FAQ's

1. What are the various ways in which a space can be related to another space?

Two spaces may be related to each other in several fundamental ways.

- **Space within a space:**

A space may be contained within the volume of a larger space.

- **Interlocking spaces:**

The field of space may overlap the volume of another space.

- **Adjacent spaces:**

Two spaces may about each other or share a common border.

- **Spaces linked by common spaces:**

Two spaces may rely on an intermediary space for their relationship.

2. What are the various ways of spatial organization?

- **Centralized organization:** A central, dominant space about which a number of secondary spaces are grouped.
- **Linear organization:** A linear sequence of repetitive spaces.
- **Radial organization:** A central space from which linear organizations of space extend in a radial manner.
- **Clustered organization:** Spaces grouped by proximity or the sharing of a common visual trait or relationship.
- **Grid organization:** Spaces organized within the field of a structural grid or other three-dimensional framework.

3. Elaborate about CENTRALIZED spatial organization?

A centralized organization is the stable, concentrated composition that consists of a number of secondary spaces grouped around a large, dominant, central space.

The central, unifying space of the organization is generally regular in form and large enough in size to gather a number of secondary spaces about its perimeter.

Since the form of a centralized is inherently non-directional, conditions of approach and entry must be specified by the site and the articulation of one of the secondary spaces as an entrance gateway.

The pattern of circulation and movement within a centralized organization may be radial, loop, or spiral in form. In almost every case, however, the pattern will terminate in or around the central space.

4. Elaborate about LINEAR spatial organization?

A linear organization usually consists of repetitive spaces which are alike in size, form, and function. It may also consist of a single linear space that organizes along its length a series of spaces that differ in size, form, or function.

Spaces that are functionally or symbolically important to the organization can occur anywhere along the linear sequence and have their importance articulated by their size and form. Their significance can also be emphasized by their location:

- At the end of the linear sequence
- Offset from the linear organization
- At pivotal points of a segmented linear form

The form of a linear organization can relate to other forms in its context by:

- Linking and organizing them along its length
- Serving as a wall or barrier to separate them into different fields
- Surrounding and enclosing them within a field of space

Curved and segmented forms of linear organizations enclose a field of exterior space on their concave sides and orient their spaces toward the center of the field.

5. Elaborate about RADIAL spatial organization?

A radial organization of space combines elements of both centralized and linear organizations. It consists of a dominant central space from which a number of linear organizations extend in a radial manner. Whereas a centralized organization is an introverted scheme that focuses inward on its central space, a radial organization is an extroverted plan that reaches out to its context.

A specific variation of a radial organization is the pinwheel pattern wherein the linear arms of the organization extend from the sides of a square or rectangular central space. This arrangement results in a dynamic pattern that visually suggests a rotational movement about the central space.

6. Elaborate about CLUSTERED spatial organization?

A clustered organization relies on physical proximity to relate its spaces to one another. Its often consists of repetitive, cellular spaces that have similar functions and share a common visual trait such as shape or orientation. A clustered organization can also accept within its composition spaces that are dissimilar in size, form, and function, but related to one another by proximity or a visual ordering device such as symmetry or an axis. Because its

pattern does not originate from a rigid geometrical concept, the form of a clustered organization is flexible and can accept growth and change readily without affecting its character.
Since there is no inherent place of importance within the pattern of a clustered organization, the significance of a space must be articulated by its size, form, or orientation within the pattern.
Symmetry or an axial condition can be used to strengthen and unify portions of a clustered organization and help articulate the importance of a space or group of spaces within the organization.

7. Elaborate about GRID spatial organization?

A grid organization consists of forms and spaces whose positions in space and relationships with one another are regulated by a three-dimensional grid pattern or field.
A grid is created by two, usually perpendicular, sets of parallel lines which establish a regular pattern of points at their intersections. Projected into the third dimension, the grid pattern is transformed into a set of repetitive, modular units of space.
A grid is established in architecture most often by a skeletal structural system of columns and beams. Within the field of this grid, spaces can occur as isolated events or as repetitions of the grid module.
To accommodate the specific dimensional requirements of its spaces or to articulate zones of space for circulation or service, a grid can be made irregular in one or two directions. This dimensional transformation would create a hierarchical set of modules differentiated by size, proportion, and location.
A grid can also undergo other transformations. Portions of the grid can slide to alter the visual and spatial continuity across its field. A grid pattern can be interrupted to define a major space or accommodate a natural feature of its site. A portion of the grid can be dislocated and rotated about a point in the basic pattern. Across its field, a grid can transform its image from a pattern of points to lines, to planes, and finally, to volumes.