

Day. MTWTFSS

Date: ___/___/___

Name

Salman Ahmed

ID

No # 6864

Section

No # B

paper

Architecture and
town planning

Date

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University

Iqra Nation
university Peshawar.

Q No (02) (9) :-

Difference Between Architecture & town Planning.

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| (1) | it is Designing of individual building | it is Design of cities, town & Neighborhood. |
| (2) | it is not Time dependent means no definite time frame | it is defined time frame like 05 years or 20 years. |
| (3) | Architecture concerned are with only client needs | Town planner focus on all communities and surrounding area and elements. |
| (4) | Architex deals only with current design. | Town panning deals what can be build and how surrounding area will be utilized according to community needs. |

(5) it is limited only to architecture engineering. it involve with all kind of engineering like environmental, structural & hydrology etc.

(6) Limited only to client & Design. Town planning also need involvement in financial & social elements of community.

(7) Architect does not think about climate factor. Town planner think about climate changes.

(8) Architect think about present. Town planner think about future.

(9) Engage with client only. Engage with public.

(10) There is no political aspects. it is fundamentally political.

Q NO (62) (B) ::

Among Frame Structure &

load Bearing Structure,

Which one is least expensive?

① In load Bearing Structure,
load is transferred from
Slab to Wall and
then foundation.

In frame structure, load are
transfers from slab to
beam and then column
then foundation.

So load bearing structure
are least expensive

because of Brick masonry
wall are provided and
Frame structure beam & column

are provided which
means the quantity of
more steel are provided
used in Frame structure.

And load bearing only
Slab & Foundation steel are

to be used.
This way the load bearing
structure is least expensive
than Frame structure.

Framed structures are suitable
for 3 story building
etc because variety of
extreme loads like compressive,
tensile torsion, shear along
with moment. The open
space in the skeleton are
to be filled with brick
panels or glass panels.

Q No (2) =

Building Design Process =

Building design process are
the combination of

Programming
Schematic Design
Design Development
Construction Documents
Bidding
Construction Administration
Final Certificate.

(1) In First phase is to
meeting with client, the
client requirement about
the building. The engineer /
project manager sharing idea
about design &
understanding about it
requirement at last selecting
the project team.

(2) In this phase all this actions are forcing in the table mean, site analysis, environmental issues, Follow the building byelaws. Analysis of earthquake zone, geological issues, ~~flow~~ In last estimated cost range of client about building project.

(3) In this phase the architect resolve the all problem mean give desirable location & size to all (room, bathroom, kitchen, boundary etc.) & giving desirable orientation to the building.

This process passing through
 Bubble diagrams → Conceptual plan →
 Initial Floor plan → Study Model.

(4) In this phase the architect focus on individual to each aspect.

A working for the problem
in initial model to
resolve these problems
& convert the initial
model to the Final model.

③ In this phase Final
model are further sent to
structure engineer to fulfill
all the requirements of building
such as steel, plastering
et electrical etc.

and thus sent to the building
Authority for approval of
a building.

Further this approved documents
are sent to contractor for
building documents.

④ In this phase Bidding
of document occur tender
is submission from a
contractor making an offer
to carry out the work.

→ In this document describe

the project & what is required from the contractor. Contractor documents are provided to each if the contractor Form Form which they estimate the price. Select of mini four tenders, is recommended.

① In this phase site construction work start which explain in contract documents. Archi Architect cannot supervise the project but visit the site to confirm that work is going on the documental contract base.

② In this phase the Architech stay on the project untile the building is completed. The completion of construction calculation & as built design are prepared & stamped

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obtain a certificate of
occupancy and use of
building.

Q NO (03) part (NO 19).

=>

Given Data.

$$\text{Lot Area} = 20,000 \text{ sqft.}$$

$$\text{F.A.R} = 1:0.1$$

Suppose I have to design
a single building with
the given Ratio
The building having G + 2 Floors

Each Floor area of Building = ?
All Floor area = ?

As we know that

$$\frac{\text{Floor area}}{\text{lot area}} = \text{F.A.R.}$$

First we find the total Floor
Area = x.

So,

$$\frac{x}{20,000} = 0.1 \text{ F.A.R.}$$

Cross Multiplication

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$$X = 20,000 \times 0.1 = 2,000 \text{ sq ft}$$

so for each Floor

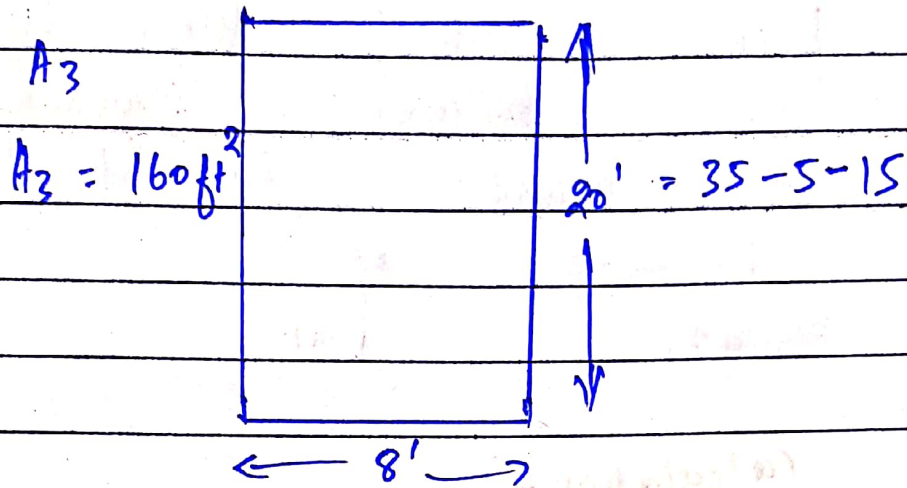
$$\frac{2000}{3} = 333.3 \text{ sq ft}$$

$$333.3 \text{ sq ft}$$

which is required answer.

Q NO (03) part (b).

Solution.



Total Area = A.

$$A = A_1 + A_2 + A_3$$

$$A = 700 + 150 + 160$$

$$A = 1010 \text{ ft}^2.$$

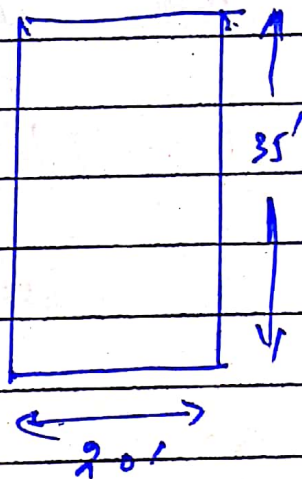
So, the foot print of
the building
if given plot is
1010 ft².

① Foot print ②

The building foot print is the area on a project site used by the building structure. It is measured by the perimeter of the building plan.

Calculation =

Area of



$$A_1 = 35' \times 20'$$

$$\Rightarrow A_1 = 700$$

$$A_2 =$$

$$A_2 = 5 \times 30$$

$$\Rightarrow 150 \text{ ft}^2$$

