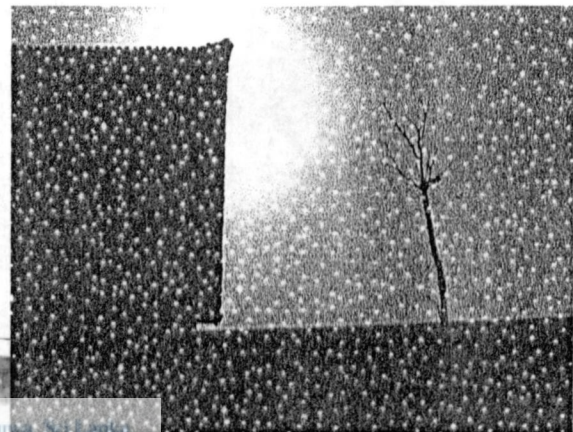
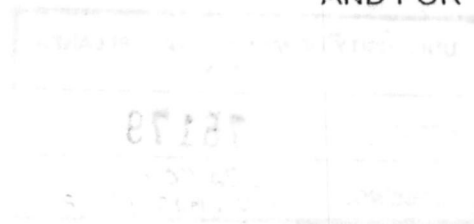


COGNIZANT STREETS;

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF ARCHITECTURAL PSYCHOLOGY
IN RELATION TO THE SIX SENSES
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO URBAN STREETS.



A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE DEPT. OF ARCHITECTURE
FOR THE FINAL EXAMINATION IN M.Sc.(ARCHITECTURE)
AND FOR THE PART II OF R.I.B.A.



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A B S T R A C T

The designers of built environment, the place makers have always be concerned with generating the 'appropriate place'. So many theories, visions and paradigms have been formed through analysis and visionary of numerous designers and architects through out the history on creating 'proper place for 'proper function'.

Still most of the views have placed their emphasis on the visual aspects of the place. The plans, giving rise eventually to the three dimensional form, by which one is environed, and the majestic elevations which create the face of the built environment, the colors, lighting, solid and void ratios, visual proportions, visual balance, all has been subject to extensive analysis.

In all but a few of place making analysis, we find that architecture is not to be seen, but to be felt the stand taken throughout the study. For most probably except the few gifted people known as architects or designers the space is to be felt, rather than to be seen. The elevations are not seen except form far away, the plan form is not recognized, except for the immediate enclosure where one is in, instead the space is felt through all the five tangible sensory organs, to create a visualization, the big picture in our mind, the sixth sense of man. The big visual created through the perceptions obtained through all the senses, makes one recognize each place in a unique way, a way unique in many aspects than just the visual ones.

This base is taken through the study to analyze the street. The street, its unique way of usability than just the conveyer function is analyzed in the study through the concept that the street is a place felt by all the five senses and recognized through the sixth sense.

The analysis is taken further based on the fact various visualizations of the streets by the user is formed by the input they obtain through the five senses. The street

formed the base, as street is recognized to be more dynamic a space than the static places which have more rigid characteristics, and are less impulsive on the senses. This study concentrates on analyzing the street, in the sense that it is a place to be felt; felt by all the five senses and to be grabbed or visualized by the sixth sense.

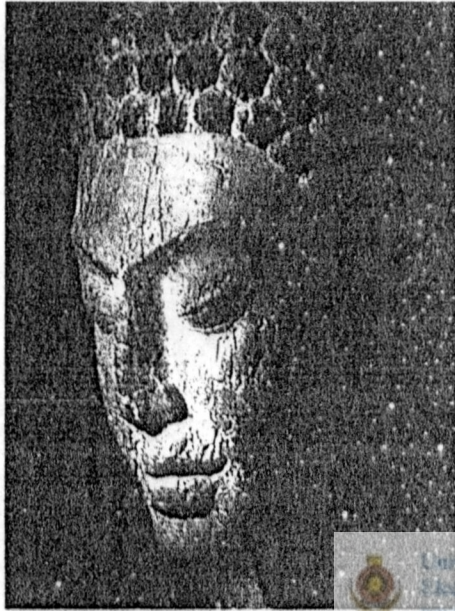


Fig. O.O.1 The perfect sense of the sense

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The completion of this essay would have been an impossible task without the help of many, who supported me both physically and morally in producing it.

I am profoundly grateful to Prof. Nimal De Silva for giving me the necessary guidance to carryout the study and also Dr. Manawadu, Dr. R. Emanuel, Senior Lecturers of the department of architecture and Archt. Raveen Gunarathne, Lecturer, Department of Architecture, who were always behind me and always made me courage.

I am also tender my heartfelt to my colleges Mahen, Ranjan, and Chamali for their valuable guidance and unreserved assistance given to me to constrain this a success.

I am deeply indebted to my husband, Chandana Without whose help; this could never have been a reality.



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Last but not least I would like to thank my mother, father, mother-in-law and father-in low for providing me the support and encouragement to carryout the study without any other concerns.



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