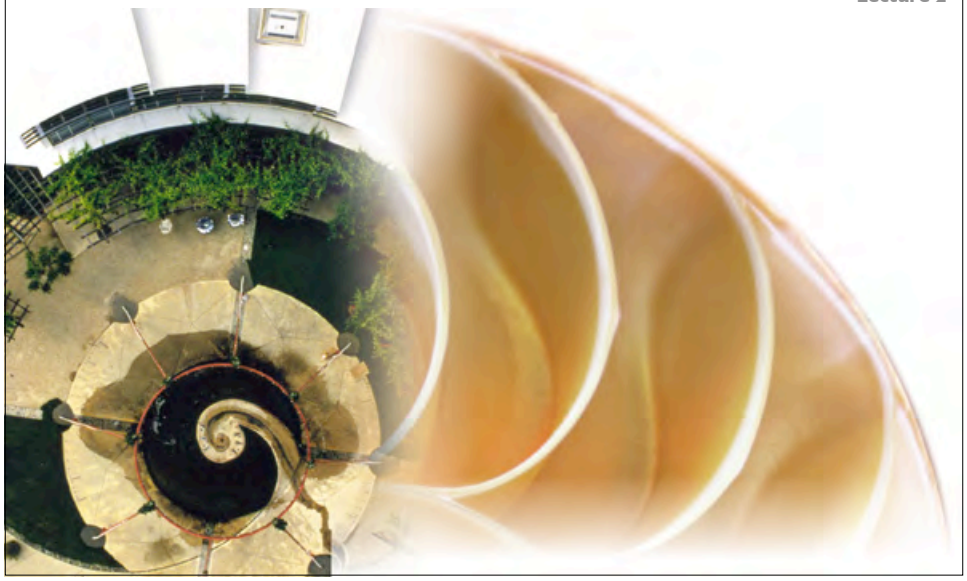
Environmental Adaptation

Place Responsive Design

ARCH 331/431 Spring 2008
Lecture 2



announcements 4/3/08

course website:

http://courses.washington.edu/arch3431/index.shtml

Course materials (readings, assignments, lectures, references and website links) will be posted on this site - soon.

lecture slides:

PowerPoint lecture slides will be posted on the course website following lecture. They will be posted as PDF documents in two versions: 6 slides per page (for printing); 2 slides per page for viewing on your computer.

A1: Case Study of Climate Responsive Design

Send your proposed case study proposals to your discussion section instructor for approval.

Factors & Forces that Shape Buildings

and influence the quality of human experience in the built environment



USE

program, size, scale


PLACE

site, context, climate


EXPRESSION

Image, spatial experience, aesthetic preference

Thermal Building Types

ENVELOPE DOMINATED

- typically small buildings
- low internal heat gains
- space heating determined by heat loss through the envelope.
- relatively high balance point temperature

