

Conceptual Model for Urban Interventions in Historic Cities based on Space Syntax

Josna Raphael.P.

Abstract: Urbanism today is a synthesis of inheritance, prevalence and futurism. As our inheritance struggles with the rapid transformations and anxiously waits for the future, their conservation becomes an issue related to our cognizance of the genuine relations between tangible and intangible properties. While urban development strategies enormously emphasize the issues on sustainability, social balance, public realm, environment and heritage, the space proxemics of cities are very often ignored. This model is designed in a way that combines analytical techniques of space syntax and cultural context for an objective enquiry into user precise space proxemics of the city and scientifically states the spatial configuration as visible spatial rules or principles of urbanism in the traditional urban cores, thereby evolving a rational approach towards urban interventions. This model caters both for conservation studies and as well for rejuvenation of existing built environments or to design new urban centers for developing traditional urban cores of any city. The model has its application for urban interventions in the chosen area with quantified syntactic parameters for their spatial configuration. This resulted in both cases improving and depriving the culture-precise-human-predilections about space proxemics affecting cultural integration values.

Keywords : Historic Cities, Space Syntax, Culture, Urban Interventions

I. INTRODUCTION

Cultural integration in urban environment transpires through events designed to promote the reach of products and practices inherent with cultural strategies of urban redevelopment and 'regeneration' and also by way of functional events conducted to enhance social life by utilizing public spaces. How can algorithms make both planning and urban design more generative and adaptive process that favors citizens than project developers or investors? Even while asserting their significance, this paper delivers a conceptual model which dialogues across and between urbanism, spatial theory and cultural practice developing for itself considerable potential to inspire as well as develop critical approaches to cities.

Be it conservation, redevelopment or rejuvenation all are urban interventions. Since all models are simplifications of reality there is always a trade-off as to what level of detail is included in the model.

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II. METHODOLOGY

The components used in the conceptual model for urban interventions has spatial configuration parameters using space syntax techniques. With the given model two cases of urban interventions are tested with the cultural capital of Kerala, Thrissur temple town by simulating the model. The first test is by adding two networks which decreases the existing integration value of the culturally integrated networks which reduces the cultural significance of the town. The second simulation is by adding a network which increases the integration value of the culturally integrated networks' adaptive process that works in the interest of citizens thereby improving the cultural significance of the temple town.

III. STRUCTURE OF THE CONCEPTUAL MODEL FOR URBAN INTERVENTIONS

Providing a method that facilitates in maintaining the cultural integration of historical cities during urban morphological interventions like addition of new networks, nodes, centers etc. is what the model intends to realize. The feature of the model is its exclusive applicability to culturally integrated historic urban cores while its design principles are limited to spatial configuration applying space syntax techniques.

The conceptual model as shown in the fig.1 has three phases. First comes the necessity to study morphological evolution of the historic city with the cultural context both physically as well as quantitatively. The relevance of cultural significance of urban core with respect to the existing urban social structure need explored using axial map analysis as well as isovist field analysis[1]. If found relevant the model proceeds to the second phase.

The second phase has two parts. First is quantification of the urban morphology using spatial configurational parameters. Second is identification of culturally integrated urban artifacts, networks and spaces by overlapping with the configurational parameters. In this stage the quantification has to be recorded based on rank ordering. The first order integration parameters of the culturally integrated streets and nodes can be recorded as "A".

The third phase is the urban model simulation by adding new streets or nodes. In this stage the first order integration parameters of the newly added streets or nodes can be recorded as "B". While adding the new network or centers, the existing urban system gets redefined as well.

The new values of the first order integration parameters of the existing culturally integrated streets and nodes can be recorded as "A1". While adding a new network or node the existing primary integration values of the culturally integrated core based on the rank ordering should not go down adversely affecting the cultural relevance or the cultural

definition of the urban core. Now the model can be tested for the given conditions such as B is less than A1 and A1 is more than or equal to A which maintains the culture precise human preferences of the urban core. If the newly added streets adversely affect the culturally integrated urban core by 'B' being higher and 'A1' being lower the interventions need to be reworked to attain the given conditions for the culturally integrated urban core for the social system in relation with the culture.

