

MANUAL FLOW - A MICRO-PUBLIC SPACE
METHODOLOGY

This research paper investigates the micro-public space intervention, Manual Flow, within a man-made environment. Four key aspects are examined in detail: the shape and form of the intervention; the relationship between water and human interaction; the configuration of the water ponds; and the layout of the seating area. Scenography was used as the methodology for on-site observations to analyse how people engage with the space. Site plans and architectural drawings provided additional insight into the spatial and design context. Each design proposal was rated on a scale of 1 to 5 to identify the most appropriate solution for each spatial condition.

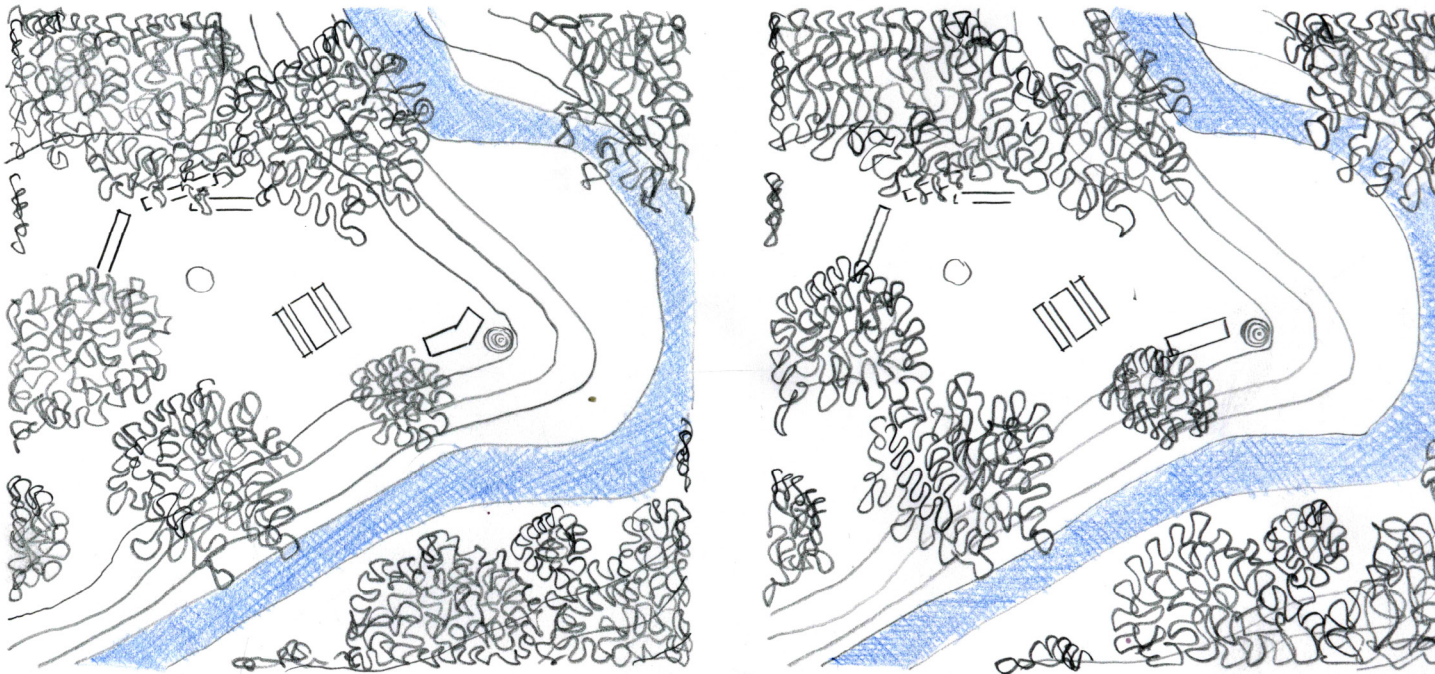
FS25 - Chair of Architectural Behaviourology
Final Review

