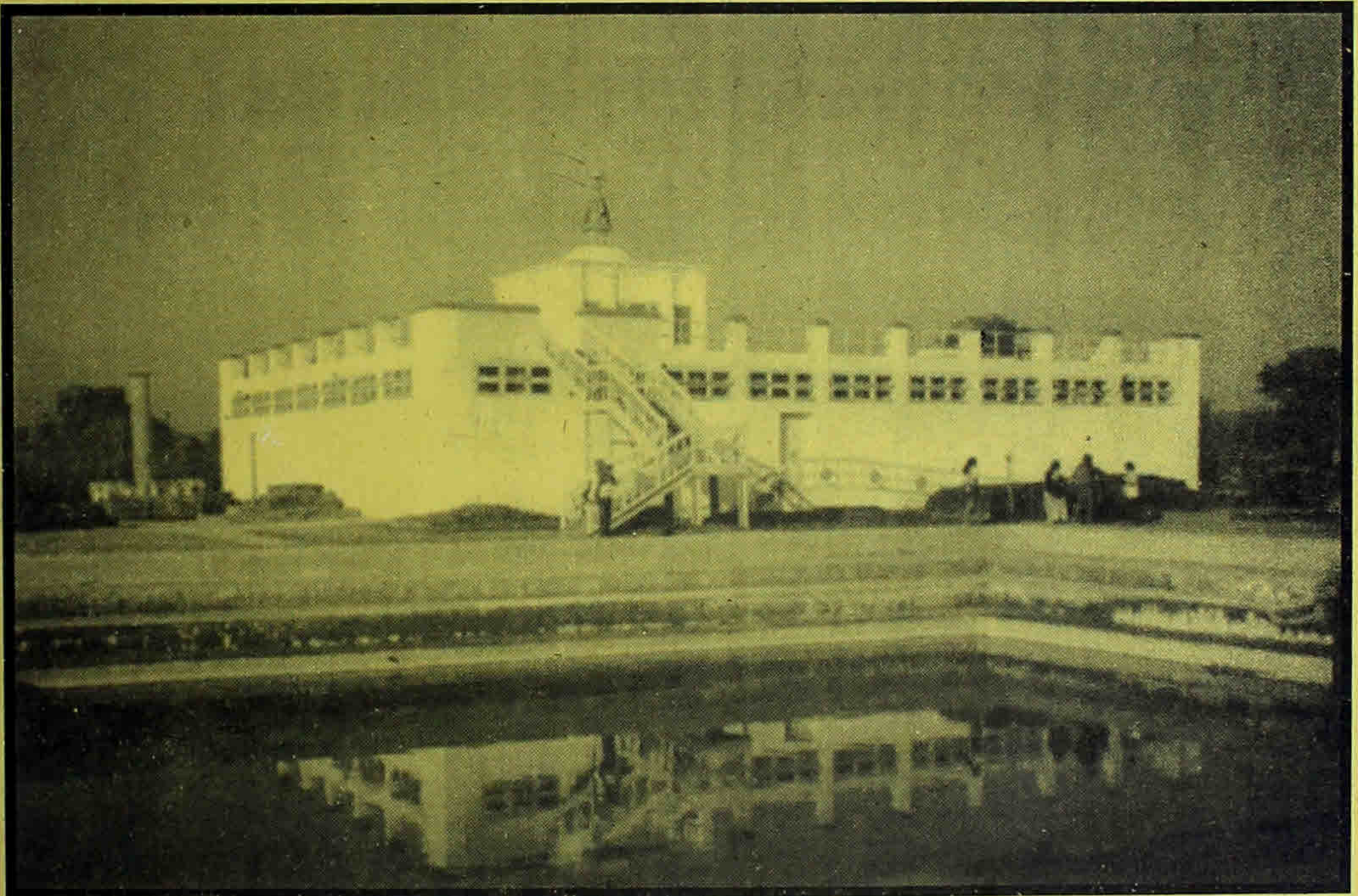




# **Towards Completing The Lumbini Master Plan :**

**A Compilation of Twenty Construction Components**



**Lumbini Development Trust**

**Lumbini, Nepal**

**2004**

# Help To Develop LUMBINI

သာသနာတော်ထွန်းကားပြန့်ပွားရေးဦးစီးဌာန  
သုတေသနစာကြည့်တိုက်သို့ သာသနာ့ဇာတိမြေ၊ ဇာမ  
...မြို့...မြို့... မှ လှူဒါန်းပါသည်။

## PROFILE

### Sacred Garden

#### LUMBINI DEVELOPMENT TRUST

**Head Office: Sacred Garden, Lumbini**

Telephone: 977-71-580189, 580200, 580194, 580196

Fax: 977-71-580181

**Liaison Office: GPO Box 4070, Kathmandu, Nepal**

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To develop Lumbini, the United Nations Development Program contributed nearly one million dollars for the preparation of a Master Plan including numerous engineering and its detail design works. The preparation of the Master Plan was entrusted to the Japanese architect Kenzo Tange and Urtec. The plan, which was completed in 1978, has as its objective to restore an area of three square miles, to be known as the Lumbini Garden, centering on the Ashoka pillar, with an additional area of 25 square miles to be developed in its support. According to Kenzo Tange, "the overall intent is to reinforce the symbolic entity of the Lumbini Garden in its simplicity and clarity". It has incorporated four aspects: History & Archaeology, Religion & Culture, Social & Economic and Tourism. Development is aimed to provide facilities for the traditional visitors to Lumbini, pilgrims and tourists and will also support such complementary activities as residence by monks, researchers and international meetings.

Within the Master Plan for the Development of Lumbini, there are three zones: Sacred Zone, Monastic Zone and New Lumbini Village each comprising 1 sq. mile area and four elements: the Sacred Garden, Lumbini Center, Cultural Center and the Monastic Enclaves. The design is oriented north south, with Lumbini Center and the Cultural Center to the north, and the focus of the design Sacred Garden to the south. On either side of the axis towards its southern end are the monastic enclaves, sheltered and surrounded by a green forest. The entire development is tied together by a central link comprised of a walkway and a canal. This central link establishes the solitude and sanctity of the Sacred Garden, with its Ashoka pillar and spectacular panorama of the Himalayas which offers pilgrims time and space to prepare them as they approach the Sacred Garden.

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Lumbini Center is located at the intersection of the Siddhartha Nagar- Taulihawa Road, which is expected to be the principal approach route to Lumbini garden. As such, the center will serve as the initial reception point for visitors to Lumbini and will include information and orientation facilities, as well as restaurants and a cafeteria, a telephone office, a bank, shops,

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## **Sacred Garden**

The Sacred Garden is the focal of Lumbini garden which symbolizes the birthplace of Buddha. The form of a circle enclosing squares symbolizes the mystic symbol of the universe in its purity and simplicity. The diameter of this circle is 900m.

**The major development works to be done in this area as per the Master plan are:**

- a. Construction of Circular Pond, Levee, Pedestrian Paths and Drainage Works
- b. Elimination of structures

Pedestrian Paths to all the components are proposed to be constructed within the Garden. The drainage system will consist of gutters incorporated with pipes, which will perform two way functions. The sacred area will be surrounded by a pond and circular levee to protect the archaeological remains from annual flood. Inside the levee link is an excavated pond area with low water level to facilitate drainage from the excavated archaeological area. In order to preserve its archaeological and historical integrity, there will be no new construction within the Garden area. Service roads in this area will be covered by top soil with loose gravel.

Possible areas of archaeological importance are widely dispersed in the whole area. It is expected that the construction of roads and levees shall not significantly interfere with archaeological remains. When unexpected discovery is done in critical areas, the present layout can be modified without altering the basic system. The modification may include the use of over-bridge over a significant archaeological site, or use of retaining walls in masonry constructions. Out of these assigned jobs for the sacred garden, only earthwork for circular levee is partially completed.

### **Technical Aspect**

The protection from flood is made by a circular earthen levee which is dressed, compacted and finished with grass turfing. The internal part of the levee is protected by a retaining wall of circular shape.

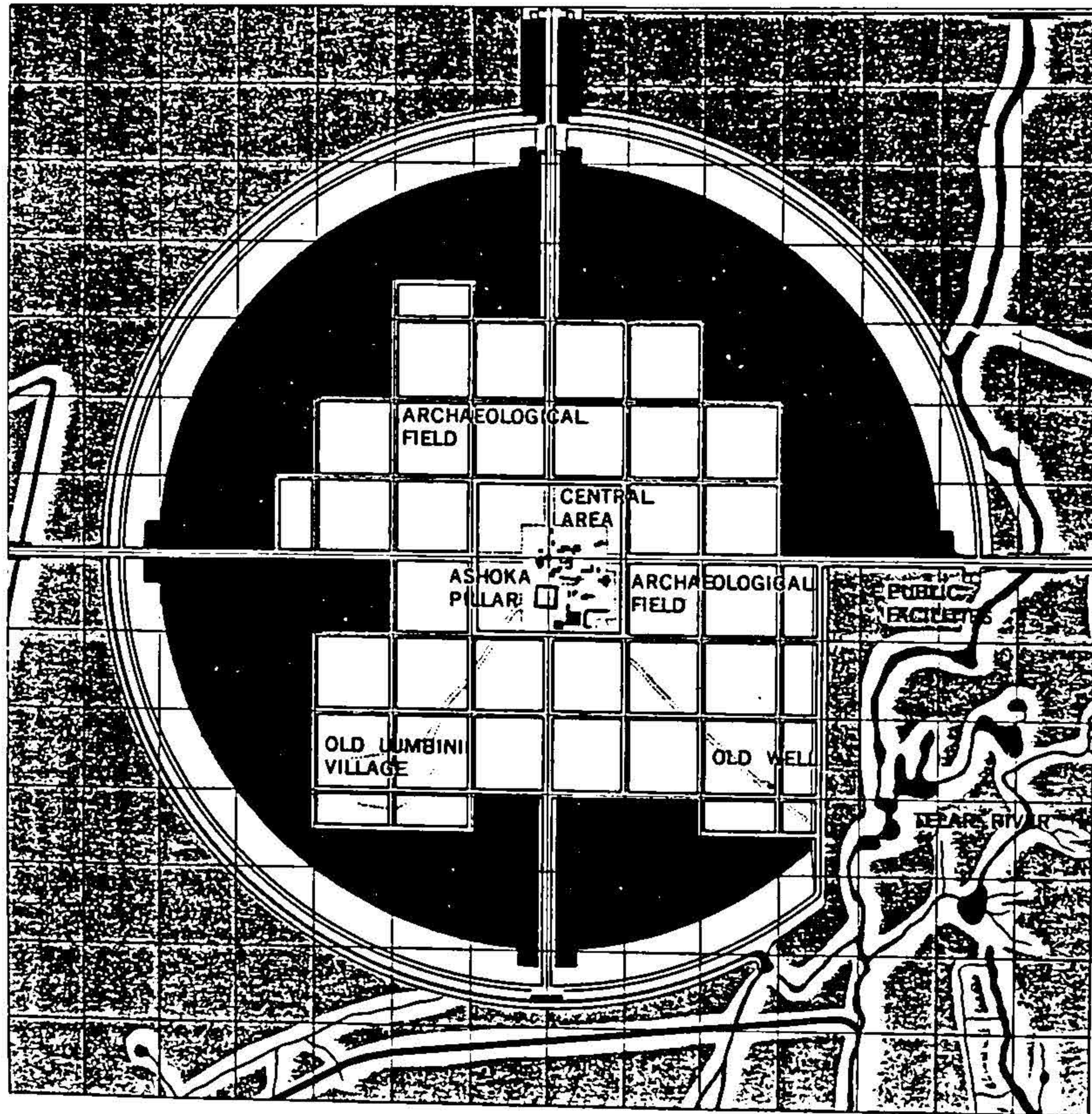
As the sacred area is enclosed by a circular levee the total rain collected within this area is discharged through the drainage gates provided in the southern part of the Sacred Garden.

### **Estimated Cost**

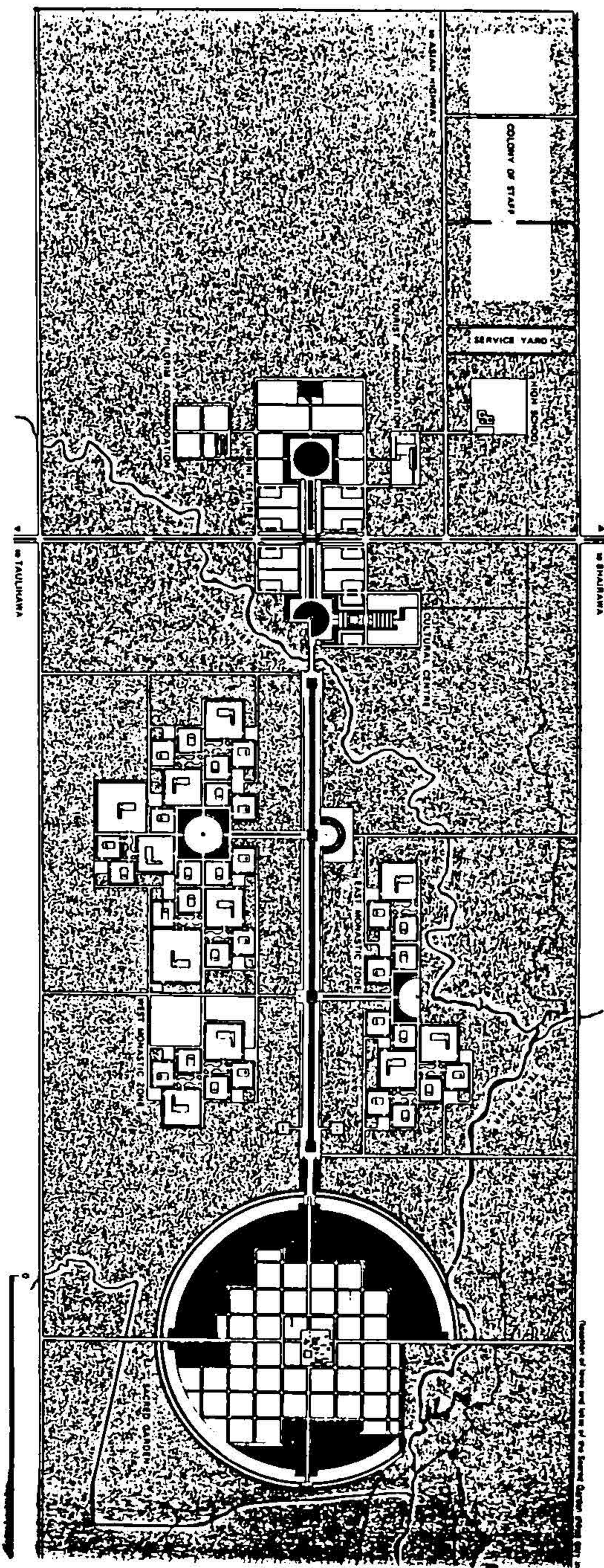
The estimated cost of construction of the sacred garden is:

**US\$ 1,933,500.00**

(At an exchange rate of Rs. 74.84=One U.S. \$, Sept, 2004)



SACRED GARDEN





**Help To Develop**  
**LUMBINI**

**PROFILE**

**Archaeology Office & Utility Block**

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## **Archaeological Office and Utility Block**

The Master Plan proposed to provide a very minimum of service facilities in the Sacred Garden area for the pilgrims and tourists. Also considering the long period of time for archaeological excavation and conservation, an office building for archaeological activities is planned to be constructed in the sacred Garden. The archaeological office and the utility block is to be constructed at the edge of the eastern straight portion of the levee embankment.

The facilities in the archaeology office will be as follows.

- Staff Room
- Offices
- Store Room
- Dark Room
- Emergency Room
- Toilets

### **Utility block**

There will also be a utility block mainly for the tourists and pilgrims. It contains toilets, dustbins and other related facilities.

### **Architectural Façade**

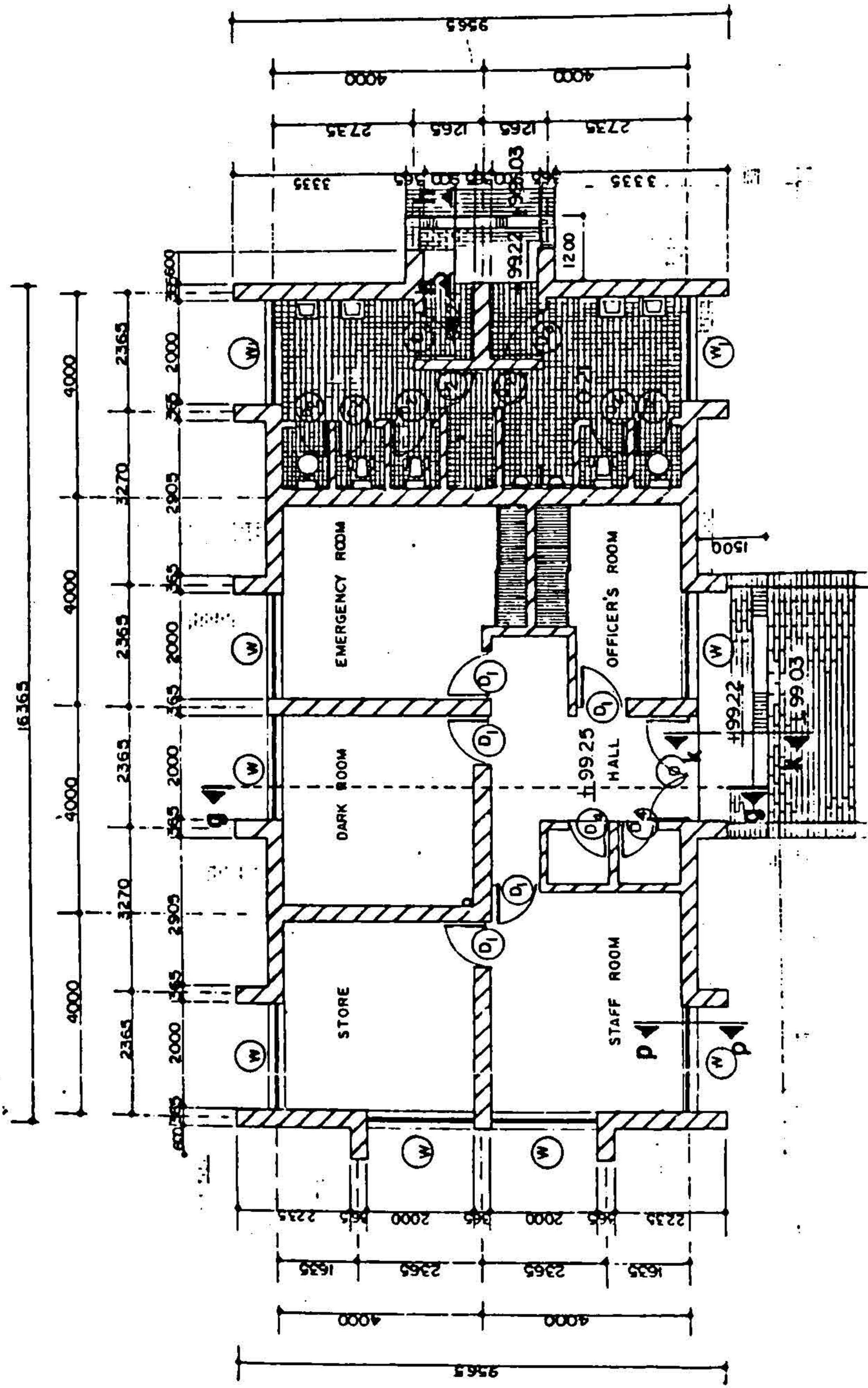
Both the buildings are located in low land to give a low profile to match with the overall design concept of the Master Plan. They will be constructed with brick exposed load bearing walls.

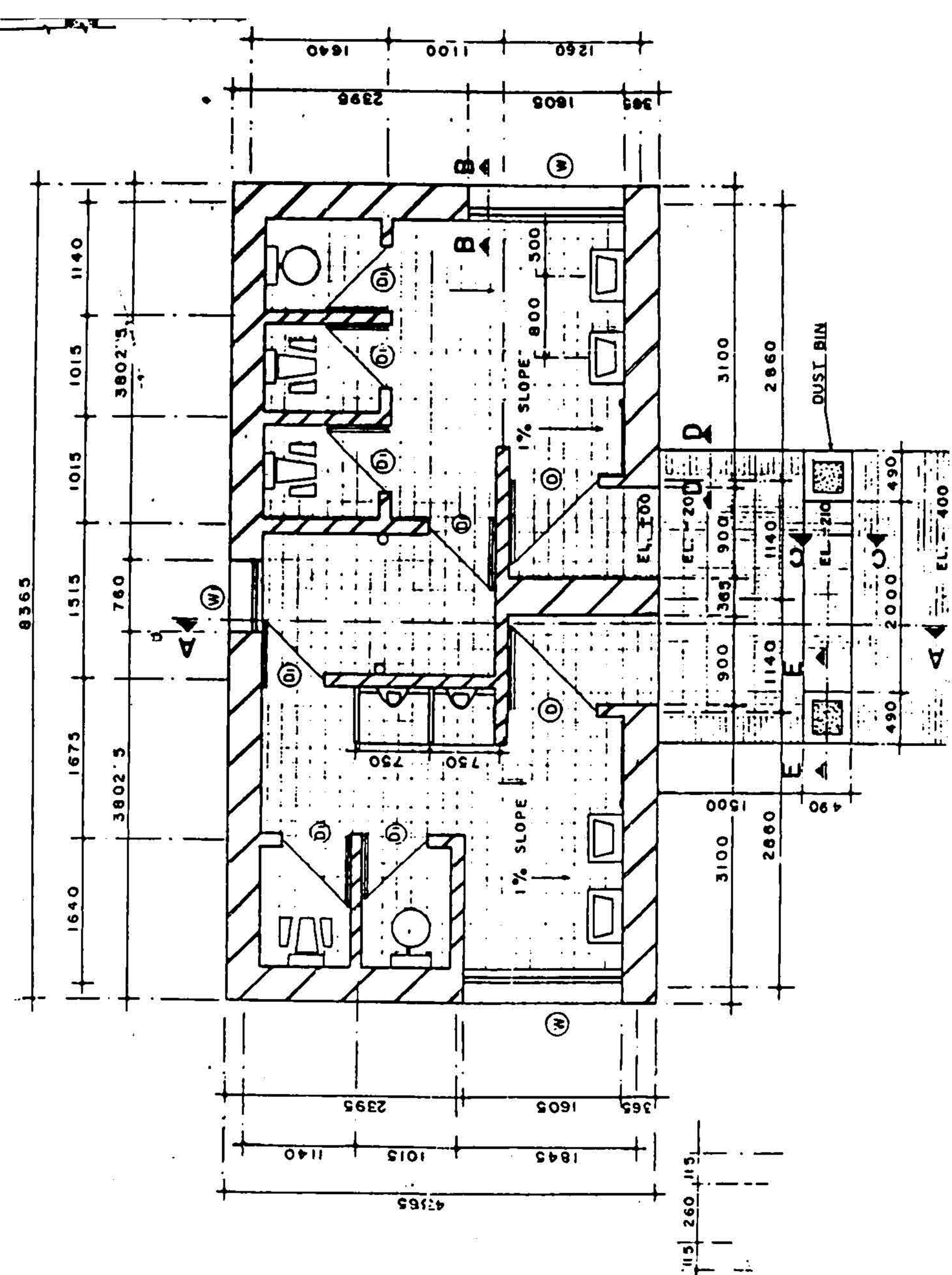
### **Estimated Cost**

The estimated cost of the Archaeological Office and Utility Block is:

**US\$ 247,000.00**

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8365

1640 1675 1515 1015 1015 1140

3802.5 760 3802.5

1260 1100 1640 365 1605 2395 1805 365

1845 1015 1140 365 1605 2395

4385

115 260 115

3100 2860

EL. 300  
EL. 200  
EL. 210  
EL. 400

DUST BIN

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2000

490

490

1300

2860

3100

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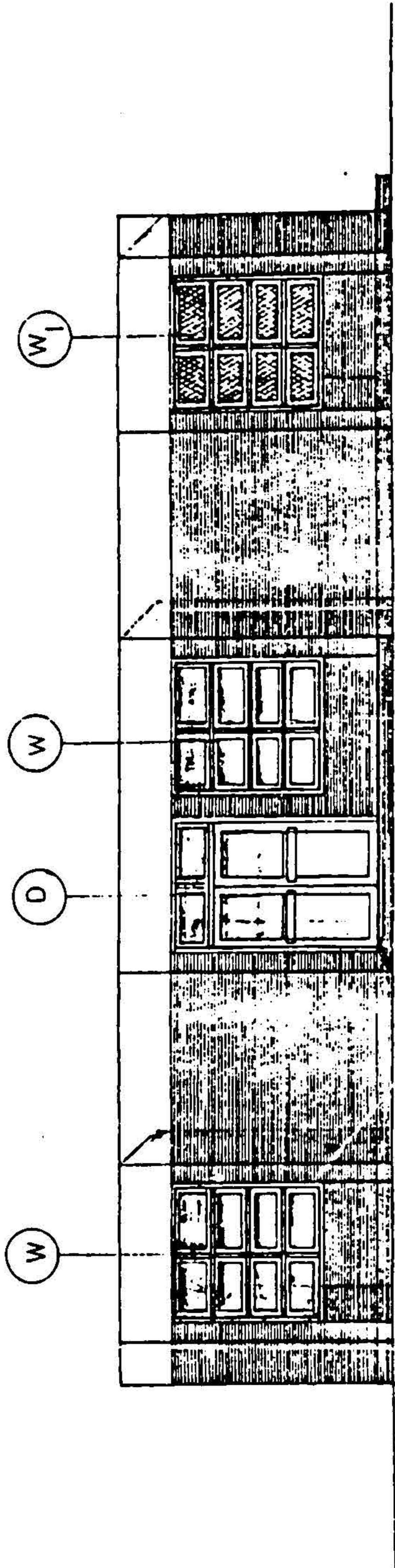
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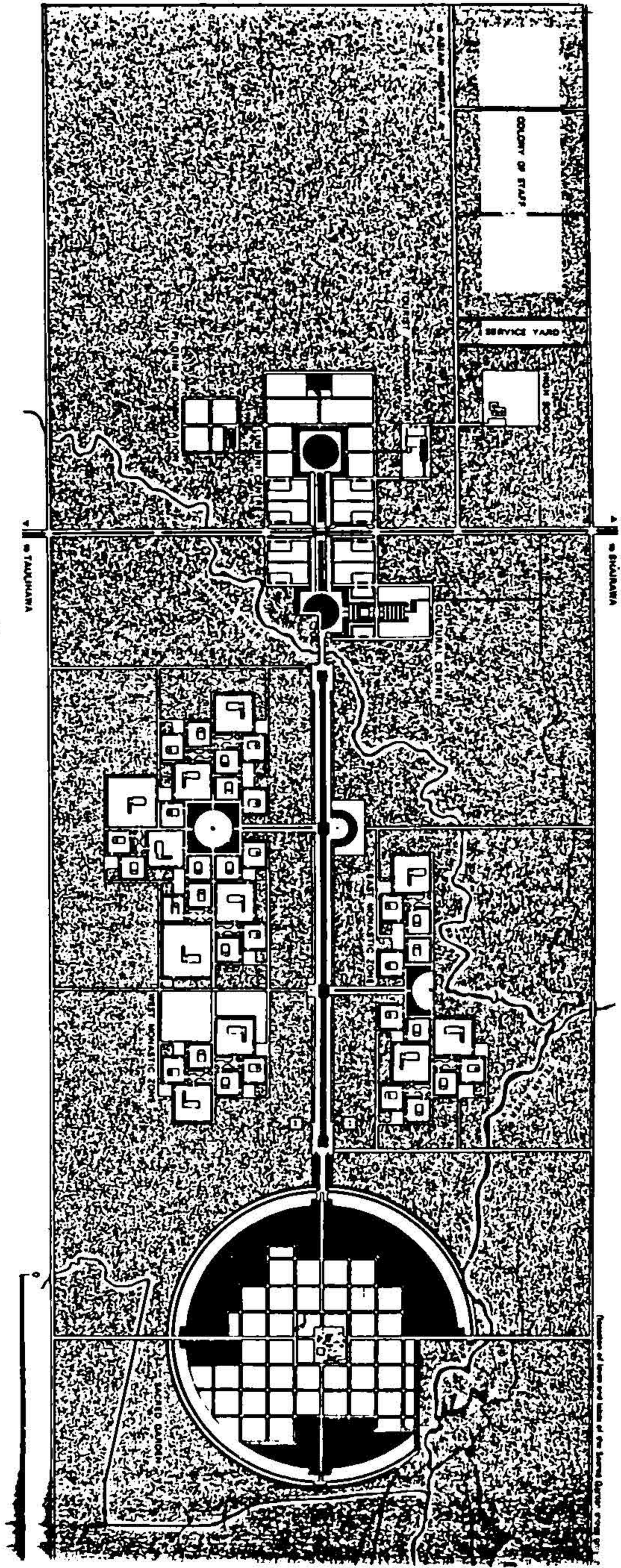
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**PROFILE**

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**(Tourist and Administrative Centre)**

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Apart from implementation of above components various governments and Buddhist organization has constructed monasteries depicting their own architecture and style at Eastern and Western monastic enclave.

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# Lumbini Center

## (Tourist and Administrative Centre)

The Lumbini Center is the monumental building element of the Master Plan. Architecturally the building is designed in a form of tubes running parallel and across with each other. This structure is a traditional one way barrel vault roof over two rows of repetitive arch bases. By unifying the radius of the vault and arches, and also providing circular openings with the identical radius on both ends of barrel vault, a system of spatial organization namely a Modulus Space, has been visualized as monumental character of the center. One unit of 2m and 6m grid creates a modular space of the common structure. Functionally, the 6m wide zone is mainly utilized as individual rooms and shops, whereas 2m wide zone is allocated to corridor, stairways, washrooms, storage and mechanical space.

The Lumbini Center will function mainly for the services for the whole complex of the Master Plan. Bisected by Siddharthanagar- Taulihawa road running across it, the Lumbini Center is consisting of administrative facilities in the north and tourist facilities in the south. The list of the facilities in each wing is as follows:

North Wing	: Administrative Center
	: Medical Center
	: Tourist Information Center
South Wing	: Security
	: Post & Telephone
	: Banks
	: Bus & Taxi Services
	: Shops
	: Restaurants

These units are located in the grid X10-X12/Y39-Y40 and X11-X12/Y39-Y40 and X8-X9/Y40-Y41.

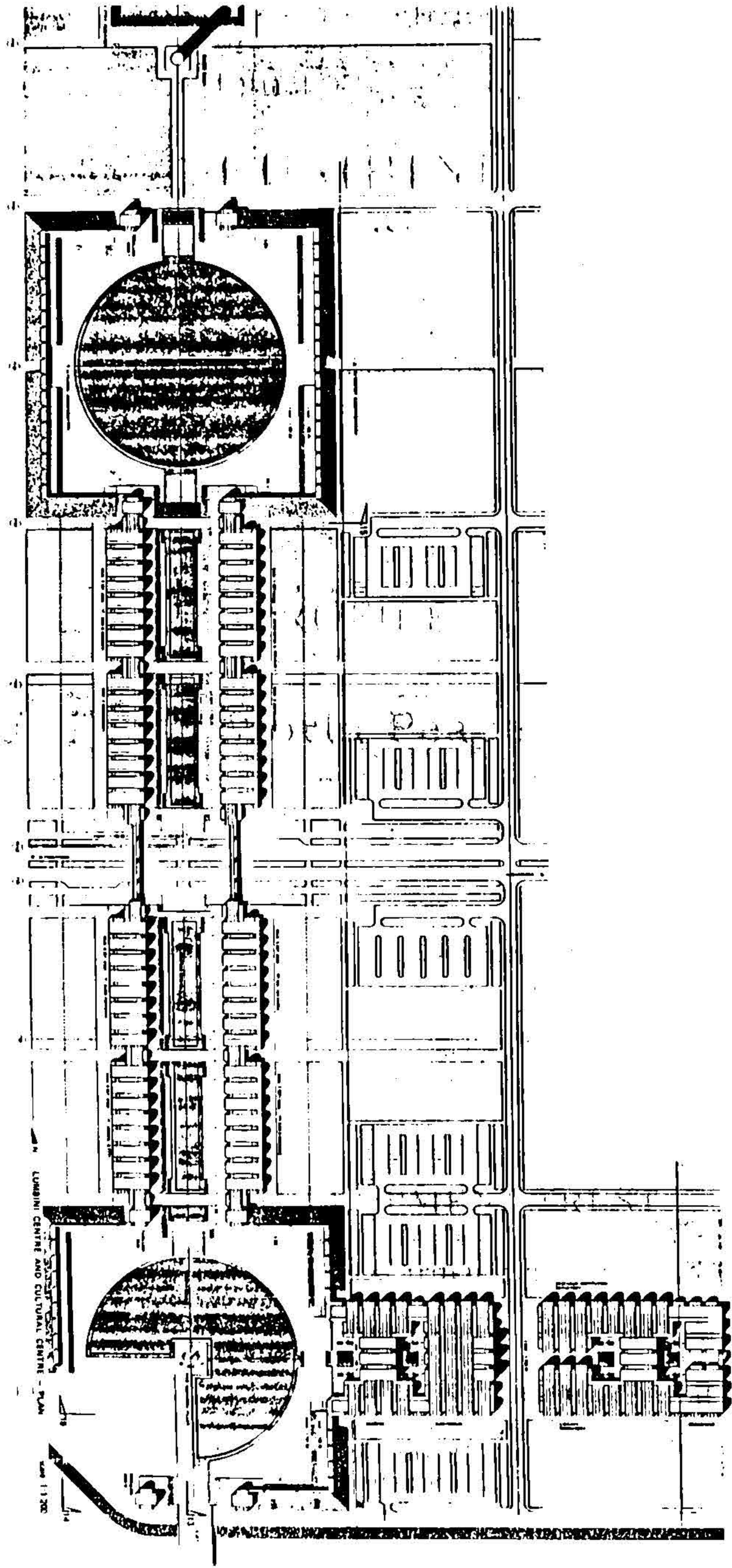
Organized around a sequence of ponds and canals from north to south, the entire complex is designed for its internal harmony integrating landscape elements and architectural elements to form a rich pedestrian oriented space appropriate for the gateway to the sacred site.

