

Enhancement Of The Designer Performance In Office Interior Design

Tuğba Karaaslan

İTÜ Istanbul Technical University
Interior Architecture Department, IMIAD, Turkey

Dr. Deniz Ayşe Yazıcıoğlu

Istanbul Technical University
Interior Architecture Department, Turkey

ABSTRACT

It is also a reality in the literature that the developing and changing conditions have become inevitable for being considered in the area of interior space design and application and being directed towards restructuring works in this regard. In this approach, one of the key concepts is “performance-based design”. It is also being tried to develop models intended for determination of factors affecting the performance of a specific actor, within a certain period, among the works related to the performance. One of the most important actors for interior space design is the designer. In Kleeman’s opinion, designer’s success primarily depends on his/her capability to fulfill accurately and completely the evaluations intended for recognizing the user at the preliminary stage. Because, the success of interior space design, is measured through to what extent it meets the user’s desires and needs. In this context, the purpose of the study has been decided as reviewing the documents used during determination of the user’s desires and needs at the preliminary stage and recommending necessary revisions in order to acquire complete, accurate data. The scope of the study has been limited to only office interior space design projects for the purpose of reaching detailed results. In line with this scope and objective defined, literature and practical application resources have been investigated as the methodology at the first stage in order to determine the documents utilized towards recognition of the user at office design. Afterwards, the entire documents obtained have been examined by comparing in a systematic manner and deficiencies of these documents have been set forth. And at the last stage, some suggestions have been made for elimination of these deficiencies.

Keywords: Performance based design, office interior design, clientquestionnaire.

INTRODUCTION

It is also a reality in the literature that the developing and changing conditions have become inevitable for being considered in the area of interior space design and application and being directed towards restructuring works in this regard. In this approach, one of the key concepts is “performance-based design”, and in this direction it is inevitable to be reconsidered of the entire design process from an integrated point of view [1; 2].

“Performance” is a measurable phenomenon. The realization of achievement of any purpose according to which criteria, with a performance at which level, is as important as reaching the goal. How to increase the performance has become one of the basic subjects discussed in recent years in both literature, and its practice side.

Among the studies associated with the performance, it is also being tried to develop models for determination of factors affecting the performance of a specific actor, at a certain process [1; 2].

One of the most important actors for interior space design and implementation is the designer. In Kleeman's [3] opinion, designer's success primarily depends on his/her capability to fulfill in a healthy manner the evaluations intended for recognizing the user at the preliminary stage. Because, the success of interior space design, is measured through to what extent it meets the user's needs and adequate time should be allocated for the interviews conducted to determine these needs. Ching [4] strongly emphasizes the necessity of taking into consideration the users and action requirements in order to understand the function of the interior space in a best and most accurate way and to meet the necessities associated with them. Meanwhile, Arcan and Evcic [4] state that the combination of single actions resulting from the requirements of the user who is the element required to be considered most in this process forms the action areas, and the action areas form the usage areas by coming together, after expressing that the user is the criterion of everything in the design process. In this context, they stress that interior space design is also carried out via arrangement of appropriate circulation areas of action areas and necessary equipping elements. In other words, the interior space is configured for its user. Stephenson and Stephenson [6] state in a manner supporting all these thoughts that the designer might have valuable ideas at the beginning point; however these ideas are of no importance in case of being incompatible with the needs and wishes of the user.

Due to all these reasons, wishes and needs are identified in consultation with the user at the outset of the design process. There're various documents that will assist the designer to make correct identifications at this stage. Completeness and accuracy of the data acquired from these documents will substantially enhance the performance of the designer in project-planning process.

PURPOSE AND METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the study has been decided to examine the documents used for identification of users' wishes and needs at the preliminary stage of interior architecture project and to make necessary suggestions in order to obtain complete, accurate data through these documents. And the scope of the study has been limited to only office interior space design projects for the purpose of reaching detailed results. The reason for preference of office spaces is the time spent at workplaces constituting a very significant part of lives of many people [7; 8]. In the first stage, the documents used intended for determination of users' wishes and needs in office interior space design will be investigated as the methodology in accordance with this scope and aim defined. Afterwards, the entire documents obtained will be examined by comparing in a systematic manner and deficiencies of these documents have been set forth. And in the final stage of the study, some suggestions will be submitted for elimination of these deficiencies.

