

TEACHING PLAN

EG 402 AR: Introduction to Architecture

Lect 2 hrs PER WEEK 10 Days INSTRUCTION
4 Days SEMINAR ASSESSMENT Total marks 10
1 Day MARKS SUBMISSION TO DEPARTMENT

Final Examination duration 1.5 hours Total marks 40

Sudarshan Raj Tiwari & Surya Gyawali:

COURSE TUTORS

Course Objective: To Introduce the field of architecture and its relation with society, culture, religion, technology and build environment.
To enable understanding of the profession of architecture and its relation with allied profession.
To enable understanding of the role of architecture in Nepal and the career opportunities scene.

Week 1: The field of architecture : introduction
The study of architecture at IOE and its features
Week 2: Architecture, built environment and the society.
Week 3: Architecture, built environment and the society.
Week 4 : Social, cultural and religious context of architecture.
Week 5 : Social, cultural and religious context of architecture.
Week 6 & 7: **Seminar**
Week 8: Technology and material context of architecture.
Week 9: Technology and material context of architecture.
Week 10: The architecture profession and its interactive relationship with allied professionals such as planners, engineers, interior designers, landscape architects etc.
Week 11 & 12: **Seminar**
Week 13: The profession of architecture in Nepal -its practice both public and private, career opportunities.
Week 14: Architect and the client, Planning and Building controls in force.
Week 15: **Assessments/Marking/Closing**

Week 1: Lecture One

Faculty and Student Introductions

The teaching of the course

Reading requirements will be specified by topic and students will prepare their notes from the exercise to supplement lecture coverage

Presentation requirements and grading of students: Students will prepare type written papers on the given topics and areas for presentation in a class seminar and both the paper and the presentations will be graded to compute the assessment marks.

Main Topic 1: The field of architecture : introduction.

Architecture is the **scientific art of designing** built space. It involves conceptual creation and visualisation of the space before actually constructing it. As a matter of fact construction should be relegated as an engineering field rather than an architectural pursuit.

Maya : "Experts call all places where immortals and mortals dwell, "dwelling sites" (*vastu, जःतः*). The Earth is the principal dwelling place because it is on Her that constructed dwellings (*vāstu, जःतः*) such as temples have appeared and it is because of Her nature as site and because of the temples' union with this site that the ancients called them dwelling sites in this world." Mayamata 2.1-3

" All habitations are defined by their dimensions" Mayamata 5.1

Vitruvius (Roman architect AD-BC): " Utilitas, Firmitas, Venustas". For him, Venustas was the preeminent quality in architecture. (Tr. **Watton**: " Commodity, Durability, Beauty")

Kostof : Architecture, in the end, is nothing more and nothing less than the gift of making places for human purpose.

Buildings are not isolated objects. It belongs to the physical setting and context and in turn shapes it. Thus it interacts with the nature, the earlier built spaces, the society and its cultural, religious, technological etc. contexts.

art and aesthetics; form and function, materials and technology and so many other needs melt together in architecture that "Mayamata" gives the following characteristics of an architect:

"... a man of quality, he must know how to establish buildings and must be well versed in all the sciences, just, compassionate,... learned in mathematics; he must know the ancient authors... must be able to draw and must know the whole country...etc. ..."

Brief survey from the beginnings of architecture to present days, architectural character as response to geographical, geological, climatic, social, cultural, religious, technological etc. influences and needs.

Examples: Prehistoric and Early examples

* Early mans' attempt to secure protection from elements of nature and attack, cave dwellings, tents of saplings sheathed in bark or brushwood, huts of reed, round houses in stone.

* Huts in the open- Terra Amata, near Nice in Southern France : so far the oldest artificial structure ?

*Long houses at Sittard , Netherlands 5000 BC ca.

* Places of burial or worship: The Dolmens in Locmariaquer in France: Late third millenium BC.

*The Stonehenge (c. BC 1500) - a sacred structure in Salisbury, England.