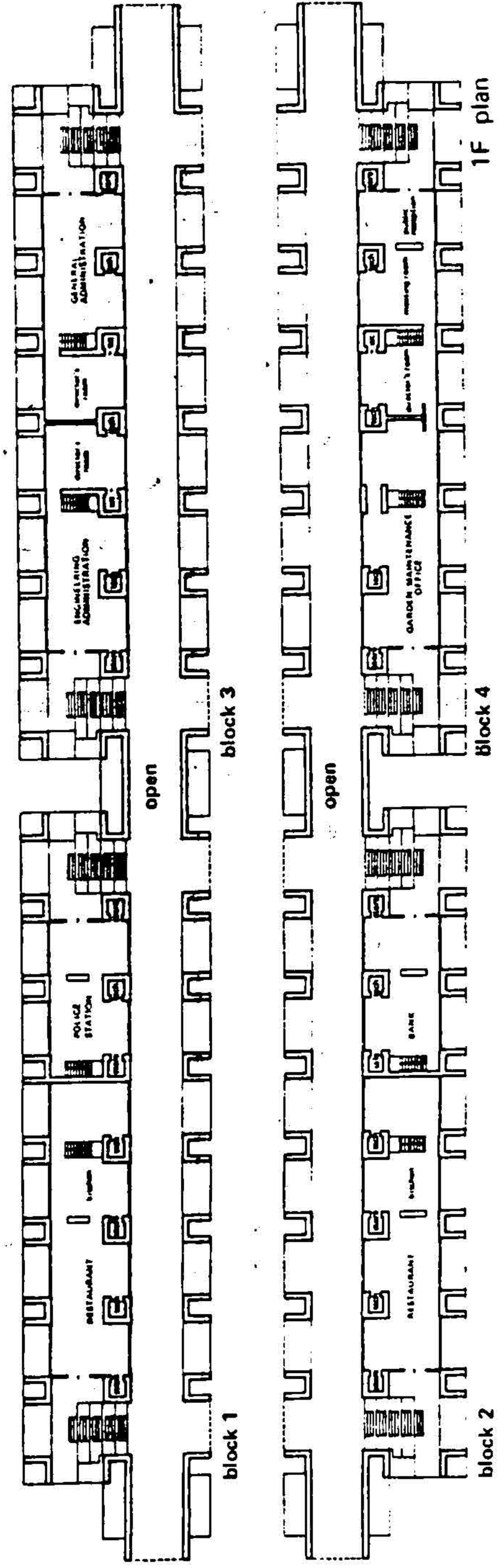
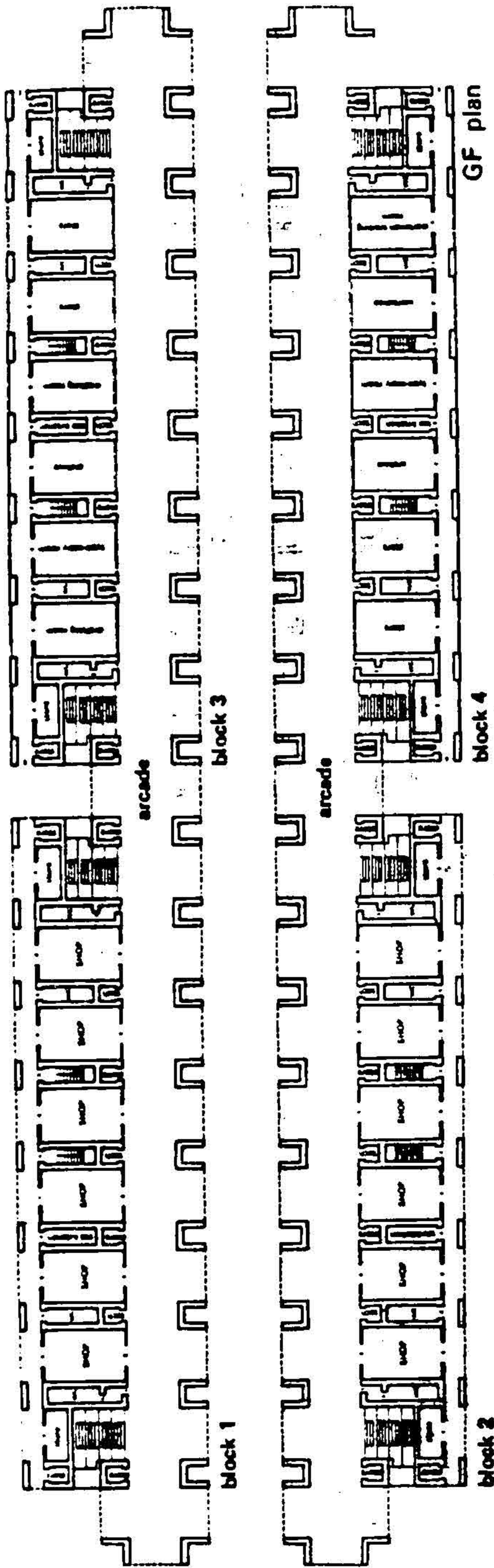
### **Estimated Cost**

The estimated cost of the Lumbini Center (Tourist & Administration Center) is:

**US\$ 24,978,000.00**

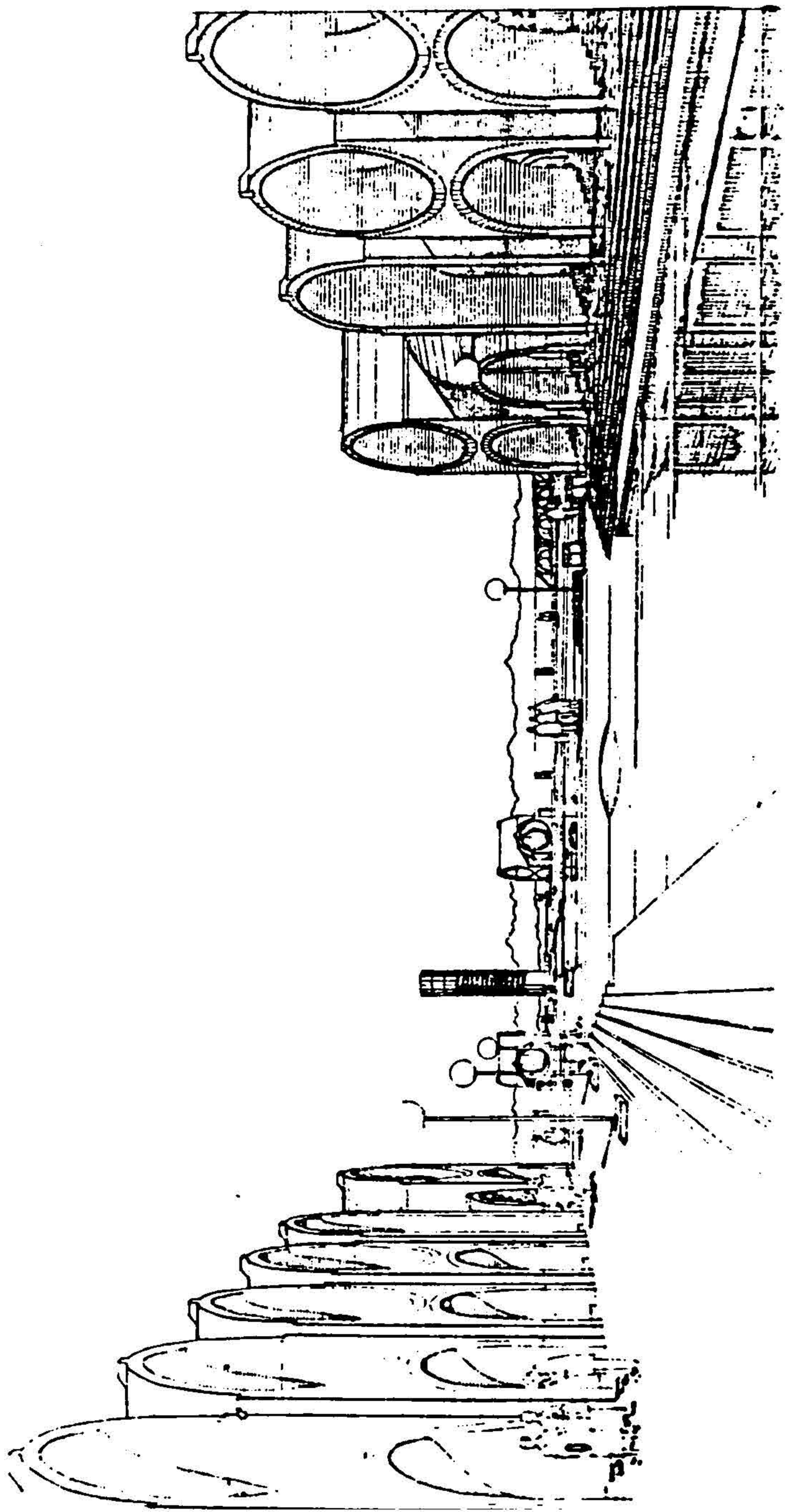
(At an exchange rate of Rs. 74.84=One U.S. \$, Sept, 2004)

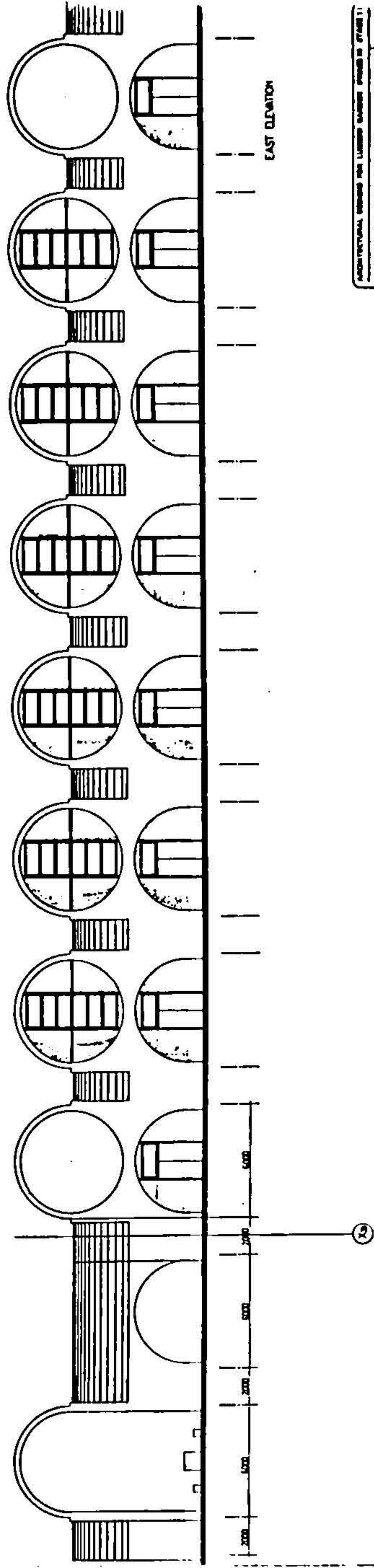
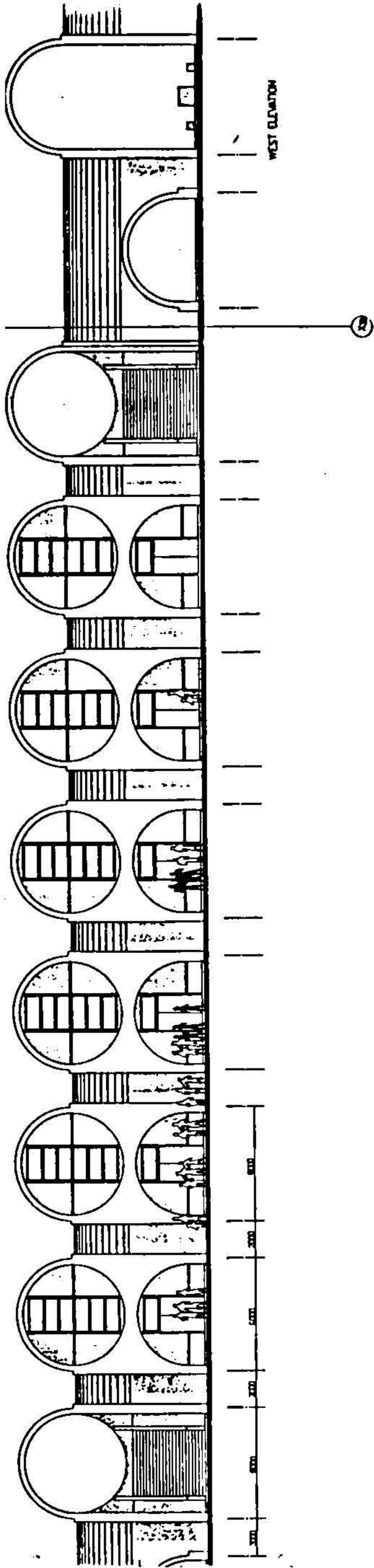




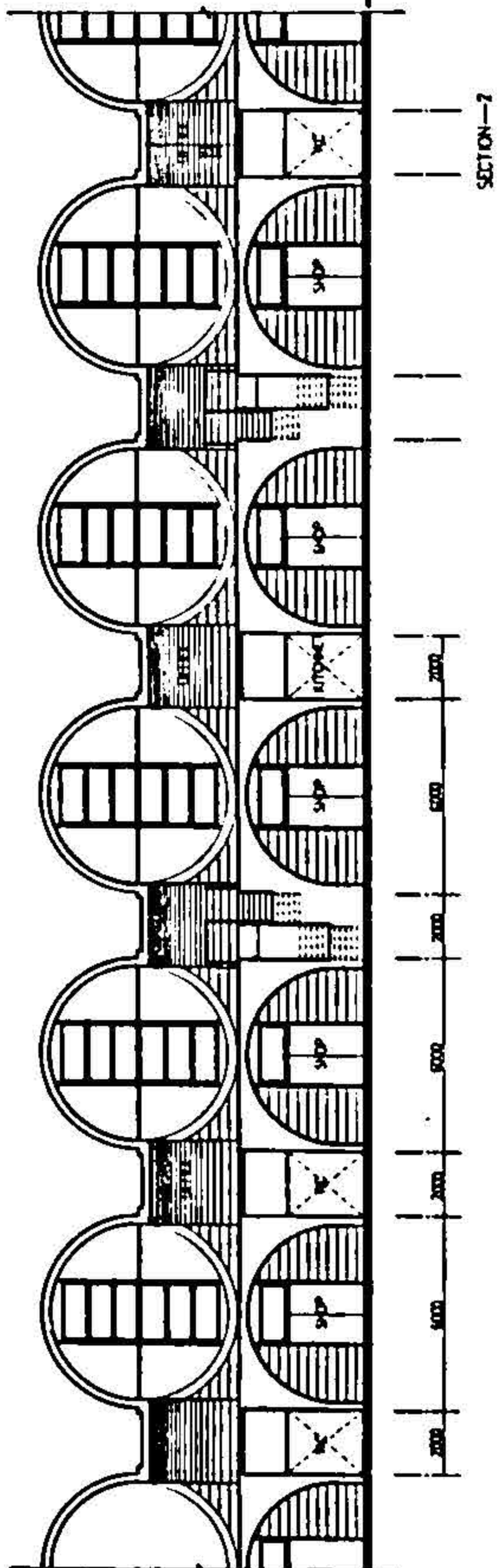
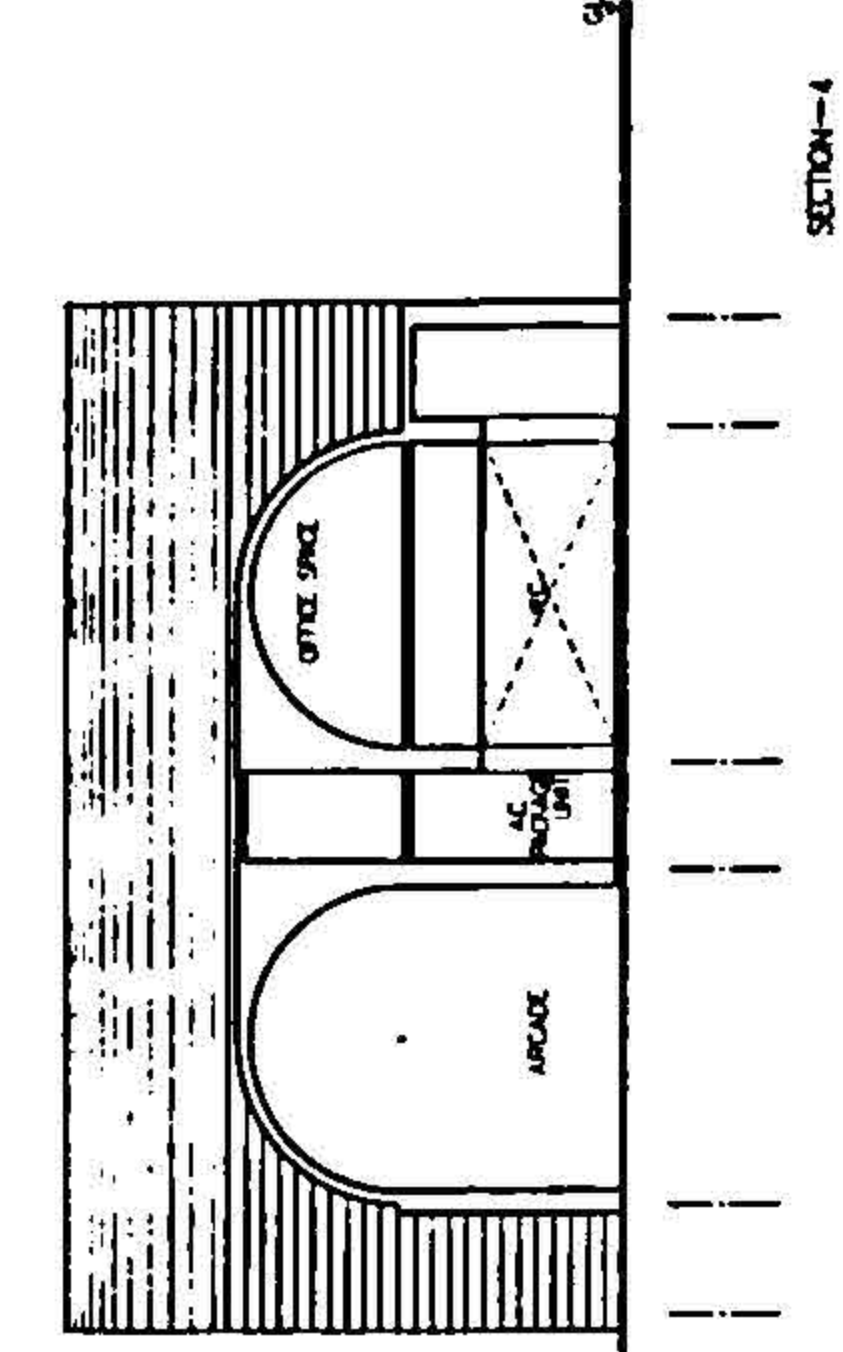
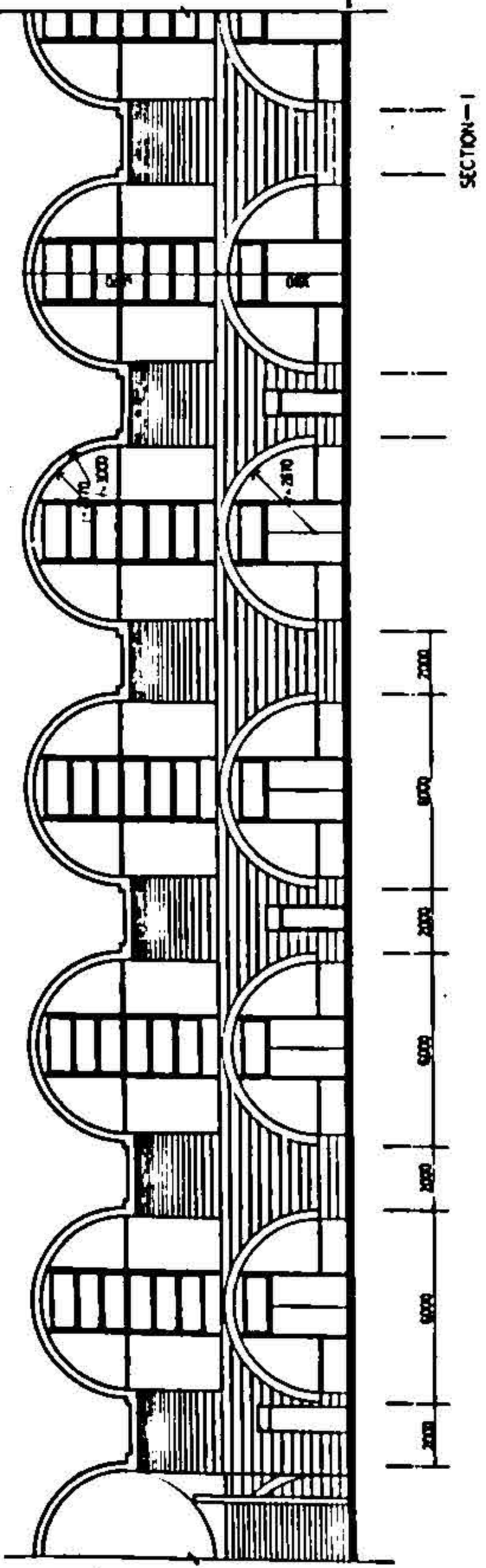
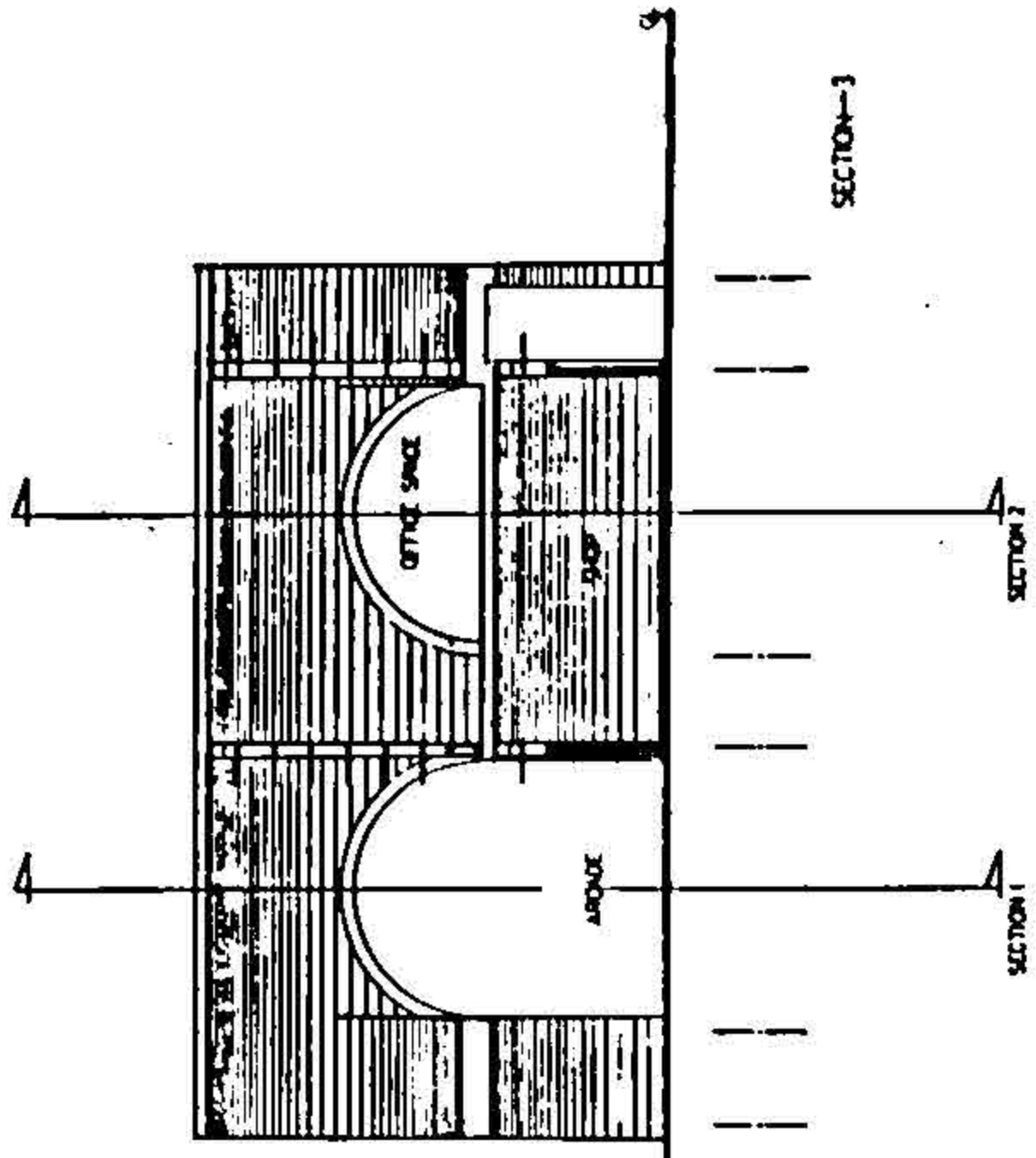
BUILDINGS IN LUMBINI CENTRE - NORTH



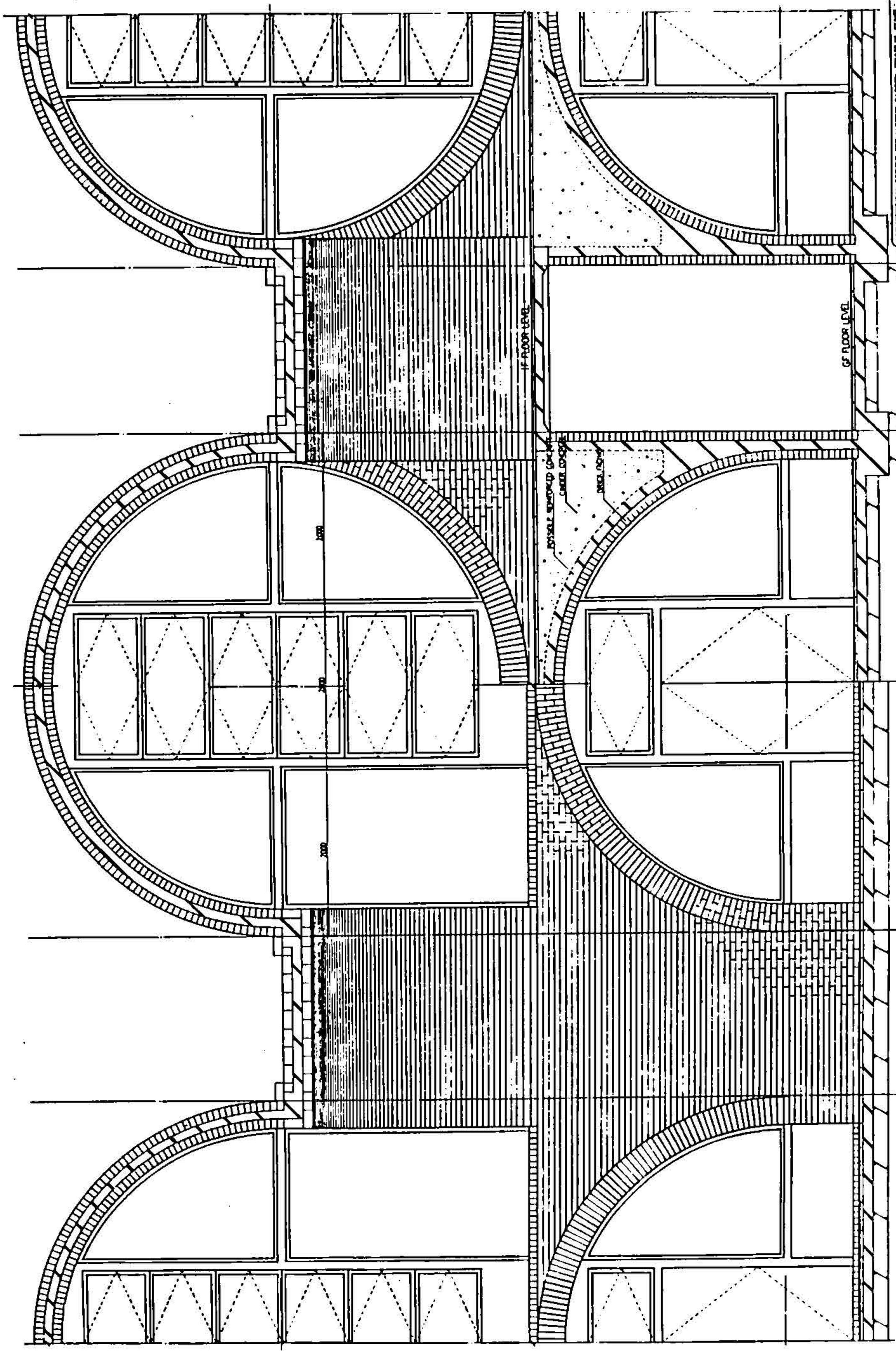




ARCHITECTURAL RECORD FOR LINDSEY GARDEN HOUSE IN STAGE 11  
 GENERAL PLAN OF LINDSEY GARDEN - SUPPLEMENT  
 1981-11-20 08:11:00 AM  
 08:11:00 AM 11/20/81  
 08:11:00 AM 11/20/81



C 10



TYPICAL SECTION 1  
 ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS FOR WOODEN SHAKER WINDOW IN FRAME  
 1/8" = 1'-0" SEE OTHER SHEETS  
 UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE

**Help To Develop**

**LUMBINI**

**PROFILE**

**Symbolic Pavilions**

**LUMBINI DEVELOPMENT TRUST**

**Head Office: Sacred Garden, Lumbini**

**Telephone: 977-71-580189, 580200,580194,580196**

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# Master Plan for the Development of Lumbini

Lumbini is the place where Lord Buddha, the apostle of peace, was born in 623 BC. The site is described as a beautiful garden in the Buddha time endowed with rich natural settings of fauna and agricultural environment. The then UN Secretary General, U. Thant's visit to Lumbini in 1967, became a milestone in the history of development of Lumbini in the recent time and initiated the beginning of the international concern towards its development.

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Lumbini Center is located at the intersection of the Siddhartha Nagar- Taulihawa Road, which is expected to be the principal approach route to Lumbini garden. As such, the center will serve as the initial reception point for visitors to Lumbini and will include information and orientation facilities, as well as restaurants and a cafeteria, a telephone office, a bank, shops, police and fire stations and restrooms. The center will also be the location of the administrative offices of the Lumbini complex. Architecturally, Lumbini Center is made up of

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## Symbolic Pavilions

The North and the South end complexes of the central link are provided with a pair of pavilions, which symbolize the gateway to the Sacred Garden.

- North and South end complexes of Central Link
- Lumbini Squares 1 and 2
- North and South ends of the colonnades around the North and South Pond.

There are two types of symbolic pavilion named Type 1 and Type 2. The Symbolic Pavilion Type 1 serves as an entrance to the North and South Pond whereas the symbolic Pavilion Type 2 serves as an entrance to the central link. In total there are 8 symbolic Pavilion, type 1 and 4 Symbolic Type 2 in the Master Plan. These pavilions are provided with water fountain and benches.

### Modular Space in Design

Considering the memorial character of the building and the consequent ability to withstand long-term use the material and structural system is so chosen to match this aim.

The structural style utilized is the traditional method of placing barrel vaults on top to two paralleled beams to form a series of round arch openings placed at both ends of the barrel vaults. The outer radius of the barrel vault is 3m and 2-m wide. A slit zone separates two adjacent vaults. One unit is defined by these 2-m and 6 m grids and creates the modular space of the structure.

### Outline of General Character

The fundamental frame of the building is composed of two-stories of brick masonry arches and complemented with reinforced concrete at the core.

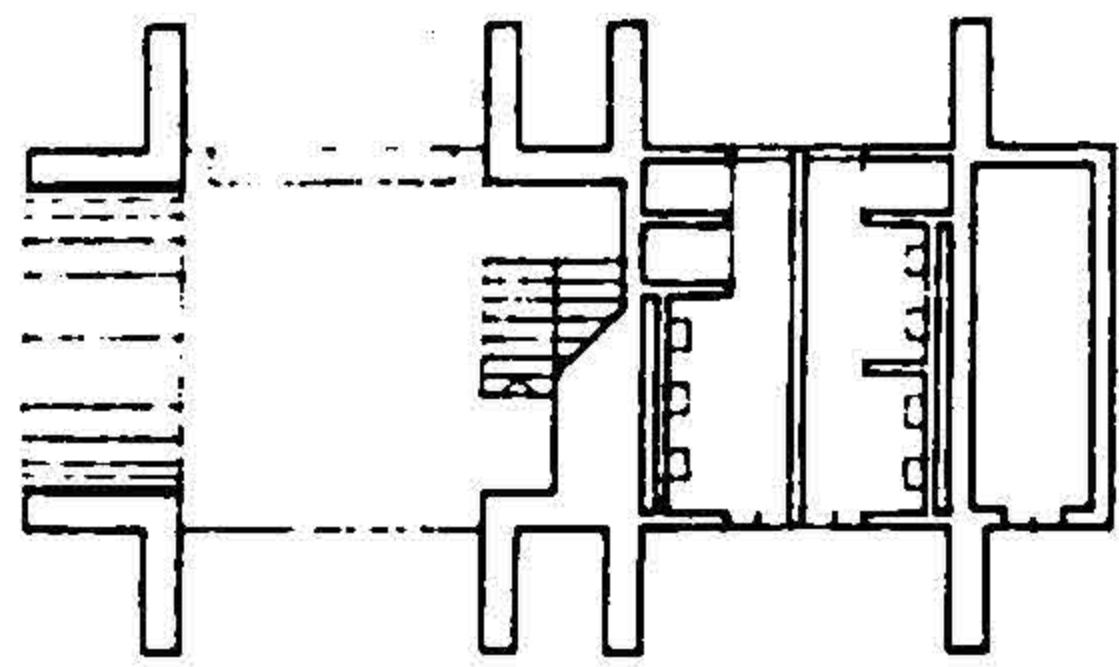
Except the minimum application of reinforced concrete structure other available construction materials like under concrete and foamed concrete will be used to fill up the void space.