Project Manual Flow
Sofia Thuring



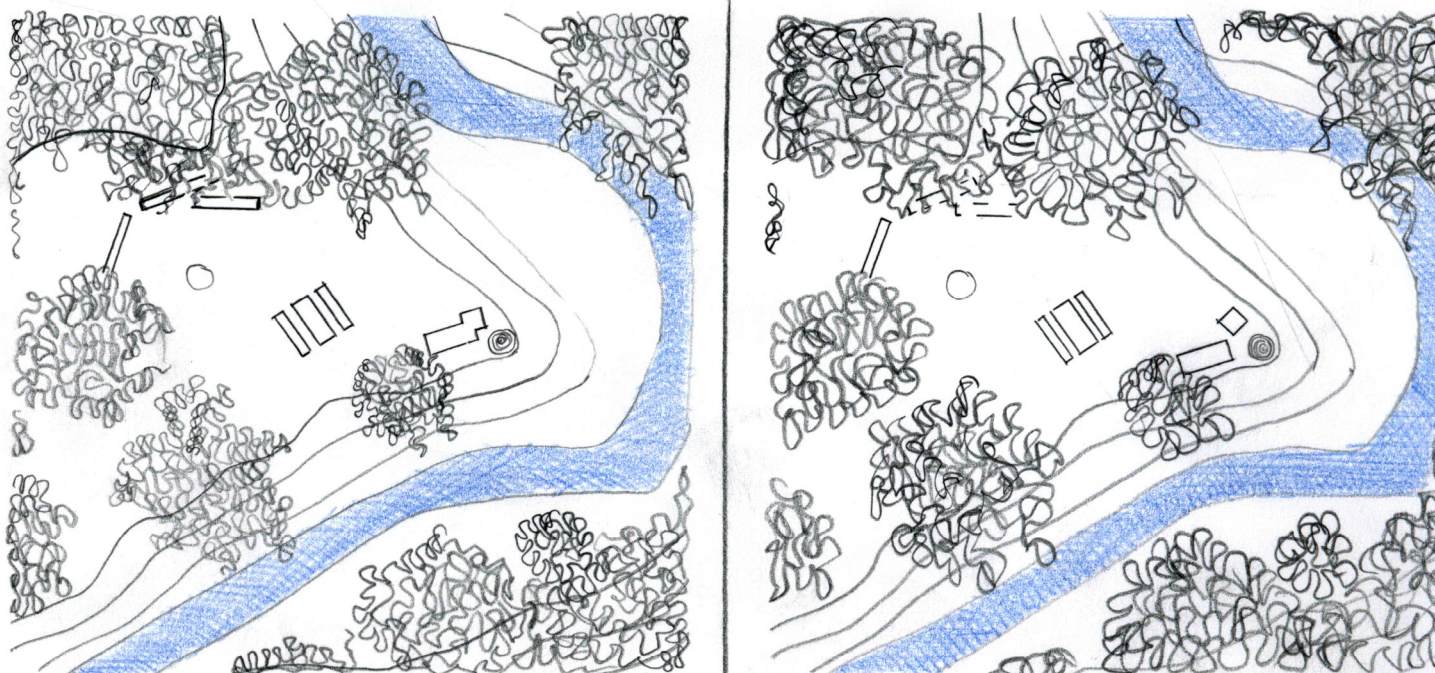
MICRO INTERVENTION IN AN EXISTING SPACE
INITIAL SITUATION

The design proposal aims for a harmonious integration into the existing plot, with proportions attuned to the surrounding context. Framing emerged as a key design strategy to define space.



Dialogue with the Existing Space
Proportionality
Accessibility
Form and Construction

The form depicts the pond's shape against the canon, creating a sense of spatial direction. However, achieving this geometry would present significant construction challenges.

