ICCPP-2013
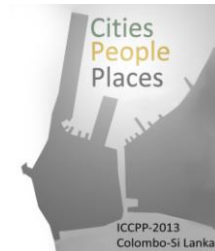## INTERNATIONAL URBAN DESIGN CONFERENCE

'Cities, People and Places'

15th-16th October 2013
at
Sri Lanka Foundation Institute
Colombo, Sri Lanka

Organized by
Department of Architecture
University of Moratuwa
Sri Lanka

Contents

Messages

PROF. A.K.W. JAYAWARDANE
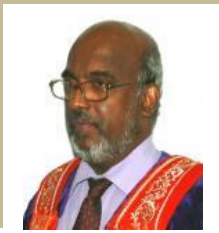**Vice Chancellor**
University of Moratuwa

I am pleased to send my best wishes to the International Conference in Cities, People and Places 2013, initiated by the Department of Architecture at the University of Moratuwa. Out of several international conferences organized by the Faculty of Architecture in the recent past, this is the first conference focusing on urban design and public realm development.

The Department of Architecture has been producing human resource expertise in Urban Design through the conduct of its Masters Degree program since 2009. This conference is another major contribution by the Urban Design Program of the Department of Architecture towards initiating a debate among the international urban designers, planners, and those who are interested in researching, working and practicing in the areas of public realm improvements and enhancing the living standards of the people of cities.

Cities all over the world are constantly under pressure to meet ever increasing demands of people, who are primary users of our built environments. The equilibrium between social, economic and environmental milieu in our cities are always under threat, and any imbalance would lead to chaos and disorder. The existing infrastructure in cities are struggling to cater to the extra burden, with large amounts of resources being wasted in finding ad hoc solutions to cater to these demands. With the unprecedented volume of post-war development work currently being undertaken by the Government, the issues related to city development in Sri Lanka create greater significance. In this context, efficient utilization of the limited resources available while satisfying the aspirations of the community is a challenge for urban designers.

This conference provides an opportunity for all participants to gain firsthand acquaintance on the attempts made in different parts of the world in developing urban landscapes responding to the needs of the people, who are the ultimate users of the cities.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the organizers and participants for their contributions, and wish this conference great success!

PROF.P.K.S. MAHANAMA
Dean of the Faculty of Architecture
University of Moratuwa

It is a great pleasure for me to have the opportunity to write this massage to the proceedings of ISCCP 2013 research symposium organised by the Department of Architecture, University of Moratuwa. The research culture in the Faculty of Architecture has been growing over the years and faculty has acquired recognition through teaching, research and consultancies. Research activities are carried out at three level, i.e. Faculty level, Department level and Individual level. Major mode of presenting research carried at each level is to hold the research symposium on a theme related to build environment. In this endeavor, the Department of Architecture of the Faculty of Architecture, University of Moratuwa in association with its international and national academic partners has organized an International symposium on "Cities, People & Places"(ISCCP) in this year to provide a platform for wider range of research and scholarly work carried out by local and international researchers and practitioners who are involved in Architecture, Building Sciences, Environmental Design, Urban Design, Engineering, Facilities Management, Landscape architecture, Product design, Project Management Technology and urban Planning.

The theme of this year's International symposium is the "Cities, People and Places."As a result of the modernization and globalization new transformation in built environments especially in cities has been experienced in all over the world. The prominent issues of this trend include the loss of identities of places and the socio-cultural inferences, over emphasis on technology and communication, imbalances on natural systems and resultant natural disasters and failure to adopt for global economic crises. It is important to address these issues at a greater depth in order to bring out the intellectual discourse at this symposium. It will also deliberate on the emerging issues related to the Cities, People and Places and outline the future directions to create sustainable cities where we live in.

I am sure that Department of Architecture Research symposium 2013 would be an important milestone to expand the prospect of research carried out by the staff and students of our faculty.

I wish ISCCP Symposium2013 all success!

ARCHT. D.P.CHANDRASEKARA
Head of the Department of Architecture
University of Moratuwa

I am pleased to send this message to the International Conference "Cities, People and Places" organized by Department of Architecture, University of Moratuwa.

The architectural education in Sri Lanka was started in 1961 at the Institute of Practical Technology of Moratuwa. Subsequently it became a department in the University of Moratuwa and currently offers undergraduate and post graduate degree programmes in Architecture, Landscape design, urban design, Architectural Conservation. These degrees are recognized by National and International accreditation bodies.

With the dawn of peace in the island, the built environment is subjected to a rapid transformation. In the context it has become necessary for the Department of Architecture of University Moratuwa to take a lead role in finding new paths of development in built environment, architecture and urban design.

This conference is an attempt in the direction; providing a platform for the exchange of ideas among the local and foreign scholars. It would give an opportunity for the researchers to discuss and deliberate their works in an academic environment.

I welcome all the presenters and participants of the conference and wish them the very best.
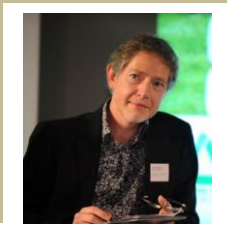
Key note speakers

PROF. ALI MADANIPOUR
Professor of Urban Design, Newcastle University, UK

Ali Madanipour is Professor of Urban Design and the Director of Global Urban Research Unit (GURU) at the School of Architecture, Planning and Landscape, Newcastle University. He has studied (M. Arch., PhD), practiced, and conducted research in architecture, urban design and planning.

Funded by major UK, European and international funders, his research focuses on the ddesign, development and management of cities, organized through three overlapping themes of knowledge and rationality, public space and urban governance, and urban neighborhoods and social exclusion.

His work has been translated into French, German, Italian, Japanese, Mandarin, Persian and Spanish. In 2010 he was the City of Vienna Senior Visiting Professor at the Technical University of Vienna and in 2011 the Wits-Claude Leon Distinguished Scholar at the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg.

His latest books include Whose Public Space? International case studies in urban design and development (2010), Knowledge Economy and the City (2011), and Public Space and the Challenges of Urban Transformation in Europe (2013), all published by Routledge, London.

JULIAN DOBSON
Urban Pollinators Ltd, UK

Julian is a writer, speaker and commentator on urban regeneration, place making, civil society and social policy. He is also a trainer, adviser and facilitator, working with organisations on creative solutions to the problems of place.

He is the director of *Urban Pollinators* (www.urbanpollinators.co.uk), which specialises in research and policy development in response to urban and social challenges. Current interests include the future of town and city centres, urban green spaces, neighbourhood renewal and repurposing of former defence assets.

Julian was co-founder and for 12 years was editorial director of *New Start*, the UK's magazine for regeneration practitioners, and previously edited *Inside Housing*, the national publication for social housing professionals.

He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, a board member of the Centre for Local Economic Strategies and on the editorial board of the journal *Local Economy*.

ORGANISING COMMITTEE

Members

Dr. Janaka Wijesundara (Conference Chairman)	Department of Architecture, University of Moratuwa
Archt. D.P. Chandrasekara	Department of Architecture, University of Moratuwa
Prof. S. Manawadu	Department of Architecture, University of Moratuwa
Dr. Gamini Weerasinghe	Department of Architecture, University of Moratuwa

Technical Staff

Pricil De Mel	Department of Architecture, University of Moratuwa
Ruwan Aththanayake	Department of Architecture, University of Moratuwa
R.A.J Kithsiri	Department of Architecture, University of Moratuwa
Radeeka Lakshani	Department of Architecture, University of Moratuwa

SCIENCITIFIC COMMITTEE

Prof. Ranjith Dayarathne	University of Bahrain, Bahrain
Prof. Frank Schwartze	University of Applied Science, Lübeck, Germany
Prof. Sandeep Agrawal	University of Alberta, Canada
Prof. Gerald Styne Tshwane	University of Technology, South Africa
Prof. Johannes Widido	University of Singapore, Singapore
Prof. Ali Abdlrauf	University of Qatar, Qatar
Prof. Nihal Perera	Ball State University, USA
Prof. Pratyush Shanker	CEPT University, India
Prof. Nisha Fernando	University of Wisconsin, USA
Prof. Kapila Silva	University of Kansas, USA
Prof. Rohinton Emmanuel	Glasgow Caledonian University, UK
Prof. L S R Perera	Sultan Qaboos University, Oman
Prof. Koen De Wandeler	University of Brussels, Belgium
Prof. Mike Christenson	North Dakota State University, USA
Prof. Kent Spreckelmeyer	University of Kansas, USA

CONFERENCE INFORMATION
International Conference on 'Cities, People & Places'-ICCPP-2013

The event will be organized by the Department of Architecture of University of Moratuwa in collaboration with several international academic institutions and will be held on 15th and 16th of October 2013 at the Sri Lanka Foundation Institute at No. 100, Sri Lanka Padanama Mawatha, Independence Square, Colombo 07.

Conference Secretariat
Department of Architecture,
University of Moratuwa, Katubedda
Sri Lanka.
Tel   : +94 11 2651047
Fax   : +94 11 2 651 047
Email   : iccpp2013@uom.lk
Web   : http://www.mrt.ac.lk/archi/ICCPP2013/index.php

Language
The official language of the conference is English. There will be no simultaneous translations.
Dress code
Conference- business, lounge or national
Dinner – smart casual
Registration
Conference delegates can collect their materials at the registration desk at the Sri Lanka Foundation Institute in Colombo. Opening times of the registration desk will be from 3.00 pm to 6.00 pm on 15th October and from 8.30 am to 5.30 pm on 16th October 2013.
Secretariat room
During the conference, the secretariat room is located at the Sri Lanka Foundation Institute in Colombo where the main conference is being held. The opening hours of the secretariat will be from 8.30am – 7.00 pm on 15th to 16th October 2013.
Certificate of Attendance
A certificate of attendance will be issued to all participants after the conference sum up.
Awards
The best paper award and the best presentation award will be awarded during the conference cultural dinner.
Liability
The organizing committee is not liable for personal accidents, loss or damages to private properties of registered participants during the conference. Participants should make their own arrangements with respect to personal insurance.
Disclaimer
Whilst every attempt be made to ensure that all aspects of the conference mentioned in this announcement will take place as scheduled, the organizing committee reserves the prerogative to make last minute changes should the need arise without prior notice.

