Analyzing The Transition Of Public Parks To Lost SpacesInCoreAreaOfLucknow, India

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Abstract
The rapid growth and transformation of cities and countries have raised concerns about sustainability,emphasizingtheimportanceofsustainablecityplanning,policies,principles,andstakeholderperspectiv es.Thispaperdelvesinto the intriguing concept of "lost urban spaces," encompassing the dimensions of planning lost spaces and social lost spaces.Planning lost spaces emerge due to unregulated urban expansion, hasty development, and spatial imbalances. Often, theseareas remain underutilized or misused, failing to fulfill their potential. The absence of human connectivity and vibrancycharacterizes these forgotten pockets. Social Lost Spaces are result from resource mismanagement, neglect, or inadequateplanning. They lack the vitality that defines thriving urban environments. Think of abandoned lots, neglected parks, or disusedbuildings— theremnantsofurbanevolution.FocusingonLucknow'scorearea,thepaperexaminestheevolutionoftheselostspaces and delves into the observational perspectives. It underscores the necessity for an inclusive planning approachincorporating stakeholder analysis and periodic policy reassessment to effectively address these lost spaces.   This approachaimstomitigatelanduselossinrapidlyurbanizingareasandpromotethesustainableuseofresourceslikeland whileaidingplannersanddesignersin identifyingandpreservingurbanpublic areasandgreen spaces.

Keywords: *Sustainablecities,openspaces,urbanspaces,stakeholderperspectives,lostspace*

## I. Introduction

As cities continue to urbanize, urban sustainability has emerged as a critical focal point in the realm of city planning anddevelopment, reflecting a shift towards conscientious action and thinking within the fabric of our   existence.   A sustainablesocietycanendureacrossgenerationswithoutcompromisingitsphysicalorsocialsupportsystems.Thisglob aldrivetowardsholisticsustainabilitynecessitatesafreshmindsetandworldview(Carmona,2019;Tsenkova&Chen,20 12).Thetransformation of a city's core, where individuals converge to establish an urban human interface, is evident in every urbandevelopment trajectory. This core may take shape as a marketplace, an industrial hub, or a historic district molded by pastpolitical influences, evolving alongside the changing perceptions of the city's inhabitants (Porta, 2014). However, dynamicfactors such as fluctuating economic conditions, rapid industrialization,   emerging   technologies,   societal   aspirations, andevolvinggovernanceframeworkswieldsignificantsway over a city'surbanlandscape.

Asthecityexpands,thenucleusundergoesatransformationintotheinnercity,whichcaneventuallybecomeinc ongruentduetoshiftingscales,functions,andaninabilitytoprovidecontemporarystandardsoflivingconducivetourban development(Carmona,2019;Porta,2014).RogerTrancik'sseminalwork,"FindingLostSpaces,"delvesintothearchite ctural,planning,and developmental contributions of stakeholders hailing from the construction, development, and idealistic spheres. Trancikhighlights how their endeavors and planning paradigms over time have resulted in mutilated and squandered spaces withinurban environments. This work underscores the form of development and   architectural   intrusion   perpetuated   by luminariesinthefield,therebyalteringthefundamentalfabricofurbandevelopmentandleavingthehumaninterfacelagg ingbehindinthe pursuit of superficial architectural marvels worldwide (Trancik, 1986). This facet of urban expansion,   operating undertheumbrellatermofurbanization,hasshiftedourcitiesfromsustainabletounsustainableanddevoidofforesight,pr
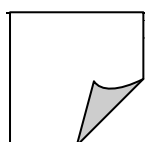
omptingareevaluationof their urbantrajectories.

Inessence, sustainable planninginurban development necessitates a far-sighted, adaptable, andastute approachthat factorsinthephysicalandsocialsupportsystems.Theevolutionoftheurbannucleus,coupledwithchangingeconomicconditions,industrialization,technologicaladvancements,societalaspirations,andgovernanceframeworks,exertssubstantialinfluenceoveracity'sphysicallandscape.Thus,comprehendingtherepercussionsofstakeholdercontributions,developmentalandarchitecturalinterventions,andtheirconsequencesforthehumaninterfacestandsasapivotalconsiderationtoensureenduring urbansustainabilityfor posterity.

II. LiteratureReview
UrbanPublicSpaceandtheLostUrbanSpace

The concept of "public space" encompasses a range of interpretations and aspects. It denotes an area that is accessible toand open for use by the general public, whether constructed or natural. Elizabeth Blackmer (2006) defines public space as"open space" within urban planning, encompassing thoroughfares, parks, plazas, and other outdoor areas owned by the public.However,thechangingpatternsofurbangrowthandtheriseofsemi-publicspacesmanagedbycollaborationsbetweenpublicandprivateentitieschallengethistraditionaldefinition.Itisnowmoreappropriatetoconceivepublicspacenotsolelyaspartofthestate'spublicdomain,butasanareaaccessibletothe public.Theideaofthe"commons"mightbeamorefittingterm,though the prevalence of property regulations in Western societies complicates the notion of something being genuinelyshared withoutanowneroroverseer.

Urban environments wield substantial influence over a city's final configuration, shaped by a confluence of factors.Throughouthistory, streetsandsquares haveservedasfoundationalcomponentsof humansettlements,withstreetscomposing a considerable segment of urban expansion. Streets fulfill two fundamental purposes: facilitating movement andproviding a sense of place. Kevin Lynch (1960) asserts that pathways constitute one of a city's primary elements, alongsideboundaries, intersections, neighborhoods, and landmarks. A street's character takes form through the activities occurringalong it,thefacadesthatdefineitsborders, itsproximitytonotable features,and itslinkagesto other segmentsofthecity.

