

Faculty of Engineering
Department of Interior Design


Interior Design Applications

3rd year – 2nd Semester


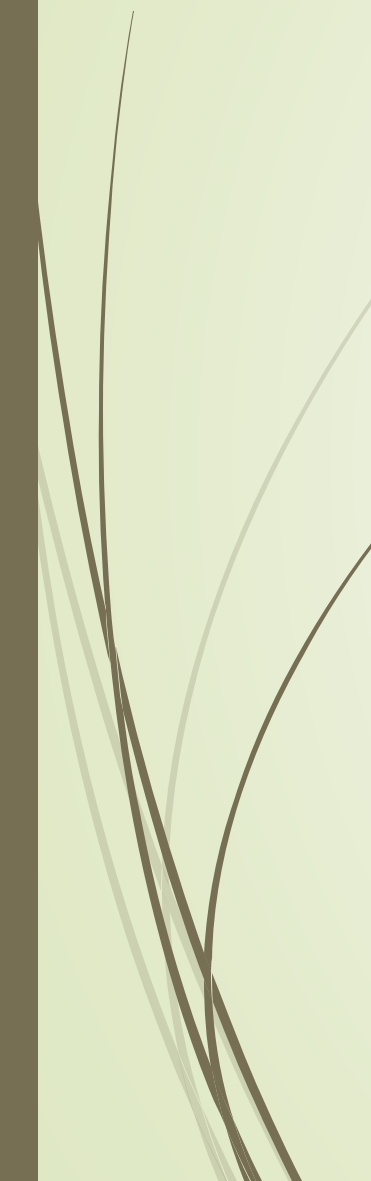
M.S.C. Madyan Rshan

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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish basic concepts about Privacy. 	

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	<u>2 h</u>	Mechanisms of perceiving space
5	26/3/2019	<u>2 h</u>	Way-Finding
6	2/4/2019	<u>2 h</u>	Spatial Org. and Social Interaction
7	23/4/2019	<u>2 h</u>	Social Interaction
8	30/4/2019	<u>2 h</u>	Social Interaction
9	7/5/2019	<u>2 h</u>	Privacy
10		<u>2 h</u>	
11		<u>2 h</u>	
12		<u>2 h</u>	
13		<u>2 h</u>	

Privacy

- According to Encyclopaedia Britannica. Privacy is defined as the quality or state of being apart from company or observation.
- As an act, privacy provides freedom from unauthorized intrusion.
- Privacy is conceived differently by every individual depending on one's perception of his/her personal space. Privacy is generally considered to be the essence of a building and personal/familial needs, which determines and controls accessibility between a person and others.

Privacy

- Privacy is an interpersonal boundary-control process, which paces and regulates interaction with others.
- Two important aspects of privacy are desired privacy and achieved privacy.
- Desired privacy is a subjective statement of an ideal level of interaction with others-how much or how little contact is desired at some moment in time.
- Privacy is an optimizing process. In other words, there is an optimal degree of desired access of the self to others at any moment in time.
- Privacy is an input and output process; people and groups attempt to regulate contacts coming from others and output they make to others.

Privacy & Space

- The idea of privacy as a property of the built environment has been synonymous with the advent of the humankind
- People had the need to protect themselves from the environmental conditions and from their enemies (people and animals) as well as to withdraw from the broader group.
- The idea of a space capable of providing both security and privacy has been seminal for societies since then.

Privacy & Space

➤ Boundaries

- Privacy in individuals is achieved and regulated by the creation and controlling of interpersonal boundaries. These boundaries are expressed in a complex collection of finely tuned behaviors.
- Physical boundaries maintained by spatial elements (furniture, walls, fences, doors, windows etc.) are either to or against someone's efforts in regulating communication.

Privacy & Space

➤ Boundaries

- So in the case of an enclosed boarder-defined space, architectural privacy can be described as the property indicating the amount of information which is communicated through the boundaries to the surroundings.
- In the light of the above, spatial boundaries can act as to separate or bring two or more spaces together (decrease or increase communication).
- The notion of the boundary as a regulator of privacy can be seen in many architectural examples within different cultures.



