

GUARDIANS OF THE SIGIRIYA FRESCOES: A LEGAL PERSPECTIVE ON CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT IN SRI LANKA

Medha de Alwis¹

Abstract

The frescoes of Sigiriya, depicting the ethereal “Maidens of the Clouds,” represent a pinnacle of Sri Lanka's artistic and cultural heritage. As integral components of the Sigiriya World Heritage Site, these fifth-century wall paintings demand not only technical conservation but robust legal safeguarding within the framework of cultural heritage management. This chapter critically examines the adequacy of existing legal mechanisms in Sri Lanka—particularly the Antiquities Ordinance, relevant provisions of the Central Cultural Fund Act, and UNESCO's World Heritage guidelines—as they pertain to the protection of the cultural heritage of Sigiriya. Through a doctrinal analysis of statutory instruments and comparative insights from international conservation standards, the study identifies significant gaps in both the substantive and procedural aspects of current legal protections. Issues such as vulnerability to environmental damage, insufficient emergency-response regulation, and the lack of site-specific conservation protocols highlight the urgent need for a more integrated and enforceable legal framework. The chapter argues for a redefinition of Sigiriya's legal status within the broader category of cultural heritage and proposes targeted legislative and administrative reforms to ensure their sustained preservation. In doing so, it contributes to the evolving discourse on heritage law in Sri Lanka and the global conversation on legal instruments for the management of culturally significant sites, which are symbolic in terms of law regulations within the entire UNESCO's World Heritage System, including Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH).

Keywords:

Sigiriya, cultural heritage, legal protection, conservation policy, cultural heritage law

INTRODUCTION

The Ancient City of Sigiriya stands as one of the most remarkable cultural heritage sites in South Asia. This fifth-century fortress complex, constructed during the reign of King Kassapa I who reigned between 477 and 495 CE, encompasses sophisticated water gardens, architectural innovations, and the world-renowned frescoes that adorn the western face of the Lion's Rock (De Silva, 2005). The site gained international recognition when UNESCO inscribed it as a World Heritage Site in 1982 under the Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage (UNESCO, 1972), establishing binding obligations for its protection and conservation.

The legal framework governing Sigiriya's protection operates within a complex matrix of domestic legislation and international obligations that have evolved over eight decades. The site's conservation requirements extend beyond structural preservation to encompass protection of invaluable cultural artifacts, sophisticated hydraulic systems, and the frescoes commonly referred to as the “Maidens of the Clouds.” These paintings represent some of the finest examples of ancient Sri Lankan art and constitute irreplaceable elements of global cultural heritage.

The current legal regime has undergone substantial evolution, beginning with the colonial-era Antiquities Ordinance No. 9 of 1940 and extending through modern instruments such as the Central Cultural Fund Act No. 57 of 1980. However, the adequacy of these mechanisms in addressing specific conservation challenges faced by Sigiriya remains questionable, particularly given emerging threats and evolving international standards for World Heritage Site management as outlined in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (UNESCO, 2019).

Environmental degradation, increasing visitor pressure, and the inherent vulnerability of ancient structures present ongoing challenges that existing legal frameworks may not adequately address.

¹ Medha de Alwis is an independent researcher and can be reached via email: medhadealwis@gmail.com.

Climate change impacts create new conservation challenges that were not anticipated when foundational heritage legislation was enacted. The exponential growth in tourism to Sigiriya has created physical pressures on fragile archaeological structures that require sophisticated management approaches supported by robust legal frameworks.

This research examines the intersection between Sri Lankan domestic law and international legal obligations in Sigiriya's heritage management context. The study focuses exclusively on statutory provisions, legal instruments, and constitutional frameworks that govern the site's protection, without examining institutional practices or stakeholder perspectives. This limitation ensures analytical precision while maintaining focus on the structural adequacy of the legal framework. The analysis aims to identify legal gaps, assess consistency between domestic and international obligations, and propose reforms that could enhance the protective framework surrounding this irreplaceable cultural treasure. As one of eight World Heritage Sites in Sri Lanka, Sigiriya serves as a critical test case for the effectiveness of the country's cultural heritage protection laws (Amarasinghe, 2015). The findings contribute to broader discussions about heritage conservation law in Sri Lanka and the international discourse on legal instruments for cultural heritage management.