PROGRAM

<u>Day 1</u>
October 15th
INAUGURATION

3:15 p.m.	Arrival of Guests
3:30 p.m.	Arrival of the Keynote Speakers
3:35 p.m.	Arrival of the Chief Guest- Mr. Gotabaya Rajapaksa
	Secretary Ministry of Urban Development, Sri Lanka
3:45 p.m.	Procession Proceeds to Auditorium
4:00 p.m.	Lighting of the Traditional Oil Lamp
4:10 p.m.	National Anthem
4:15 p.m.	Ceremonial Inauguration of ICCPP- 2013
4.18 p.m.	Theme Video Presentation
4:20 p.m.	Welcome Address by the Conference Chair- ICCPP2013
4:25 p.m.	Address by the Head of the Department of Architecture
4:30 p.m.	Address by the Dean of the Faculty of Architecture
4:35 p.m.	Address by the Vice Chancellor of the Moratuwa University
4.40 p.m.	Address by Mr. Julian Dobson, Urban Pollinators Ltd, UK
5:00 p.m.	Address by Archt. Ashley De Vos, Sri Lanka
5:20 p.m.	Address by Prof. Ali Madanipour, Newcastle University, UK
6:00 p.m.	Vote of Thanks by Dr. Gamini Weerasinghe
6:10 p.m.	Gathering proceeds to the court yard
6:30 p.m.	Sri Lankan Cultural Event
7:30 p.m.	Conference Dinner
8.30 p.m.	END of the Program

END of the Program - Day 1

Day 2
October 16th
SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

08.30 - 08.45 a.m.   Conference Registration
08:45 - 08.55 a.m.   Arrival of the Keynote Speakers
08.55 - 08.58 a.m.   Theme Video
09.00 - 09.05 a.m.   Welcome speech by the Conference Chair
09.05 - 09.50 a.m.   Keynote speaker 1 - Prof. Ali Madanipour, University of Newcastle, UK
09.50 - 10.35 a.m.   Keynote speaker 2- Mr. Julian Dobson, Urban Pollinators Ltd, UK
10.35 - 11.00 a.m.   Tea break
11.00 - 12.35 p.m.   Parallel Sessions- Session-1A, 1B, 1C, 1D
12.35 - 01.35 p.m.   Lunch
01.35 - 03.10 p.m.   Parallel Sessions- Session-2A, 2B, 2C
03.10 - 03.30 p.m.   Tea break
03.30 - 04.50 p.m.   Parallel Sessions- Session-3A, 3B, 3C
04.50 - 05.10 p.m.   All participants get together at the Main Auditorium
05.10 - 05.40 p.m.   Discussion and concluding remarks by Prof. Ranjith Dayaratne
05.40 - 05.50 p.m.   Vote of thanks by Dr. Gamini Weerasinghe

END of the Program - Day 2

Day 3
October 17th
CULTURAL TOURS – (registration required)

6.30a.m. –6.30p.m.   Tour option 1- Visiting Sigiriya World Heritage Archaeological
                site

6.30a.m. –6.30p.m.   Tour option 2- Visiting Lunuganga Gardens, Architectural
                Tourto Dutch Fort City of Galle

END of the Program - Day 3

SESSION PLAN AT-A-GLANCE

DAY 1	Tuesday, 15th October 2013 - I n a u g u r a t I o n
Time	
15.15 - 15.30	Arrival of Guests
15.30 - 15.35	Arrival of the Keynote Speakers
15.35 - 15.45	Arrival of the Chief Guest- Mr. Gotabaya Rajapaksa, Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development, Sri Lanka
15.45 - 16.00	Procession Proceeds to Auditorium
16 .00- 16.10	Lighting of the Traditional Oil Lamp
16.1 0- 16.15	National Anthem
16.15 - 16.18	Ceremonial Inauguration of ICCPP- 2013
16.18 - 16.20	Theme Video Presentation
16.20 - 16.25	Welcome Address by the Conference Chair- ICCPP - 2013
16.25 - 16.30	Address by the Head of the Department of Architecture
16.30 - 16.35	Address by the Dean of the Faculty of Architecture
16.35 - 16.40	Address by the Vice Chancellor of the Moratuwa University
16.40 - 17.00	Address -1, Mr. Julian Dobson, Urban Pollinators Ltd, UK
17.00 - 17.20	Address -2, Archt. Ashley De Vos, Sri Lanka
17.20 - 18.00	Address -3, Prof. Ali Madanipour, Prof. of Urban Design, Newcastle University, UK
18.00 - 18.10	Vote of Thanks by Dr. Gamini Weerasinghe
18.10 - 18.30	Gathering proceeds to the Courtyard
18.30- 19.30	Sri Lankan Cultural Event
19.30 - 20.30	Conference Dinner
20.30	END of the Program

SESSION PLAN AT-A-GLANCE

DAY-2 Time	Wednesday, 16th October 2013 - Scientific conference			
08.30 - 08.45	Conference Registration			
08.45 - 08.55	Arrival of the Keynote Speakers			
08.55 - 08.58	Theme Video			
09.00 - 09.05	Welcome speech by the Conference Chair			
09.05 - 09.50	Key note speaker 1 - Prof. Ali Madanipour, Professor of Urban Design, University of Newcastle, UK			
09.50 - 10.35	Key note speaker 2 - Mr. Julian Dobson, Urban Pollinators Ltd, UK			
10.35 - 11.00	Tea break			
11.00 - 12.35	Session 1A - Traditions, heritage, and the City	Session 1B - Street life in cities	Session 1C - History & theory of Public Places	Session 1D - Politics of cities and places
11.00 - 11.20	CH03 - XW	SL016-LF-JW	IN02-RM	IN19-RP
11.20 - 11.40	PK01-MS&AK	SL015-UM-AR	TK02-MD	TK04-EY&EP
11.40 -12.00	EGY01-MK&DE	TK03-EK	SLO27- HR-MP	AUS01-JL
12.00 -12.20	IN16-GS	IN04-RB&AP	BEL02-KW&AD	OM01-RP
12.20 -12.35	Q&A	Q&A	Q&A	Q&A
12.35 - 13.35	Lunch			
13.35 - 15.10	Session 2A - Creating Urban Communities	Session 2B - Transforming Cities	Session 2C - Assessing Urban Parameters	
13.35 - 13.55	NIG01-AI	IN13-MM	SL021-NS-PB-DD	
13.55 - 14.15	SL03-SC&AW	SL012-SD-JW	SL014-AB-YS	
14.15 - 14.35	SL025-SD	GER01-FS	SL07-NP-ME-PM	
14.35 - 14.55	B01-SH	SL05-JW-JW	CH01-LA	
14.55 - 15.10	Q&A	Q&A	Q&A	
15.10 - 15.30	Tea break			
15.30 - 17.10	Session 3A - Nature in Cities	Session 3B - Perceptions & Appropriations-Places	Session 3C - Making Wholesome Cities	
15.30 - 15.50	SL018-SR	UAE02-TK	USA02-SH	
15.50 - 16.10	IN14-SK	SL01-VB-VS-DBN	SL011-AA-JW	
16.10 - 16.30	IN03-KG	BEL01-AD	SL020-NJ-GW	
16.30 - 16.50	EGY02 - AW			
16.50 - 17.10	Q&A	Q&A	Q&A	
17.10 - 17.30	All participants get together at the Main Auditorium			
17. 30 - 17.50	Discussion and concluding remarks by Prof. Ranjith Dayaratne			
17.50 - 18.00	Vote of thanks by Dr. Gamini Weerasinghe			

SESSION PLAN AT-A-GLANCE

DAY-3	Thursday, 17th October 2013 - C u l t u r a l T o u r s
Time	Registration required
06.30 – 18.30	Tour Option 1- Visiting Sigiriya world heritage Archaeological site
06.30 – 18.30	Tour Option 2- Visiting Lunuganga Gardens, Architectural Tour to Dutch Fort City of Galle

DETAILED SESSION PLAN
16 October 2013
<u>**Session 1A**</u>

Theme	: **Traditions, heritage, and the City**
Session Chair	: **Prof. Nimal de Silva**
Session Co-Chair	: **Archt. Varuna de Silva**
Venue/Time	: Hall no: 1 / 11.00 - 12.35

Time	Paper ID, Title and Author(s)
11.00 - 11.20	**CH03- XW- Urban Agglomerations in Southern Fujian Province of China A Comparison with San Francisco Bay Area** Xu WANG
11.20 - 11.40	**PK01-MS&AK - Learning from the Vanishing Built Heritage of Colonial Architecture (A case of Abbott bad-Pakistan) –** Mir Wali Shah, Azmat Ali Khan, Waqar Khattak, M. Fahmeed-Ullah Shah
11.40 - 12.00	**EGY01-MK&DE - Reclaiming residual spaces for the public: a case study from the city of Cairo** Marwa Hassan Khalil, Doha Magdy Eissa
12.00 - 12.20	**IN16-GS - Tracing the identity of a city** Gauri Shiurkar
12.20 - 12.35	Final Discussion and award of certificates of attendance

DETAILED SESSION PLAN
16 October 2013
<u>**Session 1B**</u>

Theme	:	**Street life in Cities**
Session Chair	:	**Dr. Surath Wickramasinghe**
Session Co-Chair	:	**Dr. Indrika Rajapaksha**
Venue/Time	:	Hall: no 2 / 11.00 - 12.35

Time　　　　　**Paper ID, Title and Author(s)**

11.00 - 11.20　**SL016-LF-JW -　Attributes of urban public spaces that contribute to qualitative public life; study of emerging public spaces in Colombo**
Lasanka Dinusha Fernando & Janaka Wijesundara

11.20 - 11.40　**SL015-UM-AR - Ascertaining the Kinetic Patterns of Informal Spaces in the Commercial Streets of Pettah, Sri lanka**
Uditha Makevita and Amanda Rajapakse

11.40 - 12.00　**TK03-EK - Pedestrian Movements in Commercially Transformed Residential Areas: Levent Bazaar, Istanbul**
Eren Kürkçüoğlu, Hande Kademoğlu Derdiyok

12.00 - 12.20　**IN04-RB&AP - Role of Adjoining Edges in Supporting Pedestrians in Public Places**
Rahul Bhise, Akshay Patil

12.20 - 12.35　　Final Discussion and award of certificates of attendance

DETAILED SESSION PLAN
16 October 2013
<u>**Session 1C**</u>

Theme	**: History & Theory of Public Places**
Session Chair	**: Prof. Samitha Manawadu**
Session Co-Chair	**: Archt. Niroshan Gunawardhana**
Venue/Time	: Hall no: 3 /11.00 - 12.35

