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INTRODUCERE

Prezentul volum este rezultatul cercetării desfășurate în decursul primului an de studiu, din cadrul Școlii de Studii Universitare de Doctorat *Spațiu – Imagine – Text – Teritoriu*, de către seria de doctoranzi 2009-2012 ai Universității de Arhitectură și Urbanism „Ion Mincu“ București (UAUIM). Aceștia sunt beneficiarii programului pentru ciclul III, desfășurat în cadrul consorțiului dintre Universitatea București (UB) și UAUIM București, sprijinit de Fondul Social European, prin Programul Operațional Sectorial Dezvoltarea Resurselor Umane 2007–2013, Axa prioritară 1 – „Educația și formarea profesională în sprijinul creșterii economice și dezvoltării societății bazate pe cunoaștere“, sub titlul de proiect „EDUCATI 2 – Excelență Doctorală Umanistă în Cercetare: Aplicații și Teorii Interdisciplinare 2“.

Școala de Studii Universitare de Doctorat *Spațiu – Imagine – Text – Teritoriu* a luat naștere în anul 2005, prin consorțiul format din UB și UAUIM, la care se adaugă Centrul de Hermeneutică, Facultatea de Filosofie, de la Universitatea „Al. I. Cuza“, Iași și Facultatea de Arhitectură și Urbanism a Universității Tehnice din Cluj-Napoca. De asemenea, acest consorțiu are un tratat de parteneriat cu Istituto Italiano di Scienze Umane, cu sediul la Firenze, și în mod special cu Università di Siena, Italia. Dintre domeniile cărora li se adresează această școală: filologie, filosofie, istorie, știința comunicării, istoria artei, studii culturale, științe sociale și politice, arhitectură și urbanism, ultimele două revin universității bucureștene și facultății clujene de profil, în acest volum fiind însă prezenți numai doctoranzii celei dintâi care și-au început studiile de doctorat în toamna anului 2009.

Aceștia beneficiază prin proiectul EDUCATI 2 nu doar de finanțarea studiilor, ci și de un stagiul de pregătire individuală de minimum trei luni în universități sau institute de cercetare din străinătate, stagiul care, în conformitate cu experiența colegilor lor din seria anterioară (2008 – EDUCATI 1) constituie un aport relevant și valoros la pregătirea lor profesională. Din acest punct de vedere, trebuie subliniat faptul că preocupările doctoranzilor reprezentați în volumul de față denotă

deschiderea acestora către întreaga problematică de actualitate din Europa. Acest lucru transpare și din opțiunile formulate de către doctoranzi pentru alegerea locului de desfășurare a stagiului menționat: Amsterdam, Barcelona, Berlin, Budapesta, Darmstadt, Delft, Lisabona, Milano, Palermo, Roma și Torino.

Universitățile sau institutele de cercetare din aceste orașe în care doctoranzii în cauză urmează să aprofundeze propriile investigații, exprimă diversitatea direcțiilor fundamentale din arhitectură și urbanism, în egală măsură relevante pentru Europa și România ca parte distinctă a acesteia.

Această stare de fapt se reflectă în structura volumului care este concepută în raport cu următoarele tematici: ipostaze ale locuirii, modele urbane / evocări urbane, formă și condiționare, arhitectură versus tehnici și tehnologie, interferențe.

În plus, fiecare dintre aceste capitole denotă o varietate proprie în ceea ce privește interesul de cercetare al fiecărui doctorand în parte.

Astfel, în ceea ce privește ipostazele locuirii, preocupările variază de la locuința socială – Irina Calotă, la arhitectura interbelică bucureșteană – Sibila Gabriela Popovici și impactul dezastrelor asupra habitatelor – Alina Ionuța Florea.

Modelele / evocările urbane abordate se referă la: concepte actuale din urbanism – Ilinca Păun (Constantinescu), Planul Director de Sistematizare a Bucureștiului din 1935 – Andreea Daniela Radu (Udrea) și impactul arhitecturii și urbanismului epocii comuniste asupra vieții urbane și sociale – Mihai Alexandru Robitu.

Modul de a percepe arhitectura prin intermediul fotografiei de specialitate – Andrei Mărgulescu, sau perceperea spațiului public – Daniel Nicolae Popescu, dar și impactul arhitecturii asupra psihologiei copilului – Ana-Maria Pătroi, sunt aprofundate sub tematica „Formă și condiționare“.

„Arhitectură versus tehnici și tehnologie“ cuprinde cercetări despre modelele matematice din arhitectură și urbanism – Ion Mihai Flondor, tehnologii contemporane de realizare a anvelopantei clădirilor – Dan Mihai, dar și de iluminare a acestora – Oana Doina Trușcă.

