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SUBJECT : ARCHITECTURE & TOWN PLANNING

SECTION   A

SUBMITTED TO

MA'M ALINA

EXAM
FINAL

Introduction to Architecture and Town planning

Q no . 1

Point out slums in Peshawar. What steps would you recommend to improve the livelihood of people living in the these slums ?? while suggesting slum improvements keep the current economic and political situation of the government in mind as well as pay careful attention ti the context ?

Answer : Peshawar is the capital of the province Khyber pakhtunkhwa. It is sixth largest city in Pakistan , it is located in North-west side of Pakistan.it consist of approx. 2 million population according to the census 2017.

Slums in Peshawar :

Slums are located in Peshawar is shaheedabad , Tajabad, Gujjar camp, Changarabad etc. slums are at the east-west and north-west side. These kind of slumps are produced sue to migration from Afghanistan . slums has many problems related to the urban life like education, Health , Drainage system , Flooring etc .
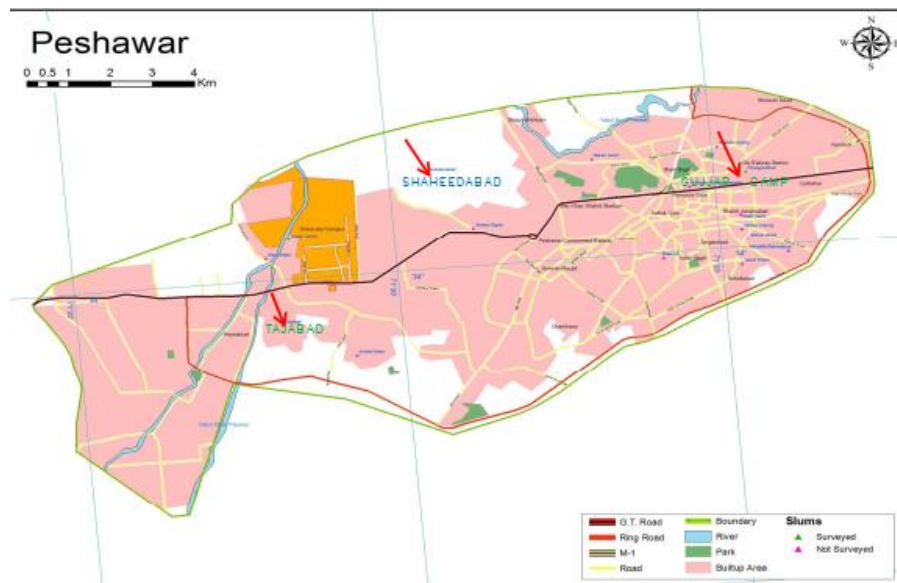

Figure 1 Master plan of peshawar & slumps marking

| Shaheedabad | Tajabad | Gujjar camp |

1-Shaheedabad :

Figure 2 Shaheedabad Slump in Peshawar

2-Tajabad :

3-Gujajr camp

Causes of slums :

1-Increasing Rural to urban migrations
2- Urban areas are not being improved enough to accommodate the new inhabitants.
3- Poor planning of cities or un planned cities
4- Poverty and lack of job opportunities in rural areas are the push factors of migration
5- High cost of urban life in any urban area.
6- Social exclusion.
7- informal economy.
8- Social conflicts – civil wars.
9- Some politicians use slum inhabitants as their vote banks. Though they give fake promises of improving the living conditions, they encourage slums.

Situations in Slums in Peshawar Pakistan :

1-Unhygienic conditions
2-lack of medical facilities
3-lack of sanitations
4-congested houses
5-without planning houses
6-no access of water and electricity
7-No drainage system. In most slums, waste water flow in between houses.

Recommended Steps for up gradations of Slums in Peshawar :
there are some following steps which is based on world wide case studies . in our region includes India , Bangladesh , Nepal and Sri Lanka etc . some of the following steps has been used for slums up gradations.

current political and economic situation in Peshawar (KPK) :
in the current political situation is that PTI government agenda is a welfare state , a walfare is state which work for better life of his citizen of country . state is responsible for basic needs like Food , shelter, and Jobs etc .
so by the initiative if Naya Pakistan housing scheme we can transform our slums into planned areas, which is helpful for slums residence . Government also work with the NGO etc as they also Done in Karachi like Orangi Pilot project & Khuda ki basti in Lahore etc .

Recommended Steps for up gradations of Slums in Peshawar :

1- Slum upgrading. It improved slum's living conditions. But it does not address poverty and low wages of informal economy
2- Planning and designing such areas for better living and economic conditions
3- Organized urbanization – Planning & Modifying urban areas to accommodate newcomers.
4- Affordable housing in urban areas / low cost housing projects .
5- Planning rural development along with urban development.
6- Slum redevelopment or renewal plans etc .

