



Co-funded by the  
Erasmus+ Programme  
of the European Union



Traditional Craft Heritage Training , Design & Marketing in Jordan and Syria  
(HANDS)

**Project Number: 610238-EPP-1-2019-1-JO-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP**

## Design (5)

Course Offered by: ZUJ, UJ, HU, JUST, MU, ABU, TU

## Module1:DESIGN

Responsible partner(s):

Training and Technical Group (TTG)

Scientific and Supervising Committee (SC)

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## **COURSE DESCRIPTION: (ACCORDING TO THE CURRICULUM):**

- **A PROJECT-BASED COURSE; IT EMPHASIZES THE DESIGN OF COMPLEX GROUP OF BUILDINGS (MIXED USED, RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS) WITHIN AN URBAN CONTEXT OF A RELATED URBAN FABRIC SUCH AS LOCATIONS IN CENTRAL URBAN AREAS OR IN OTHER LOCATIONS WHERE AN URBAN DESIGN PRACTICE IS NEEDED PRIOR TO THE DESIGN OF INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS. THE COURSE EMPLOYS A PROFESSIONAL APPROACH WHERE THE BRIEF AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROJECT ARE FORMULATED BY THE STUDENTS AS A RESULT OF EXISTING ARCHITECTURAL AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE STUDY AREA.**

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION: (ACCORDING TO THE CURRICULUM):**

**ALSO THE MAIN PRINCIPLES AND URBAN ARRANGEMENT BEHIND THE COMPLEX SPATIAL DESIGN AND CONTEXT, IN ADDITION OF FORMULATE CRITICAL ARGUMENTS BY EXERCISING DIFFERENT VALUE APPROACHES IN CONTEMPORARY URBAN DESIGN, AS WELL AS FUTURE TENDENCIES IN THE FIELD.**

## COURSE GOALS AND OBJECTIVE:

- **This course will:**
- Capacity to define strategies for problem solving, conceptual development and poetic expression at all levels of the design process of a building complex
- Ability to apply basic organizational, spatial, structural, and constructional principles to the conception and development of architecture and urban design projects.
- Capacity to develop a design that responds to urban context, topography, and historical fabric.

## COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES:

**Based on NAAB Student Performance Criteria:**

**A.6 :**

**Use of Precedents: Ability to examine and comprehend the fundamental principles present in relevant precedents and to make informed choices about the incorporation of such principles into architecture and urban design projects.**

**B.2 :**

**Site Design: Ability to respond to site characteristics, including urban context and developmental patterning, historical fabric, soil, topography, ecology, climate, and building orientation, in the development of a project design.**

## COURSE PROJECTS:

### Project 1

#### Development of the Museum of Parliamentary Life

**Design Brief:** The existing museum building illustrates the political history of Jordan. One part of the museum is the old parliament building with working rooms and the parliament room that feels like a time travel in the 50s/60s. Everything looks like original from that time. The other part of the museum is a new exhibition on the royal family and important political events from the last 100 years. Ministry of culture wants to build a new extension to the museum to include exhibition area, library and administrative offices. The purpose of the project is to design the new extension with respond to the existing historical fabric site characteristics, including urban context and developmental patterning.

## COURSE PROJECTS:

### Project 2

#### Mixed used, residential and commercial complex

**Design Brief:** Jordan witnesses a highly accelerated development in different life aspects such as: urbanization, tourism, economy, services and commerce, in addition to real estate.

Within this rapid growth and development; the real estate development is having the lions share specially in Amman. One of the most attractive site for this development is the old district of Jabal Amman area, an area that is known for its cultural heritage.

The purpose of the project is to design a mixed-use complex (residential and commercial) that responds to Jabal Amman site characteristics, topography, climate, and building orientation, in the development of the project design.

## COURSE PROJECTS:

### Project 3

**partition (interior design element).**

**Design Brief:** “paravan” (or partition, curtain or partition)

Paravan considered a furniture element, and sometimes played the role of a home accessory that decorates the space, and it now takes many forms, and is still used in contemporary interior design, as it represents an attractive way to create a multifunctional space.

(paravan) become indispensable in interior design, for the purpose of achieving privacy, it takes the form of an accordion, and plays the role of the door, or in the entrance to the house to define the mentioned area and separate it from another.



## COURSE PROJECTS:

Sketch design

BUS STOP

(Amman public transport, Jordan)

No area required

Students were evaluated based on Overall Design, 3D design, and Funding, as well as Design Rational/Community Appeal.

This project presents a design concept of future bus stops for autonomous public transport in Amman.

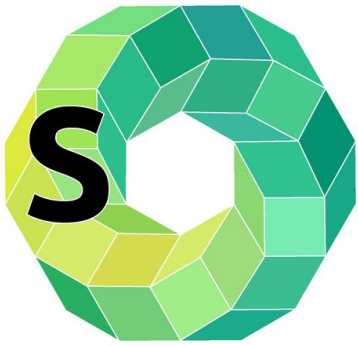
A design concept consisting of a modular stop design to service different future transport modes in Amman.

## INSTRUCTIONAL METHODS OF THE COURSE INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES: LECTURE (L):

**Lectures Instructor will teach the topics of each chapter emphasizing the topics to be covered in syllabus and on related course specific performance indicator, while student will take notes and raise questions within an open discussion.**

- Based on HANDS Learning Outcomes:
- LO5 :Critically assess the role of technology in preserving, promoting, and innovating traditional craft practices.
- LO13: Consider the environmental impact of traditional craft practices and explore sustainable approaches to materials sourcing, production processes, and waste management within the context of traditional craft design.
- LO14: Develop critical thinking skills to analyze and evaluate traditional craft objects in terms of their cultural, aesthetic, functional, and technical aspects. Learn problem-solving skills to address challenges encountered in the design and production process.

- Studio and Laboratory work is based on the principle of “learning by doing” which assumes that students learn more effectively lab design and practical tasks. Two practical projects will be assigned by instructors during semester.
- Students will have continues feedback on their projects, to guide them find solutions for the design problem, though 2D plans and 3D modeling, in order to ensure that the learning objectives are fulfilled.
- Individual work will be required .
- Student learning outcomes will be measured by homework assignments, feed backs for the project improvements, first and second project final submission.



## TUTORIAL (T):

- During the class, the difficult problems will be solved by the instructor.
- Students will work individual assignments to solve a number of problems. Instructor will guide the students during the class. Every student will submit his /her report as hard copy and soft copy, beside students will submit the project on website.

## COURSE CONTENT:

- Lecture 1 (week 1)

Overview of the Course

General introduction

Project 1: Museum of Parliamentary Life.

- Lecture 2 (week 2)

Urban context study (Site analysis, case studies and program)

Design approach (conceptual phase)

- Lecture 3 (week 3)

Design development

- Lecture 4 (week 4)

Project 1 Final Submission

## COURSE CONTENT:

- Lecture 5 (week 5)

**Project 2: Mixed used, residential and commercial complex**  
**Phase 1: Data collection and analysis stage.**

- Lecture 6 (week 6)

**Urban context study (Site analysis and case studies)**  
**Brief and requirements of the project**

- Lecture 7 (week 7)

**Design approach (conceptual phase)**

- Lecture 8 (week 8)

**Phase 2: Preliminary / Concept development**

## COURSE CONTENT:

- Lecture 9 (week 9)

### Phase 3: Development / Architectural Drawing; Plans And Sections

- Lecture 10 (week 10)

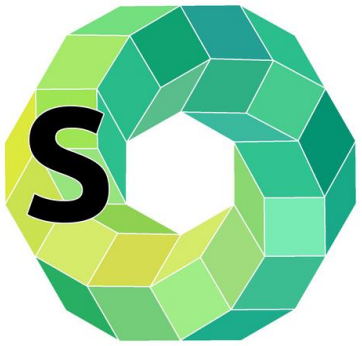
### Architectural Drawing; 3D studies

- Lecture 11 (week 11)

### Design development

- Lecture 12 (week 12)

### Phase 4: Pre-final submission



## COURSE CONTENT:

- Lecture 13(week 13)

### Design development

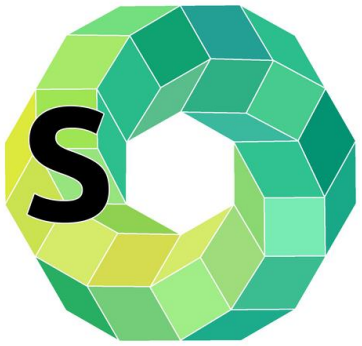
- Lecture 14(week 14)

### Design development

- Lecture 15/16(week 15/16)

### Project Final Submission





# DEVELOPMENT OF THE MUSEUM OF PARLIAMENTARY LIFE

## Design Outlines:

- Genuine Architectural Design with imaginary future approach.
- Considering people with special abilities.
- Considering Identity and Climate.

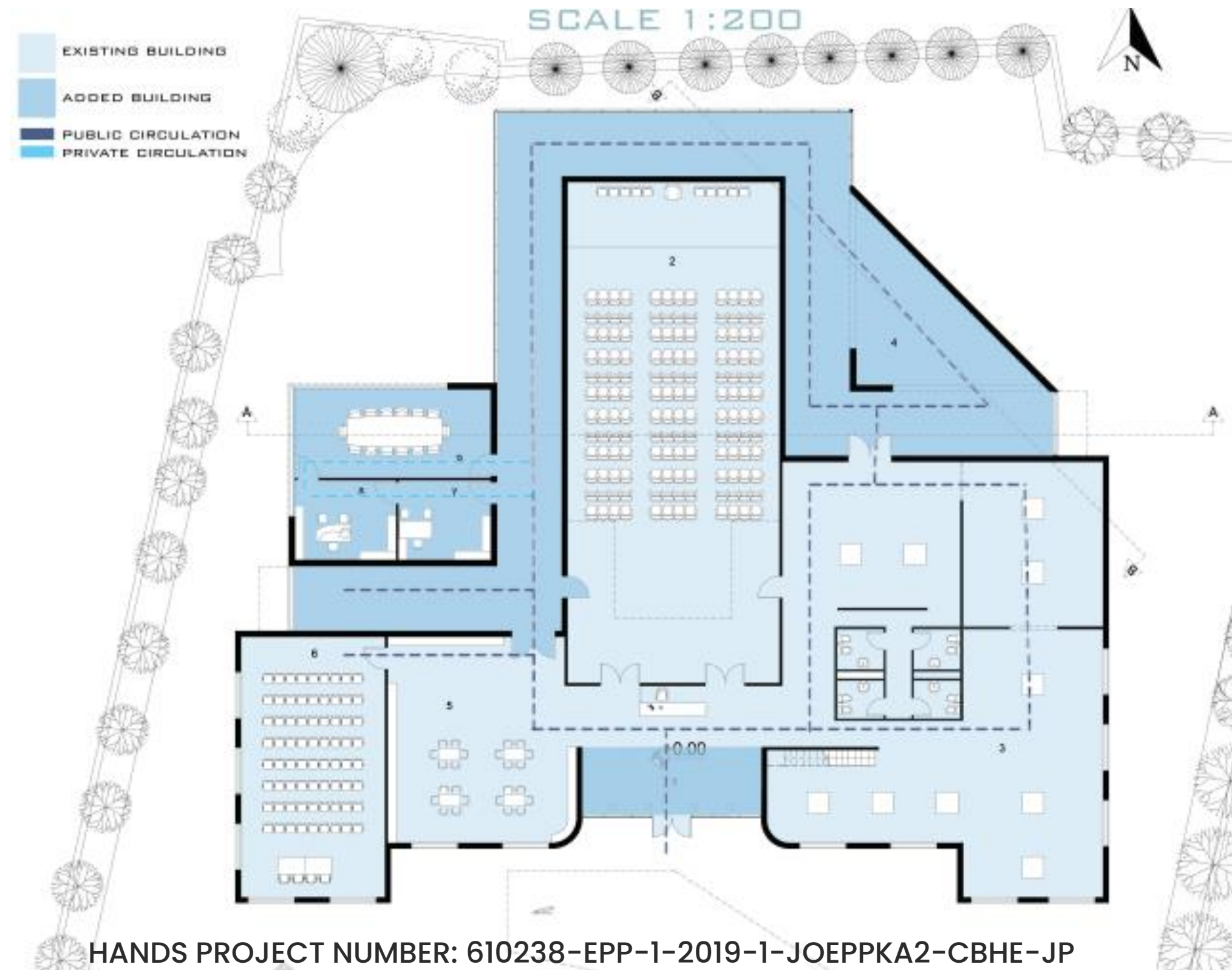


Development of the Museum of Parliamentary Life

**SITEPLAN**

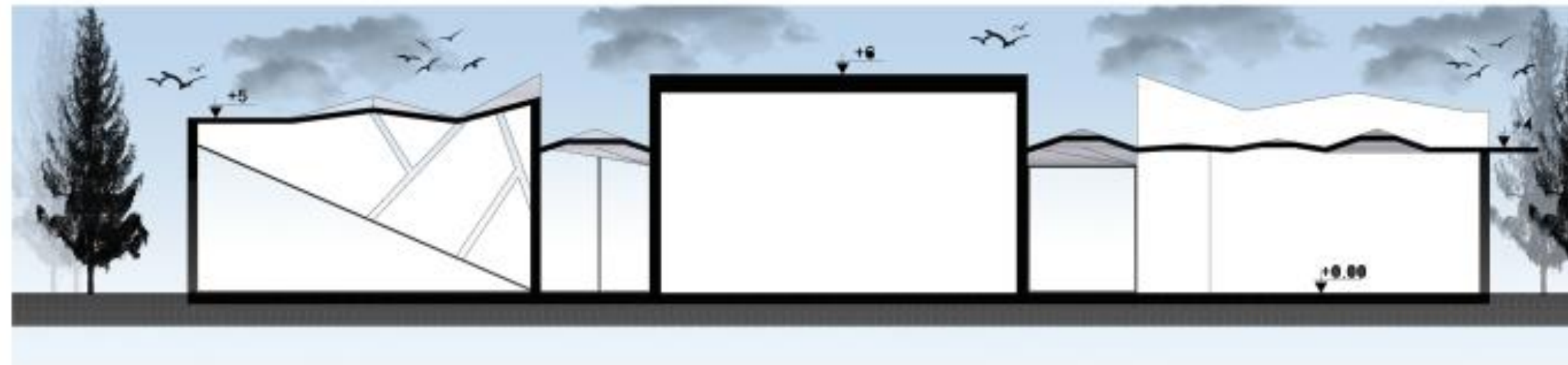


## Development of the Museum of Parliamentary Life



PLANS

## Development of the Museum of Parliamentary Life



SECTION A-A



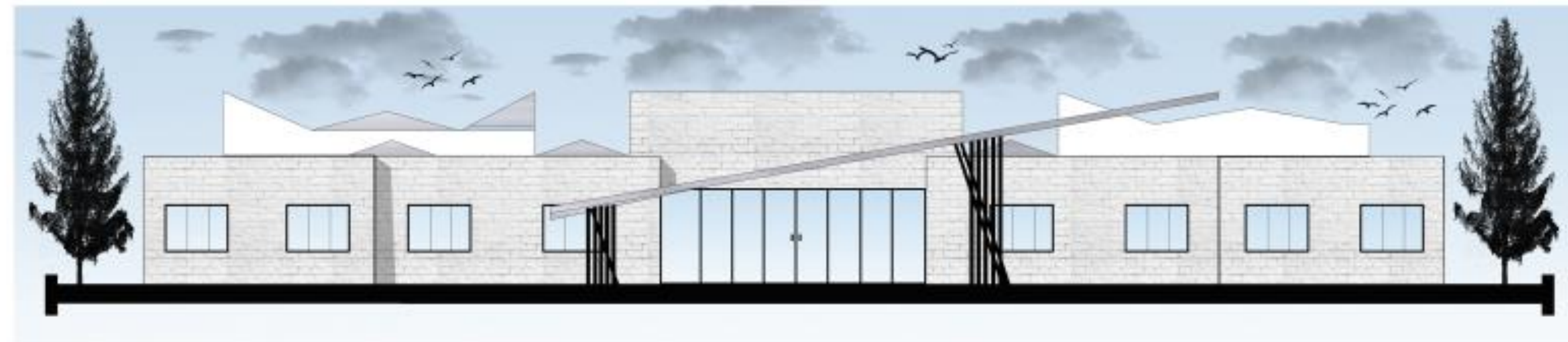
SECTION B-B

SECTIONS

**Development of the Museum of Parliamentary Life**



NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

**Development of the Museum of Parliamentary Life**

**3D SHOTS**

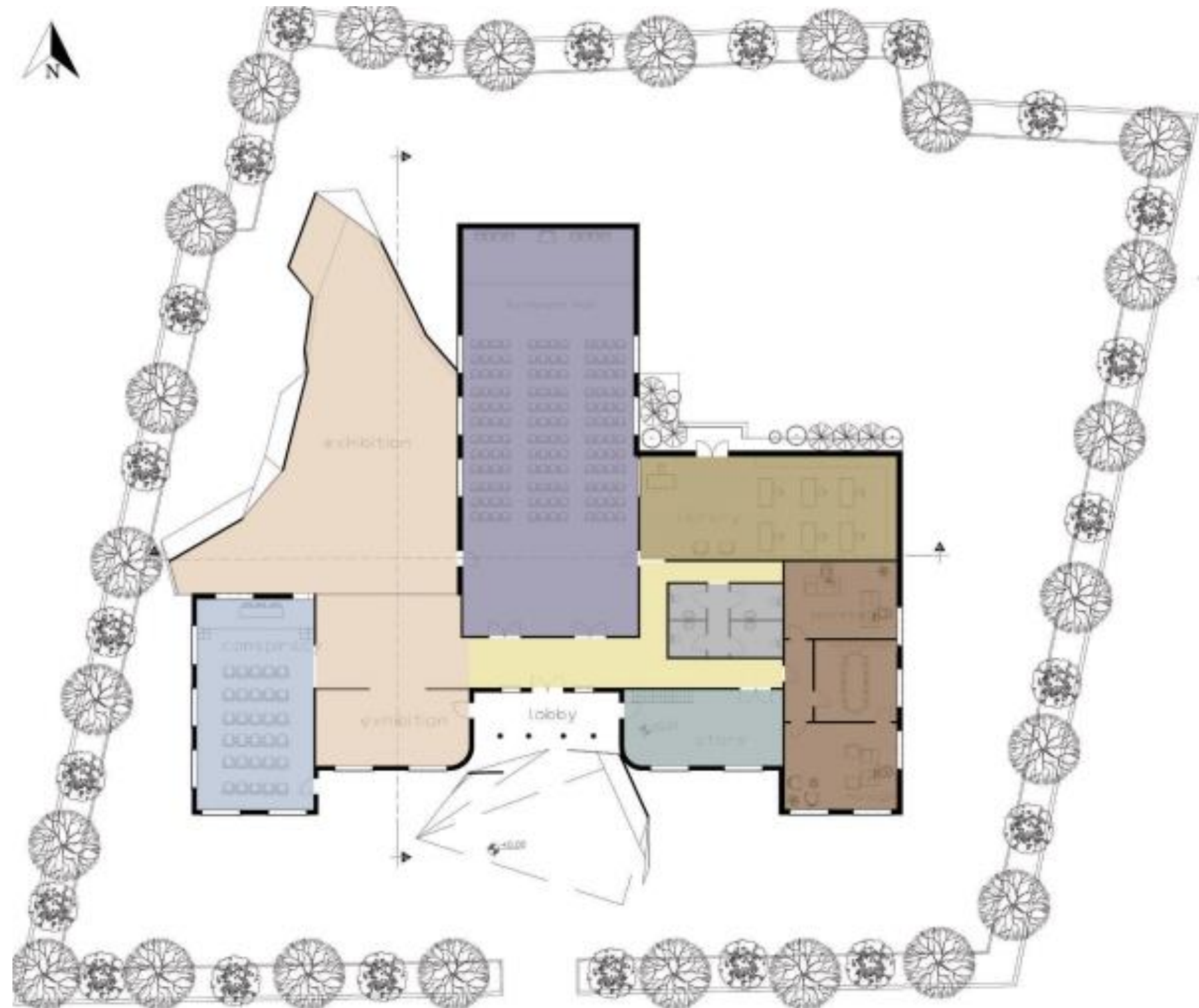


Development of the Museum of Parliamentary Life

**SITEPLAN**



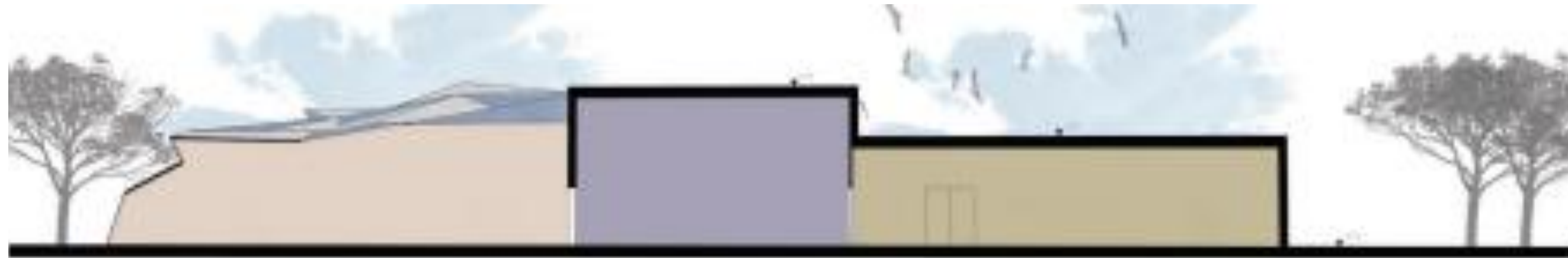
## Development of the Museum of Parliamentary Life



