Sveučilište u Zagrebu
Arhitektonski fakultet
University of Zagreb
Faculty of Architecture

Doktorski studij
Doctoral Programme

Doctoral Programme in Architecture and Urban Planning

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Suvremenosti tradicijske stambene arhitekture na području Širokog Brijega
Modernities of Traditional Residential Architecture in the Široki Brijeg Area

Uvod i cilj istraživanja

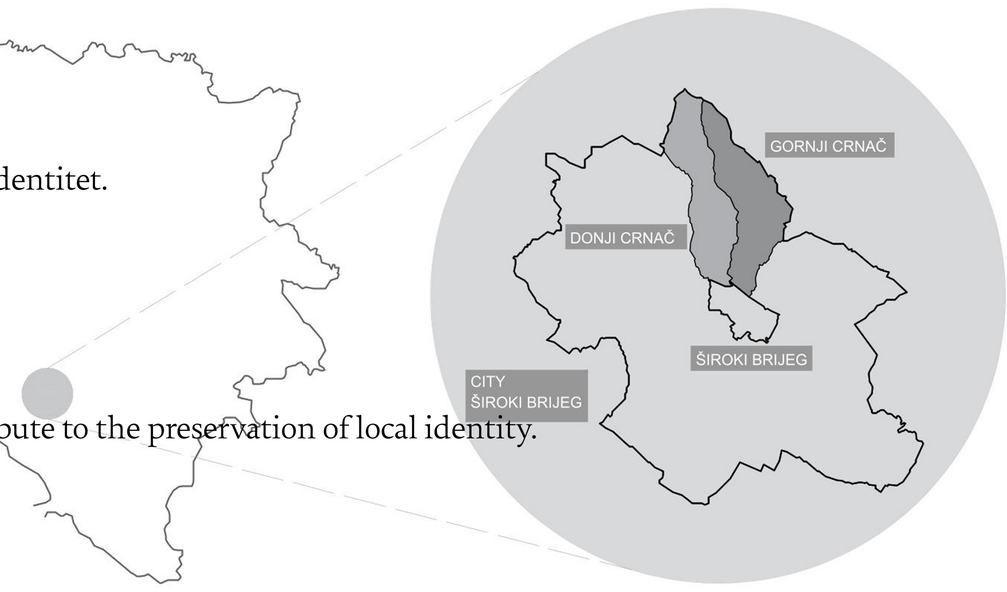
• Cilj: dokumentirati i analizirati elemente tradicijskog arhitektonskog nasljeđa Širokog Brijega.
• Fokus: posljednja dva stoljeća, ruralna naselja.
• Metode: analiza pisanih izvora, terenski obilasci, intervjui sa stanovništvom.
• Svrha: razumjeti kako tradicijska načela mogu informirati suvremenu arhitektonsku praksu i očuvati lokalni identitet.

Ključni pojmovi: tradicijska arhitektura, lokalni identitet, održivost, suvremenost

Introduction and Research Aim

• Aim: To document and analyse the elements of traditional architectural heritage in the Široki Brijeg area.
• Focus: The last two centuries, rural settlements.
• Methods: Analysis of written sources, field surveys, and interviews with local inhabitants.
• Purpose: To understand how traditional principles can inform contemporary architectural practice and contribute to the preservation of local identity.

• Keywords: traditional architecture, local identity, sustainability, contemporaneity



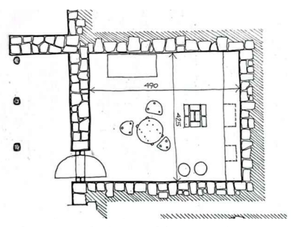
Tradicijska arhitektura Širokog Brijega
Traditional Architecture of the Široki Brijeg Area

Materijali i konstrukcija

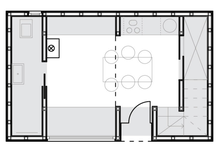
• Kamen: glavni materijal (konstrukcija, zidovi, podovi, krov).
• Drvo: manje zastupljeno; za krovišta, međukatne konstrukcije.
• Kuće prilagođene klimatskim uvjetima (vjetar, snijeg, led).

Materials and Construction

• Stone: the primary material used for structural elements, walls, floors, and roofs.
• Wood: less commonly used; mainly for roof structures and intermediate floor constructions.
• Houses adapted to climatic conditions (wind, snow, ice).



Slika 1: Tlocrt starije stambene zgrade (Bugarski, A. 1970.)
Figure 1: Floor plan of an older residential building (Bugarski, A. 1970).



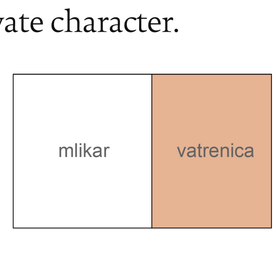
Slika 2: Tlocrt autorskog projekta
Figure 2: Ffoor plan of the author's project.

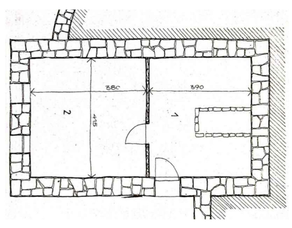
Tipologija i prostorna organizacija

• Najčešće izdužene prizemnice: na ravnom terenu i na kosom terenu (djelomično ukopane).
• Jednoprostorne kuće - kasnije podjela na dva dijela:
  – vatrenica (grijani dio, ognjište u središtu)
  – mlikar (negrijani dio, obrada mliječnih proizvoda).
• Kasnije se javljaju katnice: prizemlje (ostava, javniji dio) i kat (boravak i spavanje, privatniji dio).

