Appendix A

Thailand’s climate

Thailand (514,000 sq. km.) lies in the middle of Southeast Asia between the latitudes of 5º 37’N and 20º 27’N and the longitudes of 97º 22’E and 105º 27’E.

The country has a typical hot and humid climate, with high intensities of solar radiation all year round. South–East Asian monsoons are the predominant wind. They blow landwards from the south-west direction and arrive between May and July, thus bringing about a rainy season, which lasts until October (except in the South). During November and December, the wind blows seawards from the north-east direction, marking the onset of the dry season. Temperatures begin to climb in January and reach their highest in April. The dry season is shortest in the South because of its peninsular geography and coastal climate. Most areas of the country receive adequate rainfall. However, the duration of the rainy season and the amount of rainfall vary from region to region. The Northeast experiences the longest dry season.

Figure A. 1 Map of Thailand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate/Regions</th>
<th>The North</th>
<th>The Northeast</th>
<th>The Central</th>
<th>The Eastern</th>
<th>The South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solar Radiation Temperature</td>
<td>High Average 26.5 °C (14.5–37.2 °C)</td>
<td>High Average 26.6 °C (14.2–35.6 °C)</td>
<td>High Average 28.2 °C (19.0–36.7 °C)</td>
<td>High Average 27.7 °C (20.3–34.2 °C)</td>
<td>High Average 27.4 °C (21.7–33.9 °C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind speed</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>Strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Humidity</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rain**</td>
<td>1,231 mm per year</td>
<td>1,401 mm per year</td>
<td>1,232 mm per year</td>
<td>1,913 mm per year</td>
<td>2,741 mm per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seasons</td>
<td>Hot, Cool and Wet seasons</td>
<td>Hot, Cool and Wet seasons</td>
<td>Hot, Cool and Wet seasons</td>
<td>Hot, Cool and Wet seasons</td>
<td>Hot and Wet seasons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure A. 2 Five macroclimatic regions of Thailand

Note: * Relative Humidity in Thailand ranges from 48% to 94% with an average over 75%, which makes for uncomfortable conditions at even moderate temperatures. The highest relative humidity is in the southern region of Thailand.

** Precipitation is based on averaged data over the past 30 years.

Appendix B

Rendering field research unobtrusive: ‘Comfort zones’ in people’s homes in Tambon Pakkran

B.1 Introduction

Fieldwork is at the heart of research in many disciplines, with various approaches that require engagement with people (Schatzman 1973). The fieldwork described in this research project is concerned with how to elicit people’s experiences, attitudes and beliefs related to their home environments. In this type of work, the establishment of an unobtrusive approach is very important. Despite the large growth in literature on unobtrusive research (Lee 2000; Kellehear 1993; Patton 1990), specific literature on field research in Thai local residents’ homes has not been developed. The aim of this appendix is to describe how I learned to conduct unobtrusive field research about residents’ experiences and meanings of comfort in Thai vernacular houses, particularly during the first phase of my fieldwork.¹

This appendix presents a step-by-step account of my fieldwork process. I begin by describing how my pilot study was conducted through trial and error until I accomplished ways of establishing effective connections and maintaining relationships with the local residents. I also expound on my unobtrusive approaches to engage people’s participation in fieldwork procedures conducted in local residents’

¹ My field research was divided into two phases. The first phase, conducted during October 2000–February 2001, was to gain general information about relationship between the residents and their houses. The second phase, conducted during January–February 2002, was aimed at gaining in-depth information about the relationship between changes in the residents themselves and the evolution of their houses (see also Sub-section 4.5.4).
houses. And finally, I describe some concrete experiences of working with and responding to the local residents.

Different places have different social and cultural systems, and the people from them have diverse behavior and ideas. My intention, however, is not to produce a specific framework for defining fieldwork, but rather to give an account of my own experience, as a potentially useful consideration for other researchers who plan to study the interrelationship between people and their built environment, particularly in the context of Thailand.

**B.2 Exploring through trial and error**

Seidman (1991) notes that conducting a pilot study is essential to envisage general problems affecting the methods of data collection. For the present research a second function of the pilot study was also to test interview questions and methods to ascertain whether they were relevant and understandable for local residents. The initial work was tried out with a small number of participants. Five major conclusions from the exercise significantly affected my fieldwork procedures.

