Impacts Of Urban Development On The Heritage Resources Of Addis Ababa, The Case Of Arada Sub City

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Abstract

Addis Ababa in 1889 became the Ethiopia's capital, when Menelik II became Emperor of Ethiopia. As evidence, Addis Ababa became the site of many of Ethiopia's innovations, especially after the Battle of Adwa, Addis Ababa was accompanied by first modern constructions, and currently ARADA is one of the sub-cities in Addis Ababa, also the sub city known as the center of the old, and the new generation artistic, social and urban life style, as a result the sub city enclose with a range of heritage resources. This research is designed to assess the impacts of urban development on the heritage resources of Addis Ababa, the case of ARADA sub city. The study holds an assessment to provoke objective, such as; heritage conservation through proper integration among the sectors during urban development processes, and create awareness about the value of heritage resources. According to the nature of the study non experimental qualitative research design is implemented in collaboration of numerical description, the data collection method enables, observational check list, and questioners for primary data sources, and different secondary resources, such as heritage data base, and previous researches are reviewed. On the discussion part the analyzed data's are discussed in detail with credible facts of the other country cities, and it concludes, the existing condition of these historic heritages are in a very agonizing condition and had a serious threats from the urban Development process, in relation with Lack of proper integration among the sectors, particularly with heritage related organizations and Lack of public awareness at all levels of the society, inflame the destruction and the threat of the heritages in the sub city, based on the discussion and the conclusion the researcher recommends key points, such as; Implement urban development plan in collaboration with all stakeholders, critically it needs to include heritage related organizations and the public, Apply pre heritage impact assessment on the construction areas, and Awareness creation programs to the general public, this irritate to come up with a solution for the problems.

Key Words: Urban-Development, Construction, Heritage Resources, Conservation and Distuction

1. INTRODUCTION

Addis Ababa, served as the capital of the kingdom of Shewa during the second half of the 18th century. As evidence, the ruins of the palace are still found on the lip of the great escarpment, which is popular in its breath-taking view. The village of Aliu Amba, which was the most important market center of the Shewa Kingdom, is also located below Ankober palace at one of the broken hills. Other areas, like Wechecha, Yerrer and Entoto were also temporarily used as capitals of the Shewan Kingdom. Menelik, as Negus of Shewa, had found Mount Entoto a useful base for military operations in the south of his realm. In 1879, Menelik visited the reputed ruins of a medieval town and an unfinished rock church that showed proof of an Ethiopian presence in the area prior to the campaigns of Ahmad Gragn. His interest in the area grew when his wife Taytu began work on a church on Entoto. In addition, Menelik endowed a second church in the area (Pankhurst, 2001)

After becoming the capital of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa grew by leaps and bounds and took on the character of a boomtown. By 1910, the city had approximately 70,000 permanent inhabitants and also had between 30,000 up to 50,000 temporary inhabitants. Addis Ababa became the site of many of Ethiopia's innovations. Because of the sizeable population of Addis Ababa, a degree of labor specialization not seen elsewhere in the empire was possible the rapid growth of Addis Ababa, especially soon after the Battle of Adwa, was accompanied by the construction of some of Ethiopia's first modern bridges. On 5 May 1936, Italian troops occupied Addis Ababa during the Second Italo-
Abyssinian War, making it the capital of Italian East Africa. Addis Ababa was governed by the Italian Governors of Addis Ababa from 1936 to 1941. After the Italian army in Ethiopia was defeated by the British army (with the help of Arbegnoch), during the Liberation of Ethiopia, Emperor Haile Selassie returned to Addis Ababa on 5 May 1941—five years to the very day after he had departed—and immediately began the work of re-establishing his capital. Emperor Haile Selassie helped form the Organization of African Unity in 1963, and invited the new organization to keep its headquarters in the city. The OAU was dissolved in 2002 and replaced by the African Union (AU), also headquartered in Addis Ababa. The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa also has its headquarters in Addis Ababa. Addis Ababa was also the site of the Council of the Oriental Orthodox Churches in 1965. (Pankhurst, 2001)

