

URBAN INTERIORS AND NEW SPACE TYPES DEVELOPED BY TRENDS



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CONTEMPORARY DESIGN PRINCIPLES OF URBAN INTERIORS': 'FURNITURE-SPACE-CLOTHINGS'

Abstract

This article focuses on the changing and developing design dynamics of urban design discipline and urban space design, which have become prominent and have shown an increasing rise within the fields of 'Architectural Design and Planning' in the 21st century. The urban design branch emerged in the 1950's, during the modernism period, as a reaction to the failure of modern buildings to interact with the city and the resulting failure to use the large empty spaces left between buildings. Therefore urban design has developed as a design branch aimed at the design and organization of open spaces within the city and their transformation into human-centered activity spaces. Today, we see that the spatial organization of urban spaces has developed further and has begun to be designed with an approach to interior quality in contemporary cities, and that they are called with different names today, such as; urban interiors or urban rooms. Contemporary urban design theory domesticates urban spaces, and while doing this, it approaches urban space with the discipline of interior space. When the design dynamics of an interior space are listed, they should be minimum addressed under three headings as; i.the relationship between equipment and ergonomics, ii.the relationship between space and furniture, iii.clothings (color-material-lighting) of space, and this study presents these three dynamics as the hypothesis of the research. The methodology of the article consists of a theoretical section consisting of the researches of valuable academicians such as; Attiwill, Hinkel, Farrell & Mitchel, Pimlott, etc. on the development of urban spaces, especially at the scale of contemporary urban interiors, and a practical section consisting case analyses of local and global urban interiors within the framework of research hypothesis. The dynamics of the interior space of a house; i.the relationship between equipment-ergonomics, ii. space-furniture, iii. clothings, are tested on the selected urban interiors in the article. The selected urban spaces are both local and global samples, and the effects of 'identity-culture' Dynamics on the design of contemporary urban interiors are analyzed, and the effects of abstract design elements on urban interiors, in addition to physical design elements are investigated. As a result, this study presents findings that will reveal the development of urban spaces, which are an important design area in the 21st century and future design principles.

Keywords: Domestication, Urban interiors, Urban rooms, Furniture, Clothings.

KENTSEL İÇ MEKÂNLARIN ÇAĞDAŞ TASARIM PRENSİPLERİ: 'DONATI-MEKÂN-GİYDİRMELER'

Özet

Bu makale, 21.yüzyılın 'Mimarlık Tasarım ve Planlama' alanları içinde öne çıkan ve yükselen bir artış gösteren **kentsel tasarım** disiplinin ve kentsel mekân tasarımının değişen gelişen tasarım dinamiklerine odaklanmaktadır. Kentsel tasarım dalı, 1950'li yıllarda, modernizm döneminde, tasarlanan modern binaların kentle etkileşim kuramaması ve dolayısıyla da binalar arasında bırakılan geniş boş alanların kullanılamaması üzerine bir tepki olarak ortaya çıkmıştı. Bu yüzden, kentsel tasarım, kent içinde ki açık mekânların tasarımı ve organizasyonu olarak, insan odaklı aktivite mekânlarına dönüşmesine yönelik bir tasarım dalı olarak gelişim göstermiştir. Bugün gelinen noktada, kentsel mekânların mekânsal organizasyonu daha da gelişerek çağdaş kentlerde iç mekân kalitesine yaklaşan bir tutum ile tasarlanmaya başladığını, kentsel iç mekânlar veya kentsel odalar gibi farklı isimler ile günümüzde adlandırıldığını görmekteyiz. Çağdaş kentsel tasarım kuramı, kentsel mekânı evleştirmekte (domestication), bunu yaparken kentsel mekâna iç mekân disiplini ile yaklaşmaktadır. Bir iç mekânın tasarım dinamikleri sıralandığında; i. donatı-ergonomi ilişkisi, ii. mekân-tefriş ilişkisi, iii. giydirmeler (clothings of space), olarak üç başlıkta ele alınması gerekir ve bu çalışmada bu üç dinamiği araştırmanın hipotezi olarak sunmaktadır. Makalenin metodolojisi, kentsel mekânların gelişimi üzerine özellikle çağdaş kentsel iç mekanlar ölçeğinde, bir teorik bölümü ile, lokal ve global ölçekte kentsel iç mekânların analizlerini içeren bir alan araştırmasından oluşmaktadır. Bir evin iç mekân dinamikleri olan; mekân ve teftiş ilişkisi, donatı (mobilya) ve ergonomi ilişkisi ve giydirmeler olarak ele alınan 'malzeme-renk-aydınlatma' ilişkisi, makalede kentsel iç mekanlar üzerinde test edilmektedir. Seçilen kentsel mekânlar hem yerel hem küresel örnekler arasından seçilerek, çağdaş kentsel iç mekânların tasarımında, 'kimlik-kültür' dinamiklerinin etkisi analiz edilerek, fiziksel tasarım öğelerine ek olarak soyut tasarım öğelerinin de kentsel iç mekânlar üzerindeki etkileri araştırılmıştır. Sonuç olarak bu çalışma, 21.yy da önemli bir tasarım alanı olan kentsel mekânların gelişimini, tasarım dinamiklerini ve ileriye yönelik tasarım ilkelerini ortaya çıkaracak bulguları sunmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Evleştirme (domestication), Kentsel iç mekânlar, Kentsel odalar, Tefriş, Giydirmeler

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1. INTRODUCTION: DOMESTIFICATION OF URBAN SPACES; URBAN INTERIORS

This research mainly aims to explore the development of urban space content, especially at metropol cities with a rising quality which is becoming close to interior space design and domestication of urban spaces. By this process; domestication of the urban spaces naturally brought a new topic to urban design; URBAN INTERIORS, which is the combination of **urban space+interior space**, and transform a standart open space in cities to a well designed space like interior space. By adding interior space design quality to urban space means that urban spaces accommodate design quality of interior spaces but without roofs or ceilings overhead. However there are many public open spaces that have roofs on them for climatic issues, for protection from sun and creates shadow.

Architect Louis Kahn was used to resembled urban spaces such as; streets and squares to corridors and main living rooms of a house, and he used to highlight the importance of enclosure principle.

The streets visuals taken from Rome city center indicates, where the streets are very narrow, used commonly for pedestrian walks, they are strongly identify the linearity of the axes like an interior corridor with approximately 2 meters width, accommodating a strong enclosure. The buildings at both sides of the street acts like vertical planes or walls of an interior corridor, in addition, an arc bridge structure creates a over-head closure repeatedly by some distances. By these features, these streets become an URBAN INTERIOR.

Urban interior is a newly developing terminology within the scope of urban design field, and it commonly highlights a detailed, well designed, furnished open spaces, which are human-based spaces like interior spaces. Urban interiors are commonly main squares or main circulation axes (streets) of cities and they accommodate both physical and functional features.

In the paper the design methods of 'URBAN INTERIORS' have been explored over selected recent day cases, and its aimed to demonstrate the differences between an urban space and an urban interior. The main difference between an urban space and an urban interior comes by a detailed space organization, furniture design, material and color integration.

As it is in an interior space, an urban interior accommodate high space organization principles, furniture usage both fix and non-fixed, material and color usages, with a proper activity and function. As the main hypothesis of the paper, the three design dynamics of an interior space such as; i.the relationship with