

**THIRD INTERNATIONAL URBAN DESIGN CONFERENCE  
ICCPP-2015**

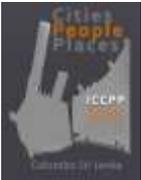
'Cities, People and Places'

**'Towards a New Urbanity;  
Places for Urban Coherence'**

26 - 28 October 2015  
at  
Galadari Hotel  
Colombo, Sri Lanka

**Organized by**  
Department of Architecture  
University of Moratuwa  
Sri Lanka

**With Associated Partners**  
University of Leuven, Belgium  
University of Alberta, Canada  
University of Luebeck, Germany  
University of Bahrain, Bahrain



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# MESSAGES

## **Prof. A.K.W. JAYAWARDANE**

**Vice Chancellor**

**University of Moratuwa**



I am pleased to send my best wishes to the International Conference on Cities, People and Places 2015, organized for the third time by the Department of Architecture of the University of Moratuwa.

The Department of Architecture has been producing human resource expertise in Urban Design through the conduct of its Masters Degree program since 2009. This conference is another major contribution by the Urban Design Program of the Department towards initiating a discourse among the international urban designers, planners, and those who are interested in researching, working and practicing in the areas of public realm improvements and enhancing the living standards of the people of cities.

Cities all over the world are constantly under pressure to meet ever increasing demands of people, who are primary users of our built environments. The equilibrium between social, economic and environmental milieu in our cities are always under threat, and any imbalance would lead to chaos and disorder. The existing infrastructure in cities are struggling to cater to the extra burden, with large amounts of resources being wasted in finding ad hoc solutions to cater to these demands. Creation of a new ministry of mega-polis development and planning by the new government further emphasizes the increased importance to the issues related to city development in Sri Lanka.

The Conference theme this year, 'Places of urban coherence' aims to address a wide array of inter-related aspects of cities and urban environments from functional aspects and city making technologies to quality of living and character of places providing an opportunity for all participants to gain firsthand acquaintance on the multidisciplinary aspects of urban planning, urban design, urban architecture, urban infrastructure, sustainable planning, design and construction, urban landscape, urban conservation, sociology, art and many other related disciplines. Considering the expertise of the participants and the wide range of topics presented, I have no doubt that the conference will be of great benefit to all.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the organizers and participants for their contributions, and wish this conference a great success.

**Patali Champika Ranawaka**  
**Minister of Mega-Polis and**  
**Western Development**



It is my great pleasure to provide this message for the 3<sup>rd</sup> international conference on Cities, People & Places organized by the Urban Design Program of the Department of Architecture in Moratuwa University. This conference theme is directly related to my present portfolio of work and I have a special interest on the theme of urban development, city planning, renewal of towns, and socio-economic improvement of urban areas of this country. It is my firm belief that for rapid development of a country, Megacities play a vital role. This concept activates a chain mechanism of development, attracting foreign investments and diverse economic generators. There are many precedents for countries that saw great development within a short space of time due to the Megacity concept and it will undoubtedly play an irrefutable part in Sri Lanka's future as a smart country and serve to maximize the potential of its centric geographical placing within the world's most important trade routes.

Under the directives of the new government, plans are already underway to transform Western Province into a grand Mega-polis spanning for Negombo to Beruwala with Colombo as the epicenter of economic activities. With already well-developed infrastructure and high levels of urbanization, this region can easily be scaled up to a megacity comparable with international standards. The challenge lies in getting right the qualitative aspects of this envisioned Mega-polis because only a City with Places to include and embrace its People can serve its true purpose of development. In this context, the theme of this year's International Conference on Cities, People and Places (ICCPP 2015); 'Towards New Urbanity- Places for Urban Coherence' is highly relevant to Sri Lanka.

A mega-polis is not simply a city in which business activities take place. It's a place where day-to-day life unravels for its people from all walks of life. Not only should Cities reap economic benefits such as reducing the vulnerability to poverty and creating better paying jobs, they must also improve living conditions or livability and take care to reduce adverse effects on the environment, from conception, implementation and throughout operation. It is only a holistic approach that can achieve this array of demands placed on an urban mega-polis. Therefore, it is extremely heartening to see platforms of this nature where Urban Designers, Planners, Architects and other scholars and professionals from multiple disciplines come together and discuss the future of Cities in terms of urban coherence and livability.

Seeing my own alma mater taking initiatives of this nature brings me humble gratification and it is with extreme pleasure that I pen this message to convey my good wishes to the Urban Design Programme of the Department of Architecture, University of Moratuwa for ICCPP 2015.

**Prof. M. Lalith De Silva**  
**Dean of the Faculty of Architecture**  
**University of Moratuwa**



It is a great pleasure for me to have the opportunity to write this message to the proceedings of ICCPP 2015; the third International Urban Design Conference organized by the Department of Architecture, University of Moratuwa. The research culture in the Faculty of Architecture has been growing over the years and faculty has acquired recognition through teaching, research and consultancies. Research activities are carried out at three levels, i.e. Faculty level, Department level and Individual level. Major mode of presenting research carried at each level is to hold the research conferences on a theme related to build environment. In this endeavor, the Program of Urban Design of the Department of Architecture of the Faculty of Architecture in University of Moratuwa in association with its international and national academic partners has organized an International Conference on "Reinventing Cities & Places" (ICPP) in this year to provide a platform for wider range of research and scholarly work carried out by local and international researchers and practitioners who are involved in Architecture, Building Sciences, Environmental Design, Urban Design, Engineering, Facilities Management, Landscape architecture, Life Style and Product design, Project Management Technology and urban Planning.

The theme of this year's International symposium is the "Places for Urban Coherence." As a result of the modernization and globalization new transformation in built environments especially in cities has been experienced in all over the world. The prominent issues of this trend include the loss of identities of places and the socio-cultural inferences, over emphasis on technology and communication, imbalances on natural systems and resultant natural disasters and failure to adopt for global economic crises. Some of these issues are revealed in Sri Lanka's city development process too. Therefore, it is important to discuss these issues at a greater depth in order to bring out the intellectual discourse at this conference. It will also deliberate on the emerging issues related to the Cities, People and Places and outline the future directions to create sustainable cities where we live in.

I am sure that the Third International Urban Design Conference organized by the Department of Architecture would be an important milestone to expand the prospect of research carried out by the staff and students of our faculty.

I wish ICCPP Conference 2015 all success!

**Dr. U.G.D. WEERASINGHE**  
**Head of the Department of Architecture**  
**University of Moratuwa**



It is my pleasure to send this message for the conference proceedings of ICCPP 2015. The immense success of the first ICCPP conference held in 2013 was followed by the equally successful ICCPP 2014, which encouraged us to conduct the conference as an annual event. The response from prospective participants from around the world this year is a further indication of the acceptance of ICCPP as a significant forum by academics, professionals and researchers worldwide.

The rapid urbanization envisaged for Sri Lanka, especially the western province, will drastically change the cityscape of Colombo and the suburbs within the next few years. The sustenance of such mega scale development requires improved quality of life, economic competitiveness and environmental viability which entails multifaceted efforts from diverse professions. The theme of the ICCPP 2015 conference, which focuses on the notion of new urbanity and provokes the examination of cities from the point of view of urban coherence through the perception of different disciplines, would be the ideal forum for such a discourse. It will ensue in a dialogue among a large number of participants specializing in numerous allied fields, which may extend well beyond the parameters of this conference.

While appreciating the efforts of the organizing committee, I wish all the success for ICCPP 2015 and hope that all participants will find it a forum of significance and value.



## KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

**Prof. Chye Kiang Heng**  
**Professor of Architecture and Urban Design**  
**National University of Singapore**



## **GREEN AND ORANGE: SHAPING A PUBLIC SPACE NETWORK IN SINGAPORE**

As societies become more urbanized and the population of cities, ever more diverse in an increasingly globalized world, public spaces, as the arena of ad hoc encounters with people from other socio-economic classes and cultures, become ever more important as the locus where lessons of civility and tolerance could be learnt, and social bonds forged. While these could also be places of contestation, urban public spaces and their use are also essential to shaping a city's identity and character.

Since the city state's independence, Singapore and its many public agencies have taken various efforts to foster a network of urban public spaces in tandem with the tremendous urban transformation over the last 50 years. The present morphology of the city can be best described as the accumulation of different layers prompted by different agendas, carefully controlled and manipulated by the State through planning and design. Hence the public spaces within the city are formed as a result of different impetus and the network of public spaces, as a result of the interaction between these layers. The inclusion of each layer not only shapes the physical form of the public space but also add a newer set of meaning by adding new functional roles within the existing fabric.

## **Prof. Chye Kiang Heng**

Professor Chye Kiang Heng is the Dean of School of Design and Environment (SDE) at the National University of Singapore. In 2009, he set up the Centre for Sustainable Asian Cities at SDE, of which he is the current advisor. He studied architecture at the Ecole Special architecture, and urban design at the Ecole National des Travaux Publics de l'Etat. He did his PhD at the University of California at Berkeley.

Prof Heng has been a visiting scholar at the Tsinghua University and the Kyoto University. He was also a visiting professor at Hanyang University (Korea) and Keio University (Japan) and the Huaying Visiting Professor at the Southeast University in Nanjing. He has served as a jury member in a number of international design competitions and on several editorial boards of international journals.

Prof Heng is a board member of the Singapore's Urban Redevelopment Authority and Centre for Livable Cities. His research covers areas of sustainable cities, urban design, heritage and history of Chinese cities. He publishes widely in these areas, and was awarded the NUS Outstanding Researcher Award in 1997. His most recent book, *On Asian Streets and Public Space* was published by the NUS Press. His book, *Cities of Aristocrats and Bureaucrats*, is being used as the textbook in leading universities in the US and UK. In 2006, China's Architecture and Building Press published his digital reconstruction of Chang'an during the Tang period, both in the form of a book and interactive software package. The software is currently a permanent exhibit at the Xi'an City Museum.

**Prof. Sasanka Perera**  
Faculty of Social Sciences  
South Asian University, New Delhi



## **SPACE AS POLITICAL TEXT: URBAN COHERENCE AND DISSONANCE**

Today, much of urban planning and architectural thinking in the world, and more so in South Asia, takes 'order' and 'coherence' as crucial parameters within which practitioners ought to work and as ideal goals to achieve. Citizens also take these assumptions for granted. But how are these ideals actually achieved? What, if any would be the casualties of such an over-encompassing process of embedding order upon built environments? This presentation begins an initial journey to explore these questions by taking as its point of departure both a theoretical understanding of space and place and how ordered urban space acquires specific local meanings in the process of building and landscaping by focusing on the example of the post-war 'beautification' of Colombo city and its suburban extensions.

A key aspect of this urban renewal in logistical terms in the Sri Lankan context was efficiency in implementation. On the other hand, what was evident in this process was a recurrent fascination with colonial heritage buildings and urban-scapes in the imagination of 'parks' undisrupted by the wartime reality of high boundary walls. Most hegemonic local discourses seem to suggest that citizens highly appreciated this transformation, and saw them as essential markers of development and as a means through which their urban space was more clearly ordered, rationalized and aesthetized. But can this process be understood so simply as a linear text of development? Are there no ruptures and contestations in this process? If so, how do they become invisible? The presentation will begin with an acknowledgement of the concrete features and achievements of the process of 'beautification,' and proceed to explore the ruptures, discontinuities and anxieties which are also embedded in the same process but are less visible and less audible.

The presentation assumes that a reading of such spatial politics is essentially a political reading and makes more nuanced sense when squarely located in the recent political and social history of the country. It also assumes that a reading of this kind, even though benefitting from specificities of urban Sri Lanka, nevertheless offers the possibility of the theoretical interrogation of urban space and its inherent politics in other locations in South Asia and beyond as well.

## **Prof. Sasanka Perera**

Having been trained as a cultural anthropologist, **Sasanka Perera** has been with the Department of Sociology, South Asian University, New Delhi since 2011 where he is the founding professor and was its chairman until 2014, and continues to be the Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences. Prior to that, he was with the Department of Sociology at the University of Colombo for nearly 20 years until his resignation in 2011 as its Chairman.

His research interests are located in the intersections of contemporary social theory and culture and its politics. More specifically, he focuses on urbanization, spatial politics and dynamics of urban experience in South Asia/Sri Lanka, issues of education, political violence, nationalism, transformation and politicization of religion in Sri Lanka and Nepal and politics of memory, interpretation of culture and the politics of visual arts. His research and professional interests have enabled him to work in Sri Lanka, USA, Cambodia, Pakistan, Nepal, Japan and India.

He has written and published extensively in the English and Sinhala languages while some of his works have also been published in Tamil, Japanese and Spanish. He was the founding editor of South Asia Journal for Culture published by the Colombo Institute for the Advanced Study of Society and Culture from 2007 to 2012. At present, he edits Society and Culture in South Asia, a bi-annual peer-reviewed journal co-published by South Asian University and Sage. His most recent book, Violence and the Burden of Memory: Remembrance and Erasure in Sinhala Consciousness is to be published by Orient BlackSwan later this year. In his spare time, he writes poetry and engages in blogging, photography and print-journalism.

**Arch. Madhura Prematilleke**  
**Principal of Team Architrave**  
**Sri Lanka**



## **WHOSE URBAN?**

Urban development in Sri Lanka during the post-war years featured as its Centre-piece the "beautification" of the city of Colombo which combined the creation of an aesthetic spatial scheme prescribing to "international" standards, an imposition of coercive discipline in their use, and the displacement of low income urban dwellers to make way for foreign investment in urban real estate projects.

It was pertinent then to ask the question whose Colombo was being beautified and for whom, although the questioners often did so at great personal risk.

The new government is currently drawing up its plans for the country's Western Region which no doubt envisage large scale transformations of not just Colombo but all the towns and cities in its vicinity.

The political and societal changes of January and August 2015 were driven by a widespread yearning for democracy across the country.