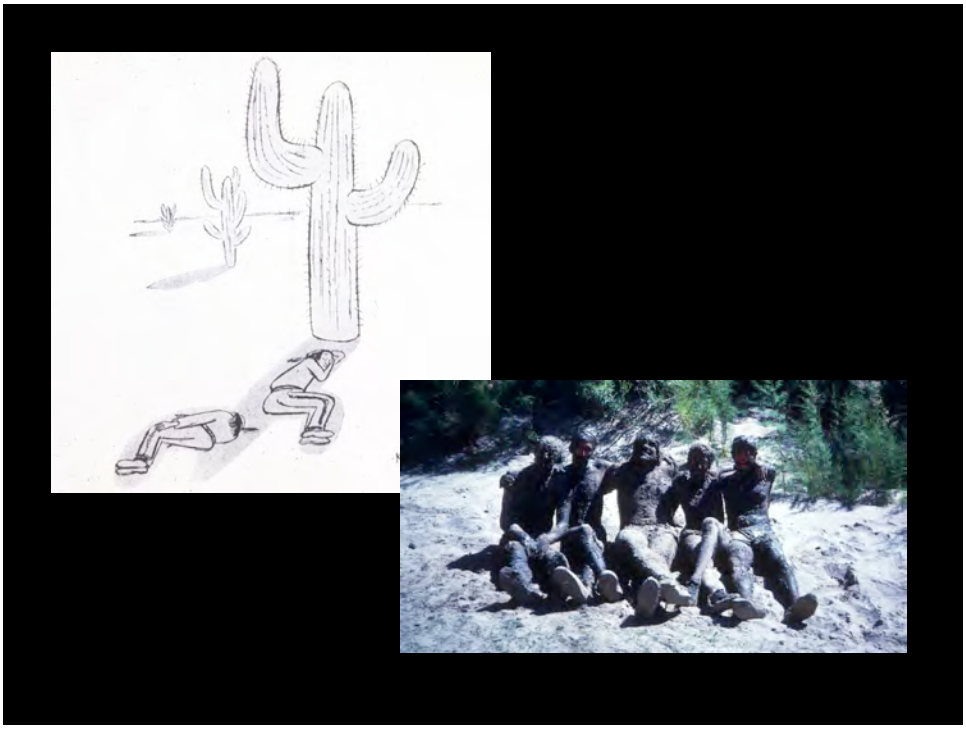
INTERNAL LOAD DOMINATED

- typically larger buildings
- high internal heat gains
- space cooling requirements determined by heat gains from people, lights and equipment within the building
- relatively low balance point temperature


Timberline, Oregon
Tulum, Mexico

Mechanisms for Environmental Adaptation

1. **LOCATION**
   - orientation
   - juxtaposition
   - migration
2. **FORM**
   - shape
   - surface-to-volume ratio *(susceptibility to environmental stress)*
   - envelope & openings
3. **METABOLISM (chemical conversion)**
   - fire
   - evaporation



Greece

Africa

LOCATION

Orientation
Juxtaposition
Migration

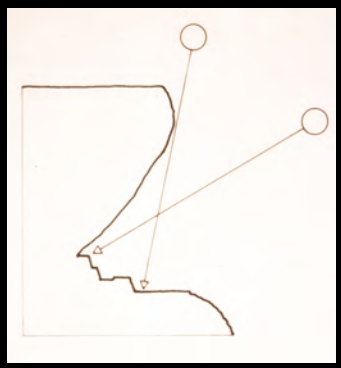
Cliff Palace
Mesa Verde, Colorado

LOCATION

Orientation

Juxtaposition

Migration



LOCATION (dominant paradigm)

Orientation?

Juxtaposition?

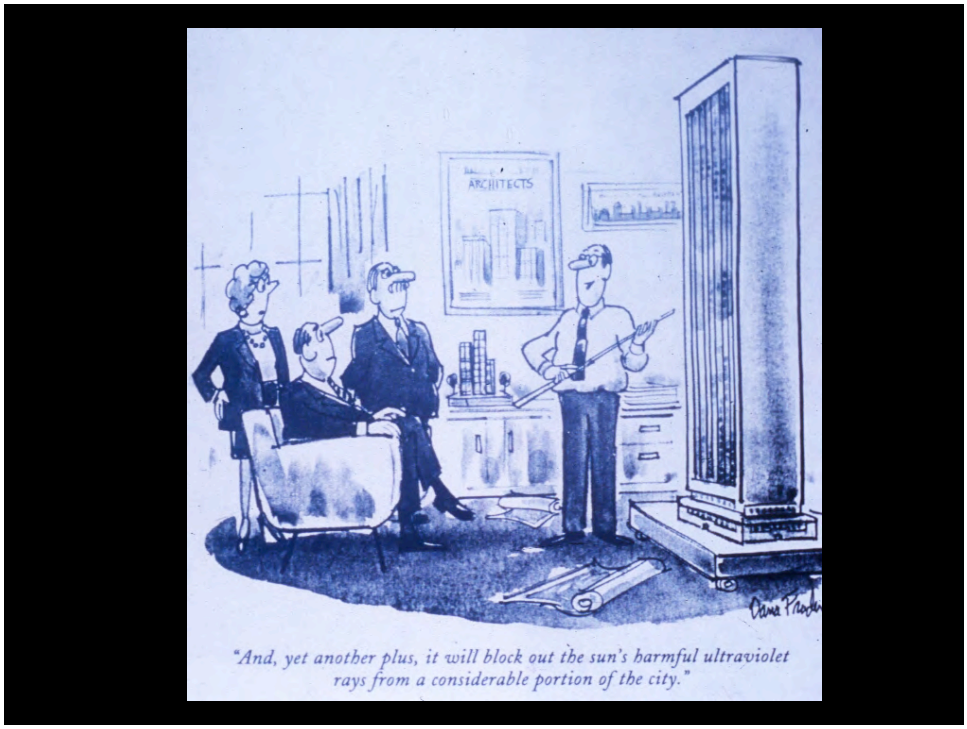
Migration?

