

B1 Aleksander Ostan: Naselbinska kultura

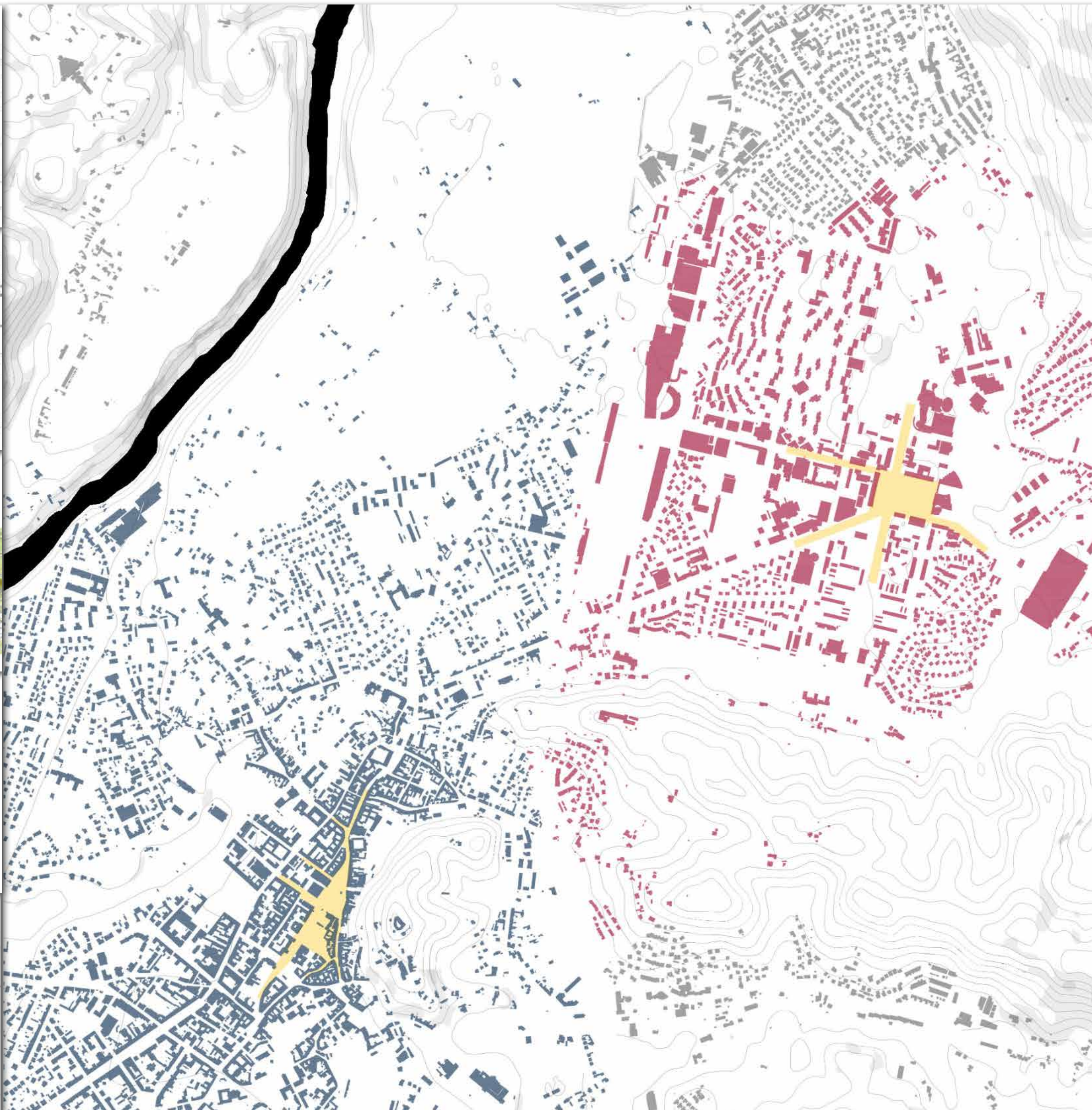
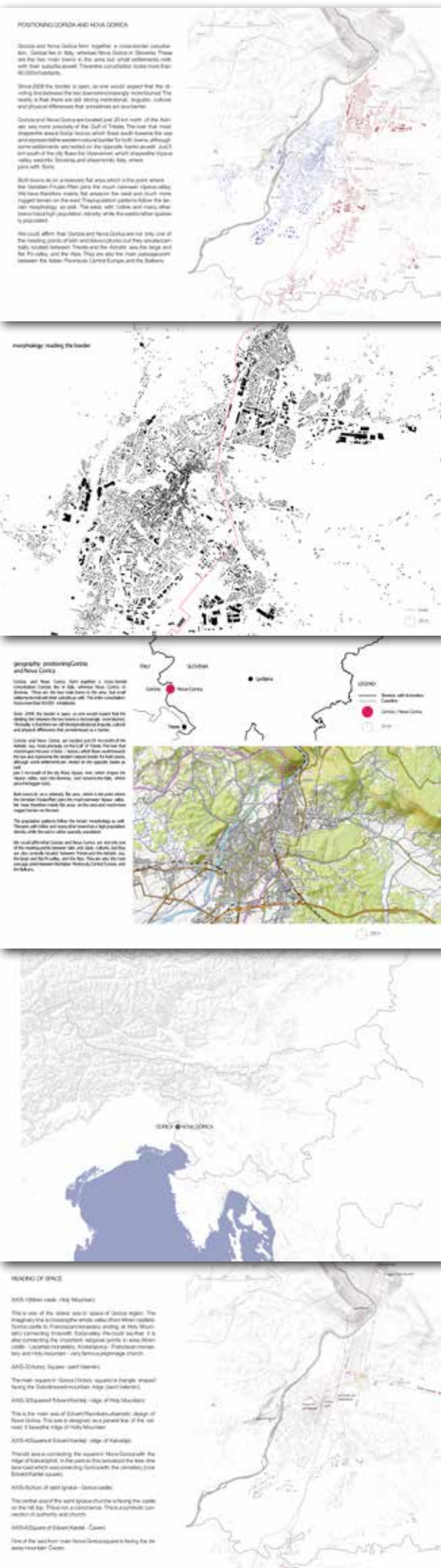
Kakovost našega bivanja je pogojena z našo bivalno kulturo, ta pa z naselbinsko kulturo, v kateri živimo. Urbanizem in arhitektura na celovit način formirata njen okvir, ki skozi svoje oblike, pomene in vrednote vključuje tako duhovne kot tudi materialne aspekte

