Introduction to Architecture & Town Planning

- Class Id : 16317
- Section : A

Slums in Peshawar

- Peshawar, which was once known for its clean air, greenery and quiet roads, has now turned into another disfigured urban sprawl.

- An estimated 60%–70% of the provincial capital is made up of slums.

- More and more vehicles spill into the streets daily. And the city's resources and support systems are caving in under the pressure.

> **"** These areas were not planned thus not given basic facilities such as sanitation, health, education and emergency services
>
> District Administrator **Rasheed Ahmad Khan**
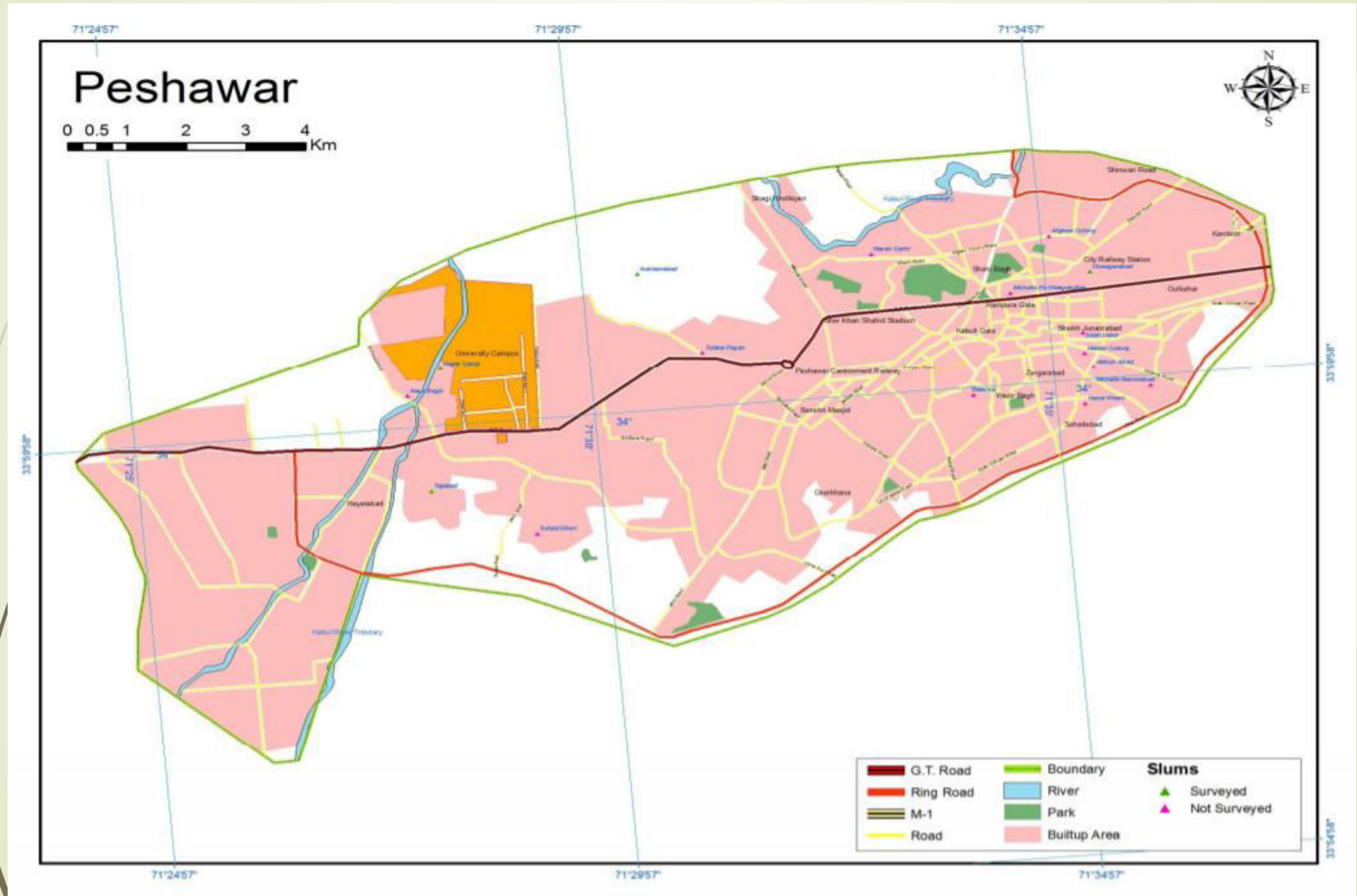
Slum areas of Peshawar city

- Shaheedabad / Subhanabad
- Tajabad
- Gujjar camp
- Changarabad

Table 9: Housing Units with Total Number of Rooms and Average Person per Room

No. of Rooms	Percent Housing Units with Number of Rooms	Number of Persons Per Room[54]
1	22%	11
2	37%	6
3	25%	4
4	11%	3
5	2%	2
More than 5	2%	2

Slum areas of Peshawar city

Shaheed abad/ Subhan abad

Location: Northern part of Peshawar City
Developed: developed in the 1970s by the locals
Population: 2,500 to 3,000 households (with an average household size of 10 members). The slum's population has increased by 50% since 2000.

Table 4: In-Migration Trend in Shaheedabad		
Migration Period	**Number of HHs Migrated**	**Percent Increase/Decrease**
1948	1	-
1949 to 1970	8	700%
1971 to 1989	64	700%
1990 to 2000	83	30%
2001 to 2008	73	- 12%

Figure 3: A Relatively Affluent Housing Structure in Shaheedabad

Casts: residence in the slum include Mohammand, Mahajar, Afridi, Teerawal, and Shinwari.

