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**A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HOUSE FORM AND
BEHAVIOUR PATTERN OF PEOPLE WITHIN THEIR SOCIO ECONOMIC
BACKGROUND IN SRILANKA**



**A DISSERTATION
SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MORATUWA IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER SCIENCE**



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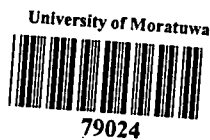
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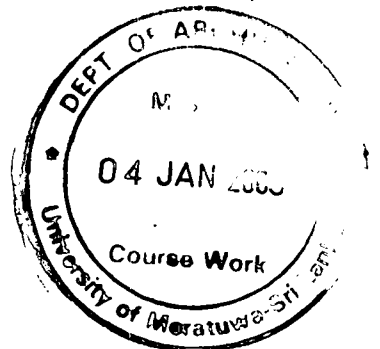
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***A study of the relationship between house form and behaviour
pattern of people within their socio economic background in
Sri Lanka***

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Abstract

Architecture is an art. It is the only art that caters to the man's physical need; psychological and bodily comfort. It is the only art that encompasses all these psychological need; Sense of privacy, sense of identity, sense of territoriality, aspiration and self expectation. So through the architecture the emotion can be crated in the human mind.

To begin this process the house is a beginning point since the house is a very basic need of all the man kind. The house is formed according to the behavioral patterns of humans, and from the stating point of concept of house.

Considering the Sri Lankan situation, culture had a high impact on the house form. Culture based behavioural patterns of Sri Lankan inhabitants, decided the house form in ancient times.

In the present day situation every aspect of the life is decided by the economic back ground of the people. Even the behavioral patterns of peoples are decided by it. The house has no exceptions. Its form is also decided by the economic back ground of its dwellers. Due to this economic change in country created lot of problems in the society. One of the main problems created due to this is class deference; And it leads to wards the problem of congested urban housing.

To provide a solution for this problem of housing the community living or mass scale housing were introduced to the country. But the qualitative value of the house is left as unsolved problem. On the other hand to cater the complex behavioral pattern of the people through the house is also left as a huge problem.

In the economic based present day the bonding between the family members are some what weekends. The weekend family bonding is one of the main reasons for the social disaster in any level of the society.

One the other hand the rapid increasing of housing need encourages future mass housing. It is essential to identify the present day problems in mass scale housing to rectify the future design. Because of the design creates an impact on family bonds, it is essential to up lift the design methods as a supportive force in strengthening family bond. This will govern the path towards prosperous society.



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CHAPTER ONE

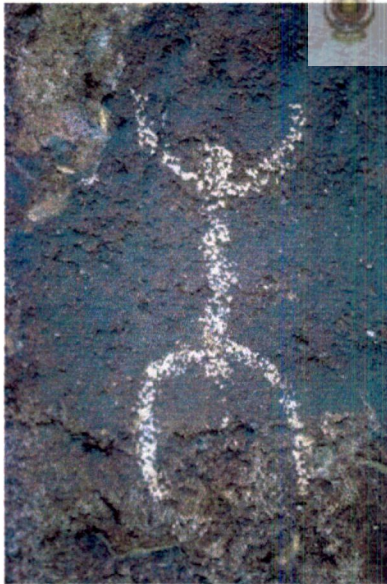
Introduction

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1: BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

House is a place which gives shelter, physical comfort as well as psychological comfort to its dwellers. The concept of 'house' has a deeply rooted attachment between man and the place, and it is a place which reflects his values, aspiration and future expectations as well as each persons social cultural identity.

House was a very basic need even in the primeval ages. Prehistoric man utilized, tree shelter, cleft in trees and caves, to get shelter against natural phenomenon like sun, rain, wind and protection from external force like wild beasts. They want their primitive sheltering place they get from the nature to change into more comfortable and personalized place to suit their needs. For that too nature provide them a solution, prehistoric man used primitive materials they found in their surrounding nature like tree leaves, charcoal, mud and they even used the blood of the animal they hunted in that aspect.



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In Sri Lanka too lot of evidence can be found throughout the island to prove the existence of dwelling places of primeval man. Apart from the protection the prehistoric islanders get in their primitive dwelling places it helped them to develop a strong bonding between their family members.

As they came along the road of biological evolution the socio economic background of the people changed accordingly.

Fig 01: Lot of evidence can be found through out the Sri Lanka to prove the existence of pre historic man

So as their needs, and their behavioural patterns. The simple needs and behavioural patterns of the people were also subjected to rapid changes. They developed their houses to fulfill their complex needs and behavioural patterns. But the local situation; Sri Lankan situation was a different one, regardless of their socio economic background people used a simple house forms, as their needs and behavioural patterns were so simple and a good value was given to that simplicity by their religion ;the Buddhism as well. Further more in the historic periods where the island was ruled by kings the yeoman were restricted by the royal law in their house form. Despite of the economic background islanders did not have rights to decide the type of their dwelling place, number of rooms it should contain and even the material used in the housing. The profession of the yeoman was also a main factor which decides the form of the house. They were restricted by their profession; by their cast, to decide their house form as well. So in the historic period, the cultural aspect and as well as the royal law played an important role in the formation of the dwelling place of the country men.

In the colonization period the Sri Lankan society faced more rapid changes. The way the yeoman dressed, talk, the way of their living pattern, and way of peoples thinking, faced that change. The simple agricultural society of Sri Lanka was changed into more industrial society which was based on trades. This change also introduced a luxury, middle income and low income groups in the society. This newly born income class plays an important roll in the modern day society.

After the introduction of the free economy in late 70's Sri Lanka faced even more rapid changes in their society. They found that the concept of "*Gamai ,Pansali ,Wawai ,Dagbai* was not going to fulfill their needs any longer since they were also going towards the supermarket , shopping mall and MTV pop culture. In the economy based society the culture was not a primary deciding factor of house from any longer. The profession, the time passed cast was not yet a valuable factor which decides the house from. Their positions were over taken by the economic background of the owners of the dwellings. So the economy is a

significant factor which decides the home from in this time of economy based society.

1.2 NEED OF THE STUDY

In the historic period human had simple needs. Their behavioural pattern were also simple. The house they were live in was formed to fulfill their simple needs and behavioural patterns. This simple house form shaped in to that form through a long process of architectural evolution and with the influence of the cultural aspects. Culture also played a very vital role in shaping the house from. When the culture changed from region to region, country to country the house from also changed accordingly.



Even though culture caused to change the house from in a particular area all most all the houses were quite similar. That reflected the fact the needs and behavioural patterns of the people in that area almost same.

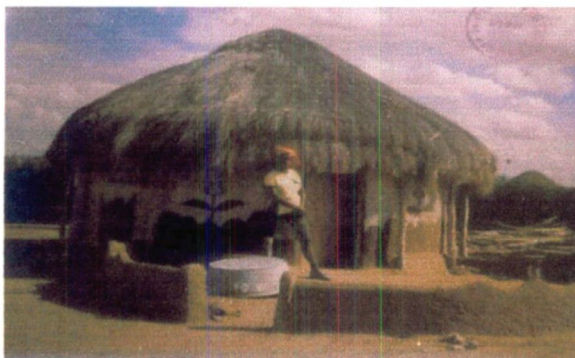


Fig 02: when the culture change from region to region, country to country the house form was also change accordingly

In the local arena the situation was same. In the historical times Sri Lankan people demanded very simple needs, and their behavioural patterns was also very simple. But with that simple needs and behavioural pattern they lived happily and proudly since the value given to that simplicity was high.

In the present day in the economy based society, economic background of the people determines every thing. According to the economic background, the needs and the behavioural pattern of the yeoman varies vastly, so as their house from. The simple house form that serves the ancient people is not going to fulfill the complex need of the modern day people. Even though the architecture in the past answered the simple requirement of its dwellers, it want give suitable solution to the complex needs of modern day public. When the needs and the behavioural patterns of the dwellers getting more and more complicated, the simple house form too subjected into more complicated changes automatically to cater the complicated needs and behavioral patterns of the dwellers. Further more it is totally unnecessary to depend on the old technologies, since the people today are more exposed to the new technologies, than ever more due to the global economic structure and the concept of global village.

In the present day the bonding among the family members is also some what weekend. This lack of good family culture reflects to the society and also a every strong reason for the social disaster, which the humans are facing now. Rapidly increasing orphanage centers, elderly homes; suicide cases, divorces, addition to drugs are some of very bad aspect that came in to society due to that lack of good family culture.

All these factor emphases the need of an architecture which will cater the complex needs and behavioural patterns of the modern day people. But it is very essential to understand the different between the modern day housing and the houses in the past.

1.3 INTENTION OF THE STUDY

The intention of the study is the identity a relationship between the house form and the behavioural pattern of the people within their socio economic background. As mentioned earlier in the historic time where people had simple

needs and behavioural pattern, there were no homeless people. Every man was a proud owner of his own dwelling.

But at the present day people facing lot problems, when it comes to housing, mainly due to the economic background of them. Thus they have not very big sense about their family and their houses. Further more at the economy based society at the modern day homelessness is a very serious problem.

In the urban areas the problem of house is much higher than the rural areas. The economy based society in which every thing decide on the money, dragged more and more people to the urban areas, from the rural areas. The people migrated to the urban areas seeking for job opportunities and other facilities, required lot of houses for their living. The limited lands in the urban areas faced a problem to provide houses for those migrations. This problem of housing aroused a need for multi story living and housing schemes.

But in some dwelling places of that kind, people feel very uncomfortable. They feel like they are in a cell in that kind of dwellings. In his book *Psychology of House*, Oliver, (1977) describes the psychological sense of today houses.



Fig 03: Rather rigid housing solutions restrict the expression of individual identities.

“For today most of humanity is houses in a discomfort to that suffered by a man wearing a ready-made coat too tight for his shoulders. All around us we see people uncomfortable in their skins, uncomfortable in their clothes, and uncomfortable in their houses.” Oliver, (1977: p 70)

So the people who are live in flat house and housing schemes are do modifications to there house to cater there behavioural patterns and their needs. This unsatisfaction emphasized a need for an identification of some kind about how to cater the modern day complex behavioural patterns of the people. This kind of identification of the faults in the past experience will be impotent to design new flat houses and housing schemes for future. The importance of this kind of study is very high since the future demand should be lot of mass houses.

So the identification will help architects provide well designed houses to the modern day, socially, economically, psychologically depressed society and though that to create a better society.

1.4 SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

This study examines the relationship between the house form and the behaviour pattern of people, within their socio economic context. The study also focuses on the concept of home and basic needs of its inhabitants.



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Second part of the study is mainly focused to identification of house which was formed by needs and behavioural pattern of its inhabitants in the vernacular architecture. In this study, it mainly considers the house form which means the arrangement of the spaces under the roof: the plan form. On the other hand a behavioural pattern means the interaction of the family members, the bonding between them and the activity patterns of them in that spaces. To keep the study in a manageable level the study is limited to Sri Lanka. To do the identification vernacular house is study with people's behavioral pattern and their needs within their socio economic background and culture. In this study it is limit to the Sinhalese house only and the study is carry through the different period as well, since the period of before colonization, during Portuguese, Dutch, British and the post colonization to modern day, domestic vernacular architecture underwent rapid changes. As a second part the architecture of modern day can study for

above cases as well. Even though to limit the scope of study, study the above three cases that determines the house form, actually other determine and modifying facts like environmental, political technological facts are also there. When studying the post colonization period to carry out the study the society is grouped in to four main groups. But in that case too the clear demarcations of those groups are not visible. The grouping is carried out considering the facts that will help to carry out this study like their behavioral pattern and there economic background.

Through the study try to identify relationship between behavioural patterns, human need and the house forms. Studying the vernacular domestic architecture, try to identify a generic house form that catered the human needs and behavioural patterns of the people within social cultural and economic background.

Studying the present day house; try to find weather the present day house caters the behavioural pattern and basic needs of its dwellers. Since the house form mainly depends on the economic level of the people in these days, and the study is carried out to the different houses where people live with different economic levels.

The study is basically limited to the mass scale houses since that are the houses which will be going to fulfill the housing needs of lot of people in the future. So it is very important to identify there plus and minus points regardless of there economic level to design good mass scale houses in the future.

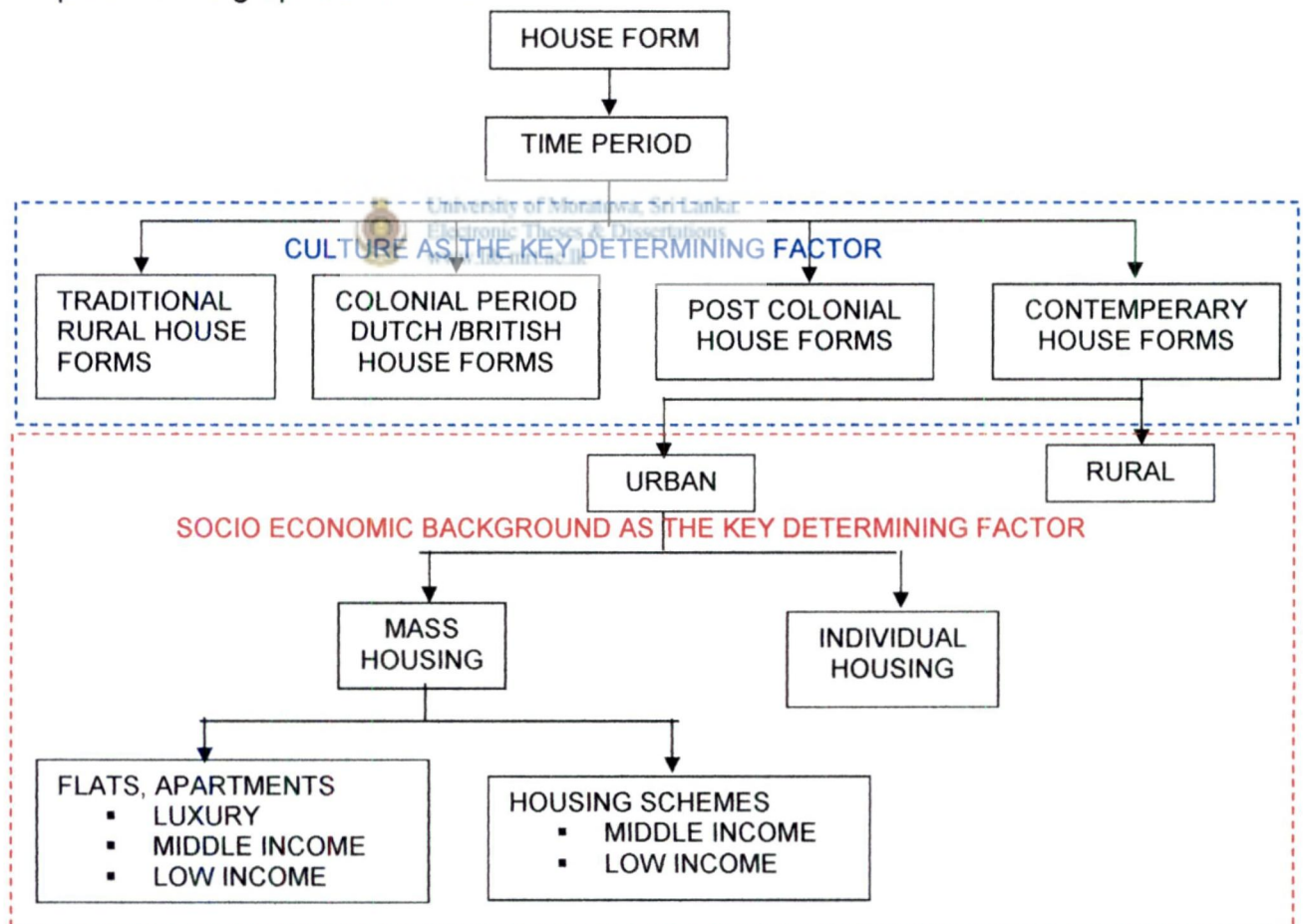
1.5 METHOD OF THE STUDY

Case study base approach has been adapted to this study. The study examines the relationship between house form, the basic needs, behavioural patterns and economic background of its inhabitants. The vernacular architecture, in the

colonization and post colonization period is studied to find out a relationship between house form basic needs, socio economic background of human's and culture.

In the first phase of the study theoretical base is build to determine a successful house. At the second phase the built theoretical frame is applied to the case studies.

To carry out the case study it uses, Interviews, observations, diagrams, photographs etc. In this study main consideration is given to the economic background of the inhabitants. So the mass scale housing, housing schemes, flat are studied. To do that the plan form of the houses were studied. The study can represent in a graphical form as follows



Dig 01: Relationship of House Form with the Human Needs Behavioral Pattern, Socio Economic Background and the Culture in the Evolution of Architecture



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CHAPTER TWO

Human spatial relationships and the house from

CHAPTER TWO – HUMAN SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS AND THE HOUSE FORM

2.1 SPACE

“Aristotle defines space as a container of things - a sort of succession of all-inclusive envelopes, from what is ‘within the limits of the sky’ to the very smallest, rather like Russian dolls. Space is, therefore, of necessary a hollow, limited externally and filled up internally. There is no empty space; everything has its position, its location, and its place.” Meiss, (1990: p 101)

Space in very simple sense can be defined as a self contain entity and it is intangible to our senses.

“the space we experience of sky or sea or landscape or of a city spread out beneath as when viewed from a tall building, the build space of the street, of building view from out side or experienced from the in side, the reasoned space of maps, plans, cosmographies, and geometries interstellar space, the space possessed by object of claimed by countries or devoted to the gods. This is the range of our experience and understanding of space.” Relph, (1976: p 02)

Space can only be identified or other word can be sensed by presence of material object in it. The sense of the space comes through the human relationship between the material object and human relationship with them. It is also clear that empty space, man can not relate and perceive the dimension of the space, such as location, distance, direction etc. So it is clear that without material object, on the other word in side a empty space man find it difficult to sense the space.

“in darkness in the ocean , or in outer space the absence of all point reference and orientation , the lack of interaction and repulsion , the undefined distance can cause ultimate terror “ Relph ,(1976: p 03)

2.1.1 SPACE AS A HUMAN NEED



Fig 04: Embryo finds his space in his mother's womb

People from his embryo to his grave have desire to keep and control their territories, thus they search undefined and some time defined spaces to make it controllable or perceptible space. An embryo finds his space in his mother's womb, which is one of most comfortable place to live.

In the time on the earth people find his spaces mostly in his house. He needs it to provide the comfort and security which provide his mother's womb to him. Rapport (1969) describe the need of the space as a physical need of the mankind.



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"Shelter is of supreme importance to man. It is the prime factor in his constant struggle for survival in his effort to shelter himself against the extremes of weather and climate, he has over the ages, evolved many types of dwellings." Rapport, (1969: p 19)



Fig 05: Finally man finds his space in the grave at the end of his life

2.1.2 SPACE AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT

“Architecture is the area of hollow “

The architecture is an art which is deal with the spaces.

“...for the architect the space or the gap between ground, walls and ceiling is not nothingness, quite the contrary: the very reason for his activity is to create the hollow in order to contain. He will give it a concrete form to offer that hospitality and relative freedom of movement which people require.”

Meiss, (1990: p101)

In the ancient treatises on architecture hardly talk directly about spaces. Their theories more rely on the physical elements of the building and on their formed justification rather than on the hollow space which they define.

In the present time the space gain the places it deserve in the art of architecture. Its value is emphasized in the field more than any other time in the history of architecture.

“In the new buildings techniques have made it possible to imagine an architectural space which is characterized by its fluid relationship with other space.” Meiss, (1990 :p101)

2.1.3 SPACE AND PLACE

The concept of place always comes from concept of space. It is very difficult to draw a margin dividing space and place. Since the place is a particular part of space, occupied by person or thing, so personalized space becomes a place. Space gives the dimension to the place and enables to organize the place to its static state. A place is also a space with particularities, so place is a defined space.

