

**RETAINING CITY HISTORIES;
AN APPROACH TO INTEGRATED PLANNING**



**4th International Conference on
Urban and Regional Planning**



13th - 14th March 2020
City Campus, NED University
Maulana Din Mohammad
Wafai Road, Karachi



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Conference Theme Design by Madiha Arif
Layout and Editing by Tania Ali Soomro

RETAINING CITY HISTORIES AN APPROACH TO INTEGRATED PLANNING



*Dr. Sarosh Hashmat Lodi,
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MESSAGE OF VICE CHANCELLOR

It is my privilege to get this opportunity to host scholars from around the world at one of the largest and most prestigious institutes of higher education in Pakistan. NED University is Pakistan's flagship engineering institution which shall soon be witnessing its centennial celebrations. The university is known for producing high quality graduates and for its service to the nation. It has become a place of excellence in Pakistan in higher education and scientific research. These are the results of sustained efforts the university has made over the years towards faculty development, creativity and innovation.

I congratulate Department of Architecture and Planning for their continual improvement in scholarly engagement on emerging issues and new concepts in the field of urban and regional planning since 2004. The theme of this conference indeed deserves praise and compliment. There is truly a dire need to promote the historical value of a city and implement beneficial strategies for urban planning management to demonstrate identity, social, cultural and economic life of the city. Integrated planning can become a game changer for improving economies, creating conducive environments and uplifting the livelihoods.

I extend my warm welcome to all participants from all over the world and the country, and sincerely hope the conference promotes and bring out policy relevant researches on integrated planning. Furthermore I feel pleasure to commend the efforts of Chairperson of Department of Architecture and Planning for her dynamic role in organizing this conference along with her team for making this conference a magnificent success.

MESSAGE OF DEAN

It is very heartening to learn that the Department of Architecture and Planning is organizing the 4th edition of urban and regional planning conference in March 2020. It is a tradition that has continued since 2004, first as an international seminar and then evolved into a full-fledged conference. Present theme that aims to connect city histories with planning process is pertinent as developments within our urban and peri urban contexts often tend to challenge the artifacts of yester years. Many processes contribute to achieving these vital objectives. Listing and documentation of heritage properties, spread of awareness related to its importance, attempts to stop demolitions and promotion of technically valid approaches for the restoration of historic properties are crucial mentions.

Heritage properties are generally considered as an impediment to commercial development. Extremely high land values; denial of an expected opportunity cost, which would rise in geometric progression if historic properties are replaced with high rise construction; pressures by the combined lobby of builders, developers, owners and administrators for land densifications as well as conversion threaten the heritage for its very survival.

I understand that these, and many other important concerns that relate to the discovering hidden dimensions of city histories shall be deliberated in the conference through papers, panel discussions and audience responses.



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RETAINING CITY HISTORIES AN APPROACH TO INTEGRATED PLANNING



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MESSAGE OF CHAIRPERSON

The Department of Architecture and Planning (DAPNED), N.E.D University is pleased to announce the 4th International Conference on Urban and Regional Planning (CURP) 2020 taking place on 13-14 March at the NED University City Campus, Karachi, Pakistan. CURP 2020 Organizing Committee extends a warm welcome to all delegates and participants; encouraging their enthusiastic participation in the professional debates and academic deliberations that take place during the technical sessions.

The CURP initiative has its roots much earlier than these four years; starting with the 1st Urban and Regional Planning (URP) Seminar in June 2004, followed by twelve successive one day seminars. Since 2017, the scope of these earlier URP Seminars was broadened to a two day International Conference on Urban and Regional Planning (CURP). These continuing events invite scholarly engagement on emerging issues, evolving concepts and new body of knowledge in the field of urban and regional planning. The variety of themes addressed so far include 'Urban Resilience and Adaptation' in 2017, 'Cities Beyond City' in 2018, and 'Innovation in Planning and Practice' in 2019. This year for CURP 2020 we invited papers revolving around the theme 'Retaining City Histories - An Approach to Integrated Planning'. Responding to our call for papers 33 abstracts were received, of which 18 were shortlisted by our Scientific Committee for inviting full papers. The conference program includes 10 papers and a keynote address by our invited guest speaker Mrs. Sajida Haider Vandal. Participation from over 8 panelists and experts from the field is also expected. The DAPNED team awaits to welcoming our honorable guests, speakers and all interested participants. A wide participation from professionals and stakeholders would be the best reward for our team that has worked hard to bring this program together for the benefit of all.

