

## MANUAL FLOW - A MICRO-PUBLIC SPACE

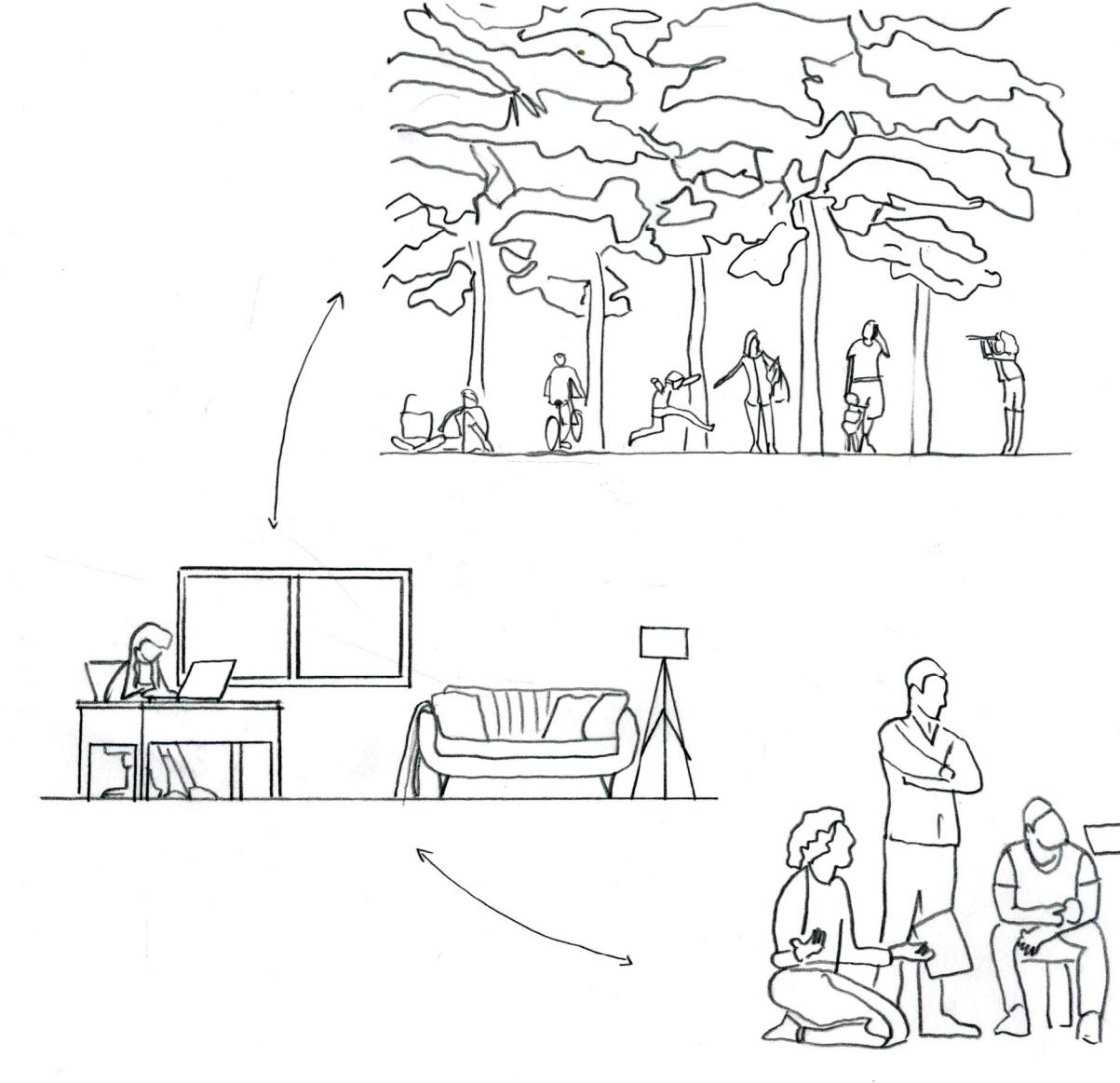
### METHODOLOGY

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 meeting area. Scrutiny 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

