

Application of Aesthetics in Architecture and Design

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Abstract

This paper introduces the design exploration of space forms in architecture aesthetics and gives the application of aesthetics in architectural design, puts forward the design the spaces belongs to the forms and function as well as culture and whole human emotion. The concept of aesthetical design is to do the all processing in the space design, color, proportions, and textures. The space is through the aesthetical and emotional qualities of architectural beauty, this is also the significance of architectural design. **“The visual spaces emotive process depends on the aesthetical elements of architecture-emotions, color, light, material, texture, shape, form, size as well as their interrelationship.”**

Design is the creation of a plan or convention for the construction of an creation an object, system or measurable human interactions such as emotions, feelings according to its form, function, activity and order. Designing process requires the aesthetic, functional, economic and sociopolitical dimensions of both the design objects. It may involve considerable research through sketches, modeling, interactive adjustments and re-design.

Keywords: Aesthetics, Art, Architecture, Emotions, Feelings, Elements of Aesthetics, Philosophy and qualities of aesthetics.

Introduction

Aesthetics can be an important link between technology development, design and architecture. Thus, it is a connecting as well as separating element between philosophy of technology and philosophy of architecture and design.

Aesthetics is the branch of philosophy that deals with the nature and expression of beauty.

Architecture is a design process which involves planning, designing, creating, erecting, constructing and executing construction of various types of spaces that are functionally efficient, economical, and aesthetically pleasing. The two most important factors in the design of building are Form and function. Functionality is the most important aspect of space design. The other aspect is form or aesthetics which related to feelings and emotions.



Fig.1:Combination of different forms and colors which creates emotions and aesthetical values in space. Creating a space by using various forms and shapes.

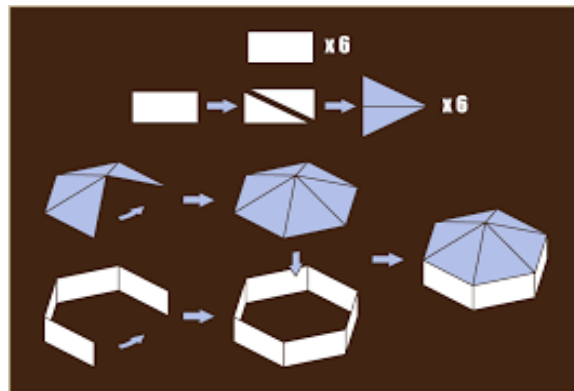


Fig.2: Use of geometrical forms to creating building structure.

Exploring Architecture As An Art Form

Architecture is considered a visual art like painting and sculpture. Architects design buildings using a creative process by which they manipulate art elements to create a unified and pleasing artistic statement. The difference between a painting and architecture is that a building has a function and must be designed with safety in mind. When architects start working on a project, they prepare quick sketches that suggest areas of function dictated by the client. Next, architects use a process of design to draw, and then refine the form of the new building. Understanding architectural design is simplified if you think of the "façade" or face of the building as a painting.

Then, you can use design language to talk about the image you see. In the process of design you will practice identifying Sensory Elements that appear on a building. These are the lines, shapes, colors and textures, emotions, feelings that we first notice in art. Next, we go on to analyze formal Elements that are created when architects arrange the lines and shapes to create a composition that is balanced and unified. We examine the skill of the architect and craftsmanship of the builder by studying Technical Elements. Finally, we take a good look at the overall impression of the building to determine its Expressive Elements.



Fig.4: Use of aesthetical elements as a building forms

The philosophy of aesthetics can be mastered by any designer if he follows these key elements listed below...

1. **Mass and space:** A state in which various form a satisfying and harmonious whole and nothing is out of proportion or unduly emphasized at the expense of the rest.

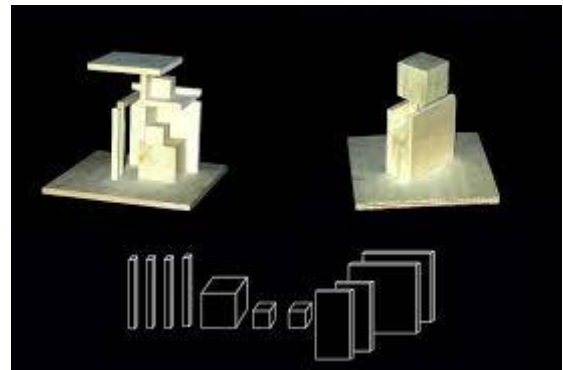


Fig.5: Visual Mass and spaces

2. **Proportion:** Proportion is the term used to describe the relationship between two things of different size. In architecture we are looking for the proportional relationship between spaces and the size of the human body.

