

FARRELLY, Lorraine (2007) *The Fundamentals of Architecture* (AVA Publishing, Lausanne)

UNWIN, Simon (1997) *Analysing Architecture* (Routledge, London)

WILKINSON, Philip (2010) *50 architecture ideas you really need to know* (Quercus, London)

**TIME**

## HISTORY

**2000**

**individual styles**

**team styles ...**

**postmodernism**

**international**

**modernism**

**Incorporated historical styles**

**art nouveau**

**historism**

**romantism**

**historical styles**

**classicism**

**baroque**

**renaissance**

**gothic**

**roman**

**bysantine**

**classical Roman**

**ancient Greece**

**ancient Egypt**

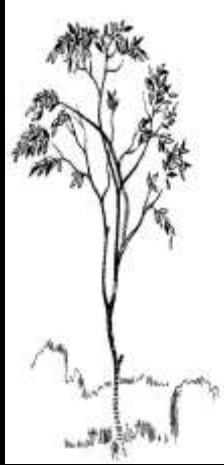
**Mesopotamia**

**neolithic structure**

**...**

**1900**

**1800**



## THE ANCIENT WORLD

The history of architecture is intrinsically aligned with the history of civilisation. While our nomadic ancestors had developed sophisticated forms of temporary shelter – some of which are still used today, such as the yurt tents of the peoples of the Mongolian plain – the change to a more sedentary form of existence fuelled the need for permanent shelter.

The first such built forms fulfilled the function of providing shelter from the elements, for example, the first known houses at Çatal Hüyük in Anatolia.

They also served to protect property and people through fortifications and to establish cultural identity. Beginning in the fertile alluvial valleys along the rivers Tigris and Euphrates in Mesopotamia, which occupies much of modern-day Iraq, the early Sumerian civilisation produced the origins of much of the architecture that was to follow.

**neolithic structures**

**Mesopotamia**

**ancient Egypt**



## THE CLASSICAL WORLD

In architecture, the influence of Greek and Roman civilisations is found in the concepts, forms, ideas, decorations and proportions that have been reinterpreted as renaissance (in fifteenth-century Italy), Georgian (in nineteenth-century London) and American colonial styles. There is an enduring sense of elegance and balance to classical architecture and ideas.

### ancient Greece – Rome



## THE MEDIEVAL WORLD

The fall of Rome and the descent of western civilisation into the cultural chaos that characterised the Dark Ages prompted a very different view of architecture from that which had existed in the classical world.

In times of uncertainty, unsure as to his own abilities to understand the world around him, man often turns to external sources to govern the future. For this reason the medieval period saw a turn away from secular towards the divine as a source of certainty.

### roman architecture - gothic architecture



## THE RENAISSANCE

Few times in the history of architecture show the sort of rapid and fundamental changes in attitude as was witnessed in Italy at the beginning of the fourteenth century. This period saw a rejection of medieval scholasticism and a revived interest in classical architecture.



## THE BAROQUE AND THE ENLIGHTENMENT

The beginning of the eighteenth century witnessed a new age of reasoning. Copernicus, Kepler and Galileo overturned the established geocentric Christian cosmology and asked that if the earth and man were no longer at the centre of the universe, then what other established beliefs could be brought into doubt?

This notion was met with an enormous burst of intellectual inquiry, which sought to establish the new rules that would govern what was increasingly considered to be a “clockwork” universe.

