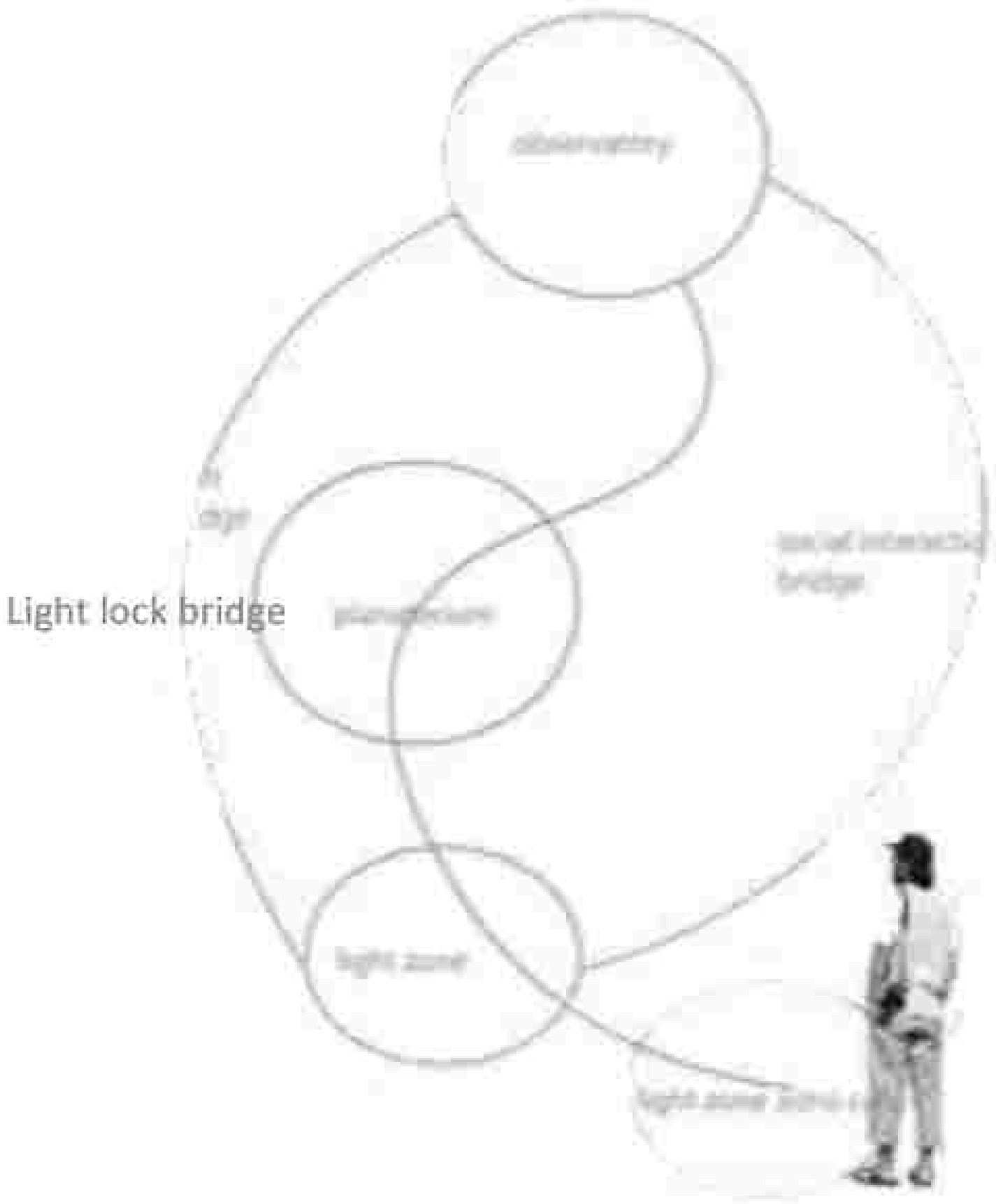
Form Evolution



CONCEPT

Inspired by the mysterious gravitational force of a black hole, the Astronomical Centre is conceived as a spatial journey that gradually draws visitors inward. The architecture takes a vortex-like form, creating a sense of movement toward the central observatory the symbolic event horizon where curiosity meets the unknown.

