



University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.  
Electronic Theses & Dissertations  
[www.lib.mrt.ac.lk](http://www.lib.mrt.ac.lk)

## *Chapter Six*

---

### **The Research**

## 6.1 Introduction

This Sixth and the Final Chapter focuses on the research in fore said selected streets within the Colombo Metropolitan Region. They are included separately in the manner they have been introduced. In order to understand the research the author advises the reader to familiarize with The Analysis of Data in the Fifth Chapter.

At first each and every selected street contains a basic introduction on each of them. Before moving in to the analysis a map would provide a very basic understanding of the general street. Simultaneously the 'Street Analysis', 'Street Diagram' and the 'Photo Street' are included at next allowing a better and a clearer understanding on the research.

It should be specifically mentioned that the research on Kirulapona emanates several Hypotheses. They are predominantly focused on the main objective of the study. Hence the other two research analyses on Bamabalapitiya and Pepiliyana to Boraesgamuwa are geared to provide necessary information on establishing these Hypotheses in the study. Finally a detailed explanation on these would provide several statements on the relationship of man and his environment.

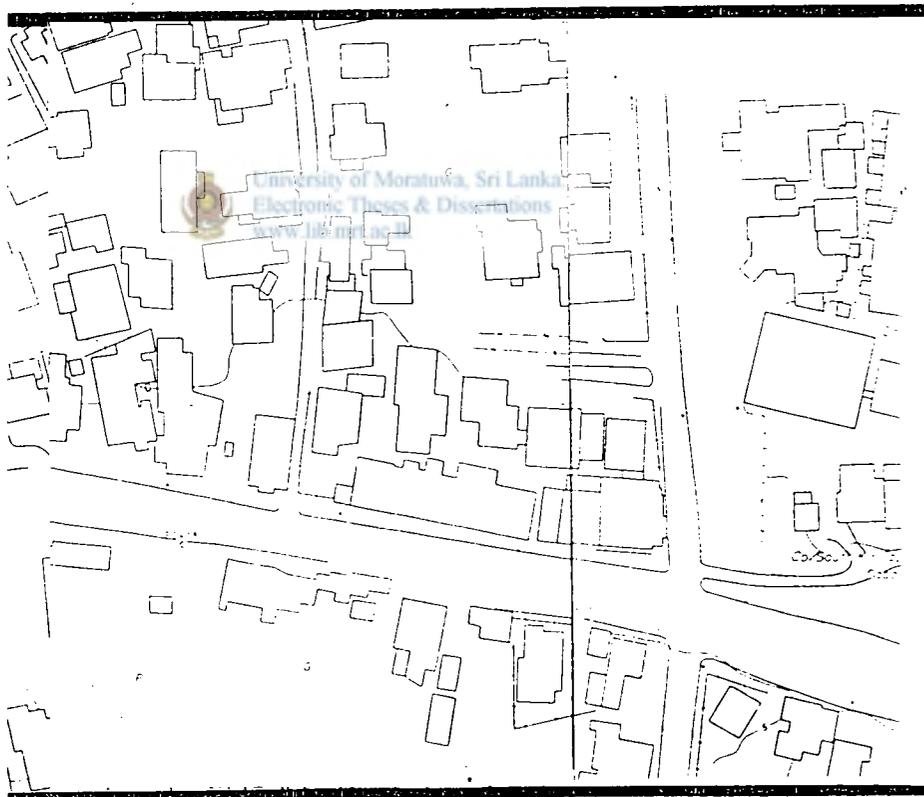


University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka  
www.lib.mrt.ac.lk

## 6.2 The Research

### 6.2.1 Kirillapona

Kirulapona or Kirillapona is located along the High Level Road, which is one of the main roads accessing Colombo. From early times it is famous for the market & regarded as one of the **most famous** market places in and around Colombo. Surrounded by a high residential growth, it allows easy access to citizens for their daily needs. Therefore the location of the 'market' has been the main reason for the growth of this 'little stretch' of Kirulapona up to date.