SCHOLARLY FOUNDATION

Scholarly discourse on cultural heritage protection in Sri Lanka has evolved from colonial-era artifact preservation to contemporary integrated site management approaches. This foundation examines key contributions to understanding legal mechanisms for heritage protection at Sigiriya.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK DEVELOPMENT

The Antiquities Ordinance No. 9 of 1940 established foundational heritage protection mechanisms in colonial Ceylon, creating basic site protection and artifact control systems. Subsequent amendments through Act No. 24 of 1998 and Act No. 12 of 2005 modernized specific provisions while maintaining the colonial framework structure. The Central Cultural Fund Act No. 57 of 1980 introduced dedicated funding mechanisms and international cooperation frameworks for heritage management.

Amarasinghe (1999) traces Sri Lankan legal heritage development, demonstrating gradual evolution rather than revolutionary change in heritage protection approaches. His later work (2006) identifies critical gaps between legislative provisions and conservation requirements, particularly regarding environmental protection and emergency response protocols. Amarasinghe (2015) examines the practical application of legal frameworks to archaeological sites, highlighting tensions between conservation and tourism development.

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL CONTEXT

The UNESCO World Heritage Convention (1972) created binding obligations for Sri Lanka following ratification in 1980. Blake (2015) analyzes how international obligations translate into domestic implementation, revealing common challenges in implementing conservation standards within national legal systems. Francioni and Lenzerini (2004) examine specific legal obligations for state parties under the World Heritage Convention, identifying areas where national legislation must evolve to meet international requirements. International instruments, including the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property (1954) and the Venice Charter (1964), provide a comparative context for domestic legal analysis.

CONTEMPORARY ANALYSIS

Recent scholarship reveals persistent challenges in heritage protection frameworks. Weerasekera (2021) identifies emerging threats, including climate change impacts and tourism pressures, that existing legislation inadequately addresses. The ICOMOS (1994) mission report provides an authoritative assessment of conservation challenges at Sri Lankan World Heritage Sites, identifying areas requiring strengthened legal frameworks.

Methodological contributions from Pickard (2001) and Cookson (2000) establish frameworks for analyzing heritage law adequacy and archaeological site protection mechanisms. Feilden and Jokilehto (1993) provide international standards for evaluating heritage protection legislation effectiveness.

RESEARCH POSITIONING

The Methodology constitutional framework established in 1978 provides a foundation for heritage protection through Article 16's cultural preservation mandate. Historical analysis by de Silva (1997, 2005) situates contemporary legal frameworks within broader constitutional and cultural development patterns. This scholarly foundation demonstrates that while substantial attention has addressed heritage protection in Sri Lanka, significant gaps remain in understanding how legal frameworks can address contemporary conservation challenges, positioning the current research within established academic discourse while identifying areas for contribution.

METHODS

This research employs a comprehensive doctrinal legal analysis methodology, focusing exclusively on primary legal sources and statutory instruments that govern cultural heritage protection in Sri Lanka. The study examines the legislative framework through a systematic analysis of relevant laws, regulations, and constitutional provisions that apply specifically to the Sigiriya World Heritage Site. The methodology encompasses both domestic legal instruments and international legal obligations arising from Sri Lanka's ratification of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention (UNESCO, 1972). The research design follows a rigorous desk-based approach, utilizing published legal documents, statutory provisions, and authoritative legal commentaries (Pickard, 2001). The study deliberately excludes institutional practices, administrative circulars, judicial decisions, and stakeholder opinions, as these elements fall outside the specified research purview. This methodological limitation ensures analytical precision while maintaining exclusive focus on statutory and constitutional dimensions of heritage protection.

