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Architects Regional Council Asia

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THE INDIAN
INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

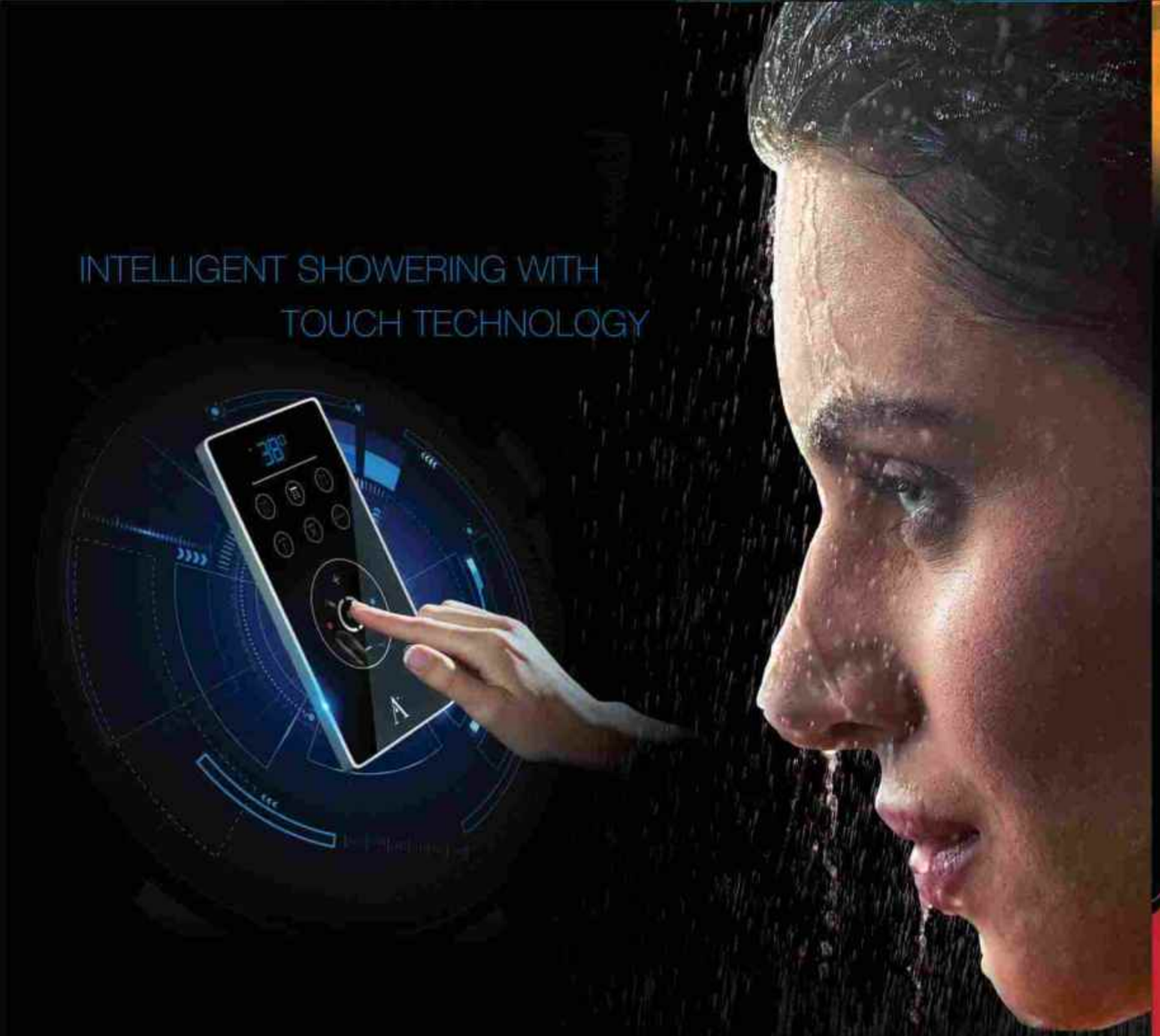
# FORUM JOURNAL

# ARCASIA FORUM JOURNAL


ARCASIA FORUM JOURNAL

JAIPUR, INDIA

21-25 MAY, 2017

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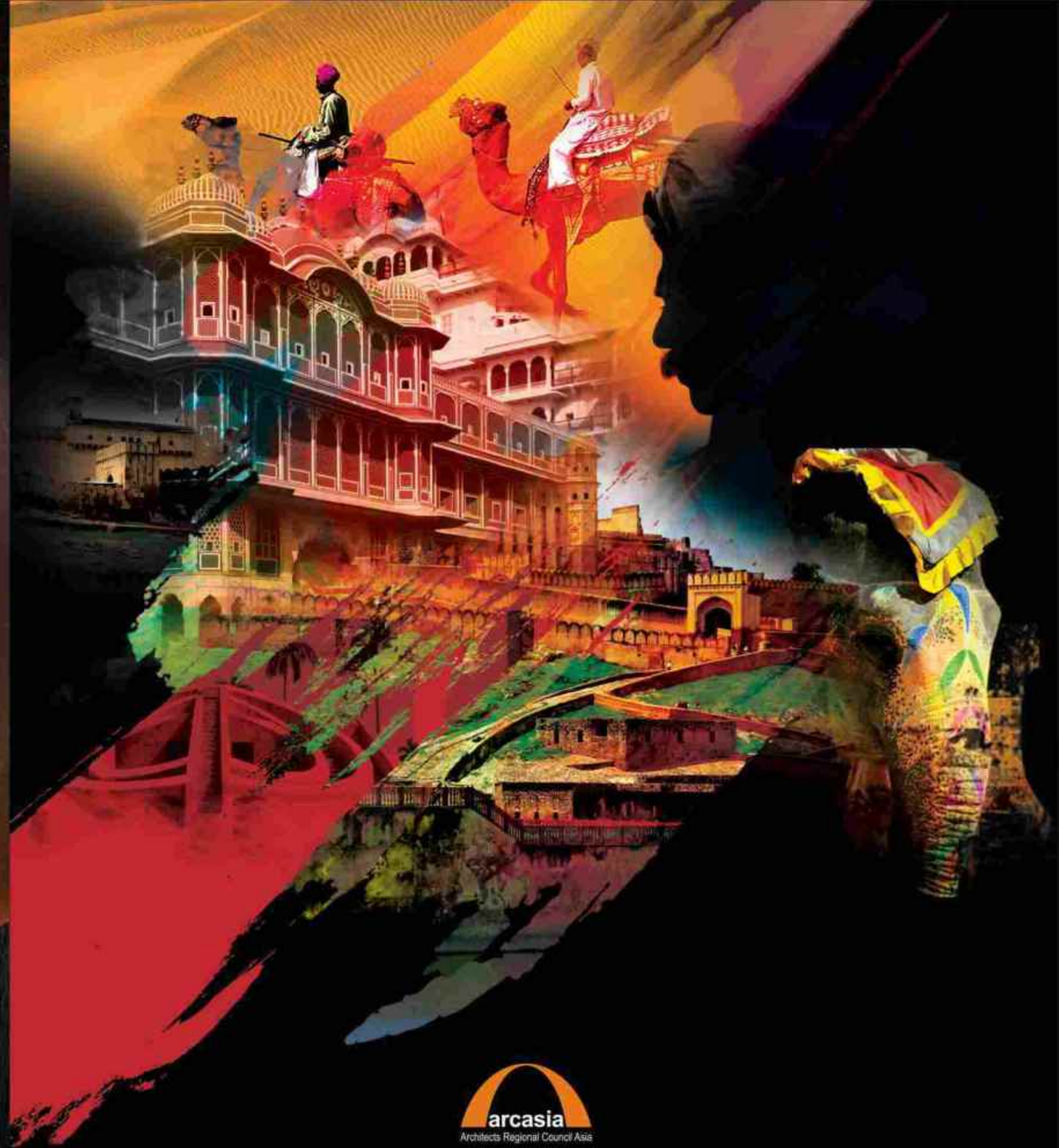

arcasia
Architects Regional Council Asia

# ARCHITECTURAL EXCELLENCE

FROM 21 ASIAN COUNTRIES

**THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS**

5th Floor, Prospect Chambers Annexe
Dr. D.N. Road, Fort, Mumbai - 400001
Maharashtra, India
Ph. +91 22 2204 6972, 2288 4805
Fax: +91 22 2283 2516
Email: iiapublications@gmail.com

**RAJASTHAN CHAPTER**

The Indian Institue of Architects / 19th ARCASIA Forum Secretariat
124, Himmat Nagar, Tonk Road, Jaipur - 302018
Rajasthan, India
Ph. +91 141-2706227, 2712377, 2705580
Email: iiarajasthan@gmail.com

**Editor**

Ar. Mukul Goyal
Email: info@arcasiajaipur.com, goyalmukul10@gmail.com



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एम. वेंकैया नायडु
**M. VENKAIAH NAIDU**


सत्यमेव जयते

स्वच्छ भारत
एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर


शहरी विकास,
आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन एवं
सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री
भारत सरकार
MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT,
HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION
AND INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA


26th April, 2017

## MESSAGE

I am glad to know that the 19th ARCASIA Forum 2017 is scheduled to be organized in Jaipur, Rajasthan from 21st to 25th May, 2017 and that a large number of delegates from India and Abroad will take part. The aim of such an initiative is to emphasize on the critical issues pertaining to the growth of India and how Architecture contributes in making it a progressive country. The theme of the Conference "Happiness through Architecture" encourages and accentuate on the contentment.

I am glad to note that Architects, Designers, Researchers, Academicians, Artists and participants will gather and deliberate on various aspects of Architecture, Planning and Sustainability. Architects play a key role in Urban Development. I sincerely hope that our architects and planners will take advantage of this Conference to showcase their efficiency and competence. All the delegates will have an opportunity of interacting with participants from the industry on technological advancements all over the world.

I wish the Indian Institute of Architects the very best in their 100th year celebrations. I congratulate them for hosting such an important conference in India.

(M. VENKAIAH NAIDU)


**Office:- Room No. 104-C, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110108; Phone: 011-23061166, 23061162, 23062089 (Fax)**
**Residence:- 30, Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Road, New Delhi-110011; Phone: 011-23019387, 23019388 (Telefax)**

## VASUNDHARA RAJE

CHIEF MINISTER RAJASTHAN

**Message**

That the 19th Arcasia Forum 2017, being organized in Jaipur by the Indian Institute of Architects, is a matter of great pleasure for us all. I welcome delegates from India and abroad to this International Conference in Jaipur, 21st-25th May 2017.

Jaipur, is perhaps the prettiest city in India and is home to the finest extant example of medieval town planning. Our old city, laid down with mathematical precision, points to the highly advanced knowledge base that has been a part of our culture. There could not be a more appropriate venue than Jaipur, for this event.

Urban areas continue to be magnets to populations in search of a better quality of life. Cities shall continue to grow and it is important that architecture of today accounts for such growth and embraces smart elements – technology, material and design - so that the human habitat is comfortable, safe and environmentally compliant.

The Central Government has set a priority of Housing For All and the Government of Rajasthan through its ambitious program, 'Mukhyamantri Jan Awas Yojana' is taking forward the initiative of providing Affordable Housing for those who are from the economically weaker sections of the society. It is important that young architects come up with designs and solutions that allow quick fabrication of environmentally sustainable housing.

I am sure, this event shall see detailed deliberations on various facets of architecture and by the end of it, come up with workable solutions that can be adapted by government agencies in furthering development goals. I congratulate the Rajasthan Chapter of the Indian Institute of Architects for working hard to bring the 19th Arcasia Forum 2017 to Jaipur.

I wish the event all success.

**(Vasundhara Raje)**

## Dr. Ashok Lahoty

Mayor Jaipur

**Message**

**Greetings !**

**A warm welcome to all the esteemed delegates participating in this international conference "19th Arcasia Forum 2017" happening for the first time in the city of Jaipur from 21st to 25th May 2017 and my heartiest congratulation to The Indian Institute of Architects-the hosts of the conference, for organizing this Forum and on completing 100 years of establishment. I am delighted to acknowledge this Architectural Exposition and express my interest to witness this mega conclave.**

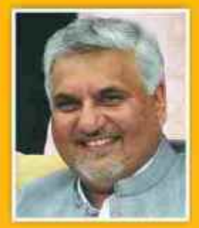
**Jaipur, capital city of the state of Rajasthan, is one of the oldest planned city in India. The rich heritage & culture of the city has much more to explore and experience, and always been a destination for art & architectural admirers. Jaipur has also been selected in the list of 100 Smart cities under the Smart City Mission of Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Government of India. It is one of the few Indian cities where a clutch of smart projects have already taken off. Jaipur-Smart City aspires to furnish its Heritage and Tourism, and through Innovative and Inclusive solutions, enhance the Quality of Life for its Citizens and to attain a healthy & happier environment.**

**"Happiness through Architecture"- the theme of 19th Arcasia Forum 2017, focuses on the aspects of happiness through the art of building environment around us. We believe this conference will allow us to exchange & refurbish our thought streamlining conceptions of growth and development in the city.**

**So let's participate & celebrate this meaningful journey.**

**I on behalf of the city of Jaipur wishes you success and assure the wonderful stay, while here.**

**(Dr. Ashok Lahoty)**



## Ar. Jahangir S.M. Khan

President ARCASIA
Architects Regional Council Asia

### Message

It gives me great pleasure to congratulate The Indian Institute of Architects, Rajasthan Chapter on the holding of the 19th ARCASIA Forum in the world-famous 'pink' city of Jaipur, India.

All of ARCASIA from its 21 member institutes all over Asia will arrive end of the third week of May 2017 to participate in what will surely prove to be amazing festivities and North Indian hospitality along with amazing presentations by International and Local speakers and Architects. The event presents a wonderful interaction between the 21 ARCASIA nations and Indian Architects and Students to listen to and experience icons of the profession and interact and mingle.

I am very appreciative of the hard work by President IIA Ar. Divya Kush sahib and his team of untiring young architects that have worked around the clock to make this 19th ARCASIA FORUM the best that it can be. I met some of his team in Kathmandu while there for the ARCASIA AWARDS Jury and their positive spirit and tirelessness is amazingly infectuous in every way.

I thank TEAM IIA, both its Leader President Divya Kush sahib and each and every member of his team that has worked to bring the 19th ARCASIA FORUM to its vibrance and zest that we will all surely enjoy!

Thank you IIA

## Ar. Divya Kush

President, IIA

### Message

It is a matter of great pride and happiness for The Indian Institute of Architects to have been given the opportunity to host the 19th ARCASIA Forum in Jaipur, Rajasthan during the Institute's centenary year of its service to the education and profession of architecture in creating a better living environment for the community.

In today's fast paced and stressful life where mankind is struggling to be happy and at peace with itself, the theme of the 19th ACA Forum has been very thoughtfully chosen to be "Happiness through Architecture".

Happiness is the conscious experience of being content. The right stimulation of any one of the five human senses can give happiness to a person. The stimuli for such a feeling and the intensity of the consequent happiness may differ from person to person, however the spaces we design can surely trigger the emotion.

Eminent professionals and academicians not only from ARCASIA region but from across the globe have shown immense interest in the theme, resulting in an unprecedented receipt of over 400 papers for presentation during the forum. Similarly, the response for the ARCASIA Architecture Awards has also been extremely overwhelming with over 700 entries, giving a tough time to the eminent jury in selecting the best.

Over 55 eminent speakers from all over the world have been invited to share their thoughts on the theme of "Happiness through Architecture". I am sure, the participants will find the deliberations during the forum thought provoking and return motivated to bring happiness through their architecture for the people.

We at IIA, particularly our Rajasthan Chapter, have worked day and night to make this event unique and a memorable one for all the participants. I welcome all the participants with an additional promise of a big slice of happiness through a series of cultural events and the traditional Rajasthani hospitality.

I take this opportunity to express my thanks and profound sense of gratitude to ARCASIA Office Bearers and Member Country Presidents, distinguished keynote speakers, eminent jury, invited speakers, award winners and all the participants for making their contribution in making this event a memorable in our centenary year.

## Ar. Ramiz Baig

Honorary Secretary, ARCASIA

### Message

The ARCASIA Forum makes its way back to India after a gap of many years and all signs are pointing to the fact that it has been well worth the wait.

ARCASIA region is very unique in its hospitality, heritage, history and architecture. This uniqueness is on one hand shared by all members yet every member country has a lot to offer on its own. Every ARCASIA host takes immense pride in showcasing their uniqueness yet welcoming the architects from around the region with open arms.

The IIA has an activity packed 5 day event culminating with the ARCASIA Forum where they have brought together numerous speakers on all relevant topics to our region under a very apt "Happiness Through Architecture" umbrella.

It truly has been a pleasure being of whatever little help to the organisers who have put together a memorable event. In true ARCASIA spirit the work done together has resulted in everlasting friendships !

## Mr. Yadupati Singhania

Chairman & Managing Director - JK Cement Ltd.
&
Chairman - JK AYA

### Message

Dear Architects,

I am very happy to learn The Indian Institute of Architects is organizing **"19th ARCASIA FORUM EVENT"** at Jaipur from 21st to 25th May 2017.

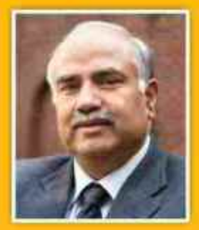
I also learnt that The Indian Institute of Architects (IIA) is celebrating its centenary year during 2017. Congratulations.

We, at J.K. Cement Ltd., Kanpur (India), are also closely associated with architect community of entire India as well as participating foreign countries since the year 1988 when we began preparatory work on formulating the methodology to undertake this knowledge sharing & experience sharing journey.

The awards were given to deserving architects in the year 1990 as 1st JK architect of the Year Awards, (1st JK AYA) by Hon'ble Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, Vice President of India. I feel proud to inform that we have expanded the spread & scope of this award and are currently in its 27th year.

I once again congratulate IIA & all the member countries of ARCASIA on the occasion of this get-together & Wish the event a grand success;

Y.P. Singhania
CMD, J.K. Cement Ltd.
Chairman (JK AYA)



**Rajesh Mehra**

Director & Promoter -Jaquar Group

## Message

It was the great Frank Lloyd Wright who said, "The mother art is architecture. Without an architecture of our own we have no soul of our own civilization."

It's a privilege to be partnering this wonderful forum, with all of you who are building the soul of our society with your work. My sincere thanks to The Indian Institute of Architects for giving Jaquar this opportunity to interact with the finest minds from across Asia, as we work towards our shared goal of building a better world.

For Jaquar, as a global brand present in over 40 countries of Asia-Pacific, SAARC Region, Africa, Middle East and Europe, that goal is being embodied in our Complete Bathing Solutions and a wide range of lighting products, which are adopting technologies to save energy and electricity – the two foremost of key challenges the universe is facing.

We are also living and breathing that goal in our new global headquarters in Manesar, a green building that generates 975 kilowatts of electricity through solar power using low power LED lights, energy efficient glazing, rainwater collection and recycling sewage treated water- All in all a zero water discharge building. This building has been applied for US Platinum rated LEED building & IGBC Platinum certification.

Technology is always offering new solutions that make new answers possible. But no matter how well it works, it must also be attractive enough to invite usage. It is a successful combination of design plus technology that lead beauty to any project or product and that is what we are absolutely focused on as of now.

We now look to artists of 'the mother art', all you talented architects, to collaborate with us. In line with the theme of ARCASIA of " Happiness through Architecture" let's together lead the way forward in making the world a better place to live.

**Ar. Gyanendra Singh Shekhawat**

Convenor 19th ARCASIA Forum 2017 & Chairman IIA Rajasthan Chapter

## Khamma Ghani !!

Greetings from 19th ARCASIA Forum 2017, Jaipur, India.

As Chairman IIA Rajasthan Chapter & Convenor 19th ARCASIA Forum 2017, it has been our endeavour and pleasure organizing and being part of this mega conclave.

We all are aware that 19th ARCASIA Forum organised by The Indian Institute of Architects (IIA) supported by 21 countries across Asia, is happening for the first time in city of Jaipur, Rajasthan, India. In this event 200 International architects, 1000 National architects and over 55 Eminent Speakers from across the globe, will be present to speak about various aspects of architecture. We have designed the forum so as to encourage the opportunity to discuss and enable the sessions to become more of dialogue than monologue.

The Indian Institute of Architects is celebrating its centenary year and in this forum we have kept the theme "Happiness Through Architecture". Deliberations will take place on spreading happiness over topics like: Heritage Tourism and Cities, Vibrant Interiors, Innovative Architecture, Sustainability and many more. With the "Make in India" mission we promote the local craftsmanship and foster it within our fraternity through our building material exhibition. There shall be interactive sessions with renowned architects, presentations and workshops in this exhibition leaving with you memories of a lifetime.

Once again on behalf of The Indian Institute of Architects, I convey a warm welcome to all and wish a great success to the 19th ARCASIA Forum 2017.

# Office Bearers of ARCASIA

**Ar. S.M. Jahangir Khan**
President

**Ar. Abu Sayeed M. Ahmed**
Vice President **Zone A**

**Ar. Chan Eng Chye Theodore**
Vice President **Zone B**

**Ar. Nuno Soares**
Vice President **Zone C**

**Ar. Ramiz Baig**
Honorary Secretary

**Ar. Sannah Ejaz**
Honorary Treasurer

**Ar. Satirut Nui Tandanand**
Immediate Past President

**Ar. Datuk Tan Pei Ing**
Honorary Advisor

**Ar. George Kunihiro**
Honorary Advisor

# Office Bearers of IIA

**Ar. Divya Kush**
President

**Ar. Vilas Avachat**
Vice President

**Ar. Amogh Kumar Gupta**
Jr. Vice President

**Ar. Lalichan Zacharias**
Jr. Hon. Secretray

**Ar. C. R Raju**
Jr. Hon. Secretray

**Ar. Sunil Degwekar**
Hon. Treasurer

**Ar. Prakash Deshmukh**
Imm. Past President

# 19th ARCASIA Forum Secretariat

**Ar. Gyanendra Shekhawat**
Convenor

**Ar. Alok Ranjan**
Chief Advisor

**Ar. Tushar Sogani**
Co-Convenor

**Ar. Mukul Goyal**
Co-Convenor

19th

ARCASIA

FORUM

JAIPUR

# ARCHITECTS REGIONAL COUNCIL ASIA

arcasia

Architects Regional Council Asia

## Introduction

Architects Regional Council of Asia - ARCASIA is the only organization of Architects which is working for the upliftment of the profession in the Asia Region. The affairs of ARCASIA are looked after by its council which consists of its office bearers and Presidents of the member countries. The council also appoints various specialised committees to dedicatedly address the specific issues related to the profession of Architecture

The main annual event of ARCASIA is its Conference /Forum which is hosted by a member institute. ARCASIA council & Committee meetings along with students Jamboree, fellowship meeting & a host of other activities are some of the key elements of the ARCASIA Conference which concludes with a gala Friendship Night.

ACA Forum 19 is being organized by The Indian Institute of Architects-IIA, during its Centenary Year at Jaipur Rajasthan and this coincidence surely is going to make the event historically important and Memorable. Therefore ARCASIA shall be seen on a bigger scale as ever seen before.

The Forum will have 16 sessions to deliberate on the theme of Happiness through Architecture. Ar. Raj Rewal and Ar. BV Doshi have confirmed to be the Key note Speakers while over 55 eminent speakers will be taking the theme forward during the sessions. This conference will be following regular meetings and other events including the five ARCASIA committee meetings. Live presentations by the finalists of the ARCASIA Architecture Awards is being introduced for the first time for the benefit of the participants and the delegates.

Shri Venkiah Naidu, Hon'ble Minister of Urban Development Govt. of India and Smt. Vasundhra Raje Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan, will be inaugurating the ARCASIA event at Jaipur. The President of UIA, Ar Esa Mohamed, and the Minister for Urban Development and Housing of Rajasthan, Shri Rajpal Singh Shekhawat will also be present to grace the occasion. The Mayor of Jaipur, Shri Ashok Lahoti will be hosting a special dinner for the Council and Committee members of ARCASIA.

## Brief History

1967

ARCASIA originated 50 Years ago during the 1967 Commonwealth Association of Architects (CAA) New Delhi Conference.

An urgent need was felt for the establishment of a regional cemtre that would be concerned with environmental design and unity among the six Asian member Institutes of the CAA.

The six Asian Institutes (the founding members) were India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Malaysia, Singapore and Hong Kong.

The proposal was for a Center for Environment and Technical Advancement(CETA) and for establishment of an ARCASIA Formation Council.

## First Council

The First Formation Council (1969-1974) in September 1970 resolved that future assemblies of the National Institutes of the Asian region of the CAA and ARCASIA be formally called the Architects Regional Council Asia (ARCASIA).

While reorganizing the need for worldwide associations, the organization was formed to enable closer working relationships between the individual Member Institutes within the region to deal with matters that are or more immediate importance to the region.

## Present day

Now ARCASIA consists of 22 member countries and gathers every year under the umbrella of ARCASIA Forum or ARCASIA Students Jamboree. The council meets every year at these conferences to deliberate on various issues of common interest. Various other activities have also started within the ARCASIA purview like Architectural Awards and Sports meet. Many student activities are promoted and awarded in this. Overall ARCASIA has now gained importance in the well being of the profession all round asia and is now working in tandem with UIA which includes commonwealth countries also.

## ARCASIA - PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

| | |
|---|---|
| BHUTAN | MONGOLIA |
| BANGLADESH | MALAYSIA |
| BRUNEI | MYANMAR |
| CHINA | NEPAL |
| HONG KONG | PAKISTAN |
| INDIA | PHILIPPINES |
| INDONESIA | SINGAPORE |
| JAPAN | SRI LANKA |
| KOREA | THAILAND |
| LAOS | VIETNAM |
| MACAU | |

## ABOUT ARCASIA FORUM

One of the key features of ARCASIA is the ARCASIA Forum which is a platform for the on-going discussion of current architectural ideas pertinent to the region. This is a gathering of prominent architects and thinkers intended to serve as an Asian 'catapult of minds' on matters concerning architectural, and environment in the Asian context.

## Glimpses of ACA 17 at Hongkong


# THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

THE INDIAN
INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

The history of the IIA is one of absorbing interest. Unfolding over the years, it speaks in manifold aspects - of the struggles and influence of architectural education from one solitary centre throughout India, of the rebirth and youth of a profession which the Country had almost forgotten, of a struggle for existence and the need to have the meaning and value of Architecture and architectural service understood and attempts and experiments towards a new stage in the architecture of the country. In the Renaissance or reawakening of India, the Institute has its due place in the sphere of Architecture.

**The Architectural Student's Association (1917-22)**

On May - 12th, 1917, the first historic meeting was held in Mr. Foster King's bungalow, set in the sylvan surroundings of the School of Art compound. It was here, according to a tablet on the building, that the famous Rudyard Kipling was born on the 30th December 1865. One may well imagine what the scene must have been then, for some of the beautiful surroundings of trees and greenery are fortunately still preserved in the very heart of a great industrial and commercial city. In such a setting of beauty and peace, the child that was to grow up into The Indian Institute of Architects, was also born.

At the first meeting held, the members present decided to form themselves into an association of the past students of Architecture of Sir J.J. School of Art and it was decided to christen the infant "The Architectural Students Association". Late Mr. George Wittet, the then Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay, was unanimously elected as the first "President" of the Association.

**The Indian Institute Of Architects (1929)**

Affiliation with R.I.B.A. in 1925 led to consideration of further changes in the existing Constitution and Bye-Laws. One of the first was that members of the R.I.B.A. in the Bombay Presidency and throughout India were now coming into the fold of the Association. It was on 2nd September 1929 that the new body was re-organised in Bombay and officially registered as "THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS". Its chief objects, among others, as stated in the Memorandum of Association were;

"To continue the work of the Bombay Architectural Association founded as the Architectural Student's Association in 1917"

"To encourage the study of Architecture, to elevate the standard of Architectural Practice and by mutual support, to promote the interests of Architects throughout India".

The Institute began its activities in the room of the Sohrab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library, 7-10, Elphinston Circle, Bombay and this therefore was the first permanent headquarters for the various activities of the Institute. Later, as things improved, the Institute and Library moved into the new and more convenient quarters which is at present occupies at Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road, now Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Mumbai - 400 001. In 1929, the membership was 158. Today it has crossed the 20,000 mark.

**The theme for the 19TH ARCASIA FORUM 2017 is**

# "HAPPINESS THROUGH ARCHITECTURE"

# ARCASIA Forum 2017 Keynote Address

Raj Rewal is an Indian architect and urban design consultant who studied architecture in New Delhi and London. His humanist approach to architecture responds to the complexities of rapid urbanisation, the demands of climate, cultural traditions, and building crafts and technologies. His built works comprise a wide range of building types, including the Nehru Pavilion, the Scope office complex, the Central Institute of Educational Technology, the World Bank building, the National Institute of Immunology, the Parliament Library, and the Asian Games Village, all located in New Delhi, India, as well as the Ismaïli Centre in Lisbon, Portugal. His commitment to housing is also central to his built works. In 1989. He was awarded the Gold Medal of The Indian Institute of Architects, and the Robert Mathew Award of the Commonwealth Association of Architects; in 1993, he was presented the Mexican Association of Architects Award, and is also the recipient of the Great Masters Award of the JK Trust. Ar. Raj Rewal's works have been widely exhibited and published, with monographs in English and French; his most recent publication is entitled Humane Habitat at Low Cost. He was a professor at the New Delhi School of Architecture and Planning, and has taught and delivered lectures at universities in Asia, America, and Europe.

National Institute of Immunology, India

Scope Tower, Delhi

One of the India's best-known architects, Raj Rewal is recognized internationally for buildings that respond sensitivity to the complex demands of rapid urbanization, climate and culture. In a country that is both developing and industrialized, whose architectural inheritance is ancient and recent and whose society is conservative and pluralist, Rewal's work combines sophisticated technology and a sense of history and context, imparted not only by design but by local material such as ochre and rose sandstone, evoking the great Mogul monuments.

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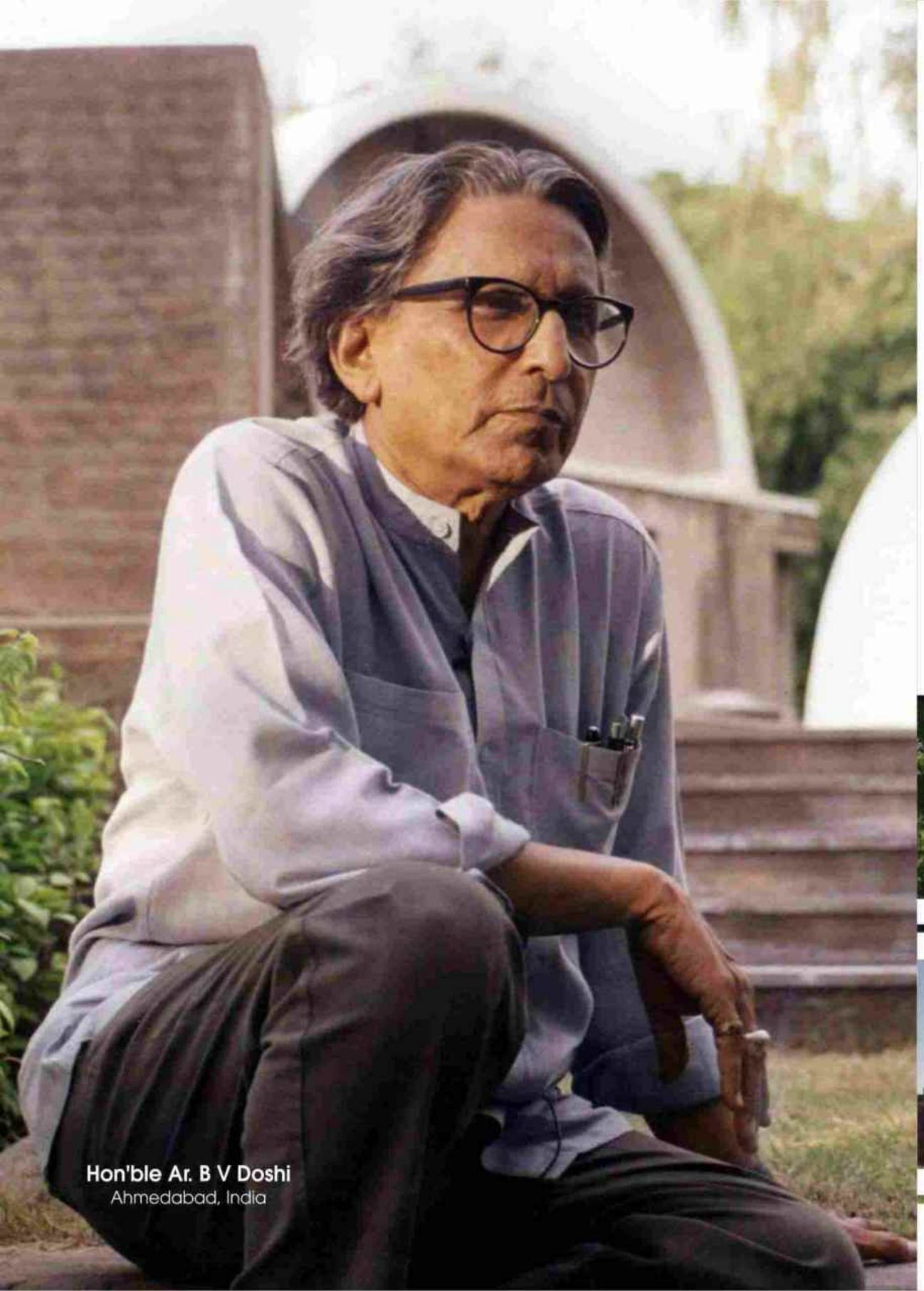
Hon'ble Ar. Raj Rewal
New Delhi, India

# ARCASIA Forum 2017 Keynote Address



Hon'ble Ar. B V Doshi
Ahmedabad, India

**B V DOSHI** World renowned architect, B V Doshi's architectural contribution has been widely recognized and covers extensive ground ranging from residences, public spaces, offices and educational facilities. His ingenious ability to bridge functionality and aesthetics with traditional techniques and modern technology has turned him into a central figure in the discussion of sustainable design.

He has also been heralded for his contributions in the evolution of architectural discourses in India. Apart from being an architect, he has adorned multiple caps of an educator and institution builder. He is a strong proponent of welcoming change and new ideas without inhibitions.

His writings and discourses on Architecture have been an inspiration for many – his recent book 'Paths Uncharted', has struck a chord with many in the field of architecture.

Balkrishna Vithaldas Doshi is a man who has worn several hats. Pioneering in the low-cost-housing, Doshi has led the evolution of contemporary Indian architecture. Doshi applies Modernists concepts to an Indian context, and he has developed a theory of the city as an augmentation of layers and overlays. He has plenty of feathers up his hat.

Most recognized ones are Associate Member, Royal Institute of British Architects, 1954 Fellowship, Graham Foundation, 1958 Honorary Fellow, American Institute of Architects, 1971 Fellow, Indian Institute of Architects, 1971 Padma Shri Award, Government of India, 1976.

Apart from his international fame as an architect, Dr. Doshi is equally known as an educator and institution builder. He has been the first founder Director of the School of Architecture, Ahmedabad (1962–72), first founder Director of the School of Planning , first founder Dean of the Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology , founder member of the Visual Arts Centre, Ahmedabad and first founder Director of the Kanoria Centre for Arts, Ahmedabad.

Dr. Doshi has been instrumental in establishing the nationally and internationally known research institute Vastu-Shilpa Foundation for Studies and Research in Environmental Design. The institute has done pioneering work in low cost housing and city planning.

Shodan House, India

Gandhi Labour Institute, India

# EXPERTS WHO WORKED WITH THE SOUL

## Technical Papers

### ARCASIA Forum 2017

Courtesy : Ar. Frederick Macbeth Givens


**Ar. ACHINTYA RAJIMWALE**

**Name of member institute:**
Indian Institute of Architects

**Membership Number:**
Council of Architecture: CA/2016/79568

**Company Name :**
Ascension Designs

**Position and qualification**
Architect, B. Arch

**Mobile Number:**
+918769267526

**Address:**
T-12-A, Mahaveer Nagar 1st, Opp. Idea Office, Tonk Road, Jaipur, 302018


# Urban Spaces: Finding Lost Public Spaces

**Graphic Design and Architecture: A tool for the expression of lost spaces**

**Achintya Rajimwale**

Graphic design has always been a shy companion to architecture in shaping the built environment. It has stood to clarify the expression of the cultural stories and experiences, in its own unique and subtle ways time and time again.

From the pre-historic cave paintings, to Egyptian hieroglyphs, to abstract graffiti, graphical expression has been a form of visual communication and reflects man's inclination to dedicate and consecrate his built environment.

Public spaces can be personified as the 'cultural mirror' of a place. A platform for the reflection of the place's cultural past, present, and future, and play a defining role in establishing its image.

The objective is implementing graphic design as a powerful tool of expression in such public spaces to depict an idea and enhance its demeanor. The core idea being the application of the behavior of graphical elements such as colour, texture and shape and their 'subtle dominance' and thus their tendency to be instinctively observed. Graphics act as catalysts for the improvement in quality and the subsequent revival of the outmoded spaces.

Throughout centuries, colours, paintings, texture, murals, caricatures, etc. have been used as mediums of expression and to consecrate and enrich the identity of spaces. The Chartres Cathedral and Jawahar Kala Kendra being its prominent examples.

Graphic design is an efficient tool of expression, not only is it easier to comprehend, but also is cost effective, easy to execute, and has a deep socio-cultural relevance among the masses. It adds visual interest and enhances the expression of a space. Graphics have the capability to pep up even the darkest and the most dingy of places and add not only to the beauty of the space but also exalt the eye of the beholder. ■




**PROF. DR. AHMED Z. KHAN**

Email: ahmed.khan@ulb.ac.be

Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB), Belgium


Ahmed Zaib Khan is Professor and Chair Sustainable Architecture and Urban Design at the BATir (Building, Architecture and Town Planning) department of the ULB, Belgium.

He is the academic coordinator of advanced Masters in urbanism and territorial planning, international Bruface MSc in Architectural engineering, and founder of scientific chair of DS2BE (Doctoral Seminar for Sustainability Research in the Built Environment). He teaches Bioclimatic Design, Sustainable Design Studio, Theory of Architecture and Urbanism, including a seminar on Cities of the Future.

Dr. Khan is the founder and director of SAULab (Sustainable Architecture & Urban design Lab) whose research activities focus on issues of Sustainability, Climate Change and Spatial Quality at different scales of the built environment with particular interest in exploring Sustainable Urban Futures. Besides coordinating large-scale European and regionally funded research projects, he supervises several PhD and postdoc researches that focus on urban ecosystem services optimization, research by design, urban metabolism, energy efficiency and urban form, urban environmental quality, and urban renewal and retrofitting. With 5 books and over 100 scientific publications, Prof. Khan has lectured extensively on issues of sustainable urbanism, and 'city of the future' in the framework of 'global ecological balance' at several forums in North America, Europe and South Asia.

Ahmed earned a PhD in Architecture, Urbanism and Planning from KU Leuven, and held AKPIA postdoc fellowship at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA. A fellow of several learned societies, he sits on the scientific review panels of several European research funding agencies and reviews for many academic journals in the field of architecture, urban design and planning. He has practiced for about a decade, and regularly advises city and state governments on sustainable architecture and urban development in Africa, Europe and South Asia.

# Design for the Ecological Age: Meta Principles for Sustainable Architecture & Urbanism

With the rise of challenges related to climate change, sustainability and uneven forms of development, the design world has geared its energies to provide responses. On the one hand, state of the art methods and technologies in research proliferate covering a wide spectrum of issues (energy efficiency, resource conservation, circular economy, and spatial quality) related to the sustainable design of the built environment. On the other hand, design practices around the world are unfolding promising pathways that demonstrate pioneering ideas. A meaningful integration of these researches and practices is at the core of this paper / presentation for presenting meta-principles for sustainable architecture and urban design. This paper / presentation will first sketch out the "global design problematic" through setting the scene for 'design for the ecological age' in the framework of 'circular economy, built environment and global ecological balance'. It will then provide a brief overview of the state of the art / cutting-edge research models and results produced by the SAULab (Sustainable Architecture and Urban Design Lab, ULB) at the European and International levels. This will be followed by a brief appraisal of a multi-scalar and global case base of sustainable architecture and urbanism practices. In the last part, meta principles for sustainable architecture will be presented ,offering concrete pathway for a resilient, inclusive and sustainable urban future. ■

# Cities at Risk: Increase Resilience, Proliferate Happiness


**DR. AKHILESH SURJAN**

Associate Professor/Research & Team Leader

Humanitarian, Emergency and Disaster Management Program

Charles Darwin University, Australia

Email: akhilesh.surjan@cdu.edu.au


By 2018, half of Asia-Pacific region's population will be urban, however, minimum housing in a safe neighbourhood, clean water and sanitation, health care, transport and access to energy is still a dream for atleast one-third urban population in the region. The dream of cities that are - smart, sustainable, low-carbon, energy-efficient, networked, inclusive, happy and resilient can only be realized if cities of all sizes receive equitable attention and resources.

Asia-Pacific is the world's most disaster-prone region. Sizeable numbers of rapidly expanding cities in the region are located in major multi-hazard 'hotspots' – areas with significant risk from cyclones, earthquakes, floods and landslides. Almost 75% of the global disaster mortalities between 1970 and 2011 occurred in the Asia-Pacific region. Due to high population concentration in a particular geography, cities are extremely vulnerable to natural disasters as well as projected impacts of climate change. Forums like ARCASIA provides excellent platform for brainstorming on these issues to create resilient cities in the region.

Year 2015 was a pivotal year for global community for three specific reasons: (i) United Nations (UN) adapted the 'Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030' which recognizes that the countries have the primary role to reduce disaster risk but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector and other stakeholders. (ii) UN set 'Sustainable Development Goals' to provide strategic direction for building global resilience (iii) Paris Agreement was negotiated between 195 countries as a new international agreement on climate action, backed by the necessary resources for climate mitigation and adaptation.

These new global frameworks will have a profound impact on the lives of people. Architectural community in the region has aspiration to create truly global urban spaces to go beyond provision of functional and aesthetical comforts and contribute towards achieving goals of UN global frameworks. This paper will advocate architects to take leadership in reducing risk of cities through embedding disaster and climate sensitive principles in architectural designs, construction materials and building technology. Architectural fraternity will be crucial in contributing towards increasing resilience of cities and proliferating happiness. ■



# Extrinsic - Intrinsic - Happiness

**"Tear down the mosque, the temple, everything in sight. But do not break a Human Heart. For that is where God resides" – Bulleh Shah**

This paper aims to focus on the tangible and intangible aspects of a city.

The inherent factors pertaining to historically rich city of Lahore - connected to both intrinsic and extrinsic happiness. This could also be considered the collective subconscious and memory of the city. Lahore has cradled its inhabitants, forming their worldview and their character. Each city sets a strategy and goals for growth. These goals may vary according to value given to various factors, to the extrinsic or intrinsic. A simple difference between the two is as follows: • "Inward," intrinsic goals relate to "goods of the soul," the conscious creation of reality – spiritual (higher well-being). • "Outward," extrinsic goals relate to "worldly goals," like money, status or fame -means to an end (lower well-being).

We inherit DNA of 'entity' that brings us into existence. Lahore the city of Sufis with its unique historical urban fabric has nurtured generations.

Lahore's city planners have overlooked the 'inherited models' for sustainable human development. 'Walled City Lahore' an equitable human habitat and 'Model Town, Lahore' are a blue print of a modern day pedestrian city.

Having analyzed the unique characteristics of various cities: infrastructure, pedestrian districts; ancient history, factors relating to residents well being. I perceive cities as individuals, each distinctive with its original set of inherited genetic composition.

I believe that a city is not only a collection of roads and buildings, but it is a connected 'whole' of the 'animate' and the 'inanimate'. It is this complex labyrinth of network that can nurture a city or render it dysfunctional.

The understanding of these factors will lead to viable public sector projects in sync with the historic and ecological character of the city. The challenges faced by Lahore in its transformation into a megacity and the burden of mutation on its people can be addressed by developing policies that set long-term targets and specific actions - to achieve continuity and sustainability towards a positive mutation. ■

19th Century - Model of the Walled City, Lahore

1920's Plan of Model Town - Dewan Khem Chand's Vision

◄ Lahore Metro Bus Project - 2016


**Ar. AMINA QAYYUM MIRZA**

**Name of Member Institute: IAP – Institute of Architects Pakistan**

**Membership Number:** A-658

**Company Name:** OMD – Office of Metropolitan Design

**Position:** Principal Architect/ Partner

**Qualification:** Master of Architecture (Advance Graduate Program-Second Professional Degree)

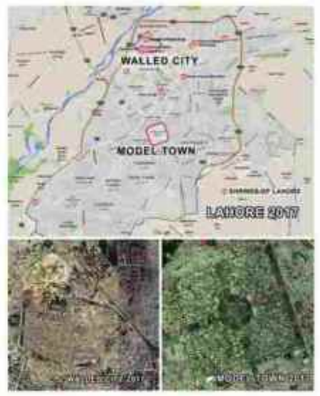
University of Pennsylvania, USA 1991

Bachelor of Architecture (Distinction-First Professional Degree)

National College of Arts, Lahore , Pakistan 1988

**Mobile Number:** +923008418061

**Address:** 14/C, L Block, Gulberg 3, Lahore, Pakistan.


**Ar. AMIT KHANNA**

**NAME OF MEMBER INSTITUTE** :
Indian Institute of Architects

**Membership Number**- 18640

**Company Name** – Amit Khanna Design Associates

**Position & Qualification**-
Principal designer

**Mobile** - 9810003194

**Address**- B 6/7, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi 110057


# Going Green with Red Brick

**Using our oldest building technology may be our best hope for the future.**

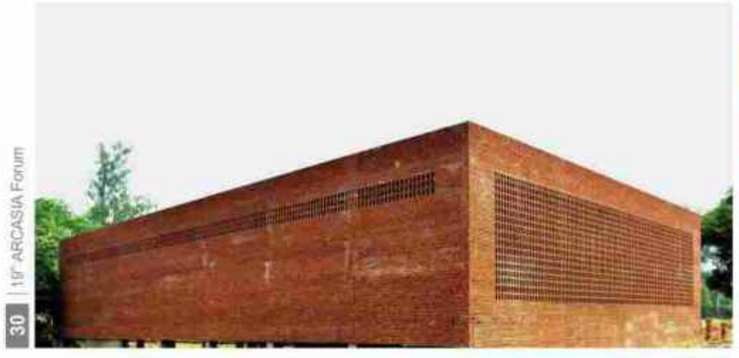
Architects have the unique benefit,of not only inerting several millennia of knowledge about traditionally available materials, but also access to new frontiers in material development. Modern buildings often comprise of a wide variety of materials, sourced from the best manufacturers around the world, constantly pushing forward the boundaries of design capability.

