In her 1st house, the Karunaratne House, Minnette was able to use this material. It is a typical element used in modernist buildings, however	had it been a few years later, this wouldn't have been possible, because Sri Lanka adopted a closed economy policy. This wasn't a traditional nor local material, so it could hardly be found in the country. Then,	how would such	Minnette asked her artist friend George Keyt to make a mural painting for the living room/stairs of this house. However,	The building site was located on one of the southern hills around the town of Kandy. Therefore	Minnette decided to go for a split-level layout. This would not only provide a privileged view for each room, but also		Minnette proposed a rustic approach to a structural element, which is very common and essential in architecture. However,	The local craftsmen had been isolated from	trends of contemporary life. In this wall, Minnette uses decorative cast tiles made by local craftsmen – a tradition that was dying out – as an effort to preserve local traditions. Nowadays,	how could such techniques be preserved? Or how could one prevent their extinction?
										"That this architect is a woman becomes apparent in the design in the kitchen []"
									what did it mean to be a female architect in a South Asian country?	