Unified Architectural Theory Nikos Angelos Salingaros Pdf

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The Fractal Dimension of Architecture Michael J. Ostwald 2016-09-01 Fractal analysis is a method for measuring, analysing and comparing the formal or geometric properties of complex objects. In this book it is used to investigate eighty-five buildings that have been designed by some of the twentieth-century’s most respected and celebrated architects. Including designs by Le Corbusier, Eileen Gray, Frank Lloyd Wright, Robert Venturi, Frank Gehry, Peter Eisenman, Richard Meier and Kazuyo Sejima amongst others, this book uses mathematics to analyse arguments and theories about some of the world’s most famous designs. Starting with 625 reconstructed architectural plans and elevations, and including more than 200 specially prepared views of famous buildings, this book presents the results of the largest mathematical study ever undertaken into architectural design and the largest single application of fractal analysis presented in any field. The data derived from this study is used to test three overarching hypotheses about social, stylistic and personal trends in design, along with five celebrated arguments about twentieth-century architecture. Through this process the book offers a unique mathematical insight into the history and theory of design.

Cognitive Architecture Ann Sussman 2021 “In this expanded second edition of Cognitive Architecture, the authors review new findings in psychology and neuroscience to help architects and planners better understand their clients as the sophisticated mammals they are, arriving in the world with built-in responses to the environment. Discussing key biometric tools to help designers ‘see’ subliminal human behaviors and suggesting new ways to analyze designs before they are built, this new edition brings readers up-to-date on scientific tools relevant for assessing architecture and the human experience of the built environment. This new edition includes:

Unified Architectural Theory Nikos Angelos Salingaros 2013-04-20 “Here is a synthesis that makes sense of buildings from all ages: historical, vernacular, to cutting-edge architectural creations. This book of lectures and essays cuts through the often-incomprehensible fog of contemporary architectural discourse to reveal theoretical foundations for design. Much of the material was developed as part of a course introducing scientific thinking into architecture, and actually estimating factors that contribute to the success of a building”–Author’s webpage.

The Architecture of Deconstruction Mark Wigley 1995 By locating the architecture already hidden within deconstructive discourse, Wigley opens up more radical possibilities for both architecture and deconstruction.

Science, and Practice of Bringing Buildings to Life is a guide to the theory, science, and practice of emerging practice of biophilic design This book offers a paradigm shift in how we design and build our buildings and our communities, one that recognizes that the positive experience of natural systems and processes in our buildings and constructed landscapes is critical to human health, performance, and well-being. Biophilic design is about humanity's place in nature and the natural world's place in human society; where mutuality, respect, and enriching relationships can and should exist at all levels and should emerge as the norm rather than the exception. Written for architects, landscape architects, planners, developers, environmental designers, as well as building owners, Biophilic Design: The Theory, Science, and Practice of Bringing Buildings to Life is a guide to the theory, science, and practice of biophilic design. Twenty-three original and timely essays by world-renowned scientists, designers, and practitioners, including Edward O. Wilson, Howard Frumkin, David Orr, Grant Hildebrand, Stephen Kieran, Tim Beatley, Jonathan Rose, Janine Benyus, Roger Ulrich, Bert Gregory, Robert Berkebile, William Browning, and Vivian Loftness, among others, address:* The basic concepts of biophilia, its expression in the built environment, and how biophilic design connects to human biology, evolution, and development. * The science and benefits of biophilic design on human health, childhood development, healthcare, and more. * The practice of biophilic design-how to implement biophilic design strategies to create buildings that
connect people with nature and provide comfortable and productive places for people, in which they can live, work, and study. Biophilic design at any scale—from buildings to cities—begins with very few simple questions:

How does the built environment affect our natural environment? How will nature affect human experience and aspiration? Most of all, how can we achieve sustained and reciprocal benefits between the two? This present, groundbreaking book provides the answers.