Primary sources constitute the foundation of the analytical framework and include the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (1978), the Antiquities Ordinance No. 9 of 1940, and the Central Cultural Fund Act No. 57 of 1980. The study also incorporates relevant provisions of environmental protection legislation such as the National Environmental Act No. 47 of 1980 and urban planning laws, including the Urban Development Authority Act No. 41 of 1978 that intersect with cultural heritage management at Sigiriya. International legal sources form a crucial component of the analytical framework (Blake, 2015). The study examines the UNESCO World Heritage Convention of 1972, which Sri Lanka ratified on June 6, 1980, and its implementing guidelines (UNESCO, 2019). Additional international instruments, including the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property (UNESCO, 1954) and the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments, 1964), provide comparative context for the domestic legal analysis.

The temporal scope covers the period from the enactment of the original Antiquities Ordinance through the most recent legislative amendments affecting cultural heritage protection. This longitudinal approach enables the identification of evolutionary trends in Sri Lankan heritage law and the assessment of how legal frameworks have adapted to changing conservation challenges (Amarasinghe, 1999). Data collection involves a systematic review of legal databases, official government publications, and UNESCO documentation. The analysis employs comparative legal methodology to assess Sri Lankan provisions against international standards and best practices in heritage law (Cookson, 2000). The analytical framework examines legal provisions across multiple dimensions including substantive adequacy, procedural effectiveness, enforcement mechanisms, and institutional coordination requirements.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

EVOLUTION OF HERITAGE PROTECTION LEGISLATION IN SRI LANKA

The development of heritage protection law in Sri Lanka reflects a gradual evolution from colonial-era artifact preservation to contemporary comprehensive site management approaches (Amarasinghe, 1999). The original Antiquities Ordinance No. 9 of 1940 represented the first systematic attempt to protect archaeological sites and cultural artifacts within Ceylon, as Sri Lanka was then known. This

legislation emerged from colonial concerns about the systematic removal of valuable artifacts from the island and established basic mechanisms for site protection and artifact control.

The Antiquities Ordinance created the position of Archaeological Commissioner, later redesignated as Director-General of Archaeology, with broad powers to declare sites as protected monuments and regulate activities affecting archaeological remains. The ordinance established fundamental concepts that continue to influence Sri Lankan heritage law, including the notion of state ownership of archaeological artifacts and the requirement for permits to conduct excavations or remove artifacts from protected sites. However, the colonial origins of this legislation created certain limitations that persist in contemporary heritage management (de Silva, 1997). The ordinance focused primarily on preventing artifact removal rather than establishing comprehensive conservation protocols for complex archaeological sites. The legislation also reflected colonial administrative structures that prioritized central government control over heritage resources without adequate mechanisms for local community involvement or stakeholder consultation.

The post-independence period brought gradual recognition of the need for more sophisticated heritage protection mechanisms. The Central Cultural Fund Act No. 57 of 1980 represented a significant advance in heritage legislation, establishing a dedicated funding mechanism for cultural heritage activities and creating institutional capacity for comprehensive site management. This legislation recognized that effective heritage protection required sustained financial resources and specialized institutional expertise beyond the scope of general government departments. The Central Cultural Fund Act also introduced concepts of international cooperation in heritage management, recognizing the global significance of Sri Lankan cultural heritage and the need for technical assistance and funding from international sources. This recognition proved particularly important for sites like Sigiriya, where conservation challenges exceeded the technical and financial capacity of domestic institutions alone.

The constitutional framework established in 1978 provided additional foundation for heritage protection by recognizing cultural preservation as a fundamental state obligation (Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, 1978). Article 16 of the Constitution directs the State to promote and protect the cultural heritage of the people, creating a constitutional mandate that supports subsequent heritage legislation. This constitutional provision establishes heritage protection as a legitimate exercise of state power and provides a foundation for restricting private property rights when necessary to protect cultural heritage sites. Despite these legislative advances, the fundamental structure of Sri Lankan heritage law remains anchored in the colonial-era framework established by the Antiquities Ordinance. Subsequent amendments and supplementary legislation have modified specific provisions without addressing the comprehensive reform needs identified through decades of practical experience in heritage management (Weerasekera, 2021). This incremental approach to legislative development has created a complex regulatory environment characterized by overlapping jurisdictions and gap-filled provisions that may not adequately address contemporary conservation challenges.

