

TOWARDS A CYCLONE RESILIENT SETTLEMENT FORM FOR COASTAL AREAS OF BANGLADESH

By

Sumaiyah Binte Mamun

A thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of

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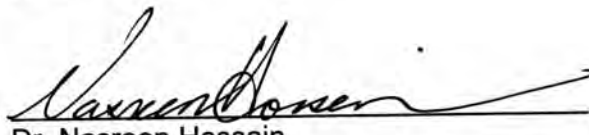
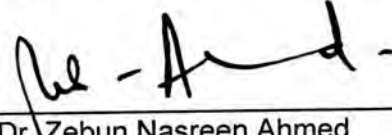
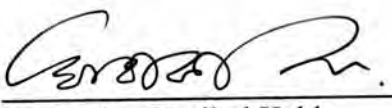
BANGLADESH UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Department of Architecture
Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology
Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh.

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Signature:



Sumaiyah Binte Mamun

DEDICATION

To my parents.

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Abstract:

Bangladesh is vulnerable for tropical cyclone due to geographical position, wide and shallow continental shelf and the funneling shape of the coasts. With the advancement of cyclone warning systems, shelters and awareness in people regarding tropical storm reduced the number of loss of life, but the amount of property loss is having a sharp rise. In the last 170 years Bangladesh has faced 151 tropical storms and every time most of its rural coast line got washed away and then rebuilt again as a part of rehabilitation. According to NOAA, anthropogenic warming by the end of 21st century global warming will cause an increase in ‘intense storm occurrence’ between 2 to 11%. Recorded evidence shows that *Ghorkumarpur* a small coastal village at Shamnagar Upazila has surprisingly survived the strong thrust of cyclonic wind not only during Sidr and Aila but also at previous storms with its thatched houses, whereas neighboring villages were washed away. This research focuses on physical and environmental characteristics of the village morphology as observed through survey and *in-situ* measurements. It is believed that the findings will provide direction in design of cyclone resilient coastal settlement form. Randomly selected sample survived settlement form from the village was modelled and simulated cyclonic wind turbulence using CFD techniques to study wind movement through settlement porosity. Also, 3D fractal dimension of a sample survived settlement zone form and ideal example indicated in literature review was calculated and compared to find out required ranges of porosity in a settlement form to survive against cyclonic wind. Results indicate that certain parameters like ratio between minimum street segment length and building height, ratio between minimum alleyways width and building height, placement of trees along the street and coastline, terrain elevation of settlement, alleyways length to alleyway’s width ratio, housing unit’s alleyway side geometry, size and placement of courtyard, ratio of length and width of housing unit, elevation of plinth level, typology and placement of trees around a homestead and coastline, reduces vulnerability to cyclonic wind speed below danger level (20 m/s) around the homesteads. Adopting appropriate ratios for the above-mentioned parameters at existing coastal settlements or when designing new coastal settlement could potentially save properties of million dollars during cyclonic storm.

Key words: cyclone, settlement form, wind speed, defensive landscape, settlement porosity

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List of Abbreviations

<i>Unicef</i>	<i>United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund</i>
<i>NOAA</i>	<i>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, US</i>
<i>UNEP</i>	<i>United Nations Environment Program</i>
<i>USD</i>	<i>United States Dollar</i>
<i>CEGIS</i>	<i>Center For Environmental and Geographic Information Services</i>
<i>USAID</i>	<i>United States Agency for International Development</i>
<i>IPCC</i>	<i>Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change</i>
<i>DDM</i>	<i>Department of Disaster Management</i>
<i>CPP</i>	<i>Cyclone Preparedness Program</i>
<i>MRI</i>	<i>Magnetic Resonance Imaging</i>
<i>m/s</i>	<i>Meter per Second</i>
<i>FD</i>	<i>Fractal dimension</i>
<i>km/hr</i>	<i>Kilometer per Hour</i>
<i>kmh</i>	<i>Kilometer per Hour</i>
<i>mph</i>	<i>Mile per Hour</i>

<i>knots</i>	<i>Nautical Mile per Hour</i>
<i>PGF</i>	<i>Pressure gradient force</i>
<i>mbs</i>	<i>Millibar per square Inch</i>
<i>ASCE</i>	<i>American Society of Civil Engineers</i>
<i>ABL</i>	<i>Atmospheric Boundary Layer</i>
<i>m</i>	<i>meter</i>
<i>CFD</i>	<i>Computational Fluid Dynamics</i>
<i>RANS</i>	<i>Reynolds-Averaged Navier–Stokes</i>
<i>LES</i>	<i>Large Eddy Simulation</i>
<i>DES</i>	<i>Discrete Eddy Simulation</i>
<i>MCSP</i>	<i>Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter Program</i>
<i>ppm</i>	<i>parts per million</i>
<i>ft</i>	<i>feet</i>
<i>MATLAB</i>	<i>multi-paradigm numerical computing environment and proprietary programming language developed by MathWorks</i>
<i>BP</i>	<i>Years Before the Present</i>
<i>GDP</i>	<i>Gross Domestic Product</i>
<i>NW</i>	<i>North West</i>
<i>SE</i>	<i>South East</i>
<i>TL</i>	<i>Terrain Level</i>
<i>3D</i>	<i>3 Dimensional</i>
<i>2D</i>	<i>2 Dimensional</i>
<i>CRPD</i>	<i>Center for Participatory Research and Development</i>

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Background

Coastal region of Bangladesh is particularly vulnerable to tropical cyclone due to its location, wide and shallow continental shelf and the funneling shape of the coasts [1, 2, 3]. Records from 1990 show that Bangladesh has faced cyclones at every three years on an average [5, 6]. Bangladesh has 3,739 cyclone shelters for 10,979,846 people living at 13 vulnerable coastal districts, which serves only 27.5% of the total endangered population [8].

By constructing adequate amount of cyclone shelter loss of the lives might be saved but not their belongings. After Aila half million (UNICEF report) people lost their homes. On the other hand, while there has been a significant decrease in disaster related deaths in Bangladesh, still the death rate of women aged 20-24 is 71 per 1000, compared to 15 per 1000 men (UNEP2005). It is revealed in various studies that in a cyclone, even if a warning is issued many people refrain from going to shelters in fear that they will lose property and livestock after cyclone [16]. Also, it is difficult for people with disabilities to adjust at cyclone shelter due to lack of facilities and overcrowding.

With an increase of sea surface temperature, due to global warming, storms will have a lifetime and greater intensity which will increase the destructive potential of tropical storm [17]. According to the World Bank's estimation, by 2050 cyclone exposed areas in Bangladesh will increase by 26% and the affected population will grow as high as 122% [18]. It is predicted that coastal population will be growing to about 57.9 million in 2050 [19]. Coastal areas of Bangladesh have 19 districts (fig:1), among which 14 districts have higher poverty rate greater than national average [20]. Furthermore, 12 of the coastal districts (fig:1.1), comprising 51 subdistricts (covering 50% of the land area of the coastal zone), are already facing a combination of cyclone risk, salinity, and tidal water movement above critical levels [20].

These scenarios exposed some limitation of the Cyclone shelter to protect people and their wealth. It became like a paradox, people cannot take all their belongings to the cyclone shelter; nor is it possible for them to make their house as an individual cyclone shelter. An alternative approach to cyclone shelter might be developed by way of studying how cyclonic wind and storm surge impact on different coastal settlement form. This research will focus on the parameters which can guide us to build a cyclone resilient settlement form.

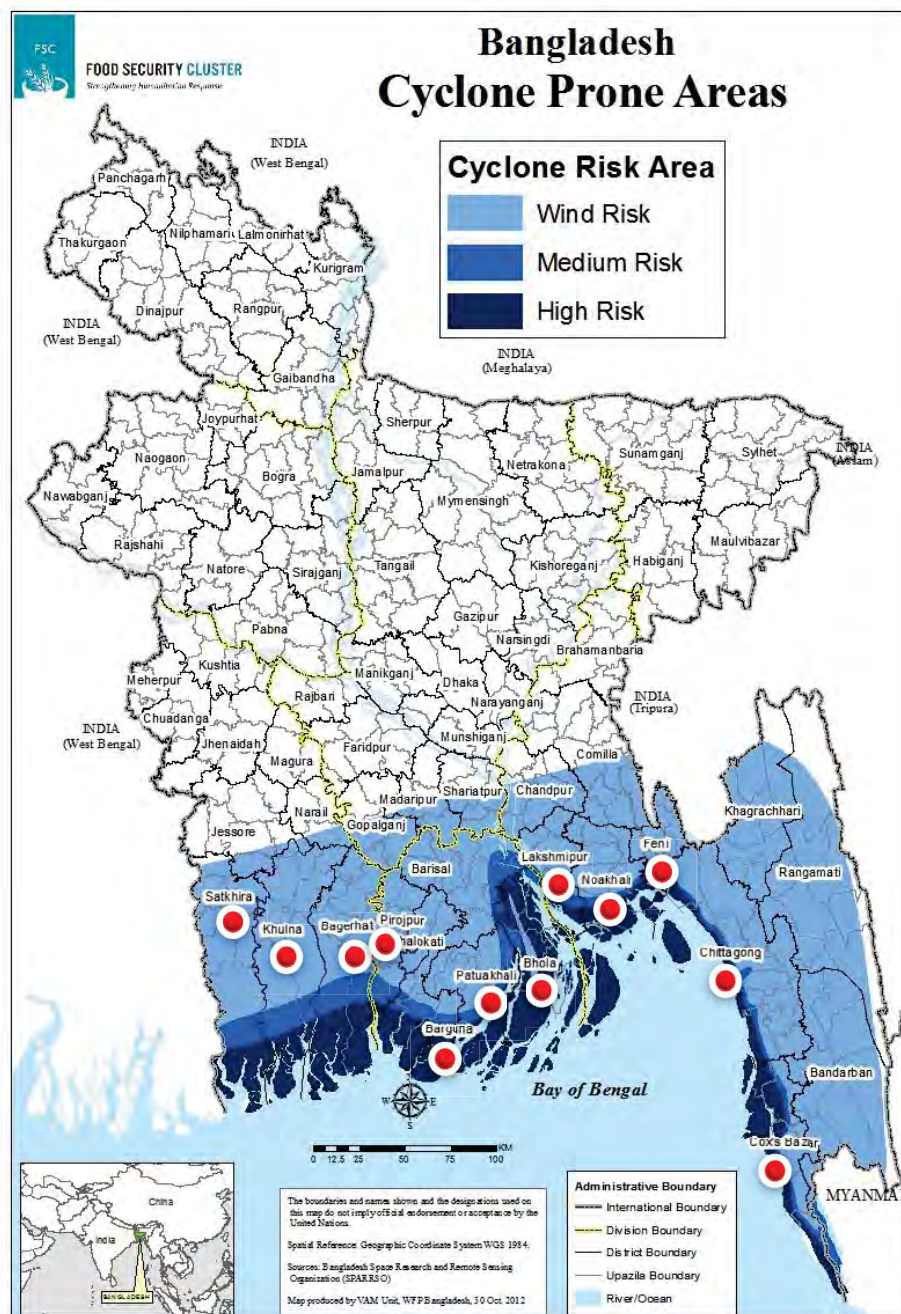


Fig.1.1: Type of risk at coastal areas of Bangladesh (source: SPARRSO)

1.2 Statement of The Problem

Tropical cyclones generate extremely strong winds over some parts of the tropical oceans and coastal regions, in latitudes from 10° to about 30° , both north and south of the equator with highly turbulent or gusty wind and require a minimum sea temperature of about 26° Celsius to sustain this wind gust [21]. Usually full-strength cyclones are located between 20° and 30° latitude [21]. Bangladesh lies between $20^{\circ}34' N$ and $26^{\circ}38'$

N latitude, and with a 440-mile long highly vulnerable coastline [4]. Though Bangladesh has reduced life loss due to cyclonic storm with the help of awareness development program and cyclone shelters, but the financial loss is getting larger due to calamity. The value of property or fixed asset damage was estimated:

- i. USD 180million after Bangladesh cyclone in 1991,
- ii. USD 420 million after Odisha cyclone in 1999,
- iii. USD 530 million after Sidr in 2007 [22] and
- iv. USD 540 million after Aila in 2009[30].

Figure:1.2. is showing financial loss (in USD) of property after major cyclone strike in Bangladesh.

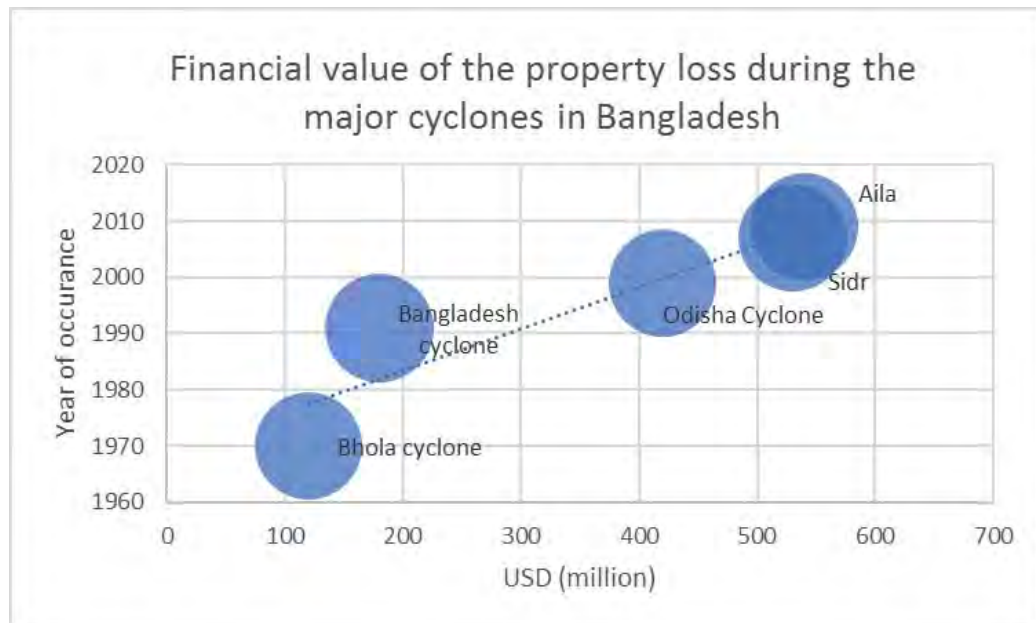


Fig.1.2: Financial value of the property loss during the major cyclones in Bangladesh(based on :CRPD report)

It is observed that damage and losses to private assets, such as housing sector (50% of total loss) and livelihoods always outweighed the losses and damage to public infrastructure [31].The most affected sectors as reported by world bank [31] are:

- i. housing,
- ii. agriculture,
- iii. transport,
- iv. water control structures,
- v. education and
- vi. industry.

The problems identified with the current cyclone resiliency plan are as follows:

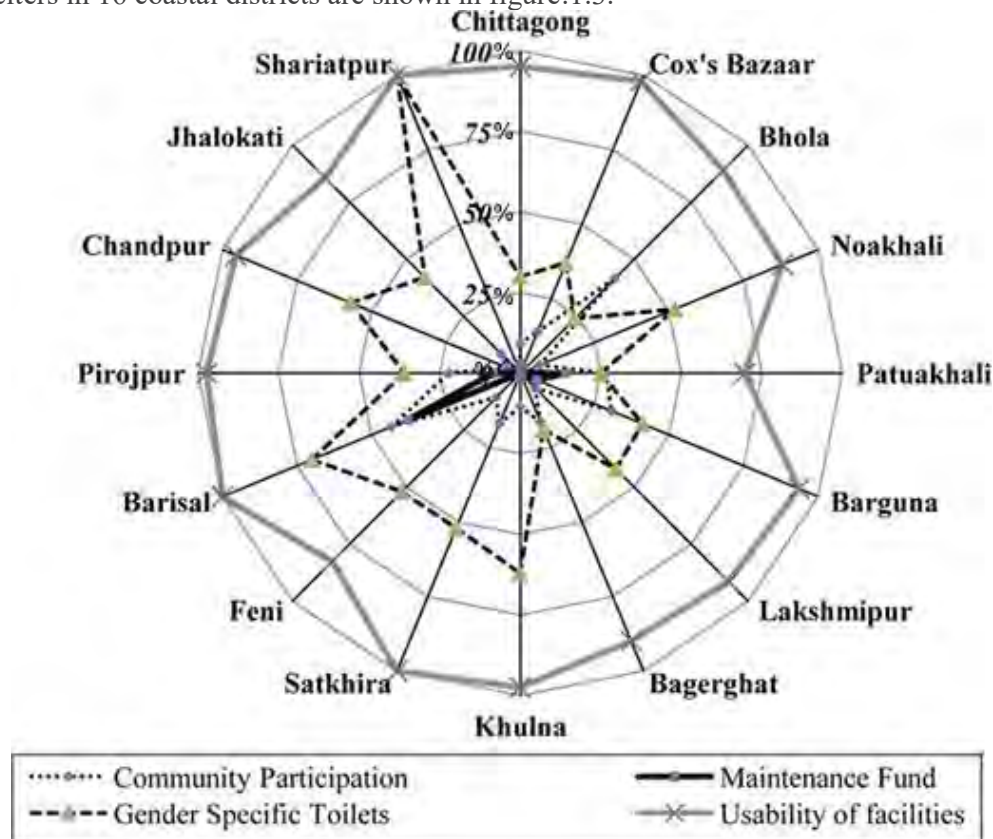
1.2.1 Inadequate cyclone centres:

Due to inadequate number of available cyclone shelters, economic and political influences of local elites affect in the disaster mitigation planning practice at local level.

It is observed that during Aila that people having monthly income less than BDT 6,150 (USD 75) had less opportunity to access cyclone shelter [23]. Whereas average monthly income of Bangladesh in 2009 was BDT 5025.65, which is around USD 61 at current (2019) rate[29]. This example clearly indicates that higher income people enjoys better facility while moving to cyclone shelters at disaster time.

1.2.2 High maintenance cost of cyclone centres:

Cyclone shelters needs regular maintenance. Though for better maintenance purpose most of the cyclone shelters are designed as educational institution cum cyclone shelters. Even though these shelters lack proper maintenance. 97 % of multipurpose cyclone shelters do not get adequate maintenance fund at the time of handing over the authority to local committees [26]. According to CEGIS(2009) report, in 2009 nearly 9% of the existing cyclone shelters were unusable in the event of cyclones and structural condition of those unusable cyclone shelters were not repairable [28]. At Patuakhali district, 30.4 %of multipurpose cyclone shelters were unusable [28]. Another problem is that except Shariatpur district none of the multipurpose cyclone shelters has separate toilet facilities for women which is a culturally sensitive need for women in the context of Bangladesh [28]. According to a daily report on July 25th, 2015, we have 88 cyclone shelters that are not in usable condition[27]. State of multipurpose cyclone shelters in 16 coastal districts are shown in figure:1.3.



Source: CEGIS, 2009

Fig:1.3: State of multipurpose cyclone shelters in 16 coastal districts(2009)

1.2.3 Unwillingness of people to leave their home:

According to Protractive Action Disaster Model, behavioural responses to risk hazard signals and warnings depends on receiver's age, gender, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status [24]. Depending on these characteristics each individual calibrates the seriousness of the hazard information in their own way and takes ultimate decision of their action for any warnings [24]. Household survey at Mongla municipality after Alia, revealed that despite having options of availing shelter at safer places, only 19 % of the respondents had left their houses for taking shelter in safer places like cyclone centres [23]. According to Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project, by the year 2020, 4,760 new shelters are required in 14 coastal districts under Cyclone Preparedness Program and more 7,124 shelters by the year 2025 [31] which depends on huge foreign funding. One type 3 (capacity: 750 person per floor, 200 sqm per floor)[25] cyclone shelter costs USD 67,500. But behaviour analysis shows even if we could build the estimated cyclone shelters in due time, that will not be properly used as a larger portion of endangered population will not be ready to leave their homes for a safer shelter. It was also found through the survey that 73.8% of respondents over 50 years old did not leave or move anywhere outside their house, despite having poor housing conditions [23].

1.2.4 Majority of the victims are woman and children:

Another scenario from recorded number of dead and missing persons reveals, the highest fatality records are among the young age group who are below 20 years [23]. This age group comprising mostly female and children have rarely faced cyclone in their lifetime and are also more exposed as they are the ones who have traditional role of carrying out activities around the house [23]. Household survey at Mongla municipality pointed out that 95% of elderly people (age over 50 years) have coped with more than 2 cyclones in their lifetime which make them psychologically more resilient and less vulnerable to cyclonic storm [23].

All the situations mentioned above demands a solution within household or neighbourhood level, where the coastal inhabitants can live safely during the time of cyclonic storm and will not need to leave their homes for a safer shelter. An alternative approach to cyclone shelter might be developed by way of studying how cyclonic wind and storm surge impact on different coastal settlement form.

1.3 Aim and Objectives of the Study

Two research aim of this study are –

- i. To find out the parameters that can help a settlement pattern at neighbourhood level to act like a bluff body during cyclonic storm.
- ii. Measuring the parameters in quantitative scale, which can be followed for making a settlement cyclonic wind resilient.

The first aim tries to find an answer behind the survival fact of settlements or household during cyclonic storm based on both field survey and literature review. Second aim focuses on design guidelines regarding cyclonic wind resilient settlement form.

Objectives of this study are -

- i. Explore a way to address the effect of cyclonic wind through an appropriate settlement layout model where inhabitants of coastal belt don't lose their belongings and property.
- ii. Finding out the probable strength and weakness at settlement form level for withstanding cyclonic wind based on literature review and field study.

1.4 Conceptual Framework

Studies related to high wind speed impact on urban form has been published for Nordic environment [7,9]. Terrain level, surrounding trees, court yard size and placement, adjacent street and alleyway length and width plays a vital role on the resultant frictional force for a single settlement form (Figure:1.4).

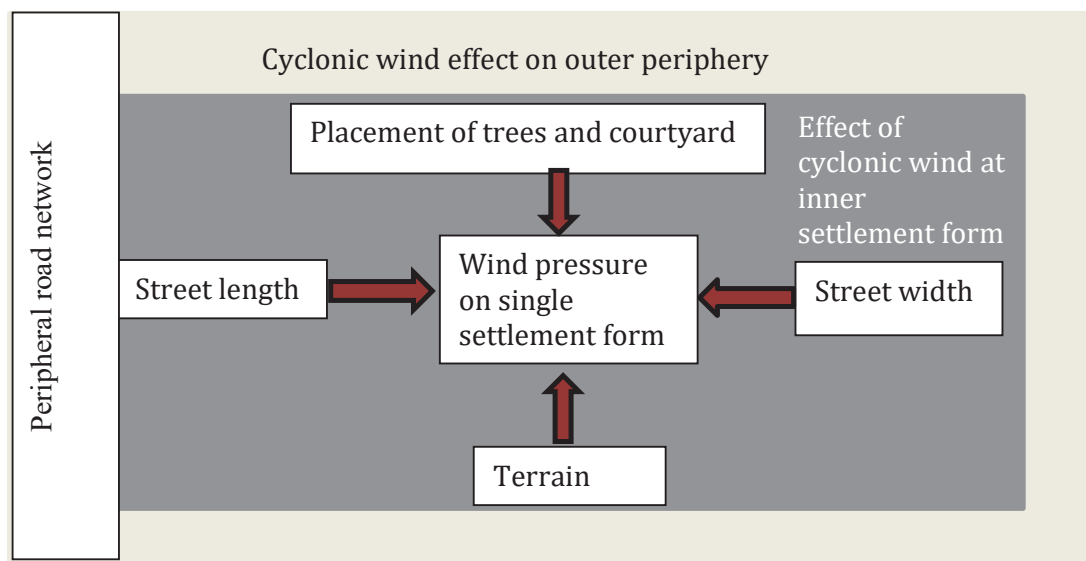


Fig:1.4. Conceptual framework

References on micro-climate house design for climate change has focused an indigenous village Ghorkumarpur Shamnagar Upazila which has an indication of being cyclone resilient settlement [10]. At Ghorkoomorpur only 52.4% household [10] faced very little damage during cyclone Sidr. When Aila struck that area, there were a few households left standing after enduring the effect of storm surge whereas, other villages were completely washed away. This research will focus on the parameters which will can guide us to build a cyclone resilient settlement form. Purpose of this research is to find out the parameters which can help to build cyclone resilient settlement at affordable price.

1.5 Research Methodology

For pursuing this study, an analytical approach to understand the effect of probable parameters on resilience of a settlement form at coastal belt has been followed. For ease of analytic analysis, the study is proposed to be divided into two basic stages.

Stage 1 is again subdivided into 3 steps:

- i. Literature review,
- ii. Data analysis from case study
- iii. Result from field level data analysis

Literature review includes review of previous case studies and relevant literature for understanding wind characteristic during cyclone, for analysing available types of settlement form and proposed solution for identified problem area at other literature for similar scenario.

At case study step representative study area from selected sites is determined. One area represents sample from the site which faced minimal devastation and other area represents sample from grater divested site. At both cases vulnerability and resilience are studied on basis of geographical feature analysis and damage data analysis from previous cyclonic storm.

At third step, findings from case studies are discussed and probable strength and weakness at settlement level for surviving against cyclonic wind are assumed for further research.

Stage 2 is the simulation part of this study. This stage is subdivided into 3 parts:

- i. Simulation of selected sample areas without changing any features
- ii. Simulation of selected sample areas by changing parameters
- iii. Recommendation

At first step of simulation stage, sample areas are simulated as it is in cyclonic wind via comsol software by following RANS k- ϵ model to see if the simulation matches with outcomes from literature review and field study and recommends design parameters and prototypes of cyclonic wind resilient settlement form.

Methodology diagram for this research is presented below:

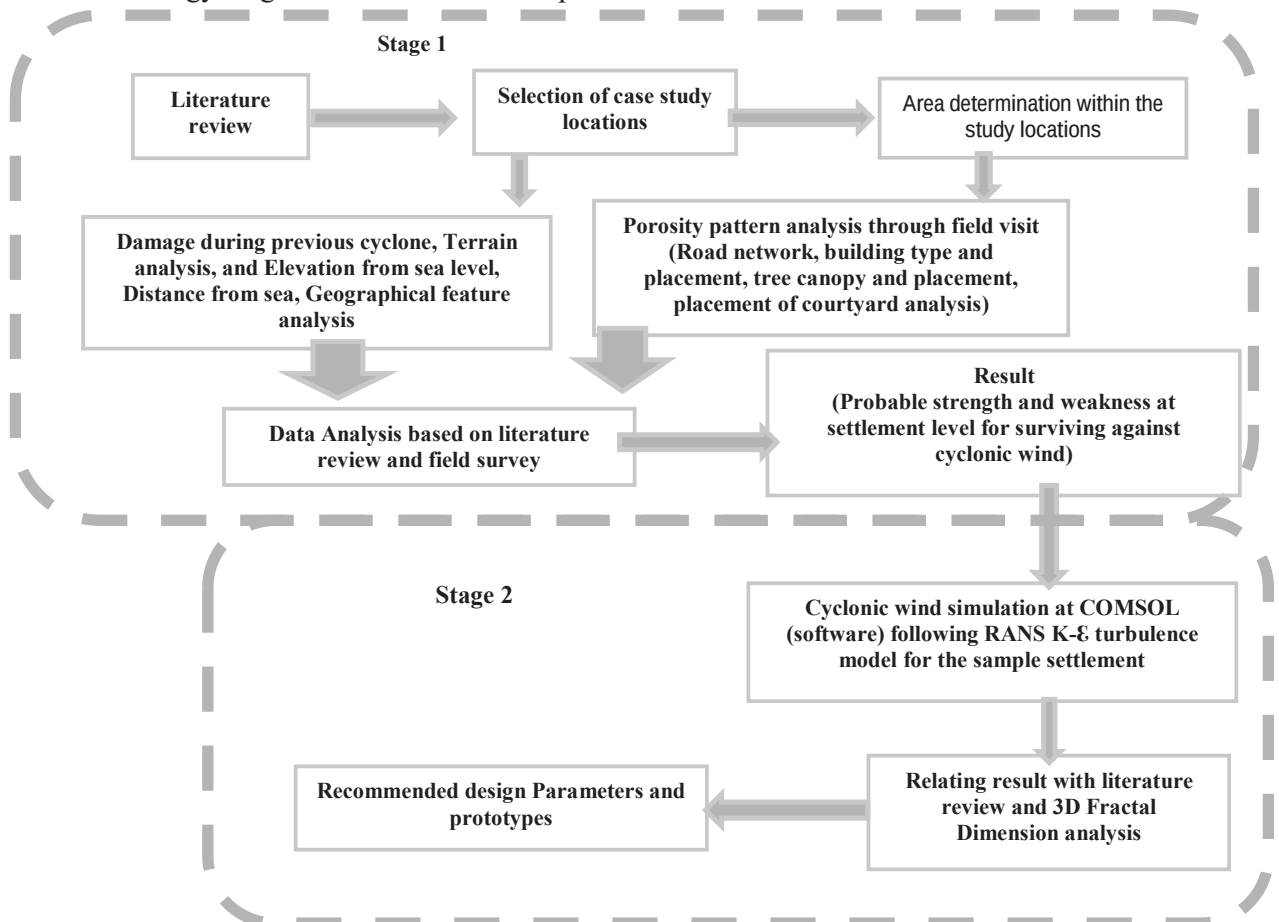


Fig: 1.5: Methodology diagram

This research is based on quantitative method. Data for this research has been collected from both primary and secondary sources. Settlement maps are prepared from high resolution google earth image. Details of applied methods are elaborated at following sections.

1.5.1 Literature review

Various scholarly literatures on structural damage for cyclonic wind, wind climate behaviour, adaptation for cyclonic storm, socio-economic effects of cyclonic storm, settlement from analysis, 3D fractal dimension analysis of human brain during MRI, sky view factor analysis, simulation methods for cyclonic wind etc. have been studied to frame out the research.

1.5.2 Field data collection

Data collection like D form data of affected area after cyclone Aila, satellite images, risk map, terrain elevation data etc are collected for vulnerability assessment. Damage data, scenario of cyclone affected area are also collected from various research publications. To prepare the base map for analysis of settlement form containing features including road network, houses, trees is prepared from high resolution satellite image and field survey. Census data 2009 prepared by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics has been used for this research to keep resemblance with D form data of cyclone Aila. Specific information on terrain level, surrounding trees, court yard size and placement, adjacent street and alleyway length and width, location of saved homestead at study area are collected from physical survey and questionnaires survey.

1.5.3 Data Analysis

All collected data are analysed to find out recommended settlement pattern and perforation proportion of settlement to gain adaptive capacity against cyclonic event.

1.5.3.1 Typology analysis of sample settlement pattern

Typology of sample settlements has been analysed by using Debouverie's statistical method (1943) for studying rural settlement type. The formula used for Debouverie's method is stated below:

$$K = \frac{X \times L}{H} \dots\dots\dots(8)$$

Here,

K = Index of concentration

X = Total no of dwellings per settlement

L = Total no of settlement in the region

H = total no of dwellings in the region

Results found from the above equation has been classified into 4 types which are-

- a) Compact type ($K > 1.5$)
- b) Semi compact type ($K = 1.00$ to 1.50)
- c) Hamletted ($K = 0.50$ to 1.00)
- d) Dispersed ($K < 0.050$)

1.5.3.2 Fractal Dimension analysis of sample settlement form and sample drawings

For finding a common unit to express proportion of parameters like ratio of road length to road width, ratio of road length to building height, position of trees and shrubs along

the road and homestead, street orientation and street shape, building face, placement and size of courtyard in relation with street, proportion of length, width and height of individual homestead within the settlement fractal dimension measurement of settlement form has been proposed. The equation used in this study is first used in measuring fractal dimensions from 3D MRI of brain [48]. Similar type of three-dimensional fractal analysis method has been used earlier to quantifying white matter structure in human brain [49]. To determine fractal dimension of settlement form improved box counting method has been followed following examples of measuring fractal dimensions from 3D MRI of brain. This is the first approach to determine 3D fractal dimension at settlement level. For this 3dimensional representation of study areas and sample derived from literature review has been prepared. Then fractal dimension along XY, YZ and ZX plane has been derived for sample and study areas. MATLABR2013B is used to determine fractal dimensions along XY, YZ and ZX plane. Modified equation for generating 3-dimensional fractal analysis is as follows:

$$FD = [FD_{XY}, FD_{YZ}, FD_{ZX},] \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

Where FD_{XY} , FD_{YZ} , FD_{ZX} , are the Fractal dimension of settlement along XY, YZ and ZX plane and this values are defined by equation (2), (3) and (4).

$$FD_{XY} = -diff(\log(n_{xy})) ./ diff(\log(r_{xy})) \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

$$FD_{YZ} = -diff(\log(n_{yz})) ./ diff(\log(r_{yz})) \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

$$FD_{ZX} = -diff(\log(n_{zx})) ./ diff(\log(r_{zx})) \dots\dots\dots(4)$$

Where n_{xy} , n_{yz} and n_{zx} are the number of boxes at XY, YZ and ZX direction and r_{xy} , r_{yz} , r_{zx} are the scale factor at XY, YZ and ZX direction. n_{xy} , n_{yz} , n_{zx} and r_{xy} , r_{yz} , r_{zx} are defined at equation (5), (6), (7) .

$$[n_{xy}, r_{xy}] = \text{boxcount} (\text{box}_{xy}) \dots\dots\dots(5)$$

$$[n_{yz}, r_{yz}] = \text{boxcount} (\text{box}_{yz}) \dots\dots\dots(6)$$

$$[n_{zx}, r_{zx}] = \text{boxcount} (\text{box}_{zx}) \dots\dots\dots(7)$$

Where *boxcount.m* is MATLAB code for D -dimensional array (D = 1,2,3) and box_{xy} , box_{yz} , box_{zx} are the array of image along XY, YZ and ZX direction.

To create the 3d array image at each direction, necessary sections are derived from 3d model of settlement along XY, YZ and ZX plane and range of each section are mentioned in pixel unit for respective directions. For 3d image array image size needs to be same at each direction.

1.6 Structure of Thesis

This research is discussed in total five chapters:

Chapter 1 provides background and questions current approach to cyclone resilience. Furthermore, it discusses about anomalies and possibilities that have been observed from user perspective and field survey in current solutions of resilience against cyclone. Concept of resilience, vulnerability and adaptive capacity has also been defined in this chapter. Explanation of methodologies for conducting this research are described at latter part of Chapter 1. This chapter also includes details of data collection methods and sources used in this study. Analysis methods for settlement pattern, methods for parametric analysis of vulnerability and resilience of settlement form against cyclonic wind has been highlighted in methodology part.

Chapter 2 is considered on findings from literature review. This chapter discusses types settlement form that are found at coastal areas in Bangladesh and how cyclonic wind interacts with these settlement form. Findings from literature review in this section is described with an purpose to find answers of research aim. In addition, a range of overseas examples and recommendations regarding adaptations are also reviewed with special emphasis on cyclonic wind.

Chapter 3 elaborates findings from case studies according to parametric analysis of vulnerability and resilience. Case studies include both on hand field survey and satellite image analysis. Analysis of findings from case studies are also included in this chapter.

Chapter 4 describes all the simulation process and the theories behind these processes. Simulation process includes effects of cyclonic wind analysis for different types of settlement form for each parametric change. Monte Carlo simulation for vulnerability analysis for each of these changes has also been incorporated in this chapter.

Chapter 5 is the concluding chapter which discusses findings. Findings from both field level study and simulation are analysed for probable outcomes of this research. Recommendations on increasing adaptive capacity for creating a cyclonic wind resilient settlement form has been outlined in this chapter. Scope of future research and probable institutional measures that could materialise the outcomes of this study has been described at the end portion of this chapter.

1.7 Terms of Reference:

1.6.1 Resilience: The perspective of resilience originated from the discipline of ecology during 1960s and early 1970s through studies like functional response of predators and prey in relation to ecological stability theory [33]. Ecologist Hoiling defines resilience as a determinate of persistence relationships between driving variables, and parameters within a system and measurements of the ability of these systems to absorb changes in variables state for existence [34]. According to International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies resilience is “the ability of individuals, communities, organizations or countries exposed to disasters, crises and underlying vulnerabilities to anticipate, prepare for, reduce the impact of, cope with and recover from the effects of shocks and stresses without compromising their long-term prospects” [35]. Scope of settlement form resilience lies at neighbourhood scale which is community level resilience. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies thinks community level resilience works in strengthening of its constituent individuals and households [35]. When it comes to community level resiliency against cyclonic wind then topic of discussion will be achieving safe circulation network within the settlement

at neighbourhood level and safety of each housing unit during the storm. Here viable solutions will also have to be economically suitable for coastal people due higher poverty ratio at coastal areas than national average. Economic livelihood in coastal areas faces adversity from natural disasters like cyclone and storm surge and falls in a cycle of chronic poverty specially at remote rural areas[37].The south west coastal region of Bangladesh is facing the worst case scenario in case of chronic property as with cyclone this region is also facing salinity problem due to climate change[37]. In final report of USAID on comprehensive risk and resilience assessment of Bangladesh it is stated that “resilience is linked to development outcomes, and both are influenced by absorptive, adaptive, and transformative capacity at individual, household, and community levels” [36]. Considering the economic condition of coastal area a settlement form will be resilient when it will have absorptive capacity or ability to minimise exposure to shock and recover quickly [36] also interventions in strengthening absorptive capacity will be adaptable by local communities. In short, a settlement form will be cyclonic wind resilient when it will help to increase the adaptive capacity of local communities, who are exposed to the vulnerability of cyclone.

1.6.2 Vulnerability: Vulnerability is defined to the degree of probable inabilities of a system for coping up with adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes [38]. Vulnerability is measured by sensitivity and adaptive capacity of a system that is exposed to extreme events [38].In terms of cyclonic storm, vulnerability of a community can be assessed by three contributing factors that IPCC (intergovernmental panel on climate change) mentioned which are - exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity [39].A community becomes more vulnerable when adaptive and coping capacity is low with high exposer factor. Vulnerability refers to probable adverse affects on people, their livelihoods and their assets due to fragility or weakness or lack of capacities to absorb adverse effect when impacted by hazardous event [40].

1.6.3 Adaptive capacity: Adaptive capacity is the ability of a system for adjusting climatic variabilities due to climate change and climatic extremes for minimizing potential damages, taking advantage of opportunities, or coping with the consequence [41]. Adaptive capacity is related with the combination of strengths, attributes, and resources available to an individual, community, society, or organization that can be used to prepare for and undertake adaptation against expected climate and its effect[40].Adaptive capacity can be summarized as the capability of learning to deal more effectively against adverse situations [42], the ability to act collectively[43], and the capacity for the society to deal with changes for maintaining sustainability to ecological system that supports social and economic system[44].The most appreciated actions for building adaptive capacity against disaster are those that includes development programs with economic benefits in the relative near term, as well as reductions in vulnerability over the longer term [41].

1.8 Characteristics of Coastal Area in Terms of Vulnerability

Coastal area of Bangladesh can be divided into three hydro morphological sections [32]

- i) The Ganges tidal Plain or the Western coastal region
- ii) The Chittagong coastal plain or the Eastern coastal region
- iii) The Meghna estuarine plain or the Central coastal region

Administratively the above mentioned hydro morphological sections are distributed among 19 coastal districts, of which 12 districts lie at lower estuary directly and are considered cyclonically most vulnerable [8]. Government of Bangladesh is also operating Cyclone Preparedness Program at these 12 districts (fig:1.6) [8].

These 12 districts (fig:1.6) are [8]:

- 1) Satkhira
- 2) Khulna
- 3) Bagerhat
- 4) Chittagong
- 5) Cox's bazar
- 6) Feni
- 7) Laxmipur
- 8) Noakhali
- 9) Barguna
- 10) Bhola
- 11) Patuakhali
- 12) Pirojpur

Among the three coastal zone the Ganges tidal plain or western coastal zone covers the largest part of coastal area containing the Suonderban, Satkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Pirojpur, Barguna and part of Patuakhali district which is in total 17,066 sqkm[47]. This zone is almost at sea level with numerous tidal rivers and creeks crisscrossing the region [45]. Except Sounderban part most of this region have been cultivated for more than 100 years and west zone of this area is serving as a production line for shrimp industry for last 20 years [45]. Total population of this area according to 2011 statistic is 22,10,834, which is 20% of total CPP covered population [8]. Landfall percentage is 30% in this region (Table:2.2).

Eastern coastal region comprises the least amount of landmass covering Cox's Bazar, Chittagong and some part of Feni which is in total 3720sqkm area [47]. This coastal plain is very narrow due to presence of small hills running parallel to this zone [46]. Total population of this area according to 2011 statistic is 43,61,975, which is 39.72% of total CPP covered population [8]. Fishing, salt production, tourism, ship breaking is the main economic activity of this zone [46]. Landfall percentage is 60% in this region (Table :2.2.4) Central coastal region is formed mostly by islands of Barishal division. This zone covers Noakhali, Laxmipur, Bhola, Patuakhali districts and total 17011sqkm area [47]. Total population of this area according to 2011 statistic is 43,82,027, which is 39.9% of total CPP covered population [8]. This zone is still active, and many islands have formed in last few years in the area by the process of land accretion and people have also lost land due to erosion [46]. Landfall percentage for this region is 10% (Table:2.2.4)

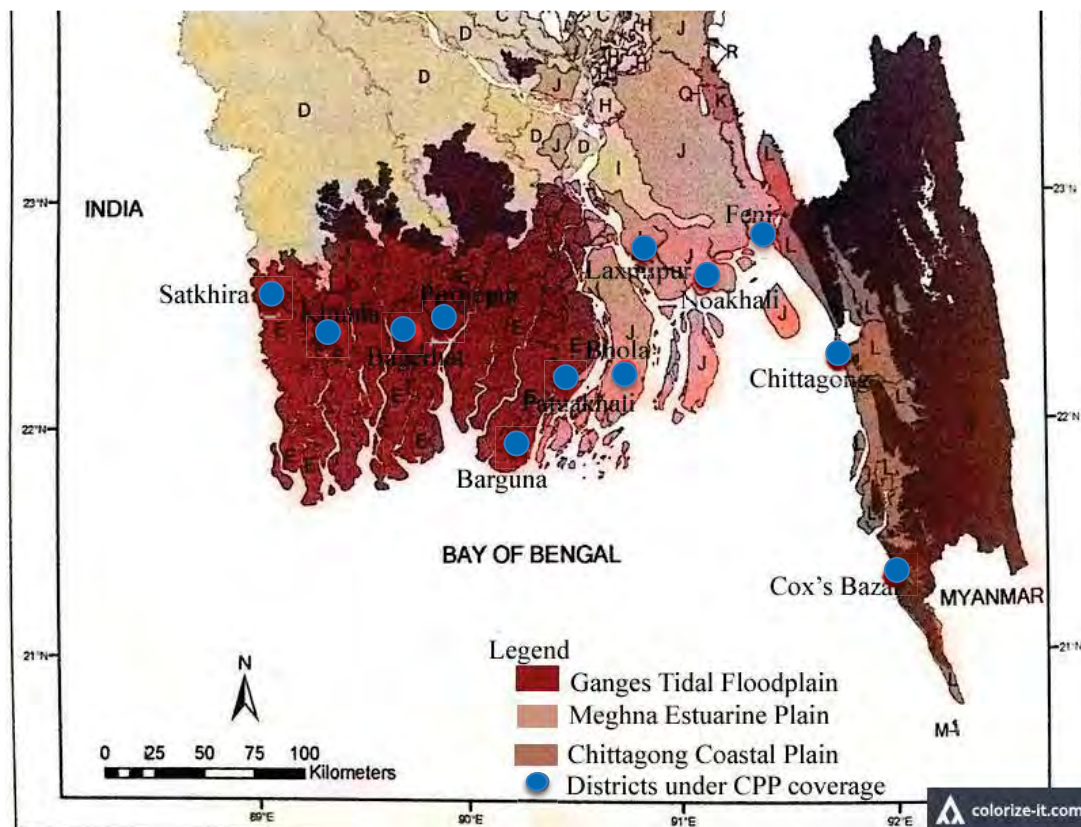


Fig:1.6: Coastal zone of Bangladesh (Source: Hugh Brammer,2014) [45]

1.9 Selection of Study Area

Total flood plain of Bangladesh has trace of sedimentation during Holocene period (<11,700 million years) [53]. But creation of delta in this area began after 7000 BP [53]. But rate of sedimentation varied throughout Bengal delta because of tectonic subsidence at Holocene and Pleistocene period(11,700-1.81 million years) and it causes changes in river flow at Ganges-Brahmaputra delta [53]. Fig:1.7 is illustrating changes of Ganges river pathway through 5000 to 200 years [54]. First rice cultivation in India was recorded at Ganga plain in 2nd millennium BC is a strong prove of human presence at this area [55]. Rise of Indus valley civilization occurred with advancement of agriculture after dry phase started in this region during 10,000-7,000BP [56]. Increased aridity made it possible to build Indus cities at 5000BP with sun dried mud brick [4]. But as aridity continues, with drop of rainfall agricultural production declined and migration of people happened toward east Ganga plain [57]. Fig:1.8 is showing migration of people towards east Ganga plain and [56]. But as Ganga plain was full of dense forest, civilization could not occur before iron age [56]. With massive deforestation, large-scale inhabitation occurred at most of the areas in east Ganga plain dated from 2500BP [56]. But the present shore line was not evident at the dawn of early civilization at this region [53]. During 4000-2000BP, Sea-level at west Bengal was 5-10m higher than present [53].

Old river flood plain of Ganga presently located at Jessore region (Fig:1.9) [53]. Satkhira region is the saline tidal-river mixed flood plain [53]. All this anthropological evidence makes it rational that inhabitants of south west coastal region of Bangladesh

might learned some techniques to survive with frequent cyclonic event from practice of thousand years. Among the three-major part of coastal area this research will focus on western coastal zone. This part not only the largest coastal tidal plain but also the oldest one to be converted into habitable land. For this reason, this area has larger possibility to have indigenous methods of adaptation against cyclonic wind.

