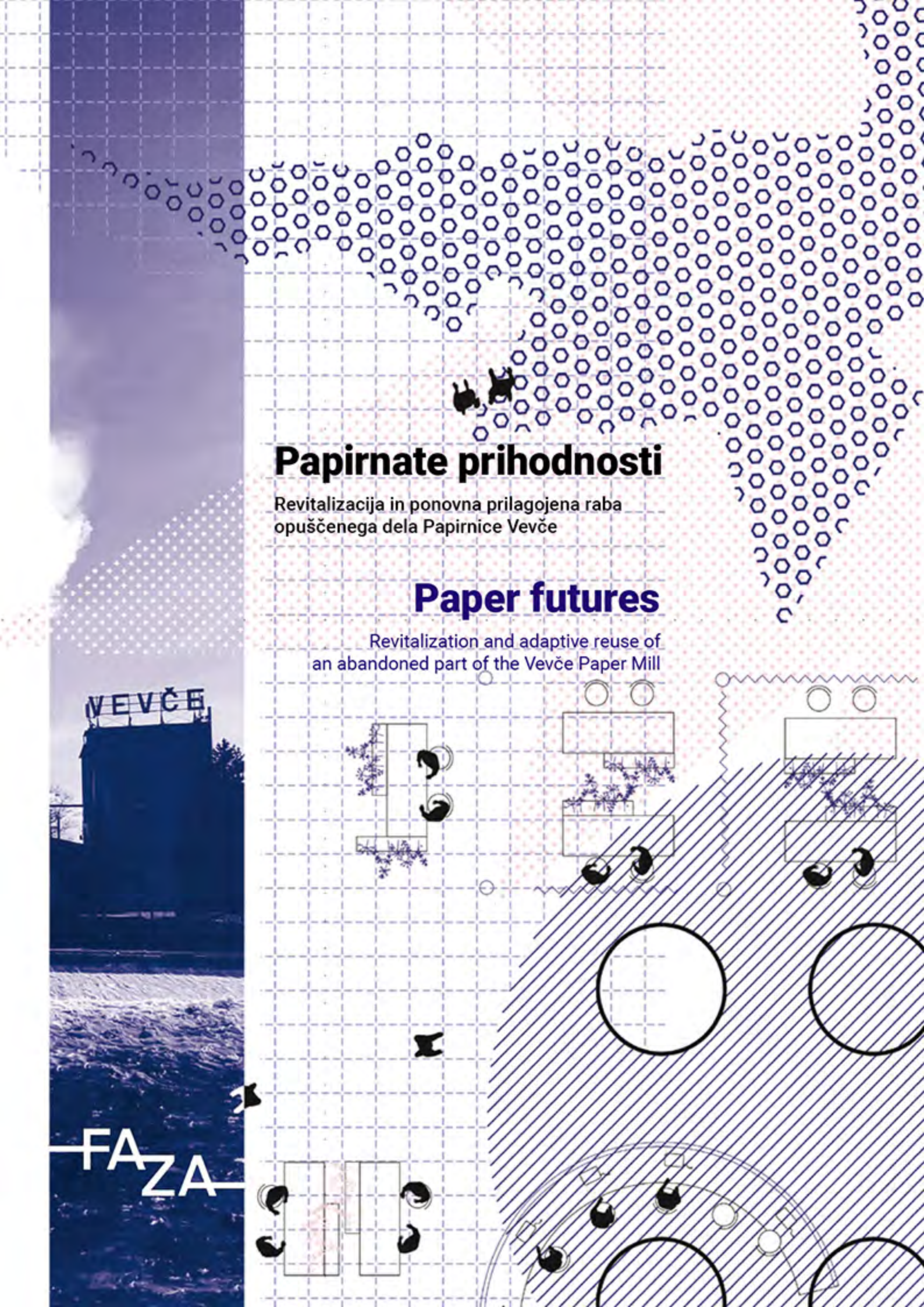




Papirnate prihodnosti

Revitalizacija in ponovna prilagojena raba
opuščenega dela Papirnice Vevče

Paper futures

Revitalization and adaptive reuse of
an abandoned part of the Vevče Paper Mill

FAZA

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Revitalization and adaptive reuse of
an abandoned part of the Vevče Paper Mill



Univerza
v Ljubljani

Fakulteta
za arhitekturo



Vsebina

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Predgovor

Ponovna uporaba prostorov in stavb, ki več ne služijo svojemu prvotnemu namenu, je ena ključnih nalog pri načrtovanju trajnostne prihodnosti. V šolskem letu 2020/21 smo se na pobudo podjetja Papirnica Vevče v seminarju Ifko lotili izziva, kako ponovno oživiti opuščen del Papirnice Vevče in ga aktivno povezati s krajem.

V publikaciji so predstavljeni predlogi, s katerimi smo se trudili pokazati, kako lahko z različnimi stopnjami intervencij oživimo prostor ter hkrati ohranimo njegove značilnosti. Predstavljen je tudi potek dela – metodologija, ki na eni strani temelji na raziskovanju obstoječega, na drugi pa upošteva zahteve novih programov.

Delo je nastajalo v tesnem sodelovanju s podjetjem, ki se zaveda pomena ustvarjanja trajnostnih rešitev za območje, ki je pomemben del naše dediščine in lahko ponovno postane aktiven in pomemben sooblikovalec novih priložnosti za Vevče in širšo regijo.

Zahvaljujemo se podjetju Brigl & Bergmeister za zaupanje in priložnost ter podporo skozi celoten proces dela. Posebna zahvala gospodu Boštjanu Smrekarju za pomoč pri pripravi naših projektov in gostoljubnost med našimi obiski.

Preface

Reuse of spaces and buildings that no longer serve their original purpose is one of the key tasks in planning for a sustainable future. In the school year 2020/21, at the initiative of the Vevče Paper Mill, the Ifko seminar took up the challenge of how to revitalise an abandoned part of the Vevče Paper Mill and actively connect it with the settlement around it.

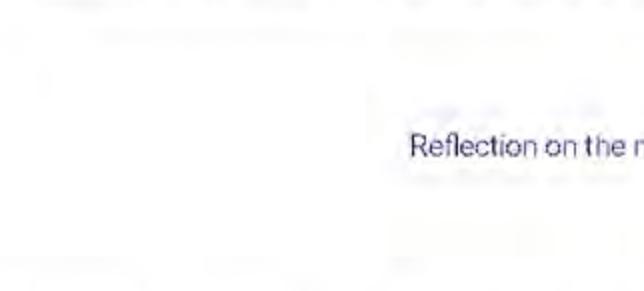
The publication presents proposals that have sought to show how the space can be revitalised through different levels of intervention, while preserving its distinct characteristics. The publication also presents the way we worked – a methodology based on research of what exists on the one hand, and taking into account the requirements of new programs on the other.

The work has been developed in close cooperation with a company that recognises the importance of creating sustainable solutions for an area that is an important part of our heritage and can once again become an active and important co-creator of new opportunities for Vevče and the wider region.

We would like to thank Brigl & Bergmeister for their trust and support throughout the whole process. Special thanks to Mr Boštjan Smrekar for his help in preparing our projects and for his hospitality during our visits.

Papirne prihodnosti

Razmislek o novem življenju opuščenega dela Papirnice Vevče



Spremembe so gonilo razvoja in rečemo lahko, da so tudi najzanesljivejša stalnica. Manjše ali večje vseskozi usmerjajo naše življenje in delo ter narekujejo nenehna raziskovanja in prilagajanja. Spremembe v načinu proizvodnje izdelkov so bile pred tristo leti tako intenzivne, da smo jim rekli revolucija – industrijska revolucija. Ta je prinesla korenite spremembe na vsa področja življenja, ne le dela. Do skrajnih meja je obremenila okolje, planet in življenje, kar je pripeljalo do novih iskanj odgovornega in sonaravnega razvoja. Tudi načini proizvodnje se nenehno razvijajo, sodobna industrija pa se bo že zaradi lastnega preživetja morala vedno bolj prilagajati trajnostnim načelom.

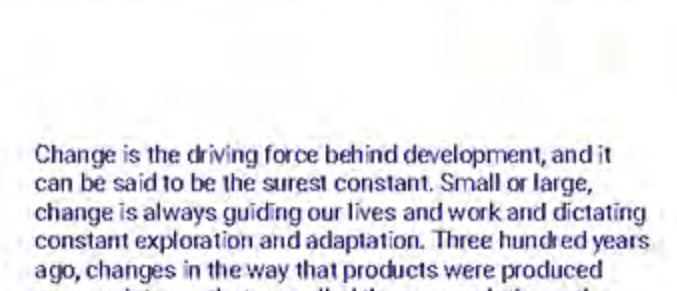
Spremembe, ki smo jim priča danes, zahtevajo predvsem odgovorno razmišljanje in na vseh področjih iskanje rešitev za kakovostno življenje za vse. Del tega je tudi ponovna uporaba obstoječih struktur in stavb, ki niso več primerne za prvotne funkcije. Industrijska območja so tista, kjer so se razmere večinoma tako spremenile, da je proizvodnja zahtevala novoprilagojene prostore, historične strukture pa opuščene nudijo priložnosti za nove vsebine in programe. Ob tem se je pomembno zavedati nujnosti ohranjanja pričevalnosti in dediščine obdobja, ki so ga obvladovale razmere intenzivne industrializacije. Tovarniške hale, rudarska območja, infrastrukturalni kompleksi so pomembni pričevalci preteklega in zato tudi ključni gradniki sodobne identitete. Narekovali so razvoj prostora in usmerjali življenje. Zato je pomemben premislek, kako ta spomin ohraniti in ga vključevati v nove realnosti, ki jih prinaša sodobnost. Se posebej je to pomembno tam, kjer je industrija ključno oblikovala celoten kraj in se je ta prepletenost ohranila vse do danes. Vevče s papirnico so natanko tak primer večstoletnega sožitja med krajem in tovarno.

Papirnica Vevče, ki jo je ustanovil slovenski trgovec Fidelis Terpin pred skoraj dvesto leti, je danes sodobno podjetje. Proizvodnjo so prilagodili trajnostnim standardom in se razvili v enega vodilnih proizvajalcev specialnih papirjev na svetu. Papir je material, ki omogoča skoraj popolno ponovno uporabo, zato je eden ključnih materialov prihodnosti. Papirna proizvodnja in raziskovanje možnosti širše uporabe papirja so hkrati tudi pomembne raziskovalne teme za bolj trajnostno prihodnost. Obenem pa lahko okoljsko odgovorna reciklaža papirja služi kot navdih tudi pri ponovni uporabi drugih obstoječih danosti, kot je prostor.

Naloga, ki je predstavljena v publikaciji, osredinja

Paper Futures

Reflection on the new life of an abandoned part of the Vevče Paper Mill



Change is the driving force behind development, and it can be said to be the surest constant. Small or large, change is always guiding our lives and work and dictating constant exploration and adaptation. Three hundred years ago, changes in the way that products were produced were so intense that we called them a revolution – the Industrial Revolution. It brought radical changes to all areas of life, not just work. It has pushed the environment, the planet and life to their limits, leading to a new quest for responsible and sustainable development. Production methods are also constantly evolving, and modern industry will have to adapt more and more to sustainable principles if it is to survive.

The changes we are witnessing today require, above all, responsible thinking and, in all areas, the search for solutions to a high quality of life for all. Part of this is the reuse of structures and buildings that are no longer fit for their original functions. Industrial areas are those where, in most cases, the situation has changed so much that production has required new sort of spaces, while historic structures that have been abandoned offer opportunities for new content and programs. In this context, it is important to be aware of the need to preserve the testimony and heritage of a period dominated by the conditions of intense industrialisation. Factory halls, mining areas, infrastructure complexes are important witnesses of the past and therefore key building blocks of contemporary identity. They have shaped the development of space and directed human lives. It is therefore important to consider how to preserve this memory and integrate it into contemporary realities. This is particularly important where industry has been a key factor in shaping the whole place and where this interconnectedness has been preserved to the present day. Vevče and its paper mill are just such an example of a centuries-old coexistence between the settlement and factory.

The Vevče paper mill, founded by the Slovenian merchant Fidelis Terpin almost 200 years ago, is today a modern company. They have adapted their production to sustainable standards and have developed into one of the world's leading producers of speciality papers. Paper is a material that is almost completely reusable, making it one of the key materials of the future. Paper production and the exploration of how paper can be used more widely are also important research topics for a more sustainable future. At the same time, environmentally responsible paper recycling can also serve as inspiration for the reuse of other existing assets such as space.

vprašanje, kako upravljati spremembe, ki jih je prineslo preoblikovanje proizvodnje. Obravnavamo površine opuščenega dela tovarne, ki lahko v novih razmerah spet polnokrvno zaživi, in oblikujemo predloge za nove programe ter rešitve za ohranjanje dediščine, ki je pomemben del zgodovine in razvoja kraja, ki ga je tovarna pravzaprav ustvarila.

Tako kot pandemija, ki nam je v letih 2020–21 omogočila na novo odkriti stvari, ki smo jih do pred kratkim imeli za samoumevne: soseske, skupnosti, parkovne in rekreativne površine, svež zrak in čista narava, nas je tudi delavnica Vevče učila iskati novo v obstoječem, invencijo v ohranjanju in potencial v vsem, kar že je. Še do pred kratkim je bilo običajno, da je prostor potenciala pomenil izpraznjeno, porušeno, načrtovano parcelo, na kateri lahko zakoličimo gradnjo novih, še višjih in večjih objektov. Danes pa se vedno bolj zavedamo, da je vizionarsko kvečjemu prekiniti z nenehnim ciklom uničevanja in novih začetkov. Bolj ekološko, družbeno odgovorno in tudi gospodarno je ponovno uporabiti vse, kar je že postavljeno. Vendar pa ne gre samo za gospodarnost; ker to, kar že stoji, ni zraslo čez noč, ampak se ima za svoj obstoj zahvaliti generacijam različnih inženirjev, podjetnikov, delavcev in okoliških prebivalcev, lahko stari kompleks Papirnice Vevče beremo kot veliko kolektivno zgodovinsko knjigo, kjer se lahko v raznolikih ambientih doma počutijo tako zaposleni v Vevčah kot okoliški prebivalci. Naša naloga je bila raziskati, kako to bogato industrijsko, kulturno in identitetno dediščino razvijati naprej in omogočiti, da se bodo znotraj nje enako domače počutile tudi prihodnje generacije različnih uporabnikov in obiskovalcev. Oblikovali smo različne scenarije ohranjanja, obnove in nadgradnje prostorov ter ambientov, katerih ključni sestavni deli so tudi dvorišča, nabrežja, vhodi in terase. Območje je postalo enakovreden splet zunanjih in notranjih prostorov, majhnih sob in ogromnih dvoran, tranzitnih javnih površin in izoliranih nadzorovanih prostorov. To je prostorska, arhitekturna izpeljanka gospodarne prerazporeditve tveganj.

Odpornost območja, ki se lahko zaradi diverzifikacije velikosti, dostopnosti in živopisanosti različnih funkcij dopolnjuje, izmenjuje in prilagaja, je po izkušnji pandemije še posebej pomembna. Tako vzpostavljamo pogoje, da bo lahko kompleks odgovarjal na različne izzive, celo na tiste, ki si jih danes še niti ne moremo zamisliti. Kompleksnost, raznolikost in položaj območja pomenijo, da lahko postane središče sodobne ekološke proizvodnje, kreativnih industrij, sodobno raziskovalno in izobraževalno središče, nekoč v prihodnosti pa morda tudi novo središče naselja. Najverjetnejši scenarij pa je, da bo območje postalo vse to naenkrat: na dvoriščih, v nekdanjih proizvodnih dvorinah in pisarnah je dovolj prostora, da lahko različni pogledi na prihodnost sobivajo in v dopolnjevanju iščejo resnično napredne načine gradnje skupne prihodnosti.

Skozi raziskovalno in projektno delo študentov so se izoblikovali različni scenariji prihodnje rabe in revitalizacije kompleksa. To niso različni projekti, med katerimi bi morali izbirati, ampak so stopnje iste, pluralne prihodnosti. »Minimalne intervencije« z urejanjem in točkovnim poseganjem med obstoječimi stavbami in dejavnostmi vzpostavijo aktivacijske točke: nove programe, nove dostope in dovolj velike povezovalne prostore med njimi, ki služijo za oprijemališče novih dejavnosti in za začetek vzpostavljanja sinergije z naseljem na drugi strani reke ter

The tasks presented in this publication focus on how to manage the changes brought about by the transformation of production. We look at the areas of the abandoned part of the factory that can be brought back to full life in the new conditions, and make proposals for new programs and solutions to preserve the heritage that is an important part of the history and development of the place that the factory created.

The pandemic in 2020-21 allowed us to rediscover things that until recently we took for granted: neighbourhoods, communities, park and recreational spaces, fresh air and clean nature. Likewise, the Vevče workshop taught us to look for the new in the existing, invention in conservation and potential in all that already is. Until recently, it was common to think of a space of potential as a vacant, demolished, planned plot of land on which to build new, bigger and taller buildings. Today, however, we are increasingly aware that what is really visionary is to break the constant cycle of destruction and new beginnings. It is more ecological, socially responsible and also more economical to reuse everything that has been built in the past. However, it is not just a question of economy; since what is already standing did not grow overnight, but owes its existence to generations of different engineers, entrepreneurs, workers and local residents, the old Vevče Paper Mill complex can be read as a large collective history book, where both Vevče employees and local residents can feel at home. Our task was to explore how to develop this rich industrial cultural heritage further and make it a home for future generations of different users and visitors. We have developed different scenarios for preserving, restoring and upgrading spaces and ambiances, of which courtyards, quays, entrances and terraces are key components. The area has become an equal mix of outdoor and indoor spaces, small rooms and huge halls, transit public areas and isolated controlled spaces. It is a spatial or architectural derivative of an economic redistribution of risks.

The experience of the pandemic has taught us that the resilience of space is based above all on diversification in size, accessibility and functions. This is how we are creating the conditions for the complex to respond to a variety of challenges, even those that are unimaginable today. The complexity, diversity and position of the area mean that it can become a centre for modern eco-production, creative industries, a modern research and education centre and, at some point in the future, perhaps a new settlement centre. The most likely scenario is that the area will become all of these at once: there is enough space in the courtyards, former production halls and offices for different views of the future to coexist and, in a complementary way, to seek genuinely progressive ways of building a shared future.

Through the research and project work of the participating students, various scenarios for the future use and revitalisation of the complex have emerged. These are not different projects to choose between, but stages of the same, plural future. The »minimal interventions«, by arranging point-by-point interventions within the existing buildings and activities, create activation points: new programs, new accesses and sufficiently large communication spaces between them, which serve as a base for the new activities and start creating synergies with the settlement across the river and with the urban

z urbano regijo okrog Vevč. To je izhodišče, odskočna deska za druge, programsko obsežnejše in oblikovalsko ambicioznejše posege, ki pa se brez prve faze ne bi mogli uspešno in postopno razviti.

Osnovni nauk delavnice Vevče je, da je revitalizacija, podobno kot nekdanja gradnja in upravljanje s proizvodnimi halami, postopen in gospodaren proces; življenje znotraj nenehno razvijajočega se in vitalnega procesa teče bolje ter je samozavestnejše in bolj optimistično. Življenje med različnimi razvojnimi scenariji samo išče pot in izrablja še neodkrite priložnosti; na nas pa je, da za takšno sodobno in odporno življenje oblikujemo dovolj prožen, fleksibilen in ekološki okvir.

region around Vevče. This is the starting point, the springboard for other, more extensive and design-ambitious interventions, which would not be able to develop successfully and progressively without this first phase.

The basic lesson of the Vevče workshop is that revitalisation, like the construction and management of production halls in the past, is a gradual and economical process; life within a constantly evolving and vital process runs better and is more confident and optimistic. Life is finding its own way between different development scenarios, seizing as yet undiscovered opportunities; it is up to us to design a sufficiently flexible, resilient and ecological framework for such a modern and resilient life.

Work process and methodological framework

Naloge, vezane na ponovno uporabo obstoječih struktur, še posebej, če gre za pomemben del naše dediščine, so kompleksne in se morajo prilagajati vrednotam dediščine. Obravnavano območje papirnice Vevče na okljuku Ljubljaničice sicer ni vpisano v register kulturne dediščine in tako tudi ni pravno varovano, vendar gre za pomembno industrijsko dediščino, zato območje tudi tako obravnavamo.

Naloga zahteva na eni strani temeljite raziskave, analize in vrednotenje vseh elementov, ki opredeljujejo prostor, na drugi strani pa programske rešitve, ki morajo biti prilagojene tako dediščini kot novi namembnosti. Ker gre za obsežne strukture, je pomembno zagotavljanje fleksibilnosti in možnosti za postopno preoblikovanje.

Proces dela lahko stmemo v pet osnovnih korakov:

- opazovanje – zbiranje podatkov na terenu,
- razumevanje – raziskovanje in analiza značilnosti,
- opredelitev vrednot in potencialov,
- razvoj strategij za usmerjanje ponovne rabe struktur,
- priprava projektnih predlogov.

I Opazovanje

Ko govorimo o posegih v obstoječe, je primarnega pomena razumevanje obravnavanega, njegovih lastnosti in značilnosti, ki se kažejo tako v materialnem kot v nesnovnem. Prostor je treba »začutiti« in ga čim bolj razumeti ter se zavedati vseh njegovih značilnosti, tako potencialov kot pomanjkljivosti, in jih znati tudi sistematično predstaviti. To namreč omogoča, da se v procesu razvoja koncepta prenove in revitalizacije te značilnosti tudi upoštevajo. Pozorno opazovanje je izhodišče dela, zato so študentje po prvem ogledu območja pripravili vizualni esej, v katerem so strnili svoje prve vtise o območju. Opazovanje je tako prešlo v sistematično urejanje vtisov, sistematiziranje značilnosti, informacij, ki so potrebni za osredotočeno usmerjanje natančnejših raziskav in analiz, ki so sledile.

II Razumevanje – raziskovanje in analiza

Raziskovanje, kot temelj celotnega procesa dela, se zaradi nujnosti podrobne analize stanja in zagotavljanja ustrezne nove programske strukture deli na dva osnovna sklopa; prvi se osredotoča na značilnosti obravnavanega prostora,

The tasks involved in the reuse of existing structures, especially if they are an important part of our heritage, are complex and need to be adapted to the heritage values. The site of the Vevče paper mill on the Ljubljaničica River is not registered as a cultural heritage site and is therefore not legally protected, but it is nevertheless an important industrial heritage site and is treated as such in the following projects.

The task requires, on the one hand, thorough research, analysis and evaluation of all the elements that define the site and, on the other hand, programmatic solutions that must be adapted to both the heritage and the new use. As these are large-scale structures, it is important to ensure flexibility and the possibility of gradual transformation.

The work process can be summarised in five basic steps:

- observation – collecting data in the field,
- understanding – exploring and analysing features,
- identifying values and potential,
- developing strategies to guide the reuse of structures,
- preparation of project proposals.

I Observation

When it comes to interventions in the existing, the primary concern is to understand what is being considered, its properties and characteristics, which are manifested in both the material and the immaterial. It is necessary to »feel« and understand the space as well as possible, to be aware of all its characteristics, both its potential and its shortcomings, and to be able to present them in a systematic way. This is how such characteristics can be taken into account in the process of developing the concept of renovation and revitalisation. Close observation is the starting point of the work, which is why after the first visit to the site, the students prepared a visual essay summarising their first impressions of the area. Observation thus turned into a systematic compilation of impressions, systematising the features, the information needed to focus the more detailed research and analysis that followed.

II Understanding – exploring and analysing

The research, as the basis of the whole process of work, is divided into two main strands, due to the necessity of a

stavb in struktur, drugi pa na preverjanje programskih potencialov in možnosti, ki jih prostori omogočajo. To zahteva strateško usmerjanje projekta, vsekakor pa na varnost, dostopnost in racionalno usmerjanje naložb.

Analitično delo je potekalo skozi preučevanje obstoječe literature in arhivskega gradiva ter je bilo dopolnjeno s posveti s predstavniki podjetja. Ključno je bilo delo na terenu, ki pa so ga omejevale razmere pandemije.

II.i Raziskave in analize obravnavanega prostora in stavb

Raziskovanje obstoječega stanja je izhajalo iz preučevanja razvojnih značilnosti območja. Primarno je bil raziskovan odnos do širšega prostora in prestolnice, saj je tako prostorsko kot programsko pomembno izhodišče. Podrobno smo preučili obstoječe programe, prometne povezave in zeleno infrastrukturo kraja, saj so to osnovni parametri, ki usmerjajo razvoj na območju in na katere lahko predvidena revitalizacija območja pomembno vpliva. Zagotoviti je treba, da so ti vplivi pozitivni in da jih z novimi predlogi še izboljšamo ali vsaj optimiziramo razmere.

Sledila je analiza ožjega območja, za katero je bilo treba najprej pripraviti posnetek obstoječega stanja. Ta faza dela zahteva veliko podatkov in omogoča, da se natančno spoznamo z območjem. V sklopu analize značilnosti ožjega območja se izpostavijo lastnosti, ki povezujejo prostor revitalizacije z neposrednim okoljem. Zato smo v sistem analiz vključili analizo obstoječih poti in dostopov, podrobnejšo analizo zelenega sistema ter evidentiranje stopnje osvetljenosti prostorov, saj je naravna osvetlitev eden ključnih pogojev za zagotavljanje bivalnega ugodja.

Analiza stanja grajenih struktur je potekala s pomočjo metode, ki jo je razvil Steward Brand in predstavlja v svoji knjigi (Brand, 1994). Uporabljeni analitični sistem omogoča strukturiranje stavbnih plasti, tako materialnih kot nesnovnih, in njihovo obravnavo v okviru smiselno sklenjenih celot. V okviru raziskave smo analizirali naslednje plasti: konstrukcija, zunanji ovoj, stavbni elementi in oprema. Brand v svoj sistem vključuje še analizo lokacije in preučitev nesnovnih komponent (genius loci); oboje smo obravnavali v okviru analize ožjega območja. Ugotavljanje stanja stavbe bi po uporabljenem sistemu lahko primerjali s sistemom anamneze pri zdravljenju – preučiti stanje (simptome) in ga ustrezno sanirati (zdraviti) je bilo vodilo tega odseka raziskovalno-analitičnega dela.

Raziskave stanja grajenega so predstavljene bolj kot primer pristopa, saj natančnega dela na tako obsežnem območju ni bilo mogoče izvesti v okviru naloge. Dodali smo še povzetek vrste najznačilnejših poškodb, da bi izpostavili ključne točke – območja, kjer je treba poskrbeti za varno uporabo prostorov.

II.ii Raziskave in analize programskih možnosti

Izhodišča za izbor prihodnje namembnosti opuščanih območij je pomembno usklajevati z razvojnimi zahtevami in možnostmi, saj so te pogoj za uspešnost revitalizacij. Pomembno je izhajati iz dejstva, da je dediščina pomemben dejavnik razvoja. Kot navaja Strategija

detailed analysis of the situation and the provision of an appropriate new programmatic structure; the first focuses on the characteristics of the space, buildings and structures under consideration, the second on the verification of the program potential and possibilities offered by the spaces. This requires strategic orientation of the project. In any case, the basic requirements of safety, accessibility and rational investment targeting must be met.

The analytical work was carried out through a study of existing literature and archival material, and was complemented by consultations with company representatives. Field work was crucial, but limited by the pandemic situation.

II.i Research and analysis of the site and buildings

The study of the existing situation was based on examining the development characteristics of the area. Primarily, the relationship with the wider area and Ljubljana was explored, as it is both a spatial and a programmatic reference point. The existing programs, transport links and green infrastructure of the area were examined in detail, as these are the basic parameters that guide the development of the area and on which the envisaged revitalisation can have a significant impact. It is important to ensure that these impacts are positive and that the new proposals improve or at least optimise the situation.

This was followed by an analysis of the project area, for which a mapping of the existing situation had to be made. This phase of the work requires a lot of data and allows us to get to know the area in detail. The analysis of the characteristics of the project area highlights the features that link it to its immediate surroundings. For this reason, the analysis system includes an analysis of the existing paths and accesses, a more detailed analysis of the green system and a recording of the level of illumination of the spaces, as natural lighting is one of the key conditions for ensuring liveability.

The analysis of the state of the built fabric was carried out using a method developed by Steward Brand and presented in his book (Brand, 1994). The analytical system used allows the layers of the building, both tangible and intangible, to be structured and considered in the context of meaningful wholes. The following layers were analysed in the context of the research: structure, external envelope, building elements and furnishings. Brand also includes in his system an analysis of the site and an examination of the immaterial components (genius loci), both of which were considered in the context of the project area analysis. The system used to determine the condition of a building could be compared to a medical anamnesis system – to examine the condition (symptoms) and to treat it (cure) was the guiding principle of this section of the research and analysis.

The built condition surveys are presented as an example of the approach, as detailed work on such a large area could not be carried out within the scope of the assignment. We have also added a summary of a number of the most significantly damaged elements to highlight key points – areas where care needs to be taken to ensure the safe use of the premises.

kulturne dediščine Slovenije 2020–23, je dediščina steber družbenega, prostorsko gospodarskega razvoja in steber razvoja znanja. To so tudi ključna izhodišča, na katerih je treba graditi revitalizacijo območja opuščene območja Papirnice Vevče.

Tako smo se v nalogi usmerjali v iskanje in preverjanje tistih programov, ki podpirajo razvoj kreativnih industrij, krožnega gospodarstva in temeljijo na razvoju znanj za trajnostno prihodnost. Podjetje, ki je samo zavezano trajnostnemu razvoju, je pomembno sodelovalo pri razpravah o izboru ustreznih programskih shem, ki smo jih nato preverjali v projektnih predlogih.

Pri pripravi analiz je vedno pomembno tudi sodelovanje s potencialnimi uporabniki – z lokalno skupnostjo in zainteresirano javnostjo, česar se v projektu nismo lotili zaradi razmer pandemije.

III Opredeliti vrednote, potenciale in izzive

Fazi raziskovalno-analitičnega dela sta sledila vrednotenje dediščine in opredelitev ključnih vrednot. Te so osnova nadaljnjega dela, saj morajo projektne rešitve izhajati iz njih, da bi omogočili uspešne procese revitalizacije, ki morajo enakovredno upoštevati različne vrednote. Tak pristop imenujemo »na vrednotah temelječ pristop«.

Vrednotenje pomenov območja in stavb je prva raven, ki izpostavi tiste prostorske vrednote, ki jih je treba ohranjati, in še bolj, ki jih projekti lahko nadgradijo. Vrednotenje stavb poda usmeritve, katere dele je treba ohranjati v celoti, kje so možni manjši ali večji posegi ter katere so strukture, ki jih je treba odstraniti.

Potenciali prostorov za prilagojeno novo rabo se pokažejo skozi preverjanje možnosti organizacije nove rabe. S preliminarnimi zasnovami je treba preučiti, kako bi organizirali programe in logične poti znotraj območja, kako in kje se lahko navezujejo na okoljski prostor. Ta ocena je temeljna za razvoj strategij za usmerjanje projektnih rešitev.

Izzive, s katerimi se vsak projekt prenove oziroma revitalizacije dediščine srečuje, lahko razdelimo v dve skupini. V prvo sodijo tisti, ki zadevajo ekonomska, upravljalna in organizacijska vprašanja. Z njimi se nismo ukvarjali, saj presegajo okvir dela arhitektov. Druga skupina predstavlja tehnično projektno plat načrtovanja, v katero sodijo vprašanja varnosti, zdravega bivalnega okolja, dostopnosti, v našem se izpostavi še zagotavljanje parkirnih mest. S tem smo se tudi največ ukvarjali, saj se ostala problematika rešuje v poznejših projektnih fazah.

IV Sinteza – razvoj strategij

Povezati vse informacije v sistem, ki vodi v pripravo konkretnih predlogov, je najzahtevnejši del vsakega projekta, še posebej, ko se ukvarjamo s kompleksnimi območji dediščine, kot so industrijska območja. Skozi preverjanje različnih konceptnih predlogov in kritičnih soočanj mnenj smo se odločili zastaviti tri osnovne modele, ki so vključevali tako različne obsege intervencij kot programsko raznolike rabe območja.

II.ii Research and analysis of program options

It is important to align the starting points for the selection of future uses of brownfield sites with development requirements and opportunities, as these are a prerequisite for successful revitalisation. Heritage is an important factor for development. As stated in the Slovenian Cultural Heritage Strategy 2020-23, heritage is a pillar of social, spatial and economic development as well as a pillar for development of knowledge. These are also the key starting points on which the revitalisation of the abandoned Vevče Paper Mill site should be built.

The focus of our work was to identify and test programmes that support the development of creative industries, the circular economy and the development of skills for a sustainable future. The company, which is itself already committed to sustainable development, was an important participant in the discussions on the selection of relevant programmatic schemes, which were then tested in the project proposals.

In the preparation of analysis, it is always important to engage with potential users – the local community and the interested public; unfortunately, in this case this was not possible due to the pandemic situation.

III Identifying values, potential and challenges

The research and analysis phase was followed by the heritage evaluation and the identification of key values. These form the basis for further work, as project solutions need to build on them in order to enable successful revitalisation processes, which need to take the different values equally into account. Such an approach is called »values led approach«.

The evaluation of the significance of the site and buildings is the first level of evaluation, which highlights those spatial values that should be preserved and, better still, which projects should be able to build on. The evaluation of buildings provides guidance on which parts should be preserved in their entirety, where minor or major interventions are possible and which structures should be removed.

The potential of a space for an adaptive reuse is demonstrated by examining the possibilities of organising the new use. Preliminary designs should consider how to organise programs and logical routes within the area, how and where they can relate to the surrounding space. This assessment is fundamental for the development of strategies to guide project solutions.

The challenges facing any heritage renovation or revitalisation project can be divided into two groups. The first group includes economic, management and organisational issues. The second group represents the technical design side of the project, which includes issues of safety, a healthy living environment, accessibility and, in our case, the provision of parking spaces. This is what we have been most concerned with, as the other issues are dealt with in the later stages of the project.

*Brand, S. 1994: How Buildings Learn: What Happens After They're Built, Viking Press

V Priprava projektnih predlogov

Osnovni strateški scenariji so osnova razvoja projektnih predlogov, ki lahko v nadaljevanju razvijajo vsak svojo zasnovo tako oblikovno kot programsko, izhajali pa so iz vrednot prostora in potencialov, ki jih območje nudi.

Za tri razvite strategije smo pripravili pet projektnih predlogov, ki so osnova nadaljnjih korakov v procesu revitalizacije. Zastavljeni so tako, da je mogoča postopnost – faznost priprave tako natančnejše projektne dokumentacije kot tudi ponovno prevrednotenje programskih rešitev in ustvarjanje novih kombinacij rešitev.

IV Synthesis – developing strategies

Integrating all the information into a system that leads to concrete proposals is the most challenging part of any project, especially when dealing with complex heritage sites such as industrial areas. Through the examination of different conceptual proposals and critical confrontations of opinions, we decided to set out three basic models, which included both different scales of intervention and programmatically diverse uses of the site.

V Preparation of project proposals

The basic strategic scenarios are the basis for the development of project proposals, which can further develop each of their own concepts, both in terms of design and program, based on the values of the area and the potential it offers.

For the three strategies developed, we have prepared five project proposals that form the basis for the next steps in the revitalisation process. They are designed to allow for a phased approach – phasing both the preparation of a more detailed project documentation as well as the revaluation of program solutions and the creation of new combinations of solutions.

Viri/References:

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Architects' Council of Europe. 2018. *Leeuwarden Declaration. Adaptive Re-Use of the Built Heritage: Preserving and Enhancing the Values of Our Built Heritage for Future Generations*. Dostopno na: https://www.ace-cae.eu/uploads/tx_jidocumentsview/LEEWARDEN_STATEMENT_FINAL_EN-NEW.pdf

I Opazovati ... in videti

Vizualni esej o prostorih in vtisih, zbranih ob prvem obisku

I To observe ... and to see

A visual essay on the spaces and impressions gathered during the first visit



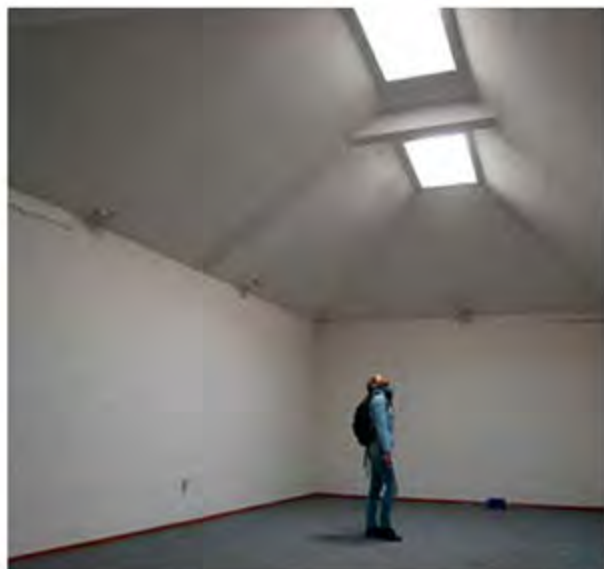
»... občutek je, da se je čas v prostorih ustavil, a se ni, saj je del stavbe še vedno namenjen industriji in drugim funkcijam.