Major Problems

Roads: main roads, namely Shaheedabad Road, and Subhanabad Road, which have not been developed. Although, these roads serve as the lifeline of the slum community.

their present condition is the root cause of many problems such as high crime between the dusk and dawn hours, and extreme difficulties in accessing education, health, and livelihoods, etc.
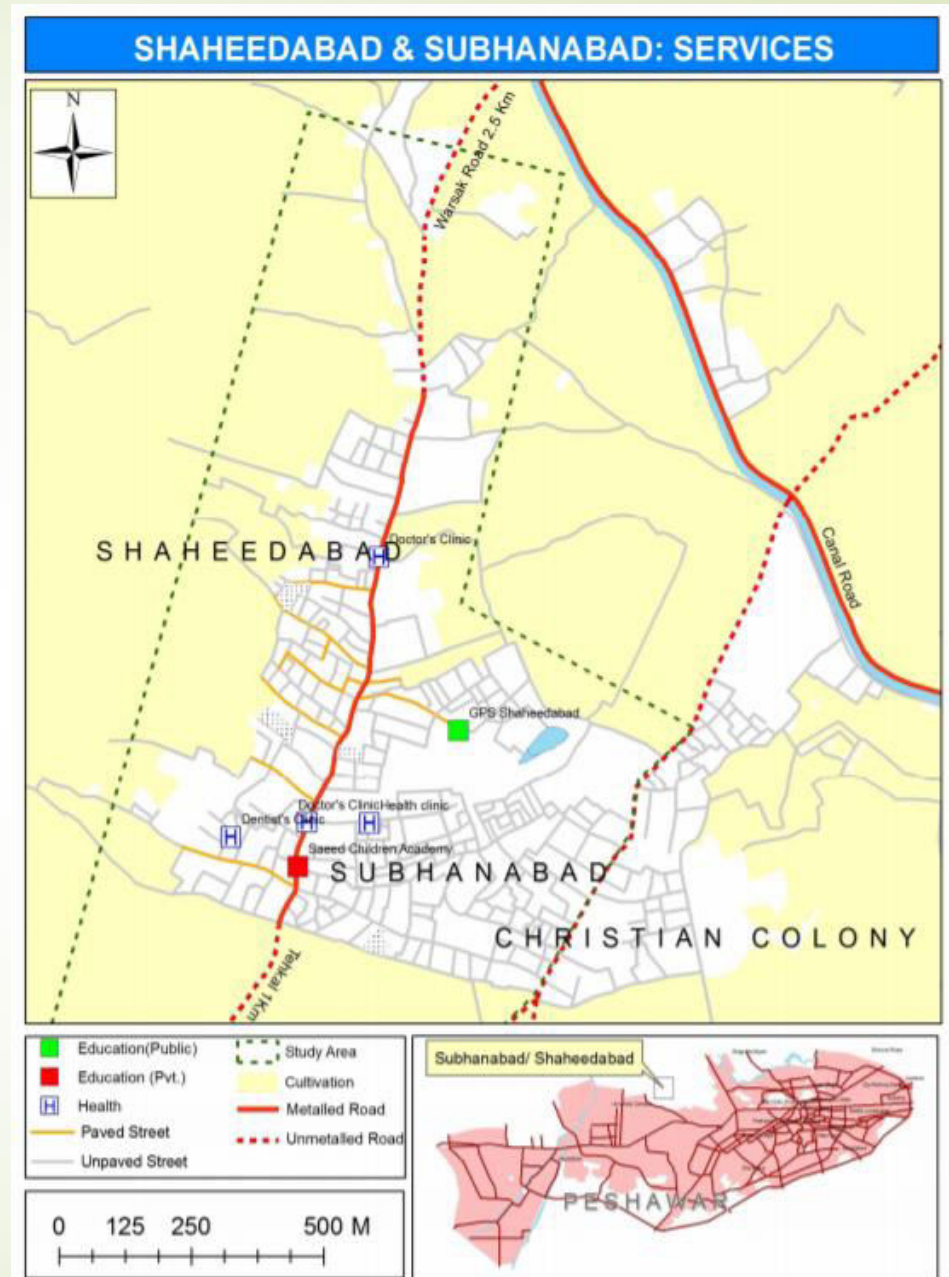
Education: This area lacks in educational facilities. The majority of students travel to different schools and colleges in Tehkal, TehkalPayan and TehkalBala.

