

Salahaddin University-Erbil

College of Engineering

Department of Architecture

Architecture design III

Lecture: Dr. Roza Maaroof

Design process:

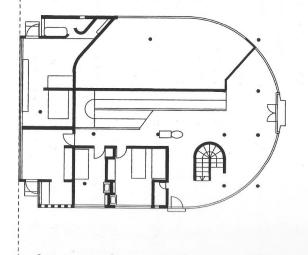
- 1. Architectural Drawing: The definition of plan, section, elevation, and site plan.
- 2. Modern architecture and greatest modernist architects: researching the principles of modern architecture and modern houses of architects.
- 3. House type: studying types of houses such as; detached houses, semi detached, row house, court yard house.
- 4. Space requirements: name and size of each space as required.
- 5. Concept phase studies for architectural design.
- 6. Site analyses: Study site variables, such as (topography, orientation, main roads, paths, Water storm, sewerage, electric...).
- 7. Sketch drawing: designing a house considering all above requirements.
- 8. Presentation drawings: final house design.

Modern architecture and greatest modernist architects

Le-Corbusier: Iconic House (Villa Savoy)

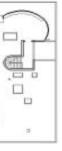
The five point of the building:

- 1-The use of Pilots
- 2- Free-open plan
- 3- Free design of the faced
- 4- Horizontal Widows
- 5- Roof Garden



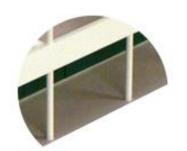


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Stilt structure

Elevates the building from earth and allows an extended continuity of the garden beneath.



Open Floor Plan

support system carries the intermediate ceilings and rises up to the roof

elimination of walls absolute freedom in designing the ground-plan

an enormous strength and stability



Roof Terrace

more potential on the utilization of areas

protection against changing temperatures

brakes the box-like shape





The horizontal row of windows

to dissolve the boxed volume of the building

usage of daylight in the most efficient way

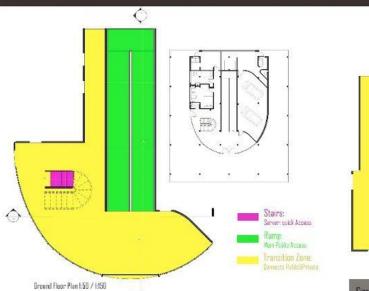


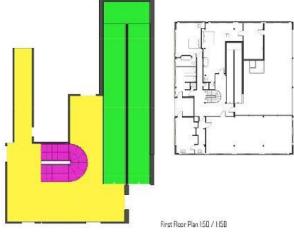
Free designed facade

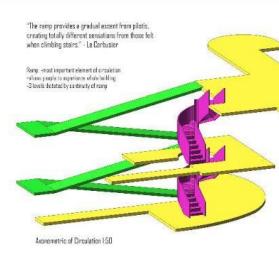
By taking the columns inside the continuity of the facade is succeded with no limimtation and disturbtion.

No need to maintain strenght on facade.

GII GUIALIUII - Part of the Whole







Circulation: Ground Floor

Sense of dynamism: route curves along half circular entry block -central entrance main axis, columns emphasize main entry direction -ramp exerts strong directional pull (upwards slope)

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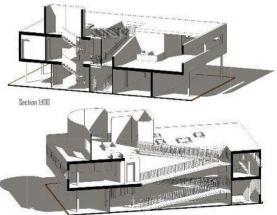
- -ramp: separator between private(open) & private (enclosed)
- -ramp as daylight strategy -rectilinar spaces (Walls) create enclosed hallway

Pont

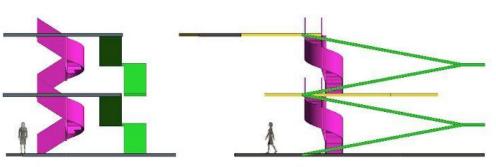
Hovement ends at roof fevel
 enclosed by roof walls but coming up from ramp
 Blooking at opening → sense of continuity

Conclusion:

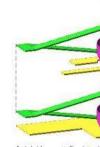
Route of Circulation is a linear element wi 8 criwature which contrasts with the stat of the box-shaped Yilla Savoye. The Circul dictated by the sequence of movement.