* Pyramids, Sphinx and temples of Egypt : stone and trabeated systems 3000 BC to beginnings of AD

- * Babylon : Bricks, arch, vault, domes
- * Greek Temples
- * Indogangatic plains : Mohenzodaro 3000 BC, Ashokan Stupas and pillars 250 BC, Gupta temples 350 AD
 - * Roman, Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance,
 - * Industrial, Modern, Post-modern and Contemporary -Today !

Each is dealt as an example of architectural creation of relevance to man in the context.

Main Topic 2: The study of architecture at IOE and its features

The education of architects : orientations to aesthetic design, construction and technology, planning and conservation

BACHELOR OF ARCHITECTURE

- **philosophy of the course**

a compromise response to the nature of works performed by architects in Nepal/ upcoming areas such as urban renewal and conservation, rural settlements planning

- course content and subjects offered
- Distribution of courses

Communications:

EG414SH	Communication I	English / Nepali
EG464SH	Communication II	Photography
EG425AR	Drafting	Drawing skills
EG781AR	Computer Applications	
EG426AR	Art and Graphics I	Graphic presentations to clients
EG476AR	Art and Graphics II	Graphic presentations to clients
EG475AR	Free Hand Sketching I	Graphic presentations to clients
EG525AR	Free Hand Sketching II	Graphic presentations to clients
EG675AR	Working Drawings	Communication within the Profession

Humanities and Basic Sciences:

EG411SH	Mathematics I
EG461SH	Mathematics II
EG412SH	Statics
EG462SH	Dynamics
EG656SH	Sociology / Economics

Skills:

EG482CE	Basic Skills Workshop
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Construction Sciences and Technology:

EG423AR	Building Materials I
EG523AR	Building Materials II
EG474AR	Building Science I
EG524AR	Building Science II
EG774AR	Building Science III
EG477AR	Building Construction I
EG527AR	Building Construction II
EG577AR	Building Construction III
EG627AR	Building Construction IV

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EG827AR Building Construction V

EG574AR Building Services I
EG624AR Building Services II

EG585CE Surveying I
EG635CE Surveying II

EG686CE Estimating
EG687CE Specification

EG532CE Structures I
EG582CE Structures II
EG632CE Structures III
EG792CE Structures IV
EG842CE Structures V

Theory, Criticism and History of Architecture:

EG422AR Introduction to Architecture
EG522AR Theory I
EG572AR Theory II
EG622AR Theory III

EG528AR History of Western Architecture
EG578AR History of Eastern Architecture
EG628AR History of Nepalese Architecture
EG678AR History of Modern Architecture

EG778AR Architectural Conservation

Management and Practice:

EG829AR Construction Management
EG861AR Professional Practice

Planning:

EG679AR Human Settlements Planning I
EG779AR Human Settlements Planning II

Electives and Research:

EG791AR Elective
EG830AR Seminar
EG841AR Elective
EG831AR Directed Study

Design:

EG421AR Building Design I
EG471AR Building Design II
EG521AR Design Studio III
EG571AR Design Studio IV
EG621AR Design Studio V : Emphasis area: interior design
EG671AR Design Studio VI : Emphasis area: landscape architecture
EG771AR Design Studio VII : Settlement planning project
EG821AR Design Studio VIII: Conservation project

EG701AR **Practicum** - expectations and advantages

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EG881AR **Thesis** - content

Evaluations : assessments, sessional records, examinations

Flow chart: File MacFLOW Bachelor of Architecture

Week 2:Lecture Two

Main Topic - Architecture and built environment.

In the first lecture:

- we tried to define architecture :

Kostof : "Architecture, in the end, is nothing more and nothing less than the gift of making places for human purpose."

- studying architecture at IOE:

Conventional content+ conservation + settlement planning

- Man's need for building and early expressions

Buildings are not isolated objects. It belongs to the physical setting and context and in turn shapes it.

Thus it interacts with the nature, the earlier built spaces, the society and its cultural, religious, technological etc. contexts.

architectural character as response to geographical, geological, climatic, social, cultural, religious, technological etc. influences and needs.

Early examples

*The Stonehenge (c. BC 1500) - a sacred structure in Salisbury, England.

