FRA-UAS SS23_T10 Prof. Dr.-Ing. Wolfgang Jung / Prof. Dr.-Ing. Florian Mähl James Douglas 1377198

Conceptual Approach | Layers of History

Roman Castrum and Diocletian's Palace





Diocletian's Palace 4th Century AD

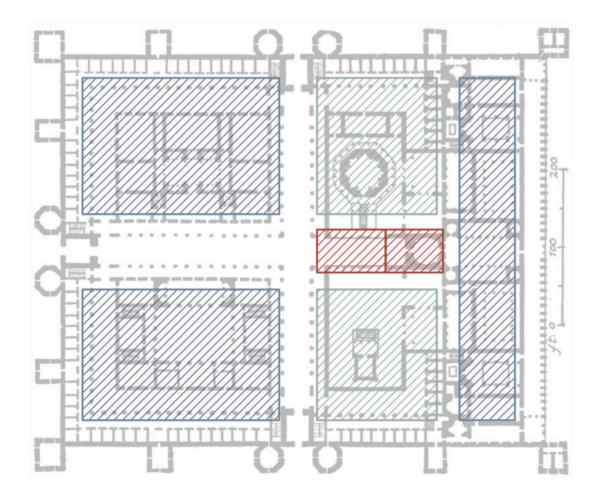




Diocletian's Palace Today

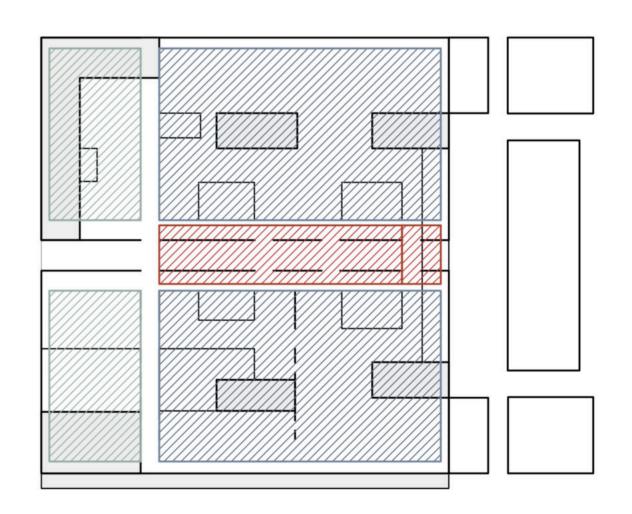
Diocletian's Palace in Split, Croatia is half Roman Castrum and half Palace. It is unique in this regard however still strongly resembles classic Castra design in its strict grid like structure and organisation. Although its original design is relatively preserved compared to other Castra examples around Europe, the palace has still changed greatly. These strict orthogonal rules of organisation and hierarchy have been broken down over time resulting in a far more complex, serpentine and compressed organisation. These changes over time marks the conceptual approach to the organisation of the new architecture school within a military hanger which somewhat already resembles a castrum at a smaller scale.