Anti-architecture and Deconstruction
Nikos Angelos Salingaros 2004

A New Pattern Language for Growing Regions
Michael Meehaby 2007

The 1977 book “A Pattern Language” was a landmark in the design world, introducing a methodology that has since become remarkably widespread and effective across many fields. Among them is software, where “design patterns” have since become an industry standard. Important spinoffs include peer-to-peer collaboration technologies like wiki— the basis of Wikipedia and related innovations—as well as Agile Methodology. Yet cautiously, the one field where pattern methodology has lagged most conspicuously is the one where it began, the built environment. In part, the popular appeal of the 1977 book served to “freeze” the initial set of patterns, greatly slowing further peer-to-peer development in environmental design—contrary to the original authors’ stated aim of providing a future-facing compendium volumes to the original classic book—a new collection of 80 patterns for a new era of urban challenges, including rapid urbanization, slum upgrading, sustainable urbanism, [CUT: “new”] urban technologies, and new tools and strategies to meet these and other challenges. This new collection comes as a contribution to a five-year collaboration with UN-Habitat on implementation of the “New Urban Agenda,” a framework document adopted by consensus by all 193 countries of the United Nations. However, there remains an urgent need to implement its humane aspirations, using tools and strategies grounded in research evidence, but also subject to revision, addition and refinement with new findings from new collaborators. This volume aims to meet that need— together with the launch of an online companion pattern “repository,” available at npl.wiki.

Two Lectures on Architecture
Beatriz Colomina 1996

Lectures on Architecture is a profound philosophical work presented as a set of architectural lecture notes. It reads very easily, explaining why certain buildings and places speak to our hearts, thus illuminating many of our old assumptions about taste. Salingaros establishes, using biology, why traditional architecture is perceived intuitively by most people as more natural and life-affirming than modernist architecture. A deep malaise of contemporary society is tied to the shocking state of architecture and urbanism in our times, characterized by distorted buildings and unusable urban spaces. Salingaros is the archetypal deep thinker and punctures the pretenses of our most respected architecture critics. He is a charismatic teacher, and manages to explain seemingly inaccessible concepts such as fractals, scaling, the golden mean, cellular automata, genetic algorithms, and complexity in simple hand-drawn sketches. He has found a way to translate the complexities inherent in the design of our environment into imagery that even a general reader can understand.

Twelve Lectures on Architecture includes an excellent introduction to Christopher Alexander’s recent and remarkable work on how biology and architecture intersect in humankind’s unconscious perceptions. This book has the importance to change the world because it goes into things that people should have thought about but haven’t. What They’re Saying... “With Nikos as our guide, we see through the invisibility of the emperor’s new clothes, and we laugh (or cry) all the harder at the joke played on mankind by modern architecture.” — The Providence Journal “Salingaros is a charismatic teacher. The author presents mathematical concepts and computer technologies: fractals, cellular automata, genetic algorithms. He shows us the beauty of mathematics through its usage...Formulating his message through a broad spectrum of topics, Salingaros appears to be a true Renaissance figure.” — Jadwiga Zarnowiecka, professor and architect, Bialystok, Poland. "This book is intended for students, yet I think it should be read by everyone who is interested in or works with the built environment. Those who teach urban planning do it for their own ego, not for people who are supposed to live there. The result is an architectural object for imaginary people.” — Cristina Caramelo Gomes, professor and architect, Lisbon, Portugal

Privacy and Publicity
Beatriz Colomina 1996-02-28

Through a series of close readings of two major figures of the modern movement, Adolf Loos and Le Corbusier, Beatriz Colomina argues that architecture only becomes modern in its engagement with the mass media, and that in so doing it radically displaces the traditional sense of space and subjectivity. Privacy and Publicity boldly questions certain ideological assumptions underlying the received view of modern architecture and reconsiders the methodology of architectural criticism itself. Where conventional criticism portrays modern architecture as a high artistic practice in opposition to mass culture, Colomina sees the emerging systems of communication that have come to define twentieth-century culture—the mass media—as the true site within which modern architecture was produced. She considers architectural discourse as the intersection of a number of systems of representation such as drawings, models, photographs, books, films, and advertisements. This does not mean abandoning the architectural object, the building, but rather looking at it in a different way. The building is understood here in the same way as all the media that frame it, as a mechanism of representation in its own right. With modernity, the site of architectural production literally moved from the street into photographs, films, publications, and exhibitions—a displacement that presupposes a new sense of space, one defined by images rather than walls. This age of publicity corresponds to a transformation in the status of the private, Colomina argues; modernity is actually the publicity of the private. Modern architecture renegotiates the traditional relationship between public and private in a way that profoundly alters the experience of space. In a fascinating intellectual journey, Colomina tracks this shift through the modern incarnations of the archive, the city, function, war, sexuality, advertising, the window, and the museum, finally concentrating on the domestic interior that constructs the modern subject it appears merely to house.

