

A PATTERN LANGUAGE

TOWNS • BUILDINGS • CONSTRUCTION

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SUMMARY OF THE LANGUAGE

A pattern language has the structure of a network. This is explained fully in *The Timeless Way of Building*. However, when we use the network of a language, we always use it as a *sequence*, going through the patterns, moving always from the larger patterns to the smaller, always from the ones which create structures, to the ones which then embellish those structures, and then to those which embellish the embellishments. . . .

Since the language is in truth a network, there is no one sequence which perfectly captures it. But the sequence which follows, captures the broad sweep of the full network; in doing so, it follows a line, dips down, dips up again, and follows an irregular course, a little like a needle following a tapestry.

The sequence of patterns is both a summary of the language, and at the same time, an index to the patterns. If you read through the sentences which connect the groups of patterns to one another, you will get an overview of the whole language. And once you get this overview, you will then be able to find the patterns which are relevant to your own project.

And finally, as we shall explain in the next section, this sequence of patterns is also the "base map," from

SUMMARY OF THE LANGUAGE

which you can make a language for your own project, by choosing the patterns which are most useful to you, and leaving them more or less in the order that you find them printed here.



We begin with that part of the language which defines a town or community. These patterns can never be "designed" or "built" in one fell swoop—but patient piecemeal growth, designed in such a way that every individual act is always helping to create or generate these larger global patterns, will, slowly and surely, over the years, make a community that has these global patterns in it.

1. INDEPENDENT REGIONS

within each region work toward those regional policies which will protect the land and mark the limits of the cities;

2. THE DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS

3. CITY COUNTRY FINGERS

4. AGRICULTURAL VALLEYS

5. LACE OF COUNTRY STREETS

6. COUNTRY TOWNS

7. THE COUNTRYSIDE

SUMMARY OF THE LANGUAGE

through city policies, encourage the piecemeal formation of those major structures which define the city;

8. MOSAIC OF SUBCULTURES

9. SCATTERED WORK

10. MAGIC OF THE CITY

11. LOCAL TRANSPORT AREAS

build up these larger city patterns from the grass roots, through action essentially controlled by two levels of self-governing communities, which exist as physically identifiable places;

12. COMMUNITY OF 7000

13. SUBCULTURE BOUNDARY

14. IDENTIFIABLE NEIGHBORHOOD

15. NEIGHBORHOOD BOUNDARY

connect communities to one another by encouraging the growth of the following networks;

16. WEB OF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

17. RING ROADS

18. NETWORK OF LEARNING

19. WEB OF SHOPPING

20. MINI-BUSES

establish community and neighborhood policy to control the character of the local environment according to the following fundamental principles;

21. FOUR-STORY LIMIT

SUMMARY OF THE LANGUAGE

22. NINE PER CENT PARKING

23. PARALLEL ROADS

24. SACRED SITES

25. ACCESS TO WATER

26. LIFE CYCLE

27. MEN AND WOMEN

both in the neighborhoods and the communities, and in between them, in the boundaries, encourage the formation of local centers;

28. ECCENTRIC NUCLEUS

29. DENSITY RINGS

30. ACTIVITY NODES

31. PROMENADE

32. SHOPPING STREET

33. NIGHT LIFE

34. INTERCHANGE

around these centers, provide for the growth of housing in the form of clusters, based on face-to-face human groups;

35. HOUSEHOLD MIX

36. DEGREES OF PUBLICNESS

37. HOUSE CLUSTER

38. ROW HOUSES

39. HOUSING HILL

40. OLD PEOPLE EVERYWHERE

SUMMARY OF THE LANGUAGE

between the house clusters, around the centers, and especially in the boundaries between neighborhoods, encourage the formation of work communities;

41. WORK COMMUNITY
42. INDUSTRIAL RIBBON
43. UNIVERSITY AS A MARKETPLACE
44. LOCAL TOWN HALL
45. NECKLACE OF COMMUNITY PROJECTS
46. MARKET OF MANY SHOPS
47. HEALTH CENTER
48. HOUSING IN BETWEEN

between the house clusters and work communities, allow the local road and path network to grow informally, piecemeal;