MESSAGE OF CONVENOR

After co-convening last two International conferences of Urban and Regional Planning, at the Department of Architecture and Planning, I am fortunate enough to convene this event this year, which has a long legacy of around 17 years of providing stimulating junction for scholarly debates, discussions, networking and partnerships for future research activities. The theme of the 4th International CURP 2020, 'Retaining City Histories – An approach to integrated Planning' provides an opportunity to propagate a discourse on retaining local identities with distinctive characters in this age of massive urbanization and cloned-global cities. I am thankful to all the participants for their valuable input in our conference. We have been honored to have some of the eminent researchers and practitioners from versatile fields of work. I am assured that the participants will be benefitted by attending this conference.

Capitalizing on this opportunity to thank all, I would like to acknowledge kind contribution of every individual and organizations who helped to materialize this conference. I am highly grateful to the Dean of Faculty of Architecture and Management Sciences, Prof. Dr. Noman Ahmed and Chairperson DAPNED Prof. Dr. Anila Naeem, for their unconditional support and mentorship. I would also appreciate efforts of DAP faculty and staff, who supported me at each and every stage of work, especially my co-convenors, Ar. Fariha Tahseen and Ar. Tania Ali Soomro. I must acknowledge that, I have been backed by a team of highly motivated and dedicated student volunteers of Architecture and Development Studies program, who obliged to their assigned responsibilities. Lastly, I am very much thankful to all the sponsors of this conference, without their generous financial support, it would not have been possible to organize this conference.



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RETAINING CITY HISTORIES

AN APPROACH TO INTEGRATED PLANNING

CONFERENCE TEAM

Conference Convenor: Ar. Saadia Bano
Co-Convenor-I: Ar. Fariha Tahseen
Co-Convenor-II: Ar. Tania Ali Soomro

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- Ar. Saadia Bano
- Ar. Farida Abdul Ghaffar
- Ar. Madiha Salam
- Ar. Fariha Tahseen
- Ar. Tania Ali Soomro

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- Ar. / Plnr. Fariha A. Ubaid, Member
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- Dr. Suneela Ahmed, Member
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- Mr. Iftikhar Ahmed
- Mr. Mohsin Larik
- Mr. Muhammad Farhan Khan

RETAINING CITY HISTORIES AN APPROACH TO INTEGRATED PLANNING

CONFERENCE BACKGROUND

The Department of Architecture and Planning, NED University has organized eleven seminars on urban and regional planning successively from 2004 to 2016. This series of seminar has been able to provide a platform to architects, planners, academia, industry and researchers to share their scholarly research on emerging issues, evolving concepts and new body of knowledge in the field of urban and regional planning. These seminars focused on broad issues of education, practice, learning from experiences; planning and managing urban change; planning in a globalizing world; interface of planning with the market economy; urbanization and secondary cities; dynamics of land in planning; housing for all; planning for people; and planning and institutional arrangements. Research scholars and experts from various countries presented their papers, which were later on published as eight separate volumes of seminar proceedings - distributed free of cost to the concerned individuals, institutions and academic links.

Since year 2017, the scope of this Seminar was extended to International Conference. This enhancement in scale of seminar has proven to be a stimulating junction for scholarly debates, discussions, networking and partnerships for future research activities. Till date the department of Architecture and planning has hosted three International Conferences of Urban and Regional Planning (CURP) for the following themes.

- 1st CURP- Urban Resilience and Adaptation
- 2nd CURP- Cities Beyond City
- 3rd CURP- Innovation in Planning and Practice

A sizable number of International and national experts deliberated at length on key matters related to above stated themes. Few selected papers from the conference were published in peer reviewed biannual research journal of Department of Architecture and Planning 'Journal of Research in Architecture and Planning'

CONFERENCE THEME

Human development has been indebted to cities that always tended to embrace opportunities to grow and reflect their identities. All cities irrespective of geographical variations have historical, social, political and economic context. Under the influence of political, economic and sociocultural factors cities undergo several development phases such as reconstruction, transformation, demolition and conservation. Retaining city histories with respect to tangible and intangible values possess several challenges of local governance, infrastructure development, socioeconomic planning for development, legal framework and enforcement, traffic and transportation, involvement of stakeholders and technical expertise. Retaining local identity having distinctive characters and visual integrity of historic cities has become a local pride that engenders sense of belonging and boosts tourism and economic benefits. However, wave of urbanization, trend of cloned-global cities, massive expansion in city scale along with poorly conceived and badly implemented development policies have delineated historical urban environments. There is truly a dire need to promote the historical value of a city and implement beneficial strategies for urban planning management to demonstrate identity, social, cultural and economic life of the city.

The two day, 4th International Conference on Urban & Regional Planning (CURP) aims to have an intellectual discourse on the city histories, which would be helpful in elaborating on the importance of integrated planning for retaining city histories and its opportunities, challenges and threats. CURP 20' encourages paper presenters to share and generate strategic visions which may inspire the participants, decision makers, local politicians, planning agencies and bureaucrats to shape and co-ordinate their 'Development' undertakings to make positive differences.

