

Impression of Experiential Spaces in Architecture

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Abstract—Space is defined as the unlimited expanse in which everything is located or an empty area usually bounded in some way between things. It is the boundless three-dimensional extent in which objects and events have relative position and directions?

To make a building more interesting, architects will experiment with aesthetic qualities of space by varying the width and height of rooms through which people will move.

The architect also shapes behavioural space, or the space we can actually move through and use. Architecture space is a powerful shaper of behaviour. Our perception of space also differs from individual to individual, based on the person's psychology, mentality, physical state, background, memory, observation and the overall environment together with time-Era and Culture. We experience the space's interior space in terms of their form, their structure, their aesthetics and how others and we relate to them. "This constitutes the reality of our physical experience, but spaces not only have an existence in reality, they also have a metaphorical existence." They express meaning and give out certain messages about the space. They tell stories, for their forms and space planning give us hints about how they should be experienced or Perceived. Space in architecture is not void, it is a provision and it has to be maintained and conserved carefully. In this paper we are dealing with types of spaces used in architecture and how sense of an enclosure may be in terms of any material or type give or contribute to become a beautiful space

Keywords: space, architecture, culture, enclose,

"space was the essence of architecture". Very correctly said by

—"Frank Lloyd Wright....."

1. IMPORTANCE OF SPACE

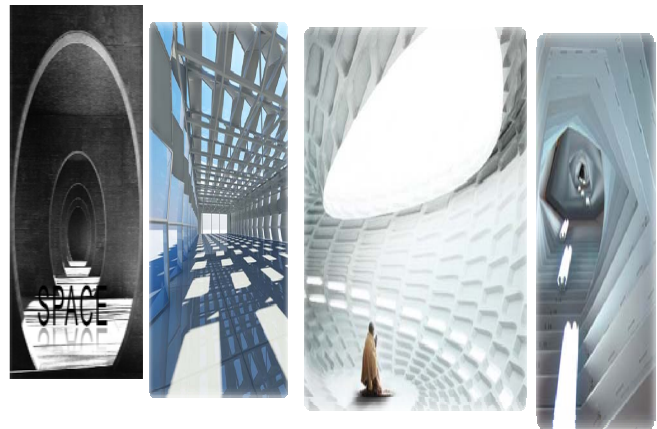
Space is the relative position of one three-dimensional object to another. To make a building more interesting, architects will experiment with aesthetic qualities of space by varying the width and height of rooms through which people will move. Architects also speak of space as the amount of land that will be occupied by a building on a site.

Our perception of space also differs from individual to individual, based on the person's psychology, mentality, physical state, background, memory, observation and the overall environment together with time - Era and Culture. The architect also shapes behavioural space, or the space we can actually move through and use. Architecture. space is a

powerful shaper of behavior. Winston Churchill said "We shape our buildings and afterwards our buildings shape us. "

2. INTRODUCTION ABOUT SPACES:

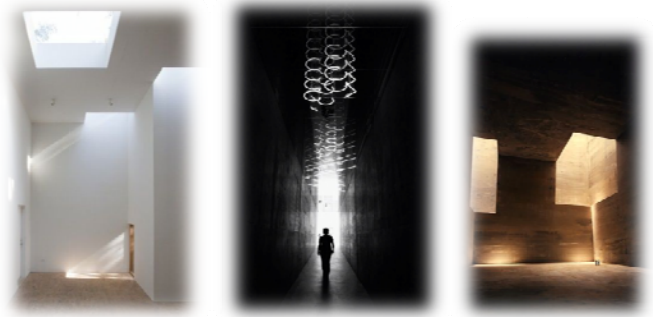
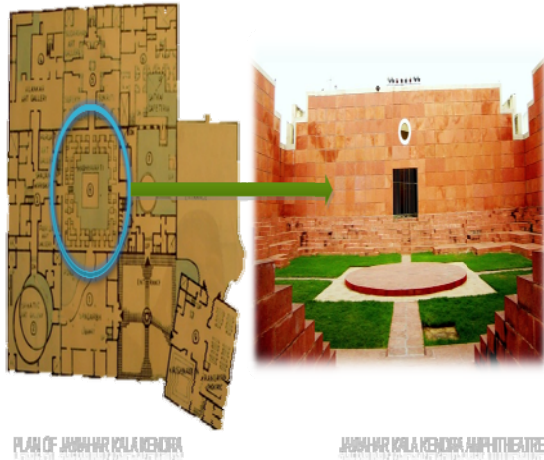
Space is the boundless three-dimensional extent in which objects and events have relative position and direction.



Space can be defined as the unlimited expanse in which everything is located or an empty area usually bounded in some way between things.

