

**DEVELOPMENT PLAN
FOR
URBAN DEVELOPMENT AREA OF
KURUNEGALA**

(KURUNEGALA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AREA)

2006 - 2015

VOLUME I

SITUATIONAL REPORT



**URBAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
"SETHSIRIPAYA"
BATTARAMULLA
2006**

**APPROVAL OF THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE URBAN
DEVELOPMENT AREA OF KURUNEGALA CONSTITUTED BY
THE KURUNEGALA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AREA**

I Dinesh Chandra Rupasinghe Gunawardene, Minister of Urban Development & Water Supply do hereby approve the Development Plan for the Urban Development Area of Kurunegala constituted by the entire Kurunegala Municipal Council Area, having considered the recommendations made by the Board of Management of the Urban Development Authority on 19^h October 2004 by virtue of the Powers vested in me under Section 8F of the Urban Development Authority Amendment Act No. 4 of 1982.

Dinesh Chandra Rupasinghe Gunawardene
Minister of Urban Development & Water Supply

At "Sethsiripaya", Battaramulla.

..... 2006.

CONTENTS

	Page No.
1. Kurunegala Town Development Plan	2
2. Population	6
3. Land Use	11
4. Land Values	15
5. Economic Status of the Town	18
6. Housing	21
7. Physical Infrastructure	26
8. Social Infrastructure Facilities	41
9. Environmental Resources	46
10. National and Regional Policies on Urban Development	49
11. Urban Catchments	50
12. SWOT Analysis	50

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.		Page No.
1.	Population Forecast 2001 – 2015	6
2.	Population Growth in Kurunegala Town 1981 – 2001	6
3.	Population Density	7
4.	Urban Population by Ethnicity 1971 – 1981 – 2001	9
5.	Population by Age Groups 2001	9
6.	Population by Educational Levels – 2001	10
7.	Developed and Developable Land 2002	11
8.	Landuse Distribution Patterns 1985 – 2002	12
9.	Land Values	15
10.	Urban Land Ownership – 2002	16
11.	Families Receiving Samurdhi & Other Relief Assistance 1997-2000	18
12.	Summary of Income and Expenditure of Municipal Council	19
13.	Future Housing Needs 2001 – 2015	21
14.	Condition of Housing	21
15.	Distribution of Low Facility Houses	23
16.	Housing Distribution according to Urban Wards 1981 – 2001	24
17.	Status of Roads in Kurunegala Town	26
18.	Floating Population within Kurunegala Town Limits	28
19.	No. of Passenger Capacity of Bus Depots from Kurunegala Bus Station	29
20.	Daily Passenger Movement at Railway Station	29
21.	Daily Traffic Movement on Main Roads	30

22.	Daily Vehicle Movements in Town Centre	30
23.	Parking Requirements in Kurunegala Town	31
24.	Survey of Parking on Roadside	32
25.	Households Survey on Electricity Kurunegala Town	32
26.	Telephone Facilities – Demand and Supply	33
27.	Estimated Daily Water Requirement 2005-2015	34
28.	Estimated Waste Disposal (Kg) 2005 – 2015	36
29.	Distribution of Recreation Space in Town	45

LIST OF MAPS

	Page No.
1. Location of Kurunegala Urban Development Area	3
2. Regional Linkage – Kurunegala Town	5
3. Population Density - 2001	8
4. Existing Land Use – 2002	13
5. Land Value – 2003	17
6. Housing Density – 2001	22
7. Road Network – Kurunegala M.C. Area	27
8. Water Supply System – Kurunegala M.C. Area	35
9. Solid Waste Collecting Points	37
10. Urban Drainage System	39
11. Health Facilities – Kurunegala M.C. Area	43
12. Education Facilities	44
13. Catchment Area of Kurunegala Town	51

Preamble

Kurunegala town, the capital of North Western Province has gained importance not only for its social and economic resource base, but also for its historical past. Despite its small population, it takes pride of place for the service functions it provides. As such, it is on par with other important towns in Sri Lanka like Kandy, the hill capital. Although the town does not seem to take a prominent place in terms of location and other aspects, one could still identify its unique characteristics.

There has been a long period of inactivity in planning since the first development plans were prepared for the town in 1986 by the Authority. A second development plan prepared in 1993 was subject to various amendments made by the Authority. Therefore, considering the rapid development that has since followed, the need for preparation of this new development plan with a fresh approach has become essential.

The plan consists of two parts: -

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Part I | Situational Report |
| Part II | Development Planning & Building Regulation |

Methodology

The study of the town is primarily a descriptive account based on an accepted scientific method. Issues were identified under planning principles and the requirements of the Urban Development Authority Law. As such, the plan could consider as an outcome of a scientific and professional exercise. Primary investigations were carried out, followed by data collection, tabulation and interpretation for identification of the issues.

1. Kurunegala Town Development Plan

1.1 Introduction

The Kurunegala Municipal Council area which covers 10.53 sq.Km. is also known as “Hasthishylapura” is located in the Kurunegala District in North Western Province. It has its own socio-economic and historical significance.

The town is located between 7.20-7.28 north latitude and 80.21-80-23 eastern longitude in proximity to the districts of Kandy and Matale in the central highland. The town area gets 1000-1500 mm of annual mean rainfall and 25-35 centigrade of mean temperature.

The Kurunegala district environment is conducive to the cultivation of agricultural crops and has thereby attained popularity for paddy and coconut cultivation as well as other minor crops such as cinnamon, pepper, cocoa, coffee and nutmeg.

1.2 Historical Background and Administrative Status

Historical records indicate that during the reign of King Buvenekabahu II or Wathimi Buvenekhabahu (1793-1803) Kurunegala was made as his kingdom, and the development of the town (Map No. 1) was planned.

During the 16th and 17th centuries, the Portuguese made use of the town as a collecting centre for spices such as cinnamon and pepper. During the 17th to 18th centuries the town was made the administrative centre of Sath Korale by the British. Later, Kurunegala town grew from the status of a Local Board to that of a Municipal Council during the periods shown below;

1800 - 1939	Local Board
1939 - 1944	Urban District Capital
1944 - 1951	Urban Council
1952 - onward	Municipal Council

With this rise in status, the town’s functions are carried out under 12 municipal wards. They are:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 01. Gangoda | 07. Udawalpola |
| 02. Wewa | 08. Bazzar |
| 03. Town Centre | 09. Gettuwana |
| 04. Ilippugedera | 10. Polathapitiya |
| 05. Madamegama | 11. Ihala Teliyagonna |
| 06. Wehera | 12. Pahala Teliyagonna |

Location of Kurunegala Urban Development Area

Map No. 01



UDA

1.3 Physical and Environmental Aspects

Kurunegala Town lies within the Intermediate Climatic Zone and prevail low-country climatic condition. The Town covers an extent of 10.51 square kilometers and located in proximity to the central hills. The area is a plain lying 108 to 120 meters above mean sea level. Kurunegala district receives an annual rainfall between 1000 to 1500 millimeters and has a temperature range from 25 C to 35 C.

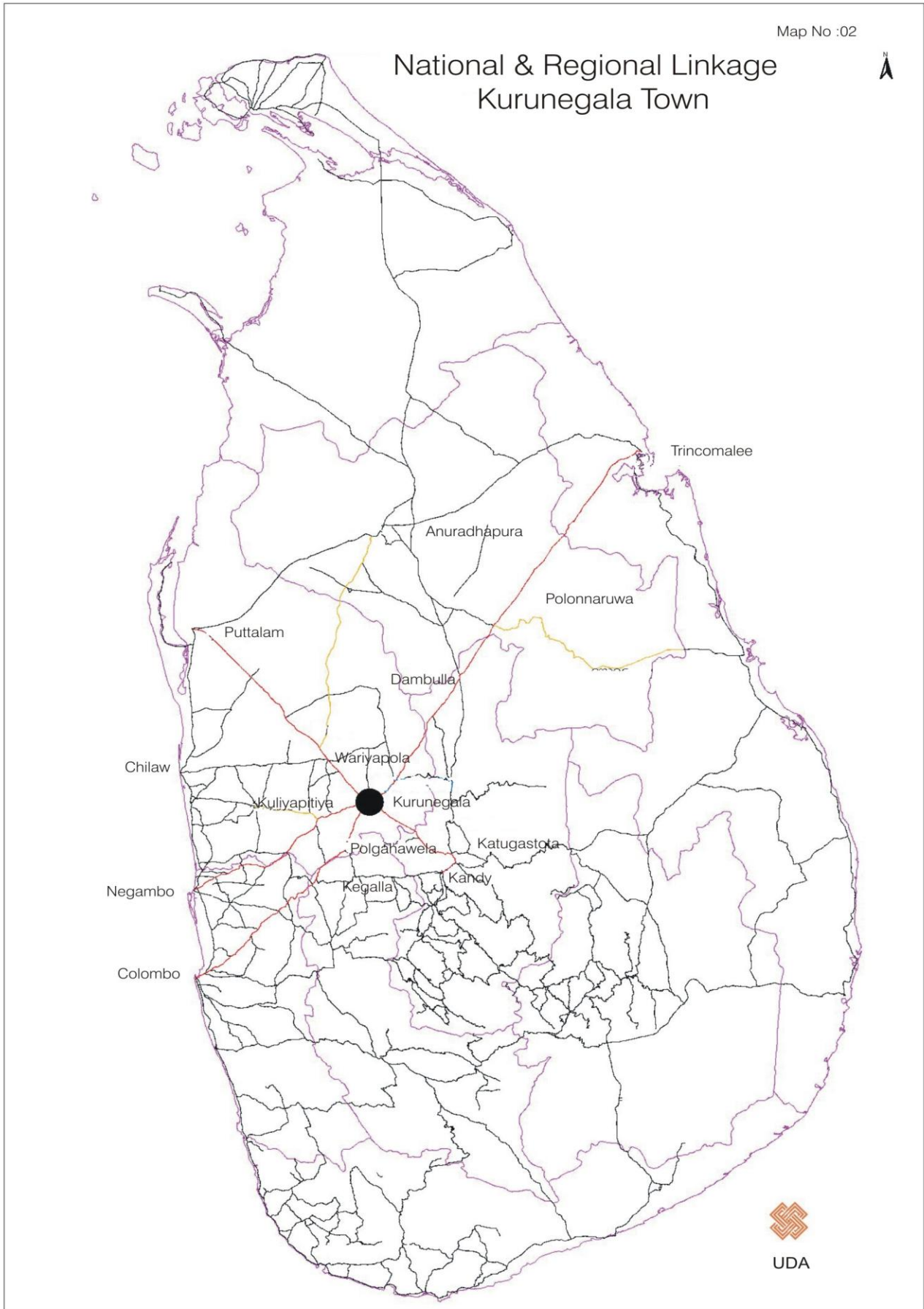
1.4 National and Regional Linkages

A characteristic feature in the town, which is the capital of the North Western Province, with its road network as indicated below. Further the town is considered as a main junction linking as depicted in different parts of Sri Lanka, such as: (Map No. 2)

- Colombo - Kurunegala - Trincomalee Road
- Colombo - Kurunegala - Anuradhapura Road
- Kurunegala - Puttalam Road
- Kurunegala - Negombo Road
- Kurunegala - Kandy Road
- Colombo, Kurunegala, Anuradhapura Railway

However, it is seen that Puttalam district which is a part of the North Western Province has no significant relationship with Kurunegala town and has a greater linkage to the Colombo district. The sustenance of Kurunegala town is not only dependent on the district and the North Western Province but also on other neighbouring districts and provinces. This covers an area of approximately 50km radius. While the town functions as the main administrative centre for the North Western Province, educational and health services cater to an area covering the above distance. The provision of other urban services, specially commercial and infrastructure facilities are available here. In addition, motor vehicles and spare parts sale is a growing commercial activity, extending even to the neighbouring areas. Also, within the above 50 sq km. area of development, an inter urban relationship spreads to a distance of about 25 km towards the Districts of Kurunegala, Matale and Kandy.

National & Regional Linkage Kurunegala Town



2. Population

2.1 Population Forecast 2001-2015

Table No. 01

Urban Ward	Growth Rate	2001	2005	2010	2015
Gangoda	4.0	1821	2137	2610	3188
Wewa	0.5	1684	1718	1761	1805
Town Centre	1.0	1732	1803	1895	1992
Illippugedara	3.0	3247	3661	4253	4941
Madamegama	4.0	4320	5069	5276	6444
Wehera	3.0	4021	4534	5267	6119
Udawalpola	3.0	1361	1534	1782	2070
Bazzar	0.4	923	937	956	975
Gattuwana	1.0	1804	1877	1973	2074
Polaththapitiya	4.0	3025	3550	4336	5296
Ihala Theliyagonna	4.0	1535	1801	2199	2686
Pahala Thliyagonna	4.5	2865	3430	4295	5378
Total		28338	32051	36603	42968

While forecasting the urban population, importance has been given to immigrant of the town, ignoring migrant population.

2.2 Population Growth in the Town

Although the town's population increased during the last century, the increase during the last forty years has been at a declining rate.

Table No. 02

Population Growth in Kurunegala Town 1981 - 2001

Year	Population	Increase	Rate of Increase %
1881	4221	-	-
1891	4745	524	1.24
1901	6483	1738	3.66
1911	8163	1680	2.59
1921	10187	2024	2.47
1931	10467	280	0.27
1946	13372	2905	1.84
1953	17505	4133	4.41
1963	21179	3674	2.62
1971	14357	3178	1.50
1981	26198	1841	0.75
2001	28337	2139	0.40

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

This declining trend is due to the under mentioned reasons:

- Change in the town's functions - the town which was initially a residential area has later changed to commercial and other development activities.
- The policy on the use of paddy lands - The practice of filling such lands along the roads in recent times to meet the increasing demand for commercial uses being very significant.
- Neighbourhood development - Housing development outside the town limits being another contributory factor to low population growth.
- Availability of prosperous rural Economy.