Functional Organisation



Diocletian's Palace 4th Century AD

Residence - Army Barracks / Palace
Mausoleum / Church + Temple
Peristyle Forum



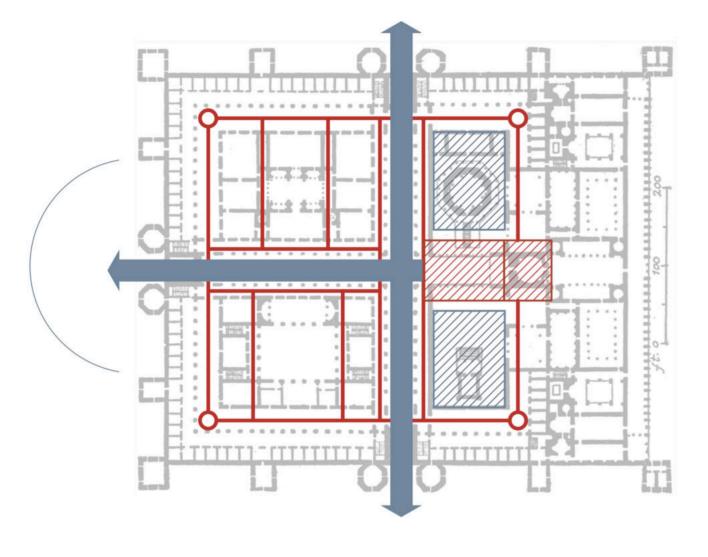
Proposal - Ground Floor

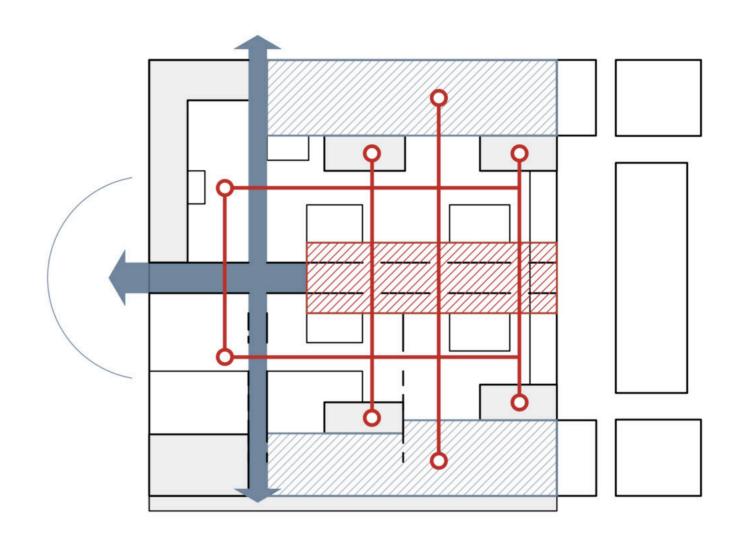
Open Studios

Public Facing - Exhibition, Cafe, Workshops

Peristyle 'Crit Pit'

The general organisation of the palace has been adapted and compared to relative functions in the school. For instance, the more public facing functions such as the cafe, exhibition area and workshops are compared with the mausoleum / church and temple areas of the palace. The more private areas in the school for student design learning and thinking such as the open and flexible studios have been compared with the military and palace residences in the original palace. The idea of a forum, in this case in the form of a peristyle has also been adapted at the heart of the school as a place for coming together, and in this case, for sharing of ideas though the creation of a 'crit pit'.





Diocletian's Palace 4th Century AD

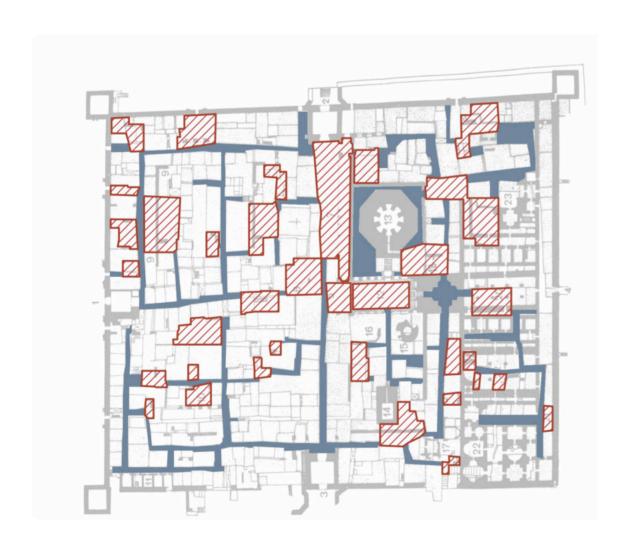
Proposal - Ground Floor





On the ground floor the strict hierarchical layout of the original Castrum / Palace design has been adopted into the floor plan of the school. Practically, this helps to organise the large space effectively and in a simple and understandable manner. The connections with the greater urban environment are reinforced and help to draw the public though the main arterial axes of the school. The secondary axes are implemented in a manner where a connecting end point is always linking the spaces just as with the castrum design. For instance, the two open studios have clear connections and line of site between them, as do the various courtyards placed within the building. The peristyle forum is placed at the centre of these axes marking the space with represents the culmination of all the students work and learnings.