The experience unfolds through a sequence of contrasts: light to darkness, open to enclosed, and known to unknown. As visitors move deeper into the building, educational and interactive spaces gradually transition into more immersive and contemplative environments, transforming the act of exploring the cosmos into a journey of discovery and wonder.



DESIGN FEATURES

01 TERRAIN-RESPONSIVE DESIGN

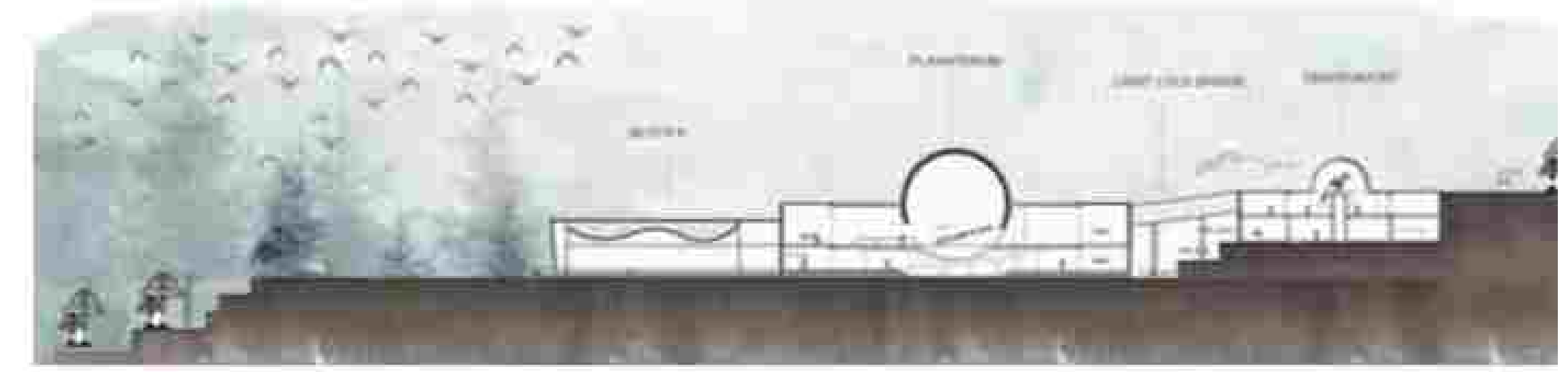
The architecture follows the natural contour of the site, integrating different levels into the spatial experience.

02 ELEVATED OBSERVATORY

Positioned 5 m above the planetarium, the observatory gains a distinct relationship with the sky and surrounding landscape.

04 PLANETARIUM AS COSMIC CORE

The central planetarium forms the focal point of the centre, creating an immersive environment for exploring the universe.



