School of Architecture BA

ARH 450 Final Evaluation Rubric

Conceptual Thinking & Process

1 Communicate architectural concept verbally and in writing

Exceeds	***Meets***	***Doesn't Meet***
- Project design concept is verbalized clearly using precise vocabulary. - Written narrative deepens the understanding of the design intent and the design proposal. - Written text exhibits a logical flow of thought and original insights.	- Project design concept is verbalized coherently. - Written narrative accurately describes the design proposal. - Written text conveys sound reasoning.	- Project design concept is not explicitly verbalized. - Written narrative inaccurately describes the design proposal. - Written text lacks logical organization. - Written text contains numerous typos and grammatical errors.

2 Articulate and extend architectural concept through diagrams

Exceeds	***Meets***	***Doesn't Meet***
- Diagrams are used to generate new ideas. - Diagrams integrate relevant design criteria in support of a design proposal.	- Diagrams clarify ideas. - Diagrams convey accurate distillations of project design concept, site context, program parameters, or user group research.	- Diagrams miscommunicate ideas. - Diagrams convey irrelevant or inaccurate information.

3 Develop a rigorous material logic for model-making to test ideas

Exceeds	***Meets***	***Doesn't Meet***
- Physical study models are used to develop and refine an idea in an iterative process. - Model making technique accentuates intrinsic material properties. - Excellent craftsmanship in physical models expresses specific materiality in support of design intent.	- Physical study models are used to discover ideas for a design project. - Materiality is articulated in the choice of model material (such as thick, thin, heavy, delicate, etc.) and the technique of manipulation (such as additive, subtractive, stacked, etc.).	- Physical study models fail to generate ideas for a design project. - Model making technique ignores intrinsic material properties. - Poor craftsmanship in physical models hinders communication of ideas.

4 Produce diagrams indicating critical analyses of relevant precedent buildings or the built environment recognizing the significance to the discipline of architecture.

Exceeds	***Meets***	***Doesn't Meet***
- Precedent analysis exhibits a critique of key ideas. - Precedent analysis diagram distills key ideas. - Research is thoroughly cited.	- Precedent analysis diagram is accurate. - Precedents selected are relevant to design project. - Research is cited.	- Precedent analysis diagram is incomplete or inaccurate. - Research is not cited.

5 Develop a design identity which synthesizes critical thought, architectural intent, and urban design strategies by developing decision-making criteria substantiated by research

Exceeds	Meets	Doesn't Meet
- Design proposal achieves a distinct and compelling identity synthesizing several design considerations - Design project is a compelling response to a clearly stated problem. - Design decisions are based on a robust synthesis of research and architectural intent. - Design project contributes new ideas to the discipline. - Design project embraces knowledge and investigative approaches unfamiliar to the student.	- Design proposal is a unique response to the design criteria considered - Design project is a response to a stated problem. - Design decisions reference research and achieve some synthesis with architectural intent. - Design project is normative staying within the limits of a conventional project.	- Design proposal is generic and lacking synthesis of design intent and site/program considerations - Design project is an unsatisfactory response to a problem, or no problem is stated. - Design decisions lack synthesis of research and architectural intent. - Research is not cited.

Fundamental Design & Drawing and Making

1 Develop criteria to generate and evaluate an architectural order and formal language

Exceeds	Meets	Doesn't Meet
- Selection criteria used to evaluate architectural language are derived from a synthesis of spatial design intent, site context, and program. - Evaluative criteria are updated with each new design insight or discovery. - Evaluative criteria results in compelling architectural expressions and spatial experiences.	- Formal language is developed by testing relevance to thesis at each iteration. - Selection criteria are used to compare different options for architectural language.	- Formal language and logic lack connection to thesis. - No selection criteria are used to compare different options for architectural language.

2 Develop architectural proposals sensitive to the site context in scale and use based on research

Exceeds	Meets	Doesn't Meet
- Architectural proposal is well-calibrated to the scale, density, and history of the site context resulting in an improved human experience. - Building massing references the human scale. - Building proposal benefits the existing site context.	- Architectural proposal is appropriate for the scale, density, and history of the site context. - Site context research is clearly documented.	- Architectural proposal ignores the scale, density, and character of the site context. - Building orientation ignores site context.

