

# Week 7: Technical Drawing



# Aims and objectives

- To understand the rationale of producing architectural (technical) drawings
- To gain knowledge on **what to include** in technical drawings
- To further understand how to produce technical drawings

## **Learning outcomes**

Students will be able to ...

O1 Be able to enumerate necessary information to be included

O2 Plan on how to create a set of basic technical drawings

**Produce** a set of technical drawings of a simple house (Assessment 1)

A news..

From Week 9 onwards, your learning will be turned into asynchronous online. There are no live sessions.



- 1. How much do you know about technical drawings?
- 2. Have you drawn a technical drawing before?

# Common problem in practice:

- Incorrect or inconsistent scales being used across drawings.
- Doors opening the wrong way or with insufficient opening space (i.e. opening into other doors, cabinets, windows, etc.).
- Facilities located in impractical places.
- Undersized, impractical or awkward spaces.
- Poorly detailed junctions or abutments between different components or systems.
- Incorrect symbols.
- Inconsistent revision numbers.
- Poor reproduction.
- Un-buildable, or difficult to build elements.
- Missing components.
- Inconsistent information.
- Illegible writing.
- The use of acronyms that are not understood.
- Notes that are not understood.

### **ACTIVITIES**

1. ACTIVITY 1- DISCUSSION IN GROUPS (USE GUIDING QUESTIONS, VIA DISQUS): 35 MINS

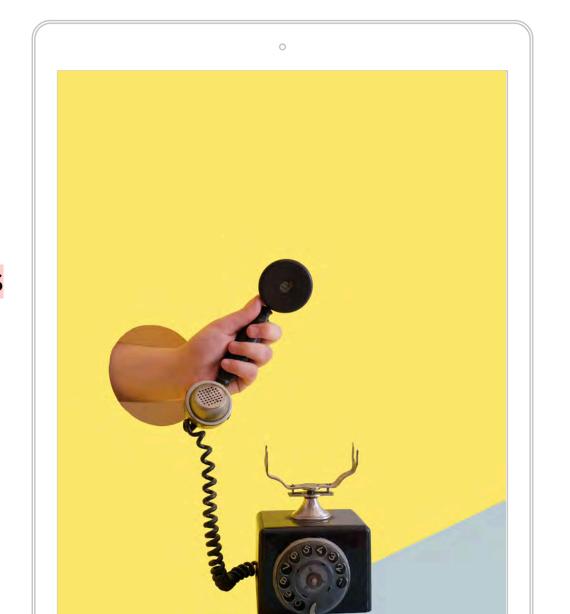
2. SUBMIT GROUP ANSWERS: 5 MINS

3. GROUP RECAP: 10 MINS

#### LECTURE

4. ACTIVITY 2- BUILDING SURVEY EXERCISE: 70 MINS

5. SUBMIT INDIVIDUAL REFLECTIONS (DISQUS): 5 MINS



## **ACTIVITY 1**

## Submit via PollEverywhere:

https://PollEv.com/surveys/P VPuDWbzRyUXkm2mpWDyL/ respond



0

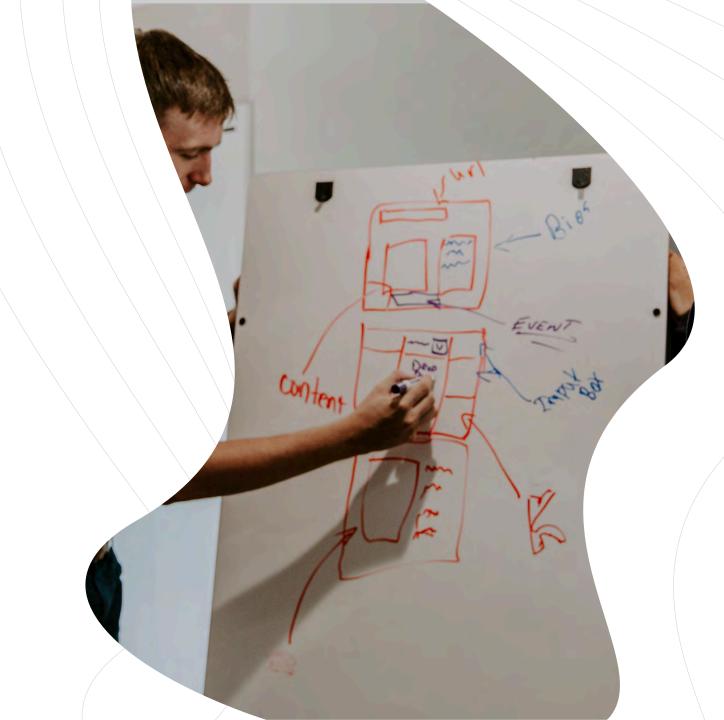
## In your **presentation group**. Use these guiding questions to discuss:

- 1. What is the purpose of technical drawings?
- 2. What kind of information is necessary to be included? List the absolute minimum information of each type of drawings (plan, elevation, etc..).
- 3. Who use them?
- 4. Who made them?
- 5. Who get to decide on the drawing convention (scale, template, etc?)
- 6. In what stages of architecture project technical drawings are used?
- 7. What do the dotted lines represent?
- 8. Why are there different hatching styles?

## **GROUP RECAP:**

#### **PollEverywhere:**

https://PollEv.com/surveys/P VPuDWbzRyUXkm2mpWDyL/ respond





## **Project team**



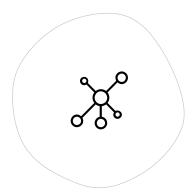


The commissioning team.



#### **DESIGN TEAM**

The team which is responsible for the design of the building and producing information required to manufacture and construct it.



#### **CONSTRUCTION TEAM**

Team which is contracted under a contract to undertake construction works.



#### **STAKEHOLDERS**

Project stakeholders are any party outside the project team who might influence direction of the design or create a project constraint.

#### **Core members** are:

- Lead designer
- Principle designer (usually sub-function of the lead designer role)
- Designers: architect, interior designer, landscape architect, etc
- Engineers: civil and structural and building services engineers
- Cost consultant
- Construction advisor
- Specialist consultants (fire engineer, acoustic consultant, façade engineer, sustainability consultant, etc..)

# Core task in architecture projects:

- Agree appointments with the professional team
- Develop a **brief** with the client
- Create concept designs options
- Coordinate the design
- Prepare a planning application
- Apply for planning consent
- Develop a set of construction information
- Prepare a tender
- Obtain consents required prior to construction
- Award a Building Contract
- Construct the building
- Inspect the construction as it progresses
- Hand over the building.