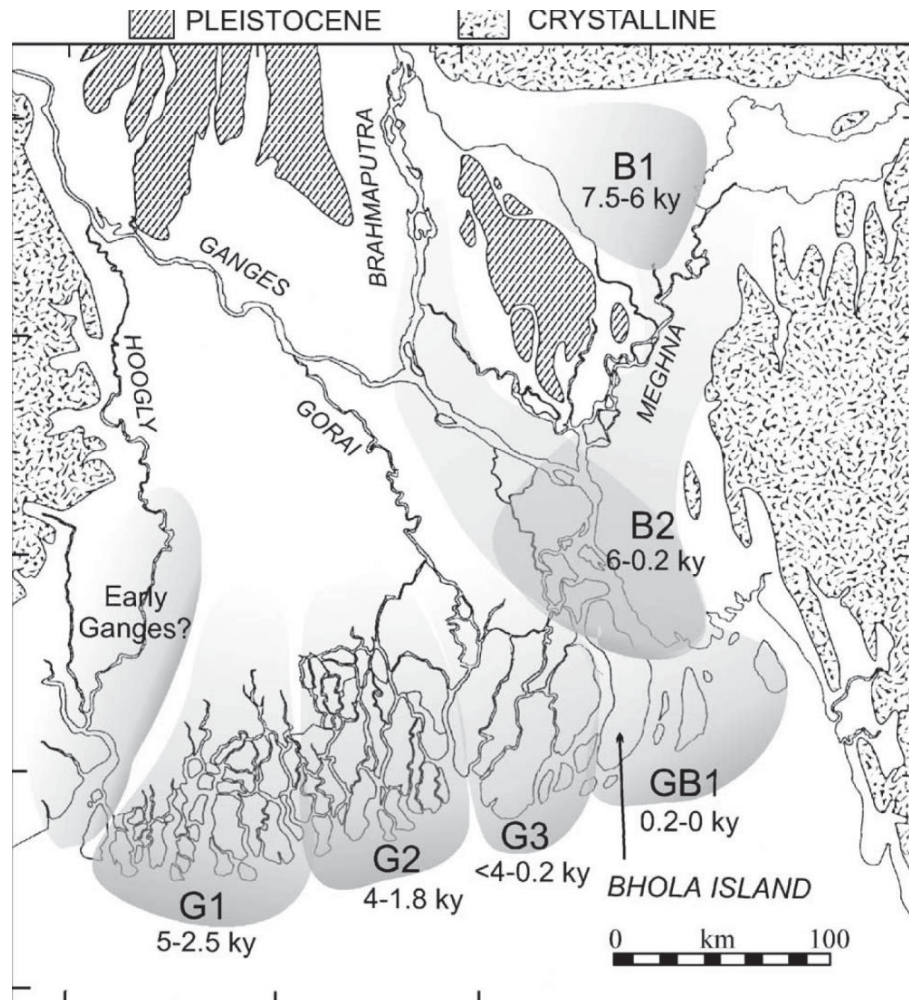


Fig:1.7: Changes in Ganges river pathway through 5000 to 200 years BP[54]

The map displays the Ganges River Floodplain (D) and Tidal Floodplain (E) in Bangladesh. The Ganges River Floodplain (D) is divided into several types: Active Floodplains (Daa), Ganges (Dab), Ganges-Jamuna (Dac), Ganges-Meghna (Db), Old (Dba), Younger (Dbb), Northern (Dc), Old with calcare (Dca), Younger (Dcb), Mixed Ganges-Mahananda (Dcc), and Eastern (Dcl). The Tidal Floodplain (E) is divided into: Non-saline Ganges Tidal Floodplain (Ea), Transitional Estuarine-Tidal (Eab), North-eastern (Eac), Mixed River and Tidal Floodplain (Ead), Saline Ganges Tidal Floodplain (Ee), Southern and Western (Eeb), Mixed River and Tidal (Eec), South-western with Acid Sulphate Soils (Eed), and Khulna Sunderbans (Eef). The map also shows the Bay of Bengal to the south and the Indian Ocean to the east. A scale bar indicates distances from 0 to 150 Kilometers. The map is bounded by 21°N to 25°N latitude and 87°E to 91°E longitude.

Fig:1.9: Variation in Ganges river flood plain [53]

Interestingly, Shamnagar Upazila of Satkhira district at western coastal belt has both most affected village due to cyclone Sidr at one part, and one of the less affected village at nearby area. This gives the opportunity to study field level strength and weakness of settlement form at the same kind of cyclonic wind exposer. Also, wage rate indices show that Khulna region always had higher wage rate than other coastal zones. For instance, in 2014-2015 economic year wage rate at Khulna was BDT 9444.43 whereas Chittagong had BDT 8411.51 [47]. This is an indicator of greater economic activity at western coastal zone which is also an indicator greater economic loss in the perspective of countries economy during cyclonic storm.

During Sidr one of the most affected Upazila was Shyamnagar in Satkhira district [appendix1:D form Data]. From literature review it has been observed that Gharkumarpur village of Padmapukur union of Shyamnagar upazila had minimal damage record [10]. But nearby village Gabura of Gabura union in Shyamnagar upazila got divested at the same incident [D form data]. These two villages are considered for study purpose. Gharkumarpur is selected to study strength at settlement level and Gabura is selected to study weakness within settlement level. Based on literature review field level findings from both villages will be a topic analysis at parametric level. Location of the selected study area is marked at fig. 1.10.



Fig:1.10: Selected study area at Shamnagar Upazila under Satkhira district

1.10 Scope and Limitations

Probable possible outcomes of this research are -

- i. Recommended design parameters for cyclonic wind resilient coastal settlement design which can be included at government policy level.
- ii. Recommendation on Building elements and components for shock absorption which can be promoted in locality through different NGOs guided by government policy.
- iii. Recommendation for cyclonic wind resilient defensive landscape which can be implemented by government projects.

In this research only, resilience against cyclonic wind will be discussed. Resilience against storm surge will not be a part of this research due to the limitation of scope. Another limitation of this research is all selected parameters for this research could not be exercised at *Gabura* village as this village was severely damaged during Aila and even after six years of Aila, it was still at rebuilding phase. Old features at homestead level could not be identified during field visit and a great percentage of population of this village has already migrated to other parts of the country after their great loss.

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Chapter 2: Literature review

2.1 Introduction

Objective of this chapter is to establish the theoretical background for this research work. This chapter explains the dynamics of cyclone and wind gust at different atmospheric level in relation to settlement form with an aim to find out references of settlement features that increases frictional force within boundary layer to minimize the damage and discomfort caused by cyclonic wind. In relation to this formation of cyclone, structure and category of cyclone, trend of cyclonic storm in Bangladesh discussed here under dynamics of cyclone and obstacle aerodynamics at roughness layer, range of roughness layer, correlation of wind pressure with parameters related with settlement geometry, and interaction of wind speed with settlement porosity factor at boundary layer are discussed under atmospheric boundary layer's interaction with settlement form. Threshold of comfort, discomfort and danger is also discussed in this chapter.

2.2 Dynamics of Cyclone

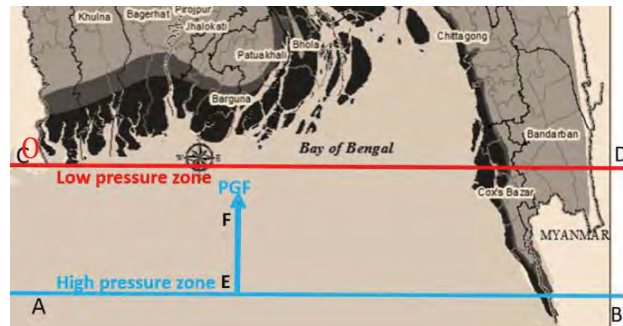
Storm surge are generated by cyclones and in this research only dynamics of wind force will be discussed. Word 'dynamics' here defines formation, structure and classification of cyclone in terms of wind speed.

2.2.1 Formation of cyclone

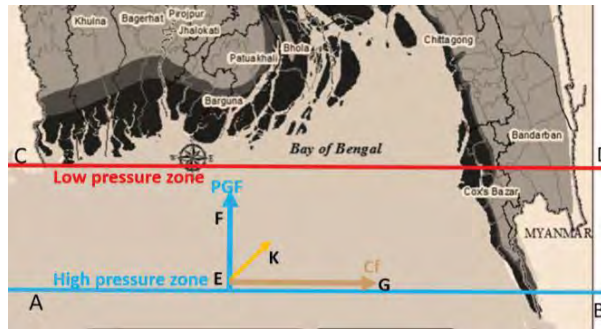
At ABL (atmospheric boundary layer) wind flows both in vertical and horizontal direction. Air pressure difference and rotation of earth is the main determinate of wind flow. Generally, wind flows from high pressure region to low pressure region. Speed of wind is described as velocity which is a vector term and relates with direction. Units of wind velocity are kmh(kilometre per hour), mph(mile per hour), knots(nautical mile per hour). A cyclonic event is comprised of 4 types of wind forces [1]. These are –

- a) Pressure gradient force (PGF)
- b) Coriolis force (C_f)
- c) Centrifugal force (C_e)
- d) Frictional force (F_f)

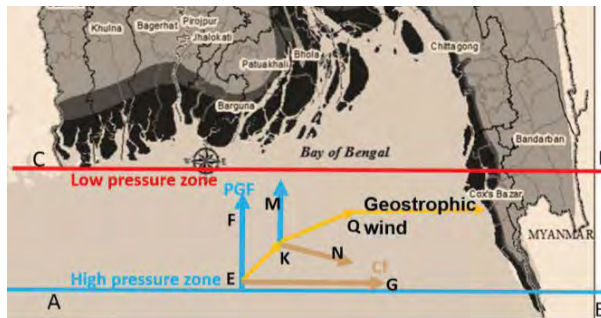
Fig 2.1 will be used to describe movements of these forces during cyclonic storm. At point "O" on CD alignment of Bay of Bengal a low-pressure point has been created which is shown at fig 2.2.1(a). Line AB at fig 2.1 has high wind pressure. To create balance of wind pressure wind from high pressure zone AB, will flow to point "O". This direction of wind is denoted as EF at fig 2.1(a) and the direction is from AB to CD line. Here, EF is the pressure gradient force which will continue to flow unless the wind pressure is balanced again. But due to the rotation of earth balance of wind pressure is not achieved so easily. Coriolis force is resultant effect of rotation of earth which in turn makes air to move rightwards at north hemisphere and south hemisphere air moves leftwards due to this force. Due to Coriolis force, C_f , EF (PGF) could not reach to point "O", the low pressure point. Rather resultant force, K gets activated (fig:2.1 (b)), but K also fails to move straight as both PGF and C_f again acts on K, and resultant Q starts moving (fig:2.1(c)). Geostrophic wind, G_f , is the combined effect of PGF and C_f . Near



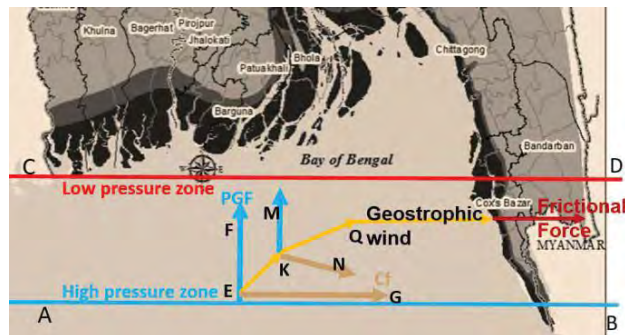
(a) Pressure gradient force



(b) Coriolis force



(c) Centrifugal force



(d) Frictional force

Fig 2.1: Forces of cyclonic wind

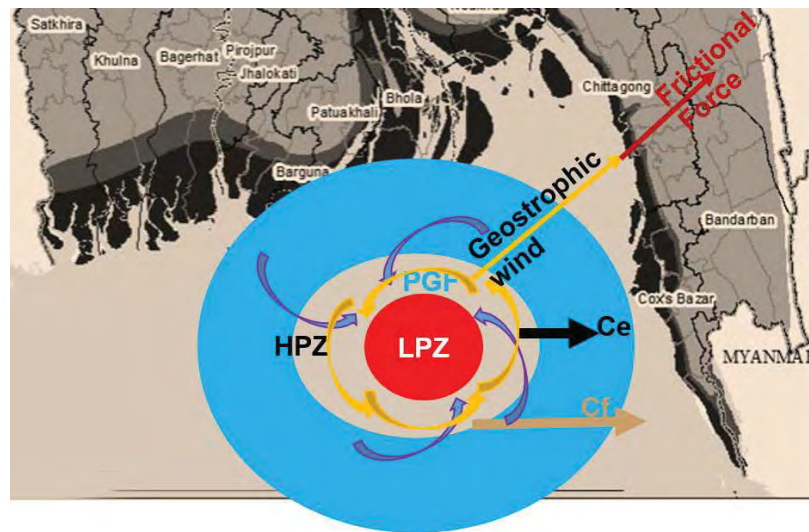


Fig 2.2: Gradient wind

the earth surface another force friction come into action and geostrophic wind G_f , loses its direction and flow of speed. At this point of wind travel frictional force F_f comes into action (fig:2.1(d)). Frictional force only gets active near surface of earth and at higher altitude only geostrophic wind is found. But the movement of wind is not linear, centrifugal force, C_e constantly works at opposite and outward direction of PGF, and resultant wind due to PGF, C_f and C_e begins to flow at circular motion(fig:2.2). This circular motion is anticlockwise at north hemisphere and clockwise at south hemisphere. This circular wind flow is known as gradient wind and when a cyclone landfall the most effective force working at surface layer is frictional force. Frictional force acts opposite to wind direction and slows down the wind speed and even it creates changes at wind direction [1].

2.2.2 Structure of cyclone

A cyclone is consisted with three parts (fig:2.3) – the eye, wall of the eye and the tail or outer part. Wind evolves around the centre which is the eye. Eye is warmer than its surroundings and generally has light breeze with clear sky. Eye wall is the fiercest part of any cyclone and at eye wall wind pressure hits the heights with heavy rainfall and dense cloud. At outer part or tail wind pressure and rainfall gradually decreases and merge with normal wind pressure. Devastated damage occurs at zones through where the eye wall passes.

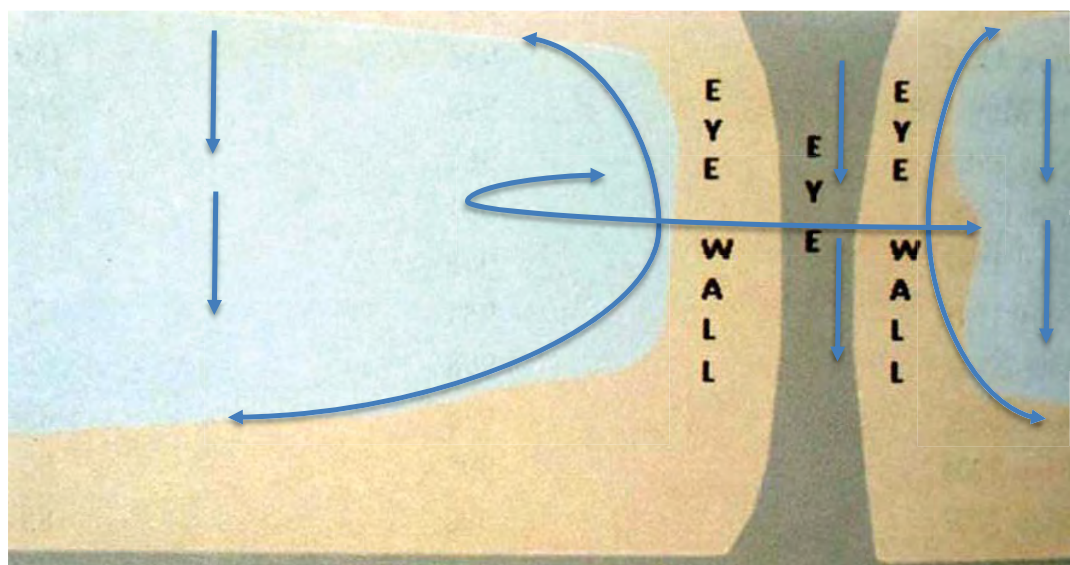


Fig 2.3: Structure of a cyclone[1]

Vertically a cyclone can be described in 3 parts- lower part, middle part and the upper part [1]. The lower part hits the ground whenever a cyclone landfall. In this part air moves from all direction towards the centre and moves at upward direction. The middle part has both upward and horizontal gyrating air [1]. Turbulence at middle part causes major devastation after landfall. At upper part wind descend far from the eye wall area. Wind follows downward movement at eye area [1].

2.2.3 Intensity of tropical cyclone

Intensity of cyclone depends on wind gust which is measured by sustained wind speed for 1 minute or average wind speed of 3 minutes [2]. According to Saffir–Simpson wind scale category of tropical cyclone is listed below [2]

Table :2.1: Tropical cyclone category

Category	1 min sustained wind speed (km/hr)
Five	≥ 252 km/hr (70m/s)
Four	209–251 km/hr (58-69.7m/s)
Three	178–208 km/hr (49.2-57.8m/s)
Two	154–177 km/hr (42.8-49m/s)
One	119–153 km/hr (33-42m/s)
Tropical storm	63–118 km/hr (17.5-32.8m/s)
Tropical depression	< 62 km/hr (17.2m/s)

2.2.4 Trend of cyclonic storm in Bangladesh

From 1960 to 2018, Bangladesh faced 33 incidents of major cyclonic storm [3]. Fig :2.4 is showing pathways of major cyclonic storms that Bangladesh faced from 1960 to 2017. From Table:2.2, it is observed that among 33 cyclonic landfall recorded from 1960, landfall happened at Chittagong coastal belt for 26 times and except ROANU , every time Chittagong coastal belt was hit from south-east direction. Other 6 times

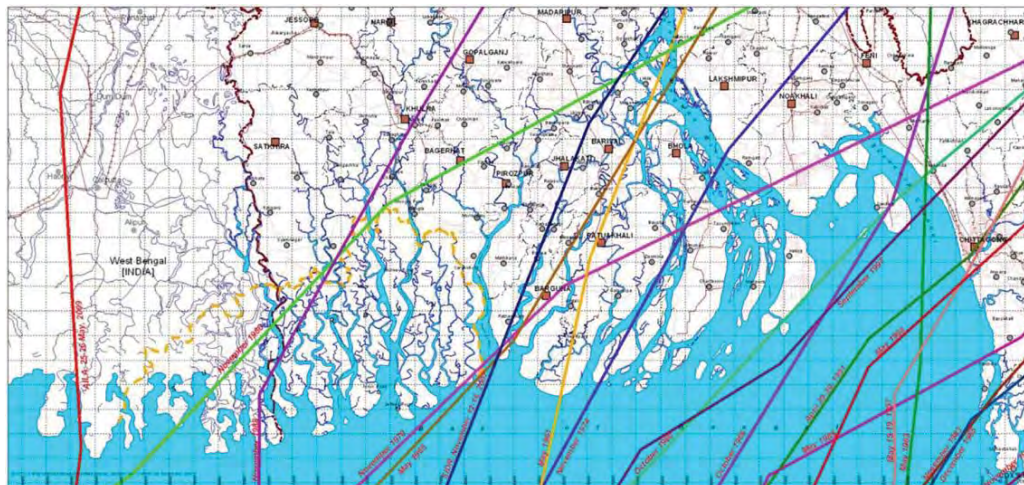


Table :2.2: Historical cyclones of Bangladesh [3]

Date of Occurrence	Nature of Phenomenon	Landfall Area	Maximum Wind Speed in(km/hr.)	Direction of the Max. Wind Speed	Tidal Surge Height in ft.	Central Pressure(mbs)
11.10.60	Severe Cyclonic Storm	Chittagong	160	South-East	15	-
31.10.60	Severe Cyclonic Storm	Chittagong	193	South-East	20	-
09.05.61	Severe Cyclonic Storm	Chittagong	160	South-East	8to 10	-
30.05.61	Severe Cyclonic Storm	Chittagong (Near Feni)	160	South-South-East	6to15	-
28.05.63	Severe Cyclonic Storm	Chittagong-Cox's Bazar	209	South-East	8to 12	-
11.05.65	Severe Cyclonic Storm	Chittagong-Barisal Coast	160	South-South-East	12	-
05.11.65	Severe Cyclonic Storm	Chittagong	160	South-East	8to12	-
15.12.65	Severe Cyclonic Storm	Cox's Bazar	210	South-East	8to 10	-
01.11.66	Severe Cyclonic Storm	Chittagong	120	South-East	20-22	-
23.10.70	Severe Cyclonic Storm of Hurricane intensity	Khulna-Barisal	163	South-West	-	-
12.11.70	Severe Cyclonic Storm with a core of hurricane wind	Chittagong	224	South-East	10to 33	-
28.11.74	Severe Cyclonic Storm	Cox's Bazar	163	South-East	9to 17	-
10.12.81	Cyclonic Storm	Khulna	120	South-West	7to 15	989
15.10.83	Cyclonic Storm	Chittagong	93	South-East	-	995
09.11.83	Severe Cyclonic Storm	Cox's Bazar	136	South-East	5	986
24.05.85	Severe Cyclonic Storm	Chittagong	154	South-East	15	982
29.11.88	Severe Cyclonic Storm with a core of hurricane wind	Khulna	160	South-West	2-14.5	983

Date of Occurrence	Nature of Phenomenon	Landfall Area	Maximum Wind Speed in(km/hr.)	Direction of the Max. Wind Speed	Tidal Surge Height in ft.	Central Pressure(mbs)
18.12.90	Cyclonic Storm (crossed as a depression)	Cox's Bazar Coast	115	South-East	5to 7	995
29.04.91	Severe Cyclonic Storm with a core of hurricane wind	Chittagong	225	South-East	12to 22	940
02.05.94	Severe Cyclonic Storm with a core of hurricane wind	Cox's Bazar-Teknaf Coast	220	South-East	5to 6	948
25.11.95	Severe Cyclonic Storm	Cox's Bazar	140	South-East	10	998
19.05.97	Severe Cyclonic Storm with a core of hurricane wind	Sitakundu	232	South-East	15	965
27.09.97	Severe Cyclonic Storm with a core of hurricane wind	Sitakundu	150	South-South-East	10to 15	-
20.05.98	Severe Cyclonic Storm with core of hurricane winds	Chittagong Coast near Sitakunda	173	South-South-East	3	
28.10.00	Cyclonic Storm	Sundarban Coast near Mongla	83	South-South-West	-	
12.11.02	Cyclonic Storm	Sundarban Coast near Raimangal River	65-85	South-South-West	5to 7	998
19.05.04	Cyclonic Storm	Teknaf-Akyab Coast	65-90	South-East	2to 4	990
15.11.07	Severe Cyclonic Storm with core of hurricane winds(SIDR)	Khulna-Barisal Coast near Baleshwar river	223	South-West	15-20	942
25.05.09	Cyclonic Storm(AILA)	West Bengal-Khulna Coast near Sagar Island	70-90	South-South-West	4to 6	987
16.05.13	Cyclonic Storm(MAHASEN)	Noakhali-Chittagong Coast	100	South-South-East	-	-
30.07.15	Cyclonic Storm(KOMEN)	Chittagong-Cox's Bazar Coast	65	South-East	5to 7	988
21.05.16	Cyclonic Storm(ROANU)	Barisal-Chittagong Coast near Patenga	128	West-South-West	4to 5	992
30.05.17	Severe Cyclonic Storm (MORA)	Chittagong-Cox's Bazar Coast near Kutubdia	146	South-East	-	-

recorded among recent cyclone was SIDR , which was a category 4. From table 2.2 the significant findings that we see is cyclonic wind direction for Chittagong belt is south east and cyclonic wind direction for south western coastal belt is south- west.

2.3 Wind Gust: Comfort, Discomfort and Danger Threshold

Wind discomfort doesn't only depend on wind speed but also on frequency and sustaining time [5]. Wind is considered comfortable for pedestrian if wind speed remains within 5m/s at least 20% of time and it can be acceptable up to 6m/s mean wind speed [6]. Wind comfort at pedestrian level is considered at 1.8m(6ft) and Beaufort scale consider wind speed at 10m(33ft) [4]. Also, wind comfort at pedestrian level also depends on activity pattern like "sitting/standing long", "sitting short", "strolling" and "walking fast". [4]. This study focuses on walking comfort at pedestrian level (1.8m) and structural stability for trees and homestead up to 10m level. Lower portion of building and low-rise building exists at pedestrian level or at interfacial layer(fig:2.5) [7]. Character of interfacial layer is lower mean wind speed and greater turbulence [7]. At interfacial layer average wind speed decreases with the increase of surrounding obstacle density [7]. This research emphasise on finding out parameters of features that fabricates surrounding obstacle and increase frictional force at interfacial layer which eventually slows down wind speed creating possibility for achieving settlement resilience against cyclonic wind. Results of the research will be applicable at areas that fall under falls under exposre B according to ASCE 7-95 and exposre A according to BNBC. Urban and suburban areas, wooded areas, or other terrain with numerous closely spaced obstructions having the size of single-family dwellings or larger, prevailing for a distance greater than 460m in any direction from the installation falls under exposre B as per ASCE 7-95 [8] and according to BNBC the same mentioned criteria falls under [40,41]. For open terrain, flat coastal belt, small island in large waterbodies, grassland gradient height is 274 m, for wooded countryside, parkland, towns and outskirts of large city, rough coastal belt (exposure A according to BNBC) gradient height is 396m and for large cities gradient height goes up to 518m [7].

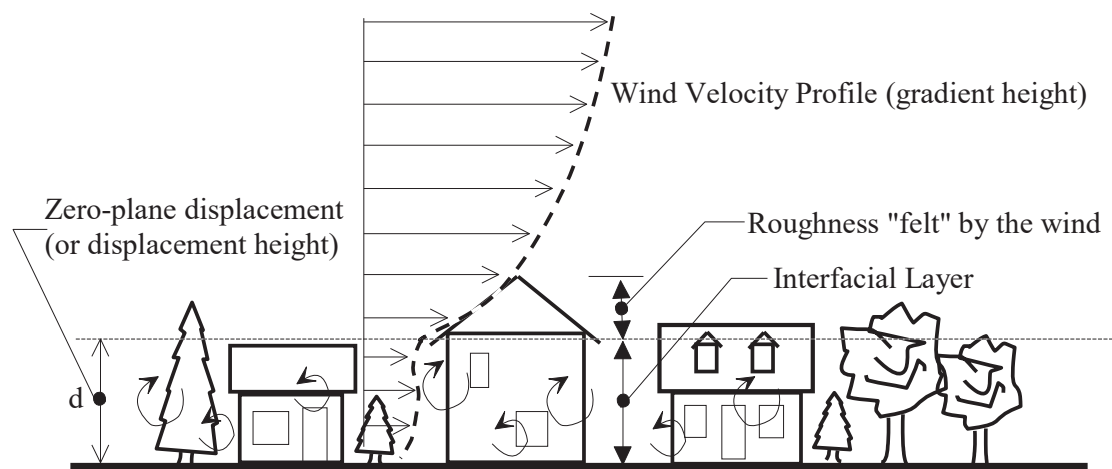


Fig: 2.5: Interfacial Layer [7]

Above gradient height, wind velocity doesn't depend on roughness of earth's surface and up to gradient height wind velocity and turbulence is affected by surrounding obstacle dynamics [7]. Near ground level or below 10m (standard anemometer height) during extreme wind event, with wind speed over 11m/s, decreases significantly due to increased friction [7]. Another aspect of interfacial layer is placement and typology of

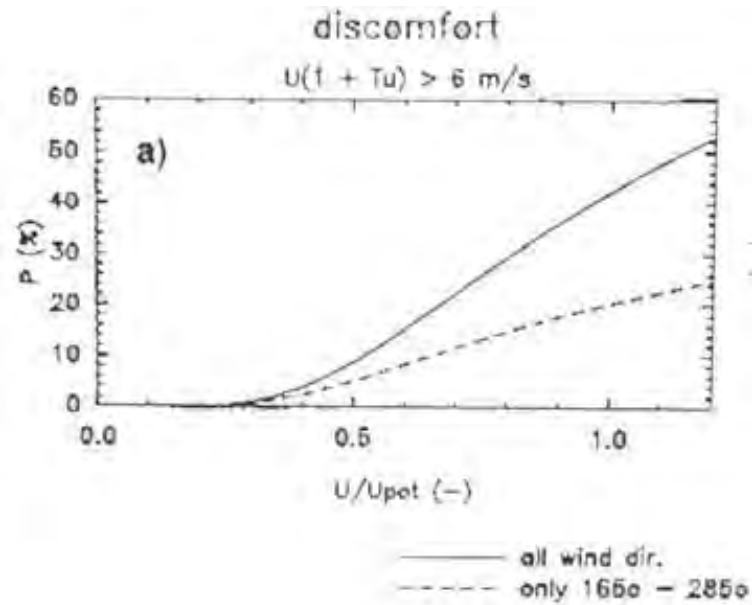


Fig :2.6: Discomfort as a function[10]

trees. For towns and cities, still air gets trapped among the elements above ground level and height of this still air depends on the height of roughness above ground level [9]. This height of still air is denoted as displacement height, D and displacement height depends on characteristic of surroundings [9]. Mean velocity at any level within displacement height if remains below or up to 6m/s will be considered comfortable wind speed for pedestrian (fig:2.6) [10]. Wind condition will be considered dangerous at pedestrian level if threshold of wind speed crosses 20m/s (fig: 2.7) [10].

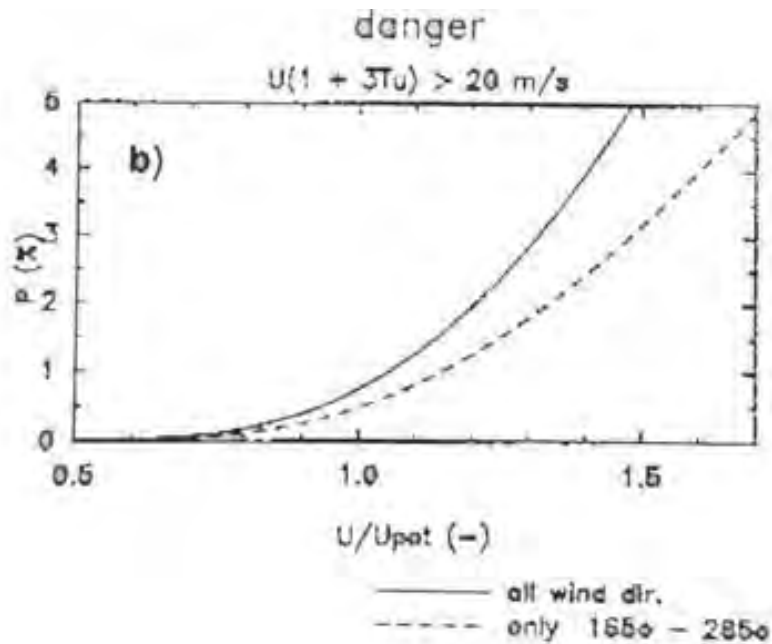


Fig :2.7: Danger probability as a function[10]

2.4 Atmospheric Boundary Layer : Interaction with Settlement

Atmospheric boundary layer is characterised by space scale features of different phenomena within a grid of probable space and time limits [11]. ABL (atmospheric boundary layer) in terms of horizontal distance scale is classified as micro (10^{-2} to 10^3 m), local (10^2 to 5×10^4 m), meso (10^4 to 2×10^5 m) and macro (10^5 to 10^8 m) scale (fig:2.8)[11].

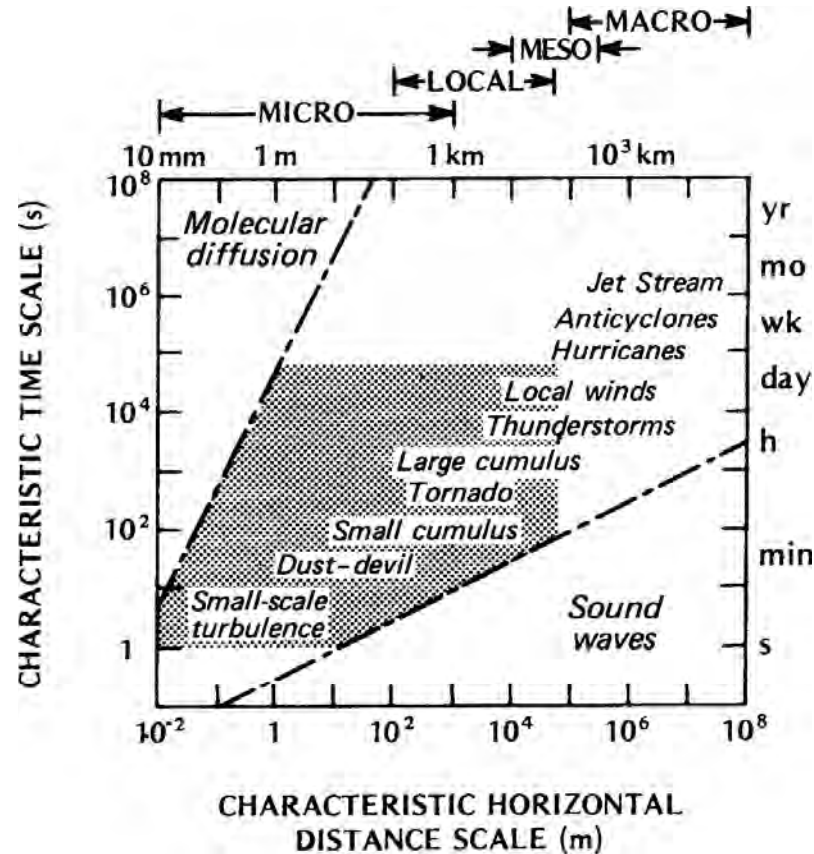


Fig:2.8: Various atmospheric phenomena at horizontal time space scale of ABL[11]

Height and character of boundary layer depends on the turbulence created by frictional drag due to air movement at interfacial layer [11]. Upper scale limit of boundary layer varies between 50m to a few meters of depth depending on roughness layer and convection of earth surface [11]. Fig:2.9 shows the vertical structure of atmosphere. Roughness layer extends 1 to 3 times high above the top of elements on earth surface and all buildings, vegetation falls within this roughness layer [11]. Cyclone, tornado and hurricane all are boundary layer phenomena and is related with convection of earth surface [11].

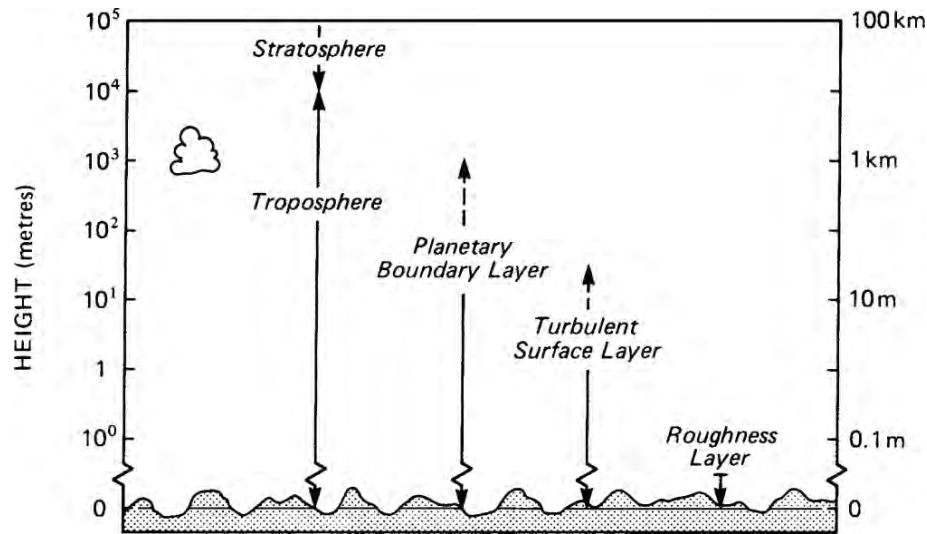


Fig:2.9: Vertical structure of atmosphere [11]

2.4.1 Obstacle aerodynamics at roughness layer:

Aerodynamic drag properties at boundary layer due to friction of air created by obstacle heads can be expressed with following relationship when obstacle field is at a large extent in the upwind direction of anemometer mast [12] –

$$z_0 = 0.005Hs / S \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Where, z_0 = simplified roughness length (m)

H = effective obstacle height in m (average)

s = silhouette area in m^2 of average obstacle or area of obstacle hit by wind (measured in vertical crosswind lateral plane)

S = lot area measured in m^2 in horizontal plane of earth air interface

Again $S = A/n$ (A = site area and n = number of available obstacle)

Roughness length for various landscape is given at table 2.3 [12].

Table 2.3. Over simplified roughness length(z_0) for different obstacle

H (m)	Obstacle type	z_0 (m)	H/z_0	Surface drag coefficient [26]
10	Forest trees, houses[12]	2.14	5	
3-5	Suburban terrain [26]	0.5	10	0.0075-0.02
10-30	Dense urban [26]	1-5	6-10	0.03-0.3
1	Field crops, tall grasses[12]	0.138	7	
0.1	Lower grasses , weeds[12]	0.008	11	0.003-0.006
0.01	Bare soil [12]	0.00058	17	0.002-0.003
0.001	Sand flats [12]	0.000036	27	

The movement of wind flow up to simplified roughness length (z_0) can be described as canopy flow[7]. Exponential function for canopy flow can be expressed as [7] –

$$u = u_{z_0} \exp\left[\alpha\left(\frac{h}{H} - 1\right)\right] \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

Here, u = Horizontal wind speed at any height h within the canopy

u_{z_0} = Horizontal wind speed at top of canopy

H = Average height of canopy elements

α = Attenuation coefficient

Attenuation coefficient can be solved as –

$$\alpha = \left[\ln \frac{u}{u_{z_0}} \right] / \left[\left(\frac{h}{H} - 1 \right) \right] \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

Attenuation coefficient α , is proportional to density, flexibility and height of obstacle type but it is not a universal constant and tend to increase with higher wind speed [13]. Below simplified roughness length (z_0), exponential profile for wind flow can be stated as [7] –

$$u_h = u_H \left[1 + \alpha \left(1 - \frac{h}{H} \right) \right] \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

Here, H = height of top of obstacle layer (m)

u_H = wind speed at height H (m/s)

α = Attenuation coefficient

u_h = wind speed (m/s) at height h (m)

Turbulence intensity or the coefficient of variation of the wind speed, along the height of obstacle or in other words at interfacial layer is constant but increases at internal boundary layer or at gradient height which can extended up to 10% of obstacle height [7].

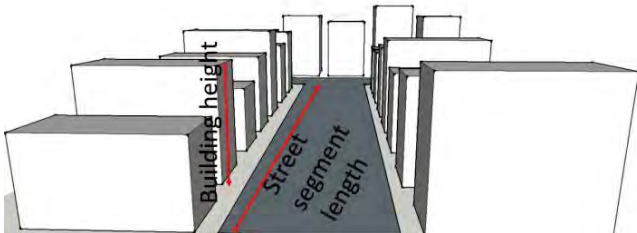
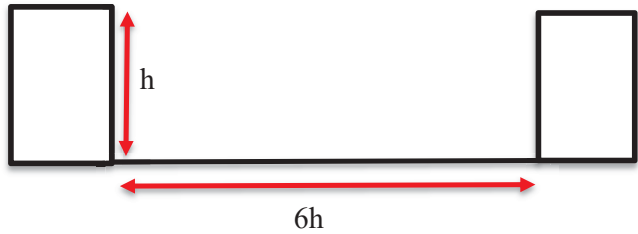
2.4.2 Wind climate and building science at interfacial layer:

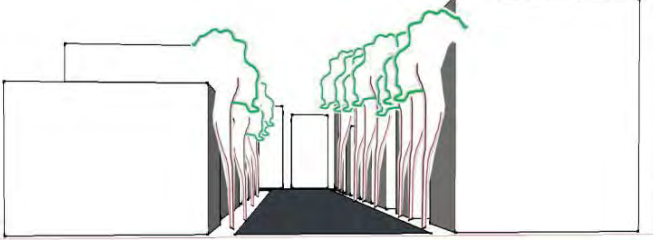
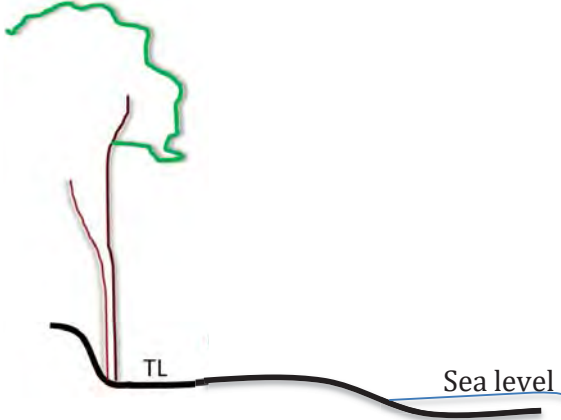
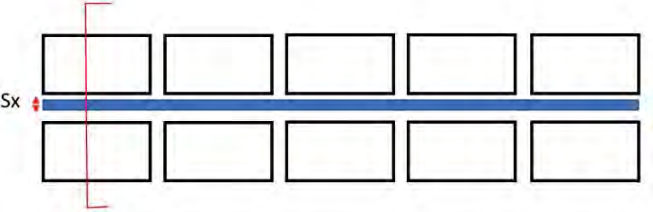
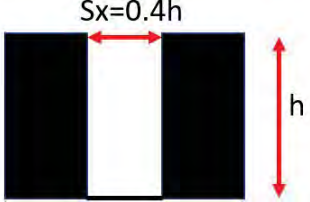
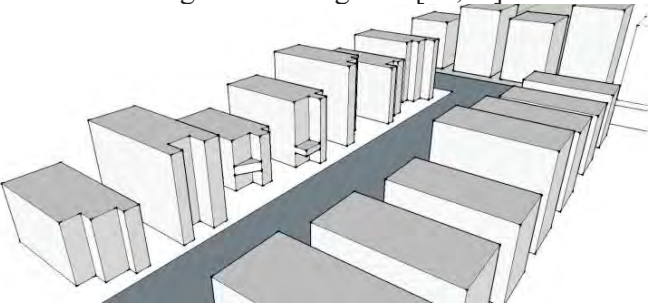
At settlement level, interfacial layer context can be determined from built environment and surrounding contextual parameters [15]. Factors that plays a role in reducing or enhancing wind speed which are found from literature review are listed below with reference -

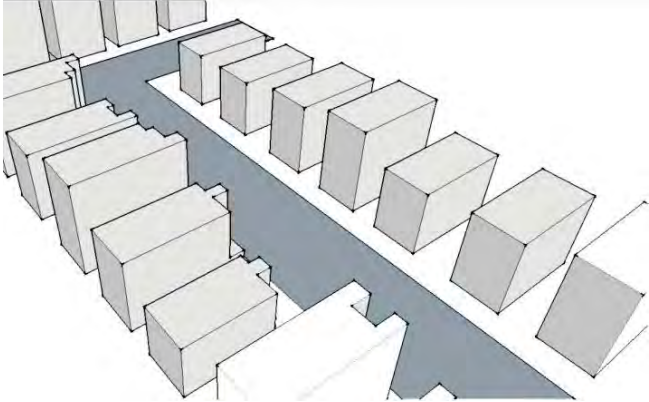
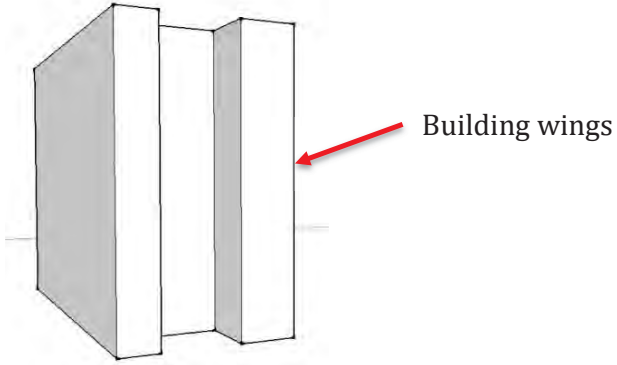
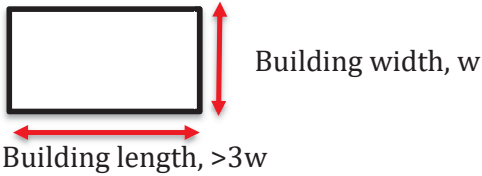
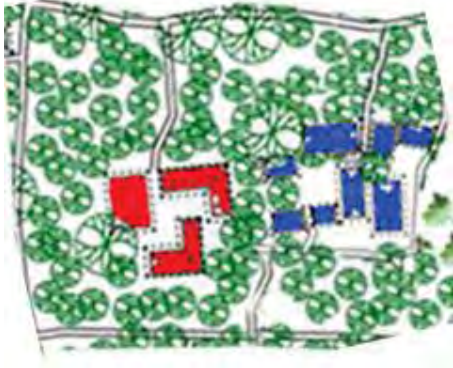
- i. Ratio between minimum street segment length and building height [11]
- ii. Ratio between minimum alleyways width and building height [11]
- iii. Placement of trees along the street and coastline [11][12]
- iv. Terrain elevation and topography of settlement [11] [15]
- v. Alleyway's length to alleyway's width ratio [11]
- vi. Housing unit's alleyway side geometry [11] [15]
- vii. Size and placement of courtyard [11] [13] [14]
- viii. Ratio of length and width of housing unit [11] [14] [15]
- ix. Elevation of plinth level [12]
- x. Typology and placement of trees around a home stead and coastline [13]

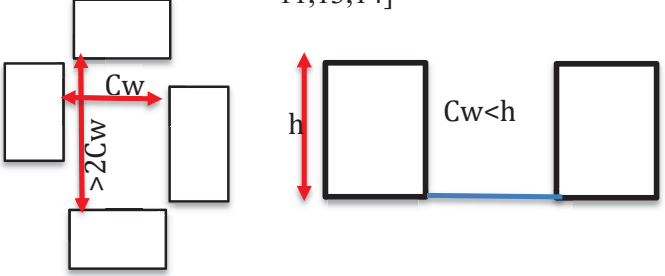
Correlation of wind speed with above mentioned factors within settlement form is summarized along with parameters in reference to literature review at table 2.4.

Table.2.4 : Correlation of wind pressure with parameters of features affecting wind speed within settlement from

Settlement form geometry	Parameters of subline factors affecting wind speed	Correlation with wind speed
	Street segment length up to 4 times of building height [11] 	Negative correlation Minimize wind speed
	Street segment length over 8 times of building height [11]	Positive correlation Increase wind speed
	Street width less than 2 times of building height with perpendicularly placed buildings to street [11] 	Positive correlation Effective street length becomes 10 times of building height
	Street width less than 2 times of building height with 'T crossing' road network [11] 	Negative correlation Reduces wind speed
	Street width more than 6 times of building height [11] 	Positive correlation Increases wind speed
	Placement of trees along the street [11,12]	Negative correlation Decrease wind speed and increase the

		potential for longer street
	Terrain elevation [11,15]  TL Sea level	Higher elevation increases wind speed whereas lower elevation decreases wind speed
	Longer street with effective street width of 0.4 times of building height [11]  S_x  $S_x = 0.4h$ h	Negative correlation Increases wind shelter
	Irregular building face [11,15] 	Negative correlation Increases wind shelter

	Plain building face [11,15] 	Positive correlation Increases wind speed
	Use of building wings [11] 	Negative correlation Decrease wind speed
	Placement of trees and shrubs for long quay [11,15]	Negative correlation Decrease wind speed
	Length of building is less than 3 times of building width [11,14,15] 	Negative correlation Increases wind shelter
	Placement of dense orchard homestead and coastline [13] 	Negative correlation Reduces wind speed
	Plinth level determination according to terrain and highest surge level[12]	Not related to wind

	Length of courtyard is less than 2 times of courtyard width and courtyard width is less than building height [11,13,14] 	Reduces damage from storm surge Negative correlation Reduces wind speed
--	--	--

2.4.3 Settlement form geometry and porosity factor :

It is observed that for 2 plates with b height and zero spacing in between acts like a single plate and spacing range between 0 to $2b$, the drag coefficient is lower than single plate and as spacing increases the drag coefficient also increases, and plates act like an individual plate [26]. At spacing $1.5b$ between 2 plates, drag coefficient reaches the lowest value of 0.8 fig 2.10 [26].