Time	Paper ID, Title and Author(s)
11.00 - 11.20	**IN02-RM - Discovering public-places in the people –Streets of New Delhi** Ranjana, Mital
11.20 - 11.40	**TK02-MD - The Spatial Organization of Public Spaces in the Ancient thought; the case of Pergamon** Meriç, Demir
11.40 - 12.00	**SL027-HR-MP - Overcoming the degradation of Arterial Towns: Typo-morphological studies and Technological robustness** Hashini Ranaweera, Milinda Pathiraja
12.00 - 12.20	**BEL02-KW&AD - Rhythm analysis as a tool for understanding shifting urban life and settings** Koen de Wandeler and Asiri Dissanayake
12.20 - 12.35	Final Discussion and award of certificates of attendance

DETAILED SESSION PLAN
16 October 2013
<u>**Session 1D**</u>

Theme	: **Politics of cities and places**
Session Chair	: **Prof. Lal Balasuriya**
Session Co-Chair	: **Archt. Danya Udukkumbure**
Venue/Time	: Hall no: 4 /11.00 - 12.20

Time	Paper ID, Title and Author(s)
11.00 - 11.20	**IN19-RP - Designing Democratic India's cities: Public Space for *whom*?** Rushil Palavajjhala
11.20 - 11.40	**TK04-EY&EP - Istanbul version 2.0 - The struggle between modernization and historical heritage: the case of Sulukule** Ece Özden PAK, Evrim YILMAZ
11.40 - 12.00	**AUS01-JL - Can the process of redesigning the built environment facilitate reconciliation?** Jeremy Liyanage
12.00- 12.20	**OM01-RP- Sustainability challenges of traditional water-based settlements in Bangkok Metropolitan Area** Ranjith Perera
12.20 - 12.35	Final Discussion and award of certificates of attendance

DETAILED SESSION PLAN
16 October 2013
Session 2A

Theme	: **Creating Urban Communities**
Session Chair	: **Dr. Jagath Munasinghe**
Session Co-Chair	: **Archt. Roshini Wickramanayake**
Venue/Time	: Hall no 1 /13.35 - 15.10

Time	Paper ID, Title and Author(s)
13.35 - 13.55	**NIG01-AI- Towards making people-friendly places and enhancing quality of place in Lagos, Nigeria: Current urban development responses** Adetokunbo Ilesanmi
13.55-14.15	**SL03-SC&AW - Creating Sense of Community in Gated Apartments in the City of Colombo** Anuka Weththasinghe, Shaleeni Coorey
14.15 - 14.35	**SL025-SD - Security and the urban communities: Crime-prevention and new urbanism** Senaka Dharmatilleke
14.35 - 14.55	**B01-SH - Alriwaq: the power of art in creating public spaces** Suha Hasan
14.55 - 15.10	Final Discussion and award of certificates of attendance

DETAILED SESSION PLAN
16 October 2013
<u>**Session 2B**</u>

Theme	:	**Transformations of Cities**
Session Chair	:	**Archt. D.B. Navarathna**
Session Co-Chair	:	**Archt. Kolitha Perera**
Venue/Time	:	Hall: no 2 / 13.35 - 15.10

Time	Paper ID, Title and Author(s)
13.35 - 13.55	**IN13-MM- Sleeping factories, jamborees in city malls, abridged flyovers and the speed of mal-development in Kolkata** Madhuja Mukherjee
13.55 - 14.15	**SL012-SD-JW - Transformation of shop houses in suburban towns in Sri Lanka: The case of Hingula** Shesha Samarasinghe, Janaka Wijesundara
14.15 - 14.35	**GER01-FS - Shaping the Resilient City** Frank Schwartze
14.35 - 14.55	**SL05-JW-JW - Shrinking cities and their urban impacts: the case of Matale, Sri Lanka** Jayantha Wickramanayake, Janaka Wijesundara
14.55 - 15.10	Final Discussion and award of certificates of attendance

DETAILED SESSION PLAN
16 October 2013
Session 2C

Theme   : **Assessing Urban Parameters**
Session Chair   : **Plnr. Hemantha Jayasundara**
Session Co-Chair   : **Archt. Janaka Dharmasena**
Venue/Time   : Hall no: 3 / 13.35. - 15.10

Time   **Paper ID, Title and Author(s)**

13.35 - 13.55   **SL021-NS-PB-DD- Traffic noise contour mapping of Matara City, Sri Lanka**
                 S.M.N. Sethunga, J.A.P. Bodhika, W.G.D. Dharmaratna

13.55 - 14.15   **SL014-AB-YS- Multidimensional model for feasibility assessment of urban development projects**
                 Prathibhani Bandusena, Y. G. Sandanayake

14.15 - 14.35   **SL07-NP-ME-PM- Projected urban developments, changing 'local climate zones' and relative warming effects in Colombo, Sri Lanka**
                 N G R Perera, M P R Emmanuel, P K S Mahanama

14.35 - 14.55   **CH01-LA - Creating sunshine environments in public spaces of residential districts in the colder regions of china: a digital simulation**
                 Zhao Tianyu, Li Ang

14.55 - 15.10   Final Discussion and award of certificates of attendance

DETAILED SESSION PLAN
16 October 2013
Session 3A

Theme   : **Nature in Cities**
Session Chair   : **Prof. Chitra Wedikkara**
Session Co-Chair   : **Archt. Marini Samarathunga**
 Venue/Time   : Hall no 1 / 15.30 - 16.50

Time	Paper ID, Title and Author(s)
15.30 - 15.50	**SL018-SR - Green spaces of Colombo: The need for planned interventions** M. Liyakath Zulaiha, Sudheera M. W. Ranwala
15.50 - 16.10	**IN14-SK - Beyond the 'desire of the city' urban boundaries & inequality** Supriya Kukreja
16.10 - 16.30	**IN03-KG - Natural resource management in cities: A key to sustain people and places through ecotourism** Krishna Ghosh, Suchandra Bardhan, Souvanic Roy
16.30-16.50	**EGY 02 AW - Political Drifts:Implications Upon Urban Space and Place With special reference to Cairo, Egypt** Ayman Wanas
16.50 - 17.10	Final Discussion and award of certificates of attendance

DETAILED SESSION PLAN
16 October 2013
<u>**Session 3B**</u>

Theme	:	**Perceptions and Appropriations of Places**
Session Chair	:	**Archt. Harsha Fernando**
Session Co-Chair	:	**Archt. Muthugala**
Venue/Time	:	Hall: no 2 / 15.30 - 16.50

Time	Paper ID, Title and Author(s)
15.30 - 15.50	**UAE02-TK - Dubai creek: The telling place** Tim Kennedy
15.50 - 16.10	**SL01-VB-VS-DBN - Perception of publicness of public spaces: Public parks in Colombo and Sri Jayawardenapura** V. Y. J. Bandara, V. De Silva, & D. B. Navarathna
16.10 - 16.30	**BEL01-AD- Place with (out) space: the tale of Brussels and Colombo** Asiri Dissanayake
16.30 - 17.10	Final Discussion and award of certificates of attendance

DETAILED SESSION PLAN
16 October 2013
<u>**Session 3C**</u>

Theme	**:**	**Making Wholesome Cities**
Session Chair	**:**	**Archt. Piyal Silva**
Session Co-Chair	**:**	**Plnr. P. Prabhakaran**
Venue/Time	**:**	Hall no: 3 / 15.30. - 16.50

Time	Paper ID, Title and Author(s)
15.30 - 15.50	**USA02-SH - Urban diversity: Necessity and strategies** Samuel Hammer
15.50 - 16.10	**SL011-AA-JW- Implications of Artery Developments on the transformations of Towns in Sri Lanka; The Case of Mawanella** Anushka Abeykoon, Janaka Wijesundara
16.10 - 16.30	**SL020-NJ-GW - Cohesiveness of a built fabric and perceptual implications** Nayana Jayasundera, Gamini Weerasinghe
16.30 - 17.10	Final Discussion and award of certificates of attendance

ABSTRACTS OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL URBAN DESIGN CONFERENCE ICCPP-2013

Theme:
"CITIES, PEOPLE & PLACES"

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URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS IN SOUTHERN FUJIAN PROVINCE OF CHINA
A COMPARISON WITH SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, accelerated China's urbanization is approaching the turning point from the conventional urbanization to neo-urbanization. At this critical stage, it has become more necessary to focus on the regional growth collectively, in the form of regional integration. However, in the case of the Southern Fujian Province, the population is to a large extent concentrated in a few large cities, not evenly distributed. This paper would explores the theory of two stage urbanization and then compare this region with San Francisco Bay Area which exemplifies the general track of metropolitanization. Both regions show similarity geographically but different in many other aspects, especially the degree of economic integration among its various parts. Therefore, reform in the local government system for Southern Fujian area is strongly needed, especially the system of city-leading-county. In doing so, Xiamen needs to reform its economic structure in the entire metropolitan area, instead of confining the reform to the city proper.

Keywords: Southern Fujian Province, San Francisco Bay Area, Xiamen, metropolitanization

LEARNING FROM THE VANISHING BUILT HERITAGE OF COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE
(A CASE OF ABBOTTABAD-PAKISTAN)

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ABSTRACT

Built Heritage is irreplaceable when it is at high risk; because culture cannot wait! The rapid urbanization is threatening the historic urban landscape and is making it increasingly vulnerable to natural hazards such as earthquake, Flooding, droughts and man-induced conflicts. These threats have obviously endangered the built heritage of colonial Architectural heritage in Abbottabad, once the garrison in British rule of India. In the early 20th century, Abbottabad became an important military cantonment. In October 2005 Abbottabad was devastated by the great earthquake, As a result most of built heritage became vanished, In order to preserve this valuable assets from vanishing which is the reflection of our past inherited from the British era in indo-Pakistan and then Pakistan.

Most of the built heritage of Abbottabad, once vanished, is inimitable and now what we have is to conserve for the future. This could be only possible through practical approaches for the sustainable development. These approaches ranging from mass awareness campaign regarding the protection of built heritage, National legislation for the its protection needs to be revisited as per Antiquities Act of Pakistan gives protection only to 75 years or older buildings and cultural landscapes. Well equipped and trained people acquired for the conservation of built heritage through conservation Manuals and guidelines, These Manuals will educate un-skilled people, explaining the importance of the built heritage and cultural landscapes. It also explains the techniques for the repair and upkeep of historic sites, which will make sure that during repairing or reconstruction, antiquity or originality of the building or site may not be destroyed.