RIBA. (2020). *RIBA Plan of Work* [Online]. Available: https://www.architecture.com/knowledge-and-resources/resources-landing-page/riba-plan-of-work [Accessed April 20th 2021.

Same goal:
Providing project team with a **road map** for promoting consistency from one stage to the next.
To provide vital guidance to clients.

RIBA. (2020). *RIBA Plan of Work* [Online]. Available:

https://www.architecture.com/knowledgeand-resources/resources-landing-page/ribaplan-of-work [Accessed April 20th 2021.

	Pre-Design		Design				Construction	Handover	In Use	End of Life
RIBA (UK)	0	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	
	Strategic Definition	Preparation and Brief	Concept Design	NOT USED	Developed Design	Technical Design	Construction	Handover & Close Out	In Use	NOT USED
ACE (Europe)	0	1	2.1	2.2	23	2.4	3		4	5
	Initiative	Initiation	Concept Design	Preliminary Design	Developed Design	Detailed Design	Construction	NOT USED	Building Use	End of Life
AIA (USA)			-		~	-	-			
	NOT USED	NOT USED	Schematic Design	NOT USED	Design Development	Construction Documents	Construction	NOT USED	NOT USED	NOT USED
APM (Global)	0	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	7 10 1
	Strategy	Outcome Definition	Feasibility	NOT USED	Concept Design	Detailed Design	Delivery	Project Close	Benefits Realisation	NOT USED
Spain			-0			-	~			
	NOT USED	NOT USED	Proyecto Básico	NOT USED	NOT USED	Proyecto de Ejecución	Dîrección de Obra	Final de Obra	NOT USED	NOT USED
NATSPEC (Aus)				- 3 -		100	~	- 1	-	
	NOT USED	Establishment	Concept Design	Schematic Design	Design Development	Contract Documentation	Construction	NOT USED	Facility Management	NOT USED
NZCIC (NZ)		*	- 8	-		-			*	
	NOT USED	Pre-Design	Concept Design	Preliminary Design	Developed Design	Detailed Design	Construct	NOT USED	Operate	NOT USED
Russia			100				7,5	1		
	NOT USED	NOT USED	AGR Stage	Stage P	Tender Stage	Construction Documents	Construction	NOT USED	NOT USED	NOT USED
South Africa		1	2	3	-	4	5			
	NOT USED	Inception	Concept and Viability	Design Development	NOT USED	Documentation	Construction	Close Out	NOT USED	NOT USED

Figure 1: Comparison of international plans of work

## **RIBA 2020**





#### RIBA Plan of Work 2020

#### Stage Boundaries:

Stages 0-4 will generally be undertaken one after the other.

Stages 4 and 5 will overlap in the Project Programme for most projects.

Stage 5 commences when the contractor takes possession of the site and finishes at Practical Completion.

Stage 6 starts with the handover of the building to the client immediately after Practical Completion and finishes at the end of the Defects Liability Period

Stage 7 starts concurrently with Stage 6 and lasts for the life of the building.

#### Planning Note:

anning Applications lier when the threshol arrimet. If a Planning ilage galeway should but retermined, and it should e clear to the project lear vill ba required. S⇔ Overviaw güldance i

The RIBA Plan of Work See Overview guidance for a detailed description of adjusted to accommodate the requirements of the

- Employer's
- Proposals





#### Preparation and Briefing



#### Spatial Coordination

#### Technical Design

#### Manufacturing and Construction

#### Handover

Building handed over,

Hand over building in line with

Undertake review of Project

Complete initial Aftercare

tasks including light touch

Post Occupancy Evaluation

Plan for Use Strategy

Undertake seasonal

Performance

Commissioning

Rectify defects

6

#### Use

Projects conditions Flore 1 to Street to the	some of Street O may be the desiring to i	altiste - aminet and Stans 7	course the engages was at the built	line
Projects span from Stage 1 to Stage 6; the look	common stude o umás de um omoracion no i	Illitiate a project allo Stuge i	covers the original asset of the confi	111(4)

The best means of achieving the Client Requirements confirmed

- the site If the outcome determines that a building is the best means of achieving the Client Requirements. the client proceeds to Stage 1
- Project Brief approved by the Architectural Concept client and confirmed that it approved by the client and can be accommodated on aligned to the Project Brief The brief remains "live" during

Stage 2 and is derogated in

Prepare Architectural

response to the Architectural

Architectural and engineering information Spatially Coordinated

Undertake Design Studies,

All design information required to manufacture and construct the project completed Stage 4 will overlap with Stage 5

on most projects

Manufacturing, construction and Commissioning There is no design work in Stage 5 other than responding to Site

Manufacture Building

Monitor progress against

Construction Programme

Inspect Construction Quality

Aftercare initiated and maintained efficiently Building Contract concluded

Stage 7 starts concurrently with Stage 6 and lasts for the life of the

Implement Facilities

Management and

Asset Management

Evaluation of building

performance in use

Undertake Post Occupancy

Building used, operated and

#### Core Tasks during the stage

- Fire Safety

Planning

- Plan for Use

Procurement

Sustainability

- Inclusive Design

Prepare Client Requirements Develop Business Case for feasible options including review of Project Risks and Project Budget

Client Requirements

previous projects

Review Feedback from

Undertake Site Appraisals

Quality Aspirations and Spatial Requirements Undertake Feasibility Studies Ratify option that best deliver: Agree Project Budget

Prepare Project Brief

ncluding Project Outcomes

and Sustainability Outcomes,

Source Site Information including Site Surveys

No design fearn required for Stages 0 and 1. Client advisers may be appointed

to the client team to provide strategic advice and design thinking before Stage

Prepare Project Programme Stakeholders Prepare Project Execution Programme

Appoint

design tean

Concept incorporating Engineering Analysis and Strategic Engineering Cost Exercises to test requirements and aligned to Architectural Concept Cost Plan. Project Strategies resulting in Spatially and Outline Specification Coordinated design aligned to updated Cost Plan, Project Agree Project Brief Strategies and Outline Derogations Specification Undertake Design Reviews

Initiate Change Control with client and Project Procedures Prepare stage Design Prepare stage Design Programme

Finalise Site Logistics Develop architectural and engineering technical design Prepare and coordinate Systems and construct design team Building building

Systems information Prepare and integrate specialist subcontractor **Building Systems** 

information Prepare stage Design Programme

Specialist subcontractor designs

are prepared and reviewed during. Stage 4

required Undertake Commissioning of building

Resolve Site Queries as

Prepare Building Manual Building handovertasks bridge Stages 5 and 6 as set out in the Plan for Use

Verify Project Outcomes including Sustainability Outcomes

Adaptation of a building (at this and of its useful life) triggers a new

#### on Project Strategies Core Statutory Processes

Project Strategies might include

- Conservation (# applicable)

See RIBA Plan of Work 2020

Overview for detailed guidance

during the stage:

Planning **Building Regulations** Health and Safety (CDM)

#### Strategic appraisal of Planning considerations

2 commences

Planning Advice Initiate collation of health and safety Pre-construction Information

Source pre-application

#### Obtain pre-application Planning Advice

Agree route to Building Regulations compliance Option: submit outline Planning Application

#### Review design against **Building Regulations** Prepare and submit Planning Application

Pre-contract services agreement

Discharge precommencement Planning Conditions Prepare Construction

EP

Application

Phase Plan Submit form F10 to HSE if applicable

Tonder

Submit Building Regulations Carry out Construction Phase Plan Comply with Planning Conditions related to

construction

Comply with Planning Conditions as required

Comply with Planning Conditions as required

#### Procurement:

Procurement Strategy.