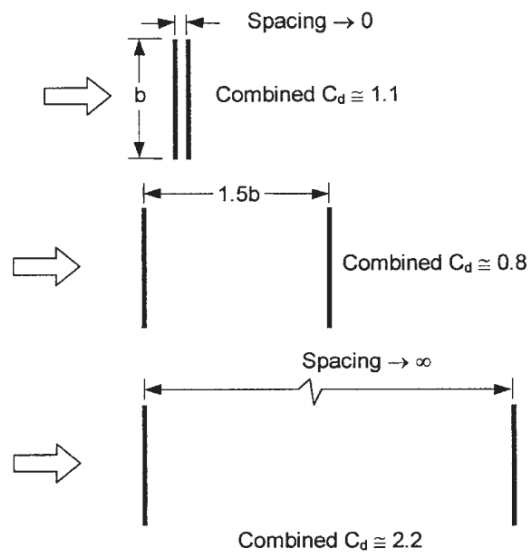


Fig:2.10: Drag coefficient between two square plate in series[26]

Reduction of drag coefficient depends on porosity factor K_p [26] , again in 3 dimension, any real porous material is a combination of structures at different length scale [27] . A settlement in 3 dimensions can be considered as a fractal porous material with a fractal dimension between 2 to 3 depending on its permeability [28]. Any wind flow event through fractal porous material can be described via flow rate J and pressure difference between the source and outer boundary P [27]. Porosity factor K_p depends on J/P , and seepage velocity , $\bar{v}$ depends on porosity factor K_p [27].

$$K_p \propto \frac{J}{P} \dots\dots\dots(5)$$

$$\bar{v} = -\frac{K_p}{\mu} \cdot \nabla \rho \dots\dots\dots(6)$$

Here , μ = Independent proportionality factor for porous fractal body

$-\overline{\nabla \rho}$ = Macroscopic pressure gradient

From equation 5 and 6 we get,

$$\bar{v} \propto -\frac{J}{p\mu} \cdot \overline{\nabla \rho} \dots\dots\dots(7)$$

From equation 7 we can say that, wind velocity within any porous fractal body is proportional to wind flow rate of source, pressure difference between the source and outer boundary, macroscopic pressure gradient and independent proportionality factor for porous fractal body. For settlement at 3dimensional level, only independent proportionality factor for porous fractal body from equation 7 is constant considering settlement form as a porous fractal body, while the other factors are variables. Independent proportionality factor for porous fractal body is closely related with fractal dimension and as the porosity decreases fractal dimension increases in the limit of $2 < 3$ [28,42]. As porosity of fractal body is proportional to independent proportionality factor and is in inverse relationship with fractal dimension, μ can be replaced by fractal dimension, F and J can be replaced by source wind speed V . Equation 7 can be written as –

$$\bar{v} \propto -\frac{VF}{p} \cdot \overline{\nabla \rho}, \quad \text{where, } 2 < F < 3 \dots\dots\dots(8)$$

In quantitative approach a settlement form can be analysed as compact semi compact, hamletted and dispersed [31]. According to lacunarity, another theoretical measure for settlement which measure visual texture or gaps within the settlement at plan level complements 2d fractal dimension of settlement pattern [32,33,34,35,36,37,38]. 2D fractal dimension of compact pattern at plan level slants to 2 and linear pattern at plan level slants to 1 [39]. But no reference of 3d fractal analysis at settlement analysis could be found in literature review.

From perspective of atmospheric boundary layer over land in mesoscale, land types are considered into two categories [24], land covered with mixed vegetation at length scale less than 10km and above 10km (fig: 2.11)[25]

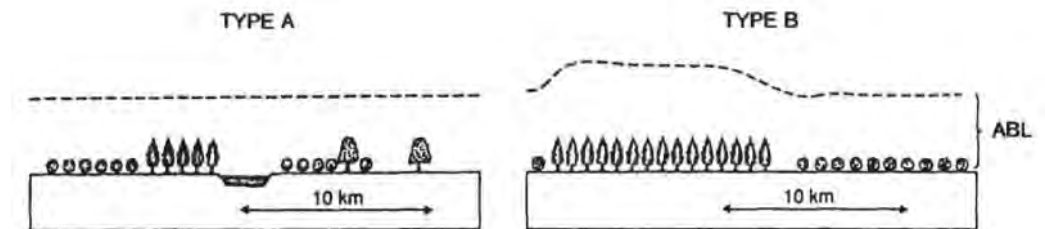


Fig: 2.11 : Land surface classification from atmospheric boundary layer perspective [25]

For type A, response of wind turbulence is dominated by local advection movements and ABL(atmospheric boundary layer) can be considered homogeneous [25]. For type B, ABL adjusts to new surface condition and creates inland breeze, sea breeze, river breeze etc [25]. For any kind of coastal settlement of mixed vegetation and housing, it is nearly impossible to have similar character of land surface for 10km length, unless the land surface is covered with forest. In that case all coastal settlement can be considered as type A from ABL perspective and therefore will be governed by local

advection movements or frictional effects. Frictional effect works opposite direction to advection movement [26]. Local advection movement will be sculpted by parameters of features mentioned at table 2.4. These parameters of factors influencing wind speed within interfacial layer determines porosity character of settlement form which could be expressed in number analysing 3D fractal dimension.

2.5 Conclusion:

This chapter has discussed all the key components and variables that influences wind speed within settlement form. To understand turbulent wind interaction with settlement form, it is important to analyze types of coastal settlement, its porosity, relation of settlement porosity with settlement type, porosity determining parameters and relation of settlement porosity with resiliency against cyclonic wind . Fig 2.12 shows the theoretical framework of this research.

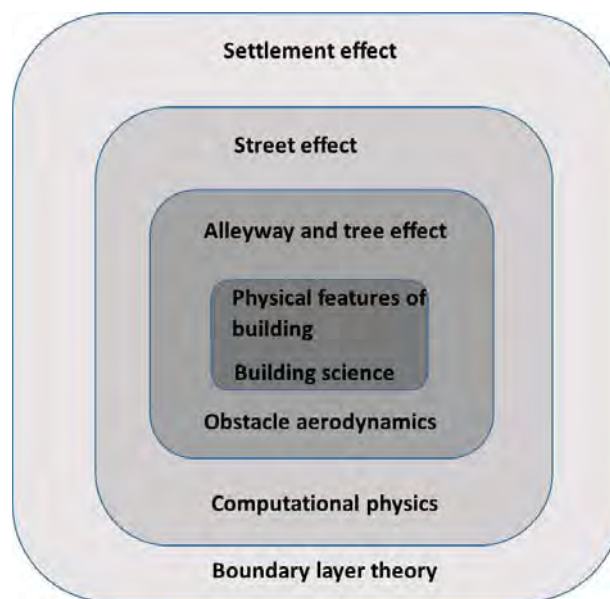


Fig 2.12: Theoretical framework of this research

Climate change and increasing frequency of cyclone with swelling financial loss suggests that extensive research is needed in this field to create cyclone resilient settlement form along coastal belt. Unique position of Bangladesh and long experience to endure cyclones for centuries has created opportunity to study the scale and parameters of our survived settlement zones which will help us to determine the features needed to create cyclone resilient settlement for coastal areas of Bangladesh.

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Chapter 3: Field Survey and Parametric Study

3.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on whether parametric findings of porosity pattern from field survey matches with literature review findings in terms of factors that sculpture wind speed at interfacial layer within settlement form. Reasons behind selection of the study area, measurement strategies, process of field data collection has been described in detail in this chapter. Settlement pattern of survey village following quantitative approach has been analysed in relation to damage information gathered from local interviews with an aim to find if settlement pattern has any relation with wind damage during cyclone.

3.2 Damage Data Analysis of Alia

After each disaster ministry of disaster management collects damage information in format of “D – Form Data” from affected areas at upazila level. Only most affected areas submit this “D-Form Data” to ministry of disaster management. For this research all available “D- Form Data” submitted by local offices after Aila has been collected (appendix :1). In literature review references [3,4] about *Ghorkumarpur* village at Padmapukur union reports minimal damage at this village after Sird and many previous cyclones that passed over this land. To observe field scenario and to find parameters of factors found from literature review, detail field study on *Ghorkumarpur* village has been conducted. Padmapukur union is under jurisdiction of Shamnagar Upazila at Satkhira district. Table 3.1 is presenting “D- Form Data” after Aila of Shamnagar upazila at Satkhira district.

Table 3.1: D- Form Data after Aila of Shamnagar Upazila , Satkhira District

District	Upazila	Union	Total Ppulation(2011)	Affected Population	Total Area (sqkm)	Damaged Area (sqkm)	Number of household(2011)	Number of totally damaged house	Number of partially damaged house	Fully damaged road (km)	Partially damaged road(km)	Damaged mosque/mandir	Fully damaged educational institutions	Partially damaged educational institutions
Satkhira	Shaymnagar	Vurulia	20039	265	24.4	11.15	4513	26	80	3	2.5	2	1	2
		Kashimari	26657	12500	32.47	26.72	6452	3000	2000	10.25	15.5	9	0	7

		Shyamnagar	31229	31229	30.59	16.88	7017	200	900	5	11.5	3	0	8
		Nurnagar	18034	2750	27.32	12.6	4003	24	190	3.5	4.2	4	1	1
		Ishwaripur	32831	2825	51.12	29.55	7518	384	746	7	11.4	12	10	1
		Ramjannagar	21931	4610	61.62	25.9	5045	646	1198	7.5	12.4	14	1	16
		Kaikhali	24608	5180	44.62	35.45	5815	726	1346	7	14.75	17	1	12
		Munshiganj	31832	27620	41.04	39.12	7206	6098	4950	11	19.75	26	2	18
		Buri Goalini	24913	26955	43.1	34.1	5760	5914	4868	7	12.25	23	2	13
		Gabura	31115	30034	41.2	41.11	6762	11450	630	15	19.75	20	1	15
		Padma Pukur	24653	22163	40.9	40.07	5495	12000	200	11	18.5	24	0	20
		Atulia	30412	24985	40.89	35.9	6693	5254	4020	12.5	15.4	27	0	19

From table 3.1 it is observed that, during Aila Gabura and Padmapukur union had the most devastating experience of 11,450 and 12,000 fully damaged houses respectively,

with additional 630 and 200 partially damaged house. Also, Gabura had 15 km fully damaged road with 19.75 km partially damaged road and Padmapukur had 11 km fully damage road with 18.5km partially damaged road network. These 2 unions had highest damage regarding houses and road network. Locational wise these 2 unions are neighbouring unions. Fig :3.1 is showing road network map of Shyamnagar Upazila.

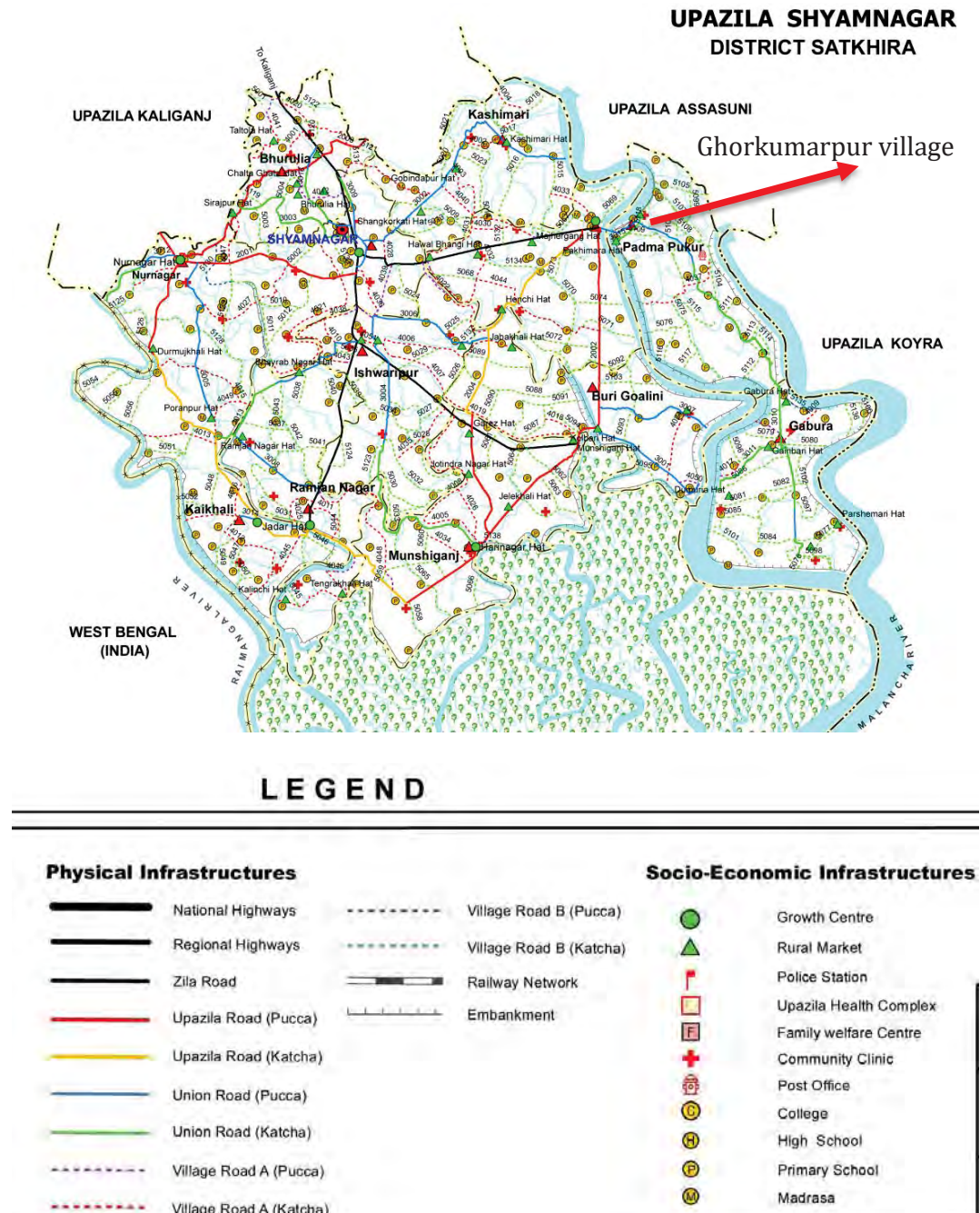


Fig:3.1: Road network of Shyamnagar upazila

Literature review [3] stated that *Ghorkumarpur* village had experienced minimal damage like some partially damaged houses during Sidr, while other villages of *Padmapukur* and *Gabura* were devastated. Not only Sidr, *Ghorkumarpur* village acts differently during every cyclonic event that had passed on this coastal belt and housing pattern and contextual setting of this village is unique in comparisons of other coastal areas of Bangladesh [4]. During field visit at *Ghorkumarpur* at 2015 local people shared information on houses that had experienced no damage from Aila, and neighbourhoods that faced minimal damage like some partially damaged houses. But D form data of Shyamnagar upazila portrayed a picture of severe damage throughout the union. Fig 3.2 and Fig 3.3 is showing satellite image of *Gabura* and *Padmapukur* union after Aila devastation. In fig:3.3, a triangular patch of green is clearly observed at location of *Ghorkumarpur* village which indicates survival of greenery and households in a situation where nearby villages faced a complete wipe out due to Aila. Fig: 3.4 shows a closer look at *Ghorkumarpur* village.



Fig: 3.2: Satellite Image of Gabura Union after Aila -3.1.2010



Fig: 3.3: Satellite Image of Padmapukur Union after Aila -3.1.2010



Fig: 3.4 : Satellite Image of Ghorkoomorpur village after Aila -3.1.2010

The red line at fig:3.4 is illustrating path way of Aila. Fig:3.2.d patches of green and location of homestead prove minimal damage during cyclone Aila at *Ghorkumarpur* than neighbouring villages. Fig :3.5 [3] proclaims survival of houses after Sidr at *Ghorkumarpur* Village.



Fig: 3.5 : After Sidr, Ghorkoomorpur village[3]

3.3 Geographical Features of *Ghorkumarpur* and *Gabura*

Field survey (year:2015) was conducted by walking through roads and alleyways of *Ghorkumarpur* and *Gabura* village tracking with GARMIN GPSMAP 62s navigator.

Received data from GPS navigator helped to get exact location and terrain data of *Ghorkumarpur* and *Gabura* village. Geographical features of *Ghorkumarpur* village at a glance are:

Position : Longitude: 22°21'49.52"N,
 Latitude : 89°13'39.22"E
 Highest terrain elevation : 5.486m
 Lowest terrain elevation : 0m
 Average terrain Elevation : 2.438m
 Soil type : Saline (35 ppm) (August, 2015)

Geographical features of *Gabura* village at a glance are

Position : Longitude: 22°16'49.57"N,
 Latitude : 89°16'32.23"E
 Highest terrain elevation : 3.962m
 Lowest terrain elevation : 0m
 Average terrain Elevation : 1.067m
 Soil type : Saline (40 ppm) (August, 2015)

Fig: 3.6. is showing roads of *Ghorkumarpur* village where terrain elevation has been measured and fig:3.7 displays terrain elevation extracted from GPS navigator at various roads and alleyways of *Ghorkumarpur* village. Paths marked with yellow colour denotes ways that was followed during field survey. Red mark at fig:3.3.b (a) signifies edge of *Ghorkumarpur* village.



Fig: 3.6: Roads where terrain elevation has been measured



Fig:3.7 : Terrain Elevation of road network at Ghorkoomorpur village

3.4 Settlement Pattern of *Ghorkumarpur* and *Gabura*

Gorkumarpur has 52.4% nearly regular and 25.8% clustered pattern of settlement according to nearest neighborhood analysis method [3]. Current satellite image (fig: 3.8) of *Ghorkumarpur* also supports this analysis of 2007. Fig:3.10 and fig:3.11, both illustrates the clustered pattern settlement neighborhood where most of the survived homes during Aila were found and showed by local inhabitants during field visit, 2015. Few survived homesteads were also found at nearly regular pattern (a) zone. Also, these 2 zones faced less physical damage during Sidr [3]. There was no fully survived homestead at nearly regular pattern (b) zone. Among 95 dwelling units of clustered pattern zone, 31 units faced no damage and these units are located at inner core of clustered pattern zone. At *Ghorkumarpur* village there are total 19 settlement zones(fig:3.9) and 1,110 dwelling units. According to Debouverie's statistical method (1943) clustered zone (Fig:3.11) was analyzed. Findings from this analysis is given bellow.

Total no of dwellings at clustered zone, $X = 95$

Total no of settlement, $L = 19$

Total no of dwellings at settlement, $H = 1110$

$$\text{Index of concentration, } K = \frac{95 \times 19}{1110} = 1.63,$$

K is greater than 1.5, that means clustered pattern zone according to Debouverie's statistical method is compact type settlement. Nearly regular pattern zone from Fig:3.8 is found semi compact type settlement following Debouverie's statistical method. Settlement type according to Debouverie's statistical method (1943) can be categorize into compact ($K > 1.5$), semi compact ($K = 1.00$ to 1.50), hamletted ($K = 0.50$ to 1.00) and dispersed type ($K < 0.50$). Fig:3.9 is showing all 19-settlement zones at *Ghorkumarpur* village in view of settlement type ensuing Debouverie's statistical method .

Number of dwellings at 19 settlement zone located in *Ghorkumarpur* village and their index of concentration(K) is given below.

Dwelling units at zone A= 53, $K= 0.90$

Dwelling units at zone B= 59, $K= 1.01$

Dwelling units at zone C= 95, $K=1.63$

Dwelling units at zone D=68, $K= 1.16$

Dwelling units at zone E= 13, $K= 0.22$

Dwelling units at zone F= 84, $K= 1.44$

Dwelling units at zone G= 72, $K= 1.23$

Dwelling units at zone H=53, $K= 0.91$

Dwelling units at zone I= 83, $K =1.42$

Dwelling units at zone J= 67, $K= 1.14$

Dwelling units at zone T= 49, $K = 0.84$

Dwelling units at zone L= 30, $K=0.51$

Dwelling units at zone M= 32, $K=0.55$

Dwelling units at zone N= 47, $K= 0.80$

Dwelling units at zone O= 82, $K= 1.40$

Dwelling units at zone P= 42, $K= 0.72$

Dwelling units at zone Q= 81, $K= 1.39$

Dwelling units at zone R= 82, $K= 1.40$

Dwelling units at zone S= 18, $K=0.31$

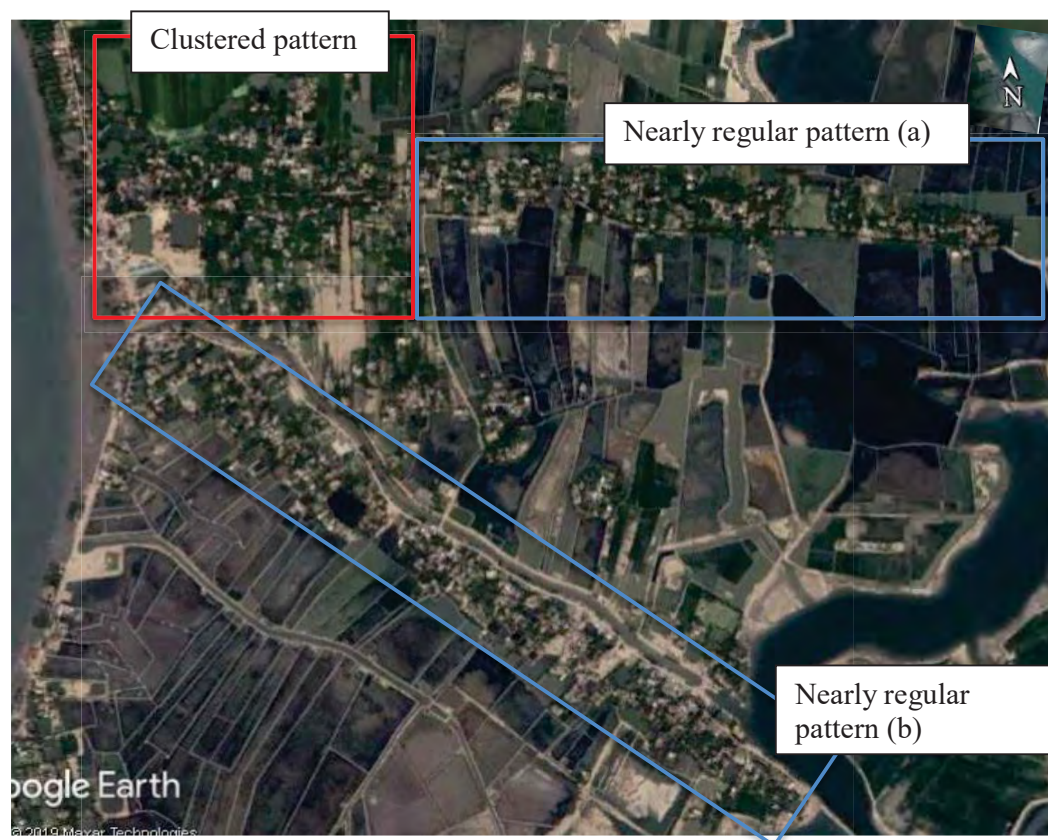


Fig :3.8: Ghorkumarpur village satellite image 23.6.2019

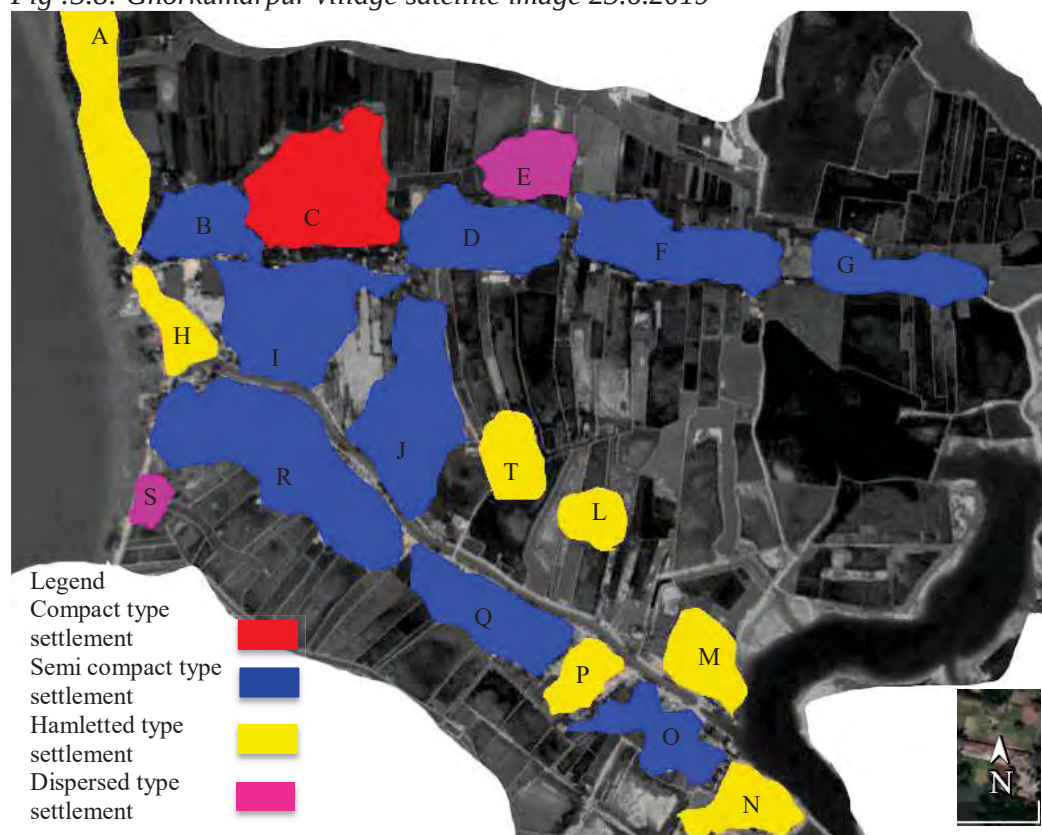


Fig:3.9: Settlement type of Ghorkumarpur village



Fig :3.10: Clustered pattern neighbourhood at Ghorkumarpur village satellite image 23.6.2019

Legend

- Dwelling unit with no damage
- Dwelling unit with partial damage
- Severely damaged dwelling unit

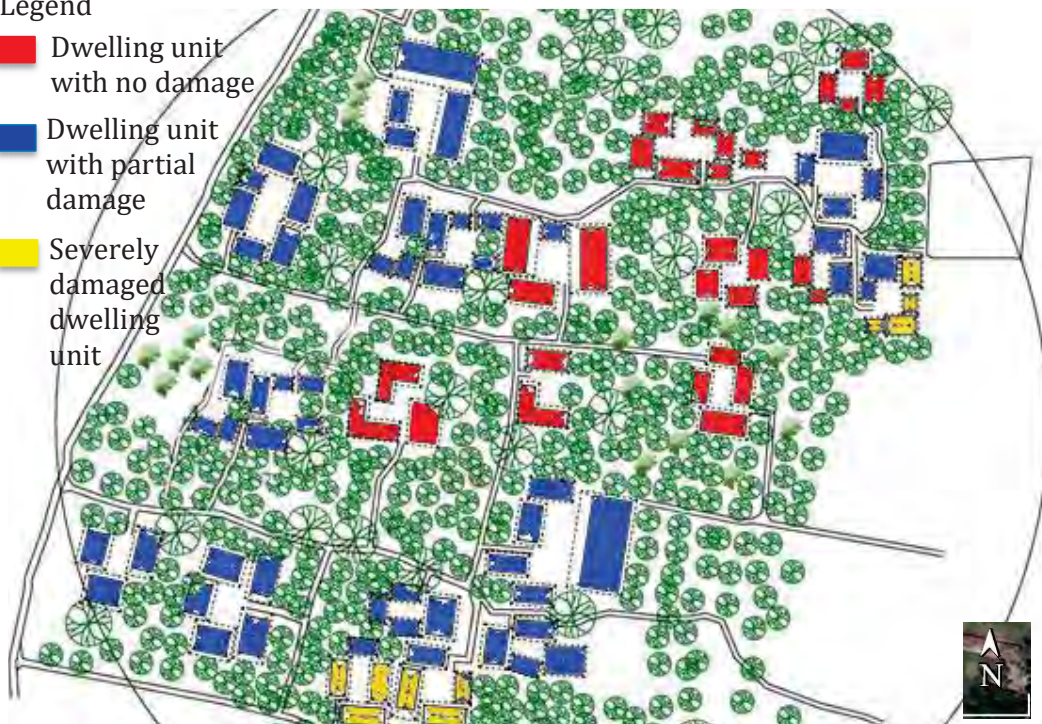


Fig :3.11: Survived home stead at clustered pattern neighbourhood during Aila at Ghorkumarpur village [field survey,2015]

Among 19 zones, only zone C is found to be compact type settlement. Zone S and E is dispersed type, zone A, H, T, L, M, P, N are hamletted type and zone B, D, F, G, I, J, R, Q, O are semi compact type settlement.

At clustered pattern zone, homestead located at inner core faced no damage and only few at outer core was severely damaged with loss of roof or wall. Other homestead at clustered pattern zone got partially damaged like loss of fence, broken trees, debris falling over roof (fig:3.11).

All 3 settlement zone at Gabura village is nearly regular pattern(fig:3.12) according to nearest neighborhood analysis method, no other variation is observed at Gabura village. Debouverie's statistical method (1943) could not be applied at Gabura village as all the dwelling unit that was present before Alia was not yet build at the time of field survey(2015).

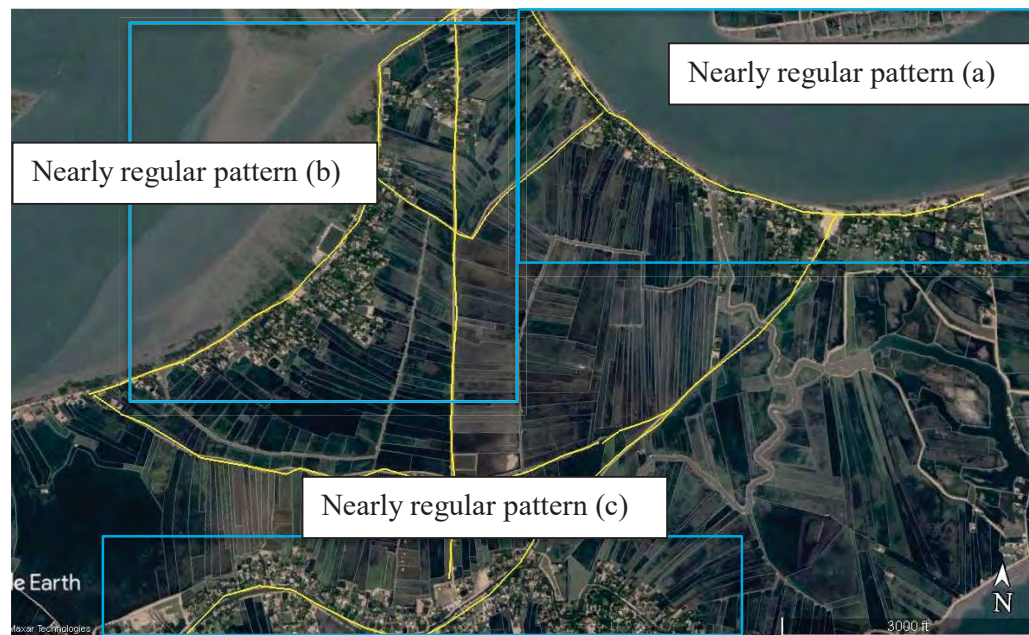


Fig:3.12: Settlement pattern of Gabura Village

3.5 Porosity Pattern of Ghorkumarpur

Porosity From literature review it has been distinguished, porosity pattern of any settlement determines wind speed within interfacial layer. At the time of field survey, on site parametric measurement of factors determining porosity pattern of Ghorkumarpur has been measured. Features that has been considered during field survey are listed below.

- i. Alleyway network,
- ii. Street and alleyway orientation,
- iii. Length and width ratio of dwelling units,
- iv. Plinth level of dwellings units,
- v. Size and shape and placement of courtyard,
- vi. Typology and placement of trees around a home stead,
- vii. Typology and placement of trees along the street and coastline,
- viii. Layout of homestead,
- ix. Alleyway and roadside geometry of homestead,
- x. Ratio between alleyway's width and building height,

- xi. Ratio between alleyway segment length and dwelling unit height,
- xii. Alleyway's length to alleyway's width ratio.

All these above listed parameters were analyzed based on literature review to see whether porosity pattern of settlement zones had any impact to make *Ghorkumarpur* experiencing minimal damage during cyclonic event than neighboring villages. All 4 types of settlement pattern is observed in study village and damage data for different settlement zone were directing an indication [3, field visit 2015] that settlement pattern at plan level and porosity character at form level might work behind resiliency of *Ghorkumarpur* village. From fig:3.13 it is observed that during Aila, dwelling units at dispersed types settlement zone (zone E and S) are fully damaged as no roof lines could be identified at these zones but lines of trees could be seen. Zone A, P, L, T and M got washed away, while zone H, N, I, G, R and J are heavily damaged. From field visit, 2015, it has been identified that zone B, I, D, F, G, J, R, Q, O had partially damaged dwelling units and at zone C, 31 dwelling units experienced no damage at all. This phenomenon is also observed during Sidr [3] and previous recorded cyclone [4]. Considered factors for this research, is observed for compact, semi compact and hamletted type settlement zone. Zone C, zone D and T were randomly picked as study focus representing compact, semi compact and hamletted type settlement. Porosity pattern of *Gabura* village was not analyzed as all required parameters were not found at *Gabura* village during field survey (2015).

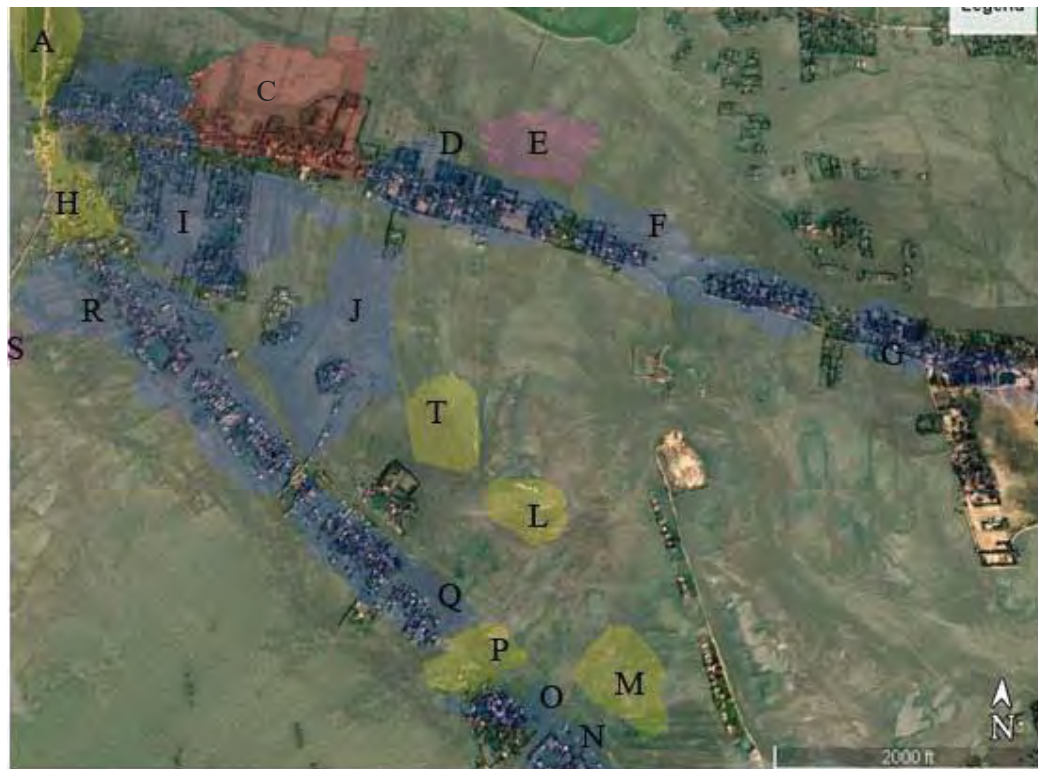


Fig:3.13 : Satellite Image of Ghorkumarpur village mentioning settlement type after Aila -3.1.2010

3.5.1 Alleyway network

S. Marshall classified major streets as linear, tree and grid pattern and minor street as grid and tree pattern (fig: 3.14) [6,7]. Fig:3.15 is showing T crossing network described by M. Bottema.

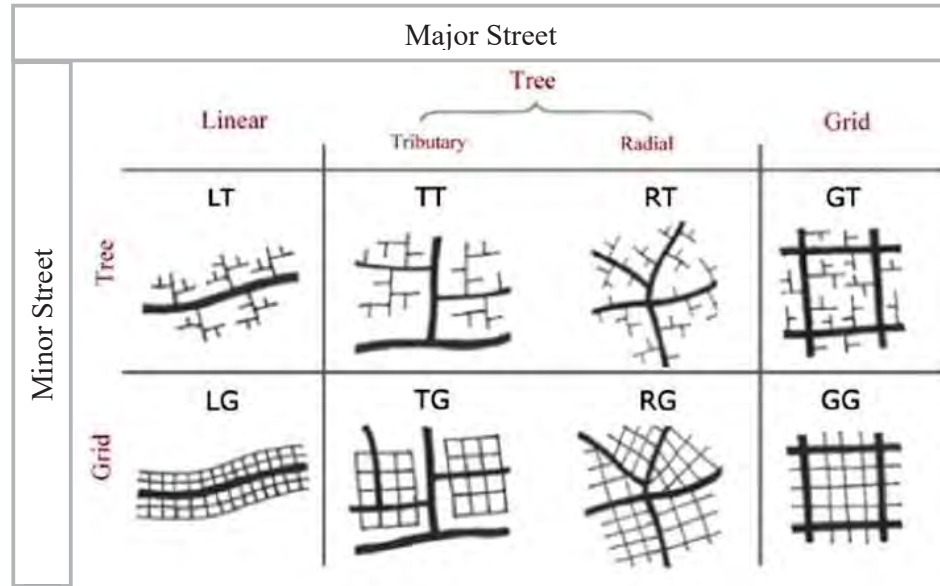


Fig: 3.14 : Street typology by S. Marshall [6,7]

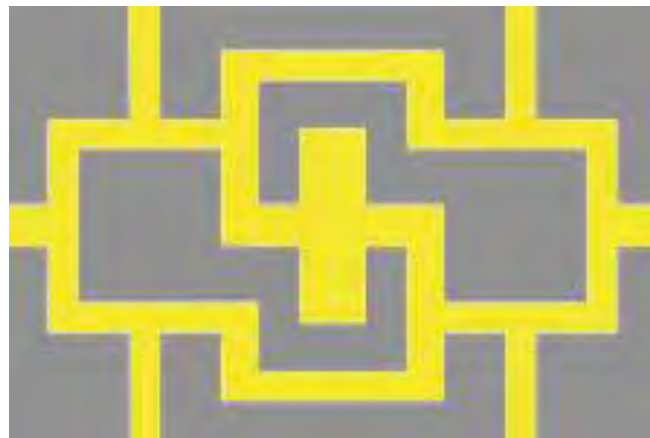


Fig:3.15: T crossing network[5]

Fig: 3.16 is showing alleyway pattern of the study area at zone C with courtyard connection. Zone C portrays grid tree(GT) type alleyway connection which is similar to T crossing example by M.Bottema.



Fig: 3.16 : Alleyway network pattern at Zone C

Alleyway system follows grid tree(GT) type alleyway network similar to T crossing (fig:3.17). Both Zone C and D have similar pattern alleyway network.



Fig: 3.17 : Alleyway network pattern at Zone D

Fig: 3.18 shows radial tree (RT) type alleyway at zone T. In 1993 Bottema [5] in his PhD thesis, recommended a network of T crossing for long island and linear developments for acceptable wind environment during high wind events at Dutch



Fig: 3.18 : Alleyway network pattern at Zone D

islands. Position of survived and partially damaged homesteads after Aila[field survey] and Sird[3] at zone C, zone D and heavily damaged homestead at zone T allies with suggestion of M.Bottemma. From this phenomena it can be stated that street typology plays major role on survival of dwelling units during cyclonic event. In reference to this statement typical road pattern of *Gabura* village is illustrated at fig:3.19 which shows *Gabura* has linear tree (LT) pattern street network and had a devastating experience at time of Alia and Sird.



Fig: 3.19 : Typical alleyway network at Gabura village

3.5.2. Street and alleyway orientation

Cyclonic event in the Bay of Bengal generally bends northwest in the beginning and then turns eastwards [8]. Western coastal zone gets hit mostly from south west direction. To see the effect of road network orientation 2 neighbouring village *Ghorkumarpur* and *Gabura* was considered for study. *Ghorkumarpur* has 2 major streets. Major street network of *Ghorkumarpur* faces SE-NW orientation and east west orientation (Fig:3.20(a)). Though under 3.5 heading only porosity pattern of *Gharkumarpur* village is the focusing concern , but for wind effect comparison related to alleyway orientation , alleyway orientation of *Gabura* village has also been discussed under subheading 3.5.2.



(a) Street orientation at *Ghorkumarpur*



(b) Street orientation at *Gabura*

Fig:3.20: Street orientation of *Ghorkumarpur* and *Gabura* village with wind path of *Aila* and *Sidr*

For Gabura village number of major street network is 4. Major streets faces EW, NS, SE-N, SW-N direction (Fig:3.20(b)). Major street networks at *Ghorkumarpur* village is perpendicular to cyclonic wind direction which maximise friction within settlement form for turbulent wind.



(a) Zone C, at *Ghorkumarpur*



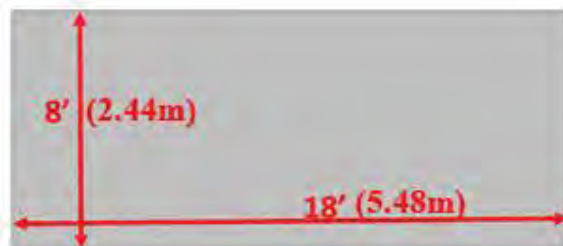
(b) Gabura along SW-N street direction

Fig:3.21: Satellite picture of Ghorkumarpur zone C, and Gabura along street direction SW-N on 3.1.2010 after Aila

For Gabura, except EW direction street other 3 major street network is almost parallel to cyclonic wind direction. Interestingly the street at Gabura which is at perpendicular position to cyclonic wind does not have any housing along it. Streets parallel to cyclonic wind creates less friction and sometimes create tunnel effect which increases wind scouring within settlement form. Fig 3.21 shows close satellite picture of *Ghorkumarpur* zone C, and Gabura along street direction SW-N on 3.1.2010 after Aila. At fig:3.21(a) homesteads of *Ghorkumarpur* village shows no sign of damage but at Gabura(fig:3.21(b)) only plinth of dwelling unit is visible but no homestead could be found. Difference in greenery is also severe between the places at same time. It can be assumed that along with other factors major street orientation at perpendicular direction with cyclonic wind might have a role in saving settlement.

3.5.5 Length and width ratio of dwelling units

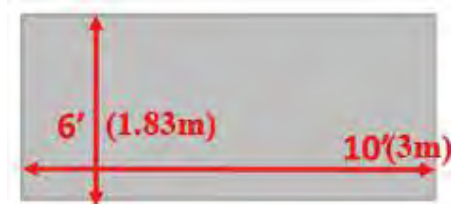
During field survey (2015), survived homes after Aila were measured at *Ghorkumarpur* village. Fig: 3.22 is showing some survived dwelling unit plan and a picture of one sample dwelling unit from *Ghorkumarpur* village. For selecting sample dwelling units random sampling method was used. It is observed that width and length ratio of sample survived dwelling units is between 1:1.5 to 1:2.25. Literature review shows for high rise building if $W:L < 4$, then corner streams get lower at 25% [9]. For long low rise building with gabled roof, it has been confirmed by test that large negative wind pressure gets generated at lee ward side of dwelling unit [10]. For low rise steep pitch gable-roofed buildings where $L:H > 3$, a huge negative pressure coefficients increase is found on leeward side roof and wall [11]. Maintaining width and length ratio within 1:2.25 for dwelling units acted positively for reducing wind pressure on dwelling units. No such example was studied from *Gabura* village as no survived homes after Aila or Sidr was found there.



Ratio: 1: 2.25



Ratio: 1: 1.5



Ratio: 1: 1.67

Fig:3.22 Picture of one randomly selected surviving dwelling unit and sample plan of surviving dwelling units

3.5.6 Plinth level of dwellings units

It is observed from field survey that plinth level of dwelling units at *Ghorkumarpur* ranges within 4.8m(16ft) to 6m (20ft) from sea level. Local inhabitants of this village learned to maintain this feature from their practice of years. Interestingly, dwelling units at lower terrain have higher plinth height in terms of ground level and units at higher elevation has lower plinth height in relations to ground level. Fig:3.23 shows plinth height of some randomly selected survived homes in comparison to terrain level. At *Ghorkumarpur*, 1.4m(4.5ft) plinth height is observed for 3.6m(12ft) terrain elevation, 1.5m (5') plinth height for 3.4m(11ft) terrain elevation and 0.6m(2ft) plinth height for 5.4m(18ft) terrain elevation. According to locals during Aila *Ghorkumarpur* village faced storm surge up to 5m(16.5ft), but it was recorded 3m surge at western coastal belt[13].



(a) Terrain elevation 3.6m, Plinth level 1.4m



(b) Terrain elevation 3.4m, Plinth level 1.5m



(c) Terrain elevation 5.4m, Plinth 0.6m

Fig: 3.23: Plinth level of dwelling units in reference with terrain elevation

3.5.5 Size and shape and placement of courtyard

From field survey it is found, at *Ghorkumarpur* village courtyards are centrally placed and connected with pathways at alternate ends. All the courtyards were surrounded by three or four dwelling units and courtyards are either southern facing or eastern facing. Some homestead had more than 4 dwelling units around courtyard. It is observed that courtyards are either rectilinear or “T shaped” not only at zone C but all though the village. In proportion, zone C courtyards are within ratio of 1:1.5 to 1:2. Among 22

courtyards of zone C, 17 courtyards have approximate 1:1.5 ratio for width and length and only 5 have approximate 1:2 ratio for width and length. At any observed case width of courtyard did not cross one dwelling unit height. Fig:3.24 is showing plan and picture of courtyard from one randomly selected survived homestead. Furthermore, every homestead is surrounded by orchards and for courtyards with 3 dwelling units at

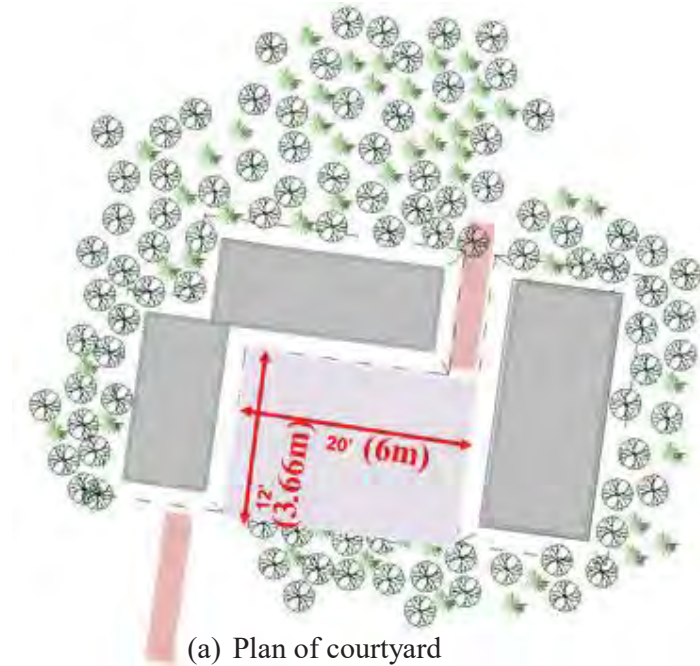


Fig:3.24: Size and shape and placement of courtyard (randomly selected survived home)

3 sides are enclosed by orchards at other side where there is no dwelling unit. For larger courtyards, trees are also planted within courtyard area. Our randomly selected courtyard at fig:3.23 has a ratio of 1:1.66 for width and length and has plantation within courtyard space.

