



# SPACE PLANNING IN INTERIOR DESIGN: AN INTRODUCTION

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SPACE PLANNING AND THE HUMAN EXPERIENCE

INDS 408

Fall Semester

Week number One

2/10/2023

# Outline

- COURSE OVER VIEW
- DEFINE SPACE , PLANNING
- SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS

# Objectives

- To define the term of space planning.
- To understand the space planning considerations
- To understand types of space relationships.

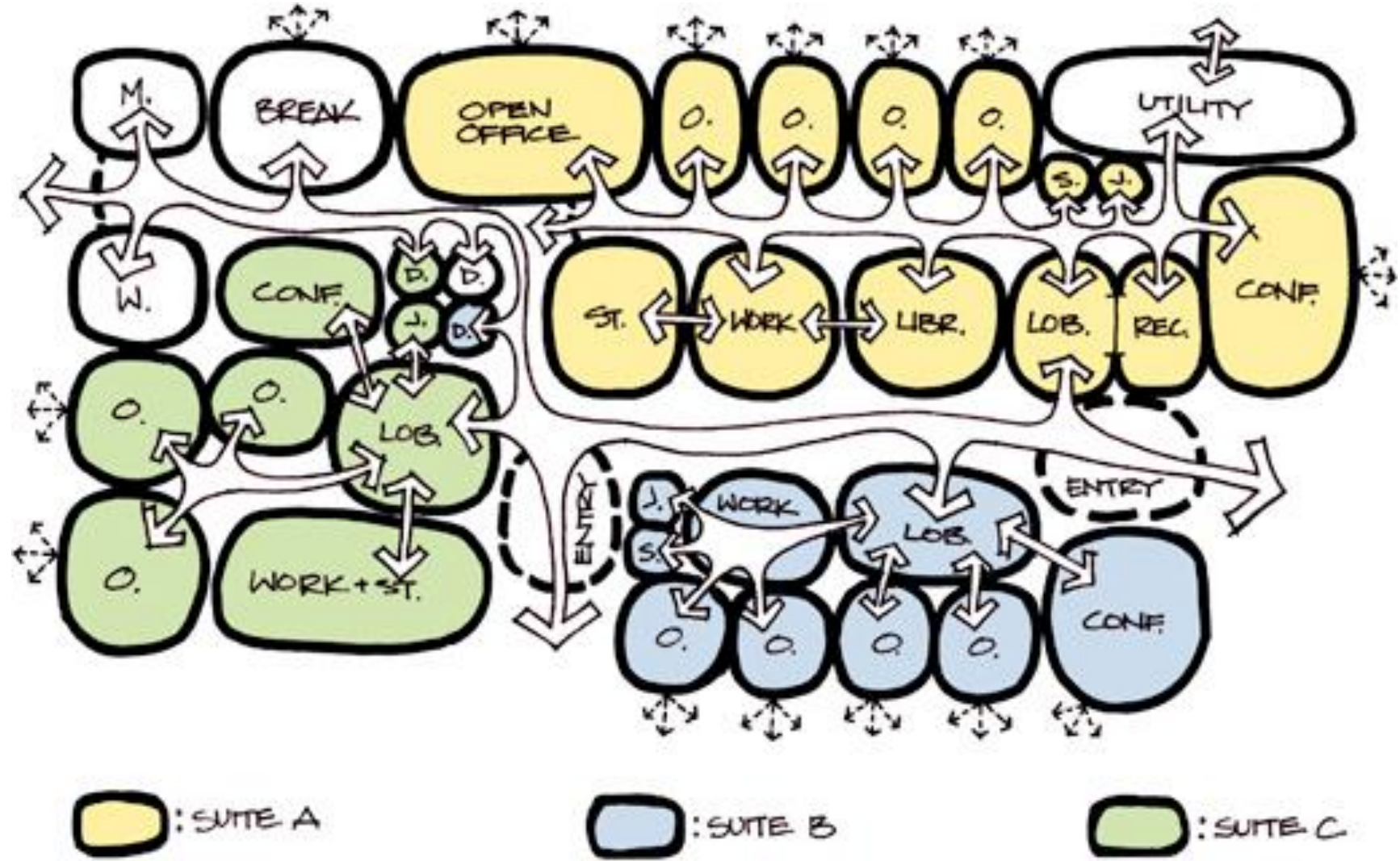
# COURSE OVERVIEW

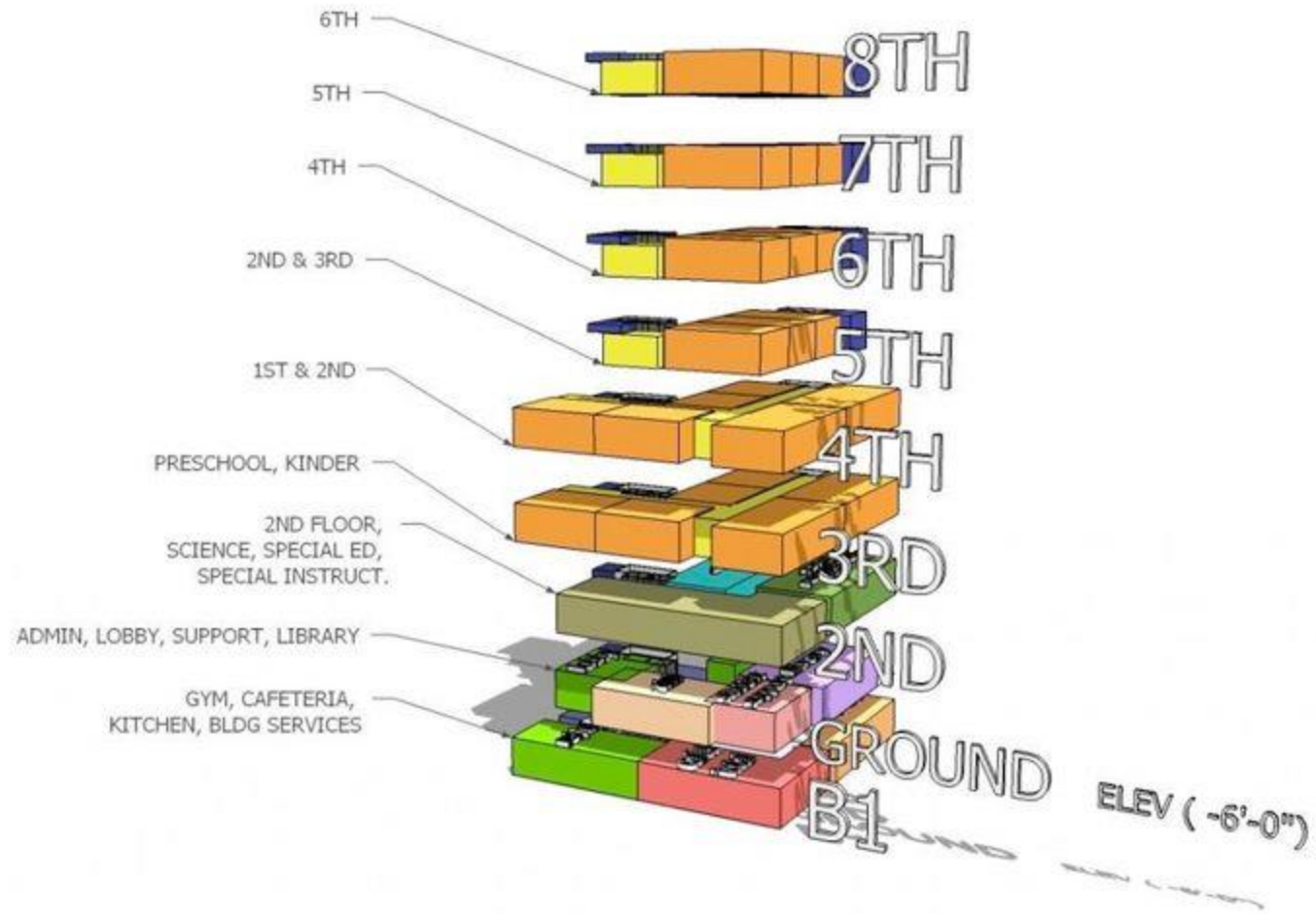


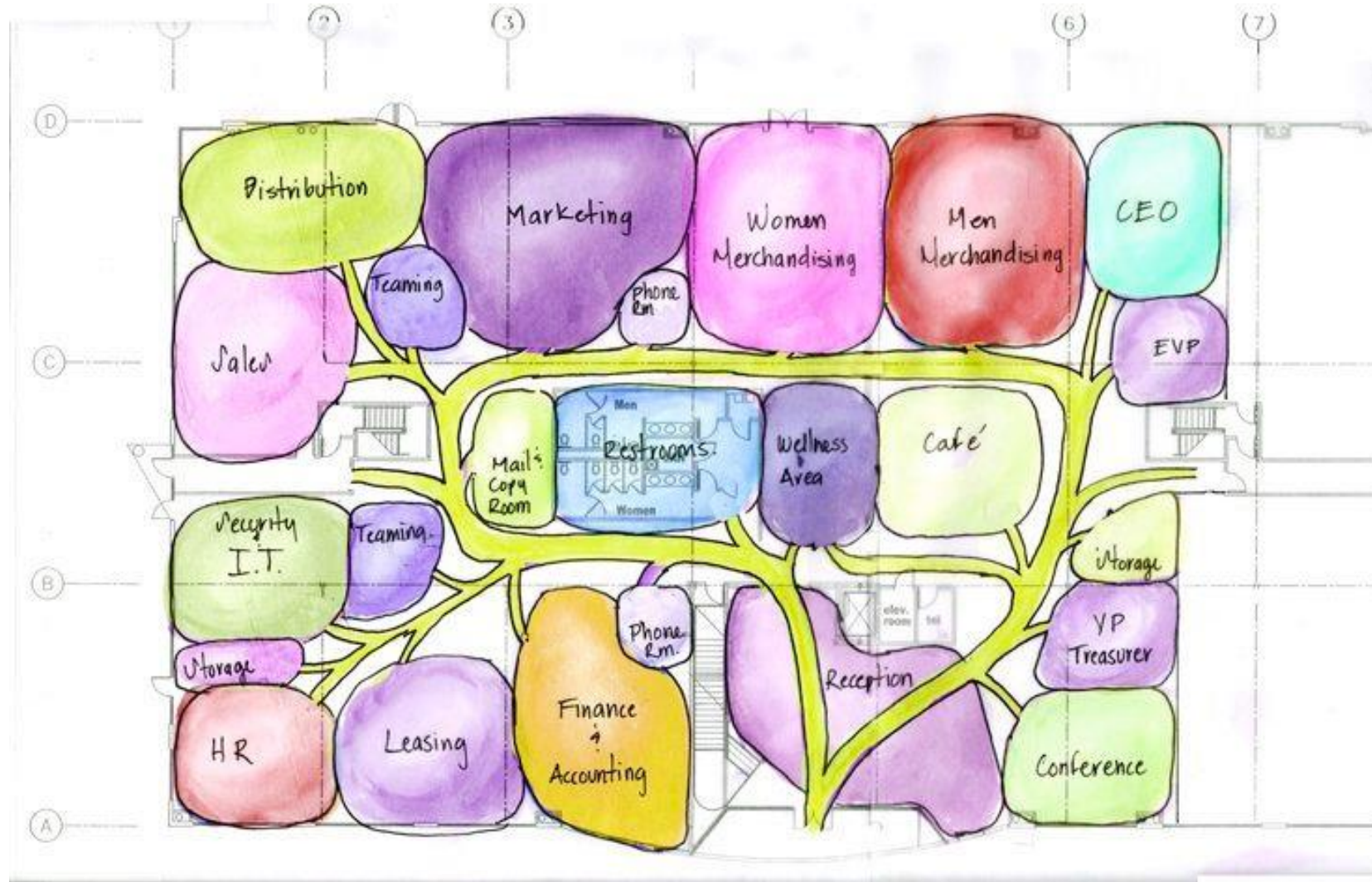
Week	Hour	Date	Topics
1	2	1-5/10/2023	Space Planning In Interior Design: An Introduction
2	2	8-12/10/2023	Design Principles, Elements
3	2	15-19/10/2023	Planning Methodology: Bubble Diagrams and Block Plans & Criteria Matrix
4	2	22-26/10/2023	Special Considerations in Design
5	2	29/10-2/11/2023	Space Planning Considerations
6	2	5-9/11/2023	Floor Plans and Building Systems
7	2	12-16/11/2023	Furniture Arrangement
8	2	19-23/11/2023	Midterm Exam
9	2	26-30/11/2023	IMPORTANT INFLUENCING FACTORS
10	2	3-7/12/2023	Planning and Design for Interior Space - Residential, Offices, Public Rest room , Toilets
11	2	10-14/12/2023	Planning and Design for Interior Space - Hospitality, Retail
12	2	17-21/12/2023	Planning and Design for Interior Space - Area required by each type of space
	2	24-28/12/2023	Christmas Day
13	2	1-4/1/2024	Final Exam
	2	7-11/1/2024	Final Exam
	2	14-18/1/2024	Final Exam

