The Design Thinking in Architectural Project-Applied Research on Urban Design Projects

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ABSTRACT

The research attempts to reveal the design thinking that goes on in the designer's mind when he tries to allocate a specific activity inside the architectural project. The research views designing as an explicable process even if the beginner or the professional designers couldn't give convincing reasons for all the decisions they make. The designer is a person who works on the data given to him and produces his design idea through a planned succession of structural analyzing and evaluative steps until he reaches the best possible solutions. Accordingly, the research hypothesizes that activity inside the Architectural project depends on a great extent of design idea development in the designer's mind. The purpose of the study was to reach the best design method for activity inside the Architectural project through design strategies.

Keywords: Activity, The Designer, Strategies, Decisions, Solutions.

1- Introduction

The importance of architectural ideas concerning architectural production and what is included in the process of forming these ideas from a creative side contributes to achieving distinct products. The design idea is also an aspect of the design process and is considered the most important element in showing the designer's ideas and directions.

It is also an expression of the final architectural product and expresses the purpose of its design.

2- The concept of effectiveness:

The concept of "activity" came in the Webster-Merriam dictionary to express several vocabularies, including:

1- The quality of the activity condition: conduct or a procedure of a certain kind, such as physical activity, criminal activity, or economic activity.
2- Strong action or vitality: vitality, or scenes of excitement and activeness,
3- Natural function: for example:

A- process (like digesting).

B- a process that is actually or is likely to involve a mental and specific function exclusively :

-an educational procedure intended to stimulate learning by Direct experience

4- Active power.

5- The personal pursuit, such as commercial activities and social activities or any form of Organization forms, supervision, and entertainment are often extracurricular (Internet). Fiber Stein indicates the different meanings of the activity concept and ways to classify it, depending on the nature of the event, who performs it, its chronology, and its location. (Al- Nujaidi 2001, p. 14)

Chapin explained that the activity concept is every action that a person does and has a direct relationship with the environment around him, effectiveness includes all the flexible actions that an individual performs. including the attitude and the accomplishment behaviour within the physical surrounding environment, which has a great impact on the formation of what is known as the concept of "event", and among the verbs that describe the concept of activity are: eat, sleep, sit and talk, as Chapin points out that there are four-time measurements of the day, week, year and Age...Etc. As some events or activities occur at specific times and maybe recurring, or they may have a specific time system, such as a schedule at school, transportation services, recreational services, and entertainment activities are all organized to the event In terms of time, Chapin pointed out that the Architectural Studies Unit at the University of London showed that organizing events chronologically can have a great impact to obtain the use of the space efficiently and more flexibly. Therefore, he developed a system of scheduling and zoning, and three important overlapping characteristics were described: the number of contributors and the total difference in time, the nature of the event and the environmental requirements services required and relationship with other activities and sites, (Chapin, P.123-140.)

There may be an authority by the architect on who is doing the activity in the space by controlling the activity zoning with whom the person is doing (determined by the designer) and where the person is doing the specific activity, And even that the purpose of this is to zone the activity appropriate zoning within the site of the project, all this is appropriate to the main concept of the designer and its relationship to the site of the event before addressing the research hypothesis that there is a direct relationship between the development of the design idea and the site of the event.

We must know the concept of the design idea and its strategies used in the design process by the architectural designer and how the designer can deal with it to produce his design project.

3- The concept of design activity

In the study of Al-Nujaidi, he gave several definitions to describe the concept of architectural design, one of which is the prepaying visualization or modelling The designed thing before the process of its manufacture and work, and the use of scientific principles, technical information, and imagination, and the design constitutes a creative activity that includes the creation of something new and useful that did not exist before." (Al-Nujaidi, 1992, p. 17),Lawson also presents his initial view of the way designers think, through the verb (design), which has general connotations in daily use and more specific ones in specialized fields of knowledge such as industrial design, fashion design, engineering design, architectural design, and others, because the difference in design from one field to another appears because of the design method, not because of the nature of the design problem, and looking at the design problem in different ways, there for Focusing on the design process was more than on the product, yet his study was directed to the solution, he didn't neglect the problem in designing problem. since he did not present a rigid method for design, but rather auxiliary directions for design, as he put it, (Lawson,1997,p.75-76)