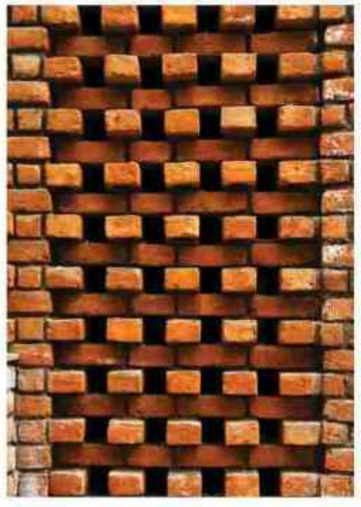
When seen as an evolutionary process, this is a remarkable achievement. Successfully harnessing multiple technologies and bringing them together to make stunning buildings is a departure from the way architecture has been historically made.

Ergo, more than any other time in history, this is a time for prudence in resource consumption. There is widespread acceptance that the anthropological impact of reckless resource mongering is leading to increase fragility, diminishing the prospects for majority of human population.

With projects immersed in the techniques of construction, lies the design intent, using traditional elements like brick jaalis or screens that simultaneously shade and ventilate, broad blank walls that provides the much needed thermal mass in a hot climate and deep recessed openings that provide, as Correa eloquently put it, "a place in the shade".

It is imperative to state that the brick can be a way to make sustainable architecture. However, even in a brick building, other factors make large contributions to the overall environmental impact. Within the Indian context, it remains formidable force to produce a climate responsive architecture, when combined with traditional mitigation design strategies. At AKDA, the wide variety of typologies we have realized in brick, including industrial, multi-family residential and private homes, underscores the extraordinary ability of this humble material. ■







# Happiness Through Architecture

The key to happiness through architecture is designing urban spaces within the varying degree of the publicness of an urban environment. Urban happiness is a concept that can be defined through many tangible and intangible aspects of a place and the activities carried out by the people who inhabit it. The intangible qualities consist of the elements that are perceived by the senses – smell, noise, sensations of touch, sight and taste, of its memory, cultural tradition, etc. One of the concepts which helps to circumscribe urban happiness includes place making, in the sense of 'the art of making places- for people'. As Charles Montgomery has recently affirmed in his "Happy City"; if city planners and developers paid more attention to the growing body of knowledge about happiness, they could create cities that enhance the contentment of those who live in them.

We, at Design Forum International seek to design spaces that cause people to slow down and detach themselves from the roadrunner culture we live in. One such urban intervention was proposed in one of the most revered places of worship in Kolkata, near the banks of Ganga. By adopting the Form Follows Function and adding some critical ingredients to a contextually responsive design; the Skywalk is conceived as convergence of multi-mode means of access, an extremely basic formation centric to its users. The platform turns and adapts to the street it is laid over.

However, the Skywalk as a concept is rooted in modernity, a contemporary response to the movement problems generated over the years. With little pockets and surprises, the paths create an experiential phenomena that transform users' experience. The architectural strategy is to elevate people off the ground and create 'above' and 'below' conditions. From the ground, the paths frame the city for passing pedestrians, while people walking above the paths have a view of the open sky. ■


**Ar. ANAND SHARMA**

Name of member institute :
**Indian Institute of Architects (IIA)**

**Membership Number :** 12796

**Company Name :**
Design Forum International (DFI)

**Position & Qualification :**
Founder Partner at DFI

**Mobile Number:** 9811139955

**Address:** K47, Kailash Colony, New Delhi 110048 India


**Ar. ANKIT KASHMIRI GUPTA**

**NAME OF MEMBER INSTITUTE** : IIA, Rajasthan

**Membership Number** : A19799

**Company Name**: Malaviya National Institute of Technology - Jaipur

**Position & Qualification** : Ph.D Research Scholar; B.Arch & M.Plan

**Mobile Number**: +91 9928077317

**Address**: 426 Adarsh Path, Vidhyut Nagar - A, Ajmer Road, Jaipur.



**DR. TARUSH CHANDRA**

**NAME OF MEMBER INSTITUTE** : IIA, Rajasthan

**Company Name** : Malaviya National Institute of Technology - Jaipur

**Position & Qualification** : Ph.D in Architecture

**Mobile Number** : +91 9549654390

**Address** : C-8 Warden Quarters, Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Malaviya Nagar, Jaipur.



**Ar. RADHIKA GUPTA**

**NAME OF MEMBER INSTITUTE** : IIA, Rajasthan

**Company Name**: Aayojan School of Architecture - Jaipur

Position & Qualification : B.Arch.

**Mobile Number**: +91 9829983703

**Address**: 39 Sangram Colony, C-Scheme, Jaipur.


# Transformation of Urban open spaces in Residential Areas: Walled City Jaipur

The walled city of Jaipur planned in 1727 is one of the first planned cities in India; planned as expansion to the capital city of Amber under Raja Sawai Jai Singh - II. The plan of the city consisted of 9 squares of 800M X 800M called "Chawkri" which was further divided into cluster of houses being accessed from an urban open space forming a "mohalla". Families from similar cast or occupation lived in a mohalla, people from higher ranks or cast were housed at prime location with hierarchy from the cast system. The urban open space in the mohalla catered to both the daily need of social space and to the occasional need for celebration of seasonal festivals and weddings.

With the passage of time the walled city has transformed into C.B.D. (Central Business District) making it commercial hub, in turn increasing the overall population density of the walled city. The technological advances for comfort living has escalated the demand for urban physical infrastructure facilities (Electrical, Water Supply, Sewage, parking spaces, etc.) to be delivered to the door step leading to physical transformation of urban open spaces in walled city; making them lose their character and eventually the social purpose these spaces served. The researcher mapped these urban open spaces in 3 residential chawkris of walled city and tries to assess their present condition with reference to the use and surrounding activity patterns.

Urban open spaces serving the commercial area are mostly used for ancillary activities and encroached upon by commercial establishments. Urban open spaces surrounded by residential area are utilized for parking vehicles. Some spaces have been gutted by religious buildings like temple buildings. Spaces near the institutional areas were found in their original character. ■

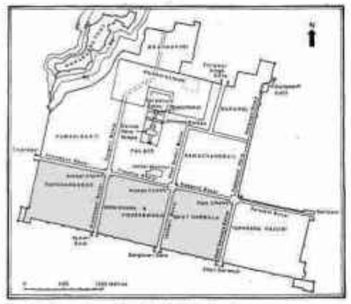


Fig.-2: Key plan of walled city showing survey area.

Fig. Physical infrastructure subdividing spaces.

Fig. Used as parking space for motor vehicles.

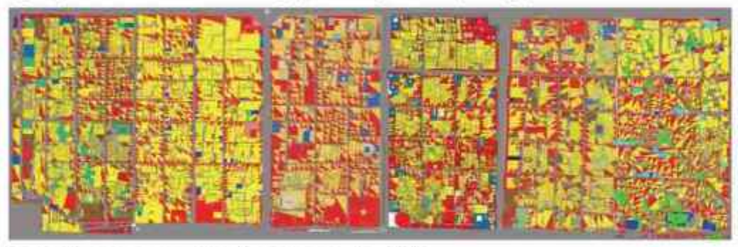


Fig. Activity mapping in walled city of Jaipur in Nov. 2015.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# Architecture, Architects and Reconstruction

**Architect's path after Gorkha Earthquake, 2015- Nepal**

Even after couple of years of devastation Gorkha Earthquake of 7.8M, Government of Nepal is still struggling to get its pieces together. Reconstruction process by ministries with coordination of different national and international development partners came up with the 17 model houses under "Design Catalogue for Reconstruction of Earthquake Resistant Houses" for the reconstruction of rural houses. In summary, it is presented as the fundamental "guide for earthquake resistant house construction with flexibility of design providing ...a variety of options in terms of cost, size, layout and typology". There is no doubt that the designs prepared by architects, structure engineer and civil engineer is superior in all its engineering ritual. But the larger question arises in the midst of implementation, "How many model houses can address the need of millions of people with such diverse geographical, ethnical and social livelihood structure?" What could be the role of an architect in the reconstruction process? Is it the design that we make or shall we represent ourselves as social moderator? Can any architecture standard be the panacea to reconstruction problem?

The answer is NO.

In recent disasters around the globe, architects have emerged with their heroic effort in reconstruction process with participatory design approach unlike the architecture's core of individual expression. Out of many, Alejandro Aravena's approach of reconstruction in Chile after 2010 earthquake is exemplary. Cognitive design approach adopted in Chile's reconstruction has not only addressed the physical damages but successfully addressed the social emotions of settlement in Constitución. Many other humanitarian architects have offered architecture as social tool for local expression and empowerment, and catalyst for social, economic, and ecological progress. Recently, Renzo Piano was asked to lead the reconstruction of historical towns of Italy. On contrary to Nepal's context, he is not there to design individual buildings but to work as a leader to prepare reconstruction plan in policy level and in action plan, which can address the cultural and social demand of Italians, learning the gravity of situation. With this analogy, it is imperative to review the ongoing reconstruction scenario of Nepal after recent Gorkha Earthquake and role of architects involved in the process and some of the international cases of architects in reconstruction. ■


**Ar. APIL K.C.**

**MEMBERSHIP NUMBER**
671- Society of Nepalese Architects

**COMPANY NAME**
JICA Project Team

**POSITION**
Planning Consultant

**QUALIFICATION**
Bachelor's in Architecture, Master's in Urban Planning

**MOBILE NUMBER**
+977-9851120765

**ADDRESS**
Dang, Nepal
apilkc202@gmail.com


Figure 1 : Few Vernacular architecture from Earthquake Affected Area (Source: Author)

Figure 2 : Model House from design catelogue (Source: DUDBC, Nepal)

# Sky Gardens and Green Spaces for Health and Happiness in High Rise Buildings in Urban Areas


**Ar. APURV PRAKASH**

Associate IIA, Membership No. 18641; Associate AIA

Membership No. 38054793

Amity University Rajasthan, Jaipur

Associate Professor, M.Arch., B.Arch.

Mobile : +91-9693045120

Flat No. 301, D-44 Patrakar Colony, Shanti Path Jawahar Nagar, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302004 India


Humans like many other species are very closely connected to the nature. No matter how many walls we build around us for protection from the harsh climatic conditions or for personal safety from anti-social elements and other possible dangers, the longing to connect with nature will always be there. Owning a house in an urban area with open green spaces or housing the traditional courtyard design has unfortunately become an expensive and a distant dream, especially in developing countries like India.

Prolonged working hours at the high-rise office towers and living in multi-story apartment buildings severs the human connection with the outside environment. Medical investigations show that this could have adverse effects on human health conditions and may lead to various ailments and other psychological problems. American Psychological Association explicitly asserts that the nature aids in restoration of physical and mental health. Studies have also shown that patients in hospitals which have visual access to green spaces from their rooms recuperate faster as compared to those in conventional healthcare buildings without any access to the outside green spaces. Green is good for you, suggests Kaplan (2001). A new genre of high-rise bioclimatic towers are emerging with landscaped areas at higher levels, so as to make the spaces more humane.

Architect Ken Yeang uses sky gardens and green roofs extensively in skyscrapers so as to improve the quality of life of users and in the process making them a part of an artificial ecosystem which is in conjunction with the existing natural ecosystems. Buildings are using passive strategies like vertical landscaping for facades and interior spaces so, as to reduce thermal gain. Also, these spaces allow for social activities and relaxation.

The aim of the paper is not just to address how these green spaces and facades could reduce the carbon footprint, but also how these solutions could positively impact by making one healthier and happier. We shape our buildings, and afterwards, our buildings shape us, quoted by Churchill (1944). ■

Fig.2. Spire Edge- Sky Terrace Section (Source: Ken Yeang, Eco Skyscrapers: Volume 2;

Fig.1. Solaris Fusionopolis, Singapore, Architect Ken Yeang;

Fig.3. Dana Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, Michigan, US (Source: crja.com)



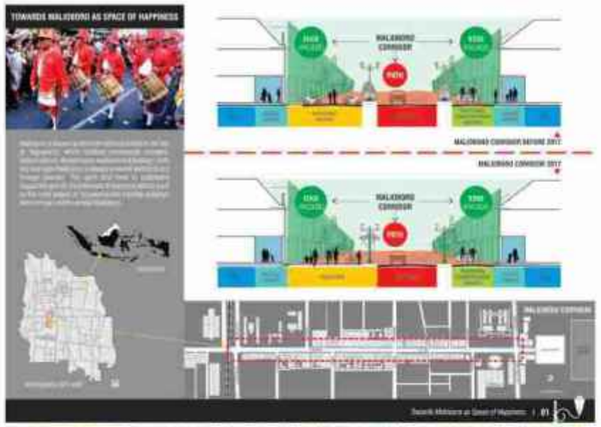
# Towards Malioboro as Space of Happiness

Malioboro corridor is a part of the cultural heritage in Yogyakarta that is dominated by buildings with Indies and Chinese architectural styles. It is historically linked to the imaginary axis of the Kingdom of Yogyakarta. Malioboro since the 18th century has become a commercial center which evolved until the present. Cultural activities always color the corridor almost throughout the year, that this place is a major destination for travelers visiting the City of Yogyakarta.

The uniqueness along the 1.2 km corridor is not only the cultural values that continue to maintain and grow but also the economic activities that mix between the modern shops and the vendors who are living in this area. A lot of efforts have been made to improve the quality of the space so that everyone in the corridor feels happy and comfortable. One of the measures the government has done is the restoration of the province's pedestrian role to its original function: it is specifically to be used by the pedestrians, in which it is previously mixed with the parking lot for motorcycle. Now, visitors are not only pampered with wide pedestrian area but also provided with benches so that the interaction between people in the enjoyment of urban space becomes more intimate.

Pedestrian is not the only element that determines the quality of urban space. Facade as vertical elements has an important role as part of serial experience of Malioboro. Currently the building's facade are still mixed between Indies and Chinese architectural facade but with modern style as the impact of economic growth at that time. In 2014 the provincial government has issued a regulation that sets the style of the building's facade should refer to the Indies and Chinese architecture.

Horizontal and vertical element improvements will restore its original function and by considering the historical value and economic aspects, it will also give a more lively space experience for visitors of the Malioboro. In fact, the province of Special Region of Yogyakarta has the highest happiness index in Indonesia. It is expected that the government's efforts in the quality improvement of urban spaces will support in achieving the "happiness of citizens". ■





**Ar. ARIADI SUSANTO**

Professional Program of Architects, Islamic University of Indonesia

**Membership Number:** 7426 031 400

**Company Name:** Professional Program of Architects Islamic University of Indonesia

**Position & Qualification**: Lecturer

**Mobile Number:** +62 8122691721

**E-mail** : ariadi@uii.ac.id

**Address:** Gedung Mohamad Natsir Kampus Terpadu UII Jalan Kaliurang Km. 14,5 Yogyakarta 55584



**Ar. AHMAD SAIFUDIN MUTAQI**

Indonesian Institute of Architects

**Membership Number**: 3157 921 400

**Company Name:** Professional Program of Architects Islamic University of Indonesia

**Position & Qualification**: Head of Professional Program of Architects

**Mobile Number:** +62 811293001

**Address:** Gedung Mohamad Natsir Kampus Terpadu UII Jalan Kaliurang Km. 14,5 Yogyakarta 55584


**Ar. ARJUN BASNET**

Name of member institute:
**Society of Nepalese Architects**

**Membership No:** 642

**Company Name:**
(i) Tribhuvan University, Himalaya college of engineering (Senior Lecturer)
(ii) Shreesti-We Create Pvt. Ltd. (Principal Architect)

**Qualification:** MSc. in Sustainable Architecture, NTNU, Norway

**Mobile :** +9779851148295

**Address:** 436/20 Annapurna Marg, Loshal-4, Maharajgunj, Chakrapath, Kathmandu, Nepal.


# Linking Traditional Knowledge to Underlying Culture and Agrarian Economy in the Post-earthquake Scenario


Vernacular architecture in the rural parts of Nepal is one of many attractions to the visitors due to their local and unique appeal. They are symbols of local heritage and people's livelihood. These houses make the landscape of the rural area even more picturesque. However, with the earthquake of 25th April, 2015 and its many after-shocks, have claimed these rural assets and disturbed the valuable landscape. Even after incidents of numerous earthquakes in the past, it is a pity that we have not been able to incorporate earthquake resistance techniques to the extent to save these valued architecture and lives.

This paper mainly focuses on the values of rural vernacular houses and their impact on the farmers livelihood. Study has also tried to find out why there have been severe damages in some houses and not in others. Discussions from VDCs in Dolakha & Ramechhap districts have focused on the reconstruction needs and ways to do so to resist similar earthquake in future. People in shock were more interested in safety rather than preserving the local architecture. However, these vernacular houses could have been equally safe, had we not forgotten our traditional ways of strengthening the building using ties. Hence, the main objective of this paper is to find means to bring happiness back to the faces of rural Nepal by incorporating earthquake resistance technique into architecture without compromising on their expressions which is the soul and identity of the locality. After identification of issues related to the damages caused by the earthquake, a design has been proposed incorporating earthquake resistance techniques without compromising the character of the local architecture. ■


**Figure 1:** NO TIES USED: Chanaute, Ichok VDC, Sindhupalchok (left). TIES USED: Sahare VDC, Dolakha (right)

**Figure 2:** Image of the proposed farmer's house

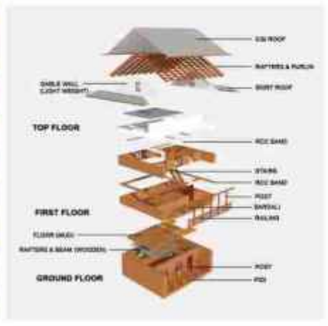



**Figure 3:** Exploded view of the proposed farmer's house




**ASHMIT ALAG**

With over 16 years of experience in USA and India, Ashmit is renowned worldwide for his contribution in Retail Design and Visual Merchandising. In 2015, he was awarded the '40 Under 40' title by 'design : retail, USA' and honored by the Art Institute of Seattle, USA on their 'Wall of Fame' in 2011.

His firm, Transform Design, provides premium lifestyle centric interior design and architecture consultancy and has offices in New Delhi and Singapore.

In 2010, he also initiated a highly specialized institute, Academy of Applied Arts, dedicated to the field of bespoke Interior Design, Retail Design and Visual Merchandising.


# Role of illumination

"Anything that has to do with vision has to do with lighting" - Ashmit S Alag (copyright Ashmit S Alag).

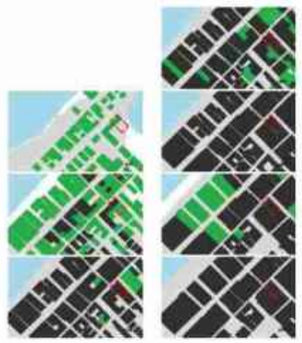
Lighting not only shapes what we see, but also how we see it. Psychology is about what we see and also about how we perceive it. This session will be about the implication of illumination on creating an emotional and psychological impact so that the viewer 'absorbs' and 'reacts' to the space as intended by the designer.

Attend this talk for an insightful understanding on the interdependence of lighting and behaviour. ■

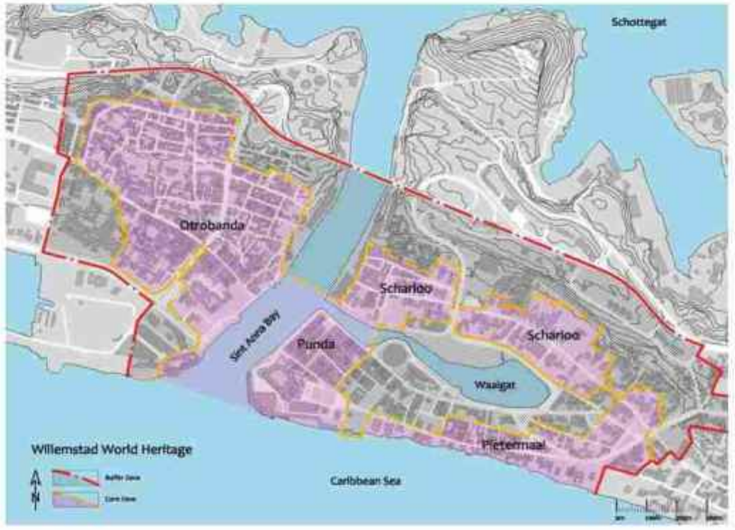
# The Integrity of the Outstanding Universal Value of Willemstad

**Ar. ASTER SPECKENS**
and
**Ar. ANA PEREIRA RODERS**

This article presents the results of a research focused on revealing the level of integrity (the wholeness and intactness of the property) of the cultural significance of outstanding universal value of the historic inner-city of Willemstad, Curaçao. Research done so far had only partially revealed the state of conservation of the morphology and architecture, making it difficult to determine its integrity. This research followed methods of historic reconstruction, based on both historic and modern maps, photographs and geographical illustrations. The result illustrates the morphologic growth of the historic inner-city of Willemstad from 1634 to 2010 in eight chronological maps. It also reveals that the level of integrity has decreased over time, thus confirming the concerns of the government of Curaçao on the potential negative impact of urban development on the cultural significance of OUV of the historic inner-city of Willemstad. ■



*Close-up of the development of Punda showing a building being extended (green = new construction)*




*The protected districts of the historic inner-city of Willemstad (Speckens, 2011)*

*The extended merchants house 'Keukenstraat/Kuiperstraat1' is currently a museum.*

*Impression of the four districts: 1 Punda, 2 Pietermaai, 3 Otrobanda, 4 Scharloo.*



# Window to Health and Happiness

A vicious tornado seems to be spawning in providing a unified solution for a window assembly squashing the traditional method of putting together the seven window components in bits and pieces in a given opening. Probably, the fenestration industry is completely taken over by the mystical number seven!!

From ancient times to present day, the mathematical developments and the scientific discoveries shows our obsession for this number seven; this seven rules the MAN and MATTER and therefore our INTERIORS.

Natural light none other but a single beam of seven colours, has been regarded as morale boosters since way back in 18th century' by Florence Nightingale, and it is an established fact now, that if a hospital room is graced with one or more window assembly, it matters to a patient's mental health, which works on patients overall physical healing and happiness factor.

Studies across globe conducted on school & office building designs in past two decades or more have laid down the natural light improving not only health and growth but also increases efficiency in both students and office employees.

Due to such radically positive results, I am often reminded that we have a powerful role and responsibility as architects, much more than that which had been previously understood or pursued. And it is definitely rewarding to our own-self to be part of this great healing process by absorbing these window Systems trending today. ■

**Ar. BABIKA GOEL**

Experience ranging in planning, designing, detailing, coordinating and execution of national & international projects.

Exposure of working in all the stages of Residential, Retail, Commercial, Housing, Hospitality and Healthcare projects.

In depth knowledge in spatial coordination of different streams of work packages & services

A thorough professional with a proactive attitude, capable of thinking in and out of the box & proven ability to manage multiple assignments efficiently with quality under extreme deadline schedules pressures.

**R:** 96S Sector 7 SFS Jasola, New Delhi

Mobile : +91 8826802420 (M)

E-mail: babika.goel@gmail.com


**BEATRICE LEANZA** is a researcher and curator based in Beijing since 2002. She did MA in Asian studies from Ca'Foscari University (Venice) specializing in the history of Asian and contemporary Chinese art. Starting her experience by working with Ai Weiwei as a curator at CAAW (China Art Archives and Warehouse), the historical alternative art space founded by the artist in the late 1990s, her work over the years has focused on practical and theoretical explorations engaging the contemporary urban condition from the vantage point of China.

She has acted as Creative Director of Beijing Design Week since 2013 edition and is currently head of its overseas program (2017). She is co-curator of the international research program Across Chinese Cities featured at the Venice Architecture Biennale in 2014 and 2016 and is a member of the international advisory board of Design Trust (Hong Kong).

Her writing and curated projects have appeared in publications such as Artforum, Abitare, CNN Style, Domus, Dezeen, Disegno magazine, Frieze, Blueprint Magazine, Metropolis magazine, The Guardian, The New York Times, IDEAT, Liberation/NEXT, The Good Life, among others.

In November 2016 she published the book '(115) Ideas in Action – Critical Design Practice in China'.

# Degrees of Publicness

**Rethinking Scale in Contemporary Chinese Architecture**

**By Beatrice Leanza**

Over the past two decades design in China has come to define a productive horizon for an official restructuring of economic policies, large scale urban making, as much as a rejuvenation of cultural prowess with 'Chinese characteristics'. Notwithstanding the dooming legacies of exceptionalism associated to its rapid-fire development, deregulation and rapacious opportunism, a less ostensible, nuanced image of change has been shaping itself among an expansive field of practices and research-led initiatives countering the lasting relentlessness of the country's cities growth.

As current social and demographic metrics of transformation belie deep-seated imbalances of social fragmentation, uneven economic distribution and environmental degradation across urban and rural regions, architecture's role and ambitions are being mobilized along novel value systems and an ethics of participation in the urban realm. These remedial practices are predicated along such a transitional perspective of development and inhabit critical scenarios of socio economic change by dynamically positioning themselves across rehabilitative networks of public engagement.

This form of regenerative spatial practice takes an interest in the rekindling of intangible protocols of communal reciprocity and productive co-dependency in the pluralistic scale of the modern city, values that had progressively eroded with the enforcement of a market-lead economic regime since the 1980s. From the sized specificity of historic urban sites, the locational 'constrains' of natural landscapes, to the complexities of negotiated institutional territories in education, arts and culture, architecture here performs as a soft enabling of relations that can land solidity to new transdisciplinary association, methodological reconfiguration of production and social alliance from within the given orders.

This physical redistribution and connective resizing of socially productive spaces, signals a recalibration of the rapport between top-down regimentation and bottom-up agency, measured in nuanced crafting of new degrees of publicness and urban communication.

The presentation will address transitional phenomena of change in socio-spatial formations from the socialist period to trace a genealogy than through specific contemporary case-studies ranging from the rethinking of urban districts and the design of buildings, to ultimately draw connection to aspirational advocacies of sharing in our 'global' times. ■



**PROF. BHAVNA V. VIMAWALA**

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS A-8647**

Dip Arch (CEPT Ahmedabad), Master in Town & Regional Planning

Professor, Faculty of Architecture & M. Arch. (City Design), SCET

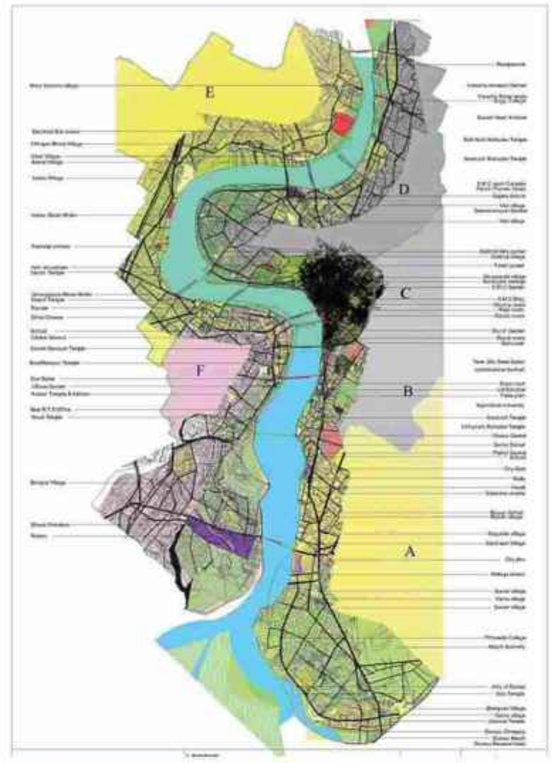
Program In charge Interior Design SCET, Surat, India

09879199126, bhavna.vimawala@gmail.com
6, Jeevan Smruti Society, Ghod-Dod Rd Surat 395007


**REDEFINING LOST SPACES BY ESTABLISHING INTERRELATIONSHIP OF CITY AND WATERFRONT: AT THE SHORE OF SURAT & RIVER TAPI**

Lost urban spaces are the undesirable areas making no affirmative role surrounding our users. Every city has huge amount of vacant unused land in its waterfront, where major gaps disrupt the overall continuity of city form. One of the essential assets of cities is proximity to their waterfront that manifests distinct relationship between people and natural environment. The role of waterfront has changed with the passage of time. Once the waterfront had been the centre of urban life, it then lost its predominance. The relationship between waterfront and city is always changing. Thus the focus here is to understand the waterfront and its relationship to the city in the context of historic city of Surat, particularly in the present Indian context considering the different stages of the evolution period.

The study identifies the factors that establish the interrelationship. These are; physical characteristics of waterfront including edge condition, water quality, and impact of floods. Another factor is land use components comprising of the functional use and the activity pattern. Further are physical accessibility, visual and interpretive accessibility; the built form along the waterfront. This study investigates the reasons that affect the factors in establishing the interrelation are; limitation in the implementation of policies; lack of initial decision in planning and uncontrolled development; unhygienic condition of the water bodies and frequent flooding. This brings forth alarming situations and provides recommendations to the critical issues to be taken care of; to improve and re-establish the relation between city and waterfront. These thoughts can provide opportunities to reshape the urban areas and redefine many hidden resources in the cities and also to provide a framework for evaluation and intends to promote adoption of the solution of efficient use of available lost assets to enable to give the quality of life and sustainable environment. ■





**Ar. BERI SHIRISH**

**Company Name**
Shirish Beri & Associates

**Position & Qualification**
Principal architect, Graduate from CEPT, A'bad 74

**Mobile Number**
09422416884

**Address**
503, Skyville, University ring road, Kolhapur 416004


After graduating from CEPT, Ahmedabad in 1974, Shirish Beri has been trying to understand and explore the relevance of the quality of our space to the quality of our life through his numerous path breaking and award winning designs.

Through all his designs, architect Shirish Beri attempts to bring man closer to nature, closer to his fellow humans and also strives to bring man closer to his own self.

His work has fetched him national as well as international recognition.

# Redefining Open Spaces with the Manmade and the Natural

The theme of this session seems to pit the concrete against the green in the context of open spaces. So at the outset, allow me to slightly modify this terminology from " concrete vs. green" to "manmade & the natural" in order to redefine 'architectural open space'. For me there is no animosity between the manmade and the natural. Both of them will always have to coexist .. but they need to do so without overpowering each other.

As an architect, I always strive to strike the right dynamic balance between these two apparently opposing forces to create diverse, harmonious, symbiotic and beautiful open spaces.

Actually, the beauty and the magic of the spaces that we create many a times lies in these variations between the fully manmade to the fully natural. Some open space may have 70% manmade and 30% natural elements whereas another one may comprise of 30% manmade and 70% natural components. Both these spaces will evoke very different experiences and feelings. For an architect, it then becomes imperative to design these spaces after visualizing the resulting ambience from these innumerable permutations and combinations of the varying percentages of the manmade and the natural elements.

Let's take a look at the various examples of open spaces from the unbounded, natural open space to the 1m x 1m open space within a house... With open to sky courts, open to sides pavilions, open spaces between buildings etc. in between.

We must ensure that our open spaces evoke happiness by implying accessibility, transparency, inclusiveness and vulnerability, besides contributing to bringing man closer to nature, closer to his fellow humans and closer to himself. ■



# Enjoyable Public Urban Space Design Under The Target of Active Health Improving

**The core of active health improving is to re-discover an experience of the human body.**

In the architectural history, the human body is a recurring and controversial issue, along with the expression of the relationship between space and health. Architectural design's attitude towards human body has transferred from an aesthetic perspective to subjective experience perspective. (Figure1)

**The design thinking medium of active health improving is playful urban public space design.**

The theory of "sports promoting health" is gradually taking a more important position in modern social life. The idea of active health has raised new requirements in the building environment and had become a new trend influenced by architectural-social and architecture-anthropological studies.

In large-scale public landscape design, playful urban public space can be the main element of changing a park's atmosphere character. It can turn a totally commercial space into a full active healthy public place. (Figure2)

Even in narrow streets of high-density cities, playful urban public space has its way out. Traditional block games is a kind of natural succession community wisdom heritage. In childhood they can open the body's cognition towards the surrounding environment and social contact, and is the smallest space with the least amount of material on the basis of biggest output joyness. (Figure3)

Therefore, playfulness in urban public space that increases the engagement of human bodies should be considered. This will be a path to improve the quality of urban space and raise participants' feeling of happiness. ■


**Ar. CHENG WENXUAN**

Company Name:Harbin Institute of Technology,

**Address:** No.73 Huang He Road, Nan Gang District, Harbin, Hei Longjiang Province, China

**Email** :1562232003@qq.com
cwx5266@126.com


Figure 1: Architectural design's attitude towards human body transferred: from an aesthetic perspective to subjective experience perspective

Figure 2 : Designers should convince citizens that healthy life can be cool London's Vauxhall linear parka space that inspires all curiosity

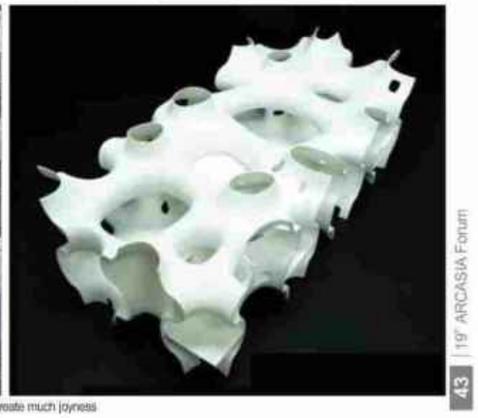


Figure 3 : Traditional Chinese artificial landscape design has inspired in architecture design which needs only little space to create much joyness


**Ar. CHUN GYU SHIN, KIRA,**

Principal, CGS Architects and Associates, Seoul

email: cgsaa@chol.com,
hp: 82-10-4311-0541,

Office Ph. No. : 82-2-3453-0541


Opened his own firm, CGS Architects and Associations in Seoul, Korea in 1997 and has been teaching in a design studio at Yonsei University, Seoul as an adjunct professor. He studied architecture at Yonsei University, Seoul and received Master of Architecture and Master of City and Regional Planning at The Ohio State University, USA.
He is now actively involved in architects' association and community activities as a member of Seoul Architecture Policy Commission, an advisor of KOICA, a master architect of Seoul Newtown and 2016 Seoul Reaching out Community Service Center, and a jury member for many design competitions and award programs. He also translated with other professors and published two books, 'Professional Practice Handbook in Architecture, AIA, Student Edition, Wiley' and 'Architecture Voices, David Littlefield and Saskia Lewis, Wiley'. He won numerous architecture awards such as a Presidential Award of Korean Architecture Award in 2008, Gold Medal of ARCASIA Architecture Award, and Seoul Architecture Award.

**REFERENCE:**

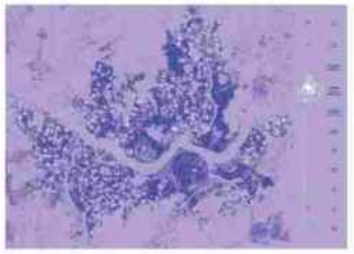

1. Dong (洞: **동:**) is a smallest unit of municipal government in Korea with population of around 15,000 to 20,000.


# Seoul Reaching out Community Service Center (SRCSC), 2017

**Transforming Community offices into Reaching out community service centers to create the network city of Seoul-Ar. Chun Gyu Shin, KIRA**

Introduction: SRCSC is the public project to transform 424 public office buildings in Seoul into Reaching out Community Service Centers. 74 offices were transformed in 2015 and 185 offices in 2016 were transformed successfully with more than 250 architects' dedication.
Backgrounds: There is no doubt that Seoul City is rapidly becoming aged society and is developing individualism with IT and many apartment complexes as a major house type. These lead our city to a disconnected city. Now we are experiencing many tragedies such as Songpa mother and two daughters' suicide in 2014 and many deaths without being found for more than several days. Consequently, Seoul City sets up a new policy for paradigm change from "Waiting welfares" to "Reaching out welfares" and made a decision to begin with their 424 community offices in the city. To make it possible, Seoul City asked to Seoul distinguished architects to volunteer for this project.
Limits and Challenges: Most of the community offices are aged and no rooms to accommodate new welfare planners for " Reaching out welfare". There is no way to solve this problem by physical ways only but requires very creative and challenging ideas of passionate architects. Also, limited budget and time were another factors. The given budget and time per each community office was U$ 50,000 including architect's fee of U$ 8,000 and six months for completion.
Despite of these limits, architects were willing to join and started with thorough site survey to look for hidden spaces to accommodate new welfare planners. Another challenge was to overcome very conservative ideas of related officers and residents of community office on how to use their own spaces. Heads of offices had a tendency not to give up their traditional offices which were very formal for residents' reception rooms. Simply, these became burdens for young architects to go through. However, with many meetings and conversations architects had overcome these difficulties and officials started to understand what to be done.
Obviously, limits provided challenges to architects and through these efforts and communications provided the ways to find the potential of what public spaces could be for everybody. To me, this is a very meaningful movement and change toward the meta- city which is the connected city.
Process: A very efficient way was required to manage 185 architects together and to complete all projects within 6 months. Once two general master architects (MA) were appointed, 15 municipal MA have been recommended and appointed. Architects for each community center have been selected through different architect pools, such as Seoul public architects pool, architects' institute in Seoul and Interior institute. Then weekly meetings have been conducted at various levels and workshops between architects, MP and architects, officials and architects, architects and residents. Most importantly, weekly meeting between city officials, master architects and municipal master architects were very critical to bring all projects into one system while allowing freedom for creativity to all architects. All architects were asked not only to bring very originated and creative ideas to fit for each center, but also to find appropriate program for its own place. Seoul Foundation for Art and Culture joined and collaborated and was willing to share its own programs.
Outputs: The project itself had begun with many doubts from the beginning in 2015 with limits of time and budget. But it turned out to be very successful. Many officials were shocked and pleased to see the unexpected outputs. Therefore, high expectation in 2016 became burdens for all Seoul city officials and architects. With very conservative and conventional ideas on their own spaces, it was difficult to move forward. But through repeated communication with many design efforts by architects, officials began to open up their minds. One example would be the chief's office. Typically, chief's office had been furnished with very formal office furniture, such as a big CEO desk with a leather chair and very formal conference table with sofas. Nobody uses it except chief and several residents who know chief personally. We asked to convert chief's room to reception room which would be more informal and welcoming for every resident. No chiefs would understand from the beginning because they didn't see any problem before. But eventually they understood it would be better and gave up.
Most officials and residents are happy with the outputs, friendly environment of civil petition spaces, and finding more enjoyable space for residents which are looking like a good and comfortable cafe.
Seoul Reaching out Community Service Center can be categorized as below,

1. Culture regeneration, an expansion towards town regeneration,
2. Creating open public service area through spatial connection of interior and exterior,
3. Rearranging the working space and counselling space due to strengthened town welfare function,
4. Economic and practical budget use and design,
5. Applying user oriented universal design, and,
6. Spatial improvement through participation and cooperation between the residents and experts (architects and etc.) ■





# "Vibrant Indoors"

**"Antaranga"** he Sanskrit word for pertaining to the mind describes beautifully three parts of our inner peace.
"Dharana" or concentration
"Dhyana" or meditation
"Samadhi" or contemplation
The practice of meditation improves concentration and helps in contemplation. This "dhyana" or meditation can be achieved in vibrant and happy interiors.

My paper will unfold the secret of this happiness through "mantras" or "magic" for creating vibrant indoors which will radiate happiness through architecture.

CONCENTRATION MEDITATION CONTEMPLATION

**MANTRA 1: BACK TO BASIC**

An overview of traditional interiors and their significance in today's world.Traditional interior design often emphasizes simplicity and comfort in its style and layout, very significant in achieving the purpose for which they have been created.

**MANTRA 2 : VIBRANT CREATION**

Planned aesthetically pleasing, working, educational and entertainment spaces are the order of the day, to experience, the feeling and enjoyment of spaces around us.

**MANTRA 3 : MOTIVATION FACTOR**


Motivation in work space is a Key factor in efficient productivity. Samsung has ideally created a smiling Face icon for all its offices.

**MANTRA 4: REDECORATION IN WHITE**

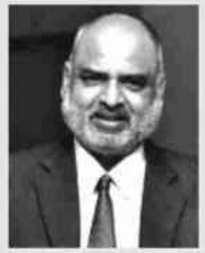
"As the sea ice in the Arctic melts, the Earth loses some of its reflectivity – white ice is replaced by dark seawater which absorbs more heat. If a large area of the Earth's surface could be whitened, then more of the sun's warmth would be reflected back into space rather than absorbed."( RD: Oct 2013)

White interiors reflect the mood of the world today. Future trends in the interior will be dominated by issues of the climate.

**MANTRA 5: VRIKSHA VEDA**

A step into the green world of interiors, the science of happy plants which will generate positive energy. My paper will address a new word called "Antaranga of happiness", a serious part of "Behavioral Architecture".

**Persian Carpets - "Garden Carpets"** ■




**Ar. D.S. RAMAKRISHNA RAO**

Prof. D. S. Ramakrishna Rao has done his B. Arch form Chandigarh College of Architecture and Masters in Architecture from OHIO State University, USA. He has over 30 years of experience in the Sultanate of Oman, USA and India. He has handled a variety of projects ranging from Institutional Campuses, Industrial Complexes, Residential Township and Single Family Villas. His firm is called Architectural Wall Systems in Muscat and Desirazu Associates in India. He is the winner of the "Oman Green Champion Award" 2012 for Caledonian College Campus Project. He was also awarded "Best Teacher Award" by Indian Institute of Architects in 2013. He is the part of visiting faculty member at University of Mysore, Caledonian College of Engineering & School of Architecture and Planning, Anna University, Chennai.

**ADDRESS**
**E mail :**
desirazuassoicates@gmail.com

**Ar. DHARMALI KUSUMADI**

Managing Director,
Architrave, Singapore

# Sustainability - Resort Architecture

As a global hospitality group operating in diverse locations, Banyan Tree's concept of sustainability seeks to create long-term value for the multiple stakeholders and destinations by adopting the Triple Bottom Line framework - Economic, Environmental, Social.

To deliver our mission, we conceptualized the values based on the context of "for Good".

All aspects of our business seek to have a positive impact on our stakeholders, so the guests are doing Good for the communities and ecosystems when patronizing the resorts.

This begins with design and construction (Build for Good) and runs through the guests' time at our resorts (Stay for Good).

**Build for Good:**

*PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT AND SITE REMEDIATION*

In a resort, Environment and Site are the key assets before the Building or Architecture.

Our concepts start with protecting the nature environment and providing guests with greatest experience from Natural Site Character.

From the tiny remote island, dense rainforest, desert with fragile sand dunes, mangrove wetlands, high altitude valley or even toxic tin mine site, we managed it cautiously and holistically by carrying out its character with minimal impact to the environment.

The site planning and building position also need to be adjusted according to its character.

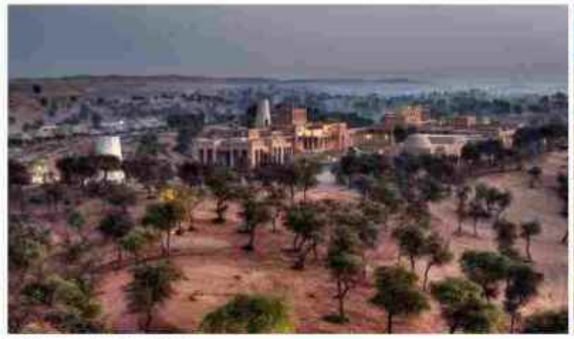
*ADOPT LOCAL ARCHITECTURE AND USE LOCAL MATERIALS*

Being part of the Guest's Experience, our designs respect the Natural Environment and Local Culture by creating a Sense of Place or Place Making through the sensitive approach to reflect Local Architecture.

Besides supporting the local community and creating a Sense of Place, the use of local indigenous materials has also been substantially reducing the carbon footprint.

**THIRD-PARTY CERTIFICATION**

Our core values are embedded into every step of the development processes, from initial concept through ongoing operations that are measured with third-party certifying against industry average and best practice levels. ■



BANYAN TREE AL WADI

BANYAN TREE MAYAKOBA-MEXICO

BANYAN TREE RINGHA

BANYAN TREE SEYCHELLES



# Rethinking Vertical Development

Going vertical is essential today, particularly in Asian metropolitan cities which see no respite from the massive population influx. It is mind boggling to think that many redevelopment or redensification projects within our cities cater to populations as large as that of entire European towns. With land becoming an increasingly precious resource and property values soaring, vertical development must be encouraged. However, there are many obstacles that must be overcome before this comes to fruition.

In India, until recently, the buildings that dot our urban scape had an FSI that ranged from 1-1.5, which is far less than that of other Asian and Western cities. Now that Transit Oriented Development (TOD) norms apply, the FSI has been increased to 4 - 5. Yet, height restrictions have not been revised in context to these new developments. Furthermore, if we aim to go vertical, it is crucial that it should be done sustainably. Creating towering cities that are nothing but a parasitic insertion cannot be afforded. There must be an emphasis on smart architecture, natural ventilation, cooling and lighting, waste management, water usage, etc. In addition to this, there is a dire need for more research on alternative materials, structural systems and services to experiment.

In order for vertical growth to be reinvented, a sensitive approach that transcends the desire to create iconic forms must be adopted. "Development", in the truest sense of the word, can only be achieved once the architectural community resolves to take it forward in an inclusive and sustainable direction. ■

**Ar. DIKSHU KUKREJA**

Principal Architech &
Urban Designer
CP Kukreja Architects
New Delhi

# Forts of Maharashtra: Reinventing the Legacy


**Ar. MS. DIVYA PANDEY**

Assistant Professor,

Amity Institute of Travel & Tourism,

Amity University Mumbai.

**Mobile :** +91 7697624057

**Email:** dpandey@mum.amity.edu



**Ar. PROF. ABHIJIT SHIRODKAR**

Director,

Amity School of Architecture & Planning,

Amity University Mumbai.

**Mobile:** +91 9823351617

**Email:** ashirodkar@mum.amity.edu


A recent report submitted by WTTC (World Travel & Tourism Council) ranked India as the seventh fastest growing tourism industry in world. In a statement given by CEO of WTTC Mr. David Scowsill opines that, *"India has an excellent opportunity to benefit from Visa reforms and infrastructure improvements under the new government. But the overall contribution of India's travel and tourism sector to the overall economy is still relatively low. This not only reveals the depth of the problem that India faces, but also the opportunity."*

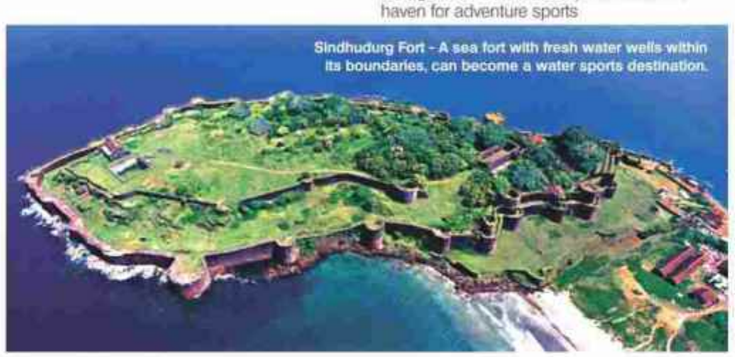
Reinventing in tourism may be like renovating and sustaining the monument for the purpose of citing it not only as an architectural value but also as an example of history, heritage and tourism. Reinventing the forts of Maharashtra, is an attempt to understand the exigency and to create a brand image of Maharashtra Tourism through its forts.