The theme of the Conference 'Retaining City Histories – An approach to integrated Planning' poses many questions such as how to rescue quickly depleting tangible and intangible traces of history? How to provide layers of infrastructure that are needed to revamp past traces? How to address the ever increasing demand of land resource in comparison to histories preservation? And what challenges can be converted into opportunities?

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CONFERENCE PROGRAM

DAY 1 – 13th March 2020, Friday (02:00 pm onward)

INAUGURAL SESSION

Session Moderator: Dr. Saeed Ud Din Ahmed

Panelists: Ar./Plnr. Arif Hasan, Mr. Kalimullah Lashari & Mr. Fahim Zaman

- 02:00 Registration
- 02:30 Guests to be seated
- 02:45 Recitation from the Holy Quran
- 02:50 Welcome Address by Prof. Dr. Anila Naeem, Chairperson Department of Architecture and Planning NED University, Karachi
- 03:10 Keynote Address by Prof. Sajida Haider Vandal, Vice-Chancellor Institute for Art and Culture, Lahore
- 03:30 Comments by Panelists
- 04:00 Question - Answer Session
- 04:20 Address by the Chief Guest Mr. Syed Abul Fazal Rievi, CEO Sindh Engro Coal Mining Company (SECMC)
- 04:35 Presiding Remarks by Prof. Dr. Sarosh Hashmat Lodi, Vice Chancellor NED University, Karachi
- 04:50 Vote of Thanks by Saadia Bano, Convenor Conference
- 05:00 Hi Tea

DAY 2 – 14th March 2020, Saturday (10:00 am onward)

TECHNICAL SESSION-1

Session Moderator: Dr. Suneela Ahmed

Panelists: Ar. Mukhtar Husain, Dr. Mansoor Ali & Ar. Tariq A. Qaiser

- 09:45 Guests to be seated
- 10:00 "River Ecosystem Service in Settlement Development and History of Coastal Bangladesh: A Case Study on Kachua Upazilla" by Shibu Prashad Bosu, Khulna University, Khulna Bangladesh and Noor-A-MD. Amanat Ullah, GIS Analyst, Dhaka Bangladesh
- 10:20 "Enabling Development: Gawdar's Mahigeer, Evolution or Regression?" by Mishele Ijaz, Urban Unit, Lahore

- 10:40 "Water Histories Forming Urban Histories - Indus River Delta" by Dur-e-Shahwar Khalil, KU Leuven, Belgium
- 11:00 Panel Discussion and Question - Answer Session
- 11:30 Tea

TECHNICAL SESSION-2

Session Moderator: Sarah Ather Khan

Panelists: Mr. Abdul Hamid Akhund & Ar. Pervaiz Vandal

- 12:00 "The Historic Area of Misri Shah, Lahore", by Sabu Samee, Institute of Art and Culture (IAC), Lahore
- 12:20 "Traditional Socio-Cultural Mechanisms Supporting a Living Cultural Heritage: Surviving Indigenous Modernity of the Small Town of Bhittshah, Sindh" by Dr. Masooma Shakir, Department of Architecture and Planning, NED University, Karachi
- 12:40 "Sufi Architecture in Albania: The Case of Zall Tekke" by Enae Serjani, Polytechnic University of Tirana, Italy
- 01:00 Panel Discussion and Question - Answer Session
- 01:30 Lunch

TECHNICAL SESSION-3

Session Moderator: Rahat Arsalan

Panelists: Prof. Jo Beall & Plnr. Farhan Anwar

- 03:00 "The Impact of Urban Revitalization Approaches on Socio-Economic Structure of Iranian Cities" by Sadat al Shariyeh Hosseini Nasab, Department of Architecture, COMSATS University Islamabad, Lahore Campus
- 03:20 "The Tangible and Intangible Urban Heritage Values of Traditional Street Market in Lahore Walled City" by Zunaira Batool, National College of Arts (NCA), Lahore
- 03:40 "Mapping Historicity of a Place: Tracing Trading Trends of Hyderabad" by Fahmida Shaikh, Department of Architecture and Planning, NED University, Karachi
- 04:00 "Dissonant Heritage and the Hazards of Retention" by Jon Calame, Global Institute for Sustainable Prosperity USA
- 04:20 Panel Discussion and Question - Answer Session

CONCLUDING SESSION

- 04:50 Summing up by Dr. Suneela Ahmed
- 05:00 Certificates Distribution
- 05:10 Vote of Thanks by Fariha Tabseen, Conference Co-Convenor
- 05:20 Tea

RETAINING CITY HISTORIES AN APPROACH TO INTEGRATED PLANNING



*Prof. Sajida H. Vandal,
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KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Prof. Sajida Halder Vandal, Vice Chancellor of the Institute for Art and Culture, and former Principal of National College of Arts, Lahore, is an architect, educationist, a rights activist and the CEO of THAAP. She is an alumnus of University of New South Wales, Australia (Masters of the Built Environment 1984) and the University of Engineering & Technology, Lahore, Pakistan (B.Arch. 1970).

