

# Ausarbeitung Architekturtheorie

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**Abstract** The colonial advance had a profound impact on the way of life, resource use, political organization and cultural identity of colonized societies. It manifested itself not only in political structures and economic relationships, but also in architecture and urban planning. This influence led to the emergence of new forms of architecture that merged the styles and practices of the colonizers with local traditions and needs. An interesting example of this is the development of bungalows. The development of bungalows, which originally came from India, were not only architectural structures but also symbolic manifestations of colonial power and cultural mixing. Bungalows, characterized by single-story construction, wide roofs, verandas, and airy floor plans, were popular due to their suitability for tropical climates. These bungalows were often used as homes for British colonial officials, and even after India's independence, they remained widespread in both urban and rural areas. These cottages gradually altered traditional beliefs about hygiene, cleanliness, and health as well as lifestyle practices. In this context, I will examine the connection between colonization and bungalows by giving insight into the initial roots and typology of bungalows in order to understand how architectural forms became witnesses and bearers of colonial history. I will delve deeper about the bungalow typology in Ambala cantonment, which despite having similar layouts, this study classifies them according to the fundamental difference in room arrangement.

**Index Terms**— Städtebau, colonial, architectural forms.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Asia, known for its rich culture and unique architectural traditions, up to the present day has been influenced and shaped by a series of governments, colonization and various crises such as natural disasters or civil wars, which have caused significant impact and series of changes in architecture nowadays. Through these changes, Asia must adapt to the challenges of a range of technical aspects with the aim to provide comfort, sustainability, and resilience. The points I would like to deal with, refer first hand, how colonial influences have changed the architecture, and how this impact has evolved over time, and on the other hand how it responded to the challenges of tropical climates. The development of tropical architecture has been influenced by colonization and raises critical questions about the adaptation of building techniques, materials, and design principles to the challenges placed by tropical climates.

Which aspects are critical for creating buildings? Which kind of materials has been used to withstand elevated temperatures, humidity, and other climatic factors common in tropical regions?

How do local influences intersect with colonial practices?

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

My key reference to the topic of “Technical aspects through the influences of colonization in tropical architecture” is based on an article Prasher, Eva. (2017). Bungalows and their Typology in the Colonial Town: Ambala Cantonment. *Creative Space*. 4. 151-164. 10.15415/cs.2017.42001. She offers an insightful and profound investigation of bungalow architecture in India and their origin and typology, particularly in the context of colonial influence. Additionally I will use the Article Desai, M., Desai, M. (2011). The Colonial Bungalow in India. *Indian Institute of Asian Studies* 57. pp. 26–27. The next reference will be, which I would include, King, A. D. (1982). Bungalow 1600-1980: A Study of Cultural Social, Political and Economic Factors in the Production of a Global House Type. Unpublished thesis at School of Social Sciences. Uxbridge: Brunel University. as an additional supporting point for this elaboration.

## III. METHOD

From my point of view, dealing with the ecological, cultural, and historical context to understand the nuances of tropical architecture in colonized regions through the

references and lectures held from Prof. Cuthbert, is fundamental for me. Furthermore, I would research about the most representative building of colonialism - bungalow - that over time has been spread worldwide. Additionally I do insight into the initial roots and typology of bungalows to have insights into the ways, which considerations have influenced architectural adaptation, sustainability, and cultural preservation in tropical environments. Furthermore I will give insight into the contemporary evolution of bungalows and at the end , give a personal view of the mentioned topics.

#### IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

##### A. Colonization

The era of colonization, which took place predominantly in the 19th and early 20th centuries, was a significant period in world history in which major European powers expanded their power over various parts of the world, including Asia. Colonial expansion had profound effects on the colonized regions, shaping not only their political and economic structures but also influencing their cultural, social, and architectural aspects. Colonial architecture emerged as a crucial element of this influence.