3 Produce architectural drawings with appropriate drawing conventions to convey spatial qualities and design intent

Exceeds	Meets	Doesn't Meet
- Legibility of architectural drawings is exemplary. - Line weights and line types are correctly used. - Floor plans convey a compelling sequence of spaces in support of design intent. - Sections convey compelling spatial qualities enhanced by thoughtful use of natural light, appropriately scaled and proportioned spaces, and/or well-articulated materiality.	- Legibility of architectural drawings is achieved through the correct use of architectural drawing conventions. - Line weights and line types are correctly used in most instances. - Floor plans convey a sequence of spaces. - Sections convey spatial qualities.	- Legibility of architectural drawings is compromised due to incorrect use of architectural drawing conventions. - Line weights and line types are incorrectly used. - Floor plans convey an awkward or unintended sequence of spaces. - Sections lack description of spatial qualities. - Floor plans and sections do not clearly locate sources of natural light. - Floor plans, sections, site plan, or models do not correspond to each other.

4 Convey materiality in design projects based on an understanding of construction material properties

Exceeds	***Meets***	***Doesn't Meet***
- Sophisticated materiality is expressed through careful composition and juxtaposition of construction materials chosen for their intrinsic properties. - Different options for assembly of construction materials are compared and the option most consistent with intended materiality is selected.	- An intention for materiality is indicated in the selection of construction materials chosen for their intrinsic properties. - An intention for materiality is indicated in the assembly detail of construction materials.	- Intrinsic properties of common construction materials are not incorporated into design decisions.

5 Construct drawings and models with a high level of craft and attention to detail

Exceeds	***Meets***	***Doesn't Meet***
- Drawings and models exhibit commitment to excellent craftsmanship. - Physical models use model materials and techniques appropriate for scale. - Digital representation of building is well-calibrated in scale and materiality in describing intended spatial experiences.	- Drawings and models exhibit commitment to improving craftsmanship. - Digital representation of building exhibits purposefully detailed building components.	- Drawings and models lack care. - Cut surfaces and glued connections in physical models show misalignments and inaccuracies. - Digital representation of building is generic.

Presentation Skills

1 Clearly explain and defend design projects in verbal presentations

Exceeds	***Meets***	***Doesn't Meet***
- Verbal presentation is choreographed with visual presentation for effective communication. - Verbal presentation highlights important design decisions. - Verbal responses to questions are substantive and thoughtful. - Critique is received and responded to with humility.	- Verbal presentation is supported by visual presentation. - Verbal presentation explains a design logic. - Verbal responses to questions defend the design proposal.	- Verbal presentation is incongruent with visual presentation. - Verbal presentation does not explain a design logic. - Verbal responses to questions do not adequately defend the design proposal.

2 Create presentation boards, slides, and/or printed materials which exhibit logical sequencing and a hierarchy of information

Exceeds	***Meets***	***Doesn't Meet***
- Sequence of visual information describes the design process in defense of design project. - Hierarchy of visual information emphasizes important design decisions.	- Visual presentation exhibits sequence and hierarchy. - Visual presentation uses an underlying grid to organize information. - Visual presentation uses white space for emphasis and hierarchy.	- Visual presentation lacks organization and hierarchy.

3 Develop effective visual communication strategies to convey information that builds towards an argument

Exceeds	Meets	Doesn't Meet
- Visual communication follows a consistent strategy - Visually communicated research, analysis, and design investigation validates the design proposal.	- Research and analysis relevant to the design proposal are edited, curated, and visually communicated. - Format, sequence, and hierarchy of visually communicated research and analysis indicate curation of information to support the design proposal.	- Visual communication of research does not support the design proposal. - Visual communication of research does not exhibit original analysis.

Leadership and Community

1 Demonstrate a commitment to community building and social equity through programming and organization of an architectural project

Exceeds	Meets	Doesn't Meet
- Program and building organization reflect a commitment to address the unmet needs of the users. - User needs are researched with equity and ethics in mind. - Design project demonstrates an architect's responsibility to work in the public interest and to improve the quality of life for all.	- Program and building organization respond to the needs of the users. - The research of user needs considers social equity.	- The needs of the users are not addressed in the design project. - The research of user needs lack consideration for social equity.

2 Demonstrate sensitivity to diverse viewpoints of user groups in the design of a building.

Exceeds	Meets	Doesn't Meet
- Research of user groups with different backgrounds and viewpoints is conducted with sensitivity and empathy. - Design project demonstrates the ability to design for users with viewpoints different than one's own. - Design project promotes finding common ground among user groups with different backgrounds.	- Research of user groups result in an awareness in diversity of viewpoints. - Design project attempts to accommodate users with viewpoints different than one's own.	- Research of user groups lack empathy. - Design project fails to accommodate users with viewpoints different than one's own.