### Estimated Cost

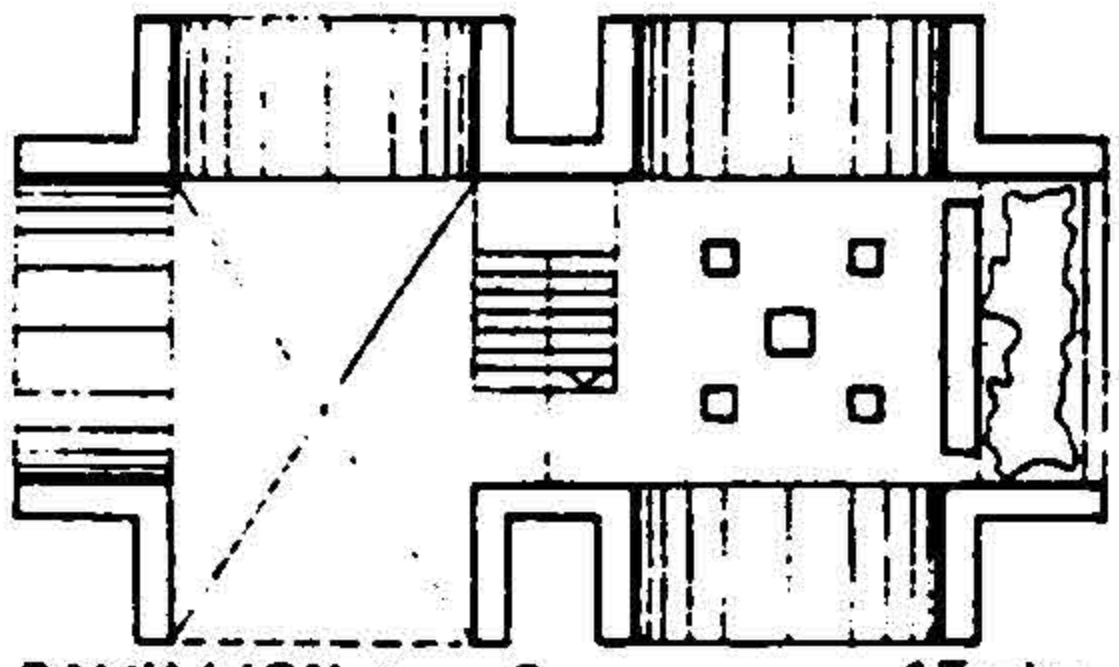
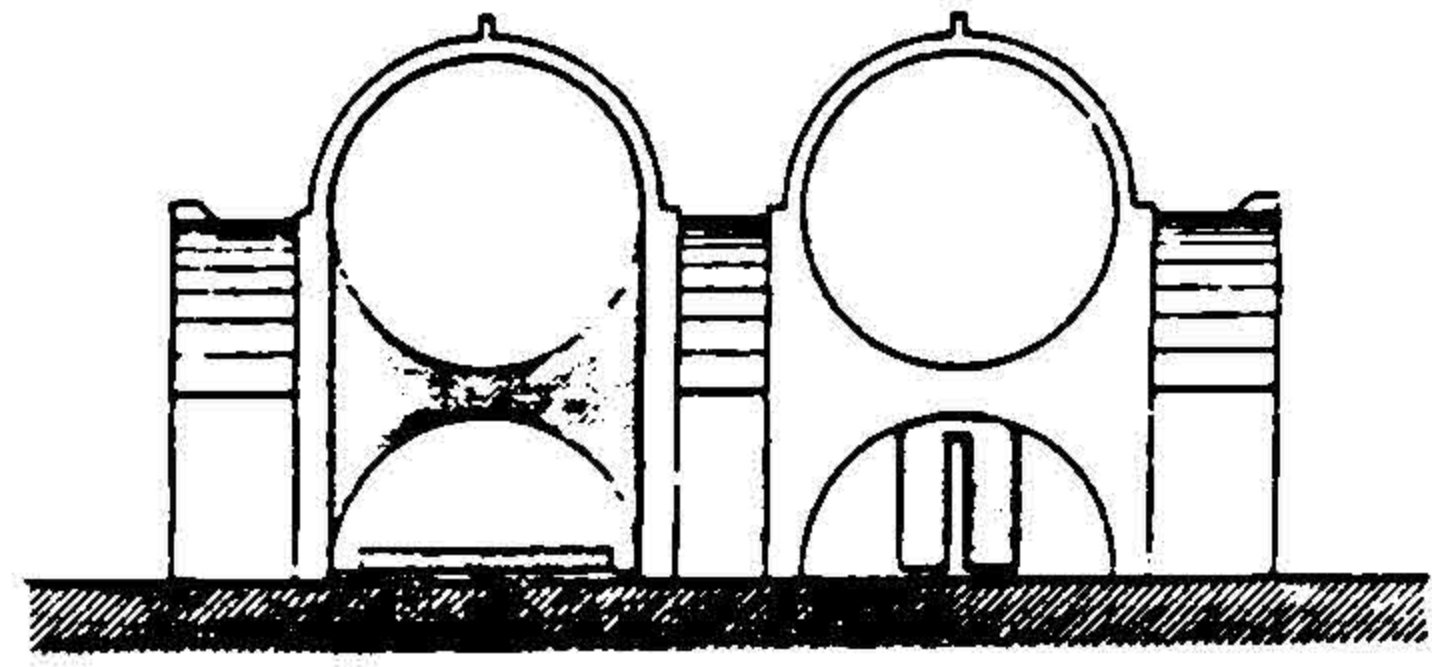
The estimated cost of construction of the symbolic pavilions is:

<b>Type 1: Symbolic Pavilions</b>	<b>US\$ 112,800.00</b>
<b>Type 2: Symbolic Pavilions</b>	<b>US\$ 234,900.00</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>US\$ 347,700.00</b>

(At an exchange rate of Rs. 74.84=One U.S. \$, Sept, 2004)

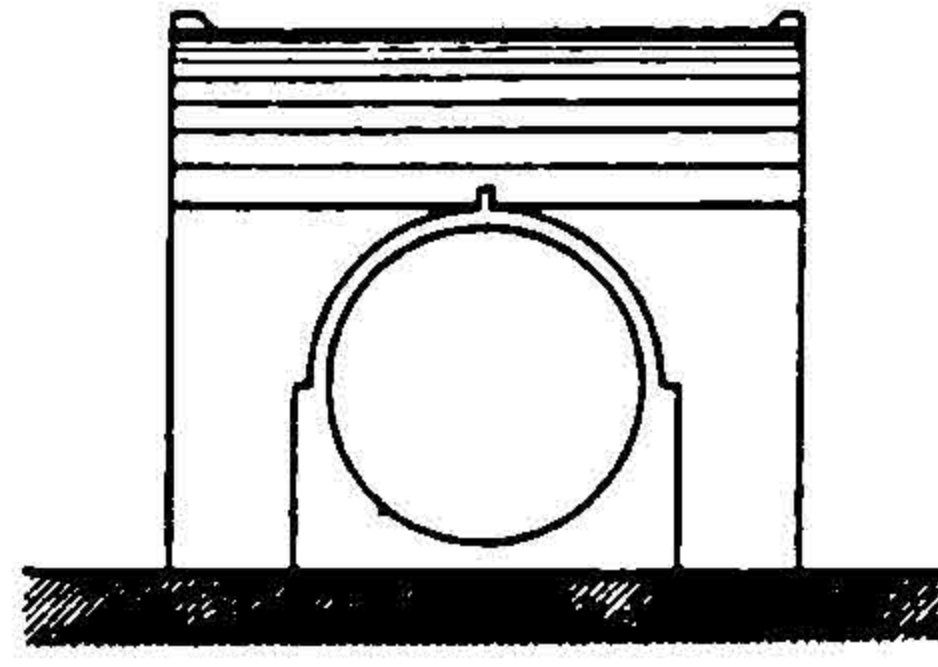


GF plan

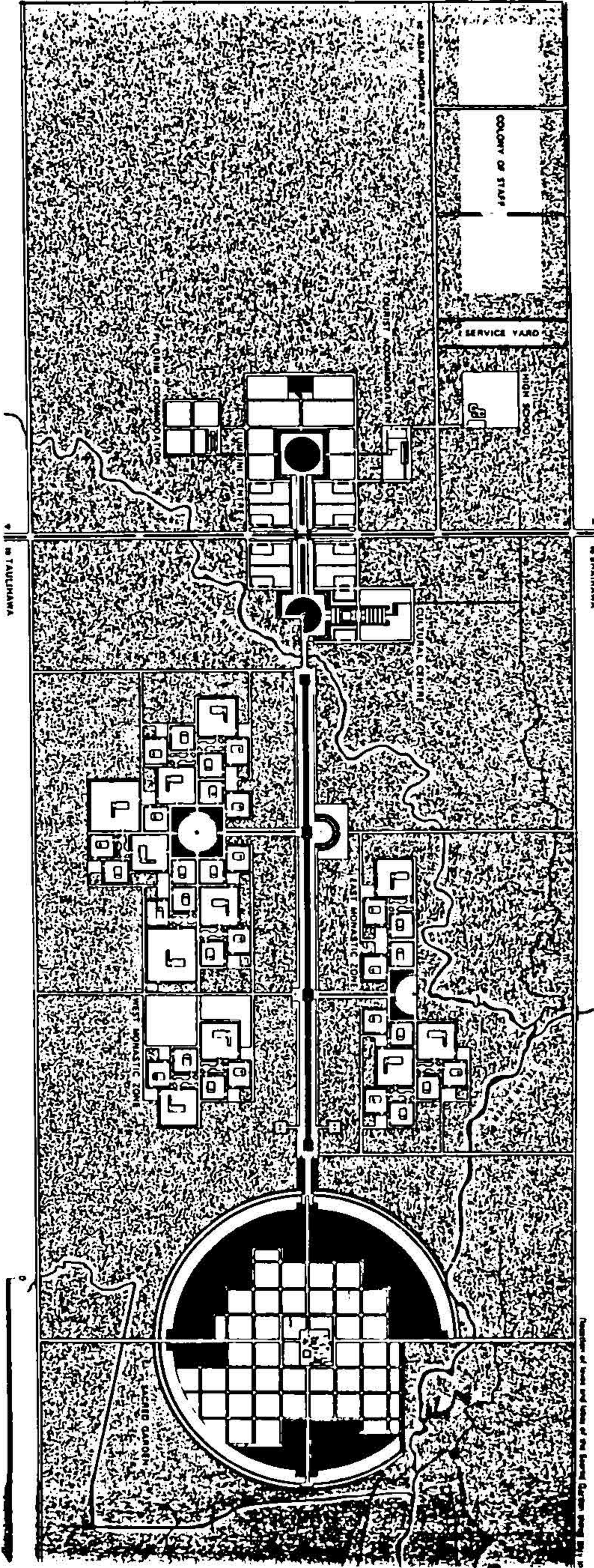


PAVILLION type 2

1F plan



WESTERN



1:100 Scale (Architectural Drawing) Not to be used for construction.

**Help To Develop**

**LUMBINI**

**PROFILE**

**Central Link**

**LUMBINI DEVELOPMENT TRUST**

**Head Office: Sacred Garden, Lumbini**

Telephone: 977-71-580189, 580200, 580194, 580196

Fax: 977-71-580181

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**PROFILE**

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**Help To Develop**  
**LUMBINI**

**PROFILE**

**Camping Ground**

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## **Percentage Increase in Main Construction Items**

(With Reference of Approved Rate and Norms)

S.N.	Particular	Per	Unit Rate 2000	Unit Rate 2004	Percentage increase	Remarks
1	Earthwork in excavation lift up to 1.5m and 10m disposal.	m <sup>3</sup>	103.63	107.78	4.0	2000=2058/59 2004=2061/62
2	Brickwork in 1:3 cement sand mortar	m <sup>3</sup>	3,659.54	4,122.02	12.6	
3	Stonework in Cement Mortar 1:3	m <sup>3</sup>	4,244.10	4,795.33	13.0	
4	Plain Cement Concrete in '1:2:4	m <sup>3</sup>	5,225.49	6,314.31	20.8	
5	Reinforcement work for RCC	MT	42,126.70	66,364.77	57.5	
6	Cement Sand Plaster work(1:4)	m <sup>3</sup>	129.03	148.48	15.1	
Average increase considered for revision of the cost					<b>20.51%</b>	

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## Central Link

Central Link constitutes public circulation corridor connecting the Lumbini Centre to the North and the Sacred Garden to the south and in its East & West are the monastic enclaves. The major sub-components of central link are:

- a. **Central Canal :**  
The Central Canal is situated along the central axis of the link with the width of 12m water depth.
- b. **Grassland Mark:**  
Between the pedestrian path and the forest a 8m wide strip of grassland making the edges of two zones will be constructed.
- c. **Plantation:**  
Both edges of the central link are defined as forest area to sustain vista from the central link; rows of tall trees will be planted on a 16m wide module.
- d. **Boat Station:**  
The boat is provided with boat stations and mooring posts with a large water surface for anchorage along the link.
- e. **Benches and Dustbins:**  
Brick exposed benches and Dustbins will be constructed along the central link at modular intervals.
- f. **Lumbini Squares 1 and 2:**  
Lumbini Squares 1 and 2 are the get ways to the monastic areas. Boat station will be provided for each square.
- g. **Twin Bridge :**  
At the boat stations located at the entrance of Lumbini Squares 1 and 2, twin bridges are provided which connect the two sides of the canal.

### Technical Aspect

In the design the unit module system as per the master design has been adhered to in all the elements of the central link. The pedestrian path, moorings, benches, dustbins are to be constructed so as to expose the brick.

### Technical Data:

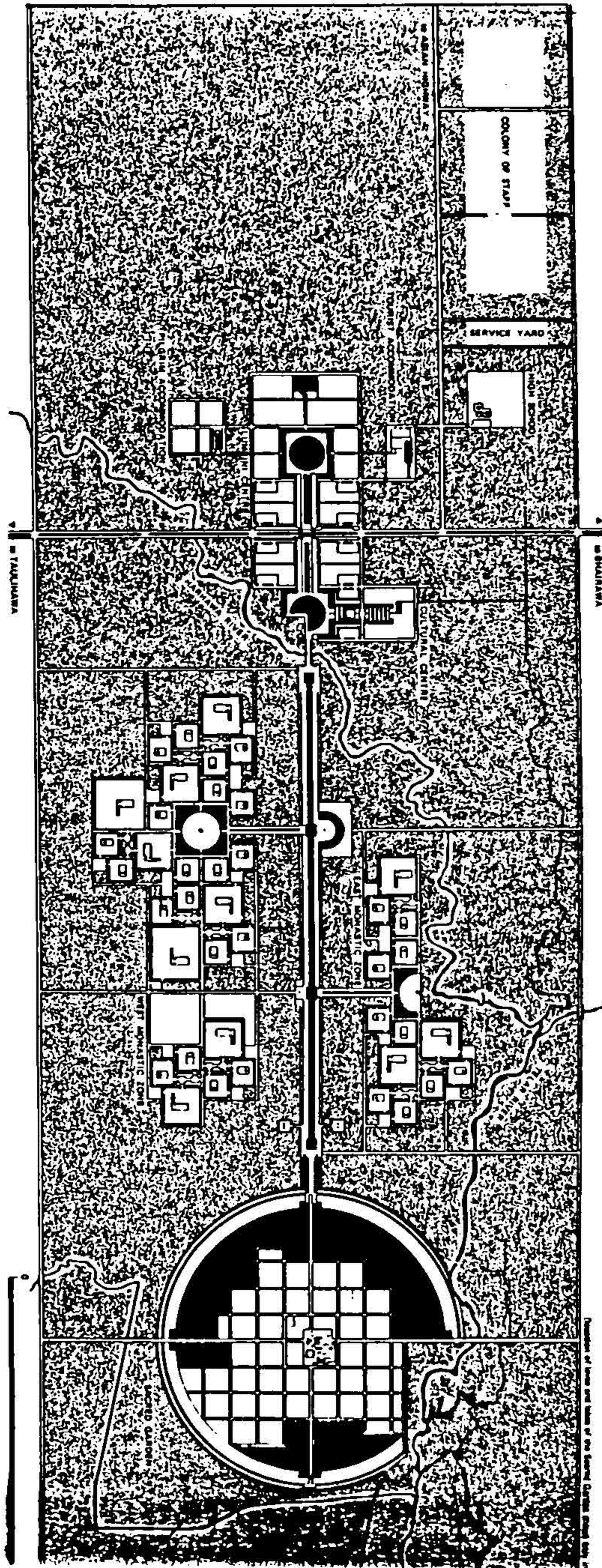
Total Length	:	1464 meter
Canal Width	:	16 meter
Water Depth	:	1.55 meter
Boat Station	:	4 Nos.

### Estimated Cost

The estimated cost of construction of the Central Link is:

**US\$ 3,968,000.00**

(At an exchange rate of Rs. 74.84=One U.S. \$, Sept, 2004)



4111 MASTER PLAN

**Help To Develop**  
**LUMBINI**

**PROFILE**

**Meditation Centre**

**LUMBINI DEVELOPMENT TRUST**

**Head Office: Sacred Garden, Lumbini**

**Telephone: 977-71-580189, 580200,580194,580196**

**Fax: 977-71-580181**

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# Master Plan for the Development of Lumbini

Lumbini is the place where Lord Buddha, the apostle of peace, was born in 623 BC. The site is described as a beautiful garden in the Buddha time endowed with rich natural settings of fauna and agricultural environment. The then UN Secretary General, U. Thant's visit to Lumbini in 1967, became a milestone in the history of development of Lumbini in the recent time and initiated the beginning of the international concern towards its development.

To develop Lumbini, the United Nations Development Program contributed nearly one million dollars for the preparation of a Master Plan including numerous engineering and its detail design works. The preparation of the Master Plan was entrusted to the Japanese architect Kenzo Tange and Urtec. The plan, which was completed in 1978, has as its objective to restore an area of three square miles, to be known as the Lumbini Garden, centering on the Ashoka pillar, with an additional area of 25 square miles to be developed in its support. According to Kenzo Tange, *"the overall intent is to reinforce the symbolic entity of the Lumbini Garden in its simplicity and clarity"*. It has incorporated four aspects: History & Archaeology, Religion & Culture, Social & Economic and Tourism. Development is aimed to provide facilities for the traditional visitors to Lumbini, pilgrims and tourists and will also support such complementary activities as residence by monks, researchers and international meetings.

Within the Master Plan for the Development of Lumbini, there are three zones: Sacred Zone, Monastic Zone and New Lumbini Village each comprising 1 sq. mile area and four elements: the Sacred Garden, Lumbini Center, Cultural Center and the Monastic Enclaves. The design is oriented north south, with Lumbini Center and the Cultural Center to the north, and the focus of the design Sacred Garden to the south. On either side of the axis towards its southern end are the monastic enclaves, sheltered and surrounded by a green forest. The entire development is tied together by a central link comprised of a walkway and a canal. This central link establishes the solitude and sanctity of the Sacred Garden, with its Ashoka pillar and spectacular panorama of the Himalayas which offers pilgrims time and space to prepare them as they approach the Sacred Garden.

## Sacred Garden

The Sacred Garden is the focal point of the Lumbini Development. It symbolizes the birthplace of the Lord Buddha. Its form a circle enclosing squares is a universal symbol of purity and simplicity. A network of raised walkways between the landscaping and the archaeological areas forms the squares. In order to preserve the historical integrity of the location; there will be no new construction within the sacred area.

As visitors leave the Central Link, before entering the garden, they will cross a bridge over the circular levee and the pond, which surrounds the garden, symbolically leaving the everyday world for the sanctified ground of the birthplace. In Keeping with the spirit and simple approach of Buddhism, there will be no temple or monument, but simply a garden kept much as it was when Lord Buddha was born. The Sacred Garden area is surrounded by the pond and a circular levee to protect the archaeological area against inundation.

## Lumbini Center

Lumbini Center is located at the intersection of the Siddhartha Nagar- Taulihawa Road, which is expected to be the principal approach route to Lumbini garden. As such, the center will serve as the initial reception point for visitors to Lumbini and will include information and orientation facilities, as well as restaurants and a cafeteria, a telephone office, a bank, shops, police and fire stations and restrooms. The center will also be the location of the administrative offices of the Lumbini complex. Architecturally, Lumbini Center is made up of

eight blocks aligned with two parallel arcades. The buildings north of the road will be utilized as the administrative center, and the south of the road will be occupied by the tourist center.

## **Cultural Center**

The Cultural Center is dedicated to world peace. It is composed of three major buildings of the entire Lumbini development. These are the Lumbini Museum, Auditorium and the Library and Research Institution Complex. These buildings are intended to add to the cultural diversity of the activities that will take place at Lumbini.

The Museum will house relics from the life of Lord Buddha gathered from all over the world. It will also include displays depicting the findings of the archaeological work done in the Sacred Garden and the artifacts depicting the history of Lumbini.

The Auditorium is envisaged as a 420-seat multi-purpose hall to be used for national and international congresses. It includes six balconies for press and observers, as well as a special balcony with annex facilities.

The third element of the Cultural Center is the Library and Research Institution complex. This will be a facility dedicated to the study of Buddhism and world peace, operating along of the lines of advanced research institutions affiliated with many of the world's foremost universities. Renowned scholars will be invited to Lumbini to study and work with other researchers, both beginning and advanced.

## **Monastic Zone**

Two monastic enclaves, one each for the Mahayana and Hinayana schools of Buddhism, has been planned along the Central Link, separated by a broad green zone. Within these areas, land will be available for the construction of monasteries with facilities by other contemplative religious traditions. Monasteries of various styles will co-exist inside this zone, owing to the fact that they will be built by groups from various countries and will reflect the traditional style of the nation or religious tradition that builds it. However, some control will be exercised over the buildings so as not to compromise with the overall concept of the Master Plan. In order to unify further the various styles, landscaping will be coordinated according to the Master Plan.

A space known as a Monastic Plaza, made up of circular or semi-circular steps, will be a gathering point and will have a symbolic sculpture placed in its center.

## **Implementation of the Master Plan**

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# **Meditation Centre**

The purpose of constructing mediation centers is to facilitate the interested persons in the process of self-knowledge as a devotional act to rid their minds of all exterior stimuli by concentrating on and being aware of the breathing process.

## **Location in the Master Plan**

Two units of the mediation centers will be constructed at grid points X9Y13 and X11Y18 of the Master Plan. The mediation centers will lie on each side of the central canal nearest to the sacred garden of the southern edge of the monastic zone.

## **Facilities**

The function of the mediation centres are divided into two constituent parts.

- 1.0 Central Function
- 1.1 Assembly Hall
- 1.2 Dining/Kitchen Complex
- 1.3 Training Room
- 1.4 Administration

## **2.0 Living Areas or Meditation Cells**

The Assembly Hall, which can accommodate 200 persons, will function as a gathering space for sermons, speeches and other functions.

A circulation area has been provided in view of the fact that corridors and terraces could be used as "chakraman" spaces or circulation path required for the meditation process. The individual meditation cells expand in northerly direction along both sides of a covered wall extending from the central function block. Twelve cells, each accommodating four persons, have been planned in the first phase in the East and West centers. After expansion the meditation centre can accommodate 144 persons in total.

## **Technical Aspect**

The recurring motif of the square and circle and unit module system as per the master Plan has been adhered to. This motif has been reflected in the plan of the building and also in the structural system especially in the assembly hall and meditation cells.

The purpose of planning a single story building with load-bearing walls is to maintain a low profile to match with the overall intent of tranquility. Simplicity in design based on a convenient and uniform grid has been followed.

## **Existing Condition:**

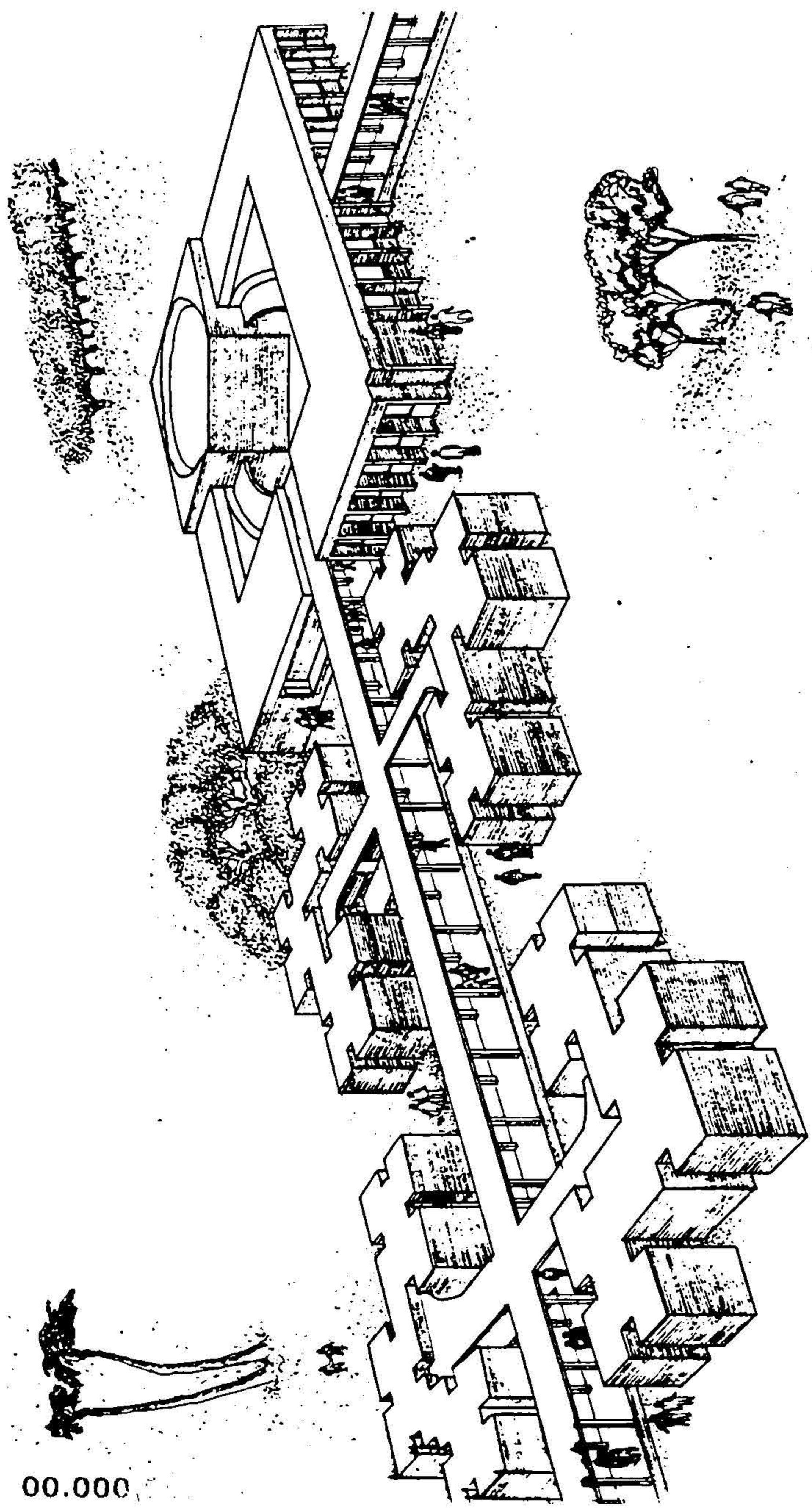
One of the two centers is in the completion stage while the other requires to be built.

## **Estimated Cost**

The estimated cost of construction of the meditation centre is:

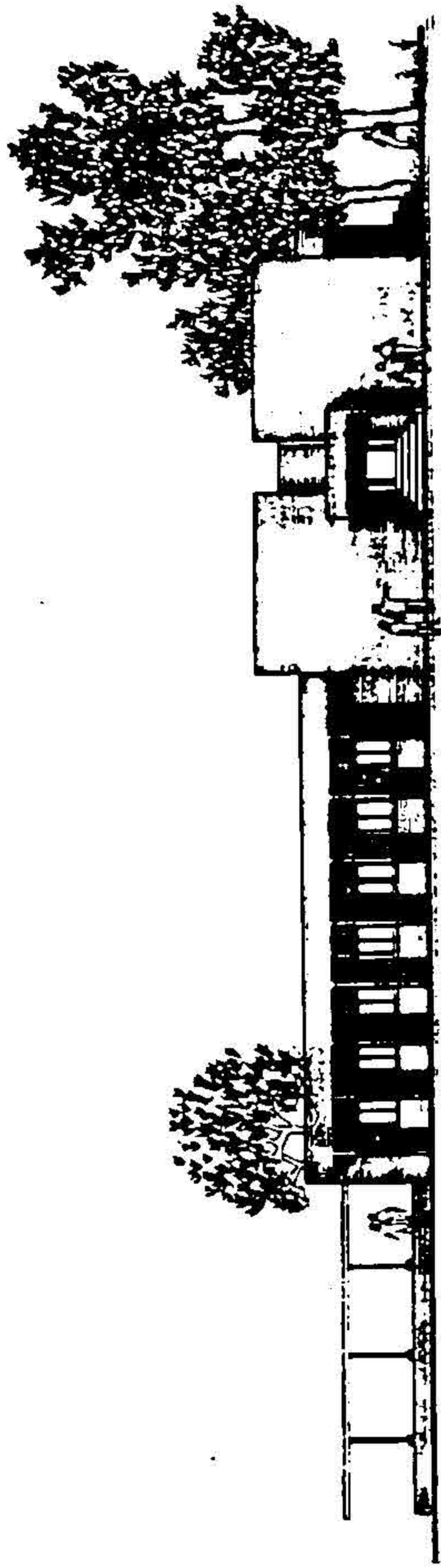
**US\$ 378,000.00**

(At an exchange rate of Rs. 74.84=One U.S. \$, Sept, 2004)

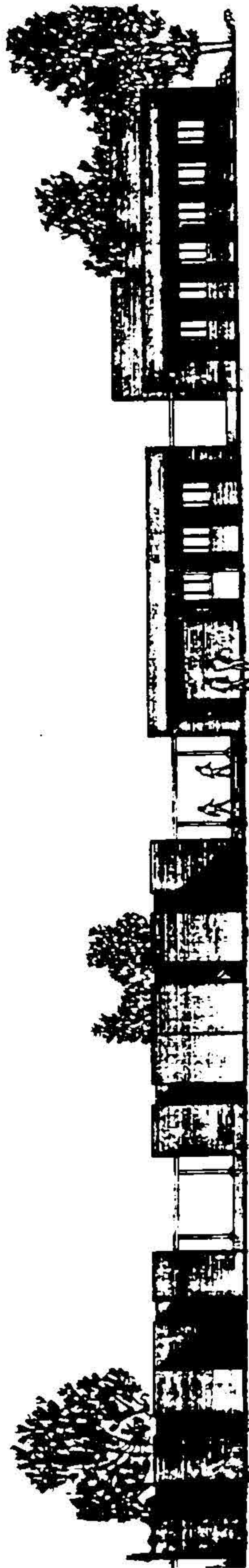


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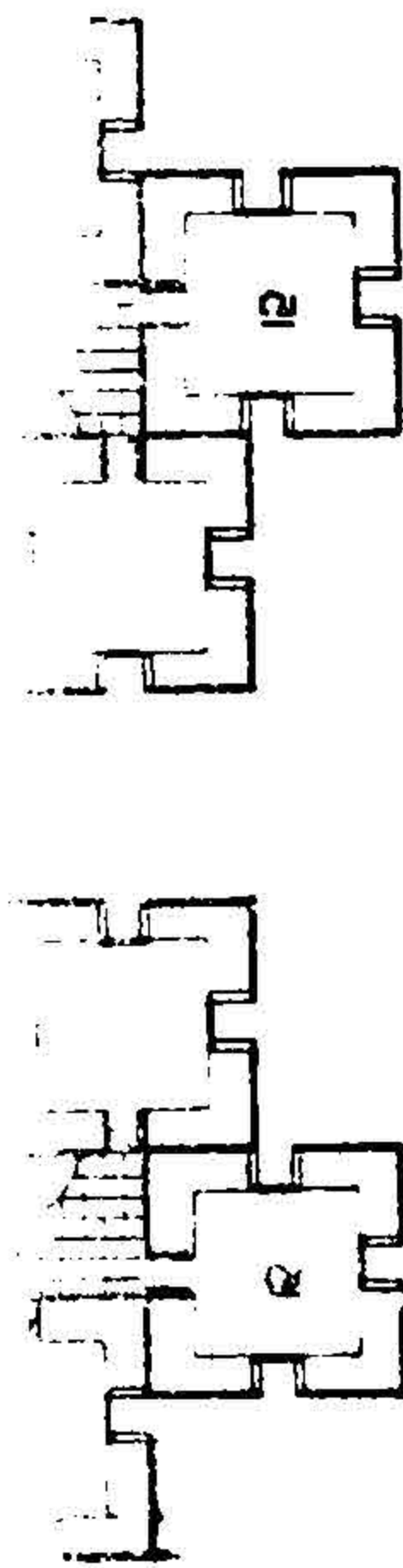
MEDITATION CENTRE



NORTH ELEVATION

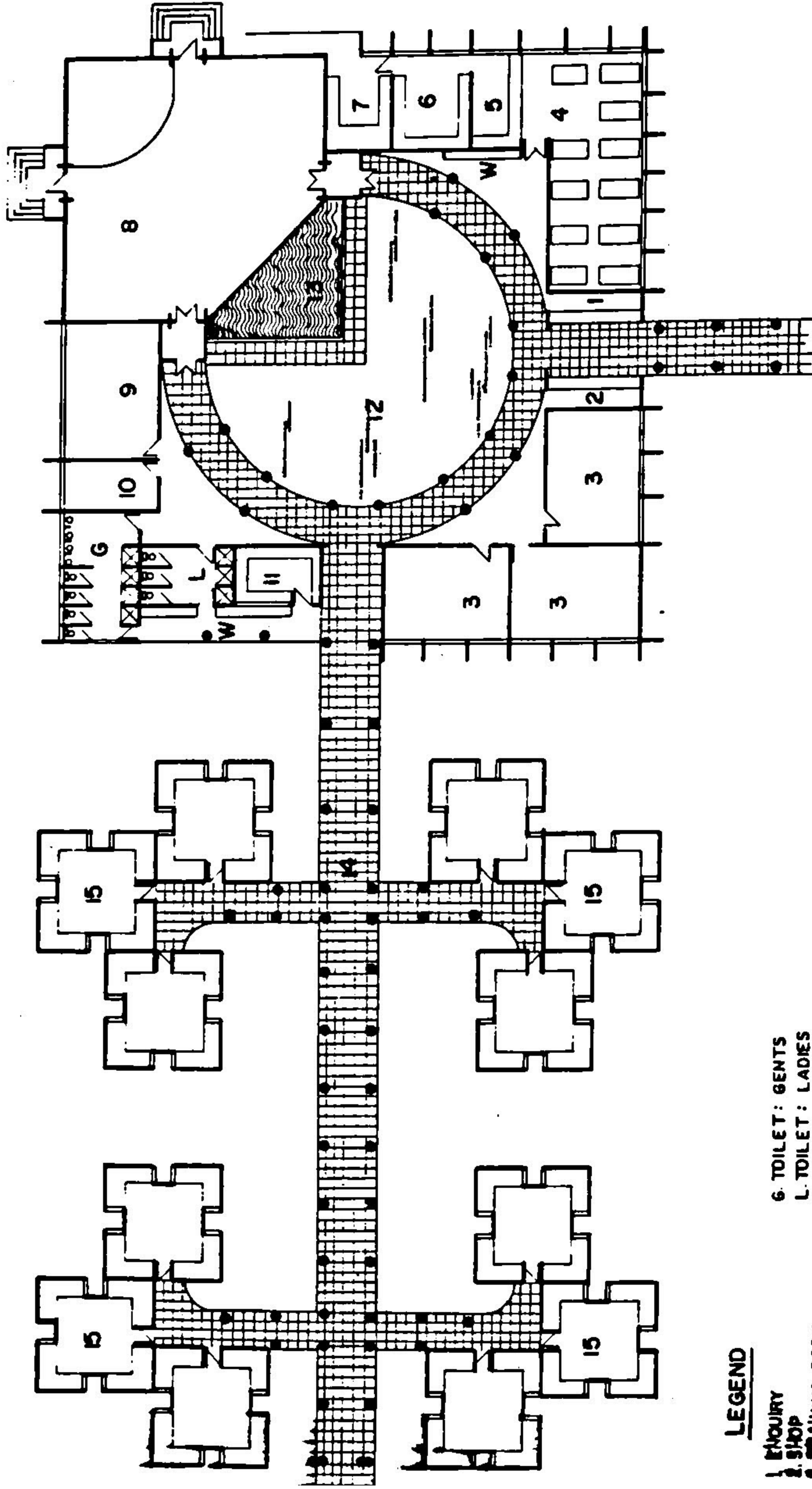


EAST ELEVATION



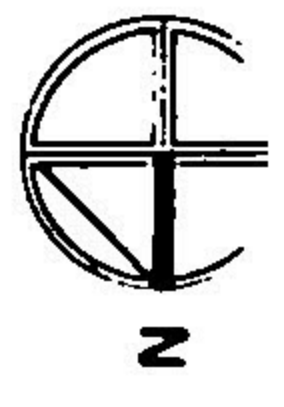
MEDITATION CENTRE  
ELEVATIONS

SCALE 1:300



**LEGEND**

- 1. ENQUIRY
- 2. SHOP
- 3. TRAINING ROOM
- 4. DINING HALL
- 5. CANTINE
- 6. TOILET: GENTS
- 7. TOILET: LADIES
- 8. TRAINING ROOM
- 9. DINING HALL
- 10. CANTINE
- 11. KITCHEN
- 12. STORE
- 13. ASSEMBLY HALL
- 14. ADMINISTRATION / FURNITURE STORE
- 15. CHOWKIDAR
- 16. LAUNDRY
- 17. LAUN
- 18. POOL
- 19. COVERED WALK



**MEDITATION CENTRE  
CLUSTER PLAN  
SCALE: 1:300**

**Help To Develop**  
**LUMBINI**

**PROFILE**

**Pedestrian Path**

**LUMBINI DEVELOPMENT TRUST**

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## **Pedestrian Path**

Lying in either side of central canal, a brick-paved path called pedestrian path has been planned which links Lumbini Centre at north and sacred garden at south. The width of the pedestrian path is 16.0 m on both sides of the canal, which is 1440 meters in length. On the edge of this pedestrian path has the rows of trees and green grassland followed by the forest.

As a part of the pedestrian path, the 'Kadamba' trees spaced at 16m apart on either side provide an impression of a wide confined lane and shade to pedestrians during summer and function as decoration. The pedestrian paths are also facilitated on either side of the central canal by a cluster of four soil-brick benches at every 80-meter centre to centre enclosing a rectangular open space for resting of pedestrians. Similarly the dustbins, water fountains and light posts are arranged in between 'Kadamba' trees.

### **Main Pedestrian Path**

The main pedestrian path is a 8m wide walkway with brick pavement. It is the main distribution link to each Monastic Enclave. Each main pedestrian path originates from the Monastic Plaza and leads to the Entrance Courts. Both sides of the path are defined by 2.250m brick wall, and the axis of movement is visually felt by the symbolic pavilion in the Monastic Plaza.

### **Secondary Pedestrian Path**

Each Monastic Enclave is surrounded by a 4m wide walkway with brick pavement. It provides the area with secondary system of pedestrian path. Mediation spaces are located at the end of secondary pedestrian path connecting the entrance courts.

### **Technical Aspects**

The pedestrian path consists of brick-flat soling, cement concrete cushion and finished with glazed brick on edge laid in straight bond. The top of such toe wall is finished in brick on edge in relation to the brick pavement of the pedestrian path. The pedestrian path is slopped towards the forest to drain out the rainwater into the forest so that the canal water does not become dirty.

### **Estimated Cost**

The estimated cost of construction for the proposed sub-component is:

**US\$ 942,000.00**

(At an exchange rate of Rs. 74.84=One U.S. \$, Sept, 2004)

**Help To Develop**  
**LUMBINI**

**PROFILE**

**Staff Colony**

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# Master Plan for the Development of Lumbini

Lumbini is the place where Lord Buddha, the apostle of peace, was born in 623 BC. The site is described as a beautiful garden in the Buddha time endowed with rich natural settings of fauna and agricultural environment. The then UN Secretary General, U. Thant's visit to Lumbini in 1967, became a milestone in the history of development of Lumbini in the recent time and initiated the beginning of the international concern towards its development.

