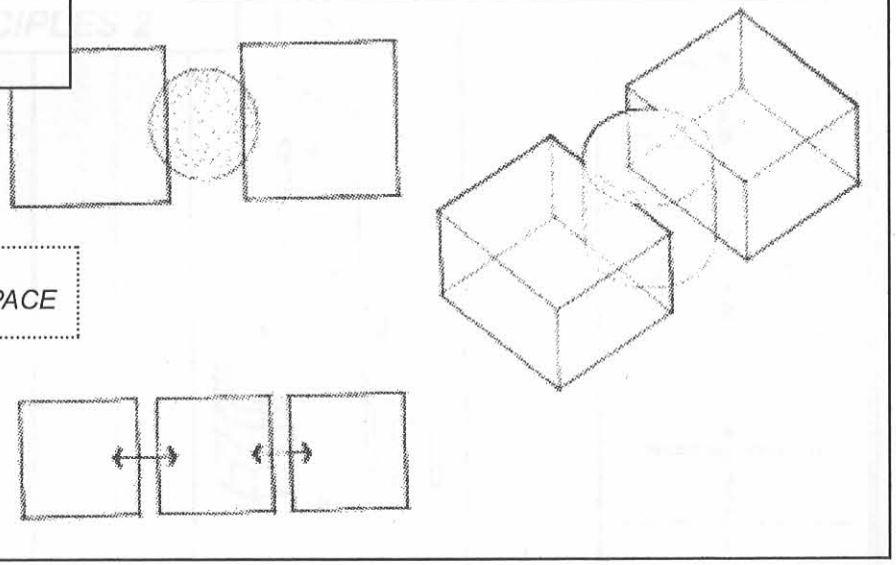
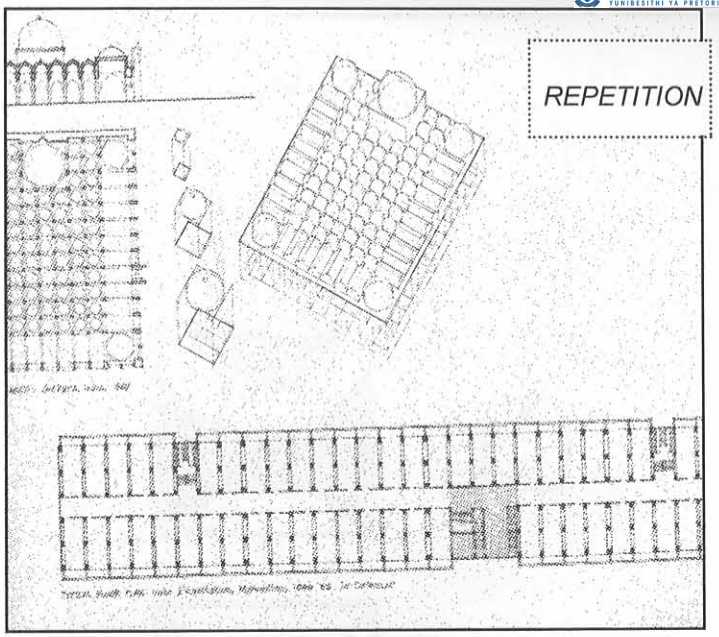
APPENDIX A : DESIGN PRINCIPLES 1

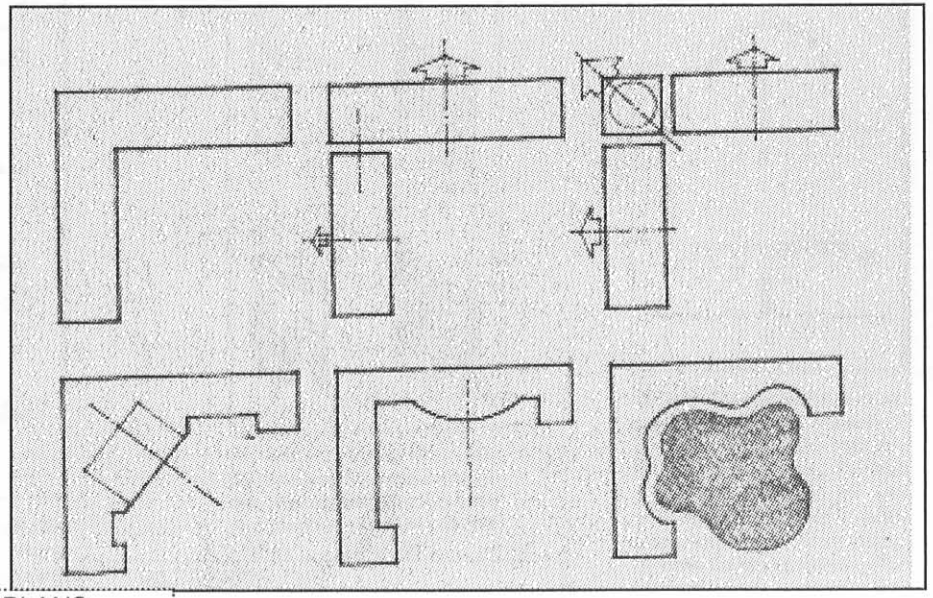
1. Francis Ching
ARCHITECTURE:FORM,SPACE,ORDER