81. Map of Kinulapona Stretch





University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.  
Electronic Theses & Dissertations  
[www.lib.mrt.ac.lk](http://www.lib.mrt.ac.lk)

**The Street Analysis on Kirulapona helps us to arrive on following.**

We have studied the Street Analysis of Kirulapona in relation to its' Street Diagram and the Photo Street. Now the Street Analysis of Kirulapona helps us to arrive on following. The study is based on Hypotheses on the places in the street. They have been derived only from the analysis of Kirulapona.

The Street Diagram allows us to derive more perceptible 'patterns of events' on several 'points' along the street. Then the Street Analysis provides us the relative 'patterns of places' along the street. The physical elements involved in these 'patterns' are represented as Fixed, Semi fixed and Non fixed elements and are located beneath these perceived places.

It is evident that when people are not present Semi-fixed elements can contribute more to these places along the street. When people are present it is Non fixed elements, which can contribute more. Also that Fixed elements might not contribute much to 'patterns of places' along the street.

### **Hypothesis 1**



University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka  
Electronic Theses & Dissertations  
[www.lib.mrt.ac.lk](http://www.lib.mrt.ac.lk)

- **When people are not present Semi fixed Elements contribute more to the 'patterns of places' along the street.**
- **When people are present Non fixed elements contribute more to the 'patterns of places' along the street.**
- **Fixed elements do not contribute much to the 'patterns of places' along the street.**

The Hypothesis on these Fixed, Semi-fixed and Non fixed elements is derived according to the 'patterns of places' along the street. It is evident that 'patterns of places' emerge through amalgamation of these elements.

### **Hypothesis 2**

- **'Patterns of places' emerge through amalgamation of Fixed, Semi fixed and Non fixed elements along the street.**

If so, the task is to derive the 'patterns of places' along the street. At first places along the street should be derived. Then these places may help to form 'patterns of places' along the street.

There are allowed parking areas along the pavement and on the pavement for the vehicles. The relevant parking signs are used to indicate these areas. Through experience and knowledge the street user know the indication and the meaning of signs. This can make the allowed parking areas to become 'parking places' for the vehicle users.

*84. An allowed parking place along the street and on the pavement*



Electronic Theses & Dissertations  
www.lib.mrt.ac.lk

Other than in the 'allowed parking areas' when not allowed, people use to park their vehicles along the stretch of the pavement. The street user implicitly agree 'that area' is meant for parking but they refer it as 'the street' (pare navaththanava). There fore this 'stretch of the pavement' (the street) can become 'another parking place' (not allowed) along the street for the vehicle users.

*85. A non allowed parking place along the stretch of the pavement*

Again some times when not allowed the 'pavement' it self become a parking area for them. Then the pavement can also becomes a 'place for parking' (not allowed) for them.

86. *A not allowed parking place on the pavement*

In both these, the reasons might be presence of another parked vehicle, the need of parking around that area, when no such place is available or probably even the tolerable nature of us. Nevertheless the signs are 'Fixed Elements' while the vehicles are 'Semi Fixed Elements' in the street. Here the contribution of Non fixed element is not much perceptible. There are 'Locations' for parking and vehicles possess 'Distinct Orientation' in parking.

They form 'Boundaries or Edges' ' Enclosures' having 'Formations' along these parking places. At the same time different type of vehicles gives the 'Variety, Unity and Continuity' within these parking places. Therefore the major type of event and the nucleus of event in these places become parking and the degree of parking is more in considered to other surrounding areas.



University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka  
Electronic Theses & Dissertations  
[www.lib.mrt.ac.lk](http://www.lib.mrt.ac.lk)

There are 'Allowed' and 'Not allowed' 'parking places' in the street. Either allowed or not allowed 'parking places' are,

- The stretch of the pavement (referred as the street)
- On the pavement

When regarding the 'parking places' as either allowed or not allowed, along the pavement or on the pavement they can be regarded as places within the 'place of pavement'. Therefore the 'parking areas' can become places for the vehicle users within the pavement.

### **Hypothesis 3**

The pavement is a parking place for the vehicle user.

The pavement is provided and is 'accepted to walk' along the street. But vendors 'occupy' the pavement in different manner for their 'selling' events. Their sales and service are different from

each other. These vendors sell different types of products. They are in different levels, having their own 'niche' on the pavement.