EXAMINATION OF THE DOCUMENTS USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETERMINATION OF USERS' WISHES AND NEEDS IN OFFICE INTERIOR SPACE DESIGN

In the first stage, literature and practical application resources have been investigated in order to discover the documents used for identification of users' wishes and need in office interior space design. As a result of these studies conducted, a total of 288 questions have been acquired from 21 different resources [9; 10; 11; 12; 13; 14; 15; 16; 17; 18; 19; 20; 21; 22; 23; 24; 25; 26; 27; 28; 29]. Later, these aforementioned 288 questions have been examined in a comparative manner and they have been reduced to a total of 92 questions by eliminating the ones showing similarity. Meanwhile, in the last stage these 92 questions have been divided into two basic groups depending on the nature of answers to be received. These are:

Questions intended for identification of user opinions regarding existing office interior space design (Table 1), Questions intended for identification of user wishes and needs related to office interior space design to be done soon (Table 2).

Table 1. Questions intended for identification of user opinions regarding existing office interior space design

Questions	References																		
	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]	[21]	[22]	[23]	[25]	[26]	[27]	[28]	[29]
What are the main business activities of your company?		X			X														X
What is the size/volume of your company?		X											X						
What is the level of recognition of your company?		X																	
Who are your typical customers?		X																	
Who are your rivals in the market?		X																	
What is your budget?									X		X					X		X	
What is the expected start date of the project?													X						
What is the time allocated for the design and building process?											X			X	X			X	
What is the monthly rent or monetary value of the project area?													X						
What is the monetary value of neighboring areas?													X						
What is the age of the building?													X						
Who is the primary decision maker during the project period?														X				X	
What is the scope of the project?														X		X			
What is the total area?													X						
Which qualifications are needed in the design team?														X	X			X	
What are your preferences about design styles and color?										X		X				X	X	X	
What are your preferences in terms of office furniture?								X											X
Do you want structural change?													X			X			
Is there any rule for making structural change?													X						
What kind of spaces do you need in terms of functionality/size?	X	X		X						X		X		X	X	X		X	
How a workspace do you need?			X	X	X		X	X	X				X						X
What is the circulation density in the office?										X									
Do you have any personal preference related to the design?	X		X									X							
Do you want to increase transparency in the office?			X																
How effective is the office aesthetics and design on the personnel satisfaction?					X														
Are there people who're working from home in your office?			X																
At what interval and in what way do you use your office?	X							X											
Which environmental condition is the most important factor in performing your work?				X	X														
Which office dynamics is the most important factor in performing your work?					X														
Which office opportunities have the most important effect on performing your job?					X														
Which technological factors have the most important effect on performing your job?					X														
Which one has the most important effect on performing your job?					X														
If you're using your workspace for meetings and interviews, what is the maximum number of people in these activities?								X											
To what extent your meetings necessitate visual and acoustic confidentiality?								X											
How often do you make meetings in the rooms outside the workspace?						X		X											
Which area do you prefer for a joint work in the office?								X											X
What are the preferences of the institution for informal meeting areas?																			X
What are the preferences of the institution for formal meeting rooms?																			X
What visual/audial confidentiality level should be in the office?		X	X			X	X												
What are the distracting factors in your workspace?						X	X	X											
Which sharing reduces your productivity?								X											
What are the first three choices of the institution to improve the collaborative work environment in the office?																			X
What are the first three choices of the institution to enhance the learning environment in the office?																			X
Do you make teamwork with other employees? How long was your last teamwork?								X											
What should be the distance between you and other people worked together?							X												
Which sizes and properties of storage areas do you need?								X			X								
What are the office supplies that you use most?								X											
How many of the files, which you have produced or got from somewhere else, do you keep?								X											
How long do your works remain in your workspace?								X											
How do the works to be done reach your desk?								X											
Do you share files with another employee?								X											
How often do you use reference material?								X											
Are there large graphical materials exhibited in your workspace?								X											
Do you use pinboard, flip chart etc. for working?								X										X	
What kind of artificial lighting is needed in the general space and private workspaces?				X		X			X										

When the questions for finding out the users' views regarding the existing office interior space design in Table 1 are evaluated, it has been seen that they're 37 in total; however their numerical distributions differed in each document. For example; evaluations are made for determination of user

views related to existing office interior space design on the basis of 11 questions by Hua [16], 6 questions by Hameed and Amjas [12], and only 1 question by Gensler [9]. In other words, it has been discovered that there's an embodiment intended for acquisition of information at different levels and nature from these documents used for same purpose.

When the questions intended for identification of user wishes and needs related to office interior space design to be done soon in Table 2 are evaluated, it has been seen that these are 55 in total, however their numerical distribution differed in each document just like in Table 1. For example, evaluations are made for determination of user views related to office interior space design to be done soon on the basis of 6 questions by Spencer [10], 3 questions by Lee and Brand [14] and only 1 question by Wilkinson, et.al. [18]. In other words, it has been discovered that there's an embodiment intended for acquisition of information at different levels and nature from these documents used for same purpose also in Table 2 just like in Table 1.

