Q3: Micro Analysis of a Site

The project site is located on the north western edge of New Hope School. The proposed site would be consolidated with the existing site of New Hope School. The site is bordered by Iqbal road on the southern side and by Al-Haram Complex on the western side. To the north of the site, an open green area is formed around a spruit that is running from east to west.

CONTEXT:

PROPOSED SITE:

The proposed site is currently zoned as open green area, but is not being used as one. However, the open green area north of the site does accommodate people using it for its purposes.

NEW HOPE SCHOOL:

New Hope School was established in 2001, started with only 33 children and is today one of the largest learning centers in the city, which makes provision for the education and treatment of learners with special educational needs. This learning center is state subsidized and is managed by a governing body. At present New Hope has 410 learners who receive instruction on pre-primary, primary and secondary levels. Currently the rehabilitation area is cramped into a small space which was originally allocated for classrooms.

KOTO SPRUIT:

Koto spruit forms a major feature of the proposed site and could be rehabilitated and incorporated into the design. The spruit originates in the kurram garhi area, mostly because of storm water runoff, flowing from east to west.

SPORTS GROUNDS:

The school's sports grounds are detached from the school building and connected by a paved road through the green area.

MOVEMENT & ACCESSIBILITY:

The main entrance to the existing school site is situated on the eastern end of Iqbal road. When entering the school site, the visitor will face a deformed circle that leads to the drop off zone and all internal roads will initiate from here. The inside of the circle is currently being used for personnel parking mixed with visitor parking, if the visitor could find a space.

A 4 meter wide paved road leads to the scattered parking areas around the School, which works on a first come first serve basis. The vehicular movement and parking arrangements within the School site could be redesigned in a more organized manner by allocating the parking. The current circle at the entrance of the school would be redesigned to present an organized entrance to the School. A designed square would be created to link the existing School and the new Rehabilitation Centre.

PHYSICAL CONTEXT

CLIMATE:

Bannu falls into the southern area of KPK. Generally this area consists of predominantly grasslands with scattered trees in the wetter areas. Summers are warm to hot, with fairly dry air, relieved by thunder storms

generated by thermal air movement. Hail is not uncommon. Winter days are pleasantly sunny with clear cold to very cold nights.

RAIN:

The rainy season occurs from November to March, peaking in January. 50 to 80 days of rain can be expected annually.

CLIMATE FACTS:

