

# **SHEIKH KAMAL INTERNATIONAL CRICKET STADIUM**

Adaptation with the Tourist's City, Cox's Bazar



Inspiring Excellence

By  
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## Abstract

In the last couple of decades due to continuous success of Bangladesh cricket team, peoples' fascination about cricket has been booming rapidly. The infrastructure necessary for the growth and development of cricket has been building up gradually, and with the enormous success of the Bengal tigers the demand for a better infrastructure is also increasing. Moreover within these past 2-3 decades, Bangladesh received worldwide exposure for its passionate fans and a colorful cricketing culture.

There has been a massive progress in several stadiums of our country in the receding couple of decades. Approximately 6-7 stadiums have achieved the minimum requirements to host international matches. But the capacity of these stadiums is not sufficient. According to one of the senior managers of BCB (Bangladesh Cricket Board), in Dhaka there are more than 2 lak spectators who are avid fans of international matches; however the capacity is only 25,000! Therefore under current circumstances these stadiums are not satisfactory for Bangladesh. Moreover Cox's Bazar is Bangladesh's most popular tourist destination as it is the world's longest stretch of sandy beach. It has the abundance of space that is needed to accommodate an international hub for sports. And so forth there will come a time when even a small country like Bangladesh can organize world cup and similar events as a single host.

So this project has a great opportunity to increase Bangladesh's tourism.

Keyword: Cricket, stadium, cox's bazar, Sea beach, urban, sampan, sea boat, fishing boat, sheikh kamal.

Acknowledgement:

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**CHAPTER 01: INTRODUCTION**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT.....      | 5 |
| 1.2 PRESENT STADIUM OF BANGLADESH ..... | 7 |
| 1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT .....     | 8 |
| 1.4 Client.....                         | 8 |

**CHAPTER 02: SITE APPRAISAL**

|                                      |    |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| 2.1 Site .....                       | 9  |
| 2.2 Site surroundings .....          | 9  |
| 2.3 Connecting roads.....            | 11 |
| 2.4 Tourist interest near site ..... | 12 |
| 2.3 Topography.....                  | 13 |
| 2.4 Climate .....                    | 14 |
| 2.5 Social background .....          | 15 |
| 2.6 SWOT Analysis.....               | 16 |
| 2.6.1 Strength .....                 | 16 |
| 2.6.2 Weakness .....                 | 16 |
| 2.6.3 Opportunity .....              | 16 |
| 2.6.4 Threat.....                    | 16 |

**CHAPTER 03: LITERATURE REVIEW**

|                                  |    |
|----------------------------------|----|
| 3.1 CRICKET FIELD ELEMENTS ..... | 18 |
|----------------------------------|----|

**CHAPTER 4: Case study**

|                           |    |
|---------------------------|----|
| 4.1 HANGZHOU STADIUM..... | 21 |
|---------------------------|----|

4.2 Shere Bangla National Cricket Stadium, Mirpur, Dhaka, Bangladesh ..... 24

CHAPTER 5: PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT

5.1 International Cricket Stadium Required Area (regarding context)

5.2 Major functional layout and relation

CHAPTER 6: DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

6.1 Concept, inspiration and form generation

6.2 Final design

References ..... 36

## CHAPTER 01: INTRODUCTION

Sports and stadium has a relationship of showcasing the heroic essence of the player. However after the first modern stadium appeared in Victorian Britain stadium has evolved into one of the great public building forms of the 12th century as an essential element of civic life. (John, sheaard-2007)

The stadium is sometime only dedicated for a focus community or sometimes it can be the national or international pride. Stadium is not always a place of performance sometimes it can hold the mass people for leisure or other entertainment. As a civic space it also promotes certain commercial activity around it. As a huge structure it can even ensure different stages of connectivity in people.

### 1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

We have passed more than 4 decade as a free nation. In these years we had lots of ups and down and great development in every sector. However after liberation war there were very few things which actually promoted by the entire population. There are very few things that can promote the nation towards the global audience.

Within the small country we have the longest sea beach of the world, we have the largest mangrove forest, and we have hundreds of historical site which showcase the glorious history of this subcontinent. So our government felt the necessity to increase tourist exposure towards our country and for that 2016 is declared as tourist year.

Cricket in Bangladesh is growing in a slow but steady rate. The catalysts that took Bangladesh into the world level were the winning of the ICC trophy in 1997, winning a world cup match against Pakistan in 1999 world cup, getting the test status in 2000, and

finally successfully hosting the world cup cricket in 2011. Bangladesh has proven its potential of being a future super power of cricket in the not so distant future. The 2014 T20 cricket world cup is also going to be held in Bangladesh.

Currently Bangladesh has more or less 5 stadiums that have hosted one day international cricket matches. But the facilities in those stadiums, (except Mirpur Sher E Bangla Stadium) are not up to the mark, thus not giving those stadiums the recognition of being a test venue. The Bangladesh Cricket Board (BCB), in collaboration with the Government has taken steps to increase the number of international standard cricket stadiums, and have strategically proposed 2 new stadium sites, one at Purbachal, Gazipur, and the other at Cox's Bazar.

## 1.2 PRESENT STADIUM OF BANGLADESH

With adaptive facility of International matches following stadiums have the potential to host international matches. BCB believes that if this public interest for cricket sustains one day Bangladesh will host a world cup as a single host and this is the high time to be prepared for that. For that reason the capacity of this stadium is declared 1 lak to create an icon.

|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Shere Bangla National Stadium        | Mirpur, Dhaka<br>Capacity 25,000<br>Floodlights Yes                       |
| MA Aziz Stadium                      | Chittagong, Bangladesh<br>Capacity 30,000<br>Floodlights Yes              |
| Zahur Ahmed Chowdhury Stadium        | Chittagong, Bangladesh<br>Capacity 22,000<br>Floodlights Yes,             |
| Sylhet International Cricket Stadium | Sylhet, Bangladesh<br>Capacity 13,533<br>Floodlights Yes,                 |
| Sheikh Abu Naser Stadium             | Khulna, Bangladesh<br>Capacity 15,000<br>Floodlights Yes,                 |
| Shaheed Chandu Stadium               | Bogra, Bangladesh<br>Capacity 15,000<br>Floodlights Yes,                  |
| Khan Shaheb Osman Ali Stadium        | Fatullah, Narayanganj , Bangladesh<br>Capacity 25,000<br>Floodlights Yes, |



### 1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The stadium will have a great impact on countries cricket fascination and tourism.

Functionally the stadium will help create a new test cricket venue at a very promising location. Because of the huge capacity the stadium will hold huge crowd which will be a positive point to ensure big cricket matches in our country.

The multi-purpose usage of the project will help to develop the coastal area as a whole.

As a major tourist attraction revenues from tourism will tend to rise and increase due to the establishment of an international sports facility.

An iconic value will be added to the area where the proposed stadium will be built. People's interest will increase about tourism. An urban platform will be created which can house various native cultural festivities.

Lastly a stable structure as the stadium could act as a shelter for refugees in situations of natural calamity

### 1.4 Client

The owner of the project is Bangladesh cricket board, BCB. They want to develop an international standard cricket stadium and eventually a cricket academy in cox's bazar.

## CHAPTER 02: SITE APPRAISAL

### 2.1 Site

The proposed site is 33.5 acres of land beside Laboni beach, in the main town of Cox's Bazar. The site is located just beside the sea beach on the west and a flat sandy landscape on the eastern side. The land was owned by the civil aviation authority of the Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh. This land was gifted to BCB 13 years back to develop a international level stadium. First they thought about a stadium of 40 thousands capacity but afterwards they are incising the number to 1 lak due to public interest.

### 2.2 Site surroundings

The site is located adjacent to the major tourist point of coxs bazar. Beside labony beach a walk around 48 acres of land is allocated for the stadium.