The first conclusion was that I, as a woman traveling alone, made the villagers uncomfortable and concerned for my safety. There were strange paths and dangerous places, which I describe in more detail later in this section. A direct consequence of this was that I had to recruit two research assistants to accompany me throughout the fieldwork period. Since my field research required me to get into the residents’ houses and their inner comfort spaces, two research assistants, a woman and a man, were considered appropriate to assist me in conducting fieldwork procedures.

Secondly, as a result of my experience with the pilot study, I decided not to use any recording devices such as a tape recorder or a video camera during the interviews. This was because my participants felt uneasy about being recorded and being captured with such equipment. Although a tape recorder can effectively capture long verbatim quotations and can be analyzed over and over again (Fetterman 1998; 1989), it caused my participants to feel reluctant during the interviews. A video camera is extremely useful to reflect on gestures as well as significant events, and can also be reviewed many times. Using this kind of device, nonetheless, became obtrusive and changed
the way residents acted in their own homes. This equipment also provided only limited pictures of people’s everyday lives and environment. Thus, the participants permitted the physical appearance of their houses to be recorded only with a conventional camera and free-hand drawings. (This will be discussed later.)

Thirdly, asking local residents a series of questions made them tired, confused and worried about their answers. My original interview questions were semi-structured in a list of seventeen questions. I found that when the interviews had continued for a while using the original format, both the participants and I felt tired and we had lost our way. I learned that local residents preferred to participate with tangible documents such as interview sheets, and to work step by step with some pauses. Also, even with all these precautionary measures, during this first stage, people were still unable to trust me to observe them in their comfort zones.

Fourthly, even after I had spent some considerable time with the local residents, asking for written consent made my participants uncomfortable to participate in the interviews. Therefore, all the consents were verbal agreements that minimized the participants’ sense of risk at being involved in an interview.

Lastly, various other unanticipated problems affected my sampling:

- There were drug problems in some of the areas;
- Most of the houses were guarded by intimidating dogs;
- Many of the original traditional Thai houses have been renovated and changed; and
- Some of the houses had no inhabitants.

These latter four conditions required knowing significant people to guide, debrief, and provide me with sufficient ‘inside’ information.

Based on my pilot study, better ways of working in this local context were needed to immerse myself in it and to work gradually with local residents rather than using sophisticated devices such as a video camera and a tape recorder. Traditional techniques such as using pen, paper and conventional cameras were more welcome. These experiences provided knowledge of what could be appropriate methods and
techniques of conducting fieldwork in this local community. However, there was still a significant concern about how to get access to and make contact with local residents, and also how to understand more about people’s beliefs, values and attitudes.

**B.3 Gaining access and making contact**

Accessing, contacting and selecting the participants for my fieldwork procedures involved two methods: self-selection and the ‘snowballing approach’ (Flick 2002; Seidman 1991). Since this research needed to be conducted at the local residents’ houses, I selected a small number of participants by approaching them directly. This selection was limited, because local residents felt insecure and rather reluctant to participate in the study on our first encounter. In addition, self-selection was associated with the problems mentioned above, which I had to avoid.

Thus, the process of accessing, contacting and selecting participants in this local community mainly proceeded by having one participant leading to another in a ‘snowballing approach.’ I fortunately met Pha Mali, and she became my valuable trusted informant in suggesting which houses to go to, whom to contact, and which locations to avoid. A consequence of having Pha Mali’s recommendations assisted me to expand my connections to other local residents. I observed that new participants seemed to be more secure and welcoming to my field research. During this process, scheduling was also required with the local residents prior to each interview. Visiting and making appointments was essential to determine whether the potential participant was interested, and to provide basic familiarity between the participants and me beforehand. I also found that local residents usually allowed me to conduct house observations and interviews only when other family members were at home.