Urbanspacescanbeclassifiedbasedondifferentcharacteristics,suchassquares,streets,frontages,coasts,andseashores.Lost space refers to urban areas or structures that are currently unoccupied, deserted, or underutilized for public activities(Nefs,2005).Trancikinitiallycoinedtheterm"lostspace"todescribeareasthatrequireredesign,non-functionalspacesthatdonotcontributepositivelytothesurroundingenvironmentorusers.Examplesoflostspacesincludethebaseofatoweringskyscraper,underutilizedsunkenplazas,parkinglots,neglectedmotorwayedges,abandonedwaterfronts,trainyards,derelictmilitarybases,decayingparks,andmarginalizedpublichousing.Thesespacesareoftenreferredtoas"crackspace"incities(LoukaitoSider,1996), representingneglected, underutilizedareas.

Public spaces also reflect the complexities and transformations faced by urban societies, including social, cultural,technological, and economic changes. Cities must adapt to processes of urban fragmentation driven by social, political, andeconomicfactors.Researchesemphasizesthatpublicopenspaceshaveshiftedfrombeingintegratedintothesocialfabricofthe citytobecomingpart of impersonal andfragmented urbanenvironments. Given the influences onthe creation,identification, use, and misuse of public spaces, particularly those considered lost urban spaces, it is crucial to discuss andunderstand the underlyingparametersand featuresthat categorize them.

Byunderstandingtheattributesthatdefineaspaceaslostandexploringthereasonsbehindthisdisconnectionand discordbetweenthespaceanditspotentialuseandpurpose,wecanaddresstheassociatedsocialstigmasandenhancetheir usabilityfor stakeholders. Research reveals open spaces have changed from being embedded in the social fabric of the city to beingpartofmoreimpersonalandfragmentedurbanenvironments.Withallthesefactorscontributingtothecreations,identification,useandabuseofthepublicspaces,or,rightlytobesaidaslosturbanpublicspaceswhichdirectlyorindirectlyaffect the public realm, inter-linkages and socio cultural behaviors in a city, it becomes all the more imperative to discussandunderstandtheunderliningparametersandfeaturesofspacesthatidentifyorcategorizethemunderthenomenclatureofLost Urban Spaces, degrading their purpose, existence and highlighting the social stigmas they are attached to diminishingtheir possibilities of use by the stakeholders and adding to their apathy of being misused or lost. As a result, it is imperativeto clearly list and identify the attributes that define a space as lost and at the same time also give the idea for the reasons ofthisdisconnectanddisaccordof the space fromitsuse potentialanddesignation.

AttributesthatidentifyanddefineanurbanspaceasLostUrbanSpace

Thespacesthataccountfororaredefinedbyanyoftheattributes(Figure1)resultintobeingnomenclatureasUrbanLostSpaces.Thesespacesmayvaryfrombeingunusedlandsabuttingbuilding,underaflyover,vacantplotsoreventothe apathyofcurrentdevelopmentscenariosofthecitiesmightbetheopenspaceslikeparksorgreenopenspaceswhichhavelo
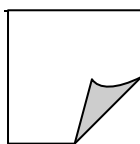
sttheirhuman organic connect and have been lying without use thus deteriorating and being wasted or lost from the urban fabric ofthe city. As per the ongoing scenarios of city existence, maintenance, human concerns for their surroundings and the globalupgradation of human lifestyle jeopardized by the technological advancements and options for entertainment, the biggestlosers have been the open public green spaces and parks which are not being kept maintained or rather are neglected by theinhabitantsandusersofthesurroundingsthesespacesareapartof.Thestudyisanattempttoidentifysuchspacesandana lyzethestakeholderperceptionsfordefiningthespacesaslostornotandalsotounderstandandsynthesistheinformationa vailable to decipher the use, reutilization and feasibility of all identified vacant spaces further helping in their re-use andmitigation mechanisms for their future developments to help for a sustainable city development process with optimum andjudiciousresourceutilization,and, landbeingthe mostimportantone.
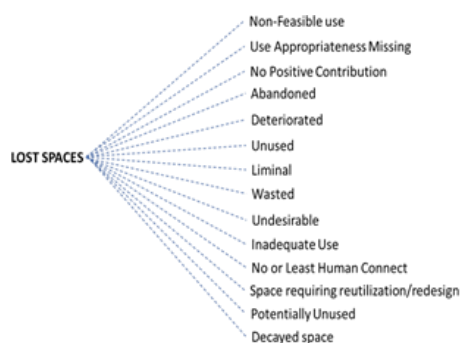
AccordingtoBlackmer(2006),urbanplanninghastraditionallydefinedpublicspaceas"openspace,"whichen compassesstreets, parks, recreation areas, plazas, and other outdoor spaces that are publicly owned and managed. This definitiondistinguishes public space from the private domains of housing and work. Throughout the history of human settlements, citieshave been organized around two fundamental elements: streets and squares. Streets serve as the backbone or framework ofanycity,constitutingapproximately25- 30%ofurbandevelopment.Streetshavetwoprimaryfunctions:facilitatingmovementandprovidingplacesforvariousa ctivities.Lynch(1960)suggeststhatpathsareessentialelementsofacity,alongwith edges, nodes, districts, and landmarks. The character of a street is shaped by the activities and uses taking place on it,thefacadesthatdefine it,itsproximity tonotablefeatures,anditsconnectionstootherpartsofthe city.