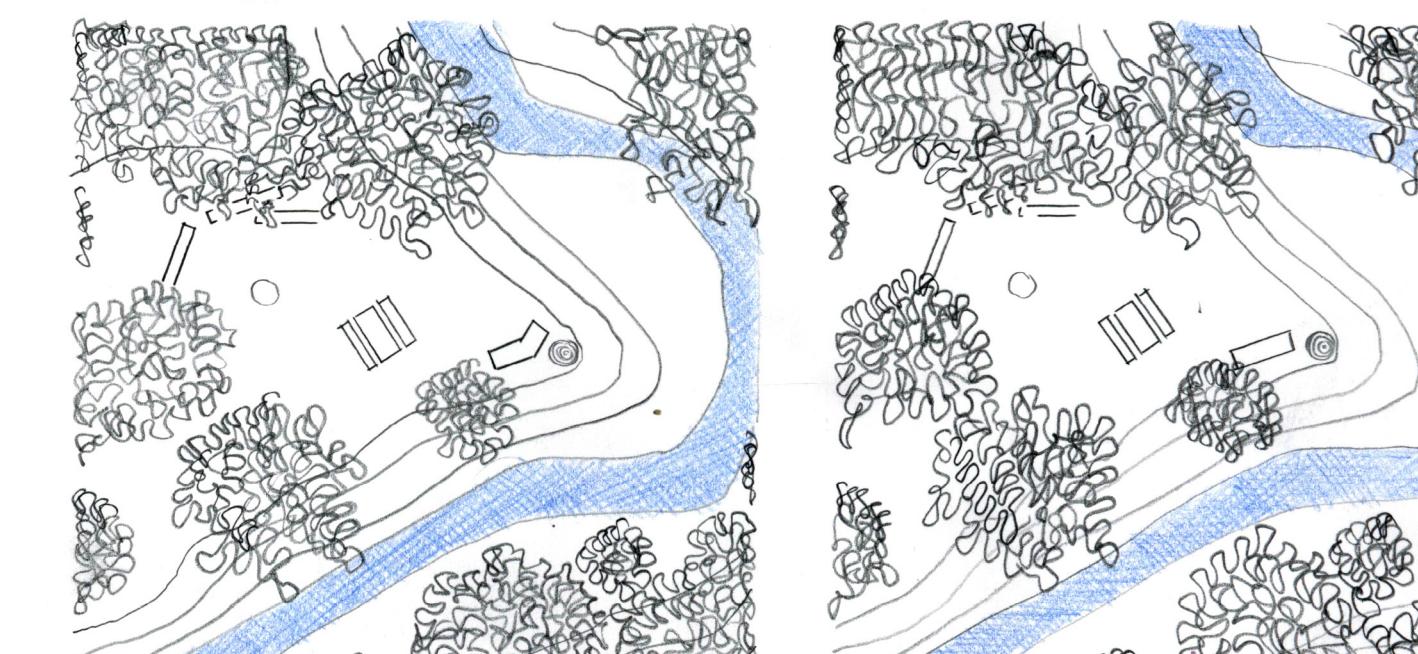
Project Manual Flow  
Sofia Thuring



## 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 base opens to a pool which opens towards the corner, creating a dynamic spatial response. However, this geometry would present significant construction challenges.

**Dialogue with the Existing Space**  
Proportionality  
Accessibility  
Form and Construction

Although the modification reduces geometric complexity, it creates negative relations and spatial tension. The elevated base creates a visual barrier and reduces the accessibility.

**Dialogue with the Existing Space**  
Proportionality  
Accessibility  
Form and Construction

The form of the proposed design of the previous version, while reducing construction challenges, still creates a visual barrier and alters the spatial dynamics. A functional water connection would require either complex construction or a second cable car to move the second pond.

