11

Heritage Conservation Strategy

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11.1. Introduction

Heritage of an urban space exist in forms of both tangible and intangible. Even it is directly defined the term as, properties inherited, the values does not only derives from the history. But the values which create magnitude for its context in present, also an essential component while it defines the term of urban heritage. In order to that as per the mentioned basic classification of heritage we can distinctly present all the heritage values as tangible, which physically exist in context and intangible, which are exist in a way of knowledge, norms, etiquettes. While these ideas of heritage refer with the Capital City area is considered it can be noticed that there are a massive number of heritage values exist in both physical and non-physical way.
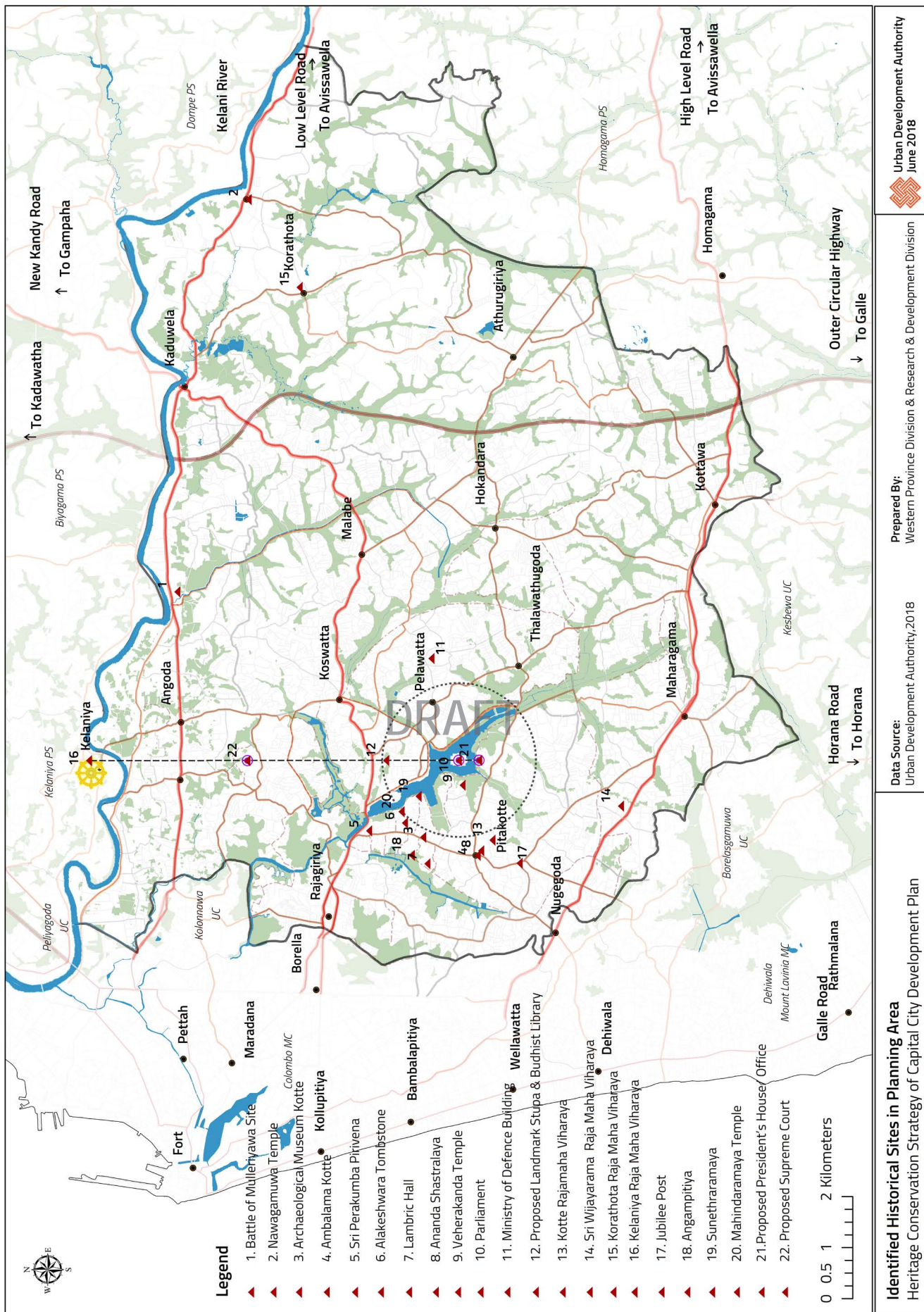
As per the intention to conserve the heritage, conservation strategy need to be initiated. In order to that the strategy has organized to utilize the maximum benefits out of heritage in forms of economic, cultural, social and environmental while appropriately attached to its spatial context.