Health: There is no public health facility in the area. Two private doctor's clinics and a dentist's clinic operate in Shaheedabad area.
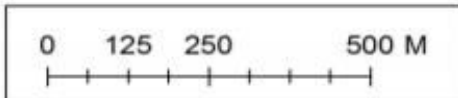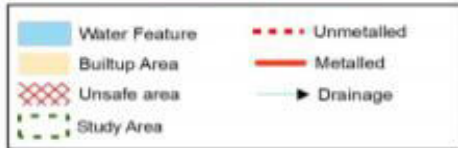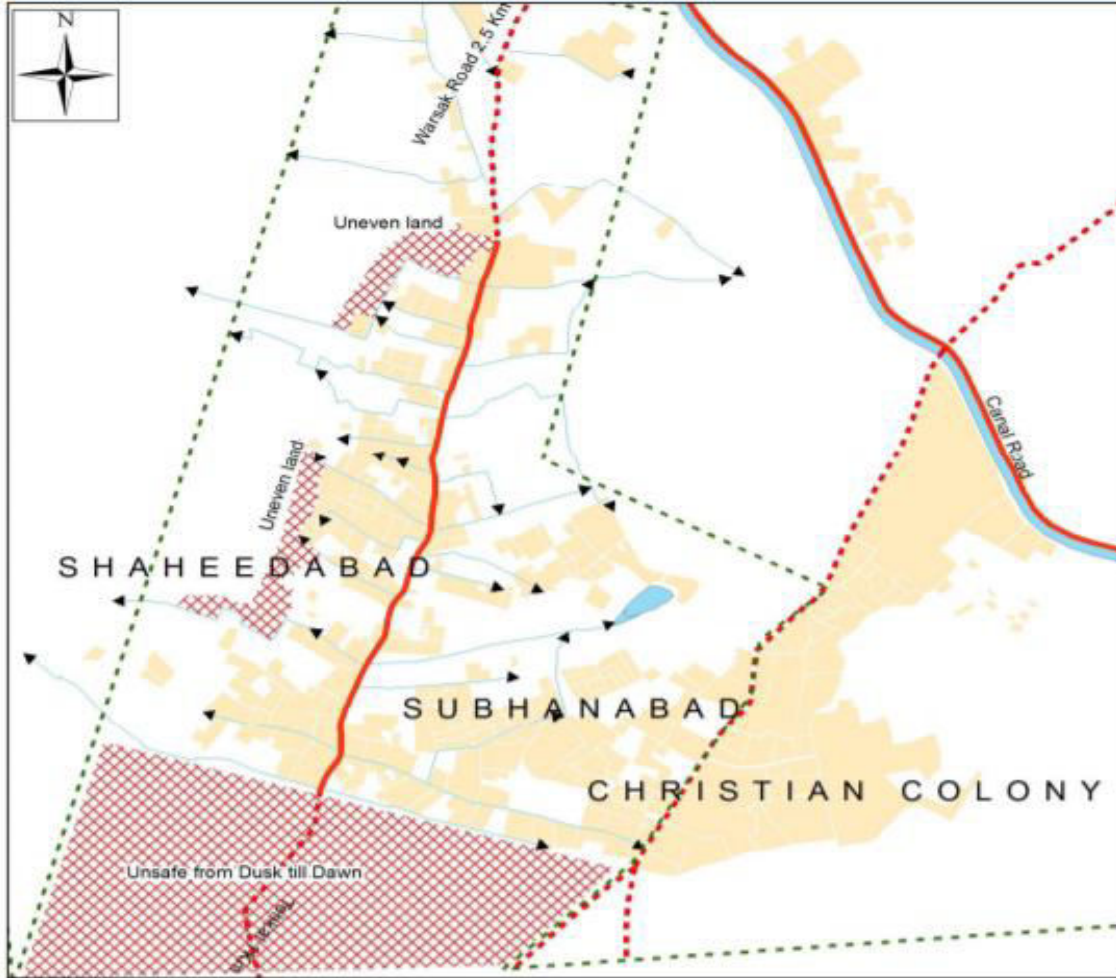According to the residents, the majority of the population uses Khyber Teaching Hospital and Sherpao Hospital for medical treatment located at 5 kilometres distance.

Transportation: No Urban transport route connects with this area. People use rented vehicles or travel by foot to catch the public transport from Tehkal bus stop at a distance 1.8 kilometres.

Provision of Paved Roads, Gas, and sanitation, are the highlighted needs of the Shaheedabad slum.

SHAHEEDABAD & SUBHANABAD: SERVICES

SHAHEEDABAD & SUBHANABAD: DRAINAGE AND UNSAFE AREA

Uneven land

Uneven land

SHAHEEDABAD

SUBHANABAD

CHRISTIAN COLONY

Unsafe from Dusk till Dawn

Water Feature
Builtup Area
Unsafe area
Study Area

Unmetalled
Metalled
Drainage

Subhanabad/ Shaheedabad

PESHAWAR

0   125   250   500 M

Tajabad

Location: southern part of Peshawar city

Developed: in early 1970s by the Mian family

Planning: The area of Tajabad is planned according to streets/lanes where each major lane is considered a mohalla; there are a total of 18 major lanes in Tajabad.

Population: 2,000 housing units with an average household size of 8 persons.

Casts: residence in this area include; Afridis, Teerawal, Khattak, Yousafzai and Mahajar among others.

Table 5: In-Migration Trend in Tajabad

Migration Period	Number of HHs Migrated	Percent Increase/Decrease
1947	1	-
1948 to 1975	9	800%
1976 to 1987	73	711%
1988 to 1998	90	23%
1999 to 2006	79	- 12%
2007 to 2013	94	19%

Plot Size and Households Living (Tajabad)

- 3% Don't Know
- 20% More than 8 Marla
- 27% 5 to 8 Marla
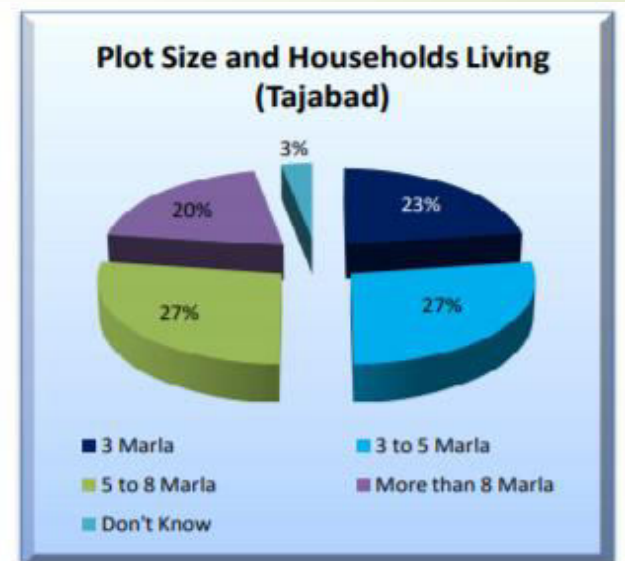- 23% 3 Marla
- 27% 3 to 5 Marla

Figure 8: Plot Size and Households Living (Tajabad)

Streets: All streets are unpaved and undulating.