Fig : 1.1 site location

Source: google map



Fig: 1.2 site image

Source: Argha saha

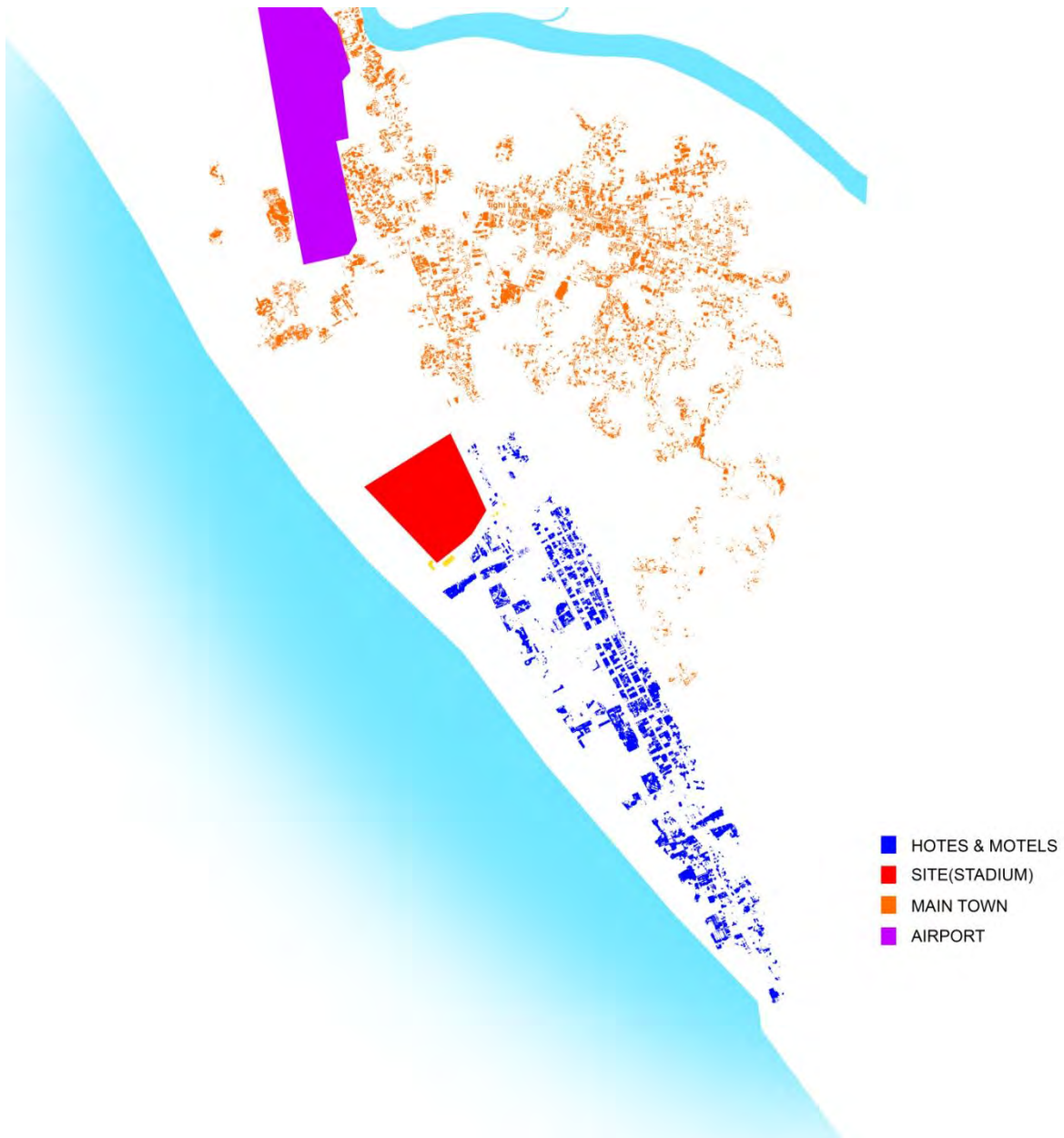


Fig : 1.3 building type

Source :argha

## 2.3 Connecting roads

The allocated site is surrounded by road in south and east side, and the sea is in the west side. There are lots of high standard hotels in eastern area of the site.



Fig :1.4 connecting roads

Source argha

## 2.4 Tourist interest near site

There are several tourist spot surrounding the site. So the major stadium will also push the people towards that natural and man-manmade lifestyle. As the location is exactly beside the sea, while international match's cox's bazar will have a global exposure as well as the adjacent tourism sites will be more live and economically vibrant.



Fig : 1.5 Tourism map

Source: National Tourism Organization

## 2.3 Topography

Topographically the land is fully flat. The ground level is about 30'-35' high from the sea level. There is some natural water body within the site. As the site is adjacent to the sea beach, sand content is higher in the soil. However at present the whole ground is grown with nice and soft grass, which is appropriate for the play.

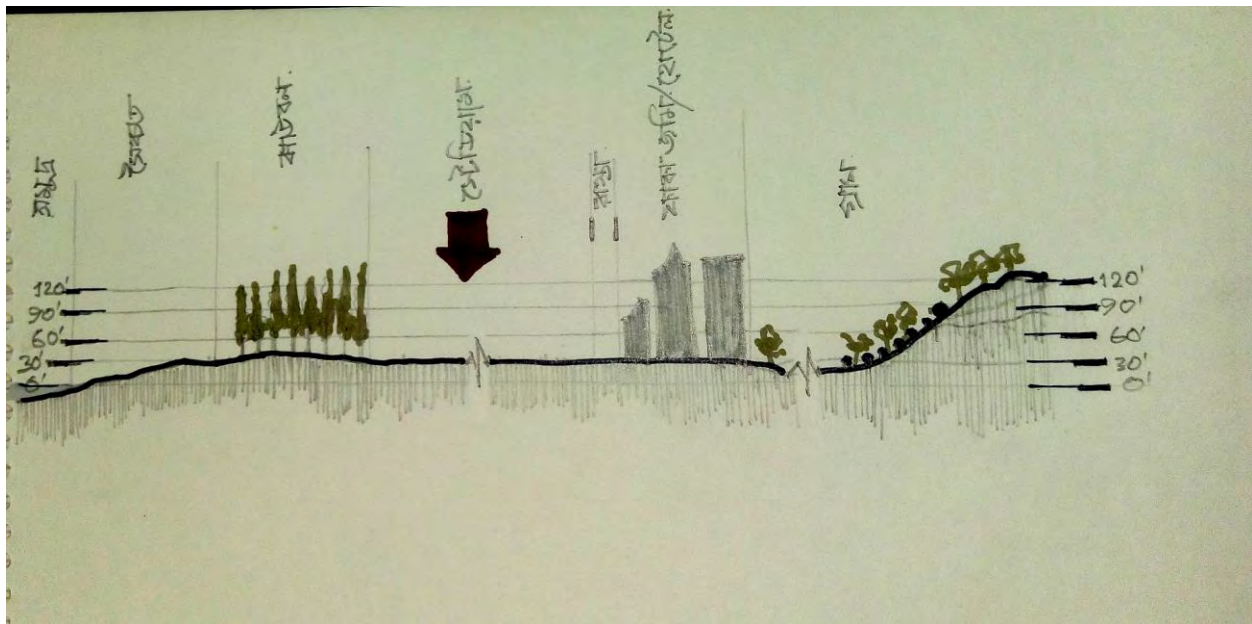
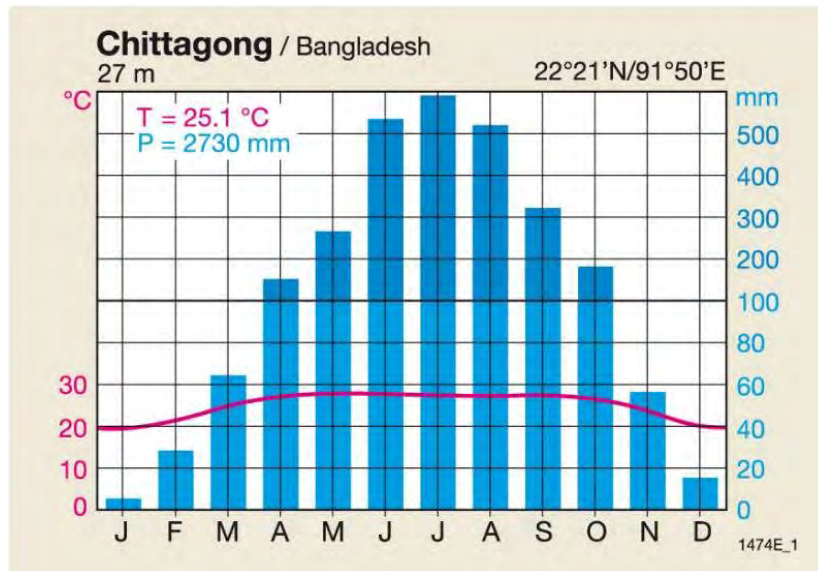
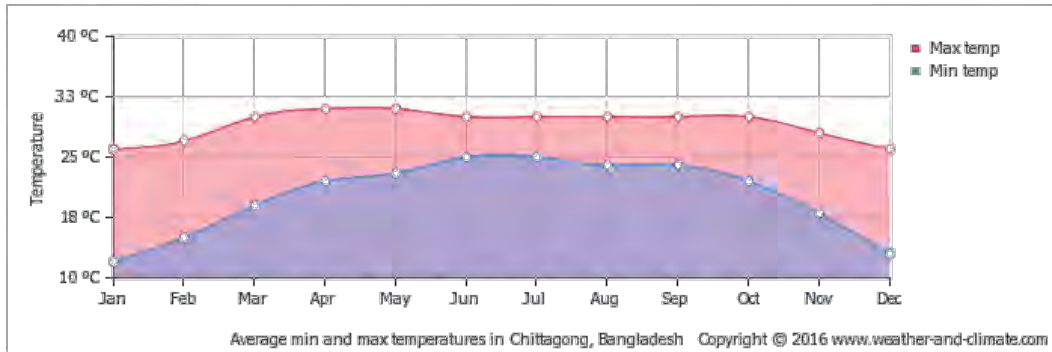


Fig: 1.6 site section

Source : Argha saha

## 2.4 Climate

Due to huge water body the humidity is a bit higher. Graph 3.1, this graph shows the max and minimum temperature of the area all over the year.



Graph 3.2 shows the amount of rainfall in the area with the comparison of average temperature

Fig :1.7 climate condition yearly

## 2.5 Social background

The main earning source of this locality is highly dependable on the sea. There are a huge number of people connected to fishing and tool making of fishing. Another portion of people are earning by dry fish. There is another major occupancy in Sault production. However as the tourist presence increases lots of the people is making their life by providing facilities and a new way of life is introducing.



