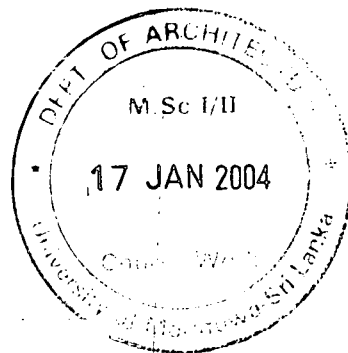


A DISSERTATION
SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MORATUWA IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF SCIENCE
IN
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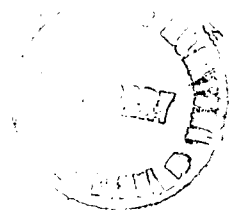
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DECLARATION

I declare that this dissertation represents my own work, except where due acknowledgement is made, and that it has not been previously included in a thesis, dissertation or report submitted to this university or to any other institution for a degree, diploma or other qualification.



UOM Verified Signature

(S.M.S.D. Senanayake)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

**DESIGN SUPERIORITY IN ARCHITECTURAL EXPRESSION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BUILT FORM
IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS**

| | | |
|------|---|-------|
| I. | Acknowledgement | iii |
| II. | Contents | iv |
| III. | List of figures | vii |
| IV. | List of tables | xii |
| V. | Introduction | xv |
| | a) Observation And Topic Explanation | xv |
| | b) Criticality And Intention | xvi |
| | c) Scope And Limitations | xvii |
| | d) Method Of Study | xviii |
| 1.0 | <u>Chapter One: - Expressive Architecture A Holistic View</u> | 01 |
| 1.1 | Meaning in architecture | |
| | 1.1.1 Meaning a definition | 02 |
| | 1.1.2 Meaningful architecture | 03 |
| 1.2 | Relationship between meaning and expression | 03 |
| | 1.2.1 Expression a definition | 05 |
| 1.3 | Expression in meaningful architecture | 06 |
| 1.4 | Generators of architectural expression | 07 |
| | 1.4.1 Generators a definition | 07 |
| | 1.4.2 Primary generators | 08 |
| | 1.4.3 Secondary generators | 16 |
| 1.5 | Categorization of architectural expression | 17 |
| | 1.5.1 Primary expression | 17 |
| | 1.5.2 Secondary expression | 18 |

| | | |
|---------|---|----|
| 2.0 | <u>Chapter Two: - Mode And Media Of Architecture And Superiority As An Expression</u> | 19 |
| 2.1 | Mode of architectural expression | 20 |
| 2.1.1 | Form a definition | 20 |
| 2.1.2 | Need for the meaning in architecture form | 21 |
| 2.1.3 | Form and shape for meaningful architectural expression | 22 |
| 2.1.4 | Different Manifestation of form | 24 |
| 2.1.4.1 | Centralized form | 25 |
| 2.1.4.2 | Linear form | 26 |
| 2.1.4.3 | Radial form | 26 |
| 2.1.4.4 | Clustered form | 27 |
| 2.2 | Expression of quality of superiority in architecture | 29 |



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| | | |
|---------|---|----|
| 3.0 | <u>Chapter Three:- Superiority In Relation To Its Built Form And Activity Pattern</u> | 31 |
| 3.1 | Superiority in relation to built form | |
| 3.1.1 | Introduction to built form | 32 |
| 3.1.2 | Architectural expression and meaningful form | 33 |
| 3.1.2.1 | Plan configuration | 34 |
| 3.1.2.2 | 3-D composition | 37 |
| 3.1.2.3 | Relationship of the built form with the immediate context | 39 |
| 3.1.2.4 | Landscape pattern | 40 |

| | | |
|-------|--|----|
| 3.2 | Superiority in relation to activity pattern | |
| 3.2.1 | Introduction to activity pattern | 43 |
| 3.2.2 | Correlation between activity pattern and the Architectural link of the spaces | 44 |
| 3.2.3 | Activity pattern as a supportive element for Explaining Quality of superiority | 44 |
| 3.2.4 | Methods of research and data analyzing | 45 |
| 4.0 | <u>Chapter Four:-Case Study Of Selected Examples Expressing The Quality Of Superiority</u> | 48 |
| 4.1 | Town Hall Building | 49 |
| 4.2 | Parliament Building Complex | 63 |
| 4.3 | World Trade Center | 74 |
| ➤ | Conclusion | 84 |
| ➤ | Bibliography | 87 |
| ➤ | List of references | 88 |



LIST OF FIGURES

| | |
|--|----|
| (Fig-1.1)- The Expression That Is Giving Identifies Or Uniqueness Of A Thing | |
| Is Generated Through Meaning. | 04 |
| (Fig-1.2)- Objects Or Living Mass With In The Range Of Our Perception Have | |
| An Identity. | 05 |
| (Fig-1.3) Objects Or Living Mass With In The Range Of Our Perception Have | |
| An Identity. | 05 |
| (Fig-1.4)-Expression And Meaning Can Be Applied To The Man Made | |
| Environment, As Part Of The Nature. | 06 |
| (Fig-1.5)- The History Of Human Civilization Provides Abundant Evidence; | |
| Include The Egyptian Pyramids, Buddhist Stupa's | 09 |
| (Fig-1.6) The History Of Human Civilization Provides Abundant Evidence; | |
| Include The Egyptian Pyramids, Buddhist Stupa's | 09 |
| (Fig-1.7)-The Emotions, Reactions, And Behavior Of People Generated | |
| On Specific Connection With Nature | 10 |
| (Fig-1.8)-Expression That Derives From The Built Form Must Represent The | |
| Real State Of Their Lives. Traditional Rural House | 10 |
| (Fig 1.9)-Attitudes & Values Are A Product Of The Interplay Of Social, | |
| Cultural, & Economical Factors. | 11 |
| (Fig 1.10)- House Form Is Intern Modified By Climatic Conditions & Technology | 11 |
| (Fig-1.11)-Architecture Can Be Considered As An Art Form That Helps In Setting | |
| Up A Suitable Physical Environment To Cater To These Human Activities. | 12 |
| (Fig 1.12)-Housing Scheme, The Activity Pattern Can Have A Significant | |
| Impact On A Built From. | 13 |

| | |
|--|----|
| (Fig 1.13)- Art Museum In Bilbao. Frank Gehry, The Activity Pattern Can Have A Significant Impact On A Built Form. | 13 |
| (Fig1.14)-Context Generally Has A Renounced Character And Identity. | 14 |
| (Fig1.15)-Places Or Built Form Interact Within Context Must Identify In Related To Particular Identity | 14 |
| (Fig1.16)-Technology & Materials Are Used To Harmonize The Built Form With The Natural Environment, Hotel Kandalama. | 18 |
| (Fig 2.1) Form Is Defined By The Space, Source: Francis D.K. Ching Architecture, Form. Space And Order | 20 |
| (Fig2.2)-Complexity Of The Architectural Form With Response To Its Function | 21 |
| (Fig-2.3)-Different Expression Of Power Using Different Forms, Tajmahal, Pyramids | 22 |
| (Fig-2.4)-Different Expression Of Power Using Different Forms, Tajmahal, Pyramids. | 22 |
| (Fig-2.5)- Reims Cathedral | 22 |
| (Fig-2.6)- The overall built form is meant to be expressed the whole idea of the particular building in response to its purpose | 23 |
| (Fig-2.7)- Built Form Contrast To Its Context, Express Superiority. | 23 |
| (Fig-2.8)-Built Form Contrast To Its Context, Express Superiority. | 23 |
| (Fig-2.9)-Plan Section And Elevation Of The Pantheon | 24 |
| (Fig 2.10)-Centralized Form - Expressing Centrality & Dominance, Source: Francis D.K. Ching Architecture, Form Space And Order. | 25 |
| (Fig 2.11)-Linear Forms-Expressing Procession Or Movement, Source: Francis D.K. Ching Architecture, Form. Space And Order | 26 |
| (Fig2.12)-Radial Forms-Expressing Extrovert Ness. Source: Francis D.K. Ching Architecture, Form, Space And Order | 27 |
| (Fig2.13)-Clustered Forms - Expressing Flexibility And Freeness Source: Francis D.K. Ching Architecture, Form. Space And Order | 28 |

| | |
|--|--|
| (Fig2.14)-It Will Give A Feeling Of Over Powering Or Domination | |
| | Over To The Observer. 29 |
| (Fig2.15)-Religious Dignitaries And Status Evoke A Feeling Of Respect | |
| | Towards A Built Form Or Its Performance. 29 |
| (Fig3.1)-The Meaning, Transmitted Through The Language | 33 |
| (Fig-3.2)-Pyramids Of Egypt Expresses Its Superiority By Its Triangular Plans | |
| | And Stubble Form With Sharp Edges And Apex. 34 |
| (Fig-3.3)-Semicircular Dome Of Its Composition Emphasizes The Static Form | 34 |
| (Fig-3.4)-Plan Form Influenced By The Practical Requirements Of The Building. | 35 |
| (Fig-3.5)-All Ideas, Feelings And Emotions Are Consciously Embodied In To A | |
| | Form And There It Gives A Clear Impression Of It Image To The Observer. 36 |
| (Fig 3.6)- Contrast Is Applied As A Various Elements. | |
| | Source: -The Principles Of Architectural Composition 37 |
| (Fig: 3.7) -Riccardi Palace, Florence. Source: The Principles Of Architectural Composition | 37 |
| (Fig: 3.8)-Lord Leicester's Hospital, Warwick. Contrast Of Material Tone | |
| | And Colour Source, The Principles Of Architectural Composition. 38 |
| (Fig: 3.9)- The Proper Treatment Of Solid And Void | |
| | Source: The Principles Of Architectural Composition. 38 |
| (Fig: 3.10)- Church In Stockholm, Contrast In The Main Mass Dud | |
| | Source, The Principles Of Architectural Composition 38 |
| (Fig3.11)- The Natural Context | 40 |
| (Fig3.12)-The Man Made Context | 40 |
| (Fig3.13) (Fig3.14)-A Built-Up Area Without Trees Is Dramatically Changed | |
| | With The Interaction Of Trees As Landscape Elements. Hotel- Light House 41 |
| (Fig-4.1.1)- The Location Of The Town Hole Building Is Almost In The | |
| | Center Of The City Of Colombo City 50 |

- (Fig-4.1.2)- The Roadways Runs Right Round The Site, Town Hall Building. 51
- (Fig-4.1.3)- The Major Axis Of The Built Form Gives A Clear Approach To The Town Hall. 52
- (Fig-4.1.4)- The General Configuration Of The Plan Form In The
Town Hall Building Is Symmetrical Through Its Primary Axis 52
- (Fig-4.1.5)-Formality Of The Building Creates Dignity And Dominating
Quality With Quality Of Superiority Of The Built Form, Town Hall Building. 53
- (Fig-4.1.6)-The Centrally Located Dome Structure Will Symbolize The "Supremacy"
Town Hall. 53
- (Fig-4.1.7)- The Domes, Columns, Arches That Enhance The Expression
Of Quality Of Superiority, Town Hall 54
- (Fig-4.1.8)- The Entrance To The Town Hall Building Is Clearly
Identified By Their Entrance Porch 55
- (Fig-4.1.9)- The Porch Of The Town Hall Building Is Gives It Grandeur
And Power To The Entrance 55
- (Fig-4.1.10)- The Site Surrounding The Building Is Neatly Turf, Town Hall. 56
- (Fig4.1.11)- User Has Entered And Comes Directly Perpendicular
To The Building Or Parallel To The Building, Town Hall 58
- (Fig4.2.1)- The Symmetricity Goes Along The Primary Axis Of The Building
Parliament Complex. 65
- (Fig4.2.2)- Large Building And Wings Were Created Concerning The
Large Building As A Center, The Parliamentary Complex . 66
- (Fig4.2.3)- The Main Building Has Over Powered By He Wings, The Parliamentary Complex 66
- (Fig4.2.4)- The Chamber Block Is The Most Important Activity Space
Within The Other Activity Spaces Of The Parliament Complex. 67



| | |
|--|----|
| (Fig4.2.5)- The Plan Showing The Spatial Relationship Between Chamber And External Space, The Parliamentary Complex . | 68 |
| (Fig4.2.6)-Significant Feature Of The Building Will Be That The Chamber Block, The Parliamentary Complex. | 69 |
| (Fig4.2.7)- Main Part Of The Building Taken As A Single Entity It Will Represent As A Symbol Of Original Building, The Parliamentary Complex. | 69 |
| (Fig4.2.8)-Special Landscape Pattern Of The Complex Has Generated Because Of The Site Is Situated In An Island, The Parliamentary Complex. | 70 |
| (Fig4.2.9)- The Na Trees, And The Front Pond, The Parliamentary Complex. | 70 |
| (Fig4.3.1)- Main Towers It Gives The Identity For Building As Well As The Echelon Square, World Trade Center. | 75 |
| (Fig4.3.2)-The Layout Of World Trade Center | 76 |
| (Fig4.3.3)-Plans Of World Trade Center | 77 |
| (Fig4.3.4, (Fig4.3.4),) (Fig4.3.4)- Main Axis Is Not Limited Only To The World Trade Center Site, World Trade Center. | 78 |



LIST OF TABLES

| | |
|---|----|
| <i>(4.1.1)- Movement of People, Front Road, Town Hall.</i> | 59 |
| <i>(4.1.2)- Reaction for the Building, Front Road, Town Hall</i> | 59 |
| <i>(4.1.3)- Reaction for the Building, Road-A, Town Hall</i> | 60 |
| <i>(4.1.4)- Reaction for the Building, Road-B, Town Hall</i> | 60 |
| <i>(4.1.5)- Reaction for the Building, Entrance Porch, Town Hall</i> | 60 |
| <i>(4.1.6)- Movement Of People, Entrance Lobby In The Ground Floor, Town Hall</i> | 61 |
| <i>(4.1.7)- Dressing, Main Lobby, Town Hall</i> | 61 |
| <i>(4.1.8)- Reaction for the Space, Main Lobby, Town Hall</i> | 61 |
| <i>(4.2.1)- Movement of People, Front Court, World Trade Center.</i> | 80 |
| <i>(4.2.2)- Reaction for the Building, Front Court, World Trade Center</i> | 80 |
| <i>(4.2.3)- Reaction for the Building, Entrance, World Trade Center</i> | 81 |
| <i>(4.2.4)- Movement of People, Entrance Lobby, Ground Floor, World Trade Center.</i> | 81 |
| <i>(4.2.5)- Dressing, Main Lobby, World Trade Center</i> | 81 |
| <i>(4.1.8)- Reaction for the Space, Main Lobby, World Trade Center.</i> | 82 |



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1.0-INTRODUCTION

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1.0-INTRODUCTION

A work of art is essentially some thing in the artists mind and architecture might well be called an art or organization.

"Art ornament and symbolism have been essential to architecture because they heighten its meaning make it clearer give it grater resonance" (Luning P N, 1968, 75)

People feelings and ideas are expressed through 'art' form. Likewise, a work of architecture too, represents a form of communication and express ideas like any other work of art. So work of architecture, through it's inherits an overriding quality, evokes its expression these expressions make an easy way to create a dialogue with its user, through which they are conditioned and brought on to a common base. For instance in a religious environment, the quality of "sacredness" gives peace and devotion to the user and sets the environment for the smooth functioning of the particular activity similarly, a hotel may posses a dynamic is pleasurable environment.

1.2-OBSERVATION AND TOPIC EXPLANATION

People who lived in the early stages of the civilization have used different scions and symbols as communication media in very simple ways. During the later periods 'art' became the form of communication media.

"To the question of what is art, the answer frequently made is that is expression therefore it is clear that 'art' is a media of expressing human thoughts emotions and ideas too. (Hanumantha, 1974, 85)

"An art, architecture is more than satisfying the purely functional requirements of a building program. Fundamentally, the physical manifestation of architecture accommodates human activity. However the arrangement and organization of the elements of form and spaces are presented, therefore not us ends in themselves, but as means to solve a problem in response to, conditions of function, purpose and context find that is architecturally. (Ching, 1974, 10)

So as the above statement, architecture can be identified, as the art if organization, which understands the complex pattern of human activities and interpreting them in terms of, build environment. Thus architecture is the very special form of functional art.

Like any other work of art, such as painting, sculpture ...etc, architecture too represents a form of communication. Like any other language, architectural language too, has its vocabularies and grammar. Using these architectural language, expresses variety of visual qualities to the built environment depicting religious social and political act.

The purpose of architecture is producing comfortable environments, for the user that is the satisfactions of physical and psychological needs of the people. They experience these by mean of expressive qualities, which emitted from each environment product. there for the buildings could be termed as "good architectural creation " the quality of commutation of the level of expression is determined by the knowledge of architecture as language and its correct manipulation in order to express the required quality.

1.3-CRITICALITY AND INTENTION

In work of art, the artist deliberately and consciously embodies forms in tangible materials. As Elkhart states it is to be properly express a thing must proceed from within, moved by its form, in other words just as a man, being an intellectual animals, so man's work differs from natural species in their comprehensibility.



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"Architecture is produced by ordinary people, for ordinary people; there fore it should be easily comprehensible to all" (Rasmussen, experience n architecture; 1959, 56)

Designing and architectural product Bering comprehensible to all is the great responsibility of an architect. Because of an architecturally design space or a built form, fails to communicate with people or comfort the people, it doesn't have the good common of its language. Therefore it is very clear conception in to an expressive form. The knowledge of the language of them and good command of its language enables them to cast their concepts in a harmonious form.

Therefore each building gains its identity or predominant character by the environmental quality. If the right environmental quality is achieved in the space, which in turn provides the quality in the state of minds of persons involved thus improving and enhancing the function performed.

Each of these qualities sets a particular orderliness into activity makes the user more comfortable and orientates them towards the intended purpose. In the absence of which



it way causes confusion and disco comfort, so at a border level, it may even lead to disintegrate the whole social fabric.

It was however observed that in the present day context, the achievement of quality of superiority has become a much more complex task due to various reasons and therefore often its achievement is neglected even in the situation where it is presence has to be mostly felt; for example is some of the state owned buildings, such as parliament complex...Etc.

Therefore the intention of the study is to examine the built forms used to crate the quality of superiority in architecture.

1.4-SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The study is mainly concentrated on the expression of quality of superiority in a built form, and an examination of its function and context.

Between the two determinant factors, which are the qualitative and quantitative requirements, the latter will be mainly considered in regarding the expression of environmental qualities.

The analysis of the architectural function is explained by considering the components of a "form" and "shape". Therefore, this dissertation attempts to find out that how. The components of form and shape are used to express the quality of superiority in built form.

Due to limit period of time the examples of selected case studies will be limited only to the buildings, which express the quality of superiority, and not about the building which the absence of quality of superiority where it's presence has to be mostly felt.

