

s tem reševanje struge in pretoka Donave ter njene dostopnosti za prebivalce. Predlagali smo regulacijo pretoka z jezom v zgornjem delu struge, za jezom pa bi se vzpostavili dve strugi v različnih nivojih, ena pod drugo. V že obstoječem betonskem kanalu predstavlja zgornji nivo ambientalen element vode kot del parka, spodnji nivo pa je skrit in je zato namenjen predvsem infrastrukturi in transportu. Tudi s preurejanjem tržnice "Naschmarkt" bi strugo odprli in uredili dostope do reke. Ena izmed posledic takega razvoja prostora bi bila tudi razširjena turistična ponudba, ki ne bi bila omejena le na mestno jedro in rezidenco Schönbrunn, ampak bi se razširila na ta zeleni povezovalni pas. Saj bi se zaradi pešpoti ali kolesarskih vzporedno oblikovali in razrasli javni storitveni programi. Želeli smo pokazati način, kako lahko reka Donava in njeni bregovi postanejo pomemben del mestne strukture in tvorijo edinstveno prostorsko identiteto.

Abstract

The location is part of the Vienna River Valley, known as "Wiental", one of the most dissonant, incongruous, and contested areas of Vienna. Depending on one's perspective, the Vienna River Valley can be viewed as a transit corridor, an unresolved urban area, an urban interface, an inter-zone, an infrastructure bundle, an ugly wound in the urban landscape, a socially charged boundary, etc. We started the project with urban pattern analyses on different scales: the scale of the city, the scale of Wiental (from Schönbrunn to Hofburg) and on a minor scale, i.e. the scale of the project.

The analysis showed that Wiental constitutes the main connection between the city centre and suburbia and the countryside in the background of the city. With its clear morphological importance, it could become a green axis of the city, a pleasant place for people, rather than having only an infrastructural role. Our concept is to bring new character to Wiental by making it a pedestrian- and cyclist-friendly green axis. Our initial goal was to reduce car traffic. We proposed introducing a park-and-ride system, which would become a point of transfer where car traffic is replaced by public transport and cycle traffic. Through the afforestation of Wiental, the area could become a park or recreational route, and the quality of life in the area would improve.

An important aspect of the project was dealing with the Danube. We proposed to manage the flood peaks by introducing a dam, and after the point of regulation, we arranged the River into two levels: an ambient upper flow and infrastructural lower flow in the existing channel. Also, by rearranging "Naschmarkt" with the Danube uncovered, we predicted an extension of tourism from the city centre to Schönbrunn by bicycle or on foot, which could be followed by an expansion of the public programme. We wanted to show that the Danube, with an appropriate environment, could become a significant element of the city structure.

Jurij Kobe, Rok Žnidaršič, Paul Robinson, Karin Rožman
RADOVLJICA, 2011

Izveček

Občina Radovljica; štiri območja in teme delavnice. Delavnica je obsegala obravnavo štirih vprašanj, ki so jih predlagali

predstavniki lokalne skupnosti:

- Območje od odcepa z avtoceste pri Lescah proti Bledu, kjer so bile ob analizi predlagane detajlne rešitve in organizacija območja, osredotočene na potrebe optimalne rabe prostora v turistične namene.
- Širše Begunje: vidik prostorske navezave industrijske cone Elan z obstoječim naseljem. Postavilo se je vprašanje oblikovanja obcestnega območja ob vstopu v naselje. Prvotno je bila obravnavana povezava Begunj z Radovljico in vprašanje območja Letališča Lesce.
- Socialni in kulturno središče Begunj, ureditev in vizije razvoja tega dela naselja v povezavi z Domačijo Avsenik.
- Navezava centra Begunj na območje gradu Kamen, tako kot kampom in športnimi območji v dolini Drage. Prvotno je delavnica obravnavala širšo okolico Begunj v smeri Doline.

Za vsako omenjeno območje so bile rešitve prezentirane v risbah, modelih in tekstualnih opisih.

Abstract

The Municipality of Radovljica: four areas and workshop themes. The workshop included four topics proposed by representatives of the community:

- *The area around the road leading from the highway exit at Lesce to Bled was analysed; the detailed proposal for the arrangement and organisation of this area focused on the needs for proper tourist land use.*
- *The broader area of Begunje and the connection of the village to the industrial zone of Elan. The question of arranging the line fronting the entrance road to Begunje was raised here, as well as the connection between Begunje and Radovljica and the area of Lesce airfield.*
- *The cultural and social centre at Begunje and its development in connection with the Avsenik Homestead/ Domačija Avsenik.*
- *The connection of the centre of Begunje with the Kamen Castle area, as well as with the camping and sports area further along the Draga Valley, and to the arrangement of the surroundings of Begunje in the direction of the Dolina area.*

For each of the aforementioned topics, drawings, models and textual descriptions were presented.

Tomaž Krušec

KRIŽEVCI PRI LJUTOMERU, 2011 / 2012

Izveček

V študijskem letu 2011/2012 so študenti Fakultete za arhitekturo pod mentorstvom doc. mag. Tomaža Krušca u.d.i.a. izvedli Arhitekturno-urbanistično delavnico Križevci pri Ljutomeru 2011/2012. Delavnico je organizirala Občina Križevci pri Ljutomeru. Študenti so obravnavali različne lokacije znotraj naselja. Osrednji problem je predstavljala ureditev glavnega trga naselja, ki se nahaja med cerkvijo in očinsko stavbo. Zaradi magistralne ceste, ki poteka preko naselja, je danes trg deljen na dva dela. Študenti so na trg vmetili novo stavbo kulturnega

centra in glavni trg uredili tako, da je ponovno vspostavljena tako optična kot tudi fizična povezava med obema deloma trga. Študenti so zasnovali tudi niz drugih objektov, ki zagotavljajo dolgoročni razvoj kraja a hkrati nadaljujejo stoletja dolgo tradicijo območja, kjer se nahajajo.