49. LOOPED LOCAL ROADS
50. T JUNCTIONS
51. GREEN STREETS
52. NETWORK OF PATHS AND CARS
53. MAIN GATEWAYS
54. ROAD CROSSING
55. RAISED WALK
56. BIKE PATHS AND RACKS
57. CHILDREN IN THE CITY

SUMMARY OF THE LANGUAGE

in the communities and neighborhoods, provide public open land where people can relax, rub shoulders and renew themselves;

- 58. CARNIVAL
- 59. QUIET BACKS
- 60. ACCESSIBLE GREEN
- 61. SMALL PUBLIC SQUARES
- 62. HIGH PLACES
- 63. DANCING IN THE STREET
- 64. POOLS AND STREAMS
- 65. BIRTH PLACES
- 66. HOLY GROUND

in each house cluster and work community, provide the smaller bits of common land, to provide for local versions of the same needs;

- 67. COMMON LAND
- 68. CONNECTED PLAY
- 69. PUBLIC OUTDOOR ROOM
- 70. GRAVE SITES
- 71. STILL WATER
- 72. LOCAL SPORTS
- 73. ADVENTURE PLAYGROUND
- 74. ANIMALS

within the framework of the common land, the clusters, and the work communities encourage transformation of

SUMMARY OF THE LANGUAGE

the smallest independent social institutions: the families, workgroups, and gathering places. The family, in all its forms;

75. THE FAMILY

76. HOUSE FOR A SMALL FAMILY

77. HOUSE FOR A COUPLE

78. HOUSE FOR ONE PERSON

79. YOUR OWN HOME

the workgroups, including all kinds of workshops and offices and even children's learning groups;

80. SELF-GOVERNING WORKSHOPS
AND OFFICES

81. SMALL SERVICES WITHOUT RED TAPE

82. OFFICE CONNECTIONS

83. MASTER AND APPRENTICES

84. TEENAGE SOCIETY

85. SHOPFRONT SCHOOLS

86. CHILDREN'S HOME

the local shops and gathering places.

87. INDIVIDUALLY OWNED SHOPS

88. STREET CAFE

89. CORNER GROCERY

90. BEER HALL

91. TRAVELER'S INN

92. BUS STOP

SUMMARY OF THE LANGUAGE

93. FOOD STANDS

94. SLEEPING IN PUBLIC

This completes the global patterns which define a town or a community. We now start that part of the language which gives shape to groups of buildings, and individual buildings, on the land, in three dimensions. These are the patterns which can be "designed" or "built"—the patterns which define the individual buildings and the space between buildings; where we are dealing for the first time with patterns that are under the control of individuals or small groups of individuals, who are able to build the patterns all at once.

The first group of patterns helps to lay out the overall arrangement of a group of buildings: the height and number of these buildings, the entrances to the site, main parking areas, and lines of movement through the complex;

95. BUILDING COMPLEX

96. NUMBER OF STORIES

97. SHIELDED PARKING

98. CIRCULATION REALMS

99. MAIN BUILDING

100. PEDESTRIAN STREET

101. BUILDING THOROUGHFARE

102. FAMILY OF ENTRANCES

103. SMALL PARKING LOTS

SUMMARY OF THE LANGUAGE

fix the position of individual buildings on the site, within the complex, one by one, according to the nature of the site, the trees, the sun: this is one of the most important moments in the language;

104. SITE REPAIR

105. SOUTH FACING OUTDOORS

106. POSITIVE OUTDOOR SPACE

107. WINGS OF LIGHT

108. CONNECTED BUILDINGS

109. LONG THIN HOUSE

within the buildings' wings, lay out the entrances, the gardens, courtyards, roofs, and terraces: shape both the volume of the buildings and the volume of the space between the buildings at the same time—remembering that indoor space and outdoor space, yin and yang, must always get their shape together;