3.5.6 Typology and placement of trees around a home stead

Trees are placed all around every home stead and ponds. Most of the homestead has one pond at backyard. Dense orchards are mainly found at south, east and west side of home stead (fig:3.24) Position of orchards created a defensive fortification of trees around every homestead at zone C (fig:3.25). Also, dense orchard at southern, eastern and western sides means these lines of trees are at perpendicular position with cyclonic wind direction. Position of tree lines create sturdy obstacle layers for cyclonic wind to reach dwelling units. During field visit at 2015 Mahogany, Indian lilac, Date, Coconut, Palm type trees, Mango, Guava, black berry were some commonly found trees at *Ghorkumarpur* village. Cactus was observed to be used as fence at many households.



(a) Tropical trees at backyard of homestead



(b) Tropical trees as fencing of homestead



(c) Tropical trees at frontyard of homestead

Fig:3.25: Plantation around homestead (randomly selected survived home)

At 2015, salinity of soli was equivalent to sodium chloride. After Aila salinity of soil was 40ppm. At homestead level line of plants and shrubs have been used as fencing. Local inhabitants informed that before Aila cactus was mainly used for fencing in whole village. But cactus could not survive long water clogged situation after Aila. Now plants like lemon, maze are planted in a row as fencing. But now many cases low height brick wall has also been observed along with plant fencing. Capability to absorb specific momentum of these trees are still unknown and is a matter of further research. It can be assumed if an full grown oak tree with leaves can reduce increasing wind speed at 1.6

exponent[14], dense orchards around homestead surely plays a role to absorb wind thrust and reduce wind speed within settlement form.

3.5.7 Typology and placement of trees along the street and coastline

Along coastline mangrove trees are observed. Within settlement along streets and alleyways tropical trees are observed. Except for streets beside agricultural field lines



Fig:3.26: Vegetation across the street and along coastline



Fig:3.27: Plantation of shrubs along alleyway

of trees and shrubs are seen across the alleyways and streets (fig:3.26). Along the major street lines tropical fruit and wood trees were identified. Shrubs were seen at first layer beside alleyways or secondary path networks and trees were at second layer beside alleyways (fig:3.27).

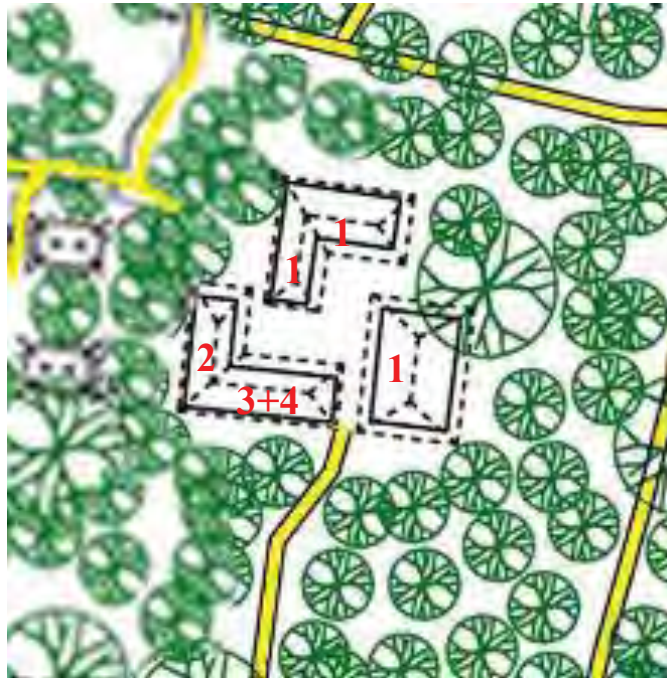
3.5.8 Layout of homestead

At zone C, 4 types of homestead layout were found in terms of dwelling units' number. In general, all homestead has a central rectilinear courtyard with varying number of dwelling units, ranges from 3 to 7. But homestead had a common feature. All the homestead had orchard around them. Without a few most homestead had a pond at backyard. Number of dwelling units increases with increase in family member.

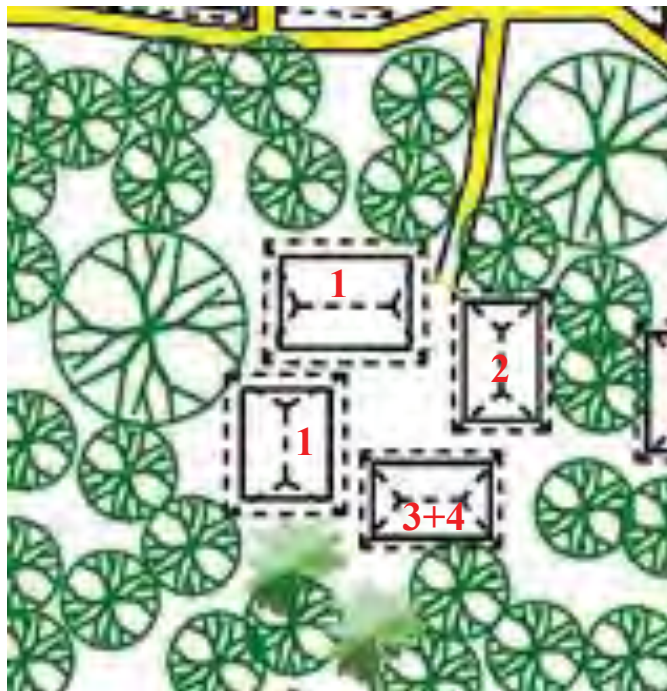


Legend
 sleeping unit (1)
 kitchen(2)
 granary or store(3)
 washroom(4).

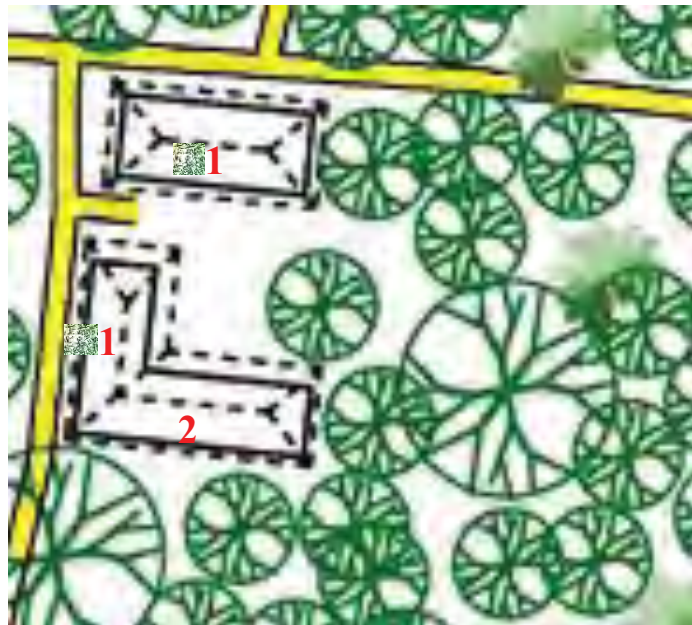
(a) Homestead type A



(b) Homestead type B



(c) Homestead type C



Legend
 sleeping unit (1)
 kitchen(2)
 granary or store(3)
 washroom(4).

(d) Homestead type D

Fig:3.28: Layout of homestead

Dwelling units include 2 or 3 sleeping unit, kitchen, granary or store and washroom. Fig:3.28 is showing randomly selected example from 4 types of homestead layout. Homesteads were found to have east- west direction at *Ghorkumarpur* village. Fig:3.29 is illustrating view of sleeping unit, kitchen and courtyard, granary or store. During field visit at *Ghorkumarpur*, wind flow and temperature were measured within dwelling unit, courtyard and outside street. It was found at October, 2015 wind was flowing from



(a) Indoor of dwelling unit



(b) Courtyard of dwelling unit



(c) Outside of dwelling unit

Fig:3.29: Wind flow and temperature measurement spaces at homestead level

southeast direction at 3.4m/s at major street level, but interestingly courtyard showed no wind movement at anemometer. At alleyway wind speed was recorded 1.4m/s. 33deg Celsius temperature was at 10 am at major street and at that time courtyard temperature was 34.7deg Celsius. Table:3.2 is presenting wind speed and temperature at different location(fig:3.30).

Table:3.2 : Wind speed and temperature at different points of Ghorkumarpur (25th August,2015)

Time	Location points at fig:3.29	Wind speed at street (m/s)	Temp. at street (°C)	Wind speed at alleyway (m/s)	Temp. at alleyway (°C)	Wind speed at courtyard (m/s)	Temp. at courtyard (°C)	Wind speed at inner house (m/s)	Temp. at inner house (°C)
9:24 am	734	2.9	32.7						
9:27 am	740	2.4	32.7						
9:33a am	745			0.2	32.3				
9:37 am	746						34.1	0	33.4
9:45 am	749					0	33.1		32.8
9:50 am	752			2.1	33.5				
9:57 am	755			2.1	34.1				
10:03 am	756			2.6	34.7				
10:10 am	759			0.3	34.4				
10:20 am	770			1.4	34.2				
10:22 am	782	3.4	33.8						
10:33 am	793					0	35.3		
11:00 am	794							0	35.1
11:15 am	818					0	36.4		



Fig:3.30: Location of wind flow and temperature measurement

It is observed in *Ghorkumarpur*, during usual period, wind speed at alleyways decreases in reference to major street. At courtyard and inner house there is no breeze at all. This

phenomenon is also reflected in temperature. Higher temperature was found at courtyard and inner house than open major street (table:3.2, fig:3.29). The features which might be playing an important role to reduce wind speed during cyclone at *Ghorkumarpur* village, making the village uncomfortable at summer time.

3.5.9. Alleyway and roadside geometry of homestead

Alleyways in *Ghorkumarpur* create a parallel line to cyclonic wind. Homesteads are placed along 2 sides of alleyway. Also a line of shrubs and one or two lines of trees are planted along alleyways. From literature review it is known that for uniform building height, trees can reduce $25 \pm 5\%$ wind pressure if planted along streets and for trees planted across the street this reduction is $20 \pm 20\%$ [12]. Field survey data of wind speed

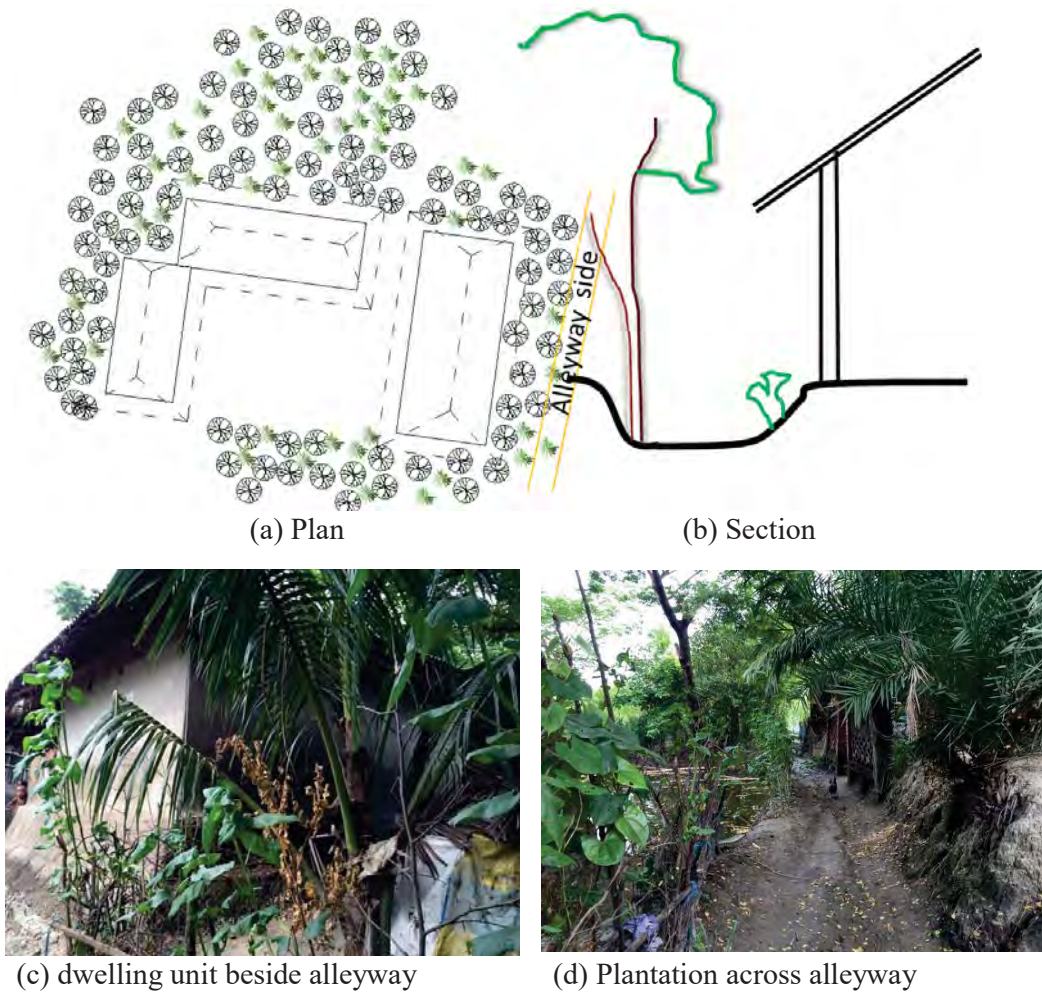


Fig:3.31: Typical features of alleyway side geometry

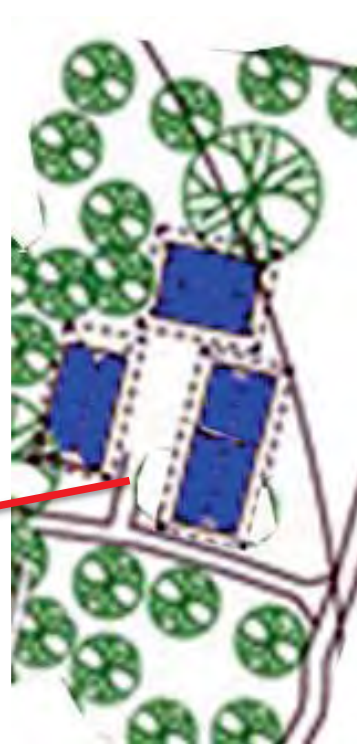
at courtyard and alleyway supports literature review findings. At *Ghorkoomorpur* mostly fruit trees are planted along both sides of alleyway. Placement of trees along alleyways might also reduce wind speed during cyclone time and may work as a factor in saving homestead. Fig:3.31 shows typical features of alleyway side geometry.

3.5.10 Ratio between alleyway's width and building height

All alleyway width (S_y) at *Ghorkumarpur* ranges from 0.6m(2') to 0.9m(3'). Dwelling unit height depends on its location. Dwelling unit at lower terrain has higher plinth level and total height of dwelling unit becomes higher than units at high terrain level. Dwelling unit height(h) without plinth level ranges from 2.6m to 3.3m and with varying plinth level, total dwelling unit height ranges from 4.6m(15') to 5.33m(17.5'). Ratio of alleyway width and building height ranges from 1:5 to 1: 8.75. Fig:3.32(a,b,c) is showing proportion between alleyway width and dwelling unit height. From literature review, it has been found that, wind gust reduces if street width is less than 2 building height [5]. In case of *Ghorkumarpur* village, alleyway width is less than even one building height. This feature of narrow alleyway width also contributes to reduce wind gust during cyclone time.



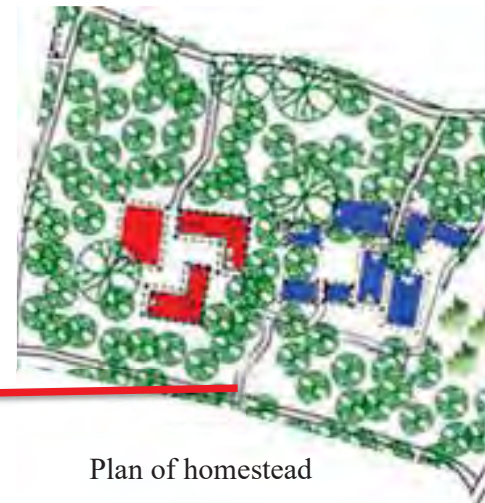
(a) Entry from alleyway



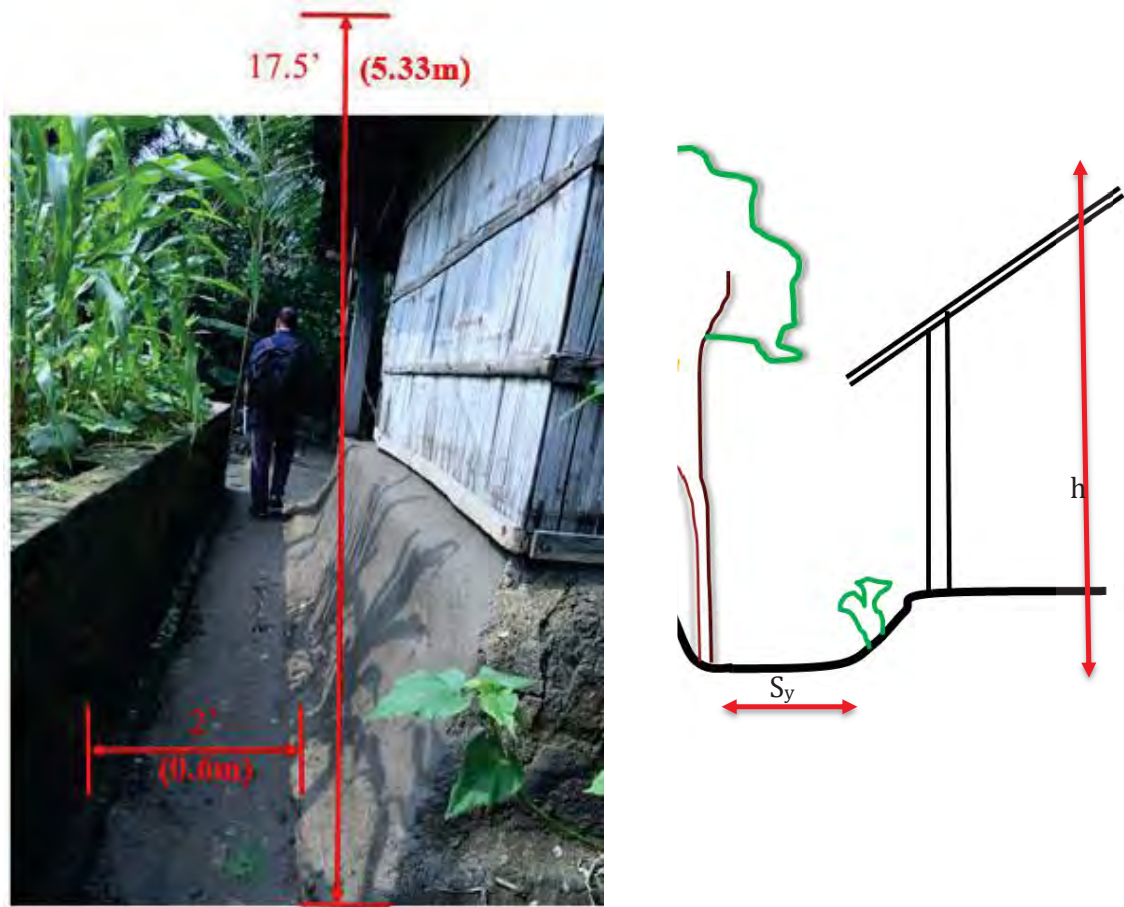
Plan of homestead



(b) Alleyway between 2 homestead



Plan of homestead



(c) Height of dwelling unit in reference to alleyway width

Fig:3.32: Proportion between alleyway width and dwelling unit height

3.5.11. Ratio between alleyway segment length and dwelling unit height

Alleyway segment length at *Ghorkumarpur* typically ranges from 4.6m(15') to 6.71m(22'). For reducing wind gust effect recommended maximum ratio of alleyway's length needs to be less than 4 building height [5]. In case of *Ghorkumarpur* uninterrupted straight alleyway segment length at zone C, D, F, G, I, J, R, Q, O ranges from 24.4m(80') to 6m (19.66') (fig:3.34). But for reducing wind gust alleyway segment length is needed to be less than 18.29m(60'), considering 4.6m as dwelling unit height. For streets with trees at both side, street segment length could be increased by 100%, if space between 2 tree crowns remains up to $0.4h$, where h is dwelling unit's height in[5] (fig:3.33). At *Gorkumarpur* village according to tree canopy ratio, for up to 1.8m(6') alleyway or street width, wind gust reducing alleyway and street segment

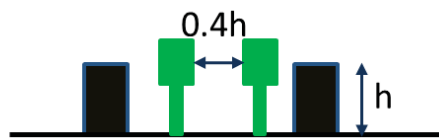


Fig:3.33: Proportion between dwelling unit height and tree crown across alleyway

length could be highest 36.58m(120'), if dwelling unit height remains 4.6m. Ratio between dwelling unit height and alleyway segment length at *Ghorkumarpur* ranges



Fig:3.34: Proportion between alleyway segment length and dwelling unit height from 1:1.3 to 1:5.3. This unique ratio helps to reduce wind gust both at normal time and cyclonic event.

3.5.12. Alleyway's length to alleyway's width ratio

Ghorkumarpur village has narrow streets and alleyways. To provide better wind shelter at high wind event, reduction of street width than 2 building heights is necessary for



Fig:3.35: Street and alleyway condition at Ghorkumarpur longer streets [5].

longer streets. Longer street means streets with segment length of 8 building heights [5]. For *Ghorkumarpur*, street segment over 36.58m (120') will be considered longer street. Upto 1:40 (for alleyway width 0.9m) and 1:60 (for alleyway width 0.6m) width, length ratio of alleyway at *Ghorkumarpur* will reduce wind gust at settlement level. Except streets beside fields all alleyways and streets fall between above mentioned ratios and thus play a role in keeping low wind gust at settlement level. Fig:3.35 is showing some of the street and alleyway condition at *Ghorkumarpur*.

3.6 Observation from *Ghorkumarpur* and *Gabura*:

A single feature of study villages could not be emphasised as the only factor behind survival and the lower damage rate at *Ghorkumarpur* or the sole reason behind devastation at *Gabura*. Relatively, all the positive parameters worked together behind this uniqueness of *Ghorkumarpur*. Literature review also supports, settlement features of *Ghorkumarpur* to work behind lowering wind gust during extreme event. The case of *Gabura* remain untouched for several parameters which could give an idea of porosity factor during field visit at 2015. This village could be a part of further study when it will be rebuilt again. But a major difference between these two villages that was observed during field survey is *Gabura* has straight long roads at the back of linear housing settlement connecting long linear shrimp *gher* (fig:3.19) but *Ghorkumarpur* village does not cultivate shrimp near settlement arena.

3.7 Conclusion:

Ghorkumarpur and *Gabura* belongs to rural type of coastal settlement. From field study the cyclonic wind movement governing features of settlement that are found from field survey are summarized below at table 3.3

Table:3.3: Cyclonic wind movement governing features of settlement that are found from field survey analysis

Settlement feature	Positive correlation with cyclonic wind (had devastation during cyclone)	Negative correlation with cyclonic wind (experience minimal damage during cyclone)
<i>Settlement type</i>	Depressed and hamlatted type settlement	Clustered pattern compact settlement type
<i>Alleyway network</i>	Radial Tree network and Linear Tree(fig:3.14)	Grid Tree type (fig:3.14)
<i>Street orientation</i>	Parallel to cyclonic wind direction	Perpendicular to cyclonic wind direction
<i>Width and length ratio of dwelling unit</i>	Ratio crossing 1:25	Ratio between 1:1.5 to 1:2.25
<i>Size of courtyard</i>	i. Courtyard width crosses dwelling unit height	i. Courtyard width is less than dwelling unit height

	ii. Width and length ratio of courtyard crosses 1:2 ratio	ii. Width and length ratio of courtyard remains within 1:2 ratio
<i>Placement of trees</i>	Minimal plantation or absent of dense orchard	i. Dense orchard around homestead ii. Within courtyard to reduce effective length if the ratio of width and length crosses 1:2. iii. Rows of trees and shrubs along the street iv. Rows of trees across the street to limit effective street width within 0.4 times of dwelling unit height, if street segment length crosses 4 times of dwelling unit height. v. Rows of trees along coast line
<i>Layout of homestead</i>	Linearly placed dwelling units along alleyway	Centrally placed courtyard with dwelling units and dense orchard around it.
<i>Ratio between dwelling unit height and alleyway segment length</i>	Ratio crosses 1:8 with reduced effective street width within 0.4 times of dwelling unit height.	Ratio between 1:1.3 to 1:5.3, with reduced effective street width within 0.4 times of dwelling unit height.

<i>Ratio between alleyway width and alleyway length</i>	Ratio crosses 1:100 with effective street width within 0.4 times of dwelling unit height.	i. Ratio 1:40 when alleyway width is 0.2times of dwelling unit height ii. Ratio 1:60 when alleyway width is 0.13 times of dwelling unit height
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Though it is not related with cyclonic wind, but height of plinth level of dwelling unit from sea level also plays major role for surviving during cyclone as it is related with survival from storm surge. Settlement form of coastal area in Bangladesh can be divided into two types in the sense of rural settlement and urban settlement. From MCSP (Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter Program)1993 report it can be summarised that settlement pattern are mostly linear type along the coastal belt [1]. In linear type settlement homestead follows a single row along roadside, riverbanks or canals [2]. As there is not much difference between our rural settlement pattern throughout the coastal belt, it is projected that findings from this field study will be applicable throughout our coastal belt.

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Chapter 4: Simulations and Analysis

4.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the result analysis and findings of the study through CFD simulation and 3D fractal dimension analysis. Both sample settlement of M. Bottema and zone C from field study will be analyzed for simulated in turbulent wind and 3D fractal dimension. The result of sample settlement and case study zone will be discussed here to find out probable range of parameters. Comsol 5.0 was used to create turbulent wind for wind simulation and MATLAB was used for 3D fractal dimension analysis from sectional images through box counting method. As measuring wind speed during cyclonic event at field survey village has not been possible, an approximate scenario will be drawn from CFD analysis. Finally, from discussed findings conclusion will be drawn for this research work.

4.2 Methods for Computing Wind Speed at Interfacial Layer

For computing interfacial layer context during cyclonic event 2 types of established methods can be used. One is wind tunnel analysis and other is CFD analysis. Various established techniques can be used under these 2 methods. To find the appropriate technique comparison among wind tunnel analysis and various CFD simulation for determining wind condition at different environment is given at table 4.2.

Table 4.1. Use of wind tunnel analysis and CFD simulation for determining wind condition at various environment by various authors and their pros and cons

Methods	Author	Pros	Cons
CFD	Bert Blocken [18]	CFD can provide detailed information in comparison to wind tunnel within the calculation domain.	Reliability and accuracy depends on variables, governing equation, turbulence model, computational domain, computational grid, boundary condition etc.
RANS approach with k- ϵ model in CFD analysis	Jones and Launder [10] R. Yoshie, A. Mochida, Y. Tominaga, H. Kataoka, K. Harimoto, T. Nozu, T. Shirasawa [11] Bert Blocken [9]	Detailed and spatial distribution of wind velocity can be observed. For urban area data accuracy at strong wind side found to be within 10% accuracy to field data. Economically viable as requires low computational setup than other CFD methods.	At wake side, vortex of wind could not be calculated and created a mismatch with field data and at this part at some locations wind velocity was underestimated at a factor of 4, 5.
LES	L. Shen, Y. Han, C. Cai, G. Dong, J. Zhang, P. Hu [4], K.	Provides more accuracy than RANs model and can calculate turbulence at wake side.	Requires expensive computational setup, time consuming and sensitive to parameters

	Adamek, N. Vasan, A. Elshaer, E. English, G. Bitsuamlak [5], A. Abd Razak, A. Hagishima, N. Ikegaya, J. Tanimoto, [6] , J. He, C.C.S. Song [7]		like mesh resolution, sub grid model.
DES	J. Liu, J. Niu, C.M. Mak, Q. Xia [8]	Provides similar result like LES with less computational time and lower mesh size.	Sensitive to parameters like mesh resolution, sub grid model, sampling time.
Wind tunnel	R.C.F.Dye [12] G.Th.VisserJ. W.Cleijne [13]	Gives sufficiently reliable information in a longer period.	Underpredicts mean wind speed by 20% at severe wind locations as it gives an average, but for data accuracy it needs a longer period of time.

As in this research we are more concerned about obstacle layer context during cyclonic events, steady RANS k- ϵ model method will be best [14] comparing available resources and variables. Though more accuracy can be achieved by LES and DES method of CFD [14], resource needed for these two methods are out of scope for this research.

4.2.1 Software for Turbulent Wind Simulation

Turbulent wind flow means flow of wind through a disordered path that includes eddies, swirls, and flow instabilities. For turbulent wind simulation using selected RANS k- ϵ model Comsol 5.5 is one of the best candidates due to its good convergence rate and relatively low memory requirements [15]. Comsol performs well for external flow problems around complex geometries and bluff bodies [15]. For this research Comsol 5 was chosen due to its competency to available resources and for validation purpose as Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology has institutional license for this software.

4.2.2 Simulation model:

4.2.2.1 Turbulence modeling:

Turbulence is a property of the flow field and it is characterized by a wide range of flow scales: the largest occurring scales, which depend on the geometry, the smallest, quickly fluctuating scales, and all the scales in between. The propensity for an isothermal flow to become turbulent is measured by the Reynolds number:

$$Re = \frac{\rho UL}{\mu} \dots \dots \dots (8)$$

where $\mu = 1.849 \times 10^{-5}$ kg/m-s (at 25°C) is the dynamic viscosity, $\rho = 1.184$ kg/m³ (at 25°C) the density, and $U = 75$ m/s (270 km/h) and $L = 150$ m are velocity and length scales of the flow, respectively. Flows with high Reynolds numbers tend to become turbulent.

In the present study for the cyclonic wind Reynolds number is 7.2×10^8 . Hence the turbulent modelling is selected for the simulation. The module used is turbulence models based on the Reynolds-averaged Navier-Stokes (RANS) model, which is the model type most commonly used in industrial flow applications.

4.2.2.2 Reynolds – Averaged Navier - Stokes (RANS) equations:

The following assumes that the fluid is incompressible and Newtonian in which case the Navier-Stokes equations take the form [9]:

$$\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \rho(u \cdot \nabla)u = \nabla \cdot [-pI + \mu(\nabla u + (\nabla u)^T)] + F$$

$$\rho \nabla \cdot u = 0 \dots\dots\dots (9)$$

4.2.2.3 The k-ε Turbulence Model:

The Turbulent Flow, k-ε (spf) interface is used for simulating single-phase flows at high Reynolds numbers. The equations solved by the Turbulent Flow, k-ε interface are the Reynolds-averaged Navier-Stokes (RANS) equations for conservation of momentum and the continuity equation for conservation of mass. Turbulence effects are modeled using the standard two-equation k-ε model with realizability constraints. The flow near walls is modeled using wall functions. The flow close to a solid wall is for a turbulent flow very different from the free stream. This means that the assumptions used to derive the k-ε model are not valid close to walls. While it is possible to modify the k-ε model so that it describes the flow in wall regions this is not always desirable because of the very high-resolution requirements that follow. Instead, analytical expressions are used to describe the flow near the walls. These expressions are known as wall functions. [COMSOL documentation]

4.2.3 Boundary conditions:

4.2.3.1 Inlet:

The boundary conditions for the velocity is a no-penetration condition $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0$ and a shear stress condition

$$\mathbf{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} - (\mathbf{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{n}) = -\rho u_\tau \frac{u}{u^+}$$

where

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma} = \mu(\nabla \mathbf{u} + (\nabla \mathbf{u})^T)$$

is the viscous stress tensor.

The normal inflow velocity is specified as $\mathbf{u} = -\mathbf{n}U_0$, where $\mathbf{n}$ is the boundary normal pointing out of the domain and U_0 is the normal inflow speed. The value of $U_0 = 75$ m/s (270 km/h).

4.2.3.2 Outlet:

This condition was used on boundary opposite to inlet for which there is a net outflow from the domain. To obtain a numerically well-posed problem, the Inlet conditions has been considered while specifying the Outlet condition. For example, as the velocity was specified at the inlet, the pressure was specified at the outlet. Among the available Boundary condition options for the outlet which are Pressure, Fully developed flow, and Velocity, selected condition was Pressure.

4.2.3.3 Pressure conditions:

This option specifies the normal stress, which in most cases is approximately equal to the pressure. The tangential stress component is set to zero. As the reference pressure p_{ref} , defined at the physics interface level, is equal to 0, the value of the Pressure p_0 , at the boundary, is the absolute pressure.

4.2.3.4 Wall:

The Wall node includes a set of boundary conditions describing fluid-flow conditions at stationary, moving, and leaking walls. For turbulent flow, the description may involve wall functions and asymptotic expressions for certain turbulence variables.

The default boundary condition to model solid wall is No Slip, was selected for the simulation. A no slip wall is a wall where the fluid velocity relative to the wall velocity is zero. For a stationary wall that means that $\mathbf{u} = 0$.

4.2.4 Computational grid (mesh):

Mesh calibrated for Fluid dynamics has been chosen for the simulation. Maximum and minimum element size are fixed at 2.68m and 0.671m respectively. Maximum growth rate had been fixed at 1.3, Curvature factor 0.9 and resolution of narrow regions at 0.4.

4.3 Simulation and Modeling of Sample Settlement

Marcel Bottema recommended a network of T crossing for long island and ribbon development. Fig: 4.1 refers the suggested arrangement by Marcel Bottema for low rise building at coastal areas of Netherlands [1].



Fig:4.1: Network of T crossing

3dimensional representation Fig:4.1 has been prepared to determine turbulent wind flow at interfacial layer of settlement sample. In 3D model some of the building was considered 2 (6m) storeys and the rest is considered one story(3m). Fig:4.2 shows image of 3D model.

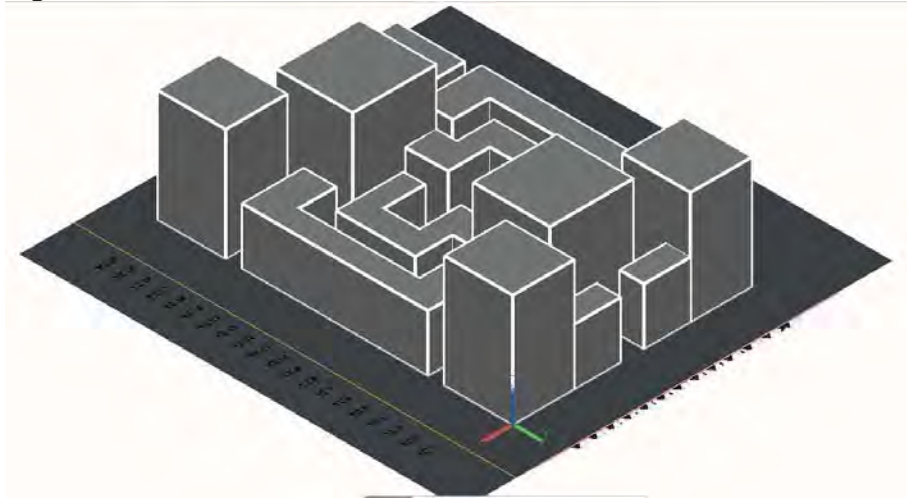


Fig:4.2: 3D model of Marcel Bottema recommended settlement pattern

4.3.1 Location and morphology of the modeling area:

Area of sample settlement for the simulation study is equivalent to size of (30mX20m). Height of control domain for simulation study was 15 m, 10m high than the highest houses at the block. Fig 4.3is showing the modeling area of sample settlement.

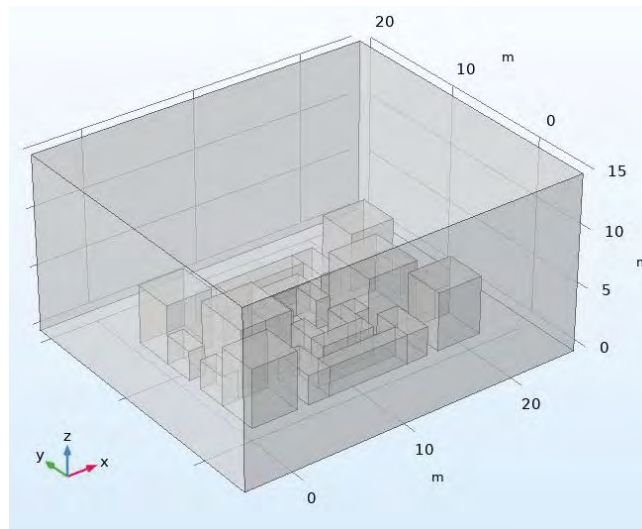


Fig:4.3: Modelling area of sample settlement

4.3.5 Simulation result:

Result shows that, wind speed at pedestrian level within inner area of sample settlement remain below 6m/s with turbulent flow of 75m/s wind except at central court location. Wind speed gradually increases at roughness layer from end point of effective obstacle

height (fig:4.5, fig:4.6). Fig 4.4.a is showing wind speed at pedestrian level in XY plane. Where wind speed remains under 6m/s within inner area of sample settlement, it is safe to move at those spaces within settlement area. Also, this lower wind speed at inner alley way and increased wind speed at central court than outer boundary of sample settlement indicates that, this type of building arrangement will need defensive building material or landscape at outer layer and court area for gaining resilience against cyclonic wind.

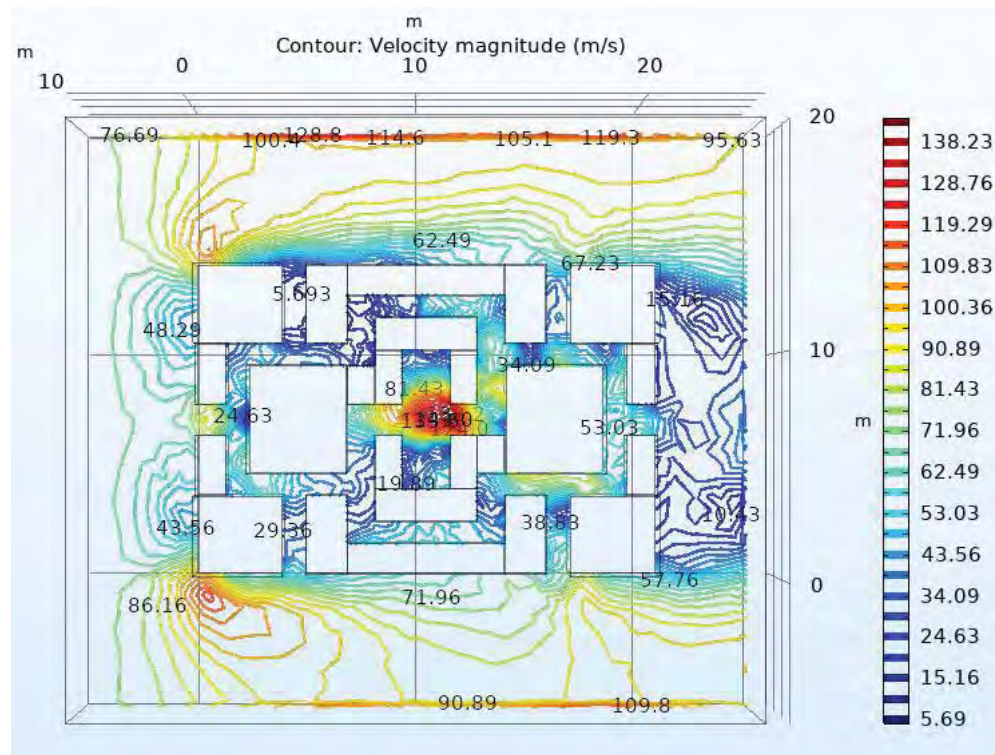


Fig:4.4: Wind speed(m/s) at pedestrian level within inner area of sample settlement with turbulent flow (level 2m at XY plane)

At pedestrian level (fig:4.4), average wind speed is 71.938m/s. Contour lines with average wind speed are found adjacent to building mass boundary lines. Maximum wind speed at pedestrian level is 143.12 m/s which is near the domain boundary. Central court also have 138m/s wind speed, which is very near to maximum wind speed. Minimum wind speed at pedestrian level is 1.08 m/s which is found at alleyway areas between building masses.

Fig:4.5 is displaying wind speed at ZX plane. The blue contour lines between building mass is indicating areas with windspeed between 20m/s, which will create discomfort but will not be dangerous for regular activity. Areas with yellow and red contour lines at fig:4.5 is portraying zones with maximum wind speed ranges between 121m/s to 183m/s. Clearly this zone observed at courtyard area above 4m level.

Fig: 4.6 is representing wind speed at YZ plane. Also at YZ plane the alleyway areas between building masses showing blue contour lines which indicates wind speed between 5.28m/s to 19.91m/s.

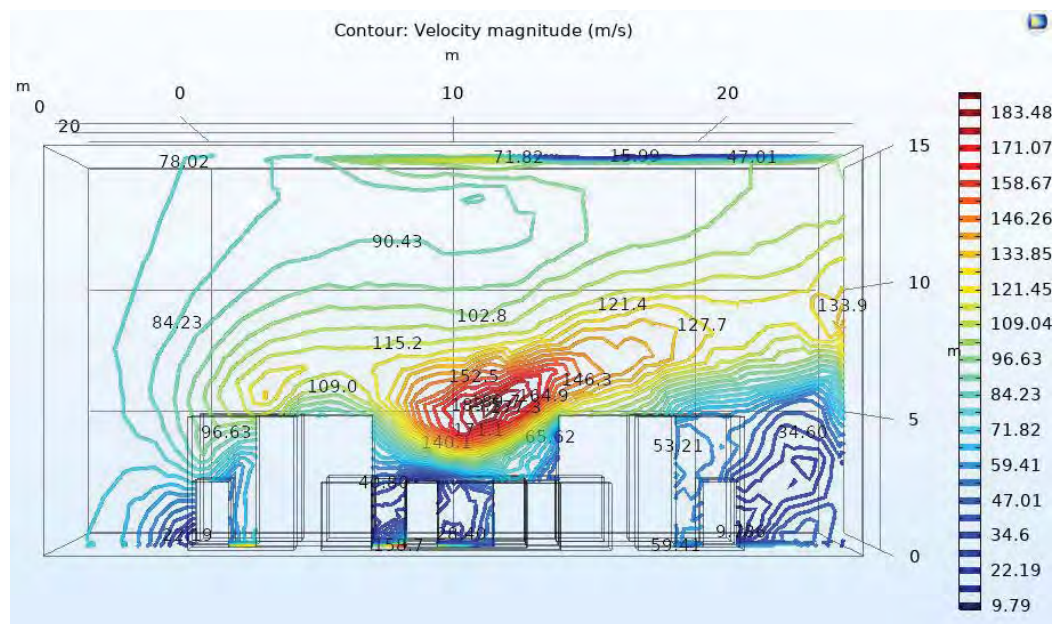


Fig:4.5: Wind speed(m/s) within inner area of sample settlement with turbulent flow (5 m from 0,0 at ZX plane)

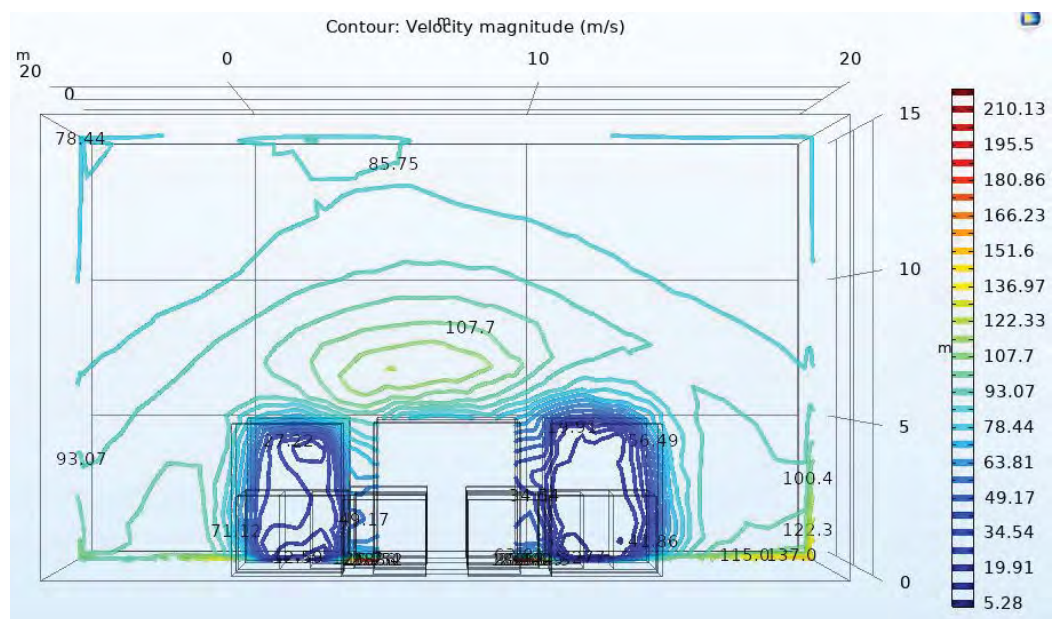


Fig:4.6: Wind speed(m/s) within inner area of sample settlement with turbulent flow (4m from point 0,0 at YZ plane)

At every axis of 3D model settlement recommended by Marcel Bottema the alleyways are having windspeed within danger probability range but the outer periphery and the courtyard area is showing maximum wind speed which is equivalent to category 5 cyclone.

4.4 Simulation and Modeling of Zone C at Ghorkumarpur Village:

An area of 108.36mX85.5m has been selected from settlement zone C to analysis turbulent wind flow within inter facial layer. Fig:4.7 is showing plan of selected area.