2.3 Population Density

The overall population density of the town is 27 persons per hectare, while the net density is 32 persons per hectare. (Map No. 3)

Table No. 03

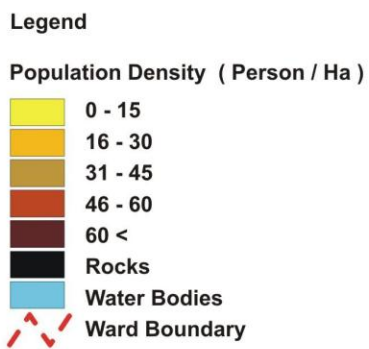
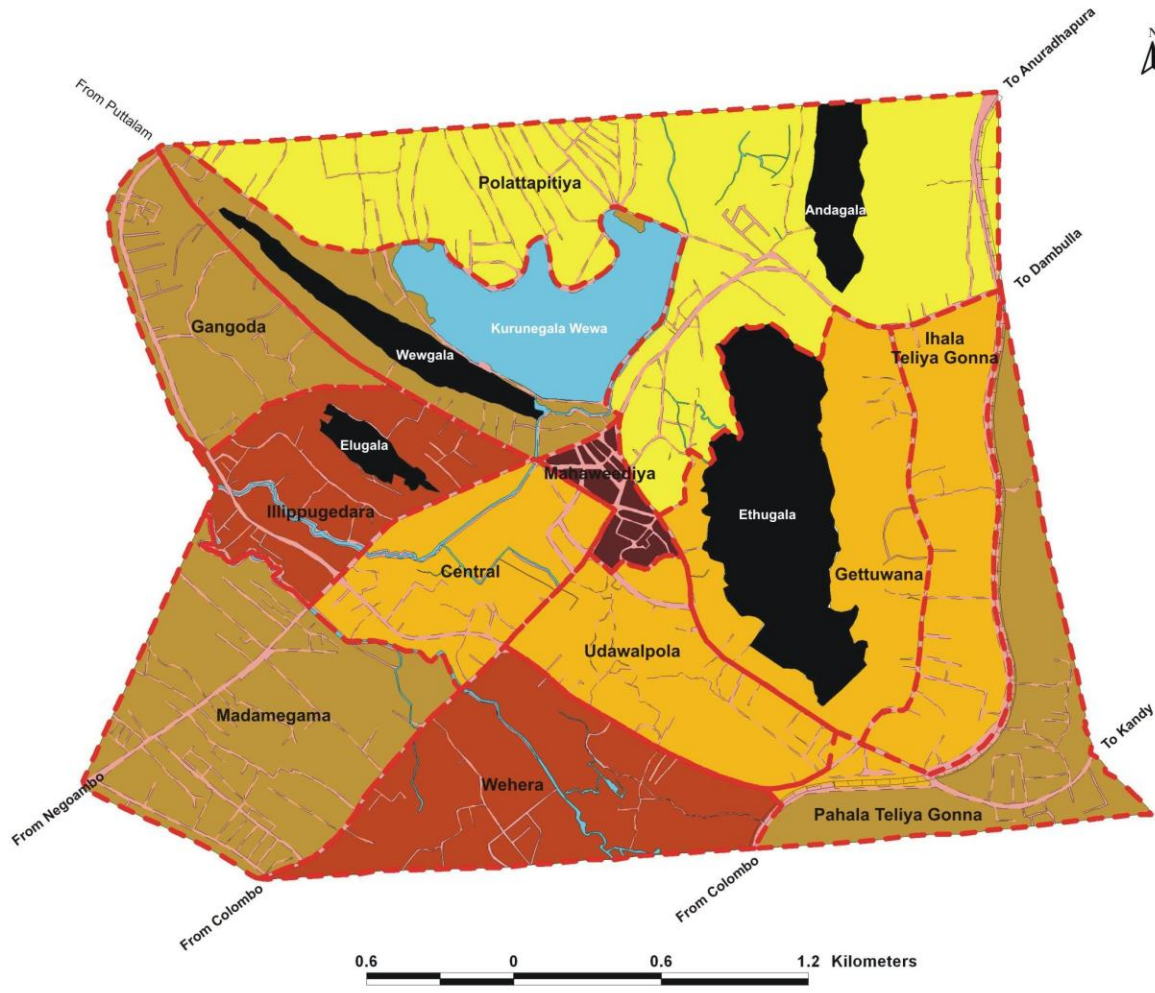
Population Density

Ward	Extent Hectares	Net Extent Hectares	1971		1981		2001		Net Density P.H.
			Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density	
Gangoda	53.75	53.40	1857	34.56	1793	33.37	1821	33.89	34
Wewa	96.93	38.40	2027	20.91	1976	20.38	1684	17.37	43
Town Centre	63.35	61.44	2225	35.12	2018	31.85	1732	27.34	28
Ilippugedera	67.11	59.05	2377	35.41	2608	38.86	3247	48.38	54
Medamegama	108.16	107.34	2921	27.00	3400	31.43	4320	39.94	40
Wehera	90.01	88.18	2665	29.57	3507	38.96	4021	44.67	45
Udawalpola	61.47	59.09	1318	21.44	1435	23.34	1361	22.14	23
Bazaar	14.00	14.00	1519	108.57	1563	111.70	922	65.90	65
Gettuwana	133.25	74.12	1996	14.98	2135	16.02	1804	13.54	24
Polathapitiya	223.43	208.22	1861	8.33	2090	9.35	3025	13.54	14
Ihala Teliyagonna	63.07	61.04	1395	22.11	1435	22.74	1535	24.33	25
Pahala Teliyagonna	76.51	75.09	2196	28.70	2238	29.25	2865	37.44	38
Total	1051.06	899.37	14357	13.60	26198	24.90	28337	26.90	31

Source: Department of Census and Statistics
Urban Development Authority NWP Office

The densities in areas south and west of the town are comparatively high. Eventhough the low density population in the town is a general feature, the density in Kadaweedeiya is comparable with the population density in the Fort area of the city of Colombo. The distribution pattern of the densities depends on varying physical conditions in the different wards. It should also be noted that, in as much as the above factors affect the population density, the socio-economic characteristics of the various population groups and their living conditions, income and educational levels also has a bearing on the density levels.

Population Density - 2001 Kurunegala M.C Area



2.4 Population Composition

According to ethnicity, Sinhalese are the major percentage of the population. There is also an increasing growth in the Muslim population and a declining trend in the Tamil population.

Table No. 04

Urban Population - by Ethnicity 1971 - 1981 - 2001

Race	1971		1981		2001	
	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%
Sinhalese	18556	73.70	19338	73.80	20874	73.66
Indian Tamil	2528	10.0	2422	9.20	2470	8.70
Muslim	3383	13.40	3369	12.90	4452	15.71
Burgher	155	0.60	136	0.50	165	0.58
Malay	516	2.10	547	2.10	349	1.23
Chetty	-	-	-	-	06	0.02
Bharatha	-	-	-	-	01	.003
Others	41	0.20	386	1.50	21	0.074
Total	24352	100.0	26198	100.0	28337	100.00

Source: Department of Census and Statistics
Urban Development Authority - NW Province

2.5 Age Composition

The composition of the population according to age groups, shows that the child population and the population of the working group are somewhat low, indicating a trend towards an aging urban population. Further, there is no evidence of significant migration.

Table No. 05

Population by Age Groups - 2001

Gramasevaka Division	Ward	Age Group					Total
		Below 03	4-5	6-18	19-59	Over 60	
832	Gangoda	11	38	422	1079	271	1821
831	Wewa	131	133	156	1033	231	1684
839	Town Centre	28	28	446	1130	103	1732
838	Illupugedera	270	388	804	1429	356	3247
837	Madamegama	117	128	597	2554	924	4320
841	Wehera	131	472	523	2178	717	4021
842	Udawalpola	27	38	164	1020	112	1361
840	Mahaweediya	23	43	35	794	27	922
833	Gettuwana	97	98	418	1052	139	1804
834	Polattapitiya	34	220	712	1796	263	3025
835	Ihala Teliyagonna	107	90	260	872	206	1535
836	Pahala Teliyagonna	77	51	688	1904	145	2865
Total		1053	1727	5225	16841	3494	28337

Source: Department of Census & Statistics
Urban Development Authority NWP Office

2.6 Educational Levels

The non-school going population out of the total population is about 8% and it has declined to 3% in 2001. However, from the entire population 4% are not school going, and out of those who attends school 54% are educated up to G.C.E.(Ordinary Level). The number qualified in the G.C.E.(Advanced Level) comprises 4% of the above total population (see Table 6).

Table No. 06

Population by Educational Levels - 2001

Ref. No.	Educational Level	Population	%
01	Upto Grade V	3046	10.75
02	Upto Grade VI	3618	12.77
03	Upto G.C.E. Ordinary Level	7384	26.06
04	G.C.E. (Ord) Level Qualified	2943	10.39
05	Upto G.C.E. (Adv.) Level	4167	14.71
06	G.C.E (Adv.) Level Qualified	962	3.39
07	School not attended	639	2.26
08	School going	5385	19.00
09	Non school going	193	0.68
	Total	28,337	100.00

Source: Divisional Secretariats Office, Kurunegala

The following inferences can be made after an overall analysis of the population.

01. A sharp declining trend in the population growth
02. Despite the above statistical, variation, the changes are seen in internal urban population.
03. Following changes occur in population structure :
 - ✓ Decreasing in the child and labour force population and
 - ✓ Increase in the elderly population groups.
04. A very high population density in the town centre
05. Absence of migration to the town.
06. A low proportion of the higher education

3. Land Use

3.1 Study on the land use in Kurunegala Town

While studying the land use distribution pattern in Kurunegala town, the under mentioned characteristics were initially identified. (Map No. 4)

- The developed area comprises 60% of the total land extent.
- Apart from the town centre the increase in the developed land could be seen more in the West and South West parts than that of the Eastern and Southern parts.
- Developable and undevelopable land comprising 20% and 14% respectively of the total land.
- A high percentage of land is being used for residential purposes.

Table No. 07

Developed and Developable Land - 2002

Description	Extent Hectares	% of Developed Land Ha	% of Total Extent
Developed Land			
Residential	384.40	56.00	36.57
Commercial	52.28	8.44	4.97
Industrial	12.44	1.76	1.18
Recreational	10.30	1.51	0.98
Roads & Transport	80.30	11.22	7.64
Government and Semi Government	113.32	17.26	10.78
Religious	20.53	2.70	1.95
Cemeteries	7.10	1.11	0.69
Total	<u>680.72</u>	100.00	64.76
Developable Land			
Paddy Lands	138.71	16.14	13.19
Coconut Lands	45.70	5.24	4.35
Vacant Lands	18.14	0.95	1.73
Forests	17.10	4.96	1.63
Sub Total	<u>219.65</u>	<u>24.36</u>	<u>20.90</u>
Undevelopable Land			
	<u>900.37</u>		85.66
Rock Outcrops	97.41		9.27
Water bodies	53.28		5.07
Sub Total	<u>150.69</u>		<u>14.34</u>
Total	<u>1051.06</u>		<u>100.00</u>

Source: Land use Survey 2002/2003

3.2 Analysis of the Land Use Distribution Pattern

By studying the land use distribution patterns from 1985 till 2001, a significant feature observed was the increase in commercial, government and semi-government use of land than the increase in residential development. At the same time, the agricultural land which are being used for other

purposes, especially for coconut cultivation lands are being used for residential lands and other developments are indicated in the table No.08.

Table No. 08

Land Use Distribution Patterns 1985 - 2002

Use	Extent Hectares	Percentage		
		1985 %	1997 %	2002 %
Residential	384.20	29.80	34.13	36.57
Commercial	52.28	1.46	4.65	4.97
Industrial	12.44	0.78	1.00	1.18
Recreational	10.30	0.71	0.89	0.98
Roads and Transport	80.30	4.23	6.94	7.64
Govt. & Semi Govt.	113.37	5.96	10.53	10.78
Religions	20.53	1.67	1.70	1.95
Paddy Cultivation	138.71	15.77	13.94	13.19
Coconut Cultivation	45.70	18.51	6.17	4.35
Vacant Lands	18.14	1.93	0.76	1.73
Cemeteries	7.10	0.60	0.69	0.69
Forests	17.10	1.60	1.60	1.63
Rock Outcrops	97.41	11.90	11.60	9.27
Water Bodies	53.28	5.00	5.00	5.01
Total	1051.06	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Land Use Plan 2002

Kurunegala Draft Development Plan - 1985

3.2.1 Residential Use

Residential land use comprises 36.57% of the total land extent, and when compared to similar use in Kandy Town (49%) it is relatively less. However, when this is considered in relation to the extent of developed land, it is 56%. In the overall distribution of residential use, the highest is seen in the west and south west of the town, the main reasons being the availability of more developable land, better infrastructure facilities, as well as the development of the town being in the said directions.

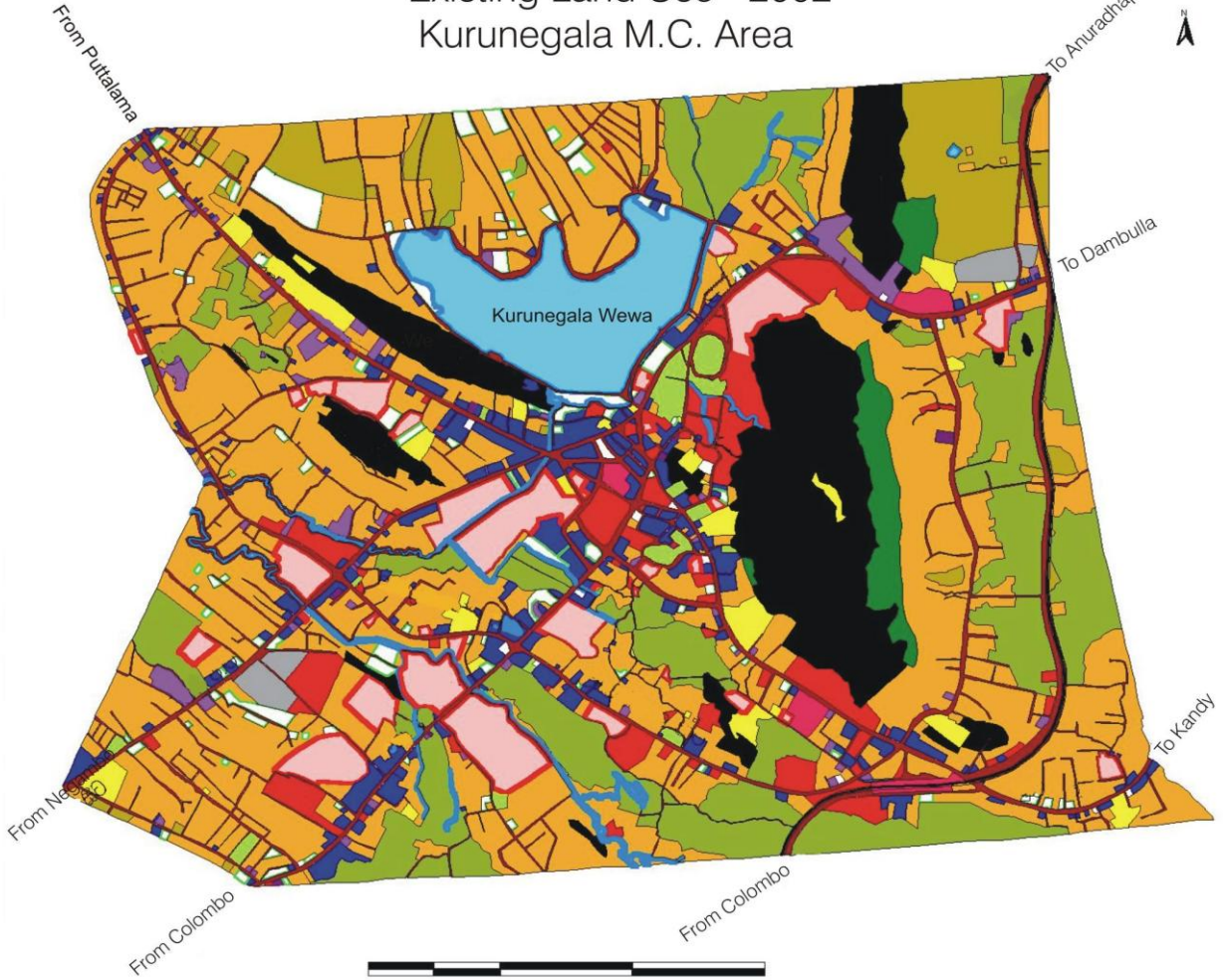
3.2.2 Commercial Use

Eventhough the commercial land use in the town is clearly evident, it is in a concentrated form of ribbon development. Commercial development has mainly taken place particularly along the streets and the by-roads.

