Arcology

Nicholas Simos and Owen Stallings

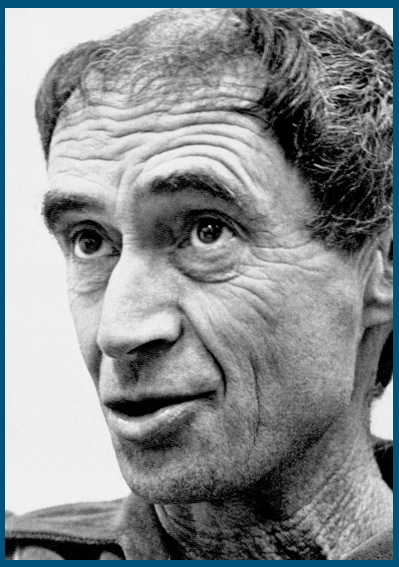
Overview

- History
- Implementation
- Pros
- Cons

History

The term was coined in 1969 by architect Paolo Soleri

The concept was created to be a mix of residential, agricultural, and commercial facilities in which humans would have little environmental impact.



The term was coined in 1969 by architect Paolo Soleri, who believed that a completed arcology would provide space for a variety of residential, commercial, and agricultural facilities while minimizing individual human environmental impact.

Implementation

Real world implementation of arcology is not as far away as it may seem and places like Saudi Arabia are at the forefront of this new architecture with their 4 futuristic cities. Some of these cities are not even 20 years away from completion.

- Neom Resort

The implementation does not come cheap for these structures as this resort is going to cost 500 B to make and countless more for maintenance.

Implementation

The plan for implementation of these things is usually to phase permanent residents into living there and use the rest for tourism.

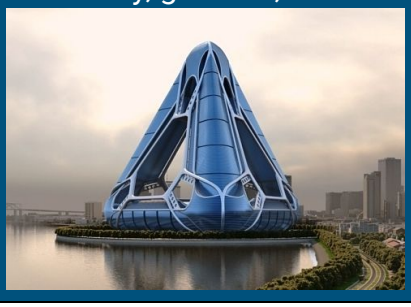
- Trojena

Pros

Arcology structures can create carbon neutral economies because it would eliminate need for transportations like cars that release carbon .

They would be able to find a better and cleaner way to use resources efficiently.

They would be able to easily make wind turbines, water recovery, gardens, and more.



The structure is designed to expand the horizon of sustainability and will seek LEED certification.
It will eliminate the need for cars within the urban structure, and thus becomes a carbon neutral entity. Internal electric transport links, vertical and horizontal, create a pedestrian-friendly community,
Some of these elements are secured wind turbines, fresh water recovery and storage systems, passive glazing system, sky garden heating/cooling vents, grey water treatment, solar array banding panels, and river based water turbines.

you will join world-leading talents; a global community of visionary minds and adventurous spirits, brought together by the chance to make history.

No roads, cars or emissions, it will run on 100% renewable energy and 95% of land will be preserved for nature. People's health and wellbeing will be prioritized over transportation and infrastructure, unlike traditional cities.

Pros

There would be more job opportunities us innovate and create these new eco-cities

95% of nature outside of these cities will be preserved.

The health of the community inside thes eco-cities will prioritised over infrastructure.

Summary

We are for this technology because it will help slow global warming and make our planet more enjoyable to live on by offering crazy experiences. It is also a positive to the planet because of the hugh step architecture has to take in order to make these structures.

Cons

Would take a huge feat of engineering to build most of the cities.

The cost would be huge and might not be worth it.

Cons

It could lead to a crowded skyline and might become a tourist attraction that only the rich can afford

It might be an inefficient transition from normal cities to Arcology cities which could be bad for the economy

https://www.yankodesign.com/2009/08/17/heavenly-abode/

https://keep.lib.asu.edu/items/133644