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL OBLIGATIONS AND DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTATION

Sri Lanka's ratification of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention on June 6, 1980, created binding international legal obligations regarding the protection and management of World Heritage Sites within its territory (UNESCO, 1972). The Convention requires state parties to ensure the identification, protection, conservation, presentation, and transmission to future generations of cultural heritage located on their territory. These obligations apply directly to the Sigiriya World Heritage Site, which was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1982.

The World Heritage Convention establishes several specific legal obligations for Sri Lanka regarding Sigiriya's management (Francioni & Lenzerini, 2004). Article 4 of the Convention recognizes that each state party has the duty to ensure the identification, protection, conservation, presentation, and transmission to future generations of the cultural heritage located on its territory. Article 5 requires states to adopt general policies that give cultural heritage a function in community life and integrate heritage protection into comprehensive planning programs. However, the implementation of these international obligations within Sri Lankan domestic law remains problematic. Unlike some countries that have enacted specific legislation to implement World Heritage Convention obligations, Sri Lanka

has not incorporated the Convention's requirements into its domestic legal framework through dedicated implementing legislation (Blake, 2015). This creates uncertainty about the legal status of UNESCO guidelines and recommendations within the Sri Lankan legal system.

The lack of formal incorporation also creates challenges in enforcing international conservation standards at Sigiriya. While the Central Cultural Fund and Department of Archaeology reference UNESCO guidelines in their operational procedures, these guidelines lack the force of law within the domestic legal system (Amarasinghe, 2006). This situation potentially weakens the enforceability of international conservation standards and creates ambiguity about the legal authority of UNESCO recommendations. The World Heritage Convention's emphasis on community involvement and stakeholder consultation also lacks adequate reflection in Sri Lankan heritage legislation. The Convention's requirements for involving local communities in heritage management decisions are not translated into specific statutory obligations within domestic law. This omission limits the legal foundation for community participation in Sigiriya's management and may contribute to tensions between conservation requirements and local community interests.

REGULATORY GAPS AND ENFORCEMENT CHALLENGES

The current legal framework governing Sigiriya exhibits several critical regulatory gaps that compromise the site's effective protection. The absence of comprehensive environmental protection provisions within heritage legislation creates particular challenges for Sigiriya's conservation. The site faces ongoing threats from air pollution, acid rain, and climate change impacts that existing heritage laws do not adequately address.

Emergency response protocols represent another significant gap in the current legal framework. The Antiquities Ordinance and Central Cultural Fund Act lack specific provisions for responding to natural disasters, security threats, or other emergencies that might threaten Sigiriya's integrity. This absence becomes particularly concerning given the site's exposure to monsoon weather, potential seismic activity, and other environmental risks that could cause irreparable damage to the frescoes and architectural structures. The legal framework also lacks adequate provisions for controlling development activities in the vicinity of Sigiriya. While the site itself enjoys protection as a declared monument, the surrounding buffer zones face ongoing pressure from tourism development, agriculture, and urban expansion. The absence of specific buffer zone legislation creates challenges in maintaining the landscape setting that contributes to Sigiriya's outstanding universal value. Enforcement mechanisms within the existing legal framework also present significant limitations. The Antiquities Ordinance establishes penalties for violations of heritage protection requirements, but these penalties were set decades ago and may no longer provide adequate deterrent effects. The legislation also lacks provisions for administrative enforcement actions that could provide more flexible responses to conservation threats.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND ADMINISTRATIVE COORDINATION

The implementation of heritage protection law at Sigiriya involves multiple government institutions with overlapping jurisdictions and specialized responsibilities. The Department of Archaeology serves as the primary regulatory authority under the Antiquities Ordinance, possessing direct responsibility for site protection, research authorization, and conservation oversight. The Director-General of Archaeology exercises statutory powers to regulate activities within the protected monument boundaries and coordinate with other agencies on heritage management issues.