As Principal Associate of PV & Associates, Prof. Vandal's architectural works include the Mira Phailbus Center at Kinnaird College, Lahore, the Comsats Institute of Information Technology Campus at Lahore, Sacred Heart School Senior's Academic Block, Lahore, Punjab College Jhang and others. She has been involved in many heritage conservation projects including the Management Plans and Conservation of Structures in the World Heritage Site at Lahore (Lahore Fort & Shalimar Gardens) She has also been consultant to the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, UNESCO, and the Norwegian government on several of their initiatives and programs in Pakistan and the region. The firm was recognized through the Commonwealth Association of Architects Robert Matthew Award 2016, jointly awarded to M/S Pervaz Vandal & Associates & M/S Grimshaw Architects UK.

Sajida Vandal is responsible for the Culture and Development Program of THAAP, where her work focuses on Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage of the Pakistani communities. She is designated as an ICH expert by UNESCO and works in capacity building initiatives of the organization in the Asia-Pacific region. She is also a member of the T4P group tasked with finding and means to promote peace through cultural heritage.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

She also has numerous publications to her credit including the seminal book 'The Raj, Lahore, and Bhai Ram Singh' and 'Cultural Expressions of South Punjab'.

She is currently involved with Developing the Integrated Site Management Plans for two Gurdwara sites in the Punjab, the Integration of ICH in education and Learning in 3 districts of the Punjab, Enhancing the educational relevance of the Kalasha dur Museum and such other assignments

ABSTRACT

The cities of Pakistan represent accurately the state of degradation of the environment, the rapacious exploitation of natural resources of land, water and air that the Homo sapiens have subjected this planet Earth. There is a serious existential crisis challenging the very survival of living matter, including us. It was not always like this. Humans did live in harmony with nature in a peaceful and stable manner. The cities of the Harappa culture to date are an example of the most successful urban living of humans. Devoid of any celebration of war and violence, an enviable gender balance in public life, absence of any instrument of killing, a nation at peace for centuries, no mass graves, it was a culture based on river trade and travel. It produced goods of great variety and traded them far and wide in a genuine spirit of give and take. There were no demons or almighty rulers requiring human slavery and sacrifice. These cities continue to be the ideal towards which any urban culture may aspire.

Essentially these cities were people centric – no celebration of the mighty, care for the ordinary folks in matters of comfort, hygiene, shelter, climate sensitivity, environment conscious and so on. It is time that the study of city turns towards people and their welfare. Looking at the essence drawn out of this ancient city, and referencing some of our recent work, the presentation will argue the need for a paradigm shift in the way that the development of cities or life per se has been approached so far and explore what it would mean to embrace a people centric approach for sustaining all forms of life on earth. For now, it is a question of survival of the earth.

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AUTHORS' PROFILE



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Shibu Prashad Bosu, as a student of Architecture learnt the extent to which our world needs to be designed. His design approach includes the most possible creative solution which merges with the context. He firmly believes that he may not be able to change the world without architecture.



Noor-A-MD. Amanat Ullah,
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Noor-A-MD. Amanat Ullah is an innovative, ambitious and a forward-thinking regional planner with 2 years of experience of project management and design for area sustainable planning at regional and national levels. He is skilled at conducting research and technical analysis, long and short-range planning, landscape ecological planning and community resilience.

ABSTRACT

River Ecosystem Service in Settlement Development and History of Coastal Bangladesh: A Case Study on Kachua Upazilla

In Bangladesh every single settlement whether in urban or rural is situated alongside a form of inland water network. Livelihood, culture and civilization of this settlements maintains an intrinsic relationship with the Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna river basin system. Inland water eco-system service plays a significant role in the setting of a settlement and its socio-economic activities. The traditional role of this water network is often deteriorated over the years due to the lack of ecological knowledge, dearth of proper strategies and policy guidelines and various anthropogenic activities in the face of accelerated climate change scenarios. This study is attempted to find out the ecosystem services of Bhairab river in the context of the national river management strategies and policies in cooperation with river-dependent community and challenges thereof. The paper explains the background of this river channel-based navigation along with the discussion of issues and challenges faced by the settlements. The findings reveal various strategic policies have been taken over the years on piecemeal basis to manage water resources which did not end up well due to the absence of a holistic approach. Future management plans for this river should involve local communities to avail their willingness to conserve this river while making them resilient against anthropogenic and natural impacts through enhancement of socio-economic output from it. The community willingness and its dependence, as unearthed in this research, provides compelling ground for the authors to state that integrated planning with proper respect for local ecology is a mandatory strategic element to successful implementation of the policies in this regard.