**Maharashtra –** A land of over 350 forts; forts that have witnessed many a great war; forts that are historically rich, culturally vibrant and significantly valued; forts that have tales of valor to be passed down to the present and future generations. But today, what is the condition of these sentinels of the Maratha legacy? Is anyone interested in conserving them – instead of making them a mere subject of political mudslinging? Marvelous efforts are being done in the field by the Government and other organizations like ASI, INTACH, ITDC, MTDC, etc. but these efforts are not enough. These war ravaged citadels are minefields for the tourism industry, waiting to be tapped and exploited – an exploitation that can be put to effective use for the preservation of the forts itself. But tourism requires marketing and promotion. It also needs to adapt to the changing times and tastes and these Maratha bastions will have to be reinvented to draw the potential tourists. Destination Management Companies (DMCs) will have to step in here.

Other suggestive measures for reinventing Maharashtra forts and Maharashtra Tourism can include: Redefining the role of government and DMC's – they should take the responsibility of development of cultural and historical monuments of Maharashtra; retaining the historical significance – the legacy of Marathas should be sustained, preserved and should be advertised backed by its glorious history; introducing light and sound show at forts praising their glorious past; effecting interactive participation of the tourists through adventure sports like rappelling, wall climbing, water sports, etc. and by conducting historical events within the ramparts of the forts.

Finally if we take a look at the forecast by WTTC, travel and tourism has the potential to contribute 46 million jobs to the Indian economy by 2025. Now that is really something to look forward to if all the stake holders play their cards correctly and honestly. ■

Lohagad Fort – A trekkers paradise and a haven for adventure sports



**Sindhudurg Fort - A sea fort with fresh water wells within its boundaries, can become a water sports destination.**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# Happiness Through Architecture

Happiness is a mental or emotional state of well-being which can be defined by positive or pleasant emotions ranging from contentment to intense joy. The ultimate aim of any human being is to be in a state of happiness...and all human activities have their fulfillment in this endeavour.

Levels of happiness range from the superficially comfortable to the sublimely ecstatic...the intricacies of the human psyche find their satiation through a myriad of layers...a momentary appreciation of a stunning work of art...a deep instinctive craving for the soothing caresses of nature...a cool shower after a hard day's work...all these assuage human needs and desires, which are internalized and ultimately find their manifestation in a sense of happiness.

Although not penetrating to the deepest unconscious level, there are key elements of design that can temporarily enhance human experience and facilitate the road towards human happiness and well-being, even if transitory. As Alain de Botton states "While an attractive building may on occasion flatter an ascending mood, there will be times when the most congenial of locations will be unable to dislodge our sadness or misanthropy."

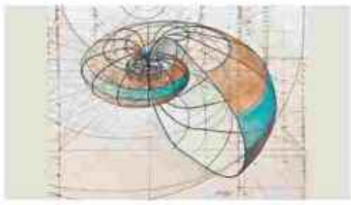
Good architecture should, by definition, ultimately make the end-user satisfied and happy. Contemporary technological advancements have given rise to 'smart architecture'. The ultimate aim remains sacrosanct, however technically advanced the architecture may be, i.e. the creation of a space comfortable and congenial for the inhabitants.

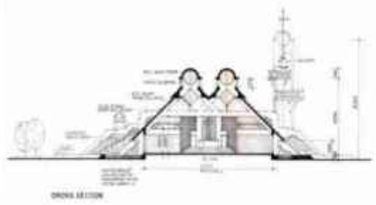
Architecture is both the process and the product of planning, designing, and constructing buildings and other physical structures. This involves the utilization of available resources within the framework of an 'intelligent and agile attitude.' Isn't this smart architecture? Responsible architecture through the ages has always been smart, albeit in a different context. The lack of formal scientific or technological education has never been a hindrance.

On the other hand, the availability of information at the press of a button, whilst broadening the scope of activity, has often reduced the depth of the thinking process for the end-user.

Responsive environments, as opposed to the alienating environments often imposed today, demonstrate the specific characteristics that make for comprehensible, friendly and controllable places. Ideals alone are not enough. Ideals must be linked through appropriate design ideas to the fabric of the built environment itself.

Let all responsible architects strive towards the creation of responsive environments, smart or unsmart. And responsive environments will ultimately contribute to the happiness of an individual. ■





**AWARDS**

**ISHRAE : "Lifetime Achievement Award"** for contribution, excellence and innovation in Architecture – 2015

Indian Institute of Architects **"Great Master's Award : Baburao Mhatre Gold Medal " : Life time contribution in the field of Architectural Education** - 2010

Bengal Engineering & Science University, Howrah : **"Distinguished Alumnus Award"** for brilliant contribution in Science, Technology and Education - 2012

Indian Institute of Architects (West Bengal Chapter) : " **Life time contribution to the profession of Architecture"**- 2010

Construction Source India / CNBC Network : **"Lifetime Achievement Award"** for outstanding contribution to Architectural Industry - 2009

The Economic Times **"Acetech Awards" for leaders of Indian Infrastructure & Construction** - 2008

**"Society Interior Awards"** for outstanding contribution to interior Architecture – 2005

**JIIA Project Award** for design of Don Bosco Church, Kalyani - 1990

**" Dharmasthala Manjunatheswara Award"** for outstanding contribution in semi rural architecture at Santiniketan for 'Kala Bhavana Graphic Studio' – 1987


**Ar. DULAL MUKHERJEE**


(B.Sc; B. Arch; DTRP (Gold Medalist); FIIA) is an architect whose 'designs for the future' are inspired by the brilliance of the timeless, vernacular architecture of the past. Having started his journey with small interior projects, that nevertheless had the Dulal Mukherjee hallmark, he moved on to landscape designing of residential properties, commercial buildings and educational institutions.

An architect who self-confessedly designs from his heart, he has given a new dimension to all his works. Greatly inspired by the vastness and unconquerable majesty of nature, his designs have always striven to be embellishments in the wide canvas of the Earth's natural beauty. The multi-hued range of his designs include residential units and housing complexes, office & commercial complexes, institutions, interior work, hotels & resorts and restoration & adaptive reuse projects. The architect is at present involved with a number of landmark projects in the city, as a designer and a consultant.

He, is the Chairman of Indian Institute of Interior Designers, Kolkata Chapter, had been Chairman, Indian Institute of Architects, presently a member of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE).

He has been a jury member for various National and educational architectural competitions like J.K. Award, A+D spectrum award, etc. His experiences include the role of a visiting lecturer and external examiner, besides conducting workshops for institutions such as Bengal Engineering College, Kolkata, Jadavpur University, Kolkata , Indian Institute of Techonology, Kharagpur and Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi.

He has won number of national and local competitions. His life and work have been published in several journals and books. He is actively involved in lot of development work for Kolkata and Bengal, individually and as a member of an NGO.

Nominated a member of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), he has earlier been on the panel of judges for the selection of the Architect of the Year - J.K.Awards, 1992 & 2003, J.I.I.A. Awards, 1997, A+D & Spectrum Architectural Award 2001, Society Interior Awards 2005 and last but not the least the National Association for Students of Architecture (NASA) on several occasions.

**Ar. DURGANAND BALSAVAR** is an architect, social activist, writer and a researcher researching cultural landscapes in transformation. Balsavar founded Artes-Human settlements Research Collaborative, which has been involved in Social housing, rural, urban policy, disaster mitigation and war rehabilitation. Balsavar is also a nominated member of the Chennai Metropolitan Dev. Authority Monitoring Committee and Second Master Plan. He has been on various juries including IIT, GandhinagAr. As part of the Berlin Climate Policy 2050 program, Balsavar has extensively travelled and lectured in Europe. After graduating from CEPT, Ahmedabad with an urban program at ETH Zurich, Balsavar worked in the Atelier of Bernard Kohn in Paris. He has been a visiting faculty at CEPT Ahmedabad and for International Studios of RPI Newyork, Bartlett, London and Helsinki School of Architecture. Returning to India, Balsavar worked in the atelier of Dr. B.V.Doshi.

The projects of Balsavar have been published by DOMUS, Down to Earth, and Routledge Press and MIT Press, Boston. Balsavar extensively writes for national and international journals and newspapers on environment, disaster mitigation and urban policy. The affordable housing projects with alternative technologies, in Nagapatinam by Artes were acknowledged as best practices in sustainable- community participatory rebuilding. Nandan has worked on several heritage conservation projects and presently working on the revitalization of urban spaces in Chennai and Riverine ecologies. Balsavar is the curator of the Jaipur Architecture Festival and Confluence Ten, an international think tank on architecture, environment, urban and housing policy. He has authored two books and is the Design Chair at VIT School of Architecture, Vellore.

## Amnesia and Remembering Re-imagining lost Civic Space

Over the last four decades, the Indian city has witnessed a dramatic transformation. Often out-dated planning processes have reduced the Indian city and its civic spaces to obsolete derelict zones, even as civic society innovates and creatively occupies urban space in India. Large infrastructure projects usurp valuable open spaces and rivers neglected. This presentation opens a discourse on reclaiming Urban Civic Space in new ways by linking urban design with ancient and new imaginations of the City and quality of life.

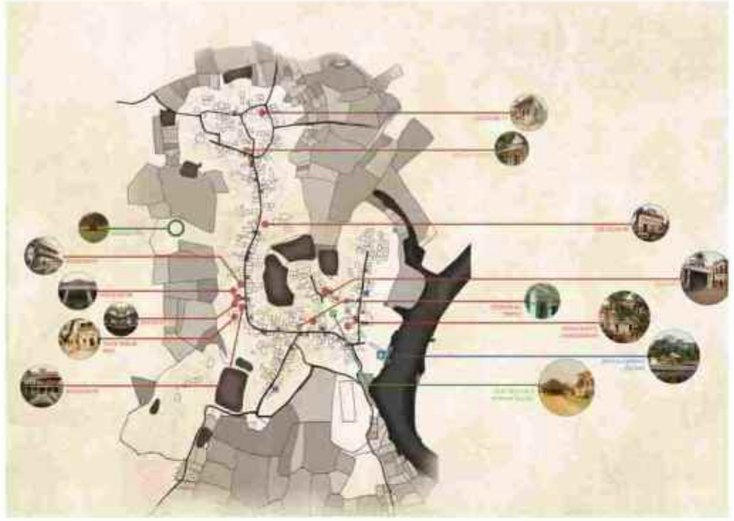
It explores a dramatic revitalization of civic space in the context of climate change and disasters. As part of Chennai's disaster mitigation team, dealing with the devastating 2015 Floods, Cyclone Vardah and the tsunami, this presentation explores how redevelopment plans for the city need to be integrated with ecological practices. Along with a range of urban interventions in Germany, Netherlands and South-east Asia, it opens a discourse on re-examining the celebration of Civic Space in Indian cities, unique to its ethos.

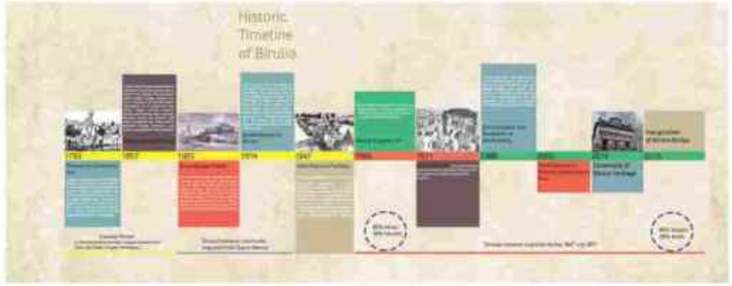


## The Architecture of Happiness

This paper analyzes the context and conservation potential of a historically significant semi-rural settlement while the infiltration of surrounding urban areas threaten to subjugate the natural quality and essence of the area. This settlement named 'Birulia' is situated near Ashulia by river Turag which is at the brink of megacity Dhaka – the mighty capital of Bangladesh. The area is historically important due to a number of old buildings bearing high architectural and archeological value. Nearly a century ago, during the regime of Vawal king, local Hindu merchants built these houses and temples along a brick paved road. Birulia was a vivacious business centre and important river port at that time. The remaining old building of that time bears distinct architectural styles of British Colonial Period with a fusion of Mughal Architecture.

At present, the area remains overlooked as heritage by Archaeology Department of Bangladesh. Due to lack of proper conservation plans and maintenance, unplanned modification, natural weathering and encroachment by the local homeless people; majority of the heritage buildings now face the threat of losing the unique architectural features. If proper measures are not taken, the built heritage will sink into oblivion. With the development of infrastructure and connectivity of the city, the land price is gradually increasing adding impetus to the deterioration process. Birulia deserves preservation not only as a heritage site but also because of the natural setting of area which turns itself into a picturesque island surrounded by water during the monsoon. The total area possesses high potential to revive its historic and contextual uniquenessThis paper tries to analyze the total area using Matthew Carmona's Six Dimensions theory (morphological, perceptual, social, visual, functional and temporal) as a tool to understand the historically urban context of Birulia. These dimensions analyze the relation and interplay between public and private places of an area and helps in understanding a context. ■






**Ar. ENAM RABBI ADNAN**
is currently working as Lecturer at Department of Architecture, University of Asia Pacific. He graduated from Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology in 2015. His personal interest lies in architectural conservation and heritage urbanism.

ENAM RABBI ADNAN

Name of The Member Institute : Institute of Architects' Bangladesh

Membership Number: AA-385

Company Name: University of Asia Pacific, Dhaka

Position & Qualification: Lecturer, B.Arch(BUET)

Mobile Number: 01534750475

Address: 74/A, Green Road, Dhaka-1216

**Ar. TAZRIN ISLAM** is currently working as Lecturer at Department of Architecture, Military Institute of Science and Technology. She graduated from Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology in 2015.

TAZRIN ISLAM

Company Name: Military Institute of Science & Technology

Position & Qualification: Lecturer, B.Arch (BUET)

Address: MIST, Mirpur Cantonment, Dhaka

**Ar. FARAHNAZ KHADIZA CHOWDHURY**

**Designation :** Senior Lecturer

**Company :** Department of Architecture, State University of Bangladesh

**Address :** 138, Kalabagan, Mirpur Road, Dhaka 1205, Bangladesh

**Phone :** +880-1912028425

**E-mail :** farahnazkhadiza@gmail.com

# Courtyard as a Structural Element for Transforming Residential Areas Into Mixed Use in the Context of Dhaka, Bangladesh

In the context of Dhaka, the capital city of Bangladesh, residential areas specially the planned areas are being converted into mixed use areas. With the benefits of having diversity of uses and high density, the areas are also facing different types of problems like traffic, lack of open spaces, pollution, insufficient lighting and ventilation to individual units and most importantly absence of social interactions and public- private relationships among the places. All these issues are related to three determinants of Health- physical, mental and social.

This paper aims to guide the residential clusters for transformation to mixed use development from the perspective of social health.

The three determinants of health are interrelated to each other, the outcomes will have an impact on both physical and mental health. Courtyard has always been an important cultural value in rural Bangladesh. Its presence can be found in sub-urban areas but it is neglected in urban context. Addressing these issues with careful thought leading to the future design interventions, the traditional courtyard has been considered as a key structural element to deal with the development issues considering the transformation, social interaction and differentiating public and private in an attempt to make the residential areas more flexible to response for future demands. ■



# Innovative Architecture

**Gayathri Shetty & Namith Varma** graduated in Architecture from BMS College of Engineering Bangalore & Manipal Institute of Technology, Manipal, respectively and both worked briefly at Mistry Architects, Bangalore. They started the practice in their garage in 1993.

They practice Architecture by the name of GNA. Their team has grown to encompass artists, product designers, sculptors, lighting designers etc with whom they liaison closely to enhance every project. They are now a team of almost 60 professionals in their office at Bangalore and another in Delhi.

They are recipients of over 30 National Awards and International recognition in Architecture till date. These encompass Homes, Recreational, Hospitality and Commercial Categories.

They have lectured at numerous Architectural Institutions and formal Architectural platforms across the country.

In addition, Gayathri Shetty renders support to the Institute of Indian Interior Designers, Bangalore Regional Chapter as a Chairperson. Being a past State Hockey player she now dons the role of Treasurer for Hockey Karnataka and Vice President of Hockey India.

**Ar. GAYATHRI SHETTY**

**Ar. NAMITH VARMA**

Gayathri and Namith Architects, a team multidisciplinary professionals have a wide range of design capability spanning from traditional structures to cutting edge technology. GNA has always believed in responding to briefs with a context-specific solution taking into consideration factors like client disposition, climate, locally available materials and technology. The firm also lays strong emphasis on building lasting relationships with all people associated with it, covering the entire spectrum of clients, consultants, contractors and colleagues.The design philosophy has always been working closely with the client on helping them realize their dream. GNA's designs always have nature wrapping the built spaces with no clear boundaries, where one flows into the other and interior spaces speak with Nature and are drenched with light. Their aesthetic approach and design sensibilities are deep rooted in Indianess and a very simple form follows functional approach. At GNA, innovative architecture doesn't come from disruption and restart of tried and tested concepts, rather borrowing substantial fragments from the past and making responsible decisions and developments. The mere use of common sense with current technical limits, but keeping in mind the responsibility that architects and designers have towards the environment is what GNA subscribes to.

Gayathri Shetty and Namith Varma, the founder partners of GNA will be showcasing their latest collaboration and the journey to the global corporate headquarters of Jaquar & Company. ■

**Ar. GONG DONG**

Graduated from Tsinghua University, Tsinghua University, obtaining a master's degree in architecture and a bachelor's degree, after studying in the United States, received a Master of Architecture University of Illinois, during which as an exchange student exchange study in the School of Architecture, Technical University of Munich, Germany. During America he has worked in Chicago Solomon Cordwell Buenz & Associates, New York, Richard Meier & Partners and Steven Holl Architects.

His-Firm and the Projects have Won Awards Including China Architecture Media Awards (at The shortlist for Best Architecture & at The Best Young Architect); WA China Architecture Award; Chinese Excellent Exploration & Design Industry Awards 1st Prize '; Good Design is Good Business China Award, A & D Trophy Awards "Institutional / Public Space" - Best of Category, Blueprint Award "Best Public Use Project Privately Funded Category" - Commended, Golden Pin Design Award, and "Architecture the Record" Design Vanguard.

# How to respond urgent need of the Transformation to barrier-free building system in the Network Age

Mobile phones, laptops have changed people's space requirements. Excessive use of these electronic products, led to a lot of people (including children) of vision loss. These products are not the most important reason, leading them in any space in the use of mobile phones or portable computers. but by virtual digital, to their new life and a new way of communication in the second fastest network weaving. These quickly hypothesized digitized spaces have attacked in the development modern construction types.

Gradually disappearing because of demand for commercial space, which replaces the massive growth of the industrial buildings warehouses, and residential building will grow into a big tree among the civil buildings. In the face of people increasingly obsessed with delicate and orderly virtual network space, more and more don't care about the actual type of the space situation.

I presented emerging barrier-free building system of design concept in the Network Age, this type include associated Barrier-free residential building, accessible storage architecture and express transport space. Barrier-free residential building includes from outside to inside: Medical door-to-door service space, Consignee space, Office space, Living space, teaching space. Accessible storage architecture includes product chain warehouse and food chain warehouse; they are supply parts of the system. Logistics and Expressage are two kinds of delivery way of express transport space.

Hoping to set up a project group through this forum, dedicated to architectural design with experimental and teaching studies simultaneously in both directions. ■


**Ar. HE JUNHUA**

**NAME OF MEMBER INSTITUTE :** THE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY OF CHINA

**Membership Number:** e420020193m

**Company Name:** Academy of architecture, Xiamen University Tan Kah Kee College, China

**Position & Qualification:** Lecturer

**Mobile Number:** +8618059815371

**Address:** Xiamen University Zhangzhou School area, China Merchants Steamship Company's Zhangzhou development zone, Fujian Province

**Email :** heyi71@126.com


# Potential of Locally - Based Architecture in Modern Contexts

**Sustainable Architecture Lessons from Rural based Architecture**


**Ar. HIROHIDE KOBAYASHI**

Associate Professor, Dr.

Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies, Kyoto University

Yoshida-honmachi, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606-8501, Japan

**Tel&Fax:** +81-(0)75-753-4806

**E-mail:** kobahiro@archi.kyoto-u.ac.jp

**Lab.web:** http://www.gea-lab.ges.kyoto-u.ac.jp



The author has been involved in the reconstruction projects of vernacular houses disappearing in villages – in Central Vietnam in 2007 and 2016, in Fiji in 2011, in Southern Thailand in 2014, and in Vanuatu in 2017. The all process was or will be recorded and documented in each project to explore material collection, indigenous design methodology, and self-construction by local people. These projects indicate that the locally-based architecture is supported by three local resources such as natural resources (natural materials), human resources (community cooperation), and intellectual resources (indigenous knowledge) which are linked with each other. Overviewing three local resources, they exist under local nature, local society and local culture, summarized to be local environment itself. The sustainability of vernacular houses deeply depends on the local environment in its area. These reconstruction projects would be useful to provide the reviving opportunity for local people, but at the same time can suggest us the significance of locally-based architecture in the harmony with the surrounding nature, since our modern societies based on the capitalistic economy lead easily degrading or demolishing natural environment. It might be the time to shift more focus on the harmony between architecture and local environment. Thus the author tried the practical application by the redesign of some locally-based architectures, following the ideas of local resources found in the reconstruction projects. The trials are the challenge for aiming at the establishment of locally based architecture in modern contexts. ■


REVIVING OF LOCALLY-BASED ARCHITECTURE


A: Community house of Katu ethnic minority in Central Vietnam | B: The Fijian traditional house Bure | C: The Moklen ethnic house in Southern Thailand


Redesigning of Locally-Based Architecture

**D:** Project of timber building system using domestic timbers

**E:** Bamboo Green-House Project giving the self-building method to local people

**G:** Taneya Agri-Culture Project linking to the surrounding nature



# Happiness Architecture in the Age of Globalization


**Hoang Thuc Hao**[a,b], **Pham Long**[c]

a. 1+1>2 International Architecture JSC, Hanoi, Vietnam

b. National University of Civil Engineering, Hanoi, Vietnam

c. Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology (VAST), Vietnam



Nowadays, globalization has brought the world closer than ever, yet at the same time, pushed disadvantaged communities and minorities further away from majority groups. Moreover, the massive urbanization with its imitated designs and imposed aesthetic is constantly making humans spiritual life monotonous. Besides, unbalanced development, as obviously seen, has caused many areas over-exploited and over-populated, while others are left isolated, neglected, lack of information and education. So, the task of an architect today is not just to satisfy the investor's interests but more challenging, is to find ways to serve those disadvantaged/neglected communities. More than ever, the contemporary architecture should, first and foremost, focus on the basic needs of human beings. In particular, architecture should be able to help marginalized communities to reveal the beauty of their indigenous cultural values that are at the brim of being destroyed and annexed gradually by the modern/exotic architecture. In other words, architecture should be practised in such a way that can bring about happy living for the communites, and at the same time, by doing so enable the architect to achieve satisfaction, social responsibility and lofty aspiration at work.

We propose the philosophy of Happiness Architecture and consider it as the key to solve the above problems. Based on the formula "Happiness Architecture = Happiness Architect + Happiness Users + Happiness Buildings", the architecture solutions of our professional practice are not merely for creating convenient and useful buildings/housing complexes and spaces, but more importantly for the sake of culture and human. ■



**Ar. HOANG THUC HAO**, M.A

Architect
Principal Lecturer

Winner of SIA - Getz Prize for Emergent Architecture in Asia 2016

1+1>2 International Architecture JSC

4 Floor, 26 Le Ngoc Han Str., Hai Ba Trung Dist., Hanoi, Vietnam

**Tel:** (84) 913553205

**Email :** hoangthuchao@gmail.com

**Website:** www.hoangthuchao.com

National University of Civil Engineering

55 Giai Phong Road., Hai ba Trung Dist., Hanoi, Vietnam



**Ar. Pham Long**, Ph.D.

Physicist
Principal Researcher

Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology (VAST)

18 Hoang Quoc Viet Str., Cau Giay Dist., Hanoi, Vietnam

**Tel:** (84) 912354687

**Email:** phamlongvn@yahoo.com

**Ar. IQBAL HABIB**

**Name of member Institute:** Institute of Architects Bangladesh (IAB)

**Membership number:** H-075

**Company Name:** VITTI Sthapati Brindo Ltd.

**Position & Qualification:** Managing Director (FIAB), BArch BUET, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

**Mobile Number:** +8802 8143471, +8801711520337,

**Address:** 27/A, Shangshad Avenue, Level 6 & 7, Monipuripara, Dhaka 1215, Bangladesh

**Ar. ISHTIAQUE ZAHIR**

**Name of member Institute:** Institute of Architects Bangladesh (IAB)

**Membership number:** Z-011

**Company Name:** VITTI Sthapati Brindo Ltd.

**Position & Qualification:** Director Architect (FIAB, Hon. FAIA). Masters in Architecture UEL, London UK

**Mobile Number:** +8802 8143471, +8801912888003

**Address:** 27/A, Shangshad Avenue, Level 6 & 7, Monipuripara, Dhaka 1215, Bangladesh

**Ar. ASHFI AHMAD**

**Name of member Institute:** Institute of Architects Bangladesh (IAB)

**Membership number:** AA-288

**Company Name:** VITTI Sthapati Brindo Ltd.

**Position & Qualification:** Architect (MIAB), MSc Eco Cities, Cardiff University, Wales UK.

**Mobile Number:** +8802 8143471, +8801612141214

**Address:** 27/A, Shangshad Avenue, Level 6 & 7, Monipuripara, Dhaka 1215, Bangladesh


# Happiness Through Architecture

Rural-urban migration in Bangladesh is primarily to seek better employment prospects especially in ready-made garment industry and education. However, due to a massive influx of migrants and an absence of comprehensive housing policy, the migrants end up living in informal settlements. Studies show regardless of the deprived living conditions, slum dwellers pay a higher rent than the residents of formal housing sectors. VITTI in association with Urban Lab Bangladesh University, initiated a research to analyze and explore the feasibility and prospects of affordable and sustainable housing for informal settlements for the amount of rent they currently pay.

Hence "Shubomo Prangon" is the outcome of an intensive research, advocacy by activists and a creative solution in terms of cost and environmental (social, cultural and physical) feasibility by VITTI. It is also an attempt for public- private participatory slum upgrading.

**IDEA –► RESEARCH –► FEASIBILITY –► ADVOCACY –► IMPLEMENTING SOLUTION**

Shubomo Prangon is an intriguing 1.7 acre universally accessible affordable housing complex with health care, primary education and community facilities for 1205 dwellers. The project's complexity is addressed through the tendency of sharing and emphatical co-existence of the marginalized groups in terms of design, layout and careful choice of materials. The naturally ventilated complex is a vertical collection of mini neighborhoods. Three courtyards provide residents with a communal meeting place while ensuring both visual connectivity and privacy. The complex is divided into four separate apartment blocks, which are connected by a network of social corridors. These social corridors provide the residents a place for more private community interaction and also a spill out space for each dwelling unit.

The project is a hope to fulfill the social obligation by extending support to low-income marginalized groups in achieving a desired living standard and reduce their socio-spatial exclusion. Shubomo Prangon is hoped to encourage private investors to invest in social housings. Finally the project is dedicated to contribute to Pretoria Declaration for Habitat III of "Improving lives of 100 million slum dwellers by 2020". ■

# The Silent Crucible - the New Vision

The Crucible is Silent Without, But is boiling within. To Boil it must have CONTENT. And to Boil it must be on a Fire (heat). What appears is NOT what IS. If it had a lid it will soon be blown off. If the Lid is sealed or tight the crucible will burst. If the crucible had no content it would soon melt and may even in the process put out the very fire that melted it. So who will turn of the heat and yet retain the content and have the flame burning such that the simmer will make the content have value.

**WE THE PEOPLE or just I?**

We clean our homes
spic and span and throw all the dirt on the very roads we later walk on and snigger at the filth. WHO are WE?

**I FIRMLY BELIEVE**
**THAT THERE IS DEFINITELY AN ANSWER.**

NOW, take a tangent view. How many Indians own cars compared to the developed nations. The developed – the FIRST more than 700 cars per thousand. The SECOND over 300 cars per thousand. AND WE THE PEOPLE have SEVEN to TEN cars per THOUSAND. And in that sorry state we cannot even drive.

The problem is not in the number of cars BUT in the lack of it. It is NOT in the amount of energy we consume BUT because we hardly have any. NOW THE SCENARIO MUST CHANGE we must get more into this NEW SCENARIO, Consume more energy because that is the way to a more advanced state of living.

WE ARE NOT SADHUS.. WE are a people who are born to enjoy and cherish LIFE. LIFE IS CREATIVITY and MOBILITY. We have been held prisoners by our policy makers for TOO LONG. IT IS TIME WE break the shackles. We must have ambition. We must learn to CHERISH and LOVE.

One must learn to cross narrow religious beliefs and FLY. Politicians and bureaucrats have held us prisoners for far too long. When WE start moving and demanding, the infrastructure will improve.

GREEN and SUSTAINABILITY will no longer be just words. We can have terraces that will be our havens. Technology with wisdom will enable us to conquer
poverty and impoverishment. Wealth is where we seek it. We have enterprise. We must be allowed to exercise it with innovation and imagination, restrictions must GO.

IT is NOT EASY. IT is NOT DIFFICULT EITHER. WE must have the will. And the will can happen only when we have CHALLENGES. Not doles for every calamity. That has killed our spirit. We must not hanker after government jobs. Every time there is Charity or Free (anything) the spirit to achieve is broken. To STRIVE one MUST STRUGGLE only then there IS SUCCESS.

People Place and Profit (in all its different meanings) are to be admired..
Green and Sustainability make Architecture a subject of Profit from the Earth and its treasures and make LIFE WORTH LIVING. ■


**Ar. PROF. JAISIM. K**

www.jaisimfountainhead.in


Jaisim attended Madras Christian College School (1960 batch). He completed his university education in architecture in 1966, from Madras University. From 1966 to 1970, he worked with the architectural firm of LM Chitale & Son, Madras.

In 1970, inspired by Ayn Rand's novel, The Fountainhead, he started an architecture practice under the name "Jaisim-Fountainhead". The practice grew from 1970 to 1975, winning a National Competition for the Cochin Stadia, Presidents Nomination for the Small Industries Pavilion and the "TAJ Fisherman's Cove". From 1975 to 1980, the firm began working overseas, and ventured into other areas of building, such as the import and distribution of building materials, running scheduled contracts, and running a stone crusher and fabrication unit. In 1980 he returned to India and settled in Bangalore.

**Awards**

- Chairman s Award - one of the prestigious awards (only two other have received this before)
- CIVIL AWARD - for contribution by an Architect to Civil and Structural Engineering in the built environment for innovative practices.
- J K Award– Architect of the Year 1992
- Outstanding Contribution to the Interior Architecture – Durian Society Interiors Design Award 2004
- International Gold Star Millennium Award –2007 – International conference on Indo – Nepal Friendship & Economic Co-operation at Kathmandu
- Life Time Achievement Award 2007 for Outstanding Performance in the field of Architecture awarded by PAA


**Ar. JASSICA CHATWAL**

B.arch -aayojan school of architecture

Design head- 23DC Architects ,Jalandhar

**Address**- 99 S.U.S. Nagar , Jalandhar

**E-mail:** jassicachatwal@gmail.com

**Ph. . :** 8146644616

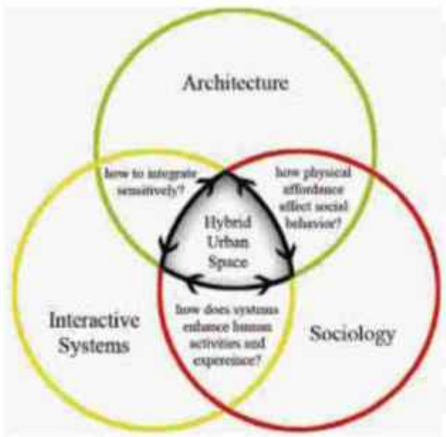

# Socially Cohesive Architecture

**"Cities have the capability of providing something for everybody, only because and only when they are created by everybody . But look what we built.... .This is not the rebuilding of cities .This is the sacking of cities.**

**-Jane Jacob**

Human society does not operate as it did in the past since natural human contacts are fewer in our cities. We have built larger and taller building but we have isolated the man inside them . We must now face the fact that modern man has failed to built adequate spaces . "Space cannot be reduced merely to a location - it represents a multiplicity of sociomaterial concerns. What man needs is an "in place " , a place which satisfies a dreamer and scientists , where projections of artists and builder merge .

The sense of community is being lost . Can the way spaces are being designed be unintentionally isolating people? How can we bring happiness though architecture ? The study is about how to make people interact with one another in group housing and how to design and integrate the social infrastructure so that its functional and has maximum usage .In this study the factors forming good social interactive spaces were studied . Social infrastructure of group housing of different styles were analyzed on usage ,quality and adequacy ■




| | |
|---|---|
| Location and organization | Centrally located |
| Shape and size | Adequate |
| Scale and proportion | Minimum enclosure |
| Network and linkage | Within reach |
| Accessibility | Easily accessible |
| Safety and security | Safe for all age and gender |

The results showed to maximize social cohesion few architectural measures have to be taken care of :

SITE OF EMOTIONS
SITE OF ACTION
SITE OF OWNERSHIP

# Sustain-able.

It should not be so difficult to define. To be able to sustain is the concept. In other words, to balance. Balancing always refers to at least two forces. Architecture and its world, its context. El equilibio no es solo un problema de establilidad, un problema de gravedad. La ecuación debe incluir la energía y sus reservas.

Balance is an abstract concept, sustainability is a figurative concept. Abstract ideas have no context, they are defined in isolation. Being sustainable goes beyond the architectural object. It has to do with what is edified and not edified, its physical and not physical context, its intangible world, where everything can finally be measured.

*I understand that these are universal concepts.*

The problem is that when we refer to context and worlds, ideas cease to be universal and sustainable for a world is not the same idea as being sustainable for another world. Being sustainable for the first world is not the same as being sustainable for the third world.

The first world is defined as the world of development and the third world is defined as the world of underdevelopment. Is development directly proportional to sustainability ?

It would be interesting to re-define worlds according to being sustainable. Finally the most important thing is the balance.


**Ar. JAVIER CORVALAN**

Is architect by the Faculty of Sciences and Technologies of The Catholic University Nuestra Señora de la Asunción UCA. He has done postgraduate studies in Rome at the University of La Sapienza and is PHD candidate at Istitutto Universitario di Architettura di Venezia IUAV.

He teaches at the Faculty of Architecture Design and Arts of the National University of Asuncion FADA UNA and Research Professor at the Faculty of Science and Technology of the UCA. Also teaches in several Latin American universities and holdsthe position of Vissiting Professor at the Institutto Universitario di Achitetturadi Venezia IUAV.

His profesional practice as independent is from 1991, he wins several public and private competitions like the rehabilitation of the Municipal Theater of Asunciòn and Cultural Center of Spain; With several projects in international publications (cassabella, Domus, summa +, PLOT) being the most important O'Neil Ford Duograph Series, Volume 5 and in archiv, Rivistasvizzera di architettura, iingegneria e urbanistica.

In 2014 exhibits in theTriennale di Milano and theBiennale di Venezia.


**Ar. JIT KUMAR GUPTA**

**Name Of Member Institute** : Indian Institute of Architects

**Company Name**: Founder Director, College of Architecture, IET, Bhaddal, Punjab

**Position & Qualification** : Architect Director

**Mobile Number** : 9041026414

**Address** : #344/40-A, Chandigarh-160036

**Email** : jit.kumar1944@gmail.com


# Promoting Happiness Through Smart Cities

Cities, as integral part of human history, have emerged as great places to live, work and do business. Cities symbolise the dreams, hopes and aspirations of society. Driving on modern infrastructure and technologies, cities are fast becoming hub of economic and technical innovations. Dictating economy, generating employment, determining quality of life, promoting ideas and innovations besides providing quality infrastructures, cities remain crucial to human growth, development and happiness.

Despite distinct advantages, cities also represent chaos, disorder, dualities and contradictions, juxtaposing wealth & poverty and slums rubbing shoulders with skyscrapers. Unable to meet basic needs of shelter, healthcare, education, water and sanitation of majority of its inhabitants, large proportion of urban residents are being marginalised with quality of life fast becoming nightmare for majority of 378million (2011 census) opting for making 7935 urban centres as their preferred place of residence and work. Population, poverty, pollution and exclusion have emerged as the hallmarks of Indian urbanisation. As consumers of enormous energy and resources besides generators of large waste, ecological footprints of cities are growing very rapidly. In the process cities are promoting green house gas emissions and global warming. With urban population in India projected to reach 590 million in 2030, greatest challenge before architects and planners would be, how to harmonise the urban growth with quality of life and make cities happier, healthier and smarter places to live in and work.

In search for appropriate solutions paper calls for adopting strategies revolving around re-defining design strategies for promoting state of art built environment; leveraging vernacular architecture; rationalising urban spaces; using urban design for planning cities; re-defining new order of urban planning ; making cities more compact; leveraging technology; rationalising travel; promoting higher order of governance etc to make cities more productive, equitable, humane, just, efficient, sustainable and happy place to live and work,


Key words: built environment, urban design, technology, transportation, urban planning, urban governance ■





**Ar. JITENDRA MEHTA**

**Company Name :** Mehta & Associates, Indore

**Designation :** Director & Principal Architect

**Address :** Mehta & Associates

Architects, Urban Planners & Project Management Consultants,

101-102, I Floor, Navneet Plaza, 5/2, Old Palasia, Indore - 452001 (M.P) India

**Contact Details :** Mobile : +91 9893030404, Phone : +91 731 2561124, Fax : +91 731 4065064

**Email Id :** jitendramehta_architect@yahoo.com


# Happiness through Smarter Cities

Role of an Architect in Smart City Planning proposal is crucial not only to the extent of detailing and designing buildings or public realm, but also to human-focused understanding of technology along with psychology and comforts of the people in continuum of their existing and future developrnent.

Indore is a winner of Smart city challenge competition under Hon Prime Ministers Flagship programme "Smart City Mission" with 19 other cities, Mehta & Associates being its Consultants.

Vision : "Imagining Indore to Inherit, Innovate, Include, Incubate and Invest" for "An ideal world-class smart commercial metropolis that thrives on investment opportunities, incubating business and ideas, rich inheritance and inclusive development"

The citizen happily & wholeheartedly participated in preparation of proposal with 6 lacs suggestions & responses. The total estimated block cost of Smart City Proposal is INR 5099.60 Crs.

Implementation to be carried out in two parts:

Area Based Development: In this phase 742 Acres of Area around Rajwada Heritage Zone will be developed as a pilot smart city area, it incorporates Retrofitting of Rajwada & surrounding areas along with Redevelopment of MOG line & other Govt land Parcels.

Pan-City Proposal: A central command & control center will be established and Information & Communication Technology Infrastructure will be developed for Smart Urban Transport (Traffic Management, Public Transport Management, Parking Management and Electronic payment system for Public Transport and other services) and Smart Solid Waste Management. Information and Communication Technology Infrastructure of other Services will be taken up step by step in future phases. ■

**Ar. JONATHAN HANS YOAS SIHOTANG,** ST., M.Arch.

**CAECILLIA WIJAYAPUTRI,** ST., MT.

**Position** : Lecturers at the Departement of Architecture, Parahyangan Catholic University, Bandung, West Java - Indonesia

**Email:** caecillia.tjia@gmail.com, jonathanjoash@hotmail.com

# Movies, Perception and Space

**(Architectural Innovation Through The Use of Movies as Metaphors)**

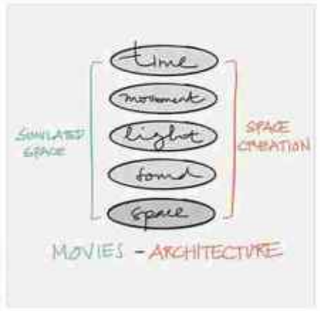
Movies and architecture shares equality as products of culture. As series of narratives, movies are cultural product better used to evoke feelings and emotions in order to perceive its message(s). A good movies plots, sequences, and narratives should be able to lend architecture a conceptual framework to achieve the same quality of feelings and perceptions in space.

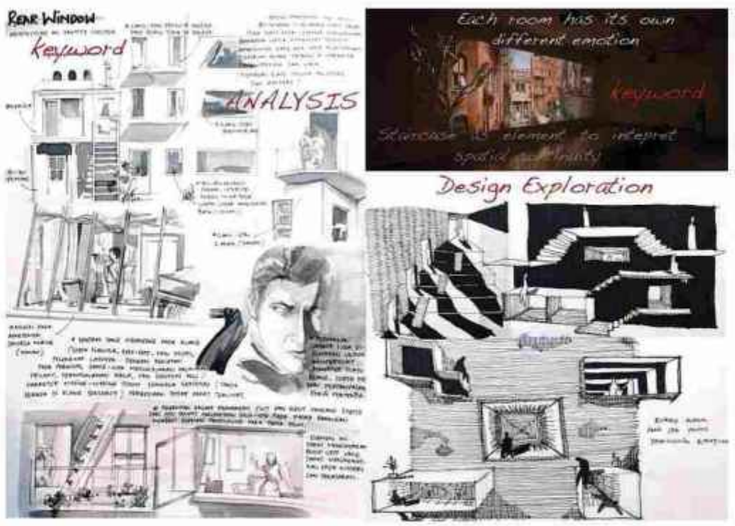
According to Michael Tawa, movies and architecture intertwined in qualities, conditions, and techniques used in cinematic experience that can inform architectural designs. Both manipulate time, space, movement, light, and sound. In movies, these are used to simulate space, whereas in architecture, to build space. Both exist in the dimension of time and movement in which space is experienced through senses: sight and sound, connected to the memory, and creating perception. Space then experienced as a dialogue, an exchange of mind and emotion.

Juhani Pallasmaa defined the value of a great movie through the images and feelings that enticed viewers, and great architecture makes us experience gravity, time, and ultimately ourselves in a strengthened and meaningful way; both are protrusion of our emotions. Architecture made it's profound impact when it can be made to feel the datum of dismembered memories and lost feeling, as implied by Heidegger.

In "Rear Window", Alfred Hitchcock positioned buildings in a central role with narratives filled with suspense, where urban views and spaces are characterized by threatening shadows. In "La La Land", through its rich Technicolor's palette and cinemascopic presentation, the color of the sky and the view of city lights evoked romance and melancholy. As a design approach, these cinematic works then analyzed: spaces are studied as a scenography where visualizations of the script then deconstructed to create an atmosphere of certain emotions and the director's vision act as design guidelines.

Through the use of movie as metaphor, architecture temporarily dismantled from mere functionality to be able to dwell into a more purposeful, easily perceivable space. While typical architecture tends to 'regulate' emotions and its extreme spectrum: melancholy, joy, nostalgia, dreams, darkness, fear, and ecstasy; movies revitalized our sense of the poetic, utilizing the entire range of emotion. Approaching architecture through movies encourage architects to expand the emotional content of spaces where habitation is actual.

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# Towards Silence

My childhood and early years in the Himalayas brought me in close proximity with Nature, and the language of communication with nature is 'Silence'. Through this journey of Silence one arrives at the concept of SAMYAMA Or Balance and 'ADVAIT' or the unity of the 'COSMOS'. It is this journey that is the subject of this talk and how Architecture happened somewhere along the way....

The entire R&D complex simply flows through the trees without being obtrusive, the dappled effect of light and shade and the movement of the sun through the trees, the reflections of this entire combination into the water contemplate a total effect of 'serenity' that is so vital in any r&d centre. aboratory

Does the tree actually interrupts the axis or does it re-inforce it... I think that the tree is saying that long after the brick has become dust that its seed will become another tree..that it belongs to eternity

Nature has become the nucleus both at the micro and the macro levels and serves as a backdrop for almost two paradoxical elements: eastern philosophy and western technology. . The inspiration for the complex is the timeless 'mandala' with the administration complex representing the head and the main research park flowing south to north, wrapped around a central courtyard.

**Ar. KAMAL MALIK**

They are a firm of architects, interior designers and services consultants.

In the last four decades, they have designed a number of prestigious projects in India and overseas, all of which have been published.

Their professional philosophy of providing a comprehensive design solution and harnessing of new technologies has resulted in innovative and dynamic solutions in the field of architecture and interiors.

They are, perhaps, one of the few offices in this country that enjoy an integrated capability of architectural, structural, H.V.A.C., electrical, mechanical and interior designing. This is in conjunction with their strong belief that robust design solutions cannot be arrived at without the timely amalgamation of all critical services at the concept stage itself.

The firm has won numerous design competitions as well as National and International Awards since its inception 40 years ago.

It is on the basis of this comprehensive design philosophy adopted by their office that they excel in the Design of Institutional Buildings, Healthcare Facilities, Research Facilities, Education Facilities, Corporate Office Buildings, Residential Complex & individual units, Hotels, Hospitals and Interiors.

# Linking Nature-Culture in World Heritage Sites of Bangladesh: A sustainable Conservation Approach for Living Heritage.


**Ar. KAWSHIK SAHA**

**Name of member institute :** Institute of Architects Bangladesh (IAB)

**Membership Number** : S-120

**Company Name :** Shahjalal University of Science & Technology

**Position & Qualification :** Assistant Professor, Department of Architecture

**Mobile Number :** +880 1712852564

**Address :** Shahjalal University of Science & Technology,Sylhet-3114, Bangladesh.

**Ar. MD SHAMSUL AREFIN**

Assistant Professor,

Department of Architecture, Shahjalal University of Science & Technology, Sylhet-

3114,Bangladesh. 2.Md Tanvir Ahmed ,Senior Lecturer

Department of Architecture, Leading University ,Sylhet-3114,Bangladesh.



This study aims to explore idea of linking nature and culture in World Heritage site management. This research emphasis on the growing concern over divide between nature and cultural conservation and linking them as an integrated part rather than separate domain. Nature-culture is a people centric approach of sustainable conservation where humans are considered as the core component. The study aims to understand the linkage and separation of nature and culture in UNESCO World Heritage sites in Bangladesh and discuss how nature –culture based approach can solve existing problems. Two World Heritage Sites have been selected from both nature and cultural sector and how new conservation method can be beneficial for both the sites have been discussed. Researchers tried to identify potential threats or conflicts in the world heritage sites and scope for culture-nature linkage to resolve them in a seltsustainable way.


**Summary of The result:**

After analyzing both the world Heritage sites, few common conservation challenges have been identified which need to addressed through sustainable conservation approaches. Based on the overall issues which have been identified in this paper, few generic concepts can be formulated that could be useful method for connecting nature and culture for conserving both cultural and natural world heritage sites. These are mentioned underneath.