**Dialogue with the Existing Space**  
Proportionality  
Accessibility  
Form and Construction

Although the design provides the framework for the pond, the internal decoration is missing. The water feature has flowing freely, turbulence, it is considerably difficult to control the provided ponds.

**Dialogue with the Existing Space**  
Proportionality  
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Form and Construction

The effect in the design can easily function as a barrier. It is apparent, but the position is not clear. The design permits a multifunctional element, yet it would require additional intervention to prevent the cable car crashing.

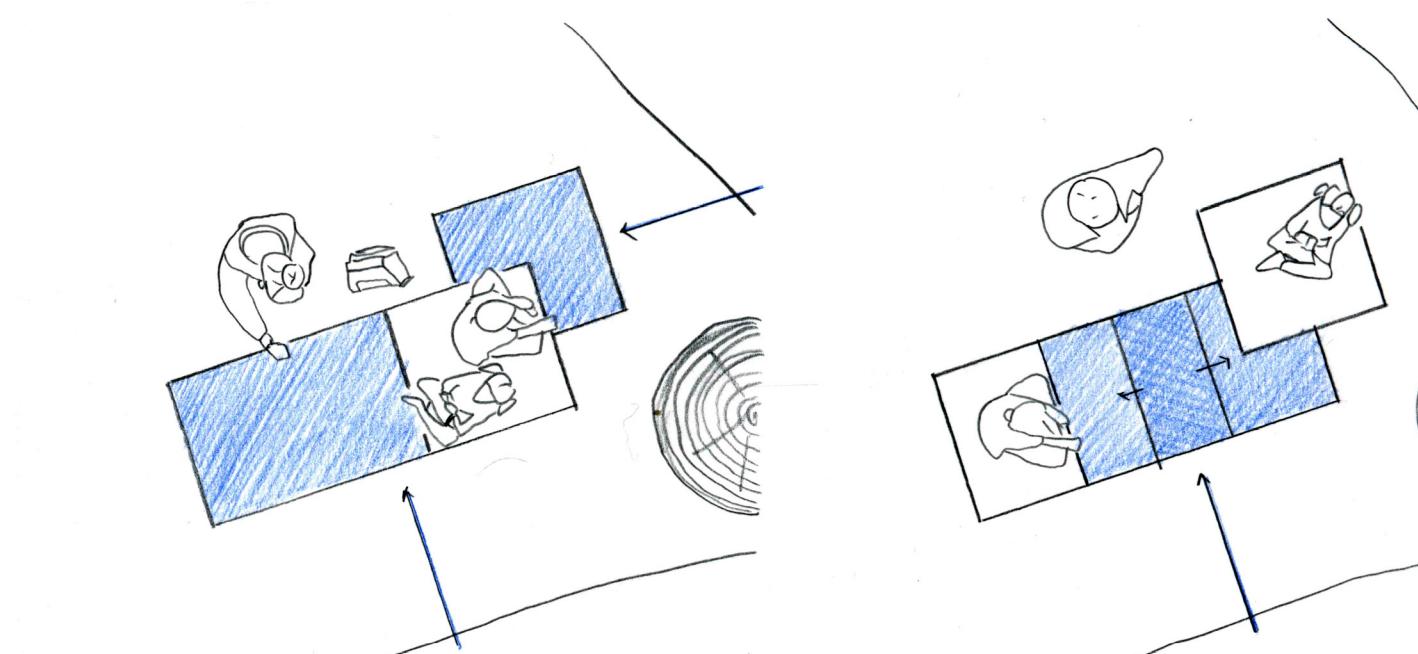
**Dialogue with the Existing Space**  
Proportionality  
Accessibility  
Form and Construction

Positioning a simple multifunctional element near the cable car service, activation without interference in the function also serves as an additional observation point.

## 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

Putting the basin in the center of the space creates a larger space between the two water basins. This state can be useful and alters the spatial dynamics. A functional water connection would require either complex construction or a second cable car to move the second pond.