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AUTHOR'S PROFILE

Mishele Ijaz holds a Bachelor's in Architecture from the National College of Arts Lahore, and a master's degree in City and Regional Planning from Georgia Institute of Technology. She currently works as a Senior Research Analyst at the Urban Unit in Lahore and teaches Urban Planning at the National College of Arts. Her research focuses on the phenomenon of inequity and displacement in development practices.

ABSTRACT

Enabling Development: Gwadar's Mahigeer, Evolution or Repression?

”وہ کیوں ہوا بستی کا بسانہ بھی فسانہ...“ (عقلمند محثروں - محثروں - محثروں)

Since the beginning of civilisation, communities have emerged through a process by which people settle and gradually make a place their home. The urdu word for this, *basna*, not only describes the intimacy of this process but also speaks of its humane nature. Through this act of settling, communities form unique relationships within themselves and with the world around them. These relationships inform the basis of their world view as well as of the indigenous knowledge based systems that enable the community to thrive.

The global neoliberal development model, however, blatantly overrides this process. As the reach of globalisation deepens and world communities continue to homogenise, little room is spared for the survival of indigenous communities and their alternate world views. The world today tilts its attention to the east, enabling strains of the Chinese model of development to appear on lands outside the geography of the People's Republic of China. Despite the shift in geography, these strains echo the western neoliberal agenda of industrial growth and free markets, devising models that boast 'modernity' and development for nations and their people. A settlement that both predates the modern neoliberal worldview and stands in resistance to its negative repercussions today is that of the *mahigeer* in Gwadar. This paper aims to study the factors and conditions that have allowed for the *mahigeer's* worldview to not only survive, but manifest and thrive in the city of Gwadar till date. Parallel to this, it addresses the factors and conditions that now drive the repression of the worldview of the *mahigeer*, and the subsequent response of the community to this repression. Acknowledging the reality of the neoliberal model of development, the paper also attempts to explore whether points of convergence exist between the aspirations of the *mahigeer* and the demands of the global agenda.

RETAINING CITY HISTORIES AN APPROACH TO INTEGRATED PLANNING



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AUTHOR'S PROFILE

Dur-e-Shahwar is a graduate architect from NED University of Engineering and Technology. After working as an architect at Karachi, she went on to pursue her Master's program in Urban Design and Strategic Planning at KU Leuven Belgium and graduated with thesis on 'Living in Deltas in Climate Change'. Her experience at KUL made her learnt to read natural and urban landscapes to be considered as hybrids for future design thinking. Switching from this grand scale of things, she took on Cultural Anthropology to study the smallest, the most personal scale, that of the anthropos itself. She currently is studying the same site of the Indus River Delta for her ethnographic research.

ABSTRACT

Water Histories Forming Urban Histories - Indus River Delta

Urban histories are closely linked to histories of water. Important cities have grown next to water as it became their lifeline. Water histories have thus changed urban contexts and narratives. Against the orthodox anthropological approach of nature vs culture, is the hybrid approach of water histories shaping urban landscapes. In landscapes such as the delta, the River Indus has created an important form which has shifted the narratives of the urbanity itself. From time immemorial, from the Indus Valley Civilization to the arrival of Alexander the great and the current flow of the river, nature and culture have existed side by side, with overlapping histories. History of water control of the River Indus also indicates the change of the landscape of the delta thus changing the landscape of the cities in the delta. In Braudelian temporalities of water, urban histories form but a small timeline. It is these temporalities that define the landscape in which cities are located. Theories of histories and modernity perceived mankind as having being liberated from nature to dominate it. But it has been increasingly difficult to define this liberation and thus the dichotomy of nature and culture. According to Latour, we have never been modern.

The paper will trace histories of the waters of the Indus, as they relate to urban histories pointing to the concept of the river with its own physical nature and with a history of its own. The aspect of historical planning should then span these natural assets which are an important part of the historicity of the cities themselves.

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Saba Samee is a trained architect with B-Arch degree from National College of Arts, Lahore and a masters in the Archaeology of Buildings from the University of York, UK. Currently she is serving as an Associate Professor and Coordinator for the School of Culture and Language employed at the Institute for Art and Culture – IAC, Lahore. She has received numerous trainings with UNESCO, ICCROM and UNITAR in conservation, heritage management and WHS nominations. As part of THAAP team, she has worked extensively in projects awarded by UNESCO, UKAID, MEDA-USAID, Norway and Dutch funding agencies, gaining experience in conservation and mapping built heritage. She is experienced in working on conserving the WHS sites of Lahore Fort and Makli, as part of the Heritage Foundation of Pakistan team. Internationally, she has acquired conservation experience in Spain as part of the DIADRASIS team. She has published diversely on both national and international levels.