Architectural design is an organized mental process that we can use to deal with multiple types of information and integrate them into one set of ideas and end with a clear vision of those ideas and usually this vision appears in the form of drawings or a timetable and the design includes the method and the product at the same time. Designing architect appears as drawings to express the designer's ideas and perceptions of the required project or building, and until recently the designers relied completely on the methods that are perceived as a priori design ability as an internal sense that is not teachable in the design process. According to Christopher Jones, the design process often refers to a simple concept that includes a series of actions that transform an instant state into a desired future state, and from the definitions, he reviewed: it is a creative activity that includes the presence of something new and useful that did not exist before. The design concepts are considered as an imaginary leap from the present facts to the future possibilities. (abd Mosahb and Al-Aqili. 2011,
P30-31). The reason for the difficulty in the design process is clear through the multiplicity and sequence of activities starting from the willingness to make a change to the final change The difficulty lies in the fact that designers are forced to use the available information to predict the futuristic state of the final project. (Al-Nujaidi/2001, p. 21)

4- The concept of the design idea

There are many definitions for the architectural idea (concept) and by gathering all of these definitions, We can get to know the concept of the architectural idea as follows:
Al-Nujaidi referred to several concepts related to the design idea concept, some of which come from the designer self-factors and others related to the project essence which means the design circumstance, also Al- Nujaidi clarified that is the most remarkable in the architect's work and accomplishments are offering creative and self-unique concepts also being unconsumed, also al-Nujaidi referred to another definition important to understand the concept and its role in the design process clarified that "the architects work uniqueness begins with concept as to the shape capturing this uniqueness by its exactness in express it" (Al-Nujaidi, 2001, P 139), while Snaydar & Catanese study indicated the concept of The design helps greatly at shaping new architecture, as the study indicated the importance of the design idea as it is a necessity as The necessity of "life" constitutes the way to what is known as "the project soul," as it contributes significantly to the creation of creative outputs (P203 Snayder & Catanese 1991).
Zeisel referred that The design idea is formed in the design process through three basic intellectual concepts: imagination, presentation, and testing, where it overlaps with two types of information that stimulate the imagination for the concept development and increase the architect's responsibility by moving toward the important designing levels, (Zeisel, 1984, p. 12)
The systematic design is a tool to fulfil the separate logic and imagination, and the person must be careful in separating the imaginative ideas and design from logical conclusions from information and needs, and recording ideas evolving through three stages: analysis, solution, evaluation (Abd Mosahb and Al-Aqili, 2011, p. 39)
1- analysis: where all design requirements are recorded and reduced to a complete set of logically interrelated performance specifications. the analysis begins with initial readings of all the ideas that were generated when the designer was exposed to the problem for the first time.
2- Solution: The solutions obtained for each of the performance specifications are assembled to form an integrated design. And It is necessary to find acceptable solutions for each of the performance specifications and to make designs with the least possible concessions, and the solution includes the following: Creative thinking, which is called a mental storm, partial solutions, determinants, cumulative solutions And producing the integrated solution.

4-evaluation: in which the different synonyms of design are tested in comparison with performance specifications, especially those related to operation, manufacturing, sales, evaluates the accuracy of design synonyms to match the performance requirements for work, construction, and marketing before choosing the final design. The evaluation aims to know the negatives and defects in the design before the development.

The designer often heads to conducting visualized activities, or the processes of creating shapes in his mind when trying to understand or perceive visual dilemmas. and these mental pictures for him as the language for the others.

