

BREATHING LIFE IN SPACE: Interaction over isolation

SUBMITTED AS A PARTIAL REQUIREMENT FOR THE
DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARCHITECTURE

SEMINAR II

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Abstract:

Urban open spaces are essential elements of the city having importance for different functional and leisure activities of the urban dwellers. Cities as well have hierarchy of spaces and always engaged in welcoming different actions. In spite of growing densification there are some space left as urban gray which can turn into urban positive interactive space as large scale civic space is hardly to be found. Public open spaces are important to improve the social ties and social control for future generations and create a sense of satisfaction among the city dwellers.

Interaction is one of the essential psychological needs of human being for mental growth. Due to lack of public space and factors like security, privacy moreover changes in life style causing limitation of using these spaces and limiting the users.

The research has undertaken by surveys; a number of observations; interviews with the concern authorities; a questionnaire survey on the users and secondary data from various resources.

This paper aims at illustrating the meaning and purpose of open urban gray space in the context of Dhaka focusing on the Future CBD and its role towards the life of its users. This will also refer how unused urban negative spaces can be re-used and produce as a referential framework of some convincing approaches to integrate the sense of open space within the built form for both public and private. Finally results may come how to generate responsive spaces and bring life into them solving the public realm issue with a pedestrian corridor. Large or small, a space can be used filtering user, time and impact.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION.....08

- 1.1 Background of the Project: Open space and urban life
- 1.2 Project Introduction and Rationale
- 1.4 Aims and Objectives

CHAPTER 2: SITE APPRAISAL.....11

- 2.1 Choosing the study area
- 2.2 Project client and site selection
- 2.3 Past-Present
- 2.4 Strengths - Weakness - Opportunities - Threats (SWOT) Analysis
- 2.5 Conditions
 - 2.5.1 Climate Conditions
 - 2.5.2 Temperature graph
 - 2.5.3 Population analysis

CHAPTER 3: LITERATURE REVIEW20

- 3.1 Urban interactive spaces and its role
- 3.2 Transformation of public places of Dhaka: Past to present
 - 3.2.1 Indigenous Public Place

- 3.2.2 Colonial Public Place
- 3.2.3 Present Public Place
- 3.3 Typology of Public Open Spaces in Dhaka City
- 3.4 Need for open spaces
- 3.5 Contemporary Socio-Political Significance of Public Space
- 3.6 What turns a space into place?

CHAPTER 4: CASE STUDY39

- 4.1 International Case Study
 - 4.1.1 Urban Center Plaza, Portland.
- 4.2 Local Case Study
 - 4.2.1 Gulshan South park , Dhaka
 - 4.2.2 Hatirjhil, Dhaka.
 - 4.2.3 Osmani Uddan, Dhaka

CHAPTER 5: SURVEY, DOCUMENTATION AND STUDY.....55

- 5.1 Survey and Documentation methods and Approach
- 5.2 Findings and possibilities
 - 5.2.1 Change of generation and usages of open space
 - 5.2.2 Elements and Scope of work
 - 5.2.3 Core idea and potential outcome
 - 5.2.4 Site Surroundings and applicable areas
- 5.3 Approach toward ideas

- 5.4 Documentations through survey
 - 5.4.1 Open spaces at Gulshan
 - 5.4.2 Gulshan as CBD
 - 5.4.3 Maps
- 5.5 In-depth study
 - 5.5.1 Banani 11 no Bridge
 - 5.5.2 Rajuk Park, Gulshan
 - 5.5.3 Badda Jhilpar
 - 5.5.4 Pedestrian

CHAPTER 6: IDEA DEVELOPMENT AND CONCEPTUALIZATION.....74

- 6.1 Activity generation
- 6.2 Principals
- 6.3 Proposed Maps
- 6.4 Planning and rational

CHAPTER 7: DRAWINGS AND VISUALIZATIONS.....87

- 7.1 Plans
- 7.2 Sections and Montages
- 7.3 Model Photograph

CHAPTER 8: CONCLUSION.....92

LIST OF REFERENCES.....93

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Backgrounds of the Project: Open Space and Urban life:

City is a place where people get fascinated by its availability of resources and different opportunities of earning livelihood. For a congested city like Dhaka it is very much hard-hitting to control the over population and meet their demand. In the path of involuntary life, urban civic space adds a resting point to the people's life. Dhaka city with hundred complains from the dwellers contains actions of festivals, food, architecture, customs and rituals and most importantly its own people. But what it lacks is interventions of small or big civic spaces throughout the city, mostly in the newly emerged and growing side to give people an environment in the city context which can ensure better, happy and healthy living environment.

According to Dr. Farida, there are three categories of open spaces in urban areas; they are 'Utility Open Spaces', 'Green Open Spaces' and 'Corridor Open Spaces'. Among these, the utility open spaces are used by the urban population in a submissive way. Whereas only the green open spaces and the corridors are actively used by the public. For that, these two types of open spaces are accessible to general public, thereby, termed as the 'Public Open Spaces' in urban areas (Dr. Farida, 2000). It is now a matter of sorrow that there is hardly any interactive space within this busy urban context. For the over populated city there is lack of large civic space while various types of space are left over to be utilized with proper intentions.

1.2 Project Introduction and Rationale: Call of Public Open Space for the Urbanity in Dhaka

People living in the cities are continuously adjusting to the situation, livable or not, they have to match the speed of the city. In this run, physical and mental refreshment and development is needed. This role is played by the civic spaces or urban public spaces. The healthy development of physical, intellectual, emotional and social aspects of the children are essential for growing up and to lead rewarding lives which heavily depends on getting the chance of performing physical activities and interacting with the others of the community – urban open spaces work in this case the most effectively .

But the living condition in our Dhaka is getting compromised, resulting environmental dilapidation, lack of social interaction and the cities into a jungle of concrete making no sense of spaces. Steps are being taken for the sake of urban nature intervention to make it more inhabitable, protected and socially acceptable. The urban environment is characterized by an intense use of the available space, where the preservation of natural spaces is of special ecological importance (Roessner, 2001). Urban open and green space due to its structure and multi-functionality contributes for the quality of life, in several ways giving a wind of change in the core function of a city and city's ecological, economic, and social health. When open spaces are organized in a system like the hierarchy of Urban Green Parks and this value enhanced and contributes more efficiently to the quality of life (Mowla, 2005).

Lack of interaction making people impassive and scarcity of land is overtaking the open spaces, thus urban negative spaces should be turned into positive interactive spaces for the dwellers.

1.3 Aims and Objectives

This paper focuses at the urban life and public interactive space. It aims at contribution of open space to an Individual or a group of city dwellers and how the spaces can work more appropriately to make a better city environment for comfortable healthy lifestyle which is a basic need now for the people. It will find some questions where those should be asked or not.

i. This will also reflect how public private partnership can work on bringing out more public accessible spaces using the less used urban negative spaces to make a place and establish the sense of community through interaction.

ii. How to plan city's open spaces filtering time and users and pedestrian connections with effective stoppages.

ii. This will create recreational opportunities to its user of different ages, ensuring the desired quality of living which will give a better feeling living in the city before cursing it.

iii. Study the use of public open spaces at present and how it was used in the past to determine future possibilities.

iv. To identify the potential public open spaces in the city to generate urban activities and responsive spaces as needed by the future generation.

v. How to turn a negative space to a positive place to enhance interaction between people.

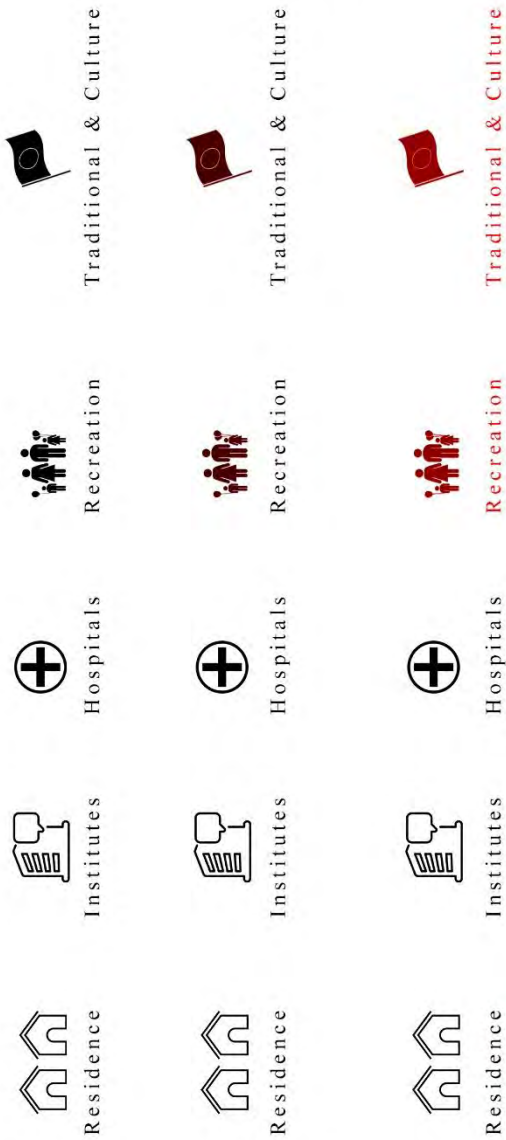
vi. Eliminate unsafe conditions and class segregation.

CHAPTER 2: SITE APPRAISAL

2.1 Choosing the study area:

Dhaka is being said to be established 400 years ago. The character of the city has changed time to time but on an undeviating rhythm. From Old Dhaka to Purbachal new city, the change has gone under many phases. This projects aims at finding the scope of work where a space can be brought into life from a dead unused space. Old Dhaka, Dhanmondi , Gulshan – all the residential areas have similar qualities but recreation and tradition is fading with the extension of Dhaka. This leading to a less interactive nation, with limited functions for recreation. Gulshan as a residential area was established in 1961 but now has no memory and history with less recreational facilities but few restaurants and shopping centers. Gulshan welcome more and more people from outside to be used as a mixed use area as most of the offices prefer a location at gulshan for marketing value. From highest to low income user are involved with this area for their daily use. So Gulshan can be chosen as a study area.

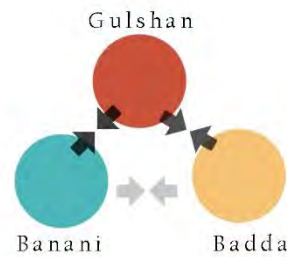
EXPANSION OF DHAKA



Gulshan -The center of Dhaka



Source : Author



2.2 Project client and site selection:

A place is defined by its users and activities generated. From macro to micro, spaces can be divided into many categories, some are used frequently, some occasionally and some are leftovers. These leftover spaces have huge potential to be turned into required space to contain expected functions. Some basic open spaces are - parks, lake fronts, pedestrian side extensions, buildings ground floors and setbacks. Issues like accessibility, welcoming other communities, traffic movement, plantations and responsiveness is very important for open civic space.

The maintenance and control of open spaces of Dhaka have been shared by the authority of Public Works Department and RAJUK [previous DIT]. Being influenced by a political decision most of the open spaces and parks in local areas are handed over to the Dhaka City Corporation [DCC] authority as they collect tax from the citizens. The Arbory Culture Department of PWD only takes care of the large green areas of Dhaka. Although PWD has a list of their open spaces; it has been found that Dhaka City Corporation [DCC] has no complete list of the open spaces under their authority. Besides, the stock of open spaces under other agencies and different institutions still remains uncovered. [Dhaka Structure Plan, Vol.-I, 84: 1995].

Depending on the location and character, some suitable sites are being selected to have the potential to be applied with research and being an urban civic space.

The stock of public open spaces under DCC control is approximately 190 acres and under PWD is 302 acres. These two authorities cover 0.768 sq. miles of area, which is only 1.4% of Dhaka's land. However, many other authorities have vast areas, which also contribute to public use. The following list delineates the information collected as part of this investigation. Zone of DCC's Public space:

Zone -09	Area
58. Gulshan Taltala Park	4.2 acres
59. Gulshan Park at Road no. 90 [Includes Wonderland Park, Bonkids Nursery and Play Field]	7.3 acres
60. Gulshan Ladies Park	5.7 acres
61. Gulshan Tank Park	7.5 acres
62. Park near Banani Road no. 7	0.75 acres
63. Park near Banani Road no. 18	0.6 acres
64. Play ground near Banani Road no. 01	1.5 acres
65. Play ground near Banani Road no. 27	1.3 acres
66. Park near Banani Road no. 13	0.67 acres
67. Baridhara Park	2.14 acres

12

- Play Ground in Gulshan Road no. 23 [1 acre, has been sold out to private ownership]
- Three Parks located in the Map on Gulshan lake side [0.33 acres, 0.19 acres, 0.28 acres of land has been swallowed by private plot owners]; and
- Park near the Bridge, located in the Map on Banani lake side [Low land never developed]

Other Service Lands

- Banani Graveyard

Source: <https://www.rajukdhaka.gov.bd/rajuk/>

01. Gulshan 02 circle along with the Rajuk Park (As situated in the center of the city, easily accessible and Government has proposal for the park as well).
02. Hatirjhil to Gulshan 01 circle including The Niketon Park (DNCC Proposed)
03. Bonani 11 no street Including the Bonani lake and bridge.

Among the places, primary paths are already in the phase of development, but working the secondary connection can create an opportunity of interaction with stoppage. Gulshan Avenue has two important secondary connections with other communities which are Banani 11 and Badda Jhilpar, which is being used by locals, mostly as pedestrian entry and exit. These can be connected through a strong pedestrian connection with interactive open spaces.

2.3 PAST-PRESENT:

Gulshan was originally established as residential area for elite class people. Later on from mid 90's mixed used development started massively with hospital, educational institute, shopping centers and hotels. More people started to come for their livelihood and recreation. To reduce the pressure of mixed use development on a residential area government took initiative and maximizes the conversion fees from 10 lac per katha to 30 lac per katha for residential to non-residential and 10 lac to 50 lac for residential to commercial conversion. Though the idea could not filter out the mixed use development but different types of companies were able to pay the amounts. So Gulshan is turning into the next CBD of Dhaka city with hotels and restaurants facilities.

2.4 SWOT Analysis:

Strengths:

- Easy access from all over the city with 60' wide main road
- Secured area having large number of police check posts

Rajuk Park is surrounded by residential buildings on its north, east and south side making it easily accessible for the people living around; most parts are noise less due to being surrounded by residential area.

Mix use buildings and different people from different background

Good amount of existing vegetation

Weakness:

High level of security is needed and conflict the idea of involving everyone

Difference in social status

High land value

Main road often face traffic congestion.

Opportunities:

Providing open entertainment space with pedestrian connection

effective community gathering space at places

Helping to preserve vegetation while increasing the efficiency of the land

Place for recreation and healthiness for all class of people.

Threats:

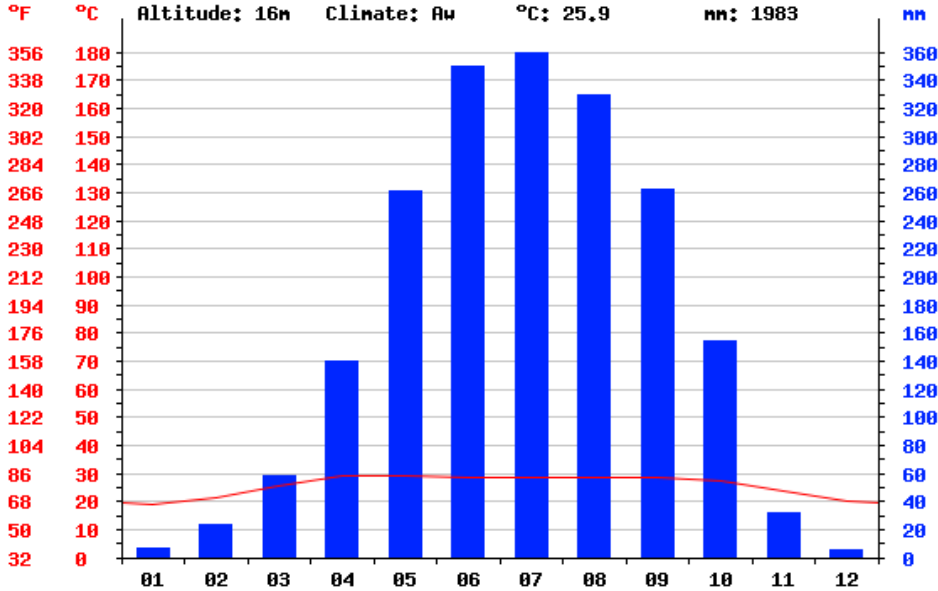
Security

□ Becoming a point of attraction can cause more traffic congestion in the existing roads

2.5 Conditions:

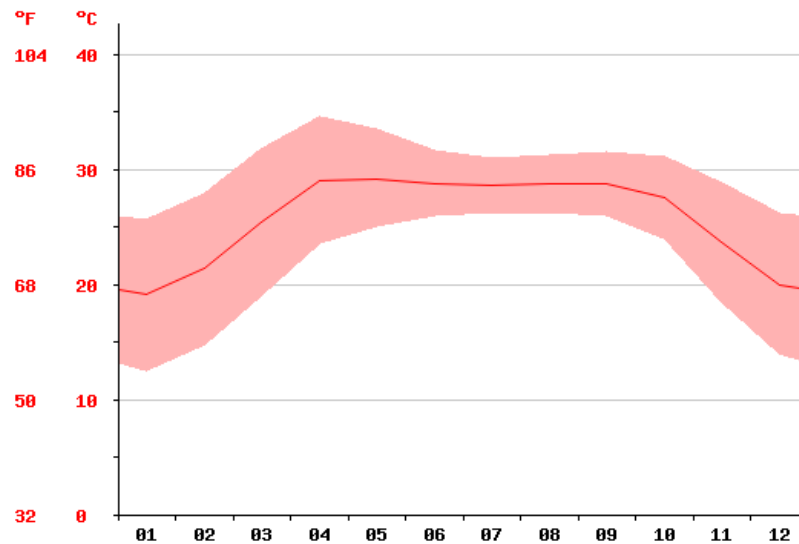
2.5.1 Climatic Condition

Climate graph:



The driest month is December with 6 mm. Most precipitation falls in July, with an average of 360 mm.

