



**SPACE ORGANIZATION EFFECT ON PUBLIC FLEXIBLE SPACES**

**A**

**Dissertation**

**Presented to the Faculty of the Lovely School of Architecture & Design  
Lovely Professional University**

**In Partial Fulfilment  
Of the Requirements for the Degree of  
Masters in Design**

**By  
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**December, 2017**

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## **CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that **DILPREET KAUR BATUHA** bearing Registration Number **11310421** has completed her project titled, “SPACE ORGANIZATION EFFECT ON PUBLIC FLEXIBLE SPACES” under my guidance and supervision. To the best of my knowledge, the present work is the result of the original investigation and study. No part of the project has ever been submitted for any other degree at any university.

This paper is fit for submission and the partial fulfillment of the conditions for the award of the degree of Bachelors of Design.

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## **DECLARATION**

This is to certify that the work is entirely my own and not of any other person, unless explicitly acknowledged (including citation and referencing of published and unpublished sources). I, the student of Masters of Design under Lovely School of Architecture and Design, Lovely Professional University, Punjab, hereby declare that all the information furnished in this paper is based on our own intensive research and is genuine.

Dated:

Name and signature of the student

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## **Synopsis**

### **AIM:**

To study about the different public flexible spaces in India and focus on the space and furniture organization.

### **OBJECTIVE:**

- To study the current scenario of the public flexible spaces. (Malls, Museums, Exhibitions, Garden and so on)
- To study the use of space for multi-purpose (exhibitions cum workshops)
- Learn about the design considerations of flexible spaces and what type of material and furniture should be used.
- To study about the functionality of the space according to the environment and How trends influencing the Design of that spaces.

### **SCOPE:**

This dissertation is the study of selected area and it will discuss the design and space organization of flexible spaces and

### **LIMITATIONS :**

The limitation of this study is that the study is limited to the selected spaces (public flexible spaces).

***Abstract***

*The aim of this paper is to research on public spaces on their planning, materials. It is not about giving new solution just study on difference between the past and present public spaces and why this change necessary. Flexibility in interiors and exteriors seeks to provide required space by means of simply changing in different times so flexible architecture can adapt itself with the required function in different times. This idea by means of technology development can offer free lances in designing the spaces and bringing flexibility for spaces, which can shrink or expand the space like design a space in which any internal walls can change their situation and fixed to the ceiling and floor. In flexible spaces or multi-use spaces, space demands a movable and multi usage furniture. Main purpose of this study is known about the usages of the space for multi - purpose and which kind of material should be used in these public spaces.*

*Keywords: Flexible, Design, space, Function, Multi-use, Public.*

## **Chapter 1. Introduction**

### **1.1 Public spaces**

Public spaces are those spaces which are available for everyone and the main purpose of these place for people where they can spend their quality time and interact with each other (Bibeva,2012). In other words Public spaces are meeting space like downtowns, water front or those areas which help the public to promote their social interaction with each other. For example markets, streets, malls, gardens, museums, exhibition, restaurants, squares town and parks. (Bibeva, 2012 ).

These are those spaces which are used by public in their daily routine life specially for recreation, social interaction and for enjoyment. These spaces are also used for public events and community celebrations. (John Martoni, 2010)

#### **Word finder**

- Public
- Private
- Multicultural
- Diversity
- Space
- Plaza
- Park Square
- Recreation
- Democracy
- Social area

## 1.2 Flexible

There is one word that sums up the re-imagination of space it is 'flexible'. Space organization of flexible space is to plan the space with its allocation, divisions, arrangement, and organization to accommodate the functional, spatial and occupancy requirements in form of space layout and final planning. Movable furniture and folding furniture are used to create a flexible space (Susanne,2003)

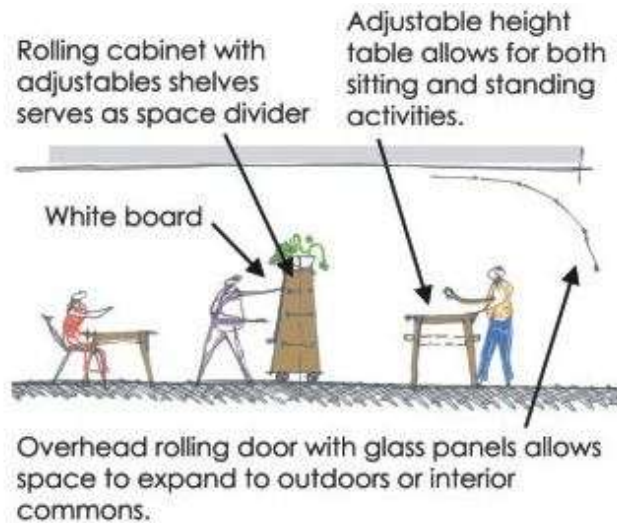


Fig .1 Creating multi-functional spaces (Susanne,2003)

Different type of furniture like rolling doors, panels, adjustable tables and cabinets are used to create a flexible space in a particular areas as shown in fig 1. (Susanne,2003)

For ex, the main multifunctional space in school is cafeteria. This space is for food service but some time it is used for performing drama and music events (Green building manual,2011)

## 1.3 Space Management

Space management is how you manage, supervise and control that particular area which you are going to be design. It can be a single story, double story or a multiple story building. Space management is simply arranging a space in a meaningful manner. (leasha,2015)