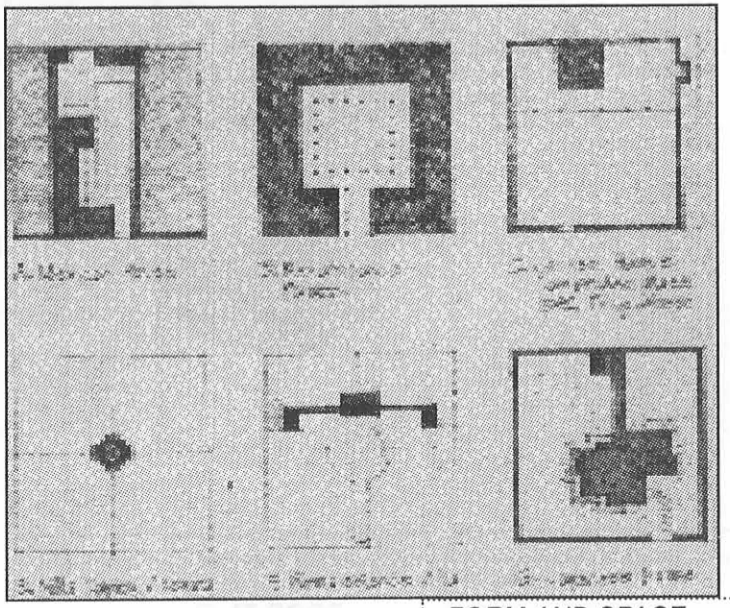
SPACES LINKED
BY A COMMON SPACE



REPETITION



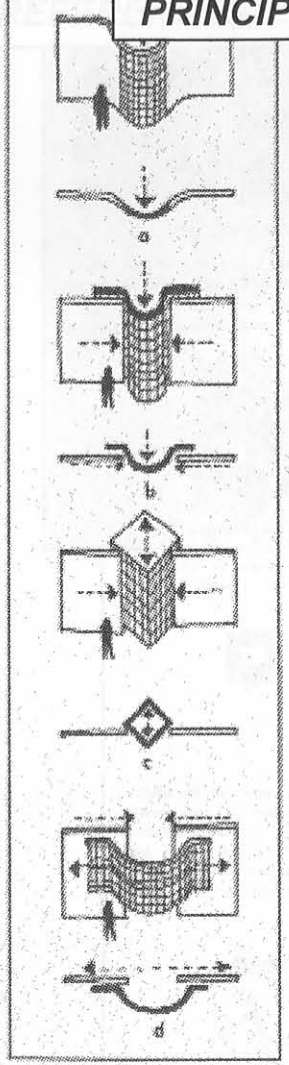
L-SHAPED PLANS



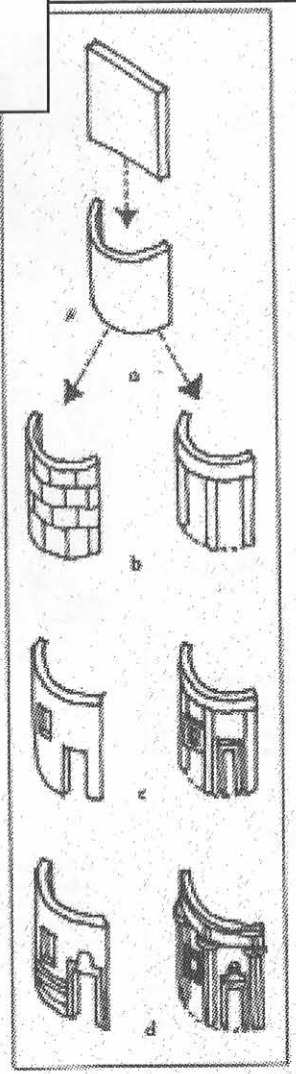
FORM AND SPACE

APPENDIX A : DESIGN PRINCIPLES 2

1. Thomas Thiis-Evensen
ARCHEPATTERNS IN ARCHITECTURE

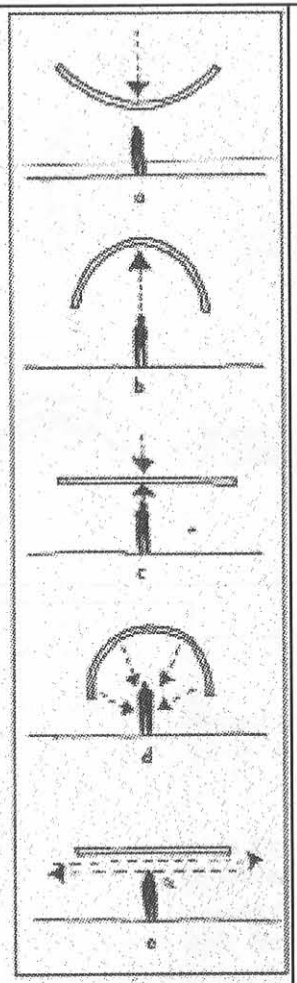


