







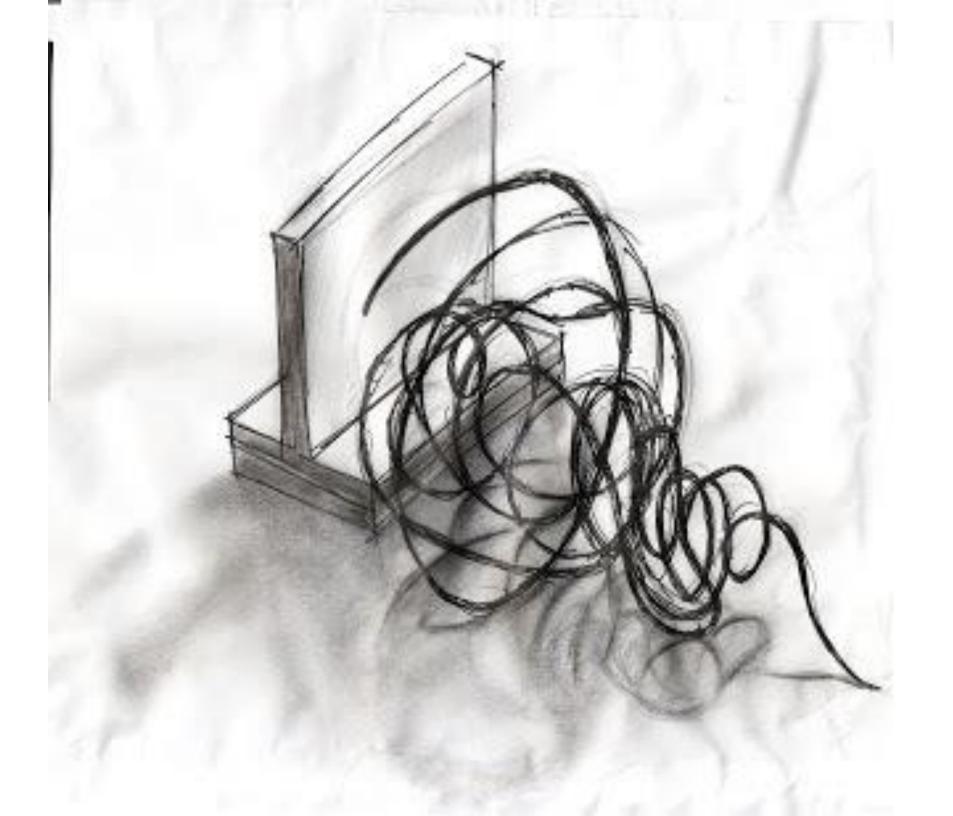


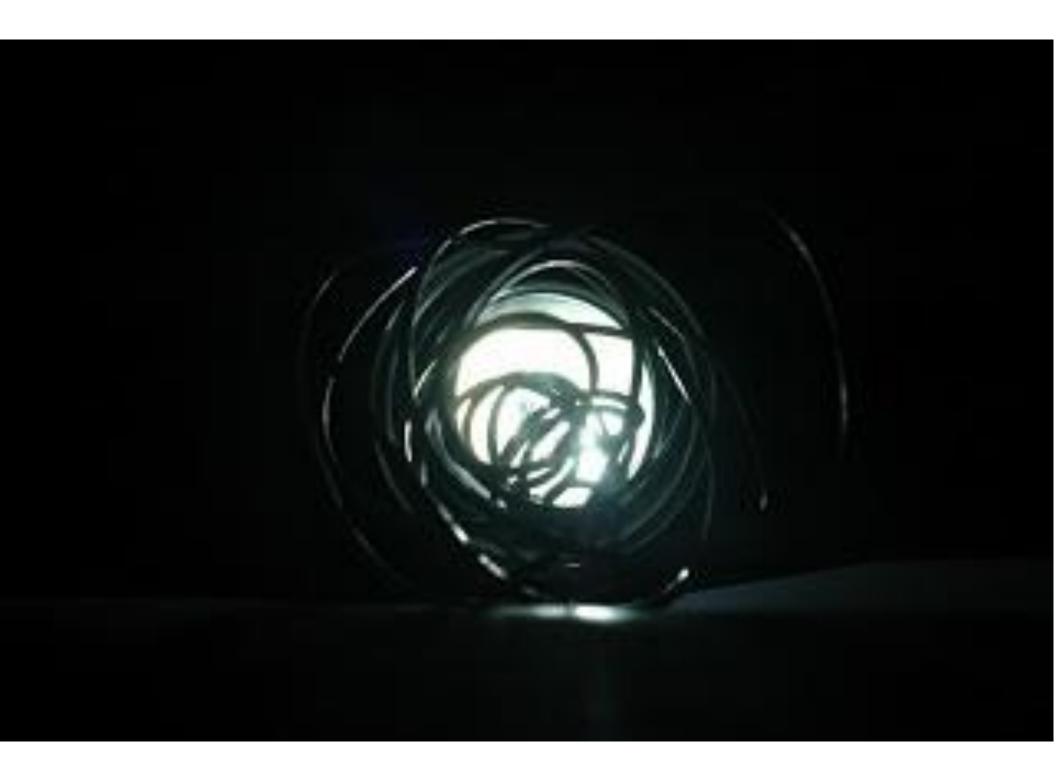


BOUNDARIES 'UNPHYSICAL BOUNDARIES'