Fig: 2.1 fishing

Source: afzal



Fig : 2.2 salt field

Source : afzal



Fig : 2.3 snail shell joulary



Fig : 2.4 dried fish worker



## 2.6 SWOT Analysis

### 2.6.1 Strength

- Good soil content for creating play area
- Site is adjoining the main road
- Enough land for accommodating all facilities
- Easy transportation
- Excellent scenic beauty

### 2.6.2 Weakness

- Too near to the city
- Inside city

### 2.6.3 Opportunity

- Scope for extending centralized tourist attraction in Cox's Bazar
- Nucleus for new development
- Platform for display of tribal festivity
- Proper usage of existing scenic beauty in new masterplan
- Using natural resources (wind, sun, rain) to create energy efficiency

### 2.6.4 Threat

- Danger to natural settings
- Security

## CHAPTER 03: LITERATURE REVIEW

The term cricket is variously thought to be derived from the target aimed at and the implement used to defend it. In the former case it is argued that the word is related to german words which mean something related to the wickets. Others believe the word has an English origin. (Farbrother, 2001) The game had started off in England, so the inception of the word is more probable to be coming from an English background.

Cricket in Bangladesh and Bangladeshi cricket are two totally different entities. The first is a thriving, throbbing, vibrant passion with a people that only came into existence in 1947 as part of East Pakistan following India's bloody partition, and then became an independent nation in 1971 following another bloody war. But if cricket is just a sport, and is to be evaluated as just that, Bangladesh is where it's at. The nation lived, breathed and slept football until some years back, but today, a politically and socially divided set of people come together as one in the name of the game, even if the team it supports does close to nothing in the international arena. Cricketers who would struggle to make a reserve side in an English county are feted as national heroes, their every move is followed and people wait for judgment day – the day Bangladesh as a cricket-playing nation will rub shoulders with the best in the business. And the past – well, it's quite a story! A story that could well serve as the plot for a thriller, with high drama, Eisenstein-like protests, glorious moments, accidents that shook the world and, above all, a socio-cultural milieu that needs to be understood and comprehended.

### 3.1 CRICKET FIELD ELEMENTS

The entire field has to be covered by grass and the play area should be marked. The 'pitch' is marked with comparatively harder and grass less ground in the central area with stumps in opposite sides. (Steven Lynch, Wisden 2006, p 100).

The area of ground between two sets of stumps is called a cricket pitch. It has length of 22 yards. The surface of the pitch is made up of clay. It is the main play area of cricket where the batsman stands. (Geraint John, Rod Sheard and Ben Vickery, STADIA,2007)

The cricket pitch orientation is extremely important because the game cannot be played across the direction of the wind. In order to play along the wind direction, the pitch is oriented in the north-south direction, with a maximum deviation up to 15 degrees.

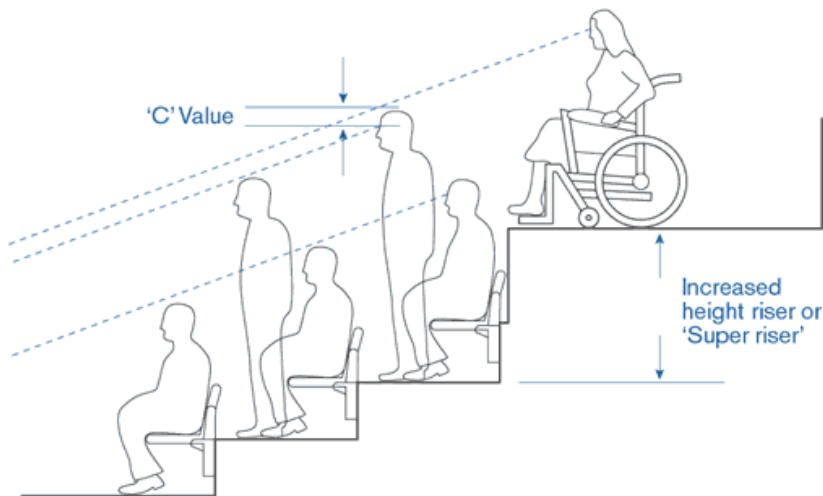
A device used for displaying a concurrent record of the score of the game which will be visible to both players and spectators. In the early days of cricket, before the introduction of scoreboards, it was traditional for the scorers to stand up when the scores of the two sides drew level, as an indication to players and spectators that the batting side needed only one run to win. Scoreboards: originally known as 'telegraph boards', began to appear at the major grounds in the mid- nineteenth century.

A movable structure with a large flat surface typically made of slatted wood but occasionally of other materials such as canvas, which is placed just outside the boundary directly behind either of the wickets in order to assist the batsman by enhancing the visibility of the bowled ball. Sightscreens are traditionally white, but black

sightscreens are used for day-night games played with white balls. Some modern sightscreens have surfaces that can be changed between over's, showing advertisements when the bowler is opening from the other end. (Geraint John, Rod Sheard and Ben Vickery, STADIA,2007)

Either of the two (or four in case of international matches) whose function is to ensure that a cricket matches is conducted in accordance of the laws and spirit of the game or to adjudicate on any point submitted to them by the players. There are usually two on field umpires, a third umpire (TV umpire) and a fourth or reserve umpire in case of emergency.

Seating view should be ensured in every possible situation.



**Note:**  
Designers should consider potential problems for other spectators when viewing from the sides and at high levels

For reasons of clarity, all handrails have been omitted from the diagrams

Toilets and other ablutionary facilities may be needed for several individual types of stadium users in addition to those for the mass spectators. These facilities should be thought of in conjunction with spectator toilets so as to minimize the number of sanitary appliances and drainage stacks in the stadium while still making adequate provision for all types of users. (Farbrother, 2001)

Facilities for media are an integral part of stadium design, not least because of the large sums of money that are now-a-days entered from the media rights for sporting events.

These facilities involve the three main categories of public information and entertainment services- the press (including newspapers and magazines), radio and television. Clubs may also have their own media requirements club TV and websites.

(Geraint John, Rod Sheard and Ben Vickery, STADIA,2007)

The entry and exit timing has to be strictly controlled so that the spectators and all other people can be evacuated from the stadium within a limited given time. The standard timing for emergency exit to safety zones, i.e the ground level opening is a maximum of 8 minutes. This measurement is made from the basic walking velocities of the people through various modes of circulations such as horizontal and vertical circulation. This velocity, together with the unit width of the exit routes are calculated to form the efficient circulation system where the evacuation time of maximum 8 minutes is designed.

## CHAPTER 4: Case study

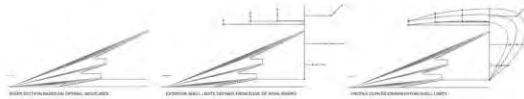
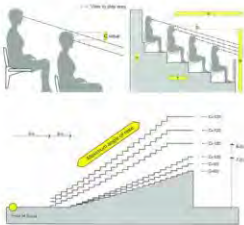
### 4.1 HANGZHOU STADIUM

To achieve optimal sightlines for the Hangzhou stadium bowl, an in-house bowl generator was scripted based on typical stadium bowl generators for the creation of multi-tiered bowl sections. The script sweeps the bowl section along a specified curve in plan to create an up-to-date 3D representation of the bowl section.

The user is able to adjust parameters such as the number of rows, distance from the playing field, and sightline standards. Other critical design data such as seating capacity estimates, rise angles, and 2D bowl sections are also outputted to the user.

After establishing the parametric associations to drive the seating geometry, the exterior petal structure was linked to the bowl. This allowed the petal system to adapt and change based on the changing seating parameters. A new seating court or a change in sightline standard would immediately cause the exterior shape to adjust and conform to the new bowl.

Linking the systems together parametrically made it possible to holistically study the relationships between all major design elements and eliminate the build-test-discard-rebuild strategy often which is often present in traditional 3D modeling.

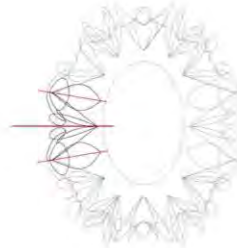


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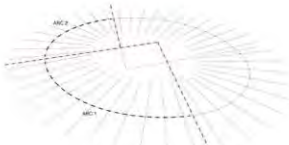
The exterior of the stadium was conceptualized as a series of unique yet repetitive truss modules (affectionately referred to as petals) which enclose the stadium bowl. The original geometric concept was derived from a study of 3D, symmetrical S-curves patterns resulting from a rigorous copy-mirror process about bowl profile in plan.

Since the process followed a set of loosely defined geometric rules, multiple iterations and variations could be generated and evaluated. The geometry underwent an optimization process in order to conform to a series of constraints driven by structural, modular, material, and programmatic parameters.

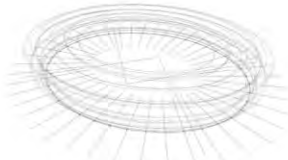
The primary challenge of the optimization process was to translate the winning competition concept into a flexible parametric system.