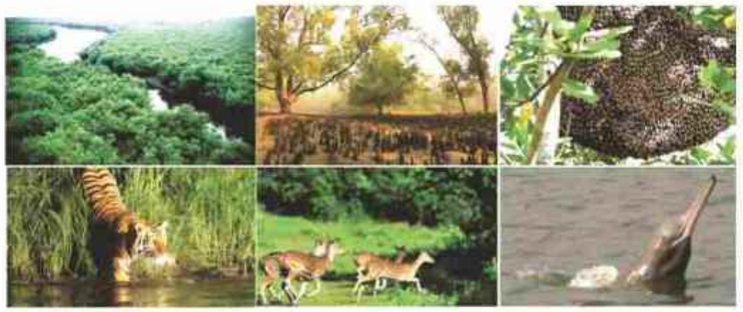
Adopting community based Governance system with current management practice of both heritage sites ensure community participation to conservation efforts. Community based management can help local inhabitants to raise their voice and concerns for sustainable forest resource management and conservation.

ii. Engaging Traditional Knowledge System (TKS) as a tool for natural conservation is a way to integrate cultural and nature. Sites can be benefited from locally adopted ecological governance which lies inside local cultural practice.

iii. Promoting Environmental Stewardship among young people is a way to empower community through proper training and education. Environmental Stewardship Programs (ESP) creates trained volunteers who can do small scale planning, implementation and monitoring of conservation areas focusing both natural and cultural heritage.

iv. Replacing sectorial conservation approach with cross scale, cross sectoral ecosystem based management can make a linkage between nature and culture. An integrated spatial planning approach including other sectors can make the bridge between sociocultural wellbeing, economic needs and environmental conservation.

v. Adopting new paradigms of conservation approaches such as Bio-cultural approach, cultural landscape approaches could be more useful than traditional approaches to establish more integrated framework for conservation of World heritage sites in Bangladesh connecting nature and culture. ■





# Architecture of Nostalgia: Lateral Projections in the South Asian context


**Ar. KINGSHUK DATTA,** AIIA, MCOA

**NAME OF MEMBER INSTITUTE :** Associate, Indian Institute of Architects

**Membership Number** : A21733

**Company Name** : SHIDA Architecture

**Position** : Co Founder & Principal Architect.

**Qualification** : B.Arch (Sir J J College of Architecture, Mumbai) M.Arch (Oxford, UK)

**Mobile Number** :

**Email**: kd@shida.in,

**Website**: http://shida.in+91 7042647723

**Address** : 216C, Shahpur Jat, Hauz Khas, new Delhi 110049, NCR, India


To be able to think, manipulate materials and 'make' objects that solve our problems beautifully thus paving our way to an elevated happiness level is one of the fundamental tenets of Architecture. In most South Asian cultures the ethical pursuit of material wealth is not vice but in fact a duty within our short lifetimes. Though transient & unending, material happiness is always the first step towards higher levels of happiness. The critical driver here is an everlasting sense of purpose. This eventually becomes what we call legacy. Transience and ephemerality is ours.

Infinitesimally obscure acts of positive consequences eventually lead to a collective holistic growth, just like billion ants engaged tirelessly in the 'making' of an ant-cathedral. Irrespective of inconsequentiality, for each of them, the emergent architecture of the cathedral depends on each grain of soil put properly in place. Perhaps the indeterminability of the 'final' form, if there is one, is immaterial in this case. At every stage, it is beautiful & complete in every sense. Similar truth holds good for us humans.

Today, pursuit of material happiness (luxury) is enabled only through technology, which is getting cheaper each day. In tandem with the entropically post-digital revolution since the naught, the notions of architectural authorship are fast evolving in a trans-technological osmosis, towards heterogeneous, malleable, inclusive and anti-idol states of flux. 'Industrie 4.0' and 'Internet of Things' have given rise to fear that human creativity is replaceable. It is.

Every tangible design action that we do today can be numericized and hence humans can probably be outskilled. But that should not be worrisome; instead we would be pursuing previously unforeseen, more meaningful vocations while the machines toil for us. Today, 'Hyper-localized Autonomous Manufacturing' et al isn't just being utilized for conventional mass production but as enablers for 'mass customized' innovations of our collective Visual & Material Cultures; eventually, the Architectures of times to come.

In the south Asian context, such radical changes in the AEC & autonomous manufacturing provides fertile areas between diverse cultural legacies & aspirations, and an increasingly connected world of pursued material happiness. It shall allow 'making' of architectures as a mosaic of material & visual knowledge bases. Not a competition against each other, but rather a cathedral of ants where every colorful grain matters. Embedded material intelligence and craftsmanship of Chinese terra cotta amalgamated with Vietnamese Bamboo craftsmanship and Rajasthani stone work could give rise to hitherto unforeseen possibilities. Considering this shall be achieved across households and leads to a truly democratized culture of making.

Just like the dreams of Architectures of Nostalgia, for past yet to be, the future is right now.


Keywords: Future Architecture, Internet of Things, Post digitalism, Democratization of Architecture ■

# Role of Urban Space in Post-earthquake Settlement Planning and Design : Issues and Challenges to Promote Community Happiness in the Historic Towns of Kathmandu Valley

**Dr. Kishan Datta BHATTA**

Associate Professor

Programme Coordinator

School of Engineering

Far-western University, Mahendranagar, Nepal

**Ar Sudeep Sharma Paudyal**

Lecturer and Deputy Head of Department of Architecture, Thapathali Engineering Campus, and General Secretary of Society of Nepalese Architects (SONA) Nepal

The earthquake in Nepal in 2015 not only destroyed rural settlement, but also Kathmandu Valley's centuries-old urban heritage, monuments and historic settlements. Traditional temples, stupas, towers, gates, and squares have been severely damaged or collapsed. In Bungamati, one of the traditional towns of Kathmandu Valley, about 65% of the total houses (563 out of 856) were collapsed in its core area. The National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) along with several international organizations pledged to contribute in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the buildings and heritages. In this context, historic settlement of Bungamati also needs to be reconstructed. Based on the interview with key informants and local people, this study attempts to explore how the traditional urban space and heritage of Bungamati need to be regenerated to promote cultural continuity and community well-being.

Findings conclude that traditional urban space, heritage resources and local architecture in Bungamati have fashioned its unique urban characters and identity. The entire urban fabric had supported a cohesive community with strong social networks having strong community feeling, functional neighborhoods and a unique socio-spatial hierarchy. Urban open spaces act as a cultural space for the people to meet and interact, thus increasing social cohesion and social inclusion. They play pivotal role in conducting and continuing cultural and ceremonial activities and have shaped cultural dynamics of Newar society. With their cultural significance, these spaces enrich people's lives, offering a deep and inspirational sense of connection to community and landscape. The hierarchical pattern of open spaces, such as Major Square (large open space); Neighborhood Square and Individual or family Square acts as centre for cultural, religious and social activities, and fulfills the needs of local people to sustain their community lifestyle and well-being. The planning polices for Bungamati should therefore be geared to preserve open spaces, heritage resources; retain identity; protect cultural continuity and sense of place; and improve well-being of local people. The findings suggest that reconstruction plan of Bungamati must focus on: Protecting and revitalizing of open spaces for community activities; Reviving local arts, crafts and traditional entrepreneurial activities (about 30% of the people are yet involved in handicraft - wood carving activities) to promote local economy; Conservation of local architecture and cultural heritage; promoting tourism activities and quality of life; and strengthening community-led institutions to provide benefits to local people. The provision of quality open spaces along with regeneration of heritages would eventually enhance community well-being and happiness. ■

Fig.1: Settlement Plan of Bungamati (Source: UN HABITAT)

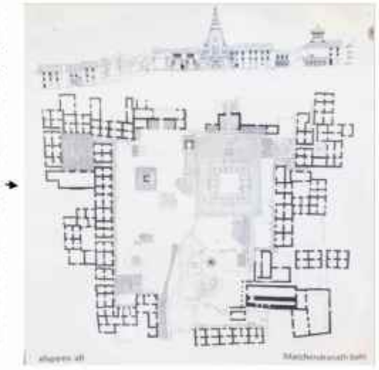


Fig.2: Main Square (Machhendranath Bahi)

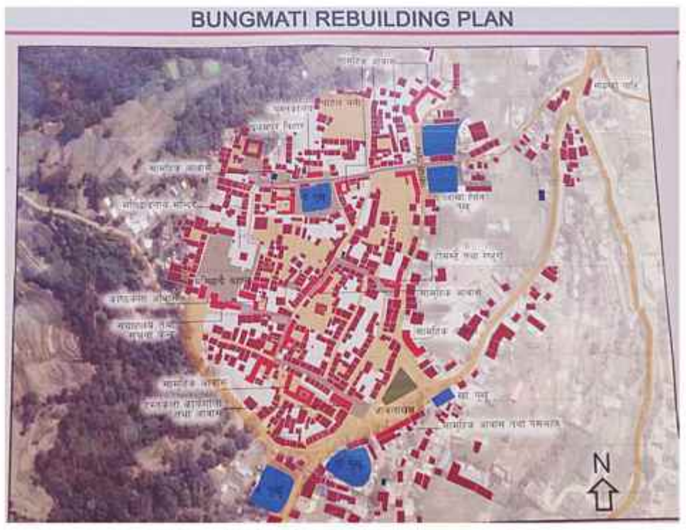



Fig.3: Bungamati Rebuilding Plan (Source: National Reconstruction Authority)

# The Typology Study on Integration Design of Architecture and Landscape

**Ar. LI JIAQIAN**

Architect

China Aviation Planning and Design Institute (CAPDI)

No.56, Zhichun Road, Haidian District, Beijing , 100086

**Mobile No.:** +86 18518986969

**email:** jiaqianli@foxmail.com

The "integration of architecture and landscape" is defined as a living environment where architecture and landscape become an organic whole, a place that people can live in harmony with the nature. This integration could be traced back to historical architectures like dwelling buildings and classical gardens. In addition, more and more contemporary architectural practices have designed highly integrated system between architecture and landscape. The author tries to concluded a design methodology based on those integration practices of architecture and landscape

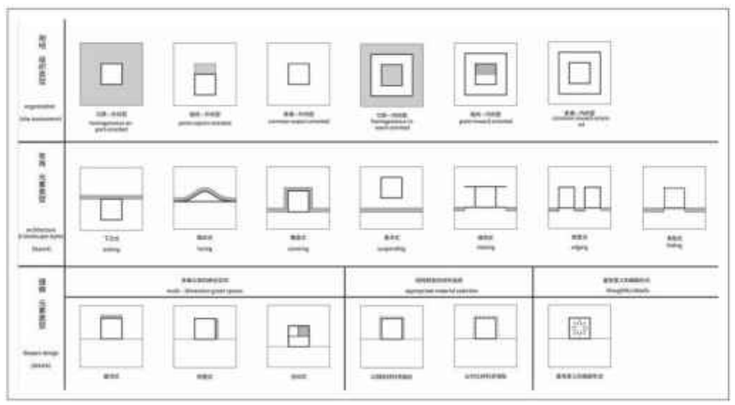
Typology, a methodology that allows people to see through the appearance to perceive the deeper structures, not only has the meaning of epistemology, but also can function as the foundation of methodology.

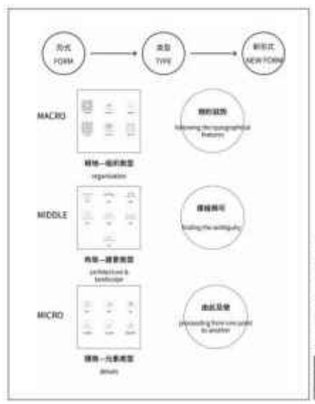
Therefore, the author chooses typical cases to be analysed by typology in three levels:macro, middle and micro.

Next, the author extracts the research results of the typical cases and generalizes the basic types of architecture and landscape integration. Among them, the "macro" level "organization" has six types: homogeneous-export-oriented, point-export-oriented, common-export-oriented, homogeneous-inward-oriented, point-inward-oriented, common-inward-oriented; the "middle" level "architecture and landscape styles" consists of seven types: sinking, fusing, covering, suspending, nesting, edging and hiding styles; the "micro" level " details" include three genres: multi – dimension green spaces, appropriate material selection and thoughtful detail designs.

At last, in order to deal with the realistic problems in design practices, the author analyzes the extracted types of architecture and landscape integration and converts them to new adaptable methods. Three transformation strategies are discussed: "following the typographical features", "finding the ambiguity", "proceeding from one point to another", which are directly related to the mentioned types "site organization", "architecture and landscape layout" and " architectural details".

On this account, the author organizes a design methodology, "form – type – new form", so as to achieve the "integration of architecture and landscape" in design practices. ■





# Research on the Endowment and Living Willingness and its Influencing Factors Among the Urban Residents in the Undeveloped Areas of China

**a case study of Xuancheng, Anhui Province, China**

Ar. LI XIANGFENG

Ar. XU ZHIXIN

Abstract: In recent years, the endowment and living problem of Chinese undeveloped areas has become the focus of attention. This paper takes several elderly-care facilities in Xuancheng, Anhui Province as the research object. By using the method of questionnaire survey and field investigation, the data of 300 residents' endowment and living willingness has been collected, which is analyzed by following stages?

(1) Correlation analysis stage. We use SPSS software to solve the multivariate linear regression model, which contains the dependent variable, demand degree of elderly-care facilities and the independent variables ( basic personal factors and spatial factors). (Fig.1, 2). (2) Descriptive statistics stage. It refers to the demand statistics of related design elements in the elderly-care facilities, including the floors, housing types, etc.

According to the above analysis, this paper put forward the following 3 suggestions:

(1) Most residents' demand for medical care is higher than others, which means meeting the medical needs of elderly is the urgent task of the development of elderly-care facilities. (2) Gender, family structure, etc. are the main factors affecting the demand degree of the elderly-care facilities. The housing types of elderly-care facilities needs to be improved, like multi-generation room. (3) The elderly women have a higher demand for the living condition, including the social activities, etc. The elderly-care facilities should be designed from the perspective of privacy, comfort and so on. ■

| Name | | | An analysis of the factors influence on the demand degree | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number | | | 285 | | | | | |
| Project | | | 13 | | | | | |
| Sample multiple correlation coefficient | | | 0.556 | | | | | |
| Sig. | | | 0 | | | | | |
| Samples | | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | sig. | rank |
| | | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | | |
| Basic personal factors | Gender | | 2.223 | 0.396 | 0.356 | 5.677 | 0 | 2 |
| | Age | | 0.197 | 0.072 | 0.196 | 2.729 | 0.007 | 6 |
| | Physical condition | | 0.122 | 0.045 | 0.09 | 2.015 | 0.055 | - |
| | Education | | 0.319 | 0.092 | 0.273 | 3.482 | 0.001 | 3 |
| | Annual income | | 0.338 | 0.094 | 0.269 | 3.576 | 0 | 4 |
| | Parentage | | 0.567 | 0.191 | 0.197 | 3.138 | 0.002 | 7 |
| | Companion | | 0.154 | 0.07 | 0.14 | 2.23 | 0.03 | 8 |
| Spatial factors | basic information | Location | 0.61 | 0.027 | 0.021 | 0.369 | 0.712 | - |
| | | Residents | -0.061 | 0.069 | -0.052 | -0.887 | 0.379 | - |
| | | Traffic | -0.269 | 0.096 | -0.234 | -3.744 | 0 | 5 |
| | Infrastructure | Medical care | 0.145 | 0.023 | 0.126 | 1.932 | 0.033 | 9 |
| | | Business conditions | -0.049 | 0.043 | -0.042 | -0.845 | 0.332 | - |
| | | Facilities | 0.437 | 0.70 | 0.386 | 6.238 | 0 | 1 |

Fig.1 The calculation results of the influence factors on the demand degree

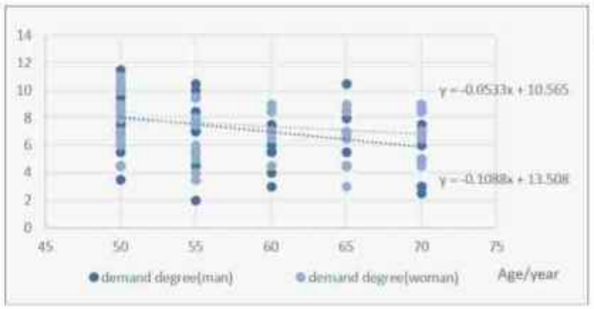



Fig.2 Regression model of the demand degree

# Design of Underground Rail Transit Station Based on TOD Mode

Ar. LU TINGYING

Center of Architecture Research and Design, University Of Chinese Academy Of Sciences. Master Graduate.

UCAS Youth Apartment, No. 80 Zhongguancun Street, Haidian District, Beijing, China

**Mobile No.:** +86 17710602751

**E-mail:** lutingying@163.com

**Conference topics and scale:** Urban Space

In the early 1990s, American planners Peter Calthorpe proposed a public transport oriented development model, that is, the TOD model. It emphasizes the integration of residential, office and open space within a reasonable scope of the business and transportation district. When the TOD model is applied to urban design, it can promote the development of land and form a complete space system, and the contradiction between traffic congestion and land shortage caused by urban development will be alleviated.

Based on the TOD model, the concept and strategy of the underground rail transit station design has been fundamentally different with the traditional ones in the aspects of the traffic organization, commercial development, functional layout, space design and construction of the spirit of space.

This study analyzes three aspects of the traffic architectures, namely sociality, urbanity and architecture. In summary of the case study of subway stations in Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and Yokohama by means of observation, statistics and sketching, this paper wants to conclude the development trends and several design strategies under the guidance of TOD mode, hoping to provide a reference for future design of underground rail transit stations. ■

**PERSONAL STATEMENT:**

Lu Tingying: Graduated from the School of Architecture, Tianjin University, now studying at UCAS (the Center of Architecture Research and Design in University of Chinese Academy of Sciences) for the second master yeAr.

# The Mutuality of Architecture and Emotions in Internet Era


**Ar. LYU BIN**

**Company Name** : School of Architecture, Southeast University

**Position & Qualification**
Professor, Deputy Dean

**Mobile** : +86 13852135885

**E-mail** : 11252872574@qq.com

**Address** : Sipailou 2#,Nanjing, JiangsuProvince, 210096 P. R. China



**Ar. ZHANG TONG**

NAME OF MEMBER INSTITUTE : THE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY OF CHINA (ASC)

**Membership Number** : E420007643M

**Company Name :**
School of Architecture, Southeast University

**Position & Qualification**
Professor, Deputy Dean

**Mobile** : +86 13913843788

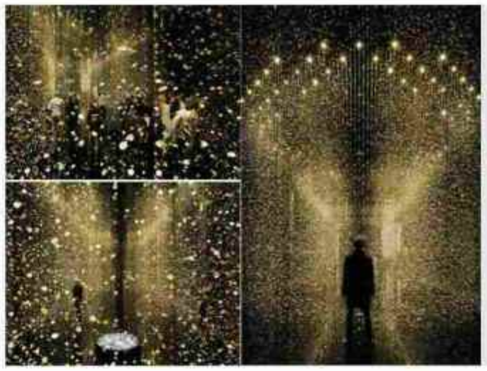
**E-mail** : dlab@vip.sina.com

**Address** : Sipailou 2#, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, 210096 P. R. China



In the Internet Era, social economy, organizational orders, living conditions, thinking patterns are transforming, granting things the possibilities of emerging and varying. The randomness, abiogenesis, noncontinuity and uncertainty are respected; spatial perceptions and experience are emphasized. Architecture will be introduced into a new area, where it reconstructs, varies, hybrids, dissolves, interweaves paradoxically. Architecture no long exists in an isolated and indifferent attitude, yet, connects with people and events, amalgamate with numerous minute delicate emotions, facing towards the layers, fluctuation and folds of life.

Based on all new emergences and variations, this article employs emotions as the media to re-outline the interrelationship between people and architecture in the Internet Era, which unfolds through three questions. The first question is the possible status presented throughout the interaction between architecture and people in the Internet Era. The second question is about people's mutuality and emotional destinations. The third question is how architecture constructs and furnishes with emotions, and how architecture grants toleration and guidance to emotions. Architecture and emotions interacts with each other, architecture accommodating emotions with germination and memory, while emotions making architecture profound and dignified, back to the status of dwelling poetically. ■

PICUTRE1 ARCHITECTURE INTERACTS WITH PEOPLE

PICTURE 2 ARCHITECTURE CONSTRUCTS AND FURNISHES WITH EMOTIONS



# The Right to Joy


**Ar. MADHURA PREMATILLEKE**
www.teamarchitrave.com


Colombo, May 2017.

As we architects change gear from project to project, adapting to the needs of different clients in different contexts, we don different mindsets as each task requires. But we also need to keep our hand and heart even: and whether we like it or not, we play God – making choices for others which they have entrusted in us.

It is a difficult challenge at the best of times, and a heavy responsibility; not least in defining the balance between private need and public good, which is often in our hands.

But as designers of buildings and creators of living environments, do we constantly provide these same joys to everyone who uses our buildings? Do we bring the same attention to sensory stimuli or spiritual dimensions when we design, say, a block of developer housing or a bottom line factory? Do we even meet the people who will eventually use these buildings? Do we know what they want?

**Do they know what they want?**

Should not any building, any work of architecture, set out to fulfill certain basic rights for the people who own, use, or just pass them by, for people who know what they want from a building, as well as for people who just happen to have buildings inflicted upon them.

The right to physical and emotional well-being, the right to feel the breeze, the right to sunrise and sunset, the right to age gracefully, the right to grow, the right to joy. ■


**MADHURA PREMATILLEKE**


Principal of tA -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.

tA have won 15 design awards and their 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).

The practice has an ethos of crafted modernity, with a strong engagement in creating verdant tropical environments in restricted urban contexts, and a questioning approach to the paradoxes of consumption and sustainability.


**Ar. MAHESH BANGAD**

**Name of member institute: Dr. Bhanuben Nanavati College of Architecture, Pune**

**Position:** Assistant professor at Dr. Bhanuben Nanavati College of Architecture, Pune

**Qualification:** Masters in Project Management

Masters in Environmental Architecture and Planning

**Contact details:** +91 9975709665

**Address:** 639, Ghorpade Peth, Khadak Mal Ali, Pune - 411042

**E-mail:** mahesh.bnca@gmail.com


# Challenges of a City with Heritage Core: Case Study – Pune "

Indian cities have a great history, a rich legacy of cultural and architectural heritage with its ethos in historic cores of cities. These historic cores have been places of life, celebrations and associations for years. However in the process of urbanization, transformation and globalization, the historic cores are losing their character, ethos and space syntax. Be it core cities of Delhi, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad with historic cores having glorifying stories to tell, but which are overheard in the commotions urban initiatives. What they can convey today, are only the challenges.

Pune is no exception and is one such city with a recorded history of over 1000 years and plethora of Maratha architecture, culture and tradition, but in conflux of conserving the past and keeping pace with urbanization. Uncontrolled and insensitive developments, government negligence, conflicting land uses, encroachment by commercial establishments, traffic and parking problems, vehicular and pedestrian conflicts, the historic core of Pune seems as a fractured entity today. Not the historic core's urban fabric, the meandering lanes, chowks, wadas, peths i.e. the built heritage but also the intangibles have wonderful stories to tell, which today are falling prey to increasing urban pressures. This paper thus aims at understanding the current scenario and the emerging concerns, challenges faced in response to the urban initiatives in the historic core of Pune city. ■


**Ar. SIDDHI JOSHI**

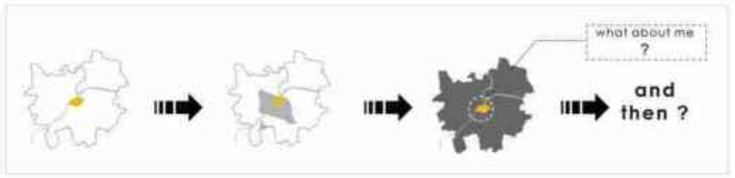
**Name of member institute: Dr. Bhanuben Nanavati College of Architecture, Pune**

**Qualification:** Student (Fifth year B.Arch)at Dr. Bhanuben Nanavati College of Architecture, Pune

**Contact details:** +91 7798628609

**Address:** 34, 9th floor, Sneha Anand, Happy Colony Lane 01, Kothrud, Pune- 411038

**E-mail:** siddhijoshi.bnca@gmail.com





# Celebration for all

My research on festivals around the World will surely give us a chance to plan better tomorrow and talk about the future of the past in terms of Sustainable Development. Designing more than One Million Square Feet area prioritizing Passive Architecture has been key concern and main area of Focus.

Primary objective of research focuses on Detail study of festivals around the world and designing a space which will give a sense of belonging and festivity to people around the world.

One module of Public Space will be developed on the basis of study of Festivals around the world. This module will focus on interaction of all without distinction of any sort.

These festivals will serve as research models . The Focus of my research will be

Fostering new forms of architectural research formed by cross-cultural engagement

I assure you that this Platform will result in International Collaboration and we will be able to fight with all the challenges and come up with Sustainable Solutions for the coming Generations.

I anticipate that my Research on World Festivals will be beneficial for all age groups developing the same module which will result in planning a public space for all.

The title of the Project will be " Celebration For All"

The research is originating from the indigenous context and environment. Vernacular Architecture and indigenous materials will be used in the development of the project.

The research has designed in a way that it will ensure resilient infrastructure and help in promotion of tolerance and peace around the world. ■


**Ar. MAIRA KHAN**

**Name Of Member Institute** : Institute Of Architects Pakistan

**Membership Number** : A-1025

**Company Name**: Comsats Institute Information And Technology

**Position & Qualification** : Assistant Professor, Bachelors Of Architecture

**Mobile Number** :

+ 923464050444

**Address** : 84-C Valencia Housing Society Lahore



**Ar. MANAL ANIS**

Name of Member Institute: Institute of Architects Bangladesh

**Membership Number:** AA 402

**Company Name:** BRAC University

Position & Qualification: Lecturer, BArch

**Mobile Number:** +8801822885265

**Address:** 202, Bara Maghbazar, Dhaka, Bangladesh;
anis.manal@yahoo.com



**Ar. UDDAY SHANKUR DATTA**

**Name of Member Institute:** Institute of Architects Bangladesh

**Membership Number:** AD 038

**Company Name:** University of Asia Pacific

**Position & Qualification:** Lecturer, BArch

**Mobile Number:** +8801913145252

**Address:** 10 Mirpur, Dhaka, Bangladesh;

**email :** udoydatta@gmail.com


# Life in the Old Alleys of Shankhari Bazaar: Exploring Human

## Interactions Among The Dwellers of this Historical Neighborhood

As social beings, human interaction is one of the main reasons of happiness. If we really explore human interactions, it becomes apparent that happiness is related to the spaces where we meet others. Interactive spaces can have a lasting effect on our subconscious mind. Spaces affect our decisions, emotional responses and influence how we feel and how we perform, both consciously and subconsciously. Space in architecture can be narrowed down to 3 kinds: Space around architecture, Space within architecture, Space connecting architecture. Each of the space has its own characteristic and varies widely as the context changes. Dhaka, the capital city of Bangladesh, is a bustling metropolitan with its unique flavor of a rich culture and a distinct heritage infused with a much modern urban pulse. Nestled within the by-lanes of this Old Dhaka the once thriving craft village of shell cutters known as Shankhari Bazaar still remains. The dwelling pattern of this artisan village is reflective of the true essence of Dhaka city. This distinctive architectural language and urban context has created spaces unique to this historical neighborhood. The spaces which were generated from the ritualistic and functional aspects of the dwellers life have in turn influenced the rituals with the passage of time creating a spout of human interaction.

Being developed with shop-house settlement, Shakhari Bazar accommodates a number of vibrant spaces in front of houses, where the shopkeepers interact with visitors and locals or pull out chairs in front of shops to offer them refreshments from street vendors. The main street forges a connection with the dwelling units with the help of these commercial units. Thus the indoor becomes part of the outdoor while the outdoor is welcomed indoors. The workshop adjoining the shankha store also becomes the focus of attraction to enthusiastic tourists eager to experience the art and craft of shankha making. Another distinguishing aspect of the timeless architecture of Shankhari Bazaar is the myriad of balconies scattered over their front facades, which often transform into a place of social exchange among neighboring houses and the narrow street. A healthy horizontal social mix is thus ensured due to the presence of the public nature of these shakha shops and the balconies dotting the houses.

For years, the unique living pattern of Shankhari Bazaar distinguished by shared courtyard-housing among neighboring units has generated an intimate semi-public space for the inhabitants and their invited guests. With time, the rooftop communal courtyards became venues for various traditional festivities. Celebrating the communal nature of Bengalis, these shared spaces became the heart of all human interactions that would carry on the stories of the times spent and the lives lived. The center of the narrow houses usually consists of a staircase, shared by adjacent houses of the following generations. This shows the mutual trust and respect among the neighboring families, kept alive even today after nearly 400 years. Besides, a healthy vertical social mix is maintained with the help of the staircase shared by different floors housing different families. ■

*The social cohesion encouraged by such a multilayered living pattern help individuals feel part of a community and the greater society. Such is the bond that even after so many years this historic neighborhood has remained more or less insulated and content in its own ways. And it comes alive in the way everyone on the street seems to know everyone else, the way religion does not matter when it comes to celebrating festivals together, and the way people still feel obliged to make a visitor in the locality feel at home. And therein lays true happiness.*



# HOUSE Box

## DESIGN FOR THE 'MASSES' INNOVATIVE ARCHITECTURE

House@BOX", the box house from time memorial has been the definitive architectural vehicle simultaneously a tool and a symbol that can convey new ideas about a vast range of concepts from pragmatic to esoteric this enables us to explore new construction structural systems social grouping etc and hence the house becomes a laboratory of new forms

and living patterns use of the term "box"is an allegory /metaphor. Surely it means much more than just a package, a bundle, a vessel or a receptical of many things of ideas or of spaces. Inspite of all the predictability in embodies, one must transcend it and think "out of the box "as a paradigm shift to an act of divergent thinking creativeness or intellection. To think, draw, design, make / learn and evolve /test ideas for a minimal box house. The basic program of the "house@BOX" 15 sqm anywhere with no regulations just a 15 sq m space house...! 15 sqm can be planned or made any how to spend a life time....!! 15 sq m of enclosed space, that urge the thoughts to move out of the enclosed box. The idea of house a task that only becomes interesting but posses challenges to the inventiveness of the architecture.

Examples "house@BOX" Innovative ideas by the students.

**Example.1 - Concept of 'RUBIK'S CUBE**

Placement of cubes in random position was done on inclined face which created eye appealing effect in the interior of the house and as well gave modern look to the simple shape of box.

**Example 2. - Concept of Splitting CUBE**

The aim was to design a structure that would have no footprint on the nature. Fully functional interior was intended for two people and can be extended for four people during special occasions, if needed, in order to provide as much space as possible and also to have hierarchy in spaces floors were added with threaded stairs. This allows proper occupancy of the functioning spaces for spacious interior into a compact and light form. This well equipped structure is a balance of comfort and practicality. Concept of geo-thermal eriergy was used for the management of internal temperature due to seasonal variations.

Conclusion: 15 sq.m space can be efficiently used as a liveable place for single user or two users, with all basic requirements to perform daily activities, suiting ones modern life style. ■


**Ar. MANISHA YELNE**

**Name of member institute** : Indian Insttitute of Architects, Nagpur Chapter

**Membership Number** : A-16716

**Position & Qualification** : Associate Professor, B.Arch, M.Des

**Mobile** : +91 9423762888

**Address** : Priyadarshini Campus, Digdoh Hills, Off Hingna Road, Nagpur - 440019 (M.S.)


**Ar. MANJARI KHANNA KAPOOR**

Residence at: S-171, Greater Kailash Part-I, New Delhi, India -110048

Contact : +91-9811514120, mail id: msavk@hotmail.com

# Happiness, Peace & Security Through Sesign : Case Study of Assessment, Perceptions & Reality.

- PRACTISING ARCHITECT with 23 years experience, especially hotels, residences & interior.
- Doctoral Scholar, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, B.Arch. (SPA);Diploma in Vedic Vaastu
- Visiting faculty at SPA, Experience as Lecturer & external Juror at Vastukala Academy, New Delhi, India
- Fellow Indian Institute of Architects(IIA),editor Vaastu Samvad (IIANC Newsletter),Member SPA Alumni.
- Advisor to SWI(Security Watch India), Indian Eye Security, ICA (International CPTED Association) affiliations

Happiness has many definitions across cultures. It is a state of internal calm dependant on many physiological and psychological factors. Security is one such basic human need and a primary reason for the origin of Architecture. Shelter from nature & the hostile, ranks second only to the basic physiological needs of food, air & water.

Fear may mean different things to different people but remains contradictory to peace and happiness. For a large part of the developing world grappling with the lowermost rung of the Maslow's pyramid (Fig.1), is security a luxury or a necessary step up the ladder to utopian bliss? Whatever the socio-economic profile, whether it is survival based fear of loss of peace, lives or livelihoods, or just loss of lifestyles or productivity, it is feAr. And it is not happy.

Can we only lament the wave of terror sweeping the world, the daily crimes striking terror across all genders, age & classes or do we have better options? We are not policy makers and may not be able to influence global peace, but we can design environments responsive to security needs (actual & perceptible). Our buildings CAN BE resilient to the misdemeanours of the misdirected and still retain their aesthetics, efficacy and sensitivity.

**SECURITY QUOTIENT:** Research and governance the world over, continue to underline the link between design of the built environment & its potential for 'crime prevention through environmental design' (CPTED). This introduces the dimension of the 'naturally' designed-in and discreet security as distinct from the obvious, obtrusive and apparent ones that can be militaristic and fear evoking. Most of our buildings already include some thought to security (with different compositions of natural, organised & mechanical). The reality and efficacy of these is mostly known either to the security-men or the management. The end-users are generally left to deal with their fears at the level of their perceptions. The subtle security may not be as convincing to the public, while the apparent may not be as effective.

The author (as part of her doctoral research) is developing a mechanism to measure this inherent property of built environments contributing to the overall welfare of the humans in terms of physiological, psychological and financial benefits. This is being done by quantifying the security quotient of some of the icons of our times. This is then systematically analysed in the context of appropriateness and optimization of the natural, organised and mechanical means. This should lead to the development of quantifiable security deliverables, a palette of design measures accessible to designers and a pre-empted security quotient forming a part of the design brief for future building projects. We need to shift from terrorised structures to peaceful ones so high on their security quotient that it increases the happiness quotient.

**AKSHARDHAM TEMPLE: a case study of a public environment**

The Global security and counter-terrorism strategies seem new to our part of the world but a careful analysis reveals that they are based on traditional common sense, embedded in Indian heritage & tradition. For centuries, we have practiced these and still continue to. A case in point is the Akshardham Temple, New Delhi. It is an atypical temple attracting more than 70% of the tourist population to the capital city.

The reason is its popularity as a spiritual campus with the opulent Indian flavour in one of the most secure, peaceful and calm environs. Learning from a history of malicious attempts, the BAPS administration has successfully designed a premises with a security quotient of almost 70%.

This is a good score and ranks just shy of the desired security quotients for critical installations.

The careful stepwise methodology for security assessment discovers that this unassuming complex is built as per Hindu tradition & practices which perform very well in the security strategy assessment. The inbuilt natural designed security component here supersedes any dependence on equipment. The limited reliance on mechanical means at the entry is the only giveaway, intimidating and functionally vulnerable in its rendition. While they have achieved a complete complex of spirituality and peace inside the gates, many tourists continues to be spurned and horrified at the sterility of application outside.

But then psyche is abstract. The Akshardham is designed by and for Indian socio-economic cross sections. As the author's previous survey had concluded, the security perceptions and aspirations vary across cultures. So a complex designed to serve a global mix is really a balancing act. The Akshardham temple overall is exemplary for its approach to security. A peaceful, calm and happy environment for those not rattled by the momentary militarism. The cross cultural popularity of this architectural icon would have been more global if the designers had been briefed of the abstract aspects of security. The Security quotients may have been near perfect and making uses happy.


Fig.1: Maslow's hierarchy of needs

**CONCLUSIONS:** Security planning and engineering is a very relevant aspect in the design of 'Happiness through architecture'. Security is critical to happiness in daily life at physiological and psychological levels. Security is inherent to all environments, can be designed in using common sense and is steeped in the Indian tradition. While perceptibility of the security may be important to afford peace, it is a subtle balance and culturally variable phenomena. It is possible to quantify the security desirable, optimise and measure it using the developed mechanism fairly accurately. Accordingly designers of the built environment can tweak the properties to achieve the desired levels of security and psycho-social responses. This tool can go a long way in guiding and sensitizing a generation of designers for a Secure, Resilient and Happy India. ■



# Architectural Intervention to Enhance Key Elements of Happiness

**HAPPINESS IS:**

- Ever changing and abstract
- Mixture of different things
- A better measure of progress than GDP (measure of two 'Es')

**SURPRISING FINDINGS:**

- Men tend to be happier in a society where women enjoy greater equality
- Being good looking increases men's happiness more than women's
- People who drink in moderation are happier than who don't drink
- Money and Architecture are not in the list. Architecture and happiness are related with the people and activities involved in places or cities in which we live.
- Elements having design implications for happiness can be enhanced by Architectural interventions e.g:


Once a person's basic and psychological needs as in the base of Maslow's Hierarchy are met, happiness no longer increases with wealth and material goods.

**Ar. MANOJ DATTA**

**Member of :**
Indian Institute of Architect (M/ship no. 4090- Life Member))

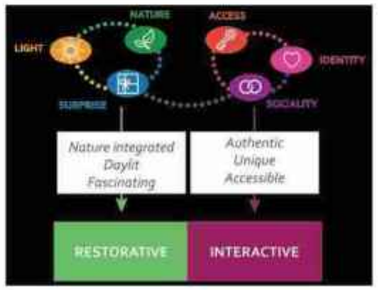
Royal Institute of British Architect (M/ship no. 9880129 - Chartered Member)

**Company Name :** D.G. College of Architecture, Khozikode, Kerala

**Position/Qualification :**
Professor of Architecture – Design Chair; B. Arch (Hons.)

**Mobile No. :** 9051444529

**Address** : D.G College of Architecture, Chelembra: District – Malapurram, Khozikode: Kerala 673634




**Nature** – Build a network of green ways , bring biodiversity to human level, provide places to linger.
**Light** – Provide variety of natural light experiences, utilize nature for unique light filtration, sunlight boosts Serotonin levels.
**Surprise** – Pleasant surprises boost positive feeling more than expected pleasures.
**Access**- Equitable access builds positivity, mixed use walkable transit oriented communities support happiness, invest in street slowing.
**Identity** - People anchor emotions to distinctive places, nostalgia helps foster emotional connections
**Sociality** –Trusting others correlates with happiness, egress & gatherings offer individual control over interactions

Gross National Happiness Index (GNH) – concept has four pillars. ( BHUTAN)

- Sound governance
- Sustainable socio-economic development
- Cultural preservation
- Environmental conservation

**Four pillars have been further classified into nine domains:**


The domains represent each of the components of well - being of the Bhutanese people.
Well– being is fulfilling conditions of a "Good life" as per the values and principles laid down in the concept of GNH.

"THE PURPOSE OF OUR LIVES IS TO BE HAPPY-Dalai Lama"


**Ar. MARIYAM-NIZAM**

**Name of member institute:** Institute of Architects Pakistan

**Membership Number** : A-1424-14

**Company Name** : Indus Valley School of Art and Architecture

**Position & Quailification** : Lecturer, B'Arch

**Mobile** : +923324335783

**Address** : Street 33, Block 2, Scheme 5, Clifton Karachi


# Life and Death and the Pursuit of Happiness

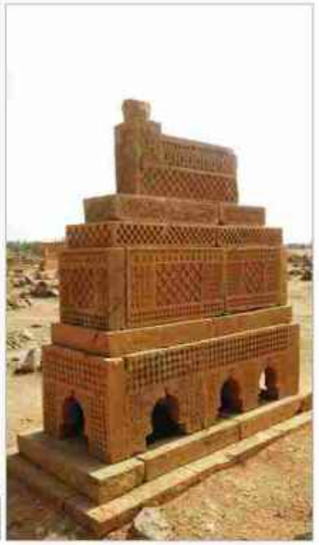
**Life has no destination, but it is a spiritual journey for eternal happiness. - Debasish Mridha**

Religious sentiments have promulgated human settlements since time immemorial. Recent studies at Globeckli Tepe have brought to light, that hunter gatherer communities were collecting at places of worship long before the establishment of settlements. Mounds excavated at the site indicate that these prehistoric communities may have been involved in ancestor worship. Burials from the same time period show that kin of the deceased would excavate a grave and remove the skull of the ancestor and use it for the rituals practiced at these places of worship.

At first glance, death is viewed as a time of mourning and loss, yet, many of the world's religions view death as an exit from the troubles of the world and onward into a state of eternal happiness. This expression can be seen in the funerary practices of Ancient Egypt where individuals were buried with objects that brought them comfort and joy, and allowed them safe passage in the next world. Similarly, analysis of the spatial organization of Buddhist Stupas illustrate that the structures that housed the remains of spiritual leaders as spaces of worship were organized to reflect cosmic harmony and the eternal happiness of those interred. The case is true for Islamic burials as well – with tombs and graves depict scenes of paradise and gardens where the soul may continue in eternal peace and happiness.

This paper aims to illustrate how funerary architecture in Pakistan are a constant reminder of the temporality of our being. It attempts to analyze the various tangible and intangible attributes of environments (including the built, the users, the surrounding context, etc.) and how they depict (wo)man's pursuit of eternal happiness. ■







# From Then to Now... an Ongoing Initiative

**"We know that urban spaces, arts and cultural nexus and organizations are what make our neighborhoods livable, walkable, and vibrant"**

Architecture starts with desire on the part of its makers, whether for security, or grandeur, or shelter, or rootedness. Built, it influences the emotions of those who experience and use it, whose desires continue to shape and change it. Desire and emotion are overlapping concepts, but if 'desire' is active, directed towards real and imagined ends, and if 'emotion' implies greater passivity, describing the ways in which we are moved, architecture is engaged with both. Buildings are intermediaries in the reciprocation between the hopes and intentions of people, in the present and the past. They are the mineral interval between the thoughts and actions that make them and the thoughts and actions that inhabit them. Heritage is knowledge. Architecture is Life.

Keywords: Urban, Archive, South Asia, Old Town, Architecture, Design, Civic Engagement, Dialogue, Arts & Culture, Rehabilitation

Pakistan Chowk is a landmark heritage public space of Karachi. It lies in the District South, Karachi, where Strachan Road meets Aram Bagh, covering the area of 6633 sq.ft. approximately. The Chowk is surrounded mostly by pre-partitioned buildings, few new developments, famous educational buildings and restaurants. The Chowk and its surrounding dust covered buildings tell the story of the journey of the city of Karachi into decay and dearth of aesthetics.

The basic vision was to rehabilitate the Chowk back to its glory and to revive the concept of Public Square free of any commercial hoardings, redundant wires, and through the tool of design, develop the space. The aim of the rehabilitation was not to beautify the space, but rather making it a sustainable and adaptable space for the neighborhood and the local stakeholders. ■


**Ar. MARVI MAZHAR**

**NAME OF MEMBER INSTITUTE:** PCATP / IAP

**Membership Number:** A-03910 / A-1404-13

**Company Name:** Marvi Mazhar & Associates

**Position & Qualification:** Architect I Heritage Consultant

**Mobile Number:** +923212605272

**Address:** C-81, Block II, Clifton, Karachi - Pakistan


**The project is divided into following three phases.**

Phase 1: This phase of the project includes the analytical study of the space and development of associations through dialogues with stakeholders, also known as Mohalla Baazi. Oral History of the people who lived, live and have association.

Phase 2: This phase includes the designing and implementation of intervention at the Chowk.

Phase 3: This phase includes dealing with the issues at urban level with the help of local stakeholders.

Pakistan Chowk was once called the educational heart of Karachi. It was from here that the Sindh College Association and D.J Science College began to operate. It also promoted tourist activities and housed the busiest taxi and Victoria Station in the city, which was properly known as the Purana Tonga Stand.

Rambagh Quarters (now known as Arambagh Quarters)

The significance of this quarter lies in the three water tanks (talao) and innumerable wells that once occupied a large area here ,and were the initial water source "affording a most convenient supply of water to the Artillery and others, The largest of the tanks was 'Rambagh Tank' or Rambagh Talao, which lent the quarter its name.


**Reference to Visual and Text details**:
Video Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CvBdjy1qx6M
Article Link 01: https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/171333-Revamped-Pakistan-Chowk-Its-rehabilitation-not-restoration
Article link 02: http://www.dawn.com/news/1301879
Article link 03: https://www.thenews.com.pk/latest/170414-A-breath-of-fresh-air-Pakistan-Chowk-gets-a-marvelous-makeover

# Reinventing the 'Lost' Heritage of Indo Saracenic Architecture of Mumbai


**Ar. MS. MERIN CHERIAN**

Assistant Professor,

Amity School of Architecture & Planning,

Amity University Mumbai.

**Mobile:** +91 9923115698

**Email:** mcherian@mum.amity.edu



**Ar. PROF. ABHIJIT SHIRODKAR**

Director,

Amity School of Architecture & Planning, Amity University Mumbai.

**Mobile:** +91 9823351617

**Email:** ashirodkar@mum.amity.edu


Indo Saracenic – an architectural style that has almost faded into oblivion. Indo Saracenic was a movement by British architects in the late 19th century British India wherein the architecture style drew elements from native Indo Islamic and Indian Architecture along with a combination of elements from Gothic Revival and Neo Classical styles, which were favored in British Victorian era. Thus a new style was evolved by the amalgamation of different styles from different periods. The majesty, the structural systems, the ornamentation, the minute detailing and the overall impact of these structures still does not fail to awe the viewer. But with passage of time, many of these structures, although vital to the history of architecture in general and the style in particular, have lost their impact as attractions for tourists.

The characteristics features of this style (evident in many of south Mumbai's structures) are the overhanging eaves, pointed arches, vaulted roof, domed kiosks, miniature domes, towers, minarets, harem windows, open pavilions, pierced opening, arcading, etc. Thus all the prominent architectural features from varied styles can be found under a single roof.

The Chhatrapati Shivji Terminus (CST), a UNESCO world heritage site (seen in the photograph given below) which serves as the HQ of the Central Railways, is a prominent example of the Indo Saracenic style. It now houses an exhibition cum museum area on its premises, to increase awareness about the structure and the railways. Other such structures in the vicinity include the General Post Office (GPO) (seen in the photograph below), the Gateway of India & the Taj Palace Hotel (seen in the photograph below). The GPO, which is a paradigm of the Indo Saracenic style, incidentally, has the largest dome in Mumbai. Modeled on the Gol Gumbaz it is 65 feet in diameter. The Taj Palace Hotel with its vaulted alabaster ceilings, cantilever stairway, a centrally placed iconic onion red dome and two wings topped with smaller domes, has rekindled public interest after the 9/11 incident.