- * An increase in the conversion of residential use into commercial use.
- * With the expansion of the town centre the commercial activities are not being centralized due to the existence of government land.
- * Suppression of cluster commercial development leads to ribbon form of development.

Existing Land Use - 2002 Kurunegala M.C. Area

Map No :04



Legend	Ha	%
Residential	384.40	36.56
Industrial	50.39	4.72
Commercial	12.44	1.18
Recreational	10.30	0.98
Public	54.76	5.21
Roads	74.45	7.08
Transport	5.85	0.56
Schools & Institutions	58.61	5.58
Religious	20.53	1.95
Paddy Field	138.71	13.19
Coconut Field	45.70	4.35
Vacant Lands	18.14	1.73
Forest	17.10	1.63
Cemetery	7.10	0.69
Warehouse	1.41	0.13
Service Station	1.25	0.12
Water Bodies	53.28	5.07
Rock	97.41	9.27



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3.2.3 Roads and Transport

The amount of land used for the main roads conforms to an acceptable level, whereas the secondary roads are inadequate. When the road and transport system is compared with the other towns it is much in an orderly manner.

3.2.4 Government and Semi-Government uses

It is observed that the government and semi government uses of the land in the vicinity of the town are underutilized. These activities are dispersed in different locations outside the main zone. Examination of the under mentioned locations, enable to identify the drawbacks and issues.

Location	Identifiable Deficiencies
Janakala Kendraya	No parking spaces
Municipal Council grounds	No parking space, unplanned construction
Courts Premises	No parking space
Town Centre	Under utilization
Hospital Premises	No parking space, unplanned development

3.2.5 Other Uses

Even though while agricultural uses, rock outcrops, streams etc restrict the development, it is contributing to the improvement of the urban environment. On this basis, the following inferences can be made when analyzing the present land use distribution pattern.

01. The land available in the town for development being limited to 20%. This situation, with the restrictions imposed in the use of paddy lands for developments are considered, it is reduced to 5%.
02. When the overall development process is considered it is observed that in the town centre appreciable development has taken place and much of this development is concentrated to the southwest of the town. As this is inter-related to the provincial development, hence it is not easy to control it. As such, ribbon development is taking place along Colombo road and Ambepussa-Kurunegala road.
03. Due to high land values a significant growth in residential land use is not evident.
04. Because of the concentrated development in the Town centre, the adjacent lands are used by the Government and semi-Government for their uses. As these are multiplied due to prevailing market forces, the Town centre and adjoining areas have developed in an unplanned manner.
05. The fact that some uses fall within an acceptable standards, other uses indicate an over utilization of land.

4. Land Values

Land values in the Town, ranges from Rs. 1.2 million to Rs. 25000 a perch. The central area and lands abutting the main roads which are about 25% of the total extent of the Town have high land values. (Map No. 5).

Table No. 09

Land Values

Area	1997 Rs/Perch	2002 Rs/Perch
Town centre	300,000 >	1,200,000 >
Town centre and around Colombo road upto Kadurugas junction	200,000-300,000	800,000-1,200,000
Puttalam Road, Dambulla Road Negombo Road, areas close to town	150,000-200,000	400,000-800,000
Puwakgas junction, Yantanpalawa, Gettuwana Wehera, Dambulla road and area upto Muttetugala junction.	100,000-150,000	200,000-400,000
Bauddhaloka road, around Tank, Gettuwana road, Wehera	75,000-100,000	100,000-200,000
Gettuwana, Wilgoda, Negombo Road, and Colombo road residential zone	25,000-75,000	50,000-100,000
Paddy lands adjacent to roads and Muttetugala	25,000-50,000	25,000-50,000
Paddy lands away from main roads	>5000	25000>

Source: Valuation Department, Kurunegala
Urban Development Authority - NWP office

Highest land values are seen in the south and southwest of Kurunegala town. The land prices are higher when compared those of other similar towns. External as well high when as internal factors have a bearing on these high land prices.

4.1 External Factors

01. The growth of the services industry through trade in motor vehicles in and around Kurunegala.
02. The population being attracted to the special facilities in the Town centre

4.2 Internal Factors

01. The effect of the land use pattern and ownership in the adjacent zones leading to high land prices in the Town centre. Government and Semi Government lands are being for public purposes. (see land use map for fringe areas of Town centre).
02. The concentration of development generally in the south and south west of the town being clearly evident due to development along Kurunegala - Puttalam, and Colombo-Kurunegala main roads.
03. Regulatory factors of the land development as well as the restriction imposed on filling of paddy lands and the use of coconut land for development

- 04. Recent road widening works
- 05. Natural geographical attributes

The physical position of the North Western Province and its development status, as well as the availability of infrastructure facilities are the reasons for the high land values in the town.

4.3 Land Ownership

Land ownership can be divided into 04 categories.

Table No. 10

Urban Land Ownership - 2002

Type	Extent Hectares	%
Private	723.50	69.00
State	191.70	18.00
Urban Council	85.50	8.00
Religious	50.30	5.00
Total	1051.00	100.00

Source: Municipal Council, Kurunegala

It should be noted that a significant percentage (26%) of the land is a public property (state and Municipal Council) of which a large proportion is located within the Town centre and its vicinity. Of the latter, state land consist of 9% rock outcrops and as such the real proportion of state owned land cannot be utilized.

Hence, the existence of Municipal Council land and land belonging to religious institutions in the vicinity of the Town centre act as a constrain to urban development.

However, it is significant that approximately 30% of the land extent of the town has been invariably used for development.

Land Value - 2003 Kurunegala M.C Area

Map No: 05



Legend

(Rupees per Perch)

	25000 <
	50000 - 25000
	100000 - 50000
	200000 - 100000
	400000 - 200000
	800000 - 400000
	1200000 - 800000
	1200000 >



UDA

5. Economic Status of the Town

It is evident that the economy of the town is built upon primary, secondary and tertiary economic activities. Due to the fact that the town is located in an agricultural region, and the availability of agricultural and other service facilities as well as the growth of industrial activities in the town and its vicinity, have invariably contributed to its economy.

Based on this fact, the following inferences on the Town's economy can be made:-

Despite the further decline in the economy of the primary sector, a growth of 14% is observed in the secondary and tertiary sectors.

Accordingly the land use for commercial activities in 1985 has increased from 1.5% to 5% in 2000.

5.1 Human Resources

5.1.1 Employment and Labour Forces

A very small annual increase (.03%) in the labour force of 21943 in 1981 is seen. This is significantly less than the increase of 1.26% that existed during 1971/1981 period. Accordingly 46% of the labour force is engaged in economic activities, which is much less than that observed in the year 1981.

5.1.2 Urban Income Levels

An idea on the income level of the urban population may be obtained from Table 11 below. Those receiving Samurdhi and other relief assistance form 23% of the population.

Table No. 11

**Families Receiving Samurdhi and other Relief Assistance
1997 - 2000**

Type of Assistance	No. of Families 1997	No. of Families 2000	Per centage
Samurdhi	1003	1113	20.83
Other State Relief	153	128	2.48
Total	1161	1241	23.28

Source: Divisional Secretaries Office, Kurunegala

5.2 Financial Resources

While 12 Banks and Financial institutions are located in the town, the Current accounts in banks in the District comprise 40%, while Savings accounts comprise 39%, all of which are in the respective city branches. Of these 15% are in Kurunegala Town. Likewise a large percentage of the loans disbursed and which contribute to urban development are through these banks.

5.2.1 Municipal Council Revenue

A gradual improvement in the municipal revenue is seen during the years 2000 and 2001, which contribute favourably to the urban activities.

Table No. 12

Summary of Income and Expenditure of Municipal Council

Type of Income	Income 1999 (Rs)	%	Income 2000 (Rs)	%	Income 2001 (Rs)	%
Assessment Rates	6,756,968	08	7,104,246	06	11,012,784	06
Water Charges	9,290,831	11	20,128,697	17	27,531,960	15
Revenue and Aids	20,270,904	24	28,416,984	24	45,886,600	25
Other Income	27,872,493	33	31,969,107	27	53,228,456	29
Grants	20,270,904	24	30,785,066	26	45,886,600	25
Total Income	84,462,100	100	118,404,100	100	183,546,400	100

Type of Expenditure	Expenditure 1999 (Rs)	%	Expenditure 2000 (Rs)	%	Expenditure 2001 (Rs)	%
Salaries etc	31,134,015	33	34,335,014	29	40,059,540	30
Essential Services	19,812,555	21	24,863,286	21	24,035,724	18
Pensions	1,886,910	02	2,367,932	02	2,670,636	02
Loans and Interest	6,604,185	07	8,287,762	07	10,682,544	08
Other Expenses	10,378,005	11	9,471,728	08	10,682,544	08
Grant Expenditure	24,529,830	26	39,070,878	33	45,400,812	34
Total	94,345,500	100	118,396,600	100	133,531,800	100

Source: Municipal Council Budget 2001

From the above income expenditure tables the under mentioned conclusion could be made on the socio economic status of the Town.

5.3 Conclusion

Primary economic activities are on the decline. Despite the availability of much agricultural land, the numbers employed in this sector seems to fall rapidly. However, there is a clear growth in the service sector.

Although there has been no growth in industrial out put, yet a high growth in employment in this sector is shown. When growth in the commercial and banking and similar activities are considered, it is possible to infer the positive growth in the services sector. It is also possible to conclude that, this would surpass the growth of the other two sectors.

Generally when the circulation of the financial resources in the town are examined in relation to that of the District, it could be seen that the town functions as the main financial hub in the urban development activities. A substantial portion (over 60 %) of commercial banks loan produce a very favourable climate towards the physical development in the town and its environs. When

considering the human resources in the town, it is seen that the rate of gainful employment, i.e. those engaged in economic activities is less than that at 1981. Yet if the unemployment rate could be maintained at 9% in relation to the national average it could be considered satisfactory. Although the unemployment rate is at a satisfactory level in the town, it has no significant value compared to the town's economy; the reason being the low income level of the town's inhabitants. Further the high quality of the human resources such as, an increase in the numbers who received higher education also should be considered. Hence, the following inferences could be deduced:-

01. When considering the town as a residential town, its further development is constrained due to the lack of human resources. As the town is endowed with physical infrastructure for residential development further development in this respect cannot be halted.

02. While there is evidence of rapid growth in the town's tertiary activities, yet it is seen that the town is still depending on its neighbouring area. In such a situation, there can be a rise in the income levels of the urban dwellers as well as in the generation of employment opportunities. Owing to this reason migration for employment towards town cannot be ruled out.

03. Judging from the state of the physical infrastructure of the town, there is a possibility of further growth in the urban economy.

6. Housing

6.1 Future Housing Needs - 2001-2015

Table No.13

Urban Ward	2001	2005	2010	2015
Gangoda	343	445	593	797
Wewa	318	358	400	451
Town Centre	327	375	430	498
Illupagedera	612	763	966	1235
Madamegama	815	1056	1199	1611
Wehera	758	944	1197	1530
Udawalpola	257	319	405	517
Bazzar	174	195	217	244
Gettuwana	340	391	448	518
Polattapitiya	571	739	985	1324
Ihala Teliyagonna	289	375	500	671
Pahala Teliyagonna	540	714	976	1334
Total	5344	6674	8316	10730

Source: UDA provincial office Kurunegala

N.B. The household size is determined on the basis of decreasing trend of average size of the household.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Households</i>
2001	5.30
2005	4.80
2010	4.40
2015	4.00

Considering the growth in housing stock, the number of houses have increased to 5329 in 2001 from 3772 in 1981. When this increase in the housing stock is compared with the other urban areas in the District it is seen that a higher growth prevails in the Town. A growth of 1.4% during the period 1971-1984 has increased to 3.22% during the period 1985-2001. (Map No. 6)

