

FAQ's

Discuss our need for shelter and its importance in our life.

Shelter is one of our basic needs: it is a place that can protect us from the elements, keep us warm and safe, and give us the encouragement to satisfy our other needs. According to Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, shelter is one of the requirements for addressing our physiological needs (along with the need food, water, air, sleep). Man's shelters, though, come in many different forms depending on a person's social status or circumstances. The wealthy provide many bedroomed mansions for themselves and their family. The rooms are richly decorated and the spaces within are light, large and airy. On the other end of the scale are the shacks found in squatter camps and shanty towns: pieces of corrugated iron are placed together to form a shelter that houses a group of people. Many of us live in apartment buildings or in three bedroomed houses. We work to pay the rent or mortgage to ensure that we have a roof over our heads so that we do not have to worry about the elements or losing our space.

Describe the forms of shelter in Early Modern Period.

The Early Modern Period encompasses the late Renaissance period as well as the Early Industrial Age. Many technological innovations took place in this period, some of which formed the foundation for building shelters in the modern day. Glass was used extensively in this period, and altered the facade and window construction details considerably. This technique was used mostly in the building of grand public structures. Construction in the Renaissance period also focused much on the design and architecture of the building, rather than the materials used for the construction process. This was largely due to the increased appreciation of aesthetics and design, as well as the emancipation of various other art forms, leading

to widespread cultural reforms. The advent of the Early Industrial Period brought about mass production using existing technological processes, as well as an increase in the innovation of technology. Cheap machine-made nails were also available, and the combination of these two materials provided for a quick and cheap form of shelter in the form of balloon framing (a method of wood construction).

Discuss briefly the forms of shelter in the Contemporary Era

Shelters were no longer simple structures, but were towering high-rise buildings that were usually constructed with either concrete or steel. A major innovation was the development of the steel frame as a structural element. Bricks were still used in buildings, and glass has been used extensively to give the building a modern look and feel.

Lightweight concrete also increased the strength of concrete, and the use of pumps to deliver concrete to upper levels meant that concrete could be used in the construction of high-rise buildings as well. Reinforced concrete, where steel rods are combined with concrete, was also developed. The multifaceted developments during this period have led to practices that have become the industry standard for the construction of buildings and shelters, and will continue to do so.

What is a landmark?

Landmarks are one of the most significant urban components. Landmarks are one of the components that Lynch (1960) hypothesized as contributing to imageability of cities. Landmarks are elements with defining characteristics that are different from their surroundings and easily recognised or discernible from a particular station.

What roles do landmarks play in a city? Discuss in

detail.

Landmarks may be literally buildings that are different from their surroundings as well as an element of the urban scene such as open spaces or curiosity object such as an old clock or a place where some special event occurs or occurred.

Landmarks can also be defined as features with distinctive spatial features and by virtue of their colours, shape or semantic values have the potential to help people to orientate or find their way in the environment.

Open spaces and special urban features could also be considered legible and distinctive components of the city. Based on the range of definitions, it can be suggested that landmarks can be redefined and categorised to include towers, buildings, open spaces and special urban features.

Common Types

- ☐ Towers
- ☐ Buildings
- ☐ Open Spaces
- ☐ Special Urban Features