

**Suitable Planning Areas**

**Topography**

High

Low

Unaffected Structures

Affected Structures

River (Surma)

Suitable Wetlands

Canal/Chora

6.0 m Buffer area for Protected Greenery



N  
Scale: As Shown  
Source: Author, Prepared in QGIS

Country / City	Germany/ Bernburg
University / School	Hochschule Anhalt - Anhalt University of Applied Sciences
Academic year	2019
Title of the project	"Communal Wetlands" - A Participatory Planning Approach to Urban Placemaking. Green Development Strategy in Sylhet City (Bangladesh)
Authors	MD Tanwer Burhan

## TECHNICAL DOSSIER

Title of the project	"Communal Wetlands" - A Participatory Planning Approach to Urban Placemaking. Green Development Strategy in Sylhet City (Bangladesh).
Authors	MD Tanwer Burhan
Title of the course	Master Thesis
Academic year	2019
Teaching Staff	Prof. Dr. Nicole Uhrig and Dipl.-Ing. Univ. for Landscape Architecture Victor Kamphausen
Department/Section/Program of belonging	
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University/School	Hochschule Anhalt - Anhalt University of Applied Sciences



Sylhet, one of the prominent divisional town of Bangladesh, growing faster than ever. Migrations are taking place, the city's inner circle is getting full, and the outer ring keeps expanding. The investors are building new high-rise office buildings, commercial complexes, residential buildings side by existing narrow roads, eventually destroying the water bodies, green areas, and natural canals. Meanwhile, the local government is trying to deal with urgent issues like traffic congestion, waterlogging, vandalism, and many other problems. Despite these efforts, the living condition in the metropolis is deteriorating because of inadequate open spaces; and increasing environmental issues. Inhabitants are detaching from their traditional way of living as well. For example, water has always been a part of the local's lifestyle; yet, rapid economic growth with new opportunities forcing people to fill-up their privately owned ponds, low lands, and wetlands. People are prioritizing income rate over the better living condition, which is a typical scenario in developing countries. In this context, the study, introduce and apply a green development strategy in Sylhet city that includes the local government and other stakeholders to urban placemaking. Therefore, the study follows both qualitative and quantitative data collection method, i.e., literature review, questionnaire (for public participation) and GIS metadata (to simulate optimal planning strategy). In the end, propose and visualize a participatory green development strategy and depicts how the city's natural resource like wetland as a tool can offer a useful and attractive city for the inhabitants.

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# CLIMATE CHANGE AGAIN

11th International Biennial Landscape Barcelona

Barcelona September 2020  
SCHOOL PRIZE

**Observation 1**

The city has various local assets and diversity in terms of History, Tradition, Culture, landscape, and economy. However, the city does not have proper public space and lessening explicit social links.

**Observation 3**

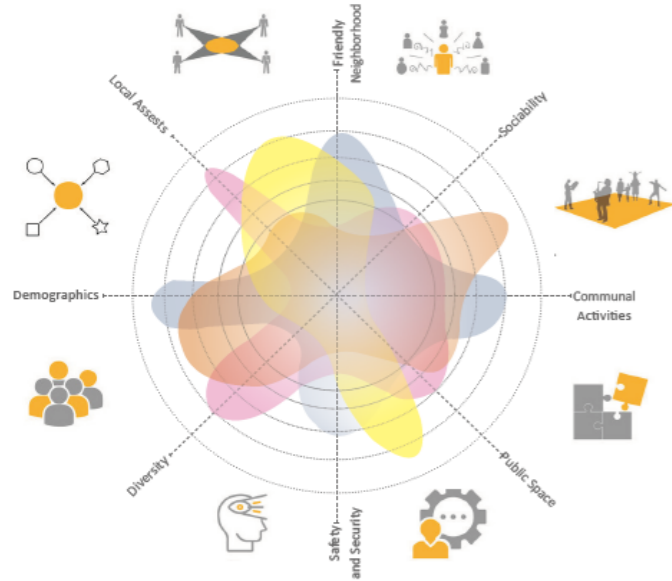
The City has a different group of people in terms of age and economic background. That creates scopes for mixed communal activities, to increase sociability, and to improve urban lifestyle.