# DEFINE SPACE , PLANNING

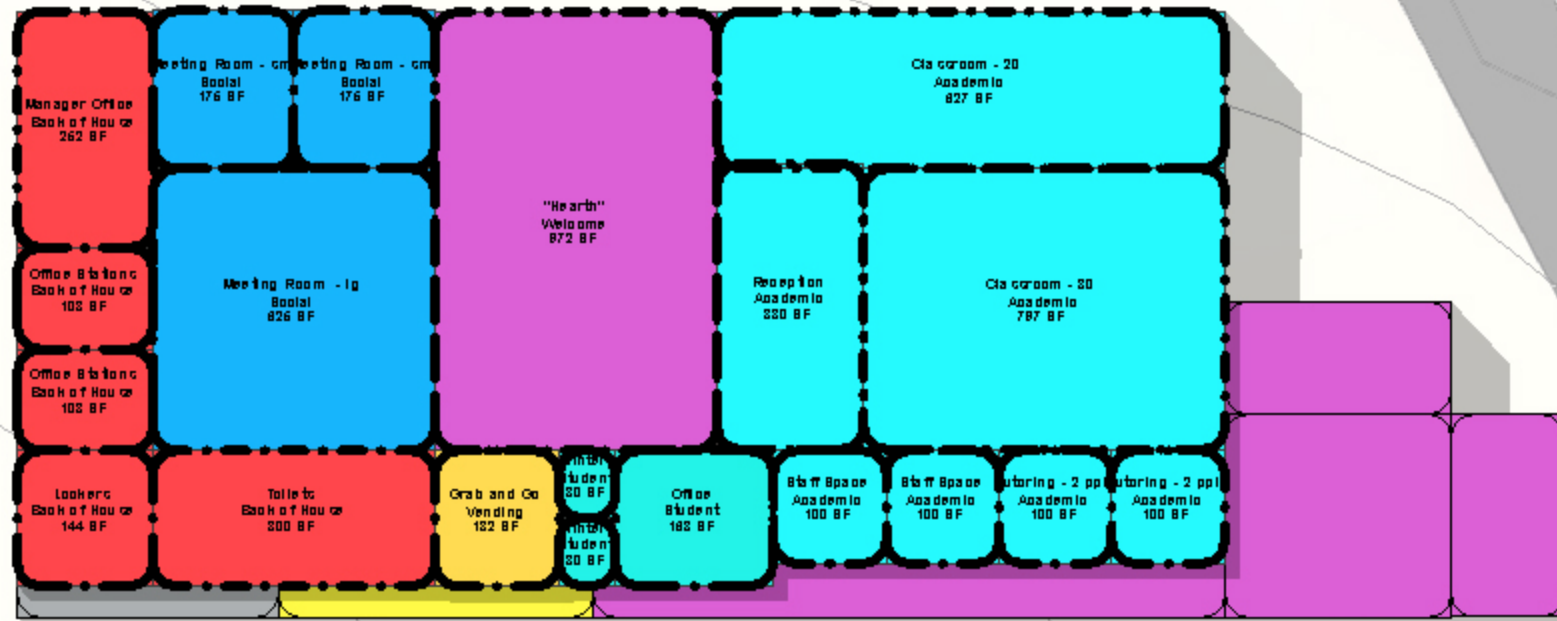
- **Space planning** is a fundamental element of the interior design process.
- It starts with an in-depth analysis of how the space is to be used.
- The designer then draws up a plan that **defines the zones** of the space and the **activities** that will take place in those zones.
- The space plan will also define the **circulation** patterns that show how people will move through the space.
- The plan is finished by **adding details** of all the **furniture**, equipment and hardware placement.