**PLANS**



**Development of the Museum of Parliamentary Life**



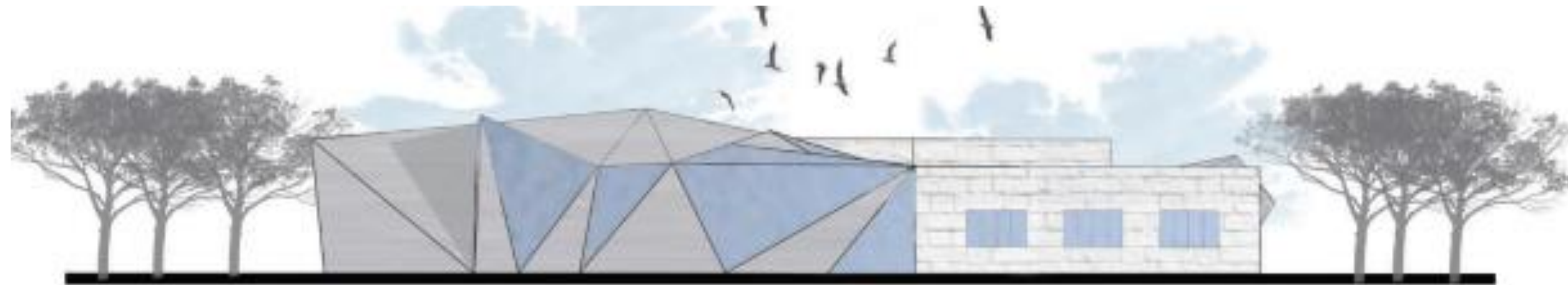
SECTION A-A



SECTION B-B

**SECTIONS**

**Development of the Museum of Parliamentary Life**



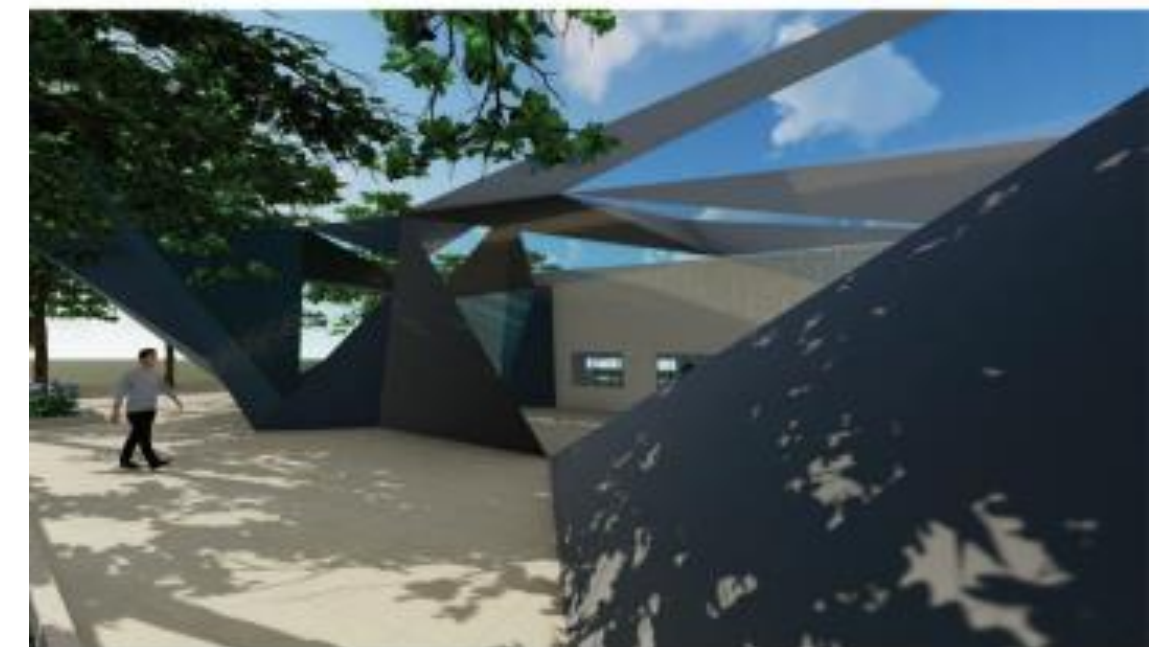
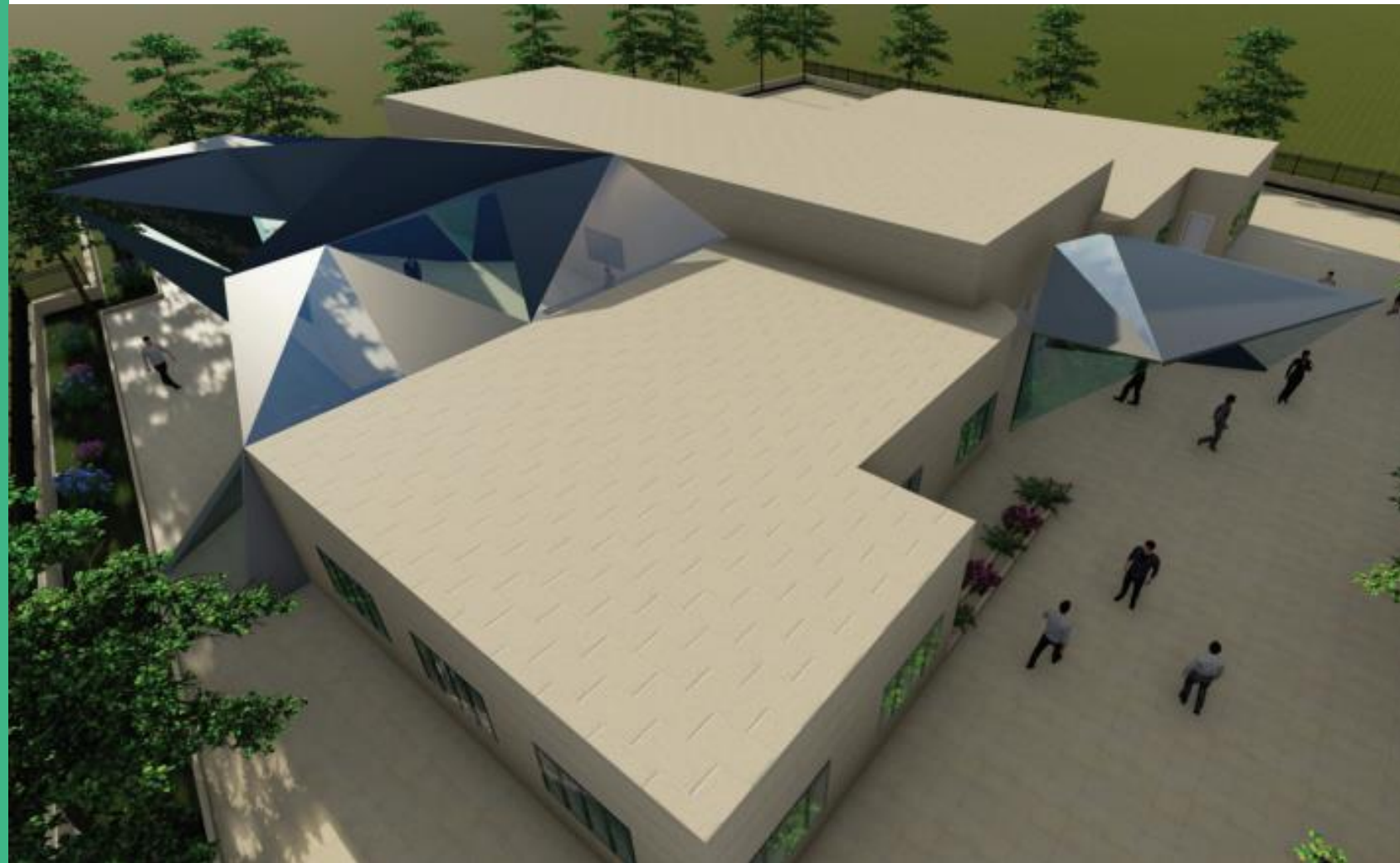
WEST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

## Development of the Museum of Parliamentary Life

**3D SHOTS**



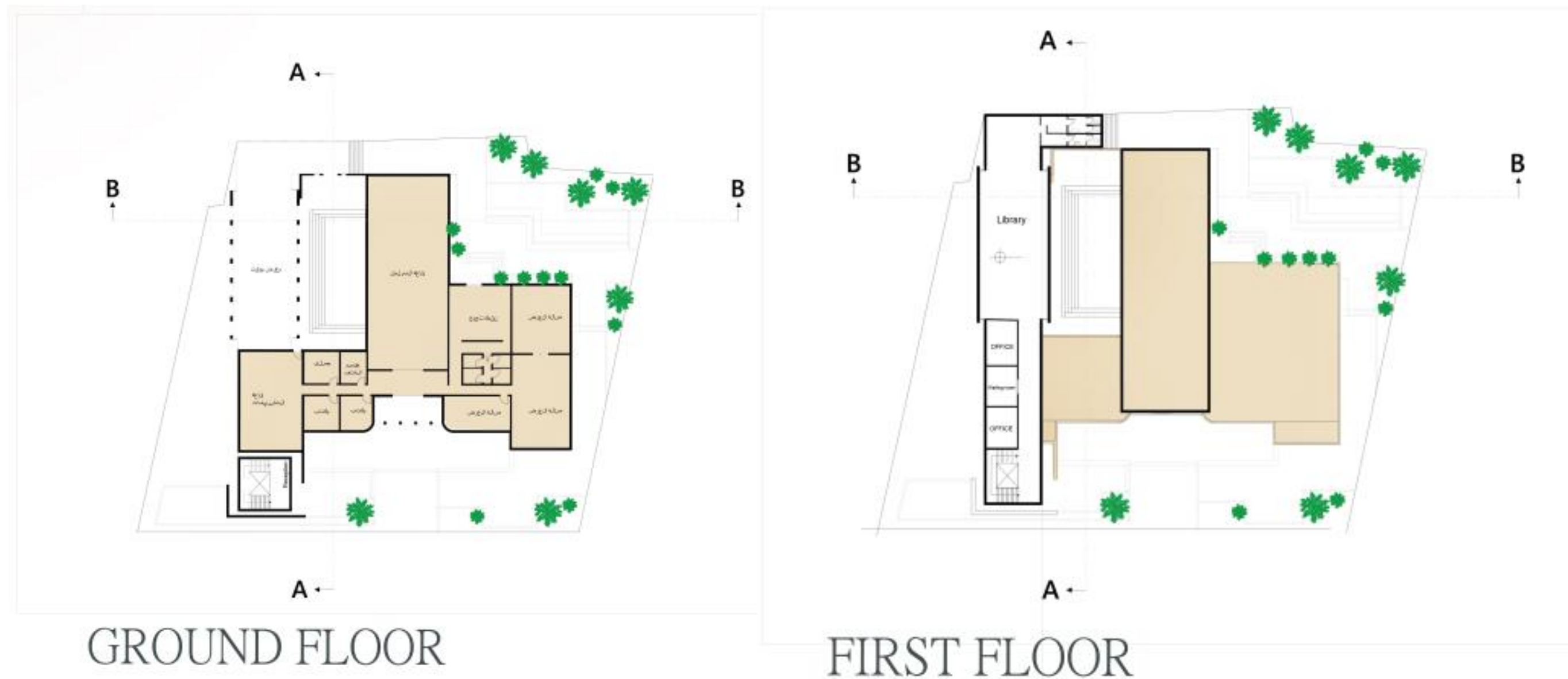
**Development of the Museum of Parliamentary Life**

**SITEPLAN**

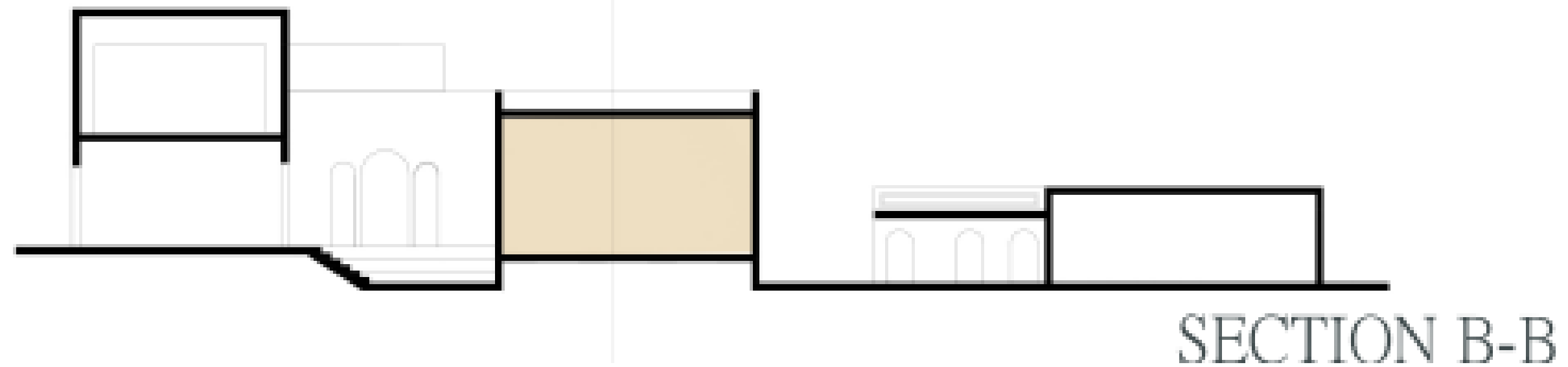
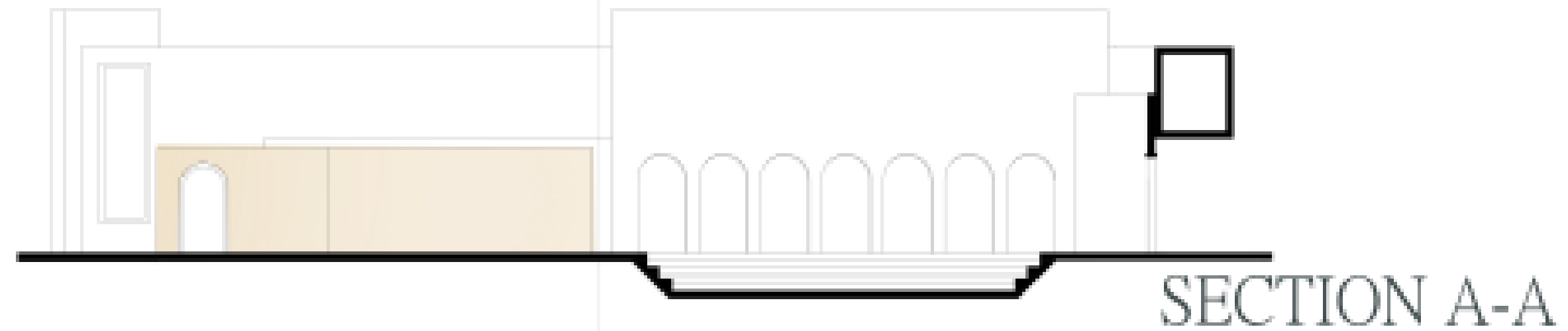


Development of the Museum of Parliamentary Life

PLANS

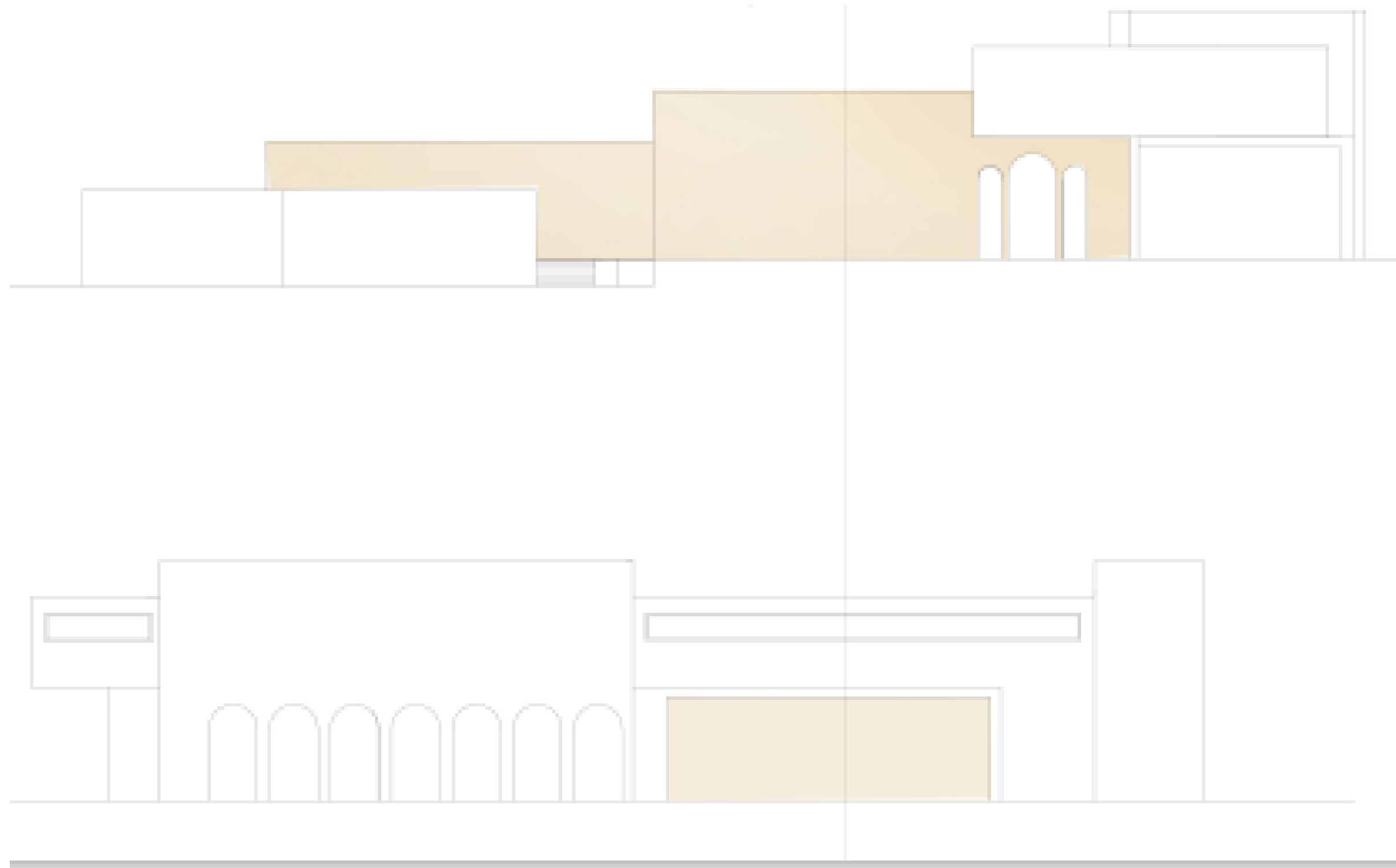


Development of the Museum of Parliamentary Life



**SECTIONS**

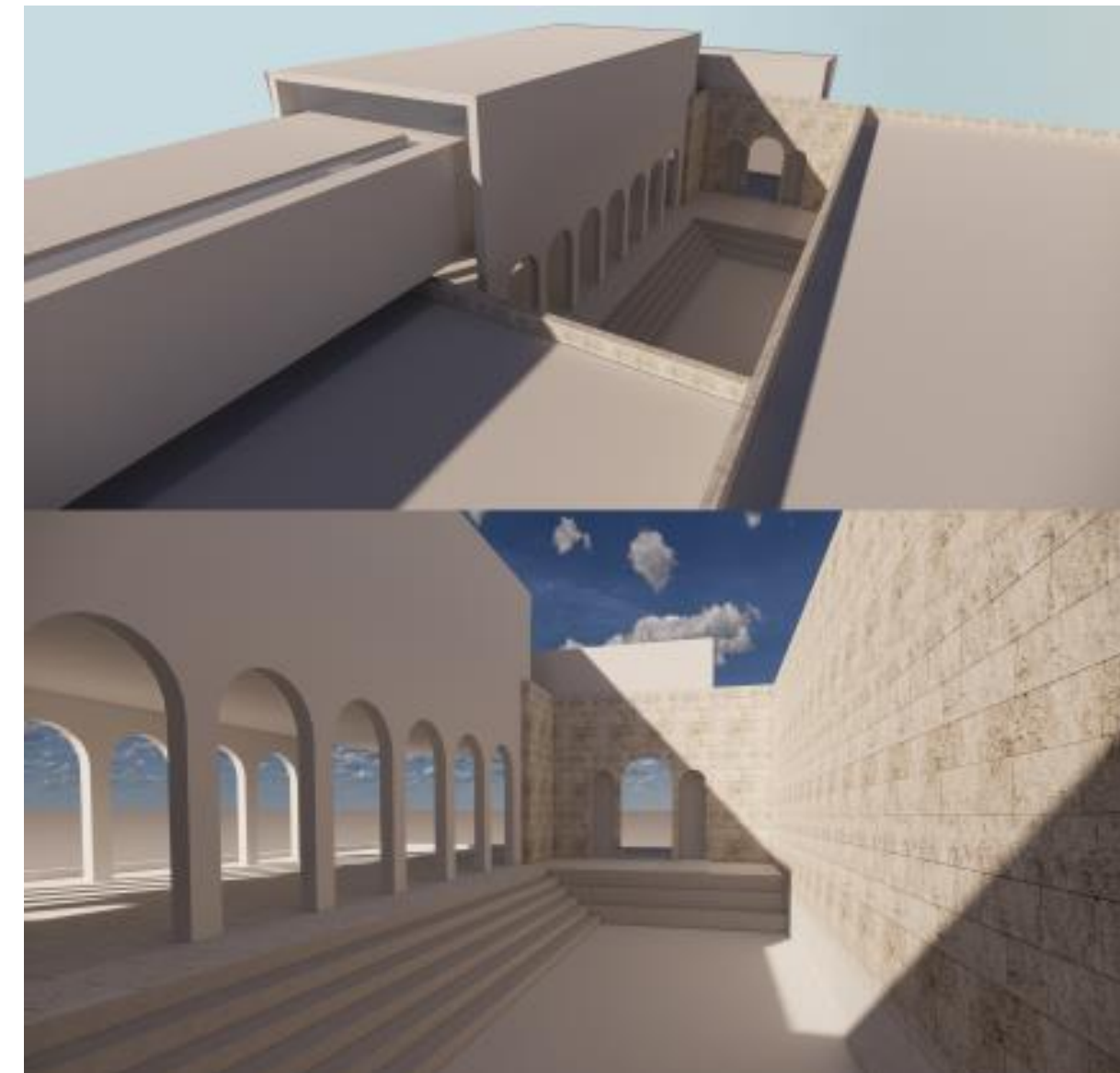
Development of the Museum of Parliamentary Life



**ELEVATIONS**

**Development of the Museum of Parliamentary Life**

**3D SHOTS**





# MIXED USED, RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL COMPLEX

## OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

- A project-based course; it emphasizes the design of complex group of buildings (mixed used, residential and commercial buildings) within an urban context of a related urban fabric such as locations in central urban areas or in other locations where an urban design practice is needed prior to the design of individual buildings. The course employs a professional approach where the brief and requirements of the project are formulated by the students as a result of existing architectural and social analysis of the study area.
- Also the main principles and urban arrangement behind the complex spatial design and context, in addition of formulate critical arguments by exercising different value approaches in contemporary urban design, as well as future tendencies in the field.