1.5-METHOD OF STUDY

The study would evolve in the following major stages.

- The importance of qualitative aspect of architecture and a brief identification of major architectural qualities in the built environment. There by it could be comprehended the reader, regarding the importance of having the qualitative aspect for being a good architectural product.
- Then it will discuss about the quality of superiority and brief identification of the different nuances of the quality and also the degree to which it manifested. Therefore, in this study local as well as foreign examples would be drawn as illustrations.
- Next analysis of the architectural language and it is constituents.
Under this discuss the expression of quality of superiority which is related through the composition of the built form by means of the components of "form" and "shape". This further clarified with examples both local and foreign.
- Finally, discuss about the selected case studies where the above theoretical base would be applied to practical situations, both in "form" and "shape" of the built forms. Here only the local buildings would be selected for case studies.





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CHAPTER ONE

EXPRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE

A HOLISTIC VIEW

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CHAPTER ONE

EXPRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE A HOLISTIC VIEW

1.1- MEANING IN ARCHITECTURE

1.1.1-MEANING A DEFINITION

The concept of meaning is multivalent, has to object or any system, it has its own quality. This quality is objective and it is the truth of difference between one- another. Therefore every act, object and statement that man perceives is meaningful and each use of meaning is different from any other and has to be understood.

Thus meaning of table is that sort of object to which is pointing as absolute table; itself existed in absolute realm of ideas. It is a hypothesis about certain surface perception. Stand for objects; we call the table, which is common and understandable so this leads to believe the something is and what it ought to be.

As such, any one can understand the 'meaning' is inheritably derived from truth ness of wholesome also, when a thing or object as a whole will survive and it has good potential for survival too. This systems that, the meaning gives not as in part, but as a whole thing, according to Hurwitz; any objects as a collective thing convey one meaning.

This further stems, that concept of totality or wholesome gives truth about it and then eventually it becomes meaningful. Similarly this is applicable to any other man made products and leads to understand any product instead of saying we rely and less ambiguously, so this idea of 'meaning' provides as an effective anthropology for communication in architecture.

1.1.2-MEANINGFUL ARCHITECTURE

As a work of art architectural, gives visual expression to ideas which means and sense to man because they are "order" in reality; only through such an order (or composition) of things become meaningful. Therefore meaningful architecture created by a composition of built form as a whole the ideas may be social, ideological, scientific, philosophical or religious, but, total image and it's identify as a whole gives its purpose. Thus the built form expresses the meaning in facilitating a specific purpose, while become meaningful architecture. So, this overall built form is very important to understand to get meaning.

Thus, being meaningful architecture, should not only satisfy man's physical needs, also it should be created with "psychic" stimuli which affect it sixth sense as identified it purpose in reality as Norbey Schulz describes.

"Architecture means to visualize it and the take of the architect is to create meaningful places, where by helps man to dwell"

(Schulz C N, 1963, 173)

Then what is termed by meaningful architecture is to concretize ""values "" of artifact in reality transcended the actual, complete architecture. It starts form spaces; spaces to masses and form masses to mass surfaces which eventually perceived in facades for meaningful architecture, this relationship to be ordered and patterns to be assembled in perfectly. Then it communicates specific meaning of architecture without confusion.

1.2- RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MEANING AND EXPRESSION

"An atom is also simple that there is never any question, whether it is to its own nature. Atoms are all true to their natures. They are all equally real, they simply exit An atom cannot be more true to itself, or less true to itself, and because physics has concentrated on very simple system, like atoms. We have been led to believe that what something "is" is an entity separate question from that it ought to be" (Allosop, 1974: 24)



Like that, any system of creation existing in this world has its own quality within it. It is true to its nature. It shows what it is, and then it makes a difference between themselves. This quality is the most fundamental in anything. For E.g.: - in one place it is calm; in another place it is calm less. When one can identify these places or persons as what they are, reality, as it is the true nature of themselves, what leads to its meaning which exists in the world. The term expression can be identified as the visible manifestation of this meaning.

Therefore it can be said, that where there is no meaning or an incurred meaning, there can be no expression or otherwise false expression. The expression that is giving identifies or uniqueness of a thing is generated through meaning. Thus the relationship between those two facts, which are interrelated, is so strong and inseparable.



(Fig-1.1)- *The expression that is giving identifies or uniqueness of a thing is generated through meaning.*

1.2.1- EXPRESSION A DEFINITION

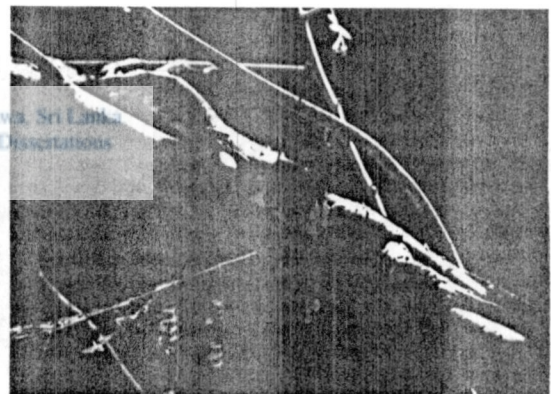
It is an established truth that an individual person's position in society is primarily dependent on the distinctive identity; that he is in both relation to the physical and mental world. This described identity attribute amounts to combinations of physical and mental expressions of an individual in the living mass.

"To be at peace with the universe with the society and them selves, people need to be able to situate them selves by affirming their identity, identity as a human being, Homo sapiens, who is distinct form the physical, mineral, vegetable, and animal world".
(Alexander, 1977: 75)

Like that all objects with in the range of our perception have an identity, in every form, even the most negligible, there is some specific information within it and therefore identity, therefore expression in a very simple sense can be identified as the spatial quality of an entity which gives it an identity, its uniqueness. Also it can be identified as the thing manifested or expressed on the surface of the entity, symbolically.



(Fig-1.2)



(Fig-1.3)

Objects or living mass with in the range of our perception have an identity, in every form, even the most negligible; there is some specific information within it and therefore identity.

1.3- EXPRESSION IN MEANINGFUL ARCHITECTURE

Similarly the term expression and meaning can be applied to the man made environment, as part of the nature, it must have this own quality with in it and the meaning also. Ay the some time it can be identified as a living system on this earth, architecture express this meaning or truth through expression, in whole some is the concept of essentials in the world. It says it stays as whole will survive and this truth in art as well as in nature.

(Fig-1.4)-*Expression and meaning can be applied to the man made environment, as part of the nature, it must have this own quality with in it and the meaning also.*



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"The whole must gather the separate impacts of the parts. Be they or few, the whole thing must convey one meaning whether it is done in hour or life time". (Rudolf, 1977:43)

1.5-GENERATORS OF ARCHITECTURAL EXPRESSION

1.5.1-GENERATORS A DEFINITION

Architectural expression is mainly generated through its generators. Therefore the generators of the built form can be identified as the origin of the architectural expression.

According to the Oxford dictionary, to generate means, to bring something in to existence Things or factors that facilitate this function are termed as generators. Therefore generators in architecture can be defined as things or factors that initiate in bringing a work of architecture in to existence, these generators are the preliminary factors, which provide the base for evolution of any work of architecture. Any building, which has meaningful expression, is a result of well-behaved generators.

When the architecture is true to its generators it is also true to its nature. Then the truth of the built form comes automatically. Thus this total expression of specific identify as a 'whole' comes to it with its meaning.

Further, these generators can be divided in to primary and secondary. The user, context, activity pattern and the higher purpose can be identified as the primary generators and the technology, materials, & climate can be identified as the secondary generators. The following quotation gives the clear definition of these generators.

"Architecture is an Art; & art is a means of communicating the truth about it self & its context. The subtler that this communicating is the more successful will that work of architecture be. (The more complex the work of system of truths communicated is the more the piece, of architecture, becomes expressive.) Often the building it self, the brief, determines the truth should communicate & the hierarchy these truths are seen to include the truth about the people the, 'user' it, the 'activity pattern' that goes within it, 'context' it is in and often a 'higher purpose' it may have to perform". (S.L.I.A. Jurnal, 19)

Therefore it can be said that, in any architectural product the primary and secondary generators create specific situation. This situation can be identified as the set of needs or the requirements associated with the* built form.

But it is important to note that a meaningful architectural product must respond to primary generators in the providing solution for the situation. The solution is the

architectural quality or an expression of a specific built form. Further, it can be said that, this expression of a built form intensified towards a primary generator gives a single idea, by responding to deep need among a set of needs, and acquire specific identity. In this creating process of architectural expression, the secondary generators locality, materials, and technology & various other external forces make considerable contribution by modifying the expression. But they do not determine form, of the building.

"The reason why construction which of course, involves technology & material are best regarded as modifying factors, inspire of their fundamental nature, which have been selected on other grounds they make certain forms impossible and in acting as a tool, they modify forms." (Rapaport, 19)

Therefore finally meaningful architecture, it is believed is obtained when it is an intense response to one of the primary generators of architecture. Within the context of materials & technology as modifiers following paragraphs are discussed about the primary & secondary generators of the architectural expression.

1.5.2- PRIMARY GENERATORS

1.5.2.1-HIGHER PURPOSE



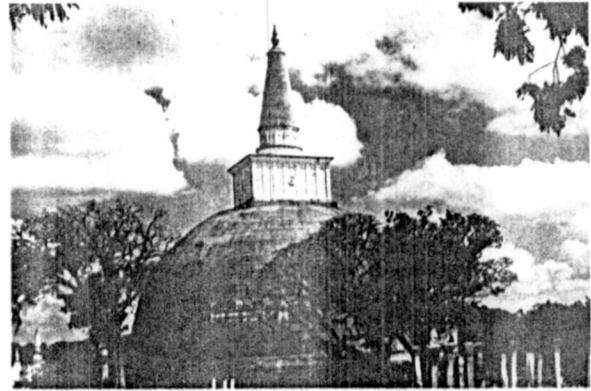
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In early ages man started to build houses for living purpose. But as the time went on with increasing needs he built places for various purposes. In every purpose he had a higher objective relevant to its nature. This higher objective is the higher purpose. To fulfill this higher objective they seek to generate specific condition. He uses signs & symbols (abstract language) to achieve this condition emotionally & spiritually. Therefore, resulted built form is a something with a magnificent out look & giving pride of place to achieve higher objectives & values. This quality is directed towards the deeper senses of its users and insists on a spiritual relationship between the relevant built form & the user.

The history of man following on the dawn of civilization provides abundant evidence bearing to this view. They include the Egyptian Pyramids, Buddhist Stupas, Christian Cathedrals, and Islam Mosques etc.

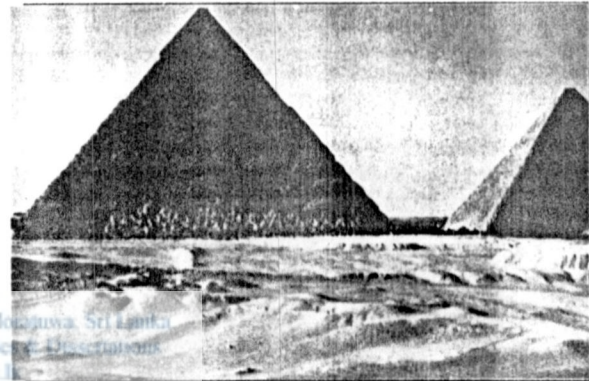
(Fig-1.5) (Fig-1.6)

The history of man following on the dawn of civilization provides abundant evidence; include the Egyptian Pyramids, Buddhist Stupa's, Christian Cathedrals, and Islam Mosques etc.



(Fig-1.6)

A special point to note is the case of countries such as Rome, Greek that used domes & arches where the device of columns contributing to an arcade, were categorized as domains of royalty & this arrangement was considered as one that expressed the higher purpose.



The Buddhist Stupa can be considered as another fine illustration. The elevation of the mind to a higher plane that can match the mind of the enlightened one can help to achieve the higher purpose. This position can apply to any other built form religious or other wise. Therefore, higher purpose of a built form has large contribution to formation of the expression of architecture.

1.5.2.2-USER

The resulted built form cannot be considered as merely a symbolic expression, it is an integral part of the truth of its creation. This truth is that it is built for the people, for their specific purpose, according to their nature of needs. So the expression that derives from the built form must represent the real state of their lives.

"The environment is not random assemblage of things. It organizes both people's lives & the settings for their lives" (Rapapot, 19)



Therefore, the nature of the environment makes specific connection with the user, and both will become intercommunicated. The emotions, reactions, and behavior of people generated on this basis, interact with these spaces that they inhabit and it may be said that such space get they're meaning, in accordance with the same emotions & behavior. Such built environment of course varies in relation of different groups of people from agricultural settlers to hunters, city dwellers etc.

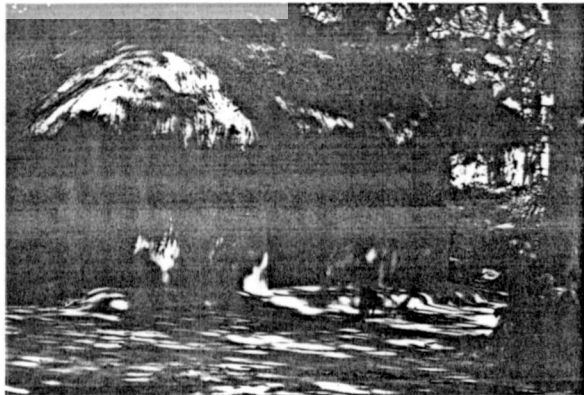
(Fig-1.7)-The emotions, reactions, and behavior of people generated on specific connection with nature.



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(Fig-1.8)-Expression that derives from the built form must represent the real state of their lives.

Traditional rural house



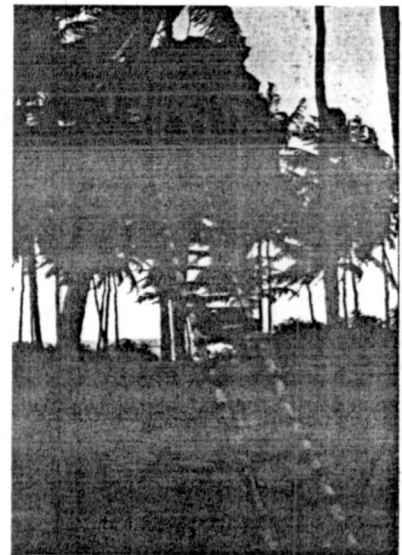
"Architecture crystallizes public realms. Shared social values & long term cultural goals, and it are a public art which is essentially a medium of expression which could be, readily perceived by people" (Jencks, 19)

The above statement reveals that the expression of the built environment of course are conditioned & influenced by differences in attitudes & values of people. Such attitudes & values them selves are a product of the interplay of social, cultural, & economical factors in relation to particular historical periods. The factors are again subject to change with the passage of time, in relation to changes of attitudes & values and styles of people.

(Fig1.9)-Such attitudes & values them selves are a product of the interplay of social, cultural, & economical factors in relation to particular historical periods



"House form is not simply the result of physical forces or any causal factor, but is the consequences of a whole range of social, cultural, factors seen in their broadest terms, from is intern modified by climatic conditions and technology. It will call the social cultural forces preliminary and the others secondary or modifying" (Rapaport, 1975, 56)



(Fig 1.10)- House form is the consequences of a whole range of social, cultural, factors seen in their broadest terms. Form is intern modified by climatic conditions & technology

The above saying of Rapaport confirmed an architectural work could be regarded as a manifestation of space using tangible elements in response to the social, cultural, attitudes, values and behavior of people. Key factors such as spaces form & shape is a reflection of the ordered, Ritualistic behavior of people.

1.5.2.3-ACTIVITY PATTERN

Life of each man on this earth is a natural process of continuous activity in and through the forms of human association in his community or group. Without his active involvement there is no interaction between members of the groups. Therefore there is no group existence for these interactions people engage in activities such as playing, studying cooking, eating, dancing, worshipping etc. And they are not in isolation. They exists a series of organized activity systems.

Architecture can be considered as an art form that helps in setting up a suitable physical environment to cater to these human activities. Human activities of course can vary from time to time, situation to situation & person to person. An environment of suitable quality is a prerequisite for purpose of creating to such activities.

(Fig-1.11)

Architecture can be considered as an art form that helps in setting up a suitable physical environment to cater to these human activities.



"All spaces Interior & exterior are experienced by people passing through them in a definite sequence. Spaces do not occur in isolation, they are linked together thus the effect of a space depends on the spaces that come before and after it. All spatial sequences should be functional & legible" (Coloquam, 19)

Therefore, architecture can be considered as a formation of spaces that uses tangible elements embodying a meaning to satisfy diverse purposes & house different types of activities. As regards tangible elements it can be said that very natural & man-made environment has creation tangible elements, repeated endlessly, and in an almost endless variety of combinations. In every work of architecture generated spaces inside & Outside is arranged or inter connected in accordance with a particular pattern in relation to where activity takes place.

For instance the traditional village layout where the dwelling units were set out in the form of a cluster or circling the central open area would have drawn inspiration from the behaviors activity patterns of people living in such village areas. This is a good case showing the manifestation of the activity pattern. Such a situation can take place within the spaces of a building or of a several buildings.

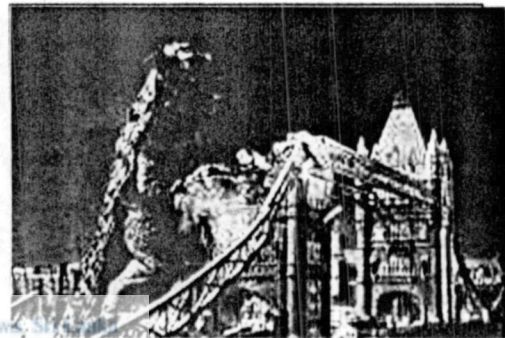
If we consider the work' of the architectural product it can be defined as an attempt to provide an appropriate outlet for a series of activities of a homogeneous nature, that share a common interest and goal. On this basis it may be correct to state that a series of such activities residing in a built form represent an activity pattern or patterns that are connected to such goal. In this instance the activity pattern can have a significant impact on the quality & standard of a built from.



(Fig 1.12)

The activity pattern can have a significant impact on the quality & standard of a built from.

(Fig 1.12)-Housing Scheme



(Fig 1.13)

(Fig 1.13)- Art museum in Bilbao. Frank Gehry

The attitudes of people, the activities that take place in spaces as well as the objects present in such spaces exercise an important impact on the standard quality of the building. Therefore, symbolic aspect of the behavior of activities is a positive expression in the built form as spatial distribution that provides for the linking of one space area to another. In this sense the link factor shown spatial distribution helps to provide an identity to activity pattern. Then people can sense places in relation to and as an out let for their activity pattern.