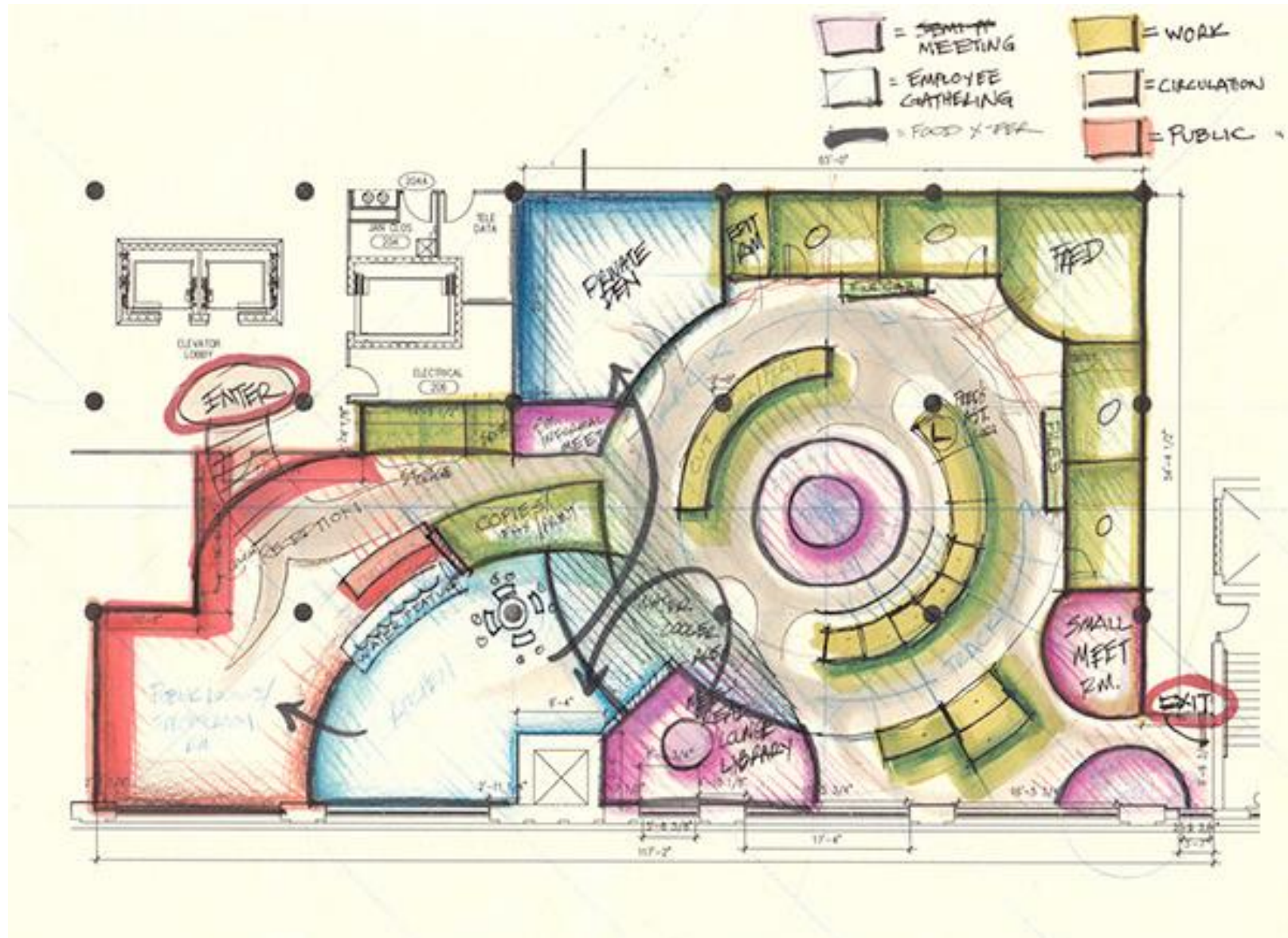




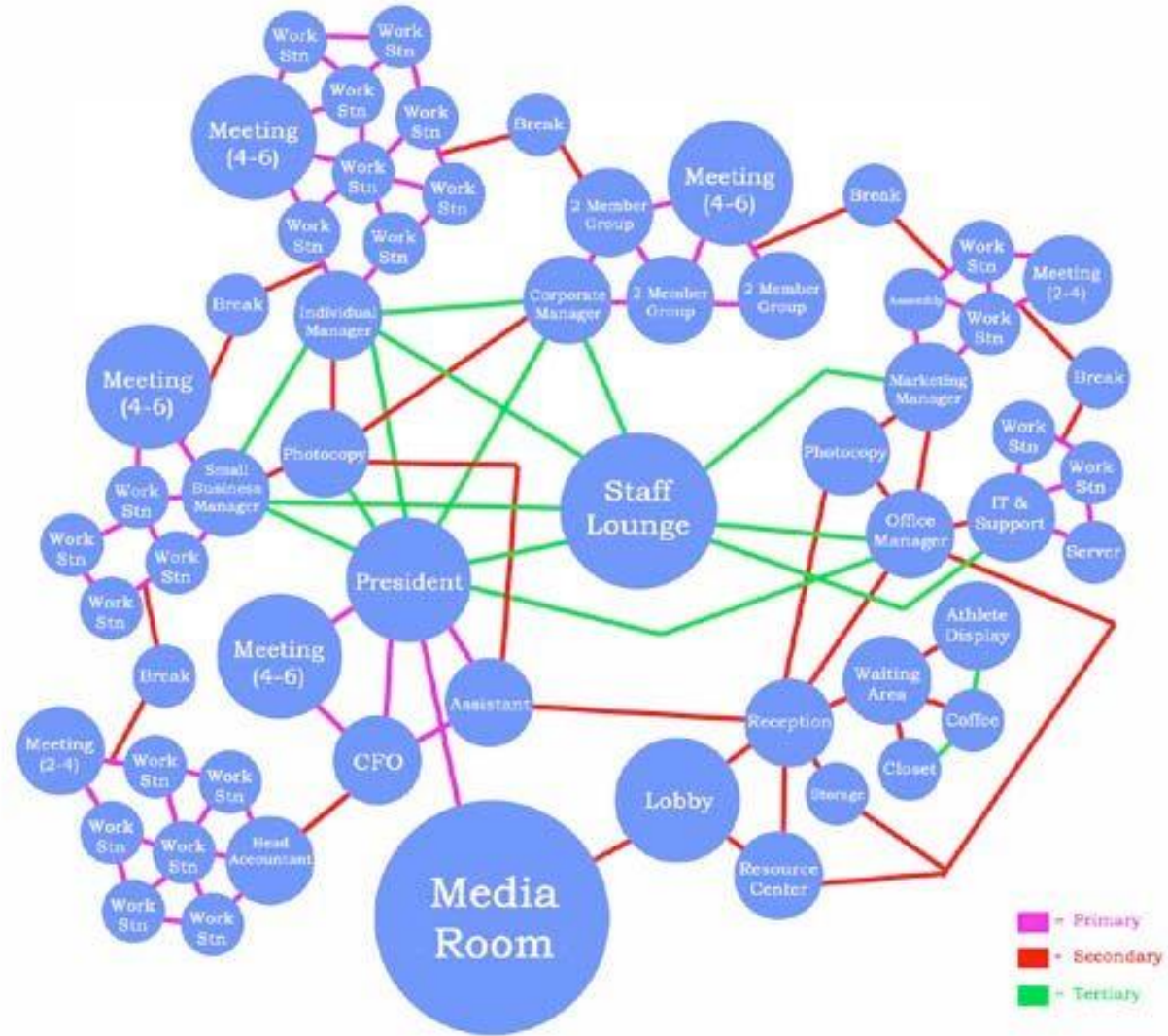




Shepley Bulfinch



Office Project  
Adjacency Bubble Diagram



## space planning considerations

- The goal of space planning is to create efficiency.
- Space planning includes blocking out interior spatial areas, defining circulation patterns, and developing plans for furniture layout and equipment placement.
- How people actually, through observation of their physical behaviors, use their spaces.