6.2 Housing Growth in Kurunegala Town

Table No. 14

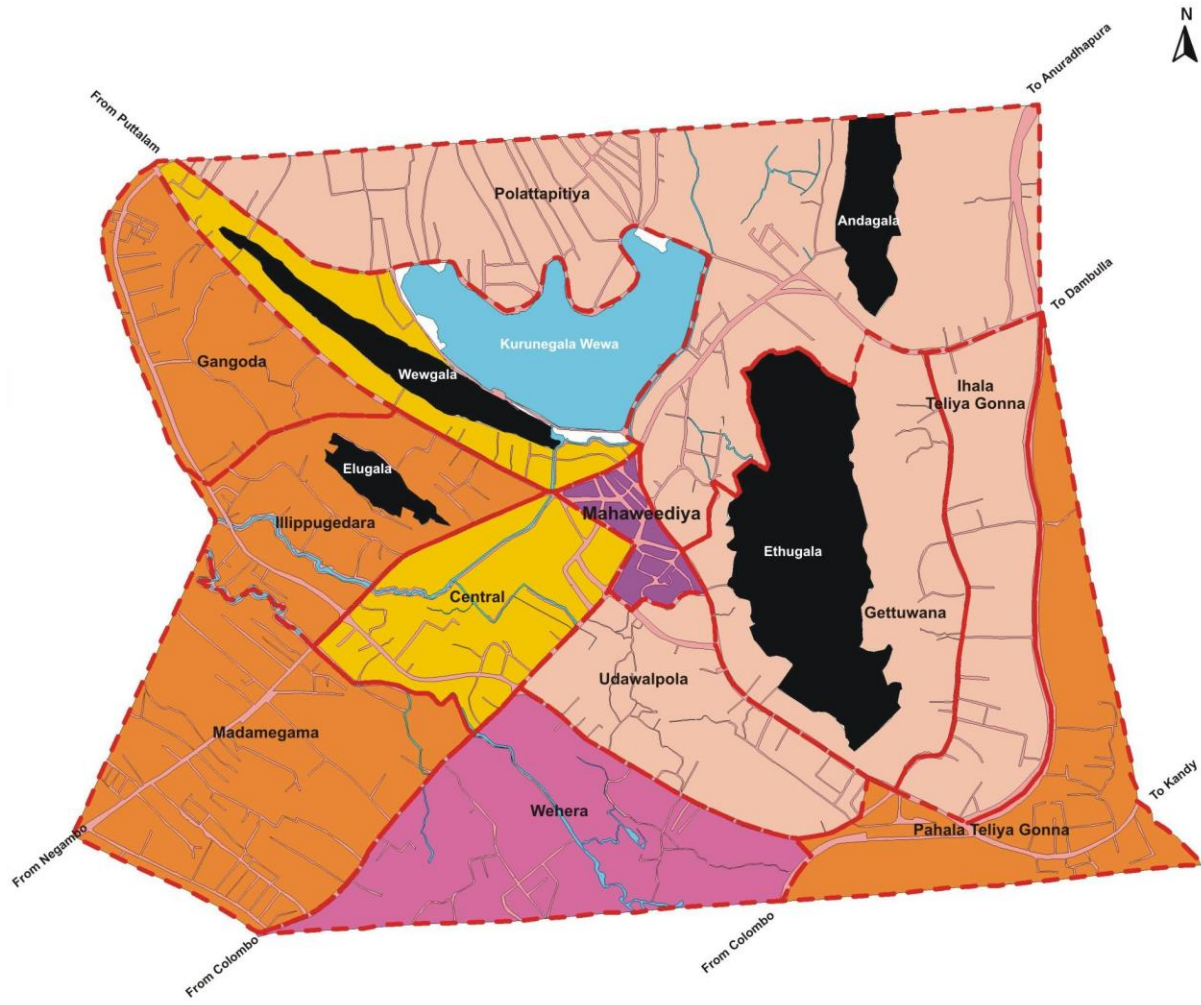
Condition	Condition of Housing			
	1981		2001	
	Units	%	Units	%
Permanent	2867	76.0	4501	85.0
Semi Permanent	681	18.0	442	8.0
Temporary	218	6.0	386	7.0
Total	3772	100.00	5329	100.00

Source: Census Report 1981

Divisional Secretary's Office Kurunegala 2001

Housing Density - 2001 Kurunegala M.C Area

Map No: 6



Legend

Housing Density (Houses / Ha)

- 0 - 05
- 06 - 10
- 11 - 15
- 16 - 20
- 20 - 25
- 25 <
- Rocks
- Water Bodies
- Urban Wards



Temporary houses are belong to low income earners. Salient feature is that 85% out of total housing stock belongs to permanent category

Table No. 15

Distribution of Poor Facilities Houses

Area	Units
Elugala	108
Wawgala	63
Dambulla	55
Railway Reservation	20
Wilagoda	270
Ammunawatta	08
Vanaweediya	25
Total	544

Source: Draft Development Plan, Kurunegala, 1997.

According to the data of 1997 there are 544 poor facility houses available. Out of this amount higher percentage of which are located on rock outcrops of Wewgala and Wilegoda. Other houses are located at Lunawa road and rocks reservation.

6.3 Basic Issues in Housing

From the above statistics, several issues on the Housing situation in the town can be observed.

01. Need for new housing and alternative sites, arise due to the existence of semi-permanent and temporary houses which are located on lands unsuitable for housing and unsuitable for human habitation.
02. Requirement of planning rules and regulations to abate the gradual change-in-use of residential building for other purposes.
03. Of the existing housing stock 49%are over 50 years old, and requires to be replaced by new housing.

Table No. 16**Housing Distribution according to Urban Wards – 1981 – 2001**

Wards	Land Extent (Hec.)	Housing Units		Approx. Housing Density		Annual Housing Growth Rate %	2001 Net Residential Land Extent	Net Residential Density	
		1981	2001	1981	2001			Housing for 1 Hec.	Extent for 1 house.
Gangoda	53.73	317	380	5.9	7.1	1.0	37.54	10.12	987.89
Wewa	96.93	238	317	2.4	3.9	2.9	16.16	19.62	509.78
Town Centre	63.35	231	346	3.6	5.5	2.5	19.01	18.20	549.42
Illippugedera	67.11	459	584	6.8	8.7	1.3	37.89	15.41	648.80
Madamegama	108.16	519	746	4.8	6.9	2.2	57.75	12.92	774.12
Vehera	90.01	270	838	3.0	9.3	10.5	27.75	30.20	331.14
Udawalpola	61.47	253	266	4.1	4.3	0.3	25.09	10.27	973.68
Kadaweediya	14.00	71	120	5.1	8.6	5.0	0.53	226.40	44.17
Gattuwana	133.25	350	370	2.6	2.8	0.3	38.00	9.21	1027.01
Polattapitiya	223.52	354	555	1.6	2.5	2.8	71.83	4.93	1294.23
Ihala Theliyagonna	63.07	238	272	3.8	4.3	0.7	23.29	10.22	856.25
Pahala Theliyagonna	76.51	423	477	5.5	6.2	0.6	28.75	14.71	602.33
Total	1050.10	3772	5329	3.4	5.1	2.1	384.40	13.86	721.33

Source: Dept. of Census and Statistics, Provincial Office – Kurunegala.

6.4 Potential for Housing facilities

According to the Land use plan, an appreciable percentage (16%) of the land falls within an developable category. As such alternate lands should be identified for housing.

It is necessary to adopt vertical development in areas of high housing densities to meet housing needs.

The existing unproductive paddy lands can be used for housing development. It is possible to utilize the paddy lands for housing situated to the North East of the town in Gettuwana ward. Encouraging sub division of lands and housing development in wards with low population density such as Polattapitiya, Ihala Theliyagonna and Gettuwana.

Adoption of suitable subdivision regulations in keeping with the housing densities in the existing Residential Zones and providing financial assistance through government and affiliated institutions such as banks, private investments and non governmental organizations for housing development to increase the housing stock. The provisions of infrastructure facilities can also contribute to the growth of housing. In this respect the existence of major financial institutions in the town is a valuable resource.

6.5 Proposals

01. In order to meet the urgent need of 828 housing units, it is possible to improve 270 housing units in Wilegoda in the existing locations. To meet the balance 644 housing units there is a proposal to construct houses in a 4 acre plot of land lying behind the slaughter house at Wilegoda.
02. To accommodate the annual housing needs; it is proposed to fill unproductive paddy lands, the sub division of large land extents, providing housing and residential facilities in the upper storied floors of buildings in the commercial zone.
03. It is expected to obtain the needed financial assistance for housing development from the state and private sectors.

6.6 Observations

Studying the housing situation in the town leads to the identification of the followings.

The rate in the growth of housing being at a satisfactory level as this rate (2.0%) being higher than the rate of population growth. The decrease in the normal occupancy rate from 6.9 to 5.3 can be attributed to the same reason. This indicates a trend of change towards nucleus families from the prevailing extended families. Thereby the emergence of small housing units has become a characteristic feature in the present housing environment.

In this context, the development of housing at an appreciable rate along with the significant decrease in population is a favourable sign. It is possible to identify this as a gradual change in the rural characteristics of the town. While the decrease in the percentage of temporary and semi permanent housing from 24% to 15% (1981-2001) is a favourable sign. The increase in temporary housing from 6% to 7% during this period is a factor to be also reckoned with. The external appearance and their poor structures are factors that have to be considered. It is observed that this situation has not arisen out of migration but rather due to unplanned growth in a particular residential area in Wilegoda ward. The fact that these temporary houses are sparsely scattered is favourable.

A fact to be further considered is the lack of land space in some parts of the town for housing development, which is specially evident in the south and central parts. In the present development trend there is also no evidence of housing development even in areas of low density population. Hence, the need for motivating the construction of houses in areas where there is a potential for such development arises. Another factor to be considered is that about 2000 housing units are over 50 years old. i.e. around 50% of the housing stock have to be repaired and improved. This becomes evident when the structural conditions of the buildings in the town are considered. Like wise when the number of temporary houses are taken into consideration it becomes a special issue.

While there is a trend towards the use of residential buildings for other purposes (specially in the Central parts and adjacent areas) there is a possibility of housing development consequent to the dredging and repair work of the canal network in the town.

7. Physical Infrastructure

7.1 Highways

7.1.1 Density and State of Roads

While there is about 74.7 kilometers of roads within the town limits, a general assessment indicate that there is 7.12 kilometers of road for every square kilometer of land. Compared to other towns in the Province, the status of the road network is satisfactory. (eg. Anuradhapura town limits - 9.44 km and Chilaw town limits 5.5. km) (Map No. 7)

Table No. 17

Status of Roads in Kurunegala Town

Municipal Ward	Road Length (Km)				Drain Lengths (Km)				Road Status	
	Tarred		Gravel		Masonry		Earth		Extent	Density
	MC	RDA	MC	RDA	MC	RDA	MC	RDA	Hectares	1 Sq.Km.
Gangoda	4.0	0.7	1.0	-	1.86	1.4	3.12	-	53.73	10.61
Wewa area	4.7	1.1	1.0	-	1.10	2.2	2.52	-	96.55	7.04
Town Centre	2.0	1.3	0.2	-	3.30	2.6	0.60	-	63.35	5.52
Illippugedera	2.2	1.0	0.6	-	2.30	2.0	2.80	-	67.11	5.66
Madamegama	12.0	1.6	2.5	-	6.00	3.2	12.0	-	108.16	14.89
Wehera	3.0	0.7	1.5	-	0.70	1.4	4.17	-	90.01	5.78
Udawalpola	2.5	0.9	0.5	-	2.10	1.8	3.22	-	61.47	6.34
Main Street	3.0	0.7	0.0	-	2.17	1.4	0.0	-	14.0	26.43
Gettuwana	1.2	0.0	1.0	-	0.33	-	2.46	-	133.25	1.65
Polattapitiya	9.0	1.7	2.7	-	1.60	3.4	13.18	-	223.52	5.99
Ihala Teliyagonna	4.5	0.5	0.9	-	2.40	1.0	3.00	-	63.07	9.35
Pahala Teliyagonna	3.0	1.0	0.5	-	1.14	2.0	3.80	-	76.51	5.88
Total	51.1	11.2	12.4	-	25.00	25.4	50.87	-	1050.73	7.12

Source: Municipal Council, Kurunegala

The roads acquired and maintained by the Municipal Council have widths, which are less than the minimum stipulated. Further, turning circles on dead end roads, are not provided.

7.2 External and Internal By Pass Road System

With the objective of reducing the traffic congestion in the town there exists external as well as internal by pass road system. These road system has been designed, in order to divert the traffic moving along Puttalam, Kandy, Negombo, Colombo and Trincomalee directions from the town centre. Passenger vehicles moving within the Town center produces a heavy traffic congestion. Hence, the traffic can be diverted at the clock tower junction owing to the existence of the internal by pass road system.

Road Network Kurunegala M.C Area



Legend

-  Road belongs to R.D.A
-  Road belongs to U.C
-  Railway Line
-  Canals

7.2.1 Railway

The Railway station in Kurunegala is located 02 kilometers to the north, from the town centre. The rail links Colombo to Trincomalee, Anuradhapura and Batticaloa passes through Kurunegala town. Due to the distance of the station from the town centre it is poorly patronised, and the commuters are compelled to use other modes of transport.

7.2.2 Observations

01. An improvement in the condition of roads and their adequacy during the past years is observed, specially in road widening and construction of new roads. Although the density of the road network appears satisfactory when compared to other towns, the fact that the reduction in road widths and the increase in the lengths makes this unrealistic.
02. A special feature is the existence of proper road signs and roundabouts, which help easily to identify the road network.
03. Some basic deficiencies are still found in the road network can be identified as :-
 - Roads with narrow widths and extending length
 - Gravel roads and earth drains
 - The absence of pavements on the roads except on the main highways
 - Roads in some areas are still to be developed

7.3 Transport and Traffic Movement

7.3.1 Transport

The transport needs in the town are met mainly by the road and railway systems. The town being a provincial capital as well as a commercial centre a large number of commuters arrive to attend to their day to day needs, and this number is approximately 200,000 persons per day.

Table No. 18

Floating Population within Kurunegala Town Limits

Sector	Population	%
Urban population (average)	14168	7.0
Road Passenger transport (normal)	58090	29.0
Road Passenger transport (luxury)	13580	7.0
Peoplelised passenger transport	68970	34.28
Commuters passing through town	} 2740	1.36
Commuters passing through PVT		
Railway transport service	615	0.3
Private vehicles	29,370	14.6
Total	201152	100.0

Source: Private Transport Service
 Nationalized Transport Service
 Sri Lanka Railway Department - Kurunegala
 Urban Development Authority - NWP office

} 2001

An efficient transport linkage is available between Kurunegala town and other major towns in the country such as Colombo, Kandy, Puttalam, Chilaw, Kegalle, Negombo, Matale, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa and Trincomalee with 1756 buses plying from the transport organizations in the North Western Province.

Table No. 19

No of Passenger Buses Departs from Kurunegala Bus Station

	Occupancy Levels of Buses Leaving Bus Station	No. of Buses	%
01	Buses departs with overloaded passengers	485	24.0
02	Buses departs with approved numbers of passengers	681	30.0
03	Buses departs with normal occupancy (without standing) of passengers	664	29.0
04	Buses departs with under occupancy	418	17.0
	Total	2248	100.0

Source: Urban Development and Low Income Housing Sector Project 2000.02.23

7.3.2 Goods Transport

The main mode of transport of goods in the town is by lorries, and to a lesser extent by tractors. The main routes used by lorries for transportation of goods are Puttalam road, Main Street, Colombo road and Negombo road. 2.2% of the total number of lorries used for transport of government goods belongs to Sathosa. Goods transportation takes an important place within Kurunegala town and its environs. Goods are being daily transported to Nikaweratiya, Galgamuwa, Polgahawela, Narammala towns and other towns in the province. A noteworthy fact in goods transport in Kurunegala is that 37 lorries are being used daily by the Kurunegala Multipurpose Co-operative Society for the delivery and distribution of goods to neighbouring urban areas such as Wariyapola and Narammala.

