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**CONCLUSION**

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The main study concentrated on look at Architecture as socio-spatial process. In there, Architecture has interpreted as a strong intertwining of social and spatial patterns. So it has interpreted as, architectural product as a facilitator to it social and spatial contexts. In other words the study has concretize the idea that architecture is the process and the product of the inherent relationship of social and spatial patterns.

The study further continued within this framework for identifying architecture and it's "quality". The study identified the architectural quality based on the social, spatial patterns itself. The contribution of these two is identical to a given place. Thus the architectural character occurs there, is identical to that place. The study identified that we perceive 'architectural character/characteristics' of a place as 'architectural quality'. The architectural quality has understood as an image or perception in ones mind (or in a group) by linking human and spatial factors together. In understanding the architecture of a place, it is needed to identify the attributes of these qualities. They were identified as permeability, variety, legibility, richness, robustness, visual appropriateness and personalization. (Bentley et al, 1985)

Above relationships sensitively studied, analyzed and understood by using appropriate literature survey. This provided a proper base for understanding the role of urban street, later in the study.

Further it is understood that, social and spatial patterns can never be separately considered as two things (though they have separately described in the need of clear understanding). It has stressed this inherent relationship (social

and spatial) happens in all layers of the social organizations, from individual up to the largest collection. This highlights importance of the urban public domain.

The urban public domain identified as the place where the social spatial process unfolds in its highest peak. Through this discussion, the urban street has identified as a key element of the urban public domain/place. Because the urban street has a great potential to act as a successful urban space, where there are rich social and spatial means for urban experience. Also its stress the "quality" of urban street is essential to create an appropriate social, spatial image. Therefore in order to understand the degree of the quality of the street; it has studied by emphasizing its social and special characteristics separately and application of each qualitative attribute to the urban street.

Thus it is understood that these qualitative attributes and characteristics of the street are largely vary with the different urban situations. Specially with the associated traffic flow and the width of the street. According to that street classification three street types were selected as example studied in local context as:

Case study one: A major urban street in Sri Lanka associated with height traffic flow and high commercial activities (Galle Road-Dehiwella)

Cast study two: A secondary urban street in Sri Lanka associated with high commercial and public activities(Stanly thilakerathne Mw)

Cast study three: a tertiary urban street in Sri Lanka associated with less commercial and high residential activities (Mohideen Masjid street- Panchika watta)

It was evident that each situation is created different types of urban streets, where number of different activities happening. Thus the social, special characteristics and qualitative attributes providing by the street it self and the immediate surrounding (the building edge) were studied.

Thus it is understood that the street with its immediate setting, act as a socially attractive and specially significant places in various degrees although

**"ARCHITECTURE AS A SOCIO- SPATIAL PROCESS: "**  
**A STUDY OF PERTINENT QUALITATIVE ATTRIBUTES TO FACILITATE THE PUBLIC DOMAIN WITH SPECIAL**  
**REFERENCE TO SRI LANKAN URBAN STREET.**

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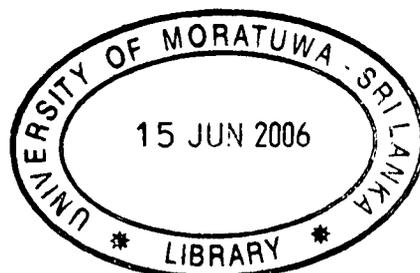
the activities were identified in vast ranges, there were negative affects seems to be resulted from almost same reasonable back ground.

Hence the study argues the ideal situation of the qualitative aspect of the street, the practical situation of the urban street in Sri Lanka largely diverted form its the ideal qualities, due to many other social economic and political reasons.

In there, privatization of the public space (even the streets) identified as a curtail factor today. This is the encroachment of public spaces by various private economic activities. They not only allocate the space, but also exert a tight control over the public space (private security grads etc.) This increases of physical and symbolic barriers (private) within the public space, reduces architectural qualities (specially the permeability and robustness) drastically. Present trend of establishing the public and commercial activities has understood as a reason for the social spatial fragmentation too. So the study has identified the problem of exploring this economic potential. This has to be solved in more positively to the socio spatial process. ( e.g. accommodating mix use activities etc.)

On the other hand designer have to pay more attention to explore the role of the building edge to streets, in more social friendly point of view. This is largely affect to qualities and characteristics of the street.

So the study revealed the necessity, importance and requirement of the use of architectural qualitative attributes in a mutual way, which is supports to the socio- spatial process, specially in designing the urban space, thus the urban street.



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