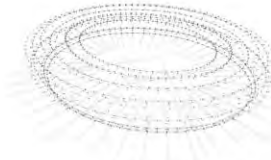
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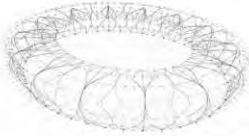
1. Circular arcs are established as the driving geometry for the bowl and the exterior steel petals.



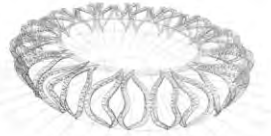
2. Arc geometry is transposed in 3D space to define the interior and exterior limits of the stadium shell.



3. Arcs are divided into lists of control points.



4. The list of points is organized to define B-spline curves and surfaces.



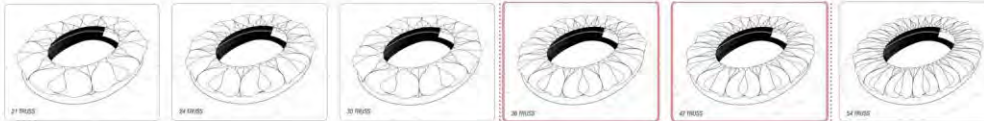
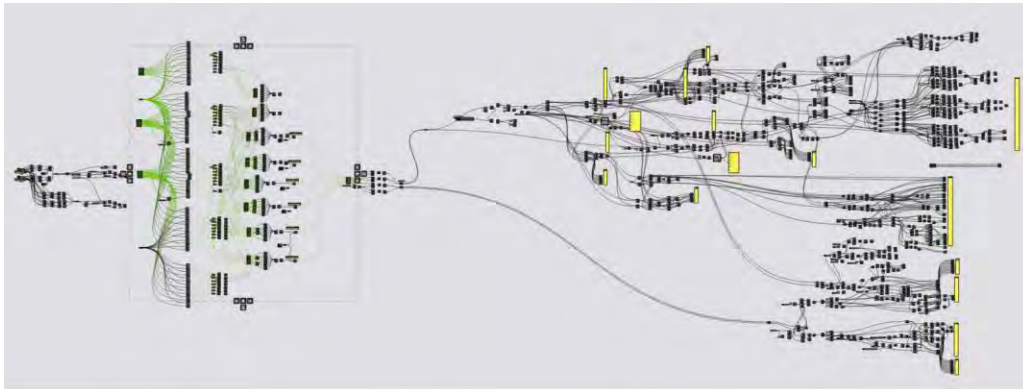
5. The B-spline geometry is subdivided to create primary truss geometry.



6. Secondary structural elements for lateral bracing and roof systems are linked to the primary truss system.

**nbbj**

HANGZHOU STADIUM



**nbbj**

HANGZHOU STADIUM



Fig: 4.1hangzou stadium

Source : arcdaily



## 4.2 Shere Bangla National Cricket Stadium, Mirpur, Dhaka, Bangladesh

The Sere Bangla National Cricket Stadium is named after AK Fazlul Haque, one of the country's most renowned leaders and freedom fighter in the 1940's. The stadium is situated 10 kilometers outside the center of Dhaka. This stadium was not built for cricket. It was for soccer field and other athletic as made was rectangular in shape. Later on it was successfully converted to the country's one of the major cricket stadium and main office of BCB.



Fig : 4.2 3d render

Source : BCB

### 4.3 Structure

The stadium is made of typical concrete structure. They will go for the high tech looks for VIP gallery covers. This will be made of some type of poly-carbonate sheets, suspended from steel cables. The whole player's viewing area, media center, VIPs gallery president suite will be double layered glass and fully air conditioned.



Fig: 4.3 inside gallery

Source : BCB



Fig : 4.4 VIP gallery plan

Source :BCB

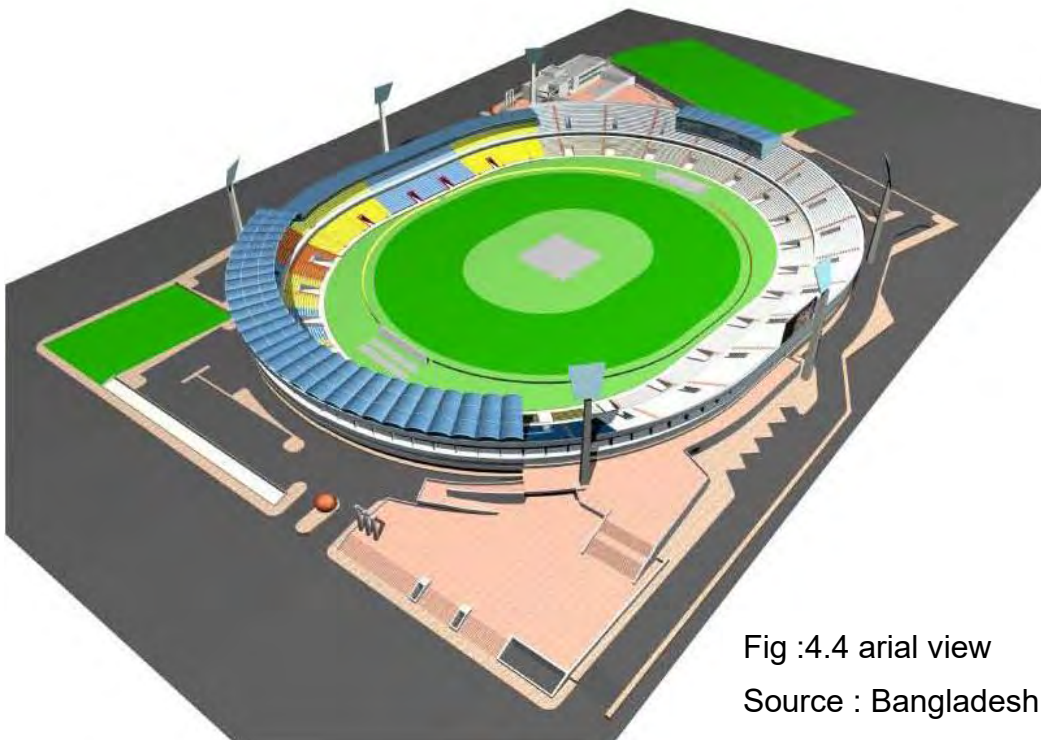


Fig :4.4 arial view

Source : Bangladesh Cricket Board

## CHAPTER 5: PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT

### 5.1 International Cricket Stadium Required Area (regarding context)

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| Play area ( Ground area for Cricket)<br>[Taking a circle of <b>46</b> meter radius minimum<br>i.e. <b>151'</b> as standard or # <b>210'</b> maximum]  | 71518-138545 sft |
| Gallery space(100,000 Spectators)<br>Space occupied /person is 3'-0M x 1'-6" = 4.5<br>sft (Including circulation area)<br>Total area needed for 100,000 spectators<br>(330 weel chair gallery ) | 450,000 sft      |
| Ticket Room (40 Nos.) approximate   | 10,000 sft       |
| Public toilet 600 male + 400 female<br>approximate<br>40% added circulation as a rough<br>estimate  | 30,000 sft       |
| 40% circulation   | 200,000 sft      |
|   |                  |
|   |                  |

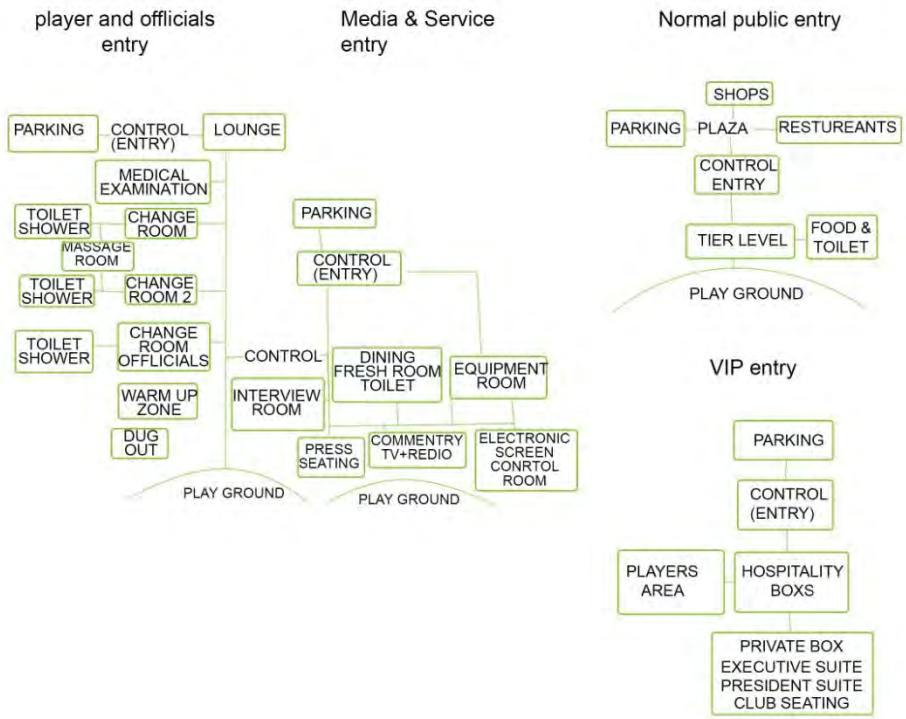
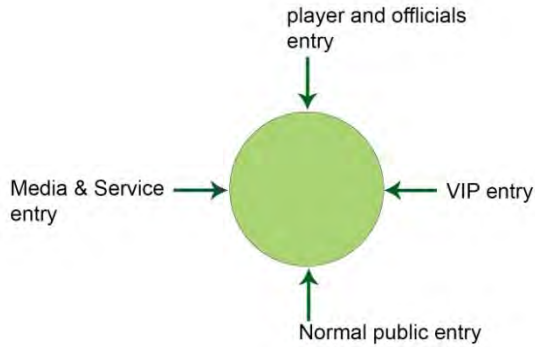
|   |           |
|---|-----------|
|   |           |
| Pavilion Building Adjoined with Gallery       |           |
| player lounge (25x2) x 15 sft                 | 750 sft   |
| umpires + other officials' (10 x 2 ) x 15 sft | 300 sft   |
| Store   | 250 sft   |
| dressing room + lockers ( 25 x2 ) x 20 sft    | 1,000 sft |
| Shower room                                   | 450 sft   |
| Toweling room                                 | 450 sft   |
| Toilet  | 400 sft   |
| Medical examination room                      | 300 sft   |
| x-Ray room                                    | 300 sft   |
| Resident Doctors room                         | 200 sft   |
|   |           |
| 40 % Circulation                              | 1,740 sft |
|   | 6,100 sft |
|   |           |
| VIP FACILITIES                                |           |