To boost tourism and to create and spread awareness about the prominence of these structures is the need of the times and this can be done by organizing light & sound shows and having interactive walks ('curated tours') around & through the insides of these structures. Apart from lighting the whole structure on special days, prominent architectural features could be highlighted on regular basis, to attract more public towards the structure. Adaptive reuse of parts of the structure to enhance the participatory experience for the tourists can also go a long way in increasing the footfalls which in turn will enable to build the 'self-sufficiency' of the structures. This can be done by keeping in mind the fact that there are many colonial buildings enroute from CST/GPO to the Gateway & Taj and these can be enlisted to add value and flavor for the tourists. ■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# Eco Crop-Storage: Approaching Resilience in Improving Shelf-life of Perishable Crop Through Vernacular Architecture Based on Passive Cooling Principle

In a developing country like Bangladesh, Agriculture is the backbone of economic development. Although remarkable progress has been achieved in the agricultural sector through adoption of upgraded production technology, post-harvest processing and storage system have not improved simultaneously. Estimate shows that annually about 35% of fruits and vegetable crops are perishing due to absence of proper storage facility. Even though a number of modern storage technologies have been established in Bangladesh, these options are not viable for the majority of local farmers due to financial constraint; moreover modern storage system requires electricity, which is insufficient in supply. By assessing these parameters, the idea was to build a low-cost storage device incorporating Evaporative cooling in a vernacular framework, which will be energy efficient and economically viable to farmers. As per the conceived hypothesis, a design was sketched and then built which featured a bamboo framework enveloped by an external wall consisting of brick masonry and an outer screen of porous tiles, concealing an insulation gap between them that contains absorbent materials. Soaking the absorbent material layer initiated evaporation through the porous screen, which eventually resulted in up to 10°C temperature loss inside. Storing a number of crops within the structure tested its work ability and among these an increased shelf life of some crops (E.G Potato, Onion, Garlic, and Ginger etc.) was noted. These paper documents of this experiment revealing that, such mechanism can be used to elevate the shelf-life of some perishable crops and can eventually contribute in increasing livelihood earning of the marginal farmers thereby promoting national economic growth. ■

Second one of The Built Eco Crop Storages In Pirgang, Rangpur, Bangladesh, 2016


**Dr. M. Monzur Hossain**
Professor and Director
Institute of Biological Sciences
University of Rajshahi
Rajshahi- 6204
Bangladesh
**E-mail:** monzurhb@gmail.com
**Phone** : +88 01716-288356


First one of The Built Eco Crop-storages In Namubhadra, Rajshahi, Bangladesh, 2015


**Ar. NADIA MONZUR,**
Lecturer

Department of Architecture

Rajshahi University of Engineering & Technology

Rajshahi -6204

Bangladesh

**E-mail:** nadiamonzur@live.com

**Phone** : +88 01719-133884



**Ar. KENJI TSUJI**

Deputy Managing Director

Miyoshi- Akafuji Enterprise Company Ltd.

Tokyo, Japan

E-mail: info.yat@gmail.com



**DR. SALIM AHMED**

Manager

Akafuji Agro-technologies

Namubhadra, Rajshahi-6207

Bangladesh

**E-mail:** salimhb1970@gmail.com

**Phone :** +88 01714-764604

# Smart Cities
# Role of an Architect


**Ar. NAGENDRA NARAYAN**

M Arch

Associate Professor

Lovely school of Architecture and Design

Phagwara-144411, Punjab, India

**Mobile** :-+919878571321



**Ar. DR. NEHA BANSAL**

Associate Professor, D.C. Patel School of Architecture, APIED, India.

nehabansal02@gmail.com,

**Mobile** : +91 7669038518



**PROF. (DR.) ALOK RANJAN**

Deptt. of Architecture & Planning, MNIT, Jaipur, India.

alokranjan44@rediffmail.com,

**Mobile** : +919414071397


India is the nation having very ancient and glorious history, and in the present scenario ie in the 21st century what will be the smart sustainable development through the smart cities . India's Urban Population was 377.1 million in 2011 and urban population to total population was 31% . Urban India has many challenges and it also offers many opportunities. Overall goals for Urban development in India are, and should be , creation of sustainable, inclusive and smart urban centers. The conceptualization of Smart City, therefore, varies from city to city and country to country, depending on the level of development, willingness to change and reform, resources and aspirations of the city residents. A city cannot become SMART on its own and achieve the expected goals. It demands careful planning , diligent execution and efficient maintenance. This is where the role of design and planning professionals becomes intrinsically related, thus the Role of the Architects will be very instrumental for the Smart cities. This paper tries to explore the role of architects and planners at all levels.

**SMART CITY CONCEPT** In the imagination of any city dweller in India, the picture of a smart city contains a wish list of infrastructure and services that describes his or her level of aspiration. To provide for the aspirations and needs of the citizens, urban planners and architects ideally aim at developing the entire urban eco-system, which is represented by the four pillars of comprehensive development. They are institutional, physical, social and economic infrastructure. This can be a long term goal and cities can work towards developing such comprehensive infrastructure incrementally, adding on layers of 'smartness' through smart architecture and urbanism. The focus of this paper is on studying the sustainable and inclusive development and understands the replicable model which will act like a light house to other aspiring cities where overall role of professionals is very instrumental. This paper also tries to explore the role of architects in the approach of the Smart Cities Mission in 21st century India and its objective. Its primary objective is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions in architecture and planning. ■

*Top Ten Smart cties in the World are Vienna, Toronto, Paris, New York, London, Tokyo, Berlin, Copenhagen, Hong Kong and Barcelona*

SMART CITY CONCEPT



Design for the masses

# Knowledge Systems Approach for a Happy Architectural Future for India.


**Ar. PROF. NALINI THAKUR**

Dept. of Architectural Conservation

School of Planning and Architecture

Professor Nalini Thakur,

School of Planning and Architecture, Delhi Contact no. : 09891271705


The outline for the presentation is: The reality of today in post colonial India is that the architectural achievements are not at par with its past both in scale and quality. Somehow, consumer thinking and following the global dictates have superseded the colonial ones. Architectural education in the last 50 years has grown quantitatively with schools mushrooming all over the country.

My focus has always been the historical architecture of cities, villages and cultural regions of the country. They have always inspired the students of architecture because there is so much to learn from it. The diversity of the country shows such a variety of architectural forms with technical knowledge, of traditional science and technology, to comfort to splendid aesthetics. The challenge here is that, the underlying challenge that the Indian architecture follows is a different system of knowledge and practice. Unfortunately we have been struggling in small ways by making little changes and that does not make much difference. There have been many well intentioned policies for heritage areas such as JNNURM but they have isolated the integration with the rest of the traditional city's geography.

It is now time to think big without compromising the cultural significance and values of complex urban heritage resources. The Knowledge Systems Approach and method is the way I have been working for decades – for imparting education in historical architecture. This method can enable and empower the local communities and the architecture students vastly. The above idea will be elaborated and demonstrated. ■

# Past Meets Future: Refurbishment of Historic Residential Upholding the Historical Value


**Ar. NAZIA AFRIN TRINA**

**Institute of Architects Bangladesh (IAB)**

**Membership Number :** AT-094

Rajshahi University of Engineering & Technology, Bangladesh

Lecturer, Department of Architecture (B.Arch. BUET)

**Mobile Number:** +8801673837496

Department of Architecture, Rajshahi University of Engineering

& Technology, Rajshahi-6204, Bangladesh.

**Email:** 124arch0801046@gmail.com



**Ar. FATEMA TASMIA**

**Institute of Architects Bangladesh (IAB)**

**Membership Number :** AT-091

Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology, Bangladesh

Lecturer, Department of Architecture (B.Arch. BUET)

**Mobile Number:** +8801670125942

Department of Architecture, Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology,

Zahir Raihan Road, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh.

**Email:** fatema.tasmia@gmail.com



To succeed in creating smart cities a major challenge is to achieve important improvement of the energy performance through the refurbishment of new-build projects and historical or valuable buildings. This paper focuses on the refurbishment of historical residential buildings in Piary Das road of Dhaka city. This approach would enhance the dwelling availability of this area where greater social diversity is needed and higher population density can be beneficial. As historic buildings were built in times when energy performance standards of the buildings and the lifestyles of inhabitants were not as challenging as today, here lies the importance of. Those heritages contribute significantly to the value of the Dhaka city by branding the city's character and giving pleasure to the inhabitants of this old city. Most remaining historical buildings of piary das road have authentic façade and decorative elements which are valuable elements of our history. However, historic buildings often lose their unique outer appearance as in refurbishment work outside insulation is applied and facade materials and details are hidden by the cover of the insulation layer and modern finishes. This influence the extent of change that is appropriate to improve energy efficiency without changing the appearance of the building. Energy efficiency and architectural heritage are two different issues. It is essential to accommodate these two issues in such a way so that the archived result can meet today's requirements and preferences of the energy efficiency; simultaneously can promote the preservation of the historical building for a future generation. ■


Refurbishment of old heritage buildings without changing the unique appearance and aesthetics.

Modification of Piary Das road to achieve energy efficiency keeping the heritage values untouched

Retrofitting historic buildings to suit modern standards


**Ar. HOSSAIN MOHIUDDIN**

**Bangladesh Institute of Planners (BIP)**

**Membership Number :** BIP-1144

Rajshahi University of Engineering & Technology, Bangladesh

Lecturer, Department of Urban and Regional Planning (BURP, BUET)

**Mobile Number:** +8801675398392

Department of Architecture, Rajshahi University of Engineering & Technology, Rajshahi-6204, Bangladesh.

**Email:** hossain.mohiuddin19@gmail.com




# Public Places: Vital Organs of Cities


Happiness, as a state of mental and emotional being, is an attribute of the experiential domain and is qualitative and relative in nature. The human experiential quotient is influenced by the physical environment one is in, including both, the built and the unbuilt. While designing the built environment we primarily consider the functionality and comfort of the immediate users, the experiential quality is generally an incidental outcome that is seldom intentional. The unbuilt space, mainly in the form of setbacks, is the resultant space that is fragmented in nature. It is the juxtaposition of both, the built and the unbuilt spaces that contribute to the experiential quality of the various users – occupants, visitors, neighbours, onlookers, passersby, etc – and hence, the feeling of happiness or stress.

Happiness, as a value, is an outcome of certain occurrences, events and activities that are temporal or spatial (spot and vista), static or dynamic. All of these require and are guided largely by the appropriate physical setting and its characteristics in which these events and activities occur that principally influence the visual and intuitive senses. The character of the physical setting or 'place' is the outcome of an intricate blend of various design Elements and Processes that encourage or determine the active and passive interaction of people with their environment.

The aura created by versatility and intensity of activities, their associated land uses and the increased opportunity of contact, play a key role in determining qualitative interactions. A vibrant built fabric consisting of elements such as visual and physical accessibility, public amenities and facilities, landscape elements, interactive public art and signage all stimulate the human senses. This study emphasizes on the significance of the subjective response of man to his built environment thereby enhancing the quality of life of the citizens leading to a happy city. ■





**Ar. NEHA SARWATE**

Assistant Professor,

The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda,

5 Nirmala Flats, 52 Suvarnapuri Society Chikuwadi, Jetalpur Road, Vadodara, GJ 390007

**Mobile :** + 91 9724315828

neha.v.sarwate-archi@msubaroda.ac.in



**Ar. JYOTI GILL**

Student: Masters of Urban & Regional Planning

The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda. TF-8 Shivalay II Complex, At H. P. Petrol pump Crossing, Vasna Road, Vadodara, GJ 390007

**Mobile :** + 91 9825805369

**E-mail :** jyotigill72@gmail.com



**Ar. RUTVIK TANK**

Student: Masters of Urban & Regional Planning

The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda,

33, New Kumbharwada , Opp Civil Hospital, Mahuva, GJ 364290

**Mobile :** +91 9725961600

**E-mail :** tankrutvik@gmail.com


**Ar. NELA DE ZOYSA**

Hon. FAIA ; FIA (SL) ; FRIBA ; RAIA ; Intl. Assoc. RAIC ; IIID


# Vibrant Indoors.....
## with "Special Emphasis on Colour" Colour with a Purpose!

What is VIBRANCY ? We refer to Vibrancy when something is Bubbling or Bursting with Energy. Be it Life or Enthusiasm. In this instance Vibrancy can be related to "Intensity" that has Energy or Life. In here, we refer to it, in terms of "INDOORS". As the Topic suggests, "VIBRANT INDOORS" to me, is "Indoors" that spills, merges or blends on to its outdoor environment. Elements that would contribute to "VIBRANCY" in a Composition, in this case of INDOORS as the topic suggests SPACE, ATMOSPHERE, COLOR, TEXTURE, ACCENTUATION, most importantly PROPORTION & BALANCE, the very principals of COMPOSITION ! So as you can see, VIBRANCY cannot occur if all these factors are NOT in Synchrony.

Another important factor is that VIBRANT INDOORS also ought not to be considered, just by itself but it needs to be considered as an Extension of its EXTERIOR Environment, for greater impact, as an INSIDE OUTSIDE CONCEPT is serving its very function. LIGHT, be it Natural or Artificial, is of paramount importance. Sound also adds to VIBRANCY as well, in the creation of the appropriate atmosphere.

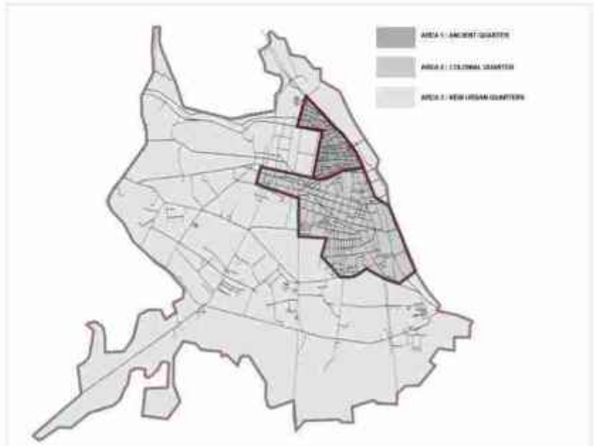
COLOUR could be considered as one of the Major Contributors to VIBRANCY. Therefore, due to the limitation of time, I would lay my emphasis on COLOUR WITH A PURPOSE during this paper. In here, Nela uses examples of her Award Winning work, spanning 3 Decades of her experience to lay emphasis on "VIBRANT INDOORS" with special emphasis on "Colour with a Purpose" ■



# Reclaim Walkable Spaces – Reclaim Urban Happiness


(THE CASE OF HANOI)

The process of urbanization and globalization has changed the size, number and quality of Asian cities dramatically, which definitely has positive impacts but also bring on numerous social problems such as: transport congestion, inequality, or stressful urban life. Recent studies suggest that urban dwellers, especially in cities that have less walkable spaces, are significantly unhappier than suburban or rural people. This paper looks at definitions of urban happiness and urban walkability, as well as, seeks to find out how these two matters are associated with each other in the context of Asian urban areas. After a brief review of existing theories and research, the paper suggests five factors that contribute to urban happiness and point out the impacts that walkability has on each factor in order to confirm the relationship between walkability and urban life satisfaction. We focus on discussing if urban planners or architects can use walkability in designing cities to boost up the well-being and contentment of inhabitants. In second part, we choose Hanoi as a case study. The capital of Vietnam was used to be a city of walking and cycling before 1990 but now turns into an high-density megacity and suffers from urban transport crisis due to overwhelming growth of private vehicles. Although the city is undergoing some enormous projects to upgrade the public transport system and campaigns to reclaim walkable spaces, Hanoi still has an alarming state of unwalkability and unhappy urban life. Based on the complex history of the city, we divided Hanoi into three areas: ancient quarter, colonial quarter, and new urban quarters. Each area is analyzed carefully in all the aspects (objective conditions, urban morphology, people behaviors.) to find the best structure of walkable spaces (urban node, urban route or urban spatial) that could be applied and how this structure affect the five factors mentioned above. Finally, the paper proposes some sustainable people-oriented urban design frameworks to improve the quality of life of Hanoi citizens through walkability. ■


**Ar. NGUYEN QUOC TUAN**

**Name of member institute: Vietnam Association of Architects**

**Membership Number:**

Company Name: Phuong Dong University

Position & Qualification: Faculty Vice Dean , Doctor of philosophy.

**Mobile Number:** + 84 903463638

**Address:** 46 Ngo Thi Nham str, Hai Ba Trung dist, Hanoi, Vietnam

**Email:** tuan@phuongdong.edu.vn



**Ar. HO PHUONG THANH**

**Company Name: Phuong Dong University**

Position & Qualification: Lecturer , Master of science.

**Mobile Number:** + 84 985573755

**Address:** 01B3 Ngo 201, Tran Quoc Hoan str, Cau Giay dist, Hanoi, Vietnam

**Email:** thanh.hp@phuongdong.edu.vn


**Ar. NIKHIL WASADE**

**NAME OF MEMBER INSTITUTE:** Indian Institute of Architects.

**Membership Number:** IIA Membership no.- A. 15980, Maharashtra Chapter, Nagpur Centre.

**Institute Name:** Priyadarshini Institute of Architecture and Design Studies, Nagpur

**Position & Qualification :** Associate Professor, M.Arch.

**Mobile Number:** 9823584020

**E-mail**: nikhilwasade@gmail.com

**Address :** Priyadarshini Institute of Architecture and Design Studies, Priyadarshini Campus, Off Hingna Road, Nagpur-440019


# Happiness Through Architecture

There is no path to happiness; happiness is the path – Buddha. Let's not accept that someone else can make us happy or unhappy. One has to find their own happiness; meaning of happiness is very subjective. One can feel delighted through all senses like touch, smell, hearing, taste and vision. It generates positive emotions, often known as Happiness.

Happiness is a never ending quest of a human. It leads to many great achievements. Architecture can itself become device of happiness. Architecture is generally measured with tangible factors like FSI, B/Up and Area, Height, Volume, but very few feels intangibles. In today's highly competitive world where each second is precious, everyone is running after something, after achieving one target, next is ready. We are only changing buildings throughout the day in this mission, increasing stress, overusage of gadgets and zeroing the physical activities hence, deteriorating body. For a person living in an urban area with lots of noise and pollution by traffic, high temperature due to concrete jungle, encroached public spaces happiness can be briefing contact with nature by sitting under a tree, touching the grass or listening the flow of water.

In earlier days when roads were not overcrowded by automobiles, life used to happen on roads. They were Social interaction places. Human by its basic nature is a social Animal. It has a basic need to get in touch with other to share and care, which makes the society. Now-a-days, these social interaction spaces are encroached by heavy polluting traffic and street vendors so interaction among people has also decreased. To overcome this situation we need vibrant public spaces which encourage people to come out and spend quality time with others. Gardens and playgrounds are only left along with the religious places.

In this paper we are trying to elaborate importance of public spaces and upgrading them for sustainable future. How the architecture of the city can be the source of happiness and increase the Happiness Quotient of people. ■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## Urban Space:

# Finding Lost Public Spaces.


**Ar. NURUL KARIM DILU**

Principal Architect
Studio Ingenious


The expression of grief on the 'narrative of loss' within the public sphere by the critics of modern architecture.

Cities are born from a focal point that may be of different nature and character. Some cities are generated from a commercial activity space and some are from cultural, religious and communication node point that acts as the urban space for a particular area.

With the palpable growth of township which takes place very rapidly where the initial nucleus is forgotten or ignored. In the modern cities planning concept the importance of public spaces is regarded as the heart of that township. Henceforth we have to revisit the idea of a city development phenomenon ignoring the historical birthplace and give more and more focus on the spaces which has lost its character as the nucleus .

Once, the most indispensable city centers for public are now loosing the importance in this modern society. On the contrary, it's the public/people who actually add meaning to these public places irrespective of the location.

It has been suggested that the concepts of public, space, democracy, and citizenship are being redefined by people through their lived experiences. For example, the parking spaces are now evolving as commercial and social activity zone (People gather, socialize and meet ).

Modern architectural critics have lamented on the 'narrative of loss' within the public sphere. That is, modern society has withdrawn from public life that used to inform city centres. Political and social needs, and forums for expression, can now be accessed from the home. This sentiment is reflected in Michael Sorkin's and Mike Davis' declaration of "the end of public space" and the "destruction of any truly democratic urban spaces."[15] Another side of the debate, however, argues that it is people who apply meaning to public space, wherever it may be. It has been suggested that the concepts of public, space, democracy, and citizenship are being redefined by people through living experience.[16] Discussion has surfaced around the idea that, historically, public space has been inherently contradictory in the way that it has always been exclusive in who has been able to participate. This has caused the "counterpublics", as identified by Nancy Fraser,[17] to establish their own public spaces to respond to their own concerns. These spaces are in constant flux, and in response, its users restructure and reinterpret physical space. An example of this is in the African-American neighbourhood, Baldwin Hills, Los Angeles. Here, a parking lot has evolved into a scene of intense commercial and social activity. Locals gather here to meet and socialise, sell and consume goods. The example has been used to illustrate that the historical idea of fixed public space around a monument is not viable for a contemporary diverse social range as "no single physical space can represent a completely inclusive 'space of democracy. ■

**Ar. P. RANGANATHA REDDY,** ARCHITECT & PLANNER

**Name of member institute** : IIA AP Chapter

**Membership Number:** 12964

**Company Name:** STHAPATHI Architects & Engineers

**Position & Qualification:** Principal Architect

**Mobile** : 9866220900

**Address :** 43-128/J, Srinivasa Nagar, Kurnool - 518004, AP

# Designing for the Masses'- Affordable Housing with Modern Trends

Housing in general and affordable housing in particular is a major concern for most of the developing nations. Due to rapid urbanization, land remains one of the single and major component in the provision of affordable housing in urban centers. Considering high land and infrastructural costs, urban housing is growing vertically. These tower like structures connecting dwelling units with narrow corridors may be cost efficient but they do not meet the requirements of traditional living patterns of the society. There is no place for social interaction for children or adults at higher levels. This trend not only leads to social isolation but also breaking down the neighbourhood culture of the society.

Cost of construction is the next major concern in mass housing. Conventional building materials and methods may not be suitable. Keeping the affordability of masses and bulk of units in view, appropriate construction technology with energy efficient building materials need to be adopted.

Climate is also one of the major design parameters for housing in tropics. Adequate light and cross ventilation are essential for human living. Regardless of income levels, every family should have a dwelling unit which is unique to their needs.

Major responsibility lies with Architects to design Housing for the masses considering all these parameters. It may be inevitable to design high rise structures for affordable housing keeping in view of land and infrastructure costs. At the same time it is essential to see that the inmates are not deprived of social and communal interaction. Happy homes which are affordable, well ventilated with good living neighbourhood environment having landscape courts, ample of play area for children under the supervision of adults, places for elderly people to interact at all levels. The design solution needs to be socially, environmentally and financially viable. This would not only benefit individuals but also contribute to stable social environment. ■



# Understanding the Impact of School Built-Environment on the Psychological Well-being of Children

The ultimate goal of all human activities is the attainment of the state of Psychological "Well Being". "Happiness" and "wellbeing" are often used interchangeably, but they are fundamentally quite different. The Literal Meaning of happiness is a moving target, depending on one's background and perception. The phrase "happiness" can be easily mismatched with the emotion of the state of pleasure. Whereas, at the individual level, wellbeing may be defined as living a meaningful life, characterized by feeling empowered to make a change, be happy, healthy, and connected to one's environment and community. This paper shall primarily focus on the study to explore the relationship between built environment and wellbeing of the children in their Schools.

Key Words: Psychological, School, Built-Environment, Happiness, Well-being, Perception.

**ABOUT PAPER IN BRIEF :**

In design and construction industry, there has been an increase in awareness amongst the professionals and the users about the environmental impacts such as global warming and rapid resource depletion.

These are undeniably crucial but in our enthusiasm to tackle one problem we have ignored other aspects of the impacts of building on human and especially the effects from the interior spaces where we spend almost 80% of our lifetime.

This paper inculcates study to examine the link between factors of the School Built environment and wellbeing. Built environment is very important to the overall development of human beings. How children perceive and evaluate their environment is one crucial step to understand their needs on the built environment and to build a better environment for them to live.

The vision, therefore, is to understand an architect's role in shaping the School built environment so that the designers perceive their ideas not out of the competition to create something new or different but to create an environment where users are happier, healthier and more comfortable than their previous environments.

Designing for well-being and health includes diverse opportunities and a large range of criteria. The strategy is that designs are good enough to meet the quantitative health-related measures but are also adaptable to and integrated with a broader set of principles to support the well-being context. ■

**Ar. PAPPAL SUNEJA**

**Company Name**: National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur

**Position & Qualification**: Faculty Member, Architecture Department, NIT-Hamirpur, India

**Mobile** : 08968475668

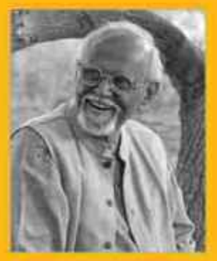
**Address** : 601/2 Kundan Puri Civil Lines, Ludhiana 141001

**Ar. PARUL MINHAS**

**Company Name** : Guru Nanak Dev. University, Amritsar

**Position & Qualification** : Research Scholar & Visiting Faculty, Architecture Department, GNDU, Amritsar, India

**Address** : House No. 89, Holy Estate, Near Holy City, Bypass Road, Amritsar-143008



# The Third Schools of Design in India: A Necessity for Sustainability Practices

There are three schools for the professional education which every architect or designer must go through in their lives. The first is university education, where they learn basic skills to convert design ideas to realisable manifestations. The second school begins where the first one ends and when the young graduate enters the profession. This school offers a lifelong journey where the aim is to find a desirable balance between aspirational thinking and project constraints, for evolving the design.

The third, and hitherto unexplored school, is where they can and should learn from the knowledge and wisdom developed over many centuries in India, both of which are still relevant. The principal carriers of this invaluable national assets are the traditional crafts persons in every region of India. Unfortunately, there is hardly any demand for their skills by the practicing architects and the designers. Most of this knowledge & wisdom is neither documented, nor fully documentable, as it requires almost all our senses to imbibe it.

Our present educational institutions in architecture, design and engineering fields, neither include it in their curricula, nor exposes the students, even cursorily to this knowledge & wisdom. The resultant lack of familiarity with any aspect of traditional knowledge & wisdom, has made this large database of possible solutions, unavailable to us. In the era of 'knowledge economy', we need to question whose 'knowledge' we are talking about, and whose 'economy' is it contributing to? Certainly not ours.

In our design practice, we learnt about the third school the hard way. We found that the solutions evolved centuries ago for different situations, were far better, simpler, economical and long-lasting, than any of the 'greens' pushed down our throats over the past two decades.

The presentation will establish the importance and the relevance of the 3rd school of design in our lives today. ■

**Ar. PARUL ZAVERI & NIMISH PATEL**
Panika
Planning, Architecture, Conservation & Interior Design Consultancy
Ahmedabad, India



**Peter Rich's** greatest contribution to African architecture has been through his seminal research into African concepts of space-making in sub Saharan Africa. He has successfully applied this knowledge in his Architectural practice Peter Rich Architect's, in improving the quality of life of African communities. By telling the stories of both living and past cultures through Cultural Heritage projects, Peter Rich Architects has embarked on communicating the genius of Africa to the World.

Peter was relatively unknown in Europe before winning the World Building of the Year at the World Architecture Festival held in Barcelona in 2009 for the Mapungubwe Interpretation Centre. Recent projects include Thematic Master Planning for Aksum, Ethiopia (the oldest sub Saharan city dating approximately 3,500 years old) and the Laetoli African Footprint Museum in Tanzania (A museum show-casing our origins 3.6 million year old hominid footprints).

He co-founded the Kigali, Rwanda based practice Light Earth Design (LED) in 2012, in order to lead the development of local African build-ing industries through the application of appropriate building technol-ogies. His African space making research contributed to LED developing best practice solutions in high-density urban environments for first generation urban dwellers.

Peter Rich lectures and teaches both in Africa and across the World. He is the Director of International Master Classes which research Housing and Public buildings that contributes to improving the lives of African communities.

**Ar. BRIAN ROBERT PETER RICH**

**AWARDS International Awards:**
Mapungubwe Interpretation Centre

**World Building of the Year** - 2009 World Architectural Festival Barcelona, Spain

**The Earth Awards London** - 2010 Winner of Built Environment Category "Sustainable Shells" London, United Kingdom

**David Alsop Sustainability Award** - 2009 Institute of Structural Engineers Building Awards London, United Kingdom

**Wienerberger Brick Award** – Overall winner - 2012 Vienna, Austria

**Aga Kahn Award** - Shortlisted 20 Projects - 2013

**International Sustainable Architecture Awards** - Silver Medal - 2011 Architettura Sostenibile Fassa Bortolo Department of Architecture, University of Ferrara Ferrara, Italy

**Holcim Foundation for Sustainable Construction, Africa** - 2008 Middle East Acknowledgment Award

**Building Better Neighbourhoods in Kimichanga**, Kigali, Rwanda

**The Congress for the New Urbanism (CNU) Charter Award** - Profes-sional Grand Prize - 2013

**The Global Award for Excellence in Urban Design Salt Lake City**, USA Residential Architect Design Award - Grand Prize – 2013, USA ACSA Collaborative Practice Award - 2012-13 UNESCO-MOST "Growing Up In Cities" Project

**EDRA 'Place' Award** – 2002 Environmental Design Research Association in collaboration with MIT Journal, "Places"

**Fellowships & Gold Medalist:**

**International Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects (INT. FRIBA)** – 2015

**Honorary Fellow of the American Institute of Architects (Hon FAIA)** -2011

**Fellow Sydney Sussex College**, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom – 2013

**SAIA Gold Medal for Architecture** – 2011

**Honorary Life Member of GIFA** (Gauteng Institute of Architects) -2014

**National Awards:**

**Over 16 National Awards of Merit**

# The Village in the City - The City in the Village.

As architects we need to explore ways to enable community to grow and embrace change within our high density housing designs.

In my own experience, the first generation in Indian communities of East and Southern Africa (regardless of income group) carry within them, the fond memories of their village beginnings back in India.

Kallenbach Gandi's architect, when he was in South Africa, knew and understood this yearning for sense of community in his more urban housing schemes for Johannesburg's Indian communities.

In Southern Africa, indigenous Africans do not view the house as an object, but as some part of a greater area of use - The Umuzi

*"The House is not a home unless it is a village" (Rich)*

I wish to discuss, through using good precedents, examples of Indian architects' attempts to bring happiness to the communities that inhabit their designs.

I also wish to share how we, PRA and LED, are attempting to address building community and as a result bringing happiness, for first generation African Urban dwellers.

The goal is to provide housing solutions that successfully create and enable a sense of community. The evidence of a successful housing development lies in the happiness and the pleasure of use by the occupants. This can be seen through the way in which the users interact with the development in both the dwelling and public spaces. ■

**Ar. PRABINA SHRESHTHA**

**Architect**
**Address :** Lalitpur, Nepal

# Vibrant Indoors

**"Beauty is the promise of happiness" – Stendal**

When we focus into indoor environment, there are a range of emotions that we connect according to the usage of the space. A home should feel cozy, welcoming whereas a pub should be exciting and exuberant. In this article the focus will be on creating emotion of vibrancy.

Vibrant means - full of energy and life - Playful and Dynamic. Completely in contrast with boring, mundane. What can we do as designers, with a space, so that above emotions are transported to the users.

Colors can influence our mood and our thoughts. Use of colors can easily lift up a dull environment and make it dynamic. The traditional ways of showcasing colors is to put paint on walls and ceiling but there are other innovating mediums to deliver colors in an indoor

Artwork: Ranging from traditional to modern art is to a great way to make a statement and add a dose of playfulness.

Statement walls: quotations "Quote walls" provide interesting dimension to a space.

Also a bright color or combination of colors in a single wall / ceiling creates a statement piece.

Splash of colors in furniture is a great way to add color and vibrancy. Adorning furniture with colorful accessories like cushions and rugs also adds interesting details.

Light is a great element, however one should move beyond the utilitarian meaning of light that is to achieve visibility in order to create a stimulating place. Light can be easily used to focus something unusual, interesting, important or even something unnoticed. Light draws the eyes and always drives human physical motion. The intensity of light sets a.

Humans see familiar objects with fixed set of eyes and mind but when they are presented the same element in an entirely different context creates a spark of interest and a refreshing jolt to a tired mind searching for excitement. For example old window shutters, repainted and used as table tops creates an interesting juxtaposition and instant refreshment to the observer's minds.

Tactile versatility is a fun way to play with senses Here, being true to the material's texture is the key to retaining the tactile diversity.

Invite nature indoors. The human need for nature and life advocates bringing nature indoor. The easiest way to do it could be planting some indoor plants. Using mud on walls, bamboo as aesthetic material also helps in bringing a design closer to nature.


**Ar. PRAJAKTA RAHATE**

Ph.D Scholar, School of Planning & Architecture, Bhopal;

**E-mail:**
Ar.prajaktarahate@gmail.com

**Mob No:** +91-9582128980


**Ar. Prajakta Rahate** is an architect-planner with specialization in Environmental Planning. Her educational qualifications include Masters in Environmental Planning from School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi and Bachelors of Architecture from SMMCA, Nagpur. She was an Assistant Professor in Amity University Rajasthan. Currently she is a full time Ph.D. Scholar at School of Planning & Architecture, Bhopal. Her keen interests are in matters related to urban heat islands, climate change and green infrastructure.


**Ar. PRAMOD PAL**

Ph.D Scholar, Indian Institute of Technology

**E-mail :** Arpramodpal@gmail.com

**Mob. No :** +91-9557980530, +91 9977399402


Ar. Pramod Pal is an architect-planner with specialization in Urban Planning. His educational qualifications include Masters in Urban Planning from School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi and Bachelors of Architecture from MANIT, Bhopal. He was an Assistant Professor in Amity University Madhya Pradesh. Currently he is a full tme Ph.D. Scholar at Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee. He has a great passion for teaching and his research area includes smart city planning & planning for risks & disasters.

# Urban Growth and Smart Cities

Urban growth or urbanization is a term described for the rapid development in terms of built ups and infrastructural facilities, which is taking place in the cities of various sizes and population. As per the World Bank report, the rate of urbanization in India has increased dominantly from 17.924 %, in the year 1960 to 32.747 %, in the year 2015. The major cause of the urban growth is due to the migration of people from rural to urban, for purposes of employment, in the ever increasing number of small and large scale industries. This further stresses up the surroundings and environment by generation a steel concrete type of façade. Such developments have a potential of negatively aggravating the climatic conditions by formations of heat islands and global warming. And so, there is an immediate need for resilience strategies to improve the negative impacts. Also, as per the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2015, the goal no. 11 is for Sustainable Cities and Communities- for making the cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. The efficient mobilization of any economically growing city depends on various factors such as availability of resources, mankind and laborers. These, when implemented with modern and advanced techniques, shall improve the quality of life and help maintaining the ecological balance.

The concept of Smart cities is well studied and is described as the integrated approach of the smart city components such as Internet of Things (IoT), Governance, Transport, Mobility, etc. and a better lifestyle. Monitoring and implementing these components along with the city resilient parameters such as policies and regulations and sustainable techniques such as blue-green infrastructural technique, shall result in a smart infrastructure and facilities. The efficient and smooth working of each of the components is essential, systematically and functionally together for a sustainable environment and to meet the needs of the people. The successful working of a developing city lies majorly in the development of human forces or workers in all the sectors of the society which includes industrial, commercial, etc.

The paper discusses various reasons and their resulting patterns for urban growth in Indian cities and frames the numerous prospects of implementing the smart city concept and components for the upcoming or developing cities of India. Using the available natural resources- without creating any artificial substitutes in terms of building materials; with smart solutions and techniques to achieve a sustainable environment, is the need of the hour. ■


**Ar. PRAJAKTA RAHATE**

Ph.D Scholar, School of Planning & Architecture, Bhopal;

**E-mail:** Ar.prajaktarahate@gmail.com

**Mob No:** +91-9582128980


**Ar. Prajakta Rahate** is an architect-planner with specialization in Environmental Planning. Her educational qualifications include Masters in Environmental Planning from School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi and Bachelors of Architecture from SMMCA, Nagpur. She was an Assistant Professor in Amity University Rajasthan. Currently she is a full time Ph.D. Scholar at School of Planning & Architecture, Bhopal. Her keen interests are in matters related to urban heat islands, climate change and green infrastructure.

# Man Made Islands and Sustainability

Today, the world is moving in a great pace in all fields of science, technology and architecture creating marvels dynamically. Where progress or development of a country is accounted by its economy and its deliberations in social and physical aspects; the environmental issues of global warming, heat islands and sustainability still remains unchanged.

Man-made islands or artificial islands are one such type of creations of land that have occurred either naturally or artificially which has proved to be working for and against the environment. The islands or parts of lands so created prove a boon by supporting the existing land form with additional land, along with providing ample resources to sustain life. This may also be termed as satellite towns or outskirts of a town. When been created artificially on waters and further occupied by man for various purposes of housing and transportation, the biotic environment which includes coral reefs, marine life, etc. gets effected. Similarly, these islands further, additionally contribute towards polluting the existing landform. This paper deals with such examples and its advantages and disadvantages. ■




**Ar. PRAKRUTI R. DESAI**

**Name of member institute:** Indian institute of architects

**Membership number:** 19831

**Company name:** Aangan architects

**Qualification:** B. Arch, M. Arch (City Design)

**Position:** Architect and urban designer

**Contact details:** +91 97262 52847

**Address:** 2/a-6, D. K park society, Bhatar road, near Rupali canal, Surat

**Email id:** Prakruti.desai6@gmail.com




# Challenges of a City with Heritage Core Case of Surat City

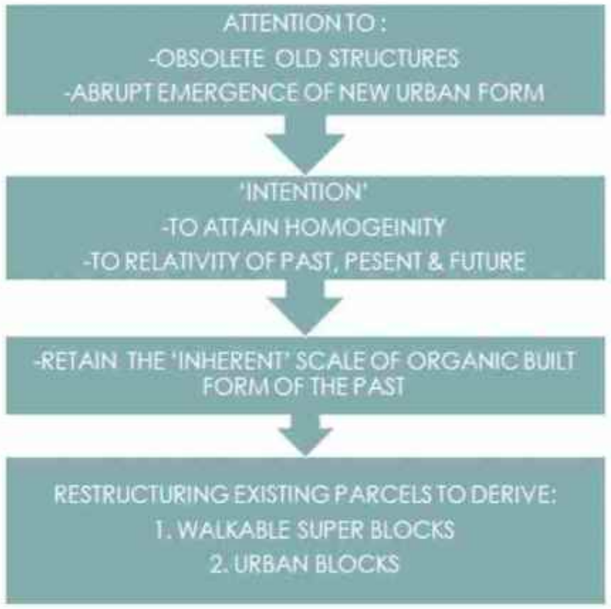
**Urban Spaces**
**Challenges of a city through heritage core**

City cores are not a standalone; they are interwoven with peripheries and the city at large, serving as centre of trade and commerce for centuries. As time passed, city cores transformed themselves into historical core & inner city region. Inner city of Surat is in its transition phase. Like most other developing Indian core areas, it is now stained by several problems. While most of them still stand replete with buildings, artefacts, and other features of historical and cultural value in the city, these living tradition and culture fall into neglect, often as an unintended by-product of rapid urbanization, whereas, it represents opportunity for growth and economic generation. The adoption of modern planning strategies has improvised the faces and quality of life in later developments of the city but neglecting the 'growth and change' of heritage cores.

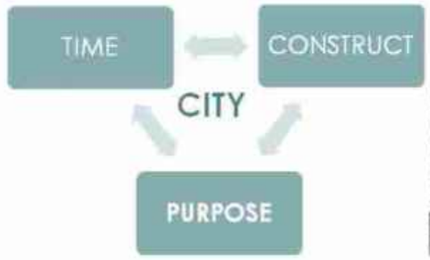
In the name of modernity & progress, these consolidated & traditional urban areas have been deteriorating and diminishing. The paper is an attempt to generate strategies to accommodate and address the 'Construct and Purpose' of the 'time'. The act of settling in a place is a continuous process. As conditions change with social transformations, ideological shifts, technological innovations and growth of population, the city is susceptible to change as well. The research addresses this 'internal change' that examines the morphological transformations and modifications that the existing fabric undertakes to accommodate to a newer condition.

The research paper is an attempt to propagate ways to strike a balance between natural & morphological environment, Land use & population density, Place-making & the Human-Scale-City and Cultural Preservation & Tangible Transformation in the existing fabric through a meaningful approach to urban design;

- One that is truly consequential in teleological approach, that is, driven by purpose rather than defined by disciplines.
- Being catalytic, i.e, generating or contributing to long-term development processes; and
- Being relevant, that is, grounded in first causes and pertinent human values. ■




**ATTRIBUTES OF A CITY**



# Embodied Water in Buildings: Changing Perspectives to Relearn Architecture


**Ar. PRASHANSA**

**NAME OF MEMBER INSTITUTE** Council of Architecture

**Membership Number** : CA/ 2009/ 46835

**Company Name** : Sushant school of Art & Architecture, ansal University, Gurgaon

**Position & Qualification** : Assistant Professor. B. Arch, Masters of Building Engineering and Management, IGBC- AP.

**Mobile Number** : +91 85275 53222

**Address** : O-480, Jalvayu Vihar, Sector 30, Gurgaon.



We as a country are standing at a place from where a lot of construction and infrastructure building is yet to take place. In order to harmonize the built form into existing environment and also to minimize the impact of it, there are many parameters guiding us towards it. The most important natural resource that we have today is water. The water scarcity is a burning issue requiring immediate attention. This paper explores the possibilities of measuring the water content in the built form. The water, that is indirect or virtual or embodied water in the building. Most of these water although forming a major chunk of the total water, goes unnoticed because it is not reflected in any parametric calculations of the building. The offsite water is of more significance than onsite water requirement for the building. The aim of this paper is to understand the elements of the building and to provide a systematic framework of virtual water consumption of the elements. The embodied water calculation in a building changes the way we look at the different building materials, sustainability, and also the built form as a whole. Different design parameters are discussed for low water footprint of the buildings. Therefore, whatever is measured can be managed. Key findings: The research explores the possibility of using a combination of materials for Construction and gives classification of materials for use in buildings. By using materials judiciously, the Virtual water content of the materials can be reduced up to 50%. ■


| Building units | Materials | Virtual water | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Structural system | Concrete Structural System (Including Cement, sand and steel) | 19.8Kl/m3 | Use Judiciously |
| | Steel Structural system | 200Kl/metric ton | Not Recommended |
| | Load Bearing Clay Burnt Brick structural system | 0.71 Kl/m3 | Recommended |
| Infill Members | Clay burnt bricks | 0.71 Kl/m3 | Use Judiciously |
| | AAC blocks | 0.6 Kl/m3 | Recommended |
| | Concrete blocks | 1.05Kl/m3 | Not Recommended |
| | Dry particle board partition | 1.10 Kl/m3 | Use Judiciously |
| | Sun dried bricks | 0.1 Kl/m3 | Recommended |
| | Cement Plaster | 1.05Kl/m3 | Use Judiciously |
| | Lime plaster | 1.1Kl/m3 | Use Judiciously |
| Doors/ windows | Timber | 8.530 Kl/m3 | Not Recommended |
| | Aluminum | 0.88 Kl/ Kg | Recommended |
| | PVC | 1.18Kl/m3 | Use Judiciously |
| | Steel Frames | 200Kl/metric ton | Not Recommended |
| | Glass | 3.42 Kl/m2 | Not Recommended |
| Finishes | Paint | 1.7Kl/m2 | Use Judiciously |
| | Vitrified tiles | 1.8Kl/m2 | Use Judiciously |
| | Ceramic tiles | 1.1 Kl/m2 | Recommended |
| | Stone cladding | 1.08Kl/m3 | Recommended |
| | Synthetic Stone | 8.40 Kl/m3 | Not Recommended |

(Figure1. Classification of building units into different materials and its virtual water consumption. This gives a clear picture of the materials that could be combined to achieve a building with low Embodied water. (Source for Virtual water data i, ii, iii, iv)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ii) Indraneel Roy Choudhuri, Oct 2015, International Journal of engineering research, Computing the Pre operational Embodied water of a Multi storey residential complex in Gurgaon.

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# The Construction of a Green School: An Interactional Multidisciplinary Perspective


**Ar. PRATHEEK SUDHAKARAN**

Founder & Partner, CReA Architects & Interior Designers, Cochin, Kerala

He is currently a PhD scholar at Amity School of Architecture and Planning, Amity University Rajasthan.

**Mobile** : +91 7425988858

**Email** : Ar.pratheek@gmail.com



It has been understood by several practitioners as well as academicians that sustainability has a position of its own within the realm of architecture, which conventional architectural core curriculum does not envelop. This paper represents a broad synthesis of activities administered and curated by the author in a school of architecture in Cochin, Kerala over three years, as part of a series of sustainable workshops and lectures included within the core curriculum to facilitate faculty, students and local practitioners to be part of academic methodology that proposes a series of values and practices, knowledge outcomes, curriculum structure, methods for learning, and priorities to convey the pedagogy – that aim to encourage the efficient execution of sustainable environmental design at diverse stages of architectural education, practice and research to ultimately achieve what one would call the 'Architecture of Happiness'. In this paper we discuss an example on how the faculty along with the students facilitated and led to the expansion of an architectural school campus at the same time involved in inclusion of sustainability as a part of their curriculum and encouraged them to ask broader questions and approached sustainability in a non-prescriptive approach. The various stakeholders involved within a learning process of this nature included the management of the school, the heads of the institution, the students, local practitioners and academicians and an entire team of masons and labourers from the town of Auroville.

It is to be noted that this paper does not just involve a change in the content of current educational frameworks and programmes, but rather requires asking deep questions about what, in the context of sustainability, the actual purpose of architectural education is. As a matter of fact, change requires more than mere content. We have to look beyond the knowledge delivered that successful education in sustainable design can be achieved. ■


Fig : Construction of the Nubian Vault by the students as Shading structure in the design of the Amphitheatre

Fig : The campus as envisaged by the various stakeholders of the institution

Fig : Landscape designed around the amphitheatre, planted and maintained by the students themselves

# Linking Performance Based Building Regulations and Happiness Index


**Ar. PRAVEEN CHANDRA**

**Name of Member Institute:** The Indian Institute of Architects

**Membership Number:** F 09428

**Company Name:** Praveen Chandra & Associates

**Position & Qualification:** Architect, B. Arch, MS (Historic conservation – UK); RIA; AIIID; AHEA; AIA – International Associate

**Mobile :** 8129612667

**Address :** Praveen Chandra & Associates – Architects, Talap, Kannur – 670002, Kerala.

**Email** : ppchandra@yahoo.com


Regulations should satisfy a test of whether it improves the quality of life (HARRISON 2011). Reforms in building regulations have been the subject of discussion within the Construction Industry in India but status quo remains in implementation of prescriptive rules. The need for change from prescriptive regulations is to remove the industry from the shackles of overtly rigid rules resulting in minimal and non negotiable design outputs. Current building regulations in Kerala, for example, prescribe different minimum 'exterior and interior open spaces' if in case of a small plot( 125 sq.m) or for other plots (KMBR1999 Rule 24(3) , Rule 62(1a) which defies logic. The occupant load, space standards or comfort factors are not considered in the current building rules.. Alternate solutions are not encouraged nor are issues of health, accessibility, and aesthetics of buildings addressed. The only exception is seen in implementation of fire regulations (National Building Code-part 4) wherein a condition of 2 hours fire rating for doors is mandated. Currently prescriptive rules mandate the achievement of certain standards, either 'approved' or 'deemed to satisfy'.

Performance based building regulations allows for flexibility in design and desired measurable outcomes are achievable as also better design outputs with health and safety of occupants. Human Comfort factors like Temperature (17-21 Deg C) and Humidity (55-60%) can be achieved, say, by the use of certain materials and techniques as given in Part L(L1 for Dwellings) under the UK Building regulations. Coupled with 'Accredited Construction details' and approved documents, they provide a method of achieving human comfort. This results in energy savings and the cascading effects of the same.