* Pyramids, Sphinx and temples of Egypt : stone and trabeated systems 3000 BC to beginnings of AD

* Greek Temples

* Indogangatic plains : Mohenzodaro 3000 BC, Ashokan Stupas and pillars 250 BC, Gupta temples 350 AD

Further, "Architecture is a social act- social both in method and purpose. Every building represents a social artefact of specific impulse, energy and commitment."

- Spiro Kostof

(A History of Architecture)

Theme 1: The Built Environment

Buildings of the past and present, in terms of the nature of built environment they create, may be classified into three basic concepts as Sigfried Giedion (Architecture and the Phenomena of Transition and Space, Time and Architecture) has proposed

First Concept : Architecture as space radiating volumes
Building as a sculpture
buildings form spaces outside for use of man

Some examples:

Egyptian architecture : Pyramids, Temples

The Parthenon, Acropolis, Athens

Nepalese architecture : Stupa & Temples

In this type of buildings, interior use of building is limited, it is designed for viewing from outside and often from some calculated distances. The Egyptian temples were roughly finished because they were designed for viewing from a long distance but the Greek Temples were finished extremely fine as its viewing distance was very close. It is treated as a sculptural form in space. The Parthenon had even perspective corrections applied so that it "looked perfect". Ex. column form for distance viewing. The layout of other buildings in the Acropolis also indicates the use of the concept of a complex of building creating external space.

The Nepalese temple and the stupas are also designed in the same concept as they create external spaces through their volumes. The detailings indicate exterior viewing. The positive (building form) and negative volumes (nature of penetrating air volumes) are remarkable for the Tiered temples. Use of space inside is minimal in temples and none in the Stupa and Chaityas.

Second Concept:

Architecture as interior space
Building hollowed out and opened up by means of windows
Elaboration of interiors, lighting etc.
buildings form spaces inside for use of man

Some examples:

The Pantheon, Rome
Gothic Cathedrals

The Pantheon was one of the early buildings forming this space concept though the departure from the first space concept can be seen in other areas in earlier times in Rome. The temple with its strong form and detailing of the main circular room (diam. 43.30 m) with its coffer dome and its approach through the colonnaded porch show its intention and its hall was lit from the eye of the dome and windows were not central. The paving pattern of the hall and other decoration inside. As the eye of the dome was used for lighting the movement of the light inside the dome brought to the inside the changes taking place as the sun moved in the sky outside. From outside it was plain cylinder with a porch like those of the Greeks. The Gothic cathedrals are early examples of building where the load bearing walls were avoided as a structural system (using arches and counter weights) and thus were profusely punctured with windows to bring in light. Their use of stained glass in the openings considerably highlighted their intentions in the nature of interior. The cathedrals also used spires and height to stand out in the low profile of medieval European towns.

I am not able to find for you a good Nepalese example in this concept. May be the 55 windowed palace was starting the trend but could not flourish due to historical changes !

Third Concept : Architecture as both volume and interior space
Both Internal / external built environment
Group design of buildings

Jorn Utzon's Sydney Opera House in Sydney Australia is a good example of a sculptural building with equally grand intent in the interior space formations. In Nepal we may look at the CEDA building in T.U. Kirtipur to get some idea of this third space concept.

Week 3 Lecture 3

Theme Two: Building and Society

Buildings reflect social needs, values and society

Egyptians : Society where the common man was so unimportant. The almighty Pharaoh and the toiling peasantry. Inflexible rule of an omnipotent government: vast labour for erection of monuments, use of prisoners. Forced labour. Priests carried the pursuit of learning, astronomy, mathematics, philosophy etc. Pharaohs seen as god, demigod, mystery priests, builders but rarely as father of people. **The Pyramid**

Greece: Democracy to a great deal. Naval empire. People mattered. The Temples along with **stadium**. Music, dancing, Boxing. Devotion to religion, fine arts, games, music etc. The **Agora**. The palace is missing in Greek architecture as important edifice.