Additionally, when the data in Table 1 and Table 2 are analyzed, it has been seen that no problem has been identified for learning whether there're users (handicapped, etc.) requiring specific design or ergonomic features of the users. However, project planning of all components belonging to the space in compliance with the user's competencies and physical feature is the most fundamental necessity in terms of success of the design.

When the whole data acquired under the study is examined, it is seen that the questions were 92 in total towards determining the users' views on existing and future office interior space design (Table 1, Table 2). However, it has been ascertained that even Fmlink [17], who has the most evaluation questions, used only 22 of them. In other words, 70 different questions that will help to define the user's wishes and needs are neglected even in the resource that allows for gathering the most comprehensive data.

When 92 questions listed in Table 1 and Table 2 are analyzed, most of them have been observed to be in the nature of hampering to get clear and correct answers. For example; the answer to be given for the color by the user to the question of "What are your preferences about design styles and color? is probably going to be gray, dark blue, caramel etc. However, the possibility of sameness is very low for the definitions such as light gray or dark blue meant by the user and the color tones corresponding these names in the mind of the designer. A mistake to be done here, may cause the occurrence of undesirable consequences in terms of user pleasure. In other words, there's no embodiment to provide language unity between the user and the designer in existing documents.

When the questions in Table 1 and Table 2 are examined, it has been observed that there're not any problems towards cultural implications. However, the workplace has its social, cultural and psychological implications; furniture designers need to be aware of these consequences. For example, Europeans generally prefer products to be long-lasting and appreciate a sense of history, whereas countries such as Japan are more interested in the disposable and replaceable [30]. Also, in France culture dictates one should not work with one's back towards someone entering through the door [31; 32].

When the questions in Table 1 and Table 2 are analyzed, it is seen that there's not a clear problem intended for identifying the work flow process of the company that will use the office. However, Morrow et. Al. [33] emphasizes that one of the most important criteria in office interior space design is the identification of the firm's workflow process at the preliminary stage. Elsbach and Bechky [34] and Hua et. al. [35] state that imperfect knowledge on this subject will create trouble in respect of the compatibility of the business with physical working areas in new office design, and so this will considerably affect the performance of employees.

It is impossible to identify user wishes and needs at sufficient levels and correctly through present documents due to all these incompleteness determined. Therefore, some suggestions will be made for the elimination of this incompleteness at the next stage of the study.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IDENTIFICATION OF USER WISHES AND NEEDS AT A SUFFICIENT LEVEL AND CORRECTLY IN OFFICE INTERIOR SPACE DESIGN

It is recommended to use the entire 92 different questions listed in Table 1 and Table 2, when composing new documents that will enable the identification of user wishes and needs at a sufficient level and correctly in office interior space design.

It is recommended to define questions towards learning the users' ergonomic features or whether there is users (handicapped, etc) requiring specific design in the documents to be created newly. The question of "What are the anthropometric dimensions of the users" which is going to be one of the most important among these questions, should be described in an attribute that can be answered by considering the action groups and the action to be carried out in the space. In other words, documents must contain which anthropometric dimensions are required to be taken for which actions.

It is recommended to structure the questions in new documents in a nature to ensure getting clear and correct answers. As in the color example given above, it must be allowed to choose among a color chart instead of saying the tone and name of the color by the user when answering the question of "What are your preferences about design styles and color?"

It is recommended to create questions towards identification of cultural characteristics of firm employees in new documents. The criteria such as age, gender, social status must be taken into consideration when determining the cultural characteristics. Because the wishes and needs of individuals having same culture differ depending on the criteria like age, gender.

It is recommended to compose questions intended for identification of workflow process of the company which are not available in existing documents but significantly affecting the success of office interior space design. The questions should be created precisely towards identification of the system/systems used in document management by the company in order to carry out faultlessly the workflow process, the participants taken part in realization of each action, the action groups and the action of every step of the workflow process when identifying these questions.

Each of these recommendations made within scope of the study intended for improvement of the documents, are in the nature of separate scientific studies. The conclusions to be acquired from these scientific studies will allow for correctly and precisely structuring the documents that will be created soon.

RESULTS

It would be possible to determine user wishes and needs regarding office interior space designs in a more correct way through the use of documents to be composed in line with the

recommendations made within scope of the study. And so this will significantly enhance the performance of the designer.

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