ABSTRACT

The Historic Area of Misri Shah, Lahore

The north eastern side of the historic city of Lahore was always prone to floods, an alluvial area of river Ravi, fertile but destructive. The Mughals built several walls as barriers for the waters of river Ravi, still the area never attracted a permanent settlement. During his reign, Maharaja Ranjit Singh ordered his nobles to plant grand gardens in this area. The land was fertile, water was in abundance and the area had a large number of sweet water wells. Soon the entire area was converted into flourishing walled gardens with numerous trees and grasslands.

Nothing remains of these gardens, except some old Bunyan, Peepal and Sumbal trees. Traces of the historicity of this area and the existence of these gardens now remain only in archival maps of Lahore.

During my research at IAC, my team could identify only three main streets which coincided with the historic streets of this area, and a handful of old surviving trees. Taking these as reference points, we traced the shrines which were historically located within various gardens, usually in proximity of a well, and under old Bunyan trees. Once these references were marked on the current map, the overlaying of old archival maps became possible. This approach showed us the exact locations of the gardens, if they had existed.

What we discovered was tragic. Once an area dominated by gardens, it was now a scrap metal industry, and a tannery. The entire area became a victim of massive city expansion, inappropriate development schemes, sub-standard implementation and virtually no maintenance.

RETAINING CITY HISTORIES

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AUTHOR'S PROFILE

Masooma Shakir is an architect and an urban researcher. She is particularly interested in interdisciplinary research focusing on urban, spatial and contextual issues in relation to historic environments. Her doctoral research titled, 'Reconstructing the Sufi Shrine as a Living Cultural Heritage', studied the local religious and cultural heritage of Sufi shrines in the region of Sindh.

Masooma has been involved in urban research projects within the Department of Architecture and Planning of NED University, as well as outside it on the documentation / analysis of multiple urban issues of the mega city of Karachi along with research works on the intermediary and small towns in Sindh. Her master's thesis was an urban design proposal for the futuristic development of CBD in a direction that protects the heritage areas of the city. Urban research and documentation activities have not been limited to the city of Karachi and Masooma has ventured into the. She has been part of the faculty at the Architecture and Planning Department at the NED University of Engineering and Technology, Karachi as Assistant Professor since 2007. She has been a dynamic participant in various research projects and academic activities within the department.

ABSTRACT

Traditional Socio - Cultural Mechanisms Supporting a Living Cultural Heritage: Surviving Indigenous Modernity of the Small Town of Bhitshah, Sindh

The arrival of modernity at the same time as colonization and then nationalization in the Indian subcontinent led to a superimposition of systems. The traditional systems were either disregarded or evolved into a hybrid form, either coexisting, or modern dominant. This research paper highlights traditional mechanisms, networks and space organization continuing practice in the small town of Bhitshah in Sindh. The traditional framework has survived due to small size of town in which it is centered and strong traditional social structure in place. The town of Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai is culturally significant for the region of Sindh. While the town has received consistent attention from various government departments and has been a focus of planning projects in the past with a vision toward cultural heritage, the traditional mechanisms are threatened due to lack of formal policy support.

Among these, the first is the harmonious relation of co-existence between the traditional familial structure at Bhitai's mazar and the provincial bureaucratic system of Auqaf. Secondly, among the landuses of Bhitshah are traditionally operated landuse, the Autaqs. Not yet overtaken by the capitalist / consumerist mechanisms, the little town sustains a social group from the region that revives and continues traditional practices in town.

Provincial department of Auqaf and Culture recognize the significance of these traditional systems in small albeit informal ways. Representing an indigenous modernity, that requires a better survival strategy, they lack policy support. The conclusion highlights the significance of the traditional mechanisms of management and continuation of a living heritage in small towns in the region, particularly those attached with a cultural heritage and questions how modern planning mechanisms can support them.

RETAINING CITY HISTORIES

AN APPROACH TO INTEGRATED PLANNING



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Dr. Shariyeh Hosseini is an Iranian architect and urbanist. She earned her M.A in Architecture from Yazd School of Arts & Architecture, Iran. Later she pursued her doctorate degree from University of Engineering & Technology Lahore, Pakistan. Her area of research is in urban revitalization of historic urban fabrics which was the focus of her Ph.D thesis as well. She has several publications to her credit. In addition to her research activity, she has worked as consultant architect in various conservation projects in the historic city of Yazd. She is currently serving as Associate Professor at Department of Architecture, COMSATS University, Lahore.