Drainage: very poor drainage system and almost all the area is inundated during the rainy season and water remains standing for days in streets.

➡ making the population prone to water borne diseases.

Education: no government educational facility available in area.

➡ The nearest public sector middle school is located in Sufaid Dheri area 1.2 kilometres.
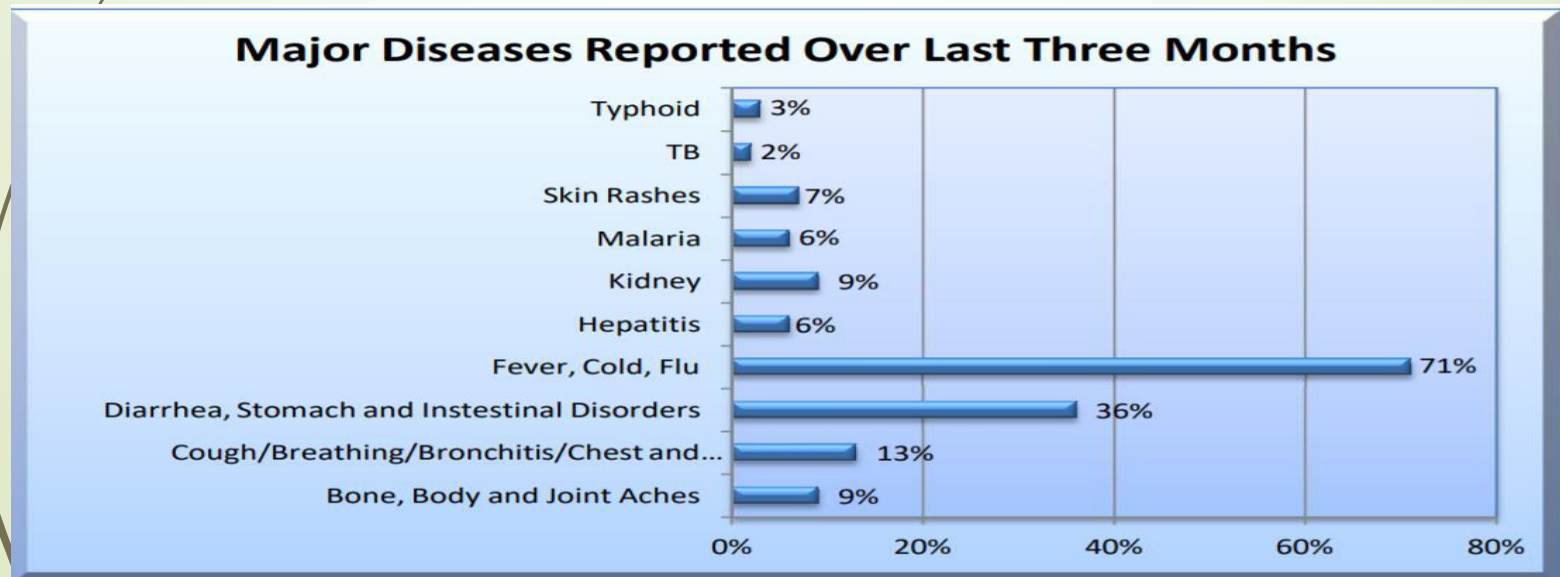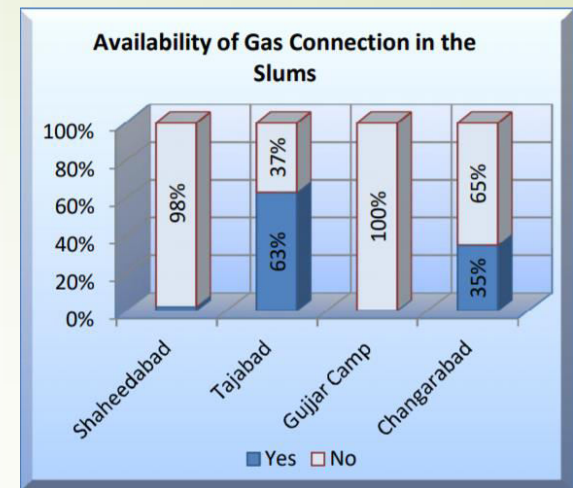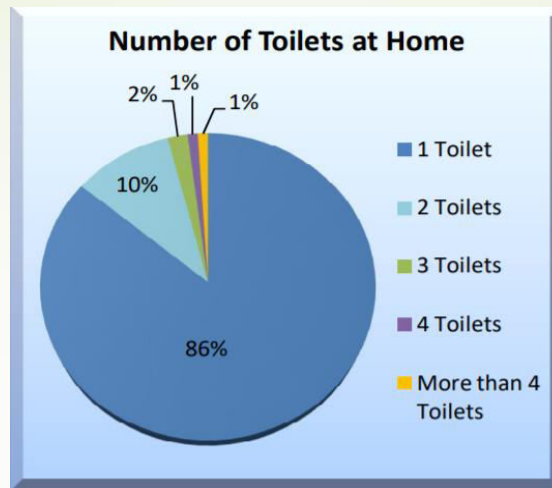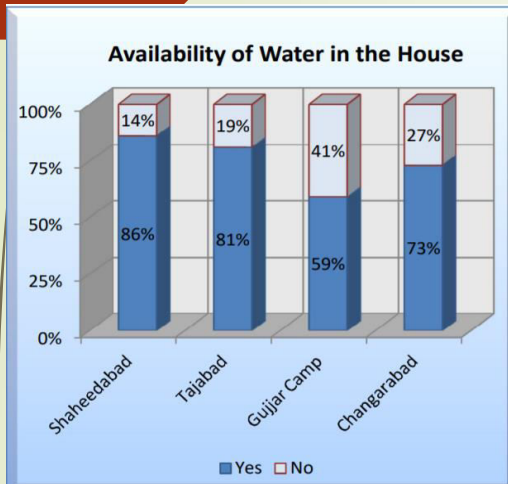
Health: The availability of health services in the area is also poor.