##### B. Defining Bungalow

Also Indian cities, in the colonial era, underwent a dramatic transformation in terms of both urban planning and architectural design. The advent of modernization led to a change in the paradigms surrounding urban development, which in turn caused this transformation. During this time, a number of factors were crucial in determining the type of urbanization that occurred in Indian cities. In this colonial setting, housing became an essential requirement for new settlements acting as bases of government to operate efficiently. It was necessary to create a unique housing typology to satisfy the demands of British officers. It was anticipated that these dwellings would conform to the standards of living that Europeans enjoyed back home. Their distinct designs were meant to aesthetically represent social divides, offer comfortable living conditions, and give residents a hygienic living space. The solution to all these requisites came in the form of the „bungalow“. It is defined as a detached, one-story dwelling typically occupied by one household or nuclear family, or one generation of it, and not including the fact that it is typically occupied by one household or family. (A.D. King 1982)

Nowadays, the word has two or three common implications. In Europe and North America, it alludes to a partitioned (or "segregated") staying, basically on one story and implied for the changeless occupation of one family or family. It can moreover portray a basic, softly or self-built shield, maybe by the shoreline or within the nation, and implied for brief or occasion utilization. In Africa and India, it might allude to a more seasoned, "colonial" sort of house which, in spite of the fact that maybe with more than one story, is continuously withdrawn, or indeed, in India at least, to any advanced house to differentiate it from more

conventional sorts of staying. In all nations, its dissemination is portion of the social consequences of colonialism, in spite of the fact that within the rich industrial countries of the North, the bungalow, within the to begin with two faculties proposed over, is portion of two wonders characteristic of advanced, urban-industrial and basically free showcase social orders: large-scale sub-urbanisation and the development of mass relaxation. (A.D. King 1982)

Originally derived from Bengali vernacular cottage architecture, bungalows experienced substantial development in their formative years. This metamorphosis comprised a range of adjustments to plans and building methods, taking cues from different kinds of Bengali huts. The first bungalow designs used thatch roofs and kuchcha construction; pucca construction techniques and materials were eventually adopted. When Ambala Cantonment was established in 1843, British officers' experiences building bungalows in North India came to an end. These bungalows, which are positioned in the Cantonment town's British-occupied area, have unique features that guarantee comfort in the climate, aesthetic appeal, and environmental sustainability. The British were the only ones who could design these bungalows.(Creative Space. 4. 151-164)



Figure 1. A Typical Bungalow in Ambala Cantonment area, standing in the middle of a huge plot.

##### C. Origin and initial forms of Bungalow

Indigenous settlements in India, characterized by their organic built form, narrow streets, and high population density, were influenced by climate, topography, and geology. The early impact of colonial culture on these dwellings, such as the adoption of bungalows, has led to their modification.

As a functional necessity in the cantonment, housing took precedence over other built forms. Bengal was the birthplace of the bungalow, a well-known architectural design, in the 1770s and that continues to endure and thrive up to the present day.

Its evolution was driven by the British need for structures that offered climatic comfort while projecting their power and supremacy over the Indian populace. Originating in Bengal, the bungalow style emerged as a fusion of Indian

vernacular techniques for climate adaptation and symbol of social status, integrating these concepts into the British understanding of modern architecture.

As a consequence, bungalows combine traditional components and materials with a modernistic approach.

These residences exhibit unique elements that unmistakably signify an elevated lifestyle. Additionally, certain characteristics reflect both nostalgia and modernity brought by the British. The local architectural perception was unfamiliar with these features and architectural elements, leading to the development of an indigenous version inspired by foreign influences.

The bungalows in Ambala Cantonment, named after the Bengali term, *Bangala*, meaning house, represent unparalleled residential structures introduced to the region with the arrival of the British. These bungalows served as a tailored response to the diverse needs of British officers. (Creative Space. 4. 151-164)

The authentic Anglo- Indian, *bangolo*, underwent later modifications from its original use as a housing type by the British and later in the United States, where the bungalow found its initial use as a vacation home and experienced its peak popularity during the period from 1900 to 1918, particularly thriving within the context of the Arts and Crafts movement.

Initially derived from “*Chauyari*”, meaning „four sides,, , the cottages took on a square or rectangular shape with a truncated triangular sloping thatch roof. Significant enhancements were introduced, such as adding a surrounding gallery to the entire cottage to mitigate heat. The introduction of the gallery has been a topic of debate, considering the preexistence of a “gallery” in Bengal architecture. The layout involved dividing the central square of the cottage into one or more compartments based on individual circumstances and needs. The thatched roof extended on all sides, supported by wooden pillars or bamboo at the extreme edges, resulting in a verandah. This verandah was enclosed with mats or, in later improvements, a brick wall. The addition of partition walls along the corners created small rooms, later adapted for use as box rooms and bathrooms. (Creative Space. 4. 151-164)

