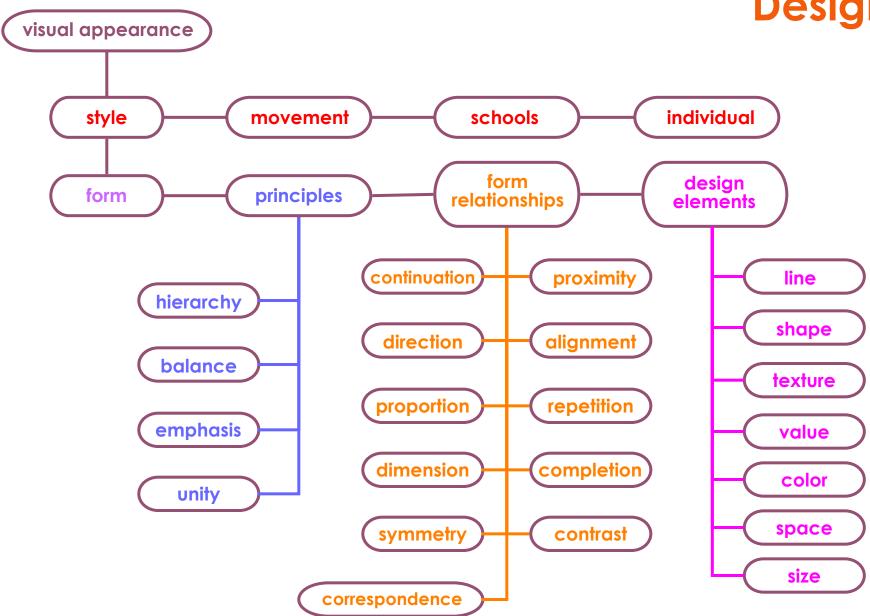


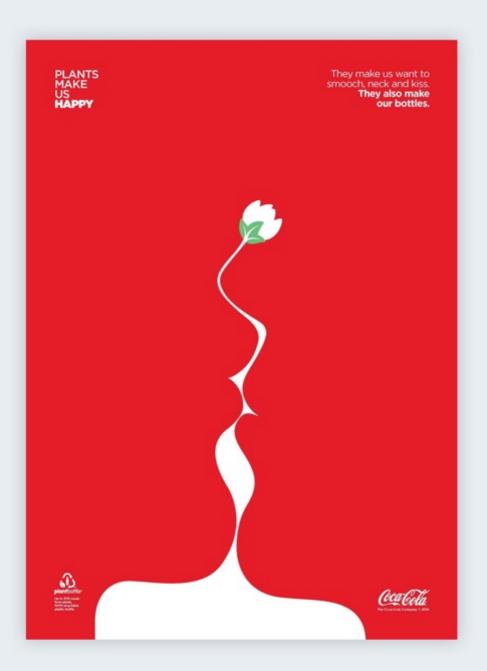
Design Principles





Hierarchy (attention)

- Elements or ideas stand out before others when arranged in dominant and subordinate areas
- Makes a composition more active and engaging
 arrange the content clearly (1,2,3...)
- Aids the viewer in noticing which elements belong together
- Create hierarchy by contrast: size, shape, color/value, direction, texture, position, space



Time to act

The Young Vic is thriving but the building is falling down
Join us and help rebuild our theatre
To make a donation call us now on 020 7922 \$400 or give calline at www.youngvic.org

CRACKAGE G



Paris-based designer Pouline Deltour isn't afraid to walk the razor-sharp line between art and design.

Pauline Deltour

aware of objects. Today, I'm so sen-more books. sitive to them that I only keep a My office is in the 10th arron-we're doing them).

it design museums because I near- French capital that's shaped from you train your mind on it."