Fahmy's study gives an important definition by addressing several basic studies, noting that the concept of the design concept is the mental image formed through intensive and creative efforts through which the vocabulary and aspects of the design circumstance are collected in a structure that represents what is latent in this vocabulary, and it includes purposes and meanings that are delivered Either directly or indirectly if the receipt is to be effective and creative. (Fahmy, 2008, p. 103) that the process of constructing the design concept by imagination and synthesis of the vocabulary of the physical sense is nothing but analysis and synthesis in the circle of thought and perception, and this process of analysis and synthesis is necessary for any production of human knowledge and constitutes the structure of these results from the simplest to the most specialized and complex. Every constructive act is above all an act of destruction. The two actions are described as a normative method by which thought analyzes and fragments a subject, form, or issue into its building elements and then re-combines them with new principles and foundations since this process is clear in the arts, in general, the forming specifically. (Al-Jameel, 1996 P 20) Fahmy's study explained that the design idea comes from several sources and it's organized in several ways, indicating that the main design ideas intended in architectural projects are according to three fields: 1. The multiplicity of intended ideas: it may be only one main idea, and it may include secondary ideas or it may contain more than one main idea.

2- the belonging range for the intended design concept: it may be from within the field of architecture, Or from outside the field of architecture, such as nature, art, economy, sociology. or it may be linked to a specific period or place according to a specific event.

3. The nature of the characteristics of the intended ideas; definite, undefined

General. (Fahmy, 2008, p. 115)

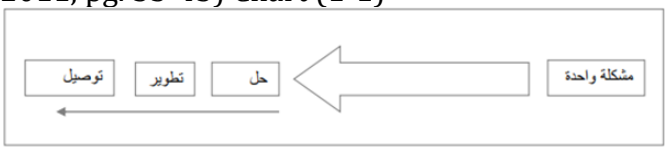
And by collecting all these definitions, we can get acquainted with the concept of the architectural idea as follows: - It is a general idea in the initial stages of the design process, and the design idea is the beginning of thinking, which needs a lot of detail and development later It also forms the nucleus of the design framework, which allows increasing its complexity with the continuation of the design process. The design idea is the mental image that resulted from the analysis of the project and its goal.

1-4 The design idea inside the designer's mind

Design theorists worked hard and identified many definitions of the design process. These definitions often indicate that the design process is a series of procedures that transform an instantaneous state into a desired future state, meaning that the architect receives the instantaneous state of the design problem to have transformation processes in his mind to extract the required state. In the coming period, many studies that clarified the concept of the design idea and the nature of the methods used in forming and making the design concept of the architectural designer will be addressed. The common element among modern design methods is that the methods attempt to announce the designer's thinking, that is, make him supreme and not implicit, like openness to outside the design process. In the next paragraph, we will learn about these methods from three perspectives: the designer as a black box, the designer as a glass box, and

the design according to the compromise approach between the two approaches
1-1-4

First method- the designer's method and approach as a black box:
That the designer's product is a specific type of incoming information about the problem, And it is possible to speed up the designer's production, but he works more randomly, and the designer's ability to give products that are directly related to the design problem depends on giving time, that the designer's method and approach are like a closed black box, also called the black box (intuitive method): This method is summarized that The architect performs a quick analysis of the requirements and available resources and then gives a preliminary conception of the architectural configuration that seems appropriate up to this point and spends all the remaining time in the design process developing this configuration by sequentially addressing its problems, in most cases, the process of creating the initial idea or design solution depends largely on restructuring the design problem as an integrated whole and transforming it. From a complex problem to a problem with a simplified and very clear structure, this approach has two main problems, the first of which is complete conviction in one thought, and this reduces the efficiency of the design work narrows its possibilities, and limits them due to the lack of access to discussing other different ideas, which, although bad, was in isolation, but trying to collect them together may It gives a much better solution than any of them. (Abd Mosaheb and Al-Aqili. 2011, pg. 53-43) Chart (1-1)



I have the study of Jones, who sees that this method is of great importance in creating creative forms, as it depends on the experience gained by the architect and the nature of the design problem, and this is what makes predicting the nature of the design process and organization much harder, as Jones indicated that the design processes take place within the architect's mind and cannot be seen or explained, as Jones indicated that Most of the design work is a black box. (Jones, 1992 p4) 2-1-4 The second method, the method and approach of the designer as a transparent glass box: This orientation in the design process depends mainly on a specific perception of the way to deal with the design problem as an integrated whole, since the beginning of the design process.
Here the problem is transformed into simplified components to reach the total solution. The analysis process in this approach, in which the designer loses his creative potential for it, and turns his work into mechanical work because the difference in the method of this approach from the previous approach lies in exposing the big problem to detailed problems and then finding solutions to them, which makes the possibility of collecting solutions in one solution a very difficult process, (Abd Musaheb and Al-Aqili, 2011, p 57-58), this approach is benefited from by eliminating the subjectivity of the designer and making him think bigger than his desires and ideas, but rather the ideas of those who were affected by the design, as well as the designer's touch on a large number of design problems. Determining the type of criteria on which the project will be based, and determining the relative importance of each criterion, which criterion will focus on symbolism, aesthetics, functionality ...
or not, and so on.

