

LB/200N/24/00

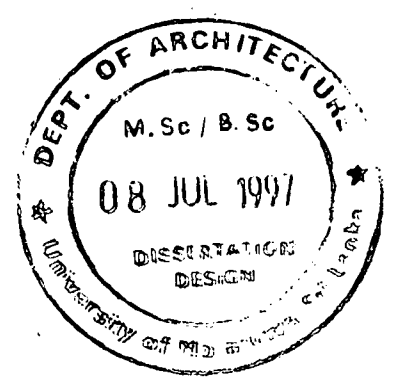
**APPLICATION OF
INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS
IN
THE DEVELOPMENT OF
MULTISTORY APARTMENTS**

සරසවියේ
මොරටුව විශ්ව විද්‍යාලය, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව
මොරටුව.

**A DISSERTATION PRESENTED TO
THE FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
UNIVERSITY OF MORATUWA
SRI LANKA
FOR THE
FINAL EXAMINATION IN
M.Sc. ARCHITECTURE
AND
THE PART II EXAMINATION IN
THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS**

71577
72 "97"
728-2

**M.D.C.H.GUNATILAKE
1997**



71577

TH



University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.
Electronic Theses & Dissertations
www.lib.mrt.ac.lk

CONTENTS

CONTENTS

Acknowledgement

Abstract

INTRODUCTION

01

01. Explanation of the study
02. Importance of the study
03. Intention and limitation of the study
04. Method of work

CHAPTER ONE

Evolution of multi-storey apartment complexes of urban housing

07

1.1 problem of housing of Housing

08

1.2 Migration to the city centres

12

1.2.1 Migration to the Colombo city

14

1.3 Emergence of the apartment complex

14

1.3.1 Emergence of the apartment concept in Colombo

16

CHAPTER TWO

Life style and Neighbourhood

26

2.1 The major characteristics of a settlement

29

2.1.1 Sociability

30

2.1.2 Privacy

30

2.1.3 Identity

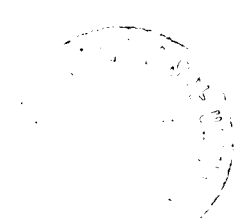
32

2.2 The general lifestyle in settlement

35

CHAPTER THREE

Impact of changes in the physical order of Sri Lankan multi-storey apartments on the life style of dwellers	39
3.1 Design of the physical order in Sri Lankan multi-storey apartments with special reference to specific examples	49
3.1.1 Layout pattern	43
3.1.2 Infrastructure facilities	48
3.1.3 Individual blocks and housing units.	53
3.2 Neighbourhood characteristics in Sri Lankan multi-storey apartments	57
3.3 The impact of the transformed physical order on the life style in Sri Lankan multi-storey apartments with special reference to specific examples	60
3.3.1 Sociability	61
3.3.2 Privacy	71
3.3.3 Identity	77
CONCLUSION	87
Bibliography	90



Acknowledgement

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to each and every one for their help and guidance, extended to me in numerous ways during this study.

My sincere thanks to

Archt. Prof. NIMAL De Silva,
Head , Dept. Of Architecture,
For valuable discussions,

Archt. Dr. Samitha Manawadu,
Archt. Dr. L.S.R. Perera
Senior Lecturers,
Dept. Of Architecture,
For guidance, discussions, and encouragement,

Archt. Anura Rathnavibhushana,
Archt. C. Anjalendran
Archt. Pasan Wijesundara
Archt. N. M. P. Navaratne
For valuable discussions

University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka
Electronic Theses & Dissertations
www.lib.mrt.ac.lk

My Batchmates,
Tilak Ratnayake, Prasanna Ratnayake, Daitha Wijetunga, Aruna
Balasuriya and Ananda Samarasinghe , for holding valuable discussions ,
encouragement.


My friends,
Nalaka Kaluwewa, Chamika Weerasooriya
For the help given in the final presentation

Finally my parents
For all their support and continuous encouragement

Abstract

Physical space is highly congruent with social and conceptual structure. People cluster to gather because they share unwritten rules and non verbal communicating devices.

Clearly the effectiveness of traditional settlements is due to the greater uniformity and sharing of symbols and a grater co-incidence of conceptual and physical environment.

Significant neighbor hood characteristics inherent will be examined to reveal the life style of dwellers.  University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka
www.lib.mrt.ac.lk
Symbolic life style and other comparable factors seem more important than income in explaining the neighbor hood concept. The process of clustering helps cultures survive is important in terms of mutual help, urbanization and helps maintain cultural pattern.

An in-depth knowledge of the subject area has become increasingly important in the built form of the city structure. In the Sri Lankan context it has become an efficient means of fulfilling the requirements of housing in the urban sector.

The preservation of traditional patterns may be important not only for the survival of cultures but also the successful integration of villages in to growing cities. Therefore the transformation of community living in to the physical order of



multistory buildings presents a great challenge to architects, due to its impact on the life style of dwellers.

Accordingly, the dwelling responds to the individual and the family, the block, neighbor hood and distinct respond to various groups.



University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka
Electronic Theses & Dissertations
www.lib.mrt.ac.lk

LIST OF PLATES

1. The cave offered the earliest protection for the man
2. Feeling of protection offered by various shelters
3. Low -income housing settlement & Shanties with cheap material
4. Some of the earliest multistory buildings in Colombo
5. Apartments of Some British companies
6. Reagent flats and gall Face courts
7. Manning Mansions and Bogala Flats
8. Bambalapitiya and Milagiriya flats
9. Anderson And Keppetipola Flats
10. Anderson Flats Layout
11. Anderson and Elwitigala - Spaces between the blocks
12. Elwitigala Layout
13. Keppetipola Flats
14. Keppetipola Flats
15. Anderson Flats Community Facilities
16. Elwitigala Flats community Facilities
17. Anderson The common access balcony
18. Community facilities in other Schemes
19. Keppetipola House Plans
20. Elwitigala Scheme



21. Keppitipola House Plans
22. stair ways Keppitipola & Elwitigala
23. Keppitipola Pedestrian Bridges
24. Child hood Gangs
25. Loss of privacy rear Balconies
26. Loss of visual privacy. Keppetipola Flats
27. Visual privacy through landscaping
28. Balconies Anderson - Elwitigala
29. Balconies Anderson - Elwitigala
30. Keppitipola Flats - The pedestrian bridges/ Common lobbies
32. Parking Facilities
33. Keppitipola Extended carports
34. Anderson the need for identity