Forums and Circulation - Today



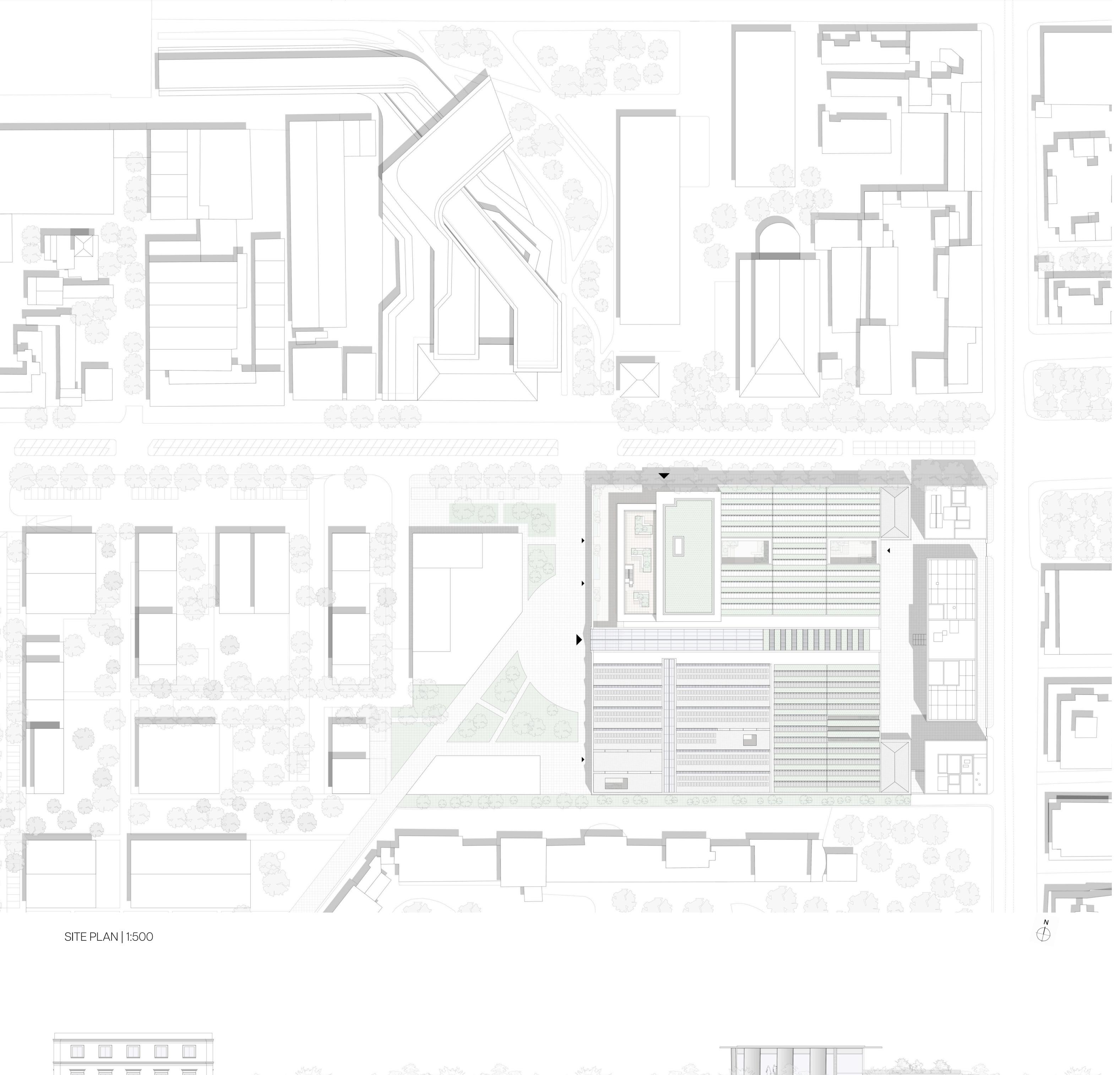
Diocletian's Palace - Today

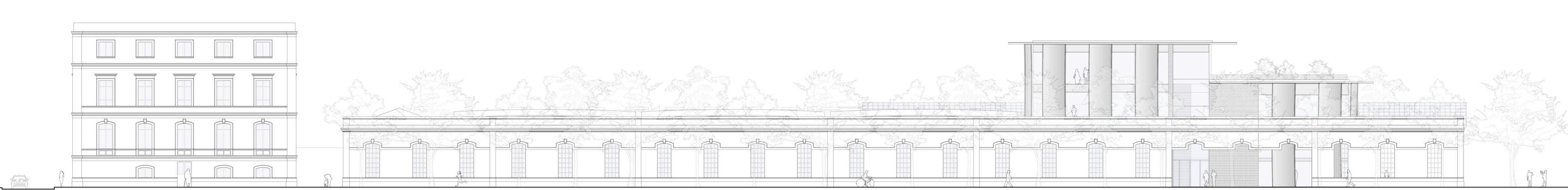
Proposal - Mezzanine Floor

Mini Forums
Main Circulation

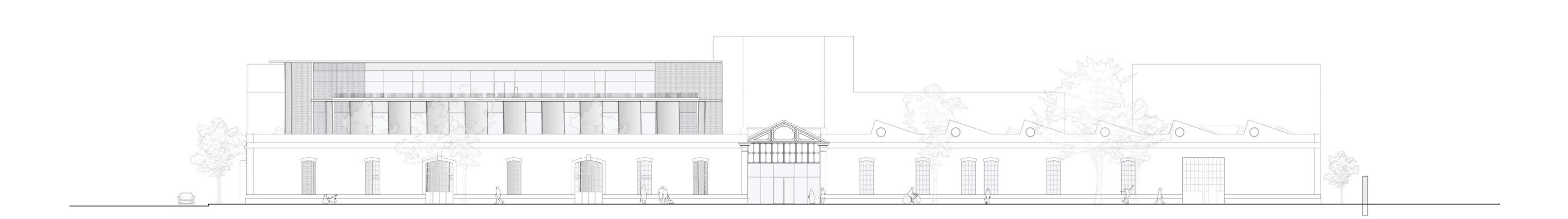
Mini Forums
Main Circulation
Secondary Axes

The added mezzanine floor is where the original rules of the castrum and palace are broken. The more complex, intimate and serpentine like organisation and circulation is adapted to represent this new layer of history. Diocletian's Palace in its current form is far less 'organised' and through a more organic growth of structures around the original axes over time has resulted in a series of narrow streets where the simple widening has become the new 'mini' forums where people come together. The proposal translates this idea into a zone with more private and intimate functions such as closed seminar rooms, academic offices and areas where students can work and collaborate in smaller and more intimate spaces.