January temperature: 20 to 25deg C

June temperature: 10 to 15 deg C

Prevailing winds: NE to NW in winter

Relative humidity: 3 0 %

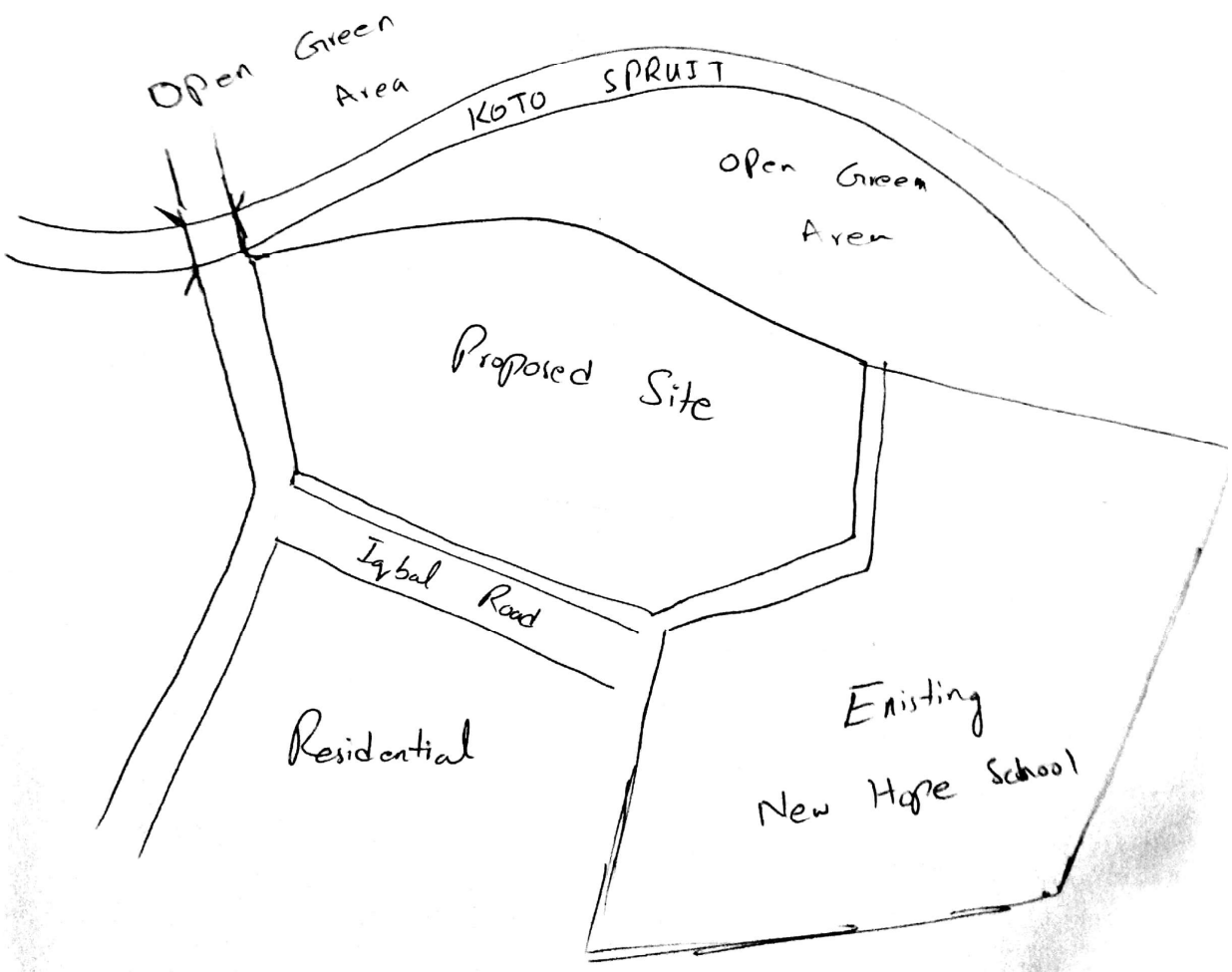
Hours sunshine: 60%

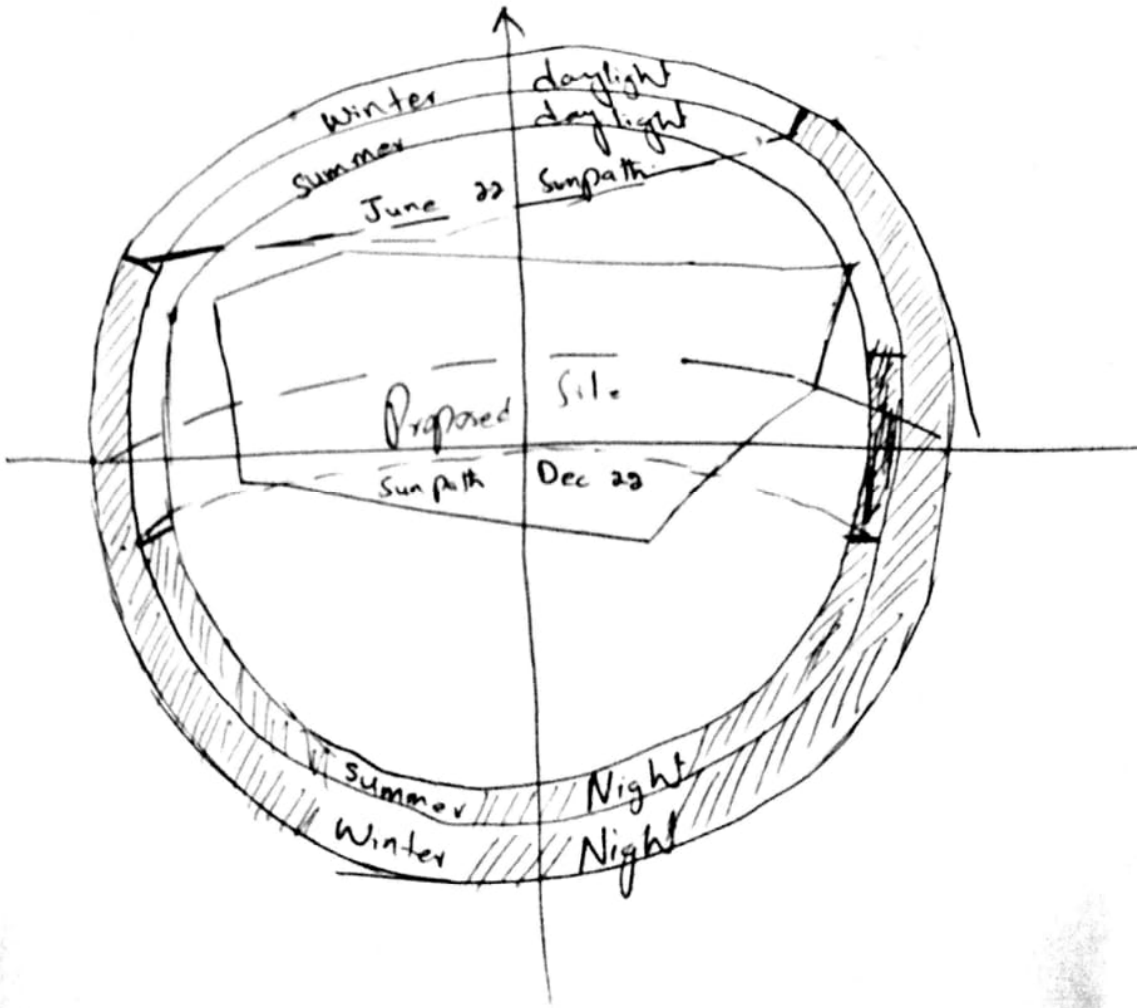
Average Rainfall: 670mm

Winter solstice: 22 June 41deg

Summer solstice: 22 December 88deg

The large north faced site boundary provides a great opportunity for a building design that is climatically automated by natural elements. The prevailing North eastern wind in the summer flowing over the spruit could provide good cooling down possibilities with effective design. The penetrating angle of the sun will be kept in mind when designing internal spaces. The natural elements like hail, could lead to the use of gutters for capturing of rain water and using it for external purposes.





Sun Path Diagram.

Q1:

Q1 — How to you the principle of design?

⇒ A design doesn't have to strictly follow these rules to be good. Some absolutely mind blowing designs ignore one or more of the principles of design in order to create an eye-catching and effective work.

Positive and negative points according to the principles of design.

⇒ The principles of design are the rules a designer must follow to create an effective and attractive composition

⇒ The fundumental principles of design are Emphasis, Balance and Alignment, contrast, repetition proportion, movement and white space

