

Chapter 2

Architectural Description

The soul of architecture is to design a structure that is suitable for humans to live in, work in, play in, etc. It is also to give comfort to its residents in order to make them feel comforted, uplifted, and feel that the structure is designed to appeal their requirements of leisure and enjoyment. A good architect does more than just designing buildings, yet he or she understands how people's environment affects their feelings in order to create an atmosphere that meets their needs and desires.

Architecture requires a strong technical knowledge in the fields of engineering, logistics, geometry, building techniques, functional design and ergonomics. It also requires a certain sensibility to arts and aesthetics. Finally, it also requires taking in consideration human questions and society's problems. Architecture is a very broad humanistic field that, at the same time, is technical, artistic and social.

2.1 Basic Identification of Project

The idea of this project summarized in the structural design of the building which has a total area of 11200 square meter, this building will be built in the campus of the Hebron University in the north of Hebron city.



Figure 2.1: General Picture of Project.

2.2 Project Site

Its recommended that you pursue land that has already been approved by the local authorities as an “approved building lot”. That means all surveys; soil testing, wetlands conservation, and site engineering work have been completed and approved. While raw land costs less, you will have to spend money to complete the required tests, surveys and engineering work before you can get the land approved for building.

2.2.1 Project Land Location

The project is located in Al-Haras north of Hebron.

2.2.2 General Climate of the City

This area generally enjoys a Mediterranean Climate of a dry summer and mild, rainy winter with occasional snowfall. The recorded average of Hebron's rainfall is about 750 mm (26 in). While the western and south western winds dominate, the northern winds are light and the eastern winds still blow on occasion.

2.2.3 Contour Lines of the Project Land

- The project land is semi flat area (slope of 3 degree).
- The project land is 970 m above sea level.

2.3 Project Components Description

The designer used many declines which add special architecture beauty to the structure.

2.3.1 Project Plans Description

The administration building has one building with total area about 11200 m².

1. Forth Basement Floor Plan

The fourth basement floor with an area of 1311 square meter contain two wells in addition to a parking for vehicles.

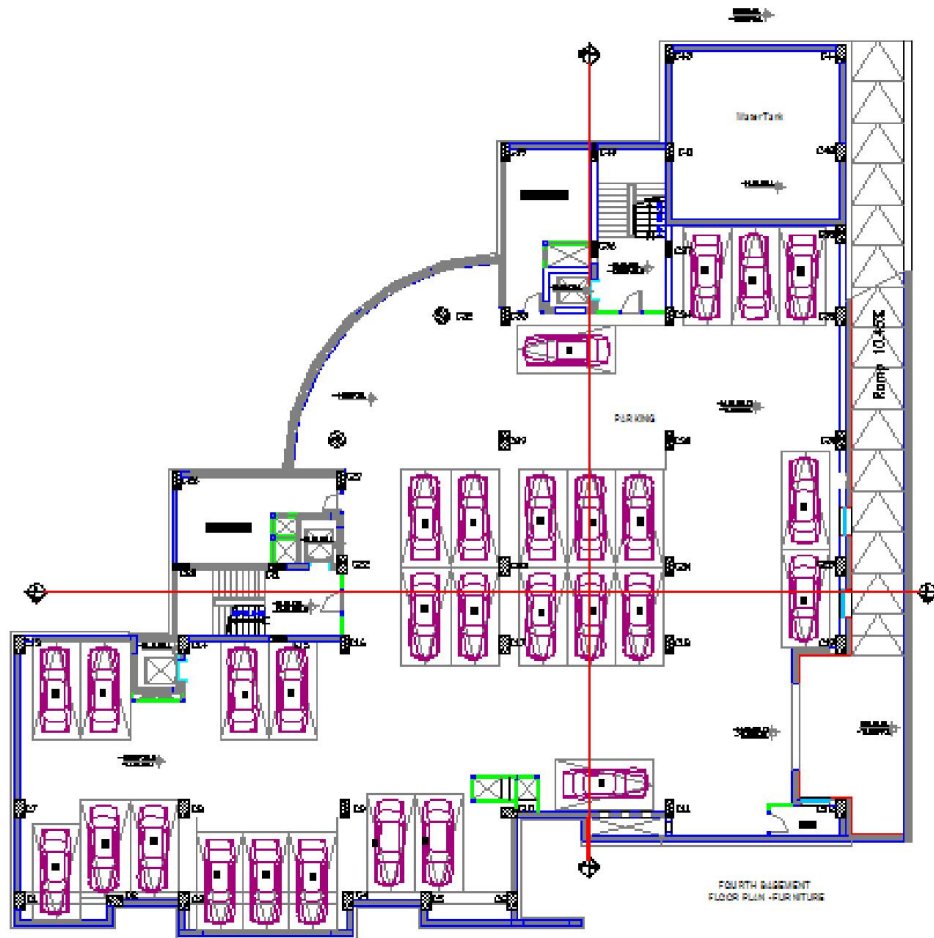


Figure 2.2: Fourth Basement Floor.

2. Third Basement Floor Plan

The third basement floor with an area of 1285 square meter which is a parking for vehicles.