Since the Capital City Core Area and the other surrounding cities which includes in planning area bearing a dynamic range of heritage components it is required to have a sensitive approach to implement a conservation Strategy. The existing regulatory provisions in Archeology and antiquities ordinance there are identifiable heritage.

11.1.1. Aims and Objective

According to the physical perspective these monuments can be classified according to the above discussed classification.

Listed Gazzeted Archaeological monuments should be protected according to the archaeological requirements Hence, future Projects on particular Sites should adhere to the requirements of the Department of Archeology and UDA.

Legend

1. Battle of Mulleriyawa Site
2. Nawagamuwa Temple
3. Archaeological Museum Kotte
4. Ambalama Kotte
5. Sri Perakumba Pirivena
6. Alakeshwara Tombstone
7. Lambric Hall
8. Ananda Shastralaya
9. Veherakanda Temple
10. Parliament
11. Ministry of Defence Building
12. Proposed Landmark Stupa & Budhist Library
13. Kotte Rajamaha Viharaya
14. Sri Wijayarama Raja Maha Viharaya
15. Korathota Raja Maha Vihalaya
16. Kelaniya Raja Maha Viharaya
17. Jubilee Post
18. Angampitiya
19. Sunetharamaya
20. Mahindaramaya Temple
21. Proposed President's House/ Office
22. Proposed Supreme Court

0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers

Identified Historical Sites in Planning Area
Heritage Conservation Strategy of Capital City Development Plan

Data Source:	Prepared By:
Urban Development Authority,2018	Western Province Division & Research & Development Division

Urban Development Authority
June 2018

Map 11.1: Identified Historical Sites in Planning Area
Source: Western Province Division and Research & Development Division, UDA 2018

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Map labels: Kelani River, Low Level Road, To Avissawella, New Kandy Road, To Gampaha, To Kadawatha, Dompe PS, Korathota, Kaduwela, Athurugiriya, Homagama PS, Homagama, High Level Road, To Avissawella, Biyagama PS, Outer Circular Highway, To Galle, Kelaniya PS, Kelaniya, Angoda, Koswatta, Malabe, Hokandara, Thalawathugoda, Kottawa, Maharagama, Kesbewa UC, Pelawatta, Pitakotte, Nugegoda, Rajagiriya, Borella, Kolonnawa UC, Peliyagoda UC, Horana Road, To Horana, Borelasgamuwa UC, Dehiwala, Mount Lavinia MC, Galle Road, Rathmalana, Pettah, Maradana, Colombo MC, Kollupitiya, Bambalapitiya, Wellawatta, Dehiwala, Fort

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Introduction

Aims and Objectives

Monument / Place	Number
Battle of Mulleriyawa Site	1
Nawagamuwa Temple	2
Archaeological Museum Kotte	3
Ambalama Kotte	4
Sri Perakumba Pirivena	5
Alakeshwara Tombstone	6
Lambric Hall	7
Ananda Shastralaya	8
Veherakanda Temple	9
Parliament	10
Ministry of Defence Building	11
Proposed Landmark Stupa & Budhist Library	12
Kotte Rajamaha Viharaya	13
Sri Wijayarama Raja Maha Viharaya	14
Korathota Raja Maha Viharaya	15
Kelaniya Raja maha Viharaya	16
Jubilee Post	17
Angampitiya	18
Sunethraramaya	19
Mahindaramaya Temple	20
President's House/ Office	21
Supreme Court	22