## REGULATIONS:

- 1- Built-up area 60%
- 2- Setbacks: required
- 3- Building height 3 floors & roof 40%
- 4- between building 10m

## REQUIREMENTS:

- Conceptual & schematic architectural design, including description on structure,
- Conceptual design of floodlight illumination.
- Design Development Stage
- Architectural design development, including relevant description on structure, electromechanical and other disciplines.

## CONSTRUCTION DRAWING STAGE

- Overall planning of the project, with emphasis on the review with comments for the whole process drawings of architectural design, interior design, landscape, curtain wall and floodlight illumination;
- Review the construction drawings of other disciplines, and be responsible for reviewing and controlling the design details related to effects in the design of construction drawings of all specialties to ensure the integrity and high quality of the project, and make comments.



# CONSTRUCTION DRAWING STAGE

**معلومات القطعة**

إحداثيات القطعة

التحويل إلى إحداثيات (WGS48)

الوصف	Y	X	
بكت (اساس)	1149631.699	233075.944	1
بكت (اساس)	1149658.362	232994.127	2
بكت (اساس)	1149751.311	233147.826	3
بكت (اساس)	1149731.190	232985.267	4
بكت (اساس)	1149696.880	232974.365	5
بكت (اساس)	1149651.193	233114.560	6

معاينة الطباعة

تصدير إلى اكسل

**أداة القياس**

أمتار مربعة

نتيجة القياس

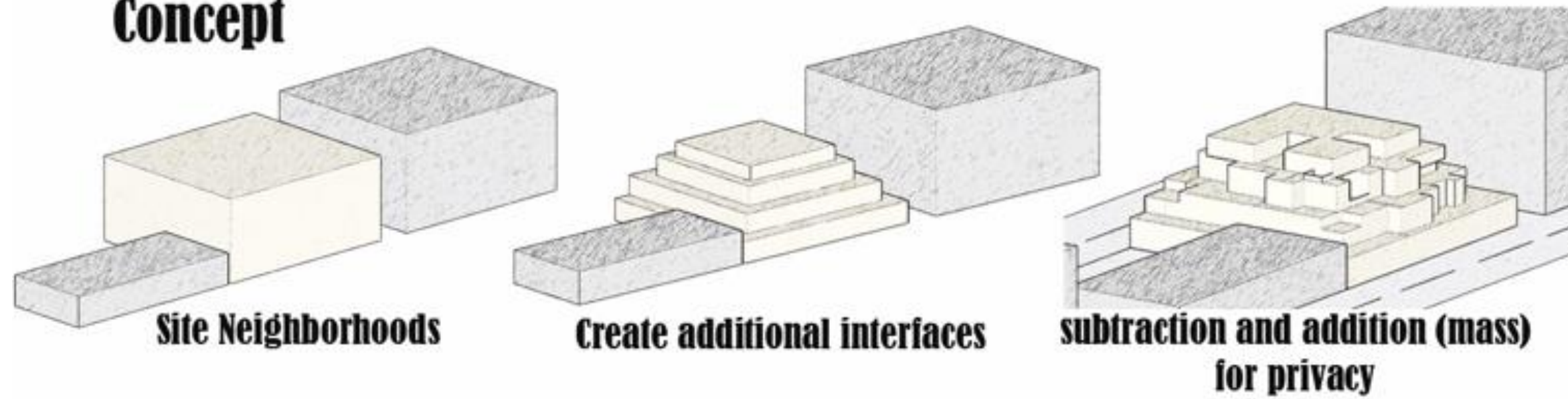
8,031.3 أمتار مربعة

مسح

**SAMPLE  
1**



**Concept**

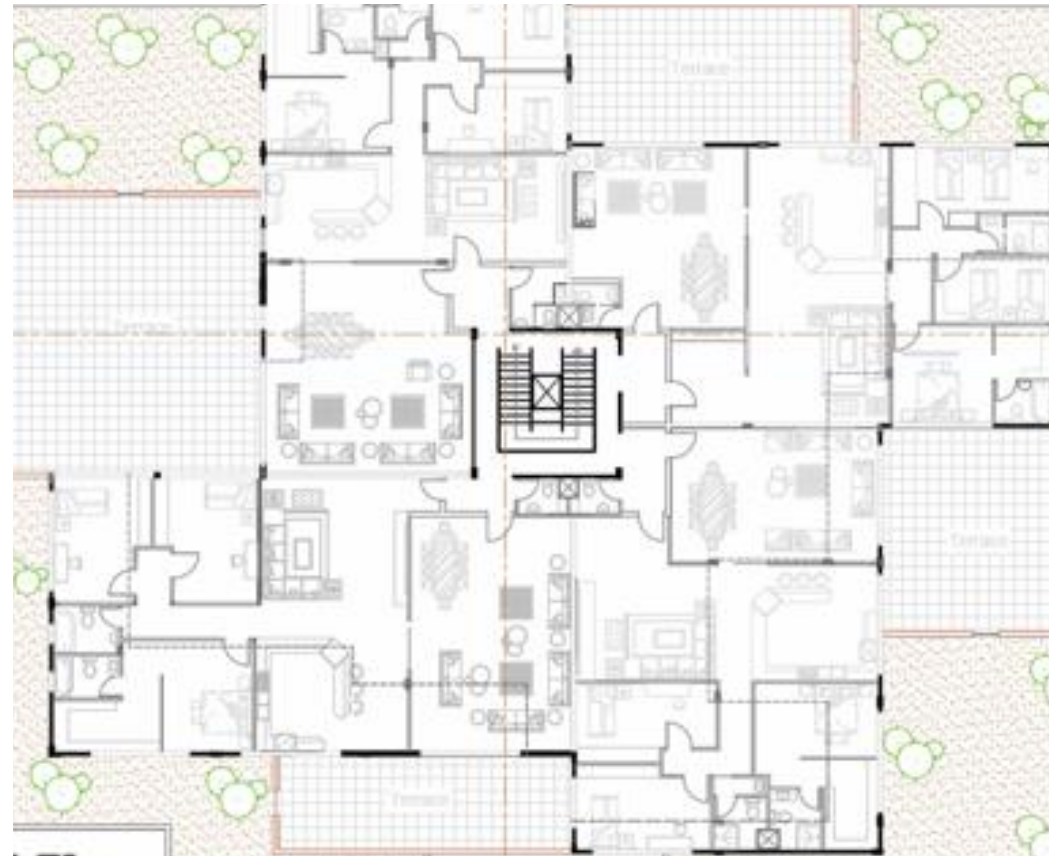