Urban spaces are commonly categorized based on different characteristics such as squares, streets, frontages, coasts, andseashores. Among these spaces, lost urban space refers to areas that lack any use or have become leftover spaces. Thisincludes vacant or built areas or structures that have been abandoned or unused for public activities in urban areas (Nefs,2005). Trancik initially coined the term "lost space" to describe spaces that require redesign and have no positive impact onthesurroundingenvironmentorusers.RegenerateresponseTheareaslikedilapidatedpark,anunmaintainedwaterfro nt,trainyards,desertedmilitaryinstallations,industrialcomplexes,vacantmilitarypositions,andsubparpublichousingi sconsideredthespaceinthediscussedcontext.Thistypeofspaceisreferredtoas"crackspace"incitiesbyLoukaitoSider(1 996)becauseit is "in-between spaces, residual, underutilized and often decaying where overpopulation and degradation have completelyoccupied vacant space with trash and human waste." In this context, the shaping of cultural and political aspects of city life,as well as the prevention of crime, is closely tied to the essence of urban planning. As an independent factor, land use holdssignificantswayovercrimeratesand thenatureofcriminalactivities.Variablessuch astransportnodes,populationdensity,vacantland,streetlights,surveillanceareas,thelocationofliquorshops,literacy,a ndemploymentareadditionalfactorsthatcan influencethisintricate relationship (Bawaria, M &PasupuletiRS, 2023).

ComplimentingtotheviewsofTrancikandLoukaitoSider,thecurrentscenariobeingexperiencedbythecitiesc omprisesof large chunk of lands either illegally grabbed by the antisocial strata of occupants, either politically or socially/religiouslyguided or deliberate financial growth perspective of few overrated HNI segment of the public. These dilemmas in definingthespacesinthetruestformoftheiridentity,legibility,potentialandappropriatenessofuse,haveresultedinworki ngonthisidea of identifying and defining lost spaces and assuring that green open spaces and parks with the type of ongoingurbanizationandcitycomplexitiesofuseanddevelopmentareapartofincreasingtypologyofLostUrbanSpacesi nthecoreand high potential areas of the cities across the globe and for sustainable cities and resource use optimization, it needs to betackled andresolvedonprioritybasis.
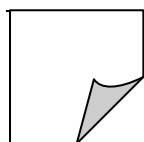
According to the current available literature, one of the theories in this area was put forth by Trancik (1986), is that of theurban lost space. This theory focuses on the origins, identification, and resolution of the problem of the generation of LostUrban Spaces as part of city growth and differential development patterns caused by political, social, and economictransformations. This approach focuses on the gaps created by modernism modifications in the old urban fabric. There aremanyuselessblankspacesmadebycuttingthestreets,railways,potentialdelistingduetoprovisionofinfrastructureservices,non-compliance tofeasibilityof usewithreferenceto thespace,legibilityindifference,skewedornonexistencestakeholderperception, non-involvement of community and absence of inclusive planning mechanisms, etc. Urban lost spaces aretypically viewed as undesirable and improper parts of the city that have no positive effects on the surroundings or the localpopulace.

Lost space, in Trancik's opinion, is an unfinished landscape that has been left behind. They are the poorly managed zonesthatformbetweenneighborhoods,structures,orroadwayswithoutanybodynoticinguntilitisalreadydoneontheground.Itistheundesiredurbanareathatdevelopsunintentionallywhiletheprojectisbeingplanned.Inotherwords,wastedspacecanbeviewedasaninefficientuseofspacethatisnotconnected tothefootmovementinanurbanenvironment.Ithasbeen leftin a location that no longer serves any use. Trancik observes that if a place does not function as planned, it may be deemedlost space. An example of this would be a park. When a context-based meaning derived from local or cultural material isapplied,lostspace istransformedintoa location.

ThegapintheexistingbodyofresearchknowledgeclearlypinsdownthefactthatLostSpacesisacreatedventure andisanoutcomeofhumanactivity,planningerrorsandmostimportantlytheignoranceoftheimportancefororganicconnectandmanagement of spaces followed by lack of ownership for public spaces which are to be taken care of by all the stakeholdersirrespective of the spatial attributes and answerability jargons. The research Gap also encompasses the missing link ofstakeholder perception while planning and then repeated time bound reassessment of the appropriateness of use of thesespacesandtheinclusionofthisapproachintheInclusivePlanningMechanismofthecityplanningdomain.Thisfurth ergetssubstantiated when the same is found absent from the development control policy documents, guidelines and bye lawsfollowedbyitsnon-existenceeveninthepolicyguidelinesdevelopedbytheplanningauthoritiesofthecountrybothatstateand central level

III. Methodology

Thisstudyseekstoinvestigatewhatandhowlocalpeoplesawthelostspacefromtheirview,experience,andunderstan dingin order to relate to the idea, concept and features of lost space. The paper considers the evolution of these spaces and themindset of different stakeholders towards them and tries to identify the spaces that are lost or misused in urban humansettlements.Inviewofthesame,thisstudypresentstheissueofsuchlostspacesinthecorehighpotentialzonesofLu cknow,historically exclaimed, and identified as a rich heritage city with important and high valued core area. The present studybuilds upon the existing literature by examining the evolution of lost spaces and comparing them with previous knowledgeto identify their defining parameters. Additionally, the study investigates the reasons behind the existence of lost spacesthrough a seriesof surveysandstakeholderperceptions.

