

**COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN CONVIVIAL AND
CONVENTIONAL URBAN DESIGN APPROACHES
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SOCIO-SPATIAL
EXPERIENCE OF TAMIL CULTURAL CITIES IN
SRI LANKA.**

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Master of Urban Design

Department of Architecture

**University of Moratuwa
Sri Lanka**

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**Dissertation submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for
the Master of Urban Design**

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DECLARATION

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While feeling huge proud of the accomplishment of this dissertation, I would wish to take this chance to evoke, appreciate and acknowledge the valuable support given to me by many about whom I recall with gratitude.

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ABSTRACT

This study focuses on the necessity of socio-spatial experiences of people, which has been gained from the parks as a public space that are subject to urban design approaches. Besides, analysis of geographical, physical and administrative dimensions of the place, which are related to design and planning processes, it reveals the necessity of including the psychological effects of the place on people via their senses. In other words, the information is gathered through my experiences to design the process. By this way, attempts are made to explain the content of the relationship between daily experiences of people and spatial formation of a park, celebrative events and public life and public place. Thus, the study focuses on the Convivial Urban Design approach which brings about the emotions and psychology of people in the way of celebrating events laterally especially by these kinds of urban designs.

In this perspective, the author examines parks that are situated in the center of Batticaloa and Jaffna Town (Tamil cultural cities) whereas Tamil community people are predominantly living in Sri Lanka when compared with other districts which is recorded as 99% in the Jaffna district and 79% in the Batticaloa district in 2019 according to census and statistical data. The parks, which have a vital position within the city center, have well-maintained its prominence as existence, one of the parks activities that is pleasing to the people parks of numerous portions of city, age and gender from past to present. The activities of parks are analysed in terms of friendliness under five different criteria via a questionnaire and the results of this study are inspected clearly. The results give conclusions about friendliness of a place in terms of celebrating events and involving in activities in these parks, which can be adopted throughout the design process.

The results of this dissertation reveal the indicators that can be used as inputs for design lively urban recreational space and celebrative space and reveals why the Batticaloa Gandhi Park and the Jaffna Beach Park still have some appearances that cause an intensive use. Criteria and conclusions reveal with this study, to show that there are more than conventional urban design approaches in space design.

Keywords: Celebrative Events, Convivial and Conventional Urban Design, Socio-spatial Experiences, Tamil Cultural Cities, Urban Recreational Space

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A.M	-	Anti Meridiem
BMC	-	Batticaloa Municipal Council
CBD	-	Central Business District
CUD	-	Convivial Urban Design
CUP	-	Celebrative Urban Parks
CUS	-	Celebrative Urban Spaces
JMC	-	Jaffna Municipal Council
P.M	-	Post Meridiem

1. CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

An Urban Park that lies with landscapes of living organisms develops a living place. If that one is suitable for adopting modifications and has an arrangement that is to be implemented. Urban parks offer chances like fresh air, grounds for entertaining and working with people and employees who make themselves as healthy people. Furthermore, urban parks and places make certain a well-built life equally, psychologically, and substantially people who are affected. (Shaftoe, 2008).

Human beings characteristically would happen for communication and its setting aims at its mental and physical health that is delivered by the Friendliness Urban Parks. Urban parks are deliberating towards heart of the independent living areas. Deprived of kinds of these parks, cities that also could be brimming more than by-structures which are deprived of optimistic interaction between individuals and the setting.

A park has its own specific soul and attraction. That soul provides the identity and individuality to the city. Users frequently relate it to some of the unseen features of their park which are not there physically. A park figures the less of users and it links users. The bond which people developed with their parks are not just using to its physical form but because of some other core values of parks because parks are not merely having physical structure it contains many layers within itself. Louis I. Kahn (2002) says regarding the sense of awareness and identity of a park can provide in following words.

“A park is a place where a small boy, as he walks through it, may see something that will tell him what he wants to do his whole life.”

What sort of connection users feels towards their park and why? Physically a park comprises of structures, elements, equipment and users. But when users are asked what they most like about a park, the answer is mostly intangible. Absolutely the urban

design and physical setting help in generating and improving that philosophic image but their descriptions are abstract.

Parks, located in Batticaloa and Jaffna, are the two different locations have been identified as predominantly Tamil majority living areas when comparing with other cities in Sri Lanka. But these parks are still a public place in which certain number of activities have taken place. In addition, the activities like community institutions, several tea shops, saloons, banks, flower-shops, cafeterias and fishermen, support the park possession some vital centrality of the town center. In addition, there is the colonial period Dutch Fort, commercial, administrative, educational, transport hub, residential of different revenue groups around the town center are found they intensify the park usage.

The Batticaloa Gandhi Park and the Jaffna Beach Park maintain their positions as a celebrative space. At this point of view, necessities of a celebrative public space are to be observed as examples regarding the Gandhi Park and the Jaffna Beach Park. So, mainly this dissertation focuses on the comparison between these two parks, particularly on the conviviality.

1.2.Aim of Research

The main aim of this dissertation is to explore the optimum levels of comfort of Tamil cultural user categories during their celebrative events in public places. Every government takes lots of actions to enhance Tamil community people's lifestyle and plan to design them in the new urban design projects. But the problem is, are those urban design projects rich enough to handle or provide convivial urban design solutions for these Tamil community people? Because many of those urban design projects belong to the category of failure in terms of convivial aspects. Most reasonable answer for that is the lack of understanding of social, traditional values, way of living, way of celebrating events, lifestyle behaviours and characteristics of Tamil community people that are maintained in their present urban spaces. So, there are few urban design practical applications which must be carefully understood regarding Tamil community

people. According to the research those factors convivial and conventional are just two urban design practice applications, but they are particularly important applications which they help maintained to survive in the urban design projects.

1.3.Research Question

How and which urban design practices in public spaces contribute to achieve the optimum levels of comfort of Tamil cultural user categories during their celebrative events?

1.4.Objectives of the research

- To identify how Tamil cultural people, perceive urban design components and what are the significant qualities of these which support to build cognitive identity in observers' mind especially those who are located in Batticaloa and Jaffna cities.
- To explore the traditional way of celebrating events in urban space of selected predominant Tamil cultural towns.
- To assess the suitability urban design practice of urban parks in relation to the celebrative activities which are satisfied the local culture of Northern and Eastern parts of Sri Lanka.

1.5.Method

The dissertation is primarily focusing on the comparative study between convivial and conventional urban design practice application of public space. In the background of first application of the convivial urban design practice, the geographical, physical and managerial aspects have been presented. Also, in the context of second application of the conventional urban design study, the sensing environment and psychology of public spaces aspects have been conferred. At this point, first the argument on the perception theories of urban design has been proposed. Then, the briefly presented summary of the convivial aspects and conventional aspects with the subcomponents of urban design has given to the understanding of urban design projects and efforts in generating ideally 'successful' public space. In this regard, research in literature

review of secondary works has been comprehended to deliver a theoretical background for the research.

Moreover, the principles of urban design, which are essential to build a key model for designing the public space, have been tried to be well-defined through a comparative research method including review of literature, analysing design models for different towns and different growth types that are delivered by government organizations as well as private establishments.

The dissertation assesses the theoretical information and tries to study for effective urban design projects by comparing the applications. This stage is the evaluation of projects by checking them through conventional and convivial urban design practice applications. Selected projects have been studied through a comparative research method.

During the research, on-site investigation, photographic documentation, questionnaire survey, interviews, cognitive map analysis, land use analysis, lynch analysis, park elements analysis and activity analysis of the case studies have been comprehended in order to recognize the convivial and conventional with urban design projects in Jaffna and Batticaloa. This research technique has delivered valuable chances to study the cultural and built environment of applied urban design mechanisms in the East and North parts of Sri Lanka. Furthermore, spatial setting of public spaces has been analysed more specifically in the point of local Tamil communities and therefore a good understanding of public spaces has been accomplished with the direction of urban design applications.

Case studies have been analysed in terms of urban design applications, in the way that they respond to social aspects as the needs of inhabitants and physical aspects as the quality of urban design project. Furthermore, the dissertation research targets at delivering real examples for urban designers to get to recognize how to incorporate these applications practically with design and application method. In this sense, selected projects have been analysed and associated basing on how they fulfil the

necessities that have been designated with the urban design applications, and more prominently, how they satisfy these applications in the development of designing public space.

This research is not trying to explain strict and actual guidelines for urban design projects. Yet, on the contrary, the research is trying to explain the principles for the successful urban design space that will be delivered by a comprehensive method within the urban design procedure. Additionally, with a comparative method, it attempts to point out the similarities and differences between the projects in terms of design approach and to understand common outcomes and community local ethnical concern for further projects and research in Sri Lanka.

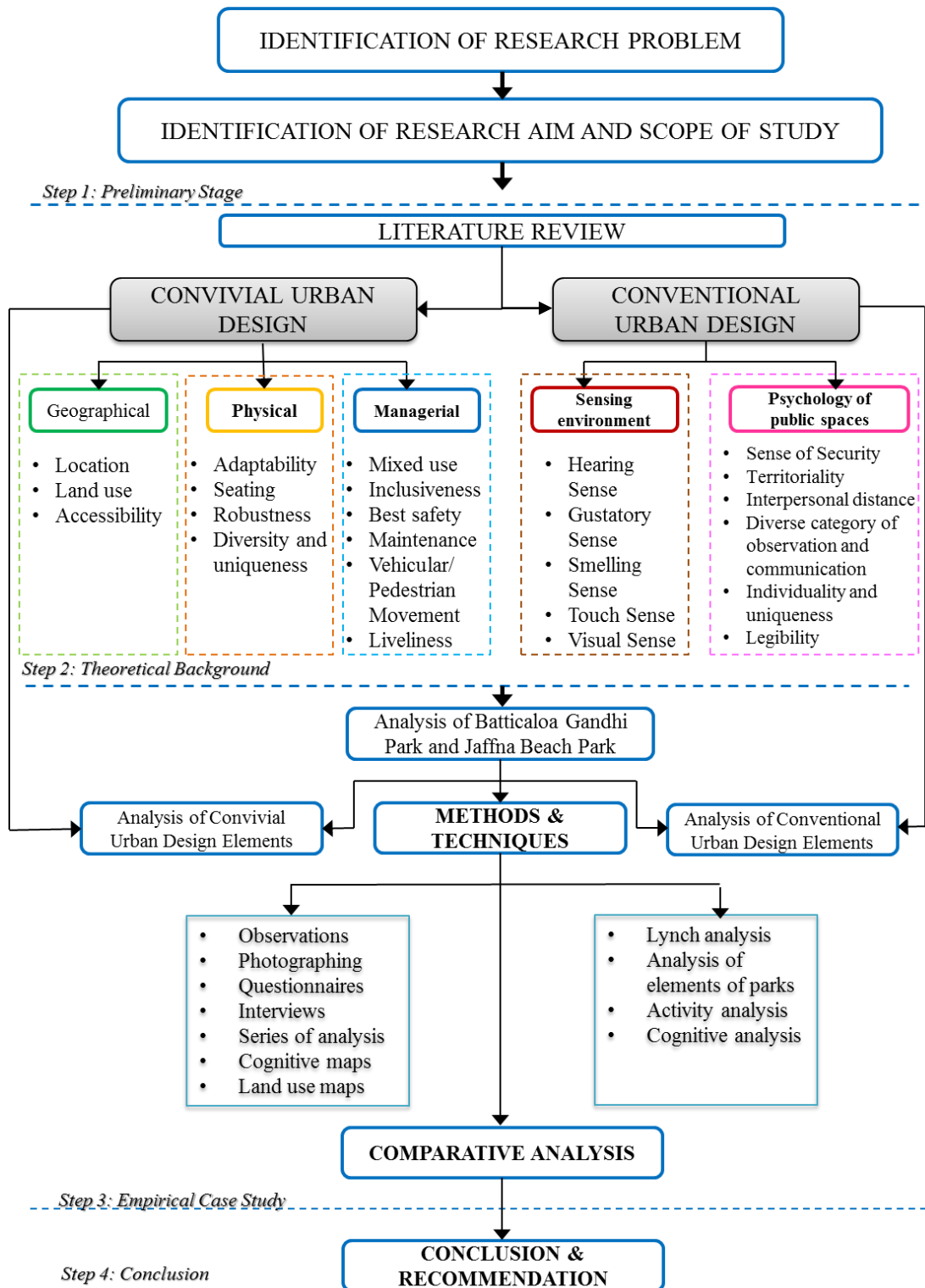


Figure 1: Flow of Methodology
Source: Author

1.6.Scope and Limitations

The limitations of the research are that it analyses two parks in two predominant Tamil cultural cities in Sri Lanka and three parameters under convivial urban design approach and two parameters under conventional urban design approach. The research should add a greater number of parks and other urban spaces and parameters to get a more accurate comparison. But this research has been done on an urban design focus that is on socio-spatial perspective. As a result, this research has been limited based on selecting two most significant famous parks and selecting the most suitable parameters which are consisted with most relevant urban design elements. This research has been done on an urban design focus that is on parks convivial utilization perspective. As a result, this research particularly works with area of hectares. A volumetric analysis can bring some different dimensions of result. Results may change in a minimum scale according to seasonal change (such as seasonal festivals, weddings, summer and winter, etc.) and occasional issues (vacation, strike, protest, etc.). Results may also vary from area to area as different ethnic and religious groups lived in different districts of Sri Lanka.

Researchers are expected to explore the impact of seasonal and occasional factors on the structure of the arranging urban space system that serves ethnic groups. These factors influence convivial and park visit quantity, formulating variables related to conviviality. Consequently, researchers should make these variables become an integral part of their research agenda.

2. CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1.Perception Theories

An urban experience procedure deals with essentials of several theories and investigative learnings. This is for the experiences people increased, and they are produced by their five senses and the cultural experiences they have. The most significant category of awareness is visual.

Landry (2006) states that urban space is desirable to be inspected and observed through sensory, instead of real-world meanwhile our emotional setting is shaped by the devices. But visual qualities are taken in the importance for supportive social actions in the better portion of the preparation also theory of urban design. Lefebvre (1996) states that the procedure and city design are not just noticeable but are sensed by human's physique and all human's senses. Mostly, the physical of the built environment is knowledgeable through multi-sensory. So, people must reflect numerous perceptive methods of investigation that connect diverse minds in our procedural outline to induce and increase the actual urban space experience (Nye, 2012).

The plenty of urban design is accomplished with difficulty/diversity. This relative is described as "Diversity is collected in procedure by contrasting easiness. Difficulty is accomplished by generating differences in procedure, extent, resources, and measure, etc." (Guy, 2002: 7). Or else, the place would not be supposed as a complete if it is also plentiful diversity. Therefore, the balance between effortlessness and difficulty would be delivered (Guy, 2002).

The urban form concept of Lynch who focuses on 5 elements: Landmarks, Nodes, Districts, Edges, and Paths; also, relations that exist among them. The mental image of the Public regarding the public space is formed with 5 elements mentioned. Following are the descriptions created by Kevin Lynch (1960):

- Paths** - The main features of city images that remain networks Lengthways with the viewer transfers everywhere.
- Edges** - The borders of two points, which are linear, pauses in continuity.
- Districts** - The medium-to-large segments of the town, which are familiar as devising some collective, recognizing character.
- Nodes** - The planned junctions in a city into which a viewer can enter and they are the focused drives to and from which person is roaming about.
- Landmarks** - The point which is peripheral, a simply well-defined physical thing structure, symbol, typical or peak.

The compound dealings among these 5 features are demarcated and recognized by designers. The urban space's visual features are defined as affording to features that are cognitive and non-cognitive (Lynch, 1981). The conclusion relates to "well-built environmental image-legibility" which is stated by Lynch (1981: 8) as:

"...the value of a spatial thing pays an unlimited opportunity of signifying an efficient healthy appearance, especially any stated viewer. They are colour, shape, or preparation, which access to the creation of intensely recognized, strongly organized, vastly useful mind images of setting of an environment. Its influences are also entitled to legibility/possible perceptibility..."

Behaviour situations are demarcated as having.

1. Two segments of essentials that individuals behave and no mental matters
2. Distinct limits within the period of time and space, like as elements of a specified site that are eagerly discreditable from the head-to-head surroundings.

Additionally, Barker and Schoggen (1973) state that, elements of behaviour background are internally conveyed and decided by constant, individual temporary or urban form that is specific social elements are deliberated on the way to be principally

adjustable also interchangeable, even with a comprehensive income in human components, the background functions as earlier.

Meanwhile, observation is contingent on people contextual and traditional, communal and historical associated with the place, a respectable urban image cannot be well-defined of collective, constant limitations. On the other hand, sensing a public space is a complex, exclusive idea and cannot be articulated. So, emotional philosophy would remain measured according to the valuable tool regarding the dealings among specific and spatial potentials of an urban space. Celebrative urban space theory has been an arrangement through the recently recognized theory for penetrating solution of this kind of difficulties.

2.2.Convivial Urban Design Approach

Conferring to Childs (2004), a term of 'convivial' originates from Latin. In addition, it consists of 'con' sense collected and 'vivere' sense 'to live'. This one is joined as a 'convivium' in Latin. It is meant by 'banquet or feast'. Agreeing to Childs "conviviality could be used in the direction of express of delight of celebratory people, as a means of spending lives collected". Convivial urban design, in line for the nature of social lives, cares the requirements are of communal life. Indeed, these requirements are necessary to differ from a single person the then condition to additional (Childs, 2004).

Author Illich (1973) handles the term 'conviviality' towards defining the social value that procedures beginning of some humanity: he selects the word 'conviviality' to label the contrary of industrialized output. It means towards despicable independent and inspired interaction between people interaction of individuals through their setting and this is the happening difference humanity acclimatized reply of individuals required by demands and completed upon by others through a man-made environmental setting.

Convivial is meant that by standing by views for implements which deliver each specific a countless chance of generating a comfortable environment sheltered with fruitless conferring to individuals' own approach. Contrarily, industrial is meant to

look like the results of their creators who frequently attempt to understand the requirements of others. By means of these implements one may deliver an aim which remained strong-minded through the user who is gotten wanted as encouragement of conviviality (Illich, 1973).

(Shaftoe, 2008) states that urban parks offer chances such as fresh air, zones for exercising and entertaining people with workforces to create them remained as fit persons. These requirements happen to utilize the critical significance for people and labours, since the growth in obesity is changed to heart disease rising from the inactive lifestyle. Furthermore, urban public parks motivate a fit life spiritually and physically. As an outcome of social life for evolutionary inheritance, individuals will adopt to cooperate people and their environmental setting. These connections could be delivered through community spaces.

2.3.Constituents of Conviviality

Certainly, there is not any particular outline that is aimed at a convivial space. Nevertheless, positive spaces organize appearance to part with some communal features. These might approximately be considered under the captions of a physical (together with design besides applying questions), sensual, psychological, managerial and geographical. By way of a person who furthestmost efforts at classification, is a particular overlay between specific essentials. They may be itemized under further than unique classification; therefore, in case of some demand out of the then random list, features are characterized as follows:

Today, constituents regarding conviviality address the managerial, physical, and geographic dimensions of place moderately than the collaboration among individuals and place. Geographic location, convenience of the place, the diversity of neighbourhood components can be seen everywhere. It is an attention. The physical dimension, in other words, reports the form, extend and type, harmony with circumstances, diversity and distinguishability, superiority and durability of the place including the presence of dwellings.

2.3.1. Geographical Elements

2.3.1.1. Location

Commonly, public spaces graft best while they are rationally central, whichever the locality may be. They are the ways that individual's usage for further purposes. They as well effort well at what time they are bounded by mixed uses relatively than monocultures like workplaces or accommodation.

The greatest location aimed at celebrative area would attract individuals. For example, San Francisco Herman Plaza, has a diversity of uses like hostels, treatment rooms, and workplace buildings. Furthermore, it takes several outside cafes and trades. They are set up to fascinate tourists, relations and workforces. Added examples of such spaces are found everywhere in Manhattan (Francis and Marcus, 1997).



Figure 2: Central Park of Manhattan
Source: Francis and Marcus (1997)

2.3.1.2. Accessibility

Accessibility of service is meant that it would deliver all persons a better life in the city obligate entrance to entirely rest area obtainable in the town. (Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality, 2008).

According to Shaftoe, (2008) he states that well-designed urban place would be simply opened on foot or by bicycle. This one is significant so that the entire types of transport would be connected to all other walkways for pedestrians, subway to bicycle and from

cars, bus, etc. In addition, all people, whether they remain new or old would have entered to such public spaces. According to the Carr et al (1992) he states that, accessibility is initiated in three headings:

Visual Access: - Before getting into the area, once individuals perceive the space, people would sense, safety, attractiveness and comfortable. For example, Belgium Jardin Botanical Park and this park consume an extraordinary landscape, then chance to numerous sitting arrangements.

Symbolic Access: - This one is about being of signals in the system of individuals or design elements. Signals could be on or lazy. As such, individuals could observe insecurely, threatening or calming, pleasing and so forth.

Physical Access: - The pedestrian's walking would endure continuously without trouble from difficult structures of a physical background (scratched floorings and circulation). For an example, in Delft, Holland takes non-vehicular importance rules.



Figure 3: Accessibility of Delft, Holland
Source: Shaftoe (2008)

People are able to simply walk being deprived of any interruption of automobile circulation nearby.

2.3.1.3.Type of neighbourhood in addition to close areas

Sometimes new urban spaces be located to redevelop in the past concerned places. Nevertheless, if the environments are still supposed as uncertain and abandoned,

people could still exist disappointedly by successful or spending period in nearby areas (Shaftoe, 2008).

2.3.2. Physical Features of Urban Spaces

2.3.2.1. Size, Shapes and Types of Public Spaces

Around there are certain significant opinions to generate a celebrative space. Uncertainty of the space takes up a huge size, such as Moscow Red Square as well as Havana Revolution Plaza, this one happens to provide a sense of fear and anxiety (Shaftoe, 2008).



Figure 4: Moscow Red Square
Source: Shaftoe (2008)

Such places are frequently generated as a sign of supremacy, but not for social contact. These types of places are extensively used for drives of various displays the mass gathering. Besides, if any place is, exact insignificantly, it could mark one sense fixed, uncomfortable and place determination is inadequate for celebrating activities. The scale of celebrative space would be ideal, not too big or too small.

2.3.2.2. Flexibility

By way of with additional forms of growths in environmental, social and economic modifications in unwanted circumstances, public places would stand flexible. The planners and urban designers would plan and design a place by flexible method seeing the likely variations in place in periodical place. Author Shaftoe (2008) states that “Uncertainty you just deliver single ability deprived of as long as for adjustable use or loyal places for further groups, you might discover that nearby is a struggle over place, and the planned target cluster is framed availably”.

2.3.2.3. Seating Features

Sitting, chatting, drinking and eating remain certain aspects, which mark a community space sense of relaxation. Furthermost, these actions take place arranging the base of seating parts. Condition the choices of sites, physical and category of the seating parts that are unsuitable, there will be less use of them (Shaftoe, 2008). Particularly this difficulty could be understood in Turkey as in numerous further places in the world. For example, supposed to be placed immovable seating in an inexact location where people need to network with other people.



Figure 5: White Turkey Drive
Source: Shaftoe (2008)

2.3.2.4. Moral Value and Robustness

Authors such as Tsong (2011), Carmona (2003) and CABE (2000) claim that robustness take the comparable sense with adapts and suppleness. These two components of determinations increase the volume of physical design and existence exposed to variations in convincing areas.

2.3.2.5. Diversity and Uniqueness

Diversities of form are the significant feature which is added to the formation of characteristic urban space. Once designing an urban place is finished its values would be avoided.

Conferring with authors Patacchini, Noble and Jenks (2000) at hand remain some features that determination lets the changes happen in place, such as.