**CONCEPT**

**Hand's project**



## PLANS



**GROUND FLOOR**



**FIRST FLOOR**



**SECOND FLOOR**



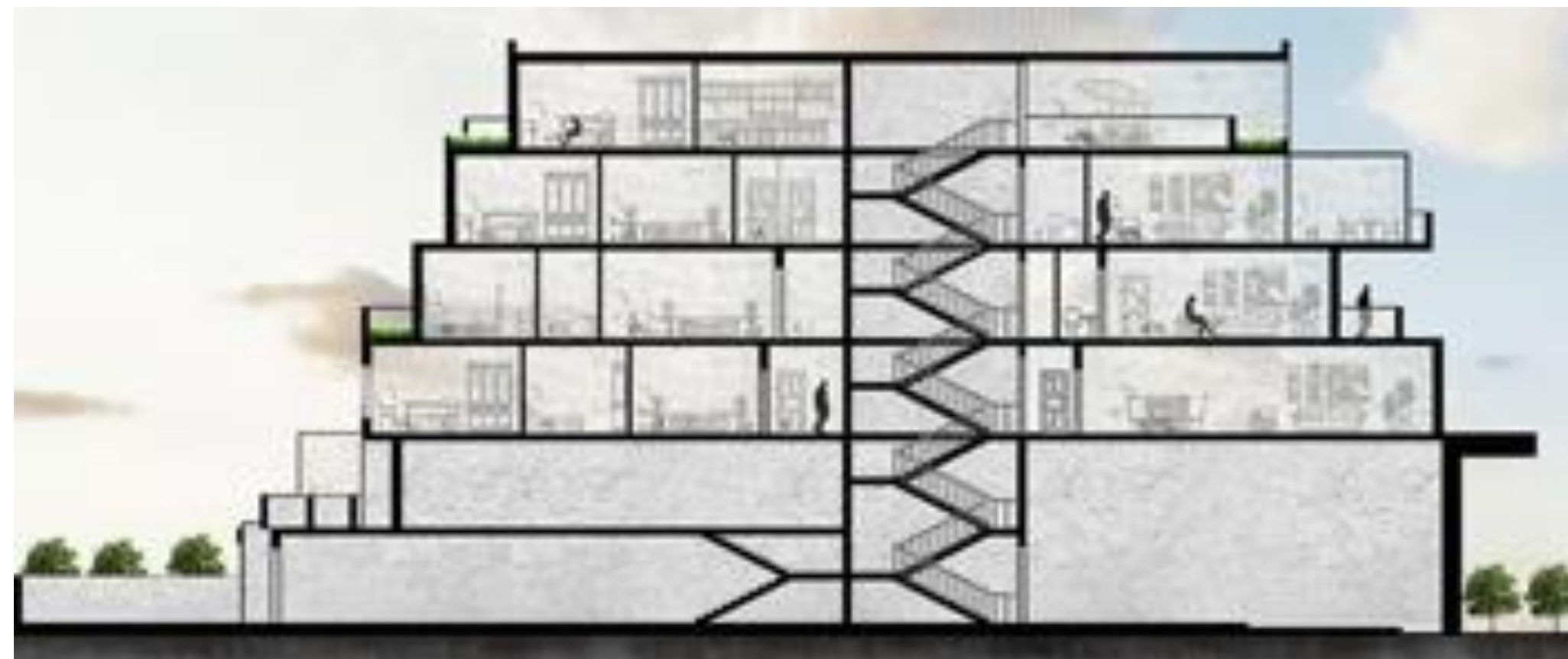
**THIRD FLOOR**



**ELEVATIONS**

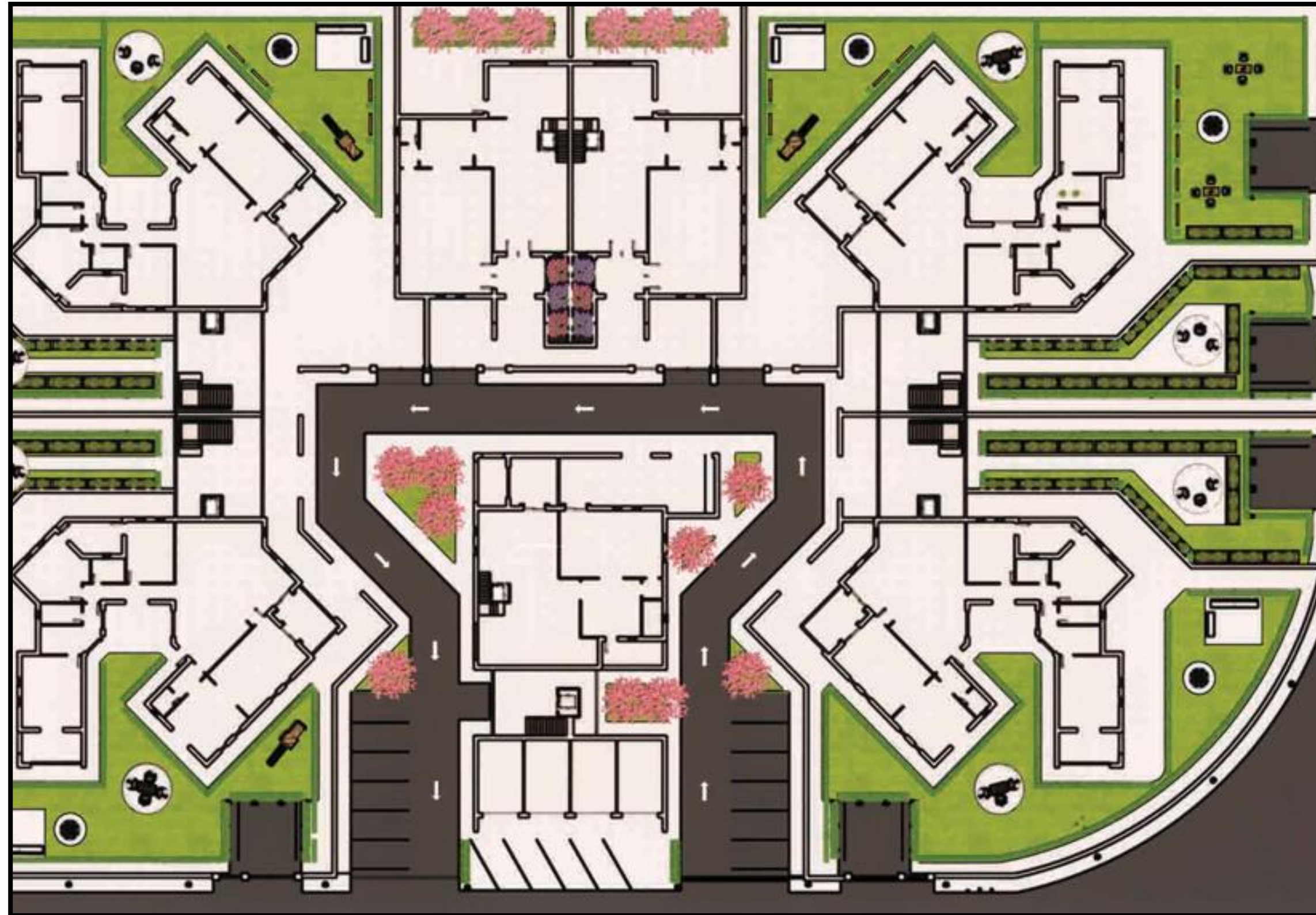


**SECTIONS**



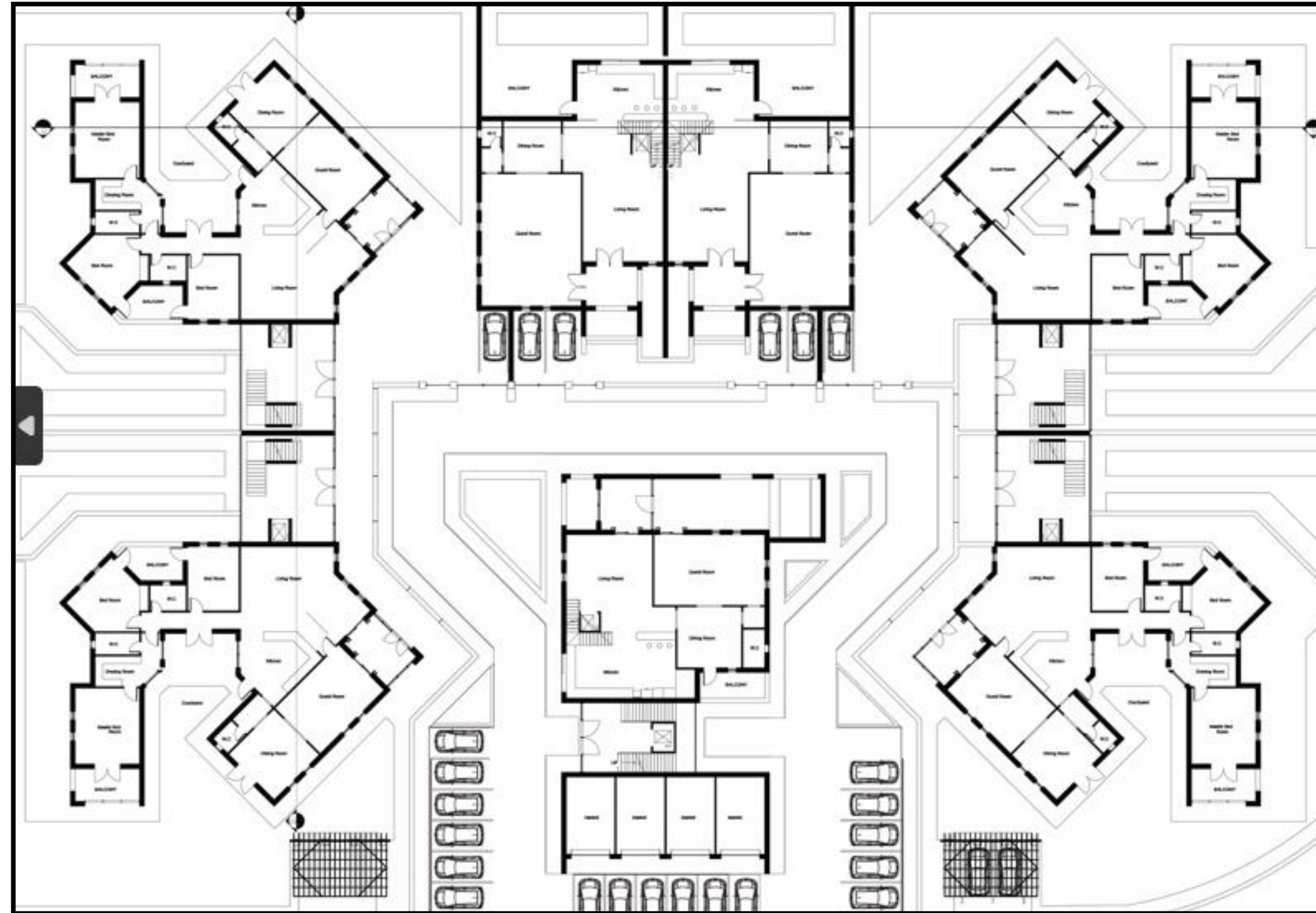


**SAMPLE  
2**

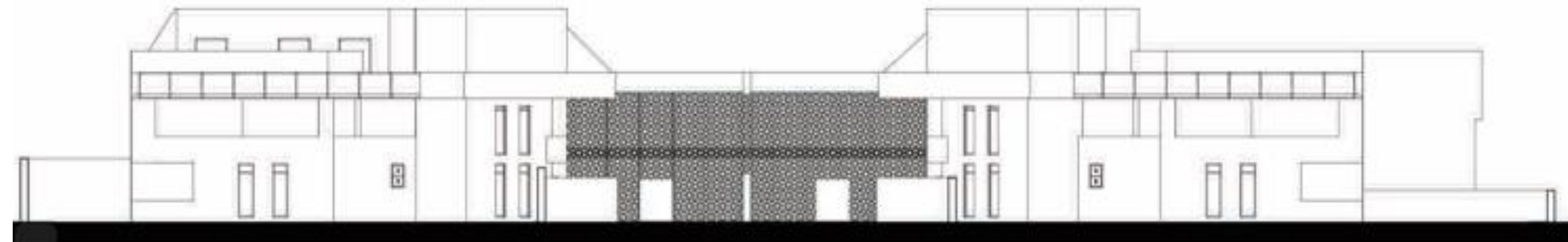


Hand's project

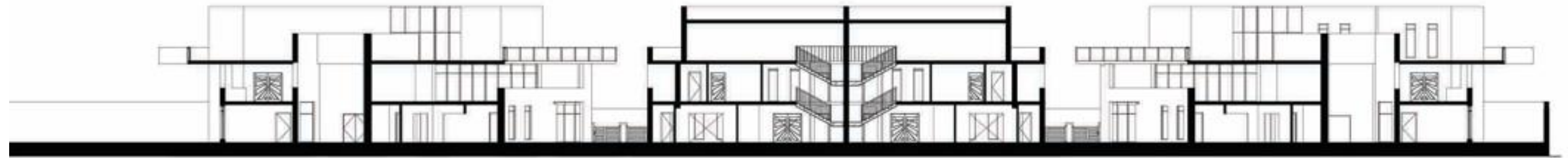
**PLANS**



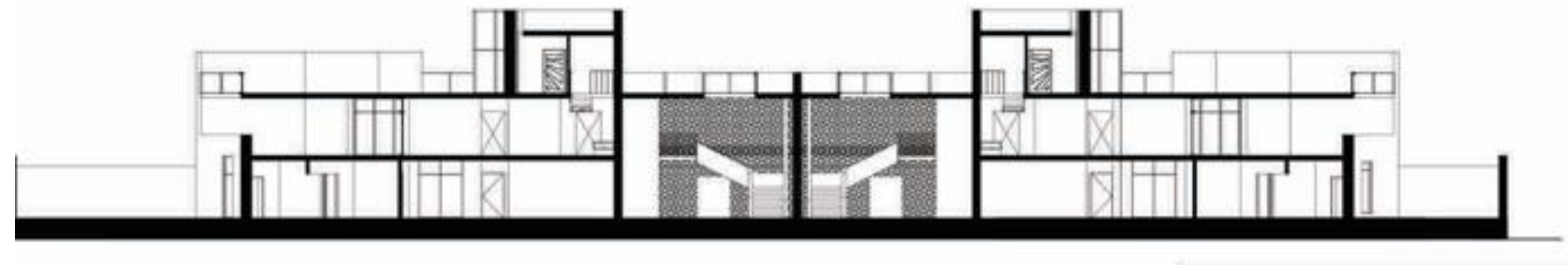
Hand's project



**ELEVATION**



**SECTIONS**



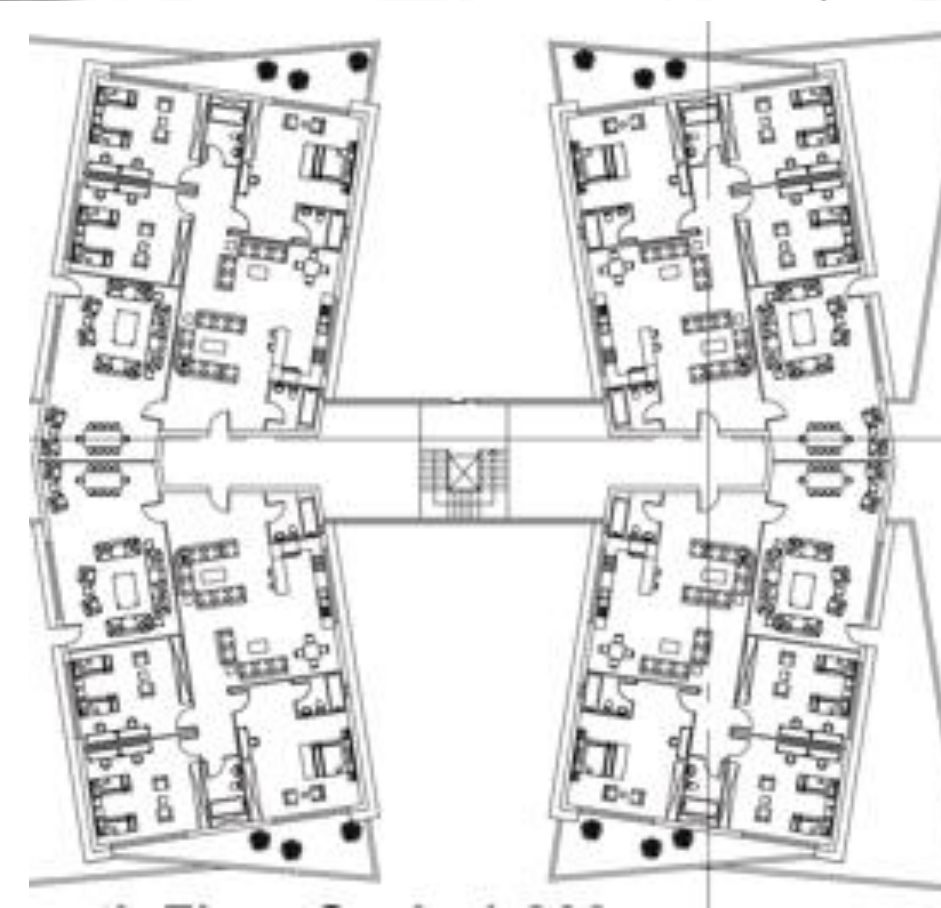
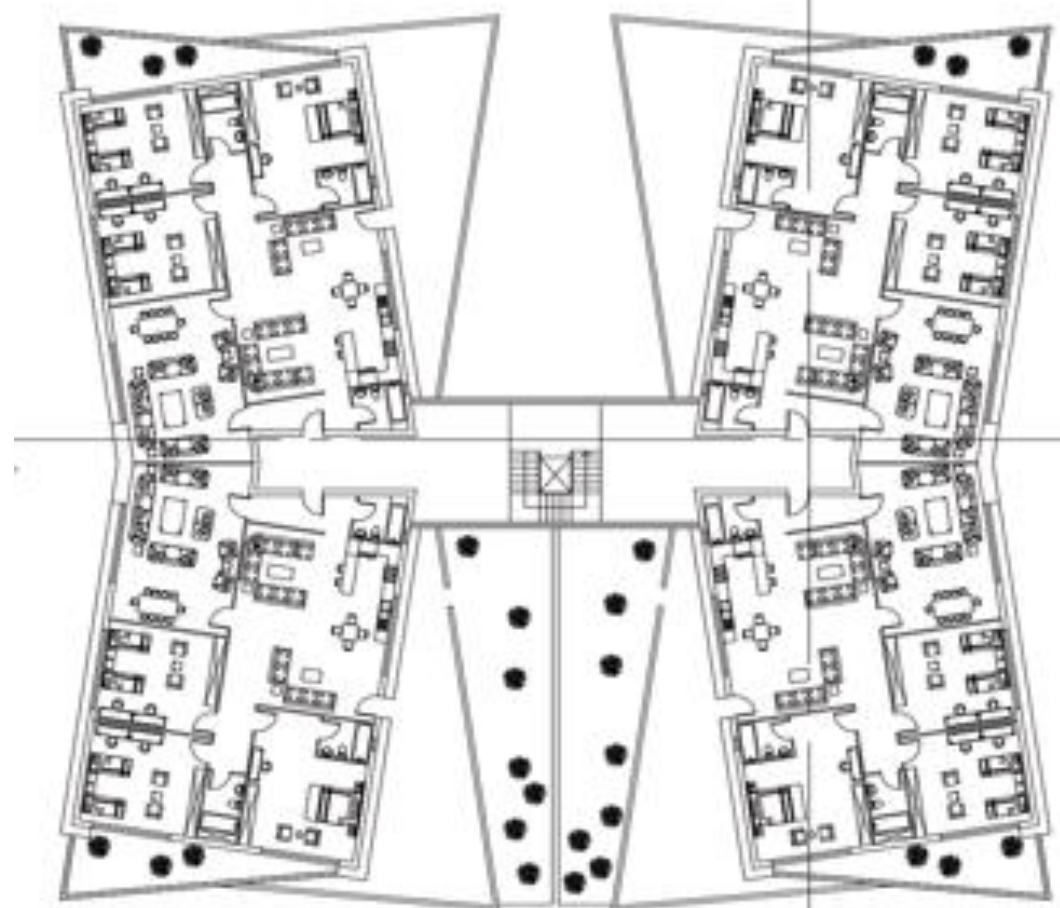
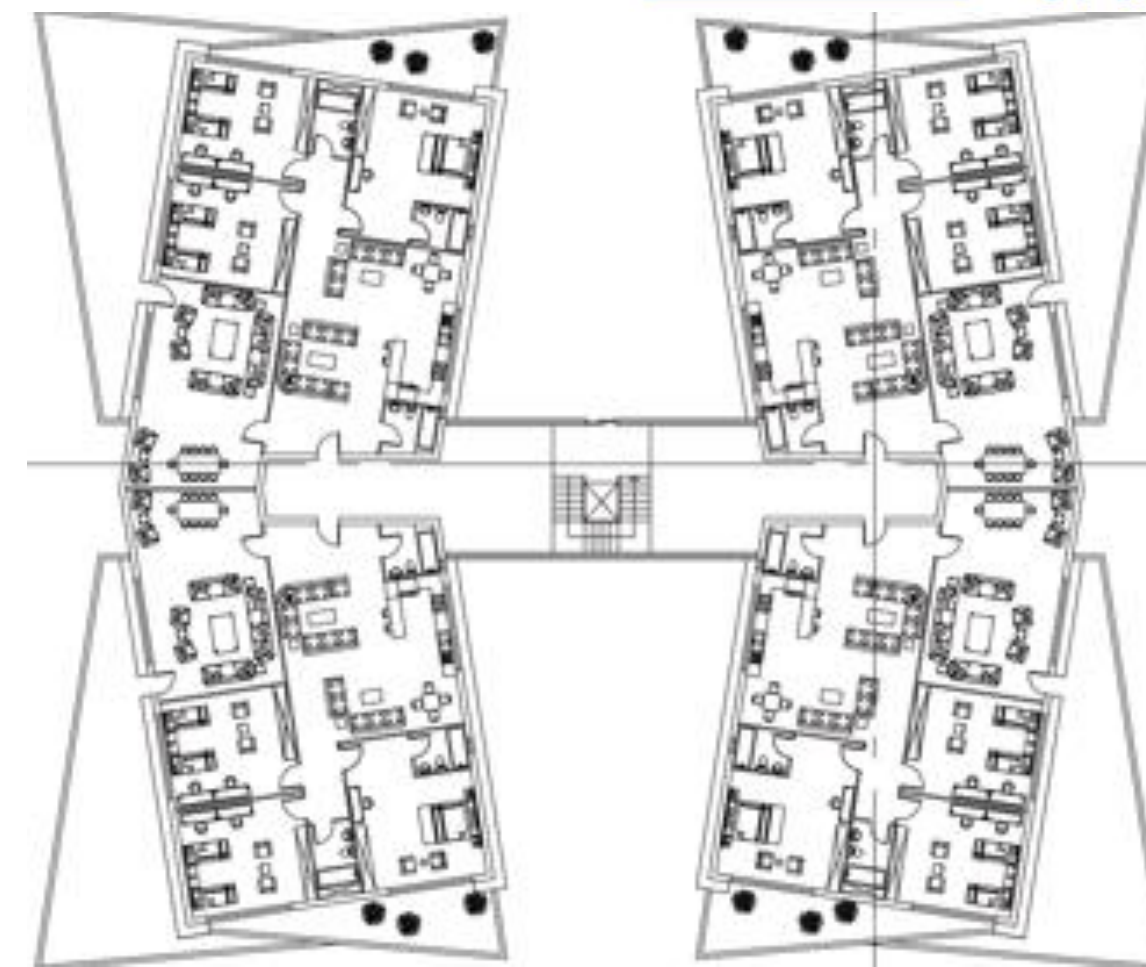
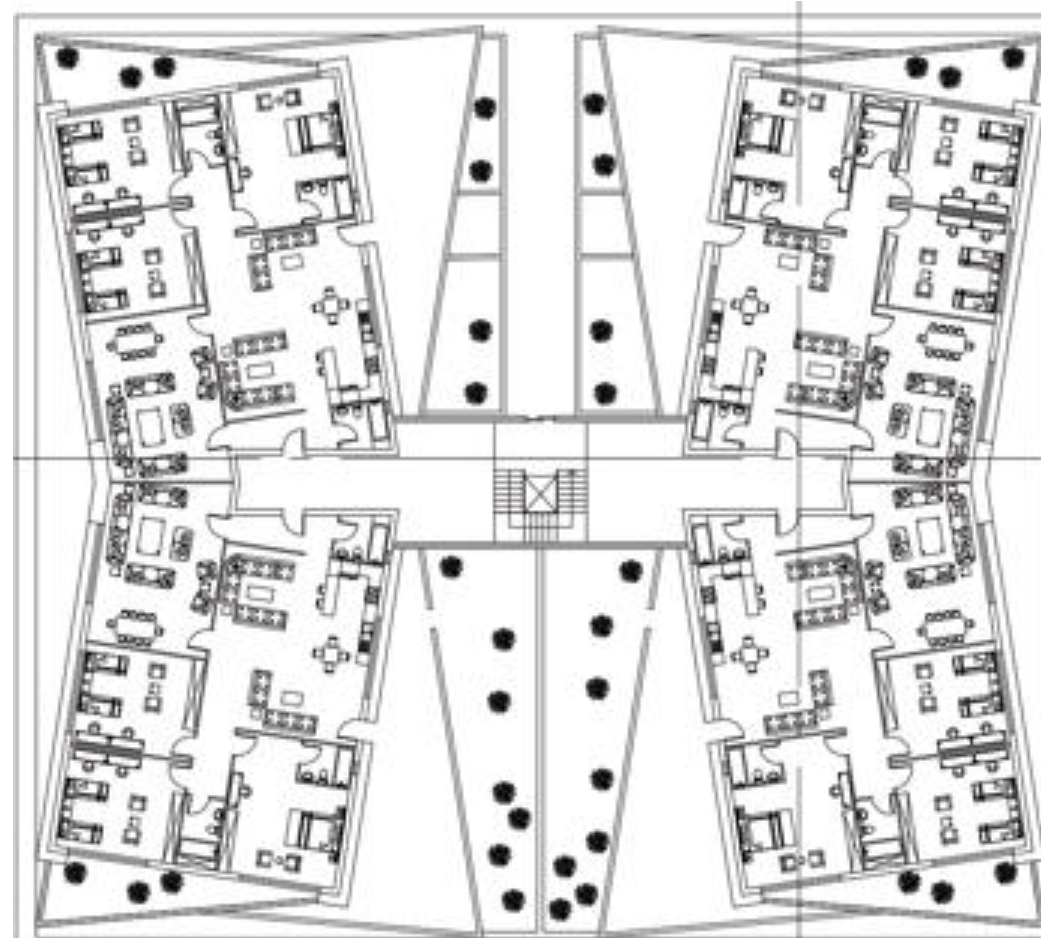
**3D SHOTS**





**SAMPLE  
3**





## PLANS

1

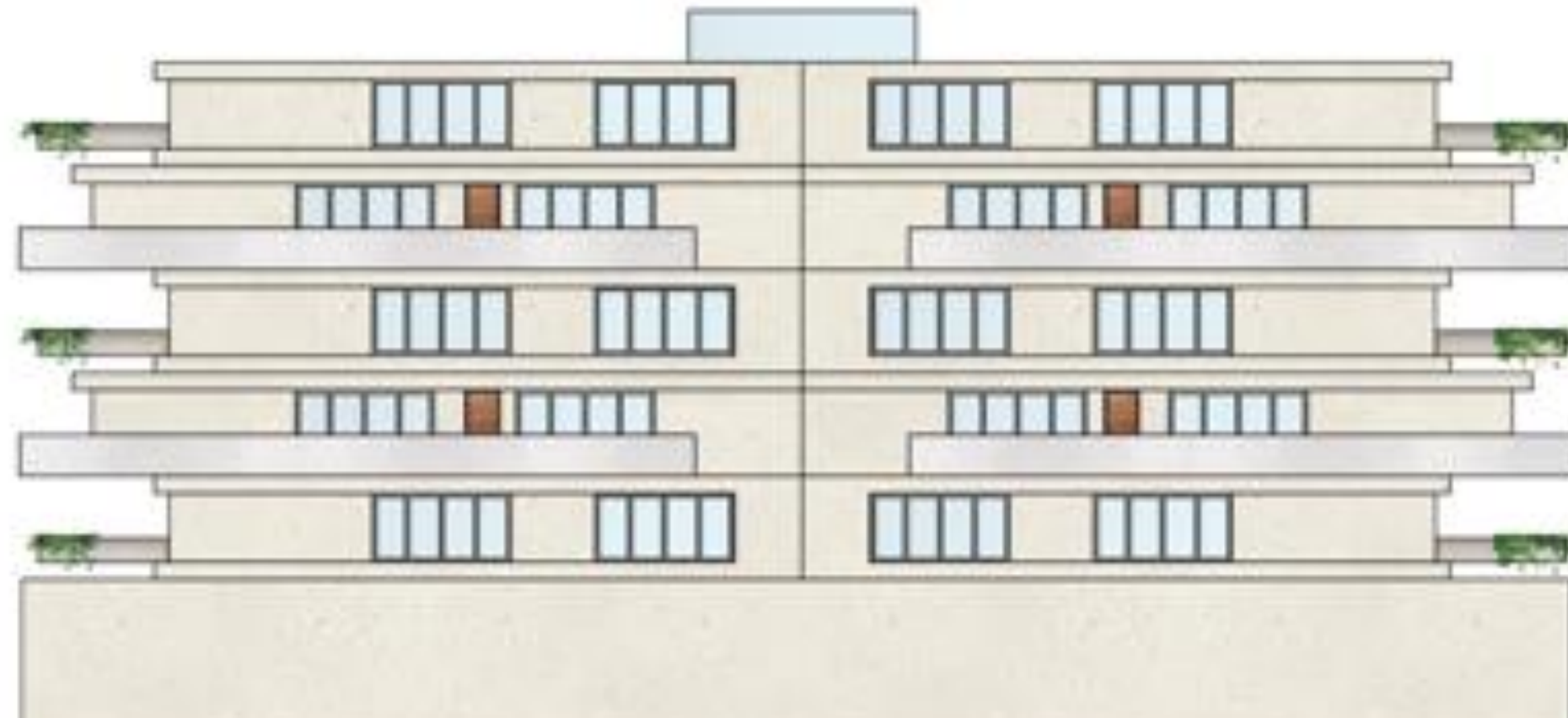
2

3

4



**ELEVATIONS**





**SAMPLE  
4**





## PLANS

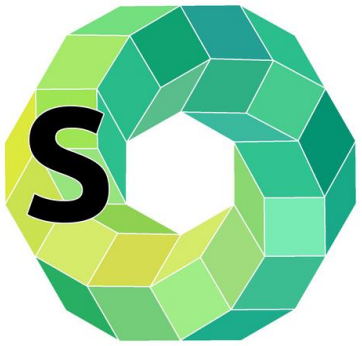
1

2

3

4





# PARTITION (INTERIOR DESIGN ELEMENT).

## Requirements:

- 2 case studies and 1 suggested design
- Scale elevation 1:10
- 2 details (connected with wall & with ceiling).







## proposal 1



### Information

\*Designer : Afnan  
Al-Moathen.  
\*Material : Wood.  
\*Design : Islamic.

### Dimension

2.80m \* 2.40m

### Abstraction



Lotus flower

### Repeated Shapes

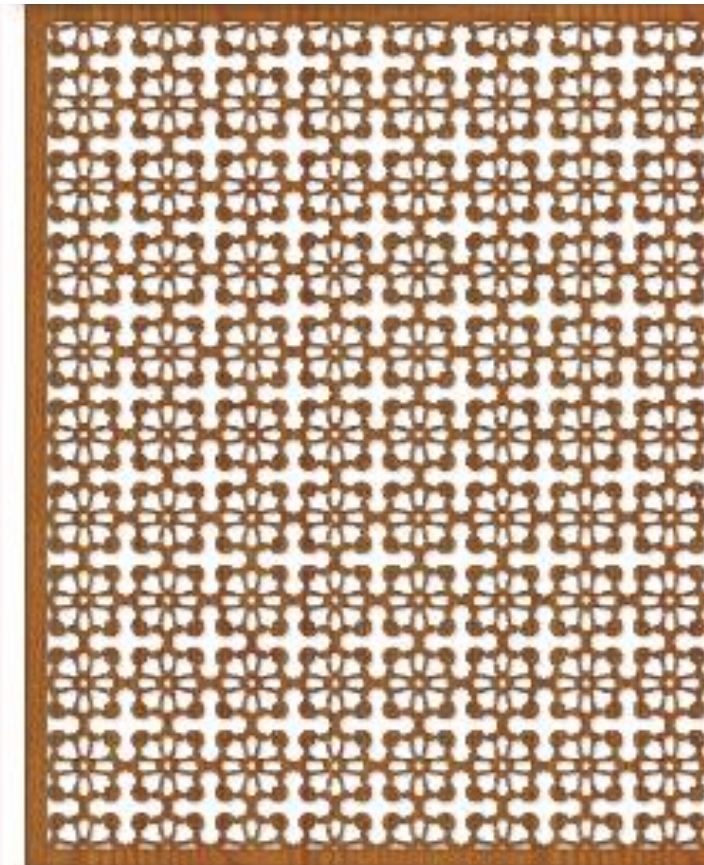


### Solid and Void

\*Solid :63%  
\*Void : 37%



## proposal 2



### Information

\*Designer : Afnan  
Al-Moathen.  
\*Material : Wood.  
\*Design : Islamic.