#### *87. The pavement is occupied by vendors*

Therefore vendors have 'become' an 'accepted component' for 'selling' along the pavement, thus in the street. They give 'Variety, Unity, Continuity' and therefore 'Harmony' to the occupied place. Their 'niche' possess, different 'Orientations', 'Variations' in levels on the pavement therefore has different 'Locations'. The 'niche' also form 'Boundaries, Edges' and 'Enclosures' thus possess certain 'Formations' on the pavement. Therefore the pavement can become a place for the vendors as a 'selling place'



University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka  
Electronic Theses & Dissertations  
[www.lib.mrt.ac.lk](http://www.lib.mrt.ac.lk)

#### **Hypothesis 4**

##### **The pavement is a selling place for the vendor**

People who 'walk along the pavement' are referred as the 'pedestrians'. According to the 'Locations', 'Formations' of both the 'occupied vendors' and the said 'parking places' 'walking pedestrians' also use the pavement in different manner.

- When there are no encroachment of vendors-the pavement is clear, walking pedestrians mostly use the middle of the pavement.
- When one edge is encroached, walking pedestrians mostly use the opposite edge.
- When both sides are occupied, walking pedestrians use the middle or mostly the street just at the edge of the pavement
- Other than these there are instances that walking pedestrians simply use 'the street' just at the edge of the pavement.

*88. The pedestrian use the pavement in different manner*

### **Hypothesis 5**

**The pavement is a walking place for the pedestrian.**

Therefore the vehicle users, vendors and pedestrians can the pavement as a place for their events to happen. They might accept it as place where they perform.

### **Hypothesis 6**

**The pavement is an 'accepted place' for,**

- **The vehicle users as a 'parking place' (Hypothesis 3)**
- **The vendors as a 'selling place' (Hypothesis 4)**
- **The pedestrians as a 'walking place' (Hypothesis 5)**

Along the pavement, thus along the street the bus-halt is always well known to people. In Kirulapona three bus halts can be identified. The major halt is the one in front of the Market under the Bo tree. Whenever referring to Kirulapona any one does not hesitate to mention first the 'Market' and next the 'Bo tree'. Most of the pedestrians who have been asked to sketch first start from these two. It has become part and parcel of the market thus can be regarded as the most identified and predominant 'bus-halting place' within Kirilapona.

Generally people regard the Kirulapona bus-halt as the next important bus halt. From its' reference of 'Kirulapona bus halt' it can be identified as the other major bus halt in the street. The other is regarded as the Edmonton road bus halt. This is important but not as much as the other two.

The major 'event' in these halts is standing for buses. People use to stand orientating towards the direction of the buses. When there are sheds with seats some of them, mostly male will not hesitate to sit and wait. Some have a chat. Groups of young people get together and start enjoying them selves. These help to create 'patterns of events' in and around the bus halt.

The market, the Bo tree, Kirulapona and the Edmonton road gives us the notion on, that people refer bus halts in relation or in 'association' to some other identified place. The bus halts can become places for them with associated meanings.

## **Hypothesis 7**

**The Bus halts are 'associated places' for people in the street.**

Trees provide shade mostly for the pedestrian either in stationary or in motion. People in stationary stay under the shade. People in motion move along the shade. Trees in the street posses positive 'perceptions' that people refer as 'a stretch of nice shady trees' or 'a huge tree with a large shade'.

Again vendors can occupy tree shades for their living events to happen. Some times beggars or any other person can make places for their events to happen under tree shades. Likewise most of the street users might not hesitate to make their places under trees for cool shade. Therefore trees can be associated with shade for the street user.

**Tree is a shady place for the street user.**



- **Bus Halt**                      The user of the street as a halting place (Hypothesis 7)  
(associated place)
  
- **Tree**                              The user of the street as a shady place  
(associated place)                      The three wheelers as a parking place (Hypothesis 8)

The buildings along the street are also part of it. Therefore we should also consider them in this study.

There are shops along the pavement. These shops are either 'opened' or 'closed'. Opened in the sense they act as 'out door open stores', their products for sale occupy a part of the pavement it self. These products are part of their advertising. These allow the 'tacit pedestrian' to poke the nose and be a part of the shop. The related events are happening on the edge of the shop entrance but not inside the shop. Therefore the edge of the shop entrance can be a place for the pedestrian.