#### *D. History and earliest forms of Bungalows*

The bungalows of Ambala Cantonment had by 1843 established themselves as a flourishing architectural typology. Consequently, these bungalows embody the fundamental elements that had evolved into a distinctive style for this particular region. Typically located in the center of the land, with gardens on all sides, this placement imparts a sense of grandeur and authoritative ambiance to the bungalows. In addition, the presence of open green spaces on all sides serves as a strategic measure to combat the severe summers in Ambala’s compound climate. In contrast to indigenous houses , bungalows lack a central courtyard to naturally cool the room and promote air circulation. Instead, the green space around them facilitates the influx of fresh air into the places. (Creative Space. 4.

151-164)

The bungalows are strategically positioned in the center of expansive plots ranging from 1,2 acres to 2,6 acres. The houses of the Europeans encompassed all essential elements, excluding the well, which was typically located at the rear of the house, alongside outhouses for service personnel. A rectangular plot boasts one or two entrance gates, characterized by robust hexagonal or octagonal brick gate posts standing five to six feet high. While the overall design of gate posts for each bungalow was generally consistent, there were variations in detailing. These bungalows are predominantly single-storey structures with plinth heights ranging from one to three feet. Initially constructed with *kuchcha* materials such as sun dried bricks, thatch and bamboo, later improvements were made to address shortcomings, transitioning to more robust *pucca* construction methods. The contemporary building materials include burnt bricks arranged in lime and *sukhi* mortar. The interior surfaces of the 13.5 to 21 inches thick walls were plastered with lime and *sukhi*, while the external facades predominantly retained exposed brickwork. (Creative Space. 4. 151-164)

The construction of these bungalows for the British was primarily undertaken by local Hindus and Muslims. In accordance with local traditions, the kitchen was included within the premises. However, due to the British preference for keeping native helpers separate from the living space, the kitchen was not directly attached to the house. This arrangement was considered both politically and hygienically favorable for the Europeans. The construction approach differed between Muslims, who built completely detached kitchens on the site, and Hindus who had kitchens attached to the main bungalow but with separate entrances or in close proximity. Typically, there was a door in the dining room leading to the open space towards the kitchen, where the food was served. ( Creative Space. 4. 151-164)

Muslim families in the region adhered to a custom of burying their ancestor priest within the private premises,

resulting in bungalows constructed by Muslim families featuring a grave in the rear garden. Additionally, most bungalow premises had a well. The elite members of society enjoyed the privilege of owning a horse - pulled buggy, necessitating the presence of a garage for parking this special horse cart on the site. Embracing a modern lifestyle, British families were afforded the luxury of employing a minimum of six and maximum of twelve daily help servants, accommodated in linearly placed single - room outhouses within the compound. (Creative Space. 4. 151-164)

Certain bungalows featured a distinctive entrance through a porch that extended prominently from the main facade. This conventionally ten feet high portico was designed to ease the embarking and disembarking of British families from their buggies or horse carts. Characteristically, the porch boasted a roof made of brick tiles supported by timber joists and reinforced with heavy iron girders. The substantial roof found support over thick

walls featuring arched punctures. With the subsequent introduction of electric supply to the bungalows, electric cables were routed into the bungalow using hooks suspended in the porch ceiling. Upon analysis, the span and depth of the porch were predominantly observed to be in the ratio 1:16. (Creative Space. 4. 151-164)

The porch of these bungalows typically transitions into a verandah, featuring shaded arcaded corridors that encircle the bungalow from one or all sides. The depth of the verandah ranges from 8 to 10 feet, offering views of the surrounding gardens and serving as a cool leisure sit-out during the severe summers. The central rooms within the bungalows encompass the living area, drawing room, and dining room, each with direct access from the entrance verandah. These spacious rooms are designed to showcase the luxurious and nostalgic lifestyle of the British, featuring ceilings as high as twenty-four feet, while surrounding rooms typically have a height of ten feet. The additional height accommodates ventilators on all sides, allowing for enhanced light and effective ventilation of hot air to maintain cool temperatures during the summer. These central rooms often include fireplaces, primarily located on the common wall between two living rooms, with chimneys opening onto the terrace. The room sizes range from 350 square feet to 665 square feet, and the thick brick walls, laid in lime and surkhi mortar, contribute to exceptional comfort against extreme external temperatures. (Creative Space. 4. 151-164)

Rooms with a ceiling height of ten feet served as bedrooms, study areas, and dressing rooms within the bungalow. The corners of the bungalow were typically designated for box rooms and bathrooms. Notably, one door of the bathroom opened to the outside, providing convenience for water filling without allowing the bhishti (water carrier) to enter the living areas. (Creative Space. 4. 151-164).