2.5.2 Temperature graph:



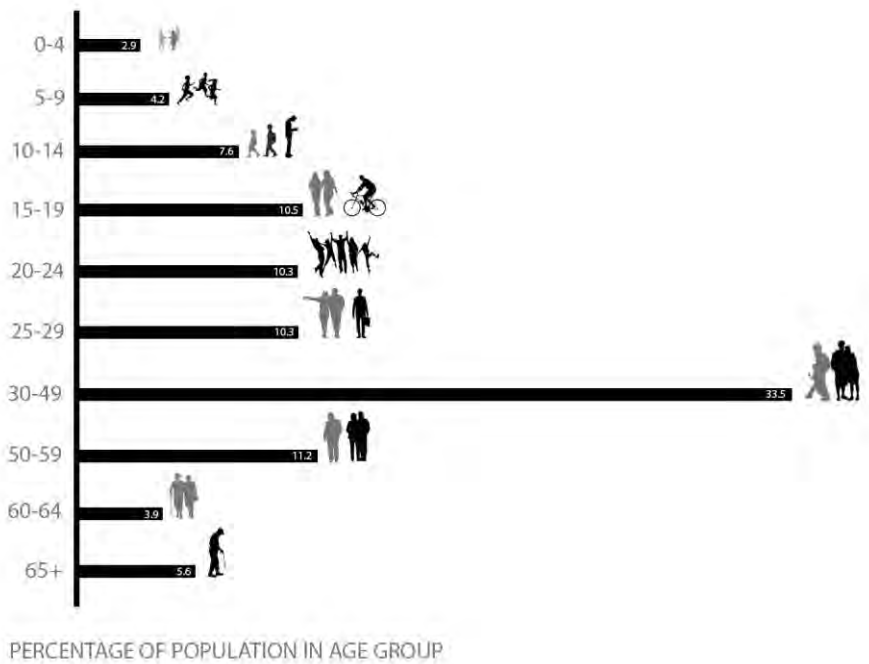
The warmest month of the year is May with an average temperature of 29.2 °C. In January, the average temperature is 19.1 °C. It is the lowest average temperature of the whole year.

Climate Table:

month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
mm	7	23	58	140	261	350	360	330	262	154	32	6
°C	19.1	21.4	25.4	29	29.2	28.8	28.6	28.7	28.8	27.5	23.7	20
°C (min)	12.5	14.8	19	23.5	25	25.9	26.2	26.2	26	23.9	18.5	13.9
°C (max)	25.7	28	31.8	34.6	33.5	31.7	31	31.3	31.6	31.2	28.9	26.2
°F	66.4	70.5	77.7	84.2	84.6	83.8	83.5	83.7	83.8	81.5	74.7	68
°F (min)	54.5	58.6	66.2	74.3	77	78.6	79.2	79.2	78.8	75	65.3	57
°F (max)	78.3	82.4	89.2	94.3	92.3	89.1	87.8	88.3	88.9	88.2	84	79.2

The difference in precipitation between the driest month and the wettest month is 354 mm. The average temperatures vary during the year by 10.1 °C.

2.5.3 Population analysis



Population of the area around of the chosen site is highly required for calculating the possible users of the project and also the age group among them. Here goes the total population of Gulshan Thana and the percentage of the groups based on age:

Total Population: 2,53,050.

CHAPTER 3: LITERATURE REVIEW

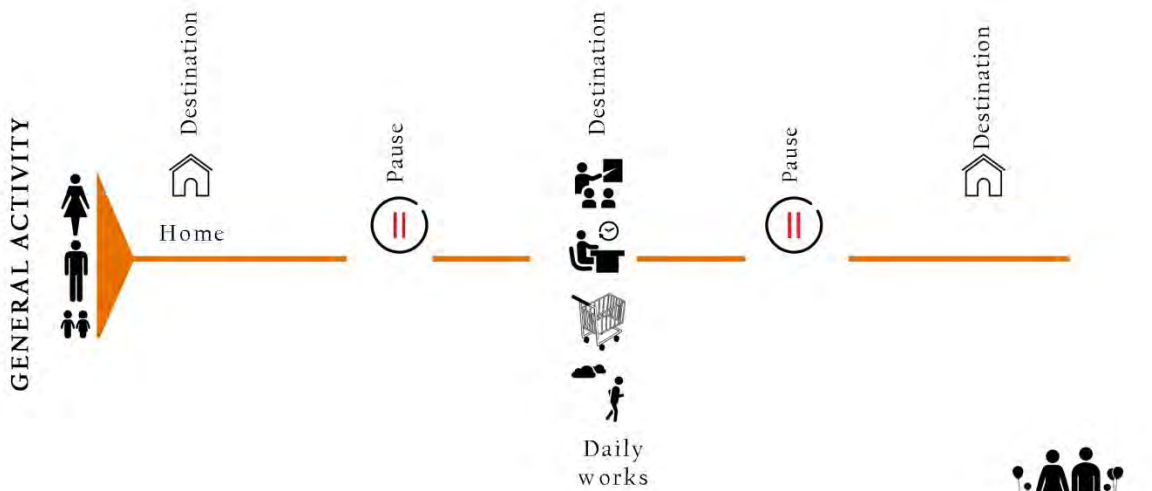
3.1 Urban Interactive spaces and its role:

Urban Public or recreational space is generally a place where city dwellers go for refreshment and take a break from busy city life. Interactive places are those where people can interact, share their thought and get to know and respect each other's custom, believe and nature. Every public space has this major quality of interaction. Such open spaces are essential of the city as they have great influence on both physical and psychological health, social development and sense of community to make stronger bond with the city and people leading to a better living condition. Low & Smith (2006) instead focus on the privatization of public space arguing —it is impossible to conceive of public space today outside the social generalization of private space and its full development as a product of modern capitalist society”.

The definition of “public space” with regard to the criteria of access, actor and interest

Criteria	Attributes
Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Physically accessible to all– Socially accessible to all– Activities and use process should be accessible to all
Actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– A space which is controlled by public actors- agents or agencies which act on behalf of a community, city, commonwealth or state.– A space which is used by the public.
Interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– A space which serves the public interest- the benefit of which is controlled and received by all members of the society.

Source: Adapted from Benn and Gaus (1983)



A GREAT PUBLIC SPACE

1. Protection from traffic
 2. Protection from crime
 3. Protection from the elements
 4. A place to walk
 5. A place to stop and stand
 6. A place to sit
 7. Things to see
 8. Opportunities for conversations
 9. Opportunities for play
 10. Human-scale
 11. Opportunities to enjoy good weather
 12. Aesthetic quality
- Jan Gehl & Lars Gemzoe



An Extension of the community
 A stage for the public life
 An escape from urban chaos
 A Platform of connection to build up trust, community bonding and ownership.



PUBLIC PLACE

PLATFORM



of INTERACTION



FIRST LIFE, THEN SPACES, THEN BUILDINGS – THE OTHER WAY AROUND NEVER WORKS

Interaction over isolation through public space



Enhance sensory simulation



Develop strong patriot character



Establish the sense of doing insolvent in the community, city and country.

Source : Author

The environmental factors characterizing a climate are affected, by three dimensional characteristics of urban form, material, orientation, population density, presence of green, type of vegetative surface etc. (Tabassum, Saniya, 2014). The microclimates of different areas of a city have different features added to those areas. By studying the impact of civic and green spaces on microclimate, ways and means of moderating urban climate to suit the city people need can be identified. Public space has power to change how one live in city, their way of looking at the city and moreover triggering a matter of bliss about their own the city. It's not about the people using them, but about the number of people who feel great about their cities.

According to a study by DOE, the following typology illustrates the broad range of open spaces that are of public value:

1. Parks and gardens – including urban parks, country parks, forest parks and formal gardens;
2. Outdoor sports facilities (with natural or artificial surfaces and either publicly or privately owned) – including tennis courts, bowling greens, sport pitches, golf courses, athletic tracks, school and other institutional playing fields, and other outdoor sports areas;
3. Amenity green space (most commonly, but not exclusively in housing areas) – including informal recreation spaces, communal green spaces in and around housing, and village greens;
4. Provision for children and teenagers – including play areas, kick about areas, skateboard parks and outdoor basketball hoops;
5. Green corridors – including river and canal banks, amenity footpaths and cycle ways;
6. Natural and semi-natural urban green spaces – including woodlands, urban forestry, grasslands (eg. meadows), wetlands, open and running water, and rock areas (eg. cliffs);
7. Allotments and community gardens;
8. Cemeteries and churchyards; and

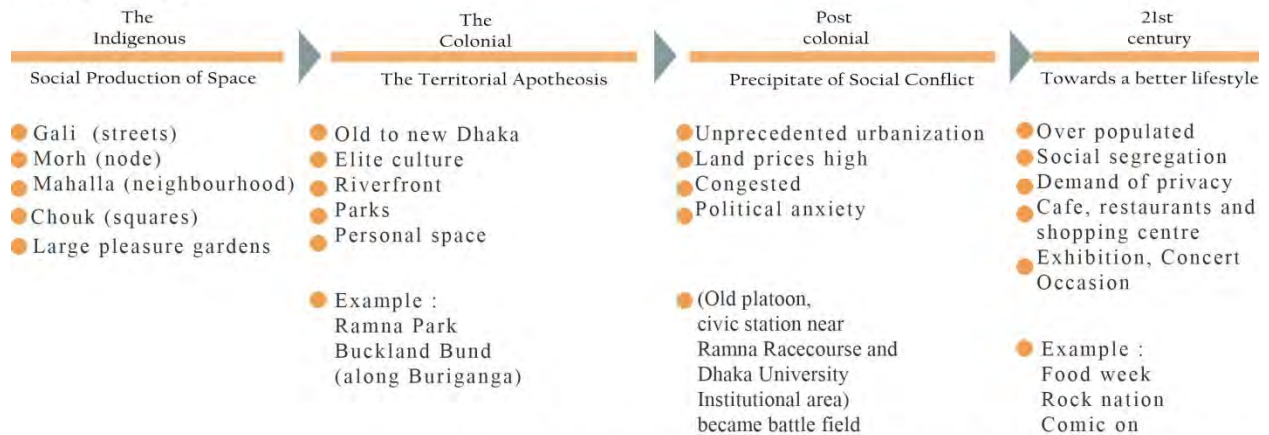
9. Civic spaces, including civic and market squares and other hard surface areas designed for pedestrians.

Open interactive spaces of a city very much depends on the socio-cultural and climatic condition of the city which also influenced by the number of its user. There are types of urban negative spaces which can be turned into positive places for interaction where the demand of land is high and population is more in number.

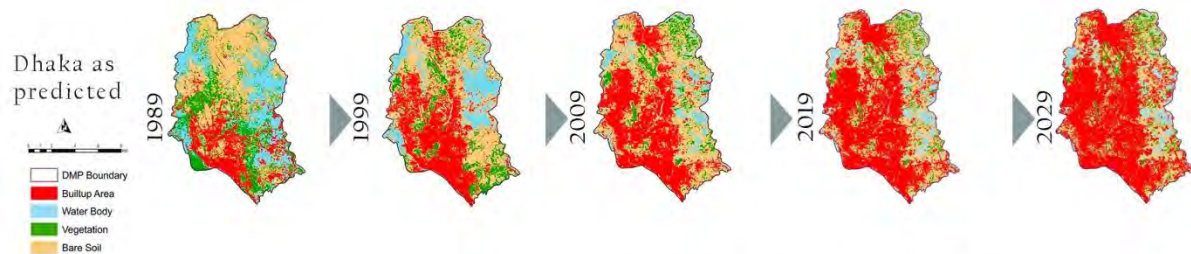
3.2 Transformation of public places of Dhaka: Past to present

Dhaka city has gone through different socio cultural change which can be traced through its settlement pattern from over the time. Along with this physical and morphological conversion of Dhaka City through different ages, characteristics and pattern of public places also have undergone major changes. With the increasing number of population the city has witnessed different type of change of land use. Once buildings were being built maintain spaces for interaction and breathing which now hardly is maintained because of high demand. Under three different periods of times indigenous, colonial and post colonial times most of the changes were significant .

Through the years



Source : Habib, Kawser , "The Post Colonial Public Spaces and its Cultural Diversity "



In the old part of city there is only 5% open space while in New Dhaka 12 % of land is green and open. The total amount of open spaces in greater Dhaka is about 17% to 18% and the total stock of public open spaces is hardly over 5000 acres (Mowla, 2011)

Land Cover Type	1999		2009		Change of Area (km ²) 1999-2009
	Area (km ²)	%	Area (km ²)	%	
Built-up Area	108.564	24.35426	166.885	37.438	+58.321
Water Body	51.078	11.45838	60.337	13.536	+09.259
Vegetation	130.115	29.18882	98.518	22.100	-31.597
Low Land	62.926	14.11625	40.716	9.134	-22.210
Fallow Land	93.087	20.88229	79.314	17.792	-13.773
Total	445.770	100	445.770	100	0

Source : Development Area Plan (DAP)

Indigenous Public Place:

Old Dhaka from pre Mughal period of time had been developed through an intuitive approach. The people of Dhaka inherited the habit of socialization in outdoor places at the beginning. This led to the formation of traditional places such as - gali (streets), morh (node), mahalla (neighborhood) and chowk (market square) (Mowla, 2003). Mahallas were linearly formed along the streets which was the centers.

According to Mawla, the important characteristic of the indigenous pattern of urban fabric were winding, irregular and intricate street networks directed towards the market square with walls defining the physical boundary. Streets were not the mere sidewalks or just a place of pass through. Outdoor spaces, lanes, by-lanes, streets and roads were an extension of family activities. –To some extent their significance was more than as a civic space rather than as a path”. (Mashrur Rahman Mishu, 2014). This indigenous urban typology brought different types of massive change in social, political, religious, cultural demands and became the regional identity and matter of pride for the uses.



*fig 3: The Chouk.
Source: the British Library
London, Photographer: Johnston
and Hoffmann*

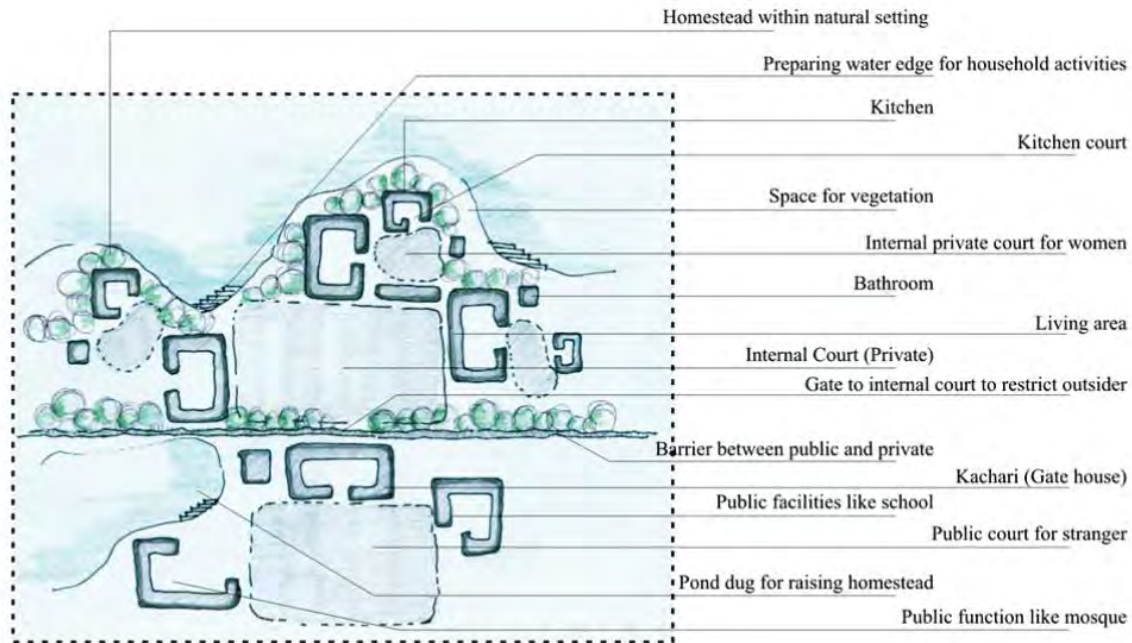


Figure 6:
Indigenous courtyard houses became the module of space formation in the community level.