- forms and proportions of features

- colours and surfaces of the neighbouring features
- site of the greeneries and plants
- diversity of flooring covering and frontage.

Even insignificant particulars such as slight changes in an equal roadway, the location of landscape features such as plants, flora is practiced generating a crucial idea in respectable proposals which make significant characteristic public space.

2.3.3. Managerial Features of Urban Spaces

2.3.3.1.Mixed use

The new planning method that carried out the idea of perception and zoning, initially, occurred after the 2nd World War in North America and Europe. Both regions partake of a diverse role in partitioning method like industrial part, residential part, commercial part, environmental part and so on (Shaftoe, 2008).

2.3.3.2.Inclusiveness

The well-built setting of the environment is usually planned and designed aiming at an age of young, if he/she is affected during his/her emotionally and actually during teenage. Here are a proportion of individuals with disabilities in situation and they have to request if this method is true.

Designers would consider all varieties of individuals in designing procedure, since every individual has an equal right to use the urban facilities correspondingly. Inclusive design targets these methods. Agreeing with Mitchell and Burton (2006), “Inclusive design is meant for designing places, facilities and surroundings in numerous ways. It could be used, irrespective of age or capability.”



Figure 6: Seoul Freeway, River and Park
Source: Burton (2006)

2.3.3.3. Providing Best Safety

According to the scholars, nearly three methods are in force to avoid crime in towns (Childs, 2004). Moreover, damaged opening developed insignificant and individuals do not sidestep harmful more openings. Another one is 'Natural Surveillance' it is found by means of author Jane Jacobs (1961). Conferring with Jane Jacobs, diverse activities and compact, people movement intensification remains 'Usual Surveillance'. These methods state that spaces are measured via its users, debate that provides it safety is harmless than additional means. She cares 'Eyes on street' idea.

2.3.3.4. Maintenance

A well-maintained understanding in communal spaces could be delivered by even dusting and upkeep everything. Abandoned spaces find their request in certain period of time period and developed an uncontrolled space.



Figure 7: Screen on the green at communal place
Source: Behrendt, F (2010)

It is perceived that there are specific upkeep difficulties in under-developed communal spaces (Erkip, 2001). For example, a rapid cleaning of scribbles that drew starting the partition could be discouraging and aimed at a novel unique to remain drained or individuals do pause otherwise to throw wastes if location be situated not cleaned frequently, since uneven and multifaceted spaces disturb individual's view, acceptance and sense of care for a space harmfully (Shaftoe, 2008).

2.3.3.5.Vehicular/ Pedestrian Movement

For the purpose of decreasing the high compactness automobile and pedestrian circulation difficulties, and providing pedestrian safety in urban places, acceptance and practice of public places of automobile traffic totally or somewhat throughout the day in shop focal point and commercial zones, and with slowing and leading automobile traffic in accommodated zones. These preparations obligate great position to generate urban open places that deliver safe and happy activities to numerous individuals, shaped accordingly a pedestrian traveling and spending place, prepared as per the specified reasons (Bayraktar et al., 1987). Samples comprise residential precincts, entertainment precincts and commercial precincts.



Figure 8: Car free street
Source: Rao, R.S (2008)

2.3.3.6.Liveliness

Author Shaftoe (2008) states that liveliness of spaces with a combination of numerous actions would fascinate diverse individuals. Once a particular urban space exists planned for the purposes of growing the usage of space, augmenting a sensitivity of self-possession and generating an extra enjoyable place are placed that one promotes

desire in people's thoughts to liveliness there, whenever potential in 24 hours liveliness urban space procedures. "Liveliness could remain by way of clear certifying or permitting space performers and sellers, or as compound as establishing great public occasions like carnivals and festivals of religions".



Figure 9: Liveliness in India
Source: Tiesdell S. (2003)

2.4.Features of Celebrative Urban Design

Moreover, the managerial, geographic and physical magnitudes of particular space, celebrative urban design methods deliver development actions that show the choice space prominence on sense of place when its individuals' mind happens. Accordingly, consequence of a space of individuals who could be described by the form of the space, that is contained by the mind-set of individuals supposed with some sense structures. By considering this sense as a contribution intended to urban design researchers, which would be able to analyse celebrative urban design methods under two key themes by adding to indexes of traditional urban design methods. The main thing is to identify settings which comprise with senses (feeling, smelling, tasting, seeing and hearing). The method of receiving also understanding the information as approaching from a space and also establishes a movement of information through these minds is vital for the growth procedure of the space. The next one is the sensibility of public spaces that includes information record designed by psychosomatic understanding of the information which is formed by minds (senses).

2.4.1. Sensing Environments

Perception reveals the required periods of life. Individuals are confined to the environment to the buildings. If individuals are in the hamlet, they could discover

human-made arrangements all over the place such as, households, footpaths, ponds, bridges, streets, parapets and so on. These arrangements are completed with well-designed buildings to create individual's life calmer. For example, houses are constructed to guard individuals because of immoral climate and hunters; streets are constructed to safeguard the individuals. They could influence simply since one space is found to additional space. Individuals might argue that certain structure partakes of no efficient determination, for an example memorial and cascades. (Shaftoe, 2008). According to all the facts stated above, this one is a method of adopting the area of concentration by the minds.

2.4.1.1.Hearing Sense (Soundscape)

Individuals are surrounded with some sort of sound of automobiles within towns like sound of motorbikes exhaust, horn sound from a car, sound from a train, etc. Individuals create sounds once they are speaking with one another. Dialogue on the telephone, walking along the road, chatting with others namely with neighbours are in the urban space. Suddenly there are noises like ring, clanking, cutting sound of cutting, pickle, etc. which arise from on-going construction. Even there are too sounds of electrical use, air - conditioning, manufacturing, etc. They curtail inside the building as of built environment. Altogether, these sounds create certain amount of the sounds that interrupt individuals' ears (Landry, 2006).



Figure 10: Sound society in the Roma street park land
Source: Wide .M (2018)

2.4.1.2.Gustatory Sense

Bestowing towards Tom, head 2008 'Global Conference'. This is about Taste and Olfaction, while an individual is eating a sticky bear and if you chunk your nose, then

the taste found is imperfect. When you have exposed your nose, then you could shortly understand orange gummy or lemon bear.

According to the Landry (2006), the motive remains that, the results of the taste besides the odour rind in brain stay related to a flavour. Gustatory is regarding smelling, somatosensory and tasting inputs. Certainly, we separate the sense of smell and taste, we would consider that foodstuff is not taste. Human is capable of recognizing five diverse categories of flavours. They are sugary, salty, harsh, vinegary and different one is umami. (Dinino, 2013).

2.4.1.3. Smelling Sense

Author Landry (2006) says that Usage of linguistics is a little work share of our brain. It consumes a pair of non-stop contacts by the olfactory structure. Once we consider that mindful language routines are thoroughly connected to one another, we could comprehend why odour knowledge considers part that cardinally happening is an unconscious stage.



Figure 11: Smell of Bangkok Street
Source: Payne. R (2016)

2.4.1.4. Tactile Sense (Skin scape)

Classen (2005) states that atmosphere cannot be changed through earshot, sighted, savouring. Nevertheless, it could be likely to change via haptic physique activities. In

advance, the physique is pretentious through the environmental facts made by the sense of touch.

The eyes could see all the system of sights. Nevertheless, they cannot display any symbols of it. Happening the opposing, skin and urban space are there linked with numerous methods. This robust connection discovers in what way is vital to the sense of touch on behalf of observing our setting (Herssens and Heglighen, 2012).

2.4.1.5. Visual Sense

The human's eye continually reviews location and notices even specially the least fact. Moreover, visual sense is additional impressive than further human senses. Sense of vision, particularly space that is, incorporated a portion when happening psychological strategy. It could deliver considerable extra facts and could be used successfully to perceive the neighbouring area (Rapoport, 1977).

According to Rapoport (1977) "Visual setting observation remains definite between one another arranged, space, expanse, textural pitches, and well-lit eminence, colour, form and disparity ascents". Colours affect manners. Certain activities remain learned like ending by the side of the red lights and running by means of green lights.

2.4.2. The Psychology of Communal Spaces

American Planning Association in 2003 stated that individual is impacted by space. Conferring to a research available in *Periodical of Ecological Psychology*: a set of small kids separated into two sets and one of the sets has been locating in front of an opening of space through which shared grasses and scenery sight, second set is sitting in front of an opening the of a window without any sight. Afterward, that sets walked in an environment of nature. It is perceived that though first set are the minus anxious and extra positive, another set is fair with the conflicting. This is a vital contribution representing in what way the environment touches the psychology of the individual.

2.4.2.1. Sense of Security

Literatures of Planning and Urban Design require to remain assigned around anticipation of corruption and growing the sense of security, during 1960s (Jacob,

1961). According to author Jacob by way of specified in her own book “The Death and Life of Great American Cities”, diverse usage and compact walkable movement develop ‘natural surveillance’.



Figure 12: Sense of security in French intermediate city
Source: CABE. (2004)

2.4.2.2.Territoriality

When designing urban space, we ought to proceed individual’s requirements. They are alive and enjoy this space keenly with attention. Designers ought to pay consideration to forming such a varied and suggestive situation for celebrative urban places (Shaftoe, 2008).

Individuals wish the actual places are fair to be asleep and eating purposes of the Internet-oriented existence in these generations. A single individual could require a moral mental comfort of the physique, concentration and also brains-work composed. Especially this could be attained by conjoining these three key points by celebrative and friendliness urban places (Castell, 2010).

2.4.2.3.Interpersonal Distance

Bechtel and Churchman (2002) argue that the idea of personal space occurred in the 1950s, and then there remained some research regarding interaction of individuals. The researchers frequently did research almost personal area on fauna. The idea in relation to interpersonal distance drives back 30 years. Moreover, interpersonal distance demarcated diverse procedure areas like as design. “Articles have tried to outline the best outline of fittings for preserving group of individuals’ feelings of

satisfactory universally as well as aimed at letting individuals control their communication detachment of others to decrease undesirable closeness”.

2.4.2.4.Diverse Categories of Observation and Communication

Lennard and Lennard, (1995) point out that “we are continually interacting by way of our environment with happening combination for our recall in our day-to-day life”. Individuals perceive others, even uncertainty; everybody decides not to do it for happening purpose.

Manhood essentially makes requirements to perceive and interconnect with other individuals. We perceive the individuals everywhere by our sense of vision, touch and earshot. The understanding will overturn the sensitivity of loneliness. “Whatever the answer, consideration of a lifetime in urban space react as milestone for imagination and recollection”.

2.4.2.5.Individuality and Uniqueness

Conferring with Lynch (1960), “Individuality of public place delivers its user group or else uniqueness after the other spaces and helps the foundation for the situation credit as a divisible object. It is attentive that both places have a distinctive element that is recognizable”.

Roads have individuality by means of diverse land uses, construction forms, colours, surface of materials, site of the plants and scrubs, method and proportion of fundamentals, in the local features of the part in the context regarding neighbourhood (Burton and Mitchell, 2006).



Figure 13: Uniqueness of Mexico City park design
Source: Burton and Mitchell, 2006

2.4.2.6. Legibility

Individuals attempt to influence the endpoint, happens in the enormous spaces through existing in reliability, misperception with uncertain or unrelated stuffs. Specific areas contribute individuals themselves, although selecting the suitable data and gaining. This element provides a position to legibility. Zone with the shortage of environmental data, gains and consider comprehension of comprehends a great legibility aspect.

Since the point of legibility of environmental impacts, the experienced map has associated with persons; legibility of environmental remains as an element of an environment associated with the environmental image. Legible environment contains the preparations to define the identification formed by colour, shape and so on. Well-organized structure, cognitive pictures describe an environment. The environment legible supports individual to observe the environment straightforwardly and properly; moreover, generate hope in everyone through creating his comfortable sense in discovering ways (Kancioglu, 2005).

The main purpose of vital features of city physical form remains there to assist most and replicate the space cognitive maps. Kevin Lynch with some urban planners suggests 5 important ideas for legibility of space by way of the following:

- Landmarks
- District
- Nodes
- Paths
- Edges

2.5. Customs and Celebrations of Tamil Community

Thai Pongal is celebrated on 14th of January. The whole Tamil community of the world celebrates it deprived of any differences. Consequently, it is universally known as "*Tamil Thai Pongal*" or the "Festival of the Tamils". This event generally includes celebrations and customs that are the countenance of triumph over life's revitalization. On *Thai Pongal*, the household begins the day early. When considering the celebrative events, people gather in the front of the garden (*muttram*) to cook the traditional

Pongal (rice pudding). A front garden of a home is pre-prepared for this ceremonious culinary. A flat square terrain is completed and ornamented with *kolam* drawings, and it is visible to the direct sun light. The cooking starts by putting a clay pot with water on the hearth on open ground space. This is how Tamil community people use their celebration space (Sri Lanka Tourism Authority, 2010).

Another celebration celebrated by Tamil community is Tamil New Year which falls in 14th of April. Once the significant ceremonies are done, the celebrations begin as relatives associate in the homes, streets are terrified open and kids are allowed to play. However, the extent of outdoor activities hangs on mostly on the neighbourhood. The residential groups tend to have such communal assemblies as urban inhabitants. After the ceremonies are completed, relations and neighbours, predominantly in the villages, are enjoyable contributing in New Year Games. These include outdoor games such as pillow fights, smashing the pot, climbing the grease pole and marking the eye of the elephant (Sri Lanka Tourism Authority, 2010).

The other celebration is Christmas which is also celebrated by Christians in the month of December with expectation and enthusiasm, looking forward to this celebration which brings together relations and friends in a setting of good optimism. An interesting fact is the individuals build a natural but visually spectacular Christmas tree in their homes as well as in the public spaces too (Sri Lanka Tourism Authority, 2010). Even now they are using the parks for decoration purpose to reflect their culture. Moreover, they organize carol services and group events in this space. In earlier period people liked to celebrate their events within their home premises. But now there is a trend people like to have these kinds of celebrative events in the parks and open urban spaces too especially considering the North and East parts of the Sri Lanka.

2.6.Conclusion

There is a mandate to require a good celebrative space and there is no requirement to fulfil all the aspects mentioned above. Nevertheless, considering a commonly of them would certainly support to relate one. In addition, an amalgamation of these aspects in a method that individuals would be satisfied with organizers for not necessitating a

particular origination. Of course, opinion of certain of these fundamentals such as sufficient light, rejection of motorized circulation, odours of foodstuffs and drinks would vary from individual to individual. Though the standard aimed at these attributes could be agreed with, it would offer ease for the common of users. Even if everybody devises a diverse taste, there are certain pieces of arts that are deliberated to be standards by an extensive variety of individuals. Likewise, there will be certain range of these features, majority of which the individuals will decide with and select.

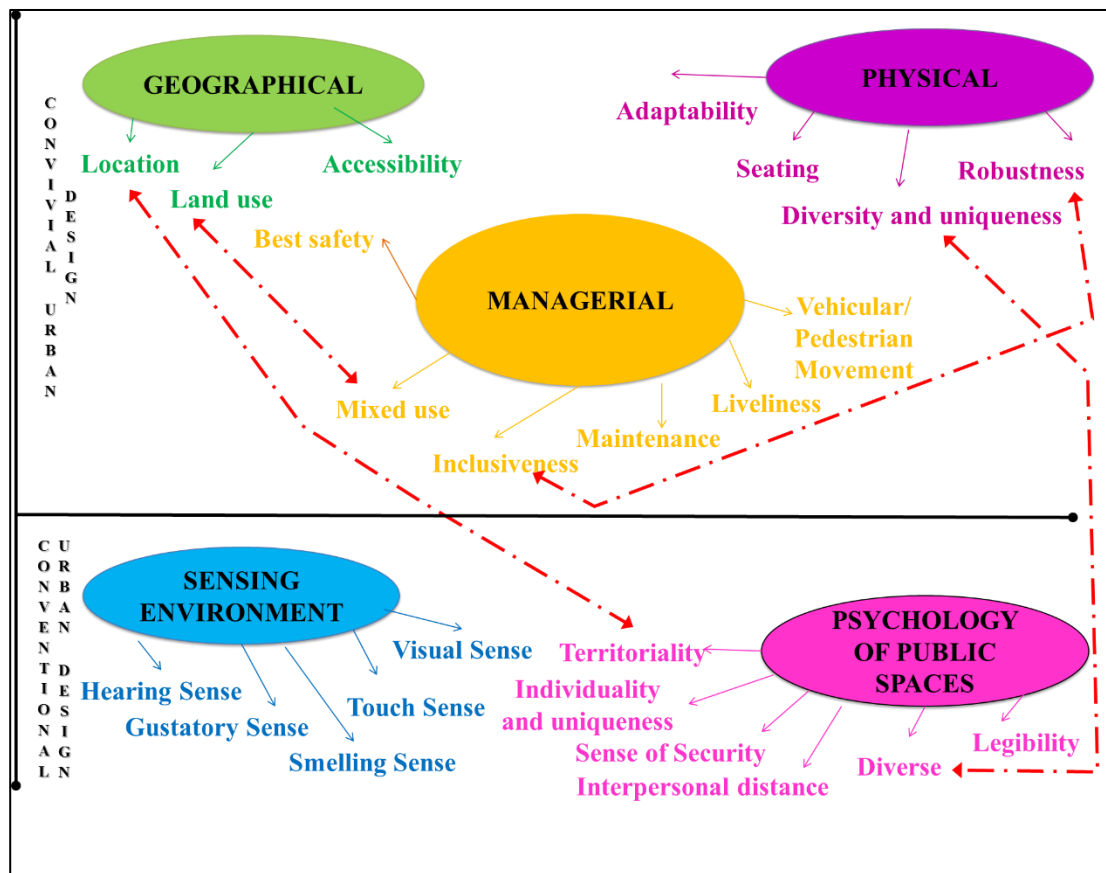


Figure 14: Interconnections between conventional and convivial urban design features

Source: Author

3. CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY

3.1.Introduction

A process of analysis of this dissertation is the case study methodology. The Gandhi Park in the Batticaloa District and the Jaffna Beach Park in the Jaffna District are selected by way of samples of investigation of this dissertation. The dissertation intends to study the celebration of parks in terms of celebrating events and take part in daily activities for the purpose of recognizing the collective aspects aimed at a celebrative and friendly space.

3.1.1. The Reasons why the Batticaloa Gandhi Park and the Jaffna Beach Park have been chosen for the Case Study.

To achieve the research objective of understanding as to what extent the urban design elements of both parks tend to contribute to conceive the space for celebrative and interactive. There is a need to investigate the urban design aspects in the selected case-study areas. The Batticaloa Gandhi Park and the Jaffna Beach Park have been selected as the case study-areas. These parks have been designed with the commitment of many professionals. Although these urban parks function well, they have many close connections with places and have different kinds of activities.

3.2.The Methodology of the Analyses

In order to evaluate the Park's celebration and friendliness, this dissertation inspects the core fundamentals, which stay mostly considered most in the direction of the traditional and celebrative urban design also it is described in Chapter 2. This part, initially, describes the information why the Parks are selected in accordance with the study area in two different areas to approach the investigation; then, investigate the urban design elements (physical, managerial and geographical) which add to celebrative of Parks; thirdly, investigate of sensual (importance in what way a space marks the five senses) then psychological (meaning in what way a space marks mind)

features of parks through the causes of suggestion with questionnaires, which are led to aim at this dissertation.

Parks are investigated in two segments to survey the views of the individuals through cognitive maps, photographic survey, questionnaire survey, in-depth interviews and direct observations. On behalf of each segment, 40 individuals (Individually Park) of diverse gender, age category and occupation category stand and are requested to complete a questionnaire. Further, comprehensive data regarding questionnaire contributors can be seen in Table 1 and Table 2.

3.2.1. Questionnaire Method

The questionnaire survey is about the Batticaloa Gandhi Park.

- On Thursday, the first of August,2019: weekday, between 05:00 pm and 08:00 pm contained by the working times the above method has been used in accordance with investigating user category (temperature of climate stayed specified at 32⁰ C meanwhile temperature has an influence on sense of smell during survey)
- On Friday, the second of August,2019: weekday, between 05:00 pm and 08:00 pm the above method has been used to investigate lunch time use (temperature of climate has been specified as 32⁰ C meanwhile temperature has influence on sense of smell during a survey)
- On Saturday, the third of August,2019: weekend, between 03:00 pm and 04:60 pm the above method has been used to investigate the categories of user sets that select park aiming at spending their extra periods (temperature of climate has been specified as 32⁰ C meanwhile temperature has an influence on sense of smell during a survey); through question-and-answer technique.

The questionnaire survey method is accompanied, Jaffna Beach Park.

- On Thursday, the 25th of July,2019: weekday, between 05:00 pm and 08:00 pm the above method has been used contained by the working times to investigate user category (temperature of climate stayed specified as 32⁰ C meanwhile temperature has an influence on sense of smell during a survey)
- On Thursday, the 25th of July,2019: weekday, between 05:00 pm and 08:00 pm the above method has been used in relation to investigate lunch time use (temperature of climate is specified as 32⁰ C meanwhile temperature has an influence on sense of smell during a survey)
- On Thursday, the 25th of July,2019: weekend, between 03:00 pm and 04:60 pm the above method has been used contained by the working times in accordance to investigate user category (temperature of climate stayed specified as 32⁰ C meanwhile temperature has an influence on sense of smell during a survey)

This questionnaire survey has been made by selecting models by means of convenience, selection technique by means of equal number of individuals in relations of gender category and age category individuals conducted for three days including two weekdays and one weekend.

Table 1: Range of Age of Number of the Contributors selected for Questionnaire Survey.

Age Group		15- 30	31- 45	Age above	Total
		years	years	45 and older	
First Segment	Female	3	3	4	20
	Male	2	6	2	
Second Segment	Female	3	4	3	20
	Male	3	2	5	

For both areas, the above-mentioned table is applicable, and the total participants are 40 for each area and for the final 80 people while the survey faced some difficulties,

especially building questionnaire in the Jaffna Beach Park, of which the inhabitants collect and communicate their ideas as follows:

- Some inhabitants are excluded in the survey because they supposed that the survey is done without asking radical questions, mostly it is made owing to radical individuality of the park.
- The stability contained by sample group categories in relation to male and female remained unknown, meanwhile females are quieter (see Table 1).

Table 2: Profile of the Selected Contributors

	Age Category	School children	Public Servant	Own-Job	Pensioned off	Family
First Segment	15- 30 years	5	-	-	-	-
	31- 45 years	-	6	3	-	-
	Above 45 and older	-	-	-	2	4
Second Segment	15- 30 years	6	-	-	-	-
	31- 45 years	-	5	1	-	-
	Above 45 and the rest of old age	-	-	-	3	5
	Total	11	11	4	5	9

According to the observation of Table 2, sample group category commonly comprises the school children and own-job employees' uneven park and surroundings fascinate the public diversity.

At this juncture this dissertation seeks its requirements to find out the data in connection with analysis of the best outcome to analyse and to get the best outcome from the analysis. According to this research methodology interview method, observation methods, photographic survey, narrative and comparative method are selected to analyse the case study areas and to do the empirical study.

3.2.2. Unstructured Interviewing

Unstructured interviews had questions that are based on interviewee's answers, after words it continues towards comparable responsive non-threatening discussion. At this point, mostly the emphasis is placed on the people who visited the individuals urban park, to catch the views to see whether the individuals like parks or not besides whatever their anticipations are that took place in the urban park.

3.2.3. Direct observation

It has been made about the Batticaloa Gandhi Park and the Jaffna Beach Park. Their surroundings are used to catch the view through the activity pattern. Prominently, it is to be noticed of the Batticaloa and the Jaffna people's behaviour, their culture morals and customs of using parks. Besides perceiving it is a must to see in what way, the Batticaloa and the Jaffna people arrange space according to their convenience and use.