#### E. The Typologies of Bungalows

It is noteworthy that the usage of rooms was fairly consistent across each bungalow, with the three rooms featuring high ceilings - the drawing room, the dining room, and the living room - dictating the fundamental layout of the entire structure. The bedrooms or retiring spaces were positioned around these central areas. Typically the bedrooms were characterized by depth but optional width, providing cozy spaces with minimal additional furniture. The corners of the building were allocated for box rooms and bathrooms. The extra door in the bathroom, opening to the outdoor spaces, served the purpose of allowing the bhishti to refill water for bathing. In some cases, the remaining rooms were utilized as dressing - cum -storage rooms and/or as study spaces. The verandah proved to be a valuable space for evening sit-outs. (Creative Space. 4. 151-164)

The configuration of the three living rooms plays a significant role in shaping the overall profile of the bungalow. In the study of bungalows within Ambala Cantonment, their layouts can be distinctly categorized into

five types. Regardless of the specific layout arrangement adopted by each bungalow, all were equipped with well designed natural ventilation. Ventilators placed on peripheral walls of rooms with high ceilings facilitated the escape of hot air, while cooler air circulated within the bungalow through the peripheral rooms. (Creative Space. 4. 151-164) This ventilation strategy drew inspiration from indigenous methods. The five categories of bungalows, based on their layout, are:

#### Type 1

This type typically features three, and occasionally four, rooms arranged in a linear fashion. (Picture 1). The rooms on either side of this layout serve various purposes, including bedrooms, study areas, and dressing rooms. An indigenous architectural element, the arched verandah, serves as an aesthetic feature on both the front and rear facades. The central rooms have a height of 24 feet, while the private rooms on the periphery have a height of 10 feet.



Figure 2. Circular front with verandah all around

#### Type 2

This type typically features a layout with three rooms having a height of 24 feet, surrounded by areas with a height of 10 feet. The front facade in this case has a round or octagonal profile. Two subcategories can be identified within this layout: one with a verandah only in the front and rear (Picture 2) and the other with a verandah encircling the entire structure (Picture 3). Bungalows of this type do not include a front porch.

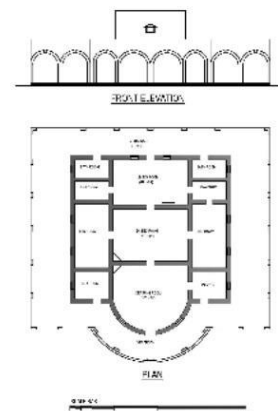


Figure 3. Circular front with verandah all around

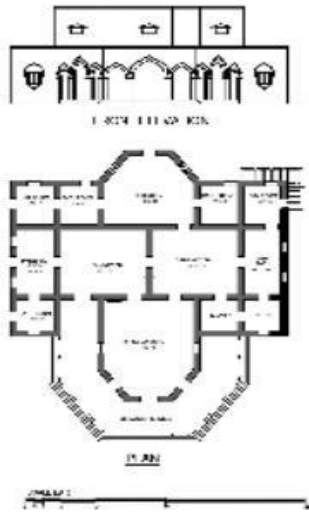


Figure 4. Bungalow with octagonal front and rear façade

**Type 3**

This type represents a variant of type 2. In this layout, apart from the front facade featuring a circular or octagonal shape, the rear part of the bungalow also adopts a similar profile. Depending on the specific design, the rear circular octagonal shape may function as a verandah in some cases, while in others, it may serve as an enclosed room. (Picture 4)

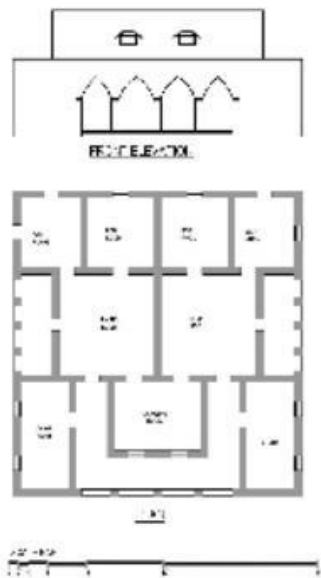


Figure 5. Layout of a typical type 3 bungalow

**Type 4**

This type of bungalow typically consists of three, and sometimes four, main rooms. As depicted in the illustration, there are three rooms with a height of 24 feet. Notably, there is no front porch, but there is a verandah at the front. Additionally, verandahs wrap around the building on two sides, with the rear and two corners at the front having a height of 10 feet. (Picture 5)