2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In 1886 Negus Menelik and his wife, Taitu, came down from the cold, rainy Entoto hills to settle on lower ground to the south, (Entoto is a more defensible position), she more contentedly (nearer to Filwoha, the pleasant hot water springs). Menelik, then only King of Shewa, set up his camp on the highest eminence, the site of the present gebbi, and allotted a sefer or plot of land to each of his attendant raises, nobles, clergy and military chiefs. They and their retinues established several ‘villages’, scattered over a big area, which has since been filled in to constitute today’s sprawling Ethiopian capital. There are some lovely images: barefoot drummers marching past the old Majestic Hotel; the first steam traction engine ("Babour") brought from Djibouti to Addis by Armenian SerkisTerzian; hordes of squatting diners in Menelik’s new aderash in the gebbi; Alfred Ilg and the first three heads of legation from Italy, France and Britain in all their plumed finery. (Fasil and Denis, 2007)

I never thought of the Piazza (now under extensive redevelopment by Sheikh Al-Amoudi) as ARADA, the original market, the hub of economic activity in Addis before the Italians set up another one on a grid iron pattern — the Merecato. Nor did I realize the shift was racially motivated — a native market some distance away from the continuing, central, national market at ARADA. There are some superb photographs of the great and the good of the Emperor Menelik’s day and their residences, some familiar like Ras BiruWolde Gabriel’s home, now the Addis Ababa Museum near Maskal Square, and the GuenetLeul, now housing the administration of the university and the Institute of Ethiopian Studies library and ethnographical museum. But there are others extant (just) of which most people know nothing, many fine examples of period buildings of the Menelik-Lijyassu-Zewditu era. It is sad that many of these once fine residences are in such an alarming state of disrepair, some of them sites of multi-occupancy by poor families. These day the developmental activities that are taking place as a mission to the 'renewal of Addis Ababa’ is the most devastating one in most case the new development master plan does not incorporate most of the historic buildings that posses enormous values. (Fasil and Denis, 2007). Enormous heritage resources are available in Addis Ababa particularly in ARADA sub city with serious protection and preservation problems. Mostly the problems are embedded with lack of understanding of the values and lack of integrated developmental activities among the sectors; as a result urban development impacts on the heritage resources are analyzed.

Research question

✔ What is the relationship between urban development and heritage resources?
✔ What are the importance of integration among tourism office of the city with urban development agency?
✔ How to create awareness on heritage conservation?

Objectives

➢ To Clarify the relationship between urban development and adverse impacts on the heritage resources
➢ To notify the importance of integration among tourism office of the city with urban development agency
➢ To Create awareness on heritage conservation

3. REVIEW LITERATURE
Outstanding Universal Value

Outstanding Universal Value means cultural and/or natural significance which is as exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity. As such, the permanent protection of this heritage is of the highest importance to the international community as a whole. The Committee defines the criteria for the inscription of properties on the World Heritage List. (UNESCO, 2013)

Manmade resources as attraction

In the post war period, one of the major growth sectors within the global tourism industry has been the evolution and development of manmade environment for tourism, often optimized by the development. The development of manmade attractions reflects the evolution of tourism spending for attraction as visitors are prepared to spend time and money on manmade attractions that fulfill a wide range of need during their holiday experience (Gun, 1994)

Addis Ababa and Its Architectural Heritages

In 1881, Menelik moved the capital of Shewa from Ankober to Entoto. The immediate area around Entoto did not encourage the founding of a town due to the lack of firewood and water. In 1886, the actual settlement began in the valley south of the mountain. Taytu initially built a house for herself near the Filwoha hot mineral springs, where she and members of the Shewan royal court liked to take mineral baths. Soon, other members of the Shewan nobility and their staffs and households settled the vicinity. Negus Menelik expanded his wife's house to become the Imperial Palace, which remains the seat of government in Addis Ababa today. Between 1889 and 1891, Addis Ababa became Ethiopia's capital when Menelik II became Emperor of Ethiopia. One of Emperor Menelik's contributions that are still visible today is the planting of numerous eucalyptus trees along the city streets. (Pankhurst, 2001)

ARADA is one of the 10 sub-cities of Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia. As of 2011 its population was of 225,999, ARADA is also known as the center of the old and the new generation artistic, social and urban life style, the well-known, more than 100 years old St George church, the great historical king of the country Minilek square, the nation's first theater hall, HAGER FIKIR THEATRE, the nation's number one Hotel "TAITU HOTEL", Charles degol square and many other historical and beautiful spots of the city are also found in this sub city.