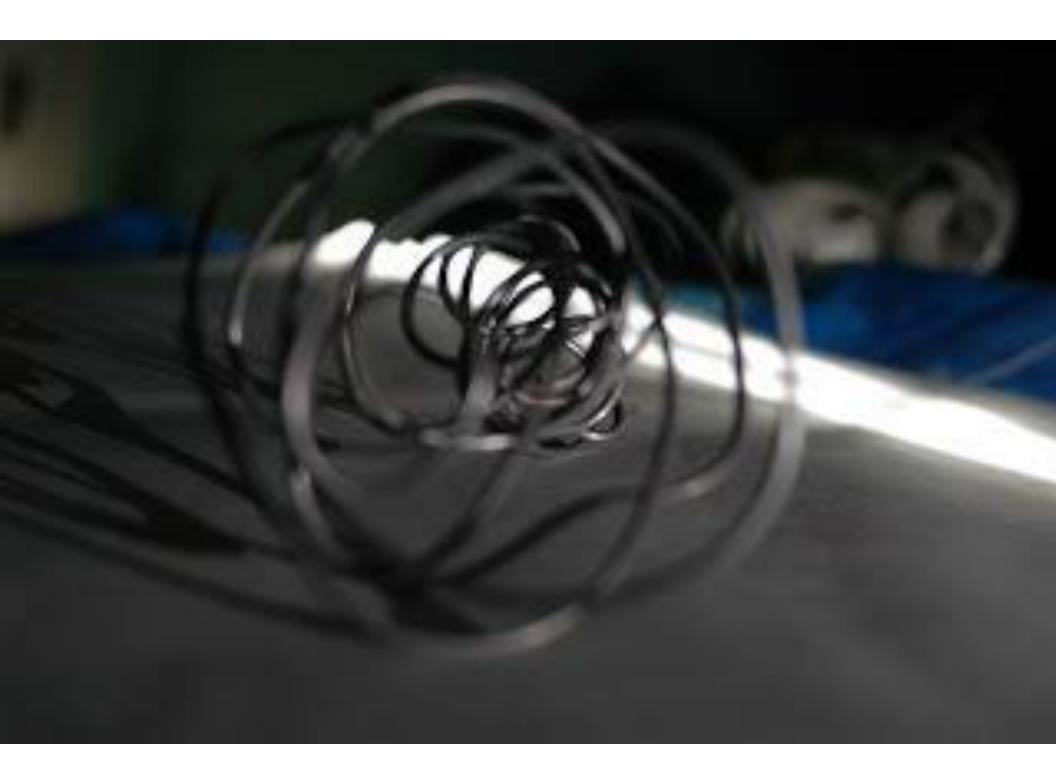
Here are some conceptual models to represent gasses, smoke, light and gravity