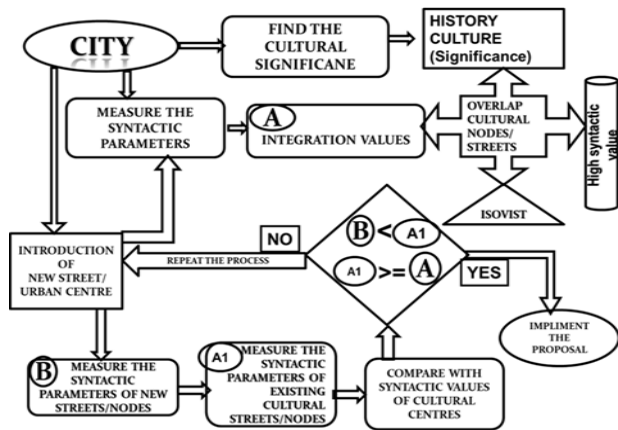


Fig 1: Conceptual Model For Urban Interventions In Historic Cities

IV. MODEL TESTING 1

In the case of Thrissur, east fort and west fort are two major nodes in the eastern and western axis simultaneously. The simulation of the model is done by adding a new central axis connecting the east fort and west fort passing through the central core of the city as well as the major cultural nodes and squares of Thrissur. Another one is by the introduction of new outer ring road in Thrissur town connecting major national highways as shown in fig.2. As shown in fig.3 the new central

axis is passing through the main Thrissur Pooram event as well.



Fig 2: Base map showing the major Historical, Cultural, and Institutional locations with the new introduced Outer ring road and central axis



Fig 3: Axial line map showing new introduced Outer ring road and central axis

Table 1 Syntactic parameters showing B>A1

	Network streets		Global Integration Rn	Local Integration R3	NACH at 300 Radii	
Newly added networks	Axis E- W	B	1.8148	3.5554	0.5647	
	Ring N		1.708	3.2651	0.588	
	Ring s		1.6687	3.0783	0.2988	
	Ring E		1.7898	3.2501	0.6553	
	Ring W		1.6839	3.667	0.3792	
Existing cultural streets	M G Road		A1	1.6391	2.2498	0.2173
	Round N			1.4705	2.5685	0.1481
	Round S			1.3287	2.3478	0.3241
	Round E			1.6271	2.8243	0.1353
	Round W			1.3676	2.4225	0.137
	M O Road			1.4807	2.2018	0.0652
	Shornur Road			1.3625	2.4225	0.137
	High Road			1.4021	2.441	0.0888

After the new intervention as we can see in table 1 the new integration values of existing major cultural networks (A1) have gone down compared to the integration values (B) of the newly added road networks.

