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**CONCLUSION**

## CONCLUSION

To be human is to live in a world that is filled with significant place. To be human is to have and to know "your place".

The philosopher Martin Heidegger (1958) declared that "place", places man in such a way that it reveals the external bonds of his existence and at the same time the depths of his freedom and reality. Therefore our society truly acts as mirrors, reflecting our values, attitudes, dreams, fears, and fascinations of the individuals and societies that have shaped them. In our every day life places are not experienced as independent, clearly defined entities that can be described simply in terms of their locations appearance. Places can be identified in all levels of identity, such as my place, your place, street, community, etc. but it never confirms tidy hierarchies of classification to understand the phenomenon of place.

- 1- Interesting in its own rights as fundamental expression of man's involvement.
- 2- Improved knowledge of the nature of place can contribute to the maintenance and manipulation of existing places and the creation of new places. However these components are sometimes way they seem to be determined by earlier places and the conditions of the immediate place of residence.

The architecture had been described as a one of most eligible practices. It could be cater the growing demand of the society with place making. So someone who could fill it with determining or who would cause it to flexible better and who would create as environment or the well being advancement of the human race. But when it come to actual situation, as the person who provide required environment to the user especially in the field of housing scheme catering to the quantitative needs of the

people for habitable space. But in reality the user's true requirements go beyond it.

### **1. Qualitative nature of Modifications.**

Qualitative nature is named as modifications to form and the modifications to shape. Then the situation of a place of that type is, creating a modifiers environment. With that aspects people truly engaged with modifications. In this research author has established main two aspects.

1- modifications to form

2- modifications to shape

These two aspects were again categorized as a new modification and the re modification. With that situation new modification are formed by the new modification of form and shape and the re modifications of form and the shape.

New modifications are analyzed as new adaptation of the built form with excepting the original containers of the house form. Under that situation shaping also could be done with user preferences. In this condition original form is destroyed.

Re modification was analyzed under the modifications of existing built form without destruction quantitatively. Within the considered aspects, modifications to shaping are qualitatively o. k. than the modifications to form. Because new modification of form was utterly destroyed the original situation.

To clear out the final solution as mentioned above, it is hypothetically introduced that each aspiration has touched with the architect's eye, when creating the particular built form. According to that some architects utterly determined every aspects of the built form with the shaping but some are not so. With the conception of human nature, they are dissatisfied many situations. In architecturally the modifier's nature was named as modification of form and modification of shape. Those two

aspects are established empirically what is bad and what is o.k. In this situation modification of shape is o. k. rather than modification of form.

This research has been established to re explain what is form and what is shape. When creating the form architect has to consider the necessary requirements of the user, and it provides according to the particular problem. Other than that building regulation, available land areas are considered. But in many of the situations the user perceives with various modifications, such as attachments and changes. But every possibility can get into practice if building form is flexible. Complete building form does not change, because it is the 'heart' of the building.

Housing schemes are designed at an initiate stage, such as the income level, social status, and type of the family. The requirement would be setup for that, which leads to the briefing of the project. But most of the project costs, after computation of the final project, goes higher than the initial. Then they have to increase the amount of the houses. Then people have to pay to own houses. In that situation middle class people afford to pay that amount and personalize the house. But as the house was originally designed for urban poor the condition of the house did not match with the social status of the middle class owners. Then they had to redo and newly modify the house.

The case study reveals the form of new modification are more increased rather than re modifications and each house was qualitatively increased with re modification.

Because new modification catered with the newly added environment with creating the unsatisfactory environment further as quantitatively.

But re modification is taken place qualitatively changed .It is provided comfortable environment for the user.

In Maththegoda housing scheme, there was a much more new modification of form. But type 'C' houses are mostly engaged with re modifications To existing built form.but when considering the shaping re

modifications to shaping are more increased. Because many of them shape the existing built environment with the re modification to forms defined as modification of external matter of the original built form. Therefore many of them externally arrange their spaces by using the original form as the modification of form and shape regarding to the Jayawadanagama housing scheme by using the, shaping are increased rather than form. There are 8 types house form, but since getting some clarifications and balance the research gap with given time, only 4 types of houses were considered by the author according to that type 'A' and 'F' are very radically engage with the newly modified the form.

