


**STIMULATIONS TO URBAN VITALITY AS A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
ARCHITECTURE AND CITY: A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REVIEW****ESTÍMULOS À VITALIDADE URBANA COMO RELAÇÃO ENTRE ARQUITETURA E
CIDADE: UMA REVISÃO BIBLIOGRÁFICA****ESTÍMULOS A LA VITALIDAD URBANA COMO RELACIÓN ENTRE ARQUITECTURA Y
CIUDAD: UNA REVISIÓN BIBLIOGRAFICA**

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ABSTRACT

The work results from a bibliographical review of the architectural/urbanistic morphology and its relationship with vitality. It was articles derived from the periódicos Capes and the book “O campo ampliado da arquitetura: antologia teórica (1993 – 2009)”, Sykes (2013), and which focus on three fields of study: (i) Architecture as a factor that stimulates vitality; (ii) Architectural buildings and their relationship with city planning; (iii) Urban morphology and social dynamics. It can be seen from the bibliographical survey that the period of publication of the material is concentrated from the year 2000, which shows a growing concern about the issue. This exercise aims to draw attention to the debate about the relationship between the buildings with the city and the impacts on people's lives through entrepreneurship and urban planning guidelines that can influence both from a positive point of view and a negative one in future actions.

Keywords: Architectural morphology. Urban morphology. Vitality.

RESUMO

O presente trabalho é fruto de uma revisão bibliográfica acerca da morfologia arquitetônica / urbanística e sua relação com o estímulo à vitalidade. Foram levantados artigos derivados dos periódicos Capes e, complementados por trabalhos publicados no livro “O campo ampliado da arquitetura: antologia teórica (1993 – 2009)”. Os trabalhos levantados se concentram em três campos de estudo: (I) Arquitetura como fator que estimula a vitalidade; (II) Empreendimentos arquitetônicos e sua relação com o planejamento das cidades; (III) Morfologia urbana e dinâmicas sociais. Percebe-se a partir do levantamento bibliográfico que o período de publicação com um maior volume de material concentra-se a partir dos anos 2000, o que destaca uma crescente preocupação em relação a temática. Pretende-se com esse exercício chamar a atenção para o debate acerca da relação do edifício com a cidade e os impactos na vida das pessoas por meio de empreendimentos e diretrizes urbanísticas que podem influenciar tanto do ponto de vista positivo quanto negativo.

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Palavras-chave: Morfologia arquitetônica. Morfologia urbana. Vitalidade.

RESUMEN

El presente trabajo es fruto de una revisión bibliográfica acerca de la morfología arquitectónica / urbanística y su relación con el estímulo a la vitalidad. Se levantaron artículos derivados de los periódicos capes y del libro “O campo ampliado da arquitetura: antologia teórica (1993 – 2009)”, Sykes (2013), y que se concentran en tres campos de estudio: (i) arquitectura como factor que estimula la vitalidad; (ii) emprendimientos arquitectónicos y su relación con la planificación de las ciudades; (iii) morfología urbana y dinámicas sociales. Se percibe a partir del levantamiento bibliográfico que el período de publicación del material se concentra a partir de los años 2000, lo que muestra una creciente preocupación con relación a la temática, además de poseer autores en gran parte de América del Sur. Se pretende con ese ejercicio llamar la atención sobre el debate sobre la relación edificio / ciudad y los impactos en la vida de las personas por medio de emprendimientos y directrices urbanísticas que pueden influir tanto desde el punto de vista positivo, como negativo en acciones futuras.

Palabras Clave: Morfología arquitectónica. Morfología urbana. Vitalidad.