It is beneficial for -

- **To understand use of space:** it help to study the space properly and understand the space how you can use the space as well as it help to understand the human phycology how they use that space and for what purpose. (leasha,2015).
- **To improve use of space:** To improve the current scenario of the space .It may include:
  - a) Identify the utility of space
  - b) Improving organization and design
  - c) Improving interdepartmental efficiency(leasha,2015)
- Changes in regular space
- Plan for Futuristic

Public+ flexible + spaces = **public flexible spaces**

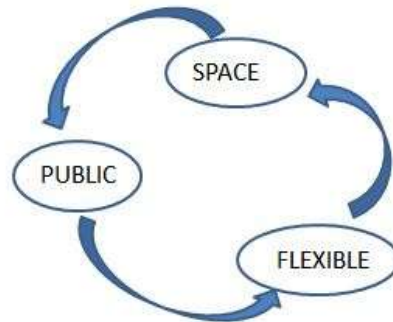


Fig .2 public flexible space (Jewel,2015)

Public flexible spaces are those spaces which are used for multi -function like exhibitions cum workshops. Basically those spaces in which flexible furniture are used.

#### 1.4 Rules for creating public flexible spaces

- Build less but build better: build it in interesting way
- Be workable: make the space more flexible
- Use lite weight furniture
- Make cabin or shelves on the behalf of walls.
- Every function don't need maximize space make it multipurpose (Jack,2013)

#### 1.5 Five syntactic for design a public flexible spaces

In public flexible spaces five syntactic are identified that is play a vital role in public spaces

These factors are consider while designing the public flexible spaces (Nicholas,2015)

- Accessibility
  - Visibility
  - Proximity
  - Intelligibility
  - Relationabilty
- 
- **Visibility:** Visibility understood as the property underlying all behavior
  - **Accessibility** as the ability to gain
  - **Proximity** is relation and closeness of structure and human being
  - **Intelligibility** to understand the layout planning and structure of building
  - **Relationability** as the possibility to create relationships with a particular space ,social fabric and culture in the particular space (fig.3) (Nicholas,2015)

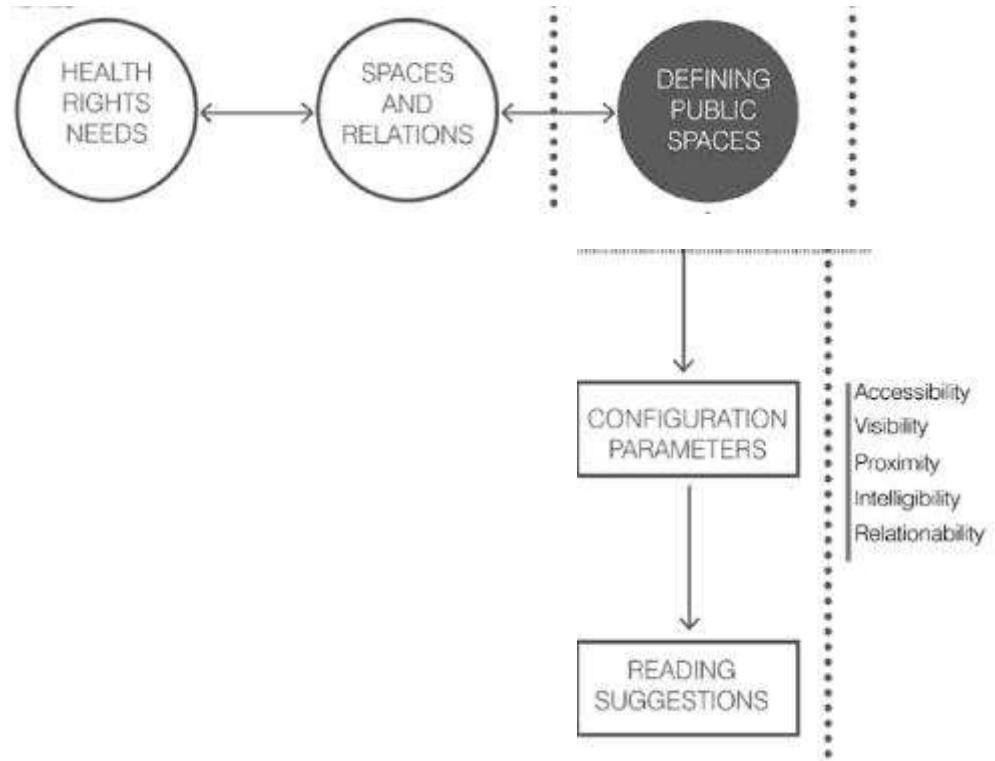


Fig .3 syntactic for design(Nicholas,2015)

## 1.6 Types of public space

Public spaces are basically two types:

- Public
- Private

Public spaces are not only for merchandise and business the motive of public space is to give a space to individual for meeting at free of cost. In public places it may include Parks, streets, gardens etc.They are located near the beach, river.



Private: Shopping Centre , restaurants, museums are come under private zone. Their main motive is to sell merchandise to earn money but they also come under public places where people interact each other and spend their quality time. (John Martoni, 2010)

### **1.7 Remember public places are:**

For Everyone: Everyone can come in these spaces no one is restricted.

Free of cost: money is not required to enjoy these type of public spaces. Entry charges are free.

The spaces which are for daily life is play area, sitting area, eating zone, rest area

Public spaces also can be indoor but designer are mostly interested in outdoor public spaces.