FORM (dominant paradigm)

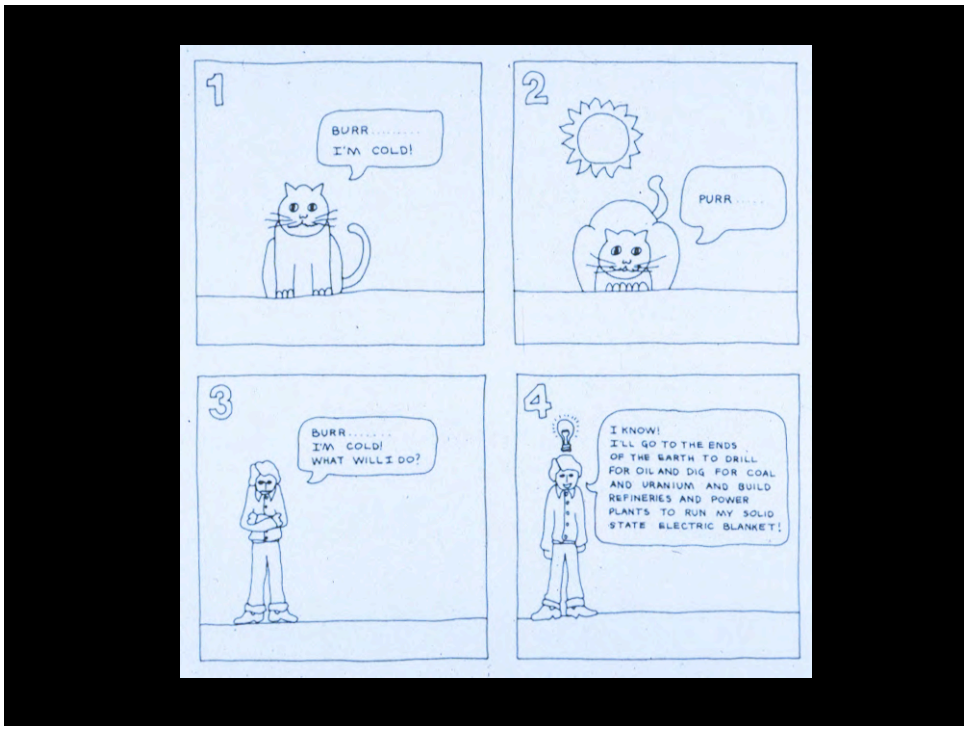
shape?