These examples show that architecture has close link with society (def.? a group of people with a definite interrelationship and interaction pattern)

Rome: The Forum > The meeting place.
The Temples.
Basilicas > Justice and Business
Thermae: The public bath
Amphitheatres > Love of Drama
Circus.

Nepal: Malla period

The palace occupies the central place in the town: shows the social importance of the palace and the kings. The scale of the palace (height for example) is not imposing as compared to private houses : shows they were not authoritarian. Note that the main gates are not monumental in character and have little axiality relation with main roads (unlike Simha Durbar of the Rana Prime minister which is axially laid out and placed at the end of the access way to emphasise its authoritarian power)

The formation of Durbar Square, market square (ex. Ason Chowk) and neighbourhood squares (ex. Itum Bahal) show the social interactive nature of Newar population. These spaces and the street were used for entertainment through Jatras and other festivals. The religious nature of cultural and social interaction is obvious.

The Newar house as a dormitory, the agricultural pursuit of the towns people and their house reduced a building used for sleeping and social activities during non-agricultural season and days. The inclination of the main window (Sañjhya) downwards shows the living room use to watch the street. The street thus is more than for pedestrian movement alone and shows the fine demarcation between the private life in the living room and the public life on the street. The Tiki jhya window and the privacy provided to bed rooms in lower floor. The Kitchen in the attic, letting the guest see almost everything in the house shows the social status of guests and their closeness to the owner.

The lack of public entertainment does not mean they lacked such activities but rather their functional incorporation in the street and temple sites and squares. Note the shadow dance play during Indrajatra at Kathmandu Durbar square or Awah Guthi Chapa (the Sattal of the Awales) at Chysal of Patan.

Week 4: Lecture Four

Topic - Architecture, built environment and the society
Theme- Architecture has a societal objectivity and a societal responsibility.

Summary week 2 : We discussed the three concepts of forming a space through a building. We also discussed how the nature of a society in the past could be discerned from the architectural creations of that society. We cited the examples of Egyptian, Greek and Nepalese (Malla period) architecture to explain the theme of the lecture.

Just as the buildings of the past depicted the nature of the society that created or used it, so also current design must keep the social purpose as a guiding objectivity and must be responsive to it.

Architecture has the power to condition social behaviour, values and even needs.

We defined architecture as a means of meeting human purpose. Because it has a purpose, any design activity has to start by setting a goal. This means that the architect must have " a clear notion of the 'is condition' and the discrepancy between it and the 'ought-to-be condition'... The elaboration of strategies for dealing with the discrepancy is influenced by one's attitudes, ideologies, political affiliations and the resources available". The desirability of the ought-to-be condition may vary and indeed it could be contrary to the goals, aspirations and beliefs of another segment of society.

(Horst Rittel/ Rory Fonseca)

The issue in architecture, thus, particularly of public buildings, is the problem first in finding a common definition for the desired condition to be established by the building and also the method of achieving it in such a way that societal purpose is fully addressed. This issue is easier identified than resolved.

Semantical concepts which might grasp the relation between the task and means hardly exist...The question *how* an architectural form may serve a particular purpose is not answered by the slogan "form follows function".

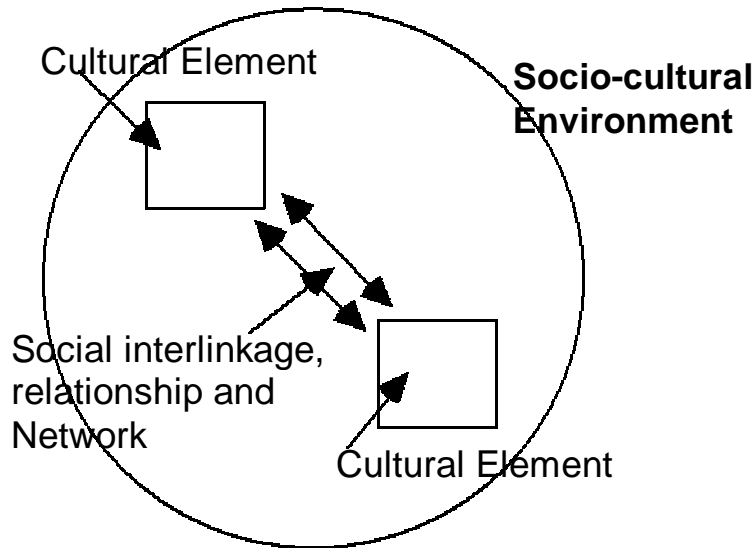
Alberti, prescribed that the most 'perfect' forms should be reserved for the church, and that public buildings in general should be carried out in the strictest conformity with his formal principles. Deviations from these rules , however, may be recommendable in private houses.....(**Alberti: De Re Aedificatoria**)