Sustainable Environmental Design in Architecture
Stamatia Th. Rassia 2012-02-02

Over the last few decades, there have been dramatic improvements in the understanding and research of environmental design. Numerous methods have been developed to enhance architectural design in order for it to be more energy efficient, sustainable and health enhancing. This book presents several theories and techniques that
can be used to improve how buildings are engineered and designed in order to utilize more sustainable construction methods while promoting the health of the building's occupants. Contributions to the study of environmental design have come from a diversity of fields including applied mathematics, optimization, computer science, medical research, psychology, management science, architecture, and engineering. The techniques developed in these areas of research can be used to increase building performance, occupant satisfaction, productivity, and well being, and reducing the incidence of health conditions and chronic diseases related to the use of a designed space. This book provides architectural practitioners, civil engineers as well as other interdisciplinary researchers with the techniques needed to design, implement, and test for sustainability and health promotion in new or existing structures.

Adapting Buildings and Cities for Climate Change David Crichton 2009-10-26 From the bestselling author of Ecohouse, this fully revised edition of Adapting Buildings and Cities for Climate Change provides unique insights into how we can protect our buildings, cities, infra-structures and lifestyles against risks associated with extreme weather and related social, economic and energy events. Three new chapters present recent case studies of buildings and city centers that have adapted to mitigate and adapt to changing climate change impacts. The authors describe the City of the Future, and other “open-source” approaches from the software world. The authors conclude that a profound transformation is under way in modern design — and today’s students and practitioners will need to be familiar with the methods and techniques developed in these areas of research to design buildings and cities for a changing climate, but also for everyone involved in their production and use.

Beauty, Memory, Unity Steve Bann 2019-05-15 Ancient architects and artists had a way of striking resonant chords in the viewers of their work. This book points to a potential parallelism between the thought of a number of philosophers and the art of the ancient world — and the beauty of the ancients. Each ancient artist was drawn to a quest of understanding, and unity to the cosmos. This leads to a comparison of physical and practical methods, of narrative description and visual exercises. Proportion, the use of number and geometry as design tools, is seen in the context of the search for the beautiful. From the theoretic, symbolic mathematics of the Pythagoreans, Platonists, and Neo-Platonists, the book proposes an aesthetic theory, a way of approaching beauty, rooted in the idea of psyche and expressed through the ancient sciences of arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy. Topics treated include: an explanation of the concept of symbolic or quantitative number; an introduction to Pythagorean and Platonic numerical philosophy; the nature of beauty and its relation to number; the derivation of the ancient musical octave; the Golden Section, its mathematics, geometry, and relation to philosophy, particularly its role as a geometrical logos; and the connection of these ideas to the numerical geometrical canons of classical architecture. These concepts are illustrated step by step, as applied to the elements and archetypical compositions of classical architecture, such as the order and portico, using arithmetic, geometric, and harmonic ratio methods. The proportional ideal is illustrated with reconstructions of exemplary buildings based on the methods described, following through the historical periods of Egypt, Greece, Rome, the Middle ages, the Italian Renaissance, and the Enlightenment. Though the book is focused on architecture, the methods presented may be used by artists and designers in any visual field. The book suggests several pathways on which contemporary designers might move toward creating a sane and beautiful world through a merger of art and science.