Interferența dintre programe de arhitectură ce suferă mutații – Anca Cioarec, demersurile contemporane pentru integrarea cadrului construit în cel natural – Ioana Moraru, dar și rolul sau utilitatea ornamentului în epoca tehnologică – Cristina Enuță, invită la reflecție.

Aceste preocupări și investigații, prezente în articolele volumului de față, dovedesc interesul pentru studiu ce animă grupul acestor doctoranzi.

Director Departament Studii Avansate UAUIM
prof. dr. arh. Hanna DERER

Secretar științific al Școlii de Studii Universitare de Doctorat
lect. dr. arh. Liana ILIU

Locuința socială în București în prima jumătate a secolului XX. Premise ale apariției și direcții de abordare

arh. Irina Calotă

Conducător științific: prof. dr. arh. Anca Brătuleanu

SOCIAL HOUSING IN BUCHAREST IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CONDITIONS OF DEVELOPMENT AND APPROACHES – Abstract

This research wishes to dwell upon the main socio-economical and administrative conditions that motivate the concerns regarding social housing which arise, within the social programmes, in the early 20th century, as well as upon their consequences in terms of urban development.

The rapid population growth is a consequence of the economic development and causes an increase in land prices within the city limits. The newly arrived industrial workers have to settle beyond those limits, mostly in insalubrious slums. This paper describes the way in which public intervention treated the problems of the employer / employee relationship, as well as the housing crisis of the time. Another topic is the approach of the private enterprises towards the living conditions of their workers, approach that sometimes leads to the solving of social problems.

Finally, we attempt to define the term “social housing” with regard to the way in which this problem was tackled at the time.

Keywords: social housing, urban planning, social history, economic history, Bucharest

Locuire de urgență. Impactul dezastrelor asupra habitatelor

arh. Alina Ionuța Florea

Conducător științific: prof. dr. arh. Augustin Ioan

EMERGENCY HOUSING. THE DISASTERS IMPACT ON HABITAT – Abstract

The subject of the PhD project is related to the concept of emergency housing in the context of natural disasters like extreme geophysical and biological events. The disasters impact on habitat is not only physical destruction, but also those involving social displacement and uprooting of human settlements and how to rebuild it according to the nature of disaster.

The thesis follows the next issues:

1. The impact of natural disasters on the habitat, especially of those in Romania.
2. Strategies of action and the crisis management mode according to the nature of disaster.

Due to the fact that the most common disasters in Romania are earthquakes and floods, are proposed in this paper two emergency scenarios corresponding to these types of disasters.

3. Providing temporary houses adapted to each type of disaster and the criteria to which these must answer.
4. Settlements rebuilding methods after disasters.

This chapter deals with the ways of finding the necessary resources to rebuild the destroyed settlements and also with the steps to follow for their reconstruction.

Best practice projects.

Keywords: emergency housing, environmental hazards, risk, action strategy, temporary housing, resources

Interiorizarea exteriorului în arhitectura interbelică

arh. Sibila Gabriela Popovici

Conducător științific: prof. dr. arh. Ștefan Scafa-Udriște

THE INTERNALIZATION OF THE EXTERIOR IN THE INTERWAR ARCHITECTURE – Abstract

This essay proposes to mark the evolution of some housing characteristic elements, more precisely of those connecting the interior

space and the exterior, as a way of expressing modernity, without necessarily touching the issue of style (modernism); studying the architectural plans and the mentality in Bucharest, immediately after the First World War, revealed the architectural and social evolution.

Analyzing from the façade's composition perspective, there are some defining elements for the language of the modern interwar architecture. These elements can be grouped into two categories: (1) evolving existing elements, which were interpreted through new esthetics and (2) imported elements, which came directly in the modern interwar architecture, without having some previous local examples.

All these elements create the definition of the interior-exterior relationship which implies the façade's form and language. Façades lost their traditional meaning, the limits were destroyed, the interior space interacted directly and actively with the exterior, stimulating the connection with the street and the city.

Keywords: modernity, interwar architecture, interior-exterior, façade

Shrinking City versus Sprawling City

arh. Ilinca Păun (Constantinescu)

Conducător științific: prof. dr. arh. Ana-Maria Zahariade

SHRINKING CITY VERSUS SPRAWLING CITY – Abstract

The article offers an overall view on the contemporary city's new urban phenomena, such as sprawl or shrinkage: the twenty-first century urban

reality is characterized by the simultaneous presence of both growth and decline, which raise a set of complex questions regarding city-planning and architecture fields and proclaim a shift of paradigm.