➡ There are few private health clinics but no public health facility.

➡ The nearest public health facility is Khyber Teaching Hospital about 3 kilometres from the slum.

Transportation: No urban transport system exists in the area.

➡ People use their own vehicles or rent private vehicles, usually a taxi or rickshaw from the intersection of Lane 10. Public nearest transport is 1.8 km.

Demographics

Availability of Water in the House

Location	Yes	No
Shaheedabad	86%	14%
Tajabad	81%	19%
Gujjar Camp	59%	41%
Changarabad	73%	27%

Number of Toilets at Home

- 1 Toilet — 86%
- 2 Toilets — 10%
- 3 Toilets — 2%
- 4 Toilets — 1%
- More than 4 Toilets — 1%

Availability of Gas Connection in the Slums

Location	Yes	No
Shaheedabad	98%	
Tajabad	63%	37%
Gujjar Camp	100%	
Changarabad	35%	65%

Major Diseases Reported Over Last Three Months

Disease	Percent
Typhoid	3%
TB	2%
Skin Rashes	7%
Malaria	6%
Kidney	9%
Hepatitis	6%
Fever, Cold, Flu	71%
Diarrhea, Stomach and Instestinal Disorders	36%
Cough/Breathing/Bronchitis/Chest and…	13%
Bone, Body and Joint Aches	9%

Recommendations/ Solutions

- Old infrastructure should be upgraded to new infrastructure by constructing low cost living communities for them.

- Development of the community sewage systems and drainage infrastructure with the participation of residents.

- Regular hygiene promotion sessions should be held with the community highlighting the importance of basic hygiene and sanitation measures.

- Small changes in habits such as washing hands and managing daily waste at an individual level.

- To provide programmes specially designed for the altitudinal and educational levels, Successful implementation of such programmes will focus on developing skilled workers in areas of carpentry, plumbing, mechanics etc can result in significantly positive outcomes.

- Similarly vocational training, specifically Home Based Worker programmes should be explored for women and girls aged between (15-35 years).

- Home improvement, including material upgrading, new construction and expansion of existing structures.

- It is not necessary to create new top heavy institutions to develop the planning and implementation process. What is required is to develop the expertise of the existing institutions at the middle and lower levels.

- By installing mirrored solar panels that are low in budget and also operate during night time.

- Conducting awareness sessions or seminars.

- By installing rain water harvesting systems will save their a lot of money.

The End

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Structure & Pattern of Islamabad

Sustainable city

- Islamabad is a well organized and most developed divided into different sectors and zones.

- The notion of design to integrate nature and city is achieved by a scaler arrangement of "Landscape" in the form of productive landscape, ecological landscape, and urban structuring landscape.

- Plan of Islamabad shows connectivity on all levels; within the city, natural landscape is integrated with other systems of open spaces & other types of landscape & also creates and urban system that is connected to the natural areas surrounding the city.

Sustainable Transportation & Land use

- Islamabad is a planned city with an extensive road network laid out in grid structure.

- The road network is arranged keeping in view the categories of movements such as high/low speed road traffic, Public transport, Bicycles, Pedestrians etc.

- With proper management of traffic & demand, the road traffic will not be subject to the capacity and related serious environmental problems observed in almost all large cities.
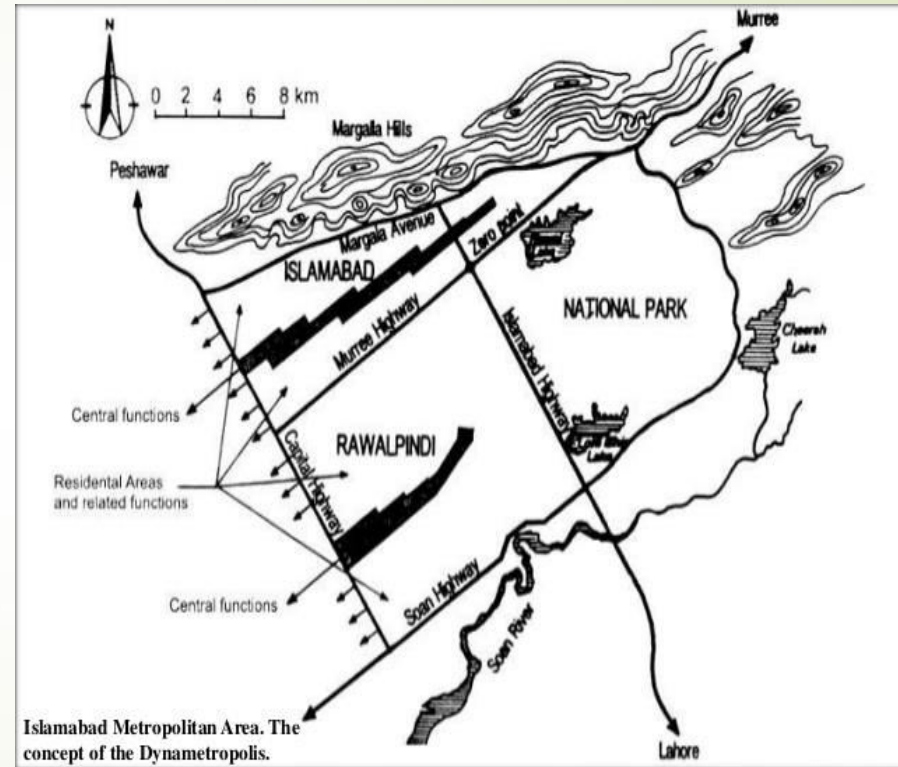
Cont…

