

Chapter -5

Different Service Areas of a Residence

Various utility areas of A residence:

When we ensure Proper use of space and achieve maximum benefits based on housing work and it will be workable that is residence planning.

In a Residence there are main entry, corridor, stair, doors, Windows, fan light, fixed light, toilet, lift, escalator etc.

Necessary matters of a Building Space:

1. Building Height
2. Main Entry
3. Lift
4. Corridor
5. Framed Buildings.

Circulation and Traffic pattern of A Building:

In architecture, **circulation** refers to the way people move through and interact with a building.^[1] In public buildings, circulation is of high importance; Structures such as elevators, escalators, and staircases are often referred to as circulation elements, as they are positioned and designed to optimize the flow of people through a building, sometimes through the use of a core.

Circulation will be defined between two floors or among one more floor.

Traffic Patterns: Movement one area to another area of a floor in a Residential or commercial building.

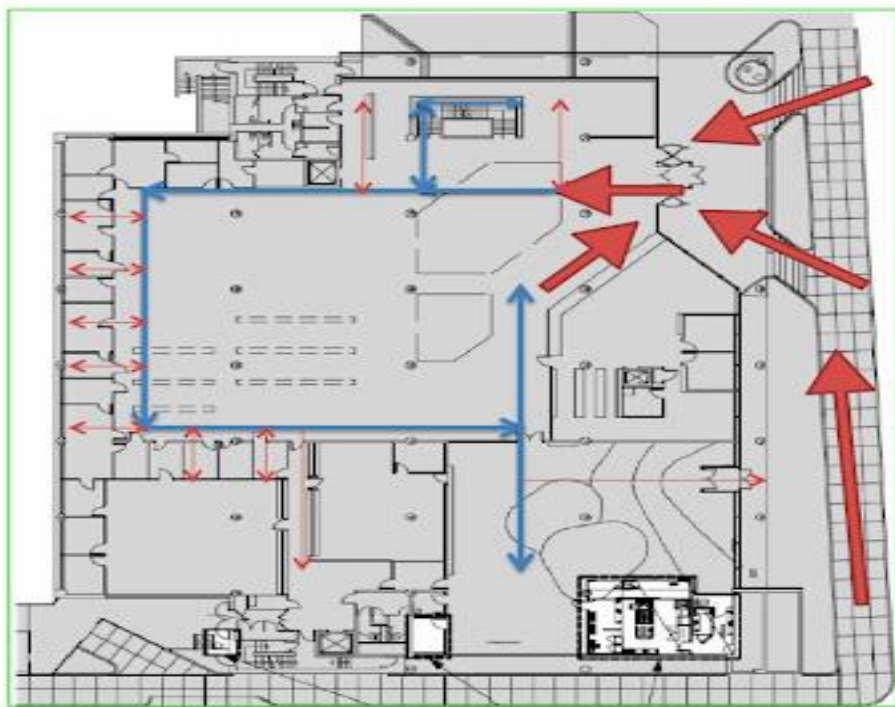
There are 4 types of traffic patterns:

Service circulation includes how people move in and out of the house to make deliveries, maintain appliances, and take out garbage.

Work circulation includes how people move from the kitchen to the dining areas, the kitchen triangle (a triangle connecting the refrigerator, stove, & sink), and from the bedrooms to the utility room. No cross traffic should be allowed to interfere with work circulation.

Family circulation includes traffic between bedrooms and bathrooms, foyers and living rooms, foyers and bedroom areas, living rooms and patios, living rooms and dining rooms.

Guest circulation includes from the entry to the coat closet, from the entry to the living room, and from the living room to the bathroom. Guests should not need to cross work or private family areas.



1st Level Occupant Circulation

Parking Area of A Residence:

Residential parking spaces shall be located in reasonable proximity to the dwelling or in attached garages.

Laundry: A typical **laundry room** is located in the basement of older homes, but in many modern homes, the **laundry room** might be found on the main floor near the kitchen or upstairs near the bedrooms. Another typical location is adjacent to the garage and the **laundry room** serves as a mudroom for the entrance from the garage



Prayer Room:

That the Architect of the Capitol is hereby authorized and directed to make available a room, with facilities for prayer and meditation, for the use of Members.

The Architect shall maintain the Prayer Room for individual use rather than assemblies and he shall provide appropriate symbols of religious unity and freedom of worship.



Reading Room: A **study** is a room in a house that is used for paperwork, computer work, or reading. Historically, the study of a house was reserved for use as the private office and reading room of a family father as the formal head of a household, but today studies are generally either used to operate a home business or else open to the whole family.



Terrace: A **terrace** is an external, raised, open, flat area in either a landscape (such as a park or garden) near a building, or as a roof



terrace on a flat roof.

Guard Room: a room used by guards or a room in which prisoners are confined under guard.



Utility Area- A **utility room** is a room within a house where equipment not used in day-to-day activities is kept. "Utility" refers to an item which is designed for usefulness or practical use, so in turn most of the items kept in this room have functional attributes. A utility room is generally the area where laundry is done, and is the descendant of the scullery.

Utility Area of a Residence-

1. Living Room
2. Entertainment Room
3. Library
4. Watch Room
5. Social Room
6. Sewing Room
7. Reception Room
8. Foyer
9. Kitchen
10. Laundry Room
11. Storage Centre
12. Workshop