1.5.2.4-CONTEXT

Context can be identified as the physical boundary, which the purpose happen & interact most often. Such a context generally has a pronounced character and identity; within this character we spread our boundaries of existence. So the places or built form we interact within this context must identify in related to particular identity, character, natural setting and externally bounded particular physical area.

These generally include climate, topography, natural vegetation, waterways & related aspects. These features contribute greatly to giving definite expression to a particular physical location and serves as an inducement to evoke reaction and a dialogue between people & the physical entity.

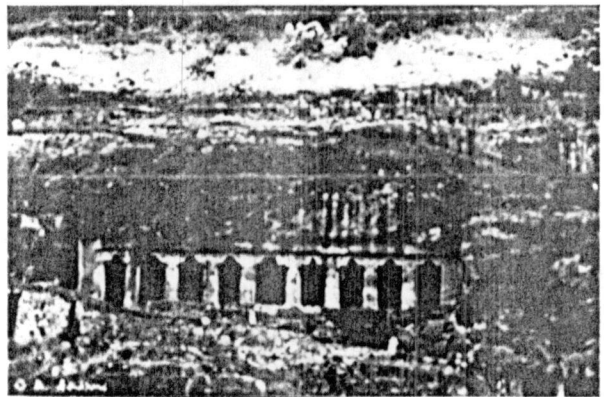
(Fig1.14)-Context generally has a pronounced character and identity; within this character we spread our boundaries of existence.



"Architecture may be defined, as the genesis of built form appropriate for man's habitation that is in harmony with if self & its environment".

(Rudolf, 1973: 26)

(Fig1.15)-Places or built form interact within this context must identify in related to particular identity



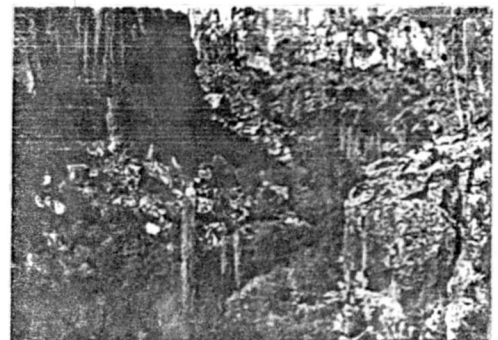
On the foregoing observation says that the architecture, is an art that should not be in conflict with its context / environment, with which it is inseparably linked. On the other hand, its aim should be too built up harmonious response to its context & environment, by generating the appropriate expression, which would intern help, interact or communicate with the observer.

That is why human beings, who will be a part of it and live in the midst of constant experiences with what is around them, even develop an attachment to it also being a silent participator entering into a dialogue with it.

The specific elements of the particular context will begin to store within the people who have constant interaction with it, and at the end they act as elemental forces that help to form spaces exuding their character & quality.

Early human settlements can be considered as a manifestation of man's capacity for handling his context. Examples supporting this position include fertile land close to river, reservoir, and protected land close to forest. Those examples above provided necessary conditions that physical context form the man's activities and at the same time his built environment also. It can be said in this instance, the generated environment has provided the conditions for man's culture to blossom out.

(Fig 1.16)- *Early human settlements can be considered as a manifestation of man's capacity for handling his context*



1.5.3- SECONDARY GENERATORS

1.5.3.1- Locality

Locality is mainly manifested through the two factors, climate & topography. Locality as a physical factor covers features, such as nature of site, (location) its slope, type of soil, vegetative cover, microclimate etc. The physical nature of the site itself does not have a special influence on the building form. But initial choice of site is important. In such a choice access to water, food, exposure to wind, and defensive potentiality availability of land for agriculture & transformation are factors that play an important part. Climate is the other important factor & plays an important role as modifier.

"Climate is an important aspect of the form generating forces, and has a major effect on the forms man may wish to create for himself". (Rapaport, 19)

Extent of the impact that climate has on the house form, will be depended on the mildness or severity of the climate in given areas. This situation explains the amount of freedom people will be able to avail of in relation to this constraint.

1.5.3.2-Technology & Materials

In the process of adapting his surroundings for creating comfort, well being, for the delight of his heart, for his pleasure, and also as a whole for the satisfaction of his total living, human beings tend to seek shelters. In order to acquire these necessities as well as to overcome the problems forced by the natural environment man spontaneously attempt to create spaces or built forms. In this creating process building materials & technology play a significant role.

"Architect is an interpreter of particular kind of human problems and seeks to harness the resources of technology to solving those problems economically". (Grillo, 19)

The foregoing statement says that technology cannot be used merely for visual expression. It has far more duty. The nature of the technology is determined by the nature of the built form, its inherent Characteristics & qualities help to modify the required expression & make efficient contact with the user (Fig1.18).

The specific technological character of different materials & these characteristics determines the characteristics of form in turn exercise considerable influence on the appearance & expression of a creative work.

"To create any type of place, space must be enclosed. The availability of & choice of materials & construction techniques in an architectural situation will greatly influence & modify the form of buildings" (James, Antony, 19: 240)

Therefore materials & construction technology are best treated as modifying factors, Because they decide neither what is to be built no its form, Hence the primary generators are guiding factors in the selection of materials & their uses. The same can be seen in technology used in construction & thus the form of the architectural product is not decided upon available technology. But the technology is used to execute the decided form, according to their in-depth intention, or meaning.

The above paragraph mentioned that there are two types of generators, which contribute to generate architectural expression. Therefore created expressions can be also divided in to two types as, primary and secondary expressions.

1.6- CATEGORIZATION OF ARCHITECTURAL EXPRESSION

1.6.1- PRIMARY EXPRESSION



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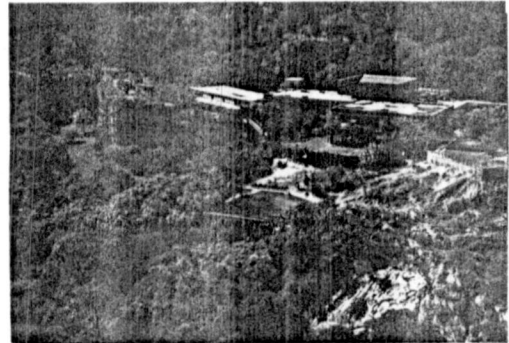
It can be said that primary expressions are generated through primary generators. Therefore primary expression of a building can be generated, from user activity pattern, higher purpose, or context.

As discussed earlier for a specific architectural situation, there is one primary generator mainly responsible according to its in-depth need. Therefore resulted expression is intensified towards one of the primary generators. Therefore final expression is always related to that specific primary generator.

1.6.2- SECONDARY EXPRESSION

Secondary expressions are always generated through secondary generators. It can be said that secondary expressions always strengthen more or modify the quality of primary expressions, and hence they are capable of making buildings express more clearly and meaningfully.

(Fig1.17)-*Technology & Materials are used to harmonize the built form with the natural environment.*



When we consider the secondary expressions generated through materials and technology, they should also make primary expressions of built forms more strengthened and enhanced. Therefore it can clearly identified, if these secondary expressions are overpowered without modifying the primary expressions the meaning of the built form can be confused or diluted. Therefore materials & technology as a secondary generator or modifier, which created secondary expressions, must be handled very carefully.



CHAPTER TWO

**MODE AND MEDIA OF ARCHITECTURE AND
SUPERIORITY AS AN EXPRESSION**

(2008 Words)

CHAPTER TWO

MODE AND MEDIA OF ARCHITECTURE AND SUPERIORITY AS AN EXPRESSION

2.1-MODE OF ARCHITECTURAL EXPRESSION

INTRODUCTION

In architecture mode of expression is based on space. Because architecture is articulation of space in a meaningful way and this space can be experienced in terms of an object, building. Visible aspect of space in building is its form & shape. Since architecture is articulation of space in meaningful way, the mode of expression or the vehicle for meaning can be identified as form and shape. Clear idea about form and shape and their components make it easy to generate expressions on building. Therefore further explanation about them is given below.

2.1.1-FORM A DEFINITION

Form is the visible aspect of space enclosed or defined by a building. Its expressions manifested on it self. That is to say an entity gains expressions mainly through its form. 'Form' which in other words can be called the 'composition' is the three-dimensional arrangement physical element of a built form. This three dimensional arrangement is the qualitative definiteness of internal and external space and at the same time it is the most important expressive element of the building

(Fig 2.1)

Form is defined by the space
source: Francis D.K. Ching
architecture, form. Space and order



This built form can be easily identified as a composition of elemental forms in the existing space a built form gains its particular composition, which is referred here through the distinct organization of these elemental forms, which are defined, by the spaces.

2.1.2- RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FORM AND FUNCTION IN ARCHITECTURE

(Need For the Meaning in Architecture Form)

The attitude towards the building of the relationship between form and its essential character of the function had a formative influence on Hugo Haring and Hans Scharown and is described in the work of Alva Alto too. Hugo's philosophy is contained in an article that appeared under the title "Paths to Form" in 1925, at the same time, Le Corbusier published his five point to form a new architecture. They developed their form this attribution and gave their own identification to them. These identifications mainly came out from the kind of interpretation of the brief one that would certainly include those areas that fall under the heading of purpose of function but also sometimes extends for beyond this.



(Fig2.2)

Complexity of the architectural form with response to its function

"The processes of inventing physical things, which display new physical order organization from in response to functions, above statement clearly classify the complexity of the architectural form with response to its function. The finding new things in architectural forms basically depend on that, the analysis of the functional problems and if effects to the form.

Today functional problems are becoming less simple all the time. But the designers rarely confess their inhabiting to save them. In stead, when designer does not understand, problem clearly, enough to find the order it really calls for the falls back on some arbitrarily chosen formal order. The problem became of its complexity remain unsolved.

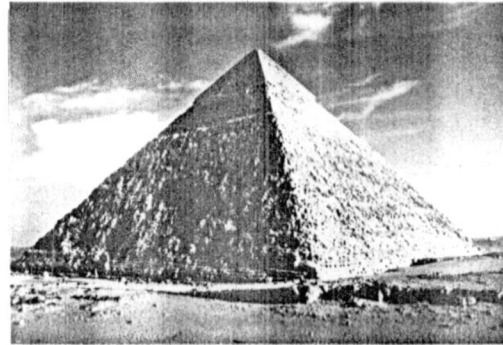
The need for the simplicity conflicts with the fact that the form separate purpose separately, but then on the other hand functional diversity of materials makes for expensive and complicated joints between components which one liable to make maintain less easy although ideally a form should reflect all known facts relating to its design in fact the average designer scares whatever information he happens an extra special difficulties.

2.1.3- FORM AND SHAPE FOR MEANINGFUL ARCHITECTURAL EXPRESSION

Expressive qualities are bound in some way to particular configuration in our experience. Different forms and shapes are experienced as having expressive qualities, which can be used in the organization of architectural forms. These expressive qualities should be used deliberately to communicate intended ideas.



(Fig-2.3)



(Fig-2.4)

Different expression of power using different forms, Tajmahal, pyramids.

One of the most important issues an architect to face is the image that the building will communicate. It may require a number of communicating elements to reinforce a total image or to separate and express different aspects of a single building.



(Fig-2.5)-Reims cathedral

The overall built form is meant to be expressed the whole idea of the particular building in response to its purpose. It is mainly composed with the expression given by the forms of each component.

The pantheon is regarded as the perfect example of a centrally planed space in antiquity. Usages of static form "semicircular" dome for the composition of pantheon emphasis the centralized static form of major space.

(Fig-2.6)- The overall built form is meant to be expressed the whole idea of the particular building in response to its purpose

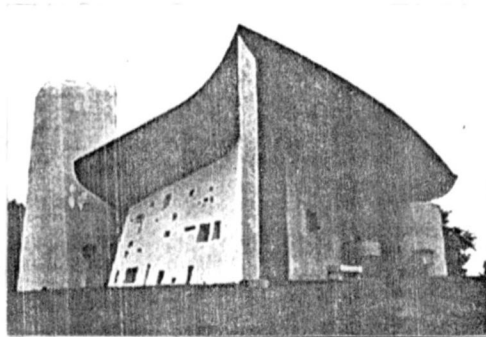


This form is composed of three primary geometric elements; a pediment octagonal porch, an immense domed cylinder, and a rectangular feature as wide as the porch and a high and the cylinder, these articulated different forms express the quality of superiority.

Pyramids of Egypt express its greatness and power of superiority by its expressive quality. Their triangular plans were articulated into form dynamic stable form with sharp edges and apex.



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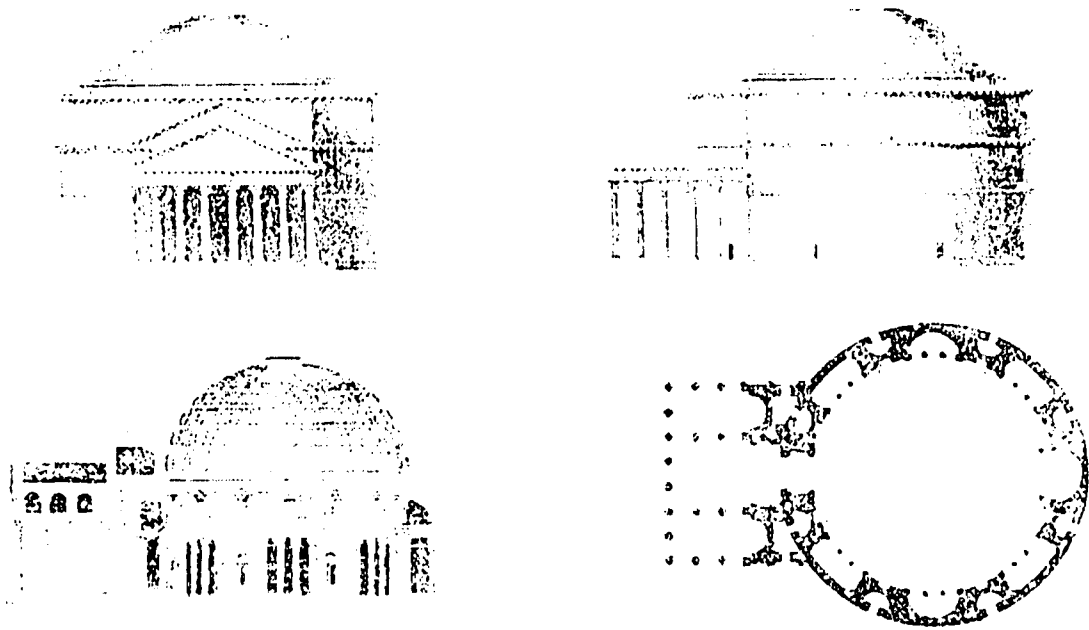
(Fig-2.7)

Built form contrast to its context, express superiority.



(Fig-2.8)





(Fig-2.9)-Plan section and Elevation of the pantheon



2.1.4- DIFFERENT MANIFESTATION OF FORM

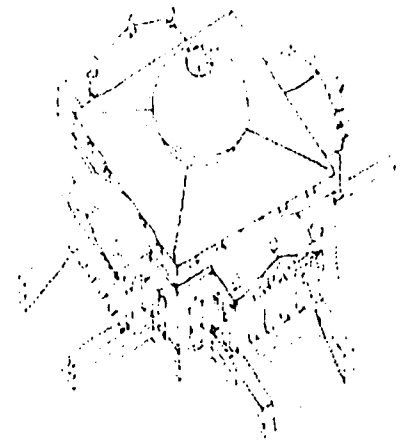
These forms, which contained the spaces of a composition, can be organized in several distinctive ways, thus giving the building its individual configuration & at the same time achieving specific expression. Several ways of organization of forms can be identified such as,

- Centralized Form
- Linear
- Radial
- Clustered
- Grid

2.1.4.1-Centralized Form

This form is a concentrated, compact, yet stable composition where in a number of secondary elements are grouped around a large central dominant element. The central element generally is regular in form. The secondary element may either be equivalent to one another on form & size & there by create a geometrically regular and symmetrical composition and also ideal as freestanding structures, isolated within their contest, dominating a point in space or occupying the centre of a defined field. The sacred or dominant expressions are resulted with commemorate significant character.

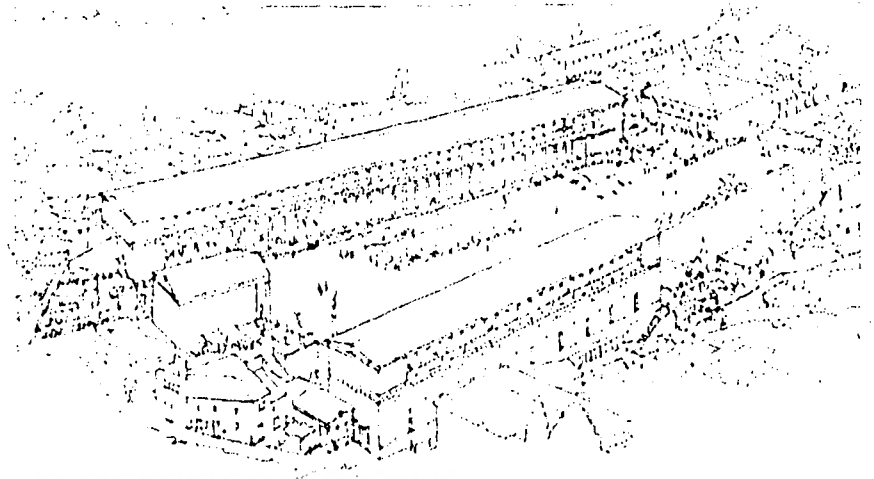
(Fig 2.10)-*Centralized form - Expressing centrality & dominance, Source: Francis D.K. Ching Architecture, form, Space and order.*



2.1.4.2-Linear Form

The linear form is a composition of several elemental forms arranged along a line, or the series of forms may be repetitive or they may be dissimilar in nature and organized by a separate and distinct element. Linear forms express the procession or movement

(Fig 2.11)-*Linear forms-expressing procession or movement, Source: Francis D.K. Ching Architecture, form. Space and order*

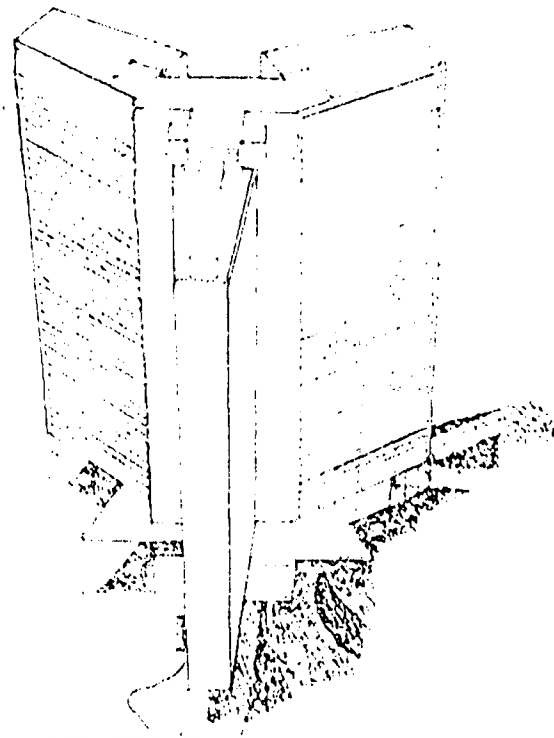


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2.1.4.3-Radial Form

This being a combination of the centralized and linear organization & consists of a dominant central element from which linear elements extend in a radial manner. The central mass in this organization usually is regular in form and the linear arms can either be similar to one another in form & length or maintain the regularity of the overall form, or they can differ from one another to respond to their individual requirements. The core is either the symbolic or functional centre of the composition. Its central element can be articulated with a visually dominated form or it can merge with radiating arms. Radial forms have extroverted type of expression.