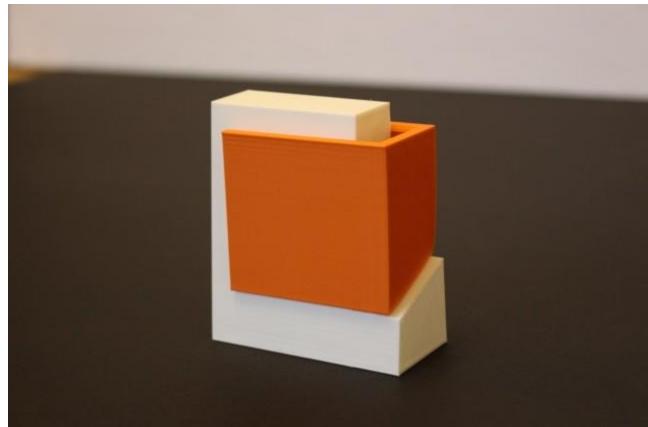




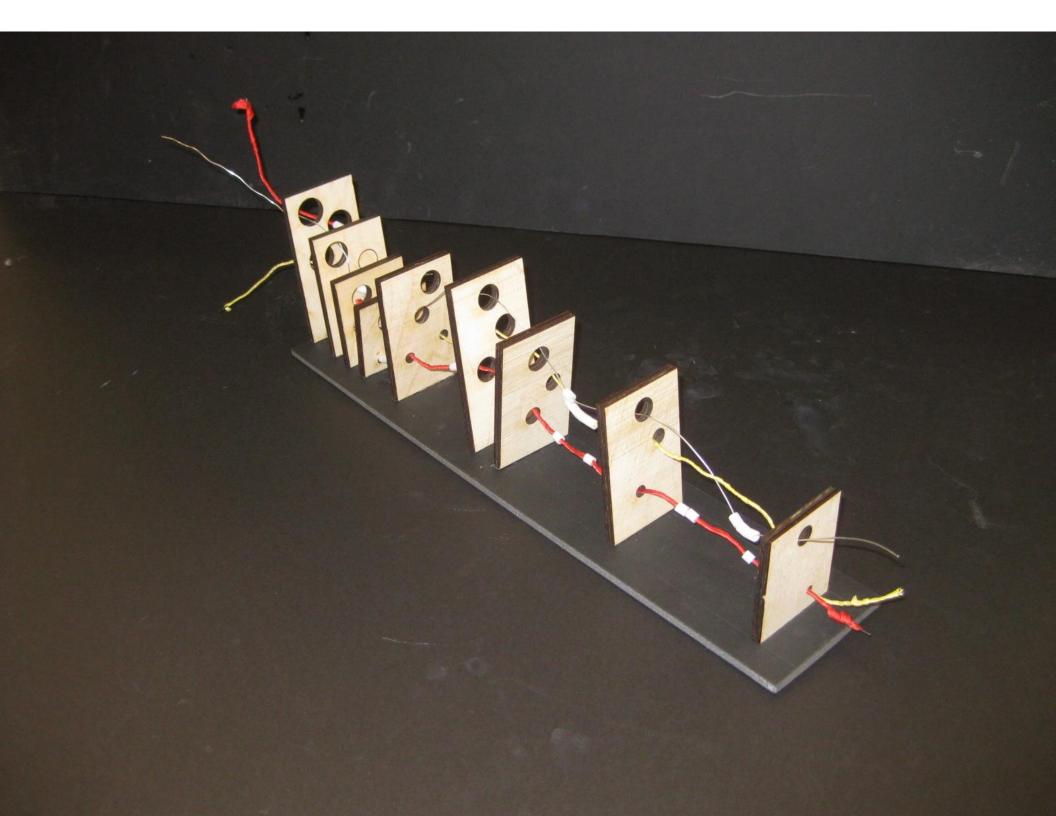


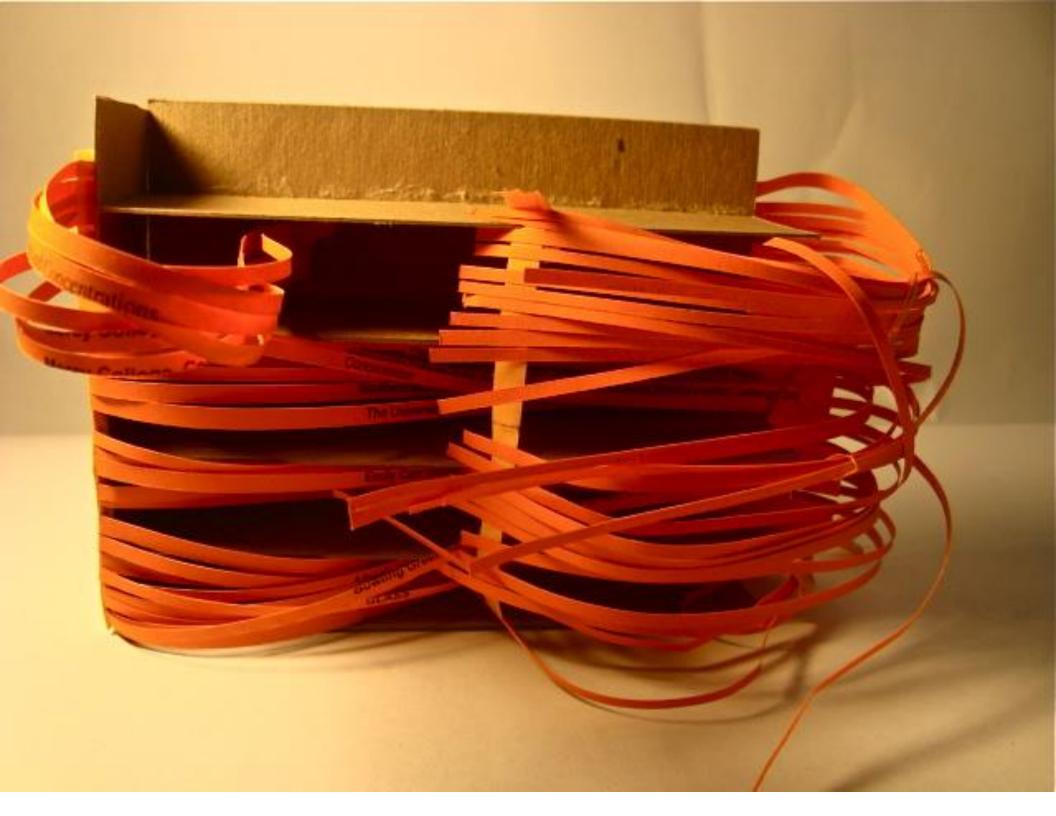


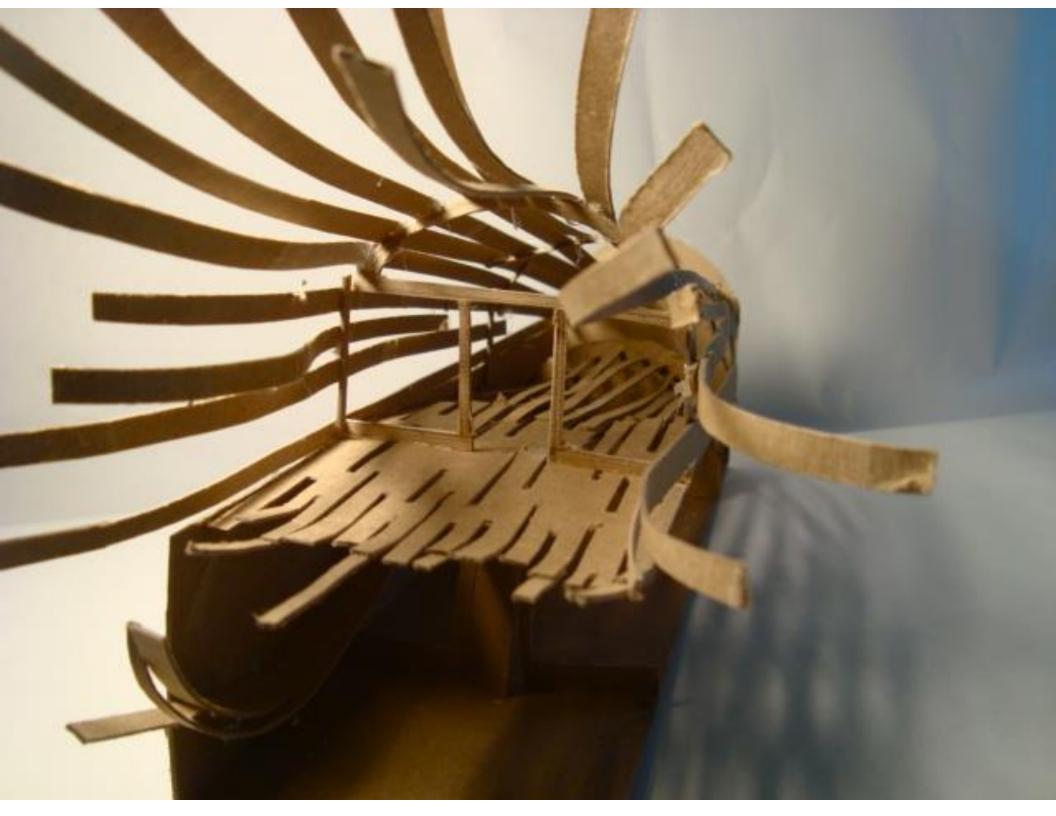




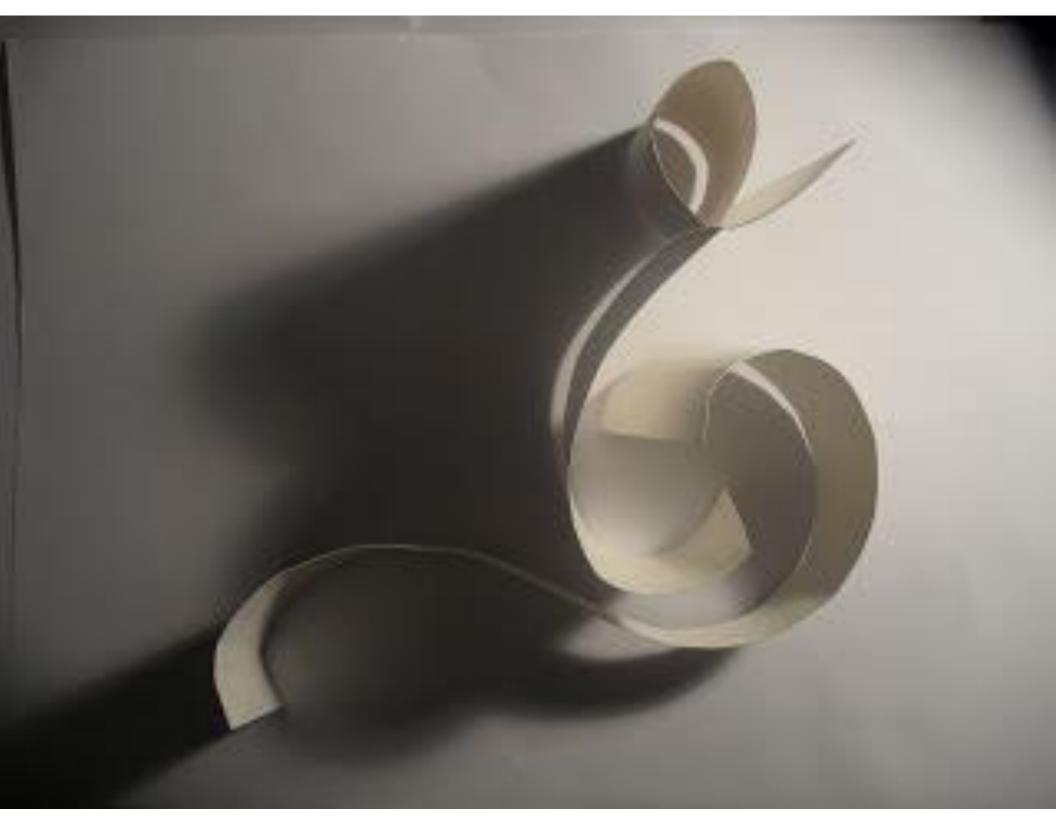






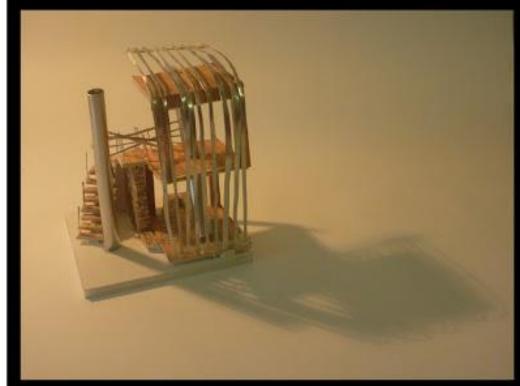






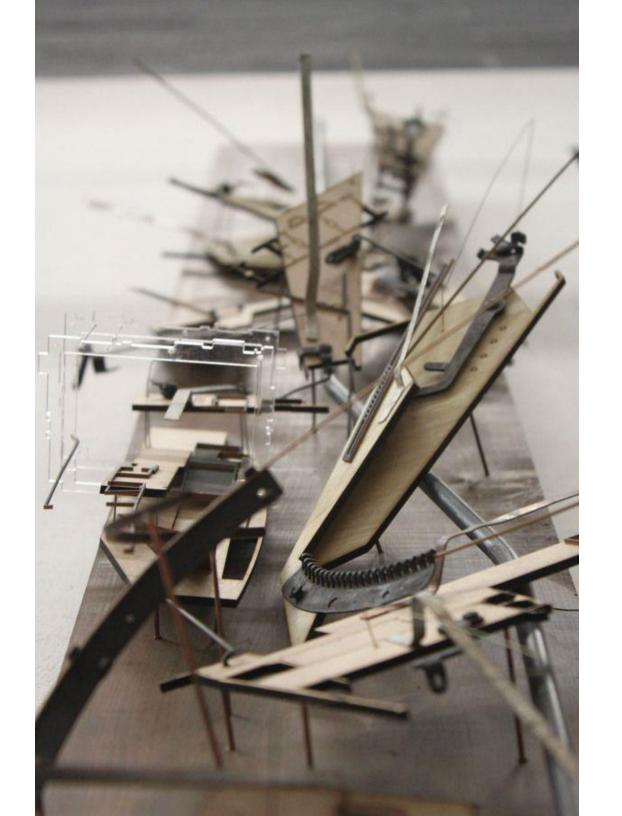




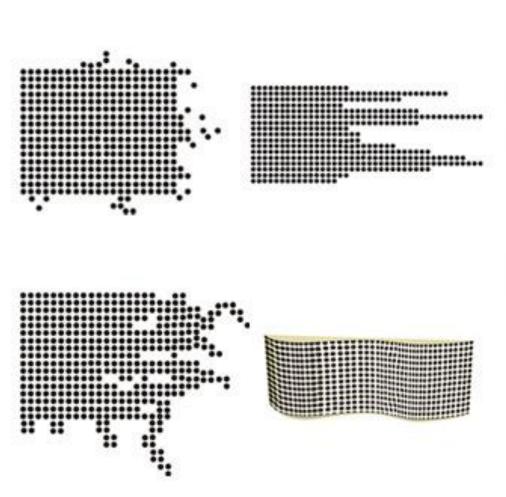








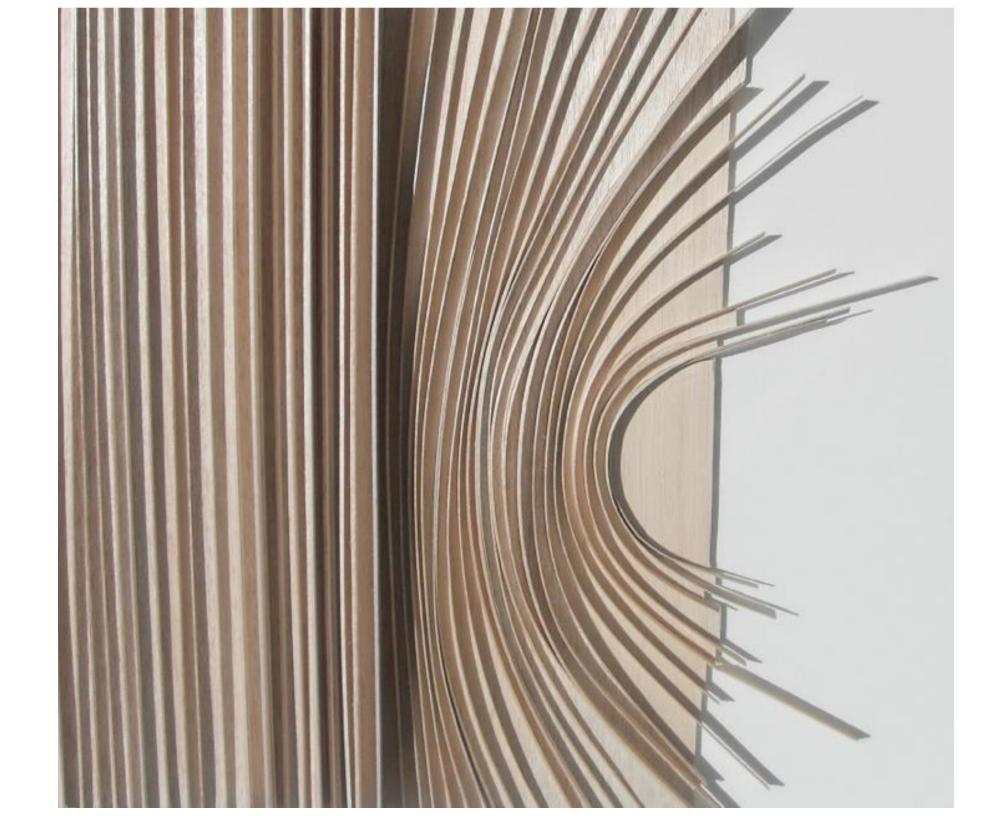






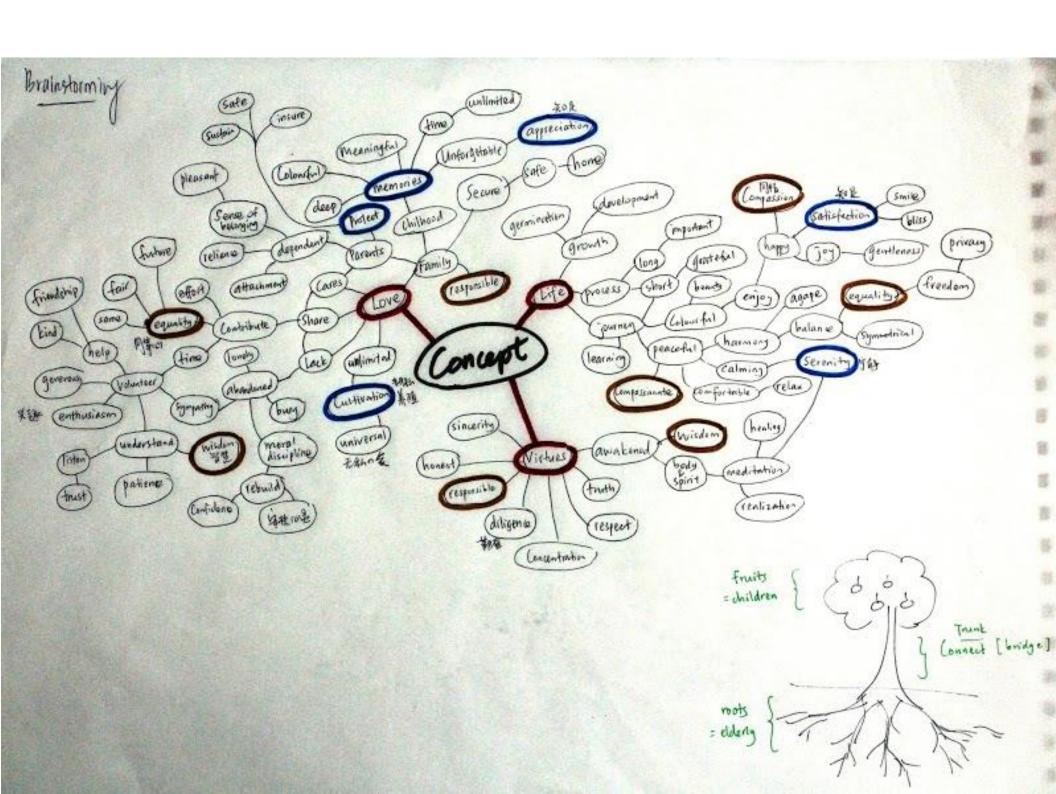












Motif

- ☐ Latin: Movere (v) motivus (n)
- 1.A dominant theme or central idea.