"When I was young, I wasn't very ... ly always leave the shop with yet ... the speed with which we do things (even if we do complain a lot while

few of my own objects at home. I dissement in Paris—one of my When it comes to my approach would hate to feel invaded by my fewerite parts of the city. Like the to design, I keep it simple: I strive own designs, but I enjoy being sur- seaside coast of Brittamy where to create useful objects, not to rounded by the work of others, like I grew up-where the wind and make decoration for the sake of it. Elleen Gray, Pierre Charpin and rain seem to leave their marks. Function is what distinguishes a Maarten van Severen. I'm also in the shapes of people's faces- designer from an artist. Assurences addicted to books, to the point Paris leaves a mark on its people. of the objects that surround us is where I rarely allow myself to vis- There's a certain rhythm in the not automatic; it develops only if



Left Pouline has created designs for Lexon and Alessi, the latter of whom the met while working with Konstantin Grok. Pauline wears a dress by



MOSE WE by Molly Mandell

in a storatingly common various or magni-tians and patterns, holes seld operacti-ing elements to architecture and design while proveding functionality by screen-ing light, filtering seems, increasing weather resistance and improving ene-gy efficiency. Pettersen & Hein's mirror go efficiency Potteriene & Histoh nitrova-sciplates (dep jenistrem idea abstrat and design—literally and figuratively— he transferrence enveryde materially— he transferrence enverydent and objects into autoching more unexperted. The clock designed by litigation Dua Mad-san and jenas Trampodach icortes; for-tures henogened pattern data dellaw even unathen to be raudy identified. The belief in MATS procedured organiser flushous/ crease a some of uniformity and limpine-cided codes for the filter and a home. JOHN CLIFFORD SURNS

Word: Trypophobia

More commonly known as the fear of holes, trypophobia is a word with both its etymology and experience rooted in the recesses of the internet.



ing "feur".

bias, trypophobia refers to an ir- brain reaction to the markings national fear-in this case, an characteristic of deadly animals. anxiety or revulsion induced by
Use Germinating in the underholes, bumps or pockmarks clus- belly of internet forums, trypotered together Barnacles, sponges phobia began to surface in 2005 and aerated soap foam are known as a proposed term to describe stimulants of trypophobia. Other the disgust prompted by honeytriggers include skin lesions and combs and other holey items. cheese graters, which bring on Offline, however, there remains symptoms such as dread, itchi-skepticism surrounding its use: ness and hot sweat.

lows the reverse logic of American sociation. minimalist artist Carl Andre. He Trypophobia's primary use onthought of sculpture not as cuts line as click buit suggests it has dein materials but as cuts in space veloped as a socially produced fear formed by materials: "A thing is a like tetraphobia, a fear of the numhole in a thing it is not," he once ber four that grips East Asia. After wrote. Arnold Wilkins and Geoff all, one is much less likely to wig Cole, sesearch psychologists at the cost when seeing cheese graters University of Essex, UK, however, or Swiss cheese offline and in the have put forward the idea that try-kitchen than online and accom-

Etymology: From trips meaning by holes, but by the brain's reac-"drilling holes" and phobes mean- tion to the repeated contrasts between light and dark detail with-Meaning: As with other pho- in a given line of sight-a similar

there are no recorded mentions Perhaps, as voids in solid mass, of the term in medical literature holes seem spectral in their in- and it is neither recognized nor herent implication that some- used in the diagnostic manual thing is missing-unless one fol- of the American Psychological As-

pophobia is not actually triggered punied by images of skin lesions.



Balance

- How elements are arranged within the design space to ensure equal distribution of visual weight
- A **universal aim** of composition
- Symmetrical: mirror image (center axis) → feeling of permanence, strength, and stability
- Asymmetrical: equal visual weight or equal eye
 attraction → sense of curiosity, movement, dynamism