Conservation of Cultural Heritage

The history of the present Authority for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage dates back to the establishment of the Institute of Archeology in collaboration with the French Archaeological mission in 1952. Latter in 1966, the Government of Ethiopia set up Ethiopian Antiquities Administration with various functionaries (e.g. archaeological research, preservation and restoration of monuments and antiquities as well as museum management). In 1974 the administration became one department of the ministry of culture and sports affairs with additional responsibility for arts, and all aspects of traditional culture. A further reorganization took place in 1976 with the creation of the Center for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage under the aforementioned Ministry. This new center originally comprised work sections like Archaeology, Anthropology and Paleontology, Monument and Object Preservation, Museum, and several sections including photographic unit. An Inventory and Inspection section was added as one section of the then center for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage (CRCCCH) in 1978. When the Ministry of Culture and Sports Affairs amalgamated with Ministry of Information in 1995, the Center became an autonomous institution directly accountable to the Ministry of Information and Culture. (Fasil and Denis, 2007)

Finally the center was upgraded to the Authority for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage (ARCCH) by proclamation No 209/2000. Beginning from 16 October 2001 the accountability of the Authority has been transferred to the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Culture due to the restructuring program of the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. The Authority is organized under six departments namely: The National Museum of Ethiopia, Archaeology and Paleontology, Cultural Anthropology, Heritage Restoration and Conservation, Inventory and Inspection of Cultural Heritage and Heritage Research & Central Documentation as well as five supportive services, (Administration and Finance, International and Public Relation, Planning
and Programming, Law and Auditing). The Authority has also a Coordinating Office for the National & World Heritage Sites of Ethiopia as well as Office of the Civil Service Reform Program. (Ebbe, 2009)

Infrastructure Upgrading in a Historic Context With attention to appropriate design and materials, infrastructure projects can achieve their goals while conserving traditional streetscapes and the urban fabric. General guidelines for installing services include:

- Fixtures and connections compatible with historic designs and materials;
- Minimal destruction of historic structures and streetscapes;
- Access for service maintenance and renewal that does not require disruption of historic materials or structures; and
- Reversible processes that allow for further restoration of sites when future technology or research findings become available.

To create effective policies for conservation in an urban setting, it is vital that active consultation be established between all local agencies that have responsibility for the built environment and local communities. Protecting cultural property must be supported with coordinated policies and action at the local level. (Ebbe, 2009)

4. METHODOLOGY

According to the nature of the study concurrent method is encouraged, each and every type of the facts are analyzed and interpreted at the same time in different level of value, for sake of validity qualitative data collection methods is implemented through questioner and observation. The combined method is implemented on the data analysis part of the research, which involves qualitative data analysis with the support of numerical chart interpretation.

The study design

The research design is non-experimental qualitative research in collaboration of numerical chart, according to the nature of the study this method is implemented on the research and more valid output is generated, through valid investigation of the facts. Different data sources are engaged in the research, as a result majority of the data’s are collected from the primary sources, such as observation for the heritages under the construction areas, and questioners for the heritage experts, for the local communities, and for the officials of the sub city is implemented. Further the study involves different secondary resources, such as heritage database, magazines, newspapers, and previous researches.

Population and Sample

The population involved in the study had classified in to three groups, this includes the heritage experts, officials of governmental and non-governmental organizations, and the local community, and the sampling technique is stratified random sampling, so the population is stratified in to different categories and the samples are taken through the probability sampling method, further heritages in the major construction areas are involved on the assessment.

According to the survey of heritage resources in the sub city, the numeral data shows 93 heritage resources are recorded, and from the data shows currently 11 heritage resources are affected by the urban developmental activities, which are located near the constructions sites, and the remaining of the resources may possibly face a threat from the coming construction plans, according to the estimation 300 significant resident families are settled near the affected heritage sites, each family is represented by its family leader, and around the sub city heritage related personals and higher officials approximately there are 60 in number, totally 360 significant level of mixed population is available,

According to Gomm’s (2008) formula,

\[
n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}
\]

\[
N = 360 \\
E = 0.1 \\
360 \\
n = \frac{360}{1 + 360 * (0.1)^2}
\]
According to the population size, 80 participants were taken as a sample from the entire population, and additional data was collected through observation for the heritages with visible impact.

5. DATA ANALYSIS

The data collected through questionnaire and observation was interpreted by pie chart, and descriptive method of analysis respectively.

