

**CITY IMAGEABILITY THROUGH ARCHITECTURE:
AN EXAMINATION OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF ARCHITECTURE
IN ACHIEVING CITY IMAGEABILITY**

**A DISSERTATION PRESENTED TO THE FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
UNIVERSITY OF MORATUWA, SRILANKA.
AS A PART OF THE FINAL EXAMINATION IN M.SC. (ARCHITECTURE) AND TO
THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, FOR THE RIBA PART - II
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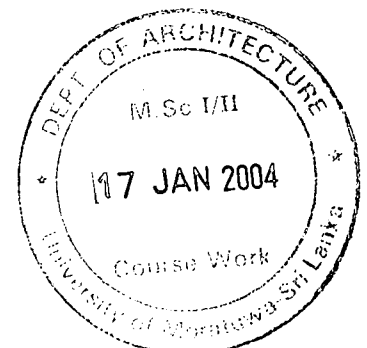


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DECLARATION

I declare that this dissertation represents my own work, except where due acknowledgement is made, and that it has not been previously included in a thesis, dissertation or report submitted to this University or to any other institution for a degree, diploma or other qualification.

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Abstract

The city is not a recent evolution, and created by human organisms as an expression of themselves, contains and tries to conserve the essence of the people who built it as well as lived in it.

Man builds cities for his living. Therefore the city can consider as the largest place of visual manifestation of man as an individual as well as a communal being and essentially contains expresses, and tries to conserve the people who live in it.

Thus each city contains an image of its own, (as K.Lynch. 1980) was explained. It's mean that any city, has its own attributes which facilitate to create image to the city. To establishing the image to a city, there are determinant factors were influence to create certain environmental factors are determinant.

There has been influenced, some factors to strength the imageability to the city. Which are varying from city to city. To strength a high imageability to the city there has to be sensibly well composition in the city architecture. It should be different according to their relationship between the surrounding environment, and the history should contribute to express the relationship between the past present and future of the city.

In this study, recognizing of the city form and its Architecture. And its centrifugation of achieving the city imageability.

Presently within these cities has been polluting the city architecture and its own image due to rapid development, so it is needed to mitigate the disordered and disturbing architecture within a city. Therefore the designers and the planners have to be aware of these factors to have real work of architecture under any context.

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City Imageability through Architecture:
An examination of the contribution of Architecture in achieving City Imageability

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

0.1 Study Premises

All arts are expressive - either to an idea or the temperament of the artist or the spirit of the epoch in which the artist operate.

Since Architecture is an art, its role is to create expression through its built form. These expressions will evoke feelings and emotions in the beholder, and thereby conveying messages to others. These messages then give raise the beholder to perceive the specific environmental quality inherent in the built form. Therefore the quality of architecture is the implied message in the built form.

Thus, Architecture communicates through symbolic means, such as signs, and symbols by the physical stimulus in the environment. These physical stimuli are know as the "Expressive Qualities" or "Expressive Language" in the built environment. Thus, signs and symbols are not abstract. They express and communicate directly. And it is most direct and subs the ways to communicate the architectural imagery. Each building may require it own expressive language to communicate and to reinforce a total image within its fabric.

Architecture as a work of art is bent upon expression. Therefore, Language is essential for effective communication, which is known as the "Expressive Language". So it needs to establish a particular image or identity to the city.

And also these factors are involved to establish an Identity to a city, such as background, historical background, and economical, social, political, geographical aspects.

The city is not a recent evolution, since the beginning of the civilization, the existence of a city has been a great need of a man, and the city has been and is being given a wide range of definitions.

A City

"It is the grip of man upon nature. It is a human aspiration directed against nature, a human organism both for protection and work. It is a creation."

(Le Corbusier, 1927, Pg 02)

"A City is necessarily a collective product and one that can never be regarded as completed. It is the medium for man's artistic endeavors and the visual frame work within which the lives."

(Rolf Jensen, 1974, Pg: 27.)

Cities are places where we live and experience its identity. Dialogue creates within the city and its built fabric, which strongly bounded to social rhythms and cultural structures.

Whichever, the city is describe and introduce, the essence is that the city is one, which is created by human organisms as an expression of themselves, contains and tries to conserve the essence of the people who built it as well as lived in it.

A city is the largest place of visual manifestation of man as an individual as well as a communal being and essentially contains expresses, and tries to conserve the essence of the people who built it as well as lived in it. Thus, each city is unique in character, the removal, destruction or alteration of which would result in a subsequent diminution of quality of lives of its people. In city every social groups have an image on the city.

Each city contains on image ability of its own, as lynch (1960) was explain it's mean that any city has it own attributes which facilitate to create image or identity to the city.

And also it has been identified by some particular elements, which create image to a city. Lynch (1960) identified five kinds of elements that give identity to a city, such as Land marks, Paths, Districts, Edges and Nodes.

To establish the identity to a city, certain environmental features are used. These are based on social, cultural, economical, historical and geographical factors. And according to these features it provides some particular expressive language to express that individual character to a place or building his may be change in place to place.

In this study considering about the way of establishing the city identity and what are the factors that were influence to create a particular character or identity to the city. And also how it has used expressive language or communicates with its built fabric by using the architectural language. In a built environment every individual building has provides its own expressions to create some particular identity within its built fabric. This creates some kinds of communications within its built environment. By grouping of these individual expressions it create some particular language, or identity to a place or a city.

To establish a particular identity to a city it will affect certain environmental features that I mentioned above as well as the inhabitance of a city. And also the way of cities are evaluated differ from one place to the other. As well as it varied that use of expressive language as medium of communication. Taking selected cities in Sri Lankan context study there established frame of the city identity due to specific characteristic and the different environmental features of a city.

0.2 Need of the Study

When considering the ancient periods of the country having recognized in needs of city dwellers, planned sustainable cities in multidisciplinary, approach in physical,



social and economical aspects. But in modern built fabric the situations deferent, which has got a completely a single based.

According to this growing complexities of the world, today cities are no exception for being not properly designed to continue their liveliness and becoming dull, the haphazard arrangement of buildings due to the rapid development does not have any meaning, or an identity. Due to this situation it has destroyed all the rich values of that built fabric and the cities identity.

There might be several causes. The lack of knowledge about city architecture, and also the developers don't consider value of architectural language as a creation of city identity. Sometimes, they haven't enough knowledge about the mechanism of application, the architectural language to crate particular expression to a city or the place.

And also most of the architects however at present, they use expression only for aesthetic satisfaction. So it doesn't link with the city identity. And it is disturb the quality of that particular language can be mislead. And the experience of their identity is disturbing and losing.



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It is happening at present, since most of the buildings are very individualistic and each gives a deferent meaning to the city environment. This will cause failure in understanding the common theme. This has affected in establishing building language, which not gives proper meaning or identity to the city. And not generating any communication values within its built fabric. And it breaks the identity of the city.

And also it will lead to create a human unfavourable built environment. This needs to be researched.

Nowadays Architects use expression only for esthetic satisfaction and as a result, the identity is affected and caused misleading quality of imagery language. Eg: New York based designs and plans in the heart of Kandy.

0.3 Intention of Study

Due to the elevation of growth in a city (for many reasons.), rapid and haphazard developments do take place. These developments have to be mitigated to maintain a sustainable and habitable townscape.

But the relevant authorities, such as UDA, Cultural Triangle, and etc, has agreed that haphazard developments causes unlivable damages to existing built fabric in these towns.

As a result of this situation, the fabric of the built environment will be in a disordered or it breaks the aesthetic appearance of that particular character or architectural language. Then it tends to destroy the aesthetic appearance.

It is primarily important that at Architects, Urban designers, Town planners, people who are actively involved in development or designs of cities should necessarily be aware of the determinant factors that creates characters (composition , texture and imageable elements) other than creating chaos in approving or developing certain plans.

“Analyzing the town form and its major generators is one of the initial steps in the town design for every new built form every new space created should fit into the existing characteristic form of that particular city.”

(As Lynch, k. 1979. pg 46)

Therefore the study exceptionally assist the people concerned in gaining in depth experience of a city or about a city in order to maintain its built language for the benefit of the future generations of designers, residents and visitors as well.

0.4 Method of the Study

This case is being administered to understand a City as work of Architecture. Therefore to elaborate the study, I have investigated three main cities that have a heritage value in the history of Sri Lanka. Kandy, Galle and Nuwara Eliya being the key locations it have been investigated.

Researching the key elements to determine the architectural fabric and imageable organization of the city is one of the criteria to administer the assigned study.

Thereby, to determine the physical form of the city, city fabric and the composition of the city architecture by studying the fundamental elements (composition, texture and stance) that contributes to the image.

Illustration through maps, lay out patterns, building facades, architectural details, building fabric, proportion texture and environmental features are also being used to search the overall contribution to the city image.

Imagable elements such as Paths, Landmarks, Districts, Nodes and Edges being used to understand key drivers and the factors that contributes to the each element that creates the imagability

Further the natural users (humans) of the city and their likable features have (Eg. Open area in front of the Kandy Dalada Maligawa), been considered to determine the above study.

Finally, the relative influences of imageability being elaborated by highlighting the Historical background, Geographical location and the Cultural aspect of the city (which has its trigger factors like Social Organization, Religious, Political, Economic aspect) being study before the conclusion.

0.5 Scope and limitations

Sri Lanka is enriched with city's that contains, rich expressive architecture, and comprehensive study can be done with a number of examples in each case.

Due to the momentum of this which surrounded by a tight time ring the study is limited to three examples in local context.

The study considered about the Architecture, as contribution of city Architecture to achieve imageability of the city. It is difficult to simply define the imageability of a city. Because of the city are not a resent evolution and its complex nature and also it's having several factors of imageability. There by observe the existing city architecture it will limit to the city architecture within core of the city, and that has use only to the city character or image. Therefore it is limited to the sensible organization of architecture in city.

The Study is considered about how far the city architecture has been contributed to achieve the imageability of city. Therefore it is not considered about individual buildings and their form or expressive language. In the study is focus to the entire built fabric of the city core.



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Therefore the study try to define the sensible organisation in its built fabric, it's only focused to the form of the city, layout pattern, composition, texture and stance of the city.

And it go through the consider the application of these components in the built environment; how far it has contributes to achieved the imagebilty of the city.

Ex. The street facades and specially reference in main objects within its fabric. And also the imageable elements within a city. (As Lynch K, 1960). in addition to here I consider about the likeable features (and its user responsibility) in the city.

The study is defined at a core area of the city premises but not considering the entire city premise. Ex - Citadel of Kandy being therefore here the town is used in discussed ""



The study is defined at a core area of the city premises but not considering the entire city premise. Ex - Citadel of Kandy being therefore here the town is used in discussed ""

Regionally, as well as locally there have been relatively influenced several inherent factors that can be used in evaluating an image of a city.

Mainly the Historical background, Geographical setting, environmental effects, the user and cultural aspects etc...

By considering the city as not a recent evaluation, it is difficult to simply define the inherent factors that had effected to evaluate the city imageability





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CHAPTER ONE

CHAPTER ONE: Architecture as a Medium of Expression

1.1 What is Expression?

A term that expression as to how feelings converted into words, in other words, it is a natural emotional reaction. It is abstract and disciplined representation of one's inner feelings. And also, it can express and evoke feelings and emotions which will convey messages to the beholder. Therefore, every work of Art is an expression.

Thus all arts are expressive, either to an idea or the temper of the artist or the spirit of the epoch in which the artist operates. And the art is an essential instrument for the express of feeling and thoughts.

“Therefore expression, in the logical sense, presentation of an idea through articulate. Symbol is the ruling power and the purpose of art.”



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(Susanne K. Langer, 1953, pg: 67.)

Expression is used to denote natural emotional reactions stirred in us when we respond to art. The feelings, ideas thoughts are express as a work of art, contributing the any language of expressions. It may be a dance, laugh, clam, happy, sad etc....



Fig 01 ,02:: expressions

The nature of expression varies with different places and different times forming distinct modes or languages of expression that is called style. Style may express the qualities and feelings.

1.2 Architecture as an Expressive Art

A product of Architecture could be considered as a 'work of Art', thus every work of Art is an expression. Therefore the absence of a perceiver has no capacity to make expression impossible.

Simply means that art captures the mind of the beholder to see and grasp a sufficient depth of a certain reality Susanne Langer says.

Since, architecture acts as a stimulus to evoke certain emotions to the beholder and creates a dialogue. Therefore, architecture is said to be a work of art is an expression by which an artist expresses his feelings and his emotions. This means that if feelings and emotions are to be expressed a symbol must be created to embody them. They act as the vehicle for their communication. Art could be classified as the activity of creating these symbols for emotional expression.

"The idea that art is essentially an instrument for the expression of feeling"
(Susanne K.Langer, 1953, pg:67)



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Since architecture is an art, its function is to create expression through built form. These expressions convey messages to the beholder and invoke feelings and emotions the conveyed message then gives rise to the beholder to perceive the inherent environmental quality in the built form.

Therefore, it could be said that correct and meaningful expressions could be considered as "appropriate architecture, similarly, inappropriate" architecture could be considered as meaningless expressions that exist in our built form.

Hence, the absence of a strong expression in the built form could lack the emotional involvement in the beholder, and also could be considered as 'mere building' than a work of architecture as an art.

1.2.1 Architecture as an Expressive Language

When considering the Architecture as the mother of all Arts, the making of expression is the way creating a communication within the built fabric and the inherent quality of the environment.

Expressive language are said to be interconnected to the occurrence of a particular configuration of one's experience in life, is immensely rich in expressive qualities. But our experience or expressive qualities is by no way confined to encounter with human beings, but it is with the properties of experienced wholes. The vocabulary used for emphasized these qualities we perceive, is crude and subjective.

Thus in architecture as an expressive language, it generates relationships between buildings and its context within the city environment. Hence expressive architecture creates the liveliness, and animated buildings, while creating dialogue.

Fig: 03: Opera house; architecture was
Contributes to creates animated
Expressive quality.



These expressive language could be emphasized some qualities such as 'Assertive', 'calm', 'Dominant', 'Friendly', 'Intimate', 'Majestic', 'Powerful', 'Pompoud', 'Serene', 'Spiritual', etc...

Architecture becomes incomplete in instances where an architect is fully dependent upon the expression of an architectural imagery. Hence the architect gets guide by his own experience of an architectural image. The expressive language of these images will undoubtedly influence his resultant creativity by such considerations it is possible for an architect to change the character of the environment in which he lives.

And also it modifies the physical environment and its essential basis being the human need in space, and architectural expression is conveyed through the manipulation of space to fulfill the qualitative and quantitative requirements for human comfort.

1.2.2 Need of Expression

A work of art is something made or composed in such away that it becomes emotionally charges. What is required is a way of connecting the work of art and the feeling as both

cannot exist independently as they both are interdependent in the process, thus, there should be a medium by which the feeling or emotion in the work of art is expressed or communicated; hence it is felt by the observer.

The expressionless art, would be art of which nobody has any beliefs, feelings, or thoughts a hypothesis which is impossible to verify in social life. A truly expressionless art would remain outside the realm of culture, and thus it would cease to be an art - a non art.