Longitudinal Section 1:100



Isolated Longitudinal Section 1:50



Exploded Axonometic Circulation 150



South-East Elevation (:100



Isolated Section I-50

North-East Elevation 1:100



North-West Elevation 1:100

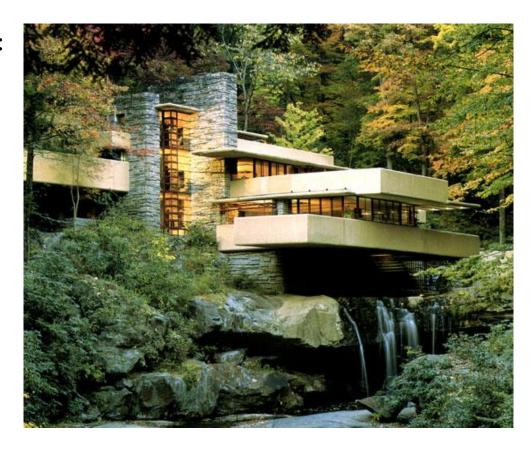


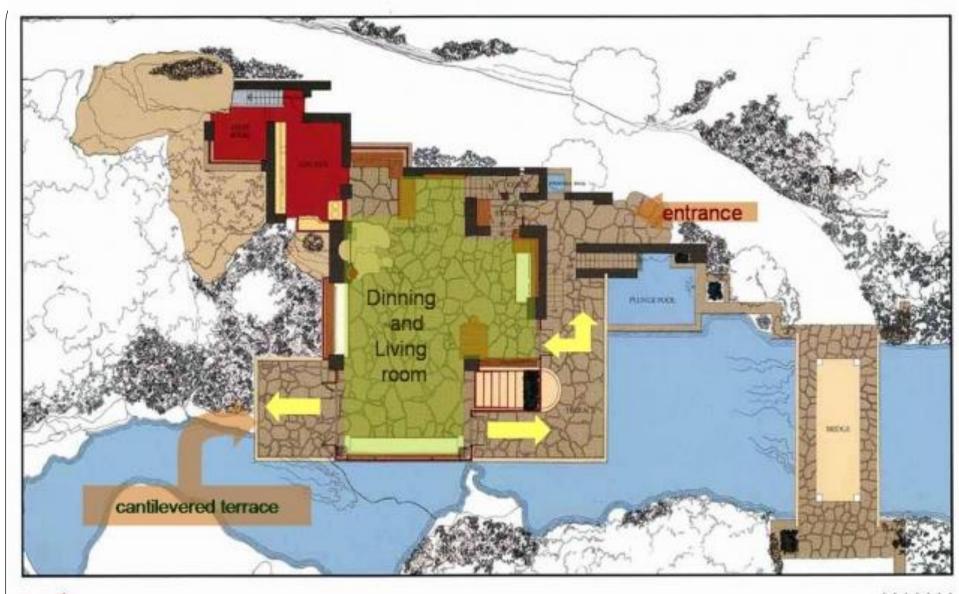
South-West Elevation 1:100

Frank Lloyd Wright: Falling Water house

The principles of the Building:

- 1- Organic colors
- 2- Simple geometrical shape
- 3- Integration the building with the nature
- 4- Strong horizontal lines
- 5- Hidden Entries