In Pakistan, built heritage surrounded by the historic landscapes, Fragile and skillfully built towns like Abbottabad and Galliayat are now in shambles, what remains of their original designs and buildings are gravely endangered after this recent earthquake. Architecturally and historically significant built heritage is now at high stake and needs proper consideration of Archeologists, Architects and structure Engineers to make sure of keeping its true identity by maintaining its glorious history of British Empire, its antiquity and for the blooming of cultural tourism industry in Pakistan.

Keywords: Colonial Architecture, Built Heritage, Conservation, Urbanization, Legislation

RECLAIMING RESIDUAL SPACES FOR THE PUBLIC:
A CASE STUDY FROM THE CITY OF CAIRO

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ABSTRACT

This paper investigates the potential of revitalizing urban residual spaces and turning them into viable open spaces, as a means to redress the deficiency of open spaces in congested cities. While the population in mega cities continuously increases over a fixed plot of land, the inhabitants' need for open space correspondingly increases and hence cities' limited land resources can hardly keep up with users' increasing demands. Furthermore, if vacant plots of land are ever available within congested cities, they are scarcely assigned for public open spaces and more often dedicated to commercial investments. This highlights the need to find innovative ways by which open spaces could be reclaimed.

The rationale of this paper is to discuss residual spaces as a potential innovative solution to this problem with a specific emphasis on the city of Cairo. Residual spaces existing within the city are often modified officially by formal bodies or informally by users - to compensate for missing services. This modification is referred to as "appropriation".

Building upon the socio-spatial qualities of residual spaces, interventions are made to fulfill a wide range of users' needs- both necessary and complementary. In that sense, it is argued that appropriation is an indication for the hidden potentials of residual spaces.
The paper first discusses how residual spaces are defined in the [1]literature to reach an overarching definition for residual spaces. Then, a socio-spatial approach is used to understand qualities of residual spaces. Finally, the paper reviews various initiatives in the Cairene context which succeeded to transform urban residuals into sites of use. This paper concludes that urban residuals comprise dormant potentials and are capable of fulfilling part of the users' needs. Yet, how residual spaces form and how they could be best approached are issues in need for further investigations and public awareness.

Keywords: Residual spaces, Appropriation, Cairene open spaces, Public realm, Urban revitalization, Socio-spatial approach.

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TRACING THE IDENTITY OF A CITY

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ABSTRACT

The soul of the city lies in its heritage structures which give it its identity and stand out as a reminder of the past glory. As we relate the varied aspects of conservation, we must understand that cultural heritage is vital because of the values that people associate to these objects or places. These meanings, associations, and values must be counted as part of the larger sphere of sociocultural processes.

This paper focuses on the conception of cultural heritage, derived from the way people remember, organize, think about, and wish to understand the past. The stories associated with objects and places by people enhance the value of cultural heritage.

Every place has a soul of its own. Certain places may have extremely powerful charisma due to an interesting blend of their unique symbolic and physical attributes. This research tries to understand this through studying the Physical Attributes of some parts of two different cities. In one case the conservation effort has been done to retain the sense of place and the   Second one has a lot of potential but needs some serious conservation effort.

Keywords: Cultural significance, identity, Values, Sense of place, socio- cultural process

ATTRIBUTES OF URBAN PUBLIC SPACES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO QUALITATIVE PUBLIC LIFE; STUDY OF EMERGING PUBLIC SPACES IN COLOMBO

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ABSTRACT

Urban Public Space (UPS) is a vital component in the formation of a cityscape. Such spaces further enrich the public requirements of activity nodes facilitating people's interaction and relaxation. Thereby quality of UPS has a direct impact in terms of public benefits which may be in two folds of physical and psychological.

It is a fact with the rapid urbanization, UPS becomes an essential component and Sri Lanka too has no exemption to such prerequisite requirements. But in close scrutiny it will be disclosed that many Urban Public Spaces' in Sri Lanka, had emerged without prior prerequisite requirements and thereby compelling, not to have proper design or standards in quality. The lack of quality and standards is mainly due to the fact that Left over Spaces (LOS) had been turned as UPS's; than creating the UPS's in advance, as a key component of the cityscape. In these circumstances the need has arisen to redirect the emerging urbanization to consider proper urban design and planning aspects in terms of UPSS which would in return contributes to the public and their Standards of living through Quality of Urban Public Space (QUPS).

The paper, intends to explore qualitative aspects in UPS's, that had turned out of LOS's; by comparing the international models authored by Jan Gehl and Helen Beck, and which in return would create a comprehensive analysis and evaluation model to achieve qualitative Urban Public Life (UPL). The methodology adopted had two folds, namely a literature survey and social survey and the said social survey had been carried out by a structured survey through a questionnaire. The data gathered in the said social survey had been compiled and analyzed by using the derivatives attached to each and every questionnaire. The Galle Face Green (GFG), Diyatha Uyana in Battaramulla (DUB), Dutch Hospital Courtyard (DHC) and Urban Wetland Park in Nugegoda (UWP) are samples for the Social Survey. The first two of the samples that is GFG and DUB have been considered as open spaces and the latter two that is DHC and UWP have been considered as urban spaces in its analysis. Further it is to be noted that non availability of UPS's, the aforesaid four spaces were selected as the most suitable case studies for the research.

In the analysis of UPS's in terms whether it has been predesigned UPS or LOS turned as UPS, the impact over standard of living and thereby the QOL, is almost the same. But in detail analysis had divulge that QUPS has a direct impact over the public in the usage of the facilities provided.

Key words: urban public spaces, urban public life, quality of life, quality of urban public space

ASCERTAINING THE KINETIC PATTERNS OF INFORMAL SPACES IN THE COMMERCIAL STREETS OF PETTAH, SRI LANKA

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ABSTRACT

The study is an investigation of "kinetic" patterns in the urban informal commercial sector of Pettah, Colombo. Kinetic spaces refer to the transforming temporary physical developments and structures that complement the "static"/ permanent built fabric of cities. They introduce a humanized scale to the city in terms of "form" and "function". Kinetic patterns represent development of the informal sector as connecting patterns between the static city and the activity patterns. Pettah is the main commercial and transportation centre in the country, which is currently undergoing transformations by removal of all informal, kinetic spaces and functions in a city beautification process. Yet, these patterns establish distinct characteristics within the city and need to be accommodated as part of the identity of the urban context.

Based on Christopher Alexander's "Pattern Language" and patterns related to the commercial context of cities, a theoretical framework was developed to explore examples of similar patterns in the kinetic developments in Pettah. They were traced and presented in a hierarchical order. The method of analysis was mainly through careful on site observations, activity maps and 2D and 3D maps documenting spatial and functional connections, photographs of the selected areas etc. The identified framework is place specific and primarily presented through graphical representations of the re-interpretation of Alexander's generic images of the universal pattern, to establish the kinetic patterns of Pettah.

The research ascertains that there is logic in the development of kinetic spaces and that the kinetic patterns follow the logic of the general pattern language of the city in terms of the practical connectivity of functions and physical spaces. The essential components of theses pattern relationships are extracted to establish what is specific to the context.

Key words: Christopher Alexander's pattern language, Informal commercial spaces, Kinetic patterns.

PEDESTRIAN MOVEMENTS IN COMMERCIALLY TRANSFORMED RESIDENTIAL AREAS: LEVENT BAZAAR, ISTANBUL

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ABSTRACT

Urban spaces undergo numerous transformations depending on growth and development dynamics of cities. This process can occur within both physical and socio-economic contexts. Besides, built environment can be conserved while socio-economic transformation is obtained. With growth and development of the central business districts (CBD) of cities, commercial transformation of residential areas and change of their spatial identity have become a common occurrence. This spatial change affects the users of such spaces and therefore, accessibility and intensity of pedestrians increase accordingly with the new transportation policies.

This study examines the impact of morphological and functional layouts of built environments on pedestrian movement. The case area of Levent which has been built as a single-family housing area on the peripheral zones of Istanbul has later become an important commercial centre with the growth and the development of the CBD. Today, much of the district has been functionally transformed. However, the built environment has been largely protected through the laws that do not permit new folds on the buildings.

Levent Bazaar has also become the main backbone of the sub-centre, which was a "local trade" nucleus of the residential area in 1950s with only commercial units on the ground level. In this context, the users of the bazaar have become urban and the number of pedestrians has consequently increased. The study contributes to literature in terms of questioning the relationship between morphological and functional layout and pedestrian movement in a commercially transformed urban space. The negative and positive aspects which demonstrate the stated relationship have been identified with the results of natural environment, built environment and pedestrian movement analysis. In the context of these findings, urban design proposals that aim to improve pedestrian comfort and spatial quality have been determined conceptually.

Keywords: Transformation, urban growth and sprawl, built environment, functional networks, pedestrian movement, Istanbul.

ROLE OF ADJOINING EDGES IN SUPPORTING PEDESTRIANS IN PUBLIC PLACES

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ABSTRACT

The public realm is one of the important elements of cities, having physical access for all its inhabitants. The decline of public realm is a major concern. The public realm is physically defined by the adjoining edges of built environment in the surrounding. Adjoining edges act as a contact zone between built spaces, and pedestrians related activities, also affect success of public realm. Pedestrian supportiveness of built form is one of the important characteristics of a successful public realm. The pedestrians, who are dynamic in nature, generate different patterns while interacting with the elements of the adjoining edges. Many times the bleak frontages express built form. This study is aimed to identify & understand different types of adjoining edges, their elements, composition and possible coherence with pedestrians. Adjoining edges of   all typologies are vital, though this study is limited to commercial typologies considering its importance in quality of public realm.

The study is supported by an identified case of commercial precinct, presented as part of analysis. The study is structured in three stages. First is identification of types of adjoining edges based on built environment, composition of elements. Second is to understand the general pedestrian behavior in public realm. Third explores the possible coherence among adjoining edges and pedestrians, to identify pedestrian supportive elements and their composition. Adjoining edges vary greatly within the identified precinct, based on their elements and composition. Overall Adjoining edges are found to be complex, owing to its elements being entwined. Also it was observed that pedestrians are adaptive while interacting with different edge types. Temporary activities supported by adjoining edges attract a lot of pedestrians. The public realm is far more complex to gain insight into, but this study helps in identifying commonly observed composition of elements helpful in pedestrian supportiveness. Selected Case study provides some patterns in use of adjoining edges by pedestrians. The outcome can aid Architects and Urban Designers to address the issue of decline of public realm.

Key words: Adjoining edges, Pedestrians, Public Realm

DISCOVERING PUBLIC-PLACES IN THE PEOPLE – STREETS OF NEW DELHI

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ABSTRACT

Urban public spaces, in particular streets have been recognized as a major ordering element in the physical structure of the city. Spiro Kostoff goes as far as saying that without the street as a public space there is no city. Indeed it may be stated on the basis of research that links good streets to good cities that a city is only as good as its streets.