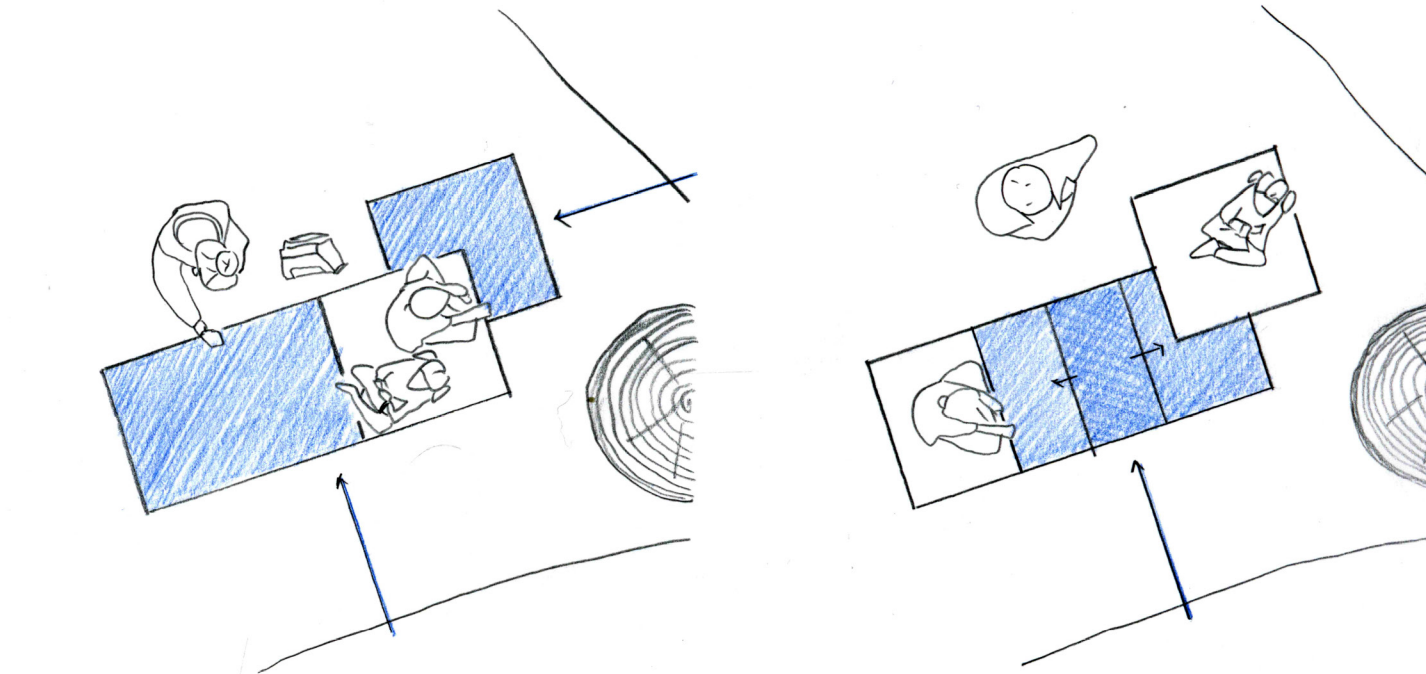


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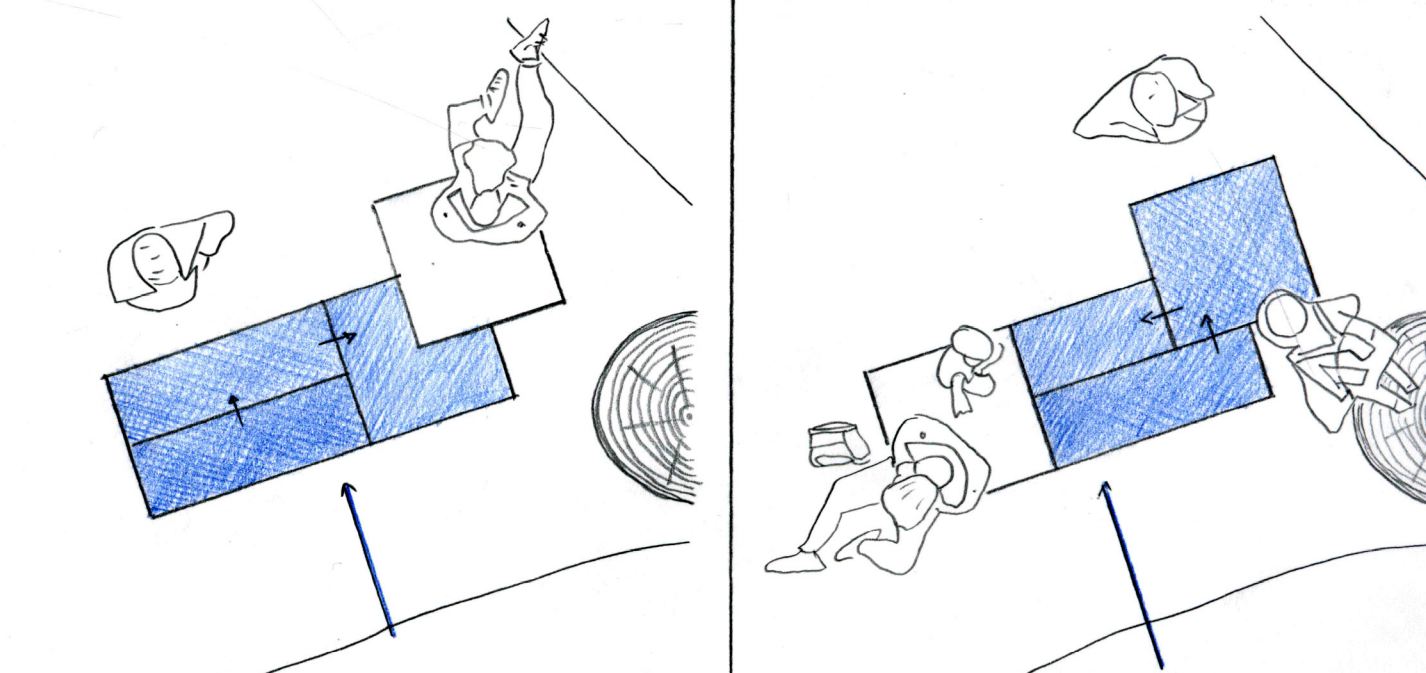
BALANCING WATER AND HUMAN INTERACTION
INITIAL SITUATION

The ratio between the water element and human scale should be balanced, with the water taking a more prominent position as the focal point. The human scale ensures accessibility without overwhelming the space.