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Private box ( 100 nos ) 300 sft per box<br>Total private box 100 (300 x 100)<br>(including toilet)            | 30,000 sft |
| Restaurant  | 2,600 sft  |
| Kitchen   | 600 sft    |
| Toilets 10nos (6 men + 4 woman)<br>Executive suites (16 nose )<br>Total Executive suites 25 ( 500 x 25 )      | 12,500 sft |
| President suites (10 nose ) 500 sft<br>Total president suites _ 10 ( 500 x 10)                                | 5,000 sft  |
| Restaurants overlooking the pitch<br>(200 nose)   | 5,000 sft  |
| Kitchen   | 800 sft    |
|   | 3800       |
| Media   |            |
| Written Press seats 150 nose x 6 sft  | 900 sft    |
| TV  |            |
| commentary room including phone /fax /telex<br>facilities /internet<br>( at least 4 booth holding 50 person ) | 4,000 sft  |
| ( mechanical / Electrical room ) (500 x 4)  | 2,000 sft  |
| <b>Radio</b> commentary room including phone /fax<br>/telex facilities /internet                              | 1,600 sft  |

|                                       |            |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| (at least 2 booth holding 30 person)  |            |
| <b>Interview</b> room 2 nose (600 x2) | 1,200 sft  |
| Restaurant                            | 2,600 sft  |
| Kitchen                               | 600 sft    |
| Toilet                                | 400 sft    |
|                                       | 13,300 sft |
| Service Room                          |            |
| Video electronic screen control room  | 1,200 sft  |
| Ground man Room                       | 800 sft    |
| Equipment Room                        | 1,500 sft  |
| Generator Room                        | 2,000 sft  |
|                                       | 5,500      |
| Stadium administration                |            |
| President's room                      | 200 sft    |
| Gs Room                               | 200 sft    |
| Staff room                            | 500 sft    |
| Meeting room                          | 200 sft    |

|                          |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|
|                          |           |
| Waiting room             | 1,500 sft |
| Event organizer Room     | 300 sft   |
| Board Room               | 200 sft   |
| Stadium Control room     | 500 sft   |
| Computer/ record archive | 500 sft   |
| Toilet (2 nos)           | 400 sft   |
|                          |           |
| Parking                  |           |
| 10 large equipment car   |           |
| 17000 car approximate    |           |
| 800 bus parking          |           |

## 5.2 MAZOR FUNCTIONAL LAYOUT AND RELATION



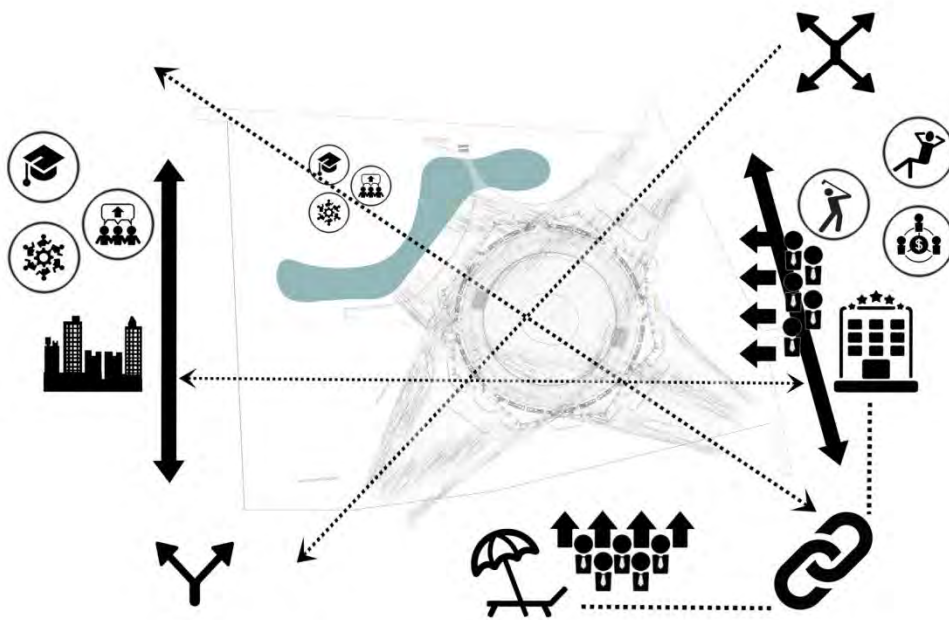


## CHAPTER 6: DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

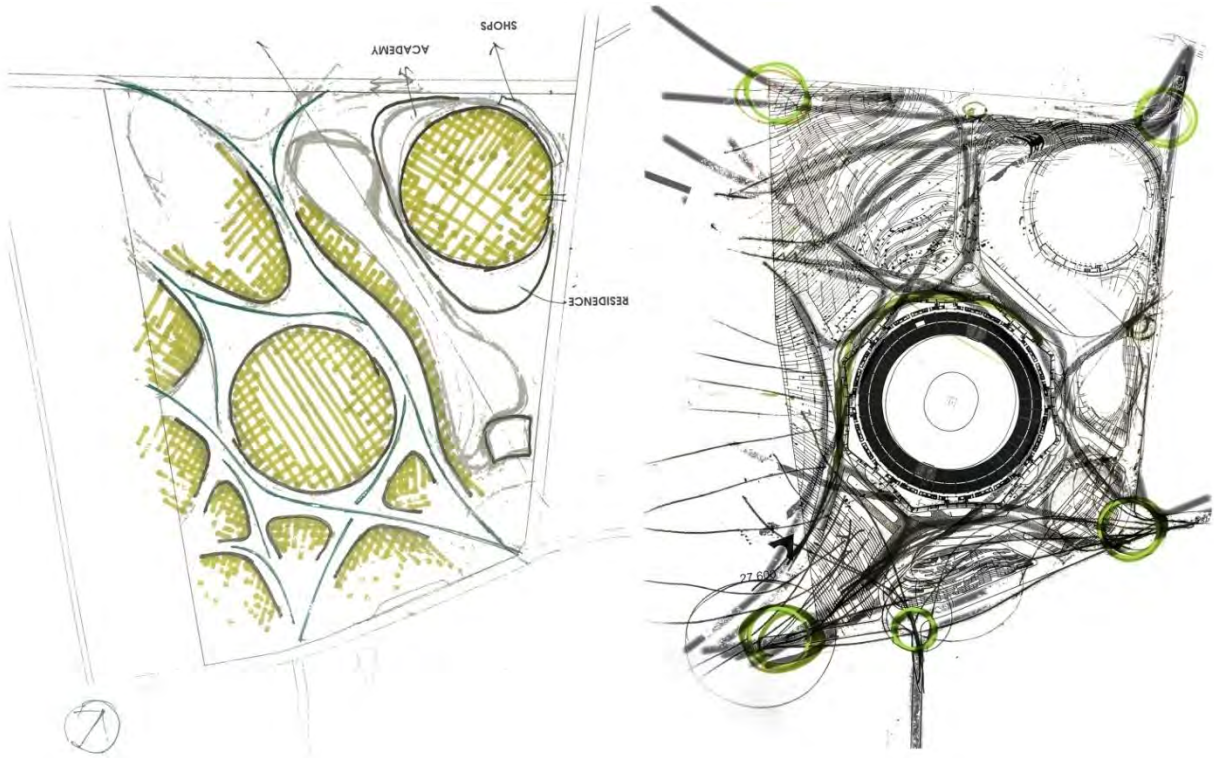
### 6.1 Concept, inspiration and form generation

As the site is located beside the beach and adjacent to the Laboni point(a major node marked in the coxes bazar sea beach) a huge number of tourist is expected. According to parjatan corporation report in a season coxs bazar accommodates more or less 15 lak tourist from Bangladesh and abroad. So the main design concern was focused on the tourist facility which further developed to an interactive platform for local and tourist.