---

2 *Pha (aunt) Mali* is a housewife aged 60 (in 2001). She worked as a group leader of housewives in a Tambon Pakran organization, a neighborhood organization. She is a well-known person in this Tambon, and knowledgeable, articulate and culturally sensitive to this local place. I gratefully acknowledge her generous assistance and guidance.
**B.4 Participant observation**

To increase my understanding of this local culture, I combined my interviews with participant observation by joining some activities and living as a long-term resident in the villages. Patton (1990), Jorgensen (1989) and Vidich (1970) note that participant observation helps to reveal residents’ experiences and meanings of comfort in their everyday life and environment. However, for half of my fieldwork period, I could not find accommodation in the villages because the local residents required some time to get to know and trust me and my assistants. After we found accommodation in one of the villages we could spend more time and gain a better understanding of people’s ways of life in this locality. One advantage of living in the village was that it helped us to develop and expand a relationship with local residents to become familiar, comfortable and assured with conducting our fieldwork at their houses. Because the house that we rented was a modified *Reun Thai* (Figure B.1), I took the opportunity to study the structure of this house to provide basic knowledge for understanding other villagers’ houses.

![Figure B. 1 The house of Pha Mali’s relative that we lived in during field research from November 2000 to January 2001](image)

In the next section, I detail how I developed methods and techniques for primary data collection in local residents’ houses.
B.5 Working in the residents’ houses

Based on my experience in the pilot study, the methods and techniques for collecting primary data usually took places in three stages.

The first stage included two methods of house observations and interviews. The house observations were supported only by the use of conventional cameras and free-hand drawings. The use of normal cameras helped to document the house settings, the people, particular events and places. The free-hand drawings illustrated the floor plans, elevations, sections, dimensions and the placement of furniture and tools of each house. The interviews were semi-structured, informal and flexible. Interviews times when I took notes provided some pauses for the participants, and the participants could see what I wrote. In these interview sheets, the interview questions began with a casual discussion of the participants’ occupations, ways of life, their personal history and historical development of their houses. An opening discussion of this kind made the participants more relaxed, and the information itself was useful for further discussion. Interviews then moved into more specific questions based on the research inquiries. This part of the interviews employed ‘probes’ (Zeisel 1984), which were interposed questions to engage the participants to clarify their opinions, to continue conversation, and to shift the topics when necessary.

The second stage was a mapping method, which involved participants indicating their activities and feelings in using the spaces within the houses. Interviews with the projecting mapping method involved the completion of free-hand drawings of each house as an alternative method of gaining people’s attention and participation in the interviews (Figure B.2). With this method, the participants enjoyed themselves, and interacted and revealed more about how they used their living space and how they felt about it. This method gained the attention of not only the residents of the house being studied but also other local residents who came by during the interview. I also used this opportunity to expand potential contacts with other residents for further study.
Figure B. 2 Interview sheets with free-hand drawing of II-7 house:
(a) Upper floor plan, (b) Ground floor plan
In the final stage I showed the participants all the materials I had created, including interview sheets and all the drawings of each house. They seemed to feel assured and comfortable with all these tangible documents.

These methods proved that fieldwork was not only a set of skills that had to be purposefully selected to be unobtrusive and casual, but also a relationship between me and the participants that needed to be nurtured, sustained and finished properly.

**B.6 Impressions and responses**

In this fieldwork, all participants not only contributed significantly to my research inquiries but also left me with impressive experiences to which I had to respond. They encouraged me, supported my work, and offered their kindness in many ways, such as offering food and drink. I felt grateful and indebted towards the residents. Hence, I brought some sweets from other places to give to the participants and children, and this helped to support as well as to expand our affinity. Also, since I took a lot of photographs of the participants and their houses, I took the opportunity on New Year’s Eve or the occasion of my ‘leaving the field’ to give framed images of the participants and their houses as gifts to them individually. Although this response was not part of my research inquiries, learning ways of ‘give and take’ was one lesson of important practice derived from this fieldwork.