Summary of Data Analysis

According to the data collected 62 respondents or 77.5 % of the respondents from the entire participants said ‘the heritage resources in the sub city affected through the construction process and all aspects are under the pressure of the urban Development process in the sub city.’ And 18 respondents or 22.5 % of the respondents from the entire participants said ‘the heritage aspects are being affected through maintenance process after the construction is being concluded.’

Major reasons for heritage destruction: 48 respondents’ or by 60 % of respondents are said ‘Due to the lack of integrated plan among the sectors with the ministry of culture and tourism, and 32 respondents’ or by 40 % of respondents are said ‘Due to the lack of awareness about the vales of heritage for the society’

Which type of the heritages are affected by the urban Development, according to the assessment,

- 28 respondents or 35 % of respondents are select Monuments.
- 36 respondents or by 45 % of respondents are select Old Settlements
- 8 respondents or by 10 % of respondents are select Public Buildings (Palaces, Schools and Hospitals)
- 8 respondents or by 10 % of respondents are select all of them are affected.

What aspects of the heritages are affected by urban Development?

- 40 respondents or 50 % respondents are select Physical aspects (architectural).
- 24 respondents or 30 % of respondents are select Intangible aspect
- 16 respondents or 20 % of respondents are select both of them.

Heritage conservation measurements are needed to prevent the heritage destruction, thus according to the output of the study, 44 respondents or 55 % of the respondents from the entire participants said ‘as a long term solution for the problem awareness creation programs are needed for the peoples and for the construction personals, especially who are involved in the infrastructure developmental activities.’ And 36 respondents or 45 % of the respondents from the entire participants said ‘the responsible body is needed to involve the qualified heritage professionals through the entire process of urban development plan.’
Sample 1; Tesfa G/Selase private printing press, well known through introducing Ethiopian alphabet, (ha hu, ከ አ) and it contributes a lot for the society being literate, its constructed 1910, E.C.
Status; - Dilapidated
Cause; - Building construction near (source self-data observation method)
Effect; - Accessibility, physical and visual impacts

Picture; - 10 Earlier Image of Tesfa G/Selase Private Printing Press(Tesfa G/Selase private printing press, 2012,)

Picture 11; - Current Image of Tesfa G/Selase Private Printing Press(Photo by, Seyar, 2015)

Sample; - 2 St Cathedral church old house
Status; - Conservation needed
Cause; - New building construction
Effect; - Visual and unidentified feature threat

Picture 12; -St Cathedral church old house
(Photo, 2015)

Sample 3; - AbunePetro’s Memorial Monument
Status; - Unknown condition
Cause; - Railway construction and road construction
Effect; - Removed from the original place


According to the data collected through observation, the urban Development it implies serious heritage resources damage and different pessimistic impacts on the heritage resources of ARADA sub city, and also the coming urbanization plan implementation also implies serious threat on the heritage resources, particularly the historical old houses in the sub city.

6. CONCLUSION

Urbanization is the most historical human civilization process and it holds different events, the earlier period of urbanization process is a base for the current and even for the future urbanization development, thus tangible or intangible heritages contribute an assortment of contribution for the current society in different approach, so this allows to consider the things as a heritage for the current and for the coming generations.

According to the different source Addis Ababa city foundation and pre urbanization process is started at end of 19th century and early 20th century, during this process ARADA sub city due to its location, it takes a lion share of contribution for the pre urbanization process, so the sub city holds different feature of pre urbanization process, this features are needed to be seen as a heritage for the city, it desires a conservation plan to maintain them in a better way.

The study showed the existing condition of these historic heritages to be in a very agonizing condition and had a serious threat due to the urban Development process, where it seems that no attention and effort is made from any responsible authority to rescue them from being decayed. Furthermore currently the capital city is experiencing a relatively faster change in urban forms in relation to the other cities of Ethiopia in terms of growing demand for urban space for development particularly in ARADA sub city. To address this urbanization process, the city administrations as well as other stakeholders, are trying to take an action to make their best interest in urban development, however according to this study analysis the urban Development process is allows different threats on the heritage resources of Addis Ababa particularly the ARADA sub city. Generally due to

The lack of well-designed plan and proper implementation strategy regarding urban Development related with heritage conservation, Lack of proper integration among the sectors
particularly with heritage related organizations. Lack of public awareness at all levels of the society the heritages which found in ARADA sub city; holds different threats from urban Development.

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