Typology and Spatial Organization

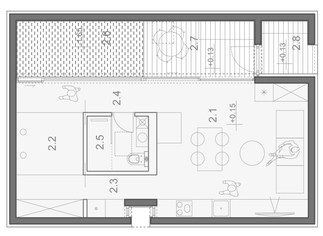
• Most common: elongated single-story houses: on flat terrain and on sloped terrain (partially embedded in the ground).
• Single-room houses - later divided into two parts:
  – vatrenica (heated area, hearth at the center)
  – mlikar (unheated area, used for processing dairy products).
• Later developments introduced two-story houses: ground floor: storage and semi-public functions and upper floor: living and sleeping areas, with a more private character.





Slika 3: Skica autora i tlocrt dvodijelne stambene zgrade (Bugarski, A. 1970.)
Figure 3: Author's sketch and floor plan of a two-part residential building (Bugarski, A. 1970)





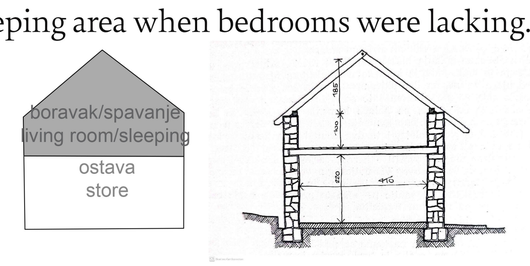
Slika 4: Skica autora i tlocrt autorskog projekta
Figure 4: Author's sketch and floor plan of the author's project.

Prostorna logika

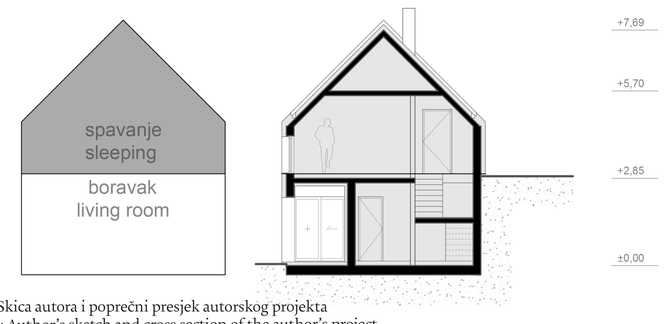
• Jednostavnost, kompaktnost i funkcionalnost.
• Život se odvijao unutar i izvan kuće (pomoćni objekti, dvorište).
• Stropovi od grednjaka i dasaka (trenica) – tavan korišten za sušenje mesa i pohranu proizvoda.
• Stropovi od pletenog pruća (lisa) – tavan korišten za spavanje u nedostatku spavaonica.

Spatial Logic

• Simplicity, compactness, and functionality.
• Everyday life took place both inside and outside the house, encompassing auxiliary buildings and the courtyard.
• Ceilings made of wooden beams and planks (trenica) – the attic was used for drying meat and storing products.
• Ceilings made of woven twigs (lisa) – the attic served as a sleeping area when bedrooms were lacking.



Slika 5: Skica autora i poprečni presjek novije stambene zgrade (Bugarski, A. 1970.)
Figure 5: Author's sketch and cross section of a newer residential building (Bugarski, A. 1970).



Slika 6: Skica autora i poprečni presjek autorskog projekta
Figure 6: Author's sketch and cross section of the author's project.

Suvremeni odraz tradicijskih načela
Contemporary Reflection of Traditional Principles

• Teži kompaktnim prostorima, prirodnim materijalima i energetskoj učinkovitosti.
• Primjena koncepta jednoprostornosti
• Focus on compact spaces, use of natural materials, and energy efficiency.
• Application of the open-space concept.

• Nastavlja se podjela grijano/negrijano - analogno vatrenici i mlikaru.
• The division between heated and unheated zones continues – analogous to the traditional vatrenica and mlikar spaces.

• Katnice zadržavaju tradicionalnu logiku javnog i privatnog, uz nove funkcionalne potrebe.
• Two-story houses retain the traditional logic of public and private zones, adapted to new functional needs.

Zaključak

• Tradicijska arhitektura Širokog Brijega nudi vrijedne modele održivosti i prostorne racionalnosti.
• Suvremena praksa može reinterpretirati tradicijska načela kroz: lokalne materijale, prostornu logiku, funkcionalnu jednostavnost, očuvanje identiteta.
• Istraživanje potvrđuje kontinuitet između tradicijskog i suvremenog — arhitektura kao odraz načina života i kulture prostora.

Conclusion

• The traditional architecture of the Široki Brijeg area offers valuable models of sustainability and spatial rationality.
• Contemporary practice can reinterpret traditional principles through the use of local materials, spatial logic, functional simplicity, and the preservation of identity.
• The research confirms a continuity between traditional and contemporary architecture — architecture as a reflection of lifestyle and the culture of place.

Literatura i izvori / Literature and Sources

• Terenska istraživanja, razgovori sa stanovništvom. / Field research and interviews with local inhabitants.
• Lokalni arhivski zapisi, etnografska građa, relevantna literatura o hercegovačkoj arhitekturi/ Local archival records, ethnographic materials, relevant literature on Herzegovinian architecture: Bugarski A. (1970) 'Seoska arhitektura u okolini Lištice', Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu, Etnologija, (25), 135-183; Freudenreich, A. (1962) Narod gradi na ogoljenom krasu, Zapažanja - snimci i crteži arhitekta, Savezni institut za zaštitu spomenika kulture, Zagreb - Beograd; Bugarski A. (2001) Sjećanje na korijene, Tradicionalne stambene zgrade Hrvata Bosne i Hercegovine u drugoj polovici XIX. i prvoj polovici XX. Stoljeća, Matica hrvatska, Sarajevo.