Colonial Public Place

Since 1757, British rule forced a great impact on the settlement pattern with older settlements. Whereas the previous traditional urban spaces had a strong sense of enclosure, roads and plots divided the land during the new colonial layouts (Siddiqua, NA). New houses were being built within the plots in a bungalow pattern with individual private spaces. Administrative wards during the British period were not social units but used for the authority only. The indigenous pattern were covered with more functions and users. On the other hand, colonial typology features a formal street pattern, segregation of functional areas and the repetition of similar features. (Mowla, 2003-A).

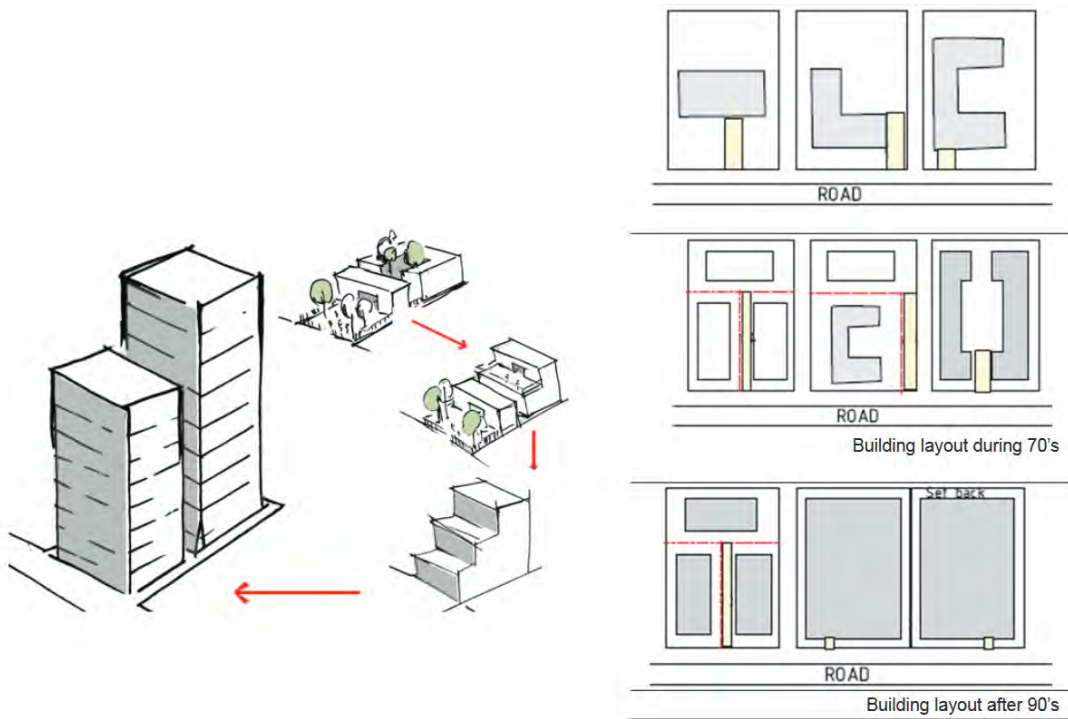
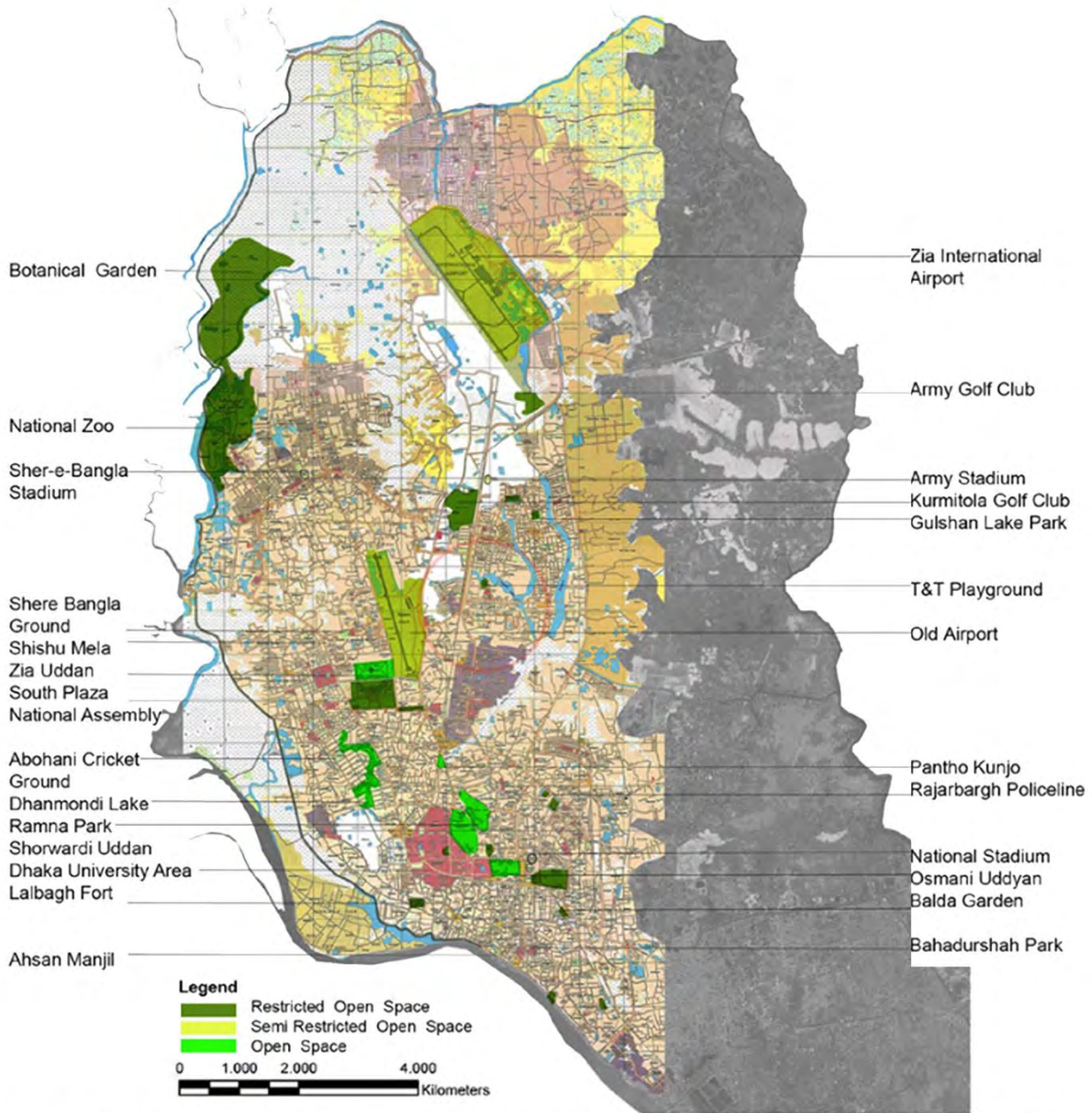


Figure 1:
Transformation of built form to face the population pressure ignoring the traditional space standard.

Present public space

At present there is less open space in the city because of high land value, over population security and lack of maintenance. People hardly go for a walk of just for the fresh air. Parks are there but creating class segregation because of security and lack of knowledge. Lack of interaction between people leading them to this segregation and children's mental growth is at risk. The urbanity in Dhaka rarely gets the scope to use the urban open spaces for their recreational need. People at present are more home bound, thereby, has changed into a more individuated, self-centered, and mechanical society in turn [Nilufar, 1997].



Source : Dhaka City map 2002, Google image 2010, Nilufer 1999

The existing public space

In the old part of city there is only 5% open space while in New Dhaka 12 % of land is green and open. The total amount of open spaces in greater Dhaka is about 17% to 18% and the total stock of public open spaces is hardly over 5000 acres (Mowla, 2011). If this continues soon people will become more emotionless and there will hardly left any breathing space breaking the community bonding.

3.3 Typology of Public Open Spaces in Dhaka City:

There are different types of public spaces being used at present such as parks, field, museum, Exhibition Spaces etc. They are categorized in i. Utility Open Spaces, ii. Green Open Spaces; iii. Corridor Open Spaces and iv. Multi-use Classification etc. Each of these major types has a number of categories according to functional land use. [Koppelman & Chiara, 1975: 42].

Plazas in particular can be defined as intentionally built multi--purpose open space framed by buildings on most sides, usually grey space, and often open to public access (Stanley et al, accepted for publication).

Urban Space Types (Carmona, 2010a)

Space Type	Distinguishing Characteristics	Examples
	<i>'Positive' spaces</i>	
1. Natural/semi-natural Space	Natural and Semi-natural features within urban areas, typically under state ownership	Rivers, natural features, seafronts, canals
2. Civic space	The traditional forms of urban space, open and available to all even if temporarily controlled	Streets, squares, promenades
3. Public open space	Managed open space, typically green and available and open to all, even if temporarily controlled	Parks, gardens, commons, urban forests, cemeteries
	<i>'Negative' spaces</i>	
4. Movement space	Space dominated by movement needs, largely for motorized transportation	Main roads, motorways, railways, underpasses
5. Service space	Space dominated by modern servicing requirement needs	Car parks, service yards
6. Left over space	Space left over after development, often designed without function	'SLOAP' (space left over after planning), Modernist open space
7. Undefined space	Undeveloped space, either abandoned or awaiting development	Redevelopment space, abandoned space, transient space
	<i>Ambiguous spaces</i>	
8. Interchange space	Transport stops and interchanges, whether internal or external	Metros, bus interchanges, railway stations, but/tram stops
9. Public 'private' space	Seemingly public external space, in fact privately owned and to greater or lesser degrees controlled	Privately owned 'civic' space, business parks, church grounds
10. Conspicuous spaces	Public spaces designed to make strangers feel conspicuous and, potentially unwelcome	Cul-du-sacs, dummy gated enclaves
11. Internalized 'public' space	Formally public and external uses, internalized and, often, privatized	Shopping/leisure malls, introspective mega-structures
12. Retail space	Privately owned but publicly accessible exchange spaces	Shops, covered markets, petrol stations
13. Third place spaces	Semi-public meeting and social places, public and private	Cafes, restaurants, libraries, town halls, religious buildings
14. Private 'public' space	Publicly owned, but functionally and user determined space	Institutional grounds, housing estates, university campuses
15. Visible private space	Physically private, but visually private space	Front gardens, allotments, gated squares
16. Interface spaces	Physically demarked but publicly accessible interfaces between public and private space	Street cafes, private pavement space
17. User selecting spaces	Spaces for selected groups, determined (and sometimes controlled) by age or activity	Skateparks, playgrounds, sports fields/grounds/courses
	<i>Private space</i>	
18. Private open space	Physically private open space	Urban agricultural remnants, private woodlands
19. External private space	Physically private spaces, grounds and gardens	Gated streets/enclaves, private gardens, private sports clubs, parking courts
20. Internal private space	Private or business space	Offices, houses, etc.

Type of Green Open Space	Scale of facilities
Wilderness Areas	Areas in natural state for scenic, geological and ecological values
Protected Areas	Protected special areas of scenic and other natural values
Natural Parks	Available for public but maintained in natural state
Urban Park Areas	More related to local urban metropolitan development e.g. Zoo, Botanical Gardens
Urban Recreation Areas	Spaces for organized out-door recreational facilities for local community or metropolitan area use, e.g: golf courses, play field
Urban Dev. Open Spaces	Spaces that shape, control and site urban development. e.g. planned green belts, plaza

Source

:

Nilufar

Pocket Spaces besides roads can be used as a resting point for the passerby, which will also encourage others to use pedestrian and promote waling. Traffic controlling is an important issue regarding this space as most of the people do not use these public spaces because of lack of parking facilities.

Table 3: Open space typology (Al-hagla, 2008)

Space Type	Description	Primary Function
<i>Greenspaces</i>		
Parks and gardens	Areas of land, normally enclosed, designed, constructed, managed and maintained as a public park or garden.	Informal activity or relaxation, social and community purposes, and horticultural or arboricultural displays.
Amenity greenspace	Managed and maintained landscaped areas with no designated specific use by people.	Providing visual amenity or separating different buildings or land uses for environmental, visual or safety reasons. They may also be used, incidentally, as wildlife habitats.
Children's play areas	Designated and maintained areas providing safe and accessible opportunities for children's play normally connected to amenity greenspace.	Provide safe facilities for children to play, usually close to home and under informal supervision from nearby houses.
Sports facilities	Designed, constructed, managed and maintained large and generally (although not always) flat areas of grassland or specially-designed artificial surfaces, used primarily for designated sports.	Accommodate practice, training and competition for recognized outdoor sports.
Green corridors	Routes linking different areas within a town or city as part of a designated and managed network and used for walking, cycling or horse riding or linking towns and cities to their surrounding countryside or country parks.	Allow safe, environment-friendly movement within urban areas. Moreover, they support wildlife colonization and therefore habitat creation.
Natural/semi-natural greenspaces	Undeveloped land with little or only limited maintenance which have been planted with wild flowers or colonized by vegetation and wildlife. They also include woodland, railway embankments, river and canal banks and derelict land, which may in some cases be thought of as temporary natural greenspace.	To promote biodiversity and nature conservation.
Other functional greenspaces	Essentially allotments, the yards of religious buildings and cemeteries.	
<i>Greyspaces</i>		
Civic squares and plazas	Often containing statues or fountains and primarily paved, sometimes providing a setting for important public buildings.	
Market places	Usually with historic connotations.	
Pedestrian streets	Usually former roads which have been paved over and provided with seats and planters.	
Promenades and sea fronts	Usually used for recreational activities. They have special value when located at historical areas.	

3.4 Need of open space:

In every aspects of life the need of a free interactive space can't be listed. It is essential for all sorts of advancement and additionally development. Lynch (1960) called the urban character 'image ability', that quality in a city, which gives it a high likelihood of bringing out a solid picture. Distinctive urban spaces like parks, corporate squares, open spaces, difficulties, lake side and so forth have diverse significance and activities.

Open spaces are an essential element of effective urban communities. They manufacture a feeling of group, community character and culture. Open spaces encourage social capital, financial advancement and group rejuvenation. South as it is elsewhere in the world.

In 2011, UN-HABITAT and Project for Public Spaces (PPS) signed a cooperative agreement, transforming Cities through Place making & Public Spaces, to harness the power of public space for the common good. By recognizing and developing the positive potential of their public spaces, cities can enhance safety and security, create economic opportunity, improve public health, create diverse public environments, and build democracy.

Through human action, visual involvement and attachment to the values people are directly involved in public places. In fact, public places are participatory landscapes. Hence, public space is seen as a place where strangers meet with each other and use this space as a stage to perform particular social interactions (Barbui ca, 2012; Sennette, 1974).

Madanipour (1996) developed two broad frameworks of 'place' and 'process' to analyze the quality of urban public place. The environmental factors characterizing a climate are affected, by three dimensional characteristics of urban form, material, orientation, population density, presence of green, type of

vegetative surface etc. (Tabassum, Saniya, 2014).

Parks are probably the most used and best-known open spaces in the urban environment (Mitchell, 1995) It has been found that the center salary individuals, originating from far off spots bearing the collective activity cost just to get help from the depletion of occupied urban life (Afroz, 2009). Parks should be provided both community level and urban level. According to the planning standard, Community Parks should be provided within 1 mile of all homes. Moreover, the existing parks are in need of maintenance and control.

Corporate squares are an increasingly prevalent part of London's urban realm. As a relatively new public space typology, the role of the corporate square is often ill defined. This room for interpretation has led to variable success among corporate squares: some have established themselves as vibrant and well-used urban spaces, while others fail to realize their full potential. They are designed with a particular user group in mind. They are used primarily by office workers for meeting colleagues, smoking and lunch breaks. While some variety of users can be accommodated, long-term use is not the foremost function of the space.

Encouragement of selective retail attempts to blur the edges between private and semi-public space. Corporate spaces are highly regulated and are explicit about uses which are disallowed. The presence of security, both active and passive, is an overt feature of these spaces. Spaces are perceived to be safe by their dominant user group.

Open space is now firmly part of statutory and community planning processes. Comprehensive planning policies for open space are fundamental to social inclusion, community cohesion, health and well-being. A shared, strategic approach to open space can maximize social and economical growth.

—Urbanization is the defining trend of the 21st century; by 2030, 75 percent of the world's 9 billion people will be living in cities. And urbanization is occurring most rapidly in places with the greatest lack of planning for urbanization. ” — UN-HABITAT Executive Director Joan Clos i Matheu.

The conflict that arose regarding the right to assemble in these public spaces became a rallying cry for the protestors and raised questions about the 'publicness' of public space, as is also discussed in the scholarly literature (Nemeth, 2009; Tiesdell & Varna, 2010). In most cities, protest camps were forcibly removed by city.

The livability of Dhaka City it has become imperative to develop adequate amount of quality public places especially at the time when public realm is under challenge. Public space should work like a civic space to make a city more attractive to its user as well as to keep the harmony between urbanism and nature itself. These little berating spaces can trigger a sense of responsibility to an individual as well as to make him/her proud to be a part of the city

Dhaka once called a garden city, now hardly any scene of this can be seen. With the growth new Dhaka is leaving behind our contextual culture and sense of it. Simply a space for celebration is hardly found, we have to end up in restaurants wearing only festive dress.