- motif [moh-teef], a situation, incident, idea, image, or character-type or any element of a work that is elaborated into a more general theme. Like resurrection, love, Desolation, etc...
- 2.A design or designed image that is **repeated over** and over with little to no differences.
- ☐ Repeated unit to create visual rhythm.











Designing, as a creative process, begins with you

- □ A design project, as an expression of need or desire, begins with a user, or client.
- ☐ The process of transforming a client's needs and desires into a physical, visible, space or object, begins with you.





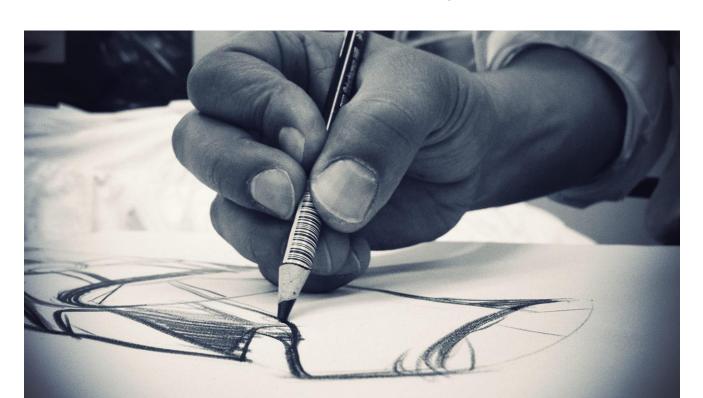
To be a creative designer:

- up you must have interests,
- up you must have experiences that enrich your interests,
- ☐ you must accumulate appropriate knowledge and skills that help you conduct the creative processes involved in designing.



The beginning point of a design exploration is open to your own individual interests and thoughts.

- □ how you begin a design exploration is substantially up to you.
- you can do almost anything at the very beginning of a design exploration, and it can work for you as a way to get into the complexities of a project.

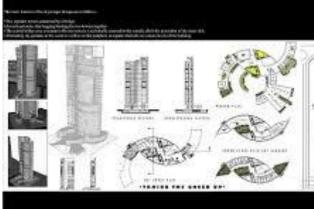


for example, to design a portfolio/graphics page layout, you could:

- spill ink on a piece of paper and let it run into a variety of shapes as gravity, and the absorption of the paper determine
- ☐ draw out a **regular**, **geometric grid**, of half inch squares.
- draw out an irregular geometric grid.
- draw out a set of lines that seem to be of the moment, gestural, and not necessarily 'rational'.