3. ARCHITECTURAL SPACES APPRECIATION THROUGH PERCEPTION

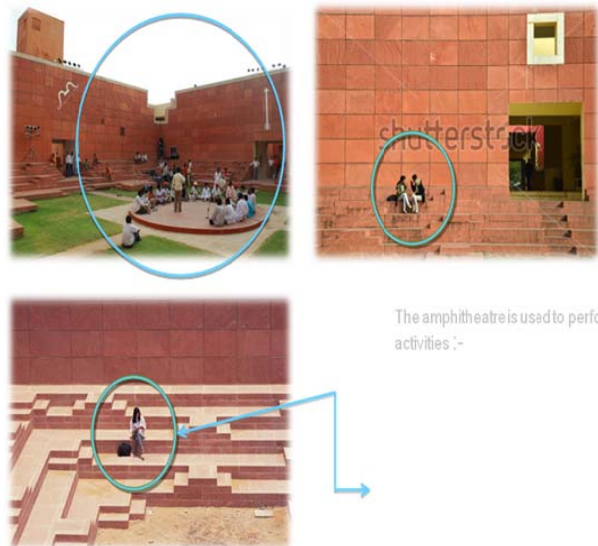
Architectural spaces are more than just a stage of our lives; they also reflect the society, the image of an era and most importantly the culture. Therefore the spatial experience provided has become an important factor in the communication of the architecture and the perceiver. The virtue of a successful architecture is based on the language of the experience provided rather than the form itself, which mediated between the perceiver and the space. The spatial experience should be something to be enjoyed and shared by the majority of people. If it is shared more widely because more people understand it, take it seriously; chances are the space has being perceived and appreciated by the public and fulfilled its social responsibility.



“The best way to observe is by forming part of what you are observing.” If your space forms part of a landscape, it will expand to the outer limits of your gaze; that is how architecture can become a vital experience. Space is created by a specific set of natural and artificial things whose architecture is involved in its creation.

PLAN OF JAWAHAR KALA KENDRA

Large open areas that give a feel of grandeur can invite people to come in and congregate.

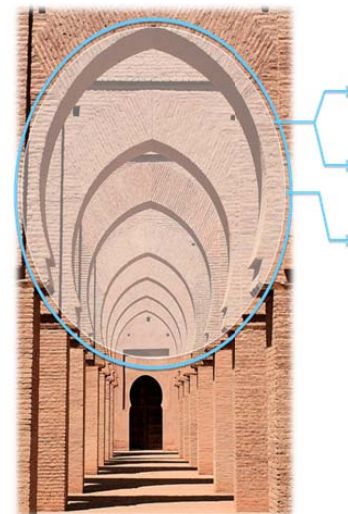


The amphitheatre is used to perform various activities :-

4. HOW WE GOT A SENSE OF SPACE

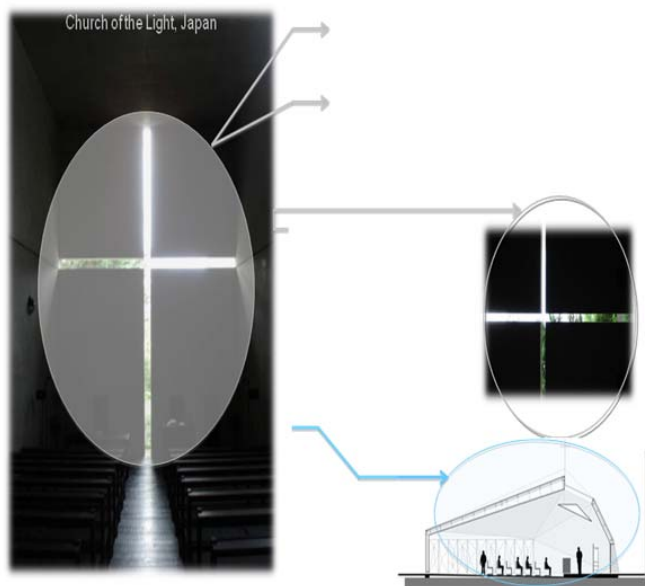
A building isn't just about the solid walls that hold the roof up, it is really about the void in between the walls.

This is what we refer to as the space, an intangible concept of each separate area in the building. Spaces can be designed to evoke certain emotions and produce specific results. Large open areas that give a feel of grandeur can invite people to come in and congregate, while a small space can provide a sense of comfort and invite individual use. Colors can evoke emotions as well, where warm, bright colors can give people a sense of energy and excitement, cool colors can give a feeling of calm and comfort. Lighting adds to the sense of space as well, as harsh down lighting evokes the opposite feeling of cool ambient lighting. The materials used in the space can influence the same emotions and also help to control sound as well. Empty concrete buildings will echo and feel cold, while a wood and stone wall will feel comforting and warm. The architect intends to envelop individuals, integrate them, and achieve a unity between them and their surroundings.



Space, basically, is a dimension dependent on the viewer or his/her viewpoint. Most people cannot experience the "emptiness" of space but instead, their attention is drawn to the material that defines the outer limits of the space. In this image the arches of the Mosque are trying to define the space through their shape and material. Even if an individual is not able to experience the space the arches are catching the attention of the perceiver defining the outer limits of the space. The arches are being emphasized throughout the pathway.

There is continuity and linearity in this space which creates a path or direction to reach to a specific point for the perceiver. This space is showing the interplay between solid matter and the void.



We experience the space's interior space in terms of their form, their structure, their aesthetics and how others and us relate to them. "This constitutes the reality of our physical experience, but spaces not only have an existence in reality, they also have a metaphorical existence. " They express meaning and give out certain messages about the space. They tell stories, for their forms and space planning give us hints about how they should be experienced or perceived.

The cross is expressing a meaning and giving out a certain message about the space—Like it is a humble, meditative place of worship

In this space the light is defining and creating spatial perceptions. The space is giving a message through its metaphorical existence—The intersection of light and solid raises the occupants awareness of the spiritual and secular within themselves.