Faculty of Engineering
Department of Interior Design

Interior Design Applications

3rd year – 2nd Semester

M.S.C. Madyan Rashan

Room No. 313

Academic Year 2018-2019

	Course Name	Interior Design Applications
	Course Code	INDS 321
	Lecturer in Charge	Asst. Lecturer
	Department/College	Interior Design / Engineering
	Contact information	e-mail: madyan.maher@gmail.com madyan.maher@ishik.edu.iq
	Time(in hours) per week	Theory: 2 h.
	Keywords	
	Objectives: At the end of this lecture, the students should be able to: • Establish basic concepts about **Spatial Org. and Social Interaction.**	

Week	Lecture Date	Number of hours	Topic
1	5/2/2019	2 h	Introduction, course overview
2	12/2/2019	2 h	Space as language
3	19/2/2019	2 h	Space and the human dimension
4	26/2/2019	2 h	Mechanisms of perceiving space
5	26/3/2019	2 h	Way-Finding
6	**2/4/2019**	**2 h**	**Spatial Org. and Social Interaction**
7		2 h	
8		2 h	
9		2 h	
10		2 h	
11		2 h	
12		2 h	
13		2 h	

Last Lecture:

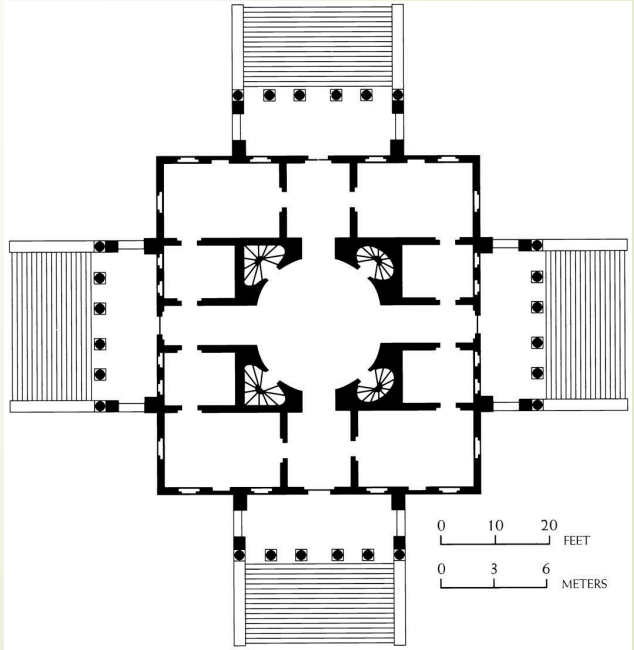
- Spatial Cognition

Course Reading List and References:

- Language of Space
  by Bryan Lawson

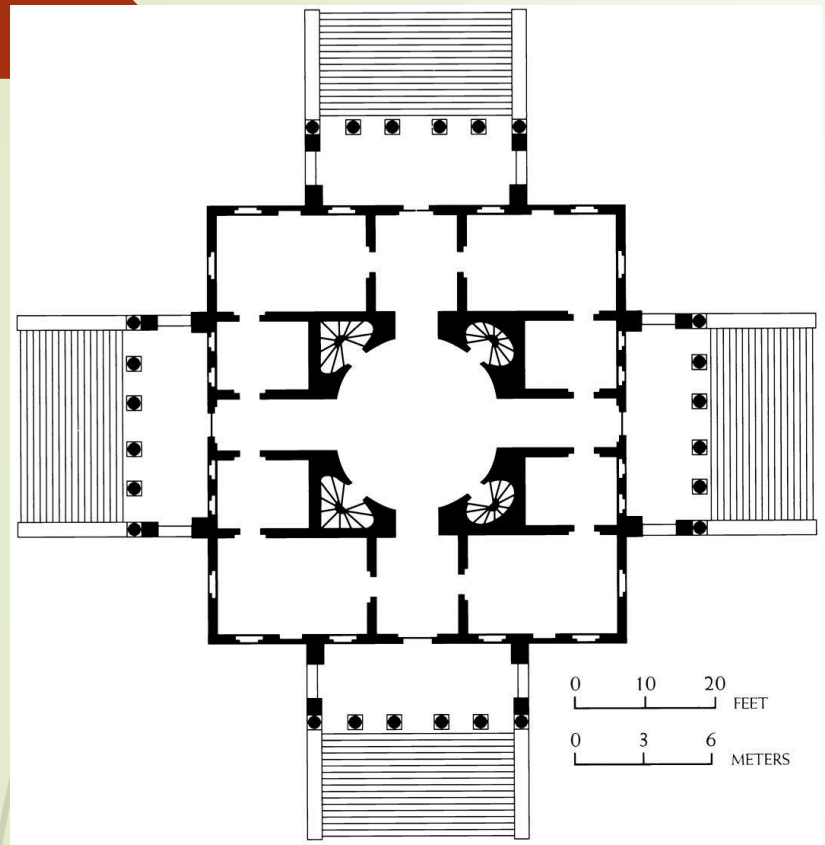
Central Organization

- It is a stable & concentrated composition
- It consists of numerous secondary spaces that are clustered around a central, dominant & bigger space.
- It presents secondary spaces that are equal in terms of role, shape & form, which creates a distribution package that is geometrically regular to two or more axes.