3.2.4. Gathering information through the field observation and photographs

Observations are concentrated on schedule whatever certainly occurs in pounded level. Moreover, observations made sure of the line of interview, satisfied the understanding whether certainty of designing parks spaces and elements have carried out by accepting people's ambitions and requirements. Through structured observations that happened in the case study about the social behavioural characteristics besides differing circumstances that are recognized. The activities besides representational structures are noted on maps, photographs and sketches.

3.2.5. Narrative Analysis

According to this analysis, it is better to investigate the users by lifetime understanding, life history, stories, photographs, household stories, interviews, talks, literatures, field notes, periodicals, field texts and, as components of investigation to study and comprehend the way people generate the significance in their lives as described and to examine the Batticaloa and the Jaffna people's way of their lifetime and in what way they answer to the modern urban designs and analyses whether they

have become accustomed to the modern urban designs or whether they are changing their behaviour according to the urban spaces.

4. CHAPTER 4: CASE STUDY ANALYSIS

4.1.Introduction

In connection with the literature review section, it is understood that there are almost five indicators. 1. geographical, 2. physical, 3. managerial, 4. sensual and 5. psychological. They are essential and aimed at a place that is most important urban parks to be celebrative and friendliness. These five indicators are investigated in place of the Batticaloa Gandhi Park and the Jaffna Beach Park. The result of these five indicators on people too exists evaluated as well. They are 1. geographical, 2. physical 3. managerial 4. sensual and 5. psychological features of urban parks. Analyses are carried out based on in-depth interviews, through direct observations and questionnaire survey and another analysis is done on an urban park. In advance, outcomes of questionnaire survey are examined with comprehensive justifications.

4.2.Rational for selecting the two case study areas from North and East part of the Sri Lanka

The evaluation of case studies in the Sri Lankan context especially referring to the North and East parts of the Sri Lanka delivers a common overview of urban design application and design approach of the urban designers to us as well as architects in the country. Also, some distinctive reasons have been validated to select two different case study areas from North and East parts of Sri Lanka. It is also the preparatory step for investigating comparative study between convivial and conventional urban design practice applications. In this regard, two projects will be assessed at same scales. The knowledge provided here is cases and the diversity of projects reflects different design methods to different design issues in the same Hindu religion and Tamil ethnic community context existing with majority in the North and East parts of the Sri Lanka.

The main reason for selecting the case studies will be the same majority religion and ethnic composition which has been recorded in Sri Lanka and specifically Hindu religion community and next the Catholic community have been taken as main consideration. The below mentioned figures shows where most Hindus are living with the first priority and where the Catholic people are living as second priority in Sri Lanka. When considering the provided data from Department of Census and Statistics,

the majority of the Hindu religion people are living in Northern (91%-Hindus, 4%-Catholic) and Eastern (57%-Hindus, 3%-Catholic) provinces, when considering the Hindu religion composition of the district, Jaffna District (94%-Hindus, 5%-Catholic) and Batticaloa District (76%-Hindus, 3%-Catholic) and also when considering the Divisional Secretariat division data, Jaffna Divisional Secretariat Division (46%-Hindus, 50%-Catholic) and in Batticaloa Manmunai North Divisional Secretariat Division (82%-Hindus, 12%- Catholic) have been recorded.

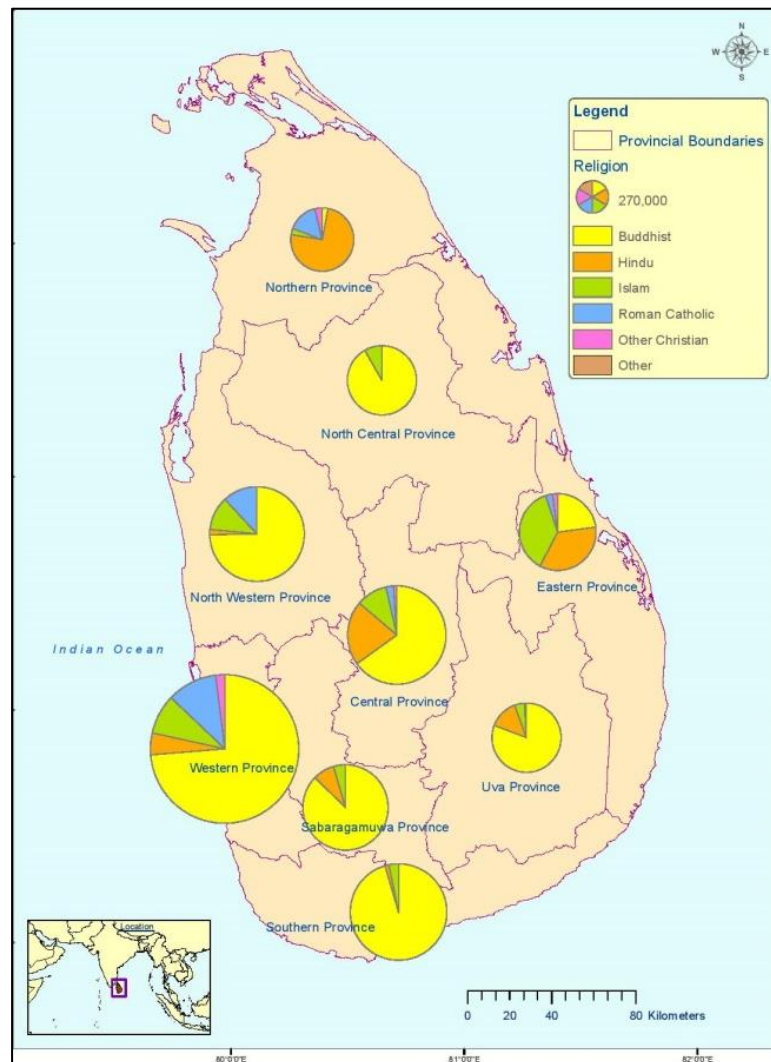
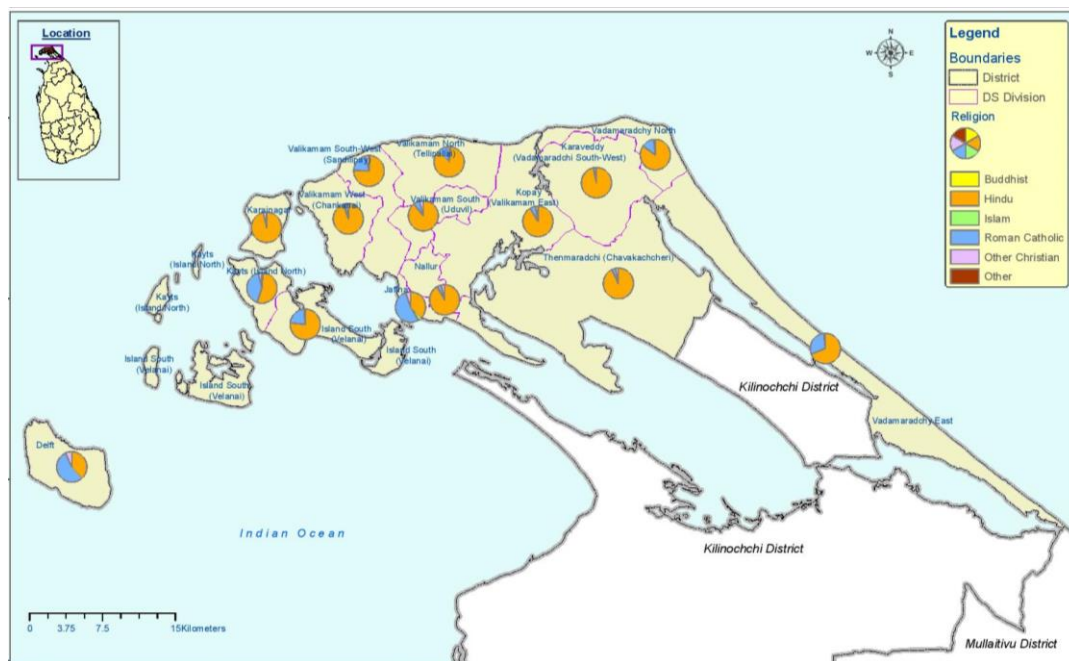
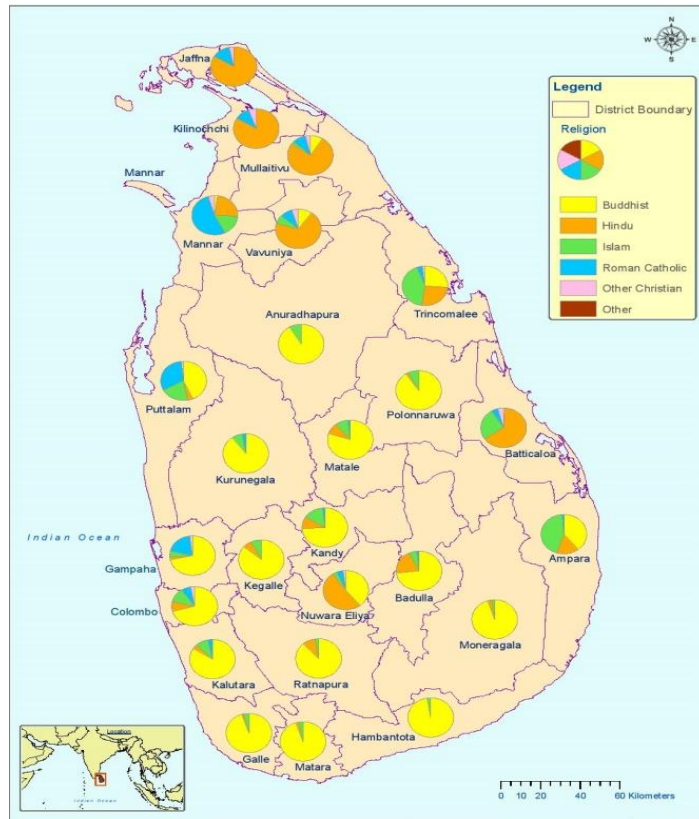


Figure 15: Population by Religion and Province, 2019
Source: Department of Census and Statistics



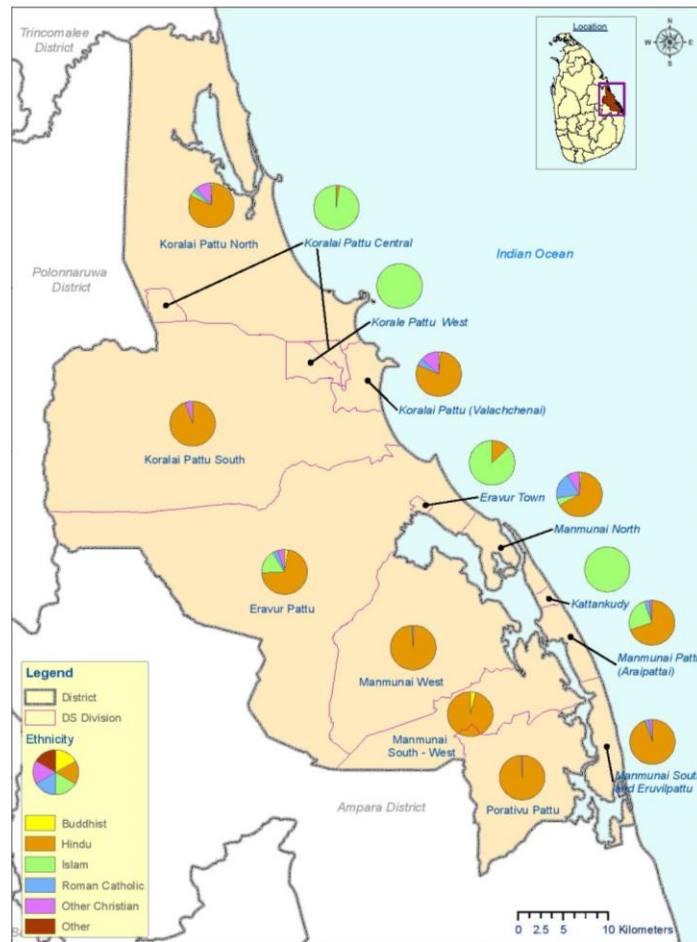


Figure 18: Population by Religion and DS Division- Batticaloa District, 2019

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

The second reason for selecting the case-study will be the same majority ethnic composition which has been recorded in Sri Lanka and specifically Sri Lankan Tamil ethnic community is taken as main consideration. The below mentioned figures shows where most of the Sri Lankan Tamil ethnic community is living as predominantly in Sri Lanka. When considering the provided data from Department of Census and Statistics, the majority of the Sri Lankan Tamil ethnic community people are living in Northern (98%) and Eastern (47%) provinces, when considering the Sri Lankan Tamil ethnic community composition of the district, Jaffna District (100%) and Batticaloa District (76%) and also when considering the Divisional Secretariat division data, Jaffna Divisional Secretariat Division (98%) and in the Batticaloa Manmunai North Divisional Secretariat Division (96%) have been recorded.

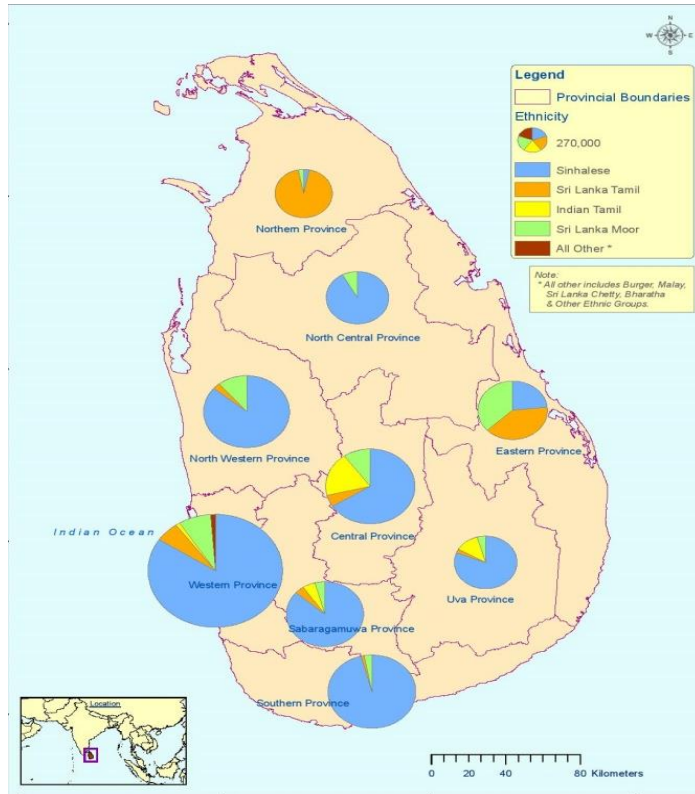


Figure 19: Population by Ethnicity and Province, 2019
Source: Department of Census and Statistics

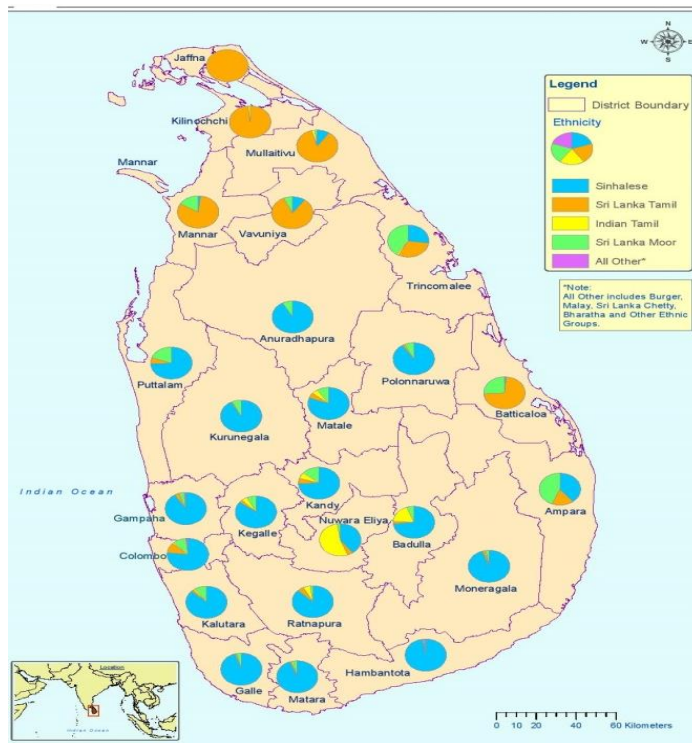
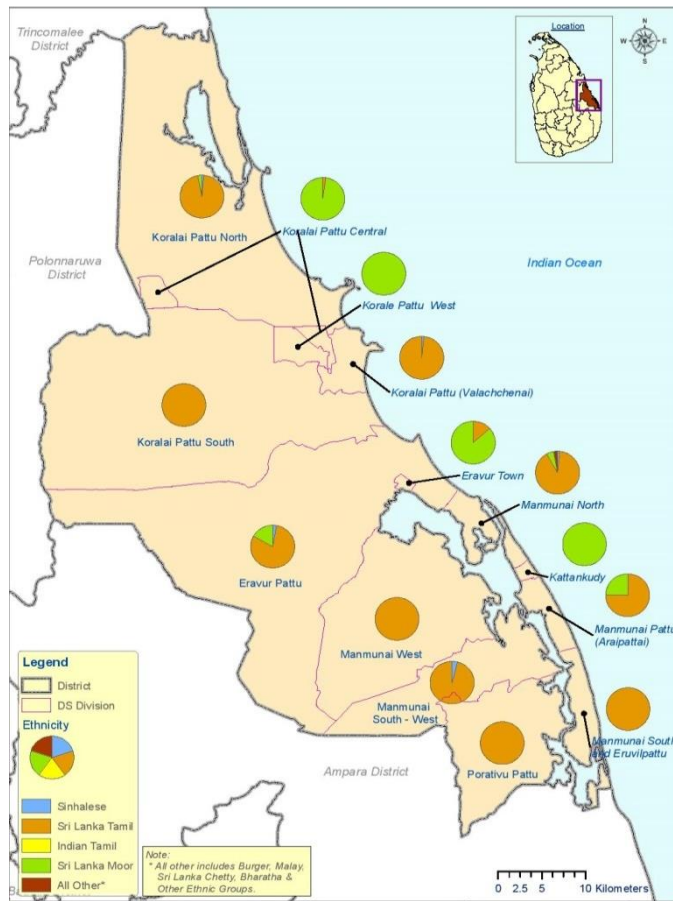
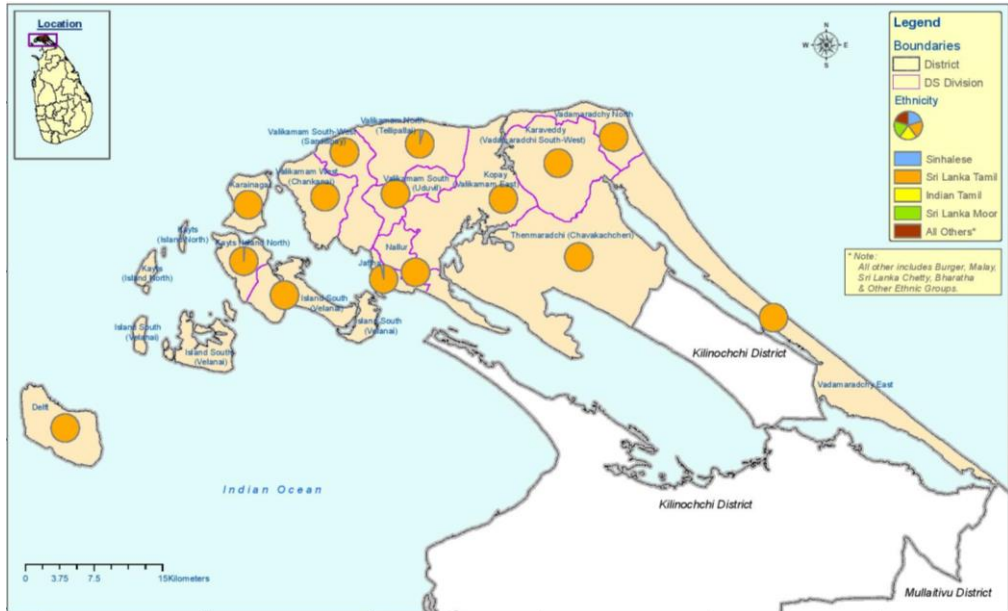


Figure 20: Population by Ethnicity and District, 2019
Source: Department of Census and Statistics



4.3. Geographical Position

4.3.1. Location of Case Study

The Batticaloa Gandhi Park and the Jaffna Beach Park are eye-catching area besides functioning as a fragment of the main transit precinct within the city limits of Jaffna and Batticaloa CBD area. Moreover, these parks have accessibility due to the locational advantage which is located at hubs of public transport and functioning according to the intersection point of private buses, public buses, minibuses and minor roads. In addition, community and social events took place in the parks, in that way; people desire to meet through their groups or classmates in these parks.



Figure 23: Batticaloa Gandhi Park location
Source: Google Map

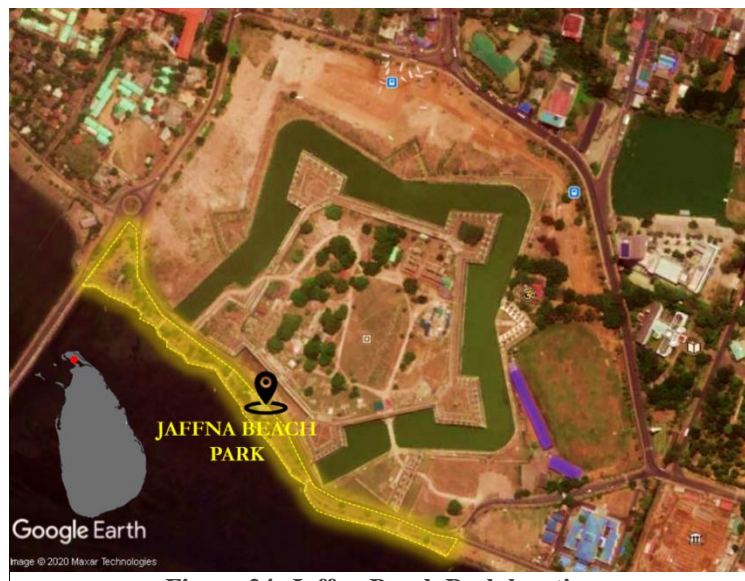


Figure 24: Jaffna Beach Park location
Source: Google Map

4.3.2. Land-use

There are parks in the Batticaloa and the Jaffna Town centres and they located along the focal transport way. Parks are prevalent per its water body, bazaar, Dutch fort, etc. Common facts especially the celebrative and friendliness of parks are as follows.

- As long as services for sightseers as sound as native people’s day-to-day desires
- Diversity of individuals that start diverse gender groups, salary and age group spending in the parks.
- Comprising green environment with plants and blue environment with a lagoon

Bazaar, lagoon, Dutch Fort and other public buildings appearance with the uniqueness of parks in the town centre of Batticaloa and Jaffna.

Ercoskun and Ozuduru (2013) states the comprehensible study of “Social Sustainability of Parks”. They are established. They are located with green facts, provide opportunity to belt access to the lagoon. Furthermore, according to the study, there are sufficient entertaining areas in the parks. It is determined that the third space takes more than people.



