FAQ's

1. What are the various aspects of circulation in architecture?
● **Approach:** The distant view.
● **Entrance:** From outside to inside.
● **Configuration of the path:** The sequence of spaces.
● **Path-space relationships:** Edges, nodes and terminations of the path.
● **Form of the circulation space:** corridors, halls, galleries, stairways and rooms,

2. Explain the varieties of "Approach" and its significance?
● **Frontal:** A frontal approach leads directly to the entrance of the building along a straight, axial path. The visual goal that terminates the approach is clear; it may be the entire front façade of the building or an elaborated entrance within the plane.
● **Oblique:** An oblique approach enhances the effect of perspective on the front façade and form of the building. The path can be redirected one or more times to delay and prolong the sequences of the approach. If the building is approached at an extreme angle, its entrance can project beyond its façade to be more clearly visible.
● **Spiral:** A spiral path prolongs the sequence of the approach and emphasizes the three-dimensional form of the building as we more around its perimeter. The building entrance might be viewed intermittently during the approach to clarify its position or it may be hidden until the point of arrival.

3. Explain in detail the various aspects involved "entrance" in architecture?
Entering a building, a room within a building, or a defined field of exterior space, involves the act of penetrating a vertical plane that distinguishes one space from another and separates here from there.
The act of entering can be signified in more subtle ways then punching a hole in the wall. It may be a passage through an implied plane established by two pillars or an overhead beam. In situation where greater visual and spatial continuity between two space is desired, even a in change in level can establish a threshold and mark the passage from one place to another.
In the normal situation where the wall is used to define and enclose a space or series of spaces, an entrance is accommodated by an

opening in the plane of the wall. The form of the opening, however can range from a simple hole in the wall to an elaborate, articulated gateway.

Regardless of the form of the space being entered or the form of its enclosure, the entrance into the space is best signified by establishing a real or implied plane perpendicular to the path of the approach.

Entrance may be grouped formally into the following categories: flush, projected, recessed.

A flush entrance maintains the continuity of the surface of the wall and can be, if desired, deliberately obscured. A projected entrance forms a traditional space, announces its functions to the approach, and provides overhead shelter. A recessed entrance also provides shelter and receives a portion of exterior space into the realm of the building.

In each of the above categories, the form of the entrance can be similar to, and serve as a preview of, the form of the space being entered. Or it can be in contrast.

In terms of location, an entrance can be centered within the frontal plane of the building or be placed off-center to create a condition of local symmetry about its opening. The location of an entrance relative to the form of the space being entered will determine the configuration of the path and the pattern of the activities within the space.

4. Explain various configurations of Path?

● **Linear:**
All paths are linear. A straight path, however, can be the primary organizing element for a series of spaces. It can be curvilinear or segmented, intersect other paths, have branches or form a loop.

● **Radial:**
A radial configuration has linear paths extending from or terminating at a central, common point.

● **Spiral:**
A spiral configuration is a single, continuous path that originates from a central point, revolves around it, and becomes increasingly distant from it.

● **Grid:**
A grid configuration consists of two sets of parallel paths that intersect at regular intervals and create square or rectangular fields of space.

● **Network:**
A network configuration consists of paths that connect established point in space.

● Composite:

In reality, a building normally employs a combination of preceding patterns. Important points in any pattern are centers of activity, entrances to rooms to halls, and places for vertical circulation provided by stairways, ramps and elevator. These nodes punctuate the paths of movement through a building and provide opportunities for pause, rest, and reorientation.

5. Explain the various ways in which a path can be related to the space it connects?

Paths may be related to the spaces they link in the following ways. They may:

● Pass by spaces:
• The integrity of each space is maintained.
• The configuration of path is flexible.
• Mediating spaces can be used to link the path with the spaces.

● Pass through spaces:
• The path may pass through a space axially, oblique, or along its edge.
• In cutting through a space, the path creates patterns and rest and movement within it.

● Terminate in a spaces:
• The location of the space establishes the path.
• This path-space relationship is used to approach and enter functionally or symbolically important spaces.

6 - Explain the aspects involved in the form of circulation space and it varieties?

A circulation space may be:

● Enclosed: Forming a public galleria or private corridor that relates to the spaces it link through entrances in a wall plane.

● Open on one side: Forming a balcony and gallery that provides visual and spatial continuity with the spaces it links.

● Open on both sides: Forming a colonnaded passage way that becomes a physical extension of the space it passes through.

The width and the height of the circulation space should be proportionate with the type and amount of movement it must handle. A distinction in scale should be established between a public promenade, a more private hall, and service corridor.

A narrow enclosed path naturally encourages forward motion. To accommodate more traffic as well as to create spaces for pausing, resting, or viewing, sections of the path can be widened. The path can also be enlarged by merging with the spaces it passes through.