(Fig2.12)- *Radial forms-expressing Extrovert ness. Source: Francis D.K. Ching Architecture, form, space and order*

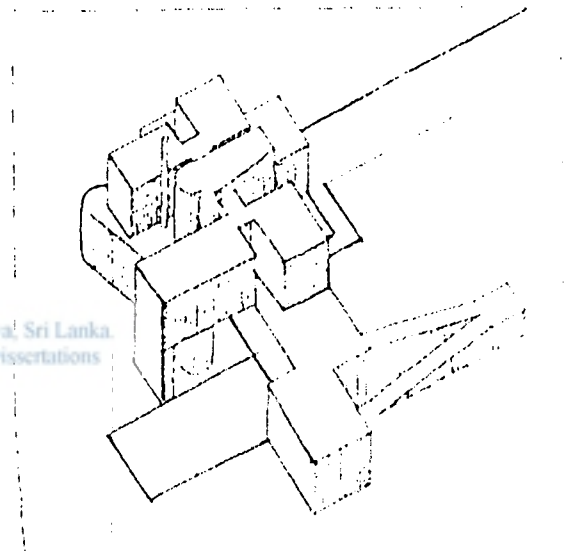
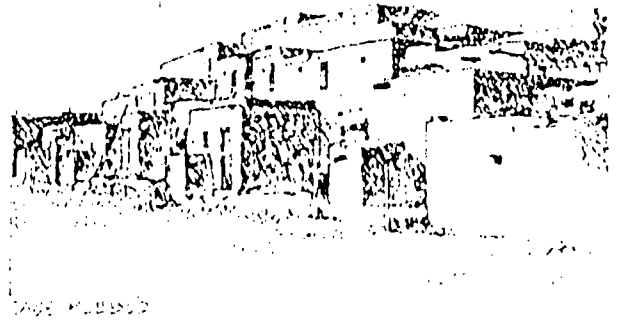


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2.1.4.4-Clustered Form

This organization, though very similar to the centralized organization lacks the latter's compactness and geometrical regularity. This composition consists of either repetitive, cellular elements that have similar functions & share common visual traits such as shape or orientation, or it can contain elements that are dissimilar in size and form but related to one another by proximity and a visual ordering device such as symmetry and axis. Clustered forms give expression of flexibility and freeness.

(Fig2.13)-Clustered forms - expressing flexibility and freeness Source: Francis D.K. Ching Architecture, form. Space and order



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HOUSE STUDY 002 - JAMES CHONG & PARTNERS
CLUSTERED FORMS - ART CLUSTERS

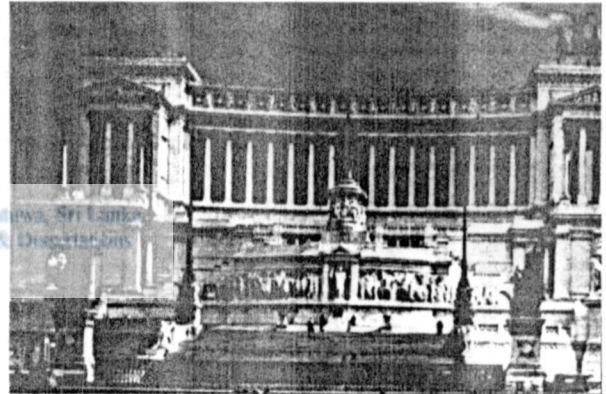
2.2-EXPRESSION OF QUALITY OF SUPERIORITY IN ARCHITECTURE

Man has through the ages, come to experience the specific environment quality of each building, and gain their identity or predominant character by the as in its exterior. In quality of superiority the word "superiority" being derived from the verb "superior" and used here to imply the quality of being 'higher' or 'position' or values; evoke in the human mind. It may express a power laving the observer feeling somewhat stressed. The quality expresses a sense of power and stability through its buildings and spaces. As the word "superior" implies, it will give a feeling of over powering or domination over to the observer and the surrounding in an impressive way. Thus, it evokes the feelings, and emotions in the observers mind, That of he is more down to earth, but it doesn't mean at all that the built environment make him more condemned or neglected.

(Fig2.14)-It will give a feeling of over powering or domination over to the observer and the surrounding in an impressive way.



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(Fig2.15)- Religious dignitaries and status evoke a feeling of respect towards a built form or its performance.



Due to this feeling of over powering or domination over to the observer and the surrounding, enforce a strong imprint on observer's mind that about its importance, grandeur, or nobleness. Thus it commands a respect towards its built form.

The term respect also can be interpreted in different ways. For instance, the respect toward religious dignitaries and status etc. there fore to evoke a feeling of respect towards a built form or its performance, they must express a kind of power over others; depicting their prestige, grandeur and importance etc. and also these characters should be expressed in a higher degree in order to achieve, proper expression about the over all quality of the built form.(Fig2.14)

The term power superiority also can be interpreted in different ways and it could be achieved by integrating certain qualities together. The dominating and majestic environmental qualities express the power. But this dominance or majesty should not make any feeling of scared, fearsome or suppression to the observer. Therefore it should command a gradual impression of dominancy; and will not alien to the observer. Thereby it will gain the confidence of the people to retain their respect. Thus it contributes to express the quality of superiority.





CHAPTER THREE

**SUPERIORITY IN RELATION TO ITS BUILT FORM
AND ACTIVITY PATTERN**

(3402 words)

CHAPTER THREE

SUPERIORITY IN RELATION TO ITS BUILT FORM AND ACTIVITY PATTERN

3.1-SUPERIORITY IN RELATION TO BUILT FORM

3.1.1-INTRODUCTION TO BUILT FORM

A built form is the result of a set of requirements of human needs. These of a set of requirements can be identified as qualitative and quantitative requirements in a built form, as mentioned earlier. Architect Videra Sri Nammuni has clearly identified these two requirements, as follows.

"Each commission to built incorporates, at superficial verbalized levels or at deeper levels underlying the requirements; quantitative and that while both types of requirements need to be met, it is only when the concern is predominately with satisfying the qualitative requirement the architecture ensures building, on the other hand, result when the designers concern is predominately with quantitative requirements.

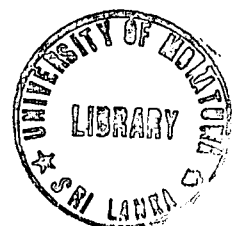
Similarly Noberg Shelus described that

"Basically man oriented to objects these he adopts physiologically and technologically, to physical things, he interacts with other people and he grasp the abstract realities, or meanings which are transmitted through the various languages created for the purpose of communication. (Norbery, 19: 9)

Therefore these two statements it is made clear that, if the building satisfies the physiological comfort, user will be more responsible to the environment for a quantities satisfaction. Therefore the impact of the quantitative expressions contributes a great deal to the success of their living environment.



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3.1.2-ARCHITECTURAL EXPRESSION AND MEANINGFUL FORM

In architectural expression, visual experience is always a percept, a concept and the representation. When one sees a building; has an interpretation of it and visually puts that in to words for communication, in this situation one can see how language is entering to architecture in verbal communication language used to convey their message or meaning, clearly, there are direct parallels in architecture too. Which building itself carry meaning in the way that sentence do; called style in architecture. This explained by Norborg Schulz.

"Meaning which are transmitted through the language, created for the purpose of communication".

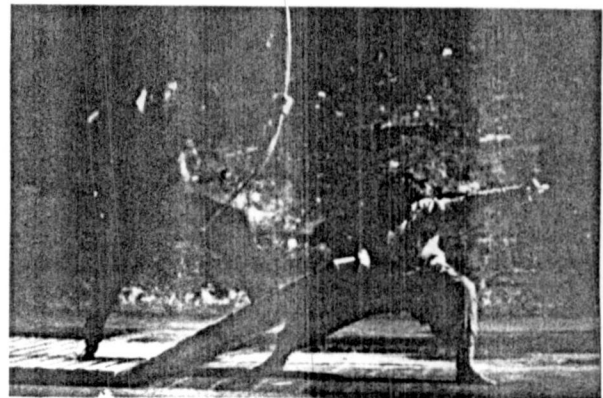
(Norborg S, 1971, 06)

Therefore understanding of language is inherent in the expression of architecture, where elements of building represent or corresponds to carrying meaning as words carrying meaning of a sentence. The collections of the meaningful elements formed total meaning of a built form and communicate in an understandable way.

Since primitive age, these expressions communicate as their feeling or ideas by using simple pure forms, cubes, pyramids, domes etc. this is communication may be either by direct means such as signs or indirect means as symbolic, communication through symbolic means leads to self realization to a deeper level, with is known as art (even architecture too, specially when it become superior).

(Fig3.1)

The meaning, transmitted through the language



Therefore the expression of architecture need to be offered organizing ideas and forms which bring the whole as meaningful. The task of an architect is to create forms with an adequate capacity to

interpret its function and transform built form to fulfill the quantitative and qualitative requirements. Also forms define their range of meaning to express the whole idea of building in response to its purpose. For example, the pyramids of Egypt express its superiority by its triangular plans and stubble form with sharp edges and apex. As such as the pantheon; semicircular dome of its composition emphasizes the static form and express the quality of superiority.

(Fig-3.2)



(Fig-3.3)



(Fig-3.2)

Pyramids of Egypt express its superiority by its triangular plans and stubble form with sharp edges and apex.

(Fig-3.3)

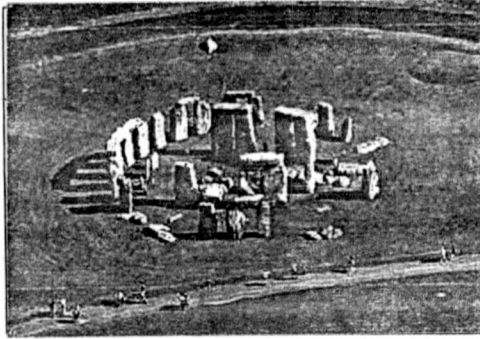
Semicircular dome of its composition emphasizes the static form



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3.1.2.1-PLAN CONFIGURATION

The plan form at any building will naturally be influenced by the many practical requirements and limitations which any imposed upon the architectural, built may be influenced very largely by and abstract quality of character which the designer considers to be very necessary in its expression, and which will assist in determining the general form in mass.



(Fig-3.4)- Stonehenge;

Plan form naturally is influenced by the practical requirements of the building.

"There for the plan is the generator of a built form a good plan is not only one in which all practically and functional requirements are fully met. But one which results in the production of an architectural composition having the abstract qualities necessary to awaken the esthetic and emotional senses of the beholder, at the same time, without plan there can be neither Grandeur of form and expression, nor rhythm, nor mass, nor coherence". (Corbusier, 1946:46)

The manner in which one approaches the composition at a plan will directly affect the type of the building to be designed. The more grandiose the nature and purpose of the buildings the more monumental, orderly, and dignified will be the appropriate treatment in plan as in elevation. Therefore it is important to identify the purpose of the building and emphasize the richness of plan form, in order to have proper expression to the built form. (Inarchi, 19:70)

Howard Robertson stated in his *Architectural Composition* that there are three types of planning categories that can be found in large buildings they are,

Symmetrical plan form

Asymmetrical plan form

Balanced plan form

When designing of the built environment the most important aspect or the components are form and shape. Designing can be explained by the analysis of the use of forms and shapes. They're for the way of using forms and shapes of architecture is the process of combining Articulation and detailing of the space, volumes, elements etc. in the built form, to satisfy the qualitative and quantitative requirements. That is explained by analyzing in to its components.

Expression of any object or its external, physical appearance could be understood by and individual in terms of its form. There for in architecture the main concern and ultimate focus is on the end product, which is the created built form.

In one of the publication at C.A.Coomarswamy named source of wisdom stats that to be properly expressed a thing must proceed from within moved by its form. (P144, source of wisdom)

That is to say that, all this ideas, feelings and emotions are consciously embodied in to a form and there it gives a clear impression of it image to the observer. The deeper meaning of the emotions and feelings, which are expressed as external demarcations of the form, is the further explained by A. Coornarswamy as follows.

"The intuition – expression of an imitable form is an intellectual conception born of the artistic wisdom. The image arises naturally in its sprit, not by away of and aimless inspiration, but in purposeful and vital operation by a word conceived in intellect". (Coomaraswamy, 19:203)

As far as the language of human speech and the language of architecture are concerned, the words in each sentence from a basic paragraph, which convey a message similarly in architecture, convey message through it is basic form.

(Fig-3.5)

All ideas, feelings and emotions are consciously embodied in to a form and there it gives a clear impression of it image to the observer.



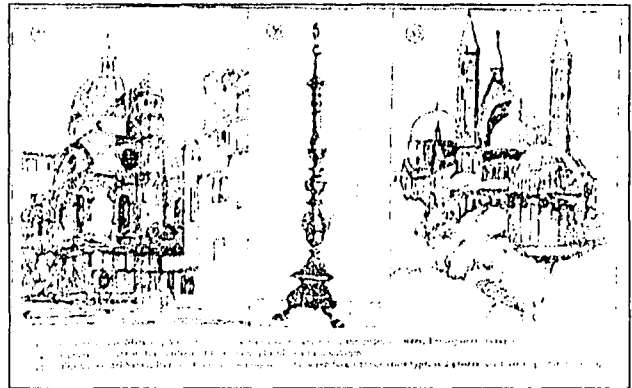
3.1.2.2- 3-D COMPOSITION

A)- THE ELEMENT OF CONTRAST

The greatest source of pleasure to the individual is furnished by contrast. Contrast is equivalent to absence of monotony. It supplies relief to the brain and the senses. It is amply provided for by nature as well as by man-made custom. Heat and cold, day and night, fire and water, hills and plains are few natural examples. If such contrasts are eliminated, existence could lose its vital interest.

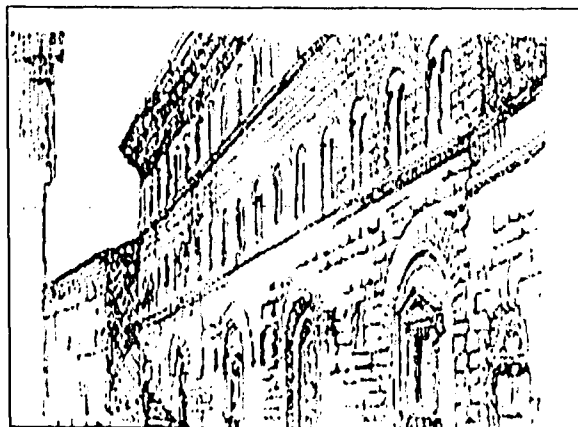
(Fig 3.6)- Contrast is applied as a various elements.

Source: -*The Principles of Architectural Composition*



Contrast is applied to various qualities. For instance colour such as black and white, depth of tone such as light and dark, texture such as rough and smooth and weight such as light and heavy. It is applicable to every object, form or abstract quality,

which has an opposite, which can be expressed in a work of architecture.



(Fig: 3.7)

Riccardi Palace, Florence.

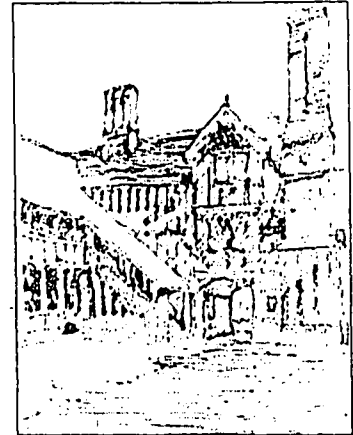
Note the contrast in the surface of the masonry in ground and upper,

Source: *The Principles of Architectural Composition.*

The proper treatment of solid and void is one of the most general applications of contrast in the design of architectural elevations. The arrangement of openings will form one of the dominating factors of the design.

(Fig: 3.8)-

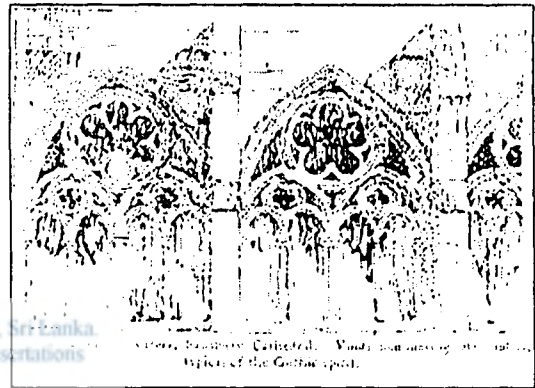
Lord Leicester's Hospital, Warwick, Contrast of material tone and colour harmonized by judicious handling.



Source; *The Principles of Architectural Composition.*

(Fig: 3.9)- *The proper treatment of solid and void is one of the most general applications*

Source: *The Principles of Architectural Composition.*



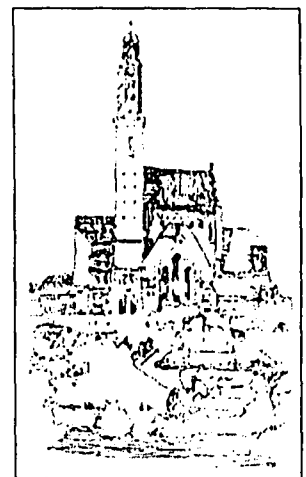
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B)- Contrast in Form and Mass

"The necessity for unity, for a dominant in the composition, will have dictated the relative bulk of the masses under consideration, but there still remains the question of the influence of form on these masses, and the effect which may be obtained by contrast of forms".

(Fig: 3.10)

Source, *The Principles of Architectural composition*
Church in Stockholm, Contrast in the main mass dud in the form of Dominant verticality.