Central Organization

- Those central organizations whose forms are relatively compact & geometrically regular can be used to :-
- Establish "places" in space,
- Be term of axial compositions.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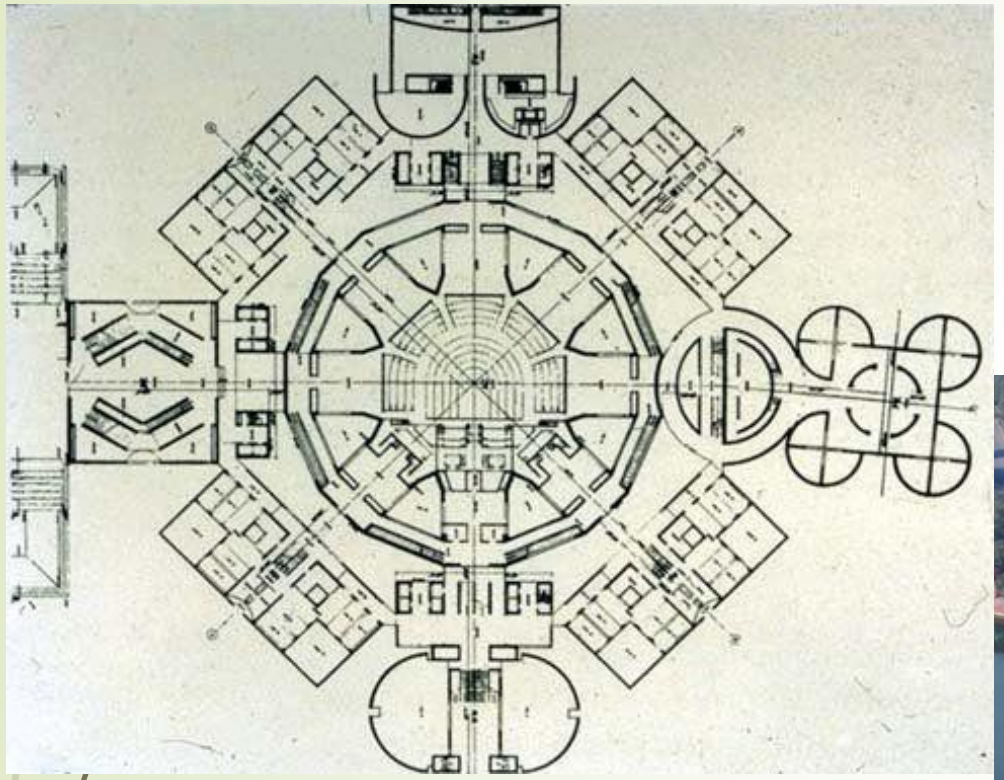
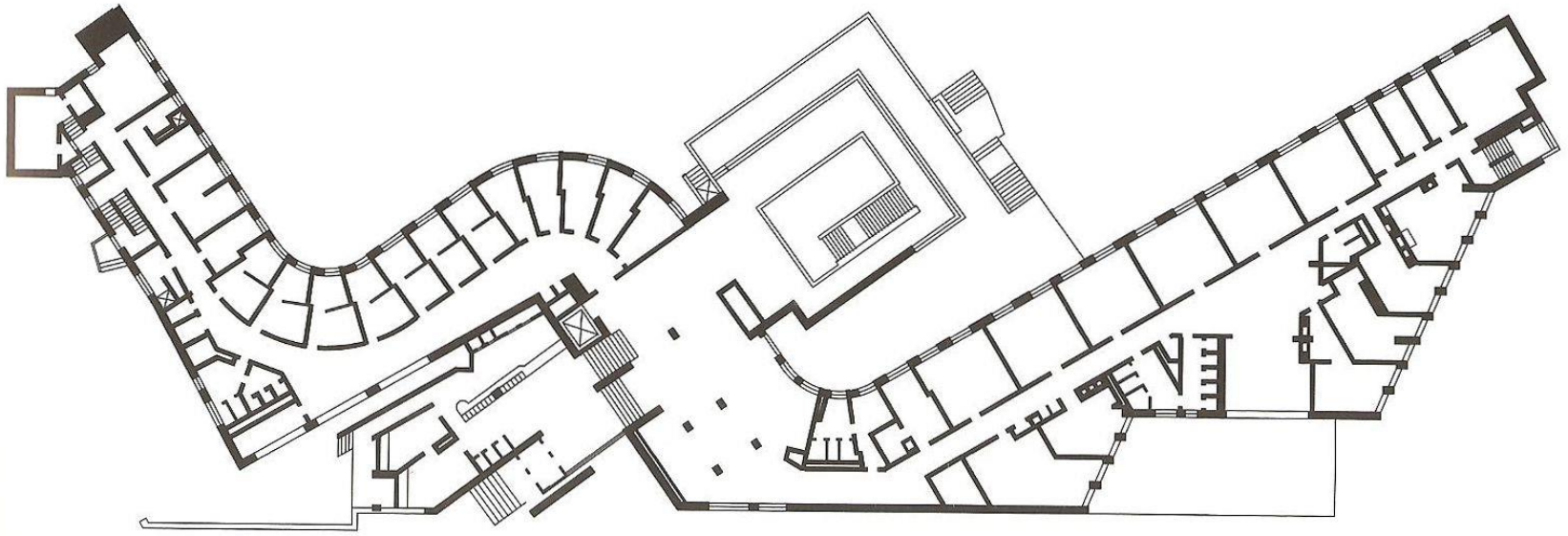
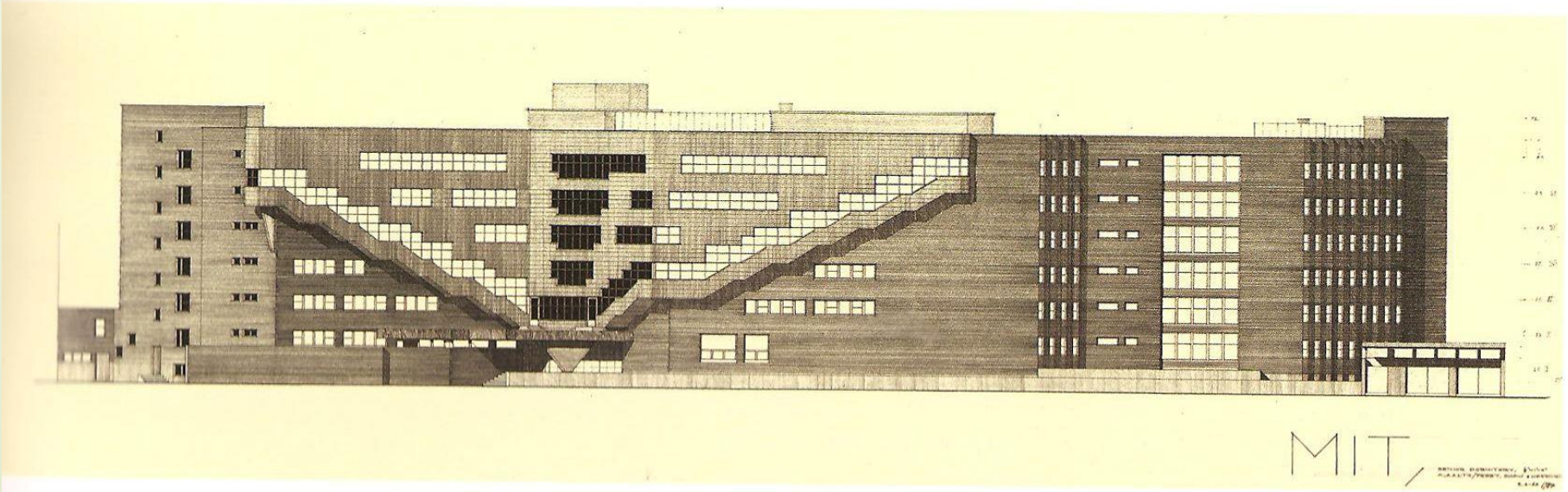