Public spaces mostly build in the center of the districts so that it should accessible to everyone by their own transport can be by foot, by cycle, car and other transport. (John Martoni, 2010)



Fig 4 Millennium Park in Chicago, Illinois. ( Martoni, 2010)

Most of the public places are very different same as a park in Chicago has fountain as well as a artwork. Which is very famous for interact with others shown in fig no 4 (John Martoni, 2010)

### 1.8 Throw backs

In 16th century in rural or semi-rural small towns, where public spaces are too less as well as Planning and layout of the buildings was very complicated. Permanent walls are used instead of partition walls even in most of areas 1 feet thick walls were built whereas now board partitions area used which. In museums Walking areas are more instead of display area and most of the structures are permanent which cannot be used for multi-purpose. (Gehl,1996)

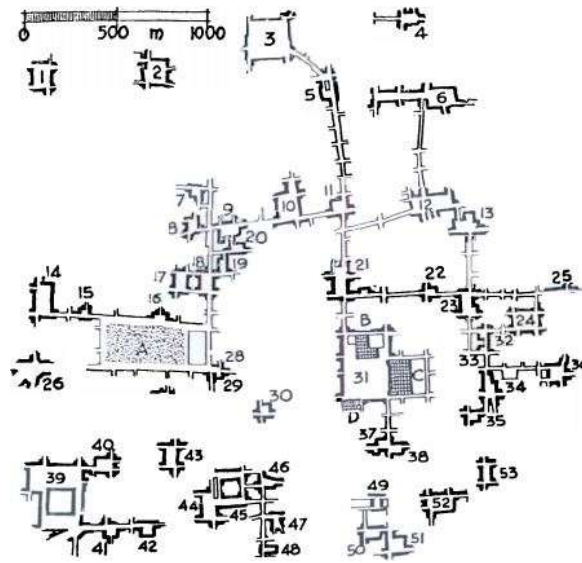


Fig 5sucesion de mexico (Alberto Gonzales Pozo,1940)

Space organization or layouts of the buildings are very complicated, some areas are very conjoined and circulation is not properly done whereas A good path layout has a entry point that guides the visitor toward a natural circulation around the floor. (Fig 5) (Alberto Gonzales Pozo,1940)



Fig 6. Peggy Guggenheim opens Art gallery (Gehl,1996)



Fig 7 Peggy Guggenheim opens Art gallery

- In Peggy Guggenheim opens Art of This Century, a gallery-museum installation features and collection displayed in very unconventional ways. (fig6) (Gehl,1996)
- Instead to putting wheels on everything chairs, tables, and shelves, light weight and easy mobility furniture they used a heavy and fixed furniture's (fig .7) (Gehl,1996)

### 1.9 Relationship between space and human behavior

Space gives a great impact on human behavior. There are different type of elements which affected the people's mood like color scheme, lighting, air quality, noise quality, comfort zone, and environment of the particular space. For example the layout of the building creates more interest in the visitor s whereas the boring and complicated design and circulation spoil their mood also. Same as in case of color scheme like white color give peace and calmness as compare to other ones. In this way every element of the building give great impact on the mood of the human being. (smith,2005)

## 1.10 Important factor for space design

### 1.10.1 Circulation

Circulation covers the movement of the people it can be horizontal and vertical and interaction between the people who are working or manage the interior of the building, and visitors who are visit there for some reason or short period of time. (Gehl,2014) The destinations of the people who are working and visit there for short period of time in that particular space they perform some activity or physical work. Like ,in the office, the people who work there, and the visitors who come for the reason it can be for any meeting and for an appointment The circulation path will also be designed according to the furniture and equipment's and also the machinery which is used for the maintenance. (Gehl,2014)

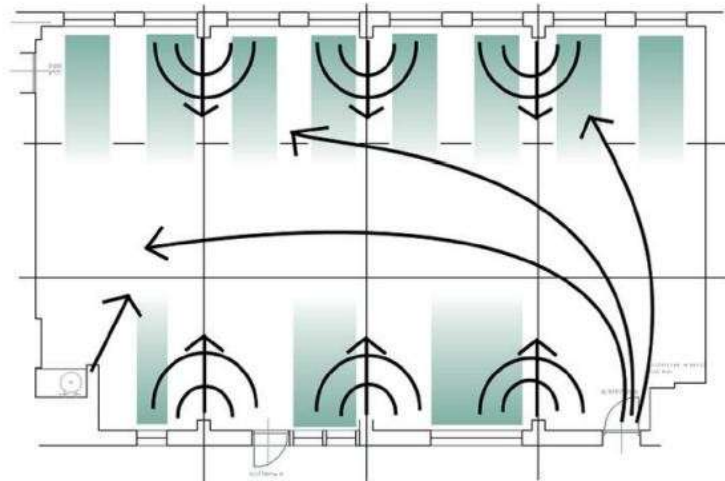


Fig 8 Circulation in the interior (Gehl,2014)

Figure 8 shows the main circulation path from the entrance into the building or space. The green zone indicates the width of the window which enters in the space with diminishing power. The concentric rings show the reverberation of the columns. (Gehl,2014)

### 1.10.2 Types of circulation

- Horizontal Circulation

Fig. 9 shows the horizontal circulation in the space in an abstract form in which a people may experience the entrance that is welcome, block, and choice of direction. When the plan and the circulation come to gather, then a designer will start to visualize the material, finish, light and color start to appear. (Gehl,2014)