The comparatively slim tower forms an effective balance of contrast with the bulky horizontal mass of the building to which it is attached. The use of spherical, conical, cylindrical and other forms for the domes and roof coverings derives a large measure of their interest from the contrast with the rectangular bulk of the building. Towers, which combine in their design the rectangle, the octagon, the cylinder, or the sphere, are not common. The contrasting interest of these forms is at once apparent in the play of light and shade, which results from their different contours.

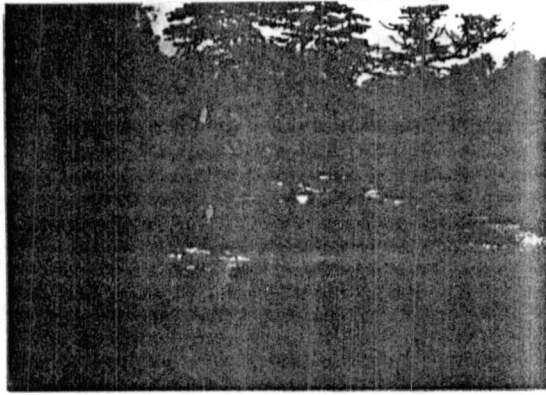
3.1.2.3- RELATIONSHIP OF THE BUILT FORM WITH THE IMMEDIATE CONTEXT

A context can be identified as an area with its own character and identity; it may be natural or manmade space. This space has its own potentials and limitations which are visible and can be felt. Since, man is a part of nature he formally feels the context as a generator or an external force. Besides, it is impossible to consider one particular space neglecting its own surroundings.

Consequently, natural forest is a combination of fauna and flora, streams, waterfalls, rocks etc... All of which contribute to the character of the place. Sea beaches, desserts, mountains are some fine examples of the natural context.

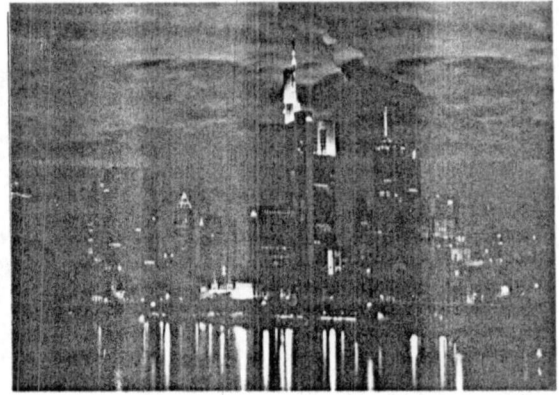
(Fig 3.10) (Fig 3.10)

On the other hand, the manmade context is identified as cities, villages, towns, etc... Finally the parameters of the context concerns with the architecture more directly as history gives examples of man's attempts to make form to blend with his general environmental images.



(Fig3.11)

The natural context



(Fig3.12)

The man made context

3.1.2.4- LANDSCAPE PATTERN

❖ Site planning

The environmental quality architecture requires is enhanced by physical context. Selection of an appropriate location becomes an important design decision. A temple, for example, may be located on a hillock that stands out from the surrounding low land. This helps it achieve and express the symbolic dominance it has over the people's lives.

A site would be under the influence of physical features in the surroundings, what happens in the neighborhood affects the architectural form, zoning of its functional areas, fenestration and finishes etc. in other words, architecture would be inflected by the forces of physical environment.

Geometry of the site and its extent plays a part too. Inflect, site configuration, most of the times, is an outcome of the utilization of the larger physical environment than a single site.

❖ Orientation

Orientation of a building is a relation of architecture's attitude towards the surroundings. A built environment looks upon pleasant views and other inherent qualities that the physical environment offers. It would use such views as backdrops to interiors or enter upon totally on physical surroundings to enhance architectural effect of the interiors. Cardinal directions react upon orientation too. Symbolic or physical reasons such as penetration of unwelcome elements of weather might affect the building's interior.

❖ Landscaping

Landscaping modifies the building's relationship with the surroundings. A built-up area without trees is dramatically changed with the interaction of trees as landscape elements.

(Fig3.13) (Fig3.14)-A built-up area without trees is dramatically changed with the interaction of trees as landscape elements.

Hotel- Light House

Trees incorporated to a building achieve unity in well thought out planting shown in a sequence message is made complete by the complementary soft - landscape elements. Harsh confrontation of rectilinear and other rigid geometrical built-form with 'free' non-built physical environments is rendered soft with common grounds of landscape elements.



Borrow Landscaping

Borrow Landscaping as was widely followed in the orient is an occasion where mega- environment is incorporated in to the overall composition. There, the designer perceives the background view as contributing to the quality of environment deserves. This represents the Eastern philosophies on the physical environment where mankind was considered in one ness with nature. An intimate relationship was archived.



3.2-SUPERIORITY IN RELATION TO ACTIVITY PATTERN

3.2.1-INTRODUCTION TO ACTIVITY PATTERN

"Human activities are often characterized as a theater (all the words a stage) and consequently the built environment may be seen as a stage. People play roles, and so buildings become stage settings and props that support the life shows" (Synder, 1979, 31)

From one point of view the object of architecture would be to house the series of activities directed towards a particular goal there fore it is no doubt that the series of activities contained by the work of architecture form a pattern or patterns to achieve the said goal. This pattern or patterns could be viewed either by utilitarian point of view or the symbolic point of view, as the utilitarian functions and the symbolic functions of activities are inseparable in reality one of which cannot exist alone. The separation of which is a mere imagination. Thus it varies from architect to architect.

"Design is often thought of as a process of synthesis, a process of putting together things, a process of combination".

(Alexander, 1977, 368).

"Space become protagonist of architecture"

(Bruno, 1957, 65)



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Spaces differ according to activities, which takes place in it, based upon the utilitarian aspect and the symbolic aspect of it. Based upon these aspects the activities could be organized in to hierarchies. This also results to place the spaces according to hierarchies. The subtle variations embodied in the symbolic aspects of activities may lead to generate creative architecture. Thus in this sense, if one looks at the serious of activities from the symbolic point of view, it is generated in this mind. That is the "Activity Pattern"; this would become one parameter to evaluate architects and their creations that is because it changes from architect to architect.

3.2.2-CORRELATION BETWEEN ACTIVITY PATTERN AND THE ARCHITECTURAL LINK OF THE SPACES

Architects, manipulate spaces in order to provide some thing more than liberty of physical movements, he is also inevitable associated with different kind of spaces as the way they appear to the observer. Therefore architects must provide differential spaces for different activities and must articulate them in such away that the emotional context of a particular act of living, which is to take place in them, is reinforced.

The people and their activities that accommodate the space in addition to the range of objects placed in the space could modify the quality and appearance of a space.

One could visualize the architectural space in two ways. That is form the utilitarian point of view and the symbolic point of view. The former is the quantitative requirement or the quantitative aspect of that space, and the later is the qualitative requirement or the qualitative aspect of the space. Therefore it is genuine to say that the architect **must consider the symbolic aspect rather than the utilitarian aspect.**

"Architecture goes beyond utilitarian needs"

(Corbusier, 1946, 141)

3.2.3-ACTIVITY PATTERN AS A SUPPORTIVE ELEMENT FOR EXPLAINING QUALITY OF SUPERIORITY



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Activities do occur in spaces, activities are interrelated as much as spaces.

"All spaces, interior and exterior, are experienced by people passing through them in a definite sequence. Spaces do not occur in isolation, they are linked together, and thus the effect of a space depends on the, spaces that come before and after it. All spatial sequences should be functional and legible"

(Synder and Jemes, 1979, 143)

The activity pattern is not a state thing. It entirely gives a symbolic meaning thereby it gives a hint to the feet, that it has a relationship with art, because in art too a symbolic meaning could be decoded. Thus architecture as an art, by understanding the activity pattern it will help to bring about meaningful architecture.

It is necessary to state that if a person is to put across an imaged activity pattern in to reality he should be guided by a divine power. But it could also be achieved up to a



certain extent, by articulating the links between actual spaces. Thus articulating these architectural links between actual spaces becomes the core of good architecture.

3.2.3.1-A HIERARCHY OF ACTIVITY

A hierarchy / order in other words, can be considered as one of the main concepts in the aesthetic vocabulary of the architects. Simply, it can be conceived as an intellectual design tool of the designer, which assists him in his synthesis or the process of design in architecture.

If one achieves the above mentioned situation either in a plan or a layout for examples, that is to say if the elements which helps in the composition of the plan or the layout is orderly organized in such a way, according to a given priority and intensity, then one could clearly state that the particular plan/ layout is in order. The complexity of the hierarchy/ order depends on the number of elements that to be ordered.

There fore one could say, that order or hierarchy is the "quality of a work of architecture", which tells the perceiver/ user that there aren't any inequities in the organization of the elements and that an equilibrium or balance is at hand.



3.2.4- METHODS OF RESEARCH AND DATA ANALYZING

As describe in the above chapter, activity pattern is used as a supportive element to find out practically the justification of the concept which construct with the help of the theoretical framework of the above three chapters.

To analyze the activity pattern first of all, one has to identify the people who use the building and one has to study their reactions or pro actions about the basic form of the building. For that there has been done an observation research, in there one studies the behavior pattern of the primary user and for this they choose randomly selected primary users and the fact coming from this study can be categories in to two segments. There are

- 1-Reaction for the external built form
- 2-Reaction for the interior space.

When studying the external reactions one has to identify the built form of the building as main feature and other features like landscape, major axis, orientation of the building etc. while internal reactions should consider the features like shaping, detailing, volumes etc.

Observation research has two parts

- 1- Data collecting
- 2- Data analyzing

1-Data Collecting

Data's has collecting in the both ways of participant observation and observation. Activity pattern of the each participant in the observation has listed down considering the layout and whether it is outside or inside of the building.

Their walking style

The way they talk

Their cloths wearing

Their discipline

These facts has been collected from 800100 people who use the each building, they're for the selecting of building and people has carefully done.



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2-Data Analyzing

First of all research data's has listed down in a table, then each table is carefully studied and theoretically the way that built form affect to the behavior of the of the people has identified, further the role of the quality of superiority in that phenomena also identified from this.

When considering an example; the behavior of the man in walking on a road in normal way denotes the activity like walking, watching the people panning by, talkers loudly with others, stop ad talking with his friends etc... but when he walking a environment like specially constructed bridge or situation, he may use to

stop all or one of those activities identified above. Because the required attention to the environment and the penuries coming from the built environment.

Therefore studding the activity pattern depicts how or the level of how much built environment has affect to him. It also donate quality of superiority and its importance to man.





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CHAPTER FOUR
CASE STUDY OF SELECTED EXAMPLES
EXPRESSING THE QUALITY OF
SUPERIORITY

(5800 Words)



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CASE STUDY ONE

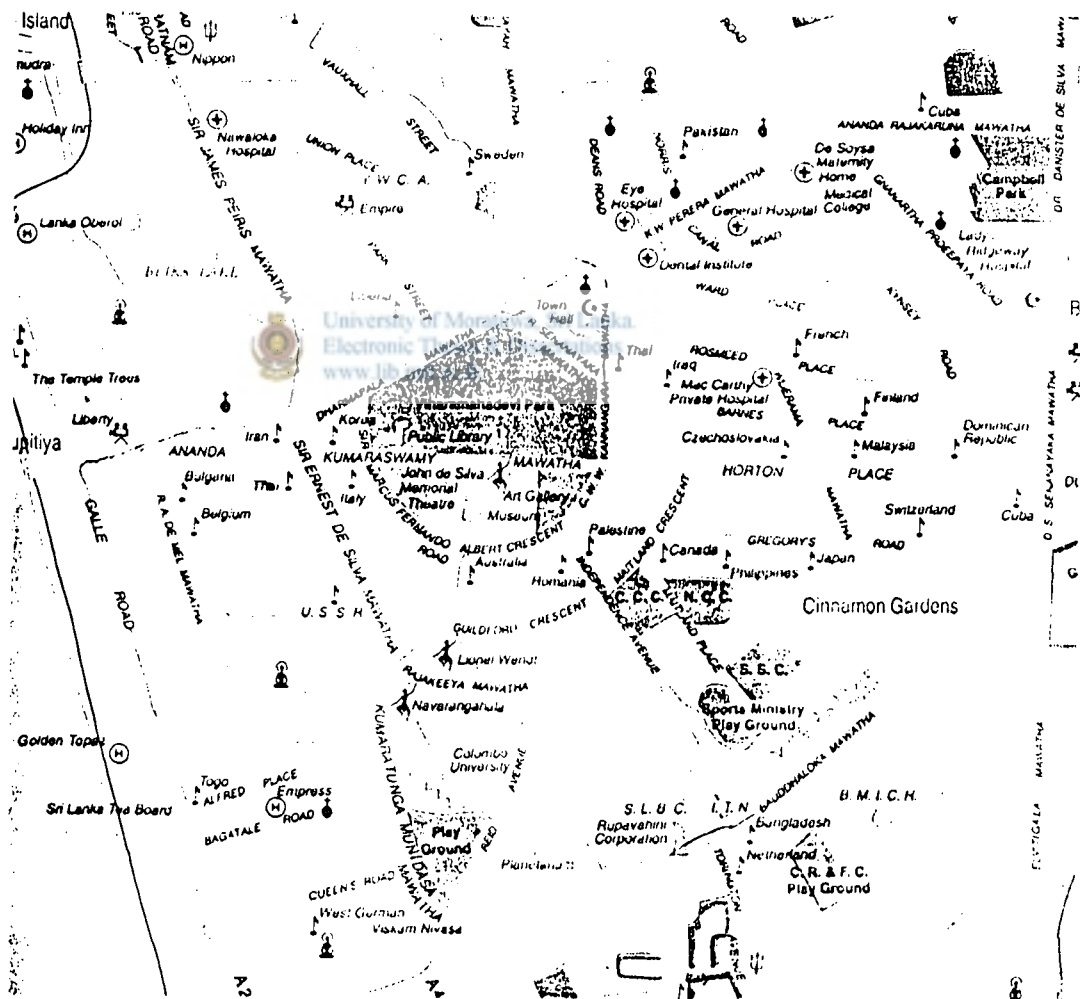
TOWN HALL BUILDING

CASE STUDY ONE

4.1- TOWN HALL BUILDING

4.1.1- LOCATION AND THE BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF THE BUILDING

The location of the town hall building is almost in the center of the city of Colombo and is surrounded by high ways in all sides. The present town hall building is built in 1924. Since then it has served the Colombo municipality for long time.



(Fig-4.1)- The location of the town hall building is almost in the center of the Colombo city.

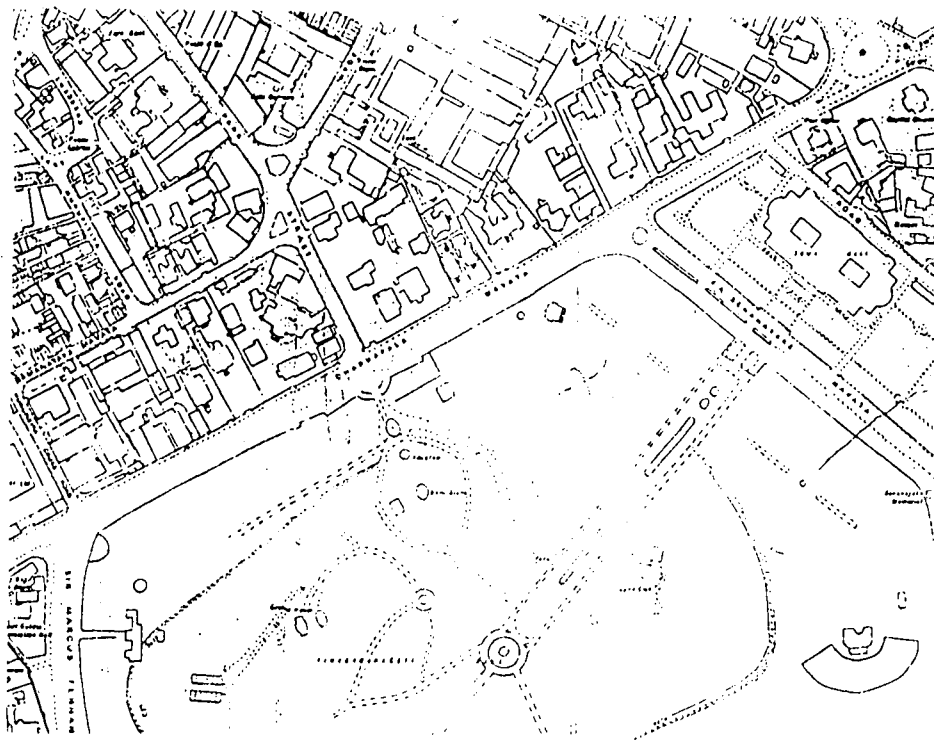
4.1.2 CONTRIBUTION OF FORM; FOR THE EXPRESSION OF THE QUALITY OF SUPERIORITY

A)- Relationship to the Superiority

As mentioned above the town hall building is located almost in the center of the city and also in the center of the site it self. Thus it stresses and the emphasis its importance, as the most important over and above all other public buildings in the city. Since a thick carpet of green lawn, visible in each and every direction, surrounds the built form and it is further emphasize the expression of superiority and the dominating quality. The location and the distance to the built form give an "impression that it is for form the public and not close to them. It stresses the fact that it is difficult to be reached". Thereby it clearly emphasize and heighten it is importance of the building and the expression of the quality of superiority. (Dr Dayarathna, SLIA Journal, Vol-100, 10).

The roadways run right round the site, at the distance, but access to the building, gaining from the site ways is parallel to the built form. There fore the main access to the building is not aligned with the major axis if the built form and it reduces the symmetrical formation of the overall built form.

(Fig-4.2)- *The roadways runs right round the site, at the distance, but access to the building, gaining from the site ways is parallel to the built form.*



But there is another imaginary access to the building through the Vihara Maha Devi Park, which is aligned to the major axis of the built form. It gives a clear approach to the building.

(Fig-4.3)- *The major axis of the built form gives a clear approach to the building.*



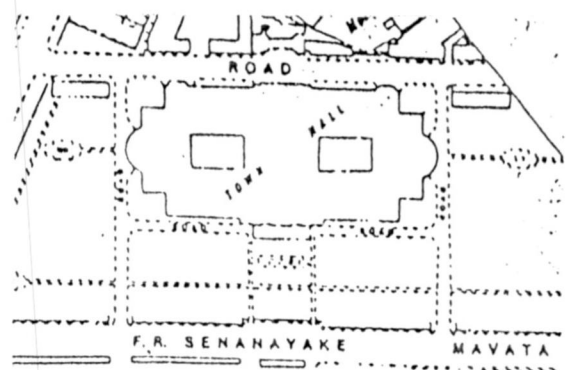
B)- Plan Form

A built form can be symmetrical in two axis and they could be identified as a primary axis and the secondary axis. The general configuration of the plan form in the town hall building is symmetrical through its primary axis (Fig-4.4). Thereby the formality of the building creates dignity and dominating quality with quality of superiority of the built form (Fig-4.5). The symmetrical plan enhances the formality of the building.