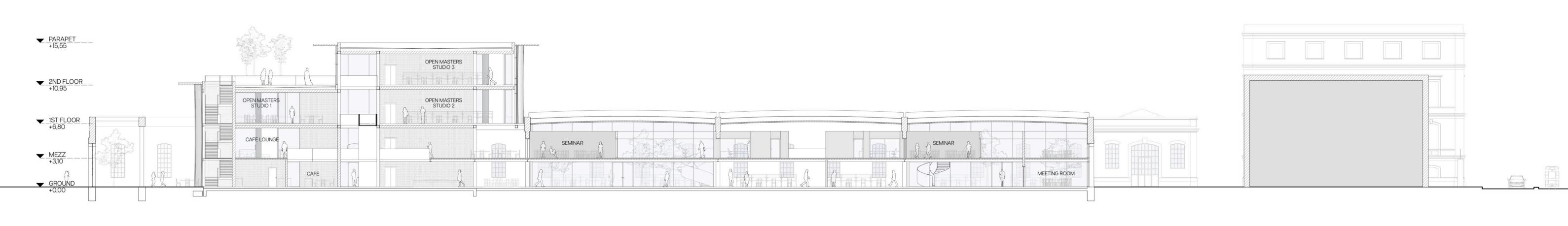
ELEVATION NORTH | 1:200



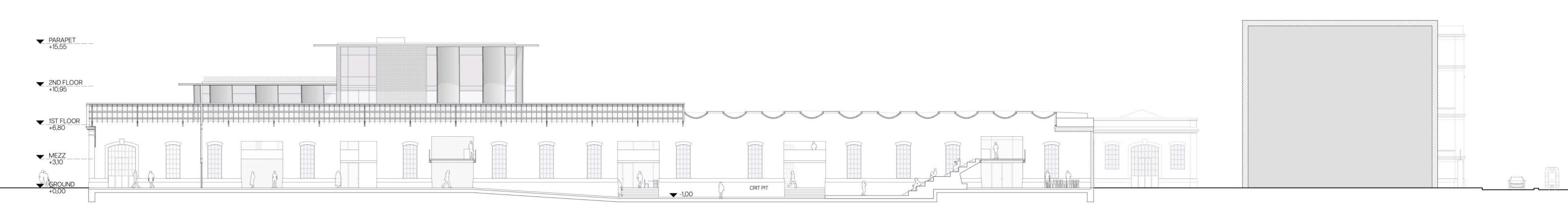
ELEVATION WEST | 1:200