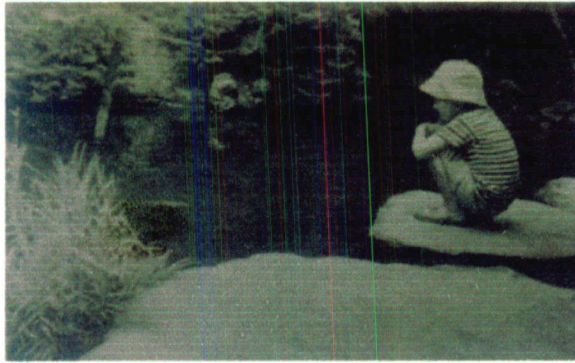
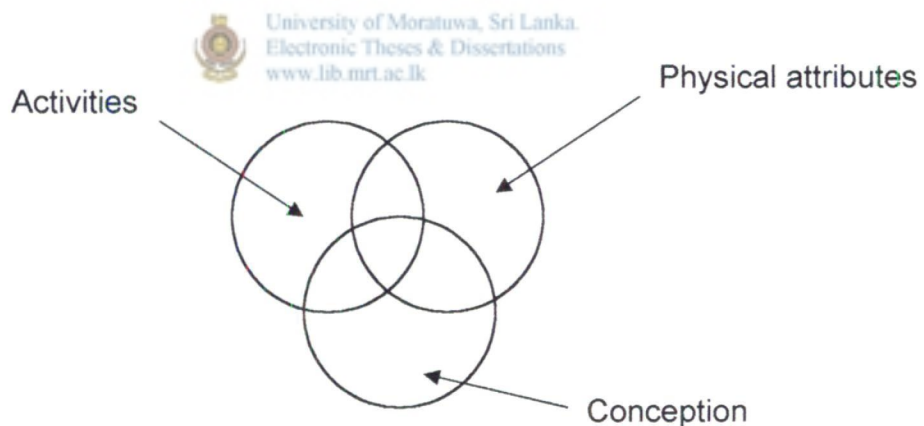


Fig 06: Personalized space becomes a place

“Space is amorphous and intangible and not an entity that can be feel or know or explain space, there is merely always some associated sense or concept of place.”

Relph, (1976: p 08)

Several authors have defined place in different ways. Relph, (1976) explains that places are the result of relationship between context people conceptions and the resultant expressions. He further more describe places are the unique situation of people’s connection. Another author Canter (1977) defines places as a result of the relationship among actions, conceptions, and physical attributes, which gives a certain character to a place.



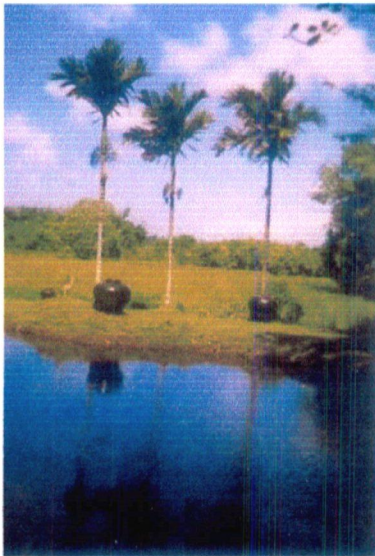
Dig 02: Place is a relationship among action, conceptions and physical attributes.

People always developed interest in such kind of place and even get attracted to them emotionally. So place has deeply rooted relationship between the humans and his living environment, other word the person’s living environment is mainly consist of defined spaces. No human can exist without being in places.



2.1.4 ARCHITECTURAL SPACE

A space in a natural setting creates to cater context, user and function, it becomes architectural space. The creation is mainly based on physical, psychological and spiritual comfort. So design is a combination of architectural



spaces. In the situation of the house it should be a addition of well designed architectural spaces that caters the physical comfort, psychological and spiritual comfort of its dwellers.

Fig 07: Well design spaces become architectural spaces



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2.2 CONCEPT OF DWELLING, HOUSE AND THE HOME

Concept of dwelling

At the very early ages pre historic man seek for some kind of shelter to protect him against the natural phenomenon like Sun, Rain. Concept of the dwelling was come in to the world at the very first moment the prehistoric man utilize primitive dwelling place like caves as his resting places. So one can assume that man's civilization started since he found his dwelling, and the advance development of man started at that point. His dwelling place: home become the 'station' at his life's journey. It has also been identified that the existence of man, his dwelling and the space have strongly connected with each other.

Concept of house

When the primitive dwelling place become one's own space the concept of house arose in the society. Man's day to day activity was carried in there houses. The

concept of house has a deeply rooted attachment between man and place. Home defines the sense of place and creates an environment to the human being that reflects its dwellers values. The house also reflects each person's social and cultural identity and individuality within the unit.

In the Sri Lanka, the concept of house in more attaches to the people of the country than most of other countries. In Sri Lankan culture, the value given to the house, where one lives is enormous and his house means lot to him. In the local language: Sinhalese "Ge" which means house give the idea possession. So the dwelling place: house carries much deeper meaning to the Sri Lankans than lot of other countries.



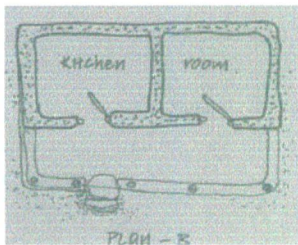
Fig 09: Sri Lankan house is a part of the nature itself

De Silva, (1990) expresses the Sri Lankan house as a part and parcel of nature, the material where borrowed from the nature and returned to the nature. He further states that the traditional concept was to live in and around the open areas of the house and not within the enclosed compartment of the house and it was the most suitable solution for

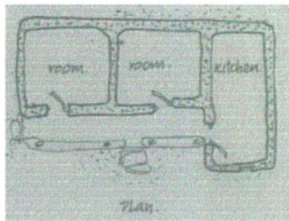
Sri Lankan climatic condition. A house built in this nature, needs regular maintenance and it was continuously embodied in customs.

"ඉග්‍රීසියෙන් house කියන්නේ "ගෙය". ගෙය කියන්නේ අපේ මූලික අවශ්‍යතා කිපයක් සපුරන ව්‍යුහයක්. මෙහිදී මූලික අවශ්‍යතාවයන් යනුවෙන් අදහස් කරන්නේ පරිසර අභියෝග වලින් ආරක්ෂා වීම, එනම් අවිච්චි, වැස්ස, පින්න වගේ දේවල් මෙහිදී වැඩි අවධානය යොමු කරන්නේ නමා ආරක්ෂා වීමට වඩා එක් රැස් කරගත් උව්‍යයන් ආරක්ෂා කිරීමට, "ගෙය" කියන්නේ ආරක්ෂා ව්‍යුහයක්, එක්තරා විදිහක බල කොටුවක්." කොටගම,(1996 පි 10)

In English house means the "Geya" in Sinhala. The house is one of the very basic need of us. In here the basic need means to get protection against from the natural phenomenon like sun rain and cold. In that aspect too the main consideration is given to the protection of the belongings rather than one's own protects. So the house is some kind of portress.



As he emphasize the idea of Sri Lankan house is not simply a dwelling place which provide shelter for the sun and rain but it serves as some kind of fortress which protect not only the inhabitants but also their house hold goods. So in the Sri Lankan concept of house is enormously connected with the security aspect.



Dig 03: Plane of a traditional rural house and its variation



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Concept of home

"Home can be a room inside a house, a house within a neighborhood, a neighborhood within a city and a city within a nation..." Dovey, (1985: p 134)

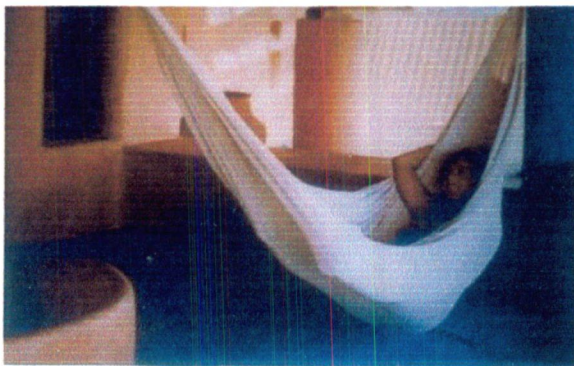


Fig 11: Home as a center of man's personal world and it defines personal empire

So when the house becomes more personalize it becomes home. In the homes the spiritual and psychological aspect are high. Lawrance, (1987) describe home as, home is a more restrictive and place-based idea than dwelling. (Home is) a location in which significant

activities of daily life are conducted and to which an occupant would apply this symbolically charged label. In contrast one may tenant a house or apartment, but carry out most important daily –life activities elsewhere.

So a home always carries ones identity and belongings. And the home is a place the suits the needs and behavioral pattern of its inhabitation. The physical size of the home is determine by the number of inhabitation and their behavioural living pattern. So describes the Kotagama, (1996)...'දෙර' කියන්නේ දෙර අයගේ අවශ්‍යතාවයන්ට සරිලන ස්ථානයක්. ...එහි ප්‍රමාණය, තීරණය කරන්න වෙන්නේ ජීවත්වන සාමාජිකයන් ,මවුන්ගේ ගැටළුම අනුව.

The house is a place suits the needs of dwellers in the house. Its size should be decide by the number of dwellers and the behavioral pattern.

2.1.1 HOUSE AS A BASIC NEED

As mention before house is a very basic need of mankind. Prehistoric man formed his house in the caves and cleft in trees while the modern man finds his house in various kinds of dwellings. Human mainly seeking shelter and protection from external phenomenon like sun, wind, rain and protection from their human and animal enemies, in their houses. More than that he demand for the spiritual and psychological comfort like sense of individuality, his identification, sense of territoriality and sense of privacy from his home.

“To be human is to live in a world that is field with significant places: to be human is to have and to know your place.” Heidgger, (1958: p19)

House is an experiential phenomenon and physical entity. The concept of the house from defines the qualitative dimensions as a pause. This idea has a strongly bonded relationship with the space and place concepts. The concept of home defined man and his sense of belongings with his place and his desire to order it as binding principle with his emotional and dreaming bond with the place.

Home also defines the sense of 'place' and creates an environment to the human which reflects his values aspirations and future expectation. It also reflects each person's social and cultural identity and individuality within the unit.



Fig 12: "There is no place like house"

2.2.2 HOUSE AS A PLACE: THE PHYSICAL NEEDS

Physical needs of humans are include air to breathe water for thirst, food for the hunger and sheltering place to rest and get protection against human and animal enemies Man is always seeking for an environment which provides the comfort for him. When he does not find it comfortable he naturally compels, either he leave that environment or he change it to suit his comfort.

Form the historical time human seek for physical comfort from various sources. First he tries with tree leaves and branches to find some kind of comfort when we were living on the ground. Since these sources gave him very little comfort and did not give him very much insurance against natural phenomenon like sun rain and wind he moves to the cave to find further more comfort. Thus began the concept of house. So the concept of house always carries a very big relationship with the man's physical comfort. House always provides man with his basic physical needs like insurance against natural phenomenon like sun rain and wind etc. It also provides a castle to man to hide against the external forces like wilt beast and his enemies. House is always provided a well secured fortress to the mankind.

Rapoport, (1969) describe how vital role that house played in the human evolution. By providing physical requirements of the mankind it helps immensely to man to form its civilization.

“Shelter is of supreme importance to man. It is the prime factor in his constant struggling for the survival. In his effort to shelter himself against the extremes of weather and climates he has over the ages, evolved many types of dwellings.” Rapoport, (1969: p 19)

So Rapoport, (1969) emphasizes the fact that providing a physical protection against the nature house did a grate service to the humans.



Furthermore house provides a well protected storing place to man to store his belongings, from the primeval time; the cave house, house service as a store is very important.

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Fig13: House provide a well protected storing place to the humans



Fig 14: Modern house maximize the physical comfort of its dwellers

In the present day situation when the needs of the people increased the simple house form was also change to cater the complex needs. Modern day houses provides air conditions, bath rooms dressing rooms etc to maximize comfort they give to its inhabitance.



2.2.3 HOUSE AS A PLACE: THE PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS

“...if I were asked to name the chief benefit of the house, I should say: the house shelters day-dreaming, the house protects the dreamer, the house allows one to dream in peace.” Bachelard, (1958: p 06)

Bachelard, (1958) describes house provides psychological comfort to the man. The psychical need or the need of the inner person is very much difficult to fulfill. Psychologically every man needs to attach himself to some kind of place. Most of the time this place is his house, so one's house always has a deeply rooted attachment with one's psyche. One's dwelling place; his house reflect his psyche, his aspiration and future expectation, his thinking, and his day dreams.



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Fig 15: House provide a space to fulfill the needs of the inner person

2.2.3.1 SENSE OF IDENTITY

It is very important that man identified himself and his place in the environment he live. That kind of understanding will always help him to be harmonized with his living environment .House forms , its interior and exterior decorative and personal possession are some mediums , which enables man to express his identity. In the case of build environment their identity lies on the physical features like its shape its volume, its color etc.

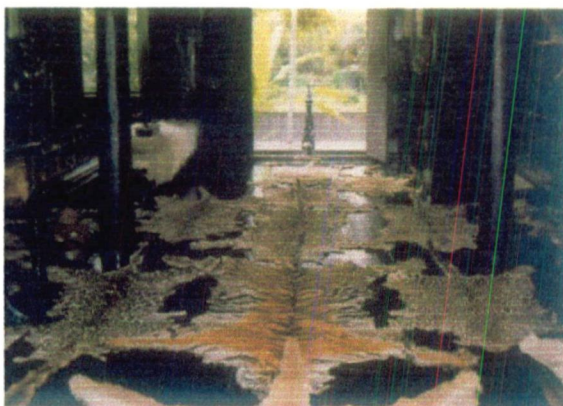
The lack of identity in the living environment would bring a lack of “sense of place.” This lack of place; homes or ones dwelling places would create anonymous environment resulting in homelessness. Identity could not only result from individual self expression, but it come from collective notion based on class status, power and lifestyle. Identity and territoriality are always interrelated. Demarcated territoriality of humans gives the sense of identity.



In his dwelling also man wants to find out his identity. These kinds of identity will always help him to live in comfort. When every member of a particular house defines his identity in the house every one can live in harmony with other members of the house and with the house.

The concept of individuality always comes with the concept of identity. Individuality means the personalization process to show the identity.

Fig16: Entrance gate was used as a element to show the family identity.



In the society one's house show his identity, How simple is the house form, how the space in the house is arranged, how the colures are used in the house, how mach sense of welcome will the house give to the out sides, how friendly the atmosphere of the house will show the identity of the family dwelling that house.

Fig17: Personalized interior arrangement will show one's identity.

When considering the interior of the house one's room will show his identity, in the way of the arrangement of the room, the colors of the room etc. The present day, economic background of the people will reflect to his house and through that his identity to the society.

2.2.3.2 SENSE OF TERRITORIALITY

Man always seeking for the territoriality. It is one of human's basic needs. This demarcation of territory is clearly being seen among the animals, which seems to indicate that territorial behavior is instinctive, not learned behavior. As human beings, man wants to develop a sense of belonging which define boundaries to develop his own identity within the territory.

People define spaces sometimes with visible boundaries and sometimes with invisible boundaries. This kind of visible and symbolic boundaries help him to gain sense of territory. This demarcated territories bring about a sense of security to the dwellers of that space.



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In the domestic environment the personal or primary territories are most applicable. These kinds of territories are normally permanent and center around one's everyday life.



Fig 04: The Territories in the domestic applications have well defined boundaries



Fig 18: The yeoman with the simple needs and behavioural pattern did not require much of territoriality

To secure the privacy, limiting of access to this kind of territories is important. To the Sri Lankans territoriality did not mean lot in the past. The yeomen with the simple needs and behavioral patterns did not require much of territoriality outside his house. The spaces were plentiful in that period and people did not find any difficulty to gain the territory he needed.



Fig 19: It is very important to man to finds his territory in his own house.

But in the present situation the case is different. In the economy based society even a small plot carries a lot of value. So one can't keep territories as his liking, People are nested into there houses. So it is very important to man to find his territory in his own house.

The concept of territory some times tends to create big social problems, specially in the present day with the limited spaces where the people struggling to keep their territories. This is one of very basic reasons for the social disaster all the humans are facing now.

2.2.3.3 SENSE OF PRIVACY

Sense of privacy creates a sense of individuality; which will allow limited or selective interpretation and communication. It will also provide a sense of self evolution and self identity. So privacy has both psychological and social cultural aspect.

The common elements of the privacy are the controls of unwanted inter personal interpretation, and communication. Privacy is given different values in different methods are establish to safe grad against invasion of privacy. Lot of rules is

established to govern access to ones territories. Privacy gives one to be isolated from interactions. So privacy is also a basic human need.



Fig 20: The traditional houses provide the privacy to suit its dwellers

In the early part of the Sri Lankan history the house form was automatically formed to cater the privacy of its inhabitants. Adult males were sleeping outside the house on the plinth; provide the privacy to the women's. The plinth of the house was also act as an open living area where the outsiders sat and talked with the dwellers providing the privacy of the inhabitants. So the houses form in the past provides the privacy for its dwellers.

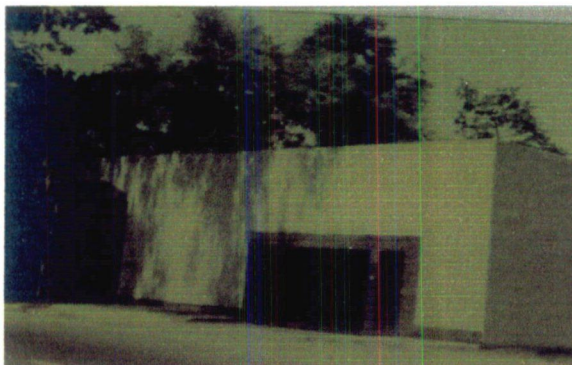


Fig 21: In the modern day houses people are seeking more and more privacy

Modern day situation is somewhat different. So house form should be carefully designed to ensure the privacy of its dwellers.

In the community housing also the concept of privacy is a problem. When designing the flat houses and housing scheme. The house should be carefully design to protect the privacy of the people who live in that housing.



Kotagama (1996), describe the need of the privacy in the modern day society as the houses inside high boundary walls.

“...අද සමාජයේ පුද්ගලිකත්වයට තියෙන්නේ සුවිශේෂ අවධානයක්. අදමිනිස්සු බෝහෝ දුරට සංවෘතයි. මේ පොදුගලිකත්වය, සංවෘතභාවය ගෙවල් තුලින් පැහැදිලිවම ප්‍රකාශ වෙනවා. උස් තාප්ප ඇතුලේ නිර්මානය වෙන ගෙවල් හොඳම උදාහරණය.” කොටගම, (1996 පි 11)

In the modern day society privacy get a very special place. To day people are more close that the past. Through the house from the closeness and privacy clearly indicates. The house in side big boundary wall is a good example for that.

2.2.3.4 SENSE OF BELONGINGNESS



As the identity, territoriality and privacy the belongingness is also a one strong aspect humans seeking from the society and especially from their houses. A person's sense of belongingness with a particular place depends on his behavioral pattern and association with that place.

Fig 22: In his house man always feel the belongingness

Since the house is man's main territory in the society he likes to feel the belongingness in his house. He does not like to feel strange in his own house. When it comes to family living the strong bonding between family members provide the sense of belongings. So in the strongly bonded family one does not feel strange or in other word he feels the belongingness.

So In the houses the spaces that cater to strong family bonding will immensely help to develop the sense of belongingness.

2.2.4 HOUSE AS A PLACE: THE SPIRITUAL NEEDS

Ones house plays a major role on his spiritual character. Man live in a house with a well design from which help him to develop his spiritual qualities and carry good behavioural pattern to the society than a man who live in a shelter which blant his spiritual qualities.

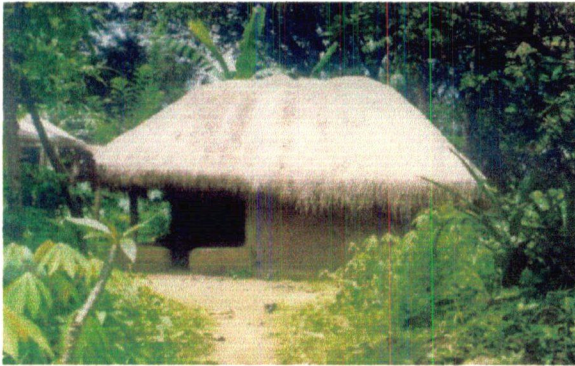


Fig 23: “මගේ නිවන මගේ පැල්පතයි”
My haven is my house

The concepts of the house itself help to human kind to develop his spiritual qualities. When he began to live in caves separate from the other members of his flock he developed the bounding between family members which was one of main truing point in human civilization.

On the other hand house should not contain lot of space or built with using high technologies or expressive material to become a good house. Even a very poor house can be made to be spiritually healthy house by the spaces and its dwellers, as in his very famous song singer Somtilika Jayamaha sings;

පොඩි පුතුගේ කතා පෙළයි
පොඩි දුවගේ සිනා වැළයි
පිය බිරිඳගේ සෙනෙහෙ විළයි
මගේ නිවන මගේ පැල්පතයි

කටු මැටි ගෑ බිත්ති පුරා
පලිඟු මැනික් වලිය දිලේ
ගොම මැටිගෑ ගෙබිම මගේ
පියවිලි බුඹුතුරුණු වගේ

ලබන නමුත් දක් පිඩා
කුඩු උනොත් පුංචි පැල්ලේ
අඹු දරුවන්අතර තරේ
මට නිමිනැති සුවය දැනේ

Even though his house is made out of primitive materials like mud, cajan and cow dun he finds the haven in his small” home”. The home is made haven by its dwellers; his wife and his kids and the strong family bonding among them.

