**WHAT IS CRAFTING IN ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN??**

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**What is Architecture and Designing?**

**Architecture**, the art and technique of designing and [building](https://www.britannica.com/technology/building), as distinguished from the skills associated with [construction](https://www.britannica.com/technology/construction). The practice of architecture is employed to fulfil both practical and expressive requirements, and thus it serves both utilitarian and [aesthetic](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/aesthetic) ends.

**The 7 Phases of Architectural Design**

1. . **The pre-design phase**: This phase kicks off the architectural design process. The architect interfaces with the client to learn about the plot of land, any existing structures, and the client's wishes for the future building. The architect researches local zoning and land-use restrictions, then makes a cost estimate as part of their competitive bid to win the commission. If the parties agree on terms and the scope of the project, they draw up a contract for architectural services.
2. **The**[**schematic design**](https://masterclass.com/articles/schematic-design-guide)**phase**: In this next phase, the architectural design team begins to translate the client's wishes into a building design concept. This may involve sketches, drawings, 3D renderings, and preliminary site plans, floor plans, and building elevations. Any building systems, such as HVAC and plumbing, also belong in the schematic designs.
3. **The design development phase**: The architect's design intent manifests as a detailed plan. If the project requires a structural engineer, that person typically joins the team at this point. The architect also presents the client with both exterior and interior finishes, which will go atop the foundational structure. Finishes can greatly affect the total cost of a construction project (as well as the project schedule), so this phase must be handled with the utmost degree of respect. At this point, a more realistic cost estimate will come into view.
4. **The**[**construction documents**](https://masterclass.com/articles/guide-to-construction-documents)**phase**: In this next phase of the architectural design process, design becomes a reality. The architect produces two sets of detailed drawings that specify every detail of their final design. One set is called the construction set, and it remains on-site throughout the construction process. The other set is called the permit set, which the architect sends to the local permitting authority, whether that's a city or a county. In a design-build project, the in-house construction contractor becomes involved at this point.
5. **The building permit phase**: The architect must submit the permit set of drawings as part of a larger permit application. The city or county reviews the submittals for structural integrity and adherence to zoning laws and building codes. Permitting can be one of the slowest parts of the construction process, but it protects architects, builders, and property owners from potentially dangerous construction errors. Simple construction projects in permissive municipalities can get approval in a matter of days. If you're building something ambitious, or if you're building in a historic district, the permitting process can take months.
6. **The bidding and negotiation phase (optional)**: If the building is a design-build project that is designed and built by the same firm, there is no need to field bids from construction contractors. If no contractor comes pre-attached, the client and the architect interview contractors and solicit competitive bids. Potential contractors sit down with the client and architect to go through the construction drawing sets and discuss materials and schedules. Therefore, you will have a better chance of securing a contractor—and a competitive price—if your project is already permitted and ready to go.
7. **The construction administration phase**: In this final phase, the architect's role shifts from creative design to project management. While they don’t physically manage the job site, they make regular site visits to ensure that the project is being executed according to their plans.

**What is Crafting?**

In the context of architecture and design, crafting refers to the process of creating or constructing objects, structures, or spaces with careful attention to detail, skill, and artistry. Crafting involves a hands-on approach where designers or architects work with various materials, tools, and techniques to bring their ideas to life.

Crafting in architecture and design often emphasizes the use of traditional craftsmanship methods, such as woodworking, metalworking, stonemasonry, or glassblowing. It focuses on the mastery of techniques and the manipulation of materials to achieve a high level of precision, aesthetics, and functionality.

Crafting is often valued for its ability to imbue spaces or objects with a sense of authenticity, uniqueness, and human touch. It embraces the idea that design and architecture should be approached as a form of art, paying attention not only to the outcome but also to the quality of the process and the integrity of the materials used.

A relationship of a building to its place or context and with its constitutional elements that lies like connections to a building or space thrives internally and externally. The making of any objects, things, artefacts, cities, and understanding the true meaning behind its creation. These connections can be integrated physically, temporarily, or even spiritually.