Fig:4.8 is representing simplified 3-dimensional situation of selected area. For 3D plinth level of every home stead has been considered 1m, it did not vary with terrain level. Here terrain level is considered plain or 0 level. Height of homestead without roof



Fig:4.7: Plan of Zone C at Ghorkumarpur village

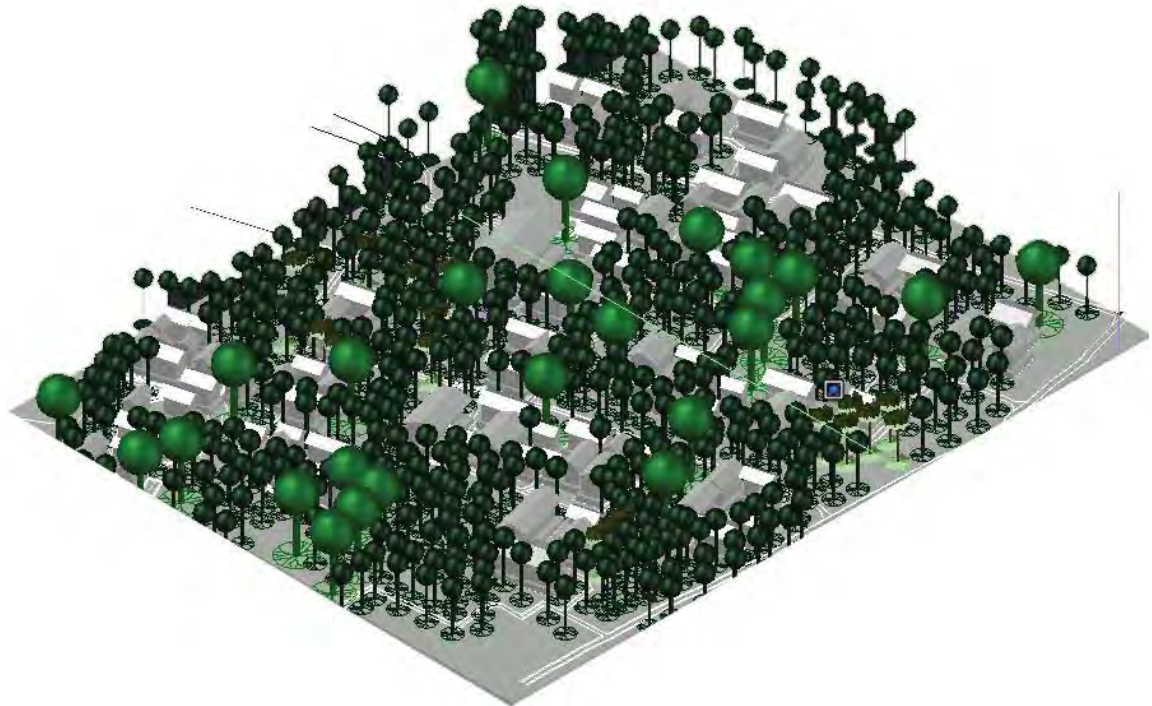


Fig:4.8: Simplified 3D model of Zone C at Ghorkumarpur village

is considered 2.8m and roof height is considered 1m for modelling. 3 types of plants were considered for 3D model, 1 shrub and 2 types of trees. Shrubs are not modelled for wind simulation modelling to reduce complexity due to lower computational power capacity. For both regular and large type of trees canopy is considered globular. For large trees, height and diameter of tree truck is considered as 6.3m and 0.9m. Diameter of large canopy is considered 5.6m. For regular trees height and diameter of tree truck is considered as 5.5m and 0.44m. Tree canopy diameter for regular tree is created as 2.8m. Only the layer of shrubs were eliminated

4.4.1 Location and Morphology of the modeling area:

An area of Ghorkumarpur village equivalent to the size of (150X115) from zone C was selected for the simulation study. The height of the control domain for simulation study was 10 m roughly three times height of the houses in the village. Fig 4.9 is showing the modeling area of *Ghorkumarpur* village.

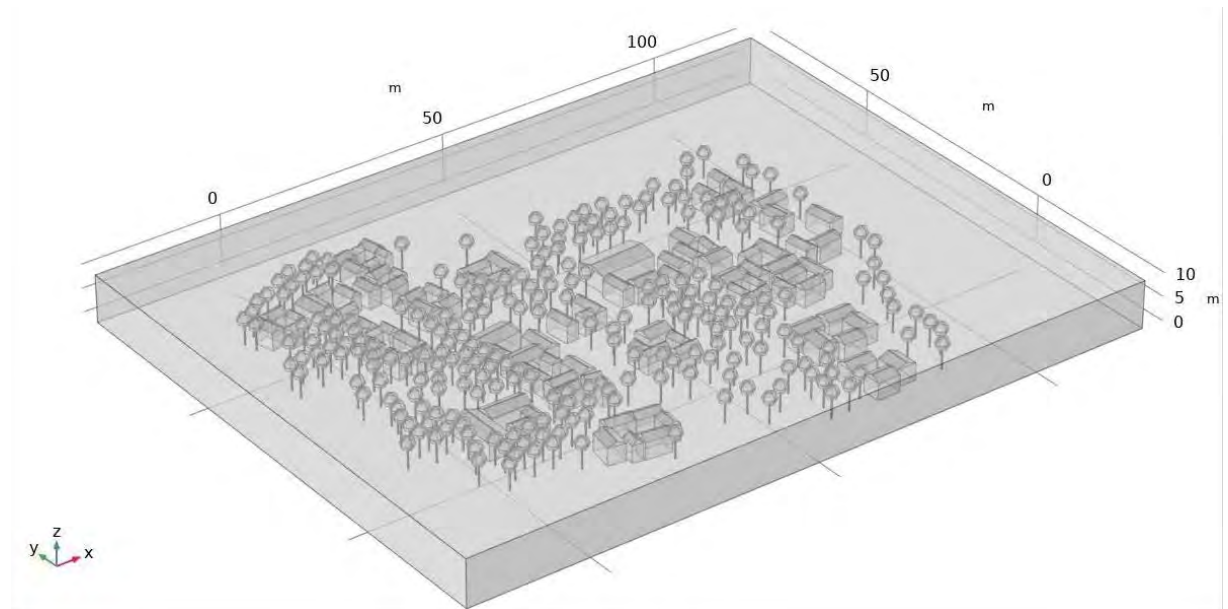


Fig:4.9: Modelling area of *Ghorkumarpur* village

4.4.2 Simulation result:

Fig:4.10 to Fig:4.17 shows wind speed curves at different level along Z axis (XY plane) within inner area of selected settlement. Level 1m to 2m is within pedestrian level range. Dense obstruction is effective up to 7m level, and only some large tree canopy reaches over 10m and densification for those tree canopy works till 9m level. Due to absence of shrub layer simulated wind speed at pedestrian level will be higher than actual wind speed during cyclonic event. From images of wind speed along XY plane it is observed main raise of wind speed happens after 6m level. Within the settlement wind speed ranges from 2.5m/s to 30m/s, which indicates inner area of settlement gets wind speed of tropical storm, whereas, outer layer faces a thrust of category five cyclone.

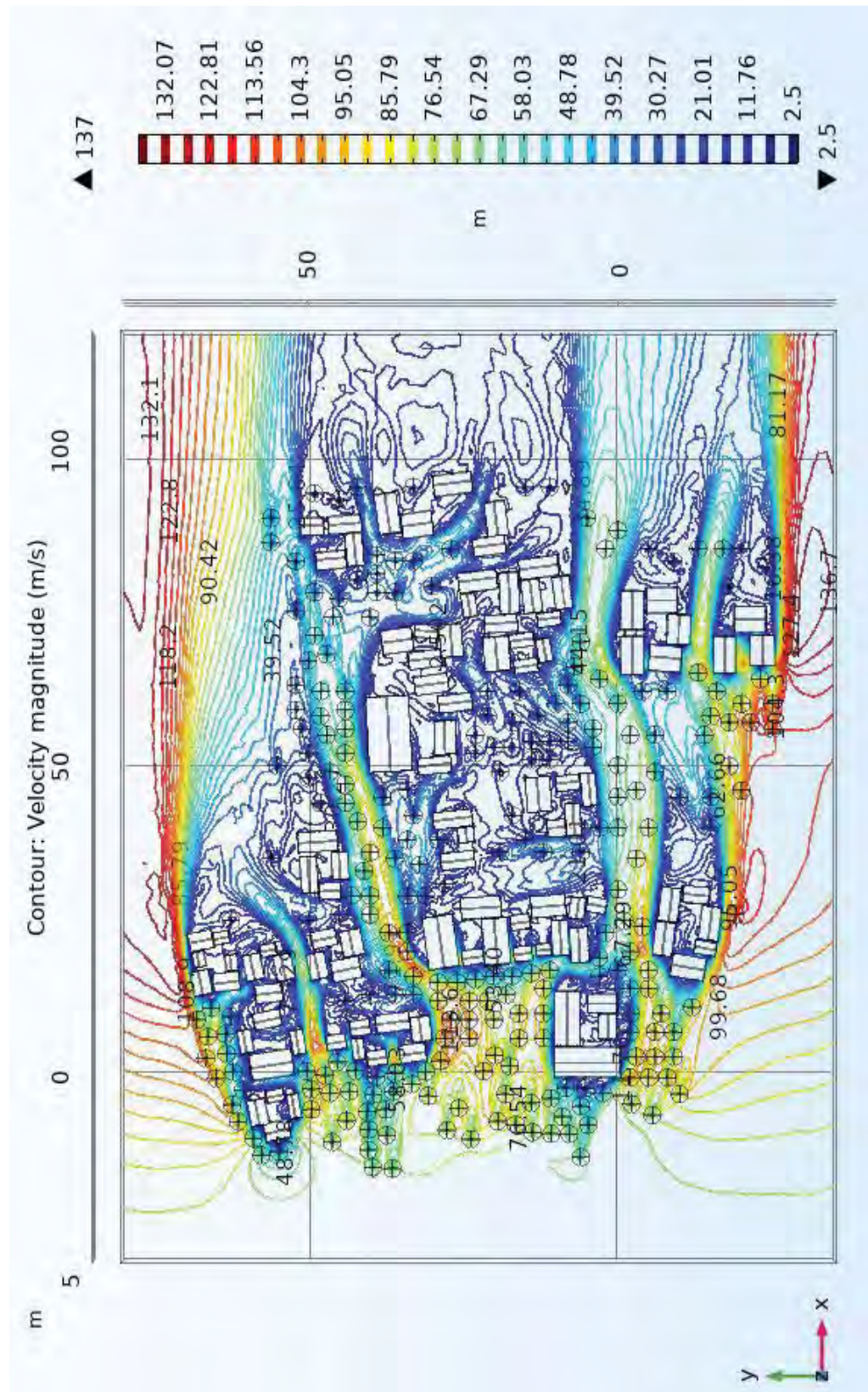


Fig:4.10: Wind speed at 1m level within inner area of sample settlement with turbulent flow (XY plane)

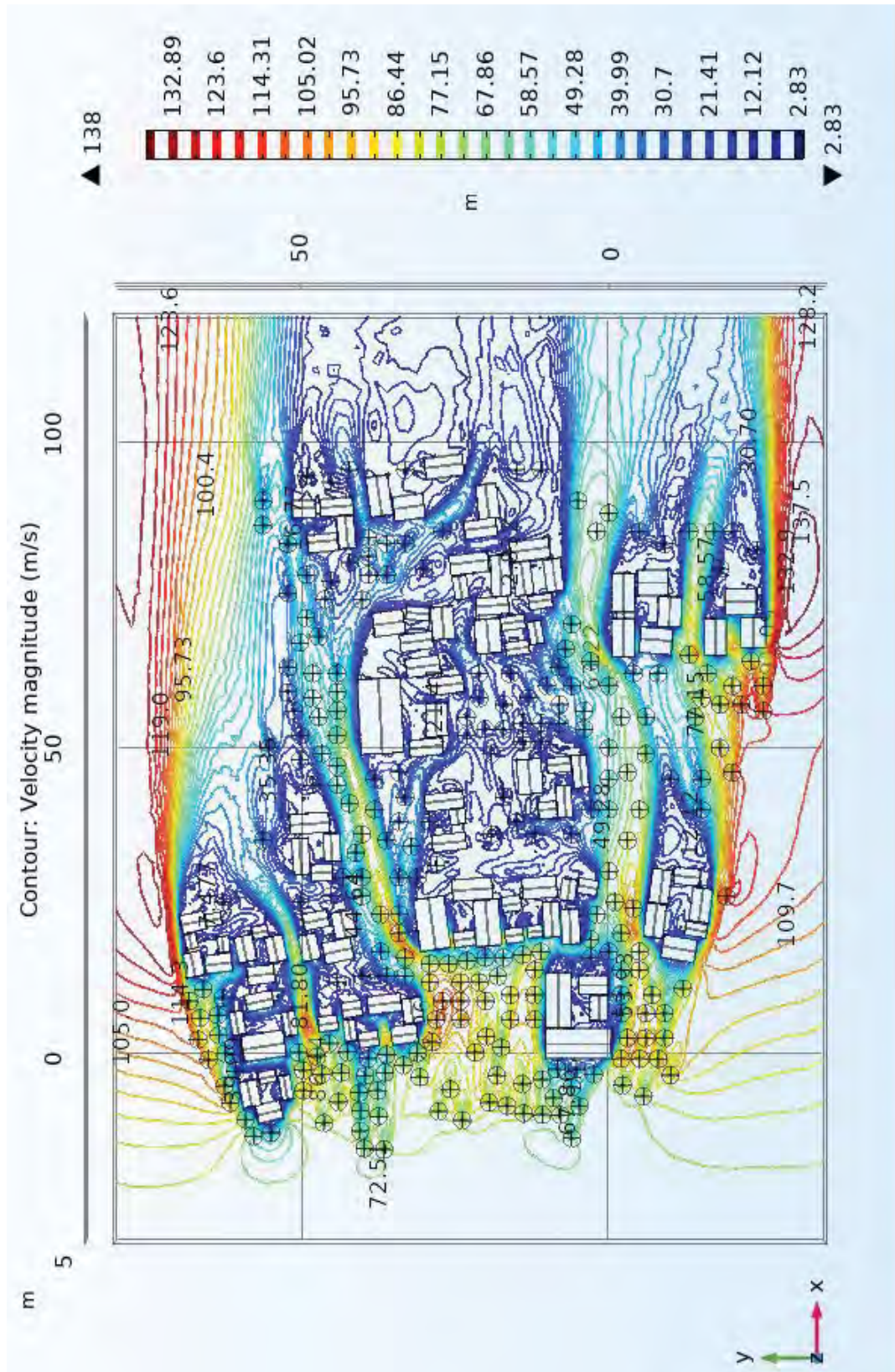


Fig:4.11: Wind speed at 2m level within inner area of sample settlement with turbulent flow (XY plane)

Fig: 4.10 and fig:4.11 is showing wind speed up to pedestrian level at XY plane. Maximum wind speed is 139.01m/s at 1m above from ground level on XY plane (fig:4.10). Red contours are showing areas with wind speed ranges from 113.6m/s to 139.01m/s(fig:4.10). Minimum wind speed at 1m level (XY plane) is 0.0589m/s and average wind speed is 61.53 m/s. Blue contour lines are displaying areas with wind speed ranges from 0.0589m/s to 21.01m/s which is near limit of danger probability. Courtyards and the central settlement zone have blue contour lines, so these areas at 1m level are safe for regular work. Average wind speed at 1m level on XY plane is 61.54m/s.

At 2m level from ground level on XY plane (fig:4.11), maximum wind speed is 139.86m/s, minimum wind speed is 0.0873m/s and average wind speed is 62.951m/s. Like fig:4.10, at fig:4.11 courtyards and inner core of settlement form has the zone with lower wind speed compared to maximum wind speed. At these zone wind speed ranges from 0.0873m/s to 21.41m/s which means regular work can be performed at zones with blue contour line of fig:4.11.

From fig 4.10 and fig:4.11 it is observed that the courtyards and inner core always have wind speed near danger probability and the outer periphery zone has higher wind speed during cyclonic event.

Fig: 4.12 is showing wind speed over pedestrian level under canopy layer at XY plane. At 3m level(fig:4.12) above ground maximum wind speed is 140.42m/s, minimum wind speed is 0.078m/s and average wind speed is 64.85m/s. Wind speed at courtyard and inner area of settlement ranges from 0.078m/s to 21.17m/s. High range wind speed moves at outer layer, ranges from 124.05m/s to 140.42m/s and denoted with red contour line.

From fig:4.10, fig:4.11 and fig:4.12 is became clear that at time of category 5 cyclone, simulation result confirms that wind speed at courtyard of every homestead and inner area of settlement remains under danger level.

Fig: 4.13 and fig:4.14 is showing condition of wind speed at canopy level during category five cyclone. At 5m level from ground minimum wind speed is 0.236m/s, maximum wind speed 140.83m/s and average wind speed 69.213m/s. At 6m level minimum wind speed is 0.44m/s, maximum wind speed 140.60m/s and average wind speed is 77.29m/s. At canopy not the courtyard but the gaps between canopies have the lower speed of wind. At fig:4.13 blue contours range from 0.236m/s to 21.81m/s and the red contour lines are mainly observed at outer areas ranging from 115.16m/s to 140.83m/s. At fig:4.14 blue contours range from 0.44m/s to 22.23m/s and the red contour ranges from 124.37 to 140.66m/s.

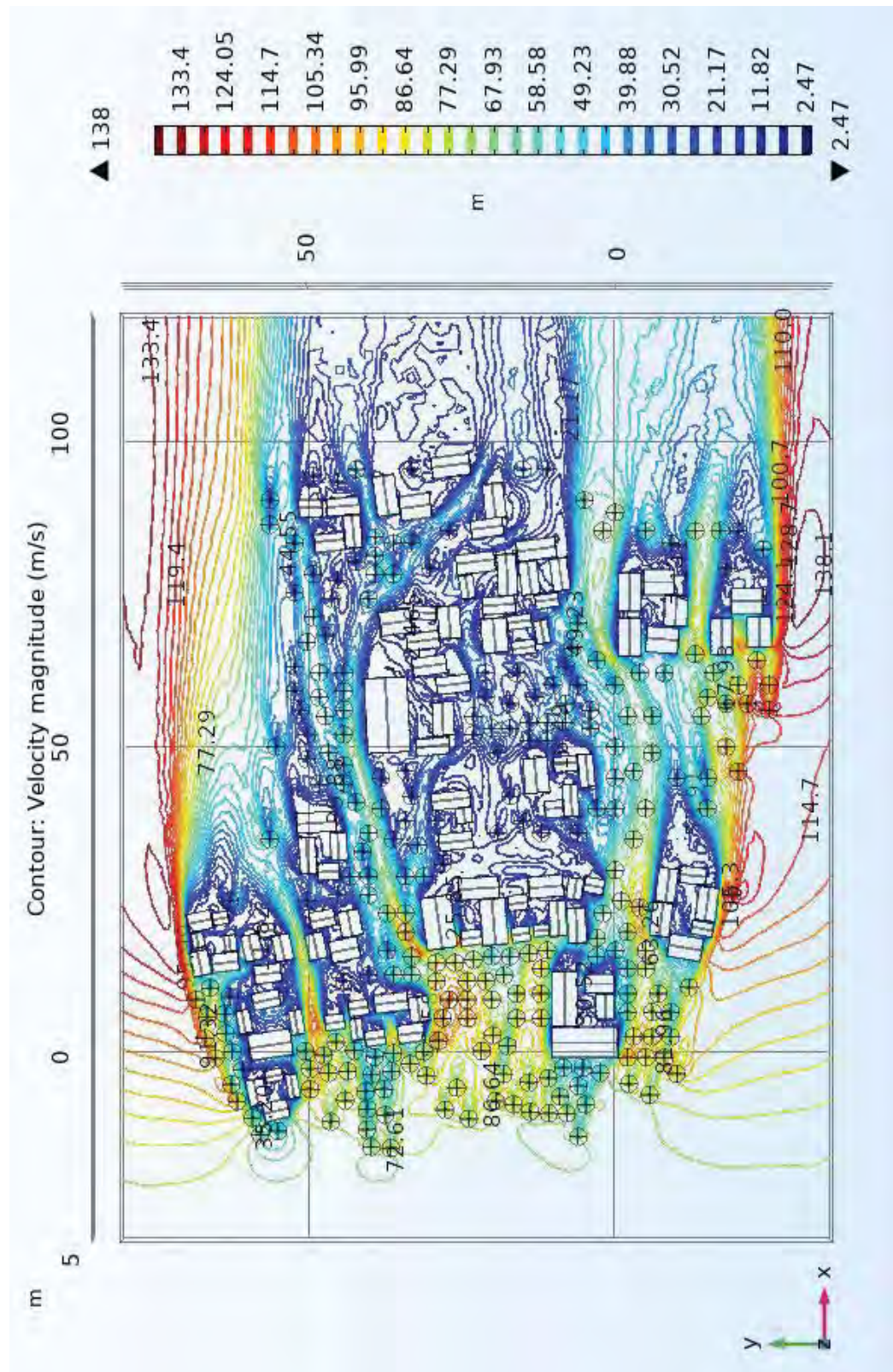


Fig:4.12: Wind speed at 3m level within inner area of sample settlement with turbulent flow (XY plane)

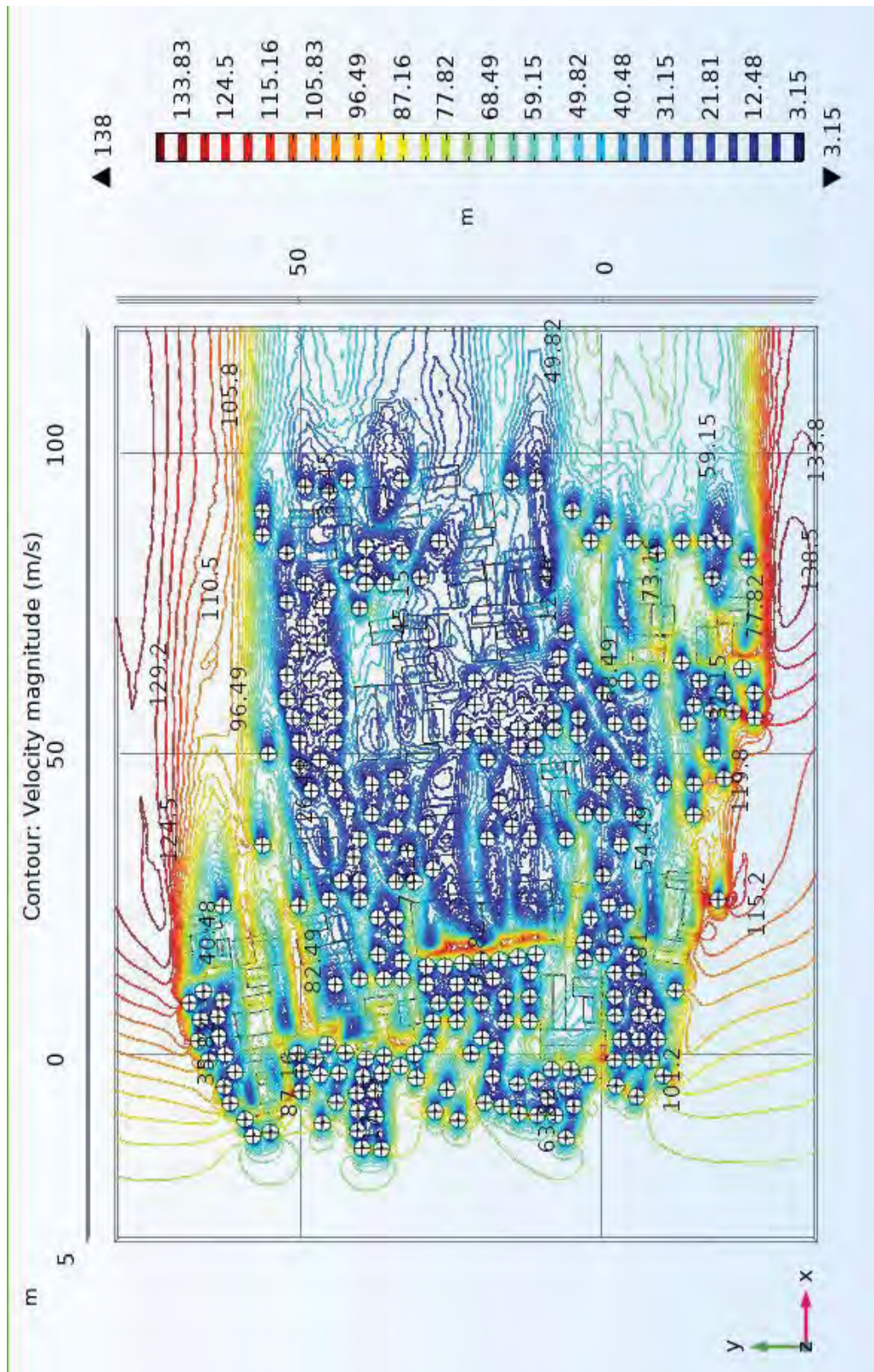


Fig:4.13: Wind speed at 5m level within inner area of sample settlement with turbulent flow (XY plane)

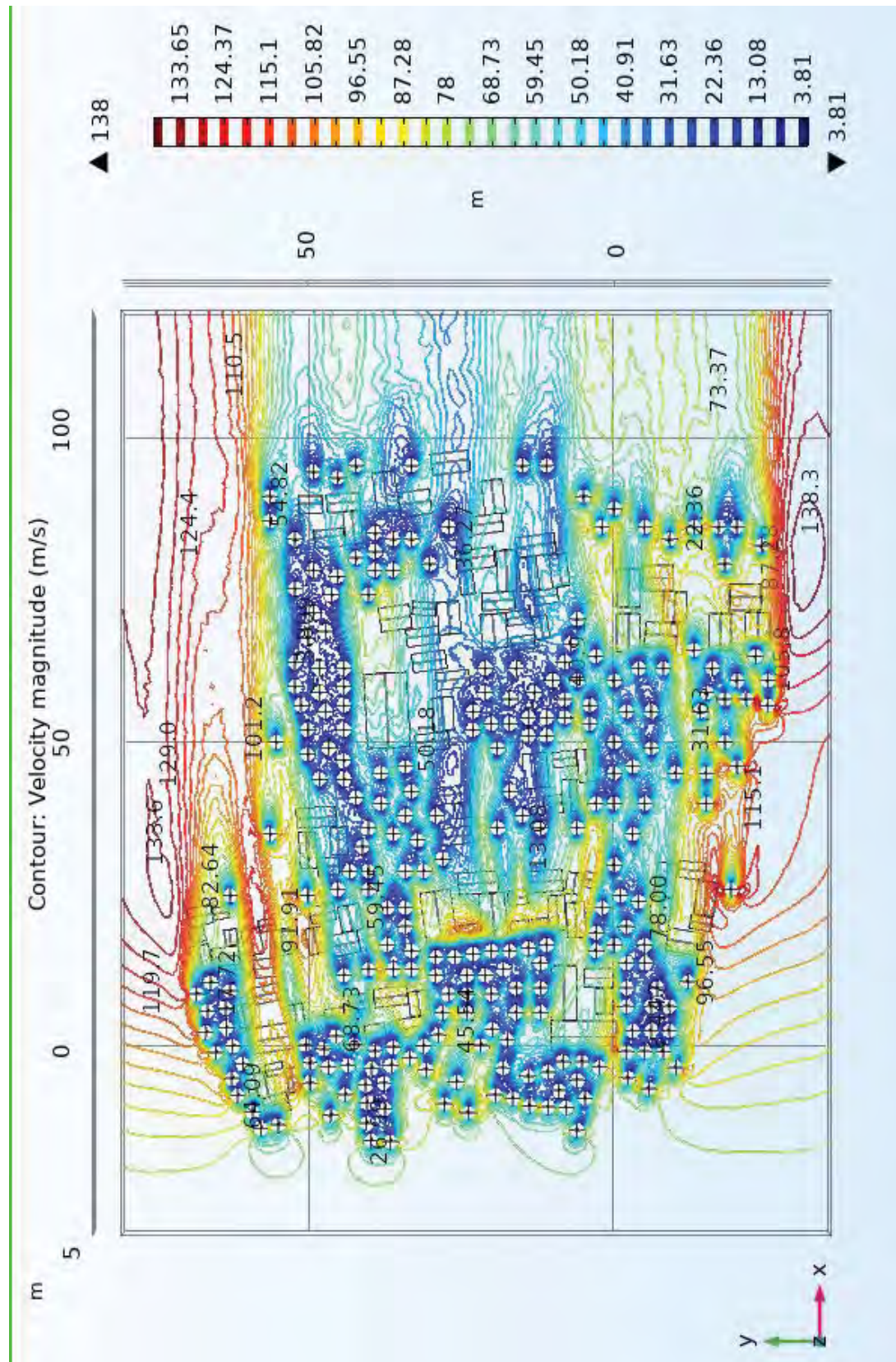


Fig:4.14: Wind speed at 6m level within inner area of sample settlement with turbulent flow (XY plane)

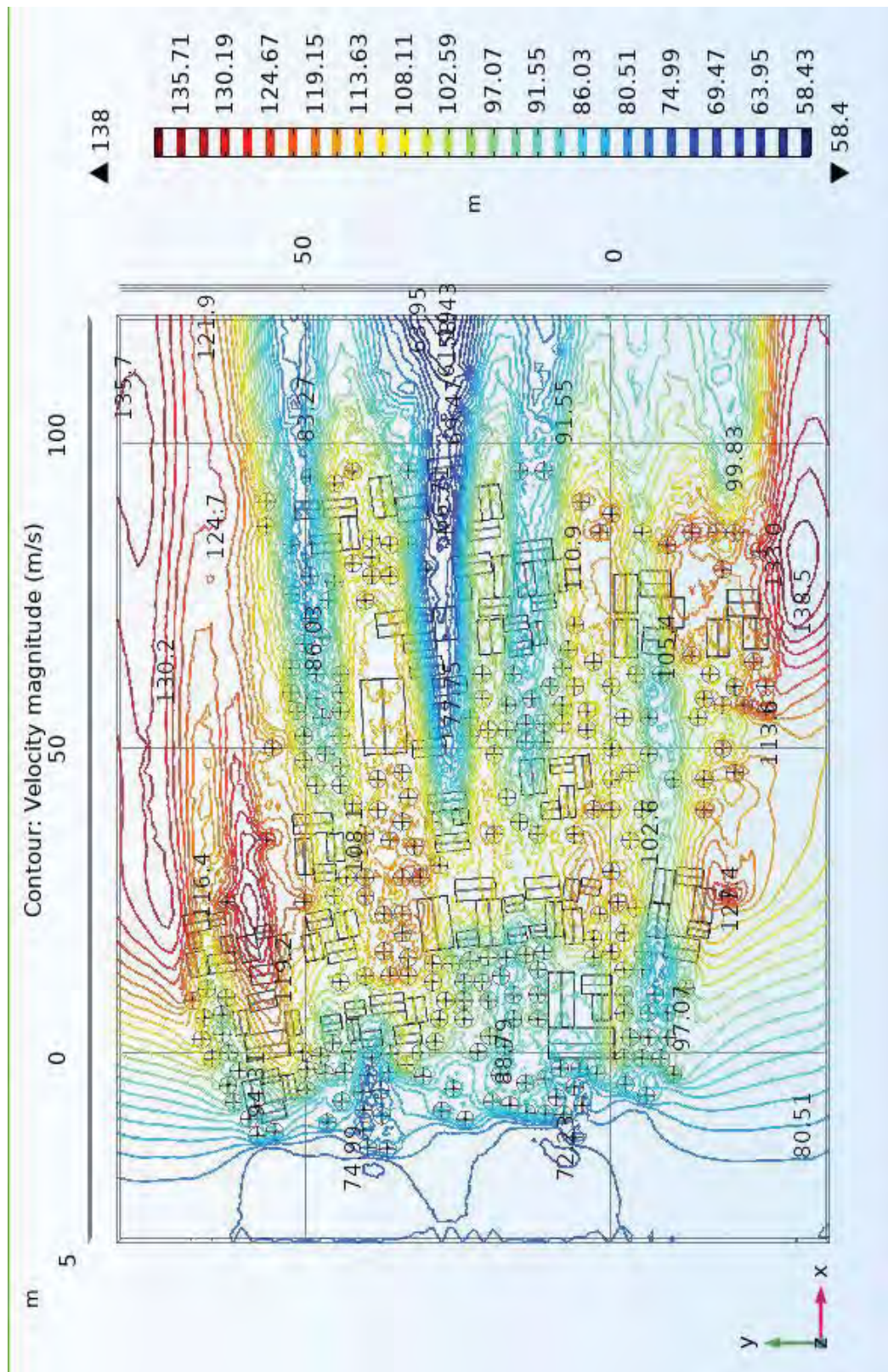


Fig.4.15: Wind speed at 8m level within inner area of sample settlement with turbulent flow (XY plane)

Fig: 4.15 to fig: 4.17 are showing condition of wind speed above main canopy layer when cyclonic wind speed is 270m/s. At 8m level from ground(fig:4.15) average wind speed is 102.39m/s, maximum wind speed is 139.85m/s and minimum wind speed is 57.037m/s. At 9m level(fig:4.16) minimum wind speed is average wind speed is 107.86m/s, maximum wind speed is 139.30m/s and minimum wind speed is 63.77m/s. at 10m level average wind speed is 109.43m/s, maximum wind speed is 138.71m/s and minimum wind speed is 70.522m/s. though wind speed significantly increases above canopy layer but the roughness layer works after 2 m from canopy layer when effective obstacle height is 6m.

Scenario within inner area of selected settlement zone gets more clear from sections (fig:4.18 and fig:4.19) along Y (XZ plane) and X(YZ plane) axis. At fig:4.18 and fig:4.19 it is observed that wind speed remains within 40m/s up to canopy layer which is like category one cyclone.

Analysing contour lines from fig:4.10 to fig:4.17 it can be stated that from simulation result it is obvious that up courtyards are the safest open spaces and at canopy layer gaps between canopies have the lowest wind speed. Fig: 4.20 is showing zones having wind speed within comfort range (under 6m/s) during cyclonic storm with 270m/s wind speed. Interestingly, every courtyard of selected settlement zone has comfortable wind speed up to roof level of dwelling units and safe for regular activity. Results indicate during category 5 cyclone; daily activity does not get hamper inside boundary of homestead.

Simulation results of selected study zone of Ghorkumarpur village indicate strong defensive effective obstacle layer at outer periphery and inner layer of ideal settlement will marginalised the need for heavy construction within settlement in name of resilience. But to protect from water surge, building materials which are not degraded in water can be used.

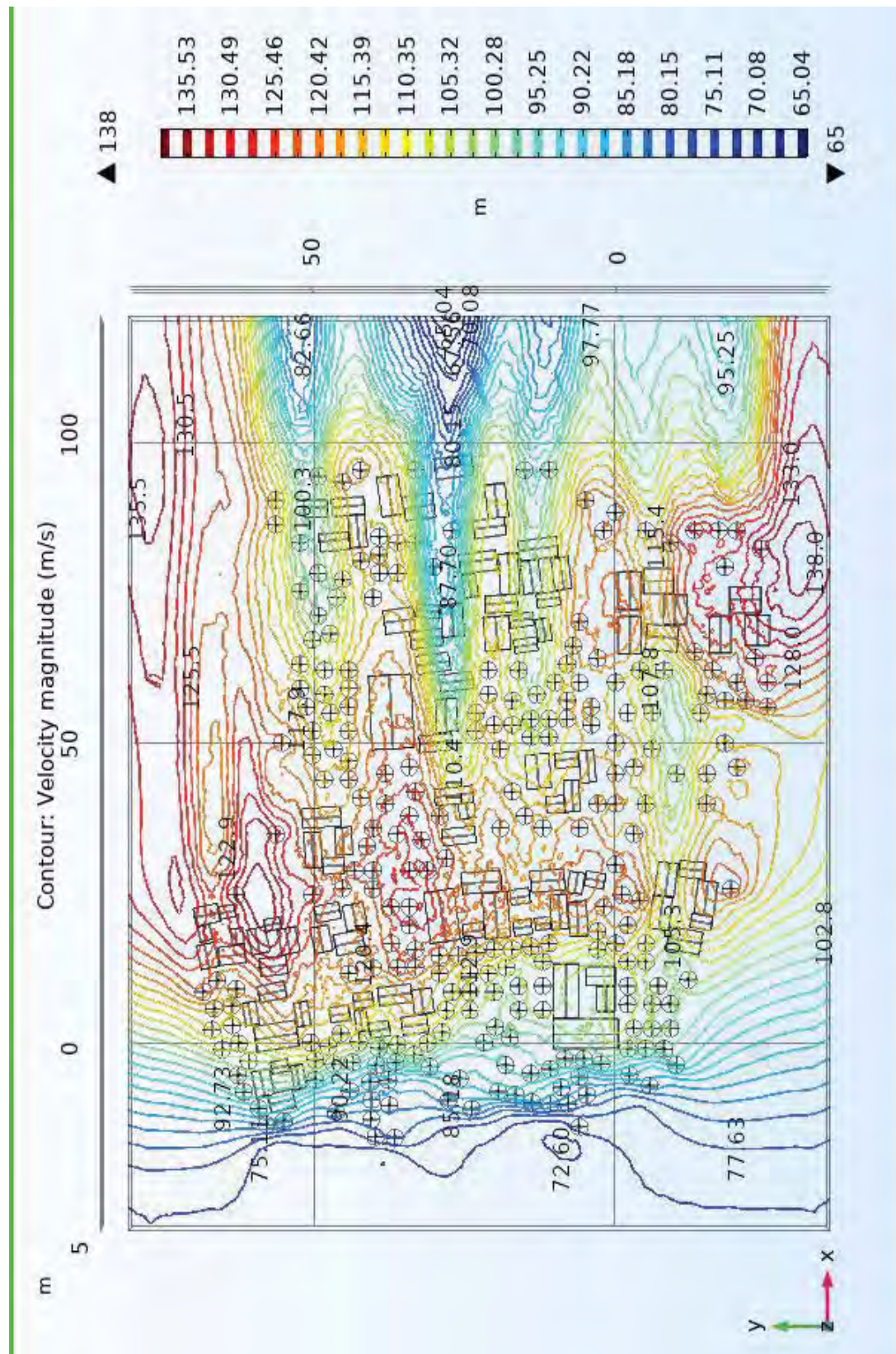


Fig:4.16: Wind speed at 9m level within inner area of sample settlement with turbulent flow (XY plane)

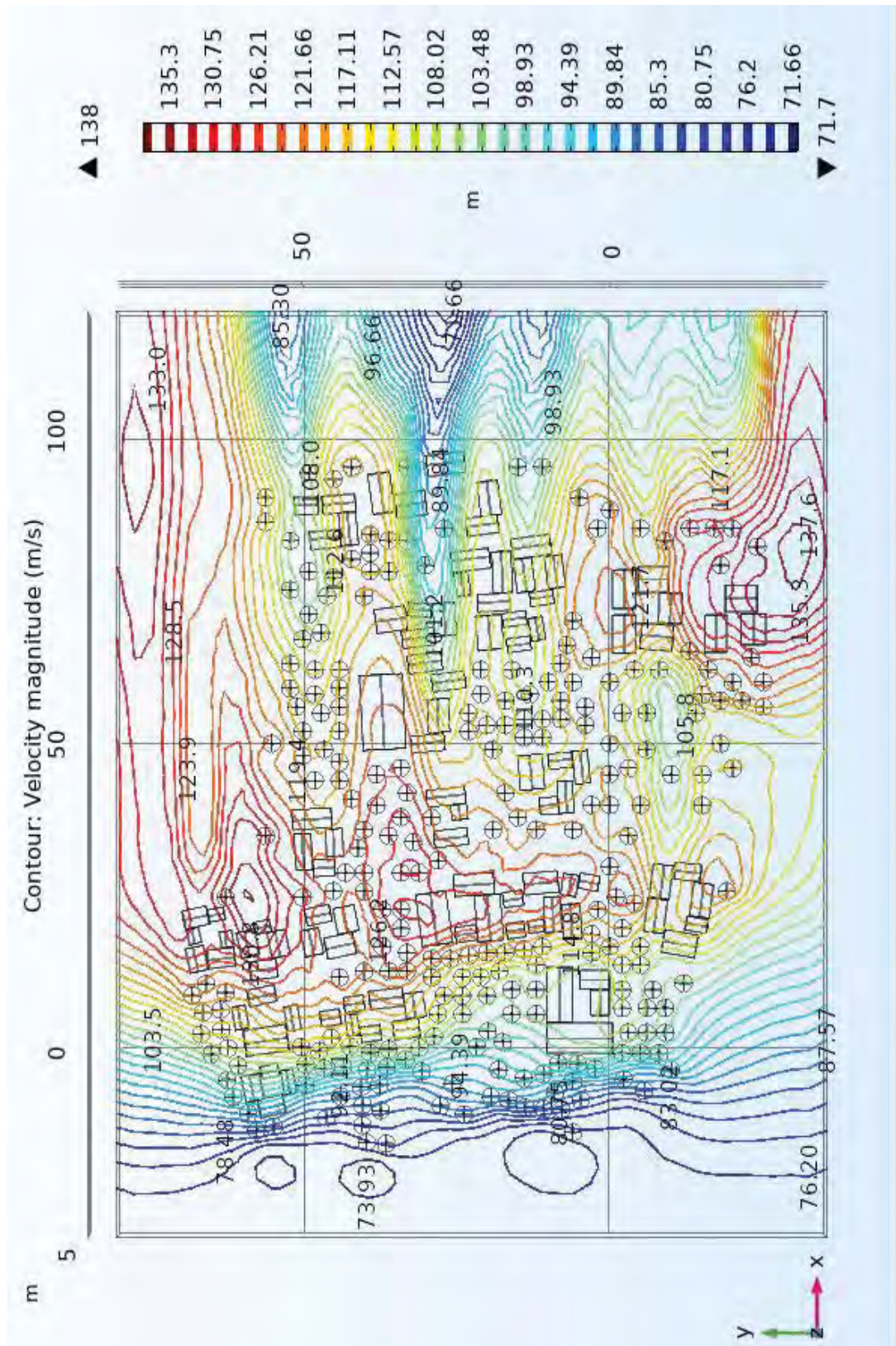


Fig:4.17: Wind speed at 10m level within inner area of sample settlement with turbulent flow (XY plane)

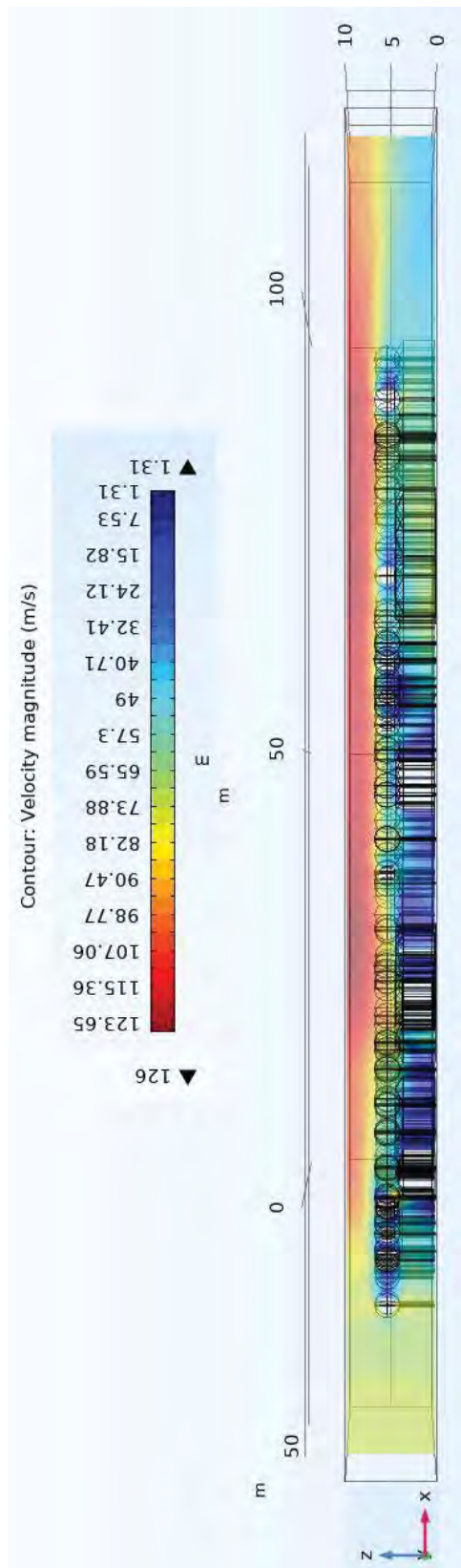


Fig:4.18: Wind speed at 5m grid line along XZ plane

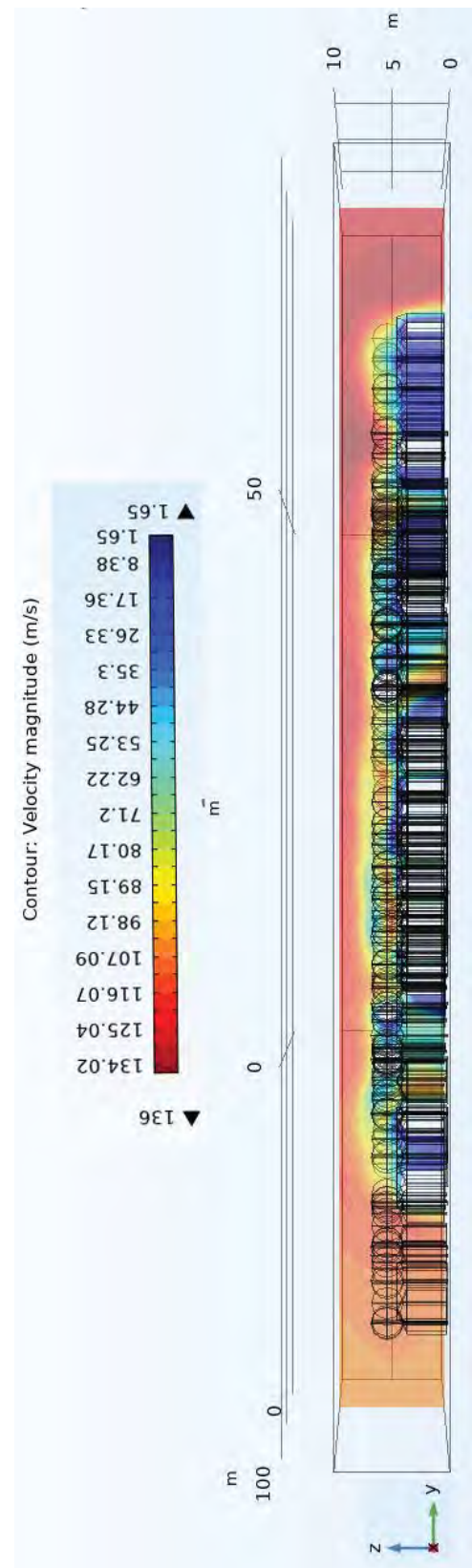


Fig:4.19: Wind speed at 20m grid line along YZ plane

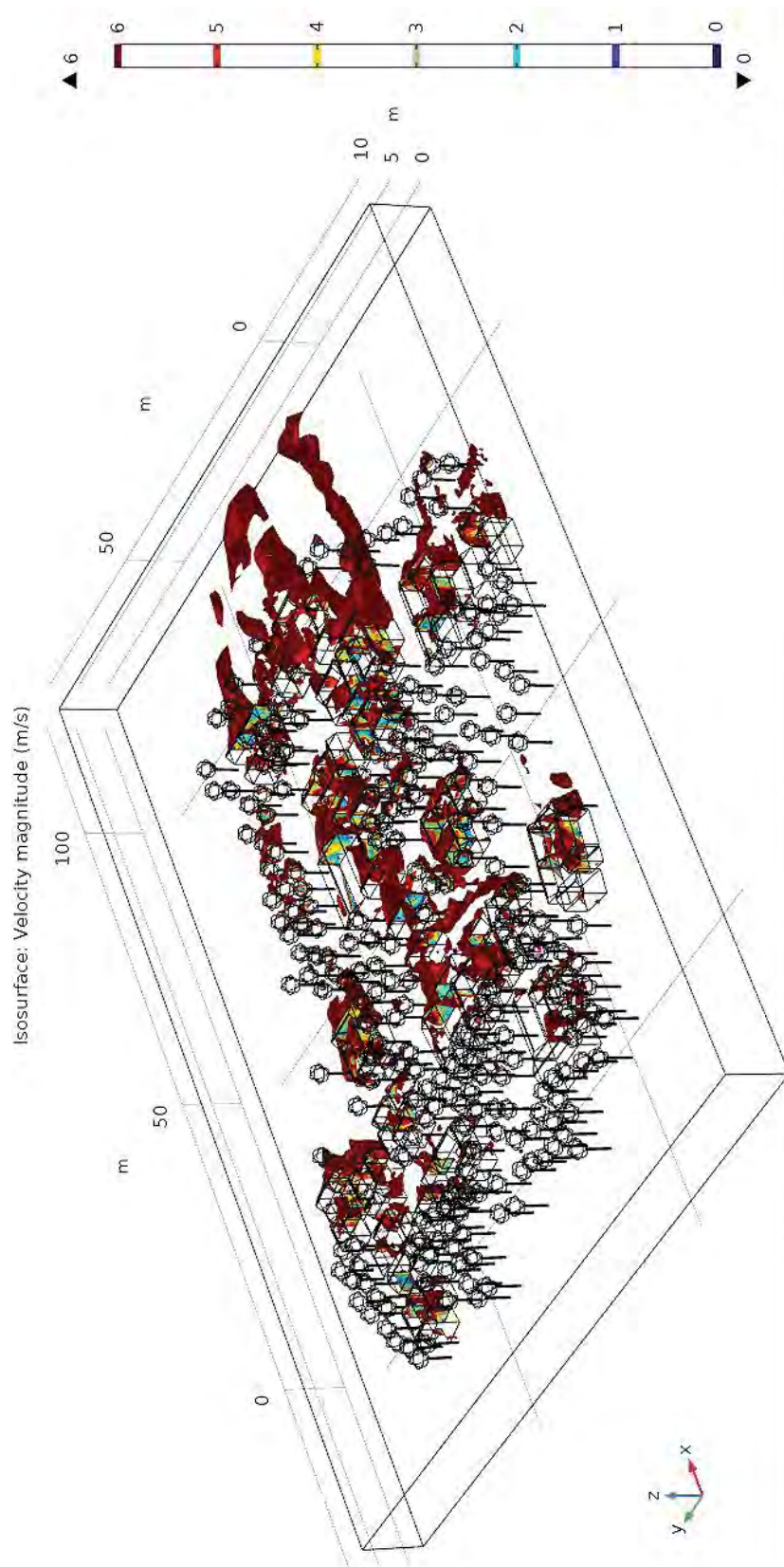


Fig.4.20: Zones having wind speed up to 6m/s when $U_0 = 75$ m/s (270 km/h).