The external envelop of the building is screened with the double height, well proportioned, huge columns. The roof structure of the building is not visible and the upper edge is demarcated by continues parapet wall. Thereby it strengthens the solidity of the structure.

(Fig-4.4)-

The general configuration of the plan form in the town hall building is symmetrical through its primary axis



The centrally located dome structure will symbolize the "supremacy" and "over power" qualities (Fig-4.6).

"In the countries which employed domes and arches, columns forming an arched, were generally regarded as the domain of "royalty".

(Kent C, Body Memory and Architecture, 1960, 12)

(Fig-4.5)-

Formality of the building creates dignity and dominating quality with quality of superiority of the built form.



(Fig-4.6)-

The centrally located dome structure will symbolize the "supremacy"



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The domes, columns, arches that are present in this building enhance the expression of quality of superiority. Entrance to the town hall building is also located centrally on the major axis, and it is demarcated with double height massive columns. Thereby creating a high volume of pace at the entrance and gives an impression of dignity and power.

(Fig-4.7)- *The domes, columns, arches that are present in this building enhance the expression of quality of superiority.*



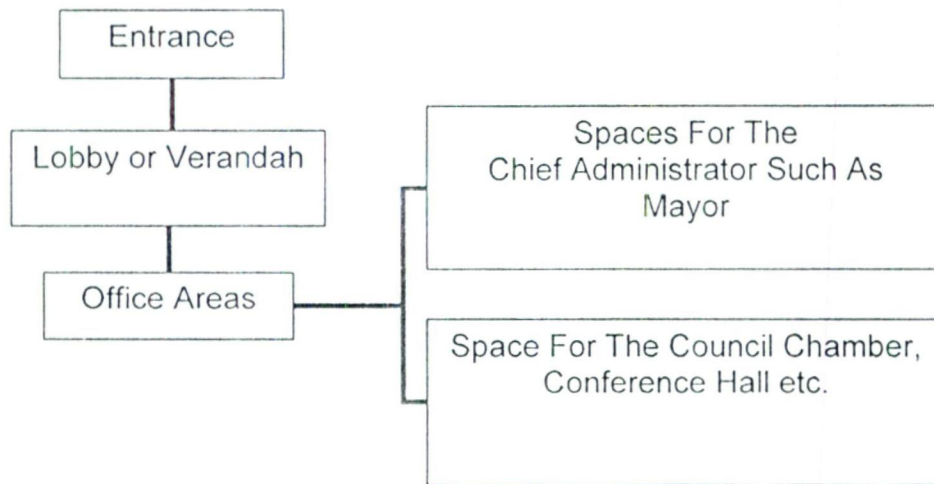
C)- 3-D Form and Hierarchical Order Of Space

Two-storied building is placed on a raised plat form, which is about three feet above ground level. Even it is not strong enough to strengthen the expression of the built form, it has given, and some importance and prominence to the building being separated form the context.

The more visible element in these 3-D forms the Dome, which is seen to be equal in height to that of the buildings. Similar to the main structure; the dome too has decorative moldings and columns right round the domed structure. "It comprises of two segments of which the lower segment is cylindrical and has circular fins in its circumference above the lower segment is the dome which carries a pinnacle at the top.

The hierarchical order of spaces in a building is identified according to the function or activities, it performs, there fore different order of hierarchy is formed, in different category of building.

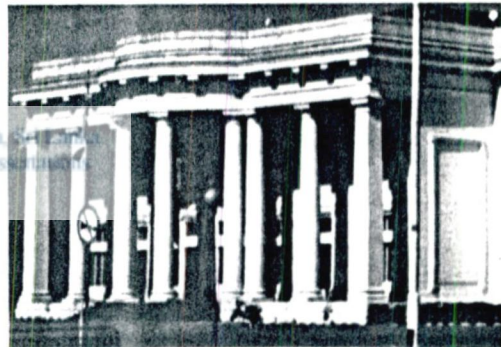
For instance the hierarchical order of spaces in administrative buildings such as law courts, parliament, and town hall buildings etc. can be identified as follows.



The entrance to the town hall building is clearly identified by their entrance porch (Fig-4.8). The porch of the town hall building is relatively high and demarcated with massive well proportioned, Masonry, columns which gives it grandeur and power to the entrance (Fig-4.9).



(Fig-4.8)- The entrance to the town hall building is clearly identified by their entrance porch



(Fig-4.9)- The porch of the town hall building is gives it grandeur and power to the entrance

Double height huge strong columns have forced the double height arcade, which is running right round the building, and it encloses high Volume with in the arcade. All these features highly express its dignity and prestigious characters and thereby influence the expression of quality of superiority.

In the town hall building, the council chamber, Mayor's room deputy Mayor's room, and the council member's conference room will be the most prominent ruling bodies in this building and are located in the upper floor on the major axis of the built form.

Locating them centrally on the major axis enhances importance of the prime activities. The dome is crowned at the center of the building, at the top most level over the main activity areas, such as the member's council chamber, and the Mayors room. Thus it has highlighted the hierarchy of spaces both in external and internal composition of the 3-D form.

"If one views the building with the dome and then views it again without it, the character imposed by this structure is evident". (Dr Dayaratne. R, SLIA paper, Vol-100, 10).

There fore it is clear the over all composition of 3-D form will enhance its status as an important regional administration activity building ion the capital city.

D)- Landscape Pattern

The site surrounding the building is neatly turf. Trees and shrubs have hardly been used the boundary is demarcated by means of loose iron chains. Thereby the full view of the building is visual in every direction and it helps to enhance the discussed quality above

(Fig-4.10)- *The site surrounding the building is neatly turf*



The town hall building the more significant areas will be the council chamber and mayors room etc. the detailing in these areas will further enhance the dignity of space.



The council chamber appears to be grand and wealthy, the carpeting and furniture add warmth to the spaces. The dignity is heightened by the elegant and extravagant finishes.

"This quality of dignity and grandeur could be experience to varying degrees at mayor's room, deputy mayor's room, and the council member's room..."

(Dr Dayaratne R, SLIA Journal, Vol-100, 10)

The whiteness of the building and smooth textural finishes of all detail will help to strengthen the expression of quality of superiority.

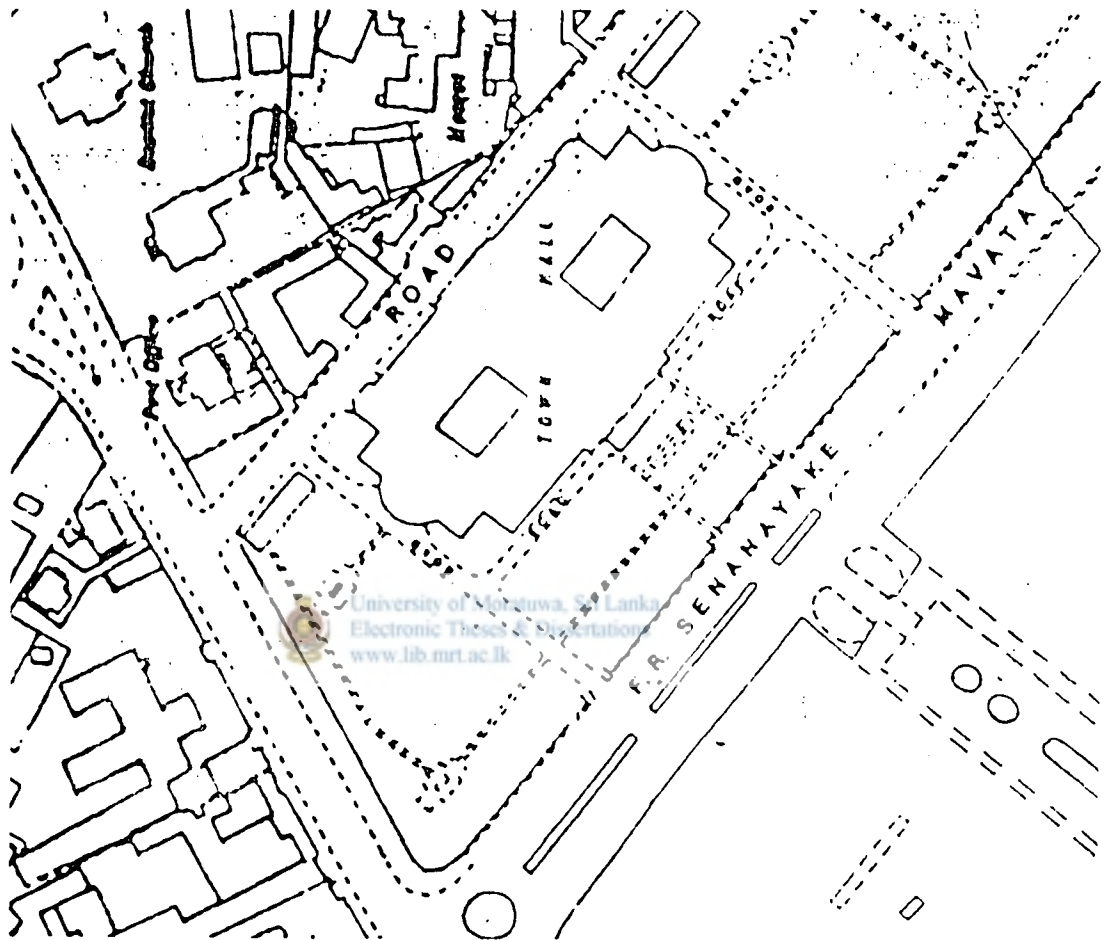
Finally it is clear; the expression of overall quality of superiority is achieved by its components of "form and shape".



4.1.3- CORRELATION BETWEEN ACTIVITY PATTERN AND THE ARCHITECTURAL LINK OF SPACES

In order to identify the activity pattern in the Town Hall; one should observe the activity patterns, therefore to that internal and external observation points has selected. The selecting the internal observation point, it has considered the hierarchy of spaces, special progression which very important to the activity pattern. Then selecting the external observation point, it has considered the layout of the building and the important axis and its orientation which building also take.

When identify it, it reveals that in those selected points, user has entered and comes directly perpendicular to the building or parallel to the building. In other time they move along the main axis of the building, there for in such instance feelings, which generate from the buildings towards the user may have influenced his behavior patterns.



(Fig4.11)- user has entered and comes directly perpendicular to the building or parallel to the building

The Main lobby has taken on the internal observation point. When studies the user behavior pattern in the space it reveal that it depends on the spatial quality, which has, achieve in that space. There fore shaping and detailing is important for that. Other than that the architectural link of each space is also essential for this. The data's, which have collected from the observations, which has explained above, are presented in the tables.

4.1.3.1-COLLECTING DATA

SYSTEMATIC OBSERVATION

Observation

How people react built form of the building according to its higher purpose, there for observe activity pattern of the user.

Random selected on Friday between 10.00am to 04.30pm

Location –

- Location 1- Front road of the town hall
- Location 2- Main lobby on ground floor

OBSERVING ACTIVITIES

Location 1- Front road of the town hall

No of people – 50

1 - Movement of people

Observation point- Front road

| Position | Movement of people (no of people) | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------|--------|------|-----------|
| | Very slow | Slow | Normal | Fast | Very fast |
| Front road of the town hall | 06 | 12 | 18 | 10 | 04 |
| Road –a | 12 | 16 | 14 | 05 | 03 |
| Road –b | 04 | 13 | 23 | 08 | 02 |
| Entrance porch | 22 | 16 | 11 | 07 | 04 |
| Entrance stairs and door | 08 | 13 | 20 | 07 | 02 |

2 – Reaction for the building

Observation point – Front road

| | Action | No of People |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Stop moving and relax | 12 |
| 2 | Preparing documents | 02 |
| 3 | Stop and asking some thing | 06 |
| 4 | Rearrange clothing | 02 |
| 5 | Loafing and chatting | 01 |
| 6 | Gathering and celebrating | - |
| 7 | No specific reaction | 19 |
| 8 | Stop and reading the building | 08 |

3 – Reaction for the building

Observation point – Road-a

| | Action | No of People |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Stop moving and relax | 03 |
| 2 | Preparing documents | 08 |
| 3 | Stop and asking some thing | 02 |
| 4 | Rearrange clothing | 03 |
| 5 | Loafing and chatting | - |
| 6 | Gathering and celebrating | - |
| 7 | No specific reaction | 16 |
| 8 | Stop and reading the building | 18 |

4 – Reaction for the building

Observation point – Road-b

| | Action | No of People |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Stop moving and relax | 16 |
| 2 | Preparing documents | 12 |
| 3 | Stop and asking some thing | 08 |
| 4 | Rearrange clothing | 06 |
| 5 | Loafing and chatting | - |
| 6 | Gathering and celebrating | - |
| 7 | No specific reaction | 05 |
| 8 | Stop and reading the building | 03 |



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5 – Reaction for the building

Observation point – Entrance Porch

| | Action | No of People |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Stop moving and relax | 14 |
| 2 | Preparing documents | 11 |
| 3 | Stop and asking some thing | 12 |
| 4 | Rearrange clothing | - |
| 5 | Loafing and chatting | - |
| 6 | Gathering and celebrating | - |
| 7 | No specific reaction | 08 |
| 8 | Stop and reading the building | 05 |

OBSERVING ACTIVITIES

Location 2- Main lobby on ground floor

1 - Movement of people

Observation point- Entrance lobby in the ground floor

| Position | Movement of people (No of people) | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|------|--------|------|-----------|
| | Confuse | Slow | Normal | Fast | Very fast |
| Entering | 05 | 18 | 17 | 06 | 04 |
| Main lobby | 11 | 19 | 12 | 05 | 03 |
| Corridors | 05 | 08 | 16 | 14 | 05 |
| Stairs | - | 09 | 18 | 17 | 06 |
| Courtyard area | 11 | 09 | 06 | - | - |

2 – Dressing

Observation point – Main Lobby

| | Dress | No of People |
|---|-------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Shirt and Sarong | 06 |
| 2 | Shirt and trouser | 23 |
| 3 | Sari and Salvers | 11 |
| 4 | Blouse and skirt | 04 |
| 5 | Other | 06 |
| 6 | | |
| 7 | | |

3 – Reaction for the space

Observation point – Main lobby

| | Action | No of People |
|---|----------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Stop moving and relax | 16 |
| 2 | Preparing documents | 12 |
| 3 | Stop and asking some thing | 08 |
| 4 | Rearrange clothing | 06 |
| 5 | Loafing and chatting | 02 |
| 6 | Gathering and celebrating | - |
| 7 | Confuse | 05 |
| 8 | No specific reaction | 04 |
| 9 | Stop and reading the space | 09 |

4.1.3.2-ANALYZING DATA

As revealing from the above dates, it says that some kind of a discipline has come in to play in the users activity pattern. When he move towards the building and facing in the building may caused to arouse the sensations and feelings in the users mind which help to add discipline to his behavior pattern. Main causer of that phenomenal is the direct conversation of the user and the building.

When walking parallel to the building, this effect will be change to some extent. It depict the behavior pattern will set fore freedom than the above explained way. It also get rid of the premises which has, but in above explained way this also has duties also there will be there reasons for cause for this, one reason will be that in parallel way building want be there directly conversation with the user. It also reveal that the user has the feeling of that he has accept the building or the positive feeling get towards the building. The feeling, which the user has to respect to the superiority of the building, also enhances the situation.

There fore user done all of his activities such as pausing, relaxing, preparing will be done according to the principle of superiority.

In the space like entrance porch and verandah, user will definitely pause and behave in a respective way which resembles that they are doing a transaction with other tings, they have accept the quality of the superiority, which the building have, and discovered by them an inside of the building as well as from out side of the building.

The large significance difference of scales in the building and the human proportions in also enhance these phenomena. Because of they're gigantic quality it captures the humble and historic essence.

As an example it captures the quality of simple schoolmaster who wares the national dress and gray hairs and who is in his pensioned years but yet captures the masculine humble quality in him. As a person be pleased by sense the school master, user will get the self control at far seeing the town hall building. It also shoes that the respect to the superiority the building spaces captures.



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CASE STUDY TWO

PARLIAMENT BUILDING COMPLEX

CASE STUDY TWO

4.2- PARLIAMENT BUILDING COMPLEX

4.2.1- BACKGROUND

When the elections of 1977 brought then the present government in to power, one of its first decisions was to build a new parliament. This has also been considered necessary by previous governments and plans had been made by government architects for a site in the middle of Colombo. That decision was changed and Kotte, then an underdeveloped area in environs of Colombo which had been an important city in the immediate pre colonial era was chosen as the new capital city of Sri Lanka, the new parliament building was now be sited there.

4.2.2- LOCATION AND THE BRIEF INTERPRETATION OF THE BUILDING

The new parliament complex is situated on the Sri Jayawardenapura, Kotte that is the administrative capital of Sri Lanka. The complex is placed in the centre of the artificially created Diyawanna Lake.

The lake is made to surround it from a pedestrian precinct. The north-south avenue crossing the lake is the ceremonial approach to the new parliamentary complex. The new parliament complex at the centre of the lake is the 'crown' of the proposed 'cultural grove' on the vicinity of the lakefront in the inner city. A bridge at the southern end forms a service and security access and also links the new parliamentary complex with the state drive.

4.2.3- CONTRIBUTION OF FORM; FOR THE EXPRESSION OF THE QUALITY OF SUPERIORITY

A) - The Layout Of Sri Jayawrdanapura

Sri Jayawardanapura is surrounded by the five regional towns of Negombo, Veyangoda, Avissawella, Horana and Kalutara situated to the north, north east, south east and south on a radius of approximately 50km the new capital is proposed to be road transportation. Sri Jayawardanapura divided in to two zones consisting of the inner city (inner core) and the outer city (outer core) in the layout.

