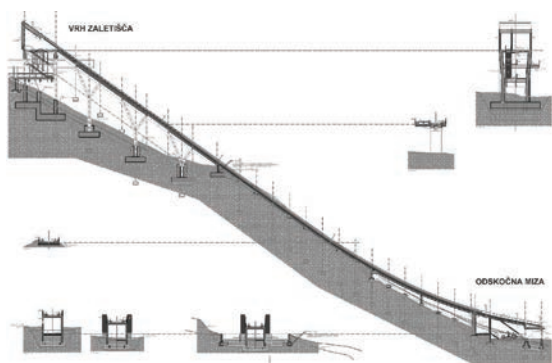


dva nova RTV stolpa (mali in veliki), trenerska tribuna, vetrna zaščita, ogrevalni objekt na vrhu zaletišča, konstrukcija za TV zaslon ter rekonstrukcija stavbe Kavka in sanacija obstoječega sodniškega stolpa. Prispevek prikazuje lokacije načrtovanih novih objektov in kratke opise konstrukcijsko najbolj zanimivih detajlov.

LOPATIČ, Jože (ur.), MARKELJ, Viktor (ur.), SAJE, Franc (ur.). Zbornik 35. zborovanja gradbenih konstruktorjev Slovenije, Ljubljana, Fakulteta za gradbeništvo in geodezijo, 22. november, 2013. Ljubljana: Slovensko društvo gradbenih konstruktorjev, 2013, str. 79-88, ilustr. [COBISS.SI-ID 2947460]



Zaletišče HS225 – vzdolžni in prečni prerezi.

Larisa Brojan

CREATIVITY, ALTERNATIVE WAYS OF DESIGNING AND CONSTRUCTING: STRAW BALE WALL DESIGN ALTERNATIVES

ArchTheo 13-THEORY OF ARCHITECTURE CONFERENCE
Istanbul, Turčija, 4. - 5.12.2013

Mednarodna konferenca je organizirana v okviru združenja DAKAM (Eastern Mediterranean Academic Research Center) in Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University. Na konferenci je bilo veliko predstavitev s področja arhitekture, teorije načrtovanja in snovanja prostorskega oblikovanja. Poleg javnih predstavitev prispevkov so bile organizirane tudi razprave. S kolegi smo sodelovali pri tematiki socialne vloge arhitekture in vplivom arhitekture na bivanjske navade ljudi. Vsi prispevki so objavljeni v zborniku z naslovom 'Sources of creativity, autonomy & function', kamor je vključena tudi spodaj predstavljena študija. Koordinator konferenca je bil Efe Duyan.

This paper focuses on the straw bale wall functionality. It is evident from analyses of straw bale houses, how diverse the design of straw bale building can be. Straw bale building has many advantages especially in sense of ecological aspect which is many times also the main reason to build with straw bales.

Floor plan design doesn't need any special treatment; there are many possibilities especially when straw bales are used as an infill which is in most projects. But when it comes to building, at first special attention needs to be devoted to bales stacking, bales alignment and finally, the crucial segment of plastering. Since most of builders apply the plaster by hand, extreme precision is needed especially when flat surface is needed.

When bales are stacked, alignment is done by pushing and hammering the bales into right position. Next step is straw trimming which makes the wall smooth. Well aligned wall insures the static safety but also many builders decide to increase the safety with mesh which also makes the plaster application easier. Plaster can be applied in case of straw building by hand or by machine. Manual, hand application is most common way though. Functionality is supplemented with appropriate furniture. In case of straw bale walls special attention needs to be devoted to pre-determination of hanging furniture like cupboards or just wall decoration as pictures or other accessories. Since the plaster itself is not thick enough to hold all the weight and straw itself is to 'soft' to hold added item additional substructure is needed. Final image of straw bale plastered wall depends on application precision. Roughly, surface finish can be divided into three groups:

1. Organically shaped surface
2. Semi leveled surface
3. Completely leveled surface

Based on the diversity of design that straw bale building offers many requests can be realized. Straw bale building itself does not represent any functional disadvantages if details are carefully planned and delivered.

BROJAN, Larisa. Straw bale wall design alternatives. V: ÇATAK, Neslihan (ur.), DUYAN, Efe (ur.). ARCHTHEO '13: conference proceedings, December 4-6 2013, Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, [Istanbul], Creativity, autonomy, function in architecture. Istanbul: Mimar Sinan Güzel Sanatlar Üniversitesi Yayınları, cop. 2013, str. 43-50, ilustr. [COBISS.SI-ID 2956164].

