

Ignorance And Surprise: Science, Society, And Ecological Design

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Considerations on Design of Ecological Architecture

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Abstract. Ecological architecture usually symbolise the sustainability of modern cities. With the improvement of living standard, people have higher requirements for the energy consumption. The sustainable living environment becomes a great research project. This paper introduces the concept and characteristics of ecological architecture, analyses the problems in the development of ecological architecture, presented the basic principles of ecological architecture design and discusses the strategies of ecological architecture design.

Introduction

As the progress of society and the improvement of people's living conditions, the sustainable development strategy has been gradually known by people. The ecological architecture design has become a new idea, the new hot spot and development trend for architectural design. And the ecological architecture design should cause the extensive concern of architects and designers in the field of architectural design.

Ecological architecture, also called green architecture, is defined as the reduction of pollution and resource use and the protection or restoration of ecological processes with the intent of minimizing the impact of the built intervention on the local and global environment [1]. The traditional architecture has concerned itself with problems of structure, form, and aesthetics, or as engineering has with safety and efficiency. The ecological principle in architecture design is an integrated concept, which includes reducing using extra energy in and after the construction process, concerning with customer psychological situation is another important part of the ecological principles and combining with culture element with ecology. This integration implies that the design respects species diversity, minimizes resource depletion, preserves nutrient and water cycles, maintains habitat quality, and attends to all the other preconditions of human and ecosystem health. We need to consciously cultivate an ecologically sound form of design that is consonant with the long-term survival of all species. Ecological design is simply the effective adaptation to and integration with nature's processes. It proceeds from considerations of health and wholeness, and tests its solutions with a careful accounting of their full environmental impacts.

Starting with attempts to unify design and ecology among modernists in the 1930s, this study clarifies ecological design's mixed history up to the end of the cold war in the late 1980s. It is a history that starts with attempts to relaunch the Bauhaus school among environmentally concerned Britons in London and ends in visions about ecological world management on the part of equally concerned Americans in the United States. The key to this diverse history of both designers and ecologists is their shared attempt to unify art and science in order to find practical solutions to environmental problems. In 1937 the famous designer László Moholy-Nagy served as an introduction to the kind of relationships between ecological architecture and science. The ways in which Bauhaus modernists came to adapt ecological reasoning and how the scientists responded are the subject of the first four chapters of this study. The Bauhaus designers were concerned about functionalism in terms of the full human being, including rational, emotional, and environmental needs. New developments in ecological engineering would frame the work of the generation of

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