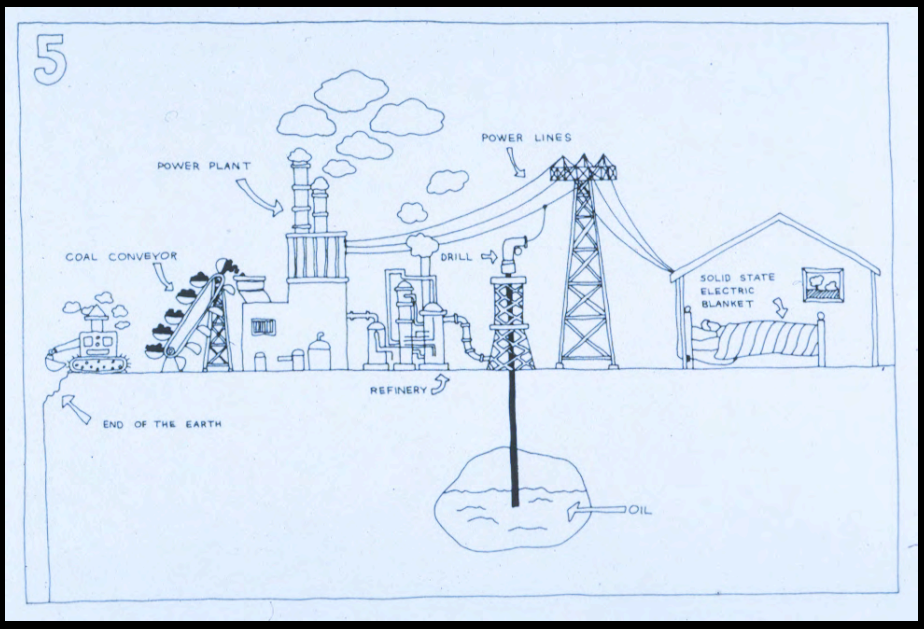
surface-to-volume ratio?

envelope & openings?



"And, yet another plus, it will block out the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays from a considerable portion of the city."





LOCATION

Orientation
Juxtaposition
Migration

FORM

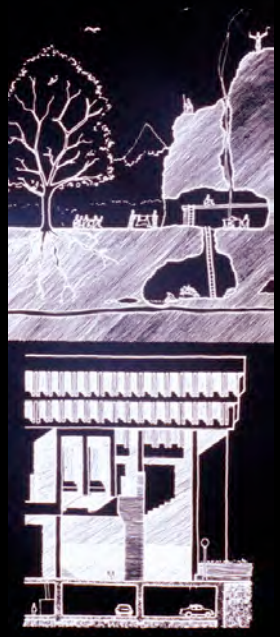
Shape
surface-to-volume ratio
envelope & openings

