Architect manages construction for this home



Some readers have asked me to follow a project from the beginning to beginning to illustrate the entire process with its inherent ups and downs. I thought tion to discussing a series of ever-changing topics related to architecture and construction,

architecture and construction, we are following the design and

construction of a "custom" home, which is on the boards at my office. Two months ago I began reporting on the progress of this project, and I will continue to have monthly updates as the project progresses.

The end of March, which is our proposed date for the beginning of construction, is fast approaching. Design development, which is the second phase of an architectural project, was completed in about one month and included framing plans, which were prepared by the structural engineer.

ings also included electrical plans, electrical fixture specifica-tions and plumbing specifica-tions. One of the major differ-ences between the design devel-opment drawings and the schematic design drawings, which was the first phase, is that these drawings are proposed at a which was the first phase, is that these drawings are propared at a scale of 1/4" =1'.0" while the schematic drawings were done at 1/8" =1'.0". This means that the drawings are twice the size. Other parts of the house have been drawn to a larger scale including bathrooms and kitchen

drawn to 3"=1.0".

The major news is that in addition to being the architect for the project, I will also be acting as the general contractor for the project. I have done this a few times in the past, and it works very well for the client. A level of trust has been established during the architectural phases that would have to be established for a builder – why bother? More important, I know the project better than anyone and why not just be the builder?

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not have the desire to assume this role.

So in addition to drawing the design development and working drawings. I am also putting certain parts of the project out to bid as the drawings for them are complete. For example the plumbing system can be bid based upon having accurate but not final drawings, specifications and a fixture list. The same is true for the electrical system, floor finishes, doors/hardware, kitchen appliances, heating/cooling, well and septic, windows, drywall and paint.

Sub trade items that must wait for the final set of working drawings are foundation walls, rough materials and rough carpentry. These are critical subtrades, but the drawings for these arc the last to be finished.

This process of drawing, bidding and building in a non-linear process is called fast-tracking. Fast-tracking is different than the conventional means of working whereby an architect does a complete set of working drawings, put the whole project out to bid and then, along with the owner, negotiates a contract for construction with a builder and then begins construction.

Fast tracking saves much time. 3-4 months in the case of this project. More important, is altorided by the client. A perfect example of this is the preliminary window pricing, which was about \$3,000 higher than I was looking for - working with So in addition to drawing the

the window manufacturer we reduced the size of some windows and completely eliminated others and standardized the size of others and by the time the final elevations are drawn, the windows drawn will be the windows of the components of the structure, it is hard to surgically remove the fat.

The proper term for my involvement during the construction phase is construction managen. This is a term that I am seeing more and more often and while the CM is similar to a general contractor/builder, the CM does not risk capital to built your project. Basically the CM gets a fee (either a percentage or a fixed fee) for his services and places such fee on top of his costs for doing the work.

for doing the work.

The advantage to the homeowner is that it is unnecessary to pad costs to cover small items that can be forgotten. The downside is that the homeowner will not know the final costs of the project until the project is finished. Because most homeowners do not have complete drawing with complete drawings with complete specifications, it is very hard, for general contractors og give guaranteed maximum pricing on projects.

CMS, like architects, charge

pricing on projects.

CM's, like architects, charge for their time and do not typically bid on jobs without signed contracts from prospective clients. From my point of view, the use of construction managers makes lots of sense for building custom projects.

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Revival of interest in American garden

After a period of eclipse, there's been an upsurge of interest in America's gardens. "Just in the last decade or so we've come to think of design gardens as important American works of art," said Robin Karson, executive director of the Library of American Landscape History, Amherst, Mass.

Karson is curator of the traveling exhibition, "The Gardens of Ellon Biddle Shipman 1889-1850," about one notable land scape architect.

scape architect.

*Ellen Shipman, one of the long-forgotten garden makers

being brought to light by the Library of American Landscape History, comes across as a true artist." Anne Raver writes in an article in the New York Times about the exhibition.

Karson says the library's goal is to preserve the country's gardens as part of Americans' cultural heritage.

When gardens like those of Shipman are restored and can be reopened to the public. "It's very exciting to see something once inaccessible now playing a role again in the lives of thousands of garden visitors," Karson said.