The Central Cultural Fund operates as the principal funding and coordination mechanism for heritage activities across Sri Lanka, including specific programs for Sigiriya conservation. This statutory body possesses the authority to collect visitor fees, allocate resources for conservation projects, and facilitate international cooperation in heritage management. The Fund's mandate extends beyond mere financing to include strategic planning for heritage site development and coordination between government agencies and international partners. The Department of Wildlife Conservation maintains jurisdiction over natural heritage aspects of the Sigiriya area, including the surrounding forest reserves and wildlife habitats that contribute to the site's landscape setting. This agency's involvement reflects the integrated nature of cultural and natural heritage at Sigiriya, where the archaeological site remains embedded within a broader ecological context that requires specialized management attention.

Local government authorities, including the Matale District Administration and relevant Divisional Secretariats, possess regulatory authority over land use planning, development approvals, and infrastructure projects that may affect the Sigiriya World Heritage Site and its buffer zones. These institutions implement national heritage policies at the local level while managing day-to-day administrative requirements for site access and visitor services. The Tourism Development Authority exercises regulatory oversight of tourism activities at Sigiriya, including accommodation development, tour operator licensing, and visitor service standards. This agency's involvement reflects the significant economic importance of heritage tourism for the local community and national economy, while highlighting the need for careful balance between tourism development and heritage conservation requirements. However, the current legal framework provides inadequate mechanisms for coordinating these multiple jurisdictions effectively. The absence of clear statutory procedures for inter-agency coordination creates potential for conflicts between different regulatory requirements and delays in implementing necessary conservation measures. Each agency operates under its own legal mandate without sufficient integration mechanisms to ensure comprehensive site management approaches.

SITE-SPECIFIC CONSERVATION REQUIREMENTS

The unique characteristics of Sigiriya create conservation challenges that generic heritage protection legislation cannot adequately address. The site's combination of architectural remains, artistic treasures, and engineered landscape features requires specialized management approaches that current legal frameworks do not fully recognize (Amarasinghe, 2006).

The protection of Sigiriya's frescoes presents particularly complex legal challenges. These fifth-century paintings face ongoing deterioration from environmental factors, visitor impact, and natural aging processes. While the Antiquities Ordinance provides general protection for archaeological artifacts, it lacks specific provisions addressing the unique conservation requirements of ancient artwork. The absence of detailed regulatory frameworks for controlling environmental conditions, limiting visitor access, and implementing preventive conservation measures creates ongoing risks to these irreplaceable cultural treasures. The site's water management systems, including the sophisticated hydraulic engineering works created by ancient builders, also require specialized legal protection. These systems continue to function after 15 centuries and represent outstanding examples of ancient engineering knowledge. However, current heritage legislation does not adequately recognize the conservation significance of these hydraulic features or provide specific protection mechanisms for their maintenance and operation.

The integration of natural and cultural heritage elements at Sigiriya creates additional challenges for legal protection. The site's designation as a cultural World Heritage Site focuses primarily on its archaeological and artistic significance, but the natural landscape setting contributes significantly to its outstanding universal value. The absence of integrated legislation addressing both cultural and natural heritage aspects limits the comprehensive protection of Sigiriya's landscape integrity. Tourism management represents another area where site-specific legislation could enhance protection effectiveness. Sigiriya attracts hundreds of thousands of visitors annually, creating significant pressure on the site's fragile archaeological remains and artwork. While the Central Cultural Fund possesses the authority to regulate visitor access and collect entrance fees, the legal framework lacks comprehensive provisions for managing tourism impacts and ensuring visitor activities remain compatible with conservation requirements.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS WITH INTERNATIONAL BEST PRACTICES

Examination of heritage protection legislation in other countries reveals several approaches that could enhance Sigiriya's legal protection. Countries such as Peru, with its specific legislation for Machu Picchu, and Cambodia, with dedicated laws for Angkor, demonstrate the potential benefits of site-specific heritage legislation. Peru's Law for the Protection of Machu Picchu provides a comprehensive framework addressing environmental protection, tourism management, research coordination, and community involvement. This legislation establishes clear institutional responsibilities, creates specific enforcement mechanisms, and integrates cultural heritage protection with broader environmental conservation goals. Such comprehensive legislation could serve as a model for developing enhanced legal protection for Sigiriya.

