

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

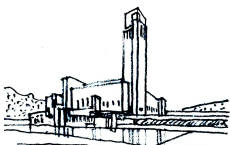
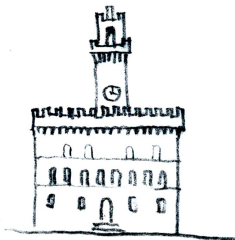
18-19th century

- ministry buildings
- parliament
- courts

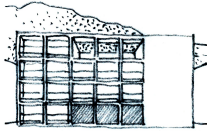
20th century

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

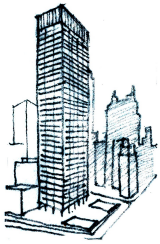
- samples:



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 Pubblico – 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 /Andrea 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 Brosse
 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 – Switzerland /H.W.Auer 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-Petschnigg1955-60/

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

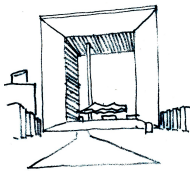
Ford Foundation - New york - United States /K.Roche – J.Dinkeloo 1968/

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
- costumer 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

- costumer 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 /McCullogh 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.Szőkedencsi – Gy.Tőös 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/
- Højgaard & Schultz Headquarter Copenhagen /Dissing+Weitling 2000/
- Cartier Headquarter Paris France /J.Nouvel 1995/