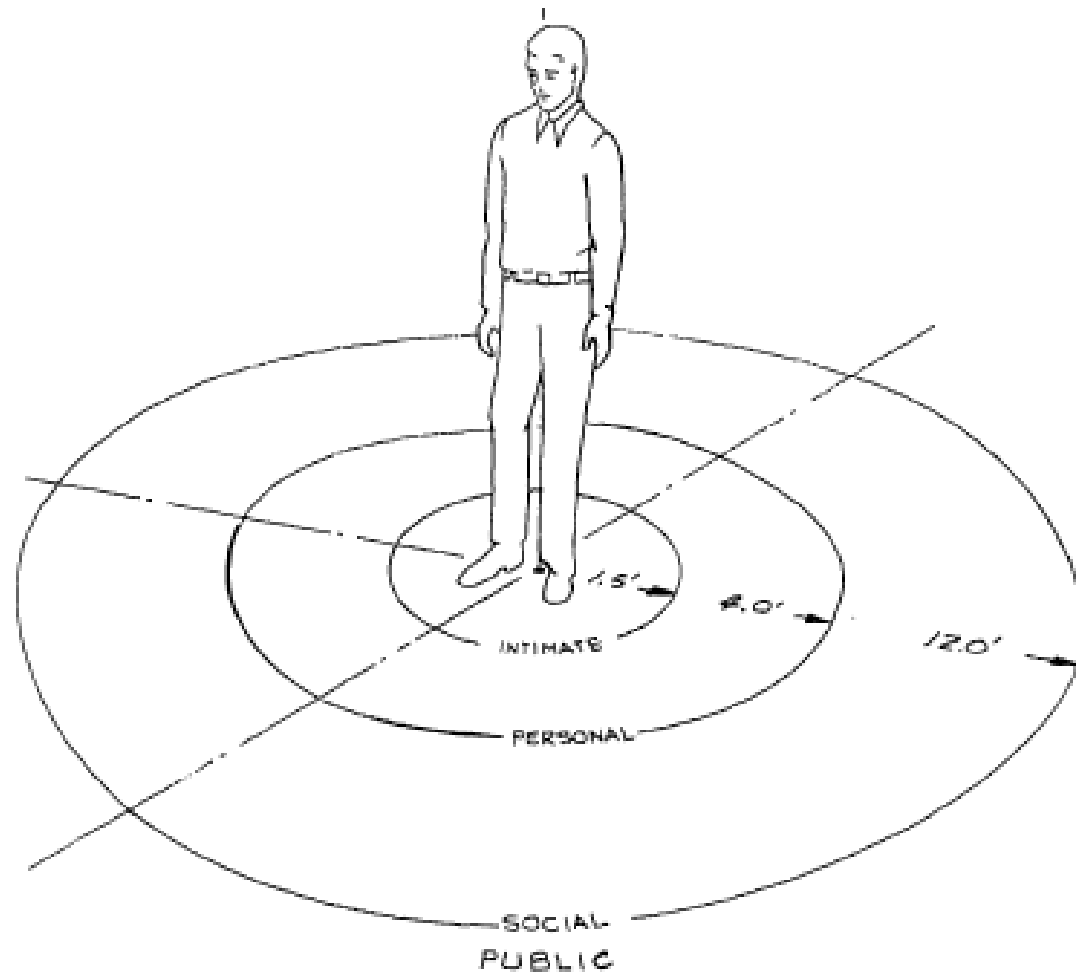
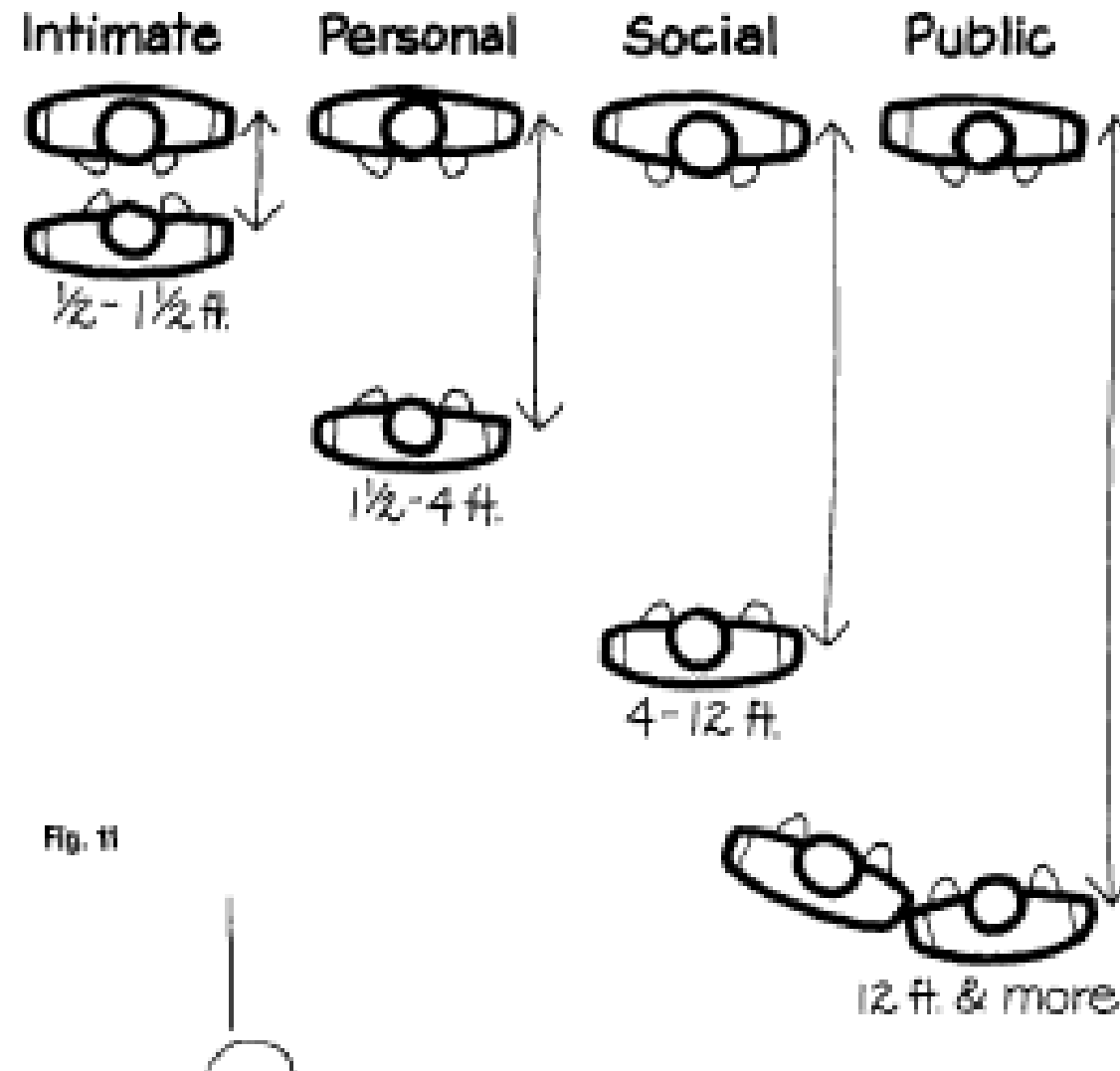


Fig. 12

## Distance Relationships Among People (Hall)



The design of a building or space will have numerous requirements from the client or end user.