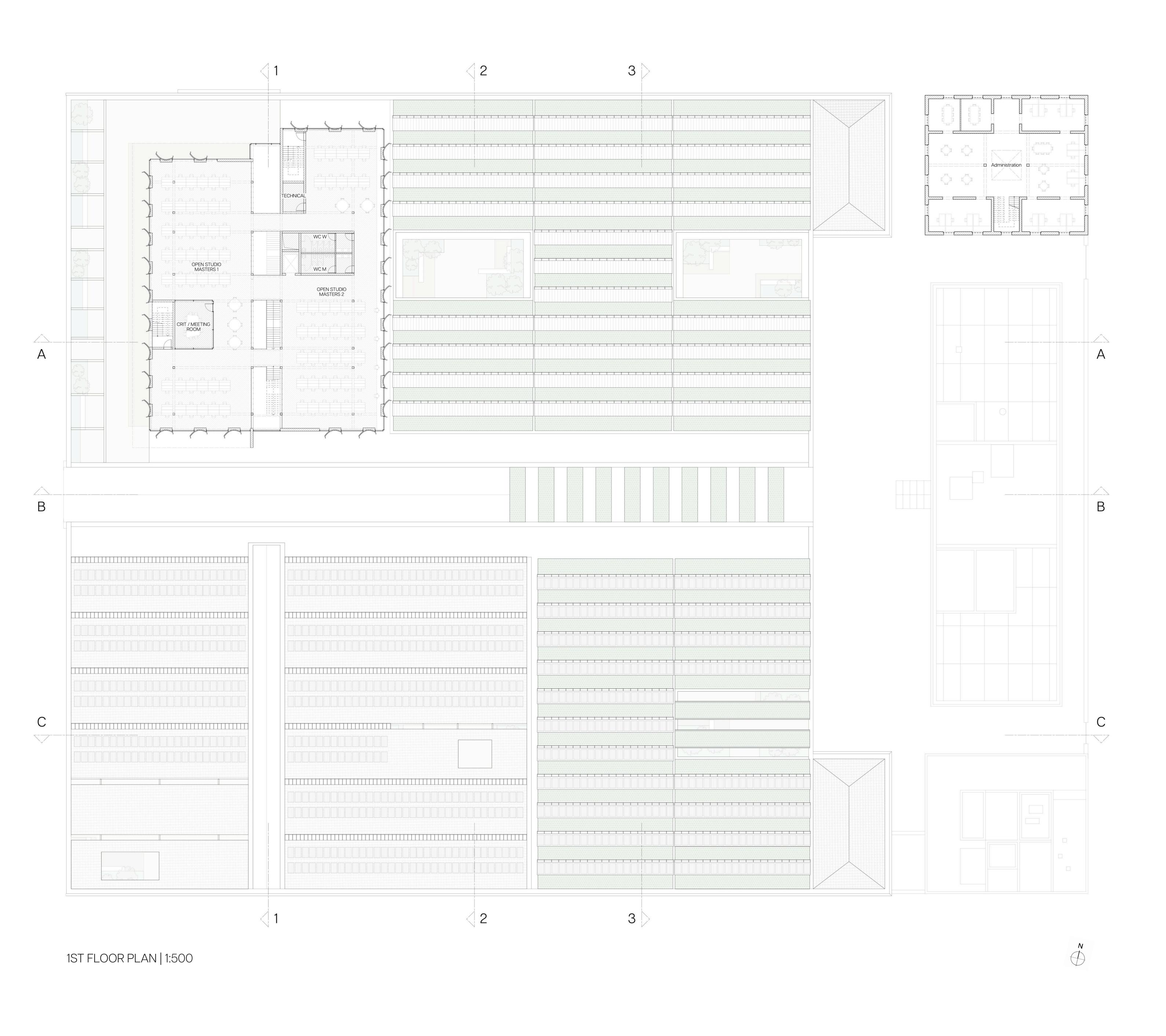


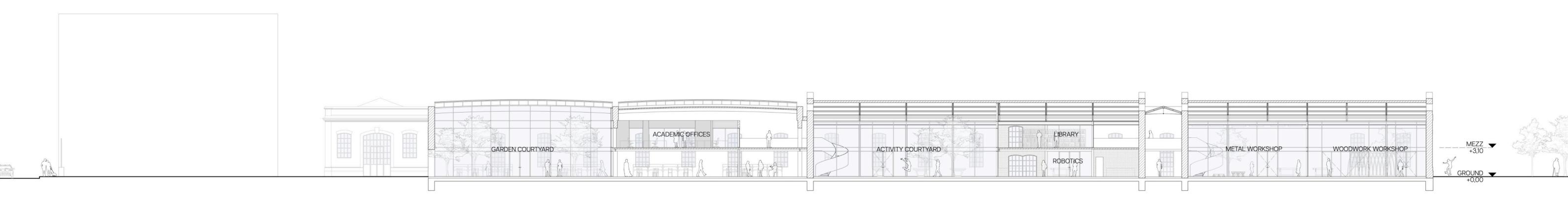




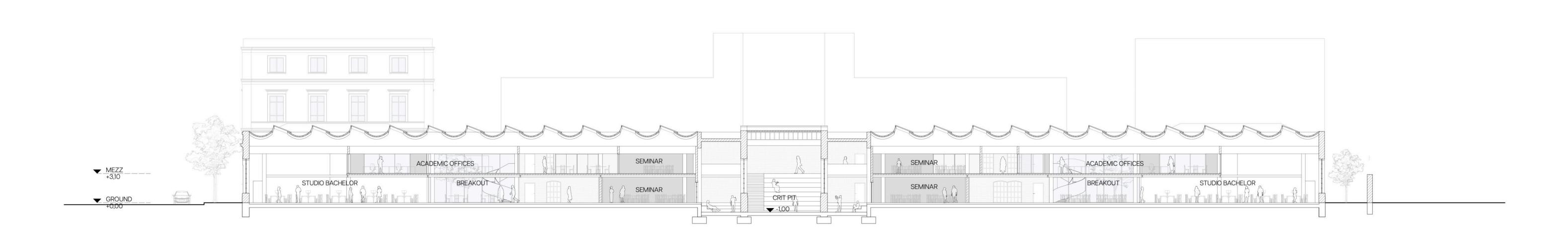
SECTION AA | 1:200