First, the article briefly outlines the sprawling processes and their negative and positive aspects. They are described by means of certain theoretical areas: city center-periphery/outskirts relationship, suburbanization, “in-between-city”, etc. Next, the article focuses on the phenomenon of “urban shrinkage”; emergence, causes and effects are described.

There is no conclusion: the coexistence of declining and growing cities disrupt the traditional territorial and urban rationale and landscape, while creating new urban diagrams and challenging our way of thinking, administrating and designing the city.

Keywords: new urban phenomena, contraction, urban decline, sprawl, suburbs, sub/dez/re-urbanization, shrinkage, Zwischenstadt, Bigness, contemporary city, urban and spatial remodeling, paradigm shift.

Concepte teoretice în urbanismul interbelic bucureștean. Bucureștiul interbelic: societate și urbanism; Planul Director de Sistemizare din 1935

urb. Andreea Daniela Radu (Udrea)

Conducător științific: prof. dr. arh. Nicolae Lascu

THEORETICAL CONCEPTS IN THE INTERWAR URBAN PLANNING IN BUCHAREST; INTERWAR BUCHAREST: SOCIETY AND URBAN PLANNING; THE URBAN GENERAL PLAN IN 1935 – Abstract

The PhD thesis is a historical study of urban planning in Bucharest. It is the first research study dedicated to the 1935 Urban Plan of Bucharest (Plan Director de Sistemizare, PDS 1935). The goal of the thesis is to create a critical urban picture of Bucharest in the 30's and it aims to a complex understanding of a period in the history of the city, through a detailed presentation of one of the most famous urban plan. PDS'35 is the modern urban plan of Bucharest. The approach is soft and respectful towards the city. "The solutions we propose are to be practical and applicable", "we do not propose radical transformations of the city, as there is no possibility for that, we just seek to adapt the city to the actual needs and to those we see as imminent". (Written part of PDS 1935: 10)

Keywords: urban history; Bucharest; capital city; inter-war period; 1935 General Urban Plan; modern urban planning; modernization; urban theory; approach; limit; circulation; zoning; mentality

Arhitectura și urbanismul perioadei comuniste în România. Premise și direcții actuale de cercetare

urb. Alexandru Mihai Robitu

Conducător științific: prof. dr. arh. Augustin Ioan

THE ARCHITECTURE AND URBANISM OF COMMUNIST ROMANIA; CONDITIONS OF DEVELOPMENT AND PRESENT RESEARCH – Abstract

The title of my research topic (which is still in progress): “The architecture and urbanism from the communist period in Romania” – or how the Communist Party has used architecture for implementing the “new socialist order”.

Since its appearance, the communist state had all the links in the act of construction: ground preparation, drafting, land ownership, financing and execution. Thus, civic architecture and urban centers represent the new expression of the repressive instruments and of the manipulation of consciousness used by the communist regime over time.

My research investigates the relations between the communist power and the architects guild, specifically how the architecture project and urban planning evolved from the political or administrative decision to the decision for the site, its actual design and execution.

The novelty that I want to bring in the field under study is the digital recording of the testimonies of those who participated in the production of architecture and urbanism in the communist period and the critical interpretation of the results.

Keywords: communism, communist architecture, communist urban planning, Romania

Imaginea fotografică: posibilă sursă a înnoirii arhitecturale

arh. Mărgulescu Andrei

Conducător științific: prof. dr. arh. Ștefan Scafa-Udriște

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC IMAGE: A POSSIBLE SOURCE OF ARCHITECTURAL RENEWAL – Abstract

The article has been generated by the observation that the actual role of the architectural photography is simultaneously (and paradoxically) both passive and authoritarian, due to its presence at the end of a designing process and also due to the mediatic dominance imposed to the architectural communicating process. Having made this observation we asked ourselves if the art of representing the built architecture in images can overcome its communicational function and, based on the experience gained in this area, to become a possible tool for the architectural conception. Contextualised within the contemporary globalised world, we will show that the manipulation of image, independant from the digital revolution, can have an ethical function. Based on this, we will study the themes of archive and

memory in order to arrive at the subject of representing the non-visibility of architecture and to potentially gain a new instrument in the architectural conception.