### Dimension

2.80m \* 2.40m

### Abstraction



Passiflora caerulea

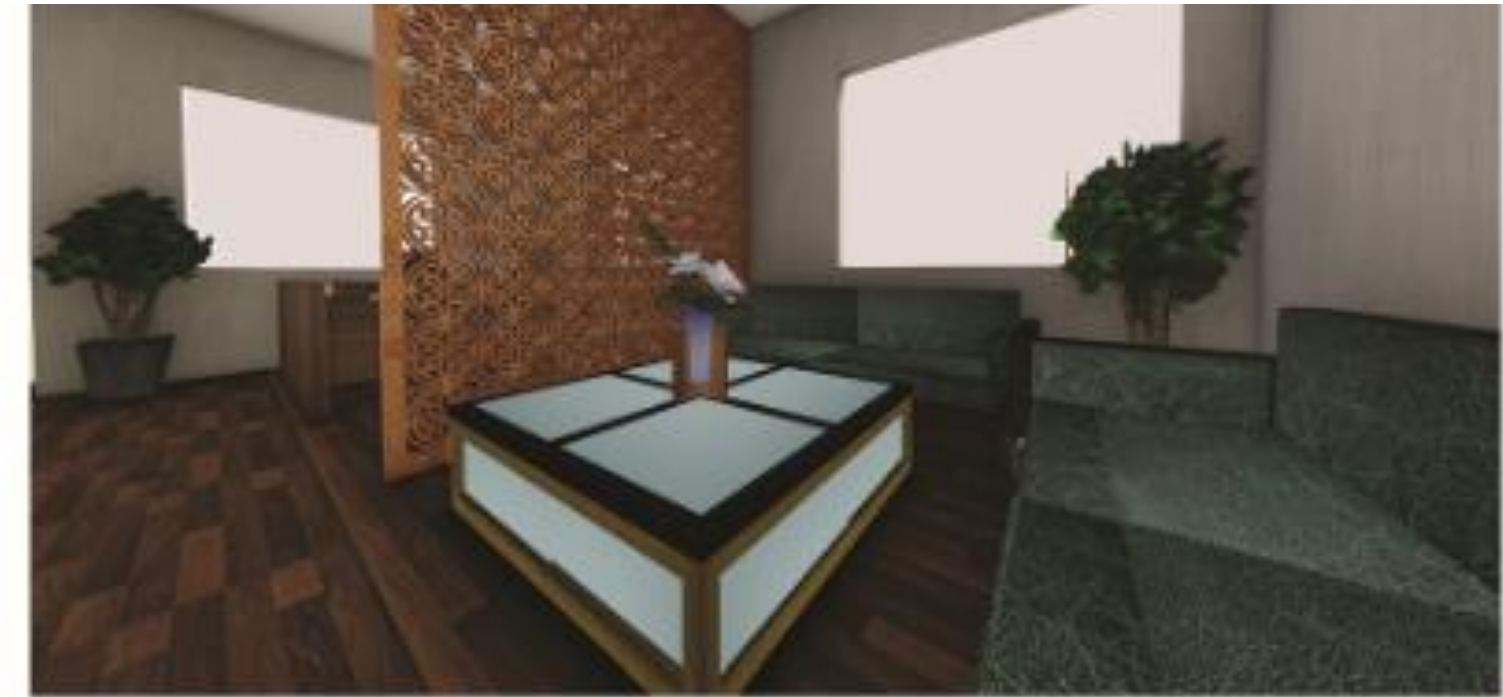
### Repeated Shapes



### Solid and Void

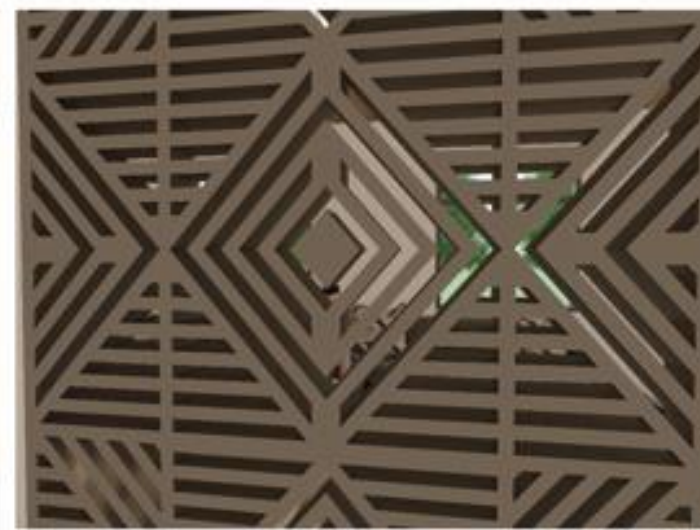
\*Solid :45%  
\*Void : 55%



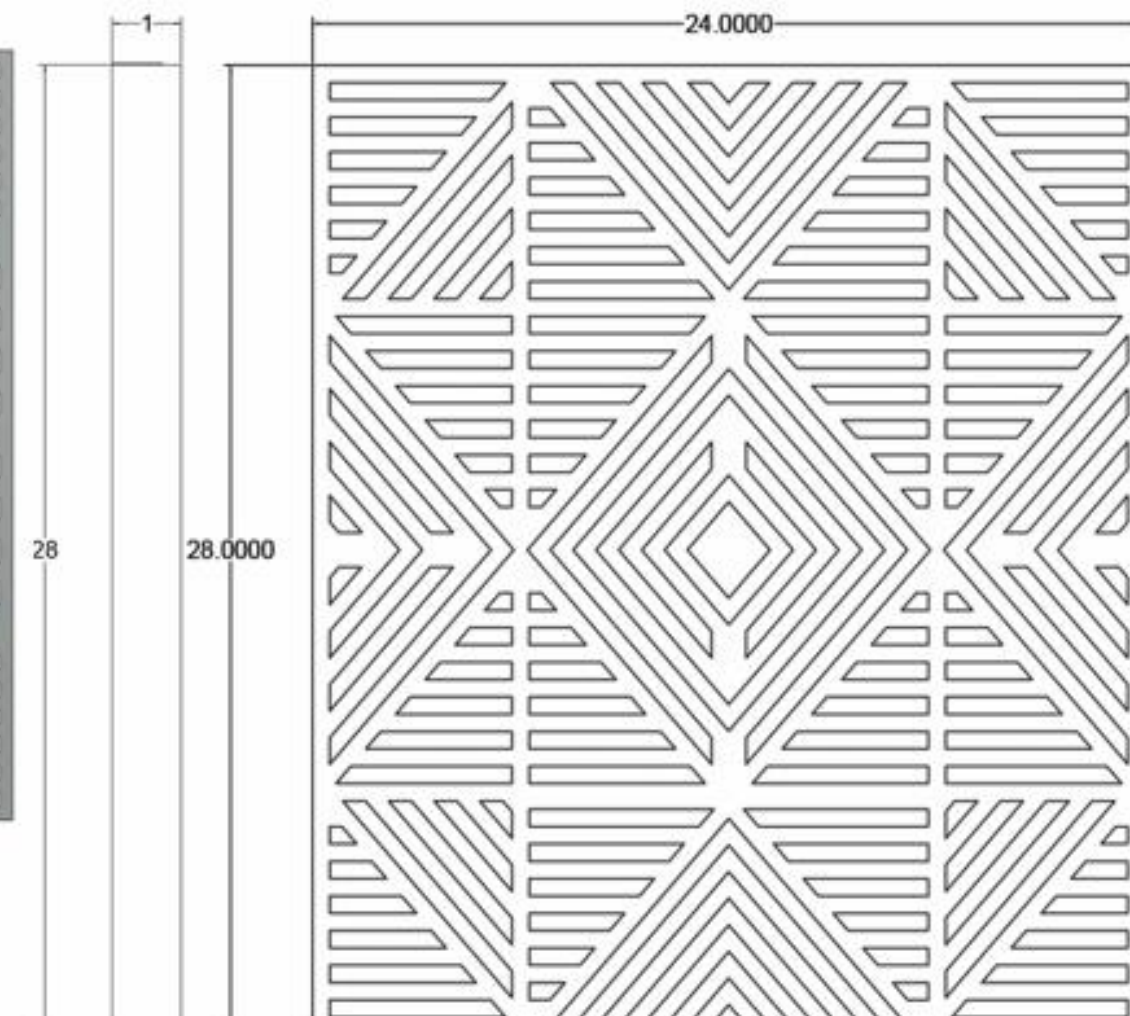
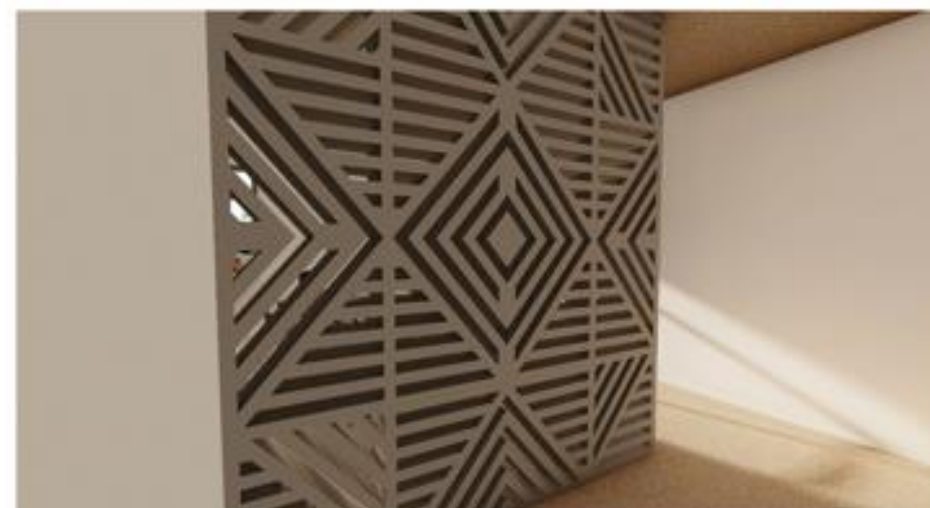


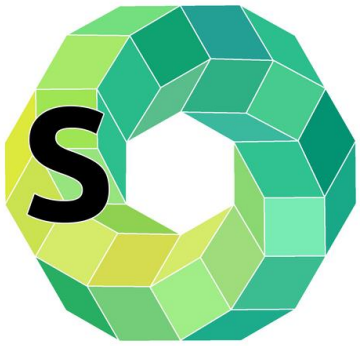






**ELEVATION 1.10**

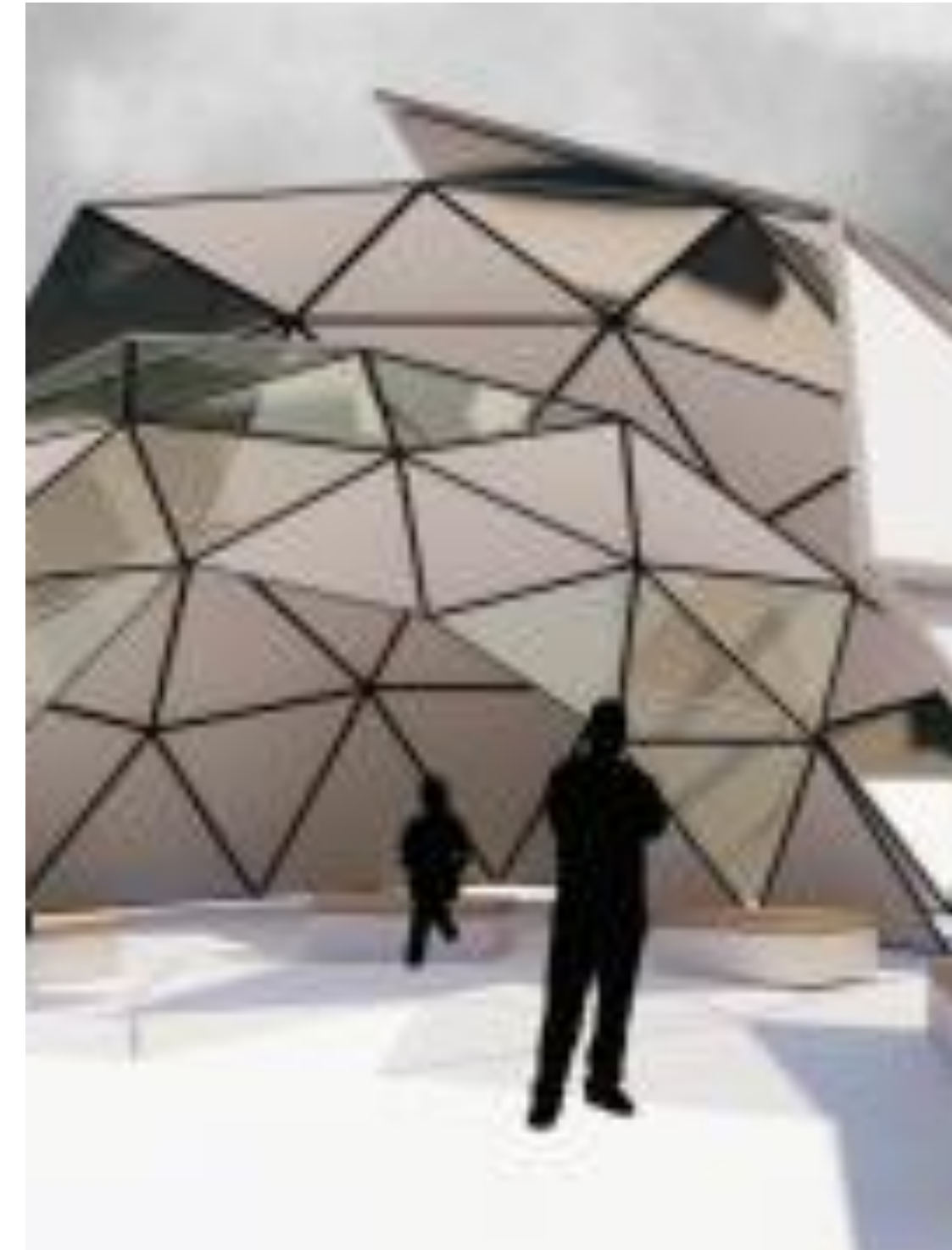
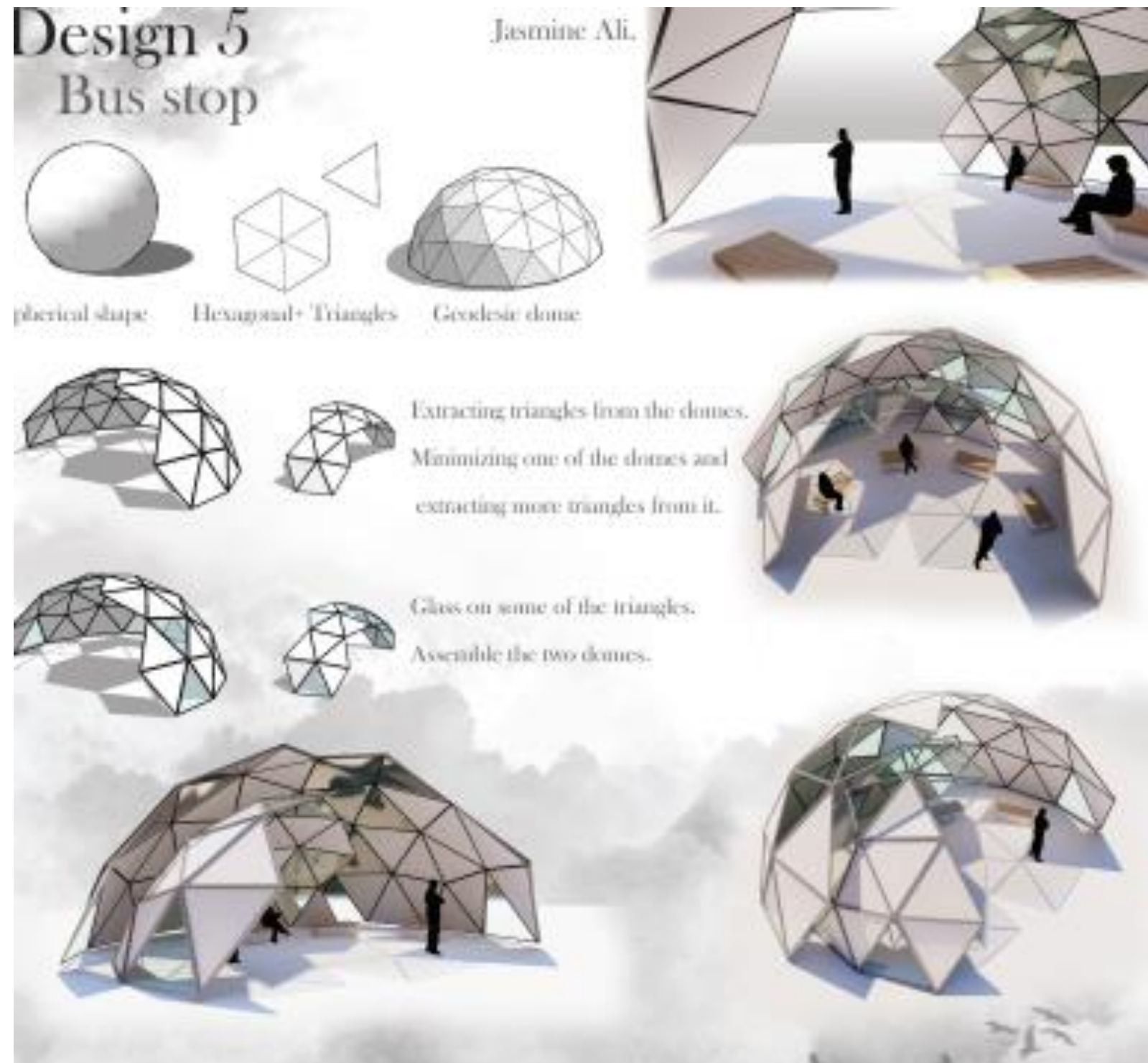




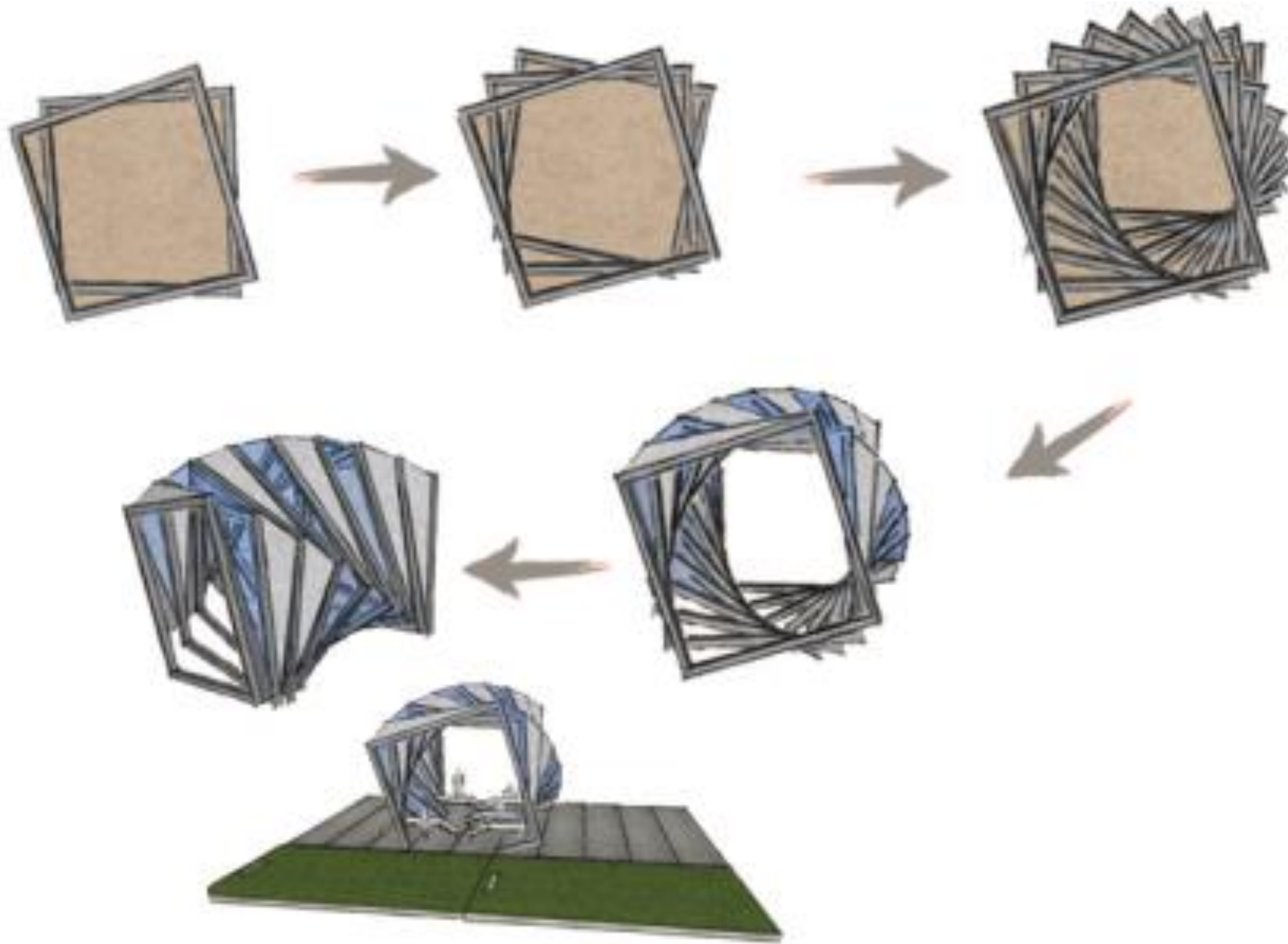
## BUS STOP

### Project Overview

This concept shelter is a test bed for ideas of how bus stops can be reimagined as meaningful social nodes. It is part of a larger initiative that encourages creative ways to re-imagine daily sights, sound, and situations around us; things and events that we may have taken for granted, and developed a blindspot towards. Through redesigning these objects and happenings or the way we interact with them, we hope it will contribute in refreshing ways people meet and share.











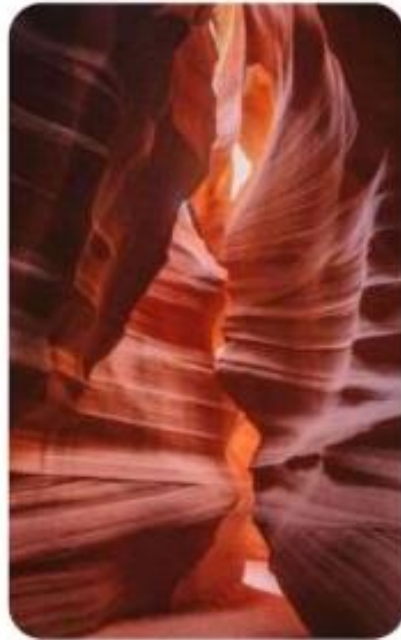
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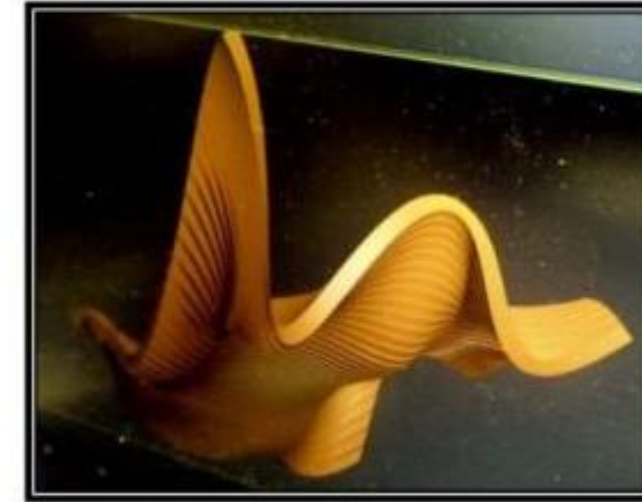
Hand's project

HANDS PROJECT NUMBER: 610238-EPP-1-2019-1-JOEPPKA2-CBHE-JP

## Bus stop area design



The shape was inspired by the carving of valleys in the desert areas in terms of color and the shape of the canopy, and accordingly the lines were designed in a wavy manner, and the purpose of using the wavy shape was to obtain the greatest degree of comfort when sitting on it



Despite the simplicity of the design, it is different from the rest of the bus stops in Amman in terms of the materials used and the formation



The material used is wood, because it is generally suitable for sitting areas and is more comfortable than other materials.



## CONCEPT

*Sanseveria trifasciata*



The basic idea started with Sanseveria plant, a perennial and indoor plant that adapts to a wide range of weather conditions and bright sun.



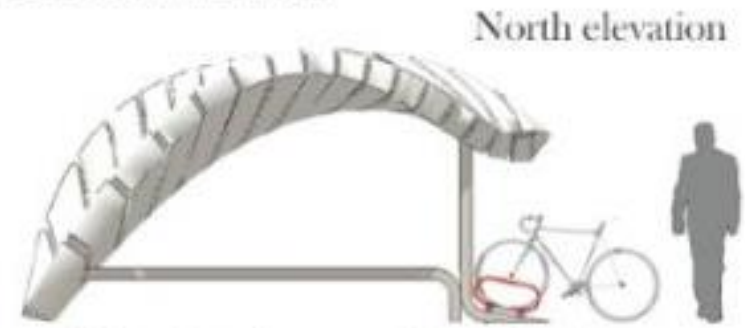
Take the essence form from the leaf of sanseveria

## SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



Stripping and making the middle hollow and making it thicker.