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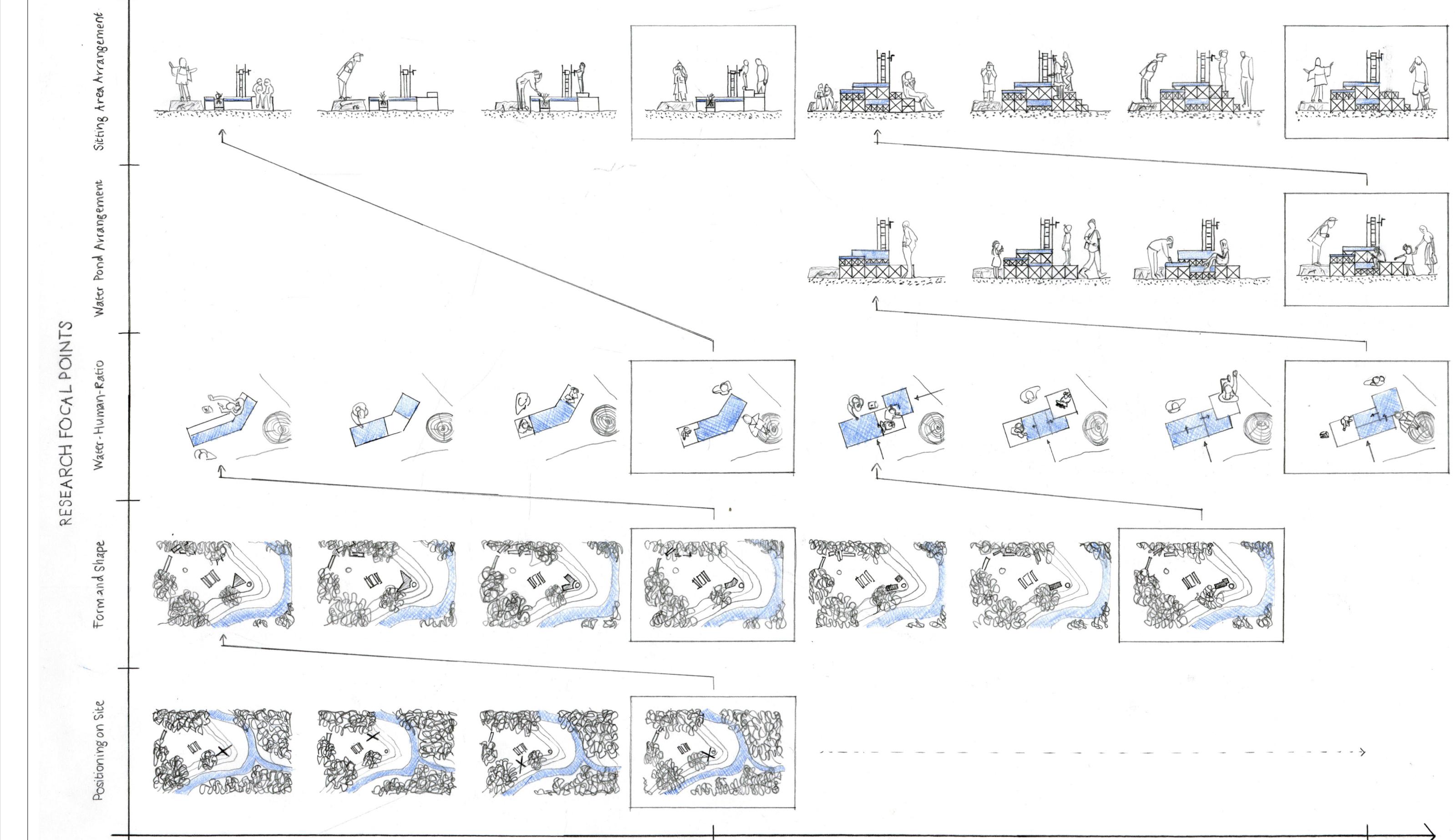
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## GRAPH AND CONCLUSION