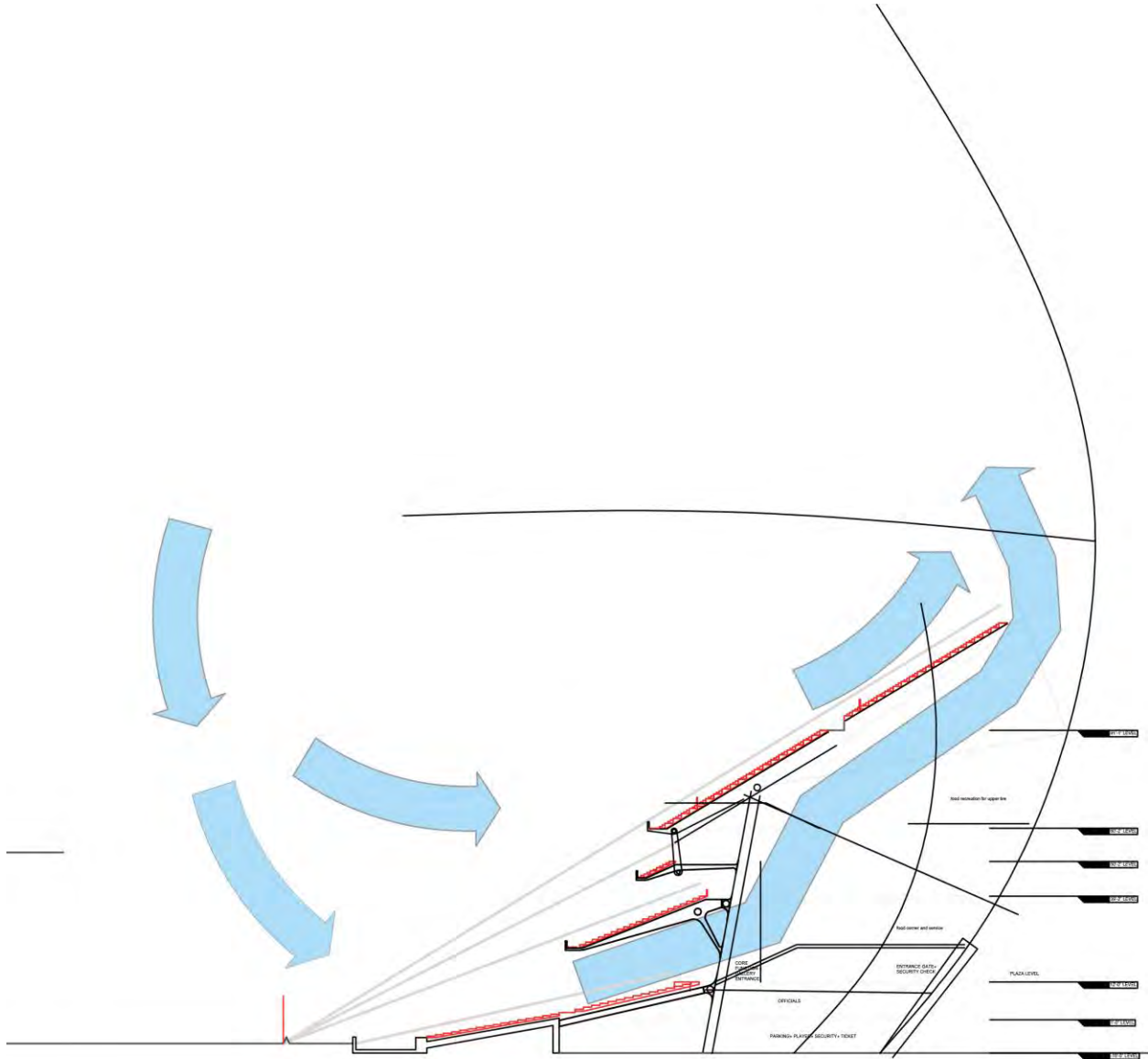


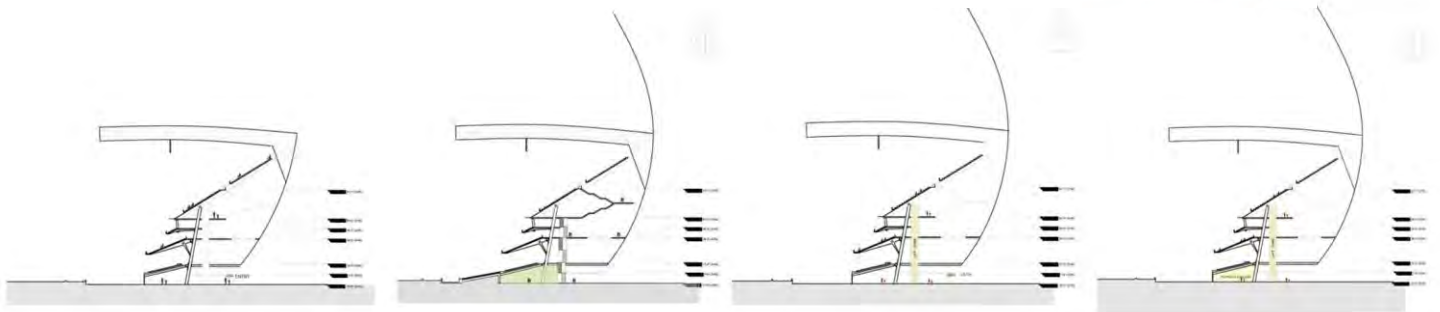


Site context



Landscape and form placement according to human movement

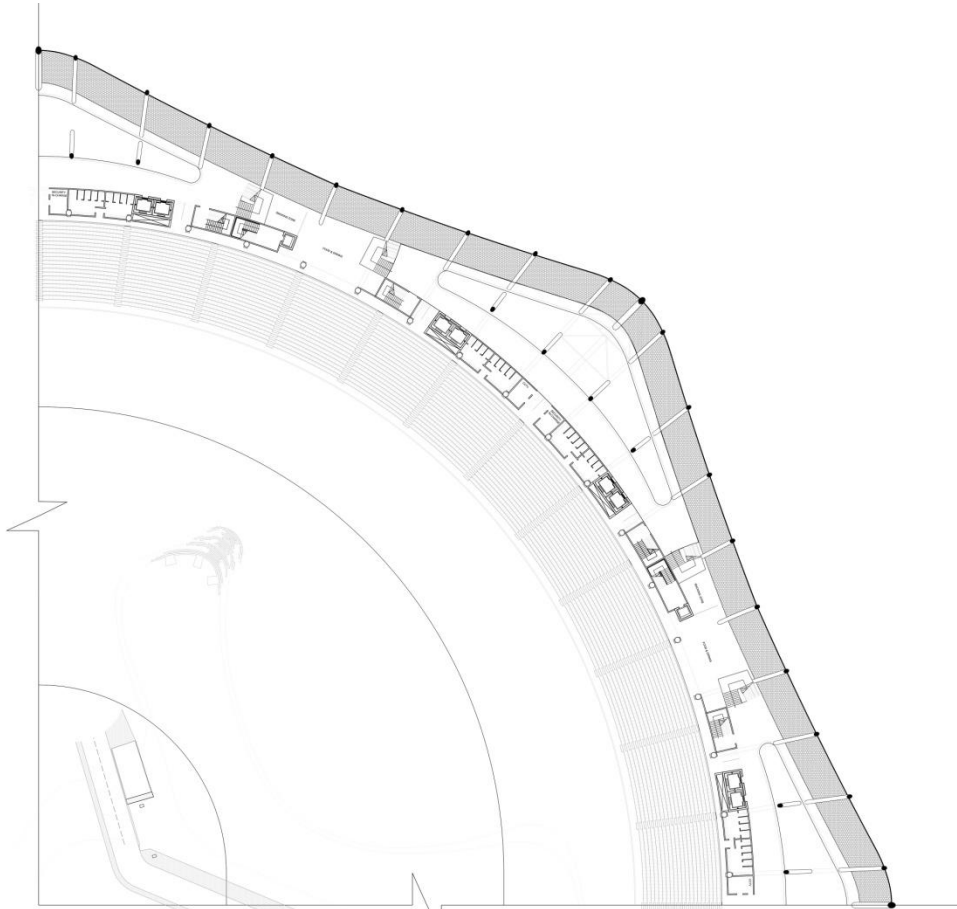