Thus, correct and meaningful expressions or meaning could be considered as "appropriate" architecture, similarly meaningless expression in a built form would be considered as "inappropriate" and it causes to be architecture.

To be architecture hence, in the absence of strong expression or an implied message in the built form which lacks the emotional involvement in the beholder, could be considered as "mere building" than a work of architecture.



Source : Most beautiful villagees
Fig04 a which make the
expression meaningful

Therefore, it could be coincided, that architecture, to be disintegrated from mere expressionless buildings is heavily dependent on the expression or the implied message given to it and therefore it serves and lasts as architecture.

Expression is used to donate natural emotional reactions stirred in us when we respond to an art object or an artifact. But the very discipline or restraint by which the artist achieves the artifact is itself a mode of expression.

1.2.2 Need of Expression in Architecture

The perception of a city is seemed through the attraction, which is created through expression. Expression has been most important in building unity in the urban form.

An urban form so created would manifest a true expression of humanity through its whole and in its every detail; the city would become a living thing. It keeps continuous dialogue with its uses and the continuation of urban environment, where the cities as a living whole.

1.2.3 Means of Expression in architecture

The art of building is closely related to human activity for the progression of mankind. This subject is often found to be expressive of something more than its mere necessity, being associated with various stages of the upward struggle of man.

With the advancement of knowledge it has become inevitable that from the earliest utilitarian structures, new forms of higher expression have emerged.

It is essential, architecture to become a sensitive medium, able to register relevant variations in the building tanks and at the same time maintain a certain visual order which expresses ideas about them.



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Architecture could be said as the most imposing of the arts of form. It relies upon the relationship of the ideal and material consideration of its finest expression. Architecture is not only the outcome of an assemblage of materials, but has always relied for its utilitarian effect on the dynamic expression of the human thought. Aesthetic inspirations are more clearly understood by the masterpieces of art.

1.3 Architecture as a Medium of Communication

1.3.1 Relationship between communication and expression

Relation between communication and expression is so strong and inseparable, because they are interdependent. It was said that where there no message to be communicated there can be no communication. The message that is to be communicated is generated through the expressions. Hence where there is no expression there can be no message and therefore, communication cannot be completed or fulfilled.



Now it is crystal clear that where there is no expression there can be no communication. In a nutshell life of communication is expression. Therefore the relationship between those two acts which is interrelated is so strong and insupportable.

The surrounding environment mostly contributes to create particular expression to the context. Thus connecting those individual expressions are involve to give one idea to the place, which will reflect the communication through its own history and the inherent factors.

It can be realized here is that single expression has no capability of communicating a message clearly likewise strength or clarity of message resides in the articulation of many expressions.

1.3.2 Communication of Architecture

Since times immemorial human beings have used primitive and simple forms of communication to convey their feelings and ideas. There are various forms of communication or languages which may - communicate either by direct means such as signs or by deep symbolic means.

As far as an effect on the beholder is communication through symbols leads to self realization. To a deeper level of communication what is known as art, which the root causes are of mans contribution shaping a conducive, human environment. Considering the art, as symbolic communication in the sense it creates expression which suggests more than it says and attempts to elevation the beholder to hire realms of contemplation.

Therefore the purpose of art is to bring about the interaction of people who are self motivated who will collectively give directions to man's own development. In this context, and there are similarities and dissimilarities as well as between communication in architecture and communication in human beings, birds, animals and other art forms.

1.3.1 Signs and Symbols as means of expression

The language of architecture too as it concerns with human activity in physical environment exists as an integral environment a historically established system of symbols. Which are socially conditioned through consciousness as an instrument of human communication and knowledge it attempts to focus the attention of the beholder to the functions of the building, and to spaces within the building.

In architectural design signs and symbols are used to focus attention on the users of the building in order to understand the function the spaces. Signs and symbols are very direct methods of expression.

Thus it could be said that signs and symbols are not abstract, they express and communicate directly. In practice one learns, all these symbols through communication or by interaction with other people. Therefore most symbols can be thought of as expressions which are common or have share meaning. Symbols range from simpler forms to objects of representation for complex ideas and meaning.

One of the most direct ways of communicating an architectural imagery is by the use of symbolism. It is widely used because it brings all the parts of a problem together in order to reinforce meaning and give life to the total composition,

Therefore, and appropriate use of symbols could be the success of arriving at expressive and meaningful built forms.

1.4 Concluding Remarks

Architecture as a creation of art, it laid any other art, such as Music, Literature, Sculpture, drama, painting etc...consist of beauty, expressiveness and made by Man. It represents a form of communication; it should be more important art than the rest of the other arts.

This art conveys a meaningful message and evoke emotions in the mind of the beholder. In any civilization Art could be an essential part. Art, whose function is communicative, does so through expression. Architecture too represents a form of communication and expresses an idea, as any art form does.

For this purpose an architectural language with vocabularies and syntax is necessary for the architect for the architect to cast his conception in a harmonious form, since the use of this language will communicate the particular philosophy or ideology of the society. Therefore it could be said that buildings which are recognized as good architecture are those that accommodate a number of communications in to a totality.

By using the medium of sign and symbolism communication, it is try to achieve and express the inherent quality within that particular context. And it is contributed to create meaning though the architectural language to establish an image. Thus any object has meaning to the observer.

Therefore the meaning of architectural expression should be understood by the concepts symbolism and their expressive qualities. In order to achieve such qualities and a good command of an architectural language is necessary for an architect to cast his conception in a harmonious form.

The expression of each context should be unique in its formation and symbolism. The message or the meaning of the city and its identity are expression through its built fabric. This expression is understood when it is beloved and ordered in its meaning and harmonious in quality. A common coherent thinking of its formation makes the expression meaningful, this clarity identity of expression, is the very thing that generates a dialogue and strengthens the relationship between building and the city.



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CHAPTER TWO

CHAPTER TWO: Architecture as a Medium of City Imageability

2.1 City as a work of Architecture

The city is not a recent evolution, but a process always been associated with civilization from generation to generation

The city is one which is created by human organisms as an expression of themselves and their aspirations, thus its not recent evolution. The city essentially expresses, contains and tires to conserve the essence of the people who built it as well as lived in it. Since, the city is regarded as the largest visual manifestation of man as an individual as well as a communal being.

The city is one of the most remarkable, one of the most enduring, of human creations and human institutions. The city is brought into existence as a place. Because of the buildings, and essentially people who have blown life into it. Building or the physical environment which remains with remarkable persistence becomes the background for people to live in the city. It is a product of many builders which have evoked over a long period of time... And its ever expanding nature will keep on modifying the present appearance for ever.

"The city is a 'great place' a release a new world... its layout is therefore carefully planned to reinforce sense of awe... it is and essential piece of equipment for psychological domination. It is a glorious expression of human pride, relief and awe."

(Lynch. K. 1981, pg: 9)

Fig : 05
city is a product of many buildings



Yet cities have some deeper meaning than its physical appearance. City comprises something more than the abstract location. Holistic product of the glorious expressions is a dream - and it is a place where people live and die. It is the background of their living pattern - and it is the immediate responded whom people speak with and share with.

“Every citizen has had long associations with some part of his city, and his image is soaked in memories and meanings.”

(Lynch. K. 1960, pg: 1)

So that it is understandable, that both pre suggested physical structure embodied with meanings derived from the prevalent cultural aspects are both become important in building an image for a city.

Therefore it clearly reveals; that the city as the most complex human artifact is also a composition of both sensible and perceptual organizations and can be Obviously with intangible phenomenon such as attraction, expression, communication and feelings friendly, calm, moody, which are experiences in the city. These are rather non physical, qualitative inherent in man made environments.

Therefore city has become the repository of collective memory and human experience, perhaps the most compliance, perhaps the most comprehensive, representation of culture.

Fig 06
The city the most complex artifact on the earth
(any city which communicate a particular imageability)

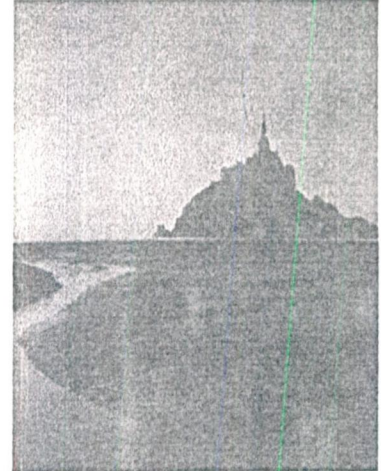


perceived, depending on both context and a broad aspect of the city in obtaining an 'image' for it

2.2 Architectural fabric and imageable organization of the city

Fig :07
A city blend with its environment, create an identity.
Which show particular architectural fabric.

Source : Most beautiful village



2.2.1 Physical form of the city

The fabric of the city could be referable physical forms, extensive physical arrangements of buildings, paths, edges, nodes, districts, vegetations and natural formations, mountains, water beds and Etc. A city is structured with nodes defined by edges, penetrated by paths, sprinkled with buildings and decorated with natural formations. These elements exist together to form the total image of the city.



Fig 08: the built fabrication of the
City fabric

This fabric of physical form alone does create a city fabric. And it's moving elements and in particular the people and their activities are as important as the stationery physical parts. If not the physical structure would be dead or otherwise would have never emerged.

The physical fabric is the order in the built form, a creation if man, for living. Buildings become the most important in the physical environment, as it is the container of people. The rest become, supporting physical form for the function of the building and this is the formation, which continues the function of a city.

To achieve the city form the geographical setting of the city, will becomes as important place. The natural setting of the mountains and the water bodies may be the edges or the boundaries to the city.

Fig :09
the city form which
has created as it natural setting
source: the most beautiful villages



Most reasonably city could be ordered in this a way. Above physical values of the city fabric creates the image of a city but varies according to mixture of uses, variety and activities. Hence all though the structure remains the same, all cities are different and reflect there time, place and the culture.



2.2.2 City fabric and the composition of the city Architecture

To crate city as good work of architecture, it should be recognized for their value and the qualities to have a meaning within its expressive language. Therefore a collective of qualities formation of Physical and conceptual elements are contribute to create communication within its city context. Thus the architecture as medium of imageabilty it create language in city fabric.

To determine the architecture and it contribution to the imageabilty, the components: composition, texture and stance are the essential factors, which express the character. its determined by how things are and it denotes the general atmosphere which is the most comprehensive property of any place. Thus any real presence is confidentially linked with the character.

The natural and man made things both posses to give character. Due to their spacearrangement. It does not exist physically but essentially a result of physical arrangement of spaces and detailed elements. It becomes and expresses a quality when observer experiences it.

Fig: 10

The city form and its composition of the building



2.2.2.1 Composition

The three dimensional arrangement of the physical elements of person, a place or an entity. This also can be termed as form. When considering the city, as the largest visual manifestation of man can therefore, be easily and rightfully considered as a composition of forms and spaces.

Which could be either natural forms such as mountains, significant rocks, boulders, clumps of trees or man - built forms such as buildings, bridges, walls etc. , Spaces again, can either be natural ones such as rivers, canals, lakes, sea, large open lands.

2.2.2.2 Texture

Texture is the property, which signifies the roughness, smoothness coarseness fineness of a surface, rather an enclosure planes which creates the tactile and light reflective qualities of space.

It provides 'shape' to it arranged forms. And the city as a composition of forms and spaces can be said to gain texture through the way its spaces are defined and enclosed, and the nature of these enclosing elements.

Considering the spaces within a city are enclosed and defined by buildings of which the eave lines denote the ceiling. These spaces gain texture by the width of the space enclosed opposed to the heights of the building, the scale and proportion of the building , the nature of the skyline , positioning and the nature of the opening , width and details of the facades , etc . ,

In a city, within any order, achieve texture through the interaction of its inhabitants. The way the city is used by its inhabitants, their degree of interaction with different parts of the city , which is contributes create idea, language about its particular character.

2.2.2.3 Stance

Stance as a element of character of a physical environment can be called as the set up of a place or a thing in certain attitude. This is resembled by the relationship between the particular place or an element and its surrounding. Therefore the city stance is represented by the way the city is set on the surrounding environment.

2.2.3 Imageable Elements of the city

The physical form of the city decorate with physical arrangements of buildings, natural formations of water bodies, mountains and vegetations etc. considering the city structure it is a place where consisting many of architectural elements to decorate it image. As imageable organization, the path, node, edges, districts and landmarks are the also consider as important element of the city, which also contribute together to form the total image of the city.

2.2.3.1

Path



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Fig :11
street the activities along the
path is create a expression

The path become as important element in city fabric which were the predominant city elements, although their importance varied according to the degree of familiarity with the city.

“Paths are the channels along which the observer customarily occasionally or potentially moves”.

(Lynch. K. 1960, pg: 47.)

They may be streets; walkways transit lines, canals, railroads. These are the predominant elements, for May peoples in their image. This will be involved to people to observe the city while moving through it. The path may be some kind of experiencing element, because it will consist among the important. Places of the city. And it connects

and enhances the relationship among those important elements; places like historically valuable, nodes, landmarks and likable or unlikable places. By these all things it expresses a particular idea to the city image.

Activities along the rods

"Concentration of special use or activity along a street may give it prominence in the minds of observer".

(Lynch. K. 1960, pg: 50.)

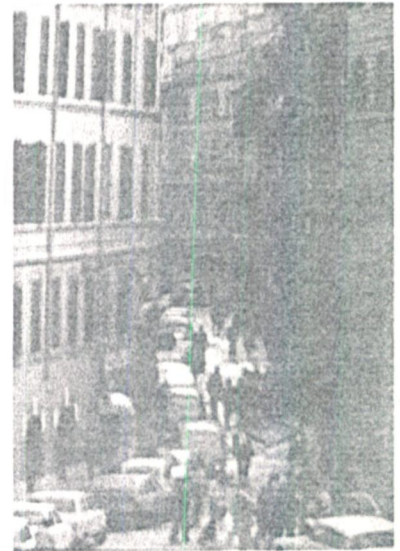


fig : 12 a street

The pattern of activity along the roads is taking place in establishing the image in observer.

2.2.3.2

Land marks



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Landmarks are another type of point reference within a city, but in this case the observer does not enter within them, they are external. They are usually a rather simply defined physical object: building, sign, store, or mountain.

Landmark, the point references considered to be external to the observer, are simple physical elements which may vary widely in scale. There seemed to be a tendency for those more familiar with a city to rely increasingly on systems of landmarks for their guides - to enjoy uniqueness and specialization, in place of the continuities used earlier. It is some aspect.



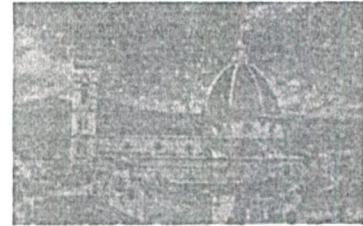
Fig: 13

The Piazza San Marco, Venice
It is contrast with their background.

That is unique or memorable in his context. Landmarks become more easily identifiable, more likely to be chosen as significant. And they contrast with their background; and if

there is some prominence of spatial location. The background against which an element stands out need not be limited to immediate surroundings.

Fig :14
Domo Florence, Italy
Source: the image of the city



The Duomo of Florence is a prime example of a distant landmark: visible from near and far, by day or night; unmistakable; dominant by size and contour; closely related to the city's traditions.