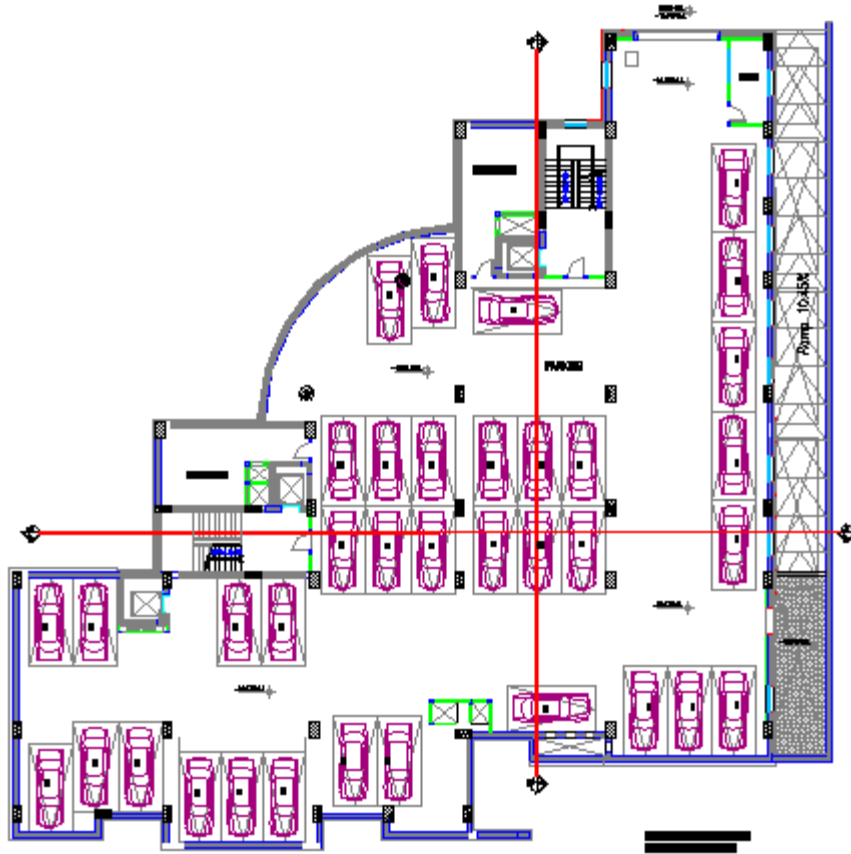


Figure 2.3: Third Basement Floor.

3. Second Basement Floor Plan

The second basement floor with an area of 1285 square meter and contain archive stores.

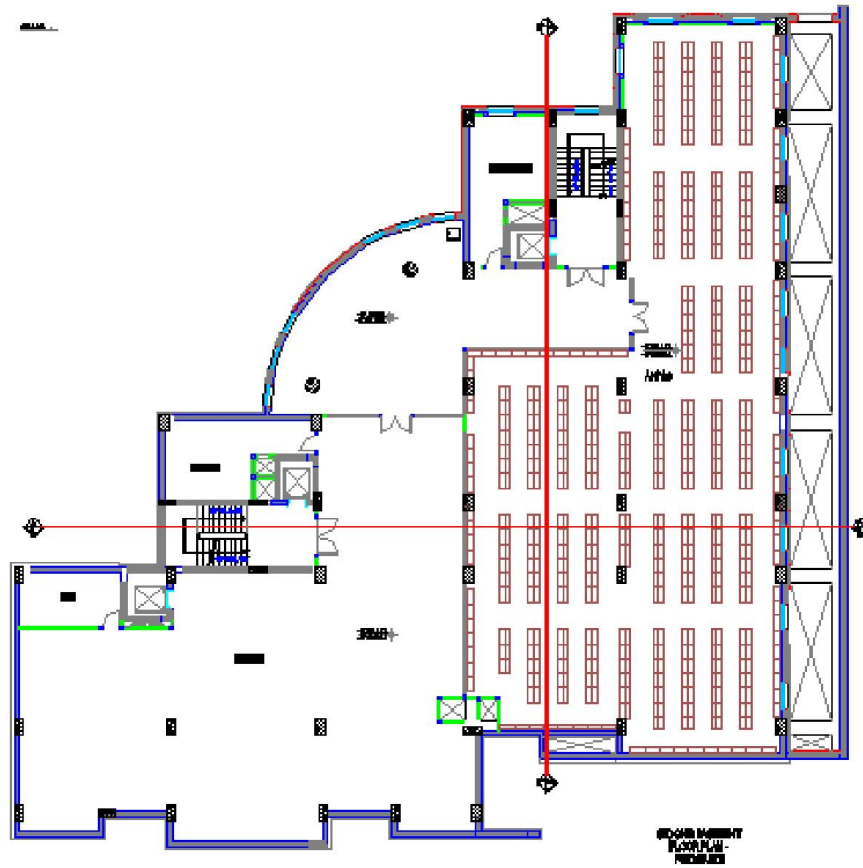


Figure 2.4 Second Basement Floor.

4. First Basement Floor Plan

The first basement floor with an area of 1275 square meter and contain service archive stores.