INTRODUCTION

The relationship between architecture and the city can be analyzed from solutions that value urban daily life and stimulate the vitality of public spaces. The intensification of the urbanization process in recent decades, with more than half of the world's population living in urban areas, has driven important reflections on the forms of appropriation of public space. Buildings, in turn, can also contribute to the quality of cities, as long as aspects such as the form of implantation on the lot and the treatments given to the facades are considered, capable of promoting feelings of well-being and safety for those who experience these spaces. "The vitality of urban spaces is a phenomenon that has been addressed with emphasis, especially since the seminal work of Jane Jacobs (2000)" (Netto, Vargas and Saboya, 2012, p. 02). Thus, urban vitality can be understood as: "[...] the greater or lesser presence of activities and people in the places, a characteristic that would be associated with the condition of spatial integration, the syntactic dimension of the different situations of the city" (Aguiar, 2016, p.11).

Discussing morphological aspects, evidencing the relationship between architecture and city, is what motivated the development of this work, since it is a recurring theme in the debate on the quality of life in Brazilian municipalities and other countries. In this context, the importance of perceiving the human scale in public and built spaces is considered, as well as the influence that these environments exert on people. So, how has the relationship between the building and the city been discussed in scientific articles in recent years? This research aims to investigate how the relationship between the building and the city, from the perspective of urban vitality, has been addressed in the scientific production of the last decades.

Through the elements that architecture uses when inserting itself in the urban context, it is possible to discuss how researchers have dealt with this theme, highlighting examples of enterprises and strategies that dialogue with the city and stimulate local vitality. It is not intended to propose a normative, but to understand how this discussion has been addressed in the selected articles and, thus, to boost new research in this field of study. It seeks to understand different views, the positive and negative points, the methods used, as well as to highlight and exemplify the solutions adopted.

METHOD

In this investigation, the systematic literature review (RSL) method was adopted, which sought both to identify the articles to be studied, as well as the process of evaluation and interpretation of the reflections placed on the selected bibliographic material. The works selected and presented in this article derive from research carried out on the website of the

CAPES Journals (<https://www.periodicos.capes.gov.br/>) and from articles published in the book *The Expanded Field of Architecture: theoretical anthology* (1993–2009), organized by Sykes (2013). This database was considered relevant for the present study, responding to the question of the research posed, being the phenomenon of interest of this investigation (Kitchenham, 2004). The step-by-step process for collecting and interpreting the information is divided into the following steps: (i) Planning; (ii) Development; (iii) Summary.

The first case deals with the definition of the guidelines of the bibliographic survey, such as the time frame, with articles surveyed since the 1990s, addressing the theme of architectural morphology and urban morphology, using keywords to find works with this theme. The keywords used in the bibliographic research were related to the architecture/city theme, such as: "vitality, daily life, architectural morphology, commercial buildings, architecture, everyday, architecture and vitality". In the selected texts, in addition to the expressions mentioned above, others were highlighted, such as: "typology, urban vitality, social effects, shopping malls and commercial activity". The second stage consisted of reading the abstracts and the introduction of the articles to identify those proposals that could best approach the scientific problem of this investigation. Finally, the Synthesis deals with the interpretation of the selected texts to draw conclusions about the works and the grouping of similar and distinct information.

In all, fifteen materials were chosen, twelve of which came from the CAPES portal and three extracted from the book *The expanded field of architecture: anthology of theory* (1993–2009), with the aim of complementing the proposed theoretical reflections. It is an exercise of analysis and comparison between authors and their different approaches related to architectural and urban morphology, as well as their potential to generate cities that consider the human scale and its diversity.

It is observed, at first, that most of the selected articles originate in Brazil; however, the proposed discussion is also present in Latin American countries, such as Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Spain. The United States (USA) is also among the countries represented, considering its expressive academic production in various areas of knowledge. Through the survey carried out, it is possible to verify that the works are mostly produced exclusively by men (nine articles), followed by an exclusive production by women (four articles), with only two articles produced by both sexes. It is also observed in the classification that, most of the researchers, have a doctorate, and only two have a master's degree. Next, it is possible to verify, briefly, how the research took place, the studies found and the gender relations of the professionals who wrote the articles (Chart 1).

Chart 1: Relationship between selected articles and their respective means of research.