As a resident of the city it is a right to enjoy the essence of it, a public realm can hold every emotion together and inject a sense of responsibility among the users.

3.5 Contemporary Socio-Political Significance of Public Space:

The importance of recreation in people's physical, intellectual and emotional development is now undisputed. It has been reported repeatedly that one of the major reason for crime in Dhaka city is the lack

of proper and adequate recreational facilities [Siddique, 1991: 315]. –What defines a character of a city is its public space, not its private space. What define the value of the private assets of the space are not the assets by themselves but the common assets. The value of the public good affects the value of the private good. We need to show every day that public spaces are an asset to a city.” (UN-HABITAT Executive Director Joan Clos i Matheu.)

3.6 What turns a space into place?

Successful public spaces are the places where celebrations are held, social and economic exchanges take place, people mix with each other’s and share ideas and values with each other. These open interactive public spaces around the world have four key qualities: they are accessible; people are engaged in activities there; the space is comfortable and has a good image; and finally, it is a sociable place: one where people meet each other and take people when they come to visit (Roushan, 2013). The Place Diagram is a tool to help people in judging any place, good or bad.



Source: Project for public places.

i) Access and linkage

The accessibility of a place can be judge by its physical and visual linkage with surrounding. A successful public space is easy to go and should be seen from a distance. Walking beside a wall is boring and it is human psychology to enjoy thing which is within eyelevel. That you when people walk through pedestrians beside tall building they try to pass as soon as possible which make them less interested to walk through. But setting some seats or bunch of trees can encourage people to walk more.

ii) Comfort and image

When a place accrue the quality to give comfort and have a good image is automatically loved by the users. Comforts include perception of safety, cleanness and availability of places to sit with group and alone. But in our country sitting at public space is given less priority which makes it uncomfortable for the users.

iii) Users and activities

Activity and generating functions are the main element of a successful place. Without these a place can be dead and rejected by users. People must have reasons to visit a place which will make it a public using place.

iv) Sociability

Sociability is one of the hardest yet most important qualities of a public space. Meeting friends, interacting with stranger and feeling safe to share and spend time with each other makes a place socially accepted and this place can generate more social activities in future.

Important steps towards making a space work as a public place should be starting with creating locality with a sense of place. Providing a hierarchy of space is an important element as it creates interest within the users. Rethinking the road network and facilitating safe access to open spaces are the basic of a public space. Road can work as civic and shopping place like it used to be at the past. Exploring the spaces between buildings can generate interactive pockets. Creating urban courtyards through development guided by natural forces is the key issue.

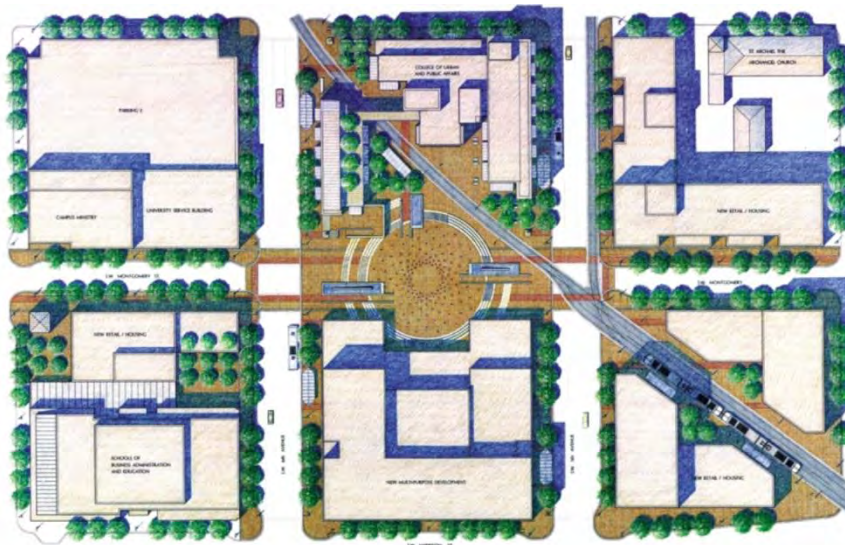
CHAPTER 4: CASE STUDY

4.1 International case study:

4.1.1 Urban Center Plaza, Portland

The location of the urban center plaza situated at the Portland state university complex initially was designed to

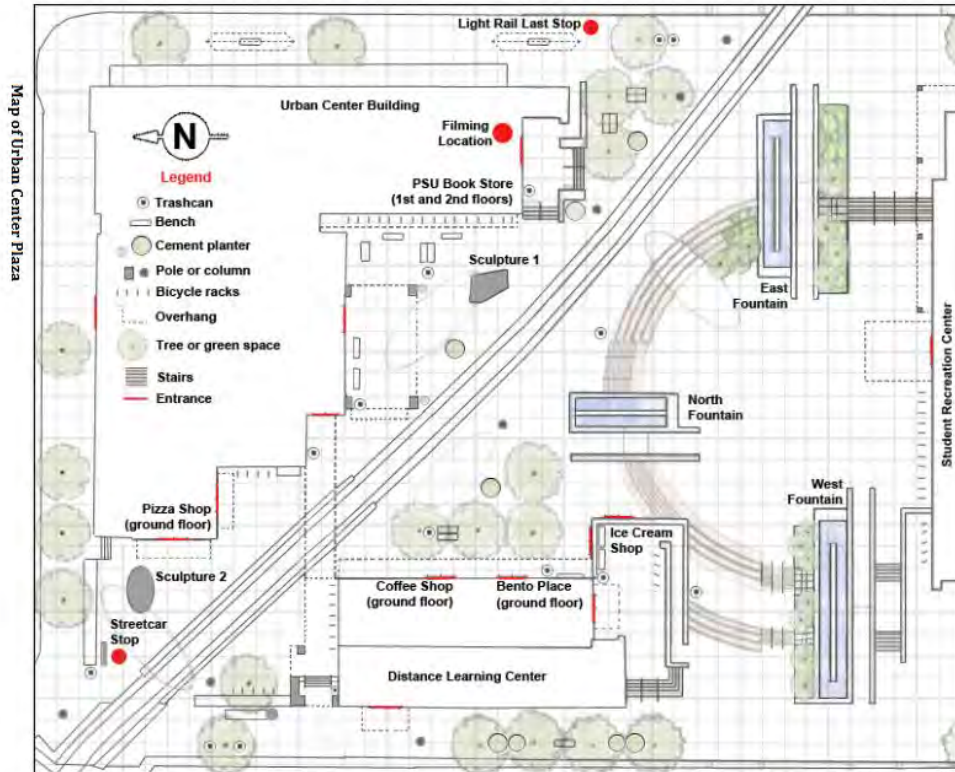
1. Make a vibrant urban place that connects Portland State University to the City.
2. Create a symbolic “front door” for the University within the city.
3. Make an exceptional setting for teaching and learning.
4. Make an urban development that supports the vitality and economic success of the University District.

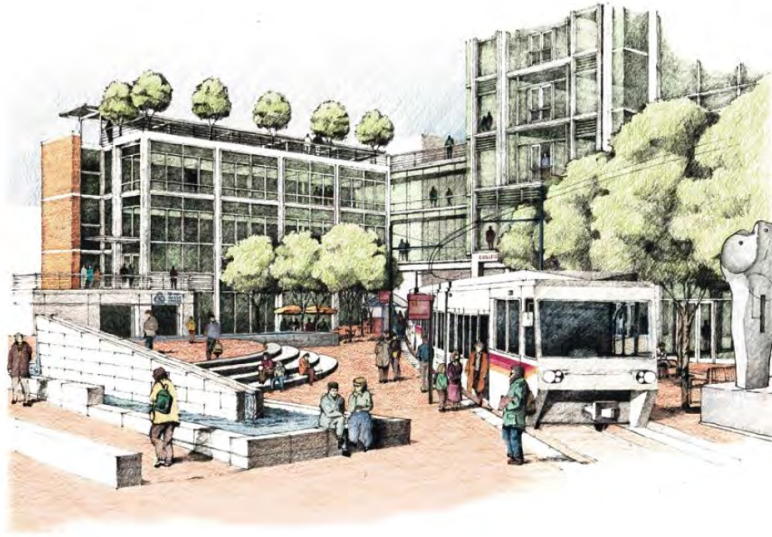


Original 6-block plan design of University District Image by Doug Macy,

Walker Macy stated the design during 2000 with seating, a large space for events, and an emphasis on edges where trees and benches create intimate spaces away from lines of direct travel but close to services of interest. Designed with different stairs in second phase make this place livelier to use as multiple

function. Montgomery Green Street. In the third stage, the square was adjusted to incorporate the green components introduced today. In 2009, the design firm Nevue Ngan made a ground breaking strategy for the SW Montgomery Green Street Concept Plan, an arrangement that would make extensive waste swales to catch storm spillover and ease the sewer system (Nevue Ngan, 2012).





Early sketch of plaza including light rail moving through image by Doug Macy,

Fourth and fifth phase is about adding the light trail and furniture. A bicycle stand is also added near the center. The Recreation Center building now has a passageway on the upper patio of the square and goes about as a noteworthy attract to this segment of the college grounds and the court. The northern hallway along the streetcar tracks has a quit traveling north and hosts a café, pizza put, a nearby Bento counter, and now a frozen yogurt store where the Tri-Met Information office used to be.



Phase one of the upper area of the Urban Center Plaza, before streetcar and Recreation Center building construction ("Walker Macy:: PSU Urban Center Plaza," 2012)



A large event in Phase 2 of the Urban Center Plaza, after streetcar came through, and before the storm water retrofit, light rail, and Recreation Building were constructed

Types of steps found in the Urban Center Plaza

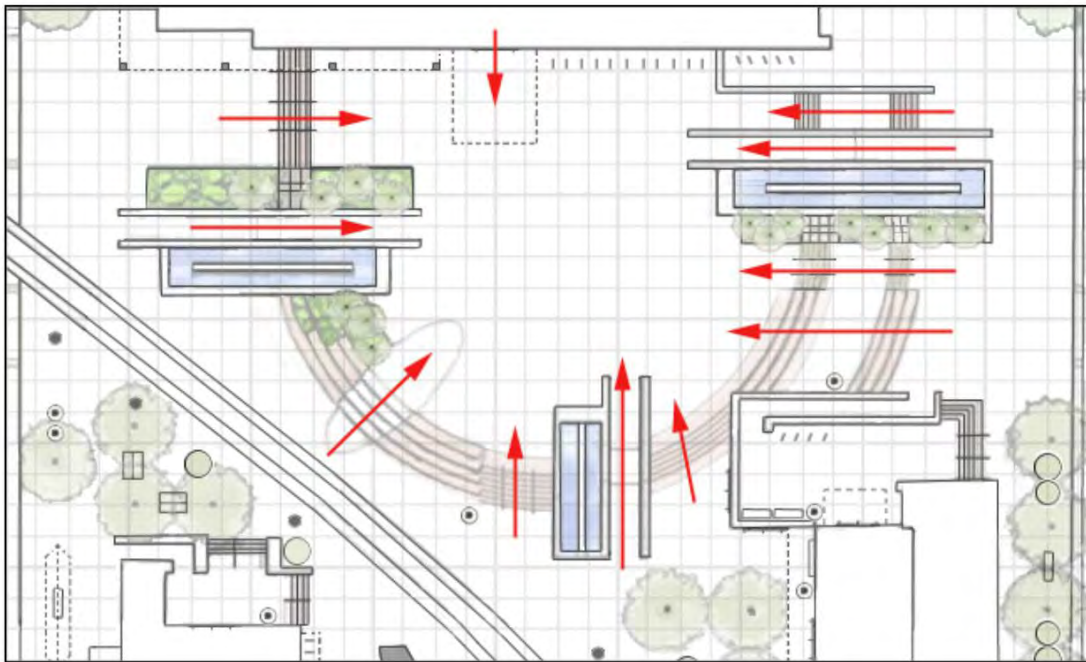
Step Type	Measurements	Location
1. Smaller steps (with railing)	6" x 16"	East, west, and north sides of upper plaza
2. Gradual steps (without railing)	6" x 16"	Northwest side of upper plaza
3. Seat steps	12 ¼" x 32"	North and west sides



Image of plaza showing three types of stairs (left to right: seat steps, smaller steps, gradual steps)

Individuals in the plaza were divided into several categories in order to keep track of different elements and types of use:

1. Those passing through the plaza --completely walking across or entering and then exiting again.
2. Those passing alongside the plaza --to the east or south.
3. Those pausing in place--defined as those standing in place for more than five seconds or individuals pacing slowly (i.e. while talking on the phone).
4. Those sitting in the plaza --within the previously stated boundaries only.



Entrance points into the Urban Center Plaza

The ledge around the northern fountain was a popular spot. Whyte talks about the popularity of water sounds, especially in an urban setting surrounded by bustling city noise (Whyte, 1990). More people started to use the place as a place to relax sitting here and there.



Illustration showing the grade changes of the plaza levels, looking from the east (image by Doug Macy)



Phase 5 bicycle rack addition and street furniture rearrangement



View from the northwest of lower plaza and cafe seating near restaurants

It additionally demonstrates the requirement for this sort of steady assessment of spots in a urban situation. As urban communities change around a built space, that space should be dissected for further adjustment or programming. Inventorying fruitful components in space can likewise be helpful for the engineers included who go ahead to make different spaces.

Comparing to our city, adding cycle stands to the pocket spaces can increase the number of participant and riders which will result in healthy environment and less traffic on road. Pedestrian side sitting will encourage more people to walk and interact with each other through such places. This example is set how one open space can be turned into a place of mass gathering and relaxation maintain access, greens and sitting facilities.

4.2 Gulshan South park, Dhaka

Gulshan South Park, locally known as “Faltola Park”, is an open area located at the southernmost edge of the Gulshan residential area. After the recovery in 2006 the park named as Gulshan South Park about 4 acre of land. It was originally designed for Gulshan resident. It is at the junction of three residential neighborhoods; Niketon, Tejgaon and Gulshan 1. The park is surrounded by two roads and a lake: The Banani Lake on the west, Tejgaon Gulshan Link Road on the south-west and access road to Niketon neighborhood on the north.



Map showing location of Gulshan South Park and its surrounding



Satellite image of 2004 showing the slum settlement of Gulshan South Park
Source: Ghafur 2006 [23]



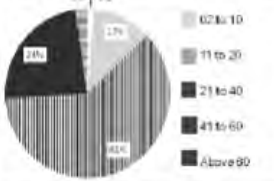



Satellite image of 2010 showing the infrastructures of Gulshan South Park

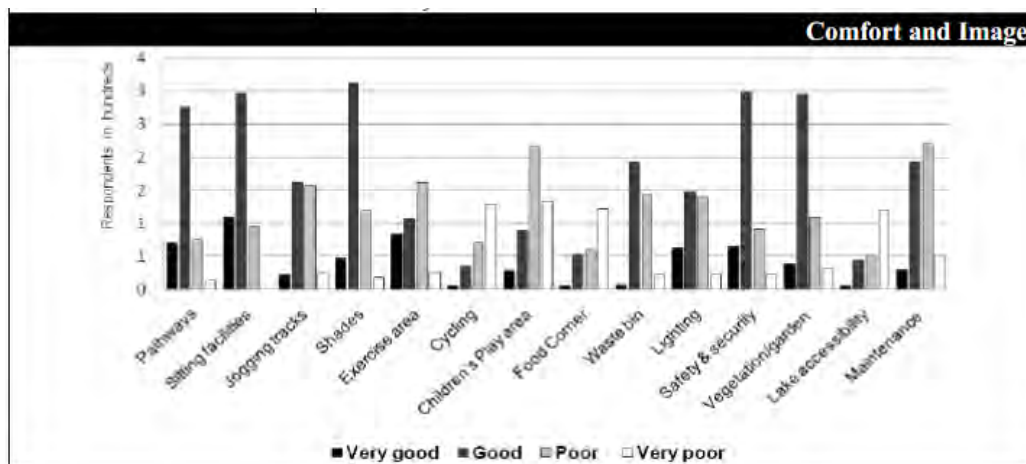


Satellite image of 2015 showing the infrastructures of Gulshan South Park

The preparatory review in the year of 2006 was directed to discover the current circumstance and interest of the neighbor. Most of the neighbor spent their time watching TV or video games sitting home even women were deprived of interactive spaces, lack of meeting spaces coming from office, community children used this place for playing as well as the streets. In 2011 Children, teenager, young and older people come here to play, walk, spend time with their friends and family. From 2015, the vast majority of individuals are taking advantages from this park. A few offices like youngsters play zone, public toilets, and security framework and so on are included or adjusted according to the necessity of the users. With the mediation of group individuals and concerned power the Gulshan South Park transformed into a spot.

Uses and Activities	
<p>Gender</p> <p>■ male ■ female</p> <p>27%</p>	<p>Findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male participation is three times more than female participation. <p>Reasons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female are unaccustomed to get pleasure from their leisure at park alone due to cultural, safety reason. • The catchment area of this park is getting bigger and bigger. Female users feel less comfortable with the presence of outsiders.