## ELEVATIONS



West elevation

East elevation



South elevation

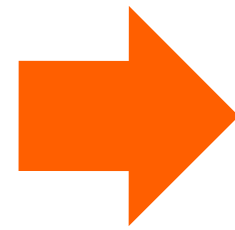


## SECTION



## CONCEPT

-organic shape inspired from  
a falling tree leaf on the ground  
-a bus stop working as a leaf by  
providing a protection from rain  
and absorbing the sunlight from  
it leaf shape openings



## ELEVATIONS



back elev.



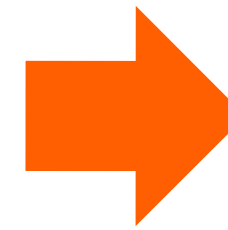
front elev.



left elev.

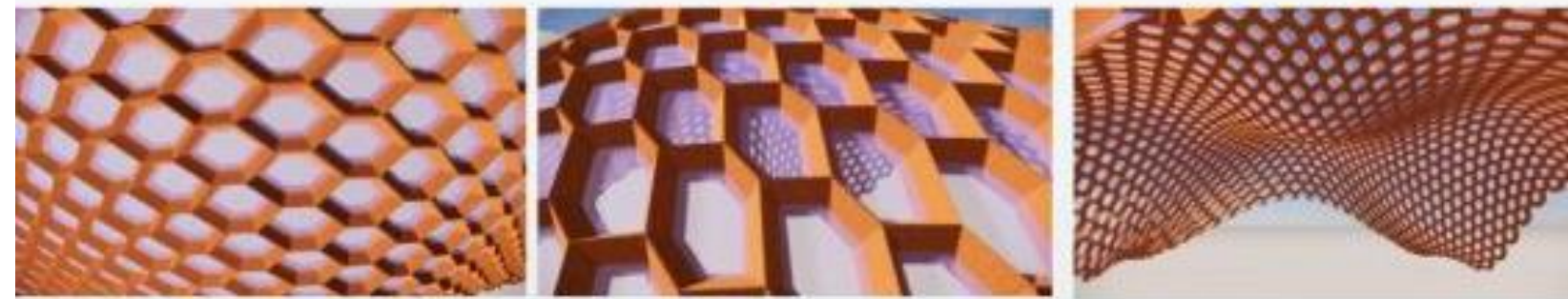
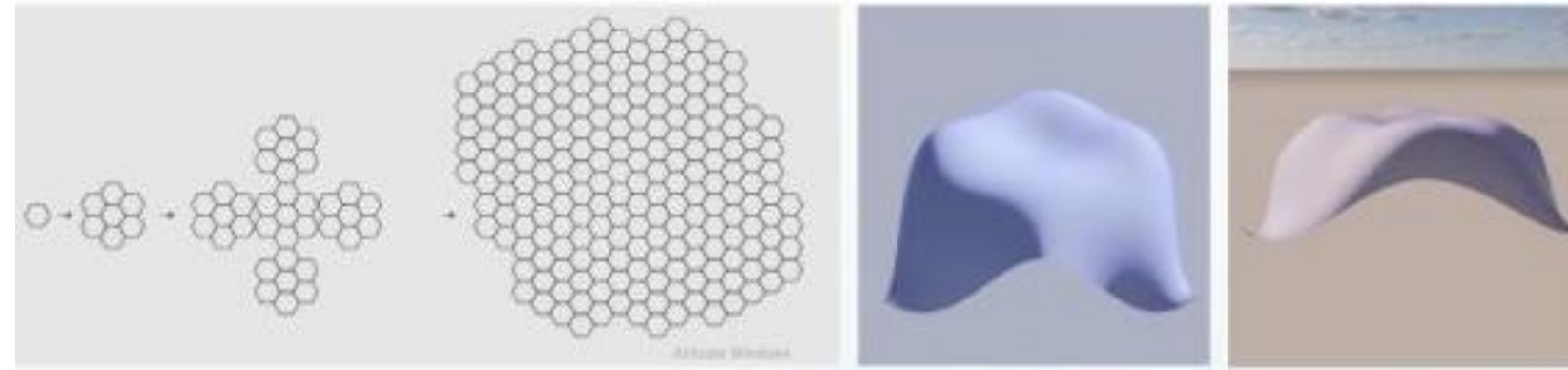


right elev.

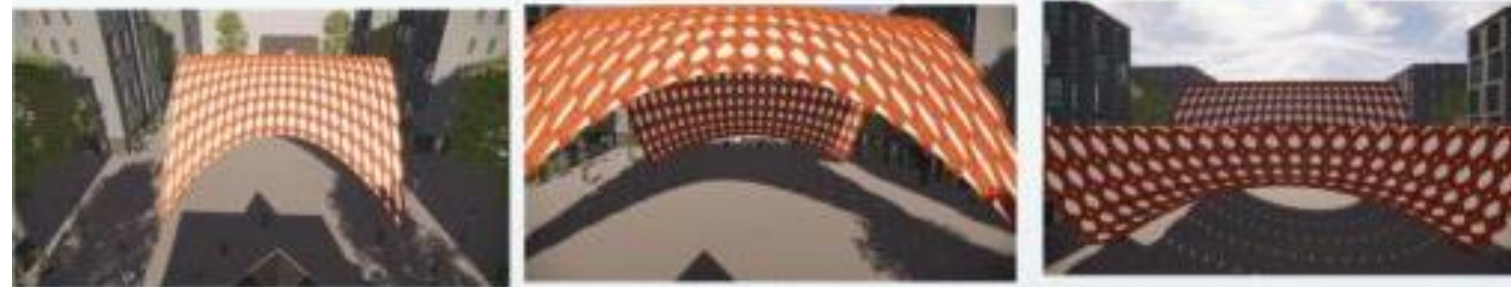
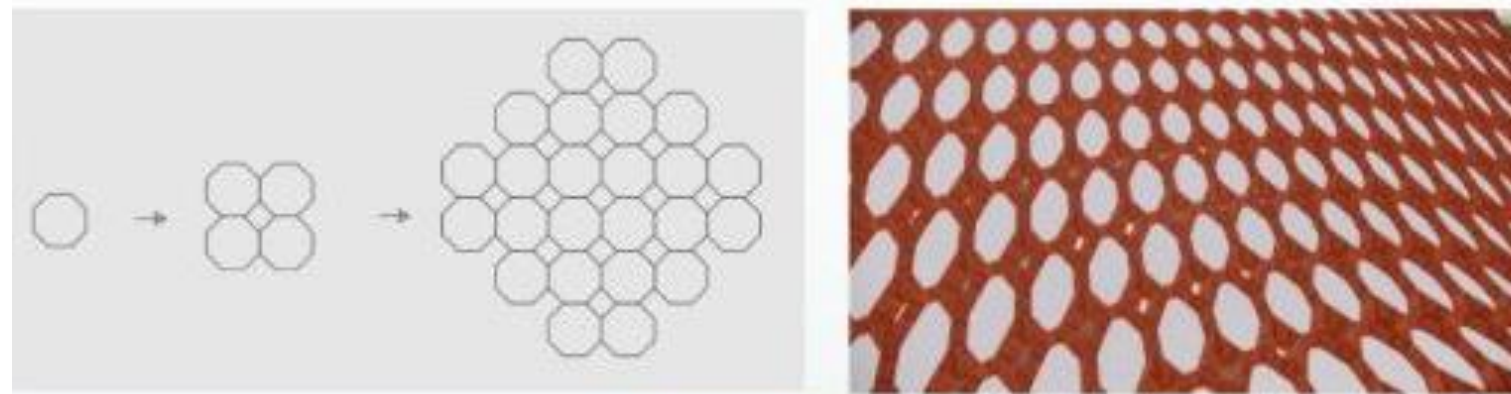




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of the European Union



Hand's project



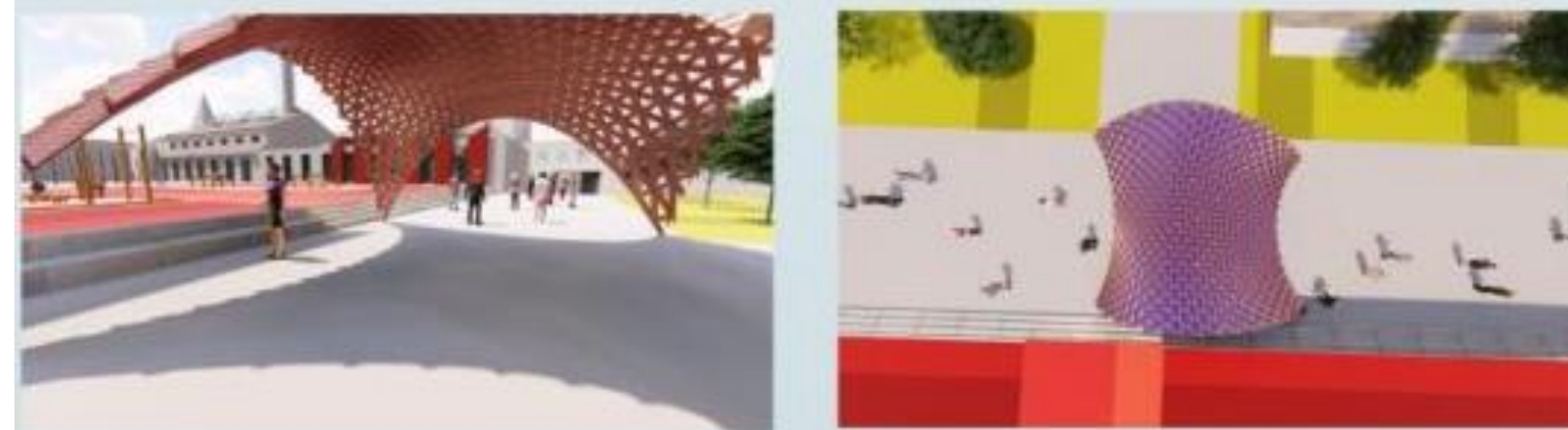
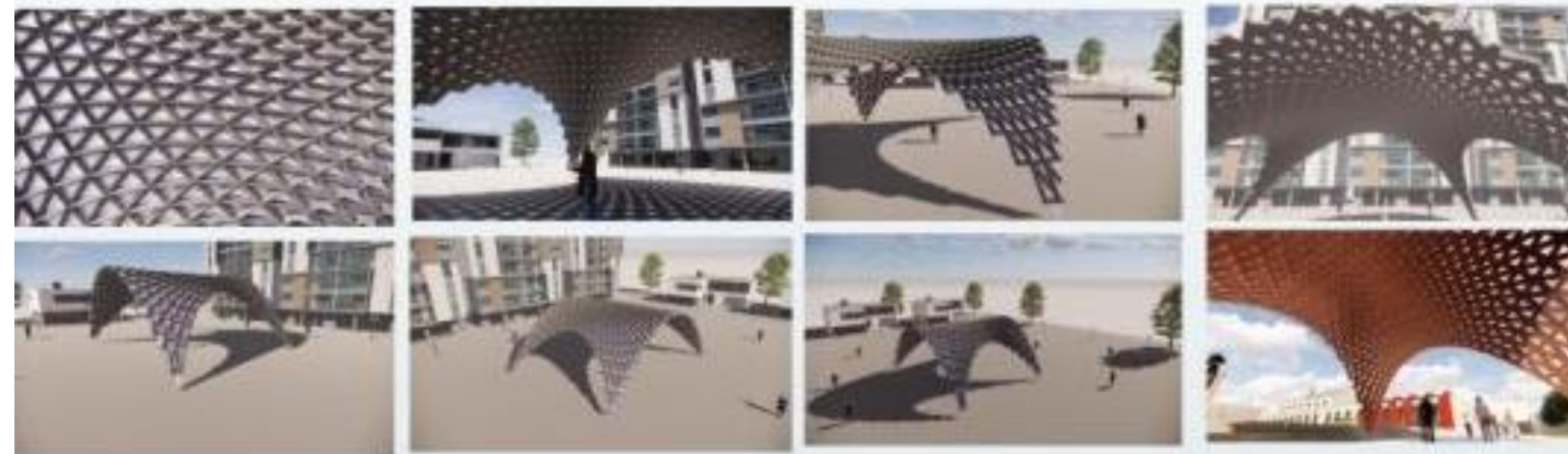
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of the European Union

Hand's project





Co-funded by the  
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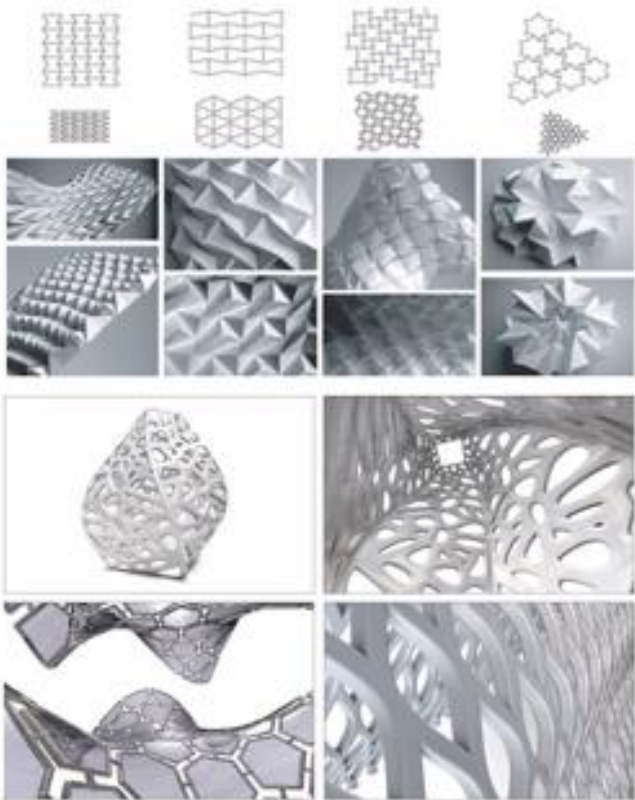
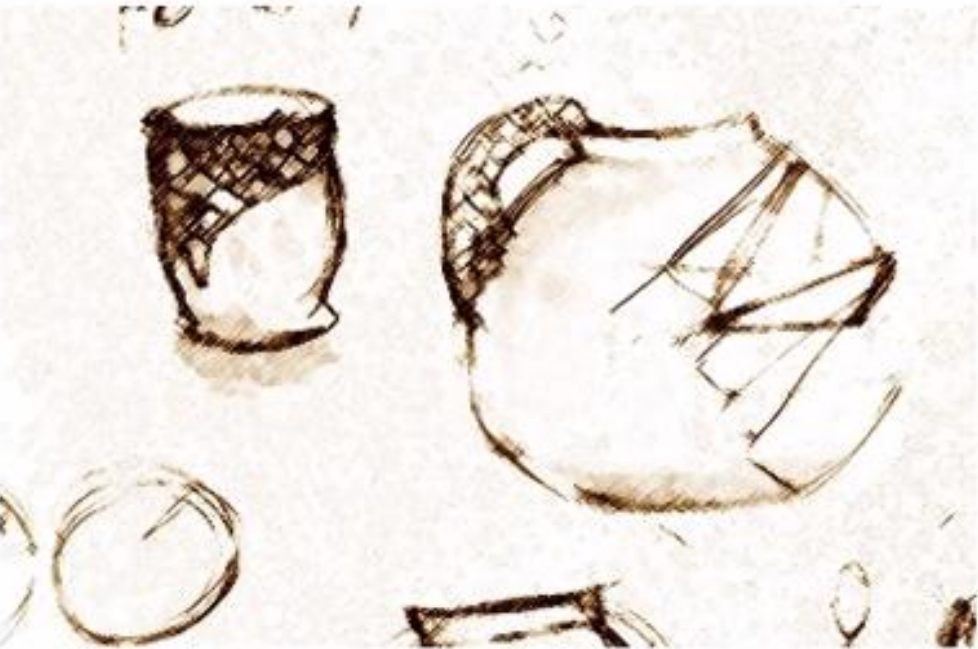