- Requirements

is procurement neutral how each stage might be

Contractor's



Procurement Traditions Route Design & Build 1 Stage

Design & Bulld 2 Stage Management Contract Construction Management Contractor-le

Client Requirements **Business Case** 

Project Brief Feasibility Studies Site Information Project Budget Project Programme

Responsibility Matrix

Information Requirements

**Project Brief Derogations** Signed off Stage Report Project Strategies Outline Specification Cost Plan Procurement Strategy

Preferred bidder Signed off Stage Report **Project Strategies** Updated Outline Specification Updated Cost Plan Planning Application

Appoint

Appoint contractor Manufacturing Information Construction Information Final Specifications Residual Project Strategies **Building Regulations** Application

**Building Manual including** Health and Safety File and Fire Safety Information Practical Completion

If Verified Construction

Information is required, verification tasks must be defined

Performance Final Certificate Feedback from light touch certificate including Post Occupancy Evaluation Defects List Asset Information

Feedback on Project

Feedback from Post Occupancy Evaluation Updated Building Manual including Health and Safety File and Fire Safety

Information as necessary

Appoint Facilities Management

and Asset Management teams, and

strategic advisors as pooded





The RIBA Plan of Work organises the process of briefing, designing, delivering, maintaining, operating and using a building into eight stages. It is a framework for all disciplines on construction projects and should be used solely as guidance for the preparation of detailed professional services and building contracts.

Stage Outcome at the end of the stage

All design information required to manufacture and construct the project completed

Stage 4 will overlap with Stage 5 on most projects

Core Tasks

during the stage

Project Strategies might include:

- Conservation (if applicable)
- Cost
- Fire Safety
- Health and Safety
- Inclusive Design
- Planning
- Plan for Use
- Procurement
- Sustainability

See RIBA Plan of Work 2020 Overview for detailed guidance on **Project Strategies**  Develop architectural and engineering technical design

Prepare and coordinate design team **Building Systems** information

Prepare and integrate specialist subcontractor

Building Systems information

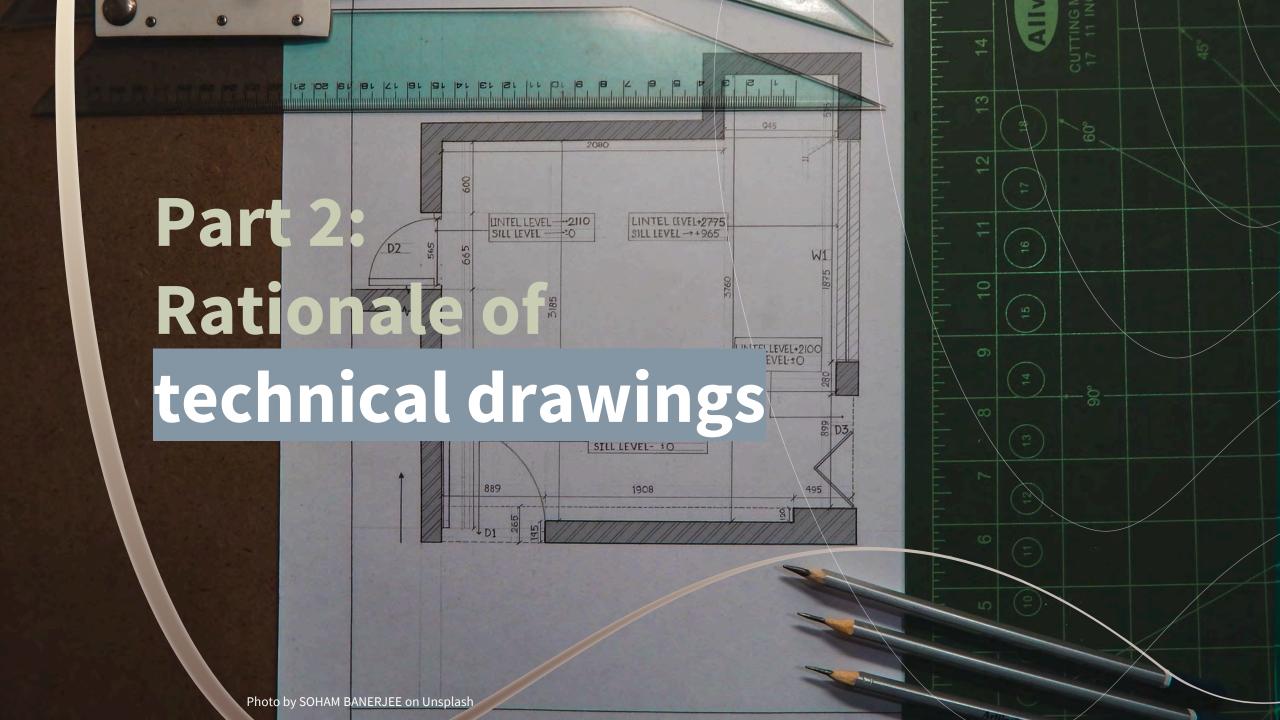
Prepare stage **Design Programme** 

Specialist subcontractor designs are prepared and reviewed during Stage 4 Information Exchanges

at the end of the stage

Manufacturing Information
Construction Information
Final Specifications
Residual Project Strategies
Building Regulations

Application



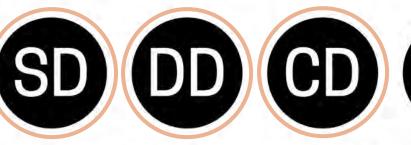




SCHEMATIC

DESIGN

4-8weeks









#### PRE DESIGN

2-4 weeks

In this phase, we begin the process of into an efficient the time for testing and feel.

#### DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

8-12 weeks

By the end of this

phase, the building

exterior will be

more fully designed,

the interior layout

completed, dimensions

of all spaces finalized,

and most materials

selected.