## **2. The Extensive Nature of Modifications of the Dissatisfaction.**

Many of the people modify their environment since different perceptions. But in this thesis it is not mentioned clearly since some limitation of the time and available resources for the research. Therefore for this study can be further developed to takes decision correctly with the user dissatisfaction and it will be more helpful to analyze the user for another creation. So the research can be further established as teamwork.

## **3. Theoretical framework**

When considering the theoretical applications, there should be created a gap between professional works and the practical works. That is because specially personalized built form are extensively modified their environment regarding to their facilities. Therefore the user should form by some theoretical frame to modify their environment.

Then the architect also not confuse with the concept of modifications whether it is good or bad for the habitat. But architect can realized the correct position, which situation is good for modifications and which is not good. With that situation he can create some framework of the theoretically to understand the better position.

#### **4. Final Remark.**

If professions know the social status, income level and other, they had to consider the allocated budget also same. If it is changed the user category the space will be changed. If it is so, there should be some flexibility to do some changes or not. That space can be provided with the basic form of the house. If it is so, many of them are perceive and personalize that the space without form modifications. On the other hand architect can't provide only the structural possibility of the house. They should analyze the human attitudes and physical setting and derive the 3D images of the building. It should provide the flexibility or the allocation for the modification and alterations. Because when considering architecture the flexibility placed an important railed, deciding the useless reaction to the built environment. The other issue is, architect should determine every aspect of the built form and the shape, but in this situation user has to live with aspirations and attitudes of another person, if architect is only a determiner. Therefore some of the professional attitudes are not good attention if user modifies that much of determinant factor of the building. But it is also not a good conception. Since architecture is only the profession. Architect can't afford user aspirations. User dissatisfaction occurs in many situations since it is the nature of human being. Architecturally this conception is introduced as the qualitative nature of modification. So it is namely modification of shape.

Another situation that have rationalized in this study is, when designing the mass housing there should be a possibility to personalize their territory.

Professional wise also they can realized and recognize that there should be some gap with the determinism and the flexibility. Finally this dissertation is derived many of the situation people change their position

and peoples action do not mold in the particular built form whether architect determined the space. So getting the balance sensation between profession and the people it derives the concept the architect should therefore be in a better position by understanding the qualitative nature of modifications to determine the design of their individuality. Therefore to achieve this objectives the architect should stop being a teacher or an imposer and instead. Attempt to understand people's aspirations, attitudes to avoid the unbalanced environment.





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**LIST OF REFERENCES &**  
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User modification of architecture: an examination of concept of form and shape as a manifest in architectural determinism

Research sheet -no.....3.

Name of the housing scheme-

House type- B

Date-

A14

Item no	Modification of form		Modification of shape	
	Elements	%	Elements	%
1	Entrance (Door)	✓	Doors -windows	✓
2	Main space (Dining TV)	✓	Roof covering	X
3	Solid void area	✓	Painting	✓
4	Landscape area and pattern	✓	Shading	X
5	Circulation		Other	
6	Opening position	✓	Handrail	
7	Built: un-built			
8	Ht: ht			
9	Roof type	X		
10	Attachement (Front) - Living			
12	Window	✓		
13				

Changes.  
Floor material  
tiles / cement  
rendered (decorated)  
Handrail.

User modification of architecture: an examination of concept of form and shape as a manifest in architectural determinism

Research sheet -no...A...

Name of the housing scheme-

House type- F

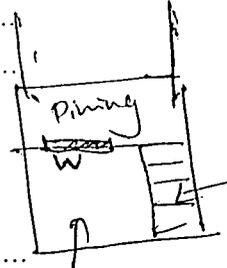
Date-

Item no	Modification of form		Modification of shape	
	Elements	%	Elements	%
1	Entrance	X	Doors -windows	
2	Main space	X	Roof covering	
3	Solid void area	X	Painting	
4	Landscape area and pattern		Shading	
5	Circulation	✓	Other	
6	Opening position	✓	Front wall	
7	Built: un-built		(Brick)	
8	Ht: ht			
9	Roof type	X		
10	attach - Bath			
11				
12				
13				

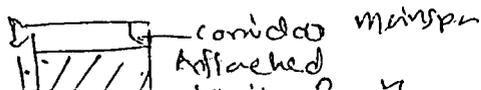
P/7/8/9/10/11

- 1-No. Of people of original form-.....2
- 2-No. of people of current form-.....4
- 3-Economical condition- high/middle/poor
- 4-Commencement period-.....
- 5-No. of years (time period)-.....17
- 6- Total no. Of houses in scheme-.....