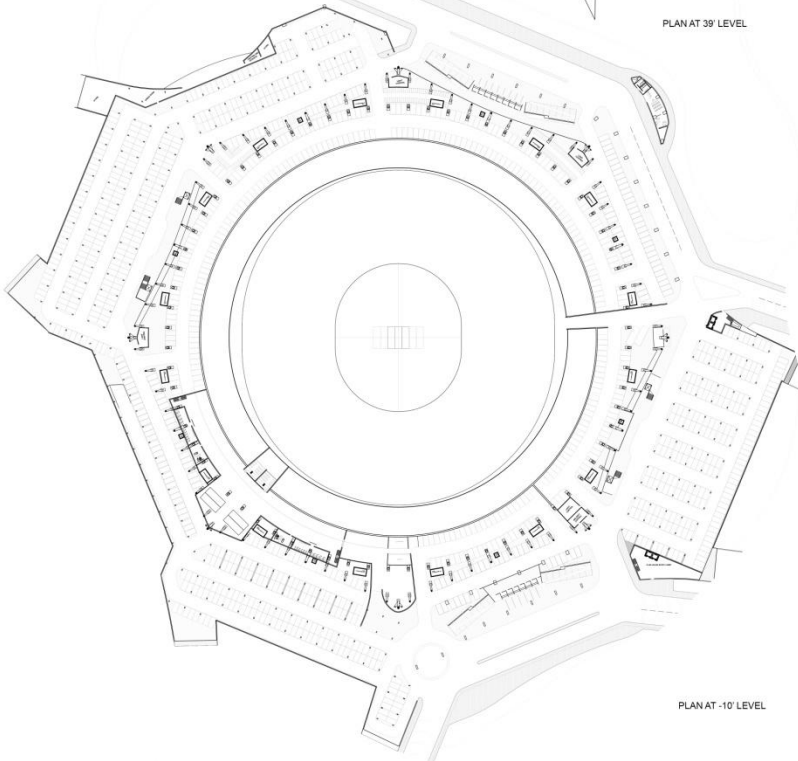
## 6.2 Final design



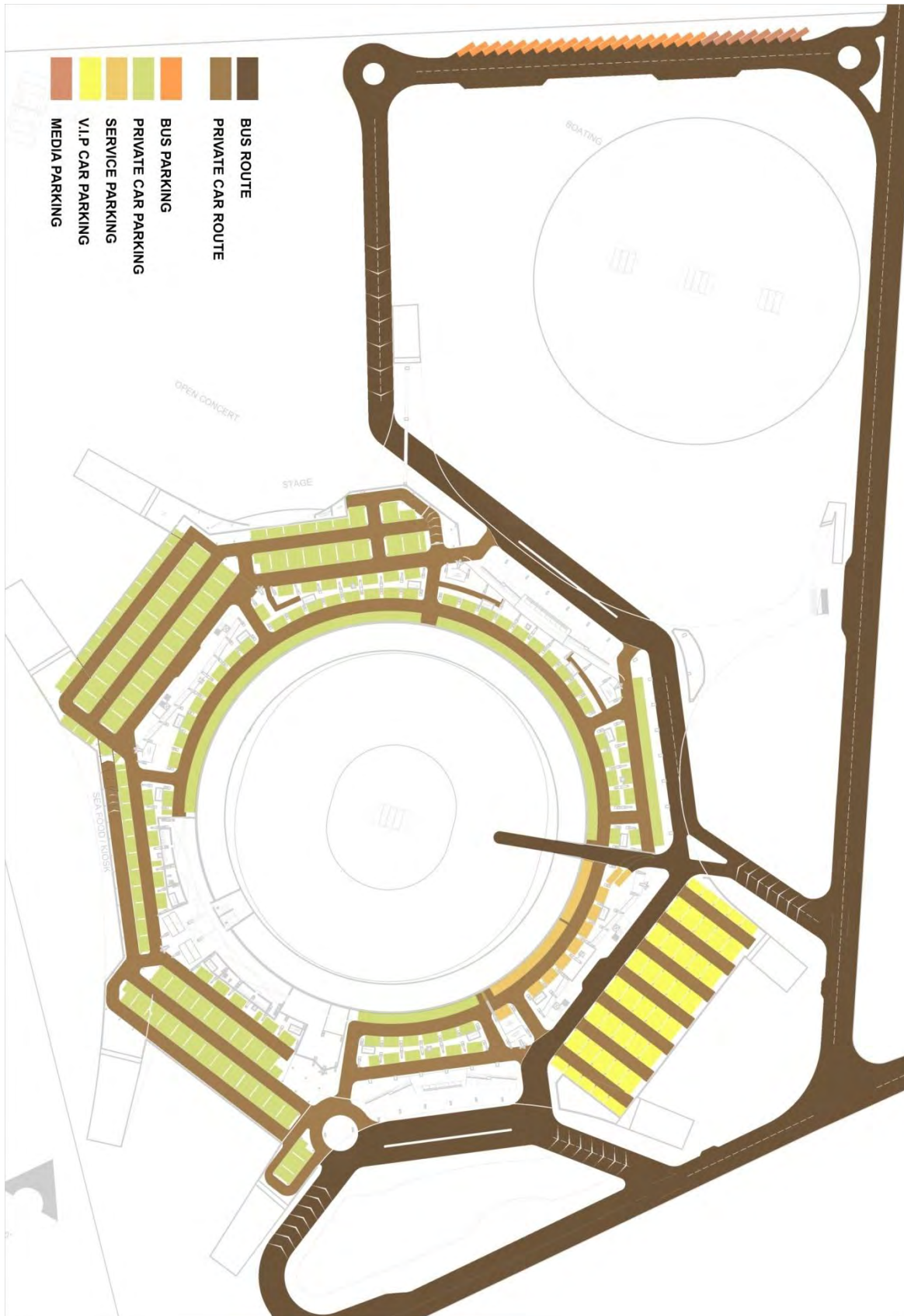




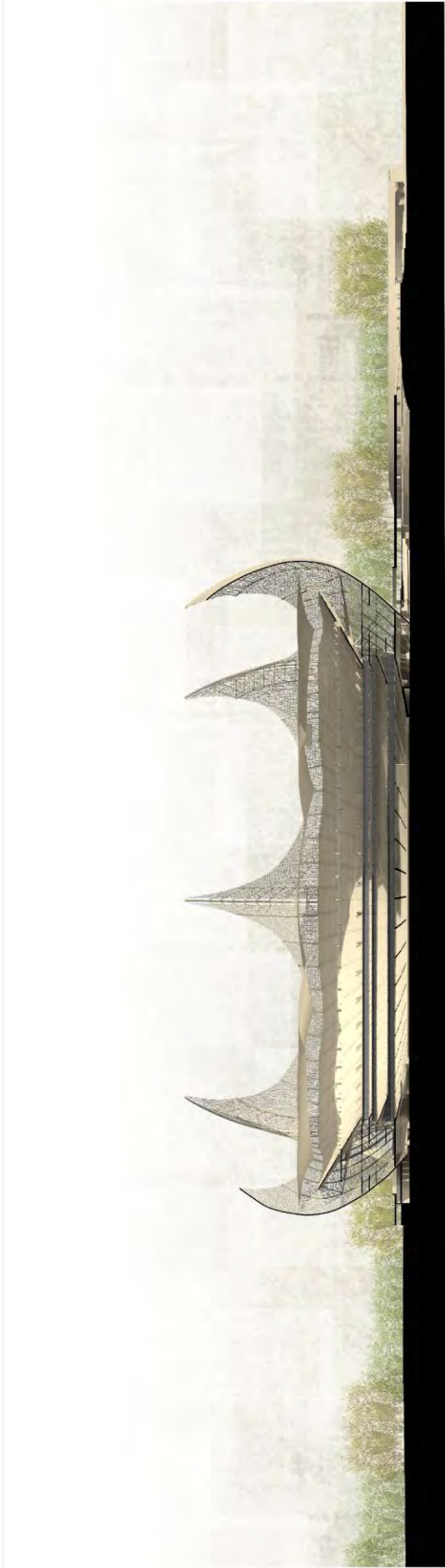
PLAN AT 39' LEVEL



PLAN AT -10' LEVEL