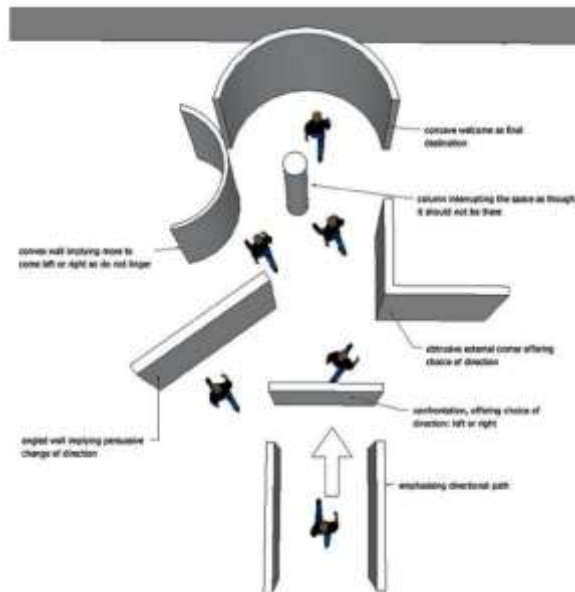


Fig 9 Horizontal Circulation Options (Gehl,2014)

- Vertical Circulation
- Staircase or Ramp: staircase for the person from one step to another step, or a ramp which is in incline at 1:12 ratio .
- Escalator: it is for raise or to be carried. It is used in airports, shopping mall, and stations. (Gehl,2014)

### **1.10.3 Lighting**

Lighting is important consideration while designing the spaces. Lighting includes two types of lighting ie. Natural and artificial lighting. Natural light or sunlight is require or a need to balance the space. (John,2013)

There are many positive qualities of daylight but some time a heat from sunlight and glare which enters the building and can create difficult condition on user which may cause some problems like stress, depression, tiredness and insomnia. Whereas artificial light also play a vital role in every space like in exhibitions focus light are used to highlight the product as well as the dim lighting create a clam ness in the interior. (John,2013)

### **1.10.4 Color**

According to the research it has demonstrated that color is very necessary for a space ,building , ambience and way finding. In old time human being focus their energy on what they see. Color directly influence the human nature or behavior even it is still investigated and many of experts proof that the three attributes of color directly affect the human behavior as well as the space or design. (John,2013)

The three attributes of the color are:

- Hue ( wavelength of the light)
- Saturation ( how the color is pure)
- Brightness (lightness and darkness of the light)

Colors effect on the interior as well as on the exterior.

Warm colors or dark color increase the temperature of the space while cool colors or light colors decrease the temperature of the space. (John,2013)

## Chapter 2 Literature Review

**(Noordegraaf, Exhibitions and museum designs, 2004)** Author discussed that in 20 century, display techniques had been changed because most of the exhibitions are temporary so different types of installations has been used to display the artwork. Even the science education is more based on the experiments so work start to view in temporary structures. This type of work motivated early 20 century museums to install their work in gallery rooms at the small scale where different type of display combination is explored.

**(Smith ,The making of exhibitions,2002 )**depicted that the exhibition area is divided into three parts. Primarily, the purpose of the exhibitions is demand of the space what the believe of their exhibition. Secondly, what type of events going to be performed means what type of functions like long-short time exhibitions, planning, material, reviews and approvals. Last but not least, the real making of exhibitions—group work/ team work and the processes which are followed during the whole work.

**(Allen,Space layout and confrigation,1999)** this study conclude that , the demand of the people has been changed time to time they want a new destination like sign on the walls or panels as well as color- coded path which help them in the way. Moreover verbal direction instructions or maps which help them finding the way .

**(Burns and Warren 1995)** state that in the studies of the exhibition they discussed about the shape ,size , layout , panning of the galleries or other area where artwork has been displayed as well as the color, form ,texture, material of the gallery .Where as another exhibition convey the

message more clearly when the areas are divided with the color coded . However, the exhibition is same but the different versions convey a message which is not clear and the rooms are divided on the basis of color code it can be neutral and homogeneously.

**(Bibeva,2012)** depicted that the main of the issue of public spaces has been presented from a divisions of the space , perspective. The space is segregate in same areas in which some areas are used to display the furniture whereas the galleries are used to display the painting and other art work . Natural lighting is used in the whole area which make the space more peaceful and calm .



## Museum

### Case Study 1: The Yale British Art Center

It was founded in 1966 when American philanthropist Paul Mellon donated the greater part of his British art collection to the university .In this collection consists of paintings, sculptures, watercolors, drawings, prints, rare books and manuscripts that date from the 16 century to the mid-19 century. It covers 2 acre area.it is completed in 1974 and designed by louis kahn. Modern architecture style building with concrete frame. (Rohloff,2009)

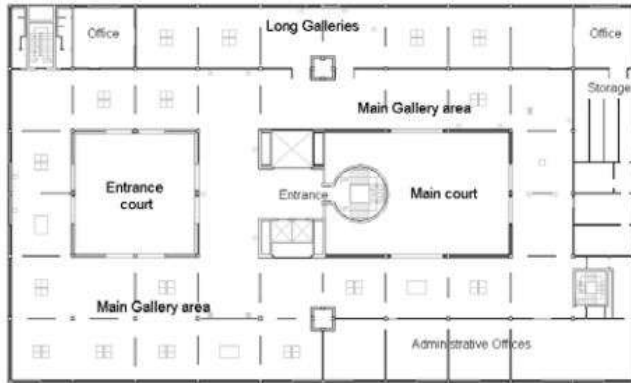


Fig10: The Yale Center for British Art .  
(Rohloff,2009)



