

HOW TO READ FLOOR PLANS - PART 1

Floor plans are important tools that help us to communicate and organise spatial and structural designs. They are a bird's eye view of space or a cross section showing the layout.

Floor plans can hold quite a lot of information and can be become very detailed. Below are some tips and suggestion to help with reading and understanding floor plans.

Start by reviewing the title block and take note of the project's name/type and what type of floor plan it is eg Basement, Ground, First floor plan etc.... Also, always take note of the North point & Scale bar.

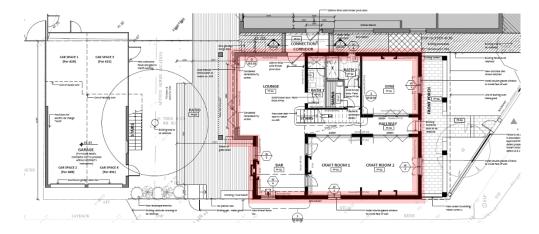
Scale can be tricky to understand. If the drawing is shown at 1:100, this means that your building is 100 times what is shown on paper. Eg if something on your drawing is measured as 100mm on paper then in real life it will be 10,000mm (10m).



This bit of information below can help with visualising what to expect before even looking at the floor plan.

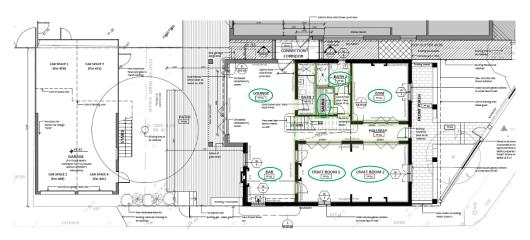
			NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION			
			FOR SITE COORDINATION			
PROJECT PROJEC	ROJECT ADDRESS 123 ARTIMADE ST, SURRY HILLS NSW, 2010	PROPOSED GROUND FLOOR PLAN	Project number 479	Sheet No. SK3.01	Phase Issue SK 2	LGA. LEICHHARDT
			Scale 1:100	Drawn By MS/SH	Checked By SS	Date 02/04/2019

Identify the external walls. This will give you an understanding of the building envelope.



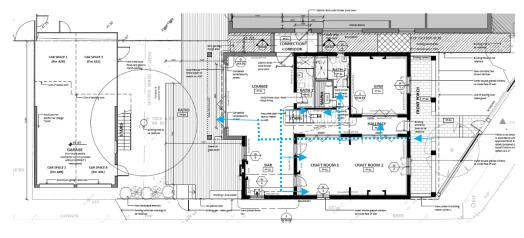
Floor Plan – Highlighting External Walls

Identify the internal wall and room tag labels. Internal walls create spaces/zones which will assist to understand the layout of the floor plan. You can see what spaces are next to each other, their sizes and shape.



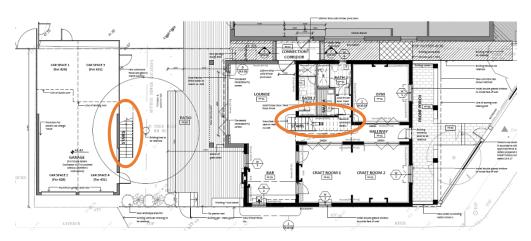
Floor Plan – Highlighting Room Tags

After identifying the spaces, you will instantly start to think how do I get to them. Look for circulation components such as corridors and doors that link to these spaces. When you identify these components take note of the entry and visualise yourself walking through the front door to orient yourself on the plan.



Floor Plan – Highlighting Circulation

If your project has multiple levels, look for vertical circulation components such as lifts, stairs, escalators, ramps etc... Remember arrows on stairs and ramps go up!



Floor Plan – Highlighting Vertical Circulation

Now that you understand the general layout you can dive into the details such as windows, furniture, joinery, bathroom layouts and other features of the like.

This blog is one chapter of a series on "How to read floor plans"

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