Figure 25: Land use of Batticaloa Gandhi Park Surrounding
Source: Open Street View Software

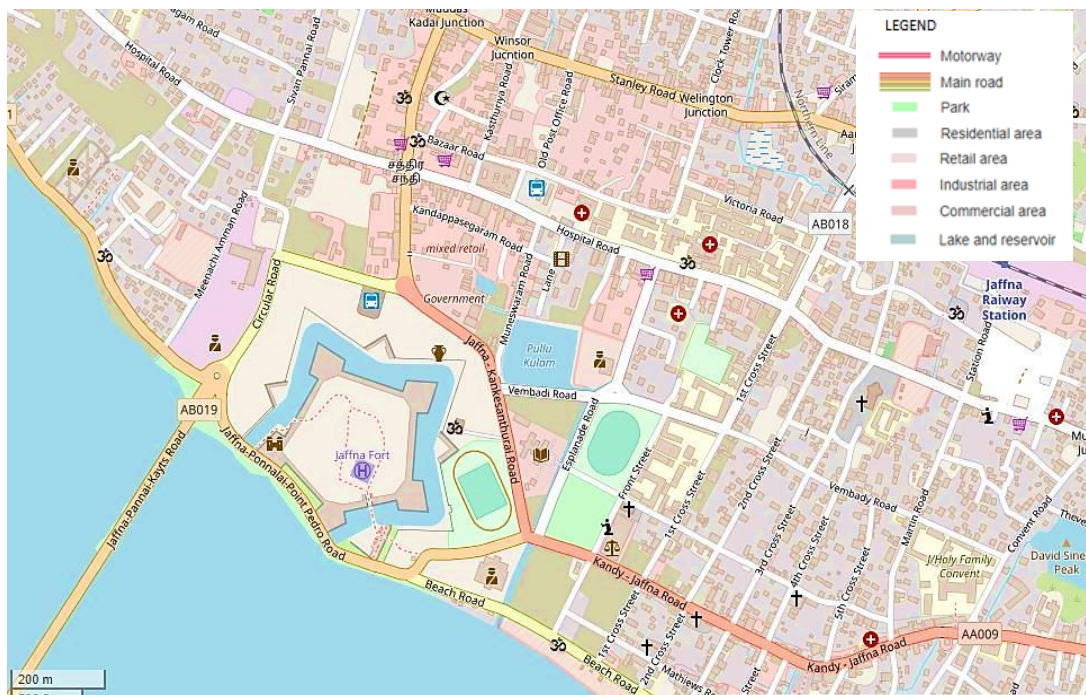


Figure 26: Land use of the Jaffna Beach Park Surrounding
 Source: Open Street View Software

4.3.3. Accessibility

Taking no obstacle like the fence or partition, the Jaffna Beach Park is an exposed park, entailing greater level of visual access. At the same time live fence can be seen at the Batticaloa Gandhi Park. The visual close of its entrances is favourable in both parks. Even though here is inadequate lighting in the Jaffna Beach park and sufficient lighting in the Batticaloa Gandhi park, properly built street, ramps can be seen in the Gandhi park. They all increase the attraction of these parks, the convenient user-friendliness to communal transportation of Batticaloa and Jaffna upturn with its desirability. Both parks are proposed by way of a portion of the main CBD area located in Batticaloa and Jaffna Town center.

Several communal conveyance modes and roads interconnect the parks nearby. Parking lots for vehicles are restricted. The access to parks by communal transport is easier in place of the site of parks that includes a nodal point with its closeness to a

passageway, truck and shared bus stops (see Figure 27 and 28). These transport methods mean that organizes links among virtually every site of a city itself.

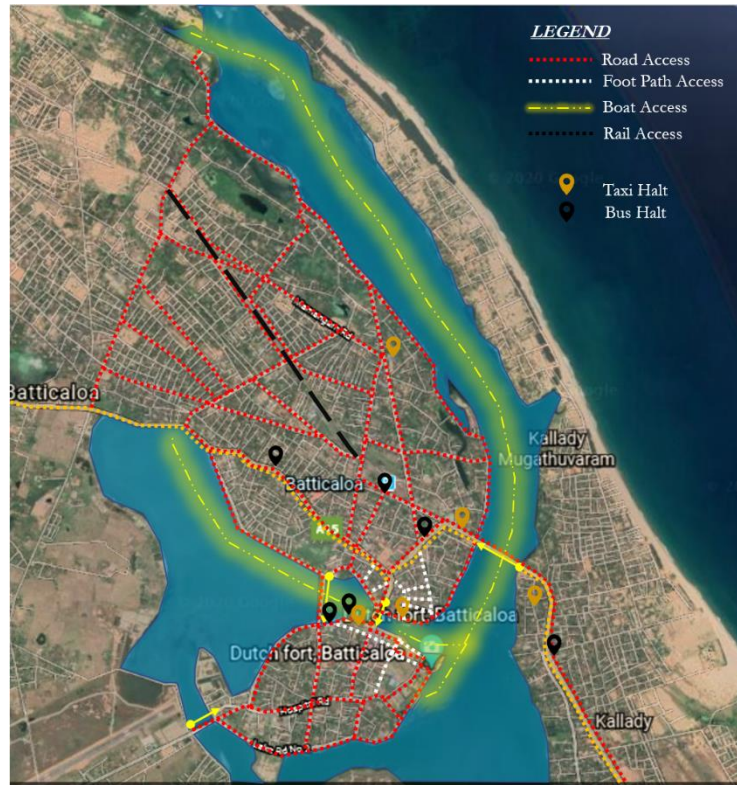


Figure 27: Transportation of Batticaloa Gandhi Park Area
Source: Author



Figure 28: Transportation of Jaffna Beach Park Area
Source: Author

Table 3: Findings from the research of geographical elements

FEATURES		BATTICALOA GANDHI PARK						JAFFNA BEACH PARK					
		SEGMENT (No.1)			SEGMENT (No.2)			SEGMENT (No.1)			SEGMENT (No.2)		
		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
GEOGRAPHICAL	Location	⊗			⊗			⊗			⊗		
	Land use		⊗			⊗				⊗			⊗
	Accessibility	⊗			⊗			⊗			⊗		

4.4. Physical

4.4.1. Adaptability

Considering the development of urban expansion, rapid growth together with trendy city population of Batticaloa and Jaffna instigate compact urban expansion not only in the town but also outside parts of the town. Existence of the central road and path of the marketable activities, trade shops and tourist activities, these parks challenged the pressure for variations in an equivalent along with variations in Batticaloa and Jaffna.

Nevertheless, the Jaffna Beach Park might not have up with prompts urban expansion in Jaffna and happen on anxieties of inhabitants when compared to the Batticaloa Gandhi Park. A physical feature of parks has remained dropping in the Jaffna Beach Park and increasing in the Batticaloa Gandhi Park. Even though the pavements of the Gandhi Park satisfied, but not in the Jaffna Beach Park, through deterioration level is high. However, the parks serve all varieties of the individuals if societal aspect of an urban park is assessed. The profile of the park’s users has altered with the time in these parks. Batticaloa Gandhi Park continues to serve more people nowadays when compare to the Jaffna Beach Park.

4.4.2. Seating Arrangement

This one cannot be supposed that the Batticaloa Gandhi Park of various seating chances when compared to the Jaffna Beach Park. It has less seating arrangement. A seating area in the Batticaloa Gandhi Park, is shaped by steps like a slight ground is placed in the park wherever along the lagoon and other concrete seating arrangement are also seen. But in the Jaffna Beach Park, this kind of the seating cannot be seen alongside the lagoon. Excepting this kind of seating arrangement, it is noticed that in mid position of park individuals are sitting on boundaries of green strap.



Figure 29: Seating Arrangements in the Batticaloa Gandhi Park
Source: Author



Figure 30: Seating Arrangements in the Batticaloa Gandhi Park
Source: Author

Outcomes of interviews through questionnaires, in-depth interviews and direct observations, it is noted that the seating arrangements are inadequate in the Jaffna Beach Park, but it is sufficient in the Gandhi Park and it is noticed from time-to-time

people line up to sit. They sit or step the invention in the Gandhi Park. Also, present seating arrangement is inappropriate for altering air environments in both parks. The adequate of canopies, especially for safety from the sun and the rain are of immense shortage in parks. Instead, people attempt to find an area of shadows of trees or structures in sunny days and people standpoint in shades in relation to the people who are unable to find a seating arrangement inside parks.

In different circumstances, it is countless desire for an individual to find an area to sit whereas talking with friends or paying attention to the tune or viewing and noticing further individuals in the park. We remain able to notice the influence of seating arrangement in the celebrative and friendliness of parks. Especially in the Batticaloa Gandhi Park, footsteps are handled for sitting beside people who are making a point of vantage wherever a lagoon is situated.

Once link the changed parts of parks are made in accordance with seating arrangement, it is originated that seats below trees in the Jaffna Beach Park and benches facing in front of the lagoon in the Batticaloa Gandhi Park are preferred more and it is less crowded at night after 7 o' clock, too. Concerning the geographical, managerial and physical urban design features, sitting arrangements need comparable assets.

4.4.3. Physical Feature and Robustness

In terms of robustness, a key problem in the Batticaloa Gandhi Park is pavements. However, many regeneration and renewal effort completed by Batticaloa Municipal Council in Gandhi Park, the floor feature is exactly poor but beautiful stones provide the quality, though the green floor can be seen in the Jaffna Beach Park. The effects of physical feature on the celebrative and friendliness of an urban park are discussed in Chapter 2, physical feature marks diversity of activities, thus, celebrative and friendliness. In this background, Gandhi Park is a celebrative place because a diversity of shops in the bazaar, cafeterias especially bazaar are situated nearby besides Batticaloa Gate, Gandhi Statue, ancient crane and Dutch Fort fascinates several inhabitants from diverse neighbourhoods of Batticaloa throughout the year. This happens more vibrantly in the Gandhi Park, but these aspects are absent where only

Dutch Fort and small food stalls are located in the Beach Park. The use of diverse land both parks generate a celebrative and friendliness urban setting.



Figure 31: Rich Robustness of Batticaloa Gandhi Park
Source: Author



Figure 32: Hard Landscape of Gandhi Park Floor and Hard with Soft Landscape of Jaffna Beach Park Floor
Source: Author

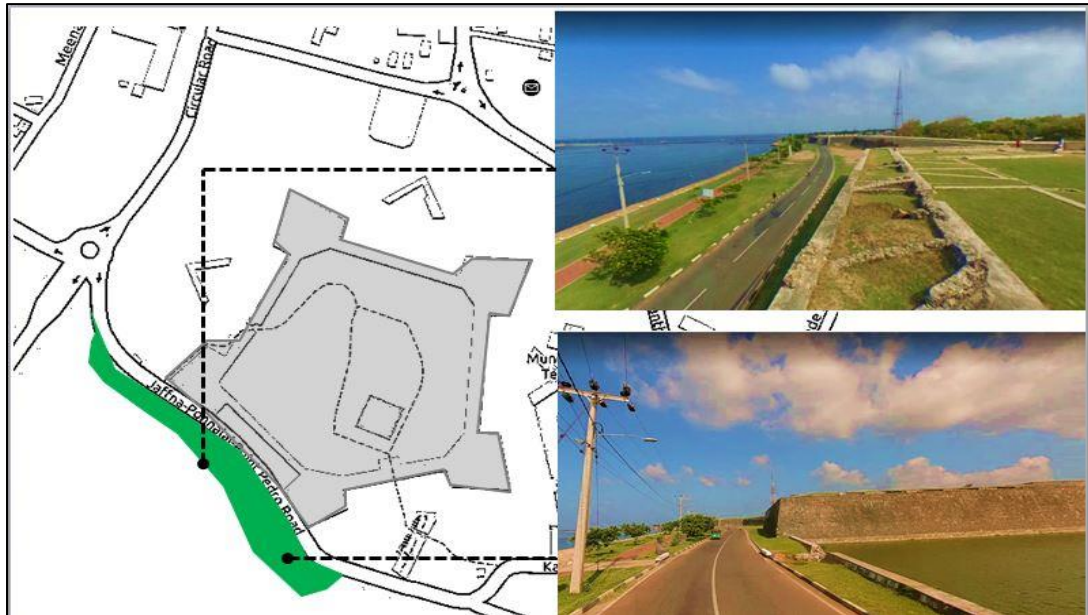


Figure 33: Less Rich Robustness of Jaffna Beach Park
Source: Author

4.4.4. Diversity and Distinctiveness

The Batticaloa Gandhi Park has distinctive elements that are related to the Jaffna Beach Park and investigate responses of interview inquiries. Being able to accomplish inquiries about a familiar park and individuals highlight the diversity structures of the Batticaloa Gandhi Park. They are standard elements in the Gandhi Park, including ancient elements, paintings, works of art and statues with green facts. They attract more people during the sunset hours. Through noiseless corners of sophisticated available notice further individuals set up in a park. In relation to varying of town users, the Gandhi Park is an eye-catching for individuals of several income groups and age groups. But less varieties, including benches, jogging path, green grass floor is not enough to attract more people especially less user-friendly atmosphere that happens in Jaffna Beach Park.



Figure 34: Statues inside the Batticaloa Gandhi Park
Source: Author



Figure 35: Art Works inside the Batticaloa Gate at Gandhi Park

Source: Author

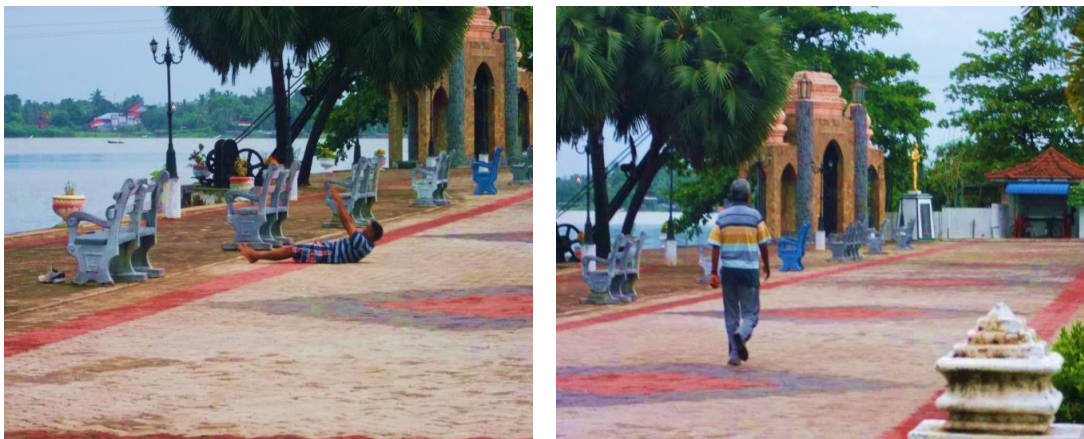


Figure 36: Platform for Physical Exercise at Batticaloa Gandhi Park

Source: Author

Table 4: Findings from the research of physical elements

		BATTICALOA GANDHI PARK						JAFFNA BEACH PARK					
		SEGMENT (No.1)			SEGMENT (No.2)			SEGMENT (No.1)			SEGMENT (No.2)		
		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
PHYSICAL	Size, Shape and Type	⊗			⊗			⊗			⊗		
	Flexibility		⊗			⊗			⊗			⊗	
	Moral Value and Robustness	⊗			⊗				⊗				⊗
	Diversity and Uniqueness	⊗			⊗				⊗				⊗
	Seating Features		⊗				⊗		⊗			⊗	

4.5. Managerial

4.5.1. Diverse use

The idea of diverse use in urban planning existed developed as a differing method to zoning. Dense land-use systems offer productivities on behalf of its users, and diverse-used park is significantly lively area with countless ordinary activities. Jane Jacobs (1961) states that diverse use and compact, pedestrian movement intensification is 'Natural Surveillance'. Particularly this method, i.e., areas organized based on its manipulators, debate that this compassionate of safety is nonviolent. This author relates 'Eyes on street' formation. Agreeing to this idea, the further individuals are in parks in addition to further activities are fronting along park road where the nonviolent park be situated.



Figure 37: Diverse Use of Activities near to Batticaloa Gandhi Park
Source: Author



Figure 38: Less Activities near to the Jaffna Beach Park
Source: Author

The road near to the Jaffna Beach Park is not completely for diverse use of it. But street that is near to the Gandhi Park is completely mixed-use street. Encouraging various things of diverse use on celebrative by Gandhi Park are mentioned below:

- Lively in hours throughout daytime, people are continuously walking here and there.
- Lights of shops, which are exposed to the level at hours of darkness, provide the insufficient lighting.
- Bountiful sense of safety and outstanding of people occurs in the sunsets and night-time.
- Diversity of shops intensifications number of visitors by diverse purposes.

Regarding this concern, some of the interviewees responded a query as follows.

“The Gandhi Park is accommodating the diversity of people. Children are coming towards park with parents. Wedding Photo-shooting happens. Sometimes protests happen as there is a belief that Gandhi is meant for ahimsa and the protests will become as successful at the end” (Interview.No.2, 2019).

4.5.2. Comprehensiveness

The same access to the provision for every individual user, which is distinct of the values of urban design aimed at entirely, stands nearly potential in parks. Specifically, park invites numerous people from rich individuals towards the underprivileged, from senior to fresher for somewhat usage; though, it does not offer spatial potentials for the Jaffna users with disabilities in the Jaffna Beach park. An in-depth discussion existed led an optically handicapped individual at the park, and author states that difficulties in surface covers generate a threat for a handicapped person besides ground particle intended and aimed at visually handicapped are not positioned correctly and appropriately. Therefore, they are impractical. But in case of the Batticaloa Gandhi Park especially this kind of the arrangement could be seen.



Figure 39: Arrangement for Disable a person to enter the Batticaloa Gandhi Park
Source: Author

4.5.3. Providing Best Safety

Fewer fragments of the Jaffna Beach Park are brightened by illuminations from shops along the road. Consequently, the Jaffna Beach Park faces exactly without safe difficulties, rising with inadequate illumination. Cops are seldom watching throughout dark so that safety level is lessening inside the park. Any other way regarding the

Batticaloa Gandhi Park is not facing such issues as it has security guards inside the Gandhi Park and people feel safe and secure and illegal activities like taking alcohol and smoking are prohibited in this Gandhi Park.



Figure 40: Illuminated Light Arrangement inside the Batticaloa Gandhi Park
Source: Author



Figure 41: Illuminate Light Arrangement inside the Jaffna Beach Park
Source: Author

4.5.4. Maintenance

There could be lined up difficulties risen since weak maintenance plus cleaning undertakings in the Jaffna Beach Park. For example:

- Let-down to clean several bird droppings at benches and stones.
- Bad odour, then visual pollution has ascended since plastic bags are put in its place of garbage bins.
- An aesthetic matter occurs from garbage pool of fact along lagoon area.

Accordingly, native environment situations are significant when walking inside the park, sitting and relaxing there. The cleanliness of the Jaffna Beach Park is comparatively weak because its atmosphere is dirty.



Figure 42: Allocation of Separate Garbage Bins inside the Jaffna Beach Park
Source: Author

The good maintenance situation is happening in the Batticaloa Gandhi Park as follows:

- Municipality allocates the persons who are working for the Batticaloa Municipal Council for cleaning purposes.
- Clean the bird droppings at the benches.
- Visual access to the lagoon and steps nearby along the lagoon is not allowed persons to throw the garbage.
- The proper maintenance to safeguard the Gandhi Statue, William Ault Statue, Batticaloa Gate and the paintings
- Allocates separation garbage bins. So, the cleanliness of the Batticaloa Gandhi Park is relatively high and its environment is clean.



Figure 43: Allocation of Separate Garbage Bins inside the Gandhi Park
Source: Author

4.5.5. Vehicular/ Pedestrian Circulation

Vehicle movement in the town center district makes individuals change contentedly and carefully. Because of this purpose, vehicle access is prohibited in the direction of parks. Although there is a separate arrangement for the park users to park their vehicles at the Gandhi Park, but this kind of separate parking arrangement cannot be seen in the Jaffna Beach Park area.



Figure 44: Visual Access to the Lagoon does not allows persons to throw garbage inside the Gandhi Park and Cleanliness of the Gandhi Park
Source: Author



Figure 45: Main Vehicular/Pedestrian Circulation Map of Batticaloa Gandhi Park
Source: Author



Figure 46: Separate Parking Arrangement at Batticaloa Gandhi Park
Source: Author



Figure 47: Main Vehicular/Pedestrian Circulation Map of Jaffna Beach Park
Source: Author



Figure 48: No Parking Arrangements at Jaffna Beach Park
Source: Author

4.5.6. Animation along the roads

Further activities too reflect in the Batticaloa Gandhi Park, that is, drinking, eating, hanging out, chatting, entertaining activities, noticing individuals can be recorded as follows:

- Wedding Shooting and Get together parties.
- Exercise
- Festival Celebration
- Strikes and protest meetings to guard curiosity of exactly groups in addition to raise rights.

By means of all the mentioned activities, an urban setting fascinates further individuals and makes them feel be appropriate just before this park. Captivating parts in numerous activities by way of an entertainer or a viewer reinforces their appropriateness of feelings and enjoys their celebrations. These celebrations, demonstrations or uncommon activities exist on one of the causes why Batticaloa Gandhi park remains chosen also why it is celebrative and friend urban park. Jogging, drinking, eating, entertaining activities, observing individuals only happens in the Jaffna Beach Park. Not many specials when compared to the Batticaloa Gandhi Park.



Figure 49: Wedding Shooting and Get together Celebration at Gandhi Park
Source: Author

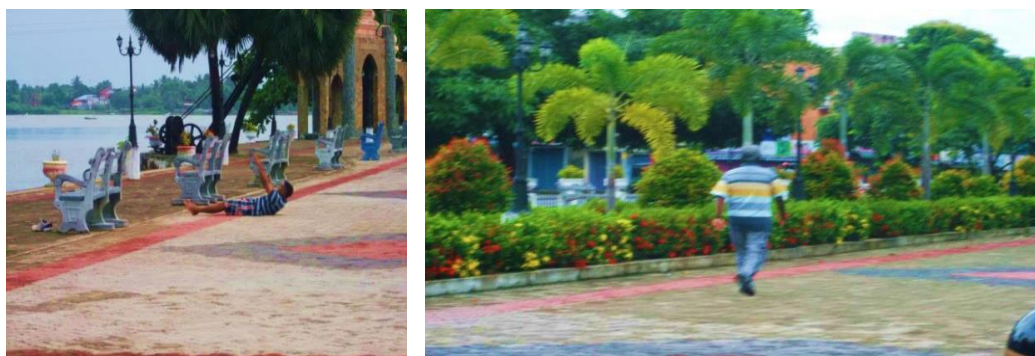


Figure 50: Exercise Activities inside the Gandhi Park
Source: Author



Figure 51: Vesak Celebration at Gandhi Park
Source: Author



Figure 52: Christmas Celebration at Gandhi Park
Source: Author



Figure 53: Strike happens inside the Gandhi Park.
Source: Author

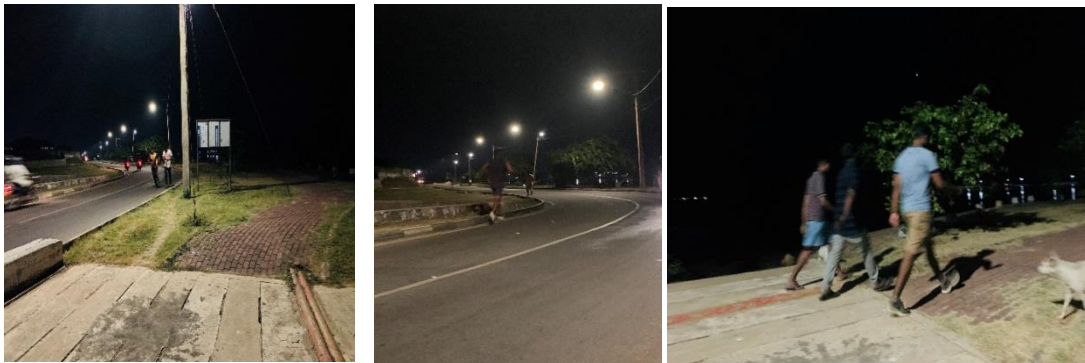


Figure 54: Exercise activities inside and outside of Jaffna Beach Park
Source: Author



Figure 55: Chatting inside the Jaffna Beach Park
Source: Author



Figure 56: Evening plays activities inside the Jaffna Beach Park
Source: Author

Table 5: Findings from the research of managerial elements

		BATTICALOA GANDHI PARK						JAFFNA BEACH PARK					
		SEGMENT (No.1)			SEGMENT (No.2)			SEGMENT (No.1)			SEGMENT (No.2)		
		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
MANAGERIAL	Providing Best Safety	⊗			⊗					⊗			⊗
	Mixed Use	⊗			⊗					⊗		⊗	
	Inclusiveness	⊗			⊗					⊗			⊗
	Maintenance	⊗	⊗			⊗			⊗			⊗	
	Vehicular/ Pedestrian Movement	⊗			⊗			⊗			⊗		
	Liveliness	⊗			⊗					⊗		⊗	

4.6. Assessment of Convivial Urban Design Approach

Although the people provide a significance to an environment, individually investigates (remembrances regarding place), individual features, emotional behaviour and determination of existence there, etc. They can be subjective and setting would be able to be construed as a dissimilar meaning whatever urban designer recognized to or else its real sense. The significance credited by the urban designer and significant strong-minded by the user who can segregate to a specific range. The perfect condition

is a physical environment that creates the excitement, by the individual and existence is understood by individuals who are exhausting it.