2.2.3.3 Nodes

The nodes are points, the strategic spots in a city into which an observer can enter, and which are the intensive to and from which he is traveling. They may be primarily junctions, places of break in transportation, a crossing or convergence of path, moments of shift from one structure to another. Or the nodes may be simply concentrations, which gain their importance from being the condensation of some use or physical identity, as a street corner hangout or an enclosed square.



Fig:15
Source: st Peter's Vatican city
Over Europe



Fig:16
Arc de triomphe , the hub of the Parice

The concept of node is related to the concept of path, since junctions are typically the meeting of paths, events on the journey. It is similarly related to the concept of district. In any event, some nodal points are to be found in almost every image, and in certain cases they may be the dominant feature.



2.2.3.4 Districts

Districts are the medium to large sections of the city, conveyed of as having two dimensional extents, with the observer mentally enters. "Inside of", and which are recognizable as having some common, identifying character. Always identifiable form the inside, they are also used for exterior reference if visible form the outside. Fig district

Districts are the relatively large city areas which the observer can mentally go inside of, and which have some common identity.

The physical identity that determines districts are thematic continuities which may consists of an endless variety of components: texture, space, form, detail, symbol, building type, use activity, inhabitants, degree of maintenance, topography.

2.2.3.4 Edges



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"Edges may also, like paths, have directional qualities."

(Lynch. K. 1960, pg: 66.)

Edges are the linear elements not used or considered as paths by the observer. Which were the boundaries between two phases, linear brakes in continuity

Edges may be identifies due to natural features of the city such as mountains, water bodies etc. these edges elements although probably not as dominant as paths, are for many people important organizing features.



Fig: 17
naturally setting of edges

2.3 Relative Influences of Imageability

There has been inflected, some kind of inherent factors which are evoke to achieved an imageability to the city.

2.4.1 Historical Background of the City

Historical background of a city, or any place, is of vital importance to the continuous survival of society or a nation. It is the history which combines the past present and future together keeping a city a cohesive production of human creation.

"Cities still remain specifically historical creations. They have not always existed; they came into being not as a result of any natural necessity, but as the result of historical need, and they will continue as long as this need persists."

(Benevelo, L. 1975, p. 5)



Two specific aspects history can be identified in influencing meaningfulness of a city. Which is created by human organism as an expression of themselves and their aspirations.

Fig :18
the Rome city which
communicate its history



The Evolutions of various visual and spatial concepts are in different civilization and different time periods. For an example: different layers of history. Which were happen in important events, during those periods of time.

And also essentially the city form of most of the cities is a collective product of its history. Existence of a city without undergoing any change in the course of time is very rare almost every city undergo historical phases which intern laid an imprint on its city form.

2.4.2 Geographical setting of the City

The geographical setting of a city, has been observed, contributes a lot to its fabric and the formation. According to natural setting of mountains, water bodies, vegetations are decorating the city form and imageability.

Many cities are located in significant places, which in turn benefit from the natural features in establishing their individual identity.

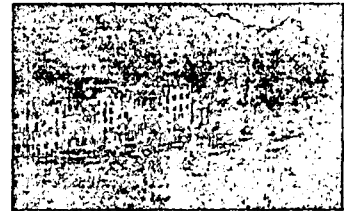


Fig :19

The geographical setting of a city, has been observed, contributes a lot to its fabric and the formation. According to natural setting of mountains, water bodies, vegetations are decorating the city form and imageability.

Many cities are located in significant places which in turn benefit from the natural features in establishing their individual identity. There are several geographical settings, which depend on natural features, and, each of these features sequentially adds to the uniqueness of that particular city or town.

Land Form

Land form is the basic structure of the natural site, which can be either, the one on which the city is built or the one which surrounds it; Landform creations are identified to be sedimentary erosion, and in particular situations, volcanic action and glaciations, nature and appearance of tangible elements such as ridge lines, rock out cropping, colour, texture and diversity of soil types. Distinctive landforms, therefore, can be identified as providing unique appearance to a city or the place.

And also the topography denotes the three dimensional shape of the site percent of slope, levels of steepness, general makeup of land (hills, flat land, valleys, plains, rivers) and other unusual surface features, association with which may add to the uniqueness of place.

2.4.2.2 Environmental aspects

Nature of rainfall, quantity and clarity of sunlight, and the directions of wind and air currents, is the key indicator of nature and type of vegetation and the potential of outdoor activities regarding a particular place. And, the various dimensions of seasonal and daily changes of the features of the climate will eventually influence upon the physical structured of the town, thereby contributing to its unique character.

2.4.3 Cultural aspect of the city

Since only animals posses, and act on instinct, the behavior of humans, it is apparent, should be based in guide lines which are learned and shared, culture is represented by 'Cultural systems which are in a simple sense parts of society formed by a collection of cultural individuality linked and act in a common general meaning.

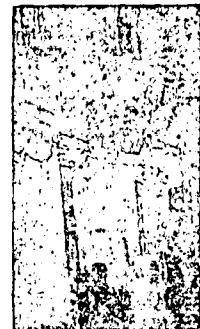
2.4.3.1 Social Aspects

Social organization is considered as the significant grouping of individuals into social units, which intern differ from one society to another, which are varied according to several factors such as sex, age groups, kinship, co-residence, mutual inters and territory.

These factors, for the most of the time cannot be separated with such clarity for they act together and influence each other in turn.

And it is observed that the physical form of a place is .

more or less influenced by the social groupings of association, co-residence, mutual interest and territory as these are associated with inherent spatial concepts and differ for one society to another



different groups of society fig: 20

Religious aspect

In many societies the religious beliefs and practices play a vial role in integrating a way of life into a functional unity. Religion is defined as beliefs and practices having to do with the concepts of the super natural.

Thought if defined limitedly as the beliefs and knowledge about the nature of human kind and the universe time and space, animal and plant life and how things ought to be.

From earliest times, religious beliefs and philosophy have played a major part informing physical environments.

Fig: 21 Islamic City.
houses in a Islamic religious city



For an example, the common reverence attached to natural elements such as mountains and lakes have influenced the spatial organization of many a city. The influence of religious beliefs on the physical structure of a city is clearly seen by the role played by the religious edifices in a city structure.

However, it has become apparent that religious beliefs, practices, functions and ideological beliefs have been and still are necessarily incorporated in spatial concepts, which in turn had made a major impact of a city.



2.4.3.2 Political aspects

The politics is considered as a kind of administration of the affairs of a territorially based social unit, such as a localized kin group, tribe, village, town or city. This cultural system concerns on making decisions for the group, putting them into action and appraising current circumstances and the results of previous actions as the basis for the future decisions. These decisions are said to be of two kinds -inter cultural and intra-cultural, of which the physical structure of city is concerned.

Intra-cultural decisions regard the relationship among the individual and subgroups composing the society which involve social control, political organization and can be categorized into three types which are, local group administration, multi – centric administration, and fully centralized government which in turn produce their own views as well as authority symbols, which will eventually influence the physical structure f a place, a neighborhood, village, town, city or a region.

2.4.3.4 Economic aspect

"The aspect of the "economic" Standing for the arrangements of employed, by a given society in applying its technical equipment and knowledge to the production, distribution and consumptions of goods and services."

(Kaplaan and Manners, 1972 p. 93.)

The economic property of a group is consisted of land, artifacts, as well as intangibles used in productive activities and the outputs of these activities. Thus, the economic property of society influences the land use pattern, ownership of property, social structure and in some instances the political ideologies as well.

2.4.4 Likeable features

In a city environmental and according to their natural setting with combining built environment it effect to create likeable features in the city. it is essentially to that consider the natural features due to variation even in small percentage, form one place to another so it could be effect to create like or dislike to the place or city.

Form of these natural setting or the built environment are evoke to create image to a place or city according to there likeness and the dislike ness. Hence it also involve to the total image of the city.

Imageability of the city

" imageability is the quality in a physical object which gives at a high probability of evoking a strong image in any give observer"

(Lynch K , Image of the city, 1960.pg:06)

The term imageability, is an image evoked in an observer's mind as a mental picture. Each individual creates and grasps images and gives meaning to images with what he sees understands and experiences.

Considering, the long period of history people have attempted to create their living surroundings with good environmental images in some instances this was to give an identity and to gain emotional attachments to their living surroundings.

Therefore the spatial structure of cities evoked and was organized with objects and spaces which had a pattern of language, in a sensible organization to generate and contribute to give a mental picture or an identity, which could reveal a remarkable image in its surroundings.

Thus an imageability of a city is the very factor which continues the strong bond between the city and people, and its long evolution. Imageability of a city helps man to gain emotional attachment to the city and contribute a strong sense of belongingness.

“Imageability of a town, city can be defined as a necessary quality of a city environment which evokes vividly identified , powerfully structured, highly meaningful city image to the user”

(K.Lynch: 1960, p.09)



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The city of veins might be an example of such highly imageable city where immense attachments of people are drawn into. Thus an imageability of a city could be identified as a contributing factor towards the connection of the bond between the man and the city.

And also the uniqueness of the physical form appeared to be the most effective attribute among all the others in making images to the observer of the city.

According to Boulding (1961) the image is a mental picture which is a product of experiences, attitudes, memories and immediate sensations, used to interpret information of the human environment. It is much more like an 'organized model'.

Therefore the city is the largest place of visual manifestation to evoke image to the observer, and its physical qualities which related to the attributes of identity and structure in the mental image. This leads to the definition of what might be called Imageability,* or the high probability of evoking a strong image in any given observer.

2.6 Concluding Remarks

The City is one, which has created by human organisms as an expression of themselves and their aspirations. And it's not a recent evolution. The city essentially expresses, contains and tries to conserve the essence of the people, who built it as well as lived in it. Therefore the city was considered as the largest visual manifestation of man as an individual as well as a communal being.

So it is clear that the city is most complex human artifact, and also a composition of both sensible and perceptual organizations and can be perceived depending both convert and a bract aspect of the city in obtaining an 'image' for it.

The sensible organization and well composition of the imageable elements and Architectural fabrication was contributed to blend strong imageability to the city. And also the people and their activities were important to formation of its physical environment.

To have a strong imageability within the city form, there has been influenced some kind of inherent factors, which are evoke through its historical background and its surrounding environment, which combines the past, present and the future together, keeping a city a cohesive production of human creation.

To contribute a strong imageability, most reasonable city is need to be ordered in well composition of above physical values of the city fabric.

And the people and their activities also form to the physical environment, which as like and dislikable places, which relates to the given image to the city.

Therefore this chapter is generally considered the city architecture and its contribution to the city imageability.



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CHAPTER THREE



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KANDY

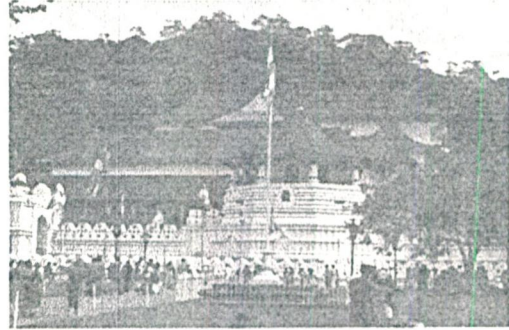
CHAPTER TREE: Case Studies, Identity of Selected three Cities in Sri Lankan Context

Case study 01:

Kandy

1.1 Introduction

Fig:22 Dalada Maligawa



The city Kandy is situated in the central province of Sri Lanka (106 km away from Colombo) with an altitude of 488.6 meters (1629ft) above sea-level and situated at the center of the island. Surrounded by a ring of hills which connects two gigantic mountains namely Hanthana and Bahirawa kande. Thick greenery out look and the town is grown in the valley thus formed. Low air temperature and wind flow patterns present a genial climate throughout the year.



Fig23
the location of the Maligawa and the
Kandy lake

Fig :23a location map of the city



The history of Kandy goes back to about 13th century, since the time the Sinhalese monarch had shifted to the area and remained the capital city of the kingdom until it was taken over by the British in 1815. According to historical data the city was found in the fifteenth century by the king 'Keerthi Sri Rajasinghe', to a concept of the architect, 'Devindre Moolachar'. Most parts of the central area of the present day town including the temple of 'Tooth Relic' were established in that formation and still remains and functioning conforming to its original layout.

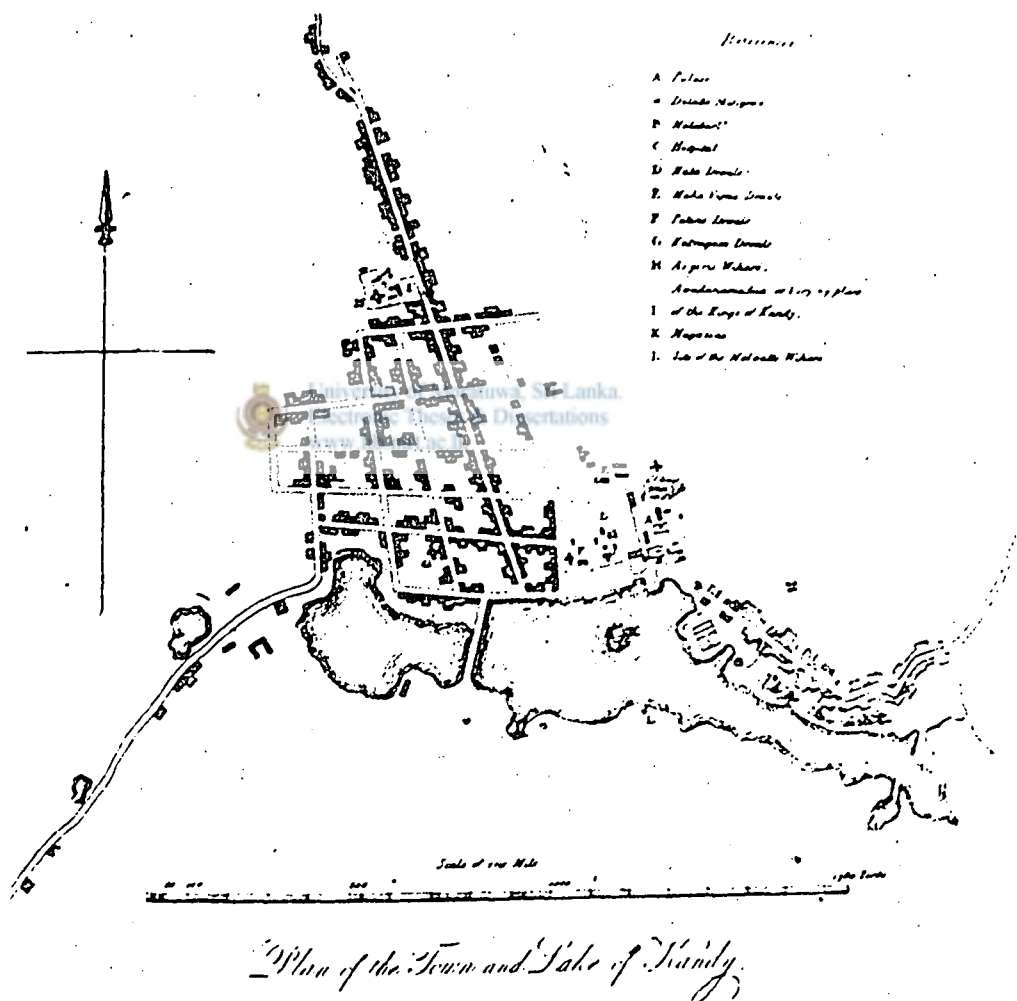


Fig 24 ancient layout of the city

In the eighteenth century, the capital became known as Maha Nuwara, 'the great city' which is used even today. And the annual 'Dalada Perahera' (the pageantry) is the most significant event in Kandy which is held in the month of August.

