

Administration buildings

-historical overview

beginnings
multifunctionality in antique times
context to natural and built environment
space development
orality in public life
monospace buildings
mono and polifunctionality in the middle age
literacy in public life and launch of multispace systems
development of space structures
division of jurisdiction, trade and judging functions
increasement of bureaucracy in the renaissance / baroque
appearance of independent court buildings
age of state administration – government buildings
20th century – company buildings/golden age of administration buildings

- building types during the history

Ancient period

- royal palace
- agora (open-air public square)
- Prytaneion = office of leaders
- Buleuterion = place of senate
- Roman forum (open-air public square)
- regia early king's palace
- curia = place of senate
- tabularium = record office
- tribunal = place of magisters (first court building)
- questura = financial administration
- aedilis = building office

Middle ages

- town hall
 - poly-functional buildings (combined with market place)
 - mono-functional
- king's palace

Renaissance

- extended administration - bureaucracy

18-19th century

- ministry buildings
- parliament
- courts

20th century

- company headquarters
- administration towns
- embassy
- office block for rent

- samples:



Ekklesiasterion-Priene-Greece /200 B.C./

Buleuterion-Miletos-Greece /170B.C./

Curia-Rome-Italy /4th century A.D./

Broletto – Como – Italy /1215/

Bargello - Florence – Italy /1255-/

Palazzo Vecchio - Florence – Italy /1299-1314/

Palazzo Publico – Siena /1288-1309/

City Hall - Piacenza – Italy /1281/

City Hall - Montepulciano – Italy /end of 13th century/

Vilicus House – Gelnhausen – Germany /1180/

Stadthaus Thorn – Germany/1250-1385; 1393;1602-1603/

Uffizi – Florence – Italy /G.Vasari 1560-65/

City Hall - Antwerpen – Holland /C.F.de Friendt/

Stadhuis - Middelburg – Holland /A.Keldermans 1507-12/

City Hall - Poznan – Poland /G.B. di Quadro 1550-60/

Basilica - Vicenza – Italy /Andea Palladio 1549-1617/

City Hall - Augsburg – Germany /E. Holl 1615 -23/

City Hall - Amsterdam /Jacob van Campen 1648-1655/

Palais du Justice - Rennes – France /German Gaultier, Salomon de Bosses
1618-1655, 1726/

Ministries, National Offices

Admiralty – London – Britain /Th.Ripley 1723-26/

Treasury /W. Kent 1733-1737/

Board of trade

Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Paris- France /J.Lacorneé 1845-56/

Palais de Justice – Paris – France /L.J.Duc 1857-68/

Houses of Parliament - Dublin – Ireland /E.Pierce; J.Gandon, F.Johnston 1730/

Houses of Parliament – London – England /Ch.Berry-A.W.N.Pugin 1835-65/

Bundeshaus – Bern – Swisserland /H.W.Aurer 1852-57/

Rathaus – Wien –Austria /F. von Schmidt – 1872-83/

Parlament – Wien – Austria /T.E.von Hansen1874-83/

Capitolium Washington – United States /W.Thornton 1863/

Houses of Parliament - Ottawa – Canada /T.Fuller; Ch.Jones1859-65/

Reichstag – Berlin – Germany /P.Wallot 1894/

Parlament – Budapest – Hungary /I.Steindl 1885-1902/

Plan of a court building – France /Boullée 1792/

Plan of a court building – France /P.Bernard 1782/

Courts of Chancery – London /J.Soane 1825/

Town Hall – Kecskemét – Hungary /Ö. Lechner – Gy. Pártos 1892/

Town Hall – Szabadka – Hungary /D. Jakab-M. Komor 1908-10/

Town Hall – Marosvásárhely – Hungary /D. Jakab - M. Komor 1907/

New York Insurance Company Headquarter – Budapest – Hungary /A. Hauszmann
1891/

Geographical Institute – Budapest – Hungary /Ö.Lechner 1896-99/

Post Savings Bank – Budapest – Hungary /Ö.Lechner 1899-1901/

Post Savings Bank – Wien – Austria / O.Wager 1904-06/

Flatiron House - New York – United States /D.Burnham – F. Dinkelberg 1902/

Larkin Building - Buffalo –United States /F.L.Wright 1904-06/

Singer Building - New York – United States /E. Flagg 1908/

competition plans - Chicago Tribune Headquarter - New York – United States /
1920/

Courthouse -Sölvesborg– Sweden –/E.G.Asplund 1917-1921/

Plan of a skyscraper – Berlin Friedrichstrasse – Germany /L. M. van de Rohe
1921/