Linear Organization

- Consists essentially of a series of spaces.
- These spaces can be interconnected directly, or be linked through another linear independent and distinct space.
- Those spaces that are important, functionally or symbolically within this organization, can take place anywhere in the linear sequence and show their relevance using their size and shape.
- It can be a straight, segmented or curve line and it can develop itself horizontally, vertically or diagonally.
- The linear organization can relate itself with other forms of its context connecting them, working as a barrier to separate things and surrounding them to create a space field.

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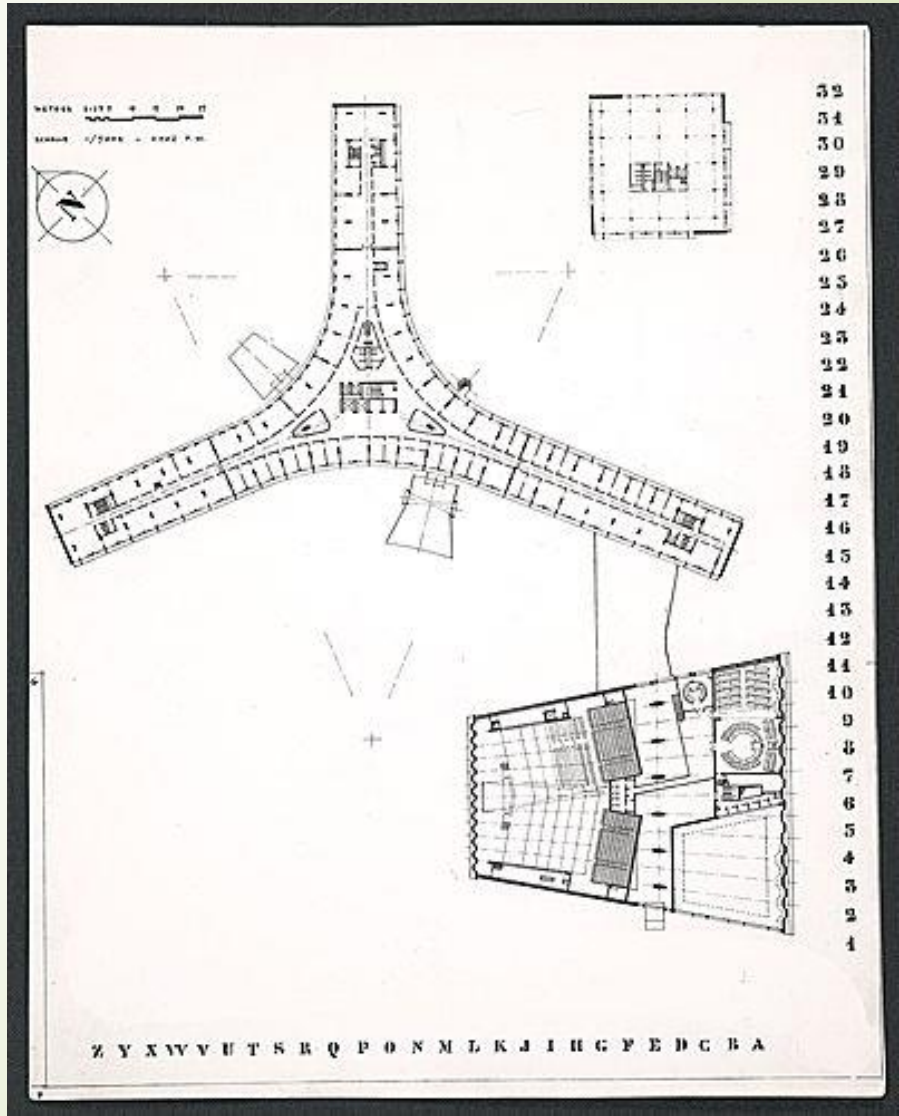
Radial Organization