Detalji kažejo, kako se je prostor skozi čas prilagajal različnim funkcijam. To so zanimivi prostori, ki nudijo ogromno možnosti za ponovno uporabo ...«



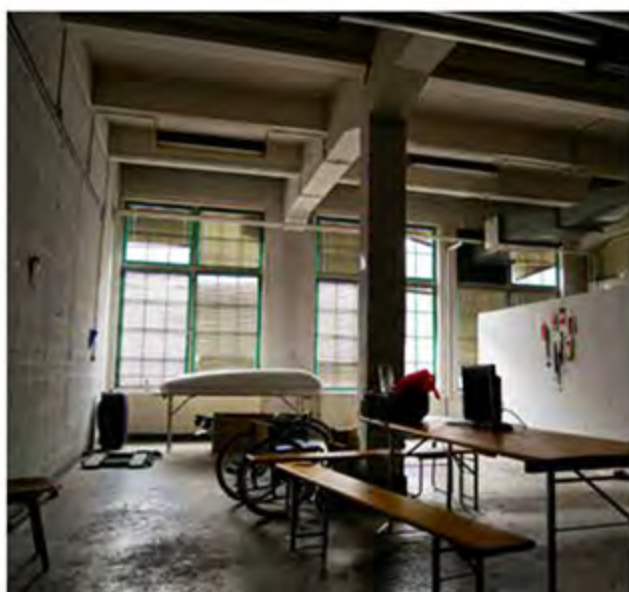
«It is in human nature to create. It is also in human nature to improve, to change, to progress. It is also in the nature of the world to progress.»





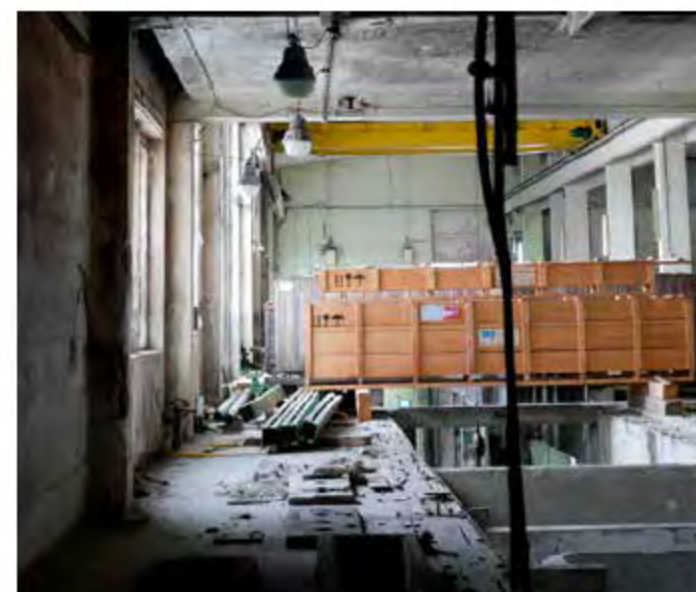
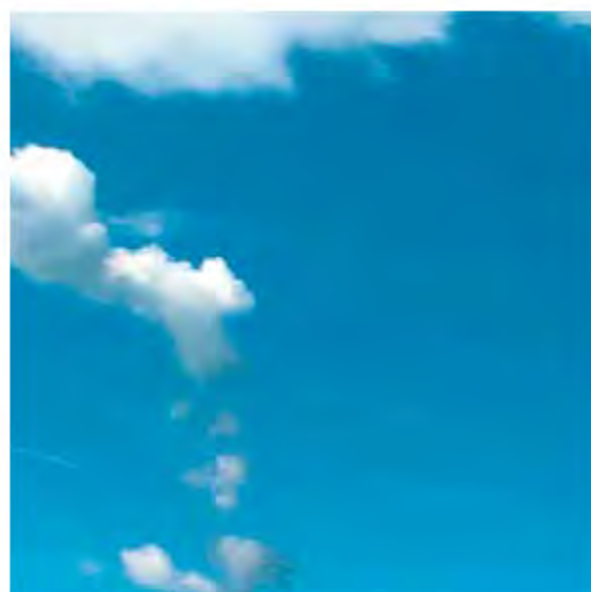
»... tisto, kar človek ustvari, narava sčasoma prevzame, saj je
narava tista, ki človeka ustvari.
Zvok reke zaznamuje prostor celotne tovarne ...«

»... kaj pa, če je skladišče napolnjeno z otroško igro in
nasmejanim glasom?«



»... if in the past a cavity was used by industry for a machine,
today it can be seen by a child as a hiding place. The result is
a negative volume that adds character and uniqueness to the
space. An ambience is created that breaks the routine, the space
becomes more attractive ...«





«... existing elements are the echo of time ...»

«... življenje, prostor, ljudje. V človeški naravi je, da se poveže. Z ljudmi, prostorom, stvarmi. Ker skupaj je vse lažje ...»



II Raziskovati in analizirati

II.i Značilnosti območja

II Research and analysis

II.i Characteristics of the site

1 Historiat razvoja tovame History of the factory's development



Fidelis Terpinč

• Fidelis Terpinč (1799–1875) kupi v Vevčah na desnem bregu Ljubljanice mlin za žito. Preuredi ga v mehanizirano oljarno, ki nato obratuje v letih 1841–1854.

• Fidelis Terpinč (1799–1875) buys a grain mill in Vevče, on the right bank of the Ljubljanica River. He converts it into a mechanised oil mill, which is then in operation from 1841 to 1854.

• Terpinč organizira družbo skupaj z Valentinom Zeschkom, Francem Galetom in Jožefom Bischofom, ki skupaj ustanovijo podjetje »C. kr. Privilegirana mehanična tovarna olja, papirja in barvanega lesa«. Papirnico poimenujejo po bližnjem kraju Vevče; območje, kjer je stala papirnica, pa so poimenovali kar po krstnem imenu Terpinčeve žene Jožefine – Josefsthäl.

• Terpinč, Valentin Zeschko, Franc Gale and Jožef Bischof, together found the company »Imperial Royal Privileged Mechanical Oil, Paper and Dyed Wood Factory«. The paper mill was named after the nearby town of Vevče; the area where the paper mill stood was named after the baptismal name of Terpinč's wife, Jožefina – Josefsthäl.

• 24. junija izdelajo prvi papir, kar je bil pomemben mejnik v napredku izdelave papirja. Zato je ta datum pozneje postal krajevni praznik Vevč.

• On 24 June, the first paper is produced, marking an important milestone in the progress of papermaking. This date later became the local holiday of Vevče.



Levo obala Janezija, desno obala Vevče, avtor Martin Pernhart, olje, 1853

• Ker zaradi pomanjkanja konkurence proizvodnja vztrajno raste, družba kupi zemljišče še na levem bregu Ljubljanice, kjer je stal mlin za žito, ki ga preuredijo v nov tovarniški objekt, imenovan po nadvojvodi Janezu – Janezija.

• As production steadily grows due to lack of competition, the company buys more land on the left bank of the Ljubljanica River, where a grain mill used to stand, and converts it into a new factory building, named after the Archduke John – Janezija.

• Zaradi ugodne gospodarske konjunktore dejavnost družbe v teh letih narašča. Terpinč zato v tem obdobju dokupi še zemljišča v Verjah, Medvodah in Goričanih in tako utemelji najstarejše tovrstne obrate na Slovenskem (papirnico, brusilnico lesa ...). Hkrati postavi temelje za poznejše velepodjetje Vevče-Goričane-Medvode.

• The company's activity grew over the years due to favourable economic conditions. Terpinč bought additional land in Verje, Medvode and Goričane during this period, thus establishing the oldest plants of their kind in Slovenia (paper mill, wood grinding plant, etc.). At the same time, he laid the foundations for the later united Vevče-Goričane-Medvode company.

• V tem letu Terpinčovo družbo zaradi poslabšanega stanja kupi delniška družba Leykam, ki ustanovi podjetje »Leykam-Josefsthäl AG. Für Papier-und Druck-Industrie, Graz«. Družba nato objekte poveča in modernizira.

• In the same year, Terpinč's company is bought by Leykam company due to the deteriorating financial situation. Leykam establishes the subsidiary company »Leykam-Josefsthäl AG. Für Papier-und Druck-Industrie, Graz«. The company then enlarged and modernised the facilities.

- 1895 • Ljubljana doživi hud potres in tudi papirnica čuti krizo zaradi razdejanja obrata Vevče. Sledi obnova.
• Ljubljana suffers a severe earthquake; the paper mill is also in crisis due to the destruction of the Vevče mill. Reconstruction follows.



- 1897 • V fužinskem gradu so izpraznjene prostore, kjer so imeli prej napravo za izdelovanje polsurovin, preuredili v električno centralo (1896). Janezija prejme iz fužinske električne centrale tok visoke napetosti in od takrat dalje zasveti v obratih električna razsvetljava.
• In Fužine Castle, the vacant premises, which had previously been used for the production of materials, were converted into an electricity plant (1896). From that moment on, the plants have electric lighting.



- 1910 [Mr. arhiv Borisa Dolinčarja, objavljeno na spletu: <http://www.delo.si/novice/ljubljana/mesto-skozi-cas-papirnica-vevce.html>, 2016]

- 1911 • Zgradijo most čez Ljubljanico, ki poveže Zalog s papirnico, leta 1912 pa dogradijo še dovlačilnico (industrijski tir), prek katere so prevažali surovine, polizdelke in izdelke.
• A bridge is built across the Ljubljanica River to connect Zalog with the paper mill, and in 1912 an industrial railway is built to transport raw materials and finished products.

- 1914 • Ob udarcu krize zaradi vojne obrate ustavijo, 66 odstotkov delavcev je mobiliziranih. Razpoložljive tovarniške prostore zasede vojska; v njih uredi začasno bolnico in pozneje vojaške delavnice.
• When the crisis hits, the war shuts down the plants and 66% of the workers are mobilised. The available factory space is occupied by the army, which sets up a temporary hospital and later military workshops.

- 1915 • Z veliko truda tovarne nadaljujejo delo, vendar med vojno proizvodnja katastrofalno pada.
• The plants continue to work with great effort, but during the war production drops disastrously.

- Vojaška eksplozija uniči stroj za lepenko, istega leta Janezijo razdeje hud požar.
• A military explosion destroys a cardboard machine, and in the same year, a fire ravages Janezija.



- 1917 • V letih po vojni poteka nacionalizacija družbe, ki se imenuje Združene papirnice Vevče, Goričane, Medvode dd. v Ljubljani. Sledi intenzivna obnova obratov, ki traja v glavnem do leta 1924.

- In the years after the war, the company is nationalised under the name of United Paper Mills Vevče, Goričane, Medvode, etc. in Ljubljana. Intensive reconstruction of the plants followed, lasting mainly until 1924.



Janezija, 1923



Brusilnica, 1924



Združene papirnice v Ljubljani, 1925



Levo v ospredju obrat Vevče, desno v ozadju obrat Janezija, 1933



Holandci, 1933



Pet vodnih znakov Združenih papirnic za najboljše vrste papirja

- Med italijansko okupacijo Združene papirnice uberejo pot kolaboracije, da bi si olajšale problematični položaj v novih razmerah. Skozi to kolaboracijo Vevče pridejo do zajetnih vojnih dobičkov. Med okupacijo je bila gradbena dejavnost velika – politika papirnice je bila pretvoriti pridobljen kapital v nepremičnine; v stroje, stavbe.
• During the Italian occupation, the United Paper Mills collaborate with the occupiers to alleviate their problematic situation. Through this collaboration, Vevče makes substantial war profits. During the occupation, construction activity was high – the paper mill's policy was to convert the capital acquired into real estate, machinery, and buildings.

- V tem letu je papirnica dogradila novo upravno poslopje, družbeni dom, stanovanjske hiše, predor za žičnico med obratoma, ki je hkrati služil kot zaklonišče, popravljali in asfaltirali so ceste v tovarni.

- During this year, the paper mill built a new administration building, a community centre, residential houses, a tunnel for the cable car between the two plants, which also served as a shelter, and the roads around the factory were repaired and asphalted.

- Po vojni poteka proces socializacije gospodarstva in podružabljanja sredstev za proizvodnjo. V letu 1946 pride do dokončnega prenosa lastništva na državo. Leta 1947 se Papirnica Vevče in Tovarna celuloze Goričane združita v eno podjetje Papirnica in tovarna celuloze Vevče-Goričane.

- After the war, the economy is socialised and the means of production nationalised. In 1946, ownership is finally transferred to the State. In 1947, the Vevče Paper Mill and the Goričane Pulp Mill are merged into one company, the Vevče-Goričane Paper and Pulp Mill.

- Proizvodnja v naslednjem desetletju raste, hkrati gradijo Upravno poslopje, stanovanjske bloke in vrstne hiše. Organizirajo tudi varstvo za otroke, imajo svojo ambulanto ...

- Production grows over the next decade, while the Administration Building, apartment blocks and terraced houses are built. They also organise childcare, have their own clinic ...



Upravno poslopje, 1955



Medbanja čistilnica in sezonsalnica cunj, 1955



V ospredju obrat Janezija, desno v ozadju upravno poslopje, levo pa bloki njega pa bivašca cunja ma, 1956



V tem letu obnavljajo most v Vevču h, 1964



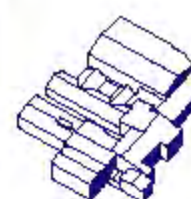
V Papirnici Vevče so nasajeni prvi metri tapet, tiso bile podane na trg pod blagovno znambo Veta (Vevče tapete), 1975



Med govoro o m. direktorja Albina Vengusta pred odprtjem tovarne, 1975



70 m visok dimnik, 1975



140 let Papirnice Vevče, 1980



Več kot 100 let stara poslovna stavba Papirnice Vevče se je utrdila sodo bnežim potrebam, 1984

1990

- 1990 - Avstrijsko podjetje Brigl & Bergmeister iz Niklasdorfa postane večinski lastnik Papirnice Vevče, saj je bila konec osemdesetih papirnica praktično pred stečajem. V naslednjem obdobju posodablja proizvodnjo in se usmerijo v proizvodnjo papirja za etikete in gibko embalažo.
- The Austrian company Brigl & Bergmeister from Niklasdorf becomes the majority owner of the Vevče Paper Mill, as the mill was practically bankrupt at the end of the 1980s. In the following period, production is modernised and the focus shifts to label and flexible packaging paper.

2000

- 2004 - Brigl & Bergmeister postane stoddotni lastnik papirnice Vevče.
- Brigl & Bergmeister becomes the 100% owner of the Vevče paper mill.



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1.1 Razvoj naselja skozi čas

Development of the settlement over time



2 Vevče in Ljubljana

Vevče and Ljubljana

Vevče so kot del širšega zaledja Ljubljane pomembno navezane na glavno mesto, hkrati pa ostajajo prav zaradi tovarne, ki je omogočila razvoj javne infrastrukture, v dobršni meri samostojne. Ne glede na to pa je bližina glavnega mesta pomembna prednost, ki vpliva tudi na razvoj oziroma izbor programov za revitalizacijo. Širšemu prostoru lahko ponudi programe, ki jih v mestu primanjkuje.

Vevče, as part of the wider hinterland of Ljubljana, has important links to the capital city, but at the same time remains largely independent, thanks to the factory that made the development of public infrastructure possible. Nevertheless, the proximity to the capital is an important advantage that also influences the development or selection of revitalisation programs. It can offer programs to the wider area that are lacking in Ljubljana itself.



Ljubljana

Vevče

2.1 Povezave Ljubljana–Vevče

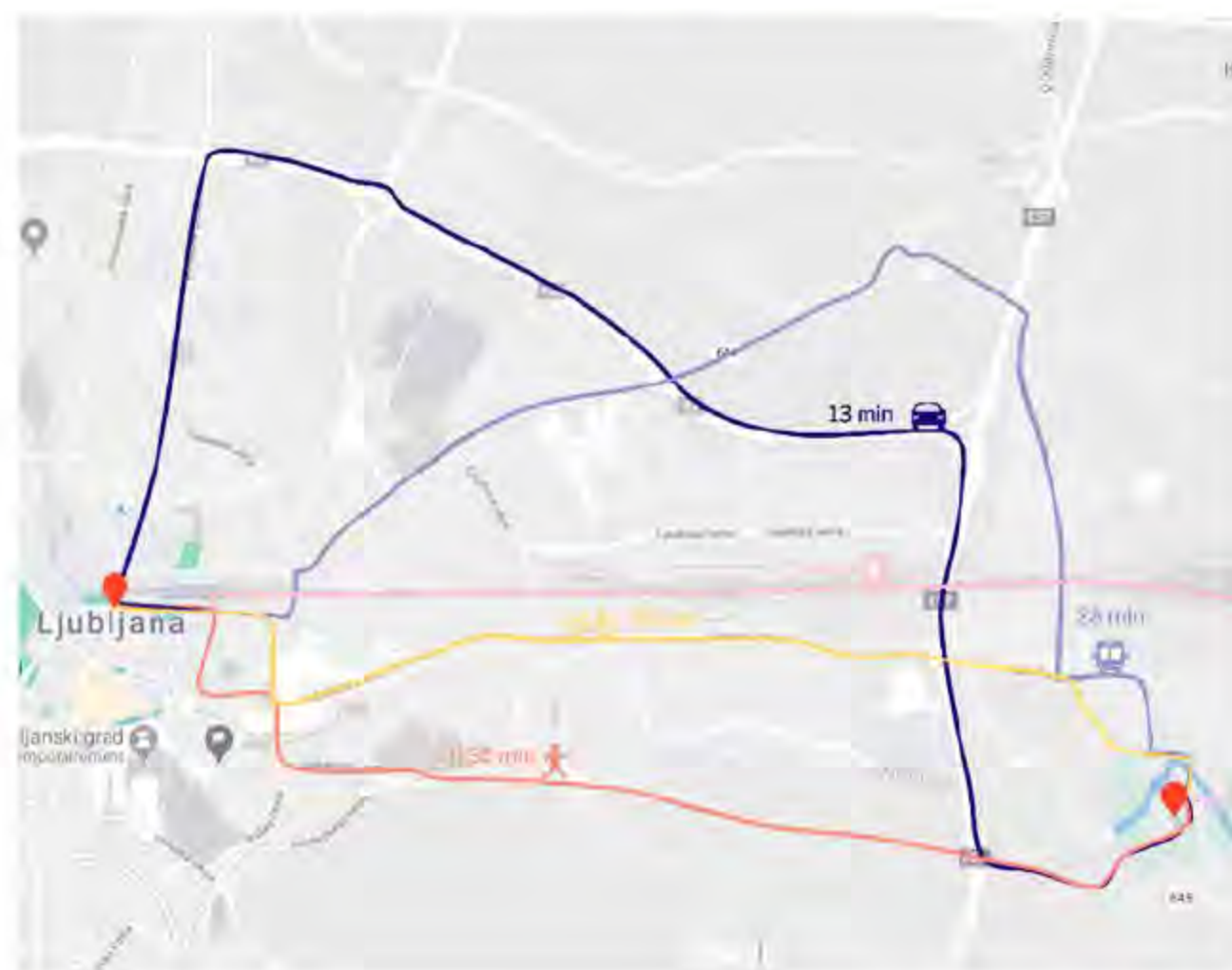
Ljubljana–Vevče connections

Dostopnost do Vevč iz središča Ljubljane je relativno dobra, pomemben potencial predstavlja železnica, ki zahteva dodatno infrastrukturno povezavo s postaje Zalog. Skladno z usmeritvami trajnostne mobilnosti je smiselno izboljšati povezave z mestnim avtobusom in urediti kolesarske poti.

Danes potrebujemo iz mestnega središča do Vevč z avtomobilom 13 minut, avtobusom 28 minut, z vožnjo na kolesu bomo potrebovali 30 minut, z vlakom 9 minut, za hojo pa bi potrebovali 1 uro in 35 minut.

Access to Vevče from the centre of Ljubljana is relatively good, with significant potential for rail access, which requires an additional infrastructure link from Zalog station. In line with sustainable mobility guidelines, it makes sense to improve connections with the city bus and to develop cycle routes.

Today, the time needed to get from Ljubljana city centre to Vevče is 13 minutes by car, 28 minutes by bus, 30 minutes by bike, 9 minutes by train and 1 hour and 35 minutes on foot.



- Avtobusne linije
- Kolesarske steze
- Železnica
- Peš poti
- Javne površine
- Vrti
- Šola
- Zdravstveni dom
- Mercator in bivša trgovina taper
- Nekdanji kulturni dom (zdaj mešana dejavnost)
- Kulturni društvo Vevče in Papirniški pihalni orkester Vevče
- Pristanišče za šport
- Restauracija, gostilna, lokal
- Gasilski dom
- Kopališče (v prenovi)
- Industrijski objekti
- Trgovina
- Stani del papirnice
- Območje obravnave
- Območje industrijskega obrata Papirnice Vevče
- Športne površine
- Neurejene zelene površine
- Urejene zelene površine
- Parki
- Stanovarski objekti

3 Vevče

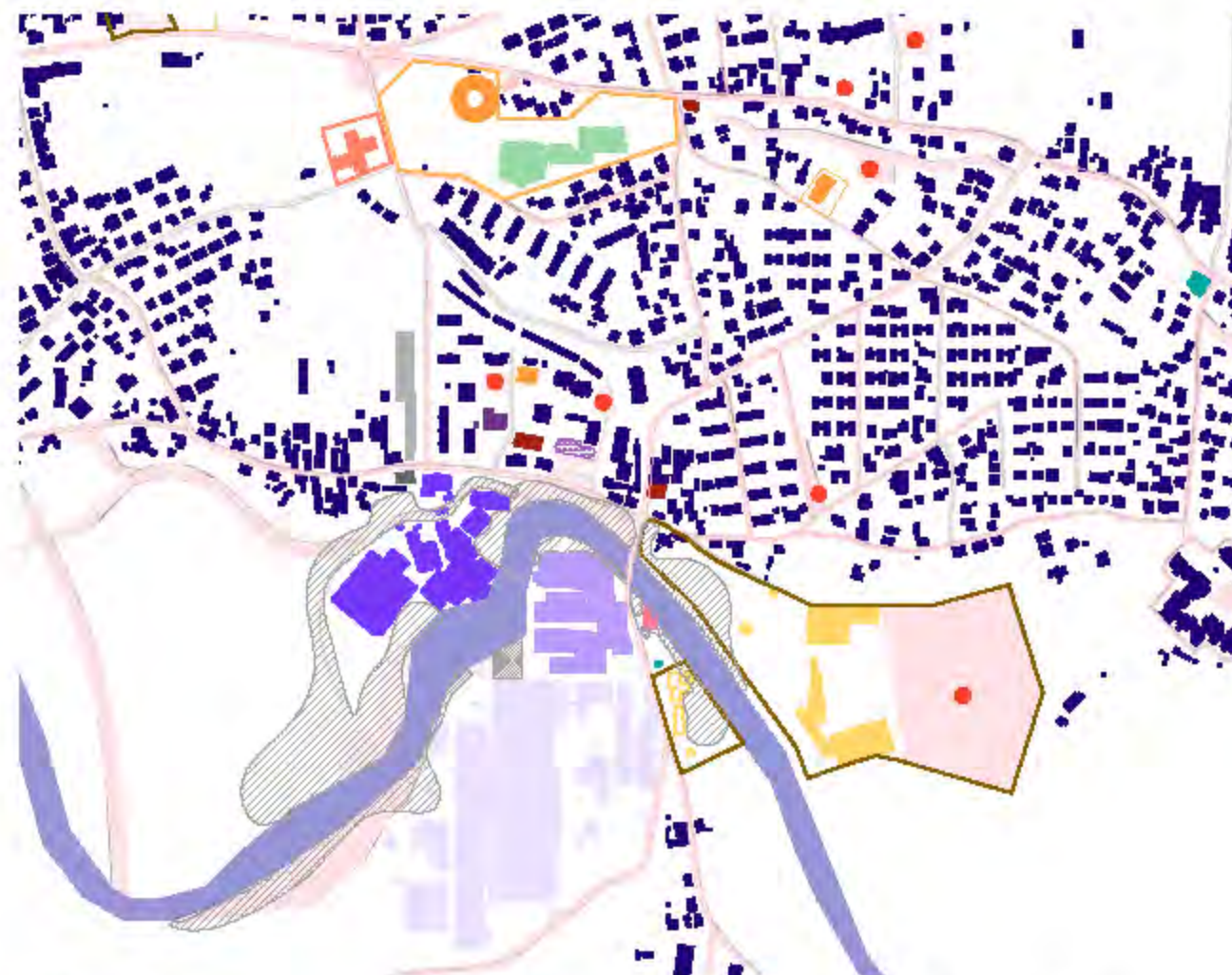
Vevče

3.1 Namenska raba prostora

Designated use of space

Vevče so se s časom razvile iz vasi z industrijskim obratom do industrijskega spalnega naselja v kraj s številnimi dejavniki in dejavnostmi. Tovarna je ob ostali javni strukturi pomagala graditi tudi športnorekreativna območja in tudi letno kopališče, ki so ga poznali in uporabljali tudi prebivalci Ljubljane in ga namerava MOL po letih zaprtja s prenovo ponovno oživiti.

Vevče has evolved over time from a village with an industrial plant, through an industrial settlement, to a diversified place with many activities. Alongside other public structures, the factory also helped build sports and recreational areas, including the summer swimming pool, which was well known and used by the population from the wider area and which the Ljubljana Municipality is planning to revitalise after years of closure.



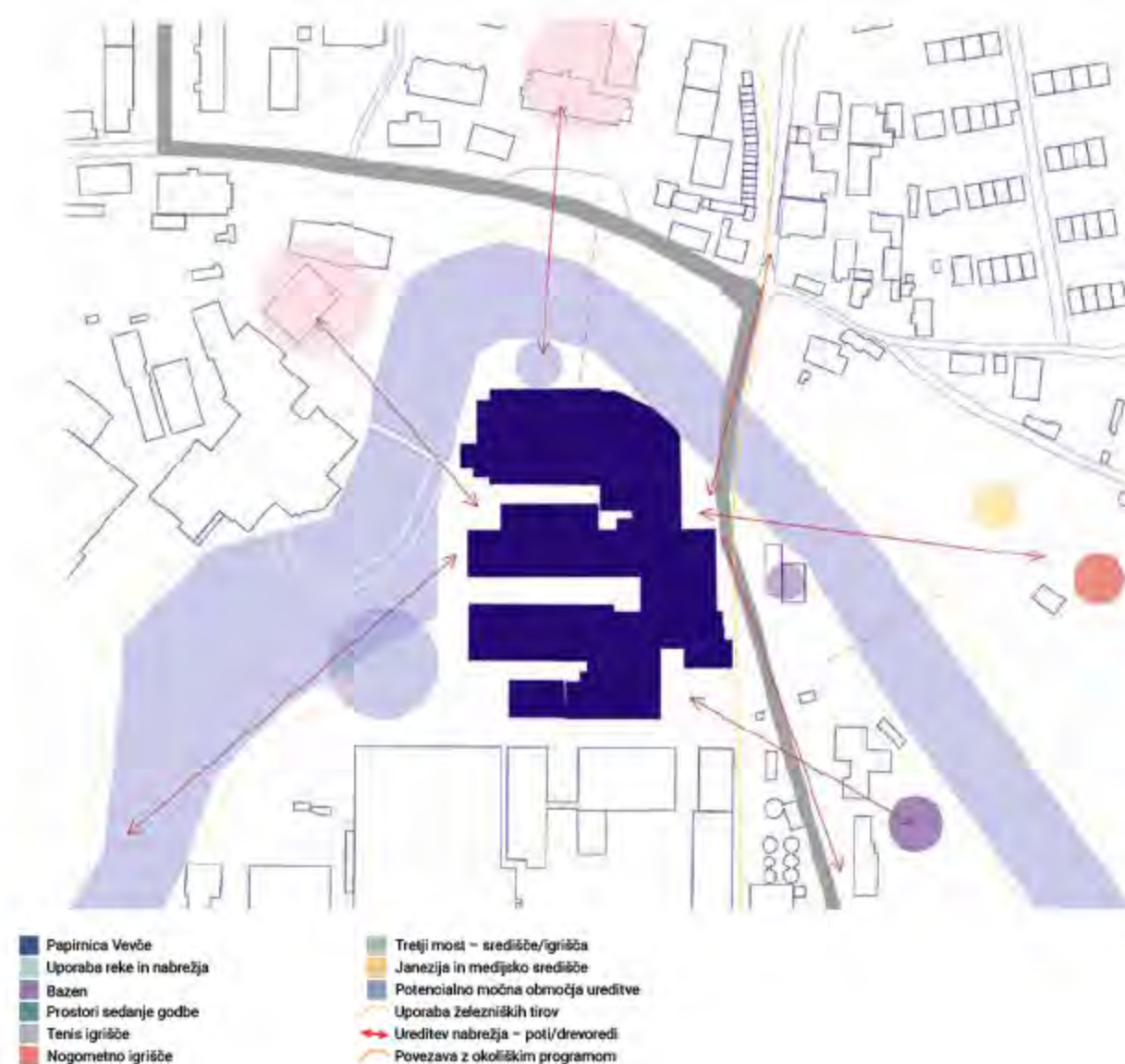
- Javne površine
- Vrti
- Šola
- Zdravstveni dom
- Mercator in bivša trgovina taper
- Nekdanji kulturni dom (zdaj mešana dejavnost)
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- Neurejene zelene površine
- Urejene zelene površine
- Parki
- Stanovarski objekti

3.2 Program na ožjem območju

The program of the project area

Programske priložnosti območja se izkazujejo v različnih povezavah z bližnjo okolico, ki se lahko dodatno poudarijo z novim mostom. Ta tovarno povezuje s središčem Vevče in bližnjimi igrišči, lahko pa programsko okrepimo tudi povezave, ki že obstajajo, na primer povezava z Janezijo in medijskim središčem Vevče. Prav tako se lahko izkoristi lego bližnjega kopališkega kompleksa, obenem pa se uredi nabrežja Ljubljane, kar pomeni večjo dostopnost in vzpostavitev poti, vzporednih z reko.

The area's program opportunities are reflected in the various links to the surrounding area, which could be further emphasised by a new bridge. It would connect the factory with the centre of Vevče and the nearby playgrounds, but existing links can also be strengthened programmatically, for example the link with Janezija and the media centre of Vevče. The location of the nearby pool complex could also be exploited, while the banks of the Ljubljana River could be improved, which would mean greater accessibility and the creation of paths parallel to the river.



3.3 Prometna infrastruktura znotraj naselja

Transport infrastructure within the settlement

Prometno in posledično urbanistično oblikovno zaznamujeta prisotnost in ključna vloga tovarne v naselju. Industrijski tir do tovarne praktično prereže naselje, čeprav se ob njem organizira življenje kraja. Pomanjkanje načrtnega razvoja se kaže v slabi prometni povezanosti in v velikem številu slepih ulic v stanovanjskem delu naselja.

The presence and key role of the factory in the settlement characterises the traffic and consequently the urban form. The industrial railroad track to the factory cuts through the settlement, although the life of the town is organised alongside it. The lack of planned development is reflected in the poor transport links and the large number of dead ends in the residential part of the settlement.



3.4 Zelene površine

Green surfaces

Vevče ležijo na ravninski terasi Ljubljane in imajo dober dostop do okoliške narave, znotraj naselja pa je malo kakovostnih javnih zelenih površin. Odpiranje območja na okljuku Ljubljane bi prineslo možnost zasnove kakovostnih javnih zelenih površin v navezavi na reko.

Vevče is situated on the flat terrace of the Ljubljana River and has good access to the surrounding countryside, but there are few high-quality public green spaces within the settlement. Opening up the area on the meander of the Ljubljana River would bring the possibility of designing high quality public green spaces in relation to the river.



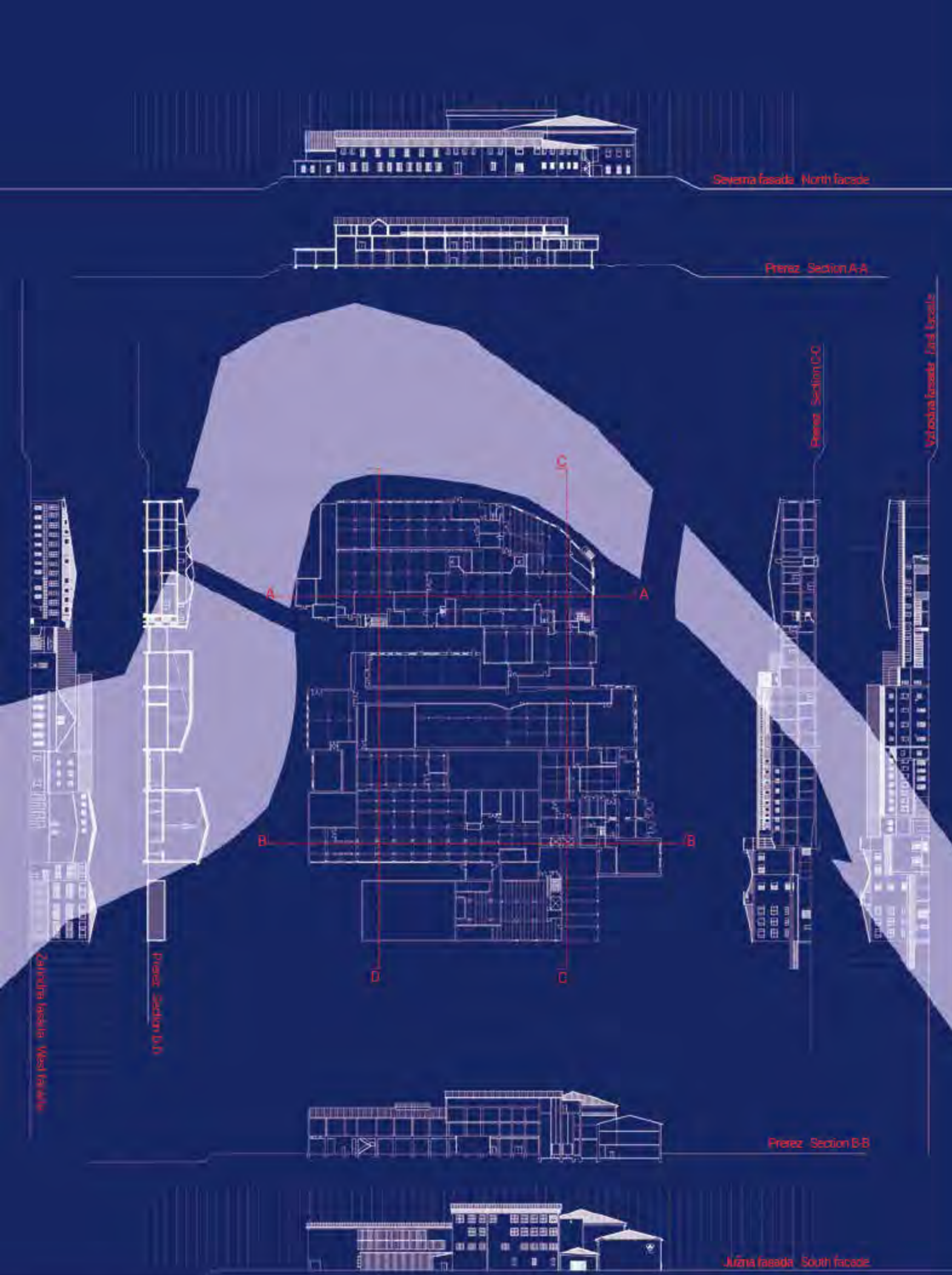
3.5 Doživljanje prostora

Experiencing space

Papirnica Vevče se nahaja na meandru Ljubljane, ki naselje razdeli na severni del, pretežno stanovanjski, in spodnji del, ki je industrijski. K izjemno izraziti delitvi območja poleg reke in glavne ceste pripomore tudi rečno nabrežje, ki se proti severu hitro dviguje; tako imamo pogled usmerjen proti rečnemu toku navzgor, medtem ko se industrija širi proti jugu. Tovarna je obdana z zelenjem, kar ponuja uporabnikom izjemno lepe poglede na naravo, železnica pa kot element industrializacije poteka od tovarne skozi mestno jedro in je močna ločnica.

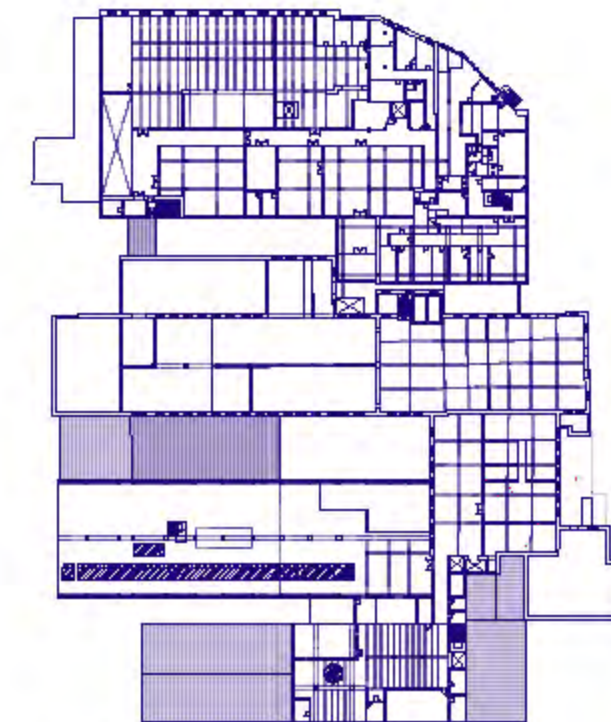
The Vevče Paper Mill is located on a meander of the Ljubljana River, which divides the settlement into a northern, mainly residential part, and a lower industrial part. In addition to the river and the main road, the river embankment, which rises steeply in the north, also contributes to the very distinct division of the area; the view is thus directed upstream, while industry expands to the south. The factory is surrounded by greenery, which gives users pleasant views of nature, while the railway runs from the factory through the town centre and is a strong dividing line.