What then is a good street? And how important is the street in evaluating quality of life in a city?

This paper looks at some typical scenarios on streets in the capital city of New Delhi with the express intention of show casing the all-important though not always visually impressive informal people-places in public spaces. The paper also looks at the margin areas between planned and un-planned Delhi as potential people-places.

Through informal market places and life on the streets on the margins it will be attempted to establish that public places are vital as necessary interfaces between the haves and the have-nots and thus that vibrant streets/ public places are essential to healthy cities.

The informal and temporary character of street happenings gives the street a dynamism that is almost tangible in its celebration of the citizen. The here-today-gone-tomorrow property of street-plays, market places, chance encounters etc give the street or any place for casual public activity a constantly changing form and provides, it is felt, the opportunity for sensitivities to develop that address the feeling of belonging and ownership so essential for good democratic governance of urban centres.

Keywords: street-as-place, informal-markets, margins, spatial-equity, inclusive social fabric.

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THE SPATIAL ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC SPACES IN THE ANCIENT THOUGHT; THE CASE OF PERGAMON

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ABSTRACT

Spatial organization of public spaces has been an issue that involves social and temporal differentiations reflecting the thought systems of the communities to which they belong. These differentiations make it obligatory to assess the form of ancient thought, its conjuncture and their spatial reflections together as the period that the first appearance of the terms publicity/public were formed during.

There are spatial differences that dwell upon the way of thinking and living in both the ancient era and the present day. These differences are caused by a transformation from a more public lifestyle to the self-oriented human profile in the present day. Public lifestyle here refers a composition of differentiating ideas about the understanding and interpreting all elements of life in ancient life in ancient era. At the same time a self-oriented human profile is a human profile that returns to oneself and is personalized is under the crushing capitalism which based upon the assumption that man can rule the world using technology.

Therefore, tracing and depicting the historical origins of the semantic and spatial meanings of the concept of publicity, with a parallel approach to the philosophy of Arendt which interprets the critique of the modern era in reference to the ancient thought founding it to the idea of shaping the future today, constitutes the subject of this study.

In this context, the ancient Pergamon has been analysed with the help of archaeological expeditions in order to define the design criteria of public spaces in the ancient period as one of civilisation the centres established in Western Anatolia that became the capital of the Kingdom of Pergamon and played a significant role. Today, the ancient Pergamon is to the north and west of the modern city of Pergamon (Bergama) in Turkey. Hence, the results of this study are expected to contribute the literature as the first step of a future comparison between ancient era and today on this subject.

Keywords: The Ancient Era, Public Spaces, Spatial Organisation, Philosophy of Arendt, Pergamon

OVERCOMING THE DEGRADATION OF ARTERIAL TOWNS: TYPO-MORPHOLOGICAL STUDIES AND TECHNOLOGICAL ROBUSTNESS

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ABSTRACT

Over the last few decades, the part of the world identified as 'developing' has witnessed dramatic increase in urban population, drastic changes to its urban landscapes, and the launch of separate construction markets with limited connection in terms of building procurement modes and labor allocations. Sri Lanka is no exception: the extremely limited opportunities offered by the dwindling economies of small towns in the country's interior have triggered the migration of rural population to Colombo and other major towns, which have in turn produced radical transformations in building morphology, land use patterns and labor market structures.

The small towns located along regional arteries, in particular, are morphing into continuous commercial strips without apparent structure, coordinated land use planning or good performance of its building stock. Such urban growth has come to depend on largely unskilled workers, which does not favor the production nor the industry's ability to meet demand, thereby resulting in operational barriers and the subsequent proliferation of sub-standard building systems and processes in urban areas.

This paper looks at countering the formative failures of arterial towns by developing a two-phase response. Firstly, typo-morphological studies of the urban fabric are proposed to determine the technical and functional behavior of the existing building stock, and identify the problems and potentials of the emerging building types, forms and constructional responses.

Secondly, a framework for a design theory, which addresses the building challenges posed by urbanization is presented by comprehending and appropriating the organization, skill-base and internal links of various industrial actors and processes that make up the industry, because it is only within this scale that the rationale and the means for action can be found and possibly activated.

Keywords: Urban development, Arterial towns, Typo-morphology, Technological robustness, Architectural design

RHYTHMANALYSIS AS A TOOL FOR UNDERSTANDING SHIFTING URBAN LIFE AND SETTINGS
EXPLORATORY RESEARCH IN BRUSSELS AND COLOMBO

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ABSTRACT

This paper deals with the transience of urban realities. It posits that urban planning and design practices have been overwhelmingly concerned with permanence, while often underestimating the impact of time on urban reality and complexity. In view of the emergence and multiplication of various forms of 'temporary urbanism' (Bishop and Williams, 2012), the authors explore drivers and conditions for this phenomenon and seek to clarify the relevance of this trend for architectural and planning theory and practice. They then present an exploratory urban research project that explicitly takes time into account as a fourth dimension of urban life. Drawing on the theory of rhythm analysis (Lefebvre, 1995[1962], 2004 [1992]) the project adopted a methodological orientation that was not 'analytic' in a strictly positivistic or scientific sense of term, but rather sided with the 'lived experience' comparable to participant observation in anthropology (Highmore 2005: 150). This approach is illustrated through fieldwork which the main author devised for students of his course in urban anthropology at the LUCA School of Arts in Brussels. The outputs offer a variety of graphic translations that link 'lived experience' to the built environment. A preliminary analysis of these case studies is complemented with a thought- experiment that the second author conducted about Colombo.

Keywords: Temporality, Rhythm analysis, exploratory research, Brussels, Colombo

DESIGNING DEMOCRATIC INDIA'S CITIES:
PUBLIC SPACE FOR *WHOM*?

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ABSTRACT

Cities agglomerate power, capital and people. They become the arena where issues that may be pan region or even pan nation play out.

India still struggles to see its ideal of democracy percolate into its society or translate into the morphology of its cities. India's democratic electoral politics are volatile, built on the creations of factions and identities which are multiple and interchangeable. This is often played out spatially in capital cities and at times, space-making becomes the instrument for such confrontations; which is what the paper would attempt to discern and illustrate.

Lucknow (U.P.) is a peculiar example. Uttar Pradesh is India's most populous state and also among the most feudal states socially where elections are predominantly fought along caste and communal lines. The previous chief minister, Ms. Mayawati received much publicity for constructing monumental parks across the city by reclaiming land from the river, demolishing housing colonies and demarcating territory through iconography. Using a blend of colonial grandeur and Buddhist iconography, the built environment projected and glorified the 'Ambedkarite' idea of Buddhism as a means for the Dalits to counter upper caste suppression.

The study attempts to- firstly, appropriately place the examples being looked at in the study within their own socio-political contexts, and understand earlier theoretical work on social change and architecture. Secondly, situate and understand the transformations to the built in the immediacy of their physical and social and political contexts, as well as the larger socio-political backgrounds. Thirdly, elucidate the processes of the manifestation of the built form - constructions and demolitions both. Fourthly, conduct a spatial analysis of the built and the processes leading up to it with a view to relate them to social processes. And finally, elucidate the relationship between the socio-political processes and the transforming built environment.

The processes of the social and spatial transformations are concurrent as the city remains in a constant state of flux where the social and political confrontations play out in the spatial realm of what is proclaimed to be 'public space'.

Keywords: India, Public Space, Socio-Political, Transformation, Urbanscape, Democracy, Mayawati, Lucknow, Dalits, Ambedkarite

ISTANBUL VERSION 2.0: THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN MODERNISATION AND HISTORICAL HERITAGE THE CASE OF SULUKULE

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ABSTRACT

Istanbul has become a construction site by the beginning of 1990s following a dramatic change in policies on housing and urbanization policies. While the new middle class was invading city centre, urban poor was evicted by force from their habitats due to a rapid increase in land prices. Therefore, by the time the heart of Istanbul, the historical peninsula, where many ethnic groups have been living, has lost its diversity and become more homogeneous. As an outcome of six years of experience, this paper discusses the results of on-going urban policies and their impacts on historical neighbourhoods in the last 15 years. It takes Sulukule as a case study to illustrate.

Sulukule has been a place for the urban poor including the Roma minority since the beginning of 11th century. Today, behind the Byzantium City Walls in a gated community, there is a settlement of the new middle class who want to be in the city centre in order to access the benefits of it, despite it being a sterile place. As a result of long-term intimidation policies, the inhabitants of Sulukule have faced deprivation. Hence, instead of questioning socio-economic problems, Sulukule Renewal Project not only increased urban segregation but also broke the social networks.

This paper argues that cultural diversity and historical patterns can act as the ability to cope with gentrification. They are also accepted as the sources of sustainable urban renewal. The paper uses the evaluation of Sulukule Renewal Project through social segregation and forced eviction to do this. Urban development and the changes in socio-economic structure and physical space of six years of the renewal project are examined.

Keywords: Istanbul, Urban Renewal, Gentrification, Participatory Planning, Cultural Diversity, Spatial Reproduction of Urban Poverty, Urbanization Policies.

CAN THE PROCESS OF REDESIGNING THE
BUILT ENVIRONMENT FACILITATES RECONCILIATION?

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ABSTRACT

In post-conflict settings, 'reconciliation' is the catch-cry of social pressure groups, aggrieved victims and government institutions attempting to account for the past, acknowledge human suffering and transition from war to peace. At this critical juncture, can efforts to redesign the built environment contribute toward national reconciliation, and more specifically in the post-conflict context of Sri Lanka?

This paper presents a case study of urban development as a vehicle for reconciliation: specifically, the development of a new town plan for Mannar City in North-west Sri Lanka. The paper charts a journey of diaspora and in-country partners finding ways to meet the requirements of social and physical infrastructure for rebuilding after war and also for reconciliation outcomes. Commencing with identifying a community's priorities through an extensive visioning initiative, Mannarin Marumalarchi 2022 (the renaissance of Mannar), diaspora influence has facilitated three key agencies - Mannar Urban Council, Urban Development Authority and the National Physical Planning Department - to collaborate on preparing a people-centred town plan. This design process has presented opportunities for inclusion of marginalized groups, opening spaces for dialogue among perceived 'adversaries' and exploring the conditions necessary for a broad-based reconciliation.