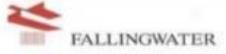




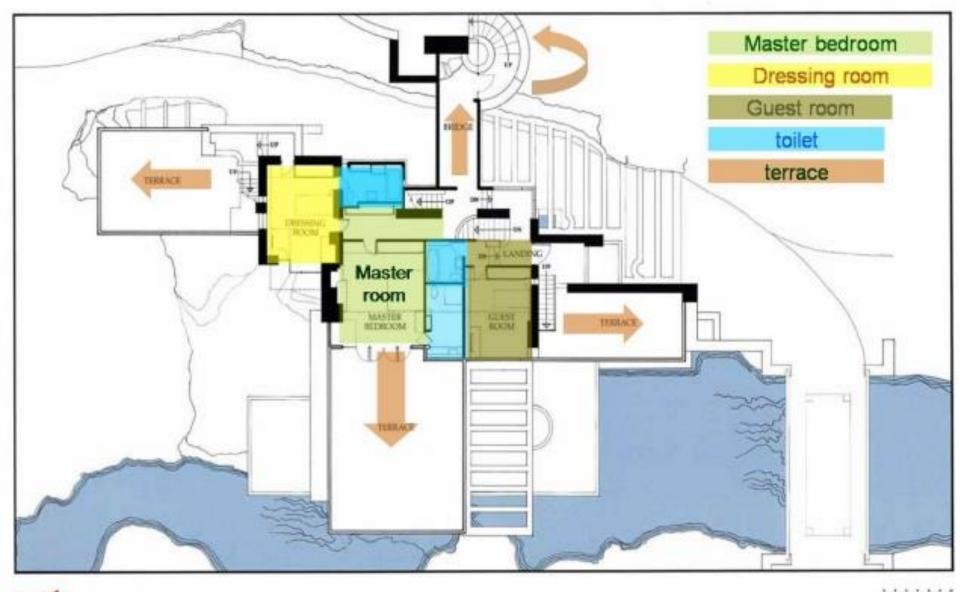
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Most of the house's floor space is devoted to the stone-paved living area with its various activity spaces. A high proportion of the living space is outdoors in the form of terraces, loggia and plunge pool below the living room..