#### CONSTRUCTION **DOCUMENTS**

8-12 weeks

#### BUILDING **PERMIT**

12-24 weeks

#### BIDDING & **NEGOTIATION**

3-6 weeks

#### CONSTRUCTION **ADMINISTRATION**

throughout construction

An information gathering phase that will be the foundation for the design phases to follow. The main goal is to learn everything possible about our client's goals and space requirements.

#### WHAT'S INVOLVED?

- background research about site & location
- · survey of existing conditions
- · determine zoning & land use requirements
- confirm project feasibility / alternatives
- programming

translating the Program building design. This is when we start exploring design concepts; it is options and getting a general idea of the look

development

- WHAT'S INVOLVED? advancement and sketches & models the design to test ideas, concepts
- & relationships client feedback & added to team
  • preliminary cost
- refinements preliminary floor plans & exterior concept engineering ready for further
  - outline specification

The design drawings are developed into a necessary to communicate the

#### WHAT'S INVOLVED?

- · significant further refinement of
- structural engineer & other consultants
- estimating & value

precise and thorough set of construction documents containing all of the information

design to a general contractor and build the project.

#### WHAT'S INVOLVED?

- · client decisions on materials & finishes
- · specify all fixtures & components to be installed
- · coordination of consultant drawings dimensioned drawings and connection details

The construction drawings, along with any additional information required to get a building permit are submitted to the city/jurisdiction for review and approval.

#### WHAT'S INVOLVED?

- · building, land use & energy code compliance checklists and forms
- historic district or community design review (if applicable)
- monitor application progress & provide additional information as requested

Some clients already have a contractor in mind when they come to us, but many take advantage of our extensive contractor rolodex and relationships to find their builder and obtain competitive bids.

#### WHAT'S INVOLVED?

- issue drawings and specs to bidding contractors
- answer questions from bidders & issue formal clarifications if necessary
- review & compare bids and advise owner

During construction, the architect's role is advisor to the owner. During this phase we visit the jobsite at regular intervals to answer questions from the builder and proactively address potential issues.

#### WHAT'S INVOLVED?

- regular on-site meetings with you and your builder
- review pay applications from general contractor & subcontractor shop drawings
  - · final punch list

# Why do we need to make technical drawings?

Apart from building information to be conveyed to other parties, we want to make sure that all cost will be included. As the architect we need to **specify so they can be calculated**. Also to provide visualisation to authority to obtain building permit.

Information
Exchanges

at the end of the stage

Manufacturing Information

Construction Information

**Final Specifications** 

Residual Project Strategies

Building Regulations Application



## **SUMMARY:**

Parallel projections

Paper formats

**Boundary lines** 

Grid

Scale

North arrow

**Architectural lines** 

Architectural lettering

Material hatching

**Dimensions** 

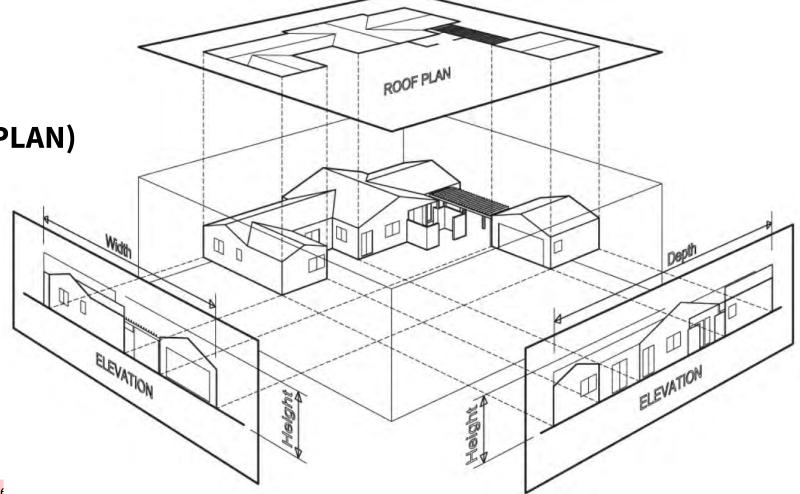
Symbols

Legibility of drawings

Parallel projections

**TOP VIEW (ROOF PLAN)** 

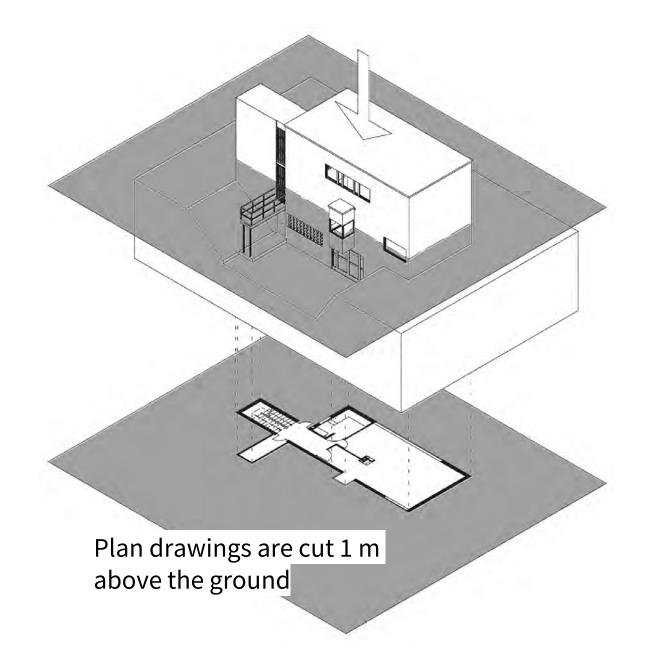
PLAN VIEW ELEVATION SECTION



Wakita, O. A. & Linde, R. M. (2003). The professional practice of architectural working drawings, John Wiley & Sons.

