

READING ROOM

**THE PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF ESTABLISHING
INFORMAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN HERITAGE CITIES.**

A dissertation presented to the Department of Architecture,
University of Moratuwa, Sri-Lanka

for the final examination

In M. Sc. (Architecture)

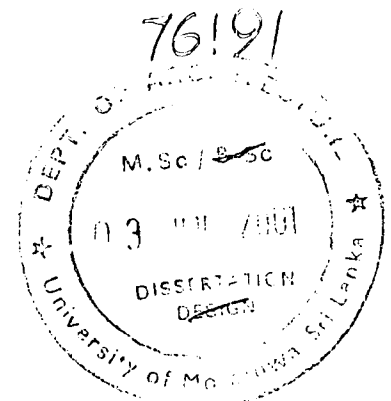
LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF MORATUWA, SRI LANKA
MORATUWA

72 " 01 "

72.025:904

TH

**J.B. Samaranayake,
M. Sc. final year,(2001)
Faculty of Architecture
University of Moratuwa.**



University of Moratuwa



76191

76191

Abstract

The term conservation is inappropriately interpreted or used, at least in the development of urban areas. It is looked at times, as mere romantic attachment to history; an effort drag the present to fifty or more years back. In short, as an impediment to progressive development towards urban megalopolises of the 21st century.

Development planning in historic cities is concerned with the future settlement and regions and involves selecting from arranged possibilities those that will most benefit the greatest number of people and contribute to their welfare and improvement of the environment.

Conservation must be considered as a point of development. Unless it helps to generate more income, conservation consumes immense resources that might otherwise be used to upgrade the quality of life.

Urban conservation is firstly not about dead and deserted historic settlements to be excavated and consolidated. Rather it is about living settlement, about life and its sustenance. Conservation should look after the physical, social, economic and psychological needs of people or not for people would survive.

Marasovic T, explained,

"The most efficient way to protect monumental and historical objects is to include them in the modern living functions of the area. This results in the planning of financial and technical possibilities for their organisation and revitalisation"

(Marasovic T, revitalisation of split)

According to that applying modern living functions in to historic cities, city could be developed as live place. City could not keep a museum object.

In this study deals with the Heritage sites and incorporating the economic activities and other visitor services and amenities. Finally conclusion give the decision about informal activities are better than formal activities, when create the live Heritage City.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

To those people who have helped me in the dissertation to whom I owe a special debt of gratitude.

I would like to express my great gratitude to Dr. L.S.R. Perera, Senior lecturer, Department of Architecture, University of Moratuwa, for the patient support given throughout this study by teaching, challenging and encouraging finding out the essence of this work.

Archt. D.P. Chandrasekara, Senior lecturer for his inspiring discussions and the guidance in analysing the relevance of this study. I am grateful for his encouragement offered at the on set of the study.

To Prof. Nimal De Silva, Head of the department of Architecture for the encouragement and initial guidance.



Arch. Vidura Sri Nammuni, Senior lecturer, for the intention are had gained from his guidance.

To Nimmi, Niroshan, Punchi, Priyantha, Samantha, Geetha, Kumudu for the hours they spent in trudging around places that I wanted to visit.

I am sincerely grateful to Mr. Ruwan, Reading room, faculty of Architecture.

Finally to my family, especially my parents for their whole hearted supports and patience.



Contents

Abstract	i
Acknowledgement	ii
Contents	iii
List of illustration	viii
Introduction	xi
(a) Background of the Study	
(b) need of the study	
(c) Objectives of the study	
(d) Method of the study	
(e) Scope and limitation	



University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.
Electronic Theses & Dissertations
www.lib.mrt.ac.lk

1.CHAPTER ONE

Heritage sites and its conservation in urban development

1.1 Importance of the Heritage	01
1.1.1 History of the heritage	01
1.1.2 Awareness of urban heritage	02
2.1 Conservation as a more meaningful phenomenon	03
1.3 Conservation approaches of urban heritage.	04
1.3.1 Views and definitions	04
1.3.2 Conservation principles and methodologies.	06
1.3.3 Architectural conservation	08
1.3.4 Instruments for conservation of built fabric	10
1.4 urban conservation	14

1.4.1 conservation in urban development	14
1.4.2 urban conservation and informal sector	16
1.5. Conservation is a dynamic process contributed on a life and change	18
Concluding remarks	22

CHAPTER TWO

Conservation and its application in the context

Introduction	22
2.1 Conservation and social values	22
2.2 Legislative structure and rules.	23
2.3 The context	26
2.3.1 Physical context	27
2.3.2 Non physical context	29
2.4 place making and contextual conflict	31
2.4.1 Contextual conflict as a loss of place and place making	31
2.4.2 Place and its significance in conservation	33
2.4.3 place making	39
2.5 Example of application	37
2.5.1 Local examples	37
2.5.2 international example	39
Concluding remarks	39