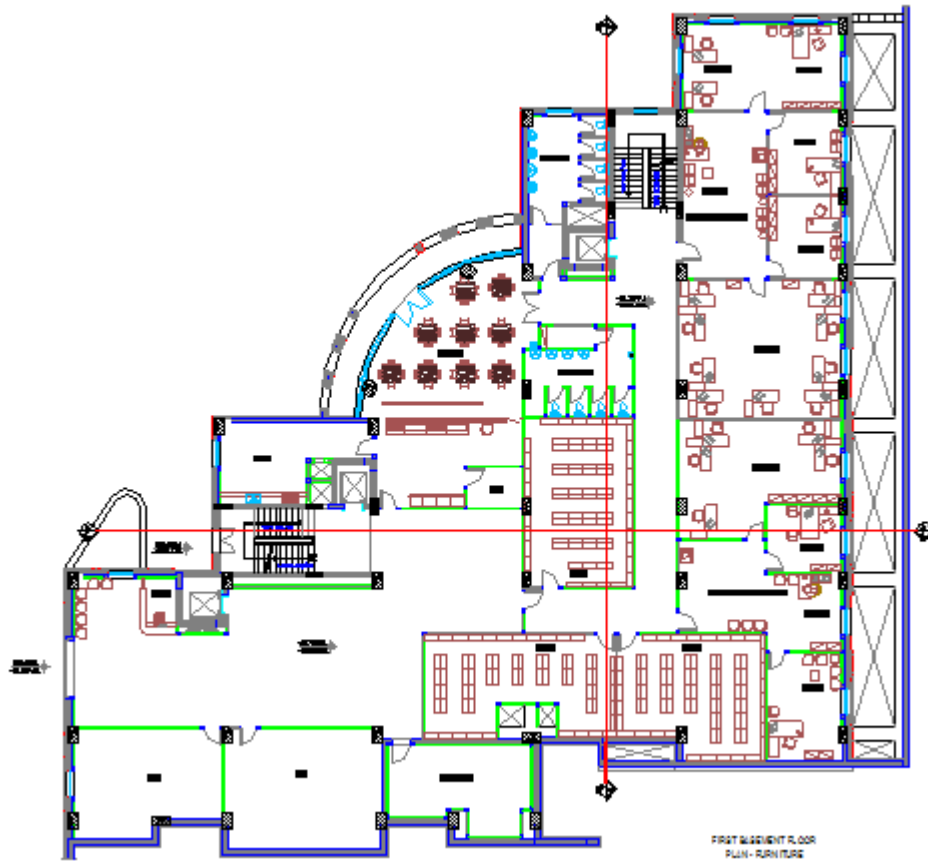


Figure 2.5 First Basement Floor.

5. Ground floor plan

The ground floor with an area of 1296 square meter which is a public relation departments, reception and registration.