<p>Age group</p> 	<p>Findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 1% of total visitors are children. As a park that is negligible. <p>Reasons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inappropriate design. Insufficient children play area. Lack of maintenance of playing tools. Within five years several playing equipments broke down.
<p>Preferred time for visit</p> 	<p>Findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early morning and after sunset use of the park minimum. Afternoon is the most vibrant and active hour for the space both in weekdays & weekend. <p>Reasons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading the jogging tracks and security system can intensify the park early morning and after sunset.
<p>Purpose of visit</p> 	<p>Findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 42% respondent's using the park for walking purpose and only 4% for playing purpose. <p>Reasons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of variety of sitting arrangement and desirable activities for example exercise area and necessary equipments.
Access and linkages	
	<p>Findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inhabitants of Niketon are making the utmost use (70%- 80%) of this space because of their ease of access. Adjacent Banani Lake is not accessible from park, and also not visually enjoyable. <p>Reasons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The residents of South Badda have to cross the Tejgaon Gulshan Link road to use the park. Existence of several clubs in Gulshan Model town cut off partial user of the park. Hatirjheel project developed in 2012, attracts people as it is well designed and adjacent to the area.



Source: From 'Urban Space' to 'Urban Place': The case of Gulshan South Park, Dhaka, Bangladesh by Sariful Sajib

Pathways & jogging tracks

Findings

* Six feet wide walkways are actively used for walking and jogging as no separate provision for these different tempos of activities and width is not sufficient.

Reasons

* Walkway ensures easy access from all the key points having surfaces that are easy to maintain and durable enough to withstand the level of user they receive.

* Walkway encircles the whole space connecting the resting spaces by secondary paths.

Vegetation and shades

Findings

* Shades, Umbrellas and non-shielded seating are given to serve the users.

* There is no variety in arrangements of non-sheltered seating but presence of trees, flower plants and shrubs are satisfactory, though their arrangements are not satisfactory.

Reasons

* Number of seating and plants type are sufficient though, their arrangement do not reflect insightfulness.

Safety and security

Findings

* Security of the park is ensured by semi solid (5" grill on 2" brick wall) boundary wall.

* According to the users the park apparently safe.

Reasons

*Majority of park spaces are open & visible, and presence of security guard make the place safe and secured.

*A police post is placed near the main gate in 2012.

Food Corner

Findings

*Food vendors are observed near the North entrance and boundary wall facing the access road leading to Niketon.

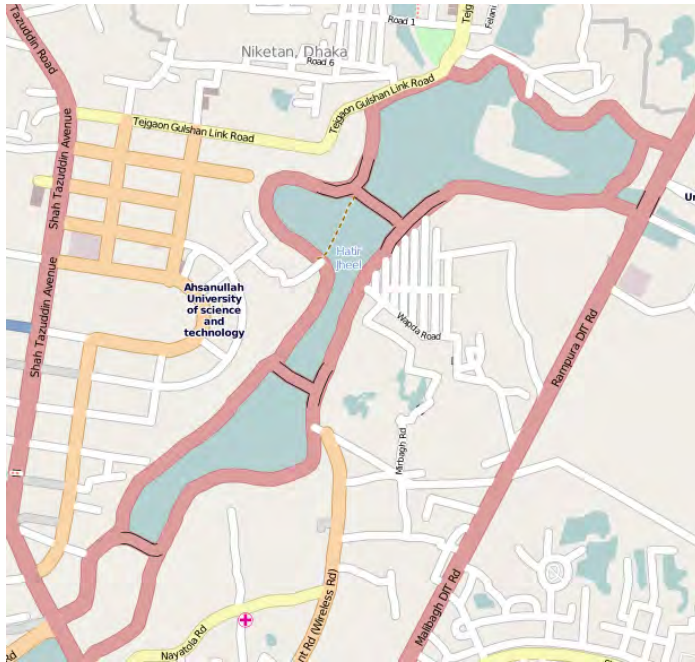
Reasons

*Food shop inside the park is not allowed and authority has no initiatives to provide food corner, coffee shop or similar facilities.

The park is serving the neighborhood community but users from all categories are still being deprived from the right to use the place. From 2006 to 2015 the improvement of Gulshan South Park has made it a viable case of changing the urban space into an urban place. Gaining from the fruitful urban improvement with regards to our nation, this may go about as a motivation for comparative future progression of urban space in Dhaka.

4.3 Hatirjhil, Dhaka

The primary idea for 320 acre project was to save the lake later on the road and walkway added along the other development. This is now working as a common public space though true idea of the project could not be improvised.



Photos : Internet

Hatirjhil is a designed public gathering space as at the opening of the area many people came to pay visit but eventually now there are less people coming there. The main problem was with the accessibility and most of the people needed to use cars and there is no proper gathering place for huge mass. Driving in wrong direction, reckless car driving, motorcycle stunt s and consequently the increased number of road accidents in recent times are seriously affecting a pedestrian friendly walking environment as there is no control over traffic. Recently drug dealing, mugging and various unethical activities are being taken place, which is making people concern about their safety and security. Though it is working well for the movement of cars and mass people from areas to areas.



Photos



Internet

4.4 Osmani Uddan, Dhaka

Osmani Uddan park consist of 5.12 acre of land situated in Gulistan area established during colonial period. It is located near the main transportation hub being well accessible. There are high heavy walls surrounding the park having narrow entrance. Thus it does not welcome others and having some illegal retails make it more dirty and noisy.

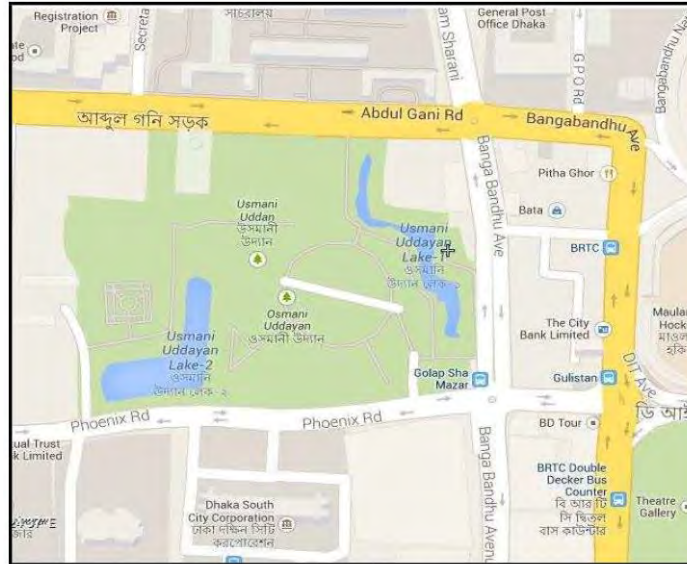


Fig. 2. Location map of Osmani Uddan

Despite of having green landscape the park is not fully used by its visitors. Floating people find safe shelter here and mugging, drug etc anti social activity make it more unsafe for mass users, which creates segregation as wealthy people do not pay visit to this place.



Table 2. Comparison of the case studies

Domains of public place	Osmani Uddyan	Hatir Jheel
Access	<p>Physical Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Well accessible by public transportation - Less visual connectivity with the surrounding environment - Several footpath restaurant, makeshift shops and the resulting unnecessary crowd create problem in accessibility <p>Social Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Degradation of social environment as a result of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • living of floating people, • criminal and unsocial activities • lack of security 	<p>Physical Access</p> <p>Less public because of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Car oriented development; lack of public transportation facility. - Exclusion of NMVs - Less pedestrian friendly environment; lack of traffic management <p>Social Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Degradation of social environment as a result of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • living of floating people, • criminal and unsocial activities • lack of security
Actor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agencies in control: Officially DCC (Dhaka City Corporation) <p>User:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People working in the city center. - Floating people, drug peddler touts and muggers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agencies in control: DCC officially <p>User:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People living in the surrounding areas and mainly the car users - Floating people, drug peddler touts and muggers.
Interest	<p>Undermines the public interest due to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encroachment of land of park by different stakeholders (Titas Gas, Police department, Mukti Jodhya Sangsad, Golap Shah Library, Baitullah Jame Mosque). - Benefited by using the park area as parking space <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private bus operators • Humal haulers • Rent-a-car Companies - living of floating people - criminal and unsocial activities - lack of security 	<p>Undermines the public interest due to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of public transport; private car riders benefiting from the transportation route - traffic congestion - conflict between pedestrian and vehicular traffic - Illegal establishments- - The building of BGMEA (Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association) - chaotic and unorganized public space - disturbance of undesirable persons

Osmany Uddan is a century old historical park and Hatirjheel is a recent development. The contextual analysis endeavors to look at the nature of open spot under the principle areas of 'publicness'- access, actor and interest.

CHAPTER 5: SURVEY, DOCUMENTATION AND STUDY

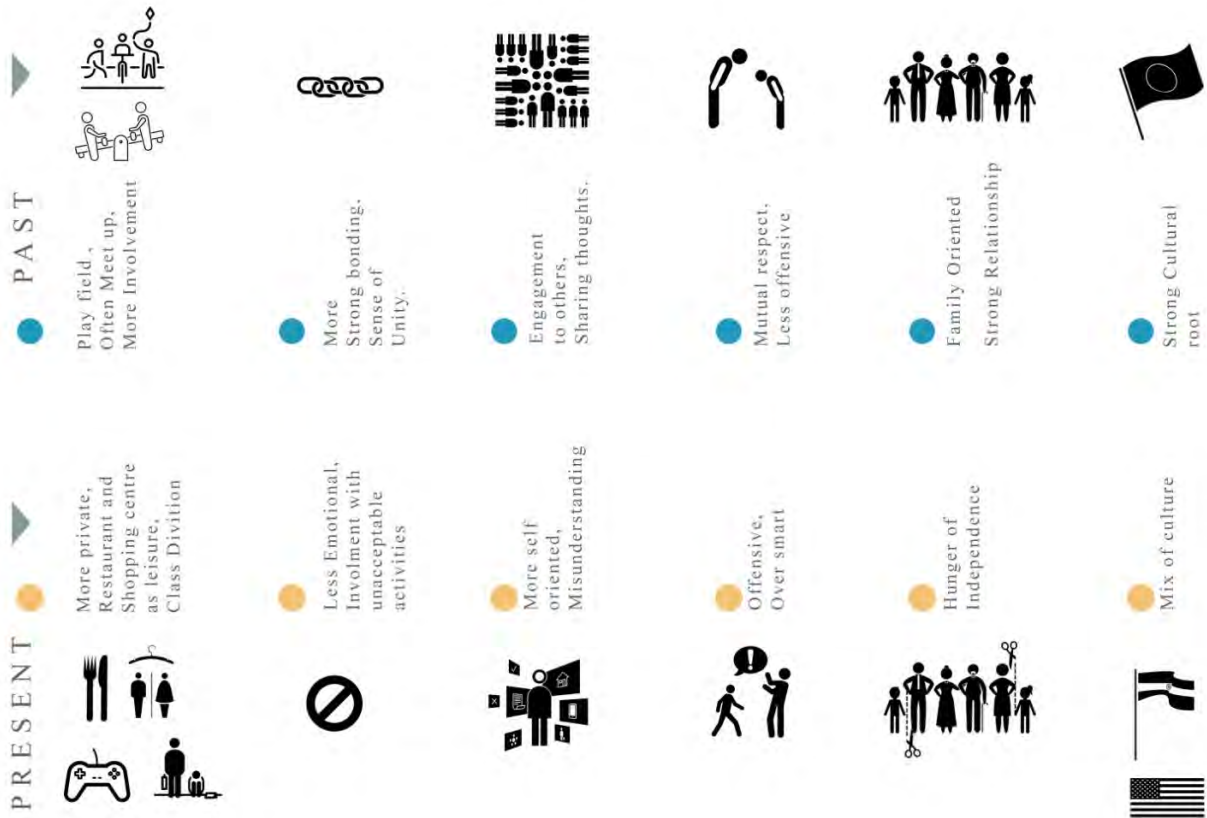
5.1 Survey- documentation method and approach:

This study goes under different type of survey and documentation. Maps like path, node, landmark, stands, Activity, use of the building are being generated with onsite and secondary study. Questionnaire survey brought out the user group of the area with income range, age, thought and expectations of the user group. Counting onsite pedestrian users, vehicle and cycle user helps to determine the using pattern of street, vehicle and pedestrians.

5.2 Finding and Possibilities.

5.2.1 Change of generation and usages of open space:

At present time new generation is bam with they are not attached to their family and hunger of independence. From study it has been found the psychological development of a child depends on interaction and communication as human by nature is social being. Once children used to play at field but now confined with home due to lack of safe playing space making them more detached from the society and putting negative thought on them. Evaluating the past and present some points are being taken.



5.2.2 Elements and Scope of work.

Working on some key points of physical and virtual space can bring back the identity of the interactive spaces.



Public Space

Social Gathering
Exchange of ideas
Sharing happiness

●
Class Segregation
Security
Amenities



Pedestrian

Encouraging to walk
Resting points
Involvement

●
Vendors
Obstacles
Narrow



Parks

Encourage to get together from different age and class Mostly used by elderly and children

●
Less interesting for adolescence
Only exercise



Corporate Pockets

Break from office
Sharing lunch
Introduce

●
Less pleasant
No setback



Public Buildings

Social Gathering
Exchange of ideas
Can be converted through improvement

●
Security
Policy



Street

Once effective social point
Now taken over by cars

●
Heavy movement of vehicles



- Use Time Space
Sharing land and amenities



- "To be developed" useless land use until development starts



- Street as a Space

Cars : less interaction , more space
Rickshaw/ Cycle : More Interaction
less area needed



- In between spaces of building



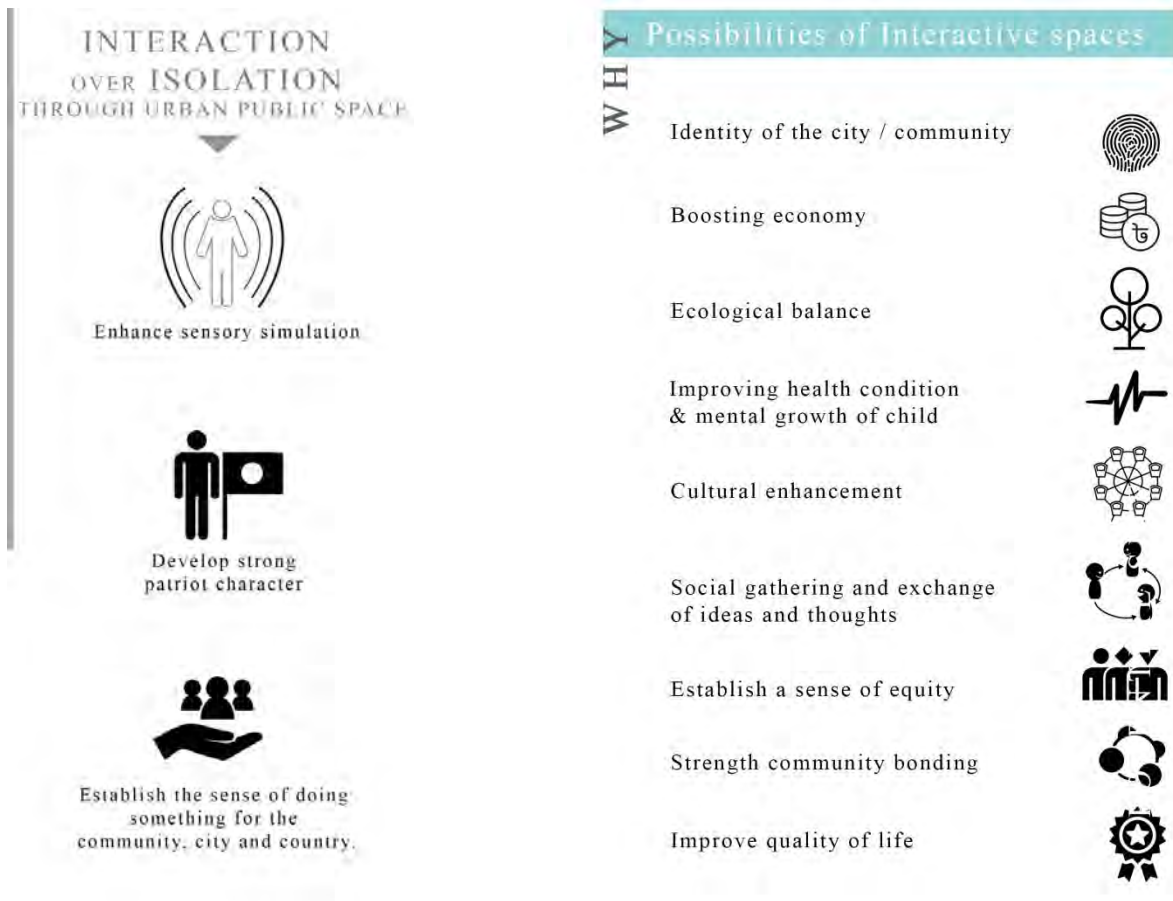
- Less used road into Semi paved street with limited use of cars.



- Multi- use of open space

5.2.3 Core idea and potential outcome:

Main idea was to bring into the light about the usage of the urban negative spaces to achieve some goals.



5.2.4 Site Surroundings and applicable areas.

From the SWOT analysis of a portion (pocket space) from Gulshan 02 to Gulshan 01 area can be picked to apply the findings and Rajuk Park can be surveyed if there is any potential to be a civic center there.