chart 1-2) concept idea forming stages according to transparent box method)
Source: Abd Musaheb and Al-Aqili 2011, p. 56

This approach is characterized by the design process being transparent and clear, and the designer is aware of what will happen and has a clear structure that facilitates the design process that takes place inside the designer's mind and

adopts logical thinking, not

imposed, and the process is justified, easy to understand, and not ambiguous. Naim 2005 p. 71-72

3.1.4 The third method - the compromise approach

It includes the combination of the two previous methods to obtain the advantages of both two methods and disposing of the negatives. The four main stages of the design process can be identified according to this approach, which are analysis, forming, evaluation, and development. in the analysis, design thinking is expanded in many directions to know the aspects of the design problem and all the factors affecting it. Then the second stage is reduced from the risk of focusing effort on specific alternatives then Reducing effort more by evaluating these alternatives choosing the best alternative and then developing the selected paragraph. (Abd Musaheb and Al-Aqili, 2011 Order p61-62)

chart (1-3) stages of forming the idea according to the compromise approach

Source: Abd Musaheb and Al-Aqili, p62, 2011

The analysis includes defining the nature of the requirements, the beneficiary, and the nature of the site, ie, answering the questions (what it is, for whom, and where)? In addition to analyzing the designs of previous models. As for the forming, it includes first identifying the important design elements by forming them together to create many alternatives. (Abd Mosaheb and Al-Aqili 2011, p. 61-63

The influences imposed on the architect(the designer), which Paul Alan Johnson knows, interact with the pressures that face the designer in his work, such as compatibility with the site, the prevailing laws, and conformity with the ideas of the times and that the support that feeds these requirements together with the internal commentator of the problem, with what he calls the designer's dread in the search for approval and legitimacy for the benefit of his design, represents for him a stepping stone in his architectural work." (Johnson-1994 p272)

This legitimacy follows from two main sources that interact with one another, and together they represent the credibility rules to which the designer refers. Its legitimacy comes from the legitimacy of its authority:

Ibid. p272)

1- First: Historicism: or external assuages, which is the tendency of designers to research external considerations and use them as reasons for approving what they are doing in an attempt to understand the spirit of the age. And as a better focusing factor in their attempts to design the present. When traditions are seen as evidence, typology becomes a force in the design.

2-The second: Determinism: the internal conviction of designers because of the internal burden resulting from their adoption of positions in dealing with the duties of the design effectiveness path, such as the routine imposed during the design effectiveness or the influence of the functional program and its excellence. As a result, historical and determinable overlap with each other to give the designer the basis of legitimacy and confidence that he seeks through factors; Work preoccupations, the starting point of the design problem, the designer's motives and desires

From the previous studies, it is clear to us that there are three basic approaches that the designer follows when carrying out the design process, which is: the designer's approach as a black box, the designer's approach as a glass box, And the conciliatory approach. In the next paragraph, some international and student projects are analyzed and the nature of the designer's thinking is compared and how this affected the signing of events within the architectural project and by reference to the design idea.

2-4 The nature of composing and forming of the designer's concepts:

the decision factory represents the main link between the external forms of authority and the designer in the design activity, As it represents the purposes and interests of the client (which represents power in its various forms) and the goals of the architect (his ambitions, desires, and ideas). And Brawne describes decision-making with the critical consideration Crucial, which is the process of making (decision- making). "Decision Making" is suffering and a joy to test, and it is without a doubt As the logic of the design

process" (Browne, 1992, p137) and is represented in all of the following: First: decisions taken by the customer, they depend on hierarchical foundations, organizational assumptions "Customer-related decisions are basic and primary. For example, what is the project to be built for a particular area? Customer decisions define design problems from a very general standpoint.