In this newly regained spirit of freedom and democracy, it is even more pertinent to ask the same questions now: Whose city? Whose urban?

## **Arch. Madhura Prematilleke**

Madhura Prematilleke, principal of Team Architrave, Colombo - is a Sri Lankan Architect and Urban Designer.

Madhura studied architecture at Moratuwa and Helsinki, and has worked in Sri Lanka, Finland, India, China, Oman and the Maldives. He has lectured and taught extensively at international conferences and universities.

He has won 15 design awards and his work has been published internationally, including in the Phaidon Atlas of Contemporary Architecture, Beyond Bawa, Architectural Review, Architectural Design, A+U, and Asian Design Destinations. Competitions wins include the Jaffna Cultural Centre (2010) and the new wing of the Colombo Town Hall (1999).

He is a strong advocate of context-generated design and design-based urban intervention in Sri Lanka.

## ORGANISING COMMITTEE

University of Moratuwa

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Dr. Janaka Wijesundara

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Prof. Samitha Manawadu  
Arch. D.P. Chandrasekara

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Radeeka Lakshani  
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Glasgow Caledonian University, UK  
National University, Singapore  
South Asian University, India  
University of Maryland, USA  
"L. Vanvitelli", Naples, Italy

## **CONFERENCE INFORMATION**

### **International conference on 'Cities, People & Places' –ICCP-2015**

The event is organized by the Department of Architecture of University of Moratuwa in collaboration with joint international academic institutions and is held on 26<sup>th</sup>, 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> of October 2015 at Galadari Hotel at No. 64, Lotus Road, Colombo 03.

#### **Conference Secretariat**

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University of Moratuwa, Katubedda  
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Email : [iccpp@uom.lk](mailto:iccpp@uom.lk)

Web : [www.iccpp.lk](http://www.iccpp.lk)

#### **Language**

The official language of the conference is English. There will be no simultaneous translations.

#### **Dress code**

Conference - business, lounge or national

Dinner - smart casual

#### **Registration**

Conference delegates can collect their materials at the registration desk at the Galadari Hotel in Colombo. Opening times of the registration desk will be from 3.00 pm to 6.15 pm on 26<sup>th</sup> Of October from 8.30 am to 5.30 pm on 27<sup>th</sup> October 2015.

#### **Secretariat room**

During the conference, the secretariat room is located at the Galadari Hotel in Colombo where the main conference is being held. The opening hours of the secretariat will be from 8.30am – 7.00 Pm on 26<sup>th</sup> October to 27<sup>th</sup> October 2015.

#### **Certificate of Attendance**

A certificate of attendance will be issued to all participants after the conference sum up.

#### **Awards**

The paper presentation award and the best presentation award will be awarded during the conference and at the summing up session.

#### **Liability**

The organizing committee is not liable for personal accidents, loss or damages to private properties of registered participants during the conference. Participants should make their own arrangements with respect to personal insurance.

#### **Disclaimer**

Whilst every attempt be made to ensure that all aspects of the conference mentioned in this announcement will take place as scheduled, the organizing committee reserves the prerogative to make last minute changes should the need arise without prior notice.

# PROGRAM

## Day 1

**Monday, 26 October, 2015**

### **INAUGURATION**

03:15 p.m.	Arrival of Guests and registration
03:30 p.m.	Arrival of the Keynote Speakers
03:35 p.m.	Arrival of the Chief Guest: Patali Champika Ranawaka, Minister of Mega-polis and Western Development, Sri Lanka
03:45 p.m.	Procession Proceeds to Auditorium
04:00 p.m.	Lighting of the Traditional Oil Lamp
04:10 p.m.	National Anthem
04:15 p.m.	Ceremonial Inauguration of ICCPP- 2015 Theme Video Presentation
04:20 p.m.	Welcome Address by Conference Chair- ICCPP2015
04:30 p.m.	Address by the Head of the Department of Architecture
04:35 p.m.	Address by the Dean of the Faculty of Architecture
04:40 p.m.	Address by the Vice Chancellor of the Moratuwa University
04.50 p.m.	Official Launch of the International Journal on Urban Environments - 'Cities, People, Places'
05.00 p.m.	Keynote Address -1, Chye Kiang Heng, Professor of Architecture and Urban Design at the University of Singapore, Singapore
05.25 p.m.	Keynote Address -2, Sasanka Perera, Professor, Faculty of Social Sciences, South Asian University, Akbar Bhawan Campus, New Delhi, India
05.45 p.m.	Keynote Address -3, Madhura Prematillake, Principal, Team Architrave, Chartered Architects, Sri Lanka
06:05 p.m.	Address by the Chief Guest, Patali Champika Ranawaka, Minister of Mega-polis and Western Development, Sri Lanka
06:25 p.m.	Vote of Thanks by Samitha Manawadu, Senior Professor, Department of Architecture
06:30 p.m.	Sri Lankan Cultural Pageant
07.30 p.m.	Conference Dinner
08.40 p.m.	END of the Program (Day 1)

## Day 2

**Tuesday, 27 October, 2015**

### **SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE**

- 08.30-08.45 a.m. Conference Registration
- 08:45-08.55 a.m. Arrival of the Keynote Speakers
- 08.55-09.00 a.m. Procession Proceeds to Auditorium
- 09:00-09.05 a.m. Lighting of the Traditional Oil Lamp
- 09:05-09.10 a.m. National Anthem
- 09.10-09.15 a.m. Theme Video
- 09.15-09.20 a.m. Welcome speech by Janaka Wijesundara, Conference Chair
- 09.20-09.25 a.m. Video Presentation on pre-conference Urban Design Workshop
- 09.25-10.10 a.m. Keynote speech 1, Chye Kiang Heng, Professor of Architecture and Urban Design at the University of Singapore, Singapore
- 10.10-10.40 a.m. Key note speech 2, Sasanka Perera, Professor Faculty of Social Sciences, South Asian University, Akbar Bhawan Campus, New Delhi, India
- 10.40-11.10 a.m. Keynote speech 3, Madhura Prematillake, Principal, Team Architrave, Chartered Architects, Sri Lanka
- 11.10-11.20 a.m. Tea break
- 11.20-01.00 p.m. Parallel Sessions- Session-1A, 1B, 1C, 1D (DAAD Alumni Session)
- 01.00-01.45 p.m. Lunch
- 01.45-03.15 p.m. Parallel Sessions- Session-2A, 2B, 2C, 2D (DAAD Alumni Session)
- 03.15-03.30 p.m. Tea break
- 03.30-05.00 p.m. Parallel Sessions- Session-3A, 3B, 3C, 3D (DAAD Alumni Session)
- 05.00-05.05 p.m. All participants get together at the Main Auditorium
- 05.05-05.35 p.m. Discussion, concluding remarks
- 05.35-05.40 p.m. Vote of thanks by Samitha Manawadu, Senior Professor, Department of Architecture

END of the Program (Day 2)

Day 3

**Wednesday, 28 October 2015**

**CULTURAL TOURS** – (Tour registration required)

06.00a .m. – 06.30p .m.      Tour Option 1- Sigiriya Archaeological/Cultural tour

06.00a .m. – 06.30p .m.      Tour Option2- Geoffrey Bawa Garden/Architecture, Galle  
City-Southern tour

END of the Program (Day 3)

SESSION PLAN AT-A-GLANCE

**DAY - 1 Monday, 26th October 2015 - INAUGURATION**

Time	
15.15 - 15.30	Arrival of Guests and registration
15.30 - 15.35	Arrival of the Keynote Speakers
15.35 - 15.45	Arrival of the Chief Guest, Patali Champika Ranawaka, Minister of Mega-polis and Western Development, Sri Lanka
15.45 - 16.00	Procession Proceeds to Auditorium
16.00 - 16.10	Lighting of the Traditional Oil Lamp
16.10 - 16.15	National Anthem
16.15 - 16.20	Ceremonial Inauguration of ICCPP- 2015, Theme Video Presentation
16.20 - 16.30	Welcome Address by Dr. Janaka Wijesundara, Conference Chair- ICCPP- 2015
16.30 - 16.35	Address by Dr. Gamini Weerasinghe, Head of the Department of Architecture, University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka
16.35 - 16.40	Address by Prof. Lalith De Silva, Dean of the Faculty of Architecture, University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka
16.40 - 16.50	Address by Prof. Ananda Jayawardane, Vice Chancellor, University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka
16.50 - 17.00	Official Launch of the International Journal on Urban Environments - 'Cities, People, Places'
17.00 - 17.25	Keynote Speaker -1, Chey Kiang Heng, Professor of Architecture & Urban Design, University of Singapore, Singapore
17.25 - 17.45	Keynote Speaker -2, Sasanka Perera, Professor, Dean of Faculty of South Asian University, Akbar Bhawan Campus, New Delhi, India
17.45 - 18.05	Keynote Speaker -3, Madhura Prematilake, Principal, Team Architrave, Chartered Architects, Sri Lanka
18.05 - 18.25	Address by the Chief Guest, Patali Champika Ranawaka, Minister of Mega-polis and Western Development, Sri Lanka
18.25 - 18.30	Vote of Thanks by Samitha Manawadu, Senior Professor, Department of Architecture, University of Moratuwa
18.30 - 19.30	Sri Lankan Cultural Pageant
19.30 - 20.30	Conference Dinner
20.30	END of the Program

## DAY-2 Tuesday, 27th October 2015 - SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

08.30 - 08.45	Conference Registration								
08.45 - 08.55	Arrival of the Keynote Speakers								
08.55 - 09.00	Procession Proceeds to Auditorium								
09.00 - 09.05	Lighting of the Traditional Oil Lamp								
09.05 - 09.10	National Anthem								
09.10 - 09.15	Theme Video Presentation								
09.15 - 09.20	Welcome Address by Dr. Janaka Wijesundara, Conference Chair, ICCPP-2015								
09.20 - 09.25	Presentation on Pre-conference Urban Design workshop								
09.25 - 10.10	Key note speaker 1 - Chey Kiang Heng, Professor of Architecture & Urban Design, University of Singapore, Singapore								
10.10 - 10.40	Key note speaker 2 - Sasanka Perera, Professor, Dean of Faculty of South Asian University, Akbar Bhawan Campus, New Delhi, India								
10.40 - 11.10	Key note speaker 3 - Madhura Prematilake, Principal, Team Architrave, Chartered Architects, Sri Lanka								
11.10 - 11.20	Tea break								
11.20 - 12.55	<b>Session 1A - Towards a Symbolism Between the Past &amp; the Present</b>	<b>Session 1B - Issues of Urban Development &amp; Growth</b>	<b>Session 1C - Insights from Urban Landscapes</b>	<b>Session 1D - Urban Management &amp; Planning (DAAD Alumni session)</b>					
11.20 - 11.40	TK - 01	BD - 07	USA - 01	SL-DAAD-01					
11.40 - 12.00	BD - 05	BD - 02	BG - 01	IN-DAAD-01					
12.00 - 12.20	BD - 06	IN - 01	IB - 01	IN-DAAD-04					
12.20 - 12.40	IN - 12	SL-11	PHL - 01	BD-DAAD-02					
12.40 - 12.55	Q&A	Q&A	Q&A	Q&A					
12.55 - 13.45	Lunch								
13.45 - 15.15	<b>Session 2A - Re-calling Public Place Livable Cities</b>	<b>Session 2B - Towards Safer &amp; Livable Cities</b>	<b>Session 2C - Housing Sustainability</b>	<b>Session 2D - Sustainable Cities (DAAD Alumni session)</b>					
13.45 - 14.05	AUS - 01	UK - 03	BD - 01	IN-DAAD-02					
14.05 - 14.25	IN - 14	SL - 20	NG - 01	BD-DAAD-01					
14.25 - 14.45	SL - 19	SL - 23	CH - 01	IN-DAAD-03					
14.45 - 15.05	BH - 01	IN - 16	SL - 14	SL-DAAD-02					
15.05 - 15.15	Q&A	Q&A	Q&A	Q&A					
15.15 - 15.30	Tea break								
15.30 - 17.00	<b>Session 3A - Re-invention of the city</b>	<b>Session 3B - Manifestations of Incoherence</b>	<b>Session 3C - Socio-Spatial Experience of space</b>	<b>Session 3D - Regenerating Cities &amp; Places (DAAD Alumni session)</b>					
15.30 - 15.50	GM - 01	SL - 05	MLY - 01	SL-DAAD-03					
15.50 - 16.10	IN - 02	NZ-01	BD - 08	VI-DAAD-01					
16.10 - 16.30	BD - 04	SL - 22	BD - 03	BD-DAAD-03					
16.30 - 16.50	IN - 04	SL-10	SL - 21						
16.50 - 17.00	Q&A	Q&A	Q&A	Q&A					
17.00 - 17.05	All participants get together at the Main Auditorium								
17.05 - 17.35	Common Discussion and concluding remarks by Prof. Ranjith Dayarathne, University of Bahrain								
17.35 - 05.40	Vote of thanks by Samitha Manawadu, Senior Professor, Department of Architecture, University of Moratuwa								

SESSION PLAN AT-A-GLANCE

**DAY - 3    Wednesday, 28th October 2015 - CULTURAL TOURS**

Time	Tour Registration required
06.00 - 18.30	Tour Option 1- Visiting Sigiriya Archaeological / Cultural Site in North Western Province
06.00 - 18.30	Tour Option 2- Visiting Geoffrey Bawa Gardens and Architecture, Galle Heritage City-Southern Tour