BANANI II NO BRIDGE



GULSHAN CENTRAL MASJID



RAJUK PARK



JHILPAR



A more preferable pedestrian connection is needed from Banani 11 to Rajuk Park to Badda Jhilpar rather than Gulshan 1 to Gulshan 2, as many of the users use this connection for their daily activity.

There are four points in this connection which can be established as interactive stoppage



Gulshan Map

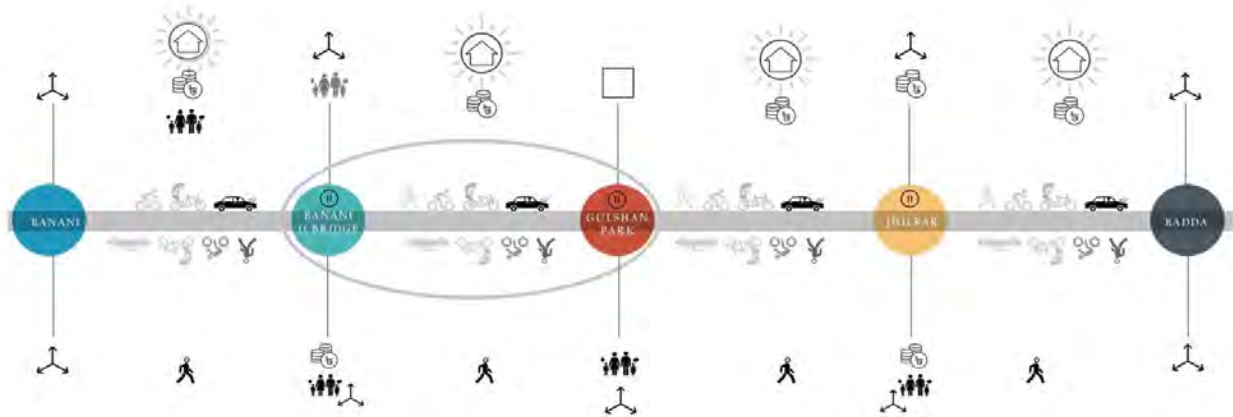
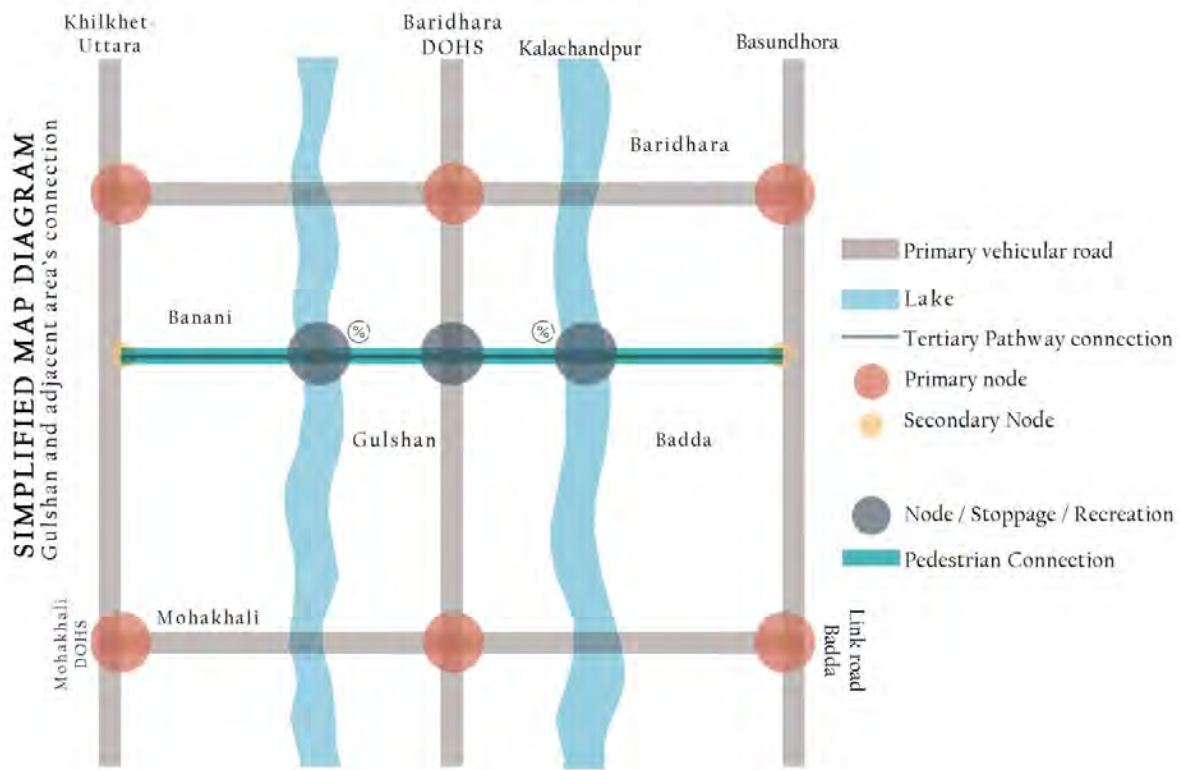
Source : Google.

The finding forces to have a pedestrian connection from Banani 11 to Rajuk park to Badda Jhilpar as this

is mostly used as pedestrian connection for the user of the area which go through different types of spaces which are dead or un-used.

5.3 Approach towards Ideas:

Gulshan area has primary connection from Kamal Atatuk to Notun Bazar and Mohakhali to Link road with only secondary connection from Banani 11 and Badda Jhilpar. These secondary connections need pedestrian linkage. With a visible and strong connection and easy access for the user can generate interest in people with some activity space where users can stop or take a pause. So with the target to connect the pedestrians using the government land and sharing policies a walk able environment can be ensured with some entertainment facilities.



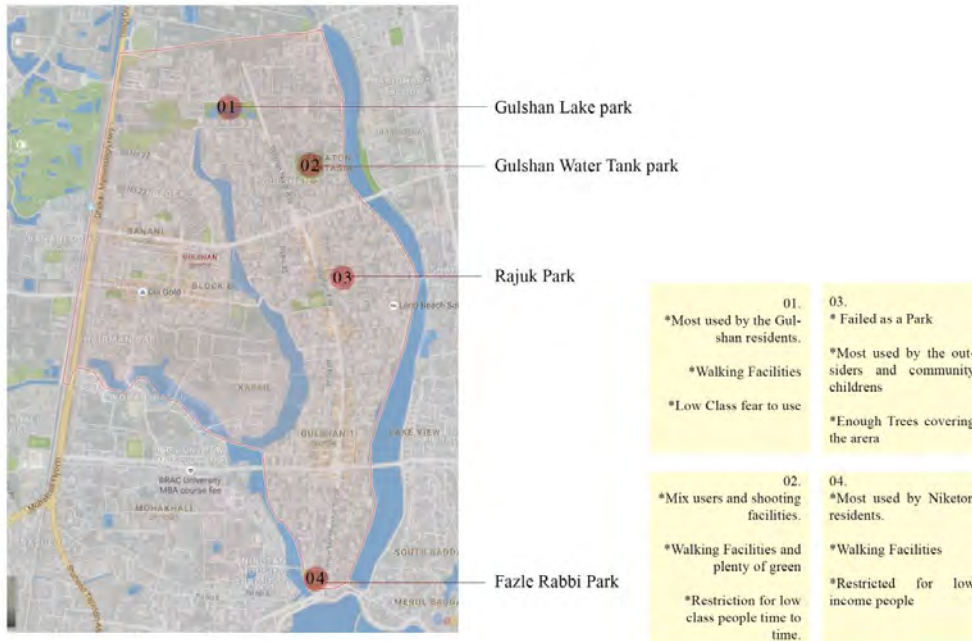
Source : Author

5.4 Documentations through survey:

At present Gulshan is a commercial cum residential area of which 50% is residential, 20% is commercial and 12% is diplomatic area [22]. The rest 18% consists of open spaces like parks, lakes and slums. There are three parks namely Gulshan Tank Park, Gulshan Lake Park, and Gulshan South Park. The only theme

park named Wonder Land was wiped out few years back and turned into Rajuk Park which could not work properly.

5.4.1 Open Space at Gulshan :



Civic spaces are being designed for all but this is making a class segregation and creating a line between the users.



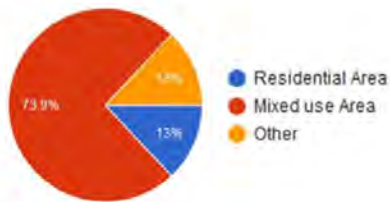
5.4.2 Gulshan as CBD:

- ISSUES BEHIND MIX-USED**
- Marketing value
 - Newly evolving companies
 - Conversion laws
 - After 7pm Gulshan remains inactive compared to other time of the day

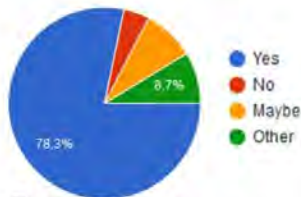
- Shops
- Embassy
- Developers
- Residential quality

- CONTRADICTIONS**
- Rooted land owners
 - Status
 - No Alternate Options
 - Policy

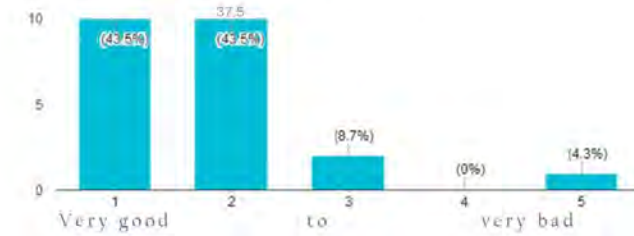
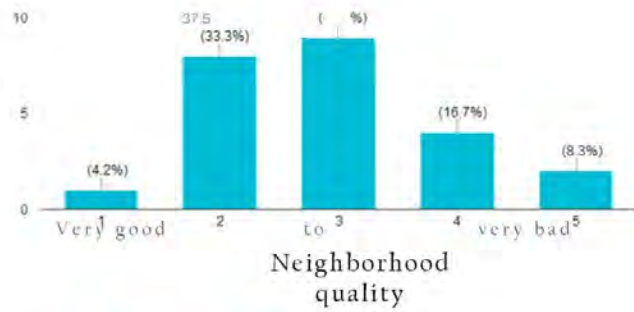
USER'S VIEW



Gulshan in 15 years

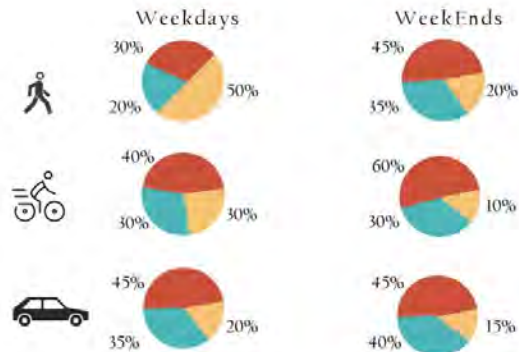


Entertainment



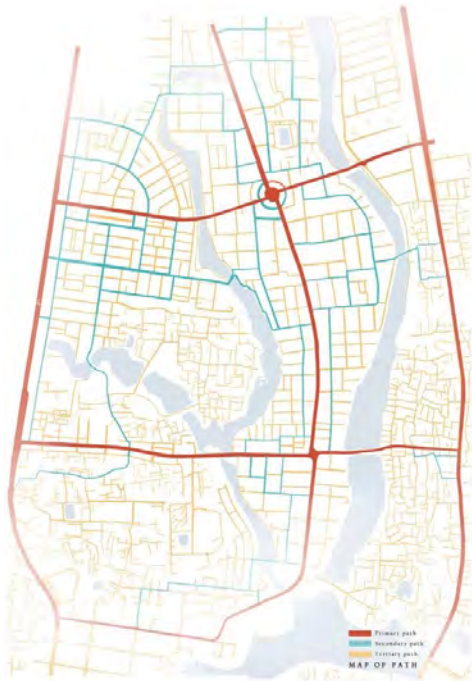
ENTRANCE

- Banani
- Gulshan
- Badda



Average entrance at gulshan

5.4.3 Maps:



■ Primary Path ■ Secondary Path ■ Tertiary Path

■ PATH MAP



■ DISTRICT MAP

■ Primary Landmark
 ■ Secondary Landmark

● Primary Node
 ● Secondary Node
 ● Tertiary Node

● Internal bus stop
 ● Public Bus stop
 ● Primary Rickshaw Stop
 ● Secondary Rickshaw Stop



■ ROAD, LANDMARK AND STOPPAGE



U USAGES MAP

35% Commercial 03% Government 08% Educational;
52% Residential 02% Educational



U ACTIVITY MAP



CROWD, VENDOR AND SOUND

- Crowd
- Vendors
- Harsh Sound
- Soft Sound



GOOGLE MAP AND URBAN GREEN

Source : Author

5.5 In-depth Study

:









There are three major points where some improvisation can make a promising change in the lifestyle of the dwellers. They are Banani 11 no lake, Rajuk gulshan Park and Badda Jhilapr. There is also a Mosque and a neighborhood street in the connection area. For at a glance first come Banani 11 no bridge, then Gulshan central mosque, Gulshan rajuk park, 112 no tertiary road and then Badda jhilpar. Those tree major points can contain different types of functions and work as a stoppage of interaction .

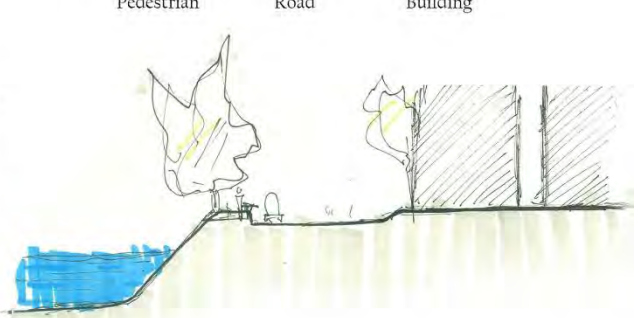
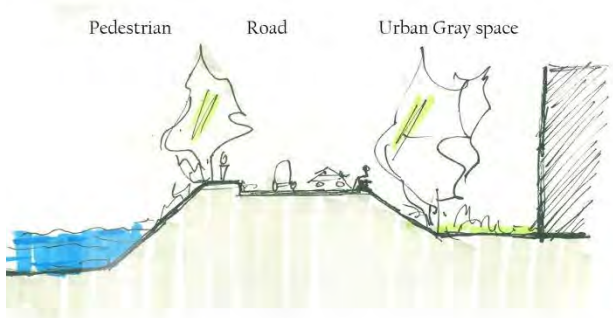
5.5.1 Bonani 11 no bridge

:

Bonani 11 no bridge is the secondary connection linking gulshan and Banani itself. This is one of the most important nodes where the edges of both side of the bridge determine different types of functions. One side of the bridge is covered with trees on the government land and other side is residence and mixed use building ignoring the lake. The adjacent pathway beside the lake is not properly planned and remain un-used.

Banani 11 no bridge is contracted to solve the traffic issue but now often use for recreational facilities but there are lot of urban gray space and most of the building faces the road not facing the lake. There are different vendors who often visits the place and lake is used by residence of korail.

							
Gov. Housing	Solid boundary	Unused space	Medium Canopy trees	lake used for some transportation between Korail & other area	Pedestrian must used by passer, by students, Free time, vendor	One way road connectivity Gulshan & Banani	Backside of building

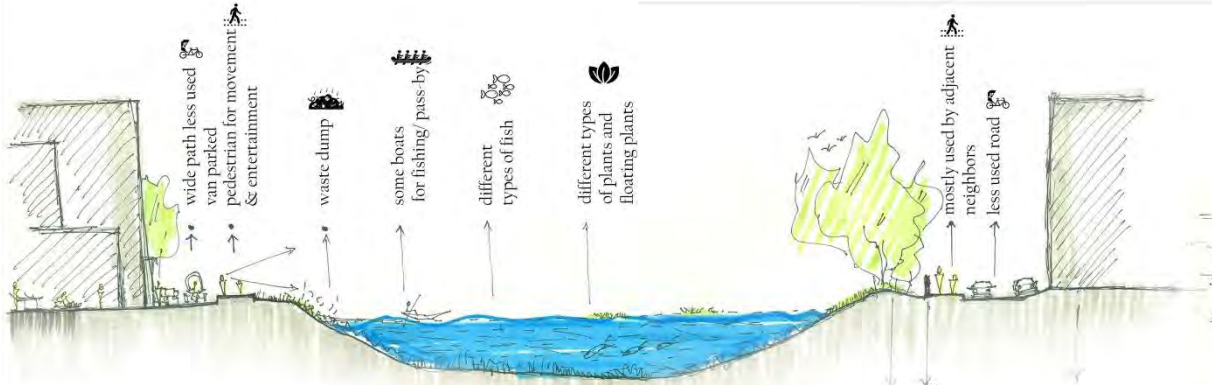


5.5.2 Rajuk Park, Gulshan :

Rajuk park, previously wonderland and converted into a park which did not work properly. Presently it is being used by local children and boys as a play filed at the evening. Other than that is mostly unused.