MEIO DE PESQUISA	ARTIGOS SELECIONADOS	PAÍSES	GÊNERO
PERIÓDICOS CAPES	1. OS EFEITOS SOCIAIS DA MORFOLOGIA ARQUITETÔNICA.	BRASIL	HOMEM
	2. A ATIVIDADE COMERCIAL E SUA RELAÇÃO COM O URBANO: O EXEMPLO DE LONDRINA.	BRASIL	HOMEM E MULHER
	3. QUALIDADE ESPACIAL: CONFIGURAÇÃO E PERCEPÇÃO.	BRASIL	HOMEM
	4. A ATIVIDADE COMERCIAL RECRIANDO O SEU ESPAÇO.	BRASIL	MULHER
	5. LO COTIDIANO DE LA ARQUITETURA.	CHILE	HOMEM
	6. EL "EFEITO BILBAO". LA EXPRESIÓN DE UNA EXCEPCIÓN O UM CAMINHO A IMITAR.	ESPANHA	HOMEM
	7. MONUMENTALIDADE X COTIDIANO: A FUNÇÃO PÚBLICA DA ARQUITETURA.	BRASIL	HOMEM
	8. UM MÉTODO PARA EL ANÁLISIS DE LA ECOLOGIA DEL ESPACIO FÍSICO Y DEL SOCIAL EM LA CIUDAD.	MÉXICO	HOMEM
	9. O CENTRO DA CIDADE NO CONTEXTO DA ESTRUTURA (ÇÃO) URBANA: CONSIDERAÇÕES ACERCA DA "TEORIA URBANA CONVENCIONAL" E DA "TEORIA DA CRÍTICA URBANA".	BRASIL	HOMEM
	10. PAISAJE URBANO Y ESPACIO PÚBLICO COMO EXPRESIÓN DE LA VIDA COTIDIANA.	COLOMBIA	MULHER
	11. ARQUITETURA E LUZ NA COMPLEX – CIDADE CONTEMPORÂNEA: ESTUDO DE PROJEÇÕES RECENTES SOB A TEORIA DE ROBERT VENTURI.	BRASIL	MULHER
	12. SOBRE LA CONDICIÓN DEL DISEÑO URBANO Y ARQUITECTÓNICO: DESDE EL PÓS-MODERNISMO HASTA EL SIGLO XXI.	MÉXICO	HOMEM
O CAMPO AMPLIADO DA ARQUITETURA: ANTOLOGIA TEÓRICA (1993-2009).	13. O CAMPO AMPLIADO DA ARQUITETURA.	EUA	HOMEM
	14. O NOVO URBANISMO.		HOMEM E MULHER
	15. PENSAMENTOS SOBRE O COTIDIANO.		MULHER

Source: Produced by the author, 2025.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The research carried out and the selection of articles that discuss the relationship between architecture and the city were grouped into fields of study. As it is a mixed basis of analysis, since the role of architecture, the urban environment and the stimuli to vitality were addressed, they were then divided into three major fields that would be: (I) Architecture as a factor that stimulates vitality; (II) Architectural projects and their relationship with city planning; (III) Urban morphology and social dynamics.

(I) Architecture as a factor that stimulates vitality

In this first case, an approach is observed that relates the central role of architecture in urban transformations and in the appropriation of space by people in its immediate surroundings. Carvalho and Duarte (2012) reflect on the stimuli that architecture can provide and its relationship with the surrounding environment. The focus of the work is on the role of symbols and signs, which enable multiple interactions between the building and people, highlighting the importance of the designer always considering the context as a design strategy. As an example, the city of Tokyo, Japan, with its buildings with interactive facades, which attract the eye of passersby, is cited.

Berke (1997) points out that designer architecture does not contribute to the everyday character and emphasizes that monumental projects should not be taken as an

example, as they do not value the users. However, Carvalho and Duarte (2012) present a different perspective. The authors emphasize that, previously, monumental buildings were associated with religious and political orders, with large-scale elements. However, in recent years, with the development of the contemporary city, monumentality has come to be associated with the construction of brands, in which the use of lighting and technology can arouse the interest of individuals, valuing the surroundings.