Balance between Components
Interaction potential
Proportional Harmony
Waterflow

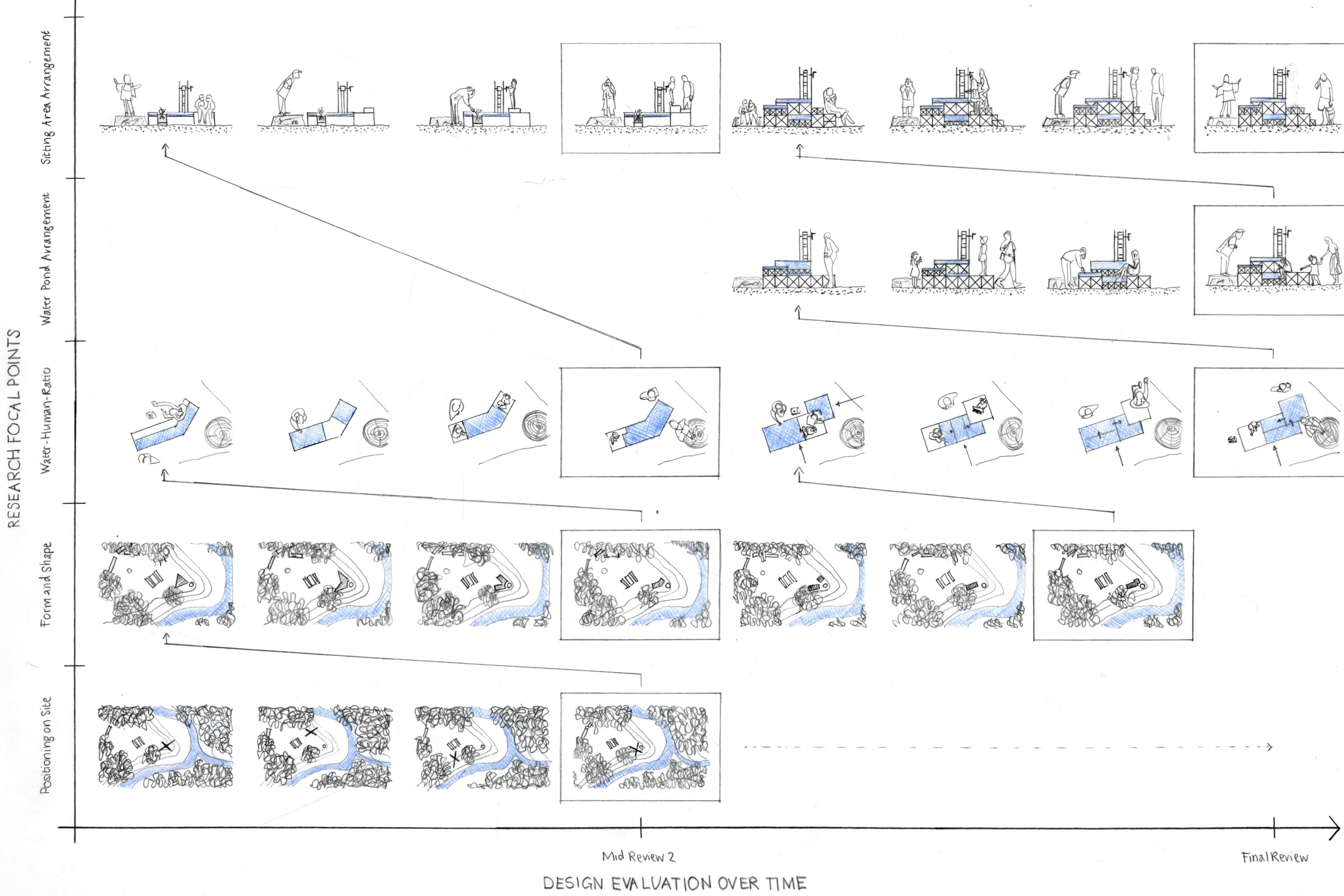
Placing the seating in the center of the space creates a separation between the two water basins, which the form must not. To achieve a functional water separation, a vertical wall or screen would be required, which would impact the visual connection between the two basins.