Design differs from art in that it has to have a purpose

The 7 principles of design.

① Emphasis:- Say you are creating a poster for a concert. You should ask yourself. what is the first piece of information my audience needs to know? Is it band? or concert venue? what about the day and the cost of attending.

② Balance and Alignment:- Never forget that every element you place on a page has a weight. This weight can come from color, size and texture.

(3) Contrast :-

Contrast is what people mean when they say a design "pops" it leaps out from the page and strikes you. Strong contrast create space and difference between elements in your design. Your background needs to be significant different from the color of your elements.

(4) Repetition:

If you limit yourself to two strong typefaces & three strong colors, you will soon find you will have to repeat something. That's ok, it's often said that repetition unifies and strengthens a design.

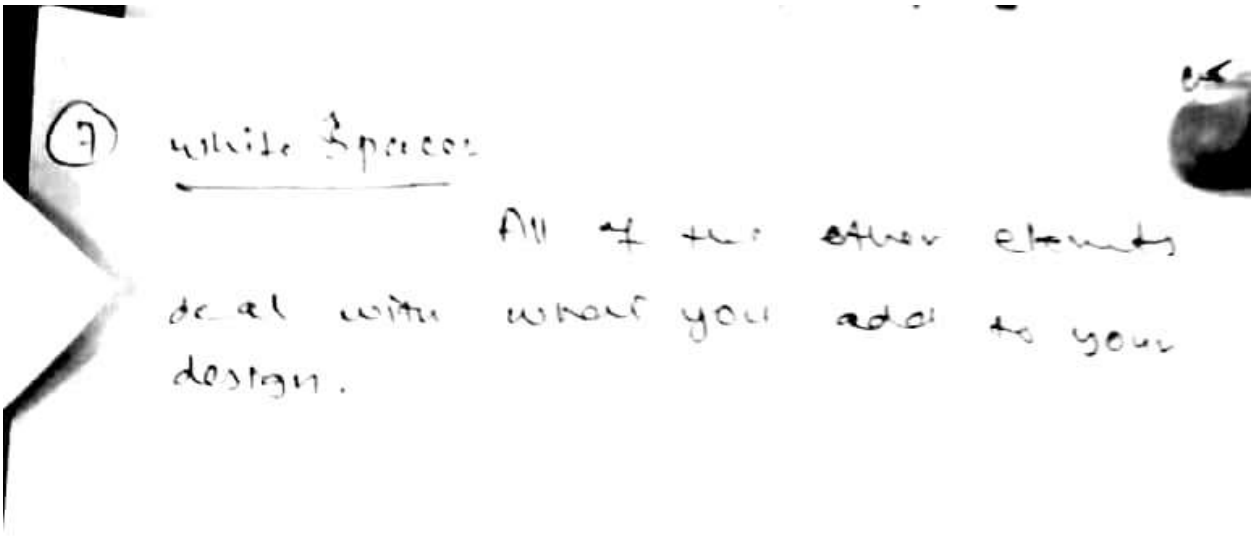
(5) Proportion:

Proportion is the visual size and weight of elements in a composition and how they relate to each other.

(6) Movement:

Going back to our current poster if you decided the band was the most important on the page and the venue was the second, how would you communicate that with your audience.