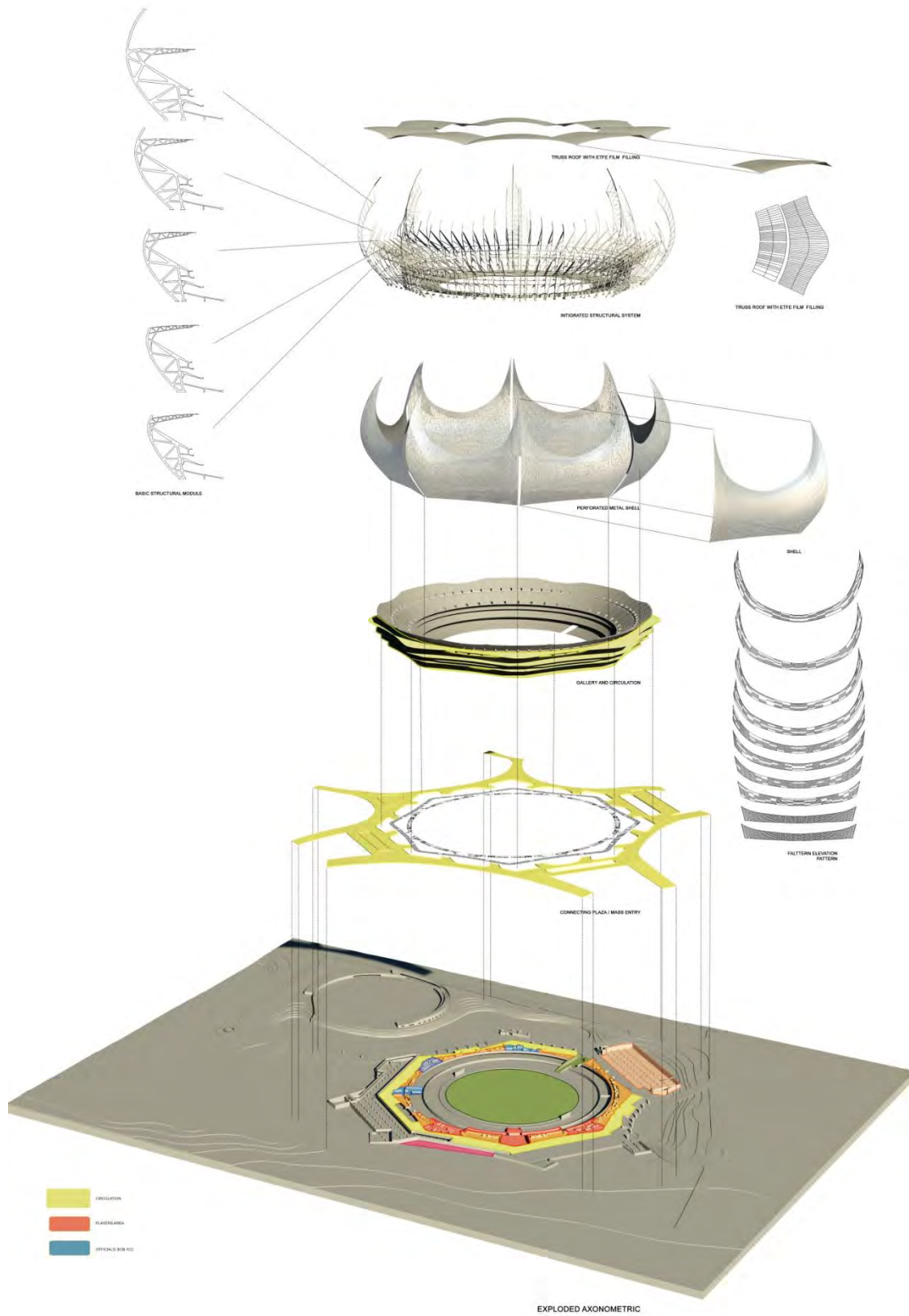


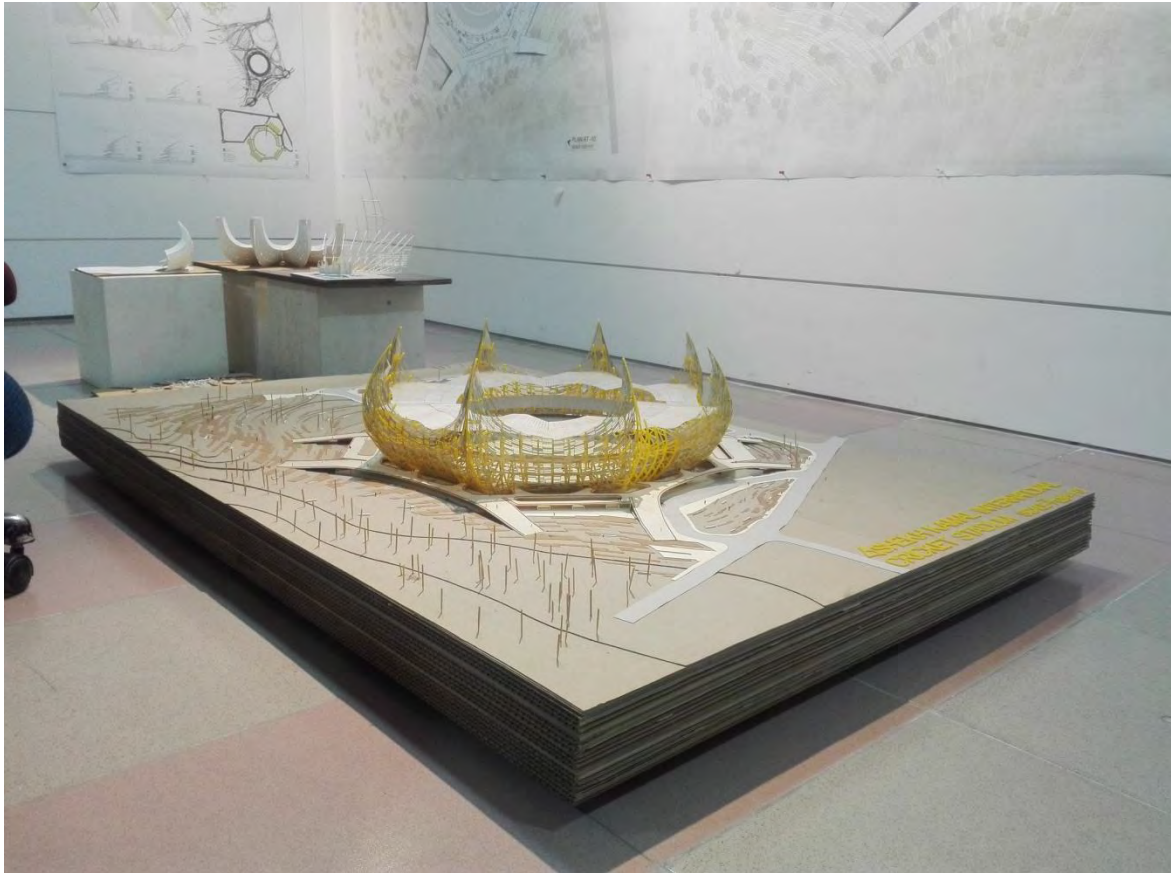
SECTION 'A-A'

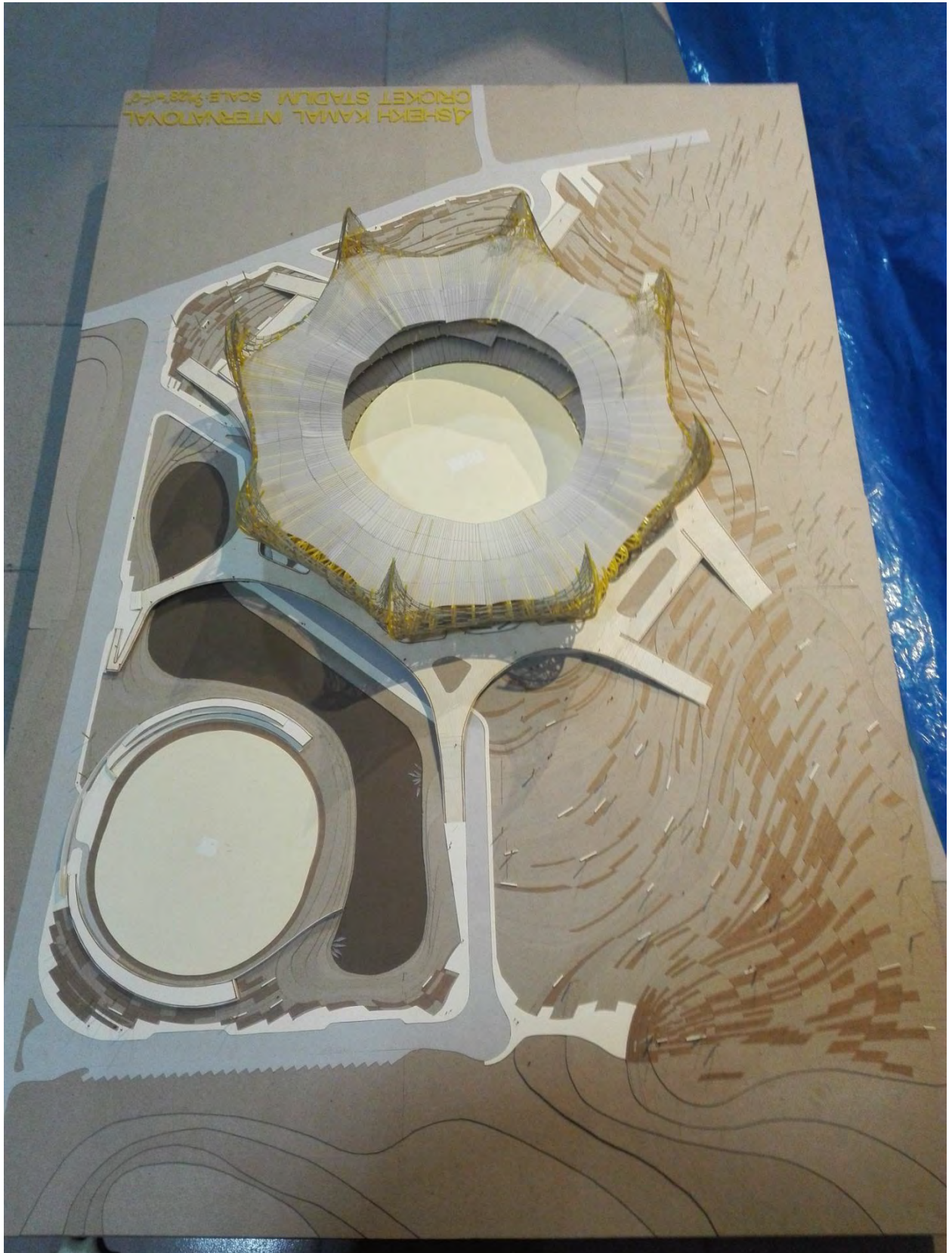


ELEVATION









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