1.2 Architectural fabric and Imageable organization of the Kandy city



Fig:24 layout plan of Kandy

1.2.1 City form of kandy

The city of Kandy is situated in a triangular shaped valley surrounded by three specific mountain ranges – namely, the Bahirawa Kanda, Hantane Kanda and the Udawattakele.

The physical structure of the city is composed on a regular grid iron organization where the city space is divided into twelve squares by intersection of three linear spaces running north - South direction (D. S. Senanayake Vidiya, Kotugodalla vidiya, and the Yatinuwara Vidiya) by five linear spaces running East - West direction (Dalada vidiya, S. B. Soysa Vidiya, Raja Vidiya, Haras Vidiya and Kande Vidiya).

The physical structure of the city is composed on a regular grid iron organization where the city space is divided into twelve squared by intersection of three linear spaces running north - South direction (D. S. Senanayake Vidiya, Kotugodalla vidiya, and the Yatinuwara Vidiya) by five linear spaces running East - West direction (Dalada vidiya, S. B. Soysa Vidiya, Raja Vidiya, Haras Vidiya and Kande Vidiya).

1.2.11 City fabric and the axial planning

The layout of Kandy town has been formulated on a architectural concept in historical times and the core area of the town is still functioning conforming to the original layout.

The form of the town basically is a triangular basin. The built forms are gathered at the bottom of the basin.

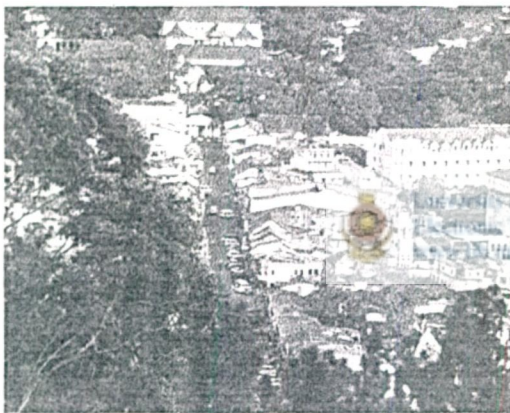


Fig:

towards the Sacred Compound, can be identified as the principal linear space of the city which provides an axial line of approach (to a certain degree) to the Sacred Compound.

All the major linear spaces running east west direction are oriented towards the sacred complex and end up at the Palace Square, (Sacred Square).

'Dalada Vidiya', to which the other secondary streets run in at almost regular intervals. Which is broader than the other streets, and which maintains a slight ascent

The vast openness, which acts as the fore-court to the complex contrast with the formal, as well as built up compartmentalization defining and enhancing the importance of the sacred compound.

(a) North South orientation

The North - South orientation was a common planning principle adopted in city planning in ancient Sri Lanka, as can be seen from the citadel plans of Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa.

We can see a highly developed form of this principle of planning in the last capital at Kandy with roads following a strictly grid pattern.

The Englishman John Pybus, after his mission to the court of Kandy, writes as follows in 1762. "The town of Candia is



built in a kind of valley, formed by hills which in a manner surrounded it. The two principal streets run north and south, one of which is near a mile long; there were some cross streets running east and west, but of no great length".

Fig: north – south orientation

(b) Axial Focus and Symmetry

The general planning of the town followed the form of a cosmic cross because of the east- west and north-south axis of the principal streets. The east- west axis ensured the purification of the street by sunrays from morning until evening. And north - south axis provided a perfect circulation of air with a cool breeze. The plots of the site resulting from the layout of 'mandala' and streets were allocated to various castes.

This resulted in dividing the natural landscape into symmetrical areas and this is emphasized by following the same principle in the built landscape i.e. the enclosed gardens, which are symmetrically planned round the west-west axis.



Fig : Axial focus

Along with the principle of axial symmetry principle of axial focus is placed. The central path along the east- west axis is focused on the temple- palace complex, which forms the nucleus of the city.

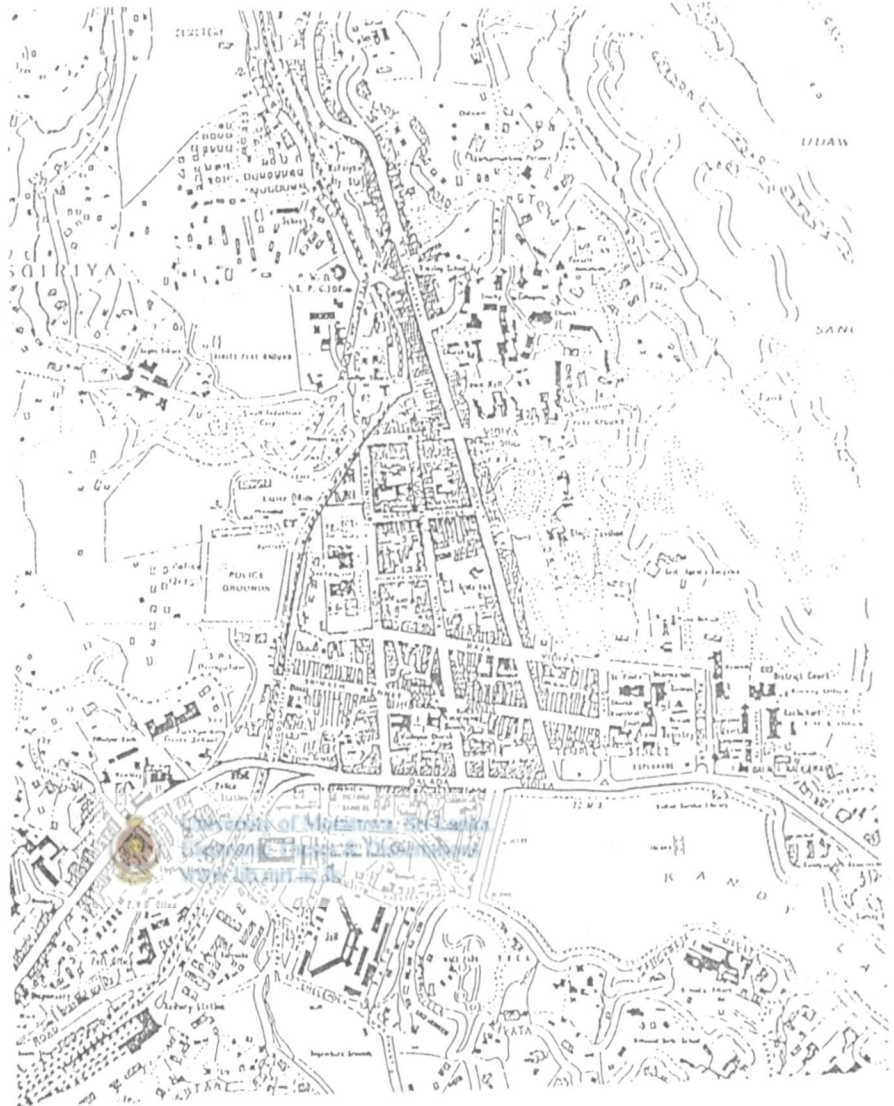


Fig:27map of kandy

1.2.2.1 Composition

Two principal linear spaces – Dalada Vidiya which runs east - west (earlier Ware street) and the D.S. Senanayaka Vidiya which runs north - south (earlier the combination of Hetti Vidiya, Nagaha Vidiya and BoraweVidiya) to which a grid iron network secondary linear spaces relates, meet confronting the vast openness created by the Maha Maluwa and the Kandy Lake at the eastern side of the city. At

1.2.2.1 Composition

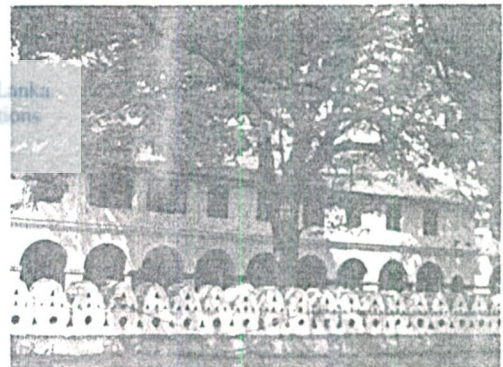
Two principal linear spaces – Dalada Vidiya which runs east - west (earlier Ware street) and the D.S. Senanayaka Vidiya which runs north - south (earlier the combination of Hetti Vidiya, Nagaha Vidiya and Borawe Vidiya) to which a grid iron network secondary linear spaces relates, meet confronting the vast openness created by the Maha Maluwa and the Kandy Lake at the eastern side of the city. At the head of which stands the Royal Palace and the Temple of the Tooth Relic (Dalada Vidiya) and other religious edifices dedicated to other gods.

1.2.2.2 Texture

When considering the texture of its natural setting it is highlighted by the inter-relationship between the 'Udawatta Kele' (reserved greenery) which acts as the contrasting background to the southern foreground which provides a broader visual scope to a user from that end.

Fig. Daladavidiya)

Most of the core area of the city is consist with commercial setting and also can be identified some specific spatial units within the city form. Spaces defined or enclosed by single / two storied narrow facade buildings of different architectural styles.



Most of them do not have any harmful optical colour, but a smoothing effect to the naked eye.

Also the Large open spaces which defined forms. (E.g. Sacred compound defined by Maha maluwa and the Kandy Lake)



Fig: architectural style of which the intensity increases towards Dalada Vidiya. The height

A specific hierarchy, which has been maintaining in the enclosure of spaces, can be identified in the city. Most of the secondary linear spaces are enclosed by a continuous fabric of low scale, narrow facade, uniform height buildings of different

of the buildings was (skyline) show a significant increase closes quarters to Dalada Vidiya. Almost all the linear spaces enclosed by buildings built up to the edge of it.

1.2.2.3 Stance

Kandy is shows very environmental friendly character within its built fabric. When considering the layout setting there has planned into sensible organization is creating as well as enhancing the sacred compound of the city.

'Maha maluwa', the open ground in front is also providing a visual as well as a kinesthetic scope of experiencing. The open space is experienced as a necessary part of the temple complex. And it easily blend with its natural setting which create calm background to the city.

1.2.3 Imageable Element of the Kandy City

The city of Kandy consists of many buildings and public places, which belong to various periods of history and established for various purposes. Considering the physical context reveal that public and private buildings and places are of many categories.

Kandy also expresses some particular identity or image, among observer so therefore it can identify some imageable elements within the city Kandy.

Paths

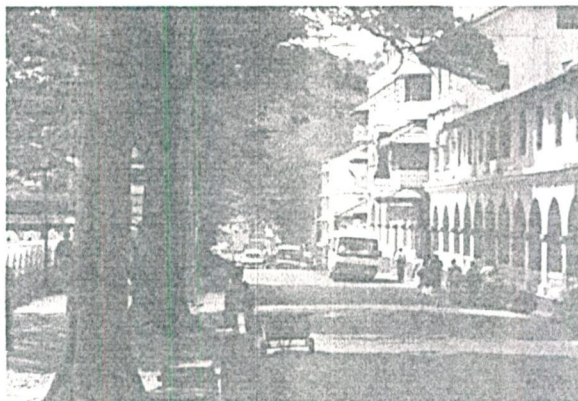


Fig : Dalada Mawatha

In the citadel of Kandy consist with strictly grid pattern which was highly developed in the last capital at Kandy. Within the grid pattern, all the major streets of the layout are structured with a high concern towards the geometry of this natural setting. This has formed triangular in shape.



Fig road which connecting to the Dalada mawath

This grid could be approached from three sides, which radiate outwards. Dalada Veediya runs along a side of the Lake and extends west and southwest. Dalada Veediya runs parallel to the railway in the valley to Peradeniya and extends to cross the river Mahaweli. At right angles to it, D. S. Senanayake veediya moves north across the river



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to Matale, Kurunegala and further north.

From the grid of the city centre, where the major and oldest development is concentrated, Some of these roads lead further up to reach the tea estates above the town, and other to small agricultural valleys.

All streets are narrow leaner, and runs towards to North-South and East-West directions. The facades of them are consisting with different architectural styles and two storied structures. and the some of them are belongs to the colonial period.



Fig:

Most of the streets are high density due to the commercial activities. Dalada Veediya, along the lake round is enhancing the sacred character to the kandy.

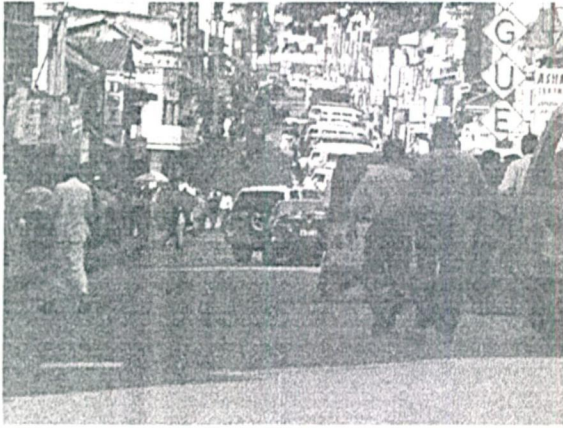


Fig:

The streets network is worked out maintaining the dominance of the temple complex. Then the observer may experience a sequential order in the physical organization of elements along the street facades and to the high point at the temple and the lake.

Fig: activities along the street

Landmarks

The city Kandy has been consists of more buildings, which emphasize its different historical period of the city. Therefore, it consists of many landmarks, which are more often buildings with unique architectural features.

The Dalada Maligawa is most popular and well known landmark of the city. As well as Queens's hotel, clock tower is the another examples of the city as a landmark as well as historical value of the city.



Fig: Dalada Maligawa



Fig: Bank of Ceylon

The railway stations also another example as landmark, the new Bank of Ceylon and the high rise commercial bank building is act as landmarks of the city.

Districts

The Sacred Area of the city, is could be identified as one of major districts. Where consist of the temple of Tooth with Maligawa and the Dewala areas. This was emphasis the religiousness as well as its historical significance of the city.fig

Also the other zone is consisting with commercial activities. And the commercial center is divided into sixteen small blocks while creating grid street pattern. Most of the buildings are two storied structures with a college of facades.

Nodes

The city Kandy there could be seen some places which acts as a node of the city. Some public places were promoted as nodes due to the activities of that place. In the junctions where four roads connects create a node to a city as well as if it is consist with any element then it becomes more important place as its identity. It creates some particular character or image to the place.



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The clock tower fig of the city, which was situated close to the bus stand, is famous example as a node in the city Kandy.

Fig: clock tower



Edges

In Kandy could be identified several edges very easily. Due to and within the city limits and along the Kandy lake created a fine edge.