364 a–d. Bay window motifs: (a) as a bulge in the wall, (b) cut out of a split in the wall, (c) as overlapping element in the wall, (d) as attached to the wall.

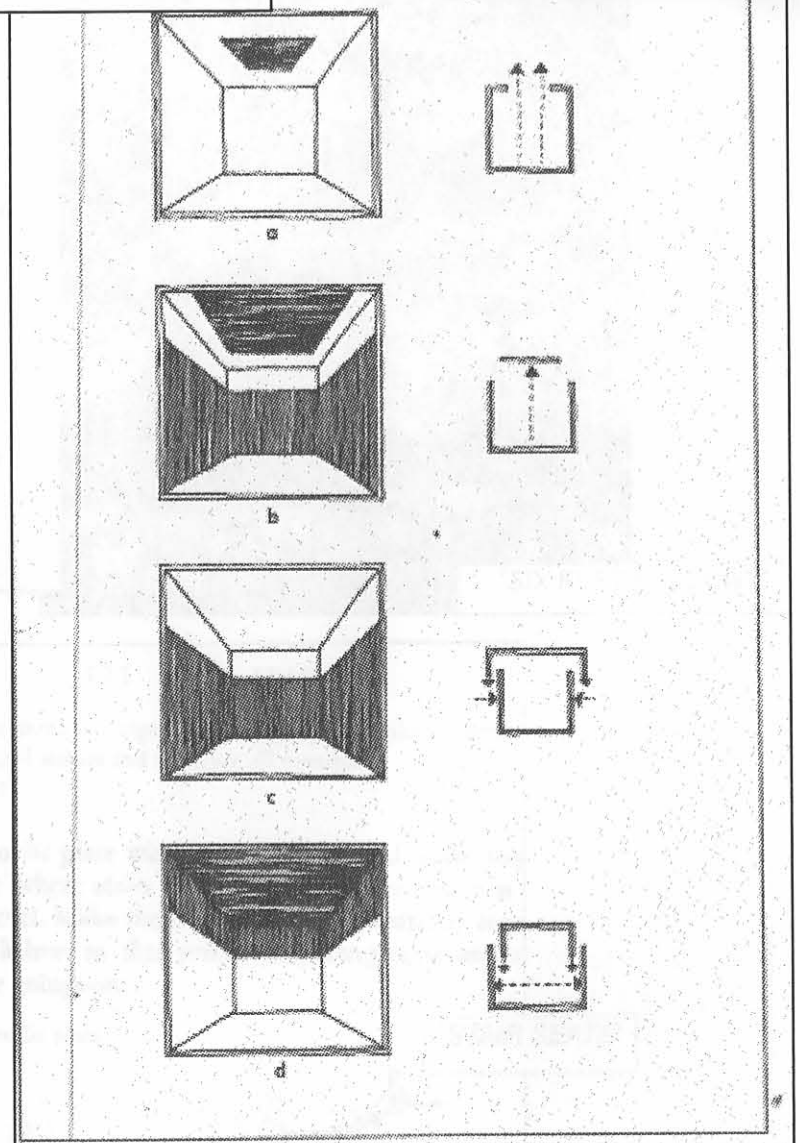


177 a–d. The themes of the wall: (a) monolithic, (b) construction system (massive-skeleton), (c) openings (doors — windows), (d) articulation, (dimensions —

