Year 13 - 2011

Architectural Café

Whangarei Girls High School

Architecture brief
Year 13 Graphics: Architectural Cafe

Local Cafe

Investors in a semi rural location of your choice want to capitalise on the tourism potential and local population within your region.
Located in the Northland region, the proposed building is an architectural Cafe bar. (Mair Park, Quarry Gardens, Town Basin, etc)
The emphasis on an indoor/outdoor flow and areas of privacy provided by clever placement of garden plantings and creative walled environments that may be used to hold garden sculptures, visual arts, small playground etc.
The Cafe would serve light lunches and dinners, and hor d’oeuvres throughout the day to accompany quality selections of alcoholic and non alcoholic beverages.

Brief
You are to design the Cafe and all its associated spaces. You are aiming to create an experience for the visitor that is particular to its environment and function.

Specifications
- Indoor-outdoor flow. It is very important and also think about how the building can enhance the dining experience eg some quiet spots locations for people who are not with families
- Some areas of privacy created by clever planting/creative walled environments,
- An area for dining that could accommodate 60 people at its summer lunchtime peak, with indoor-outdoor flow. It is expected only 25% of customers will wish to sit down for a full meal while the rest will choose to relax in an environment conducive to enjoyment.
- The café will need a kitchen to serve the café, toilets/restrooms, a small reception where you could purchase locally featured garden art and or paintings sculpture etc plus limited number of souvenirs.
- The building will be about 200m².
- A car park will be needed for 16 cars and two tourist buses plus a courtesy van and or taxi parking area.
- Take note of the climate – use its positives, protect the building and users from any negatives.
- Your design will reflect the research you have done on your chosen architect.
You are to design the Cafe and all its associated spaces. You are aiming to create an experience for the visitor that is particular to its environment and function. Take note of the climate – use its positives, protect the building and users from any negatives. Provide reasons for your choices of materials, orientation, layout etc.

Requirements
Part one: Site research. Investigate the nature of the problem
Analysis of site, in terms of sun/light, potential position for café/garden, privacy, parking etc. Notes on climate, use its positives, and protect the building and users from any negatives. Indicate best placement relevant to weather and prevailing winds in the region the proposed building will be located. Photographs of site.

Part two: Initial research:
Select appropriate architects or designers to study for inspiration then gather research. Use annotations to summarise the key features of your research (Use research to inform the creation of your design ideas and use the information that will definitely contribute to the refinement of your solution.)
Ongoing analysis and reflection at each stage

Concepts/Generate ideas
Use research and images to help generate ideas. Use freehand sketches to experiment with ideas for your brief. Be creative, innovative, inventive.
• Show in-depth investigation and interrogation of your ideas in the content of your design drawings or annotations. Use bubble maps, quick sketches or modeling (Think Frank Gehry!), to express your ideas.
• Ongoing analysis and reflection at each stage.
• Use your research and ideas to form some concepts for both the layout and exterior appearance of the building.

• Annotate using design principles and elements and demonstrations of how to relate these to their own design ideas and why they make a difference. “Use notes/annotation to explain your ideas, refer to the specifications and include appropriate design language. “A critically analysed solution involves the examination of the implications of the alternatives. This can be demonstrated through extensive drawing, annotation and/or other means of communication”

• Identify the selected concept(s) and explain why chosen.

• Analyse the chosen concept by thinking about how it may need to be improved or developed further.

Development
• The aim of the design development is to improve an idea or combination of ideas so that they fulfil the brief to a high level. This means that your development must focus on exploring ways to fulfil each of the specifications in your brief.

• Use sketches to develop, improve and refine a chosen concept so that a high quality solution is produced. A refined solution will involve ongoing analysis and reflection at each stage of the design process and will significantly improve the quality of the solution in relation to the specifications in the brief.

• Using a question or design objective for each stage of your design is a good idea to help you focus on fulfilling the brief. E.g. “how can I provide a good space for socialising? or Design objective: Create a social space.

• Ongoing analysis and reflection can help you progress your design. Some examples of doing this are:
  • Comparing the design to the brief and noting which areas it is fulfilling well and which need improvement.
  • Identifying the key design issues remaining or identifying new problems that have arisen.

• Your development must show CRITICAL ANALYSIS. This involves the examination of the implications of the alternatives. This can be demonstrated through extensive drawing, annotation and/or other means of communication.

• Use ANNOTATION to explain and justify your key design decisions. These comments should use in-depth references to how design principles are used to fully meet the requirements of the brief and specifications. They should also make the links between concepts and development.

• Gather and present RESEARCH where needed for your development. Your research will be carried out when needed during your design development rather than all at once at the start. Some examples of possible research could include:
• Sizes of furniture, fittings and door/window openings
• Construction methods and/or building regulations
• Planting information and landscaping ideas
• Materials for exterior. Research materials and state reasons for decisions.
• Interior design ideas/mood boards.

Choose between designing the interior spaces, furniture, decoration etc. Or, full landscape plans showing planting, position of outdoor furniture. Or, a garden installation for the café garden.

On A3 sheets, **present your final design** using methods that best illustrate your final design solution with impact that sells your design.

• You will need to communicate in depth information about your design e.g. shape, form, materials, finishes, structural details, planting, furnishing...

• Use some appropriate rendering techniques to enhance your presentation where appropriate.

• It is expected that you will use specialist knowledge, a variety of drawing systems and a range of graphical techniques appropriate to this area.

• Design and drawing should be in accordance with current codes of practice and New Zealand Standards where appropriate.

• Use annotation or an evaluation to explain and justify your key design choices in relation to the specifications. Justification requires the communication of reasons for design decision and typically relates to the design principles of aesthetics and function in relation to the negotiated brief.

**Site plan** must show:
• Proximity to main road into the nearest town used by tourist buses, locals and arriving in your region and chosen area for the Cafe.
• The Cafe garden area, location of building relevant to site.
• Any land features such as water, rolling hills, views of importance locally.

**Planting**
Provide reasons for your choices, orientation, layout etc

**Instrumental Drawings**
Choose from floor plans, elevations, interior perspective, interior elevations, angular perspective and/or model.

**Written evaluation of the design outcome**
How did your design meet all the design specifications?