**B.7 Conclusions**

All approaches in this field research were developed from experiences through trial and error. The experience of conducting field research in Tambon Pakkran suggests five important points. First, fieldwork has to use appropriate processes, methods and techniques of collecting data. Second, a pilot study is important in developing appropriate fieldwork approaches in a particular locality. Third, fieldwork is both a research methodology and a process of creating social relationship. Fourth, to create a relaxed atmosphere and to leave a good impression with the residents requires the researcher to be open-minded as well as flexible, and to appear comfortable in all situations. Fifth, the methods and techniques of eliciting data should be approached gradually and create an enjoyable experience so that people can tell their story without reluctance. I believe that these methods and techniques for engaging people’s
participation could be applied in other field research about the study of the interrelationship between people and their built environments.
Appendix C

The interview questions

This Appendix shows the interview questions used during my field research in Tambon Pakkran. The questionnaires were divided into two main series in accordance with my fieldwork phases (see Section 4.5.4 and Appendix B). The first series of questionnaires in Sections C-1 and C-2 were used for the first phase of the fieldwork (October 2000–February 2001). The second series of questionnaires in Sections C-3 and C-4 were used for the second phase of the field research (January–February 2002).
C-1 INTERVIEW QUESTIONS IN THE FIRST FIELDWORK
(ENGLISH VERSION)

Interview No: …………
Code: …………………..
Date: …………………..
Time: …………………..

1. Address: …………………………………………………………………………….

2. Ages of buildings……………..years
   How has this house changed and who was the builder?
   ……………………………………………………………………………………………
   ……………………………………………………………………………………………

3. Name of participant……………………………………………………………………..
   Gender: □ Male       □ Female
   Age:    □ 18-40       □ 41-60       □ > 60
   Occupation: ……………………………
   Work Place: ……………………………
   Religion: ……………………………
   Position in the household
       □ Head of family       □ Spouse
       □ Family member       □ Other………………

4. How long have you lived in this house? ……………………………

5. Status of resident:
       □ Owner       □ Rent       □ Temporary resident
       □ Other………………

6. Number of members sharing the house: ……………………………

7. What are your activities in the community?
   ……………………………………………………………………………………………
   ……………………………………………………………………………………………

8. Do you have any belief about this house or in the use of this house? If so, what is it?
   ……………………………………………………………………………………………
   ……………………………………………………………………………………………

9. Where is the most comfortable space for you in this house? Or in which space do you like to spend time and why?
   ……………………………………………………………………………………………
   ……………………………………………………………………………………………

10. What are your everyday activities?
   ……………………………………………………………………………………………
   ……………………………………………………………………………………………

11. How do you feel about the climatic condition of your house and your comfortable spaces (including temperature, humidity, wind and natural lighting), and why?
12. How do you feel about the relationship between you and your house, your neighbors’ houses and the natural environment?

13. Are there any spaces in your house that you rarely spend time or that you consider it as the least comfortable space, and why?

14. If you had an opportunity to change this house with no concerns about money, what would you do, and why?

15. What does this house means to you?

16. What is your opinion of your traditional Thai house in comparison to a modern style house (a concrete house)?

17. What is your opinion on having a roofless terrace in your present house?
C-2 INTERVIEW QUESTIONS IN THE FIRST FIELDWORK (THAI VERSION)

ลำเลียงเลขที่: ........................
รหัส: ................................
วันที่: ................................
เวลา: ................................

๑. ที่อยู่: ........................................................................................................

๒. อายุอาคาร.............................ปี
บ้านของท่านมีการเปลี่ยนแปลงไปหรือไม่ และอย่างไร ใครเป็นช่างที่ทำการปรับปรุงบ้านของท่าน
........................................................................................................
........................................................................................................

๓. ชื่อผู้ให้สัมภาษณ์: ........................................................................
เพศ  ☐ ชาย  ☐ หญิง
อายุ  ☐ 18-40 ☐ 41-60 ☐ > 60
อาชีพ ..........................................................
สถานที่ทำงาน ..........................................................
ศาสนา ..........................................................
สถานภาพในบ้าน  ☐ หัวหน้าครอบครัว ☐ คู่สามี หรือภรรยา
☐ สมาชิกในครอบครัว ☐ อื่นๆ.................................

๔. ระยะเวลาในการอยู่อาศัย ............................................................

๕. สถานภาพของการอยู่อาศัย  ☐ เจ้าของ ☐ เช่า
☐ ผู้อยู่อาศัย ☐ อื่นๆ.................................

๖. จำนวนสมาชิกในบ้าน (ที่อยู่อาศัยจริง) ........................................

๗. กิจกรรมของท่านในชุมชน ............................................................

๘. ความเชื่อเกี่ยวกับบ้านของท่าน และความเชื่อเกี่ยวกับการอยู่อาศัย...