Table 11.1: Listed Historical Monument and Places
Source: National Archeological Department

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Present State

Tangible Heritages

11.2. Present State

11.2.1. Tangible Heritages

Tangible Heritages can be classified as these formats basically,

- *Religious*
- *Private*
- *Public*
- *Government owned*
- *Natural Environmental Elements (tabulated data will be provided)*
- *Public Open spaces (tabulated data will be provided)*
- *Streets*

	Monument/ Place	Classification
1	Battle of Mulleriyawa Site	Public Open spaces
2	Nawagamuwa Temple	Religious
3	Archaeological Museum Kotte	Public
4	Ambalama Kotte	Public
5	Sri Perakumba Pirivena	Religious
6	Alakeshwara Tombstone	Public Open spaces
7	Lambric Hall	Public
8	Ananda Shastralaya	Public
9	Veherakanda Temple	Religious
10	Parliament	Government
11	Ministry of Defence Building	Government
12	Proposed Landmark Stupa & Budhist Library	Religious
13	Kotte Rajamaha Viharaya	Religious
14	Sri Wijayarama Raja Maha Viharaya	Religious
15	Korathota Raja Maha Viharaya	Religious
16	Kelaniya Raja maha Viharaya	Religious
17	Jubilee Post	Public
18	Angampitiya	Public Open spaces
19	Sunethraramaya	Religious
20	Mahindaramaya Temple	Religious
21	President's House/ Office	Government
22	Supreme Court	Government

Table 11.2: Ownership of Monuments
Source: National Archeological Department

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HERITAGE CONSERVATION STRATEGY
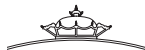
Present State

Tangible Heritages

Intangible Heritage

In Capital City Development Plan has only, considered public open spaces, religious, public, and government owned monuments only. However, there are more unidentified private monuments in the area, (Houses and Structures) which holds archaeological value. Those should be identified under any conservation method and protected the historical features through a special guide plan for this area.

11.2.2. Intangible Heritage

Cultural festival

- *Kotte Perahara*
- *Navagamuwa Perahera*

1. Nawagamuwa Devala Peraera

Nawagamuwa Develaya is a temple that is mainly dedicated to goddess Paththini located with-in the Kaduwela Municiple Council Area in Colombo District. The temple adds its value by positioning itself close to river Kelani at the 13th mile post of Colombo Rathnapura Highway.

Map 11.2: Nawagamauwa Perahera Root
Source: Department of Archeology

The Department of Archaeology (Sri Lanka), declared the Nawagamuwa Pathini Devalaya as an Archaeologically Protected Monument in Colombo district (22nd November 2002) for its historical, architectural and anthropological importance. According to popular legends the early establishment of Devalaya goes back to 1st century AD. Nawagamuwa also inherits archaeological sites that date back to BC period as per the archaeological researches conducted in the area. The Devalaya is popular among the masses for its miracles and to receive the blessings of the goddess Paththini.
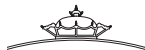
The major festival of the Nawagamuwa Pattini devalaya is the 'Gonpita Perahera' held on the month of August very year. This traditional ceremony has been conducted for the past 1500 years in honour of Goddess Pattini, to invoke blessings on the village. The villages rear white bulls exclusively to take part in the annual perahera festival.

Through this Strategy, route of the Perahera should be redesigned by reserving the required space and facilities.