**Observation 2**

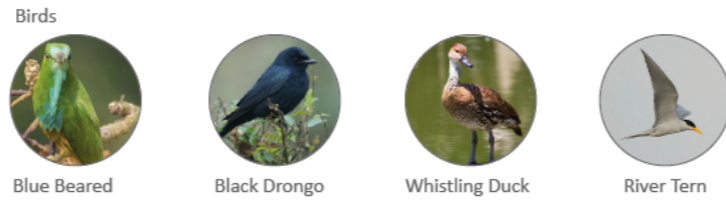
The highest number of population in Sylhet are young, involved in social and cultural activities. That creates bonding among neighborhoods, but social security is a big issue because of unemployment and vandalism.

**Observation 4**

The city's most valuable asset is its landscape. Proper planning and design solution (both in city and community scale) can solve urban sprawl and can make the neighborhoods safer and more sociable.



**Fauna**



**Flora**



**Social Activity**



**Habitat types based on landform and topography.**

- \_Eco-Park
- \_Hilltop and slope
- \_Foothill, Vallyes
- \_River, Canals
- \_Wetlands



Eco-Park, Reserved Forest



Tea Estates, Hilltop and slopes

**Animals/Fish**



**Flowering Plants**



**Insects**



**Woody Plants**



**Others**



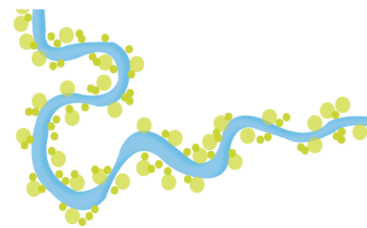
Foothill, Vallyes



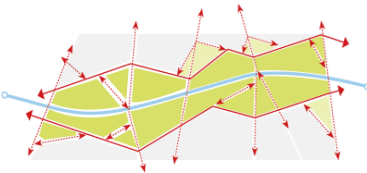
River, Canals



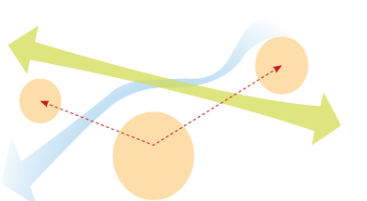
Wetlands



**Green-Blue Network**, an Ecological approach to maintain biodiversity at the community level. The method will uphold the existing Nature Conservation Act in Bangladesh as well.

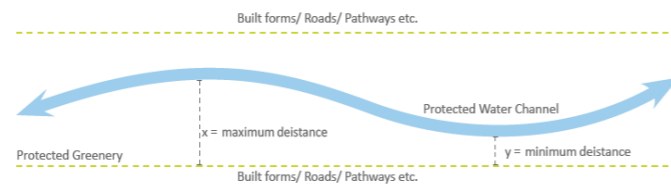


In the neighborhoods, streets are narrow and impossible to expand. **Pathways and Bicycle tracks** will reduce the shortage will work as a secondary connection through the communities.

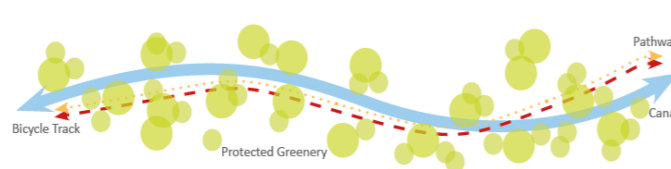


Small pockets with **seating arrangements, Kiosks, tea stalls**, and space for temporary vendors will increase sociability and create income opportunities for the lower-income group of people.