7- Using the techniques of Architect Yasmeen lari & architect Hassan fateh of low cost Housing .

8- Many international organizations helps on all such kind of projects.

Q no. 2

Explain the structure and pattern of Islamabad master plan. Also mention what could have been done during planning stage to make master plan better or mentioned what was done wrong while planning islambad by criticizing it ?

Answer : Islamabad is the capital city of Pakistan , it was Designed/Planned by Architect Constantinos Apostolou Dioxides in mid 1960's A.D . Architect Khawaja Zaheer ud Din was chief of Town Planning for Capital development authority . Grid iron planning Model is used for the planning of Islamabad city.

Planning stages :

Design & zoning of Islamabad city : The city's master-plan, designed by Greek architect Constantinos A. Doxiadis,
He divides the city into eight zones, including
1-Administrative,
2-Diplomatic enclave,
3-Residential areas
4-Educational sectors,
5-Industrial sectors,
6-Commercial areas
7-Rural
 8-Green/parks areas.
The city is known for the presence of several parks and forests, including the Margalla Hills National Park and Shakarparian Park. The city is home to several landmarks, including the Faisal Mosque, the largest mosque in South Asia[14] and the fourth largest in the world. Other landmarks include the Pakistan's National Monument and Democracy Square.
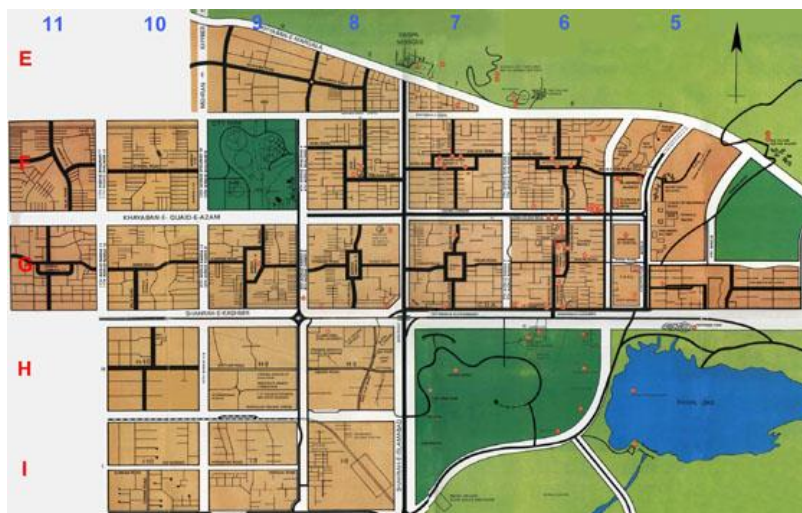
Master plan of city :

During the planning Architect set up the grid of 2km x2km and the center of each grid is called **Makrz** , which is main commercial area and park etc .

Philosophy of Master plan :

The master plan of Islamabad is based on the anatomy of Human being , assembly , supreme court & Prime minister Office like buildings is at Top side and F-9 park is acting like Lungs of the city . whenever you visit Damn-e-koh , the city will communicate you , it tells you the time and spaces story , that how it was built , their parts , specially its landscape.

Master plan of the Islamabad city

Main roads and Commercial area of city

Critical analysis on the master plan :

Islamabad was designed when many countries were building new capitols / capitals etc . it was a time when Chandigarh was designed by Le Corbusier , Chandigarh is the capital if Indian Punjab. It was time when Brazil was shifting its capitol a new city was built named as Brasilia. It was Designed Oscar Niemeyer.

1-National Masjid /Faisal masjid location :

1-Designer forget to place National Mosque space, he Did not know about that we have some religious Values and Normes later Authorities Decided the location of Faisal Masjid .

2-National Cultural Heritage museum :

every nation has some History so we also have , in the master plan of Islamabad city Designer did not consider national museum type of buildings etc . Later on Lok Virsa museum was Designed by Architect kamil khan mumtaz.

3-Sence of Discovery is very low :

in the Grid iron urban planning we considered the sense of discovery . it can be easily seen that in the Islamabad there is lack of sense of discovery , visitors are not able to find space easily , they have to experience some roundabouts etc.

4-Commercial areas :

 now a days commercial are full of traffic we need some parking space and some strategies of new urbanism for showing some Urban sense in our Capital city .

QNO 3

Which land use model best represents Peshawar (i.e concentric zone model , sector model , or multiple nuclei model) . after identifying model type , mark all the zones (i.e CBD , Residential , Industrial etc) . on the map as discussed in the model additionally , explain the form of Peshawar city .