Map 11.3: Map of Kotte Perahera Mawatha
Source: Department of Archeology

2. Kotte Rajamaha Vihara Perahera

Kotte Raja Maha Vihara is a historic Buddhist temple situated in Sri Jayawardenapura Kotte, Western Province, Sri Lanka. It is located close to the historic building Pita Kotte Gal Ambalama at the PitaKotte Junction on Kotte Road. The temple has been formally recognised by the Government as an archaeological site in Sri Lanka. The designation was declared on 17 May 2013 under the government Gazette number 1811. [1]

In Every year a Perahera (a procession) is conducted in the Kotte Vihara, in memory of and to honour the Sacred Tooth Relic of Buddha as the kingdom of Kotte once abode the Sacred Tooth Relic. The Perahera first started in 1415 by King Parakumbha VI under the counsel of Weedagama Maithree Thero. After the collapsed of Kotte Kingdom the Perahera function was stopped and restarted in 1901 by Ven. Embulgama Wimalatissa Thero.

Through this strategy, the route of the perahera (Parts of Naga Vihara Road, Kotte Road, Raja Maha Vihara Road, Mhindu Mawatha, & Pagoda Road) should be redesigned and Facilitated with adequate facilities.

11.3. Strategic Interventions for Heritage Conservation Strategy

Strategic Intervention 1:
Apply Heritage Management Tools - Methods to be Apply

The impression behind the plan is focused on Adaptive Reuse and promoting the innumerable value of heritage. To accomplish this impression, it is to be followed the heritage managements tools such as follows.

Reuse — This methodology is oriented to reuse the inherited buildings with modern or same use by keeping its original structure and finishing as well. It has academically justified the adoptive reuse of heritage (buildings) is a better way forward to the sustainable development. Since it causes to preserve the physical context while transmitting the feelings of the heritage values of a site, the methodology is considered as most influential in heritage conservation.

Redesign — This methodology is oriented to reuse the inherited buildings with modern use by keeping only its original structure while it designing interiorly with modern architectural and engineering concerns. This methodology of heritage conservation influence to attract more economic value.

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STRATEGY**

**Strategic Interventions
for Heritage Conservation
Strategy**

Redevelop — This methodology of heritage conservation oriented to rebuild or recreate the inherited which are already not physically exist or delipidated. The redevelop concept can used with buildings, monuments, sculpture, etc. This would lead to recreate the historical values within new context.

Since all these tools directly deals with physical monuments which are inherited, while it implements initially required to identify each site including its context analysis as well. In order to that the heritage site, old usage, existing usage, neighboring land's usage, accessibility, historical magnitude. etc., should be analyze at the initial stage of these tools.

Strategic Intervention 2:
Marketing and Promotion (Living with Heritage Concept)

It is essential to have a proper marketing strategy to promote the concept of 'Living with Heritage'. According to the existing trend of Sri Lanka, the developers are in a belief of only modern architectural and engineering designs attracts the more economic benefits. But it is justified by the heritage valuers that the inherited monuments hold innumerable value besides its economic value. Therefore, if it would be able to pomote the concept among the relevant stakeholders through proper marketing methodology they would realize the magnitude of the idea behind.

Integratory Spatial Planning Approach

Even the intangible values such as culture, etiquette, livelihood, etc. are not in a form which is able to directly address with some physical arrangements, it is true that the physical context of an area would directly keep or ruin those intangible heritages. Therefore, it is required to initially identify such intangible heritage within the area and then required to rearrange the other infrastructure plans and investment plans accordingly.

Regulatory Approach

The regulatory provisions for conservation of heritage, natural environmental components and public spaces are mandatory tool to be apply in the heritage conservation strategy in Capital City Development Plan. As mentioned initially there is dynamic range of heritage monuments distributed within the planning area. Therefore, the legal provisions from various divisions are required to be incorporated such as, Antiquity Ordinance, Cost Conservation Act, UDA and local authority's Regulation etc.

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Strategic Projects in Urban Design Strategy

11.4. Strategic Projects in Urban Design Strategy

The following methodology to be apply to identify and produce action projects for the heritage Management Strategy applied.