To develop Lumbini, the United Nations Development Program contributed nearly one million dollars for the preparation of a Master Plan including numerous engineering and its detail design works. The preparation of the Master Plan was entrusted to the Japanese architect Kenzo Tange and Urtec. The plan, which was completed in 1978, has as its objective to restore an area of three square miles, to be known as the Lumbini Garden, centering on the Ashoka pillar, with an additional area of 25 square miles to be developed in its support. According to Kenzo Tange, "the overall intent is to reinforce the symbolic entity of the Lumbini Garden in its simplicity and clarity". It has incorporated four aspects: History & Archaeology, Religion & Culture, Social & Economic and Tourism. Development is aimed to provide facilities for the traditional visitors to Lumbini, pilgrims and tourists and will also support such complementary activities as residence by monks, researchers and international meetings.

Within the Master Plan for the Development of Lumbini, there are three zones: Sacred Zone, Monastic Zone and New Lumbini Village each comprising 1 sq. mile area and four elements: the Sacred Garden, Lumbini Center, Cultural Center and the Monastic Enclaves. The design is oriented north south, with Lumbini Center and the Cultural Center to the north, and the focus of the design Sacred Garden to the south. On either side of the axis towards its southern end are the monastic enclaves, sheltered and surrounded by a green forest. The entire development is tied together by a central link comprised of a walkway and a canal. This central link establishes the solitude and sanctity of the Sacred Garden, with its Ashoka pillar and spectacular panorama of the Himalayas which offers pilgrims time and space to prepare them as they approach the Sacred Garden.

## Sacred Garden

The Sacred Garden is the focal point of the Lumbini Development. It symbolizes the birthplace of the Lord Buddha. Its form a circle enclosing squares is a universal symbol of purity and simplicity. A network of raised walkways between the landscaping and the archaeological areas forms the squares. In order to preserve the historical integrity of the location; there will be no new construction within the sacred area.

As visitors leave the Central Link, before entering the garden, they will cross a bridge over the circular levee and the pond, which surrounds the garden, symbolically leaving the everyday world for the sanctified ground of the birthplace. In Keeping with the spirit and simple approach of Buddhism, there will be no temple or monument, but simply a garden kept much as it was when Lord Buddha was born. The Sacred Garden area is surrounded by the pond and a circular levee to protect the archaeological area against inundation.

## Lumbini Center

Lumbini Center is located at the intersection of the Siddhartha Nagar- Taulihawa Road, which is expected to be the principal approach route to Lumbini garden. As such, the center will serve as the initial reception point for visitors to Lumbini and will include information and orientation facilities, as well as restaurants and a cafeteria, a telephone office, a bank, shops, police and fire stations and restrooms. The center will also be the location of the administrative offices of the Lumbini complex. Architecturally, Lumbini Center is made up of

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## **Cultural Center**

The Cultural Center is dedicated to world peace. It is composed of three major buildings of the entire Lumbini development. These are the Lumbini Museum, Auditorium and the Library and Research Institution Complex. These buildings are intended to add to the cultural diversity of the activities that will take place at Lumbini.

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## **Monastic Zone**

Two monastic enclaves, one each for the Mahayana and Hinayana schools of Buddhism, has been planned along the Central Link, separated by a broad green zone. Within these areas, land will be available for the construction of monasteries with facilities by other contemplative religious traditions. Monasteries of various styles will co-exist inside this zone, owing to the fact that they will be built by groups from various countries and will reflect the traditional style of the nation or religious tradition that builds it. However, some control will be exercised over the buildings so as not to compromise with the overall concept of the Master Plan. In order to unify further the various styles, landscaping will be coordinated according to the Master Plan.

A space known as a Monastic Plaza, made up of circular or semi-circular steps, will be a gathering point and will have a symbolic sculpture placed in its center.

## **Implementation of the Master Plan**

His Majesty's Government of Nepal is fully committed to the development of Lumbini and it has disbursed resources by allocating in its yearly budget since the inception of the Master Plan. His Majesty's Government of Nepal has already incurred an expenditure of \$7 million, in addition to more than \$4 million set aside for completion of the remaining infrastructure work. The Government of Nepal has completed 770 Hectare of land acquisition, the Siddharthanagar airport extension, 22 KM long all-weather road linking Siddharthanagar with Lumbini and periphery road around the project area. Six hundred and twenty thousand saplings, including fruit trees, have been planted. HMG had conducted archaeological excavation and conservation activities recognizing its importance for the preservations of the site since 1972 AD.

In 2003 AD the Government of Nepal has completed the construction of Mayadevi Temple at the cost of US \$ 812,450.00. Electricity, water supply, peripheral road and other related infrastructure work are in progress and several components as envisaged in the Master Plan are in various stages of construction.

From the generous contribution from the governments and organizations following components of the master plan has been completed.

1. Lumbini International Research Institute (Reiyukai, Japan)
2. Library (Reiyukai, Japan)
3. Accommodation for Scholar (Reiyukai, Japan)
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5. Middle Class Accommodation (Mikasa Hotel, Japan)
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8. Friendship Pride (WFB)
9. Meditation Center (Panditrama Meditation Center, Myanmar)

Apart from implementation of above components various governments and Buddhist organization has constructed monasteries depicting their own architecture and style at Eastern and Western monastic enclave.

1. Peace Pagoda (Nipponjon Myohji, Fuzi Guruji)
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## **Staff Colony**

A staff colony has been proposed for the personnel working with Lumbini Development Project. The project personnel are required to supervise and monitor the ongoing implementation of various components as envisaged in the master Plan. They are also required for continuous maintenance and conservation of needy components.

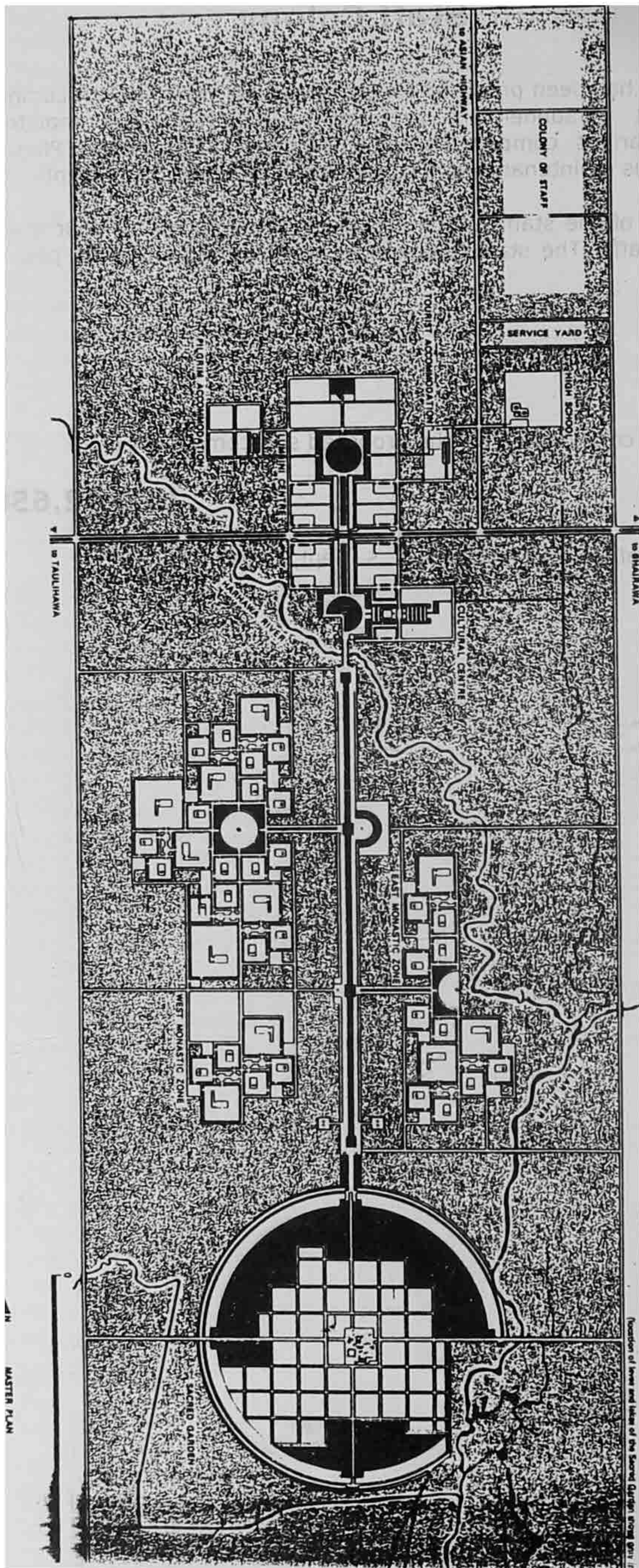
The standard of the staff quarter has been categorized into four grades which could accommodate 200 staffs. The staff colony is located in the north east part of New Lumnini Village.

### **Estimated Cost**

The estimated cost of construction for the proposed sub-component is :

**US\$ 12,650,000.00**

(At an exchange rate of Rs. 74.84=One U.S. \$, Sept, 2004)



MASTER PLAN

Location of lanes and lanes of the Samsat Quarter shown on p. 10

**Help To Develop**

**LUMBINI**

**PROFILE**

**Service Road & Drainage System**

**LUMBINI DEVELOPMENT TRUST**

**Head Office: Sacred Garden, Lumbini**

**Telephone: 977-71-580189, 580200, 580194, 580196**

**Fax: 977-71-580181**

**Liaison Office: GPO Box 4070, Kathmandu, Nepal**

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## **Service Road and Drainage System**

Apart from highways and main roads the Lumbini Master Plan contains provision for the construction of services roads which will join all the components of the Master Plan.

Vehicular traffic and services will be to the Monastic Area by way of perimeter road on the edge of the Sacred Garden site. The service road is connected to each service yard; each Monastic Enclave is directly accessible from the service yard which is also utilized as parking space.

The service roads are designed in the form of embankments finished with gravel top and line with concrete kerb stone to define edges of the road.

The service road network is provided at Lumbini Centre, East and West Monastic Zones and the Sacred Garden. These roads are designed as double lane for main and single lane for feeder roads. The double lane roads are planned to be 10 meter in width. The single lane road will be 6 meter wide.

Vehicular traffic and services to the monastic area are by way of perimeter road on the edge of the Sacred Garden site, and brought into the monastic Area by 6m wide road. The service road is connected to each service yard; each monastic Enclave is directly accessible from a service yard which is also utilized as parking space. The drainage system has been planned all along the service roads of all kind in its sides to collect the rain water and discharge is to the nearby river.

### **Existing Condition:**

Earthwork for 3.2 Km of service road has been completed for access to the monasteries and other areas.

### **Estimated Cost**

The estimated cost for the civil works of service road & drainage system is:

**US\$ 2,339,000.00**

(At an exchange rate of Rs. 74.84=One U.S. \$, Sept, 2004)

**Help To Develop**

**LUMBINI**

**PROFILE**

**Metallic Road**

**LUMBINI DEVELOPMENT TRUST**

**Head Office: Sacred Garden, Lumbini**

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## **Metallic Road**

The total length of metal led roads within the Lumbini Development complex amounts to 20.8 km. These have been sub-categorized into the following sectors:-

- A. Link road to Asian Highway**
- B. Periphery Road**
- C. Road in Lumbini Centre and Cultural Centre.**

### **Link Road to Asian Highway**

The construction of a road linking the project to the Asian Highway is planned to grid points X15 Y40 to X15 Y60 within the project area. This road also serves the accommodation complex provided for in the Master Plan for maintenance personnel.

This road has been designed as a 10 meter wide black top road with 1.5 meters of green space on either side of it. Following the green space on either side of the road is a 2-meter wide pedestrian path. There is also provision for lampposts in between the trees planted along the green space on both sides of the road.

### **Periphery Road**

The periphery road is designed in the form of an embankment around the boundary of the project the project site from flooding. The road is to serve as the diversion road to the public because of the discontinuation of the existing old road through the project. The road is planned to be 10 meter wide with beams on either side of the road and will have lamp posts and trees all along the road.

### **Road in Lumbini Centre and Cultural Centre**

The road network in and around Lumbini Centre and Cultural Centre is planned in the form of an embankment with parking facilities. This road is of 8 meter width as the metallic portion and has a 2 meter wide pedestrian path on both sides.

### **Existing Condition:**

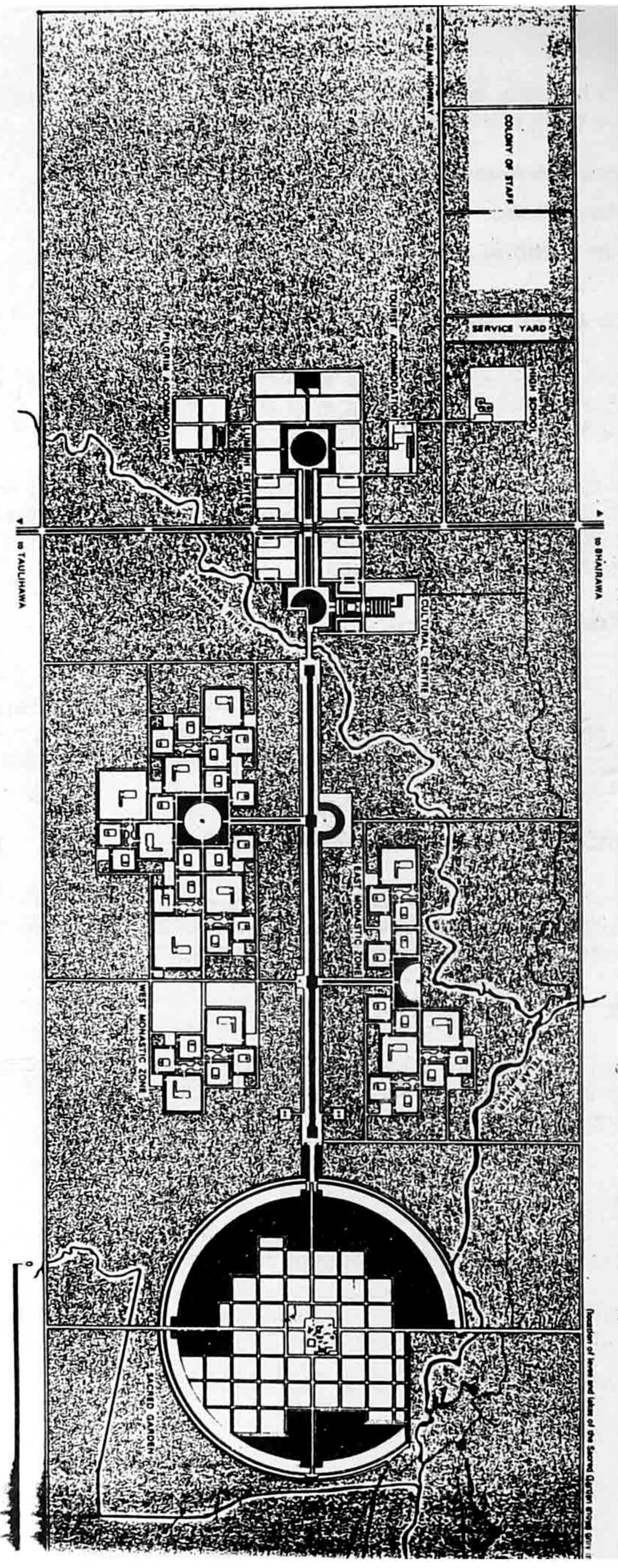
The Master Plan proposed for 20.8 KMS of metallic road within the project area out of which about 20% work of the project is completed which includes earthwork and asphalt surfacing in 4.8 km stretch.

### **Estimated Cost**

The estimated cost of construction for the proposed sub-component is:

**US\$ 6,510,000.00**

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MASTER PLAN

Division of house and lakes of the Sacred Garden from 1971

**Help To Develop**  
**LUMBINI**

**PROFILE**

**River Diversion & Levee Embankment**

**LUMBINI DEVELOPMENT TRUST**

**Head Office: Sacred Garden, Lumbini**

**Telephone: 977-71-580189, 580200, 580194, 580196**

**Fax: 977-71-580181**

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**: [lumbinidt@info.com.np](mailto:lumbinidt@info.com.np)**

**Web: [www.lumbinitrust.com](http://www.lumbinitrust.com)**

# **Master Plan for the Development of Lumbini**

Lumbini is the place where Lord Buddha, the apostle of peace, was born in 623 BC. The site is described as a beautiful garden in the Buddha time endowed with rich natural settings of fauna and agricultural environment. The then UN Secretary General, U. Thant's visit to Lumbini in 1967, became a milestone in the history of development of Lumbini in the recent time and initiated the beginning of the international concern towards its development.

To develop Lumbini, the United Nations Development Program contributed nearly one million dollars for the preparation of a Master Plan including numerous engineering and its detail design works. The preparation of the Master Plan was entrusted to the Japanese architect Kenzo Tange and Urtec. The plan, which was completed in 1978, has as its objective to restore an area of three square miles, to be known as the Lumbini Garden, centering on the Ashoka pillar, with an additional area of 25 square miles to be developed in its support. According to Kenzo Tange, *"the overall intent is to reinforce the symbolic entity of the Lumbini Garden in its simplicity and clarity"*. It has incorporated four aspects: History & Archaeology, Religion & Culture, Social & Economic and Tourism. Development is aimed to provide facilities for the traditional visitors to Lumbini, pilgrims and tourists and will also support such complementary activities as residence by monks, researchers and international meetings.

Within the Master Plan for the Development of Lumbini, there are three zones: Sacred Zone, Monastic Zone and New Lumbini Village each comprising 1 sq. mile area and four elements: the Sacred Garden, Lumbini Center, Cultural Center and the Monastic Enclaves. The design is oriented north south, with Lumbini Center and the Cultural Center to the north, and the focus of the design Sacred Garden to the south. On either side of the axis towards its southern end are the monastic enclaves, sheltered and surrounded by a green forest. The entire development is tied together by a central link comprised of a walkway and a canal. This central link establishes the solitude and sanctity of the Sacred Garden, with its Ashoka pillar and spectacular panorama of the Himalayas which offers pilgrims time and space to prepare them as they approach the Sacred Garden.

## **Sacred Garden**

The Sacred Garden is the focal point of the Lumbini Development. It symbolizes the birthplace of the Lord Buddha. Its form a circle enclosing squares is a universal symbol of purity and simplicity. A network of raised walkways between the landscaping and the archaeological areas forms the squares. In order to preserve the historical integrity of the location; there will be no new construction within the sacred area.

As visitors leave the Central Link, before entering the garden, they will cross a bridge over the circular levee and the pond, which surrounds the garden, symbolically leaving the everyday world for the sanctified ground of the birthplace. In Keeping with the spirit and simple approach of Buddhism, there will be no temple or monument, but simply a garden kept much as it was when Lord Buddha was born. The Sacred Garden area is surrounded by the pond and a circular levee to protect the archaeological area against inundation.

## **Lumbini Center**

Lumbini Center is located at the intersection of the Siddhartha Nagar- Taulihawa Road, which is expected to be the principal approach route to Lumbini garden. As such, the center will serve as the initial reception point for visitors to Lumbini and will include information and orientation facilities, as well as restaurants and a cafeteria, a telephone office, a bank, shops, police and fire stations and restrooms. The center will also be the location of the administrative offices of the Lumbini complex. Architecturally, Lumbini Center is made up of

eight blocks aligned with two parallel arcades. The buildings north of the road will be utilized as the administrative center, and the south of the road will be occupied by the tourist center.

## **Cultural Center**

The Cultural Center is dedicated to world peace. It is composed of three major buildings of the entire Lumbini development. These are the Lumbini Museum, Auditorium and the Library and Research Institution Complex. These buildings are intended to add to the cultural diversity of the activities that will take place at Lumbini.

The Museum will house relics from the life of Lord Buddha gathered from all over the world. It will also include displays depicting the findings of the archaeological work done in the Sacred Garden and the artifacts depicting the history of Lumbini.

The Auditorium is envisaged as a 420-seat multi-purpose hall to be used for national and international congresses. It includes six balconies for press and observers, as well as a special balcony with annex facilities.

The third element of the Cultural Center is the Library and Research Institution complex. This will be a facility dedicated to the study of Buddhism and world peace, operating along the lines of advanced research institutions affiliated with many of the world's foremost universities. Renowned scholars will be invited to Lumbini to study and work with other researchers, both beginning and advanced.

## **Monastic Zone**

Two monastic enclaves, one each for the Mahayana and Hinayana schools of Buddhism, has been planned along the Central Link, separated by a broad green zone. Within these areas, land will be available for the construction of monasteries with facilities by other contemplative religious traditions. Monasteries of various styles will co-exist inside this zone, owing to the fact that they will be built by groups from various countries and will reflect the traditional style of the nation or religious tradition that builds it. However, some control will be exercised over the buildings so as not to compromise with the overall concept of the Master Plan. In order to unify further the various styles, landscaping will be coordinated according to the Master Plan.

A space known as a Monastic Plaza, made up of circular or semi-circular steps, will be a gathering point and will have a symbolic sculpture placed in its center.

## **Implementation of the Master Plan**

His Majesty's Government of Nepal is fully committed to the development of Lumbini and it has disbursed resources by allocating in its yearly budget since the inception of the Master Plan. His Majesty's Government of Nepal has already incurred an expenditure of \$7 million, in addition to more than \$4 million set aside for completion of the remaining infrastructure work. The Government of Nepal has completed 770 Hectare of land acquisition, the Siddharthanagar airport extension, 22 KM long all-weather road linking Siddharthanagar with Lumbini and periphery road around the project area. Six hundred and twenty thousand saplings, including fruit trees, have been planted. HMG had conducted archaeological excavation and conservation activities recognizing its importance for the preservations of the site since 1972 AD.

In 2003 AD the Government of Nepal has completed the construction of Mayadevi Temple at the cost of US \$ 812,450.00. Electricity, water supply, peripheral road and other related infrastructure work are in progress and several components as envisaged in the Master Plan are in various stages of construction.

From the generous contribution from the governments and organizations following components of the master plan has been completed.

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2. Library (Reiyukai, Japan)
3. Accommodation for Scholar (Reiyukai, Japan)
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5. Middle Class Accommodation (Mikasa Hotel, Japan)
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Apart from implementation of above components various governments and Buddhist organization has constructed monasteries depicting their own architecture and style at Eastern and Western monastic enclave.

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## **River Diversion and Levee Embankment**

The rivers flowing into the project area have very small cross-sections to carry high flood discharge during the rainy season. Thus a vast quantity of land is often flooded especially in the southern part, where the Lumbini Garden is located. In order to eliminate this flood inundation completely from the project area, improvement works in the rivers and embankment of levee have been planned.

### **River Diversion and Improvement**

The diversion and improvement of the existing rivers have been planned after taking into consideration the flood frequency analysis and are further based on the meteorological data, hydrological data and watershed parameters.

#### **Harahawa River**

Design flood magnitude at different return periods by various methods has been derived to improve the river channel at different locations and to divert it at four other locations for a steady flow. Straightening of the river shortens the length and consequently creates higher gradient of the natural winding channel. The gradient has been designed to improve the river flow.

#### **Telar River**

As the Telar River does not have sufficient channel capacity, the excess water overflows the banks and consequently inundation occurs. The design therefore provides for the excavation of the slope of the bed and the widening of the channels.

#### **Design Level**

A level of 100m has been fixed as the admissible flood level near the sacred garden. The corresponding flood level at the central link amounts to 101.5m considering 100m as the flood level at the influence of Harhawa and Telar River. The corresponding flood level at the central link comes out to be 100.25. Thus the flood levels have been fixed within the level of 100.74m.

#### **Levee Embankment**

The levee embankment has been designed from the watershed pattern and the river flow system to protect the East and West Monastic Zone, Lumbini Centre and Cultural Centre.

The East and West Monastic Zones have been designed as raised platforms at the elevation of 100.7m. It is also planned to construct the Levee Embankment to protect the Lumbini Centre and Cultural Centre.

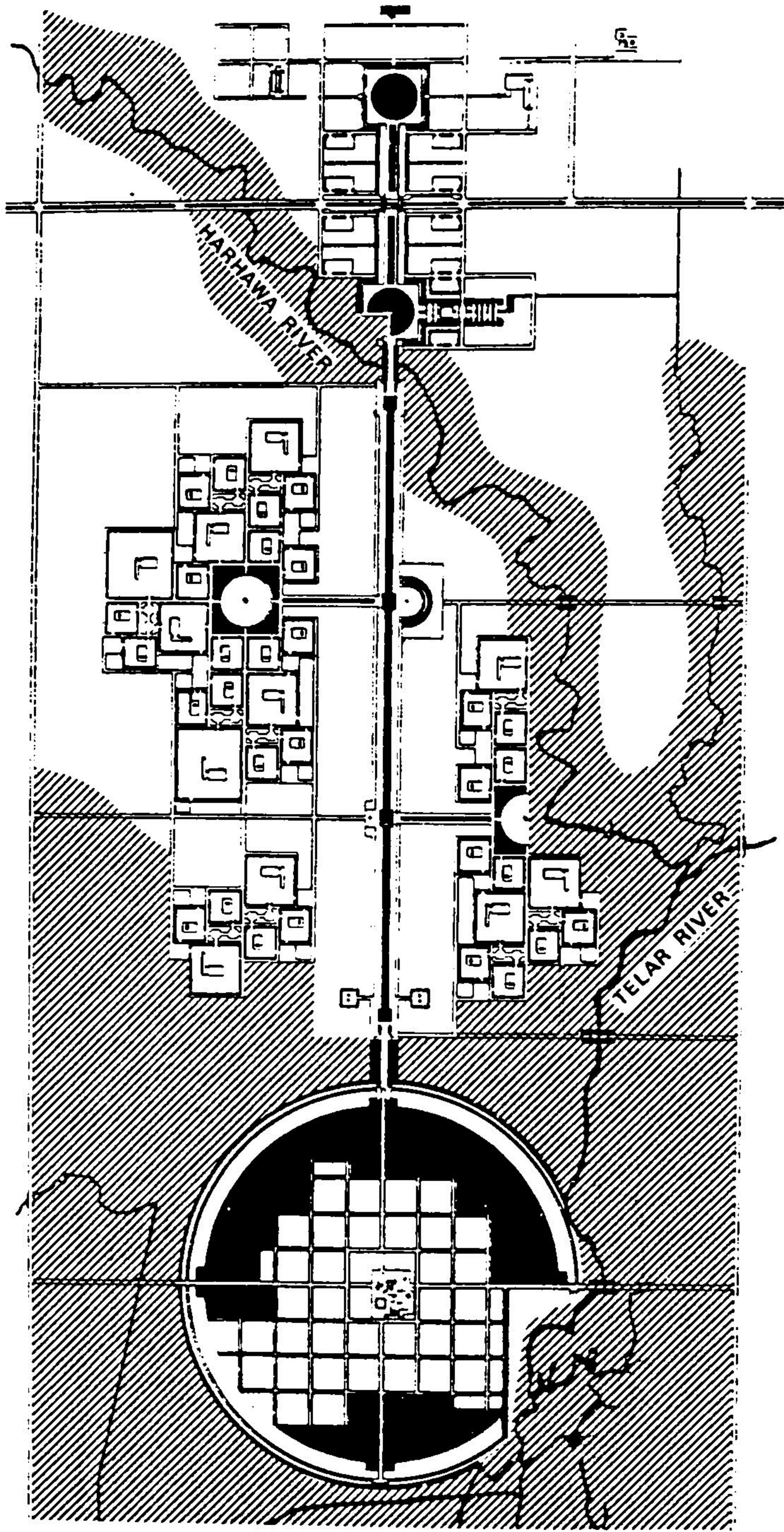
#### **Existing Condition:**

About 22% of the work is completed which includes partly river diversion and embankment.

#### **Estimated Cost**

The estimated cost of construction of remaining work is:

**US\$ 412,000.00**



INUNDABLE AREA



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**LUMBINI**

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**Landscaping & Related Works**

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## **Landscaping and Related Works**

The East and West Monastic Zones will be built in the form of an embankment with edge slopes of 1:3. The components of the landscape within the Monastic Zones are:

- A. Canal and pond with plaza
- B. Pedestrian path
- C. Fence wall of individual monastery
- D. Entrance court
- E. other Elements

### **A. Canal and Pond with Circular Plaza.**

The canal connecting the monastic plaza with the central link has been designed to have a low water depth fed through an opening from the main canal. The connecting canal as well as the pond has pedestrian paths on both sides with a brick on edge topping.

The circular plaza is the main entry point to the monastic enclave. It is broad enough to accommodate large numbers of people who may accumulate at that point at any time of circulation.

### **B. Pedestrian path:**

Basically, there are two types of pedestrian paths of different widths. The main pedestrian path with 8m wide brick paved road connects all the entrances to the individual monasteries through the entrance court. The other one is of 6m width.

### **C. Fence Wall:**

In order to maintain informality in the boundary wall of the individual monastery the plan envisages the construction of a high brick wall with decorative like flower beds and appropriate greenery cover.

### **D. Entrance Court:**

This is a circulation court which forms the point of entry into the monasteries. Each court is connected with three or four entrances to the different monasteries. The entrance courts have a seating cluster, plantations and drinking water fountains.

### **E. Other Landscaping Elements:**

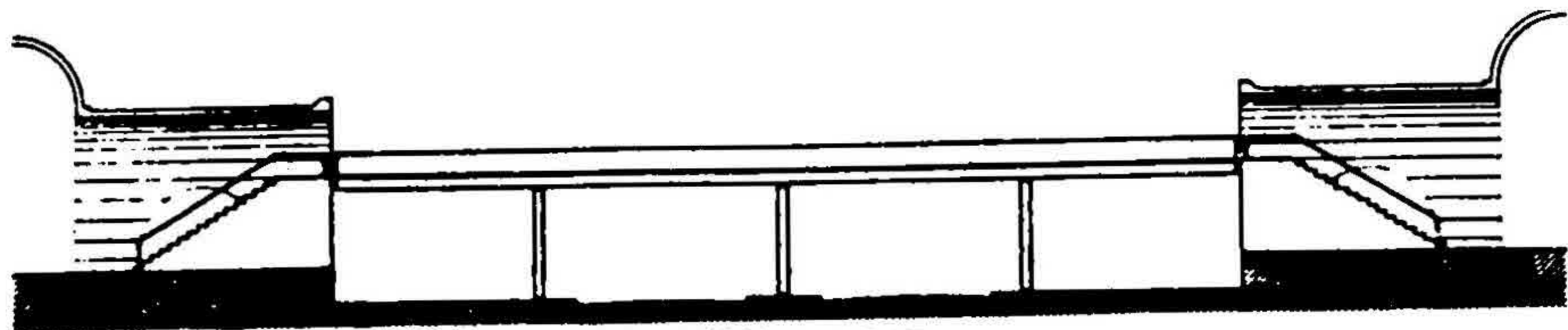
The landscaping elements like dustbins, benches, water fountain, plot lights with brick exposed structures and plantation of trees and hedges has been planned to install at various areas of development.

## **Estimated Cost**

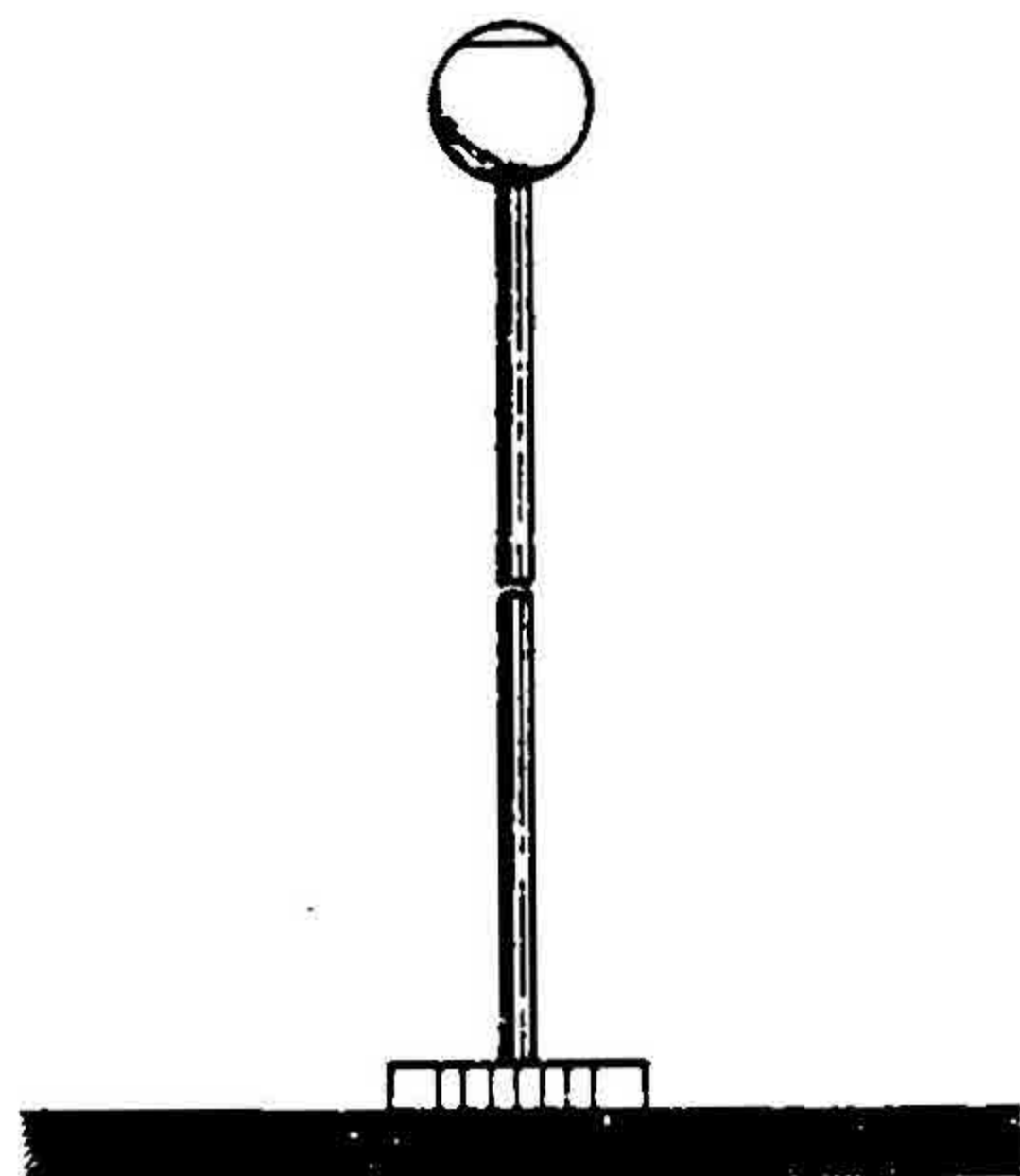
The estimated cost of construction of the landscaping elements in East and West Monastic Zone is:

**US\$ 3,398,000.00**

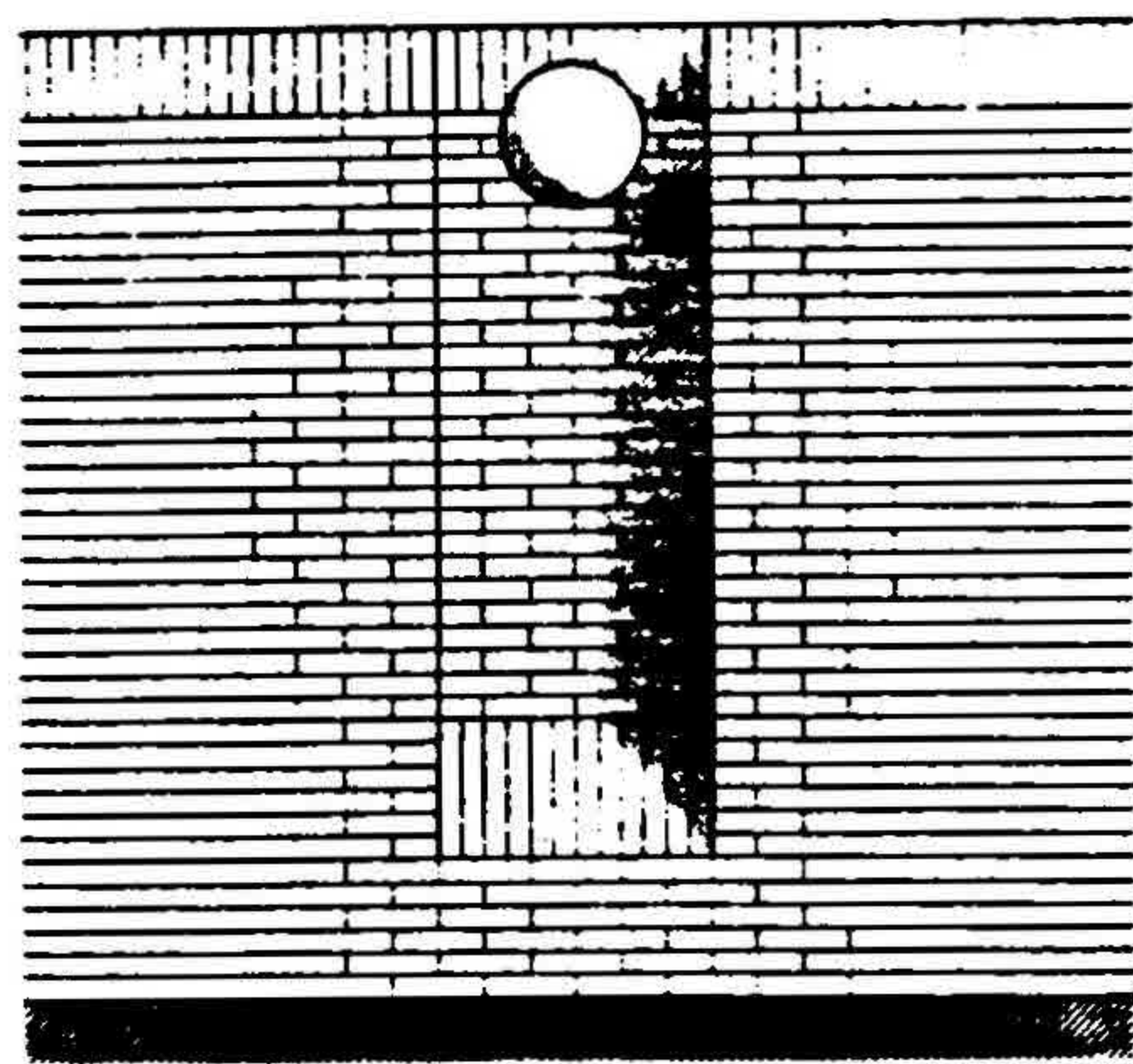
(At an exchange rate of Rs. 74.84=One U.S. \$, Sept, 2004)



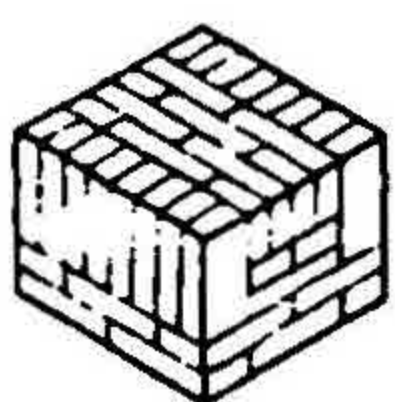
**BRIDGE CROSSING BHAIRAWA - TAULIHAWA ROAD**



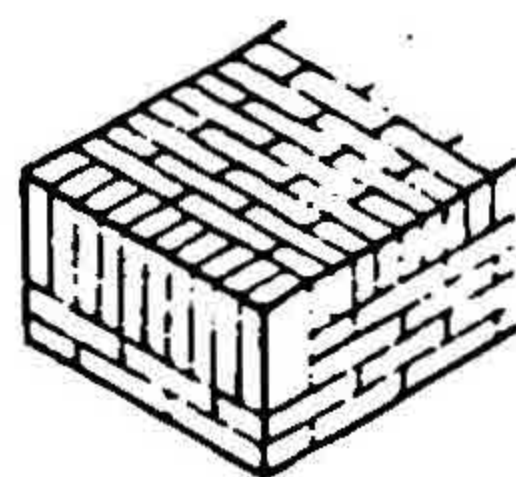
**LIGHTING (L)**



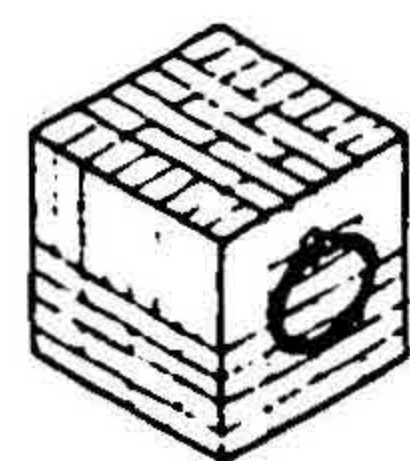
**LIGHTING ON WALL (L)**



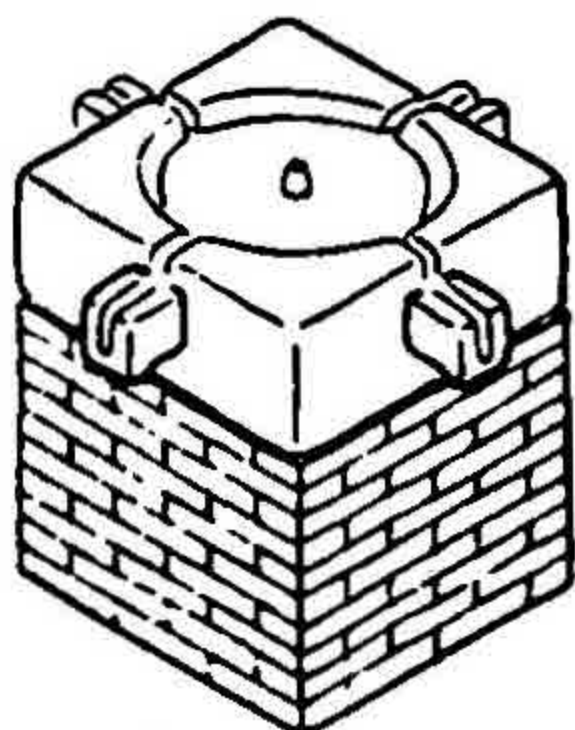
**BENCH (B)  
50 x 50 x 38 cm**



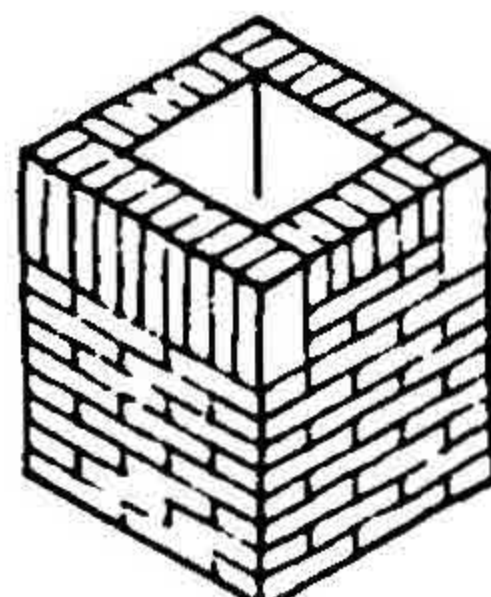
**BENCH (B)  
62.5 x 38 cm  
(length : variable)**



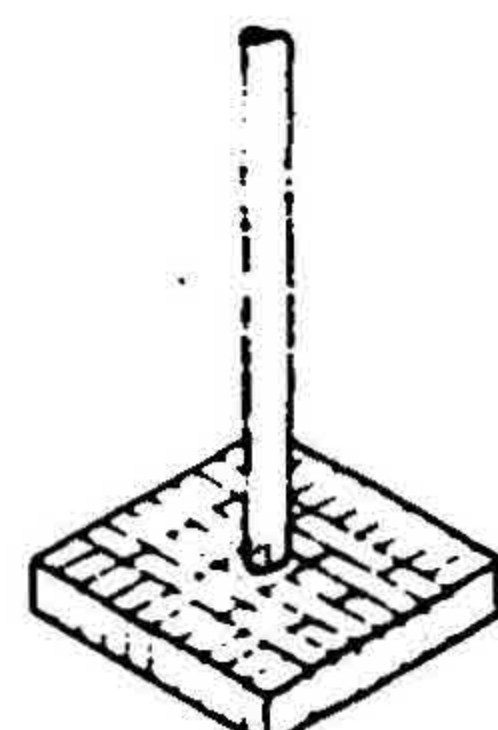
**MOORING (M)  
50 x 50 x 57 cm**



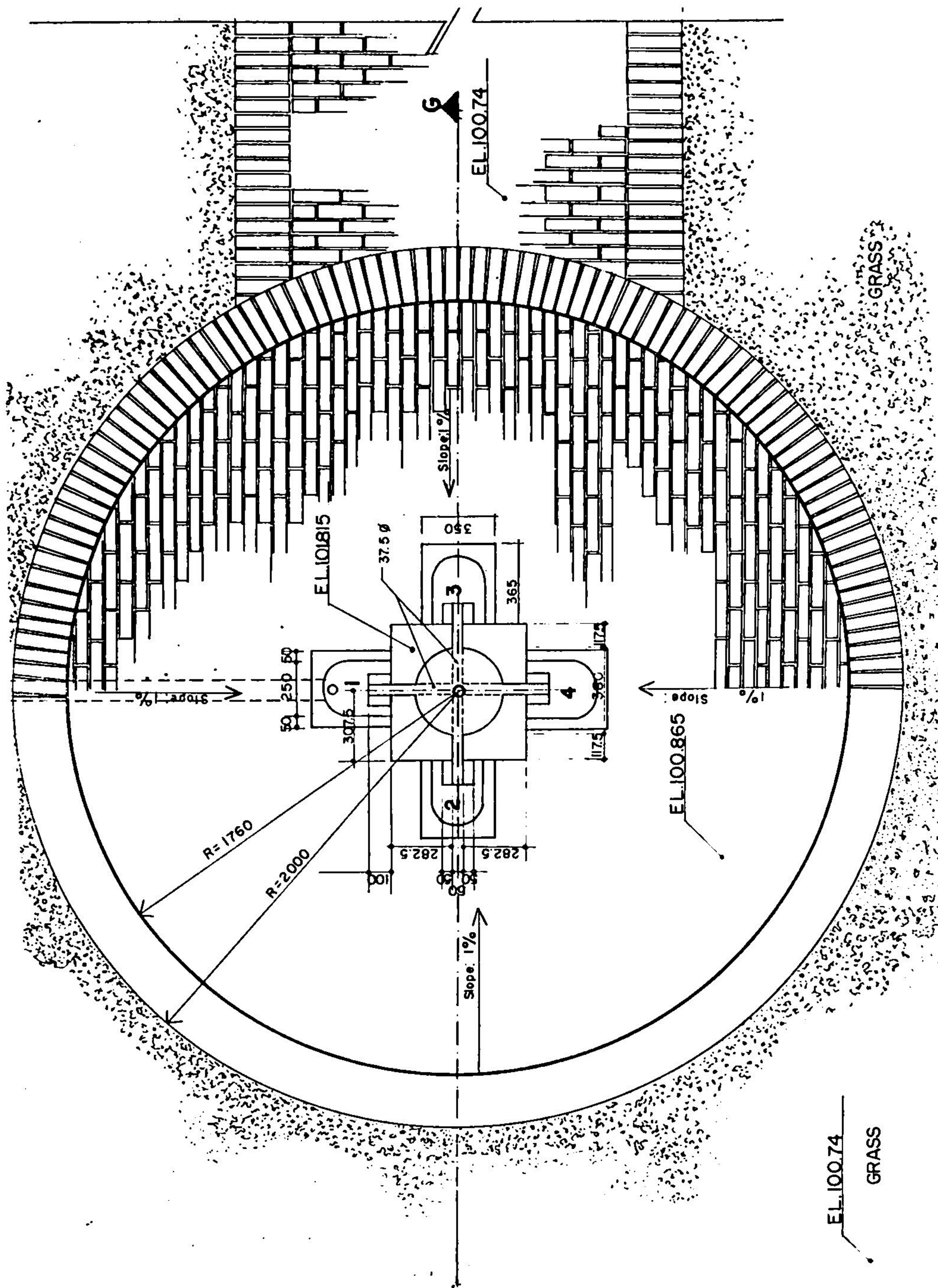
**DRINKING FOUNTAIN (DF)  
75 x 75 x 96 cm**

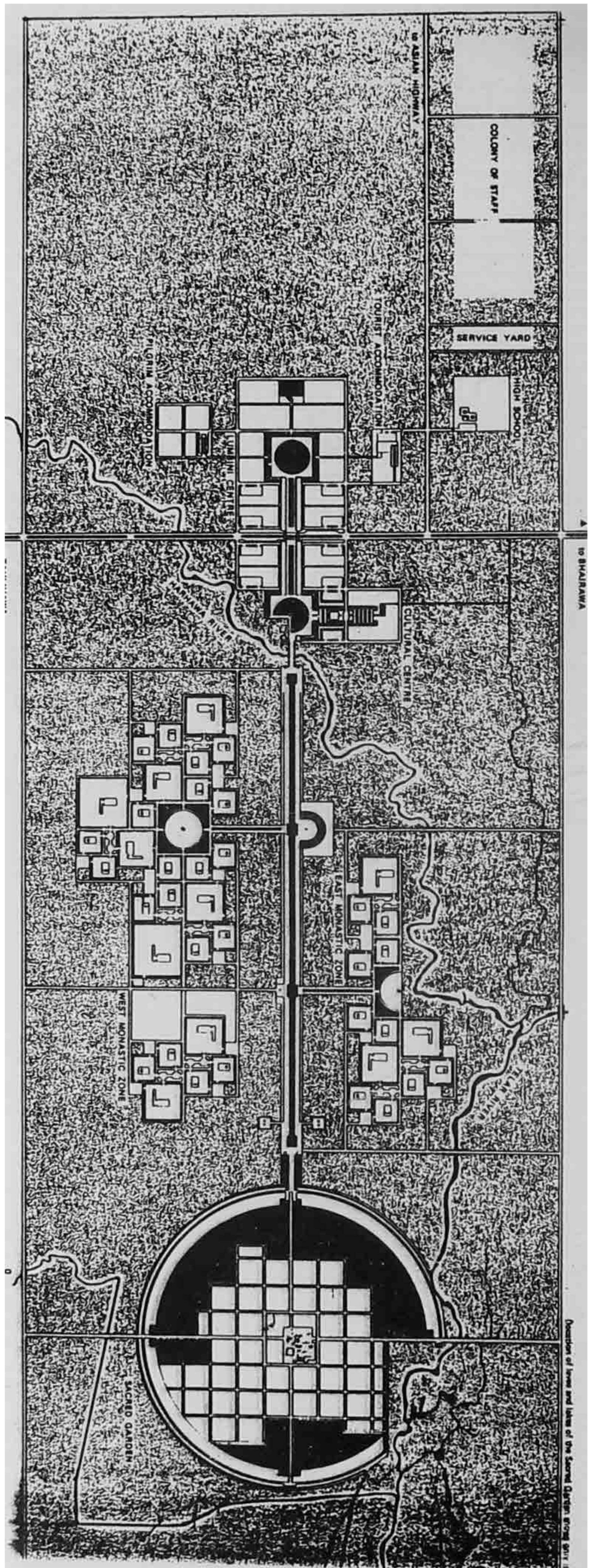


**DUST - BIN (DB)  
62.5 x 62.5 x 76 cm**



**BASE OF LIGHTING  
62.5 x 62.5 x 12.7 cm**





Division of form and layout of the Serengeti Safari Camp, 1977



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## **Telecommunication**

The telecommunication service facility is planned to function within the project area and will be linked with the national network for external communication. The telephone demand has been forecast according to the different facilities envisaged in the Master Plan taking into account the growth potentials of the tourist and pilgrim flow.

### **Capacity**

The total number of telephone lines which can be distributed within the project area is 1000. These lines have been distributed to different components of the Master Plan as per the function and necessity of each component.

### **Location of Exchange**

Location of the exchange centre had been designed in view of the assessment of telephone needs and the population concentration in a given area. The location of the exchange has been fixed at Lumbini Centre Block No. 5.

### **Signaling and Transmission Limits**

The farthest telephone connections at the administration building of the Sacred Garden are at a distance of 3.5 KM. The signaling information from the exchange to a subscriber and vice-versa is limited by the d.c. 100p resistance of the network. The cable networks for the project are planned to meet the transmission and signaling requirements for local and long distance calls.

### **Line Plant**

All the cable lines are planned to be laid underground bearing in mind the water level in the project area. It was recommended that high polythene insulated cables be used for the construction.

### **Duct Trench**

The overall dimension of the duct trench is governed by the earth and traffic loads. The depth of the trench is designed to cope with pipe covering required to make it more effective.

### **Manholes**

Manholes have been provided in the cable route to facilitate pulling of the cable between two manholes and for inspection and maintenance.

### **Cabinet Box Location**

The cabinet boxes are required for interconnecting the incoming main primary cable with the outgoing secondary cable. These will be located at seven different points altogether.

### **Existing Condition:**

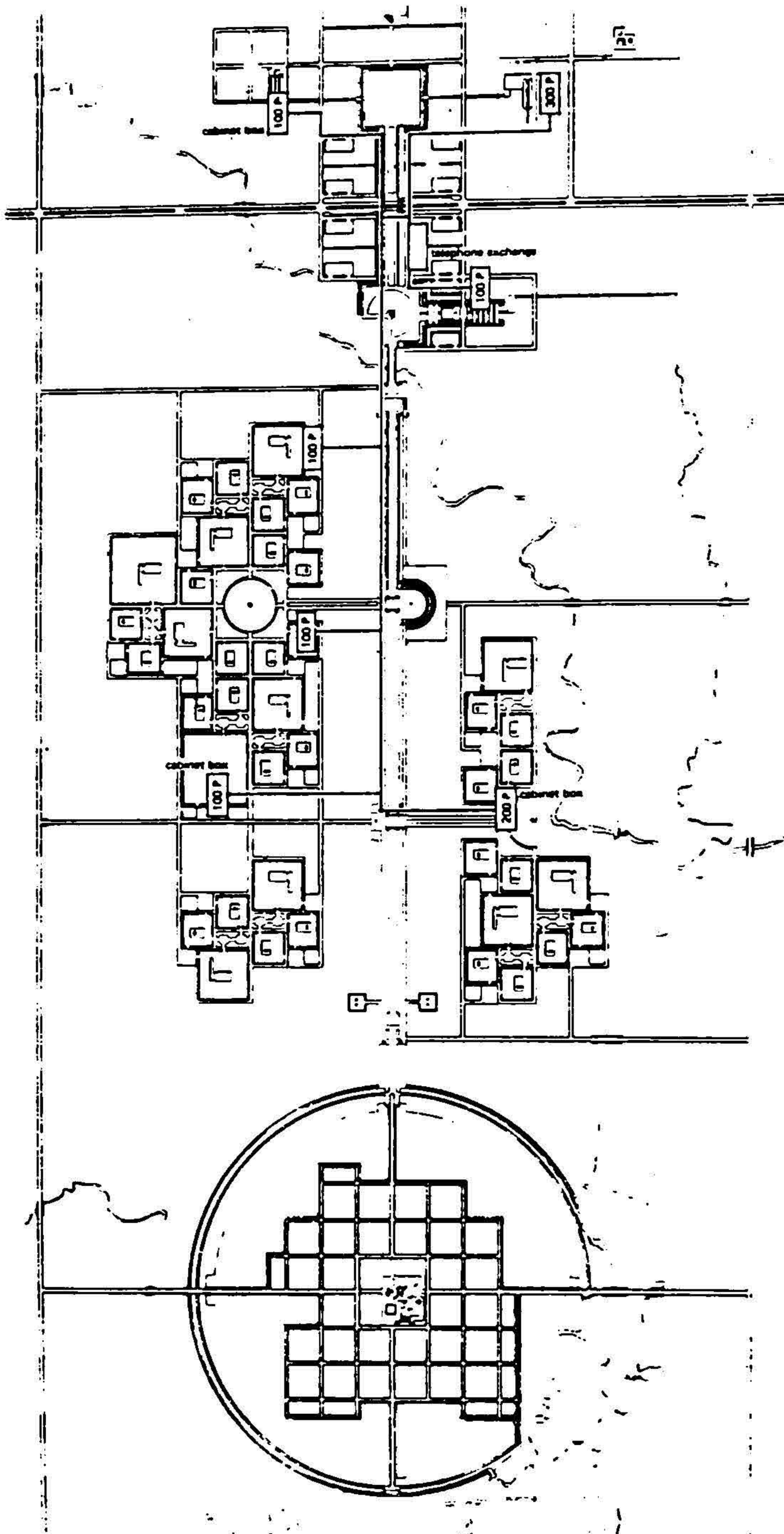
Temporary telecommunication has been arranged in the project area with telephone connection number not more than 20 in numbers.

### **Estimated Cost**

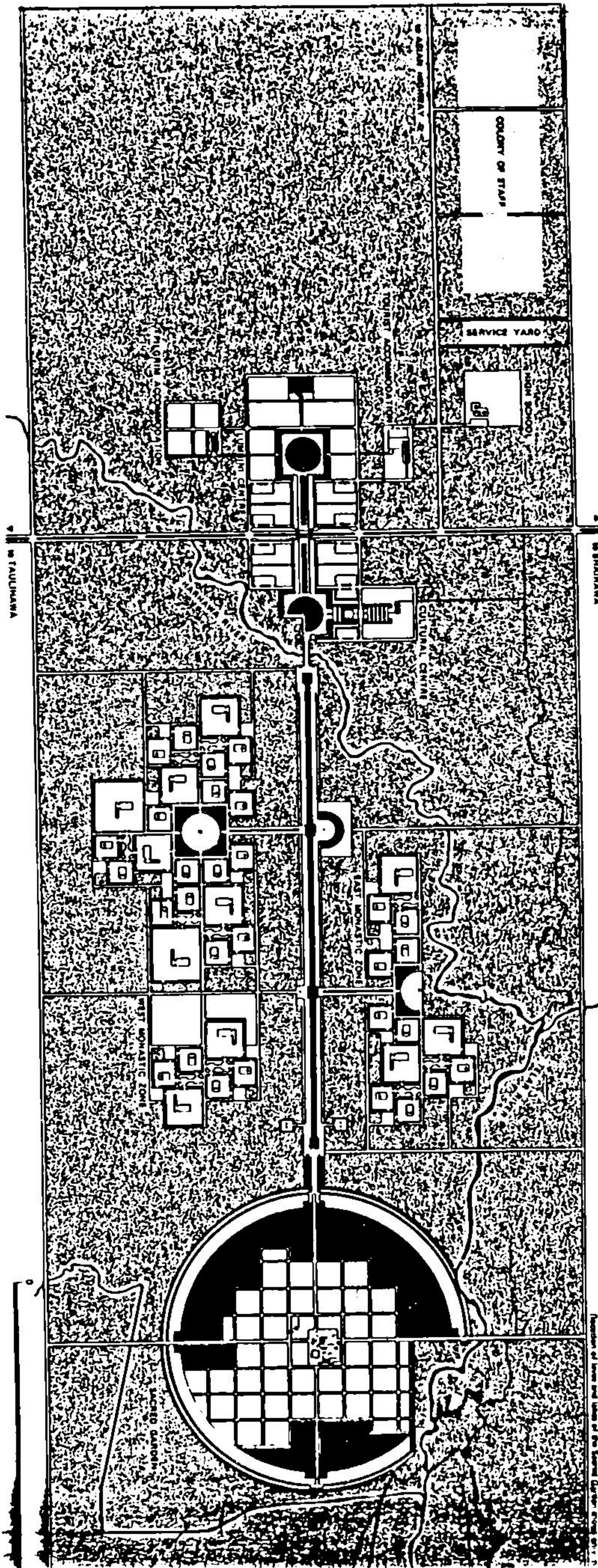
The estimated cost of construction for telecommunication network is:

**US\$ 2,277,000.00**

(At an exchange rate of Rs. 74.84=One U.S. \$, Sept, 2004)



TELEPHONE CABLE NETWORK



**Help To Develop**  
**LUMBINI**

**PROFILE**

**Water Supply System**

**LUMBINI DEVELOPMENT TRUST**

**Head Office: Sacred Garden, Lumbini**

**Telephone: 977-71-580189, 580200, 580194, 580196**

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To develop Lumbini, the United Nations Development Program contributed nearly one million dollars for the preparation of a Master Plan including numerous engineering and its detail design works. The preparation of the Master Plan was entrusted to the Japanese architect Kenzo Tange and Urtec. The plan, which was completed in 1978, has as its objective to restore an area of three square miles, to be known as the Lumbini Garden, centering on the Ashoka pillar, with an additional area of 25 square miles to be developed in its support. According to Kenzo Tange, *"the overall intent is to reinforce the symbolic entity of the Lumbini Garden in its simplicity and clarity"*. It has incorporated four aspects: History & Archaeology, Religion & Culture, Social & Economic and Tourism. Development is aimed to provide facilities for the traditional visitors to Lumbini, pilgrims and tourists and will also support such complementary activities as residence by monks, researchers and international meetings.

Within the Master Plan for the Development of Lumbini, there are three zones: Sacred Zone, Monastic Zone and New Lumbini Village each comprising 1 sq. mile area and four elements: the Sacred Garden, Lumbini Center, Cultural Center and the Monastic Enclaves. The design is oriented north south, with Lumbini Center and the Cultural Center to the north, and the focus of the design Sacred Garden to the south. On either side of the axis towards its southern end are the monastic enclaves, sheltered and surrounded by a green forest. The entire development is tied together by a central link comprised of a walkway and a canal. This central link establishes the solitude and sanctity of the Sacred Garden, with its Ashoka pillar and spectacular panorama of the Himalayas which offers pilgrims time and space to prepare them as they approach the Sacred Garden.

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As visitors leave the Central Link, before entering the garden, they will cross a bridge over the circular levee and the pond, which surrounds the garden, symbolically leaving the everyday world for the sanctified ground of the birthplace. In Keeping with the spirit and simple approach of Buddhism, there will be no temple or monument, but simply a garden kept much as it was when Lord Buddha was born. The Sacred Garden area is surrounded by the pond and a circular levee to protect the archaeological area against inundation.

## **Lumbini Center**

Lumbini Center is located at the intersection of the Siddhartha Nagar- Taulihawa Road, which is expected to be the principal approach route to Lumbini garden. As such, the center will serve as the initial reception point for visitors to Lumbini and will include information and orientation facilities, as well as restaurants and a cafeteria, a telephone office, a bank, shops, police and fire stations and restrooms. The center will also be the location of the administrative offices of the Lumbini complex. Architecturally, Lumbini Center is made up of

eight blocks aligned with two parallel arcades. The buildings north of the road will be utilized as the administrative center, and the south of the road will be occupied by the tourist center.

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## **Water Supply System**

The Water Supply System has been designed to distribute the water supply lines through the water tower at X10 Y45 by gravity drop as per the Master Plan. The water lifted from the deep tube wells will be supplied to the storage reservoir from where the water is to be pumped up to the elevated water tower for its distribution to different individual components of the master plan.

### **Design Criteria:**

The design of the distribution system to the various components has been computed as per the peak demand factor according to the facilities provided in the master plan. Generally the design criteria can be summarized as follow;

1. The minimum residual pressure at any point in the system is to be 15 meter of water column.
2. The Hazen William's pipe friction coefficient for cast iron pipe is taken as 130.
3. All the pipe sizes is designed for peak discharge to facilitate the anticipated peak demand.
4. The water supply system is designed on 24 hours supply basis.

The total loading unit for all the facilities is analyzed and the cumulative loading unit are computed on the basis of standard norms. In determining the sizes of the pipe, the basis of Hazen William's formula has been head loss due to friction so that the residual head is maintained throughout. The calculated discharge and pipe size for the distribution mains are selected to carry peak discharge. The pipe sizes range from 40mm C.I. to 250mm C.I. in diameter.

### **Technical Aspect:**

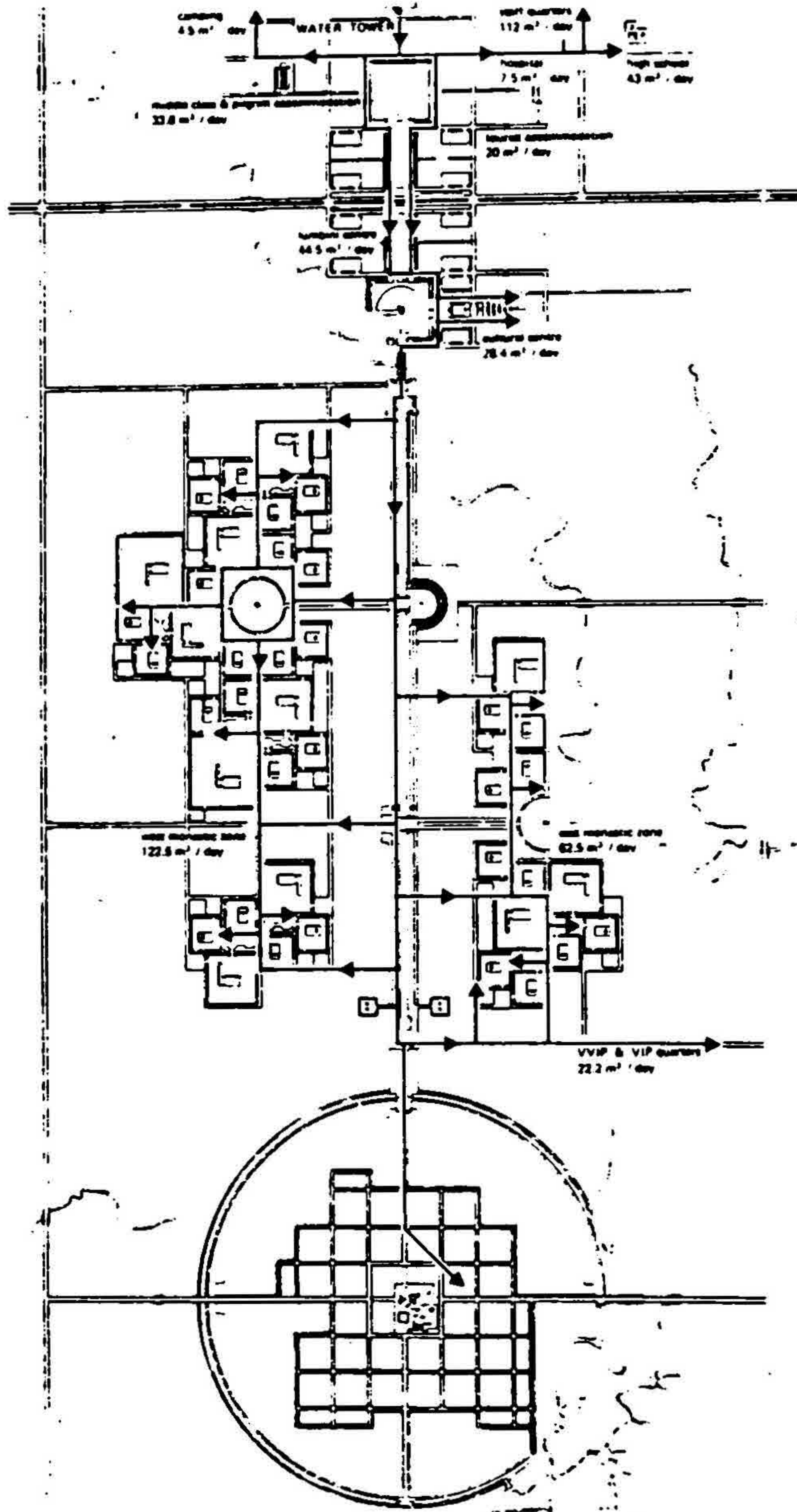
All the main and distribution lines have been planned to be laid mainly along the walkways and pedestrian paths. The pipe lines will be laid along the parapet wall of the Central Link Bridge to maintain the residual head of 15 meter water column.

### **Estimated Cost**

The estimated cost of construction of Water Supply System is:

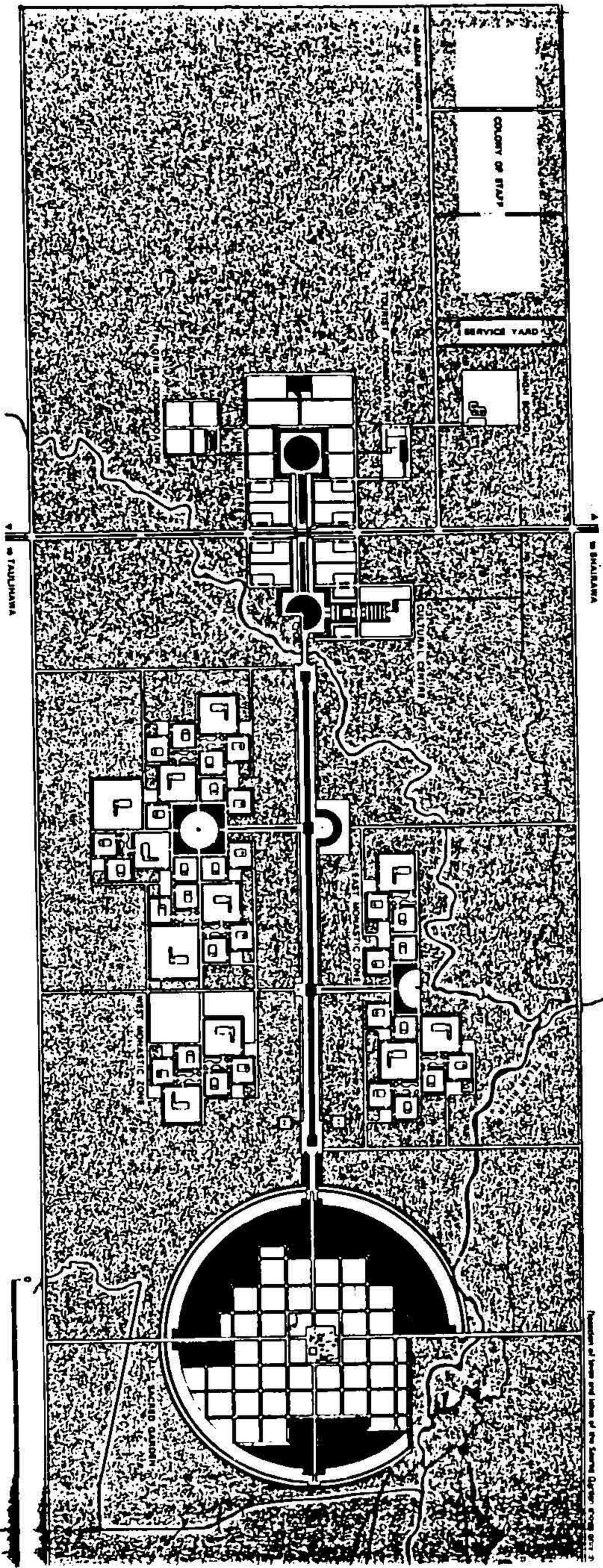
**US \$ 1,937,000.00**

(At an exchange rate of Rs. 74.84=One U.S. \$, Sept, 2004)



WATER SUPPLY NETWORK

MASTER PLAN



**Help To Develop**

**LUMBINI**

**PROFILE**

**Sewer System & Treatment Plant**

**LUMBINI DEVELOPMENT TRUST**

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## **Sewer System and Treatment Plant**

The Lumbini Development Master Plan has proposed to provide sewer networking in the whole project area to collect the night soil as well as the kitchen wastes.

A provision is also made to treat the collected wastes and for which a sewer treatment plant is proposed located at the downstream of Telar River with safe guarding the environment conditions.