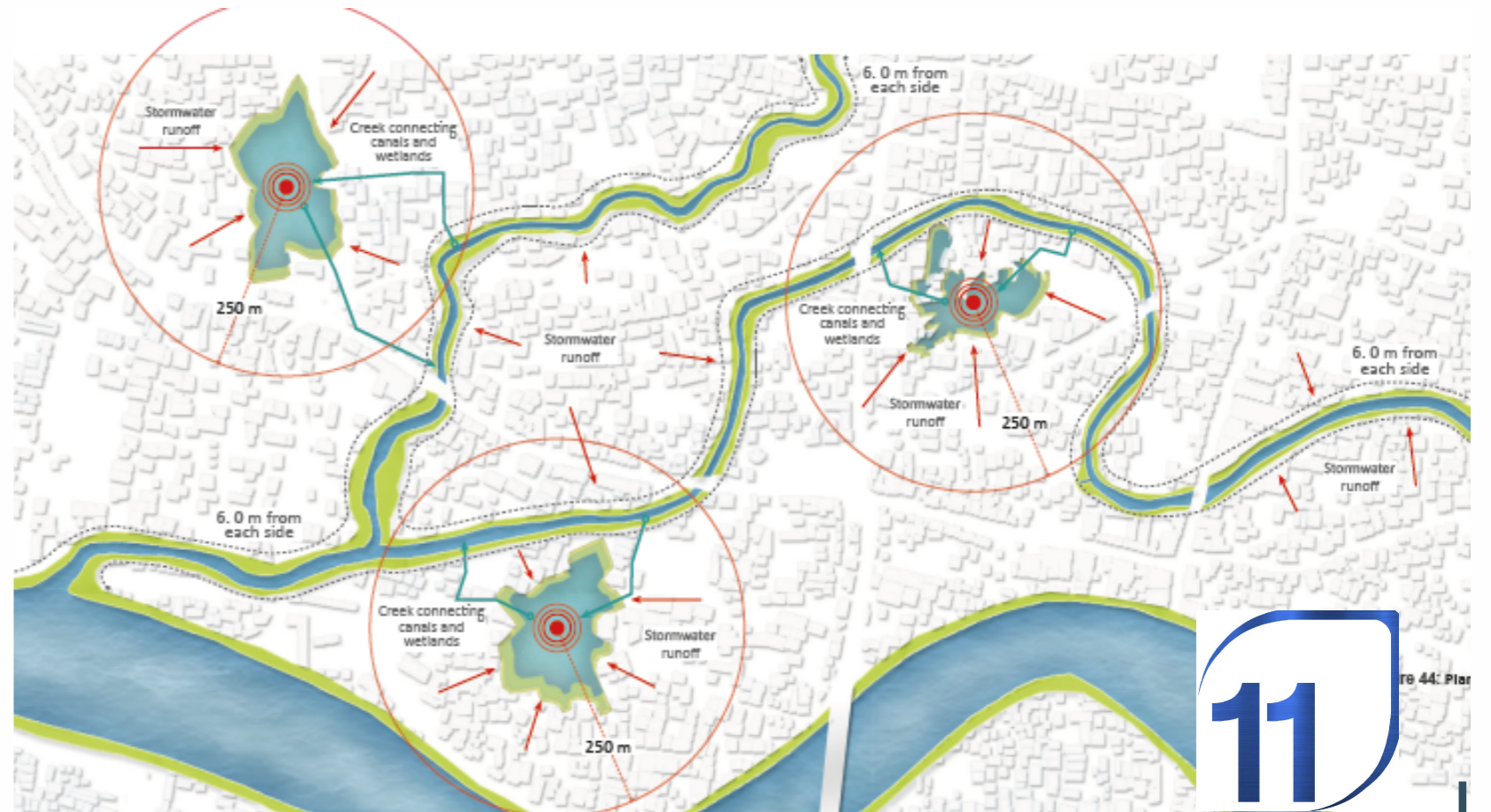
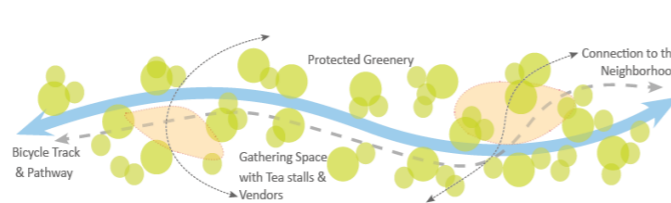
**City Scale Planning**