4.5 3D Fractal Dimension Analysis

Box counting method is used for fractal dimension analysis of binary image. In this method image is divided into non overlapping grids along x and y axis. From each grid pixel is counted with grey value. If number of pixel box with grey value is N, and total box number of binary image is R, then formula for counting fractal dimension will be

$$FD = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1 \log(Nr)}{n \log(1/r)} \right) \dots\dots\dots(4.5)$$

Fig 4.21 is showing an example of pixel count at each grid of box. In this system box height is also calculated with number of boxed. For achieving accuracy, triangular box

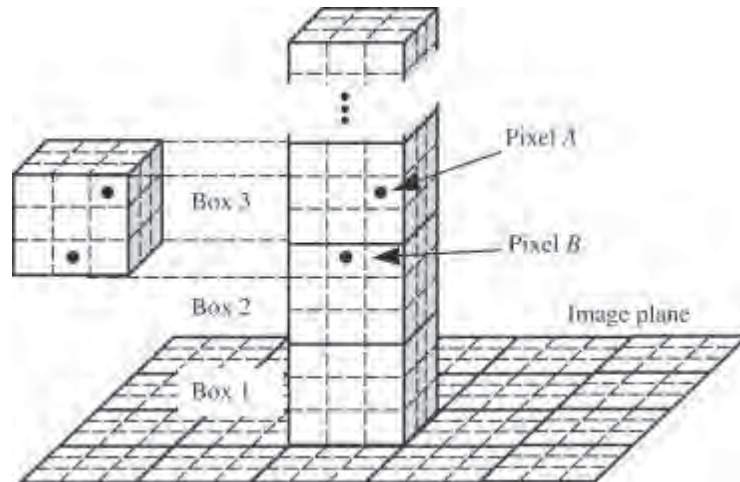


Fig 4.21 . Determination of the number of boxes (Nr) by differential box counting method [17]

counting method is used, where pixel is counted from right and left diagonal so that no information is lost in counting process. Available software to analysis 3D fractal dimension at windows platform is MATLAB, BENOIT, Fractal Analysis v3 [18]. Among the listed 3 BENOIT is used for commercial purpose [18]. BENOIT, BENOIT for MATLAB, MATLAB is used successfully in research for fractal dimension analysis [18]. For this research MATLAB is used for 3D fractal dimension analysis due to economic viability and competency to available resources.

4.5.1 Fractal dimension analysis of sample settlement

For creating 3d array image at each direction, necessary sections are derived from 3d model(fig:4.2) of settlement along XY, YZ and ZX plane. For XY plane (z axis) image size is 304x230 pixel and section variations is 2, which ranges from 0to39 and 40to80 pixel.

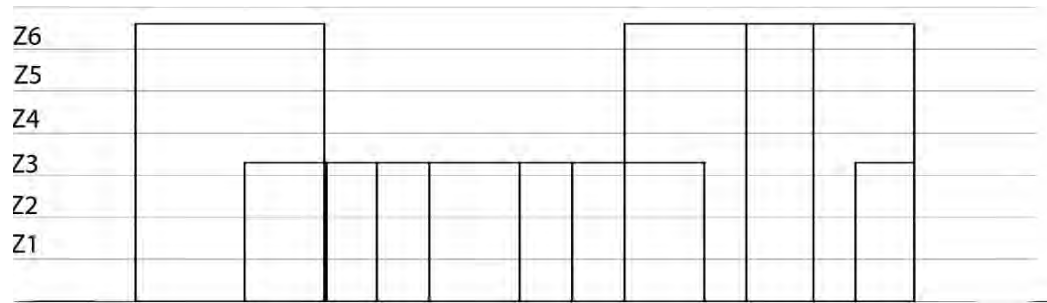


Fig:4.22.: Sections line along Z axis



(a) Range:0-39 (Z1-Z3)



(b) Range:40-80(Z4-Z6)

Fig:4.23.: Sections along XY plane

A MATLAB code is prepared to create 3d array image along z axis (fig:4.23) and the derived 3d array image is named as box_{xy} . With equation 1 a function of n , r , and boxcount is created for box_{xy} .

$$[n_{xy}, r_{xy}] = \text{boxcount}(\text{box}_{xy}) \quad \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

Fractal dimension along z axis is derived though equation 2.

$$\text{FD}_{XY} = -\text{diff}(\log(n_{xy})) ./ \text{diff}(\log(r_{xy})) \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

Fractal dimension along Z axis is 2.4906 +/- 0.71553 .

Along YZ plane (X axis) image size is 230x85 pixel and section variation is 15, which ranges from 15 to 266 pixel.

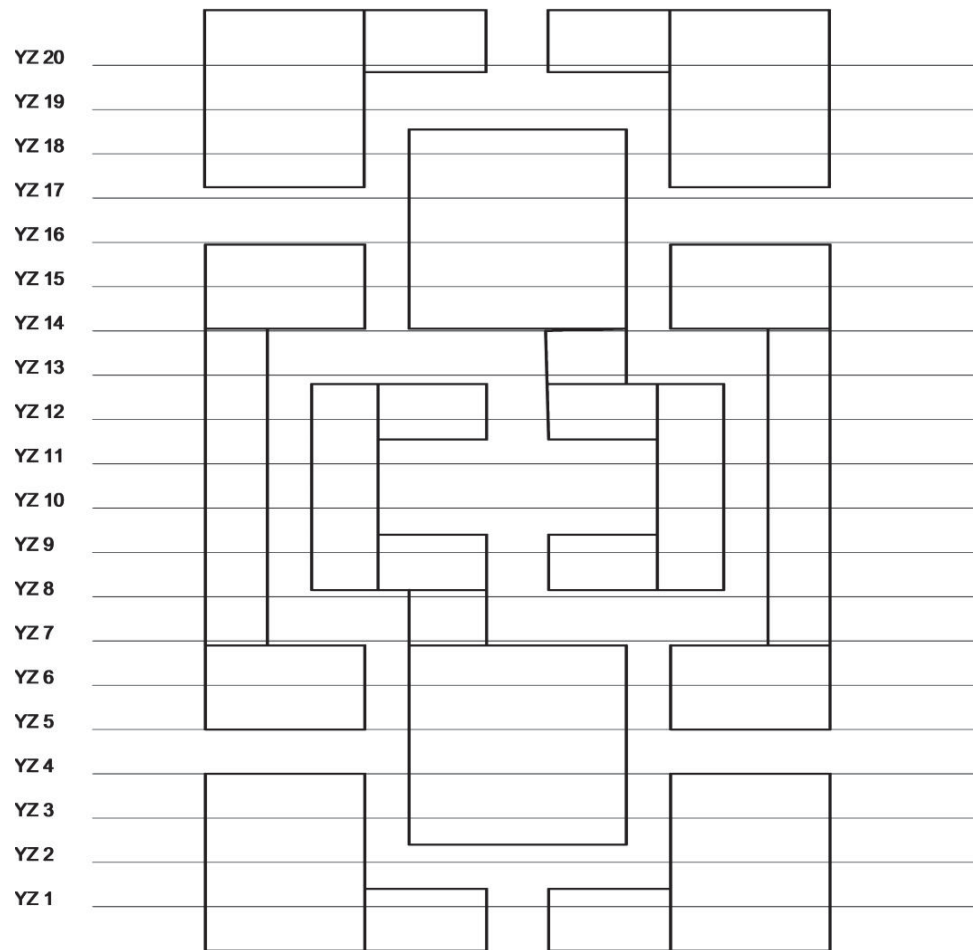
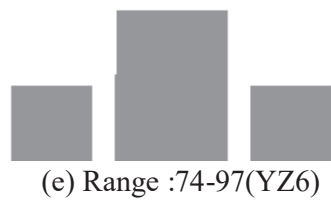
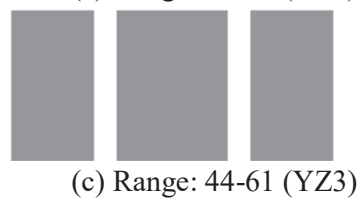
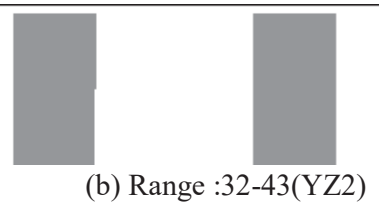
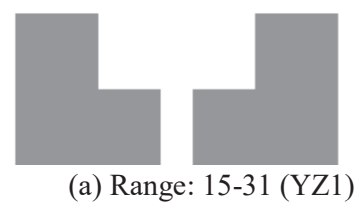


Fig:4.24.: Sections line along X axis



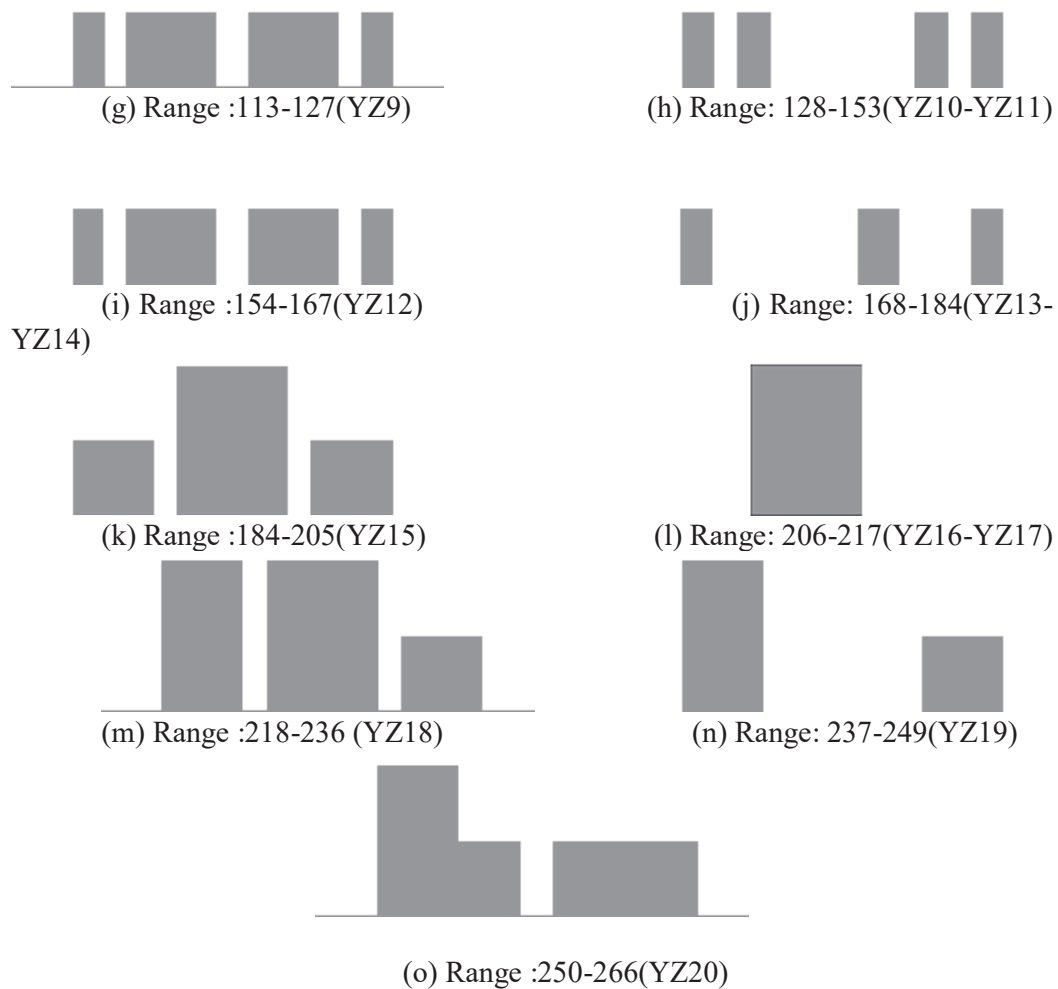


Fig:4.25: Sections along YZ plane

A MATLAB code is prepared to create 3d array image along X axis (fig:4.25) and the derived 3d array image is named as box_{yz} . With equation 3 a function of n , r , and boxcount is created for box_{yz} .

$$[n_{yz}, r_{yz}] = \text{boxcount}(\text{box}_{yz}) \quad \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

Fractal dimension along X axis is derived though equation 4.

$$\text{FD}_{YZ} = -\text{diff}(\log(n_{yz}))/\text{diff}(\log(r_{yz}))\dots\dots\dots(4)$$

Fractal dimension along X axis is 2.4708+/-0.70324.

Along XZ plane (Y axis) image size is 304x85 pixel and section variation is 13, which ranges from 32 to 200 pixel.

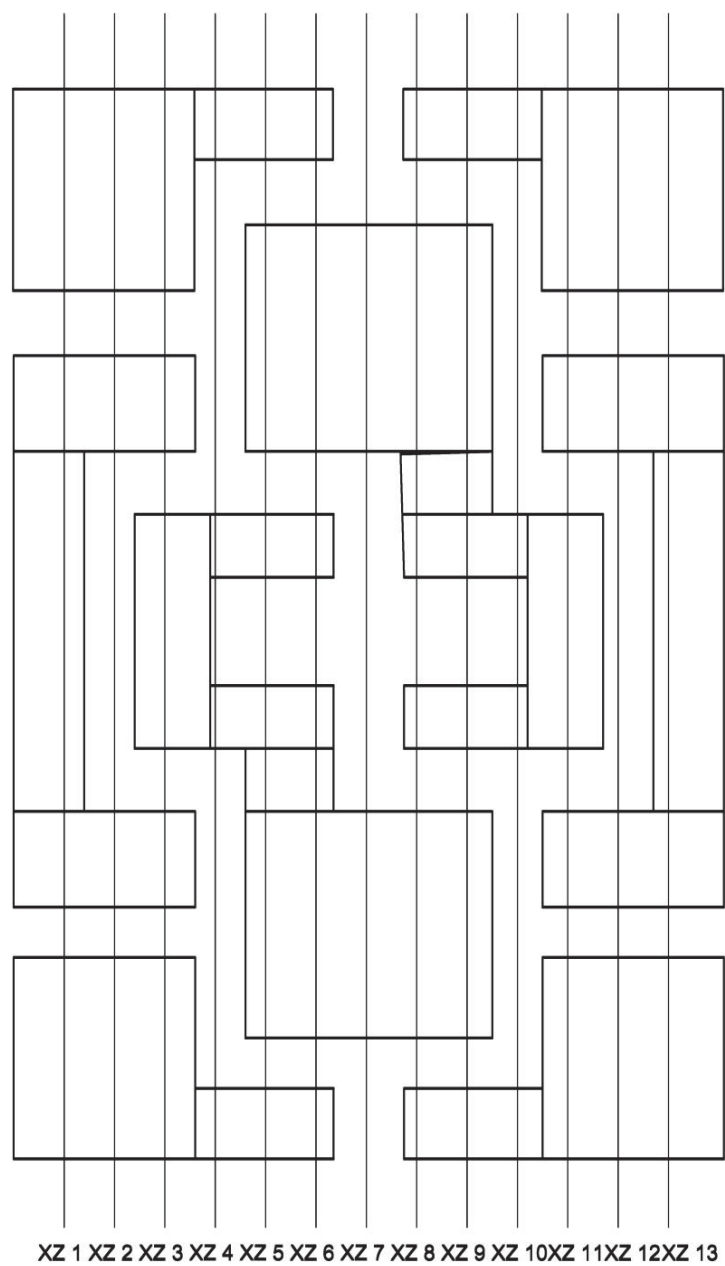


Fig:4.26.: Sections line along Y axis



(a) Range: 32-47 (XZ1)



(b) Range: 48-59(XZ2)

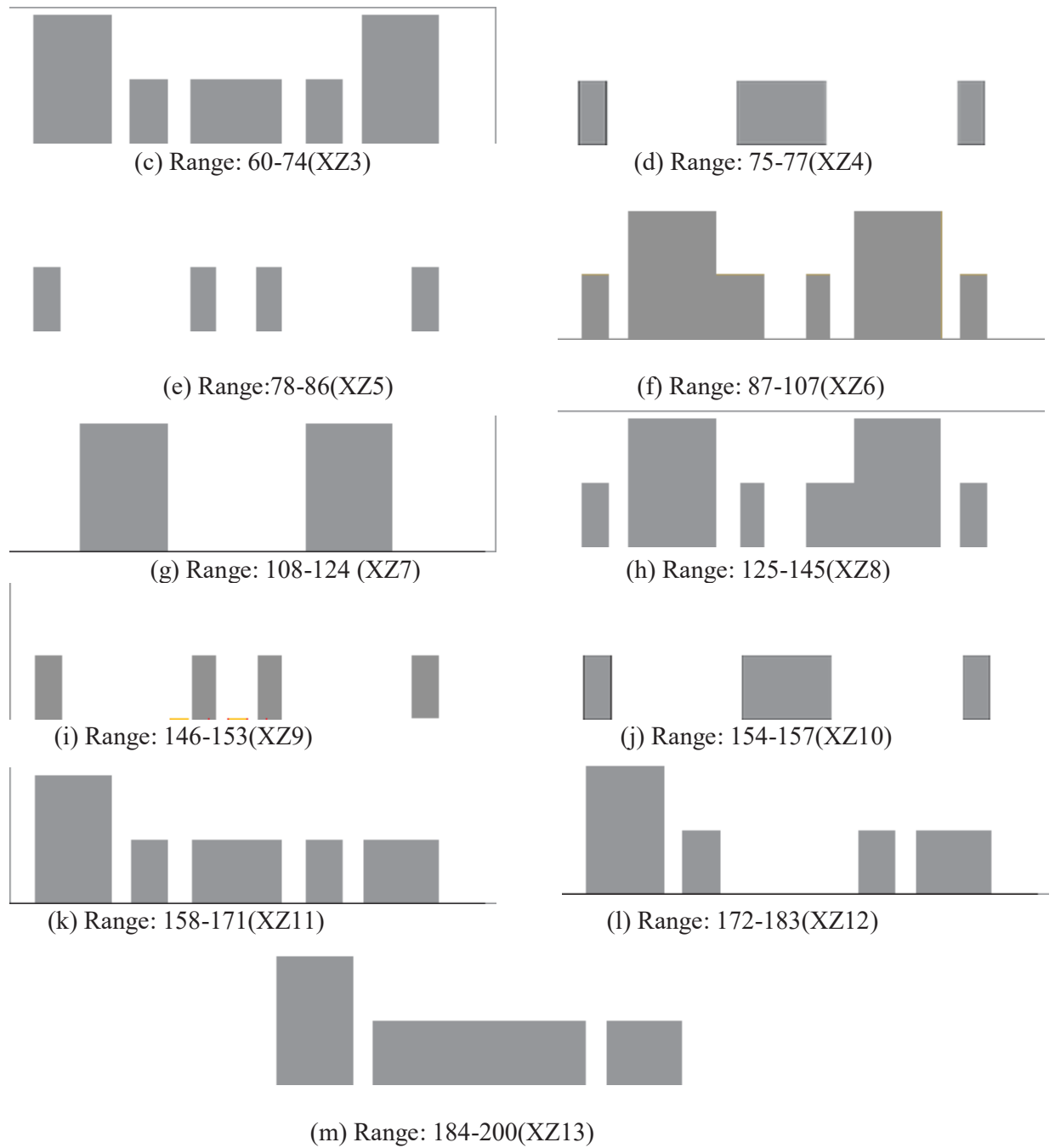


Fig:4.27: Sections along XZ plane

A MATLAB code is prepared to create 3d array image along Y axis(fig:4.27) and the derived 3d array image is named as box_{xz} . With equation (5) a function of n , r , and boxcount is created for box_{yz} .

$$[n_{zx}, r_{zx}] = \text{boxcount}(\text{box}_{zx}) \dots\dots\dots(5)$$

Fractal dimension along Y axis is derived though equation (6).

$$FD_{ZX} = -diff(\log(n_{zx})) ./ diff(\log(r_{zx})) \dots \dots \dots (6)$$

Fractal dimension along Y axis is 2.4498+/-0.69573

Finally, equation (1) is used to determine fractal dimensions of settlement pattern recommended by Marcel Bottema.

$$FD = [FD_{XY}, FD_{YZ}, FD_{ZX}] \dots \dots \dots (7)$$

Fractal dimension of recommended settlement is found 2.4704 +/- 0.67744.

4.5.2 Fractal dimension analysis of Zone C at Ghorkumarpur village :

For creating 3d array image at each direction, necessary sections are derived from 3d model (fig:4.9) of settlement along XY, YZ and ZX plane. Basic modelling remain same as it was modelled for cyclonic wind simulation except shrubs are included in this modelling and height of shrubs are considered as 1.8m. For 3d array image at each direction, sections are derived from 3D model of settlement along XY, YZ and ZX plane at an interval of 1pixel. For XY plane (Z axis) image size is 435x344 pixel and section variations is 15 (fig:4.28, fig:4.29)). For ZX (Y axis) plane image size is 435x47pixel and section variation is 92 (fig:4.30,fig:4.31)). For YZ plane (X axis) image size is 344x47pixel and section variation is 113 (fig:4.32,fig:4.33). All section variation along X and Y axis is given at appendix:2

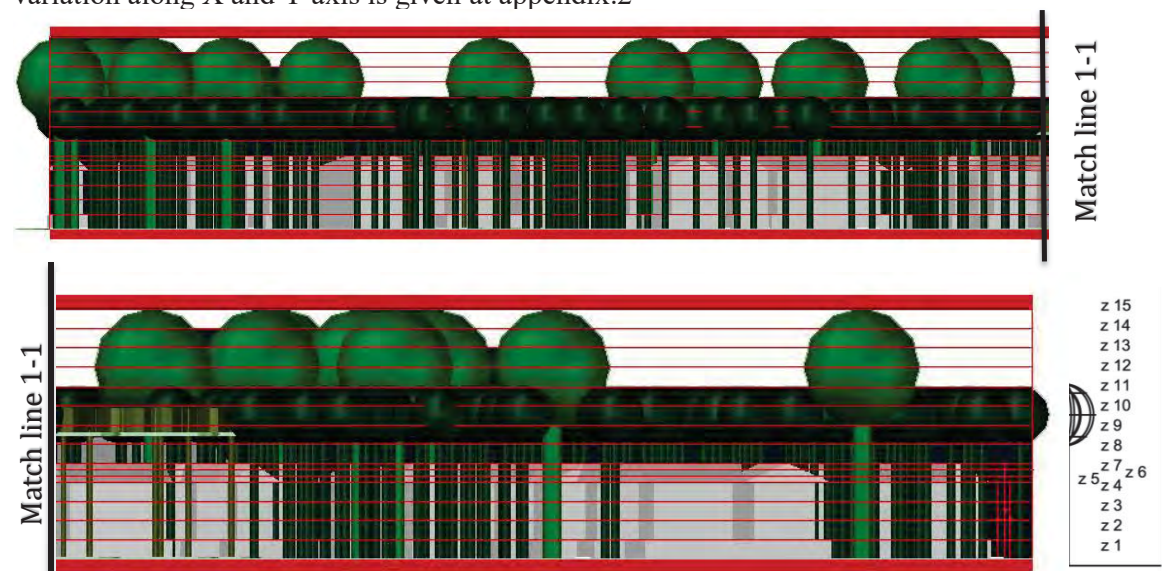
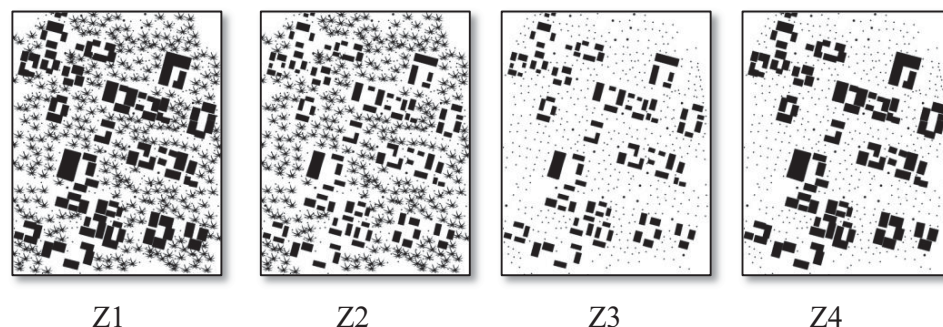


Fig:4.28: Section line along Z axis of zone C at Ghorkumarpur village



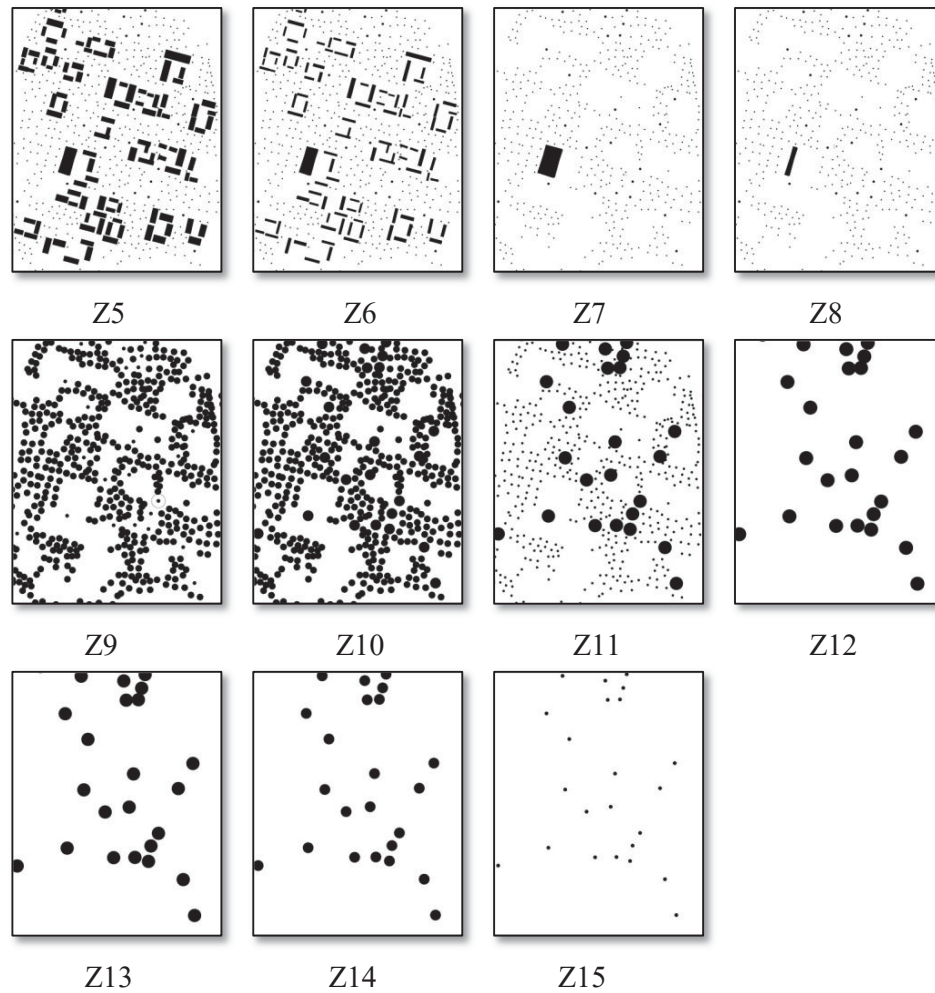


Fig:4.29: Image set (section variation) along Z axis of zone C at Ghorkumarpur village

A MATLAB code is prepared to create 3d array of 47 images along z axis(fig:4.29) and the derived 3d array image is named as z3d. With equation 10 a function of n, r, and boxcount is created for z3d.

$$[n_{xy}, r_{xy}] = \text{boxcount}(z3d) \quad \dots\dots\dots(10)$$

Fractal dimension along z axis is derived through equation 11.

$$FD_{XY} = -\text{diff}(\log(n_{xy})) ./ \text{diff}(\log(r_{xy})) \dots\dots\dots(11)$$

Fractal dimension along Z axis is 2.6938 +/- 0.2244 .



Fig:4.30: Section line along Y axis of zone C at Ghorkumarpur village

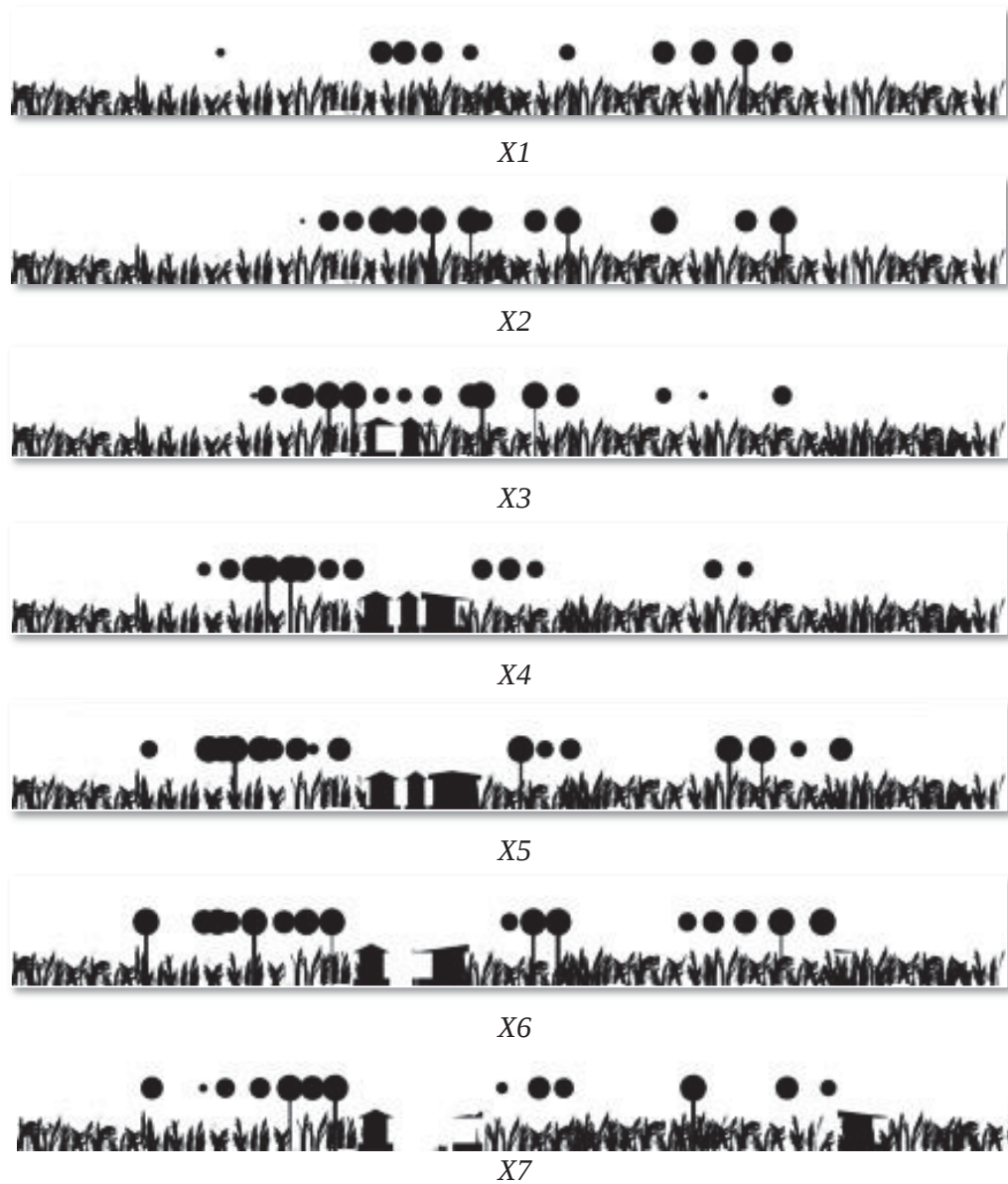


Fig:4.31: Example of Image set(section variation) along Y axis of zone C at Ghorkumarpur village

A MATLAB code is prepared to create 3d array of 344 images along Y axis(fig:4.31) and the derived 3d array image is named as y3d. With equation 12 a function of n, r, and boxcount is created for y3d.

$$[n_{zx}, r_{zx}] = \text{boxcount}(y3d) \quad \dots\dots\dots(12)$$

Fractal dimension along Y axis is derived through equation 13.

$$FD_{zx} = -diff(\log(n_{zx}))/diff(\log(r_{zx}))\dots\dots\dots(13)$$

Fractal dimension along Y axis is 2.2027+/-0.7804.

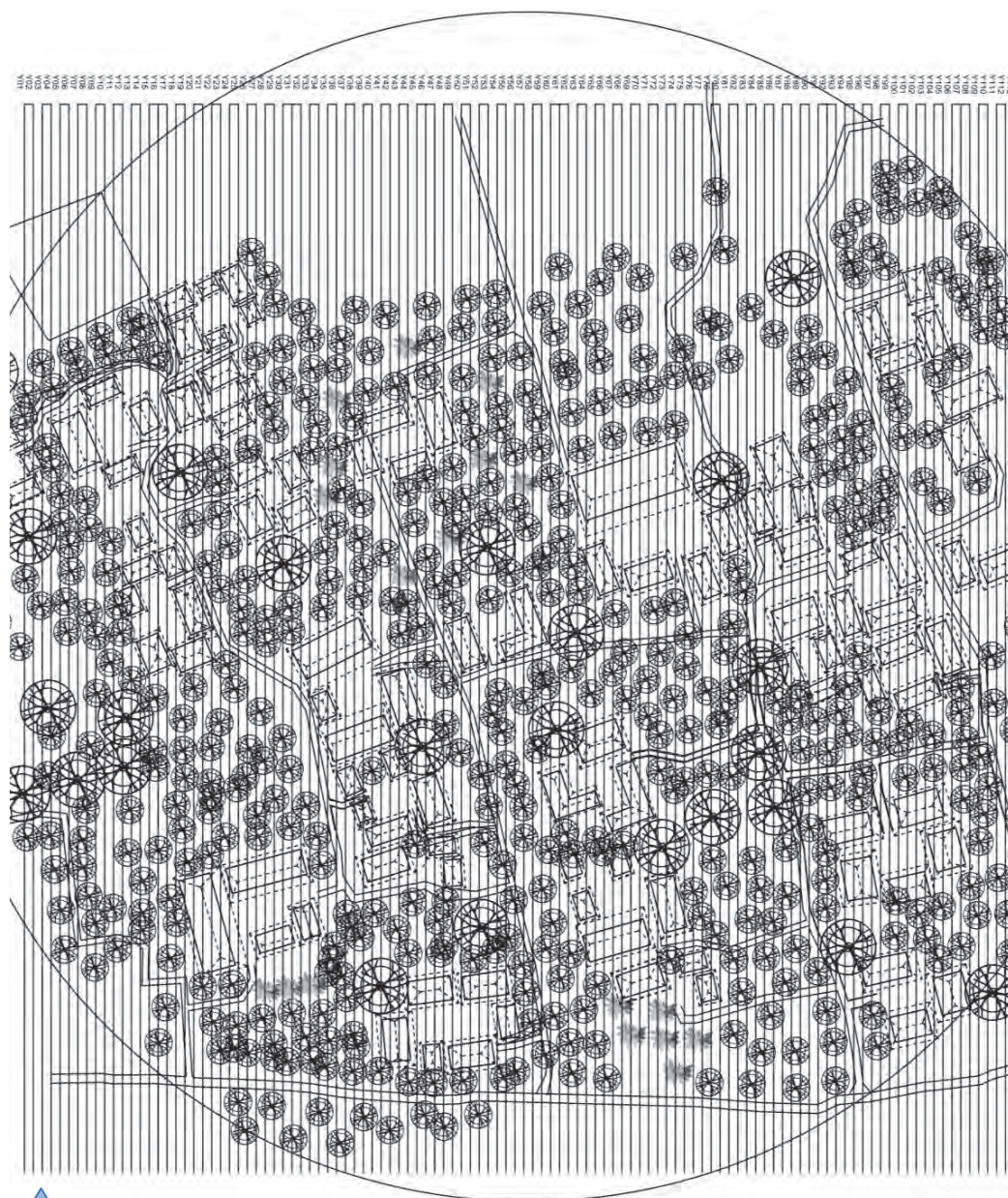
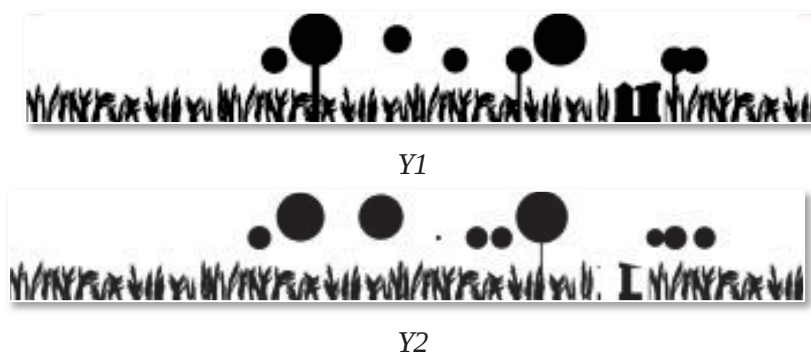


Fig: 4.32: Section line along Xaxis of zone C at Ghorkumarpur village



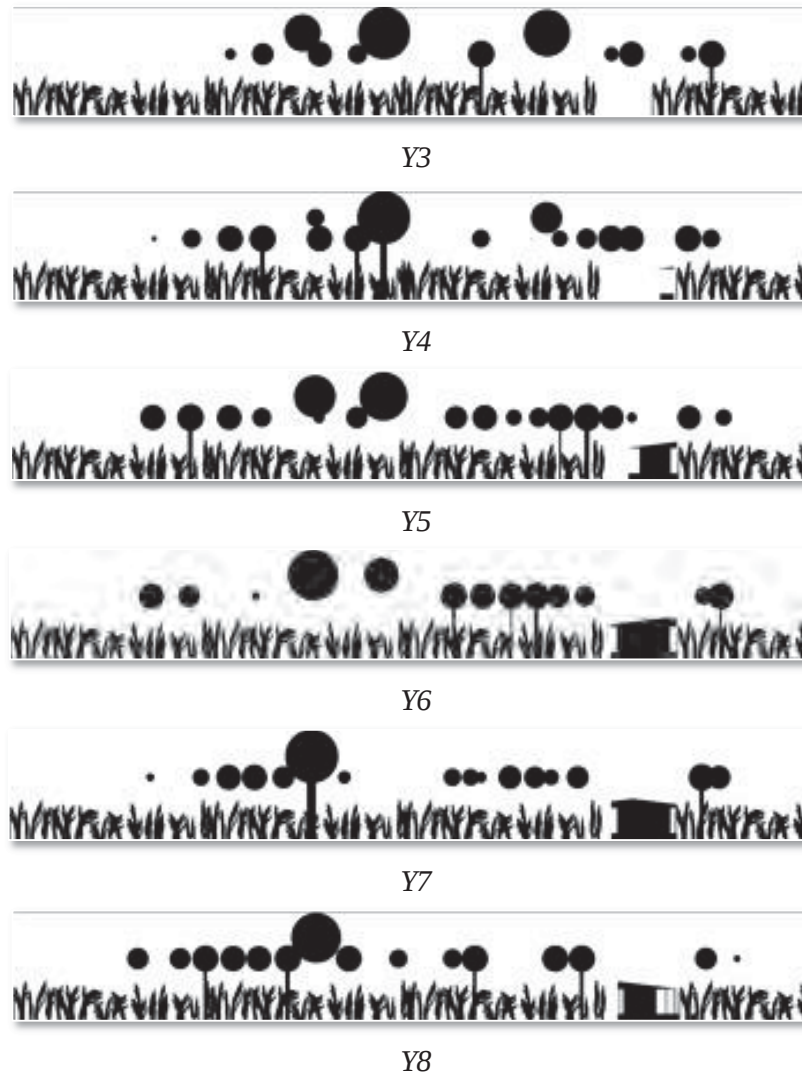


Fig:4.33: Example of image set (section variation) along X axis of zone C at Ghorkumarpur village

A MATLAB code is prepared to create 3d array of 435 images along X axis(fig:4.33) and the derived 3d array image is named as x3d. With equation (14) a function of n, r, and boxcount is created for x3d.

$$[n_{yz}, r_{yz}] = \text{boxcount}(x3d) \quad \dots\dots\dots(14)$$

Fractal dimension along X axis is derived through equation (15).

$$FD_{YZ} = -\text{diff}(\log(n_{yz}))/\text{diff}(\log(r_{yz}))\dots\dots\dots(15)$$

Fractal dimension along X axis is 2.1502+/-0.6909

Finally, equation (1) is used to determine fractal dimensions of selected area of Zone C at Ghorkumarpur village.

$$FD = [FD_{XY}, FD_Y, FD_{ZX}] \dots\dots\dots(16)$$

Fractal dimension of simplified selected settlement zone is found 2.3819+/- 0.67711. Due to simplification some attribution of selected zone has been lost. If those attributes can be included fractal dimension would have been increased.

4.5 Conclusion:

This chapter stated the methodology and parameters for both 3D fractal data analysis and CFD simulation. Results from 3D fractal data analysis and CFD simulation are also described here. Summary of simulation result is given at table: 4.2.

Table:4.2 : Summery of simulation result

Model type	Average Wind speed over settlement form (m/s)	Plane	Mean FD
Sample settlement of M. Bottema	71.94	XY (2m)	2.4708
Case study zone	62.95	XY (2m)	2.1502
Sample settlement of M. Bottema	89	YZ	2.4498
Case study zone	80	YZ	2.2027
Sample settlement of M. Bottema	92	ZX	2.4906
Case study zone	70	ZX	2.6938
Sample settlement of M. Bottema	83	3D form	2.4704
Case study zone	65	3D form	2.3819

Table 4.2 indicates that higher 3D Fractal Dimension at any level of form does not reduces average wind speed within settlement zone at any level. Literature review indicates at 2d plane drag coefficient does not reduces at high or low porosity factor, rather within a range between low and mid porosity factor drag coefficient reduces. For 3D fractal porous body fractal dimension of one plane cannot express porosity of settlement and wind flow in settlement is corelated with porosity which can only be expressed through 3D fractal dimension. From CFD simulation and fractal dimension analysis of sample settlement form of M. Bottema and case study zone, it is observed case study zone is more porous and reduction of wind speed is higher than sample settlement and has lower fractal dimension than sample settlement zone. Results comparison between the tested settlement zone suggest range of fractal dimension to reduce turbulent wind speed for settlement resilience ranges 2.3819+/- 0.67711.