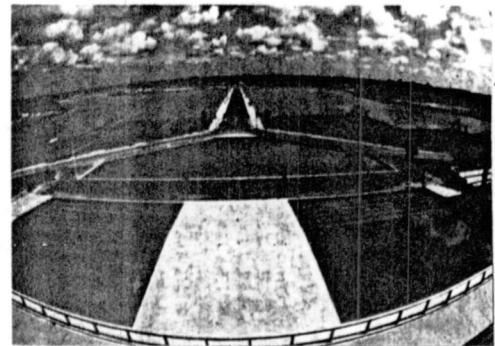
B) - Plan Form

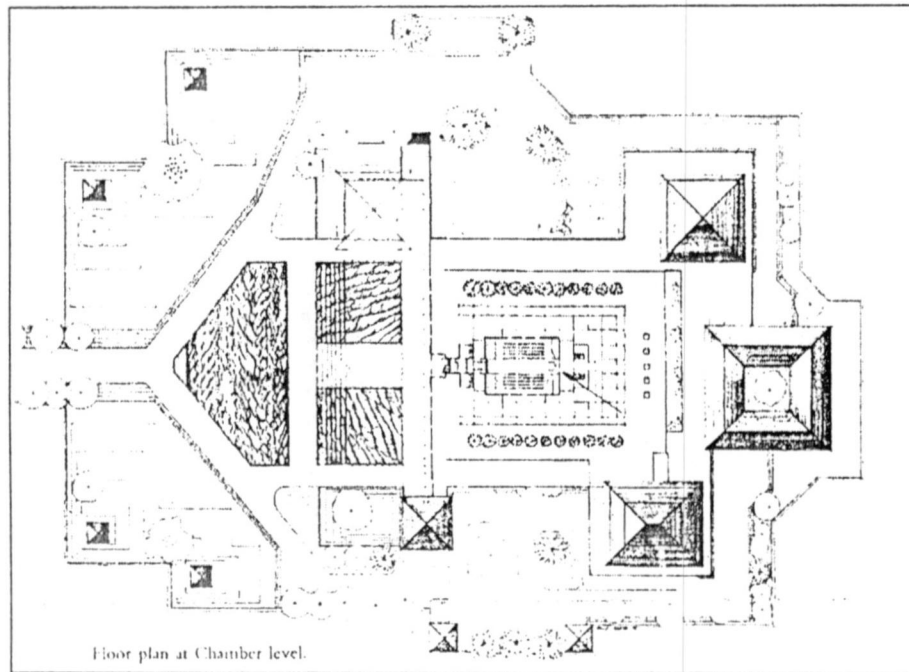
Visually building is symmetrical in two axis, but accurately it reveal that is not symmetrical. The symmetricity goes along the primary axis of the building. Because of the lengthy primary axis and its created in the strongly building achieved the superior quality. The formality that enhances by the symmetricity help to achieve control among the users.



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(Fig4.2.1)- *The symmetricity goes along the primary axis of the building.*

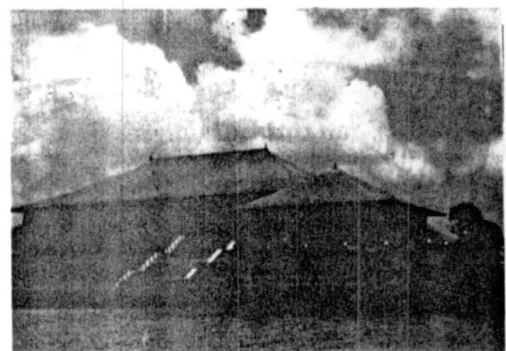




(Fig4.2.2)- *The parliamentary complex comprises a large building and wings were created concerning the large building as a center.*

The parliamentary complex comprises a large building and wings were created concerning the large building as a center. Because of that the large building or the main building has over powered by the wings and superiority derives from this also. As for evth the inside of the main building will be the chamber block.

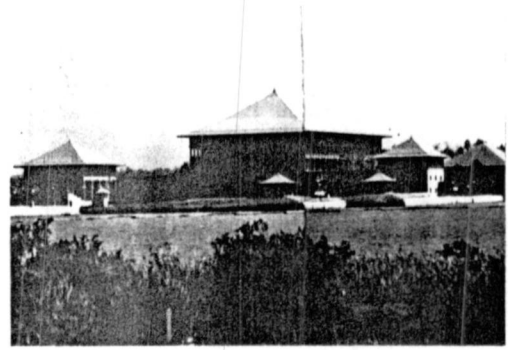
(Fig4.2.3)- *large building or the main building has over powered by he wings, and superiority derives from this.*



The chamber block is the most important activity space within the other activity spaces of the parliament complex. All the other activities spaces such as office

rooms, committee rooms, dining rooms, service rooms etc... are created to house activities, which support to activity patterns housed within the chamber.

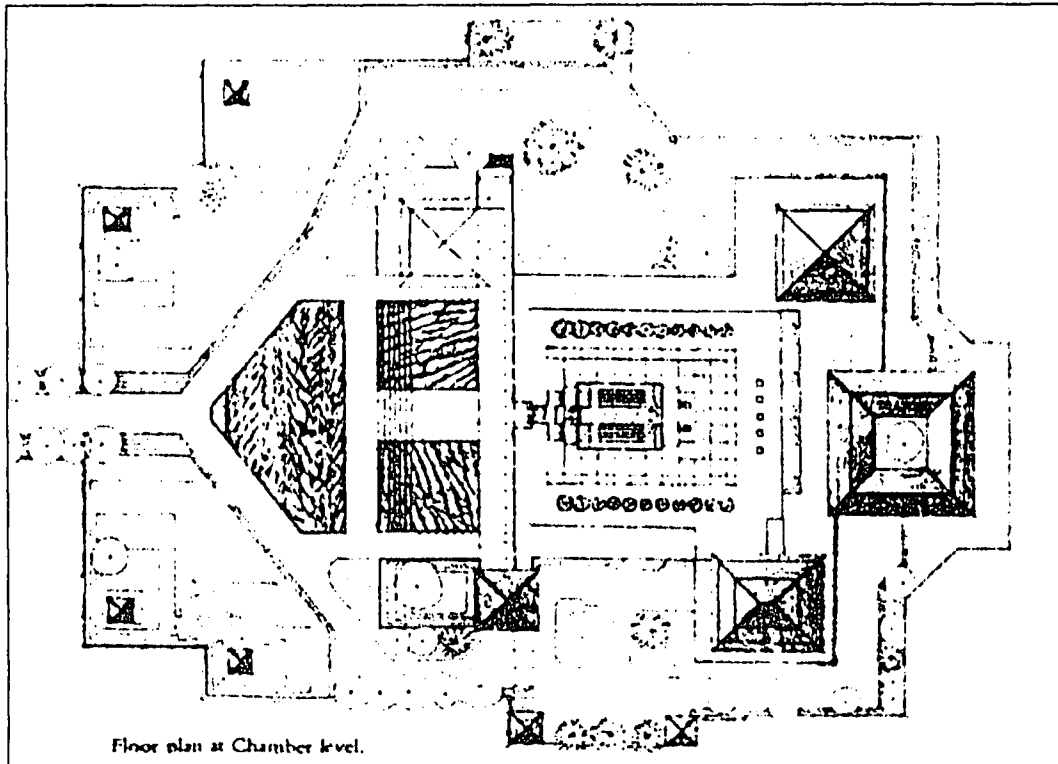
(Fig4.2.4)- *The chamber block is the most important activity space within the other activity spaces of the parliament complex*



Space created for the ceremonial access has been defined as a small volume of space so as to give immense power to the space created for the chamber. Chamber is the space where members of the parliament need to make decisions on behalf of the nation. Chamber of the parliament building is given more importance than other activity spaces. The height and the width of the ceremonial access have decreased progressively and decisively from that of the colonnaded entrance to the chamber. Other activity spaces articulate in such a way to strengthen the dominance of the chamber.

The chamber block is the most dominant and central focal point. In the whole complex, it is not only that the bulk and height are greater than the other spaces, but the composition and articulation of their spaces create a built form giving total confirmation to the primacy of the chamber space, because it is a space, which must be a superior in the whole complex.



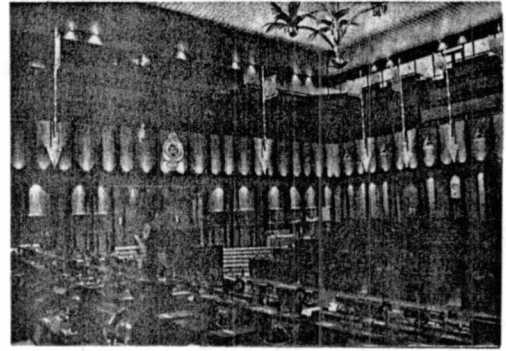


(Fig4.2.5)- The plan showing the spatial relationship between chamber and external space.

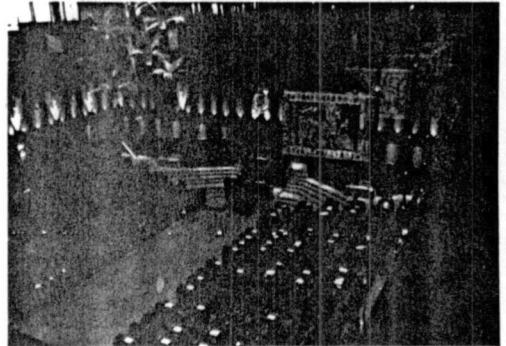
C) - 3-D Form And Hierarchical Order Of Space

When considering the 3-D form, the building shape can be identified. It is the way that whole complex is centered to a one point; This will show from the heights and widths or form the plan, not only from plans but also from sections, elevations and 3-D form also. Significant feature of the building will be that the main part of the building, they taken as a single entity it will represent as a symbol of original building. Main element has represent the whole complex, because of adding new parts and taken out from it, not affect to the building form.

(Fig4.2.6.a)-significant feature of the building will be that the chamber block.



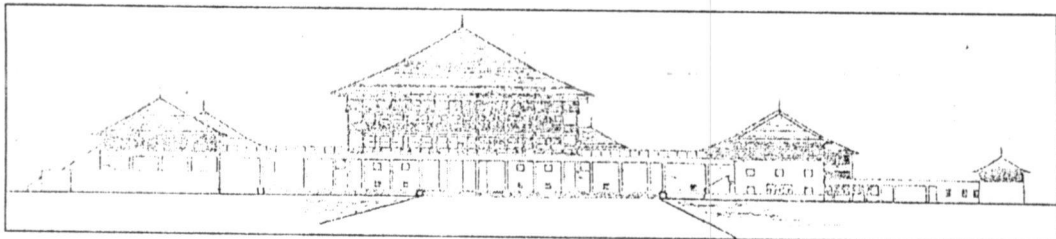
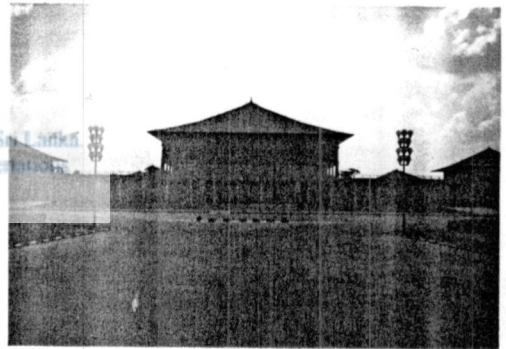
(Fig4.2.6.b)-View from chamber block.



(Fig4.2.6.c)-Front View of the chamber block.



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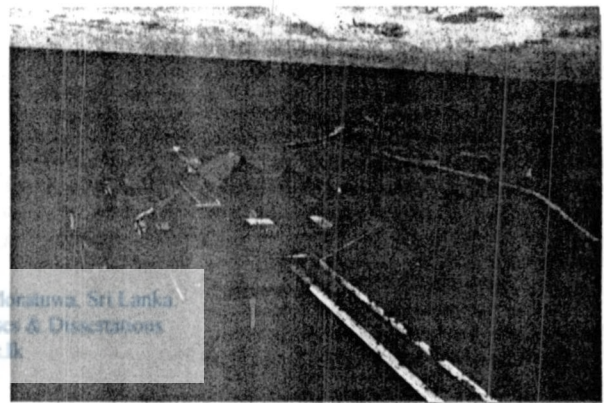
(Fig4.2.7)- main part of the building taken as a single entity it will represent as a symbol of original building.

D) - Landscape pattern

Parliamentary complex is constructed in an island situated in the "Diyawanna Oya"; layout will be visualizing a clearly identified axis. This will be the axis, which connects the main entrance and the one way of the entering to the island. Because of that axis parliamentary complex will be derided to two equal proportions. Because of that it shows symmetrical with the main axis.

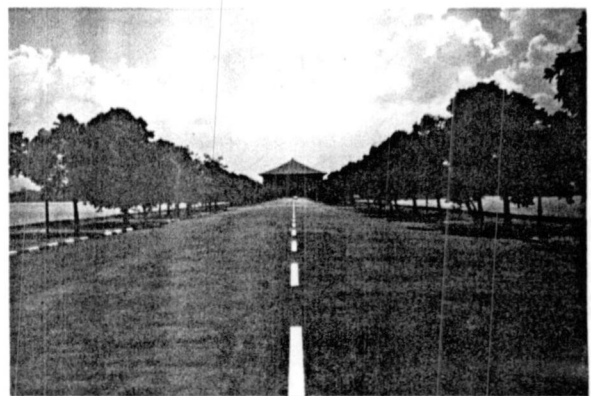
Special landscape pattern of the complex has generated because of the site is situated in an island, for created connection with the large water body which surrounded the island, some areas are sloped towards the water, in some places were raise up as huge walls to achieve the solidity of the building. The main chamber of the parliamentary complex has construct in the center of the island.

(Fig4.2.8)-Special landscape pattern of the complex has generated because of the site is situated in an island

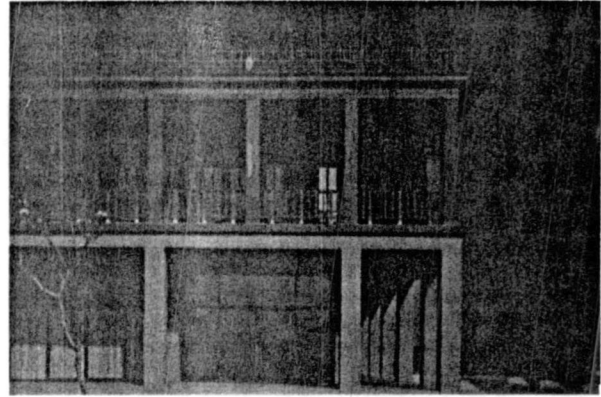


The Na trees, and the front pond, grand path and the ponds which can be see in the either side of it help to derive superior quality in the space of the parliamentary complex.

(Fig4.2.9)- *The Na trees, and the front pond*



(Fig4.2.10)- *The Members Entrance*



4.2.4-SUPERIORITY IN RELATION TO ACTIVITY PATTERN

The parliament complex for the nation and it is the client of the parliamentary complex of Sri Lanka. The nation is the body of citizen comprising of the majorities of the country. The body of the citizens is the client and therefore the representatives of the body of citizens become the representation of the client.

The parliament is the highest form of the government selected by the citizens of Sri Lanka. On one hand, the ordinary citizens of Sri Lanka use the new parliamentary complex as a "Symbol" of the government received by them, and other hand, the new parliamentary complex is the "Symbol" of the form of government made on the ordinary citizens of the country. The ordinary citizens, the majority ' users' are usually expected to accept the form of government made on the citizens for the selected period at the government, made-up of the excusive president and the representative of the citizens, according to their physical location.

The executive president selected by the body of citizens, represents the citizens and is deemed to carry the will of the citizens in the policy matters of government. The president is the head of the state and is the (client and user) citizens representative of the parliamentary complex. Therefore the president to be the major user of the parliamentary complex by way of being the representative of the whole body of citizens of Sri Lanka.

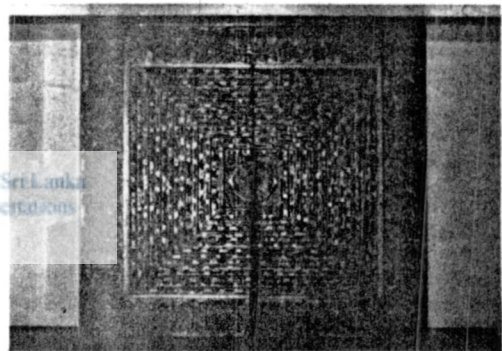
4.2.4.1- Activity pattern as a supportive element

When study the activity pattern of the parliamentary complex one has to identify what are the activities which done in the building and the spaces allocated for the activity. Therefore three main categories of activities can be identified here. Their are the

- 1- Event of the inaugural ceremony of the parliament by the president.
- 2- Parliament meetings performed
- 3- When there is no such events

In these one of the categories happen the space use for it and the spatial hierarchy of spaces also differ.

When the president use the parliament, the grand entrance or the front door which is in the main axis will be use to enter to the building, the space are highly decorated for such activity happen. In here superior quality used combining with other qualities like grand and majestic, for that large column in the entrance, the large door and the water pond also help for this.

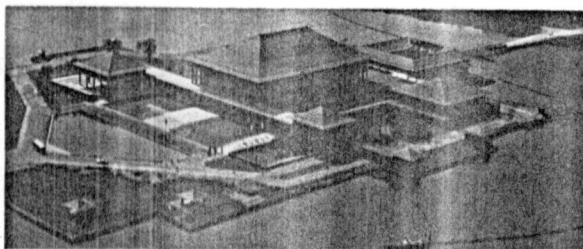
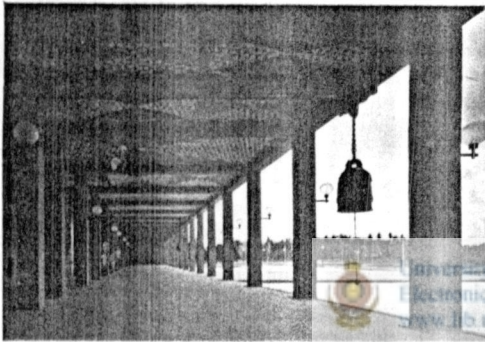
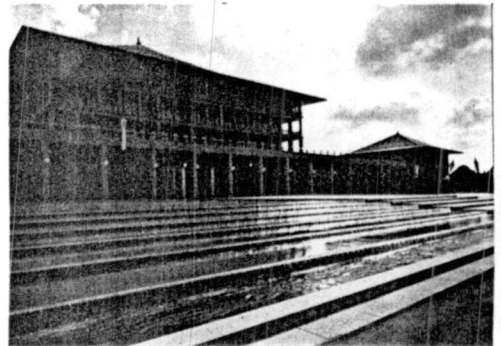
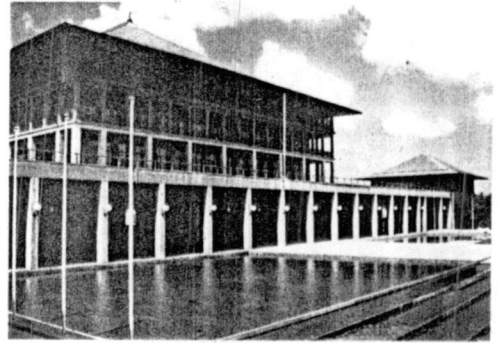
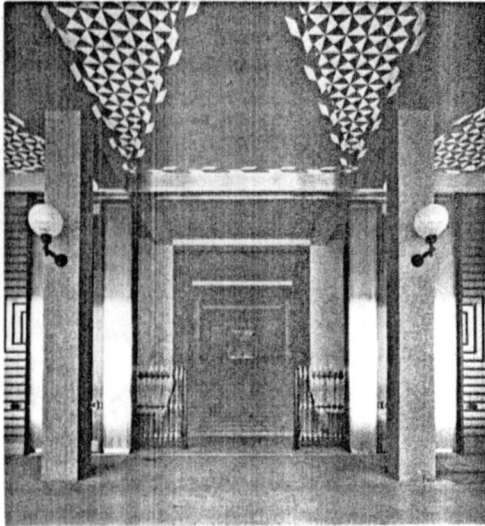


(Fig4.2.11)- *The Grand door*  University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka
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Other important place in the member's entrance which is used as secondary entrance, it will use by the parliament members to enter to the complex, this do not in the main axis and situated perpendicular to the main axis. This also can be identified as the secondary axis of the parliamentary complex.