LOCATION

Orientation

Juxtaposition

Migration



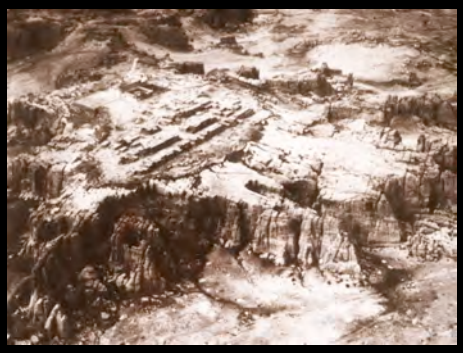
Acoma Pueblo, New Mexico

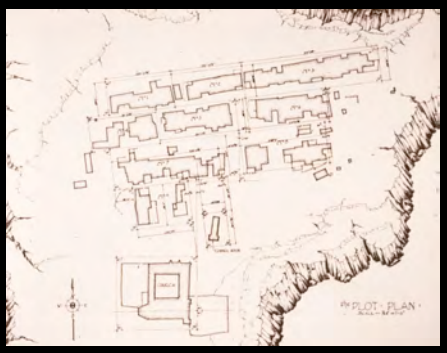
LOCATION

Orientation

Juxtaposition

Migration



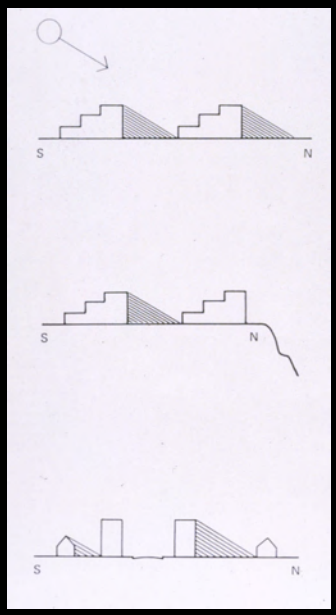


LOCATION

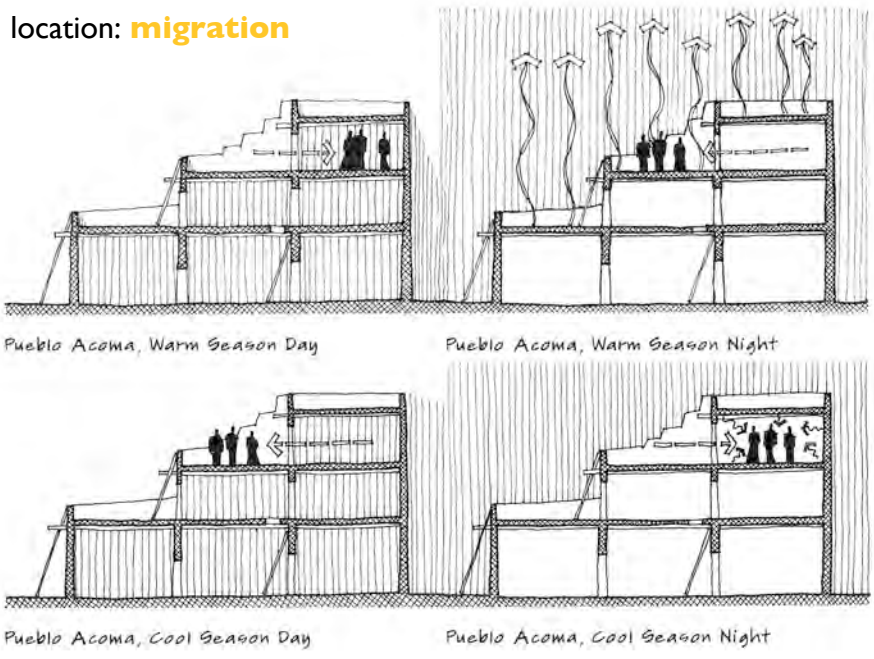
Orientation

Juxtaposition

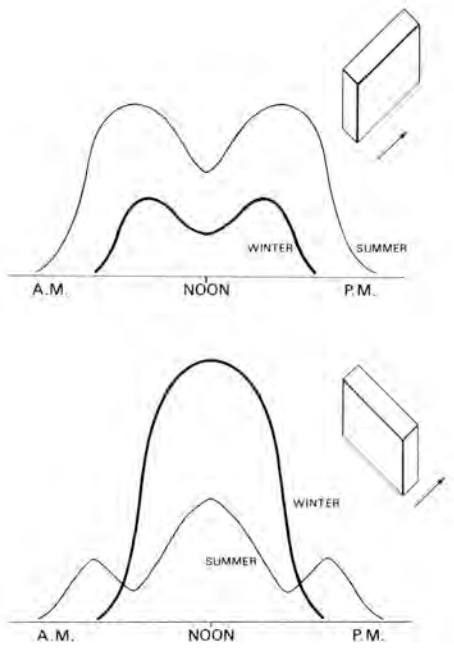
Migration



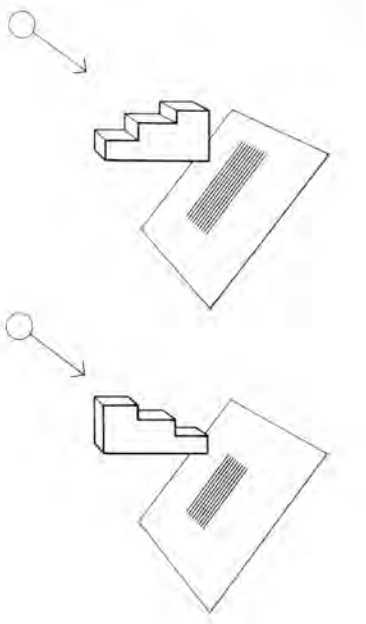
location: **migration**



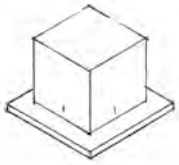
location: **orientation**



location: **orientation**



