

IAB-List of Modern Heritage Sites in Bangladesh

Heritage Education, Awareness and Research committee (HEAR), Institute of Architects, Bangladesh (IAB)

SL	Site	Name of the Architect/s	Time Period	Significance of the project	Function	Image	Source
1.	National Assembly Building and She-e-Bangla Nagar Complex, Bangladesh	Louis Isadore Kahn (1901-1974, USA)	1960-1983.	<p>Hailed by architectural historians and critics as one of the twenty best buildings of the 20th century, the <i>Jatiya Sangsad Bhaban</i> or National Assembly Complex, also known as Sher-e- Banglanagar was designed by Louis I Kahn in 1960-64. The construction was completed in 1983.</p> <p>Louis I. Kahn is regarded as one of the most influential architects of the 20th century. The <i>Jatiya Sangsad Bhaban</i>, regarded as his magnum opus, successfully addresses the issue of civic monumentality using the minimalist idiom of 20th century modernism. Kahn fused the functionalist aesthetic of modern architecture with the timeless aura of ancient antecedents effortlessly. The design, a masterpiece of modernist abstraction also alludes to the local practices of building in the tropical delta landscape.</p> <p>The assembly block, housed in the 135' (41 m) tall central edifice, is a centralized ensemble of multifaceted masses of as-cast concrete rising from the expansive triangular lake and majestic green lawns, flanked by the three-story-tall hostels for ministers, members of parliament and officials built with brick. The entire complex evokes a sense of monumental presence through its centralized composition built with rugged thick walls punctured by huge cut-outs in pure geometric shapes.</p> <p>The massive octagonal assembly chamber with a parasol roof is located at center of the building, surrounded with a ring of hollowed out shafts to admit sunlight. The central chamber is wrapped with a multilayered ambulatory, which is in turn encircled with the smaller blocks which contain the prayer hall, offices, cafeteria, meeting, and ceremonial plaza.</p> <p>The sheer mastery of the use of sunlight to evoke a spiritual quality in the interior spaces was quite unprecedented when this was built.</p> <p>The site of the entire building complex is framed by the expansive boulevard Manik Mia Avenue to the south, Mirpur road to the west,</p>	National Assembly Complex, Shaheed Suhrawardy Medical College and Hospital Houses type E, F, G & H etc.	 	IAB's Proposal for WHTL, 2020.
1.1	National Assembly Building					  <p>Photo Courtesy: Ar. Md. Sazzad Hossain, 2020</p>	

1.2	Shaheed Suhrawardy Medical College and Hospital			<p>Sangsad Avenue to the east and Justice Syed Mahub Sarani to the North. The area lying north across the Lake Road contains landscapes and buildings designed by Louis I. Kahn, including the Suhrawardy Hospital and housing for government officials. The vision for this zone can be seen in in the masterplan Kahn's office submitted to the Public Works Department, Government of Bangladesh in 1974.</p> <p>In 2020, Institute of Bangladesh (IAB) proposed to include the National Assembly Complex, Bangladesh in the UNESCO world heritage Tentative List through DOA, Ministry of Cultural Affairs, GOB.</p>		 <p>Photo Courtesy: Ar. Md. Sazzad Hossain, 2020</p>	
1.3	Houses type E, F, G & H					 <p>Photo Courtesy: Ar. Md. Sazzad Hossain, 2020</p>	
2.	Faculty of Fine Arts, (Formerly, Institute of Fine Arts) Dhaka University	Muzharul Islam (1923-2012) Bangladesh.	1955	<p>The architectural works of Muzharul Islam are of great importance for the chronological development of the modern architecture movement in South Asia. The building showcases the adaptation of open plan, indoor-outdoor relationship and exhibits the use of industrially produced material, taking inspiration from the cultural heritage of the region with a focus on the Architectural freedom from the colonial hangover to address the modern way of living solution which had a remarkable influence over the architectural practice in this region.</p> <p>The architecture of Muzharul Islam created a new way forward for a region that had just gained independence from colonial rule. The components of the proposal illustrate the evolution of this new approach. The prevailing</p>	Educational Institute for Faculty of Fine Arts under Dhaka University consisting of Class rooms, exhibition spaces and faculty area.	<p>Photo Courtesy: Ar. Md. Wahiduzzaman Ratul, 2020.</p> 	IAB-WHTL Proposals.

