Urban Imaginaries: How does the Photographer’s Record of the Urban Environment Influence a Way of Seeing that is Useful for an Architect’s Response to Place

CRAFTING URBAN IMAGINARIES: HOW DOES THE PHOTOGRAPHER’S RECORD OF THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT INFLUENCE A WAY OF SEEING THAT IS USEFUL FOR AN ARCHITECT’S RESPONSE TO PLACE?

Autor(es):
Rodgers, N. (Nia)

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Resumen
This dissertation aims to examine how a photographer’s way of seeing urban landscape is communicated in photographic works and interpreted by its audience, in order to discuss how photography can be used as a tool to analyse the urban environment for architecture and city planning. This essay explores the relationship between viewing and the viewed, visual culture and collective perception, static snapshots and a rapidly changing urban disposition. By unpacking philosophical notions surrounding the viewing of a photograph, such as subjectivity, ontology, aesthetic theory and hermeneutics, this investigation evaluates fundamental principles behind how we see the world and explores how we can be manipulated or influenced by photography to apply these principles to urban design concepts and strategies. The impact that photography has had upon societies’ development as well as the moral and ethical weight it may carry, is scrutinised. Research has been drawn from theorists such as Walter Be...

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Urban architecture of old towns. He visited the old cities of Ahmadabad and looked at the buildings in terms of indoor and outdoor environment. He studied the havelis or country houses of the pol or neighborhood with narrow winding streets, building shading building, shaded courtyards, and various elements of environmental control. In India, the analysis of sun and wind was the first step in his designs. He made numerous visits to the Chandigarh site. The vast fields dotted with a few mango trees and the immense presence of the Himalayas in the distance had a great influence on le Corbusiers thinking. Inspired by the nature of the site and beyond, he decided that the capitol complex would be his offerings to the Himalayas. Urban ecosystems are complex and diverse networks of the human and non-human, the built and un-built, and multiple ways of knowing and producing knowledge are integral to holistic learning. Urban forests and tree places are essential learning environments with opportunities for using and uniting alternative models of education, community outreach and citizen engagement. Different ways of knowing and producing knowledge are becoming more widely accepted (and necessary) in urban forestry. We are seeing more in urban forestry that students are driven by transdisciplinary and problem-based learning. Thus, the way we learn and subsequently teach is an important aspect of how we gather knowledge to apply to our work tasks.