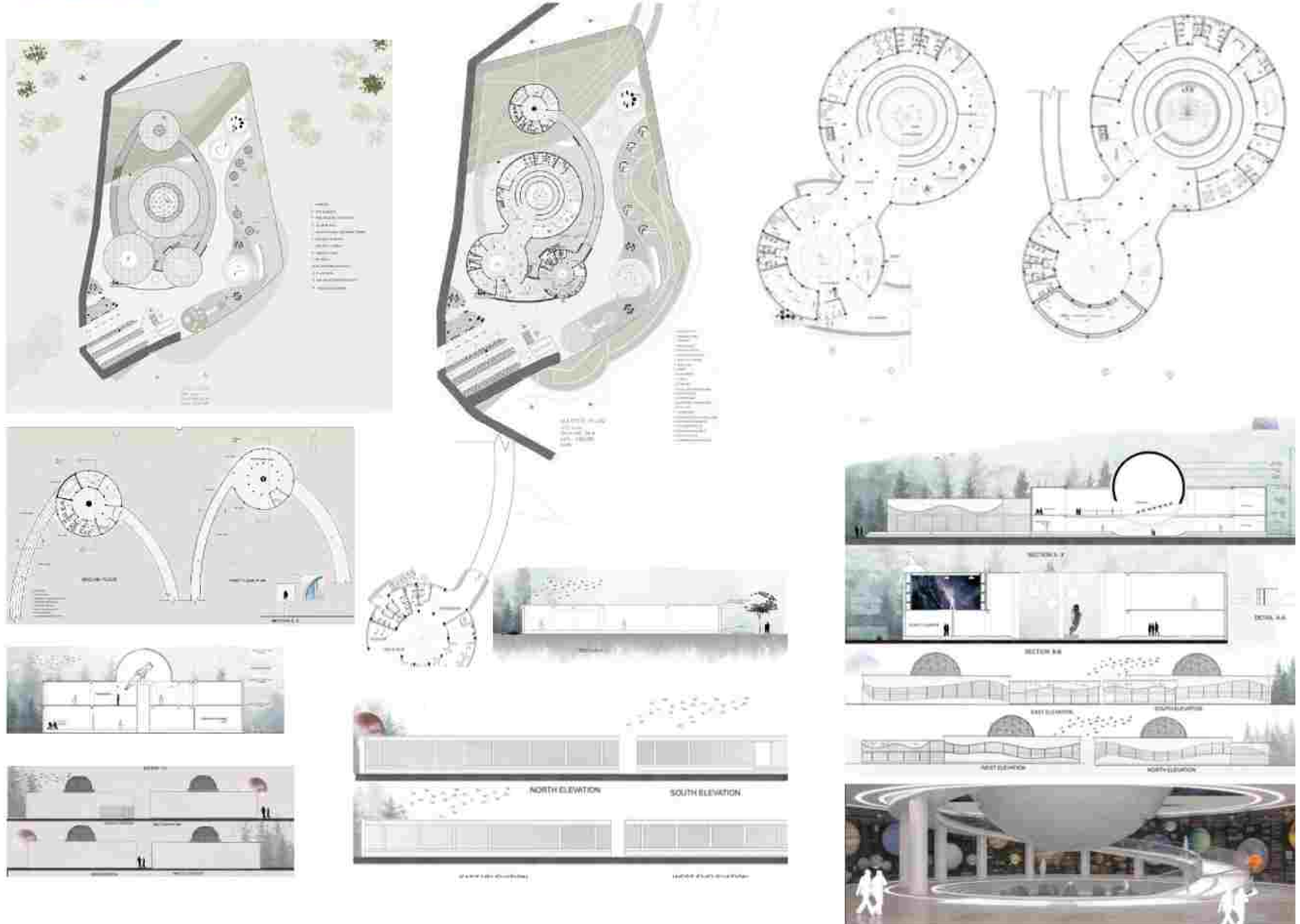
03 LIGHT-LOCK TRANSITION

A controlled threshold connects the planetarium to the observatory, transitioning from illuminated public spaces to a dark-adapted environment.

05 IMMERSIVE ASTRONOMY

Interactive spaces translate astronomical phenomena into experiential environments through light, projection and movement.

DRAWINGS



RENDERS





DIGITAL DETOX ARCHTECTURE: SPATIAL SEQUENING FOR ATTENTION RESTORATION

STUDENT

Shriya Shrestha

SUPERVISOR

Ar. Pushpa Thapa

SITE / LOCATION

Ginta Tole, Tinau 3,
Palpa, Nepal

ABSTRACT

The rapid expansion of digital technology has led to rising distraction, cognitive overload, and mental fatigue. This thesis explores how architecture can respond to digital overload by transforming detoxification into a spatial and psychological journey rather than simply restricting technology.