Questionnaire survey is conducted with 40 persons (Gandhi Park is separated into two segments of 20 individuals each. The first segment is of 10 males plus 10 females. Other segment is of 10 males plus 10 females). Questionnaire survey is conducted in diverse community clusters of people in the Gandhi Park in terms of sex category, occupations, education and age category (refer to the detailed facts in Table 1 and Table 2 in chapter 3) and organized to aim at assessment of spatial context opinion (landmarks, districts, nodes, edges and paths at the site), spatial components of which the prime individuals in occupied areas, preferred places, and understood to site. The same is done for the Jaffna Beach Park as well.

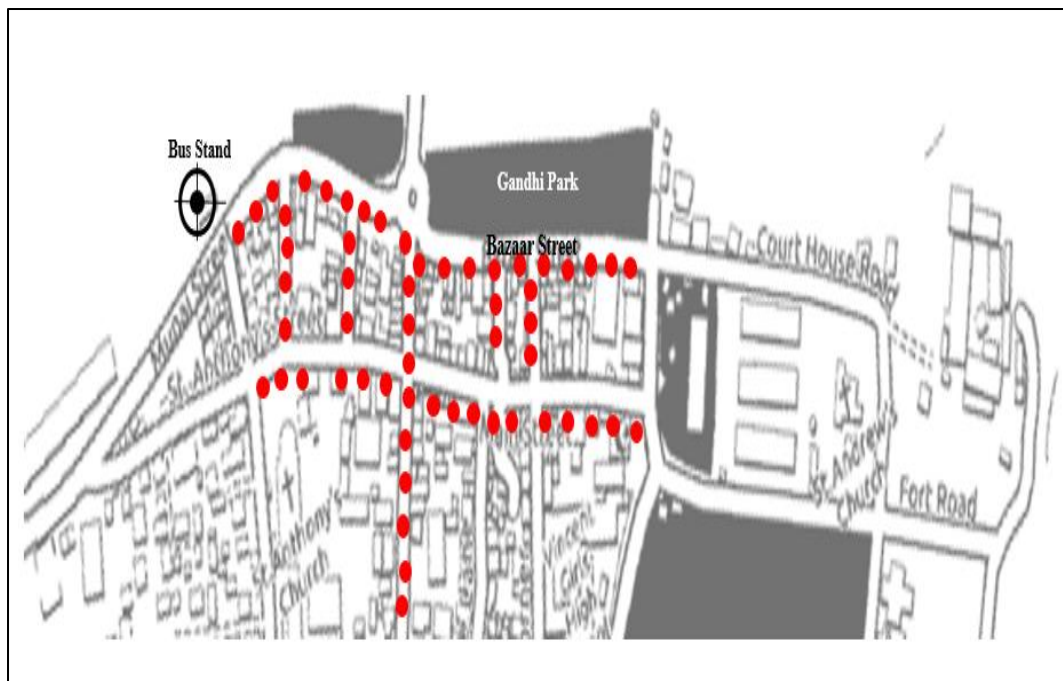


Figure 57: Borders of Working Areas of the Batticaloa Gandhi Park area
Source: Author

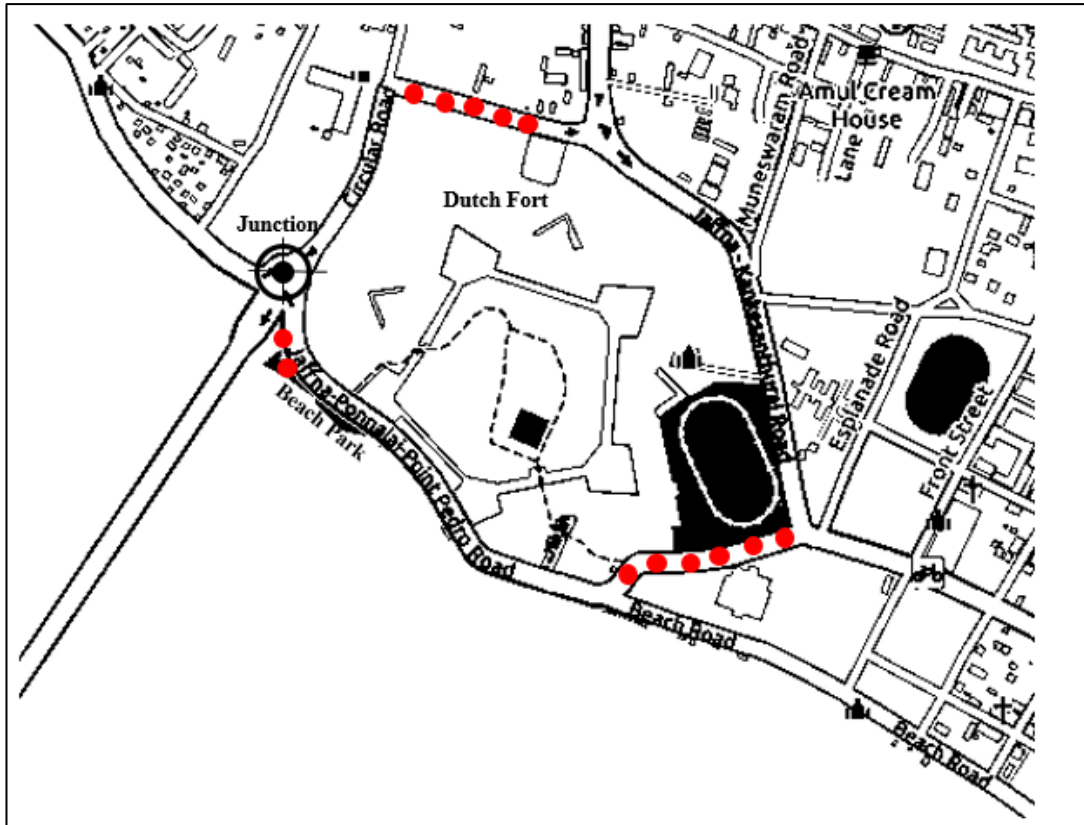


Figure 58: Borders of Working Areas of the Jaffna Beach Park area
Source: Author

When people are asked about how to get to the Gandhi Park through the Bazaar Road; nodes on the route are commercial (85.71%), Dutch Fort (91.28%), Bus Stand (42.85%), Library (22.85%), Post Office (62.23%) are presented as landmark. Also, nodes and landmarks could be understood in Figures. When people are asked about how to get somewhere from the Beach Park to shops; the nodes on the itinerary are shops (72%), Dutch Fort (91.28%), Bus Stand (27.3%), Library (15.23%), exist on which revealed as landmark and are defined. And nodes and landmarks could be understood in Figure 59 and figure 60.

The site partakes of a specific individuality which is shaped with that one. Sense of positioning and formation of a distinct arrangement can gain by urban masses, road networks and configurations, besides district's edges. The site too increases, providing spiritually, commercial, trade and transport activities. Legibility of a site is tranquil of three elements.

The scenic, functional and spatial elements of the site are defined as **district**. And edges and nodes play a part of division. The Batticaloa Gandhi Park is situated in a region which supplies the commercial activity is concentrated. A park has a setting which demonstrates diversity by the situation of the district hospital, district of housing, districts of school and community organizations. And district of residential, district of military and district of commercial features can be seen nearby the Jaffna beach park area.

Edges present around the Gandhi Park and the Jaffna Beach Park. It is seen near the Batticaloa Lagoon and Jaffna Lagoon.

Paths of the area of case study remain noticeable in figure 59 and figure 60. The Batticaloa Gandhi Park and the Jaffna Beach Park have the characteristic of paths. Both parks have path elements of roads and bridge.

Nodes bond a joint relation through paths and districts. Junctions around the Batticaloa Gandhi Park and the Jaffna Beach Park acts as nodes.

Landmark is unique to simple features that assist to delineate the area. The Batticaloa Dutch Fort, Public Library, Clock Tower and Bus Stand are the most important landmarks located nearby the Gandhi Park. On the other hand, Jaffna Dutch Fort, Cultural Hall and Public Library act as landmarks which are located nearby the Jaffna Beach Park.

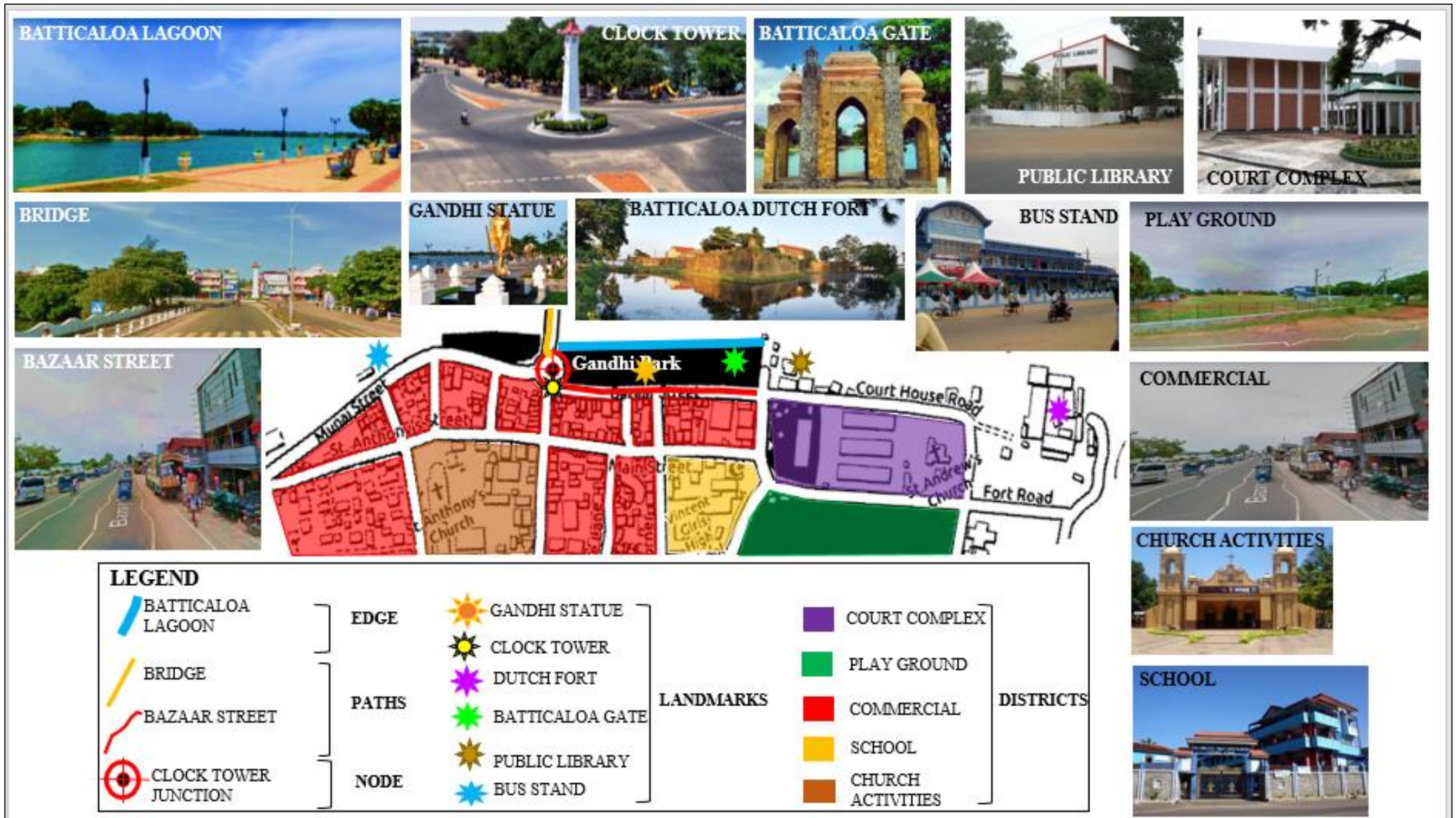


Figure 59: Lynch Analysis of Batticaloa Gandhi Park and Surrounding
Source: Author



Figure 60: Lynch Analysis of Jaffna Beach Park and Surrounding
Source: Author

46% of transportation to the Gandhi Park is of condition that by buses from side-to-side bus stops, 12% by bus stops along the Gandhi Park, 10.8% by walking and 31.2% through private vehicles. The private vehicle holders park their vehicles in a parking lot of Gandhi Park along the roads.

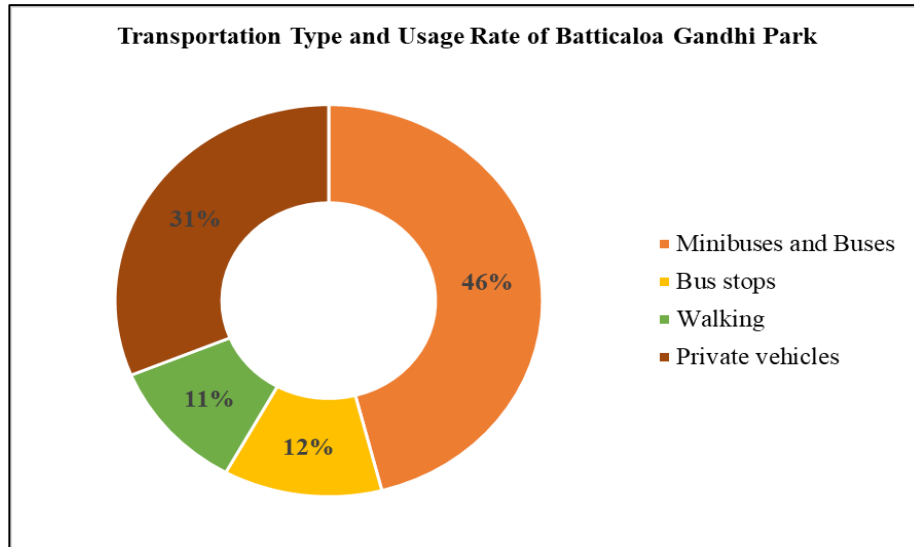


Figure 61: Transportation Type and Usage Rate of Batticaloa Gandhi Park
Source: Author

49% of transportation to Jaffna Beach Park is done by buses and minibuses from side-to-side bus stops, 5% by bus stops along the Beach Park, 9.1% on foot and 36.9% by private vehicles. Furthermore, it is noticed that communal transport has been used since parking difficulties arose inside the site.

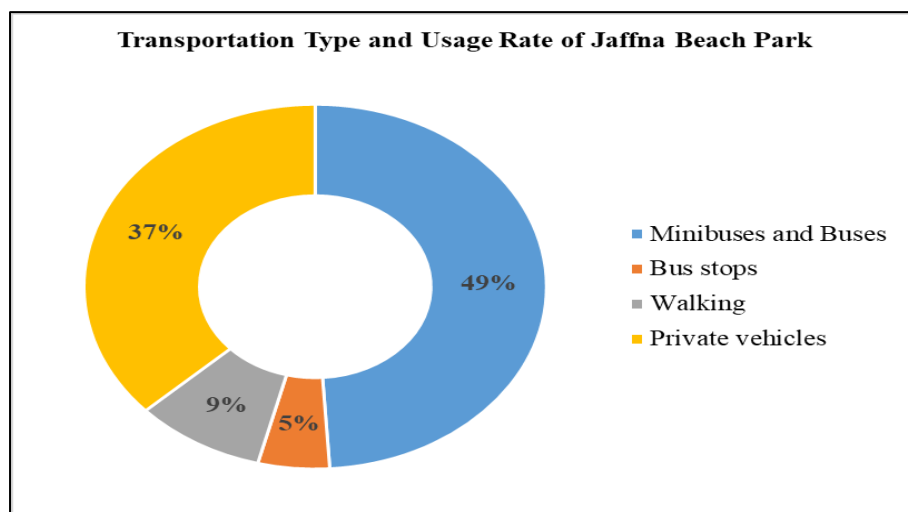


Figure 62: Transportation Type and Usage Rate of Jaffna Beach Park
Source: Author

The Gandhi Park survey of questionnaires of Segment: 1, 51.66% of individuals approach the Park all day, 31.66% occasionally, 10% seldom then 6.68% very frequent occurrences of individuals approach to Segment:1. They are 31.66% daily, 51.66% occasionally, 10% seldom and 6.68% very frequently. The availability of survey results of questionnaires that conferred to interview is responded by individuals who had access to the Gandhi Park all day. It has been noticed that more than 30% of the users retired from several public workplaces, visit this site, take a seat near the lagoon under bushes, and they have been opposing with their groups through all day till now between 01:00 p.m. to 05:00 p.m. for existences. It could be implicit that they sense themselves fit to the site. Furthermore, they expressed that, wherever in Batticaloa it does not create such a sense to people, they recognize individuals at this point and setting of environments. However, the feature changes so that people might identify somewhat in this urban park which makes individuals feel that particular park is celebrative and friendly with them. In Segment: 2 percentages nearly 46.80% all day, 37.80% occasionally, 9.60% seldom also 5.80% very frequently. According to a questionnaire survey and direct observation, it could be understood that since inadequacy seems to be in an amount of seating arrangement, it is inflexible to use the time.

Bestowing to questionnaire outcomes, first segment used the park mostly for leisure and wandering while second segment is frequently used on behalf of celebrating events. Individuals who are buying everywhere, are going towards the second segment for numerous happenings in various ways. The first segment is not only grocery shopping area. Eventually, it has developed a celebrative space since individuals sense themselves fit at this point, without giving cash for spending time, networking with others and with an environment. Once first segment is investigated in relation to smelling, 86% of individuals expressed that it is particularly the trees smell, furthestmost of individuals felt happy with this smell. Approximately 8% of the individuals clearly expressed that the lagoon odour, then further odours in percentage of 6%. Besides features in the Gandhi Park that added credit are sculptures, trees and flowering plant life. Also, the Gandhi Park is the foremost area that approaches the mind once individuals say about the well-known area in the Batticaloa Town.

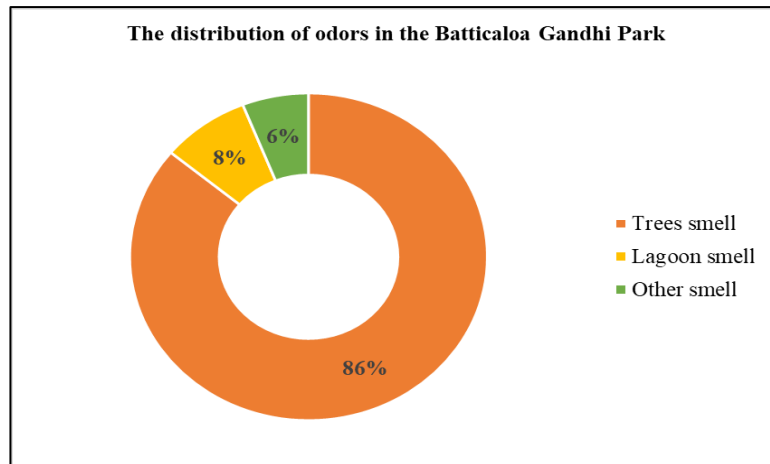


Figure 63: The Distribution of Odors in the Batticaloa Gandhi Park
Source: Author

According to the Jaffna Beach Park questionnaires of Segment 1 nearly 31.66% of individuals come to the park all day, 51.66% occasionally, 10% seldom also 6.68% very frequently. The individuals visit to Section-2. There are 51.66% all day, 21.66% occasionally, 20% seldom also 6.68% very frequently. Based on questionnaires, conferring to the interview completed by individuals who routine all-day in the Jaffna Beach Park, it is seen that nearly 15% of retired since numerous public segment 2 percentages exist 35% all day, 49.6% occasionally, 9.60% seldom also 5.80% very frequently. According to questionnaire survey and direct observation, it could be supposed that since inadequacy in an amount of seating arrangement, it is rigid to use while in the park. Once first segment is investigated in relation to smelling, nearly 73.33% of the individuals expressed that it is a smell of fish, but a vast share it is not uncomfortable with this smell. Other odours relate 26.67%, odour of exhaust.

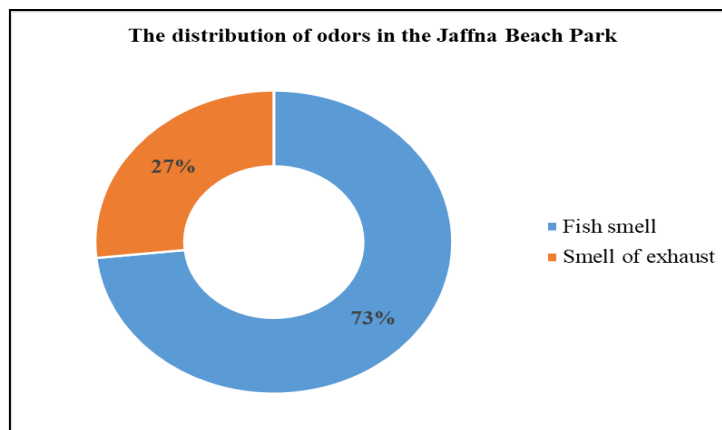


Figure 64: The Distribution of Odors in the Jaffna Beach Park
Source: Author

In the Batticaloa Gandhi Park the sound that emerges from vehicle circulation the establishment to the close of a park has been likewise disturbing individuals in relations to the sound things by way of smell. Excluding on behalf of this, individuals catch the voices of huge common individuals in this area where they are joyful to hearing from other voice. At a minor percentage, there is difficulty to hear the sound that is originate from shops, clock tower sound, different performances, and vocalizations of persons, but again individuals have remained uncomfortable because of desire of existing area in time. But in the Jaffna Beach Park this kind of huge vehicular movement has not happened silently so far.

Considering the field visits through the Batticaloa Gandhi Park, colours of structures inside the Park and in front of the Park, that are main entries for celebrative urban park with the way of finding. It consists of cognitive maps, and it is recognised that colours of structures of the buildings near the site are normally diverse colours and tenors particularly gold colour inside the Park. The colourful pattern is less in the Jaffna Beach Park and in front of the Park. But grey (62%) Dutch Fort building is located in front of the Park. Some green patches as well as blue has been identified inside the park of the lagoon.