PATTERNS OF:
BAY WINDOWS, THEMES OF WALL AND ROOF RELATIONSHIPS



427 a–e. The roof and its relationship to the sky above. It is able to (a) receive the sky, (b) resist the sky, (c) balance the sky. The roof and its relationship to the surroundings. It is able to (d) close the space, excluding the surroundings, (e) open the space, including the surroundings.



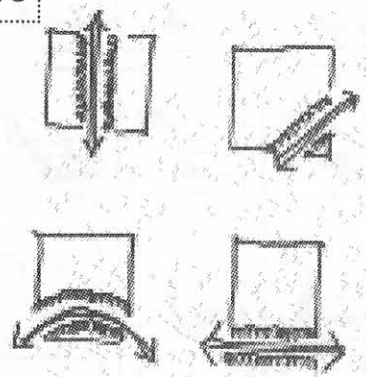
582 a–d. Flat roof and the articulated transition between ceiling and walls: (a) opening articulation, (b) uplifting articulation, (c) expanding articulation (d) sinking articulation.

FLAT ROOF
AND THE ARTICULATED CEILING

APPENDIX B : SOCIAL PREFERENCES 1

1. Christopher Alexander and others PATTERN LANGUAGE

'SHORTCUTS'



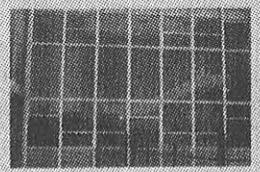
Shortcuts.

'SIX FEET BALCONY'

'OPEN STAIR'

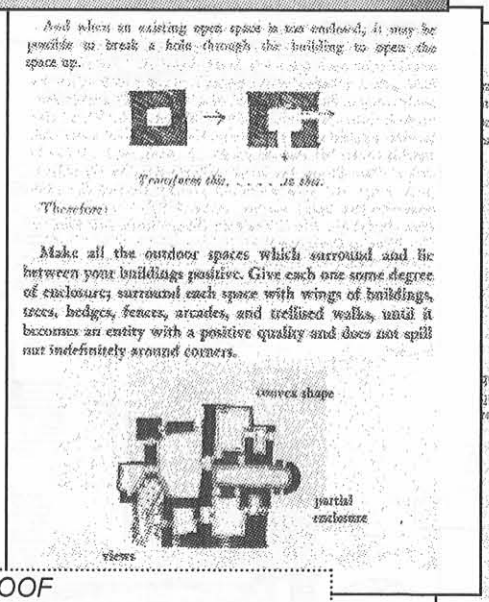
The beauty of open stairs.

By contrast, in industrialized, authoritarian societies most stairs are indoor stairs. The access to these stairs is from internal lobbies and corridors; the upper stories are cut off from direct access to the life of the street.



This is not an open stair—don't be fooled.

'FLAT ROOF AND THE ARTICULATED CEILING'



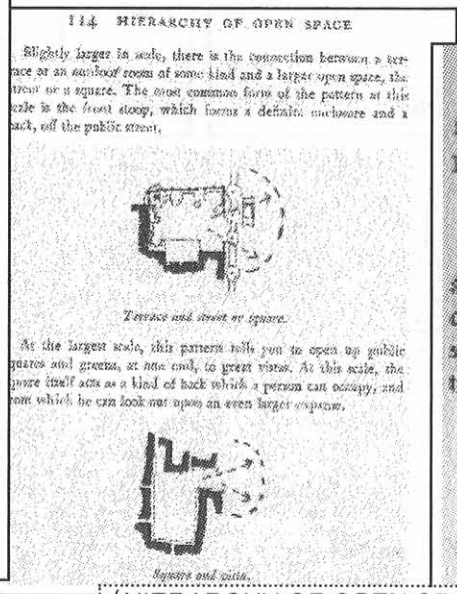
And when an existing open space is too enclosed, it may be possible to break a hole through the building to open the space up.

