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Faculty of Architecture

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Doctoral Programme

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The Palace and the Workplace — Architectural Relations between Spatial Paradigm and Use
Palača i radno mjesto — arhitektonski odnosi između prostorne paradigme i uporabe

Research focus / *Fokus istraživanja*

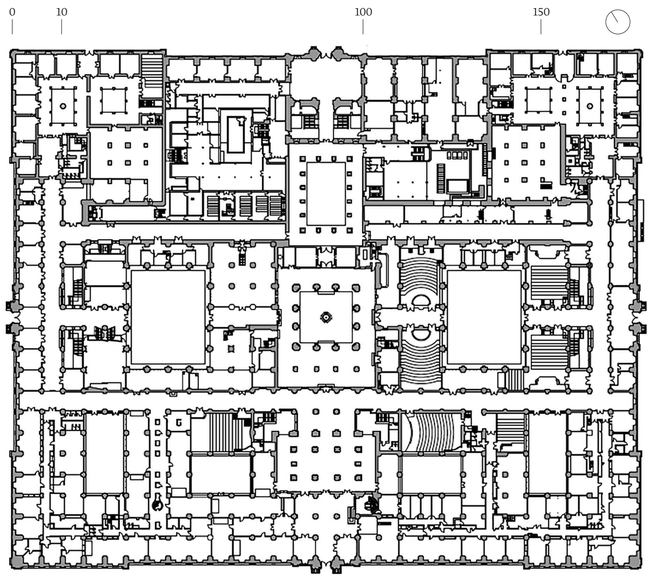
The Palace as a Spatial Paradigm / Palača kao prostorna paradigma

This research explores the architecture of workplace through the spatial paradigm of palace. The palace as a notion can be defined from different angles (historical-typological, symbolic, cultural-political, urban-sociological, etc.), and as a **spatial paradigm** which is precisely the focus of this research. A palace as an orderly and solid representative building is typically erected on the axial layout of corridors with rows of rooms on one or both sides, central courtyards and representative spaces such as grand entrance halls and staircases. Although fixed in form, this kind of spatial organization is extremely flexible in use, providing suitable spaces for different uses (Ivanišin, 2009). / *Fokus istraživanja je arhitektura radnog mjesta kroz prostornu paradigmu palače. Palača kao pojam može se definirati iz različitih uglova (povijesno-tipološki, simbolički, kulturno-politički, urbano-sociološki, i dr.), te kao* ***prostorna paradigma*** *koja je upravo u središtu ovog istraživanja. Palača je uredna i čvrsta reprezentativna građevina podignuta na osnom rasporedu hodnika s redovima soba s jedne ili obiju strana, središnjim dvorištima i reprezentativnim prostorima kao što su reprezentativni ulazni prostori i stubišta. Premda u formi rigidna, ovakav tip prostorne organizacije iznimno je fleksibilan u korištenju, pružajući prikladne prostore za različite namjene (Ivanišin, 2009).*



THE MONUMENTAL HALL SPACE AS ONE OF THE BASIC ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS OF THE PALACE
MONUMENTALNI DVORANSKI PROSTOR KAO JEDAN OD OSNOVNIH ARHITEKTONSKIH ELEMENATA PALAČE

[ABOVE] P3. **PALACE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE,** VIKTOR KOVAČIĆ, ZAGREB, 1927, GIVING ARCHITECTURAL FORM TO THE ABSTRACT FLOW OF MONEY
[GORE] S3. ***PALAČA BURZE****, ARHITEKT VIKTOR KOVAČIĆ, ZAGREB, 1927., DAVANJE ARHITEKTONSKOG OBLIKA APSTRAKTNOM TOKU NOVCA*