2.3 DETERMINING AND MODIFYING FACTORS OF HOUSE FORM

Form of a building is determined by many factors which are interrelated each other in a complex manner. It is very difficult to point out certain factors that determine the house form. The cultural factors, socio economic factors, and climate are some of main determination factors that determine the house form. Some of secondary factors that determine the house form are construction materials, technology, religion, location, site and the basic needs of the people, and privacy.

Raporport, (1969) describe the main factors which determine the house form.

“Is that house form is not simply the result of physical forces or any single causal factor, but is the consequence of a whole range of socio cultural factors seen in their broadest terms. Form is in turn modified by climatic condition (the physical environment which make some things impossible and encourage others) And by method of construction, material available, and the technology (the tools for achieving the desired environment.) I will call the socio cultural forces primary and others secondary or modifying.” Raporport, (1969: p 47)

These determining and modifying factors are changed by country to country, by region to region, and even by culture to culture. The main determine factor in one part of the world will be a minor or a neglected factor in the other part of the world.

Climate comes as prime factor in the very cold areas, like Ice land; *Eskimo* considered the climate as the primary source that determines there house form. While in the Sri Lankan condition form of the *gypsy* house, which is a small tent, is decide by their living pattern. In their case the house form is same what ever the climate condition is. So the climate factor while decide the *Eskimo igloo* house was a minor or neglected factor in the *gypsy* house.



Fig 24: In some part of the world climate is a prime factor that define the house form



Fig 25: Sri Lankan gypsy house: The house is formed to cater their living pattern



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In the Sri Lanka there are three main factors that determine the house form. Socio cultural factor climate condition of the region and the economy are the three main factors that decide the local house form.

2.3.1 CLIMATE AS A DETERMINING FACTOR; MODIFYING FACTOR

Climate is a very important factor that determines the form of the house, like the socio cultural factors and the economics. In the some part of the world the climate factor comes as the major factor and other part it is only a modifying factor.

Repoport (1969), describe the importance of the climate factor as modifying factors of the house.

“Climate determinism fails to account for the range of diversity of house forms. Climate is, nevertheless, an important aspect of the form generating forces, and his major effect on the forms man may wish to create for himself. This is to be expected under condition of weak technology and limited environmental control systems, where man cannot dominate nature but must adapt to it.”

Repoport, (1969: p 83)

As he describe in some areas of the living planet people has to consider the climate before they decide there house. Like the areas of very cold part the Eskimo man has to think seriously about the cool climate conditions before they design the *Igloo* house.

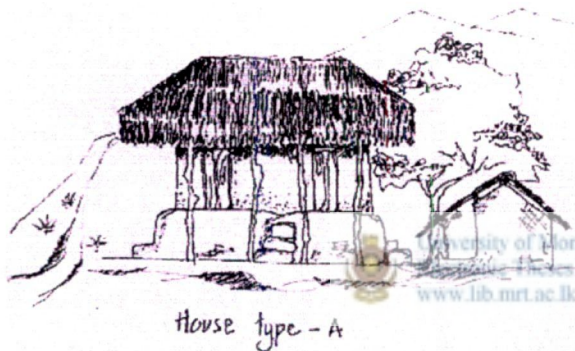


Fig 26: In Sri Lankan context too traditional house formed with the climate factors.

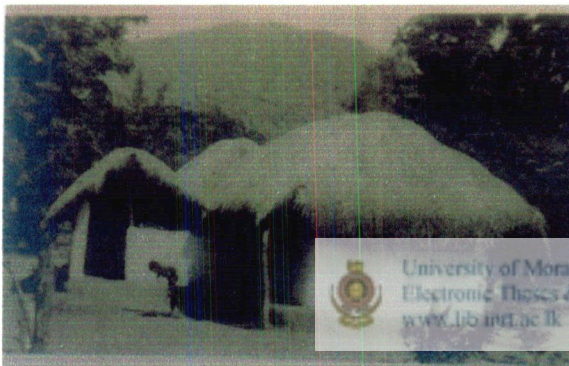
In the Sri Lanka too the climate condition was very important factor that determined the house form. Also the regional climate condition showed some more infect on the form. The buildings with the long eves, building erected on the high plinth were some of the element that added to the Sri Lanka vernacular house to, harmonized them with the nature and cater the climate conditions.

In the colonization period: the houses built in that period too show some signs of elements which catered the climate. The rain protecting cover over the windows were clearer element of that influence.

2.3.2 SOCIO CULTURAL FACTOR AS A DETERMINING; MODIFYING FACTOR

Lot of research and studies were carried through out the history to determine or identify the main deciding factors which decide the basic form of the house. Different studies came out with different conclusions. Among them lot of scholars were came out with the conclusion that the socio cultural factor was the main deciding factor that decide the house from.

Rapoport ,(1969) in his book of *house form and culture*, emphasize the fact that, above all other factors, socio cultural factor comes first when deciding the house form.



”Because building a house is a cultural phenomenon, its form and organization are greatly influence by the cultural milieuo to which it belongs.”

Rapoport, (1969: p 47)

Fig 27: Socio cultural factor decide the traditional rural house form of Sri Lanka

Further more Rapoport (1969) describe that the erecting a house is always a cultural phenomena, since lot of religions activities are carried out before laying foundation, before placing the main base plate, and even before entering the house.

”Religious ceremonial has almost always preceded and accompanied its foundation, erection, and occupation.” Rapoport, (1969: p 48)

In the Sri Lanka too the major factors that decided the house from were social cultural factors. Their religion; Buddhism played a vital role in the formation of the



house. Their house form was very simple. Very good value was given to that simplicity by their religion. So the religion encourage the simple house form of their.

Further more there profession was also deciding factor that decide the dwelling shape. The profession which decides the cast of the people, and it decide the form of the house they lived as well. So the peoples social back ground was a major factor in deciding the house form it that cast based culture.

Yeoman's has particular house forms which provide a good protecting place to their crops and the equipment used for farming. People with the higher social states had different houses with several numbers of rooms, separate cooking places and several number of stores etc.

Socio cultural aspects restricted further Sri Lankan yeomen's to build their house. By the royal law of the country the people were restricted to simple house form. Even though the local public liked to build their house as they liked they were restricted by the royal law and the culture of the country.

Knox (1958), who was a prisoner in the Ceylon during the Kandyan kingdom, describes this restriction to the yeoman's house form.

"Their houses are small, low, thatched cottages, built with sticks, daubed with clay, the walls made very smooth. For they are not permitted to build their houses above one story high, neither may they cover with tiles, nor whiten their wall with lime, but there is a clay which is as white, and that they use sometimes. They employ no carpenters or house- built his own dwelling.

Knox , (1958 : p 162)

After the Sri Lanka, went through all the socio cultural changes during the colonization period, the post colonization period and the early part of the free

economic society and in the global village the socio cultural facts no longer a deciding factor for determine the house form. Its position was over taken by the economic factors.

2.3.3 ECONOMIC BACKGROUND AS A DETERMINING; MODIFYING FACTOR

“Economics has been widely used to explain settlements and building form and its importance is indeed great” Rapoport, (1969: p 33)

As Rapoport (1969), describe, economic background of the people can be identify as a main determination factor which determine the form of the dwelling place. But aging this can be subject in to the changes with the other major factors like cultural factors and climate conditions.

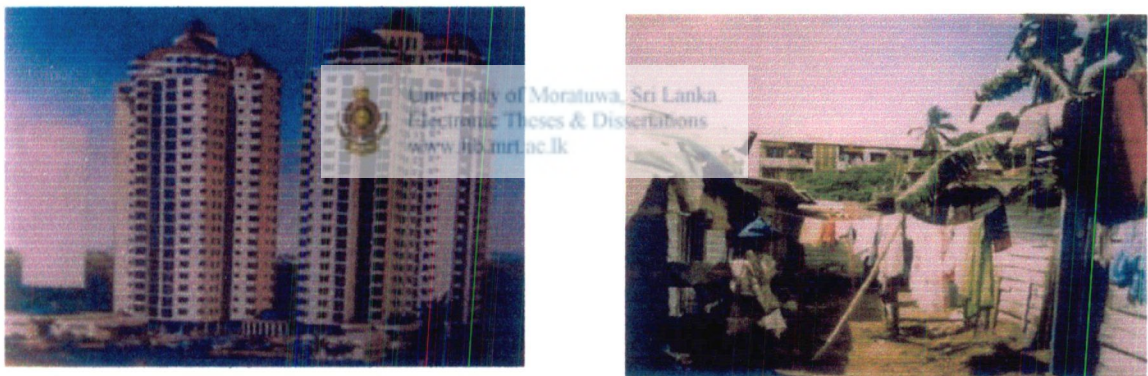


Fig 28: In the present situation economy plays an important role when deciding house form

Considering the Sri Lanka; in its early part of the history a men’s profession which decide his economical back ground was a main deciding factor of house from. Low cast people live in small houses with one or two rooms, normally with wattle and daub walls and they covered their houses, roofs with Cajuns and straw.

But the man with higher economical level who are ranked men in royal court, had the luxury of living in house with lot of rooms for varies purpose.

“The great people have handsome and commodious houses. They have commonly two buildings one opposite to the other, joined together on each side with a wall, which makes a square court-yard in the middle. Round about against the walls of their houses are bank of clay to sit on; which they often daub over with soft cow-dung, to keep them smooth and clean. Their slaves and servants dwell round about without in other houses with their wives and children.”

Knox, (1958: p 162-163)

When the Sri Lanka, came to the colonization period where three foreign nations ruled the country, the economical background of the country underwent lot of changes. The goods exchange based economy of the Sri Lanka changed in to money based economy. The cast based profession system was gradually disappeared from the society and arised a society which based on the income level of the people. So as the cultural based house form. The position of the cultural aspect was over taken by the economical factors. The houses were build during that period reflected the economical background of the owner of the house. In his famous book of “*Gamperaliya*” the author *Wickramasingha M.* Describes this incident. In the book he clearly describes the fall down of the “*Wallawwa*” or “*Radala*” houses and arises of the economy based houses.

When Sri Lanka came in to the free economy period in late 70's the role that economy played on the house from incased further more. The middle income class which was originated during the colonization period and, which was almost 80-90% of the society grouped to the urban areas due to this economical structure. This huge urbanization demanded more and more houses, thus erecting lot of flat houses and housing schemes.

So the modern time the economical background of the people decides the house form. The low income, middle income, and luxury class live in house which decides by their economy level irrespective of their living pattern or cultural background.

2.4 CONCLUDING REMARKS

In this chapter the concept of space and place was discussed since it is a basic human need. So the space become place once it personalized. Crated, designed spaces become architectural spaces.

Adding the architectural space one of the basic human need, house was created. Considering the house form, from the house human expect the physical comfort as well as the psychological and spiritual comfort like sense of identity, sense of privacy sense of territoriality, and sense of belongingness.

When determining the house form several determining and modifying factors are there. The main determining factors discussed are the climate, socio cultural and socio economic factors. Even these determining and modifying factors were taken to consideration several other factors like technology, political influence, and environmental conditions are also there as modifying factors of the house.

The house form of the Sri Lanka the traditional house in the past period determined by the cultural factors and its position is overtaken by the economic factor in the present day.

So in the next chapter the identified factors that determines the traditional house forms are applied to the house form of various time and there relationship with the humans behavioural pattern are studied.



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CHAPTER THREE

**Sri Lankan house form, its evolution and relationship with
people behavioural pattern and their economic
background**

CHAPTER THREE: SRI LANKAN HOUSE FORM, ITS EVOLUTION AND RELATIONSHIP WITH PEOPLE BEHAVIOURAL PATTERN AND THEIR ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

3.1 HOUSE FORM AND ITS EVOLUTION

Every thing in this world changes with the time. There is nothing in this world that is permanent or unchanged. Homo sapiens: present day man comes in to their present form after long biological evolution. So as their living place; house. House too simultaneously went through that evolution with the man kind and shapes into the present form. So studying the evolution of the house form is also means the studying of evolution of the human kind.

This kind of study is always important to cater the human in their needs and behavioural patterns. Its impotence is indeed grate while designing the new houses. Considering the need and behavioral pattern of the human at the present and predicting the future, one can come into the conclusion that they are going to be very complex. So the study of the evolution of the house form will help immensely to design the houses to cater that kind of complex needs and behavioural patterns, of humans in the future.

3.2 INDIGENOUS HOUSE FORM IN THE HISTORIC PERIOD –

YEOMAN HOUSE

As mentioned before lot of evidence can be found through out the Sri Lanka, indicating the existence of the pre historic man. In the caves like one in the *Balangoda* is a good evidence that give the proof of existence of pre historic man in Sri lanka.

Even though lot of written document can be found in the form of *Mahawansa* and *Chulawansa*, about the social culture in the early part of the history, no written document can be found about the domestic architecture, and lot of written

evidence can be found on the subject of grater traditional architecture like *viharas* or living place of Buddhist monks the *maligawa* or living place of kings and noble man.

Lot of research and studies were carried out and they all agree the fact of dwelling in the prehistoric islanders in the caves. And also until to the very near history *vaddhas* in Sri Lanka forest lived in the caves.

So one have to rely heavily on the studies carried out by the scholars and their result to find out the traditional rural village settlement and the living pattern of the people in that period. But in the near history several sources spicily in the form of murals paintings on the wall of *vihara* or temples provide evidence of the house from and living pattern of the people in that particular period.

To support that one can find out several living evidence here and their in the country. Specially some villages in the rural areas of the country still consists of the old house form and people in that villages protect there traditional living pattern to dates. Village like *Mahakirinda* and *Galamuduna*, one can find house form and living pattern unchanged or with smallest changes providing ample evidence of the traditional house form and living pattern of the past.

Considering the living pattern, profession of the people living in that area, the religion and landscape it belongs to , the traditional village settlement in the Sri Lanka can be grouped in the four bored categories naming,

1. Rain fed village.
2. Tank fed village.
3. Hill country valley village.
4. Temple - devalaya village.

3.2.1 HUMAN, FAMILY AND THE SOCIETY

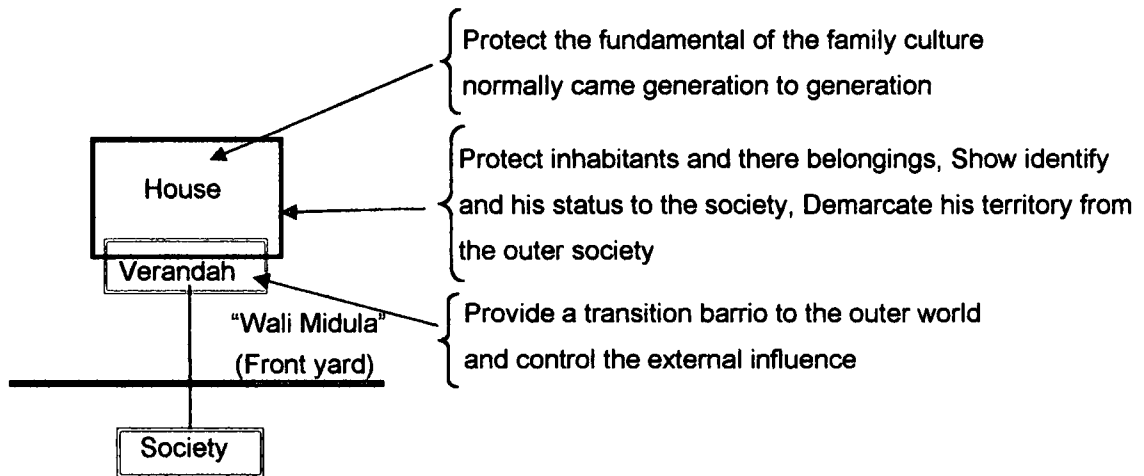
Sri Lankans since the very early part of the history like 250-210BC live with the Buddhism. The Buddhism is a religion which encourages good family life and peaceful society, and the simplicity. The man lived in simply formed houses, but strongly bonded to it. The family culture in that period was also very healthy. This good family culture eventually reflected to the society forming a peaceful and prosperous society. This healthy family culture was also reflected as extended families. The early parents, children and grand children lived under one roof, incorporation.

People in that period lived with simple needs. So the products that were produced in that local society were good enough to fulfill the needs of the people in that particular society. So the people in the early part of the history lived in self sufficient societies.

The population of these periods were also little and the village consist of small number of individual dwellings, so the people in one village or one area lived as flocks. People belongs one cast or on the other word people practiced one profession lived in that particular flack. A traditional tank fed village was a very good example of village of that kind.

There were also some villages that were owned by a one profession. He got it normally as a gift from the king or from a higher rank person. They normally called "*Nindagam*", and people doing all sorts of processions did live in that village incorporation.

To rule this small flock or villages there was a head or "*gammuladeni*". Heads of the villages was ruled by a higher person and so on, so there was a higherachi extended up to the king who ruled the whole country.



Dig 04: Relationship between house form its inhabitants and the society

3.2.2 HOUSE FORM AND HUMAN BEHAVIOURAL PATTERN WITHING THE SOCIO ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

In the early part of the history the behavioral pattern and the needs of the people were virtually the same. Their main religion; the Buddhism encouraged them always to live simply. So automatically the needs and the behavioral patterns of the yeoman's became same.

This simplicity in the needs and the behavioral pattern reflected to their house form as well. They lived in simple houses that were virtually same in every where. It was true that the house form slightly changed from climate region to climate region but the basic form was always there. They did not try to go pass the other and the royal law also restricted the house form as Robert Knox indicates in his book of *"An Historical Relation of Ceylon"*. All these facts provided the houses to the yeomen that look almost alike.

Though the house form people lived was a simple one, it provides ample spaces to form a good bond among the members of the family. They normally lived in as extended family in a one unit or in a several units which were built very close to each other.

Apart from the very similar need require from their houses, they also needed some place to store their belongings. Thus house in that period consisted mainly tow chambers. One for the living purpose, and another one for the storage purposes. It was evidenced that the region to region the form and the material used was changed but they always kept basic form. Apart from those basic two rooms there were additional elements like verandahs, high plinth and all impotent crops storing place like “*Atuwa*” or “*Bissa*”



There was a very important aspect in there houses. They built there houses with raw materials that were found in the nature. They made their walls with mud and they cover their roofs with Cajon and straw. The form of the house was also formed to cater the nature and harmonized with it. So there was no real contrast between the house and the nature.

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Fig 29: The indigenous traditional yeoman house always use natural raw materials

They used roofs with long eaves, to get maximum protection from the sun and the rain. To get the house well ventilated they left a gap between the roof and the walls which calls “*Ballallewa*”. To protected house from the dampness of the earth they erect their house on a high plinth which was use as a sitting and a sleeping place as well. So with smallest amount of technology they built their house to cater themselves and to the nature.



The living room was mainly use by the women and the children of the family. That was there realm, apart from the cooking place; Kitchen .They slept in there and they kept there valuable belongings like jeweler and clothing there. On the other hand the high plinth verandah was the master's realm. Normally he slept there and he greeted his visitors there.

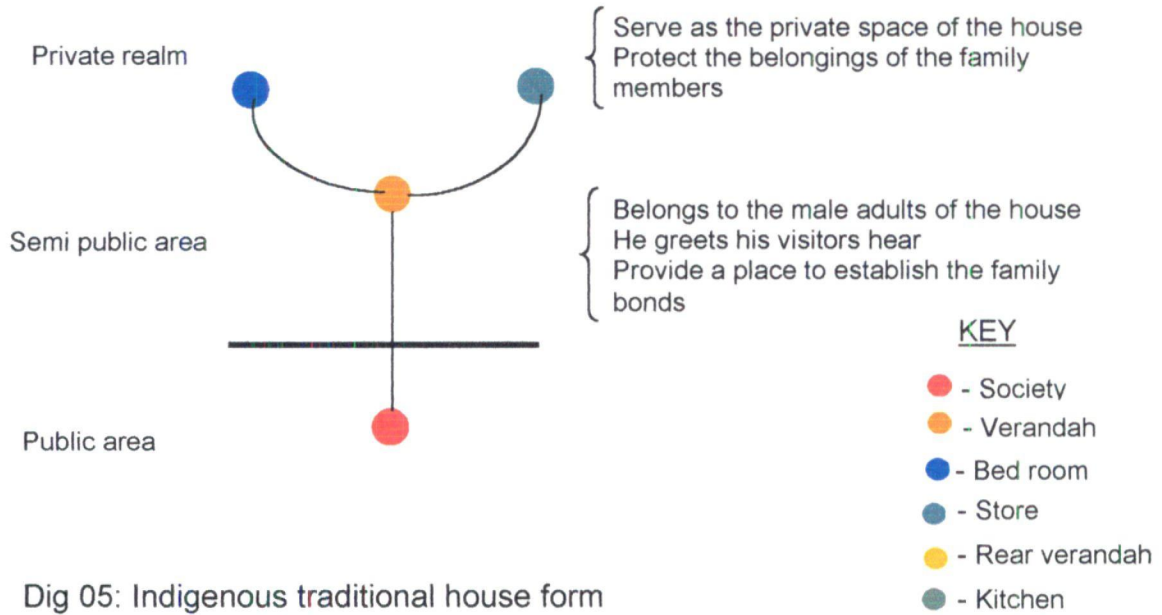
The house normally showed the identity of the owner .But most impotently the identity or the status of the person was shown by his belongings like crop store or "Vee Bissa" and the amount of animal which belongs to him.