Through this journey, many insights were gleaned about the key dimensions that undergird both social and physical infrastructure development. These include the benefits of ascribing special status to residents as the local experts, introducing them to fresh perspectives and good practice examples from elsewhere and encouraging a future orientation which in turn nurtures increased personal agency. The findings also highlight the crucial role of process as much as outcome that urban development can play in reconciling conflicted relations – with the diaspora, among diverse ethnic and religious groups, between different strata of government and also with those perceived as enemies of the state. Finally, the paper points to the effect that people-centred planning can have for both unique and positive urban and economic development as well as for the cause of national reconciliation.

Keywords: Sri Lanka, urban design, reconciliation, post-conflict, Diaspora

SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES OF TRADITIONAL WATER- BASED SETTLEMENTS IN BANGKOK METROPOLITAN AREA.

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ABSTRACT

Water-based settlements and the ways of life associated with waterways are unique characteristics of some civilizations. The traditional settlements of Bangkok Metropolitan area are mostly water-based.Hence Bangkok was once known as the 'Venice of the East'. These settlements mostly consist of houses located partially or fully on waterways and built on stilts or raised earthen mounds. Traditional Thai settlements are amphibious habitats.This unique cultural landscape has changed dramatically with the introduction of land-based transport systems in 1960s. Although some traditional settlements in interior areas survive the wave of urbanization brought by these new roads, they are physically and functionally getting blighted due to lack of a threshold population. This is due to the out migration of people who move to inner city areas in search of urban jobs and modern life style. There had been attempts to bring life back to these settlements by promoting them as tourism spots. Traditional floating markets have been revitalized and new economic activities such as home stay and agro-tourism introduced. Although the wave of tourism brought new vitality to these settlements it also brought ill effects like land-use conversion, waterway encroachment, alien architectural features, and ecological destruction. Tourism has also accelerated the morphological changes brought by the wave of urbanization. Hence this paper questions tourism as a mean of revitalizing traditional settlements. It also attempts to identify sustainability challenges of water-based settlements from social, economic, environmental and governance perspectives. The paper is based on case studies conducted in two water-based settlements located in inner and outer metropolitan area of Bangkok. Key informant interview technique was used to collect information for the case studies. Among its findings, the paper highlights the changes in property ownership and lapses in rule of law as perils for the long term sustainability of water-based settlements.

Key words: water-based settlements, agro-tourism, sustainability

TOWARDS MAKING PEOPLE-FRIENDLY PLACES AND ENHANCING QUALITY OF PLACE IN LAGOS, NIGERIA: CURRENT URBAN DEVELOPMENT RESPONSES

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ABSTRACT

This paper is about experiencing the urban-related problems and perspectives of sub-Saharan Africa's largest metropolis, in terms of the mega-city's people-friendliness and quality of place. It is based on a descriptive analysis of housing, urban design and planning responses in Lagos, Nigeria. The research is an exploratory qualitative case-study on the challenges of urbanization and mega-city growth. Primary data were obtained through participant-observation and secondary data from published sources related to Lagos, Nigeria. The paper examined current responses at shaping the urban fabric in terms of the mega-city urban policies, plans, and programmes. These interventions were analysed from the perspectives of making people-friendly places and enhancing quality of place. Findings revealed that despite the potential of current urban responses and Institutional frameworks to radically transform Lagos into a viable urban scheme, the limited incorporation of people-friendly notions appear more like supplementary appendages, rather than as fundamental principles to guide sustainable urban development. The paper concluded that creating, developing and managing people-friendly places are central and critical to responding appropriately to the challenges of rapid urbanization confronting Lagos mega-city.

Keywords: Lagos, mega-city, people-friendly, place, quality of place, urbanization*

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CREATING SENSE OF COMMUNITY IN GATED APARTMENTS IN THE CITY OF COLOMBO

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ABSTRACT

With increase in population and limitations in urban land, there is a growing demand for vertical housing resulting in a dramatic increase in the construction and the occupation of vertical housing. Such fast growing vertical housing for middle-income urban dwellers, are prevalent in many parts of Colombo and marketed as places for optimal "Sense of Community" and "Ideal Places for Living". But such identities created by developers are questionable. This paper tests the "Sense of Community" indicators in selected urban gated housing in Colombo and identifies several built environment factors that can enhance "Sense of Community".

Questionnaire surveys are done within three selected cases in Colombo to measure "Sense of Community Indicators". The built environment factors relevant to sense of community such as building layout, spatial relationships between dwelling units, visibility levels, circulation spaces , common spaces were observed via, questionnaires, checklists, inventories and systematic observations.

As a preliminary attempt to explore the sense of community in gated housing in Colombo, the study shows that visual and physical spatial integration can enhance vertical interactions among neighbors across floors. Building layouts with open corridors and central courts is more appropriate than the now commonly seen housing layouts with single linear internal corridors and types with housing clustered around lift cores. The strategic locations of common spaces and its qualities in terms of habitability facilitates interactions and better sense of community than the extent and quantity of common spaces allocated in housing. Although findings supports studies discussed in literature review the limited qualitative data and number of cases may lay setbacks to the research findings.

Keywords: Sense of Community, Vertical Housing, Gated Communities, Colombo

SECURITY AND THE URBAN COMMUNITIES:
CRIME-PREVENTION AND NEW URBANISM

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores a link between space based crime prevention strategies formulated for residential settlements and principles of 'new urbanism'.

As safe neighbourhoods enhance liveability, security is a key element that gives a sense of belonging to residents of a community. Thus, crime rates can serve as "indicators" of the cohesiveness within such urban neighbourhoods. Thus, the paper examines whether space based strategies of crime prevention could also be used as design tools to create closely knit urban neighbourhoods.

Most architectural theorists on crime prevention use the key operative term "combating anonymity". They find root causes of crime in rapid urbanisation and the deterioration of traditional social systems that supported inherent mechanisms which reduced crime. With the erosion of such mechanisms they find the dissolution of neighbourhoods and resultant social isolation. As a remedy they prescribe countering such 'isolation' by structuring physical spaces in urban habitats in a manner that could eradicate anonymity from neighbourhoods.

The paper observes similarities between such approaches and the doctrine of "new urbanism" to create cohesive neighbourhoods. It uses local examples to explore how 'neighbourhoods featuring characters of New-Urbanism' ensure low levels of crime. Thus, an exploration is made on 'common principles' shared by the two space based approaches of: crime prevention and New-Urbanism.

ALRIWAQ: THE POWER OF ART IN CREATING PUBLIC SPACES

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ABSTRACT

Bahrain like all Gulf Cooperation Council countries has transformed in a few decades from a traditional country to a modern one due to oil discovery. This modern life has created many problems within the city; the most obvious is the lack of public spaces. Modern buildings and roads replaced the courtyard, alleys and markets of the past, which were a place of social gatherings. With the latter in mind this paper would like to point out an art gallery in Adliya in Manama that has been able to recreate these experiences within Block 338. The gallery creates a few events around the block during the year which brings life to it.

Adliya was not a dead space per se before these events however there were empty pockets with little or no human actives in the block. Those who visited Adliya would usually park their cars as close to the restaurant they are heading to. Al-Riwaq transformed underutilized outdoor and indoor spaces into public ones that encouraged social interactions. The event that will be analyzed within this paper is Alwan 338; this art event changed the characteristics of an abandoned building, a lifeless square and alleys to places full of people that brought life to them and added to the enthusiasm of the block. The goal of this paper is to investigate the effect of Al-Riwaq, specifically Alwan 338 in creating public spaces.

Keywords: City – Manama – Public Space – Public Art - Urban Revitalisation

SLEEPING FACTORIES, JAMBOREES IN CITY MALLS, ABRIDGED FLYOVERS AND THE SPEED OF MAL-DEVELOPMENT IN KOLKATA

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents the multiplicity of a south-Asian city namely Kolkata, East India, and examines the conflicting nature of (mal)-development in a post-colonial city. It closely reads the ways in which disparate 'sub-cities' coexist and persist. First, it hopes to fill the gaps within the studies of urban cultures and Kolkata. Secondly, it addresses the city's development over the years and its transformations especially during the current period. By using the shifts as a backdrop, this paper particularly deliberates upon the drives towards economic liberalization and evolving global cultures, and the emergence of city-malls on defunct factory premises. Thus, it analyses a unique contemporary phenomenon that is the growth of the South-City mall and Housing Complex as an economic, cultural, and visual rupture within our post-colonial experiences. In conclusion, it brings out the volatile relations between the city-mall and its adjacent slum areas.

Keywords: Kolkata, Post-coloniality, Development, City-mall, Urban-cultures, Kolkata.

TRANSFORMATION OF SHOP HOUSES IN SUBURBAN TOWNS IN SRI LANKA: THE CASE OF HINGULA

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ABSTRACT

Vernacular towns in Sri Lanka reveal the specific characters, functions, and activities as well as socio- cultural disposition of natives who are living there. From early human settlements to the contemporary ones, it represents their living organization. A cluster of functions and a cluster of human settlements create a town, a city or a mega city. An urban environment consists of many agglomerations of buildings, services, different kinds of people and activities and physical elements such as bridges, roadways etc. Core functions of a city are the production of commodities, selling goods, education and occupation. Those functions and physical appearance give a distinctive character to the urban environment. When socio- economic aspects change according to the people's needs, they influence the urban environment.

This paper discusses the character of Sri Lankan suburban towns through a mapping of the transformation of shop houses at Hingula. The study establishes the key factors of specific characters of suburban townships and the main factors contributing to their transformations. The case of Hingula town which is a linear township located along Colombo Kandy main road is presented.

Persistent observations are used to identify the specific character of Hingula. Key character contributing aspects are studied by using survey maps, land use maps and photographic survey as the main data collection tools. Unstructured interviews are used to clarify socio-economic aspects and its relationship to the built form. The study discusses five key contributing factors that generate built form transformations; spatial layout, form, function, technology and materials. It examines how these physical aspects conflict with the socio economic factors such as regional development, industrial development and urban migration. Finally, the significant impacts on the character of the fabric of the town are discussed comparing them with past and contemporary mappings.

Keywords: Socio- economic transformation, Shop houses, Suburban towns, Built form

SHAPING THE RESILIENT CITY

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents results of the research project 'Integrative Urban and Environmental Planning for the Adaptation of Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) to Climate Change', which is part of the research initiative 'Sustainable Development of the Megacities of Tomorrow' of the German Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF). The overall objective of the research project was to develop and incorporate climate change adaptation strategies into urban decision-making and planning processes which will lead to an increase in the resilience to climate-related physical and social vulnerabilities for the urban system of HCMC.