ABSTRACT

The Impact of Urban Revitalization Approaches on Socio-Economic Structure of Iranian Cities

Urban revitalization is a key to upgrade the built environment and reflecting life prosperity upon the inhabitants' standards in the context of historic environments. However, improving a unified approach to deal accurately with revitalizing the historic quarters, has been a challenging problem in many countries. The historic cores of Iranian cities were the product of a gradual process of change, until the early twentieth century, when the desire for modernization changed this cohesive procedure. The fast-driven modernization transformed the historic cores of Iranian cities, drastically. It was until two decades ago when a more integrated approach towards revitalization of Iranian cities was practiced in some historic cities of Iran, including Yazd. This paper aims to study and analyse different approaches towards revitalization of Iranian historic city centres with reference to Yazd city. Moreover, it focuses on the impact of different urban revitalization approaches on socio-economic structure of the city. To achieve this aim, research adopts an in-depth case study methodology supported with quantitative and qualitative analysis. It is concluded that in an integrated approach (conservation-led-regeneration), retaining the original social structure of urban areas as an intangible part of the heritage, will lead to a more prosper and sustainable revitalization practice.

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Zunaira Batool is conducting architecture studio at National College of Arts. She has teaching experience of more than 17 years.

She graduated from Indus Valley School of Art & Architecture Karachi with M-Phil in conservation from National College of Arts Lahore. She is a practicing researcher with interest in research on conservation and urbanization of old/walled cities. Few of her researches include papers on "The Tangible and Intangible Urban Heritage Values of Traditional Street Market in Lahore Walled City", "Analyzing Values for the Conservation and Development of Walled City Lahore, Case study: (Lohari Gate Bazaar)" at ICOMOS Conference, Silpakorn University, Bangkok, Thailand - (12/2014). Wrote an article for ADA (Architecture, Design, Art) magazine, published in April 2009 edition. Other publications include Karachi City Guide, Lahore City Guide, Lahore Fort, Children Guide and Sufi Tombs of Pakistan.

ABSTRACT

The Tangible and Intangible Urban Heritage Values of Traditional Street Market in Lahore Walled City

Walled city Lahore is a celebration of human spirits over layers of spells; the origin of Lahore goes to as early as 2000 BC. The walled city is a composition of intertwining of historic bazaars (markets) enveloping the residential quarters.

This research will focus on Lohari gate bazaar heritage significance. This paper explores the tangible and intangible values of a bazaar (market place) which define the physical and incorporeal environment of a traditional walled city Lahore. Further it shows a linkage between tangible and intangible heritage; as both articulate the environment. Examples are drawn from the oral and visual exercise undertaken by the study of lahori gate bazaar. The emphasis here is on reconstructing and narrating the lived experiences of people. Furthermore, the physical and social attributes are identified which speak the sense of place; The living attributes focus on the economy of the place, there social conditions and the dynamic streetscape; while the intangible attributes revolves around the lifestyle of the people, the chemistry between the buyers and the sellers, the relationship of hawkers in the space.

The intangible assets are in the form of cultural identity and the social fabric of the surrounding enveloped by the users. The whole dynamisms of horizontal and vertical conversing planes make it a space of vibrant value which incorporates layers of time yet transforming and settling into the existing layer. The evolution of space, goes from character defining elements (pigeon houses) resulting into a complex streetscape, which incorporates different layers of historical development and changing environment. Studies show how important sense of place is to people, sense of social capital; by understanding the concepts of living bazaar, we would be able to retain, the evolving character; and demarcate the values based on its significance.

RETAINING CITY HISTORIES AN APPROACH TO INTEGRATED PLANNING



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Fahmida Shaikh is faculty member at Department of Architecture and Planning, since the inception of this department at NED University, Karachi. She received her bachelor's degree from Mehran University of Engineering and Technology Jamshoro in 1997 having secured Faculty Top and First Class First Position and Masters of Urban & Regional Planning (MURP) degree in 2008 from NED University of Engineering and Technology. She is currently PhD Scholar at DAP-NED under the supervision of Prof. Dr. Anila Naeem. Her research is titled as: 'Integrating Historicity of a Place: An Exploration through the case of Hyderabad Sindh, Pakistan'. She is teaching at both undergrad and postgrad levels and have taught numerous subjects over the span of her teaching career. Apart from professional commitments, Ms. Shaikh has been part of the working team History Group (HG) at DAP-NED.

Ms. Shaikh in 2010 worked for UN-HABITAT Pakistan and Department of Architecture and Planning NED University Karachi collaborative project. The scope of the assignment included study and recommendation of 8 selected cities – Her focused region was Mingora. Besides she is also involved in URP Research Project in collaboration with France Peri-dot working on communities and legacies of Indus River Sindh.