**City Scale Planning**





**Community-Scale Planning**





# MASTER PLAN

## Planting Strategy

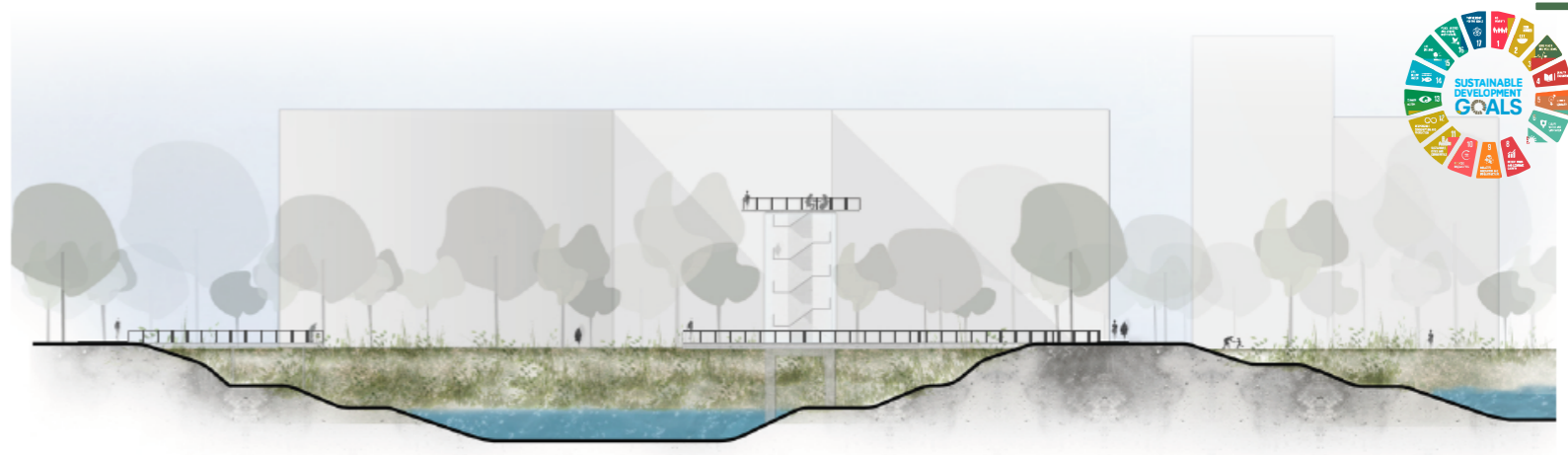
				Plants for Aquatic Garden	
At Central Points	Cultural Corridor	At Focal Points			
Delonix regia	Lagerstroemia speciosa	Samanea saman	Nelumbo nucifera	- Pink & Violet	
Peltophorum pterocarpum			Nymphaea nouchali	- White	
			Water hyacinth	- Violet	





Comparatively Dry Season  
November - February

The wetlands will retain runoff rainwater. People can use rest of the grassland for traditional activities including Cattle grazing.

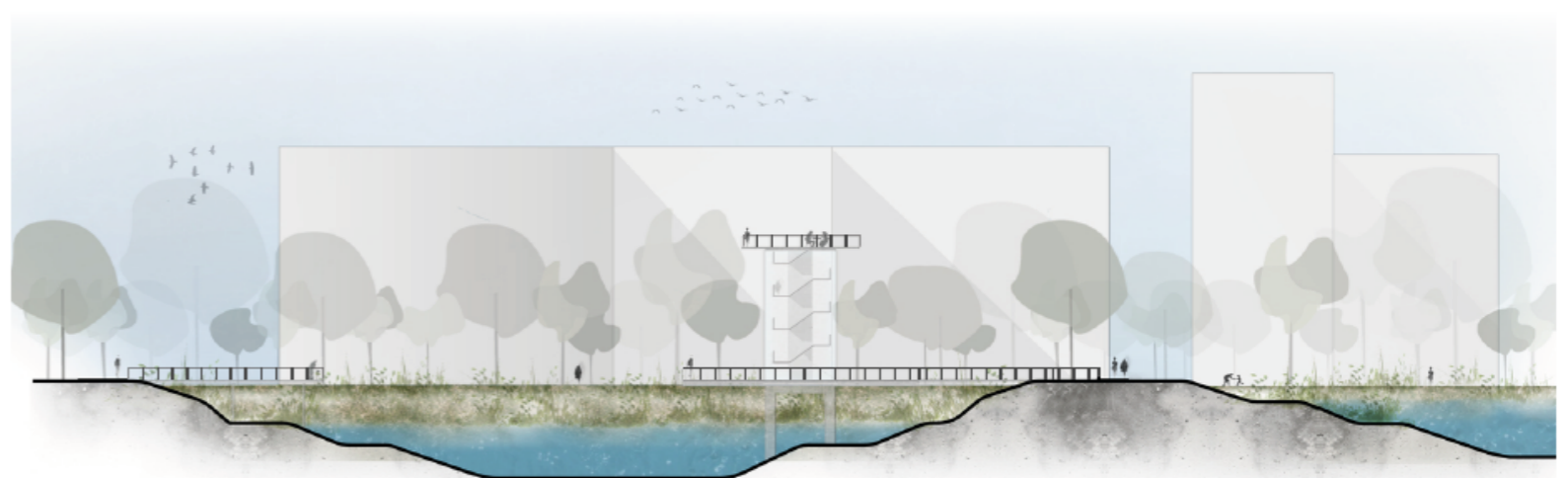


Section x-x



Semi-Wet Season  
March - June

The city faces storms and light rains during this period of a year. Inhabitants can use the wetlands for Social and Water-related activities.



Section x-x



Wet Season  
July - October

The wetland will retain and purify excess water. People can use the rest of the green areas for recreational purpose.