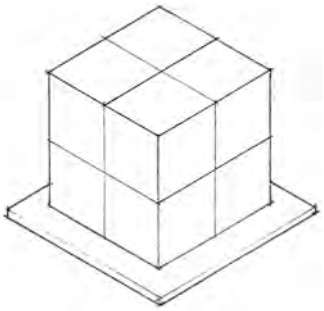
form: **surface-to-volume ratio**



Area = 1 x 1 x 5 = 5

Volume = 1 x 1 x 1 = 1

Surface/Volume = 5/1 = **5**

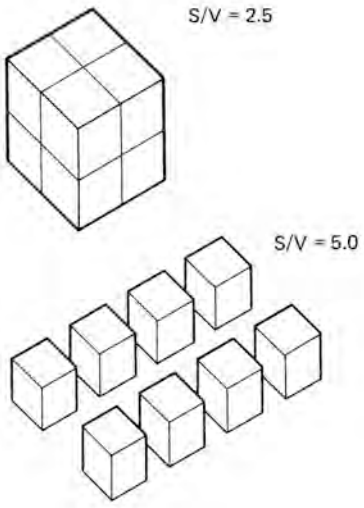


Area = 2 x 2 x 5 = 20

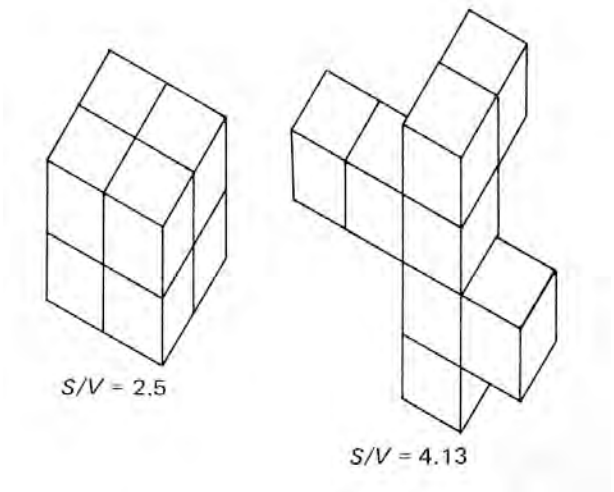
Volume = 2 x 2 x 2 = 8

Surface/Volume = 20/8 = **2.5**

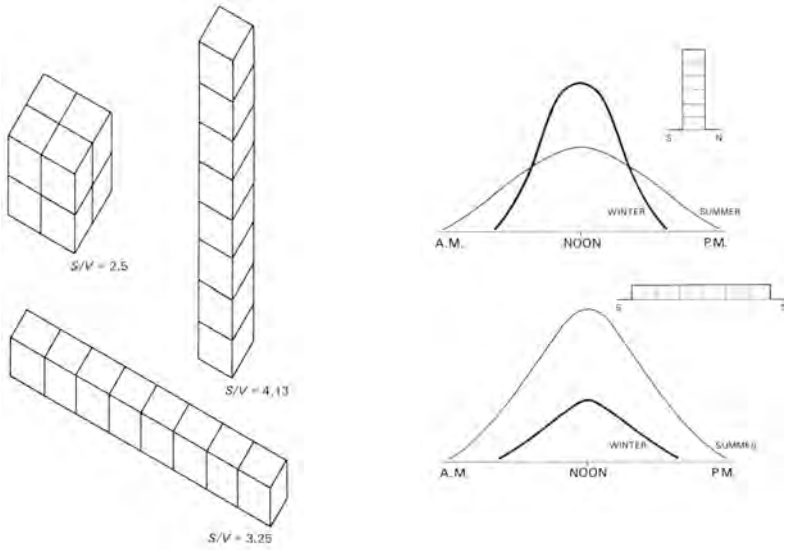
form: **surface-to-volume ratio**



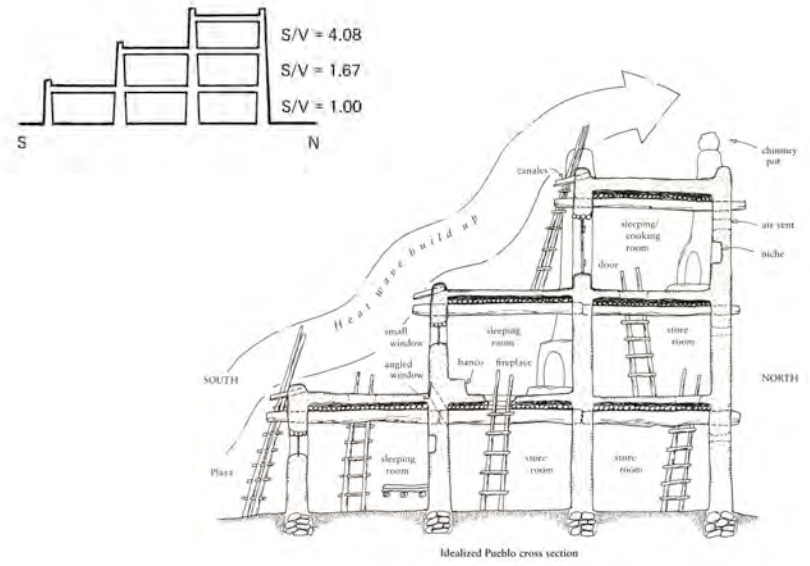
form: **shape**



form: **surface-to-volume ratio**

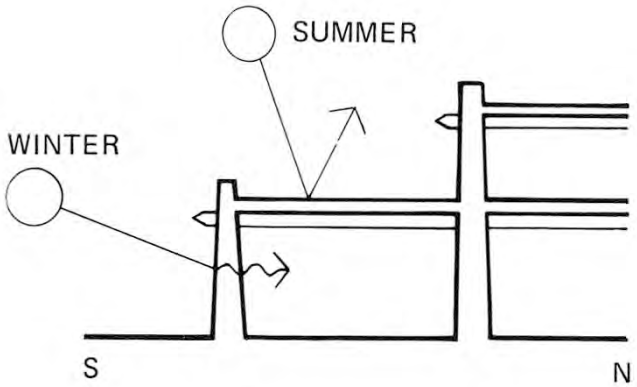


form: **surface-to-volume ratio**