It is important in the very early stages of design to carry out in depth research and consider as many aspects of the use of the spaces as possible.

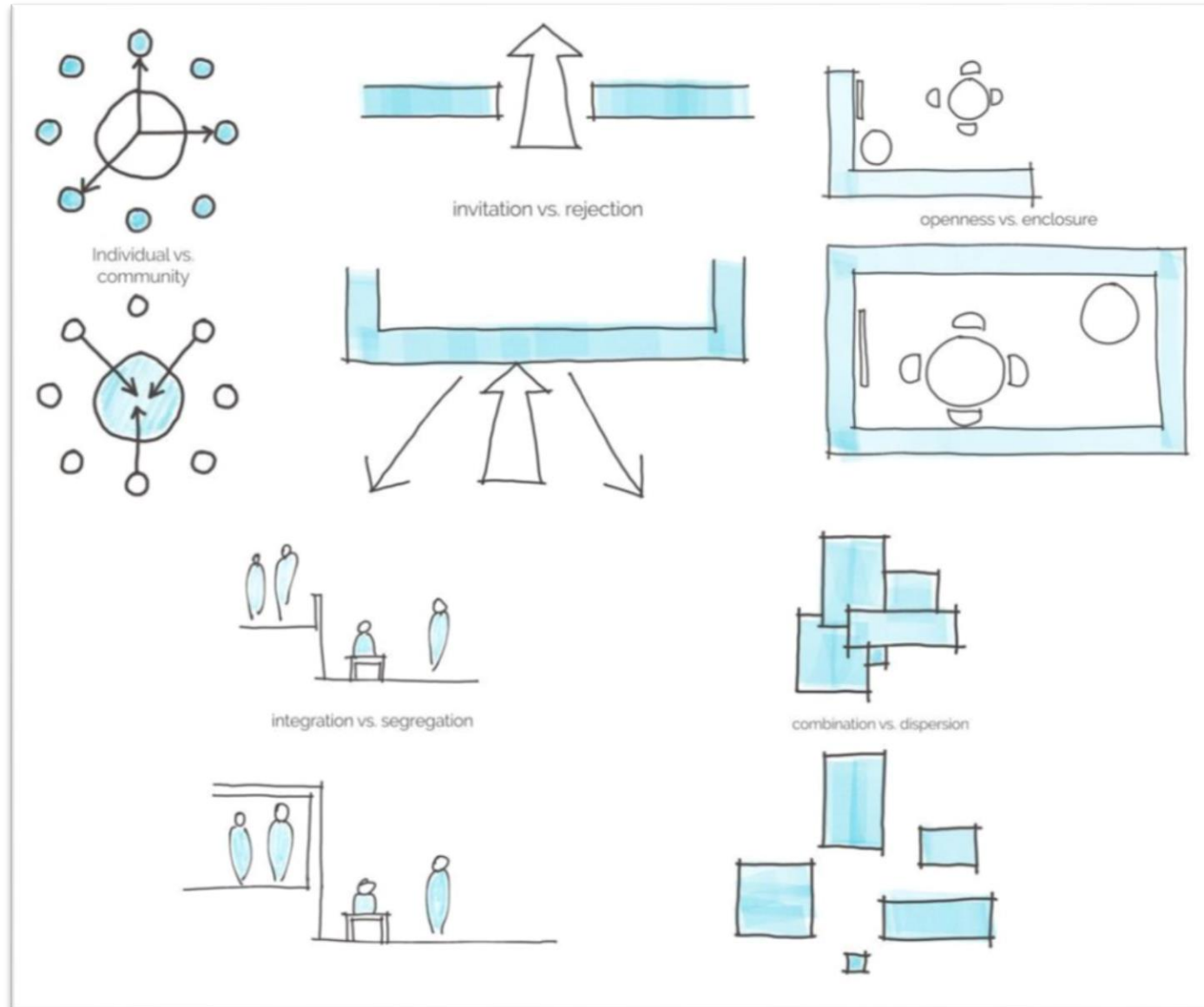
**Some considerations can include:**

- **Do the spaces have specific functions or need to be particular shapes or forms?**
- **Do the spaces need to be flexible?**

- Is it possible to create a logical and specific sequence of spaces?
- Do the spaces have different requirements in terms of light, ventilation, view, accessibility, acoustics, security?
  
- Do the spaces need to have access to outside spaces?
- What relationships must each space have with one another, and the external environment?
- How should the spaces be connected? Open plan, corridors?
- Which rooms need to be adjacent to one another and which rooms need to be apart?



# Visual examples of space planning considerations.

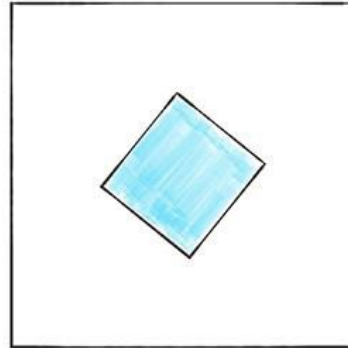


# SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS

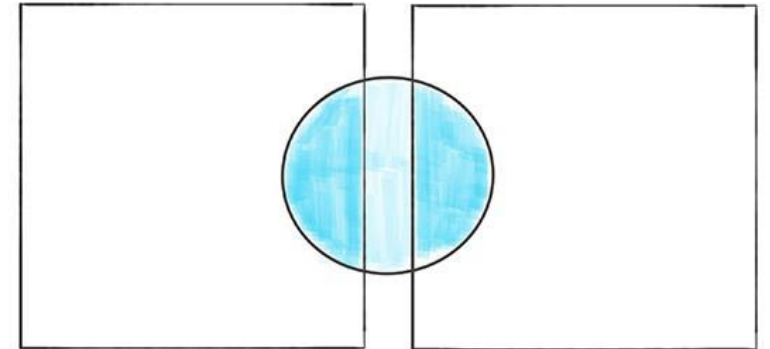
How can spaces be related to one another?