## DETAIL SESSION PLAN

## DETAILED SESSION PLAN

Tuesday, 27 October 2015

### Session 1A

**Theme** : **Towards a Symbiosis between the Past and the Present**  
**Session Chair** : **Archt. Prof. Nimal de Silva**  
**Session Co-Chair** : **Archt. Varuna de Silva**  
**Venue/Time** : **Hall No: 1 / 11.20 - 12.55**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Paper ID, Title and Author(s)</b>
11.20 - 11.40	TK 01- <b>BUILDING A MODERN CITY ON HISTORICAL CITY SPACE: THE CASE OF ERZURUM, TURKEY</b> Neslihan, Kulözü
11.40 - 12.00	BD 05- <b>OLD VS NEW: THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION IN THE TRADITIONAL HOUSE FORM OF SYLHET, BANGLADESH</b> Eshika Pushpita, Sumi Kazi, Nusrat Fahmida
12.00 - 12.20	BD 06- <b>RETAINING THE SPATIAL CHARACTER OF THE ORGANIC RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBOURHOOD IN OLD DHAKA: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE SETBACK RULES</b> Zareen Habiba Islam, Muhtadin Iqbal
12.20 - 12.40	IN 12- <b>INTEGRATING HISTORIC VALUES WITH CONTEMPORARY GROWTH: A CASE OF IQBALMAIDAN, BHOPAL</b> Sanjeev Sing, Mohit Singh, Tarun Bhasin, Yug Aggarwal
12.40 - 12.55	Final Discussion and award of certificates of attendance

## DETAILED SESSION PLAN

Tuesday, 27 October 2015

### Session 1B

**Theme** : Issues of Urban Development and Growth  
**Session Chair** : Archt. Plnr. Dr. Surath Wickramasinghe  
**Session Co-Chair** : Archt. Nadeeka Jayaweera  
**Venue/Time** : Hall No: 2 / 11.20 - 12.55

Time	Paper ID, Title and Author(s)
11.20 - 11.40	<b>BD 07- THE LIMITS OF GROWTH, DHAKA CITY: A DIALOGUE BETWEEN URBAN DENSITY AND WATER</b> Mehbuba Tune Uzra, Mohammad Mahmudur Rahman Masum
11.40 - 12.00	<b>BD 02- REJUVENATION OF THE SURROUNDS OF CHITTAGONG RAILWAY BUILDING PREMISES AS THE EFFECTIVE PUBLIC SPACE: PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALS</b> Kuheli, Chowdhur, N. M. Esa Abrar Khan
12.00 - 12.20	<b>IN 01- PLAGUED BY DEVELOPMENT: BOMBAY CITY AND THE COLONIAL HOUSING AND SANITATION POLICY</b> Madhu Kelkar
12.20 - 12.40	<b>SL 11- PROMOTING SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS AND SENSE OF COMMUNITY IN LOW-INCOME HOUSING: INTERROGATING THE HIGH RISE</b> K. C. C. Fernando, D.P. Chandrasekara
12.40 - 12.55	Final Discussion and award of certificates of attendance

## DETAILED SESSION PLAN

Tuesday, 27 October 2015

### Session 1C

**Theme** : Insights from Urban Landscapes  
**Session Chair** : Prof. Lal Balasooriya  
**Session Co-Chair** : Archt. Amanda Rajapakshe  
**Venue/Time** : Hall No: 3 / 11.20 – 12.55

<b>Time</b>	<b>Paper ID, Title and Author(s)</b>
11.20 – 11.40	USA 01- <b>RE-THINKING TEACHING AND LEARNING THROUGH THE LENS OF CONVERSATION, CONNECTIVITY, AND CONSTRUCTIVISM: LESSONS FROM CREATING NEW AWARENESS THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA IN A LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS COURSE</b> Samuel Hammer
11.40 – 12.00	BG 01- <b>LEARNING TACTICAL URBANISM: AN ACTION RESEARCH WORK-SHOP IN BRUSSELS</b> Koen De Wandeler
12.00 – 12.20	IB 01- <b>THE MAKING OF A PUBLIC SPACE: TAKSIM SQUARE</b> Birge Yıldırım
12.20 – 12.40	PHL 01- <b>THE ELDERLY, FLANERIE AND CAPITAL: LEISURE PRACTICES OF LOWER AND MIDDLE CLASS FILIPINO ELDERLY IN A HIGH-END URBAN SHOPPING MALL</b> Cherish Aileen A. Brillon
12.40 – 12.55	Final Discussion and award of certificates of attendance

## DETAILED SESSION PLAN

**Tuesday, 27 October 2015**

### **Session 1D**

**Theme** : **Urban Management & Planning**  
(DAAD Alumni session)  
**Session Chair** : **Arch. Plnr. Pali Wijerathne**  
**Session Co-Chair** : **Arch. Dr. Senaka Dharmathilake**  
**Venue/Time** : Hall No: 4 / 11.20 - 12.55

<b>Time</b>	<b>Paper ID, Title and Author(s)</b>
11.20 – 11.40	SL-DAAD-01- <b>ASSESSING HEAVY METAL POLLUTION FOR MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING IN COLOMBO CITY, SRI LANKA</b> H. M. T. G. A. Pitawala, H. M. D. V. Herath, Jagath Gunatilake
11.40 – 12.00	IN-DAAD-01- <b>AUGMENTING WATER RESOURCES FOR INCREASING URBANITY IN PARTS OF NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION NEW DELHI, INDIA</b> B. S. Chaudhary
12.00 – 12.20	IN-DAAD-04- <b>HUMAN-ANIMAL CONFLICT AND URBANIZATION- CASE OF INDIA</b> Sunil Kumar Verma
12.20 - 12.40	BD-DAAD-02- <b>THE LIMITS OF GROWTH, DHAKA CITY: A DIALOGUE BETWEEN URBAN DENSITY AND WATER</b> Mehbuba Tune Uzra, Mohammad Mahmudur Rahman Masum
12.40 - 12.55	Final Discussion and award of certificates of attendance

## DETAILED SESSION PLAN

Tuesday, 27 October 2015

### Session 2A

**Theme** : Re-calling Public Space  
**Session Chair** : Prof. Shirani Balasuriya  
**Session Co-Chair** : Archt. Prasad Boteju  
**Venue/Time** : Hall No: 1 / 13.45 - 15.15

**Time** **Paper ID, Title and Author(s)**

13.45 - 14.05	<b>AUS 01-UNWRAPPING THE URBAN IMAGINARY: A RHYTHM ANALYSIS OF THE SECOND HAND BOOK MARKET PRECINCT IN COLLEGE STREET, CALCUTTA</b> Diti Bhattacharya
14.05 - 14.25	<b>IN 14-REDISCOVERING 'SHER-E- KHAS'- AN URBAN PALIMPSEST OF THE WALLED CITY, BHOPAL</b> Vineetha Nalla, Ashwathy Anand
14.25 - 14.45	<b>SL 19- ARCHITECTURE AND SENSE OF "CO – PRESENCE": A STUDY OF PUBLIC PLACES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, COLOMBO 07, SRI LANKA</b> S.M. Hirudini, D.P. Chandrasekara
14.45 - 15.05	<b>BH 01-SEA-BRAND: THE COMMODIFICATION OF A COASTLINE</b> Fatin Al-Alawi, Suha Babikir Hasan
15.05 - 15.15	Final Discussion and award of certificates of attendance

## DETAILED SESSION PLAN

Tuesday, 27 October 2015

### Session 2B

**Theme** : Towards Safer & Livable Cities  
**Session Chair** : Prof. Samitha Manawadu  
**Session Co-Chair** : Dr. Milinda Pathiraja  
**Venue/Time** : Hall No: 2 / 13.45 - 15.15

Time	Paper ID, Title and Author(s)
13.45 - 14.05	<b>UK 03- BUILDINGS, BARRIERS AND BLUE WALLS: A STUDY OF URBAN SECURITIZATION, 'VIP CULTURE' AND POLICE INFRASTRUCTURE IN SOUTHERN KARACHI</b> Zoha Waseem
14.05 - 14.25	<b>SL 20- ASCERTAINING THE SENSE OF SAFETY IN URBAN NEIGHBORHOOD STREETS: THE CASE OF KOTAHENA, SRI LANKA</b> Sanduni Karunananda, Amanda Rajapakse, Rangajeewa Rathnayaka
14.25 - 14.45	<b>SL 23- EVALUATION OF TREE HEALTH AND SAFETY OF URBAN TREES IN COLOMBO</b> Pramodi N. Hewavitharana, Sudheera M. W. Ranwala
14.45 - 15.05	<b>IN 16- INTERPRETING LEGIBILITY IN A HISTORICAL INDIAN CITY</b> Sanjay S. Jadon, Rebecca Jadon
15.05 - 15.15	Final Discussion and award of certificates of attendance

## DETAILED SESSION PLAN

Tuesday, 27 October 2015

### Session 2C

**Theme** : **Housing Sustainability**  
**Session Chair** : **Plnr. Hemantha Jayasundara**  
**Session Co-Chair** : **Archt. Janaka Dharmasena**  
**Venue/Time** : **Hall No: 3 / 13.45 - 15.15**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Paper ID, Title and Author(s)</b>
13.45 - 14.05	<b>BD 01- FORGOTTEN WEALTH: RETHINKING SUSTAINABLE SETTLEMENT FOR JAMDANI WEAVERS</b> Tahera Tabassum, Sonia Islam
14.05 - 14.25	<b>NG 01- A STUDY ON RESIDENTS' SATISFACTION ON THE USE OF GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE AT OSOGBO, OSUN STATE, SOUTHWESTERN NIGERIA</b> Martin Binde GASU
14.25 - 14.45	<b>CH 01- URBAN DESIGN CONTROL(S) FOR AND AGAINST HOUSING TRANSITIONS IN CHINA</b> Ali Cheshmehzangi
14.45 - 15.05	<b>SL 14- THERMAL IMPACT OF COLOUR AS AN ENERGY SAVING STRATEGY: A FIELD EXPERIMENT IMPLEMENTED IN SRI LANKA</b> W.H.P. Wijeratna, A. A. Hettiarachchi
15.05 - 15.15	Final Discussion and award of certificates of attendance

## DETAILED SESSION PLAN

Tuesday, 27 October 2015

### Session 2D

**Theme** : **Sustainable Cities** (DAAD Alumni session)  
**Session Chair** : **Prof. Ranjith Perera**  
**Session Co-Chair** : **Arch. Suresh Edirisooriya**  
**Venue/Time** : Hall No: 4 / 13.45 - 15.15

Time	Paper ID, Title and Author(s)
13.45 - 14.05	IN-DAAD-02- <b>OPPORTUNITIES, BENEFITS AND APPROACH FOR GREENING THE NEW INDUSTRIAL CORRIDOR IN INDIA</b> Jyotirmay Mathur, Sanjay Mathur, Tarush Chandra Sakshi Goyal
14.05 - 14.25	BD-DAAD-01- <b>SUSTAINABILITY OF RAINWATER HARVESTING IN DHAKA CITY</b> Hafizur Rahman
14.25 - 14.45	IN-DAAD-03- <b>DIFFERENT FAÇADE MATERIALS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST BLAST INDUCED THREAT</b> Manmohan Dass Goel, Sadhana S. Rayalu, Vasant A. Matsagar
14.45 - 15.05	SL-DAAD-02- <b>NON-ASBESTOS FORM BUILDING MATERIALS FOR SUSTAINABLE CITY PLANNING IN SRI LANKA</b> P.C.T. Karunaratne, G.W.A. Rohan Fernando
15.05 - 15.15	Final Discussion and award of certificates of attendance

## DETAILED SESSION PLAN

Tuesday, 27 October 2015

### Session 3A

**Theme** : Re-inventions of the City  
**Session Chair** : Archt. D.B. Nawaratne  
**Session Co-Chair** : Archt. Shobha Senevirathne  
**Venue/Time** : Hall No: 1 / 15.30 - 17.00

Time	Paper ID, Title and Author(s)
15.30 - 15.50	GM 01- <b>“INVADING PUBLIC SPACE”: NEW DYNAMICS OF PUBLIC FOOD CONSUMPTION PRACTICES IN THE MID-SIZED CITY CONTEXT OF MEK’ELE, ETHIOPIA</b> Barbara Degenhart
15.50 - 16.10	IN 02- <b>REIMAGINING PUBLIC SPACES</b> Vaidehi Raipat
16.10 - 16.30	BD 04- <b>DARGAH OF HAZRAT SHAHJALAL (RH): A REALM OF RELIGIOUS PAST IN SHAPING THE CITY OF SYLHET, BANGLADESH</b> Nusrat Fahmida, Sumi Kazi, Eshika Pushpita
16.30 - 16.50	IN 04- <b>TRANSITION OF INDIAN CITIES: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THEIR PAST AND FUTURE</b> Harsh Tiwari, Anjali Katare, Navneet Munoth
16.50 - 17.00	Final Discussion and award of certificates of attendance

## DETAILED SESSION PLAN

Tuesday, 27 October 2015

### Session 3B

**Theme** : Manifestations of Incoherence  
**Session Chair** : Archt. Harsha Fernando  
**Session Co-Chair** : Dr. Rasanga Wijethunga  
**Venue/Time** : Hall No: 2 / 15.30 - 17.00

Time	Paper ID, Title and Author(s)
15.30 - 15.50	<b>SL 05- ARCHITECTURAL TRANSFORMATIONS OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS: AN ANALYSIS ON HYBRIDIZATION OF DETAILING</b> Yashodhara Ranasinghe, Milinda Pathiraja
15.50 - 16.10	<b>NZ 01- INCONSISTENT COHERENCE IN POST-QUAKE CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND</b> Julian Rennie
16.10 - 16.30	<b>SL 22- AN EXAMINATION OF THE MANIFESTATION OF ISLAMIC CULTURE IN THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT: CASE OF KATHANKUDY, BATTICALOA</b> Umayakanthan Sinthuja, Rathnayake Rangajeewa, Mariyathas Shalini
16.30 - 16.50	<b>SL 10- STRATEGIES IN DESIGNING NEW BUILDINGS IN HISTORIC CITIES: A STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO THE CHARACTER OF 'DALADAVEEDIYA', KANDY</b> Rajanayake R.M.T.M, Chandrasekara D.P
16.50 - 17.00	Final Discussion and award of certificates of attendance