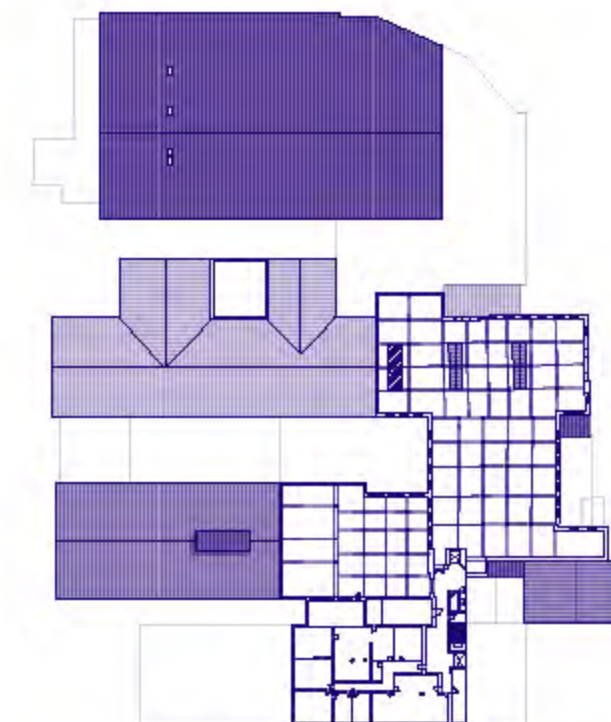


4 Območje revitalizacije

4.1 Izris obstoječega stanja



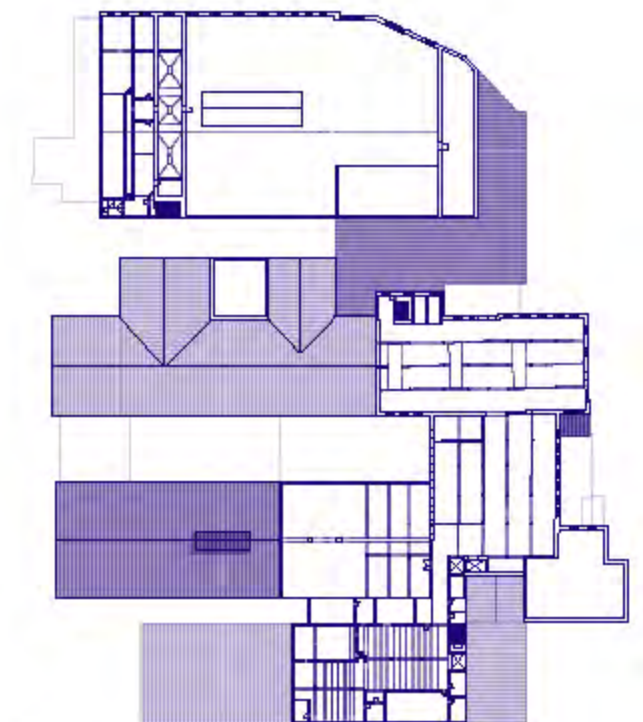
Prvo nadstropje First floor



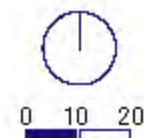
Podstrešje Attic

Revitalization site

Plans of the existing buildings



Drugo nadstropje Second floor



Načrti so bili izrisani na osnovi arhivskega gradiva in meritev, ki smo jih opravili jeseni 2020.

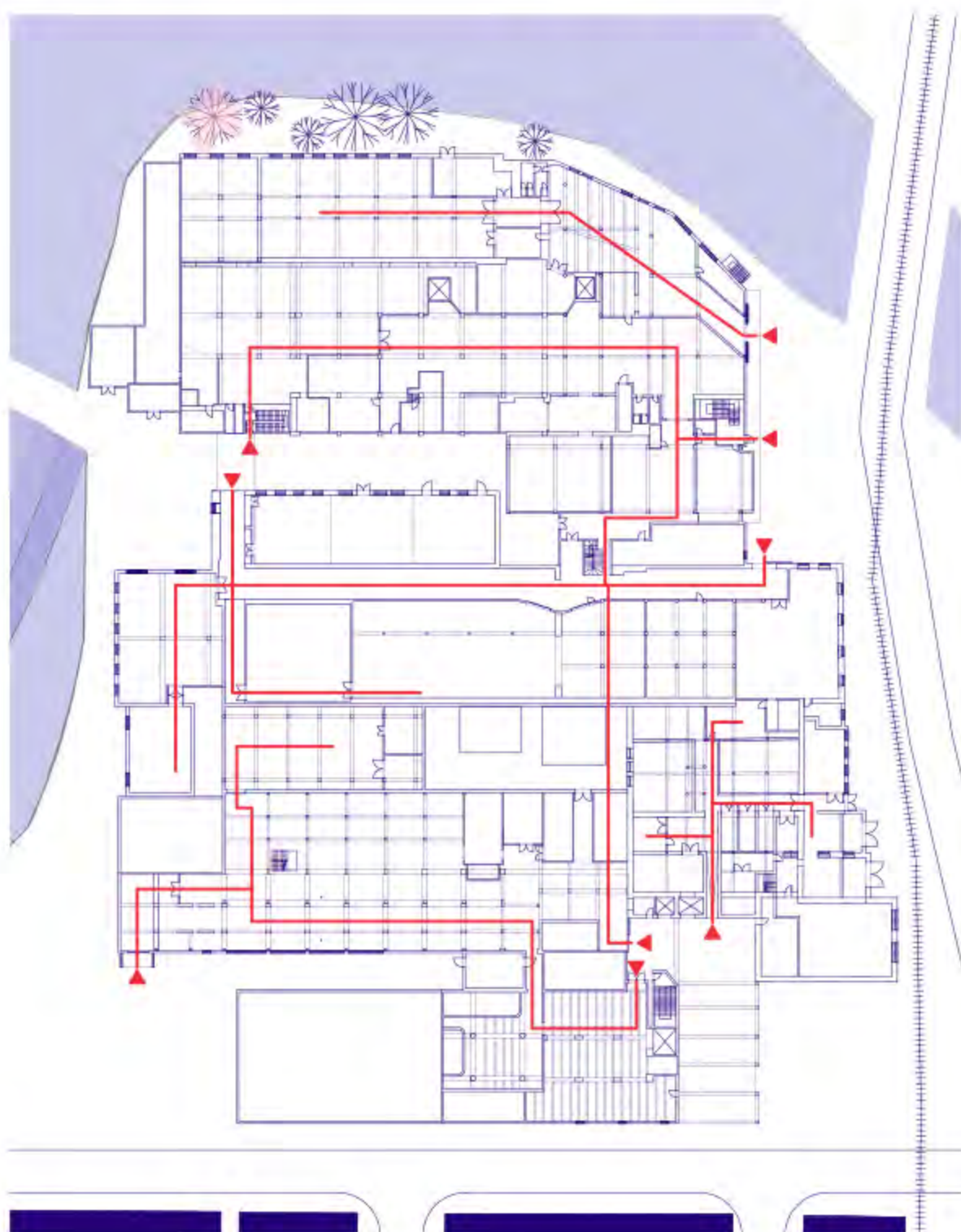
The plans were drawn on the basis of archival material and on-site measurements recorded in autumn 2020.

4.2 Poti in prehodi

Paths and crossings

Obstoječi vhodi, prehodi in dostopi kažejo skupaj s shemo poti, kako čim bolj racionalno usmerjati organizacijo prostorov in navezovanje na okolico.

The existing entrances, passageways and access points, together with the route diagram, show how to rationalise the organisation of the spaces and how they relate to their surroundings.

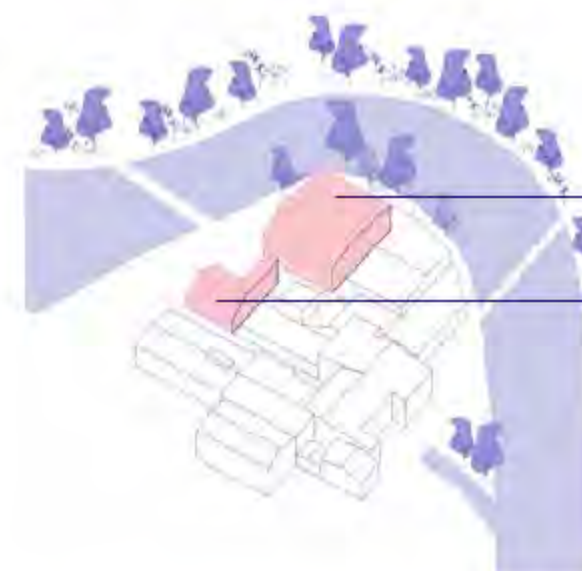


4.3 Uporaba prostorov danes

Use of the premises today

Pri analizah se je izkazalo, da je v starem delu papirnice veliko prostorov brez programa, čeprav ga delno uporabljajo najemniki. V številkah je to približno 48 odstotkov celotnega posloppja za kalandre in 30 odstotkov osrednjega objekta. To kaže, da ostaja nezasedena več kot polovica površin, kamor bi lahko začeli postopoma umeščati nove dejavnosti, tudi če sedanji najemniki ostanejo v svojih prostorih. To bi omogočilo racionalno in postopno revitalizacijo.

Analysis showed that the old part of the paper mill has a large number of spaces without a program, although some of them are rented by tenants. In numbers, this is about 48% of the entire calender building and 30% of the central building. This suggests that more than half of the space remains unoccupied. This is where new activities could be gradually introduced, even if the current tenants remain in their premises. This would allow for a rational and gradual revitalisation.



48 % prostora v stavbi uporabljajo najemniki.
48% of the space used by tenants.

30 % prostora v stavbi uporabljajo najemniki.
30% of the space used by tenants.

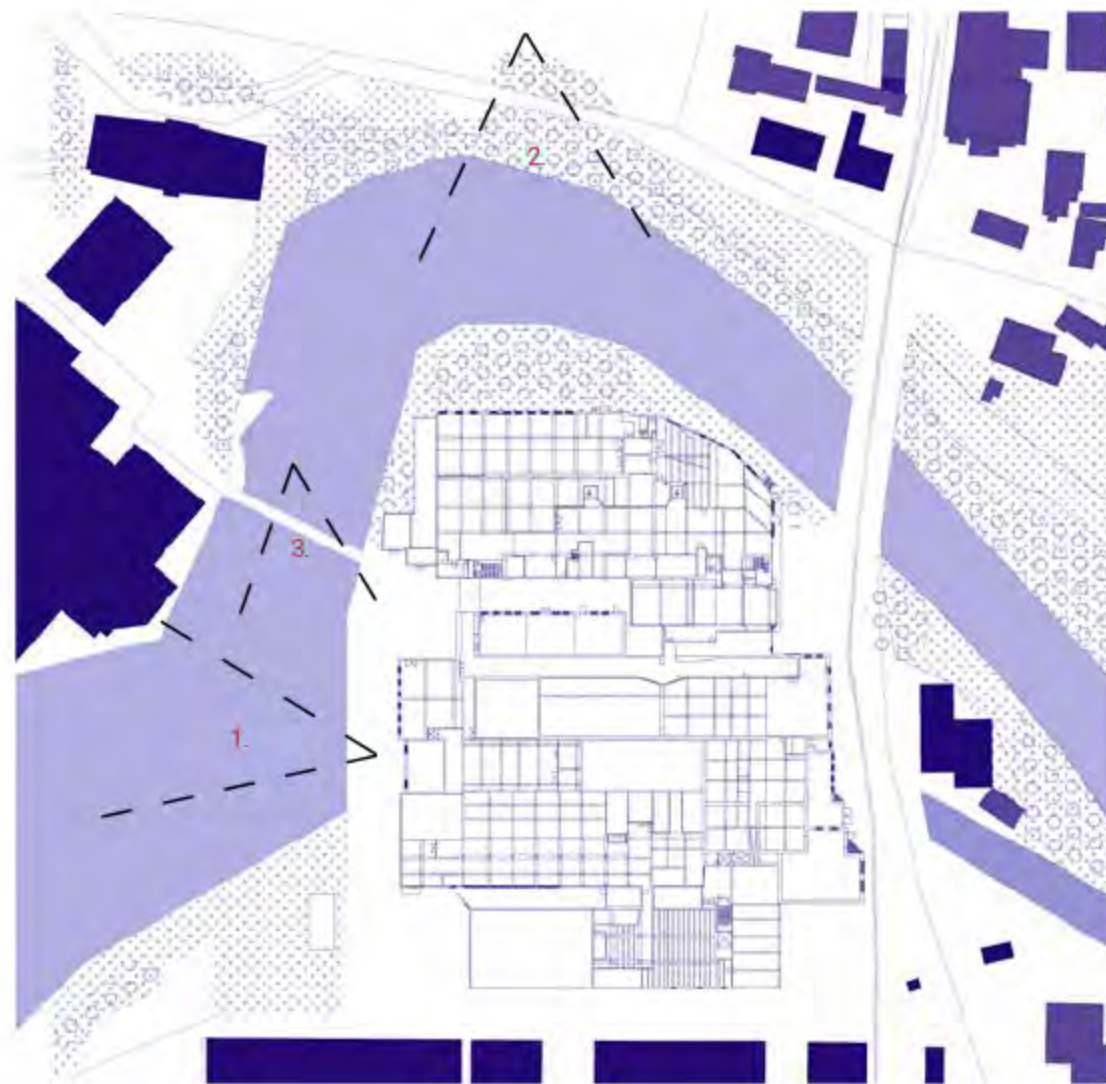


4.4 Analiza zelenega sistema

Analysis of the green system

Lokacija ima z obdajajočo naravo velik potencial, da postane priljubljeno mesto za druženje. Ambienti že danes ustvarjajo čudovito sproščujoče vzdušje.

The location, with the surrounding nature, has great potential to become a popular meeting place. The ambient already creates a wonderfully relaxing atmosphere.



4.5 Analiza prostorskih kvalit, genius loci

Analysis of spatial qualities, genius loci

Glavna značilnost umestitve tovarne ob rečnem meandru je neposredna lega ob Ljubljani, ki pomembno usmerja doživljanje prostora in opredeljuje njegov genius loci. Območje zaznamujejo izraziti robovi; ceste, ograje, reka; obenem pa imamo že vzpostavljene povezave z dvema mostovoma. V neposredni okolici tovarne so tudi neurejene površine, ki bi celoto s primerno preureditvijo in navezujočimi novimi programi nadgradile.

The main feature of the location of the factory along the river meander is its immediate position along the Ljubljana River, which significantly directs the experience of the space and defines its genius loci. The area is characterised by distinct edges; roads, fences, the river; and the two existing bridges. There are also undeveloped areas in the immediate vicinity of the factory which would enhance the whole with appropriate redevelopment and new programs.

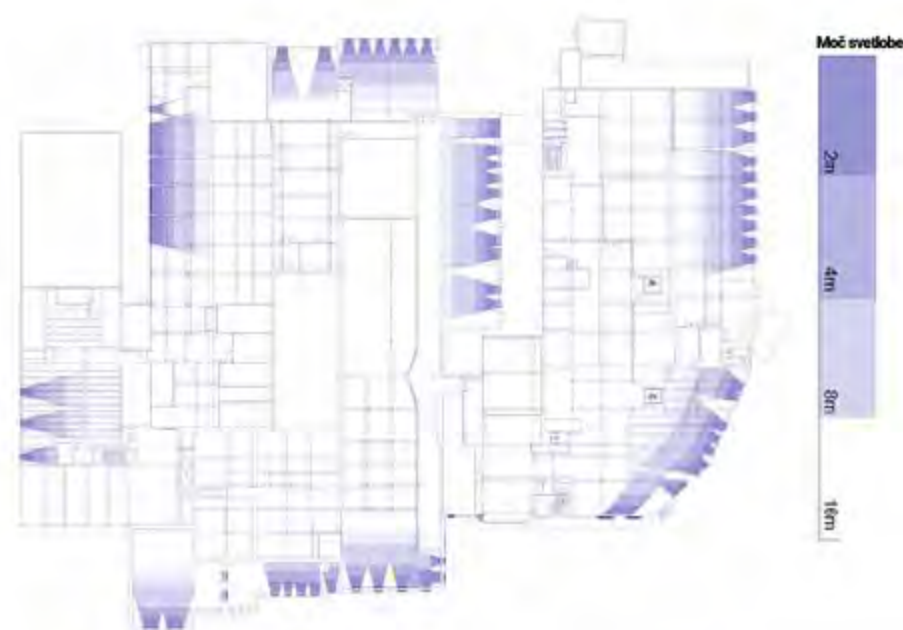


4.6 Analiza osvetljenosti prostorov

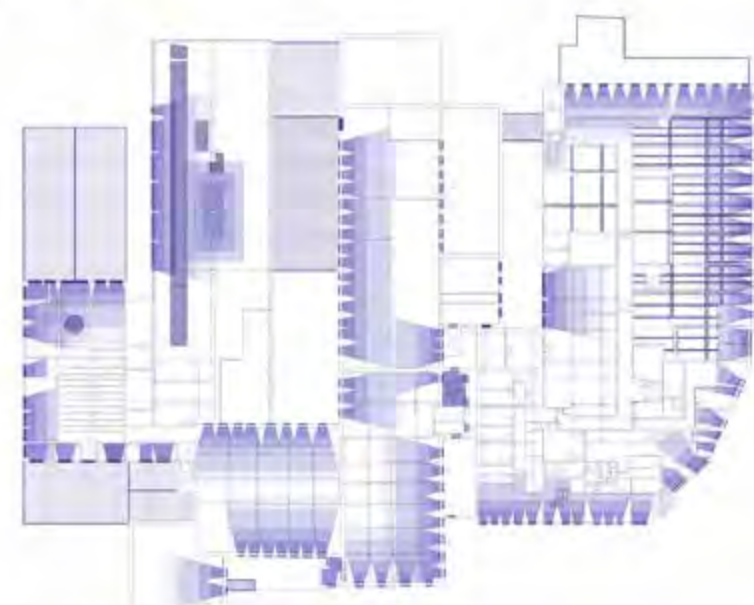
Analysis of room luminance

Naravna svetloba je ključni element bivalnega ugodja, hkrati pa naravno osvetljeni prostori prispevajo k racionalni rabi energije. Analiza je zato izhodišče, ki bo pomagalo usmerjati razporejanje programov znotraj stavb na način, da bodo naravno osvetljeni glavni prostori, tisti za občasno rabo ali komunikacije pa bodo na mestih, kjer je osvetlitev manjša.

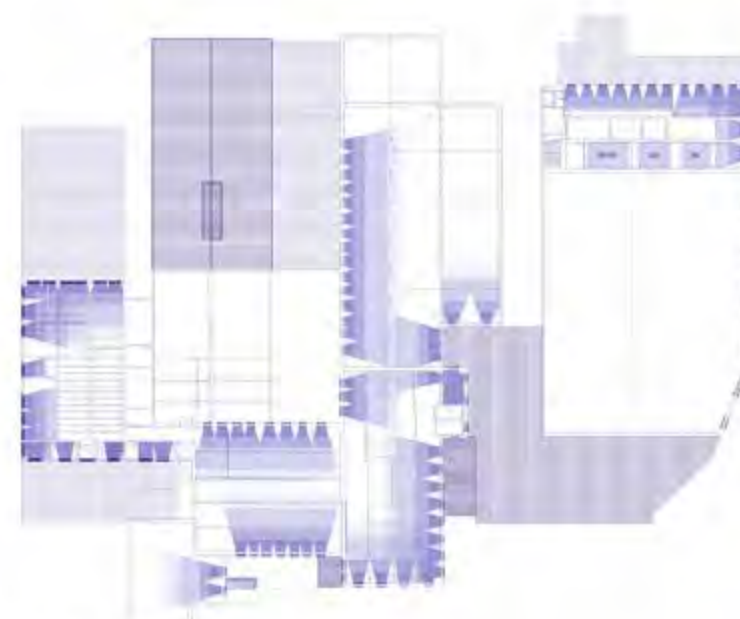
Natural light is a key element of living comfort, and naturally lit spaces contribute to rational energy use. The analysis is therefore a starting point that will help to guide the distribution of programs within buildings in such a way that the main spaces are naturally lit and those for occasional use or communications are in places where lighting is reduced.



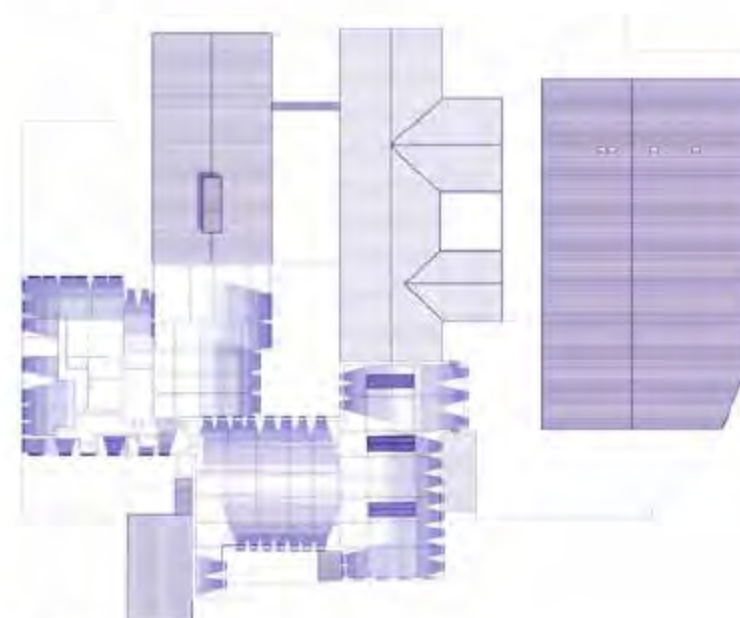
Pritličje Ground floor



Prvo nadstropje First floor

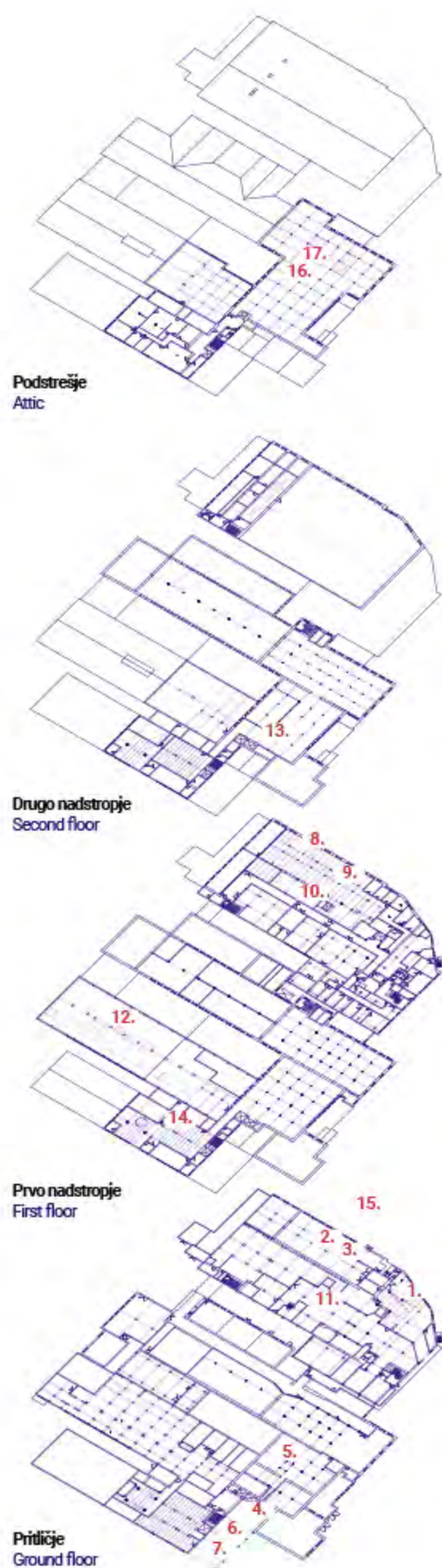


Drugo nadstropje Second floor



Podstrešje Attic





1. Betonski stebri in betonske grede



2. Betonski stebri in betonske grede



7. Lesene grede



8. Betonski stebri in betonske grede



13. Lesena konstrukcija

5 Analize stanja grajenih struktur – sistem anamneze

5.1 Konstrukcija



3. Betonski stebri in betonske grede



4. Jeklene rešetke



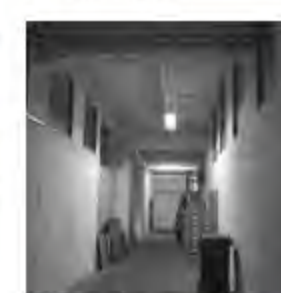
5. Betonski stebri in betonske grede



6. Opečnata stena



9. Opečnata stena



10. Betonska stena



11. Betonski stebri in betonske grede



12. Betonski stebri in betonske grede



14. Betonski stebri in betonske grede



15. Opečnata stena



16. Lesena konstrukcija



17. Opečnata stena

Nosilna konstrukcija stavb je večinoma amirana betonska, dobre nosilnosti, saj so bili v prostorih nekoč nameščeni papirni in ostali stroji z veliko obtežbo. Zunanje stene so večinoma opečne, nekatere so nosilne, v nekaterih primerih pa opeka le zapolnjuje površine med nosilnimi ploščami in stebri. Nekatere predelne stene so sestavljene iz kovinskih ali lesenih elementov, večinoma pa so pozidane iz opeke in pozneje s siporeks zidaki. Ohranjenost je različna, nikjer pa poškodb niso take, da bi bila ogrožena statična nosilnost.

Strešna konstrukcija:

Konstrukcije streh so večinoma lesene, delno pa obtežbo streh prevzamejo tudi obodne opečne stene. Na videz so v dobrem stanju, na nekaj mestih je treba podrobneje preveriti stanje konstrukcij. Velik del streh je neustrezne geometrije.

Analysis of the state of built structures – the anamnesis system

Construction

The load-bearing structure of the buildings is mainly reinforced concrete, of good loadbearing capacity, as the premises were once used for paper and other heavy machinery. The external walls are mostly brick, some of them load-bearing, but in some cases brick only fills the areas between the bearing slabs and the columns. Some partitions are made of metal or wood elements, but most are built with bricks and later with «siporex» bricks. The state of preservation varies, but nowhere is the damage such as to compromise the structural load-bearing capacity.

Roof structure:

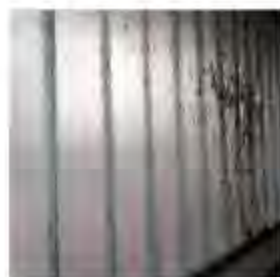
Roof structures are mainly made of timber, with the perimeter brick walls taking some of the load. They appear to be in good condition, but in a few places the condition of the structures needs to be checked in more detail. A large part of the roofs have unsuitable geometry.

5.2 Zunanji ovoj

Outer envelope

Fasade obravnavanih stavb imajo različne zaključne sloje, ki vključujejo beton, omet, vidno opeko in les.

The facades of the buildings in question have different finishing layers, including concrete, plaster, visible brick and wood.



Omet:

Pretežni del fasad je ometan s cementnim ometom, ki je večinoma še dobro oprijet nosilne konstrukcije, na veliko mestih pa so vidne različne mehanske poškodbe. Vsekakor je smiselno ohranjati te fasadne površine, še posebej najstarejših objektov in dela, kjer so na fasadah nekdanji logotipi podjetja.

Facade:

Most of the facades are made of cement plaster, which is mostly still well adhered to the supporting structure, but in many places various mechanical damage is visible. It is certainly worth preserving these facade surfaces, especially in the oldest buildings and in the part where the facades bear former company logos.

Les:

Les se uporablja predvsem pri oblikovanju zatrepov fasad, kot obloge in za stavbno pohištvo. Večino lesenih elementov je treba ustrezno obnoviti ali zamenjati.

Wood:

Wood is mainly used in the design of gables, as cladding and for joinery. Most wooden elements need to be appropriately restored or replaced.

Steklo:

Steklene površine so pomembni elementi fasad, na nekaterih mestih najdemo še enoslojne mrežne sisteme industrijskih oken, drugje so jih že nadomestila sodobnejša okna. Za določanje stanja je treba pripraviti natančen popis in pregled.

Glass:

Glass surfaces are important elements of facades, and in some places we can still find the single-pane grid systems of industrial windows, while in others they have been replaced by more modern windows. A detailed inventory and survey is needed to determine their condition.

Strešna kritina:

Strešna kritina je na veliko strehah salonitna in jo bo treba odstraniti.

Del streh ima nadsvetlobnike, ki so iz plastične valovite prosojne kritine, vsi so dotrajani in potrebni prenove skupaj z ustrezno prenovo strehe.

Roofing:

Roofing on many roofs contains asbestos and will have to be removed.

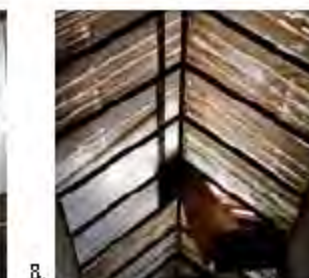
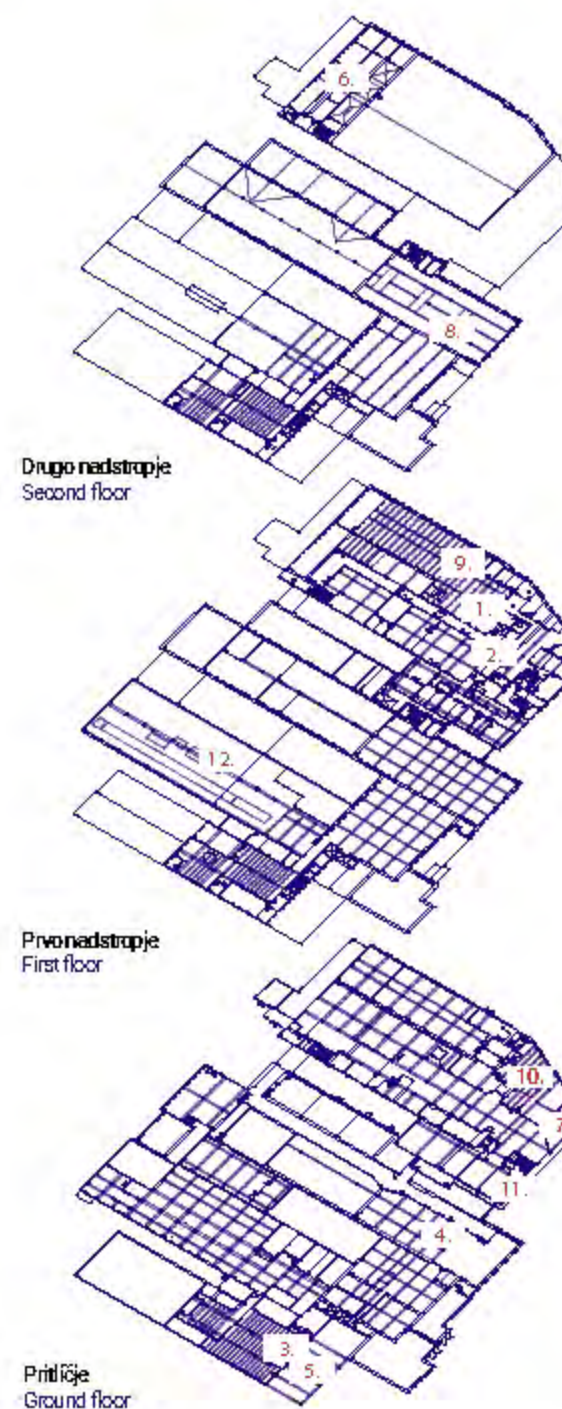
Some of the roofs have skylights made of plastic corrugated transparent roofing, all of which are deteriorating and in need of renovation, together with a corresponding roof renovation.

5.3 Stavbni elementi

Structural elements

Stavbno pohištvo je različne kakovosti in ohranjenosti, pripravili smo evidenco nekaterih primerov. Večinoma je v dobrem stanju in se ga lahko uporabi tudi naprej, prenoviti bo treba predvsem nekatera okna. Stopnišča so v dobrem stanju in potrebujejo le minimalna vzdrževalna dela.

The doors and windows are of varying quality and preservation, we have made a record of some examples. Most of them are in good condition and can be used for a long time, but some windows will need to be renovated. The staircases are in good condition and need only minimal maintenance.



5.4 Oprema in inštalacije

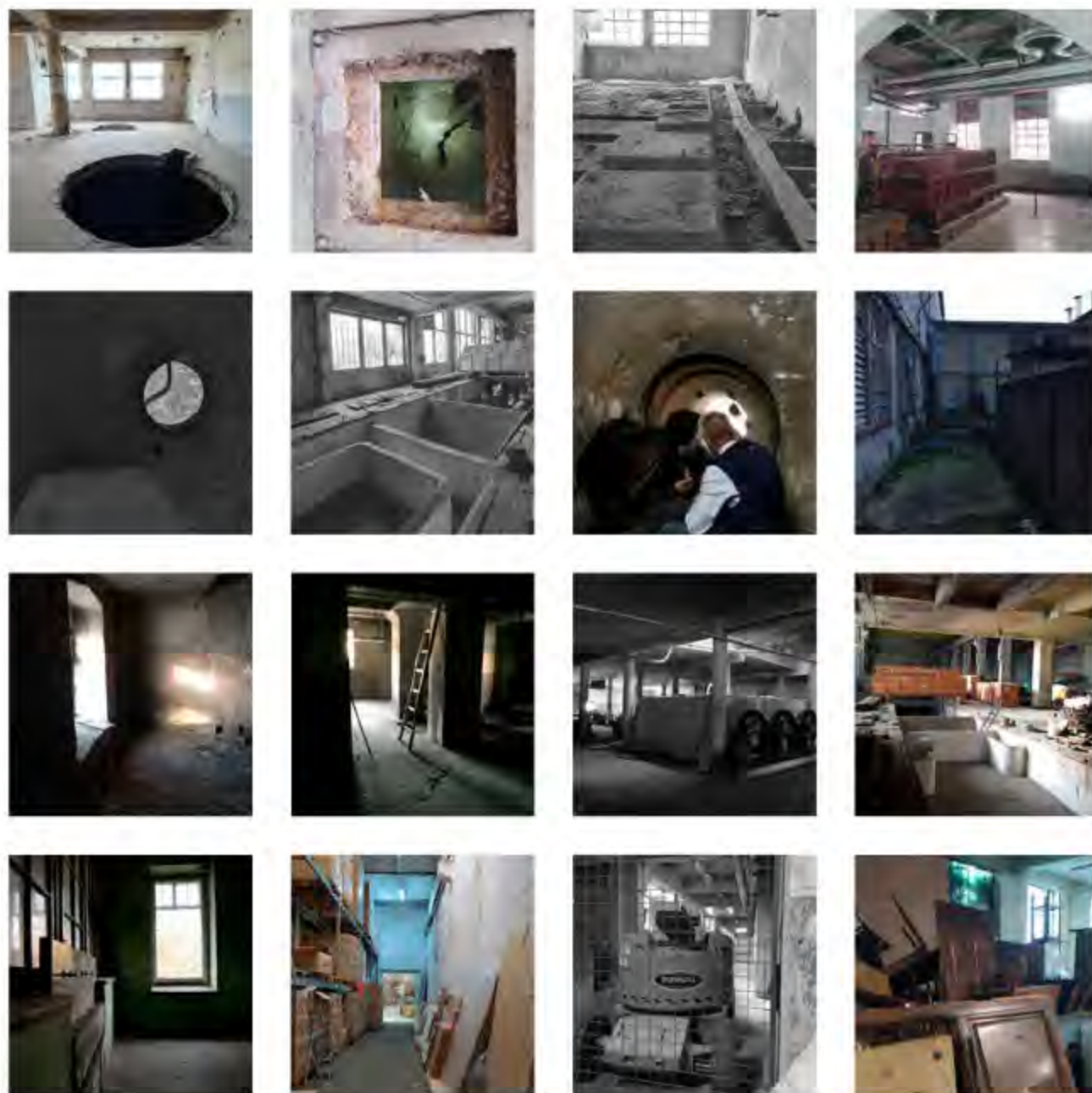
Equipment and installations

Na obravnavanem območju je strojna oprema skoraj v celoti odstranjena. Posegi v konstrukcijo kažejo sledi časa in govorijo o velikih starih strojih, ki so bili uporabljeni v procesu izdelave papirja. Zdaj te ostaline dajejo vtis preteklih procesov, ki pa so brez strojev le sled in del industrijske arheologije območja.

Je pa v stavbah še nekaj ostale opreme, ki priča o načinih rabe in času, v katerem je nastala, in jo je primerno uporabljati še naprej. To so vgrajeno in ostalo pohištvo, sanitarna oprema, dvigala in drobni inventar.

In the area under consideration, the industrial machines have been almost completely removed. The structural interventions show traces of time and are indicative of the large old machines used in the papermaking process. These remains now give the impression of past processes, but without the machinery they are only a trace and part of the industrial archaeology of the area.

However, there is some other equipment in the buildings that bears witness to the way it was used and the time in which it was built, and which should continue to be used. These include fitted and other furniture, sanitary fittings, lifts and small inventory.