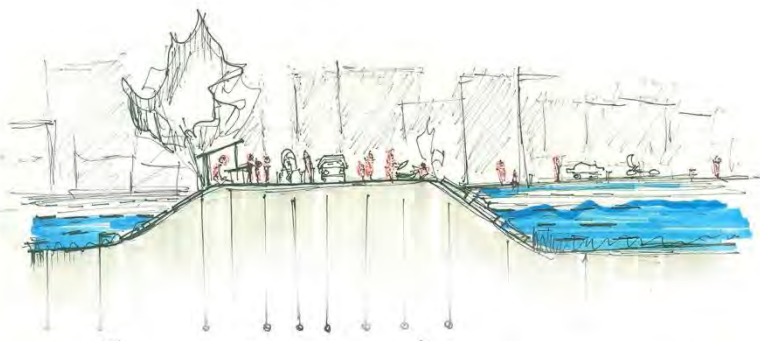
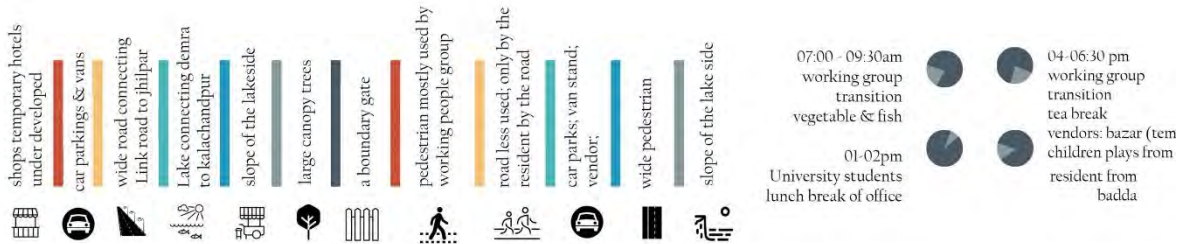
5.5.3 Badda Jhilpar:

Badda jhilpar nis most used secondary entrance for pedestrian used linking badda and gulshan. There are a lots of vendor of the illegal lake blocked bridge. This bridge is mostly used during weekdays. Both side of the lake is very much different from each other compared to residence quality and livelihood but both depends on each-others.

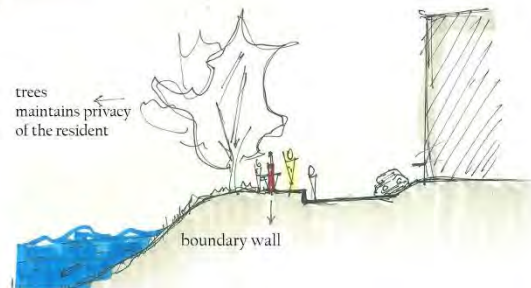


The existing connection between Badda and gulshan is illegally lake filled road which should be tuned into bridge. The road provides direct experience from the lake that inspires people to gather around it. For the gathering of the people, the vendors find it as an opportunity to flourish their businesses. Because of the excessive quantity of vendors and the narrowness of the road, the movement of people gets obstructed. This obstacle reduces the walkability of the road, which is also a very powerful transitional point between contrasting parts of the community.

Lagers:











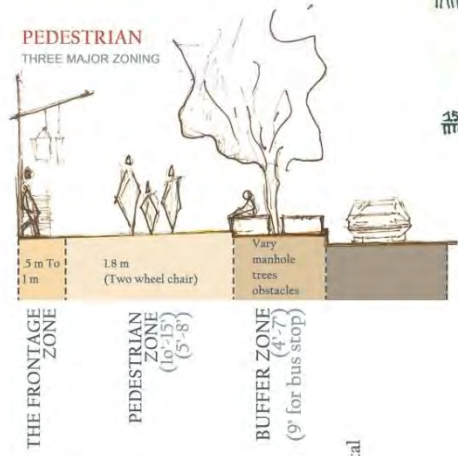
- Lake
- Waste dumped
- Large Trees
- Fixed vendors
- Passer by
- Rickshaw
- Vehicles(car)
- Passer by
- Portable vendor
- Waste dump
- Sand bags
- Lake



5.5.5 Pedestrian:

ELEMENTS consideration

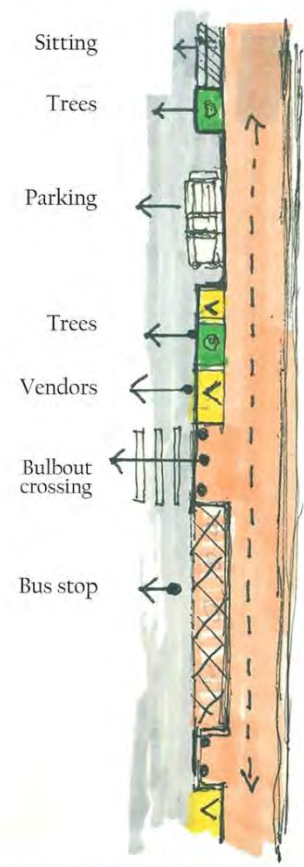
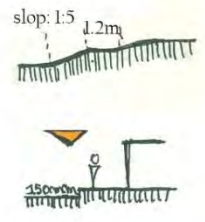
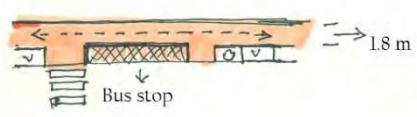
-  Footpath
-  Property entrance
-  Bus stops
-  Crossings
-  Parking bay
-  Vendors
-  Furnitures
-  Trees



	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	CONSIDERATION
THE FRONTAGE ZONE	0.5m	1m	Small plants, sitting, clear way building set backs
PEDESTRIAN ZONE	1.8m	2.5m	Obstacle free flow, minimum two wheel chair passing, and slopes where necessary
BUFFER ZONE	1m	1.5m	Set back from motors, benches, water fountains, trees, cycle stands, vendors, manhole, recycle bins.
TOTAL	3.3m total	5m total	

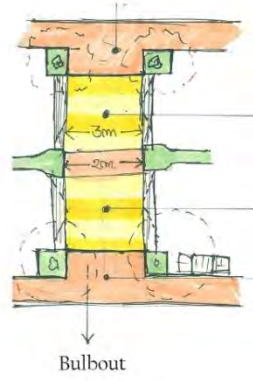
BUS STOP

- clear right of way
- min 1.8m gap between bus stop & edge of path



PEDESTRIAN CROSSING : MID BLOCK

- Residential Area : 1.8m
- MixUse Area : 2.5m
- Commercial Node : 4m



- Accessibility**
- Working tiles
 - Carriageway

- Height**
- 150mm above the road surface
 - Ramp 1:5 to 1:8

- Width**
- Minimum 3m
 - Footpath = x; same crossing distance
 - Shortest possible
 - Direct route
 - Bulbout

PROPERTY ENTRANCE



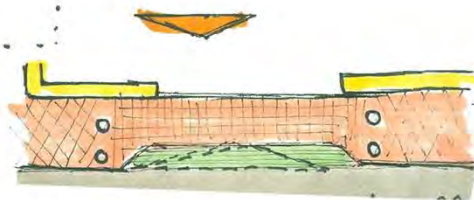
can not end the path suddenly



slop at the end but water log
problem turning radius



1'-6" inside & turning radius



vehicle ramp at buffer zone
continuous walking with warnings

VENDING

- eyes on the street
- if designed properly accommodate in the streetscape
- zone: buffer zone/ bulb out in the parking lane
- drainage is must
- vendors:
 - under trees
 - close to bus stop
 - visible to passerby



More up and downs creation obstacle for easy movement



continue the path for small distance



uniting the entrance

Inside building

- frontage zone
- pedestrian
- bufferzone
- street/ parking lane

CHAPTER 6: IDEA DEVELOPMENT AND CONCEPTUALIZATION:

6.1 Activity generation:



6.2 Principals :

SPACE TO PLACE

Creating new destinations;
improving connectivity

Using design as a transformative tool

to create inspiring and useful spaces

Encouraging collaboration

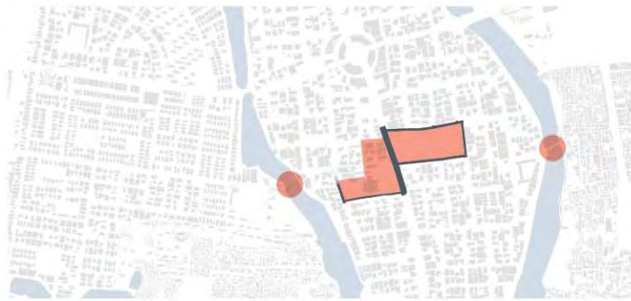
between the community, stakeholders, professionals & government; taking ownership

Involving the community in placemaking;

strengthening the 'heartware'

Rejuvenating existing spaces;

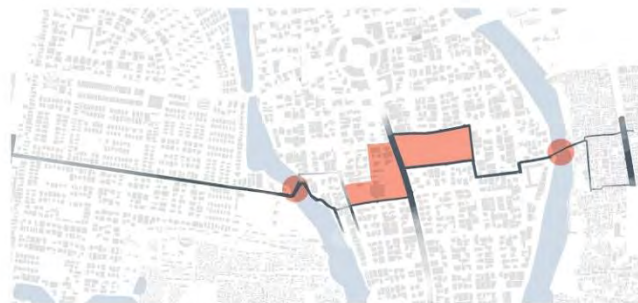
breathing new life into them



Public space having scope of recreation



Connecting points and walkable pedestrian/ Secondary connection between districts

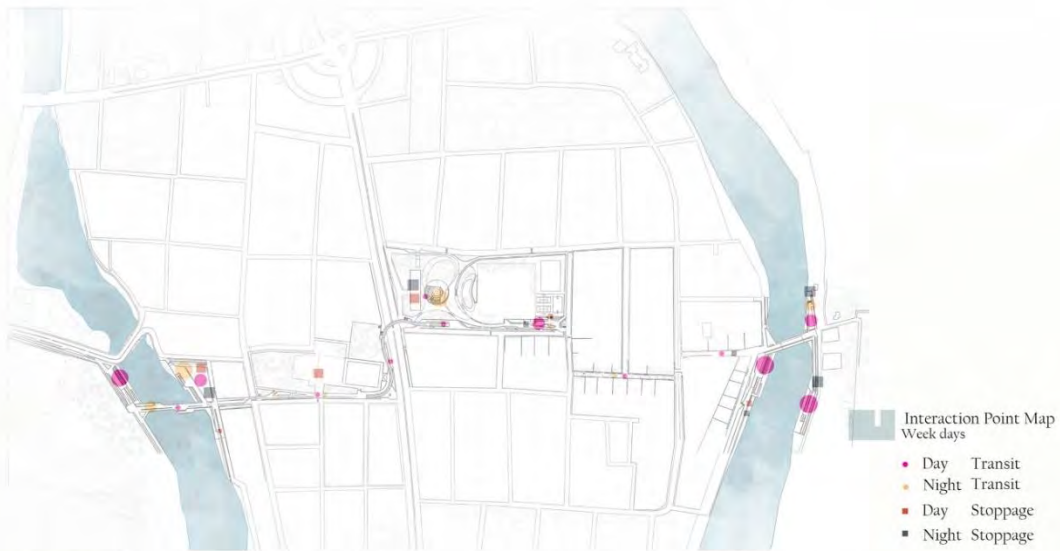


Impact on the nodes and Primary pedestrian path

6.3 Proposed Maps:



Proposed pedestrian uninterrupted with cycle route where necessary. Mostly trees are used as buffer from the street vehicle. Time and pause spaces are used after intervals.

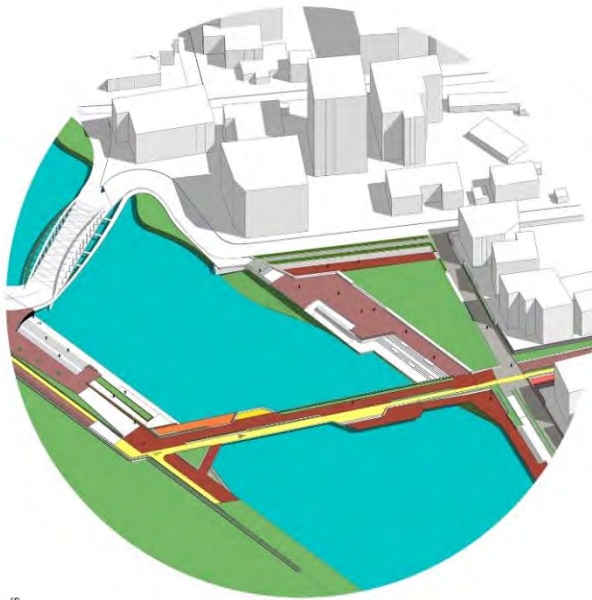


Four types of filter is being used to understand interactive point of various time. Places here passerby would visit are taken as transit and predestination places are stoppages.

6.1 Activity generation:



6.4 Planning and Ration



BANANI II NO BRIDGE

Banani II has mixed use development, types of restaurants and shopping facilities. Users are mostly resident, corporate workers, business holders and people coming for recreational facilities. Gulshan has similar user and facilities but there is lack of proper pedestrian connection between these two important areas.

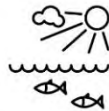
Banani II bridge and lake side is being used as a public place to pass pleasure time and has a high level of economic value as most of the offices are trying to get location in Banani and Gulshan

An pedestrian bridge along with some civic facilities can be undertaken to connect these two important economic value added areas leaving easy access.

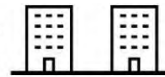
Layers of trees of Gov. land



Lake



Between space of Buildings

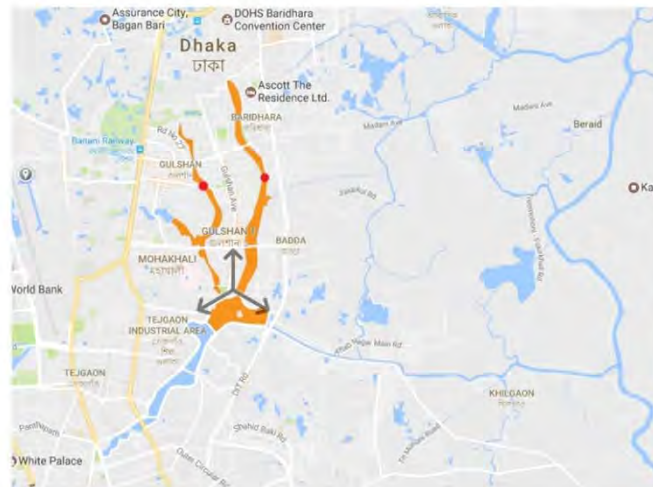


GHAT



Banani lake is connected with hatirjhil which can contain water bus facilities connecting important nodes of the cities.

Water sports facilities can also be added to adjacent ghat

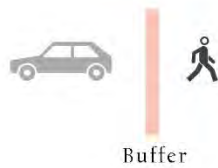


PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE



A pedestrian bridge with dedicated cycle route and some sitting facilities can engage more users and promote walking and give a strong walkable connection between these areas.

Weekdays : Easy pedestrain connection for working group
Weekends and festives : Recreational stopage



Banani



Gulshan



LAKESID PLAZA



A lake side green plaza can provide entertainment facilities to enjoy the lake at different time of the the day and night. Adjacent to that area a dedicated space for vendors is provided. Vendors are the eyes on the street. they also provide a sense of security

Morning



Vegetables
Fishes
Fruits



Evening



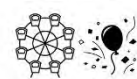
Food Cart



Festives



Fairs
during
Festive



Round the
clock



Public realms



SEMI PAVED STREET



Existing traffic flow

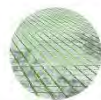


Proposed Traffic Flow

Less vehicle movement of the lake side, providing more people to engage with.



Relocation of total 3 (1 Commercial and 2 residential) building , bringing owners under a policy and provding them extra facilities..



Semi-paved street, a walkable environment, providing walking and cycling facilities for the users and residents as a part of future lakeside development.

Only resident/Building by the street cars will be allowed



GULSHAN CENTRAL MASJID

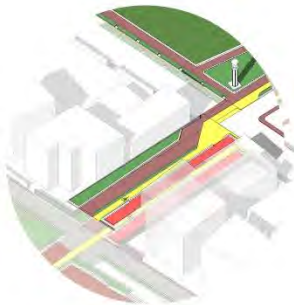
Azad masjid is one of the important landmark in Gulshan area. East and west side of the mosque is covered with urban greens but segregated with boundary wall from the outside.

A sheared sidewalk and cycle lane with a buffer from the street and mosque as well can create a smoothing pedestrian connection between Banani II to Gulshan Primary path.

Planting different types of fruit trees can also help passersby and underprivileged.



INBETWEEN
SPACE



A straight connection between lake and pedestrian gives permeability and easy less vehicle and obstruction free linkage for human movement. Relocation of buildings can provide the connection.



MOSQUE GREEN

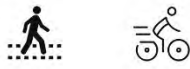


An existing educational institute of central mosque society keeping the greens as it is. After closing of the institute this green area can be used for passerby or residents.



Underprivileged children and people can also be benefited with the fruit trees

ALKWAY AND DEDICATED CYCLE ROUTE



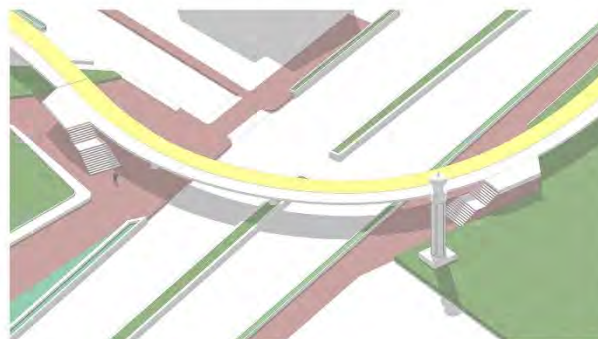
Connecting the 11 no bridge, an important node with the central spine road between gulshan 1 to 2, a pedestrian and cycle bay can make an easy access for people. Existing field can be kept as Student of Madrasha plays their as field.