The common denominator that binds all the outcomes is human satisfaction based on comfort factors leading to happiness. Basing the change from prescriptive to performance based building regulations on The 'Nordic Five Level Structure' ( BELLER, FOLIENTE, MEACHAM, 2003 ) could help achieve the simple goals/ objectives of human comfort.

The issue, however, of accountability in enforcing performance based building regulations remains and will need self regulation, autonomous and controlled practices and crossing boundaries of design. ■


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George Ang , Marcel Groosman & Nico P.M. Scholten ., Dutch performance-based approach to building regulations and public procurement ; Building research and information, volume 33; Pages 107-119 ( Published online: 03 Feb 2007) (Accessed Oct 2016)

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# Transformation of an Urban Heritage Core Due to Socio-Political Challenges – The Case of Ramna, Dhaka.


**Ar. QAZI AZIZUL MOWLA**

**Name of Member Institute** : Institute of Architects Bangladesh (IAB)

**Membership Number** : M-008 [Fellow, Institute of Architects Bangladesh (FIAB)]

**Company Name** : Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET)

**Position & Qualification** : Professor and M. Arch. Distinction (IITR-India); M. Urb Des with Distinction (HKU); Ph.D (Liverpool–UK); Post-Doc Research (Sweden).

**Mobile** : +880 1711339026

**Address** : Professor, Department of Architecture, Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET), Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh.

**Email** : qmowla@yahoo.co.uk



**Ar. SONYA AFRIN**

**Name of Member Institute** : Institute of Architects Bangladesh (IAB)

**Membership No.** : AA-106

**Company Name**: Stamford University Bangladesh

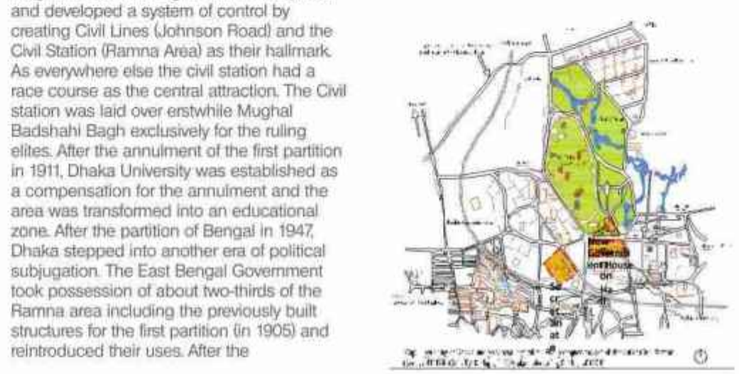
**Position & Qualification**: Assistant Professor; M. Arch (BUET); MDS (DU)

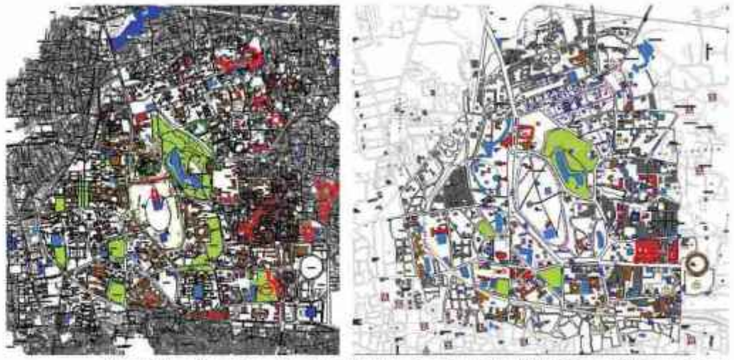
**Mobile** : +880 1711308717

**Address** : Assistant Professor, Department of Architecture, Stamford University Bangladesh, Dhaka-1205, Bangladesh.

**Email** : afrinsonia@yahoo.com


Urban areas of a city are a multifaceted settings of various socio-political forces such as economic, cultural, social and political. Societal, political and economic circumstances influences the growth and transformation pattern of a city. The urban spaces of a city are often transformed due to tug of war between these forces. Often these dynamic forces influences the image of the city for the better or worse. Dhaka's Ramna which is a historically a high class area, has passed through different socio-political phases, push and pulls, since Mughal Royal garden in the medieval time to a contemporary cultural hub. Bagh or gardens were essential elements for Mughal settlements. Besides being a place for leisure and recreation, these gardens were also used as a refuge for the elites from the hustle and bustle of routine life. Ramna area was the Badshahi Bagh (Royal Garden) of the Mughals. Later the English came into power and developed a system of control by creating Civil Lines (Johnson Road) and the Civil Station (Ramna Area) as their hallmark. As everywhere else the civil station had a race course as the central attraction. The Civil station was laid over erstwhile Mughal Badshahi Bagh exclusively for the ruling elites. After the annulment of the first partition in 1911, Dhaka University was established as a compensation for the annulment and the area was transformed into an educational zone. After the partition of Bengal in 1947, Dhaka stepped into another era of political subjugation. The East Bengal Government took possession of about two-thirds of the Ramna area including the previously built structures for the first partition (in 1905) and reintroduced their uses. After the independence of Bangladesh, Dhaka again became the capital city and in course of time, the area slowly transformed into a major recreational area of the city with large open spaces containing parks, playing areas, museums and clubs and people converging from all over. However, from elitist recreational [Private] area, it has evolved into a 'commoners' [Public] cultural area. With this backdrop, Ramna Heritage core, is being intricately studied and analyzed to identify the types of socio-political interventions and challenges that caused the transformation of the heritage core from 1910 to 2010. In doing so it try to clearly and systematically identify how the socio-political intervention plays a role in the transformation of urban spaces, particularly in the case of Ramna- the heritage core of Dhaka, Bangladesh (Map1.1). ■





Map 1.1: Transformation of the Urban Heritage Core Ramna in 1910, 1960 and 2010 respectively.


**Ar. RAJEEV KATHPALIA**

Vastu Shilpa Foundation,
Ahmedabad


Rajeev Kathpalia is involved with Architecture, Urban Design and Planning projects throughout India for over 25 years as a partner at Vastu Shilpa Consultants.

This critically acclaimed practice is the recipient of several international and national awards and honors and its work has been published and exhibited extensively. In the recent past it has won several national competitions for campuses in India, notably the IIM in Udaipur and the international competition for the Nalanda University in Rajgir, BihAr. Most recently VSC was one of the three practices invited globally to compete for the Capital Complex for Andhra Pradesh's new Capital.

Besides running an acknowledged practice Rajeev has been teaching for the past 25 years. He is a member on the Board of Studies of several Urban Design faculties in India and has been a visiting Faculty at CEPT University Ahmedabad and The School of Planning and Architecture's Urban Design Program, New Delhi.

He is also the Director and Trustee of the Vastu Shilpa Foundation a not for profit research organization in environmental and Habitat Design. The Foundation's research has dealt extensively with slums, squatter settlements, relevant standards for these and low cost housing.

# In Partnership with Nature

Are there ways to recognize myths and the philosophical underpinnings of our culture, the forces of nature and its cyclical manifestation in the architecture we produce?

In the Bhagavad Gita, Krishna compares the world to a single Banyan tree with unlimited branches in which all the species of animals, humans and demigods wander. Indian conciousness is full of trees and forests. If you look, for example, in Greek literature, you will find only a few descriptions of trees and forests, whereas Indian literature such as Ramayana and Mahabharata is full of such descriptions, as if people were always under a tree.

Hindus see divinity in all living creatures. Animal deities therefore, occupy an important place in Hindu dharma. Animals, for example are very common as form of transport for various Gods and Godesses. The entire clan of Shiva is replete with ecological symbolism.

In the personification of Lord Shiva, for instance, we may observe the evolution of Indian traditional thought of living in partnership with nature. He is as old as Indian thought and his origin probably merges with oblivion in the Indus Valley culture. He has mountains and wild places as his abode. His entangled hair symbolizes the primeval untamed forest. The Ganga originating from his tresses depicts the watershed function of sacred groves. Serpents coiled around his neck symbolize coexistence with the denizens of the ecosystem. Snakes are a symbol of healing and primal energy. By his trident and leopard skin attire he brings to our mind the picture of the hunter-gatherer. He symbolizes destruction, which is followed by creation; incorporating the elements (bhutas) from Mother Earth that sprout crops and grasses and once again forests.

The Smriti Van Eathquake memorial in Bhuj and the Nalanda University in Rajgir, both under construction, attempt to recognize and work with this deep rooted mythological/philosophical underpinnings of our partnership with nature. ■



# Happiness Through Architecture

**URBAN SPACES**
**Redefining urban design in the modern world**

The effect of the built form on the emotional well being of the user has always been a topic of much debate among the architecture fraternity. Rather than questioning what nature of effect the built form has on a user, we need to begin with the question if it has any effect at all.

There are multiple factors that influence an individual's emotional behaviour. Happiness is a relative emotion and it depends on a range of circumstances. Individual factors like personality to interpersonal factors like social relations and to contextual factors like environment and society are some critical determinants. The challenge then is to find the role of the built and un-built spaces within these factors and the degree of influence it has on a greatly personal emotion such as happiness.

If architecture does play an important role, then what are the parameters to quantify this emotion? If happiness quotient of a space is determined ultimately by its users, how significant is the emotional status of the various stakeholders who are involved in the process of making the space such as the architect, client etc. Is the happiness of an architect critical to the formation of happy spaces? What makes an architect happy?

The paper tries to explore the equation of an architect with the spaces of his construct and if happiness can be achieved through shape of our environment. Does a happy place eventually translate into a successful place thus making it iconic? Is happiness a criterion in the evaluation of iconic spaces? ■


**Ar. RATAN J BATLIBOI**


**Membership of Professional Societies :**

• Life Member of Council of Architecture- COA Registration number CA/85/9458

• Associate member of the Indian Institute of Architects - IIA registration number 8227

• Associate Member of the Indian Institute of Interior Designers -IID registration number 4-884

• Life Member of the Practicing Engineers, Architects and Town Planners' Association - PEATA registration number B-94/1271

**Current Position in Companies & Firms:**

• Proprietor Ratan J. Batliboi - Architects

• Chairman and Founder Director of

- Ratan J. Batliboi - Consultants Pvt. Ltd.

- ARC-CGL Consultants Pvt. Ltd.

- Eureka Moment Design Company Pvt. Ltd.

- RVSA Consultants Pvt. Ltd.

- Infotrust Digidoc Pvt. Ltd.

+ Founding Partner of

EdEn - Educated Environments

BCDA - Batliboi Currimbhoy Design & Architecture

• Director

Peninsula Studios

Nana Nani Foundation - Skill Development Initiative


**Ar. RENU KHANNA**

**FIIA NO.:** -F-8713

**COA NO.:-** CA/86/9693

**Company Name:-** Renu Khanna & Associates

**Position Qualification:-** Chief. Architect

**Mobile** :- 9872627180

**Address-** # 138, Sector-8, Panchkula (Haryana)


# Architecture of Happiness

Architecture, a beautiful blend of Art & science can create happiness which is a calm state of mind, an expanded consciousness and when mind is with oneself.

Human beings experience this world through five senses but the translation of this experience to happiness or sadness is done through the mind. There is a life force in humans called the Pranas which quantify the quality of life. We architects have a social responsibility to create an architecture of happiness. Body and mind are both influenced by five elements i.e. water, fire, earth, air and space. By studying the effect of each element on the mind, we can create the best composition for creating architecture of happiness.

Still water can calm the disturbed mind, fountain brings enthusiasm and rejuvenates whereas the exhilarating sound of the waterfall, can take a person to the depth of his consciousness. Channeling the air through narrow jalis helps in increasing its velocity and creates a cool breeze which can uplift a person's mood. Profuse landscaping freshens up the mind by increasing oxygen, i.e. the Pranas. Space with its shape, colour, scale, openness can create the aura for an expanded consciousness.

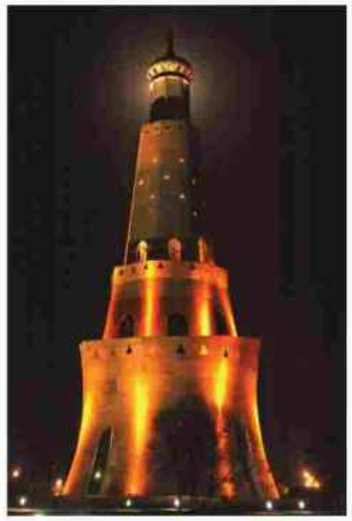
Can Architects act as a catalyst to human happiness? Yes, we architects can certainly create an aura of happiness in our built environment which indeed stands true to our vedic spirit of "SARVE BHAVANTU SUKHINA".

Some examples from my architectural journey towards creating an architecture of happiness are given below:

Forest Complex, Mohali: The central water body and the landscape in and around the building creates a cooling effect and gives an impression of a tropical rainforest.

Chapparchiri Memorial, Mohali: The complex symbolizes the happiness and pride of victory of the Sikh troupes.

Khanna Residence: The cross ventilated central lounge is a perfect blend of landscaping, sunlight, water and free flowing spaces which acts as a stress buster space for the visitors. ■





# Lessons from Rural Based Architecture

The need to learn rural based architecture comes from the desire to make long term sustainable development by holding onto own culture. In order to develop sustainable strategies for future, it is important to take account of, and learn from, what local people already know and accomplish.

Local people not only observe their surroundings but also experiment and develop appropriate technologies to fit their own environment. Their knowledge is generated and transmitted through the various interests, perceptions, beliefs and interactions within specific social and agro ecological contexts.

*"The approach to learn rural architecture plays a vital role on its impact on sustainable development."*

**The approach to learn rural architecture should be focused on the process rather than the product.**

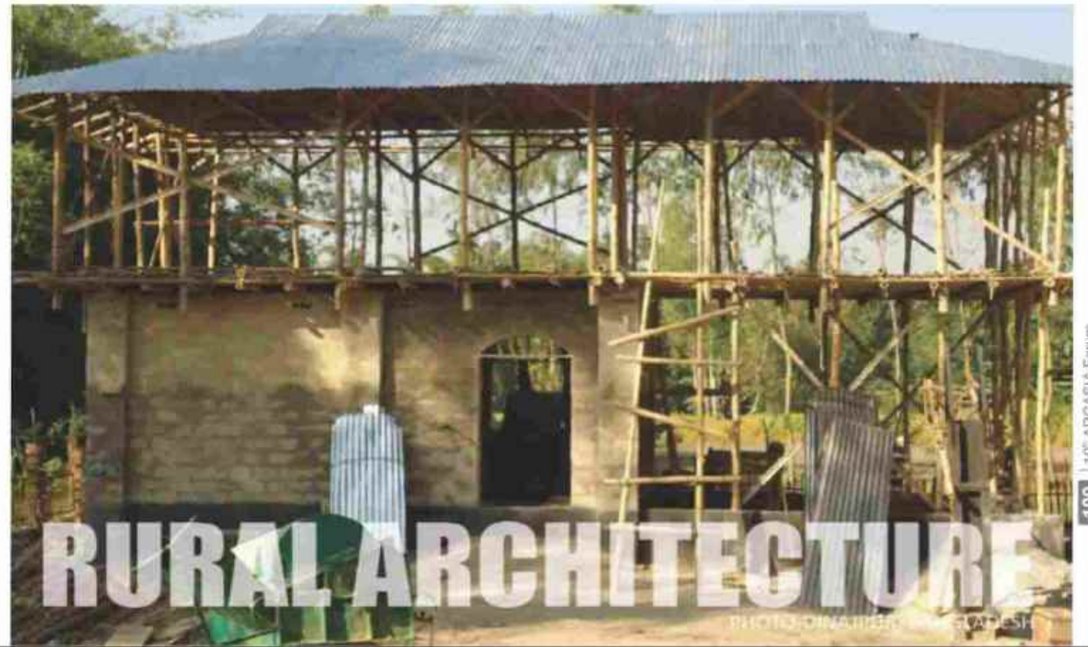
That means it is the process, which starts from creating saving groups, mobilizing community for better housing, involvement of rural builders, using local material in different ways, the traditional construction methods; these are more important than simply knowing the techniques of producing a house.

People living in rural areas don't need a designer to build their house. They are people who make home, themselves with aspirations and dreams. But their aspiration has changed with time and they tend to follow mainstream ideas even if it does not fit their environment, due to their lack of awareness about significance of rural architecture. This unawareness is evident among all strata of people.

So following the appropriate process is essential for people who live there and also for people who practice in that context and lastly for people who can use the principles in other forms of architectural interpretations. (like urban context or theory)

The approach of learning rural architecture by being involved with the process would explore how a dream comes to reality and the ideas and techniques stand a much better chance of spreading to others in the immediate and surrounding community. ■







**Ar. RUBAIYA NASRIN**

**NAME OF MEMBER INSTITUTE:** Institute of Architects Bangladesh (IAB)

**Membership Number:** CN 071

**Company Name:** Bengal Institute (Landscape, Architecture, Settlements)

**Position & Qualification:** Research Associate, Bachelors in Architecture

**Mobile Number:** +8801716383543, +8801710959820

**Address: Home-** House 168/B, Lane 23, New DOHS, Mohakhali, Dhaka, Bangladesh

**Office-** Plot 2, Civil aviation, New Airport road, Dhaka, Bangladesh


**Ar. RUCHIRA WICKRAMASINGHE**

**NAME OF MEMBER INSTITUTE**
Sri Lanka Institute Of Architects, Colombo, Sri Lanka

**Membership Number** A0635

**Company Name** : Ar. Ruchira Wickramasinghe

**Position & Qualification** : Architect / Designer

**Mobile** : +94773293320

**Address** : 29/235 Pieriswatte Mawatha, Ampitiya Road, Kandy, Sri Lanka


# Happiness Through Architecture

Shelter is one of the basic needs of human beings, it may vary from a humble dwelling in a remote village to a luxurious penthouse in a bustling city

May it be the home or work environment, pleasant surroundings will always enhance and optimize the output of an individual and that in turn will reflect on the entire population

Architects are the only trained professionals who can relate the natural and built environments, i.e. Indoors – outdoors and organize both to co-exist harmoniously

One of the greatest, but hardly mentioned causes of both happiness and misery is the quality of our environment, the kind of buildings and spaces we live in and are surrounded by

The influence a space can have on our happiness explains the popularity of home magazines and designer porn.

In the right house and in the kitchen, we imagine perfect families, a better social life etc..etc..

Perfect proportions, beautiful views, good level of illumination, through ventilation, pleasant sounds and smells, harmonious colours and pleasing textures are some of the aspects that would help in enhancing a space and uplift the spirit of its inhabitants

" Architecture : a sanctuary for the senses " - Ruchira W ■



# Re-framing Dhaka's Public Space Along the Waterfront: Design Solutions for Re-integrating the Water's Edge with Inland Urban Areas in Bangladesh.


**Ar. SADMIN SADIANA**

**IAB Institute of Architects Bangladesh**

**Membership no:** MIAB S-132

Maverick Eye Pvt Ltd.

Architect, Urban Designer

MUD, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

B. Arch, University of Asia Pacific, Bangladesh

**Mobile Number:** +88-01726739301

**Address:** House no 7, 4th Floor (4B), Sobhanbagh, Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh.

**Email-** sadmin16@gmail.com, u3526018@connect.hku.hk


Public space along the urban inland waterfront reveals an inimitable part for any urban setting highlighting the water bodies as an integral part of the urbanization. Since the Sixteenth Century, cities have been developed trying to integrate urban areas with its surrounding water bodies. Whilst some have been succeeded to bring access to the water with salient balance among socio-economic and public's demand, some have failed due to unplanned urbanization that had negative effect to the inland water bodies. Since then, urban water front spaces have been treated as an equivalent to any other public open spaces.

The capital of Bangladesh, Dhaka city was once crisscrossed by several water channels connected to the surrounding rivers. But the rapid population growth and unplanned urbanization with its unrestrained manner of expansion along/towards the wetlands and water bodies had converted these once vibrant waterfront public spaces into unutilized wasted spaces. Therefore, it is important that these urban water bodies should be addressed with appropriate development means by re-integrating this water's edge with inner city so that it can serve its environmental and socio-cultural aspects by maintaining the proper land- water relationship. As a valuable resource for a city and public asset, these lost spaces are decisive for shaping the city's development by providing the people with the opportunity to enjoy its water's edge uninterruptedly.

In reflection, the paper investigates the probable gap between the water's edge and urban development, particularly the urban inland Lake Front or retention basin and Canal which channels through heavily dense fabric in Dhaka city. Theoretically this study explored the layered meaning, relationship and demand for public space along the waterfront and identifies elements/ development types while case studies built up the base for methods of handling different water's edge condition. The research aims to deploy the understanding to construct and recommend prototypical water edges and urban transitional condition that can happen multiple times along the water's edge of Dhaka city, Bangladesh. ■


**Ar. SAI TALLAPRAGADA**

Project Director, illuminate Lighting Design

ACADEMICS

University of Technology Sydney, Australia

MS in Lighting Design

Andhra University College of Engineering, India

Bachelor of Architecture


# Architectural Lighting Design: Beyond Achieving LUX Levels

With wide exposure and experience as an architectural lighting design consultant, Sai calls upon his skills in detailing light into architecture. He trained and practised as an architect prior to focusing on the unique relationship between light and architecture. His post-graduate degree in light and lighting has combined with a deep understanding and experience of the design and lighting equipment.

He specialises in Hospitality lighting and is currently working on around 10 major Hotels across India & Middle East apart from large number of other project types like residential, commercial & retail. His architectural & lighting design awareness has led to many productive working relationships with lighting equipment manufacturers/suppliers all across India. Apart from India his broad international experience as a lighting designer includes work across Asia, the Middle East, Australia and America.

Sai heads illuminate's Indian division and has led many of the practice's local and International lighting design projects. He has collaborated with many architects & designers for various projects in India and has working relations with major lighting manufacturers from all across India ranging from lamps to light fixtures for these projects.

Sai with illuminate is currently working on major Star Hotels, Corporate offices, Malls &High end Residential projects all across India. He firmly believes that light should enhance a space without imposing upon it.

Driven by his extensive experience and knowledge of lighting equipment, Sai works at the forefront of his industry creating beautiful visual environments. With project experiences from Residential, façades, landscapes, commercial, offices, boutique retail, to airports and with particular expertise in hospitality projects, Sai's experience enables him understand light & lighting equipment enhancing environments across all building sectors.

Sai is an Associate member of the International Association of Lighting Designers (IALD) which is a group of 1,200 lighting designers around the world who hold a position of distinction and authority in the lighting design profession. ■



# Change, Location and the Pursuit of Happiness

Humankind, in their quest for better life, remains continuously engaged in evolving ways to achieve this objective. Architecture being an integral part of human life remains in the process of change and architects create changes, adapts to changed situations and prepares for future changes. The change that occurs is not same everywhere but is varied from one place or location to another. This again is due to a variety of reasons that might include politics, economy, environment, society and culture. Though the recent progresses in globalization of trade and digitalization of communication has brought greater degree of uniformity in our lives but the diversity of human lives also continues to be inspirational in the shared journey of humankind into the future. Also important to note that not all changes have brought desirable results and is now more evident that our lifestyles put the future of our planet in danger and a great amount of reforms and innovations are required to create a lifestyle that will not jeopardize the future of life on earth. The attainment of an uniform living standards remain an important target but at the same time we need to find ways to balance the earth's capacity to support consumption of resources without compromising future needs.

Bangladesh in its journey as an independent nation since 1971 has been making efforts in attaining an equitable future for its people and the thrust in economic development has put pressure on environment. In my work, designed and executed in the particular context of Bangladesh the considerations of the unique environmental, economical, social and cultural conditions existing as well as evolving plays an important part. ■


**Ar. SAIF UL HAQUE**

Nationality : Bangladeshi

Alma mater : Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology

Occupation : Architect Educator

Awards : IAB Award

Practice: Saif Ul Haque Sthapati

Buildings : Arcadia Education Project at Keraniganj, Dhaka (2015)

Gyan Bigyan Kendro, Modhupur (2003)

Govinda Gunalanker Hostel at Chittagong (1999)

Camp-house for an Archaeological Team at Bogra (1996)

Banchte Shekha Training Center at Jessore (1994)

BRAC Training Center at Faridpur (1992)


**Dr. SAJID BIN DOZA** PhD
Assistant Professor of Architecture
BRAC University, Dhaka, Bangladesh

**NAME OF MEMBER INSTITUTE:**
Institute of Architects BANGLADESH (IAB)

**Membership Number:** D-011

**Company Name:** BRAC University, 66 Mohakhali C/A, Dhaka, Bangladesh

**Position & Qualification:**
Assistant Professor of Architecture

**Mobile Number:**
+8801713453239

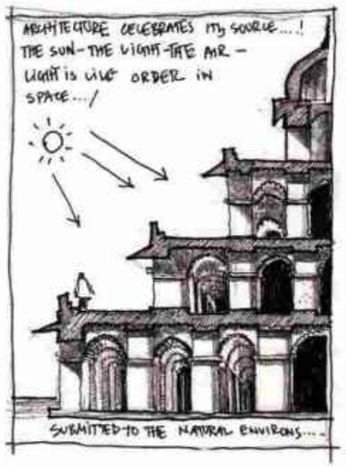
**Address:** Department of Architecture, BRAC University 66 Mohakhali C/A, Dhaka, Bangladesh

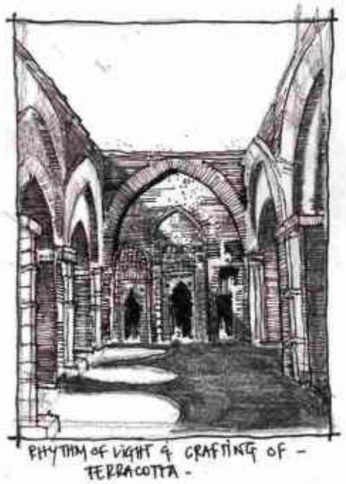
**Secretary** : Heritage & Culture
22nd EC of Institute of Architects Bangladesh (IAB)
Email:
sajid_bin_doza@yahoo.com;
sajidbin@brac.ac.bd

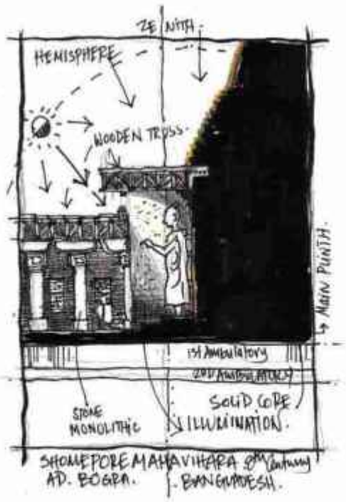
# Rhythm of Light on Bricks in Delta

**Understanding light, shade and shadow in heritage indoors of ancient Bengal**

Ancient Bengal was dotted with numerous religious structures. By the course of time all of them were dilapidated and gone by the nature. Several dynasties ruled over Bengal, people and land experienced socio-political diversities during these possessions. Eventually, art and architecture established by reflecting the powerful kingdom as well as the notion of the era. Precisely, Ancient Bengal was the land of spiritual thought & schooling. Religious hub was governed by the temples and stupas. Gupta, Buddhist and later Hindu period contributed oneness in architectural typeset. Religious communication started with people's emotion that is anxiety, solitude, tragedy, ecstasy, destiny and sense to be shared. Furthermore, a sacred space entitled with healing and to provide trust for the human being. From time immemorial bricks sized our dawn of architecture and only bricks elaborated ancient Bengal's glorious sacred structures. Light and shadow plays 'spiritual role' in indoors of religious settings. Being brick structures the religious indoor/ interiors accomplices with meaning full lighting, the lighting that cure human-mind and people become enlightened. This ambience of lighting on ancient brick facades creates harmony with light and shadow. The addressed part of this research is focused on the illumination in the interior space of the ancient religious architecture of Bengal. The 'drawings of sectional analyses'- might orient the spiritual vocabularies & spatial qualities of brick-built sacred structures. Methodology of the paper would be oriented with the real time experiences, site visit, by unfolding the dimension of spaces, by discovering the scale, people's proportion and finally the lighting effects in different time while building may be physically static or vibrant. However, the ability of the space rolled versatility by the movement of natural light that allows them to perceptually transform and display emblems of life on the religious architecture. The primary intent of the research is to focus on the study section analysis of different religious edifices and other infrastructures. Documentation is necessary part of the research. History is not black and white; indeed it is playful & colorful...! When beams of light pierce into interior brick facades or glide over walls, Shadow appears as the palpable presence in the red ting facades depicting the poetics of sacred light. ■






# Happiness Through Architecture

**Ar. SALIL RANADIVÉ**

**SUB-THEME**

**URBAN SPACES :**
Redefining Urban Design in The Modern World

**TOPIC**

WORKPLACES FOR PEOPLE

Can places that boost their Economy, Also help boost their mood ?

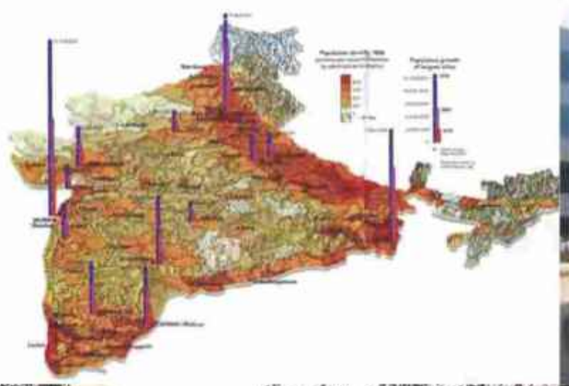
THE CITY is our Human Species' greatest invention since the time they were first established, in Mesopotamia, some 6500 years ago. Today the City is seen all across the planet – housing nearly 4 billion people - which is half of the human population.

Cities are the biggest agents of change to human lives. They are the engines of growth. There is a near-perfect correlation between Urbanization and Prosperity across nations.

Though India was repeatedly declared by its Founding Fathers, the Land of Villages – 70 years since Independence its Cities today house over 500 million of its citizens, constituting over 40% of its entire population. It is no co-incidence that its most urbanized states (Tamil Nadu / Kerala / Maharashtra / Gujarat / Delhi) are its most prosperous, while its least urbanized (Himachal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan) are its poorest.

Yet, though the city has triumphed, all too often its citizens seem to lose. There are recorded concerns that even if cities enhance prosperity, they still make people miserable. Urbanities are at most risk to face Depression, Anxiety, Loneliness, Schizophrenia & Stress – than their rural cousins. And yet, people report being happier in those countries and those states, that are more Urbanized.

This Paper endeavours to explore the link between the City and the happiness of its residents – through a scanning of their Workspaces. Can places that help boost their economy also help boost their mood ? Through readings of the city as the backdrop, the paper discusses various aspects, elements and especially attitudes & concerns while threading through some of the Practice's own projects : built, on site, and un-built. ■



**Ar. SALVADOR RUEDA**

Salvador **RUEDA PALENZUELA** is the Director of the Urban Ecology Agency of Barcelona (Agencia de Ecología Urbana de Barcelona), the position he has been occupying since the founding of the Agency on June 5, 2000. He owns a Degree in Biological Sciences (1976) and a Degree in Psychology (1980), both from the University of Barcelona. Also, in 1981, he obtained a Diploma in Environmental Engineering from the Ministry of Industry, of Universities and Research and, in 1984, a Diploma in Energy Management from the University of Barcelona.

Past positions include management (at Director level) at Government of Catalonia's Department of Environment (1992-2000); at Barcelona City Council (1986-1992), as well as Sant Adrià de Besòs City Council (1980-1986). He was also a member of the European Union Committee of Experts for Urban Environment (DGXI).

He wrote various scientific and technical articles about urban planning and was asked to participate in national and international exhibitions as a scientific advisor and as a speaker at national and international conferences, masters and postgraduate programs.

**Salvador Rueda is also the author and coordinator of the following books:**

- Rueda, S. (1995). Urban Ecology: Barcelona and its metropolitan area as references (Ecologia Urbana: Barcelona i la seva Regió Metropolitana com a referents). Ed. Beta Editorial.
- Rueda, S. (2002). Barcelona, a compact and complex mediterranean city. A more sustainable vision for the future (Barcelona, ciutat mediterrània, compacta i complexa. Una visió de futur més sostenible). Ed. Barcelona City Council (Ajuntament de Barcelona).
- Rueda, S. et al. (2010). Contributor in the book Ecological Urbanism, with the text: "A Holistic View of the Urban Phenomenon", edited by Mohsen Mostafavi with Gareth Doherty. Harvard University Graduate School of Design, Lars Müller Publishers.
- Rueda, S. et al. (2012). Green Book on Urban and Local Sustainability in the Information Age (Libro Verde de Sostenibilidad Urbana y Local en la Era de la Información). Ed. Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente.
- Rueda, S. et al. (2012). Ecological Urbanism: its application to the design of a eco-neighborhood in Figueres (El Urbanismo Ecológico: su aplicación en el diseño de un ecobarrio en Figueres). Ed. Urban Ecology Agency of Barcelona.
- Rueda, S. (2012). Ecosystemic Urbanism Certification. Ed. Ministerio de Fomento.

He has developed projects such as strategic plans, urban planning, urban green and biodiversity, mobility, public space, urban metabolism (energy, water, pollution, noise and waste).

**The most relevant works directed by Mr. Rueda recently are:**

- Urban Mobility Plan of Barcelona (Spain)
- Urban Regeneration Plan of the Historic Centre of Quito (Ecuador)
- Design Manual of Public Space in Buenos Aires (Argentina)
- Participation in the Great Moscow Urban Planning enlargement (Russia)
- Assessment of Urban Master Plan of a neighborhood in Toulouse (France)

# The Transformation of Mobility and Public Space Based on Superblocks

**URBAN SPACES : Redefining urban design in the modern world**

The cities have been built having the blocks of buildings as a morphological unit. A cell that has been replicated with different building typologies, but with sizes near 100 m of side. The blocks were conceived for pedestrian or animal traction movements.

With the emergence of cars and the massive occupation of the roads that surround the blocks by the motorized traffic, urban quality and the quality of life of urban dwellers have been reduced to unacceptable levels. The impacts of pollutant emissions, noise, traffic accidents, working hours lost because of traffic jams and massive occupation of public space (in Barcelona is 85 %), are some of the dysfunctions caused by the current model of mobility.

Mobility and right to the displacement is one of the functions of public space, but not the only one. The truth is that, however, to expand rights and uses in the public space it is required to change the current model of mobility for accommodating the public spaces to the characteristics of the car through a new urban cell of about 400 x 400 m, which we have called "superblock", that allows us, at the same time, to maintain the functionality of the city, i.e, to maintain it organized, and release the 70 % of public spaces for uses and functions different from mobility.

The new Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan of Barcelona is based on Superblocks and will release the 70 % of public space today devoted to mobility (6.200.000 m2) for other uses and citizen rights. This huge release of public space will be achieved with a reduction of only the 13 % of circulating vehicles. With that decrease, it is obtained in the defining roads of the superblocks a level of service similar to the current traffic, i. e, the speed will be the same as today. The proposal is a new challenge for urban designer who must plan the new public spaces thinking in citizens and not in pedestrians; citizens are so because they can exercise the right to leisure, culture, exchange, democracy and displacement. Pedestrians exercise, above all, the right to displacement; they are, in short, a mode of transport. Superblocks can be the basis for the new model of mobility and public space in cities. For a while now I am working to ensure that the superblocks are, also, the basis of the new ecosystemic urbanism. ■



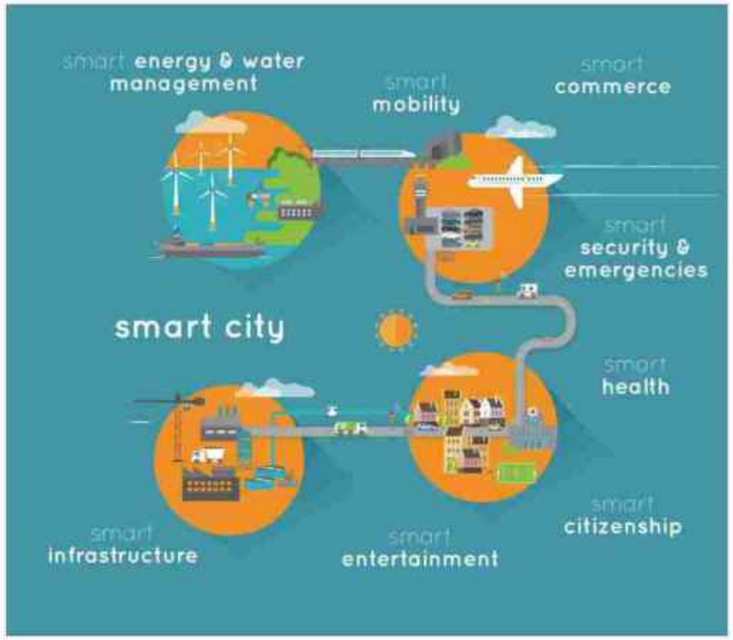
# Urban Spaces and Smart Environment

The concept of Smart City is promising: Indian government is trying its best to make the efforts that will improve quality of life, economic competitiveness and sustainability of cities. Such conceptions present Smart City-solutions as mainly technology driven utopian visions of societal transformation while blurring the multitude of social decisions made in technology development which fundamentally shape the kinds of social transformations possible in urban life.

This paper will focus on various disciplines of urban spaces including technical, economic, political, environmental and social disciplines to explore new sets of relationships between (a) society and technology and (b) people and data entailed in the Smart City vision and to contribute to a better understanding of processes transforming urban spaces.

Our cities are bursting at the seams. No surprise there, really, since urbanization remains a key trend. In view of the fact that 70 percent of all people will be living in cities by 2050, the smart urban pioneers idea competition is more than timely. We're already paving the way and setting the course for livable mega cities in the future. So, it is actually very important to focus on urban space – from bright visions to up-and-running initiatives.

The paper begin with the introduction of what actually urban spaces are. It will then explain its hierarchy and its importance along with few famous examples in terms of the smart city so as to make the clearer vision. It will also make a clearer perspective towards smart urban spaces along with role of architects/planners. ■


**Ar. SANJAY GOEL**

**NAME OF MEMBER INSTITUTE**

- Member of Indian Institute of Architects, Mumbai
- Member of institute of Indian Interior Designers, Mumbai
- Member of Indian Institute of Valuers, New Delhi
- Member of Council of Architecture, New Delhi

**MEMBERSHIP NUMBER**

- Council of Architecture, CA-94/16973
- Member of Indian Institute of Architects, F-12917
- Institute of Indian Interior Designers, AM-3912
- Indian Institute of Valuers F-14324

**COMPANY NAME**
Designex Architects

**POSITION & QUALIFICATION**
Director & B.Arch

**MOBILE NUMBER**
+91-9814006456

**ADDRESS**
41-J Sarabha Nagar,
Ludhiana - 141001 India

**Ar. SANJAY MOHE**

Founding partner of a twelve year Bangalore based Mindspace,Ar Mohe has had many positions of repute prior to that. He has had a working association of 21 years with Bangalore based Chandravarkar and Thacker Associates( CnT), besides which his experience also includes a short stint in Late Charles Correa's office and in Saudi Arabia. An alumni of JJ college his works straddles a spectrum of award winning projects – Institutions, Residences, Residential development, Research labs, Memorials, Libraries, Hospice, factories , beach resorts etc. Some of the awards won includes Golden architect award by A+D & Spectrum foundation Architecture Award(2009), J.K Cement Architect of the Year – 1991/ 1999/ 2001/ 2004/ 2007/ 2008/2013 ;ar+d – 1999" International Annual Award of Architectural Review ; Gold Medal from ARCASIA 1998" – (the Asian Forum for Institutes of Architecture) . Mohe is a well-known face adorning a lot architectural forums, talks and juries.

# Modulating Natural Light in Architectural Spaces

The way in which people interact with buildings in which they live, work and relax is deeply informed by light- natural light, artificial lighting and even the absence of light.

Our responses to illumination are in part innate, but they are also guided by culture in which we feel at home, the climate and landscape that surround us.

In this sense, the experience of light has a profoundly narrative dimension: the quality of light can affect our emotions and our sense of self. Understanding and capturing that quality to link it with the spaces we inhabit lets architects and lighting designers weave a story which gradually unfolds as we walk through them.

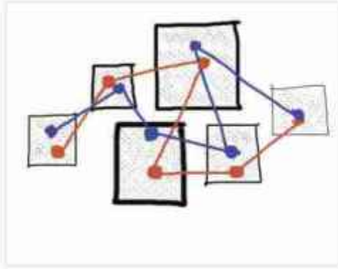
The design of our building environment cannot be successful without understanding of space and light.

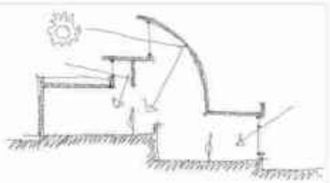
There are many parallels here between traditional architectural customs and our latest insight.

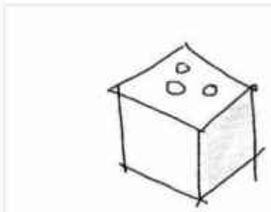
Traditionally we have been highly sensitive to light, using colonnades, Jalies,screens to articulate light. Soft transition from bright and slowly moving through shadows up to the darkness of inner cell.. Meditative darkness. But our cities are becoming more and more transparent, more and more reflective. In the process the ray of light that we were talking about has lost its place. You need right amount of darkness, right kind of surface, enclosure for that ray of light to exist.

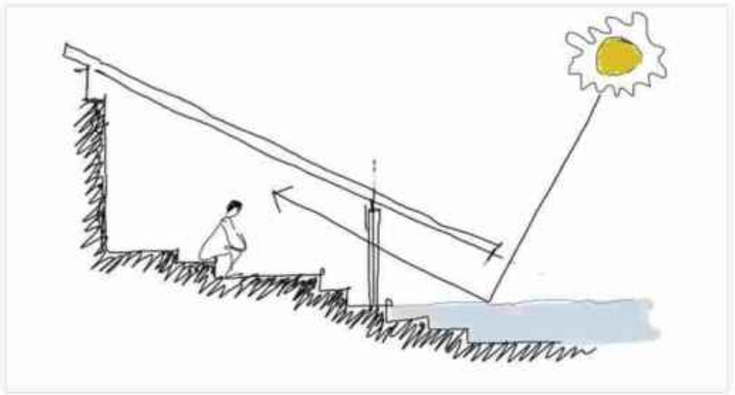
. Louis Khan statement

* The Sun never knew how wonderful it was, until it fell on a wall of a building.*) ■











# Urban Design in Asia: the Next Architectural Frontier ?

This presentation argues that Asian architects have, by and large, mastered the craft of designing and building a diverse range of architectural projects matching and even exceeding developments anywhere in the World. Ranging from civic institutions like schools and hospitals to private projects like hotels and shopping malls and residential developments of many different kinds, local architects are now arguably designing 'world class' buildings and campuses across many Asian cities. They should now turn attention beyond individual project boundaries toward intermediate level city design.

This is important because, like much of architecture anywhere else, the design of many of these projects is often dictated by constraining development controls, programmatic requirements and client desires, sparing little focus beyond property lines. Coupled with frequent failure of bureaucratically driven 'top-down' urban planning practice in much of Asia, this phenomenon of plot-oriented architecture has produced many successful buildings and enclaves but few functional urban districts and livable cities. Leveraging their increasing public legitimacy and growing scope of professional activity, Asian architects can and should now turn attention to designing intermediate level city design projects that would help create sustainable urban districts and cities. ■

**Ar. SANJEEV VIDYARTHI,**
Ph.D.

Associate Professor
Spatial Planning and Urban Design
Department of Urban Planning and Policy
University of Illinois at Chicago

A graduate of the Sir JJ School of Architecture, Sanjeev Vidyarthi came to Jaipur in 1991 to start an independent Architectural practice with his friends. Their effort led to the establishment of city's largest architectural firm by the name of 'Aayojan' in the 1990s; with a wide spectrum of projects in Rajasthan and far flung places like Chennai, Delhi and Muscat. Sanjeev also joined the Department of Architecture at MNIT Jaipur, as an Assistant Professor for a short while. He with his friends, then, went on to establish the first private architecture college of the state by the name of Aayojan School of Architecture at Jaipur.

Shortly afterwards, Sanjeev began his intellectual journey around the globe in a quest for knowledge. He studied at the college towns of Leuven, Belgium and Ann Arbor, Michigan while earning multiple degrees in city planning and design. He joined the University of Illinois at Chicago in 2008, soon after completing his doctorate. He has authored two books one published in 2015 and one this year in 2017 apart from many journal articles and book chapters, with two books presently under contract. He has guest lectured at leading institutes and venues across the world and is involved in many social education programs. Although a frequent visitor to Jaipur, he now lives at walking distance from Frank Llyod Wright's home and studio in Oak Park and studies plan making activity across spatial scales.


**Ar. SAROSH PRADHAN**

Name of member institute:

**Society of Nepalese Architects**

**Membership Number :** 171

**Company Name :** Sarosh Pradhan & Associates

**Position & Qualification :** Principal Architect / B.Arch – SPA,Delhi

**Mobile Number :** +977-9851088083

**Address :** Sarosh Pradhan & Associates

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**Phone:** +977-01-5181125

www.spacesnepal.com

Kantipath, Kathmandu, NEPAL

**Email :** spa.ktm@gmail.com

**Tel. :** +977-9851088083,

+977-1-4265573,4260553


# Finding Lost Public Spaces

**Lessons from the Nepalese Earthquake: Value of Open Spaces**

The Himalayan region has been a space on this planet, where purity of the Mountains is connected to spiritual quest for happiness. Where snow-peaked mountains melt into small tributaries and sacred rivers begin their journey to meet oceans. This landscape has given rise to breathtaking beauty where play of cosmic energy along with simple awareness of human habitat has given rise to architecture which is humble, strong yet almost devoid of monumental or iconic architecture which we witness in urban cities.

The presentation explores the value of Open Spaces with backdrop of the devastating earthquake that rocked Nepal in April 2015. An immediate response during the Earthquake was the instinct to abandon all buildings and find safe open spaces. As months followed, deeper wounds of loss of priceless cultural heritage and architecture of Nepal were felt with voids in strategic places within World Heritage sites of Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Patan. Kasthamandap Temple from where the word Kathmandu was derived lay completely flattened, Swayambhunath Stupa had all its peripheral building completely destroyed and beautiful villages in Langtang Mountains were completely lost.

