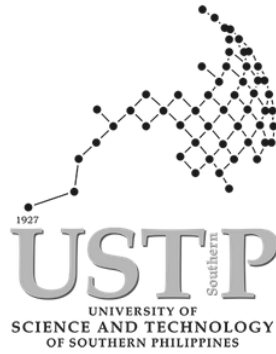


**UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES**  
C.M. RECTO AVENUE, LAPASAN, CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY, 9000 MISAMIS ORIENTAL, PHILIPPINES



**COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE**  
**ARCHITECTURE DEPARTMENT**

## **MODULE IA: ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN PROCESS AND METHODOLOGIES**

**ARCH 126: THEORY OF ARCHITECTURE II**

**INSTRUCTOR:**

**AR. TRESAMAR B. JAMEN**

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## ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN PROCESS AND METHODOLOGIES

### I. WHAT IS ARCHITECTURE?

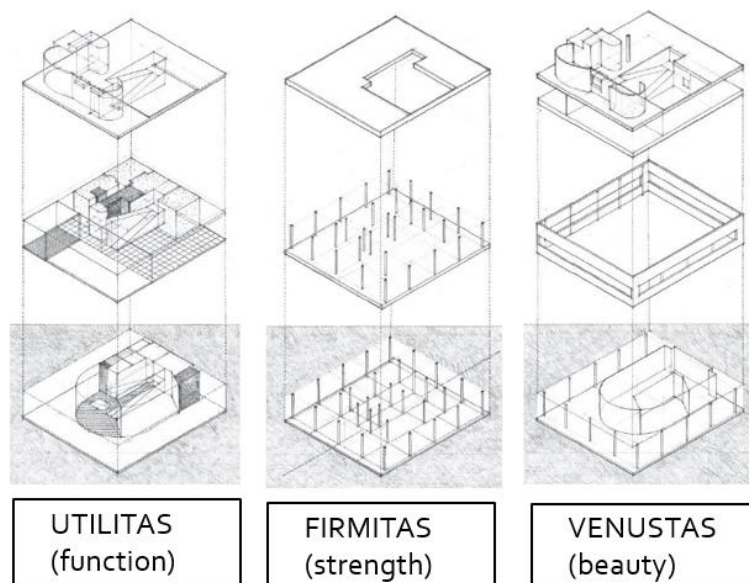
Architecture is the art and science of designing and constructing buildings.

- **Art:** The conscious use of skill, craft, and creative imagination in the production of what is beautiful, appealing, or of more than ordinary significance.
- **Design:** A branch of knowledge dealing with a body of facts or truths obtained by direct observation, experimental investigation, and methodical study, systematically arranged and showing the operation of general laws.

Elements of Architecture According to Vitruvius:

- UTILITAS (function)
- FIRMITAS (strength)
- VENUSTAS (beauty)

Example:



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## II. WHAT IS THEORY?

Humans make theories to explain the world around them. “Theory building develops out of our need to make sense out of life.” Philosophy and religion are two examples of this human desire to explore and explain the meaning of life. Abstract thought or speculation resulting in a system of assumption or principles used in analyzing, explaining, or predicting phenomena, and proposed or followed as a basis of action.

### Types of Theory

- **Descriptive:** simply explains events or phenomena.
- **Prescriptive:** prescribes guidelines.

## III. WHAT IS ARCHITECTURAL THEORY?

“Theory” and “Philosophy” are often synonymous. Architectural theory began with Marcus Vitruvius’ Ten Books on Architecture, written in the first century B.C. Architectural theory is a system of ideas and statements, for example:

- “Form follows function”. (Louis Sullivan)
- “Architecture is a thoughtful making of space”. (Louis Kahn)
- “Less is more”. (Mies van de Rohe)

### Architectural Theory is:

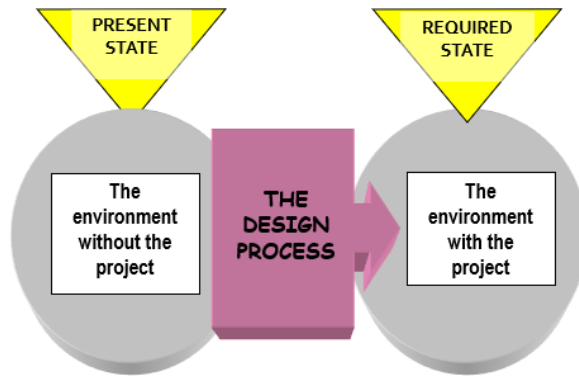
- Assertions about reality
- A way of perceiving reality
- A way of explaining and understanding a situation or happening.
- A certain outcome is a result of a certain action.
- Architectural theory is part science, part history, part ideology, part sociology, and part aesthetic judgment.
- Provides a way of understanding and describing the person-built environment relationship for better design decisions, methods and ultimately better spaces and buildings.
- Basis for architectural design.

Architectural theory is vast and diverse, and encompasses at least three main areas:

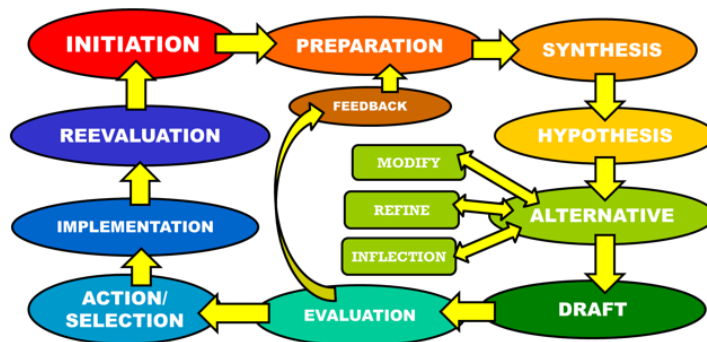
- Theories of architectural technology
- Theories of architectural history
- Theories of architectural design

## IV. DESIGN PROCESS

A purposeful activity aimed at devising a plan for changing an existing situation into a future preferred state.