References:

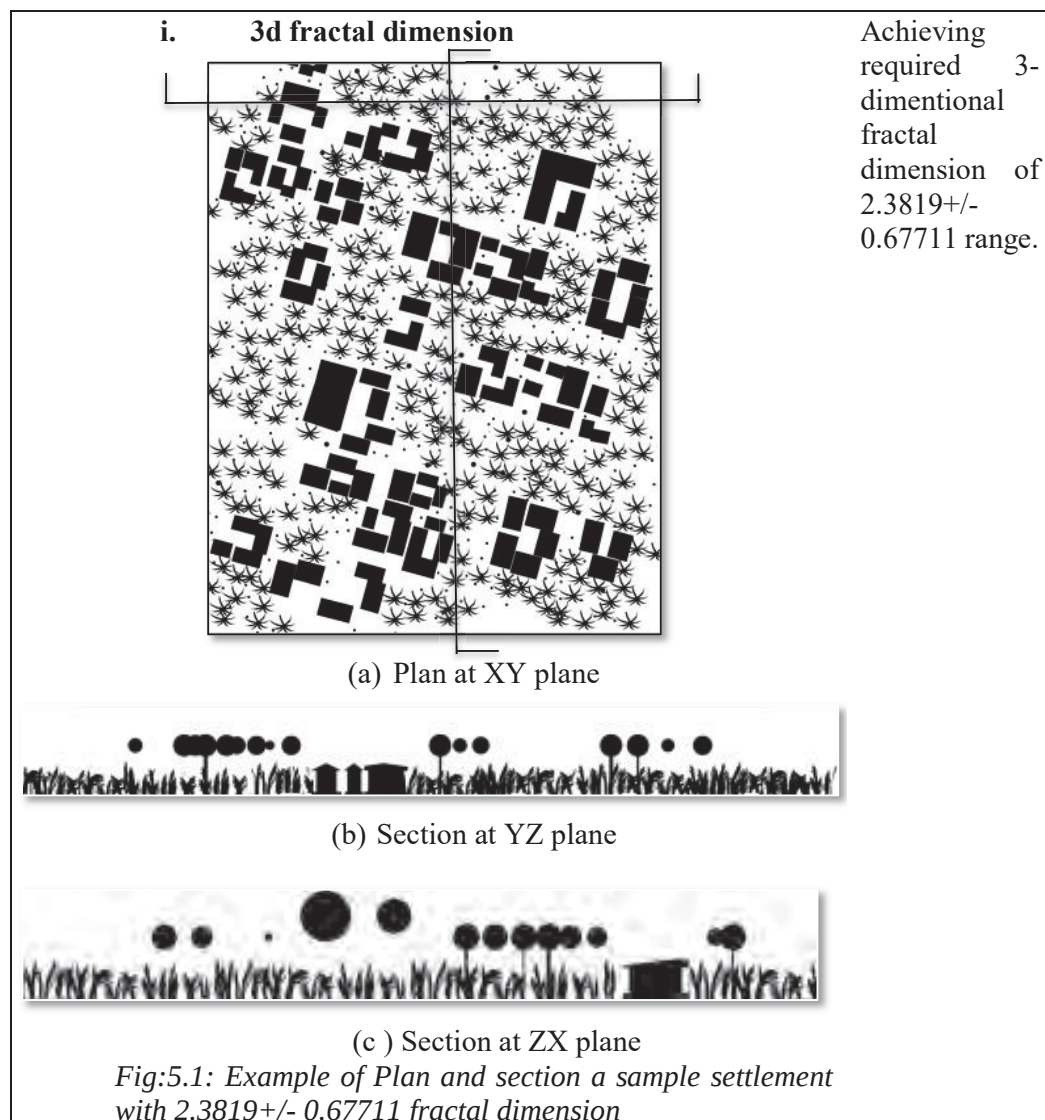
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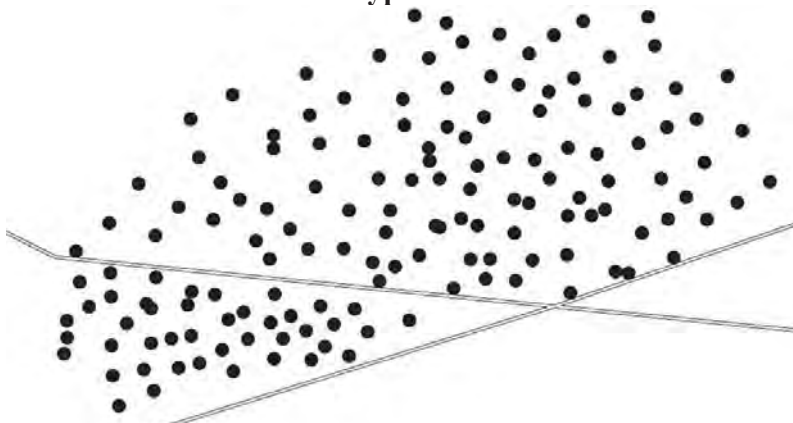
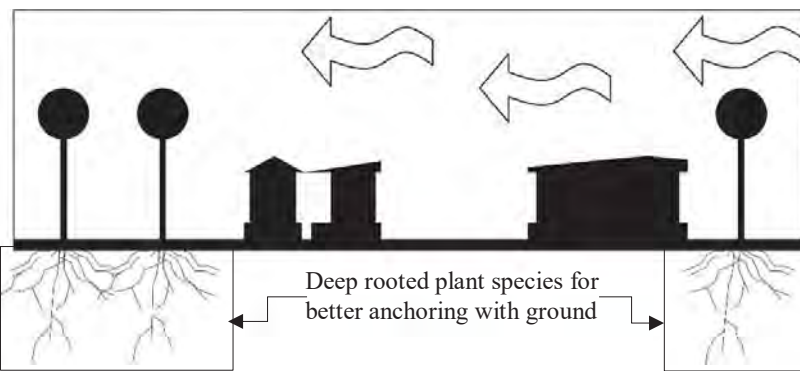
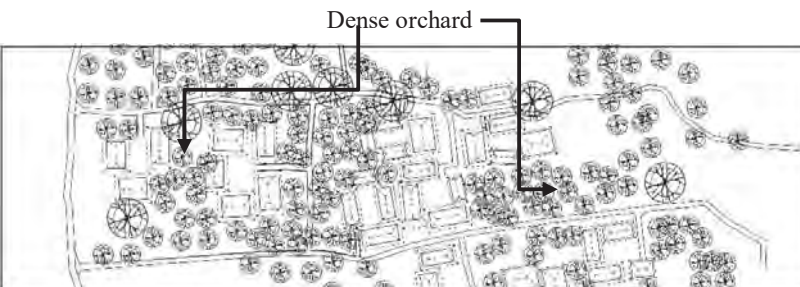
Chapter 5: Conclusion

5.1 Introduction

In this research study it has been found that impact of cyclonic wind thrust at settlement level depends not only on the forecasted wind speed but also on surrounding terrain and settlement geometry. From analysis of study villages, reference sample settlement and CFD simulation 12 design parameters for cyclonic wind resiliency has been identified which is supported by field survey and literature review. If followed, these design parameters will help to shape cyclonic wind resilient urban and rural settlement and contribute positive impact in GDP. Design parameters supported by this research is discussed under section 5.2 and 5.3 with graphic illustration which will help architects, planners, and local inhabitants to determine ways for creating acceptable wind environment that will be resilient against cyclonic wind .

5.2 Findings: Design Parameters and their limits



ii. Settlement type  <i>Fig:5.2: Compact settlement type</i>	For achieving required 3D fractal dimension of any settlement, settlement type needs to be compact.
iii. Vegetation across street and alleyway  <i>Fig:5.3: Tree line with deep rooted salinity tolerant trees across streets</i>	For better anchoring with ground salinity tolerant deep-rooted plant species are needed to be planted across the streets that connect the settlement with surrounding terrain.
iv. Orchard around homestead  <i>Fig:5.4: Dense orchard around homestead will reduce wind load on dwelling units</i>	Homestead needs to have deep rooted salinity tolerant dense orchard surrounding building masses and courtyard for reducing wind load on dwelling units.
v. Vegetation type At local field survey, some identified trees were <i>Polyalthia longifolia</i> (Sonn.)(Debdaru), <i>Litsea glutinosa</i> (Lour.) Robin. (Menda), <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam. (Kanthal), <i>Bombax ceiba</i> L. (Shimul), <i>A. procera</i> (Roxb.) Benth. (Koroi), <i>Sonneratia apetala</i>	Tree and shrub species will be according to future research findings.

Buch.-Ham. (Kewra), Psidium guajava L. (Pyera), Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels (Kalo jam), Z. mauritiana Lam. (Boroi), Mangifera indica L. (Aam), Azadirachta indica A. Juss. (Nim), Swietenia mahagoni (L.) Jacq. (Mehagoni), Xylocarpus granatum J. Koenig (Dhundal), Aegle marmelos (L.) Corrêa (Bel), Citrus maxima (Burm.) Merr. (Jambura), Areca catechu L. (Supari) and Borassus flabellifer L. (Tal).

vi. Size of courtyard

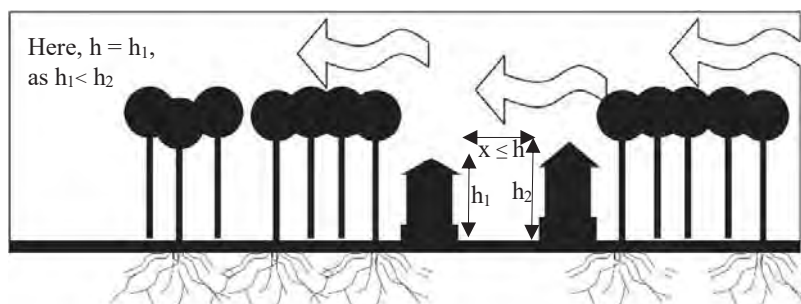


Fig:5.5: Governing height for width and length ratio of courtyard

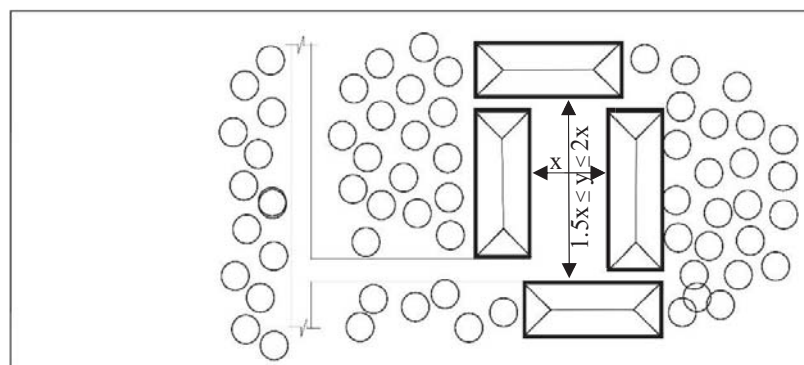


Fig:5.6: Width and length ratio of courtyard

vii. Width and length ratio of dwelling units

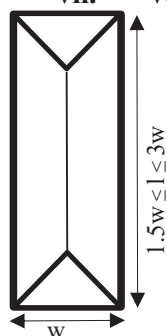


Fig:5.7: Plan of dwelling unit

w = width of dwelling unit
 l = length of dwelling unit

Maintaining width and length ratio of courtyard within $y/x \leq 1.15$, $y/x \geq 2$, where, width of courtyard, $x/h \leq 1$, h = lowest building height within a homestead, where height difference among dwelling units is not more than 6m.

Building new dwelling units according to width - length ratio of 1:3 to 1:1.5 and retrofitting the existing ones to recommended proportion.

ix. Ratio between dwelling unit height and street segment length

Ratio between dwelling unit height, h and street segment length, S_x , needs to be $h:S_x \leq 1:1.3$,

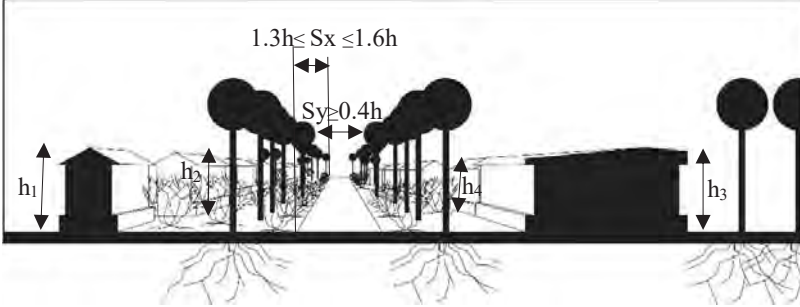
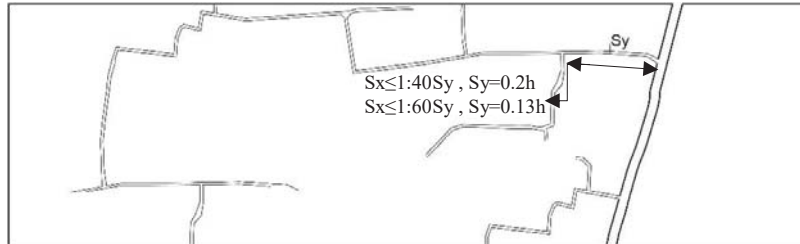
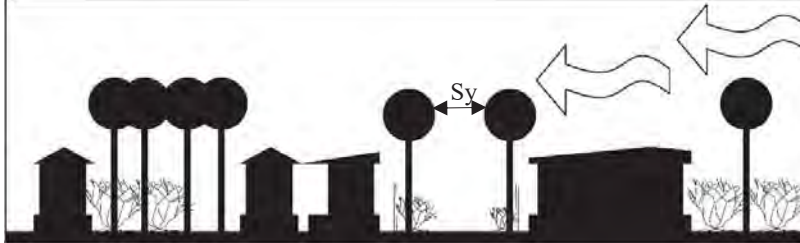
 Here, $h = \frac{(h_1 + h_2 + h_3 + h_4 + \dots + h_n)}{n}$ And, difference between $h_1, h_2, \dots, h_n \geq 6m$	$h:S_x \geq 1:6$, with reduced effective street width $S_y \geq 0.4h$. Here, h is the average building height of specific street segment where difference of height among buildings is not more than 6m.
x. Ratio between alleyway width and alleyway length  $S_x \leq 1:40 S_y, S_y = 0.2h$ $S_x \leq 1:60 S_y, S_y = 0.13h$	Ratio between alleyway width, S_y, and alleyway length, S_x, should be $S_y:S_x \leq 1:40$ when $S_y = 0.2h$, and $S_y:S_x \leq 1:60$ when $S_y = 0.13h$. h is average height of dwelling unit. Effective street width, S_y will be the gap between two tree crowns. In absence of trees will be the gap between build masses across the street.
	Ratio between alleyway width, S_y, and alleyway length, S_x, should be $S_y:S_x \leq 1:40$ when $S_y = 0.2h$, and $S_y:S_x \leq 1:60$ when $S_y = 0.13h$. h is average height of dwelling unit. Effective street width, S_y will be the gap between two tree crowns. In absence of trees will be the gap between build masses across the street.
xi. Type of alleyway or street network	Alleyway or street network should follow tributary tree pattern and alleyway with, S_y will never cross $2h$ to

Fig:5.8: Relation between dwelling unit height and street segment

Fig:5.9: Ratio between alleyway width, S_y , and alleyway length, S_x

Fig:5.10: Effective street width, S_y

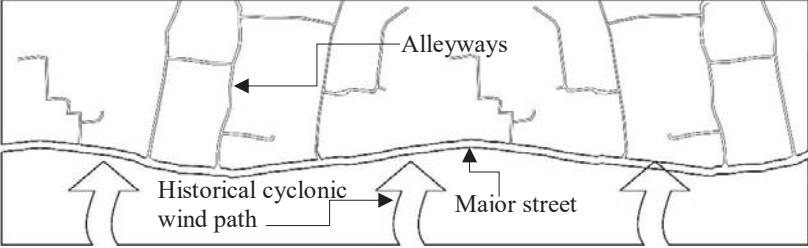
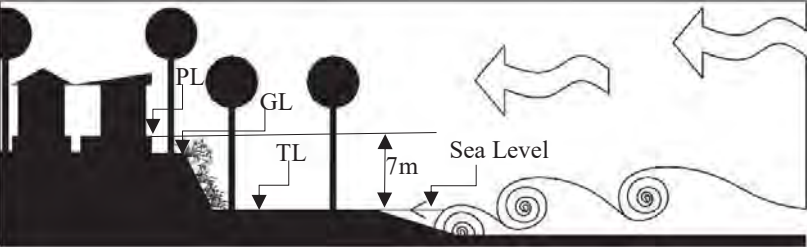
	reduce cyclonic wind pressure within settlement where, h=average building height.
xii. Major street orientation 	Major street orientation should not be aligned with historical cyclonic wind path direction.
xiii. Plinth level 	Plinth level (PL) should be measured from sea level not from ground level (GL) and safe plinth level needs to be 7m from sea level. Village based Terrain level (TL) map needs to be prepared to find out safe PL for dwellings.

Fig:5.11: Tributary tree road network

Fig:5.12: Major street orientation

Fig:5.13 : Plinth level measurement from sea level

5.3 Design Decisions for Implementation at Coastal Settlement for Cyclonic Wind Resiliency:

- i. For coastal area plantation of mangrove trees is a must for gaining resilience.
- ii. All major coastal road network should be NW-SE direction to gain maximum resistance against cyclonic wind.
- iii. Every coastal settlement comprises of dwelling units, orchards, road network and ponds should be designed as to gain fractal dimension ranges 2.3819 ± 0.67711 .

- iv. Every road network should follow tributary tree crossing keeping the road length within 4 to 6 building height as none of the street width crosses 2 building height at coastal area.
- v. In case of narrow alleyway with alleyway width up to 0.4 building height street length can be allowed 100 times of street width.
- vi. Trees with deep root needs to be placed along both side of streets to minimize the scouring of cyclonic wind and effective street width.
- vii. Roads that connect the settlement with surrounding terrain will be considered as roads of infinite length and needs to have road side orchard at terrain side.
- viii. No building at coastal area should have length 3 times longer than building width. Guidelines on Building elements and components for separate building code for coastal areas applicable for both rural and urban areas.
- ix. Width of courtyard should not cross building height and courtyard length should not cross 2 times of courtyard width.
- x. Concept of defensive landscape can be implemented by government projects.

5.4 Future Scope of Research:

- i. Further works are required to investigate the behavior and parameters that plays role behind storm surge flow inside settlement zones. This works requires both field measurement and simulation work.
- ii. Rigorous research on coastal trees is needed to find out which trees can sustain both winds thrust and saline water for developing defensive landscape.
- iii. Real life field measurements during cyclonic event at case study settlement will provide more accuracy in terms of wind speed.
- iv. Enhancing comfort performance within proposed type of settlement form is a part of further research.
- v. A software can be developed aimed at analyzing settlements to maintain required 3D fractal dimension with specific porosity parameters for resilience.

5.5 Conclusion

This research focused on parameters of settlement form that influences the wind speed and flow pattern within settlement form at coastal areas. The outcome of the study is useful for practical implementation. A significant reduction of housing loss has been found through analysis which will help us to think about retrofit existing coastal settlement areas of Bangladesh. The study also states the importance of tree plantation along and within settlement form and how it can reduce effective perforation width by creating a dense fragmented surface for turbulent wind. It will guide us to design future coastal areas more effectively. Present condition of case study zone is also an important finding of this study. As building regulation and the master plan of the coastal area can be supported by the findings of this research, the consequence of this research opens up the scope for future studies on the issue. Architects, planners and other professionals can implement the output of the research for cyclone resilient design.

Reference :

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Appendix:

কম্প্যাক্ট নিক্সপান ফর্ম

২৫/০৫/২০০৯খ্রিঃ তারিখে স্ট্রিট লাইট "আইলা" এর প্রত্যেক সংশ্লিষ্ট কম্প্যাক্টের সর্বশেষ প্রতিবেদন।

কম্প্যাক্ট নং/জিলা/মন্দির	ধরন গ্রাউন্ড সড়ক সমূহ (কিঃ মিঃ)		আংশিক কম্প্যাক্ট সড়কসমূহ		ধরন গ্রাউন্ড বীথ (কিঃ মিঃ)		আংশিক কম্প্যাক্ট বীথ (কিঃ মিঃ)		কম্প্যাক্ট বন (টাকায়)		কম্প্যাক্ট বিদ্যুৎ (টাকায়)		কম্প্যাক্ট তার প্রতিযোগিতা (টাকায়)		কম্প্যাক্ট শিল্প কারখানা সমূহ	
	পাকা	কাঁচা	পাকা	কাঁচা	উৎপত্ত	২২	সামান্য	২৩	২৪	২৫	২৬	২৭	২৮	২৯	৩০	৩১
১৯	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০
২০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০
২১	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০
২২	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০
২৩	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০
২৪	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০
২৫	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০
২৬	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০
২৭	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০
২৮	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০
২৯	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০
৩০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০
৩১	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০	০০

সংযোজনী - খ (২) - ৩

D form data of Ashashuni Upazila after cyclone Aila (District- Satkhira)

ফরম "ডি"

ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ এবং থানা পর্যায়ের বিভিন্ন ডিপার্টমেন্টের কর্মকর্তাদের মাধ্যমে বিস্তারিত তথ্য সংগ্রহ করিয়া থানা নির্বাহী কর্মকর্তা ফরম পূরণ করিয়া জেলা প্রশাসকের মাধ্যমে দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা ও জাণ মঙ্গলগণের নিরুদ্ভ কক্ষে প্রেরণ করিবেন।

উপজেলায় নাম	কতিয়ও ইউনিয়ন (সংখ্যা)	অতিমূল্য এলাকা (কি: মি:)	অতিমূল্য লোকের সংখ্যা			মৃতের সংখ্যা	সংকটগ্রস্ত মৃতের সংখ্যা	আমের সং	অতিমূল্য পরিবারের সংখ্যা			সম্পূর্ণরূপে বিধ্বস্ত বাড়ীর সংখ্যা	অনিষ্টরূপে অতিমূল্য বাড়ীর সংখ্যা
			হুই বেস	বিশিষ্ট	অনিষ্ট				দুই বেস	বিশিষ্ট	আনিষ্ট		
আশাশুনি	১	৩	১০০১	০০০১	২৬২	১	১	১	১	১	১	১	১
পেজাবানী		১.১৬											
বুধশাচী		১.১৬											
কন্যা		১.১৬											
বরগাছাপুর		১.১৬											
বড়দল		১.১৬											
আশাশুনি		১.১৬											
শ্রীউল্লা		১.১৬											
খাজুরা		১.১৬											
শ্রীউল্লা		১.১৬											
প্রতাপনগর		১.১৬											
হাদারিটি		১.১৬											
সর্ব মোট		১০.০০	১০০১	০০০১	২৬২	১	১	১	১	১	১	১	১

গণনা নির্বাহী অফিসার
গণনা নির্বাহী অফিসার
১০-১১-১৩/১৩

১০-১১-১৩/১৩

D form data of Koyra Upazila after cyclone Aila (District- Khulna)

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সংরক্ষিত গিরাপন ফর্ম
ফর্ম "ডি"

উপজেলা ও কয়রা,

জেলা ও খুলনা।

উপজেলার নাম	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ইউনিয়ন	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত এলাকা	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত নোডের সংখ্যা			সংস্কারকৃত মৃতের সংখ্যা	মৃতের সংখ্যা	আহতের সংখ্যা	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত পরিবারের সংখ্যা			সম্পূর্ণগে বিধ্বস্ত বাড়ীর সংখ্যা	আংশিক ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত বাড়ীর সংখ্যা
			খুব বেশি	বেশি	আংশিক				খুব বেশি	বেশি	আংশিক		
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১	১২	১৩	১৪
কয়রা	বাগানী	-	১,২০০	২,৫০০	৯,০০০	-	৫	-	২,৫২৯	২,০০০	৮,০০০	৩,৯০০	১,৯০০
	মহেশ্বরীপুর	-	২০,০০০	৬,০০০	৮,০০০	২	২	১০	৫,৫০০	১,৫০০	২,০০০	৮,০০০	৩,৫০০
	মহাবাজপুর	-	২০,৫০০	৫,৫০০	৮,৫০০	-	-	৫০	৬,৫০০	২,৫০০	৮,০০০	৯,৬৯০	৮,০০০
	কয়রা	-	২৫,০০০	৫,০০০	৩,২২৬	৫	৫	১,৫০	৬,৫০০	১,৭৭২	৯,০০০	৮,৭১০	৮,৬২০
	উত্তর বেদকানী	-	৮,০০০	৫,০০০	৮,০০০	১	১	২০০	১,৫২১	১,৬১০	১,৮০০	২,৩০০	২,৮০০
মোট			৮৫,৭০০	৩৪,০৭০	২৮,৭২৬	৮১	৩৩	৮১০	২৭,৪৫৪	৯০৮২	৪৫০৭	২৩,৮২০	১৮,৬২০

সর্বমোট = ৩,৫২,৪৯৬ লোক

(প্রকাশ চন্দ্র বিশ্বাস)
উপজেলা প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন কর্মকর্তা
কয়রা, খুলনা

(এম, এম আরিফ পাশা)
উপজেলা নির্বাহী অফিসার
কয়রা, খুলনা।

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গবাদি পশুর ক্ষতি	হাস ও মুহগীর ক্ষতি		ফসলাদি বিনষ্ট		ফসলাদির আর্থিক ক্ষয়ক্ষতি		অবগের ক্ষতি		চিহ্নিত ক্ষতি		ধন্য প্রাপ্ত শিকা প্রতিষ্ঠান		আর্থিক ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত শিকা প্রতিষ্ঠান	
	সংখ্যা	টাকা	সংখ্যা	টাকা	পরিমাণ (একরে)	টাকা	একর	টাকা	একর	টাকা	ফুল/মাসা	কলেজ	ফুল/মাসা	কলেজ
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প্রকৌশল চন্দ্র বিশ্বাস
উপজেলা প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন কর্মকর্তা
কয়রা, যুগনা।

(এম.এম. আলীফ পাশা)
উপজেলা নির্বাহী অফিসার
কয়রা, যুগনা।

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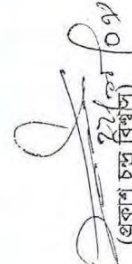
ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত মসজিদ/মন্দির	ধবংসী প্রাপ্তি সড়ক (কিঃ মিঃ)	আংশিক ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত সড়ক সমূহ (কিঃ মিঃ)	ধবংসী প্রাপ্ত বাধ (কিঃ মিঃ)	আংশিক ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত বাধ (কিঃ মিঃ)	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত বন (টাকায়)	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত বিদ্যুৎ (টাকায়)	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত তার টেলি যোগাযোগ (টাকায়)	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত শিল্প কারখানা
১৯	২০	২১	২২	২৩	২৪	২৫	২৬	২৭
১০	১	১০	৫০	৫	-	৫,০০,০০০	-	-
৫০	১৬	-	৫	৮	-	৫০,০০০	-	-
৩৫	৫	১৫	২০	১০	-	-	-	-
৩৭	-	১৫	১৫	১৪	-	-	-	-
২০	১০	-	৩০	১০	-	-	-	-
৪০	৮	-	২০	১৪	-	-	-	-
১৯২	৪০	৪০	৯০	৬১	-	৫৫০০০	-	-

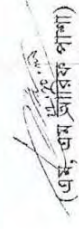
(প্রকাশ চন্দ্র বিশ্বাস) ২২/০৫/১০
উপজেলা প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন কর্মকর্তা
কয়রা, খুলনা।

(এম, প্রম আরিফ পাশা)
উপজেলা নির্বাহী অফিসার
কয়রা, খুলনা।

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মৎস্য ক্ষমার সমূহ		কৃত্তিগ্র নলকূপ (সংখ্যা)			পুস্তক/কল্যাণ (সংখ্যা)	নৌকা/ট্রলার		মাছ ধরার জাল		ভাত (টাকায়)		অন্যান্য
২৮		২৯				৩০		৩১		৩২		
সংখ্যা	টাকা	গভীর নলকূপ	অগভীর নলকূপ	হস্তচালিত নলকূপ		সংখ্যা	টাকা	সংখ্যা	টাকা	সংখ্যা	টাকা	
-	-	-	-	-	-	৫	১,২৫,০০০	১০	২,০০,০০০	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	২৫০	৫	১,০০,০০০	২০	১,০০,০০০	-	-	-
-	-	৫০	২০	-	২০০	৪৫	৯০০০০০	৫০	৫,০০,০০০	-	-	-
-	-	১২	২০	-	১৭৬	২০	৪,০০,০০০	১৫	৭,৫০,০০০	-	-	-
১২	৬,০০,০০০০	-	-	-	২০০	৫০	৫,০০,০০০	৩০০	১,০০,০০০	-	-	-
১১	৫,০০,০০০	-	-	-	২০৫	১০	৪৯৫০,০০০	৪,০০০	১৫,০০,০০০	-	-	-
২৩	৬,৫০০,০০০	৩২	৪০	-	১,০২৬	১৩৫	৬,৯৭৫,০০০	৪,৩৯৫	৬,৯৫০,০০০	-	-	-


 (প্রকাশ চন্দ্র বিশ্বাস)
 উপজেলা প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন কর্মকর্তা
 কুমরা, খুলনা।


 (এম. এম. জারিক পাশা)
 উপজেলা নির্বাহী অফিসার
 কুমরা, খুলনা।

[illegible]

श्रद्धांश्रुति निरूपन यंत्र
यंत्र "डि"

ক্র.সং.	কর্মসূচীর নাম	স্বাধীনতা দিবস		কর্মসূচীর ফলাফল		কর্মসূচীর ব্যয়		কর্মসূচীর আয়		মোট
		তারিখ	স্থান	কর্মসূচীর ফলাফল	কর্মসূচীর ব্যয়	কর্মসূচীর আয়	কর্মসূচীর আয়			
১	১৫	১৫	১৫	১৫	১৫	১৫	১৫	১৫	১৫	১৫
২	১৬	১৬	১৬	১৬	১৬	১৬	১৬	১৬	১৬	১৬
৩	১৭	১৭	১৭	১৭	১৭	১৭	১৭	১৭	১৭	১৭
৪	১৮	১৮	১৮	১৮	১৮	১৮	১৮	১৮	১৮	১৮
৫	১৯	১৯	১৯	১৯	১৯	১৯	১৯	১৯	১৯	১৯
৬	২০	২০	২০	২০	২০	২০	২০	২০	২০	২০
৭	২১	২১	২১	২১	২১	২১	২১	২১	২১	২১
৮	২২	২২	২২	২২	২২	২২	২২	২২	২২	২২
৯	২৩	২৩	২৩	২৩	২৩	২৩	২৩	২৩	২৩	২৩
১০	২৪	২৪	২৪	২৪	২৪	২৪	২৪	২৪	২৪	২৪
১১	২৫	২৫	২৫	২৫	২৫	২৫	২৫	২৫	২৫	২৫
১২	২৬	২৬	২৬	২৬	২৬	২৬	২৬	২৬	২৬	২৬
১৩	২৭	২৭	২৭	২৭	২৭	২৭	২৭	২৭	২৭	২৭
১৪	২৮	২৮	২৮	২৮	২৮	২৮	২৮	২৮	২৮	২৮
১৫	২৯	২৯	২৯	২৯	২৯	২৯	২৯	২৯	২৯	২৯
১৬	৩০	৩০	৩০	৩০	৩০	৩০	৩০	৩০	৩০	৩০
১৭	৩১	৩১	৩১	৩১	৩১	৩১	৩১	৩১	৩১	৩১
১৮	৩২	৩২	৩২	৩২	৩২	৩২	৩২	৩২	৩২	৩২
১৯	৩৩	৩৩	৩৩	৩৩	৩৩	৩৩	৩৩	৩৩	৩৩	৩৩
২০	৩৪	৩৪	৩৪	৩৪	৩৪	৩৪	৩৪	৩৪	৩৪	৩৪
২১	৩৫	৩৫	৩৫	৩৫	৩৫	৩৫	৩৫	৩৫	৩৫	৩৫
২২	৩৬	৩৬	৩৬	৩৬	৩৬	৩৬	৩৬	৩৬	৩৬	৩৬
২৩	৩৭	৩৭	৩৭	৩৭	৩৭	৩৭	৩৭	৩৭	৩৭	৩৭
২৪	৩৮	৩৮	৩৮	৩৮	৩৮	৩৮	৩৮	৩৮	৩৮	৩৮
২৫	৩৯	৩৯	৩৯	৩৯	৩৯	৩৯	৩৯	৩৯	৩৯	৩৯
২৬	৪০	৪০	৪০	৪০	৪০	৪০	৪০	৪০	৪০	৪০
২৭	৪১	৪১	৪১	৪১	৪১	৪১	৪১	৪১	৪১	৪১
২৮	৪২	৪২	৪২	৪২	৪২	৪২	৪২	৪২	৪২	৪২
২৯	৪৩	৪৩	৪৩	৪৩	৪৩	৪৩	৪৩	৪৩	৪৩	৪৩
৩০	৪৪	৪৪	৪৪	৪৪	৪৪	৪৪	৪৪	৪৪	৪৪	৪৪
৩১	৪৫	৪৫	৪৫	৪৫	৪৫	৪৫	৪৫	৪৫	৪৫	৪৫
৩২	৪৬	৪৬	৪৬	৪৬	৪৬	৪৬	৪৬	৪৬	৪৬	৪৬
৩৩	৪৭	৪৭	৪৭	৪৭	৪৭	৪৭	৪৭	৪৭	৪৭	৪৭
৩৪	৪৮	৪৮	৪							

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

১৩০৬

“ति” यन्त्र निरूपन चन्द्रम

খ্রীষ্টি-মন্ড, "আইল" এবং আগাতে স্বাধীনতা-বিপ্লব (চু-জি)

ପିଢ଼ିଆ ବରଫ ମନ୍ଦିର ।

1992

ইউনিয়নের নাম	ক্ষত্রিয়সত্ত্ব ইউনিয়ন (সংখ্যা)	ক্ষত্রিয়সত্ত্ব এলাকা (বর্গ কিঃ মিঃ)	ক্ষত্রিয়সত্ত্ব লোকের সংখ্যা			মৃতদের সংখ্যা	সংস্কারকৃত মৃতদের সংখ্যা	আহতের সংখ্যা	ক্ষত্রিয়সত্ত্ব পরিবারের সংখ্যা			সংগঠিত বাড়ীর সংখ্যা	ক্ষত্রিয়সত্ত্ব বাড়ীর সংখ্যা	অধিবাসিত বাড়ীর সংখ্যা																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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১	২	৩	মুঠ	অধিবাসিত	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১	১২	১৩	১৪																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
সদর দাখলি	০০	৪০.০০	১৬৬৭	২৫১০	০	০	০	২	১০২২	৬৭৭	১০২২	০৬৭	০৬৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	০০৭	

2010/11/03

1. प्रतिभा का मूल प्रमाण

Handwritten signature: [Illegible]

ক্ষয়ক্ষতি নিরূপণ ফরম
ফরম "ডি"

উপজেলাঃ বরগুনা সদর।

বৈঃঃ বরগুনা।

ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত মসজিদ মন্দির	ধ্বংস প্রাপ্ত সড়কসমূহ কিঃ মিঃ		আর্থিক ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত সড়কসমূহ		ধ্বংস প্রাপ্ত বীধ (কিঃ মিঃ)	আর্থিক ধ্বংসপ্রাপ্তবীধ (কিঃ মিঃ)	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত বন (টাকায়)	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত বিদ্যুৎ (টাকায়)	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত তার টেলিফোনলাইন	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত শিল্প কারখানা সমূহ		সহস্রা খামার সমূহ	
	২০	২১	২২	২৩	২৪	২৫	২৬	২৭	২৮	২৯	৩০	৩১	৩২
	পাকা	কাচা	পাকা	কাচা	কিঃ	কিঃ	কিঃ	কিঃ	কিঃ	সংখ্যা	টাক	সংখ্যা	টাক
২২	৩	২০	৩	২০	০.৬০০	০.৬০০	৬২,৫০,০০০	—	—	—	—	৬০	২২,০০,০০০
২৩	২	৫	২	২০	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
২৪	—	—	—	২০	০.৬০০	০.৬০০	৬,০০,০০০	—	—	—	—	৪	৬,০০,০০০
২৫	—	৫	—	—	০.৬০০	০.৬০০	২,২৫,০০০	—	—	—	—	২০	২০,০০,০০০
২৬	২	২	২	৫	০.৬০০	০.৬০০	২,২৫,০০০	—	—	—	—	—	—
২৭	২	২	৩	২০	০.৯০০	০.৯০০	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
২৮	২	০.৫	—	২০	০.৬০০	০.৬০০	২,৫০,০০০	—	—	—	—	—	—
২৯	—	২	২	২০	০.৬০০	০.৬০০	৬,০০,০০০	—	—	—	—	৫	৬,০০,০০০
৩০	২	৭	—	—	০.২০০	০.২০০	৬,০০,০০০	—	—	—	—	২০	২২,০০,০০০
৩১	২	৫	২	৫	০.৬০০	০.৬০০	৭,০০,০০০	—	—	—	—	২৫	২৫,০০,০০০
৩২	—	২০২	৭	৪.৫০	—	—	—	২২,০০,০০০	—	—	—	—	—
মোট = ২৪৮	২৩	৬৯.৫২	২০	৬২.৬০	৬.৬০০	২৭.৬০	৬৬,০০,০০০	২২,০০,০০০	—	—	—	২২৪	৬০০,০০০

স্বাক্ষরিত
তারিখঃ ১০/০৫/১৮

১৮/০৫/১৮

স্বাক্ষরিত
তারিখঃ ১০/০৫/১৮

সংযোজনী

অর্থায়ন নিরূপণ ফর্ম
ফর্ম "ডি"

উপজেলাঃ বরেন্দ্র নগর।

উপজেলাঃ বরেন্দ্র।

ক্রতিঃ ১. নতুন সমূহ (সংখ্যা)			পুর/জলাশয় সংখ্যা		লৌক/ত্রিয়ার		মাঃ পার জাল		তাঁত		অন্যান্য
২৯			৩০		৩১		৩২		৩৩		৩৪
গভীর নলকূপ	অভীর নলকূপ	হস্ত চালিত নলকূপ			সংখ্যা	টাকা	সংখ্যা	টাকা (হাজার)	সংখ্যা	টাকা (হাজার)	
২৫	—	—	৪৪০	—	২০	২৫,০০,০০০	৬২	৪,৬৪,০০০	—	—	—
২৬	—	—	৪০	—	২০	৫,০০,০০০	৬০	৭,০০,০০০	—	—	—
২৭	—	—	৬০	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
২৮	—	—	৪০	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
২৯	—	—	৫০	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
৩০	—	—	৭০	—	২০	২০,০০,০০০	৪৬	২,০০,০০০	—	—	—
৩১	—	—	২০০	—	৫	৬,০০,০০০	৫	২,০০,০০০	—	—	—
৩২	—	—	২৫০	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
৩৩	—	—	২২৬	—	২৫০	৫,৫০,০০০	২৫০	৪,৭৫,০০০	—	—	—
৩৪	—	—	২৬০	—	৬০০	৬,৫০,০০০	২০০	২,৭৫,০০০	—	—	—
৩৫	—	—	১৫০	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
৩৬	—	—	২৫০	—	৫২৫	১০,৫০,০০০	৫৬৫	৫,৫০,০০০	—	—	—
৩৭	—	—	২৫০	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

১৫/০৫/১৮

১৫/০৫/১৮

কিঃ জাতি শিক্ষণ করায়

60/2004

[illegible]

D form data analysis of Kolapara Upazila after cyclone Aila (District – Patuakhali)

সংযোজনী - খ (২)

কয় কতি নিরপন্ন কর্ম - ডি (৩৭৪.৫৫)

ক্রমিক নং	কৃষিকৃষি ইউনিয়ন	কৃষিকৃষি (বাংলা)	কৃষিকৃষি পোলের সংখ্যা		মৃত্যুর সংখ্যা	সংকটগ্রস্ত মৃত্যুর সংখ্যা	আহত সংখ্যা		কৃষিকৃষি পরিবারের সংখ্যা		আপেক্ষিক
			মৃত	জীবিত			মৃত	জীবিত	মৃত	জীবিত	
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১	১২
	চাকারাইয়া	৪.০০ বর্গ কিঃ	১৭০০	১২০০	-	-	-	৩৪	১২০০	১২০০	২০০০
	টিয়াখালী	৫.০০ বর্গ কিঃ	২০০০	৭০০	-	-	-	১৩	১০০০	১০০০	১০০০০
	জাঙ্গা	৪৫.০০ বর্গ কিঃ	৮০০০	১০০০০	-	-	-	৭	২২৭৫	১০০০	১০০০
	নিউগঙ্গা	৫৫.০০ বর্গ কিঃ	১০০০০	১২০০০	-	-	-	৫৩	২৪৫	৬০০	২০০০
	নিউগঙ্গা	১০.০০ বর্গ কিঃ	১০০	২৫০০	-	-	-	-	৬২০	-	১২০০
	খাপড়াডাঙ্গা	১০.০০ বর্গ কিঃ	৩০০০	২০০০	-	-	-	৫	১০০০	১০০০	৪০০০
	জাতাপালা	২৮.৩৫ বর্গ কিঃ	-	-	-	-	-	-	৭৩৫	-	৪২৭
	খানাবাদী	২০.০০ বর্গ কিঃ	৪৪৭০	১০০০	-	-	-	১৬	২৩৫৫	৬৫০	১৫৫৫
	খানাবাদী	২২.০০ বর্গ কিঃ	১০০০	২০০০	-	-	-	২০	৩০০	৪০০	৬০০
	পৌরসভা	১.০০ বর্গ কিঃ	৩৩,৩৭,০০০/-	৩৩,৪০,০০০/-	-	-	-	১৪৫ জন	১১,৪৫৩	৫,৭৫০	২৪,২৫৫
		২০০.৩৫ বর্গ কিঃ									

সম্পদ বিবরণ	সংখ্যা	গণনা পত্র কতি		হাল মূল্যের কতি		ফসলাদি বিনষ্ট		ফসলাদি আর্থিক ক্ষয় কতি		মবসের কতি	
		সংখ্যা	টাকা	সংখ্যা	টাকা	পরিমাণ	টাকা	একর	টাকা	একর	টাকা
১০	৬৫	১১	১২	১৩	১৪	১৫	১৬	১৭	১৮	১৯	২০
১১	৭০০	৭০,০০০/-	১০০০	১,৫০,০০০/-	৫০ একর	৫,০০,০০০/-	৫০ একর	৫,০০,০০০/-	৫০ একর	৫,০০,০০০/-	৫০ একর
১২	৭০০	৮০,০০০/-	১০০০	২,০০,০০০/-	১০ একর	৫,০০,০০০/-	৭ একর	১৪,০০০/-	-	-	-
১৩	১০০	১৫,০০০/-	৩০০	৩০,০০,০০০/-	৪২০ একর	৪,৭৫,০০০/-	-	-	-	-	-
১৪	২০০	২০,০০০/-	৩২০	৩২,০০,০০০/-	৪০০ একর	১১,০০,০০০/-	-	-	-	-	-
১৫	১৫০	১৫,০০০/-	২৩০	২৩,০০০/-	৫০০ একর	-	১০০ একর	-	-	-	-
১৬	৫০	১,০০,০০০/-	২০	২,৫০০/-	-	-	১০০ একর	৫,০০,০০০/-	-	-	-
১৭	৫০	১,০০,০০০/-	২০	-	২০০ একর	৮,০০,০০০/-	৩০০ একর	২,০০,০০০/-	-	-	-
১৮	৭০	৩,৩৫,০০০/-	৪০০	৫,০০,০০০/-	১৫,০০ একর	২,০০,০০০/-	২৫,০০ একর	৯০,০০০/-	-	-	-
১৯	৬০	৩,০০,০০০/-	৩৪০	৫,০০,০০০/-	৩১০ একর	২৫,০০,০০০/-	১৯,০০ একর	-	-	-	-
২০	১২০০	৭২,৫০,০০০/-	১২৪০	৪৩,৮৫,৫০০/-	২৪০৫ একর	৭৪,২৫,০০০/-	৬০১	১৩,০৮,০০০/-	৫০০	১৫,০০,০০০/-	১৫,০০,০০০/-

উপজেলা প্রকৌশলী/উপজেলা নির্বাহী অফিসার
কলাপাড়া, পটুয়াখালী

২৬/৫/২০০৭

উপজেলা নির্বাহী অফিসার
কলাপাড়া, পটুয়াখালী

(৩)

গভীর নলতৃপ	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত নলতৃপ সহ (সেবা)		পূর্ব জলাশয় সংখ্যা	লৌকিক/প্রকার		মাস ধরা জাল		তার		অন্যান্য
	উপজিও নলতৃপ	হত্যাশিত নলতৃপ		সংখ্যা	টাই (খাজার)	সংখ্যা	টাই (খাজার)	সংখ্যা	টাই (খাজার)	
	২৯		৩০		৩১		৩২		৩৩	
৮০	-	-	৪০০০ টি	২০	১,০০,০০০/-	২০০ টি	৫০,০০০/-	-	-	-
১৫	-	-	২০ টি	-	-	৫ টি	১৫,০০০/-	-	-	-
২৫	-	-	২৫০০ টি	৭২	১৫,০০,০০০/-	৪০ টি	৪৮,০০০/-	-	-	-
৩০	-	-	৩৫০০ টি	৮	১,৭৫,০০০/-	১২৫ টি	১৭,৫০০/-	-	৩০,০০০/-	-
২০	-	-	৪০০ টি	১৭০	৩,৪০,০০০/-	২০০ টি	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	২০ টি	-	-	৫০ টি	১০,০০,০০০/-	-	-	১২০টি লেভেল খর জলাশয় সহ জিলা জাত কলিগ্রা
৫	১০	-	৩০ টি	-	-	-	-	-	-	আবদান - ৪টি
-	-	-	৫০ টি	৩০	৩০,০০০	-	২৫,০০,০০০/-	-	-	ত্রিমা - ৪টি ক্ষতি
২৪	-	-	১০৩ টি	৮৫	৮,৫০,০০০/-	১৪০০ মেত্র	২,০০,০০০/-	-	-	-
২	-	-	১০	-	-	২০	২০,০০০/-	-	-	-
১৭৬	৩৫	-	১০৬৩৩	৩৭৫	২৯,৯৫,০০০/-	৬২০	৩৮,৫০,৫০০/-	-	৩০০০০/-	-

উপজেলা প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন কর্মকর্তা
কলাপাড়া, পটুয়াখালী

উপজেলা নির্বাহী অফিসার
কলাপাড়া, পটুয়াখালী

১০/০৬/২০১৭

D form data analysis of Golachipa Upazila after cyclone Aila (District – Patuakhali)

কয়লাপতি নিরুপন ফর্ম
ফর্ম "ডি"

উপজেতার নাম	কয়লাপতি ইউনিয়ন (সংখ্যা)	কয়লাপতি এলাকা (ক'র কিঃ মিঃ)	কয়লাপতি পোকের সংখ্যা			মৃতের সংখ্যা	সকলকৃত মৃতের সংখ্যা	আহতের সংখ্যা	কয়লাপতি পুকুরের সংখ্যা			সম্পূর্ণকরণ বিষয়ক বাস্তব সংখ্যা	আনুমানিক কয়লাপতি সংখ্যা
			কয়লাপতি	কয়লাপতি	কয়লাপতি				কয়লাপতি	কয়লাপতি	কয়লাপতি		
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১	১২	১৩	১৪
গলাচিপা	আমদেখা	১১৬৭৩	৩৪৫০	২৩১২	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০
	শোলাখালী	১৬৭৩০	৩৪৫০	২৩১২	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০
	গলাচিপা	১০৮২৪	৩৪৫০	২৩১২	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০
	পানপাতি	১১৮৫৫	৩৪৫০	২৩১২	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০
	রতনদী তালতলী	১৩৬৬৬	৩৪৫০	২৩১২	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০
	ডাকুয়া	১১৬৬২	৩৪৫০	২৩১২	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০
	চিকিলাদি	১০২৮৮	৩৪৫০	২৩১২	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০
	বকুলবাড়িয়া	১১৬৬১	৩৪৫০	২৩১২	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০
	চরকাভা	১১৬৬১	৩৪৫০	২৩১২	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০
	হালাবাড়ী	১১৬৬১	৩৪৫০	২৩১২	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০
	হোটেলাই-শালিয়া	১১৬৬১	৩৪৫০	২৩১২	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০
	বড়বাই-শালিয়া	১১৬৬১	৩৪৫০	২৩১২	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০
	চালিভাড়া	১১৬৬১	৩৪৫০	২৩১২	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০
	চরবিহাঙ্গ	১১৬৬১	৩৪৫০	২৩১২	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০
	চরমোড়া	১১৬৬১	৩৪৫০	২৩১২	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০
	গলাচিপা	১১৬৬১	৩৪৫০	২৩১২	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০
	বকুলবাড়িয়া	১১৬৬১	৩৪৫০	২৩১২	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০
	মোট =	১৮,২৮,৮৮৮	৩৪৫০	২৩১২	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০	৫৩২০

১০/১১/১৮

উপজেতা নির্বাহী কর্মকর্তা
গলাচিপা, পটুয়াখালী

১০/১১/১৮

উপজেতা নির্বাহী কর্মকর্তা
গলাচিপা, পটুয়াখালী

ক্ষয়ক্ষতি নিরূপণ ফরম
ফরম "ডি"