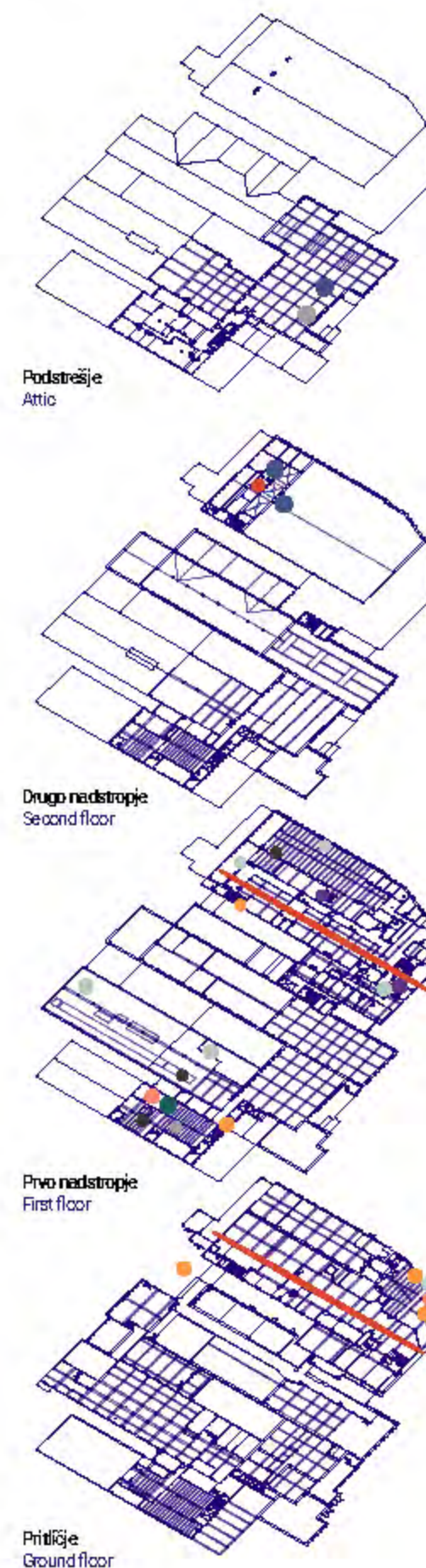


6 Evidenca poškodb

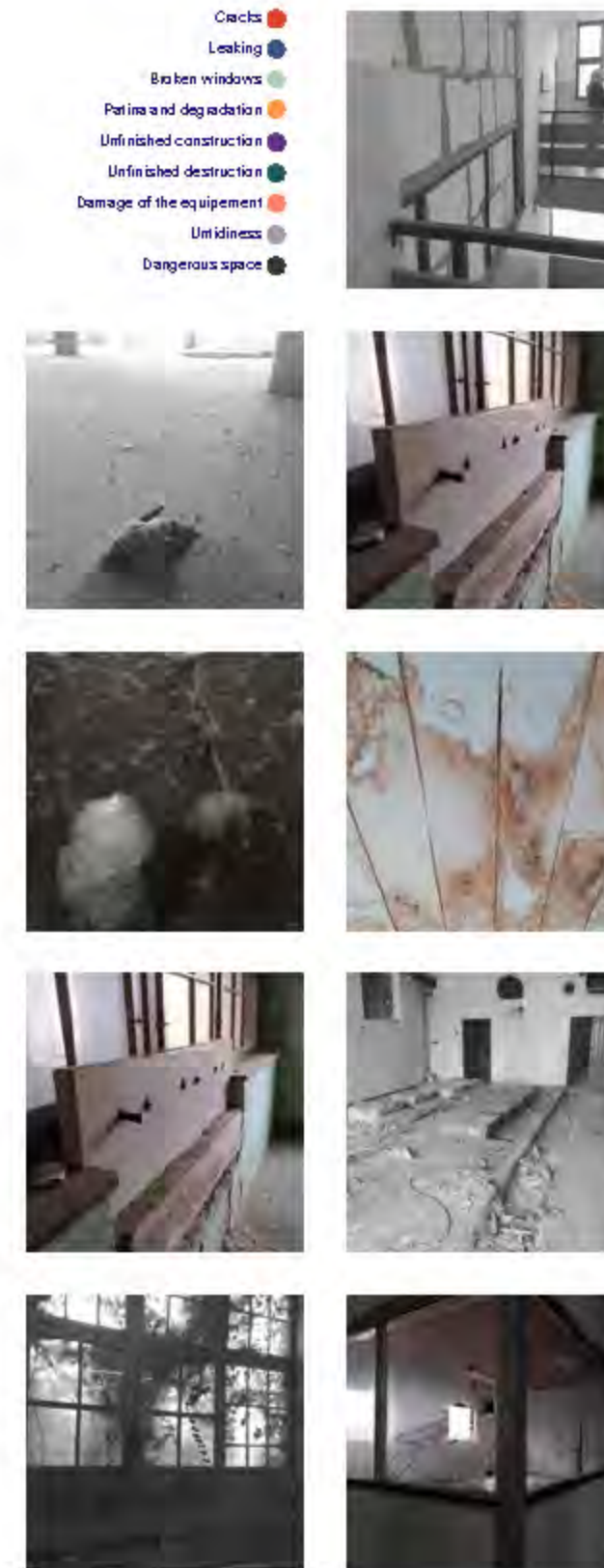
Record of damage

Pripravili smo popis najizrazitejših poškodb in na shemi označili njihove lokacije.

We prepared an inventory of the most significant damage and marked its location on the diagram.



- Cracks (red dot)
- Leaking (blue dot)
- Broken windows (green dot)
- Patina and degradation (orange dot)
- Unfinished construction (purple dot)
- Unfinished destruction (dark green dot)
- Damage of the equipment (red dot)
- Unidiness (grey dot)
- Dangerous space (black dot)



II.ii Raziskave in analize potencialnih programov

II.ii Research and analysis of potential programs

1 Izhodišča za oblikovanje programov

Starting points for program design

Naloga projekta je predlagati ustrezne nove programe, ki bi bili primerni za območje in bi omogočali njegovo ponovno vključevanje v življenje kraja ter bi seveda bili tudi finančno neodvisni in dolgoročno vzdržni. To so ključne značilnosti vseh uspešnih revitalizacijskih projektov, seveda pa zahteva tako delo interdisciplinarno sodelovanje s strokovnjaki s področja ekonomije, ki pa nam jih v nalogi ni uspelo vključiti.

Osredotočili smo se na iskanje ustreznih programskih možnosti in jih preverjali tudi v razgovorih s podjetjem. Nastal je dolg seznam možnosti, ki so bile osnova za zasnovo strategij in projektno preverjanje.

Predlogi nove rabe:

Možnosti novih programov

Prostori za sodelo, start up podjetja:

- večje in manjše pisarne,
- ateljeji,
- galerija + razstavni prostori,
- kreativna dnevna soba,
- urbana razstavna dvorana,
- urbani oder,
- trgovinice,
- urbana knjižnica,
- »izdelovalnice«,
- prostori za snemanje,
- sobe za glasbene vaje,
- sobe za umetniško izobraževanje,
- prostori za oblikovalce in umetnike.

Dodatno:

- urbana dvorana za različne dogodke,
- odprta kuhinja – dvorana za okuse,
- lounge bar,
- info točka,
- joga.

Zunanji prostori:

- park ob reki,
- vrt.

The project's task is to propose appropriate new programs that are suitable for the area and allow its reintegration into the life of the area, and are of course financially independent as well as sustainable in the long term. These are key features of all successful revitalisation projects, but of course such work requires interdisciplinary cooperation with economic experts, whom we have not been able to involve in the task.

We focused on finding suitable programmatic options and also verified them in interviews with the company. A long list of options emerged, which formed the basis for the design of the strategies and the project vetting.

Proposals for new uses:

New program options

Co-working spaces, start-ups:

- large and small offices,
- studios,
- gallery + exhibition spaces,
- creative living room,
- urban exhibition hall,
- urban stage,
- shops,
- urban library,
- workshops,
- recording facilities,
- rehearsal rooms,
- rooms for art education,
- spaces for designers and artists.

Additional:

- an urban hall for various events,
- open kitchen – hall of flavours,
- lounge bar,
- info point,
- yoga.

Outdoor spaces:

- riverside park,
- garden.

2 Primeri dobrih praks

Examples of good practice

Primeri dobrih praks iz Slovenije, predvsem pa iz tujine, so bili osnova, skozi katero smo preučevali različne pristope in načine upravljanja projektov ponovne rabe območij, ki so pripeljali do uspešnih revitalizacijskih zgodb. Ugotovili smo, da je smiselno projekte začeti s postopnim, tudi občasnim odpiranjem območij javnosti, in da je treba ustvarjati predloge, ki so čim bolj prilagodljivi različnim programskim možnostim, saj se te praviloma hitro spreminjajo, sploh v začetnih fazah razvoja revitalizacij.

Examples of good practice from Slovenia, and especially from abroad, were the basis through which we examined different approaches and ways of managing reuse projects that have led to successful revitalisation stories. We found that it makes sense to start projects by opening up sites to the public gradually, even only occasionally, and to create proposals that are as flexible as possible to different program options, as these tend to change rapidly, especially in the initial stages of revitalisation development.

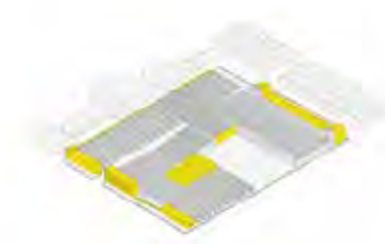
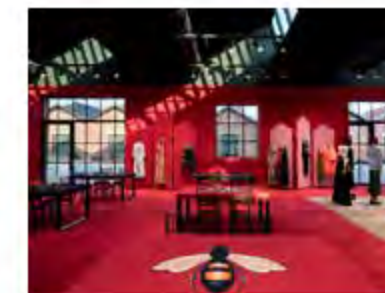
Civic center, Barcelona, Spain, 2017, Harquitectes

Vir/Reference: <https://www.archdaily.com/>



Gucci Hub, Milan, Italy, 2016, Piuarch

Vir/Reference: <https://www.archdaily.com/>



Stara Elektrarna, Ljubljana, 2004, Matija Suhadolc

Vir/Reference: <https://www.theatre-architecture.eu/>



Offices, Reggio Emilia, Italy, 2013, Andrea Oliva

Vir/Reference: <https://www.floormature.com/>



III Opredeliti vrednote, potenciale in izzive

III Identifying values, potential and challenges

1 Vrednotenje pomenov območja in stavb

Vrednotenje območja in struktur je prikazano s pomočjo metodologije določanja družbene vrednosti dediščine, ki je razvita v metodologiji za Konservatorske načrte. Kaže na velik dediščinski – družbeni potencial območja.

Valuing the meanings of the site and buildings

The valuation of the site and structures is illustrated using the methodology for determining the social value of heritage developed in the Conservation Plans methodology. It shows the high heritage – social potential of the area.

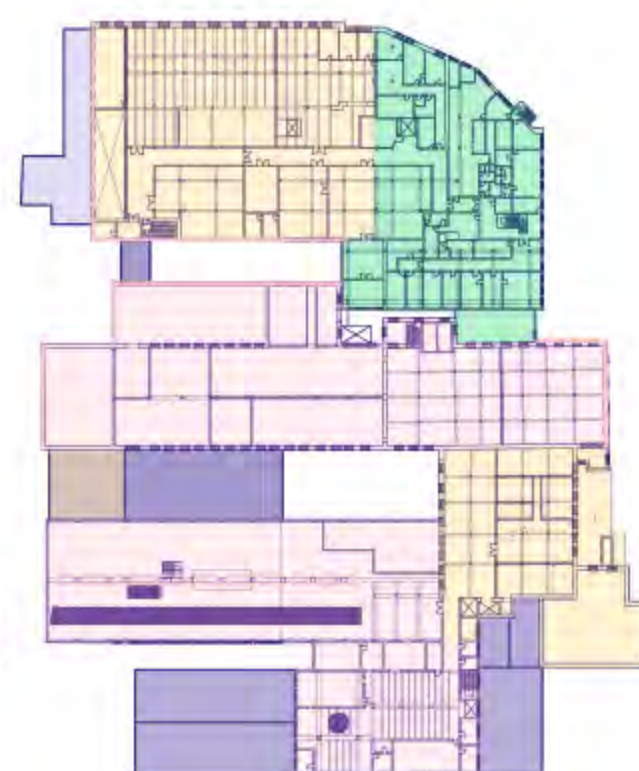


Vrednotenje stavbnih struktur na območju obdelave

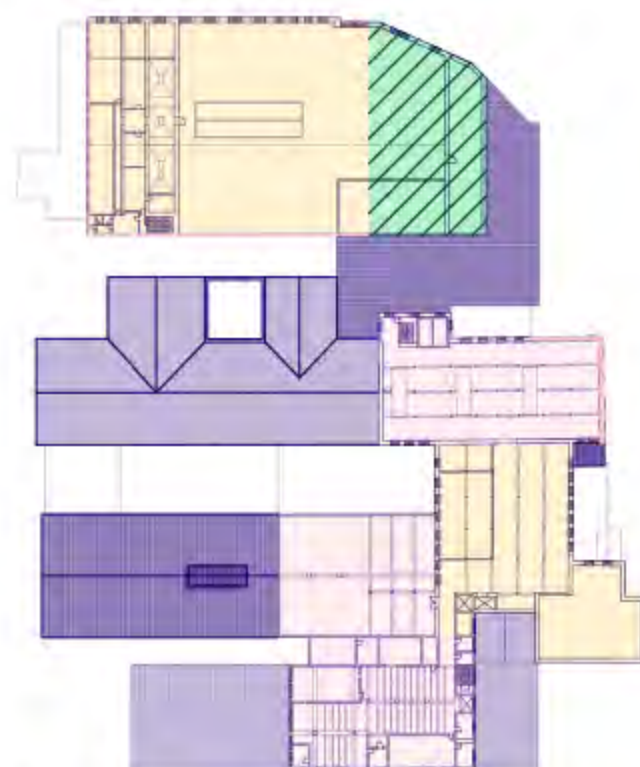
Evaluation of building structures in the project area



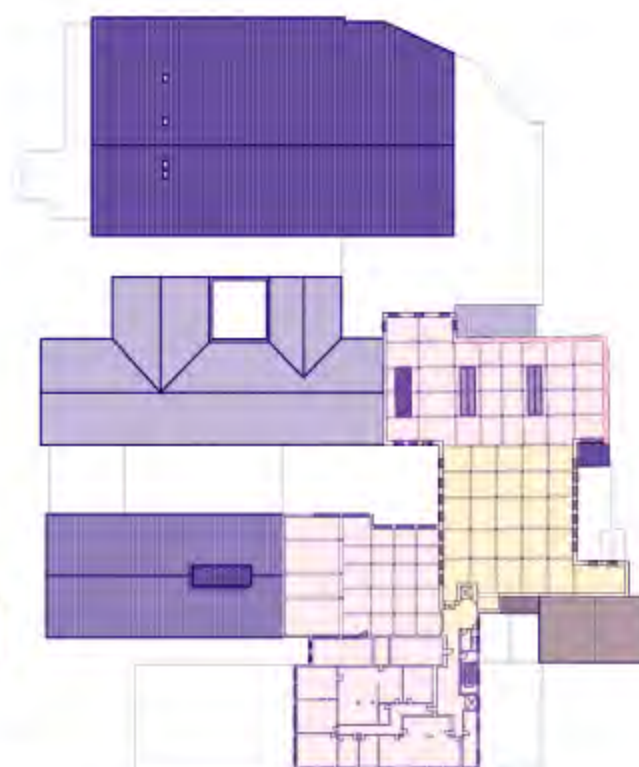
Pritličje Ground floor



Prvo nadstropje First floor



Drugo nadstropje Second floor



Podstrešje Attic

- Velik pomen
- Srednji pomen
- Manjši pomen
- Brez pomena - moteče
- Pogled proti območju obdelave
- Pogled z območja obdelave

2 Potenciali prostorov za prilagojeno novo rabo

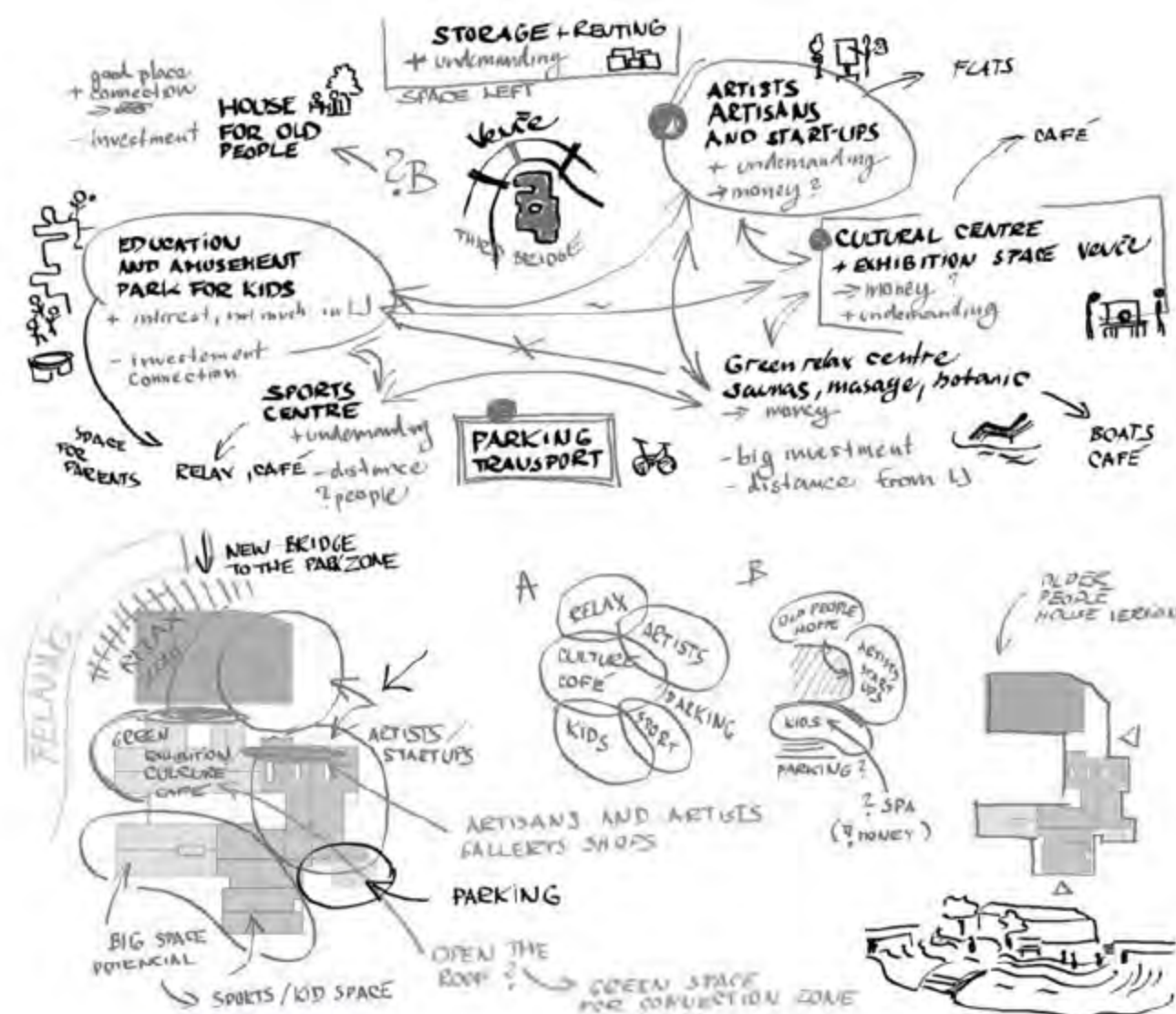
The potential of spaces for adaptive reuse

Celotno obravnavano območje se kaže kot zelo primerno za številne nove programe; seveda ti zahtevajo različne stopnje preoblikovanja obstoječega. Območje obsega 29 248 m² površin in zaradi velikosti zahteva kombiniranje različnih programov in prilagajanje različnim potencialnim uporabnikom.

Da bi preverili, kakšne so optimalne možnosti usmerjanja razvoja, smo zastavili več preliminarne zasnov in jih primerjali med seboj.

The whole area under consideration appears to be very suitable for a number of new programs; of course, these require varying degrees of redevelopment of the existing one. The area covers 29 248 m² and its size requires combining different programs and adapting to different potential users.

In order to check what the optimal options for directing development are we have set out a number of preliminary designs and compared them with each other.



Miselni proces Brainstorming process

3 Izzivi – varnost, dostopnost, parkiranje

Ponovna raba območij dediščine in revitalizacija prinašata številne izzive, primarno je treba poudariti pomen varnosti, zagotavljanje zdravega okolja in dobre dostopnosti za vse.

Te vsebine smo upoštevali na ravni idejnih zasnov, vendar zahtevajo natančnejšo obravnavo v naslednjih projektnih fazah, saj so vezane na specifične projektne rešitve.

Smo se pa spopadli z enim ključnih izzivov na območju, to je zagotavljanje ustreznega števila parkirnih mest za nove programe, saj želimo, da se na območju čim manj stavb umika avtomobilom. Pregledali smo obstoječe razmere in pripravili rešitve za vsak projektne predlog.

Challenges – safety, accessibility, parking

The reuse and revitalisation of heritage sites poses many challenges, the primary ones being a healthy environment, safety and good accessibility for all.

These themes have been taken into account at the conceptual level, but require more detailed consideration in the next project phases, as they are linked to specific project solutions.

However, we have tackled one of the key challenges in the area, which is to provide adequate parking spaces for new programmatic schemes, as we want to keep cars away from as much of the area as possible. We have reviewed the existing situation and looked at proposals for alternative solutions, which have been tested in each project proposal.

3.1 Obstoječi način parkiranja

Tik ob papirnici Vevče, ob vzhodni fasadi stavbe, poteka prometna cesta z železnico, zato je med cesto in vzhodno fasado premalo prostora, da bi se omogočilo parkiranje, ki bi zadostovalo trenutnim potrebam uporabnikov.

Trenutno stanje ne omogoča sistemske rešitve parkiranja. Za 30 parkirnih mest je potrebnih približno 1300 m² površine, parkirnih mest pa še vedno primanjkuje. Uporabniki parkirajo tik ob cesti in v notranjosti objekta v severnem delu objekta, na neurejenih površinah za parkiranje. Pogosto so zaradi prostorske stiske primorani zaparkirati ostala vozila, parkiranje pa je zelo oteženo in nevarno.

Cilj naših projektov je zagotoviti čim več parkirnih mest na čim manjši površini. V projektih smo uporabili tako pristope, ki ne potrebujejo rušenja objekta, kot konstrukcijsko zahtevnejše, ki potrebujejo rušitev nosilne konstrukcije.

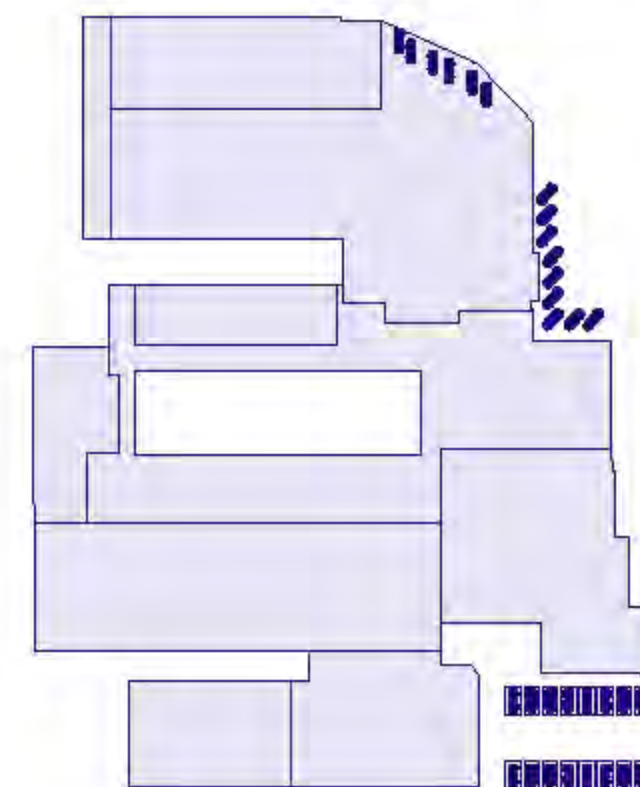
Existing parking

There is a busy road with a railway running right next to the Vevče paper mill, along the eastern façade of the building, which is why there is insufficient space between the road and the eastern façade to allow for parking to meet the current needs of the users.

The current situation does not allow for a systematic parking solution. Approximately 1300 m² of space is needed for 30 parking spaces and there is still a shortage of parking spaces. Users park on the side of the road and inside the building in the northern part of the complex, in unorganised parking areas. Often they are forced to block other vehicles due to space constraints, making parking very difficult and dangerous.

The aim of our projects is to provide as many parking spaces as possible in as small an area as possible. We have used both approaches that do not require demolition of the building and more structurally demanding approaches that require demolition of the structure.

Obstoječi način parkiranja

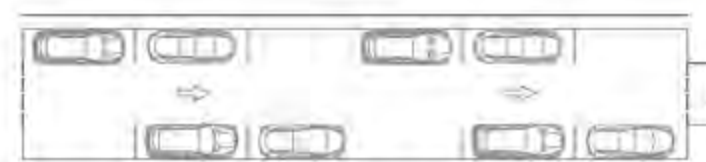


Current parking situation

- Površina za parkiranje: 1300 m²,
- število parkirnih mest: 30,
- izkoristek: 43,3 m²/parkirno mesto.

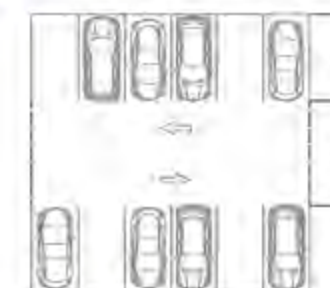
- Parking area: 1300 m²,
- number of parking spaces: 30,
- yield: 43.3 m²/parking space.

Tradicionalno parkiranje

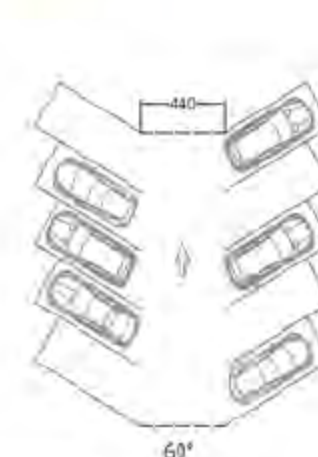


Vzdolžno parkiranje
Parallel parking

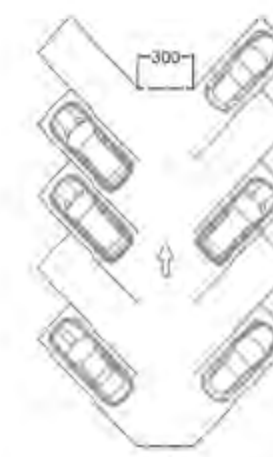
Traditional parking



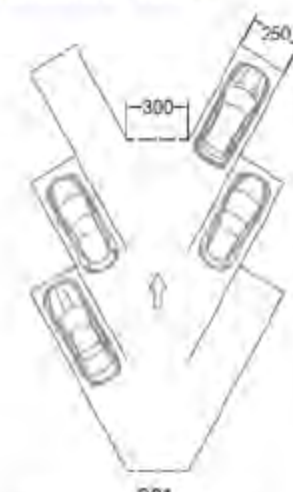
Pravokotno parkiranje
Perpendicular parking



Parkiranje pod kotom 60°
Parking 60°



Parkiranje pod kotom 45°
Parking 45°



Parkiranje pod kotom 30°
Parking 30°

3.2 Alternativne rešitve parkiranja

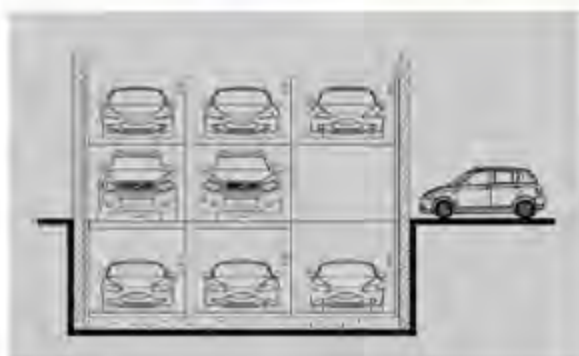
Princip sestavljanke The puzzle principle



Parkiranje v notranjosti
Puzzle parking inside



Parkiranje na prostem
Puzzle parking outside

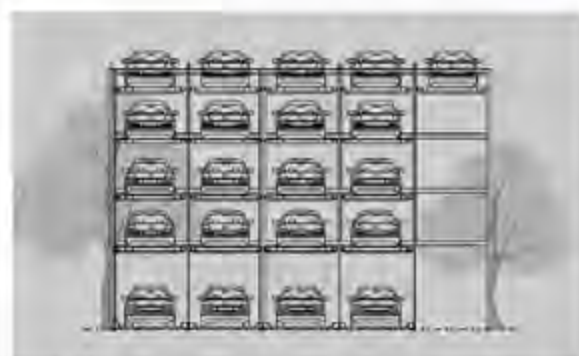


Prečni prerez
Section

Alternative parking solutions

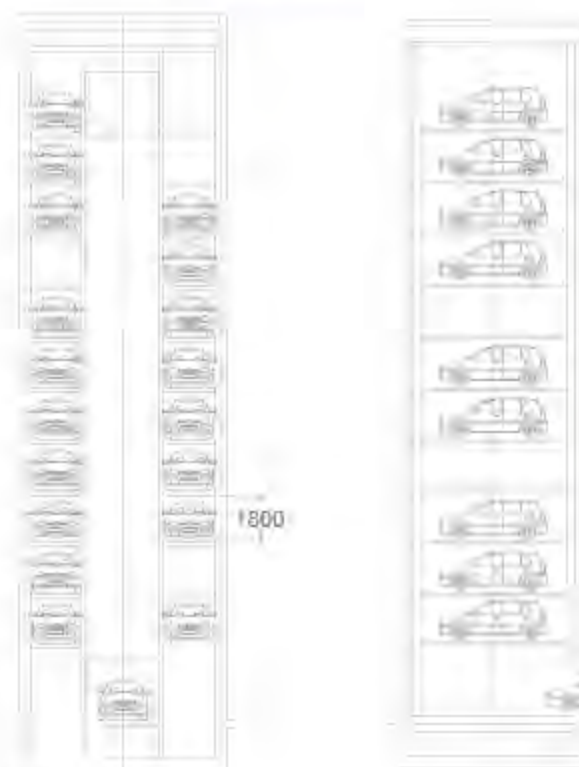
Parkiranje po principu sestavljanke omogoča večjo izkoriščenost tlorisnih površin. Sistem je sestavljen iz skeletne konstrukcije z dvigali, ki razporejajo avtomobile. Sistem je lahko dvo-ali večetažen. Lahko se postavi na prostem ali znotraj objekta, prav tako je lahko spuščen pod nivo ali se gradi v višino.

Jigsaw parking allows for a higher utilisation of floor space. The system consists of a skeleton structure with lifts that distribute the cars. The system can be two or more storeys high. It can be erected outdoors or indoors, it can be lowered below ground level or built up in height.



Vzdolžni prerez
Section

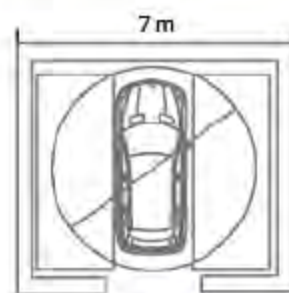
Parkirni stolp Parking tower



Prerez
Section

Parkirnemu stolpu zadostuje tlorisna površina štirih avtomobilov oziroma 40 m². Parkirni stolp lahko sprejme 30 parkirnih mest pri višini 20 m. Parkiranje se izvaja s pomočjo pametne samodejne tehnologije, ki avtomobile razporeja po višini stolpa. Stolp je možno prilagoditi po višini, širini in dolžini glede na potrebe naročnika. Uporabniki lahko parkirajo varneje, hitreje in učinkoviteje; prostor, ki ga privarčujemo, pa je lahko uporabljen za druge, kakovostnejše programe.

The parking tower has a floor area of four cars or 40 m². The parking tower can accommodate 30 parking spaces at a height of 20 m. Parking is provided by intelligent automatic technology which distributes the cars according to the height of the tower. The tower can be customised in height, width and length according to the customer's needs. Users can park safer, faster and more efficiently; and the space saved can be used for other, higher quality programs.



Tloris
Floorplan

IV Sinteza – razvoj strategij

IV Synthesis – developing strategies

Sinteza vrednot, potencialov in izzivov pokaže, da je za ožvitev območja ključnega pomena upoštevati različne dejavnike, ki omogočajo prilagoditev novih programov vrednotam območja ter zagotavljajo možnosti postopne prenove.

Oblikovanje strategije se torej usmerja v razvoj scenarijev, ki bi omogočali odločevalcem izbiro med projektnimi predlogi na osnovi različnih programskih izhodišč in tudi intenzivnosti poseganj v obstoječe. Ob tem pa morata biti ohranjanje vrednot območja in povezovanje z naseljem temelj iskanja ustreznih rešitev.

Na osnovi tega so nastali trije scenariji, ki izhajajo iz vrednot območja in dediščine in so usmerjeni v možnosti postopnega oživljanja območja ter prepleta različnih programov:

1. Minimalni pristop, ki omogoča ožvitev območja z minimalnimi posegi in s tem minimalnimi stroški za lastnika.
2. Oblikovanje celostnega programa, ki izhaja iz osnovne dejavnosti podjetja, jo dopolnjuje in nadgrajuje.
3. Predlog prepleta različnih programov, ki izpostavi različne nove koncepte dela in omogočajo različne programske fokuse.

Scenariji so bili osnova za projektne preizkuse; nastalo je pet idejnih zasnov, za prva dva scenarija po eden in za tretjega trije predlogi; vsak preverja enega od fokusov ponovne rabe. Za vse idejne zasnove pa so pripravljene tudi preverbe reševanja problematike parkiranja, ki so povzete na koncu predstavitve projektnih predlogov.

The synthesis of values, potentials and challenges shows that for the revitalisation of the area it is crucial to take into account the various factors that allow new programs to adapt to the values of the area and provide opportunities for gradual renewal.

The strategy formulation therefore focuses on the development of scenarios that would allow decision-makers to choose between project proposals based on different programmatic starting points and also on the intensity of interventions in existing ones. At the same time, the preservation of the area's values and integration with the settlement must be the basis for finding appropriate solutions.

On this basis, three scenarios have been developed, based on the values of the area and its heritage, and focusing on the possibilities of a gradual revitalisation of the area and the interplay of different programs:

1. A minimal approach that allows the area to be revitalised with minimal intervention and thus minimal cost to the owner.
2. Creating an integrated program that complements and builds on the company's core business.
3. The proposal interweaves various programs, highlighting different new concepts of work and allowing for different programmatic foci.

These scenarios were the basis for the project tests; five concepts were developed, one for the first two scenarios and three for the third, each testing one of the focuses of reuse. For all the concepts, there are also tests to address parking issues, which are summarised at the end of the presentation of the project proposals.



V Projektni predlogi

Klemen Kranjec, Aleš Lesjak, Kristina Vončina

1 Minimalni posegi

Projekt izhaja iz spoštovanja obstoječega objekta, razumevanja njegove zgodovine in pomena, ki ga ima za celotno območje Vevče. Potrebe proizvodnje papirja so se s časom spremenile in zato so nekateri prostori izgubili svoj prvotni namen. S tem pa so čudoviti prostori območja, ujetega v meander Ljubljanice, izgubljali svoj sijaj. Predlagana rešitev omogoča razširitev javnega prostora Vevče in s tem vrnitev življenja tudi v ta del naselja.

Kljub manj intenzivni izrabi obstoječih prostorov lahko v obstoječi stavbi prepoznamo ambiente z velikim potencialom. Ravno s to predpostavko smo zasnovali naš koncept. V obstoječe stanje posegamo z minimalnimi, le najnujnejšimi posegi – dotiki, vse zdajšnje uporabnike v objektu zadržimo in jih povezujemo z novo umeščenim javnim programom ter jim s tem omogočimo boljše pogoje za delo. Uporabnika privabimo v kompleks z novo razprtim vhodom, ki že z ulice razkriva glavno povezovalno os objekta – zeleni atrij. Ta se vzpostavi v sedaj neizkoriščenem notranjem atriju, polnem manjših prizidanih pomožnih objektov. Z izčiščenjem terena in ozelenitvijo vzpostavimo novo osrčje območja – začetek poti novega uporabnika. Nova pot, ki povezuje oba mosta prek Ljubljanice, se vzpostavi vzdolž celotnega objekta. Enotno tlakovanje, ki se ob dotiku z zunanostjo razraste prek objekta in s tem definira nov odnos med zunanjim in notranjim, uporabnika povabi, da se namesto okoli objekta sprehodi skozenj.

Ključ predlagane programske zasnove je redefiniranje odnosa med papirnico in širšim območjem Vevče, celo celotne Ljubljane. Poleg umestitve javnega in nekaj sklopov poljavnega programa obstoječim in bodočim uporabnikom prepuščamo razvoj (papirnat) prihodnosti, saj zasnujemo zgolj nastavke, ki se lahko prilagajajo tako prostoru kot novi potencialni rabi v prihodnosti.