bivanja, razpete med tradicijo in sodobnostjo. Pri predmetu se bomo spoznavali z razvojem idej in konceptov, ki so oblikovala naselja od prazgodovine do sodobnosti, soočili se bomo z njihovo kulturno in morfološko raznolikostjo ter večplastnim razvojem skozi prostor in čas.

Pridobljen vpogled nam bo pomagal odpirati kritične uvide v naravo sodobne globalne civilizacije in njenih procesov sub/urbanizacije ter spoznavati celovite pristope k snovanju trajnostnih (vzdržnih, sonaravnih) naselij. Predmet bo vključeval predavanja, raziskave in ekskurzije na terenu,

skiciranje ter študij literature, ogled filmov, diskusije, študentske naloge in njihove predstavitve.

Predstavljeni sta dve med seboj povezani nalogi. Ena je bila v povezavi z AO.
Peter Grudina in Matija Zega



morphology: one conurbation, two main centres

Gorizia and Nova Gorica form together one single cross-border conurbation, yet they act as two separate cities. This is also found in the two cities –two centres situation.

Nova Gorica has its city centre, although this was planned and imposed as much of the town. It's found in Bevkov trg and trg Edvarda Kardelja. The former is nowadays the main spot of city life and socialisation, since it was pedestrianised and redesigned some years ago. Since then, Nova Gorica finally obtained a spot of activity concentration that was previously missing – this is a common issue for modernist-planned cities.

Gorizia, on the other hand, has a clearly historical core, and this is also the location where the town centre still resides. Nova Gorica activated its centre only recently, while Gorizia has had a long tradition of a central town square – this is Piazza della Vittoria, also known as Travnik.