## DETAILED SESSION PLAN

Tuesday, 27 October 2015

### Session 3C

**Theme** : **Socio-Spatial Experience of Space**  
**Session Chair** : **Archt. Plnr. Piyal Silva**  
**Session Co-Chair** : **Archt. Rajitha Jayawardene**  
**Venue/Time** : **Hall No: 3 / 15.30 - 17.00**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Paper ID, Title and Author(s)</b>
15.30 - 15.50	<b>MLY 01- WHAT IS IT LIKE TO LIVE IN OLD PUBLIC HOUSING? A CASE STUDY: GEORGETOWN</b> Wan Nur Rukiah, Mohd Arshard , Ku Azhar Ku Hassan
15.50 - 16.10	<b>BD 08- PROPOSALS FOR IMAGE RECONSTRUCTION AND URBAN REGENERATION: THE CASE OF KHULNA CITY, BANGLADESH</b> Shaila Islam, Istiaque Ahmed
16.10 - 16.30	<b>BD 03- SPACES FOR SOCIAL COHESION IN PLANNED CITY: A SEARCH FOR INSPIRATION IN INDIGENOUS AND NEW SPONTANEOUSLY DEVELOPED SETTLEMENTS OF DHAKA</b> Nabanita Islam, Nawrose Fatemi
16.30 - 16.50	<b>SL 21- THE COMMUNAL SPACES AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN LOW INCOME SETTLEMENTS OF MAHAIYAWA, KANDY</b> Mihiran Liyanage, D.P.Chandrasekara
16.50 - 17.00	Final Discussion and award of certificates of attendance

## DETAILED SESSION PLAN

Tuesday, 27 October 2015

### Session 3D

**Theme** : **Regenerating Cities & Places**  
(DAAD Alumni session)

**Session Chair** : **Plnr. Prof. P.K. Mahanama**

**Session Co-Chair** : **Arch. Kolith Perera**

**Venue/Time** : Hall No: 3 / 15.30 - 17.00

**Time** **Paper ID, Title and Author(s)**

15.30 - 15.50 SL-DAAD-03- **ECO-REGENERATION OF THE SAWENI BEACH OF FIJI ISLANDS FOR URBAN DWELLERS**  
Ajantha Perera

15.50 - 16.10 VI-DAAD-01- **CONSIDERING RAINWATER HARVESTING AS A KEY ELEMENT IN INTEGRATED WATER MANAGEMENT FOR CITY DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING IN VIETNAM**  
Viet Thang Nguyen

16.10 - 16.30 BD-DAAD-03- **GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS EFFECTS ON HYDRO-GEO-ENVIRONMENT OF BANGLADESH COASTAL CITIES**  
Muhammad Qumrul Hassan

16.30 - 17.00 Final Discussion and award of certificates of attendance

ABSTRACTS OF THE PROCEEDINGS

SECOND INTERNATIONAL URBAN DESIGN CONFERENCE  
ICCPP-2015

'Cities, People and Places'

Theme:

'Towards a New Urbanity;  
*Places for Urban Coherence*'

Edited by

Prof. Ranjith Dayarathne

Dr. Janaka Wijesundara

Department of Architecture  
University of Moratuwa  
Sri Lanka



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## PAPER ABSTRACTS

# **BUILDING A MODERN CITY ON HISTORICAL CITY SPACE: THE CASE OF ERZURUM, TURKEY**

**Neslihan, Kulözü\***

Atatürk University Faculty of Architecture and Design,  
Department of City and Regional Planning  
Erzurum, Turkey

## **ABSTRACT**

This paper presents the development history of Erzurum, as a modern city built on a historical city space, and the resulting duality that has emerged in the urban space. Erzurum has been inhabited by several different civilizations in a history that dates back to 4000 BC. The establishment of the Turkish Republic in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century saw the beginnings of a radical modernity project, when Erzurum was a traditional Ottoman City with an organic urban pattern. After the establishment of the Turkish Republic in 1923, major cities such as Erzurum were earmarked for revitalization and were conceptualized as a success symbol of the Turkish modernization drive. As a result, the country entered a planned development period, directed by modernist planning principles, with the intention being to create geometric order. In this way, the cities, and societies living within them, a radical transformation was aimed at from traditional to modern. Consequently, a duality emerged in both society and the urban space in terms of the roads, urban centres and neighbourhoods that were shaped before and after the modernization of Erzurum, and it is this that the present study aims to shed light on, giving examples from the traditional Ottoman and modern Turkish elements of the city of Erzurum.

**Keywords:** Modernization, Organic Pattern, Geometric Pattern, Urban Development, Erzurum/Turkey.

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# OLD VS NEW: THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION IN THE TRADITIONAL HOUSE FORM OF SYLHET, BANGLADESH

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## ABSTRACT

The transformation in urban fabric is the result of the change in built form. The morphology of building changes with the change of social behavior. The phenomenon of globalization generates new types of social compartment in numerous regions. Taking Sylhet, Bangladesh as a case study, this paper will try to explain the behavioral change of the society for the selected location which is significantly connected to the traditional house form of this region. Historically Sylhet has experienced huge migration to various foreign countries; especially to England. This Diaspora community of Sylhet is now a strong identifiable community with huge changes in their social response to their traditional life style and living pattern. On the other hand, the traditional house form of Sylhet has its significant identity of regionalism and climate responsiveness. The spatial organization of buildings, the material and construction system, the treatment of elevation of these houses had directly instigated by the social hierarchy, topographic and climatic requirements for human habitation for this region. In Sylhet, these traditional house forms are confronting the new alien style which is the result of globalization by the migrated population who has a huge contribution in the regional economy of Sylhet. Those who migrated from Sylhet to a developed country adapted and adopted their norms and culture along with social behavior and bring back those culture and living pattern to their native land along with a new style of architecture. By random sampling, visual observation and plan analysis of traditional house forms and the modern houses, this paper aims to focus on the impact of globalization in the traditional living of Sylhet.

**Keywords:** Globalization, Social behaviour, House form, spatial organization, Culture, Tradition.

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# RETAINING THE SPATIAL CHARACTER OF THE ORGANIC RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBOURHOOD IN OLD DHAKA: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE SETBACK RULES

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Bangladesh

## ABSTRACT

This paper aims to assess the setback policy to retain the spatial character in the dense residential settlements of old Dhaka. Dating back to the 16th century, the historic part of the city grew in a natural and organic way. The historical spatial structure of old Dhaka remains as the relic of the past with a compact pattern of the narrow, winding and intricate street network. The spatial character of the town has faced many changes in the course of time due to the increasing density and necessity of expansion. The low-rise development has changed and the larger plots have been divided into smaller lots with the divisions of ownership. The Building Construction Rules of 2008, implies setback policy which leaves smaller plots with barely space to build and the urge for having a single ownership discourages land consolidation and results in illegal and unplanned constructions standing shoulder to shoulder without minimum open space for light and air. Again, land consolidation leads to six to seven storied buildings, which questions the natural essence of the old settlement pattern, which is considered to be socially and culturally rooted to the context and make the kind special. This paper through an assessment of the setback policies, tries to find out the changing spatial characters in some residential lots of old Dhaka. This can provide a guideline to rethinking the setback policy to retain the spatial characters of the old town and can provide a guideline for future modifications and special accommodations of rules and regulations for spontaneously grown older towns.

**Keywords:** Old Dhaka, Spatial Character, Building Construction Rule (BCR), set back Policy, Assessment,

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# INTEGRATING HISTORIC VALUES WITH CONTEMPORARY GROWTH: A CASE OF IQBALMAIDAN, BHOPAL

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## ABSTRACT

The “Washington Charter” in 1987 has deliberated and emphasized on the conservation of historic towns and urban areas, it also emphasizes on its harmonious adaptation to contemporary life. Historic urban landscapes are complex systems and are generally recognized as shared cultural heritage (Amoruso, 2013). Historic urban areas are not only a sum of monuments and urban fabric, but also are dynamic organisms that continuously change according to the social, economic and physical changes (Bandarin and Oers, 2012). History of cities have always been discussed and understood through their culture and the built form which is also embedded by the cultural values that a society had during that respective timeline. Uniqueness of a historic city like Bhopal is its complexity which has made it different from other cities in this central region of India. Alike other parts of the world social, economic and physical forces have been pulling the city in different directions where disciplines like urban conservation often get confused on how the urban historic settings can be preserved and used. This paper investigates a **Historic Urban Area ‘IqbalMaidan’** which has been the central focus of the historic precinct of Old Bhopal. The dichotomy established in this two acres space through the transformation in time recognizes the context of the space from a private leisure courtyard to a recreational public space. The history has seen its definitions changing from the luxurious ‘**Khirni**’ orchid of the Begum’s royal precinct to a flat cricket ground in today’s time. This historic urban space has been seen integrating the historic values with the contemporary growth of the city.

**Keywords:** connectivity, integration, axial, precinct, transformation, public place making

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# THE LIMITS OF GROWTH, DHAKA CITY: A DIALOGUE BETWEEN URBAN DENSITY AND WATER

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## ABSTRACT

Bangladesh is one of the fastest urbanizing countries in South Asia. Most of the urbanized areas are located in the delta of Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna Basins. Urbanization has put enormous pressure on a delicate ecological system leading to problems such as water logging, ground water depletion and severe deficit in water supply. Exacerbated by climate change, Bangladesh and its main capital Dhaka have experienced regular devastating floods with high death tolls and destroyed the livelihood particularly of the urban poor.

The impact of urbanization on the water systems remains understudied despite the fact that the effect of man-made urbanization on the natural infrastructure is responsible for numerous inter-connected problems. Densified areas of Dhaka are the result of avoiding flood water over long periods of time, and this, in turn, has created another even bigger problem in the form of groundwater depletion. This paper intends to analyze the impact of urbanization of Dhaka on the diminishing wetlands, floodplains and most importantly groundwater contours. Superimposition of interdisciplinary mappings allow for a more holistic understanding, highlighting the inextricable links between urban density and the water system. The research complements existing empirical data sets on groundwater depletion and rainfall intensity, with analyses resulting from the study of urban land use, zoning and Dhaka building construction rules. Questions such as what type of urban typology has produced what kind of density, what type of urban land use has produced what volume of water consumption are all

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crucial to understanding the policies and practices of urban planning and Dhaka city's development. By exposing the inter-linkages between urbanization and ground water depletion, the water-related problems and density of Dhaka, the paper aims to develop initial guidelines for future urbanization in terms of maximum buildable area and simultaneously the FAR (floor area ratio) in metropolitan building construction codes.

**Keywords:** Urbanization; natural infrastructure; density; groundwater depletion; water consumption; maximum buildable area

# REJUVENATION OF THE SURROUNDS OF CHITTAGONG RAILWAY BUILDING PREMISES AS THE EFFECTIVE PUBLIC SPACE: PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALS

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## ABSTRACT

Chittagong is one of the most beautiful cities of the country consisting natural elements like rivers, hills and the sea. But this dynamic city is continuously losing its open spaces in an appalling proportion due to its rapid urbanization. Chittagong Railway building premises locally known as CRB area is such an effective open space surrounded by a lake and green hills, containing a number of old colonial red buildings. In spite of having so much potentiality this place is still very neglected throughout the ages. The paper is based on a comprehensive study on the area including field survey, public-specialists interviews and empirical study. After an in-depth analysis; it indicates that people do not come in this place due to lack of security and anti-social activities. Also the place is not child friendly neither have any activities for them, waste disposal system is completely absent and some areas are illegally occupied including the roads and road side as a result pedestrians cannot walk properly as well. Our paper aims to discuss the existing features, problems and potentials of CRB premises and some important strategies for preservation and rejuvenation the diminishing existing urban quality of CRB premises based on urban design elements and the criteria has been explored.

**Keywords:** Chittagong, CRB, preservation, public open spaces, urban quality.

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# PLAGUED BY DEVELOPMENT: BOMBAY CITY AND THE COLONIAL HOUSING AND SANITATION POLICY (1896-1947)

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## ABSTRACT

This article comes in the wake of the Smart Cities plan unveiled by Indian Prime Minister, Narendra Modi in July 2015. Based on the paradigm of European cities, with affordable housing, sweeping sanitation and efficient transport among its key features, these cities are meant to make the existing urban infrastructure work in a more integrated way. Modi has promised to create 100 such cities by January 2020; Mumbai (formerly Bombay city) being one of them. However, given Mumbai's track record in urban planning and execution I wonder how successful the above plan might be. The smart city project is reminiscent of the urban restructuring programme unleashed in colonial Bombay in the aftermath of the plague of 1896. This article therefore focuses on the trajectory of urban development of post plague Bombay up to 1947 when India won independence. Drawing on parallels between the contemporary and the colonial projects, this article highlights the spatial inequalities created by the colonial masters of the city; a development which will be further encouraged by the current urban planning scheme. It argues that colonial planning with its emphasis on draconian sanitary changes, road construction, policing, discriminatory policies in the area of housing and slum demolition as a means of sanitation, set forth an irreversible pattern of development which the city continues to tread even today after more than 68 years of independence. The paper is based on a study of the rich archival material available at the Maharashtra State Archives, Mumbai.

**Keywords:** smart city, labouring class, colonial, housing, plague, sanitation, Haussmann.

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# **PROMOTING SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS AND SENSE OF COMMUNITY IN LOW-INCOME HOUSING: INTERROGATING THE HIGH RISE**

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## **ABSTRACT**

When people live as a community, the inter connections become an essential factor. A strong bond within the community is vital for the social, economic and cultural sustainability. The inter relationships are very strong in informal settlements.

The transformation of built environment of the low-income communities from informal settlements to multi storied housing apartments has a significant effect on their social and cultural life. This study has investigated the issues of the impact of the change in the physical environment on the social factors linked to the inter-connections., with reference to the selected low-income apartments.