How you begin is up to you, but to be a good designer you must have interests in the things that make up the world of design

what kinds of things catch the attention of designers?

- □ **Space Quality:** How the designed space works with the user needs and requirements.
- ☐ **materials**: in terms of all the qualities that make different materials interesting, and beautiful.

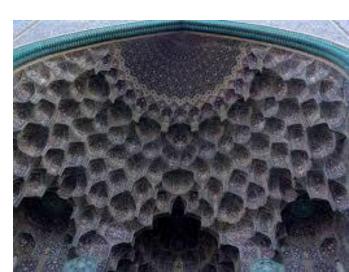




- geometry: the application of various shapes, the relationships between objects, the clarity of 'pure' forms (circle, sphere, square, cube, pyramid, equilateral triangle) or combination of them to create crazy forms.
- □ **size and scale**: the play between very small and very large in objects and in spaces
- color: the richness that is created by experiencing colors used in a purposeful relationship; colors that speak of an important 'reality', such as a regional material (red tile roofs of the southwest)







To do a complex activity at a high level, to do it really well, takes an unreasonable effort!

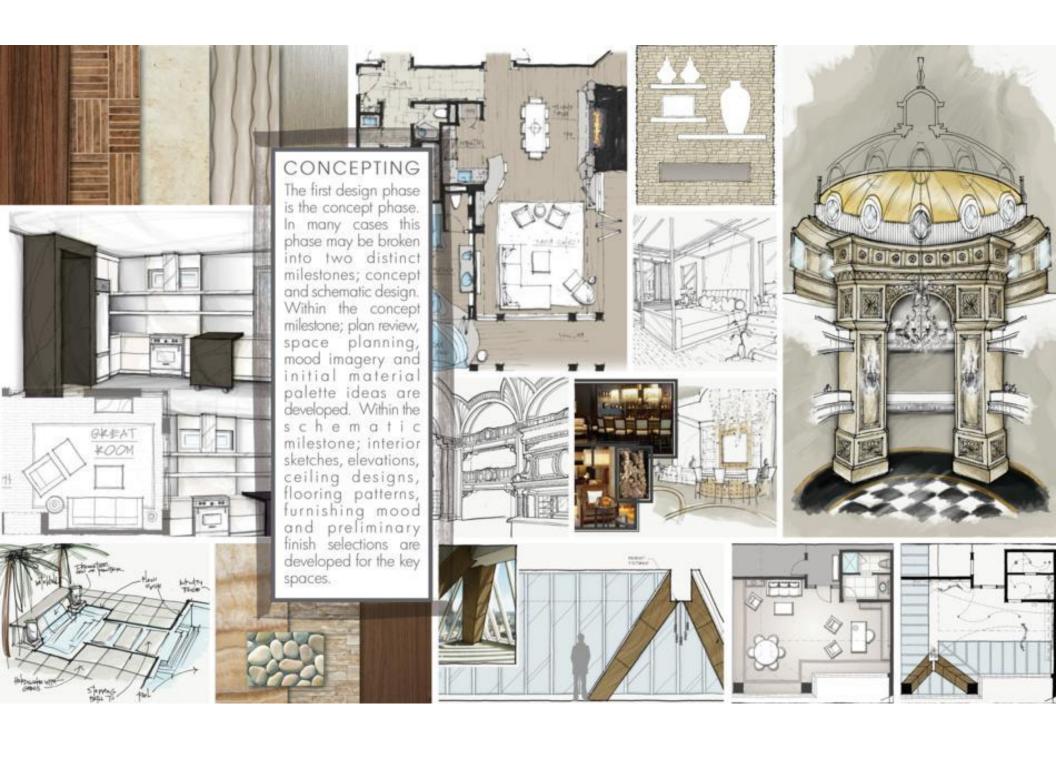
- □ it seems pretty clear that our ability to learn, and achieve high levels of skill in complex activities requires a great deal of regular, repeated, and focused effort.
- ☐ it may seem like too much effort sometimes, but such is life.
- ☐ if you want to be good at something there seem to be no 'easy' way to get there. the exception to this thought is that such work can seem 'easier' if you enjoy it, and if doing it seems to happen in a pleasant, enjoyable way.

when you are working on a design project you have to use all of your powers of concentration, creative thought, and enthusiasm.

- □ a design project is a setting in which decisions have to be made, at every step of the project.
- you must train yourself to step forward, and offer an answer, a proposal, to any question that is revealed. if you do this, you will discover that you have more knowledge than you thought, and you will impress those around you with your skill, and your discipline specific abilities.

