

INTERIOR DESIGN

SPACE PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION FOR
RESIDENTIAL AND NON RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

What is the difference between planning and organizing?

Organization is the art of keeping things in a certain order for reference purposes.

Planning is following organized steps to ensure that you have a certain outcome.

PRINCIPLES OF INTERIOR DESIGN.



Principle 1- Balance

The visual balance in a room gives a sense of repose and a feeling of completion.

The elements of line, shape, color and texture all help to determine the decoration of the space.

Balance also refers to how and where you place the elements. To maintain balance, try to distribute the elements throughout the room.

Principle 2- Emphasis:

Emphasis is the focal point of the room that should be obvious when you enter the room or the area for which your eye is drawn. a fireplace, artwork or a window treatment must be sufficiently emphasized so that everything else leads to the area presented.

Principle 3- Proportion and Scale

Room Size is defined by proportion and scale. The ratio refers to how the elements within an object relate to the object as a whole. The scale is related to the size of an object when compared to the size of the space in which it is located



Principle 4- Harmony and Unity

A well designed room is a whole unified that encompasses all other elements and design principles. The unit ensures a sense of order. There must be a consistency of sizes and shapes, a harmony of color and pattern. The ultimate goal of decorating is to create a room with unity and harmony.

Principle 5- The Rhythm:

Rhythm supplies the discipline that controls the eye as it moves around a room. Rhythm helps the eye to move easily from one object to another and creates a harmony. Rhythm is created through repetition of lines, shape, color or texture.



Consideration to designing the organization of a space.

- What are the functions of this room?
- How many people will be using the space and for what purposes?
- What furniture do you have that you'll want to use here?
- How do you want the room to feel, space-wise - open and airy, cozy, minimal, serene?
- How much natural light is available and what kinds of lighting will be needed?
- Do you need to create focal points?
- Do you like balance and symmetry, the unexpected, or a combination?

Space planning is guided by the proximity matrix. Closely related spaces are placed adjacent to each other. For example, the kitchen and the dining area should be located next to each other.

LIVING SPACES

The size of living rooms and furniture arrangement depends on the size of the dwelling, economic status, lifestyle of the user and the relationship to other areas of the dwelling.

Circulation within the living room should be as direct as possible and yet not interfere with furniture arrangement.

When the living room is combined with the dining area, the dining area should be clearly defined.

The arrangement of furniture should allow easy conversation, personal activities and convenience in watching of the television and listening to radio.

Dining areas

These areas maybe combined with living area or kitchen or maybe a separate room. The amount of space allocated for dining is dictated by the number of persons to be served and the proper circulation space.

The dining area preferably should be located near the kitchen

Bedroom area

Aside from sleeping, the bedroom is the center of dressing undressing and storage activities.

It is essential also to incorporate relaxation work and entertainment environment in the building.

Each bedroom should at least have a closet, a dresser ac chest of drawers a night table and one or two chairs.

Children bedrooms should be located away from the livng room because conversations in the living room prevents children from sleeping.

Bathrooms

A bathroom should have enough area to accommodate a lavatory, a WC and a bathtub or shower.

Arrangement for fixtures should provide comfort and permit at least 90 degrees door swing unless sliding doors are used.

It should be convenient to the bedroom, accessible from living and work areas.
Linen storage should be accessible from the bathroom.

Kitchen

The size of the kitchen is determined by the number of bedrooms provided in the living unit.

Equipment are placed to allow for efficient operating room between it and any adjacent corner cabinet.

A minimum of 40" should be provided between base cabinets.

Traffic in the kitchen is limited to kitchen work only.

Serving circulation to the dining area should be without any cross traffic.

Typical kitchen layout are the U-shaped, L- shaped and G-shaped plan.

CASE STUDY

FALLING WATER

By

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Horizontality of the room determines the type of furniture used in the room.

the furniture of the room are arranged to permit the circulation in the room.

The furniture are in harmony with the window. They permit entrance of light without obstruction

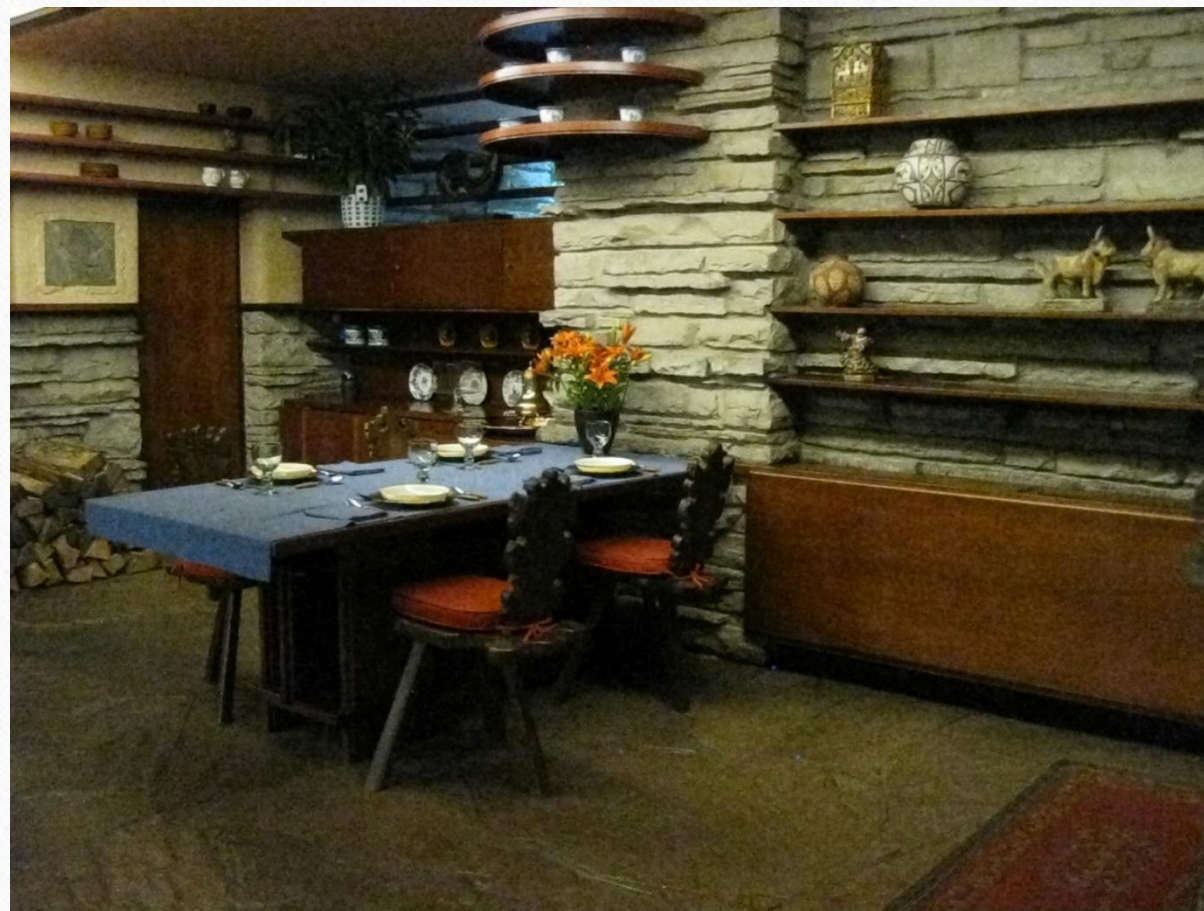




Living area



Kitchen area



Bedroom area



Fireplace is the focal point in the living room



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Reception





Deck and dining areas



Conference room





Dining areas



Bedroom area





THANK YOU