Fig 11 forth floor main gallery view .  
(Rohloff,2009)

Rectangular space is used for layout the plan in fig 10 and in the gallery where paintings are display partitions wooden walls are used to display in fig.11. (Rohloff,2009)



Fig 12: Gallery of eastern and western.  
(Rohloff,2009)



Fig 13: Gallery of eastern and western .  
(Rohloff,2009)

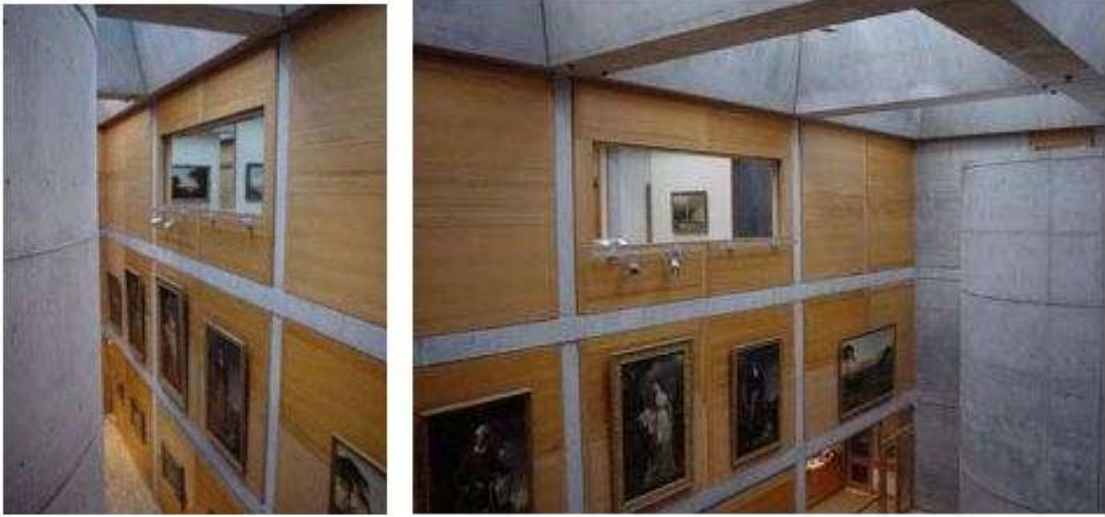


Fig 14and 15 Atrium near staircase on the diagonal position (Rohloff,2009)

The planning in the museum contain variety of scale and views through the collaboration of big spaces and small spaces , private and public spaces ,high ceiling and low ceiling heights, in fig 14 and 15. . (Rohloff,2009)



Fig 16. Display gallery (Rohloff,2009)



Fig.17 Display gallery (Rohloff,2009)

Wall display is used for display the paintings of queen and sculpture is display in the Centre of the room on wooden elevator in fig 16 and 17. . (Rohloff,2009)

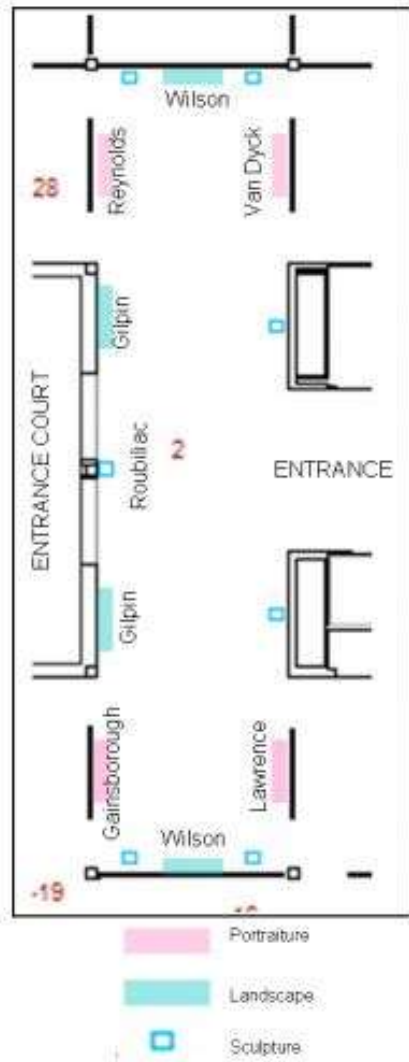


Fig18(above gallery southern end, 19 gallery the northern (Rohloff,2009)

In the north side gallery they display a piece which mainly concentrates on the history of the British Portraiture through the painting and the sculptures. Placement of the pieces only near the wall and other whole area is empty which is used for circulations only. Whereas on another side in south gallery is mainly focused on the history of the landscape of the Britain during the 18 century in fg18 and 19.(Rohloff,2009)

## Live study 2: Virasat-e-Khalsa (Anandpur shahib)

Virasat-e-Khalsa is a museum of sikh which is located in the Anandpur Sahib which is also known as holy town, near Chandigarh. It celebrates 500 year old history of Sikh and 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Khalsa panth. It is totally based on the scriptures which written by Guru Gobind Singh. The tenth and last human guru.

The site is covered total 100 acre. It is established in 1999 and designed by Moshe Safdie Architects.

