

The rules which governs visions

If you ask seriously the ~~or~~ question "what shall we build next or, what does a place call for?", there are certain rules which help you to answer this question, which help you to distinguish real visions from unreal visions, right visions from false visions.

1. The given generates the vision
2. A vision combines shape and function
3. A vision comprises one function
4. A vision is a recognizable whole
5. A vision is simple
6. A vision is of ordinary quality
7. A vision is so clear that you can see it
8. A vision is one of life, not of an object

1. The Given Generates abVision

This means, that any particular place which needs to be healed calls for a certain act of building. If you pay too much attention to your mind and too little to the place, it is likely that the vision is wrong, is not right. There is a danger of forcing a vision.

Real visions, which pay attention to the place, tend to have generative power, that is, they tend to help others for having new visions.

Visions, which pay attention to the 'given' can be ordinary or extraordinary, they tend to have this potential of being both, humble or sometimes extravagant in an ordinary sense, depending on the situation.

Given is the place which is to be healed

2. A Vision Combines Function and Shape

A vision is never purely functional or purely spatial, it is always both. If one has only a function in mind, that is likely to be too abstract, but if one describes and imagines a particular function more in detail, it slowly becomes more and more visual in one's mind, it becomes spatial, so that one can draw a picture of it.

If one has a pure shape in mind, one never knows, what this thing is good for, what it means; it will be a dead thing.

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3. A Vision Comprises One Function

A vision concentrates on one function, one function which is felt and understood by itself. Imagine the difference between a '~~xxxxxxx~~ cigarette shop' and a 'shopping mall', a cigarette shop one clearly can imagine in its function, while a shopping mall one can not imagine clearly with all its different functions.

A vision has one function unless there are strong reasons for including one or two additional functions. However, the initial vision always concentrates on one function, which then, because of good reasons, might be connected to other functions. in the same building act.

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4. A Vision is a Recognizable Whole

A vision is always a recognizable whole. It is unlikely, that one can have a vision of a catholic church and an office building for an insurance company at the same time.

Visions which are recognizable wholes cannot be compositions, that is, if one person tries to imagine and arrange something, which is more than one recognizable whole, let's say the facades of a street, that is unlikely to be a real vision.

Visions can be large or small as long as they are recognizable ~~wholes~~ wholes. A vision of huge steel bridge over a broad river is as real as the vision of a bench in a garden, both are whole in themselves, although the size differs tremendously.

THANK FOR ME EVERY

5. A Vision is Simple

A vision is simple, but has subtle complexity. A vision is the most natural thing to do next in a given situation, it is a simple act, which helps to heal a place. This rule has ~~xxxxxx~~ a lot to do with a general law in nature, which says, that everything is symmetrical, unless there is a strong force which creates asymetry. Therefore, one could say as well, that a vision is always symmetrical in its intent.

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6. A Vision is of Ordinary Quality

By this we mean, that a vision is always ordinary in a generic sense. If one tries willfully to make a vision extraordinary, it becomes unreal and wrong. If one can succeed to explain a vision to a child or a very old person in a way, that they like and understand the vision, then this vision very likely has this quality.

7. A Vision is so Clear That You Can See IT

A vision should be so clear in your mind's eye that you can draw a picture of it in words or in a sketch. A vision has great spatial context compared to conceived architecture. If you do not see something strongly in your mind, it is unlikely that you have a vision.

3. A Vision Comes from Life and not from an Object

The most natural visions come from the course of life. At a certain point you know that you have to do something particular, equally you know that you have to built something particular; may be a veranda behind your house.

Visions are always connected to stories of life. Visions which emerge out of stories of life, are sharp, and make life more real and intense, they enhance life in a strongly felt way.