Picture 6: Layout of a bungalow with central corridors and symmetrical rooms on both sides

**Type 5**

The type five represents a special and relatively uncommon bungalow plan, primarily utilized in the Magistrates Courts and a bungalow on the Mall Road. In the case of the Magistrate's Court, the external corners of the building featured octagonal rooms for staircases constructed from timber. While this layout shares similarities with other bungalows, it includes a central corridor running through the middle of the bungalow, with symmetrical rooms on both sides of this corridor. In this layout, all rooms and the central corridor feature high ceilings, while the verandah running around the bungalow has a ceiling height of ten feet. (Picture 6) ( Creative Space)



Figure 7. T-shaped plan layout of a bungalow

**Other Bungalows**

White the majority of bungalows in Ambala Cantonment align with the previously mentioned categories, there are certain bungalows with unique layouts designed for specific purposes.. Owned privately, this bungalow features a layout entirely different from the aforementioned categories. It adopts a T- shaped plan with five rooms characterized by high ceilings and lavish dimensions, indicating a purpose for social interaction spaces. Additionally, there are three rooms and a toilet with moderate ceiling height and optimal dimensions. The facades predominantly showcase native



and vernacular architectural elements, highlighting extraordinary skilled workmanship in brickwork. The use of various sizes and shapes of bricks creates intriguing patterns on the facade, while the parapet walls often incorporate different brick jali patterns. The bungalows exhibit variation in types of arches, contributing to their uniqueness and unparalleled aesthetic appeal. ( Creative Space. 4. 151-164)



Figure 8. Bungalow in Ambala with arched porch and intricate patterns on the facade

### Postcolonial Bungalow style

During the early twentieth century, the colonial bungalow, characterized by spacious lots, became the standard residential type for affluent Indian elites. Initially austere, with simple volumes and a stark whitewashed finish, the early bungalows gradually evolved into a more European classical form over time. The typical bungalow design featured symmetry in both appearance and spatial organization. It consisted of a central hall flanked by rooms on each side and a front veranda facing the garden, sometimes extending to both sides. This development marked a transformation from the basic model to a more refined and European-influenced architectural style. ( Desai, M., Desai, M. (2011).



Figure 9. A typical colonial bungalow

Later, the bungalows underwent significant stylistic and technological transformations in response to socio-economic changes. These shifts were influenced by internal forces, notably the nationalistic fervor that emerged from

the protracted freedom struggle against British colonial rule, impacting the design of these structures.

Furthermore, external stylistic influences from continental Europe and America played a pivotal role in shaping the bungalow's evolution. This led to the incorporation of Art Deco and Streamline Moderne features, followed by the International Style. The arrival of Le Corbusier further solidified the dominance of Modern Movement principles in the post-Independence era.

Interestingly, despite these changes, the bungalow retained its popularity and transformed into a favored 'modern' option for individual homeowners. This evolution marked the culmination of the simple cantonment bungalow into the modernist house, showcasing the enduring adaptability of this architectural form. ( Desai, M., Desai, M. (2011).

### Contemporary bungalows and its impact as a global typology.

Colonization and the development of bungalows are closely linked and reflect the historical and cultural dynamics of the colonial era even today. Today, bungalow architecture is often designed as a practical adaptation to these environments. The architecture of contemporary bungalows maintains a distinctive reflection of colonial styles. This influence is evident in bungalow designs that draw inspiration from a range of colonial traditions, such as British, American, European, Canadian, and Australian. The incorporation of these diverse architectural elements into modern bungalow designs serves as a testament to the enduring legacy of colonial aesthetics. It reflects not only a homage to historical styles but also an adaptation that resonates with the preferences and tastes of present - day homeowners.