Chile Haus - Hamburg – Germany /Fritz Höger 1921-24/

Town Hall – Hilversum – Holland /W.M.Dudok 1928-32/

Columbus Office Building - Berlin – Germany /E.Mendelsohn -1932/





Casa del Fascio - Como – Italy /G.Terragni 1933-34/

Empire State Building – New York – United States /R.H. Shreve – W.F.Lamb – A.L. Hammon 1929-31/



Johnson Wax - Racine - United States /F.L.Wright 1936-39/

Post palace – Budapest – Hungary /Gy.Sándy 1925 /

OTI Headquarter – Budapest – Hungary /M.Komor - D.Jakab 1930 /

Financial Institute Center – Budapest – Hungary /I. Nyíri - L.Lauber 1938-40/

Post headquarter – Budapest – Hungary /Gy.Rimanóczy 1940/

Material and Fee Office – Budapest – Hungary /I.Janáky-J.Szendrői 1942 /

Extension plan of Budapest City Hall – Budapest /K.Weichinger 1940/

After WW2

Lever Office building – New York – United States /S.O.M./G. Burnshaft 1951-52/

Seagram – New York - United States /L.M. van de Rohe/1956

Phoenix Rheinrohr – Düsseldorf – Germany /Heinrich-Petschnigg 1955-60/

Milan – Italy - Pirelli building /Gio Ponti 1955-58/

Ford Foundation - New york - United States /K.Roche – J.Dinkeloo 1968/

College Life Insurance Headquarter– Indianapolis - United States /K.Roche –

J.Dinkeloo 1967/

OTP Bank Headquarter – Budapest /Z.Gulyás 1963/

Beheer Office building - Apeldoorn – Holland /H.Hertzberger 1970-72/

SAS Headquarter – Stockholm – Sweden /Niels Torp 1988/



La Grande Arche – Paris France - /J. O. von Spreckelsen 1989/

Parliament Building – Brasilia –Brasil /Oscar Niemeyer 1960/



- kinds of administration buildings

- parliament
- governmental buildings - ministries
- national offices- courts, tax bureaus, economical, trade, safety organisations etc.
- town-hall
- bureaus under local governments
- company headquarters
- rental office buildings

- space structures

- monospace

In antiquity dominance of big spaces thanks for the orality, *verbality*, and mostly council rooms with step-like floor as seats. With development of the roof structures(bigger spans) the form of the space changes→see democratic society (archaic and Hellenistic Greece) and also Roman society (Roman empire).

- hierarchic

Middle age: continues the antic traditions, but the floors are flat →hierarchic society

Most widespread functional and spatial context is the context of council room and market-hall

- multi-space inner court system

The *literacy* wins importance in the renaissance. At the same time the requirement for the small cell-like rooms appears. The previous simple space-systems became suddenly more complex. The first forms of these were the space-systems organized around double level inner courts.

- multi-space compact system

It appears in the Northern part of Europe also with renaissance. It was a closed system, without extension opportunity.

- multi court multi-space system

Development of the inner court system, which corresponds for both small and big settlements requirements.

- free form system

Due to the big size of the lots the footprint doesn't cover the lot's contour, therefore T-, L- U- and other "statue like", complicated building shapes appear.

- three tract; five tract

Result of functionalism, rational philosophy and new technical achievements

- covered inner court: atrium

The conventional element, the inner court is covered by transparent roof, which became also working place. It marks the continuity of the traditional system.

- office landscape

Connects to skyscrapers appearance: due to economical reasons building height radically grew in the fifties, therefore in interest of effective usage – possibly without circulation spaces – the office landscape appears

- quasi cell-like

Inhuman environment and workers mental illnesses in office landscape spaces forced the establishment of this space form, which tries to dissolve its problematic with help of interior design elements.

-contemporary: cell-like, open and combined

Cell-like system are inflexible, therefore they are realised with mobile partitions.

Open system – corresponds to the earlier landscape system – but with corrections: natural lighting, view, openable window surfaces, without monotony, individual creativity at each of the working places.

Combined system is actually an “alloy” of cell-like and open system.