110. MAIN ENTRANCE

111. HALF-HIDDEN GARDEN

112. ENTRANCE TRANSITION

113. CAR CONNECTION

114. HIERARCHY OF OPEN SPACE

115. COURTYARDS WHICH LIVE

116. CASCADE OF ROOFS

117. SHELTERING ROOF

118. ROOF GARDEN

SUMMARY OF THE LANGUAGE

when the major parts of buildings and the outdoor areas have been given their rough shape, it is the right time to give more detailed attention to the paths and squares between the buildings;

- 119. ARCADES
- 120. PATHS AND GOALS
- 121. PATH SHAPE
- 122. BUILDING FRONTS
- 123. PEDESTRIAN DENSITY
- 124. ACTIVITY POCKETS
- 125. STAIR SEATS
- 126. SOMETHING ROUGHLY IN THE
MIDDLE

now, with the paths fixed, we come back to the buildings: within the various wings of any one building, work out the fundamental gradients of space, and decide how the movement will connect the spaces in the gradients;

- 127. INTIMACY GRADIENT
- 128. INDOOR SUNLIGHT
- 129. COMMON AREAS AT THE HEART
- 130. ENTRANCE ROOM
- 131. THE FLOW THROUGH ROOMS
- 132. SHORT PASSAGES
- 133. STAIRCASE AS A STAGE
- 134. ZEN VIEW
- 135. TAPESTRY OF LIGHT AND DARK

SUMMARY OF THE LANGUAGE

within the framework of the wings and their internal gradients of space and movement, define the most important areas and rooms. First, for a house;

136. COUPLE'S REALM

137. CHILDREN'S REALM

138. SLEEPING TO THE EAST

139. FARMHOUSE KITCHEN

140. PRIVATE TERRACE ON THE STREET

141. A ROOM OF ONE'S OWN

142. SEQUENCE OF SITTING SPACES

143. BED CLUSTER

144. BATHING ROOM

145. BULK STORAGE

then the same for offices, workshops, and public buildings;

146. FLEXIBLE OFFICE SPACE

147. COMMUNAL EATING

148. SMALL WORK GROUPS

149. RECEPTION WELCOMES YOU

150. A PLACE TO WAIT

151. SMALL MEETING ROOMS

152. HALF-PRIVATE OFFICE

add those small outbuildings which must be slightly independent from the main structure, and put in the access from the upper stories to the street and gardens;

SUMMARY OF THE LANGUAGE

- 153. ROOMS TO RENT
- 154. TEENAGER'S COTTAGE
- 155. OLD AGE COTTAGE
- 156. SETTLED WORK
- 157. HOME WORKSHOP
- 158. OPEN STAIRS

prepare to knit the inside of the building to the outside, by treating the edge between the two as a place in its own right, and making human details there;

- 159. LIGHT ON TWO SIDES OF EVERY ROOM
- 160. BUILDING EDGE
- 161. SUNNY PLACE
- 162. NORTH FACE
- 163. OUTDOOR ROOM
- 164. STREET WINDOWS
- 165. OPENING TO THE STREET
- 166. GALLERY SURROUND
- 167. SIX-FOOT BALCONY
- 168. CONNECTION TO THE EARTH

decide on the arrangement of the gardens, and the places in the gardens;

- 169. TERRACED SLOPE
- 170. FRUIT TREES
- 171. TREE PLACES

SUMMARY OF THE LANGUAGE

172. GARDEN GROWING WILD

173. GARDEN WALL

174. TRELLISED WALK

175. GREENHOUSE

176. GARDEN SEAT

177. VEGETABLE GARDEN

178. COMPOST

go back to the inside of the building and attach the necessary minor rooms and alcoves to complete the main rooms;

179. ALCOVES

180. WINDOW PLACE

181. THE FIRE

182. EATING ATMOSPHERE

183. WORKSPACE ENCLOSURE

184. COOKING LAYOUT

185. SITTING CIRCLE

186. COMMUNAL SLEEPING

187. MARRIAGE BED

188. BED ALCOVE

189. DRESSING ROOM

fine tune the shape and size of rooms and alcoves to make them precise and buildable;