Transform this . . . . to this.

Therefore:

Make all the outdoor spaces which surround and lie between your buildings positive. Give each one some degree of enclosure; surround each space with wings of buildings, trees, hedges, fences, arcades, and trellised walks, until it becomes an entity with a positive quality and does not spill out indefinitely around corners.

'HIERARCHY OF OPEN SPACE'



114 HIERARCHY OF OPEN SPACE

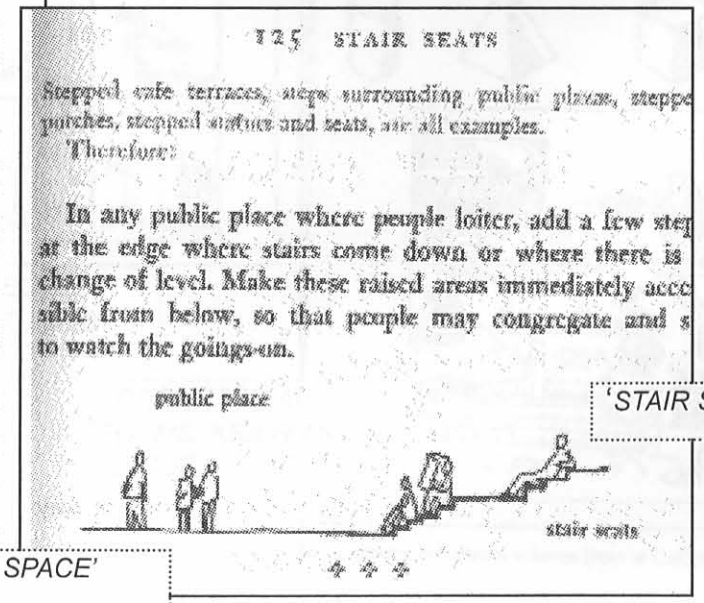
Slightly larger in scale, there is the connection between a terrace or an outdoor room of some kind and a larger open space, the street or a square. The most common form of the pattern at this scale is the front stoop, which forms a definite enclosure and a back, off the public street.

Terrace and street or square.

At the larger scale, this pattern tells you to open up public spaces and greens, at one end, to green vistas. At this scale, the space itself acts as a kind of back which a person can occupy, and from which he can look out upon an even larger expanse.

Square and patio.

'STAIR SEATS'



125 STAIR SEATS

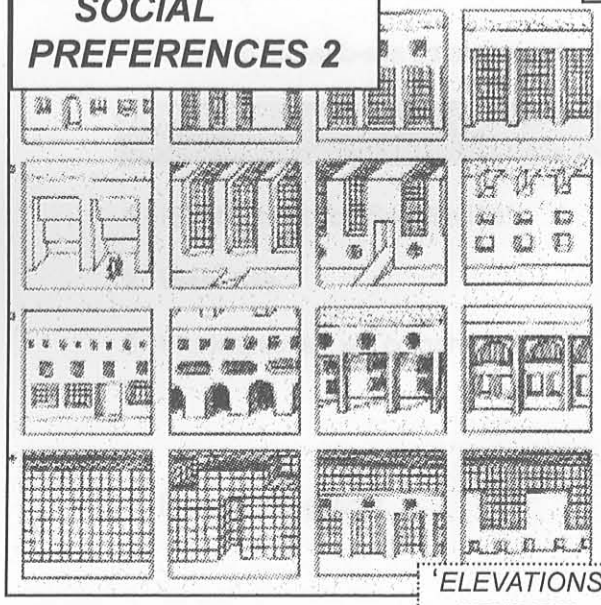
Stepped cafe terraces, steps surrounding public places, stepped porches, stepped statues and seats, are all examples.