## STAGES OF DESIGN



- Ching, F. Dictionary of Architecture

### Initiation

Identifying a problem and its social, economic, and physical context

### Preparation

Collecting and analyzing relevant information and establishing goals and criteria for an acceptable solution.

### Synthesis

Discovering constraints and opportunities, and hypothesizing possible alternative solutions.

### Evaluation

Simulating, testing, and modifying acceptable alternatives according to specified goals and criteria.

### Action

Selecting and implementing the most suitable solution.

### Reevaluation

Assessing how well an implemented solution in use satisfies the specified goals and criteria.

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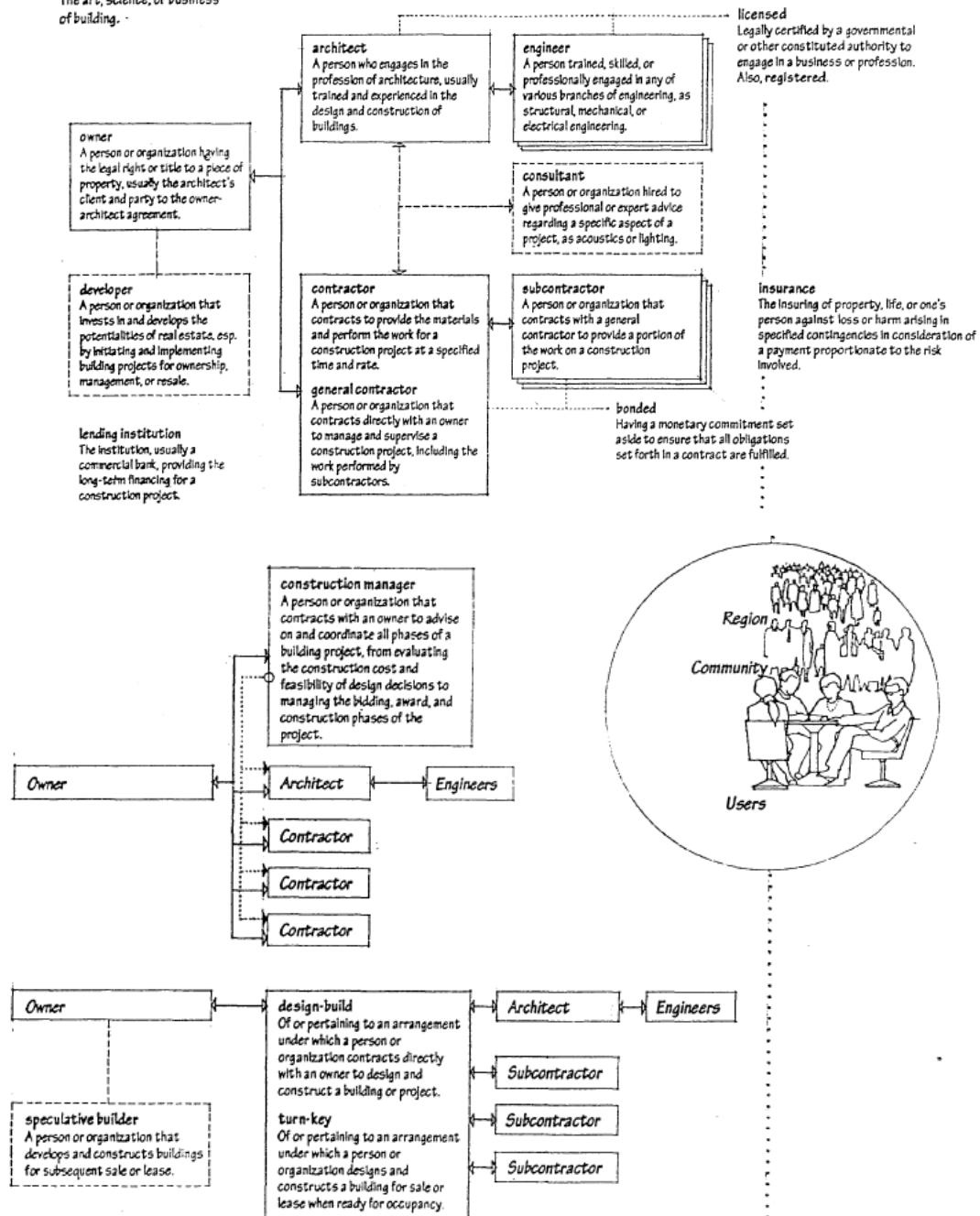
## DESIGN PROCESS

- **PROGRAMMING**
  - Determining client needs, preferences, operations and aspirations
  - Determine project constraints, parameters
  - Problem definition
  
- **SCHEMATICS**
  - Concept getting is the central aspect of design activity
  - Concept getting towards solution
  - Collaboration of different disciplines as demanded by the design
  - Formulating schemes with client involvement.
  
- **DESIGN DEVELOPMENT**
  - Development of approved schemes
  - Making the scheme definitive and realistic
  - Decision making on specific concerns
  
- **CONTRACT DOCUMENTS**
  - Production of working drawings, estimates and specifications
  - Preparation of bid documents and selection of contractors
  - Application of various government permits
  
- **CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION**
  - Design implementation
  - the architects' role vary depending on the demand of the project and client
  - Management and administration of construction

V. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

**CONSTRUCTION**

The art, science, or business of building.



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