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Section: B

Semester: 6th

Subject: Architecture and Town
planning.

Q No:- 1

Ans:-

A slum is an area which is left behind from the race of fast development, an area where it's shelter for many poor people, where the conditions are not suitable for living also the houses are in really bad condition. All this happens due to the negligence of the government and the urban planners. Slums can be improved through various ways/steps.

1. By changing the mindset of the people first. Civilised people does not want to live in the same area where the under-privileged one's live.

2. By slum-rehabilitation projects where there are proper reservations for the poor people with all the facilities available such as food, shelter, water, roads etc.
3. The government should look keen into this matter to find a better solution for the under-privileged ones, most of the times the government takes the rehabilitation at such locations where the employability rate is zero.
4. Instead of tear down the government should plan the upgradation of the current slums.
5. The government should convince them to live them in such areas where

They can still be in their communities.

6. The provided area by the government should also be safe to be lived in

7. The government should loosen their hands with the finance and loaning at affordable interest rates.



Q4:-

CANBERRA GARDEN CITY AUSTRALIA:-

The Canberra garden city Australia was ~~was~~ planned by Burley Griffin and his partner along with his wife Marion Mahony Griffin for which they won a competition. This garden city was very popular in the early 1900's for its beautiful landscapes, aesthetics

views and social engineering

The Canberra garden city gave specific reference to the garden city principles that are the separation of industrial, residential and civic areas by providing divisions using green areas. Canberra garden city received many criticism during its construction phase from the garden city advocates because they felt that this garden city was not jointed and it lacked greenbelt spaces. In the early 1960's and 70's there were some changes made on the garden city which led to loss of many front gardens and the streets were shortened. Later on in the 1990's the houses were made more densely. Small changes are now taking place in the development

under what canberra has described as new garden city values.

ORIGINAL MASTER PLANNERS:-

- ① Walter Burley Griffin and his partner
- ② Marion Mahony Griffin
- ③ Sir John Sulman (Architect)

The canberra garden city is a part of ACT (Australian Capital Territory) which has internal self government since 1988.

total 95,910 labours took part in the construction and development of this mega project. This project was made to accommodate 25000, to 381,488 houses. Total area covered by this garden city is 814.2km²

Features :-

This garden city is well connected and has variety of rich public parks, and mix of public and private networks of gardens which are well managed and of high quality. tree lined streets and plenty of open spaces.

proper division among the residential, industrial and civic areas and in the use of parks to screen residential neighbourhoods from roads and other unsuitable things.

The garden city Canberra has itself a variety of job offering, various employment opportunities within easy commuting distance of homes.

ADVANTAGES :-

- Canberra is considered as an underrated capital. there's plenty to do and enjoy, from museums and cinema to lush parks and aesthetic dining scenes.

- The locals of the Canberra garden city are very friendly and living in this garden gives the pleasure of living in a small town while enjoying the life of a big city. Canberra offers the best life of enjoying both the life of small town and the love of a big city.

- If one is fond of driving then there is no problem of the traffic in the Canberra garden city. Even in the peak hours there is no traffic jam.

DISADVANTAGES :-

- Due to the large area covered by the Canberra garden city one has to drive for hours to reach their favourite journey destinations such as beaches.
- The ~~buying~~ buying of house is very expensive. Canberra garden city is the third ~~largest~~ most expensive city in the country.

Q No 9 :- FORMATION AND PATTERN :-

Hayatabad is a modern suburban area which shares border with the tribal areas of Pakistan. Hayatabad is home to several health and educational institutions of Peshawar. Hayatabad was developed purely as residential area in the late 1970's. It was named after a famous Pashtun politician Hayat Sheerazi who was assassinated by the Afghan militants in 1975. Hayatabad also has an industrial zone though it's residential.

STRUCTURE :-

Hayatabad has been divided into 7 phase which are subdivided into lettered sections by the government. The PDA is accountable for the development of Hayatabad.

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Hayatabad can be accessed through three routes but only two routes are open to get into and go outside of Hayatabad that are through the main Jamrud road and the ring road respectively, whereas the third route has been locked and closed for public transport because it borders with the tribal areas that is the phase 7 road joining Shahkas. This was closed for public transport for security reasons arising from war on terror.

DEMOGRAPHICS:-

Hayatabad is home to thousands of people living in a community. Some are settled from a very long time while some living on temporary assignments/rent. All belonging from different communal backgrounds such as Pashtuns, Persians

Urdu speakers and Afghan refugees.

Facilities :-

There are several schools, colleges, a national university, public and private hospitals, private clinics, public parks, shopping malls, markets and offices.

Cons of Hayatabad :-

Although Hayatabad provides completely admirable atmosphere, providing every facility however there are some major drawbacks of this master plan. Hayatabad is super expensive, the markets are ~~scattered~~ distant from the residential areas.

Their main consequences are of the water drainage system there are less flow entities as a result the sewage water flows on the surface

for days. ~~to~~ ~~needed~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~improved~~ following drawbacks can be improved if the government takes keen interest in this master plan, by providing ample of flow entities. for segregation purposes.

Q NO # 3

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direction of a building or house face:

Ans: To make the most of the sun (or warmth of natural light), your building or house main living areas (or any rooms you use a lot) should face north. The main glazing in the houses, such as windows & glass doors, should also face north any where between $20^{\circ}W - 30^{\circ}E$ of true north is fine.

Advantages:-

Houses that faces north are considered most desirable because they get the most direct sunlight through the day especially in winter when the sun is at its lowest. In an urban area where sunlight is at a premium, this can make a world of difference.