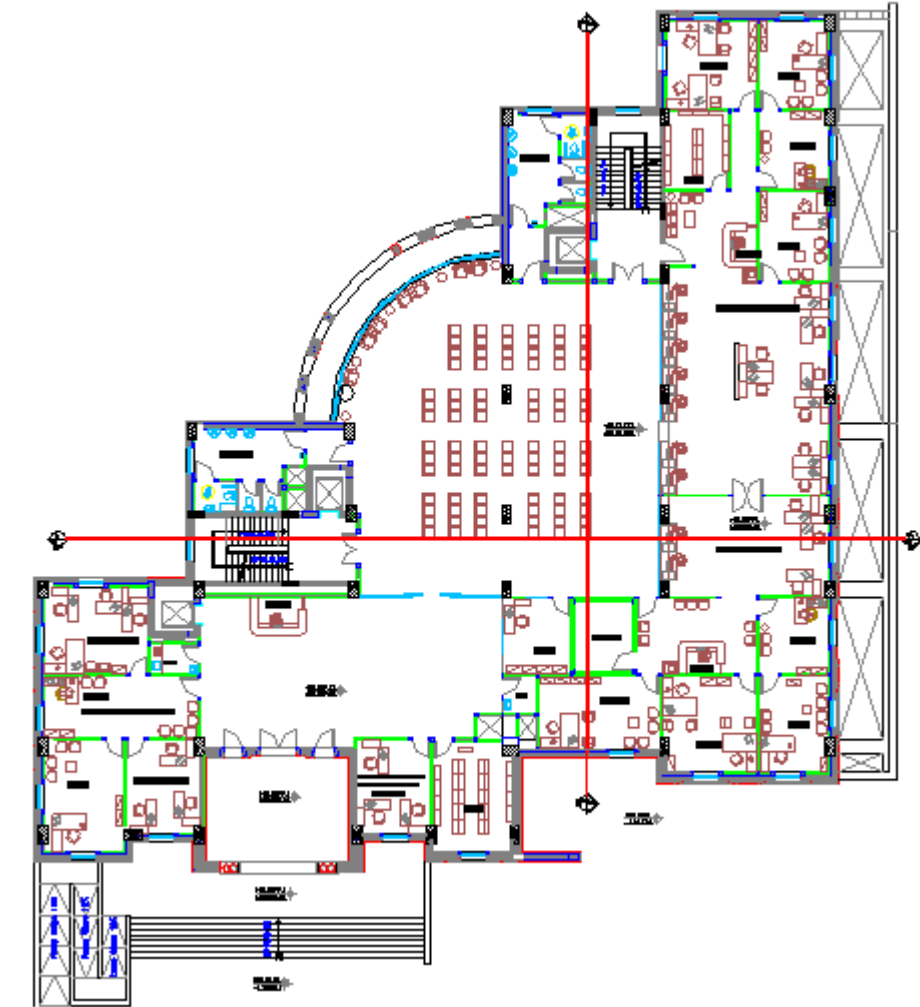


Figure 2.6 Ground Floor

6. First floor plan

The first floor with an area of 1296 square meter contain offices for deans and engineering and planning departments

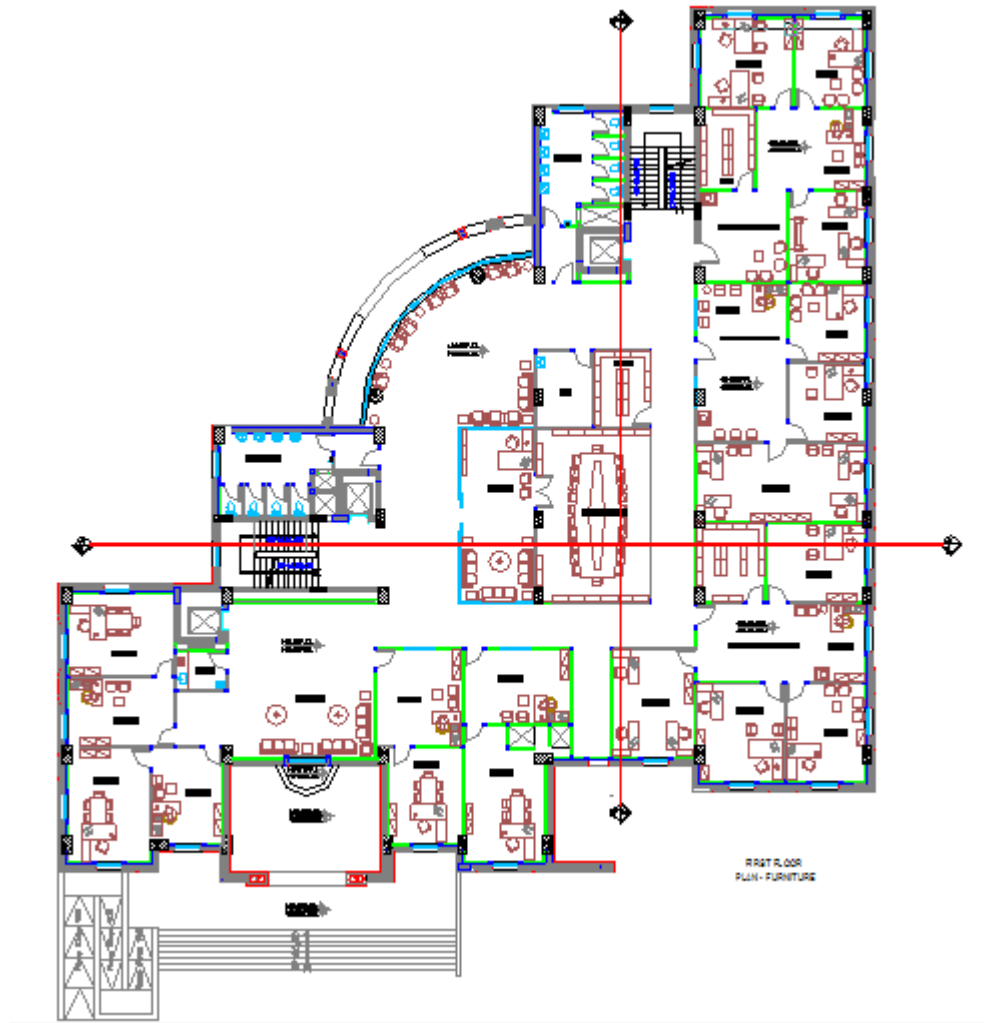


Figure 2.7 First Floor

7. Second floor plan

The second floor with an area 1303 square meter contain deans offices and meeting rooms.