Fig: Ulpangeya edge of the lake

Considering the natural setting the Udawattha kanda is the another important example to the city. And the prison wall also acts as the one of edge to the city.

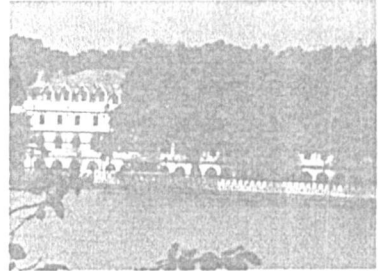


Fig:
the parapet wall which feel as a edge to the city



1.3 Relative Influences of Imageability

1.3.1 Historical background of city Kandy

At the beginning of the 16th century the central mountains of Ceylon, with a good part of the contiguous territory formed a kingdom called "Kande Uda Rata" or Senkadagala pura.



Fig : Early kany Maligawa
Source: Early Prince of Sri Lanka

The city of Kandy, which was earlier known as Senkadagalapura, Siriwardhenepura and Maha Nuwara, was the capital of Kandyan Kingdom for a long period of time.



"The city having been founded and the royal palace built with Udawattakele for background by King Vickramabahu III of Gangasiripura, the first King to ascend the throne was Senasammatha Vickramabahu."

(Seneviratne, A. 1983 p. 52).



Source :Early prince of Sri Lanka
Fig : Early Kandy Maligawa from Udawaththakele

The capital of the Kandyan Kingdom and the seat of political power of the last generation of Kings. This Kingdom was founded by Vimaladharmasuriya I in 1592, and came to an end when the British took captive derives from Kanda Uda Pasrata.

In the When Vimaladharmasuriya who ascended the throne in 1592, it is said, that he surrounded the whole city with a massive wall. After the victorious battle at Danture, King Vimaladharmasuriya improved the city and is palace using the skills of the

captured Portuguese warriors. The sacred Tooth Relic was brought back to the city from Delgamuwa Viharaya and the Dalada Maligawas built at an exquisite piece of land at the neighborhood of Royal Palace thus adding yet another religious building to the already existing Natha Devalaya (dedicated to the guardian god of the city) situated right opposite to the Royal Palace.

fig : The palace from the lake view

Since the death of the Vimaladharmasuriya in 1604, till the total capitulation of the Kingdom to British in 1815 eight successive kings ruled the city. Senerath (1604 – 1635) Rajasingha II (1629 – 1687) Vimaladharmasuria II (1687 – 1707), Sri Vijaya Raajasinghe (1739 – 1747), Kirthi Sri Rajasingha (1747 – 1781) Rajadhi Rajasinha (1781 - 1798), Sri Vikkrama Rajasinha (1798 – 1815).



Whilst, Sri Vikkrama Rajasinghe (the successor of Kirthi Sri Rajasinghe) under whose guidance the pattirippuwa (the Octagon) was added to the Dalada Maligawa and the Kiri Muhuda (Kandy Lake) was constructed which intern contributed a great deal to the city structure. His ruthless ways earned him the hatred of people and created conflict among the Kandyan aristocrats. In-between themselves and the King and also with the British ultimately led to the British declaring war against Kandyan Kingdom, the Kandyan aristocrats joining forces with the British army and lastly the capturing of the King on the 18th February, 1815 triggered as a result of that.

British established power over the Whole Island as well as Kandy in 1815, and the city structure eventually started undergoing changes.

1.3.2 Geographical setting of the city

Kandy was enthused as “the loveliest in the loveliest island of the world” Surrounded by the river Mahaveli and the forest hills of Hantana , Udavattekele, and Bahirawa kanda. Kandy was a heavenly city in its natural form. The kings had their royal gardens up in the sacred forest of Udavattekele. The reflections from this conceptualized the plan of the great lake “Kiri Muhuda” with its pleasure pavilion in

the middle. Valley along the Mahaveli provided pleasure gardens for the kings such as Peradeniya, Kundasale and Katugastota.



Fig : Udavaththakele and the Kandy lake
From Bahirawa kande

Lot of foreign visitors and the users are fascinated about the geography and the scenic beauty in the city. The location of the town in relation to the hill range is explained in these accounts, vitalizing the role of its unique geography on the imageability of Kandy. The

Kandy Lake ('Kiri Muhuda') is also cited as a major element of the place. And the rising of mountains are express and dominate the citadel as protection location.



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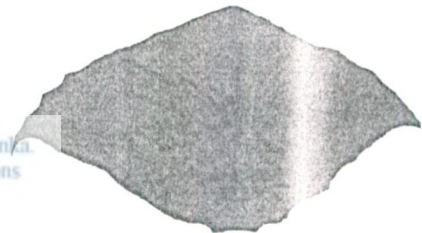


Fig: shap of the triangular Basin

Therefore the form of the town basically is a triangular basin the built forms are gathered of the bottom of the basin. and the edges are demarcate by the ring of the mountain belt, such as 'Uddawaththakele', 'Bahirawa kanda' and the 'Hanthana kanda'

Thus the belt of hills are visible from most parts of the town.

1.3.3 Cultural background of the city

1.3.3.1 Social aspect

To the physical organisation of the built fabric in the city was influenced on social attributes. Regularity and formality were observed in the special organisation to maintain order and dominants over people of the city. Earlier it can be observed the

hierarchy of social structure had been represented by the position type and scale of the buildings.

Traditionally the society was highly divided according to the cast. Presently it has become a secondary segregation. But the glimpses of the traditional social values still exist. Middle class business community vastly inhabits the city. Various professionals such as doctors, lawyers, etc. are maintaining their offices in and around the city core. During the evenings most of the public recreational spaces are filled with people. Hierarchy of the social bonds of the community is in a higher level compared to that of other local cities. Residentials are proud to live in a world heritage city

1.3.3.2 Religious Aspects

Earlier it was very important major place among the Buddhist people of the Island. At that time Buddhist people believed that the person who protects the Tooth Relic will be the King of the country. So according to that even now they respect for that.

The major secular buildings significantly complied with the grate religious and cultural ceremonies held within the city, which celebrate four grate festivals call Sathara Maha Mangallaya, Aluth Sahal Mangallaya, which held in January, Aurudhu Mangalle in April, Esala Mangalle (Perehara) in July and the Kartika Mangalle, the festival in the name God "Skandha" in November.

1.3.3.3 Economic Aspects

Due to Kandy's religious and historically valuability even at present people from various destinations gathers to witness and observe the buty of this prious city. Also there were cultural ceremonies throughout the year.

Which were mainly related to boost the economy in the city. Many villagers are based on agricultural background.

High demand for commercial and residential spaces available within the city showing an increase in land prices.



1.3.4 Likeable features of the city

Within the city context all elements, places of the environment or the buildings may not be equally use by people.

As like or dislike and the familiarity may be affect to that reason to use. Further, this is a feature, which depends on personal needs, attitudes, and nature of the place

1.3.4 Likeable places

To evoke image to the city the likeable places are considered and which based on the facilities of the user who is responsible . The city Kandy offers facilities to fulfill their day today activities and it maturely setting is create more favorable places for the user of the city.

As the sacred city, Dalada Maligawa being considered as a prominent and a likeable place in the city.

And the Kiri muhuda" or kandy lake is another feature which enhancing the religiousness of the sacred area.

lake

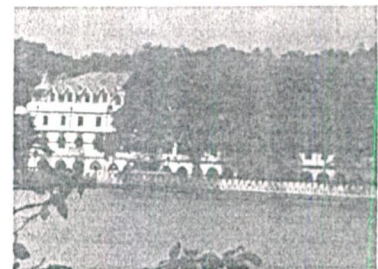


Fig lake and the rampart around the



Fig the working path which is vvery intresting



Fig:

The vast open area within the Palace complex is considered as one of interesting place and also the walking path along the lake round. is the another specific place where people are gathered and staying while enjoying their scenic beauty of the sacred compound with built environment around the lake.

The Paradeniya garden is another one of famous place in the city. And the wells park also the interesting place in its context. This is situated at a side to the palace complex. And the Bahirawa kanda and the Hanthan kanda also consider as likable places of that surrounding.

Bahirawa kanda is famous which mention a story in the earlier. And it provides entire view of the city very clearly and nicely.

1.5 Imageability of the city Kandy

Kandy has been and still is commonly referred to as the principal cultural city of Sri Lanka. The city, which has gone through many a vicissitude and intrigue throughout, its history, bears a rich heritage of religious and cultural monuments, customs and ceremonies which have earned it a sacred character.

Where considering through the several maps of the city, there has been shown overall form of the city has been less change over the year. The history was said that three foreign powers attacked it and it was destroyed and rebuilt several times, the original plan and shape were never changed. Even the locations of the major buildings and the temples were the same with small modifications and renovations from time to time.



The physical Form of Kandy. It clear to said, that was highly influenced by cultural aspects of its inhabitants; even the origin of Kandy city is tied with legendary beliefs of auspiciousness.



Fig:

The city form more sensible where it has been shaped triangular basin. The Geographical setting of the city has been influenced to lie in its shape and the grand position of the temple of Tooth Relic.

The grid iron roads network is create strong organization to the city and it higher concerned natural geometry of triangular shape and also by axial planning and the creating focus towards the Temple complex, were try to achieve the attraction towards the "Temple complex" and the openness created very sensible and the visible organization in the city premise.



Fig:

The 'Mahamaluwa' the open forecourt in front of the Maligawa was provided a visual as well as a kinesthetic scope of experience. it has experienced in the built fabric as

necessary part to the temple complex, which is disturbing to penetrate the noisy commercial character, and enhancing the sacredness towards the commercial sector also in the fabrication.

In the built fabric of the city, the sacred compound being the main object of its fabric, where standing at the Grand and most demanding position of in training corner.

The religious and secular buildings in the Sacred Compound and its fabrication were given the sense of enclosure and security to the city. And also the "Udawaththakale" (at the rear side) the security produced mountains, were express the power, stability and order to evoke feelings of security, pride and reverence thus giving the city as a sacred impression.

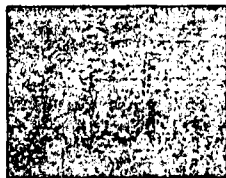
'Walakul bamma' the parapet wall along the lake of Kandy is more sensibly organized and enhance the relaxeness and the sacredness to the city.



Fig:

The activity pattern of the city had been also intensive to achieve the pattern there having for ceremonies through out the years. The event of Perahara is the most significant to the city. And the other activities also blend with its built fabric which having an interrelationship of its buildings. Open in to the streets through arcades. The Drum beating is an often heard sound in the vicinity of the temple complex.

Fig : Dalada parahar



It is provide the impression of Historical city, by maintenance of the original spatial organization of the city with only minor alterations and the existence of major religious and secular buildings and the related activities; representation of the several phases of its history through the built fabric.

The sequential order of elements along the streets, are also considered. And the low scale built fabrications contribute harmlessly to the proud ness and the perceived calmness without breaking the monotonous of the pattern.

Therefore the sensible organization of the architecture within the city, is contributes to bring to mind high Imageability. The geographical setting and the physical structure of the built environment were achieved to give impression of the grandness, stability and the power to the city image.

Therefore the city of Kandy or the 'Senkadagalapura' were highly contributes its imageability as the Grand Historical Sacred City, in the country.





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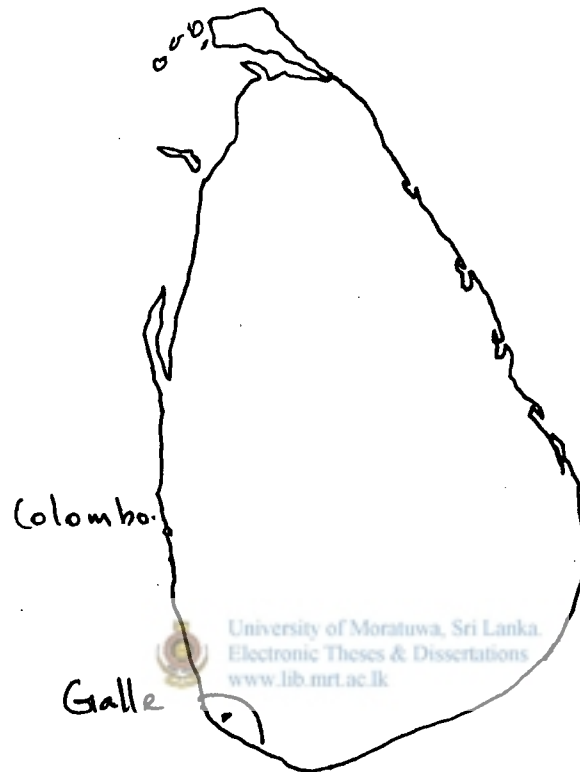
GALLE



Case study: 02

Galle

2.1 Introduction



Map: location map (island)

Galle is the one of main costal town in the southern province. The town was situated 106 km southwards from Colombo. The coastal town of Galle was shaped by sea view with the Natural Harbor and the Galle fortress. The fortress built by the Dutch, who occupied the area during the 17th and 18th centuries, and also the fortress consider as a major landmark to the city.

During early period the Galle town has been an emporium of foreign trade from the dawn of commerce. Galle city has got important history according to the colonial period (14th century) the city has been considered as a major town center during the Dutch period.

And its historical remains bear testimony to its glorified era, during the 16th century. Presently the Galle was considered as major town centre even in the history with in the Southern province of the Island. And it acts as a major administrative capital of the southern province.

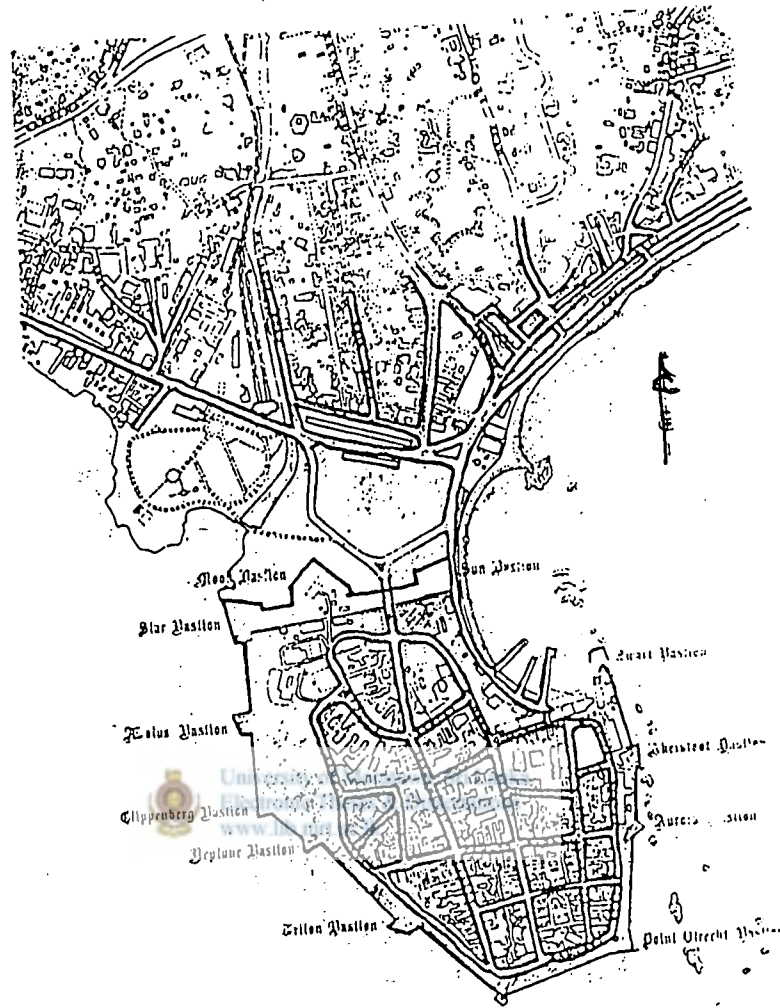


Fig:50 map of Galle

2.2.1 City Form of Galle

The overall form of Galle town can be explained in a nutshell as an edge confronted with a blob separated from the main body. The fortress is perfectly separated from the rest of the elements and therefore, is dominant in its setting.