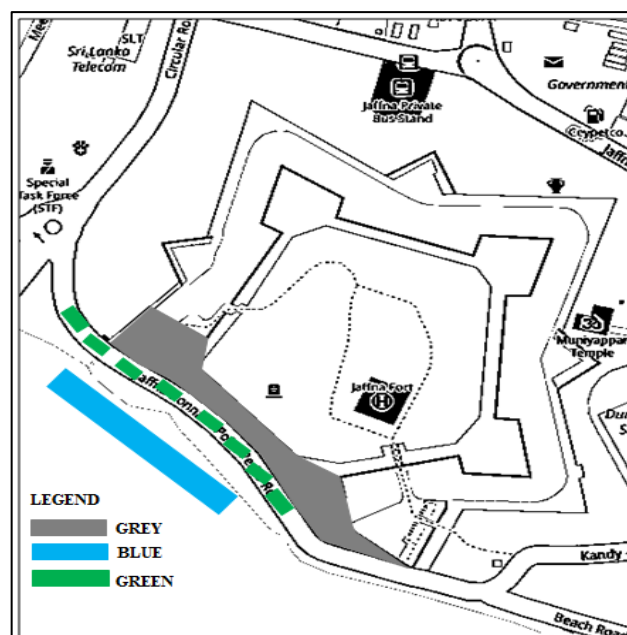


Figure 65: The Colors of the Elements in the Jaffna Beach Park and Immediate Surrounding

Source: Author

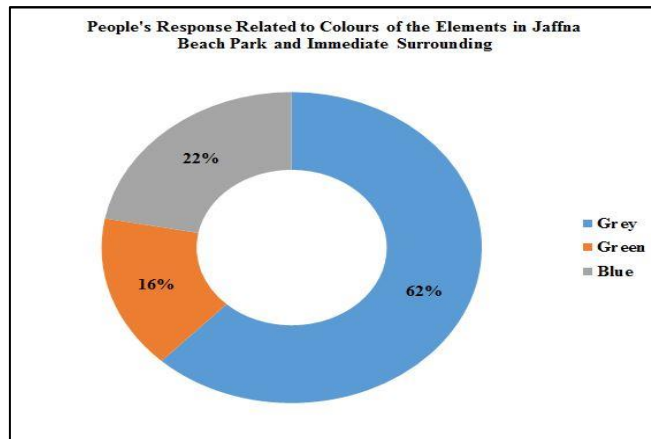


Figure 66: People's Response Related to Colors of the Elements in the Jaffna Beach Park and Immediate Surrounding
Source: Author

While individuals are requested about the colour of the park in the first segment, for the reason that certain people responded as gold statues 60.33%, signboards nearly 2% of people answered such as red, 5% tells there can be seen multi-colour along the bazaar area and nearly 9% as blue for a lagoon. And some said the flowers, and a pair of trees and answered as green (13%), besides certain individuals who remain exaggerated via structures of erections and surface expressed colour of grey by way of 11%. In the second segment, nearly 3.34% said the park is grey, nearly 15% said as green and nearly 11.66% said as gold. As the second segment of Park consumes broader concrete grounds, it is accompanying the grey colour, and nearly 15% individuals stated of green colour showed associated with Park's requirement density of trees (see Figure: 67).

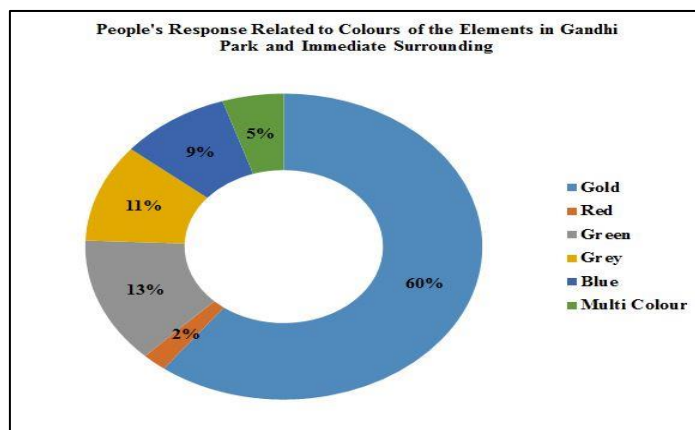


Figure 67: People's Response Related to Colors of the Elements in the Gandhi Park and Immediate Surrounding
Source: Author

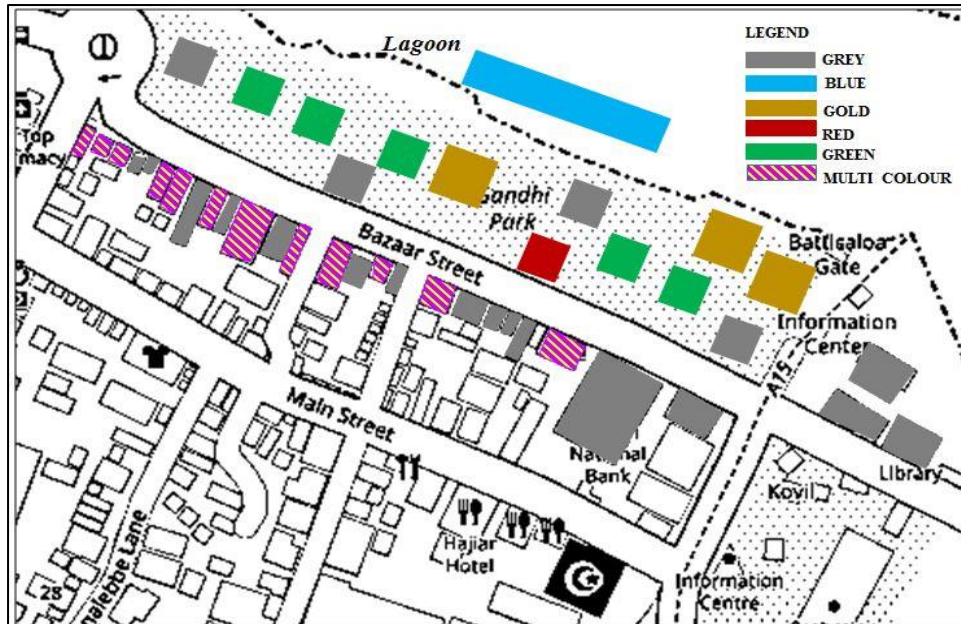


Figure 68: The colors of the elements in Batticaloa Gandhi Park and Immediate Surrounding
 Source: Author

For the first segment in the Jaffna Beach Park; seats are essential and diverse colour design privileged park perceived 90% inadequate design. Illumination works perceived by 65% insufficient where they are alive 35% think. Moreover, the road lighting is insufficient. (see Figure 69). Aiming at the second segment more than 90% of the individuals state seating is essential and illumination works are insufficient.

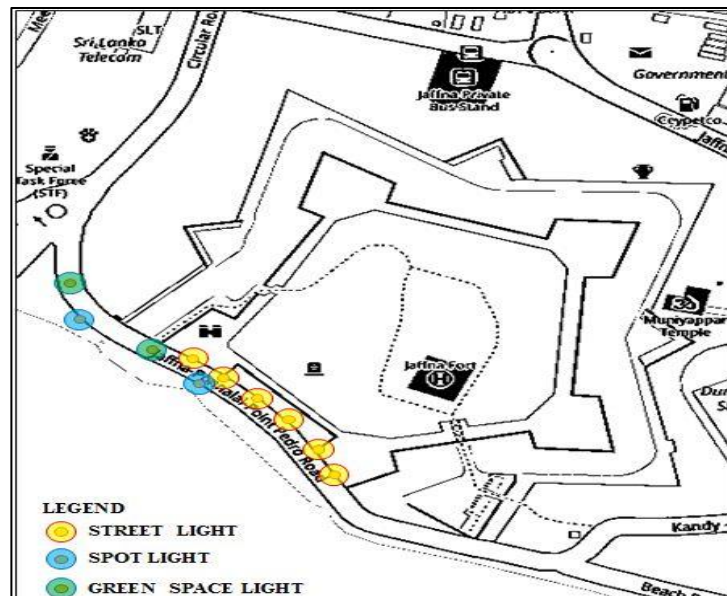


Figure 69: Lighting of the Jaffna Beach Park
 Source: Author

And according to the Gandhi Park; the first segment seating features, green straps are realised 90% adequate. Illuminations works perceive 80% sufficient, although lasting 50% considers the road illumination too (see Figure 70). In place of the second segment, extra than 60% of individuals state that seating features are insufficient.

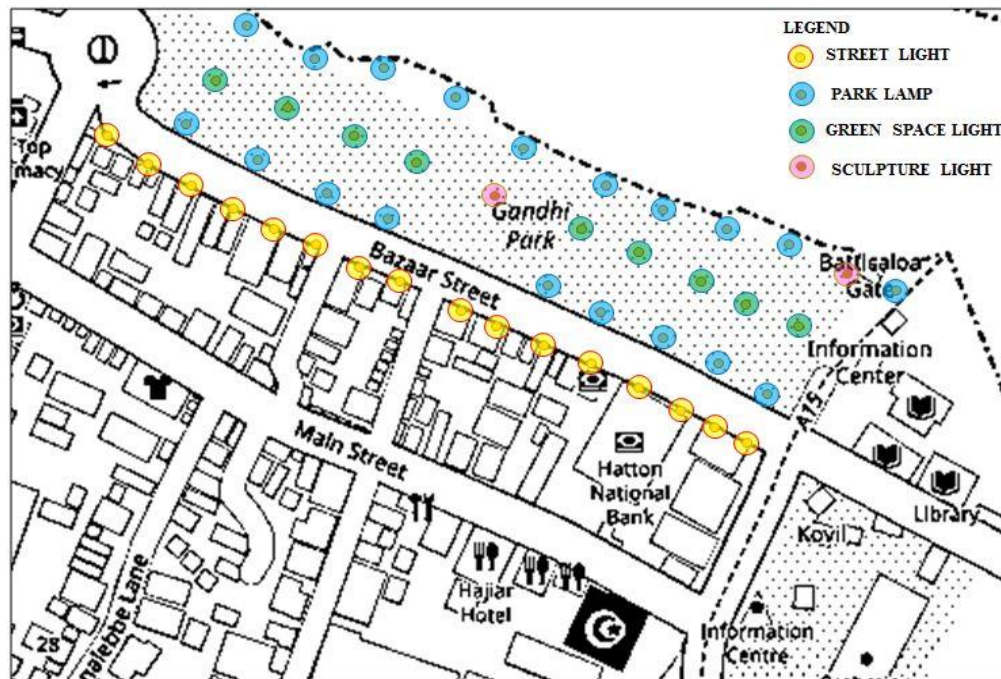


Figure 70: Lighting of the Batticaloa Gandhi Park
Source: Author

The response to the inquiry, “Do yourself save in the Batticaloa Gandhi Park?” 90% responded, “YES” with equal segments. Nevertheless, especially males and family members we use the park for an extended period of hours of the day answered “YES”.

The response to the inquiry, “Do yourself save in the Jaffna Beach Park?” responded 75% “NO” with equal segments. Particularly males use the park for an extended period of hours of the day answered “YES”.

4.7.Sensory

4.7.1. Hearing Sense

The Gandhi Park is situated inside the town limits of Batticaloa. The area is congested and noisy, comprising numerous voices, echoes of vehicles, merchants and song from the clock tower. Still, it attracts individuals. Voices represent the symbol of busy area

in the park. Particularly they are the people's interactions beyond communications. It remains as a significant part in relation to the use of the park.

Individual interviewee states as follows.

Batticaloa Gandhi Park: "This park is distinctive, through which they feel density and liveliness at the identical period and it is like an active park with intermix of users' dialogues" (Interview 6, 2019).

Jaffna Beach Park: "The Jaffna Beach Park is situated within the city limits of the Jaffna Town. Moreover, it is not busy and experiences silently". (Interview.1, 2019).

Individual interviewee states as follows.

Batticaloa Gandhi Park: "Park is more convenient, according to us it seems peaceful and noiseless". (Interview.7, 2019).

4.7.2. Gustatory Sense

Popcorn, peanut, cashew nut sellers living near to the Batticaloa Gandhi Park they say that their individuality provides a distinct individuality to attract the park. This happens along the road as well. When people think to buy, the cashew nuts the foremost area is derived into their attentions. It is followed in the Gandhi Park area. The park is popular with its surrounding gustatory characteristics.



Figure 71: Batticaloa Gandhi Park surrounding is mentioned like a stomach of Batticaloa.
Source: Author

4.7.3. Olfactory Sense

Both parks are located along the lagoon and the lagoon smell can be experienced by people. But this smell is mostly experienced in the Jaffna Beach Park when compared

to the Batticaloa Gandhi Park. It is because many fishing villages are located along this Jaffna Lagoon.

For example, visitors' opinions almost odour of the Jaffna Beach park is thus mentioned.

- Jaffna Beach Park: “Considering park that comprises an odour of fish and odour of garbage.” (Interview.4, 2019).



Figure 72: Lagoon Smell of the Jaffna Beach Park
Source: Author



Figure 73: Lagoon Smell of the Batticaloa Gandhi Park area
Source: Author

4.7.4. Touch Sense

‘Mental mapping’, based on individual’s mind images in relation to the Jaffna Beach Park reflects that observers could not simply observe parks. Once individuals are requested, they specified that nearby have roadways which do not occur in area in

advance to existing condition. It is presented in figure 74. The purpose of this poor memory might be the conditions that arose in relation to pavements, less interesting elements of the road pattern. But presence of sufficiency of soft landscape features like grasses and grass sources bit great observation. In addition, ground covering aimed at visually increase individuals finds no harm for individuals.

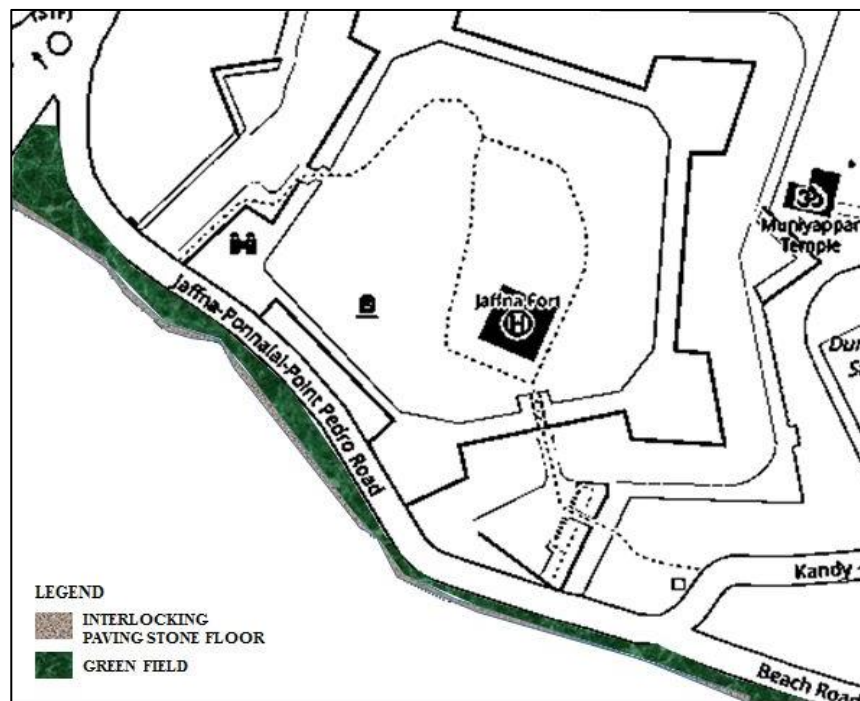


Figure 74: Flooring of Jaffna Beach Park
Source: Author

In case of the Batticaloa Gandhi Park, according to the individual's mind images demonstrate that individuals could simply observe the park because of the easy accessibility. The reason for this is well remembered for existence of interesting elements and street pattern.

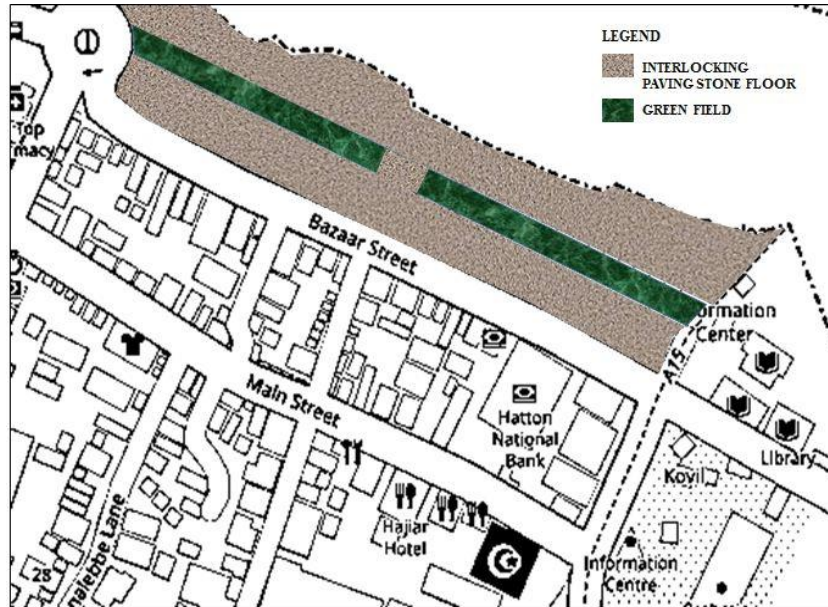


Figure 75: Flooring of the Batticaloa Gandhi Park
Source: Author

4.7.5. Visual Sense

Batticaloa Gandhi Park takes to convincing potentials in relations to the visual value. Although approximately physical features like Statues, Batticaloa Gate, Park Entrance Elements, trees in the middle of the park and nearly encouraging properties happening visually (Park elements and pictures of a park are seen in below pictures). Visual sense is very low in the Jaffna Beach Park because they do not have interesting elements.



Figure 76: Statues and Batticaloa Gate Inside the Gandhi Park
Source: Author



Figure 77: Entrances to the Batticaloa Gandhi Park
Source: Author



Figure 78: Trees in Middle of the Gandhi Park
Source: Author



Figure 79: Entrance to Jaffna Beach Park
Source: Author



Figure 80: Trees Inside the Jaffna Beach Park
Source: Author

Additionally, colours are significant to feelings and minds. For example, though blue provides people ease and hope, orange provides unhappiness and yellow provides people happiness. Red transmits equally positive and negative feelings. Though positive it provides people with lively things, robust and happy time, while a negative provides people with violence, annoyance and worries. Furthermore, considering the surveys done by authors Kaya and Epps (2004) they state that green appropriate to the environment and plants provides people harmony and confidence about moods. Since yellow, is appropriate to the sun and seasonal events, it provides people the sense of liveliness, joy and generousness while grey, partakes of a negative result, arises from bad climate and creates people sense in unhappiness, misery and distress.

Based on review, it is supposed to assess the Gandhi Park in colour, colour of initial segment gold, it delivers a confident result of particular area and could be determining that. It seems keen on an area which must be happy. Second segment has extra desire for essential happenings like drinking, eating and so on, when it made a request about colour of place, over-all response is grey and colourless.

Considering the in-depth interview of the Gandhi Park, it derives from attention to the named Batticaloa Town, "Park of well-known Gandhi Statue is unveiled with ceremony "booming bottomless art senses". The situation name is Gandhi Park. It is demanded that if we see towards the statue, it starts different viewpoints; numerous diverse symbols in relation to Batticaloa can be perceived. (Interview.3, 2019).

Table 6: Findings from the research of sensual elements

		BATTICALOA GANDHI PARK						JAFFNA BEACH PARK					
		SECTION (No.1)			SECTION (No.2)			SECTION (No.1)			SECTION (No.2)		
		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
SENSUAL	Visual Elements	☼			☼					☼			☼
	Hearing Elements	☼				☼				☼			☼
	Olfactory Sense			☼			☼			☼			☼
	Tactile Sense	☼			☼				☼			☼	
	Gustatorial Sense		☼			☼				☼			☼

4.8. Psychological

4.8.1. Sense of Security

Considerable features mark the trust of users in an urban park. The elementary features are illumination, dusting park and surrounding, maintenance and cleanliness. Considering the outcomes of in-depth interviews and questionnaires, although nearly 60% of individuals don't sense themselves a safe in the Jaffna Beach Park then nearly 91% individuals sense themselves secured in the Batticaloa Gandhi Park, but users endure to routine these parks. A little percentage of individuals sense harmless. Generally, calm of males in the Jaffna Park feels frequent in the Batticaloa Gandhi Park. The key purpose why the proportion stands less than 100% than that of the Jaffna Park which fits towards the idea of eyes on street by way of Jane Jacobs who states it is 24-hour alive area by numerous events during daytime and evening. In other words, motives for uncertain moods are inadequate in illumination. Inadequacy about care and dusting and not order as of drinkers do late-night.

Result of explanation in-depth interviews shows that; "This is one and only park for the Batticaloa city center could be able to identify public open space for evening" (Interview.4, 2019).

4.8.2. Territoriality

As mentioned earlier, set of individuals, visiting these parks all day towards seats under trees are the passageway of the roadway for accommodating their groups and discussing them that implementation in the park fit individuals. Individuals build their specific area in a park. For instance, the additional interview for some users who state that; though there are lots of activities and elements that are revealed excluding on behalf of physical features of a park, in the way of significant lifetime understandings, knowledge and sense of feelings produced in mind.

4.8.3. Interpersonal Distance

The Batticaloa Gandhi Park partakes of a fascinating component to network by individuals everywhere like shopping, observing the lagoon, taking rest, drinking, eating, road activities, etc. Or else, there are too facilities to yield to relax and see deprived of networking any person everywhere.

4.8.4. Observation and Communication

The Batticaloa Gandhi Park is an urban park for pedestrian's movement. Singly, it can network with individuals; watch others and take a seat, then feel relaxed. Therefore, there is cluster of retired individuals who visit the park to enjoy and look for other individuals till the sunset in the segment: 1. According to the in-depth interviews results, it is stated that social sound is perceived frequently. And it is one of the explanations to visit here. It is a partly existing park and filled with individuals while matching this Batticaloa Park with the Jaffna Beach Park. 'Users attract users, and a park is congested by groups challenging further.



Figure 81: People communicate and observation at the Batticaloa Gandhi Park
Source: Author



Figure 82: People communicate and observations at the Jaffna Beach Park
Source: Author

4.8.5. Individuality and Uniqueness

No physical components vary in the Jaffna Beach Park when compared to the Batticaloa Gandhi Park. However, in the Batticaloa Gandhi Park, it happens on reason for sense, mind and life understandings, the components create changes since individuals, remain sculptures inside in front of the parks. They can be seen in bazaar and social concreteness. When considering the in-depth interview held at the park, "Here is a vital park per sculpture, Batticaloa Gate, Ancient Crane and nice view of the commercial strip in front of the park. The park remains filled with remembrances spending just about all day" (Interview.10, 2019).

4.8.6. Legibility

The Batticaloa Gandhi Park is one of the landmarks that one and many other landmarks like Dutch Fort, Public Library, Clock Tower, Bus Stand, Post Office, Public Market can be seen and Dutch Fort, Cultural Hall and Public Library acts as landmarks. They are located nearby the Jaffna Beach Park. A commercial and transportation hub can be identified as districts for the Gandhi Park and residential district, military district and commercial district features can be seen nearby the Jaffna beach park area. The edges present around the Gandhi Park and the Jaffna Beach Park are the Batticaloa Lagoon and the Jaffna Lagoon. Batticaloa Gandhi Park and Jaffna Beach Park have the characteristics of a path. Both parks have paths elements of roads and bridge. The nodes that bond a shared relative by paths and districts. Junctions around the Batticaloa Gandhi Park and the Jaffna Beach Park acts as nodes. (Refer Annexure 1: Cognitive Map of Batticaloa Gandhi Park and Annexure 2: Cognitive Map of Jaffna Beach Park).