Balance between Components
Interaction potential
Proportional Harmony
Waterflow

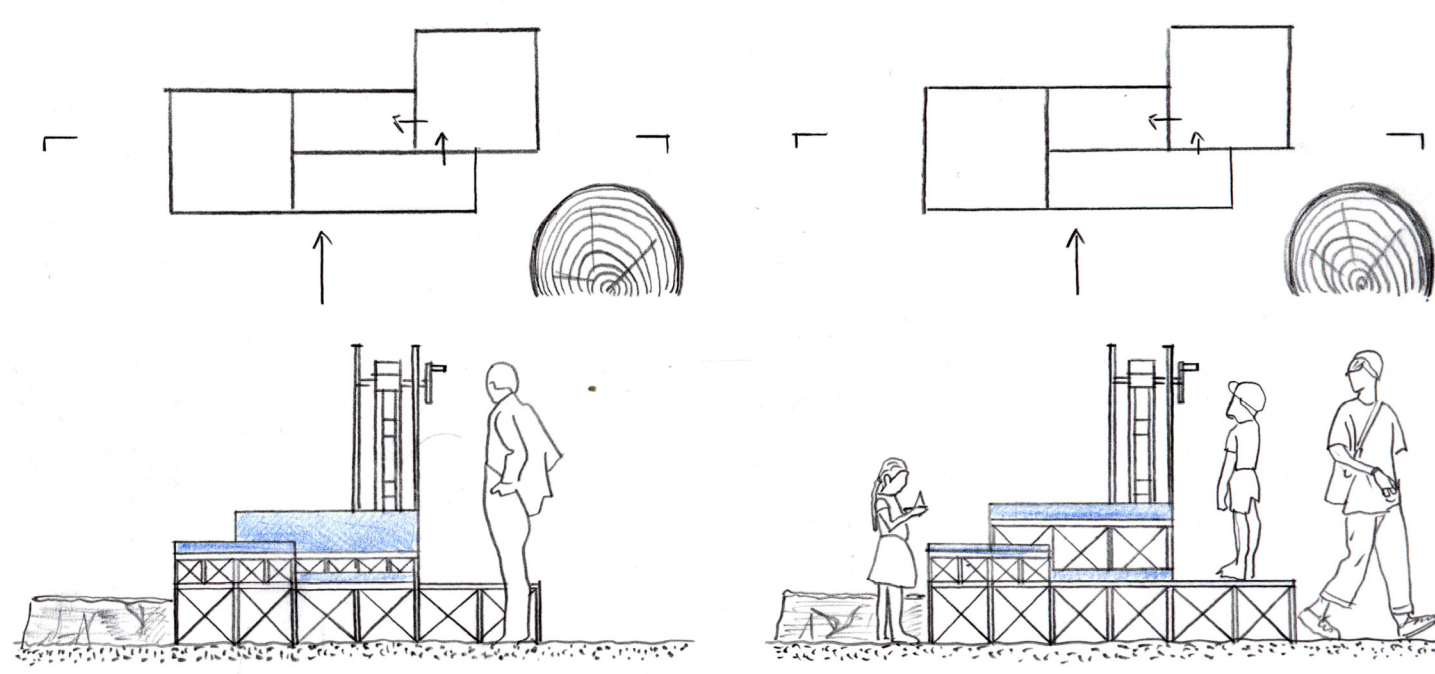
The effect in the design, the capacity function in a seating area is supported, but the separation between the two basins is not fully achieved. To achieve a functional water separation, a vertical wall or screen would be required, which would impact the visual connection between the two basins.