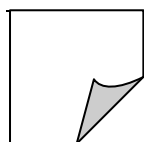Figure2Structureofthe Study(DevelopedbyAuthor)

The data collection process involved semi-structured interviews conducted with respondents selected through snowballsampling. The respondents were individuals living or working in close proximity to the study areas of Aminabad andAishbagh in the Core Areas of Lucknow, India. A minimum sample size of 30 respondents per stakeholder typology wasestablishedforeachcasesitearea.Theinterviewsweredesignedtobenon-directive,allowingtherespondentstofreelyexpress their understanding of the subject matter in their own words. Each interview session lasted approximately 15-20minutes.Theanalysisofthecollecteddatafocusedonfourstakeholdertypologies:users,neighbors,concernedagencies,andpassersby. The research methodology employed a combination of qualitative approaches, such as questionnaire surveys andinterviews, followed by statistical quantitative analysis. Various checks for normalcy, correlations, and indexing wereconductedduringtheanalysisprocess.Thestudysampleconsistedofindividualsandrespondentsfromdifferentneighborhoods and adjacent areas within a radius of approximately 300 meters around each site typology. The participantsin this study hailed from varied socio-economic backgrounds and exhibited unique perceptual traits. To enhance datacollection,comprehensivemappingexerciseswerecarriedout.Thestudy'sculminationpresentsfindingsandrecommendations emphasizing the implementation of an Inclusive Planning approach. This approach advocates for the fairand inclusive assignment of land uses to spaces based on their practicality, suitability, and inclusive planning criteria, asdetermined through stakeholder analysis. Furthermore, it suggests periodic reassessment in light of evolving urban conceptsand definitionsguidingcitygrowth.

IV. DataCollectionAndStudyArea Analysis

Cityprofile

Lucknow, located in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India, serves as the capital of the state. It is the second-largest city in NorthIndia and has experienced significant development. The administrative headquarters for Lucknow District and LucknowDivision are situated within this metropolitan area. Recognized as a diverse city, Lucknow has emerged as the cultural andcreative hub of North India. With a population of approximately 3.3 million people, the city spans both banks of the GomtiRiver, covering an area of 350 square kilometers as mentioned in table 1. Lucknow constitutes 6.33 percent of the urbanpopulation of the state. The city holds historical importance and is renowned as the seat of the Nawabs. Presently, Lucknowis rapidly progressing and evolving into a major commercial and shopping destination. Due to its status as the capital city,governmentseat,and commercecenterfornearbyvillages,Lucknowisoftenreferred toasthe"Golden CityoftheEast."

Figure3 GrowthmorphologyofLucknow city,ImageSource: (Shukla,A.,Jain,K,2019)
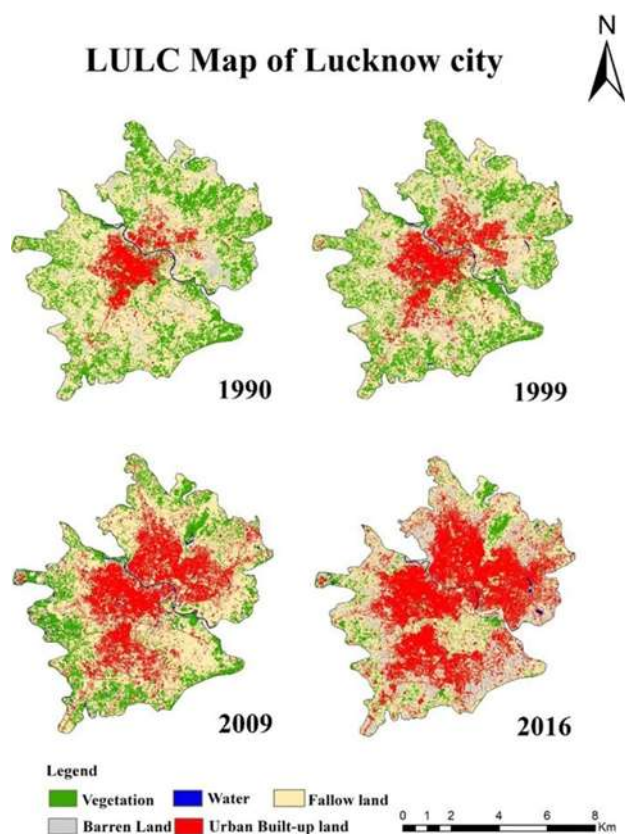
The city boasts splendid monuments and structures that reflect its glorious past, adding to its charm and allure. Lucknow'srich heritage is a fusion of diverse cultures, seamlessly blending the present-day hustle and bustle with a serene ambiancereminiscentof abygone era.

Table1LucknowCityProfile

TotalPopulation(inthousands)	**3391208**
Population-Male(inthousands)	1765632
Population-female(inthousands)	1625576
Area(inSq km)	349
Density/km^2	1,816
ZoneName	1 to8
WardNo.	1 to110
SexRatio(Per1000)	917
ChildSexRatio(0-6Age)	915
Literates	31,27,260

Thefigure3andfigure4givenhereclearlydemonstratesthegrowthmorphologyandimpactzonesforcitydevelopment,its direction and inhabitant perception with respect to the Lucknow's growth potential over decades ranging   from PreIndependencetoPostIndependenceera.TheamoebicgrowthofLucknowpresentsinallclaritythedirectionsofNorth,centraland Western parts of the city which experienced the Initial growth and account for the core historically important areas ofthe city. These areas are primarily residential and commercial in land use and house the most historically important andcultural epitome of Lucknow's history, its socio-economic and architectural essence for which the city is known across thecountry.