V Project proposals

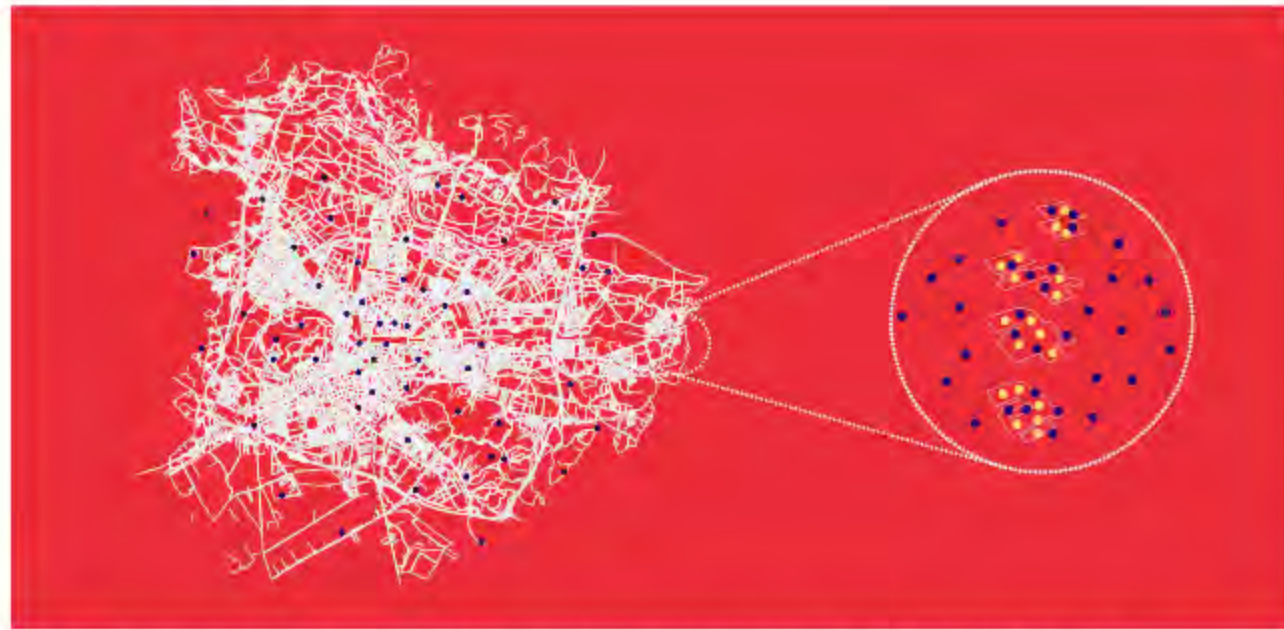
Minimal interventions

The project is based on respect for the existing building, understanding its history and the importance it has for the entire Vevče area. The needs of paper production have changed over time, which is why some areas have lost their original purpose. With this, the beautiful and spacious areas within the meander of the Ljubljanica River eventually lost their lustre. The proposed solution enables the expansion of the Vevče public space to the area, thus bringing life back to this part of the settlement.

Despite the less than intense utilization of existing spaces, ambiances with great potential can be recognized within the existing building. This is the assumption we have conceived our concept on. We intervene in the existing spaces with minimal, only the most urgent interventions – light touches, with which we keep all current users in the facility and connect them with the newly installed public program, thus providing them with better working conditions. Users are invited into the complex with a newly opened entrance. The entrance reveals the main connecting axis of the building – the green atrium. It is set up within the now unused inner atrium, full of smaller outbuildings. By clearing the area and some landscaping we establish a new heart of the complex – the beginning of a path for a new user. A new path connecting the two bridges over the Ljubljanica River is thus established through the entire building. Uniform paving extends to the outside spaces and defines a new relationship between the outside and inside, inviting the user to walk through instead of around the building.

The key element of the design proposal is to redefine the relationship between the paper mill and the wider Vevče area, even the whole of Ljubljana. In addition to the new public program and a few elements of a semi-public program, we leave the development of the (paper) future to existing and future users, as we design only flexible elements that can adapt to both space and new potential use in the future.

Povezava Vevče–Ljubljana Connection Vevče–Ljubljana

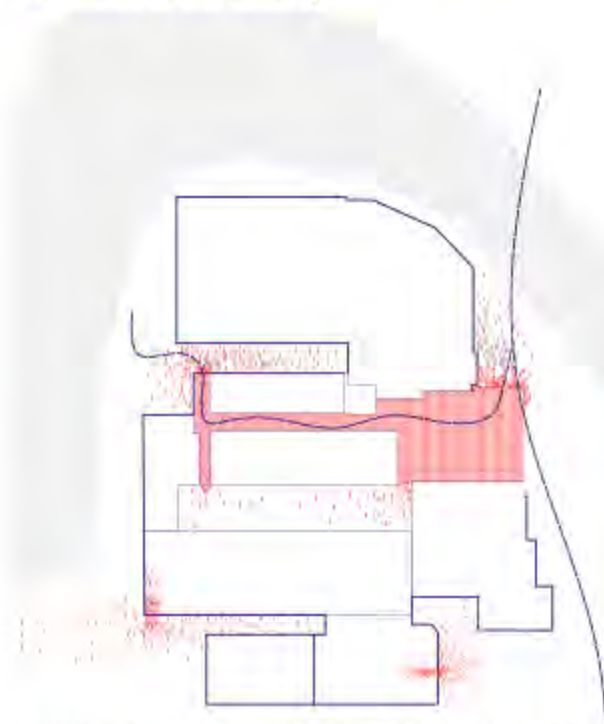


Shematski prikaz cilja programske intervencije, ki naj združuje prebivalce celotnega območja Ljubljane s prebivalci Vevč.
To bo področje oživilo.

Schematic presentation of the goal of the intervention program, which should connect the inhabitants of the entire area of Ljubljana with the inhabitants of Vevče. This will revive the area.

Koncept povezav med zunanostjo in notranjostjo objekta

The concept of connections between the exterior and interior of the building



Povezovanje poti v parterju je poudarjeno s poenotenim tlakom, ki se iz zunanjega prostora preliva v objekt in s tem obiskovalca povabi v notranjost.

The connection of the path on the ground floor is emphasized by a unified paving which extends from the outside space into the building and thus invites the visitor into the interior.

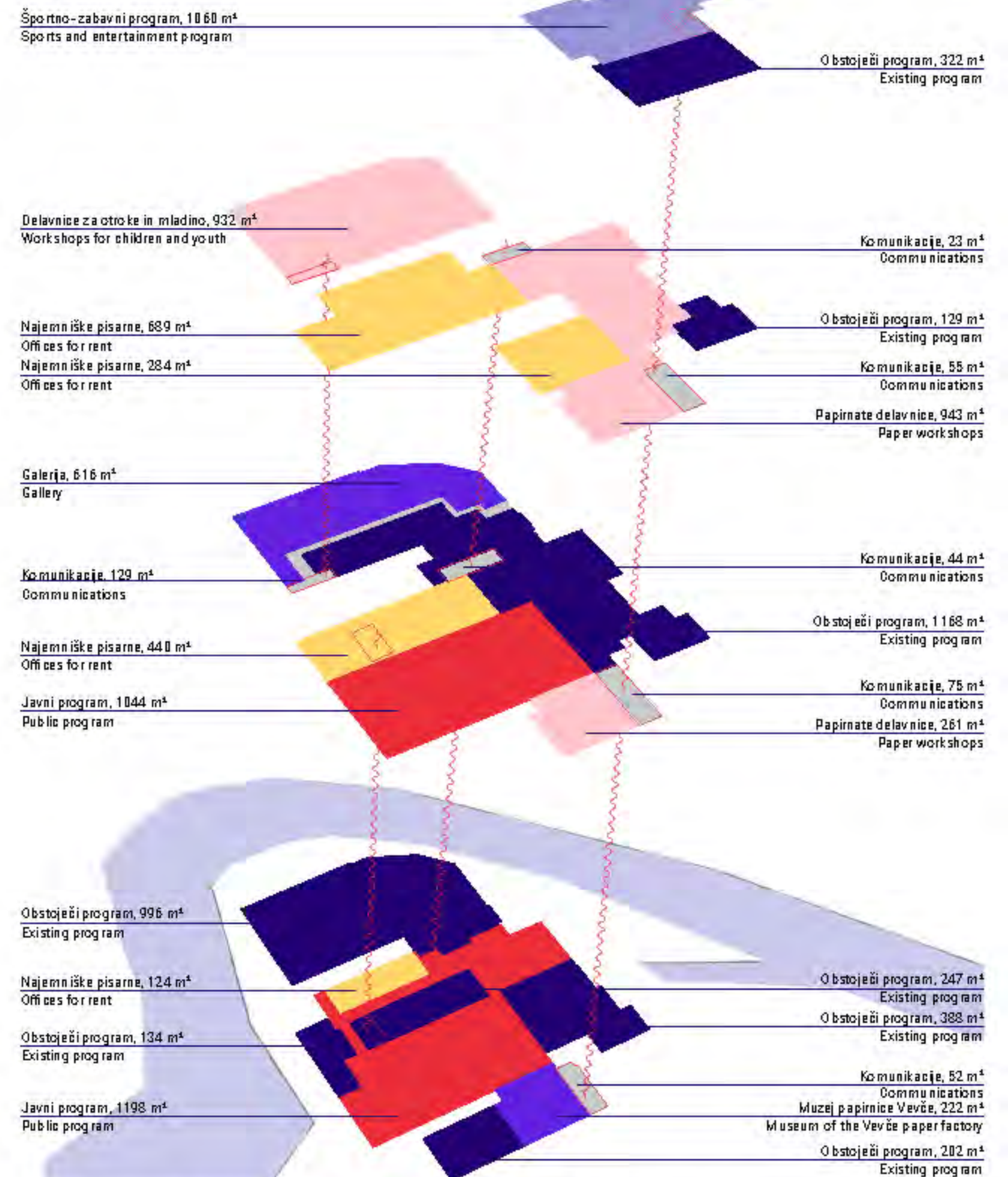
Koncept krožnega prehajanja

The concept of circulation

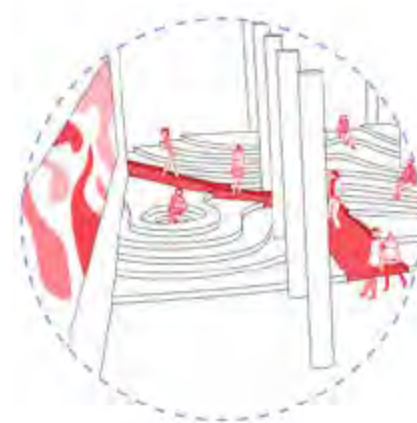


Prikaz krožne poti uporabnika v objektu
Illustration of the circulation of the user in the complex.

Programska shema Programmatic scheme



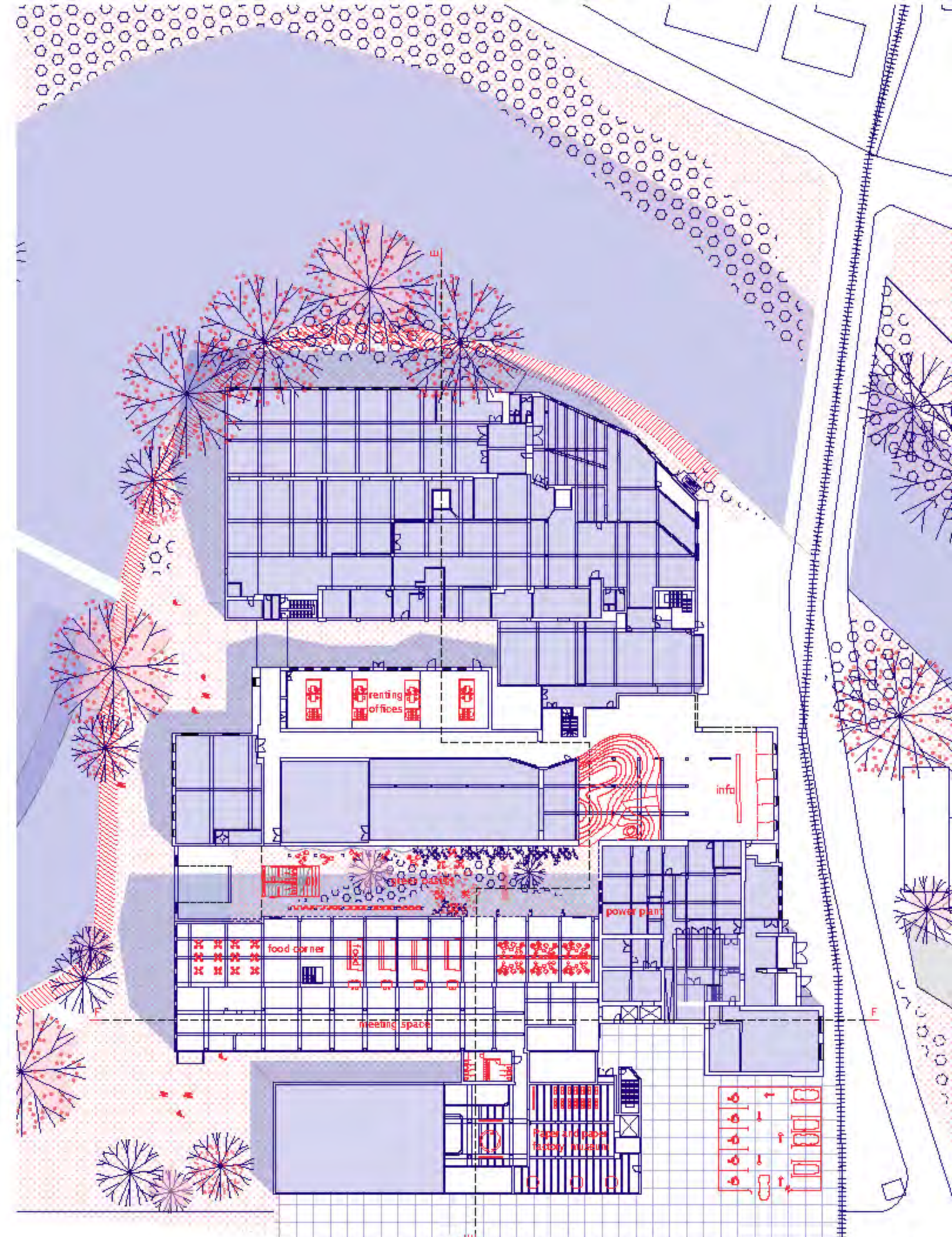
Programska zasnova minimalnih posegov ohranja obstoječe vsebine in jih nadgrajuje z novimi javnimi in poljavnimi programi. Ti območja postopoma oživljajo in privabljajo nove uporabnike. The program design of minimal interventions preserves the existing contents and upgrades them with new public and semi-public programs. These gradually revitalize the area and attract new users.



Vhodni prostor uporabnika nagovarja k sproščeni uporabi večnivojskega prostora za druženje, ta poseg pa hkrati premošča tudi višinsko razliko med notranjim zelenim atrijem in nivojem tal vhoda. Prostor je namenjen druženju in posedanju.

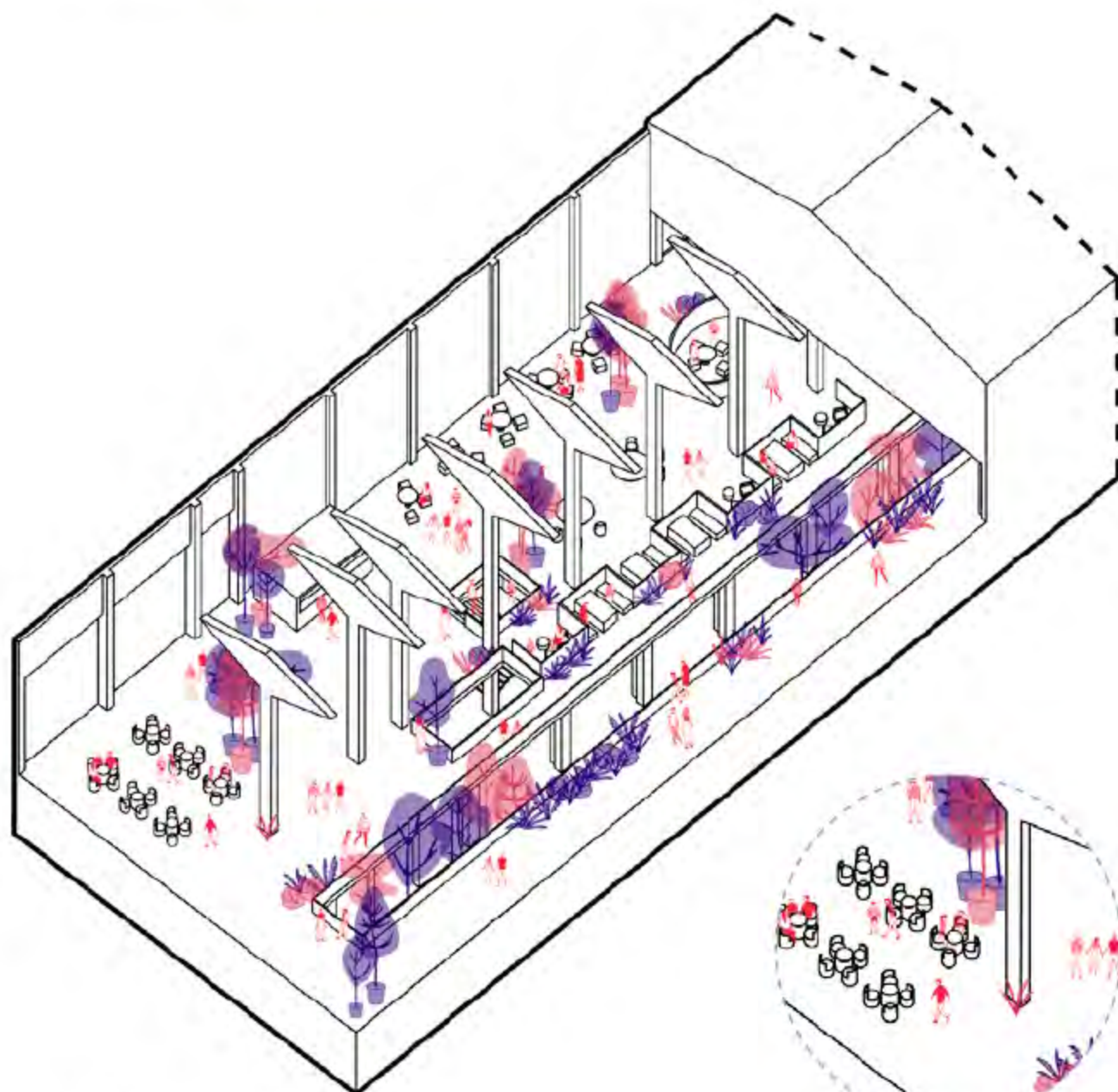
The entrance area encourages the relaxed use of a multi-level space for socializing; at the same time the intervention also bridges the height difference between the inner green atrium and the floor level of the entrance. The space is intended for socializing and sitting.

Vhodni prostor za sproščeno druženje
Entrance area for relaxed socializing



Tloris pritličja Ground floor

0 5 10



Javni prostor osrednje dvorane, aksonometrija
Public space of the central hall, axonometry



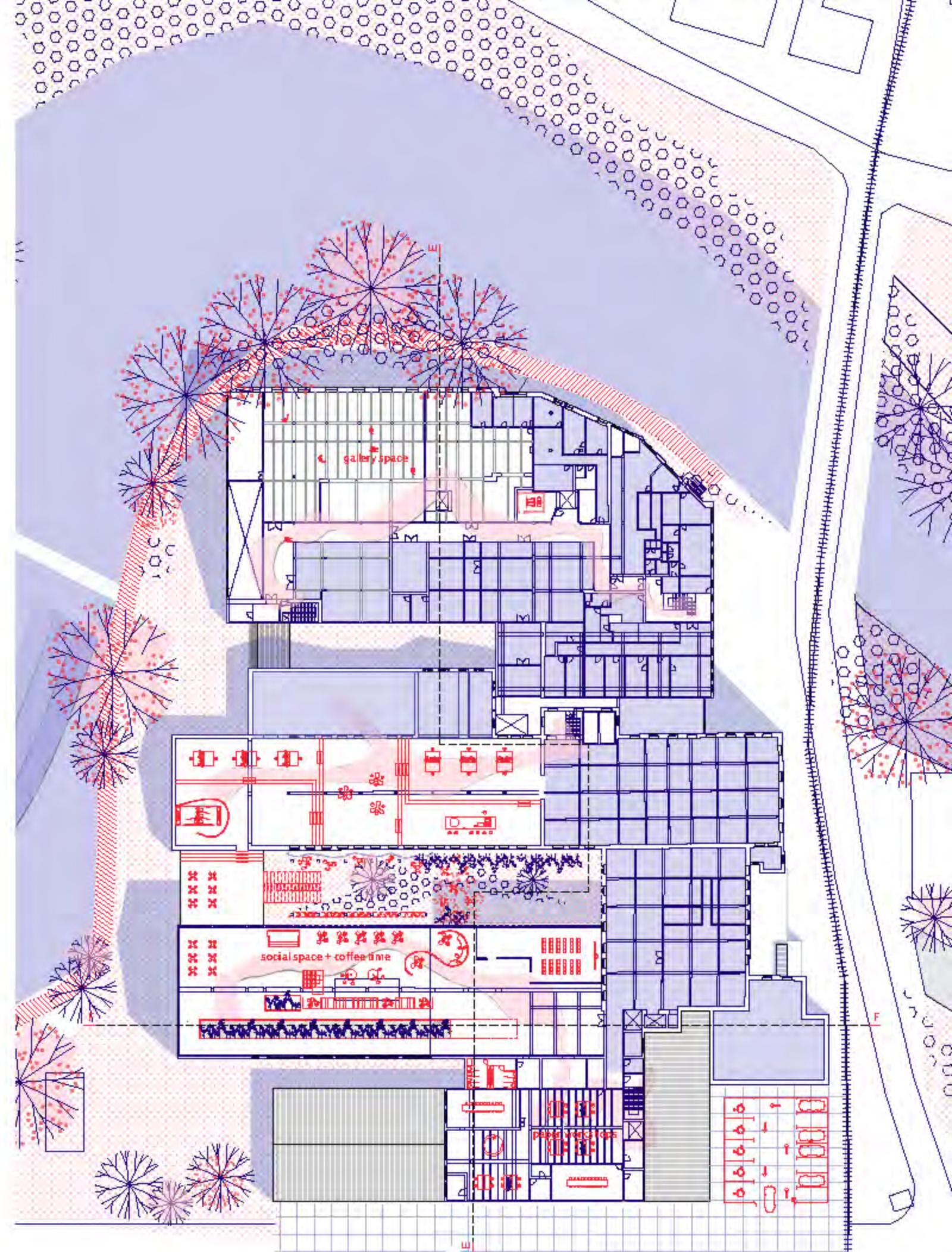
Prostor za druženje v osrednji dvorani
A space for socializing in the central hall



Odprtina v medetažni plošči z ozelenitvijo
An opening in the mezzanine slab with greenery

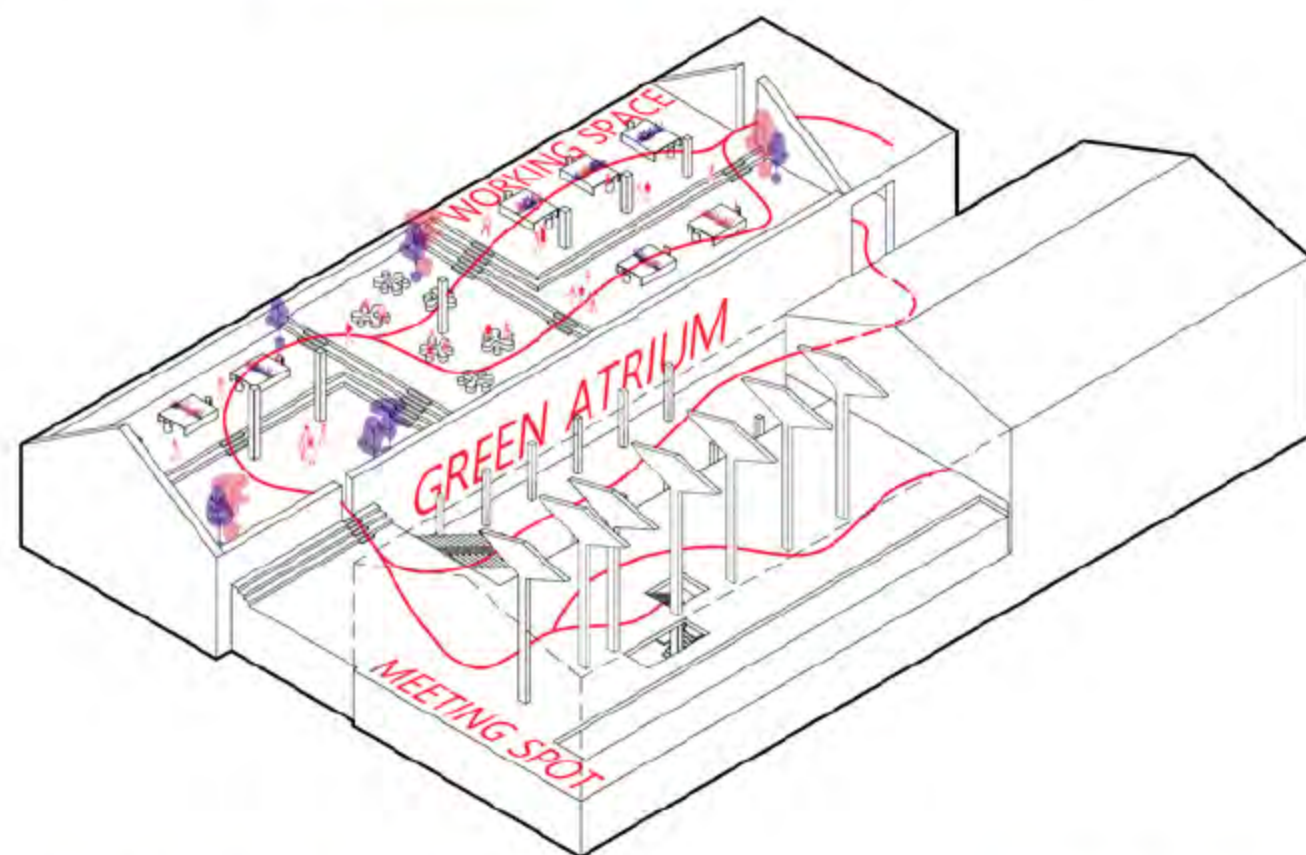
Dvorana v prvem nadstropju, namenjena javnemu programu, se programsko in prostorsko poveže z javnim prostorom v pritličju. Pogledi med etažama omogoča odprtina, ki jo oživimo z zelenjem.

The hall on the first floor, intended for the public program, is programmatically and spatially connected with the public space on the ground floor. Views between the floors are provided by an opening, which is enlivened with greenery.

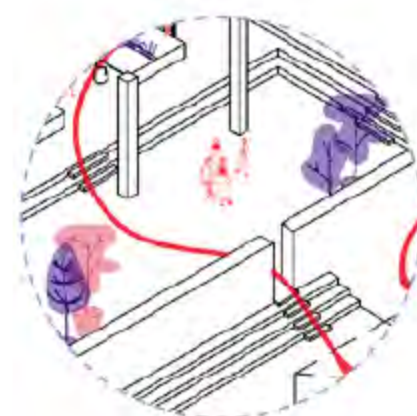


Tloris prvega nadstropja First floor

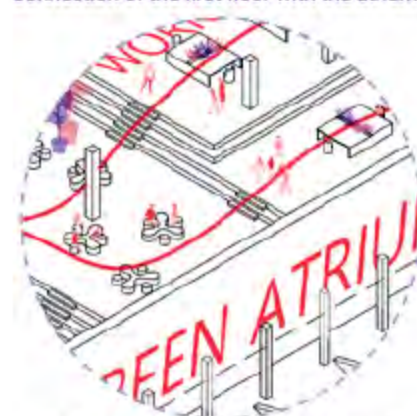
0 5 10



Krožna pot skozi zeleni atrij, aksonometrija
Circular path through the green atrium, axonometry



Povezava prvega nadstropja z atrijem
Connection of the first floor with the atrium



Razgibani nivoji v prostoru za pisarne
Dynamic levels in the office space

Prostor v drugem nadstropju, namenjen najemniškim pisarnam, se z notranjim atrijem poveže prek novo vzpostavljene terase. Različni nivoji v prostoru tvorijo razgiban ambient.

The space on the second floor, intended for rental offices, is connected to the inner atrium via a newly established terrace. Different levels in the space create a varied ambience.



Tloris drugega nadstropja Second floor

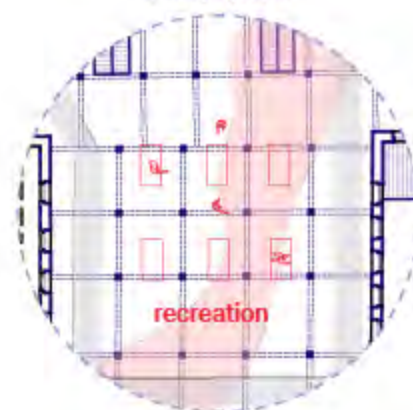
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Podstrešje je namenjeno rekreaciji in je javnega značaja.
Vsebuje tekaško progo, prostor za namizne športe in fitnes.

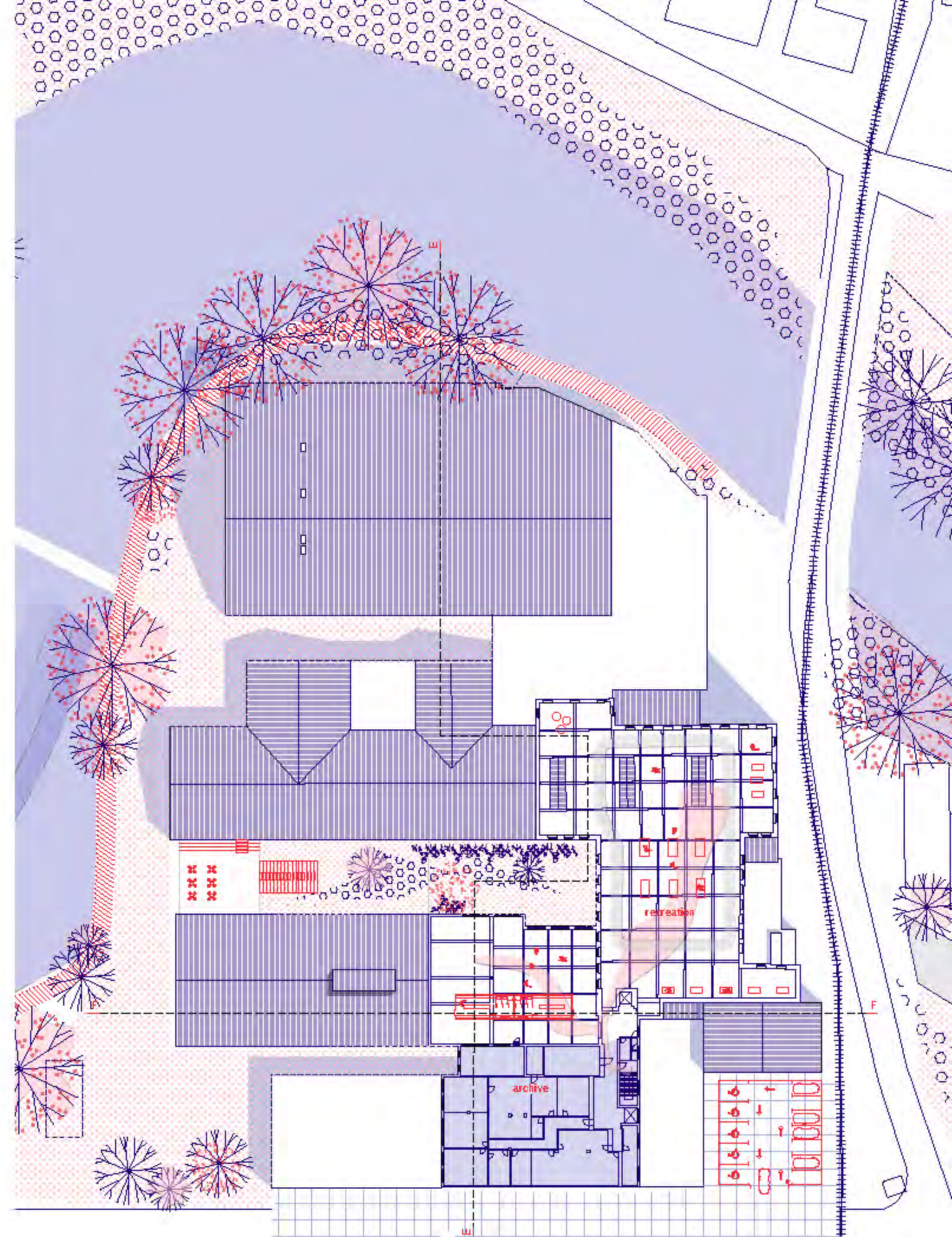
The attic is intended for recreation and is of a public nature.
It features a running track, table sports area and a fitness area.



Garderoba
Changing room



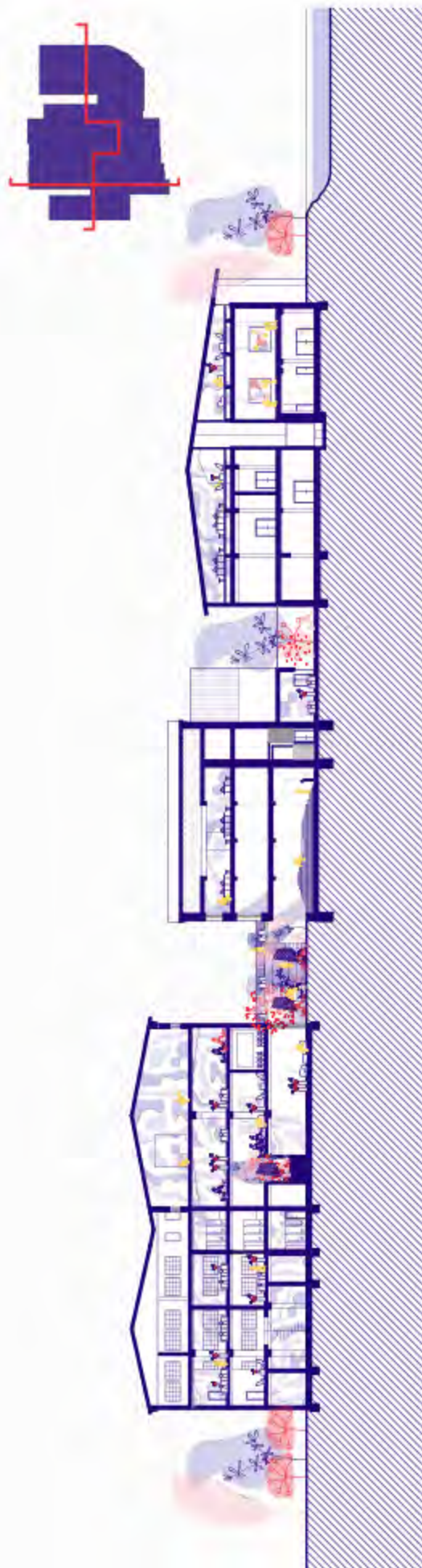
Namizni športi
Table sports



Tloris podstrešja Attic

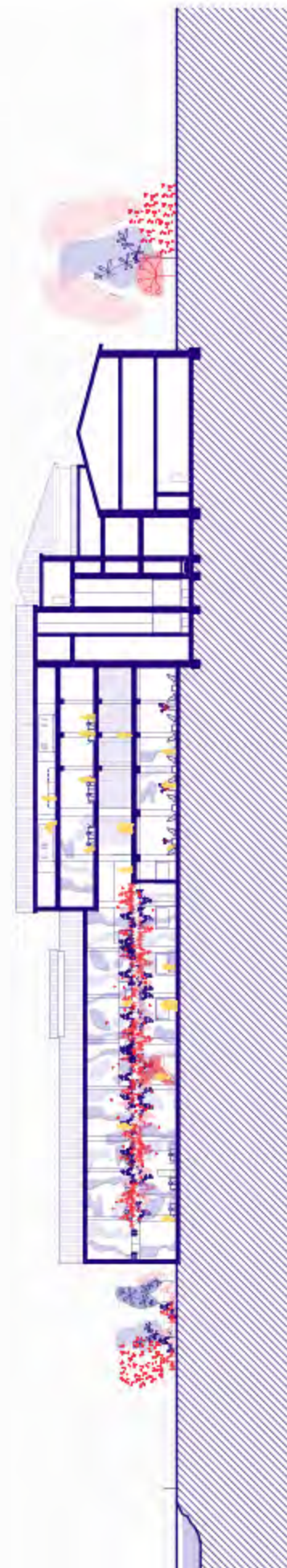
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Prerez Section E-E

0 10 20



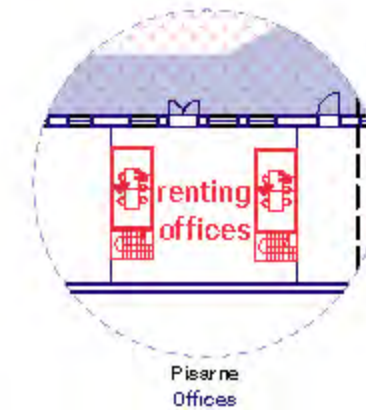
Prerez Section F-F

Moduli

Programske enote – montažni vnaprej izdelani moduli – omogočajo izvajanje različnih vsebin z minimalnim posegom v obstoječe stanje objekta. V prvi fazi so namenjeni dvema programoma – pisarnam za različne dejavnosti ali pa kot prostori priročne kuhinje za pripravo in prodajo hrane ter pijač. Enota je dvovišinska, vsebuje vse potrebne inštalacije, zaradi česar je dvignjena od tal. Kovinska konstrukcija je modularna in omogoča sestavljanje več modulov v večjo strukturo.