GRAPH AND CONCLUSION



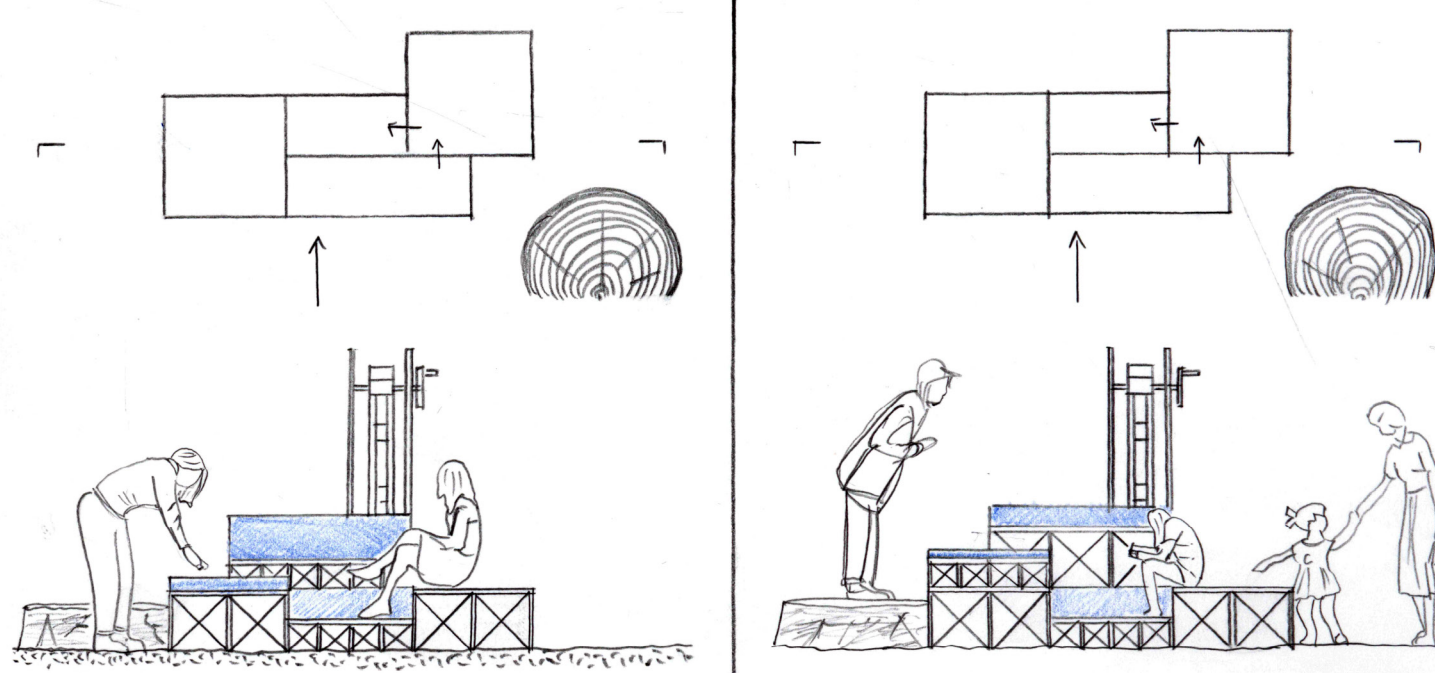
SPATIAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE WATER PONDS
INITIAL SITUATION