Keywords: abstraction, architecture, archive, autonomy, Baudrillard, Bauman, Bazin, Clair, communication, conception, contemporary, cubism, dadaism, Davey, Debord, digital, ethical, globalisation, Gregotti, identity, ilusion, image, interpretation, invisibility, manipulation, market, memory, modernity, photography, postmodernity, process, realism, reference, renewal, Ritchin, Rosler, Scruton, space, spectacle, urban, vais, visibility, Walton

Reprezentarea spațiului la copil în relație cu dimensiunea formativă a spațiului construit

arh. Ana-Maria Pătroi

Conducător științific: prof. dr. arh. Ana-Maria Zahariade

THE CHILD'S REPRESENTATION OF SPACE REGARDING THE FORMATIVE DIMENSION OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT – Abstract

As the child interacts with the space, it will have a direct or indirect influence in shaping his personality.

There are many studies and approaches which try to draw a comprehensive theory on the relation between children and the built environment. The article in discussion focuses on some possible ways to investigate this relation. Therefore the paper presents the results of some

psychological studies and researches concerning child's relation with his built space, seen not only as a passive relation but as an active one, taking into consideration the interaction, creativity and learning it involves. This is why this article takes into consideration especially studies on how the built space is represented in children's drawings and then it highlights the formative and creative dimension of architectural space for children, based on experiences in different buildings with educational role (schools and museums).

Inevitably (being written from an architect's perspective on these studies), it will highlight some partial conclusions on some important facts, regarding the design of adequate facilities for children and the architect's responsibility to build a potential world to the child and also on the way the architect could learn about children's space, through dialogue and observation.

Keywords: child-friendly environment, children's drawings, creativity, interaction, participatory design, children's perception of space, play, education.

Percepția – modalitate de studiu a hărților mentale afective

arh. Daniel Nicolae Popescu

Conducător științific: prof. dr. arh. Daniela Rădulescu-Andronic

**PERCEPTION – AS A WAY OF STUDYING OUR
AFFECTIVE MENTAL MAPS – Abstract**

Rem Koolhaas talks in his book “Delirious New York” about the metropolis growing to the mythical point in which it would be completely designed by men in order to become a perfect reflection of his desires. This is the starting point of a series of questions about the real affective perception of the inhabitants of their city. How can the city become the perfect reflection of human desires when its architectural materialisation of desires is done by a handful of individuals, the architects and urban planners, which will design objects and spaces that will influence in rather unknown affective ways and probably will respond only partially to the psychological needs of the individual.

We propose by studying affective mental maps of the public space, to try and realise the possible effects of architectural body and the public spaces that it generates on the general or individual affective perception of the city.

The study of affective perception through a phenomenological and psychological point of view is to be seen as a way of bringing closer together the architect and urban planner with the users of public space.

Keywords: Perception, mental maps, cognitive maps, affective maps, affective mapping, affective cartography, affective perception, psychological approach on urbanism

Modele matematice în arhitectură și urbanism. Scurt istoric, obiective și metoda de abordare

arh. Ion Mihai Flondor

Conducător științific: prof. dr. arh. Mariana Eftenie

MATHEMATICAL MODELS IN ARCHITECTURE AND URBANISM; SHORT HISTORY, OBJECTIVES AND APPROACH TECHNIQUE – Abstract

The main objective of this doctoral work is an analysis of the relationship between architecture, urbanism and mathematics assisted by computer; it is intended to focus on some problems arising from urban development, together with all the social problems which this development implies.

Many of these problems arise as optimization problems (traffic, minimal road transport networks, optimal location of utilities, street graph topological structure etc.).

I think that an approach based on computer simulation of suited specific mathematical models would bring a new perspective into the subject. The mathematical methods for solving these problems are no longer limited to geometric ideas as presented in history. The variety and complexity of these problems require new conceptual approach and new techniques like fractals, cellular automata, agent based models.

Today urban and architectural projects have one thing in common: they are large and have a huge impact on the environment and people. It follows that the design of this work is not an easy task: it requires interdisciplinary methods and computer assistance.

We could say that the modern architecture differs from that ancient; advanced digital equipment can analyze, interpret and integrate the nonlinear models, test and interpret the big variety of data. So, the search for optimal solutions could be much improved.

Keywords: architecture, urbanism, mathematics, optimization problems, computer simulation, fractals.

Sisteme de acoperișuri reci și acoperișuri inundate

arh. Dan Mihai

Conducător științific: prof. dr. arh. Ana-Maria Dabija

COOL AND FLOODED ROOFS SYSTEMS – Abstract

Because the building stock has a strong impact on the world environment, in this paper are described a few passive methods that could reduce the negative effects of further expansion and densification the existing housing stock could produce. The paper focuses on the role played by the roofs, because the early choice of a roof system can influence a building energy consumption throughout its whole lifetime. Roofs are building elements directly exposed to sunlight during the daytime and solar radiation is the main cause of building elements overheating. In this respect, the paper describes those types of roof systems that could ameliorate the effect of sunlight over the building: cold roofs, ventilated roofs, green roofs, simple or complex flooded roofs and respectively the principles underlying the functioning of these systems: reflected solar radiation, cooling by convection, cooling by water evaporation and cooling by radiation.