Larisa Brojan

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF STRAW BALE AS BUILDING MATERIAL

The Constructed Environment

Lizbona, Portugalska, 4. – 5.10.2013

Mednarodna konferenca je organizirana v okviru združenja Constructed Environment. Tematika konferenca je bila odnos človeka do naravnega in grajenega okolja. Udeleženci konferenca so bili s celega sveta (ZDA, Evropa, Azija, Južna Amerika itn.). Poleg javnih predstavitev prispevkov so bile organizirane tudi razprave na vodilno temo.

Paper is focused on general properties of straw bale as a building material which is proven by numerous buildings to be an appropriate material choice in several aspects. The research is divided on to two parts in which advantages and disadvantages of such a building are discussed.

The building techniques are relatively easy to learn and performance of straw bale structures has a high value in terms of several aspects as long as the general guidance is considered. The primary benefit of straw bale as building material is its low embodied energy. Therefor the impact on the environment is low which is important since the awareness of building negative impacts on the environment. Above all, the isolation properties are on a high level as thermal as well as sound isolation.

Many researches on straw bale building done so far were focused on discovering moisture content in straw bales which is one of the major issues in straw bale building. Therefore special attention needs to be devoted to details such as separation of straw bales of ground and selection of appropriate render material. Render selection is crucial and extremely important step in straw bale building not just in moisture matter but it is the important part as fire protection there for it has to be poorly flammable. In comparison with other building materials straw bale disadvantages is its lack of material research. Regardless the advantages that such a building offers, straw as a building material still is not being recognized as it could be.

BROJAN, Larisa, CLOUSTON, Peggi L.: Advantages and disadvantages of the straw bale as building material : [predavanje na Fourth International Conference on the Constructed Environment Universidade Nova de Lisboa Lisbon, Portugal 4-5 October 2013]. 2013. [COBISS.SI-ID 2919044]

Domen Zupančič
SPATIAL PLANNING IN TOURIST CENTRES OF SLOVENIA, EARNINGS BEFORE IDENTITY
ISG Das Internationale Städteforum Graz
4th International Symposium 2013
Graz, Avstrija, 21.6.2013

Mednarodno združenje zgodovinskih mest in občin je strateški forum strokovnjakov na področju vodenja mest in upravljanja s prostorom; k tem dejavnostim so pridruženi še prostorski načrtovalci, raziskovalne organizacije in arhitekti. Cilji združenja so usmerjeni k temu, da promovirajo procese oblikovanja prostora po načelu soodločanja z upoštevanjem

zgodovinskih danosti okolja. Združenje se ne ukvarja zgolj z mestnim prostorom, posega tudi na področje urejanja naselij in prostora med naselji – krajino.

Redno organizirajo letni večdnevni tematski simpozij, ob tem dogodku izdajo tematsko izredno številko ISG Magazin (ISSN 2309-1215) z izbranimi prispevki. Besedila so dvojezična: NEM in ANG. V letu 2013 je bil simpozij usmerjen gradnjo ob robu naselij. Tematika zajema rob naselja, ločnico med pozidanim in nezazidanim prostorom. Prispevki simpoziju so bili kakovostni in so zajemali teorijo načrtovanja, prakso iz ZDA, Švice, Slovenije in Avstrije.

To better spatial solutions

It is not just the investor that carries the weight of responsibility, we architects and project planners bear greater responsibility, since we have not succeeded in stemming these wasteful spatial failures or reorienting them into quality. There would have been fewer spatial difficulties if municipalities had introduced the institution of municipal architect or strengthened the municipal spatial planning office with an architect. Many dilettante interventions would have been better managed in this way. Urban planning and architectural workshops are another possible contribution to a rise in quality of the design of space and identity. Market oriented planning offices have limited means (time and money) for dealing with an individual region for the purpose of spatial development. Means are determined by a number of factors, the municipal budget is explicit, the legal framework (existing and newly created legislation) and the capacities of the selected planner. Architectural workshops in this regard are a sensible supplement in planning spatial interventions and shaping guidelines (Zupančič, 2008). Spatial planning has always been part of wider public debate. In the past few years, the major property investment trend



An example of an apothecary with housing in Kranjska Gora; the object respects all the given features of the location and all deviations. The roofs are cut-off so that it satisfies the conditions of too small a land plot for such a program.