Privacy & Space

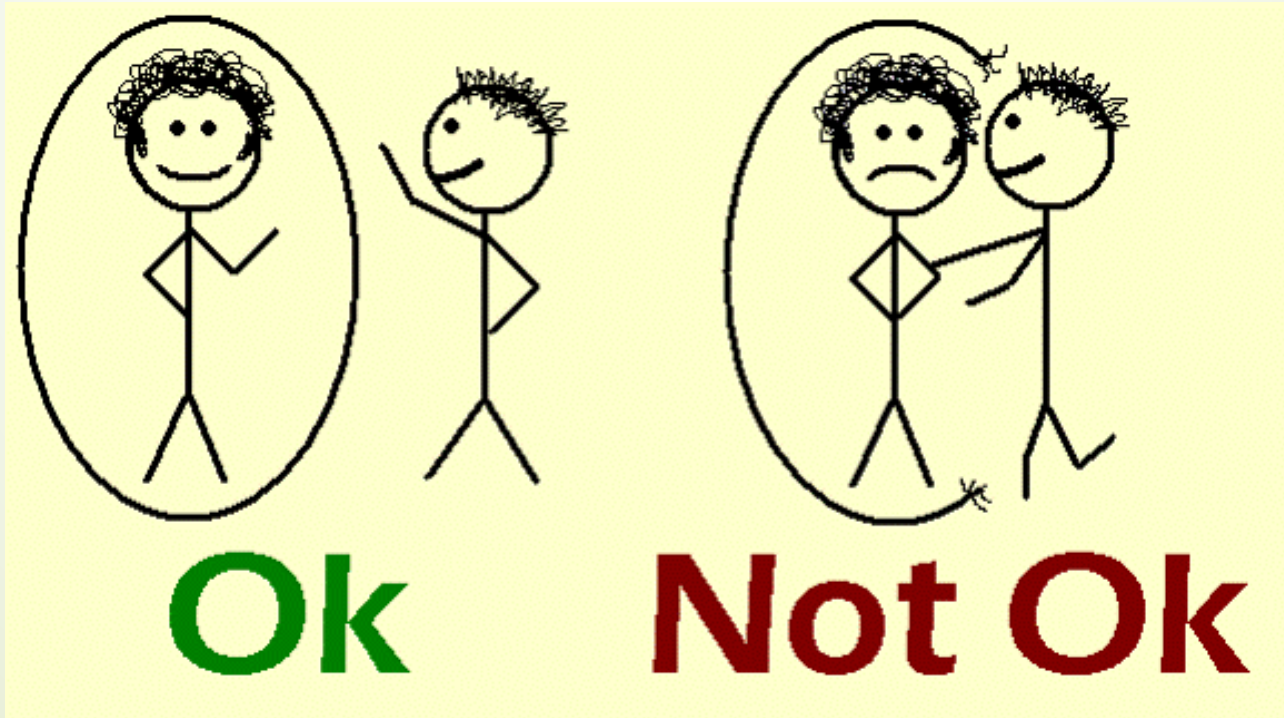


Boundaries

- 
- Moucharaby windows provide the interior with light and air as it shades it from the hot African sun.

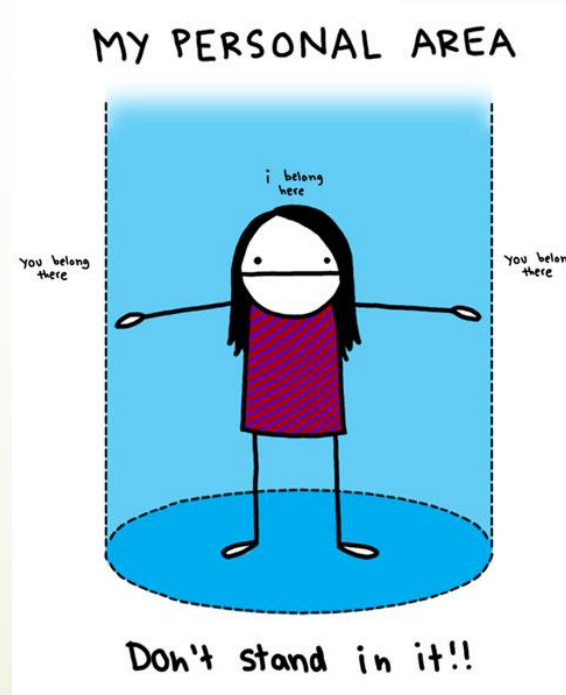
Personal Space

- Personal space is the dynamic distance and orientation component of interpersonal relations.