Keywords: cool roofs, ventilated roofs, flooded roofs

Fațada de sticlă reinventată. Fațada transparentă iluminată cu tehnologie LED

arh. Oana Doina Trușcă

Conducător științific: prof. dr. arh. Rodica Manon Crișan

THE REINVENTED GLASS FAÇADE; THE TRANSPARENT LED ILLUMINATED FAÇADE – Abstract

The main goal of the PhD is to focus on the evolution of the glass façade along the time and in direct relation to the evolution of the human society and technology.

The concept of transparency and the possibilities of artificial lighting of a glass façade are studied.

As a result of the investigation, a new self-sufficient glass façade that incorporates LED technology will be designed.

The thesis follows the next issues:

1. The importance of the glass in architecture along the time.
2. The evolution of the glass façade.
3. The importance of artificial light for a glass façade.
4. The impact of artificial light on the nocturnal landscape of the city.
5. Best practice projects.

6. Development of a new self-sufficient glass façade that uses LED technology.

Keywords: glass façade, artificial light, LED, OLED, transparency, nocturnal landscape, energy-efficient, self-sufficient

Muzeul de artă contemporană ca paradox

arh. Anca Mihaela Cioarec

Conducător științific: prof. dr. arh. Ana-Maria Zahariade

THE MUSEUM OF CONTEMPORARY ART AS A PARADOX – Abstract

The museum of contemporary art is a dilemmatic institution, continuously changing; its perpetual re-invention makes its definition very problematic.

Moreover, it is increasingly complicated to perceive its essence, its meaning, its role and position in the current society. The contemporary art museum is wrapped in a genuine web of new roles, sometimes overlapping each other, causing contradictions, conflicts between the essence of the traditional institution and its contemporary formula.

In an attempt to present the paradoxical aspects concerning the role and the mission of a museum of contemporary art, this article briefly outlines its evolution in time and spotlights certain of its particular features. The starting point of the article resides in series of doubt: can a building encapsulate the contemporary? Therefore, can we still define this “capsule of contemporary art” as a museum? Does it continue the essence of what we generally call an art museum?

Keywords: contemporary museum, contemporary art, mission, new roles, re-invention, essence, paradoxical aspects, contradictions, conflict, capsule, meaning, current society

Ornamentul architectural în lumina evoluției sale actuale

arh. Cristina Aurora Enuță

Conducător științific: prof. dr. arh. Augustin Ioan

ARCHITECTURAL ORNAMENT IN THE LIGHT OF ITS CONTEMPORARY EVOLUTION – Abstract

The meaning of the notion of ornament in architecture has remained more or less the same in the theoretical discourses of the last century, and that, regardless of the evolution of this manifestation in the field of practice. The spontaneous reappearance of ornament in the built space in various new forms makes it imperative to reevaluate the way we define it, since the current definition of ornament is limited in its ability to accurately describe the reality of it.

The present article is confronting the contemporary examples of ornament to what it is usually seen as being ornament, and by starting with the differences, it tries to find the common ground that better describes the notion.

The new approach to the subject consists in analyzing it through the concepts brought from the field of sociology of knowledge, such as socially constructed reality, that provides a clarification on the cultural roles that ornament might play and implicitly, on the necessity of its existence.

Keywords: contemporary architectural ornament, socially constructed reality

Arhitectura topografică

arh. Ioana Moraru

Conducător științific: prof. dr. arh. Daniela Rădulescu-Andronic

TOPOGRAPHICAL ARCHITECTURE – Abstract

Topographical architecture is the kind of architecture in which the buildings are perceived as landforms, as part of the ground and we refer here only to those cases directly related to the ground: excavation, imitation, camouflage, processing, modeling. This kind of architecture implies a processing of the ground and a connection of what is underneath with what is above the surface. The border between architecture and landscape disappears.

In many cases, the topographical architecture deals with the idea of incomplete composition where the configuration is always unfinished, permitting the addition of new layers. It is not any more about the traditional figure – ground relationship and about the the concept of classical building with distinct facades. The notions roof, facade, floor as we used to know them are now disappearing, instead the floors become layers in a complex roof system.

Generally, the topographical architecture of the last decades, has a public character and in most of the cases generates public spaces.

Keywords: multiplicity, continuity, vagueness, fold, differences, happening, public space.