Yet on closer look - it appears as a meditative message from Mother Nature to relook at the way we build and treat our environment. From Swayambhunath Stupa – suddenly the Northern Mountains are now visible, which otherwise was over-built with unauthorized encroachments. This message could not be more ironic and clearer after the earthquake to understand the value of Open Spaces and our beautiful special environment connected to the Himalayas. ■



# Vernacularism in the Vibrant Courtyard Space of Bangladesh: The Architectural Art of Happiness.


**Ar. SAYED AHMED**

**Position** : Lecturer

Department of architecture

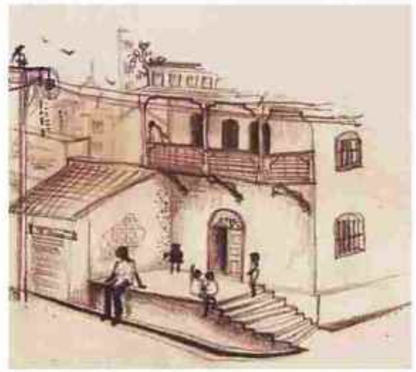
Bangladesh University,

**Address** : 15/1 Iqbal road, Mohammadpur, Dhaka 1207

**Email** : Arsayedahmed@gmail.com

**Mobile** : 01913743577


Community cohesion of courtyard spaces from Neolithic villages is still contextual for happiness. Is there any clue of ancient art to wrestle such challenges? Bangladesh has only three architectonic windows: the archaeology of Buddhist Viharas, the medieval mosques and vernacular architecture. The most venerable question was climate and answer is always echoed from subaltern; responsive architecture. These were the solutions for confrontation of the natural problems which evolved a common soul, courtyard. Mystic Lalon explains such permeability as 'How the unfamiliar bird (idea or soul) comes in and gets out of the cage' (human body or structure). 'খাঁচার ভিতর অচিন পাখি কেমনে আসে যায়' Light, water and wind represented as happiness and architecture incorporates these ideas, as a cage ready to emancipate. Traditional courtyard seems empty but full of activities: birth to death, marriage to quarrel. Stories of courtyards are legacy: where grandparents shape the realm of children. But is this courtyard plays the core idea for all of our built forms? 'Mer' at civic perspective of old Dhaka is a transformed exemplification of courtyard- 'beyond the ownership' in haphazardly intimate scale. The Bede people's distinctive socio-cultural pattern at their boat's hollow; follow the similar sequence of courts but they float. From very early ages, cozy spaces are identical deciding own scale. Are they vibrant interior or outdoor? May be something 'in-between' to create clustered villages altogether. And again, such 'happy' villages were created first, not the civilizations. ■



**ASSOC. PROF. DR. SENIZ CIKIS**

Department of Architecture
Izmir Institute of Technology,
Turkey

# Space Quality and Spatial Experiences:

## Cases of Phenomenological Approach in Architectural Design

There are spaces in which most people feel good. For example, a beach by the sea, or under a tree in the forest are places that the majority of people are happy to be in. Some examples of man-made environments would be a delicious-smelling patisserie or a coffee shop, or a cozy room with a burning fireplace in it. Other than the rich visual aspects they obviously bear, the common trait of these spaces and environments are the fact that they appeal to all our five senses. Spaces addressing our five senses altogether -which are smelling, touching, hearing, tasting and vision- lead to environments and experiences that make us happy. This approach constitutes an important clue for architects to use in spatial design. This proposed article aims at looking at the approach called 'phenomenological design' in architecture and design literature. The examples selected were picked from both contemporary architectural applications and the historically significant buildings. The study will first cover the phenomenological definitions and concepts. Then, it will proceed to noteworthy examples; along with ordinary but rich spatial experiences that we come across in our everyday lives. ■



# Sustainable Architecture

As we are entering into yet another era of clashing political positions towards climate change, our environments are already changing under the weight of human induced land use practices. Human settlements around the world, regardless of size, are grappling with extreme conditions of flooding, heat waves, coastal storms and subsidence.

We are learning to live in parched, inundated or disrupted built environments. As the architects of this era, we aim to elevate quality of life as a universally recognized right to human beings rather than a granted privilege to select few. In the pursuit of effective and good design solutions, we also redefine our relationship to scale and scope of intervention.

Then, how do we reposition our profession and our roles as architects in this constantly changing natural environment? How do we bridge sustainable practices of building that we accumulated throughout history and innovation in material science and building technologies? This panel aims to look at the current discussions and cases in the field to open up a debate on our changing role as the architect. ■

**DR. ŞEVIN YILDIZ** is a professor at the Urban Studies Program of Barnard + Columbia Colleges at the Columbia University in New York City. She teaches undergraduate students from all over the World about how the ongoing interplay between the processes of global urbanization and planning of grand-scale infrastructure are shaping our planet at an unprecedented scale. Her research focuses on the expansion strategies of metropolitan regions, reclamation practices of ecological fringes and the strategies through which people use the resultant lands and places. Originally trained as an architect in Istanbul and worked as a practicing architect, Dr. Yildiz moved to studying city planning at the global scale with her graduate studies and professional work in Europe and the United States.

**Ar. SHAKOOR MAJID**

Ar. Shakoor Majid, (FIAB –M031)

CEO and Principal Architect,
Triangle Consultants

House No 120, Suit 1B, Road No 1, Block F, Banani, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Cell Phone: +880-1819211808 (WhatsApp)

Email :
shakoormajid@yahoo.com

# Urban Spaces as I had Experienced Around the World

The audio-visual presentation (12-15 Mins.) on the urban spaces will consist of my personal travel story of experiencing various urban spaces in the world within the last 15 years. The spaces I have personally spotted and captured in my world of Architectural travelling started from the Greek Agora to the modern Plaza da armor at Santiago, Chile.

I have experienced as how the urban space was built from medieval period in Istanbul, Prague, Stockholm, Warsaw, Wroclaw, Torun in Europe and simultaneously in Patan, Bhaktapur and in Katmandu in Nepal. The factors controlling the utility of spaces during the time of its construction and in course of time how the use of the urban spaces changes in the cities of London, New York or in Washington DC.

Until the medieval period, almost all the urban spaces including the surrounding structures built were meant for religious purpose. Slowly it changed; even in secular circumstances, people experience the happiness of these spaces in different ways.

To conclude, I will present with a study of urban spaces in Dhaka considering the proximity of use by the people during different time.. ■

Figure Bhaktapur, Nepal

Figure Warshow, Poland

Figure 3 Santiago, Chile



# The Architecture of Happiness

The presentation shows the transformative power of design to create an architecture of hope , optimism and delight amongst people and more importantly amongst children at the bottom of the pyramid in the Indian and Nepalese economy with particular reference to our projects in these areas .It talks about the value of design and its capacity to help bring about a better future for many and not just a few .

The projects include works for the SOS Children villages of India , the Tsunami rehabilitation work along the east coast of India and our Earthquake Response works in Nepal .The presentation also covers our work with the Agastya International Foundation at Kuppam .

The Agastya foundation is a transformative educational organisation actively spreading hands on learning to poor rural and urban children and teachers in India They impact lakhs of children through the concept of "thod- fod- jod " - creative and fun ways of learning science ,art and environment

Our projects with Agastya push this envelop of Educate –Transform –Empower. Incidentally this project also won us national awards from AYA - J.K Cements for the year 2015

Intervening in any landscape requires one to observe and be open to the unique physicality of each building site -the way the hills undulate around it ,how it looks as the sun moves around it the whole day .

We find spirituality talking to us directly with the materials we are using . So every time we go to a site ,we go with humility ,with a certain respect ,the story of the site is interlinked with our story -is spiritually connected . ■

**Ar. SHARUKH MISTRY**
MISTRY ARCHITECTS

For three decades Renu , Sharukh and their team have practiced "natural" architecture, constantly innovating to include every known sustainable means to strive towards an ever lighter footprint.

Known for his integrity and inspirational leadership, Sharukh's tireless endeavour towards holistic architecture takes its inspiration from his keen observation of man's interaction with nature.

He draws inspiration from everything around him, be it a heap of garbage or a rainbow behind it.

Known also for his talks which he does a lot of – Sharukh likes to take his audience on a journey of creative exploration.

Despite running a diverse practice, ranging from tsunami and earthquake rehabilitation in India and now Nepal, SOS children's villages to giant exhibition centers, and campuses engaged in rural education, the Mistry team's interactions with their clients, the earth on the site, the project managers and contractors, the trees, and the laborer's children make it unmistakably clear that Sharukh's architecture definitely has a heart.


**Ar. SHIVANGINI SINGH**

**COMPANY NAME** : National Building construction corporation, New Delhi

**QUALIFICATION** : B.Arch

**MOBILE** : 9999714770

**ADDRESS** : C/O Jitendra raghuvanshi Pragyakunj, Jagjeetpur, Kankhal, Haridwar, Uttrakhand


# Rethinking Orphanages: The Story of Lost Childhood

**"it is easier to build a strong child than to repair the broken man"**
**-Fredrick Douglas**

The exponential growth of abandoned children is an unending problem around the world leaving them scattered and overlooked and there lies the story of children living in poor condition ,the story of several psychological and behavioural issues they suffer from because of traumatic life changing experience.

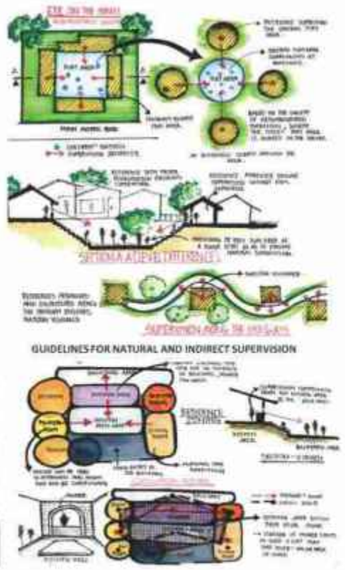
Orphanages are not just suppose to be warehouses and factories to take in children and spit out adults.

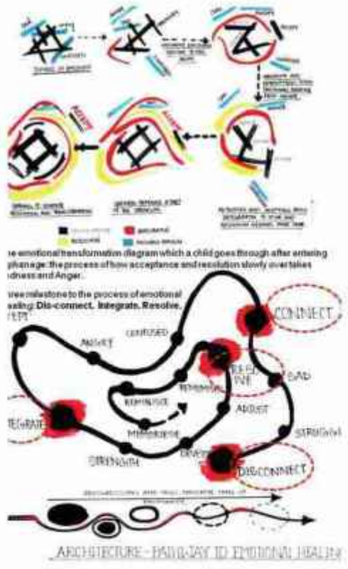
The condition of these orphanages is a cause of concern (overcrowding, lack of privacy, restricted movement, limited outdoor access) leading to major psychological issues. Lack of one to one human contact leads to attachment disorder. A rule of thumb says for every 3 months a child resides in an orphanage he loses 1 month of development. Orphanage fails to meet children's developmental needs for attachment, acculturation and social integration.

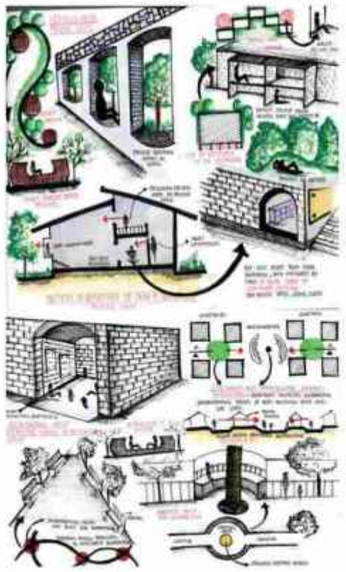
The research paper studies the link between psychological issues faced by abandoned children and architecture. When a child is forced on a journey through life without guidance of loved ones, careful attention should be given to the spaces in which these children are kept for long term care allowing architecture to be the nurturing device, encouraging smooth process of transition and integrating these children with the new environment of orphanages.

Design parameters like adult supervision and child independence, outdoor spaces, private spaces, scale, were analysed based on survey, observations, case-studies to conclude design guidelines for orphanage design. The design guidelines focused on aspects which included natural or indirect supervision, spontaneous interaction, freedom for personalization and self-expression, interactive spaces- to help them break the isolation bubble around them , private spaces- for collecting their own thoughts.

These guidelines will ensure that these homes today are no longer only a place to "STAY", but "A HOME" to these children where they feel sense of attachment ultimately leading to an individual with full potential to contribute to the nation and a worthy member of the society. ■





# Reinvigoration of Urban Inserts to Augment the Social Happiness

Over the years, Asian cities have faced challenges of urbanism, importantly the size and the augmenting densities due to the unprecedented influx. This has altered the urban fabric making it functionally responding to consequential growth of built infrastructures. Although densities lead to challenges of physical manifestation, they are assumed as happiness quotients allowing social interactions that make people happy.

The research investigates two stage wise academic briefs, one of which demonstrates the tourist management plan that revitalizes the historical old part of city of Pune by adapting and promoting one of the heritage spines. It aimed to focus on boosting tourism and in return benefit the neighborhood and the city. The second proposal describes a digital design studio project that considers a case of a cultural transit node and suggests reconfiguring of spaces, reprogramming of activities bringing the confluence assimilation of the physical and social structure of the chosen premise. The initial project depicted the need of social coherence in the existing scenario while the latter allowed demonstrating redesign of an urban neighborhood by allowing pedestrianization as a driver for social involvements.

The paper attempts to investigate and suggest the need of collaborative integration of urban neighborhoods and offers new insights for increasing happiness through social coherence in urban design dealing with management plans in existing fabric as well as proposing changes for the changing period of time. ■


**Ar. SNEHA YERUNKAR**

**Company/ Organisaton:** MKSSS's Dr. Bhanuben Nanavati College of Architecture (BNCA), Pune

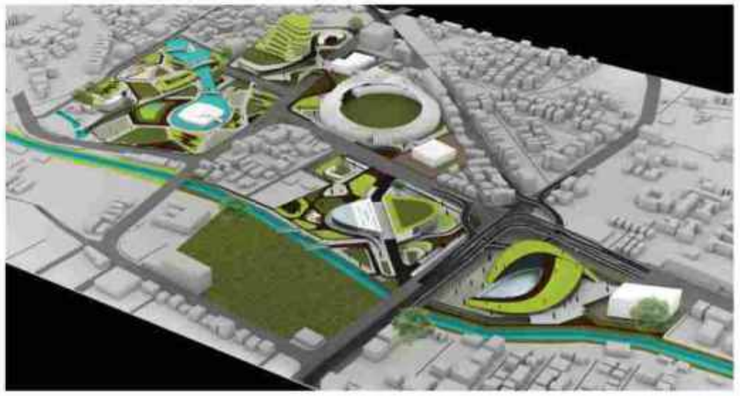
**Designation:** Student of Master of Digital Architecture, BNCA

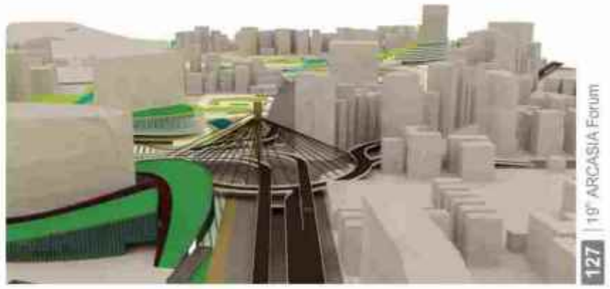
**Qualification:** Architect

**Contact:** +91 88881 00922

**Address:** D3/703, Rahul Park, Opp. Cipla Foundation, Warje, Pune-58, Maharashtra, India

**E-mail Id:** sneha.yerunkar@gmail.com



**Ar. Sohomdeep Sinha Roy**

Sr. Architect/Urban Designer,
Abindesign Studio, Kolkata

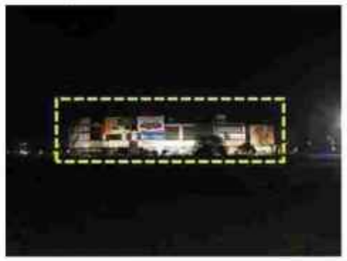
# The Incomplete City!

## Case of newtown, kolkata

### The dreams and aspirations of a young city

The act of city building is not a one-time act. Like many other by-products of the global economy Newtown is one such extension of its parent city Kolkata. The city of Newtown eventually had been planned based on a very standard rationale, incorporating a sub-CBD, SEZ areas catering the global economy, Malls, Hotels, Convention centres, multiple cultural centres, museums, big gated housing condominiums and neighbourhoods of co-operative housing. It has also identified massive recreational zones like the eco-park lake and planned parcels of interconnected linear green strips within its neighbourhoods. It has begun with a lot of dreams and aspiration to create an image it can be proud of.

**INCOMPLETE....** - In spite of this well laid master plan and its attempt to accommodate general human needs, the entire high-end infrastructure and visual icons there are smaller or more basic needs that determine the quality of everyday life. These majorly include stroll-able access to open spaces, shaded public realm, quick and easy access to the small scale. It is easily identifiable when one moves into the secondary (inner) layer from the arterial road (along which the big and decorated building blocks are placed). The growth in length of the development has really not percolated to the very shallow depths of its physical extent. When almost all of the people are new residents who migrated from their hometowns outside Kolkata or any other comparatively older locality of Kolkata; they deserve a more tight-knit urban setup. It can be identified in terms of urban voids mostly associated with heavy infrastructures like the metro corridor, under flyover spaces and backyard of heavy decorated icons. It is also evident from the hugely unoccupied central block markets and empty neighbourhood parks which are heavily gated and full of huge concrete installations.





**TRANSFORMED REALITIES**

People always have their own ways to express their needs and are in the constant act of transforming what the master plan visualised to achieve. We see instances of the big open traffic island lawn converted into a public park, when the actual parks have enclosed their edges with huge compound walls and tall metal gates. The most interesting part would be the last peripheries of the planned township, as a means to segregate and define the planned from the unplanned villages the peripheries have been clearly demarcated with canals carrying sewage water without any connection. However these edges happen to be the most vibrant urban pockets of this incomplete dream, people have built private bamboo bridges where they collect one rupee toll for maintenance, so that the interdependency-network can flow. The whole small scale service sector comes from the other side, and it is also the place where people have access to markets selling essentials not available in the huge malls along the arterial road.

**OPPORTUNITIES**

We know that cities are always incomplete and in a constant process of being transformed and being complete. A study from the people's perspective and can build up an argument on how human kinetics can bring about temporal yet permanent completeness and happiness. Many provisions in the layout structure of the master plan are good opportunities for very simple and minimal urban inserts that can knit the fabric tighter.




# Impact of Thermal Inertia on Building System Performance Under Warm-humid Climate

Variable ambient condition influences the indoor environment system due to heat ingress or egress from it. During the diumal cycle, the sinusoidal temperature swing reaches its peak during daytime and drops at its lowest in early hours of the day. In this study (restricted within the domain of warm-humid climate zone only), the authors evaluated & analysed the thermal performance of a building system with reference to its thermal mass. Some buildings in and around Kolkata were selected for the evaluation. This was initiated through the studies on the heat transfer of various boundary parameters (like building-shell construction, orientation, solar-exposure of the building façade etc.) causing the thermal lag. Thermal profiles for different indoor spaces were evaluated with reference to ambient conditions, based on real-time data collected for three years.

**OBJECTIVE:**

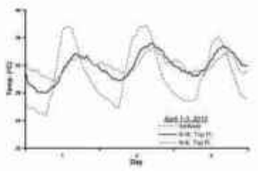
The cooling load is associated with the heat-gain by the building system. The building system, due to its constructional features, causes delayed heat flow into the system. The present study aims in identifying the time-lag of the resultant cooling load and its effect for different types of constructional configurations and also takes into account the impact of the building orientation on the heat-gain.

**OBSERVATION AND INFERENCES:**

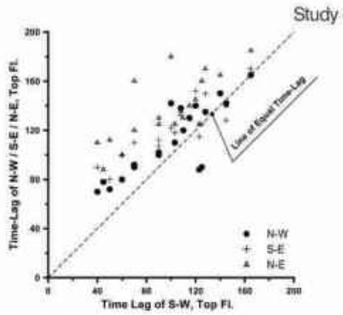
Certain Criteria bear strong influences on architectural design for apartment buildings in cities with predominantly warm-humid climate.

- Exposed Roof has dominant impact on indoor thermal environment of the top floor. The structural heat gain through the exposed roof dictates both (i) Time-lag and (ii) Rate of temperature-rise of the indoor space.
- The S-W orientation largely influences the internal heat gain. However, the heat transfer through the walls and fenestrations counts negligible as compared to the heat flow through the exposed roof.

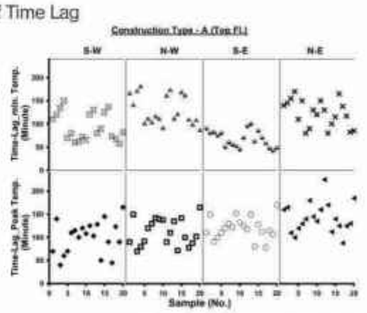
For naturally ventilated building, the S-W and S-E oriented rooms experience significant air flow resulting faster rate of heat loss which in turn leads to shorter time lag during cooling. ■



| April 2, 2012 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Temp. (°C ) | Time Hours | Time-Lag Minutes |
| Ambient | Peak | 38.0 | 15.10 | |
| | Minimum | 25.8 | 5.30 | |
| S-W, Top.Fl. | Peak | 35.7 | 17.00 | 110.00 |
| | Minimum | 29.4 | 6.50 | 80.00 |
| N-E, Top Fl. | Peak | 34.8 | 17.20 | 130.00 |
| | Minimum | 30.2 | 8.00 | 150.00 |




Time Lag for Peak Temp. of N-W, S-E & N-E Rooms with respect to S-W Room Hot Period (Top Floor)




Time Lag for Different Orientations of Top Floor during Hot Period

**DR. SOUMYENDU BISWAS**
B. Arch, MCP, PhD

Partner, Coordinate Techno-Consultants

10/2, C. N. Roy Road, Kolkata – 700 039

**Email** :
soumyendu.biswas@ctcpl.com

Town and Regional Planning
Kolkata - 700032, India.

**Mobile** +91 9163748524,
+91 9339465098

**DR. AMITAVA ROY**
Associate Professor
Department of Architecture, Town and Regional Planning

IIEST, Shibpur, Howrah - 711103, India

**Email** : ramitava@gmail.com

**Ph. No.** : +91 9830007654

**Dr. Subhasis Neogi**

Professor at School of Energy Studies, Jadavpur University, Kolkata - 700032, India.

**Email** : neogi_s@yahoo.com

**Ph. No.** : +91 9433065426

**Ar. SRDJAN JOVANOVIC WEISS, Ph.D NAO**

Srdjan Jovanovic Weiss was born in 1967 in former Yugoslavia and now lives and works in New York. He started as a professional swimmer ad mathematician. Today he practices architecture working on special project in spatial and visual cultures. He founded NAO for research architecture and exhibitions based in New York and co-founded SMS (School of Missing Studies) for urban studies. His PhD on Architecture of Balkanization is from Goldsmiths Centre for Research Architecture. He lectures globally in museums, universities and public venues and he us a frequent visiting professor and critic at Columbia, Cornell, Penn and Harvard universities. From 2006-08 he was heading research for Herzog & de Meuron Architects.

# Hilltopia

Boundaries guide a city's evolution. Philadelphia's suburbs attract residents, money, and resources away from the city. Over the next three decades 250,000 acres of open space will be developed in Philadelphia's metropolitan suburban housing without paying to the city. NAO asks: what can they give back? Maybe their dirt. What if all the excess earth from excavating foundations were shipped to the city's vacant land and put to positive use?

The idea of Hilltopia is simple: affluent suburbia will agree to donate excess earth excavated from their construction sites free of tax, to the vacant areas of cities to create new hills. Each urban hill will bear the name of its suburban benefactor. The basic strategy for this proposal is to monetize and mobilize the long term relationship between a. the budget the impoverished American city and its affluent suburbs and b. find its new spatial and iconic expression in the empty parts of the city.

In a flat city, neighborhoods break hard along lines of race and class. The invisible often turns divisible. Making topography based on vacancy visible can entangle and consolidate neighborhoods along lines of a new geography. Divided neighborhoods will be connected by artificial hills and valleys made by earth donated by suburbia. The new hills can receive names of the suburbia that donated the earth and will initiate visits.

These hill-bounded neighborhoods will satisfy desire for recreation, privacy and security. The overall square footage of available land per resident will increase by 30%. The hills will provide spaciousness and privacy. The summits alone will create ideal locations for urban recreation, awareness of the quality of the emptied city. Both the physical buffer from the city's downtown and weaning off of aging infrastructure ensures security. Existing housing will be made energy efficient. Empty structures will be sealed, covered by earth and become architectural caves open to the public. The piled earth will insulate exposed party walls. Geothermal coils will run between houses and below the mounds. The planted terrain will act as leach fields for gray water treatment. Runoff can be captured for community gardens or cleansed for swimming pools. ■



# Happiness Through Architecture

**"The purpose of our lives is to be happy"- Dalai Lama**

Every human interaction and every psychological process occurs in a Physical Place. The built environment influences individuals' moods, motivations, judgments, decisions, health, behaviour, and interactions with others. Well-being is more than just a state of mind or consciousness; the feeling of happiness depends on how we receive the stimuli of our exterior environments.

A recently released study featured in the American Chemical Society (ACS) journal Environmental Science & Technology, compared the mental health of 100 people who moved from city landscapes to greener, more natural settings and another 100 people who relocated in the reverse direction. The data showed that those who relocated to settings with a higher exposure to nature were found to be overall happier during the three years that their mental health was recorded.The researchers concluded that "moving to greener urban areas was associated with sustained mental health improvements, suggesting that environmental policies to increase urban green space may have sustainable public health benefits."

While living in a synthetic built environment with synthetic air conditioning, lighting, heating etc., the happiness somehow seems synthetic. We are using up the non-renewable energy sources to achieve this artificial lifestyle and polluting the environment while increasing the energy demand.

Climatically India is divided into five different zones. Each zone has its own guidelines for designing buildings in that particular region. Since buildings consume a major share of energy in their construction, use and maintenance, so it is the foremost duty of all architects to design their projects to save energy. It will help us in saving our environment and thereby mother earth for future generations. ■

**Baptist Church by Saakaar Foundation, a Peaceful Place to Experince the Divine**

Tourist's Resort at Kot Bilo by Saakaar Foundation, an example of Serene Beauty and a Peaceful Place to Interact with Nature

Youth Hostel by Saakaar Foundation, an example of a Silent and Blissful Accomodation and Place for Learning

**Ar. SURINDER BAHGA**

**NAME OF MEMBER INSTITUTE** : Indian Institute of Architects

**Membership Number** : F-6401

**Company Name** : Saakaar Foundation

**Position & Qualification** : Principal Architect, Qualification: B.Arch

**Mobile Number** : 9814527846

**Address** : SCO 53-55, Top Floor, Sector - 17-D, Chandigarh-160017

**Ar. DIPANWITA BARUA**

Dipanwita Barua has completed her Bachelor in Architecture degree from Lovely Professional University, JalandhAr. She has worked with Prasanna Desai Architects, Pune and curently she is working with Saakaar Foundation in Chandigarh.

# Lessons from Rural Based Architecture.

**An Adaptation Strategy of Inhabitants of Haor Basin**

Linear Pattern Housing


**Ar. TAMANNA MANNAN**

**ASHIQUR RAHMAN**

AHBRI, Darus Salam,
Mirpur, Dhaka-, Bangladesh B
Associate Professor, Architecture
Department, Premier University
,Chittagong, Bangladesh

**E-mail:**
tamannamannan14@gmail.com
rahman.ashiqur0@gmail.com


The Haor is vast stretches of land that are submerged under water during rainy season. It's a unique geological condition with very unique biodiversity. In monsoon the Haor area may seem like an endless water body, which retains that quality for half of the yeAr. It stays mostly dry during winter, exposing rich alluvial soil, which is extensively used to cultivate rice paddy.

The living condition and opportunities of life of inhabitant of Haor are not similar to those who live on typical main land. Geologically this area is autogenously independent. Livelihood of Haor changes periodically with the seasonal rotation. These areas are also prone to some common disasters like flash flood, seasonal flood, thunderstorm, river erosion, nor 'westerly storms, arsenic pollution etc. which hampers their life and livelihood. The fight against natural calamity by the local people, mostly day laborers, relay on traditional and indigenous methods with limited affects. Many villages have already been washed away due to embankment erosion, adding to their vulnerability and many more villages are at the verge of total destruction, forcing people to urban centers. Haor is considered as food basket, because with a single crop a year fulfills their demand and provides excess food and a great source of sweet water fish, the residents of Haor region are poor due to unequal distribution of wealth. The communication infrastructure is poorly developed with submersible rural roads which provide little connectivity during the dry season and boats being the main source of communication during the flood season. The poor communication network discourage the incentives for increasing production, rural growth, limits access to markets and off-farm employment opportunities and to existing social services particularly health and education. To investigate their housing and sanitation condition and adaption with the changes of climates and find out some probable solution to minimize their problems are the main focus of this research. ■


Fig: Geographical condition in different seasons.




# Harness the Energy of Happiness from the Diverse Cultures & Nature

Architecture manifests itself in delightful way when we design together with the context rather than design away from the context. We tried to harness the energy from the cultural confluence of the urban's past and present, present a new and improved hybrid to create a new urban delight.

DIGITAL TENGKOLOK: TIME-TRAVELLING MONUMENT, KUALA LUMPUR

This project focuses on the revitalisation works of a neglected urban space. It is our winning entry from a competition to design a monument that pays tribute to the first King & the historical road that named after him, Tuanku Abdul Rahman Road (TAR road).

Taking cue from the time travelling scenes in sci-fi series 'Fringe', in the midst of skyscrapers, the monument intriguingly opens up a window to the life size archive videos of the first King and the 50's TAR Road at the exact spot via LED screens. The juxtaposition of the nearby historical pre-war buildings & the traffic, then & now, transports the pedestrian back to TAR Road's past glory. Visitors 'walk into' the history via the screens' openings, experience it as a pop-up museum. The design can be an urban revitalization prototype that repeated in other urban spaces.

THE CARVED BLOCK, SITIAWAN

The Fuchow community in Sitiawan, North Malaysia, is one of the biggest outside China. Located at the heart of Sitiawan, this residential block's carved-out greenery is a contextual manifestation of the Fuzhow community's delightful carving heritage and community's spirit.

We also tried to harvest the positive energy from the tussle between the nature & the man-made, create harmoniously blended hybrid within a joyful urban natural green.

The Concrete Cloud, BAYAN CLUB, SERI KEMBANGAN. Located on a hill at the outskirt of Kuala Lumpur, the site receives constant breeze. Taking cue from the tropical overcast cloud, the design explores the formation of a heavy cloud form at the building top, enabling the spaces below to be porous, but protected from the tropical weather. This enables natural ventilation in 70% of the building. Water cascades from one water element to another water element at various floors cools down the breeze that cross the porous section.

THE SKYWALKER HOUSE, BANGSAR

A house prototype at the outskirt of Kuala Lumpur, with design that 'skywalks' on a slope, minimizing footprint. The elevated linear courtyard captures and accelerates the wind due to the Bernoulli Effect, produces a cool & joyful microclimate within. ■


**Ar. TAN SIH PIN**

**MEMBER INSTITUTE** :
Pertubuhan Arkitek Malaysia

**Membership No** : M1736

**Company Name** :
S.Pin Architect

**Position & Qualification**
Principal

**Mobile :**
603-77733918, 60192290398

**E-mail :**
spin801@yahoo.com

**Address :**
Level 9, Unit 13a, Menara K1, Jalan Kelang Lama, 58000 Kuala Lumpur


**AWARDS**

**1.** PAM Awards 2010, Special Category, Mention

**2.** Futurarc Green Building International Competition 2008, Citation Prize

**3.** World Architectural Festival 2014, Singapore, Completed Building-Sports Category, shortlisted

**4.** Futurarc International Green Leadership Award 2014, Individual House Category, shortlisted

**5.** PAM Awards 2011, Single Residential Category, shortlisted

Ar. TAN SZUE HANN

Tan Szue Hann is Singapore's 2015 Young Green Architect of the Year (awarded by BCA and SGBC). He is currently Head of Sustainability and Principal Architect at Surbana Jurong, Singapore. He is also a Registered Architect with the Board of Architects, Singapore, and a Council Member of the Singapore Institute of Architects, as Chairman of both the Institution Thrust and the Sustainability Committee.

Szue Hann graduated with a Master of Architecture and a BA Arch (First Class Honours) from NUS, completing his Masters at UCLA on a visiting scholarship. On graduation, he was awarded the Lee Kuan Yew Medal, Board of Architects Prize and Medal, Architecture Alumni Association Gold Medal, and ICI-Dulux Gold Medal.

Szue Hann has also been a reviewer at the key architecture institutions in Singapore, including NUS, SUTD and SP, and a speaker at several conferences. In 2016, he was appointed a World Cities Summit Young Leader by the Ministry of National Development, and elected as the Chairman of the ARCASIA Committee for Young Architects. He is also a BCA Young Leader, and was recently elected a Board Member of the Singapore Green Building Council.

Professionally, Szue Hann has been involved in several award-winning building projects, such as the ParkRoyal on Pickering and the SPACE Asia Hub with WOHA. His current work with Surbana Jurong is in sustainable and smart urban environments in Singapore and the region, including the recently-launched BCA SkyLab, a state-of-the-art rotatable test bed for future smart and sustainable building technologies; as well as a new cycling park network in Singapore.

Through his integrated design projects, Szue Hann believes that the role of the Architect has expanded to include curatorship of not only building design, but also innovation, engineering, planning and development. In working in a multi-disciplinary environment and leading an integrated architectural design and sustainability engineering team, the role of the Architect thus escalates to include holistic management of buildings and urban environments that look good, work well and are environmentally-conscious.

# Sustainable Architecture and Smart Buildings: Planning for 2050

As the built environment industry moves towards the notion of resilient cities, sustainable and smart infrastructure, as well as a high-productivity design for manufacturing and assembly, the role of the Architect has expanded to include curatorship of not only building design, but also innovation, engineering, planning, and research and development.

In working in a multi-disciplinary environment and through integrated architectural design and sustainability engineering projects, the role of the Architect thus escalates to include holistic management of buildings and urban environments that look good, work well and are environmentally-conscious.

The sharing focuses on the speaker's key projects which look at the design of buildings and environments through a multi-disciplinary lens, and explores how the Architect's role has become even more important in sustainable and resilient architecture and cities. ■



**TAN YUNG REN**

Member of Malaysian Institute of Architects (membership number: AG/T327)

**Company Name** : Leong Y. K. Architect

**Position / Qualification** : Designer / Graduate Architect

**Mobile Number** : 6012-9668891

**Address** : 3A4, Wisma Tenang, Jalan Sultan Sulaiman, 20000 Kuala Terengganu, Malaysia.

# Urban Spaces

Urbanization has taken its toll on Heritage. As the urban area enlarging, villages consisted of traditional Malay houses that used to be at the fringe of the town, find themselves in the difficult situation to justify the land value and eventually being demolished.

After a brief visit on several villages in the city of Kuala Terengganu, beautiful houses had been spotted endangered, decayed or marked for demolition. They might not be monumental, but they're still part of the town's history.

The idea of reconstituted village on an original village site with collection of rescued old houses from various site could serve multiple purposes. First, as a refuge to these historical buildings, as they are built to be dismantled and reconstructed in new location. Second, as a planned environment not only for the tourists to experience village lifestyle, but also for city folks to enjoy it.

The chosen site shall be ideally not too far from town, to make sure that businesses are also accessible for the city folks. At least half of the original houses and its residents will be kept to maintain the authenticity. While the prominent established row of fish cracker stalls shall be remained, or upgraded into architecturally better premises. By taking out the less authentic houses, infill spaces will be free up to accommodate relocated houses, saved from being demolished, and subsequently reused as retreat house, boutique resort, F&B premises, boutique for local designers' products or crafts, and any other functions that could generate higher income to justify the land price. While pocket lands could be utilized for amenities that compliments the tourists stay in this vacation village.

Wishfully, this could be an alternative way of preserving our heritage and creating tourism products by blending new elements into an established village harmonically, forming an urbanized village. ■

**TASNIVA RAHMAN MUMU**

**Name of Member Institute:** Institute of Architects Bangladesh (IAB)

**Membership Number:** AM-173

**Company Name:** Dhaka University of Engineering and Technology

**Position & Qualification:** Lecturer,B.Arch (BUET),M.Sc(KU Leuven)

**Mobile Number:** +8801717112336

**Address:** House-02, flat-B3, Road-08, Dhanmondi, Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh.

# Rethinking the Residing Space to Heal and Develop Children at Children Homes of Bangladesh. Tasniva Rahman Mumu, Dhaka University of Engineering and Technology

Children Home' is defined as a shelter for underprivileged children, who need continuous supervision and care. When a child is placed in a place for long term without the affection of parents, special attention should be given by the spaces and let the architecture itself be a nurturing tool for the children during their developing and healing process. This research focuses on the living space of children where the built form and nature is corresponding each other helping to develop children physically and psychologically. Spaces considering different aspects such as creating sense of belongingness, engagement with outdoor green spaces, socializing children though various layers of interaction, child friendly residential arrangements, layers of active and passive spaces, scale and volume preference, scopes for physical, socio-emotional and cognitive development, developing self identity and overall creating the emotion of affection and attachment resembling home. The research is conducted by literature studies, interviews of children and comparative analysis, surveying existing conditions of children homes of Bangladesh and proposed design guidelines that can be implemented to create the emotional attachment in these homes.

Residing space for children from 6- 12 years is different from children of 13-18 years due to their perception of surrounding world. Considering this a child friendly design approach is investigated through the paper considering the scale, volume, color, texture, pattern and elements. According to psychologist the perception of space to children is different from adults. Layers of interactive spaces, public and private spaces as well as active and passive spaces for various age group help children to connect with the built form and response, increases the adaptability of new environment and creates a sense of belongingness, abolishing the feelings of disaffection. ■

Playful elements and relationship with adjacent environment creating more opportunity of interaction (drawn by author)

Active and passive space for children, helping to develop psychologically and physically (drawn by author)



# Living Under our Technology » Trickle up Theory

We are surrounded by unnumbered technological inventions intended to make our lives better. A tendency exists to get caught up in the vibrancy of technological progress, and in our collective enthusiasm forget the very happiness these systems were intended to create. The world is overloaded buildings not meeting basic climatic expectations- structures not even trying to do better, not even aware of the places in which they live, comfortable in their own neglect. New buildings through acts of supererogation must go beyond themselves, beyond neutrality. Without extreme innovative thinking and systems, every new building no matter how sustainable is just another hole in the collective boat.

The key is to strike the appropriate balance between overcomplicated solutions and hitting life's necessities. One way we are starting to explore this idea is to think about a "trickle up theory". The concept is to implement the most innovative technological ideas at society's lowest rungs. The trickle up theory puts technology to use quickly and where it can have its most profound impact. These concepts are to make life easier by having buildings generate clean water, clean air, nutrition, energy independence, and disaster resistance. If we can make an impact with the ultra-poor making less than 50 cents a day we can grow the same systems up into our largest urban projects.

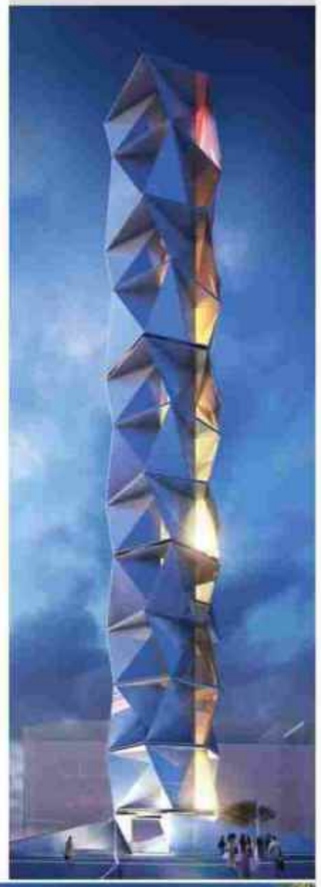
So the interventions we are proposing are very high-tech, but aware of their societal impact and necessity in making people's lives easier and happier. One example of this strategy is a community center we are designing in a remote village in the Philippines. The village is composed of around 80 families without convenient access to fresh water or power. The community doesn't have a market within 5 kilometers. The new center will have a small store, a covered gathering space illuminated at night, toilets, and a basketball court that can be used as a market on certain days of the week. The building will produce its own power, purify and collect water, treat all waste, resist typhoons, and produce protein. The goal is for the building to be a prototype that can be later replicated in the form of village homes, and hopefully help create micro industries and small companies. This process will help bring hope into the lives of many and help test and push implementation of the most innovative technologies.

These small moves end up having big impacts on our larger design projects. We take the same concepts, scale them up and apply them to our urban planning projects. We are currently working on a couple urban designs in China each around 2 million square meters. We are utilizing some of the same air and water cleaning ideas at the scale of a city, and maintaining a very high green area ratio. The air cleaning nano-coatings we are experimenting with in the community and research studies have recently been applied to a pair of twin towers in Kuala Lumpur. On another project in KL for the same client, we are testing a completely off gird house prototype on the roof of a 67 story tower. The interplay between the small and big moves creates a dialog that can help push design in a more meaningful direction.

**Awareness > Response > Hope.** ■

**Ar. FREDERICK MACBETH GIVENS**

Hong Kong



# Challenges : Heritage and Tourism

## with "Special Emphasis on Colour" Colour with a Purpose!


**Ar. D. TURGUT ÇIKIS**

Architect msc

Ayyapi ltd.

Aydin mah. 4145 s. no:6

Karabaglar 35130 IZMIR – TURKEY

**Phone:** +90- 532 6833980

**e-mail:**
dturgut@ayyapimimari.com


D. Turgut Çıkış was born in İzmir in 1961. He obtained his BA in Architecture from Middle East Technical University in 1986. He completed his master's degree in İzmir Institute of Technology, where he continues to teach as a visiting scholAr. In 2011, he received the ARKİPARC'11 Real Estate Award in mixed-use category with his work in Çeşme Marina project. He has been practicing as a partner of Ayyapı Architecture since 1998.

Mediterranean has a strong tradition and past for built environment. Among the Asia, Africa and Europe, more than an inland sea, a cultural medium which unified different times and societies. As a part of Eastern Mediterranean Anatolia also share these traditional values.

On the western coast of Anatolian peninsula, Aegean coast, as a result of modernization, loses the traditional urban texture and cultural identity, like many places on earth. Traditional costal architecture in Aegean shore is still standing in some settlements. Ancient traditional construction techniques and archetypes evolved to the classic architecture. Later, strong effects of classical forms give a rich vocabulary and syntax to the local architecture. Depends on local habits of construction, traditional settlements are shaped through the time.

Aegean coast of Turkey has many attractive destination for touristic and vocational purposes. As an design firm, we are mainly interested in these kind of building, especially located on the sea shore.

Depending on rich local heritage of architecture, we try to keep the local urban texture. One of our designs in İzmir, Cesme Marina try to develop traditional urban texture and vocabulary. Narrow street for shopping, small plazas and suprising meetings with sea was the basic aims of the design.

In another vocational settlement in Cesme, "Port Alacati" project, we try to establish relations between land and sea. The richness of architectural language, again, depends of local architectural heritage.

Most of our designs try to re- establish the urban texture and formal richness of traditional and local architecture. I will try to share our experiences with examples. ■


Cesme Marina - Aerial view


Cesme Marina


Cesme Marina



# Finding Lost Public Spaces

Public Spaces are traditionally a resource collectively owned. In a broader perspective it includes not only the spatial sphere but also the social, cultural, economic and political space "where things get done and where people have a sense of belonging "

Public Space , given its inherent character and accessibility is where the city recognizes itself as a community ,a natural stage for social interaction and collaboration fostering a sense of identity and belonging, where barriers among individuals are knocked down and where isolation created by private spaces disappears.

Urban public spaces are essentially open spaces and could be public parks, gardens, maidans , chowks or squares, plazas, lakes, streets, etc. Public spaces are among the formative entities of towns and cities.

Urbanization, Populations , rapid technological development, socio -cultural challenges and environmental issues are eventually transforming our lives. The speed and enormity of the changes which occurred in the last century and still taking place has led to an unprecedented crisis in cities - the catastrophic deterioration of public spaces.

As the "Public Spaces" vary due to social, cultural, economic and other factors all over the world , examples are taken in Indian context. The ghats (river bank) of Banaras, the chowks/chaupars (square) of Jaipur, parks, markets squares and streets of Bangalore, temple squares of Chennai, Chandni Chowk in Delhi, and many more - every city/place has its own story. ■

## Chaupars or Town Squares in Jaipur .

Junctions of the main axial streets formed the two square public open spaces called chaupars(Badi chaupar and Chhoti chaupar).The width of the square chaupars was three times that of the main street. Historically, the chaupars were outlets for intense social use/gatherings with Bawadis (Step well).These structures also acted as community places for interaction which now act as major traffic nodes and parking lots.

Public spaces need economic commitment for their creation and maintenance.

Correa and Buch claim that several chowks have been converted into "glorified parking lots" in many Indian cities. They suggest that chowks and public plazas need to be rehabilitated as important nodes in the city. Parking should be restricted and should be discreet at the edge of such square if at all allowed.


**Ar. URMILA PAWAR**

**Membership no.** - A-13867

**Qualification:** B.Arch ,UVCE , Bangalore Master's in Urban Planning, Jagannath University,Jaipur.

**Address :** B-173, Vidhan Sabha Nagar, V.T. Road, Mansarovar, Jaipur-302020.

**Mobile :** 9414071127, 9414046377

**Email id :**
urmilapawar2014@gmail.com


**Ar. PROF. UTPAL KUMAR SHARMA**

Total Experience : 32 Years

Educational Qualification : Post Graduate Diploma - Minimum Cost Housing : 1987 : McGill University, Montreal, Canada

Research Area : Architecture, Urban and Regional Planning

**General information**

Designation : Director

Office Phone : 079-30642311

Mobile No.: 098250 82808

Email : director.ia@nirmauni.ac.in


## Happiness in Architecture

# Creation of Public Spaces for Better Quality of Life

**Revitalization Strategy for Historic City of Jaipur**

The current trend of urbanization has brought new opportunities to the approach in conservation of heritage cities in India. The integrative approach to urban conservation and urban development brings reforms in policy for development and a design concept of 'Public realm' as an important tool to resolve issues of heritage and infrastructure. Tourism has emerged as an important social and economical force to mediate conservation and urban development, and to revitalize the essential structuring elements of built environment for the new challenges of urban change. The revitalization plan integrates the infrastructure needs, strengthen the historical elements, layering the tourism needs, creating neighborhood spaces, decongesting the traffic and improving the quality of space to allow both the people of the city and tourist to enjoy the experience. ■

**Prof. Utpal Sharma**, Director at Institute of Architecture, Nirma University, Ahmedabad, is an academician and an eminent professional in the fields of Architecture and Urban & Regional Planning. He is an Architect and Urban Planner with 30 years of experience in the field of Architecture, Urban Planning, Urban Design and Housing. He was also a Senior Associate with Vastu-Shilpa Foundation for Studies and Research in Environmental Design, Ahmedabad, India. He was the Dean of the Faculty of Planning and Public Policy at CEPT University, Ahmedabad till 2014. Prof. Sharma has worked extensively throughout the country and has undertaken several prestigious urban projects that involved Preparation of Regional Planning, Master Plans, Zonal Plans and Urban design guidelines for towns and cities. Besides designing of large sace housing projects, Prof. Sharma has received many prestigious awards HUDCO Design Award, The Prime Minister's Award for Excellence in Urban Planning and Design. He has numerous papers on Urban Planning and Housing to his credit that has been presented in several workshops all over the world.