The Function of Style Farshid Moussavi 2014 ING 08 Review quote Design for a Living Planet Michael Mehaffy and Nikos A. Salingaros 2017-05-30 In this brief, accessible volume, the authors — an urban philosopher and a mathematician-physicist — explain the surprising new findings from the sciences that are beginning to transform environmental design in the modern era. Authors Michael Mehaffy and Nikos Salingaros explore fractals, networks, self-organization, dynamical systems and other revolutionary ideas, describing them to non-science readers in a direct and engaging way. The book also examines fascinating new topics of design, including Agile, Wiki, Design Patterns and other “open-source” approaches from the software world. The authors conclude that a profound transformation is under way in modern design — and today’s students and practitioners will need to be aware of its implications for our future. “Lucidly describes what’s coming in the world of design — and what needs to come.” — Ward Cunningham, inventor of wiki, and pioneer of Pattern Languages of Programming, Agile, and Scrum “Essential reading for all urban designers.” — Jeff Speck, author of Walkable City “Brilliant.” — Charles Montgomery, author of Happy City “Inspired, compelling and fascinating… Recognizes that a true architecture can be dug from the facts, insights, and theories, that occur with a broadening of science to include the human being.” — Christopher Alexander, author of A Pattern Language and Notes on the Synthesis of Form “Some comments on the individual chapters: ‘Packed with detail and presentation.” — Gil Friend “Human society must find a path of retreat.” — Smallworld Urbanism “For me, this essay was like a flash of insight, and I suddenly saw the world in a new light.” — Oeyvind Holmstad, Permaliv “We’ve just come across a very thoughtful article by Michael Mehaffy and Nikos Salingaros… [who] draw a number of lessons from biological systems and use them to draw conclusions about how resilient human systems must be designed.” — Resilient Design Institute “Salingaros and Mehaffy point the way.” — David Brussat, Providence Journal “Michael Mehaffy and Nikos Salingaros have written some brilliant articles on how we can co-create cities which are truly resilient, rather than being ‘engineered resilient’.” — Smallworld Urbanism “If you wanted to know where the cutting edge was in urban design, it is here.” — Patrick J. Kennedy, CarFreeInBigD “This is the single most intelligent and illuminating article I’ve seen on Archdaily in 3 years.” — Niming Qin “Zhe, China Michael Mehaffy is an urbanist and design theorist, and a periodic visiting professor or adjunct in five graduate universities in four countries and three disciplines (architecture, urban planning and philosophy) including the University of Oregon (US) and the University of Strathclyde (UK). He has been a close associate of the architect and software pioneer Christopher Alexander, and a Research Associate with the Center for Environmental Structure, Alexander’s research center founded in 1967. He is currently executive director of Portland, Oregon based Sustasis Foundation, and editor of Sustasis Press. Nikos A. Salingaros is a mathematician and polymath known for his work on urban, architectural theory, computer science, medical research, psychology, management science, architecture, and engineering. The authors, who have been close associates of the architect and software pioneer Christopher Alexander. Salingaros published substantive research on Algebras, Mathematical Physics, Electromagnetic Fields, and Thermoneural Fusion before turning his attention to Architecture and Urbanism. He is Professor of Mathematics at the University of Texas at San Antonio and has been on the Architecture faculties of universities in Italy, Mexico, and The Netherlands.

The Oxford Dictionary of Architecture James Stevens Curl 2015-02-26 Containing over 6,000 entries from Aalto to Zwinger and written in a clear and concise style, this authoritative dictionary covers architectural history in detail, from ancient times to the present day. It also includes concise biographies of hundreds of architects from history (excluding living persons), from Sir Francis Bacon and Imhotep to Liang Sou-ch'eng and Francis Design Thomas. The text is complemented by over 260 beautiful and meticulous line drawings, labelled cross-sections, and diagrams. These include precise drawings of typical building types, reconstructions of exemplary buildings based on the methods described, following through the historical periods of Egypt, Greece, Rome, the Middle ages, the Italian Renaissance, and the Enlightenment. Though the book is focused on architecture, the methods presented may be used by artists and designers in any visual field. The book suggests several pathways on which contemporary designers might move toward creating a sane and beautiful world through a merger of art and science.
beauty as a fundamental, overarching theme in two of humanity's most important fields of endeavor—the built and artistic environments. "Since the beginning of time," Ruggles notes, people have "looked for certain patterns and a balance of space. . . . There is a deep-seated need for beauty and when that need is filled, a sense of safety and comfort is created." In Beauty, Neuroscience and Architecture Ruggles draws on more than fifty years of architectural experience to delve into the forces behind the transformative emotion of beauty. Focusing on new discoveries in the science of the mind and neuroscience, as well as recent developments in -fractal geometry theory, microbiology, and psychology, Ruggles leads the reader on a journey through architectural and art history to discover the importance of patterns in our perception of beauty—and its emotional content.

