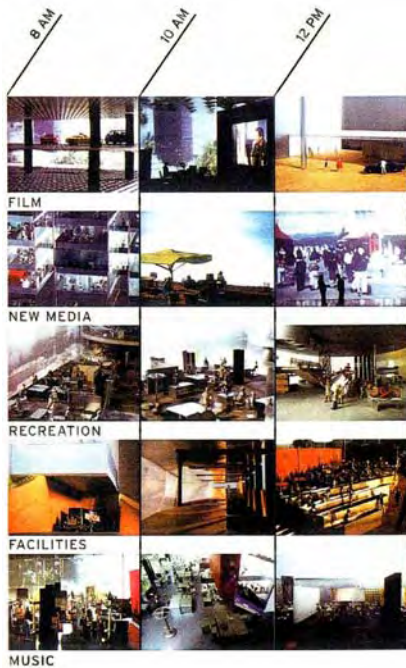


GUIDELINES/AIDS FOR DEVELOPING PROGRAM ANALYSIS:

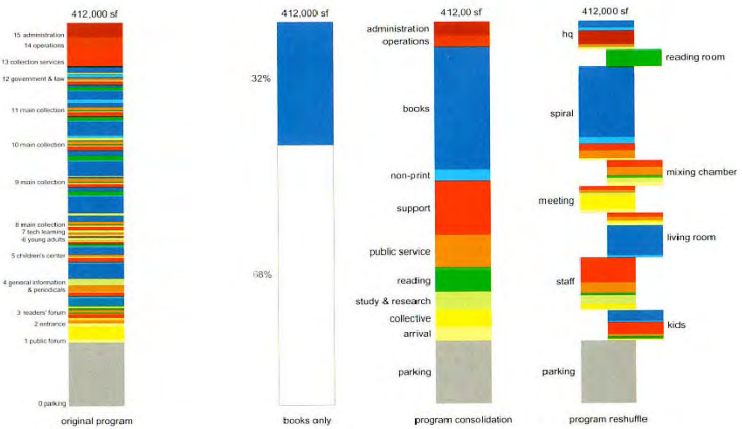
Look at the design development of architects where program analysis and diagramming play essential roles in project development. Research the work of Rem Koolhaas, Bernard Tschumi and Stan Allen and pay particular attention to the strategies they use to develop projects. There are many other architects and design teams that use diagramming strategies for their work --research their work and collect examples of compelling/revealing examples.

Similar to the site analysis/notation, developing innovative and/or original categories to investigate programmatically is a key strategy. In addition, creating a systematic matrix in which to examine those categories is essential.

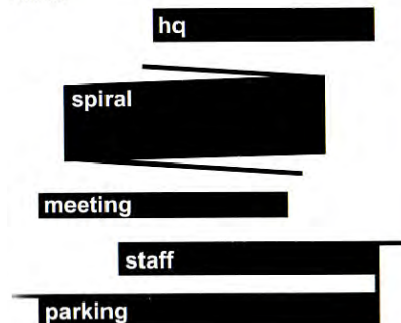
EXAMPLES:



Rem Koolhaas/OMA:
 Program Diagram for
 Universal Studios
 Headquarters

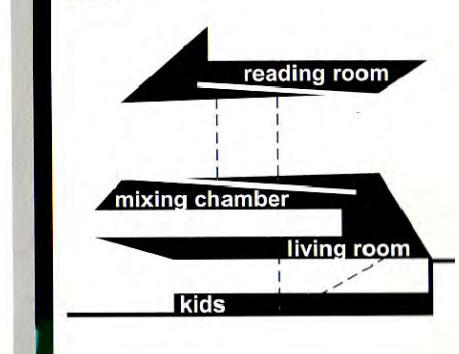


Platforms



Rem Koolhaas/OMA:
 Program Diagrams for
 the Seattle Public Library

In-betweens



GUIDELINES/AIDS FOR DEVELOPING SITE NOTATION DIAGRAMS:

Selecting a system of measure (spatial and/or temporal) is an important first step in developing the notation. This system may be something neutral which is applied to the site (i.e., a series of horizontal lines designating a dimension, a series of vertical lines designating hours in the day, a grid, etc...) or a system generated by a particular site conditions (the system of street poles and communication wires, connecting the array of entry doors, man hole covers, etc...)

Develop innovative and/or original categories to investigate. The examples below examine: activity/densities at openings; pressure points within an urban elevation; and mapping (through a sectional technique) of material densities one passes on a journey down a street.

Consider using sectional and/or elevational strategies as well as plan strategies.

Your site notation is a serial drawing. It may include layers/lines of information. For example, it may include a series of sequential photos of the site that are then investigated with a more abstract language through your inventive categories.

Develop an abstract formal language over a representational, illustrative language.

These notations develop over time, they will likely require multiple layers to achieve a visual richness. Read over the "Strategies of Representation" readings, examine the examples in those texts and research other architects/artists who use these techniques.