*89. The open shops provide places along the edge of the entrance*

- **Openness of the shops/buildings generate places for the pedestrian along the edge of the shop entrance.**

There are shops/buildings opened but related activities are happening inside them. These indicate their sales and service from the display boards. For example the thosai kade possess significant aroma of thosai and the significant noise of making thosai. Although it is open to the pavement, the event of eating happens inside the shop. The aroma, the noise, the billboards indicate their products and service to the user in the street.

90. *The open shop provide places for the pedestrian inside the shop.*

- **Openness of the shops/ buildings generates places for the pedestrian inside them.**

These 'opened' shops/ buildings orientates the products for sale towards the pavement. Hence they possess a 'distinct orientation' towards the pedestrian. It is part of the 'location' of them. The 'opened' shops/ buildings possess their 'boundaries and edges' extended to the pavement, inviting the user. Therefore this 'openness' becomes part of the formation along the street. Once these are located in one stretch with a variety of products and service that stretch provide a unity, continuity, balance therefore a harmony to the street. But it can be opened shops, which provide places along the edge of the entrance that contribute more to the street.



University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.  
Electronic Theses & Dissertations  
[www.lib.mrt.ac.lk](http://www.lib.mrt.ac.lk)

### **Hypothesis 9**

**'Openness of the shops/ buildings generate two different places for the pedestrian.**

- **Place at the edges of the shop entrances**
- **Place inside the shops.**

**From them openness of the shops/buildings generating places along the edges of the entrances contribute more to the street.**

91. *Closed shops/ buildings do not provide places along the edge of the street*

Again some shops/ buildings, which are closed do not allow the pedestrian to be an 'active participant' in their related event. These give the glimpse of their sales and service through the glass facades. These façades give the notion of the depth of the space, therefore allows the pedestrian 'visions'. The active component does not happen on the pavement but happen completely inside the shops.

### **Hypothesis 10**

**The 'closeness' of the shops/buildings does not generate places during daytime for the pedestrian along the street.**



University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka  
Electronic Theses & Dissertations  
[www.lib.mrt.ac.lk](http://www.lib.mrt.ac.lk)

#### *92. Shops/ buildings at ground level and shop/ buildings at other levels*

Some shops/ buildings possess steps at the entrances. Hence the levels of these differ than others and they have 'variations of levels' in their 'location'. When compared to shops/ buildings at ground level these provide less significant places along them.

### **Hypothesis 11**

**Shops/ buildings in a higher level generate lesser significant places along the edge of the street.**

Hypotheses on the shops/ buildings provide '**Patterns of Places**' as,

- '**Openness**' of the Shops/ Buildings (Hypothesis 9)
  - Generates places along the edge of the entrance
  - Generates places inside them

- **'Closeness' of the Shops/ Buildings (Hypothesis 10)**  
Do not generate places along the edge of the entrance.
- **Shops/ Buildings in 'varied levels' (Hypothesis 11)**  
Generates less prominent places in the street.

**Again also other different places can be identified.**

In Kirulapona when these shops are located in one single stretch. Mostly the users mention them as the *kada peliya*- the stretch of shops. They are of similar scale and generate similar 'events' or 'patterns of events' along the street. The major 'event' is buying and selling of grocers for daily living. There are several similar 'nucleus of events' that specific separate identifiable 'nucleus of events' are difficult to extract.

Like wise not only shops there may be a stretch of buildings in larger scale with similarities in generating related 'events' or 'patterns of events' or not generating them along the street. There might be also difficulties in identifying separate buildings so that even the routine user might mention them as *'loku bilding peliyak'*- a stretch of big buildings.



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

There fore in these instances when related 'events', 'nucleus of events' and 'patterns of events' are similar in each other they generate similar 'nucleus of places' and 'patterns of places' along the street. This makes any of the 'stretches' to identify as a **'single stretch'** by the user.