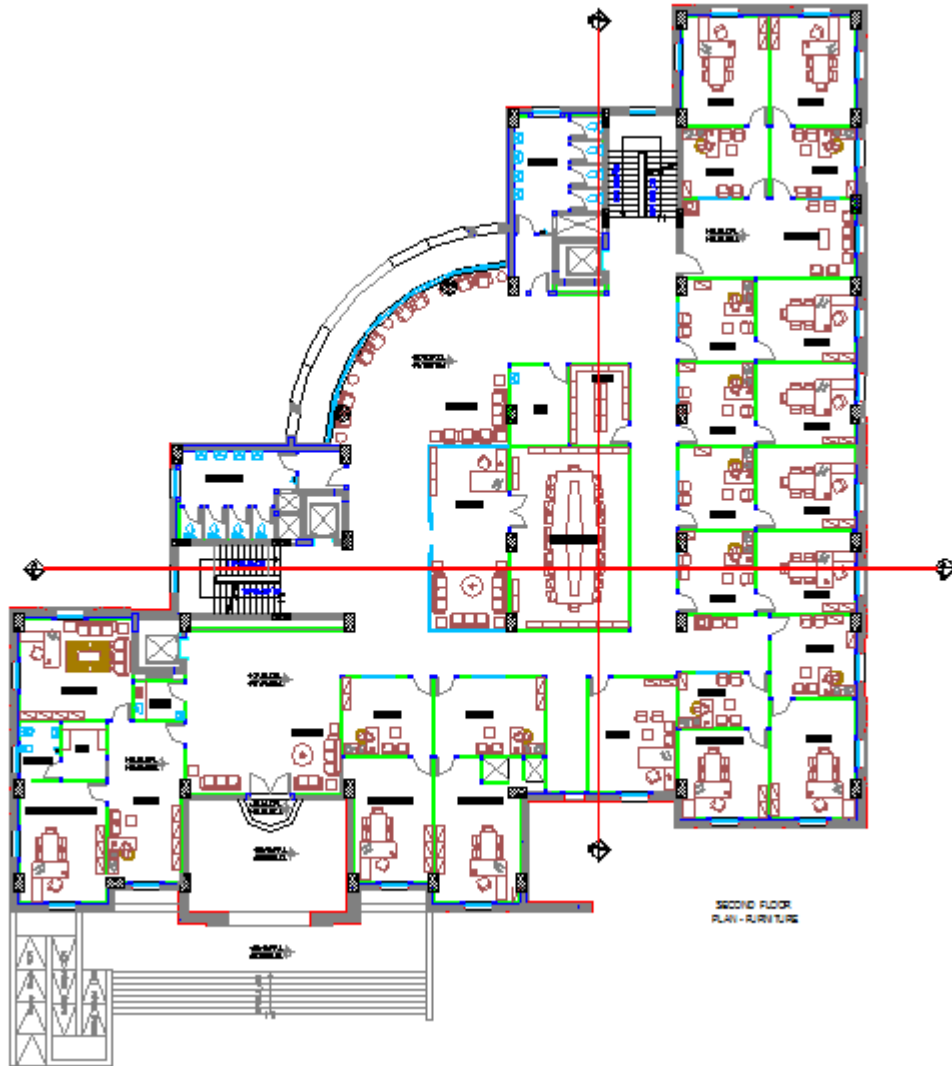


Figure 2.8 Second Floor

8. Third floor plan

Third floor with an area of 1303 contain management supervisors offices and meeting room.