Second: Decisions implemented by the architect: and all his consultants in other related engineering fields, and it includes a decision loader between the two stages of initiating the design process to the stage of completing the construction.

The third consideration: the architectural results, which are represented by the building resulting from a set of considerations represented by the laws and the determinants and influences of decision-making. Where the resulting building defines that the summary for the entire designing activity and the starting reason is to commitment towards a specific decision through a series of institutions and individuals requires the ability to influence those who inhabit it and who look at it, thus becoming part of the building stock in a particular society.

In general, the architecture students suffer from many problems in the formation of design concepts to complete the design process, Where architecture students encounter problems in making the right decisions, and this is what McGinty tried to clarify through his study Where he outlined the most important problems that a student specialized in architectural designs might face:

The nature of communication and means of communication, where the architecture student faces great difficulty in explaining his design concepts to others, and this coming from the student's lack of understanding of his ideas for himself, and the researcher concluded that the successful designer is the one who conducts a self-dialogue with his mind to clarify his ideas for himself first before explaining them to the chosen parties and thus works to develop These ideas, as well as the lack in experience which is comings from the clear lack of the architectural student information and the lack of knowledge of the subject in advance. The difficulty of making the right decision for the student causes many problems in completing the design process for the student designer, and this is caused by the student's lack of knowledge. (Snayder & Catanese, 1979 P 213-214)

Through previous studies, it is clear that the concept of the design idea is of great importance to create distinct and successful architectural projects that express the same architecture and shows that architecture student as a designer suffers From a cognitive deficiency like his embodiment of design concepts resulting from the difficulty of installation and formation and the failure to make the right decision to complete the design process.

5- Applying the research hypothesis

dealing with the coming period, describing the elected projects to shed light on the most important events affecting the Design activity and a responsible understanding of the architectural results to examine the research hypothesis adopted in the signing of events within the project, as it depends heavily on the development of the design idea inside the designer's mind to sign the activity within the project through an appropriate design strategy:

1-5 Apply the research hypothesis to a global project Project: Bauhaus School

Designer: Walter Gropius

Project description: The project is located in the city of Dessau, building type: educational residential, built on: 1935, Architectural style (Neo-classic style), the total area of approximately 10500 sq meters, the concept of the building is the functional diversity in Bauhaus plans in Dessau which including teaching areas, dwellings for both students and teaching staff, lecture hall and offices which are fused to form a shape as air fans when as being seen from the sky, the project's plan and concept was inspired by the shape of aircraft propellers, which were being manufactured expanding in the surrounding areas of Dessau. - The building consists of a group of buildings: the largest

building contains the workshops of the Bauhaus, the other building contains the classrooms and the library of the School of Crafts, connected by a bridge containing the administration and the architecture department, and on the other side the student dormitories consist of five floors, including 28 rooms and connected On the ground floor with two halls, a restaurant, and a theatre, and below it is the laundry and the kitchen. Figures (1-1 –a-b-c)

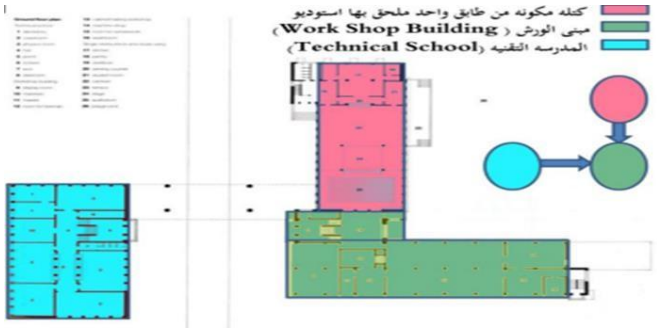


Fig.(1-1 a) plan and model presenting major spaces of the building
Source / www.bauhaus-movement.com

