
Contents

List of plates	vii
List of figures	ix
Preface	xi
1 Introduction: Urban markets and informal-sector stimulation	1
2 Urban markets: some issues relating to their location, design, and administration	15
3 The empirical foundation	85
4 Market cases	112
Bibliography	151
Index	152

List of plates

1. Informal selling: Crossroads, Cape Town	4
2. Making sjamboks (whips): Crossroads, Cape Town	5
3. Informal street market with most infrastructure provided by sellers	12
4. A formal market-building with high levels of infrastructure: Hong Kong	13
5. Frequently, small operators are spatially marginalized in that they are forced to operate in low-density residential areas where the local market is thin: Cape Town	17
6. Informal traders frequently place great emphasis on cleanliness and presentation: Bangkok	19
7. Samsen Rd market, Bangkok	20
8. Abandoned market infrastructure: Colombo	22
9. Pettah street-market: Colombo	25
10. Informal clothing market near station: Colombo	25
11. Central wholesale market: Colombo	25
12. Informal retail fresh-produce market: Colombo	25
13. Informal selling from a formal market building: Hong Kong	27
14. Markets need not be aesthetically negative or disruptive in terms of pedestrian flows: Bangkok	30
15. Where appropriate, markets should create opportunities for small-scale manufacturing on site: Musika market, Harare	31
16. Ground floor of Bambalapitiya market, Colombo	32
17. Deserted upper floor of Bambalapitiya market, Colombo	33
18. Refreshment stalls outside: Singapore	34
19. Fish selling needs washing and drainage facilities: Bombay	35
20. Other products require a different selling environment from meat and fish: a pavement market, Colombo.	35
21. This stall infrastructure is significantly non-specialized so as to allow the display of many different types of goods: Bombay.	36
22. Formal market-building: Hong Kong	39
23. Open-air market: Colombo	39
24. Formal market-building: Singapore	43

25. Informal market: Colombo	46
26. 'Dead spots' caused by the non-selling sides of stalls: Hong Kong	49
27. Informal market: Colombo	51
28. Street market: Hong Kong	53
29. This night market occupies an entire street: Singapore.	54
30. A pavement market: Bangkok	55
31. Market in a park: Bombay	56
32-4. Multi-use of street space: Singapore	56
35. Movement of this stall infrastructure requires very little effort: Bangkok.	58
36. Communal taps are sufficient in some produce markets: Musika market, Harare.	59
37. Public provision of electricity - metered connections to stalls: Bangkok	60
38. Simple shelter made from wooden poles and canvas: Harare	61
39. Shelter in the form of canvas umbrellas: Bangkok	62
40. Shelter in the form of iron kiosks: Hong Kong	63
41. Shelter in the form of roofing over an arcade: Bombay	64
42. Shelter made from canvas-covered steel poles: Bangkok	65
43. Display on bare earth: Harare	66
44. Display surface of concrete slabs: Harare	66
45. Display surface made from boxes: Hong Kong	67
46. Fruit-and-vegetables stall: Hong Kong	68
47. Fish stall: Hong Kong	69

List of figures

1. Samsen Road market, Bangkok	21
2. The relationship between generators of population movements and small traders	24
3. Larger agglomerations of traders collect at points where population movement is greatest.	26
4. Markets should be able to expand and contract and still remain as a cohesive whole.	28
5. Market size and location can change over the day, depending on the strength and direction of pedestrian flows.	29
6. Bambalapitiya market, Colombo	32
7. Uses should be allocated so that they remain cohesive and continuous as the market expands and contracts.	37
8. Manning market, Colombo	41
9. Smaller stalls survive by intercepting the flow of customers moving through to larger stalls.	42
10(a-d). The effect of market orientation on customer flows	44
11. Informal market: Colombo	46
12. Linear selling runs intersecting around a number of 'cores'	47
13. 'Dead spots' caused by market contraction away from peripheral formal shops	48
14. 'Dead spots' at the centre of excessively long runs of stalls	48
15. 'Dead spots' caused by the non-selling sides of stalls: Hong Kong	49
16. Selling runs are too short and customer flows are dissipated and confused.	50
17. Selling runs are too long and customers do not penetrate to centrally located stalls.	50
18. A more appropriate length for selling runs	50
19. When circulation channels are too wide, customers concentrate on one edge only.	51
20. A more appropriate circulation-channel width	52

21. Both Plate 28 and Figure 21 show a situation where sellers have spontaneously narrowed a wide circulation passage by locating in the centre and dividing it in two.	53
22(a). A centralized wholesale market increases the distance between producer and wholesaler.	72
22(b). A decentralized wholesale system shortens distances between producer and wholesaler.	72
23(a). A centralized wholesale market increases the distance between wholesaler and small retailer.	74
23(b). A decentralized wholesale system shortens distances between wholesaler and small retailer.	74
24. Fragmentation in local-authority decision-making structures	80
25. Bangkok wholesale markets	108
26. Telford Gardens market, Hong Kong	113
27. Ho Man Tin market, Hong Kong	114
28. Cuppage market, Singapore	116
29. The Yaowarat Street market system, Bangkok	119
30. Dadar market, Bombay	122
31. Kollonawa Road market, Colombo	124
32. Bowrington market, Hong Kong	127
33. Lim Liak market, Singapore	128
34. Pagoda Street market system, Singapore	133
35. Ngau Tau Kok market, Hong Kong	134
36. York Street market, Colombo	138
37. Sining South market, Taipei	140
38. Pagoda Street market, Singapore	142
39. Mong Kok market, Hong Kong	144
40. Sinsheng North market, Taipei	147
41. Pettah Street market, Colombo	148