Projective Ecologies Chris Reed 2020-04-30 The past two decades have witnessed a resurgence of ecological ideas and ecological thinking in discussions of urbanism, society, culture, and design. The field of ecology has moved from classical determinism and a reductionist Newtonian concern with stability, certainty, and order in favor of more contemporary understandings of dynamic systemic change and the related phenomena of complexity, sustainability, resilience, science, and democracy. Ecological thinking in the natural sciences, Researchers, theorists, social commentators, and designers have all used ecology as a broader idea or metaphor for a set of conditions and relationships with political, economic, and social implications. Projective Ecologies takes stock of the diversity of contemporary ecological research and theory—embracing Felix Guattari's broader definition of ecology as at once environmental, social, and existential—and speculates on potential paths forward for design practices. Where are ecological thinking and theory now? What do current trajectories of research suggest for future practice? How can advances in ecological research and modeling, in social theory, and in digital visualization inform, with greater rigor, more robust design thinking and practice? How does all of this point to potential paths forward in an age of climate change and the need for adaptation and mitigation? With Contributions of: Jesse M. Keenan, foreword to the second edition by Charles Waldheim, foreword to the first edition by James Corner Christopher Hight C.S. Holland, foreword by M.A. Goldberg Wschöch E. Dramstad, James D. Olson, and Richard T.T. Fearnley Daniel Botkin Erle C. Ellis Jane Wolff Robert E. Cook Peter Del Tredici David Fletcher Frances Westley and Katharine McGowan Sean Lally Sanford Kwinter

A Companion to Medieval English Literature and Culture, c.1350 - c.1500 Peter Brown 2008-04-15 A Companion to Medieval English Literature and Culture,c.1350-c.1500 challenges readers to think beyond a narrowly-defined canon and conventional disciplinary boundaries. A ground-breaking collection of newly-commissioned essays ommedieval literature and culture. Encourages students to think beyond a narrowly defined canonand conventional disciplinary boundaries. Reflects the erosion of the traditional, rigid boundary betweenmedieval and early modern literature. Stresses the importance of constructing contexts for reading literature. Exploresthe extent to which medieval literature is in dialogue with other cultural products, including the literature of other countries, manuscripts and religion. Includes close readings of frequently-studied texts, includingtexts by Chaucer, Langland, the Gawain poet, and Hoccleve. Confrets some of the controversies that exercise students ofmedieval literature, such as those connected with literary theory, love, and chivalry and war.

Mind in Architecture Sarah Robinson 2015-04-24 Leading neuroscientists and architects explore how the built environment affects our behavior, thoughts, emotions, and well-being. Although we spend more than ninety percent of our lives inside buildings, we understand very little about how the built environment affects our behavior, thoughts, emotions, and well-being. We are biological beings whose senses and neural systems have developed over millions of years; it stands to reason that research in the life sciences, particularly neuroscience, can offer compelling insights into the ways our buildings shape our interactions with the world. This handed understanding can help architects and designers think in terms of designing that support both mind and body. In Mind in Architecture, leading thinkers from architecture and other disciplines, including neuroscience, cognitive science, psychiatry, and philosophy, explore what architecture and neuroscience can learn from each other. They offer historical context, examine the implications for current architectural practice and education, and imagine a neuroscientifically informed architecture of the future. Architecture is late in discovering the richness of neuroscientific research. As scientists were finding evidence for the bodily basis of mind and meaning, architecture was caught up in convoluted cerebral games that denied emotional and bodily reality altogether. This volume maps the extraordinary opportunity that engagement with cutting-edge neuroscience offers present-day architects. Contributors Thomas D. Albright, Michael Arbib, John Paul Eberhard, Melissa Farling, Vittorio Galilei, Alessandro Gattara, Mark L. Johnson, Harry Francis Mallgrave, Jain McGilchrist, Juhani Pallasmaa, Alberto Pérez-Gómez, Sarah Robinson