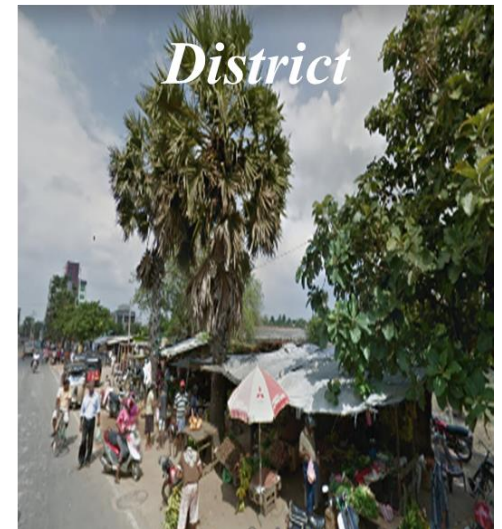
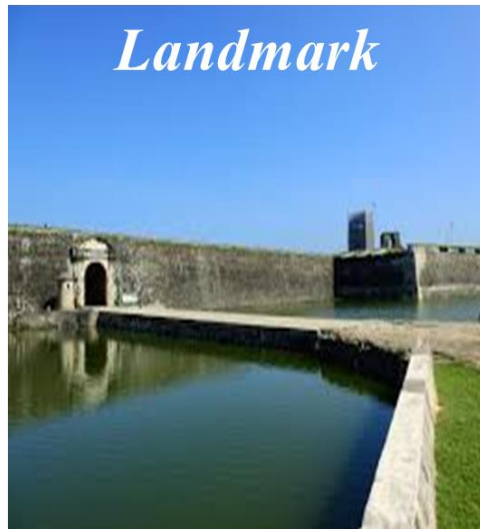


Figure 83: Sample of Paths, Edges, Districts, Nodes and Landmarks of Jaffna Beach Park
Source: Author

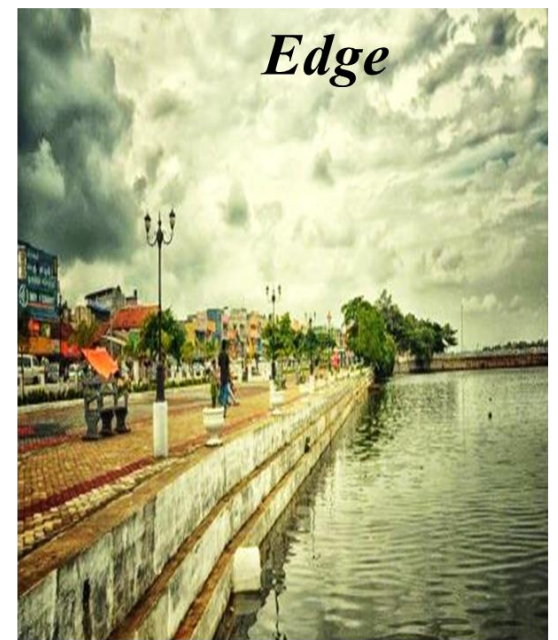
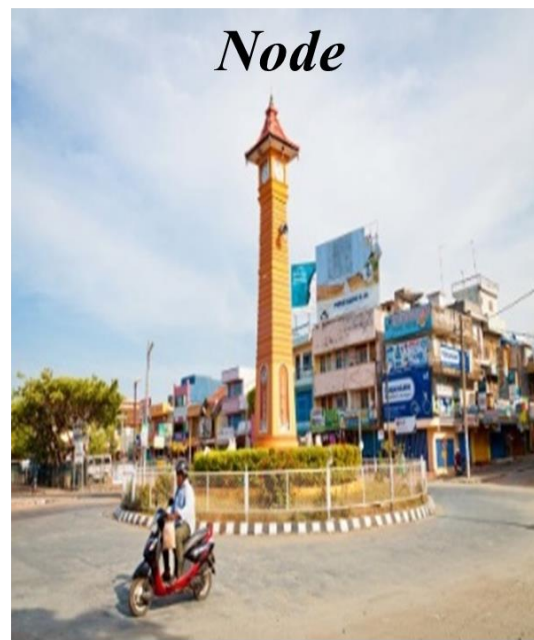


Figure 84: Sample of Landmarks, Nodes, Districts, Edges and Paths of Batticaloa Gandhi Park
Source: Author

Table 7: Findings from the research of psychological elements

		BATTICALOA GANDHI PARK						JAFFNA BEACH PARK					
		SECTION (No.1)			SECTION (No.2)			SECTION (No.1)			SECTION (No.2)		
		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
PSYCHOLOGICAL	Territoriality		⊗			⊗			⊗			⊗	
	Interpersonal Distance		⊗				⊗			⊗			⊗
	Observation and Communication	⊗			⊗					⊗			⊗
	Legibility	⊗			⊗				⊗			⊗	
	Sense of Security	⊗				⊗				⊗			⊗
	Individuality and uniqueness	⊗			⊗				⊗				⊗

4.9. Tamil cultural requirements expected in an urban park which will satisfy socio-spatial experience.

Celebrative events of Tamil community, often performed by themselves who have formal or informal space, can be initiated by an individual or a group as they come in many forms based on the specific cultural aim of the Tamil cultural community. In addition to Tamil cultural ceremonies, which are often carried out in a personal manner within one’s immediate family, a more communal method of practicing Hinduism is through the Tamil religious festivals. The main purpose of Tamil cultural festivals in Jaffna and Batticaloa is to extend the rituals and celebration events beyond temple walls to permit an interaction between open public space and urban space. Although festivals need not be religious, most conducted near the open ground associations and green fields. The main components of Tamil cultural festivals are processions, gathering, grand ceremonies, and mass commerce. So, this kind of open ground associations and green field requirements are expected to be incorporated in the urban parks too.

When considering the Tamil community’s social attraction, gathering is another aspect of Tamil cultural festivals and ceremonies that is inevitable given the audio-visual animation of colourfully adorned idols, resonating group chanting and music and

streets packed with energetic dancers and followers. However, it is important to note that in North and East part of Sri Lanka, gathering is never on a modest scale. By considering these ceremonial activities especially Tamil cultural community need a huge open space to conduct their animation events. So, Tamil cultural people need special arrangement to conduct their ceremonial animations in an urban park.

Tamil community people spend their holidays in a different way by involving in the selling and buying goods and services. Accordingly, religious holidays also require ceremonies of more grandeur and planning. If a regular daily ceremony requires a basket of fruits, a garland of fresh flowers and a public ceremony will call for gigantic collection of fresh goods as each people will bring their own offering. On such occasions, people use open flat shady ground to sell and buy goods. Most of the time people use streets and playgrounds as a platform for their marketing activities. So, Tamil people like to spend their holidays while enjoying the cultural ceremonial activities in the urban park. It would be much better as designers if we could incorporate separate space to do their cultural ceremonial activities in the urban park as well.

Of all the temple towns in North and East, Jaffna and Batticaloa are one of the most renowned towns for its colourful festivals and religious ceremonies. Known for its vibrant and crowded annual religious and secular festivals, the customs in which devotees desire to participate bring the entire city to life by activating the streets and temple complex throughout the day and night. Particularly, Christian community celebrates their Christmas festival mostly in the night. Also, they use the open ground platform to decorate their Christmas tree and they more interested to do illumination arrangements to light up the statues with ornaments in night. So, Tamil community eager to spend day and night life in an urban park specially during their festive period.

When considering the Tamil New Year (*Puththandu*) especially the cooking is done in a clay pot that is often garlanded with leaves or flowers, sometimes tied with a portion of turmeric root or marked with pattern artwork called *kolam* (floor art). It is either cooked at home, or in community gatherings such as in temples or village open

spaces. This kind of open space arrangement is considered as one of the requirements for Tamil cultural people to have their cooking activities along with floor art in soft landscape urban park.

Considering the *Pongal* festival maybe viewed more as a "social festival" since the contemporary celebrations do not necessarily link it to temple rituals. Temples and cultural centers organize the ritual cooking of Pongal dish, along with fairs (*Pongal mela*) with handicrafts, crafts, pottery, sarees, ethnic jewellery for sale. These sites hold traditional community sports such as *Uri Adithal* ("breaking a hanging mud pot while blindfolded"), *Pallanguzhi* and *Kabbadi*, as well as group dance and music performances in major cities and towns. So Tamil community people need special space in urban park to hold their traditional community sports and ritual events. Most importantly they more prefer sandy areas and green fields in urban parks to have their community sports.

4.10. Outcomes derived from field survey.

Considering context of celebrative and friendliness urban design, it is significant whatever individuals to observe worthy area that exists, no substance whatever scope it is. Again, considering the celebrative urban design, the initial influence is a must to generate a social interaction space, which makes the individuals joyful and individuals sense belongingness. The Batticaloa Gandhi Park remains a best sample of setting and devising greatest physical excellence. A diversity of individuals since the past to the present has been studied by means of the park. Nevertheless, the celebrative is fewer in the Jaffna Beach Park even with its weak physical worthless.

Since geographical, managerial and physical problems in the Jaffna Beach Park, it is noticed that this remains sustained about the use on countless strengths. Since the entire negative components that remained stated above rests in physical satisfied as broken ground covers, deficiency in seating arrangement and space for diverse activities and so on. According to the Batticaloa Gandhi Park, it can be observed the park activities sustained to the usage next to the countless passions since several positive physical components exists. Nevertheless, the procedure of observation and

acceptance of a park is not scenic, but it is an elementary procedure as a grouping of warnings of minds and spirit altogether. An individual describes his understanding sense of a common of feelings as hearing, sight and taste by the similar time plus identical park through subsequent arguments.

In view of consideration outcomes of research, conversations and questionnaires; the conclusion positions that popular meanness of physically unwanted opinions of the Jaffna Beach Park, less understanding, less lasting to visual factors, olfactory and gustatory, really takes as an actual significant park in individual's attentions and takes too many individuals since the park cannot develop in an existing formation through physical principles, as in a prior to the urban design methods.

But the Batticaloa Gandhi Park has positive points that remain to visual factors, olfactory and gustatory, essentially takes an identical solid memory in individuals as users' notices and takes up. Moreover, several users from the park could develop an existing method with physical principles, as earlier urban design methods. The park turns into the celebrative and friendliness urban park system once it demands to people's minds, happens their requirements, desires, and catches a fragment about them. On the other hand, a favoured urban park could be able to yield to the park once it remains comprised towards design procedure of community and astonishing range of physical parks, by way of an accord with physical principles.

4.11. Conclusion

Celebrative Urban Parks (CUP) are there. They are not even-handed parks wherever users have a worthy spendable time. The CUP delivers more community interaction communication among users. The inadequate public spaces plus celebrative urban parks go faster with uniqueness and social isolation; subsequently, in several additional difficulties be seen in society. Setting of friendly environments, designed only by means of buildings, does not build a space, thus there is not any community interaction that happens among users. In advance to managerial, physical and geographical

aspects regarding the urban design, the sensory and emotional aspects are essential in examining the designing urban parks.

The following statements such as provision with the cultural aspects of the Batticaloa Gandhi Park. Users states that by means of the park they sensed culturally effective during their festive season.

- “We use this Batticaloa Gandhi Park to celebrate our Christmas festival by decorating the tress especially in the night-time” (Interview.3, 2019).
- “As a group we come to this Gandhi Park to involve in the protests and we believe at the end the protest will become success. Because we feel Mahatma Gandhi is meant for Ahimsa” (Interview. Group of youths, 2019).
- “I come to this Gandhi Park with my relatives and friends to have chat and fun games during the Tamil New Year Festival” (Interview.4, 2019).

The subsequent statements such as provision with the celebrative and friendliness of the Batticaloa Gandhi Park. Users states that by means of the park they sensed vision, taste and sound during the similar period.

- Park of remembrances... “The Gandhi Park being attached to everyone; it is appropriate to the lonely individuals at night-time and colleague groups in the afternoon hours including the couples in place of daytime. Perhaps you could break the cashew nut, for a beverage and eatables, or else perhaps for nothing, just to look out everywhere. You are able to look out for the people who are being individuals or be alive unaccompanied; listening to a song as of a clock tower or else a little discussion, involvement in a protest, that happens within the short time, you are able to discover somewhat aimed at you from an activity and function" (Interview.2, 2019).
- “Park that defines or recaps the Gandhi Park. This place is sufficient for somebody to comprehend Batticaloa” (Interview.1, 2019).

The outcomes on or after the field investigation, exploration, documentary and interviews. They conclude that the Batticaloa Gandhi Park is associated with the Jaffna Beach Park. It really partakes of an incredibly significant and unforgettable place in user's and people's thoughts and partakes of numerous users since people ought to know certain understandings, associated to visual, olfactory and gustatory in meanness of physical aspects on park. Conventional urban design features like managerial, physical and geographical have emotional impact on the celebrative and friendliness of the Gandhi Park positively and Jaffna Beach Park is negatively. However, the Gandhi Park in Batticaloa is more celebrative place since it calls to people's minds, encounters their requirements, desires, and catches a fragment from them.

Considering the investigation of the celebrative and friendliness level of Batticaloa the Gandhi Park and the Jaffna Beach Park they have the basis on conventional and celebrative urban design component. Investigative the administrative, physical and geographical magnitudes of parks, both segments ensure diverse concepts. Though these two segments of parks obtain changes in terms of psychological and emotional criteria, they are too précised in the tables shown above. (See Table:3,4,5,6 and 7)

This segment of the dissertation concludes the results according to the interviews, led with particular observers, traders, staff, owners, walkers and community members in the Batticaloa Gandhi Park and the Jaffna Beach Park. The investigation is established into three spaces the author Lefebvre, agrees with the conception segments to this section. Lived, conceived and perceived space consistent to physical, psychological as well as community space. Correspondingly they stand through on or after responses of the interviews. The matrices for the outcomes from the activities and understandings are constructed to recap the results of the in-depth interviews. Especially matrices are established based on senses such as vision, touch, audition, taste and smell. (See Table:8)

Table 8: Findings of the in-depth interviews: celebrative urban spaces

BATTICALOA GANDHI PARK				JAFFNA BEACH PARK		
SENSES	MEASURES	INTERPRETATIONS		MEASURES	INTERPRETATIONS	
		OBJECTIVE	SUBJECTIVE		OBJECTIVE	SUBJECTIVE
VISION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supplies Fisherman Grocery Buildings Plants Vehicles Statues Persons Seats Billboards Community buildings Streetlamps Roadways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huge Size Red Grey Gold Green Blue Multi-colour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse Moreover much Colourful Numerous Several Assortment Choices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supplies Fisherman Plants Vehicles Persons Seats Community buildings Streetlamps Roadways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huge Size Blue Grey Green 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choices
SMELL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lagoon Debris Floras Fish Supplies Use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smell Aroma Nasty smell Profane smell Condense 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Varied Various Pleasant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lagoon Debris Fish Use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smell Aroma Nasty smell Profane smell Condense 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pleasant
TASTE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supplies 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supplies 		
AUDITION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicles Salespersons Melody Individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loud Garish Vibrating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Varied Various Energetic Pleasant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicles People 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loud Garish Silent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pleasant
TOUCH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roadways Shells 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damaged Separated Solid Soft 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous Similar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roadways Shells 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damaged Separated Solid Soft 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irregular Unlike

CONCLUSION

Urban parks have challenged with rapid changes due to commercial, social and technical changes and families of residency and urban space frequently omitted throughout these changes. Although present urban design approaches with the place in relations to the administrative, physical and geographical ignorance of the significance recognised by the users to place their requirements and views concluded. The place might be an outcome in imperfection in urban features, important to the failure of individuality and value of public space. In different circumstances, celebrative urban design principles attempt in the direction of resolve these kinds of difficulties and to get social aspect of the urban space into lead.

In this way, dissertation targets to originate by an analysis technique for assessment of celebrative of urban space particularly urban parks. To organise this, theories as regards the celebrative urban designs, they are inspected along with their backgrounds. According to theoretic contextual of this reading, methodologies inspect the public space with concerns to five core dimensions which have been approved in key captions of psychological, sensual, managerial, physical and geographical. Accordingly, the Batticaloa Gandhi Park and the Jaffna Beach Park have been selected as study areas, they have been varying in relations to the dynamics of the urban development in line through a transformation of Batticaloa and Jaffna. Towards better comprehension about the changes, the Batticaloa Gandhi Park and the Jaffna Beach Park have met during these variations, where the method of questioning has been used.

To equally investigate the parks in terms of celebrative, two elementary works have been deliberated “concept of sense of the place and psychology”. To conclude the research, an urban design principle for assessment of the Batticaloa Gandhi Park in terms of sensory qualities and psychological aspects have been tried to stand accomplished and associated with the Jaffna Beach Park. In addition to that, emerging social value standards aimed at and urban space, perceptual analyses, sensorial and questionnaires are used.

Although investigative method the celebrative of urban spaces, significance of people and public setting sense have a vital role. By this way, sensual examination about both parks is carried out with colour, flooring and smell analyses. Nevertheless, cognitive maps of both parks have been recognized to investigate how users understand the place in, though. Conferring to the dissertation outcomes, first and second segment of the Batticaloa Gandhi Park as it stands upholds it's celebrative but it does not fulfil with the Jaffna Beach Park. Anyhow, to offer celebrative for the Jaffna Beach Park, around slight inferences would be accepted outside.

In order to create an urban space with a celebrative, liveable, functioning and desirable area, much more physical appearances are required, such as green arena that aims at wellbeing, satisfactory illumination on behalf of feeling safety, comprehensibility of a park, diversity to users and habitation, in relations to which the Jaffna Beach Park is inadequate, but fullness might be recognised in situations of the Batticaloa Gandhi Park. Moreover, the Batticaloa Gandhi Park has additional landscapes and plays a significant character in people's view through parks, such as flexibility to period, user-friendliness due to closeness to transport centre and characteristic units: such as, shops, fishermen, florists, etc., On the other point, these features are not sufficient for a place to be used in the Jaffna Beach Park. Once users' invention seems to be a part that fits to users themselves, at that time they accept to space with their involvements also endure towards usage it. Considering this situation, psychological aspects and senses of park users are associated with the celebrative of space, yonder the physical, managerial, and geographical magnitudes of the space.

Especially considering the background of Celebrative Urban Design, the situation is significant whatever users observe it by way of a worthy place to be now, not any substance is proved whatever magnitude or form it has. Considering the Celebrative Urban Design, first element is to generate the human-scale, which varieties users are joyful and users sense belongingness. The secondly, public places through characteristic attractiveness and uniqueness fascinate users so that their reiteration could stay. The Batticaloa Gandhi Park is a sample of this plentiful of setting, nevertheless its fragile physical value in addition to managerial insufficiencies might

be knowledgeable in the Jaffna Beach Park. Both parks have been always transformed, though its uniqueness, it is rising from the people who looking for the traditional activities, attracts users from the past to the current situation. Its individuality regarding gastronomy develops unforgettably and fascinates different along with ancient patrons. They create the Batticaloa Gandhi Park as a celebrative space. A diversity of chances to beverage and they eat even some concerts and expressions in the Batticaloa Gandhi Park contribute individuals a feeling of sense that they stay in a distinctive park. Concerts of the Batticaloa native people, different crowds for song, turning performance since local people and convention of monument brand about the Batticaloa Gandhi Park are unforgettable. Enjoyable fragrances of flowers within park have emotional impact in the attraction of the Batticaloa Gandhi Park. Diverse people have exaggerated by diverse arrangements. Almost they are relaxing and seeing other people; nearly have fun for a performing. People are attracted by streets and activities with energetic surroundings which are further possible towards the demand to additional public and new-fangled invitees.

The main purpose of Tamil cultural festivals in Jaffna and Batticaloa is to extend the rituals and celebration events beyond temple walls to permit an interaction between open public space and urban space. People need open ground associations and green field to have their festive inter linkages. This kind of socio-spatial arrangements can be observed in Batticaloa Gandhi Park. But Jaffna people do not have interest to have their festive events in Jaffna Beach Park. Because there is not any spatial arrangement in the Jaffna Beach Park.

Most of the Tamil cultural communities need a huge open space to conduct their animation events and ritual festival events. Particularly in the Christmas season, Christian community use the Gandhi Park to conduct their animation events like musical shows and carols. Even night-time life also experienced by people during the festival season but the time is limited. This kind of animation life is not recorded in Jaffna Beach Park.

Especially open space arrangement is considered as one of the requirements for Tamil cultural people to have their cooking activities along with floor art in soft landscape urban park. Considering the Batticaloa Gandhi Park; the floor fails to accommodate to conduct these kinds of festive arrangements. Because Gandhi Park floor comprises with hard landscape features.

Moreover, Tamil community people spend their holidays in a different way by involving in the selling and buying goods and services. But there are no special spaces in the Batticaloa Gandhi Park and Jaffna Beach Park. So, there is a need to allocate separate spaces to provide the platform to conduct cultural ceremonial activities (selling and buying goods and services) within urban parks.

Moreover, design of urban space especially parks space, has characteristics of many elements, such as site and magnitude, and the way of a plan stand significant. Anyhow, designing open places, the ones well-thought-of to stand effective would be reserved as samples. From the essential elements aimed at celebration have not improved though know-how takes settled extremely throughout the previous era. The collaboration among parks and design within the park especially the recreational zones, which are vital communal spaces of a town. It is a spectacle that ought to be considered important. Sensibility and feelings of the park users have emotional impact in the design openly, and the same feeling is effective for the other way around. The urban parks that well-maintained for periods of time would not astonish us. These urban parks would be considered as models whereas creating innovative urban public parks or changing the prevailing ones as expected.