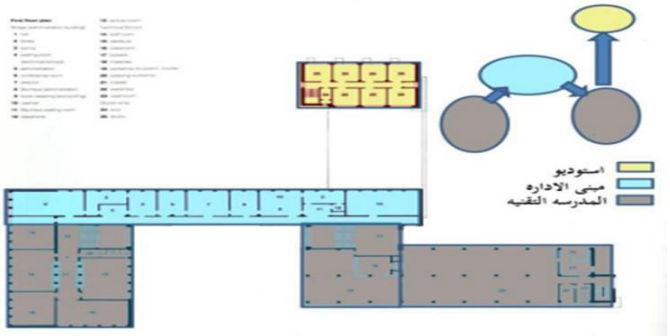


Fig.(1-1–b)researchers analyzing for project relying on
source/ www.bauhaus-movement.com

Fig.(1-1–c)researchers analyzing for project relying on source/www.bauhaus-movement.com

2-5 Applying the research hypothesis to local projects designs for architecture students. The researcher, through teaching the fourth stage students in the Department of Architecture at the University of Samarra, took two projects claiming from the same class and for the same architectural project, which is the design of Al-Durra residential complex located in the northeast of Samarra, adjacent to Al-Afraz neighbourhood and Al-Qadisiyah neighbourhood, The project includes multiple activities, including residential, recreational, commercial, administrative and educational. The researchers observed the development of the design concept and its impact on the location of those events through the design strategy used, which is the compromise approach.

The type of activity studied is the residential activity, the dwelling according to human needs in the residential environment. studying the activity suggesting that it's the thing people do which has a specific relation where it works as long as the people occupying the space physically, studying the activity can be very restrictive in determining the understanding of individuals and organizations about their environment, so we conclude the general definition of activity is flexible actions carried out by individuals, individually or groups, and it consists of public behaviour that can be described as the actions of the event

Where both students were interested in the subject of the activity that the user performs within the project and what is consistent with the design idea of the student himself.

1-2-5 The idea of the first student: The demands were based on the main concept, which is an attempt to introduce heritage as an important element in the design concept. The researcher distinguished four forms of developing the design concept. In the stage of forming the basic concept, the student tried to locate the residential activities (residential units) in an important centrality within the project, and through his analysis of the residential activities, including residential towers, he found that locating the

residential towers within the centre will constitute a distinctive point for the entire residents in a way that encourages interaction and social communication. The student also found that the residential activities require a space characterized by calm and far from noise, as the student focused on the activity of housing and what is required to be provided to the inhabitant to fill his housing needs, the student took plans from Residential nature adjacent to the site and the shape of the houses and residential units located inside the site was derived from it, as its plans adopt the principle of the inner courtyard in its projection, where the student takes into account the heritage aspect of the area, which is within his basic idea of the project. Fig. 1-2

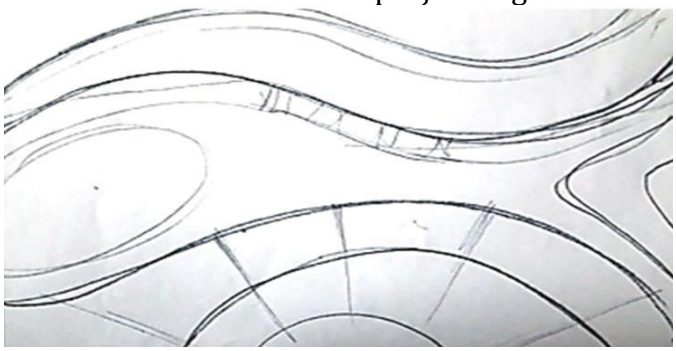


Figure 1-2 The figure shows the first stage of the development of the idea of the first student The work of the first student - the preparation of the researchers through the second stage of the development of the design concept Fig.(1-3) You notice that the student located the other activities of the project, which are commercial and recreational in a way that took two places different from the Residential activity, as the commercial activity has created a location away from the residential activity to provide it with the necessary openness to the commercial areas as much as possible and to keep pace with the residential houses around the site from the second part within the basic design,