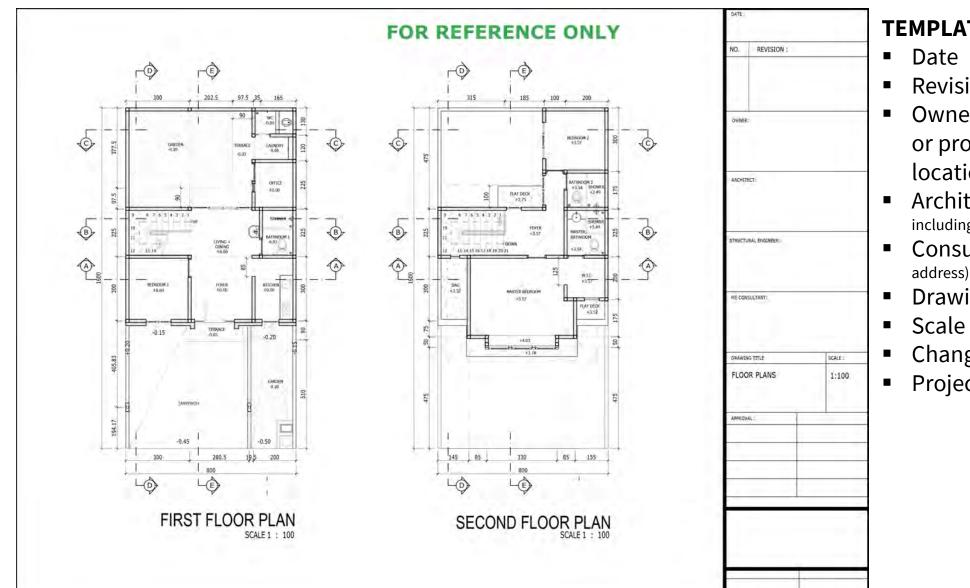
# Parallel projections

TOP VIEW (ROOF PLAN)
PLAN VIEW
ELEVATION
SECTION



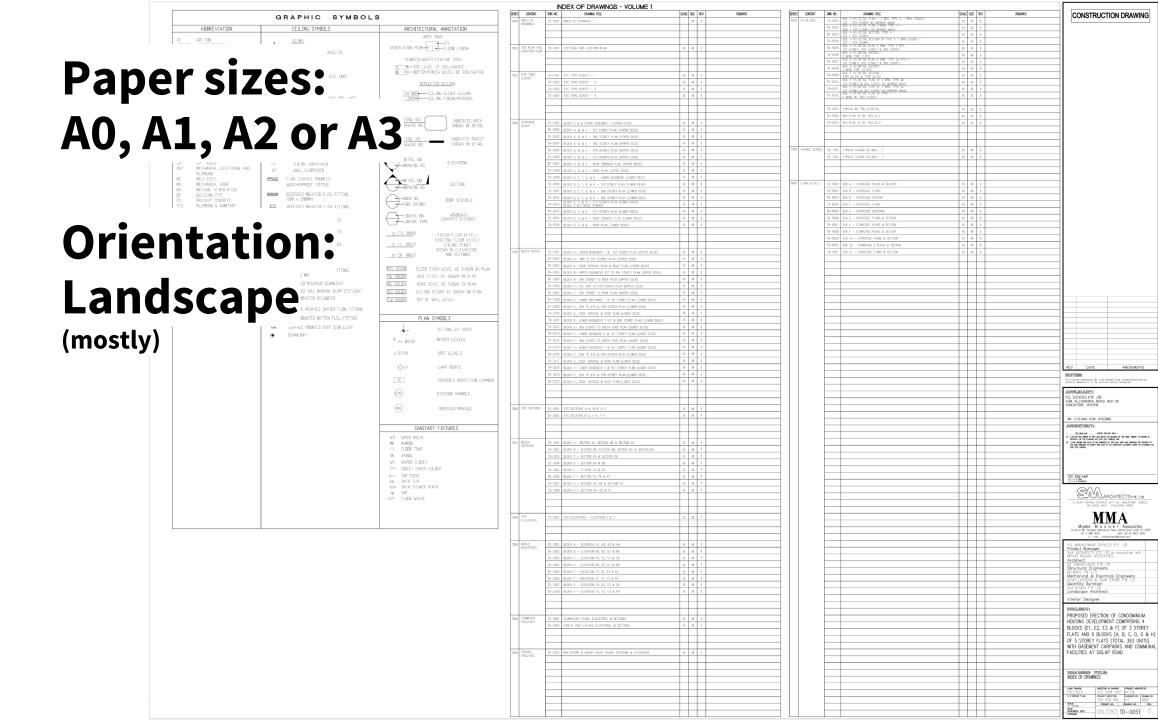
Bielefeld, B. & Skiba, I. (2017). *Basics technical drawing*, Birkhäuser.

## **Paper formats**



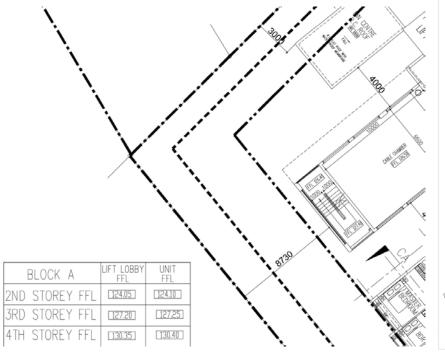
#### **TEMPLATE:**

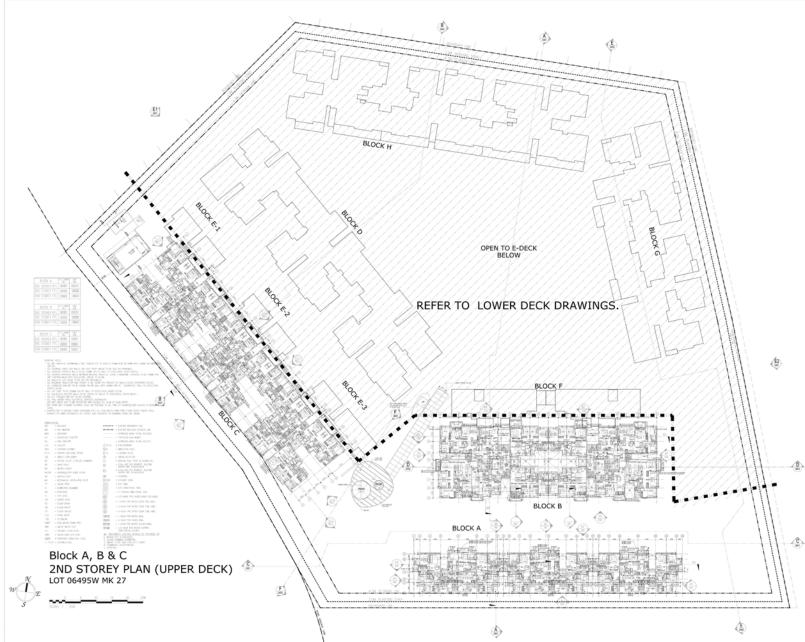
- Revision number
- Owner (full address) or project location
- Architect (full address including contact number)
- Consultants (full address)
- Drawing title
- Changes made
- Project name