3.	Central Library (Old Building) University of Dhaka.	Mazharul Islam (1923-2012, Bangladesh)	1953	<p>architecture language practiced at that time neither had the authenticity of the western system nor the continuity of the Buddhist and Mughal cultural heritage. The work of Muzharul Islam was a fresh departure from this and pioneered a modern architectural style that was not stylistic but rather a derivation from the greater context. The components illustrate a deep understanding of the society, economy, climate, technology, and culture while devoid of post-colonial hangover and overtone of regionalism.</p> <p>The 20th-Century Architecture of Muzharul Islam demonstrates an important interchange in the discourse that remarkably influenced South Asian architecture and are outstanding example of 20th-century tropical architecture. The design considerations had strong references to the local climate, material, and culture. The buildings illustrate the architect's new approach to architecture, consciously developing a Deltaic tropical Architecture. The resulting buildings, in their fusion of spirit and form, evoked emotional responses that are suitable for the south Asian cultural context but were universal in their appeal. Islam's influence is also noticeable in the work of some important architects in the Indian sub-continent. The Architectural Work of Muzharul Islam exhibits an unprecedented interchange of human values in south Asia, over half a century, in relation to the birth and development of the South Asian Modern Movement. The Architectural Work of Islam revolutionized architecture in Bengal by introducing a new architectural language that made a break from the past.</p> <p>When Architect Muzharul Islam came into the scene with the Faculty of Fine Arts, Dhaka University building (1953-55), and the Central Library of Dhaka University (1953-55), there was hardly any example of modern architecture in South Asia. The later works of Muzharul Islam also stand apart in their own right among the notable foreign architects of that time.</p>	Public Library of East Pakistan	 <p>Photo Courtesy: Ar. WahiduzzamanRatul, 2017</p>	IAB-WHTL Proposals.
4	Building 75 and Ladies Club of Azimpur Housing Estate,	Mazharul Islam (1923-2012, Bangladesh)	1962	<p>The strategy of freeing the ground was employed by Muzharul Islam in the Faculty of Fine Arts, Dhaka University, but to create an un-ceremonial barrier-free pedestrian entry of the building and makes a subdued but democratic statement. Dhaka University Library building becomes a symbol of tropical modernity using a ramp under the shade in a free space that extends to the surrounding landscape, a proper threshold between indoor and outdoor spaces, and sophisticated jali works. Placement of the ramp in the tropics' quintessential space, the semi-open space, makes it even more rooted in its climatic context. The engagement of people with the building to create a lasting memory was done through the careful</p>	Housing for Govt. Employees	 <p>Photo Courtesy: Ar. WahiduzzamanRatul, 2020.</p>	
5.	Bangladesh Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (BCSIR)	Mazharul Islam (1923-2012, Bangladesh)	1964	<p>The strategy of freeing the ground was employed by Muzharul Islam in the Faculty of Fine Arts, Dhaka University, but to create an un-ceremonial barrier-free pedestrian entry of the building and makes a subdued but democratic statement. Dhaka University Library building becomes a symbol of tropical modernity using a ramp under the shade in a free space that extends to the surrounding landscape, a proper threshold between indoor and outdoor spaces, and sophisticated jali works. Placement of the ramp in the tropics' quintessential space, the semi-open space, makes it even more rooted in its climatic context. The engagement of people with the building to create a lasting memory was done through the careful</p>	Scientific Research and Publication	 <p>Photo Courtesy: Ar. WahiduzzamanRatul, 2020</p>	IAB-WHTL Proposals.