๙. พื้นที่ที่สบายมากที่สุดในบ้าน ...........................................................
เพราะเหตุใด (สะดวกต่อการใช้สอยหรือไม่ การใช้ส่วนเป็นมาจากในครอบครัว หรือบุคคลอื่นเป็นอย่างไร)
........................................................................................................
........................................................................................................

๑๐. กิจวัตรประจำวันของท่าน และในแต่ละช่วงฤดู ........................................
๑๑. ความรู้สึกต่อสภาพอากาศของบ้าน และพื้นที่ที่สบาย (อุณหภูมิ ความชื้น ลม และแสงทางธรรมชาติ)

๑๒. ความสัมพันธ์และความต่อเนื่องของบ้านกับชุมชนและสิ่งแวดล้อม

เชิงสังคม .................................................................

เชิงกายภาพ เช่น การก่อสร้างตามธรรมชาติ และต้นไม้ .................................................................

เพราะเหตุใด .................................................................

๑๓. พื้นที่ที่สบายน้อยที่สุดในบ้าน .................................................................

๑๔. เพราะเหตุใด .................................................................

๑๕. หากไม่ต้องคำนึงถึงเรื่องเงิน ท่านจะปรับปรุงบ้านไปในรูปแบบใด เพาะเราเหตุใด

๑๖. บ้านนี้มีความหมายกับท่านอย่างไร .................................................................

๑๗. ทัศนคติระหว่างบ้านของท่านกับบ้านสมัยใหม่ (หรือบ้านดีก) .................................................................

๑๘. ทัศนคติต่อการมี “นอกชาน” ในบ้านปัจจุบันของท่าน .................................................................
C-3 INTERVIEW QUESTIONS IN THE SECOND FIELDWORK  
(ENGLISH VERSION)

Interview No: ……………
Code: ……………………
Date: ……………………
Time: ……………………

Name of participant…………………………………………………………

1. How has your house changed or been modified, and why?

2. What are advantages and disadvantages as a result of the modification?

3. How has the modification of your house brought about changes to the surroundings?

4. How have the developments of roads, the installation of electricity and piped water around the locality and the disappearance of seasonal floods brought about changes to your house and your living activities?

5. Are there any traditional activities among the villagers that have changed or disappeared, and why?

6. What are your daily activities?

7. Has the modification of your house brought about changes to the ways you use the spaces in it? And how has it changed?

8. How do you feel about the following spaces in your house? Are there any meanings attached to them? What are the differences between the current and the past conditions?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exterior spaces</th>
<th>Intermediary spaces</th>
<th>Interior spaces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location and orientation</td>
<td>Space underneath the house</td>
<td>Platform levels in the house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roofs</td>
<td>Verandah</td>
<td>The hall (Look Thong)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walls</td>
<td>Roofless terrace</td>
<td>Partitions into interior space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows and doors</td>
<td>Other……..</td>
<td>Insertion of furniture items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirit houses</td>
<td></td>
<td>Internal toilets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fences</td>
<td></td>
<td>Other……..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House surroundings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. What does your house mean in your life? In particular, how does it compare with modern houses such as concrete houses?

10. What is your opinion about the aesthetics of your house?

11. What is your opinion about well-being (or Khwam Pasook) in living in your house?

12. Which space or architectural elements in your house (or other people’s houses in general) can express the most significant change? Has modification of that space brought about change to your living activities (in your house or the villages) and the associated meanings of the space? And why?

   - Space underneath the house
   - Verandah
   - The hall (Look Thong)
   - Roofless terrace
   - Other

13. What is your dream house? And why?

   - Traditional Thai houses with roofless terrace
   - Modified Reun Thai with Look Thong but retaining Tai Thun Baan
   - Modified Reun Thai with Look Thong but enclosing Tai Thun Baan
     - Partly enclosed with concrete walls
     - Entirely enclosed with concrete walls
   - Entirely concrete house
   - Other
C-4 INTERVIEW QUESTIONS IN THE SECOND FIELDWORK
(THAI VERSION)

ชื่อผู้ให้สัมภาษณ์: .................................................................
รหัส: ...........................................................................
วันที่: ...........................................................................
เวลา: .............................................................................

