



CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

As the study revealed, the various generations of stadia, came up with unique types of buildings, with their own architectural styles as well. When studied closely it become clear that each type was the direct result or the product, of the socio-cultural and economic situations of that particular era. Socio-cultural and economic factors of a country changed with time. So, the types of stadia they created, changed as well.

Out of the ever-changing trends of stadia styles in the world, six clear types could be identified;

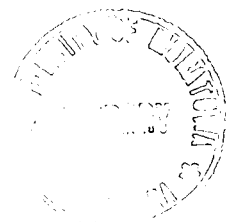
- Façade dominant
- Large in scale
- Sculptural stadia
- Object stadia
- Part of nature
- Part of the city



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

Each of the above styles is the creation of various methodologies and requirements of different eras of the history of the Stadia. Thus each is a well-suited product for the socio-cultural and economic background it belonged to. But most of them become utter failures, out of the conditions, under which they were produced. So it is essential that the stadia, must cater to the socio-cultural and economical situation it belong to, if it is to be successful. We Sri Lankans are facing the issue of our Stadiums fast becoming just dead spaces within our cities, exactly because our stadia don't.

From the detailed study done in the third chapter about the above types of stadia, it is clear that all of them have different measures of qualities that can suit our socio-cultural and economical necessities. So they all can help to create the ideal stadium to suit the local situation. But the vital responsibility of selecting the



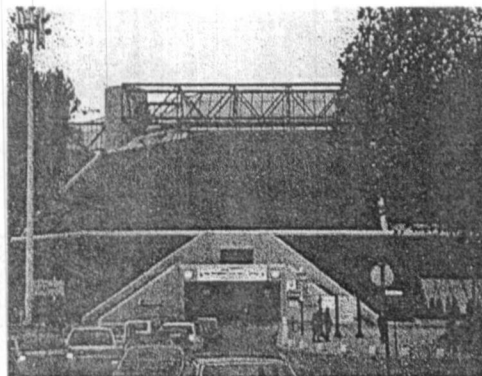
Conclusion

correct combination of these qualities to make the ideal stadium for Sri Lanka, lay entirely on the hands of the designer.

Out of the above types, the latter two have more qualities that could suit our needs. 'Part of Nature' presents us; relatively low cost (capital and running) and environmental friendly solutions while the 'Part of the City' teaches us the value of keeping in harmony with the immediate physical and social context. Another extremely helpful theory it brings forward, is the 'mix-use' of the stadia.


The designer must take great care to compose the essence of all these ideologies to achieve a creation that is well suited to the socio-cultural and economic situation of Sri Lanka. The construction material and the techniques must suit local conditions. The functioning of the stadium must be in harmony with our climate and environment. The construction and running costs must not burden the feeble third world economy of our country thus making the stadia affordable. Mix-uses that are, socio-culturally acceptable, economically viable and are harmonious with surrounding physical and social context must be introduced. For an example, mixing functions like shops, commuter stations, restaurants will be ideal for a stadia proposed for Pettah, while functions like malls, Cineplex and office spaces will be ideal to be mix in to a stadium proposed for kollpity region. Also the Architectural language must suit the socio-cultural situation and the context of the built environment of the area.

Then only, we will see a stadium that is socially and economically functional and also sustainable in the future.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Barclay F. Gordon Olympic Architecture.
John Wile and Sons, New York.
(1983)
- Gratton, C and Taylor, P Indoor Arenas .
The missing Market
Leisure Management, 7-October (1987)
- IAKS Planning principles for Stadia.
Koln, IAKS (1993)
- Inglis, S The football Grounds of Europe.
Willow Books, London (1990)
- Inglis, S The Football Grounds of Great Britain.
Collins Willow, London. (1992)
- Kevin Lynch  University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.
Electronic Theses & Image of the City.
www.lib.mrt.ac.lk MIT Press, London. (1990)
- San Pietro, S and Vercelloni, M Stadia in Italia. Milan.
Edizioni Archivolto. (1990)
- Schmidt, T A Stadium which reflects the games.
Architectural history of the Seoul
Olympic Stadium.
Olympic Review, 249, September.
(1987)
- Schmidt, T Building a Stadium. Olympic stadiums
from 1948-1998. Part 1.
Olympic Review, 247, June (1988)
- Shields, A Arenas; A Planning Design and
Management Guide.
Sports Council, London. (1989)

Bibliography

- Spring, M and John, G Sporting New Arenas.
Building, 17-April (1987)
- Stephen, Carr Public Space: Andrew M Stone.
Cambridge.
- Wimmer, M Olympic Buildings.
(1976)
- Woods Shadrach The Man in the Street Apolemic on
Urbanism.
Penguin Books Ltd, England.
(1975).