- **Space within a space**
- **Interlocking spaces**
- **Spaces linked by a common space**
- **Adjacent spaces**

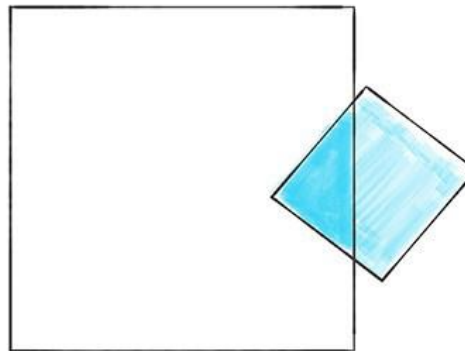
## Spatial Relationships



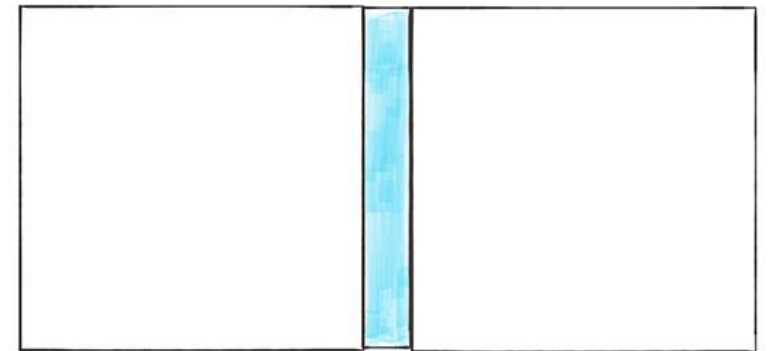
space within a space



spaces linked by a common space



interlocking spaces

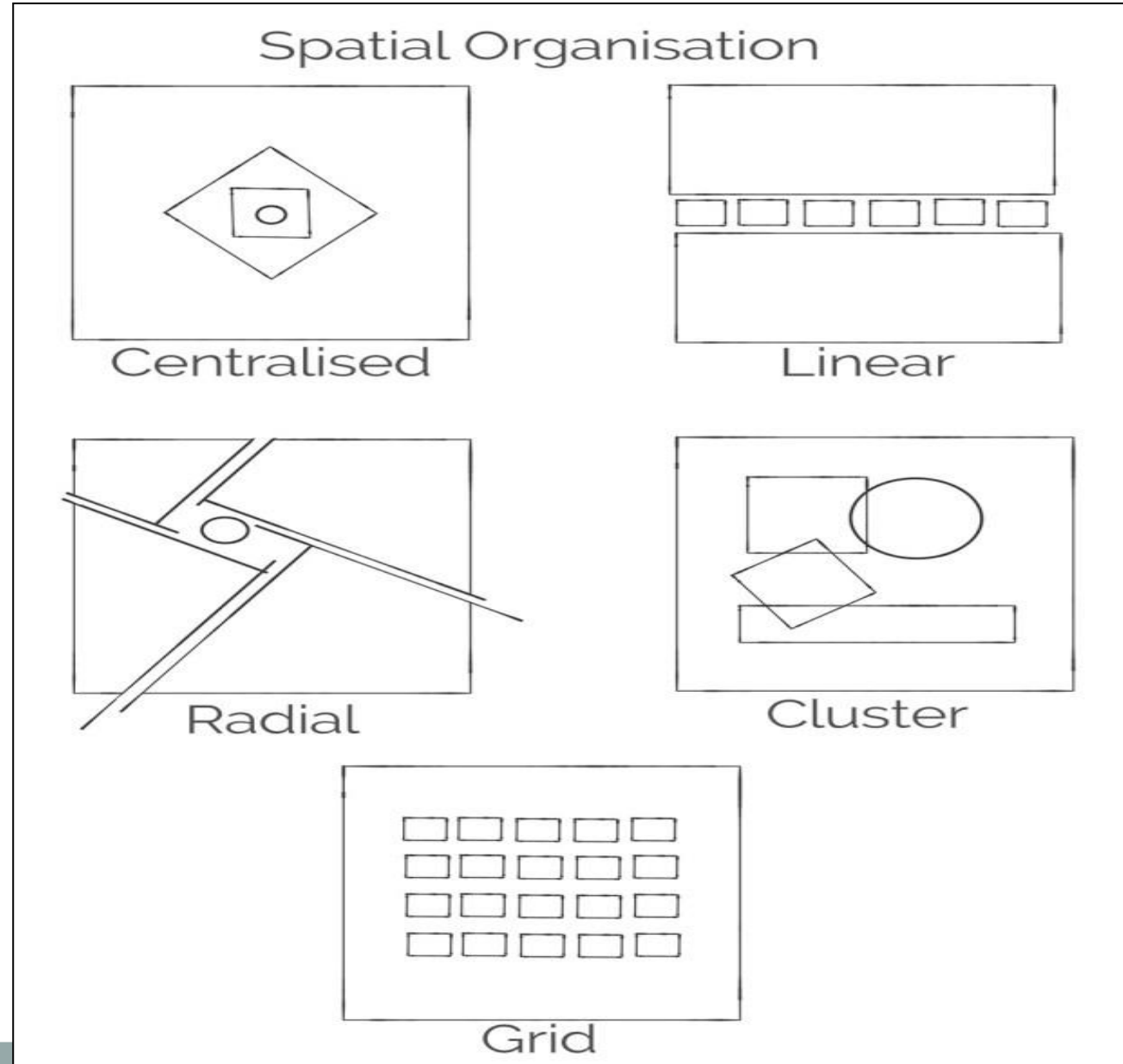


adjacent spaces

# Organizing the space

You can consider a varying forms of spatial organization, some of which are more naturally suited to particular uses than others:

- Centralized organization
- Linear organization
- Radial organization
- Clustered organization
- Grid organization



# Developing circulation

How people move around the building from room to room is just as important as the destination.