The prescription for a higher order in public building could be seen as Alberti's understanding of public as a generalization of the individual.

[cf. MAYAMATA: Mandala/Dimensions etc.: "all habitations are defined by their dimensions... The norms are regulated by various constraints amongst which technique is the most often inextricably tied up with social and religious factors... Social sphere demanded absolute conformation to the established order in transposing onto the architectural plan and the built up space, the heirarchy founded on the *varna* and the *jati* etc... Best forms eg. squares for gods, kings and brahmins, the lower down the social scale you go the more elongated are the prescribed forms"]

The proportionally ordered totality of the Hindus !

Social structure is based upon common values and symbol systems and social milieu mediates cultural objects. Social conditions presuppose the existence of cultural objects . The commonly felt ordered totality of the environment may be called culture and new additions to the physical setting affect this as such.



Architecture controls environment in order to make interaction and collaboration possible. The participation of buildings in human actions is therefore needed. Human actions are socially determined, buildings , therefore, manifest social meanings.

Social purpose of a building may thus be an expression of a status, a role, a group, a collectivity or an institution; and a collection of buildings may represent a social system as a whole.

Buildings both divide and bring together human beings. Architecture must aim to fit the social purpose and add to cultural accretion of the society.

The work of an architect stays beyond the present and thus has to have an element of anticipation incorporated in the vision of the desired ought-to-be condition. In that sense, it can guide social needs and values for the future.

When we observe a building, we often react with statements such as ' this residence looks like an office building' or 'this building looks like a jet-set office', we are giving an idea of our thoughts on symbolism and social status of buildings. Hospital must appear clean, sanitary and clinical. Social symbolism of office building, school building, town hall, market etc. : **elaborate**.

Week 5 : Lecture Five

- Social, cultural and religious context of architecture.

"A glance along th perspective of past ages reveals architecture as a lithic history of social conditions, progress, and religion and of events which are landmarks in the history of mankind...." - Sir Banister Fletcher

Definitions:

Social context : institutional or general linkage or relationship between humans and group or section of human beings. Means of relationship. Eg. family, caste, status groups, economic stratification etc.

Cultural context: set of intellectual (non-material) and physical (material) accretions of the past that have potential to /condition our behaviour and nature. The commonly felt ordered totality of the environment may be called culture. Cultural objects such as common values, scientific constructs, philosophical ideas, moral codes, etc. are non-material ones. Cultural heritage.

Religious context: matters related to gods, priests, rites, rituals etc.
Religious controls or dictates. Faiths and fears.

Social, cultural and religious context affect architecture.

Confirming to the context or order is generally expected, although some scope for "departure for the better" or development (" a change towards the desired direction") is always available. Over the years this scope for change has been increasing.

Architect produces solutions to problems coming from the environment. This environment is defined by social, cultural and religious, along with other, factors. Other factors may be climatic, material, technological etc. Architecture itself is a cultural object.

[Every society seems to have progressed through similar stages to reach its current state:

Society living in fear of nature (primitive). Worship of the sun and earth appears as early religious practice all over the world. It lead to development of religious beliefs, faiths and rituals to ward off evils - natural happenings causing hardship to human beings.

Society propped up by religious beliefs : reality as an ordered cosmos. Hindus developed a complex set of explanatory theories on universe, nature and natural processes - presenting an order of the cosmos. Similar attempts were made in other regions also.

