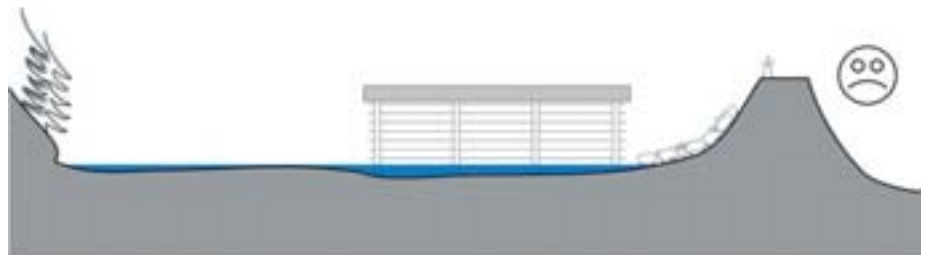


Slika 1: Razvoj vratne odprtine in zapiranja.
Development of the door and enclosure.



Slika 2: Klasične lesne zveze pri lesenih kaščah v Sloveniji (Osnovna kladna zveza z roglji, kladna zveza na dvojni lastovičji rep, kladna zveza na enojni zvonček, kladna zveza na dvojni zvonček, osnovna kladna zveza brez rogljev).
Classical wooden joints on wooden granaries in Slovenia (basic log joint with horns, log joint with double swallow's tail, log joint with single bell, log joint with double bell, log joint without horns).

Slika 3: (Ne) razumevanje robnih pogojev lokacije.
(No) understanding of a site's edge conditions.

ŽIVLJENJSKI CIKLUS V VERNAKULARNI ARHITEKTURI

THE LIFECYCLE IN VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE

raziskava, research

povzetek

Hiša je celica za bivanje. Ne gre za zaporniško, ampak za celico v biološkem sistemu, torej za optimizacijo bivanja, porabe virov, kvalitete glede na razpoložljive danosti, odpornost navzven, reprezentanco.

Vrednostni sistem se ne more razviti na osnovi prisile, potrebna je participacija strok in tudi javnosti. Arhitekt je ekspert, ki mora povezati različne akterje v načrtovalskem procesu. Pretehtati mora vse dejavnike na temelju skrbno formuliranih preteklih izkušenj. Srž ekonomike je v razumevanju dinamike sistema, ljudska gradnja je odgovor na dinamiko procesov. Razlika med vernakularnostjo in ekonomiko je, da je ekonomika matematično dokazljiva; vernakularnost pa je kronološko preverljiva. Zajeti je potrebno najširši spekter življenjskega ciklusa. Napake in nedoločenosti so del vsakega sistema. Bolj kot je sistem zgoščen s podatki, manjša je bela lisa. Vernakularna arhitektura v sistemu nedoločenosti se naslanja na lokacijo. Preživetje v kulturni krajini pomeni živeti po meri možnosti, ki jih nudi okolje in znanje. Vključuje še dejavnik časa, generacija mora živeti tako, da bodo potomci lahko živeli. Vendar navkljub tradiciji in pravilom konstrukcije, materialov in naboru vrednot se pojavlja ta arhitektura na edinstven način. Navidezna neomajnost celote se spreminja počasi.

doseženi cilji, namen in rezultati

Cilj ugotavljanja funkcije elementov življenjskega ciklusa je nujen za valorizacijo stanja objektov ljudske arhitekture in omogoča lažje sprejemanje odločitev pri zasnovi novih objektov. Ocene omogočajo razvoj teorije ekonomike ter vključitev v integralne načrtovalske procese. Namen naloge je prikazati povezavo med teoretičnimi ugotovitvami in dejanskim stanjem v prostoru. Teoretski rezultati nudijo smernice v prid novih poglobljenih raziskav, na področju davčne strategije, na področju zavarovalniškega trga in na področju uporabnikov. Teoretska izhodišča so arhitekturna, ekonomija (nepremičninski trg in makroekonomski vplivi), sociologija prostora (bivalna kultura), antropološka rast in razvoj (območje - vas - mesto).

problematika v arhitekturi, umestitev obravnavane teme v te tokove in njen pomen

Prostor in urejanje prostora je del javnega dobra. Zavedanje pomena okoljskega kapitala in ekonomičnosti gradnje so del strateške usmeritve pri doseganju uravnoteženega razvoja. Naloga je usmerjena na področja vladnih služb, ki se ukvarjajo s prostorom; davčni upravi; regionalnim centrom in lokalnim uradom za prostor; razvojnikom; upravljavcem nepremičnin in infrastrukture. Uporaba rezultatov je možna v teoretskem in aplikativnem smislu kot oblikovanje vrednostnega sistema za namene investicij; oceno stabilnosti naložbe za potrebe upravljavcev; oceno adaptacije, predelave in asanacije; diagnosticiranje poškodb oz. vzrokov poškodb; razvoj praktične platforme obravnave stanja.

ključne besede

ekonomika, vernakularnost, konstrukcija, material, vrednote, sistemi, kaos, modelni simulator, življenjski cikel

summary

A house is a cell for living; it isn't a prison cell but a cell in the biological sense, meaning optimised living, consumption of resources, quality corresponding to available circumstances, external resilience and representation.

A value system cannot develop by force; participation by professions and the public is necessary. The architect is an expert, whose duty is to connect various actors in the planning process and balance all factors with respect for carefully formulated former experiences. Understanding of a system's dynamics is the core of economics and vernacular building is the answer to process dynamics. The difference between vernacular and economic is that the economic can be proved mathematically, while vernacular relies on chronological checking. Mistakes and inconsistencies are part of any system. The denser the system is with data, the lesser is the dark spot. In an indeterminable system vernacular architecture relies on its site. The measure of survival in a cultural landscape is living according to possibilities offered by the environment and knowledge. Time is included as a factor; a generation has to live in a manner that will support life of its offspring. However, despite traditions and rules of building, materials and lists of values, architecture always emerges uniquely. The apparently adamant oneness changes slowly.

intentions, goals and results

The goal of establishing the functions of lifecycle elements is the necessity of evaluating a particular vernacular architecture's condition, thus also enabling easier decision making in the layout of new buildings. Assessment enables development of economic theories and inclusion in integral planning processes. The purpose of the project is to show the link between theoretical findings and real physical conditions. Theoretical results offer guidelines for further in-depth research in the fields of taxation strategies, insurance markets and user concerns. Theoretical starting points are architectural, economic (property market and macro-economic influences), spatial sociology (living culture), anthropological growth and development (area-village-city).

architectural issues, positioning the topic in ongoing debate and its' significance

The physical environment and its management concern the public domain. Awareness of the significance of environmental capital and building economics are part of strategic directions needed for achieving sustainable development. The project is directed towards the work of government agencies responsible for physical development: tax offices, regional centres, property and infrastructure managers. The results can be used in the theoretical and applicative sense for devising value systems for investment, and assessing: stability of investment by their managers, adaptations, reconstructions and clearing, diagnosing damage or causes of damage, development of practical platforms for dealing with conditions.

key words

Economics, vernacularity, structure, material, values, systems, chaos, model simulator, lifecycle