The research that explicitly referred to the vernacular included three journal sources that all called for a look at the common people’s design for a way to design for the future. Vellinga’s articles “The Inventiveness of Tradition: Vernacular Architecture and the Future” and “Anthropology and the Challenges of Sustainable Architecture” branch off from the common theme in the third article in that he calls for a look not only to architecture that is particularly old, but to the new vernacular (“The Inventiveness of Tradition: Vernacular Architecture and the Future” 116). This new vernacular refers to the buildings that are built by the common people today, which may not be as traditional looking as it uses the new materials.

The purpose of including the in-text citation is to explain the view of the author of two of the articles that dealt with research on the vernacular architecture as compared to the third article’s author. The sentence becomes slightly busy by the use of too many long article names at the beginning of the sentence. Another issue is the incomplete information on what the new materials are in the last sentence. Overall the confusion could be fixed by possibly breaking up the citation sentence as it is written now into two smaller sentences.

The research that explicitly referred to the vernacular included three journal sources that all called for a look at the common people’s design for a way to design for the future. Vellinga’s articles, “The Inventiveness of Tradition: Vernacular Architecture and the Future” and “Anthropology and the Challenges of Sustainable Architecture”, branch off from the common theme in the third article by Kahn, “Sethi Haveli, an Indigenous Model for 21st Century ‘Green Architecture’.” Vellinga calls for a look not only to architecture that is particularly old, but to the new vernacular (“The Inventiveness” 116). This new vernacular refers to the buildings that are built by the common people today, which may not be as traditional looking as it uses the new materials of today’s society. These materials include reinforced concrete and standardized construction components such as CMU (Concrete Masonry Units) and sheet metal.

The new sentences that I created to simplify and explain points added dramatically to how the whole body is understood. In the original there was a lack of clarity, but when the citation sentence was split into two there was more room to explain the point that was being made. In the end of the section, the addition of a clarifying sentence works well to let the reader know exactly what materials are considered in the category of ‘new materials’. These revisions will allow the paper as a whole to be more coherent.
The other article on the vernacular, “Sethi Haveli, an Indigenous Model for 21st Century ‘Green Architecture’” by Khan, does call for the use of materials native to their locations. Khan advocates for the use of local materials that for centuries have been used to achieve thermal comfort without the use of mechanical systems such as heating and cooling (86). Kahn’s article gives a case study on the Allah Buksh Sethi Haveli which was constructed in 1898 in Peshawar in which he describes how each aspect of the structure works together to create thermal comfort zones (87-97). In his conclusion he gives specific suggestions to apply to new buildings that could become less reliant on mechanical system to maintain comfort in a space such as the reintroduction of courtyards and the location of windows (Kahn 97). Kahn’s article unlike the others gives this explicit set of solutions to the sustainable design problem.

Evaluation 2:

The purpose of the citation was to give enough information about the source to allow it to be compared to the other sources already explained in prior in the paragraph. There might be too much consecutive paraphrasing that could do with more synthesis. There also seems to be some words that are not needed. By eliminating some of these words the selection will become more concise. Also, the subject of the sentences is changing between Kahn and his article too frequently.

Revision 2:

The other article on the vernacular, “Sethi Haveli, an Indigenous Model for 21st Century ‘Green Architecture’” by Khan, calls for the use of native materials. These local materials have for centuries been used to achieve thermal comfort without the use of mechanical systems such as heating and cooling (86). Kahn’s article includes a case study on the Allah Buksh Sethi Haveli, constructed in 1898 in Peshawar, in which he describes how each aspect of the structure works together to create thermal comfort zones (87-97). Kahn created an article that is unlike the two articles by Vellinga in that he goes in depth into how the aspects of a structure work to achieve thermal comfort. In his conclusion he gives specific suggestions to apply to new buildings that would allow them to become less reliant on mechanical systems to maintain comfort in a space. These suggestions include the reintroduction of courtyards and the location of windows (Kahn 97). These explicit set of solutions to the sustainable design problem sets Kahn’s article apart from Vellingas’.

Justification 2:

By changing the subjects of the sentences to fit a more coherent and cohesive pattern the selection becomes more understandable. Instead of using Kahn as the subject in the second sentence the change to the materials allows for a better flow from the previous sentence and avoids confusion. The in-text citation is now not a large chunk; it is integrated into the synthesis of the sources.

Original 3:
A new view of sustainable architecture, as put forth in the research, is ‘living’ architecture which relies on newer technology to form structures that work with the environment. As stated in “The Nautilus – Evolving architecture and the city landscapes for future sustainable development” by Goodsite, Armstrong, and Nielson, this design strategy “can be understood as architecture that interfaces and exchanges energy directly with the surrounding environment through its material qualities and engagement with the biosphere throughout the total lifetime of the structure” (108). Five of the sources directly refer to ‘living’ architecture in this way and set forth ways of achieving it.

Evaluation 3:

The purpose of the citation was to establish a definition for ‘living’ architecture that was accepted by all the articles related to this design solution. The three sentences, although related, do not fit well together or create a good sense of flow. This could be because the subjects are not the same even though they talk about the same topic. Although the actual sentence of the in-text citation is long, it is necessary to facilitate both the quotation and the information about the authors and the article.

Revision 3:

A new view of sustainable architecture, as put forth in the research, is ‘living’ architecture which relies on newer technology to form structures that work within the environment. This view is stated in “The Nautilus – Evolving architecture and the city landscapes for future sustainable development” by Goodsite, Armstrong, and Nielson as a design strategy that “can be understood as architecture that interfaces and exchanges energy directly with the surrounding environment through its material qualities and engagement with the biosphere throughout the total lifetime of the structure” (108). This view is accepted by five of the sources directly referring to ‘living’ architecture, but there is much dissent between the various article’s design solutions.

Justification 3:

The revision was necessary to make the selection more obvious to the reader. By making the subject of each sentence the view, the selection becomes more cohesive. This arrangement also led to the clarification of the meaning of the final sentence as it relates to the entire paragraph to come. Now the reader knows that, although the authors of the various articles agree that ‘living’ architecture was the solution to future sustainable designs, they disagree on how to achieve this.