The entrance which help to enter the normal public and the parliament staff to the building through hasn't give a prominence like main or secondary entrances, but the significance of the entrance has aroused by the building as a long wing which ran to the lake. From this it has depicted the superior quality of the building and the position, which has for the public in the building.

Design Superiority In Architectural Expression With Special Reference To Built Form In Public Buildings
Chapter Fore: Case Study Two; Parliament Complex



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4.2.5-FINDINGS

The parliamentary complex has been constructing to symbolize the power of the society. Therefore the quality of superiority will be eventually included in the society, as because a country has only one parliament it becomes superior. For achieve the superiority designers has users the symbolical layouts built forms and landscapes. One grate aspect is to consider in the design of a parliament is that the own identity of the country. As an example Sri Lankan parliament building should depict the Sri Lankan identity and the cultural value in it, as because parliament is the great building in the country it is essential to depict it.

When considering the Sri Lankan parliament complex the reality of its greatness has achieved by visualizing the large space which cant be physically reachable quickly, other way is the when considering the building scale with the human scale, the higher building scale visualize the man in simple form, then also help to achieve the superiority in the building. As an example the element like, entrance columns and grand path will justify the situations.

Further the building heights play in the overall context and use of open spaces and water bodies also depict the superiority of the building. It also express that warning of that one should not be reached to the standards of which the parliament building has. There fore superiority or the being superiority is not easily done and it want be added as a building quality easily but if it has to then the building should fulfill the needs which gives its superiority.



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CASE STUDY THREE

WORLD TRADE CENTER BUILDING

CASE STUDY THREE

4.3- WORLD TRADE CENTRE BUILDING

4.3.1-LOCATION AND THE BRIEF INTERPRETATION OF THE BUILDING

The location of the building in the echelon square in fort, it will be also the high commercial zone of the Colombo city. Because of the location of the building has a commercial value. This was enhance from the scale and height of the building also. World trade center is the second tallest building in the Sri Lanka, Colombo is connected to over 140 centers in 70 countries, enabling members to share facilities and information. it also important as a center, which dissolve the commercial, business service and global information to the Sri Lankan context. It also gains the goodwill to the Sri Lankan economy and depicts the strength of the Sri Lankan economy. Therefore it is usually set ht superiority in the building. There fore not became of the prominence it has used to represent the fort and high commercial area of the Colombo city. Because of that only the main towers it gives the identity for building as well as the Echelon Square.



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(Fig4.3.1)- *Main towers it gives the identity for building as well as the Echelon Square*

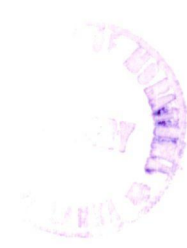


This thirty-nine storied building contains two massive twin towers bound with a three-storied podium. The initial concept design of the building was prepared architect. Tao kinoshita, while the project consultants were architect. Antony N.E of Hong Kong. Further, the main client who funded the project was the Shing Kwan group of companies, in Singapore.

4.3.2- CONTRIBUTION OF FORM FOR THE EXPRESSION OF QUALITY OF SUPERIORITY

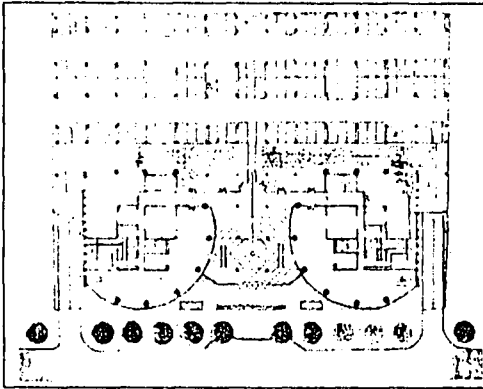


(Fig4.3.2)-The Layout Of World Trade Center

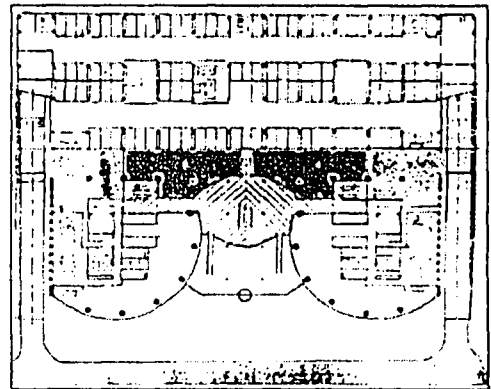


B)- Plan Form

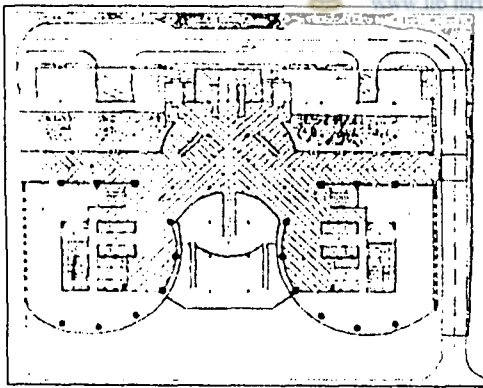
Plan form is almost symmetrical in one axis, rather than stopping in the plan form the symmetry is visible also in the 3-D form. There fore building has got a strong primary axis, the significant feature of the axis is that, this axis is not limited only to the world trade center site, because of the two towers in the building axis became more prominent in the Colombo city.



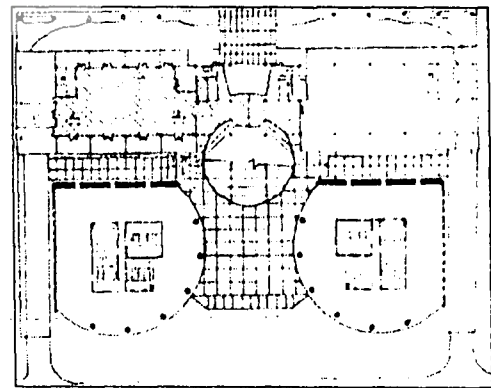
Ground floor



First floor



Second floor



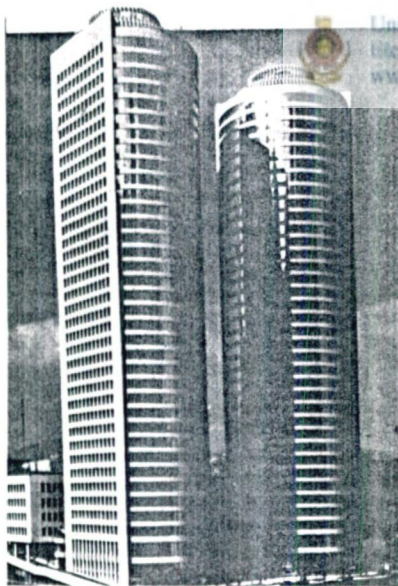
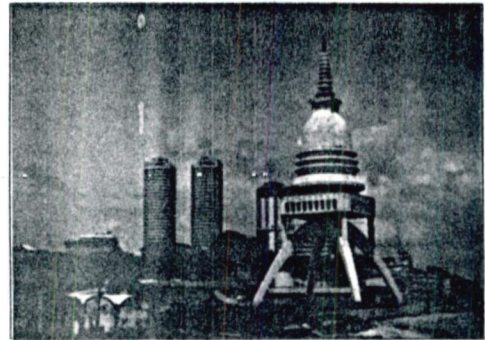
Third floor

(Fig4.3.3)-plans of world trade center

Main entrance is created along the main axis; because of that entrance feeling can be feel strongly to the user. From the two towers at the either side of the axis signifies the superior quality for the persons who entered to the building. Main lobby and the open front garden has clear difference, these difference help to differ the grandness of the space or the quality of superiority. These different achieved by materials in the space. Spatial quality in the main; lobby help to enhance the superior quality, in here also designer tries to depict the smallness of the human. From that he tries to achieve the superiority in the building.

(Fig4.3.4)

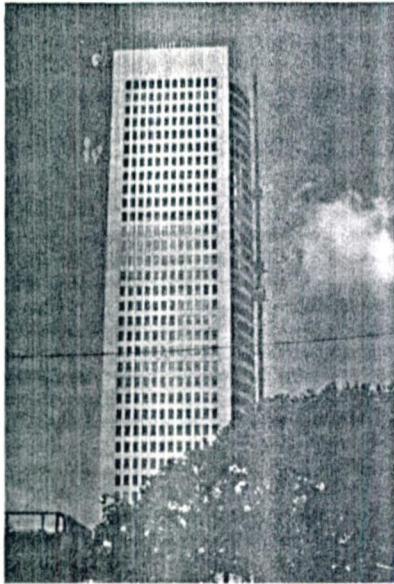
The significant feature of the axis is that, this axis is not limited only to the world trade center site, because of the two towers in the building axis became more prominent in the Colombo city.



(Fig4.3.5)



(Fig4.3.6)



(Fig4.3.7)



(Fig4.3.8)

4.3.3-CORILATION BETWEEN ACTIVITY PATTERN AND THE ARCHITECTURAL LINK OF SPACES



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In order to identify the activity pattern in the World Trade Center one have to observe the activity pattern from the observation points, which has purposely selected from externally and internally. When doing so, it will mainly consider the layout of the buildings and 3-D form in order to identify the main built form, axis and is composition, above explained features are very important when studying the built form externally. When studying the influence of the built form for the activity pattern of the user in out side of the building. As above explained are matches, frontcourt will be the ideal place for study this. They are the main axis of the building goes on the court, main entrance path also in the court and will the users are the frontcourt to enter to the building.

In the internal observation reserved point will be the main lobby in the building, in here rather than the built form the architecture language in the volume of space has considered as significant. Out of the architecture language also, main prominence is given to the shaping and detailing.

Bellow table's carries the summaries data's, which has gathered from that way for studying the activity pattern of the user.

4.3.3.1-COLLECTING DATA

SYSTEMATIC OBSERVATION

Observation

How people react built form of the building according to its higher purpose, there for observe activity pattern of the user.

Random selected on Friday between 10.00am to 04.30pm

Location –

- Location 1- Front Court of the building
- Location 2- Main lobby of the building

OBSERVING ACTIVITIES

Location 1- Front Court

No of people – 50

1 - Movement of people

Observation point- Front Court

No of people-50

| Position | Movement of people (no of people) | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|------|--------|------|-----------|
| | Very slow | Slow | Normal | Fast | Very fast |
| Front road | 06 | 11 | 18 | 12 | 03 |
| Main Court | 09 | 15 | 16 | 07 | 03 |
| Entrance porch | 12 | 17 | 13 | 05 | 03 |

2 -- Reaction for the building

Observation point – Front Court

No of people-50

| | Action | No of People |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Stop or slow moving and relax | 13 |
| 2 | Preparing documents | 09 |
| 3 | Stop and asking some thing | 02 |
| 4 | Rearrange clothing | - |
| 5 | Loafing and chatting | 02 |
| 6 | Gathering and celebrating | - |
| 7 | No specific reaction | 15 |
| 8 | Stop and reading the building | 09 |

3 – Reaction for the building

Observation point – Entrance

No of people-50

| | Action | No of People |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Stop moving and relax | 21 |
| 2 | Preparing documents | - |
| 3 | Stop and asking some thing | 12 |
| 4 | Rearrange clothing | - |
| 5 | Loafing and chatting | - |
| 6 | Gathering and celebrating | - |
| 7 | No specific reaction | 15 |
| 8 | Stop and reading the building | 02 |

OBSERVING ACTIVITIES

Location 2- Main lobby in ground floor

1 - Movement of people

Observation point- Entrance lobby in the ground floor

No of people-50

| Position | Movement of people (No of people) | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------|--------|------|-----------|
| | Confuse (Stop) | Slow | Normal | Fast | Very fast |
| Entering | 02 | 11 | 20 | 10 | 07 |
| Main lobby in Ground floor | 17 | 16 | 12 | 03 | 02 |
| Main lobby in 1st floor | 14 | 18 | 10 | 06 | 02 |
| Stairs | 05 | 12 | 21 | 10 | 02 |
| Lift's Lobby area | 25 | 12 | 09 | 04 | - |

2 – Dressing

Observation point – Main Lobby

No of people-50

| | Dress | No of People |
|---|-------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Shirt and Sarong | 03 |
| 2 | Shirt and trouser | 25 |
| 3 | Sari and Salvers | 16 |
| 4 | Blouse and skirt | 03 |
| 5 | Other | 03 |
| 6 | | |
| 7 | | |

3 – Reaction for the space

Observation point – Main lobby

No of people-62

| | Action | No of People |
|---|----------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Stop moving and relax | 12 |
| 2 | Preparing documents | 08 |
| 3 | Stop and asking some thing | 06 |
| 4 | Rearrange clothing | 03 |
| 5 | Loafing and chatting | 09 |
| 6 | Gathering and celebrating | 02 |
| 7 | Confuse | 05 |
| 8 | No specific reaction | 08 |
| 9 | Stop and reading the space | 09 |

4.3.3.2-ANALYZING DATA

When analyzing the data's one has to categorize them first, for that can categorize then as the reaction shows for the building in the activity pattern and not from the activity pattern which shows the reaction for the building one can categorize further as reaction to the quality of superiority or pro act to it. To identify all the activity of the users in essential users been react for the superiority of the building or pro act for it will be identify from the user activities, what important is to the study from that is the percentage of activity numbers which react fro the superiority.

The world Trade Center being the highest building in Fort area, it can be seen from any where in fort, there fire important of it is significantly highlighted because of that and it also generate a self pride are faith to the building in the users mind. There fore it shows that user adopt his mind in order to enter to the building or use for the building.

The before enter to the building user's change and suit according to the function he has to performed in the building, therefore most number of people in the front court depict the mood of staidly go for the task, though because buildings grandness seen from them, form the activity of walking to the building therefore users depict the degree of faith they have about the building

It also visualize the when entering to the building they should down the phase of waling and from that space one can observe the way they tried to get the understand about the building by visually, and comparing the scales of human and building in order to find out the position of the individual can be seen.

When studying the activity pattern it shows that the event of user entering to the building is a critical point, it means the event of building welcomes the user and user on the other hand has become the member of the building environment, through it is reachable to him. That donates from these phenomena that superiority is not a state of unreachable or unaccepted but to become in high state. In main lobby activity pattern of the user will be change in several ways, it show that they become more relaxing than in previous space; it also depict that they expect entertainment from the building, there fore that donates that user has identified the state of superiority in the building. They have understood that they should respect the superiority quality and protect it. Significance feature is that they have understood that superiority is only a quality which leads them feel them but not a quality, which govern them. Therefore there is no way to fear it and also he living that he can't archive such a state and when comparing the building superiority he is a little one.



4.3.4-FINDINGS

Mainly World Trade Center has become in the superior of the public state world become of the built form, the simple symmetrical it cerates an axis and this axis has highlighted from the 3-D form significantly. Hence orientation of the building has created an importance not only to the building layout but also to the Fort area and to Colombo city also. As become of this importance building becomes superior. There fore this is not a symbol on the individual task or the site but has become a symbol for public, the economy of the country the technology that depicts the development.





CONCLUSION

❖ **CONCLUSION**

The main forces of the study was to concentrate on the design of a built form and its generator contribution to the architectural expression of the total form, which reflects the over all quality of the activities, that perform within it.

The quality of superiority which is discussed in this study has made it clear, as an integration of several other qualities which helps to express the higher values or purposes of a built form; such as 'Dominant' 'power' and 'majestic etc. degree and the way of its expression of an each integrated quality, determine the degree of it's expression of the quality of superiority. The quality of superiority is not similar to the quality of dominance; the quality of dominance can attract people and can create dominance buildings, which are magnetized. But it cannot control behavior of the people, self control users. There fore all dominance buildings can not became superior but all superior things obligation dominance.

The basic geometrical appearance of a form is related only with the primary expressions or the message, which is explained through the environmental qualities. But shape can be understood as detailing of the form, which makes completion of the expression. Because, that is in architecture, the most essential character should be the emotions express by the building. The appropriate emotions should always be expressed in order to make it meaningful.

Thus the meaning is to be expressed , in an architectural form, through the combination of the expressions given by its overall built form, its elements and the spaces within it; while the total built form and the elements facilitates visual experience (physical experience) of a form, space goes beyond that and is experienced and perceived more psychologically than physiological.

In this study it has made it clear that, the shaping of the architectural form or the elements, which express the quality of superiority, plays a vital role in providing meaningful expression to the built form.

Most of the buildings, which express the quality of superiority, are depicting characteristics of the public buildings. They have high symbolic modes or expressive elements to express the quality of superiority in different category of buildings, such as dome structures, decorative columns, archers, entablatures etc. and also colour and texture too, take an important role with regarding the expression of the quality of

superiority. In this study it has made it clear that the high colour surface such as white, gray, cream etc and the textural surfaces are the characteristics, which enriches the expression of the quality of superiority.

The factors that observed in this study are the balance and symmetrical composition of both plan and three-dimensional form, the elevated positioning of the building, and the hierarchical order of spaces, highlighting the purpose of the main activity place. These factors are common to all categories of 'superior' buildings, such as residences, religious and state owned public buildings.

In this study I have considered only the physical attribution of the built form to express the quality of superiority. But during my studies, I have realized that socio-cultural values of a particular group of people, too, may be another aspect of determining of the quality of superiority. Because of that, some decisions, which are taken for different forms as to express the quality of superiority, may not feel superior to another social category, For instance the Supreme Court at Huits-Dort.

Therefore socio-cultural values would be another aspect of studying further details, regarding the expression of quality of superiority. Even it is so, in concluding this study it has made it clear that the expression of quality of superiority vary with the purpose of the building, but still its language express the quality of superiority. Therefore in this study it has made it clear, that the meaningful architecture cannot be created without having a good command of its expression.

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