Society based on practical functionalism and material order and / or scientific principles. Scientific studies / Experimentations and Industrialization led to dismantling of religious framework of explanations to a great extent leading to faith in material order]

Architectural menifestations:

Social context: The cave house

The house of labourers at Kahun

c	c	c
c	court	cell
stairs		

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The Igloo
The Newar house
The Western house
Palaces, Agora of Greeks, Kumvesvar of Patan

Religious Context:

The Afterlife - tombs
The Temples : Great Temple Abu- Simbel Egypt
Parthenon of Greeks
Temples of Kathmandu valley
The Vastupurushamandala and relation with house form, temple and town forms
The church & Cathedral

Cultural Context:

Earlier cultural accretions form a backdrop for new creations. The cultural accretions from the Gangatic plains and the beginnings of Nepalese architecture in Lichchhavi period. The cultural accretions from the Lichchhavi period and the development of Nepalese architecture in Malla period.

For the seminar:

Form a group of two to four persons: geographic, ethnic and gender mix.

Choose a topic: a building or a group of buildings .

Visit and study the building for social and/or cultural and/or religious context it reflects/ represents.

Make a report with photographs/ sketches.

Make a class presentation

Week 6: Lecture Six

Technology and material context of architecture

In earlier lectures we discussed the **influences of social, cultural and religious factors** on architecture and built environment and also observed how architecture influenced them in turn.

In addition, architecture responds to other factors such as **topography of the place, geology and material availability, technological knowhow, climatic characteristics** etc. also.

Today we would look at **material and technological** context of architecture.

Materials for construction have to be local by necessity as for most buildings are **needed in bulk and transporting them over long distances is not feasible**. Also as we go in the past, only few cases where materials have been transported over great distances.

Local materials are a result of local geology, climatic actions or some other special situations such as volcanic deposits, availability of building quality trees and timber, etc.

Example: **Romans transported materials for concrete leading to a concrete characteristic of architecture in Roman Empire.**

For monumental purposes, however, such transportation have been and are undertaken. Example: Ashokan pillars, Egyptian Pyramids, etc.

Nepalese architecture and its material and technological context:

Examples: The temple
Religious doctrinal requirements: The square
Doctrinal requirements possibly developed in sites with stone deposits, eg shikhara formations from south/central India, variation between north and south Indian standards

The Lichchavis and their short lived architecture in stone.(?)

Kathmandu valley and its geology: soil/ clay the most most abundant material, limited stone deposits of working possibility and building quality, availability of trees

Technology: to start with the Guptan temple, trabeate system, building quality trees and absence of 'arch' technology.

Learning the solution to problems through long periods of experience and experiment: rain, earthquakes responding with technology within the material constraints, symmetry an answer to both religious needs and earthquakes

Thickwalls, receding walls and timber beams set, stone base, wood and carvings, sloped roof and projections, strutting, etc.

House forms, material, technology

Three parallel walls, room width dictated by timber joist spans, baked bricks on outside, sundried ones inside, roof and projections, symmetry an answer to both religious needs and earthquakes, etc

In Tarai, Kapilvastu, the Sakyas also had no stones : The architecture of Buddha's time.

Mesopotemia (between the rivers of Tigris and Euphrates) NW of Persian Gulf: alluvial plains, no stones, bitumen for mortar, rarity of building timber

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result: brick and barrel vault and elongated rooms. Discovery of the arch by 3000 BC

The Persians with abundant stones and timber developed the columnar architecture and beams system with timber

The Greeks and stone, Trabeate system of structure, stone for roofing too. Use of available marble

The Romans, stone, brick, and pozzolona (volcanic earth), sand, aggregate and development of concrete: concrete vaults, domes, walls etc.

Roman concrete was alternate layers of mortar and rubble pressed together ! Maritime Transportation of concrete and pan-Roman characteristics in the empire.

Week 7: Lecture 7 - Technology and material context of architecture.

FURTHER CONSIDERATION

Material and Technology Context: In the last lecture we talked largely about the material availability in certain areas and their impact on architecture. We observed how in the past, local materials and their nature led to the development of compatible technologies. Today we will go into further details.