Personal Space

- Your personal space is like an invisible bubble that surrounds you. If strangers move inside this bubble when they are talking to you, it may make you feel uncomfortable.



Privacy & Space

- **Boundaries**
- It also permits those within to observe the street below and at the same time maintain their privacy, which was particularly important for the women of the segregated Muslim harem.

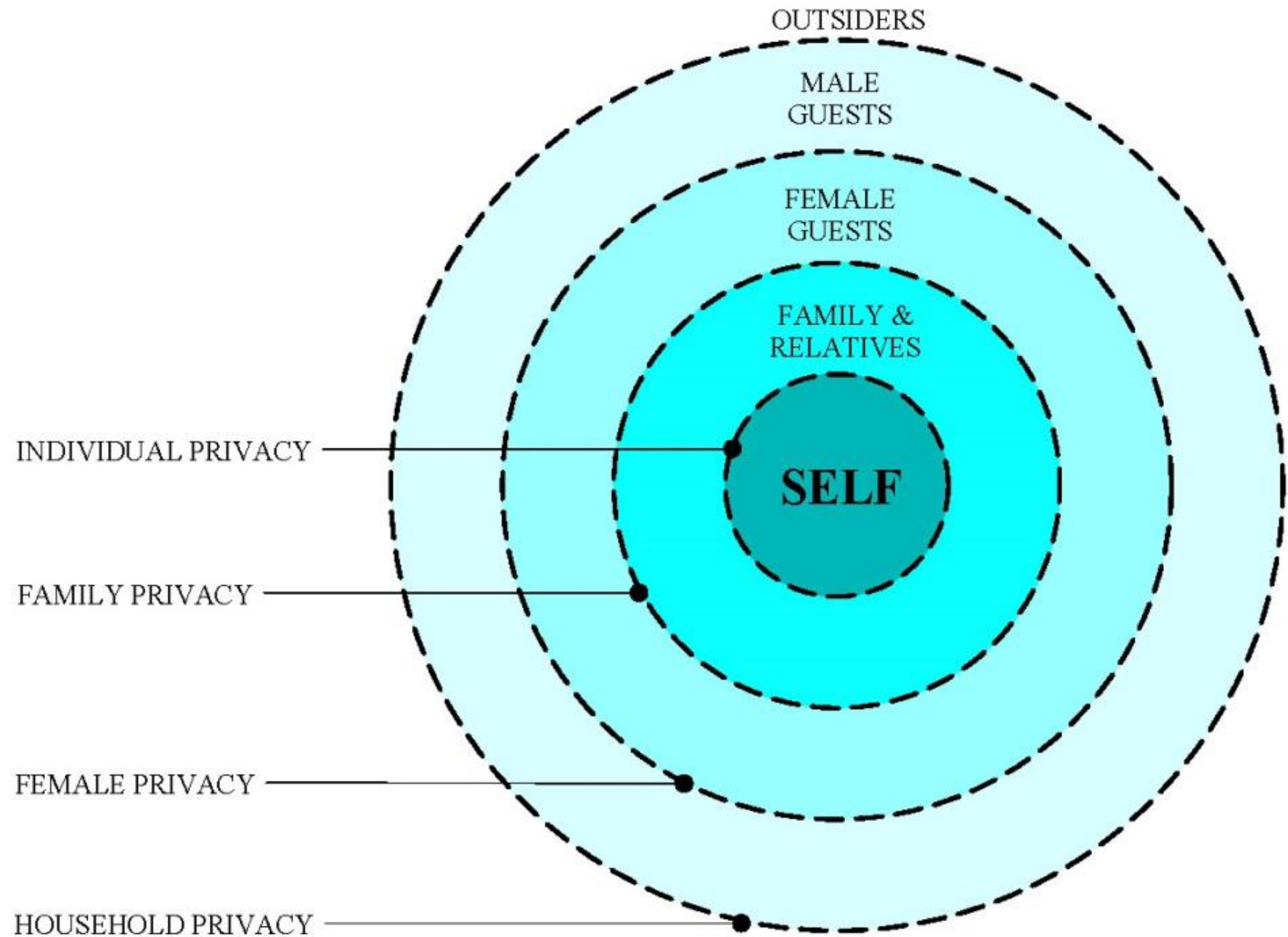



The factors affecting architectural privacy

- The factors derive from the fact that humans communicate with the surroundings through the mechanism of the senses.
- Accessibility, visibility, proximity, vocals and olfactory are therefore the five parameters directly analogous to the senses of kinesthesia (muscles and skin), sight (eyes), touch (hands and feet), hearing (ears) and smelling (nose).
- All five factors affect the way human beings perceive their surroundings and accordingly the mechanism by which they control privacy.
- Spatial boundaries act as additional means for regulating (limiting or increasing), the communication of the individual with its surroundings.

The factors affecting architectural privacy

- In respect to the five factors, we can define Public space as the space which applies no restriction to communication, whereas an isolated space is the one which completely constrains communication. In between all other intermediate levels of privacy exist.
- Spatial boundaries act as additional means for regulating (limiting or increasing), the communication of the individual with its surroundings.