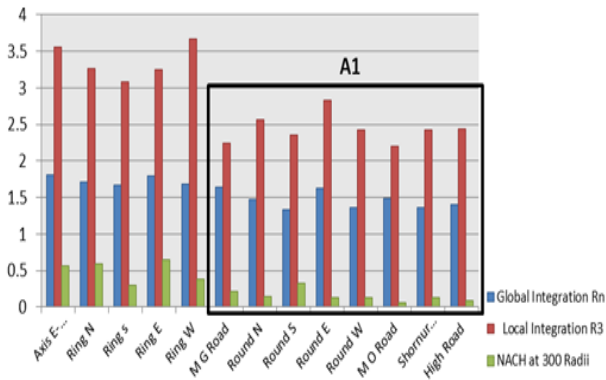


Fig 4: Syntactic parameters showing B>A1

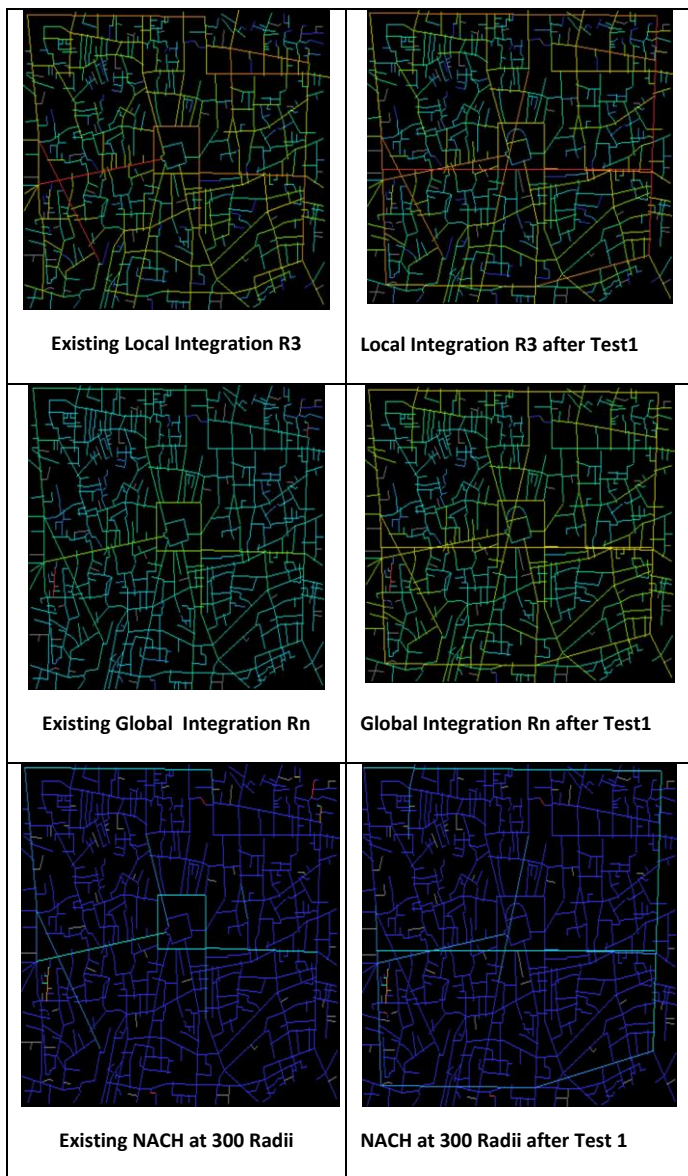


Fig 5: Axial map showing the syntactic parameters of Test1

And also the existing high integration values of cultural street network has gone down from the existing values which is the case of A1<A is shown in fig.4 and also given in table 2.

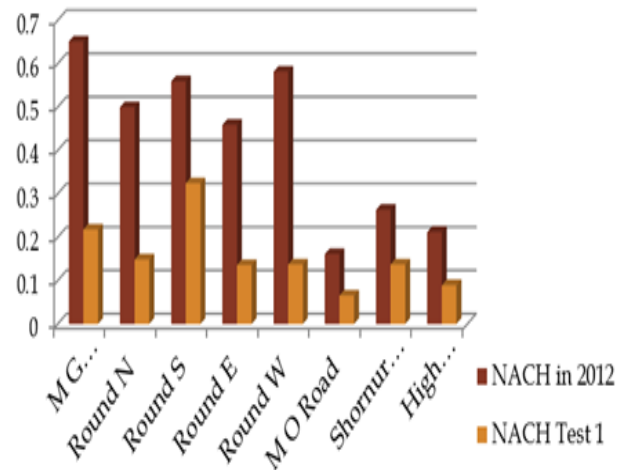


Fig 6: Comparative analysis of Normalised Angular Choice at Radii 300 of major historic, cultural streets showing A>A1

The spatial positions of individual cultural routes with Angular radii 300 reflect their spatial relationships and hierarchies in neighborhood, district, and city. Normalised angular choice in space syntax literature calculates the number of shortest paths overlap between all nodes in the graph and is implemented in depth map. Analytic experience of NACH suggests that high values indicate general thresholds for different types of activity to establish themselves in urban grids [2]. Test 1 clearly indicate that the normalised angular choice of all the major historic, cultural centers have gone down from the existing values which reduces threshold for different cultural activities of the people for the cultural spaces in Thrissur.

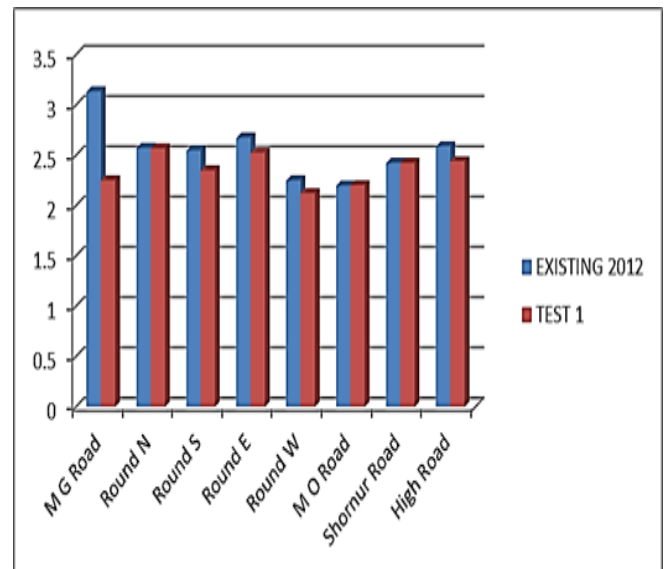


Fig 7: Comparative analysis of R3- Local Integration values of major historic, cultural street showing A>A1