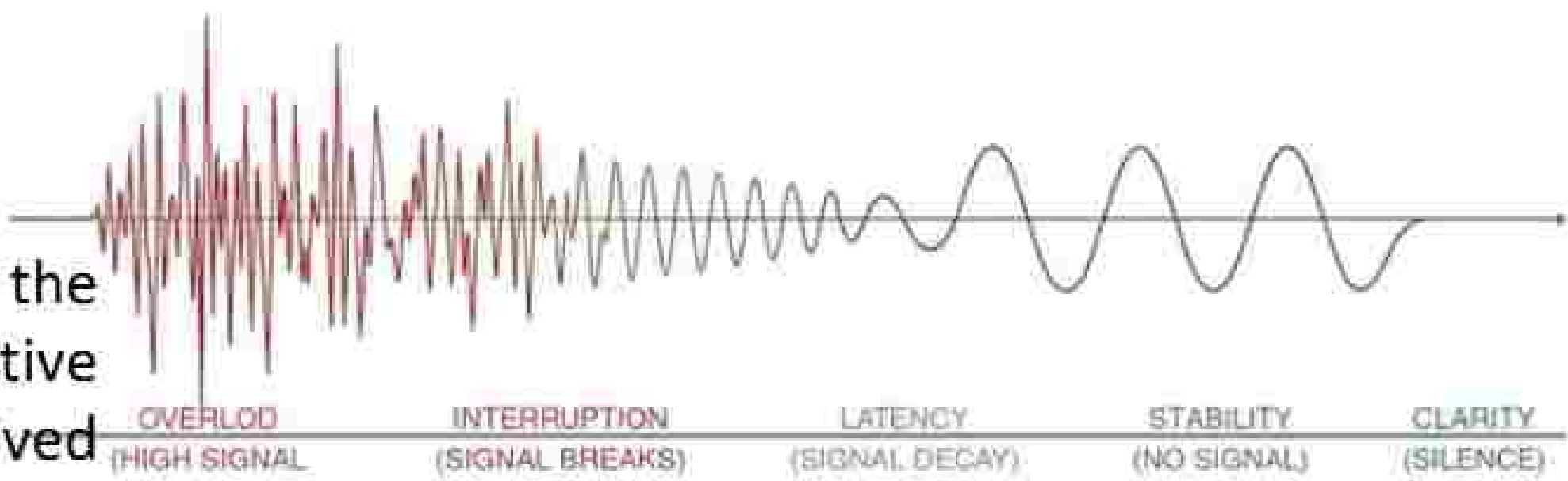
The project uses spatial sequencing, sensory regulation, biophilic design, slow architecture, and behavioral cues to gradually move users from high stimulation toward calm, reflection, and attention restoration. Spaces are sequenced to signal entry, interference, buffer, latency and attention restoration reducing digital dependence and nurturing focus, calm, and self-awareness. High Stimulation → Gradual transition → Sensory Grounding → Restoration → Reconnection

Located in the hilly landscape of Tinau Rural Municipality, the site sits between the Terai plains and the Chure hills. Its low-density surroundings, vegetation, terrain, quietness and views provide the psychological distance required for a digital detox environment.