Fig 30: Size of crop storing place or "Vee Bissa "shows the person's status

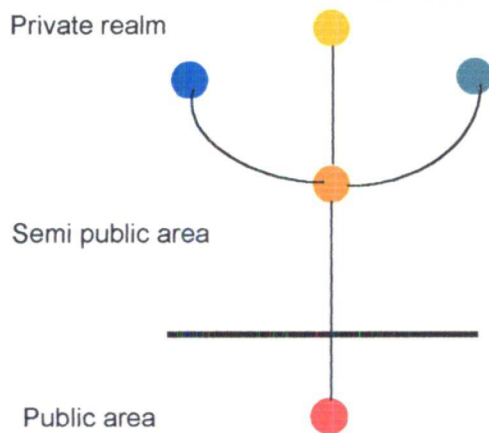
The normally marked their territory with a fence. But with lot of free lands no one was there to ask for other persons land. They erect a fence mainly to protect their land from the beast. But they put more emphasized effect on the demarcation of their village. They always protected it with a heavy fence that too was to protect village from the wield beast from the jungle near by.

On the other hand people lived in a village which belongs to a head man did not required any particular demarcation since they all cultivated landlord's lands. The indigenous traditional house form and the behavioral pattern of yeoman's can be analyses graphically as follows.

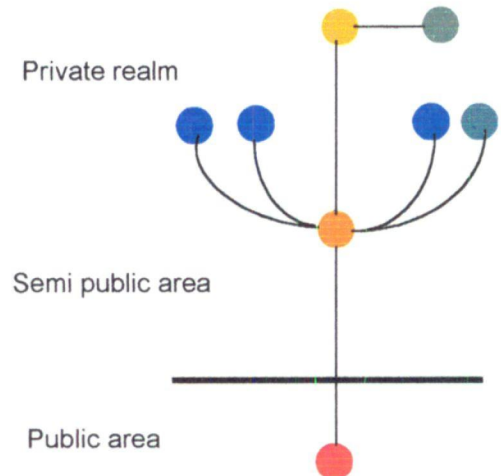


Dig 05: Indigenous traditional house form

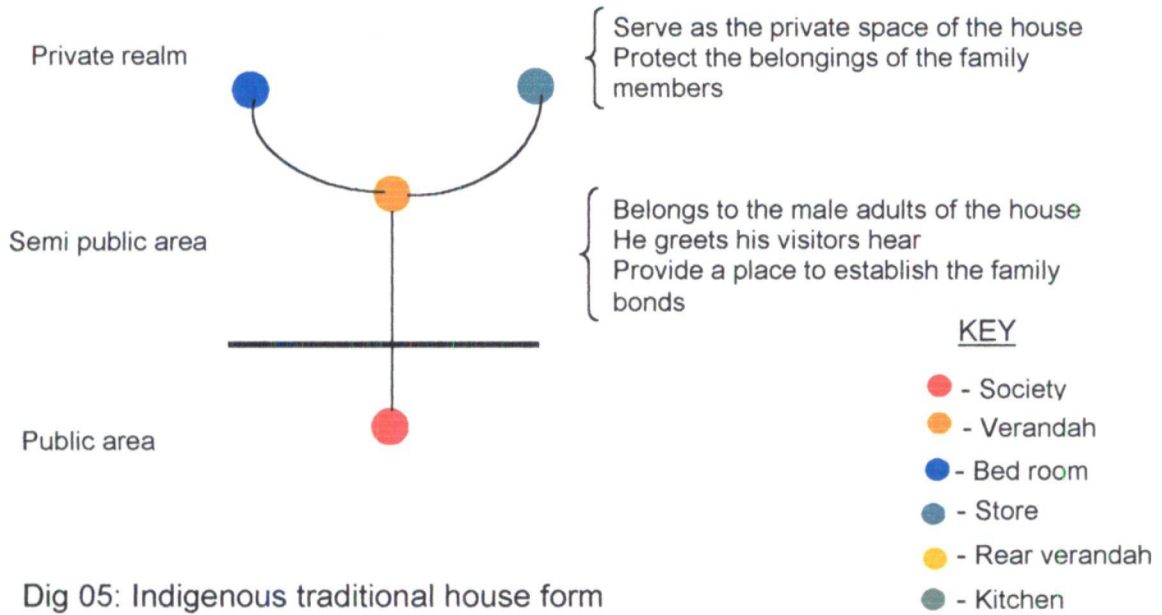
Even though the basic traditional house form was like that, by region to region the form was slightly changed.



Dig 06: Typical Kandyan yeoman house

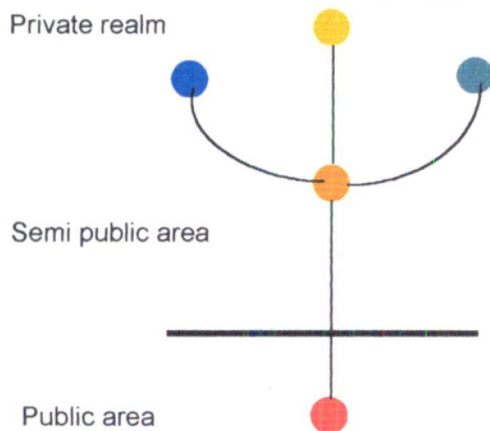


Dig 07: Yeoman house - Extended family

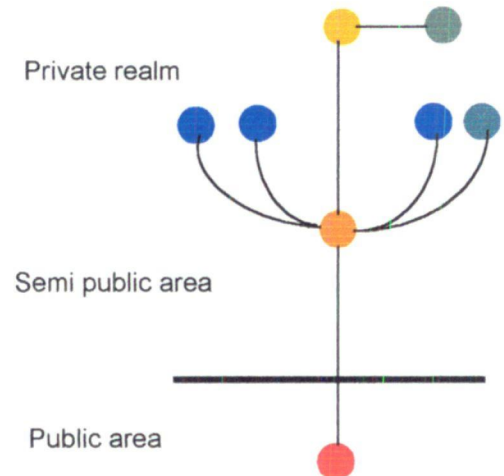


Dig 05: Indigenous traditional house form

Even though the basic traditional house form was like that, by region to region the form was slightly changed.



Dig 06: Typical Kandyan yeoman house



Dig 07: Yeoman house – Extended family

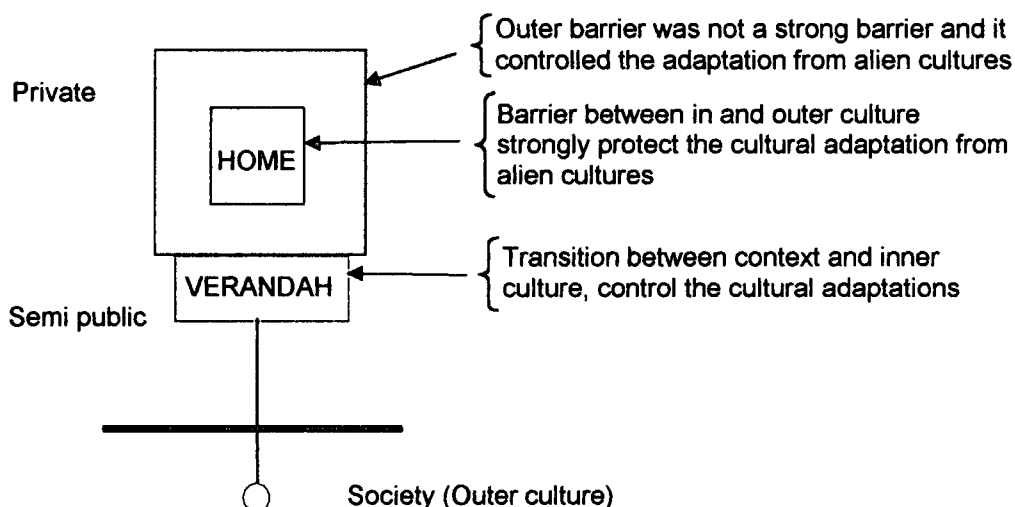
3.3 INDIGENOUS HOUSE FORM IN THE HISTORIC PERIOD-

NOBLE MAN'S HOUSE

Walawwa was the dwelling place that belongs to the grate people of the country. Normally this houses were belongs to the people who were close to the king and did service for the king. When it came to the colonization period, than too the owners of the *Walawwa* houses serviced for the rulers of the country, to the Portuguese, to the Dutch and finally to the British. According to the rank the size of the *Walawwa* was also changed.

3.3.1 HUMAN, FAMILY AND THE SOCIETY

As mentioned before the owners of the *Walawwa* house were always noble men, and belonged to the highest class of the society. They belonged to the highest casts of the country as well. The proud owners of the *Walawwa* houses practiced a high class job, like servicing to the king or ruling small areas. There house was an element that showed their status to other people or to the society. *Walawwa* house owners, had lot of servants too. The servant did work in the lands which was belongs to their head or the master of the *Walawwa*.



Dig 08: Relationship between house form culture and the society –“Walawwa” houses

3.3.2 HOUSE FORM AND HUMAN BEHAVIOURAL PATTERN WITHING THE SOCIO ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

The *Walawwa* owners always being economically sound .They had lot of land and these lands were cultivated by there servants or they were temporarily given to people to do cultivation. How ever as the land owner, *Walawwa* people got a very big portion of the crop. So they needed lot of storing places called “*Atuwa*”. On the other hand *Walawwa* owners who worked for the king or the crown also got a good salary. They did not face any difficulty with there economical background either.

In the early part of the history the houses of the noble men were not much differ with the yeoman's house. The only different was the size of it. The noble man's house contained several rooms with central courtyard. The lord's servants lived around his house. Even though they wanted to build fairly big houses and made it comfortable, look nice using roof tiles and lime, the royal law restricted them in doing that.



The front side of the house with the open verandah, and office room was arranged to carry out the public service of the regional ruler. He needed that kind of spaces since people around his house always came to see him with their problems. Normally they were lower class than him. So he want prevent them came into his house .So he arrange his public service in the front side of the house (public area).But when he greets people with a rank he wanted to show his class and status to the stranger. So he used his luxury living room. But in that case too he did not want strangers come directly contacted with his family. So the living room was situated in the front side of the house; semi public area, away from family areas like central court yard and bed rooms.

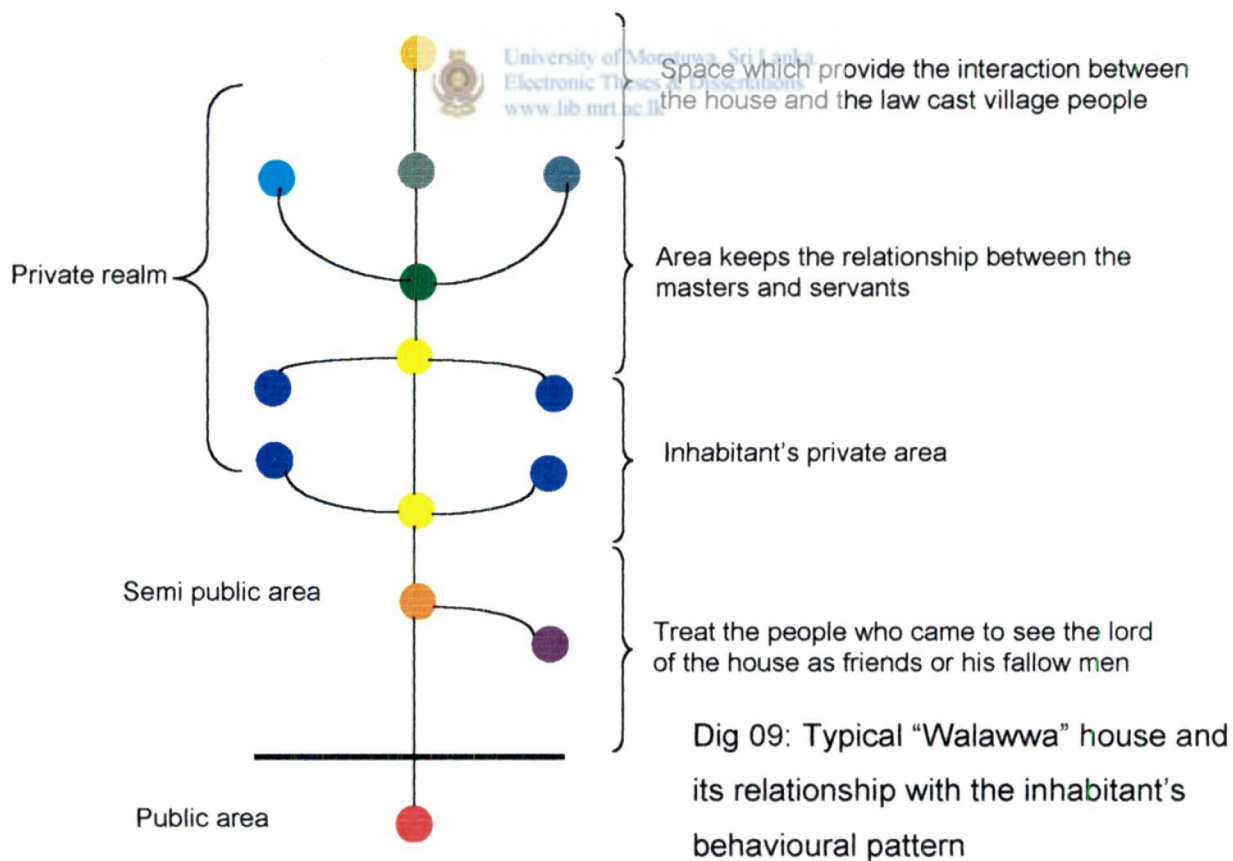
Most important part of his house and his living belonged to the family and it was in the middle part of the house, normally around the central courtyard. The dining area of the dwellers and also the bed room was adjacent to the central court

yard. The central court yard was provided small children a good playing area that their parents can keep an eye on them.

The rear side of the building was belonged to the servants. The kitchen and the servant's rooms were there. Even though they had big connection with the family members, and they normally were people from poor families they were not allowed to come in to the inner side of the house. They belong to the rear side. There was an open verandah in the rare side of the house too. That part was served as a greeting place for the poor people came to visit the noble man.

When the country comes into the colonization period, the *Walawwa* house was subjected into changes. The furniture the decoration pattern of the house also under went that change.

Relationship between the "*Walawwa*" house form and its inhabitant's behavioural pattern can be show graphically as follows.



KEY

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| ● - Society | ● - Court yard |
| ● - Verandah | ● - Living room |
| ● - Bed room | ● - Dining room |
| ● - Store | ● - Office room |
| ● - Rear verandah | ● - Servant's room |
| ● - Kitchen | |

Even though the typical “*Walawwa*” house showed the above form, from region to region its form showed slight variations.

3.4 INDIGENOUS HOUSE FORM IN THE PORTUGUESE AND DUTCH COLONIAL PERIOD

When the Portuguese came to the Sri Lanka in 1500 AD there was no strong ruler or united kingdom in that period in the country. So one can imagine there was very good platform to foreign nations to establish in Sri Lanka.

Using the internal problems of the country the Portuguese established in the costal area of the country and over took the Muslims in there trading. The Portuguese were trades. So they mainly forces on their business rather than establishing in country. They did not bother about domestic building or other building except that helped their traders and there security.

So it is very difficult to find evidence on their domestic architecture. But several of their churches can be found in the areas like Colombo and Galle provide evidence of there architecture in the local arena.

With the help of the Sinhalese kings Dutch chased the Portuguese out and occupied there areas. Unlike the Portuguese the Dutch mainly focused on spreading their religion. So during their period they built lot of churches through

out the country and they played special attention to the costal belt of the Sri Lanka.

Since they encouraged the local people to adopted their religion; Roman Catholic, and helped them in every possible way. People from the every level or every cast adopted there religion and escaped from the royal law. So the built there houses with the influence of the Dutch.

3.4.1 HUMAN, FAMILY AND THE SOCIETY

During the period that the Dutch ruled some parts of the country they influenced almost every aspect of the local's living life. They introduced a new law system to the country. So in that period and in the Dutch territory people lived in free with the limited restrictions from the royal law.

In the Dutch territory there were ranked people who carry out the service of law. The village and regional head or "*Gammuladeni*" and "*Disawa*" became "*Mudlear*" and "*Korala*" in the Dutch territory. Normally that people adopted their masters' religion and their language, provided example to his follow yeoman.



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Even though in Dutch areas people lived in some what free life without much restriction from the royal law they still faced the "*rajakariya*" or service to the crown or to the high ranked people.

Before introducing the new law system and the tax system the Dutch observed the indigenous Kandyan, elitist living pattern, law system and "*rajakariya*" and when they introduced their systems people in the country did find it was vary easy to adjusted to them.

Another main benefit that the ranked people and yeoman's got in the Dutch territory was that they got a chance to built their houses as there liking, the restriction to built the house; by law was limited or wasn't exists.

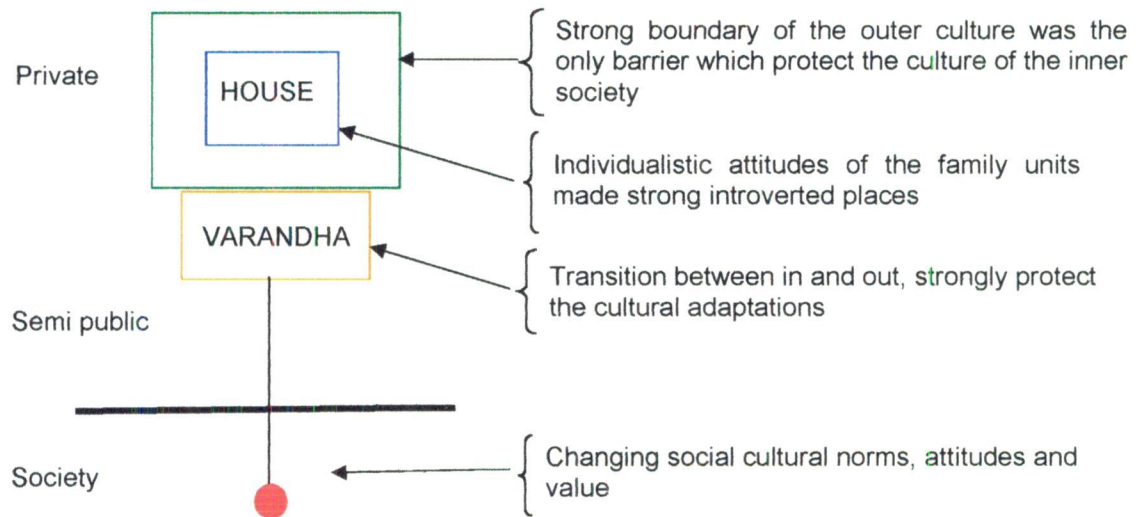


Fig 10: Relationship between house form culture and society – Dutch period

3.4.2. HOUSE FORM AND HUMAN BEHAVIORAL PATTERN WITHING THE SCIO ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

When the Dutch people built there churches living place and other buildings they did it to suit the local conditions. The Dutchs never adopted the Europeans forms and concept directly to the local context. They studied to local house forms and add the good qualities which were there to cater the local condition to their buildings. So when observing the Dutch buildings one can find lot of elements that were inspired by local buildings.