Hand's project

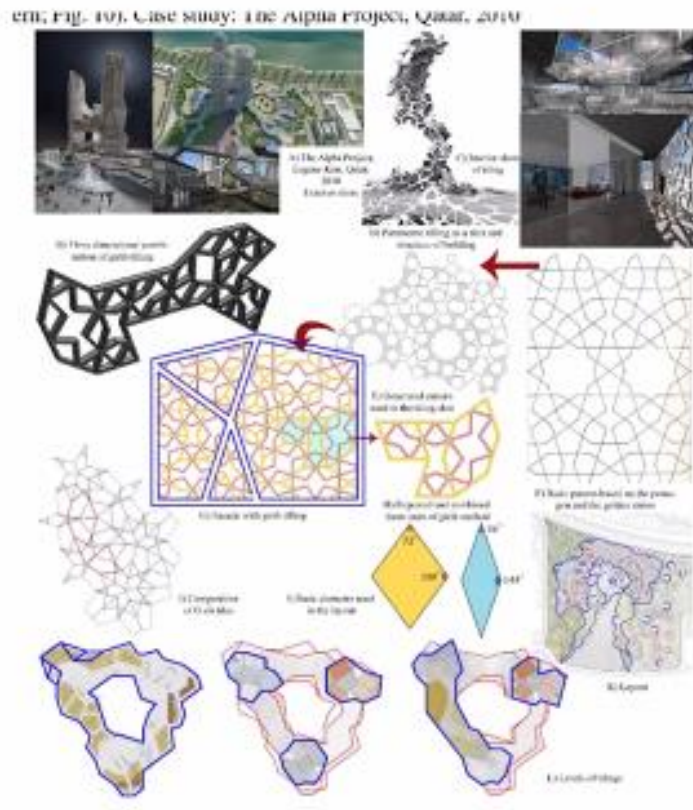


# Analyzing Pattern Data

Material Pottery

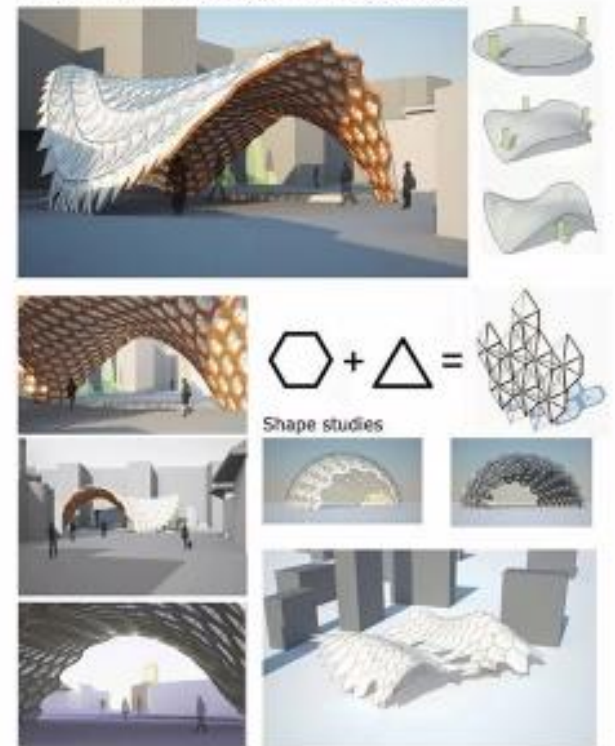


Layer skin pattern



Alpha project, qatar

Parametric hexagonal structure

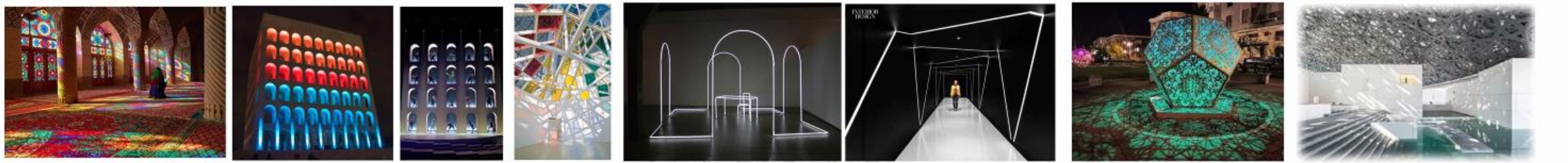


Parametric hexagonal structure

# Object

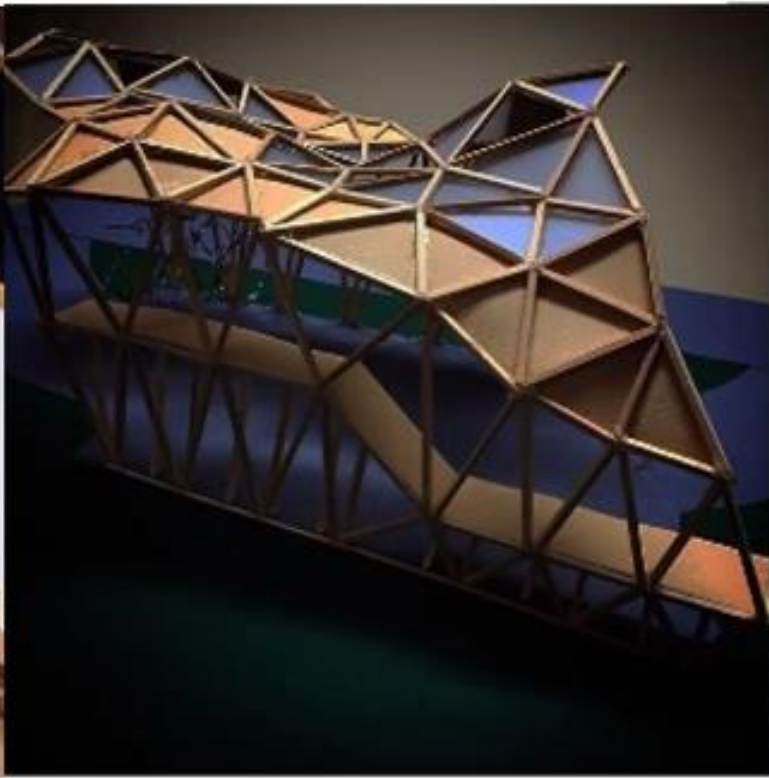
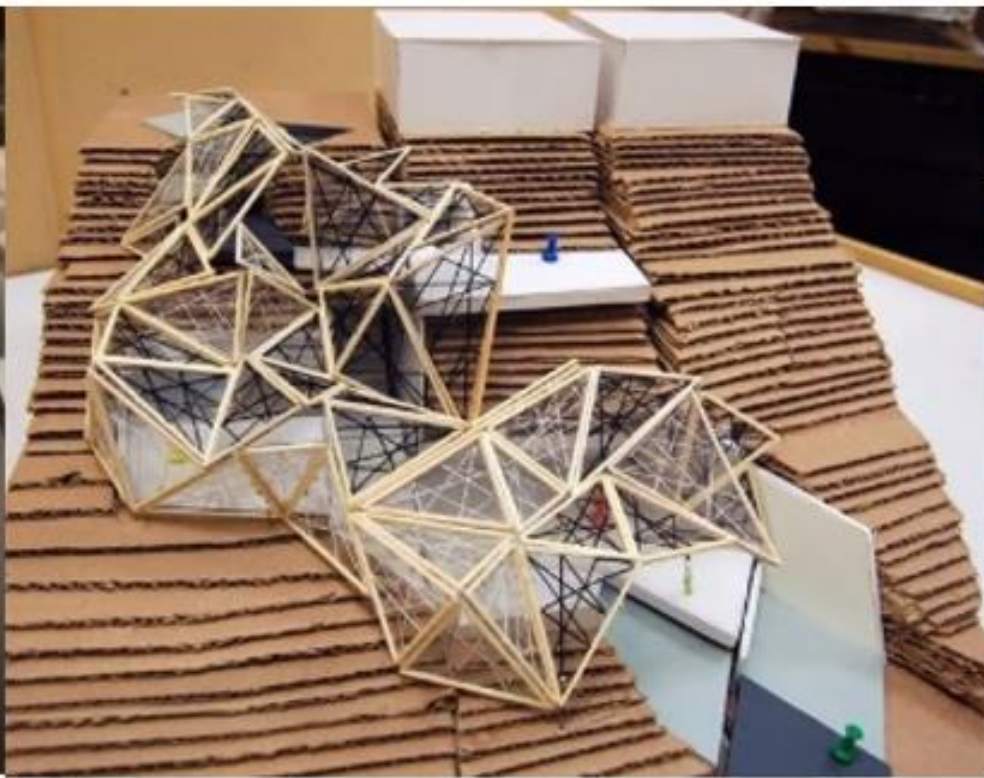
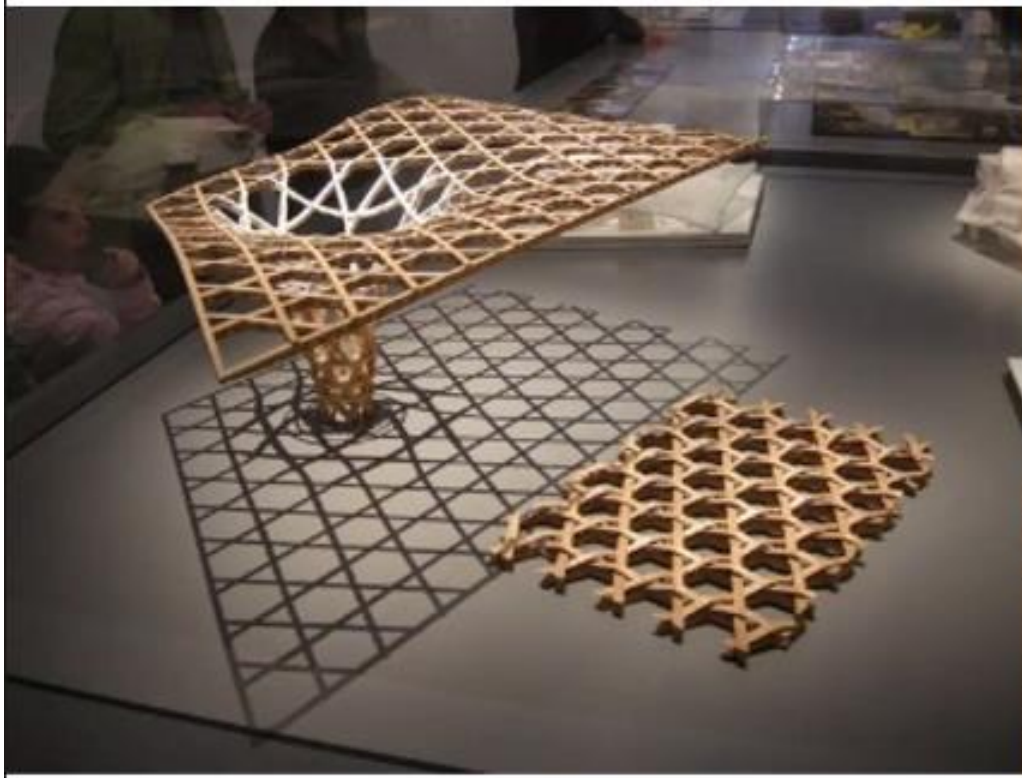
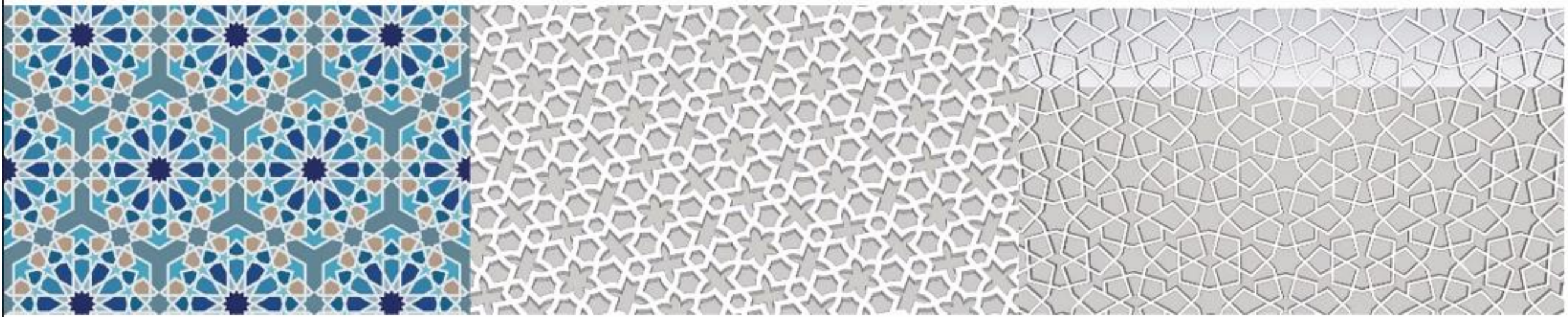


# Light and Color



*Pneumatics  
Atmosphere Installation  
Turning Sunlight into  
Architectural Elements in  
Space*





# ANALYSING PATTERN DATA

## Miniature Pattern



# ANALYSING PATTERN DATA



Hand craft



Textile



Material



Light



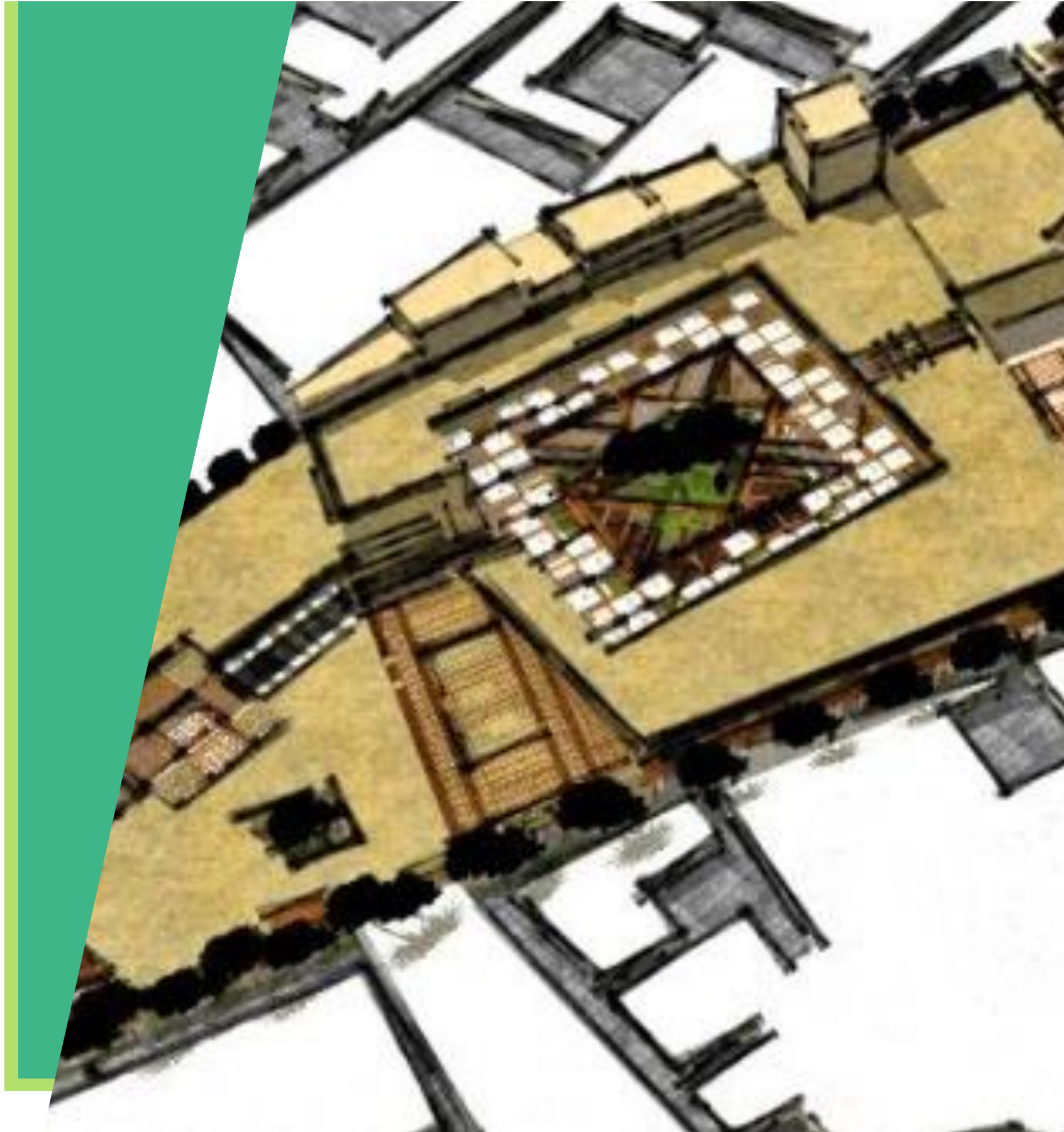
Digital Design



Visual Design

## Paisley Pattern





# Workshop and Exhibition center





# BAMBOO



Co-funded by the  
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of the European Union

Bamboo is a versatile, strong, renewable and environment friendly material. It is exceedingly strong for its weight and can be used both structurally and as a finish material. Bamboo is recognized as one of the most important non-timber forest resources because of the high socio-economic benefits from bamboo based products. Bamboo can be recombined into useful products and elements such as flooring, ceiling, walls, partition walls, trusses, domes, etc.

## USE OF BAMBOO AS A BUILDING MATERIAL

1. **Walls Construction:** Bamboo is extensively used for construction of walls and partitions. Posts and beams are the main elements normally constructed with bamboo provide structural framework for walls. They positioned in a way to be able to withstand forces of nature. An infill is used between framing elements to add strength and stability to the walls.



Bamboo Wall Construction

2. **Roofing with Bamboo:** Bamboo is one of the best roofing materials and provides ample sturdiness to the structure. It is a proven shield against forces of nature or animals and are considerably light weighted which makes them easy to install. The bamboo roofs encompass purlins, rafters and trusses.



3. **Scaffolding with Bamboo as a Building Material:** Due to advantageous properties of bearing heavy load bamboos are considered as one of the highly-endorsed materials for scaffolding even for tall structures.

For the construction of scaffolding, cane extensions are obtained by lashing cane ends using several ropes. The ties are positioned in such a way that forces acting vertically downwards lodge the nodes in the lashing.

This technique has immense significance since the joints can be re-aligned in the right degree.

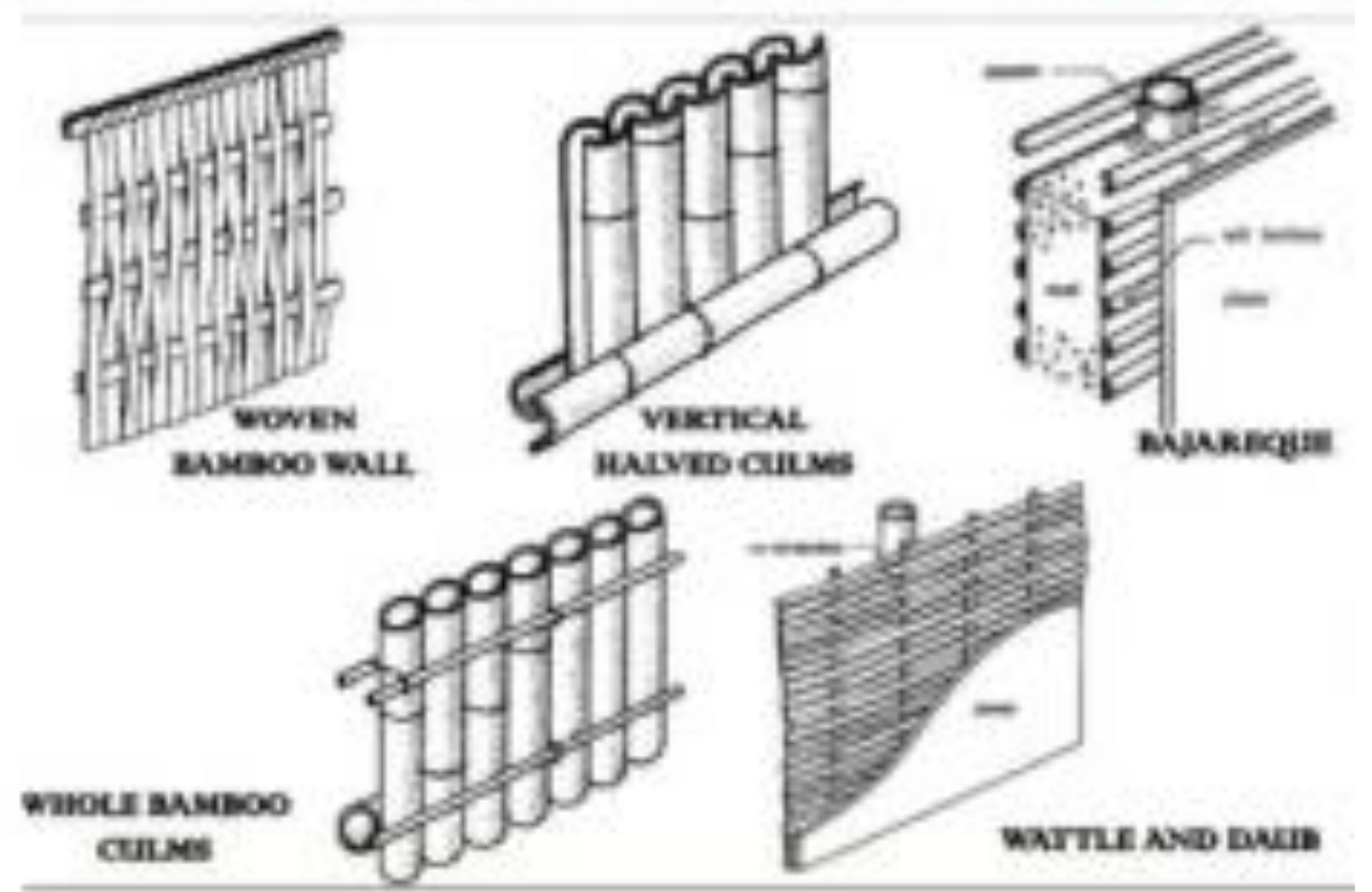
## ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

The various advantages of bamboo are as mentioned below:

1. **Tensile strength:** Bamboo has higher tensile strength than steel because its fibers run axially.
2. **Fire Resistance:** Capability of bamboo to resist fire is very high and it can withstand temperature up to 4000 C. This is due to the presence of high value of silicate acid and water.
3. **Elasticity:** Bamboo is widely preferred in earthquake prone regions due to its elastic features.
4. **Weight of bamboo:** Bamboos due to their low weight are easily displaced or installed making it very easier for transportation and construction.
5. Unlike other building materials like cement and asbestos, bamboo poses no danger to health.
6. They are cost effective and easy to use.
7. They are especially in great demand in earthquake prone areas.







# HANDICRAFT CARDBOARD

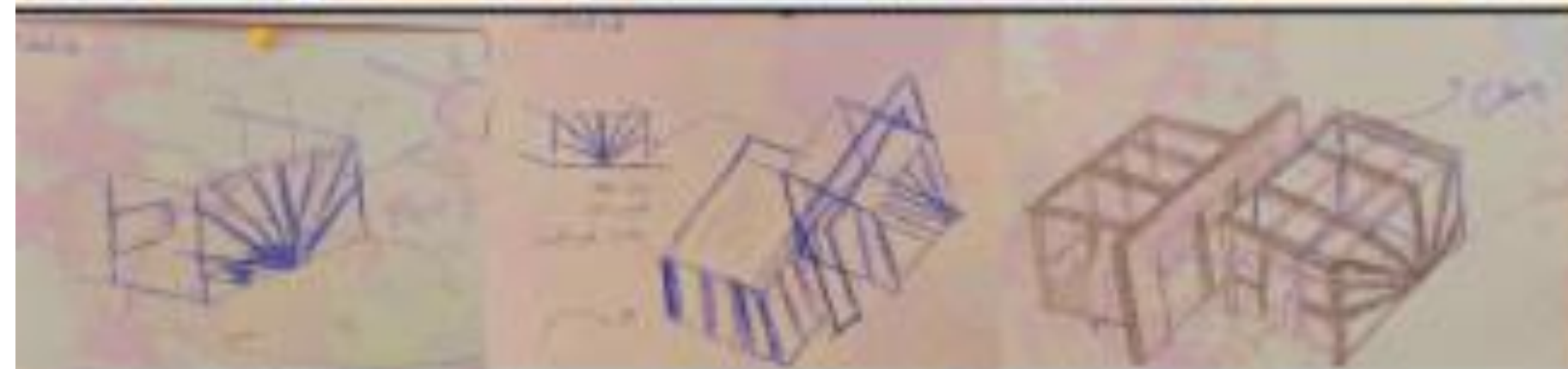


Building with cardboard meant constant exploration and inquiry into material performance," said Nudes.

## Why I chose this handicraft ?

Through this design, I aim to prove the flexibility and strength of cardboard as an environmentally friendly, biodegradable, Recyclable, soundproofing material, insulating .

## The gallery will shows the Paint ART



Location : Jordanian Company for Carton industry  
Jordan - Amman

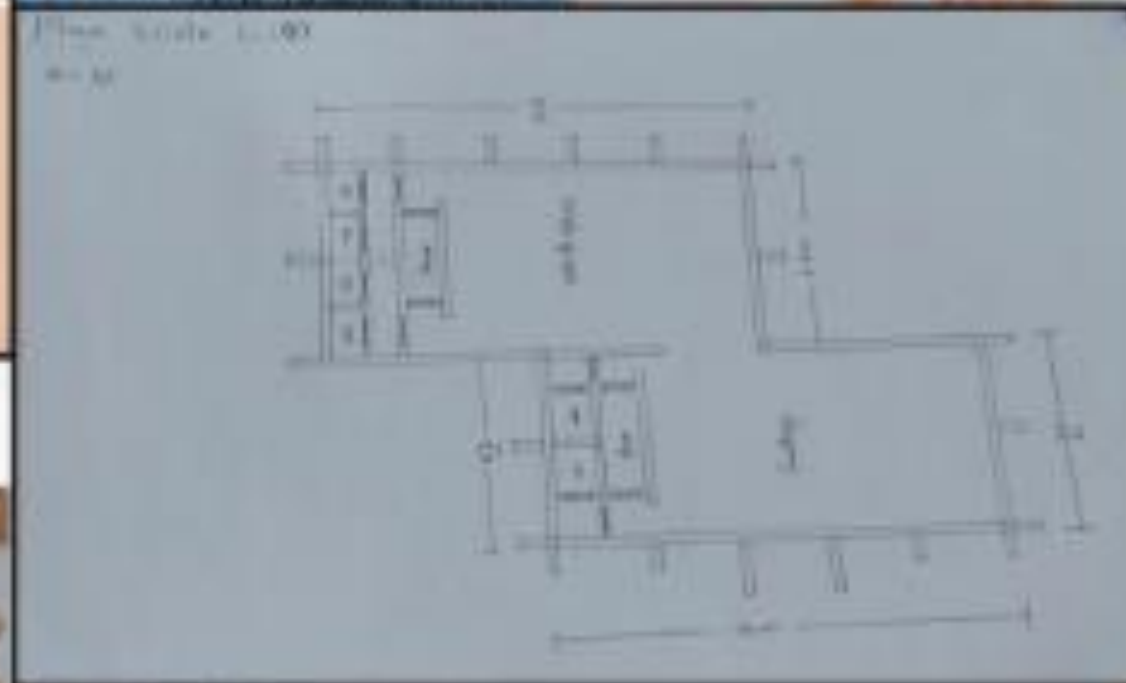


**JCCI**  
Jordanian Company for Carton Industry



• The furniture in the gallery and workspace will be entirely made by cardboard











**ASSESS IN MODELS**

**Units in the project**



### Cases summary (Comparison sheet)

Casa	 <p>UNIT 1 Interior view showing the structure and the way it was easy for them to collapse it into a flat surface and move it.</p>	 <p>UNIT 2 Exterior view showing the structure and the way it was easy for them to collapse it into a flat surface and move it.</p>
Spaces	 <p>Diagram showing the layout of spaces and the way they are connected.</p>	 <p>Diagram showing the layout of spaces and the way they are connected.</p>
Circulation	 <p>Diagram showing the circulation paths and the way they are connected.</p>	 <p>Diagram showing the circulation paths and the way they are connected.</p>

### DESIGN CONCEPT

\*Creating a structure that gives a sense of movement to represent the nomads and their tents and how it was easy for them to collapse it into a flat surface and move it.