Theareasthatpredominantlygetencompassedinthecoreareasof Lucknowaretheonesestablishedparticularly uptotheyear1972,postwhich,theurbanizationandcommercializationdevelopmentstookthefrontseatboththroughpolicyrevisions,growthduetopopulation   increaseandnewerventuresopeningcomplimented throughpublicpoliciesandpoliticalwill.

TheareasthatformpartofthecoreareaofLucknowareAminabad,Aishbagh,Chowk,Gopalganj,Tikatganj,Haiderganj,Fatehganj, Yayiyaganj and Wazirganj areas forming part of settlements of Old Lucknow as is often denoted   in   the localcommunications.TheseCoreAreasofLucknowcityaretheOldAreaswithdenseresidentialandcommercialdevelopments,irregularandunplannedgrowthovertime,highdensityofpeopleandnon-

efficientinfrastructuralprovisionsandchallengesfor up gradation. These areas have always been areas of high importance due to their associated historical, cultural,commercial, andsocial values.

The green spaces of the Core Area of Old Lucknow of the urban landscape of the city have been transformed, at timesmutilated and mostly overtaken by the changing political will coupled with insensitive and short-term urban solutions to thefast-growingpopulationpressure onthe city.

Theperiodicmasterplansmakeamplearrangementstocompensateforthislossofopenspacesatvariedisolatedlocations,takingcareofstatisticalnorms.However,thequestionremainswhetherweareaddressingthevariedneedsofthe diverseinhabitantsinreferencetothesetransforminggreenareasanddotheseareascontributesuitablytotheculturalidentityofthecity.

Figure 4 Growth Morphology of Lucknow, Lucknow Development Authority- Master Plan of Lucknow 2031
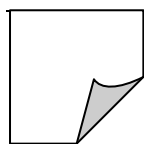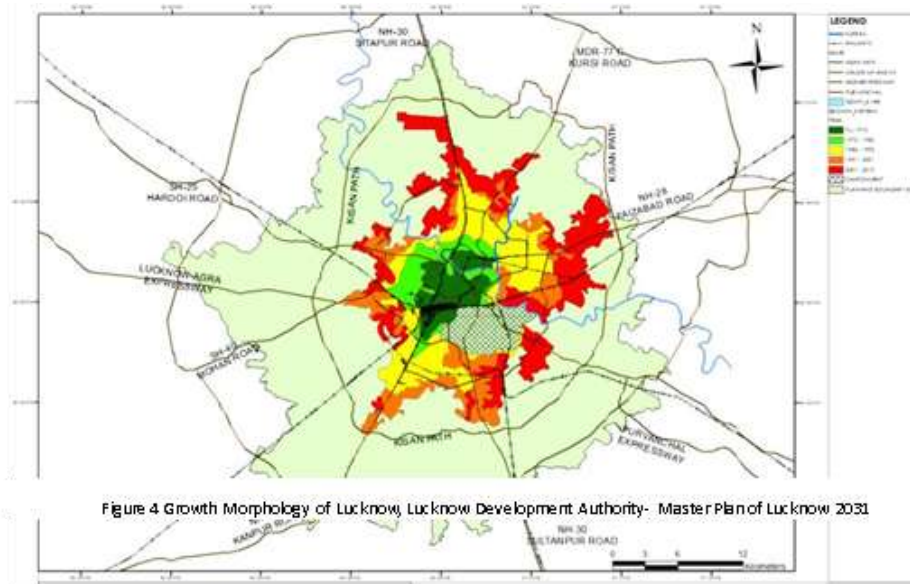
These open spaces and parks were identified and provisioned to be as lungs and buffer zones for the densely populatedzones of the city that form part of core areas of Lucknow, however, the development and growth dynamics followed byignorancetostakeholderperception,timeboundreanalysisisofthegroundsituationsandneglectofthesespacesforcedthemto be part of the bygone zones, deteriorated, ignored and even lost in this urbanization episode. The resultant is unused,unutilized, and unappropriated spaces that are ignored and not demanded and used by the stakeholders for whom they wereinitiallyplannedandcreated.

ObservationalAnalysis

Theemergenceofurbanlostspaces,includingthoseinLucknow,canbeattributedtochangesinthehistoricalstructureofcities that occurred alongside the rise of modernism within their social fabric. These lost spaces comprise abandoned state-ownedlands,vacantandundevelopedplots,neglectedspacesbetweenstreetsandbuildings,andabandonedareaswithintheurban landscape.

These contemporary spaces exist within the old framework of cities, contributing to spatial discontinuity and altering theoverall urban fabric.These areas due to their financial potentials and implications are strategically located at various primepositions of the city. If left by the public sector, they are illegally occupied by the mass immigration aspect of rural-urbanmovementandposethreatto currentday land utilization andsocialequitypatternofgrowthasin figure3 and figure4.

The legal opinion on such use of land may though be available but the layering pattern of occupancy; selfish motives andpolitical symbolism have been playing their roles and making the land as a much-disputed resource. This attribute of openurban spaces has always been the crux of the cultural and social paradigm of Lucknow and its existence. But over the years,therandomurbanization,migration,industrialimpetusandresultantinfrastructureandeconomicdevelopmenthas culminatedinto encroachedor overburdenedurbanlandinthe city.