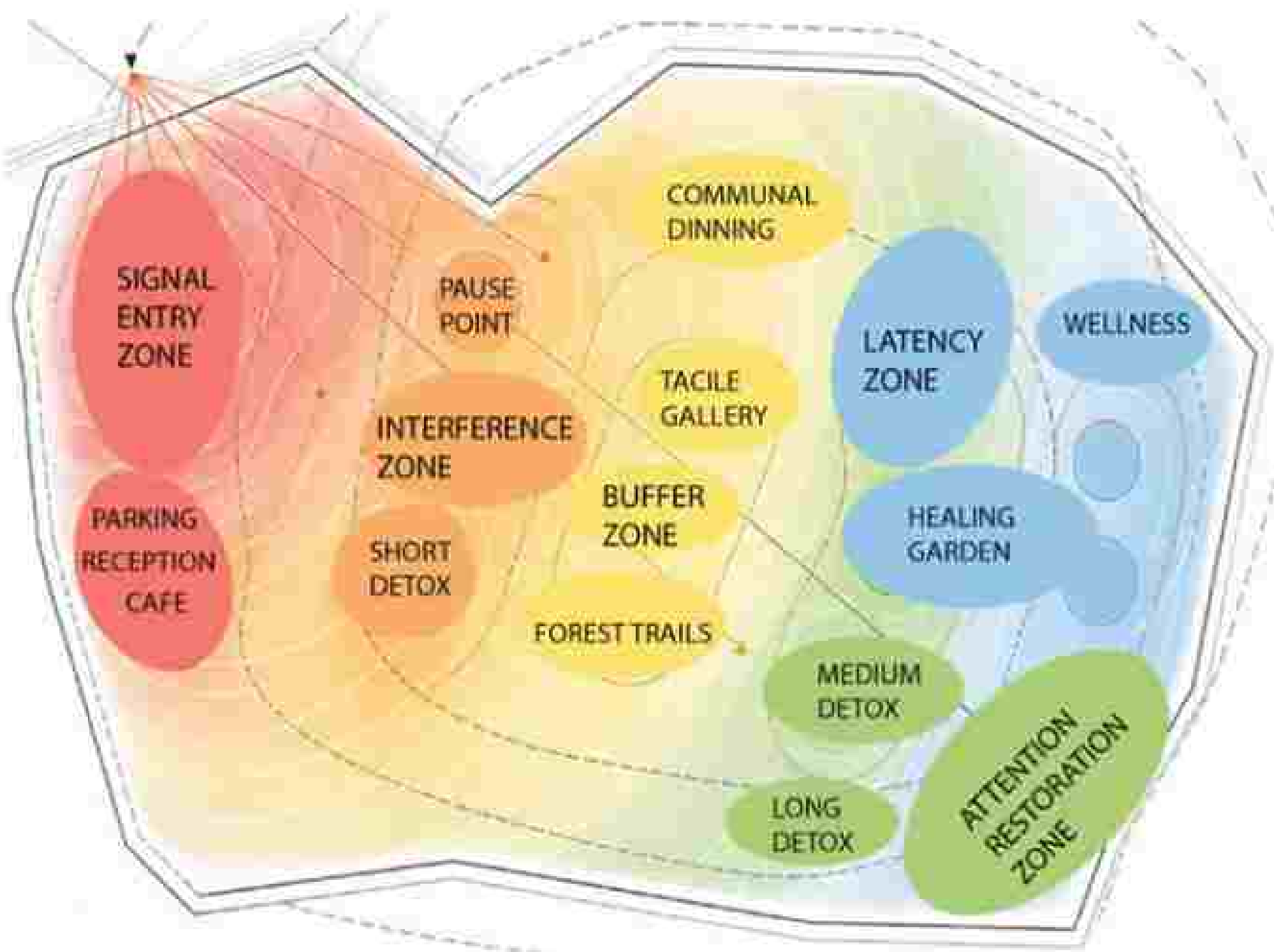
CONCEPT

LATENCY OF MIND THROUGH SIGNAL DECAY

Latency of Mind refers to the gradual transition of the human mind from digital overstimulation toward cognitive calmness and restored attention. The planning is derived from the behaviour of a fading digital signal. As the user moves deeper into the site, digital stimulation decreases while natural and sensory experience increases.



Conceptual Zoning



GRADUAL DECAY TOWARDS SILENCE

The design follows:

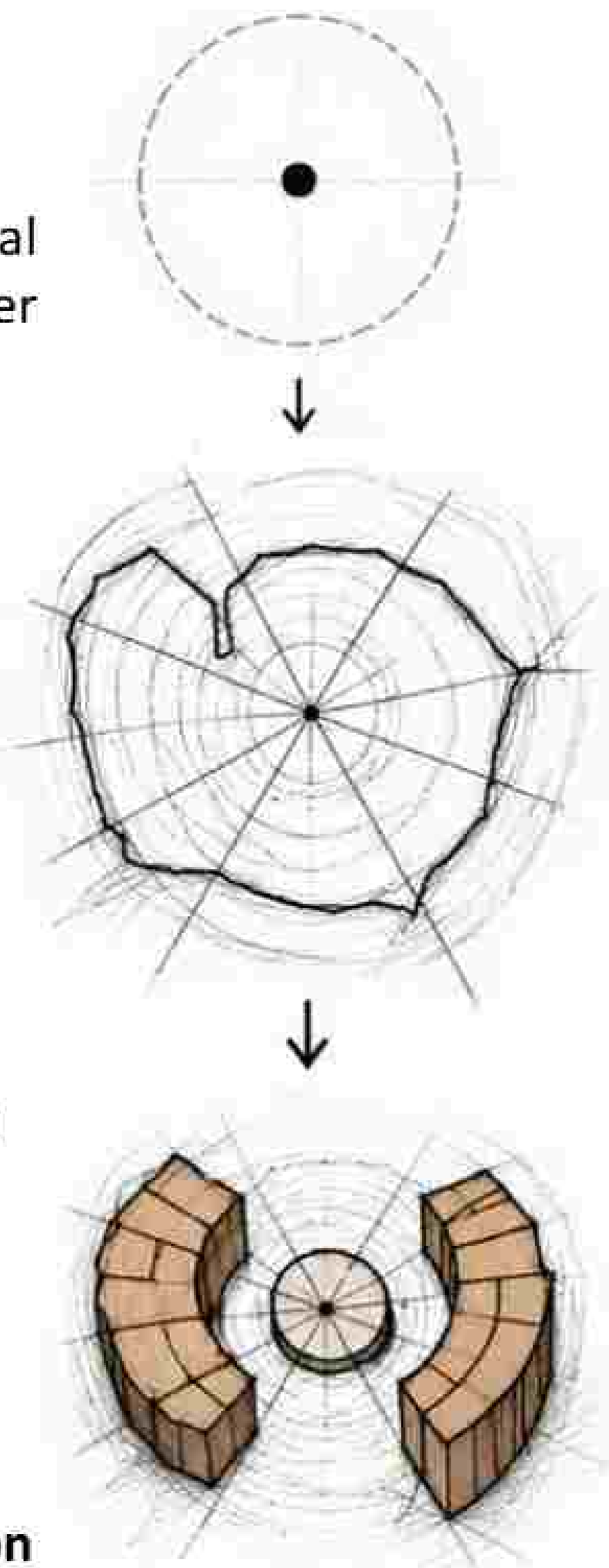
Contour → Radial Planning → Low-rise Massing → Landscape Integration

Form Evolution

MIND CORE: The focal point serving as the center of awareness.

Contour Response: Projects radial geometry outward to harmoniously follow the existing natural topography.

Form Morphing: Adapts the physical massing, allowing rigid structural forms to break down and soften as digital noise fades.



DESIGN FEATURES

Biophilic Integration: Nature merged with architecture.
Spatial Sequencing: Gradual transition from active to quiet spaces guides the journey of recovery.
Sensory Regulation: Controlled environment reduces overstimulation.
Slow Circulation: Curved paths, varying paces, and pauses encourage mindfulness and presence.
Behavioral Nudging: Design subtly guides choices that support detox



ENTRY PLAZA



JAPANESE TEA GARDEN



FOREST TRAILS



TACTILE GALLERY VIEWS

MASTER PLAN



LEGEND

- 1. PARKING
- 2. ARRIVAL PLAZA
- 3. PUBLIC BUILDING
- 4. ADMINISTRATION
- 5. NATURE IMMERSE PAVILION
- 6. SHORT DETOX COTTAGES
- 7. OUTDOOR SITTING
- 8. PAUSE POINT
- 9. FOREST TRAILS
- 10. FOREST BATHING
- 11. TACTILE PATHWAY
- 12. TACTILE GALLERY
- 13. HEALING GARDEN
- 14. ANALOG ACTIVITIES
- 15. ANALOG COURTYARD
- 16. ANALOG THERAPY GARDEN
- 17. KITCHEN & DINING
- 18. JAPANESE TEA GARDEN
- 19. MEDITATION & YOGA
- 20. LABYRINTH GARDEN
- 21. HORTICULTURAL THERAPY
- 22. WELLNESS THERAPY
- 23. ZEN GARDEN
- 24. POOL AREA
- 25. LATENCY CHAMBER
- 26. COTTAGES
- 27. OUTDOOR SITTING
- 28. REFLECTION CIRCLE
- 29. MECHANICAL & UTILITIES



The master plan is organized along a diagonal signal gradient originating from the site entrance. Program zones are distributed according to decreasing levels of signal intensity, creating a sequential journey from stimulation and digital engagement toward silence, clarity, and cognitive restoration.

EXTERIOR VIEWS



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