Modules

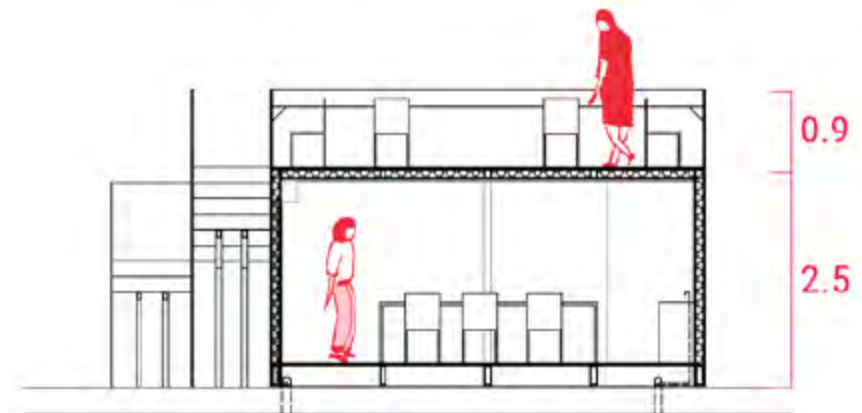
Program units – prefabricated modules enable the implementation of various contents with minimal interference with the existing condition of the building. In the first phase, they are intended for two programs – offices for various activities or as convenient kitchen spaces for the preparation and sale of food and beverages. The unit is on two levels and contains all the necessary installations, which is why it is raised above the floor. The metal construction is modular and allows the assembly of several modules into a larger structure.



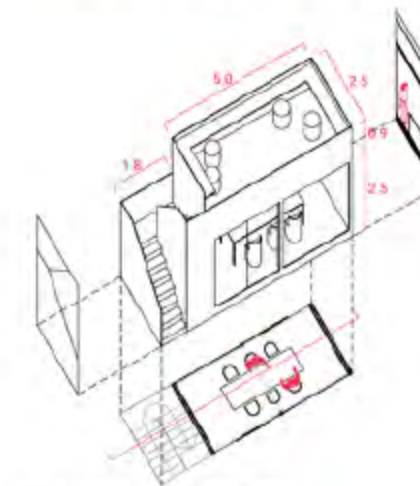
Pisarna
Offices



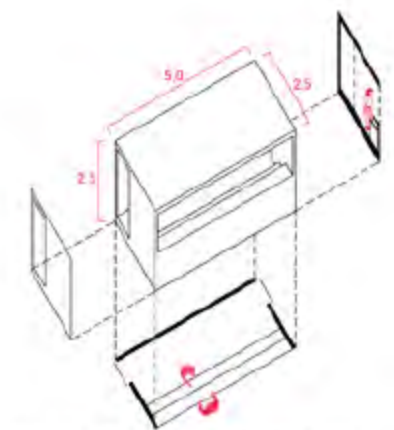
Prehranski katiček
Food corner



Tehnični prerez programske enote, modul pisarna
Technical section of the program unit, office module



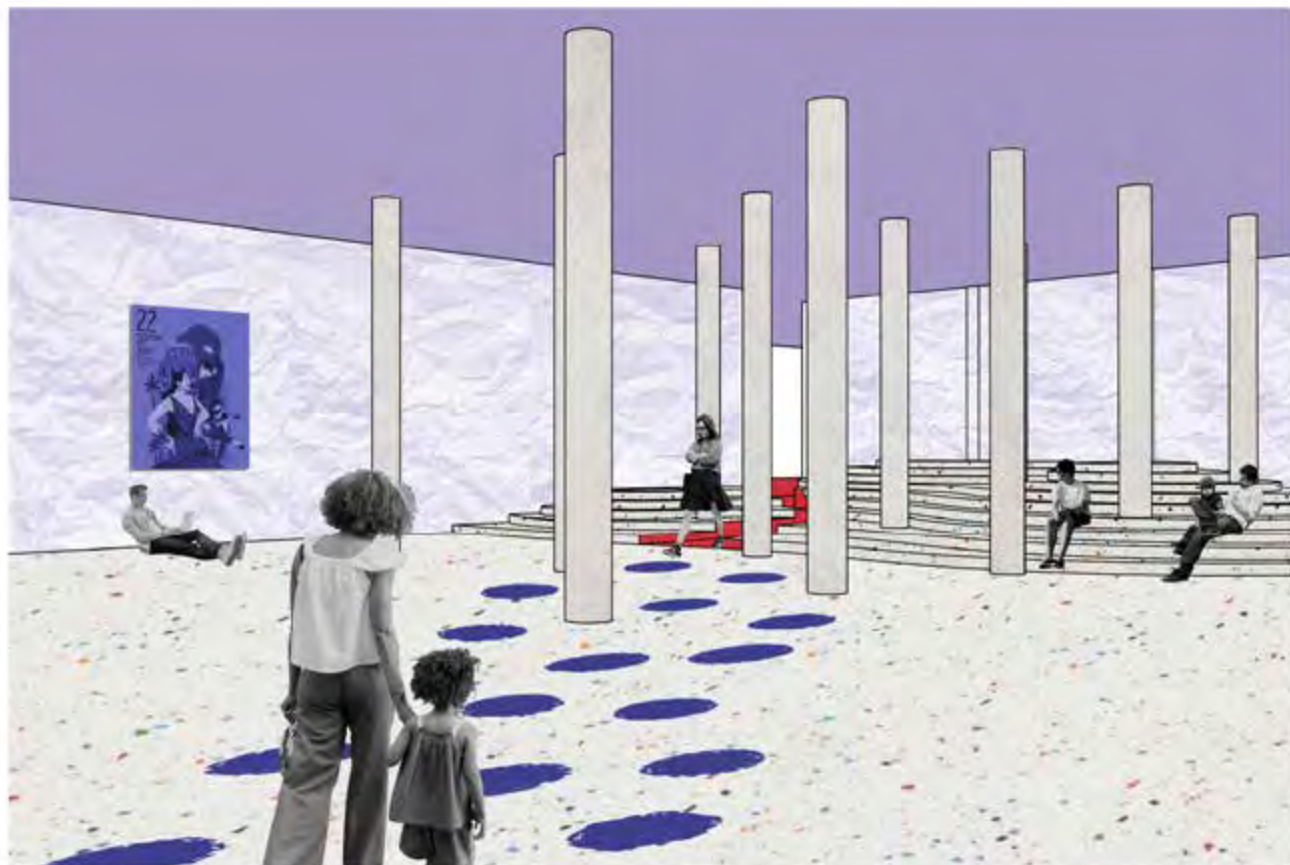
Modul pisarna, aksonometrija
Office module, axonometry



Modul prehranski katiček, aksonometrija
Food corner module, axonometry



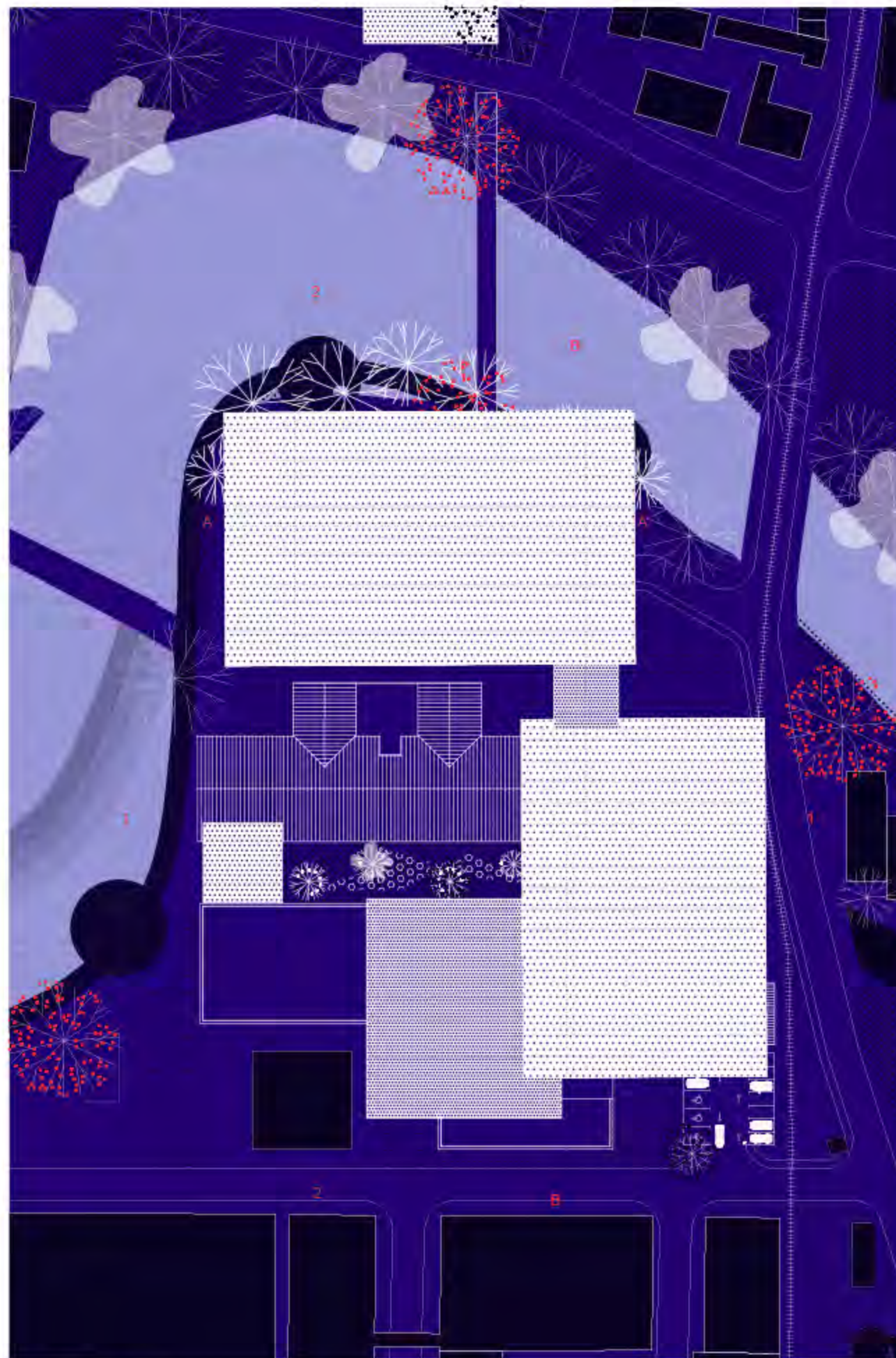
Stopnišče v zelenem atriju
Staircase in the green atrium



Vhodni paviljon
Entrance pavilion



Restavracija s programskimi enotami
Restaurant with program units



Emilija Aleksijoska, Ema Hribar

2 Papirni kampus

Prostorov, ki so včasih služili izdelavi papirja in drugim podpornim programom, papirnica za sodobno proizvodnjo ne potrebuje več. V naših očeh imajo velik potencial, a ostajajo prazni oz. jih je delno zasedel nov program, ki ne izkorišča njihove kakovosti. Projekt Papirni kampus se zato ukvarja s celostno prenovo kompleksa starega dela Papirnice Vevče, da bi izpostavil kvalitete teh prostorov in jih nadgradil.

Papirnica premore ogromno znanja, tradicije in hkrati potenciala, da bi s prenovo in novimi programi ponovno obudili zapuščene prostore. Papirni kampus, kot sva si ga zamislili, je središče razvoja inovativnih tehnologij, raziskav in produktov iz papirja in papirnatih vlaken. Usmerjen je v trajnostni razvoj papirne industrije, krožnega gospodarstva in povezovanje s kreativnimi področji.

Prostore na novo organizirava tako, da služijo novim vsebinam ter javnemu programu, ki odpre kampus ostalim obiskovalcem. Glavna zasnova projekta temelji na poti, ki povezuje posamezne programe, prostore in ustvarja nove točke srečevanja. Z zasnovo nove krajine streh pa kompleks tudi vizualno poenotiva. Nove strehe se konceptualno nanašajo na lebdeče papirje, ki jih odnaša veter. Nov most poveže bregova na drugačni ravni in predstavlja vhod v zeleno središče kompleksa, to sta zelena knjižnica in prireditveni prostor na strehi. Javni program se tako vzpostavi na dveh nivojih v zgornjih etažah in pritličju, kjer se nadaljuje navzven proti Ljubljani. Vmes pa se zvrstijo programi kampusa: od središča za trajnostni razvoj in krožno papirno proizvodnjo, papirniške akademije, raziskovalnega inštituta, oblikovalskih delavnic za uporabo papirja v pohištveni in modni industriji, do delavnic za ročno izdelavo papirja in kreativne dnevne sobe, ki je prostor druženja in povezovanja. Enotno tlakovanje okoli objektov spremeni prostor v peš območje, ki omogoča nemoteno pot, prostor za druženje in novo tržnico, ki v kompleks vključuje tudi lokalne pridelovalce hrane.

Papirni kampus povezuje raziskovalna področja s kreativnimi, da bi se papirnata industrija še naprej razvijala trajnostno in družbeno odgovorno. Z novim projektom se ustvarja hkrati novo središče v Vevčah, ki bo kraj oživilo, privabilo nove obiskovalce in povežalo tudi z Ljubljano.

Paper Campus

The paper mill no longer needs the premises that were once used for papermaking and other support programs for modern production. In our eyes, they have great potential, but they remain empty or they are partly occupied by new programs that do not correspond to their quality. The Paper Campus project is therefore engaged in the complete renovation of the complex of the old part of Vevče Paper Mill, in order to highlight the qualities of these spaces and to upgrade them.

The Paper Mill possesses a huge amount of knowledge, tradition and at the same time the potential to revive abandoned spaces with renovations and new programs. Paper Campus, as we envision it, is a hub for the development of innovative technologies, research, and paper and paper fibre products. It is focused on sustainable development of the paper industry, circular economy and integration with creative fields.

We reorganize the complex in a way in which it can serve new content and a public program that opens the Campus to new visitors. The main concept of the project is based on a path that connects individual programs, spaces and creates new meeting points. With the design of the new roof landscape, the complex is also visually unified. The new roofs conceptually refer to floating papers carried away by the wind. The new bridge connects the banks on a different level and represents the entrance to the green centre of the complex, i.e. the green library and the event space on the roof. The public program is thus established on two levels; on the upper floors and the ground floor, where it continues outwards towards the Ljubljanica River. In between, Campus programs are located: from the Center for Sustainable Development and Circular Paper Production, the Paper Academy, a research institute, design workshops for the use of paper in the furniture and fashion industry, to workshops for handmade paper as well as a creative living room, a space for socialising and networking. Uniform paving around the buildings transforms the space into a pedestrian zone, which allows for a space for socializing and a new market, which enables local food producers to participate in the revitalization of the complex.

The Paper Campus connects research tasks with creative tasks in order for the paper industry to continue to develop sustainable and socially responsible practices. At the same time, the project creates a new center for activities in Vevče, which will revive the area, attract new visitors, and connect it with Ljubljana.



Koncept Concept

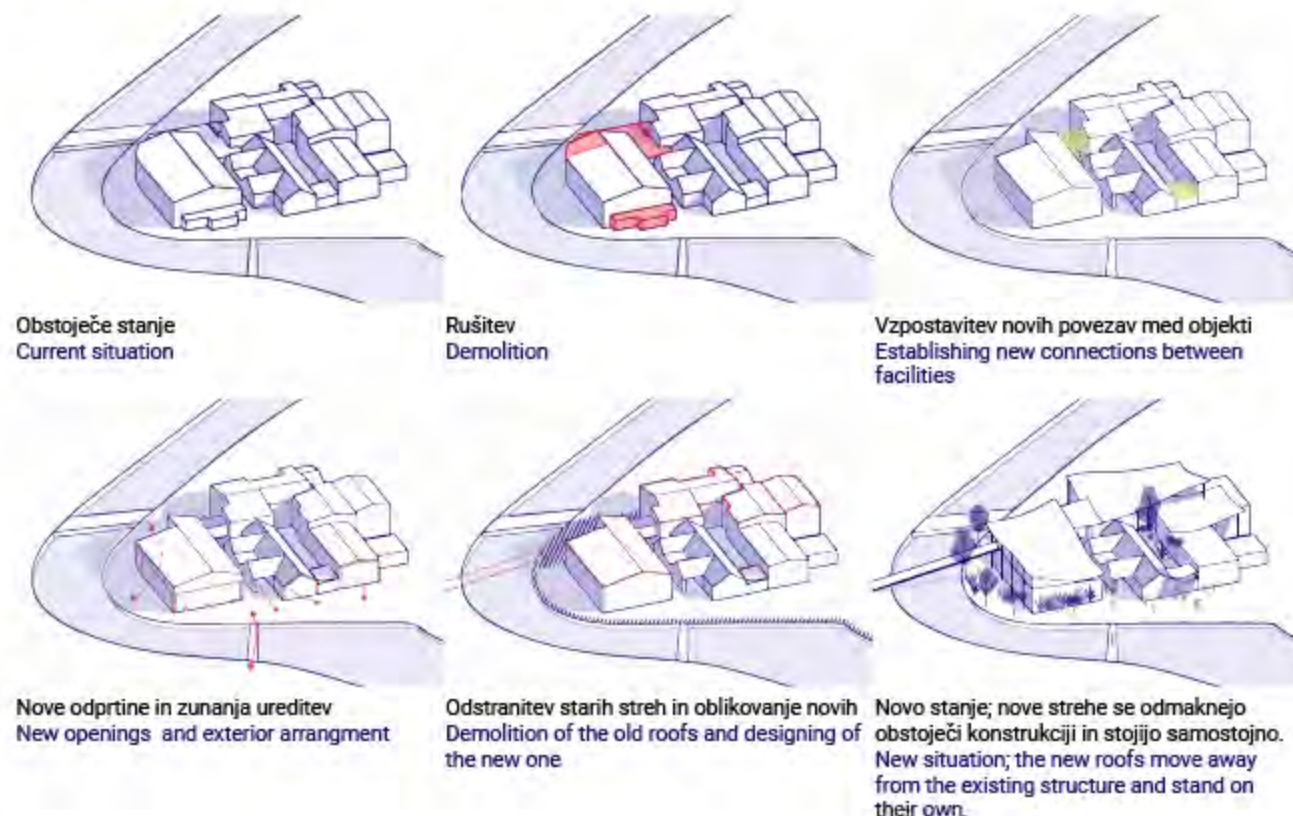


Pot, ki povezuje posamezne programe v celoto.
A path that connects individual programs into a whole.



Papir je inspiracija pri oblikovanju novih streh.
Paper is an inspiration in the design of new roofs.

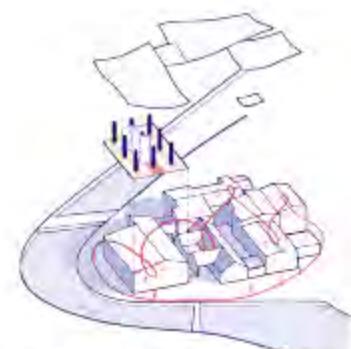
Prostorski koncept Spatial concept



Nove odprtine in zunanja ureditev
New openings and exterior arrangement

Odstranitev starih streh in oblikovanje novih
Demolition of the old roofs and designing of the new one

Novo stanje; nove strehe se odmaknejo
obstoječi konstrukciji in stojijo samostojno.
New situation; the new roofs move away
from the existing structure and stand on
their own.



Umestitev novih elementov znotraj obstoječe
nosilne konstrukcije
Installation of new elements within the existing
load-bearing structure

Vzpostavitev nove poti in središč znotraj kompleksa
Establishment of a new route and centres within the
complex

Nova streha, ki vizualno poveže objekte v celoto.
A new roof that visually connects the buildings into
a whole.

Glavni programi, ki se med seboj povezujejo in razvijajo, so razvojno središče za trajnostni razvoj in krožno papirno proizvodnjo. Sem spadajo laboratoriji in pisarniški prostori, ki so namenjeni različnim neprofitem organizacijam, ter predavalnice za izobraževanje. Drug pomemben program je ročno izdelovanje različnih vrst papirja. Papir, ki nastane, se nato uporabi v delavnicah za izdelovanje papirnatih izdelkov. V kampusu raziskujejo tudi možnosti rabe papirja za izdelavo pohištva in uporabnih izdelkov, pri oblikovanju oblačil itd.

The main programs that connect and develop alongside each other are: the development centre for sustainable development and circular paper production – it includes laboratories and office space for various non-profit organizations and lecture halls for education; another important program is the hand-making of different types of paper – the paper created here is then used in workshops for making paper products. The Campus also enables exploration of the possibilities of using paper to make furniture and other useful products, in designing clothes, etc.



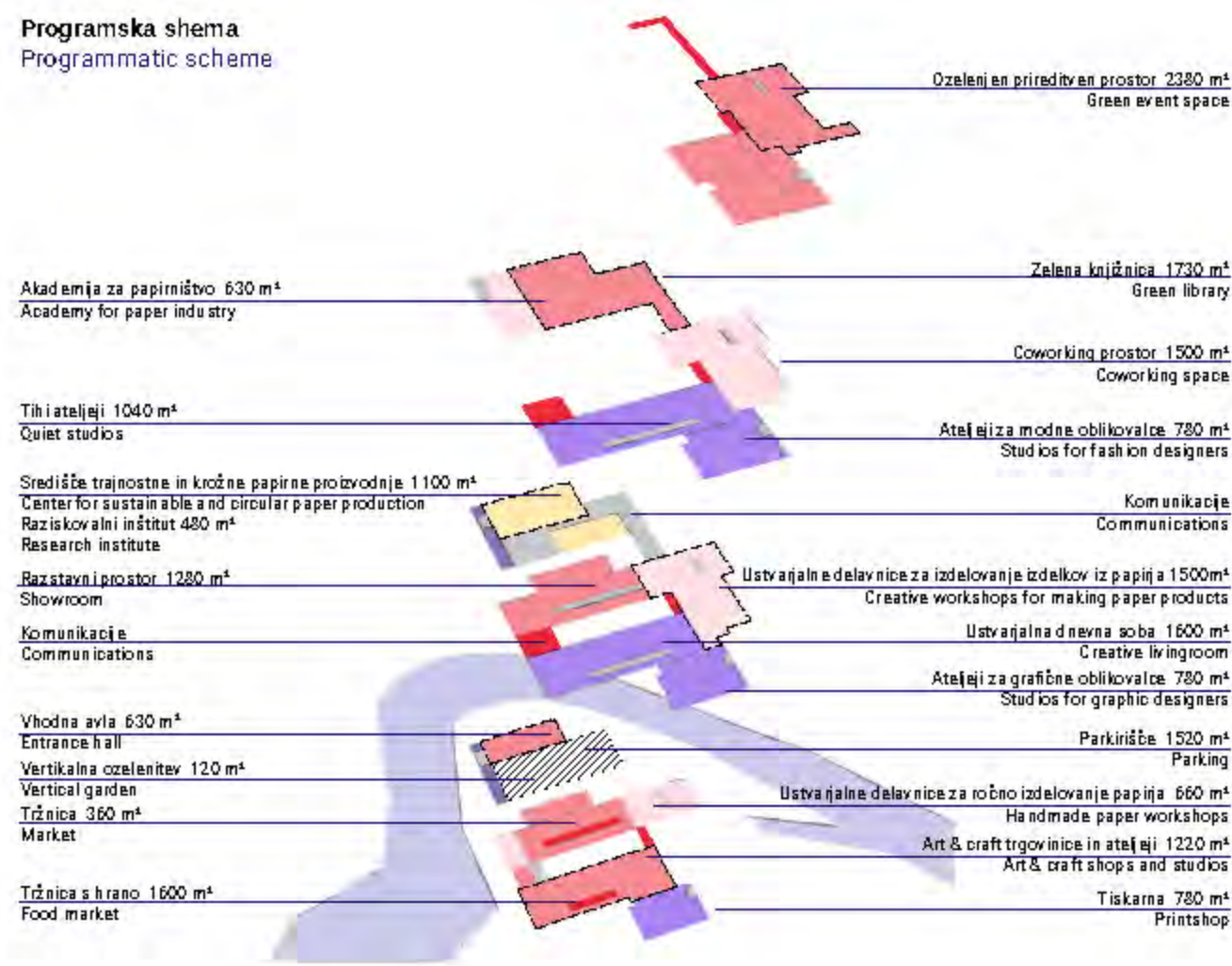
Primeri organizacij za trajnostni razvoj
papirne proizvodnje
Examples of organizations for sustainable
development of paper production



Grafični in drugi izdelki
iz papirja
Graphic and other
paper products

Pohištvo in modne
kreacije iz papirja
Paper furniture and
fashion creations

Programska shema Programmatic scheme

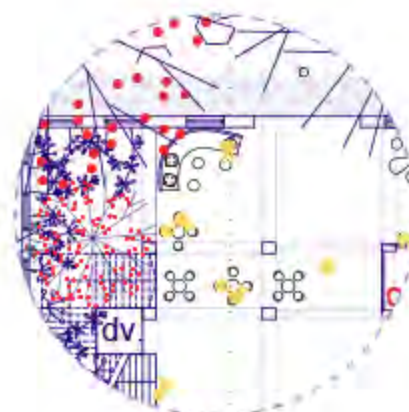


Pritličje je javno in se odpira tudi navzven proti Ljubljani. Urejen je enoten tlak, ki vodi okoli objekta. Pot se nemoteno nadaljuje tudi v notranjost objekta. Severni objekt je v slabem stanju, zato smo se odločili, da vogalni del odstranimo. S tem pridobimo jasen vhodni trg v celoten kompleks. Vhodna avla je organizirana tako, da je celotna odprta prostor, ki je usmerjen k Ljubljani. Ob njej je tudi nov podest, ki omogoča nemoteno druženje in sedenje tudi, ko voda naraste. Vertikalna ozelenitev pa prinese vzdušje zunanosti v notranjost. Vzpostavljena je vizualna povezanost s prvim nadstropjem. V severnem objektu je še parkirišče. Nivo pritličja je spuščen za pol metra in s tem pridobimo prostor za novo etažo, ki številu parkirnih mest podvoji.

Poleg tega se z rušitvijo objekta med severno in osrednjo stavbo pridobi vizualna povezava z Ljubljano, mostom ter trgov, ki se oblikuje. Trg se širi v notranjost, kjer je pokrita tržnica, ki se ob lepem vremenu lahko razširi še na zunanji prostor. Zraven pa sta tudi dva vhoda; prvi v art & craft ateljeje, kjer lahko obiskovalci kupijo izdelke iz papirja, ki se tu izdelujejo. Poleg pa omogočajo pogled na delavnico za ročno izdelovanje papirja v vzhodnem delu objekta. Pot jih nato skozi atrij vodi do tržnice s hrano, ki je organizirana kot velika odprta kuhinja s stojnicami/trgovinami. V skrajnem južnem objektu pa je tiskarna, ki ima svoj ločen vhod.

The ground floor is public and opens outwards towards the Ljubljana River. A uniform paving leads around the building. The path continues uninterrupted into the interior of the building. The northern building is in poor condition, which is why we decided to remove the corner part. This, in turn, provides a clear entry square to the entire complex. The entrance hall is organized in a way that the entire open space faces the Ljubljana River. There is also a new platform next to it, which enables uninterrupted socializing and sitting even when the water rises above the usual level. Vertical landscaping brings the atmosphere of the outside to the inside. A visual connection has been established with the first floor. There is also a parking lot in the northern building. The ground floor level is lowered by half a meter in order to gain space for a new floor, which doubles the number of parking spaces.

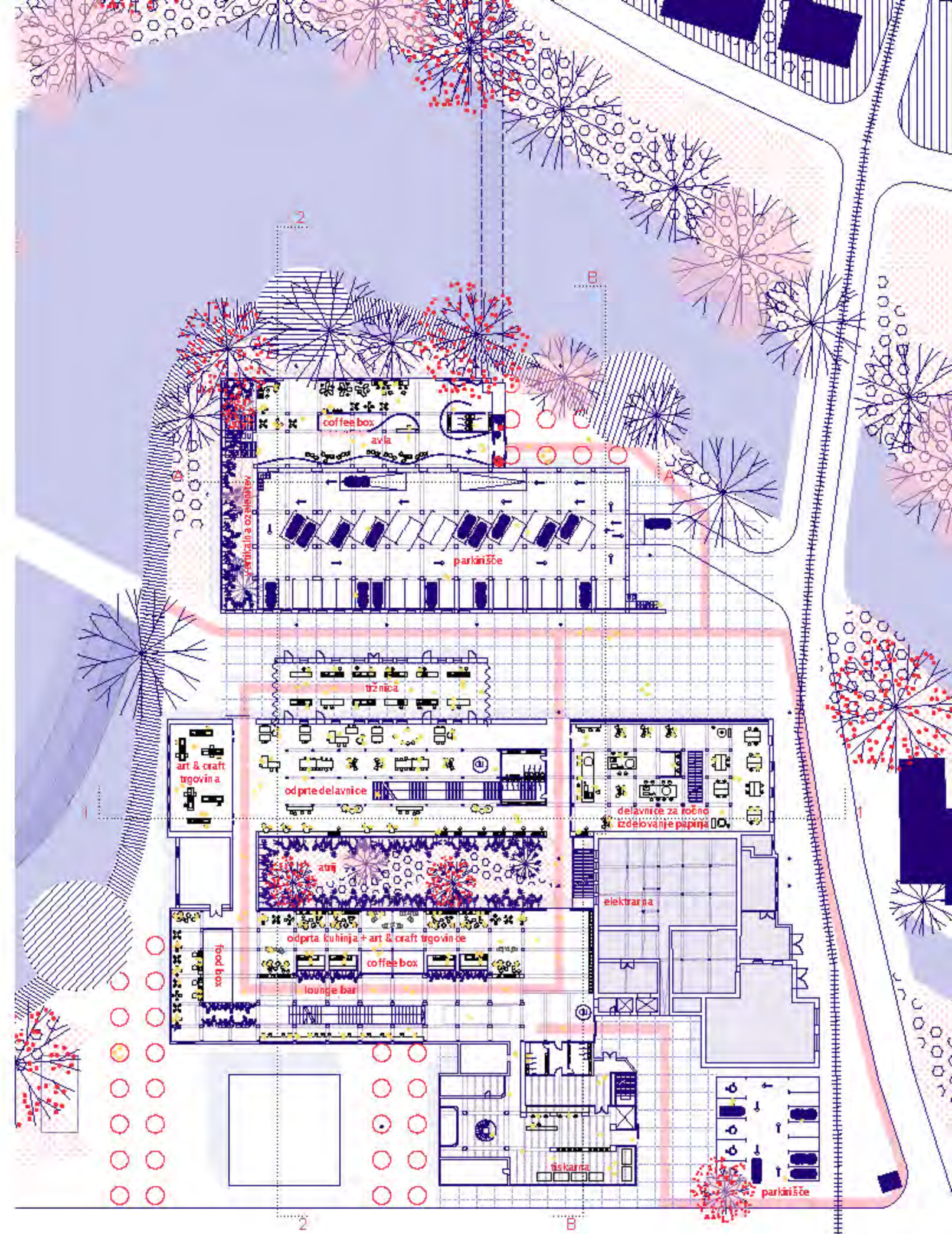
In addition, the demolition of the building between the northern and central part of the complex provides a visual connection with the Ljubljana River, the bridge and the square that is being formed. The square is expanding into the interior of the complex with a covered market which can in turn extend into the outside if the weather is good. Two entrances are provided; the first leads into the art & craft studios where visitors can buy paper products made there. In addition, they gain a view of a handmade paper workshop in the eastern part of the building. The path then leads them through the atrium to a food market, which is organized as a large open kitchen with stalls/shops. In the southernmost building there is a printing house that has its own separate entrance.



Vhodna avla
Entrance



Art & craft trgovine in ateljeji
Art & craft shops and studios

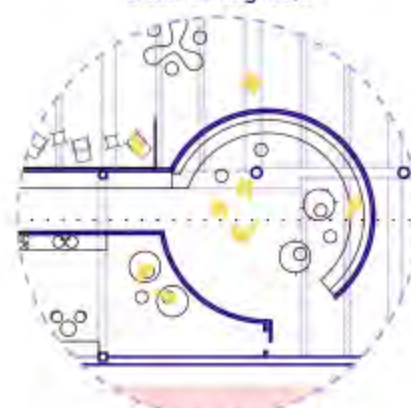


Tloris pritličja Ground floor

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Ustvarjalna dnevna soba
Creative living room



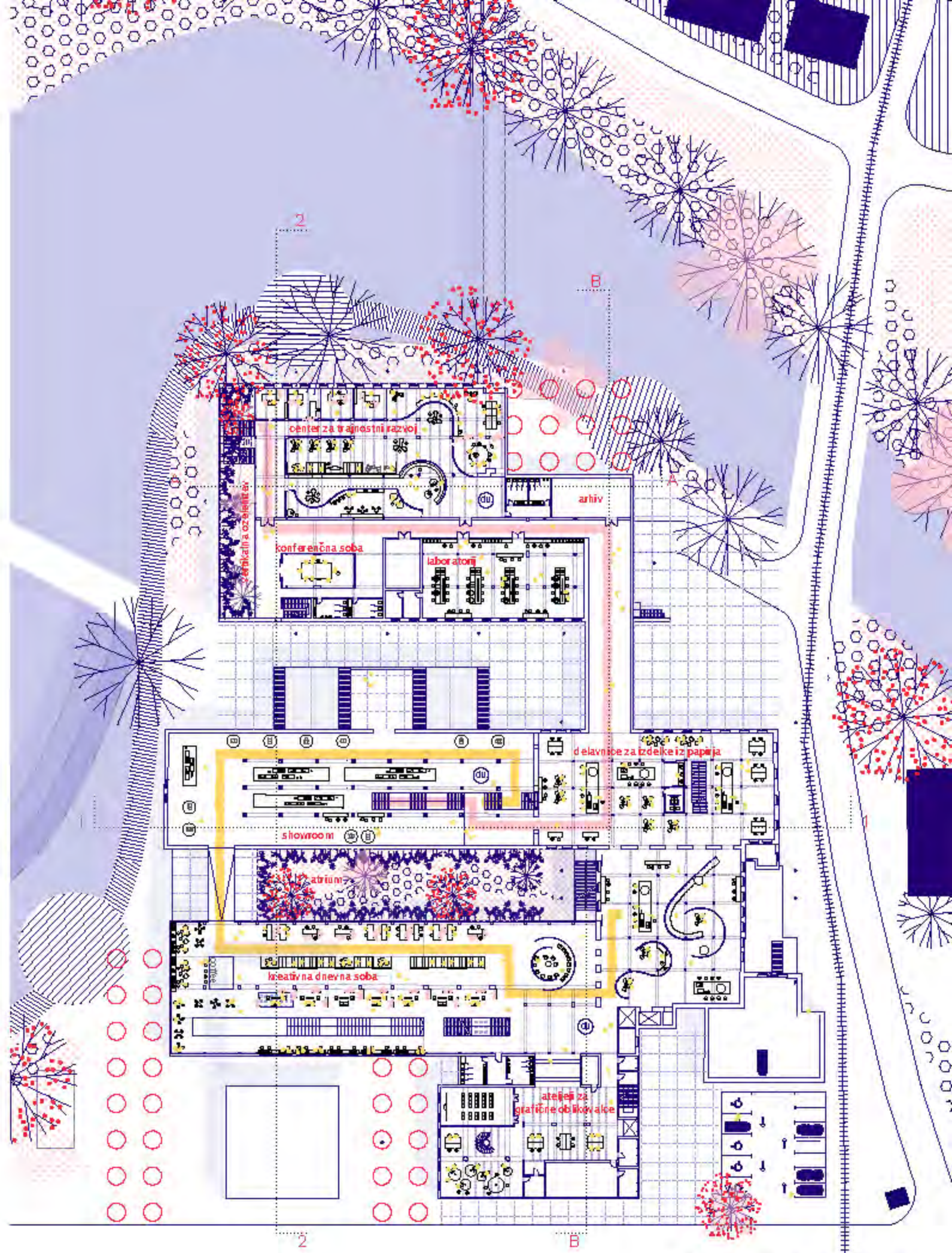
Središče trajnostne in krožne
papirne proizvodnje
Center for sustainable and circular
paper production



Ustvarjalne delavnice za izdelovanje
izdelkov iz papirja
Creative workshop for making
paper products

Središče trajnostne in krožne papirne proizvodnje je v severnem objektu. V ostalih objektih pa so kreativni programi, ki so s središčem povezani z novo potjo. Vsi programi imajo točke, kjer se lahko umetniki, oblikovalci in raziskovalci srečajo, družijo in spočijejo. Te točke in prostori so oblikovani iz premičnih papirnih sten, ki oblikujejo zanimive ambience.