Table 2. Syntactic parameters showing $A1 < A$

Syntactic Parameters	M G Road	Round N	Round S	Round E	Round W	M O Road	Shornur Road	High Road
Global Integration R_n	1.6912	1.5151	1.3446	1.6475	1.3889	1.5128	1.3949	1.4739
Local Integration R_3	3.1324	2.5706	2.5451	2.6729	2.2495	2.1973	2.4225	2.5883
NACH At 300 Radii	0.6507	0.4994	0.5591	0.4588	0.5811	0.1608	0.2628	0.2117
Global Integration R_n	1.6391	1.4705	1.3287	1.6271	1.3676	1.4807	1.3625	1.4021
Local Integration R_3	2.2498	2.5685	2.3478	2.6243	2.1225	2.2018	2.4225	2.441
NACH At 300 Radii	0.2173	0.1481	0.3241	0.1353	0.1370	0.0652	0.1370	0.0888

V. MODEL TESTING 2

The second test of the model is done by introducing a new heritage street connecting historic, cultural, religious centers of Thrissur urban core making it more integrated with culture. The new street network is shown in Fig.8 and Fig.9.

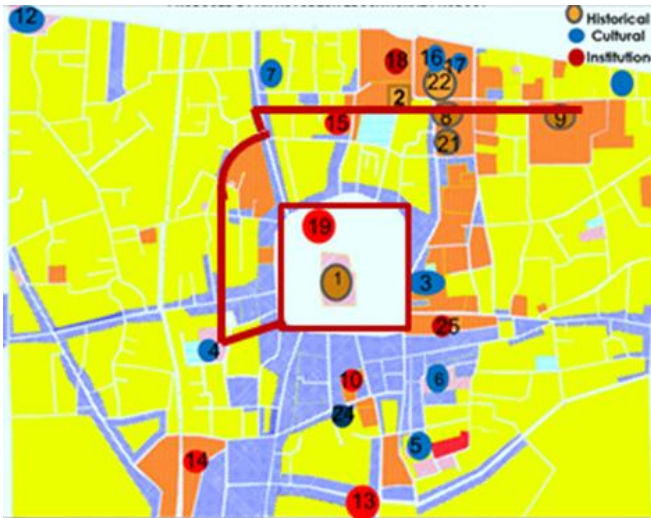


Fig 8. Base map showing the major Historical, Cultural, and Institutional locations with the new introduced Heritage Street in Thrissur

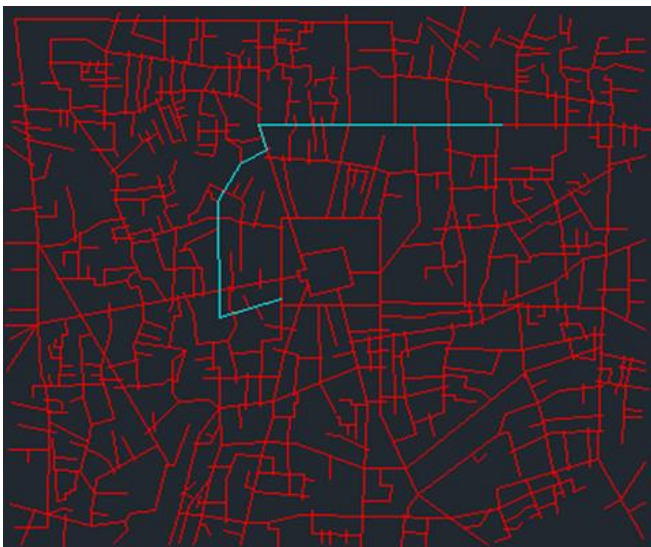


Fig 9: Axial line map showing new introduced Heritage Street in Thrissur

After the new intervention as we can see in table 3 the new integration values of existing major cultural networks (A1) are still higher when compared to the integration values (B) of the newly added road networks.