Architectural and the Crisis of Modern Science Alberto Perez-Gomez 1985-04-11 This important book, which won the 1984 Alice Davis Hitchcock Award, traces the process by which the mystical and numinous grounds for the use of number and geometry in building gave way to the more functional and technical ones that prevail in architectural theory and practice today. Between the late Renaissance and the early nineteenth century, the art of architecture were being profoundly transformed by the scientific revolution. This important book, which won the 1984 Alice Davis Hitchcock Award, traces the process by which the mystical and numinous grounds for the use of number and geometry in building gave way to the more functional and technical ones that prevail in architectural theory and practice today. Throughout, it relates the major architectural treatises of successive generations to the larger culture and the development of physics, mathematics, and mechanics. The book leads the reader through the controversy that was generated by Claude Perrault in the seventeenth century. His writings began to cast doubt on the absolute aesthetic value of the classical orders and the "perfect" proportions that were architecture's legacy from Pythagorean times. Thus the once immutable "invisible" system lost its special status forever. The book focuses in particular on eighteenth-century developments in the science of mechanics and emerging techniques in structural analysis which slowly entered the architectural treatises and found their way into practice, often by way of civil and military engineers. And by the nineteenth century, the book notes, even architectural rendering and drawing were radically changed through the introduction of new descriptive and projective geometries. Tracing these fundamental changes in architectural intentions, Pérez-Gómez challenges many popular misconceptions about the theory and history of modern architecture. At the same time, he suggests an intangible loss, that of a culture's power to express through a complex and total relationship of the environment and the human, the natural sciences. Researchers, theorists, social commentators, and designers have all used ecology as a broader idea or metaphor for a set of conditions and relationships with political, economic, and social implications. Projective Ecologies takes stock of the diversity of contemporary ecological research and theory—embracing Felix Guattari's broader definition of ecology as at once environmental, social, and existential—and speculates on potential paths forward for design practices. Where are ecological thinking and theory now? What do current trajectories of research suggest for future practice? How can advances in ecological research and modeling, in social theory, and in digital visualization inform, with greater rigor, more robust design thinking and practice? How does all of this point to potential paths forward in an age of climate change and the need for adaptation and mitigation? With Contributions of: Jesse M. Keenan, foreword to the second edition by Charles Waldheim, foreword to the first edition by James Corner Christopher Hight C.S. Holland, foreword by M.A. Goldberg Wschöch E. Dramstad, James D. Olson, and Richard T.T. Fearnley Daniel Botkin Erle C. Ellis Jane Wolff Robert E. Cook Peter Del Tredici David Fletcher Frances Westley and Katharine McGowan Sean Lally Sanford Kwinter

The Psychology of Group Perception

Design Patterns and Living Architecture

A Theory of Architecture沮丧

The Timeless Way of Building

Conservation of Architectural Heritage

The Function of Form

A Companion to Medieval English Literature and Culture, c.1350 - c.1500

Farshid Moussavi 2018-06-30 Comprehensively compiles a set of material systems, analyzing ways in which they can be tessellated to produce novel forms.

Design Patterns and Living Architecture Nikos A. Salingaros 101-01-01

Conservation of Architectural Heritage Antonella Versacci 2022-03-26 This book focuses on the management and conservation of architectural heritage with the aim of increasing awareness about the value of such conservation and of saving what is left of history, which in turn rewards societies by supporting the tourism industry, generating economic return, and preserving communities' identities. Since it has become an essential need to manage and conserve the architectural heritage in order to protect the identity and heritage of a city, there appeared a gap between the theory and its application. Therefore, a considerable amount of attention has been directed by experts in this field toward emphasizing the contribution of heritage conservation in order to inspire the development of imaginative, useful high-quality design.

The Psychology of Group Perception

The Function of Form

A Theory of Architecture

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of what people instinctively know about architecture, and puts that knowledge for the first time in a
conceivable understandable form. Dr. Salingaros has experience in the organization of the built environment
that few practicing architects have. The later chapters of this new book touch on very sensitive topics: what
drives architects to produce the forms they build; and why architects use only a very restricted visual
vocabulary. Is it personal inventiveness, or is it something more, which perhaps they are not even aware of?
There has not been such a book treating the very essence of architecture. The only other author who is
capable of raising a similar degree of passion (and controversy) is Christopher Alexander, who happens to
be Dr. Salingaros’ friend and architectural mentor. "Surely no voice is more thought-provoking than that of
this intriguing, perhaps historically important, new thinker?" From the Preface by His Royal Highness,
Charles, The Prince of Wales "A New Vitruvius for 21st-Century Architecture and Urbanism?" Dr. Ashraf
Salama Chair, Department of Architecture and Urban Planning, Qatar University, Doha, Qatar
"Architecture, Salingaros argues, is governed by universal and intuitively understood principles, which
have been exemplified by all successful styles and in all civilizations that have left a record of themselves in
their buildings. The solution is not to return to the classical styles... the solution is to return to the first
principles and build within their constraints..." Dr. Roger Scruton Philosopher, London, UK "A fundamental
text, among the most significant of the past seven years." Dr. Vilma Torselli Architect and Author, Milan,
Italy "A Theory of Architecture demonstrates how mathematics and the social sciences offer keys to
designing a humane architecture. In this brilliant tome Salingaros explains why many modern buildings are
neither beautiful nor harmonious and, alternatively, how architects and patrons can employ scale, materials
and mathematical logic to design structures which are exciting, nourishing, and visually delightful." Duncan
G. Stroik Professor of Architecture, University of Notre Dame, Indiana "Salingaros explores ways to clarify
and formalize our understanding of aesthetic forms in the built environment, using mathematics,
thermodynamics, Darwinism, complexity theory and cognitive sciences. Salingaros’ remarkable
observations suggest that concepts of geometry and complex can someday provide a full-bodied explanation
for both the practice and the appreciation of architecture." Kim Sorvig Architecture & Planning, University
A. Salingaros is an internationally known urbanist and architectural theorist who has studied the scientific
bases underlying architecture for thirty years. Utne Reader ranked him as "One of 50 visionaries who are
changing your world", and Planetizen as 11th among "The top 100 urban thinkers of all time". He is
Professor of Mathematics at the University of Texas at San Antonio.