- functional order/basic planning theories

- transition spaces

- the square in front of the building is one of the main tools in achieving the built environmental/urban context

- welcome spaces

- entry, lobby, entrance hall

appearance (first impression, harmony of demand with size and form)
spatial organisation

orientation (overview: reception, lifts, stairs)

- reception

information, control, waiting surface

- circulation spaces

vertical (they are always definite)

- lift (dominant)

- staircase (usually serves as escape route only)

- ramp (because of economic reasons it is quite rear)

horizontal

- circulation surfaces (indefinite form of circulation spaces)

- corridors (definite form of circulation spaces - see side/central corridor, three and five tract systems)

- office spaces

- *working place*

by demand of work art

- single desk

- double desk

- draft desk

- etc.

by hierarchy

- leader

- subordinate leader

- subordinate
- etc.

by type of the performed work

- normal administrative
- secretarial
- customer service
- leader
- etc.

by spatial situation of the performed work

- cell-like
- quasi cell-like
- office landscape
- etc.

by size:

- rental office building 4-6 sqm/person
- company headquarter 12-15 sqm/person

by spatial arrangement:

- geometrically regular, compact, effective (rental office building)
- geometrically irregular, playful, dissolved (headquarters, smaller facilities)

- *meeting spaces*

by size:

- for 4-6/40-50 person

by character:

- open (public - in same space with workplace)
- closed acoustically (confidential)

by hierarchic demand:

- for leaders
- for collegial consultation purpose

- *secretaries*

- cell-like or open
- leaderships secretary
- working units secretary

- service spaces

- wet areas (next to vertical circulation spaces; dimensioning by the actual regulations)

- kitchenettes (next to toilet areas)
- smoking surfaces (intensive ventilation)
- storages, archives (daily use/periodic use)
- buffet, cafe, canteen (usually on ground floor next to entrance hall+storages+toilets)
- technological spaces (server rooms)
- mechanical spaces (cca 5% of total area)
- garbage
- parking

- special spaces

special reception spaces

- customer spaces
- doorman service rooms
- reception offices
- security service rooms

special circulation spaces

- vertical service core for goods/litter (connecting to external traffic and storage/archive spaces)

special office spaces

- courtrooms
- conference, council, assembly rooms

special service spaces

- canteen, restaurant kitchen
- copy shop
- newspaper shop
- office ware shop
- mail/courier service
- bank point (ATM)
- deposit

- free accessibility

-3rd millennium – information age - contemporary samples

Townhalls

- Townhall San Fernando de Henares Spain /S.Madrirdejos-J.C.S.Osinaga-1999/
- Townhall extension Innsbruck Austria /D. Perrault 2003/
- Townhall London /Foster & Partners 2003/
- Townhall Murcia Spain /R. Moneo 1989/
- Townhall Budaörs Hungary /Zs. Zsuffa - Kalmár 2005/

Courts

- Courtcenter Nantes France /J. Nouvel 2002/
- Appeal Court Debrecen Hungary /J.Koller 2004/
- Court Sligo Ireland /McCulloch Malvin Architects 2003/

National administration buildings

- Reichstag Berlin Germany /N.Foster 2002/
- Auswärtiges Amt Berlin Germany /H. Kolhoff 1999/

Rental office buildings

- Science Park Budapest Hungary /F.Cságoly.- I.Nagy 2002/
- Infopark building "I" Budapest Hungary /Gy.Grédics – G.Szókedencsi – Gy.Tóós 2003/
- Bankbuilding Borken Germany /Bolles+Wilson 2002/
- Bankbuilding Hannover Germany/G.Behnisch+Partner 2001/
- Sanoma office building Helsinki Finland/A.Siikala 2000/
- Nokia Research Center Helsinki Finland/T.Siitonen 2000/
- Hitachi office building "K" Ibaraki Japan/K.Sejima-R.Nishizawa 1997/
- Office building Copenhagen Denmark/Nielsen,Nielsen & Nielsen 2002/
- Neven DuMont office building Köln Germany /Hentrich–Petschnigg & Partner 1998/
- Office building London /R.Rogers Partnership 2000/
- Office building Prague Czech Republik /V.Alda, P.Dvorák, M.Nemec, J. Stempel 1994/
- Mixed function building Sidney Australia /R.Piano Building Workshop 2000/

Headquarters

- Electrical Works Headquarter Bilbao Spain /Andres Perea 1994/
- Graphisoft Headquarter Budapest Hungary /F.Cságoly 1998/
- KONE Headquarter Espoo Finland /A.Siikala 2002/
- NOKIA Headquarter Espoo Finland /P.Helin 1998/
- NOKIA Headquarter extension Espoo Finland /P.Helin 2002/
- Pihl & Son office building Copenhagen Denmark /K.Holscher-S.Axelsson-J.Sondergaard-K.Terkelsen 1994/
- Minerva Film and Video Company Headquarter Copenhagen Denmark /M.Breyens 2000/
- Hojgaard & Schultz Headquarter Copenhagen /Dissing+Weitling 2000/
- Cartier Headquarter Paris France /J.Nouvel 1995/