The beams and the columns of the building is exposed and He whole structure is constructed with concrete , and structure is clad with a vernacular honey-colored stone . Entire structure is reflected in the pool at night and the roof tops are clad with stain less steel. The bridge is connected the whole building.



Fig 20 Plan virasat - e- khalsa

There are two complex on the each side of the ravine of the Khalsa heritage which are conneted by the bridge as shown in plan of the building in fig 20.



Fig 21 Exterior view



Fig 22 Exterior view

In fig 21 and 22 The complex which is built on the western side .It included entry space and auditorium with four hundred seating capacity and reference and research library which change into exhibition hall where as eastern complex contains a round memorial building with permanent exhibition space .



Fig 23 and 24 interior of the museum

In this gallery villages of the Punjab has been showed with help of small 3d nd lighting which give a great impact on this area and high lights and segregate the areas in fig 23 and 24.



Fig 25 and 26 Gallery of history

In fig 25 audio system is used which told the whole story of Guru Nanak Dev Ji first Guru of sikh where visitor can sit and enjoy the whole beauty of this area in fig 26 the panel is used which depicting the story of Sikhism.



Fig 27 Exhibition hall



Fig 28 Concentration area

In fig 28 the visitor a are greeted with the first word of the holy book Guru Granth Sahib Ik Onkar. The Mool Mantar sounds all around high volume created with fiber optic lights, highlighting the core principle of Sikhism.

### Comparison of Case study 1 and Case study 2

The British Art museum was built in 1966 in America in this museum sculpture and paintings are displayed of queen of the America where as Virasat- E- khalsa museum depict the whole story of sikh religion.

#### **The yale centre for british art museum**

- Permanent walls are used for partitions.
- Open atrium
- Paintings are display on the height which is not visible properly.
- Focus lighting is used for high light the sculptures but another lighting is too dim in whole gallery.
- In some areas natural lighting is too much which give bad impact on the area

#### **Virasat-E- Khalsa heritage**

- Temporary structure is used inside so that it can be change and used for another purpose.
- Open atrium
- Panels are used for display the paintings, photographs which depict the whole story even audio sensor are used which explain the stories related to that particular painting or panel.
- Different type of lighting is used which highlight the pictures.
- Color scheme is according to the display.

Both the museum are designed very well but in virasat-e- khalsa lighting system as well as the display is better than the another one and the circulation is proper if one can entered from one side automatically they have to exit from another end. In this everyone can visit every place where as the in first one planning is much complicated than that. More over in British art Centre Paintings are display on height it is not on eye level which does not look visually good.

## Gardens

### Case study 3: Sissinghurst castle Garden

The garden at Sissinghurst Castle is the famous garden of the England it is built in the viillage named Sissinghurst .It is maintained by the trust of nation. . It was created by Vita Sackville in the 1930s. It covers 70 acre total area.(William ,1974)



Fig 29 layout and circulation (William ,1974)



Fig 30 Castle (William ,1974)

In fig 29 rectangular planning is done in the area and in the Centre of the garden formal sitting space is given for sitting purpose. (William ,1974)



Fig 31 Open area (William ,1974)



Fig 32 Lake (William ,1974)

Open area is used for sitting where visitor can sit and enjoy the beauty of the nature as well as water body make the place more beautiful and clam in fig no 31 and 32(William ,1974)



### **Live study 4: Rock Garden Chandigarh**

Located in sector 1 of the beautiful city Chandigarh, The Rock Garden has been designed as an open-air exhibition hall using urban and industrial wastes by Nek Chand, a former Road Inspector in Chandigarh. This massive 40-acre garden is a colorful mosaic of art pieces and sculptures made from industrial and home waste. The Rock garden was built in the year 1957 by Officer Nek Chand single-handedly in his spare time and has become a long - standing symbol of imagination and novelty in the city.

The Rock Garden area is divided into three different phases which have different types of installations and embellishments in them. Phase one is a labyrinth of terracotta pots, chambers and niches that have been decorated with tiles, mirrors, broken bangles, tube light pieces and even toilet fixtures. Statues of various animal, birds and human figures made out of an array of waste matter are installed here. The second phase of the Rock Garden has a huge waterfall and is a major crowd puller in the garden. Amphitheatre's, courtyards and intricate pathways are the primary characteristics of this phase, which includes a miniature village as well. Many cultural programs are held here during various months of the year. Lastly, the third phase is where life size statues of elephants and camels are being installed.



Fig 33 sitting space stairs



Fig 34 sculptures

Stairs are made of broken pieces of tiles, mirrors, broken bangles, tube light pieces and even toilet fixtures which is used for sitting in fig 33 even the sculpture are also made of broken waste material as shown in fig no. 34.



Fig 35 open space courtyard



Fig 36 waterfall

The second phase of the Rock Garden has a huge waterfall and is a major crowd puller in the garden. Amphitheatre's, courtyards and intricate pathways are the primary characteristics of this phase, which includes a miniature village as well as shown in fig no. 35 and 36

#### **Comparison of case study 3 and case study 4**

Both gardens are for public use where people can visit, met and interact each other basically it is gathering spot but in rock garden many things are different than another one . Planning and layout of rock garden is appropriate as well as aesthetically look more good than at Sissinghurst Castle garden .More entertaining things are used like swings ,different types of mirrors and sitting place where as in Sissinghurst Castle garden limited no. of benches have for sitting .

In Sissinghurst Castle garden people can visit only for sitting purpose but in rock garden they can enjoy their time more beneficially.