## **Hypothesis 12**

**A series of 'similar patterns of places' helps to generate 'similar places' in the street.**

But sometimes, special places are identified within this single stretch. In Kirulapona 'theberuma' or the 'liquor shop' is never missing among males who speaks on the street. Like wise the 'Lions Bakery', the 'gas shop' and sometime the 'hardware' are never to miss. A 'specific need, a specific use' may help to identify these places along 'the stretch of shops'. Here in each of these, the degree of sociability and the degree of activeness within the similar 'patterns of events' help prominence of them. Therefore these mentioned shops possess identifiable 'patterns of places' along them.

Similarly there are identifiable buildings within a stretch of buildings. The identification of these buildings also possess a 'specific need', a 'specific use' for the user thus generating a degree of activeness and a degree of sociability along them. Hence they provide 'specific places' within this 'single stretch'.

### **Hypothesis 13**

**The 'specifically identifiable separate shops or buildings in 'single stretch' act as 'special places' within 'similar places' along the street.**

There are specifically prominent places along the street. They are of single buildings. For example when mentioning of Kirulapona the basic and the must is 'the market' as 'the place'. No one ever hesitate to point out, sketch or even speak of 'pola' in Kirulapona. It has become the 'most prominent place' associated with the Bo tree generating 'most prominent patterns' of 'events' or 'places'. The 'market' being the 'most prominent place' helps to identify Kirulapona also as a prominent 'market place' within Colombo.



University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka  
Electronic Theses & Dissertations  
[www.lib.mrt.ac.lk](http://www.lib.mrt.ac.lk)

### **Hypothesis 14**

**The 'most prominent places' within streets help to specifically identify them.**

But for user perceptions sometimes the 'closeness' seems to don't matter. Especially the 'bank buildings' seem to have greater role in user perceptions. In Kirulapona there are two banks. There are a series of shops next to them along the street. These shops are referred as 'bankuwata eha kada peliya' meaning 'the stretch of shops next to the bank'. This reference is rather not strongly based on which side the bank is, which bank or how much big the building etc... Most of the time people don't specifically mention the name of the bank, but simply say 'the bank' or '*benkuwa*'. Only when asked what is its' name? They will specifically mention the name or refer as 'big building'- '*loku bildima*'. Here the need for day to day life, the use and the scale seem to matter in perceptions of people on the bank as a place.

It is important to note that people never hesitate to mention 'police' as '*poleeciya*' or as 'the police'. It has not attracted the pedestrian, the vendors or the vehicle users in the street. Thus

the pavement in front of the police is deserted. Here the importance of the police, the use, the scale of the building might has effected in perceptions of most people, for them to refer it specifically in Kirulapona.

Likewise the bank, the police in Kirulapona there may be different other 'prominent places' in other streets. These places may provide 'specific' prominent uses and 'specific' prominent perceptions among the users of the street that they regard them prominently than other places.

### **Hypothesis 15**

**There are 'specific prominent places' in the street.**

**From the derived Hypotheses when we regard shops or buildings along the street there are,**

- **Similar Places (Hypothesis 12)**  
(Help to identify them as one single place in the street)
- **Special Places (Hypothesis 13)**  
(Help to identify them within similar places in the street)
- **Most Prominent Places (Hypothesis 14)**  
(Help to characterize the street)
- **Specific Prominent Places (Hypothesis 15)**  
(With associated special uses in the street)

Again the large tree near the road provides king coconut under its' shade. It is separated from other 'events' or 'patterns of events' in the street but at the same time prominent from them. The shade, the cool natural drink allows a certain perception of the place created. Also the routine user is known possessing careness within that place. It can be regarded as a separated, prominent independent place in the street.

### **Hypothesis 16**

**There are 'independent places' in the street.**

If we consider one of the 'stretch of shops/ buildings', certain of these possess related events creating related 'nucleus of events' concentrated in front of them in the street. These are parts of related 'patterns of events' in the streets concerned. People perceive this as not individual shops or individual 'patterns of events' but relating to 'kada peliyak'-a stretch of shops/ buildings perceiving as 'one certain place'. Therefore these 'patterns of events' are identified not as individual and separate but amalgamated and less prominent. Therefore 'less prominent similar patterns of events' and can be within that 'one perceived place'.