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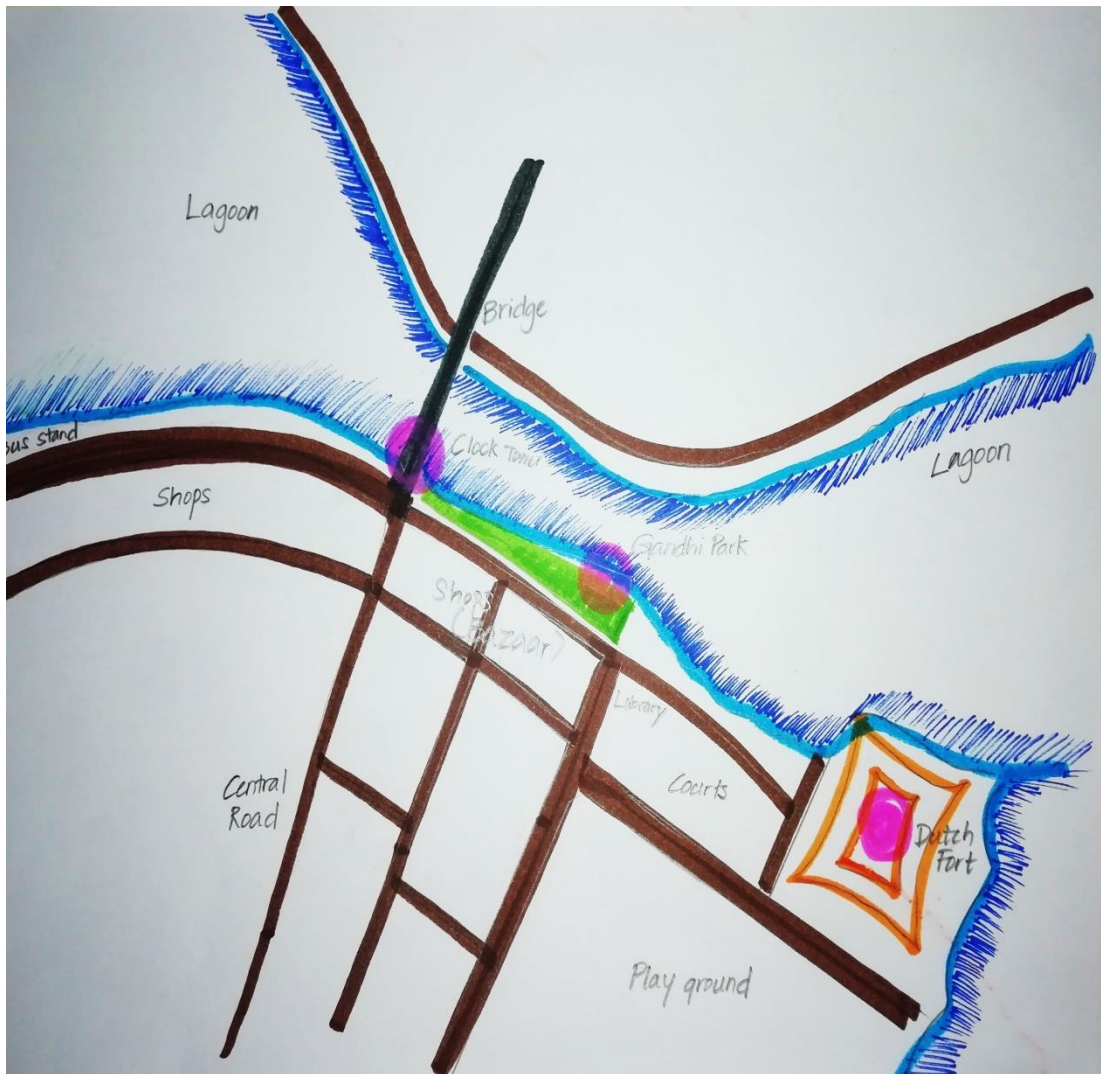
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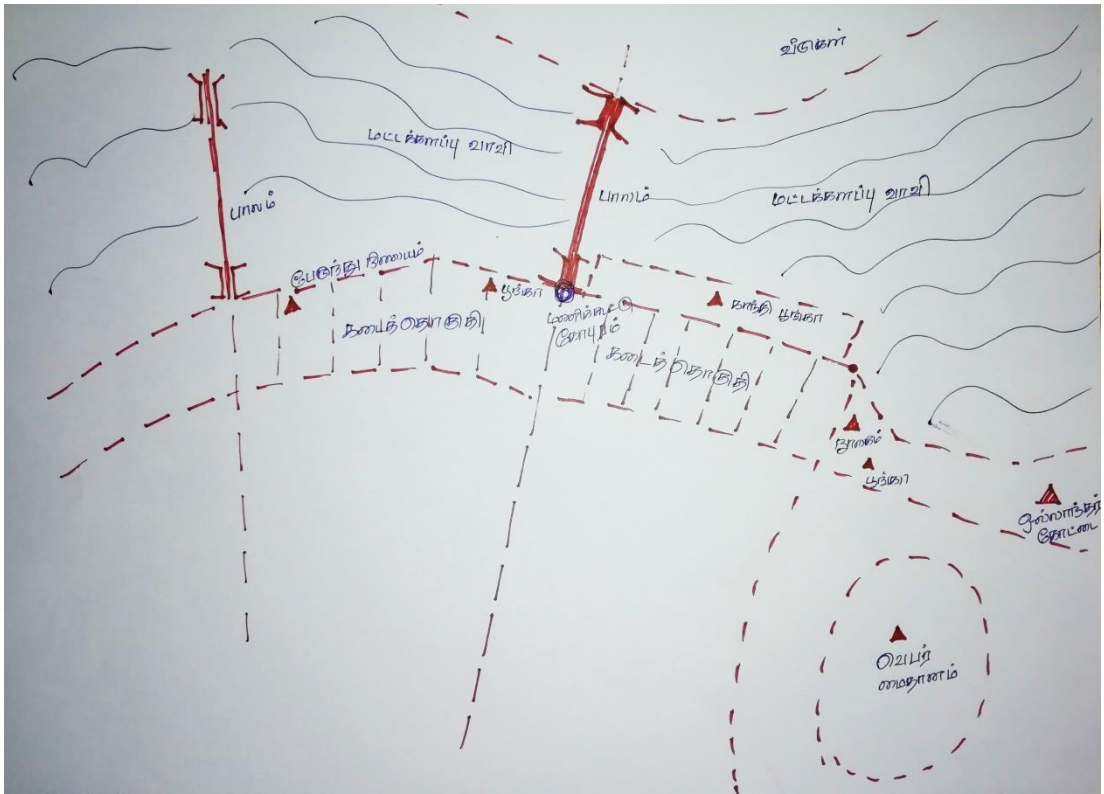
ANNEXURES

1. Annexure 1: Cognitive Maps of Batticaloa Gandhi Park

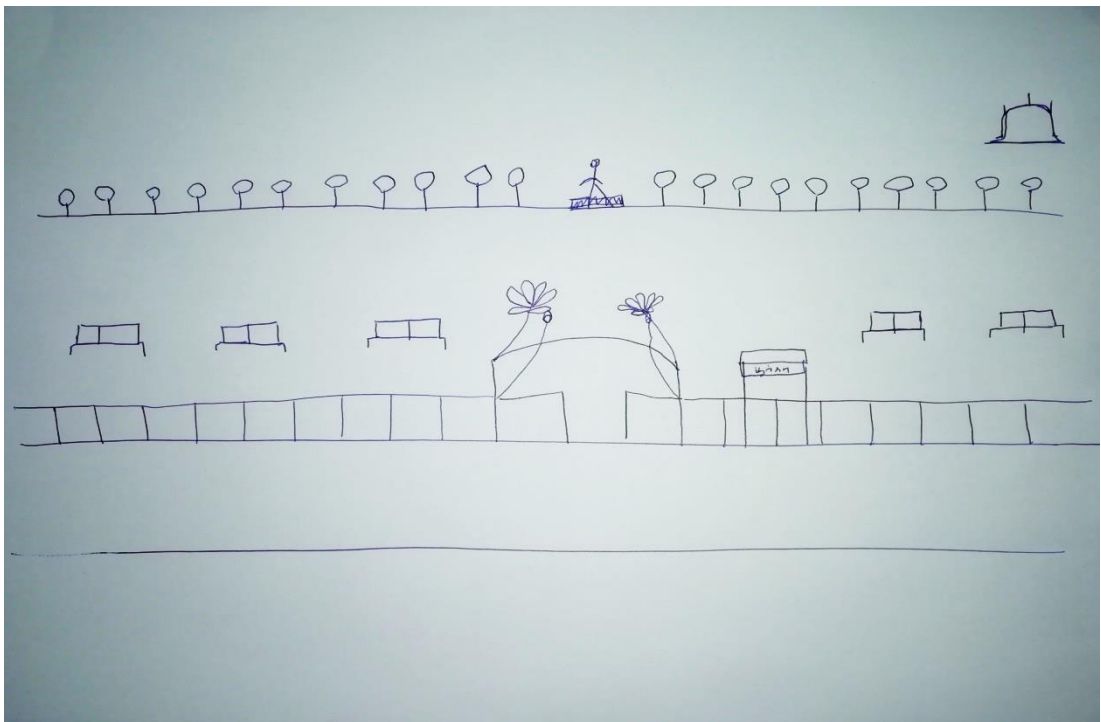
Map No. 01



Map No. 02

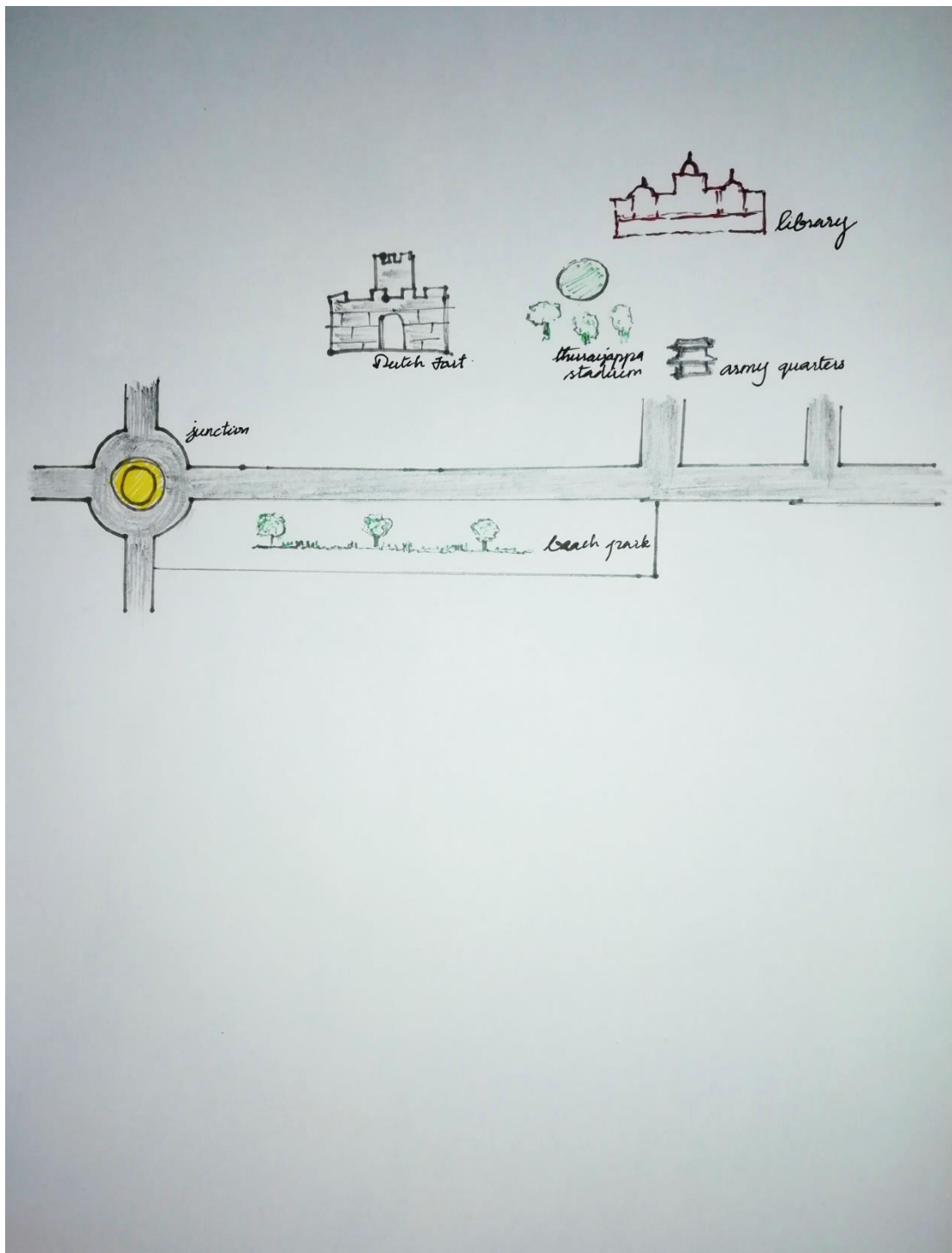


Map No. 03

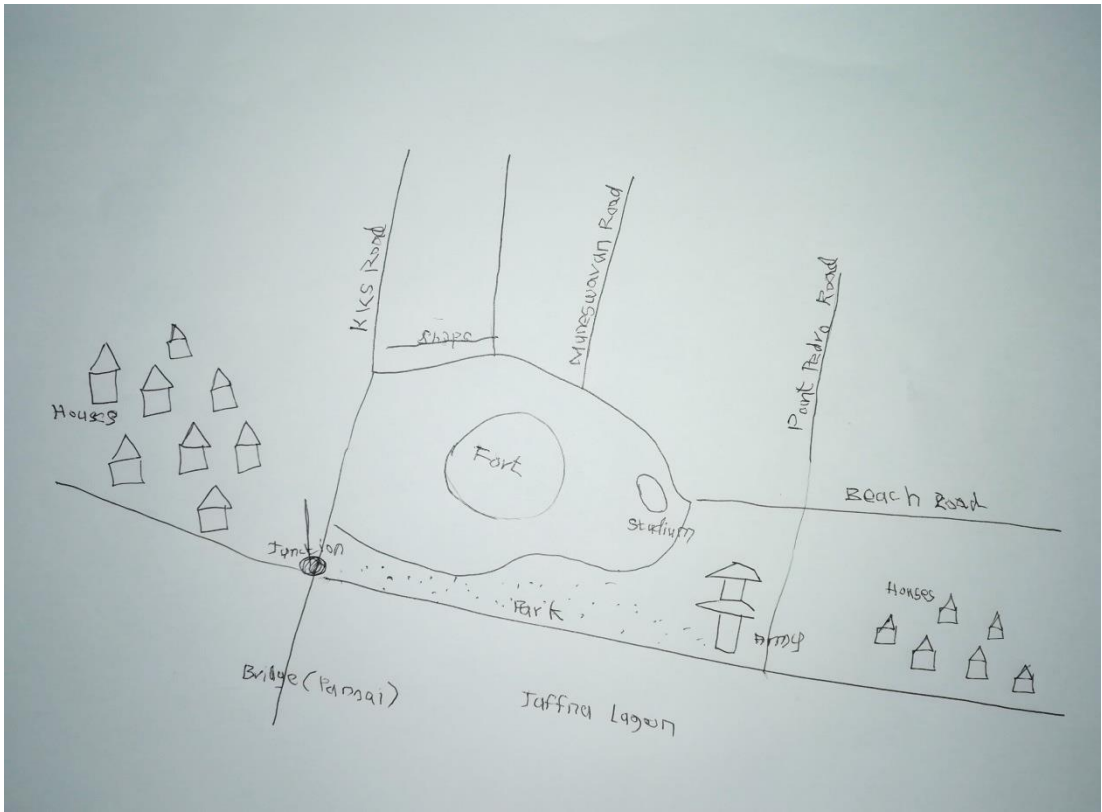


2. Annexure 2: Cognitive Maps of Jaffna Beach Park

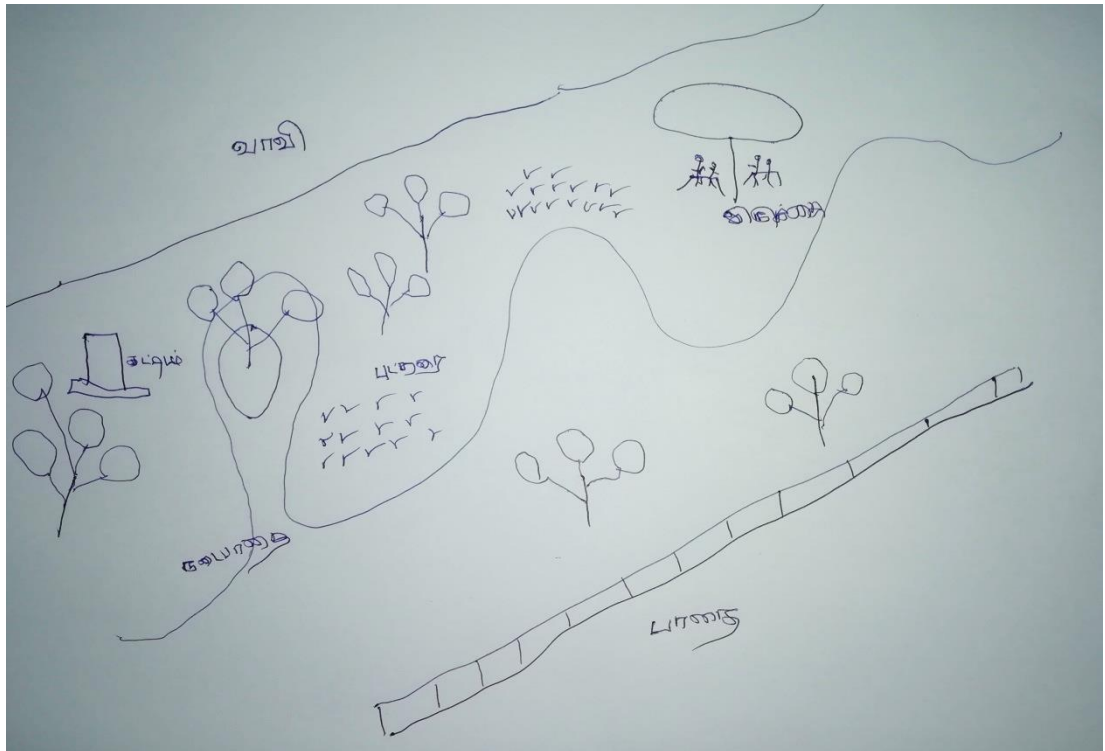
Map No. 01



Map No. 02



Map No. 03



3. Annexure 3: Questionnaire Form in English

MASTER OF URBAN DESIGN : QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY FOR DISSERTATION
Department of Architecture, University of Moratuwa

Note: This information will be used only for the academic purpose

Age:

Gender:

Education:

Profession:

1. How frequently do you use this park? When do you prefer to come to this park?

Everyday Very often Sometimes Rarely

2. Which mode of transportation do you use to come to this park?

Bus Mini bus Three-wheeler Private Vehicle

Other.....

3. For what purposes do you come to this park?

Relaxation Wandering around Celebration Just passing

Spend time with friends Other.....

4. Which buildings, structures, furniture, plants, etc. are important for you in the park? Why?

.....
.....
.....

5. Is there any structure or urban element along the park and inside the park bothering you? If any, what are they?

.....
.....

6. Why do these elements or structures bother you?

.....
.....

7. Do you have good or bad smell that attracts your attention to this park? If any, what are they?

Flower Greenery Celebration Exhaust Fresh air

Lagoon Other.....

8. What do you think about this smell/these smells?

Bad Nice Different

9. What kind of sound you can hear in this park?

Water Human Transportation Vehicle Sound of Nature

Other.....

10. What do you think about this sound/these sounds?

Bad Nice Different

11. Can you remember the park floor if you close your eyes?

Yes No

12. If you remember, what is the flooring throughout the park? (What kind of materials?)

.....

13. What color does your attention on this park?

.....

14. Do you feel safe in this park?

Yes No

15. Is the park lighting adequate? (Your answer should especially be considering the evening)

.....

16. Is park suitable for all weather conditions? (Are there any elements that cast a shadow when the sun shines or to be protected from getting wet when it rains)

Yes No

17. Are there enough seating places in this park? (Bench etc.)

Yes No

18. Do you think that there are enough green areas in this park? Why?

.....

19. What kinds of events are carried out in this park? (Performances of people which are dressed in different costumes, demonstration, etc.). Do you join these activities?

.....

20. Do you recommend the others to visit this park?

Yes No

4. Annexure 4: Questionnaire Form in Tamil

நகர்ப்புற வடிவமைப்பு முதுகலைமாணி பட்டப்படிப்பு: வினாக்கொத்து
கட்டிடக்கலைப் பிரிவு, மொரட்டுவைப் பல்கலைக்கழகம்
குறிப்பு: இந்த தகவல் கல்வி நோக்கத்திற்காக மட்டுமே பயன்படுத்தப்படும்

வயது:

பால்:

கல்வித் தகமை:

தொழில்:

1. இந்த பூங்காவை எப்போது பயன்படுத்துவீர்கள்? இந்த பூங்காவிற்கு எப்போது வர விரும்புகிறீர்கள்?

தினமும் அடிக்கடி சில நேரங்களில் அரிதாக

2. இந்த பூங்காவிற்கு வர நீங்கள் எந்த போக்குவரத்து முறையைப் பயன்படுத்துகிறீர்கள்?

பேருந்து சிற்றுந்து மூச்சுக்கர வண்டி தனியார் வாகனம்
வேறு

3. நீங்கள் எந்த நோக்கங்களுக்காக இந்த பூங்காவிற்கு வருகிறீர்கள்?

ஓய்வெடுக்க சுற்றித் திரிய கொண்டாட்டங்களில் ஈடுபட கடந்து செல்ல

நண்பர்களுடன் நேரத்தை செலவிட வேறு

4. பூங்காவில் உங்களுக்கு எந்த கட்டிடங்கள், கட்டமைப்புகள், இருக்கைகள், தாவரங்கள் போன்றவை முக்கியமானதாக தோன்றுகின்றன? ஏன்?

.....

5. பூங்காவிலும் அல்லது பூங்காவை அண்மித்த பகுதிகளிலும் ஏதேனும் அமைப்புகள் உங்களுக்கு தொந்தரவு தருவதாக கருதுகின்றீர்களா? ஏதேனும் இருந்தால், அவை என்ன?

.....

6. ஏன் அவ் அமைப்புகளை நீங்கள் உங்களுக்கு தொந்தரவு தருவதாக கருதுகின்றீர்கள்?

.....

7. இந்த பூங்காவில் நல்ல அல்லது கெட்ட வாசனைகள் உங்களின் கவனத்தை ஈர்ப்பதாக உள்ளதா?

ஏதேனும் இருந்தால், அவை என்ன?

மலர்கள் பசுமை கொண்டாட்ட பொருட்கள் வடி கால் நீர்

இயற்கை காற்று வாவி வேறு

8. இந்த வாசனை / இந்த வாசனைகளை பற்றி நீங்கள் என்ன நினைக்கிறீர்கள்?
கெட்டது நல்லது வித்தியாசமானது
9. இந்த பூங்காவில் நீங்கள் எந்த வகையான ஒலியைக் கேட்க முடியுமானதாக உள்ளது?
நீர் மனிதர்களின் சத்தம் வாகனங்களின் சத்தம் இயற்கை ஒலி
வேறு
10. இந்த ஒலி / இந்த ஒலிகளைப் பற்றி நீங்கள் என்ன நினைக்கிறீர்கள்?
கெட்டது நல்லது வித்தியாசமானது
11. கண்களை மூடினால் பூங்காவின் தளத்தை நினைவில் வைத்துக் கொள்ள முடிகின்றதா?
ஆம் இல்லை
12. உங்களுக்கு நினைவிருந்தால், பூங்கா முழுவதும் தரை எவ்வாறு உள்ளது? (என்ன வகையான பொருட்கள் உள்ளன?)
.....
13. இந்த பூங்காவில் என்ன நிறம் உங்களின் கவனத்தை ஈர்க்கின்றது?
.....
14. இந்த பூங்காவில் நீங்கள் பாதுகாப்பாக இருப்பதாக உணர்கிறீர்களா?
ஆம் இல்லை
15. பூங்காவில் உள்ள மின் விளக்குகள் போதுமானதாக உள்ளதா? (உங்கள் பதில் குறிப்பாக மாலை நேரத்தை கருத்தில் கொள்ள வேண்டும்)
.....
16. அனைத்து வானிலை காரணிகளுக்கும் பூங்கா பொருத்தமானதாக உள்ளதா? (சூரியன் பிரகாசிக்கும் போது நிழலைக் தருவதாகவும் அல்லது மழை பெய்யும்போது நனையாமல் இருப்பதற்குமான ஏதேனும் ஏற்பாடுகளை கொண்டுள்ளதா?)
ஆம் இல்லை
17. இந்த பூங்காவில் போதுமான இருக்கைகள் உள்ளனவா?
ஆம் இல்லை
18. இந்த பூங்காவில் போதுமான பசுமையான பகுதிகள் இருப்பதாக நீங்கள் நினைக்கிறீர்களா? ஏன்?
.....
19. இந்த பூங்காவில் என்ன வகையான நிகழ்வுகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்படுகின்றன? (வெவ்வேறு உடையணிந்த நபர்களின் நிகழ்ச்சிகள், ஆர்ப்பாட்டம் போன்றவை மற்றும் வேறு). இந்த நடவடிக்கைகளில் நீங்கள் பங்குகொள்கிறீர்களா?
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20. இந்த பூங்காவைப் பார்வையிட மற்றவர்களை பரிந்துரைக்கிறீர்களா?
ஆம் இல்லை