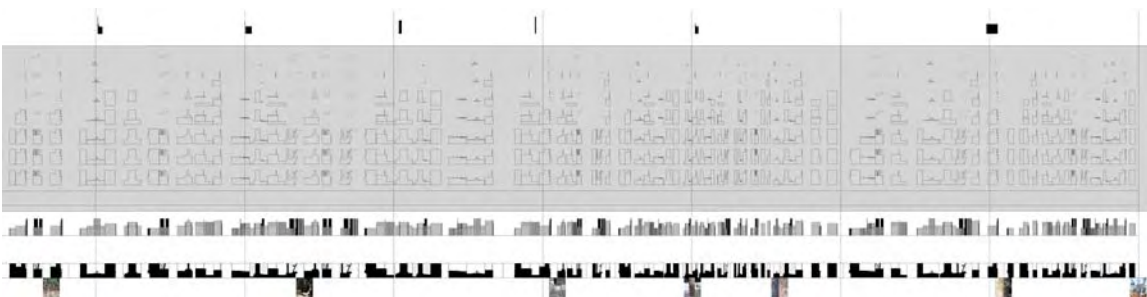
EXAMPLES FROM FALL 2006:



Shinyoung Park



Ritesh Khanna



Chad Wanstreet

GUIDELINES/AIDS FOR DEVELOPING CONCEPT MODELS:

Develop your concept models in close conjunction with your site and program analysis/notation. You may develop your concept models from your site notation, program notation and/or a combination of the two. But they must make clear references to your previous work.

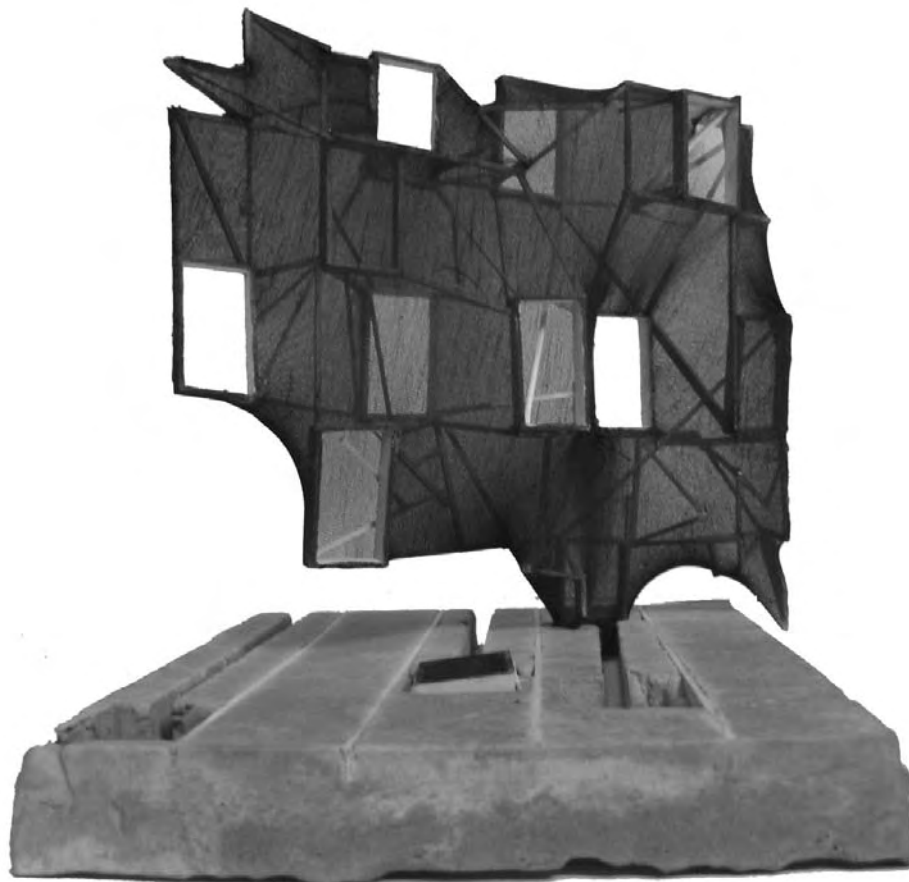
Since your notations will likely be organized with a system of measure, consider developing your concept models as a three-dimensional matrix/representation of your notation. This would mean that the model may be representative of a system that could be extended in any/all directions. Such an approach would avoid making an “object” model and create something more representative of a system.

Do not make illustrative “concept” models. This exercise is not to develop an “expression” of an idea –rather, it is an attempt to formalize your previous analysis and notation and find the tectonic and spatial conditions inherent in the notation.

Your models should not be of the design of a building, but rather use these concept models to negotiate ideas inherent in your notations and studies. However, as the models progress, “building” ideas may slowly be incorporated into the work of later models.

Work systematically and consider which three dimensional systems/matrixes will best help you to organize this work and realize your ideas.

EXAMPLE FROM FALL 2006:



Wes Piermarini