Cambodia's Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage demonstrates another approach to addressing the intersection between cultural heritage protection and tourism development. This legislation establishes specific zones with different levels of protection, creates mechanisms for managing tourism impacts, and provides detailed procedures for authorizing research and conservation activities. The zoning approach could be particularly relevant for Sigiriya, given the need to balance heritage protection with tourism access.

The United Kingdom's approach to scheduled monument protection also offers insights relevant to Sigiriya's legal framework. British heritage legislation provides detailed procedures for authorizing activities affecting protected sites, establishes clear enforcement mechanisms, and creates appeal processes for disputed decisions. These procedural safeguards could enhance the effectiveness and legitimacy of heritage protection measures at Sigiriya. Australia's Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act demonstrates how countries can integrate cultural and natural heritage protection within unified legal frameworks. This integrated approach could address the landscape dimension of Sigiriya's heritage significance while maintaining focus on its primary cultural values.

PROPOSED LEGAL REFORMS

The analysis reveals several areas where targeted legal reforms could enhance the protection of Sigiriya's cultural heritage. The enactment of site-specific legislation for Sigiriya would address many of the identified gaps in the current legal framework. Such legislation could establish comprehensive management objectives, create detailed conservation protocols, and provide specific enforcement mechanisms tailored to the site's unique characteristics. The proposed legislation should include specific provisions for protecting the frescoes, addressing their unique conservation requirements, and establishing protocols for environmental monitoring, visitor management, and emergency response. These provisions should reference international conservation standards while creating legally binding obligations within the domestic legal system.

Buffer zone protection requires specific attention in any reformed legal framework. The proposed legislation should establish clear boundaries for different protection zones around Sigiriya, with specific regulations governing development activities, land use changes, and environmental impacts within these zones. This zoning approach would provide stronger protection for the landscape setting that contributes to Sigiriya's outstanding universal value. Enhanced coordination mechanisms between different government agencies should be incorporated into the reformed legal framework. The legislation should establish clear institutional responsibilities, create formal coordination procedures, and provide mechanisms for resolving jurisdictional conflicts. A unified management authority for Sigiriya could provide more effective coordination while maintaining specialized expertise from different agencies.

The incorporation of UNESCO World Heritage Convention obligations into domestic law requires specific attention. The proposed legislation should explicitly reference international conservation standards, create legal obligations to comply with UNESCO guidelines, and establish procedures for implementing World Heritage Committee decisions. This incorporation would strengthen the legal foundation for international cooperation in Sigiriya's management. Emergency response protocols should be integrated into the reformed legal framework. The legislation should establish clear procedures for responding to natural disasters, security threats, and other emergencies that might threaten Sigiriya's integrity. These protocols should include provisions for mobilizing resources, coordinating response activities, and implementing recovery measures following emergency situations.

CONCLUSION

This analysis of the legal framework governing cultural heritage management at Sigiriya reveals a complex regulatory environment characterized by both achievements and significant limitations. The existing legislative foundation, anchored by the Antiquities Ordinance and strengthened by the Central Cultural Fund Act, provides basic protection mechanisms that have contributed to Sigiriya's preservation over several decades. However, these instruments reflect their historical origins and fail to comprehensively address the contemporary challenges facing this remarkable World Heritage Site.

The study identifies several critical gaps in the current legal framework that compromise the effectiveness of Sigiriya's protection. The absence of site-specific legislation creates challenges in addressing the unique conservation requirements of this complex archaeological site. Environmental protection provisions remain inadequate for addressing ongoing threats from climate change, pollution, and other environmental factors. Emergency response protocols lack the specificity needed to protect irreplaceable cultural treasures during crisis situations.

The implementation of Sri Lanka's international legal obligations under the UNESCO World Heritage Convention presents particular challenges. While the country has ratified the Convention and committed to protecting World Heritage Sites within its territory, the lack of formal incorporation of Convention requirements into domestic law creates uncertainty about the legal status of international conservation standards. This gap potentially weakens the enforceability of UNESCO guidelines and limits the effectiveness of international cooperation in heritage management. The research demonstrates that regulatory gaps and enforcement challenges continue to compromise the protective framework surrounding Sigiriya. The coordination between different government agencies with jurisdiction over various aspects of the site's management lacks adequate statutory foundation, creating potential conflicts and delays in conservation implementation. Penalty provisions within existing legislation may no longer provide sufficient deterrent effects, while enforcement mechanisms lack the flexibility needed to address diverse conservation threats.