- It **combines elements** of both linear and centralized organizations.
- It consists of a dominant central space, with many radial linear organizations.
- While a centralized organization is an **introverted scheme** that directs to the interior of its central space, a radial organization is an **extrovert** scheme that escapes from its context.
- The central space of a radial organization has a regular form, acts as the hub of the linear arms and maintains the formal regularity of the whole organization.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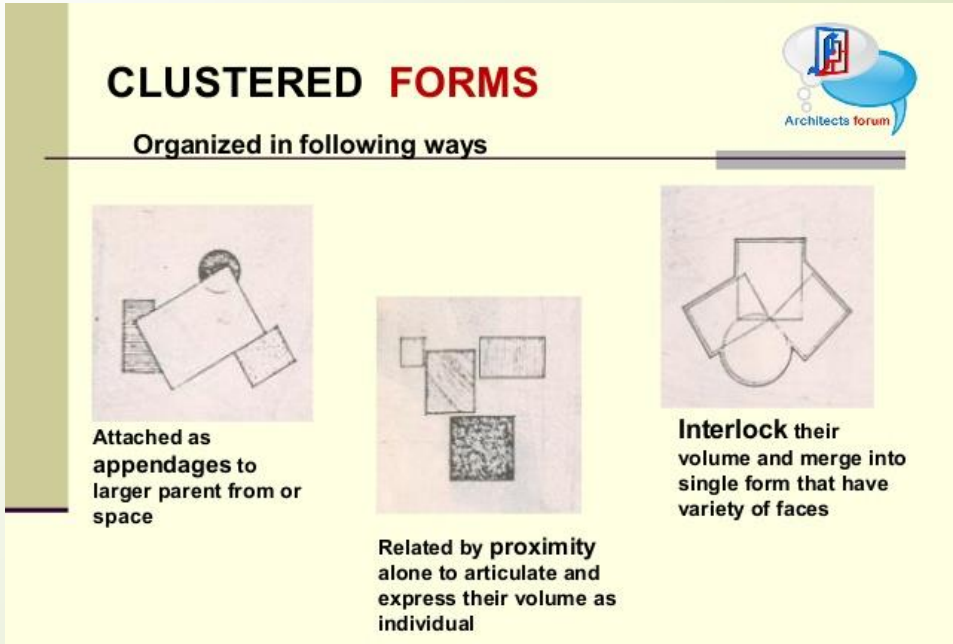
CLUSTER Organization

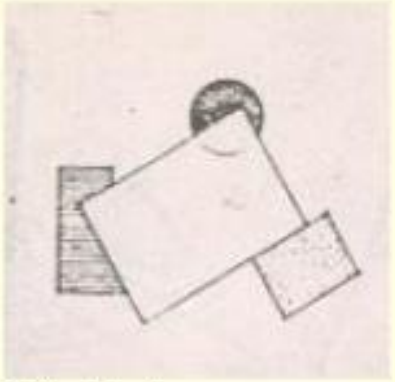
- This type of spatial organization is used to connect spaces using proximity.
- It can accommodate in its composition spaces with different sizes, shapes and functions, as long as they relate themselves by proximity and some visual element.
- The connected spaces can be grouped gather around a large area or a well defined spatial volume.



