

6 TV's Design Principles from T'ai Ch'i

Dr.Thesis: A Theory of Integration in Design and Planning Based on the Concept of Complementarity. UC Berkeley, 1987

Book: City and Nature... an Integrated Whole, 2000

Book: Shaping the Future, 2016 (<https://notendur.hi.is/tv/> under BOOKS)

6.1 Components of the T'ai Ch'i Symbol

6.2 I. Wholeness appears as a Circle

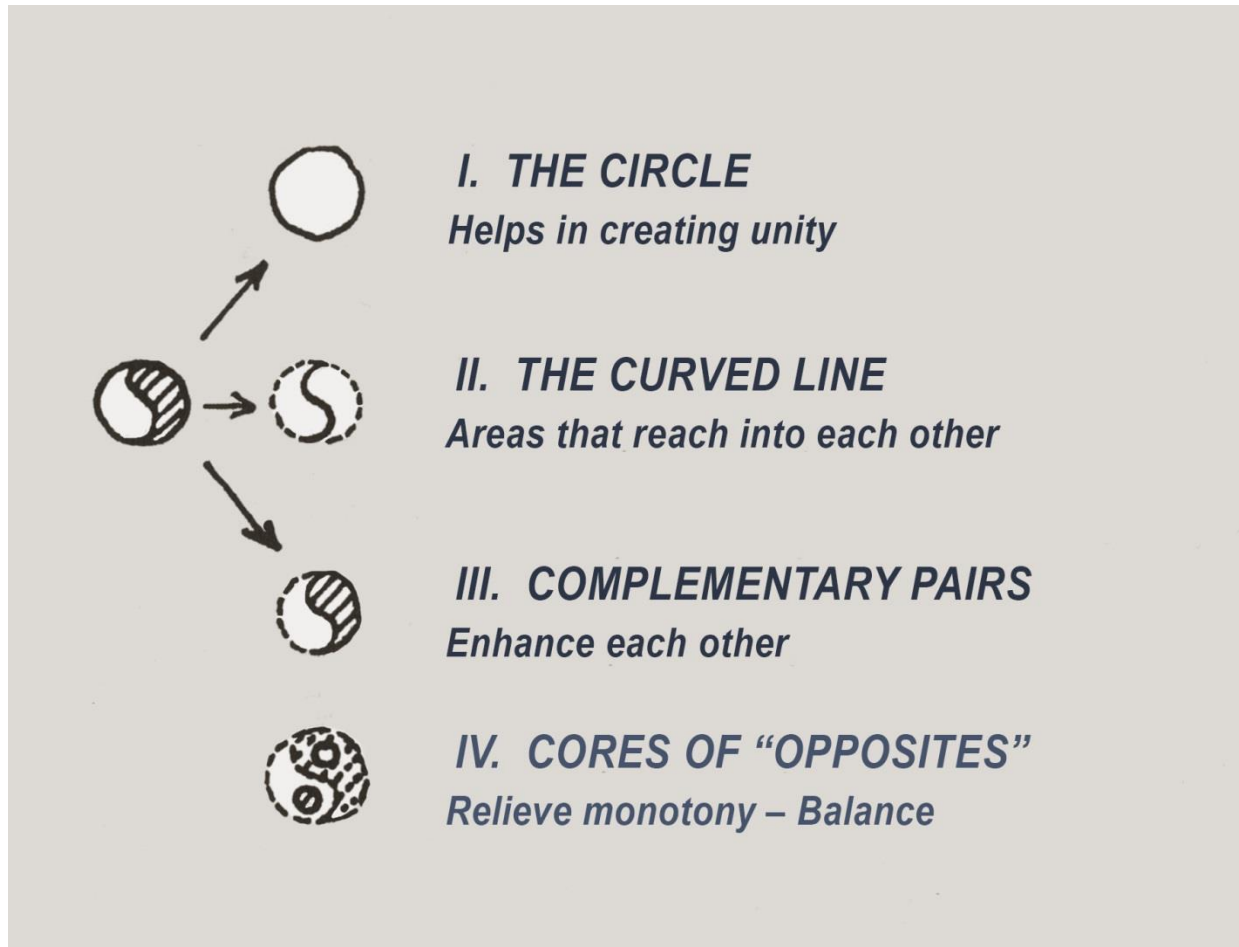
6.3 II. Dynamism; a S-formed line

6.4 III. Complementary features

6.5 IV. Cores of the opposite areas

6.6 *Definitions*

6.1 Components of the T'ai Ch'i Symbol



***The T'ai Ch'i symbol
consists of four form
principles (ShFut p.118)***

