
Aesthetics of the architectural form of community centers - the appearance of multifunctional interior spaces

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Abstract: The article contains a theoretical study, which reflects the importance of the studied theme from the perspective of the education of a prosperous society of a successful city. The main aim is for the modern architecture of multifunctional and attractive centers from the point of view of the built aesthetic form, of multiple interior spaces where the members of a society will gather: children, young people, and the elderly, interiors that provide the needs and basic comfort of living, development of a developing society. The study focuses on the conscious development of the aesthetic form of the building, followed by being designed with the whole community in mind for: youth, children, and the elderly, not just for a specific group. The paper pursues two directions for analysis. First, the multifunctional community complex provides a space for people to gather, to interact between generations. Where in the second place, the spaces must be filled with colors, provided with enough natural light, and furnished for various ages and activities, to encourage interaction between generations, where the old can teach the young, as well as the young, can teach the old. However, the author concludes that this project concept will improve the urban and rural community, through aesthetic architectural form, a variety of modes of educational interaction, and social and healthy relationships.

Keywords: Aesthetic aritectonic forms, space architecture, multifunctional community center

1. Introduction

Architecture is a special field in the development of human civilization, which has developed over time and has been appreciated for its functionality. Also, starting from the aesthetic concept, of analysis and judgment of the architectural form, after which it was created, it is appreciated according to various measurement criteria starting from the ancient period. Understanding some fundamental notions of the aesthetics of architecture, with reference both from a historical, theoretical and practical point of view.

Therefore, according to the mimesis judgment of antiquity - " ... the beauty of architecture built in the beholder's eye, can be understood, apparent or one inspired by nature ... ", here we reveal various opinions, and what is beautiful for one person, can be boring for another, etc. Through the philosophical notion of beauty - aesthetics, we deduce that beauty can be subjective and universal, and judgment on smoke can often be different and contradictory, having a relative and permanently

changing basis of senses, emotions, opinions, and intellectual deductions, subconscious preferences, or a complex combination of affective states that define the human (Pallasmaa, 2015).

"Architecture represents the way of thinking of a society transposed in time and space." /Mies van der Rohe/

Research in the field of form aesthetics and architectural priorities

Starting from the morphology of the term "aesthetics" derived from the Greek word "perceived" in the broad sense, it means the branch of philosophy responsible for the perception of beauty. The preoccupations with the concept of aesthetics, but also various theses of the philosophers' researches are encountered in all historical periods. In the eighteenth century, Alexander Baumgarten, a German philosopher divides aesthetics from the general domain of philosophy. Alexander Baumgarten studies beauty in all forms of manifestation ("Aesthetica" 1750) (Baumgarten, 1750), both in nature and in all fields of human creation, and intervenes through a classification of categories specific to aesthetic sensibility and practice: the beautiful, the ugly, the sublime, the tragic, the comic, the graceful, and so forth Baumgarten defines aesthetics as "the science of sensory knowledge" or "the science of critical appreciation of beauty", separating the term "aesthetics" from that of "logic", aesthetics present science based on human sensitivity.

Here is the hypothesis of the German-British art historian and architectural historian, Nikolaus Pevsner (1902-1983), who, in one of his works, argues that only those structures that are "designed for aesthetic attraction", may be called architecture Figure 1. If this logic is to be followed, any architectural building should be the potential of aesthetic beauty – beautiful architecture (Draper, 2004).



Figure 1. Architectural project, with the theme – Architecture of a multifunctional community space.

The architecture and aesthetics of the built form reflect the creation of the overall form and architecture of space, allowing people to activate, communicate, and interact. The constructed architecture is an aesthetic form meant to meet the needs of its users, the human. So, it is the user who gives purpose to the eastern form and character of the architecture of the construction. The architecture of public, community buildings aims to bring people together and establish connections between its users. This type of social edifice meets the criteria of offering people comfortable in the

interior architectural space, as well as the satisfaction of the concept of the exterior architecture (Botton, 2009, Pallasmaa, 2012).