Out line of specifications

- i) Treatment system - activated sludge process
- ii) Main pipe dimension - 10" diameter
- iii) Quality standard of waste water - BOD 60 ppm

### **Existing Condition:**

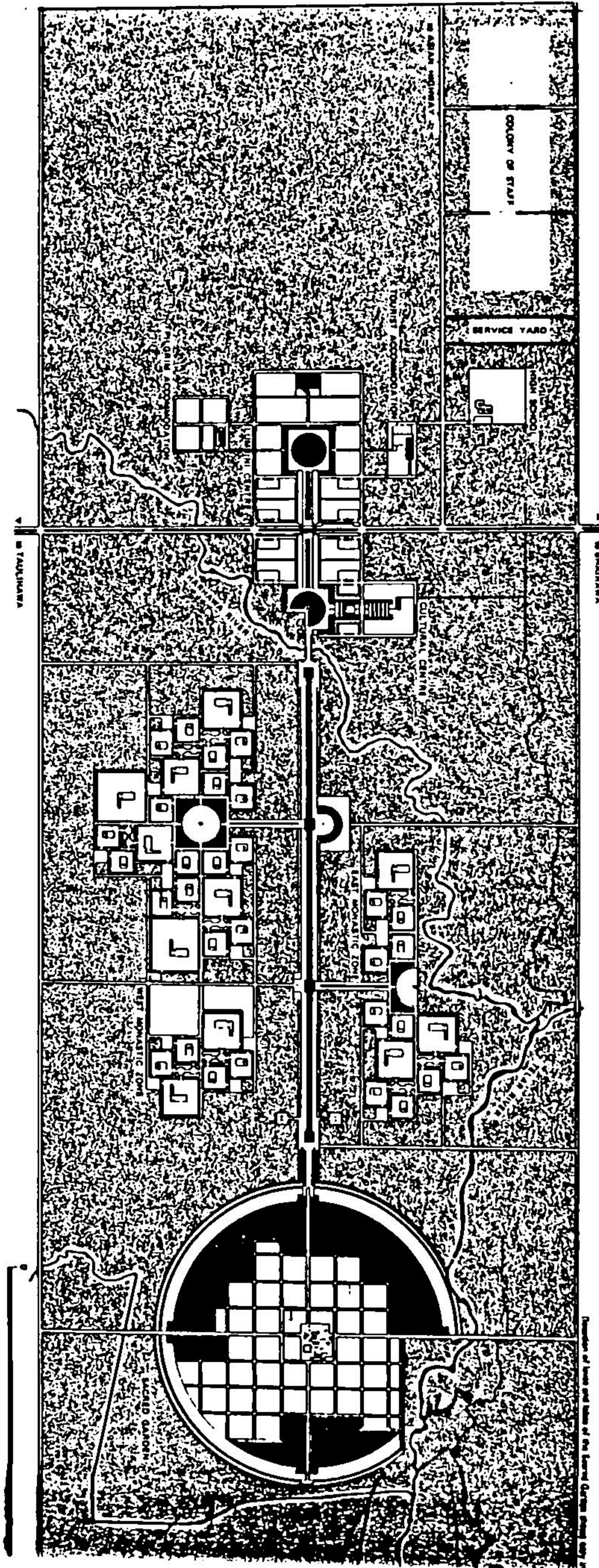
At present, all the existing units in the project area have their own septic tank to trap the night soil. The kitchen waste connection of the individual unit is disposed directly in open air.

### **Estimated Cost**

The estimated cost of construction for proposed Sewer System & Treatment Plant is:

**US\$ 4,053,000.00**

(At an exchange rate of Rs. 74.84=One U.S. \$, Sept, 2004)



**Help To Develop**  
**LUMBINI**

**PROFILE**

**Water Tower**

**LUMBINI DEVELOPMENT TRUST**

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## Water Tower

The Master Plan has made provision for the construction of a water tower at grid points X10Y45. The water lifted from the deep tube wells will be supplied to the reservoir from where the water will be pumped up to the elevated water tower. The potable water requirement of each component of the master plan according to projected demand will be supplied through this tower by gravity drop.

The chemical treatment plant including chlorination is housed inside the Water Tower Complex.

### Sub-Components:

The main sub-components of the system are :

- Overhead Tank - 160m<sup>3</sup>
- Water Supply Network - to all the components
- Reservoir - 771m<sup>3</sup>

### Technical Aspect

The water tower is the tallest building in the Master Plan rising to a height of 33.06 meter from the ground level. It is a composite design with the reservoir forming a part of the foundation of water tower. The capacity of the reservoir and the elevated water tank are 771 cum and 160 cum respectively.

As the tower is visible throughout the vicinity, a Buddhist belief has been included in the architectural design by creating thirteen district rings around it. The top portion of the tower is covered by a stainless-steel plate.

### Existing Condition:

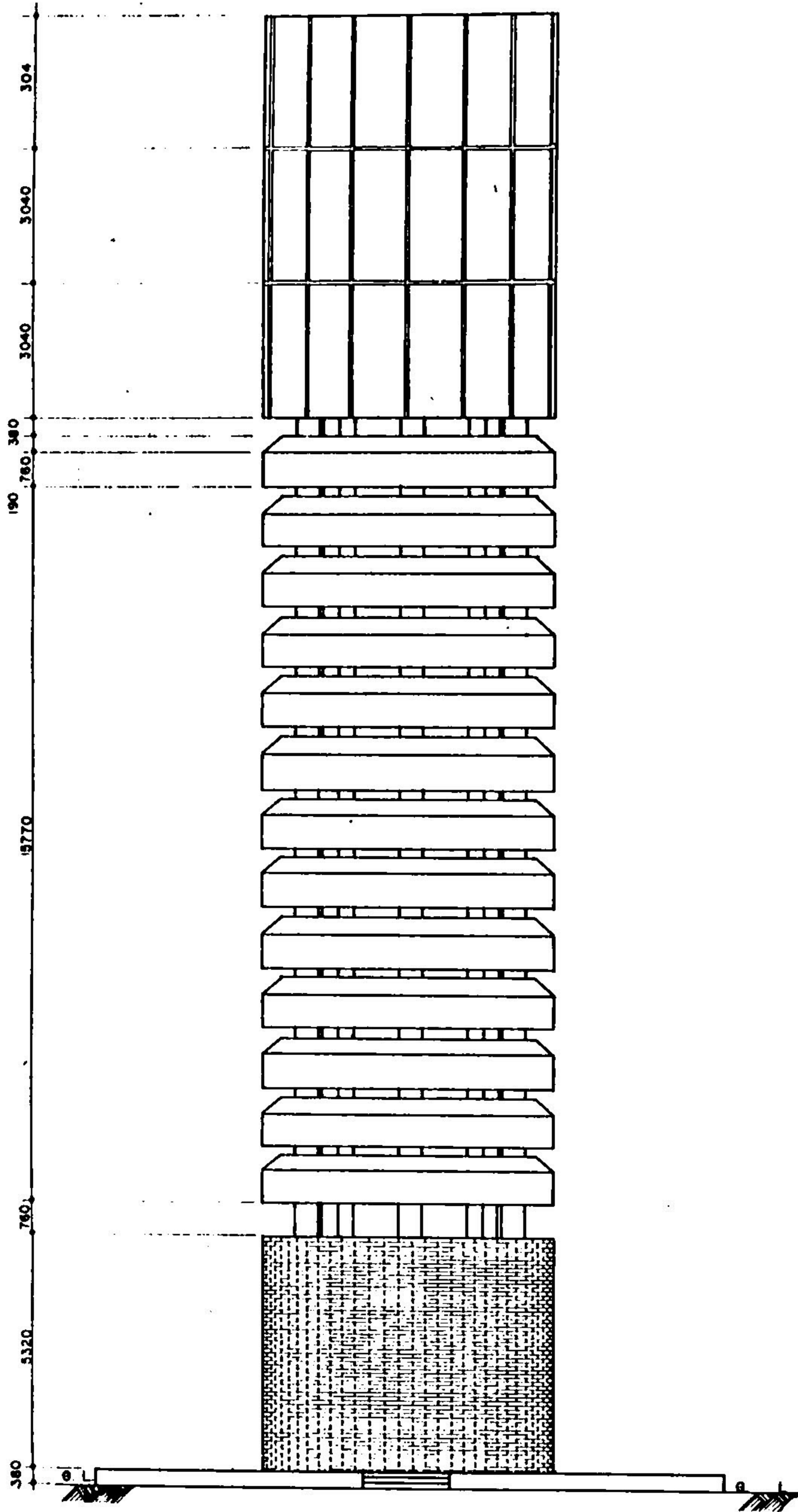
At present, potable water is supplied through a temporary water supply network to a limited area of project from the existing tube well located adjacent to the Ashoka Pillar. The Master Plan has aimed to construct a reservoir of 771 m<sup>3</sup> capacities and an overhead tank of 160 m<sup>3</sup> capacity, through which the supply of drinking water to all the Lumbini Development Area and the supply of drinking water within the sacred garden will be done. Till now, out three artesian wells, two wells have been completed.

### Estimated Cost

The estimated cost of construction for proposed water tower is:

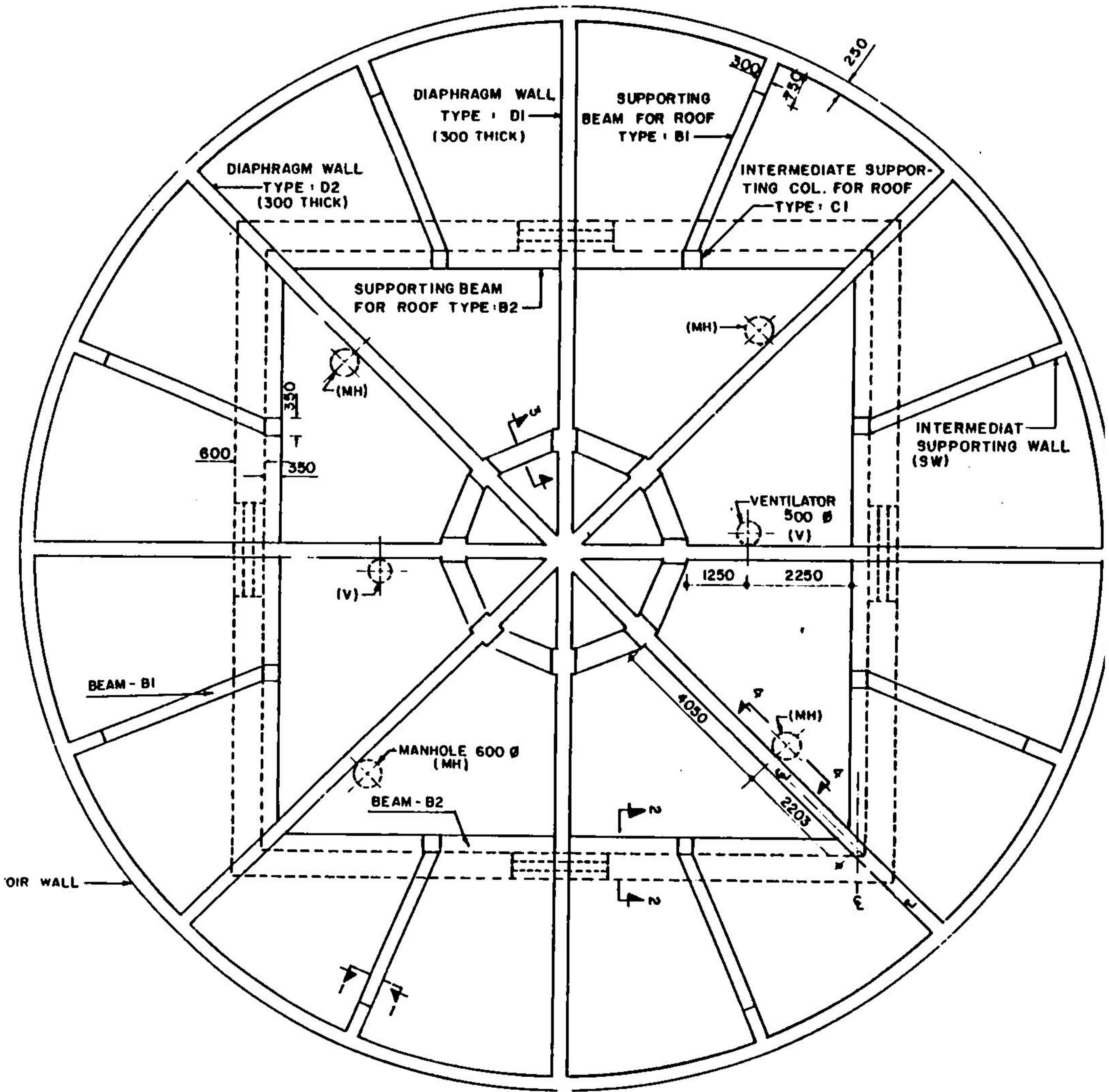
**US\$ 1,937,000.00**

(At an exchange rate of Rs. 74.84=One U.S. \$, Sept, 2004)



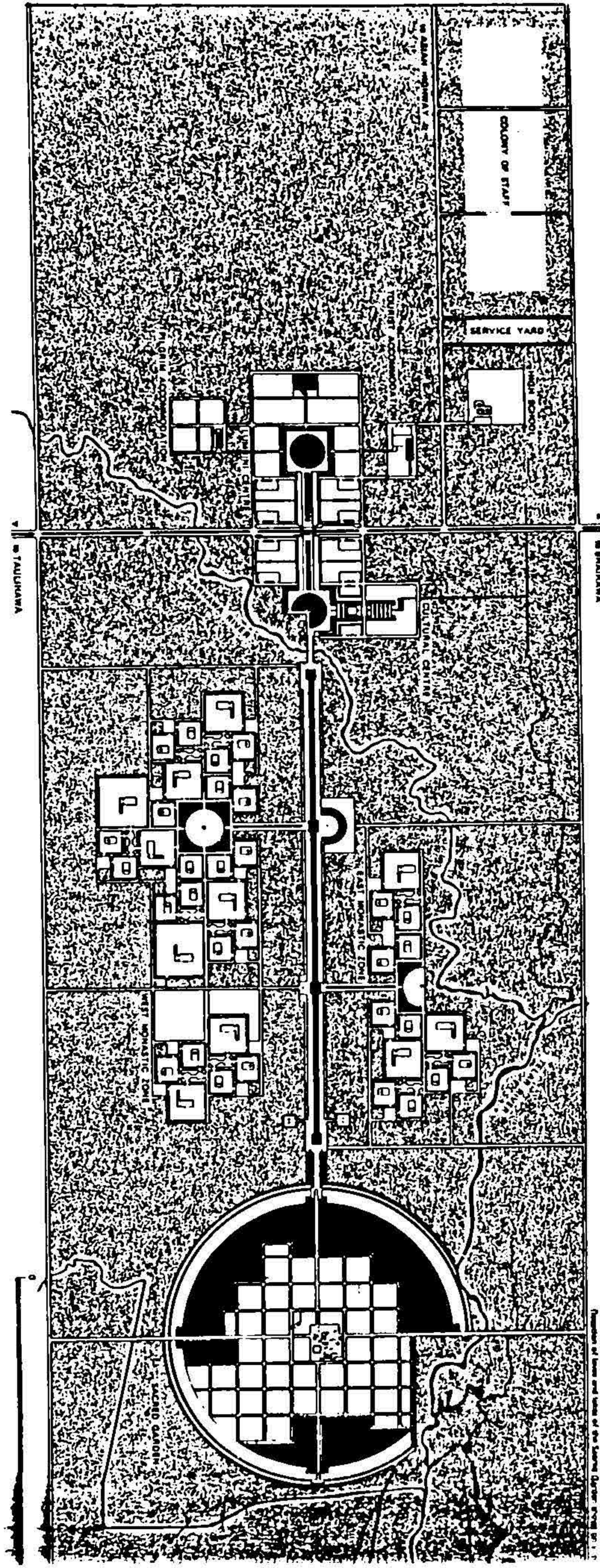
WATER TOWER





**SECTION "W-W"**

1:100



**Help To Develop**

**LUMBINI**

**PROFILE**

**Electric Power Supply System**

**LUMBINI DEVELOPMENT TRUST**

**Head Office: Sacred Garden, Lumbini**

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Fax: 977-71-580181

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# **Electric Power Supply System**

Electric power is supplied to the project area from a receiving station within the project area connected to three phase three wires in either 50Hz or 60Hz.

## **Scope of Works**

Laying of high power cable lines, construction of sub stations, erection and fixation of light fixtures within the project area is as per the following.

Outline of Specifications:

- i) Receiving installation and sub-receiving installation - indoor type closed cubicle
- ii) Sub-receiving installation - 3 phase, 3 wire, 6000V in 60Hz
- iii) Distribution network in each outlet- Single-phase, 3 wire, 220V in 60Hz for primary and power supply
- iv) Distribution network - Underground burial conduit

## **Existing Condition:**

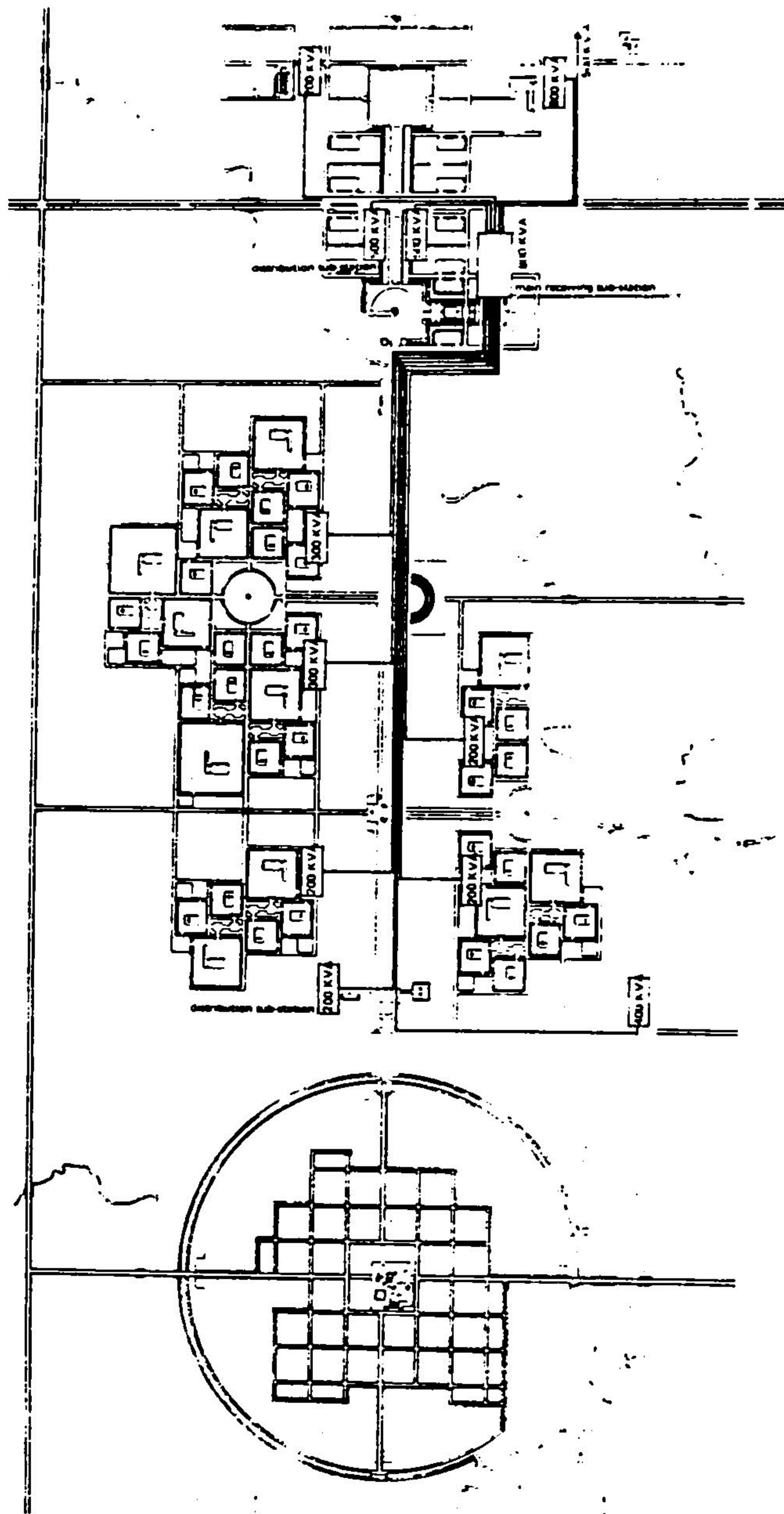
Temporary electrification system has been established in the project area with the supply from the national grid and the construction of the sub-station has been completed.

## **Estimated Cost**

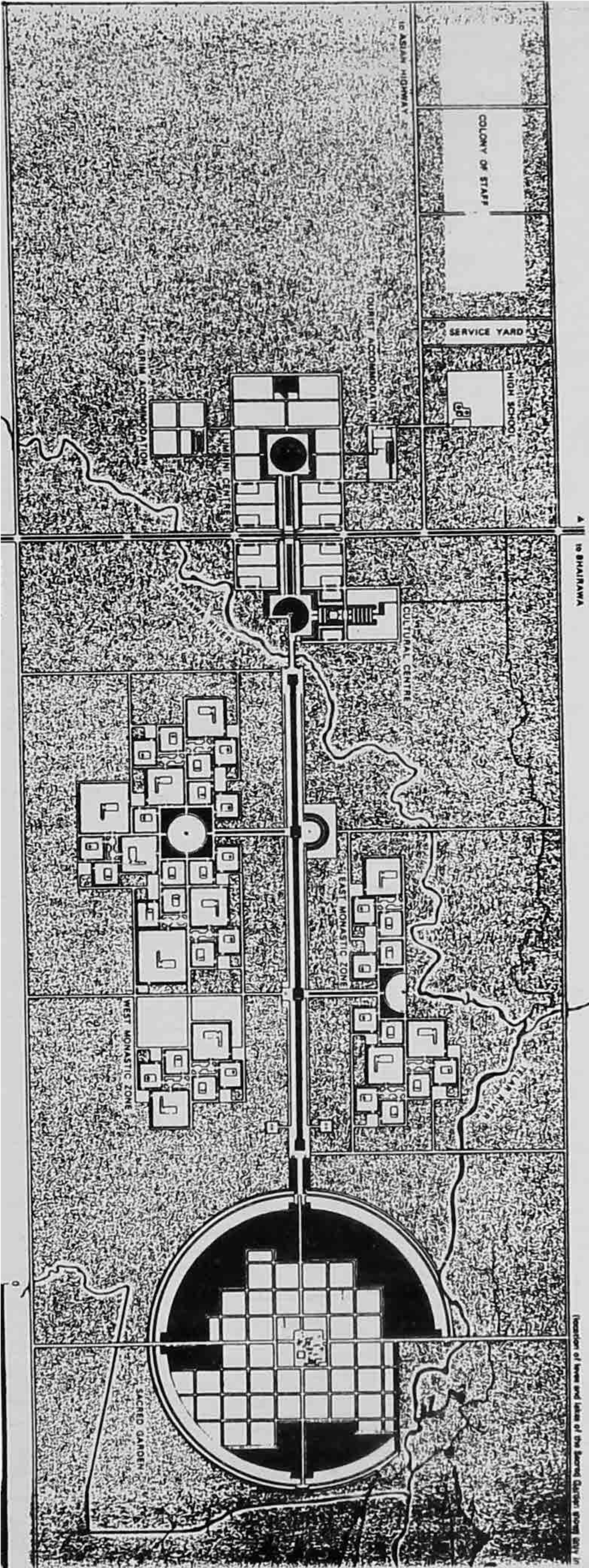
The estimated cost of construction for the proposed Electric Power Supply System is:

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ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY NETWORK



10 BHAIKAWA

(Section of some of the units of the Sacred Garden, Bangkok 1971)

**Help To Develop**

**LUMBINI**

**PROFILE**

**High School Complex**

**LUMBINI DEVELOPMENT TRUST**

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## High School Complex

The plot for the High School is planned is the area between the branch road from the Asian Highway and the eastern perimeter road. The site is selected on account of its accessibility from the surrounding communities and also of its relatively high altitude away from possible inundation area.

The high school will accommodate classes from 4 to 10 standards and the school will be co-educational. It is planned to accommodate 800 students in total allocating 20 divisions into seven classes. A hostel and head master's quarter is also included in the high school complex.

It is located at grid points X<sub>15</sub> Y<sub>44</sub> X<sub>18</sub> Y<sub>44</sub> of the Master Plan.

### Facilities:

The following functions have been provided for:

- 1.0 High School
  - 1.1 Class Rooms (12 No)
  - 1.2 Laboratory (3 No)
  - 1.3 Library (1 No)
  - 1.4 Multipurpose Hall (2 No)
  - 1.5 First Aid Room
  - 1.6 Administration
  - 1.7 Staff Study
  - 1.8 Head Master and Master's room
- 2.0 Hostel
  - 2.1 Cooking/Preparation Area
  - 2.3 Dining
  - 2.4 Common Room
  - 2.5 Superintendent's Room
  - 2.6 Garden
- 3.0 Head Master's quarter.
- 4.1 Play Ground

### Technical Aspect:

The main aim in the design concept of the High School complex is to provide adequate illumination and ventilation to all students in the classrooms and working area keeping in mind all the climatic factors.

The theme has been to develop a plan form that tends itself to easy stage wise expansion and at the same time giving each stage a complete look.

Load bearing walls reinforced and buttressed wherever necessary is planned so as reduce load transmission to interiors and also the use of large overhangs have been contemplated. It has been design to reflect the Conventional character of exposed brickwork.

### Estimated Cost

The estimated cost of construction of the high school complex before allowing for inflation is as follows:

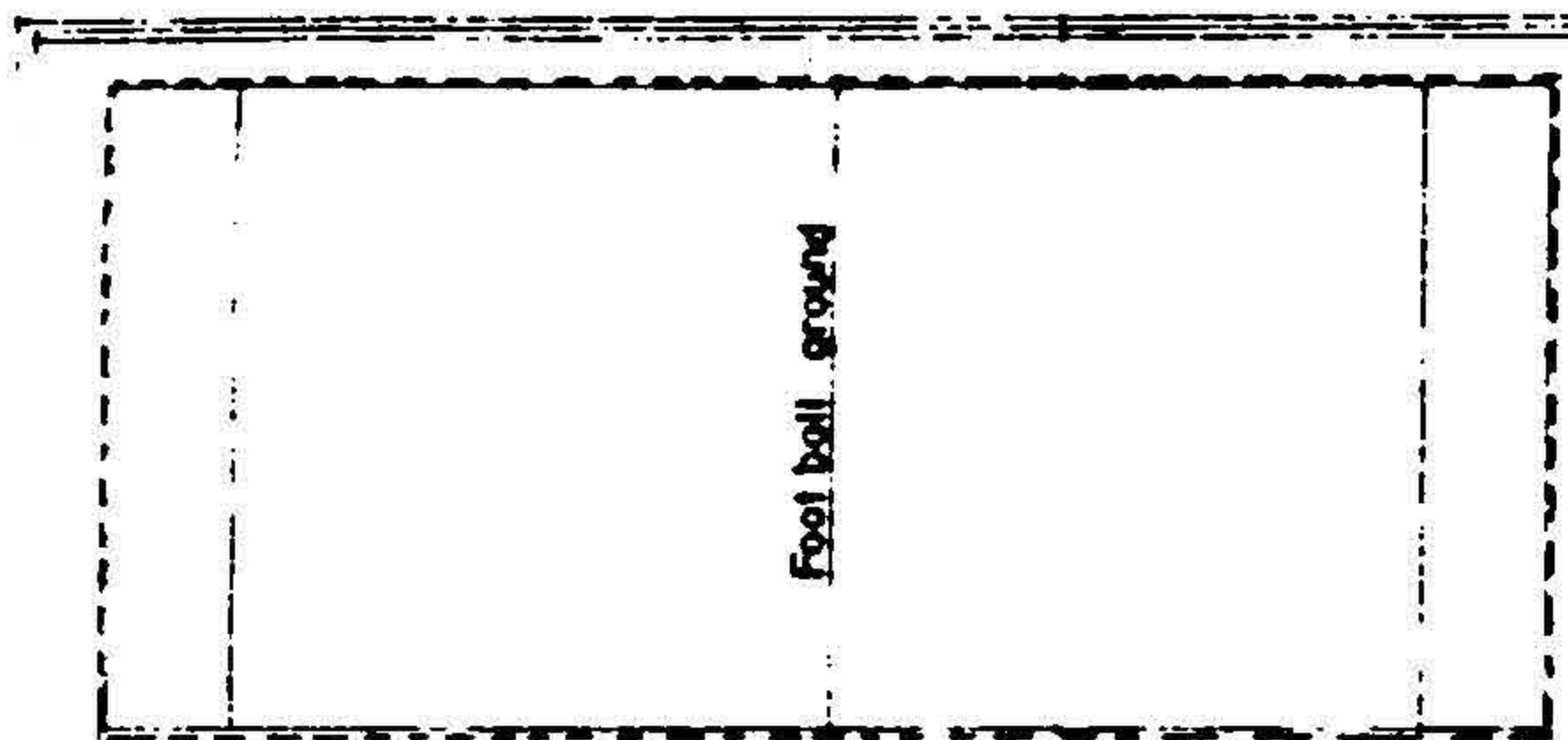
**US\$ 466,000.00**

(At an exchange rate of Rs. 74.84=One U.S. \$, Sept, 2004)

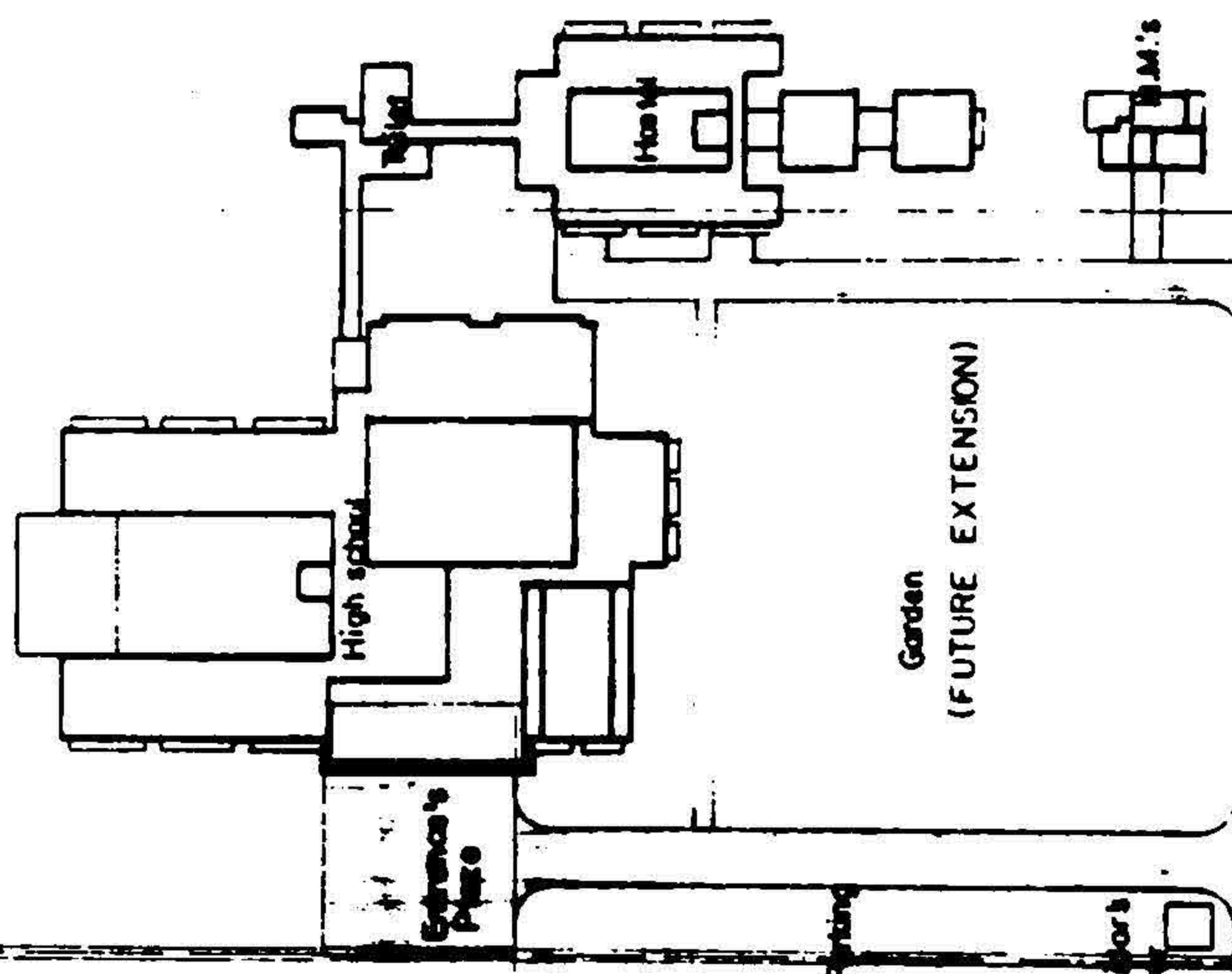
Y46

Y45

Y44



Foot ball ground



High school

Entrance's Plaza

Host Hall

M.M.'s Quarter

Chevillor's Quarter

Pathing

Garden  
(FUTURE EXTENSION)