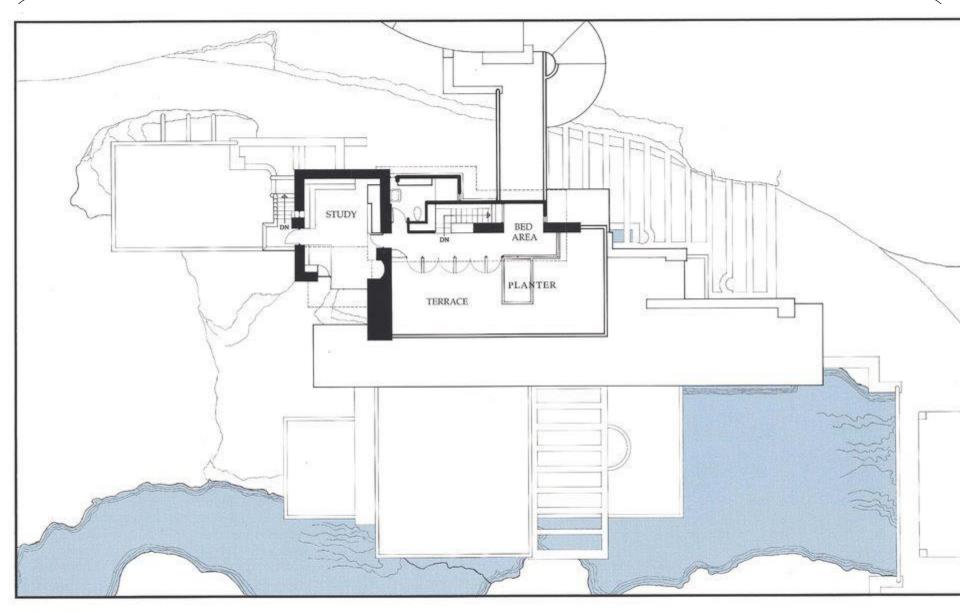


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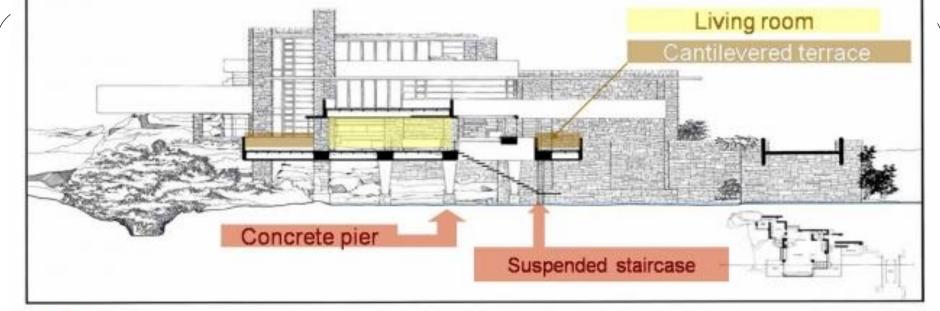
SECOND FLOOR PLAN





FALLINGWATER

THIRD FLO





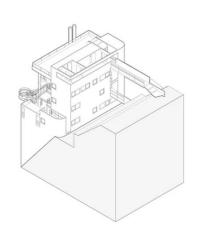
Richard Meier: Douglas house

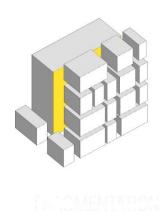
The main characters of the house

- 1. in terms of Form:
- 2. in terms of Colors:
- 3. in terms of Materials:
- 4. in terms of Lighting:



Using basic form& shap





Using grid visually& physically



Using mostly white Colors in external& internal





Natural lighting

 $materials: White \ alucobond \ with \ glass$





Concept phase studies for architectural design

Design tools

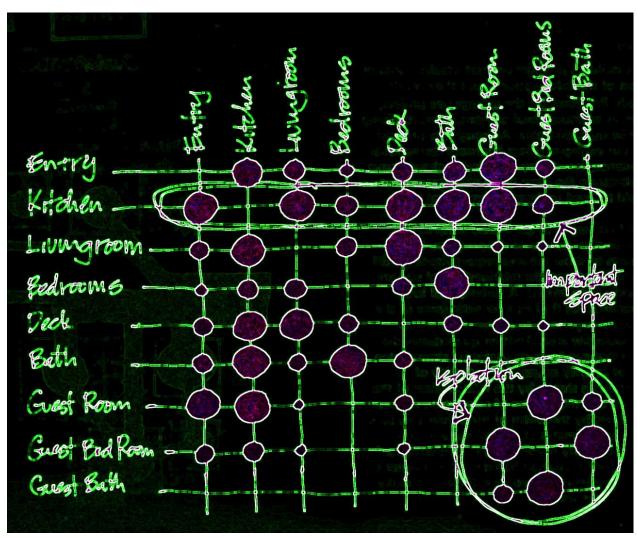
The design process begins after the architectural program. The design process goes into a linear progression of steps in which each step elaborates upon previous decisions. The four steps in the architectural design sequence are:

- 1- Relationships Matrix
- 2- Bubble Diagram
- 3- Zoning Diagram
- 4- Site Analysis
- 5- Concept Plans

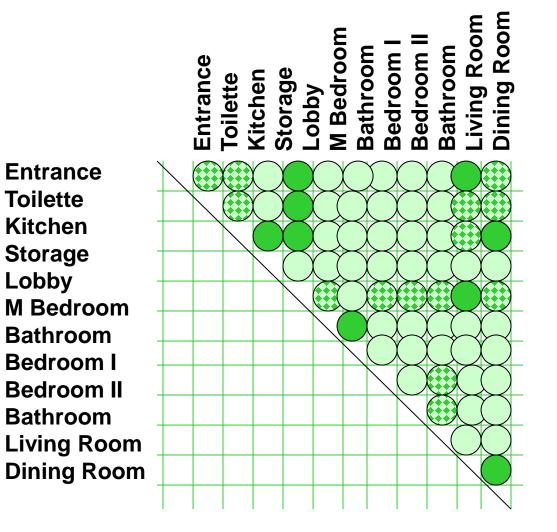
Relationships Matrix

The Relationship Matrix is a design tool that abstract the building program to conveniently summarize for activities to be housed and their required

relationships.