2. Object and subject of the research theme

The object and subject of our research are to identify trends in the development of modern forms of the architecture of social service objectives and to develop principles for their future use and design. Achieving this aim for the architecture of social buildings in the Republic of Moldova involves solving the following related tasks:

- to identify the artistic and stylistic directions of the modern social buildings in the Republic of Moldova and the role of the cultural context in the process of their formation;
- to characterize the directions of searching for a new image for a social aim that has developed in the architecture of European, and Asian countries;
- to establish the community strategies for the contemporary social architecture of the Republic of Moldova;
- to highlight the prospects for the creation of community building in the social and urban context;
- scientific analysis of the problem through the historical and modern evolution of the operation of social structures in the Republic of Moldova and abroad;
- analysis of the environment of existing regulations, requirements, and restrictions for the design of forms of architecture with social function;
- analysis and identification of forms and methods of interaction of social structures with the urban environment;
- the results of the study on the use of public buildings of social purpose in urban, and rural areas in the Republic of Moldova, as well as the development of methods for the design of this type of objective (Neufert, 1999).

3. Target of the research

The importance of the researched theme consists in creating a prosperous society and a successful city, has a target, an essential aim that is anchored in an aesthetically attractive modernized architecture, and brings together the members of society through the prism of ensuring the necessities of living, but also the visual aesthetic pleasure of the built community architecture.



Figure 2. Waiting areas in the multifunctional community centre.

The building to be designed must gather not only a certain group but the whole community; young, children, and the elderly. However, it is not enough just to provide a space for the community in which to gather, the welcoming interior spaces must allow interaction between different age categories. The functionality of the areas in the community spaces: waiting spaces Figure 2, 3, spaces for joint activities with various pieces of furniture for different ages for occupations Figure 4, 5, which must be that its users, were, for example, the elderly can learn, educate young people, as well as young people, can teach the elderly (Turchina, 2015).



Figure 3. Passage and waiting spaces in the multifunctional community circle.



Figure 4. Indoor space for different ages and activities.



Figure 5. Indoor space for recreational activities, multifunctional community centre.

This type of architecture project for the community will improve the qualities of the city developed through a variety of ways: education, social relations, physical and mental health, a future of development, and interaction between the next generations.

4. Research methodology

The research methods are based on the complexity of the research carried out based on the design norms, the legislation in force, and the world and national experiences. In accordance with the purpose and objectives of the work carried out and the research methodology provides:

- analysis of the criteria for the appearance and evolution of the social service objectives;
- the analysis of the world experience, the basic criteria of the community centers in each region;

- the analysis of literary sources and the analysis of methodical and normative materials of the studied theme;
- analysis of the existing situation of community centers in the Republic of Moldova, European, Asian, and American countries;
- urban and visual analysis of the site, its relief, and nearby objectives, photo fixing the site;
- analysis of the typology of the objectives of social service of the population (Prudeanu, Baci, 1900).

"The purpose of building architecture is to improve social human relations."
/Ralph Erskine/

5. Research results - architectural approach to socio-cultural objectives

The "Research methods" section should contain a description of the methods, techniques, and approaches that were used in the research and improvement of the object. The authors of the article should present the results of the research using graphical and tabular material.

The importance of architecture built for the community is the architecture that provides through its functionality the basic needs of a social group in difficulty. The built architecture must correspond to the level of aesthetic form that corresponds to a community gathering center, the main purpose for which it is built (NCM C, 2018).

Community centers in an urban or rural locality are the most efficient institutional resources that help in social, political, and economic promotion and development. These multifunctional community centers have proven to be effective in creating links between the members of the social classes in the community, of the population groups in disadvantaged situations, including women, children, the elderly, the chronically ill, but also those without permanent housing. Community centers are also recognized as highly effective organizations for the help of groups of people without rights and the possibility, to take part in collective actions aimed at eliminating the sources of their deprivation. The recent statements and results of the United Nations and other international development assistance organizations underline the contribution of Community centers to the reduction of poverty, intolerance, and discrimination, the promotion of a healthy society, and the promotion of fuller social justice (Eco, 1999).



Figure 6. Multifunctional community center and urban landscape interaction.

Community centers are also highly effective organizations for the provision of basic services, necessary, for groups of the population that are not served by social workers and traditional local organizations. These centers have been particularly effective in providing services to support health, education, and other human services.

The architectural form, aesthetics, and the importance of the functional activities in most of the centers are of great social benefit and combine educational services with vocational training, and

research and therefore contribute to preparing the next generation of service providers for the people of their localities.