Which lies along natural crescent shaped bay, three main spatial unities can be identified within the city, such as massive Fortress, which contains regular compartmentalization of spaces, outer city which contain mainly a linear organization of spaces and the large stretch of open spaces which separate the Fortress and the outer city.

The formulation of the city has defined by its geographical setting and the fabric along a natural crescent shaped bay which ends in two headlands at its north and South.

2.2.2 Layout pattern and Composition of the Coastal city Galle

The organization of the city has defined by its geographical setting. The fabric of the roads pattern in the fort city Galle contains a combination of grid iron and linear spatial organizations. Within the fort and the outer side to the fort is spread leaner organization towards to the inside to the city.

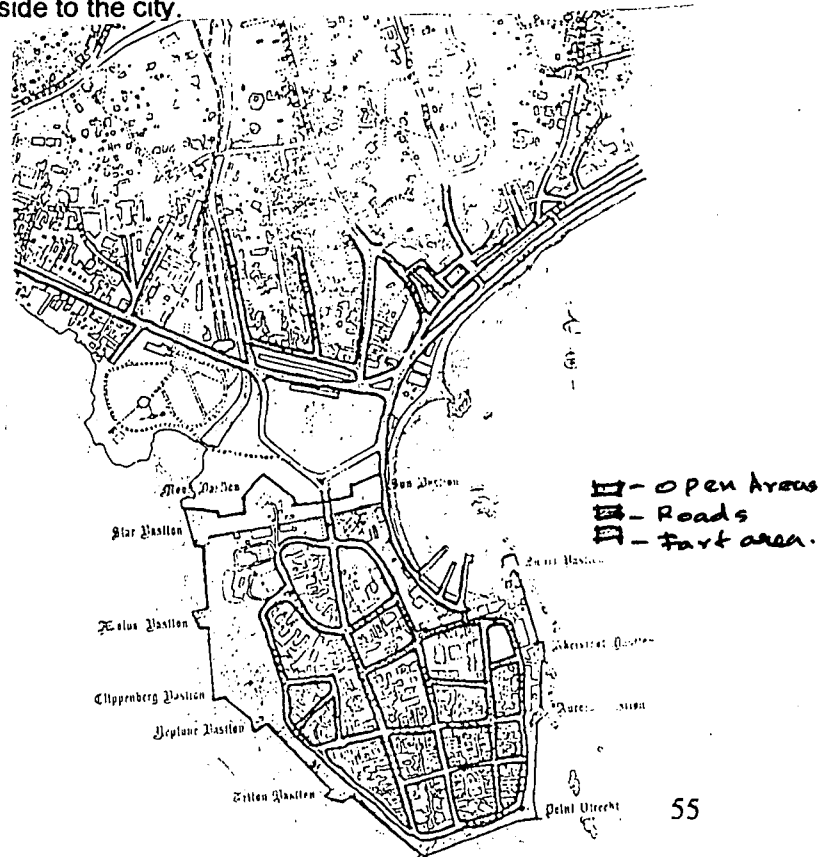


Fig 51 Map of the city.

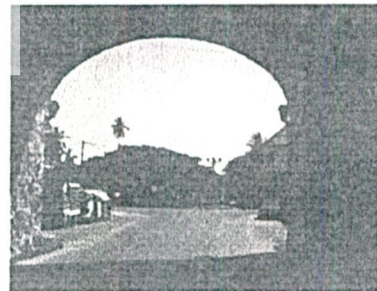
2.2.2.1 Composition

2.2.2.1 Composition

Galle city consist with grid iron organization of spaces where a inside the fort and the linear space running along the line of the fort (Rampart Street) is met approximately at regular intervals by a set of intersecting linear spaces, where the Light house Street, Church Street and Leynbaan street running North-South direction and Peddler Street, Church Cross street, Leynbaan Cross Street, Queen's Street and the Middle Street running East-West, was dividing the space within the Fort into several characteristic compartments.

The Rampart Street and the Church Street meet the Light House Street at the Northern end of the Fort and extends towards the 'Outer City' which suddenly opens up to a large open space from where a panoramic view of the town and the surroundings can be gained.

Fig:
Panoramic veiw



2.2.2.2 Texture

The fortress can be seen prominence as major object of the built context within the city identity. Thus its massiveness, continuity and appearance define not only the open space in front, but the spatial organization of the whole city centre and it emphasizes the linear spatial flow through the city centre.

The Fortress is the major element of space; its massiveness, continuity and appearance are defines, not only the open space in front, but the spatial organization of the whole city centre; The Spaces within the Fort are defined by two typical formal unities; buildings of low as well as similar scale with gable roofs and deep verandahs (still contained by many of them), arranged in rows on either sides of streets and the

large scale colonial buildings at the West end of the Fort where all the administrative activities were carried out earlier.

Fig : façade detail of building in the Galle fort.

2.2.2.3 Stance

The Galle city was harmoniously situated with its surrounding environment which is blend with the sea. The intimate scale of the build forms, the spatial organization, which has given it a comfortable and relaxed stance.

2.2.3 Imageable Element of the City of Galle

Imageable elements of the city of Galle can be observed within the built environment. The fortress and the fabrication of the built language were consisting with important physical elements which blend with its scenic environment.

2.2.3.1 Paths

The Colombo-Galle main road is the access to the town and is also the major path of experiencing the town. Which is run while separating the inside and the outside of the fort. As well as the main road is determined the particular character to the city.



Fig:
Colombo - Galle main road



Figs
road inside the fort

Galle city consists of two types of streets, inside the fort, and the outer to the fort.

Streets within the inner side of the fort are very sensibly organized and laid in a grid iron pattern compared to the main road, where colonial architectural being influenced. Spatial definition and enclosure in the city of Galle expresses informality that is, almost all the linear spaces, be it within or out of Fort is defined by continuous strips of buildings which were consisting of different style architectural facades. And all these buildings facades are much closed to the road edge.



Fig:

Facades inside the fort



Fig :

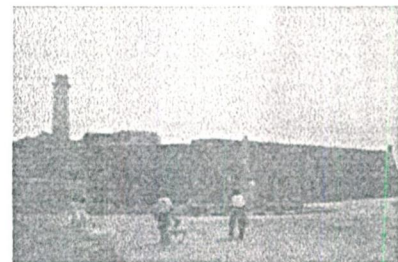
Architecture fabric at outer to the fort & the street

The size and the intensity of the movements, these roads had given particular character to the city, and it exhibits and express that the inherent history of the Galle fort town.

2.2.3.2 Landmarks

The Dutch fortress of the city has become a most important landmark. The fortress creates the idea about the city history, which is enhancing the scenic beauty.

Fig:
the Dutch fort



The railway station, the bus terminal and the clock tower in the outside to the fort, were stand as landmarks within the built context of Galle city and the Fortress as a central element.

Fig: bus terminal / railway station



Fig:
Main road

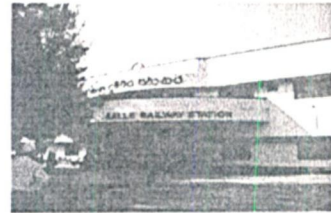


fig :
Railway station

2.2.3.3 Districts

The geographical setting of the city is involving to identify the districts within the city. The Galle fort is in the vicinity as one of major district within where exhibit unique character and bringing an identity to the city. This has being enhanced through the natural setting of the sea. And also it consist important architectural fabric of the colonial period.



Fig: fortress

And the outsider to the fortress is laid as another zone in the built fabrication of the city, which consisting with the commercial activities. The used of deferent architectural style and the expression of the Dutch period architecture brings historical value ness to the city.

2.2.3.4 Nodes

Nodes are standing within the city at very prominent places such as junctions and the some public places in the town.

Fig:



statue
Node at the main road

There was standing a monumental statue at the junction of the Galle Colombo main road while connecting the two sides of the main road at the town center. It effects to feel as a prominent as well as the sense of enters to the city.



fig:

the clock tower in the fort

There can be seen two clock towers within the city. The clock tower in the Galle fortress is acts as most important vertical element of the city. This contributes to gives more historical value ness and the identity to the city.



Fig: clock towers

And also another clock tower is standing at outer to the fortress. This acts as a node within the commercial center of the city, which is less prominent than the clock tower in the fortress.

2.2.3.5 Edges

There can be identified several edges very easily in the city fabrication. the edge of the fortress was act as important example to the city. The geographical setting of the city environment is determining the natural edge to the city. The fort is entirely covered with the sea, while creating scenic beauty to the area. And also the edge was determined by the Colombo - Galle main road and the sea strip.

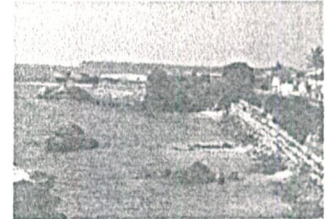


Fig:

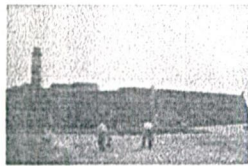


Fig: Dutch for t

2.3 Relative Influences to evoke Imageability

2.3.1 Historical Background of the Galle

The history of Galle or at least its clues are known to all Sri Lankans. Galle port had been the major entrance to Sri Lanka in the past. As a result western invasions of the island initiated at Galle. Portuguese and Dutch established their bases at Galle and the remains of these establishments within the city. And the town was a major point for foreign trade.

Portuguese who continued to use the port for trade established a fortification in 1568 A. D. They built three bastions to the North of the town with interconnecting walls and other defenses to guard the harbor,

Fig
The fort Dutch Fort
Geographical setting



In 1940, Portuguese capitulated to Dutch and the Dutch soon set about building the ramparts and constructing the fortification, which encompassed 90 acres of land and accommodated all sectors of population who were loyal to them.

The Fortress was irregular in shape following the shapes of the land and the spaces inside the fort were organized in a grid iron organization. Town had been planned after identifying and understanding the use of the land in trade administrative and residential activities. Residential areas, it can be observed, was laid out in a regular street pattern while trade, administrative and military activities were placed spaciously.

While the houses of high-ranking officers' were situated on a place, which is at a higher elevation well protected and pleasant to live in, other houses were located interior of the Fort, spreading along either sides of the inner streets. The buildings facing outer street which runs right along the line of the Fortress (Rampart Street) housed administrative, commercial and military functions.



Fig :
narrow Façade street

In 1796, Galle was ceded to the British forces that used the Fort as an administrative centre for the Southern Province. British by,

Draining the water outside the main front and filling it up to form the present day esplanade forming a new main entrance through the front rampart, Forming the road along the Eastern edge lowering or removing of many of the parapets around the peninsular shores, Caused some amount of change in the City form. Outer city which was earlier occupied by the Dutch as a residential as well as commercial area, performed more as a commercial area – Bazaar – where a high intensity of commercial activity was carried out which up to presented is reflected by the high intensity of narrow facade and continuous commercial buildings along the streets of it.



British had not done major changes to the city form where the composition is concerned, but, had added their share to the texture of the city through Colonial Architecture.

Even after the Independence, Fort continued to perform the administrative activities as the capital of Southern Province for some time. Later, due to the Fort being declared as a Historic Town under the world Heritage List, most of the administrative activities were shifted out of Fort, thus initiating the arrival of new structures of new architectural trends in the outer city.

2.3.3 Geographical setting of the city



Fig :

Natural setting of sea

The geographical aspect of the city can be identified as the major of influence in the formation of the city structure. A particular form of the city has been developed and strengthens due to the nature of the bay a crescent shaped land which terminates; as headlands from both the South and the North ends.

The large expanse of water coupled with the cast openness f the esplanade; the greenery visible in the guise of the Rhumassala Kanda and the Victoria Park give a 'Free' and 'Romantic' quality to the city. also the Natural harbor is the deliberate geographical position of the city which has been the main point of attraction, it was result it being colonized influences, which was responded to in segmentation of the city form. The sea edge and the crescent shape of its bay can be clearly observed in the spatial organization of the city form.

Fig :
photo at bird view



2.3.3 Cultural background of the city

2.3.3.1 Social aspects

The Galle city has not been influenced the Sinhalese culture to its formation of the city, and it is cannot be observed significantly. There has influence the combination of several cultures to lay the city form.

The colonized by various foreign nations had tern influenced the city form.

2.3.3.2 Religious aspects

The formulation of the Galle city has been influenced by mixed religions and mixed cultures together with Buddhist religious aspects. Outer layout of the city depicts the colonial regime strongly by fortress being the central building.

2.3.3.3 Economic aspects

The importance location of the harbor was mainly influenced to the city for engaged with the commercial activates. Therefore it formulate as main trade center to the southern province. The harbor is the factor that was influenced to both the trade and the military activities of the city. The commercial activities which gained prominence in relation with the trade functions of the harbor resulted in the setting up the commercial spaces along the Sea Street and High street, and also the proximity of the residential area was promoting the commercial activities in the city.

2.3.4 Likeable features of the city

When considering the likable place in the city It can be identified the fortress as one of major likeable elements. The open ground also implies as interesting places of the city.



Fig:
Fortress



Fig The rampath and the open areas

The Dutch Fortress is highlighted its historical perspective. Thereby, Galle is seen by the respectively authors as a historical city, and also the fort will be the central element of the Galle city.



The vertical element of the fortress, the clock tower is contributes to achieved the Imageability to the city of Galle as Historical City.

Most of the people like to gather here and enjoy the scenic beauty and the openness of the environment. And the esplanade in front of the fortress is also act as open space to the city, and the park also functioning as their favorable place.

The sea and the sea fort (harbor) are the other likeable places in the city context. By these places also, are enhancing the scenic beauty in the town especially through the natural harbor.

1.4 Imageability of the Galle city

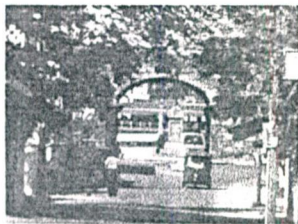
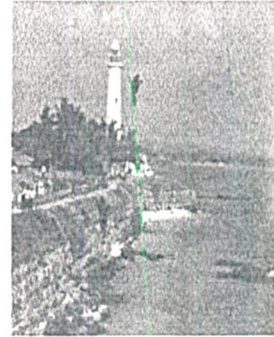
Galle is also known as the major town in the southern of Sri Lankan, Which has the natural setting of the sea. Sea and the Sea port, harbor are the main features of its natural setting in the city. The scenic beauty and the town specially have with reference to general harbor.