#### *94. Less prominent similar patterns of places within one single stretch*

At the same time there are more identifiable and more prominent 'nucleus of events' with 'patterns of events' in the street. They may be a part of the perceived 'one certain place'. These more identifiable 'nucleus of events' are part of 'patterns of events' within that 'one perceived place' in the street.

*95. More prominent identifiable patterns of places within one single stretch*

These 'nucleus of events' create 'nucleus of places' and 'patterns of events' create 'patterns of places'. Hence these 'patterns of places' can be identified both as amalgamated and individual, separate 'patterns of places' helping to create 'one certain place'. This 'one certain place' can be an 'amalgamated patterns of place' in the street.

'Similar less prominent patterns of places' and 'identifiable more prominent patterns of places' might get together and create 'amalgamated patterns of places' in the street. Therefore they can be considered as 'amalgamated places' in the street.

**Hypothesis 17**



University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka  
Electronic Theses & Dissertations  
[www.lib.mrt.ac.lk](http://www.lib.mrt.ac.lk)

**There are 'amalgamated places' in the street.**

*96. A temporary place*

Again the pavement has been encroached by a funeral creating events relating to it along the pavement. People have made the edges of the pavement to place seats to visitors during day and night. The events of sitting, chatting, eating and playing cards happen creating a place along the pavement. The pedestrian tacitly moves between the rows of seats at two edges of the pavement. Once the funeral procession is over this place is not going to be visible. Like wise for the time being small parts of the street can be converted in to 'temporary places' creating 'temporary patterns of places' in the street.

time being small parts of the street can be converted in to 'temporary places' creating 'temporary patterns of places' in the street.

### **Hypothesis 18**

**There are 'temporary places' in the street.**

Again the market place in Kirulapona is permanent for Kirulapona. It is identified, nurtured and cared therefore perceived as the market place. This permanency as the market place has been evident for a long time through generations. Hence it is regarded as a permanent place in Kirulapona.

### **Hypothesis 19**

**There are 'permanent places' in the street.**

**Another type of 'identifiable places' is,**

- **Independent Places (Hypothesis 16)**
- **Amalgamated Places (Hypothesis 17)**
- **Temporary Places (Hypothesis 18)**
- **Permanent Places (Hypothesis 19)**

We can derive several important things from the Street Analysis. There is identifiable 'nucleus of events' in the street. These 'nucleus of events' are determined by the 'degree of activeness', the 'degree of sociability' & etc... on the 'patterns of events' in the street it self. Therefore we can identify, that 'nucleus of events' forms 'nucleus of places' along the street. These 'nucleus of events' helps to form different types of 'identifiable places' in the street. They can be considered as 'place generators'.

**Hence the 'place generators' are,**

- **Pavement**
  - The pedestrian as a walking place (Hypothesis 4)
  - The vendor as a living place (Hypothesis 5)
  - The vehicle user as parking place. (Hypothesis 6)

- **Bus Halts**                    The user of the street as a halting place (Hypothesis 7)
- **Trees**                        The user of the street as a shady place  
The three wheelers as a their parking place. (Hypothesis 8)

And,

- **'Openness' of the Shops/ Buildings** (Hypothesis 9)  
Generates 'patterns of places' along the edge of the entrance  
Generates 'patterns of places' inside them
- **'Closeness' of the Shops/ Buildings** (Hypothesis 10)  
Does not generate 'patterns of places' along the edge of the entrance.
- **Shops/ Buildings in 'varied levels'** (Hypothesis 11)  
Generates prominent or less prominent 'patterns of places' in the street.

And,

- **Similar Places** (Hypothesis 12)  
(Help to identify them as one single place in the street)
- **Special Places** (Hypothesis 13)  
(Help to identify them within similar places in the street)
- **Most Prominent Places** (Hypothesis 14)  
(Help to characterize the street)
- **Specific Prominent Places** (hypothesis 15)  
(With associated special uses in the street)

And also,

- **Independent Places** (Hypothesis 16)
- **Amalgamated Places** (Hypothesis 17)
- **Temporary Places** (Hypothesis 18)
- **Permanent Places** (Hypothesis 19)

These 'different places' are identified through the 'patterns of events' happen inside them in the street. Then the 'Patterns of events' help to form 'patterns of places'. Therefore the 'nucleus of places' are inside the 'different types of places' and therefore within the 'patterns of places' in the

## **Hypothesis 20**

There are two types of 'patterns of places'

- Independent 'patterns of places'
- Amalgamated 'patterns of places'

**These are considered as 'smaller patterns of places'**

These 'smaller patterns of places' get together override and overlap each other and form 'bigger patterns of places' in the street.