The theoretical explanation discusses the characteristics of informal settlements and socio-psychological factors developed over time to suit their lifestyle. The new housing apartments for these low-income communities have paid attention to general requirements such as infrastructure, sanitation facilities and cost effective methods of construction. However, less attention given to the socio-cultural interrelationships of the people in these projects have become a key concern.

Two housing complexes in Colombo have been selected as cases and the data was collected and analyzed with reference to the theoretical framework developed. A questionnaire developed in the international context was modified to suit the local situation and was used as the main tool in collection of data. A sample of 15 respondents each from the two cases was selected on random basis.

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The study shows that in designing low income multi storied housing projects, due attention needs to be given to specific physical characteristics that promote interconnections. It helps to avoid social isolation and improve interactions and promote the opportunity to live with a strong sense of community. The study points out that innovative design strategy in low income housing significantly contribute to enhance the social interactions among the residents.

**Key words:** Informal Settlements, Multi Storied Housing, Social Isolation, Community Interconnection.

# RE-THINKING TEACHING AND LEARNING THROUGH THE LENS OF CONVERSATION, CONNECTIVITY, AND CONSTRUCTIVISM: LESSONS FROM CREATING NEW AWARENESS THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA IN A LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS COURSE

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## ABSTRACT

In an exclusively online undergraduate course called “Landscape, Climate, and Humans” we circumvented the usual online platform (Blackboard Learn) to engage students in a rich social media learning environment. All deliverables in this landscape analysis course, including responses to questions, discussions, photos, and short essays were posted to Twitter and Flickr. Course designers and some students were skeptical at first, but the result was a very high level of engagement with the 50-student group communicating via thousands of tweets over a seven-week period. More important than the number of tweets, we have documentation of students’ enhanced practice of observation and critical analysis over a range of topics that could not be covered in a top-down learning environment. Close observation, concept-based model building, and new cognitive patterns emerged in the fast-paced, immediate environment of social media. Unexpected benefits included group sharing through extensive conversation, international collaboration and connectivity, and very high morale. These positive aspects of this project may be attributable to the constructivist course platform, which harnessed students’ observations and analysis ranging from their own backyards to satellite images, building a rigorous, innovative, student-centered, and informal learning environment.

**Keywords:** student engagement, landscape analysis, social media, student-centered learning, distance learning

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# LEARNING TACTICAL URBANISM: AN ACTION RESEARCH WORK-SHOP IN BRUSSELS

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## ABSTRACT

This paper contends that participatory action and public engagement are crucial elements in tactical urbanism. Based on an action research workshop that he coordinated as part of an architectural design studio, the author argues that students, professionals and “the public” need to familiarize themselves with public involvement strategies and tactics in order to cope effectively with contemporary urbanism.

The most overwhelming urban transformation since the 1992 European Urban Charter has been an exacerbated socio-economic polarisation in cities. The resulting conditions of temporality, multiplicity and simultaneity deeply affect practices of place-making and urban coherence. Today’s fragile and ever-fleeting urban realities call for responses of the “lighter-quicker-cheaper” (LQC) type favoured by planning approaches commonly known as Tactical Urbanism or DIY Urbanism. Mastering these approaches – like any skill – requires practice.

As an integral part of a design studio revolving around current and anticipated threats to Brussels’ urban cohesion, the one-week “crossing” workshop sought to integrate (action) research into architectural design and professional practice. It created an opportunity for students to design an on-site installation through which they could try out the vision they had elaborated after group-work analysis of a project site. It also allowed them to collect feedback and comments that could make their individual design firmly “rooted” in urban reality.

These experiments did not necessarily seek to re-establish urban coherence: some merely sought to collect people’s ideas for change or attract their attention to discarded places. Whilst short-lived and modest, the interventions underlined the importance of small-scale, step-by-step approaches where neighbours get to know each other,

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work together and acquire a sense of ownership and pride in what they do. Moreover, they foreshadowed architects' and urban professionals' practices where students, neighbourhood dwellers and professionals join hands in realizing effective change.

**Keywords:** Tactical Urbanism, Action Research, Public Involvement, Temporality, Brussels

# THE MAKING OF A PUBLIC SPACE: TAKSİM SQUARE

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## ABSTRACT

This paper aims to explore the making of Taksim Square as "the modern public space" of the Turkish Republic in the beginning of 20th century. Taksim Square, recently came into prominence after Gezi protests, has always been a stage where Turkey's cultural output is exhibited. It has been in the centre of debate and conflict since the beginning of the Republic's modernity project. During the early republican period, the new planning schemes were put into the republican reform agenda, which meant the transformation of the urban landscape spatially, economically and socially. The new public spaces had a political significance in making the national history of the new republic.

As a part of the reformist ideology Taksim Square was designed by the French urban planner Henri Prost who was invited by Atatürk, the founder of the Turkish Republic to prepare a master plan and a development report for Istanbul. The design of Prost's Taksim Square and Gezi park was a part of the ideology of *espaces libres* that were not only open spaces for recreation and beautification of the city but also the representation of a new concept of liberal movement and the new social public life of the secular ideology. This paper aims to discuss the representational meanings of Taksim Square addressing the questions, how these representations evolved, how they molded the square's socio-economic, physical and political transformation while eroding its public nature. It aims to bring a narrative to the question of making of "the public space" in Turkey by studying the urban transformations of Taksim Square.

**Keywords:** Urban history, Taksim Square, Public Space, Urban transformation, Prost, Gezi Park.

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# THE ELDERLY, FLANERIE AND CAPITAL: LEISURE PRACTICES OF LOWER AND MIDDLE CLASS FILIPINO ELDERLY IN A HIGH-END URBAN SHOPPING MALL

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## ABSTRACT

This paper, a work in progress, is an exploration into the leisure practices of the lower and middle class Filipino elderly frequenting urban and high end shopping malls located at the country's central business district. Through observation and focus interviews, the paper looks at the Filipino elderly as contemporary flaneurs who spend their free time cruising the corridors of shopping malls. Benjamin's flaneur is the emblematic archetype of urban, modern experience and a sign of the alienation of the city as a result of capitalism. Is this still the case with the elderly or have they transcended the concept of alienation and has come to voluntarily participate in the celebration of consumerism?

**Keywords:** elderly, shopping malls, urban studies, cultural capital, flanerie

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# **ASSESSING HEAVY METAL POLLUTION FOR MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING IN COLOMBO CITY, SRI LANKA**

**H. M. T. G. A. Pitawala\* , H. M. D. V. Herath, Jagath  
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## **ABSTRACT**

Increasing of human population and economic development as well as rising of urban transport activities can contribute for the intense pollution in major cities of developing countries. Heavy metal pollution is one of the most serious environmental problems in such areas. Therefore, present study focuses on the heavy metal contamination in the Colombo city in order to assess extent of heavy metal contamination of the environment and to evaluate the implementation of possible future master plan to control the pollution.

Road dust, road deposited sediments, surface soil, canal sediments, canal water and leaves of ornamental trees from the city were collected and selected heavy metal and major element concentrations were measured. The samples analyzed for heavy metals indicate remarkably high levels of Zn, Cu, Cr and Pb except from canal water. Results of the study show that motor vehicles are responsible mostly for heavy metal pollution in the area. Also the prevailing tropical conditions associated with coastal environment support for the generation, accumulation and distribution of heavy metals.

Present study revealed several challenges that need to be addressed systematically and comprehensively in order to regulate eco-friendly environment. To decline the impact of pollutants, there is a need of perennial plantations in the right placements in and around the urban area.

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# AUGMENTING WATER RESOURCES FOR INCREASING URBANITY IN PARTS OF NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION NEW DELHI, INDIA

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## ABSTRACT

India is facing great challenges in the area of water resources. Speedy growth in industrialization coupled with increasing urbanization, population explosion and intensive farming have increased the demand for water many fold. National Capital Region (NCR) New Delhi falls in water scarce region and supply largely depends on surface water sources located outside the region. There is speedy increase in the population of NCR reaching 46 million in 2011 from 37.1 million in 2001 and is expected to reach 61.7 million by 2021. This rise in population and urbanization is a serious challenge for ensuring proper water supply. Moreover, the conventional freshwater sources available in the region are barely sufficient to maintain the study area's current quality of life and economy. There is continuous change in the land use from agriculture, forests, degraded forest, scrubland/ grazing pastures to the settlements for urban dwelling units/ skyscrapers which is decreasing the open areas for recharge of groundwater. This necessitates focusing on integrated water management for planning, development and management of water resources in the region. Water is a natural resource, fundamental to life and livelihood, agriculture and sustainable development. Access to safe drinking water and availability for other domestic needs, irrigation and industrial sector are also crucial. There is a need for cooperative efforts by all stake holders in the region including the states in the surrounding areas. Water supply and management being State subject, requires synchronized efforts in this direction. The present paper analyzes the increasing requirements of the water in NCR urbanity and will focus on the applications of Remote Sensing, GIS, GPS and ICT technologies for exploring new areas for further groundwater exploration, optimum distributions of water as per requirements, supply scheduling and minimizing the wastages. This will improve the optimum availability of water by increasing synchronization between various stakeholders

**Keywords:** Augmentation, Urbanity, National Capital Region, New Delhi, India, Water Resources.

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# HUMAN-ANIMAL CONFLICT AND URBANIZATION- CASE OF INDIA

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## ABSTRACT

Continuous urbanization of suburban and exurban areas is an essential need of current times. This is not only required to accommodate the increasing population of the world, but also for the industrial development. As a result of this process, the wildlife habitats are squeezing with an alarming rate, leading to enhanced human-animal conflicts. However, the basic principal of responding to human-animal conflict is to protect the human life with the highest priority, however, such conflicts could be minimize significantly through education, awareness and law enforcement practices. In this talk, I would like to discuss some of the fundamental problems and their possible solutions to address the issues pertaining to human-animal conflict during the process of urbanization.

**Keywords:** Human-animal conflict, urbanization, wildlife habitats

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# THE LIMITS OF GROWTH, DHAKA CITY: A DIALOGUE BETWEEN URBAN DENSITY AND WATER

**Mehbuba Tune Uzra\***

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## ABSTRACT

Bangladesh is one of the fastest urbanizing countries in South Asia. Most of the urbanized areas are located in the delta of Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna Basins. Urbanization has put enormous pressure on a delicate ecological system leading to problems such as water logging, ground water depletion and severe deficit in water supply. Exacerbated by climate change, Bangladesh and its main capital Dhaka have experienced regular devastating floods with high death tolls and destroyed the livelihood particularly of the urban poor.

The impact of urbanization on the water systems remains understudied despite the fact that the effect of man-made urbanization on the natural infrastructure is responsible for numerous inter-connected problems. Densified areas of Dhaka are the result of avoiding flood water over long periods of time, and this, in turn, has created a another even bigger problem in the form of groundwater depletion. This paper intends to analyze the impact of urbanization of Dhaka on the diminishing wetlands, floodplains and most importantly groundwater contours. Superimposition of interdisciplinary mappings allow for a more holistic understanding, highlighting the inextricable links between urban density and the water system. The research complements existing empirical data sets on groundwater depletion and rainfall intensity, with analyses resulting from the study of urban land use, zoning and Dhaka building construction rules.

Questions such as what type of urban typology has produced what kind of density, what type of urban land use has produced what volume of water consumption, are all crucial to understanding the policies and practices of urban planning and Dhaka city's development. By exposing the inter-linkages between urbanization and ground water depletion, the water-related problems and density

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of Dhaka, the paper aims to develop initial guidelines for future urbanization in terms of maximum buildable area and simultaneously the FAR (floor area ratio) in metropolitan building construction codes.

**Keywords:** Urbanization; natural infrastructure; density; groundwater depletion; water consumption; maximum buildable area.

# UNWRAPPING THE URBAN IMAGINARY: A RHYTHM ANALYSIS OF THE SECOND HAND BOOK MARKET PRECINCT IN COLLEGE STREET, CALCUTTA

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## ABSTRACT

This paper examines the second hand book market of College Street in Calcutta through the lens of a rhythm analyst. It explores how the space of College Street functions as an orchestra of rhythms, permutating, combining and mutating every moment. College Street is probably the most sought after education quarter of the city and, indeed, the nation. The precinct comprises numerous makeshift bookstalls, a colonial era coffee house, the Presidency College (now a university), Sanskrit College, Hindu School and Hare School. It has long been represented as the breeding ground for the intellectual and political activity of the middle class Bengali intelligentsia. This street has come to constitute a significant site of intersection between people, spaces, history and the present. However, post-globalisation, the everyday rhythms of the city have changed: the everyday of the past has become a performance in the present. The postmodern, and, in many respects, post-political identity of the city encourages the middle class to romanticise the reading culture and intellectual practices that have been inherent to College Street. This leads to the coexistence of multiple cities within and alongside the city that is otherwise known. Just a few steps away from the series of bookstalls is an on-going construction of a multi-storeyed book mall—a representative of the post-global, post-political city in transition. Analysing the rhythms of this space in the present, the paper argues that studying the space in terms of the multiplicity of its rhythms probably takes us closest to understanding the contradictions, disjuncture and gaps between the past and the present of the spatiality of College Street, which are often missed in popular cultural narratives. This paper is primarily informed by the work of Henri Lefebvre, Michel de Certeau, Bill Brown, Doreen Massey and Ben Highmore.

**Keywords:** College Street, Calcutta, urbanity, spatiality, rhythm analysis.

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# REDISCOVERING 'SHER-E- KHAS'- AN URBAN PALIMPSEST OF THE WALLED CITY, BHOPAL

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## ABSTRACT

The city of Bhopal renders a tranquil image; the vast upper lake, its edges bordered with lush greens meeting the edge of the city in a tumultuous skyline, the twin minarets of the Taj-ul-Masjid imparting a unique identity. A generalized public image of any given city is an overlap of many individual images. In the case of Bhopal, till date, the soul of the city lies within the walled city; The Sher-e-Khas, known today as the old city of Bhopal.