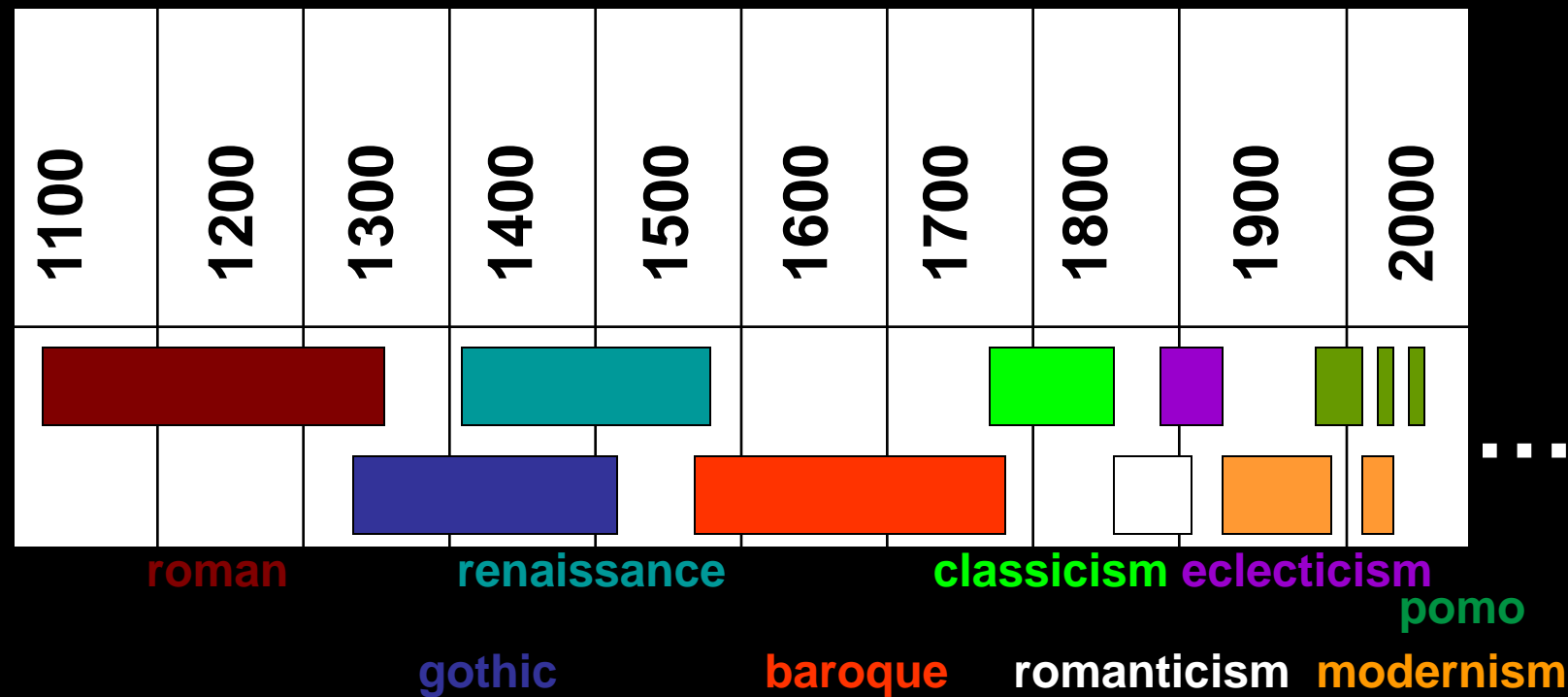


## MODERNISM

The beginning of the Enlightenment had been accompanied by political revolution, but the modern world was initiated by another kind of revolution; that of industry. The development of steam power at the end of the eighteenth century changed what had been a predominantly rural population to an urban one and the cities at the heart of industry grew rapidly.



the life-span of architectural styles since 1000



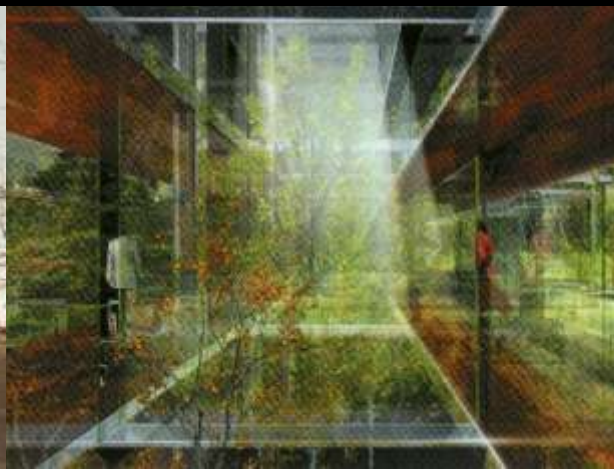
## **ZEITGEIST - THE SPIRIT OF TIME**

The German term zeitgeist refers to the spirit of a time. In terms of design this is an inevitably changing and shifting notion. The zeitgeist naturally evolves as it responds to current social and cultural phenomena.