- Islamabad is planned according to hierarchical system of communities of various classes.

- These communities are properly served by a major transportation system developed within wide corridors of a grid-iron configuration, surrounding the defining higher class communities.

- The above hierarchical system of communities & transportation facilities, contributes to the reduction of travel distance and time, accidents , and to the promotion of green transport (walking, cycling, public transport).
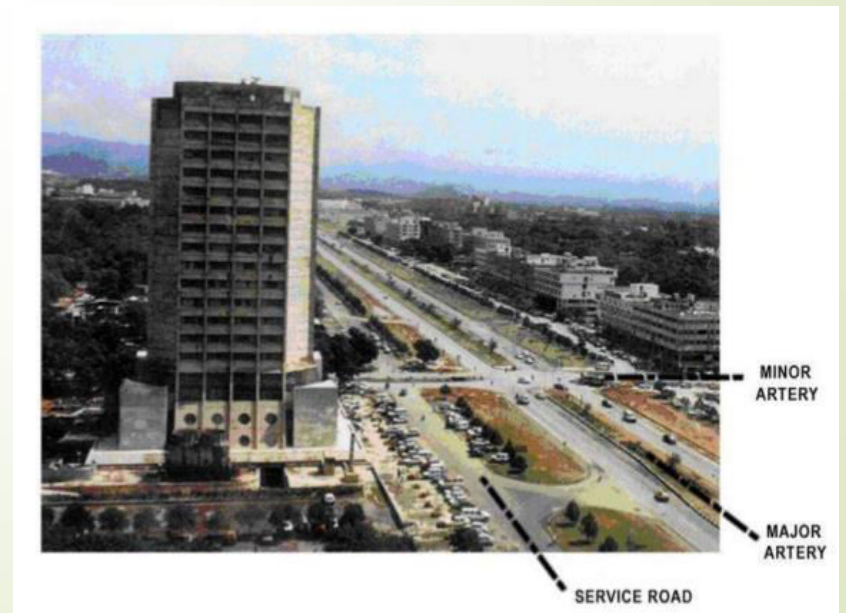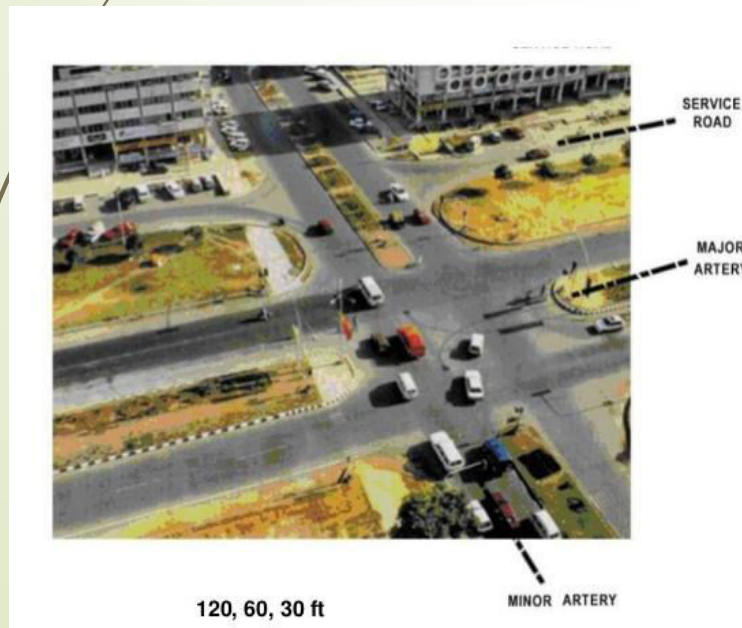
Network of Roads
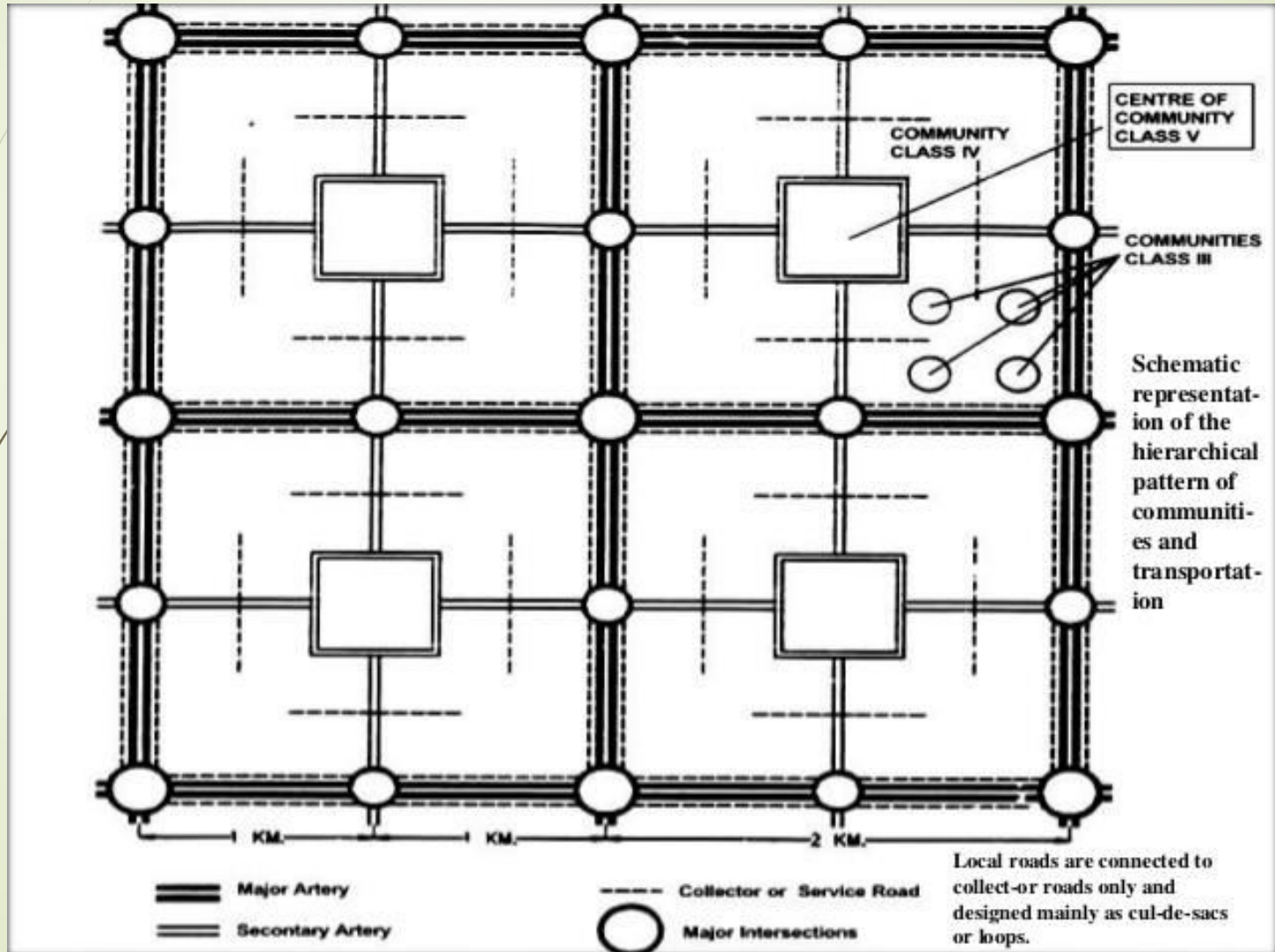
The Master plan & Dynametropolis Concept