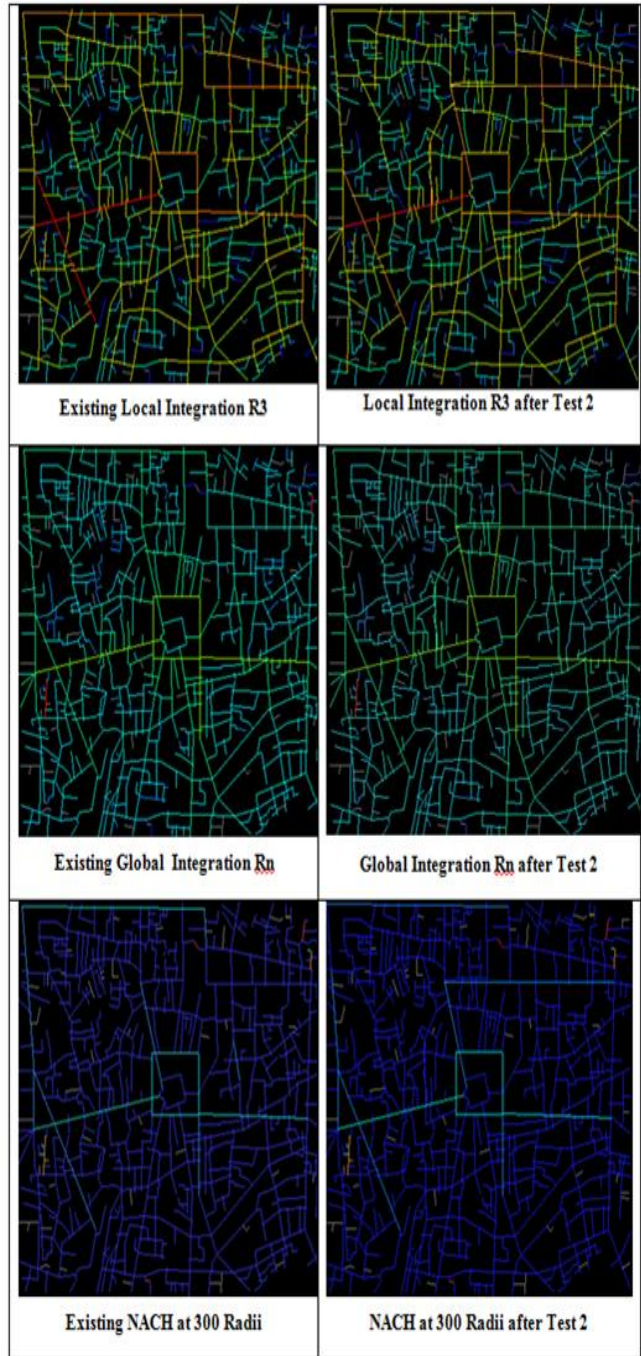


Fig 10: Axial map showing the syntactic parameters of Test 2

Table 3. Syntactic parameters showing A1>B

	Network streets		Global Integration Rn	Local Integration R3	NACH at 300 Radii	
Newly added networks	North Rd	B	1.2198	2.5256	0.2012	
	West Rd		1.1935	2.5489	0.0876	
Existing cultural streets	M G Road		A1	1.3561	3.252	0.7177
	Round N			1.4277	2.6388	0.3704
	Round S			1.3681	2.5665	0.4451
	Round E			1.2541	2.6728	0.5241
	Round W			1.3689	2.8381	0.4458
	Shornur Road			1.3216	2.6526	0.3016
	High Road			1.2978	2.5885	0.2125

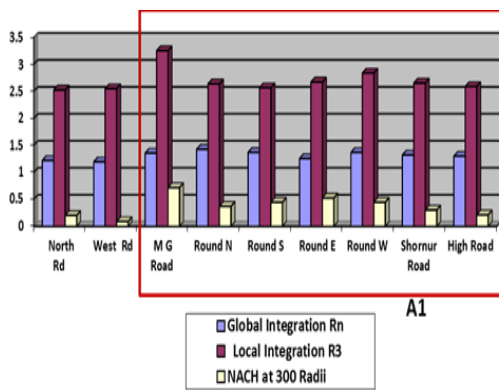


Fig 11. Syntactic parameters showing B<A1

And also the existing high integration values of cultural street network has improved further from the existing values which is the case of A1>A is shown in fig 11 and also given in table 3 where the importance of the cultural integrity of the town is increasing further after the interventions.