The Center for sustainable and circular paper production is in the northern structure. Creative programs are situated in the rest of the structures, which are connected to the center with a new path. All programs have common points where artists, designers and researchers can meet, socialize and relax. These spaces and points are designed from movable paper walls that create engaging ambiances.



Tloris prvega nadstropja First floor

0 5 10



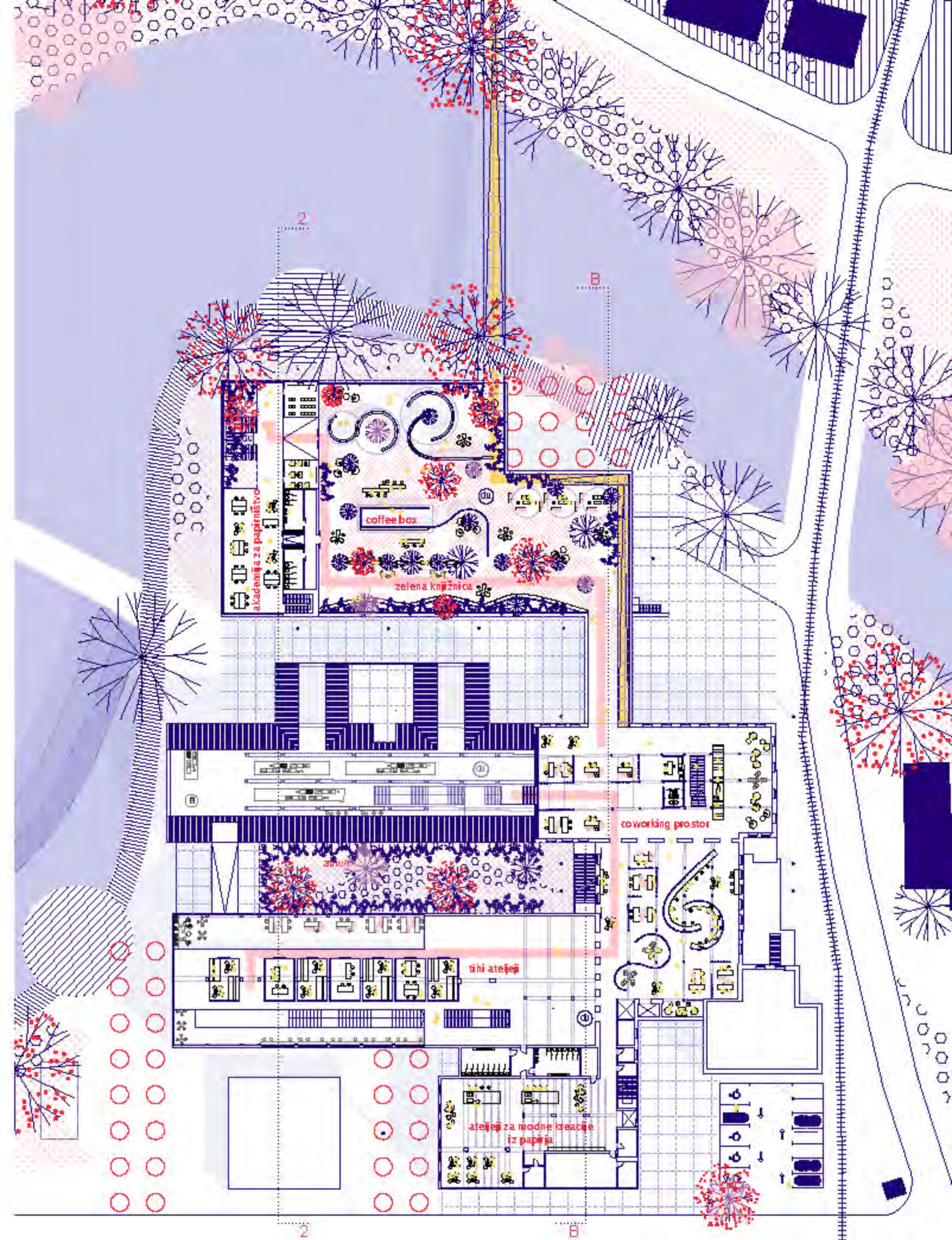
Zelena knjižnica
Green library



Tihi ateljeji
Quiet studios

Zelena knjižnica je javni prostor, ki se prek novega mostu nadaljuje na drugo stran brega in vzpostavi jasno povezavo z njim. Most se nadaljuje v pokrit prostor knjižnice in nato naprej po rampi do prireditvenega prostora. Zelena knjižnico organiziramo s pomočjo premičnih papirnih sten in ozelenitve tako, da nudi različne ambience; od prostorov za odmik do prostorov za druženje. Poleg knjižnice je umeščena akademija za papirništvo. V ostalih objektih pa se podobno kot v drugi etaži zvrstijo programi za kreativne delavnice. Želeli smo ustvariti različne ambience za različne kreativne osebe, zato so v tej etaži tudi tihi ateljeji za tiste, ki potrebujejo mir in tišino.

The Green library is a public space that extends across the new bridge to the other side of the bank and establishes a clear connection between both banks. The bridge continues into the covered space of the library and then further down the ramp to the event space. The green library is organized with the help of movable paper walls and landscaping so that it offers diverse ambiances; proceeding from secluded spaces to socialized spaces. Next to the library is the Academy of papermaking. In other buildings, similar to the second floor, programs for creative workshops are located. We wanted to create different ambiances for different creative people, which is why quiet studios for those who need peace and quiet are situated here.



Tloris drugega nadstropja Second floor

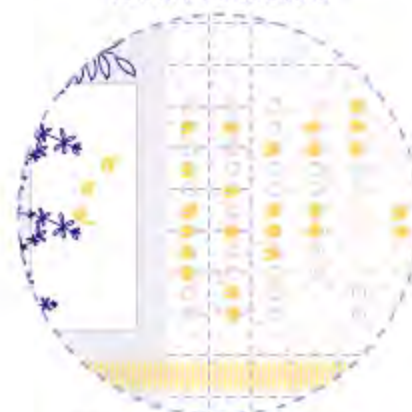
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Pogled na povezovalni most
View of the connecting bridge



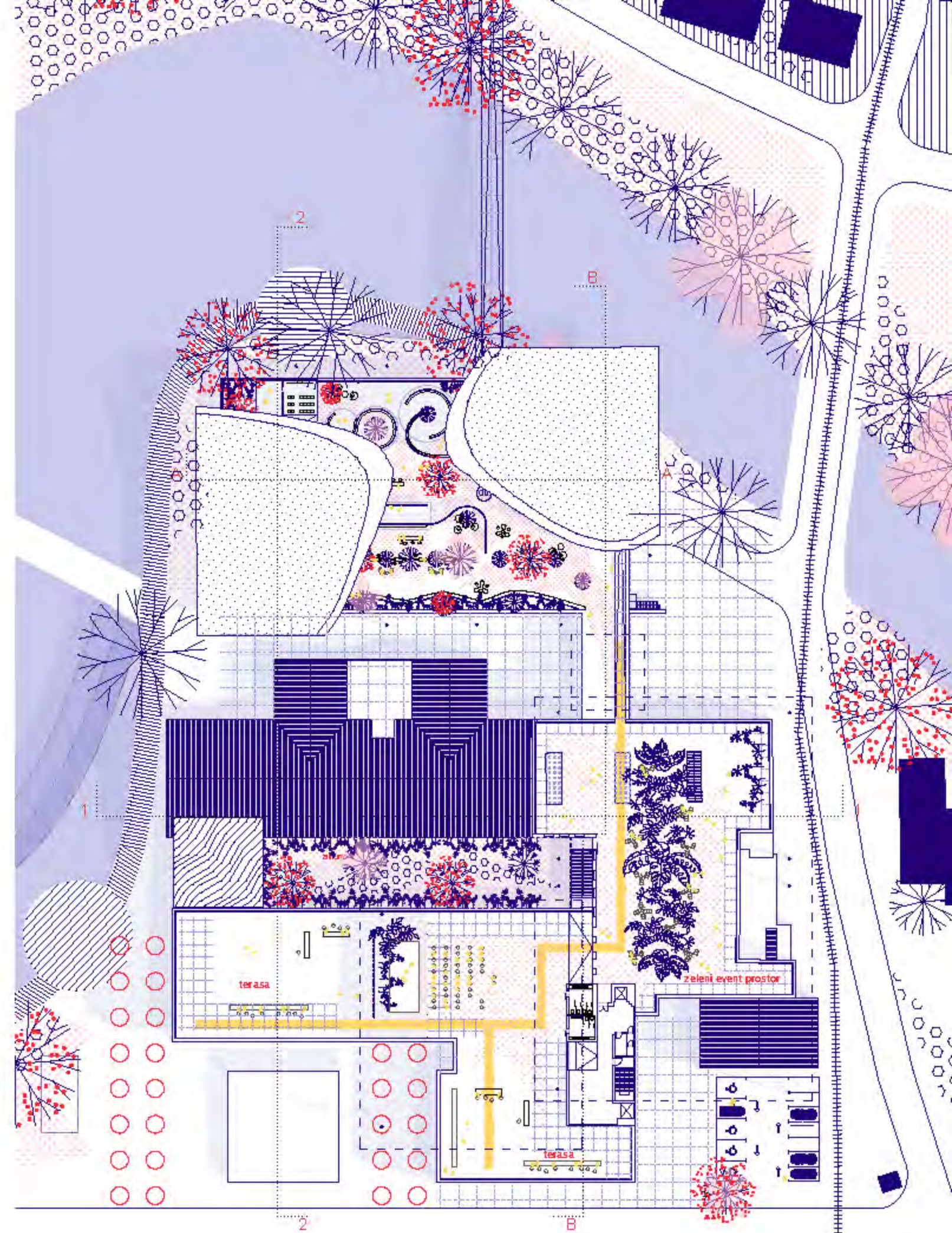
Pogled na vzhodno fasado
View of the east facade

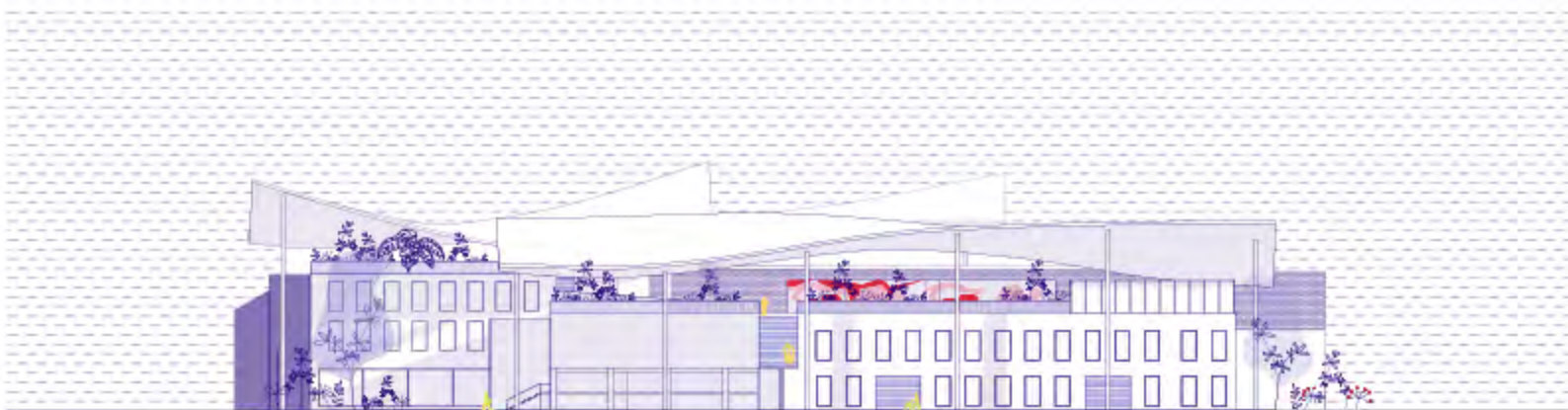


Ozelenjen prireditveni prostor
Green event space

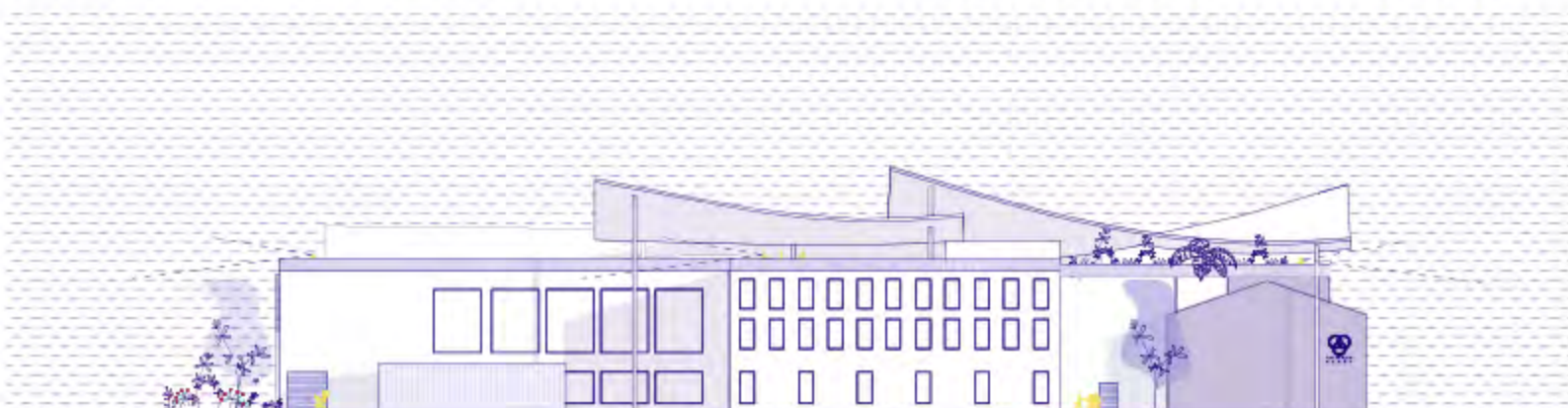
Iz zelene knjižnice se pot po novi rampi nadaljuje do zelenega prireditvenega prostora, ki je odprt. Nova streha, ki ga pokriva, omogoča, da se v njem odvijajo različne prireditve, skupaj z ozelenitvijo pa ustvari zanimiv ambient. Poleg prireditvenega prostora se prostori odpirajo na terasi; tako prostor kot terasa ponujata pogled na Ljubljano in okoliške objekte. Nove strehe poenotijo kompleks in ustvarijo nov poudarek v prostoru.

From the green library, the path continues along the new ramp to the green event space, which remains open. The new roof that covers it allows various events to take place in it. Together with the landscaping, it creates an interesting ambiance. In addition to the event space, the spaces open onto a terrace that overlooks the Ljubljana River and the surrounding buildings. The new roofs unify the complex and create a new accent in the space.





Severna fasada North facade



Južna fasada South facade

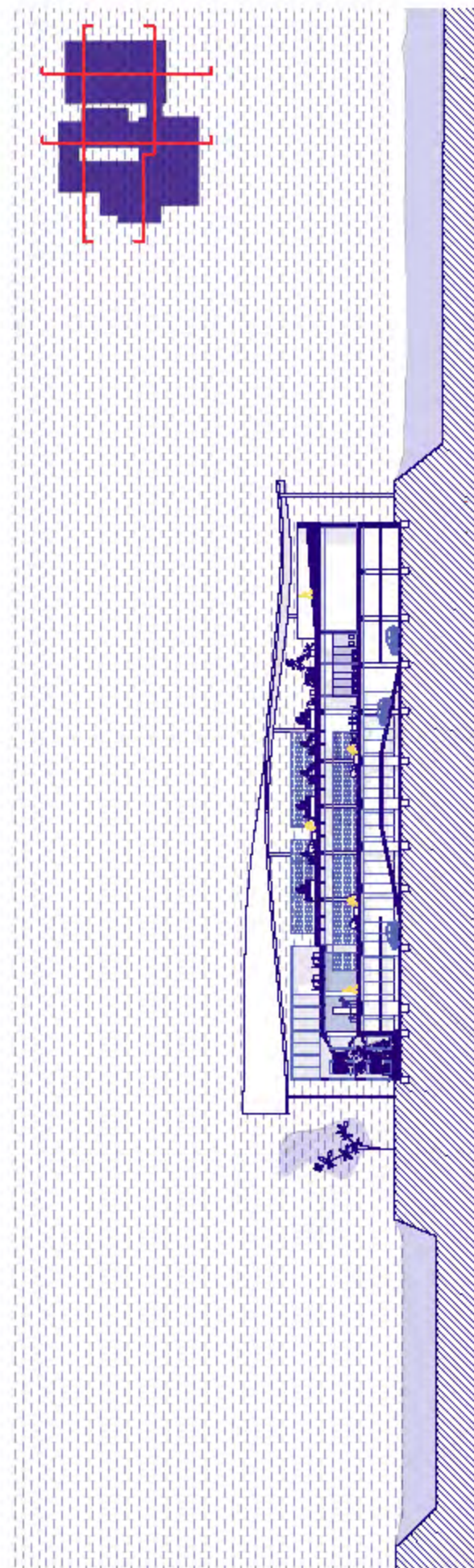


Zahodna fasada West facade



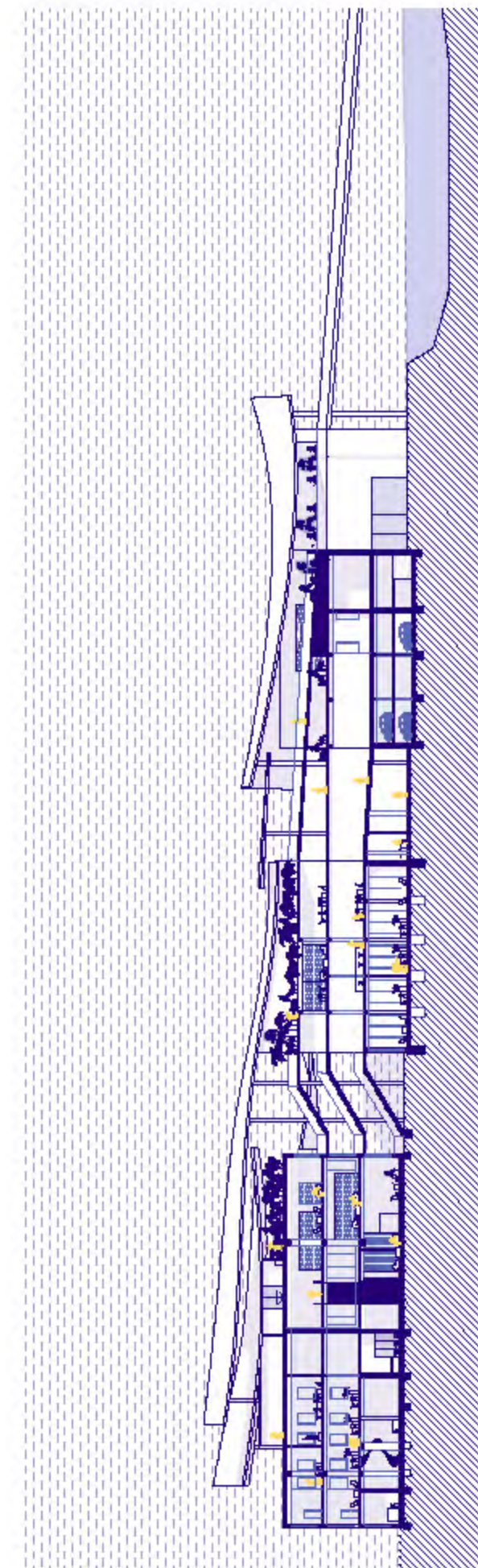
Vzhodna fasada East facade

0 10 20

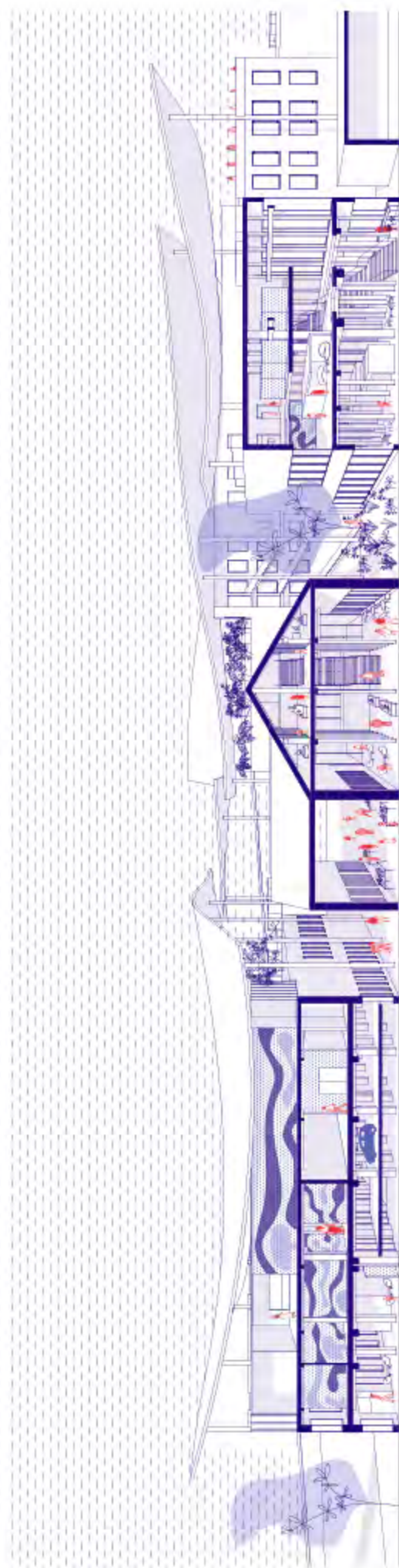


Prerez Section b-b

0 10 20



Prerez Section a-a



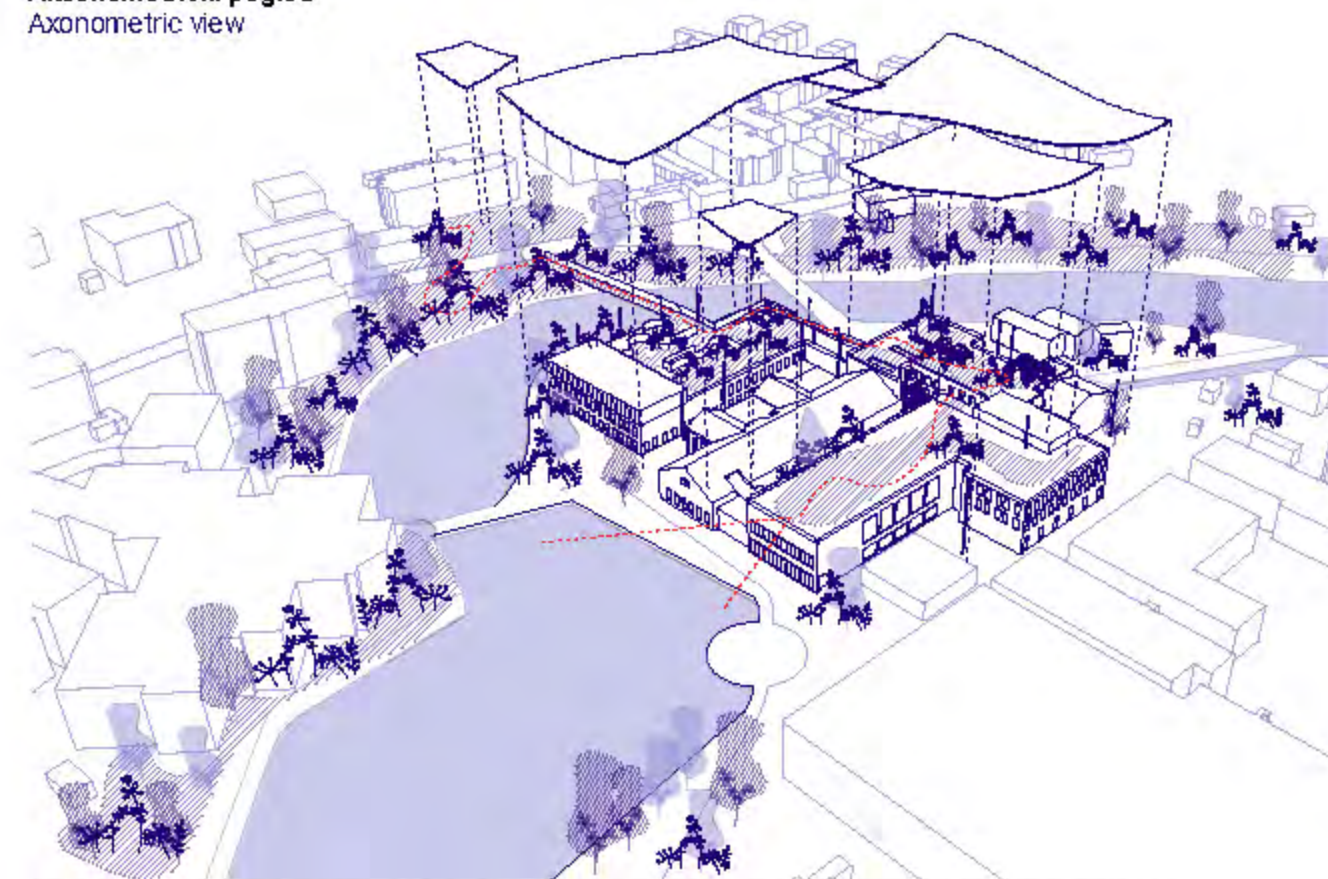
Prerez Section 1

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Prerez Section 2

Aksonometrični pogled
Axonometric view



Pot kaže povezavo med bregovima – od nad streška pri avtobusni postaji prek mostu do zelene knjižnice in naprej do prireditvenega prostora.
The path demonstrates the connection between the two banks – from the canopy at the bus station over the bridge to the green library and on to the event space.



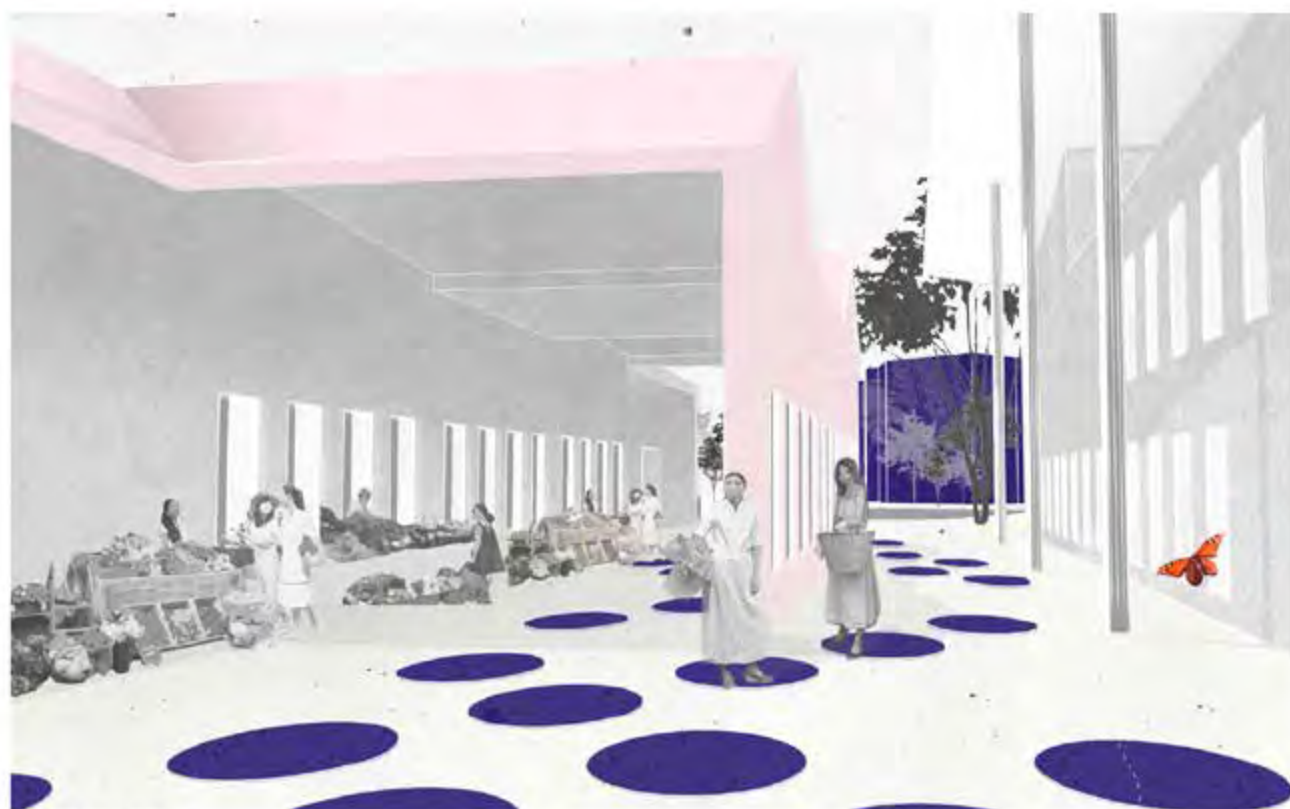
Stanje celotne ureditve kampusa z novo krajino »papirnatih« streh
The situation of the entire arrangement of the campus with a new landscape of »paper« roofs



Pogled na zahodno fasado
View of the west facade



Art & craft trgovinice in ateljeji
Art & craft shops and studios



Pogled na tržnico
View of the market



Ustvarjalna dnevna soba
Creative living room



Teodora Zdeličan

3 Soustvarjalne zelene Vevče

Analize so pokazale, da je območje tesno povezano z naravo, ki ga obdaja, vendar pa se ji ne odpira dovolj. Fizična in vizualna povezava z okolico je eno temeljnih izhodišč koncepta. Osvobajanje predprostora kompleksu omogoča »dihanje« in ustvarja neposredno povezavo z reko in naseljem. Če to zasnovano uporabimo tudi za notranjost in prostore povežemo med seboj, nam to pomaga tudi pri integraciji novih programov z obstoječim tkivom. Namen je z novimi posegi ohraniti obstoječo introvertiranost in mističnost prostora ter hkrati ustvariti novo ekstravertiranost.

Za kompleks takšnega obsega je treba zasnovati intervencije tako, da se lahko posegi izvajajo postopoma. V konceptu ostanejo zato določeni prostori »prazni« oziroma je njihova uporaba odvisna od potreb uporabnikov. Te praznine na izbranih mestih so stičišča različnih programov. Mišljeno je, da se programi razširjajo v stičišča in tako zapolnjujejo prostor ali pa se razvijajo tam novi – odvisno od potreb.

Pri izbiri programa je bilo ključno izbrati vsebine, ki jih lahko umestimo v prostor takšen, kot je, brez velikih sprememb obstoječega stanja v najpomembnejših objektih. Programi so večinoma javnega značaja, z možnostjo individualne, zasebne uporabe. Vsem je skupno to, da so namenjeni vsem. Prostori so povezani v programska območja za različne uporabnike in se tako prepletajo ter ustvarjajo fizično in programsko komunikacijo. Javni in zasebni programi so med seboj povezani in se dopolnjujejo. Intervencije v prostoru so minimalne, pretežno gre za preboje sten in umestitev novih manjših volumnov z različnimi programi ter za posege za zagotavljanje varne rabe.

Motiv, ki se v manjšem ali večjem obsegu pojavlja pri vseh prostorih, je botanika. Ideja izhaja iz same lokacije, natančneje tesne povezave kompleksa z naravo. Tako kot narava prehaja v objekte počasi, so pri tem konceptu izbrane določene točke, skozi katere uporabnik naravo prinaša v objekt.

Kot zadnjo točko projekta, ki je mogoče tudi najpomembnejša za zagotavljanje funkcionalnosti kompleksa, je izpostavljena ureditev streh objektov. Sedanje strehe so v slabem stanju in je njihova prenova nujna, da bi zaščitili objekte in zagotovili zdrave pogoje za uporabo. Tudi tu se uporabi koncept odpiranja. Strehe v večini prenovimo in namestimo novo kritino, delno pa jih zasnujemo kot ravno pohodno površino, kar omogoči zaprte in odprte prostore za program poskusne vzgoje rastlin, ki se usmerja v razvoj trajnostnega raziskovanja pridelave hrane – kot temelja sodobne samooskrbne družbe, ki lahko postane eden novih programov prenovljenega območja.

Co-creative green Vevče

Analysis has shown that the area is closely linked to the surrounding nature but does not open up enough towards it. The physical and visual connection with the surroundings is one of the basic starting points of the concept. Opening up the surrounding area allows the complex to »breathe« and creates a direct connection both with the river and the settlement. Applying this concept to interiors and interconnecting spaces also helps us to integrate new programs within the existing fabric. The aim is to preserve the existing introvertedness and mysticism of the space with new interventions and at the same time create a new extrovertedness.

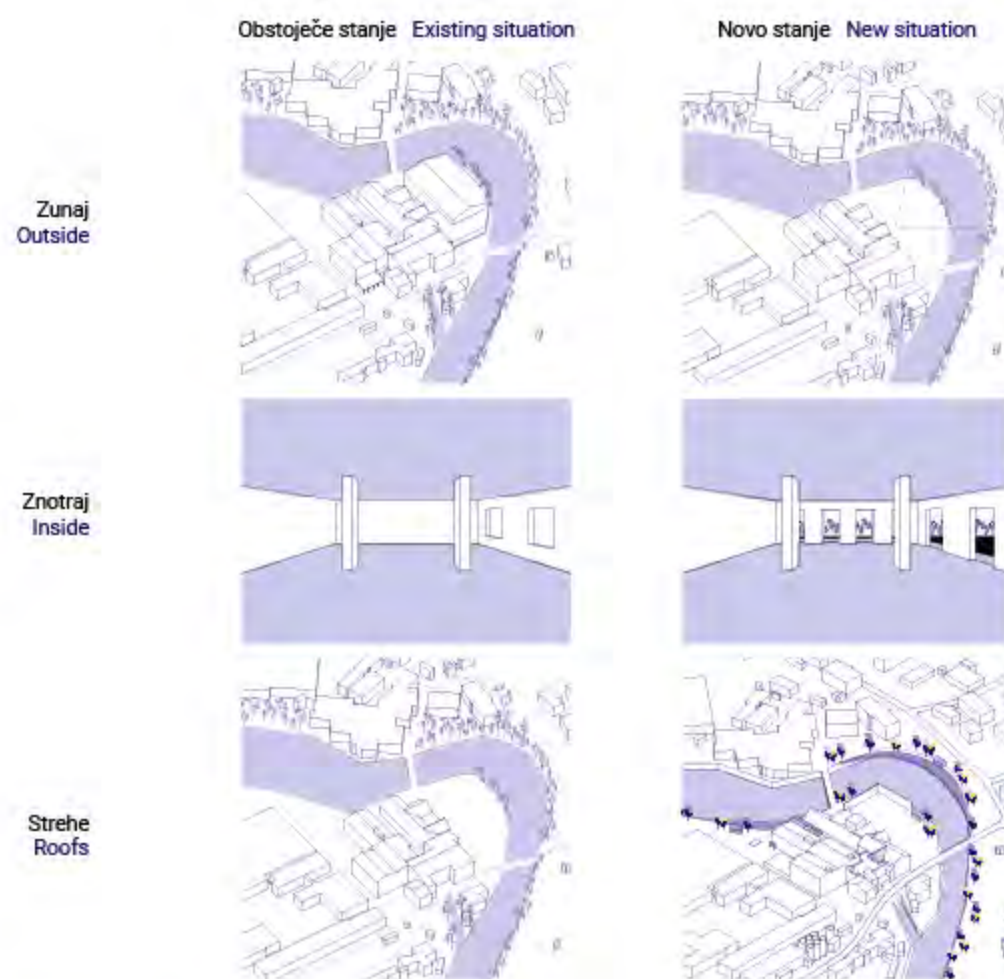
For a complex of this scale, it is necessary to design interventions that can be carried out gradually. Therefore, certain spaces remain »empty« – their use depends on the needs of the users. These voids at selected locations are junctions where different programs meet. In time, programs could expand and thus fill the space or develop new ones there – depending on needs.

When choosing a program, it was crucial to choose content that can be placed in the space as it is, without major changes to the existing situation in the most important structures. The programs are mostly of a public nature, with the possibility of individual or private use. What they all have in common is that they are meant for everyone. The spaces are connected into program zones for different users and thus intertwine and create physical and programmatic communication. Public and private programs are interconnected and complementary. Interventions in the space are minimal: mostly wall openings and the installation of new smaller volumes with various programs and interventions to ensure safe use.