Thefigure7givenbelowidentifiesthedelineatedareaunderthecoreareaofthecityofLucknowandalsodemarcatesthelocations of the case areas of open urban spaces that are been evaluated in this research as whether to be eligible to beidentified as Lost Urban Spaces or to say, that parks if unused, unutilized, deteriorated and with no or least human connectandsensibleinterlinkagecanbedesignatedasLosturbanspaces.ThebasemapofLucknowcomprisingoftheZonaldivisionsofLucknow(8zones)andHouseholdDensitydistributionofthecitygivesaclearunderstandingofthecoreareathisresearchisdealingwith.
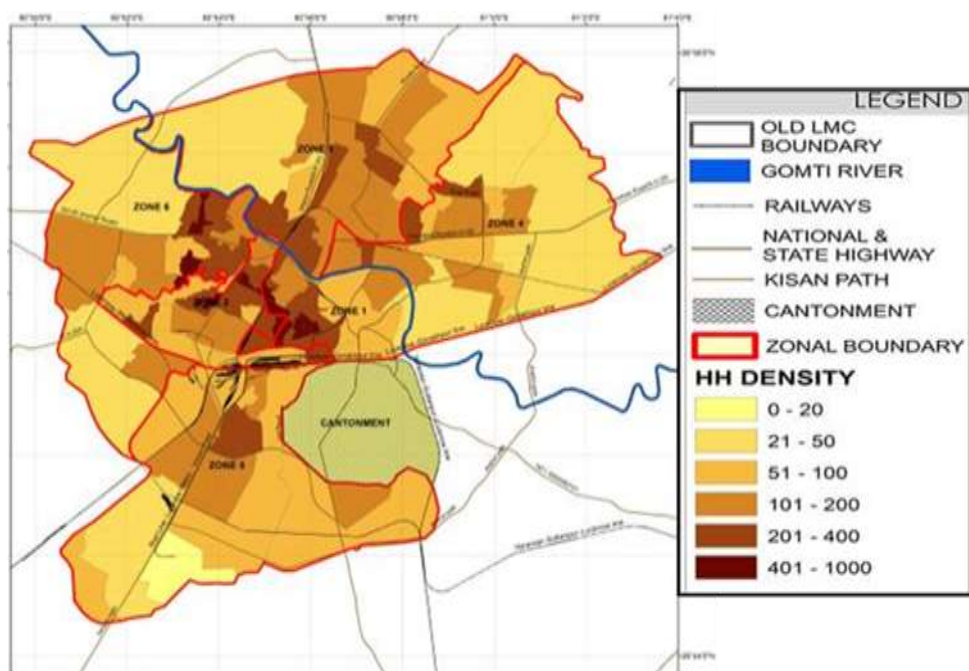

Figure5HouseholdDensityofLucknow

CaseSiteSelectionandAttributesAnalysis

Underthedelineatedareaforthestudy,casesitesofHanumanMandir,JhandewalanPark,JananaParkandGungeNawabParkhavebeenmarked.Thesitesunderconsiderationaslistedandshownonthemap(Figure7)definetheexactloc

ationofthesites,theirconnectivity,withrestofthelocationsinthecityandtheirlocationalpotentiality.Thesitesarepartoft hemainZonesofZone2and5 withsomeinZone6.Thesearetheimportantzonesofthecityasthey compriseoftheoldestpartsofLucknow which are densely populated, highly commercialized, and culturally of very high importance and potential. Thesites are in the main old CBD Commercial area of Lucknow, known as Aminabad which is home for all the commercialestablishments supporting the needs of very strata of population of the city and the region. The area is also famous for thecloth markets and the Internationally acclaimed embroidery work of "Chikankari" related commercial outlets that cater totheentire regionfor itssupply.