Sher-e-Khas is alluring with a plethora of layers waiting to be explored. The narrow curvilinear streets opening into small open spaces against a dense built fabric of exquisite architectural detail, the sound of the namaaz from the overhead Minarets and temple bells clanging from the evening puja, the honking of the auto rickshaws in the gullies among the throng of people shopping from the colorful bazaar, all contribute to mayhem. It can be said that it lies in a state of constant productive chaos. As, Jane Jacob said, respect – in the deepest sense – strips of chaos that have a weird wisdom of their own not yet encompassed in our concept of urban order. The old city would give an impression of a place where the concept of boundaries to distinguish spaces were blurred to allow mutual coexistence of diverse socio-cultural elements, the physical enclosure acting as a stimulus for the life and its interaction.

The study presented in this paper takes its genesis with the need to re-discover some of the lost or forgotten layers of this historic city, which has a heritage value of more than four centuries through in depth phenomenological inquiries. The methodology would be the qualitative study of the various tangible and intangible elements to holistically arrive at the identity of the place and to rediscover few of the lost and forgotten public spaces that could be given rebirth with the intention of re-vitalizing the area.

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The space-the grid planned city along with its local distinctiveness and cultural vibrancy slowly undergoes transmogrification each day of the year. The study of this dynamic character is conducted through a close observation, a detailed assimilation and analysis of the various layers – the historic layer, the physical layer, the socio-cultural layer, the quality and nature of life – the activity.

**Keywords:** Layers, image, walled city, Bhopal, India, productive chaos

**“CO – PRESENCE”:  
A STUDY OF PUBLIC PLACES WITH SPECIAL  
REFERENCE TO INDEPENDENCE SQUARE,  
COLOMBO 07, SRI LANKA**

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**ABSTRACT**

Man as a social animal is constantly in need of the contact with other human beings. One feels safe and included when surrounded by other people thus creating “sense of co-presence”.

The bodily presence and face-to-face human interaction shape an individual's behavior. The concept of sense of co-presence is widely discussed by many sociologists emphasizing the links to the physical context of a public place. This article attempts to investigate, how sense of co-presence is influenced by the architectural properties of an urban public place and what spatial and physical parameters create such feelings. The issue is discussed in reference to an empirical study of the recently developed public spaces around the Independence square in Colombo 07 as the case study.

A detailed literature survey was carried out to comprehend the existing understandings of the issue. The theoretical framework for the study comprised of three main components. Collin's theory of interaction rituals and co-presence explain why co-presence is important in societal process, the spatial theory space syntax developed by Hillier and Hanson (1984) attempts to identify the potential spaces with co-presence answering the question “where is co-presence created”? Bridging these two social and architectural theories, Zhao (2006) describes the co-presence parameters and identifies the key factors, which create the sense co-presence.

The research study identifies six main architectural parameters namely accessibility, layout, permeability, level of light and shade, sense of security and the activity pattern as significant factors, which determine the quality of visual interaction and significantly influence the sense of co-presence in an urban public place.

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The factors, which enhance visual connections, have a more importance in public realm. If the visual interactions are low, the occupancy rate of a public place decreases, in spite of high level of physical comfort that has been provided through the architectural design.

**Key words:** Sense of Co-presence, Public places, Space syntax, Visual interactions

# SEA-BRAND: THE COMMODIFICATION OF A COASTLINE

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## ABSTRACT

The expansion of the land in the island Kingdom of Bahrain happened as a result of sea reclamation and consequently the coastline that was once a public space became a commodity of a private nature. Mawane, an independent, non-profit research platform works at a grassroots level to disrupt the commoditization of the coastline. The organization proposes to create alternative connections between the public and the coastline through art and public talks with an aim to maintain the reported 3% public coastline. This paper commences with an introduction to the changes that have happened in Bahrain during the past years leading to the privatization of the coastline and the commodification of the sea, followed by a description on how coastal public spaces have been privatized and commoditized. Finally, the paper concludes with a description of how Mawane lends possibilities towards de-commodifying the coastline.

**Keywords:** Bahrain, Coastline, Memory, Modernization, Public Space, Waterfront

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# **BUILDINGS, BARRIERS AND BLUE WALLS: A STUDY OF URBAN SECURITIZATION, 'VIP CULTURE' AND POLICE INFRASTRUCTURE IN SOUTHERN KARACHI**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Karachi is home to over twenty-one million people and hyperbolically described as one of the most dangerous cities in the world. Post-partition, Pakistan's urban planners underestimated the rapid population growth and urbanisation Karachi would attract. Investments in infrastructure development for maintaining peace and security remained a low priority and little regard was given to the development of its police force. Karachi's public security apparatus (primarily, the police) and its infrastructure (stations, offices and checkpoints), were similarly disorganised. With contemporary warfare finding its way to the cities, Karachi's police force was also ill-equipped to deal with forces of terrorism and surging levels of crime. However, they have been further burdened by Pakistan's 'VIP culture' that has promoted and sponsored an unequal distribution of police infrastructure in the city, making residents insecure. This has created metaphorical barriers both between the wealthy and the poor, as well as the state and the masses it is entrusted to protect. This paper draws upon the frameworks of urban securitization, making a case for studying police infrastructure as objects of securitization. It is further argued that selective securitization policies, driven by Pakistan's VIP culture, are misusing police infrastructure and contributing to illegal and informal police practices, thereby influencing police culture. This qualitative study relies upon ethnographic methods, including observations and interviews conducted in Karachi in the summer of 2015.

**Keywords:** Karachi, infrastructure, security, urbanisation, police

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# ASCERTAINING THE SENSE OF SAFETY IN URBAN NEIGHBORHOOD STREETS: THE CASE OF KOTAHENA, SRI LANKA

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## ABSTRACT

Streets are primary elements through which the character of urban neighborhoods are experienced and expressed. The “sense of safety” in neighborhood streets is paramount to social and psychological wellbeing of its residents and visitors. The intention of this study was to explore environmental and social cues of a neighborhood, which evoke fear of crime, which will help designers to prevent the generation of such negative feelings and promote more safe and comfortable spaces in our cities. This study used interviews, group discussions and observations to identify fear-generating factors with a sample of participants in the multi ethnic neighborhood of Kotahena in Colombo, Sri Lanka. Field data was analyzed through visual documentation and photographic surveys. Moreover, group discussions, interviews and personal observations were used to synergize the study objectives. The findings inform that fear of crime on streets is influenced by both environmental and social cues to varying degrees. Feelings of fear were associated with gender, ethnicity and less familiarity with the place as participants were from an ethnic minority within the community. Literature has emphasized that fear of crime has a connection to actual crime locations. The research findings, however, indicate that fear of crime spots identified by the residents do not have a direct relationship to the actual crime locations.

**Keywords:** environmental cues, fear of crime spots, sense of safety, social cues

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# EVALUATION OF TREE HEALTH AND SAFETY OF URBAN TREES IN COLOMBO

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## ABSTRACT

Urban trees can be explained as the trees grown around human settlements of urban areas. Presence of these trees is vital as they purify air, reduce heat, improve the soil structure and increase property values. The objective of this research was to evaluate tree health of street trees and identify any potential threats and issues they pose on pedestrians' safety. The study area was Colombo 07 (Cinnamon gardens) postal zone. Criteria were developed for the evaluation of tree health of mature and newly planted (young) street trees. Data was recorded by careful observation of all the street trees in the study area. In this study, 1762 trees were observed, which included 1509 mature trees and 253 young trees. Results showed that the trees in the study area have not been maintained properly as there are many health issues related to figs/epiphytes, bulged roots and diseases. Human safety issues were caused by presence of dead branches, blocking of pavements due to overgrown roots, disturbances to the overhead wires by tall branches and accommodating wildlife including wasps. It can be concluded that it is very important to maintain a profile record for each and every street tree. This will help maintenance of mature trees and selection process for planting new trees. The findings of study need to be incorporated into the tree management plan of the Colombo city.

**Keywords:** Roadside urban trees, human safety, tree health, Colombo, Landscape

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# INTERPRETING LEGIBILITY IN A HISTORICAL INDIAN CITY

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## ABSTRACT

This paper explores how people perceive their city through its paths and nodes. The paper is derived partially from the case study of a doctoral thesis by the author on image ability in historical Indian cities.

Herein is given the study which explores the research objective of testing the legibility of the city for the residents and hence identifying the attributes that contribute to its legibility. The study involved testing the people's perception through a verbal questionnaire and visual simulation recognition survey and analyzing path legibility, node dominance and features of recognition. While lack of extensive data limited statistical analysis, the data analysis establishes the dominance of specific nodes in public perception which are characterized by high place memory. Thus the public image of a historical city reflects the relevance of physical elements of historical references as elements of identity and continuity.

**Keywords:** legibility, nodes, perception, image ability, place memory

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# FORGOTTEN WEALTH: RETHINKING SUSTAINABLE SETTLEMENT FOR JAMDANI WEAVERS

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## ABSTRACT

Jamdani weaving has been an integral part of Bengali Cultural Heritage, ever since the Mughal era. A woven Jamdani is more artistic than a manufactured one. The tangible surroundings, life style, all have notable influence on the creation, thus they weave their own definition of sustainable settlement pattern too. However, in recent years, there has been an initiation by the Government of Bangladesh regarding the regeneration scheme for the weavers' housing and work place. As a result, these settlements are now in severe crisis of preserving their identity from the socio economic perspective, in the absence of a space solution. This paper focuses on some critical issues (which are proven to be responsible for the situation) based on the analysis of the traditional approach to the settlement, along with the set of parameters defined in the rejuvenation program of Jamdani weavers, organized by the Government. Case Study has been used as a research strategy, encompassing qualitative and quantitative approaches for data collection methods. The outcomes are presented as contribution to the solutions for sustainable housing for the targeted group. It is basically a discussion based on criticism of the top-down approach as an explanation of breaking down of a system to gain insight into its compositional sub systems, destroying the essence of an ethnic community in this particular case.

**Key words:** Jamdani weaving, housing, sustainability, settlement pattern.

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# A STUDY ON RESIDENTS' SATISFACTION ON THE USE OF GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE AT OSOGBO, OSUN STATE, SOUTHWESTERN NIGERIA

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## ABSTRACT

Uncontrolled Urbanization and rapid population growth in most developing cities have put a lot of pressure on the demand for land and its related uses. This high demand has led many cities to experience intrusion by other land uses into the existing open spaces (green infrastructure), converting them consciously and unconsciously into other land uses to cater for the growing population. This study investigates the residents' satisfaction and awareness on the use of green infrastructure (GI) using data from primary and secondary sources with a view to creating a functional environment. Primary data used was gotten from field observations and administration of 166 questionnaires in a stratified random sampling manner on the respondents. Data analysis made use of computations of the residents' satisfaction index and principal component analysis. Results revealed that Residents' Satisfaction Index (RSI) was highest at 2.60; lowest at 1.93 with an average of 2.29 while the deviations from the mean of the highest and the lowest RSI were +0.31 and -0.04. The factor analysis generated four (4) underlying dimensions of the respondents' view on green infrastructure in their neighborhood, which made good conceptual sense and explained a total variable of 72.24% of the observed variance. These factors were named; awareness on GI (27.8%), management of GI (19.98%), provision of GI (13.34%) and type of GI (11.12%). The planning implication is that efforts should be made to increase residents' satisfaction on variables with low RSI to ensure recreation, beauty, flood alleviation, the fight against climate change and uphold a better managed environment. Similarly, the factors loading suggest the creation of environmental awareness, planning and provision as well as proper management/maintenance of green infrastructure to ensure a functional efficient environment for living working and recreation.

**Keywords:** Green infrastructure, residents' satisfaction index, principal component analysis, urbanization and Environment

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# URBAN DESIGN CONTROL(S) FOR AND AGAINST HOUSING TRANSITIONS IN CHINA

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## ABSTRACT

In China, urban housing projects are increasingly happening at mass housing scale and have, in recent decades, transformed into top-down urban design projects. Therefore, it is very unlikely to see any new individual residential unit project across cities of China. The increase in mass urban housing production firstly initiated in early years after the 1949 revolution and was then increased significantly from 1970s onwards. Similar to the case of post-war European housing development in 1950s and 1960s, China experienced a rapid transition and huge demand for new urban housing. The two decades of 1980s and 1990s are known as China's remarkable era for rapid growth and urbanization, which was unprecedented not only for China but also in the global context. However, in this study, it is important to assess urban housing transitions in China and highlight the role of urban design control(s) in achieving these transitions; some of which have been positive in how cities are shaped over the past few decades and some have been and are still having negative impacts on cities. In this study, the focus is on urban design controls "for" and "against" housing transitions in China by first discussing common typologies as well as challenges, issues and common practices of urban design for [urban] housing projects in China. This paper aims to argue for alternative routes before concluding the study on the importance of detailed design and new possibilities for revised and re-evaluated urban design controls.

**Keywords:** Urban Design Control, Urban Housing, Housing Transitions, Detailed Design, China

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# THERMAL IMPACT OF COLOUR AS AN ENERGY SAVING STRATEGY: A FIELD EXPERIMENT IMPLEMENTED IN SRI LANKA

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## ABSTRACT

The potential of incorporating theoretically established cool colours within the interiors of hot humid tropical climate as an alternative strategy for energy conservation was tested by this preliminary field investigation with reference to a garment factory in Panadura, Sri Lanka, ventilated using ceiling fans to achieve thermal comfort. It was hypothetically assumed that cool colours can psychologically induce a relatively cool thermal perception than the real thermal condition within inhabitants, leading to a reduction of the operational speed of ceiling fans thereby resulting in a reduction of cooling costs.