Answer :

The **multiple nuclei model** is an economical model created by Chauncy Harris and Edward Ullman in the 1945 article "The Nature of Cities" . this model is more suitable for the city of Peshawar , Peshawar is the one of the oldest coity in world , it has some historic character that influenced throughout the generations .
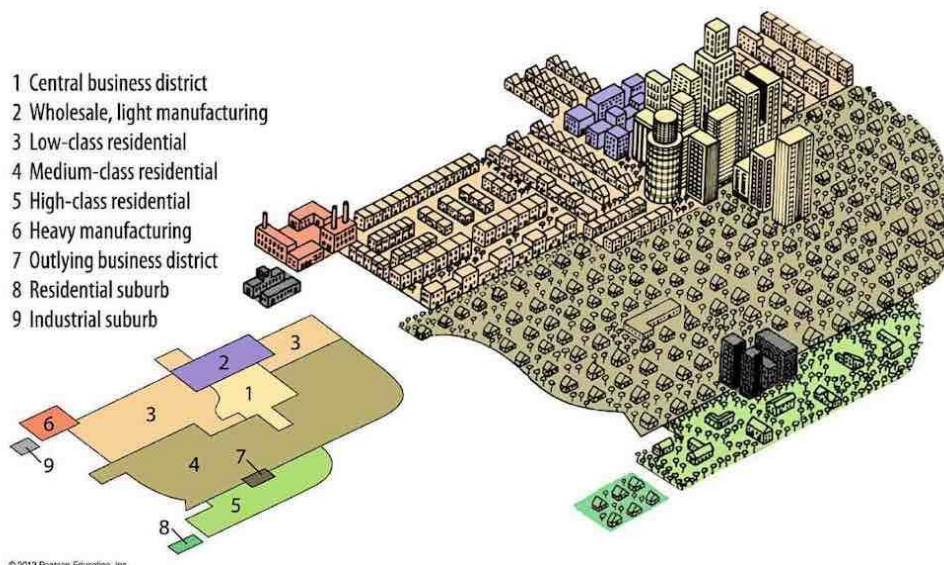
Multiple Nuclei Model

The model describes the layout of a city, based on Chicago. It says that even though a city may have begun with a central business district, or CBD, other smaller CBDs develop on the outskirts of the city near the more valuable housing areas to allow shorter commutes from the outskirts of the city. This creates nodes or nuclei in other parts of the city besides the CBD thus the name multiple nuclei model. Their aim was to produce a more realistic, if more complicated, model. Their main goals in this were to:

1. Move away from the concentric zone model
2. To better reflect the complex nature of urban areas, especially those of larger size

The model assumes that:

1. Land is not flat in all areas
2. Even Distribution of Resources
3. Even Distribution of people in Residential areas
4. Even Transportation Costs

1 Central business district
2 Wholesale, light manufacturing
3 Low-class residential
4 Medium-class residential
5 High-class residential
6 Heavy manufacturing
7 Outlying business district
8 Residential suburb
9 Industrial suburb
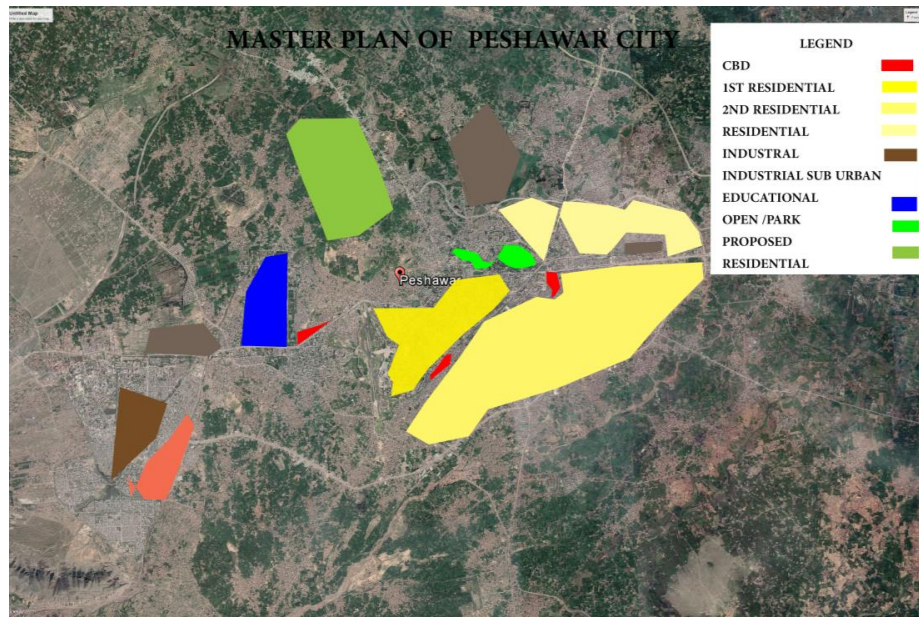
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Reasons for such Model for Peshawar :

Harris and Ullman argued that cities do not grow around a single nucleus but several separate nuclei. Each nucleus acts like a growth point.