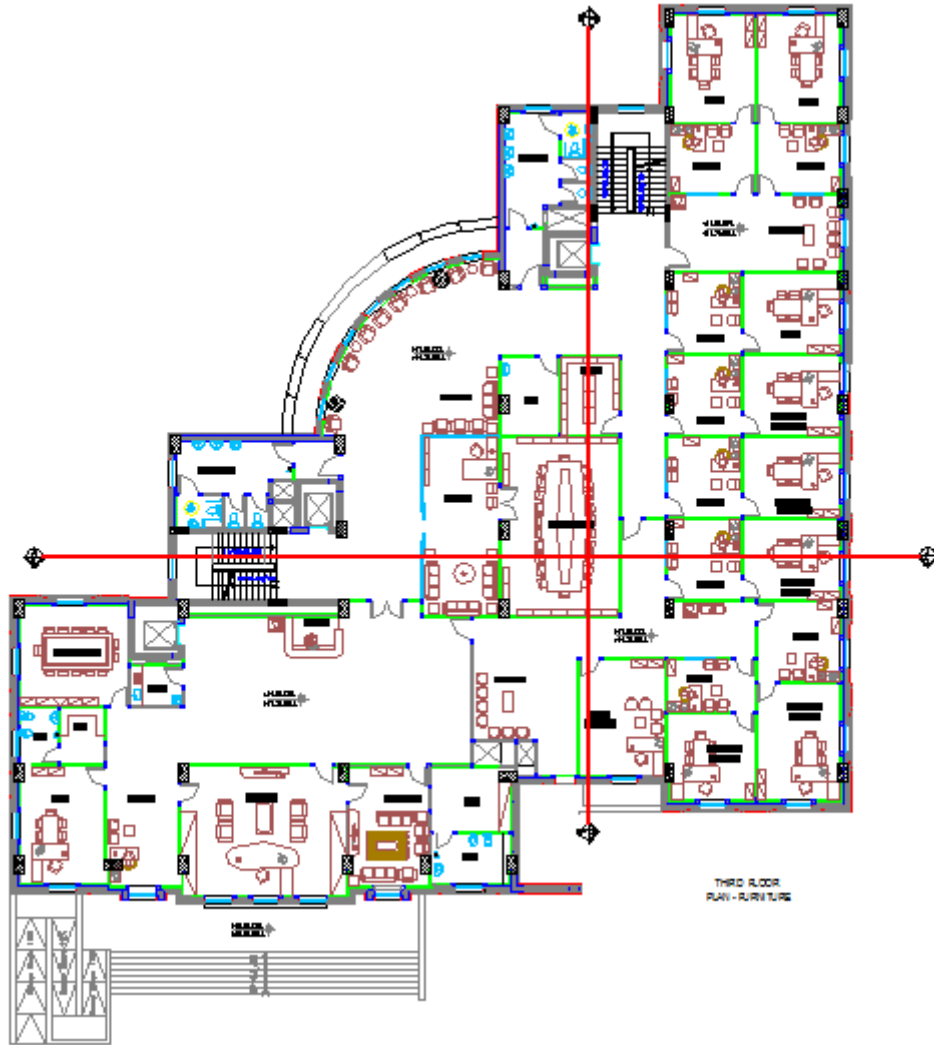


Figure 2.9 Third Floor

9. Roof floor plan

The fourth floor with an area of 634 square meter which is a roof.

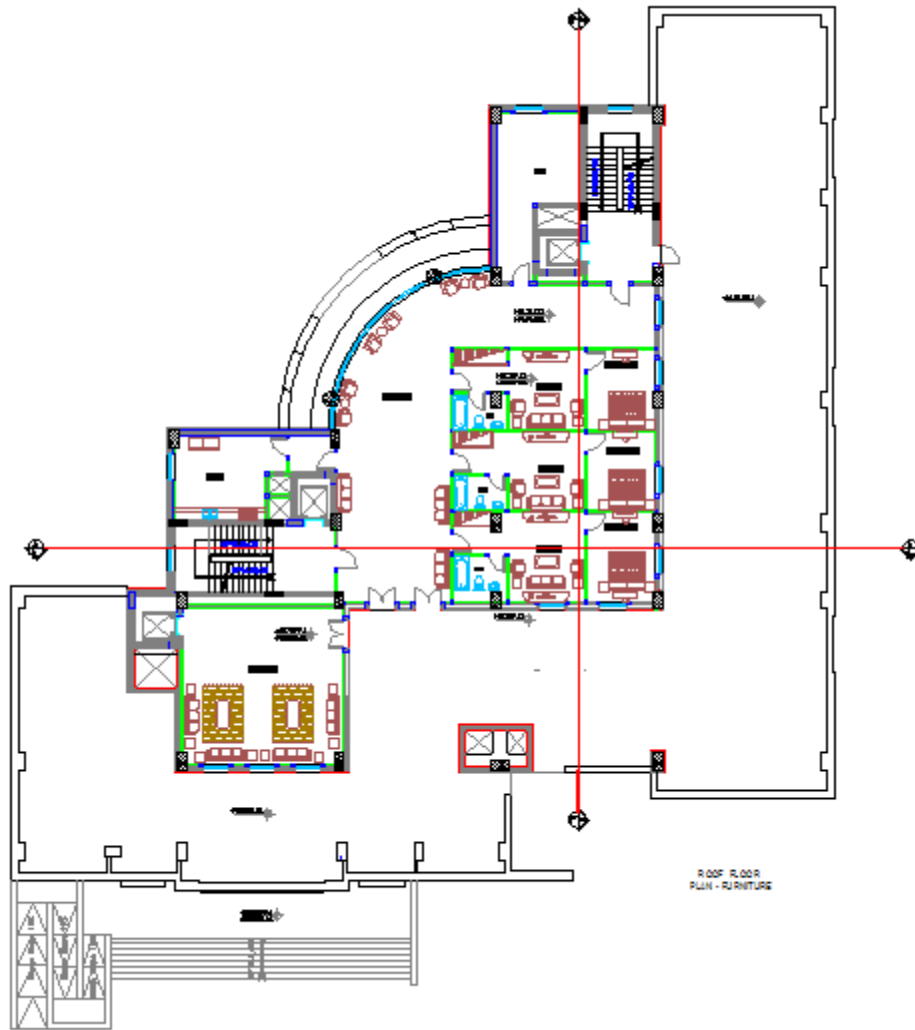


Figure 2.10 Roof Floor

2.3.2 Project Elevations Description

The interest of elevations for any architect is great as the elevations appearance should be suitable with the kind of the building and its uses, so it's a duty of the engineer to consider every detail of the elevations in terms of materials used, the distribution of the openings, and other factors that highlight the beauty of elevations design.

West Elevation

The main elevation and the main entrance of the building, we can observe the beauty of this elevation that contain glass integrated with stone.