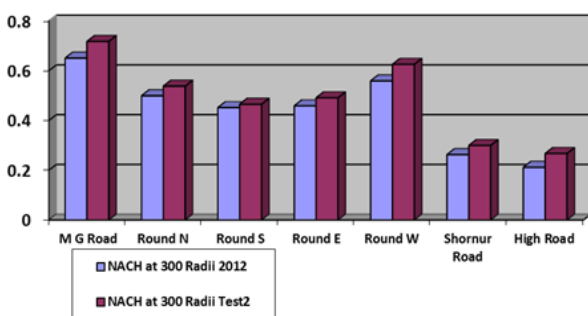


Fig 12. Comparative analysis of Normalised Angular Choice at Radii 300 Of major historic, cultural streets showing A1>A

The spatial positions of individual cultural routes with Angular radii 300 reflect their spatial relationships and hierarchies in neighborhood, district, and city. Normalised angular choice in space syntax literature calculates the number of shortest paths overlap between all nodes in the graph and is implemented in depth map. Analytic experience of NACH suggests that high values indicate general thresholds for different types of activity to establish themselves in urban grids [3]. Test 2 clearly indicates that the Normalised Angular Choice of all the major historic cultural centers have increased from the existing values which improves the threshold for different cultural activities of the people for the cultural spaces in Thrissur.

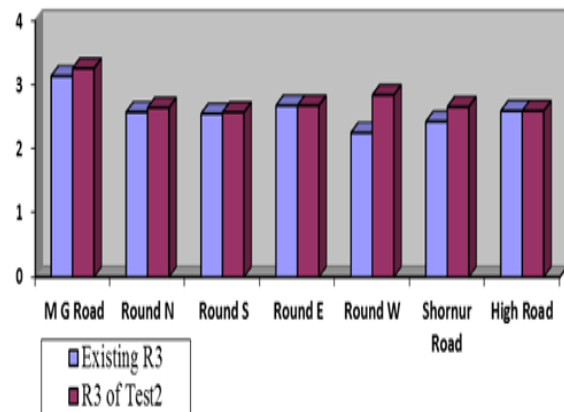


Fig 13. Comparative analysis of R3- Local Integration values of major historic, cultural street showing A1>A in Test 2

Table 4. Syntactic parameters of Test 2 showing A1>A

Syntactic Parameters		M G Road	Round N	Round S	Round E	Round W	Shornur Road	High Road
Global Integration Rn	A	1.2912	1.3551	1.3446	1.3475	1.1889	1.1949	1.2739
Local Integration R3		3.1324	2.5706	2.5451	2.6729	2.2495	2.4225	2.5883
NACH At 300 Radii		0.6507	0.4994	0.5591	0.4588	0.5811	0.2628	0.2117
Global Integration Rn	A1	1.3561	1.4277	1.3681	1.2541	1.3689	1.3216	1.2978
Local Integration R3		3.252	2.6388	2.5665	2.6728	2.8381	2.6526	2.5885
NACH At 300 Radii		0.7177	0.538	0.4654	0.4912	0.6257	0.2996	0.2672

Table 4 Illustrates the increase in the configurational parametric values of all the cultural street networks of Thrissur after the model simulation by adding the heritage street connecting all the major urban artifacts of the temple town.

VI. RESULT ANALYSIS

Test 1 clearly indicate that by adding new streets the local Integration Values of all the major historic, cultural centers have gone down from the existing values which reduces the culture specific user preference of the people for the cultural spaces in Thrissur.

Test 2 clearly indicates that by adding new streets the local Integration Values of all the major historic cultural centers have increased from the existing values which improves the culture specific user preference of the people for the cultural spaces in Thrissur.

VII. CONCLUSION

The paper clearly proves that the proposed Space syntax model could be used as one of the best tools for urban interventions in the culturally integrated historic urban cores universally. During the process of understanding the culturally integrated urban cores of temple towns of Kerala, the urban intervention model evolved as a conceptual tool in these types of cities. The simulation of the model is done for only two cases in Thrissur town.

The conceptual model for urban interventions for culturally integrated historical cities proved to be successful with the two simulations. The first one is the case of adversely affecting the cultural integrity of the existing system whereas the second one is enhancing the cultural integrity of the town. This model can be applied in other culturally integrated cities as well. One can test the model for adding a new city centre, square, streets etc., The components of the model are limited only to the spatial configuration parameters applying space syntax theory. Other components like economy, traffic system, population, land use etc., are not taken into

consideration since space syntax does not justify the same. The conceptual model can initiate a more proactive planning and urban design to be a more assimilating and generative, adaptive process that works in the interest of citizen’s social aspirations rather than that of project developers or investors.

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