7.3.3 Rail Transport

Passenger transport by railway is limited mainly due to the location of station which is 02-km from the town centre. 24 passenger trains and 03 goods trains pass through Kurunegala railway station daily.

Table No. 20

Daily Passenger Movement at Railway Station

Type	Place of Origin	No. of Daily Movements	No. of Passengers up and down	No. of Passengers per Trip
Passenger Trains	Matara Colombo Fort Anuradhapura Vavuniya Polonnaruwa Tricomalee	27	1014	38

Source: Sri Lanka Railway Department - Kurunegala

7.3.4 Goods Transport by Train

All the fuel requirements in the Province and the Cement as well as the food items in bulk are transported by this mode.

7.4 Daily Vehicle Movements

A survey has revealed that 39127 vehicles enter the town daily through 05 highways from different directions converging into Kurunegala Town. (Table 20)

Table No. 21

Daily Traffic Movement on Main Roads

Road	Three Wheelers	Private Cars	Buses	Lorries etc.	Total	PCU
Puttalam Road	1569	5454	8637	1478	17138	2844
Dambulla Road	1172	4283	1546	1498	8499	1211
Kandy Road	962	3237	1304	962	6465	908
Colombo Road	838	3457	1577	1153	7025	1025
Total	4541	16431	13064	5091	39127	5988

Source: Urban Development and Low Income Housing Project - 28.06.2001
Funded by Asian Development Bank.

The table 21 indicates the number of vehicles enter the town out of which almost 53% of the total vehicles circulate within the town.

Table No. 22

Daily Vehicle Movements in Town Centre according to Inter Sections

Location	Three Wheelers	Private Cars	Buses	Lorries etc.	Total	Passenger Units
At Clock Tower	1632	6590	3688	2166	13976	2086
Parakumba junction	1378	5015	2836	1752	10981	1633
Maliyadeva Road	1592	5065	3793	1417	11864	2774
Bodhiraja Mawatha and Perakumba Road junction	181	451	-	88	720	80
Bodhiraja Mawatha and Puttalam Road junction	1658	6099	4207	1607	13571	2016
St. Annes & Mihindu Mawatha junction	559	2165	875	357	3956	531
Mihindu Mawatha and Convent junction	567	1983	900	377	2402	524
Suratissa Mawatha	441	1330	136	360	2267	284
Total	8008	28698	16435	8124	59737	9928

Source : Asian Development Bank Funded
Urban Development and Low Income Housing Project - 2001.06.28

7.4.1 Traffic Density and Road Facilities

According to the Road Development Authority, available capacity of roads in Kurunegala town is between 1000 – 2000 passenger car units (PCU). The capacities of some roads in Kurunegala town has already exceeded this limits.

Further as shown on Table 22 the daily movement of vehicles is very high, which leads to a large number of vehicles be parked within the town.

Table No. 23

Parking Requirements in Kurunegala Town

Road	Extent (sq.m) Various Uses	Required No. of Parking	Available No. of Parking Lots
Town Centre	30637	153	-
Colombo Road	29009	145	48
Dambhulla Road	10985	55	20
Kandy Road	15329	77	19
Puttalam Road	25840	129	05
Negombo Road	14630	73	35
Total	126430	632	135

Source: Parking Survey, Urban Development Authority - October 2002

7.4.2 Accident

Available data indicate that on many occasions traffic accidents have occurred at road junctions. This is an indication that road junctions have not been properly designed. The lack of good traffic management is also a cause. A noteworthy feature is the drop in the number of traffic accidents during recent times.

7.4.3 Traffic Management during Peak hours

As the main schools are located in the town centre, a heavy traffic congestion is experienced at the time of opening and closing of these schools. It is also observed that the number of vehicles increases almost double during these hours . The parking of vehicles by the roadsides in the town centre has become a common feature and thereby obstruct the free flow of vehicular and pedestrian movements. (Table No. 24)

Table No. 24**Survey on Parking on Roadsides**

Name of Road	Floor Area of Commercial and Stores Buildings sq.m.	Roadside Parking			Length of Road	Length of the road used for parking (Metres)
		10.30 a.m to 11.30 p.m	2.30 a.m to 3.30 p.m.	Normal Times		
Town Centre	295532	592	470	531	4780	9.0
Colombo Road	246221	190	178	184	1994	10.8
Dambulla Road	8480	103	99	201	2750	13.6
Kandy Road	13193	86	56	71	1650	23.2
Puttalam Road	22519	167	126	147	1600	10.8
Negombo Road	8654	194	89	142	2200	15.4
Other Roads	-	173	72	122	3680	30.1

Source: UDA North Western Provincial Office

7.5 Electricity

The supply of electricity is from the Mallawapitiya CEB secondary sub-station, augmented from the Tulhiriya primary sub-station. Number of households that have obtained electricity in the year 2001 is 89% of the total household.

Table No. 25**Households Survey on Electricity Use - Kurunegala Town**

Ward	Total No. of Houses	Houses without Electricity	Percentage of Houses without Electricity
Wewa	47	37	02
Ihala Pollattapitiya	555	74	12
Ihala Teliyagonna	272	19	05
Madamegama	746	54	06
Gettuwana	370	17	06
Illippugedara	584	344	38
Town Centre	346	-	-
Bazaar	120	-	-
Wehera	838	14	03
Udawalpola	286	11	04
Phala Teliyagonna	477	11	02
Gangoda	380	03	01
Total	5329	594	11

Source : Divisional Secretaries Office - Kurunegala 2001

(Adjusted according to wards)

The highest electricity consumption was recorded in Town Centre and Bazaar. Meanwhile the least consumption of electricity were recorded in Illippugedera. Only 6% of housing units obtained electricity in this ward. The presence of semi permanent housing units and higher

number of low income wage earners and issues related to land ownership contribute to this situation.

Electricity Board has vouched for the capacity to meets the present demand. It can be observed that some area such as Jayanthipura, Suratissa Street, Puwakgas Handiya, Aswadduma have only single phase lines.

Less reliability of electricity supply can be felt from the frequent failure recorded per day, it takes half an hours to rectified the failure on the main line and 2 hours on the domestic supply. It is proposed to have underground cables for beautification of the town.

7.5.1 Inferences

01. The improvement to electricity supply in Illipugedera ward is very necessary.
02. It is also necessary to augment the supply in other wards where the voltage has been observed to be low.
03. Likewise, as there are reports on power failures, and that the reliability of the supply being low, necessary steps should be taken to remedy this situation.

7.6 Telecommunication

Of the total demand for telephone connections in Kurunegala, 52% of it has been provided in 2000. (Table No. 26)

Table No. 26

Telephone Facilities - Demand and Supply

Year	Demand Nos.	Supply Nos.	Supply as a Percentage of Demand
1997	6174	497	8.05
1998	11076	4356	39.3
1999	7706	3247	42.08
2000	6583	3469	52.69

Source: Sri Lanka Telecom, Kurunegala

Although the capacity of the Telephone Exchange in Kurunegala District is around 47000, only 25% of it are in use. However, due to the lack of other infrastructure and investment capability etc, Sri Lanka Telecom has unable to meet the total demand.

While Sri Lanka Telecom has provided telephone facilities to 1815 units within Kurunegala town limits, Mobitel and Celtel combination have provided such facilities to 765 persons in 2002. The number of households, which have obtained telephone facilities in Kurunegala Municipal Council area in 2001, is about 34% of the total number of households.

7.7 Water Supply

The distribution of water in the town is undertaken by the Municipal Council. About 72% of the town population has pipe borne water supply, while the rest 28% obtain their supply from tube wells and dug wells. The source of supply is from Deduru Oya and Tamipana reservoir. Although the town's daily requirement is 5750 cubic metres, the daily distribution is around 5030 cubic metres. While a drinking water supply is available within the town, there is no appreciable decline in the reduction of its waste. (Map No. 8)

The biggest identified constraint in the water supply is the absence of a source with adequate capacity. Further, many areas receive their water supply at a low pressure with regulating valves installed in the distribution system. The estimated demand for pipe borne water in 2020 is around 9280 cubic metres.

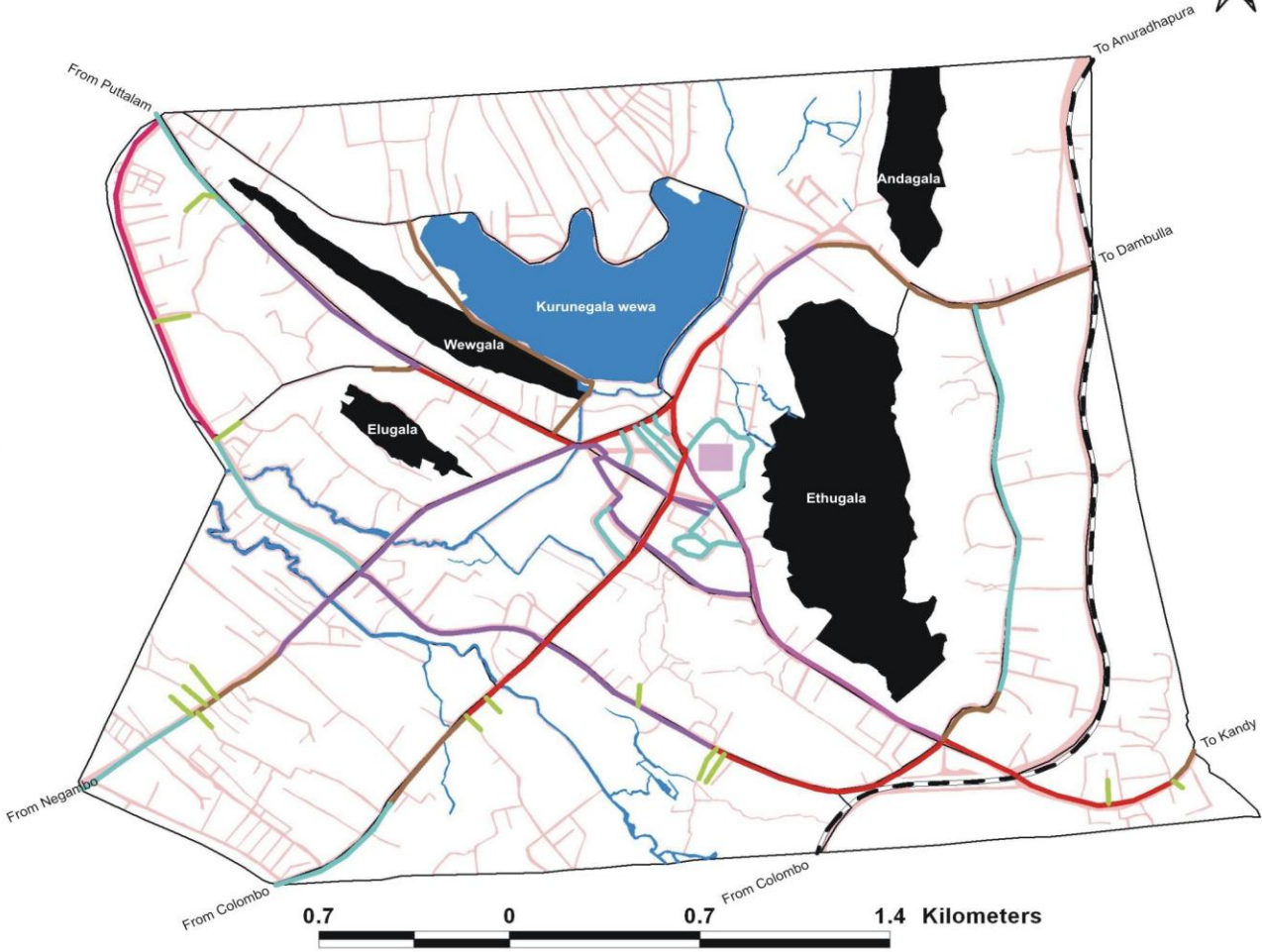
Table No. 27

Estimated Daily Water Requirement









Urban Ward	2005	2010	2015
Gangoda	430	525	640
Wewa	345	354	363
Town Center	362	381	400
Illippugedara	736	855	993
Madamegama	1019	1060	1295
Wehara	911	1058	1230
Udawalpola	308	358	416
Bazzar	188	192	196
Gattuwana	377	396	411
Polaththapitiya	713	872	1064
Ihala Thliyagonna	362	442	540
Pahala Thliyagonna	689	863	1081
Total (Residential)	6440	7356	8629
Other needs	1000	1200	1440
Total	7440	8556	10069

Source: North Western Provincial Office, UDA.