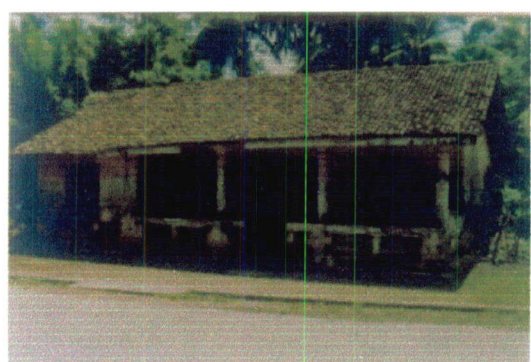
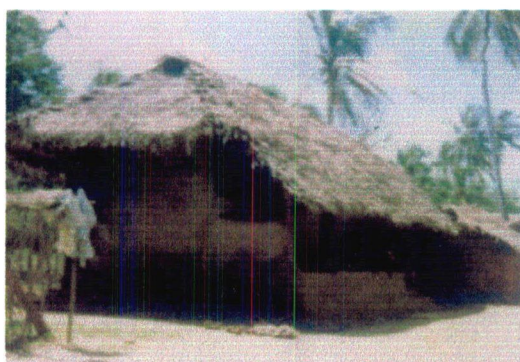


Fig 31: When observing the Dutch buildings one can find lot of elements that were inspired by local building

When the local people built their houses in the Dutch area they followed their masters; the Dutch. So the house in the Dutch areas that belongs to the yeoman was almost as same as the Dutch houses and buildings.

The Dutch villas; called as town houses or "*walawwa*", normally set out in a middle of the large compound, and rest of the people lived around the large middle houses in single story law scale houses. This was similar to the Kandyan feudal elitists. Like the traditional rural society, houses which facilitate the maximum interrelation with the outer community, in the Dutch houses too special organization facilitate the maximum interaction with outer society. The Dutch house forms largely influenced by local life style local craftsmanship, local climate and thus became traditional. That was the reason why the Dutch house forms confined to exist even after the Dutch people are left the country.

Even though they took the form of the local house to get influence for their houses the scales of their houses were much bigger than the traditional houses. They detailed every element in their houses. They added detailed arches on top of the doors and windows; they used decorated round columns to support the roof and verandah in their houses. They used large and decorative houses to express their power and status to the society.

The large and the spacious verandah in the front side of the houses were served as formal and official contact with the outer community. The central courtyard surrounded with deep verandah belonged to the family. Their living room, dining room and their bed rooms were situated around the central court yard adjacent to the verandah. So the central part of the house was the family realm. The back side of the building was belonged to the servants. The servant's room and service courtyard was there to carry out their duties easily.

Even though the original form of the Dutch house influenced by the local house was alike, that the form was changed slightly with the context. When it come to

the yeoman's houses, in the Dutch ruled area, the house got bigger in scale than normal yeoman houses. They erected there houses with big multi purpose room. Using small partitions they separated these rooms to suit their day to day requirements. The house always contained a back courtyard belongs to the women's of the houses. The kitchen was adjacent to that courtyard. Like the back yard provide the playing area for the children of family.

Considering the Sri Lankan houses they too added some elements from their masters' houses. They added detailed columns to there house and arches, to there house.



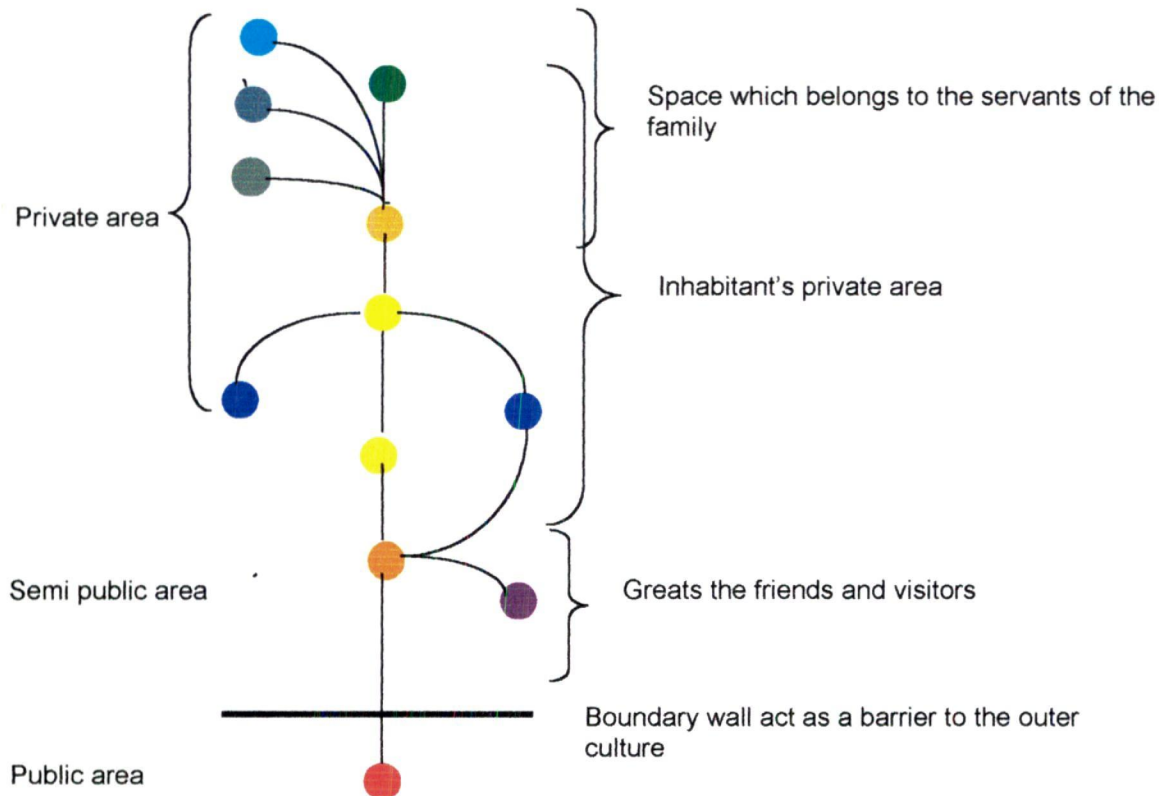
When the noble people built "walawwa" house in that period they follow the yeomans by taking the eliments from the Dutch to there houses.

Fig 32: Dutch influenced "Walawwa" house

The indigenous Dutch house form and its dwellers behavioural pattern can be shown graphically as follows.

KEY

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| ● - Society | ● - Court yard |
| ● - Verandah | ● - Living room |
| ● - Bed room | ● - Dining room |
| ● - Store | ● - Office room |
| ● - Rear verandah | ● - Servant's room |
| ● - Kitchen | |



Dig 11: Dutch house and its relationship between the inhabitants and their behavioural patterns

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3.5 INDIGENOUS HOUSE FORM IN THE BRITISH PERIOD

The British came to the Sri Lanka in a 1796 A.D. and took over the areas that the Dutch people ruled. Unlike the other two foreign nations the British ruled the whole country over hundred years. There influence can be seen through out the country in every aspect of the socio culture.

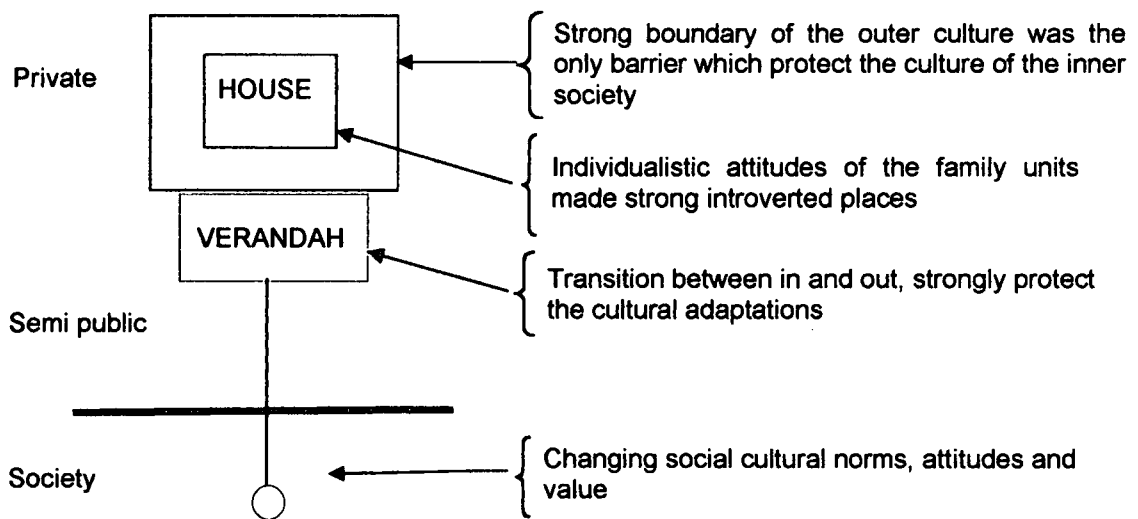
So in the British colonization period the Sri Lankan society changed completely. The jobs Sri Lankans did, the way they cloth and even the way the locals talked, the way and form they built their house faced that change.

3.5.1. HUMAN, FAMILY AND THE SOCIETY

The cast base occupation system was gradually disappeared from the country in that colonization period. Since they introduce free education to the country people from every cast and every economy level had a chance to get a good education, and was the only qualification for a job under the British rule. The educated people regardless of their cast did the job in the government and privet sector with a good salary. So they form a middle income class which was not in the country before.

On the other hand rich people even went to the England for their education and came back as westernized people. They wore three piece suits with a round British hat to show their status.

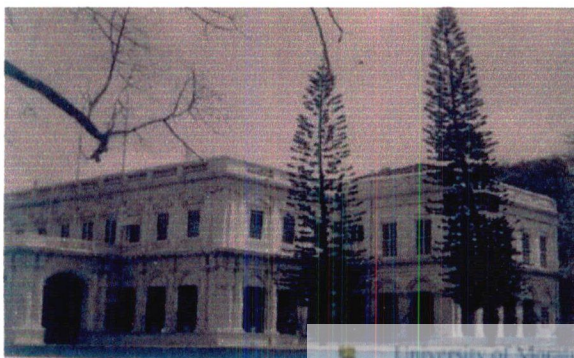
The British rule also introduced the state cultivation like coffee, tea and rubber. To carry out the work in these states they brought labors from the India and they foam a new cultural group in the hill country.



Dig 12: Relationship between house form culture and society – British period

3.5.2 HOUSE FORM AND HUMAN BEHAVIOURAL PATTERN WITHIN THE SOCIO ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

The simple house form that Sri Lankan people used to live under went rapid changes during the British colonization period. There were almost no restrictions from the law like ancient time while there building there houses. So there simple house form was disappeared from the society and a more complex and highly decorative house form replaced that simple form. Lot of extra elements like office rooms, parking porches, were added to the houses and those spaces were used for other purposes as well.



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Fig 33: British introduced their building form directly to the country

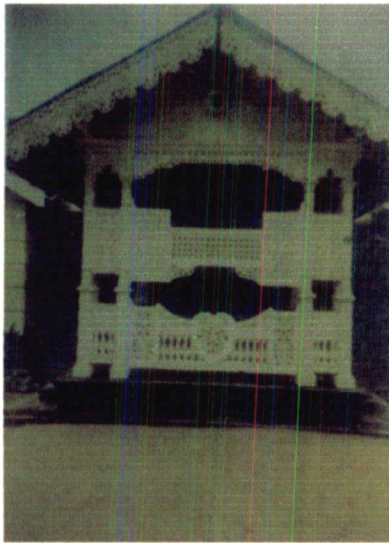
When the British people built their houses and their buildings they did not consider the local architecture or local context. They introduced their form directly to the country.

On the other hand when the local noble man built their houses their houses were inspired by the British house form. They added office room and car porches. And



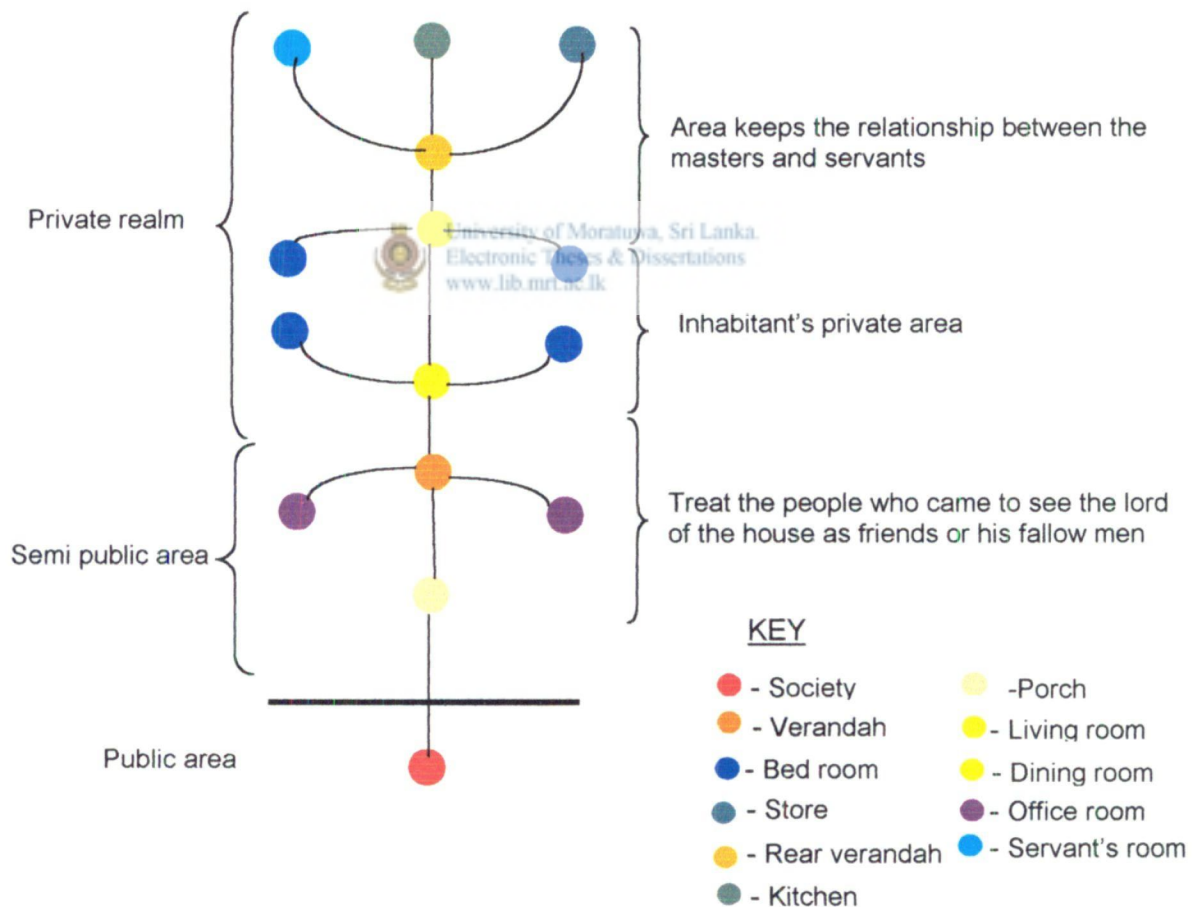
also decorative elements like wood carving decorative columns to their houses.

Fig 34: When noble man built their houses they took elements from the British Architecture

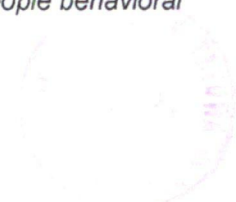


The ordinary people too followed the rulers and noble man. When they built their house they too added elements in the British house to their house .Even through the extra spaces like car porch ,office room were added to their house they use that space for other purposes. They used those elements to show their status to the society.

Fig 35: The normal people took the elements from their masters for their houses



Dig 13: British house and its relationship between the inhabitants and their behavioural patterns



3.6 POST INDEPENDENCE PERIOD

After a long struggle in 1948 the Sri Lanka won their independency. Since British ruled long period there influences effect all the aspects of Sri Lankan society including Sri Lankan architecture.

At the time of Sri Lanka got their independence there was a group of people with a middle income level and they represented almost all the society. This middle income group filled the requirement of outside "white collar" jobs and they mainly consist of people who lived rural areas of villages. So these educated people migrated from rural areas to the urban areas for the state employment after the independence. This modern society was always sought for something new to show their position and status to the society, especially through their houses.

The society in the latter part of the British period and the post independence period more and more rely on the economy and the people who did business become rich even though their education level was somewhat low. These people requested for more artificial and large scale houses, to show their richness.



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When the people more and more exposed to the world they felt smallness of the globe. So the local and other foreign cultures mixed rapidly and form a new sub culture which was strange to Sri Lankan traditional culture. As a result of the cultural and economic situation of the society, the society mainly divides in to four broad sub cultures naming,

1. "The Traditional" sub cultural group.
2. "The Westernized" sub cultural group.
3. "The Middle income working class" sub cultural group.
4. "The Shanty dweller" sub cultural group.

After the industrial revolution most scientific and technological knowledge were exposed to the people. They used new material like concrete and steel without knowing their real validity, while forming houses to fulfill their physical needs but without psychological needs.

In the post independent period ordinary people adopted more technology, advance material and remains of British influence on built form while they built their houses without understanding of their real limitation and validity of them. This created inappropriate and characterless house forms in the rural and suburban areas. These kinds of house forms were not there to live but force to people to live in it.

So the spiritual and psychological aspects of the houses were decreased rapidly in post independency period. The spaces which were in the traditional houses to cater the spiritual aspects were attacked by the spaces that show the status and the position of its dwellers. They did not bother about the quality of the house, instead of that they mainly considered the quantity of the house like number of bed rooms, size of the living and dining room etc. Also they mainly focused about the front elevation of the house rather than interior arrangement of the house.



Fig 36: People seek more and more big houses to show their richness

Since more and more people travel from Sri Lanka to other countries for various purposes like education and business they borrowed the architecture, technology and materials of those countries without considering the suitability of them in the local cultural and environmental condition.

So throughout the country a lot of houses were built with influence of foreign architecture and use of materials like steel concrete and asbestos.

On the other hand the rich and low educated business people searched more and more big house filled with spaces to show their richness. They built large scale multi story houses with number of bed rooms, large living and dining rooms and with newly added elements like pantry, TV rooms, dressing rooms, swimming pool etc.

3.6.1 “THE TRADITIONAL” SUB CULTURAL GROUP

3.6.1.1 HUMAN, FAMILY AND THE SOCIETY

One of then four main groups of people who formed their living pattern influenced with the traditional living pattern with suitable changes to suit the present situation belonged to this particular sub cultural group. They had a clear understanding of tradition and tried to take maximum opportunities with the tradition. They obeyed the traditional norms and their living pattern was formed using the traditional living pattern. They also made suitable changes to the traditional norms and living pattern to suit them to the present situation. So their culture of the society was more powerful than the traditional culture. Strong outer boundary of the culture controlled the accessibility of the outer forces in to the main culture, when they live in urban society. Control of some kind was needed since more contradictory and complex cultural aspects was there try to attacked there traditional culture. Because of that they were required to protect their living pattern and cultural values and attitudes in the urban context which effected their living pattern and cultural values. So they were required to protect their cultural aspect with strong barriers to contain the influence of outer forces attack their culture.

However, there inner culture occupied certain norms and values from the outer cultures. This kind of harmonization and transition was required for their life style and protect their culture. It separated the complex urban culture from the simple traditional culture and protected it.

Even though all the people include in this culture obeyed the traditional norms, attitudes and values, they represent all economic level of the society. People practice all kind of professions belonged to this sub culture and the economy level was also varied accordingly.

3.6.1.2 HOUSE FORM AND HUMAN BEHAVIOURAL PATTERN WITHIN THE SOCIO ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

More complexes, commercialized, disorganized and westernized urban context did not influence the simple organized and traditional house patterns of this people. But protect its traditional values and establish it in the present day society it required certain adjustments to its form.

A strong demarcation in the form of a strong and high boundary wall running round the settlement or the land which contain the settlement was a simple but effective solution to the protection of the house from external influence.

Normally the house was located at the middle of the plot or in small plots the entire land was used by the house with a large courtyard at the center of the house. The traditional large front verandah which served as a place of family and society interaction place and transition space between context and house was minimized controlling the family and society interaction. The path between the transition space and the central courtyard which was surrounded by the other important spaces of the house was also an important area while forming the house. The central courtyard which surrounded by the spaces as yeoman's houses in the Kandyan period was also a very important space in this traditionally influenced new houses.