- The Islamabad metropolitan area is composed of Islamabad, the old city of Rawalpindi and the National park.

- The latter is a hilly area containing two large lakes, the National sports centre and the National research centre.

- Four major inter-urban roads delineate the above three major components of Metropolitan area.

- The overall plan is based on the dynametropolis concept, giving the possibility of continuous expansion with the leastv possible adverse effects in traffic in the functioning of Metropolis.

- Both Islamabad & Rawalpindi, central cores & residential areas, may expand dynamically.

Islamabad Metropolitan Area. The concept of the Dynametropolis.

Grid-iron system

- The communities are properly served by a major transportation system developed within wide corridors of a grid-iron configuration.

- Local & collector low speed roads, wide sidewalks, pedestrian roads & bicycle lanes withen the lower class provide access to the major transportation system

SERVICE ROAD
MAJOR ARTERY
120, 60, 30 ft
MINOR ARTERY

MINOR ARTERY
MAJOR ARTERY
SERVICE ROAD

Recommendations

- Future expansion should have been kept in mind as the roads of Islamabad city have been designed for the future population sprawl for about 50-60 years. It may join Rawalpindi if the population rate increases rapidly.

- Right of Way (ROW) is not followed according to the standards in all the sectors.

The End

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Land use model of Peshawar

According to the map of Peshawar and my research "Mutiple Nuclei model" best represent Peshawar because it is and old city which was not well-planned so it is becoming denser day by day due to urban sprawl. We can take example of walled city Peshawar in which buildings are rising vertically instead of horizontally because of the lack of land.
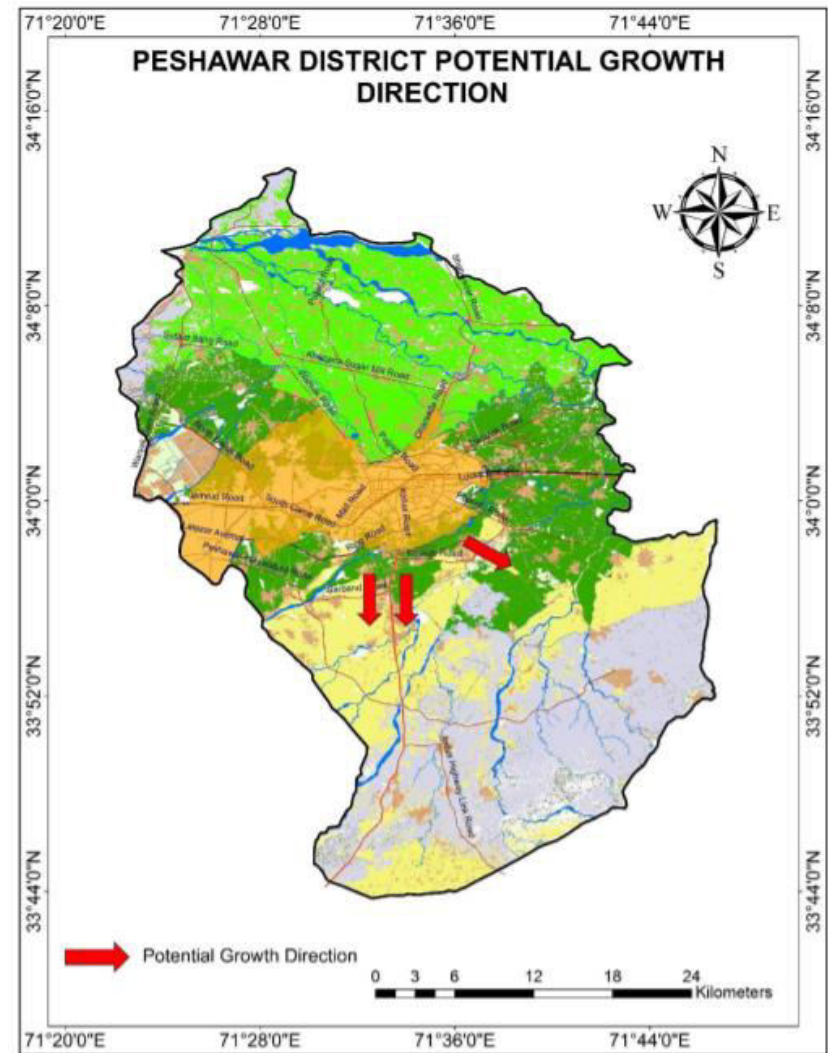

Map 5-1: District Peshawar Potential Growth Direction

Cont….

- The district Peshawar needs to expand to cater for the future population. Besides, currently most of the social facilities, institutions and amenity areas are concentrated in the existing urban area.

- Times back the central core/ nuclei of Peshawar was walled city but now each zone has its own central nuclei such as the center of CBD (central business district) is Saddar and University road, The nuclei of residential area is Hayatabad whereas the industrial area lie away from the residential area as well as CBD.
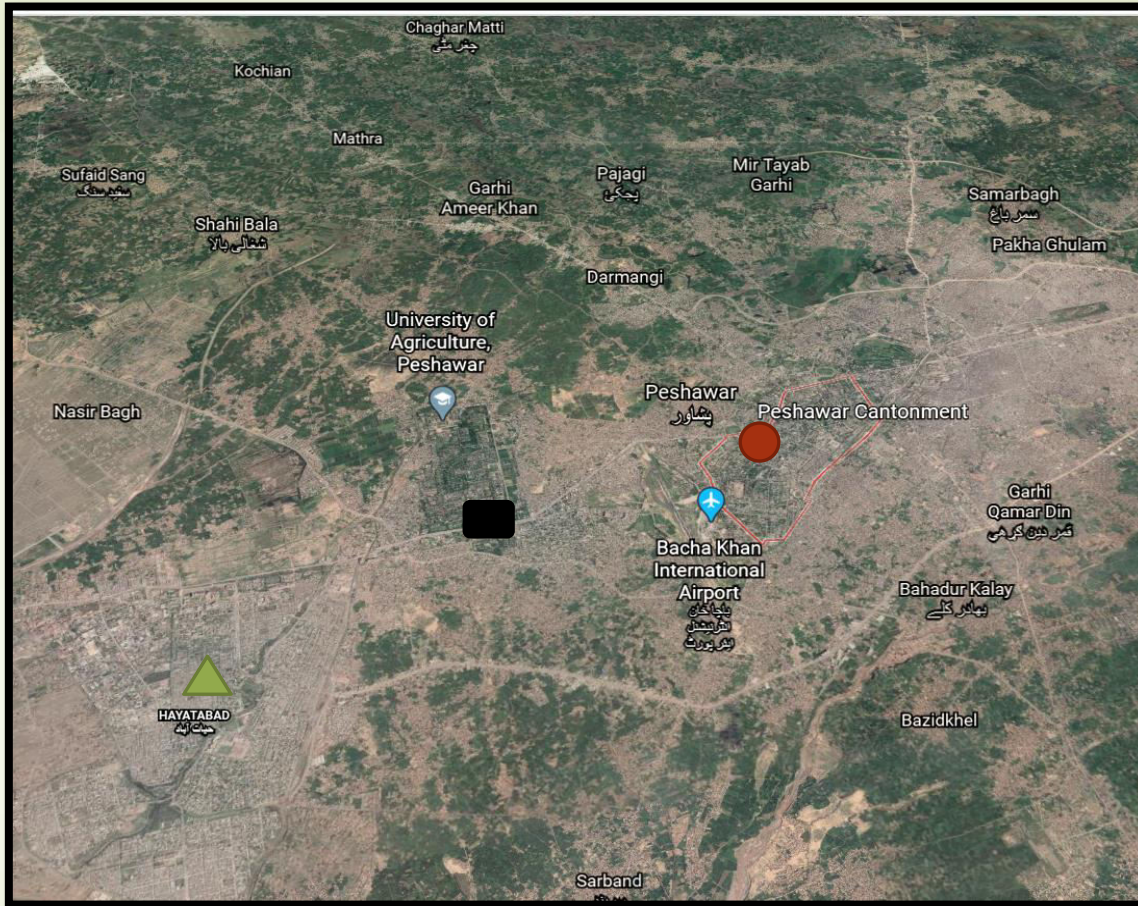
Symbol	Name
🔴	Saddar
⬛	University road
🔺	Hayatabad