## **Hypothesis 21**

**Several 'smaller patterns of places' amalgamates and form 'bigger patterns of places.'**

These 'bigger patterns of places' get together and form 'larger patterns of places' in the street.



## **Hypothesis 22**

**Several 'bigger patterns of places' amalgamates and form 'larger patterns of places'.**

**Therefore we can identify the following 'Patterns' in 'patterns of places' in the street.**

**'Nucleus of Places'**

**'Smaller Patterns of Places'**

Independent 'patterns of places'

Amalgamated 'patterns of places'

**'Bigger Patterns of Places'**

**'Larger Patterns of Places'**

This 'pattern' of 'patterns of places' can form a 'structure of patterns of places' in the street.

### **Hypothesis 23**

**There is a 'structure of patterns of places' in the street.**

A street can possess collection of this 'structure of patterns of places. Therefore the streets can be considered as 'A Collection of Places'



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

### **Hypothesis 24**

**The Street is A Collection of Places'**

**Form above we have identified that a street contains,**

- **Pavement**                      The pedestrian as a walking place (Hypothesis 4)  
    The vendor as a living place (Hypothesis 5)  
    The vehicle user as parking place. (Hypothesis 6)
  
- **Bus Halts**                      The user of the street as a halting place (Hypothesis 7)
  
- **Trees**                              The user of the street as a shady place  
    The three wheelers as a their parking place. (Hypothesis 8)

And,

- **'Openness' of the Shops/ Buildings** (Hypothesis 9)  
Generates 'patterns of places' along the edge of the entrance  
Generates 'patterns of places' inside them
- **'Closeness' of the Shops/ Buildings** (Hypothesis 10)  
Does not generate 'patterns of places' along the edge of the entrance.
- **Shops/ Buildings in 'varied levels'** (Hypothesis 11)  
Generates prominent or less prominent 'patterns of places' in the street.

And,

- **Similar Places** (Hypothesis 12)  
(Help to identify them as one single place in the street)
- **Special Places** (Hypothesis 13)  
(Help to identify them within similar places in the street)
- **Most Prominent Places** (Hypothesis 14)  
(Help to characterize the street)
- **Specific Prominent Places** (hypothesis 15)  
(With associated special uses in the street)

And also,

- **Independent Places** (Hypothesis 16)
- **Amalgamated Places** (Hypothesis 17)
- **Temporary Places** (Hypothesis 18)
- **Permanent Places** (Hypothesis 19)

As 'Different types of Places' in the street. These places help to form 'Patterns of Places' within the street environment. The identified 'patterns of places' are

**'Smaller patterns of places'**

Independent 'patterns of places'

Amalgamated 'patterns of places' (Hypothesis 20)

**'Bigger patterns of places' (Hypothesis 21)**

**'Larger patterns of places' (Hypothesis 22)**

**This is the 'structure of patterns of places' in the street. (Hypothesis 23)**

The collection of this 'structure' is considered as 'A Collection of Places'. Therefore,

**'The Street is A Collection of Places' (Hypothesis 24)**



University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.  
Electronic Theses & Dissertations  
[www.lib.mrt.ac.lk](http://www.lib.mrt.ac.lk)

## 6.2.2 Bambalapitiya Junction to Kathireshan Kovil

This stretch is located along the Galle Road, which is one of the main roads accessing Colombo from southern Sri Lanka. In early times during the British when population was increasing the elite moved to the suburbs of Fort. Later Bambalapitiya emerged as one of the famous elite residential areas within Colombo.

But with emergence of Colombo as the main city center, Galle Road became the main artery in accessing Southern Sri Lanka. Since then it slowly converted as a commercial belt especially along the road. Now it is one of the main popular shopping centers in and around Colombo.



University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka  
Electronic Theses & Dissertations  
[www.lib.mrt.ac.lk](http://www.lib.mrt.ac.lk)