The architectonic design is a long process composed of several phases involving lots of people. Meeting the customer’s requirements and, at the same time, producing high quality architecture is essential but it is accordingly necessary that each project is thought to be built since its origin. Unfortunately in the last twenty years the number of architects carrying out their projects without taking much care of what will happen in the building site has increased. My two years long course of studies of “Laurea Magistrale” excludes such possibilities, it is fundamental caring of building and of the building site. It is important to design a built architecture. Therefore my thesis deals with the building phase of a project. This is the moment when I can fully employ the skills I became acquainted with during the courses and the laboratories, to really start being an architect, it is the occasion to design for building.
To design a building with concrete means to put into practice several processes aimed at giving the accomplished building a better architectural value than the merely technical one. Therefore it is not only a matter of proper building, giving good rules to skilled workers, but it is necessary to have a deep knowledge of the methods and the technologies of the materials employed. This knowledge allows the architect to design for building, taking advantage of the hints which may rise from the practical activity within a building site to make his preliminarily conceived architectonic will stronger, clearer and more readable.

The full knowledge of building processes allows their handling. And their handling allows to design a built architecture. Designed architecture needs the designer to deepen these aspects before and during the project of the building. For what concerns building a concrete monolith, it is necessary to consider the aspect the exposed surfaces will get, from the colour to the texture. To better the building quality of concrete parts might seem to be the only important thing, but the different characteristics of material make the designer review and globally check the already accomplished work.
The perception of spaces can be more precisely considered, the dimensioning and the design of the parts composing the project can make the whole even more coherent and stronger. In conclusion the architectonic design is accomplished in this phase, avoiding that merely technical, technological, structural and installation demands, which are not controlled by the designer, can influence the accomplishment of a work which doesn’t respect its starting architectonic conception.

For further information, e-mail:
Alberto Pugnale: albertopugnale@albertopugnale.com