### RESEARCH FOCAL POINTS

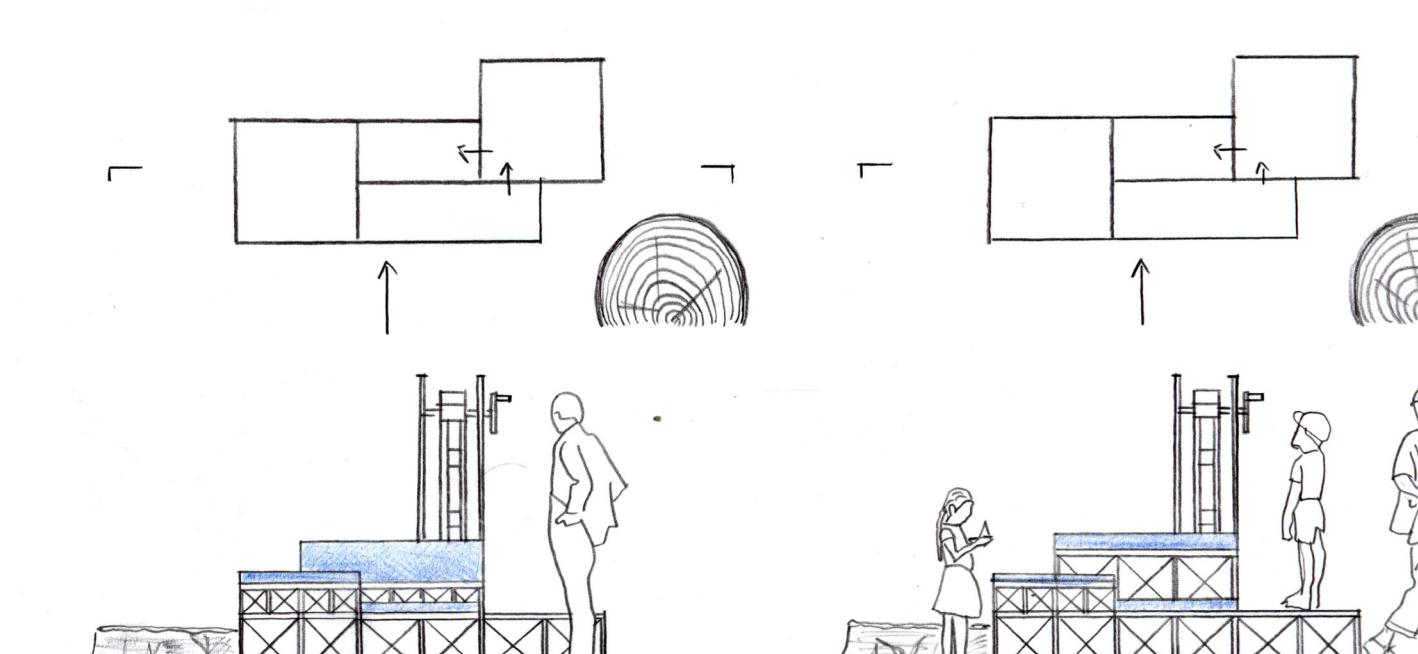


### DESIGN EVALUATION OVER TIME

## SPATIAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE WATER PONDS

### INITIAL SITUATION

The four small 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 and could be situated further to create a more integrated and aesthetic presence.

**Interaction potential**  
Topographical Integration  
Functional Clarity  
Aesthetic Harmony

By raising the first step, each pond achieves its own distinct height. However, the function of the last pond remains unclear.

**Interaction potential**  
Topographical Integration  
Functional Clarity  
Aesthetic Harmony

This design provides multiple ways to interact with the water. Furthermore, the water retention levels are at specific points.