Water Supply System Kurunegala M.C. Area



Legend

-  63
-  90
-  110
-  160
-  225
-  280
-  380
-  Water tank



7.8 Solid Waste Disposal

The amount of solid waste (garbage) generated in the town in approximately 31 metric tons for a day, of which 57% consist of organic waste. Disposal of solid waste takes place outside the Municipal Council area at a disposal site of 4.8 hectares in extent. With regard to problems on solid waste management there is a dearth of labour as well as sufficient equipment and machinery. No sanitary land fill is by disposal method is followed. As such the environment around the place is very polluted with the contamination of ground water, bad odour and the breeding of flies and mosquitoes. (Map No. 9)

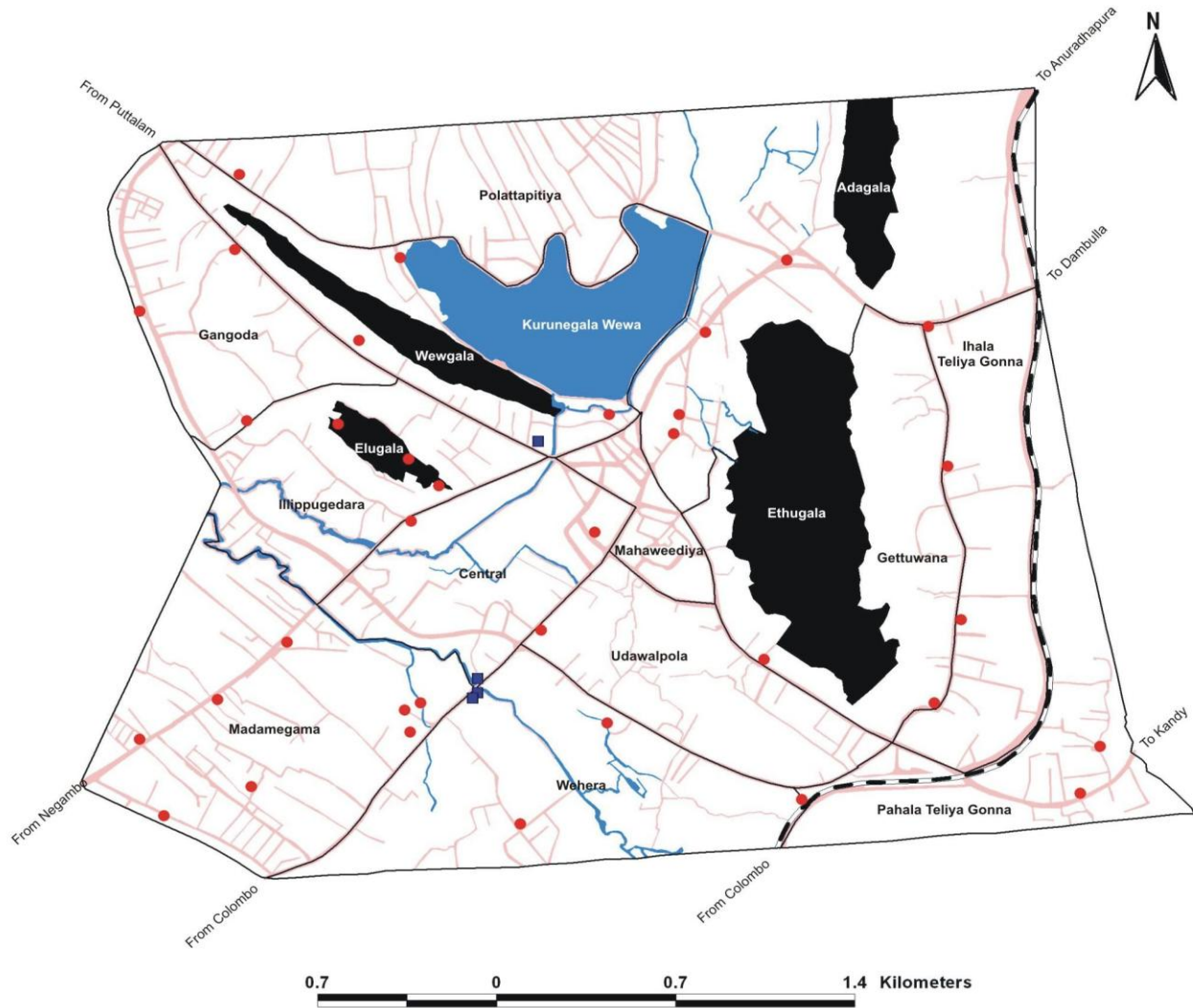
Estimated Waste Disposal (kg) 2005-2015

Table No. 28

Urban Ward	2005			2010			2015		
	Bio degradable Carbanic	Non Bio deg. Carb.	Total	Bio deg. Caba.	Non-Bio deg. Caba.	Total	Bio deg. Caba.	Non-Bio deg. Caba.	Total
Gangoda	1721	636	2357	1972	1062	3034	1935	2013	3948
Wewa	1215	449	1664	1082	582	1664	815	847	1662
Town Centre	1448	535	1983	1357	730	2087	1076	1120	2196
Illippugedara	2392	884	3276	2166	1167	3333	1662	1729	3391
Madamegama	4150	1535	5685	4972	2677	7649	5235	5467	10720
Whera	3119	1154	4273	2842	1530	4372	2191	2280	4471
Udawalpola	1264	468	1732	1433	772	2205	1399	1457	2856
Bazzar	180	67	247	161	86	247	121	126	247
Gattuwana	1303	482	1785	1160	625	1785	875	910	1785
Polattapitiya	3365	1244	4609	4170	2245	6415	4219	4391	8610
Ihal Theliyagonna	1927	713	2640	2508	1350	3858	2585	2691	5276
Pahala Theliyagonna	2847	1053	3900	3470	1869	5339	3681	3831	7512
Total	24931	9220	34151	27293	14695	41988	25812	26862	52674

Source: North Western Provincial Office, UDA.

Solid Waste Collecting Points Kurunegala M.C. Area



Legend

- Solid waste collecting points
- Solid waste collecting points from Institutions
- Ward boundaries
- Railway line
- Roads
- Water bodies
- Rocks



7.9 Sewerage Disposal

There is no public sewerage system in the town the sewage is disposed through septic tanks and soakage pits. 03 public toilets are available in the town and there is a proposal to erect 9 more public toilets.

7.10 Storm Water Drainage

The main mode of disposal of storm water in the town is into the Maguru Oya. The following modes are helpful to achieve this end. (Map No. 10)

Natural Streams

Temporary water retaining areas

Road drainage system

Wan Ela, Boo Ela and connecting streams

Paddy fields in the town

7.10.1 Canal Network

Boo Ela and Wan Ela in the town are the principal water ways for the disposal of the storm water. All the other water ways and drains discharge into them.

7.10.2 Water Retention Area

Kurunegala Tank (wewa) can be considered as the main water retention area. The paddy fields in the town also perform a similar function. These retention areas perform a very important function as the lands in town and its environs are very flat.

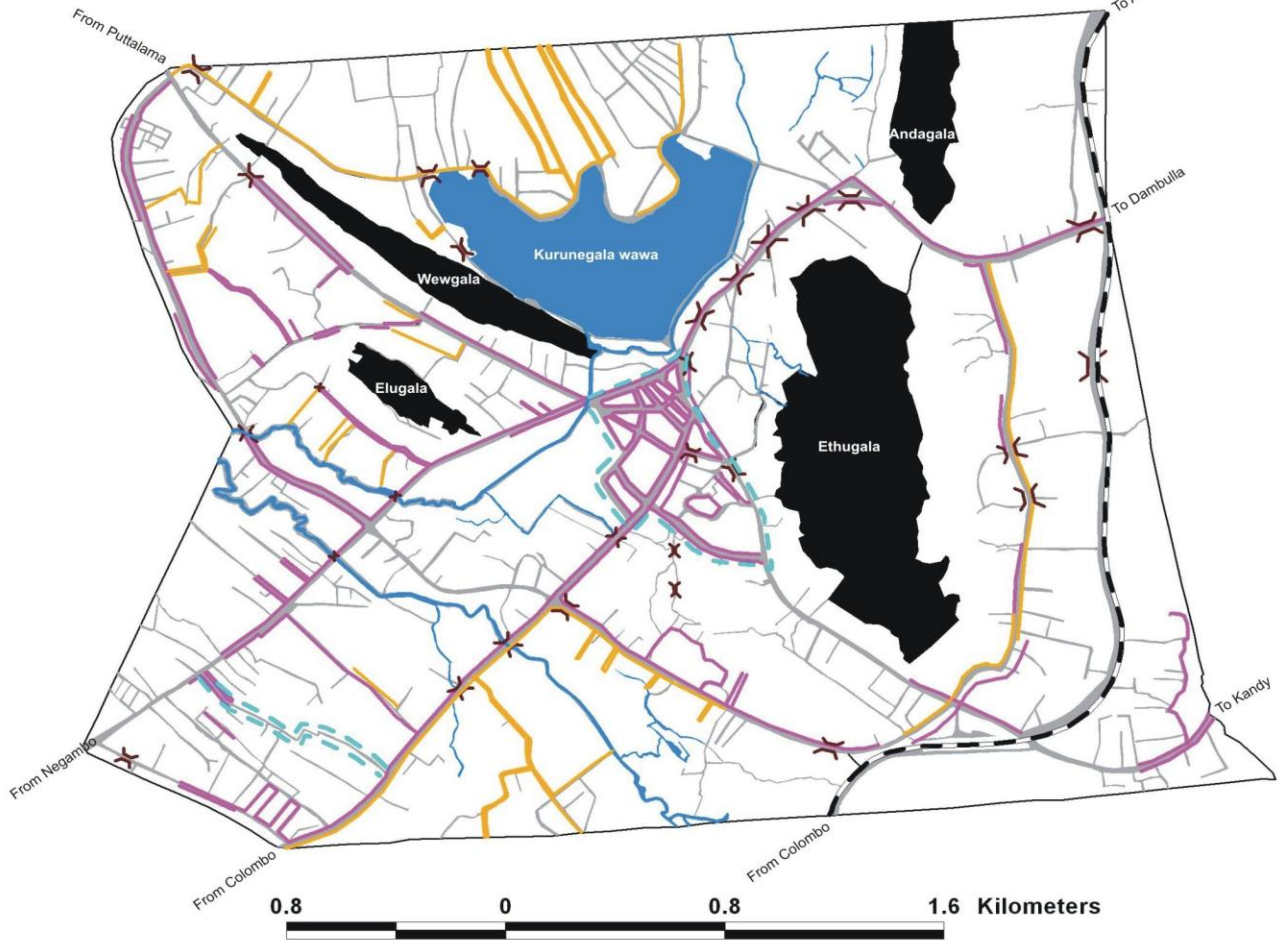
7.10.3 Existing Drainage System

Out of the total 95000 meters length of roadside drains, approximately 38% are earth drains. Such drains are found even along the main roads sides. Whereas, the roads maintained by the Municipality consist of 64% earth drains and are mostly found outside the town center. The effective size (width and depth) of these drains is less than 01 metre.

7.11 Reasons for the Absence of Proper Drainage System

1. Problems related to the physical conditions of the terrain. (physical state of Boo ela and Wan ela)
2. Institutional problems such as lack of co-ordination with various other related institutions.

Urban Drainage System Kurunegala M.C. Area



Legend

-  Culvert
-  Cement drains
-  Canals
-  Earth drains
-  U.D.L.I.H.P Side drain system



U.D.A

7.11.1 Improvement to the existing Drainage System

Measures adopted for providing a proper drainage system in the town is through a project funded by the Asian Development Bank, and presently being implemented are as follows:

1. Widening and improvement of the main drains.
2. Identification of areas of flooding on road sides.

The above project is in progress, and apart from Wilgoda area, it is confirmed that all other locations would be saved from flooding.

7.12 Inferences

Based on the above facts, it is seen that the drainage system is beset with problems, and in order to resolve them projects are being implemented. It is expected that maximum benefits would accrue through the aforesaid development projects.

The fact that has to be considered in the above development proposals is that, only the main drains and some selected drains have been identified for improvement by the project. No action has been taken for the development of a comprehensive drainage system, which includes the earth drains in the periphery of the town.

8. Social Infrastructure Facilities

8.1 Health Facilities

The Health services in the town function under two sectors, the preventive and curative. The preventive aspects of the health sector such as sanitation and immunization work are carried out by the Municipal Council. The state hospitals and the private hospitals together treat the sick.

The municipal council has taken necessary steps to control the spread of infectious diseases by providing basic information and other advice, immunization campaigns, the control of stray dogs and their immunization against rabies, the operation of medical centres as well as use of propaganda and educational programmes. (Map No. 11)

Both the Teaching hospital and the private hospitals in the town provide treatment to the sick. The Ayurvedic hospital also performs a valuable service in this respect. Daily 700 patients obtain treatment at the teaching hospital. This number varies at times. There is a shortfall of 344 personnel in the required staff strength, of which medical specialists and medical officers numbered 89, male and female nurses 144 and other labour staff 75. There is also an insufficiency of beds.

An extension of the hospital has been commenced on a land extent of 35 acres. Future development would take into account, not only the needs of the town but also the service catchments area of the town. The drawbacks on water supply, sewage and solid waste disposal, sanitation, parking, internal road and electricity supply should receive special attention in planning and implementing the future improvements.

8.2 Education

The educational facilities in the town ranges from primary education to tertiary education, for which an important contribution is made by schools and tuition classes. 29000 students from outside the town attend schools in the town and this is 4 times the number residing in the town. ie. 82% of the student population comes from areas outside the town limits. (Map No. 12).

It is recorded that, around 60,000 students arrive into the town for tuition classes, of which 90% are for advanced level classes. The tertiary and pirivena educations is also significant. However, all those who need tertiary education cannot be recommended as the physical infrastrture facilities are insufficient (Annexure I).

The concentration of all social infrastructure in the town centre as well as good teachers residing there have contributed to the expansion of educational activities as aforesaid. (Annexure II) According to the observations made, the deficiencies in the educational sector can be identified as follows: -

- The availability of space is not enough for the expansion of educational facilities in their existing locations.
- The unavailability of other infrastructure facilities even to minimum requirements
- Problems related to location
- Other issues such as traffic congestion etc. arising out of the expansion of educational activities.

Eventhough the existence of the afore said problems; the performance standards on the educational field in Kurunegala town takes pride of place compared to the other services in the town. This fact would be apparent from the following;

1. Since it has been created wider catchment areas that the total education facilities directed towards these catchment areas.
2. Distribution of education facilities on some special educational activities (Technology Education, aided classes etc.)
3. Increasing trends in 1 and 2.

8.3 Sports and Recreational Facilities

It is seen that sports and recreational activities in the town take place both outdoors and indoors. However, these activities use only 01% of the total land extent in the town while considering the town population, which is very inadequate.

Of the playgrounds in use, Welagedera stadium and Maligapitiya grounds are in a very satisfactory condition. About 01% to 02% of the total population in the town make use of a single ground for all their recreational activities. (Table 29). Also, some playgrounds are being used for public gatherings, musical shows and the like.

Rajapihila park which is about 1½ acres in extent and situated in the town centre is put to much use, and during the weekends and holidays it is crowded. Another noteworthy feature is that, most of the area set-aside for sports and recreational activities are located within the town centre.

There are deficiencies in infrastructure facilities. They are inadequate as judged by the global standards. As the land plots are large a portion of some lands are being used for agricultural purposes. It is also observed that small areas are being put to various types of uses.