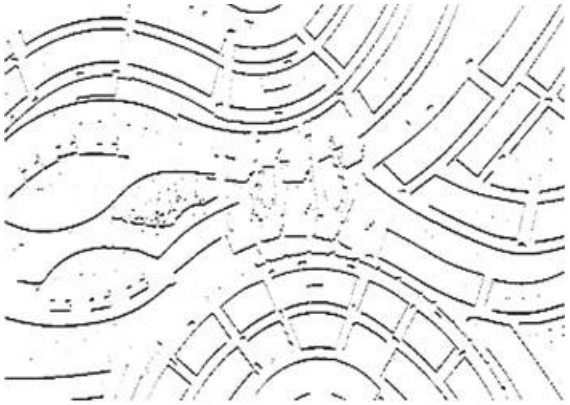


Fig. (1-3) The figure shows the second stage of the development of the idea of the first student The work of the first student - the preparation of the researchers As for the entertainment activity, which is restaurants and rest areas, it took a location close to the commercial activities to enhance the design idea of the student and create a dynamic axis for the project neighbourhoods during the day and evening hours. Fig. (1-4)

Figure (1-4) The figure shows the third stage of the development of the idea of the first student The work of the first student - the preparation of the researchers through the installation process in the design strategy followed by the student, a new appearance of the design concept appeared, Some of the activities were allocated and distinguished within the project, where all the constructive forms took place in harmony within the project and within the idea concept, after lifting the blocks as three-dimensional structures to create a distinctive shape and taking into account the design idea of the student, which includes preserving the heritage and traditions of the city, and the distinctiveness of the project, and as it is clear, very

clear axes that preserve the complete flow for the project.

Then in the stage of evaluating the design concept, the figure appeared and represented the maturity and stability of the idea, which affected the change of the locations of the administrative offices and the educational school where they put in a way above the central trading axis while excluding the residential activities as far as possible of this axis from the left side of the project. Fig. (5-1)

Fig. (1-5) the final stage of the development of the idea of the first student The work of the first student - the preparation of the researchers

2-2-5 The idea of the second student: The idea is.locaed, and as the researcher sees it, forming a major kinetic axis for the project focused on the two sides of the activities, according to the frequency, the shape of the site, and its proximity to the main axes of the site. The student adopted the modernism movement and modern design and focused on designing the commercial and recreational centre within the site centre depending on the idea of the revival. The project depends on these activities with the signing of services and administrative activities near this center, and the student emphasized keeping residential activities as far as possible from noise as shown in the student's initial plan. Fig. (1-6)

Fig. (1-6) The figure shows the first stage of the development of the idea of the second student, the work of the second student - the preparation of the researchers in the second stage of the development of the design concept and the arrangement of commercial activities on the main axis, where restaurants, retail stores, and recreational spaces were placed around a plaza branching from this axis and formed a central nucleus side for the main movement and the project blocks are allocated to a smaller human scale to take shapes of appropriate dimensions for each of the activities. Fig. (1-7)

Fig. (1-7) the second stage of the development of the idea of the second student, the work of the second student - the preparation of the researchers

As for the third stage, the other events are formed to appear more adversarial and to move away from the main axis a lot through another axis parallel to it and then enter it through a special plaza for events with a residential specialization because it is linked to the site's residential surrounds, especially towers and small residential houses to open up to a large open space that can be accessed by Main axis road. Fig. (1-8)

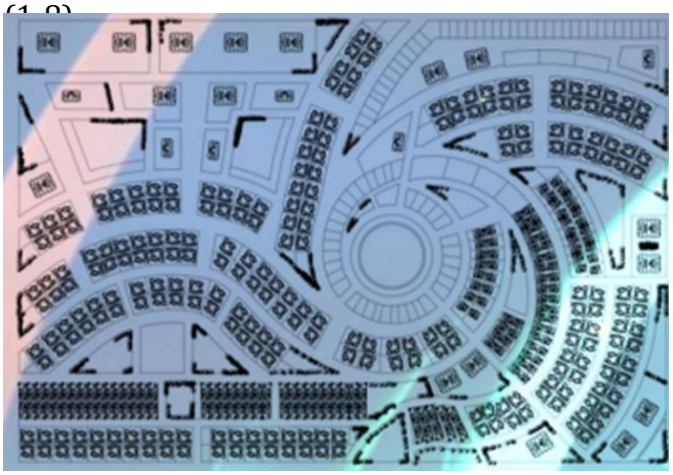


Fig. (1-8) The third stage of the development of the idea of the second student, the work of the second student - the preparation of the researchers.