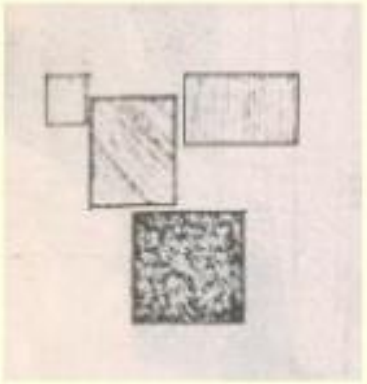
CLUSTERED FORMS

Architects forum

Organized in following ways



Attached as **appendages** to larger parent from or space



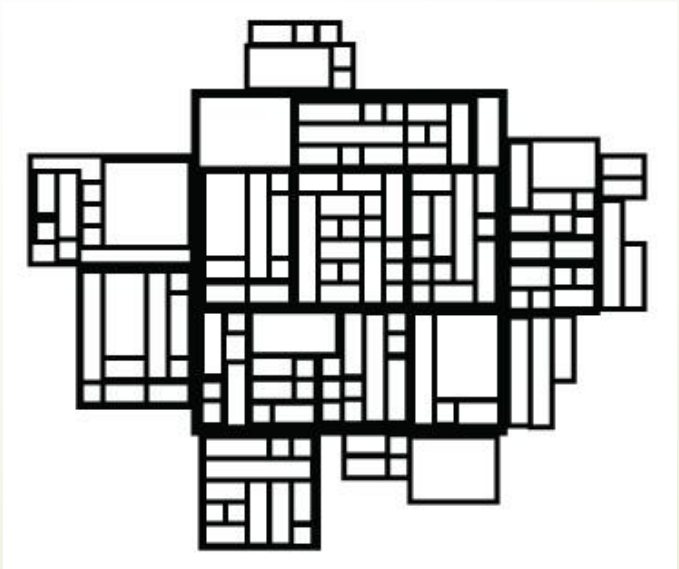
Related by **proximity** alone to articulate and express their volume as individual