(II) Architectural projects and their relationship with city planning

In the second case, the conception of enterprises articulated with urban planning stands out. Points about this influence are presented, such as the case of the Guggenheim Museum, in Bilbao. Aurengetze (2018) analyzes the impact of large-scale developments on urban revitalization actions. A historical review of the planning conducted by public agencies from the 1980s is made, through the inauguration of the Guggenheim Museum, designed by Frank Gehry, in 1997, until 2012, with the implementation of other constructions. It is a topic that raises discussions in the academic and professional spheres about buildings with complex shapes and the urban interventions that have boosted the city and contributed to its revitalization.

Commercial enterprises are also addressed as important elements strategically inserted in the urban fabric, contributing to the development of the city. Commercial activity, according to Grassiotto and Grassiotto (2003, p. 102), "is an essential condition for the emergence and growth of cities [...]", being initially carried out individually, to later assume a collective character. The authors emphasize that commerce has always been linked to public spaces and social activities.

Masano (1993, *apud* Grassiotto and Grassiotto, 2003) argues that the morphological conditions of a city, the use of the land and its zoning are essential factors to decide where to implement commercial activities. Based on this approach, the formation of shopping malls stands out, considered important elements in the landscape of contemporary cities, with an impact on the direction of the tertiary sector and on urban design.

(III) Urban morphology and social dynamics

Finally, in the third situation, urban morphology and the conception of cities, with reflections on sustainability, receive greater emphasis in the selected articles. According to Brenner (2017, *apud* Pereira, 2017), there are two currents within urban theory: (a) the dominant urban theory, according to which the formation of cities is the result of social, economic, and historical expressions; and (b) the critical urban theory, which highlights the constant changes in the urban environment as a result of social and political clashes throughout history.

Pereira (2017) states that the theories for the formation of urban centers, formulated by Burgess in 1948, are different from those proposed by Harris and Ullman (2005), as they treat city centers in different ways. For Pereira, Burgess emphasizes a monocentric structure, while Harris and Ullman (2005) discuss the existence of polycentric urban structures, with the formation of several shopping centers in the interior of the city.

The two theories have a time interval of 20 years (1926 to 1946), and the first did not foresee the emergence of shopping malls, which contributed to the formation of more complex urban spaces. This restructuring of the city center is also explained by ecologists as a consequence of population growth and changes in the functional relations of society. Narvaéz-Tijerina (2004) observes that this restructuring of cities is the result of the multiple relationships established between physical and social space in contemporary times. According to the author, the physical structure of the space affects the paths where activities are established, just as activities define the conditions of permanence in the urban morphology.

Through these three fields of study, subdivided into the selected articles, it is possible to perceive that discussing architecture and the city requires an articulation between the themes, as they complement each other. It is important to note that a theme that can be addressed in both fields of study is the formation of shopping centers, in which architectural morphology interacts with urban form as a strategic means of attracting users. One point addressed in the second field of study — architectural enterprises and their relationship with city planning — is the formation of shopping malls, which modify the urban structure. These centers are large shopping centers gathered in a single block that, according to Vargas (1993), arose from reformulations in the commercial areas and are the result of transformations in the local economy, directly influencing the design of cities.

These constant transformations in the municipalities end up stimulating the implementation of large enterprises as a means of urban revitalization. An example already cited is the case of Bilbao, in Spain. In these contexts, the articulation between public policies and the implementation of large urban facilities, such as the Guggenheim Museum, whose architectural mass impacts the landscape and seeks to attract visitors, can be observed. The symbolic architecture of the museum, although imposing, visually interacts with the users who circulate through the locality, although its formal solution is considered questionable by some architects. The following table summarizes the fields of study of the selected articles (Chart 2).

Chart 2: Relationship between selected articles and their respective fields of study.