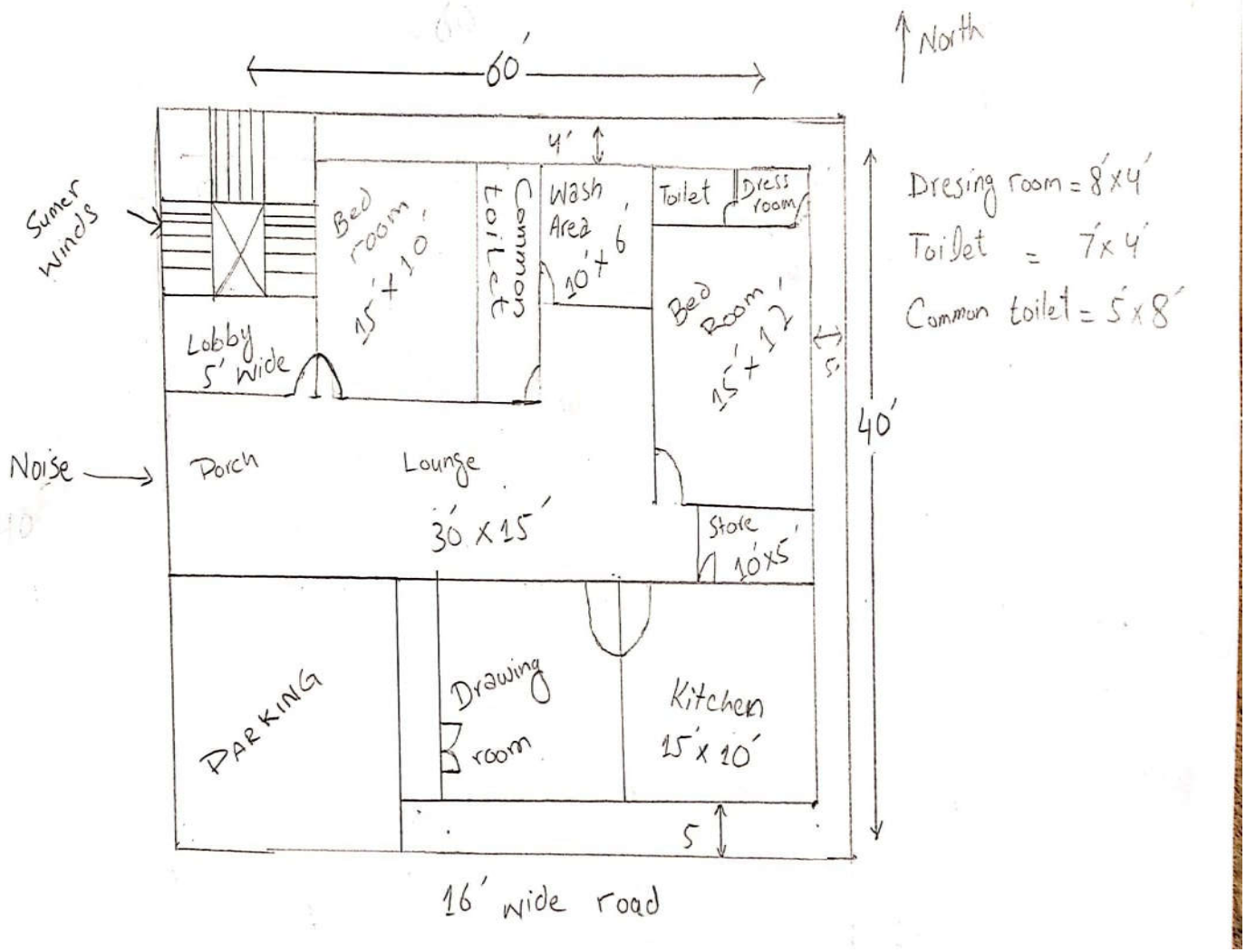
⇒ Movement is controlling the elements in a composition so that the eye is led to move from one to the next.



Q2:

Ans: A house plan was made according the given situation in the question. Size of the house is 60'x40' having 2 bedrooms, drawing room, lounge, kitchen and store. On the west side there is noise issue and summer winds, so in order to avoid both the issues the parking area and porch is placed on the west side of the plan. In front of the house there is a 2-story building which will block sunlight, so in order to cope with this issue the bedrooms are placed at back of the house so that it gets necessary sunlight.

Note: Dimensions and Labels are mentioned in the plan given below. And the plan is not to scale:


North
60'
4'
Sumer winds
Bed room 15'x10'
Common toilet
Wash Area 10'x6'
Toilet
Dress room
Bed Room 15'x12'
5'
Lobby 5' Wide
40'
Noise
Porch
Lounge
30'x15'
Store 10'x5'
PARKING
Drawing room
Kitchen 15'x10'
5
16' wide road
Dresing room = 8'x4'
Toilet = 7'x4'
Common toilet = 5'x8'