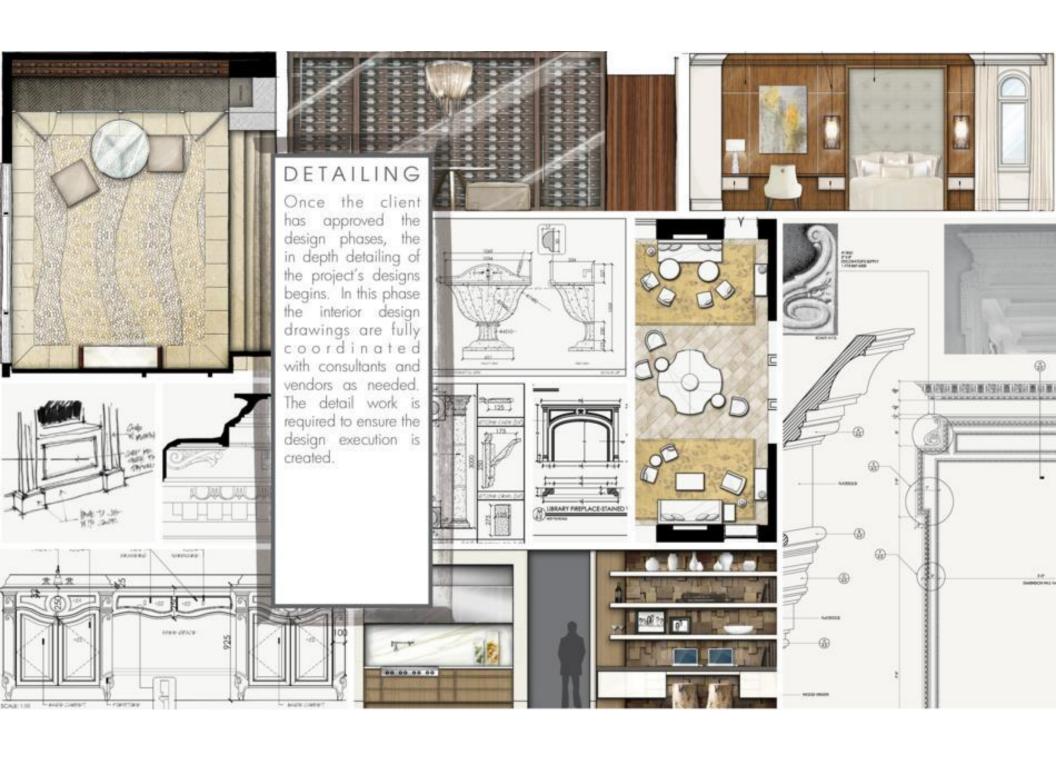


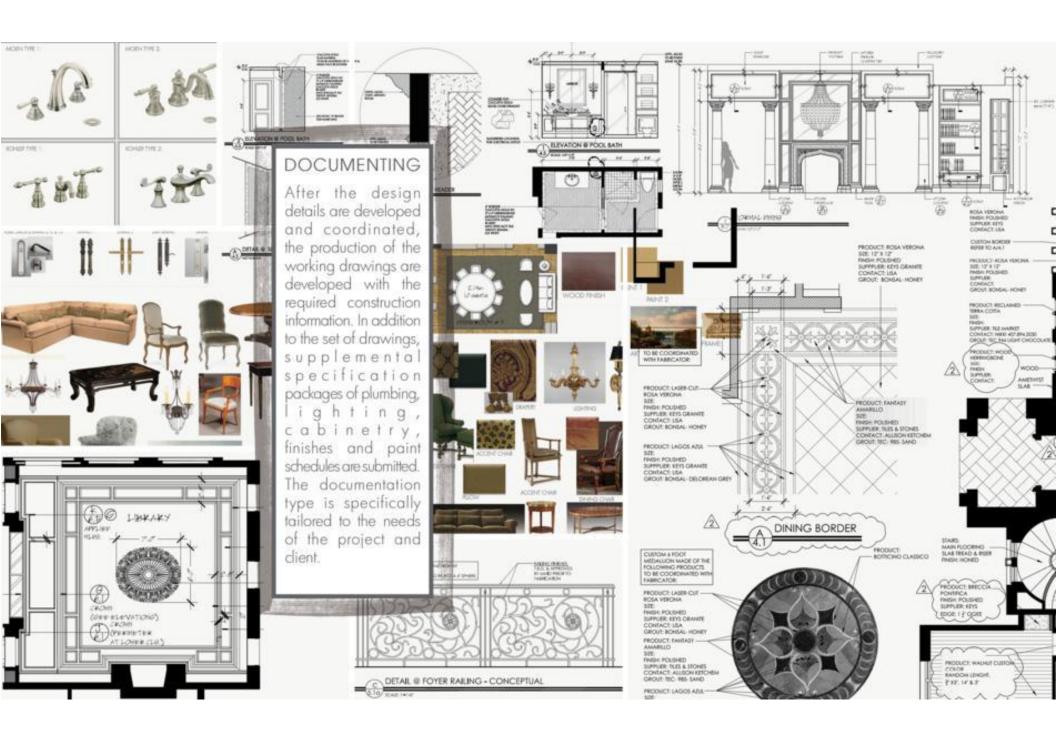














'Fail early, fail cheap'

'Have passion, it is contagious'

'If your not having fun it's half your fault'



Resources

REFERENCES



Resources

REFERENCES

☐ Design Thinking: process and methods manual by Robert A. Curedale
□cod.edu/people/faculty/pearson/Images/2201-concept.pdf
☐ Design Methods 1: 200 ways to apply design thinking (Volume 1) by Robert Curedale
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☐ Steven Johnson (2011), Where Good Ideas Come From
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DShaping Interior Space 2nd Ed. August 21, 2007 by Roberto J. Rengel (Author) ISBN-13: 978-1563675189