The research examined the impacts of neutral (white), warm (red) and cool (blue) colours on the indoor thermal perception of factory workers by changing the colour of the internal walls of a selected work space by the use of coloured fabric. Fan speed in five progressive levels (L1-L5), corresponding to elevating levels of power consumption, was manipulated within 10 minute intervals until the subjects reached the thermally comfortable level.

The study revealed a correlation between the interior colour and the preferred fan speed. 63.63% of workers were found to achieve their perceived thermal comfort with the maximum fan speed L5 in the control white space while, 31.81% and 4.5% preferred L3 and L4 respectively. A majority of the workers (86.36%) achieved comfort with L5 when exposed to colour red, demanding high energy consumption, while 13.63% preferred a moderate speed (L3). When exposed to blue 63.63% were satisfied with L5 while 9%, 13.63% and 13.63% perceived thermal comfort in L4, L3 and L2 respectively. The results reveal the most supportive colour in achieving perceived thermal comfort at a comparatively lesser level of energy consumption.

**Keywords:** Thermal perception, warm & cool colours, hot climatic region, garment factories, energy conservation

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# **OPPORTUNITIES, BENEFITS AND APPROACH FOR GREENING THE NEW INDUSTRIAL CORRIDOR IN INDIA**

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## **ABSTRACT**

India is at an accelerating pace of infrastructure development. With Indian Government expanding the industrial townships for supporting "Make in India" concept, it is also committed to the basic principle of sustainable development. According to plans of the Indian government and recent declaration at COP France, India's commitment, energy efficiency and renewable energy in are to be promoted. Water conservation and solid waste management are two additional issues that automatically become important even without any formal commitment at international levels. This paper highlights features of the proposal for greening the new industrial corridors, so as to ensure that their surrounding cities are livable, through the case of the upcoming Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) is envisaging a world class development of 4,37,400 Sq. Km. The State of Rajasthan caters to 1,65,900 Sq. Km of this stretch.

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# **SUSTAINABILITY OF RAINWATER HARVESTING IN DHAKA CITY**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Fresh water is a renewable but limited source especially in the big cities of the developing countries. Increasing population demands increasing amount of processed water supply causing severe environmental problems. Sustainable use of water could maintain a balance between its demand and supply. The underground water level in Dhaka has decreased by more than 65 feet in the last decade to meet the demand of the continuously increasing population. The annual rain fall that the city receives may be an effective answer to the recharge of aquifers. Moreover, considering the cost for installation and maintenance expenses, the system is effective and economical.

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# DIFFERENT FAÇADE MATERIALS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST BLAST INDUCED THREAT

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## ABSTRACT

Façade is the exterior side of a building and constructed with different types of materials to enhance the architectural appearance. The first function of a façade is to provide protection from external threats to the building occupants. It is the first barrier against the blast waves generated due to explosion and therefore has an important role in altering the building vulnerability and casualties of the occupants. Thus, it is of utmost importance to understand the behaviour of materials to be used as façade which, otherwise, led blast wave to cause severe damage to the building components and results in loss of life. Herein, different types of materials to be used as building façade are discussed for their performance against blast induced threat. Several techniques to enhance the façade resistance for reducing the casualties against blast induced threat are presented. Furthermore, architectural layout and planning for the use of façade against blast induced threat is presented considering the practical aspects and provisions according to the standard codal practice.

**Keywords:** Façade, glazing, blast mitigation, architectural layout, hazard.

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# NON-ASBESTOS FORM BUILDING MATERIALS FOR SUSTAINABLE CITY PLANNING IN SRI LANKA

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## ABSTRACT

Asbestos products have been banned and restricted in more than fifty (50) countries in the world, however, currently about 125 million people in the world have been exposed to asbestos and used in thousands of asbestos products. Large numbers of people are being died in the world due to asbestos related diseases such as asbestos-related lung cancer, mesothelioma and asbestosis from occupational exposures, which are categorized as disorders caused to the lung and pleura due to inhalation of fibers of asbestos. It is noticeable that a considerable amount of asbestos remains in buildings where constructions take place; weathering and aging of such buildings could also result in fragmentation of asbestos. Disturbing the asbestos-containing material for maintenance or renovation could also generate asbestos fiber and pose a threat to the life of the people who are exposed to such environments. The prohibition of more dangerous 'blue asbestos' by Sri Lankan government started in 1987, however, the usage of 'less dangerous' 'white asbestos' in the forms of corrugated asbestos roofing sheets, water supply lines, fire blankets, insulation materials and some parts for automobiles in recent times has been increased, presuming that most of the asbestos have been imported from the countries that are not used asbestos products anymore. X-ray diffraction and its radiation measurements of corrugated asbestos-cement roofing sheets allows for characterization of commercially available corrugated asbestos roofing sheets in Sri Lanka (brand names of Sigiri, Sri Ramco, Elephant Masconite and Rhino). It was revealed that white hazardous asbestos fiber namely chrysotile was detected in the three (03) out of four (04) asbestos roofing sheet samples. However, the specific activity of  $^{40}\text{K}$ ,  $^{226}\text{Ra}$  and  $^{232}\text{Th}$ , the radium equivalent activity and gamma index evaluated in terms of Radium Equivalent Activity ( $Ra_{eq}$ ), Gamma index ( $\gamma$ ), Absorbed gamma dose in air ( $D_{in}$ ), Absorbed gamma dose out in air ( $D_{out}$ ), annual indoor effective dose rate ( $D_{effin}$ ) and Annual Outdoor Effective Dose Rate ( $D_{effout}$ ) revealed it does not pose any significant radiation hazard.

The discussion on asbestos came to the surface, recently, since H.E. President of Sri Lanka wanted to ban the importation of asbestos from

2018. There are no acts or regulations prohibiting the use of asbestos in Sri Lanka. However, it is necessary to revise existing asbestos related regulations and guidelines in Sri Lanka and to introduce an asbestos management plan and the phasing out plan with proper alternative for all asbestos-related products in line with the importation ban. In the meanwhile, stricter enforcement of occupational safety and health regulations related to the use and exposure of asbestos among workers in the manufacturing, construction, maintenance, and demolition sectors should have been discussed the urgency for a sustainable utilization of asbestos related products in city planning in Sri Lanka.

**“INVADING PUBLIC SPACE”:  
NEW DYNAMICS OF PUBLIC FOOD CONSUMPTION  
PRACTICES IN THE MID-SIZED CITY CONTEXT OF  
MEK’ELE, ETHIOPIA**

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**ABSTRACT**

Fast food, foreign restaurants and snack bars; three dynamics which are manifesting in urban Ethiopian context. Differently to Asian countries, Ethiopians society is strongly interrelated to cultural practices where food has been consumed so far mainly at private places. However, ongoing social change, urbanization and globalization dynamics leave social, as well as spatial, marks in urban Ethiopian context. Nutrition transition is deeply rooted within those changes and it includes a worldwide gradual modification in food culture and dietary consumption patterns. As cities are permeable systems, new practices can be introduced manifesting themselves in urban ways of living. Based on the question: “Which spatial dynamics are resulting from changing food consumption practices in the mid-sized city context of Ethiopia?” this paper is designed to visualize that public food consumption has an increasingly importance in urban societies, and highlights interrelations of space and society in the context of Mek’ele in Northern Ethiopia. This paper allows us new insights into the dominated global cities approaches and argues that, due to social change, globalization and urbanization dynamics, food consumption practices in regional city context undergo a solid dynamic and trend, which leads to a shift from private to public food consumption practices.

**Keywords:** Ethiopia, public space, food consumption, nutrition transition, social change, urbanization

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# REIMAGINING PUBLIC SPACES

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## ABSTRACT

A city is an agglomeration of activities that exist because of its users and must respond towards their needs. The essence of a city lies in its ability to cater to public life and make the interactions between the users and the public spaces worthwhile. Local spaces like streets, markets etc. are the spaces used by the citizens regularly. To make the city a better place to live in, it is important to focus on the details of public spaces more than the designing of iconic structures. The Built Environment of urban areas has been experiencing constant growth as well as change over the years, but the poor ability of the built environment to adapt and sustain itself through the changes is leading to degradation of the cities. An ideal public space must be sustainable and adaptable to the changing environmental, social, cultural and economic patterns.

Built environment comprises of various attributes which act as performance indicators for analyzing the chosen area. This paper identifies these indicators and uses them to study and evaluate a typical Indian market place in the city of Ranchi - the capital city of the state of Jharkhand. This study is focused on exploring the ways in which the public spaces of an urban area can be made sustainable socio-culturally, economically and environmentally.

**Keywords:** Urban, Public spaces, Sustainability, Built Environment

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# DARGAH OF HAZRAT SHAHJALAL (RH): A REALM OF RELIGIOUS PAST IN SHAPING THE CITY OF SYLHET, BANGLADESH

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## ABSTRACT

Religion as a belief has always played significant role in influencing peoples metaphysical ideologies. And its allegorical representation through various types of religious structures is even more powerful in shaping the built environment. Sylhet, the significant divisional city of Bangladesh has a strong historic past of religious commencement in this region. The mausoleum of Hazrat Shahjalal (Rh) mostly known as Dargah or Mazar, in the heart of the city is such an empowering structure which has immense dominance over the spatial growth of the city. The history of the place and its spiritual influence on people has made it the prime attraction; both for the local and the outsider of the city. This place from time immemorial has prolonged the development of the region in a diversified way mostly flavouring it as a sacred pilgrimage destination and till date beholding the spatial significance of remaining near the core of the city. The phenomena of continuous pilgrimage tradition have become one of quintessential basis for conceptualizing the development of the city. Through an in depth observation and field survey of the study area along with syntactic analysis of the whole city, this paper intends to find out how the spiritual structure of Dargah and its premise is influencing in shaping the city and allowing it to grow with its own spatial order emphasizing the intense religious attributes of the place.

**Keywords:** Sprit of Place, Dargah of Hazrat Shahjalal (Rh.), Religious attributes, Spatial Growth, Syntactic Analysis

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# TRANSITION OF INDIAN CITIES: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THEIR PAST AND FUTURE

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## ABSTRACT

The evolution of cities not only symbolizes the exposition of their origins but also denotes their contemporary social evolution i.e. an inquiry into their tendencies in progress. India is a land of diversification with distinctive cultures, history, traditions, beliefs, heritage, knowledge, customs & architecture and being a developing country, its cities has substantial amount of potential towards escalating growth and development. From the antiquity of historic legacies of Indus Valley Civilisation to the vision of smart cities, Indian Cities have been part of prime changes and transformations which signifies the exceptional role played by them in contributing to the world's contemporary applications of urban planning. This paper tries to encapsulate the chronological study of three Indian Cities that depicts different typology of characteristics, firstly, Varanasi, one of the oldest religious cities, secondly, Jaipur, the pink city with historic significance and thirdly, Bengaluru, the Silicon Valley of India. Further, it will focus on the comparative study of the case studies taken, by comparing the past and the future of the cities namely, Varanasi, Jaipur and Bengaluru in terms of the positive and negative features they possess.

**Keywords:** Cities, Growth, Typology, Smart Cities, Transition

# ARCHITECTURAL TRANSFORMATION OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS: AN ANALYSIS ON HYBRIDIZATION OF DETAILING

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## ABSTRACT

An observer's understanding of a building is always influenced by the building's representational capacities. In general, building details are understood and interpreted by many as constructional representations, thus referring to their materials, joints and systems. But clever architectural detailing do carry semantic meanings in additions to constructional objectives, especially with respect to the building's 'part to whole' inter-relationship between its systems of construction, its compositional vocabulary, and its thematic investigations. Therefore details; as representation of meaning, and as representation of construction, hold a greater responsibility in transmitting the building's character, value and performance. This research is a critical examination on subversive changes that regularly happens to original detail representations when historic buildings are transformed into modern programs.

Architectural details are re-read through the research and directed into five definitions; as abstract, as motif, as order, as joint, as an autonomous design, depending on their applications and behaviors. An assumption is made regarding detail transformation when reusing or conserving a building, stating that the detail may consist neither the original nor the modern. It is often a hybridization of both historical and modern ideas. A hypothetical framework is outlined to verify the representational changes of details with regard to the Sri Lankan experience of transforming its historical building stock into new programs. Three case studies have been used to validate the hypothetical framework in order to evaluate the research position.

Subsequently, the research brings out the poor architectural intervention within local contemporary building transformation process. In fact, the study concludes that the building transformation is a failure from an architectural point of view, as there is very little intellectual understanding behind the process;

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especially regarding detailing practices. The research finds out that the detailing in case-study buildings have mostly responded to only two typologies of 'hybridization': displacement and reaction; the more desirable technique of 'hybridized-fusion' is not seemingly explored, either by design or by default.

This research is an effort to reverse the current approach and use as a primary motive for details and detailing. It is intended to generate a better dialog on conservation projects within both the academia and practice.

**Keywords:** building performance, details, historic building transformation, detail hybridization, meaning representation, construction representation

# INCONSISTENT COHERENCE IN POST-QUAKE CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND

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## ABSTRACT

Many city layouts are born out nineteenth century Victorian formality: axial roads planned open spaces, with the overarching visual coherence that would shape the character of its inhabitants. This paper uses as a case study: Christchurch, New Zealand, which has in the past had the reputation of being the 'Garden City' of New Zealand. Christchurch was hit by a series of large earthquakes occurring from September 2010 to February 2011, (the latter claiming the lives of 185 people). Subsequently many buildings, (including houses), were condemned and demolished by the Christchurch City Council (CCC). This resulted in many people closing their business's and families being forced out of their homes and leaving the shattered city. However some local people consider the time was ripe for a new type of city to be established, a more humane and sustainable one. This paper unpacks some of the duelling forces at play shaping the 'rebuild,' on the one hand the CCC, with its powerbase 'of behind closed door decisions' that is pushing for a 'framing' of the city that seemingly harks back to its Victorian roots. Against which there is a tide of individuals and small groups that are exploring new directions, via various interventions and new businesses that speak of how the 'common person' could live in this Urbanity. These events have been fast moving and the case studies are explored and researched via formal central news agency type statements and informal decentralised social media responses. A natural tragedy has provoked a temporal informality in contrast to the formal coherent past and this paper will attempt to explore these ramifications.