**Building for Life**

Stephen R. Kellert 2012-09-26 Sustainable design has made great strides in recent years; unfortunately, it still falls short of fully integrating nature into our built environment. Through a groundbreaking new paradigm of "restorative environmental design," award-winning author Stephen R. Kellert proposes a new architectural model of sustainability. In Building For Life, Kellert examines the fundamental interconnectedness of people and nature, and how the loss of this connection results in a diminished quality of life. This thoughtful new work illustrates how architects and designers can use simple methods to address our innate needs for contact with nature. Through the use of natural lighting, ventilation, and materials, as well as more unexpected methodologies-the use of metaphor, perspective, enticement, and symbol-architects can greatly enhance our daily lives. These design techniques foster intellectual development, relaxation, and physical and emotional well-being. In the works of architects like Frank Lloyd Wright, Eero Saarinen, Cesar Pelli, Norman Foster, and Michael Hopkins, Kellert sees the success of these strategies and presents models for moving forward. Ultimately, Kellert views our fractured relationship with nature as a design problem rather than an unavoidable aspect of modern life, and he proposes many practical and creative solutions for cultivating a more rewarding experience of nature in our built environment.

**The Nature of Order: The phenomenon of life**

Christopher Alexander 2002 This four-volume work allows the reader to form one picture of the world in which the perspectives from science, beauty and grace, and commonsense intuitions are interlaced.

**Architectural Composition and Building Typology**

Gianfranco Caniggia 2001

Fractal Geometry in Architecture and Design Carl Bovill 2013-03-11 A broad sense Design Science is the grammar of a language of images rather than of words. Modern communication techniques enable us to transmit and reconstitute images without needing to know a specific verbal sequence language such as the Morse code or Hungarian. International traffic signs use international image symbols which are not specific to any particular verbal language. An image language differs from a verbal one in that the latter uses a linear string of symbols, whereas the former is multi dimensional. Architectural renderings commonly show projections onto three mutually perpendicular planes, or consist of cross sections at different altitudes capable of being stacked and representing different floor plans. Such renderings make it difficult to imagine buildings comprising ramps and other features which disguise the separation between floors, and consequently limit the creative process of the architect. Analogously, we tend to analyze natural structures as if nature had used similar stacked renderings, rather than, for instance, a system of packed spheres, with the result that we fail to perceive the system of organization determining the form of such structures. Perception is a complex process. Our senses record, they are analogous to audio or video devices. We cannot, however, claim that such devices perceive.

**Landscape Performance**

Bo Yang 2018-10-26 Ian McHarg’s ecological planning approach has been influential since the 20th century. However, few empirical studies have been conducted to evaluate the performance of his projects. Using the framework of landscape performance assessment, this book demonstrates the long-term benefits of a renowned McHargarian project (The Woodlands town development) through quantitative and qualitative methods. Including 44 black and white illustrations, Landscape Performance systematically documents the performance benefits of the environmental, social, and economic aspects of The Woodlands project. It delves into McHarg’s planning success in The Woodlands in comparison with adjacent Houston developments, which demonstrated urban resilience after Hurricane Harvey in 2017. Lastly, it identifies the ingredients of McHarg’s ability to do real and permanent good. Yang also includes a number of appendices which provide valuable information on the methods of assessing performance in landscape development. This book would be beneficial to academics and students of landscape architecture and planning with a particular interest in Ian McHarg.