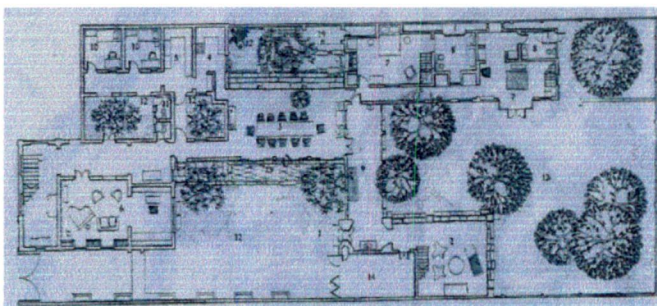


Fig 37: Plan of a simple but effective traditionally influenced house

Most important factor in the house was that there was no separate family and guest area. All the spaces were used for the day to day activities of the dwellers. The living area located at the back of the house providing more separation from the outer community.

3.6.2 “THE WESTERNIZED” SUB CULTURAL GROUP

3.6.2.1 HUMAN, FAMILY AND THE SOCIETY

After the independency the commercial orientated society more and more westernized attitudes nourished the local culture. One group of people embraced the westernized cultures and adopted their living and behavioral patterns according to them. There were no clear deference between there culture and the changing cultural attitude of the society. They used this changing attitudes and values to social upliftments.

Father more these westernized attitudes and cultural values had a direct influence on the local culture and helped to maintain their high social status. So they grabbed the westernized cultures which helped them in the survival of complex urban culture, facilitate the influence from the west. So society with commercialized money oriented and individualistic made suitable socio cultural context for these westernized people's life style.

3.6.2.2 HOUSE FORM AND HUMAN BEHAVIOURAL PATTERN WITHIN THE SOCIO ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

There settlements were always situated in the urban city centers. There value of the plots in which there houses were located were very high. They select places which maintain higher social levels and areas where people with some category lived. There were no boundaries for there houses which protected there culture from changing society.

The house form of the westernized society expressed their complex nature of the lifestyle. Using new technology, scientifically advanced techniques and materials they made house with different forms, and shapes considering the aesthetics of buildings and without considering the local socio culture and climate etc.

According to the changing attitudes and values of the society the westernized peoples attitudes and behavioural patterns changed. And the house forms were also changed accordingly.



Fig 38: The house form of the westernized people show their attitudes and behavioral patterns



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3.6.3 “THE MIDDLE INCOME WORKING CLASS” SUB CULTURAL GROUP

3.6.3.1 HUMAN FAMILY AND THE SOCIETY

In the post independence society there were group of people who belongs to a middle class of people between the traditionally developed people and westernized people. This middle grouped people unable to justify their real socio cultural values. They were sandwiched between the traditional and the western culture and this conflict between the tradition and western culture made complicated life style for them. The traditional values, attitudes and the westernized attitudes and value of the culture had a contradictory influence on these middle level working class peoples culture.

However the westernized value of the culture had more influence on their life style than the traditional attitudes and values. There was no clear identification of



the main culture of their society and in society they were not stable in there position.

Since they were not stable they needed some kind of social upliftment. This social upliftment required certain adaptation from other cultures. So they extracted belongings of other cultures without considering the real effect of them on there local culture. Economy also they were in-between. They were not very poor people neither very rich people. They did various middle class jobs basically in government sector.

3.6.3.2 HOUSE FORM AND HUMAN BEHAVIOURAL PATTERN WITHIN THE SOCIO ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Settlement pattern belongs to this middle class group mostly situated in urban and sub urban areas. Urbanization due the economic change in the country created this class of people and there settlement patterns. They were normally migrates from the rural eras to the urban areas and in there settlements number of families lived together. Having small individual plots, there were no strong boundaries in there settlements and lower level Fence or wall to express there demarcation.



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So they express there social upliftment by using the house as a symbol of self. In there house they too use more advance scientific and technological methods and materials. In their houses there were lots of imitated elements from traditional as well as from the westernized houses. This complicated combination formed a disorganized and haphazard development of the house form.



Fig 39: In there houses there were lot of imitated elements from various house forms

3.6.4 “THE SHANTY DWELLERS” SUB CULTURAL GROUP

3.6.4.1 HUMAN, FAMILY AND THE SOCIETY

Economically poor category of the people belonged to this category. They had neither permanent profession nor permanent houses to live in. People migrated from the rural areas to the urban areas and had no economy level to invest on land and built their houses were contained of these group of people. They did whatever job they found on that particular day and earn some money that was enough for his day’s living. People from all regions and nation belonged to this group of people. Even though the people in this society was doing various illegal works they were required in the existence of the other societies since they were the people who did the jobs which required heavy laborers and jobs involved high risks.

3.6.4.2 HOUSE FORM AND HUMAN BEHAVIOURAL PATTERN WITHIN THE SOCIO ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

In there settlement it consisted lot of families since they lived in a squatter settlements and shanties. Because of this group living in there settlement they just served as shelters. They had not their own plots and, they normally built there temporary houses on reservation lands. There houses always a temporary ones, normally built from G.I. sheets, cajan polytheen ,flankes and wood. These houses only provided shelter for them and they did not provide other qualities require from a house like privacy territoriality or even identity of a man.



Fig 40: The people of these shanty settlements lived in a house which provide only the shelter

3.7 CONTEMPORARY PERIOD

After the introduction of the free economy, to the Sri Lanka in the late 70's, the Sri Lanka society and the economy changed rapidly. Every aspect of the society and the human life decide and based on the economy level of the particular society or human. So the simple thinking and the living pattern of the Sri Lankan people was changed into more complex and economy based living pattern.

Due to the rapid increase in the communication, the scientific and technological knowledge pour into the Sri Lankan society. More and more communication via the satellite and more and more computing technology developed the concept of global village, the all humans are live to day. The concept of tele banking and tele shopping etc comes in to the society due to that globalization and due to rapid development of science and technology.

When the people with a good economy level use all these new inventions and technologies to cater themselves, people with ordinary or low income level find it difficult to cope with them. So in the contemporary period the society is almost base on the economical back ground of the people.

3.7.1 HUMAN, FAMILY AND THE SOCIETY

In the contemporary period every aspect of the society is normally base on the economic back ground of the humans. When the Sri Lanka went into the free economy people from rural areas gathered into the urban areas specially to the capital Colombo seeking for job opportunities, and the facilities like education and health. Even some people gathered into urban areas to live and show their statues. So due to this migrated people and due to the increased population it crated a highly dense society in the urban areas.

When it came to the family living, there is lot of nuclear families. The concept of extended family is some what difficult to find. In these small families each and every member of the family worry and work for there economy level. So they find

very little time to live with their family members of the houses. Even the little time the members of the family live in the house, they live in their own worlds. The parents in the family have their own targets to achieve and the children are trying to model their heroes like Michael Jackson, Britney Spears and Ronaldo etc. In that situation also so they have no time to worry about each other's needs likewise the internal bonding of the family members are somewhat loosened.

This loosened family culture is a very strong reason for the social disaster all the humans are facing today. rapidly increasing orphanage centers, elders homes, succeeding cases, divorces and addition to drugs are some bad aspects that came in to the society due to that lack of good family culture.

People with very low income level and who mainly do labour work built their houses in the shanties and squatter settlements. They live in temporary houses which are mainly built using wood planks, galvanized sheet etc. So their houses lack the qualities that a house should provide to its dwellers like privacy, identity etc.



On the other hand people with a medium income find it even difficult to find a sheltering place. They are restricted by their jobs and the social status to live in haphazard settlements and their economic level restricts them from living in luxury and super luxury houses. So they leave with a solution best suited to them, to live in a flat house or housing schemes. As a result of that in the urban and sub urban context, a lot of flat houses and housing schemes are developed.

In that situation too became affordable to the various groups of people flat houses and housing schemes also come under three main groups namely low income, middle income and luxury.

3.7.2 HOUSE FORM AND HUMAN BEHAVIOURAL PATTERN WITHIN THE SOCIO ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Since the every aspect of the modern day society depends on the economic back ground of the humans, the house form has no difference. The form of the house in the contemporary period, also mainly depend on the economic background of its dwellers.

The “*walawwa*” houses and the villas of the Dutch and British period which came generation to generation have a little value as a house in the present day period. Instead they use or convert them as restaurant, guest house or hotels and make an extra way of income to its owners.

Even though the people in the urban area force to live in the flat house and housing schemes there quality of life ratio is low in that flat house and housing schemes. These flat housing do not provide the basic qualities of the house like privacy, identity etc.

Considering the present situation and predicting future situation one can strongly suggest the solution for the housing problem in the urban context to be more and more flat hose and housing schemes. So identification of the plus and minus points of the contemporary flat house and housing scheme with economy level will help immensely when design flat houses and housing schemes in the future.

3.8 CONCLUDING REMARKS

Where the people lived with the simple needs in the past period, the form of the house was mainly decided by the cultural aspects. In the society where the people required almost some need lived in self sufficient and peaceful societies.

When the Sri Lanka came in to the colonization period even though the behavior pattern of the people changed they required almost same needs. So there house form too showed their identical behavioural pattern within that society.

In the post independence period the human behaviour pattern change rapidly, and with that the house form also changed. In that period huge urbanization occurred in the Sri Lankan society and due to that big problem of housing aroused. Problem of housing, mass scale houses were introduced to the country.

In the present day, the housing is a big problem. This problem is more critical in the urban sector. As a solution for the huge problem of housing more and more mass scale housing projects are required.

In the mass housing, how much sense that gives as a house is a question. On the other hand in the future the requirement of the mass housing will be immense. So it is important to identify the good and bad qualities of the mass housing are studied through the developed theoretical base.





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CHAPTER FOUR

Case studies

CHAPTER FOUR: CASE STUDIES

“HIGH RISE APARTMENT” TYPE

4.1: LUXURY APARTMENT – ROYAL PARK CONDOMINIUM , RAJAGIRIYA

This is a 24 stored building which consists of 248 luxury apartments. It is situated at the in a four acre plot at Kotte and, is one of the tallest apartment block in the country. Apart from that luxury apartment there are our penthouse suit at the top most level of the building as well. So the Royal park condominium provides five stare residential facility within the limits of the main city.

In the apartment block it consists apartments with high quality finishers and services providing the luxury apartments to the inhabitation. In that case too, to suit the people's economy level, there are three types of apartments naming type A, type B and type C which is the most valuable and the largest. So even in these luxury apartments the form of the house or the house type one live, is decide by his economy level.



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Considering the building as whole it has a unique identity in the surrounding context as a high rise residential building. Further more owing to the series of “roofs” at the top of the building it gives an image of house. The territory of the building is strongly protected by a series of security barriers. Outsiders which are not belongs to the apartments are not welcome in to the premises.

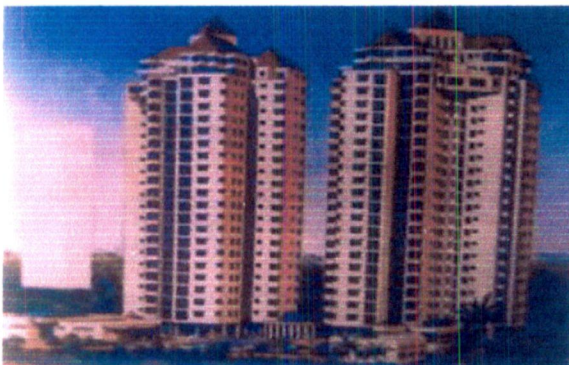


Fig 41: Series of “roofs” at the top of the towers give an image of house to the high rise housing apartment.



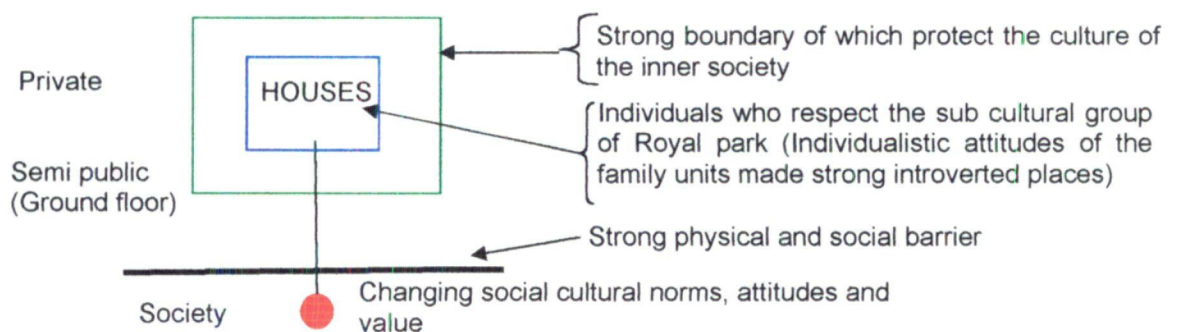
Fig 42: The entrance to the building gives a sense of entrance to a luxury hotel rather than entrance of a housing apartment.

The entrance to the building gives a sense of entrance to a luxury hotel rather than entrance to a housing apartment. The entrance lobby and the grandly finished access corridors are also giving the feeling of a five star hotel. When one goes in to his apartment he will be feel a sense of hotel rather than live in a home.

4.1.1 HUMAN, FAMILY AND THE SOCIETY

The society in these apartments consists of westernized sub cultural group with high level of economic back ground. So the apartments consist of several elements to cater them in their needs and behavioral pattern like club house, gymnasium and swimming pool etc

In the design of the housing apartment main consideration was focused on to the behavioral pattern of the people with high economic level. Lot of apartment in this apartment blocks are used by the businessmen who, come to the country to their business work. On the other hand the people live in the apartment have other houses as well. So they keep this apartment to show their status.



Dig 14: Relationship between house form culture and society – Royal Park

4.1.2 HOUSE FORM AND HUMAN BEHAVIORAL PATTERN WITHIN THE SOCIO ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

House as a physical need

These apartments are luxury apartments, as houses which provide the very basic physical need requiring from the house: the shelter it carries the same value as ordinary house. But it provides more physical comfort to the dwellers that lot of other houses. With its luxury finishes and arranged in provide the maximum comfort to its dwellers.

Considering the qualitative aspect of house like psychological need dweller of these apartments find it difficult to feel them with out interactions inside the apartments.



Fig 43: Apartments proved maximum physical comfort to its dwellers.

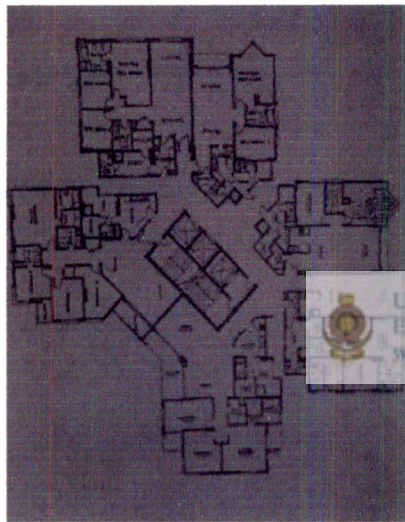
Sense of identity, individuality

Considering the individuality it is very hard to recognize ones own house from the out side. On the external form it does not denote a presence of a series of individual houses. The lay out of each floor within the building is typical. So unless one notes the floor number or the apartment number it is difficult to identify one house from the outside.

The interior of the house is always had a fixed form. Every detail of the house is providing to them including the furniture arrangement. So considering the apartment it is provide les identity and individuality to its dwellers.

Sense of privacy

Even though this is a luxury apartment the sense of privacy given to its dwellers by the apartment is very poor. The living room of adjacent apartment have common wall and it is a threat to the sense of privacy. Father more some of the bed rooms can be directly viewed from the private balcony of another units destroying the privacy of that particular house completely.



Considering the interior of the apartment to protect the privacy inside the apartment, separate bed rooms for parents and children, separate bathes for them are provided.

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Fig 44: Typical layout arrangement of the apartments.

To increase the interaction between the dwellers in the apartment lot of public gathering place like gymnasium, swimming pool, mini cinema, shopping centers and club house facilities are provide inside the premises. The interaction of people apart from those common areas happens, only in lift lobbies and access corridors to the apartments. But that kind of spaces has very less value as interaction space, since they are mainly designed to serve as circulation spaces. On the other hand with the behavioural pattern of the people live in these apartments, since they interact each other in the place make for that place like club house.

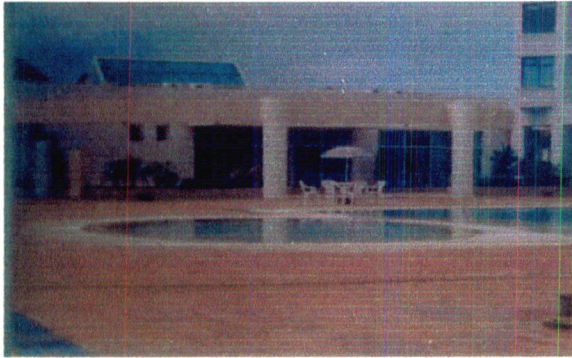
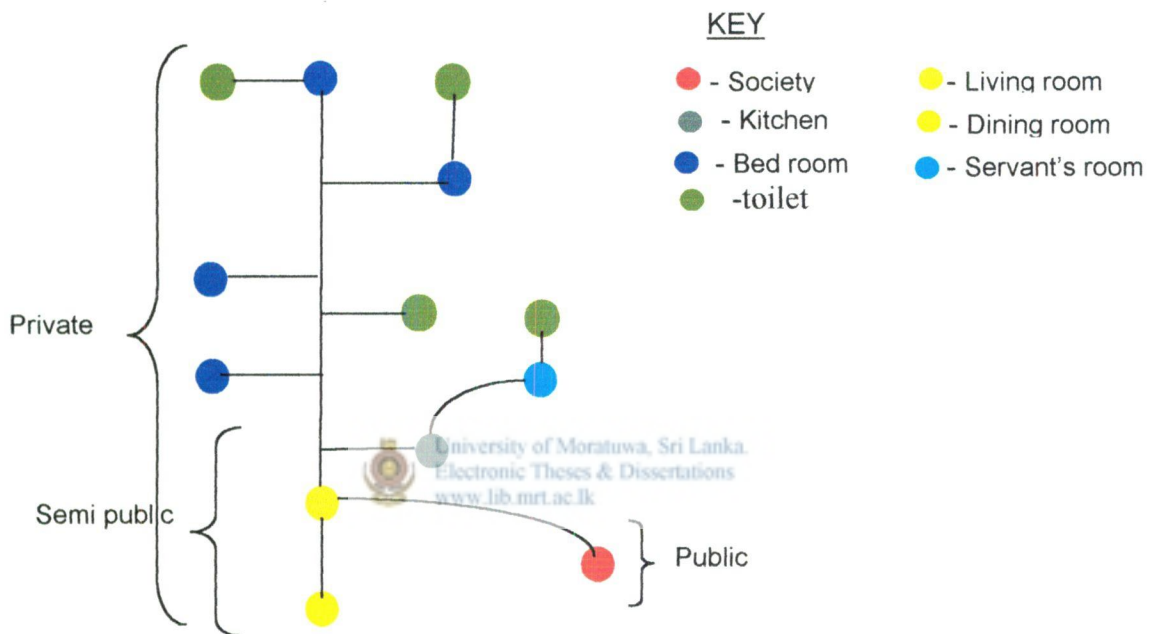


Fig45: Apartment provides infrastructures facility to maximize the interaction of the dwellers of the apartment.



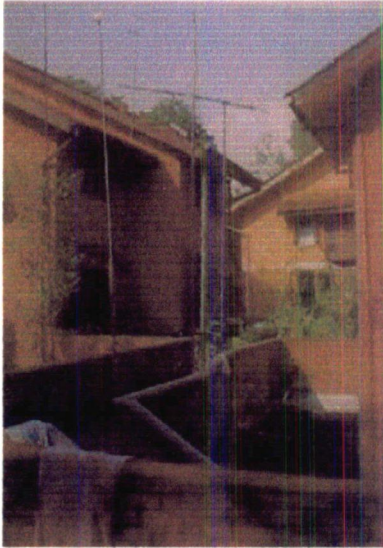
Dig 15 House form and human behaviour pattern in Royal park high income level society

As a traditional house the clear demarcation of area like public semi public and private cannot be identified in this house form. But the apartment is arranged to suit the behavioral pattern of a particular group of people in this society.

In this society they normally do not welcome visitors to their house. They greet them on outside place like restaurant, hotels. On the other hand parents and children live separately in own rooms. So to suit the behavioural pattern of the people who live in these apartments, the apartment arrangement is formed.

“FLAT HOUSE” TYPE

4.2 MIDDLE INCOME CATEGORY – SUMMIT FLATS, COLOMBO 07



The summit flats at Kappetipola Mawatha were constructed in 1976 to provide the house for the international journalist who came for the non aligned Summit conference. However the project was conceived much earlier to fulfill the needs for high density, low rise housing for middle income higher category government servants.

Fig 46: Summit flats

Initially project was designed to build 960 living units but eventually 180 units were built due to security reason. The houses in the flat were built using the low cost technology without disturbing the surrounding context.