Therefore:

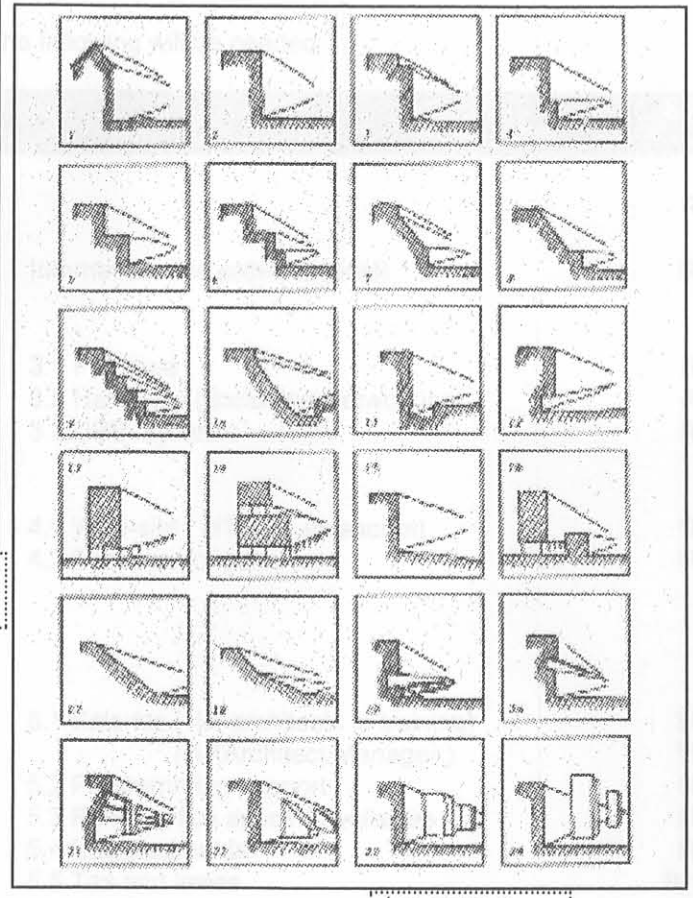
In any public place where people loiter, add a few step at the edge where stairs come down or where there is change of level. Make these raised areas immediately acce sible from below, so that people may congregate and s to watch the goings-on.

APPENDIX B : SOCIAL PREFERENCES 2

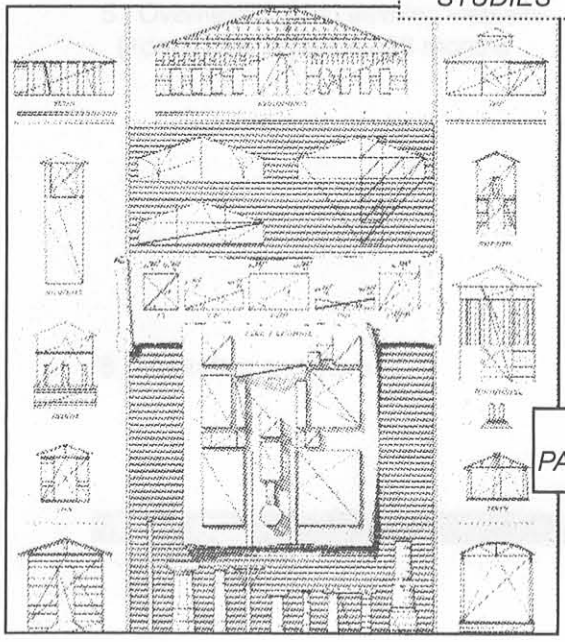
2. Leon and Rob Krier, Le Corbusier
URBAN PATTERNS



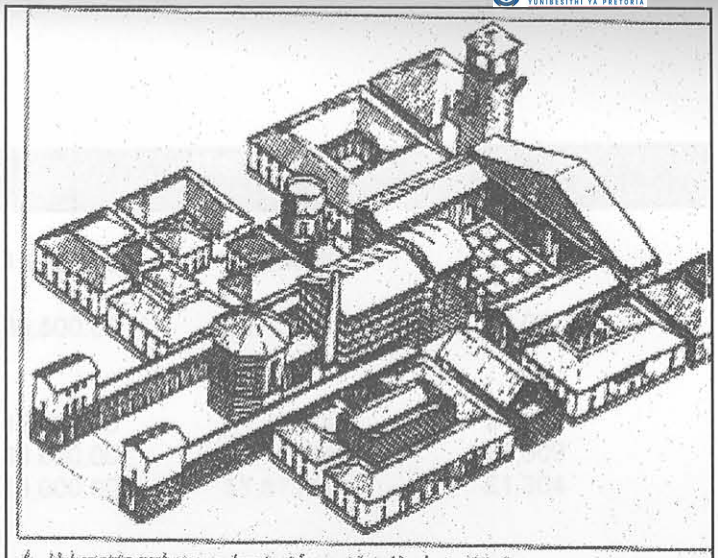
'ELEVATIONS STUDIES'



