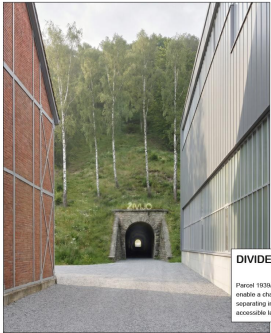


The diagram is divided into two main horizontal sections by a wavy line. The top section, titled 'making of public space', features a central text box explaining Hannah Arendt's three categories of human activity: constituting the vita activa, which is unique as it is responsible for creating public space through direct interaction of two people, in opposition to labour and work, and is inherently political. To the left, a circular diagram shows 'LABOUR' (The human condition / Personal end) leading to 'WORK' (Action) and then to 'INTERACTION'. Below this, a box labeled 'maintenance + repair + facilitators' is connected to a photograph of a modern, brightly lit interior space with large glass windows and a person walking. To the right, a yellow box contains the text: 'I step back from understanding architecture as a medium of concrete agency.' Below this, another yellow box states: 'Instead of designing buildings, I design fifteen actions across three domains, focusing on the necessary minimum. Each of the domains operates on a different timeline, inducing different entities.' The bottom section, titled 'different, but... feasible?', features a list of actions: 1. allowing a 'space' to exist, 2. shared space, 3. shared time, 4. shared risk, and 5. shared risk. To the left, a box labeled 'Major Urban Delivery "Museum"' is connected to a photograph of a large, industrial-looking interior space with high ceilings and a person standing. To the right, a yellow box contains the text: 'An alternative scenario promotes, visit of every citizen, while displacing their work from creating yet another those productive sites.' Below this, another yellow box states: 'The industry should stay to avoid displacing labour. Feasibility is at the core of the study - assessment and advocating.' To the right of the bottom section, a photograph shows a large industrial facility with multiple buildings and a person walking. To the right of the photograph, the text 'loss of identity and collective memory.' is written. Below this, the text 'opportunity to re-house them?' is written.

»**action**, though it may have a definite beginning, **never**, as we shall see, has a **predictable end**.«

moment
irreversible decisions that respond
to specific preexisting conditions



Parcel 1838/32 is administratively split to enable a change in municipal plan, separating industrial from publicly accessible land.



A site-wide material and energy cycle is established: waste heat, slag, solar,

The Slag Lab and Mechanic Workshops are founded as the first new productive entities on site, initially serving industry and gradually opening to the public.

Leaking roots are repaired or replaced with PV, sealed ground is permeably paved or greened, and failing structures are dismantled into material banks.

New connections are made: a bridge reroutes freight, a tunnel opens independent access to the Flag Lab, and the station becomes a public threshold into the site.

One existing hall is converted into housing, built entirely from cementless slag blocks produced on site.

cycle
care framework and operating
knowledge for what's already there



Existing recurring processes of cleaning, dearing, and upkeep are recognised as essential and organisationally important.

Changes in use, material condition, and community presence are observed, recorded and acknowledged.

Maintenance is handed over to the community as a shared civic ritual.

duration
infrastructural and functional temporary
structures that enable inhabitation



A safety net is installed across hall interiors removing the need for helmets and allowing the first unmediated public entry into the industrial space.



A minimal intervention of painting lines and

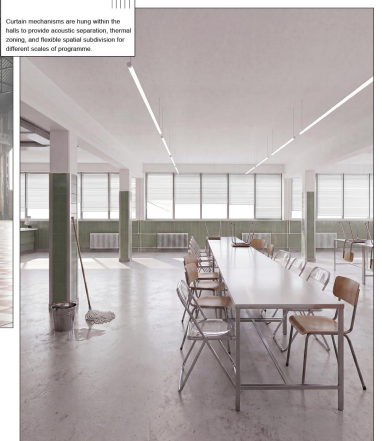
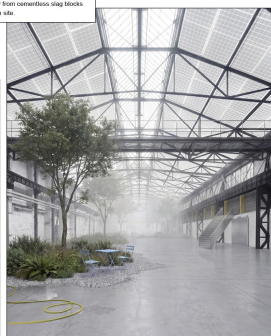
Sanitary units are placed first in outdoor public space then moved inside as the ground is repaired, functioning also as water sources for maintenance.

Low-tech ventilation is introduced to create a shared air environment between industrial production and new occupants, scaled to actual use.