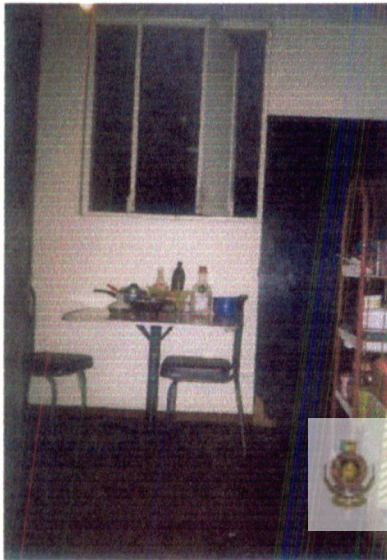
In side the flats one can feel the context of village, with lot of path ways and green surrounding. As a flat it does not have strong demarcation inside, it is merge with the surrounding residential areas.

4.2.1 HUMAN, FAMILY AND THE SOCIETY


As a total unit the Summit flats has its own identity as a place who the people with a middle income level higher class live. Even though the flats has no strong demarcation, the housing blocks has there demarcation in the surrounding context.

As mention the flats were originally designed to provide the housing for the middle income high level people who were working in the government sector. So the society in the flat consist mainly people from high class jobs like permanent

secretaries of ministries and even some houses in the flat were given to the members of parliaments. So considering the interaction between dwellers of the flat is some what low. Even with series of path ways, designer tried his best to provide maximum interaction between the people, and his good intention was in vain since peoples desire is some what difference. Even though the designer wanted the design the flat to give the feeling of traditional village that aspect too loosen from him in the actual situation of the flats.



To maximize the interaction between the family members the spaces were arranged in such that it will maximize the Interaction between the family members. The large windows provide to see the living from the upper floor was such element there to maximize the family interaction.

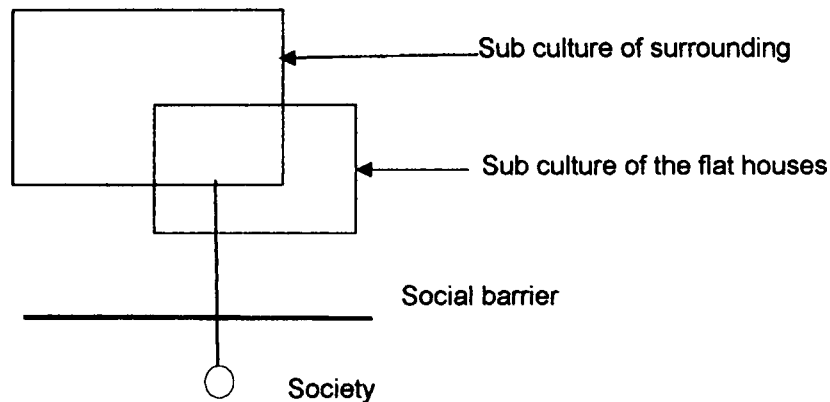
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Fig 47: Spaces were arranged it will maximize the interaction between the family members.

4.2.2 HOUSE FORM AND HUMAN BEHAVIOURAL PATTERN WITH THE SOCIO ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

The houses in the flats were arranged as clustered units with common meeting spaces. Since the people in these flats live in there for a long period they almost feel that, these houses as their own houses. So they feel belongingness in these houses since they are well designed to provide that all important basic need.

Considering the sense of territoriality people in the flats always find their territoriality in side these houses. Apart from that on the outside too the flexible designer caters them with the sense of territoriality.

Since the planning was not rigid, people in the flat houses tend to look after the in between spaces and claimed them as their own spaces. So there were few “no mans land” and minimized the maintenance problem which was a very big problem in other types of mass housing projects.



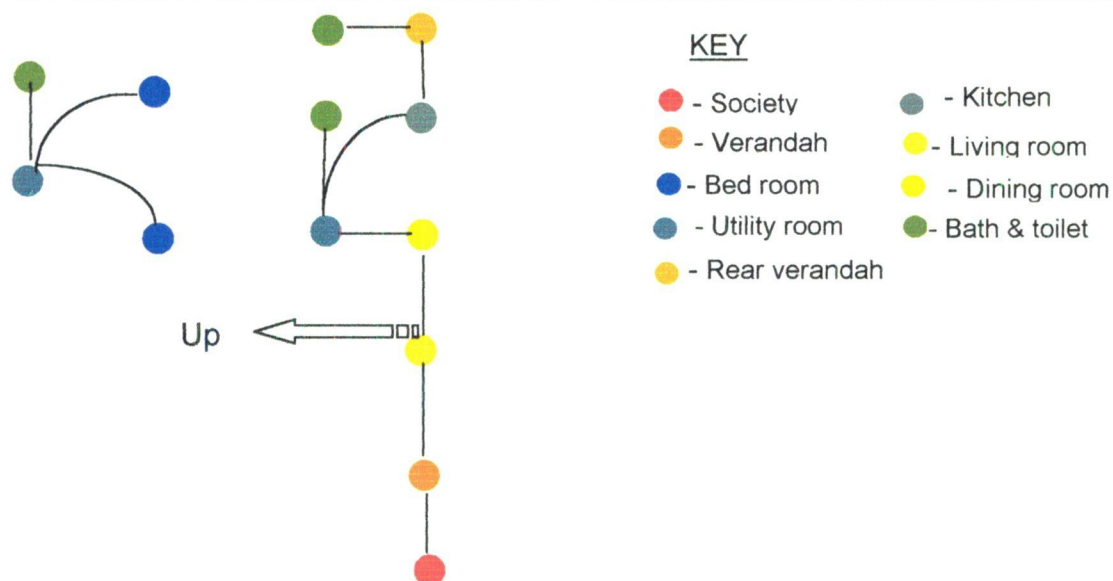
Dig 16: Relationship between house forms, culture and society – Summit flats

The subculture in the flat house is with the subculture of the surrounding area blended with the sub culture of the surrounding area. So the clear demarcation for the flat house or fur the house in the surrounding area can not be found.

House as a physical need

Considering the house form it has a relatively good form than most of other flat houses and houses in the housing schemes. The designer tried to gave a traditional form to the house by adding front and rear verandah to the houses. But considering the other qualities of houses like privacy, identity, territoriality and belongingness one can find little defects in the form of these flat houses.

As a traditional house form in this house too. Separate space can be identified as private, semi public and public. But to suit the form in to the present day situation the spaces are modified like adding separate bath rooms for servant etc.



Dig 17: Relationship between house form, human behavioural pattern within there socio economic back ground – Summit flats

Sense of identity

Since the all the houses in the flats have the same elevation they show clearly the lack of identity. The red brick façade and louvered windows give identical elevations to all the houses. How ever in the design stage the designer tried to give some kind of identity to the houses using various colors for windows and doors. But due to the economic and logistical reasons his try was not succeed. How ever the front terrace area which was used for planting caters as places which give some kind of identity to the house. So the personalized form terrace provides for a solution to the lack of identity in the elevation.



Fig: 48 Flexible designer provide the front verandah to personalize it and show their identity

Further more in the houses the verandah is use to put owners' furniture and planting to personalize it. These personalize spaces are use to greet the people who come to the house. The personalize verandah is also use to show ones identity.

Sense of privacy

One of the main set back in these flat house are the lack of privacy in the houses. Since the two housing units built to face to face, from the front door of one house the total interior of the other house can be seen. So on the other hand from the corridors of the upper floor one can see the interiors of the bed rooms of ground floor houses. Since the stair case was made using pre cast slabs one can see through the stair case. In side the house also some places that provide less privacy for its dwellers. From the landing of the staircase to the upper floor one can see the entire master bed room. So all the factors creates house which provide less privacy to its dwellers.



Fig 49: two housing units built to face to face from the front door of one house the total interior of the other house can be seen



Fig 50: Stair way that provide a see through view was a big problem crated due to the use of low cost pre cast slabs.

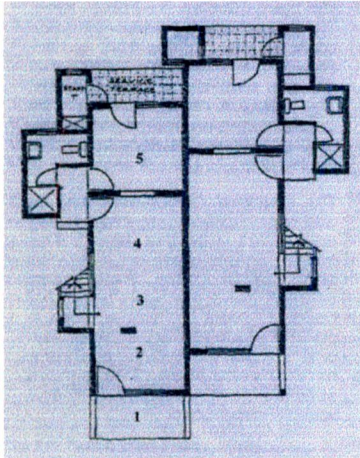


Fig 51 House provide flexible spaces

So considering all the flats the summit flat was a relatively good mass house project provides good quality houses to its dwellers. Even than the house is the flats lack little bit of privacy.

So considering the other house in housing scheme and flat house the summit flat house have a very special quality. It provides some flexibility to the personalized of the dwelling in side the house as well as out side the house. The personalization helps the dwellers in the flats to show the identity, and feel the belongingness. One major set back in the housing project is the lack of privacy in the houses.

4.3: LOW INCOME, MIDDLE INCOME CATEGORY - SOYSA FLATS MORATUWA



Fig 52: The Soysa flats - Moratuwa

A Soysa flat is another big flat housing with 106 blocks provides 1984 housing units. This multi story housing was built in the 1971 -1972 period to give a solution to the housing problem of low and middle income government servants.

The blocks in the flat houses are arranged in a rigid grid form and as housing blocks it has a rigid form. So the flats do not provide a housing feeling, but they give a feeling of a block of cells. The environment the facts situated is also not pleasant because of the tightness of the premises and due to the lack of maintenance inside the premises.



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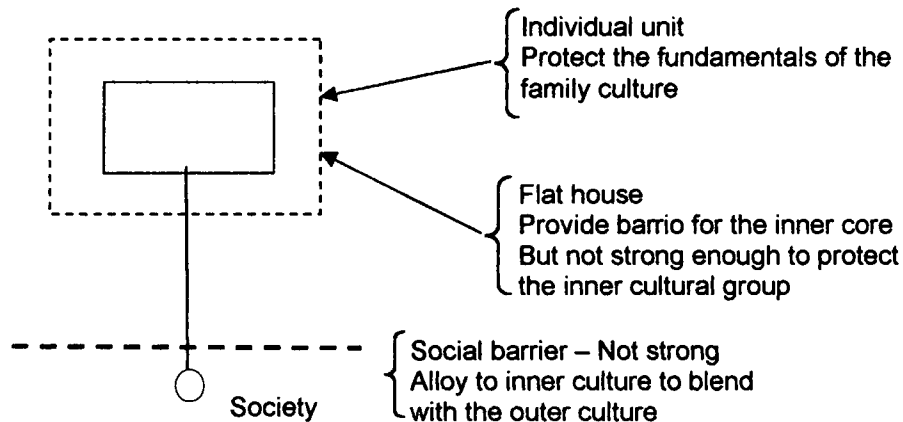
4.3.1: HUMAN, FAMILY AND THE SOCIETY

The flat houses as a whole have no identity as big blocks of buildings. But as housing flats they have a less identity. From the outside view they do not reflect any feeling of a residential block.

Since a lot of people from various economic levels and various sub-cultures live in these premises they show various family cultures as well. Considering the society inside the premises by the behavioral pattern and their economic level.

Considering the territoriality of the housing complex it keeps its territory as a Soysa flats. But the demarcation is very weak and other cultures acquire the territory of the premises.

Since these flat houses were given to the government servants the community in the houses is mainly doing service in the government sector. Apart from that lot of people doing various kinds of jobs and who had no houses to live in also given the houses in this premises. So the people from very low economic level to moderate economic level live in these flat houses.



Dig 18: Relationship between house forms, culture and society – Soysa flats

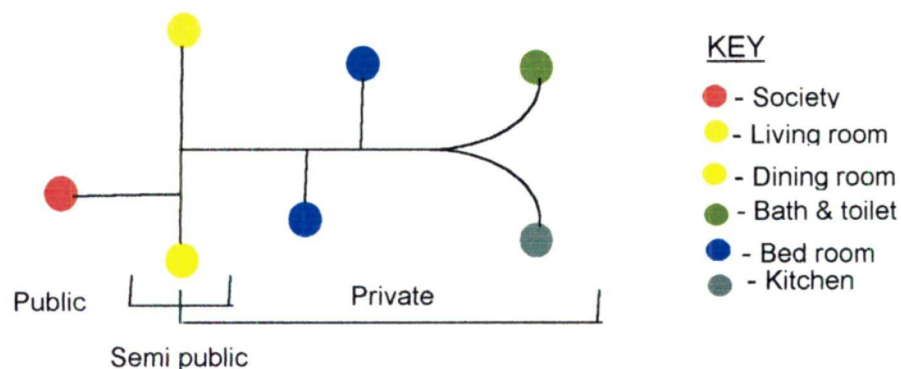
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4.3.2 HOUSE FORM HUMANS BEHAVIOURAL PATTERN AND THEIR SOCIO ECONOMIC BACKGROUND.

As mentioned before the dwellers in these flats are low and middle income people mostly working in the government sector. So they are restricted by their economy level to live in big houses with luxury finishes. They have to live in these small flat units with minimum spaces. So as a house that provides a shelter for homeless people the value of these houses are immense. But as always in these flat housing too, the tightness is a big problem.

The house in the flats comes under two main types depending on their size. The bigger size house has two bed rooms living and dining area pantry and bathroom, while the smaller size unit has only one bed room with other facilities. So the spaces are extremely limited in these houses. Further more since the rooms are very small they can't use as multi purpose rooms and restricted the

personalization of them. In this situation it is very important to identify the good and bad qualities of these houses since these are the house that will require more and more in the future.



Dig 19 : Relationship between house form and human behavioural pattern within their socio economic background

Considering the house form one of the main set back can be identified, it has no transitional space between private and public area. This kind of form is always threat to the internal privacy of the house.



Sense of identity

In these houses it is very difficult to identify the ones house from the out side. The identical front side of the houses regardless of the type creates complexity even in the permanent dwellers of those flat houses. Since the restrictions for the personalization avoid the house form's identity further more, and thus the man's own identity in the flat houses.

But some houses which are permanently belongs to the dwellers, try to get some identity with the changing color scheme etc. On the other hand being mass scale housing it is very difficult to provide identity to each and every houses .So little bit of flexibility in the design like allowing the owners to do panting of their houses provide little bit of space to personalize will help immensely in the process of giving identity to the houses.

Sense of privacy

Like all other mass housing project in this flat house too the privacy of its dwellers is a problem. Through the big windows provide for the cross ventilation one can see the whole interior of the other houses. In the corridor type houses form the accessing corridors one can see the inside of the houses in the down floors. So in this flat house too the privacy is a big problem.

But considering the privacy requirement of the dwellers people are used to live with the minimum privacy level that provide by these houses. As one woman stated that they do not bother about seen through their windows since they are use to it.

Inside of the house to gain the maximum privacy from their limited spaces the people thy to personalize that spaces. They use curtains etc. to protect the privacy inside the house.

Considering the other qualities like sense of belongingness people in this flat feel it since that is the only house they belong. Some house in the flats are permanently belongs to these people and others are expecting to get the houses permanently to them in the near future. So in either case they feel the belongingness in their houses and take good care of the house.



Considering the interior of the house people use all kind of resource they get to maximize the spaces and keep to house look nice.

Fig 53: People use various kind of interior arrangement to maximize the interior spaces

Even though they feel the belongingness inside the house outside there houses they feel very strange. So they do not bother about the outside of the house and that creates maintains problem as other flat houses.



Fig 54: Children use common corridors as their playing places

Lack of spaces for the interaction of the people is another big set back in this flat. Even though there is a playground due to various reasons children in this flats use the corridors and common access as their playing place.

Another very big problem the dwellers of the flats are facing is that their is no place for the cloth lines. Specially the houses at the upper floor this problem is maximum and with grate difficulty they put their clothes through the window and hang them in the poles extending from it.



Fig 55: People add extra spaces to their house using the free spaces which was their as structural element

Even though it is illegal to do so due to the lack of spaces people do various modifications to their houses. They even add extra spaces to their houses using the free spaces which was their as a structural element.

So considering the Soysa flats several mines points can be identified .As all the flat houses it is also provide little privacy to its dwellers. Other main problem with the flat is the limited space .The lack of identity and restriction and limitations to personalize the house to show their identity is another serious problem in the flats. So from all these facts it can be clearly see that the designers main consideration was to provide a sheltering place rather than homes.

But even with all these defects the flat's service as providing a house for the homelessness people in the urban sector is invaluable.



“HOUSING SCHEME” TYPE

4.4 LOW INCOME, MIDDLE INCOME CATEGORY – JAYAWADANAGAMA HOUSING SCHEME

Jayawadanagama housing scheme was one of the largest housing schemes built under the hundred thousand housing project. Under that project government tried to give some kind of solution to the homelessness of urban areas, specially to the people who were done the jobs in the government sector

The scheme which provides houses for people with various economic level and cultural groups consist of 705 numbers of houses. These houses comes under eight difference types ranging, type A to type H and has a different size and plan forms with difference elevations. The type can be chosen to suit the people's socio economic background.

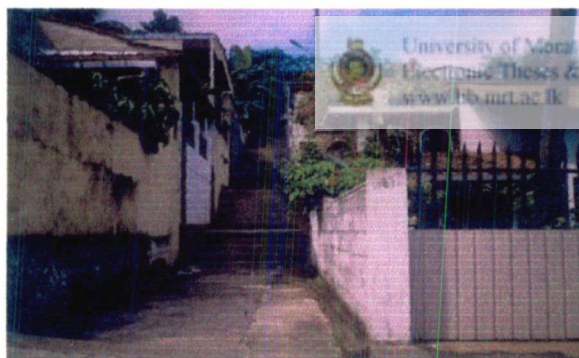


Fig56: Scheme was designed to suit the contour pattern of the site

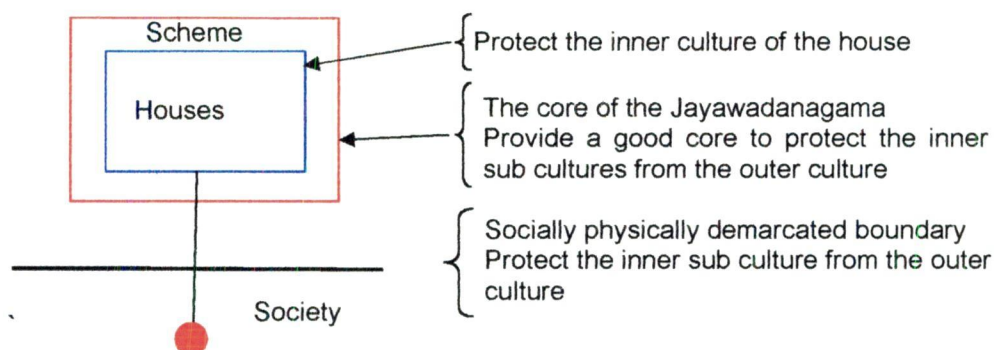
Considering the scheme it was designed to suit the contour pattern of the site. The houses were arranged as flat houses and row houses and provided the access to them with path ways and vehicular ways from the main road. The scheme also consists of public areas like play ground and public gathering centers to maximize the interaction of the people in the scheme. So in the scheme one can feel a village context with the surrounding context.

4.4.1 HUMAN, FAMILY AND THE SOCIETY

The Jayawadanagama has unique identity as a big housing scheme it shows a context of village but the situation is more congested. The houses in scheme are harmonizing with the nature and provide a feeling of house to the dwellers. The territory of the Jayawadanagama has a clear territory defined by the addition of territories of the dwellers of the scheme. So the designer provides a good sense of territoriality to the dwellers of the scheme.

The society of the Jayawadenagama scheme consists of the people from various cultures. People from every religion, people from every nationality live incorporation in this scheme. When the houses of the scheme were first divided among the people priority was given to the workers in the government sector. Almost all the people in the scheme had no houses other than the house in the scheme. When the house of the scheme was divided the people accepted them greatly as a solution for their homelessness. The little distance from the scheme to the main city was also considered as a great advantage. It helped them to get a good education facility for their children, it helped them in easy traveling for their jobs and to get good services like medical facility etc. So in the Jayawadanagama scheme people live who came from various parts of the country and various cultural groups to find solution for a same kind of problems.