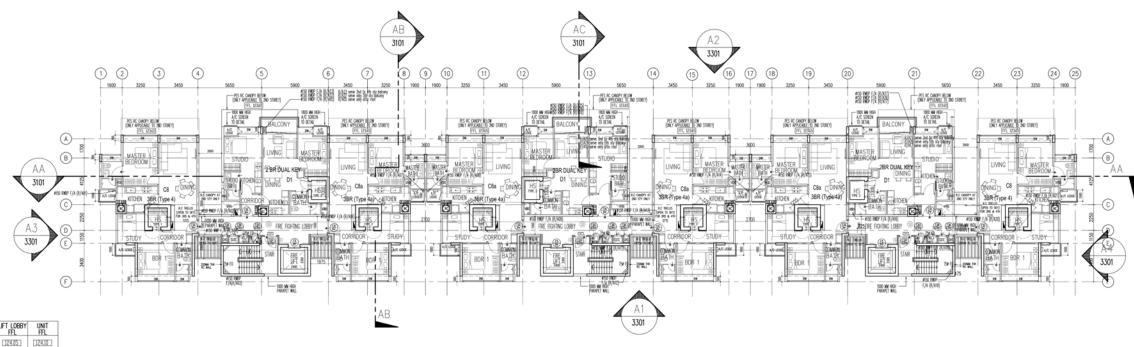
# **Boundary** lines:

**Boundary and setback** 





## Grid



#### BLK A - 2ND TO 4TH STOREY PLAN (UPPER DECK)



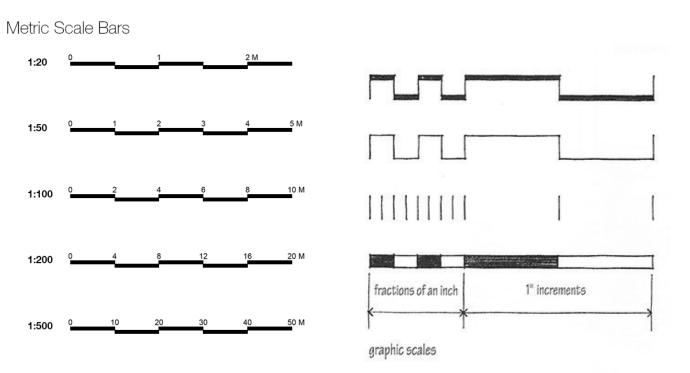
## Grid



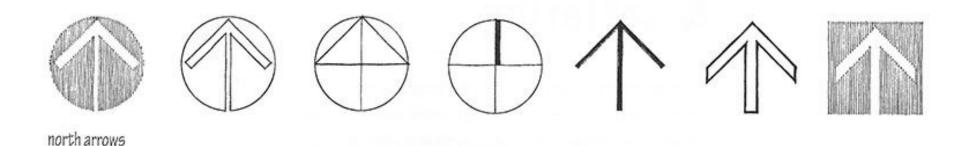
## Scale

Every type of parallel projections is a reduction of a certain ratio to the built reality, which means it is drawn on a particular scale.

The scale must be marked on every drawing, ideally scale bar is also included. It is useful if we accidentally print drawings out of scale (for instance printing A3 drawing in A4 paper).

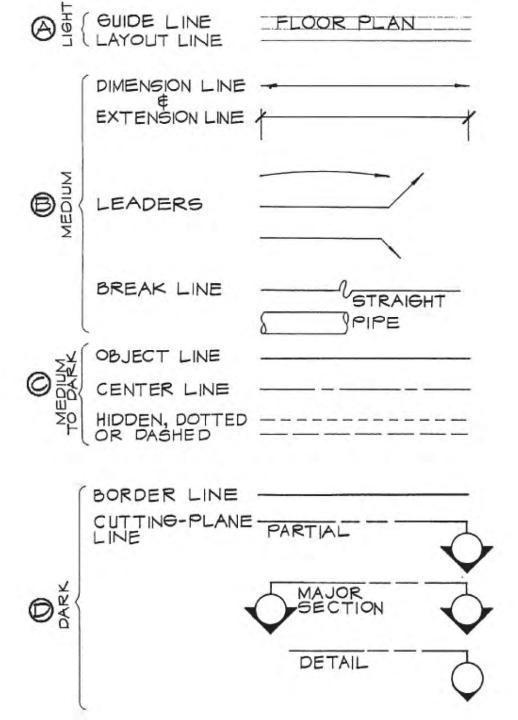


## **North direction**



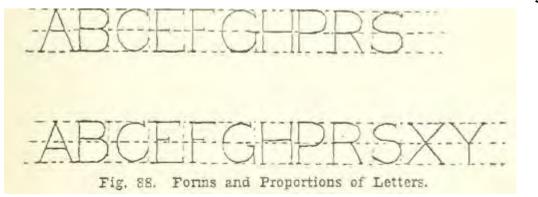
It is useful to the construction team and also for design team, one instance is spatial planning. The **north arrow** is always included in drawings such as: topography plans, site plans and building plans. Typical storey plans usually do not need it.

## **Architectural lines**



# Architectural lettering

- Master mechanical lettering as part as your drafting skills, often we have to make impromptu manual scaled drawings.
- Uppercase letters
- Maintain consistency



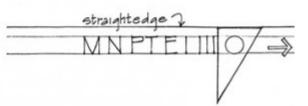
#### LETTERING

DEFGHIJKLMNOPQRRSTUVWXYZ 1234 DEFGHIJKLMNOPQRRSTUVWXYZ 1234

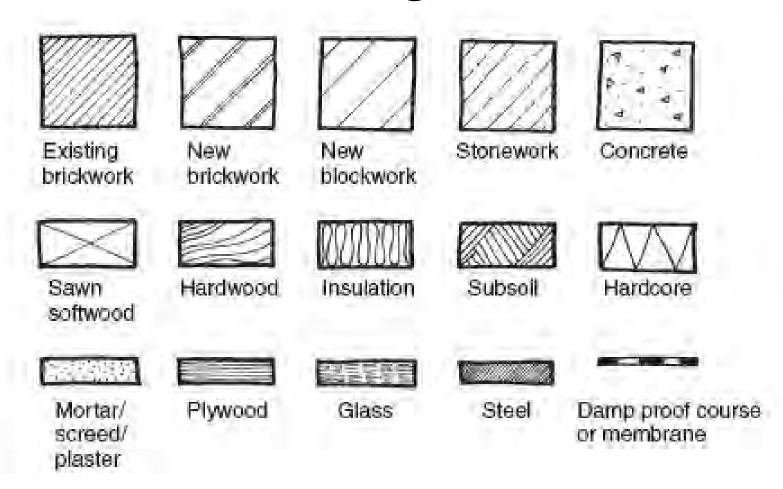
s of guidelines is mandatory for letters to be consistent in height.

ers to communicate and not to distract or detract from the drawing itself

) keep lettering vertical
a small triangle is a quick
and efficient way to keep
vertical lettering strokes
consistently vertical



## **Material hatching**



Commonly used ones are: new brickwork, concrete, mortar, hardwood, insulation and subsoil.