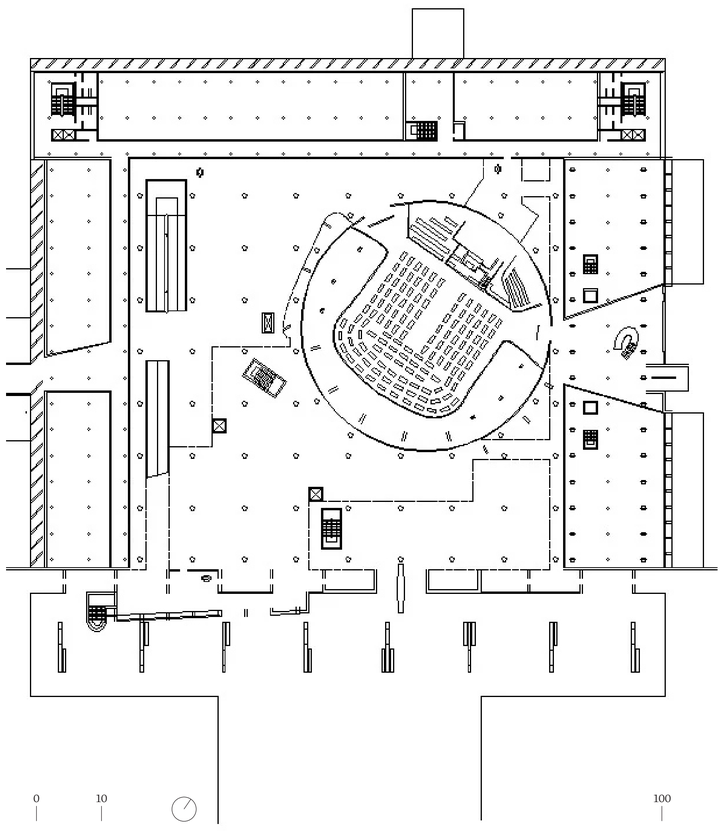


[ABOVE] P1. **ROYAL TOBACCO FACTORY**, SEVILLE, SPAIN, 18TH C., GROUND FLOOR PLAN [NOW THE UNIVERSITY OF SEVILLE BUILDING]; TWO-STORY PALACE WITH A SERIES OF COURTYARDS. SITE OF THE OPERA CARMEN FROM 1875 [MODERN OPERA SETTING — FACTORY, POLICE, BANDITS, SPECTACLE]

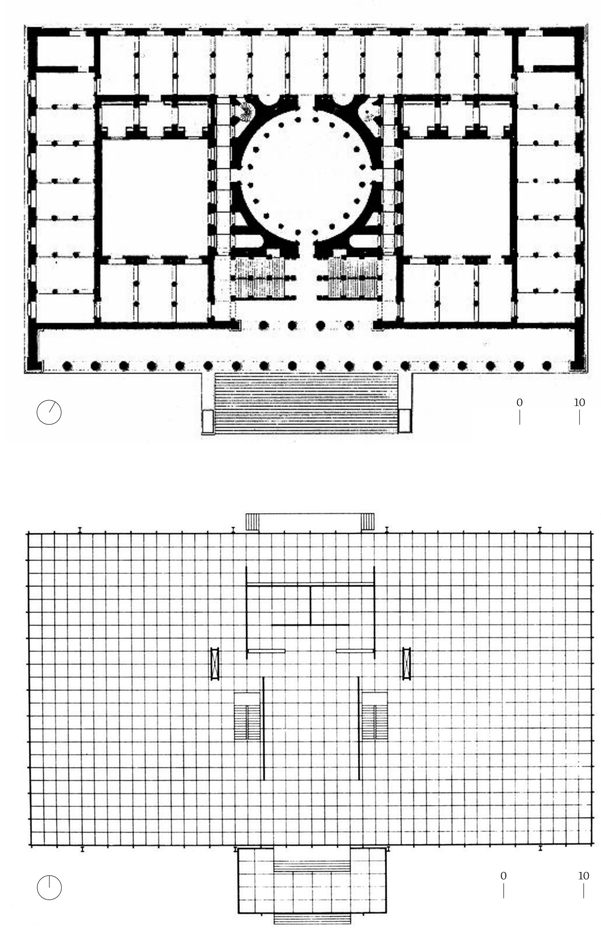
[GORE] S1. ***PALAČA KRALJEVSKE TVORNICE DUHANA****, SEVILLA, ŠPANJOLSKA, 18. ST., TLOCRT PRIZEMLJA [DANAS ZGRADA SVEUČILIŠTA U SEVILLI]; PALAČA S DVIJE ETAŽE S NIZOM UNUTARNJIH DVORIŠTA. MJESTO RADNJE OPERE CARMEN IZ 1875. [MODERNA RADNJA OPERE — TVORNICA, POLICIJA, BANDITI, SPEKTAKL]*