Ironically, both cities experienced important redevelopments of the central areas, but only Nova Gorica has spaces that really thrive in centrality – although of the two it was the city that had yet to find a real centrality and had to overcome serious issues of modernist town planning. Gorizia, on the other hand, has a much larger and traditional core that struggles to attract activities and people, although it's often considered as the most pleasing strolling ground by inhabitants of both towns.

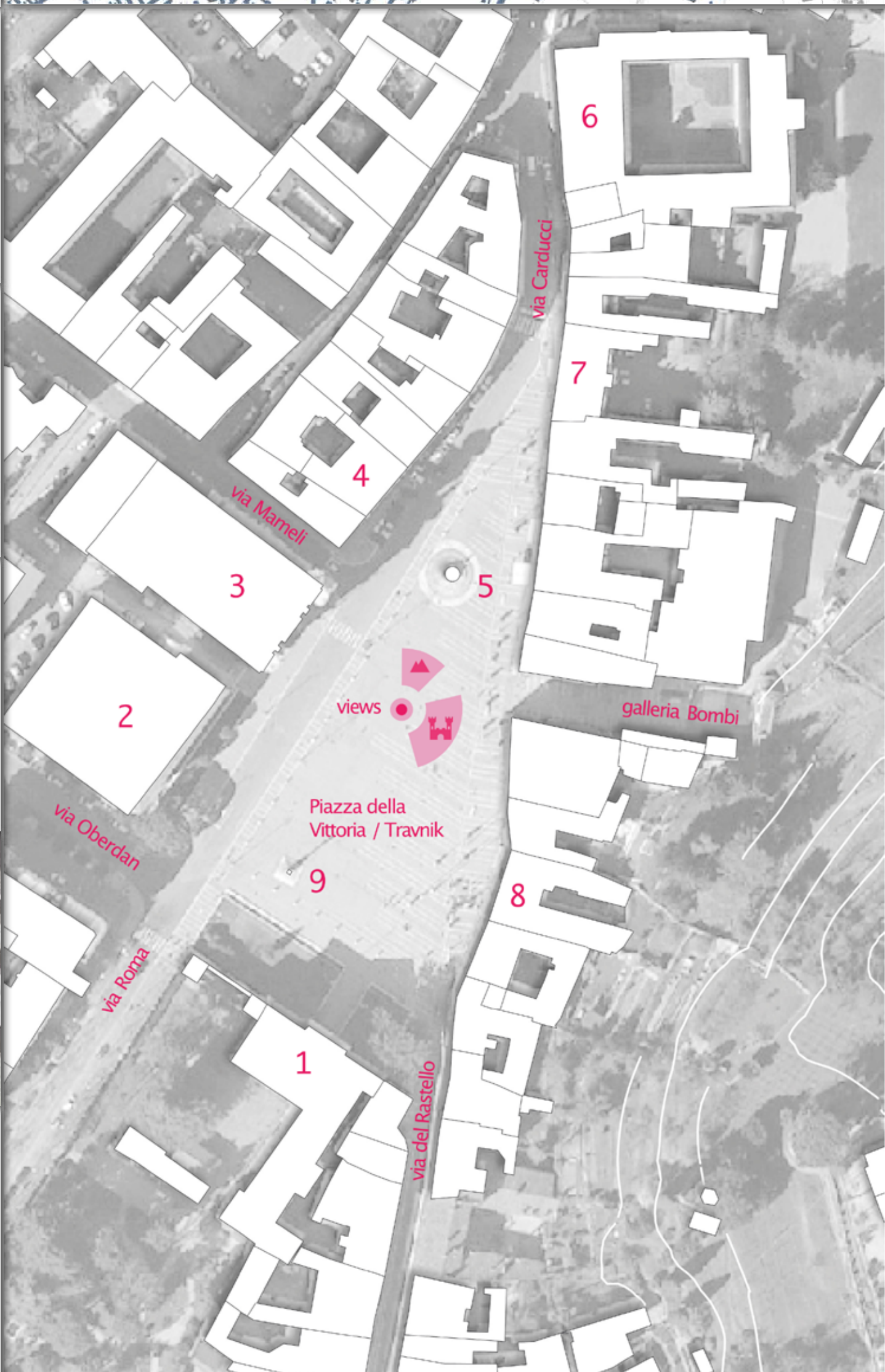
Both centres are connected by a south-west-north-east axis that nowadays lacks vitality on its larger part, the one in between.