Relationships Matrix

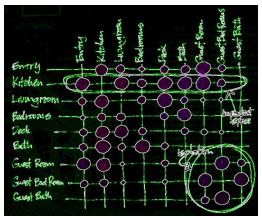


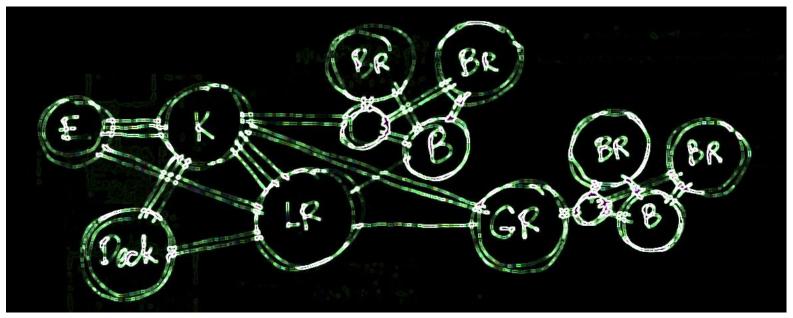
Direct
Semi Direct
Indirect

Bubble Diagram

The Bubble Diagram is a tool for the designer to move from the design program to the building design. The Bubble Diagram transforms the program into a visual graphic.



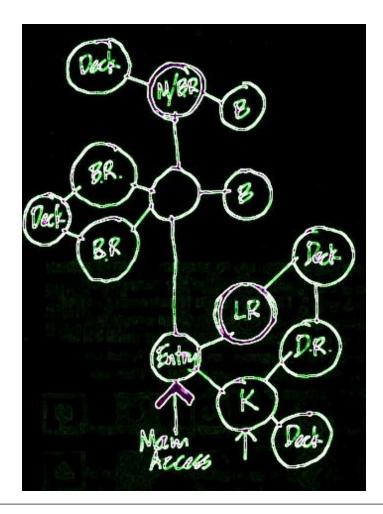




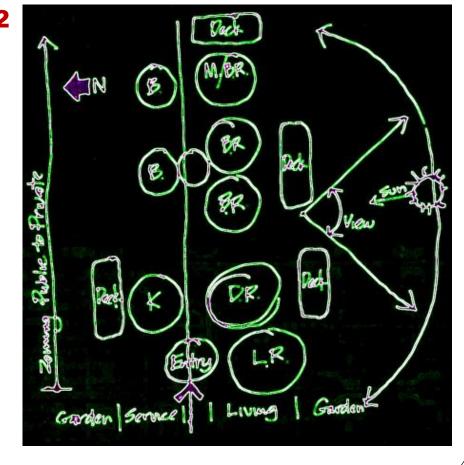
Zoning Diagram

The Zoning Diagram is an abstraction for an early design. The Zoning Diagram corresponds to the site and climate establishing position and orientation of functions with respect to each other and the natural site. Natural light and heat, views, building access, and zoning of functions are also considered.

1



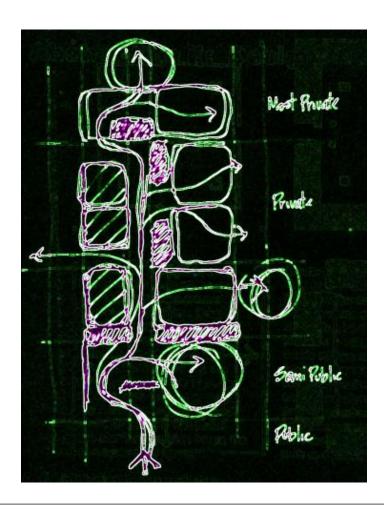
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Zoning Diagram

The Zoning Diagram is an abstraction for an early design. The Zoning Diagram corresponds to the site and climate establishing position and orientation of functions with respect to each other and the natural site. Natural light and heat, views, building access, and zoning of functions are also considered.

3



4

