

Pre feasibility study

Business



This Agreement is made as of December 03, 2013 (the “ Effective Date”), by and between The Owner: Mr. Jake C. Alim For the following Project: A Pre-Feasibility Studies for “ A Proposed The Project Architect is: Ar. Ann Jay S. Centeno The Owner and the Architect agree as follows: This form of agreement for Design/Build project delivery has been prepared by the The legal terms of this agreement should not be altered without the approval of the These preliminary studies involve the procurement, analysis and use of secondary information gathered for the project to aid the Client in early decision-making.

They represent the Architect’s initial assessment of a project’s soundness, allowing the Client to promptly explore available/ readily identifiable directions/ options. Researched/ processed/ validated secondary data are generally used for such studies e. g. electronic, print, etc. 2. 3 Feasibility Studies Detailed analysis of the project based on pre-feasibility studies will determine the viability of a proposed development.

The studies will set the project against present and future trends to forecast how it will perform over time.

This requires primary data gathering and analysis. 2. 4 Site Selection and Analysis This entails the formulation of site criteria, assistance to the Client in site evaluation as well as analysis to determine the most appropriate site’s for a proposed project or building program. 2.

5 Site Utilization and Land-Use Studies The detailed analysis of the site involves the identification of a site’s development potentials through the proper utilization of land.

The analysis covers the context of that apply to the site and its environs. 2. 6 Architectural Research Architectural research entails the conduct of primary and secondary researches and assembled facts used as basis for conclusion. 2. Architectural Programming This analytical problem-seeking process will lead to the statement and identification of both horizontal and vertical requirements in offering a solution.

It incorporates a space program with characterizations of the envisioned spaces such as ambiance, cost range, etc. . 8 Space Planning The Architect determines the adequate size and appropriate configuration and assemblage for a proposed project in consideration of the use, allocation and interface of spaces for given activities. Space planning is done mainly through primary data gathering such as interviews, consultations, interfaces, focus group discussions (FGDs), space planning surveys, space audits, etc. and subsequent analyses i. e.

spatial layouts with stacking concepts, particularly for multi-storey structures. . 9 Space Management Studies An analysis of the space requirements of the project based on organizational structure and functional set-up pinpoints linkages and interaction of spaces. The formulation of the space program will serve as the basis for the development of the architectural plan/design. 2.

10 Value Management This technique is applied in the cost management process to minimize the negative effect of simplified operations associated with many cost-reduction programs.

The goal of value management is to achieve an unimpaired program at minimum cost. Thus, a plan, design or system that has been successfully value-managed will still satisfy the same performance criteria as the costlier alternatives. 2. 11 Design Brief Preparation Under design brief preparation, the Architect states the project terms of reference (TOR) including the concept, objectives and other necessary requirements to bid out architectural services (whether public or private). 2.

12 Promotional Services