Strategic Project 01:

Identifying a preparation of special Heritage Plan (Guide Plan) In here through this plan, kotte kingdom area has been selected as a special guide plan. Planning team identified that this area should be a special Heritage Plan and it should be done under the supervision of Department of Archeology, Urban Development Authority, Local and International Heritage Planners, Urban designers, Urban Planners and Architecture. On the other hand this area totally covered with identified and unidentified archeological monuments and they have been destroyed by rapid development day by day. Hence, immediate requirement of preparing an Archeological Trail Design to protect and reveal the identified archeological elements to the future is crucial. Each Heritage structure needs to be identified with spatial information system to support decision making process similar to Galle fort. Further all service line should be laid underground and all the name boards, lighting facades must be developed according to the particular special Heritage and Urban Designing Guide Plan.
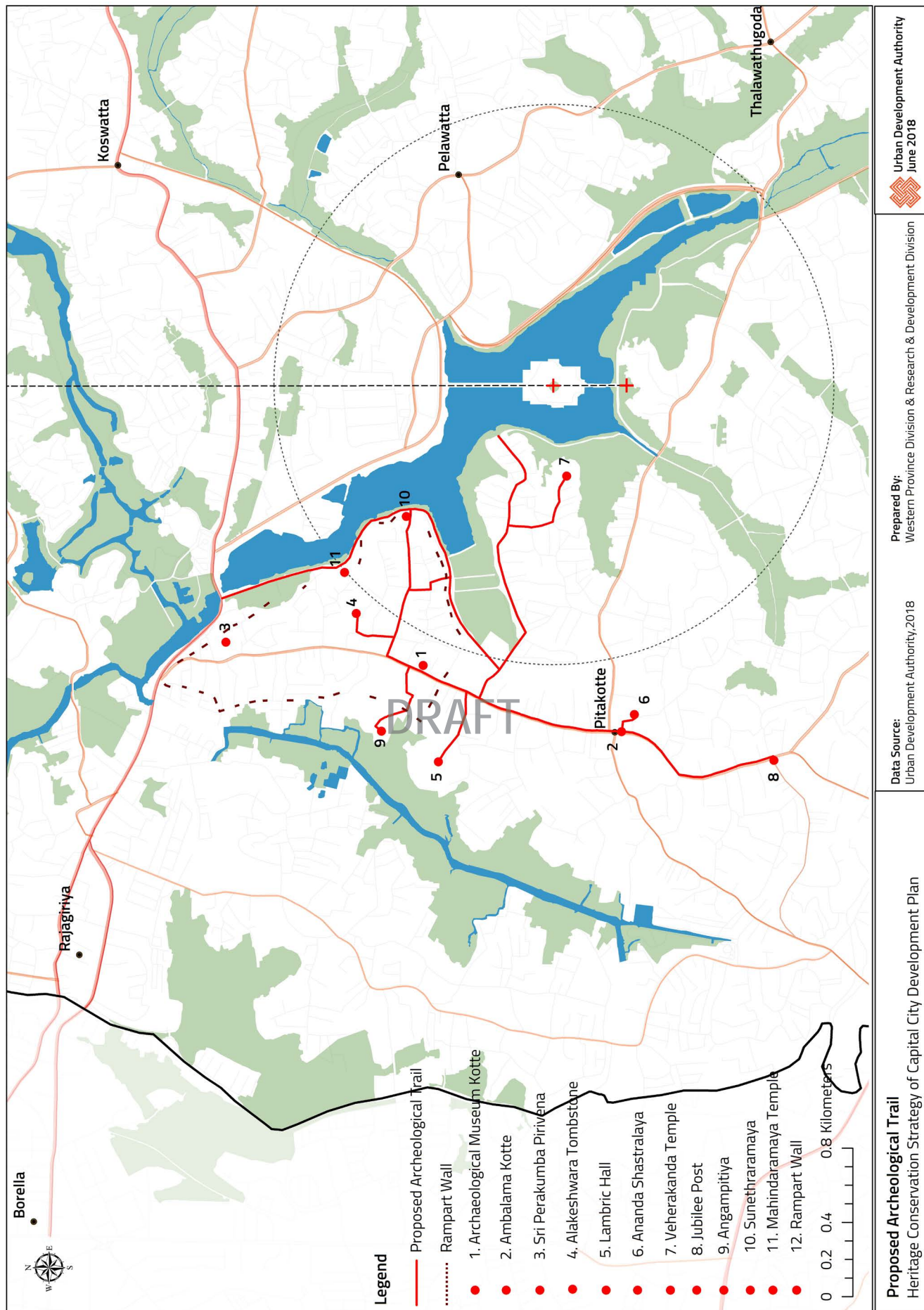
Strategic Project 02:

Design an Archeological Trail by protecting and revealing archeological elements within walkable distance.

1	Archaeological Museum Kotte
2	Ambalama Kotte
3	Sri Perakumba Pirivena
4	Alakeshwara Tombstone
5	Lambric Hall
6	Ananda Shastralaya
7	Veherakanda Temple
8	Jubilee Post
9	Angampitiya
10	Sunethraramaya
11	Mahindaramaya Temple
12	Rampart Wall

UDA Landscaping Division has proposed to link some gazzeted monuments through one trail with the intention to open up the monument to general public, protect it and branding the kingdom.

For this initiative Kotte Museum, Angampitiya, Kotte Ambalama, Lambric Hall, Rampart, Veherakanda, Jubilee Post, Tunnels, Alakeshwara Ruins, Sunethraramaya area been identified. These monuments connected through one trail will enhance the attraction of the Capital City area.

Table 11.3 Destinations of Archeological Trail
Source: Western Province Division and Research & Development Division, UDA 2018

Map 11.4: Proposed Archeological Trail
Source: Western Province Division and Research & Development Division, UDA 2018

Legend

—— Proposed Archeological Trail
······ Rampart Wall

• 1. Archaeological Museum Kotte
• 2. Ambalama Kotte
• 3. Sri Perakumba Pirivena
• 4. Alakeshwara Tombstone
• 5. Lambric Hall
• 6. Ananda Shastralaya
• 7. Veherakanda Temple
• 8. Jubilee Post
• 9. Angampitiya
• 10. Sunethraramaya
• 11. Mahindaramaya Temple
• 12. Rampart Wall

0   0.2   0.4   0.8 Kilometers

Proposed Archeological Trail
Heritage Conservation Strategy of Capital City Development Plan

Data Source:	Prepared By:
Urban Development Authority,2018	Western Province Division & Research & Development Division

Urban Development Authority
June 2018

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Koswatta

Pelawatta

Thalawathugoda

Pitakotte

Rajagiriya

Borella

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**Strategic Projects in
Urban Design Strategy**

Strategic Project 03: Rampart Wall Regeneration Project

UDA & Department of Archeology has identified the importance of regeneration of kotte rampart wall last several years. Parallel to the archeological trail project conservation of rampart wall will be a Major intervention. recently Department of Archeology have identified the present condition of wall and they have categorized the condition in to 03 categories.

Through this project, it is expected to initiate the following

- *Re develop the damaged potion*
- *Conserve the rest part*
- *Amending the rampart reservation as 3m reservation for inside and 4.5m reservation for outside along the wall*

Damaged Rampart

Non Conserved Rampart

Conserved Rampart

Strategic Intervention	Project Code	Project Name
Apply Heritage Management Tools	SI-H-1	Special Heritage Guide Plan for Kotte Kingdom
	SI-H-2	Designing an Archeological Trail by protecting and revealing archeological elements within walkable distance.
	SI-H-3	Rampart wall Regeneration Project