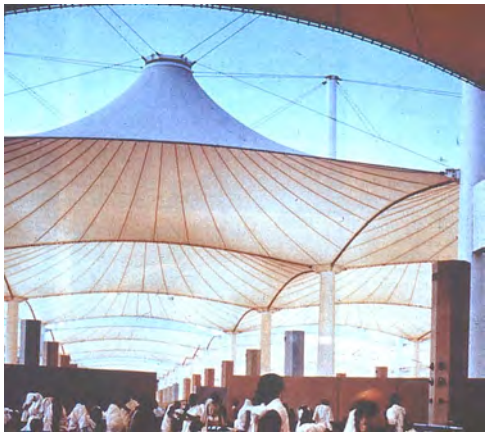
Idealized Pueblo cross section

form: **envelope and openings**

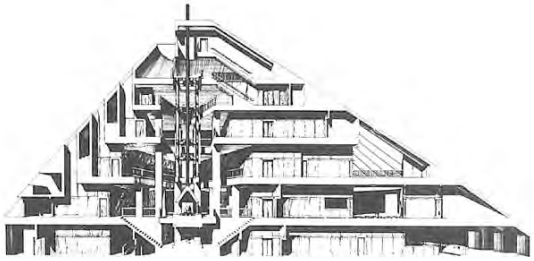


OPEN FRAME

Sioux Tipi: Hailey, Idaho



Airport Terminal at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
SOM Architects



American Heritage Center,
Laramie, Wyoming
Antoine Predock

CLOSED SHELL

La Vereda: Santa Fe, New Mexico
Mazria Architects

Taos Pueblo: Taos, New Mexico

Pueblo Bonito, Chaco Canyon
Northwestern New Mexico

Presbyterian Heart Clinic
Albuquerque, NM
Antoine Predock

The Beach, Albuquerque, NM
Antoine Predock