- **the spirit of the place and the spirit of the time / genius loci - zeitgeist**
- **styles, aesthetic preferences / rules**
- **historical layers: new versus old / relationship**
- **new building materials and structures / possibilities**
- **new building tasks / changes**



nowadays



## PROCESS

project	– from initial concept analysis /site and program design process detail development
realisation	– to finished construction
building	– life of the building

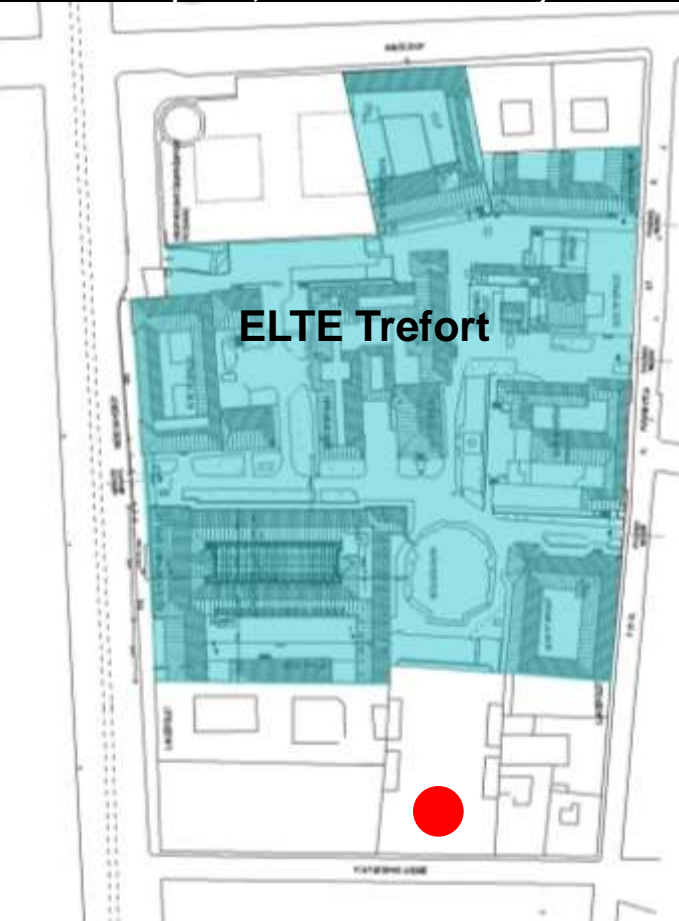


Doumo di Milano 1386 – 1805 Napoleon – 1965

**Ybl Miklós: 1865** – 1902 Hungarian Parliament

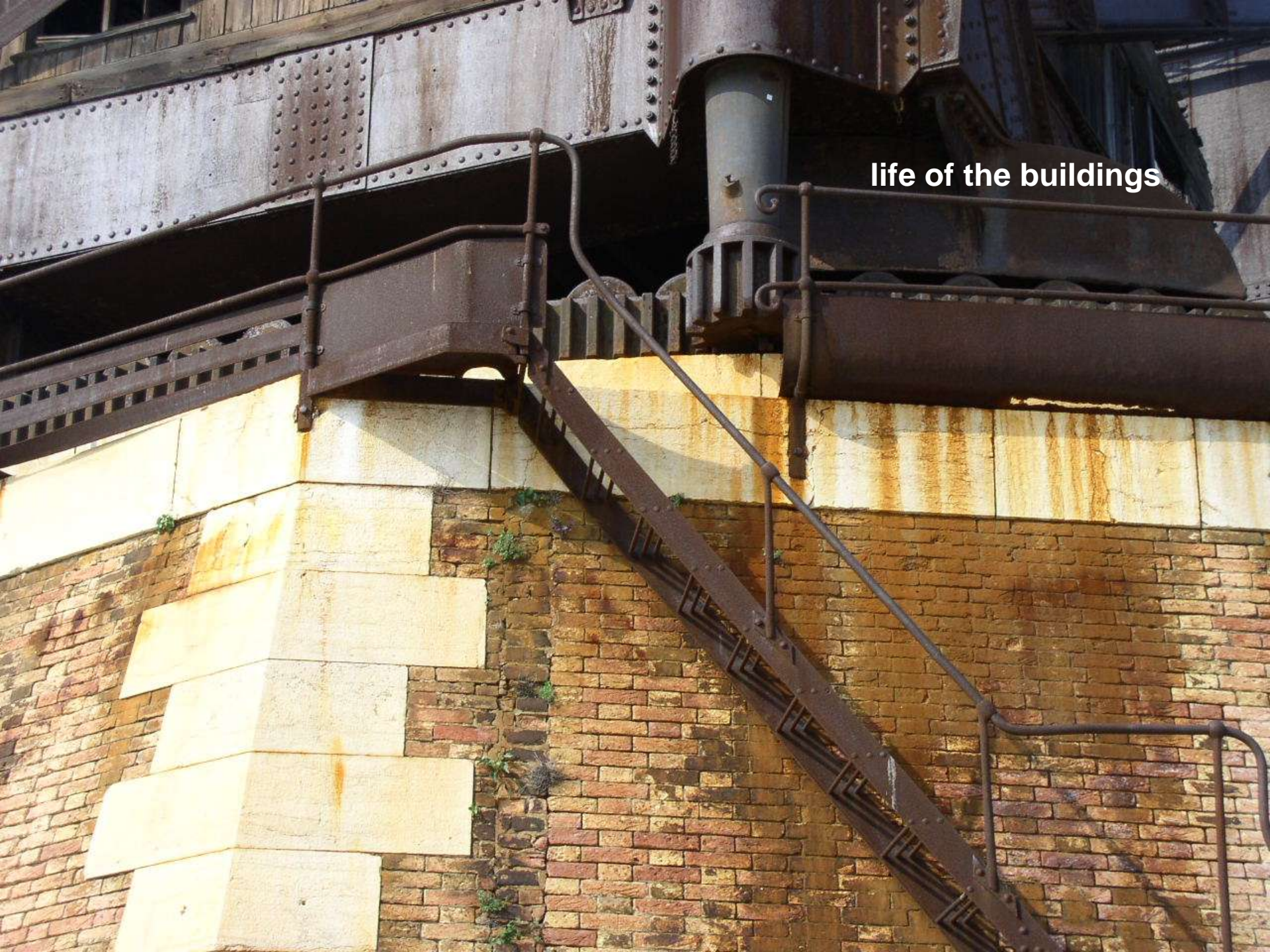
1935 – Hungarian / Italian contract, since 1943 Italian Cultural Institut

Budapest, VIII. ker. Bródy Sándor utca 8.



project  
construction

– 5th August 1865 – 11th September 1865  
- 11th September 1865 – 9th December 1865