[ABOVE] P2. **LAS CIGARRERAS.** GONZALO BILBAO, 1915., THE WORKING ATMOSPHERE OF A FACTORY IN WHICH WOMEN [EARLIER MEN] HAVE WORKED SINCE THE MID-19TH CENTURY; *[GORE] S2.* ***PROIZVOĐAČI CIGARETA.*** *GONZALO BILBAO, 1915., RADNA ATMOSFERA TVORNICE U KOJOJ OD POLOVINE 19. ST. RADE ŽENE [RANIJE MUŠKARCI]*



[ABOVE] P3. **THE PALACE OF ASSEMBLY.** LE CORBUSIER, CAPITOL, CHANDIGARD, 1952., GROUND FLOOR PLAN. THIS MODERN PALACE RETAINS AND TRANSFORMS THE BASIC ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS OF THE PALACE;
[GORE] S3. ***PALAČA PARLAMENTA****, LE CORBUSIER, KAPITOLIJ, CHANDIGARH, PUNJAB, INDIJA, 1952., TLOCRT PRIZEMLJA. OVA MODERNA PALAČA ZADRŽAVA I TRANSFORMIRA OSNOVNE ARHITEKTONSKE ELEMENTE PALAČE*
[BELOW] P5. **CROWN HALL.** L. MIES VAN DER ROHE, CHICAGO, UNITED STATES, 1956., GROUND FLOOR PLAN
[DOLJE] S5. CROWN HALL. L. MIES VAN DER ROHE, CHICAGO, SJEDINJENE AMERIČKE DRŽAVE, 1956., TLOCRT PRIZEMLJA



Methodology / *Metodologija*

Znanstveni doprinos / Scientific Contribution

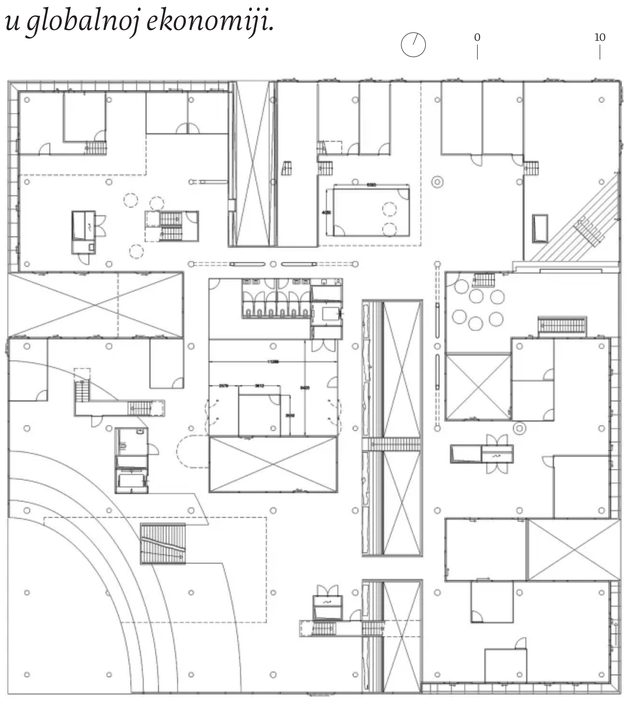
Methodologically, the research will use comparative analysis and synthesis, combining architectural history, theory, and case studies. The selected case studies are **spatial paradigms that best represent their type**, i.e. those that show the most pronounced spatial characteristics regardless of chronology or geographical location. Historical examples of palatial architecture *(Ábalos, 2020)* are studied alongside canonical examples of modern and contemporary office buildings, in search for continuities and transformations in the relations between spatial characteristics and use *(Caruso St. John, 2017)*. The methodology developed in this research could be applied to the scientific research of other spatial paradigms and their relation to contents, i.e. uses of architecturally articulated space. / *Metodološki, istraživanje će koristiti komparativnu analizu i sintezu, kombinirajući povijest i teoriju arhitekture te studije odabranih primjera. Odabrani primjeri su* ***prostorne paradigme koje najbolje predstavljaju svoj tip****, odnosno one koje pokazuju najistaknutije prostorne karakteristike bez obzira na kronologiju ili geografsku lokaciju. Povijesni primjeri arhitekture palača (Ábalos, 2020) proučavaju se uz kanonske primjere modernih i suvremenih uredskih zgrada, u potrazi za kontinuitetom i transformacijama u odnosima između prostornih karakteristika i uporabe (Caruso St. John, 2017). Metodologiju razvijenu u ovom istraživanju biti će moguće primijeniti na znanstvena istraživanja drugih prostornih paradigmi i njihovog odnosa sa sadržajem, odnosno uporabom arhitektonski artikuliranog prostora.*