CAMPOS DE ESTUDO	ARTIGOS SELECIONADOS
ARQUITETURA COMO FATOR QUE ESTIMULA A VITALIDADE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. OS EFEITOS SOCIAIS DA MORFOLOGIA ARQUITETÔNICA. 2. PENSAMENTOS SOBRE O COTIDIANO. 3. LO COTIDIANO DE LA ARQUITETURA. 4. ARQUITETURA E LUZ NA COMPLEX – CIDADE CONTEMPORÂNEA: ESTUDO DE PROJEÇÕES RECENTES SOB A TEORIA DE ROBERT VENTURI. 5. SOBRE LA CONDICIÓN DEL DISEÑO URBANO Y ARQUITECTÓNICO: DESDE EL PÓS-MODERNISMO HASTA EL SIGLO XXI. 6. MONUMENTALIDADE X COTIDIANO: A FUNÇÃO PÚBLICA DA ARQUITETURA. 7. O CAMPO AMPLIADO DA ARQUITETURA.
EMPREENHIMENTOS ARQUITETÔNICOS E SUA RELAÇÃO COM O PLANEJAMENTO DAS CIDADES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. A ATIVIDADE COMERCIAL E SUA RELAÇÃO COM O URBANO: O EXEMPLO DE LONDRINA. 9. QUALIDADE ESPACIAL: CONFIGURAÇÃO E PERCEPÇÃO. 10. A ATIVIDADE COMERCIAL RECRIANDO O SEU ESPAÇO. 11. EL “EFEITO BILBAO”. LA EXPRESIÓN DE UNA EXCEPCIÓN O UM CAMINHO A IMITAR.
MORFOLOGIA URBANA E DINÂMICAS SOCIAIS.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. CARTA DO NOVO URBANISMO. 13. O CENTRO DA CIDADE NO CONTEXTO DA ESTRUTURA (ÇÃO) URBANA: CONSIDERAÇÕES ACERCA DA “TEORIA URBANA CONVENCIONAL” E DA “TEORIA DA CRÍTICA URBANA”. 14. PAISAJE URBANO Y ESPACIO PÚBLICO COMO EXPRESIÓN DE LA VIDA COTIDIANA. 15. UM MÉTODO PARA EL ANÁLISIS DE LA ECOLOGIA DEL ESPACIO FÍSICO Y DEL SOCIAL EN LA CIUDAD.

Source: Produced by the author, 2025.

METHODS OF APPROACH TO THE WORK

The selected works have different methods of approaching the problems discussed. Some highlight case studies that permeate the entire debate throughout the article, while others propose the creation of methods of analysis, with different approaches. They were divided into four categories, which would be: (I) Case studies with architectural elements; (II) Growth of the city and conception of architectural projects from a historical point of view; (III) Contemporary trends and guidelines; (IV) Spatial quality in the urban fabric.

(I) Case studies with architectural elements

Netto, Vargas and Saboya (2012) identify architectural morphologies in the center of Rio de Janeiro and their relationship with the sidewalk to different degrees, providing different characteristics in the insertion in the urban fabric. The authors start from the

hypothesis that, if constant relations between accessibility and density are maintained, there could be a more active social life in the immediate surroundings. A volumetric analysis of three types of buildings with distinct formal aspects is highlighted, considering that the degree of porosity of the facades, the closure of the lot and the built density would be elements that, when confronted with social activities, could offer indications about the degree of vitality of the area, with architectural morphology as a focus.

Carvalho and Duarte (2012), in their methods of analysis, discuss, based on the theories formulated by Robert Venturi, the semiotic strategies used in buildings. Semiotics is related to the study of signs, and these methods have been formulated since the end of the nineteenth century by philosophers Ferdinand de Saussure and Charles Peirce. According to the authors, there are numerous criticisms of the Modern Movement, especially for the absence of symbology and the failure in communication promoted by a purely functional architecture. To characterize elements of contemporary architecture based on symbology, Carvalho and Duarte highlight some examples, such as the *National Aquatics Center*, in Beijing, whose treatment given to the facades, with a "bubble" type architecture, transforms the building into an icon in the urban landscape.