Toilet - enlarge, P/12



- 1-No. Of people of original form-.....A
- 2-No. of people of current form-.....4
- 3-Economical condition- high/middle/poor
- 4-Commencement period-.....
- 5-No. of years (time period)-.....6
- 6- Total no. Of houses in scheme-.....



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ape as a

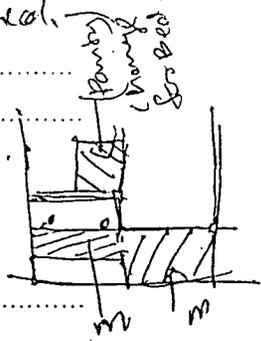
User modification of architecture: an examination of concept of form and shape as a manifest in architectural determinism

Research sheet -no.....  
Name of the housing scheme- M  
House type- F  
Date- 2/10

Item no	Modification of form		Modification of shape	
	Elements	%	Elements	%
1	Entrance	X	Doors -windows	✓
2	Main space	✓	Roof covering	✓
3	Solid void area	✓	Painting	✓
4	Landscape area and pattern	✓	Shading	
5	Circulation		Other	
6	Opening position	X	garage	
7	Built: un-built	✓	Grillwork	
8	Ht: ht		Ceiling	
9	Roof type	X	Garage	
10				
11	Roady → Bed/Computer			
12	Part of the			
13	Par verana → kitchen			

P. 13/14 and others are → extended.

- 1-No. Of people of original form..... 4
- 2-No. of people of current form..... 4
- 3-Economical condition- high/middle/poor.....
- 4-Commencement period- (1986).....
- 5-No. of years (time period).....
- 6- Total no. Of houses in scheme..... 16



Water tank added.

User modification of architecture: an examination of concept of form and shape as a manifest in architectural determinism

Research sheet -no.....  
Name of the housing scheme- M  
House type- C  
Date-

Item no	Modification of form		Modification of shape	
	Elements	%	Elements	%
1	Entrance		Doors -windows	X
2	Main space		Roof covering	
3	Solid void area		Painting	✓
4	Landscape area and pattern	✓	Shading	
5	Circulation		Other	
6	Opening position			
7	Built: un-built			
8	Ht: ht			
9	Roof type			
10	FRONT veranda			
11				
12				
13				

P / -

- 1-No. Of people of original form.....
- 2-No. of people of current form.....
- 3-Economical condition- high/middle/poor.....
- 4-Commencement period-.....
- 5-No. of years (time period).....
- 5- Total no. Of houses in scheme.....



Research sheet -no.....

Name of the housing scheme-

House type-

Date-

Item no	Modification of form		Modification of shape	
	Elements	%	Elements	%
1	Entrance		Doors -windows	
2	Main space		Roof covering	
3	Solid void area		Landscaping	
4	Landscape area and pattern		Painting	
5	Circulation		Shading	
6	Opening position		Finishes	
7	Built: un-built		Shaping of territory	
8	Ht: ht			
9	Roof type			
10				
11				
12				
13				

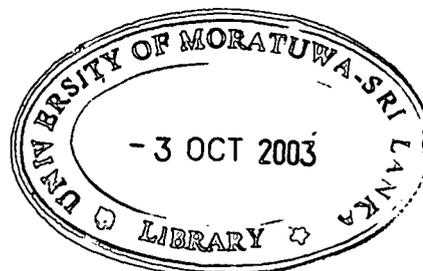
1-No. Of people of original form-.....

2-No.of people of current form-.....

3-Economical condition- high/middle/poor

4-Commencement period-.....

5-No.of years (time period)-...6- Total no. Of houses in scheme-.....



USER MODIFICATIONS IN ARCHITECTURE

SUMMARY SHEET -NO:

NAME OF THE HOUSING SCHEME:

No. Of Houses in a Row	House Type	New modifications (Nos)	Re modifications (Nos)	Non (Nos)
Ex: 8	Type A	4	3	1
	Type B	.....	.....	.....
	Type C	.....	.....	.....
	Type D	.....	.....	.....

NEW MODIFICATIONS/ RE MODIFICATIONS

New modi. to Form / Re modi. to Shape

Type A	%	B	%	D	%
Ex: 15/20	75	12/20	60	10/20	50
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					