Abstract

In the academic year 2011/2012 the students of the Faculty of Architecture with their mentor Tomaž Krušec conducted an Architectural and Urbanism Workshop at Križevci pri Ljutomeru 2011/2012.

The workshop was organised by the Municipality of Križevci pri Ljutomeru. Students considered different locations in the town of Križevci pri Ljutomeru. The main problem was the organisation of the main town square located between the church and the town hall. The main road running through the town divides the square into two. The students were given the assignment of siting a new cultural centre in the square, and arranging the square to reestablish the connection between the two parts of the square visually and physically.

The students also designed a series of buildings that would ensure the long-term development of the town, but which would also continue the centuries-old tradition of the area in which they are located.

Vasa J. Perović, Anja Vidic KRPANJE MESTA, 2011

Izveček

Mesto Reka je, s pasom danes opuščenih industrijskih območij, odrezano od morja. Z revitalizacijo degradiranih industrijskih predelov, se mestu ponuja nova priložnost za razvoj in ponovni kontakt z morjem. Projekt je predlagal odpiranje območja obdelave za javnost in s tem nov javni mestni prostor -plažo. V več fazah bi območje obdelave lahko postalo sekundarno mestno središče ob obali.

Abstract

The city of Rijeka is cut off from the sea by a strip of abandoned industrial zones. With the revitalisation of the degraded industrial areas, the city has an opportunity to progress and regain contact with the sea. The project proposed opening the area for public use, whereby the city would have a new urban public space, a city beach. In a few stages, the area could become a secondary city centre on the shoreline.

Vasa J. Perović, Anja Vidic ZAČASNE, MOBILNE BIVALNE ENOTE, 2011

Izveček

Začasne bivalne enote so namenjene uporabi v krajšem časovnem obdobju - med vikendi in počitnicami. Zaradi drugačnega načina uporabe te enote delujejo na drugačen način kot standardna počitniška enota, ki spominja na standardno stanovanje ali stanovanjsko hišo. Študenti so morali razviti enote, ki bi izkoriščale vse potencialne naravnega okolja in podpirale različne uporabniške scenarije.

Abstract

Temporary dwelling units are in use for shorter periods, weekends and holidays. Because of their different types of use, such units should function differently from standard models which attempt to mimic a standard dwelling or house. The students' task was to develop units that could exploit all the potential of the natural surroundings and support different user scenarios.

Domen Zupančič SUHI ZID NA KRASU, 2011

Izveček

Naši naporji pa niso ostali le v spominu udeležencev, temveč so postavljeni tudi na ogled kot razstava. Razstava obsega 20 panojev s 60 fotografijami, grafikami in načrti, ter komentarji ob njih, ki so nastali v okviru delavnice. Prvo tako razstavo smo odprli 13. maja v Kosovelovi knjižnici v Divači. Lokacija ni bila naključno izbrana, saj je knjižnica hram pisane besede in drugih modrosti. In tudi naše delo je kot knjižnična enota: zbrano kamenje, ki je urejeno v arhitekturno urejeno obliko. Če je zlog najmanjša enota besede, je kamen najmanjša enota zidu; in zid je kot poved. Več povedi je odstavek in več odstavkov tvori zgodbo. Več zidov pa tvori zgodbo o kulturni krajini in vrednotah ljudi, ki to zgodbo gradijo ter negujejo. Zid naj ne razmejuje: združuje naj ljudi z znanjem in s kulturo!

Mojster Norman Haddow je za udeležbo na naši delavnici prejel posebno študijsko štipendijo Winston Churchill Memorial Trust. Štipendijo prejmejo le izbrani posamezniki, ki bodo pridobili posebna tehnična znanja, ki jih v združenem kraljestvu (commonwealth) še nimajo. To je lep dokaz, da slovenska arhitektura gradnje hišk iz kamnja premore odlično razumevanje gradiva in tehnike gradnje.

Abstract

Despite the modesty of hiska, they show a simple understanding of corbelling technique. One could say they are all examples of human landscape cultivation. Although there is no evident common line when comparing all types of hiska, the cunning eye may observe one shared feature: the positioning of the entrance. More or less all the documented shelters have south or south-western facing entrances. The burja is a cold northerly wind; from the south (Adriatic Sea) the winds are warmer. When resting, the setting sun is taken as a sign of the ending of the working day and a reward for the whole day's efforts. Entrances are the only openings to these structures, and they should serve as well as possible - to watch over the crops, to wait when hunting, to enjoy the calm of evening light, to breathe the sea wind.

The syntax of the architectural language of layering stone and shaping the pattern of the landscape remain an inventive realisation of spatial ideas from the past until today. Not only ideas of shaping space - these ideas are basic interventions in the natural habitat which contribute to survival. Culture and an awareness of its values are the origins of local development and reasonable heritage preservation. The next step are tutorial days with workshops on how to build dry stone structures, walls and other stone architecture, as the DSWA organisation in the UK is doing.