The fusion of colonial influences into bungalow architecture showcases the timeless and adaptable nature of this architectural form across different global contexts. As a globally recognized architectural form, bungalows are predominantly situated in suburban areas across Western cities. This architectural style seamlessly integrates elements from different corners of the world into bungalow design. Moreover, the incorporation of local architectural styles and materials further enriches the bungalow architecture. This blending results in a harmonious mix of colonial and indigenous architectural elements, creating a unique and diversified expression of the bungalow style that resonates with cultural and environmental contexts of different regions.

Prioritizing energy efficiency, these homes integrate large windows, well-insulated walls, and eco-friendly technologies. Outdoor living spaces are a hallmark, designed for accessibility, including features catering to mobility challenges. Sustainable practices, such as the use of eco-friendly materials, are often integral to contemporary bungalow designs.

Bungalows exhibit a remarkable adaptability that allows them to seamlessly integrate into diverse environments and

cultures. Their single-level structure, easy accessibility, and harmonious integration with the surrounding landscape make them a favored housing choice in various locations. The open layouts of many bungalows contribute to a sense of spaciousness, facilitating a smooth transition between indoor and outdoor spaces.

Typically characterized by their long and low profile, with wide roofs and edges that complement the natural topography, bungalows owe their diverse appearances to influences from different building styles and cultural customs. The materials and construction methods used play a significant role in shaping the unique aesthetics of bungalows in different regions. Whether constructed using wood, rocks, bricks, or other locally sourced materials, bungalows reflect the distinctive choices, weather conditions, and cultural beliefs prevalent in their specific locales.

Bungalows are not confined to a specific setting; they can be found in both urban and rural areas, adapting to the needs of different communities worldwide. Originating as an old housing type, bungalows gained popularity during specific historical periods and continue to be influential in contemporary architectural design. Their enduring popularity is attributed to their simplicity, coziness, and a close connection to nature.

These one-story dwellings have significantly impacted the layout of suburbs, emphasizing individual homes and influencing the overall design of residential areas. As a global architectural phenomenon, bungalows have left an indelible mark on the world of housing, shaping the way homes are built and inspiring various architectural styles. Today, bungalows remain a popular and influential housing choice, embodying a timeless appeal that transcends cultural and geographical boundaries.

### **Contemporary Bungalow styles**

The influence of the Indian bungalow extends globally, shaping architectural styles from traditional homes in India to Craftsman-style residences in North America. Its adaptability to diverse climates and cultures has allowed it to transcend geographical boundaries. The journey of the Indian bungalow, from its origins to widespread popularity, serves as a compelling study showcasing how architectural concepts can traverse countries, leaving a lasting imprint on structures worldwide. This phenomenon underscores the universal appeal and enduring impact of the Indian bungalow in shaping the built environment across different nations. Bungalows came in different styles, each characterized by particular structural highlights and plan components:

#### **Craftsman style Bungalows**

The American Craftsman architecture style rooted in the Arts and Crafts movement that encompassed interior design, landscape design, applied arts, and decorative arts, emerged in the late 19th century. It drew inspiration from its predecessors, notably the Shingle style, marking a departure from elaborate Victorian ornamentation towards

more straightforward forms. Additionally, the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright's Prairie style is evident in its design principles.

The term "Craftsman" was derived from Gustav Stickley, a furniture-maker whose magazine, *The Craftsman*, debuted in 1901. This architectural style gained prominence, particularly in small-to-medium-sized single-family homes in Southern California around 1905, leading to the alternate moniker "California bungalow" for the more modest Craftsman designs. The style's popularity endured until the 1930s and has witnessed revivals and restoration projects, maintaining its relevance and appeal into contemporary times.

Craftsman Bungalow is characterized by its low-pitched roof, wide roof with uncovered rafters, and a front patio with decreased columns. These bungalows often boast built-in furniture and intricate handcrafted details. (Craftsman House | Craftsman Home Architecture | Craftsman Style (nazmiyalantiquerugs.com))