6.2 I. Wholeness appears as a **Circle**



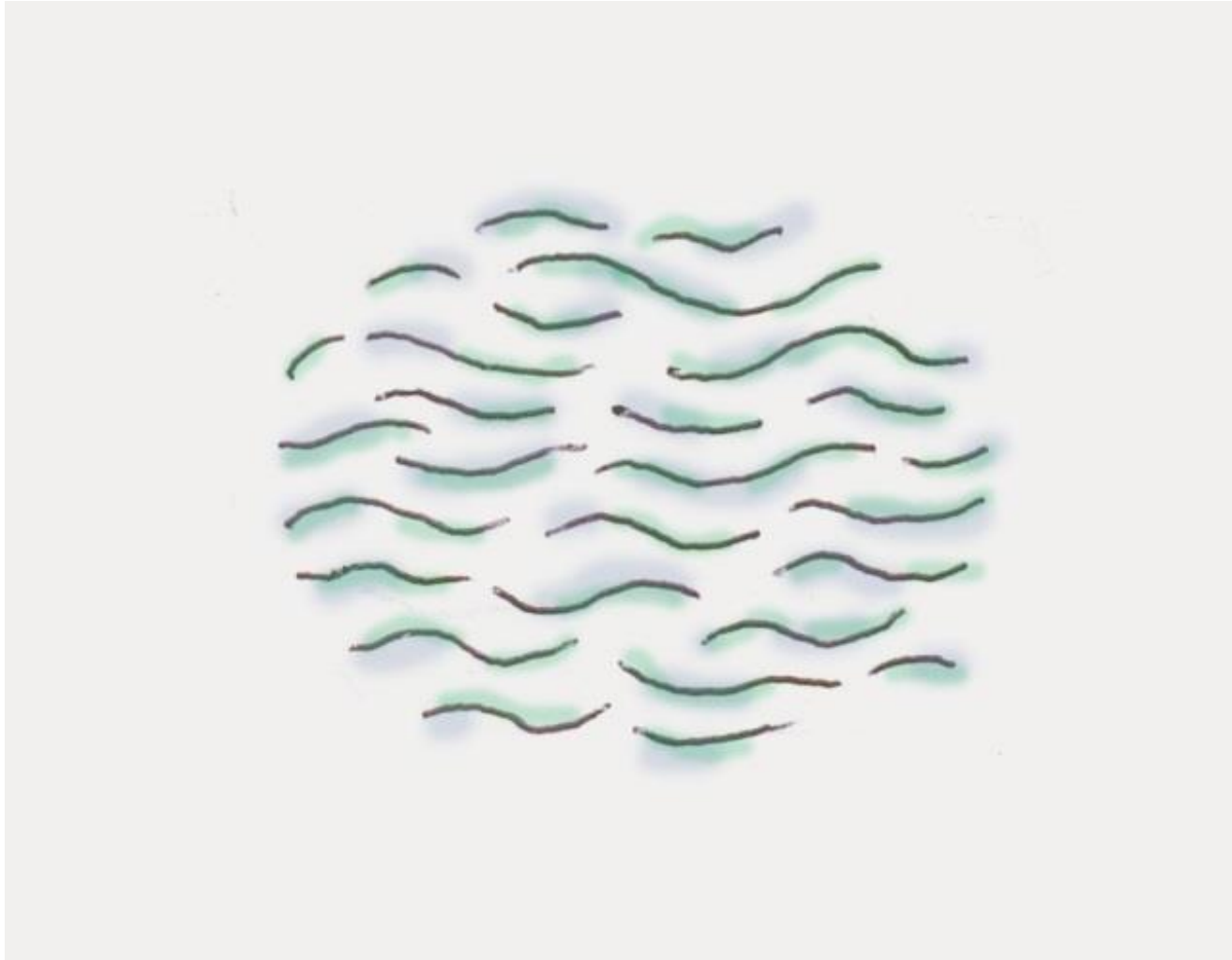
Form-Principle I:
Circle

*Lets cities e.g. be
dense...*

*... and shortens
distances*

*(This, and following
figures: ShFut p.120)*

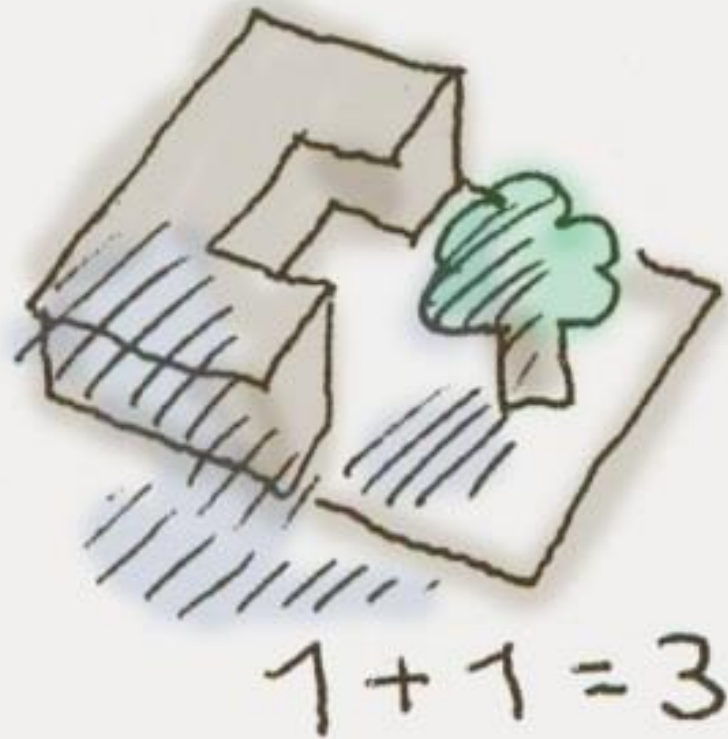
6.3 II. Dynamism; a *S*-formed line



Form-Principle II:
Dynamic Shapes

*Curved forms,
Soft forms,
and in flux*

6.4 III. Complementary features



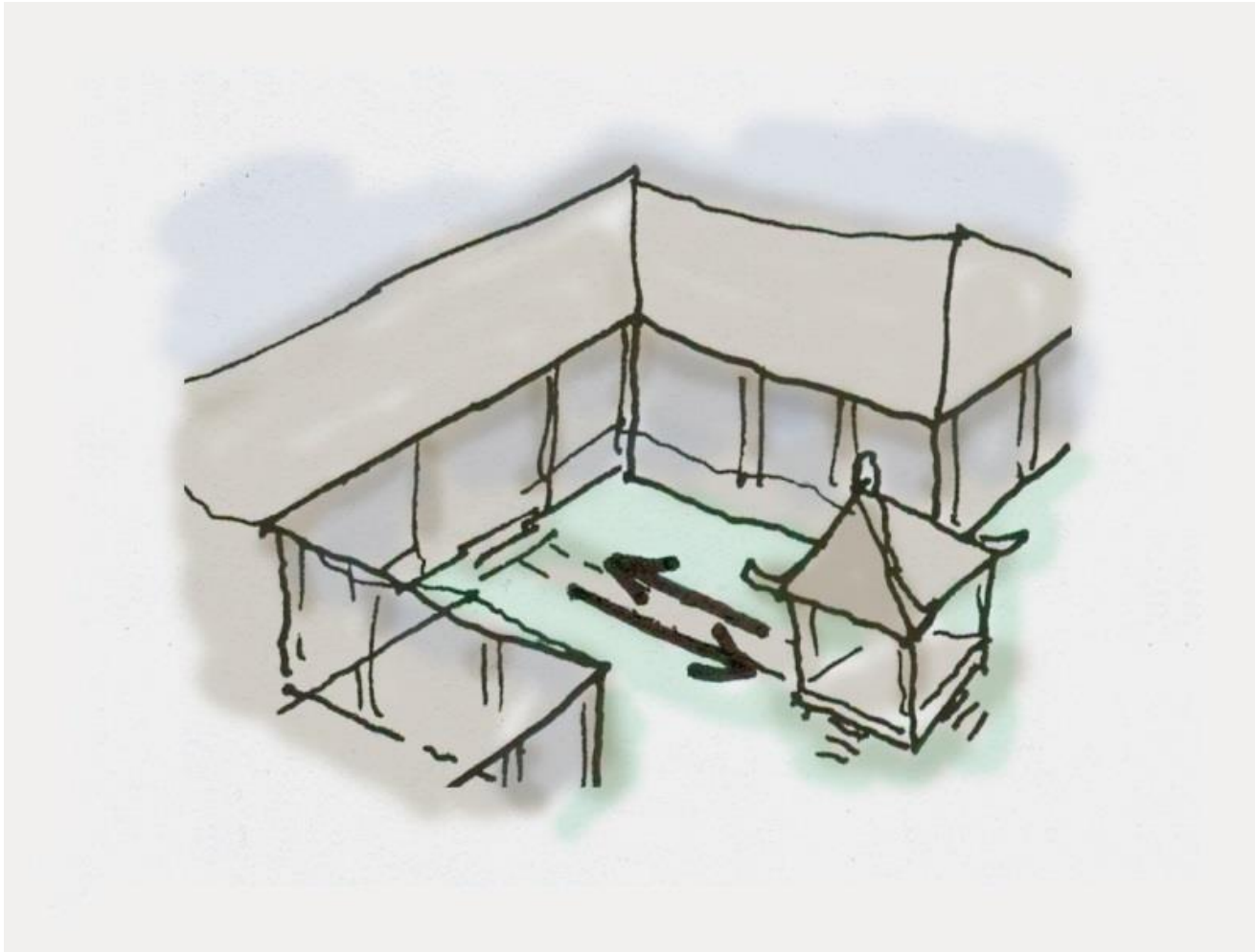
Form-Principle III:
*Complementary
features*

House+Garden:

One whole

*(An additional
value created)*

6.5 IV. *Cores* of the opposite areas



Form-Principle IV:

Cores of the opposite areas

Cores of activity of other area, placed in opposite area

A house-core in a garden helps to link the house to the garden

Definitions for: *Theory of Integration in Design and Planning Based on the Concept of Complementarity, 1987*

Complementarity: *If two aspects are **designed to work together**, e.g., city and nature, **they enhance each other** so that an extra value is produced*

Integration: *Most planning starts out with separated features
There is **a need for integrating** such plans into **wholes***

Interface area: *An area **designed to connect areas**, like a coastal-area **designed to connect** ocean- and land-areas*