6.	The Faculty of Business Studies, (Formerly, The National Institute Of Public Administration or NIPA), Dhaka University.	Muzharul Islam (1923-2012, Bangladesh)	1964	<p>placement of artwork throughout the library building which also is a response to the socio-political context.</p> <p>The NIPA & Bangladesh Road Research Laboratory Buildings exhibit skeletal quality and careful responsiveness towards climate and the organization of internal spaces.</p> <p>The existing two structures (Building 75 and Ladies Club of Azimpur Housing Estate) are very important remains of the modern housing project by the Architect. Considering the time of construction the projects bear the important testimony of how the architect addressed the complex issues of public housing through modern and contextual interventions.</p> <p>At the hilly site in Chittagong, the architect designed academic blocks and housing for faculty, staff, and students for Chittagong University. The existing buildings stand out for their strong connection with the surrounding landscapes. Each building has two distinct correspondences- from the entry they are more frontal and formal, from the contour side they have a quieter and meditative response with the surrounding landscape.</p>	Educational/ Academic Institute.	<p>Photo Courtesy: Ar. Md. Wahiduzzaman Ratul, 2020.</p> 	
7	Bangladesh Road Research Laboratories	Mazharul Islam (1923-2012, Bangladesh)	1964	<p>The project of developing a prototype residential campus for the Government Polytechnic Institute in five districts of the country is a remarkable work of Ar. Mazharul Islam and Stanley Tigermann. The uniqueness of this project was to incorporate the subtle difference that exists among different locations.</p> <p>The multi-storied office building of Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation is another important work that exhibits the notable fusion of structural elements and shading devices.</p> <p>Jahangirnagar University, National Library, and the buildings at Jaypurhat, with their stereotomic earth-hugging characters, differ sharply from the earlier skeletal quality. The Buildings also evoke the age-old tradition of masonry and terracotta work of the great Buddhist Viharas and Mughal Mosque architecture in an abstract manner, which is a hallmark of a truly modern building.</p> <p>In 2020, the Institute of Bangladesh (IAB) proposed to include the Architectural Works of Muzharul Islam in the UNESCO world heritage Tentative List through DOA, Ministry of Cultural Affairs, GOB.</p>	Research and Testing facility	 <p>Photo Courtesy: Ar. Md. Wahiduzzaman Ratul, 2020</p>	
8	Chittagong University	Mazharul Islam (1923-2012, Bangladesh)	1965	<p>In 2020, the Institute of Bangladesh (IAB) proposed to include the Architectural Works of Muzharul Islam in the UNESCO world heritage Tentative List through DOA, Ministry of Cultural Affairs, GOB.</p>	Residential University Campus	 <p>Photo Courtesy: Ar. Md. Wahiduzzaman Ratul.</p>	

9	Pabna Polytechnic Institute	Mazharul Islam (1923-2012) Bangladesh. & Stanley Tigermann (1930 –2019),USA.	1964
10	Bagura Polytechnic Institute		
11	Barishal Polytechnic Institute		

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	Government Polytechnic Institute		
			
			

Photo Courtesy: Ar. Md. Wahiduzzaman Ratul.

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Photo Courtesy: Ar. Md. Wahiduzzaman Ratul

Photo Courtesy: Md. Ruhull Amin, 2020

12	Sylhet Polytechnic Institute		
13	Rangpur Polytechnic Institute		
14	Jahangirnagar University	Mazharul Islam (1923-2012, Bangladesh)	1967



Photo Courtesy: Ar. Md. Wahiduzzaman Ratul.



Photo Courtesy: Ar. Md. Wahiduzzaman Ratul.

Residential University Campus

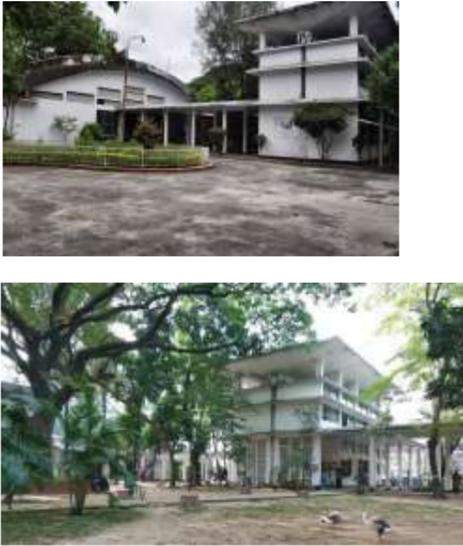


Photo Courtesy: Ar. Md. Wahiduzzaman Ratul.

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15	Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation	Mazharul Islam (1923-2012, Bangladesh)	1969		Office Building	 <p>Photo Courtesy: Ar. Md. Wahiduzzaman Ratul.</p>	
16	Joypurhat Girls' Cadet College (Formerly Jaipurhat Lime Stone Factory Housing)	Mazharul Islam (1923-2012, Bangladesh)	1974		Currently Cadet College for Females, Originally designed as Jaipurhat Lime Stone Factory Housing)	 <p>Photo Source: Architecture in Bangladesh, Building on a Changing Landscape</p>	
17	Library Building, Department of Archives and Library, Bangladesh	Mazharul Islam (1923-2012, Bangladesh)	1976		Library.	<p>Photo Courtesy: Ar. Md. Sazzad Hossain, 2020.</p> 	