**HIGH-SCHOOL COMPLEX**  
 SITE PLAN scale - 1:1000

X18

X17

X16

X15

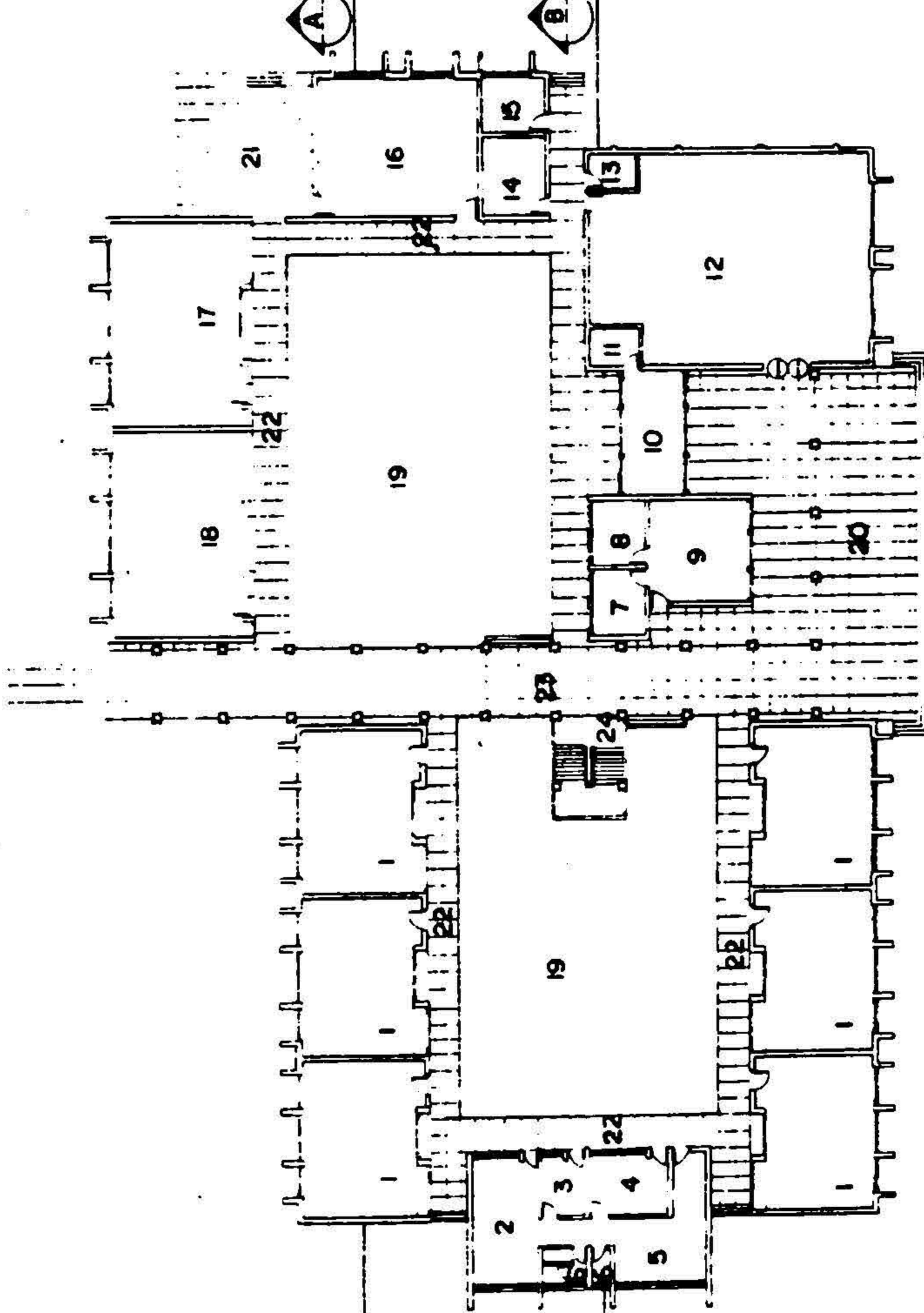
Y47

Y48

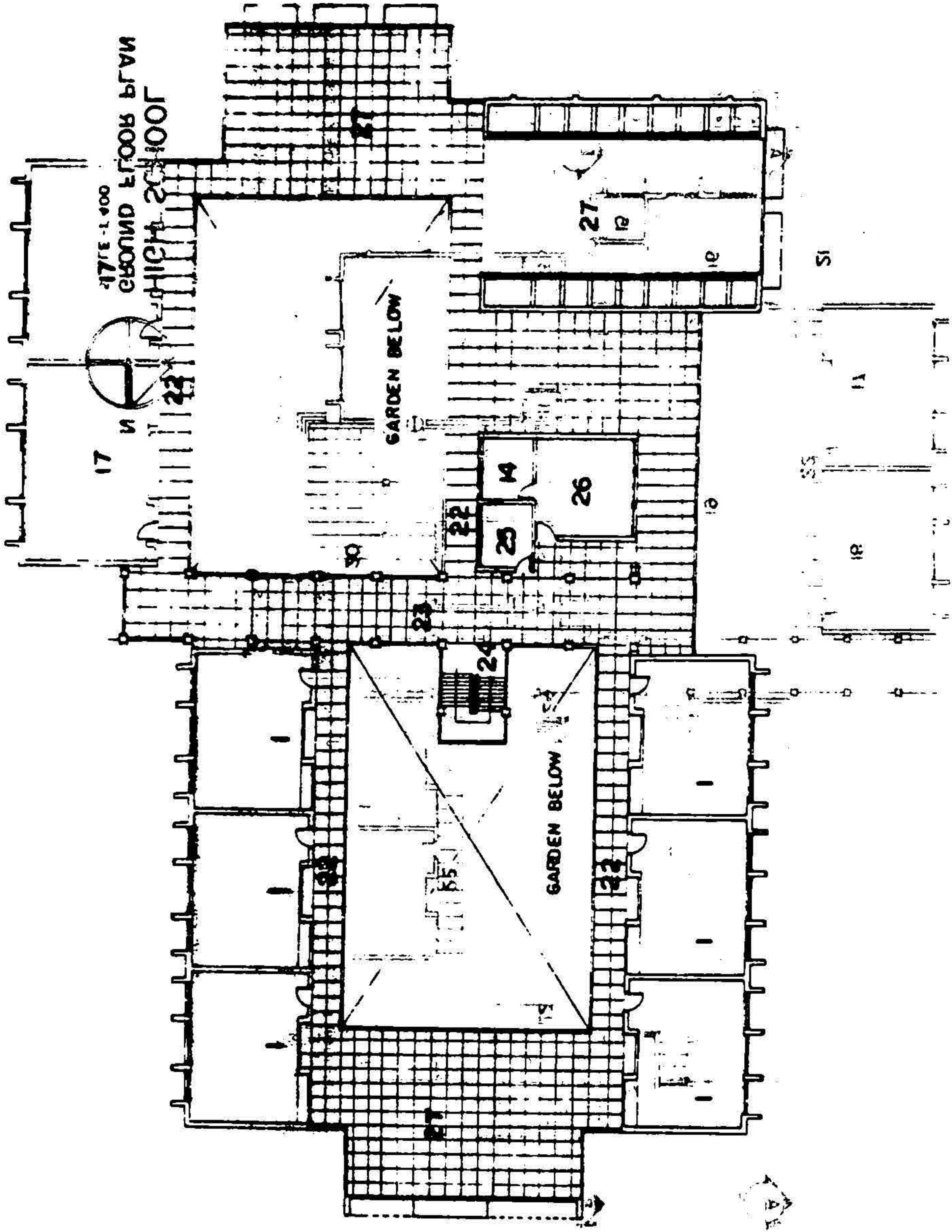
Y49

**LEGEND**

- 1. CLASS ROOM
- 2. STAFF STU
- 3. ASST HEAD
- 4. HEADMASTE
- 5. STAFF LOA
- 6. GENT & TO
- 6. LADIES TOI
- 7. ADMINISTRA
- 8. ACCOUNTANT
- 9. CLERICAL
- 10. SHOP
- 11. STORE
- 12. MULTIPURP
- 13. ELECTRICA
- 14. STORE
- 15. CARE TAKI
- 16. COMMON F
- 17. LABORATO
- 18. LIBRARY
- 19. GARDEN
- 20. ENTRANCE
- 21. VERANDAH
- 22. CORRIDOR
- 23. COVERED
- 24. STAIRCAS
- 25. FIRST AID
- 26. GEOGRAPHI
- 27. TERRACE



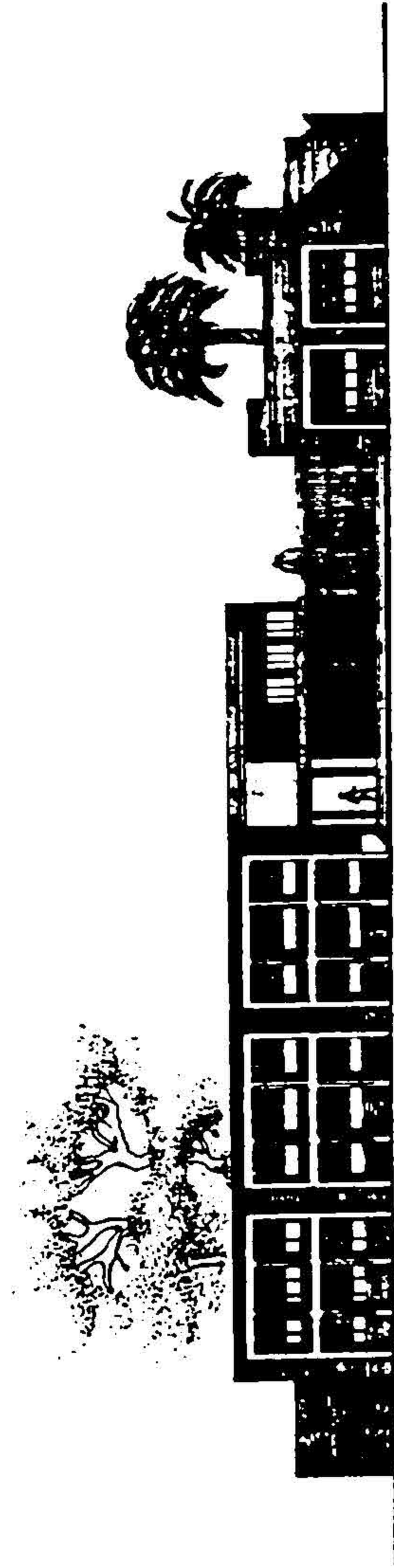
**HIGH SCHOOL**  
**GROUND FLOOR PLAN**  
 SCALE: 1:400



**HIGH SCHOOL  
FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE: 1:400**

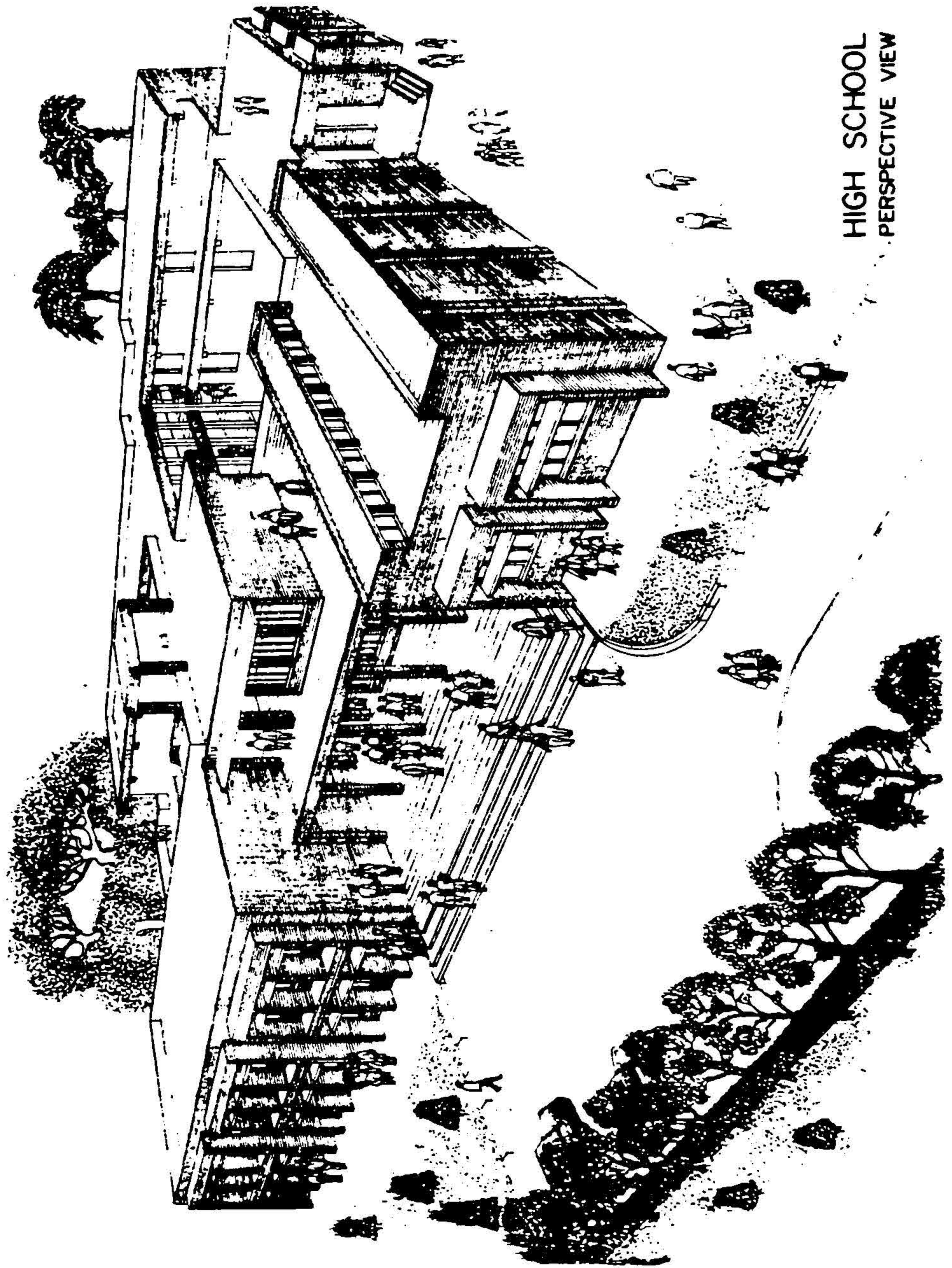


NORTH ELEVATION

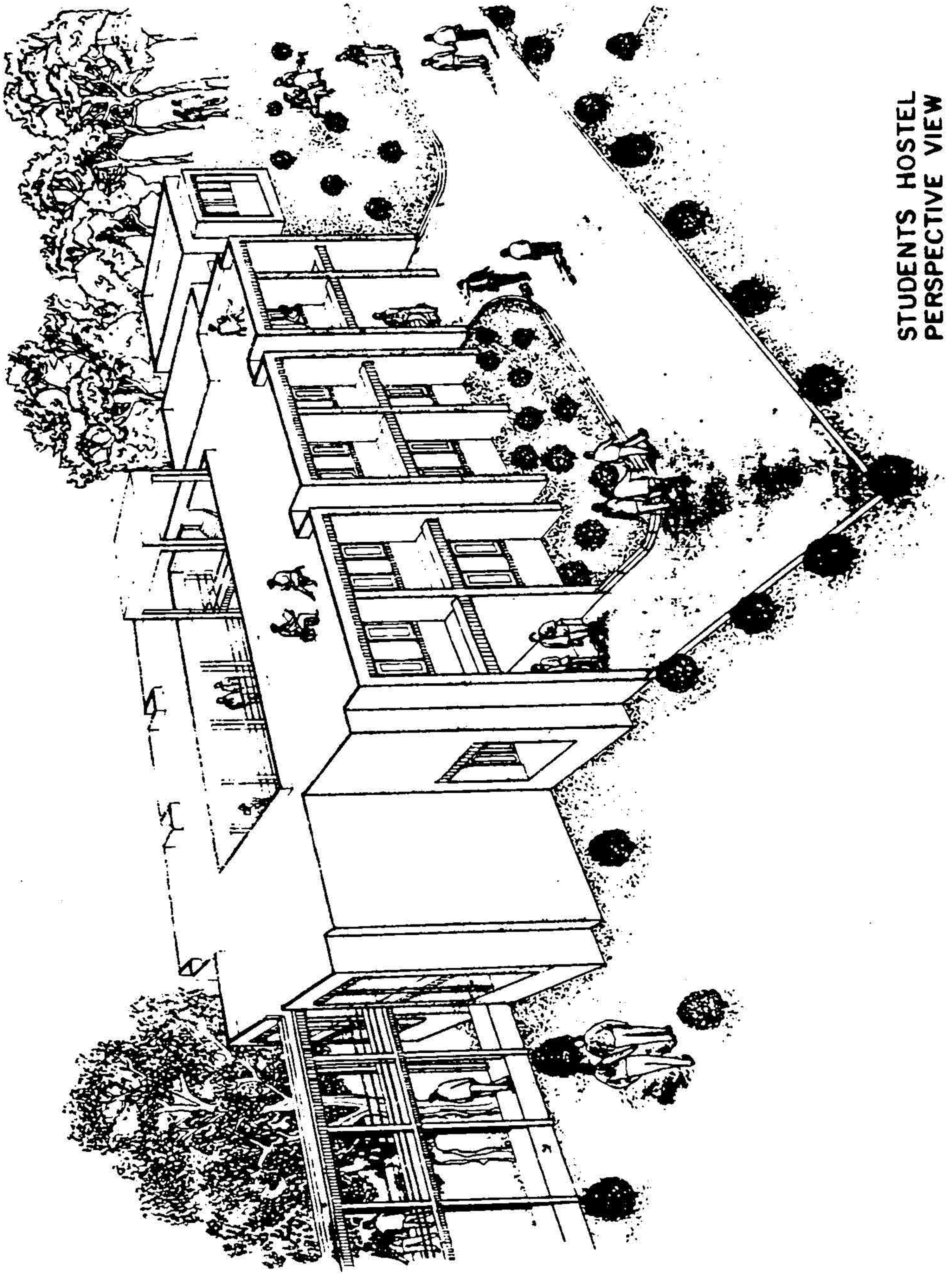


WEST ELEVATION

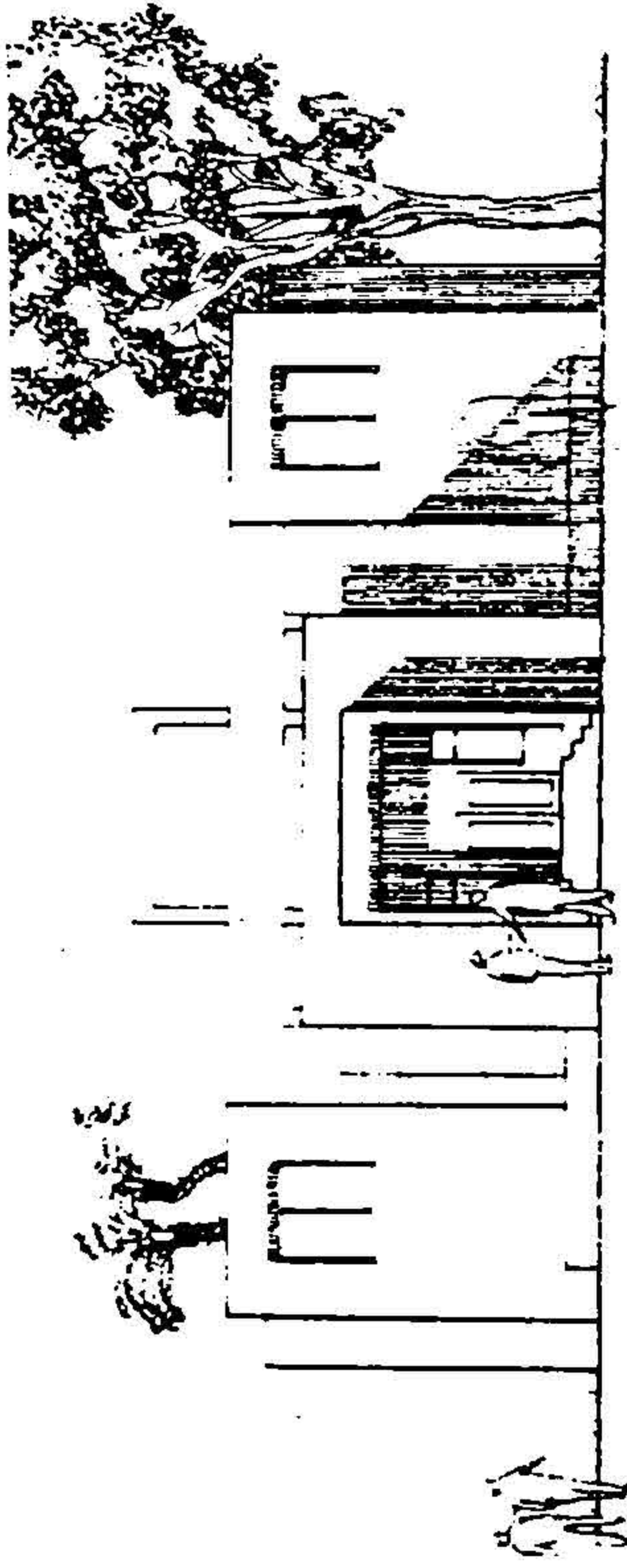
HIGH SCHOOL  
ELEVATIONS  
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



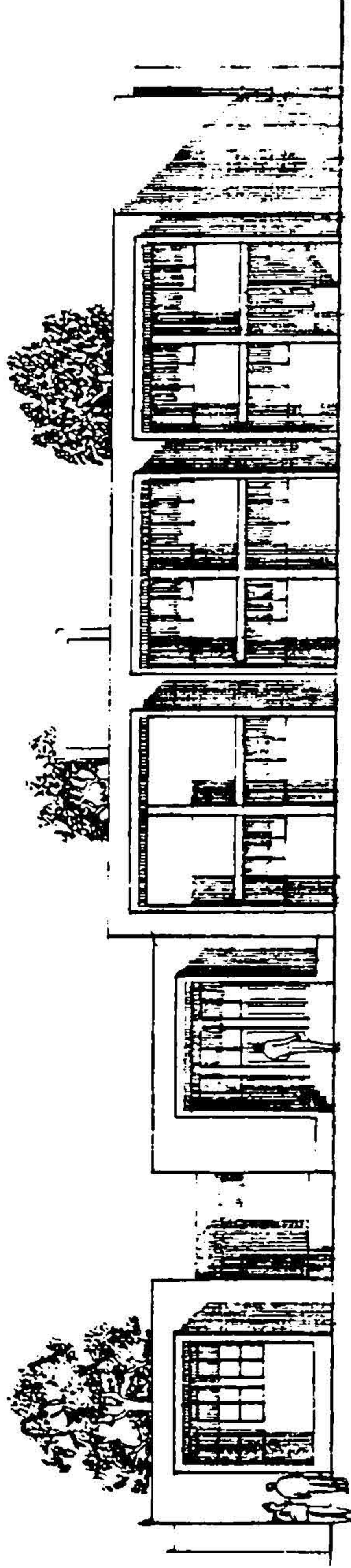
HIGH SCHOOL  
PERSPECTIVE VIEW



STUDENTS HOSTEL  
PERSPECTIVE VIEW



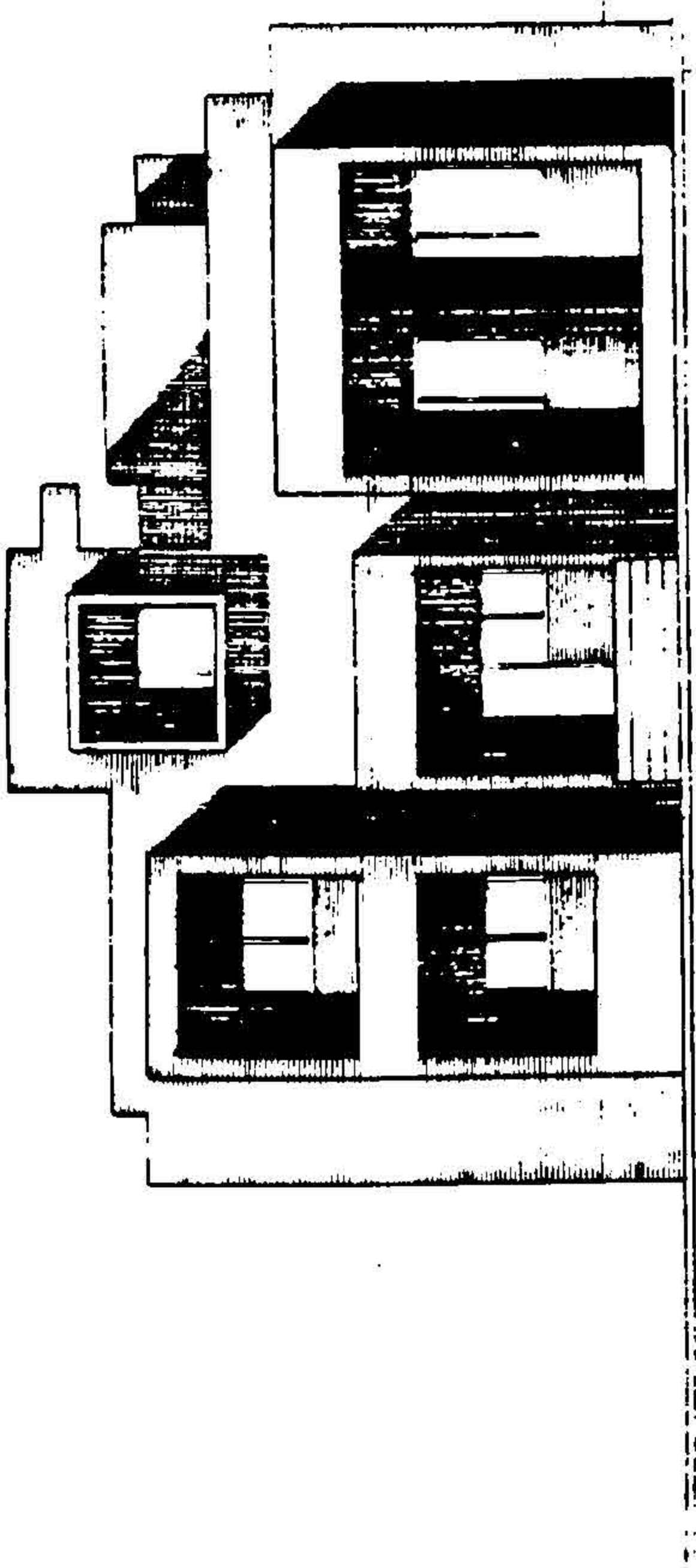
SOUTH ELEVATION



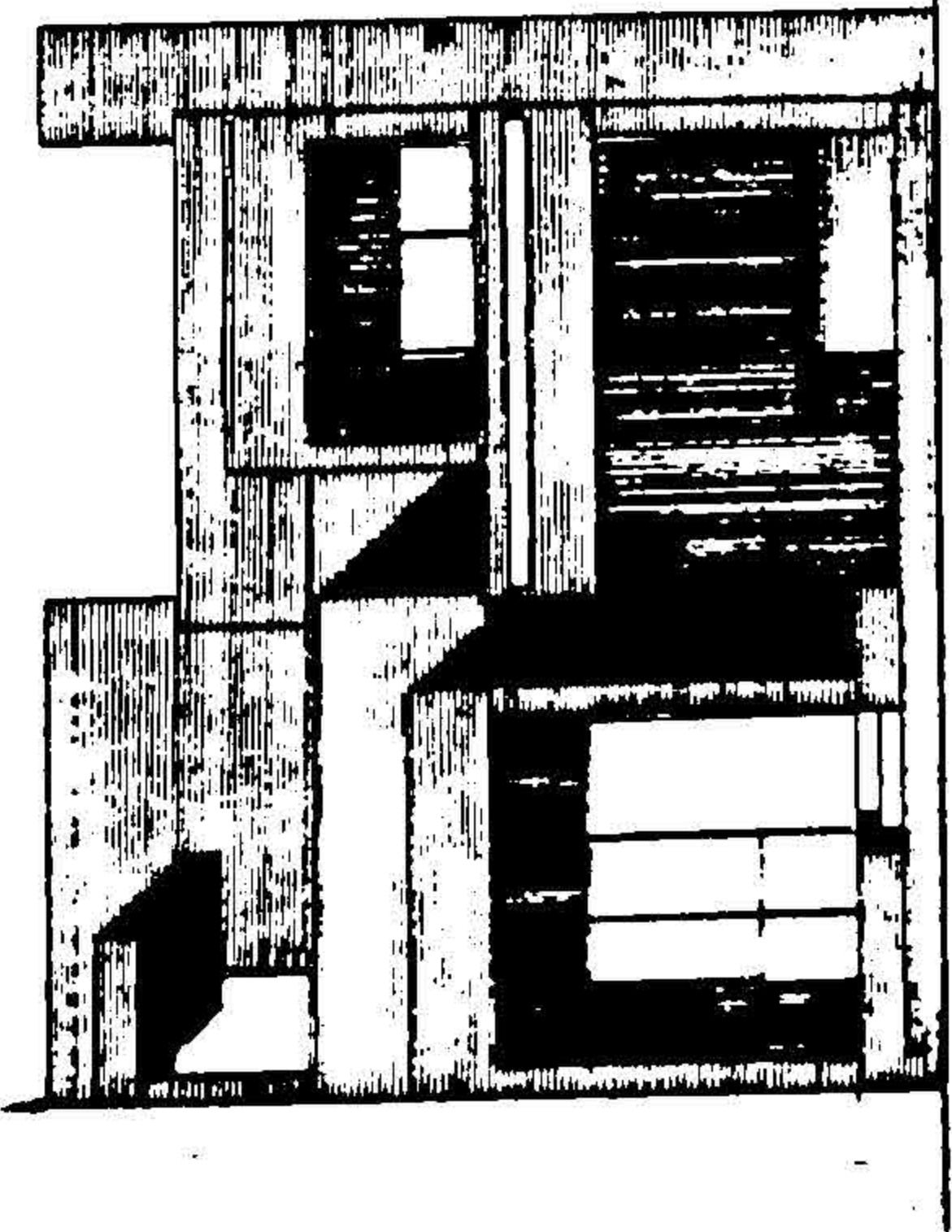
EAST ELEVATION

STUDENT'S HOSTEL  
ELEVATIONS

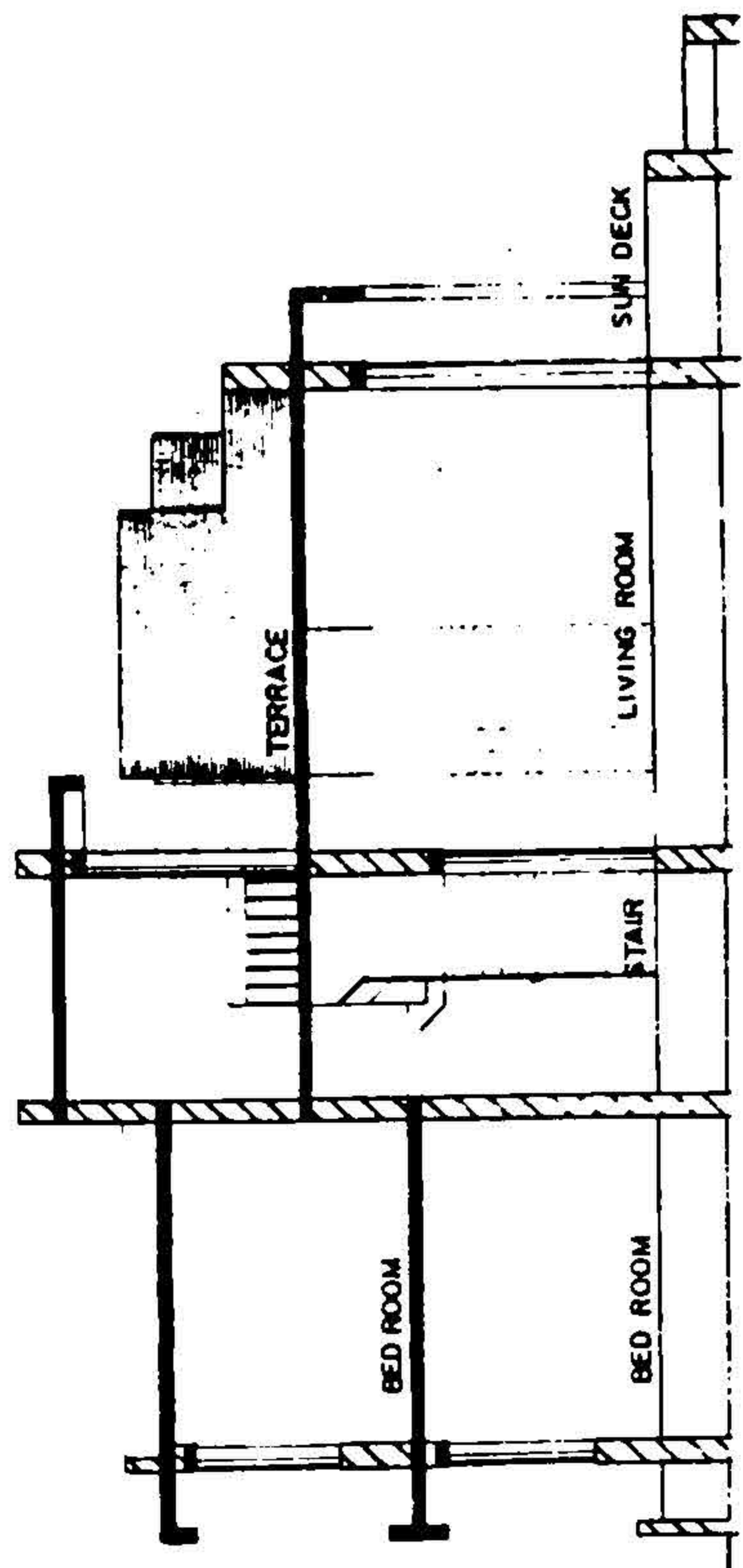




WEST ELEVATION

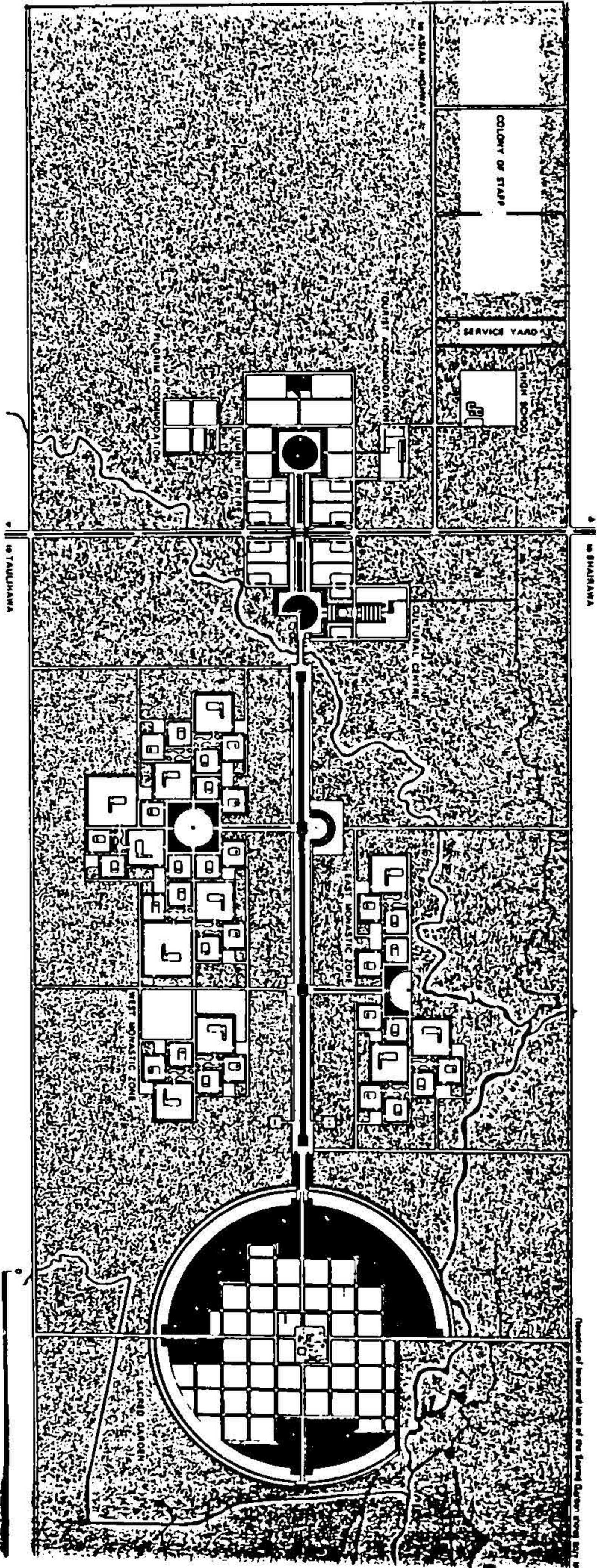


SOUTH ELEVATION



SECTION AT B-B

HEADMASTER'S QUARTERS  
SECTION, ELEVATIONS  
SCALE- 1:200



MAIN EASTERN PLAN

**Help To Develop  
LUMBINI**

**PROFILE**

**U. Thant World Peace Center**

**LUMBINI DEVELOPMENT TRUST**

**Head Office: Sacred Garden, Lumbini**

**Telephone: 977-71-580189, 580200, 580194, 580196**

**Fax: 977-71-580181**

**Liaison Office: GPO Box 4070, Babar Mahal, Kathmandu, Nepal**

**Telephone: 977-1-4268494, 4268285**

**E-mail: [ldt@hons.com.np](mailto:ldt@hons.com.np)**

**: [lumbinidt@info.com.np](mailto:lumbinidt@info.com.np)**

## **Master Plan for the Development of Lumbini**

Lumbini is the place where Lord Buddha, the apostle of peace, was born in 623 BC. The site is described as a beautiful garden in the Buddha time endowed with rich natural settings of fauna and agricultural environment. The then UN Secretary General, U. Thant's visit to Lumbini in 1967, became a milestone in the history of development of Lumbini in the recent time and initiated the beginning of the international concern towards its development.

To develop Lumbini, the United Nations Development Program contributed nearly one million dollars for the preparation of a Master Plan including numerous engineering and its detail design works. The preparation of the Master Plan was entrusted to the Japanese architect Kenzo Tange and Urtec. The plan, which was completed in 1978, has as its objective to restore an area of three square miles, to be known as the Lumbini Garden, centering on the Ashoka pillar, with an additional area of 25 square miles to be developed in its support. According to Kenzo Tange, *"the overall intent is to reinforce the symbolic entity of the Lumbini Garden in its simplicity and clarity"*. It has incorporated four aspects: History & Archaeology, Religion & Culture, Social & Economic and Tourism. Development is aimed to provide facilities for the traditional visitors to Lumbini, pilgrims and tourists and will also support such complementary activities as residence by monks, researchers and international meetings.

Within the Master Plan for the Development of Lumbini, there are three zones: Sacred Zone, Monastic Zone and New Lumbini Village each comprising 1 sq. mile area and four elements: the Sacred Garden, Lumbini Center, Cultural Center and the Monastic Enclaves. The design is oriented north south, with Lumbini Center and the Cultural Center to the north, and the focus of the design Sacred Garden to the south. On either side of the axis towards its southern end are the monastic enclaves, sheltered and surrounded by a green forest. The entire development is tied together by a central link comprised of a walkway and a canal. This central link establishes the solitude and sanctity of the Sacred Garden, with its Ashoka pillar and spectacular panorama of the Himalayas which offers pilgrims time and space to prepare them as they approach the Sacred Garden.

### **Sacred Garden**

The Sacred Garden is the focal point of the Lumbini Development. It symbolizes the birthplace of the Lord Buddha. Its form a circle enclosing squares is a universal symbol of purity and simplicity. A network of raised walkways between the landscaping and the archaeological areas forms the squares. In order to preserve the historical integrity of the location; there will be no new construction within the sacred area.