Berke (1997) discusses architectural elements that may offer clues about what could be considered an architecture of the everyday. The author proposes analysis criteria, organizing the article into topics such as: banal or common architecture; of an ordinary nature; raw; sensual; vulgar and visceral; domestic; possibly symbolic; with functional program; and built. Despite presenting this series of approaches to what would constitute an architecture of everyday life, the article is concise and does not propose to establish a closed definition, claiming that this is not the central objective of the discussion.

In the texts cited above, it is possible to see that the architectural elements are approached with greater emphasis. These are not normative works, but studies that show design characteristics that have been used — or that could be — based on the understanding of the [relationship of the building with its immediate surroundings](#).

(II) Growth of the city and conception of architectural projects from a historical point of view

In the second case, Farias (2019) proposes to make a critical review within the urban and architectural imaginary in the face of criticism in postmodernity, approaching it from a historical point of view. Bibliographic surveys are carried out that demonstrate the way in which urban and architectural design has appropriated the cognitive process, seeking to attract the perception of users. According to Montaner (2010, *apud* Farias, 2019), one of the great contributions of architecture in the last twenty-five years has been the exploration

of human senses and perceptions in design. In studies in environmental psychology, environmental perception includes the collection of information from the senses.

Gibson's theories (1997, *apud* Farias, 2019), together with the field of phenomenology, have been generating significant impacts on studies on the perception and apprehension of place. These are areas of knowledge that have been consolidating and are related to the exploration of different architectural forms, which stimulate interactions with users and provide distinct sensations, no longer limited to a merely functional approach.

This same historical aspect can be observed in other texts. Vargas (1993) exposes the transformations in the economy based on technological changes and the way in which space is appropriated for retail commercial activities. The impact that these developments have had over the years and the new ways of restructuring urban space have generated both problems and solutions, in addition to changing the way people have started to move and relate. The author considers that commerce no longer follows a traditional dynamic of implantation, in which ephemeral spaces were formed by merchants. Currently, the population travels widely in the city in search of certain products, which, in turn, are concentrated in large enterprises, such as shopping malls.

(III) Contemporary trends and guidelines

In the third case, there are concerns about the future. Plans for future actions and analyses of the impacts that may be generated are proposed. Vidler (2005) discusses trends in architecture that begin to become more evident at the beginning of the twenty-first century. Combinations such as architecture-landscape, architecture-biology, architecture-program and architecture-architecture are paths that, according to the author, have become increasingly dominant.

In *Carta do Novo Urbanismo* (1996), the authors also establish strategies for the formation of more sustainable cities. Initially, it seeks to draw an overview of how cities have been transforming at the end of the twentieth century and, from this, alternatives are proposed for metropolitan cities and for the way buildings are inserted in neighborhoods. Other authors also discuss the relationship between architecture and everyday life as a trend. Peñafiel (2001) highlights the importance of the relationship between architecture and the cultural traditions of each region and the local landscape. The author makes reference to cities such as Washington and Rio de Janeiro, due to the relations between architecture and the natural/built environment, criticizing the way buildings have been built in his hometown, Santiago – Chile.

Peñafiel (2001) makes observations about the treatment given to the facades of buildings and criticizes the absence of an architectural language that, through different

approaches, is visually harmonious and relates to the typical materiality of the region. Daily life, as a design strategy, is related to the way projects are inserted in the environment, and, thus, the author argues that cities like Santiago should seek a constructive language that is more integrated with regional characteristics.

(IV) Spatial quality in the urban fabric

In the fourth case, Briceño-Ávila (2018) proposes a theoretical-conceptual discussion on Urban Landscape (PU) and Public Space (PE), evidencing their relationship with the human dimension. PE is defined as "significant places of collective domain [...]" (Briceño-Ávila, 2018, p. 04), exercising a subjective function on the imagination of the people who occupy these spaces. The methodology is based on case studies, starting from the collection of information, analysis and diagnosis at the city scale. The case study is carried out in Mérida – Venezuela, where landscape attributes were analyzed.