## Streets

### Case study 5: Kansas city street



Fig 37 Street view

Kansas City lies in the Midwestern United States, in fig 37 a street view is 100 year ago.

### Case study 6: Walk fame of Hollywood LA

The Walk of Fame is located in Los Angeles U.S.A. More than 2,400 stars have been immortalized on the walking area to mark famous film directors, producers and the whole teams of the film city who are contribute in the entertainment



Fig 38 Street view walk fame

**Comparison of case study 4and case study 5**

Kansas city street is 100 years ago old. This is street is not crowded as compare to Walk of Fame. There is a big difference between the roads even walk fame look more good than first one. Road side stalls are done in walk fame where people can eat and enjoy where as Kansas city street is boring where a single person can't be enjoy by their self.

**Analysis**

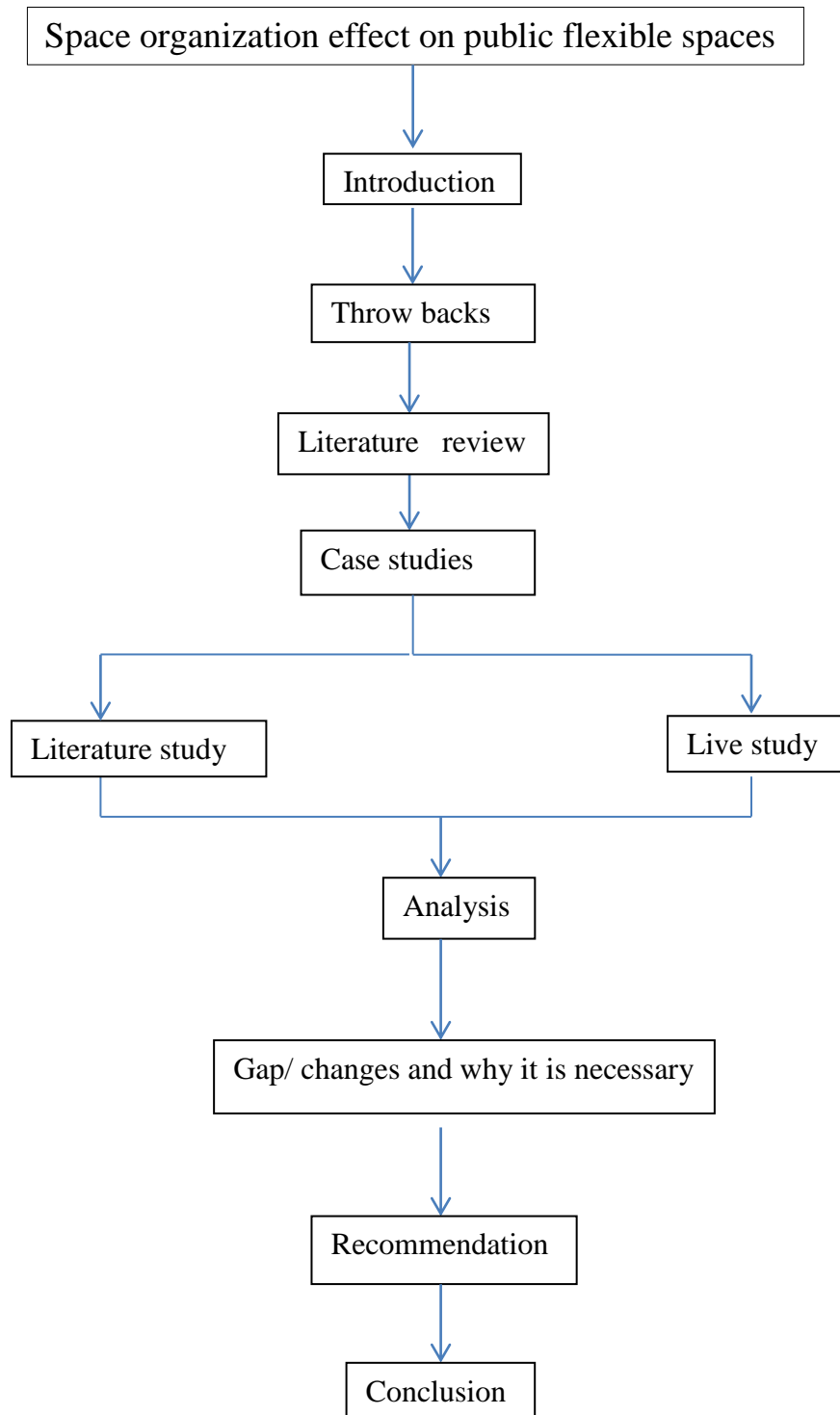
**Museums**

S.NO	TYPES	CASE STUDY 1	CASE STUDY 2
1	Space	Public business	Public
2	Area	covers 2 acre	100 acre
3	Climate	humid subtropical	composite
4	Structure	Modern architecture	Modern
5	Circulation	complicated	simple
6	Material	Concrete frame.	Concrete frame ,with steel

**Garden**

S.NO	TYPES	CASE STUDY 3	CASE STUDY 4
1	Space	Public	Public business
2	Area	70 acre	40-acre
3	Climate	humid subtropical	composite
4	Structure	-	Modern
5	Circulation	Simple	simple
6	Material	-	Waste material