\*goat hair walls to give the user and experience  
\*reachable half-sheltered roof that adds to it



UNIT → SYSTEM → STRUCTURE

3-dimensional pre-stressed lozenge panel that consists of soft fabric (goat hair)



SYSTEM

Linking the units together to form a stable and durable structure (using wires is needed to achieve the stability)



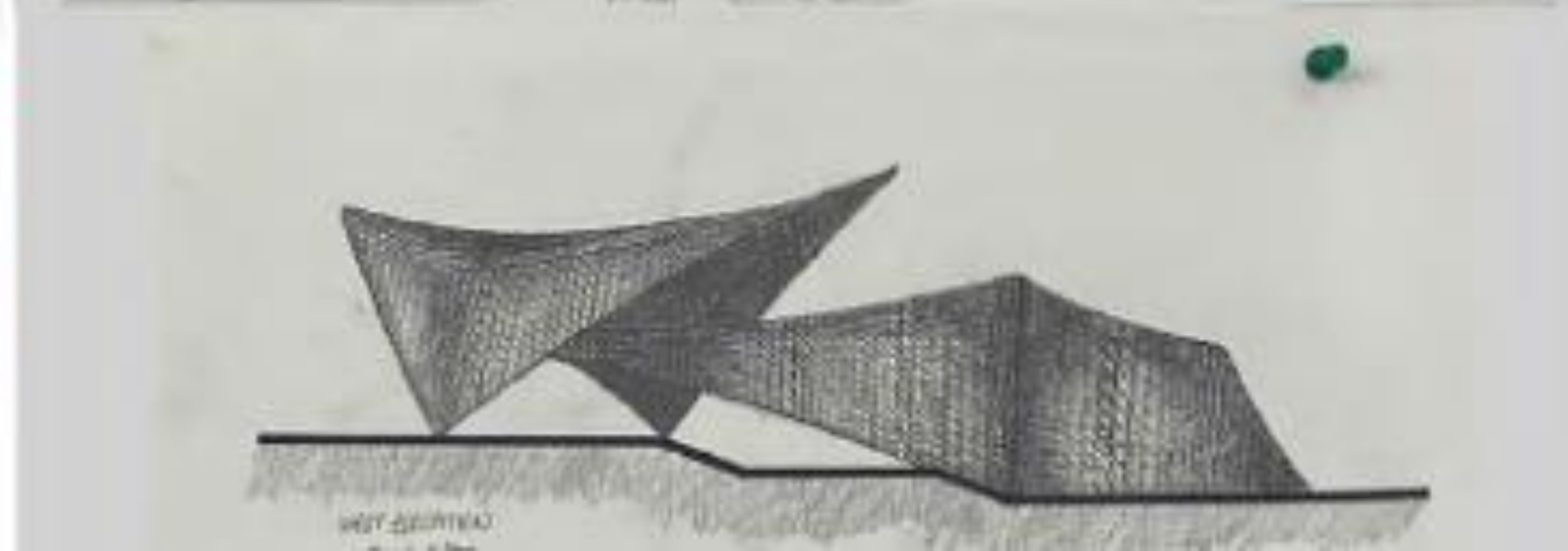
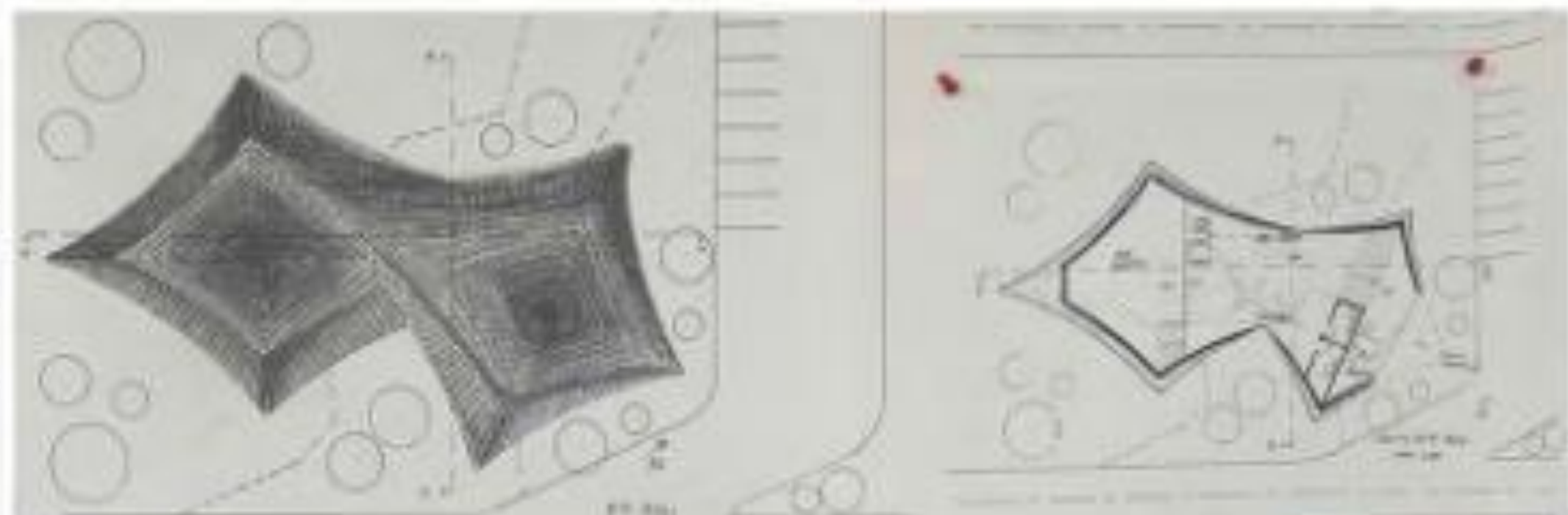
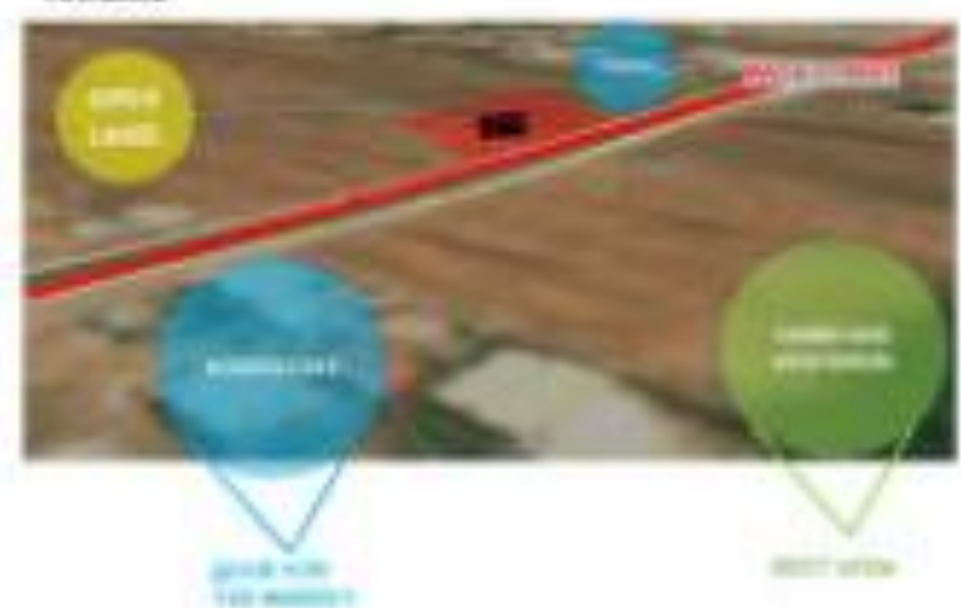
STRUCTURE

Manipulating the units into different scales and positions for different purposes

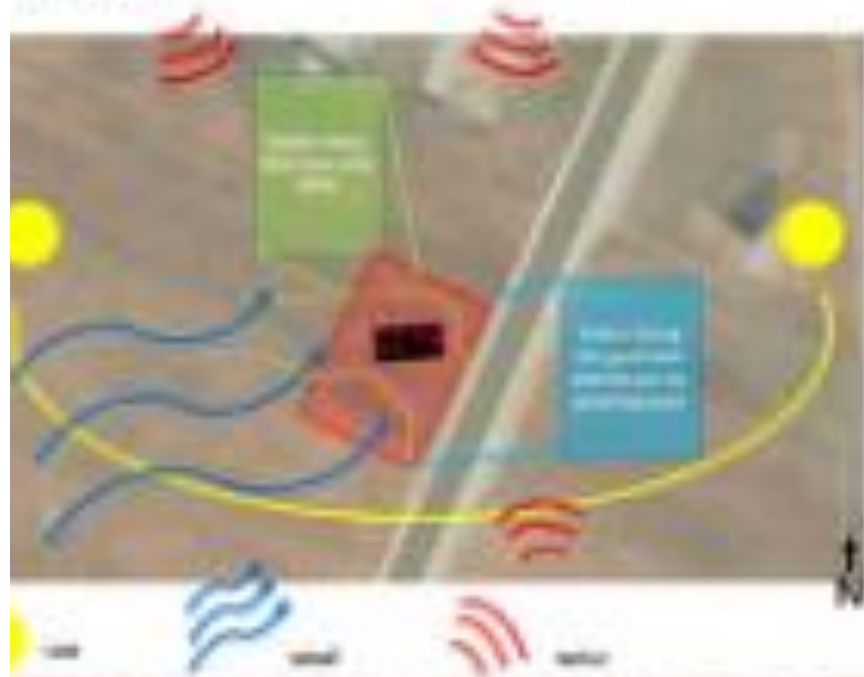
### Cases Summary (Inspirations)

 <p>UNIT 1 Interior view showing the structure and the way it was easy for them to collapse it into a flat surface and move it.</p>	 <p>UNIT 2 Interior view showing the structure and the way it was easy for them to collapse it into a flat surface and move it.</p>
 <p>Diagram showing the layout of spaces and the way they are connected.</p>	 <p>Exterior view showing the structure and the way it was easy for them to collapse it into a flat surface and move it.</p>

### ANALYSIS



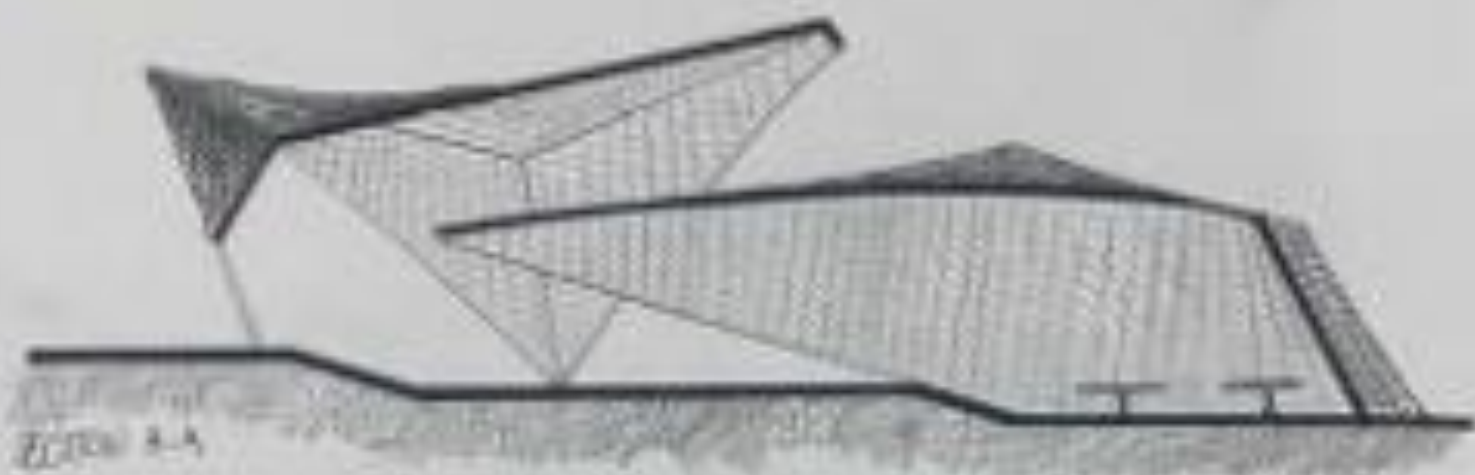
CONCLUSION



WGT SCHEM  
EAG 1/20



SECTION  
1-1



SECTION  
2-2



SECTION  
3-3





Straw is a naturally breathable material that is free of formaldehyde and other chemicals compared to modern building materials.

Rising prices, declining availability of timber, environmental degradation and the growing interest of consumers in an eco-friendly living environment make us look for ways and materials to build individual homes. In this context, straw deserves attention as a renewable resource regularly obtained as a by-product of grain production. Straw is available in most regions, which reduces construction transportation costs, especially since more than 50 percent of all greenhouse gases produced in the construction industry come from associated transportation, according to statistics from developed countries. Although straw is cheaper than building materials such as bricks or wood, building a thatched house usually costs the same as a regular house because the cost of a wall is no more than 10 to 15 percent of the total cost of the building. However, you can save on construction costs by building your own thatched house, but it is important that you understand what you can do on your own and where a contractor may need help. The real savings of a thatched house lie in its energy efficiency. A plastered thatch house provides incredible insulation and can save you up to 75 percent of the heating and cooling in your home, which is a huge saving. Thatch walls provide excellent sound insulation.



Another issue is the fire safety of a thatched house. Thatched houses seem to pose a great danger in this regard, but they are three times more fire-resistant than ordinary ones. Uncompressed straw is indeed flammable, but the straw bales from which the house is built are so dense that they increase fire resistance. There is no oxygen in the tightly packed bales, which reduces the chance of burning. Plastering the walls adds additional fire protection. The National Research Center in Canada conducted tests where straw walls withstood temperatures of up to 1010 degrees Celsius for two hours. It should be bales to build a house of straw and not hay. Hay contains leaf material that animals eat, while hay is not a food source. Tightly packed straw, along with properly sealed vents, makes it difficult for rodents to



### Straw is used in more than one way in the building



### Straw is used in more than one way in the building



# LANDCRAFT: STRAW WEAVING (BASKET)

**DEFINITION:** IT RELIES ON THE USE OF STRAW TAKEN FROM DRY STRAWS INTO THE SHAPES OF A BASKET.

## PROCESS:

PUTTING IT IN WATER IS FIRST TO MAKE IT FLEXIBLE  
 PREPARE THE THICK VERTICAL BEAMS & ATTACH IT TO THE WALL  
 DIRECTLY WEAVING STRAWS OVER & UNDER THE THICK VERTICAL BEAM  
 JUSTY ADD ONE STRAW TO MAKE IT STRONGER & DEEPER.

## PERSON:

RENAME STRAW STRAW TAKEN FROM DRY STRAWS INTO THE SHAPES OF A BASKET  
 BY THE HELP OF THE STRAW TAKEN FROM DRY STRAWS INTO THE SHAPES OF A BASKET  
 BY THE HELP OF THE STRAW TAKEN FROM DRY STRAWS INTO THE SHAPES OF A BASKET

## WHY USE STRAW:

- SUSTAINABILITY → RESURABLE NATURAL PRODUCT
- EASY TO WEAVE → TAKES CARBON DIOXIDE AND MAKES IT INTO OXYGEN DURING ITS LIFE CYCLE
- HIGH INSULATION
- SOUND INSULATION
- LOW COST
- A HEALTHY INNER ENVIRONMENT → ORGANIC STRAW, HEALTHY ALTERNATIVE TO MODERN MATERIALS
- DURABLE → RESISTANT TO WEAR
- AIR CIRCULATION → CAN BE MADE STRONG ENOUGH TO WITHSTAND HURRICANE FORCE

## STUDY CASE: JAO LING CABW

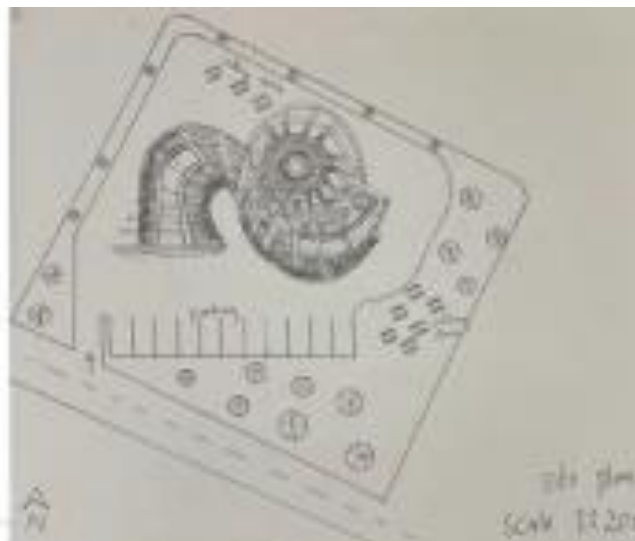
CONTEXT: Cabw is located in the heart of Davao City, a city of 1.5 million people. The site is located in the heart of Davao City, a city of 1.5 million people.

RADIAL ACCESS

**Plan analysis**

**Main façade (Elevation)**

**section**

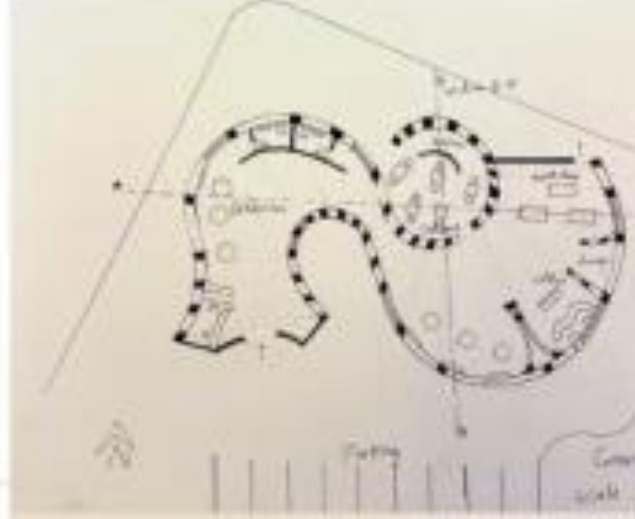


**SITE:**

LOCATED IN SOUTH SHAW, BRAGA GOVERNMENT ZONE

WHY THIS SITE??

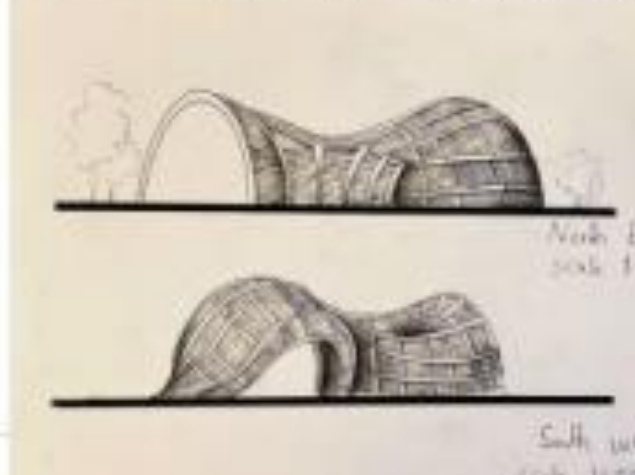
- 1. Strategic site
- 2. High visibility
- 3. Accessible location
- 4. Good infrastructure
- 5. Good connectivity



**SITE ANALYSIS:**

**PRECIPITATION CHART**

**SUNNY/CLDY CHART**



**STUDY CASE: JAO LING CABW**

CONTEXT: Cabw is located in the heart of Davao City, a city of 1.5 million people. The site is located in the heart of Davao City, a city of 1.5 million people.

RADIAL ACCESS

**JAO LING CABW**

CONCEPT: A modern office building with a curved facade and a central courtyard.

WORKING WITH

**Site shiny office and Gallery**

Architects: Arcadian  
 Area: 1951 m<sup>2</sup>  
 Year: 2022

**SITE ANALYSIS:**

**PRECIPITATION CHART**

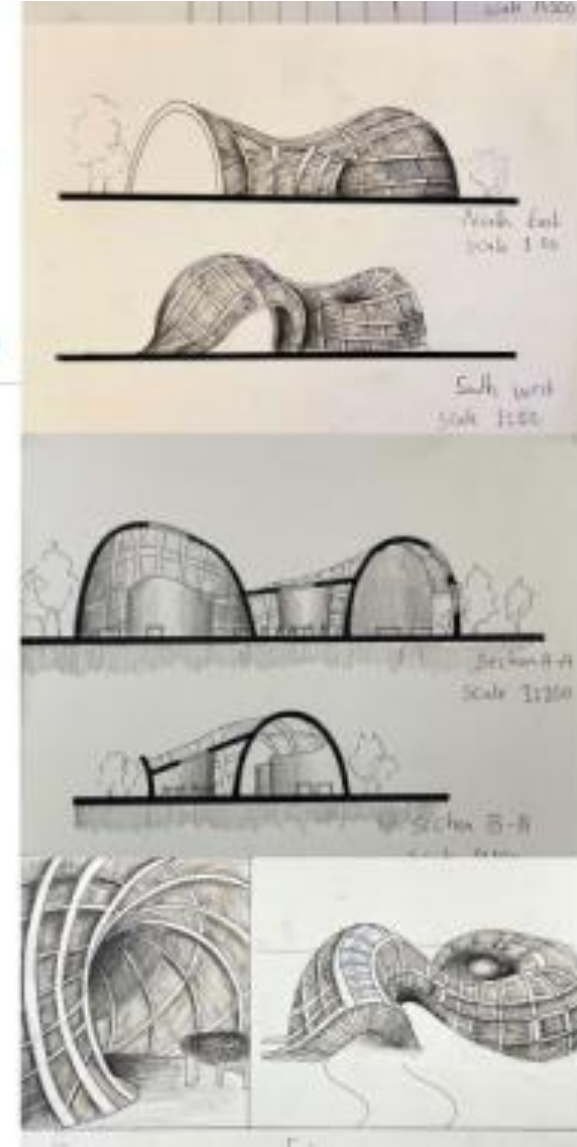
**SUNNY/CLDY CHART**

**CONCEPT:**

**MATERIALS:**

**Zoning:**

**Testaments:**



wood (**Mashrabiya**) is used in more than one way in the building



**+** 3  
The mashrabiya is used here for protection



The use of wood in furniture

The mashrabiya is used here for the door to block the view and as a decoration

2  
The mashrabiya is used here for the window to give shading device and a kind of ventilation as well





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# Thank you