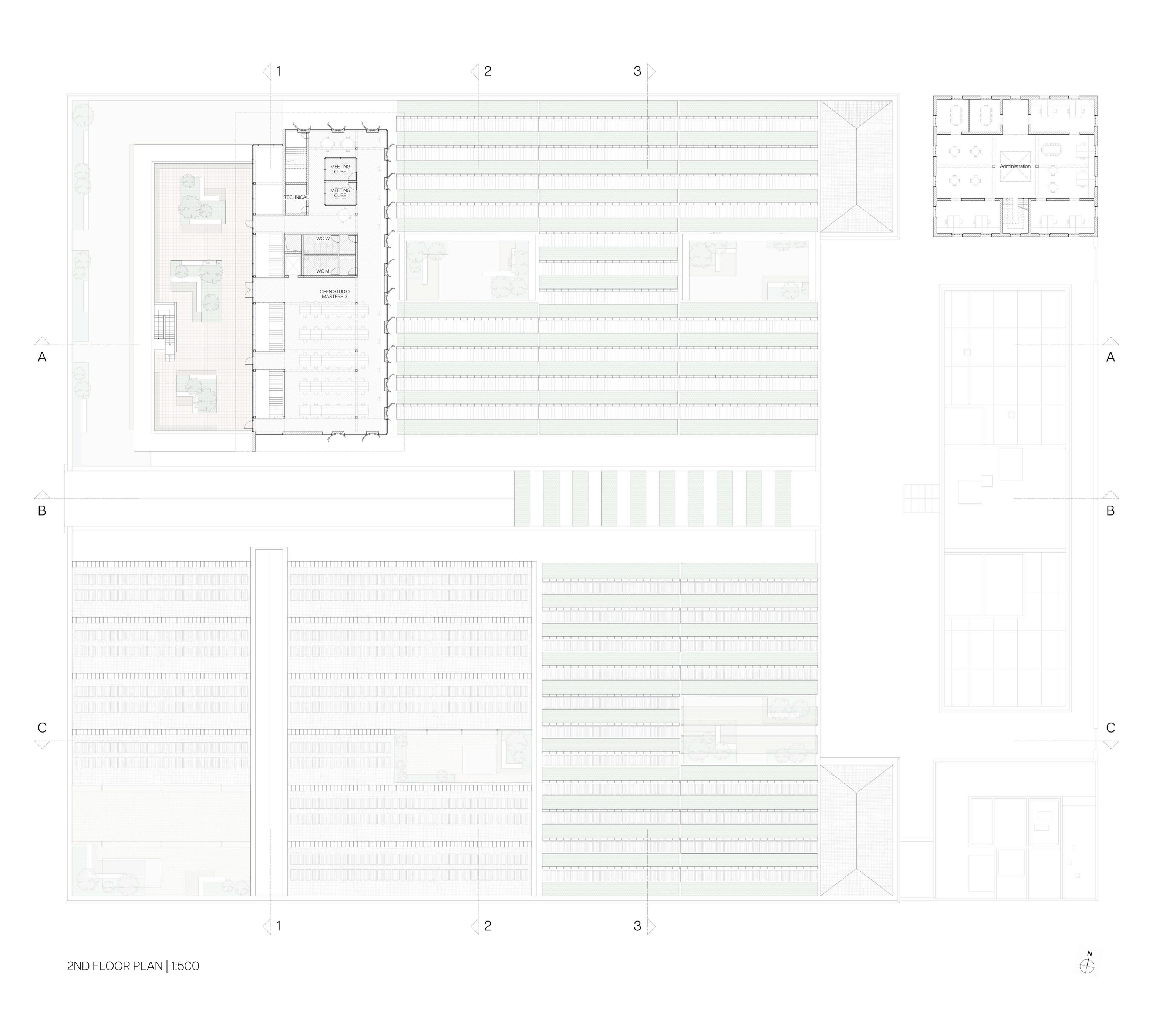


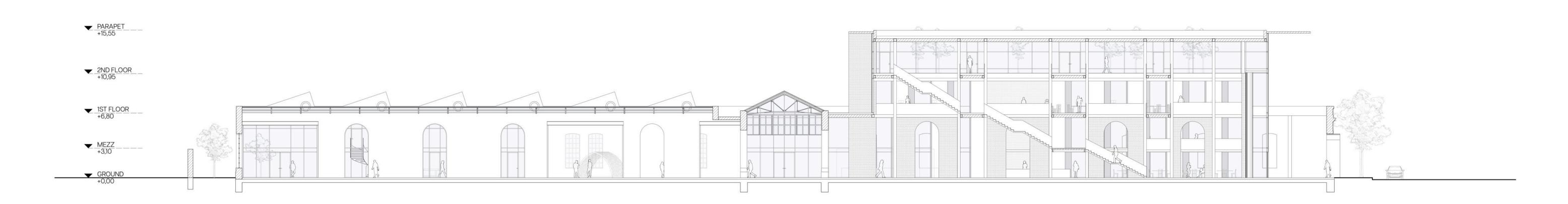


SECTION CC | 1:200



SECTION 3 | 1:200





SECTION 1 | 1:200



SECTION 2 | 1:200