Health Facilities Kurunegala M.C. Area

Map No: 11



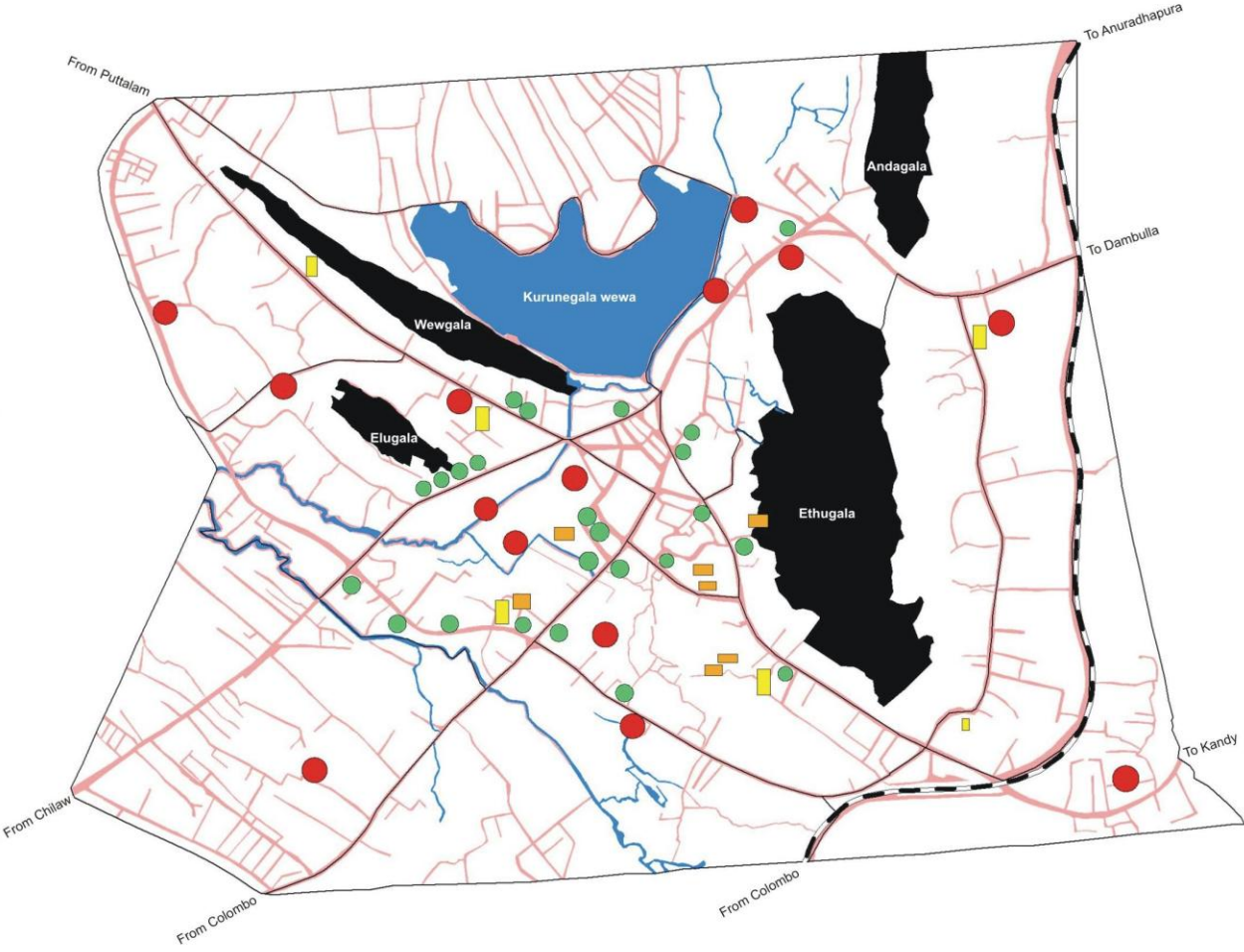
Legend

-  Aurvedic hospital
-  Government hospitals
-  Privet hospitals
-  Municipal clinics



U.D.A

Educational Institutions Kurunegala M.C Area



Legend

- Government school
- Pirivena
- Private class
- Private computer center



Table No. 29**Distribution of Recreation Space in Town**

Ward	Population 2003	Existing Playground/ Parks Hectares	Required Extent Hectares
Gangoda	1821	-	2.5
Wewa	1684	0.11	2.4
Town Centre	1732	0.10	2.4
Illippugedera	3247	0.03	4.5
Madamegama	4320	1.00	6.0
Wehera	4021	0.59	5.6
Udawalpola	1361	0.50	1.9
Main Street	922	1.00	1.3
Gettuwana	1804	0.55	2.5
Polattapitiya	3025	6.42	4.2
Ihala Teliyagonna	1535	-	2.1
Pahala Teliyagonna	2865	-	4.0
Total	28338	10.30	39.4

Source: Survey, Urban Development Authority – NWP

8.3.1 Issues

01. The land extent and facilities available for sports and recreational activities according to the towns population are inadequate.
02. Most of the available facilities are concentrated in the town centre.
03. The limitation of the space for the rationale use of the existing facilities

8.3.2 Inferences

From the above study the following facts have emerged.

01. While community and recreational activities in the town are not equally spread out, the main playgrounds in the town centre is subject to frequent use while the grounds outside the centre are under utilized. As such recreational facilities have taken a more prominent place over community facilities in the town.
02. The Natural urban landscape which consists of lakes, rock outcrops and forest patches acts as a potential in providing the required open space according to the stipulated standard for sport and leisure activities.

9. Environmental Resources

Of the Natural resources in Kurunegala town, the main features are the following

9.1 Physical Resources

i. Kurunegala Tank

While there are reservoirs covering an extent of 53 hectares (5% of the total land extent) in the town, Kurunegala Tank situated in the town centre contributes immensely to the aesthetic appearance of the town as well as providing a cooling effect. Lotus, Water lily and other water plants are seen growing in the tank.

ii. Rock Outcrops

Rock outcrops covering an extent of 97 hectares (09% of the total land) has spread out to a distance of 3.25 km from the town centre. Etugala, Adagala, Wewgala, Ibbagala, Kuruminiya gala belong to them. During daytime they causes an increase in temperature in the town.

9.2 Environmental Resources

i. Protected area around Etugala and Wild Life

This conservation forest covers an extent of 17 hectares (1.5% of the total land). The forest around Etugala consist specially of tall trees amidst the dense undergrowth. Some notable varieties seen are Ebony, Tamarind, Nava Mara, Mee, Gaduma, Mango, Satinwood, and it has been identified as a natural forest. Some of the animals seen here are monkeys, giant squirrel, wild boar, Hare, Mongoose etc and of bird life specially Avichchiya, Demalichchiya, Kedaththa, Koha and other birds.

ii. Natural/Built Water Ways (Streams, Canals)

Boo ela and Wan ela are two natural streams that flow across the town to a distance of 06 kilometers. Thus it is possible to dispose rainwater by the use of these two streams. Boo ela flows into Wendaruwa Wewa located outside the town and having its origin in the hills. Wan ela origin is from the Etugal Mountain and flows down into the Kurunegala tank.

9.3 Environmentally Sensitive Area/Zones

There are a number of environmentally sensitive zones and other similar sites within the Kurunegala Urban area, all of which have been conserved under different categories. (Map No. 13)

- i.. Natural and Picturesque areas
 - Kurunegala Wewa (Tank)
 - Ethugala, Adagala, Wewgala and Elugala rock outcrops
 - Forest cover around Ethugala
 - Streams and forest cover in the environs
- ii. Archaeological / Buildings of architectural value

Name of Building	Locations & Asst. Nos.	Road
Maligawa (Palace) Provincial council office at present, Gas Bungalow	N.W. Province Council Complex	Kachcheri Road
Maliyadewa College (Boys) Main Hall	Negombo Road, Kurunegala	Negombo Road
Buwaneka Hotel (Former Asst. Govt, Agents Bungalow)	No.01, Dambulla Road, Kgla	Dambulla Road
Noel Seneviratne Walauwa	No.114, Colombo Road, Kadurugas Junction	Colombo Road
Palipana Walauwa	No, 149, Kandy Road, Kgla	Kgla - Kandy Road
City Building	189, Puttalam Road, Kgla	Puttalam Road
Situmedura Hotel	No. 21, Mihindu Mawatha, Kgla	Mihindu Mawatha
Clock Tower		Town Centre

- iii. Places of Religious importance

Name of Building	Asst. No and Location	Road
Athkanda Viharaya	-	Kandy Road
Angangala Viharaya	-	Puttalam Road
Malay Jumma Masjid Mosque	No 155, Welagedera Rd, Kurunegala	Dambulla Road
St. Anthony's Church	St. Anthony Rd, Kurunegala	St. Anthony Road

- iv. Water Retention Areas

While prohibiting the filling of approximately 86 hectares out of a total extent of 139 hectares of paddy land, it has been identified as temporary retention area as well as open spaces to preserve the aesthetic beauty.

9.4 Built Environment

It is recorded that this town has been designed during the reign of King Buwanaka Ba. At that time the planning and design of the town has been centered around places of physical beauty. The siting of the maligawa (palace) in the vicinity of Ethugala is an example. Signs of zoning scheme is also evident. The paddy and other low-lying land was preserved as part of the environment and only high land has been utilized for urban development in the designs.

Accordingly, until recent times the natural and built environment existed as distinct entities. Presently it appears to be an integration of both. However in designing the built urban environment it should be in harmony with the physical environment. This should be specially maintained considering the climatic conditions in the town.

The present built environment in the Town centre does not seem to be in harmony with the natural environment.

10. National and Regional Policies on Urban Development

According to the National physical planning policy of the National Physical Planning Department, Kurunegala Town has been classified as a 2nd order urban regional centre with an anticipated population of 720,000 to 1,000,000. This regional / urban development plan includes Kurunegala town and 08 other towns. The expected annual average population growth rate is 3.5% to 4.0%. Accordingly three such urban areas are expected to be developed in the North Western province. (Kurunegala Puttalam and Chilaw)

Therefore the Provincial Council policy for the preparation of a development plan for Kurunegala Town should take into consideration :-

1. To develop Kurunegala Town as a 2nd order regional urban centre (including the neighboring towns) according to the physical planning policy.
2. The policies of the Provincial Road Development Authority, the North Western region Development Authority, Industrial services establishments, Provincial Environmental Authority etc. related to the physical development have already been declared.

11. Urban Catchment Area

The urban field, pertaining to Kurunegala Town may be determined on the resident population in the region commuting to the town. (Map No. 13)

The modes of attraction towards the Town are:

1. Transport (Buses)

Public and private Buses ply 37% of trips covering a distance of less than 25 km. From the total bus strength, buses operating from the Bus station comprise 80%, and cover distances greater than 50 km
(Feasibility Report for Kurunegala Bus Stand 2000)

2. Transport

There is a daily influx of 25230 students to the town for educational purposes. This comprise 07% of the total school going population in the district (which is about 100,000 to 200,000 of the population outside the town). During the weekend due to the tuition classes this number is even higher.

3. Health Facilities

People living within a radius of about 25 km from the town arrive for medical facilities.

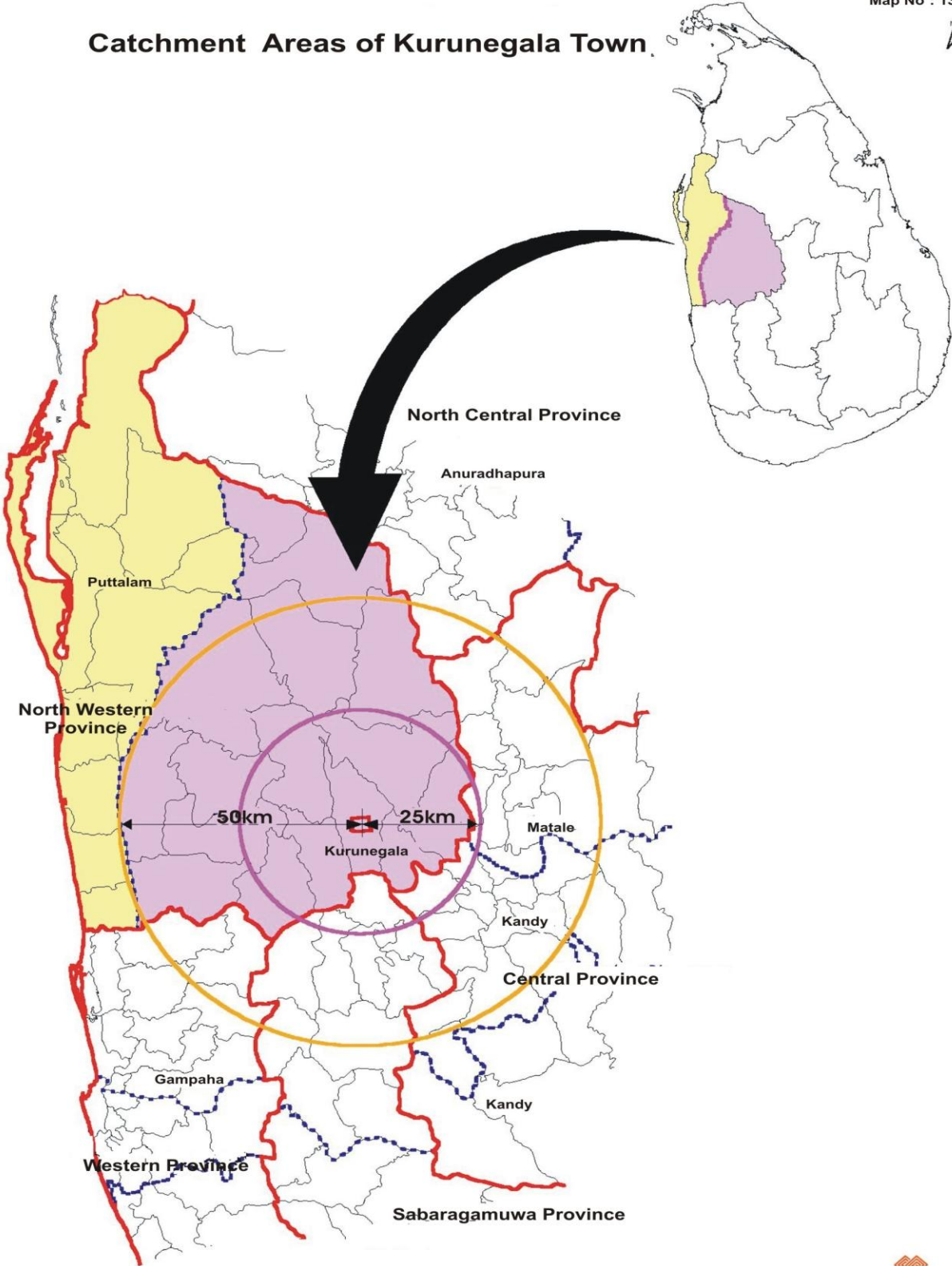
The above facts initiate that the catchments of the town is as follows:

Institutionally the catchments area distance is 25 km. radius.

12 Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) Analyses

According to the above study on the social, economic and physical aspects of the Town, it is possible to present an account of its Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (Constraints) in relation to development.