1. บ้านของท่านมีการทุกขุกับปรุงเปลี่ยนแปลงไปอย่างไร และเพราะเหตุใด

2. การเปลี่ยนแปลงบ้านในแต่ละครั้งมีผลต่อการให้ประโยชน์หรือสูญเสียผลประโยชน์ไปอย่างไร

3. การเปลี่ยนแปลงมีผลกระทบต่อสภาพแวดล้อมรอบบ้านและชุมชนหรือไม่ และอย่างไร

4. การเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพแวดล้อมรอบบ้านและชุมชน เช่นการหายไปของน้ำท่วม การพัฒนาถนน การติดตั้งระบบไฟฟ้าและน้ำประปา มีผลกระทบให้เกิดการเปลี่ยนแปลงบ้านของท่านหรือวิถีในการดำรงชีวิตของท่านหรือไม่ และอย่างไร

5. ประเพณีหรือกิจกรรมของท้องถิ่นใดบ้างที่กำลังถูกลบเลือน ดูมหาย หรือการเปลี่ยนแปลงรูปแบบไปจากในอดีตและเพราะเหตุใด

6. กิจวัตรประจำวันของท่าน

7. การเปลี่ยนแปลงบ้านมีผลต่อการอยู่อาศัยในบ้านของท่าน ตั้งแต่ในอดีตหรือไม่ และอย่างไร

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4. ความรู้สึกของท่านต่อพื้นที่ดังกล่าว (ความแตกต่างจากในอดีต เช่นในแวดีการใช้สอย ความสำคัญของพื้นที่ใช้สอย ความเชื่อ ความเสี่ยงพื้นที่ชุมชนและสภาพแวดล้อม ชีวิต และข้อเสียของการเปลี่ยนแปลง (ถ้ามี))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>พื้นที่รอบนอกอาคาร</th>
<th>พื้นที่ระหว่างภายในและภายนอก</th>
<th>พื้นที่ใช้สอยภายใน</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ทิศทางการหันเหและตำแหน่งที่ตั้งของบ้าน</td>
<td>ได้บ้านบาน</td>
<td>ระดับภายในบ้าน</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ธุรกิจและวัสดุสิ่งเหล่านี้</td>
<td>พาโล (ระบายน)</td>
<td>ลูกหนอย</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ประตูบ้าน</td>
<td>นอกจากนี้</td>
<td>การแบ่งกั้นหน้าภายใน</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ประชาและหน้าต่าง</td>
<td>ขึ้นๆ</td>
<td>(ถ้ามี)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ศาลกษัตริย์</td>
<td>เครื่องเรือนต่างๆ</td>
<td>ที่ทางอื่น</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ระดับภายในบ้าน</td>
<td>ขึ้นๆ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. บ้านนี้มีความหมายสำคัญในการใช้ และเนื่องเรียบเรียงที่เกี่ยวกับบ้านสมัยใหม่ หรือบ้านเดิม

6. ทัศนคติของความงามของบ้านของท่าน

7. ความหมายสำคัญ หรือลักษณะของบ้านที่เป็นเอกลักษณ์ของบ้านสมัยใหม่ หรือบ้านเดิม

8. พื้นที่ใช้สอยหรือองค์ประกอบใดของบ้านที่แสดงออกถึงการเปลี่ยนแปลงทางด้านกายภาพ และวัฒนธรรมของบ้านที่สำคัญที่สุด อะไรที่เปลี่ยนแปลง และเพราะเหตุใด

9. พื้นที่ใช้สอยหรือองค์ประกอบใดของบ้านที่แสดงออกถึงการเปลี่ยนแปลงทางด้านกายภาพ และวัฒนธรรมของบ้านที่สำคัญที่สุด อะไรที่เปลี่ยนแปลง และเพราะเหตุใด

10. บ้านในฝั่งของท่าน

11. สร้างเรือนไทยที่มีลูกหนอย

12. สร้างเรือนไทยที่มีลูกหนอยและก่อนหน้านั้นแล้วมีของได้บ้านบาน

13. สร้างบ้านไม้หลังหลัง

เพราะเหตุใด
Minerva Access is the Institutional Repository of The University of Melbourne

Author/s:
Pinijvarasin, Wandee

Title:
Experiences of well-being in Thai vernacular houses

Date:
2003

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Appendix A-C

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