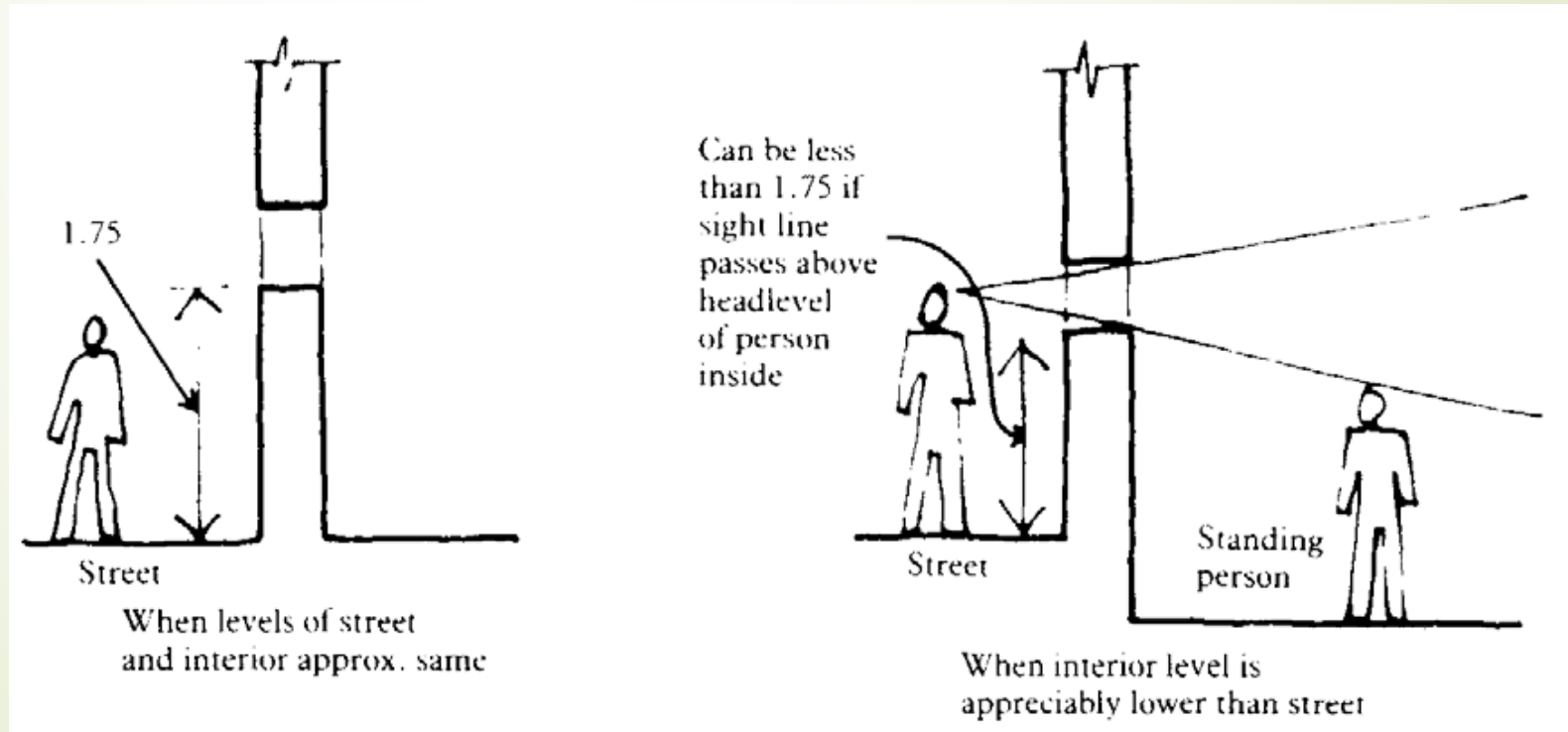


Design considerations involve the control of visibility through visual privacy, noise transmission through acoustic privacy, and odour control through olfactory privacy.

- **Visual Privacy:** Optimum visual privacy is a predominant design objective to ensure the safety and privacy of female family members within Eastern homes.
- This privacy can be achieved by various external design interventions, such as the location and design of entrance doors, the placement and sizes of windows and openings, the control of building heights and balconies, and the incorporation of internal courtyards and gendered spaces.

Privacy