The Geographic location and the natural setting of the environment were considered to have city form. The natural sea is determined the city shape are considerable evokes to achieve the city imageability, and the architecture and its organisation of form and spaces also relating to the natural shape of the city.

The intermediate openness in front of the fort (the ground) is acts as protection zone which highlighted the separation between the fortress and the outer city in the city structure.

Fig :

The city has been laid the regular grid iron pattern within the fort area and linear development outer the fort are enhanced the sensibly organization. The either sides of the roads was continuously danced with colonial influence built fabrication and its narrow facades are bringing the impression of the city as fort city



In an outer city similarity can observe in the forms in linear spaces by the continuous fabric of narrow facades. By this physical environment are contributed to express its uniformity through its spatial organisation.

The fortress as a major element, within the physical environment of the city.



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The texture of the fortress was contracting with its nature of the background. The clock tower of the fortress was the main element that achieving the image to the city. The fortress and its architectural style were maintained and enhanced that particular character in the fort city and its fabrication.

The unaltered spatial organisation of Dutch and their presence of architectural styles of colonial influences are contributed to bring imageability to the city.

The informality spatial separation expresses continuity and the order is impress the beauty and Romance. Through the city architecture and its sensible organisation is contributes to evoke high imageability to the city, as Galle as the Fort city.



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NUWARA ELIYA

Case study 03: *Nuwara Eliya*

3.1 Introduction

Nuwara Eliya is located in the central highlands of Sri Lanka, and 180 km east of Colombo. It lies at the foot of Pidurutalagala, the highest peak of Sri Lanka, which rises to 2524 m.

City form hidden in the pristine forests, the salubrious place of Nuwara Eliya which was lies at the highest elevation of the island.

The importance of it is hidden mainly with in its natural setting climate and surrounding natural environment.

Especially the land form of the town it is different than the other parts of the country. Landform is another important feature, which consists of parallel strike ridges which is a major part of the usual attraction with valley in between; steep slopes are also very common.

Nuwara Eliya is one of the best examples that can be found for the inland centralized system in Sri Lanka. The town lies at the bottom of the valley basin and the settlements expanding along the surrounding slopes towards the top parts of the mountain ranges.

The beginning of modern N'Eliya was essentially influenced by British's. There were hardly any evidence to prove the habitation on Nuwara Eliya, before the arrival of British. So it was totally covered with thick and untouched virgin forests.

British established Nuwara Eliya for the purpose of a health resort for the British officials in our country. They wanted to make the area to be an English village, so they built cottages somewhat similar to the British styles.

Nowadays also the city Nuwar Eliya was consider and people are like to go and spend as a little England in the country

3.2 Architectural fabric and Imageable organization of the Nuwara Eliya

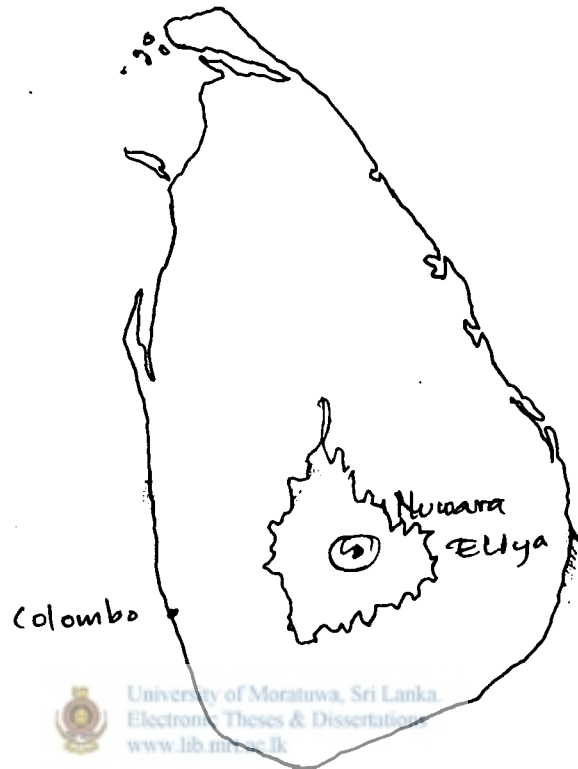


Fig :83 Locational plan

3.2.1 City form of Nuwara Eliya

Nuwara Eliya is a small town when comparing to the other main cities of the country. The topography is the most important feature that has influenced to the form of the city.

The Nuwara Eliya town establishes on the valley basin and town lies on the valley of Bamberakele to Lake Gregory which has Piduruthalagala as a backdrop to the visual containment. Nuwara Eliya is a best example to the inland centralized system in Sri Lanka, which has influence from the variable topography.

City is defined by its natural setting and the valley basin is consist as major urban and commercial center surrounding slopes are consist with residential buildings. And the top parts of the mountain ranges are covered by the forests.

3.2.2 Layout pattern and composition of the city

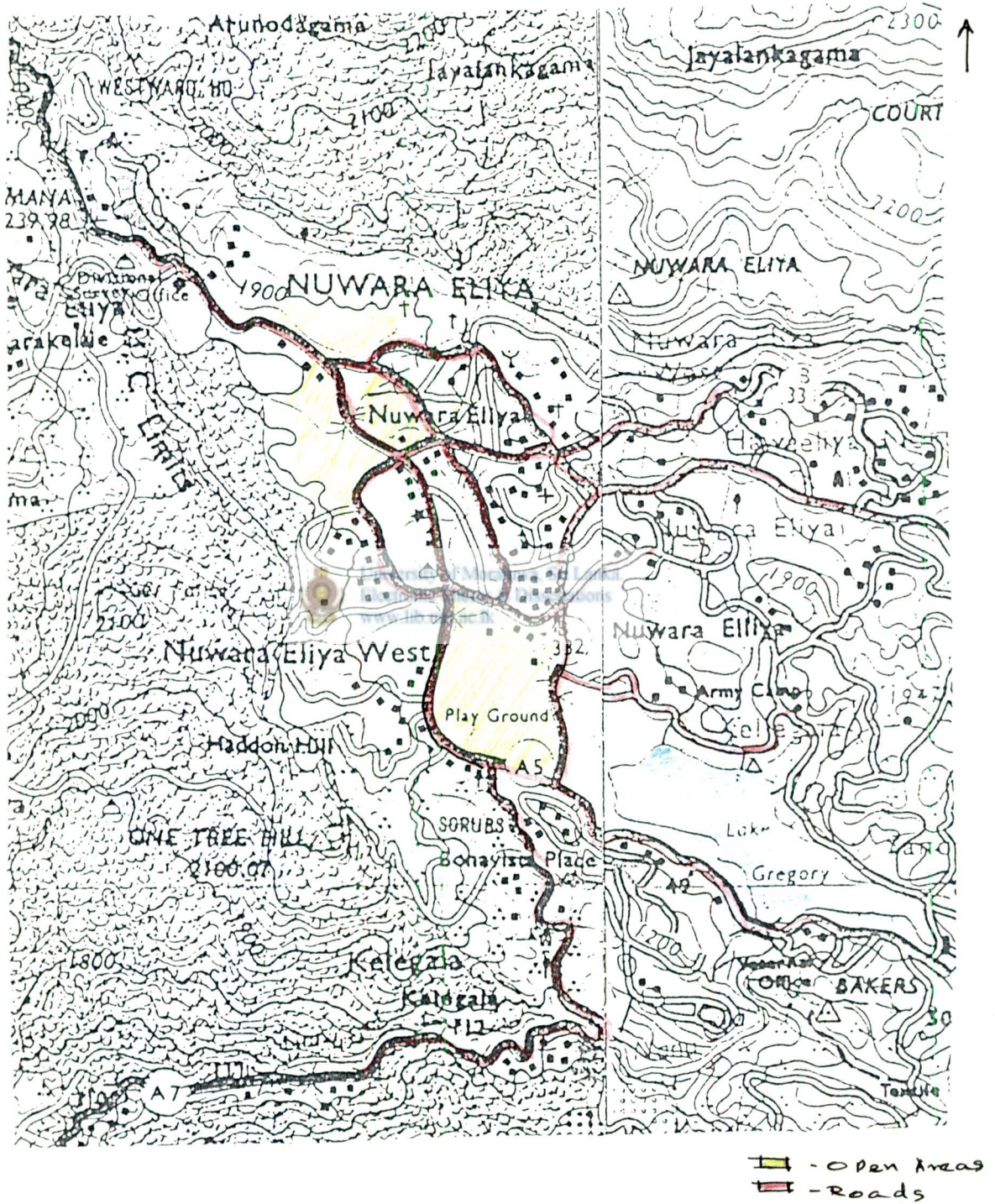


Fig: 85 layout map

3.2.2.1 Composition

The built fabric of the city it spread over the small area within the city. The city form and its fabric is not articulate any strong organization within the built and street layout, and the roads were developed according to the linear formulation, within this small area there had large number of buildings packed densely and also the city consist with open spaces at the edge of the city valley, such as Victoria garden , Race course and the small recreational area.

The most of the buildings influenced from the English architecture. Also there were new buildings which are in modern styles. By these several buildings in the city, the uniqueness of the Architectural fabric has been disappeared.

3.2.2.2 Texture

Generally Nuwara Eliya built fabric reflects. The old British architectural character most of buildings are heavy solid in its own expression.

The top of the hill strip which surrounded the city as a ring, and the protection belt was covered with thick forest greenery. Most of these buildings which were domestic in scale had the expression of traditional needs and crafts of the British.

The main entrances were in the middle of the front façade of the buildings, which were mostly protected type. Steep pitched, long eaves hipped roof is the typical element in this early cottages.

Especially the built fabric and its elements are mostly responding to that climate of the city. And there can bulkiness in the out look. And some of them are continuously set with giving the calmness to the fabrication along the center of the city. And some of building which are emphasizes the British influencing architecture in the city.

3.2.2.3 Stance

Nuwara Eliya was spread very harmoniously with its geographical setting. The built form and the scale of the built fabric is formulate environmental friendly manner.

The spatial organization in the city was sensibility blend with the climate as well as the nature of the environment, the spatial organization has contribute to create a

expression as comfortable and a place to relax as British's established a healthy resort city.

3.2.3 Imageable Elements of the city Kandy

Nuwara Eliya consists with rich environmental features. Therefore the nature of the city is some what has influencing to the city imageability

Fig

Junction near police station



3.2.3.1 Paths

Nuwara Eliya city has leaner organization of road network .When observing the road pattern it consist two main junctions one is near to the police station. And is connecting six accessibilities in the city.

Fig:



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Main road come from Kandy .runs across the city as

Bandaranayake road, Now Bazaar Street and as Queen Elizabeth road, there is network of sub ways and streets

giving access to each and every building in the city. Vehicle or traffic is less in off season in months of March, April and May.



The streets were bring to the city important character it's also express that the particular language, which influence the British character to the city. And it contributes to express the coolness or place where in England to the city.



Fig

path where people are very

relax to walk

trees pattern which gives the

shadow and

coolness as celebrating the city

fig:



the all commercial façade are connecting with open corridors

The standing of trees at either side in the roads is giving the significant in character as a city that contributes to a vision of environmentally friendliness by elevating the city image to an exotic position.

All paths are consist with a any particular identity fig:** the arcade openness to commercial buildings along the road is creating the fascinating to the city, where the commercial activities are happening through these walking passages. Its feel very interesting relax ness to the user of the city.

3.2.3.2 Landmarks

In city Nuwara Eliya has been consist with lot of Dutch influence building which emphasize its historical period, and hierarchy in character as little England. Therefore some of these buildings and the mere buildings are acts as a land mark to the city. Which are given prominent to the city.



Fig:
The post office building

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fig:
Church building at the town

The Post office building and the church building are the important buildings in the city, as Land marks to the city. The Post office building is the most important and well known land mark of the town center. fig:** the colour and the architectural style of the building is achieved as a more prominent and hierarchy impression to the city within the built context. And its position at the above level from the road is create its prominence and monumental character to the NuwaraEliya. This will be the important one in the built environment as a land mark to the city.

The grand hotel also the acts as a land mark to the city. which has historically and architecturally valuable. the Cargill's building also the some what act as a land mark to the city due its interesting architectural style in the built context.

3.2.3.3 Districts

The land area of the town is laid on the small valley area in the city. And the open area of the city could be identified as one of main districts, in the city. Where consist with race course and the Victoria Park, and some historical buildings. Which prominent in recreational activities of the city.



Fig : Recreational area

And the other zone is consisting with commercial and administrative buildings. Here also happening the commercial based activities as well as the recreational activities in the city .fig :



The open theater is situating at the commercial area.

And its surrounded slopes are consist with residential buildings.

Fig:

3.2.3.4 Nodes

The city was consist some places which acts as a node of the city. Some of them are promote as nodes due to the activities of that place.

Fig



At the entering place to the town is a place where meets three roads and with a statue at the center of the junction. Fig: is the one of main Node to the city. And

also another monumental statue at the side of the junction fig: through these node are contribute to give an idea about the city before entering to the Nuwara Eliya town.

Nodes at



3.2.3.5 Edges

Nuwara Eliya could be observed some significant edges in the city premise. According to their natural setting of the land form it has been create fine edges to the city. It is very easily identified in its organization. The ring of the mountain range is defined as one edge to the city. Fig;** the natural setting is determined the city form. And the Lake Gregory and the race course are contributing within the city as edge of it fabrication.

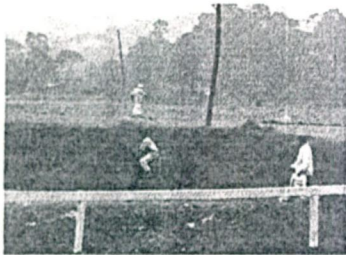


Fig :



Fig: Race course. Acts as another edge to the city.



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3.3 Relative Influences

Natural setting and the climate are the main attractions of Nuwara Eliya, which influenced the original settlements. The earliest description of Nuwara Eliya, given by Dr. John Davy, the discoverer of the modern Nuwara Eliya consists of the natural setting and the climate;

3.3.1 Historical background of city Kandy



Fig:

Source: Early Prints of Sri Lanka pg 245

Nuwara Eliya discovered by a hunting party led by Dr. John Davy. It was Sir Samuel Barnes, who later converts it to holiday resort with a touch of an English town. Nuwara Eliya established as a summer and health resort for the British official in 1829 by the British Governor of Ceylon, Sir Edward Barnes.

In addition he built an extensive mansion for himself, which stands as a Grand hotel today. Even until 1840, there were only military buildings, a hospital, rest house, kachchari, Jail, bakery and a few dwelling houses in the mid of 19th century. The growing of coffee followed by the tea and Cinchona opened the door to the world of commerce, the British planters taking up residence in the district brought in the social and administrative institutions familiar to the Victorians England.

In the latter part of 19th century with the buildings of elegant cottages, Nuwara Eliya was transformed a wild open plane to a busy English hamlet.



Fig : british established Nuwara Eliya in the early period.