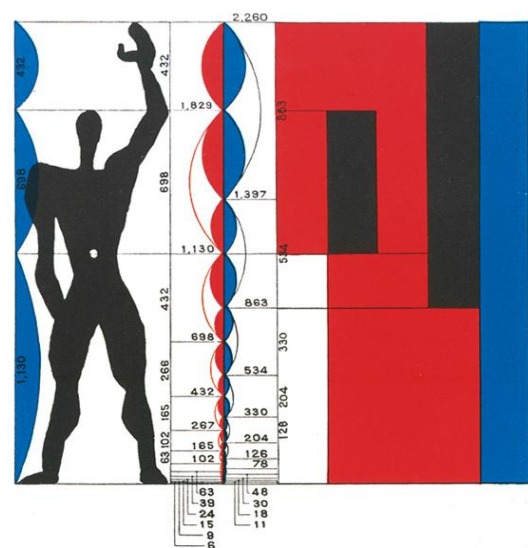


Fig.6: Le Corbusier - The Modular Man



Fig.3: Visualizing the whole.

Aesthetics is one of the major principles of Architecture that students and professionals alike have to worship. It concerns beauty or appreciation of beauty. In other words, it is a philosophy behind a pleasing appearance. A set of principles followed by the Architectural designers or any designers for that matter for the evolution of the end product that is aesthetically pleasing to the eye, is called aesthetics. It is directly influenced by the artistic taste of an individual.

Aesthetics is concerned with bringing art into the daily lives of the people. Like people need colorful, designer clothes to wear and taste and presentation of food. Likewise, people like to live and work in places that are beautifully designed and are aesthetically pleasing to the eye.

When a building is designed, the aesthetic aspects can be satisfied using elements such as sloped roof, decorative columns, roofs for window elements, and semicircular and segmental arches.

3. **Symmetry:** In architecture, symmetry is the reflection of shared forms, shapes, or angles across a central line or point called the axis. Basically, components that mirror each other across an axis are symmetrical. ... Just imagine a vertical line straight down the middle of that central tower, from tip to base.

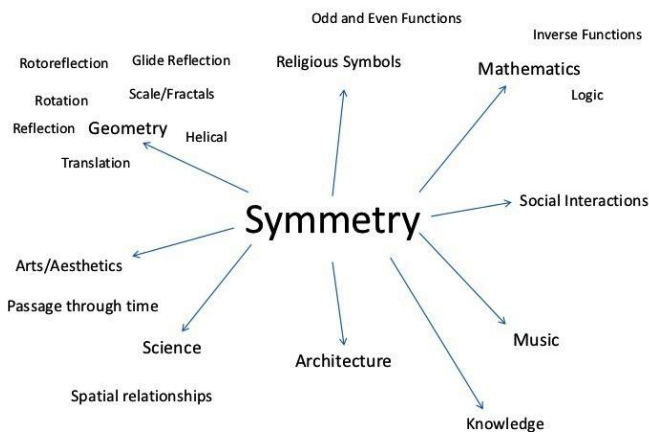
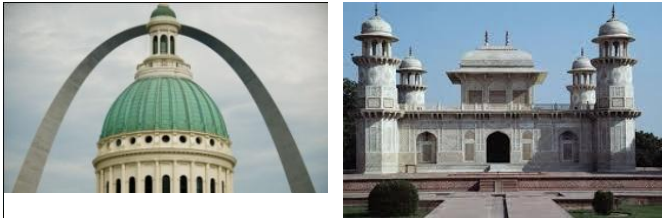


Fig.7: Defining symmetry in architecture

4. **Balance:** Balance is the equal distribution of visual weight in a design. Visual balance occurs around a vertical axis; our eyes require the visual weight to be equal on the two sides of the axis. We are bilateral creatures and our sense of balance is innate. When elements are not balanced around a vertical axis, the effect is disturbing and makes us uncomfortable.



Fig.8: visualizing balance in architecture

5. **Contrast:** Contrast is a principle of art. When defining it, art experts refer to the arrangement of opposite elements (light vs. dark colors, rough vs. smooth textures, large vs. small shapes, etc.) in a piece so as to create visual interest, excitement, and drama.