উপজেলায় নাম	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ইউনিয়নের সংখ্যা	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত এলাকা (বর্গ কিঃ মিঃ)	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত মোকদ্দম সংখ্যা			মৃতের সংখ্যা	মৃতের হত মৃতের সংখ্যা	আবর্তের সংখ্যা	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত পরিবারের সংখ্যা			সম্পূর্ণরূপে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত বাড়ির সংখ্যা	আংশিকরূপে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত বাড়ির সংখ্যা
			মুদ রেণী	লকী	আংশিক				মুদ রেণী	লকী	আংশিক		
১													
পলাচিপা	আমঝোলা	৮০.০০	৪৮০০	৪৮০০	৪৮০০	০১	০১	০১				০০০১	০০০১
"	শোলবাগী	৯০.০০	৪৮০০	৪৮০০	৪৮০০	০১	০১	০১				০০০১	০০০১
"	পলাচিপা	৫২.৫০	৪০০০	৪০০০	৪০০০	০১	০১	০১				০০০১	০০০১
"	পানপাটি	১১.০০	৪৮০০	৪৮০০	৪৮০০	০১	০১	০১				০০০১	০০০১
"	রতনদী তালতলী	১২.০০	৪৮০০	৪৮০০	৪৮০০	০১	০১	০১				০০০১	০০০১
"	ডাকুয়া	৩৬.০০	৩৬০০	৩৬০০	৩৬০০	০১	০১	০১				০০০১	০০০১
"	চিকনিকান্দি	৫৯.০০	৪৮০০	৪৮০০	৪৮০০	০১	০১	০১				০০০১	০০০১
"	বহুবাবাড়া	১৫.০০	৪৮০০	৪৮০০	৪৮০০	০১	০১	০১				০০০১	০০০১
"	চরকাজল	৪০.০০	৪৮০০	৪৮০০	৪৮০০	০১	০১	০১				০০০১	০০০১
"	রাংরাবাগী	১০৭.০০	৪৮০০	৪৮০০	৪৮০০	০১	০১	০১				০০০১	০০০১
"	জেটিবাইশদিয়া	৩৫.০০	৪৮০০	৪৮০০	৪৮০০	০১	০১	০১				০০০১	০০০১
"	বড়বাইশদিয়া	১৪৫.০০	৪৮০০	৪৮০০	৪৮০০	০১	০১	০১				০০০১	০০০১
"	চালিতাবুনিয়া	২২.০০	৪৮০০	৪৮০০	৪৮০০	০১	০১	০১				০০০১	০০০১
"	চর বিলাস	২৫.০০	৪৮০০	৪৮০০	৪৮০০	০১	০১	০১				০০০১	০০০১
"	চরমোড়াজ	৫৫.০০	৪৮০০	৪৮০০	৪৮০০	০১	০১	০১				০০০১	০০০১
"	পলাচিপা	১৪.০৪	৩৬০০	৩৬০০	৩৬০০	০১	০১	০১				০০০১	০০০১
"	কলাগাছিয়া	৩৭.৪১	৪৮০০	৪৮০০	৪৮০০	০১	০১	০১				০০০১	০০০১
"	পলাচিপা পৌরসভা	৩০.০০	৪৮০০	৪৮০০	৪৮০০	০১	০১	০১				০০০১	০০০১
"	মোট =	৮৩৮.৪৫	৮৩৮৪৫	৮৩৮৪৫	৮৩৮৪৫	০১	০১	০১				০০০১	০০০১

মৃত যাকির নাম : ১। সুমাইয়া, পিঃ-কলায় গাজী, গ্রাম-চিৎতুয়া, বয়স-২ বছর, ইউনিয়ন-আমঝোলা।
 ২। মজিবুল নেছা, বানী-নুরুল হক, সাং-বরিশা, বয়স-৬০ বছর, ইউনিয়ন-পানপাটি।
 ৩। সুখান্তার, বানী-রাষ্ট্রাক হাওলাদার, সাং-গুজের হাওলা, বয়স-৫৫ বছর, ইউনিয়ন-পানপাটি।
 ৪। রুমাল, পিঃ-নান্ন হাং, সাং-কলিহুনিয়া, বয়স-১৩ বছর, ইউনিয়ন-পানপাটি।
 ৫। মোঃ নরন মিয়া, পিঃ-মোঃ মিয়া, সাং-কাটাখালী, বয়স-৬ বছর, ইউনিয়ন-বড়বাইশদিয়া।


 উপজেলা প্রকর বহাল কর্মকর্তা
 পলাচিপা, পটুয়াখালী।


 উপজেলা নির্বাহী অফিসার
 পলাচিপা, পটুয়াখালী।

[illegible]

উপজল্লা নির্বাহী অফিসার
কল্যাণী, গুণ্ডাবানী।

উপলব্ধা প্রকৃত বাস্তবায়ন কর্মকর্তা
 বর্মানিগা, নুগুয়াপলী।

(H)

(৪)

মত্যা খামার সমূহ		কৃষিক্ষেত্র নসকুল সমূহ				পুষ্টি/কলাপ		লোক/প্রিন্স টাক		সাহায্য জাল		ভীত (টাকার)		অন্যান্য
সংখ্যা	(টাকার)	গভীর নসকুল	অগভীর নসকুল	হস্তশিল্প নসকুল	১৯	২০	২১	সংখ্যা	(টাকার)	সংখ্যা	(টাকার)	সংখ্যা	(টাকার)	
০৫	৫,০০,০০০	৫০	--	--	১০	৬০	১০	১০	১,০০,০০০	৫০	৫,০০,০০০	--	--	--
০৫	৫,০০,০০০	১০	--	--	১৫০	৪৫	১৫০	১৫০	১৫,০০,০০০	১৫০	১৫,০০,০০০	--	--	--
৩৫	৩৫,০০,০০০	১০	--	--	১০০	৮৫	১০০	১০০	১০,০০,০০০	১৫০	১৫,০০,০০০	--	--	--
--	--	০৫	--	--	২১	১৫	২১	৬০	১,০০,০০০	২৫০	২,৫০,০০,০০০	--	--	--
২০	২০,০০,০০০	২০	--	--	৬০	২০	৬০	৬০	৬,০০,০০০	৬০	৬,০০,০০০	--	--	--
--	--	২৫	--	--	--	০৫	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	২৫	১৫	২৫	২৫	২,০০,০০০	--	--	--	--	--
৫০	৫০,০০,০০০	২৫	--	০৫	--	১৫	১৫	১০	১,০০,০০০	১০	১,০০,০০০	--	--	--
২০	২০,০০,০০০	২২	--	--	১০০	২০	১০০	১০০	১০,০০,০০০	১০০	১০,০০,০০০	--	--	--
২৫	২৫,০০,০০০	--	--	--	১০৫	৪০	১০৫	১০৫	১০,০০,০০০	১০৫	১০,০০,০০০	--	--	--
২০	২০,০০,০০০	০৫	--	--	১০৫	২৫	১০৫	১০৫	১০,০০,০০০	২০	২০,০০,০০০	--	--	--
৩৫	৩৫,০০,০০০	৬৫	--	--	৪২	৪০	৪২	৪২	৪,০০,০০০	৪০	৪,০০,০০০	--	--	--
১০	১০,০০,০০০	২৫	--	--	০৬	১০	০৬	০৬	৬,০০,০০০	২৫	২,৫০,০০০	--	--	--
৫৯	৫৯,০০,০০০	১৫	--	--	০৮	০৮	০৮	০৮	৮,০০,০০০	০৮	৮,০০,০০০	--	--	--
১৫	১৫,০০,০০০	১০	--	--	১৬	০৮	১৬	১৬	১,৬০,০০০	১৬	১,৬০,০০০	--	--	--
১৫	১৫,০০,০০০	৬	--	--	১০	০৮	১০	১০	১,০০,০০০	১০	১,০০,০০০	--	--	--
০৭	৭,০০,০০০	--	--	--	--	৬	--	--	--	২৫	২,৫০,০০০	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	৩৫১	--	--	--	--	২৫	২,৫০,০০০	--	--	--
৩২১	৩,২১,০০,০০০	--	--	০৫	৩৫১	৫৫৫	৩৫৫	৪০৭	৪০,০০,০০০	৫৩০৮	৫,৩০,৮০,০০০	--	--	--

উপজেলা প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন কর্মকর্তা
পলাচিশা, পটুয়াখালী।

উপজেলা নির্বাহী অফিসার
পলাচিশা, পটুয়াখালী।

মুর্শিবাড় অহিলা উপজেলার উপজেলা ভিত্তিক গ্রাম শাখা বিতরণের বিবরণঃ

তারিখঃ ৩০.০৬.২০০৯ খ্রিঃ

উপজেলা র নাম	গ্রাম-স্বাক্ষর লাইন নং			বিভাগ র স্থান	ইউনিয়নের নাম	উপ-স্বাক্ষর পরিমাণ			গ্রাম-স্বাক্ষর পরিমাণ			মন্তব্য
	কি.মি. দূরত্ব	কি.মি. দূরত্ব	কি.মি. দূরত্ব			কি.মি. দূরত্ব	কি.মি. দূরত্ব	কি.মি. দূরত্ব	কি.মি. দূরত্ব	কি.মি. দূরত্ব	কি.মি. দূরত্ব	
গলাচিপা	১। আমবেলা	৬৫.০০০	২.৪৬.৫০০/-	ইউপি কালিয়া	১০.০০০	৬৫.০০০	২.৪৬.৫০০/-	১৬	৮০.০০০/-			
	২। চান্দাবালা	৮৪.০০০	৪.৫২.৭০০/-	"	২০.০০০	৮৪.০০০	৪.৫২.৭০০/-	২১২	১০.৮০.০০০/-			
	৩। গলাচিপা	৩০.০০০	১.২৭.৪০০/-	"	২.৫০.০০০	৩০.০০০	১.২৭.৪০০/-	৫০	২.৫০.০০০/-			
	৪। পানপাড়া	৭১.০০০	৫.১০.৫০০/-	"	২.১০.০০০	৭১.০০০	৫.১০.৫০০/-	৪২	২.১০.০০০/-			
	৫। রতনালী ডাঙা	৪৯.০০০	২.৩৮.২০০/-	"	২.১০.০০০	৪৯.০০০	২.৩৮.২০০/-	৪২	২.১০.০০০/-			
	৬। ডাউন	২৫.০০০	১.৬৪.১০০/-	"	৫.৫০.০০০	২৫.০০০	১.৬৪.১০০/-	১১০	৫.৫০.০০০/-			
	৭। চিকনিকানি	৪২.০০০	২.১৯.৫০০/-	"	২.১০.০০০	৪২.০০০	২.১৯.৫০০/-	১৩০	৫.৫০.০০০/-			
	৮। কলকাতা	৩৫.০০০	৩.১১.৪০০/-	"	২.১০.০০০	৩৫.০০০	৩.১১.৪০০/-	৪০	২.১০.০০০/-			
	৯। চক-পাড়া	৩০.০০০	১.৬৬.২০০/-	"	২.১০.০০০	৩০.০০০	১.৬৬.২০০/-	৩০৭	২.১০.০০০/-			
	১০। চক-পাড়া	৩৫.০০০	৪.৫২.৭০০/-	"	২.১০.০০০	৩৫.০০০	৪.৫২.৭০০/-	২১০	২.১০.০০০/-			
	১১। চক-পাড়া	৬৫.০০০	৩.৮৮.৪০০/-	"	২.১০.০০০	৬৫.০০০	৩.৮৮.৪০০/-	২১২	২.১০.০০০/-			
	১২। চক-পাড়া	৮৭.০০০	৪.৭৬.১০০/-	"	২.১০.০০০	৮৭.০০০	৪.৭৬.১০০/-	২১২	২.১০.০০০/-			
	১৩। চক-পাড়া	৬০.০০০	২.০৭.১০০/-	"	২.১০.০০০	৬০.০০০	২.০৭.১০০/-	২৮৮	২.১০.০০০/-			
	১৪। চক-পাড়া	৩৬.০০০	১.৫৬.৫০০/-	"	২.১০.০০০	৩৬.০০০	১.৫৬.৫০০/-	৩৮	২.১০.০০০/-			
	১৫। চক-পাড়া	৩০.০০০	৩.৭৬.৫০০/-	"	২.১০.০০০	৩০.০০০	৩.৭৬.৫০০/-	৩২৬	৩.৭৬.৫০০/-			
	১৬। চক-পাড়া	৪৯.০০০	১.২৪.৬২০/-	"	২.১০.০০০	৪৯.০০০	১.২৪.৬২০/-	৩২	২.১০.০০০/-			
	১৭। চক-পাড়া	৪৯.০০০	২.৩৫.১৪০/-	"	২.১০.০০০	৪৯.০০০	২.৩৫.১৪০/-	৩৪৮	২.১০.০০০/-			
	১৮। চক-পাড়া	৩০.০০০	১.০০.০০০/-	"	২.১০.০০০	৩০.০০০	১.০০.০০০/-	১১১	২.১০.০০০/-			
	১৯। চক-পাড়া	৪৯.০০০	৪.৯৬.৫০০/-	"	২.১০.০০০	৪৯.০০০	৪.৯৬.৫০০/-	২৪০০	৪.৯৬.৫০০/-			
	২০। চক-পাড়া	৪৯.০০০	৪.৯৬.৫০০/-	"	২.১০.০০০	৪৯.০০০	৪.৯৬.৫০০/-	২৪০০	৪.৯৬.৫০০/-			

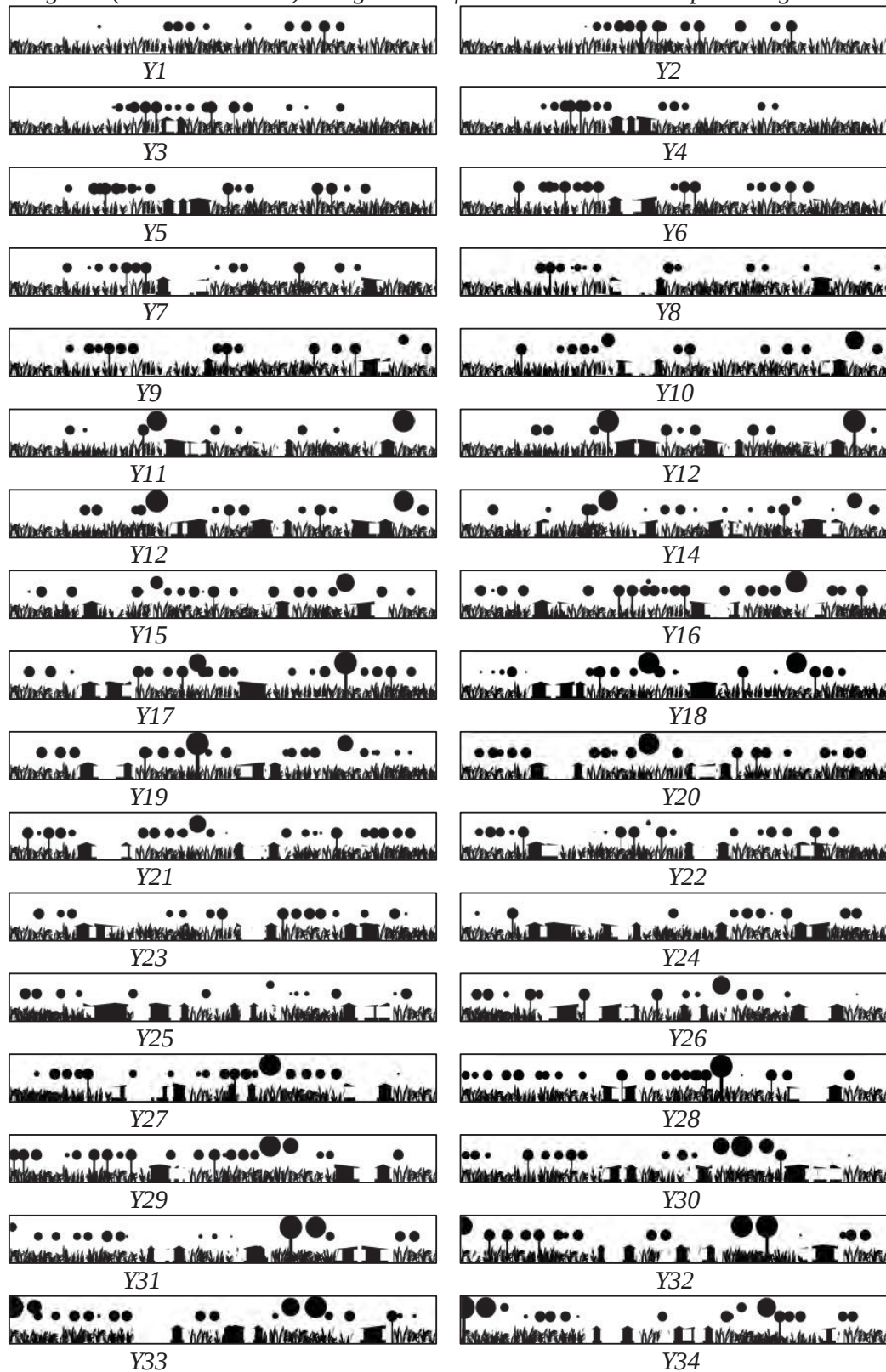
১০০০.০০০.০০০/-
১০০০.০০০.০০০/-
১০০০.০০০.০০০/-

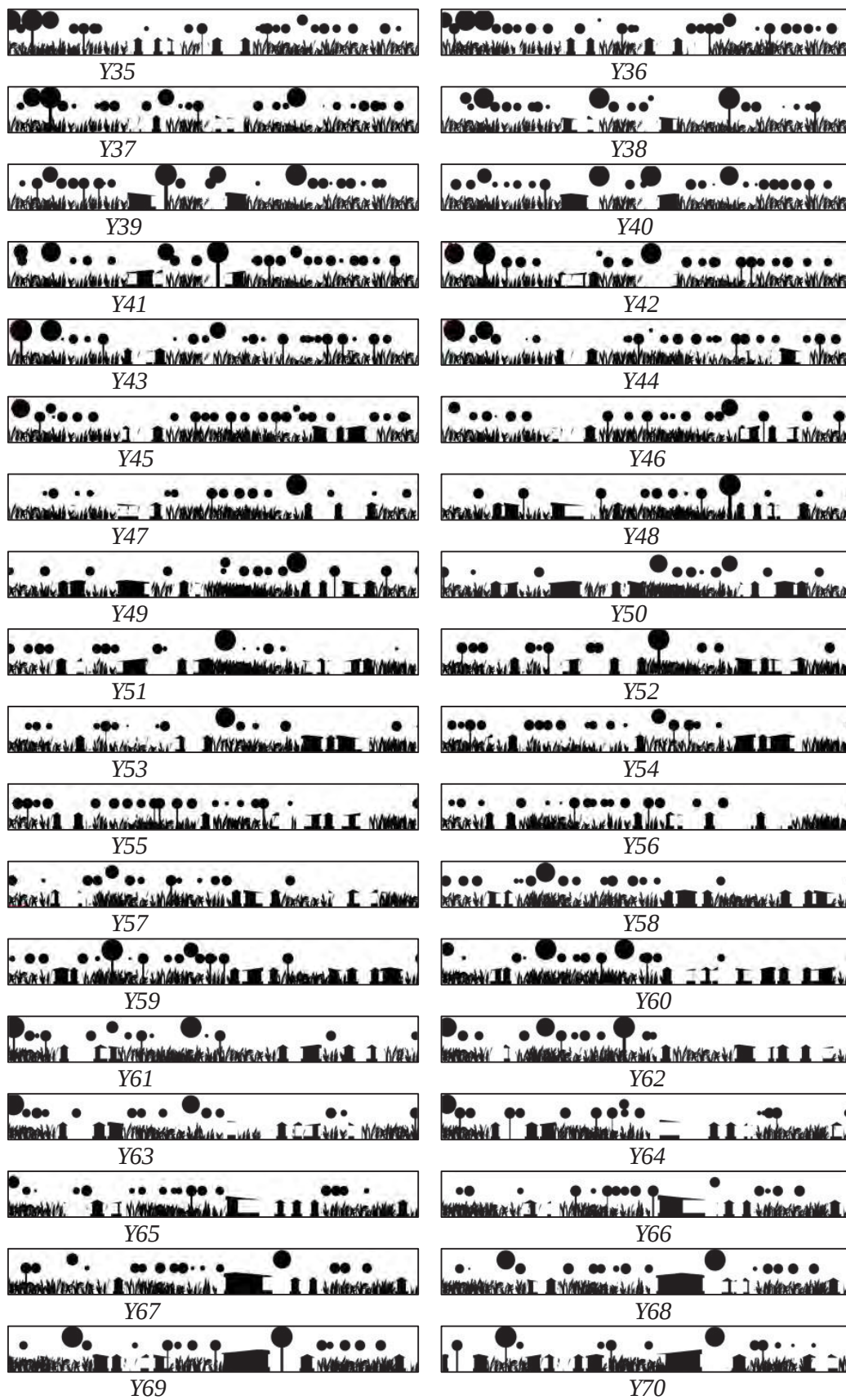

উপজেলা স্বাক্ষর বাস্তবায়ন কর্মকর্তা
গলাচিপা, পটুয়াখালী।


উপজেলা স্বাক্ষর বাস্তবায়ন কর্মকর্তা
গলাচিপা, পটুয়াখালী।

Appendix 2: Section Variation for 3D Fractal Dimension Analysis

Image set (section variation) along X axis of zone C at Ghorkumarpur village





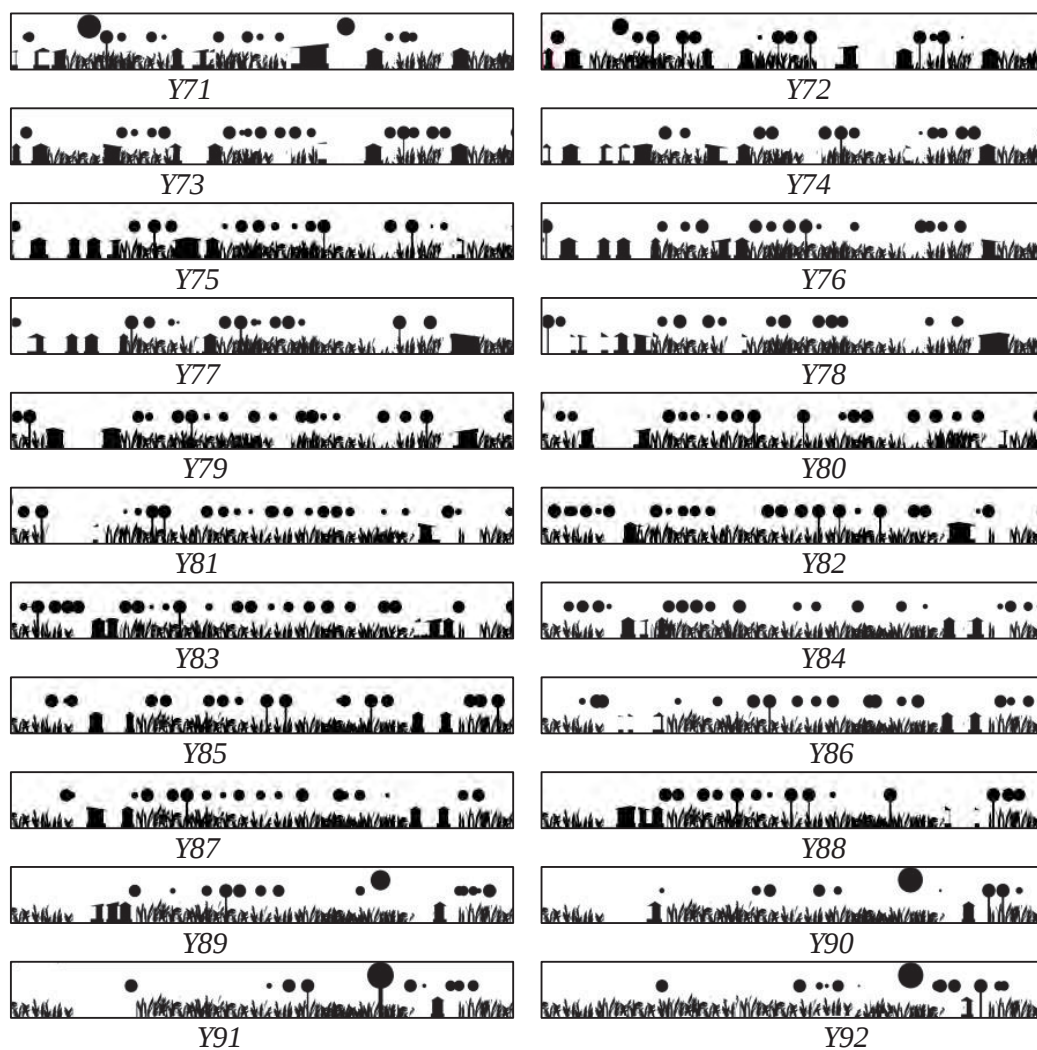
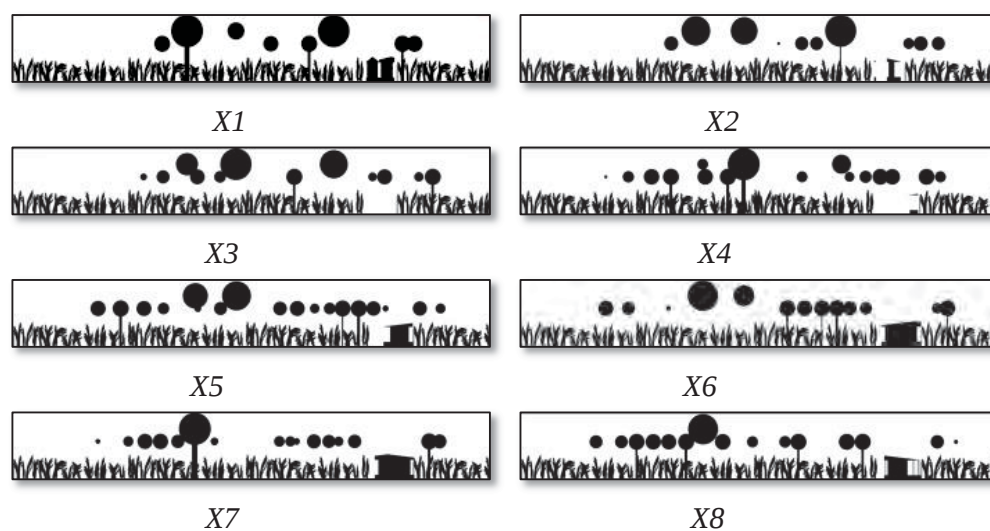
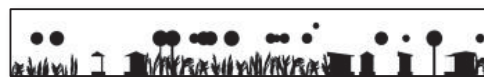
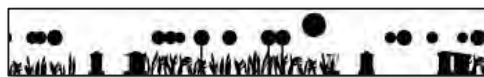
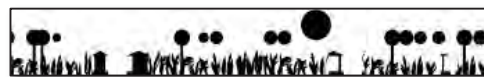


Image set (section variation) along X axis of zone C at Ghorkumarpur village



*X9**X10**X11**X12**X13**X14**X14**X15**X16**X17**X18**X19**X20**X21**X22**X23**X24**X25**X26**X27**X27**X28**X29**X30**X31**X32*



X85



X86



X87



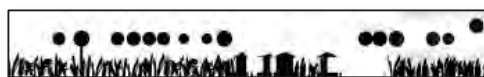
X88



X89



X90



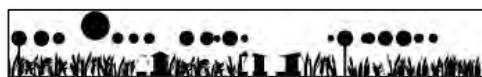
X91



X92



X93



X94



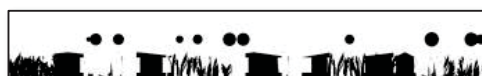
X95



X96



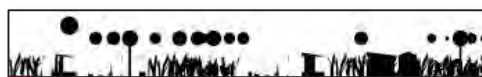
X97



X98



X99



X100



X101



X102



X103



X104



X105



X106



X108



X109



X111



X112



X113

Appendix 3: MATLAB Code for 3D Fractal Dimension Analysis

Code for box count

```
function [n,r] = boxcount(c,varargin)
%BOXCOUNT Box-Counting of a D-dimensional array (with D=1,2,3).
% [N, R] = BOXCOUNT(C), where C is a D-dimensional array (with
% D=1,2,3),
% counts the number N of D-dimensional boxes of size R needed to
% cover
% the nonzero elements of C. The box sizes are powers of two, i.e.,
% R = 1, 2, 4 ... 2^P, where P is the smallest integer such that
% MAX(SIZE(C)) <= 2^P. If the sizes of C over each dimension are
% smaller
% than 2^P, C is padded with zeros to size 2^P over each dimension
% (e.g.,
% a 320-by-200 image is padded to 512-by-512). The output vectors N
% and R
% are of size P+1. For a RGB color image (m-by-n-by-3 array), a
% summation
% over the 3 RGB planes is done first.
%
% The Box-counting method is useful to determine fractal properties
% of a
% 1D segment, a 2D image or a 3D array. If C is a fractal set, with
% fractal dimension DF < D, then N scales as R^(-DF). DF is known
% as the
% Minkowski-Bouligand dimension, or Kolmogorov capacity, or
% Kolmogorov
% dimension, or simply box-counting dimension.
%
% BOXCOUNT(C,'plot') also shows the log-log plot of N as a function
% of R
% (if no output argument, this option is selected by default).
%
% BOXCOUNT(C,'slope') also shows the semi-log plot of the local
% slope
% DF = - dlnN/dlnR as a function of R. If DF is constant in a
% certain
% range of R, then DF is the fractal dimension of the set C.
%
% The execution time depends on the sizes of C. It is fastest for
% powers
% of two over each dimension.
%
% Examples:
%
% % Plots the box-count of a vector containing randomly-
% distributed
% % 0 and 1. This set is not fractal: one has N = R^-2 at large
% R,
% % and N = cste at small R.
% c = (rand(1,2048)<0.2);
```

```

%      boxcount(c);
%
%      % Plots the box-count and the fractal dimension of a 2D
fractal set
%      % of size 512^2 (obtained by BOXDIV), with fractal dimension
%      %  $DF = 2 + \log(P) / \log(2) = 1.68$  (with  $P=0.8$ ).
%      c = randcantor(0.8, 512, 2);
%      boxcount(c);
%      figure, boxcount(c, 'slope');
%
%      F. Moisy
%      Revision: 2.00,   Date: 2006/11/22

```

```

% History:
% 2006/11/22: joins into a single file boxcountn (n=1,2,3).

```

```

% control input argument
error(nargchk(1,2,nargin));

% check for true color image (m-by-n-by-3 array)
if ndims(c)==3
    if size(c,3)==3 && size(c,1)>=8 && size(c,1)>=8
        c = sum(c,3);
    end;
end;

warning off
c = logical(squeeze(c));
warning on

dim = ndims(c); % dim is 2 for a vector or a matrix, 3 for a cube
if dim>3
    error('Maximum dimension is 3.');
```

```

end

% transpose the vector to a 1-by-n vector
if length(c)==numel(c)
    dim=1;
    if size(c,1)~=1
        c = c';
    end
end

width = max(size(c)); % largest size of the box
p = log(width)/log(2); % nbre of generations

% remap the array if the sizes are not all equal,
% or if they are not power of two
% (this slows down the computation!)
if p~=round(p) || any(size(c)~=width)
    p = ceil(p);
    width = 2^p;
    switch dim
        case 1
            mz = zeros(1,width);
            mz(1:length(c)) = c;
            c = mz;

```

```

        case 2
            mz = zeros(width, width);
            mz(1:size(c,1), 1:size(c,2)) = c;
            c = mz;
        case 3
            mz = zeros(width, width, width);
            mz(1:size(c,1), 1:size(c,2), 1:size(c,3)) = c;
            c = mz;
    end
end

n=zeros(1,p+1); % pre-allocate the number of box of size r

switch dim

    case 1          %----- 1D boxcount -----
        ---%

        n(p+1) = sum(c);
        for g=(p-1):-1:0
            siz = 2^(p-g);
            siz2 = round(siz/2);
            for i=1:siz:(width-siz+1)
                c(i) = ( c(i) || c(i+siz2));
            end
            n(g+1) = sum(c(1:siz:(width-siz+1)));
        end

    case 2          %----- 2D boxcount -----
        ---%

        n(p+1) = sum(c(:));
        for g=(p-1):-1:0
            siz = 2^(p-g);
            siz2 = round(siz/2);
            for i=1:siz:(width-siz+1)
                for j=1:siz:(width-siz+1)
                    c(i,j) = ( c(i,j) || c(i+siz2,j) || c(i,j+siz2)
|| c(i+siz2,j+siz2) );
                end
            end
            n(g+1) = sum(sum(c(1:siz:(width-siz+1),1:siz:(width-
siz+1)))));
        end

    case 3          %----- 3D boxcount -----
        ---%

        n(p+1) = sum(c(:));
        for g=(p-1):-1:0
            siz = 2^(p-g);
            siz2 = round(siz/2);
            for i=1:siz:(width-siz+1),
                for j=1:siz:(width-siz+1),
                    for k=1:siz:(width-siz+1),
                        c(i,j,k)=( c(i,j,k) || c(i+siz2,j,k) ||
c(i,j+siz2,k) ...
|| c(i+siz2,j+siz2,k) || c(i,j,k+siz2) ||
c(i+siz2,j,k+siz2) ...

```

```

                                || c(i,j+siz2,k+siz2) ||
c(i+siz2,j+siz2,k+siz2));
                                end
                                end
                                end
                                n(g+1) = sum(sum(sum(c(1:siz:(width-siz+1),1:siz:(width-
siz+1),1:siz:(width-siz+1)))));
                                end

end
n = n(end:-1:1);
r = 2.^(0:p); % box size (1, 2, 4, 8...)

if any(strncmpi(varargin,'slope',1))
    s=-diff(log(n))./diff(log(r));
    semilogx(r(1:end-1), s, 's-');
    a=axis;
    axis([a(1) a(2) 0 dim]);
    xlabel('r, box size'); ylabel('- d ln n / d ln r, local
dimension');
    title([num2str(dim) 'D box-count']);
elseif nargout==0 || any(strncmpi(varargin,'plot',1))
    loglog(r,n,'s-');
    xlabel('r, box size'); ylabel('n(r), number of boxes');
    title([num2str(dim) 'D box-count']);
end
if nargout==0
    clear r n
end

```

Code for fractal dimension

```
function [Fdgen NoisfreFD ]=fractaldim(y,Q,M)
```

```

%_____

% Usage: Computes fractal dimension by box counting(BC) method.
% NOTE: Running the code may take a little time, because it
calculates
% dimensions for all embedding dimensions up to M.

% This code is based on an algorithm that constructs a box for the
first
% observation and for other observations test which it belongs to
previous
% box(s). If the observation belongs to one of the existent boxes
then
% increases number of points in the relevant box,otherwise makes a
new box.
% the algorithm of this code uses only rounding down and it does not
need
% binary coding, sorting and so on. It uses only transformation data
to
% [0,2^32-1] and finding valid boxes based on Leibovich and
Toth(1989).

% Inputs:
% y is a vector time series.
% q stands for generalized dimension q=1 entropy dimension,q=2
correlation

```

```

% dimension and so on. q=0 is box counting dimension that
automatically
% calculated. q can takes any real value
% M is embedding dimension.If you have not any information about
embedding
% dimension please let in zero. The code finds proper M value by
% symplectic geometry method.

```

```

% Output:
% Fdgen is generalized fractal dimension.

```

```

% Copyright(c) Shapour Mohammadi, University of Tehran, 2009
% shmohammadi@gmail.com

```

```

%Ref:
% 1- Sprott,C. (2003). Chaos and Time Series Analysis, Oxford
University
% Press.
% 2-Leibovich and Toth(1989), A Fast Algorithm To Determine Fractal
% Dimensions By Box Counting, Physics Letters A, 141,386-390.

```

```

if M==0

```

```

%_____Determination Embedding Dimension: Symplectic Geometry
Method_____

```

```

cnt=0;
figure('name','Symplethic Geometry','NumberTitle','off')
for k=3:1:20
cnt=cnt+1;
X=lagmatrix(y,1:k);
X=X(k+1:end,:);
A=X'*X;

```

```

[rA cA]=size(A);
HH=ones(cA);

```

```

for i=1:cA

```

```

    S=A(:,i);
    if i>1
        S(1:i-1,1)=0;
    end
    if norm(S(i+1:end,1),2)>0;
        alpha=norm(S,2);
        E=zeros(rA,1);
        E(i,1)=1;
        roh=norm(S-alpha*E,2);
        omega=(1/roh)*(S-alpha*E);
        H=eye(rA)-2*omega*omega';
        A=H*A;
        HH=HH*H;
    end

```

```

end

```

```

lambda1=real(eig(A));
lambda=sort(lambda1,'descend');

```

```

sigma=lambda.^2;
SIGMA=log10(sigma/sum(sigma));
for ii=2:length(SIGMA)-1
    Hyp(ii,1)= varstest2(SIGMA(ii:end),SIGMA(1:end),0.05);
end

ind=find(Hyp==1);
if ~isempty(ind)
    Embddim(cnt,1)=ind(1,1);
end

plot(SIGMA, '-*b')
hold on
end
emdim=find(Embddim>0);
embddim=emdim(1,1);

M=embddim
title (['Symplectic Geometry for Determination of Embedding
Dimension']);
end

%_____Defining lags for
y_____
yreg=y(:);
maxlag=M;
[nyr,nyc]=size(yreg);
yLreg=lagmatrix(y,1:maxlag);
yreg=yreg(maxlag+1:end,1);
yLreg=yLreg(maxlag+1:end,:);
[ryLreg cyLreg]=size(yLreg);

%_____Calcualtion of
Dimension_____

if Q<2
    warning('Note: Q must be greater than 2, Automatical selection
Q=2')
    Q=2;
end

tic
y=y(:);
M=M+1;
y=((y-min(y))/(max(y)-min(y)))*(2^32-1);

for m=1:M
    yl=lagmatrix(y,0:m-1);
    yl=yl(m+1:end,:);
    [ry cy]=size(yl);
    for i=21:30
        eps=ones(1,m)*2^i;
        % This section dived the point by 2^i and round down it after
rounding

```

```

    % for returning back the operation of division the resulting value
    is
    % multiplied by  $2^i$ . By this operation minimum the box that this
    point
    % belongs to, will be determined and by adding the eps min and
    max of
    % the box will be estimated.
    boxmin=floor(y1(1,:)/(2^i))*2^i;
    boxmax=floor(y1(1,:)/(2^i))*2^i+eps;
    nbox=0;
    for j=1:ry
        [rbox cbox]=size(boxmax);
        pivot=0;
        for s=1:rbox
            I=0;
            for k=1:cy
                if (y1(j,k)>=boxmin(s,k) && y1(j,k)<boxmax(s,k))
                    I=I+1;
                end
            end
            if cy==I
                nbox(s,1)=nbox(s,1)+1;
                pivot=pivot+1; break
            end
        end
        if pivot==0
            boxmin=[boxmin;floor(y1(j,:)/(2^i))*2^i];
            boxmax=[boxmax;floor(y1(j,:)/(2^i))*2^i+eps];
            nbox=[nbox;1];
        end
    end

    for q=-1:-1:-Q
        fdgen(i-21+1,m)=(1/(q-1))*log2(sum((nbox/(ry)).^q));
        fdgenneg{:-q}=fdgen;
    end

    rnbox(i-21+1,m)=length(nbox);
    fdbox(i-21+1,m)=-log2(rnbox(i-21+1,m));
    fdentrop(i-21+1,m)=(nbox/ry)'.*log2((nbox/ry));

    for q=2:Q
        fdgen(i-21+1,m)=(1/(q-1))*log2(sum((nbox/ry).^q));
        fdgenpos{:,q-1}=fdgen;
    end

    clear pivot I

end
Ind{:,m}=find(rnbox(1:end,m)<=floor(ry/5));
end
FFFd=[fdgenneg fdbox fdentrop fdgenpos];
for ll=1:2*Q+1
    FFDgen=FFFd{ll};
    for s=1:M
        Fdgen(ll,s)=mean(diff(FFDgen(Ind{s},s)));
    end
end

Fdgen=Fdgen(:,1:end-1);

```

```

embed=(1:m-1)
QQ=floor([-Q:1:Q]');
%
%_____Display
Results_____
disp(' ')
disp([blanks(m) 'Results of Fractal Dimension Estimation      ' ])
disp('
_____')
disp([blanks(5) 'q' blanks(m*3) ' Embedding dimension'])
disp('
_____')
disp(
_____ embed
_____ )
disp( [QQ ,Fdgen] )
disp('
_____')
disp('q=0: Box Dimension q=1: Information Dimen. q=2: Correlation
Dimen.')
disp('When embedding dimension increases fractal dimension approaches
to')
disp('its correct value for noise free data')
disp('For embedding dimension greater than 2, the code calculates a
noise')
disp('free fractal dimension, which is applicable when results do not
')
disp('converge to any specific value,due to presence of noise,')

for i=1:2*Q+1
dimnois=regress(Fdgen(i,:)',[ones(length(embed),1) embed']);
NoisfreFD(i,:)=Fdgen(i,:)-dimnois(2,1)*embed';
end

%_____END_____
toc

Code for 3D image creation (example XY plane of sample settlement)
boundX = 304;
boundY = 230;
boundZ = 85;

unitZ = 40;

initZ = 1;
midZ = initZ + unitZ;
endZ = midZ + unitZ - 1;

box = zeros(boundX, boundY, boundZ);

```

```

% xy1 = imread('XY1.gif');
%
% box(:, :, 1) = xy1;

% for z axis
imageXYs1 = imread('XYs1.gif');
imageXYs7 = imread('XYs7.gif');
for z = initZ:unitZ
    box(:, :, z) = imageXYs1;
end

for z = midZ:endZ
    box(:, :, z) = imageXYs7;
end

%% for x axis
% intiX = 32 ;
% unitX1 = 16 ;
% unitX2 = 12 ;
% unitX3 = 15 ;
% unitX34 = 3 ;
% unitX4 = 9 ;
% unitX5 = 21 ;
% unitX7 = 17 ;
% unitX8 = 21 ;
% unitX10 = 8 ;
% unitX1011 = 4 ;
% unitX11 = 14 ;
% unitX12 = 12 ;
% unitX13 = 16 ;
%
%
% imageXZs1 = imread('XZs1.gif') ;
% imageXZs2 = imread('XZs2.gif') ;
% imageXZs3 = imread('XZs3.gif') ;
% imageXZs34 = imread('XZs34.gif') ;
% imageXZs4 = imread('XZs4.gif') ;
% imageXZs5 = imread('XZs5.gif') ;
% imageXZs7 = imread('XZs7.gif') ;
% imageXZs8 = imread('XZs8.gif') ;
% imageXZs10 = imread('XZs510.gif') ;
% imageXZs11 = imread('XZs11.gif') ;
% imageXZs1011 = imread('XZs10115.gif') ;
% imageXZs12 = imread('XZs12.gif') ;
% imageXZs13 = imread('XZs13.gif') ;
%
% midX1 = intiX + unitX1 ;
% midX2 = intiX + unitX1 + unitX2 ;
% midX3 = intiX + unitX1 + unitX2 + unitX3 ;
% midX34 = intiX + unitX1 + unitX2 + unitX3 + unitX34 ;
% midX4 = intiX + unitX1 + unitX2 + unitX3 + unitX34 + unitX4 ;
% midX5 = intiX + unitX1 + unitX2 + unitX3 + unitX34 + unitX4+ unitX5
;
% midX7 = intiX + unitX1 + unitX2 + unitX3 + unitX34 + unitX4+ unitX5
+ unitX7 ;
% midX8 = intiX + unitX1 + unitX2 + unitX3 + unitX34 + unitX4+ unitX5
+ unitX7 + unitX8 ;
% midX10 = intiX + unitX1 + unitX2 + unitX3 + unitX34 + unitX4+
unitX5 + unitX7 + unitX8 + unitX10 ;
% midX1011 = intiX + unitX1 + unitX2 + unitX3 + unitX34 + unitX4+
unitX5 + unitX7 + unitX8 + unitX10 + unitX1011 ;

```

```

% midX12 = intiX + unitX1 + unitX2 + unitX3 + unitX34 + unitX4+
unitX5 + unitX7 + unitX8 + unitX10 + unitX1011 + unitX12 ;
% midX13 = intiX + unitX1 + unitX2 + unitX3 + unitX34 + unitX4+
unitX5 + unitX7 + unitX8 + unitX10 + unitX1011 + unitX12 + unnitX13 ;
%
% for x = initx:midX1
%     box(:, :, x) = imageXZs1;
% end
%
%
% for x = midX1:midX2
%     box(:, :, x) = imageXZs2;
% end
%
%
% for x = midX2:midX3
%     box(:, :, x) = imageXZs3;
% end
%
% for x = midX3:midX34
%     box(:, :, x) = imageXZs34;
% end
%
% for x = midX34:midX4
%     box(:, :, x) = imageXZs4;
% end
%
%
% for x = midX4:midX5
%     box(:, :, x) = imageXZs5;
% end
%
% for x = midX5:midX7
%     box(:, :, x) = imageXZs7;
% end
%
% for x = midX7:midX8
%     box(:, :, x) = imageXZs8;
% end
%
%
% for x = midX8:midX10
%     box(:, :, x) = imageXZs10;
% end
%
%
% for x = midX10:midX1011
%     box(:, :, x) = imageXZs1011;
% end
%
% for x = midX1011:midX11
%     box(:, :, x) = imageXZs11;
% end
%
% for x = midX11:midX12
%     box(:, :, x) = imageXZs12;
% end
%
%
% for x = midX12:midX13
%     box(:, :, x) = imageXZs13;

```

```

% end

% % for y axis
% for y = 1:boundY
%     imageA = imread(sprintf('XZ%d.gif',y));
%     box(:, :,y) = imageA;
%     disp(size(imageA))
% end
%
% % for x axis
% for x = 1:boundX
%     imageA = imread(sprintf('YZ%d.gif',x));
%     box(:, :,x) = imageA;
%     disp(size(imageA))
% end

```

Appendix 4: Instrumentation

GARMIN GPSMAP 62s navigator. (fig:3.3.a). Received Data from gps navigator helped to get exact location and terrain data of road network at *Ghorkumarpur* village. Fig: 3.3.b displays terrain elevation of various roads and alleyways of *Ghorkumarpur* village.



Fig:3.3.a : GARMIN GPSMAP 62s GPS navigator

Davis Vantage Pro2 Features and Testing to Weather any Storm

A customizable station with a wide range of options and sensors to help professionals and hobbyists measure, monitor, and manage weather data. Our stations are engineered to withstand scorching sun, corrosion, 200 mph (321 kmh) winds, temperature extremes, and more. We take great pride in designing products that provide the highest level of accuracy, reliability and ruggedness.

All Vantage Pro2 stations include a console and a versatile sensor suite that can be customized by adding consoles or special-purpose options. The anemometer can be mounted separately from the rain collector.

Vantage Pro2 Sensor Suite

The Integrated Sensor Suite combines our rain collector, temperature and humidity sensors, anemometer, UV, and solar radiation sensors into one package. You can customize your Vantage Pro2 Plus to suit your needs and microclimate.



Fig: : Davis Vantage Pro2

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