In the early period of the city there is hardly any evidence to prove the habitation of Nuwara Eliya in the early centuries, except for a part of slab inscription which had been found in 1891 . . . H. C. P. Bell assigned this to the 10th century A. D. and was of opinion that it proved the existence of a Buddhist Vihara nearly a thousand years earlier “

Also there were legends and folklore, which belongs to Nuwara Eliya.

Fig:

The race course in early period

The earliest written information on Nuwara Eliya was given by Dr. John Davy, the discoverer of modern Nuwara Eliya and he suggested;



“ . . . All I could collect from the natives around me was that this pattern was never inhabited . . . “



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But . . . “Yet tradition as well as available evidence in and around the place establishes beyond doubt that the place was known and was at least occasionally used by them as a resting place. “

It was translated the name Nuwara Eliya as “Royal Plains” by Sir Samuel Backer his contention about the plane being “royal” is that Nuwara Eliya held the sources of water. Summarizing its former importance he said;

“It has been well known that the very existence of the population depend upon the supply of water, and that supply was obtained from the neighborhood Nuwara Eliya. Therefore a king in possession of Nuwara Eliya had the most complete command over his subjects . . .” (5)

1.1.2 Discovery & beginning of modern Nuwara Eliya

The history of modern Nuwara Eliya began after it was accidentally discovered by Dr. John Davy, in 1819. He found that the area was covered with thick and somewhat gloomy jungle.

Enthralled by the scenic beauty and potential of the area, British choose to establish a mountain health resort in the cool climate in the British manner, a reminder home. Governor Edward Barnes established the habitation and he also built an extensive mansion for himself called as "Barnes Hall" in 1828.

At the time when assistant government agents' arrival in 1833, Nuwara Eliya gradually converted in to a town center. There were military buildings which consist of commandants and two subalterns' quarters, a good Barrack and hospital, several private residences, a rest house, Kachchari, Jail and the Bazaar. Sir Samuel Barker suggested that the buildings were not in a good state in 1846. 9Fig. 1)

3.3.2 Geographical setting of the city



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The highly variable topography and the landform is a significant to character in Nuwara Eliya. The ridges form the major element for the visual attraction. Dip slopes along the ridges form special niches along the direction of strike, which makes the secondary definers.

The valleys are formed due to the strike ridges. The town itself lies on the valley of Bambarakelle to Lake Gregory, which has Pidurutalagala as a backdrop to the visual containment.

Topography is the main feature which influenced the form of the city. As described in the introduction, Nuwara Eliya is the best e.g. for the inland centralized system in Sri Lanka.



Fig:

which shows the as little England

Originally the town and the settlements were established on the valley basin and with the gradual development; the settlements expanded along the sloping area towards

The hierarchy of buildings is also blended with the topography. The residential parts of the tea estates show this clearly, which reminds the small country in the England.

3.3.2.1 Climate

Nuwara Eliya, falls within the intermediate climatic Zone in Sri Lanka. Due to the presence of mountain barriers, Nuwara Eliya mostly experiences geographic precipitations. Most clouds get lifted up to the higher attitudes and consequently undergo cooling, condensation and precipitation.

Very frequent low intensity rainfall is a characteristic climatic feature. It has nearly 200 rainy days per year. Generally monthly rainfall exceeds 150mm, except for the months from January to April. The annual rainfall is 2116.9 mm. The highest rainfall receiving in November, whit the monsoon winds.

According to the metrological reports, the evaporation exceeds the rainfall only in February and March. The average relative is over 80%.

The average daily mean temperature is around 15 °C, whereas it is 27°C in the other parts of Sri Lanka, which can be described as special character in Nuwara Eliya. The average daily maximum and maximum temperatures are 21.5°C and 10.5°C.

3.3.3 Cultural background of the city

3.3.3.1 Socio aspects

It was established as a reminder home of British. The original buildings of Nuwara Eliya mostly domestic in scale were occupied by the middle income people in Britain. So they wanted to make an elite life in Nuwara Eliya. To fulfill their physical as well as psychological needs. The native people, who worked under the British, occupied the bazaar and there is no any description about their dwellings.

The vegetable cultivation and tea plantation are the major activities which tend to change the society of Nuwara Eliya. Indian Tamils, who were the majority of recent population, migrated to Nuwara Eliya due to Tea plantation.

The recreational activities established within and around the town center, were a part of an English life. Golf course, lake Gregory, race course, Victoria Park and various scenic walkways established.



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3.3.3.2 Religious aspects

The Nuwara Eliya has organized according to their British establishment as Little England. for the purpose of a health resort for the British officials in our country.

They wanted to make the area to be an English village, so they built cottages somewhat similar to the British styles.

So therefore It could be based on their religious background to the city architecture.

Thus the city is consisting less religious buildings. The center of the town has standing a church within the city, As a result of their formation of the many recreational areas in the city.

3.3.3.3 Economic aspects

The establishment of tea and vegetable plantation evoked the attraction, and Nuwara Eliya gradually developed as a commercial and administrative center.

Recently vegetable cultivation and tourism are the main economic activities take place. Nuwara Eliya is attracted by both local and foreign tourists, and April season is the busiest month of the year. Dwellings surrounded by the vegetable gardens in a

common feature. Rentable apartments became a part of most residential buildings. Also, large bungalows are converted into temporary guest houses during the busiest months.

These economic activities are the main factors behind the building construction in Nuwara Eliya. Due to the tourism becoming as a major role in Economy of Nuwara Eliya.

1.3.4 Likeable features of the city

When experiencing the likeable places at Nuwara Eliya. The entire city is the one of likeable place due to their richness of the scenic beauty of the natural environmental. The city is having many of the places as interesting places of it context than the other parts of the country. Where has been decorative physical environment within the cool climate The Formation of the openness in huge area within the city: the Race course, park area , the Golf links and the water bodies like Gregory are brings recreational ** impression to the small city of Nuwara Eliya. Other than the small area, where the city is surrounds by forest reserves of Piduruthalagala, Hagala .and the water streams, are all around Nuwara Eliya are the major open areas in the city centre.

Lake Gregory

The lake Gregory which was built under the order of Governor Sir William Gregory (1872 – 1877) is also an important man – made water body in Nuwara Eliya . the swamp and bog land purchased by the Government Under the waist land ordinance and formed the lake by construction a weir across the Nuwara Eliya Which was covered the area of 91.2 hectare.

Fig
Lake gregory



The lake Gregory with its surrounding was an attractive place which provides better view the town. Buildings on the slopes around the lake were orientate, to get the full view of the lake .

Golf Links

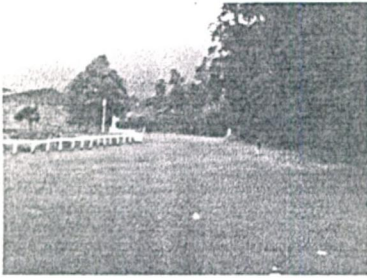


fig :
the Golf like of Nuwara eliya

The Nuwara Eliya Golf Course, 6190 feet above sea level, which is situated in the heart of the town. Throughout the besides the city grew around the limits of the golf course which is now totally surrounded by buildings, roads, private premises and natural forests. The city is surrounded by hills, and then the course is one of the most naturally scenic in the city.

The Golf course is very important as a tourist attraction, in the city. which was facilitating their activities and the their tradition has immediate connection with these recreation grounds.

The Race Course

The Race Course of Nuwara Eliya is another important man made feature in to the city, which lies near the lake Gregory.



Fig :

The pavilion of the race course is significant building established near by the race course. (Fig. The two storied pavilion, now in a dilapidated state was the only pavilion unit the grandeur larger pavilion, used today for the pony races



Victoria Park

The Victoria Park is another open space, within the town which was established in covered by the English landscaping and flowers and shrubs, the park established for the evening walk

It was the part of English life style. From the very beginning up to the date, it is a major tourist attraction, during the April seasons in Nuwara Eliya.



Fig:

The Victoria park

3.5 Imageability of the city.

British established Nuwara Eliya for the purpose of a health resort for the British officials in our country. They wanted to make the area to be an English village, so they built cottages somewhat similar to the British styles.



The form of the city was establishes on the valley basin and town lies on the valley of Bamberakele to Lake Gregory which has Piduruthalagala as a backdrop to the visual containment.

Fig:

Roads are provid favorable character to the city

The city has not very strongly laid road pattern but provide well accessibility from all sides to the city. The important character along the roads is expressing the impression of British character to the city. And it contributes to express the coolness or place where in different in the island.

The standing of trees at either sides in the roads, and the arcade openness to commercial buildings along the road is creating the fascinating as well as significant character to the city. The most of the buildings were shown the English architecture. And it the uniqueness of the Architectural fabric.



Fig:

Especially the built fabric and its elements are mostly responding to that climate of the city. And there can be seen the bulkiness. And some of them are consciously set with giving the calmness to the fabrication along the center of the city. And some of building which are emphasizes the British influencing architecture in the city.



Fig: University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.
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The recreational area in the city

In the Nuwara Eliya is responding the environmental feature within its context. Therefore the nature of the city is some what has influencing to the city imaginably. Gradually Nuwara Eliya becomes a popular place for recreation with a flavor of the old English, since most of the buildings, parks, houses, walkways and avenues.

Characteristics of an old British architecture is still using for the buildings newly coming to the city. Therefore the imageability of the city contributing due to the British made environment, some what enhancing the recreational activities within the town to fulfill their physical and psychological needs.

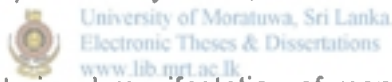
Even to date little England has a sensible organisation layout pattern in its built fabric where it's harmonizing with the environment by evoking the imageability.

CONCLUSION

The city is the place, where the humans have settled for their protection, work and leisure over the years giving expressions and their aspirations. Therefore, the city is not a recent - evolution; the appearance and growth of cities have always been associated with civilization from generation to generation.

As the most developed and adventurous animal on earth, it is the need of people of organize their physical environment in functional and meaningful way, representing their development standards. Therefore city imageability are of utmost importance as the manifestation of human development.

Nature and buildings, their organizing physical elements, and city structure as a whole; are influenced by the Geographical, functional, and socio cultural values etc... As a result, different cities represent city forms, which have their own imageabilities.



Since the city is the largest visual manifestation of man as a communal being, the image of a city essentially represents the quality of life of its people. Thus, destruction or major alteration of imageability would inevitably result in a loss of sense of belonging, creating disharmony in the lives of its people. In that case, when there is a strong existing identity or image in a particular city, it is not practical or advisable to attribute another entirely new character, forgetting or neglecting the existing position.

The strength of Imageability essentially depends on its components which are supported by the organization of elements within a city context. And also the imageability of environment will be varying according to their cultural, spatial and time parameters.

In Sri Lankan cities also have a high potential to be strongly imageable. Some of them are already possess high level imageabilities. Thus study was considered about the three selected cities and their imageability in local context.

Considering the three cities, the city of **Kandy** has been and still is commonly referred to as the principal cultural city of Sri Lanka, which bears a rich heritage of religious and cultural monuments, customs and ceremonies, which have earned to have the imageability of its sacredness.

The city form is more sensible where it has been shaped triangular basin. The Geographical setting of the city has been influenced to lie in its shape and the grand position of the temple of Tooth Relic.

Within the city form sensibly structured road network was created hierarchy to the city, and the axial planning while providing the focuses towards the Maligawa complex, are enhancing the sense of power and the respect to the complex of Dalada Maligawa.

Thus In the built fabric of the city, the sacred compound being the main object of its fabric, where standing at the **Grand and most demanding** position of in training corner.

The sense of enclosure and the security produced by the mountains give the city an expression of power stability, an order and evoke feelings of security, pride and reverence thus giving the city as a sacred impression. Although the position and nature of the mountains, the extent of the town as well as the points of access, location and the nature of the lake; existence of greenery, show heavy influence of geographical setting of the city on its physical appearance .

Due to this arrangement with natural setting and the physical environment, are expressing, feeling the sense of power, and the stability. . And also the sacred compound, secular; and the influence buildings and there related activities were represented of that several phases of its history through the built fabric.

By maintenance of the original spatial organization of the city with only minor alterations and the existence of major religious and secular buildings and the related activities were representations of the several phases of its history through the built fabric.



Therefore the city of Kandy holds a high imageability because of the strength as well as the agreeability of its sensible image evoking organizations.

Galle also possesses a high imageability because of the same reasons. The Geographic location and the natural setting of the environment were considered to determine the city shape, and it evokes to achieve the city imageability.

The sensible organized formation of the city and their regular road network are contributes to evoke the imageability to the city.

The built fabric and the city form are also relating to the natural shape of the city. The city has been lied the regular grid iron pattern within the fort area and linear development outer the fort area was enhanced the sensibly organization.

The fortress as a major object within the physical environment, the influence built fabrication and its narrow facades are representing the historical background of the city.

The built fabric and its texture of the fortress were contracting the nature of the background. The unaltered spatial organization of Dutch and their presence of architectural styles of colonial influences are contributed to bring imageability to the city.

The informality spatial separation expresses continuity and the order impresses the beauty and Romance. Through the city architecture and its sensible organization, it contributes to evoke high imageability to the city, as Galle as the Fort city.

When experiencing the city **Nuwara Eliya**, it also contributes to evoke the imageability but not very stronger than Kandy and Galle.

British established Nuwara Eliya for the purpose of a health resort in the country for their officers.

They wanted to make the area to be an English village, so they built cottages somewhat similar to the British styles. The form of the city was established on the valley basin and town lies on the valley of Bamberakele to Lake Gregory which has Piduruthalagala as a backdrop to the visual containment.

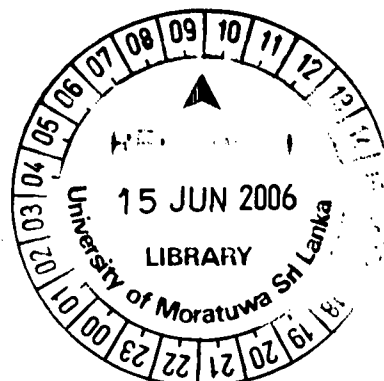
The most of the buildings were shown the English architecture. And it is the uniqueness of the Architectural fabric is involved to evoke the image to the city. Especially the built fabric and its elements are mostly responding to that climate of the city. The bulkiness, and some of them are consciously set with giving the calmness to the city were emphasized the British influencing architecture in the city.

In the Nuwara Eliya, it is responding the environmental feature within its context, therefore the nature of the city is somewhat has influenced to the city imageability.

Characteristics of an old British architecture is still using for the buildings newly coming to the city, which influences the economic aspect to the city in present. Therefore the **Imageability** of the city contributing due to the British made environment, somewhat enhancing the recreational activities within the town to fulfill their physical and psychological needs.

Even to date its layout pattern and the sensible organization of the built fabric was interestingly humanized with the cold environment, are clearly evoking the imageability to **Nuwara Eliya** as cold city in island or as little England in the island .

By crating the architectural fabrication within the city environment, it blends with different factors that had been considered and by these things it tries to achieve the sensible organization within the city context while blending with its nature, therefore the historical city **Kandy** was contributed to achieve the imageability to the city. And also the fort city Galle also consist the high imageability to the city.





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