CHAPTER THREE

The Problems and Prospects of establishing informal activities in Heritage Sites

3.1 Visitor facilities in heritage sites	
3.1.1 Kind of visitors in heritage sites	43
3.1.2 Visitor amenities and services	45
3.1.3 Visitor education facilities	45
3.2 Formal and informal activities	51
3.2.1 definitions	52
3.2.2 Evolution of urban informal sector	53
3.3 Place and application in informal activities	54
3.3.1. Materials and construction	56
3.3.2. Shelters	
3.3.2.1. Canopies	58
3.5 Spatial and functional aspects	59
3.5.1. Open spaces and informal activities	59
3.6 Contribution of the informal sector in places	61
3.7 Informal sectors role in sustainable urban development	63
3.6 The problems due to informal activities	64
Concluding remarks	64

CHAPTER FOUR

Establishing informal activities in Heritage sites

4.1 Introduction to the case studies	67
4.1.1 Case study one – Anuradhapura Heritage city	68
Introduction	68



4.1.2 The historical city	75
4.1.3 Development of the city	69
4.1.4 Planning of the new town and integration of informal activities	71
4.1.4.1 Sri Maha Bodhiya	73
4.1.4.2. Issurumuniya Viharaya	75
4.1.4.3 Ruwanweli Maha seya	78
4.1.4.4 Thuparama Stupa	79
4.1.4.5 Abyagiriya stupa	80
4.1.4.6 Samadhi stupa	82
4.1.4.7 Twin ponds	83
4.1.5 Analysis of the observations	87
Concluding remarks	



4.2 Case study 2 - KelaniyaRaJa Maha Viharaya

4.2.1. Introduction	89
4.2.2. The History	89
4.2.3. Development of the temple	89
4.2.3.1. Declaration as a sacred city	89
4.2.3.2. Planning proposals and their implementation	90
4.2.4. Topographical implications	91
4.2.5. Informal activities	95
4.2.6. Services and amenities	91
Concluding Remarks.	98

4.3	Case study 3 - Bellanwilla Raja Maha viharaya	
	4.3.1. History	99
	4.3.2. Development of the temple	100
	4.3.3. Informal activities	100
	4.3.4. User facilities and amenities	101
	4.3.6. Problems and prospects	102
	Concluding remarks.	107
	Bibliography	110
	Conclusion	108



University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.
Electronic Theses & Dissertations
www.lib.mrt.ac.lk

List of illustration

Fig no	Descriptions	Page no
01	Part plan of Mohenjo daro .	02
02	Central market building	13
03	Lay out –Marliobore street	17
04	Pakistan cultural group	18
05	Taj Mahal	20
06	World famous rock caves	37
07	Bazaar of the walled city	39
08	Informal sector accommodation	40
09	Kataragama and commercial activities	41
10	Path way in Kiri vehera	41
11	Linear development	55
12	Heritage sites- Enclosed arrangement	55
13	Temporary structure	56
14	Use the perishable materials	56
15	Tent structure	57
16	Frame supporting simple structure	57
17	Use collapsible units	58
18	Canopies	58
19	Open space	59
20	Method of batik printing	60
21	Squares	61
22	Informal sector –religious places	61
23	Restored interior	64
24	Open space	65
25	Road encroachment	66
26	Area photograph	69
27	Map- five monasteries	70



28	Location map	72
29	Sri maha bodhiya	73
30	Informal activities - Sri maha bodhiya	73
31	Lay out –informal activities	74
32	Proposed lay out	74
33	Parking space –Issurumuniya	75
34	Information center –Issurumuniya	76
35	Lay out plan –Issurumuniya	76
36	Plan –Location of informal sectors	77
37	Shoes safety center – Ruwanveli maha seya	78
38	Informal sector –Ruwanveli maha seya	79
39	Foot path runs up to Thuparamaya	79
40	Informal activities –use temporary materials	80
41	Informal activities –Thuparamaya	80
42	Parking facilities- Abayagiriya site	81
43	Informal activity Abayagiriya site	81
44	Lay out plan – Abayagiriya	82
45	Informal activities –samadhi statue	82
46	Lay out plan –Samadhi statue	83
47	Informal activities- Abayagiriya	83
48	Lay out plan – Twin ponds	84
49	Kelaniya Raja Maha viharaya	89
50	Main entrance –Kelaniya viharaya	92
51	Informal activities- Kelani Viharaya	92
52	Toilet facility	93
53	Parking area- Kelaniya	94
54	Shoes security center	94
55	Receptacles bins	94
56	Work top facilities	95
57	Information center- Kelaniya	95

58	Small huts - Informal activity, Kelaniya	95
59	Lay out plan - Kelaniya	96
60	Diagram show relation ship of the activities	97
61	Directional board	97
62	Participation of school children's	98
63	Bellanwila Raja Maha Viharaya	100
64	More crowed day – 1 st of January	101
65	Informal activities – Bellanwilla	102
66	Large parking Area	102
67	Pilgrims Rests	103
68	Layout Plan – Bellanwilla	104
69	Shoes security Center	104
70	Mobile informal sector	105
71	Traffic congestion	105
72	Community gathering	106
73	Work top –provide user comfort	106
74	Temporary hut for fruit stall	107