## **Dimension**

### Dimension chains, consist of:

- Dimension line
- Auxiliary dimension line
- Dimension limits
- Dimension figure

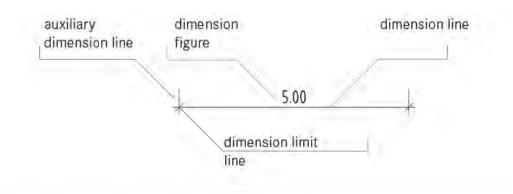


Fig. 16: Elements of a dimension chain

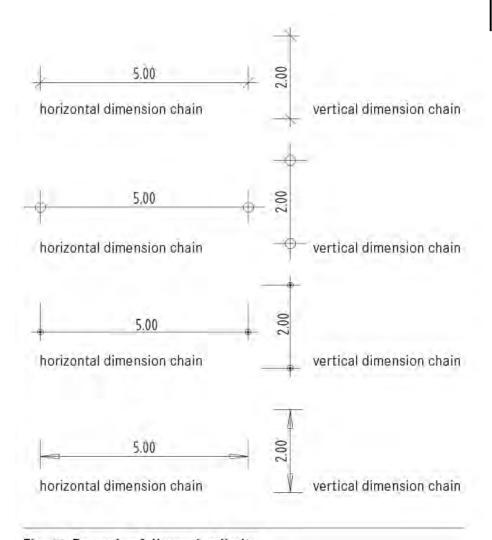
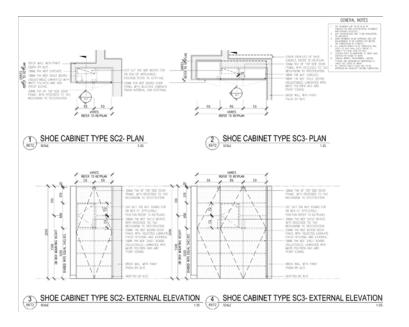
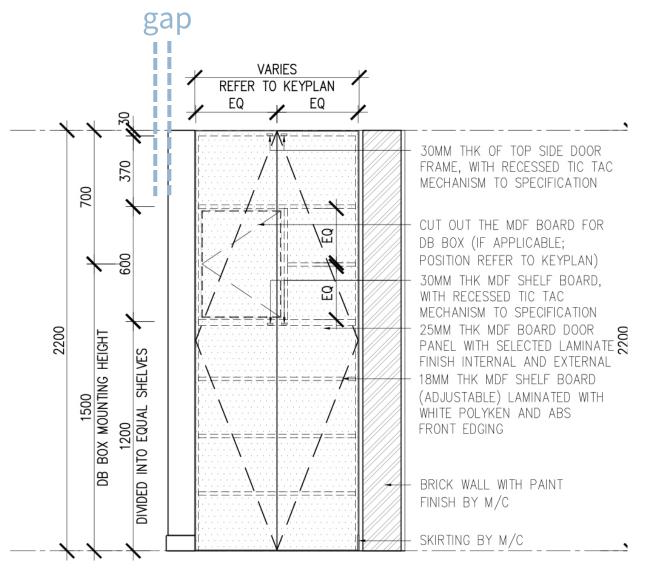