Gorizia is an organic, temporally multi-layered or zoned creation, while Nova Gorica is morphologically much more homogeneous and was built in a few decades.

While we already analysed the various morphological elements of Gorizia, it's important to note that Nova Gorica has mainly free-standing buildings, so its streets are more often than not lacking a façade but they are conversely much more green than their Italian counterparts.

The suburban residential sprawl is something that is morphologically common to both towns, although this phenomenon is geometrically more ordered in Nova Gorica than it is in Gorizia.

100 m
Author: Matija Zega



Piazza della Vittoria, also known as Travnik, is the town's biggest and most important square. It's the meeting point between the medieval urban core and the Jewish quarter, the elegant Austrian city centre and the fascist or even newer urban forms that make up Gorizia. This was also the meeting point of the town's merchants in both the distant and nearer past.

The origins and first developments: 15th – 19th century.

The name Travnik ("meadow" in Slovenian language) drags us back to the origins of this place, which was until the early 18th century a big lawn at the base of the castle hill. Although Palazzo Torre has been standing since the 16th century, people used to graze their cattle on the square. The first buildings on the square were actually farms and barns belonging to the peasants that worked for the Torre and Sembler families. They were located outside the town limits – via Rastello was the entry point to Gorizia, which at the time had been developing from the castle hill towards the south and south-east. These rural buildings date back to the transition from the 15th to the 16th century. In 1556 Travnik became part of the city which got new boundaries.

While some other buildings appeared, the 17th century saw the edification of the famous St. Ignazio church and of the adjacent Jesuit collegium, which didn't survive till our days. The pillar with the statue of St. Ignazio was crafted later in the same century. It was then moved in front of the church, but its original position was restored recently. In the late 18th century the Jesuits left the town and their collegium became a military barracks. In the same period the Neptun fountain was created by the famous architect Nicolò Pacassi – its position clearly states the end of Piazza della Vittoria and the beginning of via Carducci. Other houses rose at the time, in this case the group of buildings at the north-west of the square. Although the piazza at that time was already fully formed, it was still covered by grass and unpaved.

From meadow to square: 19th century – mid 20th century.

In the 18th and 19th century it was already clear that Travnik was the most important square in town, as it was the main stage for commerce, political and war celebrations, and executions.

Only in 1864 they added some sidewalks and pavements that reduced the mud and dust on the square. At that time, Travnik was hosting a large array of shops and services and became the focal point of both the Gorizia bourgeoisie and the army, which is another element that gives a distinct character to the city. Some rural elements though managed to survive, as many houses at the base of the castle hill held their barns and vegetable gardens.

In 1916 Travnik was occupied by the Italian army and became known with a new name, Piazza della Vittoria, which means Victory Square (the victory over the Austrian army who previously held control over the town).

After WWI, the fascist authorities moved away the destroyed remnants of the former Jesuit collegium and tore down some other buildings that made space for via Roma, which connects the via Carducci axis with the town's southern side, the so-called fascist quarter.

After WWII they opened Galleria Bombi, a road tunnel that drilled the castle hill from east to west. Piazza della Vittoria became a big parking lot. The building north of the tunnel ending was cut to accommodate the latter.

- 1 Palazzo Torre – today's offices of the prefecture. This building is the main defining point of the southern side.
- 2 INPS offices – modernist building, here was standing the Jesuit collegium (later the barracks), destroyed in WWI.
- 3 Church of St. Ignazio, probably the most recognizable landmark in the city together with the castle.
- 4 Group of lesser known buildings dating back to the 18th century.
- 5 Neptun fountain with the tritons, a representative example of Gorizia's baroque period.
- 6 Archdiocese building and church, they define the beginning of the via Carducci N-S axis.
- 7 Group of lesser known buildings dating back even to the 15th century.
- 8 Group of lesser known buildings dating back even to the 15th century. Both groups adorn the iconic view to the castle.
- 9 Pillar with the statue of St. Ignazio.

10 m