Figure6LocationofSitesUnderStudy,ZonalDivisionMapofLucknow
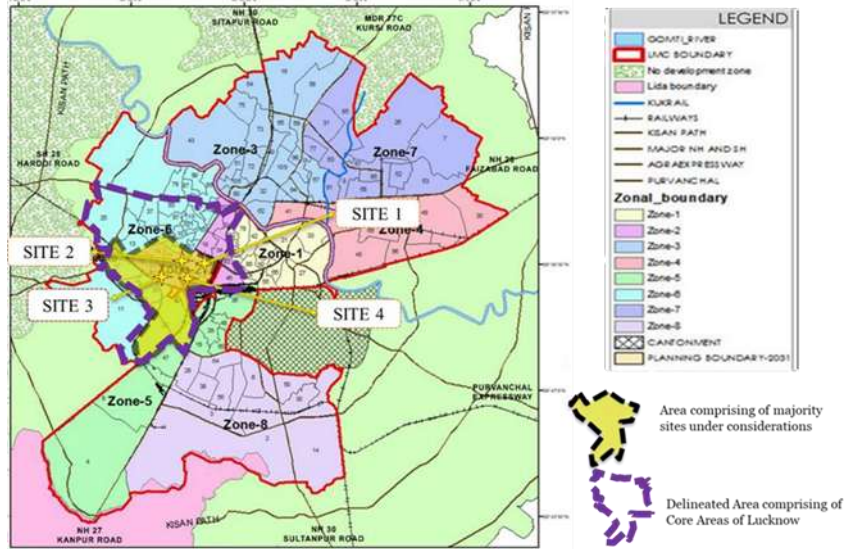
Thesitesunderconsiderationandstudyareallpublicparksopenspacesdedicatedforgeneraluseandactasbuffer zonesandlungs of Aminabad, which is densely populated and highly commercialized. The area of Aminabad boasts narrow lanes andbyelanes,withmanynon-motorablestreetsduetotheirwidthsandtheovercantileveredbalconiesofhouses.Thelanesarestrongly commercialized and have a close-knit network of lanes catering to the warehouses, household industrial setups,storageareasandgodowns.Duetothehighcommercialization,theareaofAminabadexperienceshugefootfallall yearroundand acrossthe Day;hence,theimportanceof these sitesunder studybecomesmoreimportant.
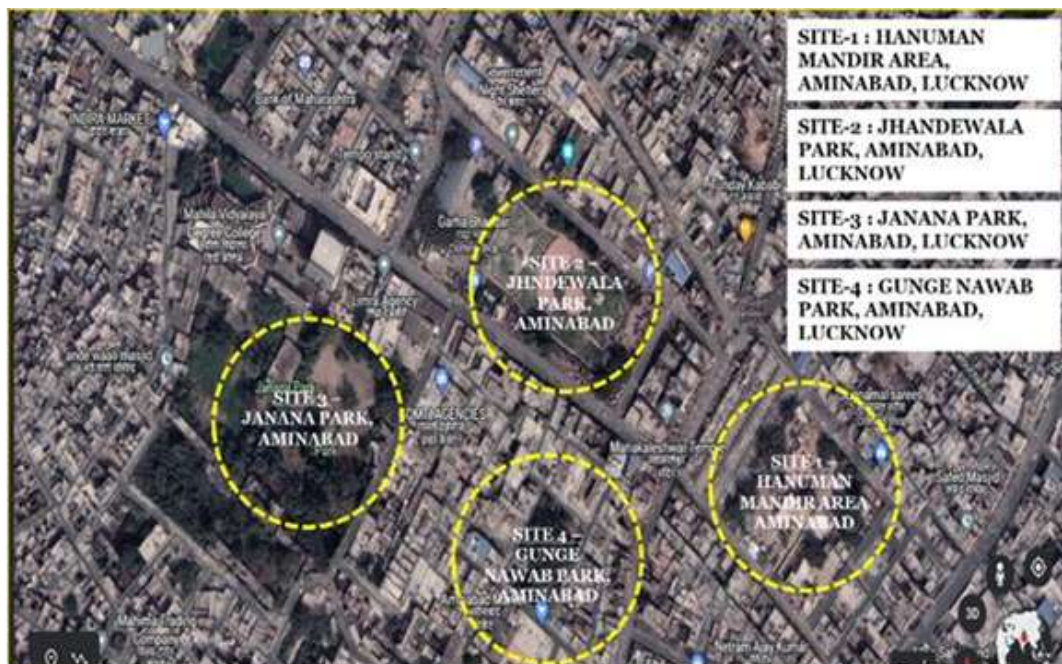

Figure 7 Location of Sites, Source:Google Earth Imagery

CaseSites

The study is validated through the primary survey and information gathering from four major parks and public spaces(detailed above) of the city of Lucknow, which are located as part of its core areas and in the commercial district area of thecity. These case study areas comprise of the Hanuman Mandir Park, Jhandewalan Park, Janana Park and the Gunge NawabParkalllocatedinthecoreAminabadareaofthecity.Thesiteshavebeensurveyedthroughprimaryobservations,secondarydocumentations, imagery and live documentation in form of photographs of the on ground reality and spatial experiences ofthe spaces further checked with the questionnaire inputs and stakeholder perception data to analyze the real situations, levelof appropriateness of use of the spaces, status of deterioration, human connect and the user perception of the space alongwith itsfeasibilityandrelevance inthecurrentcontext.

Figure8HanumanMandirPark,Aminabad,Lucknow
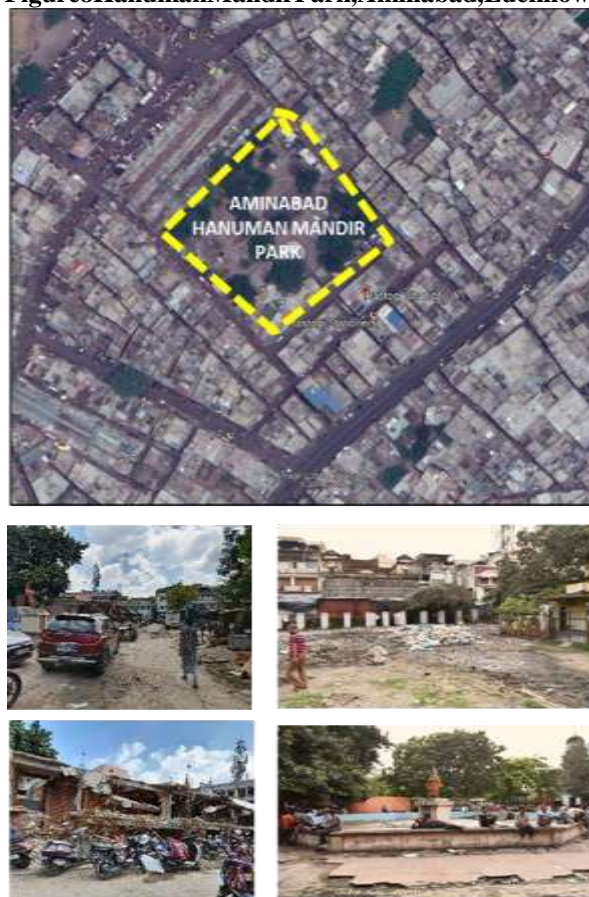
V. Discussion

Immutabilityofdevelopmentandprematureutilizationoflandisoneofthemostimportantanddisturbingfactors orreasonfor development of informal and unlawful occupancy of urban spaces of a city. This factor suggests that though a lot ofmechanism have been devised and are being propagated by the authorities and governments in concern, yet both the publicand private sector bodies that own various large chunks of potentially located land parcels fail to develop them or put to anysensibleusewhichin turn areencroached by theillegaloccupants,slums,informal squatters,informalcommercialestablishments in the day and illegal rather dangerous agents of un-civilized society on the later hours of night. This failureofthelawenforcementagenciesinstrictlyadheringtotimeduseandutilizationoflandwhichisalwaysastatesubjec tunderthe constitution of the country, has in result failed the entire fabric of the city from growing into a civilized urban publicspace with open areas, parks, and human interactive arenas, rather, converted them into wasteful spaces only being used fornon-desired usage. For urban space by adopting a methodical and user-friendly layout, functional urban areas become moredistinct,efficientandpleasanttolive in(Nia,H.2021).