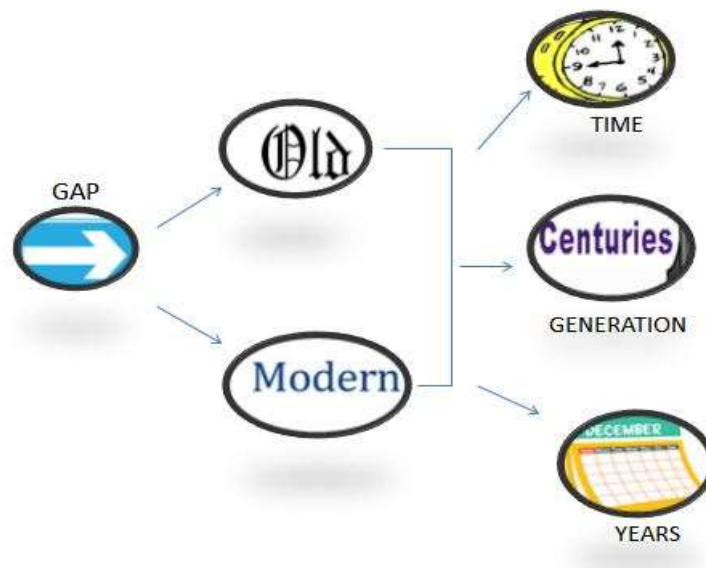
### Chapter 3: Methodology



### 3.1 Gap and why it is necessary

Gap has been occurs from past to present in all the public places .Quantity of the public place are increase day by day because of some reasons:

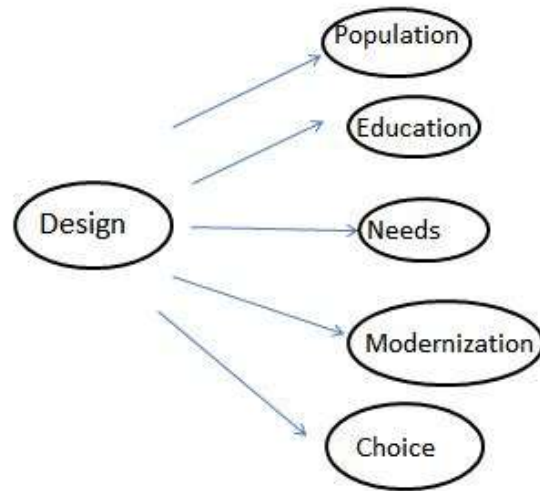
- Time
- Generation gap
- Year



#### Why gap is necessary regarding to design?

During this gap designs of the public places has been changed and this change is necessary because of some reasons like:

- Population
- Needs
- Education
- Modernization
- Choice of people



Population is increase day by day so more public spaces are required for them so that people can enjoy more. Secondly now people are more educated they have much knowledge about the new things as well as their life style is changed because of the modernization so there choices are more and different to each other like mostly people like to spend money on the another hand some like to spend their time with friends or alone so public places are beneficial for them .

## Chapter 4: New Recommendation's

### Sitting for Mall

- As I am giving proposal at the national level (Punjab) there are numerous malls which is come under private public space (merchandise or earn money).But most of people don't like to spend money as it is public space even they do not feel comfortable inside the mall but they want to go mall also with family and friends.
- I am giving proposal for sitting space like bench and chairs outside the mall because there are many malls where sitting space is available but only staircase which are not comfortable for many people because of the out fits .So chairs and other sitting furniture is necessary to this kind of spaces.

### For street

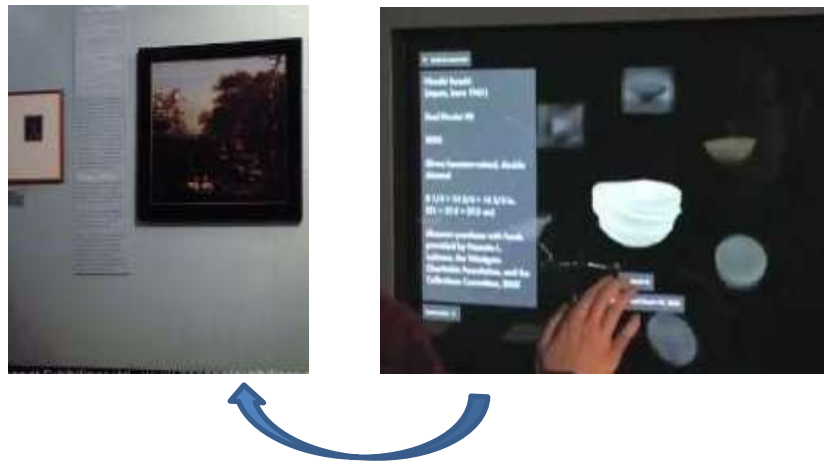


- Make the street more interesting with the help of some games it also increase the social interaction between people. More over mostly people like to spend time on streets whenever they want to be alone and when they are free.



**For exhibition**

Display panel



Automatic display panels are used for depicting the story or history instead of paper or another panel .There should be a button on the panel, when they press it write up will be shown automatically on the panels. It is space saving as well as for aesthetic purpose.

## **Chapter 5: Conclusion**

Public spaces those spaces which are used by the public on the regular basis it should be private (merchandise) and public but both the spaces provide facilities to public. As discuss in the study now public spaces are more and well designed as compare to earlier time it is because of generation gap and on the demand of public and if new recommendations will applied then it will also conclude in that. But the main purposes of this place for people where they can spend their quality time and interact with each other.

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