Fig. 17: Example of dimension limits

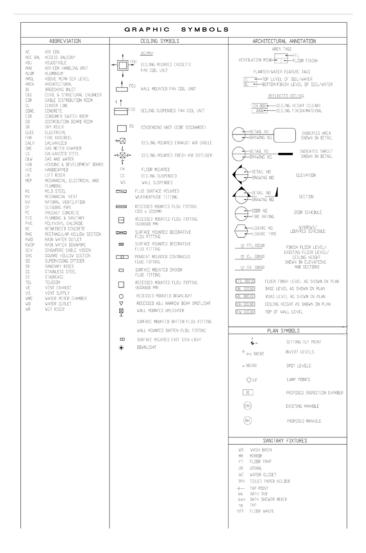
## **Dimension**





## **Symbols**

## **Common convention + adaptation**





AREA TAGS

39

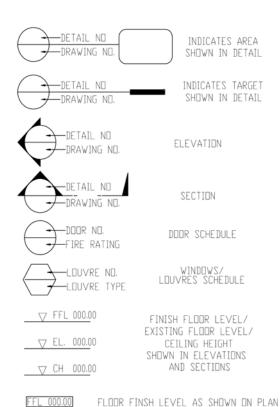


PLANTER/WATER FEATURE TAGS



#### REFLECTED CEILING





BASE LEVEL AS SHOWN ON PLAN

ROAD LEVEL AS SHOWN ON PLAN

TOP OF WALL LEVEL

CEILING HEIGHT AS SHOWN ON PLAN

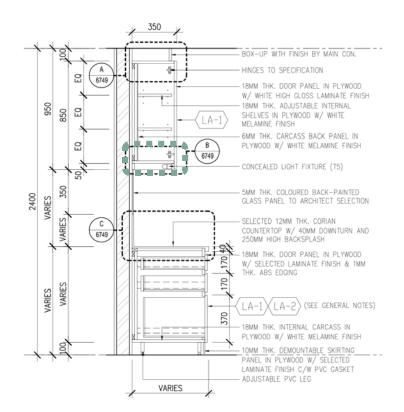
BL 000.00

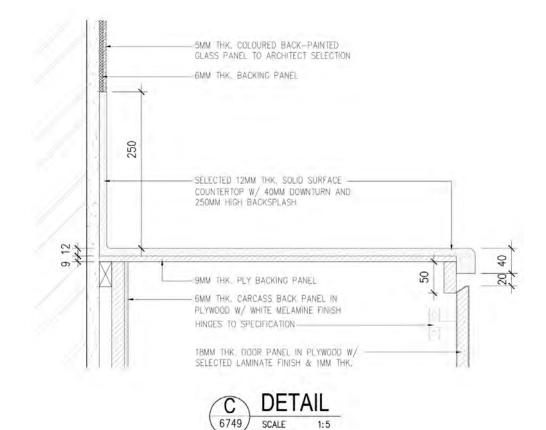
RL 000.00

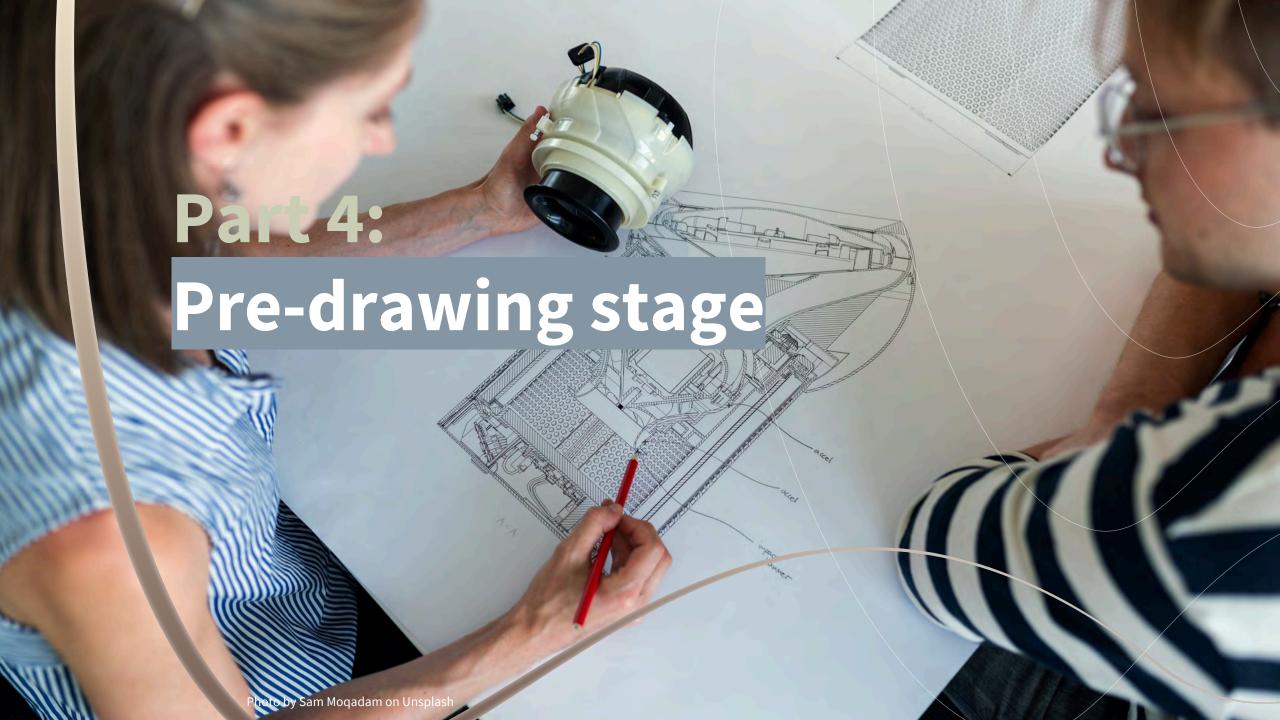
CH 000.00

# Legibility of drawings

Different types of drawing call for different scale. Legibility needs to be maintained and test prints are recommended.





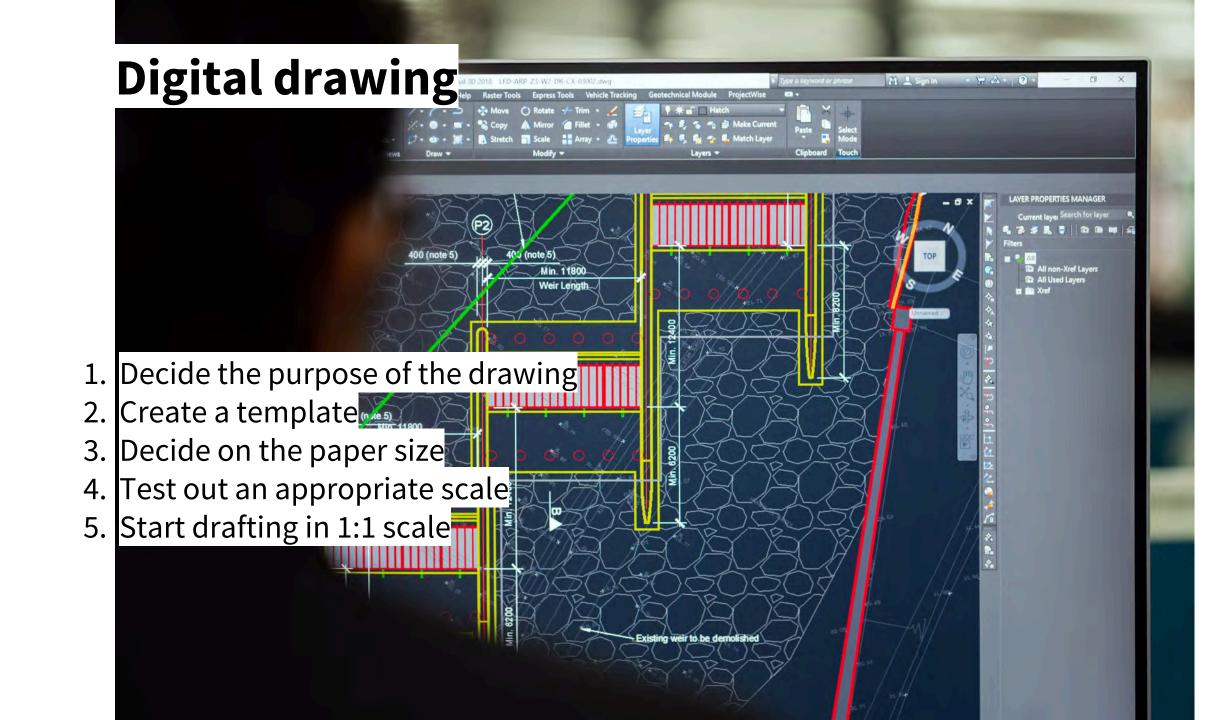


## Manual drawing



- 1. Gather the tools
- 2. Decide the purpose of the drawing
- 3. Decide on the paper size
- 4. Test out on an appropriate scale
- 5. Start drafting in the scale you choose





## **ACTIVITY 2**

#### **Submit via Disqus:**

https://miatedjosaputro.com/2022/04/02/as-week-7/





20 + 45 + 5 mins

**DURATION** 

0

- Measure the building you are currently in.
   20mins
- 2. Limit to 2-3 adjacent rooms
- 3. Produce a sketch technical drawing based on your measurements. You can choose manual or digital drafting (AutoCAD, but not SKP). 45mins
- 4. Share: your drawings and personal reflections, via Disqus. 5mins

Handy tips:

<u>Measured Survey 101 - How to measure a building with ease (firstinarchitecture.co.uk)</u>

Next week (Week 8)

**Reading week** 

There is no class, so you can work on your assignment. I am available for tutorials before your Assignment 1 submission in Week 9.

Please book the slot in advance