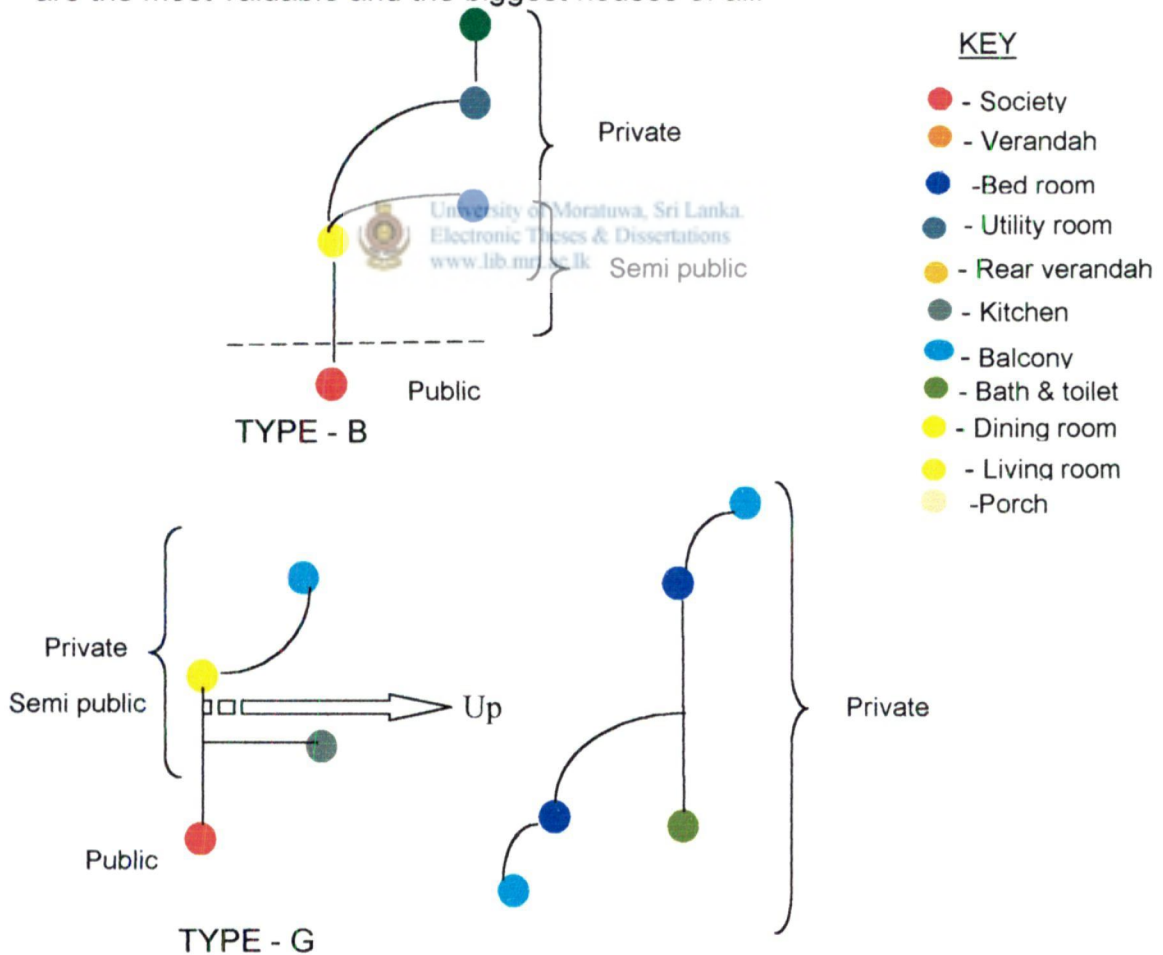
When it comes in to the family living they had a reasonably good family culture. Children or the younger generation live in harmony with their parents.



Dig 20: Relationship between house form, culture and society - Jayawadanagama

4.4.2 HOUSE FORM AND HUMAN BEHAVIOURAL PATTERN WITHIN THE SOCIO ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

The number of family members or how much space they are required is not the deciding factor when it comes to decide the house form. The only deciding factor is mans economic background. As mentioned before people from every economic level and every cultural group live in the scheme. Even though the scheme separately cater the economic level of the people by providing eight types of house to suit their economic level it does not supply different kind of house to the different cultural groups. When considering the house form in the scheme they were mainly divided in to eight to suit the economy level of the people. Type **A** house was the cheapest and the smallest type, the prize and the size of the house is increases when it goes up in the list. So the type **H** houses are the most valuable and the biggest houses of all.



Dig 21: Relationship between house form, human behavioural pattern within their socio economic background – Type – B & Type - G

In the type **B** houses for example the spaces that cater as private and semi public cannot be identified clearly. Spaces are overlapped and create problems in the psychological aspect like privacy. The toilets situated at the rear of the houses and access to it through the kitchen is also a big problem in this low priced house.

Type **G** house is a relatively big and expensive house. In this house the private space can be identified clearly even though the kitchen is situated in the front side of the house adjacent to the living. So the design did not bother about the behavioural pattern of the people instead of that it mainly bother about the spaces of the house.

So the above two types of house clearly show the different between the house form with economic background.

Considering the housing scheme generally, since lot of houses were situated in relatively small area and due to the fact that all the houses belongs to one particular type were all same , some houses were lack of good qualities like privacy , identity etc.



Fig 57: Repetitive same elevation provide less identity to the dwellers

Sense of identity

The houses in the housing scheme are lacked one of the main qualities man seeking from their houses; the identity. The various types of houses provide some kind of identity to its dwellers. But considering the same type of house being identical the sense of identity given by them is too, not good enough.

To come out of this problem people in the scheme tried different solution. Adding a new face to there house is a very effective method adopted by the people in the scheme to show there identity through there houses. In every type of houses one can find the houses with changed elevation to suit the thinking of its inhabitants. So some elevations are blend with the surrounding house while some of the elevation are totally alien to the surrounding and destroy the context of the scheme.



Fig 58: Some elevations are blend with the surrounding while some elevations are totally alien to the context of the scheme.

Sense of territoriality

Considering the territoriality the dwellers feel the territory inside their house and in the scheme as whole. But apart from that they does not belong plots or surrounding to feel their territoriality.

Some houses in the scheme were given to its dwellers permanently and some dwellers have to pay a monthly rent to the government. Either case the

surrounding area of the house is not belongs to the dwellers. So the people in that scheme do not feel the belongingness except in their houses, and does not bother about the surrounding of the house. Even they do modification to cater themselves in the house, but does not touch the surroundings.



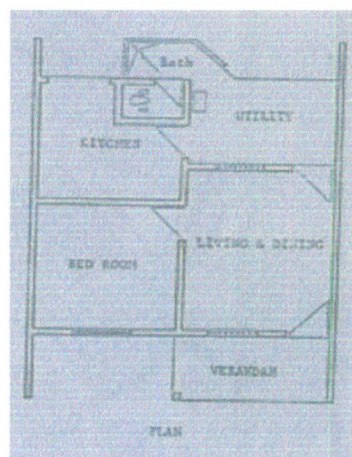
Fig 59: Dwellers did not bother about the surrounding of the house, since they did not feel the belongingness.

Sense of privacy

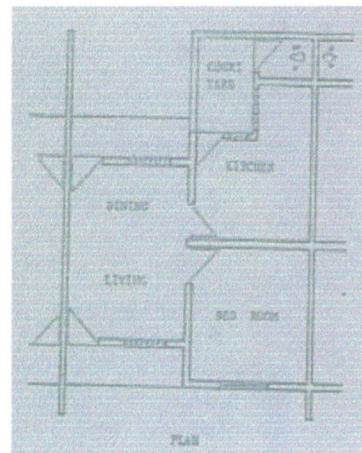
Since this is a big housing scheme consisting lot of flat type house people found it is very difficult to keep there privacy . Specially in the case of flat houses through the access corridor one can see the interior of the bed rooms of other houses disturbing the privacy of that particular house.

The limited space of the house also restricts the dwellers privacy inside the house. In the house forms like A, B, C and D with one bed room regardless of the number of family members dwellers feel very uncomfortable due to the lack of privacy

Example:-



TYPE - A



TYPE - B

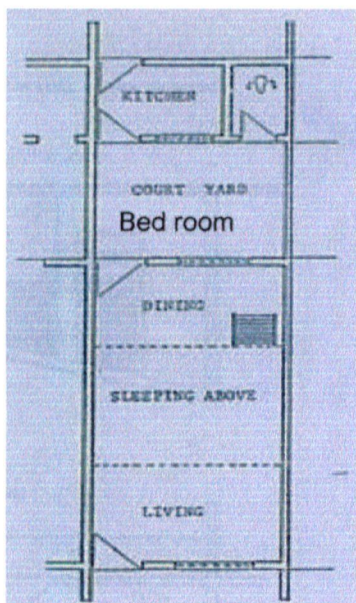
Dig 22: House plan of Type – A & Type - B

On the other hand the houses which are built as row type house also dwellers find it is very difficult to feel the sense of privacy. The identical house pattern of the housing scheme is also has some impact on the sense of Privacy.



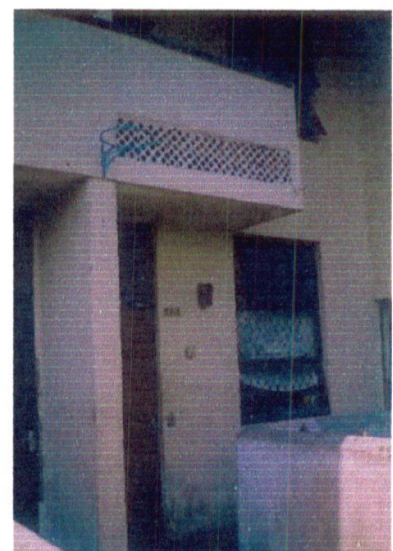
Fig 60: Through the access corridor one can see bed room of the other house, destroying the privacy of that particular house.

When considering individual house in each and every type one can identify some good and bad qualities of those houses. In the all form of the house the space is a main problem. Almost all the inhabitants complained about the lack of spaces for there day today behavioral activities. In some house specially in small house type C and D with courtyard the dwellers changed that courtyard as a room to add some more space to there house.

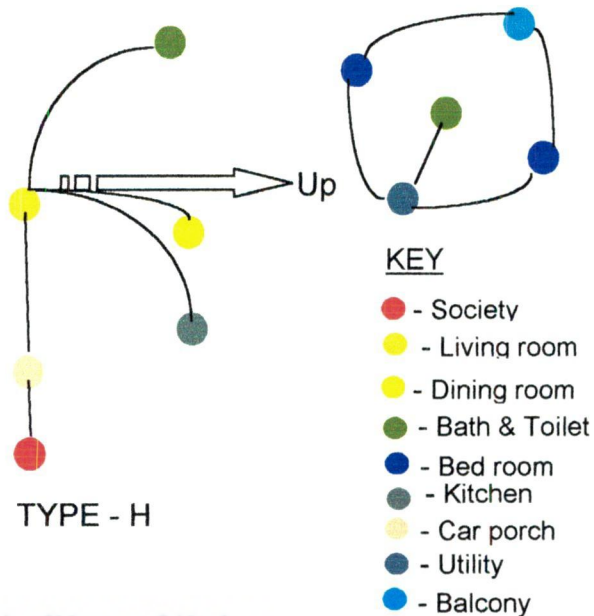
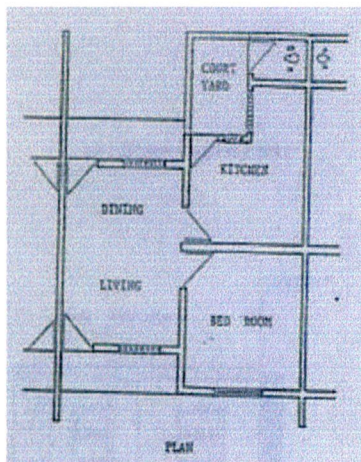


TYPE - D

Fig 61: Children in the flat houses, find their playing place on the access corridor

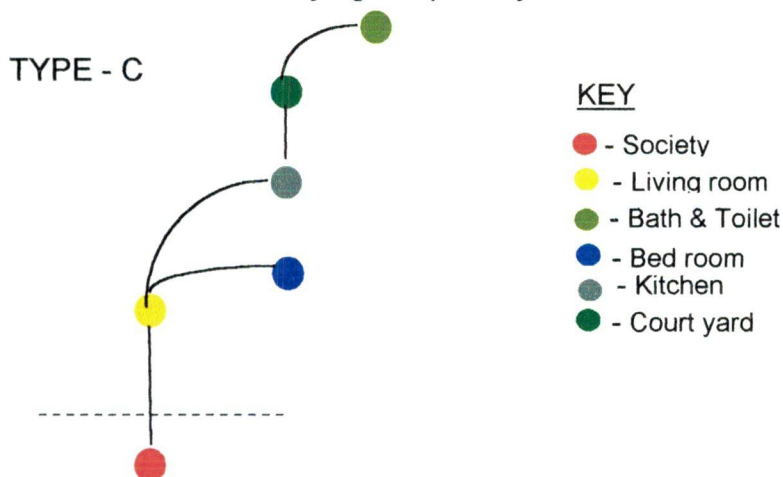


There are some situations that the normal living pattern of the people find difficult to cooperate with house form. specially in the in the house like type A, B, C, and type D the distance between the bed room and the toilet and bath room is a problem. In the house form like type H the main entrance is through the car porch. And it does not provide a normal pedestrian entrance.



TYPE - C

In the lot of house in the scheme one can't identify the area which is separately belongs to the family, and to the society. So like the traditional form one can't divide the house form in to areas like public, semipublic and private. Speialy in the house form like A, B, C and D this situation can be seen clearly .In those tide house forms the overlapped dining and living areas which faced the only bed room of the house destroying the privacy of the dwellers completely.





To get a maximum comfort from the house they got people tried different variation to there house. They changed the floor tye from normal cement rendering to the tiling, they introduced luxury furniture, they changed the colures of there house etc to maximize there comfort.

Fig 62: To get a maximum comfort from the house they got people tried different variation to there house.

On the other hand normally all the houses were designed to provide good ventilation and lighting to the houses. But due to the alternations done by the dwellers these qualities are some what weakened.

Considering the Jayawadanagama as a total unit it is a relatively good housing scheme. But considering the individual some houses are lack of good qualities like privacy etc. On the other hand the lack of the spaces to personalize is another big set back in the scheme. If these houses a provide a solution to the lack of privacy and space to personalize this housing scheme could be provide quality houses to the man.



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CONCLUSION

A study of the relationship between house form and behaviour pattern of people within their socio economic background in Sri Lanka

CONCLUSION

House was a basic need of human. From the pre historic time human sought for a suitable living place and it was the beginning point of the concept of house. With the biological evolution of the human the house form also subjected in to that evolution and shaped in to present form. So the concept of the house and the human had a deeply rooted attachment from the pre historic time.

From his house, man always sought for a shelter that protects himself and his belonging, from the natural phenomenon like sun rain and from his enemies. Apart form that physical need of shelter he expected spiritual needs, and psychological need like sense of territoriality from his house.

In the past period the house form was mainly describe by the cultural aspects. Apart from that cultural aspect the simple behavioral pattern and the environmental condition of the surrounding also had a very strong impact on the house form.



The economical change during the colonization period played an important role in the formation of the house in that period as well as the periods after that. The cultural base house forms it that colonization period.

In the post independence period and the latter part of the 70's where the pre economy introduced in to the country, huge urbanization occurred in the country and more and more people migrated from rural areas to the urban areas creating a serious housing problem. As a solution for this housing problem in the urban sector the concept of mass housing aroused in the country.

Though these housing schemes and multi story housing provide the very basic need like shelter and protection almost all these houses provide very less

psychological, spiritual qualities like privacy, identity, and individuality which were also a must from a well shaped house.

On the housing problem in the urban sector was increased rapidly during the past decade or so requiring more and more flat houses and housing scheme. Solutions for the housing problem in the future will also going to be more mass housing. So it is very important and it is a must to architects to study and identify the faulty situation in the past experience in mass housing. This kind of identification will help them in the future when they design new housing scheme and flat houses for community living.

In the contemporary period the form of the house is mainly depend on the economic background of its dwellers. So the house becomes a commodity which's value depends on it quantity rather than its quality. Even though the people with good economic background get a chance to live in a house shaped in their liking, while people with middle and low income class has problem with their housing and house form.



So these groups of people need special attention when it comes to housing. To provide them with a house with good qualities, it is architecture responsibility to study the mass housing and identify the good and bad aspect of the community housing.

So this study was carried out to identify the plus and minus points in the mass housing, considering the humans behavioral pattern with there economic background.

All the flat houses and the houses in the housing schemes provide the very basic physical need, which is expecting from the house; the shelter. In the case too the limited space provide by the house is a problem. All the dwellers in all type of houses, except the dwellers of luxury houses like Royal Park, complained that

there house did not provide enough spaces to carry out their day to day activities. This problem further more increases at the situations when they get a fixed house from without any flexibility to personalize.

As a solution for the tightness of houses people in the mass house always try to personalize the spaces. They even try to add extra spaces even though that is illegal .When they get a chance to do slit modification to there house in the way of adding extra bit of spaces they feel more comfortable than live in a house with a fixed form. This situation can be clearly seen in the Soysa flats and Jayawadanagama housing scheme. In the Jayawadanagama housing scheme the people live in the type A houses, change the courtyard in to a bed room and find a solution for their tightness of the house.

Lack of identity is another serious problem in the community living. People regardless of their economic level feel very uncomfortable in the identical house forms. So the people in the flat house as well as housing schemes try various methods like add or remove some part of the element of house, change the color scheme of the house etc to express the identity of their house.

In the Jayawadanagama housing scheme almost all the house in the scheme has a changed front elevation expressing the identity of its dwellers. On the other hand in the case of Summit flats, in the design process front verandah was left to planting and expresses the identity of inhabitants.

Lack of privacy in the exterior of the houses as well as in the interior of the house is another big problem in the community living. The privacy is one of the hardest aspects to provide in the community housing since lot of houses are packed in a small area. In the flat houses that problem is more serious than the housing schemas. To cater the problem of privacy the design should be carry out carefully in the future designs.

In that case too it is very important to identify the required privacy level of the various groups of people. With economical background of the people and with their behavioral pattern the required privacy level change vastly.

While living in flat houses and housing schemes people find it very difficult to feel the sense of belongingness. They always feel alien in that kind of community living. People in the flat houses and housing schemes do not bother about the surrounding of the house or even the exterior of the house since they always feel that, that place is not belongs to them or they do not belongs to that place.

So specially in the housing schemes it is important to give some kind of responsibility to the dwellers of the house about the surrounding of the house. Further more in the housing scheme and flat houses to feel comfortable with the sense of belongingness in their houses some kind of method is a must. That kind of method will help immensely to the people minds as well as the long existence of the houses as well.



As in the Summit flats in the flexible design people tend to look after the "in between" spaces and minimize the maintenance problem.

Lack of interaction among the people is also another big set back in the community living. People always feel isolated among lot of people in that kind of community living. This problem is more serious when it comes to living in the flat houses than the housing schemes.

By introducing more spaces that develop the interaction of the dwellers in a house schemes and flat houses like play ground , public gathering places , library and swimming pool etc will help immensely in the aspect of strengthening the interaction of the members of that particular scheme or flat.

All these facts emphasize that the house form of the contemporary period has a deeply rooted relationship between the human's behavioral pattern as well as their socio economic background. Through all the cases studied in this study this relationship can be clearly identified. People with healthy economic background live in high rise luxury apartments like Royal Park, while people who get low and middle income live in a low quality flat house like Soysa flats.

Through this study few important aspects are identified which will help in the design process of mass housing in the future.

To the problem of tightness, the spaces which can be use as multi purpose is a good solution. Specially in the low and middle income flat house this kind of multi purpose spaces will do lot of good to its dwellers.

To the most serious problem of privacy careful design of house is essential. In that process to identification of various privacy level of various group of people is further needed.



To fulfill the need of identity in the house the spaces or elevation that can be personalized is a good solution. Very small modification like allow add or remove certain parts without damaging the total context or allowing the change colour scheme of the house will give the required psychological feel of identity to the dwellers of the house, while keeping the identity of the housing scheme or flat house as well.

So all these facts emphasize the need of spaces in side as well as the out side of the house that can be personalizes. Further more when designing the community house, people can be provide with different options within their economic level related behavioral pattern, or may be architect can design only the flexible framework and allow people to personalize their own house will help to fulfill the

dwellers physical and psychological needs simultaneously. So the time has arrived to architect to look at the mass housing with a people centralized eye.

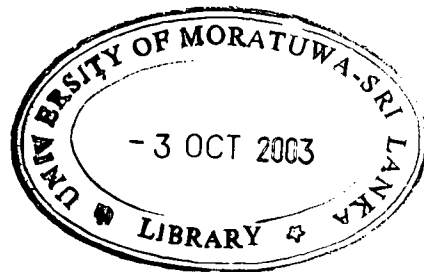
"My house cannot be someone else's work of art "(Because it is mine)

Irvin Attman

Homes And Homelessness



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