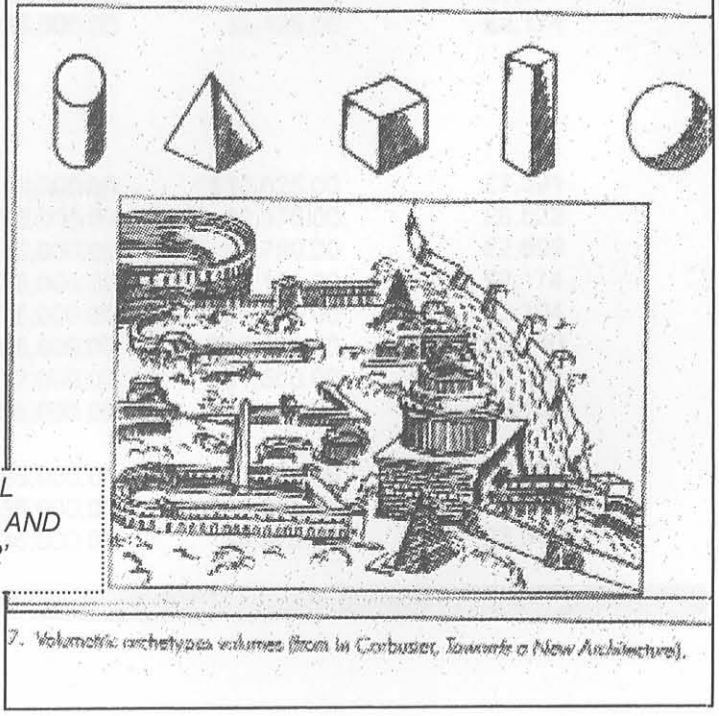
'SECTION STUDIES'



'ELEVATION PATTERNS: SCHOOL'



6. Volumetric archetypes (project for a school by Leon Krier).



7. Volumetric archetypes volumes (from le Corbusier, Towards a New Architecture).

'GEOMETRICAL FORMS: KRIER AND LE CORBUSIER'

APPENDIX C

PRELIMINARY COST PLAN *2001.08.01(ALL EXCHANGE RATES AS OF DATE)*

To develop the web-site as a *design tool* the following will be needed:

EXPENSES		S.A	U.S.A.	U.K.
1. ISDN connection/Satellite Dish		R 15,500.00	$1,937.50	£1,348
2. Web -Site	Internet service provider (host)	R 35,500.00	$4,437.50	£3,087
3. Workstations (x4) compromising of				
	3.1 Furniture	R 15,000.00	$1,875.00	£1,304
	3.2 Hardware (including Networking)	R 30,000.00	$3,750.00	£2,609
	3.3 UPS- systems	R 15,000.00	$1,875.00	£1,304
4. Programming input				
	4.1 Web-site (HTML +Javascript)	R 45,000.00	$5,625.00	£3,913
	4.2 Database of patterns	R 25,000.00	$3,125.00	£2,174
5. Overhead cost to develop web-site (+data) over a period of 6 months				
	5.1 Salaries (4X architects in training)	R 85,000.00	$10,625.00	£7,391
	(1XArchitect/Manager)	R 75,000.00	$9,375.00	£6,522
	5.2 Programming support	R 30,000.00	$3,750.00	£2,609
	5.3 Rental office space (available)	R 25,000.00	$3,125.00	£2,174
	5.4 Disbursements	R 15,000.00	$1,875.00	£1,304
	5.5 Tax and levies	R 105,000.00	$13,125.00	£9,130
	5.6 ISDN Monthly	R 12,000.00	$1,500.00	£1,043
	5.7 Cost of financing/loss of interest-income	R 105,000.00	$13,125.00	£9,130
6. Marketing and travel				
	6.1 Travel (1xmonth) to software company :	R 85,000.00	$10,625.00	£7,391
	6.2 Marketing	R 135,000.00	$16,875.00	£11,739
	6.3 Project launch	R 35,000.00	$4,375.00	£3,043
TOTAL COST:		*R 888,000.00*	*$111,000.00*	*£77,217.39*