The comparative analysis with international best practices reveals several approaches that could enhance Sigiriya's legal protection. Site-specific legislation, as implemented in countries such as Peru and Cambodia for their major heritage sites, could address many of the identified gaps in Sri Lanka's current framework. Integrated approaches that address both cultural and natural heritage dimensions could strengthen protection for Sigiriya's landscape setting. Enhanced procedural safeguards could improve the effectiveness and legitimacy of conservation measures. The proposed legal reforms outlined in this study offer a pathway toward strengthening the protective framework surrounding Sigiriya's cultural heritage. The enactment of dedicated legislation for the site could establish comprehensive management objectives, create detailed conservation protocols, and provide specific enforcement mechanisms tailored to its unique characteristics. Buffer zone protection, enhanced agency coordination, formal incorporation of international obligations, and comprehensive emergency response protocols represent priority areas for legislative reform.

The significance of these findings extends beyond Sigiriya itself. As one of Sri Lanka's eight World Heritage Sites, Sigiriya serves as a critical test case for the effectiveness of the country's cultural heritage protection laws. The lessons learned from this analysis can inform broader discussions about heritage conservation law in Sri Lanka and contribute to the international discourse on legal instruments for cultural heritage management. The protection of Sigiriya's cultural heritage ultimately depends on the strength and effectiveness of the legal framework governing its management. While technical conservation expertise and adequate financing remain essential, these elements cannot substitute for robust legal foundations that provide clear authority, effective enforcement mechanisms, and comprehensive protection standards. The reforms proposed in this study offer concrete steps toward strengthening these legal foundations and ensuring that the irreplaceable cultural treasures of Sigiriya receive the protection they deserve.

The urgency of implementing comprehensive legal reforms cannot be overstated, as threats facing Sigiriya continue to evolve and intensify. Climate change impacts create new conservation challenges that were entirely unanticipated when foundational heritage legislation was enacted. The exponential growth in tourism, while economically beneficial, has created unprecedented physical pressures on fragile archaeological structures and irreplaceable artwork that demand sophisticated management approaches supported by robust legal frameworks. The legal framework governing the site's protection must evolve accordingly to address these changing challenges effectively while maintaining the balance between preservation requirements and legitimate public access. The window of opportunity for implementing comprehensive legal reforms remains open, but decisive action is required to prevent irreversible damage to elements that have survived for over fifteen centuries.

This research contributes significantly to the evolving discourse on heritage law in Sri Lanka and the global conversation on legal instruments for cultural heritage management. The findings demonstrate

that effective heritage protection requires more than good intentions and technical expertise. It demands robust legal frameworks that provide clear statutory authority, effective enforcement mechanisms, and comprehensive protection standards tailored to the unique requirements of irreplaceable cultural treasures. The implications extend beyond academic analysis to encompass practical policy recommendations that could enhance the protection of one of humanity's most significant cultural heritage sites. The proposed reforms offer concrete pathways toward strengthening legal foundations that support Sigiriya's conservation while contributing to international best practices in heritage law development.

The research findings highlight the critical importance of proactive legal reform in heritage protection, demonstrating that reactive approaches to emerging threats are insufficient to protect irreplaceable cultural resources. The comprehensive analysis provides policymakers, legal practitioners, and heritage professionals with evidence-based recommendations for strengthening the protective framework surrounding not only Sigiriya but also other significant heritage sites facing similar challenges. In conclusion, the protection of Sigiriya's cultural heritage ultimately depends on the strength and effectiveness of the legal framework governing its management. While technical conservation expertise, adequate financing, and institutional capacity remain essential, these components cannot substitute for robust legal foundations that provide clear authority, effective enforcement mechanisms, and comprehensive protection standards. The reforms proposed through this analysis offer concrete steps toward strengthening these foundations and ensuring that the irreplaceable cultural treasures of Sigiriya receive the protection they deserve for transmission to future generations.

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