Ivanišin, K. (2009). *CONCEPTS PARADIGMS CONDITIONS.* in Mateo, J.L. and Ivanišin, K: Architectural papers V. Zurich: ETH; Baden: Lars Müller
Hascher, R., Simone J., Birgit K. (2002). *Office Buildings: A DESIGN MANUAL.* Basel: Birkhäuser
Ábalos I., Herreros J. (2003). *Tower and Office: From Modernist Theory to Contemporary Practice*. Cambridge, Mass.; London: The MIT Press
Ábalos, I. (2020). *Palacios comunales atemporales: Genealogía y anatomía*. Barcelona: Puente editores
Caruso St John, Mozas, J. and Fernandez Per, A. (2017). *The Office on the Grass: The Evolution of the Workplace*. Vitoria-Gasteiz: a+t

Research question / *Istraživačko pitanje*

Hypothesis and research objectives / *Hipoteza i ciljevi istraživanja*

"To what extent do spatial paradigms inherited from palatial architecture shape the design and use of modern workplace?" By examining its spatial logic, hierarchical order and symbolic role, this research seeks to uncover how palatial principles continue to shape the modern workplace. Architectural elements of a palace, once instruments of political and social power, are now adapted to express corporate identity, organizational hierarchy, and culture of work in a globalized economy. / ***U kojoj mjeri prostorne paradigme naslijeđene iz arhitekture palače utječu na formu i uporabu suvremenog radnog mjesta?"*** *Proučavanjem prostorne logike, hijerarhijskog poretka i simboličke uloge, istraživanje nastoji otkriti kako principi arhitekture palače nastavljaju oblikovati suvremeno radno mjesto. Arhitektonski elementi palače, nekada instrumenti političke i društvene moći, sada su prilagođeni izražavanju korporativnog identiteta, organizacijske hijerarhije i kulture rada u globalnoj ekonomiji.*





REPRESENTATIVNE STAIRCASE AS ONE OF THE BASIC ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS OF THE PALACE
REPREZENTATIVNO STUBIŠTE KAO JEDAN OD OSNOVNIH ARHITEKTONSKIH ELEMENATA PALAČE

[LEFT] P6. **VILLA VPRO**. MVRDV, HILVERSUM, NETHERLAND, 1997, SECOND FLOOR PLAN; *[LIJEVO] S6.* VILLA VPRO. MVRDV, HILVERSUM, NIZOZEMSKA, 1997, TLOCRT KARAKTERISTIČNE ETAŽE;
[ABOVE] P7. **PALÁCIO ITAMARATY** [NOWDAYS THE BUILDING OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS]. OSCAR NIEMEYER, BRASILIA, 1970, REPRESENTATIVE STAIRCASE; *[GORE] S7.* **PALAČA ITAMARATY** *[DANAS ZGRADA MINISTARSTVA VANJSKIH POSLOVA]. OSCAR NIEMEYER, BRAZILIJA, 1970., REPREZENTATIVNO STUBIŠTE*