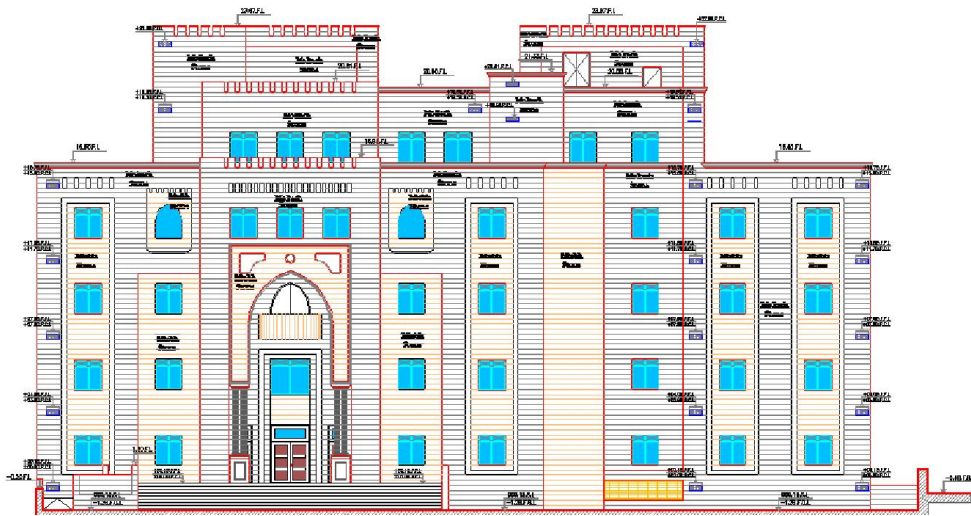


Figure 2.11 West Elevation.

East Elevation

This elevation shows the inclination of the road, and we can observe the integration between glass and stone in this elevation, and we can observe the setbacks in the building.



Figure 2.12 East Elevation

South Elevation

The back-side elevation, in this elevation we can observe some part of basement floor, and this elevation show some of columns.



Figure 2.13 South Elevation.

North Elevation.

This elevation shows the entrance to the basement floor, here we can observe two entrance.

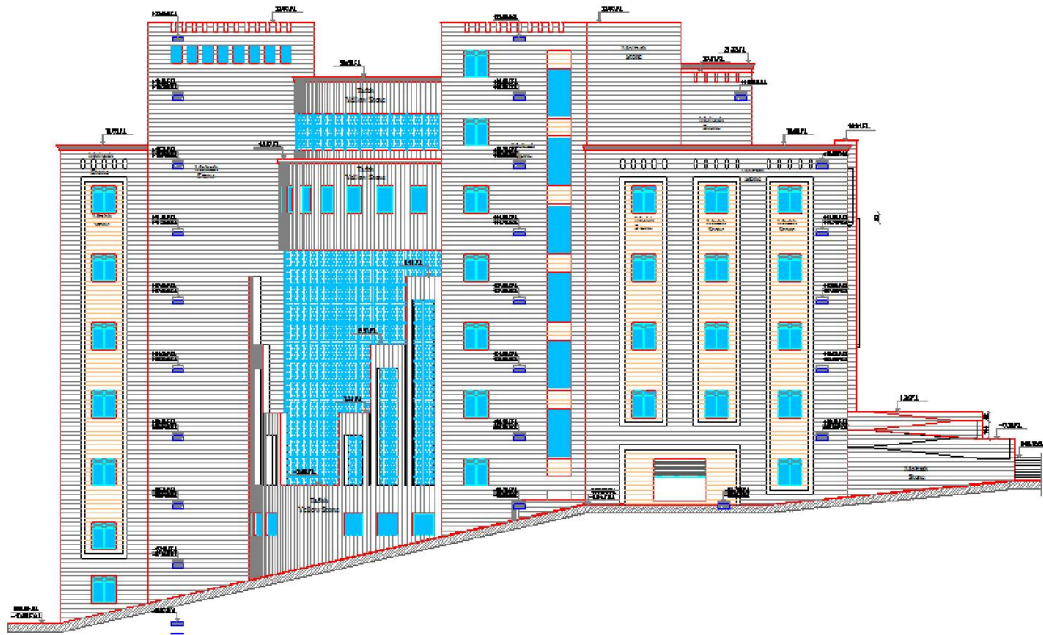


Figure 2.14 North Elevation.

2.3.3 Description of Vertical Section

The designer distributed the movement through the horizontal and vertical axes through stairs and corridors, according to the number of users and the allowable distance between each vertical axis for easy movements between the floors and to facilitate exiting in case of emergency