#### **California style Bungalows**

This Bungalow style, originating in California, emphasizes a horizontal orientation, featuring low-pitched roofs, overhanging eaves, and a blend of wood and stucco exteriors. Ample windows and outdoor spaces underscore a strong connection to nature. Between 1908 and the 1930s, the California bungalow style experienced a surge in popularity in Australia, fueled by growing interest in single-family homes and planned urban communities. This architectural trend originated in the suburbs of Sydney but quickly spread across various Australian states and even reached New Zealand. The widespread adoption of the bungalow in Australia during this period was driven by economic and social factors, positioning it as an affordable and appealing form of permanent suburban housing for the masses. Timber versions of the bungalow emerged as a cost effective solution to housing shortages, and California inspired designs were well-suited for the expanding suburbs of major cities in southern Australia. The architectural choices were influenced by a climate similar to that of California, addressing the needs of Australians who sought to accommodate relatively warm summers and mild winters. As the bungalow concept took root, it underwent regional adaptations in Australia. In Melbourne, red brick became a prevalent material, while in Sydney, local liver colored brick gained popularity. In South Australia, limestone emerged as another distinctive choice for bungalow construction. This regional variation in materials and design reflected the adaptability of the California bungalow style to diverse local contexts, contributing to its widespread integration into the Australian architectural landscape.



Figure 10. A typical California bungalow

#### Cape Cod Bungalows

Mixing Cape Cod and bungalow styles, these homes have steeply pitched rooftops, symmetrical exteriors, and dormer windows, combining the straightforwardness of Cape Cod with bungalow charm. Originating in 17th-century New England, a Cape Cod house is characterized by its low, broad, single or double-story frame structure. It features a moderately-steep-pitched gabled roof, a prominent central chimney, and minimal ornamentation. This architectural style, designed to withstand Cape Cod's stormy weather, showcases a simple and symmetrical layout, often constructed with local materials.

The typical Cape Cod house includes a central front door, complemented by multi paned windows on either side. The space above the first floor is commonly left as an unfinished attic, with or without windows on the gable ends. While the design originated in the 17th century, it experienced a resurgence in popularity and adaptation to modern needs during the 1930s–1950s, incorporating Colonial Revival embellishments.

This enduring architectural style remains a prominent feature in New England homebuilding, exemplifying its ability to adapt to changing tastes and needs while retaining its classic charm. (Microsoft Word - WEST LAKE MID TOWN RESIDENTIAL Facade Guidelines.doc (neptunetownship.org))



Figure 11. A typical cape cod house

#### Colonial Revival Bungalows

Marrying Colonial Revival and bungalow elements, this style frequently incorporates a central dormer, a symmetrical facade, and traditional touches like shutters and gabled roofs.

#### Spanish Colonial Bungalow:

Influenced by Spanish architecture, spanish colonial bungalows showcase stucco exteriors, red-tiled roofs, arched doorways, and wrought iron details, evoking a Mediterranean aesthetic.

#### Chalet Bungalow:

Fusing chalet and bungalow designs, this style often showcases a steeply pitched roof, exposed beams, and a warm, cabin-like ambiance.



Figure 12. The Mulberry - Chalet Bungalow Show Home

#### Modern/Contemporary Bungalow:

Reflecting contemporary design trends, modern bungalows boast clean lines, expansive windows, open floor plans, and a focus on sustainable materials and energy efficiency.



Figure 13. A contemporary bungalow

These styles grandstand the differences and versatility of the bungalow concept, reflecting impacts from different structural and social conventions.

## V. CONCLUSION

The colonial bungalow, a pivotal element in the architectural landscape of the colonial era, underwent a transformative journey shaped by diverse needs and influences. Originating in Bengal, it ingeniously merged indigenous architectural techniques with European preferences, particularly focusing on climatic comfort and social symbolism. As the British presence expanded across India, bungalows became emblematic of colonial living.

Whether situated in urban cantonments or rural landscapes,



these residences mirrored the socio-economic and cultural intricacies of the period. The bungalow's modest origins gradually evolved into more intricate European classical forms, characterized by symmetrical layouts featuring central halls and verandas.

This architectural synthesis of colonialism and local identity serves as a captivating subject of exploration. It not only encompasses physical structures but also embodies cultural artifacts that narrate the history and interactions among diverse communities during the colonial era. This intersection of architectural evolution and cultural exchange reflects the dynamic interplay between different cultures and power structures, leaving a profound imprint on the historical narrative.

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- [14] *Cape Cod House Style – The Ultimate Guide To What It Is And How To Get The Look* | Storables (Picture 11)
- [15] *The Mulberry* | Timber Framed Home Designs | Scandia-Hus (Picture 12)
- [16] *Dieser dreißiger Jahre Ziegelstein-Bungalow empfing eine zeitgenössische Aktualisierung* - Sydney NSW 2000, Australia (archiexpo.de) (Picture 13)