**Keywords:** Christchurch 2010-11 earthquakes; Top-down governance; Grass-root movements; Local Community power; Urban Recycling; Sustainability

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# **AN EXAMINATION OF THE MANIFESTATION OF ISLAMIC CULTURE IN THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT: CASE OF KATHANKUDY, BATTICALOA**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This paper attempts to explore the reflections of Islamic culture in the built environment of Kathankudy City Area of Batticaloa District. Culture of people strongly influences the living environment and the way it is created, organized and transformed. Accordingly, a place has culture. This understanding is extremely important for town planners and urban designers to contribute to such processes of building and rebuilding of cultural communities. This research is an attempt to make a closer observation of how an Islamic community in the case study area has created its living environment which very strongly reflects the Islamic culture. In order to carry out the study, four major segments of the built environment are explored such as Settlement Pattern, Street Pattern, Design of House and Landmarks. The findings of the research show that these four segments very clearly bring out the manifestation of Islamic beliefs, values and traditions in its characteristics. This study has used field observations, informal interviews and photographs to investigate the Islamic cultural values and symbols appear in a residential neighborhood in Kathankudy area in Sri Lanka.

**Keywords:** Culture, Built Environment, Manifestation

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# STRATEGIES IN DESIGNING NEW BUILDINGS IN HISTORIC CITIES: A STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO THE CHARACTER OF 'DALADAVEEDIYA', KANDY

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## ABSTRACT

The tangible urban fabric of "Kandy"; the cultural capital of Sri Lanka is a product of two different traditions; Pre-Colonial and Colonial. The historic built environment of the city has started to lose its character mainly due to the new constructions, which do not respond positively to the heritage setting. The decision makers have focused attention to large-scale new development projects and conservation projects. However, they have not paid due attention to the problem the mushrooming of substandard buildings in the city without any response to the past. "Dalada Veediya"; one of the most important boulevards in Kandy is facing a similar situation, losing its spatial quality and sense of place.

New buildings in a historic city can be categorized into four types considering their design strategies as Literal Replication, Intervention within the same or a related style, Abstract reference and Intentional Opposition. It is further explained that the designing in a historic context is an act of delicate balancing of compatibility and differentiation. This study investigates the selected building cases along Dalada Veediya with reference to the identified strategies and the extent that they have balanced the compatibility and differentiation.

The study shows that the main reason of losing the identity of "Kandy" is due to the buildings designed as 'Intentional Opposition' of this historic context. The form, details, materials and the character of the buildings do not display any relation to Kandyan nor Colonial period buildings. Few cases can be found as 'Intervention within the same or a related style' along the street. 'Literal Replications' are less in the study area. The study shows that the most appropriate strategy in the context is '**Literal Replications**'.

**Keywords:** Historic contexts, Kandy, Contemporary developments, Identity

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# WHAT IS IT LIKE TO LIVE IN OLD PUBLIC HOUSING? A CASE STUDY: GEORGETOWN

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## ABSTRACT

The Penang government provides for the lower income group with low housing from two government sectors and private sector. The first public housing in Malaysia was in Kuala Lumpur and Penang in the early 1970s where people migrate to the city and many people build their houses or became squatters. The paper discusses people living in old flats built in the 1970s, the quality of housing that has been lived in for 45 years is different, thus there is a basic need for it to be upgraded. This research used field survey, observation, literature review and primary data from previous studies. The findings of this research showed the satisfaction in housing of people living in Range riffle flats using the variables satisfaction housing and quality of life. Due to various ethnic groups living in one housing area, many perspectives view that in order to get housing satisfaction and finding benefits together, they must cooperate together. However, the states government and Federal government has to improve the standards and guidelines, especially within low income groups in urban area to ensure that people can afford to buy or rent houses suitable with the size of the family and provide better facilities to them so as to safeguard the community's well-being and harmony. Results which show the assessment of the study for public housing will make household living in comfort in the environment including cultural, social and economic in the future so that they can have a good quality of life.

**Keywords:** Penang, housing, community wellbeing

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# PROPOSALS FOR IMAGE RECONSTRUCTION AND URBAN REGENERATION: THE CASE OF KHULNA CITY, BANGLADESH

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## ABSTRACT

Among the oldest cities of Bangladesh, that represents precious glories and remarkable heritage, Khulna is one placed on top. During the colonial period especially in the late 17th century AD, Khulna was given the attention to be developed as the river front business centre of the East part of greater Bangle. The land use pattern of Khulna city has been substantially influenced by river flow of Rupsha and a spinal road network, which makes the city growth linear with major commercial, administrative and residential zone. But lately unlike the other cities of the world Khulna failed to adopt the process of transformation of its traditional urban structures into a dynamic shape to cope with the urge of the modern day functionality. River front remains neglected back side of the city, only attends as a service corridor. Examining these experiences of Khulna, the paper attempts to acknowledge the historical past and through them to regain the lost connection to the city. Following the timeline, different master plans have been analyzed to understand and identify the characteristics of city transformation and how such detachments developed with the river Rupsha. Based on the outcome a conceptual framework is proposed to recreate connectivity with the river to make a new public realm alongside the riverbank which may help to recreate Khulna as a riverfront city.

**Keywords:** Riverfront, City Transformation, Regeneration, Khulna

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# SPACES FOR SOCIAL COHESION IN PLANNED CITY: A SEARCH FOR INSPIRATION IN INDIGENOUS AND NEW SPONTANEOUSLY DEVELOPED SETTLEMENTS OF DHAKA

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## ABSTRACT

This paper is an attempt to question whether the current planning approach for Dhaka city is appropriate for sustaining the socio cultural cohesion within the planned settlements; whether we need to go back to our past. Dhaka city holds a glorious history of 400 years along which it has grown from a riverside medieval trading town to its current stature of a large metropolis. Within its framework, two distinct spatial patterns can be found; they are the planned and the spontaneously developed (i.e. organic or informal) patterns. The historic old Dhaka follows a spontaneous organic pattern with its winding, narrow, intricate and intimate network of streets; acting as vibrant urban spaces for social cohesion. However, vast areas of the new city are also spontaneously developed containing labyrinthine mixture of lanes, by-lanes and cul-de-sac like old Dhaka but wider and less intricate. On the contrary, the planned areas are the resultant of top down planning approach, with wide grid iron pattern road network dividing the land parcels into regular shaped plots. What appears to be alarming is the apparent incoherence between the urban spaces and the social interaction pattern in these planned settlements. Thus this paper attempts to investigate the planned settlements based on case study method along with correlation, observation and archival research and trace the inspiration that lies in understanding and adopting the underlying components of the indigenous settlements responsible for promoting social cohesion instead of direct replication of the past. For further validation of the argument, new informal settlements have also been investigated as an adoptive model of indigenous planning principles.

**Keywords:** Social coherence, planned city, spontaneous spatial pattern

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# THE COMMUNAL SPACES AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN LOW INCOME SETTLEMENTS OF MAHAIYAWA, KANDY

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## ABSTRACT

The increase of low income settlements in cities of developing countries have become a major problem due to poor living standards. Communal spaces play a key role for social sustainability of such congested settlements. This research investigates the aspects of communal spaces and their influence on the dwellers' quality of life with reference to Mahaiyawa, Kandy. The theoretical framework of the study is based on factors of communal space; "Accessibility", "Comfort", "Activity" and "Elements"; and how Social interaction, which was identified as a major need for quality of life in low income communities can be achieved through above factors.

Data was collected from 80 respondents selected through the random sampling method. The questionnaire consists of a five-point Likert scale to identify the level of satisfaction.

"Accessibility" and "Activity" were identified as the most significant factors that affect ones perception of communal space. The study demonstrates that social interactions created through these factors play a major role in Quality of Life in Low income Settlements.

**Keywords:** Communal Space, Quality of Life, Accessibility and Linkages, Sense of Community, Social Interaction

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# ECO-REGENERATION OF THE SAWENI BEACH OF FIJI ISLANDS FOR URBAN DWELLERS

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## ABSTRACT

This paper describes the regeneration of the Saweni beach of Fiji Islands as a place of recreation and relaxation for the urban dwellers. The regeneration of this vastly destroyed natural resource situated in the second most populated city of Fiji has the additional value that it can become a place of tourist attraction. Furthermore, this area acts as a protective barrier to the neighboring community against cyclones, which are frequent today due to climate change.

Over the years, Saweni beach has felt the destructive force of the human intrusion. People who visited Saweni for relaxation and fun eventually removed mangroves, cut trees for fire wood, and left piles of garbage among the bushes. In an attempt to get rid of the garbage, they set fire to it, burning down large areas of forest cover. Unauthorized structures were put up close to the beach which led to soil erosion. Most of the sea grass beds and the corals have died under the sediments, eliminating the very reasons that drive tourism.

Fijians have a tradition of environmental protection. Tribe specific worship of plant and animal species such as Baka, sharks, and turtles has led to the protection of these species from extinction. The Fijian houses which are called the 'Bure' are made up of environmentally friendly material. Land and sea ownership by the village communities, through arrangements such as taboos and marine protected areas, has led to sustainable natural resource management.

Today, through education, awareness, respect for traditions, and the involvement of villagers, Saweni beach is being regenerated: almost 4600 mangrove seedlings and 500 native trees have been planted, the beach area is kept clean by the community, and many are willing to invest resources to convert Saweni to a site of recreation and relaxation for the locals as well as the tourist.

**Keywords:** Regeneration, Fiji Islands, Saweni, traditional, Bure, MPA (Marine Protected Areas)

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# CONSIDERING RAINWATER HARVESTING AS A KEY ELEMENT IN INTEGRATED WATER MANAGEMENT FOR CITY DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING IN VIETNAM

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## ABSTRACT

Rainwater harvesting has been a widely used technology for water supply in Vietnam rural areas for centuries. However, the cities, which depend on centralized water supply system, have almost neglected the practice of rainwater harvesting and often have unsustainable use of groundwater to make up for inadequate water supply system. On the one hand, conventional water supply in cities are facing many issues such as rapid growth of urban population, contamination and salinization of local water resources, remote locations of freshwater resources, costly water supply infrastructure, etc...On the other hand, urban flooding has become a severe city-scale problem in most major cities in Vietnam during rainy season due to insufficiency of drainage infrastructure, uncontrolled urban development on low land, lost of natural water bodies, lack of storm water retaining areas, rapidly expanding concrete surfaces in cities and impact of rising tide in city's rivers and canals.

This paper considers that it is necessary and beneficial to promote rainwater harvesting in Vietnam cities to support water supply and mitigation of urban flooding, especially in the context of climate change. The main questions are to what the extent and how rainwater harvesting can be mainstreamed as a key element of integrated water management in city development and planning in Vietnam. The paper explores whether rainwater can be a supplementary water resource for Vietnamese cities and how city planning can address rainwater harvesting through integrated water management. Learning from these can help to decide what is necessary to promote rainwater harvesting in city development and planning in terms of policies, regulations and guidelines.

**Keywords:** rainwater harvesting, integrated water management, water supply, urban flooding, city planning

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# GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS EFFECTS ON HYDRO-GEO-ENVIRONMENT OF BANGLADESH COASTAL CITIES

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## ABSTRACT

This research work is an attempt to conceptualize and sketch a possible creation of an alliance of the Global Water Cycle and Climate Change with the aim to contribute towards Bangladesh coastal cities and it would be building a sustainable future plan in the water resources and management program of the area and may leads in the other part of low laying areas of the world.

**Keywords:** Global Climate Change, Coastal zone, Hydro-Geo-Environment, Kyoto Protocol and IPCC

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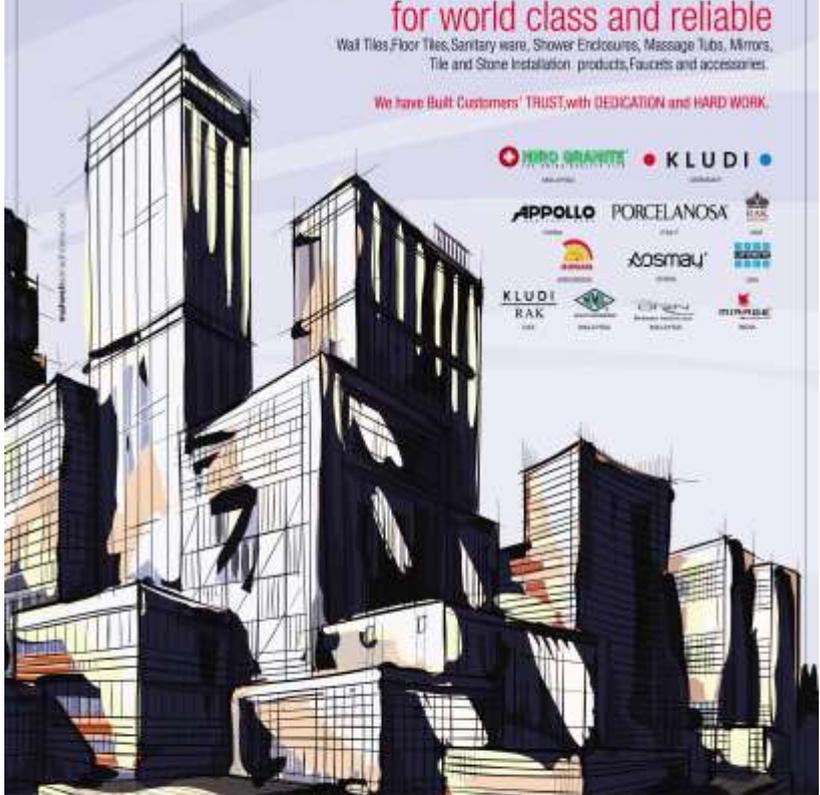
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