life of the buildings

# PERMANENCY



Convent, Le Thoronet /F 12c AC







# CHANGEMENT

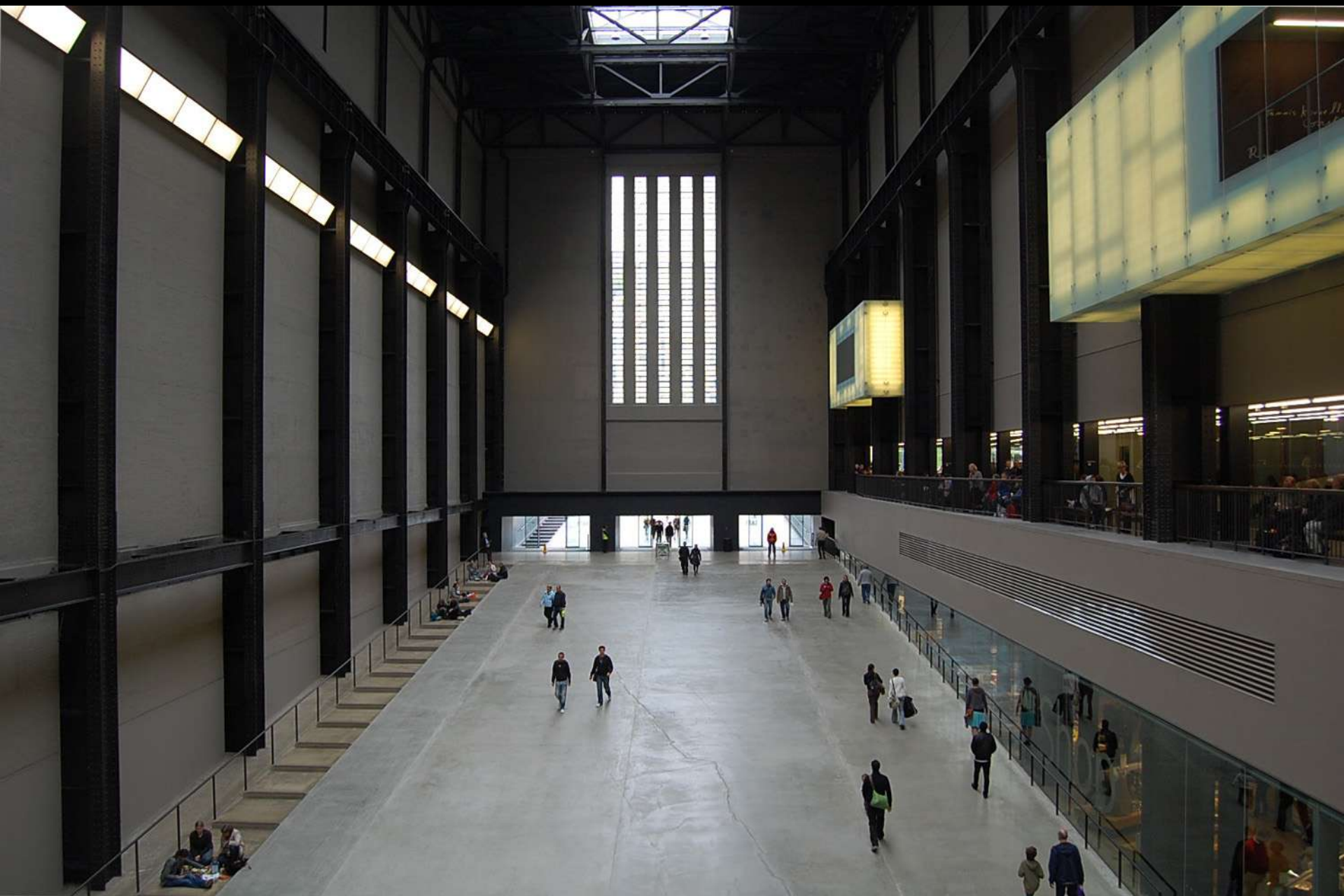


Herzog & de Meuron /Ch: Tate Modern, London 2000



Bankside Power Station 1947, 1963 / 1981 / 2000







Shintoist sanctuary, Ise /J 478... rebuild by 20 years





**CADUCITY**

Renzo Piano / I – Richard Rogers / GB: Pompidou Center, Paris 1977 / 2003





# TEMPORARINESS

Shigeru Ban / J  
Pompidou Center office, Metz / F







historical layers: new and old / sameness



Paris

historical layers: new and old / balance



historical layers: new and old / contrast



Graz /A

## new building materials and structures



# new building materials and structures



**new building  
materials and  