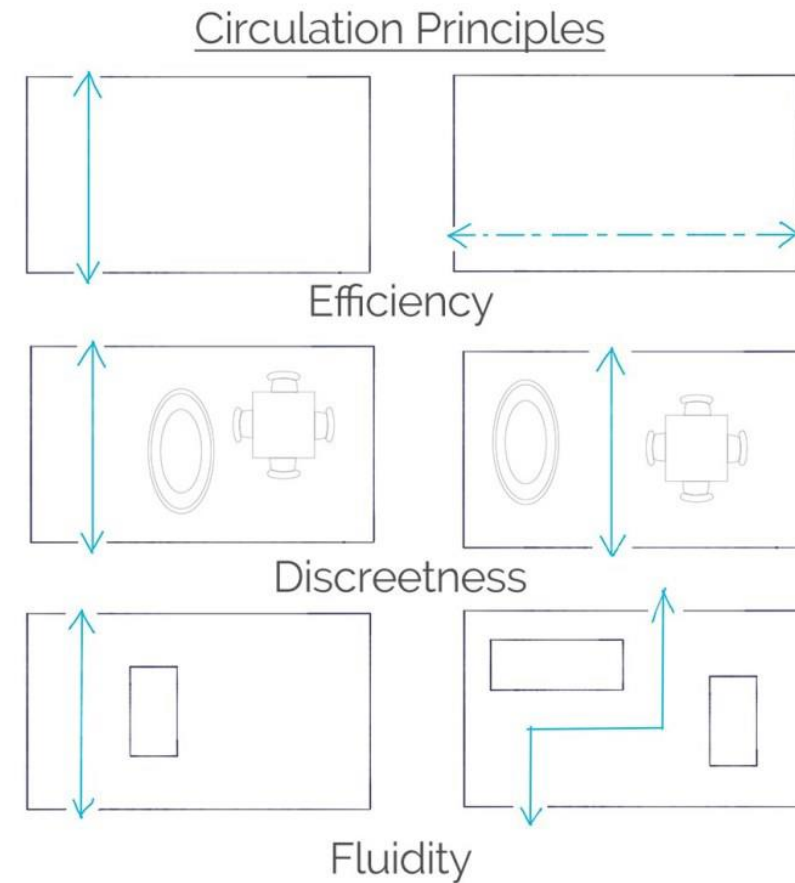
When developing a circulation structure we can look at a few basic principles.

How efficient is the circulation in getting from point A to point B

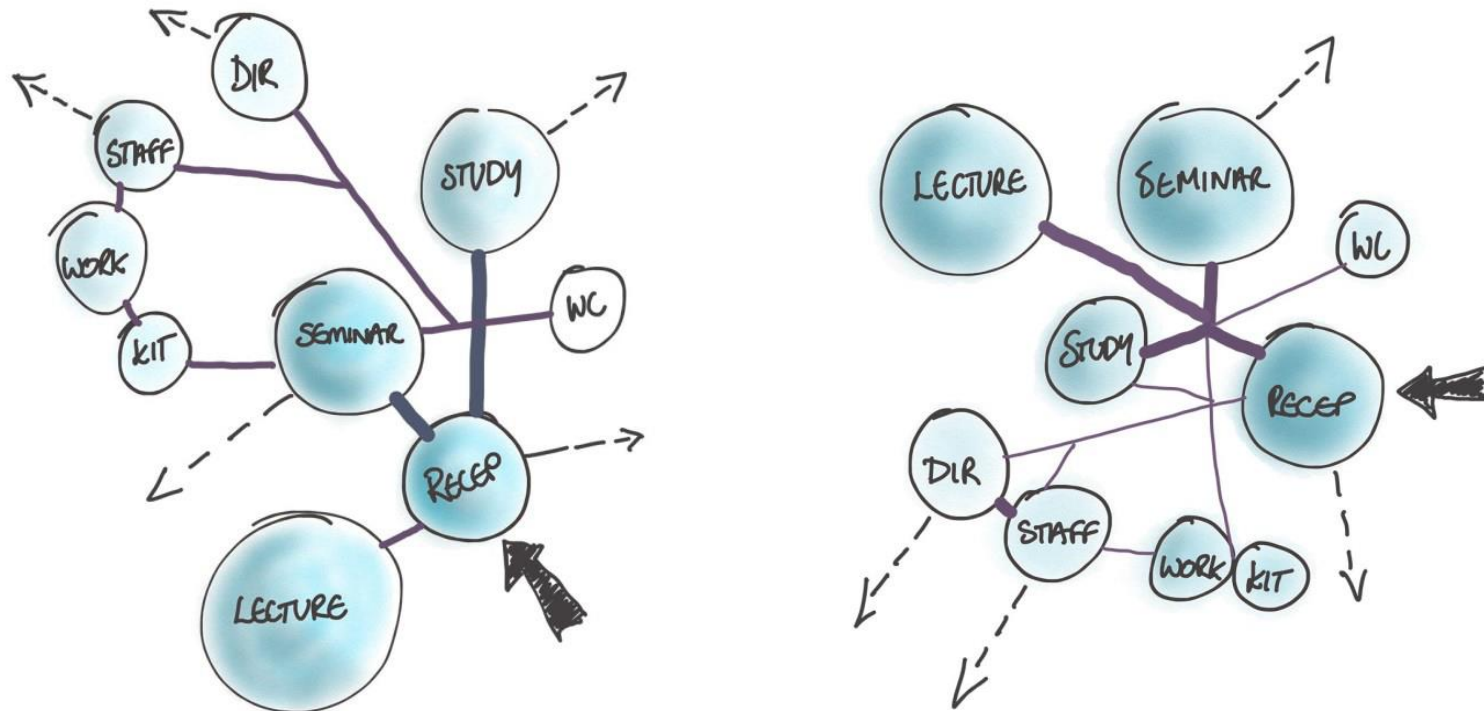
Is the circulation discrete?

What is the fluidity of the circulation? Is there a smooth flowing route or a more direct route?

Does the circulation route clash with furnishing requirements?



## Relationship Diagrams



The bubble diagram helps make the connection between basic spatial requirements and a fully drawn out floor plan.  
It is a trial and error method of exploring configuration and relationship options.

# References

- Nielson, K. J., & Taylor, D. A. (2002). Interiors: an introduction. (*No Title*).
- Karlen, M., & Fleming, R. (2016). *Space planning basics*. John Wiley & Sons. 3<sup>rd</sup>&4<sup>th</sup> Edition
- De Chiara, J., Panero, J., & Zelnik, M. (2001). *Time-saver standards for interior design and space planning*. McGraw-Hill.



THANK YOU