- The front entrance door in traditional homes are placed away from the main street and not directly facing the opposite neighbours.
- Some windows have been designed and installed in traditional homes with many consideration in mind to ensure that such incidents are avoided



Privacy

- Visibility to the outside is minimized through the use of wooden lattice screens or *Mashrabiya*.
- Another design approach used to ensure visual privacy is the control of building heights throughout the neighbourhood.
- The use of similar building heights and careful alternative locations of windows, such that the windows do not face tenants and females living opposite the home, are used to control the visibility.



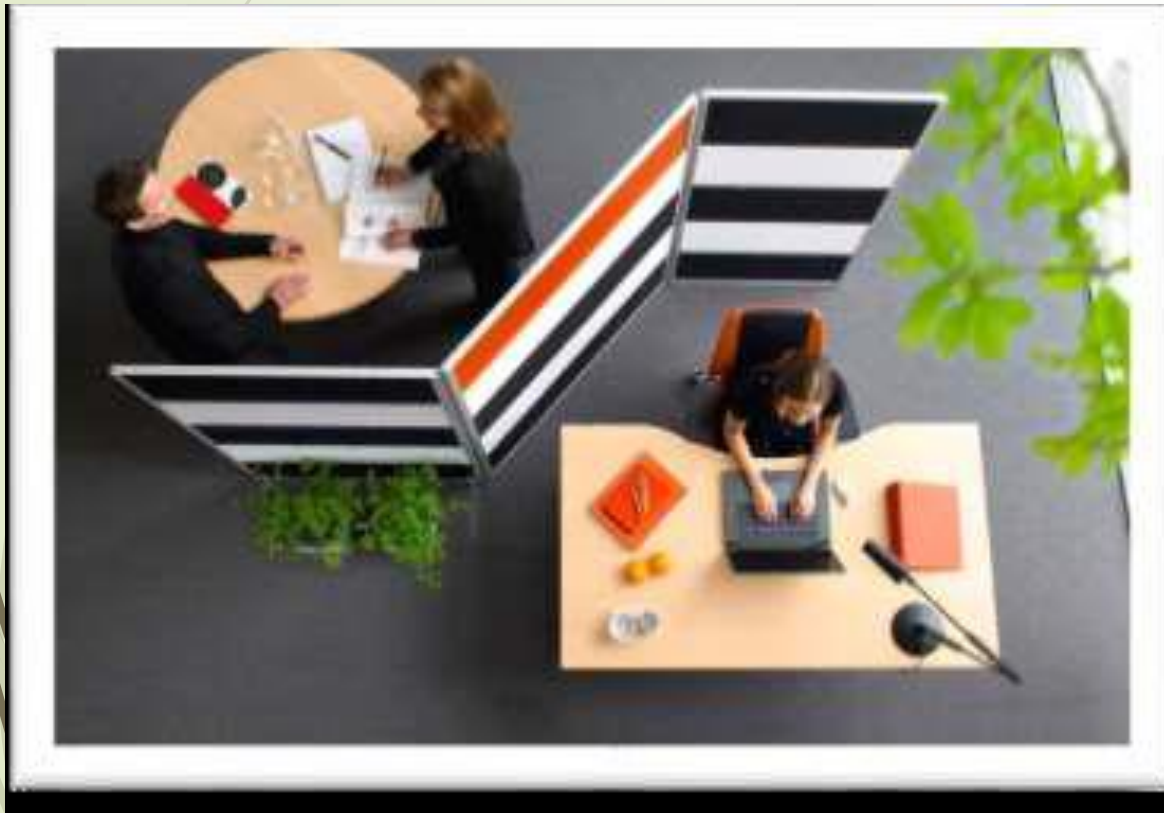
Architectural Elements of a space & Privacy