structures**

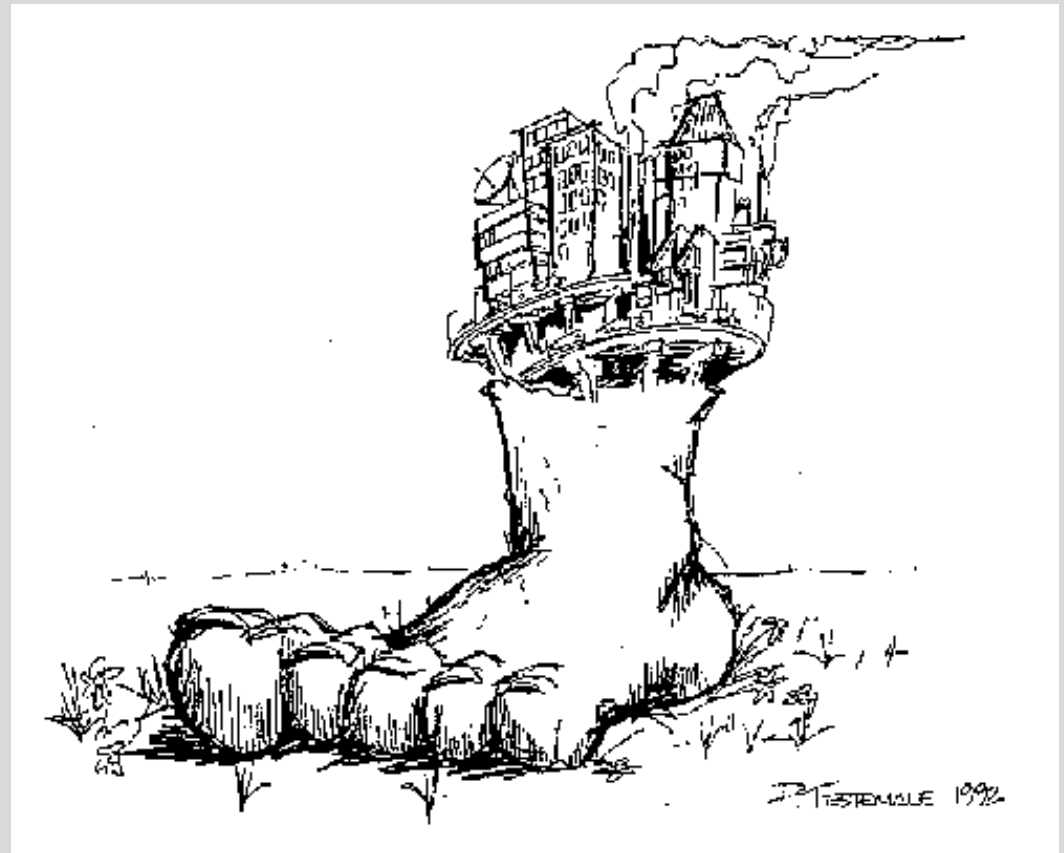


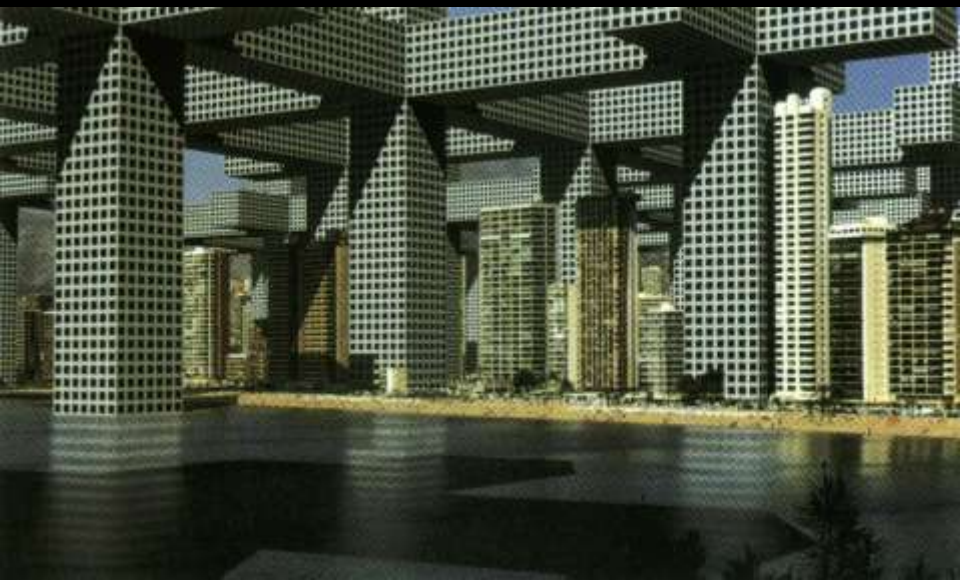
## new building tasks



## SUSTAINABILITY

Designing buildings raises many issues concerning sustainability. At macro level, the design of a city for example, there are issues of transportation, energy efficiency or carbon emissions to resolve; at micro level the design of individual buildings, types of materials used and how they are manufactured and sourced are important considerations in sustainable architectural design.





MVRDV /NI:

Pigcity 2000  
Costa Iberica  
Metacity 1998



Solar Decathlon 2007 /USA





## Odoo project – team of BME – Solar Decathlon 2012