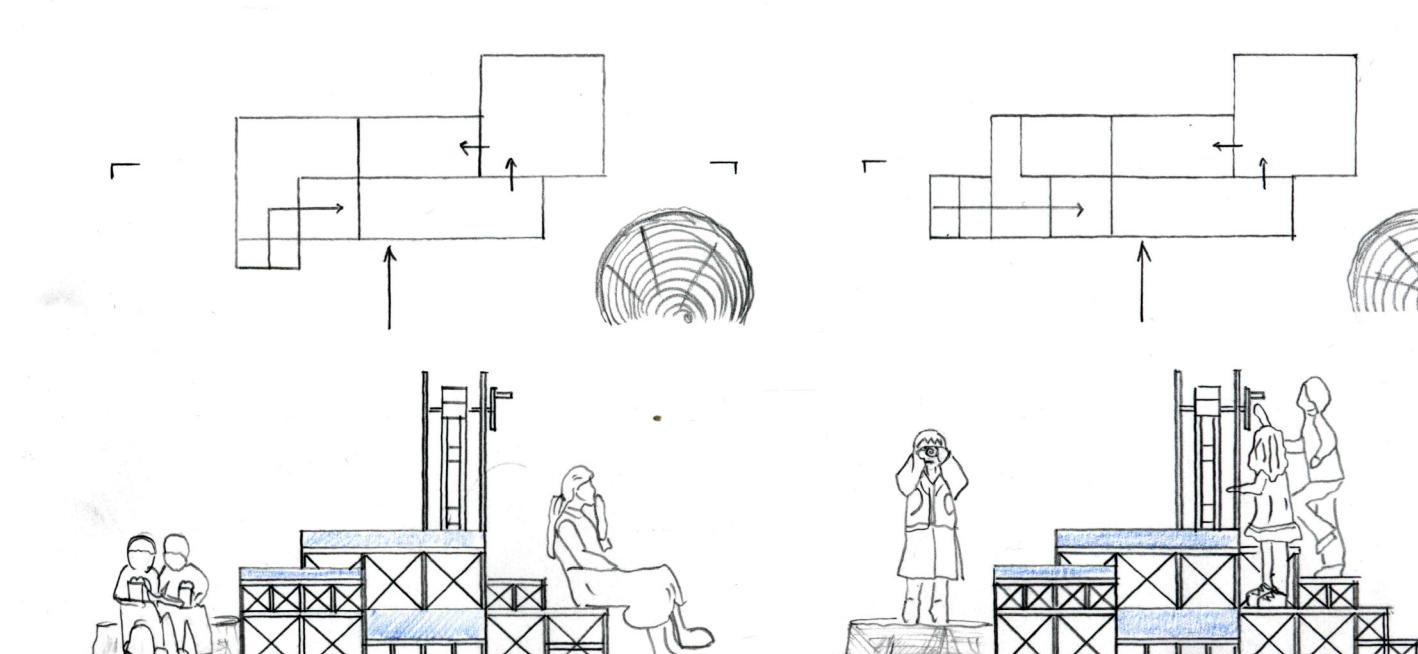
**Interaction potential**  
Topographical Integration  
Functional Clarity  
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This design offers some flexibility but the top plateau is too small.

## 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  
Programmatic Clarity  
Aesthetic Harmony

The design is flexible and includes stairs that allow children to sit on the cable car. However, the positioning of the first step is poor, as it is close to the cliff edge.

**Behavioral Flexibility**  
Topographical Integration  
Programmatic Clarity  
Aesthetic Harmony

The design offers various ways for sitting and standing, which encourages people to interact. However, the placement of the first step is poor, as it is close to the cliff edge.

**Behavioral Flexibility**  
Topographical Integration  
Programmatic Clarity  
Aesthetic Harmony

The three levels support both sitting and standing, offering strong flexibility. The top plateau provides shade, yet the sitting area is exposed, while the middle tier could serve as an additional observation point.

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## OBSERVATION AND REFLECTION

### Observation

The water from the cable car falls approximately 25 centimetres into the top water basin. Due to the force with which each container is cracked, the water falls at a slight angle into the basin. Consequently, some of the water occasionally splashes over the edge and into the lowest basin. Improvement:

raise the basin widen the basin

### Observations

Due to on-site safety observations, the entire structure had to be installed further away from the tree trunk. As a result, the tree trunk loses some of its original significance within the design.