**What is the Importance of Crafting?**

Crafting is important in architecture and design for several reasons:

Quality and Durability: Crafting ensures that the final product is of high quality and built to last. Skilled craftsmanship ensures that materials are properly assembled, joints are secure, and finishes are executed with precision. This attention to detail enhances the durability and longevity of the architectural or design project.

Aesthetics and Beauty: Craftsmanship contributes to the overall aesthetics and beauty of a design. Meticulous craftsmanship allows for the creation of intricate details, fine finishes, and unique features that enhance the visual appeal of a structure or object. Crafted elements often add a sense of artistry, elegance, and character to the design.

Human Connection and Emotional Value: Crafted architectural and design elements can evoke a sense of human connection and emotional value. Craftsmanship embodies the skills, knowledge, and personal touch of the artisans involved in the creation process. When people interact with well-crafted spaces or objects, they can appreciate the human effort and dedication put into their creation, fostering a deeper connection and emotional resonance.

Customization and Adaptability: Craftsmanship allows for customization and adaptability in design. Skilled artisans can tailor their craftsmanship to meet specific requirements, respond to unique site conditions, and accommodate individual preferences. Crafted elements can be designed and built with flexibility in mind, enabling modifications and adjustments over time.

Preservation of Cultural Heritage: Craftsmanship plays a crucial role in preserving cultural heritage. Traditional craft techniques, passed down through generations, carry historical, cultural, and regional significance. Incorporating craftsmanship into contemporary architecture and design helps to maintain and promote these valuable cultural traditions, ensuring their continuity and relevance in modern times.

Sustainability and Environmental Considerations: Craftsmanship can contribute to sustainable design practices. By employing traditional and local craft techniques, materials can be sourced locally, reducing the carbon footprint associated with transportation. Craftsmanship also promotes a focus on quality and durability, discouraging a throwaway culture and encouraging the use of long-lasting, sustainable materials.

In summary, crafting in architecture and design adds value to projects through quality, aesthetics, emotional connection, customization, cultural preservation, and sustainability. It enhances the overall user experience and elevates the design to a higher level of craftsmanship and artistry.

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**Roles of a Craftsman**

1.Skill Expertise: A craftsman is proficient and knowledgeable in their specific craft, possessing a high level of skill and expertise. They continuously work to refine and improve their skills, often mastering traditional techniques.

2. Quality Production: Craftsmen are responsible for producing high-quality, handmade or customized products, typically using traditional methods and tools. They focus on attention to detail and precision, ensuring that each crafted item is of exceptional quality.

3. Problem Solving: Craftsmen often encounter challenges and obstacles in their work. They need to be able to analyze problems and find creative solutions, adapting techniques or introducing innovative approaches when necessary.

4. Collaborating and Communicating: Some craftsmen work independently, while others collaborate with clients, designers, or other craftsmen. Effective communication and collaboration skills are important for understanding client requirements, working on collaborative projects, and meeting specifications.

5. Material Selection: A key role of a craftsman is to select and procure appropriate materials for their craft. This involves considering various factors such as quality, sustainability, and the specific requirements of the project.

6. Preservation of Tradition: Many craftsmen work within traditional crafts that have been passed down through generations. They play a crucial role in preserving cultural heritage and traditional craftsmanship by ensuring the techniques and skills are passed on to future generations.

7. Customization and Personalization: Craftsmen often provide custom-made products tailored to individual needs and preferences. They work closely with clients, capturing their vision and translating it into a unique, personalized creation.

8. Continuous Learning: Craftsmen strive to expand their knowledge and skills by staying updated on new techniques, tools, and materials. They participate in workshops, attend training programs, and connect with other craftsmen to learn and grow in their craft.

Overall, craftsmen are dedicated to producing high-quality, handcrafted items while preserving the integrity and traditions of their craft.

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