Catchment Areas of Kurunegala Town



Health Facilities

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<p>01 i. The two Institutions concerned with Health aspects being of high standards and capability i.e. General Hospital and the Municipal Council.</p> <p>ii. The Hospital being a teaching hospital and the existence of facilities in keeping with status</p> <p>02 The existence of infrastructure facilities to a generally high level and their reliability (Roads, Electricity, Telecommunications and Waste disposal.)</p> <p>03 Public and Private medical facilities being centralized.</p> <p>04 Several institutions being responsible for campaigns on disease control - Provincial hospitals Central govt., Municipal Council.</p> <p>05</p>	<p>01 i. Health facilities being limited and</p> <p>ii. The hospital layout not being planned for optimum use of the site</p> <p>iii. Lack of parking facilities</p> <p>02 Shortage of staff and equipment in sanitation sectors.</p> <p>03 Inadequacy in water supply and other physical Infrastructure</p>	<p>01 The availability of land for expansion of hospital as well as new land for redevelopment.</p> <p>02 Availability of labour related to the sector (unskilled labour and others)</p> <p>03 Ability to harness existing physical and human resources.</p> <p>04 Indications in the growth of private health services.</p> <p>05 Indication of the improvement in the availability of specialized medical treatment. (Thalassemia, Heart ailments, Diarrhea)</p>	<p>01 Conflicts in administrative aspects between the provincial health services and the central government.</p> <p>02 Changes in the health sector at the provincial level.</p> <p>03 Constraints arising out of ribbon development.</p> <p>04 i. Decrease in the coordination activities between two institutions concerned with prevention and control of diseases</p> <p>ii. Disease control measures being not being properly carried out.</p>

06	A coordinated service being provided on the medical facilities.			
07	Sanitation aspects in the health services being well distributed.			
08	The concentration of health activities in one zone.			
09	The functioning of the services under the National Health services network.			

Land Use

Strengths		Weaknesses		Opportunities		Threats	
01	Growth in commercial uses seen in the Land use distribution.	01	Residential use of land along main roads.	01	The availability of land for development (20%)	01	A large extent of land being undevelopable (14.3%)
02	The distribution of lands according to the use.	02	A very small increase in residential land use at Average Annual growth rate of 1.37%	02	Growth in residential land use along with new road development and development of roads along canals.	02	The existence of unbalanced land use distribution, the development to the North being greater than to the south, due to natural factors.
03	The existence of main roads and internal roads linking the region and the urban centers.	03	Change in use of housing for other purposes.	03	The possibility in the use of internal roads as by pass roads.		
04	The increase in the land use for professional and financial activities.	04	Expansion of town centre Ribbon developed manner.	04	The physical characteristics allowing the use of undevelopable land for providing aesthetic beauty.		
		05	Absence of Land for parking space according to the growth of town center.				
		06	Some uses being unplanned and in an unsatisfactory state. (Common Uses, Housing Internal Roads)				

Population

Strengths		Weaknesses		Opportunities		Threats	
01	A highly literate population in the town	01	Slow population growth in the Town	01	The presence of academically educated and technical population.		
		02	An unsatisfactory population structure according to Age groups.				
		03	Low working Age group				

Economy

Strengths		Weaknesses		Opportunities		Threats	
01	Decline in the primary economy (agriculture) and growth in the tertiary economic activities.	01	Lack of growth in the secondary sector (Industrial Sector) in the town	01	The growth in the tertiary sector within (commerce) the Town.	01	The town being entirely dependent on the catchment area.
02	A large population out side the town center are being serviced.	02	Existing number of poor families (Samurdhi recipients being 22%)	02	The influx of population to the town seeking a variety of services		
03	Growth in the commercial sector (5%)	03	Unemployment ratio being high	03	State and private Financial institutions being located in the town		
04	Presence of service activities of very high order and concentrated.	04	Unequal distribution of income levels	04	Skills Training institutes being located in the town		
05	A sound Financial base.			05.	Decreasing dependency ratio.		
06	High employment level in the tertiary sector.						

Water Supply

Strengths		Weaknesses		Opportunities		Threats	
01	The existence of water source, water courses, such as underground water, Deduru oya, Tampana reservoir .	01	Household supply being only 70% of the demand	01	The possibility of using underground water	01	Drying up of water sources during dry weather
		02	Kurunegala tank being encroached and polluted .	02	Other sources of water being available eg. Wenthuruwawewa, Bathalegoda.	02	Pollution of underground water due to urbanization.
		03	Loss of water due to leakage taps and water pipes			03	The inability to augment the capacity and to further develop Kurunegala Tank.
		04	In equitability in the distribution of water due to the fault in distribution system	03	The capacity of the Deduru Oya being high during rainy seasons.		
			Weakness in the distribution system				
		05	Pipes conducting water from Deduru oya to the storage centre being old.				

56

Roads

Strengths		Weaknesses		Opportunities		Threats	
01	A good road network linking the main towns and smaller towns	01	The road systems developed inadequately the northern part of the town	01	The possibility of using land for further development of roads	01	Constraints to road development due to the existence rock outcrops in the town centre
02	The railway line passing through the town	02	The roads not being to the minimum standards	02	The existence of 7.12 k.m. of road for every square kilometre of land	02	Existence of paddy fields which limits the road development
		03	Extent of land use for roads low, only 7%				

Garbage (Solid Waste Disposal)

Strengths		Weaknesses		Opportunities		Threats	
01	59% of the collected solid waste are organic matter	01	No separation of non decomposable solid waste at source	01	The potential to produce organic fertilizer	01	The absence of suitable collecting centers away from residential zones
02	Presence of low population densities in the town	02	Waste collection is not carried out daily in other parts of the town except the centre	02	Availability of space at disposal site	02	High underground water table.
		03	The people being not aware of the proper method of waste collection and disposal	03	The potential to organize a good solid waste disposal system		
		04	Lack of equipment and manpower				
		05	Disposal of sewage along with solid waste due to carelessness				
		06	Open dumping in solid waste disposal system				

Education

Strengths		Weaknesses		Opportunities		Threats	
01	A large area out side town being used for education.	01	The lack of space for the development of educational facilities in their existing locations	01	The opportunity of developing the tertiary educational sector	01	Inability of relocating the existing Educational Institute (Structural change)
02	Availability of Educational facilities such as technical education institute ,academic education etc.	02	Available building space and sanitary facilities are not even up to minimum levels	02	The availability of Human resources		
		03	Creation of Traffic congestion due to the location of these institution in the town				

Drainage

Strengths		Weaknesses		Opportunities		Threats	
01	The location and physical terrain in the town permitting a proper disposal of the storm water	01	Side drains and streams are not adequately maintained	01	The ability of paddy fields to function as temporary retention areas	01	A large volume of run off from the rocks
02	Two main streams facilitating the disposal of storm water	02	A suitable drainage system according to the contours not been done for the disposal of rainwater	02	The reservation of main drainage and streams could be landscaped to preserve the aesthetic value	02	Soil erosion.
		03	Un authorizing constructions which obstruct the flow in canals and drains			03	Improper maintenance of drains.
		04	Waste are being dumped into side drains and streams				
		05	Neglecting the maintenance of internal drains.				

Housing

Strengths		Weaknesses		Opportunities		Threats	
01	Increase of 02% growth in the housing	01	A rise in the percentage of temporary housing	01	A 2.2% growth in the development of permanent housing	01	Institutional and physical constraints to housing development
		02	The existence of old dwellings (50%)	02	A sharp decrease in the semi permanent housing stock (2.1%)	02	Tertiary development activities leading to neglect in housing development
		03	Growth of housing in unsuitable locations, (Wilgoda, Galwala)	03	The availability of land for housing development (about 8% of total extent) eg. Polatthapitiya, Gettuwana, Udawalpola)	03	Low land values contributing to housing development outside the town
		04	High occupancy rate in Temporary housing areas			04	The warm and humid climatic conditions in the town discouraging people to reside in the town.
		05	Arising of unfavorable environmental conditions				

Environment

Strengths		Weaknesses		Opportunities		Threats	
01	Natural environmental features such as out crops of roads, water ways ect. has direct impact on urban development and water ways	01	The display of hoarding advertisements, name boards etc. at prime locations adversely affect the aesthetic beauty of the town.	01	Harmonizing the natural and built environment by the development of field up unproductive paddy lands	01	Heating of the Ethugala (rock) during the day causes rise in temperatures
02	The natural urban environmental features attribute to the unique identity of Kurunegala Town	02	Pollution of water bodies			02	Constraints to the urban development due to the basic of natural features
03	The natural environment influence the climate condition of the	03	The built environment dominating over the natural environment in the town centre.				
04	The ancient built environment (Heritage City) acting as a catalyst to development						

Government and Semi Government Institutions

Strengths		Weaknesses		Opportunities		Threats	
01	due to The location of the Provincial Council attract the people in the entire province to visit the town	01	The use of residential buildings as govt. offices and the utilization of land being not to optimum levels	01	The convenience of Government institutions being located in the District capital	01	The use of land in the town centre (10.84%) or 113.95 hectares for public institutions
02	Incoming population with in the town acts as a categorist to commercial activities.	02	The location of public institutions in the town centre causing traffic contingencies problems				
		03	Issues related to parking of vehicles				

61

Sports and Recreational activities

Strengths		Weaknesses		Opportunities		Threats	
01	The demand for recreational facilities in the Town depends on, its being a provincial capital and a junction town	01	A fluctuating uses in town centre and outer areas	01	Open spaces in the town services as a lungs to the entire area	01	The absence of open area in places of high density population area and the inability to allocate such space in these areas
		02	Poor distribution of existing open areas				

Traffic and Transport

Strengths		Weaknesses		Opportunities		Threats	
<u>Traffic</u>							
01	A very high number of vehicles arrive daily in the town, around 60000 (746 per hour)	01	The parking of private vehicles by road sides due to the absence of parking areas	01	The opportunity of allowing the optimum movement of vehicles (1000-8000)	01	Frequent road accidents
02	The town being a centre of transit connecting the North and south of the Island	02	Incidence of road accidents	02	Existence of wide main roads		
		03	Sudden upsurge of traffic jam in the town centre due to the location of schools	03	Due to the railway transport system bulk of fired storage are being located in the town		
		04	The absence of a traffic management plan				
<u>Transport</u>							
01	Around 200,000 persons enter into the town daily.	01	Absence of an adequate parking area	01	The possibility of extending the railway line through the town centre	01.	Except the existence of transport by land, the absence of other modes of transport.
02	The possibility of good integration of other main towns in the island	02	Under utilization of the Railway for Transport purposes				

Electricity

Strengths		Weaknesses		Opportunities		Threats	
01	A gradual rise in demand for electricity (70% in 1985) and (89% in 2001)	01	Frequent breakdown of power supply (21 times daily on an average) due to improper maintenance	01	The possibility of using timber posts for suspension of distribution lines	01	Menace to the threat to the natural beauty of the town by electricity distribution lines
02	A good distribution network of power lines	02	A voltage drop in the power supply	02	The possibility of installing new electricity sub stations		
		03	Supply being given beyond the minimum capacity of the sub station				
		04	Low income settlement areas being inadequately served				

63

Telecommunications

Strengths		Weaknesses		Opportunities		Threats	
01	Existence of transmission mobile pylon within the town centre.	01	Delays in processing facility	01	The possibility of providing connection without use of overhead lines	-	
02	A high demand for telecommunication facilities	02	The difficulties in complying with the desired facilities.				

Annexure I

Educational Facilities in Schools 2001

Name of School	Type	No of Teacher	Student	Library	O/L Labs Sq.ft.	Science Room Sq.ft Labs Sq.ft.	Chem Labs Sq.ft.	Physics Labs Sq.ft.	Agri Labs	Bio Labs	Teacher Student Ratio
Maliyadeva Balika Maha Vidyalaya	1AB	132	3940	Yes	750	-	-	1100	1100	800	1600	29.8
Maliyadeva Maha Vidyalaya (Boys)	1AB	137	3721	Yes	1865	567	-	2175	1897	-	2074	27.1
St. Annes Vidyalaya	1AB	108	2412	Yes	-	25	-	800	800	800	800	22.3
Holy Family Balika Vidyalaya	1AB	115	2617	Yes	72	-	-	72	72	-	144	22.7
John Kotalawela Maha Vidyalaya	1AB	170	4354	Yes	1000	-	-	900	950	-	1900	25.6
Maliyadeva Maha Vidyalaya	1AB	148	3385	Yes	600	-	-	700	700	-	700	22.8
Sumangala Maha Vidyalaya	1C	44	825	Yes	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.4
Gettuwana Maha Vidyalaya	1C	53	810	Yes	-	-	1360	-	-	-	-	15.3
Lakdas Maha Vidyalaya	1C	96	2033	Yes	-	400	400	400	400	-	-	21.2
Sri Nissanka Maha Vidyalaya	1C	69	929	Yes	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.5
Hindu Tamil Maha Vidyalaya	1C	17	404	Yes	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.7
Sabira Maha Vidyalaya	1C	20	436	Yes	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.5
Wayamba Rajakeeya Vidyalaya	3	61	1800	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.5
Total	-	1170	27,693	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Regional Education Office, Kurunegala

Annexure II

Infrastructure Facilities in Schools

Name of School	Playgrounds Extents			Extent of School Premises			Building Space sq.ft.		Toilets		Floor Space Per Student Sq.ft.		Toilet Facility Per 100 Student
	Ac	Rd	P	Ac	Rd	P	General	Clear	Teachers	Students	Gross	Net	
											Gen.	Clear	
Maliyadeva Balika Maha Vidyalaya	1	-	-	8	1	23	45,200	38,400	01	28	10	8.6	140
Maliyadeva Vidyalaya (Boys)	6	-	-	16	-	-	79,595	40,000	-	62	21.3	10.7	-
St-Annes Vidyalaya	2	-	-	6	-	-	27,200	21,760	05	20	11.3	9.0	120
Holy Family Balika Vidyalaya	-	-	-	1	2	-	59,680	47,744	03	23	22.8	18.2	113
John Kotalawela Maha Vidyalaya	2	-	-	6	-	-	45,300	-	04	12	12.83	-	294
Maliyadeva Maha Vidyalaya	2	2	5	7	1	18	49,413	-	03	16	14.28	-	208
Sumangala Maha Vidyalaya	-	-	40	2	3	-	18,800	15,980	01	-	22	1.7	-
Gettuwana Maha Vidyalaya	1	1	7	4	-	8	13,770	11,704	01	07	17	14.4	115
Lakdas Maha Vidyalaya	-	-	-	1	-	-	17,400	14,790	02	14	8.6	7.3	145
Sri Nissanka Maya Vidyalaya	.5	-	-	3	-	-	38,400	-	03	09	29.47	-	144
Hindu, Tamil Maha Vidyalaya	-	3	-	3	-	-	4,200	-	-	03	11.50	-	121
Sabira Maha Vidyalaya	-	-	-	1	2	32	6,200	-	01	01	16	-	400
Isbulla Maha Vidyalaya	-	-	-	1	40	-	10,700	-	02	04	6.60	-	400
Wayamba Rajakeeya Vidyalaya	-	1	20	2	2	7	21,050	17,892	01	04	11.7	9.9	450

Source: Regional Education Office, Kurunegala.