Narváez-Tijerina (2003) is based on a methodology based on the formulation of mental maps prepared by the population of territorial areas in the historic center of Monterrey – Mexico. The work shows the relationships between urban morphology, architecture and the users who enjoy these areas, contributing to local vitality. Thus, this series of works, divided into four categories, contemplates different approaches to discuss the relationship between the building and the city. Some emphasize the everyday aspect, through elements of the local landscape; others highlight the relationship between public policies and revitalization activities, as in the case of Bilbao. There are also case studies located in specific cities, such as Monterrey and Santiago, characterizing a geographical cut. The table below summarizes the discussions developed above (Chart 3).

Chart 3: Relationship between selected articles and their respective methods and approaches.

MÉTOD. E ABORDA.	ARTIGOS SELECIONADOS
ESTUDOS DE CASO, COM ELEMENTOS ARQUITETÔNICOS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. OS EFEITOS SOCIAIS DA MORFOLOGIA ARQUITETÔNICA. 2. PENSAMENTOS SOBRE O COTIDIANO. 3. ARQUITETURA E LUZ NA COMPLEX – CIDADE CONTEMPORÂNEA: ESTUDO DE PROJEÇÕES RECENTES SOB A TEORIA DE ROBERT VENTURI.
CRESCIMENTO DA CIDADE E CONCEPÇÃO DE PROJETOS ARQUITETÔNICOS DO PONTO DE VISTA HISTÓRICO	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. A ATIVIDADE COMERCIAL E SUA RELAÇÃO COM O URBANO: O EXEMPLO DE LONDRINA. 5. A ATIVIDADE COMERCIAL RECRIANDO O SEU ESPAÇO. 6. EL "EFEITO BILBAO". LA EXPRESIÓN DE UNA EXCEPCIÓN O UN CAMINHO A IMITAR. 7. SOBRE LA CONDICIÓN DEL DISEÑO URBANO Y ARQUITECTÓNICO: DESDE EL PÓS-MODERNISMO HASTA EL SIGLO XXI.
TENDÊNCIAS CONTEMPORÂNEAS / DIRETRIZES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. MONUMENTALIDADE X COTIDIANO: A FUNÇÃO PÚBLICA DA ARQUITETURA. 9. CARTA DO NOVO URBANISMO. 10. PAISAJE URBANO Y ESPACIO PÚBLICO COMO EXPRESIÓN DE LA VIDA COTIDIANA. 11. LO COTIDIANO DE LA ARQUITETURA. 12. O CAMPO AMPLIADO DA ARQUITETURA.
QUALIDADE ESPACIAL NA MALHA URBANA.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. UM MÉTODO PARA EL ANÁLISIS DE LA ECOLOGIA DEL ESPACIO FÍSICO Y DEL SOCIAL EM LA CIUDAD. 14. O CENTRO DA CIDADE NO CONTEXTO DA ESTRUTURA (ÇÃO) URBANA: CONSIDERAÇÕES ACERCA DA "TEORIA URBANA CONVENCIONAL" E DA "TEORIA DA CRÍTICA URBANA". 15. 9. QUALIDADE ESPACIAL: CONFIGURAÇÃO E PERCEPÇÃO.

Source: Produced by the author, 2025.

CONCLUSION

Throughout the article, we sought to highlight the relevant points of the selected works that, although they present similarities and differences, end up complementing each other. This activity was configured as an analytical exercise that, although it does not allow us to measure exactly how much these themes have been gaining space in academia in recent years, points to a growing trend in the approach that relates architectural and urban morphology to the impacts on people's daily lives — whether positive or negative — and to the contribution of these aspects to urban vitality.

In the field of Environmental Psychology, for example, studies on perception and ecological psychology have been developing reflections on human experiences in relation to the environments in which they are inserted. These approaches, in turn, reveal a growing



attention on the part of contemporary architects in the development of projects that consider the human dimension, driving new investigations in the field of design and sensoriality. Finally, it is expected that new surveys will be carried out to deepen the exercise proposed here, contributing to the emergence of new premises and fostering different discussion fronts.

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