He has guided over 250 Doctoral and Master's Thesis in the field of Architecture, Urban Planning, Housing and Urban Design. He was the member of the Task Force set up by Government of India in the field of Affordable housing. He is also a member of Board of Directors of several institutions like IL&FS and Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India.

Current Activities : Academic – Teaching and Research Activities

Experience

Teaching : 24 Years

Industry : 8 Years

Membership : Fellow Member of Institute of Town Planners, India (FITP) Associate Member of Council of Architecture (COA) Associate Member of Indian Institute of Architects (AIA)

He was also the past President of Asian Planning School Association (APSA) and Executive Committee Member of Global Planning Education Association Network (GPEAN)



# Reducing Urban Stress: Role of Built Environment

Environment: derived from French "Environia". The elements which create our environment are natural, artificial, social, biological and psychological. We spend a large part of our day inside the built spaces. Therefore, for us environment begins with our interior living spaces. The experience of these spaces largely depends on its elements like Light, Space, Colour and Texture.

Our experience of spaces also includes sounds (music), aromas, and sensations (walking on soft carpet or smooth hardwood).

**Light**

Sunlight has a balanced spectrum of colours with elements in all parts of the visible wavelength range. In contrast, light from most artificial electric-light sources, are composed of wavelengths of lights concentrated in a limited spectrum. Studies suggest that daylight is not inherently superior to artificial lighting for performance of most visual tasks. However, natural light has benefits over electric light sources in regulating circadian rhythms and maintaining overall health.

**Mood and Perception**

Office occupants prefer daylight over electric lighting for seven different purposes: psychological comfort, office appearance and pleasantness, general health, visual health, colour appearance of people and furnishings, work performance, and jobs requiring fine observation. Greater sunlight has also been linked to higher job satisfaction.

People's preferences and expectations are subjective. Factors such as glare and thermal discomfort may actually affect mood and task performance negatively. Natural light is the preferred source of light for most people. It is important to provide access to daylight with control over glare and lighting levels.

**Space**

People spend the better part of their day in a built environment, and their thought about space is directly linked with the architectural form of their surroundings. Flexible spaces are more effective as they allow for individual preferences. Autonomy to personalize the space gives a greater sense of psychological comfort. Large rooms encourage people to be more open; similarly rooms with higher ceilings were linked to increased levels of creative thinking where people feel relatively unconstrained and can therefore impact on their thinking styles. Vast spaces with high ceilings affect different people differently. Some are intimidated and others feel liberated.

Spaces that encourage interaction and communality are close to the human scale and explorable. These have been found to increase interpersonal liking, which encourages collaboration. These spaces also encourage chance encounters through managing serendipity and therefore increase bonds and connections between people.

Shape and not just the size of space impacts on psychological perception of space. Curvilinear spaces were judged as more beautiful than rectilinear spaces and elected a more positive emotional response in neuroimaging studies. If we want to focus on the details of an object or problem, then a smaller room or basement is ideal. On the other hand, if we are searching for a creative solution, then a more expansive space is recommended.

**Colour:** Symbolism, Psychology & Cultural responses

It is important to differentiate between colour psychology and colour symbolism. Historically, what is often described as colour psychology is actually colour symbolism - the conscious associations that we are conditioned to make

Colour psychology is the effects of the electro-magnetic radiation of light on human mood and behaviour - a universal, psychophysical reaction, which is not as heavily influenced by culture, age and gender as is generally thought.

On the other hand, Cultural responses to colour derive from a variety of causes: for example, green is the sacred colour throughout Islam, being the colour of the Prophet's robe; in Ireland, it is considered lucky, perhaps because when the world around us contains plenty of green this indicates the presence of water and therefore little danger of famine; in England, it is considered unlucky, possibly because of its association with decay and disease.

Red is the colour of blood and has associations with wAr. These associations often coincide with colour psychology (red actually can trigger aggression) but they are by no means the same thing. ■


**Ar. VANDANA SRIVASTAVA**

**Institute Name** : Lokmanya Tilak Institute of Architecture and Design Studies, Navi Mumbai

**Designation** : Professor, Architect and Urban Planner

**Qualification**: B.Arch., MUDP.

**Mobile Number** : 9987535721

**Address**: Flat No. 1103, B-Wing, Hillgrange, Hiranandani Estate, Ghodbunder Road, Thane West, Maharashtra - 400607 India


**Texture**

People often react to textures in psychological ways. This psychological reaction allows us to mentally feel without ever actually touching a surface. This establishes the difference between tactile and visual textures. Tactile texture relates to the actual feeling of a surface whereas visual texture is our perception of what a texture might feel like. We often make assumptions about the texture of a material based on our memory of touching similar surfaces.

Texture is a quality experienced through touch, sight or hearing. Real textures are those that we can touch and feel. Simulated textures are illusions of real textures which are created using elements such as colour, tone or line. Simulated textures are experienced through sight. Every surface has a texture whether it be smooth or rough, bumpy or flat. Our perception of texture is also influenced by the textures of adjacent surfaces, our viewing distance, as well as the lighting applied.

People are more attentive to tactile stimuli when they're in a negative frame of mind, making them more likely to crave soft or pleasant textures than to pay attention to visual stimuli, such as colour and pattern.

Hence, in summarising it is necessary that we exhibit judicious balancing and scientific understanding of colour in a given lighting conditions in a space created with surfaces and textures as these have a direct impact on the mood, health and productivity of the user. (condensed and abridged)

**Ar. VIRAJ CHATTERJEE** is the founder and Design Principal of ONE Landscape-a boutique design studio that specializes in high-end contemporary landscape architecture, urban design, public art and environmental planning in Asia and the Middle East with head office in Hong Kong. Prior to establishing his own award winning international design firm, Viraj was the Design Principal and global head of STRATA, RMJM's landscape design group with offices in Hong Kong, Abu Dhabi and London.

Viraj read architecture and then fascinated by the interface between buildings and their surroundings read landscape architecture. These two outlooks on the built environment give him the ability to work as a holistic designer on a multi-disciplined team and offer a new dimension to design thinking and execution.

He is also linked with Hong Kong University as an adjunct professor of Landscape Architecture. Prior to moving to Hong Kong Viraj was Design Studio Tutor at the Edinburgh College of Art, UK. He is a Chartered Member of Landscape Institute, UK and an International Associate of American Institute of Architects.

ONE's design philosophy of 'land-culture' - a word coined by Viraj, forms the core of all his designs. It is his attempt to create a new design tool where culture is not only an inspiration but morphed into design narrative.

# LAND-CULTURE: A New Paradigm

The design philosophy of 'land-culture' is about social sustainability and a new way to inspire and initiate a sustaining dialogue between culture and landscape design. It is an attempt to create a new design tool where culture is not only an inspiration but morphed into design narrative.

The 'land-culture' philosophy is a direct response to the ubiquitous standardized design solutions seen across the world regardless of local context and cultural heritage. The world is diverse with its distinctive landscape, art, architecture, custom and culture. Once the design team acknowledges the rich cultural tradition and relevance of unique sites in different countries, each design solution becomes a celebration of this legacy articulated via contemporary landscape design.

Drawing inspirations from a variety of cultural disposition, ranging from traditional textile patterns and unique stone carving heritage to performing arts and land patterns, ONE 'big idea' follows, transpiring into physical spaces and tangible design elements experienced by visitors and users. This 'big idea' becomes the source of series of further complementary ideas that elaborate and enrich the design concept and bring unique identity and character to the project.

Through this process a design team successfully creates a new dimension of cultural interpretation where culture becomes part of tactile and perceptive experience for the users in the landscape. Features developed become artworks deeply rooted to the original narrative integrating culture, architecture, landscape and art. A seamless connection is further forged between indoor and outdoor environment where spaces flow effortlessly blurring the edges to create memorable settings. ■



# Picnic Days are Back Again Re-creating Open Spaces for the Worn Out City Cores

The transition of Indian Cities from medieval to industrial city resulted in degradation of important environmental resources and urban open spaces in the core areas. The degeneration continues till the contemporary notion of environment is propagated and it becomes a part of the collective consciousness. Re-creation of state of the art public spaces is very crucial as an issue for Indian cities in transition, the creation of public space is seen as the trigger for much needed urban renewal of Indian cities in decay.

The case of Gopi Talao Rejuvenation in the old city core of Surat in India intends to examine the crucial role of design of Urban Open spaces in uplifting the socio-cultural life of the people. It examines the intangible and tangible aspects of creation of 'affordable' urban open spaces for rendering equity in a situation of urban disparity. Being affordable reflects an essential shift away from designed capital investments and towards affordable programming and management solutions leading to a place making exercise rather than a project making exercise.

The research paper is an attempt to examine the strength of design of urban open spaces in creating an inclusive place for people to meet each other, to assemble and celebrate as a city as well as to connect to the past by being in a significant place without losing the relevance of contemporary times. The research also evaluates how people respond to such places and how they revive their social ties and develop a sense of belonging to the place, this leads to the nostalgia of Picnic days where in family and friends celebrated the spirit of the place.

It is an attempt of salvaging the history of the place in creation of relevant urban spaces that serves a larger purpose than just creation of 'projects'. ■

**Ar. PROF. VISHAL S. SHAH**

**Name of member institute** : Indian institute of architects

**Membership number** : A- 13711

**Company name** : S.C.E.T., Urban Initiatives, Aangan Architects

**Qualification** : B. Arch, P.G. Dip. Urban **Design**

**Position** : Professor

**Contact details** : +91 98254 50397

**Address** : 401, 406, 407, 'Kinaro', Bh. Samruddhi Hall, Nanpura, Surat – 395 001 (Ind)

Email id : vishal_aangan@yahoo.com

Ar. WILLIAM GLOVER

# "Re-defining Urban Design in the Modern World"

This paper will trace the historical formation of an interdisciplinary set of practices that led, ultimately, to the profession of urban design in India. I argue that changes in the countryside played a key influence on the way cities were discussed and designed in twentieth-century South Asia, as designers and planners sought ways to accommodate a growing influx of new urban residents from surrounding (and sometimes distant) villages. Among the key artifacts produced through this international exchange of knowledge and pedagogy were India's mid-twentieth-century planned new towns, designs and guidelines for remodeling villages, and newly minted institutions for training "town and country" planners.

William Glover is a professor of modern South Asian history at the University of Michigan, in Ann Arbor, USA. His research interests include South Asian colonial and post-colonial urban and cultural history, social theory, and the material culture of built environments. He is the author of Making Lahore Modern: Constructing and Imagining a Colonial City (University of Minnesota Press, 2008; winner of the American Institute of Pakistan Studies Junior Book Award), and of several articles exploring the imbrication of built environments, knowledge cultures, and urban processes in South Asia. Professor Glover is the former Director of the University of Michigan's Center for South Asian Studies (2007-09), former Associate Director of the International Institute at the University of Michigan (2009-11), and former Director of Graduate Studies at UM's Department of History (2013-15). ■



# Visual Environment Design Strategy for Safe-Friendly Space in Schools Aiming at Safety Promotion

**Ar. YU ZHANG**

PhD, Lecturer, School of Architecture, Harbin Institute of Technology, China,

**Email:** yu.zhang@hit.edu.cn

**Address:** Rom 323, No.73 Huanghe Road, Architectural Design and Research Institute of Harbin Institute of Technology, 150090.

**Ar. ZIGUANG CHEN**

lecturer, School of Architecture Engineering, Heilongjiang University, China

The built environment would influence a lot to the children's development and the safety of the space would be the essential guarantee for the growing of the children. School bullying is the violence activity in schools for a long time and causing a serious negative impact in the society. In the schools, no matter the students are victim, perpetrators, coadjutants or even spectator of violence, they would suffer very serious injury both physically and mentally. So that the school bullying which deeply relates with school, family and society could be the seed of evil in the society and the solution must ultimately points to complex society governance but had been selective inattention in the past yeAr. There is no doubt that proper preservation and persuasion aims at school bully is an urgent issue to solve now.

Aimed at safety promotion, this research is focused on architectural design strategy for public space in primary school and secondary school where the students are around 6-16 years old and in the period of 9-year compulsory education universal in China. Firstly, the importance and problem that is caused by bullying between the students, corporal punishment and infringement by teachers, the discrimination to the disadvantaged students in schools would be summarized. On the base of Child Friendly Conception and CPTED (Crime Prevention through Environment Design) theory, the visual environment is the key factor in environment design and the conception of "Safe-Friendly Space" would be proposed. Then, the design strategy for visual environment would be put forward in the aspects including illuminance control in the certain space, sight monitor in multi-levels, utilization of transparent interface to improve interaction performance, active emotion guidance. The outcome of this research would provide universal design rules for architectural design in primary and middle schools and promote the active functions for the child. ■

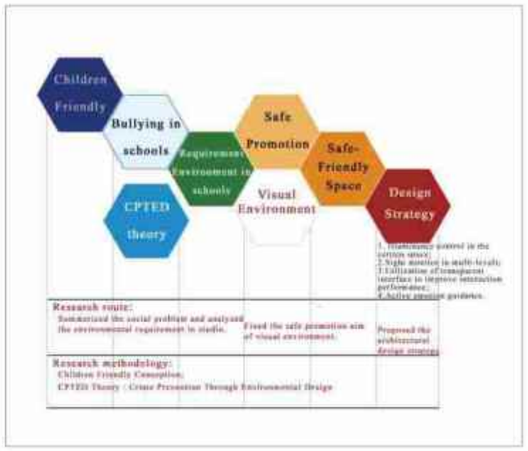



figure2 research route and key stretagy_Y.Zhang

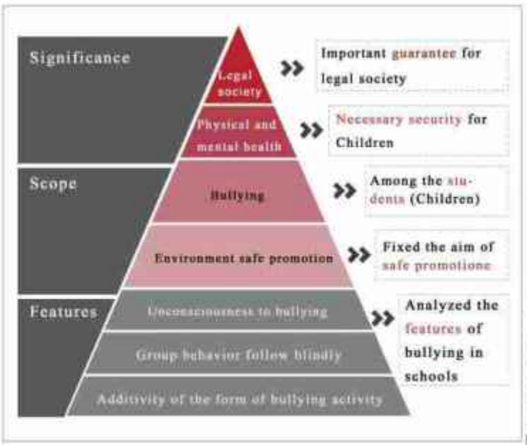



figure1 : Analysis of research background_Y.Zhang

# Heritage Core


**Ar. ZAIN ZULFIQAR**


**INTRODUCTION**

A city has its own specific spirit and charm. That spirit gives the identity and uniqueness to city. People often relate to some of the invisible characteristics of their city which are not there physically. City shapes the lives of people and it connects people. The bond which people developed with their cities are due to its physical form or because of some other core values of cities because cities are not merely have physical structure it contains many layers within itself. The invisible and metaphysical character of a city cannot be ignored while constructing its physical realm. To explore and find out the invisible character of a city which makes it unique is helpful to maintain its individual character, identity and values in this age of globalization. It is interesting to find out how the impact of a city either changed or remain same due to the change in its physical realm. To study this phenomena a city of Lahore is selected for this research. Lahore is the cultural capital of Punjab with rich history. The layers of centuries old history of Lahore can still visible in its architecture. The metaphysical layers of Lahore are studied in detail.

**CITIES AS A BYPRODUCT OF PHYSICAL AND METAPHYSICAL REALM**

Cities are the byproduct of both physical and metaphysical realm. Physical realm can be based on the metaphysical character a city has. Similarly it can be said that the metaphysical character is depicted through some of its physical features. In this research there link will be studied in detail.

**HISTORY AND ITS ROLE IN DEVELOPING LAYERS IN A CITY**

A new developed city without any historical background cannot possess the depth in its character and lacks identity in the beginning. It is the historical background and association that creates layers in a city. That is the reason why historical core of city need to protect because it creates a sense of identity. The oldest the city is the more invisible layers it contains. The change in its physical realm over period of time still contain the traces from the past. The core and the substance of the city try to retain themselves and withstand the test of time. People relate and associate with such core. The ancient cities have sense of mysticism and intrigues a person. The layers and depth of cities attract people towards those cities.

**ANALYSING THE METAPHYSICAL CHARACTER OF LAHORE**

To analyses the metaphysical character of Lahore few known areas have been selected s and the metaphysical realm created either by physical realm or intangible culture can be studied. The character of these spaces and the impact it made on the people are studied through different researches on those areas, opinion of the experts and personal observation.

**CONCLUSION**

The conclusion will be drawn from analyzing the different areas within a historic city of Lahore and how the metaphysical character remains same or change with change in physical realm will be concluded. ■





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# Implicit Integration of Greenway on Urban Street Canyon of Dhaka City


**Ar. ZARRIN TASNIM**

Architect

**MIAB No:** T-018

Institute of Architects Bangladesh

M. Arch-Student

Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET)

**Email:** tzarin27@gmail.com

**Phone:** +8801618927746

**Address:** Section-12, Block-E, Lane-1, House no-37, Mirpur, Pallabi, Dhaka. Bangladesh.



Abstract: Ancient Dhaka city was featured with orchards and meadows. Gradually tussling with over-population, it has become a concrete-jungle. Rapid-Urbanization contributes to Dhaka's 10-1.50 C higher outdoor temperature than the surroundings[ CITATION Tab \l 18441 ]. Urban street-canyon is a core civic ingredient. The tempering effect of planted urban street is found 1-3 K in a study at hot-arid location[ CITATION Placeholder1 \l 18441 ]. Charles E. Little (1995) defined greenways as the linear-corridor shield that ameliorates environmental quality offering outdoor-relaxation. Greenways are a linear open space built along lush-green, waterbody and so forth for non-motorized users[ CITATION Urb \l 18441 ]. This study concerns about the impact of implicit integration of greenway on urban street-canyon of Dhaka.

**Methodology, Result, Analysis, Discussion:** Field exploration has been shepherded in 6 places on the residential-area Pallabi-Mirpur, Dhaka. Climatic-data has been recorded with Smart-censor-digital temperature-humidity meter. In three Locations consisting Primary-A, Secondary-B and Tertiary-C roads, two points have been investigated. Ubiquitously Point-1 is built along emerald resembling the attributes of greenways and Point-2 is bare. At locations A, B and C; Point-1 is found 0.20 C, 0.20 C and 0.30 C cooler than Point-2 correspondingly. Therefore, it can be assumed that integration of greenway on urban street-canyon has a tempering effect of 0.20-0.30 C. The street-canyon aspect-ratio (height-width ratio) in location A, B and C is 3:5, 6:7 and 6:5 respectively. The best cooling effect is found in Location-C. Hence it is supposed that the cooling effect is inversely proportional with aspect-ratio. ■


**Conclusion**

30% people commute on foot in pedestrian antagonistic Dhaka city[ CITATION Jap10 \l 18441 ]. It is established from this research that integration of greenway has a significant cooling effect on Dhaka's urban street-canyon. Cooler outdoor temperature can ensure thermal comfort in tropical Dhaka. Thus the urbanites can use and celebrate the greenways. This study may advocate greenways' inevitability in tropical-urban-context bestowing the townies happiness through architecture.



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**Ar. NIKHIL SANGHVI**

**Name of member institute:** Applied for member of COA

**Company name:** A. Mridul Architect

**Position:** Junior Architect

**Mobile no.:** 9660709900

**Address:** D - 2/3 Shastri Nagar, Medical college campus, Jodhpur - 342003, Rajasthan


# Old Wisdom, New Tales.

**The Taj Mahal, a symbol of love,**
**The Statue of Liberty, a symbol of freedom,**
**The Jewish Museum, a symbol of emptiness and pain.**

Architecture has always triggered emotions and emotions have been carved in stone through architecture since the beginning of time.

We draw inspiration from our life experiences, and fuel it with our imagination. Would that make imagination more creative or life itself? Our life is a manifestation of what we hear, what we feel and what we see. We are always surrounded by architecture in its various forms, whether subtle or stark, grim or pleasant the structures have the power to invoke emotions and influence our mood, similar to music.

Jodhpur, also known as the blue city, is situated at the fringe of the Thar Desert (the most densely populated desert in the world), in the Northwestern Indian state of Rajasthan. The city's rich architectural legacy comprising Mehrangarh fort, Umaid Bhawan Palace, Mandore gardens, Ghanta Ghar, Balsamand Lake Palace attracts tourists from the world over. However, little is known about the hidden gems of this city- the Stepwells.Stepwells are wells or ponds designed to collect water. They are mostly of two types, a stepped pond or Kund and an elongated narrow stepped structure or Bawari. Historically, religious associations were made with a stepwell to ensure that the water is kept clean and pure. They were heavily adorned and ornamented with sculptures. These water vessels became a community space as people would gather around them to collect water, participate in religious ceremonies, socialize or simply relax. Stepwells didn't differentiate on the basis of religion and gender, all were welcome. In a way, they are representative of how positive and happy emotions are associated to public architecture.

Unfortunately, today these structures are in ruins, abandoned and defunct.

This paper explores different ways of reviving stepwells by associating emotions with them, just as was traditionally practiced. Once revived, these stepwells have enormous potential to function as cultural landscapes for people, as heritage attractions for tourists and as water harvesting vessels for the city. ■



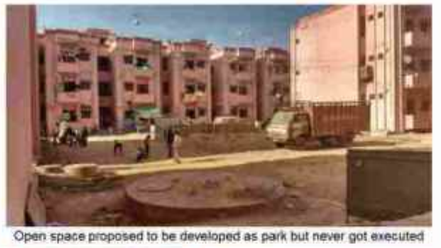

# Driving Social Sustainability in Affordable Housing:

**A Case of Rajasthan : Kiron ki Dhani, Jaipur**

India has witnessed time to time reforms in policies and introduction of new incentives to bridge the gap between cost of the house and affordability of consumer in affordable housing sector. But for a housing to be sustainable, it must be ensured that a housing is economic viable to meet affordability of consumer, environment friendly to ensure balance in eco system and social facilities to ensure happiness and wellbeing in such housing. Social housing, here, signifies those affordable housing which serves the housing needs beyond the basic necessity of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low-Income Group (LIG) with the provision of ensuring access to physical, social, environmental and financial well-being. Currently, Rajasthan is facing a housing shortage of 11.5 lakh dwelling units in 2011. Increase in the cost of land, building materials, labour and infrastructure impacted largely EWS and LIG bearing 85% of this shortage.

The papers attempts to identify the drivers and resistors of affordable housing through the lens of social sustainability. In order to do so, Kiron ki Dhani is selected as case study to a) define social sustainability b) derive parameters and indicators to measure social sustainability and c) to analysis and derive the driving forces in social sustainability in case of Rajasthan.

Kiron ki Dhani, situated near a wholesale vegetable market called as Muhana is well connected and located on Jaipur Delhi highway. This project was undertaken under Rajiv Awas Yojna for resettlement of community of Kiron ki Dhani Slum. It is observed that when a social housing is provided, specially under government schemes, a lot of emphasis is made on making the dwelling unit available to the home owners such as setting up formal payment processes, links to state subsidies, sale of dwelling units at affordable Equated Monthly Instalments. However, there is a lack in creating access to formal housing finance institutions and thus lack the provision of credit. However, there is dilution in the focus with respect to social and environment sustainability. ■


Open space proposed to be developed as park but never got executed


Open space proposed to be developed as park but never got executed


Unequal lane width- not uniform access to open streets


**Ar. SRIJANI HAZRA**

Deputy Manager (Habitat Solutions), Development Alternatives, New Delhi

shazra@devalt.org,

**Name of member institute :** N/A

**Membership Number-** N/A

**Company Name-** Development Alternatives, New Delhi

**Position & Qualification-** Deputy Manager (Habitat Solutions), M.Arch (Sustainable Architecture) CE, B.Arch

**Mobile -** 9968562512

**Address-** Flat no- Oscar 506, Omaxe Heights, Sector 86, Faridabad, Haryana- 121002

# Farmers' Perception to "Beautiful Countryside"


**Ar. ZHANG LINA**
College of Civil Engineering and Architecture

Zhejiang University of Technology, 18 Chaowang Road, Hangzhou, China

**Tel :** 18868815761

**E-mail :** 576985195@qq.com



**Ar. WANGHONG**

**Tel :**13857197606

**E-mail :** 104756018@qq.com


Combining with the practice of the beautiful country side and the investigation of two different villages– "Wen Cun" and "Dong Ziguan" in Zhejiang, we interviewed local farmers to know their feelings, demand and willingness of new environment, such as external space construction, internal function setting, architectural form, spatial scale and light, sunshine, color and landscape etc. Throughdiscussing "Farmers' perception and evaluation of new rural environment" to guide the construction of beautiful countryside in the future.

Both villages are in Hangzhou, Zhejiang, where have the characteristics of "Jiangnan Water city". "WenCun" is a rural reconstruction project designed by architect Wang Shu, then "Dong Ziguan" is a project of peasant resettlement housing, made by Greentown, China.

| | Wen Cun village | Dong Ziguanvillage |
|---|---|---|
| Architectural Color Material and Architectural form |  Gray, yellow and whitecolor based. Rammed earth construction made from local yellow clay, then hang limestone based façade. |  Grey-black-and-white color based. Commercial mature materials based, like white paint, gray tiles and imitation wood grain metal grille. |
| Both Architectural color and form are in line with the characteristics of Jiangnan Water village, which canstrengthencultural identity of traditional villages. Also, the use of commercial mature materials avoidsa high cost of construction and maintenance. | | |
| Space construction |   |  |
| | Add the traditional elements of villages, like bridge, corridor, and facade decoration, etc. | Hard landscape based, and decorate with edible fruit plants, instead of simple ornamental waterscape |
| The composition of the traditional village sites including the old tree at the entrance, rape, livestock and other environmental factors can create the sense of belonging. The design of public space is vividin "Wen Cun"like the rectification of old house, stone bridge, pavilion and the construction left in the structure added. But space design should follow the local villagers' living habits. For instance, we saw a newly pavilion empty, but a bare bridge was filled with chatting people nearby. Those elders said sitting in the pavilion cannot see the river when chatting. | | |
| Internal function setting |  |  |
| | The transformation of the original residence | Brick mixing structure and curved roof |
| The architect considers the situation of three generations live in one house in "Wen Cun". For example, the old people's room can be only entered from the stairs outside, and there is no connection to upstairs. Itmeans that the young people livingin upstairs will not be disturbed by the elderly in first floor. Furthermore, theatrium without roof goes through three floors bring the need of light, but making some room being too tight. Also, we found children's bedoccupied 3/4 space of a room causing people have to go sideways to bathroom. Another room is not spacious enough to place any otherfurniturebeside the bed. The villagers who have been already used toliving in a big house beforearen't satisfiedto such a place.<br><br>On the other hand, the life style of laundry in the yard and cooking stove still retain in "Dong Ziguan". Besides retained both front and back yards, the designer post inner courtyard to bring natural light to the dining room. In addition, the villagers could plant in front yard and put farm tools in back yard. Spacious forecourt andprivacy in backyard having good spatial scale relationship can meet different psychological needs. | | |

Both villages have long history and profound cultural background. When we rebuild a country, in addition to retain the original flavor of the village, the designer should know more about the needs of farmers about the new environment. Based on people-oriented, reasonable functional layout, scale and space design could create a pleasant living space for selling. ■



# Affordable EWS Housing for Rajkot Municipal Corporation at Rajkot


**Ar. Parag and Mona Udani**

**Name of Member Institute:** Indian Institute of Architects, Saurashtra Centre

**Membership Number:** 14623

**Company Name :** Architect Parag Udani

**Position:** Proprietor

**Qualification :**
Architect Parag Udani
B. Arch from M S University of Vadodara, 1996
Architect Mona Udani
D. Arch from IED, Vallabh Vidyanagar, 1996

**Contact No. :** 98252-17518

**Address :** Naman, 7, Royal Park, University Road, Rajkot, Gujarat, India


There is a common perception that high density residential development can be achieved only by constructing high rise buildings. It is imperative to achieve high density especially in developing countries like India where resources available are meager and housing requirement is huge. But at the same it is necessary to provide housing which address the core issues of human needs, life style and even aspirations of the uses. It should enhance the quality of life of the users.

We have questioned this notion of high rise typology in an Affordable EWS Housing project for Rajkot Municipal Corporation at Rajkot which consists of 599 units of over 30 sq mt carpet area on 1.55 hectare plot. The typology employed is 'Low Rise High Density' with G + 2/3 floors. The density achieved is more than 385 units / hectare against the sujjested density of 250 units / hectare by model building bye-laws 2004. The FSI achieved is 1.46 against the permissible 1.50. Open spaces are almost evenly distributed in the layout for equity and easy access to all the residents. The usable open space is more than 20% of the total area. All the units have access to common open space by travelling maximum one floor below or one floor above. The road area is only 9.30%. Carbon footprint is minimum and it does not require expensive lifts and fire fighting systems.

The cluster design ensures privacy and openness for all the units. The unit design ensures sufficient natural light and effective cross ventilation with possibility of incremental growth in the future. The verandah / balcony / terrace have been treated differently to bring variation in the built form.

Any design should reflect the context and cultural identity of the place. Our design is inspired from traditional towns of the region which has units around the court, narrow but shaded streets, 'dela' like entrances for security and identity etc.

Climate response, sustainability, affordability and low maintenance parameters have been interwoven in the design. Affordability has been achieved first through architectural design solutions and then through appropriate use of construction technology and materials. Infrastructure services are kept simple and maintainable by clubbing WCs, bath and wash areas. They run from the back or side to avoid visual clutter in the front.

The design reaffirms the confidence that Government housing can provide qualitative built environment. The sense of ownership ensures better health and well-being of the residents with social, cultural and economic benefits for the residents, society and country at large.

This project has been awarded the First Prize in HUDCO Design Awards – 2016 under the Cost Effective Rural / Urban Housing category. ■


**Ar. Fung Siu Man**

**Position :** Director of Campus Development

**Company Name :** PangArchitect Limited in collaboration with Campus Development Office, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

**Address :** LG 1, Lady Shaw Building, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, N. T., Hong Kong

**Email :** smfung@cuhk.edu.hk

**Contact No :** +852 3943 6670


# A Revolutionary Study Commons

**University Library Extension, The Chinese University of Hong Kong**

Our Mission: The Library Extension project completed in 2012 featured a minimalist and sustainable design that cleverly integrated a love of nature with respect of history, and demonstrated how development needs were balanced with preservation concerns. It also addressed the core values of CUHK's Campus Master Plan, the Vision of "combining the tradition with modernity, bringing China and the West together and meeting the sustainability targets".

**Preserving history and collective memories**

The new Extension annexed to the iconic University Library preserved the spatial quality and ambient of the University Mall and the adjacent landmarks, including the Roman-style garden 'Forum' and the 'Beacon' on which the sculpture 'Gate of Wisdom' stands.

PHOTO BY ULS_CUHK

UNDER-POOL SKYLIGHT LEARNING GARDEN

PHOTO BY AEDAS LTD

ATRIUM - MEETING THE OLD AND NEW

PHOTO BY ULS_CUHK

MALL GARDEN PRESERVATION

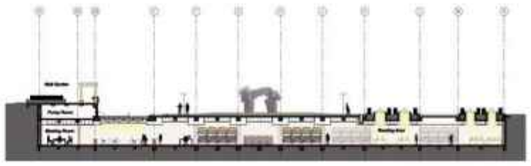


PHOTO BY ULS_CUHK

LEARNING PATH @ LG


LAERNING GARDEN PLAN

LONGITUDINAL SECTION



BASEMENT SECTION

In recognition of the sustainability design and innovation project team in creating this inspiring learning environment, the project was honored with Merit Award by the Hong Kong Green Building Council in the Green Building Award 2014. ■

**Ar. Amna Rafi Chaudhry**

**Company Name :**
University of Engineering & Technology, Lahore

**Designation :**
Assistant Professor

**Contact Details :**
90/2, G, Model Town, Lahore

**Phone No :** +923334457662

**Email Id :** amnarafi@post.harvard.edu

# Lahore Metro & its morphology for a new Concrete Landscape

**Theme: Happiness through Architecture**
**Topics: Sustainable Architecture: Role of Landscape Architecture**

Lahore, a city popular for its lively culture, art, architecture and gardens is rapidly expanding. The image of Lahore as a city with minimal vertical growth has been maintained for housing and commercial growth but infrastructure development is taking place at a fast pace. The Lahore Metro, Green Line is the first transportation corridor solely designed on such a mega scale for public transport in Pakistan. It runs 27km from Ferozepur Road till Shahdara across River Ravi. Lahore, where green belts form the key foundation of the city is pierced with overhead bridges, underpasses and thick iron fences demarcating the lines of the metro. How will this permanent intervention of concrete represent open spaces and corridors in the city? How will it replace the image of Lahore known to be the city of Gardens? What is the visual quality of spaces beneath the metro bridge? The bridge serves as a welcome treat by the citizens for its functional purpose but the underside of the bridges is dark and polluted. Landscape measures in the form of cluttered shade tolerant plants are insufficient to counter the effects where color and light would be welcome additions. As an urban landscape this is another step towards heavily impermeable construction. This paper explores the visual quality of this large-scale landscape and the rooms created with this urban structure. It also aims at interrogating its role for improving the colorful and happy image of Lahore. ■



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# VitrA

VitrA is a leading brand of Eczacıbaşı, a prominent Turkish industrial group. Eczacıbaşı, core sectors are building products, healthcare and consumer products. VitrA manufacturers 5 million units of sanitary ware, 350,000 bathtubs, 370,000 units of bathroom furniture, 3 million faucets and 2.5 million bathroom accessories every year.50% of production is exported to over 75 countries worldwide for sale in 150 exclusive showrooms and 2,000 sales points across the world.

Long the market leader in Turkey of bathroom products and ceramic tiles with VitrA brand, the Eczacıba şBuilding Products Division is contending for top three ranking in Europe, where it owns a majority share of V&B Fliesen, the tile division of Villeroy & Boch, and all of Burgbad, the leader of the European luxury bathroom furniture market, and Engers Keramik, the well-established German tile producer.

In line with its multi-brand/multi-manufacturing site/multi-market growth strategy, nine of the Building Products Division's 15 manufacturing sites are located in major international markets. The new plants in Russia which is a tile plant with a capacity of 3.2 million m2 started manufacturing in the second half of 2011 and the ceramic sanitary ware plant with a capacity of 250 thousand pieces is scheduled for completion in 2014.

Investments in capacity have been matched by an expansion of the Division's marketing network in international markets, high profile brand and product communication campaigns, and the development of innovative products and collections, an area where it is collaborating with such prominent international designers as Ross Lovegrove, Matteo Thun, NOA, Nexus, INDEED,İ nci Mutlu, Defne Koz and the young Russian designer Dima Loginoff who joined these inspiring designers to create tile collections for VitrA. Innovative design is another area where the Division is preparing to join the ranks of the world's leading producers with the construction of the VitrA Innovation Center at the Bozüyük production complex in Turkey which is opened in the last quarter of 2011, the center will serve as the headquarters for Division-wide R&D activities involving material, process product, and technology development. It will also coordinate collaborative projects with academia and external consultants.

International sales, which accounted for about two-thirds of the Division's total sales in 2011, are supported by the Division's marketing and sales companies in Germany, the UK, Ireland, the US, Bulgaria, and Russia and sales offices in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Northern Iraq, Dubai, Ukraine, China, Kazakhstan and Azerbijan.

In 2014 VitrA India established its own liaison office in Mumbai for marketing and brand establishment. Now VitrA India is working under a strong distribution channel with 15 regional distributors, who import VitrA products and deliver to more than 100 dealers all around the India by covering all the major markets. Apart from Mumbai, VitrA also have office in New Delhi. With a larger, spread out distribution channel, VitrA assured of better product availability, logistics, service and communication in the market.

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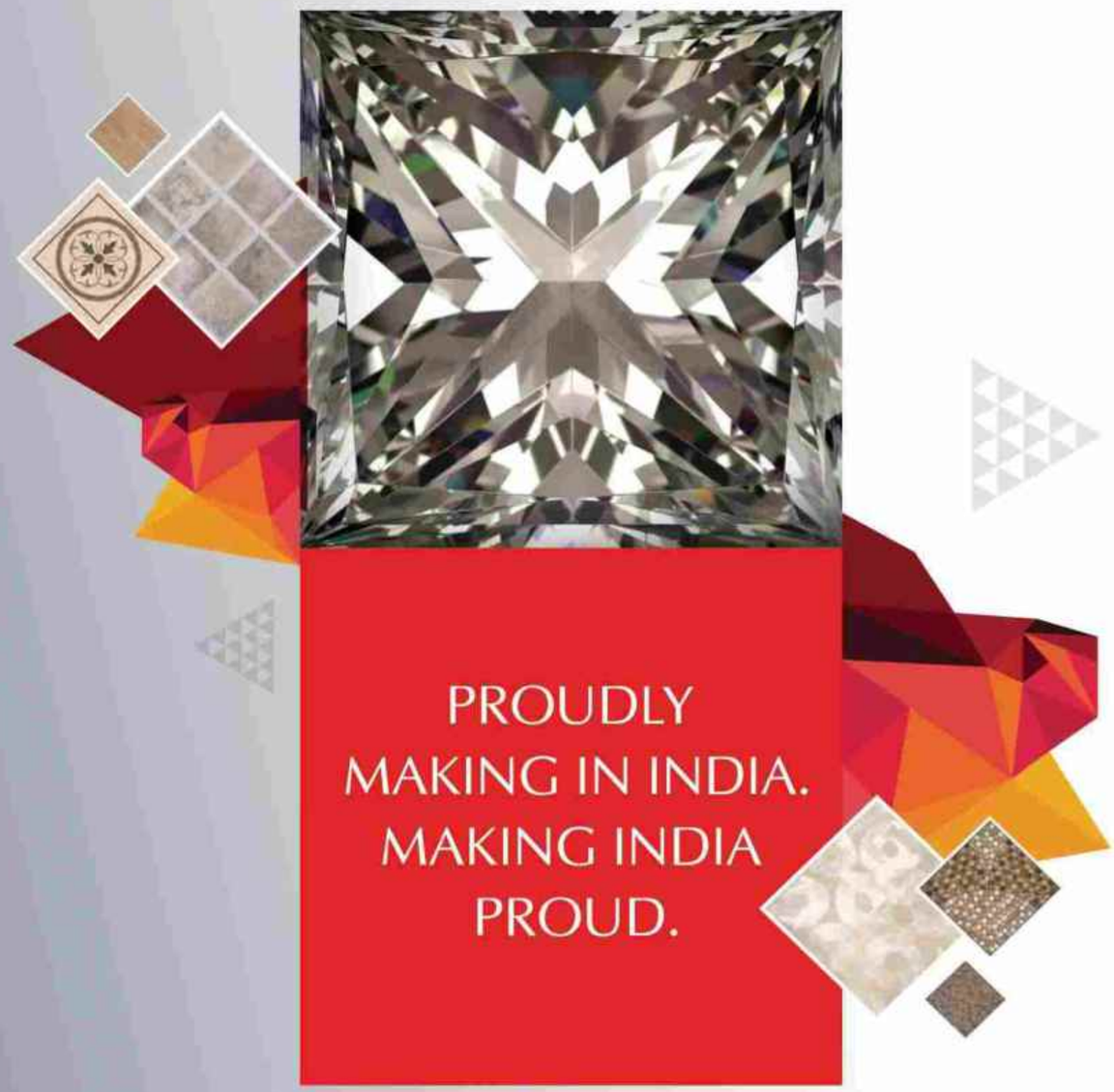

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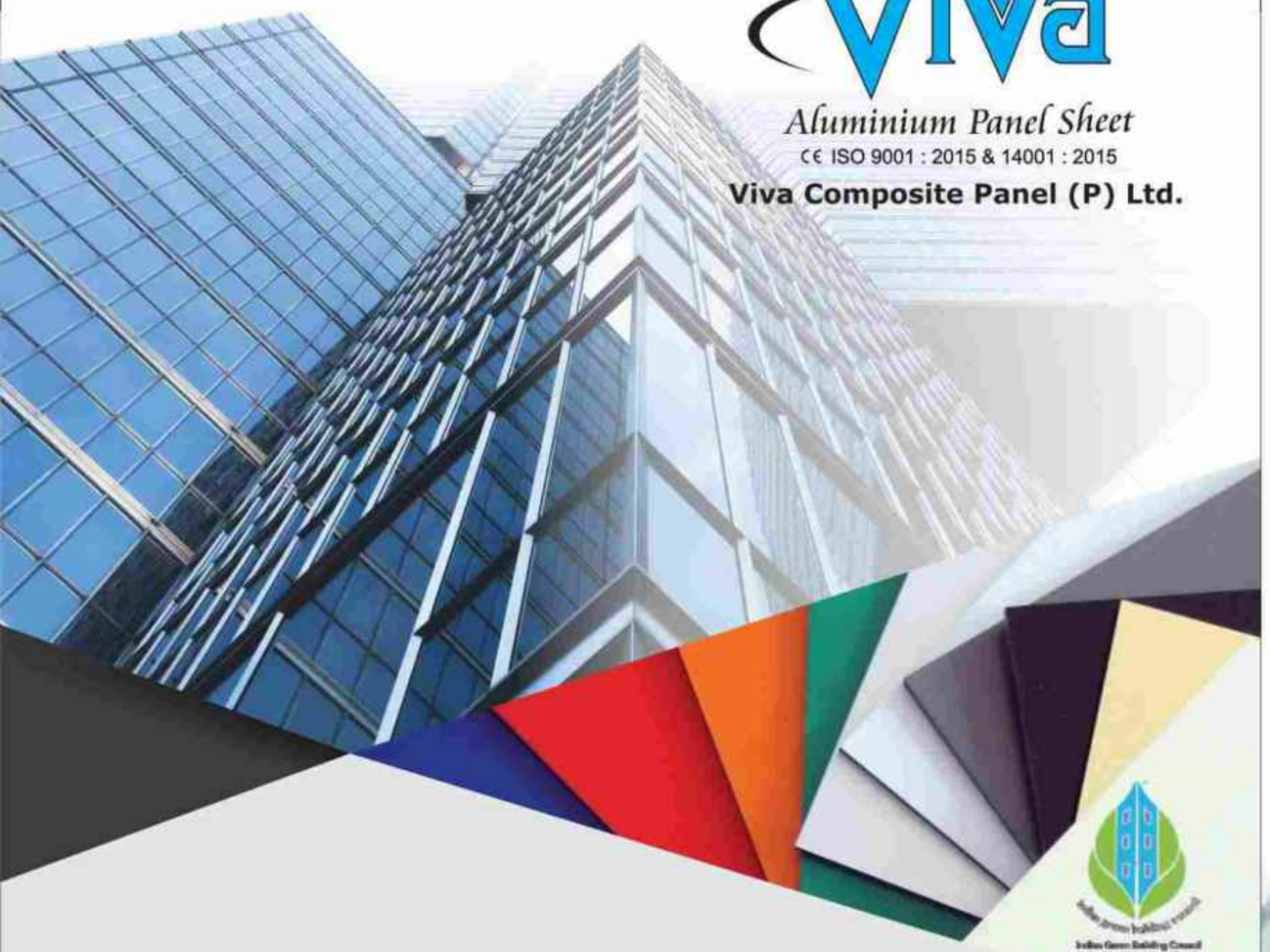

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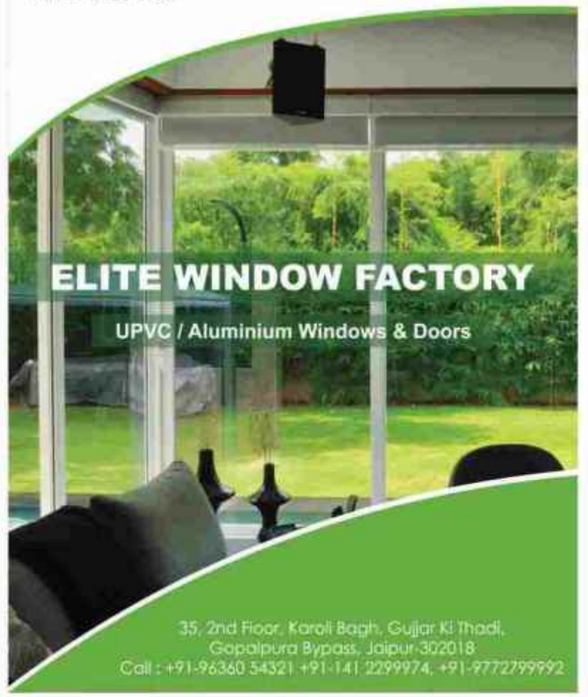


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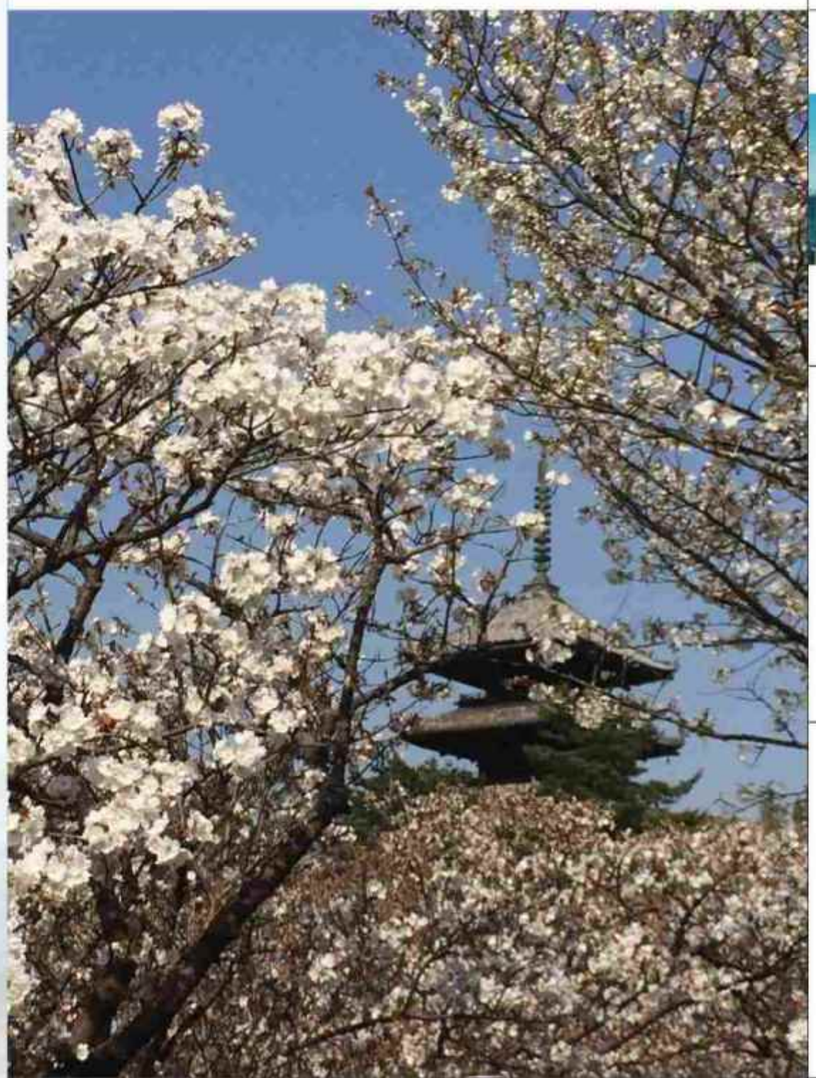

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