The colors white and black provide the greatest degree of contrast. Complementary colors also highly contrast with one another.

An artist can employ contrast as a tool, to direct the viewer's attention to a particular point of interest within the piece.



Fig.9: Use of contrast in architecture

6. **Pattern:** Pattern is an underlying structure that organizes surfaces or structures in a consistent, regular manner. Pattern can be described as a repeating unit of shape or form, but it can also be thought of as the "skeleton" that organizes the parts of a composition.

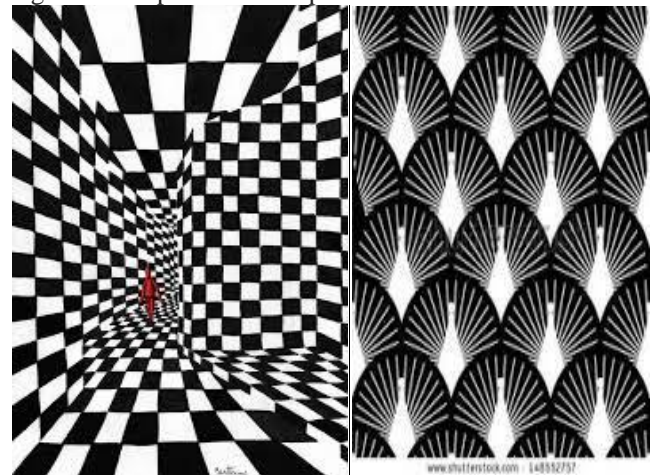


Fig.10: Use of patterns in architecture

7. **Decoration:** It is the something which is added to building or any other structure to improve its aesthetic value and appearance. eg. Light effects, some ornaments, colors, etc.



Fig.11: Use of aesthetics as decorative elements

8. **Massing:** Massing is a term which refers to the perception of the general shape and form as well as size of an element.

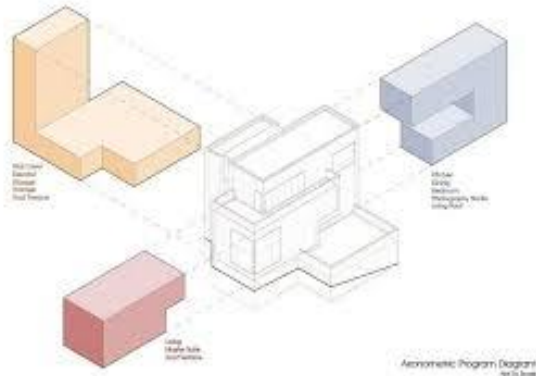


Fig.12: Massing of building forms in architecture

9. **Unity:** Unity is the relationship among the elements of a visual that helps all the elements function together. Unity gives a sense of oneness to a visual image. In other words, the words and the images work together to create meaning.



Fig.13: Showing unity in architecture design

10. **Rhythm:** Repeating art elements in regular or cyclical fashion to create interest, movement, and/or harmony and unity. Rhythms can be random, regular, alternating, flowing, and progressive. Classes of pattern include mosaics, lattices, spirals, meanders, waves, symmetry and fractals, among others. When motifs or elements are repeated, alternated, or otherwise arranged, the intervals between them or how they overlap can create rhythm and a sense of movement. In visual rhythm, design motifs become the beats. Rhythms can be broadly categorized as random, regular, alternating, flowing, and progressive.



Fig.14: Formation of rhythm in architecture design

All these qualities are collectively important, and can have an important impact on the design. Architects bend these rules all the time. We all know about Organic Architecture and Deconstructivism. Beauty lies in the eyes of the beholder. It is just a perception of the person viewing them. If your design is functionally efficient and aesthetically good, and the client likes it, then you don't need to worry about anything

Conclusion

According to conducting study it most important to look into the main principle discussed here and large no of possibilities for creating a complex form by using various aesthetical elements. The limitations are necessary to identify for sound architectural spaces, however, looking for more deep study about various new techniques and elements for generating more innovative spaces in architecture in relation with aesthetics. For further study of design of spaces, it is recommended that the aesthetical elements such as light, color, texture, harmony, rhythm, feelings, emotions, etc. as interesting design elements which can lead to the creation of dynamic, redefined spaces based on these aesthetical elements.

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