Table 11.4. Strategic Projects in Heritage Conservation Strategy
Source: Western Province Division and Research & Development Division, UDA 2018
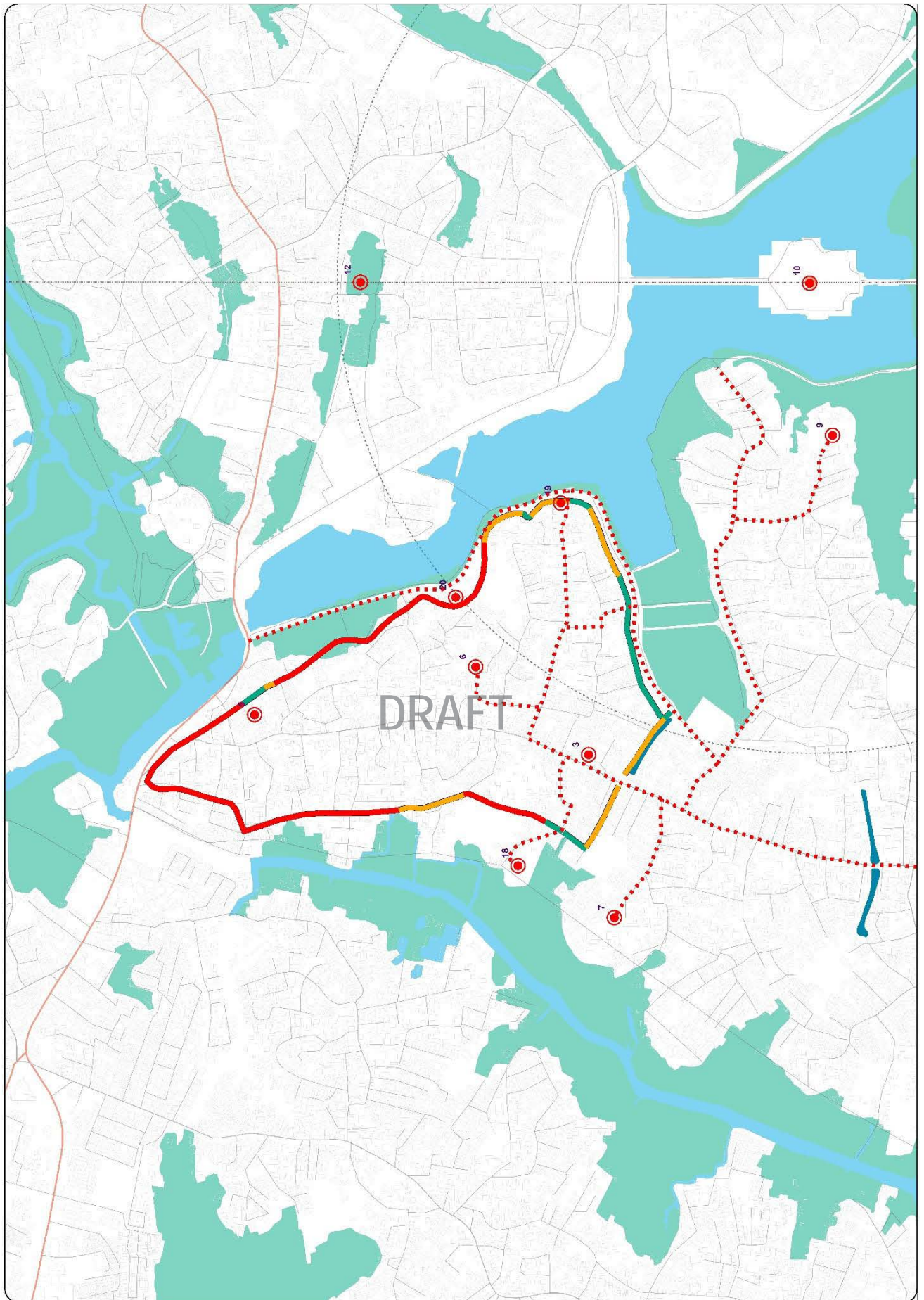
Map 11.5: Present Condition of Rampart Wall

Source: Western Province Division and Research & Development Division, UDA 2018