As visitors leave the Central Link, before entering the garden, they will cross a bridge over the circular levee and the pond, which surrounds the garden, symbolically leaving the everyday world for the sanctified ground of the birthplace. In Keeping with the spirit and simple approach of Buddhism, there will be no temple or monument, but simply a garden kept much as it was when Lord Buddha was born. The Sacred Garden area is surrounded by the pond and a circular levee to protect the archaeological area against inundation.

### **Lumbini Center**

Lumbini Center is located at the intersection of the Siddhartha Nagar- Taulihawa Road, which is expected to be the principal approach route to Lumbini garden. As such, the center will serve as the initial reception point for visitors to Lumbini and will include information and orientation facilities, as well as restaurants and a cafeteria, a telephone office, a bank, shops,

police and fire stations and restrooms. The center will also be the location of the administrative offices of the Lumbini complex. Architecturally, Lumbini Center is made up of eight blocks aligned with two parallel arcades. The buildings north of the road will be utilized as the administrative center, and the south of the road will be occupied by the tourist center.

## **Cultural Center**

The Cultural Center is dedicated to world peace. It is composed of three major buildings of the entire Lumbini development. These are the Lumbini Museum, Auditorium and the Library and Research Institution Complex. These buildings are intended to add to the cultural diversity of the activities that will take place at Lumbini.

The Museum will house relics from the life of Lord Buddha gathered from all over the world. It will also include displays depicting the findings of the archaeological work done in the Sacred Garden and the artifacts depicting the history of Lumbini.

The Auditorium is envisaged as a 420-seat multi-purpose hall to be used for national and international congresses. It includes six balconies for press and observers, as well as a special balcony with annex facilities.

The third element of the Cultural Center is the Library and Research Institution complex. This will be a facility dedicated to the study of Buddhism and world peace, operating along of the lines of advanced research institutions affiliated with many of the world's foremost universities. Renowned scholars will be invited to Lumbini to study and work with other researchers, both beginning and advanced.

## **Monastic Zone**

Two monastic enclaves, one each for the Mahayana and Hinayana schools of Buddhism, has been planned along the Central Link, separated by a broad green zone. Within these areas, land will be available for the construction of monasteries with facilities by other contemplative religious traditions. Monasteries of various styles will co-exist inside this zone, owing to the fact that they will be built by groups from various countries and will reflect the traditional style of the nation or religious tradition that builds it. However, some control will be exercised over the buildings so as not to compromise with the overall concept of the Master Plan. In order to unify further the various styles, landscaping will be coordinated according to the Master Plan.

A space known as a Monastic Plaza, made up of circular or semi-circular steps, will be a gathering point and will have a symbolic sculpture placed in its center.

## **Implementation of the Master Plan**

His Majesty's Government of Nepal is fully committed to the development of Lumbini and it has disbursed resources by allocating in its yearly budget since the inception of the Master Plan. His Majesty's Government of Nepal has already incurred an expenditure of \$7 million, in addition to more than \$4 million set aside for completion of the remaining infrastructure work. The Government of Nepal has completed 770 Hectare of land acquisition, the Siddharthanagar airport extension, 22 KM long all-weather road linking Siddharthangar with Lumbini and periphery road around the project area. Six hundred and twenty thousand saplings, including fruit trees, have been planted. HMG had conducted archaeological excavation and conservation activities recognizing its importance for the preservations of the site since 1972 AD.

In 2003 AD the Government of Nepal has completed the construction of Mayadevi Temple at the cost of US \$ 812,450.00. Electricity, water supply, peripheral road and other related infrastructure work are in progress and several components as envisaged in the Master Plan are in various stages of construction.

From the generous contribution from the governments and organizations following components of the master plan has been completed.

1. Lumbini International Research Institute (Reiyukai, Japan)
2. Library (Reiyukai, Japan)
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7. Pilgrim Accommodation (Govt. of Sri Lanka)
8. Friendship Pride (WFB)
9. Meditation Center (Panditrama Meditation Center, Myanmar)

Apart from implementation of above components various governments and Buddhist organization has constructed monasteries depicting their own architecture and style at Eastern and Western monastic enclave.

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2. Sokyō Organisation, Japan
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4. Karma Kagyud Dachverband (Germany)
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6. Buddhist Association of China (China)
7. Mahabodhi Society of Korea (ROK)
8. Yong Do Society (ROK)
9. Manang Sewa Samiti (Nepal)
10. Dharmodaya Sabha (Nepal)
11. Phat Quoc Tu (Vietnam)
12. Gadan International (Austria)
13. Kuching Buddhist Society (Malaysia)
14. Republic of Mongolia
15. Royal Government of Bhutan
16. Government of Thailand
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19. Government of Myanmar
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The ultimate objective of the master plan is to create an atmosphere of spirituality, peace, universal brotherhood and non-violence consistent with time and Buddha's message to the world. The Lumbini Development Trust, a charitable organization, pleads for generous help from individuals, corporate and institutions to implement the remaining components as envisaged in the master plan and to develop LUMBINI, a zone of peace, as an international pilgrimage site and a tourist center.

## **U. Thant World Peace Center**

The pilgrimage visit of U. Thant, the then UN secretary General Lumbini in the year 1967 became a mile stone in the history of its development in the recent time and he also initiated the beginning of the international concern towards the development of Lumbini. To commemorate his initiation, the Lumbini Master Plan has proposed to establish U. Thant World Peace Center (Auditorium) in Cultural Center Complex. The peace Center is located between museum and Research Institution.

The peace center (auditorium) is envisaged as a 420 seat multipurpose hall to be used for national and international meetings. It includes six balconies for press and observers with annex facilities. The technical facilities like booths for interpreters have been incorporated and the acoustic consideration have been taken into consideration in the brick design.

The U. Thant World Peace Center is the monumental building element of the master plan. Architecturally the building is designed in a form of tubes running parallels and across with each other and the center is a brick masonry construction on a structural module. The structure is proposed as barrel vault of 3m outer radius and two adjacent vaults are separated by a 2m wide slit zone. Since the direction of the vaults alternate in level, the above-mentioned 2m and 6m grid are two- directional and constitute the overall planning grid.

### **Existing Condition**

The building being a monumental character, to save the building from damage due to liquefaction during earth quake the project has installed series of stone columns in and around the cultural center complex.

### **Estimated Cost**

The estimated cost of construction of the U. Thant World Peace Center is

**U.S. \$ 3,508,000.00**

(At an exchange rate of Rs. 74.84=One U.S. \$, Sept. 2004)

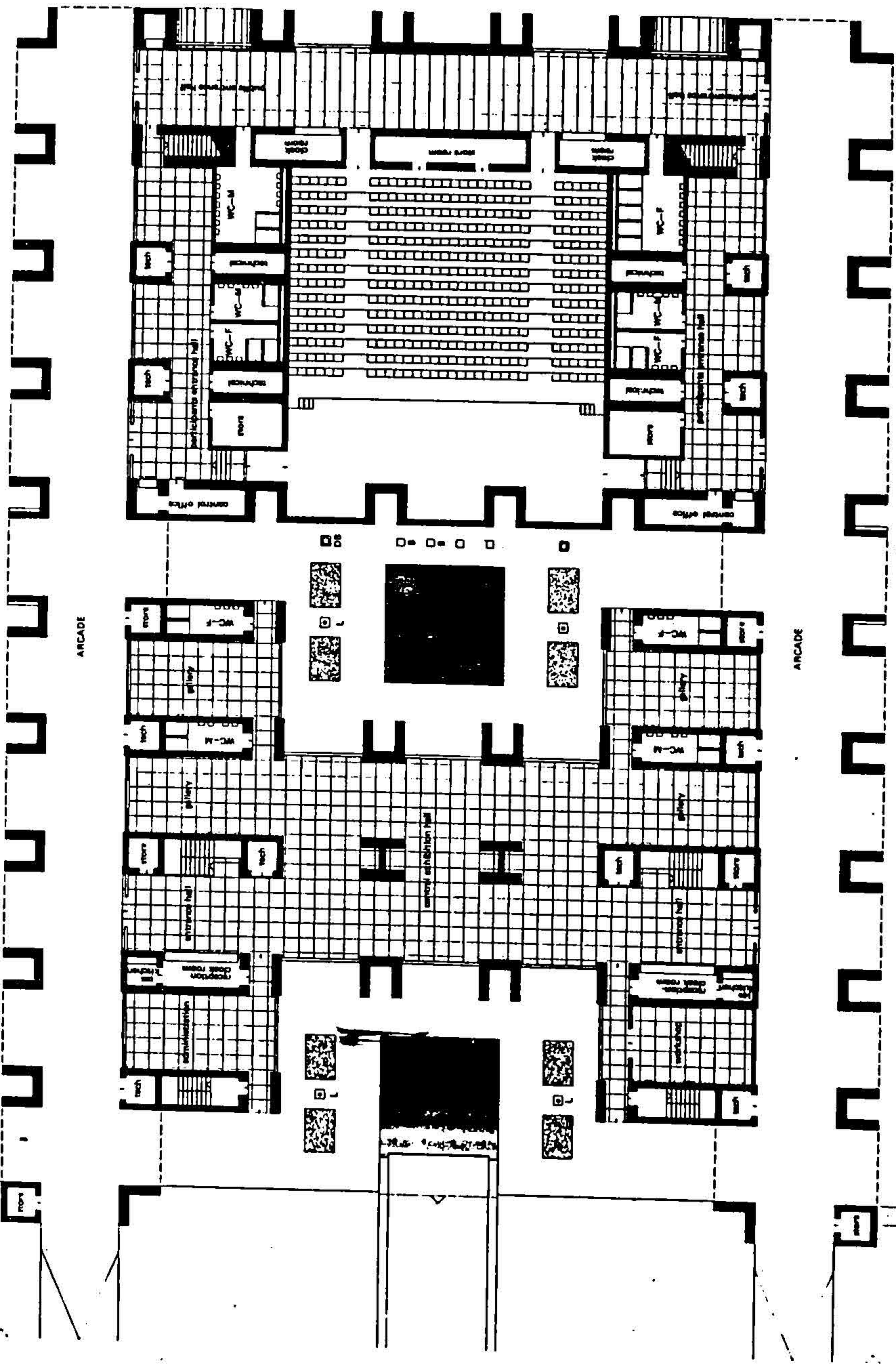
11

10

9

8

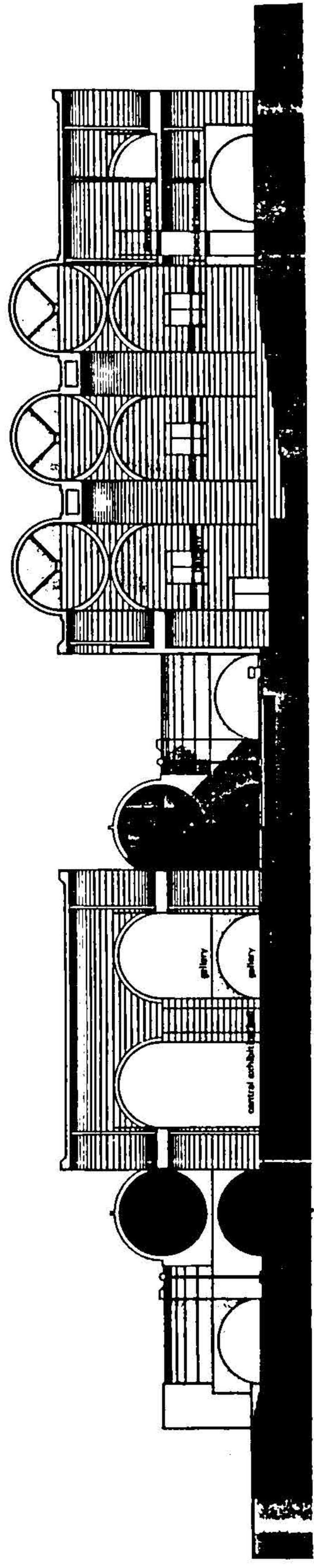
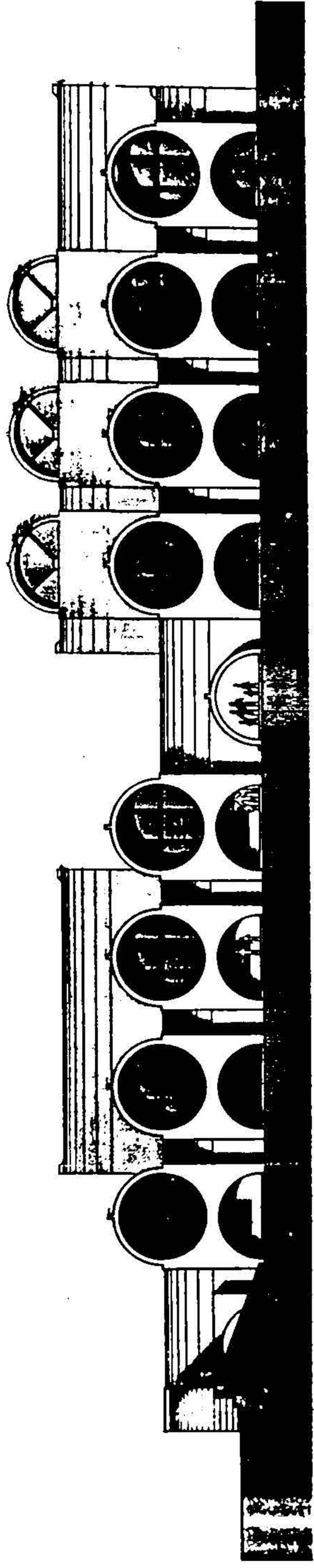
7



AUDITORIUM

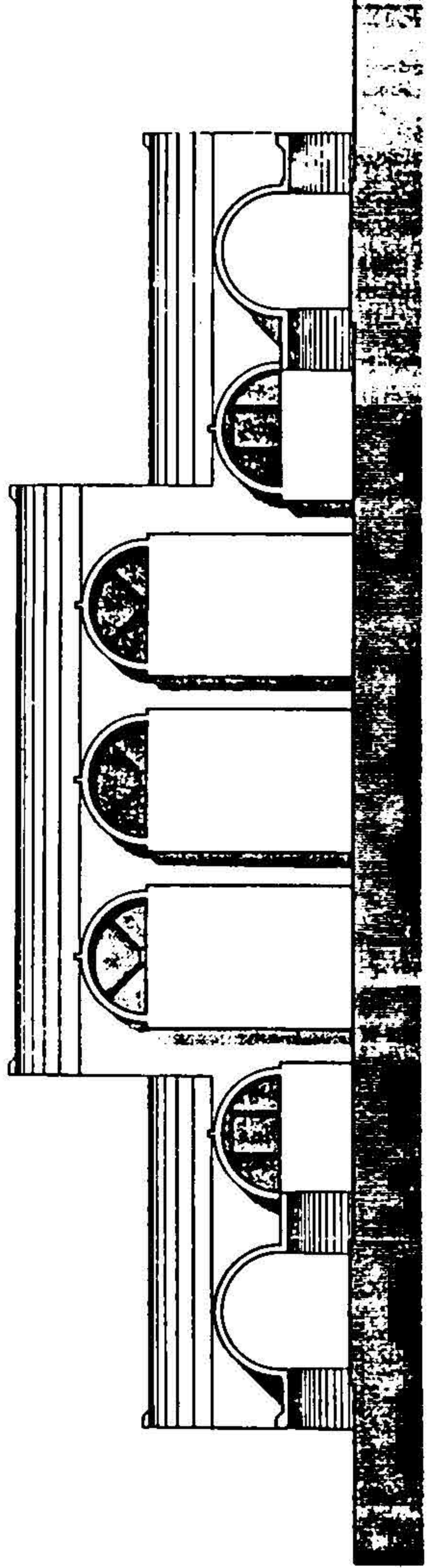
MUSEUM



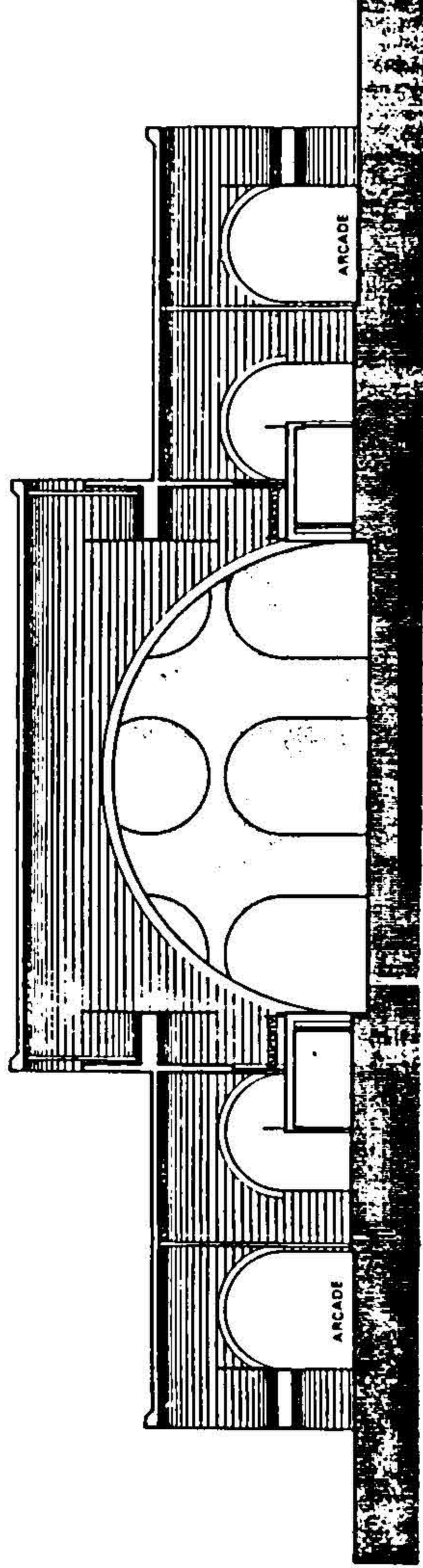


AUDITORIUM

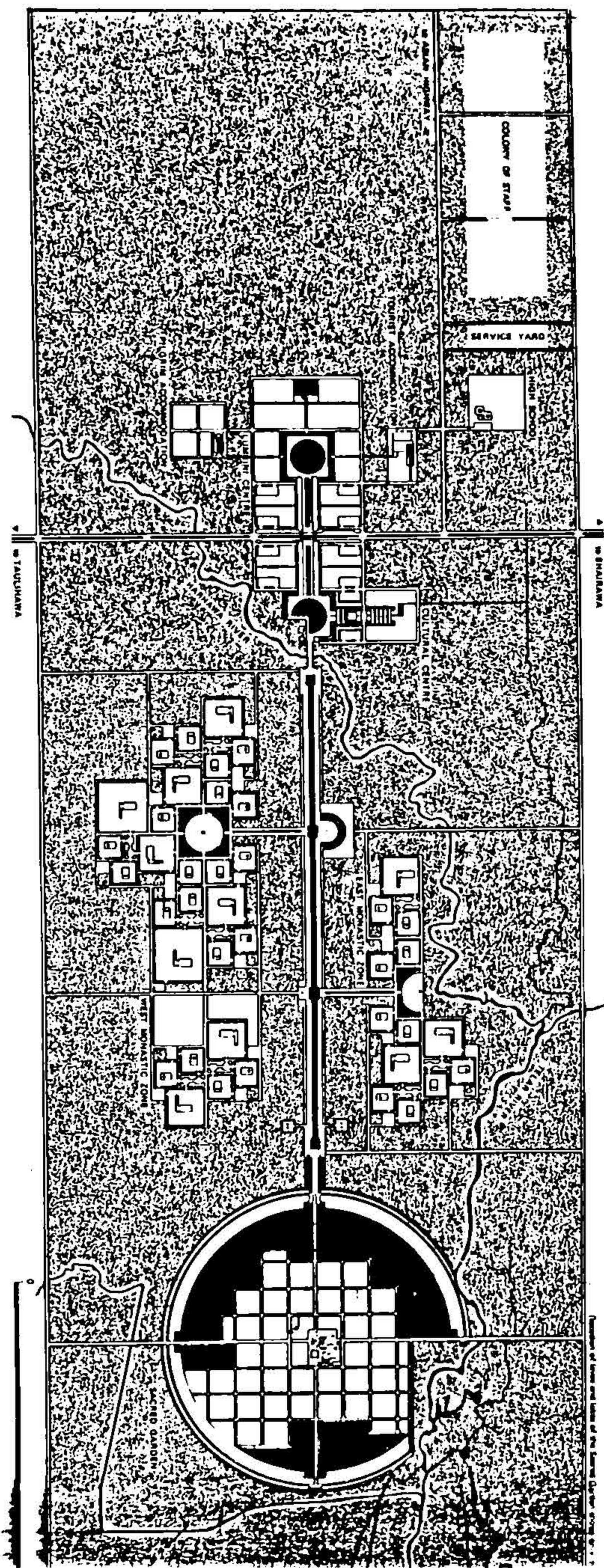
MUSEUM



elevation



section



1/4" MASTER PLAN

**Help To Develop**  
**LUMBINI**

**PROFILE**

**Camping Ground**

**LUMBINI DEVELOPMENT TRUST**

**Head Office: Sacred Garden, Lumbini**

**Telephone: 977-71-580189, 580200, 580194, 580196**

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**E-mail: [ldt@hons.com.np](mailto:ldt@hons.com.np)**

**: [lumbinidt@info.com.np](mailto:lumbinidt@info.com.np)**

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## **Camping Ground**

Two units of camping ground will be constructed in the Accommodation Zone at grid points X5 Y43 and X5 Y45 of the master plan. The use of an existing mango grove and Harhawa River flowing in the north of the site has been chosen as a desirable natural feature around which to develop a camping ground and picnic area.

The camping ground has been included as a component of the master plan to serve those people who prefer the outdoor life.

### **Facilities:**

In each unit facilities like bathrooms and an amphitheatre along with parking lots including rental shops have been provided. In addition, the camping ground further provide such facilities like brick benches, fire places etc.

### **Technical Aspects:**

The recurring motif of square and circle and unit module of the brick system of the master plan has been adhered to.

The purpose of the exposed face is to maintain homogeneity along with the other structures within the master plan.

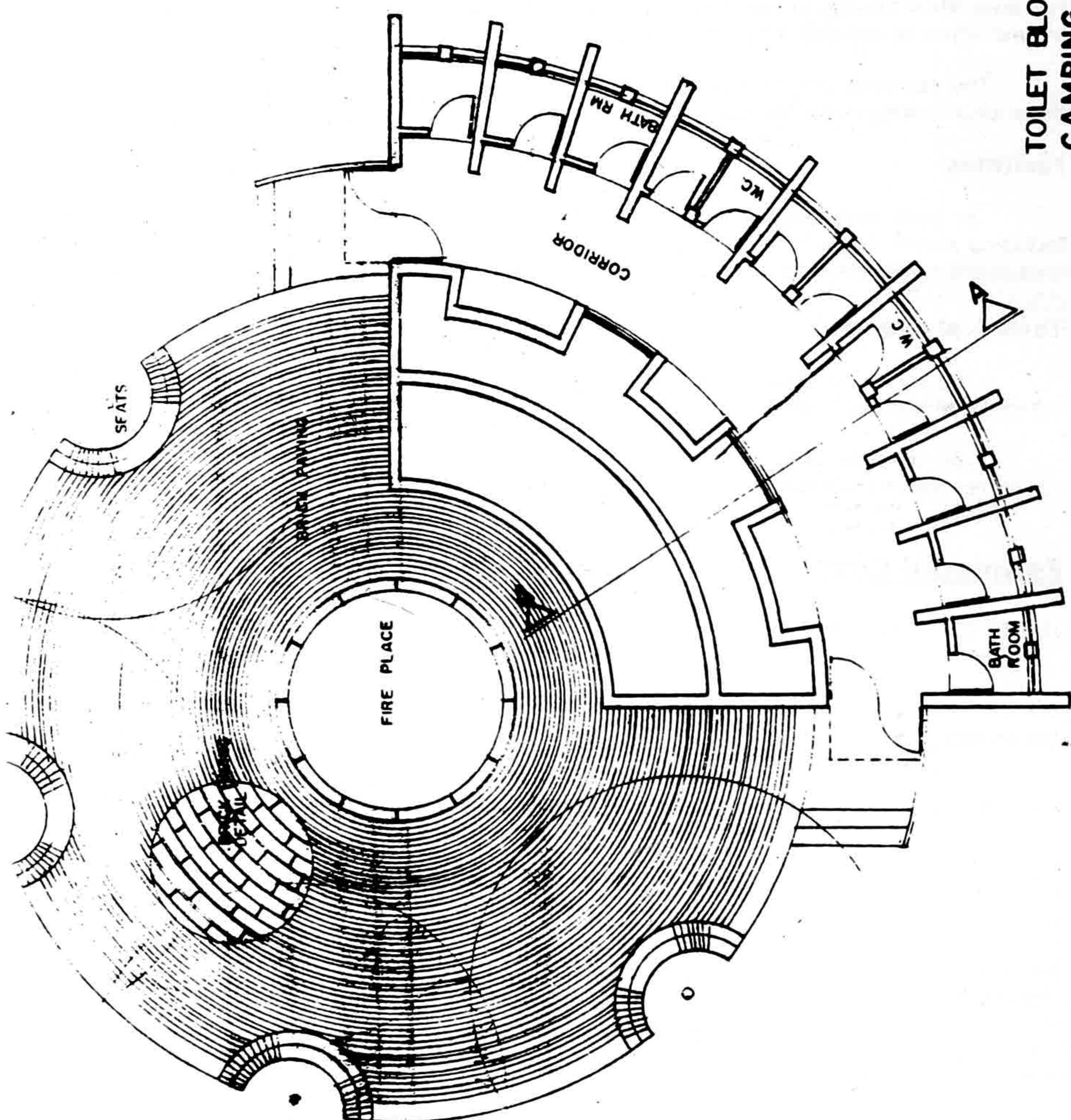
### **Estimated Cost**

The estimated cost of construction of one unit of Camping Ground is,

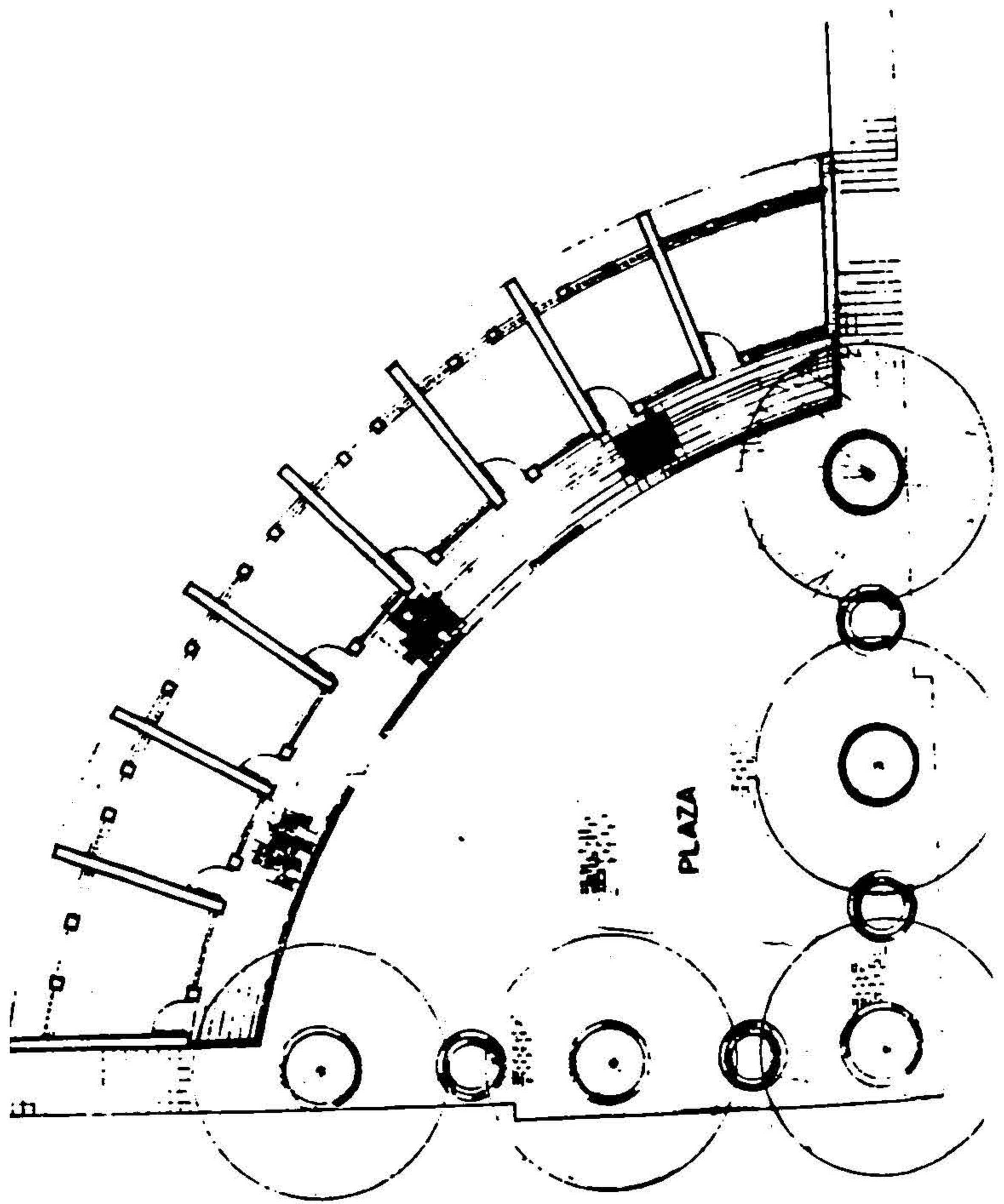
**US\$ 72,000.00**

(At an exchange rate of Rs. 74.84=One U.S. \$, Sept, 2004)

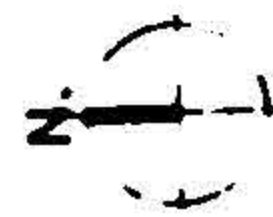




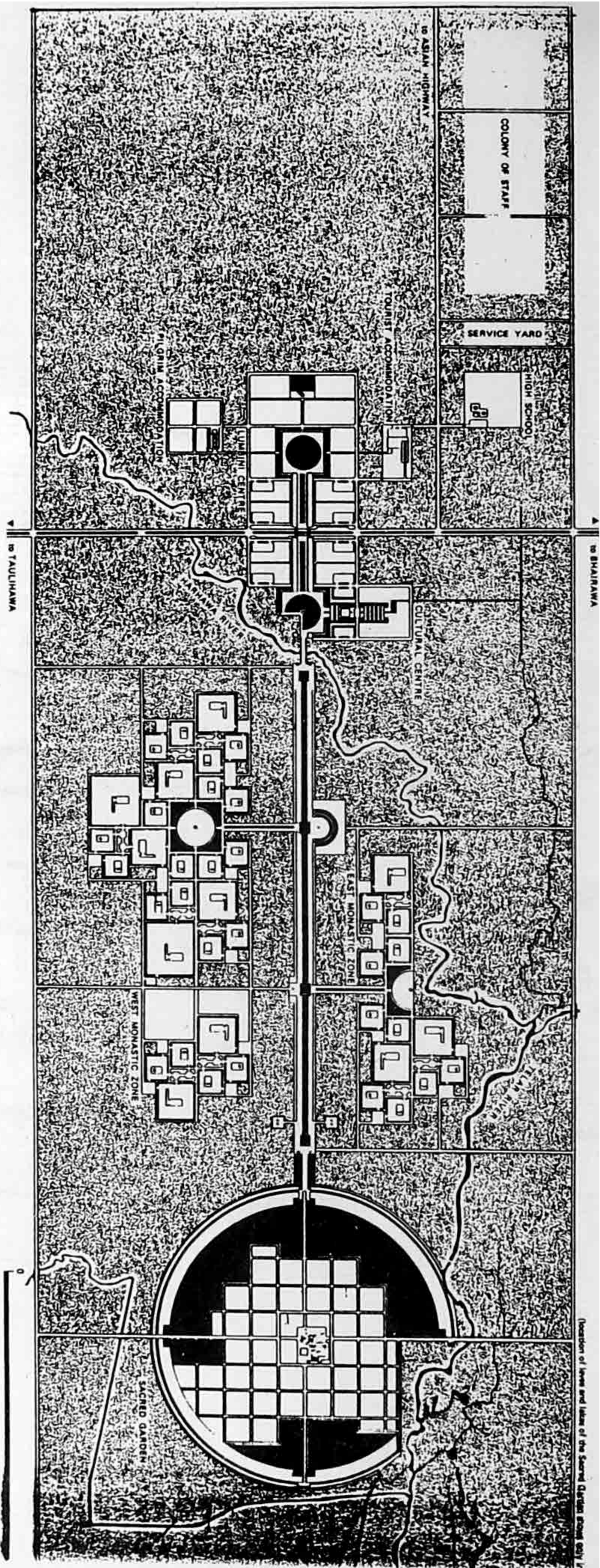
**TOILET BLOCK (Typical)**  
**CAMPING GROUND**  
(SCALE - 1:100)



CENTRAL PLAZA

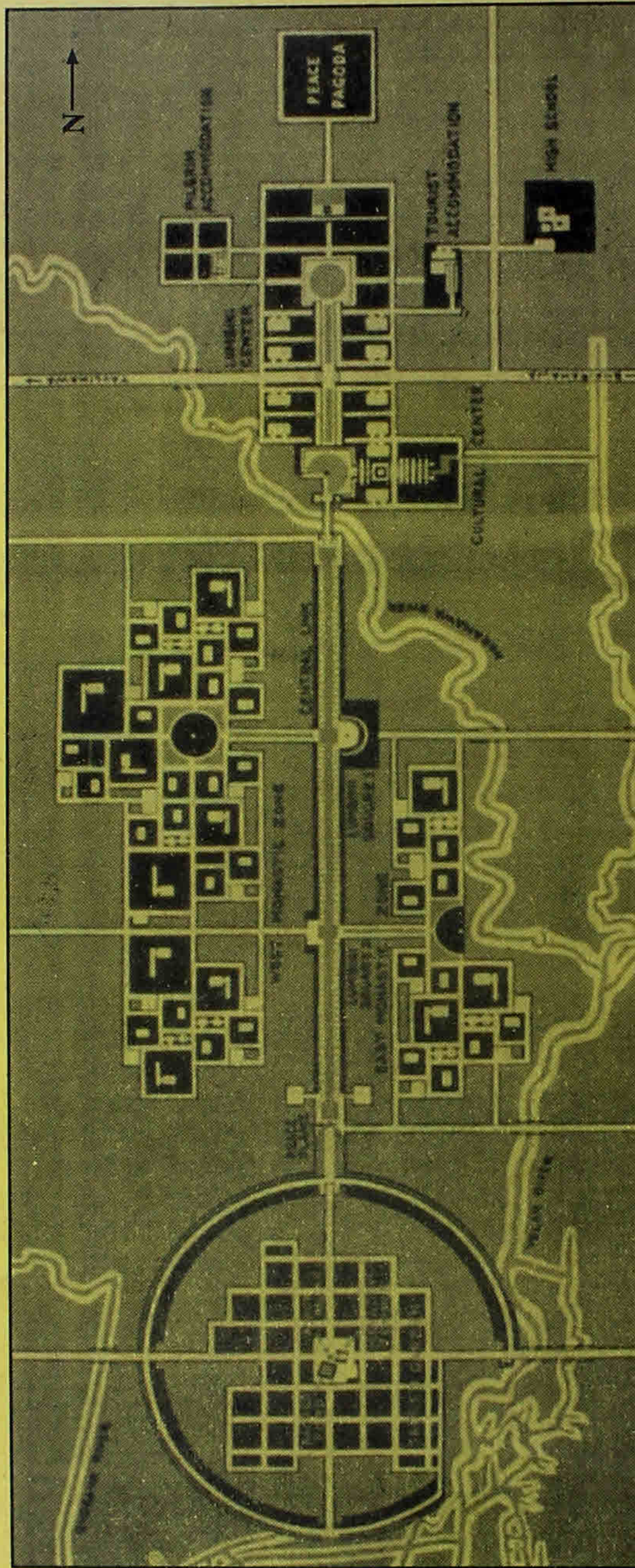


RENTAL OFFICE / SHOPS  
GROUND FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE - 1:200



Location of level and layout of the Sacred Garden at the University of Queensland

# THE MASTER PLAN



## Lumbini Development Trust

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