As for the last stage of the development of the design concept, it was characterized by differentiation and focus on the modern details of the three-dimensional blocks, where the student placed the towers on both sides of the project to take gradually towards the inside of the project down to the centre with a lower height blocks to maintain the principle of openness and clarity within the centre of the project. Fig. (1-9)

Figure (1-9) The fourth stage of developing the second student's concept/ The work of the second student - the preparation of the researchers.

The research reached the importance of the development of the design concept and its relationship to signing the activities. The research also finds that the first project achieved a rank more than the first project and relied on the compromise approach in introducing the factors affecting the design concept.

CONCLUSIONS FOR THE RESEARCH

Through the previous proposition, the research concludes that there is a direct relationship between the development of the design concept and the nature of signing the different activities depending on the type of the project according to the different types of activities depending on the nature of the designer's thinking and the nature of his analysis of the inputs and data that the designer worked to collect in the initial stages from the design process.

Where the designer seeks to form the design concept in a way that takes into account the privacy of the user within the various events and this is by supporting the basic research hypothesis. The more the concept developed, the more lead to change locating the various activities gradually way take into account the privacy of the user to take care of his needs in the physical area around him such as his need to quietness or social interaction..etc to the conditions that every designer must study in detail when signing the activity Within the basic plan of the project until it reaches its fixed locations in the last phase of the project, depending on the first concept.

Where the events are signed with the initial visualization of the project by adopting the designer's idea and the extent to which he takes into account the nature of the user to meet his needs, and this signature is developed little by little like the design concept of the architect develops by adopting the decisions taken by him at the level of horizontal planning of the project and then developing designs at the level of the sections as it was touched upon when describing Walter Gropius' project, or at the level of three-dimensional design, as in the projects of architecture students at the University of Samarra, where the gradation is public, semi-public, and private, which is characteristic of each type of activities and its temporal frequency, as It turns out that the site surroundings are secondary effects in the specialization and differentiation of the activities, as this specialization is

influential in enhancing the design concept and the locating of the activities location.
And it turns out that the creativity of the designer is different from one designer to another, as it depends largely on his ability to gain the knowledge base of his field, develop his capabilities, and work as much as possible to adapt to the influential challenges of the external authority through innovation in design activity and seeing the design problem from a different perspective.
The architectural designer is the main leader in organizing the design process by imposing design authority and directly influences on guiding the design activity versus external authorities influencing design.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The design authority represents how the architectural decision-making is done, which in turn represents an important delineator in directing the design process through the proper guidance of the design activity path. The power of the design decision for the architectural designer comes from the power of information and knowledge that the designer possesses and uses appropriately in the design, and through his role as a consultant in the design process, and the owner of the main decisions regarding the aesthetic considerations of the building. The research also recommends unifying the factors affecting the activities locating, whether social factors in terms of taking into account the overlooking, privacy and isolationism in a way that takes into account the psychological factors of its users as additional factors to fixing the sites of activities in addition to the development of the design concept.
The architectural designer must absorb all aspects of the design problem and explain it in his mind to himself first in a form Which enables him to contain the requirements of the architectural project to be able to lead the architectural work.
About students of architecture, full confidence must have given, and architects should have given the opportunity, starting from the educational and

academic stages, to encourage diversity and freedom of expression and the acquisition of knowledge, not its reproduction by moving away from the methods of imitation of successful and prevailing works of the pioneers of architectural schools and their designers. Working on the development of the designer himself, thus developing his capabilities in a way that the architect will make him unique with this work in the future and work on reversing the design capabilities by developing his knowledge and using the latest developments in the areas of architectural practice, such as architectural drawing programs on the computer as noted by describing the work of the students.

The research also recommends the designer to balance between sensory perception and proper and correct assimilation of the physical field around him, and mental awareness and how to form design concepts so that each of them is a developer of the other and thus perfume the capabilities of the designer.

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