

Basic elements of architecture

Components of architecture

- location where
- age how?
- human whom?
- task what?

What can be determined by them?

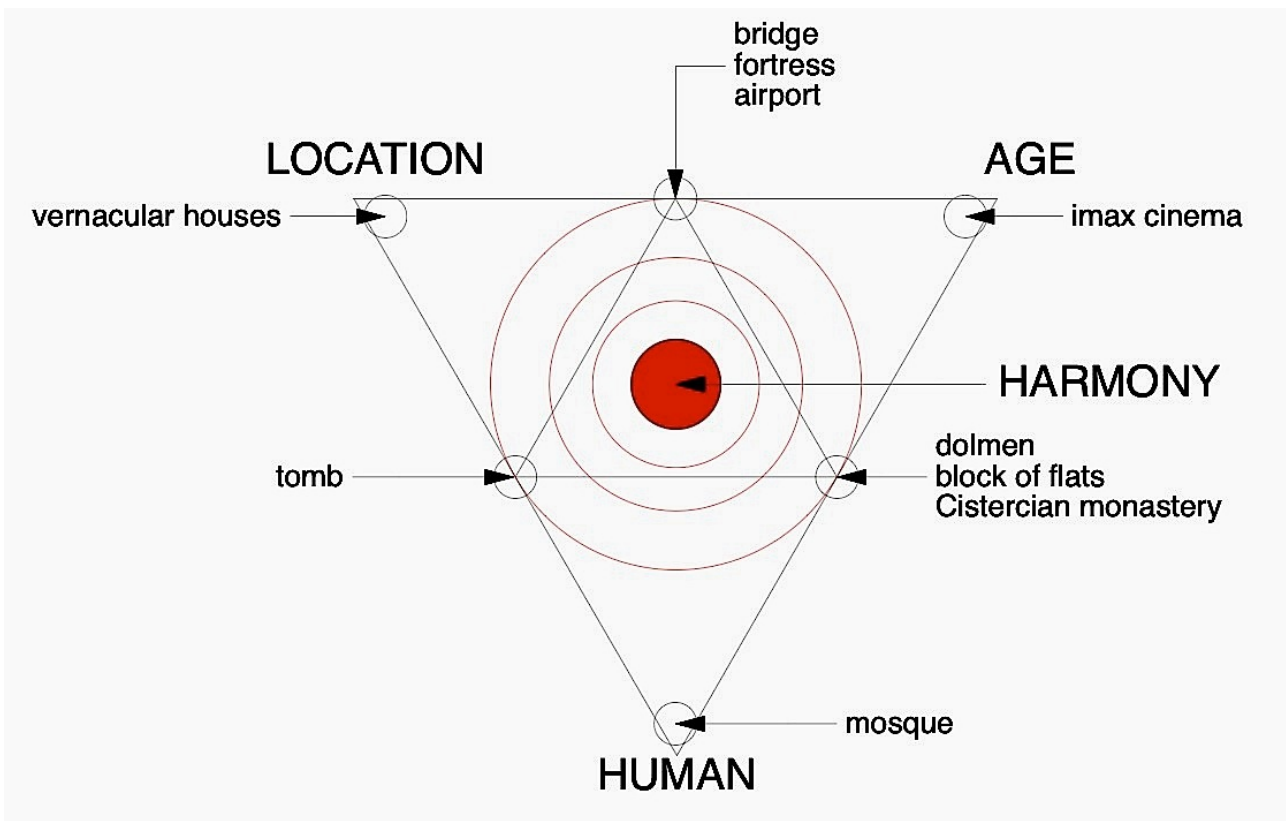
- location (physical conditions + Genius Loci)
 - morphology
 - natural
 - plain
 - slope
 - artificial
 - moulded
 - urbanised
 - climate
 - air
 - temperature
 - wind
 - water
 - rain
 - a lot
 - or not
 - snow
 - sun
 - a lot
 - or not
 - material
 - wood
 - mud - clay
 - stone - gravel - sand
 - metal
 - water
 - risks
 - earthquake
 - crime
- age (technical conditions)
 - traditions
 - experimental
 - spiritual
 - expressive

- level of development and innovation
 - technology
 - availability of materials
 - sustainability
 - durability

- human (spiritual conditions)
 - cultivation, civilisation of environment
 - for autarchy (for self)
 - for exploitation (to sell)
 - ethnical character
 - physical
 - expressive signs
 - philosophy
 - religions
 - globalism - anti religions
 - conquest
 - antropomorphology - antropometry

The aim of architects to achieve HARMONY


- Greek harmonia = joint, agreement
- harmozo = to fit together
- combination of contrasted elements, factors



Samples from contemporary architecture of absolute harmony:

- Falling-water (Kaufmann) House, Ohio - Frank Lloyd WRIGHT
- Government buildings in Chandigarh, India - Le CORBUSIER
- Opera House, Oslo, Norway - Snøhetta
- Lotus Temple, Delhi, India - Fariborz SAHBA
- Museo Castelvecchio, Verona, Italy - Carlo SCARPA
- Cityhall, Murcia, Spain - Rafael MONEO
- Spa, Valls, Switzerland - Peter ZUMTHOR

General elements of DESIGN

	SPIRIT	MATERIAL
COMPONENTS	ART EMOTION	SCIENCE RATIO - SENSE
METHODS	ANALOGY INTUITION	ANALYTICS CONCLUSION
APPROACH	SUBJECTIVE UNIVERSAL GLOBAL THE WHOLE	OBJECTIVE SPECIAL LOCAL A PART