Architecture being a concrete art, the need to build in a lasting and safe way was of paramount importance.

Recap: Nepalese materials and technology
 Greek materials and technology
 Mesopotemian materials and technology

New ex: **Roman arch, dome, cross-vault, Buttress and pinnacles**

Early Christian architecture, use of timber trusses (King and Queen-post in nave and aisle (also some times cross-vaulted).

Mediaeval English: Cathedrals

Gothic pointed arch and associated structural elements such as buttress and pinnacle, cross vaulting with arches of different spans, decorative vaulting, stellar vaulting

Industrialization and modern times:

Transportation and loss of local character

Structural iron: steel

Reinforced concrete: 1892, Francois Hennebique

Mies van der Rohe: Glass and steel

Le Corbusier

Week 8: Lectures 8

The architecture profession and its interactive relationship with allied professionals such as planners, Engineers, interior designers, landscape architects etc.

**Architecture and the Professional architect
Planning and the Professional architect**

Building and its construction :

Engineering Design and Construction technology: **The structural engineer
The construction engineer
The foundations engineer**

Services in a building and linkage with city services:

**Water supply and sanitation : Sanitation Engineer
Electricity : Electrical Engineer
Mechanical services : Mechanical Engineer
Interior Design : Interior Designer
Landscape : The Landscape architect**

The interaction at design stage:

**The need to coordinate
The need to understand the complexity of the other professionals and accomodation
The interaction at detailing stage
The interaction in construction stage: The contractor**

A Group of buildings

The building as part of town: The Planner

Architect as coordinator : The practise in Nepal.

WEEK 9: Lecture 9

The profession of architecture in Nepal -its practice both public and private, career opportunities.

The Shapits and the Bajracharyas of the Mallas
The Engineers of the Ranas

PROFESSION OF ARCHITECTURE : a new beginning since 1950s

50s-60s and early seventies: an engineer dominated building profession. B. P. Lohani's Saraswoti Sadan, K. R. Tuladhar takes AA diploma,
Shanker Nath Rimal > engineer practices as architect/engineer
Gangadhar Bhatta > retires early with City hall > Although a copybook design, It made Architects known.

Architects in Government >

Dept of Housing, Building and Physical Planning
1970s architects are formally included in post list.
Chief Engineer Gauri Nath Rimal and architects.

Architects in Private Practice: D. B. Pradhanang > Bishal Bazar Building
Some leaders today:

Bibhuti Man Singh
Deepak Man Sherchan

Working in Nepal
Trained in Foreign Countries

Architecture Career Opportunities today:
Government: MHPP > DOB, DHUD
Municipalities

Private Sector:
Consultancies
Own Practice > Free lance > project affiliation
Turn-Key Contractors
Housing Corporations
Industrial Houses

Building, Planning, Conservation

working in the Government: Advantages, Disadvantages and Trends

Private practice: Advantages, Disadvantages and Trends

Week 10 : Lecture 10

- Architect and the client, Planning and Building controls in force.

Architect and Client: Client is the owner or sponsor of a project. The architect works for him/her to realise the project.

Clients can have different levels of knowledge/understanding about a project. Most have an idea only of the main activity or function of his project and cost limitations (He pays for it !) and architects have to elaborate and design the project so that the client clearly sees his

project feasibility
project requirements
responsibility towards others (his neighbours : Controls)
design
cost etc.

Architects responsibility :
give the best design for the purpose of fulfilling clients needs
technically sound proposal
fitting to the neighbourhood or area

Who can practice as an architect ?
Regulation and Codes of practice
Code of ethics
Society of Nepalese architects/ NEA/SCAEF

Planning and Building controls
Planning controls
Zoning and compatibility of proposed function
Right of Way
Building controls: Building codes NS/IS/BS/UBC
Set Backs : Light and air regulations
Height controls
FAR, GCR, Service requirements, Disaster codes: fire escapes
/earthquakes etc.
Facade controls
Easements

**Get a copy of Kathmandu town control bye-laws
and study it.**