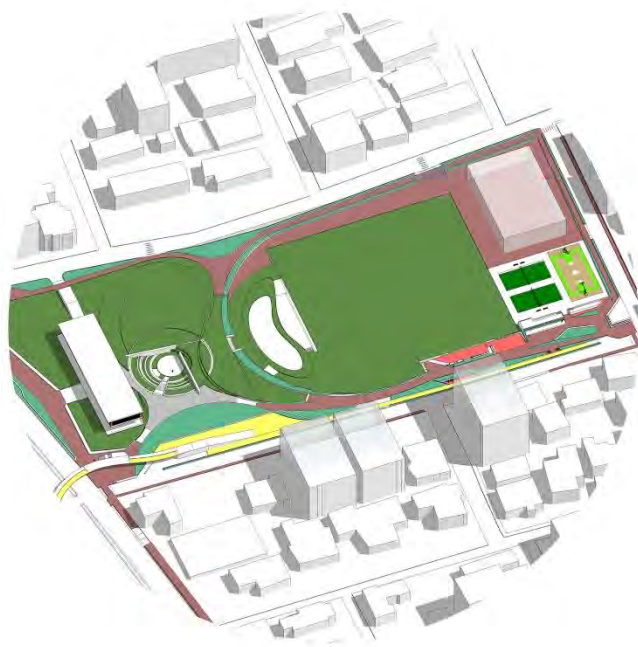


SEMI PAVED STREET



With future CBD activity more vehicles will be used. A pedestrian bridge can help people and cycle to cross the primary road connecting two open public space. It can also serve as a foot over bridge for pedestrian users.





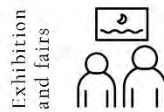
GULSHAN RAJUK PARK

Previously used as wonderland park for children and then turned into rajuk park could not obtain its ogle to be a park as it is situated by the side of the main road and commercial belt.

Along with the park a youth club was established for the adolescence. Now the park is used by the outsider as play field and different tree and club has a membership system.

A multipurpose hall along with an amphitheater can re-create the essence of unity and provide space for different occasion and festive.

Along with the club a sheared space for seasonal play, exercise zone and break zone can be established.



EXHIBITION SPACE



Different types of fairs takes place at gulshan focusing on different events. An exhibition and multipurpose hall can reduce the scarcity of space and engage more people to this place.

Form can be elevated to have a clear look at the green field for the passerby. Ground floor can be used by different types of vendors on the basis of time and exhibition as well.

REGULER DAYS

●
Exhibition
Time based vending
Gathering place



FESTIVES

●
Fairs
Shows
Performance

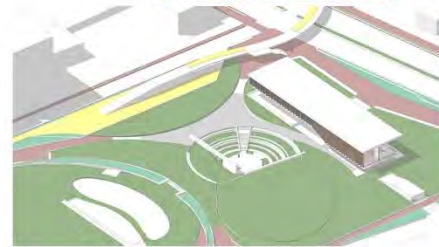


EXISTING GREEN

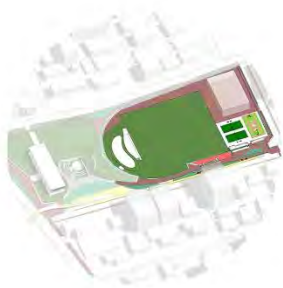


Existing rajuk park is being used as play field during evening but mostly a dead space a night and morning

Mostly new functions added without hampering the existing as the city needs more green field.



ALKWAY AND DEDICATED CYCLE ROUTE



Youth club is being used for exercise and sports which can be extended and shared for public use. Extension of the field can be used for different purpose like exercise, reading corner, seasonal playing, children play area.



Field



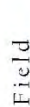
Extension

SEMI PAVED STREET



Field

Shared activity zone



Field

Activity Zone

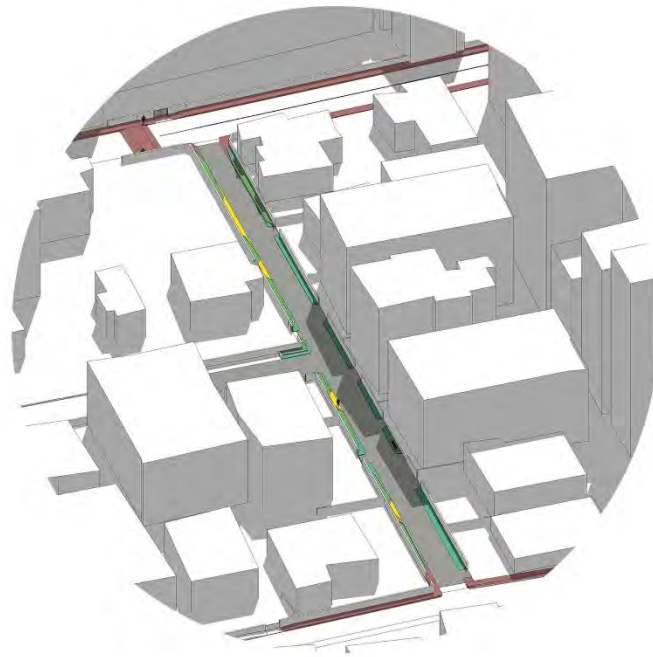
Walkway

Sitting and green

Cycle route

Buffer

Road



SEMI-PAVED CONTROLLED STREET

With less car flow tertiary road can be turned into semi paved street which can give a casual walking environment and facilitate the resident children for cycling and playing.

With policy only resident cars can access the street or time based entrance for other cars.



SEMI-PAVED CONTROLLED STREET



Semi-paved street enhancing a neighborhood quality.

A less vehicle and noise free zone is most preferable for walking. With a active street quality.

A neighborly quality can enhance the growth and mentality of people.



Existing road pattern



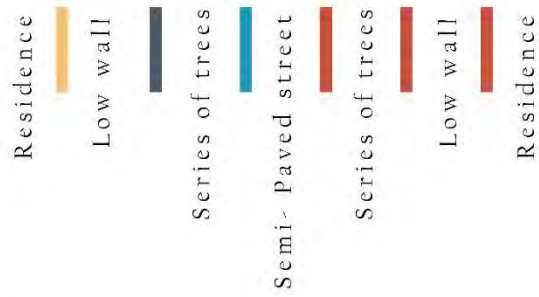
Tertiary path into semi paved less vehicle street





Green chunk can create a buffer to give privacy to the buildings though ground floor of the building is mostly parking.

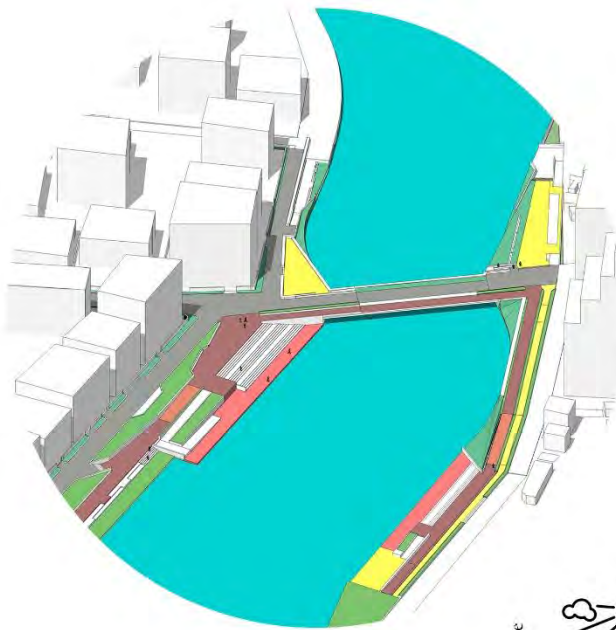
Some sitting, cycle parking can be added for the community use.



Tree as buffer to maintain privacy

Footpath or side walk can continue for obstacle free walkway and work as speed breaker for the motor vehicle.

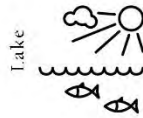




JHILPAR

Jhilpar is important node have totally different scenario on the both side of the lake. Most the the low income group people come from this transit to work at Gulshan.

A ghat with water bus facilities and vending zone can solve the chaos on the existing road on lake.



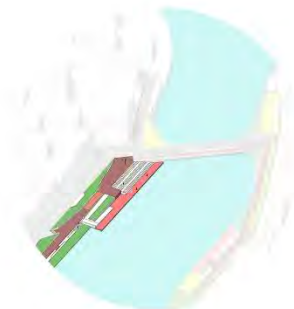
Mixed Use



SEMI-PAVED
CONTROLLED
STREET



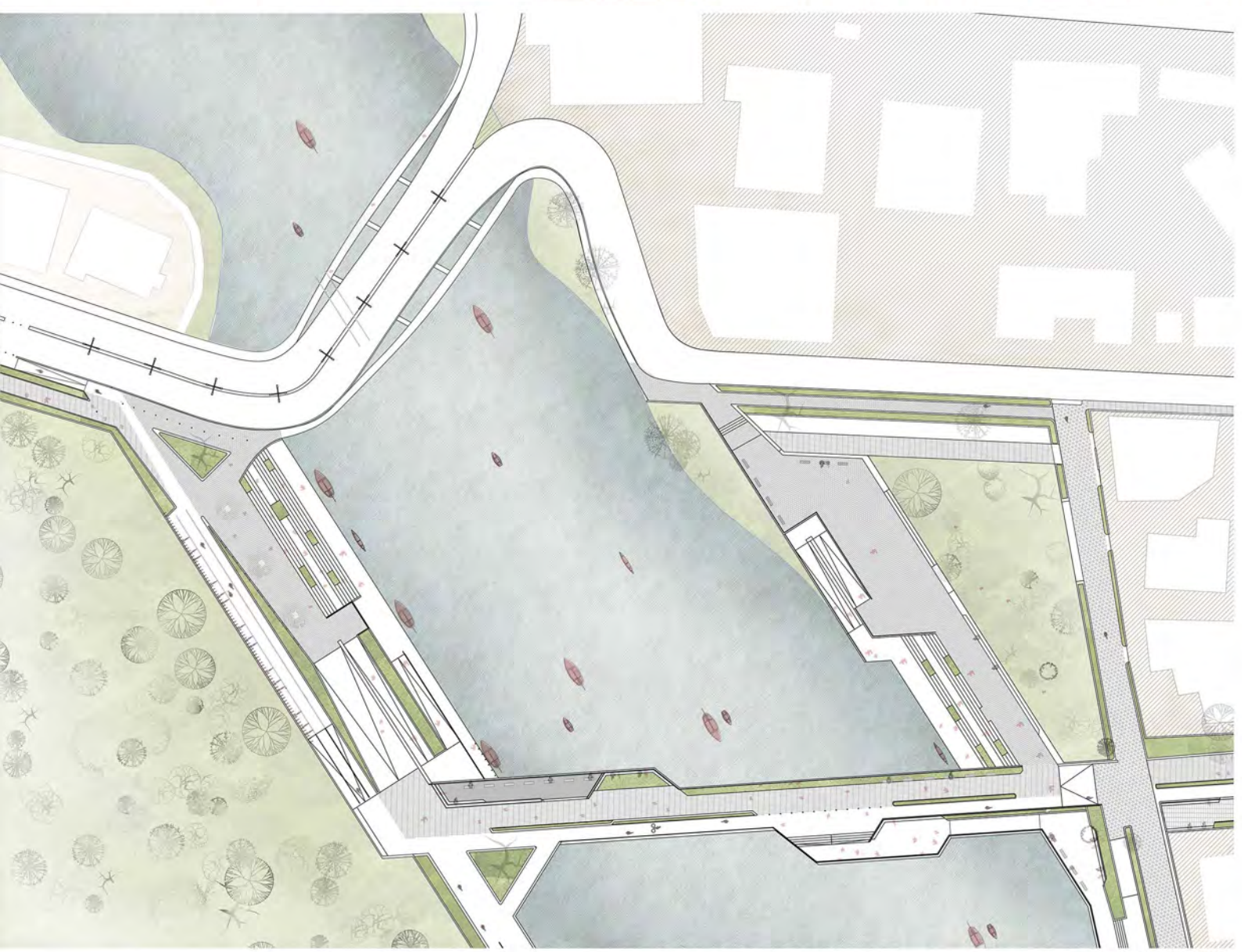
A bridge leaving minimum height for boat passing can connect two communities only open for pedestrian passing and emergency vehicle passing



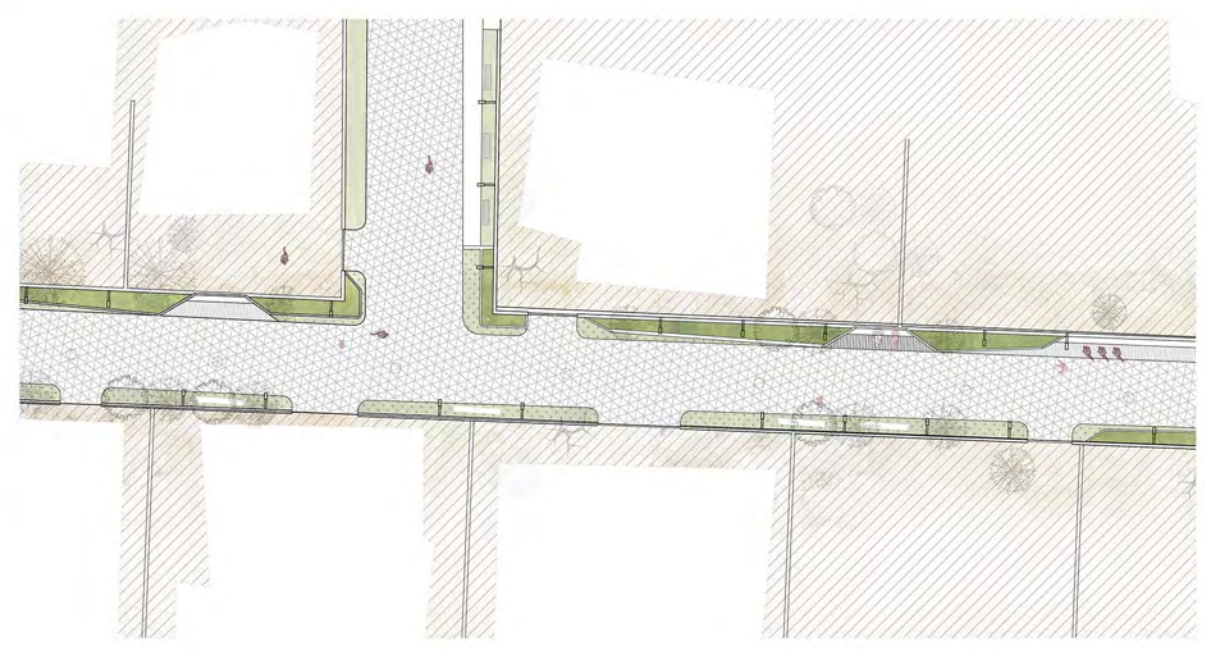
Lake connect kalachadpur area to hatirjhil to rampura . a ghat with water bus stoppage can solve the issue of traffic and divide the load into water and land ways.



MASTER PLAN
SCALE : 1/64" = 1'-0"



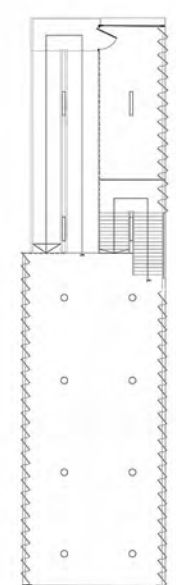
BANANI II NO
SCALE : 1/32" = 1'-0"



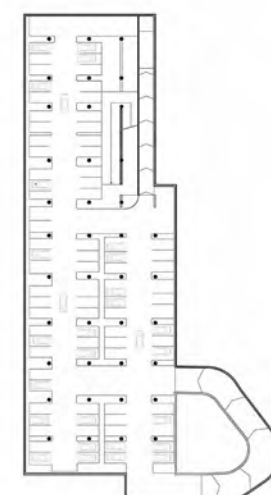
SEMI PAVED
SCALE : 1/16" = 1'-0"



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"



BASEMENT PLAN
SCALE 1/32" = 1'-0"



PLAN VENDING AT JHILPAR
SCALE : 1/16" = 1'-0"



GHAT
SCALE : 1/16" = 1'-0"



7.3 Model Photograph.



CHAPTER 8 CONCLUSION :

Pedestrian and side walk are the common factors in everyday life. Improving the quality of walkways with some influential design solution can attract more people to engage with. With different situation different solution may come, but bring the gray space and converting into urban positive space is must. A strong pedestrian connection between Banani Gulshan and Badda with some interactive stoppages can enhance the sense of the users and attract more to use. With future potential CBD scope more people will come to Gulshan for livelihood. This can be a stoppage to them for taking a pause, an easy walkable city. Filtering user season and time can reduce urban gray and establish the sense of place.

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