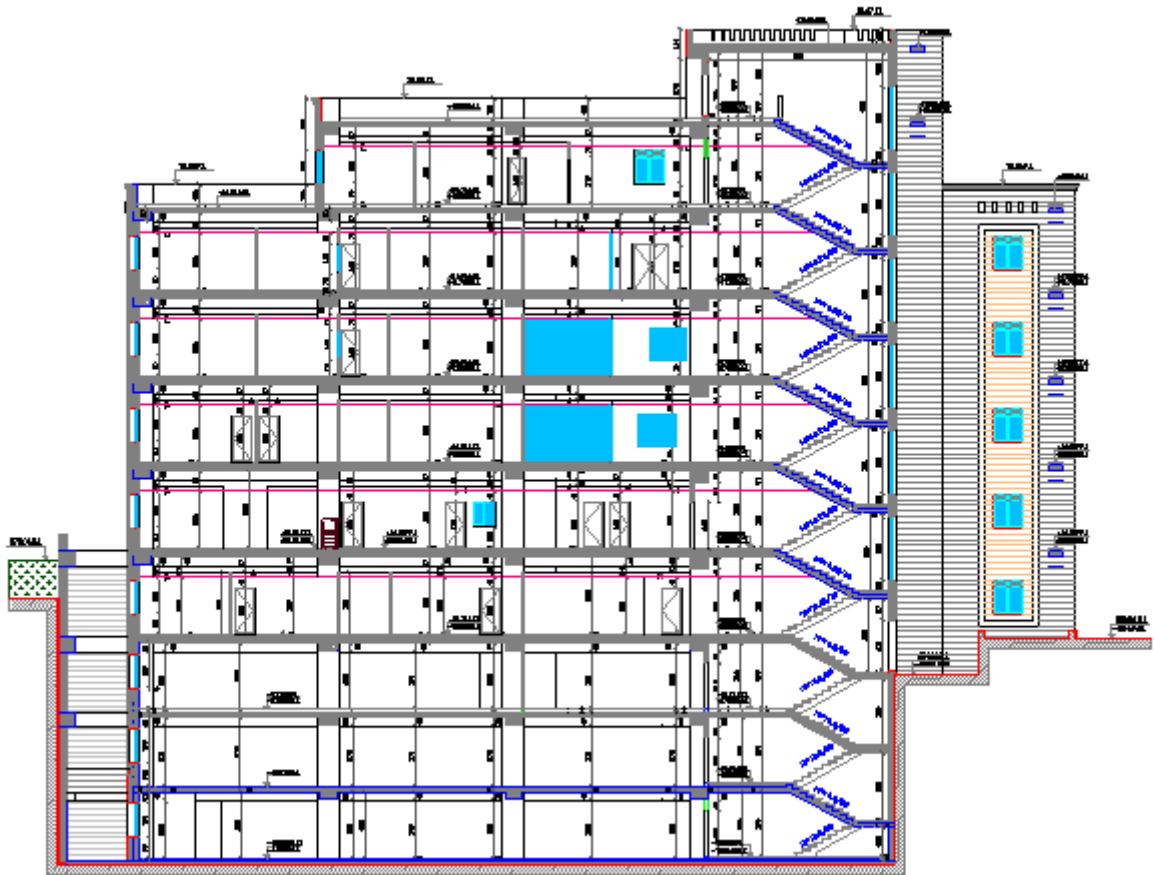


Figure 2.15 Section A-A.

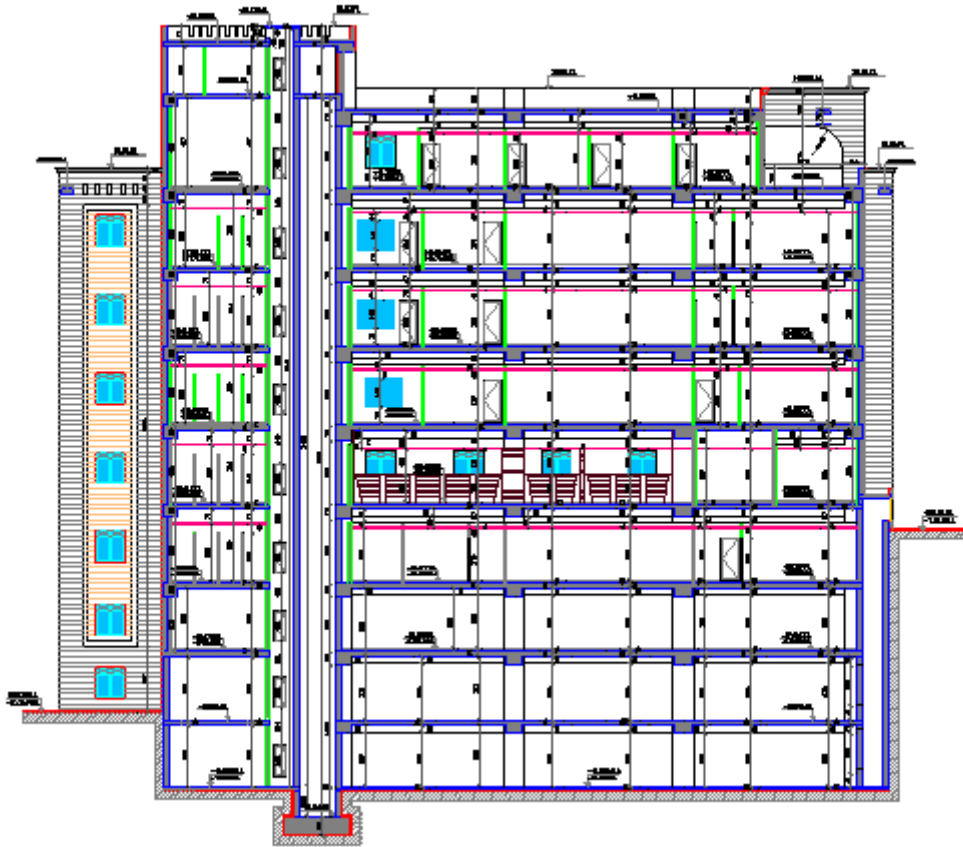


Figure 2.16 Section B-B.