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CONCLUSION

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The study attempted to examine the viability of utilizing Wetlands to upgrade the city structure and living condition of city dwellers, rather than being isolated waste lands and dumping grounds.

The first chapter basically describes the necessity and relevance of doing such a study, and what it is attempted to achieve at the end.

The second chapter defines what actually a Wetland is., Further it expresses the importance and value of Wetlands for maintaining the essential balance between Natural and Man made Environments and their relevance and impacts on shaping living conditions of people.

Despite the fact that Wetlands are of the major resources which could be amalgamated with city functions effectively to enhance its Cityscape, recent rapid urbanization trend experienced in most of the of 3rd world countries is not found to be taken it in to serious consideration.



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This has resulted in either these lands being utilized for inappropriate uses such as warehouses, low income settlements, garbage disposal sites etc. creating unbearable Environmental hazards or being completely neglected and unutilized, making them isolated wastelands detached from city activities. It is of utmost importance to amalgamate such lost spaces in the Cityscape for effective use.

The author therefore strongly recommends that these lost spaces are also to be amalgamated with the adjacent Urban Voids with the introduction of suitable Development activities, in order to utilize such resources for the benefit of the city without compromising the environment.

As such 3rd Chapter attempts to highlight the importance of amalgamating such Lost spaces/Wetlands with the cityscape for their effective use.

For that, in this chapter some foreign examples (as such successful examples are not found in local situation) are analyzed and **Four basic Criteria for Urban Wetland related Development Approaches** have been formulated as

Wetland as a natural drainage system in Urban Context

Wetlands as Recreational space

Wetlands as an Economic Resource

Wetlands as a Conservation Area.

In selecting these examples, special attention has been paid to select them from countries which have 'situations' contrary to each other.

Forth chapter is focused on to the Sri Lanka context. In that, particular region called. '**Core Area**' of Colombo Metropolitan Region is considered for analysis and study. Wetlands within this particular Core Area are then 'analyzed' using the criteria stipulated above, to find out development trends of such Wetlands.



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It is note worthy that, non of the wetlands can be analyzed based on **one** such criteria, rather each Wetland has development potentials under each criteria. Thus in this chapter such development potentials for selected Wetlands in the 'Core Area' are briefly analyzed and discussed.

For an example when analyzing Muthurajawela as a wetland it has development potentials as a

- a) **Natural drainage system** as it has a location wise viability for that.
- b) **Recreational space**, as it has a great bio-diversity, and also as presently functioning as a tourist attraction for eco-tourists, both local and foreign
- c) **An economic resource**, when carefully and wisely reclaimed (considering guidelines given in the 5th chapter) and used for future

developments or successfully developed so that land adjacent to the area get a reasonable land value.

- d) **As a conservation area**, to preserve its bio-diversity while being used to revitalize surrounded **urban voids**.

2)

Although, it is possible to analyze those wetlands in terms of the '**Criteria**' as stipulated above, in practical situation it needs further classification. As such, in the Fifth chapter, certain **strategies have been formulated**, to be used in conjunction with the stipulated criteria. These strategies expresses different Development Potentials that come under each criteria.

For an example, the criteria of developing a wetland as a natural drainage system has further analysed, and number of ways which it can be done has been identified, as using for adaptive functions such as play grounds or for water sports.

Concluding, I may say that in practical situation **non of the wetlands can be analyzed and listed out under one 'Criteria' or 'Strategy' stipulated above. Rather all of them overlaps and it's the designer's duty to analyze the 'particular situation' attached with him and apply relevant strategies to revitalize the wetlands in the best suitable way.**

If a designers is to develop an urban void adjacent to a particular wetland he should analyse the situation and find out the best suitable strategy which can be adapted at that particular location in order to do it in a way that both the urban void and the wetland is revitalized, without making non of them suffered.

Given in this dissertation is a set of 'Guidelines' out of which one could select the best suitable option for that purpose.

It is the Designer's intuition experience and maturity that could lead him to play the role successfully.



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