Symmetry Asymmetry

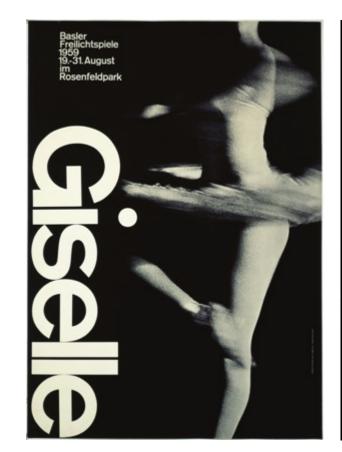




Symmetry Asymmetry









Symmetry
Asymmetry

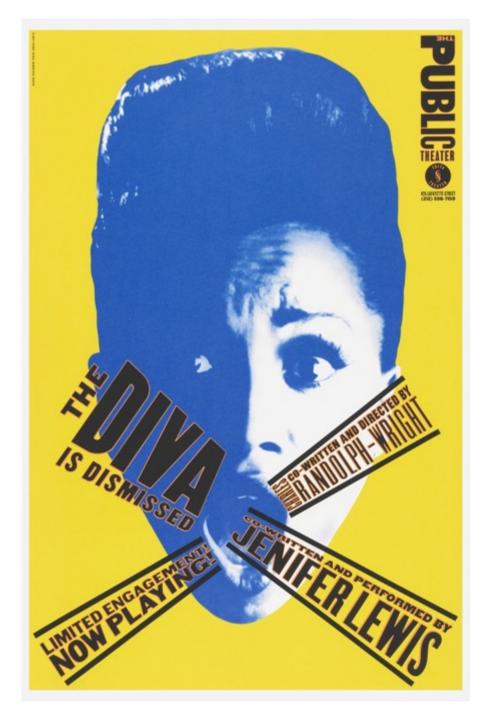


Emphasis (focal point)

- Attracts attention and encourages the viewer to look further
- Create visual emphasis by contrast, isolation and placement







Contrast

- A kind of **comparison** whereby **differences** are made **clear** and **emphasize**
- The creation of visual opposition by diverse treatment of component parts of a gestalt
- Visual variety into an expression and heightens the overall visual effect
- Strengthens visual statements and reinforces communication
- Types of contrast: size, shape, color, value, direction, texture, position, space







Contrast of size



Contrast of shape



Contrast of texture











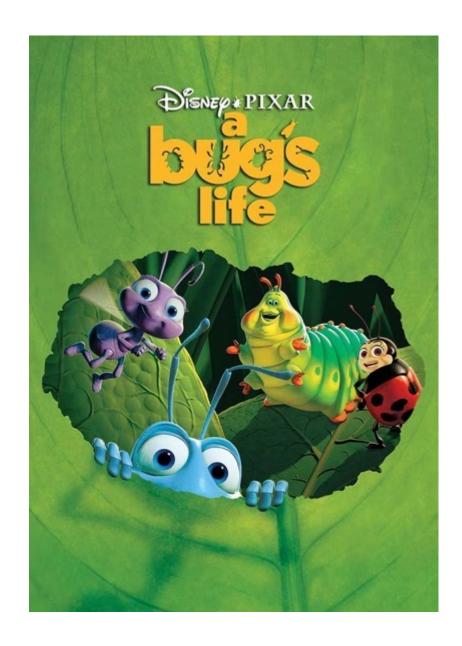








Contrast of color







Unity (harmony)

- An **agreement among** the **elements**
- Visual connection: elements belong together
- If various elements are not harmonious, they
 appear separate or unrelated, your composition
 falls apart and lacks unity.
- Ways to achieve UNITY:
- **1. Proximity** grouping; elements closer together appear to relate
- 2. Repetition elements used more than once; reinforcement
- **3. Continuation** elements carried smoothly from one to the next
- **4. Alignment** elements light up along edge or center





Without variety

=

lifeless, dull, boring

Without unity

_

random, chaotic, unreadable







Repetition (pattern/rhythm)

- Any individual component is used more than once
- Something simply repeats in various parts of the design to relate the parts to each other
- Repeating elements may be: color, shape, texture, direction, angle
- Quality of **reinforcement** → a beat in a **rhythm**
- Repetition can be monotonous and boring > varied repetition