The four linear ponds are linked by overflow. The first three are designed for interaction, while the fourth drains the water. A fixed input from the cable car feeds the system. The modular structure is formed from two stackable box types.



Interaction potential
Topographical Integration
Functional Clarity
Aesthetic Harmony

The first pond collects water from the cable car, but it could be elevated further to create a more prominent and interactive structure.

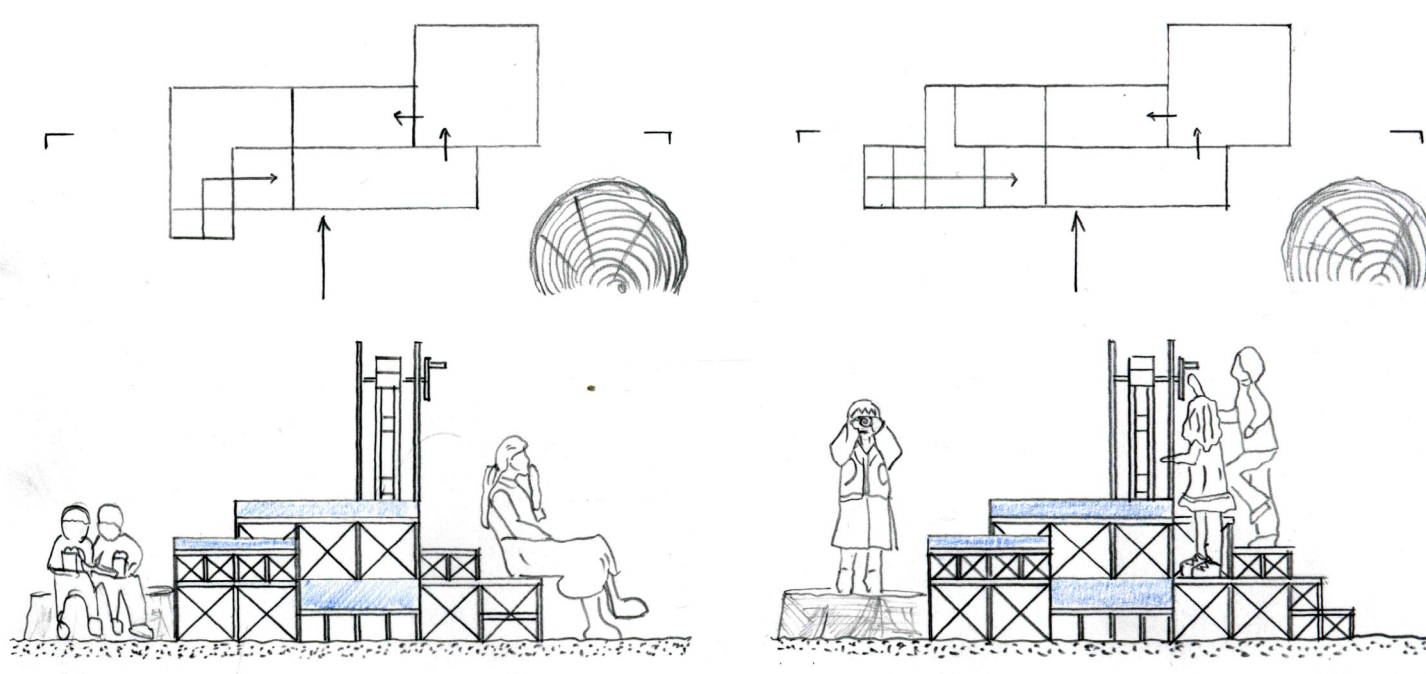


Interaction potential
Topographical Integration
Functional Clarity
Aesthetic Harmony

The final design - the pond at the bottom, which serves as a focal point - gives the design a clear direction. Further elevating the second pond would enhance the visual connection.