18	Teachers Student Center (TSC), Dhaka university	Constantin A. Doxiadis(1913-1975,Greece)	1957	<p>Constantinos A. Doxiadis was a well-known architect and town planner of the 20th century for his work especially the theory of 'Ekistics', which concerns the science of human settlements, including regional, city, community planning, and dwelling design. In Bangladesh, Doxiadis designed TSC, BARD, College of Home Economics, NAEM, and IER which are significant works to understand his philosophy and architectural works. These buildings adopted distinct characteristics as his design consideration integrated regionalism with a special focus on climate, culture, and society.</p> <p>The architectural works of Doxiadis in Bangladesh are the earliest example of modern public buildings taking reference from curvilinear - <i>dochala</i> roof which is a typical feature of the vernacular architecture of Bengal. Moreover, the distinct organization of pavilion-like forms with a skeletal quality set outstanding example in the tropical landscape at that time. However, Doxiadis' technical and functional approaches, such as standardization, principles of expanding synthesis, modular in practice and creation of human scale, are also evident in these projects. Therefore the group of buildings designed by Doxiadis in Bangladesh are outstanding examples of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble which illustrates a significant stage in the history of modern Architecture.</p> <p>TSC:</p> <p>TSC is one of the early emblems of the 20th century tropical architecture in south Asia and soon became an icon of South Asian architecture as a work in a modernist vocabulary forged by place and climate. It also introduced concrete parabolic vault and double roofed structure as a pioneering architecture in the region. Apart from achieving architectural excellence, TSC also pioneered setting the unique vocabulary of Doxiadis' planning & design approach in the deltaic landscape.</p> <p>TSC is one of the important hubs of Dhaka's political and cultural activities and bears important testimony of many national movements of the country. TSC is also Dhaka's one of the most vibrant places for public gatherings during any national celebrations.</p> <p>BARD:</p> <p>Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development is the largest project of Doxiadis in Bangladesh. BARD is a remarkable example of the principle of expanding synthesis which is achieved by introducing the extensive provision of circulation corridors. The parabolic shell roof of the auditorium and the <i>dochala</i>-shaped roof of the mosque are also notable attributes of the heritage site.</p> <p>College of Home Economics, Dhaka</p>	<p>Students Union Building, accommodating Club and rehearsal room; Auditorium; Cafeteria, Rooms for Indoor games ;Guest House; swimming pool etc.</p>	   <p>Photo Courtesy: Ar.Masudur Rahman Fahim</p>	<p>https://www.thedailystar.net/opinion/the-grudging-urbanist/news/looming-tragedy-the-university-dhakas-centennial-celebration-1984665</p> <p>https://www.thedailystar.net/news/opinion/the-grudging-urbanist/architectural-gem-the-political-heartland-1616761</p> <p>https://www.tbsnews.net/feature/habitat/demolition-tsc-loss-architectural-landmark-and-discontinuation-history-181084</p> <p>Morshed.A& Nahar.N (2017): DAC Dhaka,altrim publisher,Spain</p> <p>Karim, F. (2016), 'Between Self and Citizenship: Doxiadis Associates in Postcolonial Pakistan, 1958–1968', International Journal of Islamic Architecture, 5: 1, pp. 135–161, doi: 10.1386/ijia.5.1.135_1</p> <p>Choudhury.B.I (1999) :The Architecture of C.A.Doxiadis in Bangladesh:A Critical Evaluation, Unpublished M.Arch-Thesis report, Dept of Architecture,BUET.</p>
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19	Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development. (BARD),Cumilla		1957	<p>Home Economics College is another important testimony to exhibits Doxiadis' unique planning & design approach in the tropical climate. Pavilion-like forms, multi-level classrooms, connecting corridors, double roof, parabolic chala roof, etc are the important value-defining attributes of this complex.</p> <p>NAEM</p> <p>The compact planning of the complex also exhibits the important features of Doxiadis' technical and functional approach, such as standardization, modular in practice and creation of human scale.</p> <p>IER</p> <p>IER is the oldest institution for the study of education in Bangladesh.</p>	Institute for Training, Research and Pilot experiments.	 <p>Photo Courtesy: Ar.Masudur Rahman Fahim</p>	
20	College of Home Economics, Dhaka		1965	<p>This is the first college of Bangladesh for studying Home Economics located in Azimpur, Dhaka having a total campus of 10.3 acres of land. There are classrooms, seminar rooms, laboratory, library etc.</p>			

						 <p>Photo Courtesy: Ar.Masudur Rahman Fahim</p>	
21	National Academy for Educational Management (NAEM)	1960		<p>This academy is dedicated to conducting training on education management, research and planning to ensure quality education in the country. The complex has an academic section with several classrooms and administrative sections.</p>	 <p>Photo Courtesy: Ar.Masudur Rahman Fahim</p>	<p>https://www.researchgate.net/publication/285629202_Between_Self_and_Citizenship_Doxiadis_Associates_in_Postcolonial_Pakistan_1958-1968</p>	
22	The Institute of Education and Research (IER), University of Dhaka	1960		<p>Institution for the study of education.</p>	 <p>Photo Courtesy: Ar.Masudur Rahman Fahim</p>		