The theory was formed based on the idea that people have greater movement due to increased car ownership. This increase of movement allows for the specialization of regional centers (e.g. heavy industry, business parks, retail areas). The model is suitable for large, expanding cities. The number of nuclei around which the city expands depends upon situational as well as historical factors. Multiple nuclei develop because:

1. Certain industrial activities require transportation facilities e.g. ports, railway stations, etc. to lower transportation costs.
2. Various combinations of activities tend to be kept apart e.g. residential areas and airports, factories and parks, etc.
3. Other activities are found together for their mutual advantage e.g. universities, bookstores and coffee shops, etc.
4. Some facilities need to be set in specific areas in a city - for example, the CBD requires convenient traffic systems, and many factories need an abundant source of resources.

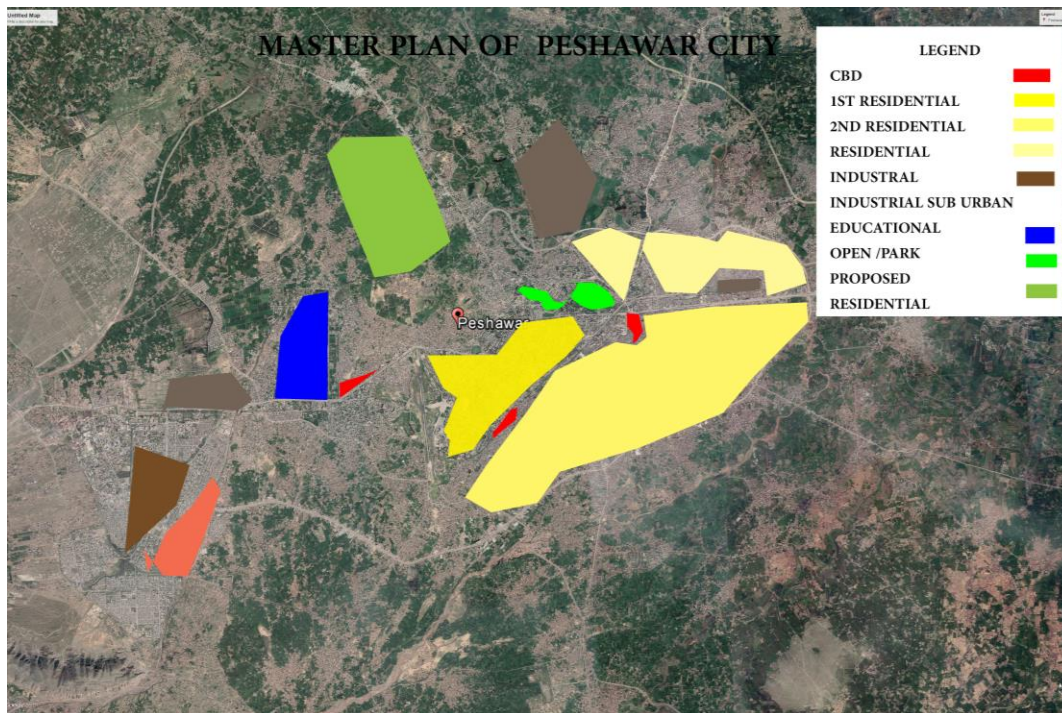Harris and Ullman's multiple-nuclei model of urban land use

1 CBD
2 Wholesale, light manufacturing
3 Low-class residential
4 Medium-class residential
5 High-class residential
6 Heavy manufacturing
7 Outlying business district
8 Residential suburb
9 Industrial suburb

CURRENT LAND USE MAP OIF CITY :

In the multiple nuclei model we can easily create multiple business districts , it will help in given followings thins
1- it is very helpful economy.
2- it play significant role in infrastructure of the city.
3- Industrial area is just out side the city due to pollution and Environmental factors.
4-workers who worked in industrial having sub urban residential area. It help to reduce industrial labor traffic problems.
5-Educational institutions area are separated becsuse to Traffic problems in Main downtown area.
6-it also help to reduce slums in Urban area by the classification of Residential Zones

MASTER PLAN OF PESHAWAR CITY

LEGEND

CBD
1ST RESIDENTIAL
2ND RESIDENTIAL
RESIDENTIAL
INDUSTRAL
INDUSTRIAL SUB URBAN
EDUCATIONAL
OPEN /PARK
PROPOSED
RESIDENTIAL

The END

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