

Andreja Benko
LIPICA, 2012

Izvleček

Zid iz kamenja, zložen brez veziva, je sled rok, ki jih je vodila pamet in gnala klena volja po preživetju. Zid je kultura. Naloga delavnice je bila učenje govornice kamnitih zidov, ki nemo pričajo povest o ljudeh in o njihovi kulturi. Pri tem je pomembno zbiranje kamnov. To pomeni iskanje primernih kamnov za vgradnjo na lokaciji sami (v primeru delavnice Lipica 2012, nam to ni bilo potrebno, saj so nam kamen podarili pri Luki Koper - kljub temu pa je bilo potrebno izbirati najprimernejše kamne za vgradnjo). Ko gradnik izberemo, ga poskušamo uskladiti z vidika rok in telesne moči. Ko mu najdemo primerno lego, ga natančno zadelamo z drobirjem. Stene pri hiški so debeline približno 50 cm. Na koncu je najpomembnejši element pri hiški streha. Kadar gradimo konstrukcije brez veziva, z uporabo krožnega previsevanja plasti, kar v strokovnem jeziku označujemo korbelling, moramo streho graditi na poseben način. Tu se namreč strho gradi sočasno od znotraj in navzven. Glavni je ta, ki je v notranjosti, saj se od tod vidi vse fuge in vrzeli prekrivnega kamenja - škrļjev.

Abstract

A dry-stone wall constructed from stones without mortar to bind them is a track of hands led by intellect and driven by a strong will to survive. A wall is a culture. The workshop's task was to learn the language of the stone walls which stand as mute witnesses to people and their culture. The collecting of the stone is what matters; it entails a search for suitable stones to use at the location itself (in the case of the Lipica 2012 workshop, this was not necessary, because the stone was donated by the Port of Koper - although the stone most suitable for building had to be selected). Once the building element has been selected, we try to adjust it as much as our hands and physical power allow. With a suitable position found, we meticulously fill it with gravel. The small house walls are about 50 cm thick. In the end, the most important element of the small house is the roof. When building structures without mortar i.e. using circular overhangs of layers, called corbelling, we have to build the roof in a specific manner. The roof is simultaneously built from inside out; the chief builder is inside, as from here all the gaps and joints of the covering stones - škrļji - can be seen.

Alenka Fikfak
ČRNOMELJ, 2010

Izvleček

Obravnava območje se nahaja v osrednjem delu Bele krajine in leži med Črnomljem in mednarodnim mejnim prehodom Vinica. Leži v bližini krajinskega parka Lahinja, kjer se območja naravne in kulturne dediščine prepletajo z zanimivimi ambientni ohranjenih naselij. Koncept ureditve območja, ki je bil razvit na delavnici, je slonel na ideji, da je najboljši prostor tisti prostor v katerem prepoznamo kvalitete "praznine" in zlitja s krajino. Koncept je temeljil na zasnovi kompleksa z več povezanimi

objekti. Kot center dogajanja, jedro posega in vrtišče življenja je bila opredeljena zelena jasa, ki je skupna točka vsem objektom: je prazna, namenjena naključnim povezavam, organizaciji mreže oz. mreženju prostora - povezujejo se ključne točke v grajeni in naravni strukturi in po njej potekajo glavne komunikacije med posameznimi objekti. Koncept sloni na dopolnjevanju sistema z nastanitvenimi kapacitetami, ki se nahajajo tudi izven kompleksa term - privlačna in atraktivna namestitve v naravi.

Abstract

The study area lies in the central part of Bela Krajina in south-eastern Slovenia, between the town of Črnomelj and the border crossing at Vinica. It is situated in the vicinity of the Lahinja Landscape Park, where natural and cultural heritage sites interact in the interesting settings of preserved towns and villages. The urban planning concept developed at the workshop was based on the idea that the best space is one where the qualities of "empty spaces" and a fusion with the landscape are recognised. The concept was based on the design of a complex with several connecting structures. A green clearing was defined as the centre of activities, i.e. the core of the activity and pivot of life being the common point of all structures: it is empty, intended to allow for random connections, network organisation or spatial networking, where the key points in the built and natural structures are connected, hence representing the main communication hub between the individual structures. The concept complements the system with accommodation capacities, which are also located outside the spa complex, providing attractive accommodation in a natural setting.

Matevž Juvančič, Špela Verovšek
DIVE 2010

Izvleček

Fakulteta za arhitekturo je leta 2010 organizirala tretji Erasmus intenzivni program v seriji delavnic "Designing and Inhabiting Virtual Environments - DIVE", in sicer tokrat z naslovno tematiko "Bridging the gap between physical and virtual - premoščanje fizičnega in virtualnega" z referenčnim prostorom širšega območja Križank. V desetdnevnem intenzivnem druženju so sodelujoči na temelju serije predavanj in temeljitega pretresa teoretičnih izhodišč o pomenu fizičnega in virtualnega v arhitekturi, analizirali referenčne prostore ter izdelali predloge prostorskih intervencij s poudarkom na spoštovanju senzibilnosti in občutljivosti danega prostora. Skozi opravljeno analizo so sodelujoči presojali meje med fizično in virtualno stvarnostjo, pretresali možnosti za njihovo povezovanje ter se spraševali o prednostih in omejitvah prve in druge, predvsem pa o možnostih povezovanja obeh entitet v celostno miselno in dejansko reprezentacijo.