Creating spaces for members of a community and the public to interact is an important part of what makes a city, a village, or a town successful. The commonplace, where people can interact, communicate, and exchange experiences, make a locality 'stronger', creating a bond between its members. Therefore, both the architectural aesthetic form is important, but also the surrounding landscape architecture provides for the community to interact in a public place with well-organized green areas, Figure 6. By creating these social-public-multifunctional spaces exhibited through aesthetics of architectural form, the architecture of interior space, the architecture of green landscape, Figure 7, for an urban or rural community integrates society towards development (Pallasmaa, 2005).



Figure 7. Multifunctional community center - inner courtyard.

6. Perspectives for the further development of research.

• basic principles in the process of creating an aesthetic objective

Creativity is a search for beauty and its "overlay" on the matter. Architectural creativity is a special artistic process, based on scientific, technical, constructive, aesthetic, and artistic components. The artistic part provides the aesthetic principles of shaping the individuality and uniqueness of the "beautiful in architecture". "Beautiful" in architecture - as an expression of simplicity, proportionality, comfort, and reliability according to human standards.

The general methods of construction of an aesthetic object have been researched and applied throughout artistic and architectural evolution. We can divide the factors that influence the construction of the aesthetic image into three large groups:

- Biological—some preferences are inherent to a person and are biologically determined;
- Social—social norms are determined by the preferences of the members of certain communities;
- Personal—studies personal reasons for aesthetic preferences.

Composition tools help organize the visual image artistically.

Proportions - the equality of the relation of features, the ratio of the values of the elements of a work of art, as well as of the individual elements and the entire work the observance of proportions allows for creating an aesthetic architectural aspect (Shilin, 2011).

„Built architecture is like nature, simple and profound, very diverse.”

/Victor Hugo/

- **the urban approach and framing the objective in the context of the area and that of architectural aesthetics**

Site analysis for the future construction of a multifunctional community center is a preliminary phase of urban or rural architectural design processes dedicated to the study of the climatic, geographical, historical, aesthetic, legal, and infrastructural context of a particular site. Interventions from the research and analysis of the site study allow clarity on the complexity of the future designed object. We will address all the problems and shortcomings of the site as an architectural intervention, taking advantage of any inclination or curvature of the relief. Architectural intervention is to act on the center of community life. The many aspects of the manifestation of the architectural form of such a multifunctional center are important for the social development of the community (Gadamer, 2000).

The purpose of the aesthetic and architectural form is defined around the concept of "place" and aims to close the built space through an attractive architectural form from the point of view of beautifully built aesthetics. Social architecture, as an exponent of aesthetics - assumes the function of a social binder, it must not strengthen the contrasts between social strata and be a means of social exclusion. This link is achieved by creating beautiful architecture for the community, which is highlighted by built forms and the size of the welcoming and multifunctional interior space.

Through the use of theory and practice, in order to frame the aim in an urban and social context, a close relationship between aesthetics, nature, and functionality will be created. Two concepts structure the analysis, the integrated local development and the aesthetic dimension of architecture, and are defined by their ability to integrate into a place, in a society, or in a history of success (Red, 2005).

The location of a multi-purpose Community Center is of major importance to the future success of this objective.

The purpose of the urban analysis and solution is to the proposed development in such a way that it ensures both local economic development and the sustainable exploitation of the objective and protection of the surrounding environment.

The site and its relief are very important for architecture, it gives the architect preliminary ideas on how to approach the metaphor of the building and its form, it is not only contextual, immediately around the building, it is everything that will influence the new building.

The objective will be designed in such a way as to fit into the surrounding natural environment, creating a whole with the rugged relief of the proposed area (Lisitsian, 1980).

7. Conclusions

In conclusion, we can deduce that community centers, through their aesthetic and architectural form, are spaces that bring together members of a community in a community area and offer numerous activities and events to keep the community intact, active, and embedded in the urban and landscape space of the city or countryside. The addition of a multi-purpose community center on a well-organized and planned site, with a calendar of interesting and beneficial events scheduled for interaction between all ages of people in the community center.

Complex community centers with activity spaces, recreation spaces, and meeting spaces are multi-purpose spaces that meet all the needs of any community and will provide opportunities for children, youth, and seniors to reach and develop their potential and abilities for a growing, healthy and inclusive society.

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