190. CEILING HEIGHT VARIETY

SUMMARY OF THE LANGUAGE

- 191. THE SHAPE OF INDOOR SPACE
- 192. WINDOWS OVERLOOKING LIFE
- 193. HALF-OPEN WALL
- 194. INTERIOR WINDOWS
- 195. STAIRCASE VOLUME
- 196. CORNER DOORS

give all the walls some depth, wherever there are to be alcoves, windows, shelves, closets, or seats;

- 197. THICK WALLS
- 198. CLOSETS BETWEEN ROOMS
- 199. SUNNY COUNTER
- 200. OPEN SHELVES
- 201. WAIST-HIGH SHELF
- 202. BUILT-IN SEATS
- 203. CHILD CAVES
- 204. SECRET PLACE

At this stage, you have a complete design for an individual building. If you have followed the patterns given, you have a scheme of spaces, either marked on the ground, with stakes, or on a piece of paper, accurate to the nearest foot or so. You know the height of rooms, the rough size and position of windows and doors, and you know roughly how the roofs of the building, and the gardens are laid out.

The next, and last part of the language, tells how to

SUMMARY OF THE LANGUAGE

make a buildable building directly from this rough scheme of spaces, and tells you how to build it, in detail.

Before you lay out structural details, establish a philosophy of structure which will let the structure grow directly from your plans and your conception of the buildings;

205. STRUCTURE FOLLOWS SOCIAL SPACES

206. EFFICIENT STRUCTURE

207. GOOD MATERIALS

208. GRADUAL STIFFENING

within this philosophy of structure, on the basis of the plans which you have made, work out the complete structural layout; this is the last thing you do on paper, before you actually start to build;

209. ROOF LAYOUT

210. FLOOR AND CEILING LAYOUT

211. THICKENING THE OUTER WALLS

212. COLUMNS AT THE CORNERS

213. FINAL COLUMN DISTRIBUTION

put stakes in the ground to mark the columns on the site, and start erecting the main frame of the building according to the layout of these stakes;

214. ROOT FOUNDATIONS

215. GROUND FLOOR SLAB

216. BOX COLUMNS

SUMMARY OF THE LANGUAGE

217. PERIMETER BEAMS

218. WALL MEMBRANES

219. FLOOR-CEILING VAULTS

220. ROOF VAULTS

within the main frame of the building, fix the exact positions for openings—the doors and windows—and frame these openings;

221. NATURAL DOORS AND WINDOWS

222. LOW SILL

223. DEEP REVEALS

224. LOW DOORWAY

225. FRAMES AS THICKENED EDGES

as you build the main frame and its openings, put in the following subsidiary patterns where they are appropriate;

226. COLUMN PLACE

227. COLUMN CONNECTION

228. STAIR VAULT

229. DUCT SPACE

230. RADIANT HEAT

231. DORMER WINDOWS

232. ROOF CAPS

put in the surfaces and indoor details;

233. FLOOR SURFACE

234. LAPPED OUTSIDE WALLS

SUMMARY OF THE LANGUAGE

- 235. SOFT INSIDE WALLS
- 236. WINDOWS WHICH OPEN WIDE
- 237. SOLID DOORS WITH GLASS
- 238. FILTERED LIGHT
- 239. SMALL PANES
- 240. HALF-INCH TRIM

build outdoor details to finish the outdoors as fully as the indoor spaces;

- 241. SEAT SPOTS
- 242. FRONT DOOR BENCH
- 243. SITTING WALL
- 244. CANVAS ROOFS
- 245. RAISED FLOWERS
- 246. CLIMBING PLANTS
- 247. PAVING WITH CRACKS BETWEEN
THE STONES
- 248. SOFT TILE AND BRICK

complete the building with ornament and light and color and your own things;

- 249. ORNAMENT
- 250. WARM COLORS
- 251. DIFFERENT CHAIRS
- 252. POOLS OF LIGHT
- 253. THINGS FROM YOUR LIFE