The aspect of financial security and minimum or marginal liabilities is favored by every person. And the illegal migrants,informal squatters, unorganized retail segment, Temporary Street vendors etc. are no
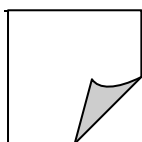
exception. As a result, the format ofillegal and temporal occupancy of spaces not been covered, used or utilized by anyone and lying vacant and unattended isthe best bet and these spaces in urban format are used by such occupants. Since these locations and categories of use,commerce and services are temporal in appearance and with no permanent identity to these owners of such activities; itbecomes the best route to evade taxes of the land and hence is the most favored mechanism of Exclusion from FormalFinancialsystemswhichinreturnisthewayfromragstorichesfortheruralmigrantcomingtotheurbansettlementi nsearchof better life, but, in turn damaging the life of the city in bits and pieces by destroying the very environment of the city andsecluding the aspect of human inter-linkage from its day to day life. The irrepressible factor of location politics is one of themajorfactorsofconcernthatresultsintotheuseoftheseurbanpublicspacesforinformalsettlements,slums,encroach mentsetc.,isdue to theirimportanceintheregional politicalscenario of acityormaybeat statefrontinthedevelopingnations.

The understanding developed from the research followed by ethnographic tools and grounded theory methods beingadoptedbythearchitectural andplannercommunitiesasstakeholdersworkingfortherevitalization, mitigation andresumption of the lost spaces and making them very part of the Urban Spaces of cities to provide Sustainable livingenvironmentstothepresentgeneration andpreparethebasemapandguidelinesforthefuturetocome.Ithasbeenobservedafter using the tool of interactive sessions and group discussions with stakeholders standing claims to these urban spaces ofthe cities and their occupants from all walks and perceptions of living that common consensus for the utilization of thesespaces to their optimum level and appreciation of these spaces amongst all the inhabitants may be permanent domiciles ofmigrantsstandsinthehandsofarchitects,urbanplannersandmostimportantlythe localhabitantsofanycity.

The adaptive utilization of urban lost spaces can provide vitality and prosperity to a community. By converting theseneglectedareasintofunctionalspacesthatareadaptabletolocalconditions,wecancreaterecreationalspacesthatco ntributetothewell-beingofthecommunity.Theutilizationconceptinvolvesseveralkeycomponents.Firstly,wecanusethesespacestocreat egreenopenareasbyplantingvegetationanddesigninglandscapesthatserveautilitarianpurpose.Secondly,wecancreat e spatial inter-linkage points such as benches and amphitheaters to encourage social interaction and human presence inthese areas. Thirdly, we can provide spaces for group and individual exercises and physical activities like games, whichpromotehealthyliving.

Another important aspect of the utilization concept is the timed utilization of land for development, based on its locationand topographical feasibility. This means that we should not make excuses based on power or sector of ownership when itcomes to utilizing these spaces. We should also consider designing these spaces if they are not marked for developmentwithin the stipulated time, with the option of combining formal and informal development typologies. Furthermore, it isimportanttomaintainthesespacesbythecommunitythemselves,toinculcateasenseofbelongingnessandownershipa mongtheoccupants.Tothisend,weshouldestablishataxationmechanismfortheinformalsegmentofoccupants,toprovi dethemwith legality and services in return. This will help induce a sense of responsibility towards the spaces, their upkeep, and theseatof authority.

VI. Conclusion

In summary, by utilizing urban lost spaces and converting them into functional spaces the effort towards regeneration oftheselostspacesaspartofUrbanfabricanddevelopmentofthecitiescanbeachievedthatareadaptabletolocalcondition s,we can create retail, street bazaar which are the examples of highest human connect and efficient interactive urban spaces,recreational spaces that contribute to the well-being of the community and even spaces for managing the most importantInformalSegmentofourcommercializationgrowthwhichisoftenjustcriticizedbutnotprovidedwithanysolut ionorspatialresolutions for existence. The utilization concept involves several key components, such as creating green open areas, inter-linkage points, and spaces for physical activities, as well as timed utilization and designing for amalgamation of formal andinformal development typologies. The maintenance of these spaces by the community and the establishment of a taxationmechanism for the informal segment of occupants are also important for creating a sense of belongingness, ownership, andresponsibility.

The ideas may be many and since the research to deal and resume these urban potential pockets of human interactionmaking them part of city life is going on across the world, this paper concludes on the ideas to be further pondered over infurthertimebutasonnowitpresentsthebasicreasonsandideasbehindcreationofthesespacesandhowtheycanbebroug htback touse providing asustainablecityplanningmechanismwhich isprogressiveyetcomprehensive.
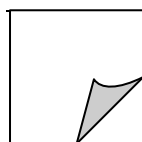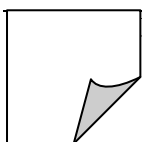
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