Cities, Megacities will be exposed to significant climate change-driven impacts especially those located in coastal areas as it is the case of most of the large urban agglomerations in Southeast Asia. More frequent and severe environmental hazards in the case study HCMC have raised awareness of climate change, particularly of flooding but urban development is viewed as the major cause rather than climate change. It is widely recognized that urban and spatial planning have to play a vital role in adapting to climate change and to move forward to a low carbon city. It is considered to be a key element for the city's adaptation to environmental and climate change threats. The urban form is the most apparent part of an unsustainable urban development. However, while research on the environmental aspect of climate change impacts has been initiated, approaches for the integration of adaptation options into the current urban design and the current urban planning processes are still lacking and, thus, needed. The paper will demonstrate strategies of integration in urban planning and design and will discuss critically the possibilities to set up an integrative planning and adaptation framework in fast growing megacities with limited control over the urban development processes.

SHRINKING CITIES AND THEIR URBAN IMPACTS:
THE CASE OF MATALE, SRI LANKA

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ABSTRACT

Shrinking is not a new occurrence. Literature shows that it results serious social and economic issues leading to population decline and in the worse cases, complete abandonment of blocks of housing, whole neighborhoods or entire towns have happened. Analysis of urban shrinkage takes into the consideration of built and spatial forms of cities and this is a global and multidimensional phenomena. However, little is understood of true manifestations of this process. Thus, as the world's population increasingly becomes urban, the accepted view of urban decline needs greater understanding. It instantly expresses on built structures and later spatially. The understanding of the urban decline though which is not a common occurrence in the Sri Lankan context is important to explore how the physical and social structures of the city changes in the process of its decline and its negative effects, outcomes and the underlying causes. Matale City in Sri Lanka is a case for this.

Keywords: Shrinking cities, Built form & Spatial Transformation, urban design, Matale City

TRAFFIC NOISE CONTOUR MAPPING OF MATARA CITY, SRI LANKA

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ABSTRACT

Road traffic noise in Sri Lanka is becoming a serious problem due to rapid industrialization, which could cause health problems to the civilians unless noise controlling and reduction measures are taken. "Noise contour mapping" plays a major role in planning developments of a city while maintaining the noise level at an acceptable level. Noise contour maps, have helped most developed countries to take mitigation actions to control noise levels of cities by introducing vegetation barriers, wall-type barriers, speed bumps, and by improving the conditions of the roads.

This paper presents a study aimed at preparing a noise map of Matara City, located in the Southern Province of Sri Lanka. Noise measurements were carried out using a B&K Type-2250 hand held analyzer (IEC 61672-1; 2002 Class1). L_{Aeq} values of the diurnal sound level variation were used to produce noise contours. Internationally recommended IMMI mapping software was used for the estimation of traffic noise. The traffic volume, vehicular type, their speed, nature of road surface and meteorological conditions were considered. According to the results, in more than half the area of Matara city (suburb of A2, A24 & and B275 roads), the noise level exceeds the maximum allowed level of 63 dB of Sri Lanka National Environment Act. No. 47, 1980. The recorded L_{Aeq} value is around 75-80 dB at locations of traffic lights and road crossings. At some instances, L_{Aeq} more than 85 dB values were recorded, especially due to high power engines, poor exhaust systems of vehicles and some vehicle horns. The results suggest that necessary regulations have to be imposed to control the sound pollution and to avoid adverse health effects.

Keywords: Traffic noise, Traffic noise prediction, Noise contour map, Noise mitigation, Matara- Sri Lanka, L_{Aeq}

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MULTIDIMENSIONAL MODEL FOR FEASIBILITY ASSESSMENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

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ABSTRACT

Urbanisation is a process of population concentration and it is one of the global challenges of today and of the coming decades. As a country emerging from the uncertainty created by civil unrest and natural disasters such as tsunami and floods, the rapid rate of urbanisation during the past couple of years has attracted widespread attention. Urbanisation creates enormous impacts on environment, society and the economy at the local, regional and global scales. Therefore it is important to assess urban development project feasibility prior to their implementation.

Various research studies have been carried out to assess the feasibility of construction projects. However, the key studies have assessed the impact of limited factors such as economics, social and environmental issues on aspects of feasibility of urban development projects without conclusive and substantiated results. Another shortcoming from previous research is the lack of comprehensive and elaborate feasibility assessment indicators to assess success, failure or impact of urban development project to the whole nation. The aim of this study is therefore to develop a comprehensive feasibility assessment model enabling a multidimensional evaluation of the impact of urban development projects on the entire society.

Research methodology was comprised with literature review, preliminary survey and structured interviews with the experts in urban development projects to identify feasibility perspectives and indicators to assess urban development project feasibility. Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) tool was applied for data analysis and prioritise feasibility assessment perspectives and indicators.

Results obtained from the survey identified seven (07) multidimensional perspectives, i.e. 'market', 'technical', 'financial', 'social', 'environmental', 'physical' and 'institutional' and 36 indicators for the assessment of urban development project feasibility. Survey further identified market and technical perspectives as the most important aspects in urban development project feasibility assessment. The multidimensional feasibility assessment model developed in this study can be used to enhance the feasibility of existing and future urban development projects and hence to have benefits for future generation in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: Feasibility Assessment, Urban Development Projects, Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP), Multidimensional Model, Sri Lanka

PROJECTED URBAN DEVELOPMENT, CHANGING 'LOCAL CLIMATE ZONES' AND RELATIVE WARMING EFFECTS IN COLOMBO, SRI LANKA

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ABSTRACT

Colombo is rapidly developing. This factor is further highlighted by the projected urban growth outlined by the Sri Lanka Urban Development Authority, "Zoning Plan 2020 for the City of Colombo".

The background climate of Colombo is found to be affected by the 'Urban Heat Island' (UHI) phenomenon. Together with the projected urbanisation, ensuing changes to land use patterns and building morphology, local climate changes are deemed to make the already barely-tolerable thermal conditions within the city more intolerable.

This study quantifies and compares the local warming effects of the projected development of the city in relation to the existing conditions. It employs a land-use / local climate classification system defined as Local Climate Zones (LCZ).

Likely local warming effects of the current and the projected urban fabric, classified according to LCZs are simulated using the Surface Heat Island Model.

The data is presented as a detailed comparison of the two stages, highlighting the LCZ changes that will most affect the Urban Heat Island intensity of the city.

Results and analysis reveal that almost all LCZs that transform to a higher density typology elevate the UHI intensity significantly. The typologies most affected are LCZ7 – Lightweight low-rise and LCZ8 – Large low-rise areas of the current urban fabric.

Keywords: Urban Heat Island, Warm Humid Tropics, Climate Change, Local Climate Zone, Colombo, Sri Lanka

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CREATING SUNSHINE ENVIRONMENTS IN PUBLIC SPACES OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS IN THE COLDER REGIONS OF CHINA: A DIGITAL SIMULATION

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ABSTRACT

Taking full advantage of the natural light is a key element of eco-settlement design, and also an essential index of evaluating the quality of residential districts. The research of architectural interior lighting for residential districts is quite mature, but the research for sunshine environments of residential public spaces is still neglected, especially for the small towns in cold area of China, where the sunshine environment is even more important.

Digital simulation technology based on computer science development has influenced the design of architecture and urban planning deeply. The development and use of digital simulation platforms make it possible that planning can compare, analyze and adjust design through the environmental performance-based assessment at any time.

In this paper, an analysis of the sunshine environment and its impact on the public spaces in cold regions is presented. It takes a typical small town in a residential district as the study object. It uses environmental and spatial simulation software such as Ecotect Analysis and Depthmap,, to simulate and study the solar radiation distribution at specific time periods in the residential district public spaces. Combined with the characteristic of residential activities, it adjusts the program and tests the results to ascertain the cold climate adaptability of the public space of small towns in order tobetter fit activity characteristics of cold regions.

Keywords: Cold Area, China, Residential District, Public Space, Sunshine Environment, Ecotect Analysis, Depthmap

GREEN SPACES OF COLOMBO:
THE NEED FOR PLANNED INTERVENTIONS

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ABSTRACT

The significant contribution of green vegetation in strengthening urban sustainability is often underestimated. Thus, the urban green spaces (UGS) are being threatened due to escalating population and developmental pressures in many countries. This paper presents a study that evaluated the temporal change of UGS in 47 wards in Colombo from 1960 to 2010. It employed geographic information systems, aerial photography and remotely sensed imagery. In order to identify the perceived value of UGS to its users, a public assessment using a questionnaire survey was conducted.

Today UGS occupies 24% of the total land area of the Colombo City some being man-modified (GM) and some natural (GN). In 2010, only 4 and 11 wards contained ≥ 25% area of GN and GM respectively compared to 31 GN and 6 GM-UGS in 1960. The drop of GN highlights the depth of ecological damage that has occurred to the city environment while the growth of GM reflects the enthusiasm of city dwellers in upgrading greenery of the environment. This coincided with the perception and emotional experiences of the majority of city dwellers on UGS as they consider GM-UGS as places that provide freedom, happiness, and pleasure, and thereby strengthen bonds with Nature as well as family members. They are areas to play with children, and meet friends and relatives. It was evident that parks/recreational areas, and street trees acted as "an oasis" for the busy life of many individuals. However, active involvement of individuals with UGS was poorly represented during the public assessment of UGS. Thus the study proposes that the city planners improve existing UGS by adding walkways, jogging tracks and outdoor play and study areas to encourage active engagement of people. It is also suggested to adopt community-based tree planting and volunteer tree maintenance programmes that may contribute to increase the green cover of the City.

Keywords: Colombo City, urban green space, spatial distribution.

BEYOND THE 'DESIRE OF THE CITY' URBAN BOUNDARIES & INEQUALITY

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ABSTRACT

Cities are born, and grow throughout ages; they deform under the assaults of life - an evolution more or less serene is disturbed by the repercussion of successive political-social–economic invasions. Urban processes, spatial transformations, urbanization, segregation, deterioration into slums, gentrification, pollution, and human migratory movements indicate upon the social issues facing us today. The depiction of different urban zones, local areas or neighborhoods is rarely a matter of drawing lines on a page: it now creates social categories, sets apart communal groups, and demarcates public problems to what David Harvey (1973) refers to as-the systematic 'urbanization of injustice'.