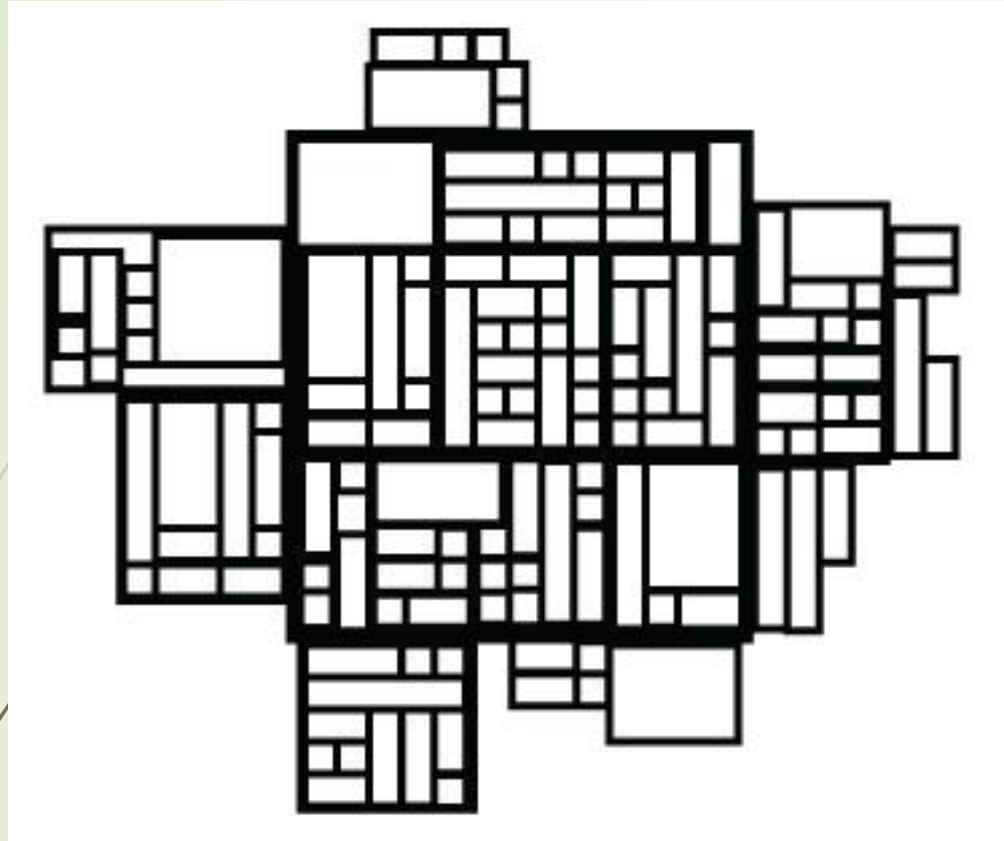
Interlock their volume and merge into single form that have variety of faces

- Interlock their volume and merge into a single form having variety of faces.
- Contains spaces which have common properties, shape , size, texture

GRID ORGANIZATION

- It consists of forms and spaces whose position in space and their interrelationships are regulated by a type of plot or a three-dimensional field.
- It can be created by establishing a regular scheme of points that define the intersections between two groups of parallel lines.
- Its capacity on organization is the result of its **regularity and continuity** that includes the same elements that distributes.





Social Interaction

- "SI" is the way in which personalities, groups, or social systems act toward and mutually influence one another.
- Types of interaction:
- **Focused interaction** is interaction in a group of persons that have a common goal. These persons may have been familiar with one another in the past or they may become familiar for the first time during their focused interaction. An example of this is a group of students studying together for a final examination.
- **Unfocused interaction** includes neither a common goal nor such familiarity even during the process of interaction. In fact, the interacting persons may be unaware of their interaction. An example here is the interaction between pedestrians, who avoid disastrous collisions by following traffic etiquette and regulation.

Social Interaction

- **Spatially defined roles**
- Our concern here are the aspects of nonverbal behavior such as the way we arrange ourselves in space in relation to others.
- We should distinguish face-to-face communication from mediated communication, and describe the unique social aspects of face-to-face communication: touch, shared activities eating and drinking together, as well as informal interactions and attention management.
- Actually, we can change the result of conflicts by using the right spatial behavioral signals “Spatial Roles”.

Social Interaction

- Architecture can influence how people interact with each other through the social ordering of space.
- This influence can be minimal by encouraging mingling or informal interaction through placement of objects in the interior of buildings, such as water coolers.
- At the other extreme, architecture, such as that of a prison, can serve to restrict movements of individuals and their ability to interact with others, and effectively dominate individuals.

Social Interaction

- Zoning plays an important role in attempting to create public areas for positive social interaction, such as open spaces, plazas, and parks.

Social Interaction

- Our built environment can be structured to encourage or discourage social interactions.
- A simple example of this is that hallways tend to **discourage** social interaction, while **circular rooms** tend to encourage social interaction. It is well recognized that elements such as common stairwells, the placement of water coolers, and front porches can all facilitate social interaction.

Social Interaction

- Our built environment can affect social ordering by interacting with our perceptions of personal space and territory.
- Territoriality considers how people exert control over a specific space. This can occur through a number of ways from symbols, such as a personalized pinup calendar in male work areas, or the use of formal barriers such as fences and gates.

THANK
YOU
FOR
YOUR
ATTENTION