New fencing defines the boundary between active industrial operations and publicly accessible areas, making the division spatial and legible.

Curtain mechanisms are hung within the halls to provide acoustic separation, thermal zoning, and flexible spatial subdivision for different scales of programme.

**temporary use,
until further notice!**



retrofitting study of a steel plant in javornik

retro
backward or behind

to equip or supply

implies the process

20th century industrial heritage

settlement in municipality of Jesenice

1. In order to avoid local jobs loss, as well as prevent its displacement to third world countries, it is necessary to open it to the public, which can be done through local mechanisms: reducing the height, providing more public accesses, division of the main parcel into productive and public area, to moderate liability.

2. These entities on site are further necessary to take over the governance, maintenance and renovation.

3. While they have a stable presence, empty halls on the other hand are used as a 'laboratory' for temporary use experimentation and a gradual generation of cultural capital.

decided to use the term 'retrofit' for more reasons. It does cover the proposed technological transformation and adapting to current safety standards.

On the other hand I consider as retrofitting also the programmatic change. It is a way of appropriation, making the building a fully organism, however not necessarily within the usual top-down scheme.

REUSE?

RENOVATION?

ADAPTIVE REUSE?

TRANSFORMATION?

The term is generally understood as a very technical term of replacing existing buildings to satisfy current technological standards.

It is to adapt to a new purpose or need.

With technological, cultural, economic and social influence, 20th century halls are also considered heritage, yet not widely presented as in the public eye.

Positioned in the alpine region of Slovenia, connecting trade routes and mountain passes, Javornik developed as one of the historic centres of the Upper Sava valley.

Javornik has rich history that has been forgotten since the factory, approximated the place in the mid 1900s.

Next to the big industrial facilities, there are currently mostly just suburban houses of single family houses. They do not mix.

Industrial plant

Industrial plant

Industrial plant

Industrial plant

In Javornik, a settlement in the municipality of Jesenice, two centres once formed – one rural and the other a manor belonging to the Zois family. They emerged as a result of the relocation of blast furnaces from the Karavanki mountains, where iron ore deposits were located, to the Sava River valley due to the necessity for water. Industrial ambitions led to the demolition of both. In the twentieth century, large production halls erased the traces of the past and announced a new ideal. Through culture and sport, the townvotks gave back to the town and contributed to public life; however, after the breakup of Yugoslavia, it fragmented into thirteen smaller companies, which have not recovered to this day. And so, the identity was twice abruptly destroyed.

Shantmaking remains a key activity in the area – and it is sensible to preserve it, considering the people dependent on these jobs and the trend toward self-sufficiency in the EU. A reflection on the obsolescence of the current operating mode opens questions on how to consider various entities, utilise accessible resources, and inhabit the existing architecture in a different way – through the reuse of space and material already present.

The gradual transformation of the existing industrial area is based on the cooperation of various stakeholders. Through the domains of maintenance, repair, and facilitation of new collectiveness, each operating across a different temporality, it introduces actions of care that operate primarily through organisational mechanisms rather than construction. Establishing the site's material flows and recycling byproducts of the steel industry offers new ways of finding. Strategic rerouting of circulation paths allows for shared space of public and productive programmes. Temporary structures enable occupation, getting ahead of any necessary permanent transformation.

Across these actions, the proposal demonstrates feasibility and offers the steel company tangible incentives to participate – returning the area, step by step, to collective memory and identity. The clue is in the immaterial gesture.

own industrial ambition brought erasure

slow accumulation of care that builds collective memory and new identity

current scope of practice

towards non-extractive architecture

where is agency?

55 000 m2

15 football fields, each of 75x110 m size.

general strategy

1. The industry has to stay, in order to avoid locals losing jobs, as well as prevent its displacement to third world countries.

2. To tell the story of the place, it is necessary to open it to the public, which can be done through local mechanisms: reducing the height, providing more public accesses, division of the main parcel into productive and public area, to moderate liability.

3. These entities on site are further necessary to take over the governance, maintenance and renovation.

4. While they have a stable presence, empty halls on the other hand are used as a 'laboratory' for temporary use experimentation and a gradual generation of cultural capital.

OWNED PRODUCTION

NON-EXTRACTIVE ENTERPRISE

TEMPORAL

TESTED

NEW/EMERGING TO BE

EXISTING/RENEWED/REPAIRING