ABSTRACT

Mapping Historicity of a Place: Tracing Trading Trends of Hyderabad

Geographers or architects have a deep association with a place that has layers of meaning. Every landscape carries clues to their ancient, physical, social, economic and natural history, and to a more recent but often very complex human history. Mapping is a special type of relation in which each element of the domain is paired with exactly one or many elements in the range. The experiences within any landscape layer have a profound impact on how to perceive a place and the emotional response a place elicits. Maps are essential tools that: for the mapmaker, record the locations of places of interest, for others, are a source of learning about the geography and trend of the mapped area. The Shahi Bazaar/Market in Hyderabad is believed to be one of the oldest and longest bazaars in the continent of Asia. Here people can find some of Hyderabad's most ancient selling crafts, arts, embroidery, and jewelry of Sindhi cultural origin; the area is also filled with its rich heritage-built environment creating a beautiful blend of art and trade. This Bazaar was developed soon after the development of the fort by Ghulam Shah Kalhoro. The artisans, traders, craftsmen, merchandisers, and Hindus with business acumen, called 'Sindh Workies' from several parts of Sindh province, either relocated their businesses here or would come to sell their products. These Sindh workies traders had business connections as far as Java, Geneva, and Paris, long before the advent of the British. This research investigates the lost trend of the trade and explicates how different elements can be analyzed through mapping its various dimensions while doing so explaining the historicity of place through its built heritage, trade, and social values.

Since maps have enormous potential as a creative medium, it has a way to document, celebrate, and share personal experiences and to explore the rich connections among landscape, history, memory, and emotion any Place has. The research methodology here comprises of the photographic and physical survey of the area. Henceforth using information from photo archives, historic readings and mapping capabilities, it explores the evolving human history of this special place to experiment to weave the narratives into an exploration of the meaning of place.

RETAINING CITY HISTORIES AN APPROACH TO INTEGRATED PLANNING



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Mr. Calame is an independent American scholar whose training is in architectural history and urban development. He currently serves as a Research Scholar at the Global Institute for Sustainable Prosperity. Between 2001-2013, Jon was a partner with Minerva Partners, a non-profit consulting group working internationally to support cultural heritage. He examined collaborative urban planning in Nicosia, Cyprus as a senior Fulbright Scholar and studied Italy's Roma camps as a Fellow of the American Academy in Rome in 2010. He is the co-author of a 2009 book entitled "Divided Cities: Beirut, Belfast, Jerusalem, Mostar and Nicosia". Between 1995-2005, Jon worked in Bosnia on post-war reconstruction of historic sites. His writing has appeared in Cabinet magazine, the Christian Science Monitor, Politique étrangère, Places Journal and other publications. In 2019 he led a faculty workshop on new paradigms in architectural education at Dawood University of Engineering & Technology in Karachi.

ABSTRACT

Dissonant Heritage and the Hazards of Retention

Finally, after years of negotiation and fundraising, a Confederate monument in Athens, Georgia (USA) – decorated with fresh flowers – was ready for public dedication. Many supporters, along with clergy and local politicians, were in attendance. Just as a solemn speech had begun, though, a local newspaper records the sudden arrival of a violent storm as "wind, rain and lightning... suddenly burst forward in great fury."¹ The assembly scattered momentarily, then carried on in a nearby Baptist church. It was the first of many storms which would swirl around this memorial to Athens' Civil War dead.

On the north side of its marble plinth, these words were inscribed:

BRIGHT ANGELS COME AND GUARD OUR SLEEPING HEROES

... which may ring strangely to our years now, it being unusual, even in a literary context, to compare the dead with the sleeping. Were these simple poetic indulgences, or did the monument's designers intend to suggest that their object represented something more... something which was then merely dormant, temporarily defeated, but capable being awoken to a new life? Was the true purpose of the monument to gaze forward in anticipation of this awakening, rather than to look back in reverence?

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GLIMPSES OF CURP 2019
MARCH 15-16

'Innovation in Planning and Practice'

"Innovation is really about responding to change in a creative way. It's about generating new ideas, conducting research & development (R&D), improving processes or revamping products and services". Planning process is generally governed by a comprehensive framework and structured methods. However, the innovation in planning field illustrates how places are enriched and communities are transformed for the upward mobility. Innovation becomes a game changer for improving economies, creating conducive environments and uplifting the livelihoods and simultaneously help in drawing lessons for progressive planning policy and practice.

The courage to do things differently and to revolutionize old practices bears a tendency to turn the planning disasters into successful case-studies. Conversely, the Innovation in planning sector demands the freedom of experiments and availability of resources which do not happen often especially in the societies facing economic crisis and political instability. For example, in Pakistan we have witnessed the experiment of the greater devolution of planning powers to the lowest possible level under the regime of a non-democratic government and thus the continuity of the vision could not be maintained in successive years. The opportunities allowing planners to develop tailored solutions which recognize cultural and social context for making planning decisions and to engage the communities affected by the changes are considered very crucial as it requires a deep understanding of past practice and meticulous analysis of current scenario to develop a future course of innovative practice.

The two days, 3rd International Conference on Urban & Regional Planning (CURP'19) had 12 presenters including 6 international and 6 national speakers.

GLIMPSES OF CURP 2019
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