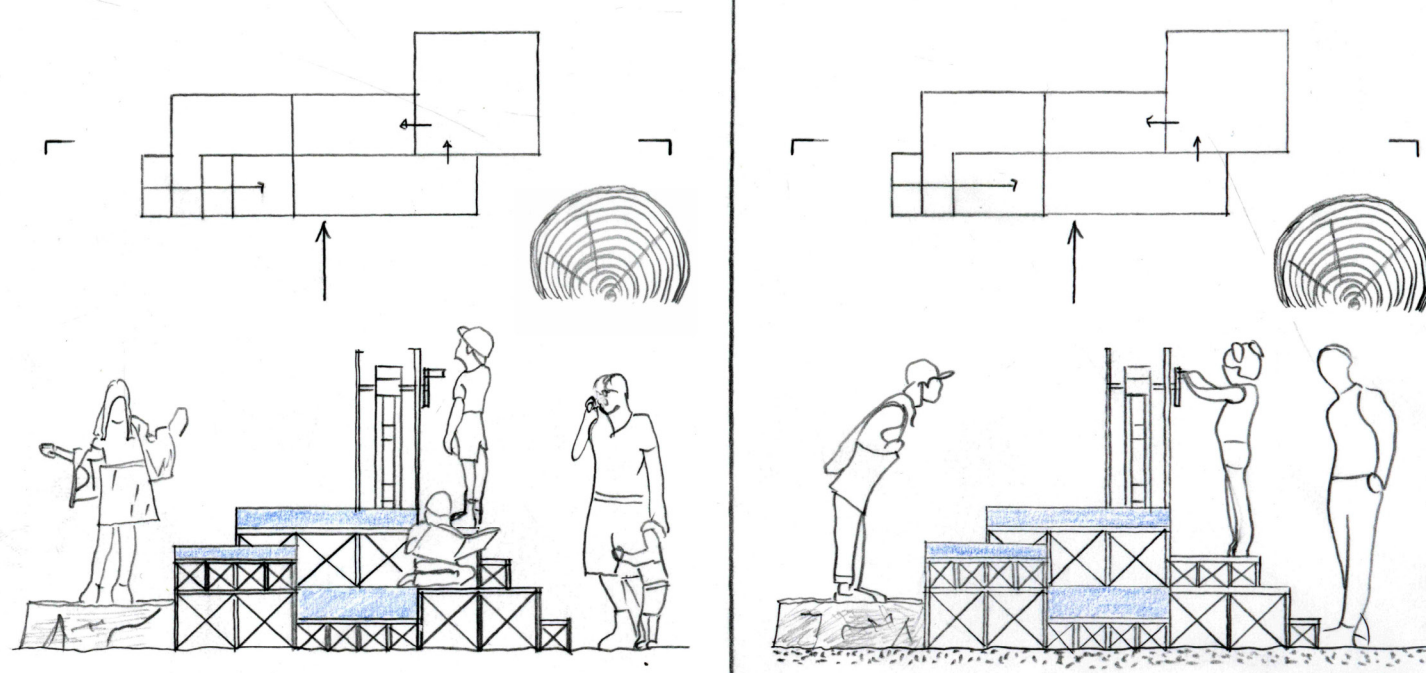
FINAL DESIGN AND SPATIAL ARRANGEMENT
INITIAL SITUATION

The final seating design promotes behavioral flexibility, enabling users to interact with the water in various ways. Its adaptable form supports a variety of sitting positions and encourages different types of interaction within the space.



Behavioral Flexibility
Topographical Integration
Functional Clarity
Aesthetic Harmony

The design is flexible and includes a structure that allows children to interact with the water, but the positioning of the first step is poor, as it is too close to the edge.



Behavioral Flexibility
Topographical Integration
Functional Clarity
Aesthetic Harmony

The design offers some flexibility, but the top platform is too small.

OBSERVATION AND REFLECTION