3 Engage a collaborative process in the development of a design, with a range of design and engineering disciplines

Exceeds	Meets	Doesn't Meet
- Engagement with professional expertise in relevant design or engineering disciplines is collaborative. - Feedback is critically evaluated according to clearly articulated design priorities. - Collaborative problem-solving results in integration of architecture and related discipline - Lived experiences of users and communities are incorporated into the design proposal	- Professional expertise in relevant design or engineering disciplines is solicited. - Feedback is incorporated into the design project. - Lived experiences of users and communities are sought	- Professional expertise in relevant design or engineering disciplines is not solicited or not incorporated into the design project. - Lived experiences of users and communities are not considered

Integrated Design

1 Conduct a user & programmatic analysis

Exceeds	***Meets***	***Doesn't Meet***
- User group research is in-depth and involves multiple modes of research. - Inventive program relationships are discovered through user group research and program analysis. - Program research includes critiques of program precedents. - Insights revealed by research result in equitable ways to meet user needs	- User group research is documented. - Program analysis is documented. - Program organization is supported by user group research and program analysis.	- Program analysis is generic and not specific to the intended users of the design proposal. - Program organization is not supported by user group research and program analysis.

2 Communicate analyses of the urban and environmental conditions of a site with clear graphic devices

Exceeds	***Meets***	***Doesn't Meet***
- Careful and purposeful analysis of site conditions serve as justification for architectural design. - Site analysis is visually informative, accurate, and compelling.	Site conditions are documented and analyzed to visually communicate: - Solar geometry - Prevailing winds - Shadow impact - Urban heat island effect - Ecosystems - Urban fabric or other relevant conditions.	- Visual communication of site conditions is deficient or erroneous.

3 Integrate sustainable and energy-conscious strategies into the design of a building

Exceeds	***Meets***	***Doesn't Meet***
- Energy conservation is prioritized in the decisions for building orientation and massing, daylighting, natural ventilation, and building material selection. - Site disturbance is minimized for ecologically sensitive sites.	- Energy conservation is considered in the decisions for building orientation and massing, daylighting, natural ventilation, or building material selection. - Passive building systems are prioritized.	- Building design conflicts with strategies for optimizing energy use.

4 Communicate analyses of environmental performance systems of the design with clear graphic devices

Exceeds	***Meets***	***Doesn't Meet***
- Section diagrams and/or axonometric diagrams provide a clear and thorough visual description of energy-conserving measures to improve building performance.	- Section diagrams and/or axonometric diagrams describe energy-conserving measures to improve building performance.	- Building performance is not visually described. - Building performance does not address conservation of energy.

5 Develop an energy-conscious strategy for the design of building envelope systems and material selection

Exceeds	***Meets***	***Doesn't Meet***
- Building envelope components that control solar heat while admitting natural light create a tectonic consistent with the design concept.	- Building envelope controls solar heat by blocking unwanted solar heat on warm days and admitting solar heat on cool days. - Building envelope brings natural light into the interior spaces without bringing in unwanted solar heat.	- Building envelope admits unwanted solar heat leading to increased energy used to cool the building

6 Integrate structural systems into the design of a building

Exceeds	***Meets***	***Doesn't Meet***
- Structural elements contribute to the architectural identity of the building. - Structural elements are dominant space-defining elements. - Structural load path pattern contributes to a rich tectonic for the building.	- Structural spans are coordinated with architectural space needs. - Structural load path pattern is consistent with the architectural section. - Structural systems are accurately shown in drawings and models.	- Structural systems conflict with architectural spaces. - Structural systems are inaccurately shown in drawings and models.

7 Produce technical documentation describing the integration of architecture and building systems

Exceeds	***Meets***	***Doesn't Meet***
- Coordination of architecture and building systems such as mechanical, electrical, plumbing systems leads to an efficient configuration.	- Drawings show coordination of architecture and building systems such as mechanical, electrical, plumbing systems.	- Drawings do not indicate building systems such as mechanical, electrical, plumbing systems.

8 Accommodate accessibility and life safety requirements in the design of a building

Exceeds	***Meets***	***Doesn't Meet***
- Egress diagrams clearly indicate the continuity of exit paths from all areas of the building to the ground level that includes at least two exit stairs that are separated by an adequate distance. - Accessibility diagrams clearly indicate equitable means of circulation regardless of differences in ability.	- Egress stairs are shown on floor plans to offer two means of exit from every occupied floor. - Accessibility is provided through elevators and/or ramps.	- Egress stairs do not offer two means of exit from every occupied floor. - Elevators and/or ramps are not included in the building.