Abstract

Bringing the trilogy of the Erasmus intensive programme together in 2010, the Faculty of Architecture organised the third workshop in the series "Designing and Inhabiting Virtual Environments - DIVE", addressing an elusive issue: "Bridging

the gap between the physical and virtual" with the reference site of Križanke. During the 10-day intensive workshop, the participants developed a theoretical discussion based on a series of lectures, and afterwards pursued analyses of the reference site and designed spatial interventions with an emphasis on respecting the fragile nature of the site. From the very beginning to the end of their work, the participants analysed the boundaries between physical and virtual reality, examined the pros and cons of each, and sought possible integrations of both entities within a seamless and effective conceptual and actual representation.

Tomaž Krušec

JELOVICA, 2010 / 2011

Izveček

V študijskem letu 2010/2011 so študenti Fakultete za arhitekturo pod mentorstvom doc. mag. Tomaža Krušca u.d.i.a. izvedli Arhitekturno delavnico Jelovica 2010/2011. Delavnico je organiziralo podjetje Jelovica d.d. Pri izvedbi je sodelovala Mestna občina Ljubljana in Javni stanovanjski sklad Mestne občine Ljubljana. Na izbranih lokacijah so študenti zasnovali več projektov stanovanjskih hiš, vil, stanovanjskih naselij in oskrbovanih stanovanj. Vsi projekti so bili zasnovani s pomočjo uporabe lesene montažne gradnje. Bistven del arhitekturne delavnice je predstavljalo praktično delo v prostorih podjetja Jelovica Hiše. Študenti so skupaj z zaposlenimi izdelali makete izbranega detajla v naravnem merilu. Na opisan način so udeleženci delavnice spoznali, da se delo arhitekta konča šele, ko črte na papirju dobijo resnične dimenzije in so izvedene v realnem materialu.

Abstract

In the academic year 2011/2012, students at the Faculty of Architecture with their mentor Tomaž Krušec conducted the Jelovica Architectural Workshop 2010/2011. The event was jointly organised by the company Jelovica d.d., the Municipality of Ljubljana and the Public Housing Fund of the Municipality of Ljubljana, who also took part in implementing the workshop. The students were given different locations, where they designed a series of residential houses, villas, residential areas and apartments for the elderly. All the designs used prefabricated wooden elements. The main part of the workshop consisted of practical work with the Jelovica Hiše company. Together, the students and employees of Jelovica Hiše produced a model of a constructional element of the house on 1:1 scale. Through this experience, the students learned that the work of an architect does not end until the lines on the paper have been transformed into real dimensions and materials.

Aleš Vodopivec, Anja Planišček

ŠOLA ZA PRIHODNOST JAR, 2010 / 2011

Izveček

Skupina študentov in mentorjev Fakultete za arhitekturo, Univerze v Ljubljani se je leta 2010 vključila v mednarodno mrežo arhitekturnih šol za izgradnjo družbenih stavb v državah

v razvoju. Mrežo vodi avstrijska fundacija SARCH - Social Sustainable Architecture z Dunaja. Skupina je v njenem okviru načrtovala in zgradila dve šolski stavbi v izobraževalnem kompleksu Ithuba Community College v Magaguli Heights Townshipu, enem od revnih barakarskih naselij ob Johannesburgu v Južnoafriški republiki. Leta je zgradila 2010 učilnico s knjižnico in leta 2011 večnamensko dvorano.

Abstract

A team of students and mentors from the Faculty of Architecture, University of Ljubljana joined an international network of architectural schools for the construction of public buildings in developing countries. The network is led by an Austrian foundation called SARCH, Social Sustainable Architecture, from Vienna. The team has designed and built two school premises in the educational complex of Ithuba Community College in Magagula Heights Township, one of the shanty towns in Johannesburg in the Republic of South Africa. The first building was a classroom with a library in 2010, and the second a multipurpose hall in 2011.

Anja Jutraž

PBL: GLOBALNO PROJEKTNO TIMSKO DELO, 2009

Izveček

Pri tečaju "Globalnega projektnega timskega dela" ("AEC Global Teamwork") se študentje arhitekture in gradbeništva izpopolnjujejo pri delu na zahtevnih gradbenih projektih, ki so zasnovani v skladu s sodobnimi standardi in okoljskimi zahtevami. Študentje delajo v mešanih mednarodnih interdisciplinarnih projektnih timih arhitektov, gradbenikov, strojnikov in tehnologov.

Razen dveh kratkih osebnih srečanj na Univerzi Stanford, ZDA (ob začetku in ob zaključku projektnega dela) študentje iz različnih univerz po svetu (npr. Berkeley University of California, University of Wisconsin, University of Puerto Rico, Bauhaus - Universität Weimar, Aalborg University,...) pol leta delajo na daljavo z uporabo sodobnih orodij za projektiranje in komunikacijo ter na koncu izdelajo celovite integrirane projekte za javne zgradbe.

Abstract

On the AEC Global Teamwork course, students of architecture and construction work together on demanding construction projects designed in accordance with modern standards and environmental requirements. Students work in mixed international and interdisciplinary project teams consisting of architects, structural engineers, construction managers, MEP engineers, and life-cycle financial managers.

Except for two short personal meetings at Stanford University in California, (at the beginning and end of the project work), students from various universities around the world (e.g. University of California, Berkeley; University of Wisconsin, Madison; University of Puerto Rico; Bauhaus - University Weimar; Aalborg University; etc.) will work remotely, using modern design tools and communication. At the end of the project