- Architectural elements act as regulators of privacy both visually, acoustically and spatially.
- furniture, walls, fences, doors, furnishings, tinted glass, windows.
- The type and size of window used in a building helps increase or reduce the privacy level.
- Moveable barriers used to close the entrance to a building, room, closet.



Architectural Elements of a space & Privacy

- Walls and partitions serves as screens from external to internal spaces providing privacy

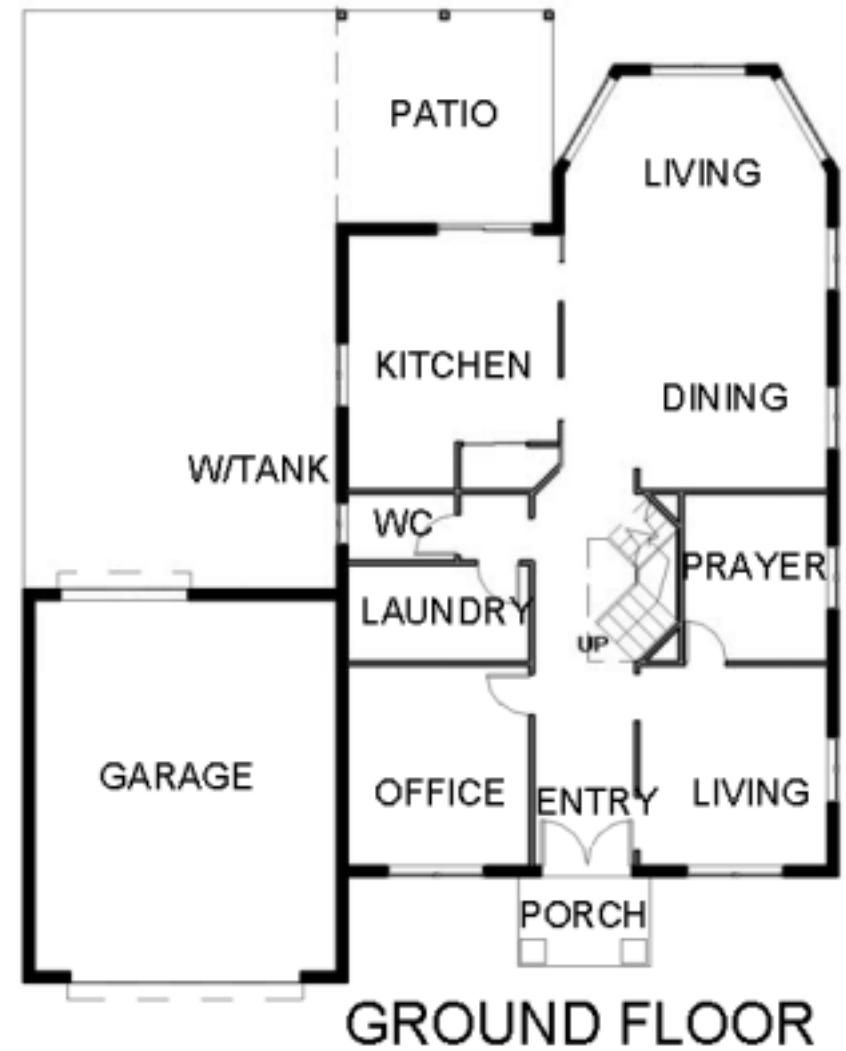
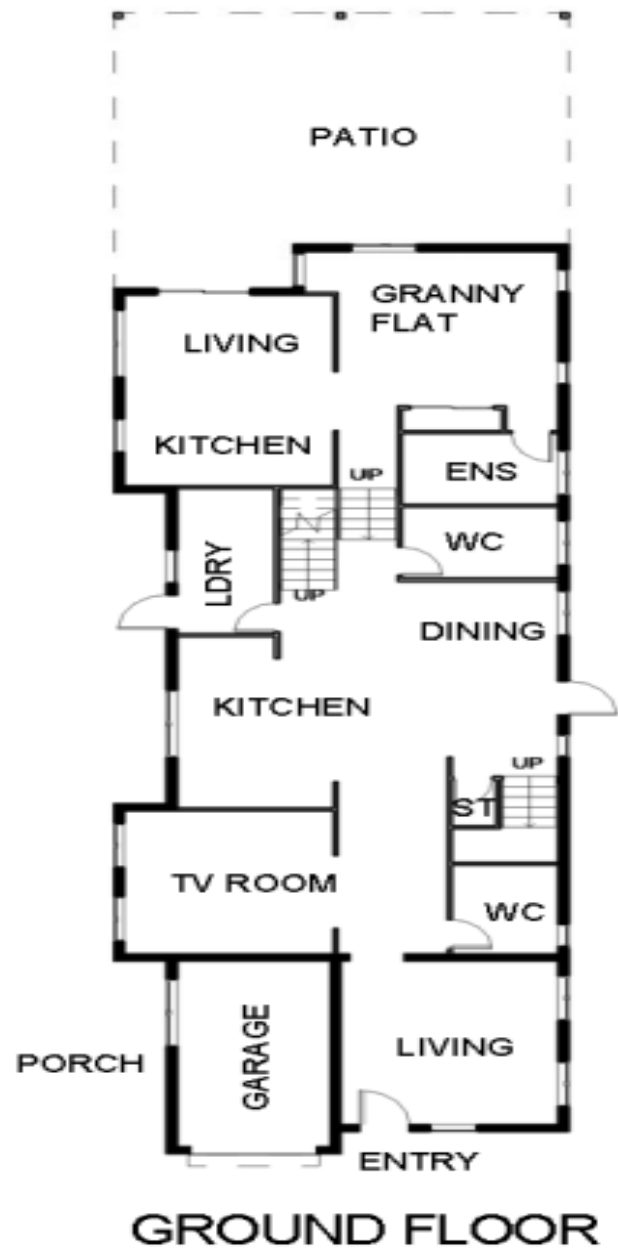


Transitional spaces

- **Transitional** or ‘intermediate’ space is conceived as a ‘neutral’ zone or space that acts as a threshold or a ‘breathing space’ in dwellings, separating two different spheres of activity - public and private domains or the interior and exterior spaces.
- Transitional space is often considered to be an ambiguous or ‘grey’ zone because it is often misinterpreted as a space with no ‘real’ function.
- In fact, transitional spaces such as foyers, lobbies, hallways, staircases, corridors or courtyard can provide micro-climatic effects to the interior spaces of a home while providing some transitional link between the two zones.

Transitional spaces

- These transitional spaces can first be seen in the long and narrow alleyway entrance from the street. This serves to prevent direct visibility into private homes, also it provides thermal insulator .
- As part of cultural norms, it is also a hygienic practice as shoes carry dirt, germs or even pesticide residues, which are a potential health hazard for home owners or occupiers.





**THANK
YOU
FOR
YOUR
ATTENTION**