Cities' depicting these diversities is not only an urban fact but also a principal urban value. The question of how physical places with imbalanced distribution of civic resources and prejudiced land holdings pullulate often appears in urban analysis. How do cities as diverse, distended and desecrated expect safety, survival and future coherence for long?
The author tries to focus in brief on the transformation of space in a city approached with problem of urban migration. Medium sized cities in India are perpetuating vulnerable spaces in wrath of boundaries and inequality. Most crucial to understand of urban equation today is 'not that cities contain a lot of people and pack them in tightly but that cities need to rethink-revive and organize the differences between them for their future sustenance.'

Keywords: Urban Planning, Urban transformations, Internal Migration, Urban Poverty, Social equity

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN CITIES:
A KEY TO SUSTAIN PEOPLE AND PLACES THROUGH ECOTOURISM

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ABSTRACT

Although the 21st century is the "Century of the Cities", the crucial importance of natural resources like urban wetlands often goes unacknowledged. There are synergistic examples of urban environments that actually foster vibrant wetlands, which are disappearing due to rapid urbanization. The IPCC fourth assessment report has identified urban areas as hotspots in terms of vulnerability to climate change. Wetlands, within or on the periphery of cities, are life supporting ecosystems. Their role in being "flood cushions" for cities, water purification, nutrient retention, carbon sequestration and maintaining climate stability, which are the plethora of functions they perform. While harbouring a rich biological diversity, their role in waste water/storm water treatment of the city and providing sources of livelihood has also been widely acknowledged. However, their present state of degradation calls for efficient management interventions. Ecotourism is now being considered as a tool for sustainable development in natural resource management. Recently, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands in 2012 has also recognized the value of sustainable tourism and recreation in and around wetlands for development, poverty alleviation, local empowerment, conservation and wise use, and a meaningful visitors' experience while achieving the targets of the Millennium Development Goals, Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation and the Conservation of Global Biodiversity. This article examines the salient features of ecotourism development from case studies in developing countries like Costa Rica, Kenya and India. Through a literature review, the article tries to identify the major and critical issues embedded in ecotourism development, and from the lessons learnt, it tries to identify some of the key elements for developing an approach towards building a model of sustainable ecotourism development for the East Kolkata Wetlands, a threatened, but an internationally recognized Ramsar site in India. The article further argues that this could also be replicated in other Indian cities, for the survival of their threatened wetlands, along with the sustenance of livelihoods of the marginal population depending on them.

Keywords: Urban Wetlands, Sustainability, Costs and Benefits, Community-based ecotourism.

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DUBAI CREEK:
THE TELLING PLACE

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ABSTRACT

Dubai, one of the world's fastest growing cities, has created at breathtaking speed one of the world's largest waterfront developments. Much to the detriment of its ecology, multi-billion dollar projects, enormous human-made islands, are forming off its coast. The city's tourism trade is one of the largest sectors of its economy and has garnered international attention among travelers wishing to partake of its brand of luxurious Arabian ambience. At the heart of old Dubai are the districts that straddle the original creek; they harbor the original context of the city's ancient reputation as the most notorious port on the Persian Gulf. The contrast between the old and new Dubai is what attracts many of the tourists to its port center. Yet the new modernist narratives being set in place are at odds with the sustainability of the authentic experience that the Dubai Creek has to offer. An exploration of the place names around the creek points to a past intimacy between landscape and culture and tells a story that could inform how these essential sites can retain their valuable resource of authenticity.

PERCEPTION OF PUBLICNESS OF PUBLIC SPACES: PUBLIC PARKS IN COLOMBO AND SRI JAYAWARDENAPURA

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ABSTRACT

Studies have shown that "publicness" of public spaces is gradually reducing all over the world. As a result, they are losing their significance in the opportunities provided for social interaction. This has been recognized by many researchers to be a critical issue causing many adverse effects. Research has also shown that the perception of "publicness" could vary depending on an individual and his or her living environment.

This paper presents a model developed to identify the relative importance of the attributes which contribute to the perception of the publicness of public spaces. Self-explicated conjoint analysis method was used to analyze the responses of a questionnaire survey and to develop a model to measure the publicness of public parks. Evaluation of four public parks in Colombo and in Sri Jayewardenepura is presented. Attributes such as cleanliness, calmness and security were considered to be the most important attributes contributing to the publicness of public spaces.

Keywords: Publicness, public parks, modelling public perception, conjoint [5]analysis, Colombo, Sri Jayewardenapura, Sri Lanka, Galle Face Green, Viharamaha Devi Park, Independence Square, Diyawanna

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PLACE WITH (OUT) SPACE:
THE TALE OF BRUSSELS AND COLOMBO

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ABSTRACT

Architecture of the west is engaged in an extravagant spatial discourse, sweating to design the perfect buildings and cities; spaces where humans can thrive. The extensive attention given to production and utilization of space, however, has distanced architecture from the fundamentals of the practice; making problems – thus the solutions – single dimensional. This paper revisits the fundamentals of western architecture, questioning the significance of space in its education. The notion of 'space' is then critically discussed with regard to 'place', where space is metaphorically identified as a stage for the drama – the place – to unfold. The main actors of this drama are the events – further elaborated as a sequence of moments – which enchant the audience – the people – in a seamless suspense. Ultimately, two cities, Brussels and Colombo, where similarities are far apart, are compared with each other, using a thought experiment which provides insight into understanding the urban public space (place) as an intertwined and interrelated – though independent-combination of events.

Keywords: publics-space, place, time, moments, the object

URBAN DIVERSITY:
NECESSITY AND STRATEGIES

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the necessity of maintaining diversity in cities. Diversity has been proven to be a driving force in ecosystem health in natural settings, where   resilience against unpredictable perturbations is essential. Economic, social, and biological diversity is of prime importance in urban settings, where inevitable changes may challenge even the most prosperous human environment. Diversity contributes to urban fabric, it ensures long-term resilience, and it enhances sustainability. However, the pressures and expedients of economic and physical growth tend to obfuscate the importance of diversity. Balancing development with growth, maintaining a broad   economicbase, preserving history, and nurturing appropriate green spaces all contribute to urban diversity. I will discuss several examples of North American cities that "should have known better" as a way to explore solutions that enhance urban diversity.

IMPLICATION OF ARTERY DEVELOPMENTS ON SOCIO-PHYSICAL IDENTITY TRANSFORMATION IN SRI LANKAN COLONIAL TOWNS; MAWANELLA AS A CASE

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ABSTRACT

With the colonial intrusion in Sri Lanka, emergence of new settlements and decay of older settlements were occurred. These new towns emerged as a reflection of colonial found mostly on major traffic arteries. The development of infrastructural facilities is reinforced and encouraged the basic pattern of township transformation in Sri Lanka. Thus, traffic has been the prior superseding issue related to quality of life in urban development. Since this aspect is not dual considered by both academic and practice, the original townships have lost their identity with the transformation of their physical, social and economic fabric in ad-hoc spontaneous manner. Consequently, old townships begin to be conflicted situation.

The major concern is how to strike the balance between the need for growth and change. In this attempt, it is important to identify what components of these towns are to be preserved and what are to be developed. Hence, the main purpose of the study is to identify the core characteristics that are central to the identity and character of the arterially developed colonial township as identified by both the residents and visitors of this town. The study assumes that, the identity of the town is constituted by the socio physical character generated from the urban form and the ambience created by the activities of the town. The study is conducted by several qualitative methods to discuss the matters under the theoretical framework. Both primary and secondary data collections are used. For the primary data collection, questionnaires are designed and interviews are conducted. The secondary data include literature on the concept and issues related to the study. Site observation is piloted under the preliminary observation and the systematic observation. Collected data discuss through place centered behavior maps, cognitive maps, and pictorial illustrations such as sketches and photographs.

The principal outcome of this study is to identify transformation of township by presenting the interdependences between artery development and townscape. At the same time, providing information to meaningfully contributing to the process of urban development, identify community involvement for shaping townscape and localized self-organization, identify possible opportunities for future development-public spaces and reveal the importance for engaging to keep original township identity.

Keywords: Colonial township, Socio-physical identity, Artery developments, City Transformation

COHESIVENESS OF A BUILT FABRIC AND PERCEPTUAL IMPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Human mind is known to be one of the most powerful processors. This processor possesses a unique ability to identify patterns in and among various objects that exist in the physical world. This ability has enabled the human being to visualize surroundings of self not as individual units but as a whole, which could be interpreted as a congregation of individual blocks. This is the point at which the concept of "cohesiveness" or, the "state of sticking elements together" was developed. This research was conducted with the aim of further generalizing the concept of "cohesiveness within a built fabric" along with its relationship with users' perception.

This study was based on the city of Kandy, the capital of the central province of Sri Lanka. It is a city in which economic, social and cultural characteristics directly interact or co-operate with traditional settings and values. A survey was conducted on a sample of 50 people, to extract the essence of their opinions on the cohesiveness of a built fabric.

The data interpretation of the research has exhibited a close relationship between cohesiveness and user perception. Basically it is only the user of any built fabric, by whom the city's level of cohesion is determined. It has further established the need for a strong concern on the users' perception in building in adding to, or altering an existing built fabric. As the conclusion, the study revealed some interesting aspects which imply that the cohesiveness of built fabrics is defined and determined by the users.

Keywords: Cohesiveness, Built Fabric, Whole, Perception

Political Drifts:Implications Upon Urban Space and Place With special reference to Cairo, Egypt

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ABSTRACT

Cities and Towns are living creatures; their organic nature is evidenced by its incremental growth and continuous change over the years. Many dynamics affect the direction, size and nature of its growth. Politics is one of the factors that carry a lot of clout, which consequently has its implications upon the change in built environment and the sense of place.

Built environment, especially urban spaces, have always been an allusion to political power and ideologies. Governments realized and acknowledged the supremacy of the spatial experience, however, sometimes communities have been indulgent and responsive, agitated and rebellious. In the public realm, people have their own comprehension/perception of urban open spaces, which is reflected in the way they use them.

Politics and public apprehensions is the larger grassland of this paper. Public urban spaces are the fields of public activities. These spaces mirror clearly the identity of the community, re-render cultural dimensions and intensify the meaning of the space and place

This paper debates the interrelations between the characteristics of urban open spaces/places, sovereignty, and political shifts. It also examines the phenomena of change, subsequent with public pressure results from correlated community dynamics. Socio-economical factor is always a subject of change in political shifts, especially in developing countries. Such concerns may seem particularly appropriate if we observe the political shifts in resent Egyptian history.

Public urban spaces are the fields of public activities. Those spaces mirror clearly the identity of the community, re-render cultural dimensions and intensify the meaning of the place.

Keywords:*Space, Place, Urban-Space, Politics, And Egyptian Political Shifts*

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