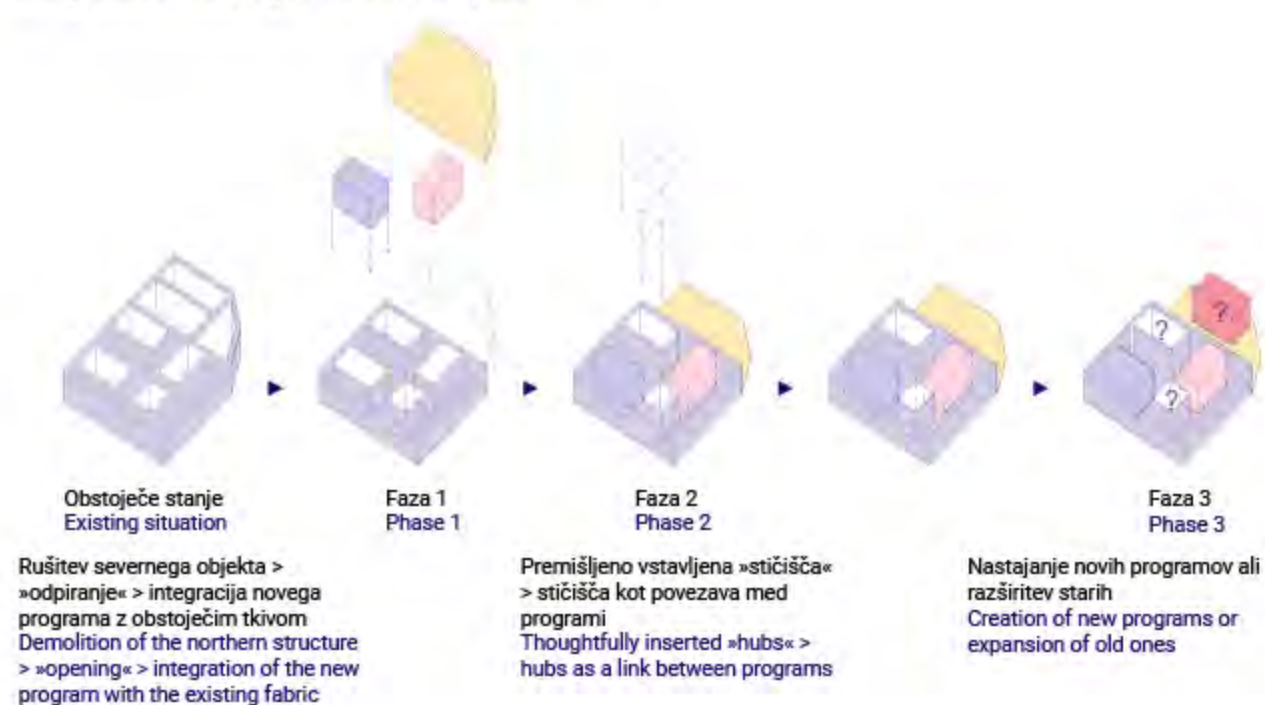
The motif that appears to a greater or lesser extent in all of the spaces is greenery. The idea comes from the location itself, more precisely from the close connection of the complex with nature. Just as nature slowly passes into buildings, in this concept certain points are selected through which the user is the one who brings nature into the building.

As the last point of the project, perhaps also the most important point for ensuring the functionality of the complex, we highlight the arrangement of the roofs of buildings. The current roofs are in poor condition and their renovation is necessary to protect the buildings and ensure healthy conditions for use. Here, too, we use the concept of opening. Most of the roofs are renovated and new roofing is installed, with some of them designed as a flat and usable surface, which allows closed and open spaces for an experimental plant breeding program aimed at developing sustainable research into food production as the foundation of a modern self-sufficient society.

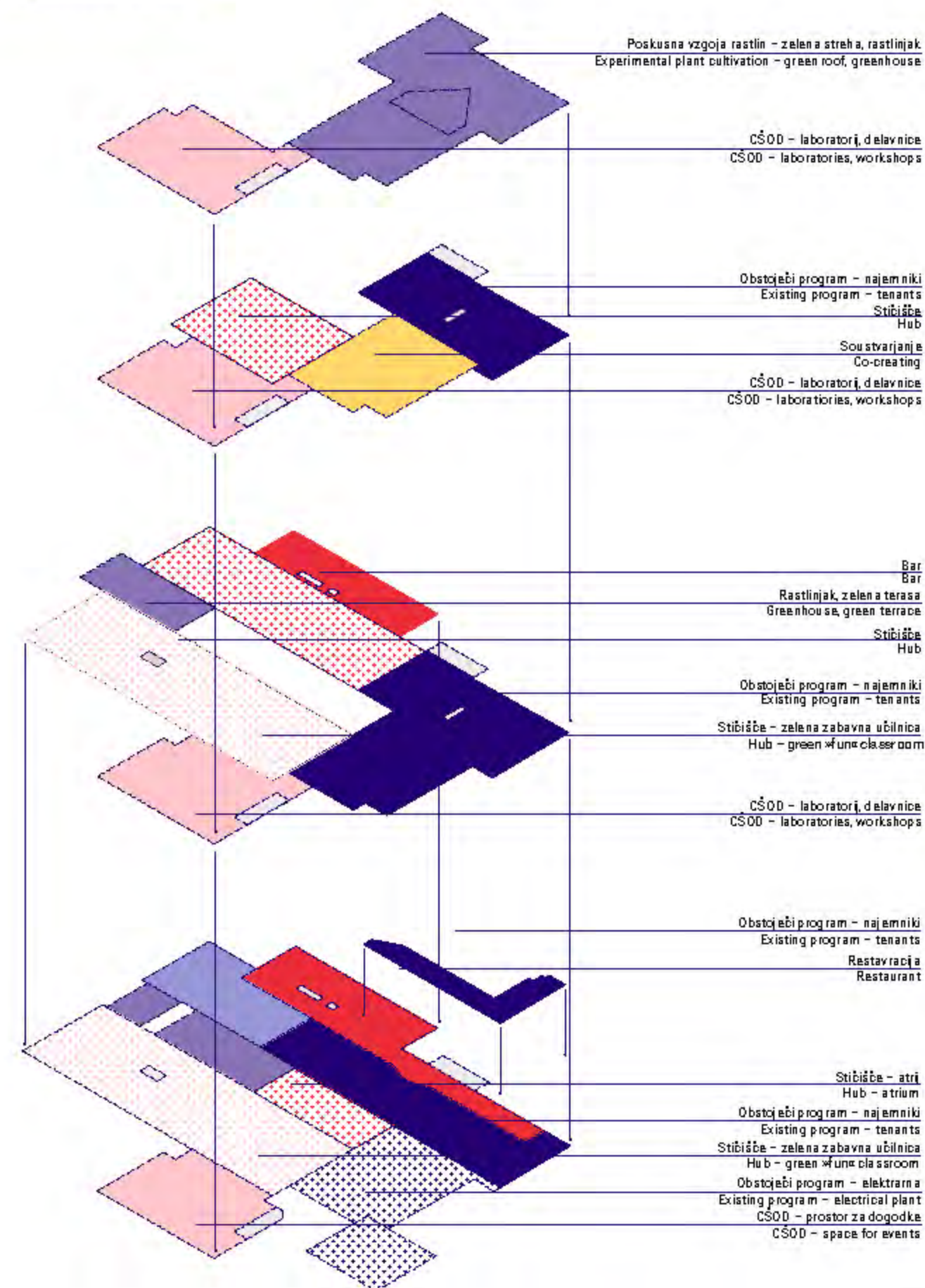
Koncept Concept



Integracija programa v prostor Integration of the program within the space



Programska shema Programmatic scheme



Okolica kompleksa je zasnovana kot javni prostor, ki ponuja različne programe za uporabnika. Ob reki so ploščadi, ki »lebdijo« nad vodo. Severno obrežje je poimenovano Ribičeva obala in je zamišljeno kot prostor za ribiče, kjer imajo oni tudi svojo »hišo« – nadstrešek. Na južnem obrežju je nov rastlinjak, ki je del programa poskusne vzgoje rastlin. Oba prostora sta namenjena vsem in predstavljata prostor za sprostitvev in rekreacijo ob vodi.

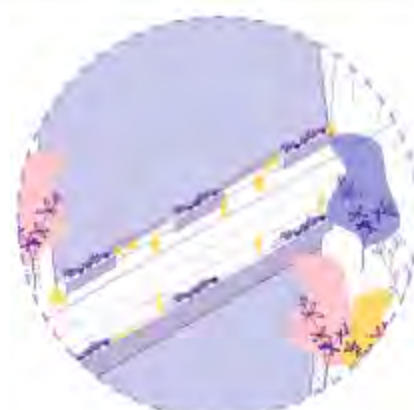
Sedaj je območje povezano z dvema mostovoma, eden je skupni za pešce, avtomobile in železniško progo, drugi samo za pešce. Nov, zeleni most, vzporeden z obstoječim, predstavlja nadaljevanje koncepta botanike na zunanji javni prostor, kar ustvarja zanimiv in vabljiv, predvsem pa varnejši prehod proti središču naselja.

Objekt poslojpa za kalandre, na severnem delu kompleksa, je trenutno v slabem stanju, zato se odločimo za rušitev. Na njegovem mestu kot spomin pustimo del obodnih sten. S tem posegom ustvarimo odprt prostor, ki ima lahko več funkcij. V prvi fazi ga namenimo parkirišču, saj je trenutno parkiranje velika težava. Ker na to funkcijo gledamo kot prehodno, v tem prostoru ne zasnujemo dodatnih intervencij in na ta način zagotovimo možnost nove rabe v prihodnosti. Za obstoječe najemnike zasnujemo primerne prostore za delo in jih povežemo z novimi rabami kompleksa.

The surroundings of the complex are designed as a public space that offers various programs for the user. Along the river there are platforms that »float« above the water. The northern shore is renamed Fisherman's Shore and is designed as a place where fishermen also have their own »house« – a canopy. A new greenhouse is situated on the south bank: a part of the program of experimental plant breeding. Both rooms are intended for everyone and represent a space for relaxation and recreation by the waterfront.

The area is now connected by two bridges, one for pedestrians, cars and the railway, the other for pedestrians only. The new, green bridge, parallel to the existing one, represents a continuation of the concept of greenery towards the outdoor public space, creating an interesting, inviting and, above all, a safer passage towards the centre of the settlement.

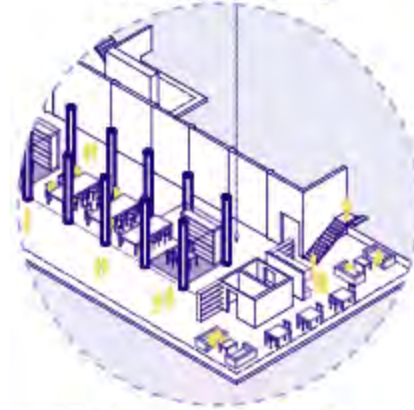
The structure in the northern part of the complex is currently in poor condition, which is why we decided to demolish it. In its place we leave a part of the perimeter walls as a memory. With this intervention, we create a new open space that can have several functions. In the first phase it is dedicated to parking, as currently parking is a substantial problem. Because we see this function as transient, we do not design additional interventions in this space. In this way we ensure the possibility of new uses in the future. Suitable work spaces for existing tenants are provided and connected with the new uses of the complex.



Zeleni most
Green bridge



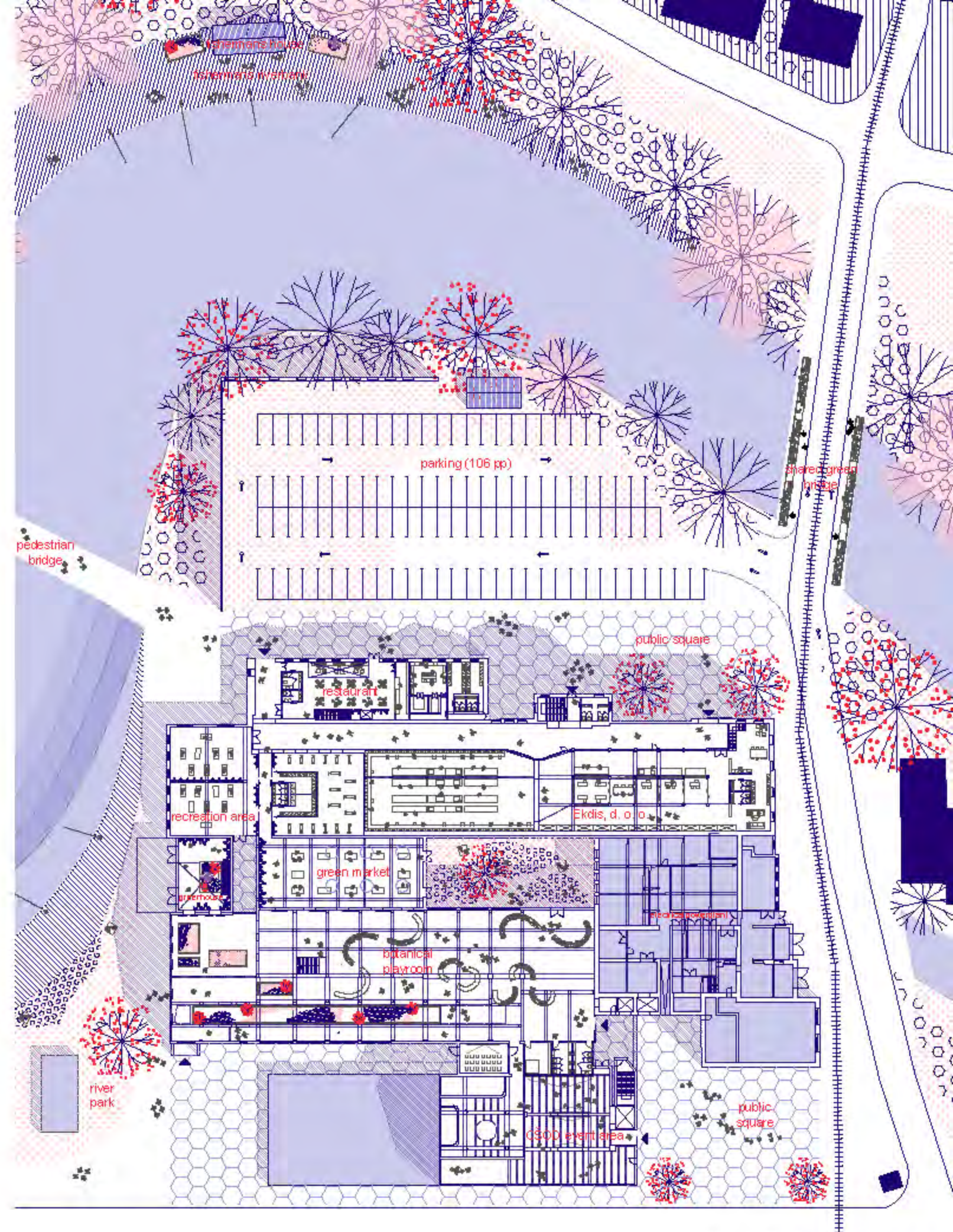
Zeleni trg – parking
Green square – parking

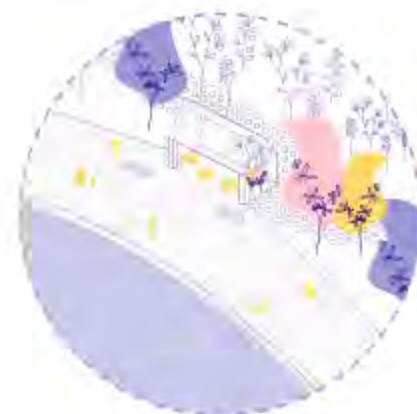


Prostor za obstoječe najemnike
Space for existing tenants



Zelena zabavna učilnica
Green »fun« classroom





Ribičeva obala
Fisherman's Shore



Rastlinjak
Greenhouse



Zelena »zabavna« učilnica
Green »fun« classroom



Zeleni laboratorij
Green laboratory

Eden novih izbranih programov je središče šolskih in obšolskih dejavnosti (ČŠOD), ki ga povežemo s programom botanike in zabave. Na ta način ustvarimo nov program, ki je zanimiv in otrokom ponuja dodatno zabavo in izobraževanje v prostem času.

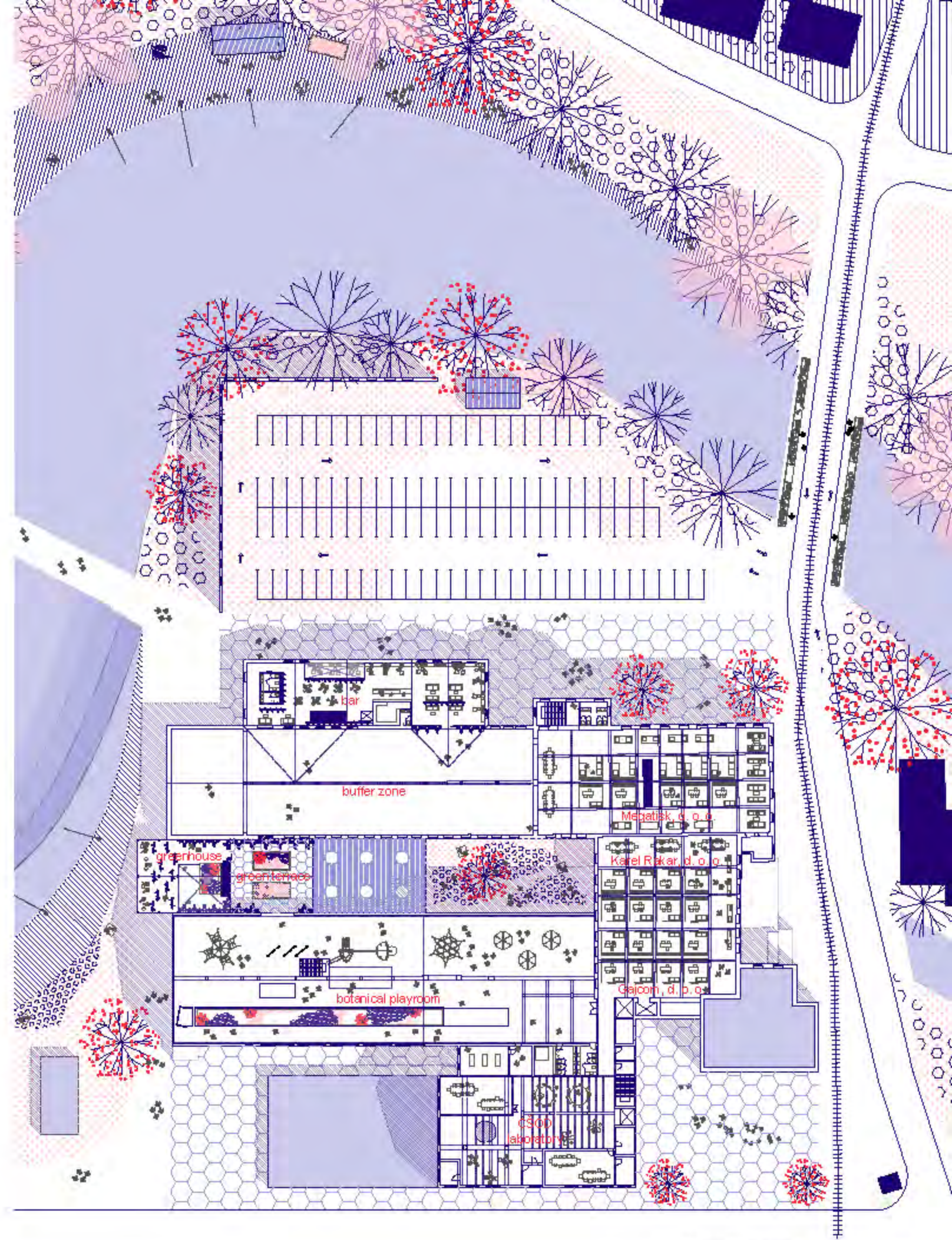
Program botanike je razširjen skozi celoten kompleks, v največjem delu pa obsega poskusno vzgojo rastlin, ki je usmerjena v razvoj trajnostnega raziskovanja. Prostor, namenjen temu programu, so zasnovani kot javni, kar omogoča spoznavanje javnosti z raziskovanjem.

Zelena »zabavna« učilnica in zeleni laboratorij predstavljata fizični stik med vsebino botanike in ČŠOD. Gre za prostore, v katerih se otroci in odrasli skozi igro in interaktivne delavnice učijo o trajnostnem razvoju in vzgoji rastlin. Zasnovani so tako, da so rastline in igrala umeščeni v isti prostor, kar ustvarja ozračje notranjega parka, ki ga lahko doživlja vsak na svoj intuitiven način.

One of the new programs is the Centre for School and Extracurricular Activities (ČŠOD), which is connected with the botany and entertainment program. In this way, we create a new program that is interesting and offers children fun and education in their free time.

The botany program is extended throughout the complex and for the most part includes experimental plant cultivation, which is aimed at the development of sustainability research. These areas are designed as public spaces, which enables the public to get acquainted with the research.

The green »fun« classroom and the green laboratory represent the physical contact between the botany and ČŠOD programs. These are spaces where children and adults learn about sustainable development and plant cultivation through play and interactive workshops. They are designed in a way that plants and playgrounds are integrated within the same space, creating an atmosphere of an indoor park that everyone can experience in their own intuitive way.

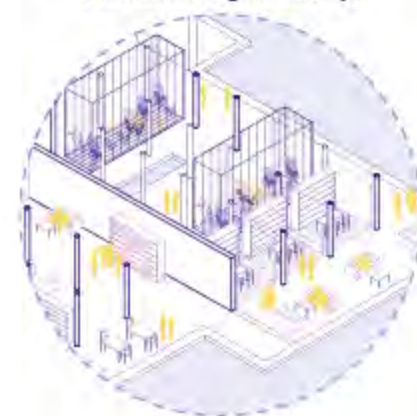


Soustvarjanje je novi-stari program, ki ga umestimo v prostore starega poslopja za Holandce, kjer zasnujemo prostore za obstoječe in nove najemnike. V obstoječo arhitekturo ne posegamo neposredno, temveč s pomočjo manjših volumnov, ki jih umestimo v prostor. Tako ustvarimo več manjših pisarn in prostorov za delo, ki so hkrati del skupnega prostora. Na ta način prepletamo skupne in zasebne prostore za delo in ostale dejavnosti. Ker so intervencije minimalne, bo v prihodnosti mogoče brez težav prostor ponovno prenoviti/reorganizirati.

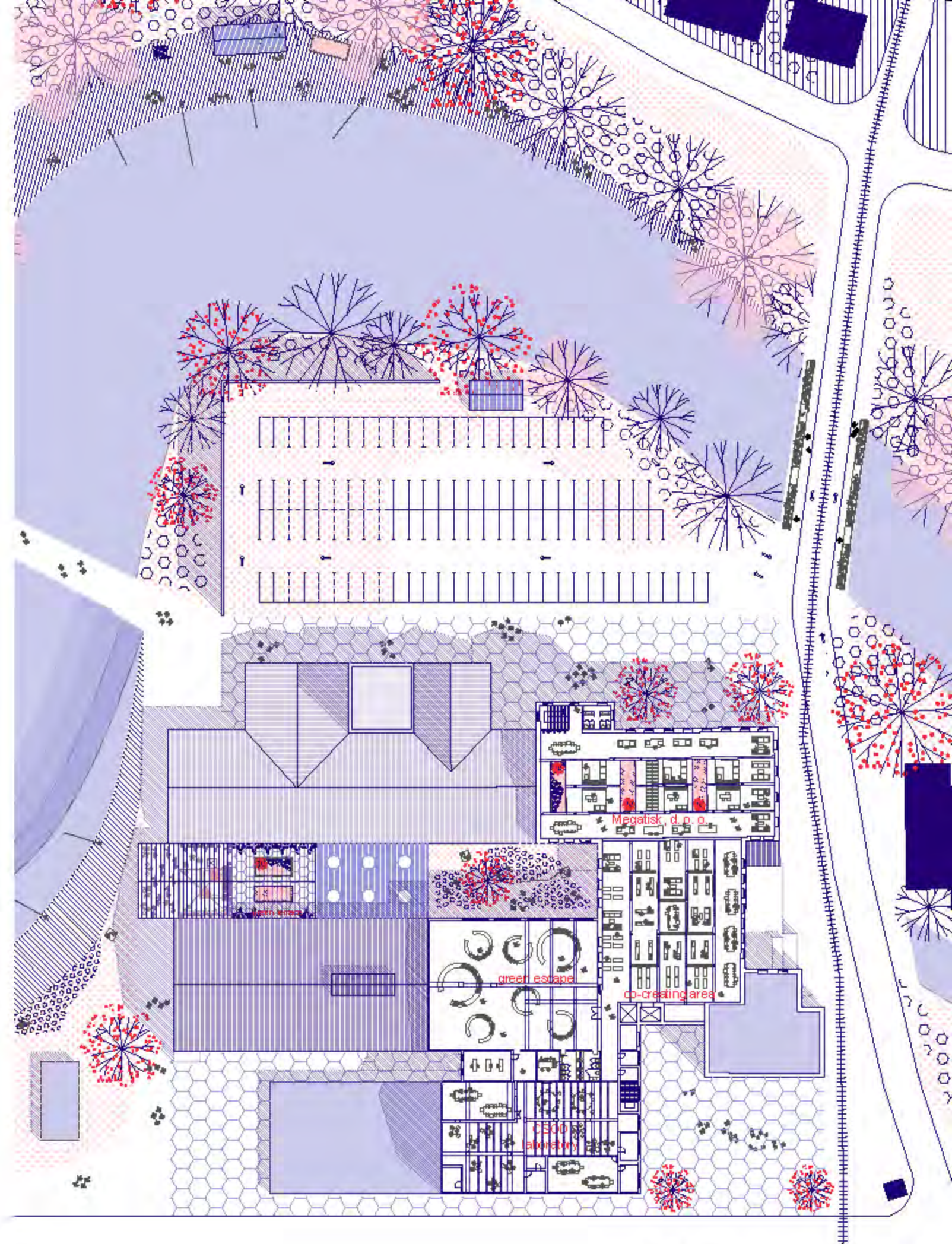
Co-creation is a combination of new and old programs placed in the Holandci building, where spaces for existing as well as new tenants are situated. We do not intervene in the existing architecture directly, but instead use smaller interventions within the existing space. Thus, several smaller offices and work spaces are created that are at the same time part of the common space. In this way, we intertwine common and private spaces for work and other activities. As the interventions are minimal, it will be possible to renovate and reorganize the space without major problems in the future.



Most za pešce do Janezija
Pedestrian bridge to Janezija



Soustvarjanje
Co-creation



Tloris drugega nadstropja Second floor

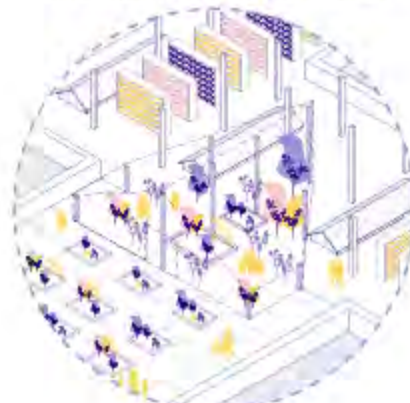
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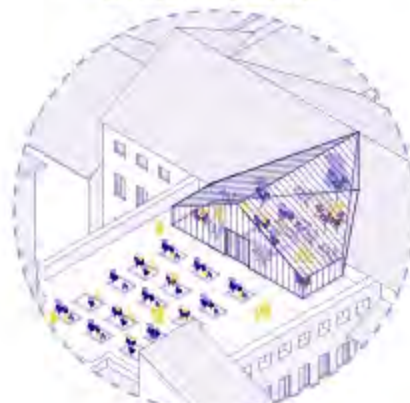
Obstoječi svetlobnik
Existing skylight



Rastlinjak ob zeleni tržnici
Greenhouse next to the green market



Rastlinjak na strehi
Greenhouse on the roof



Zelena terasa na strehi
Green terrace on the roof

Osnovni prostorski in programski koncept se odražata tudi v zasnovi streh. Obstoječe, večinoma s salonom krite strehe so v slabem stanju, zaprte in ne omogočajo uporabnikom orientacije, zato so oblikovane nove. Streha nad poslopjem za Holandce je zasnovana kot delno pohodna in odprta ter se dodajanjem rastlinjaka tako programsko kot vizualno poveže z okolico in ostalimi deli kompleksa.

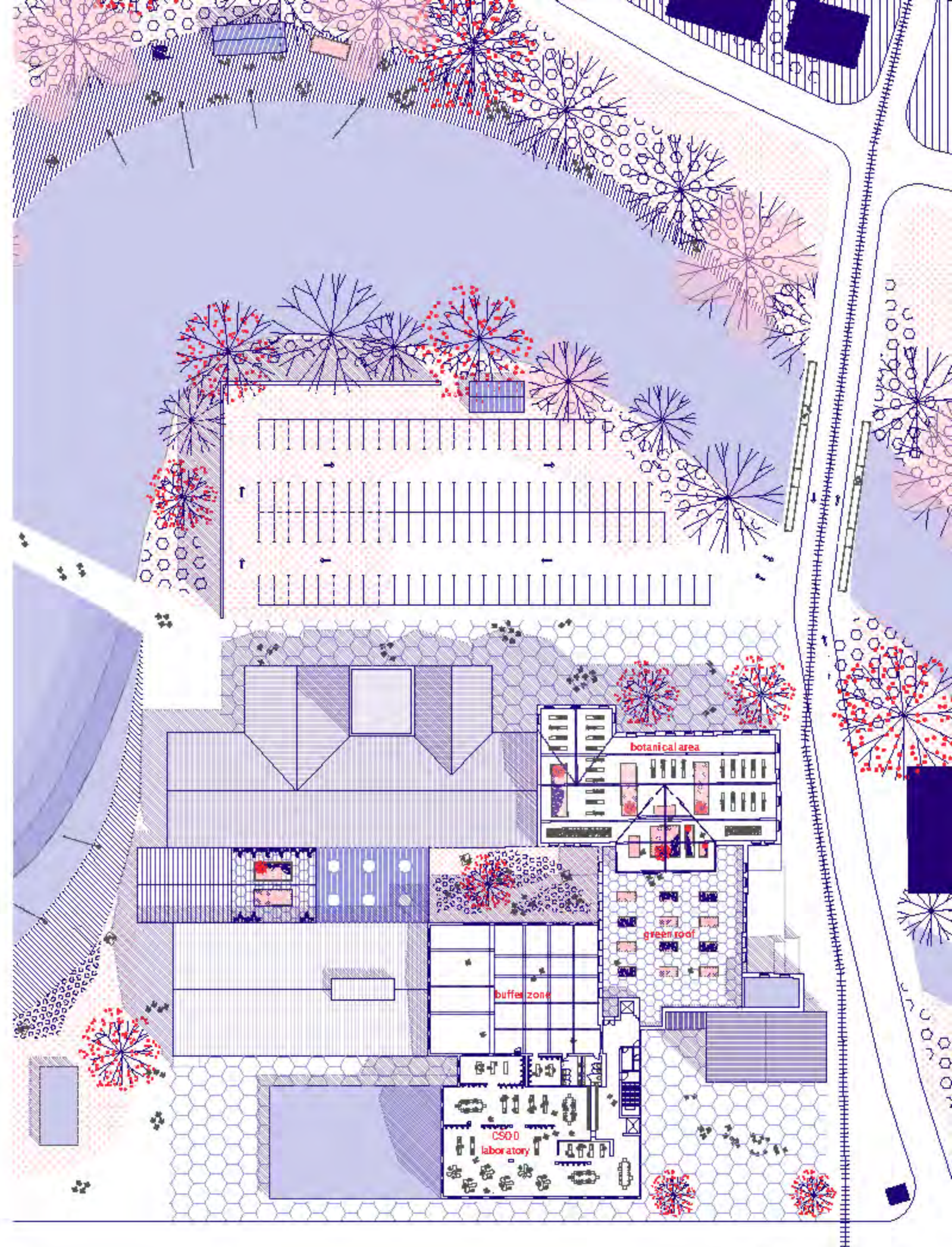
Koncept rastlinjak kot arhitekturni element že najdemo v nekaterih objektih kompleksa, sicer v obliki svetlobnika. Želimo ga ohraniti in uporabiti, zato mu dodamo novo funkcijo.

Intervencije zasnujemo tako, da obstoječe prostore oživijo kar na čim več nivojih. Element rastlinjaka uporabimo tudi pri ustvarjanju zunanjega prostora in na ta način zagotovimo, da se koncept nadaljuje skozi celotno območje.

The spatial and program concept continues throughout the complex, so it is also implemented in the roof design. The existing roofs are closed, in poor condition and interfere with the user's orientation, so we have designed new roofs, following the example of the old ones. The roof over the Holandci building is partially designed as walkable and open, and by adding the new volume of the greenhouse, we also connect this floor with the surroundings and other parts of the complex, programmatically and visually. The entire floor is intended for research and plant breeding and is open to the public.

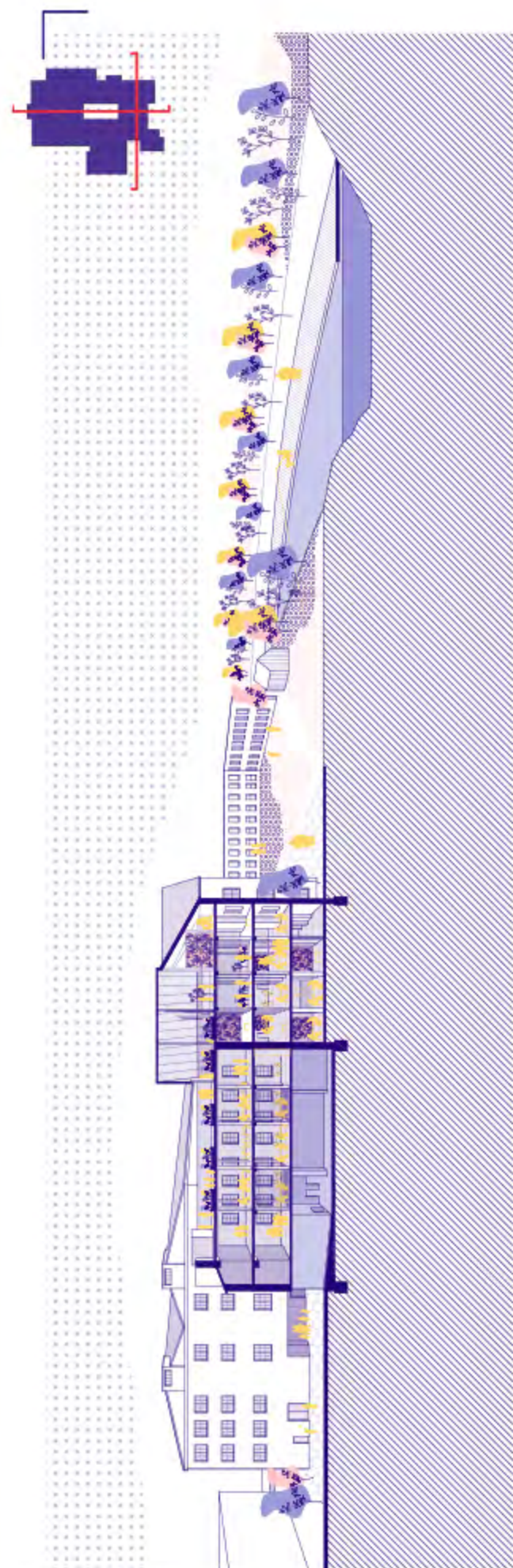
The greenhouse as an architectural element can already be found in some of the complex's buildings, in the form of skylights. We want to keep it and use it, so we assign it a new/old function.

Interventions are designed to enliven existing spaces on as many levels as possible. This element is also used to create outdoor space and in this way we ensure that the concept continues throughout the area.



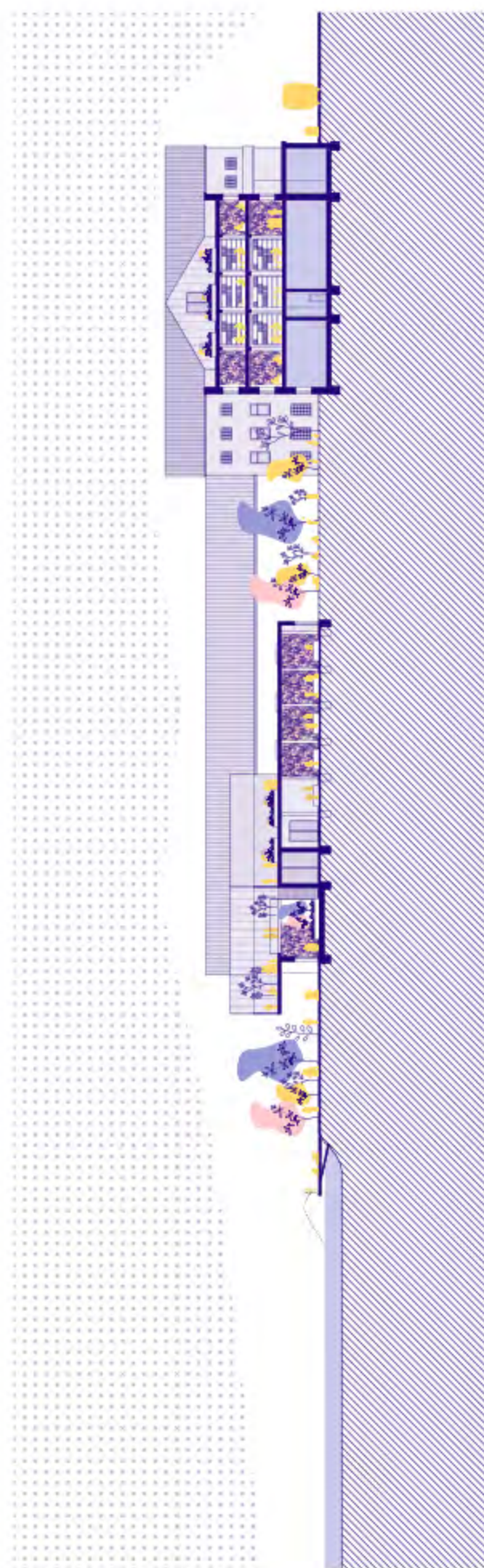
Tloris podstrešja Attic

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Prerez Section 1

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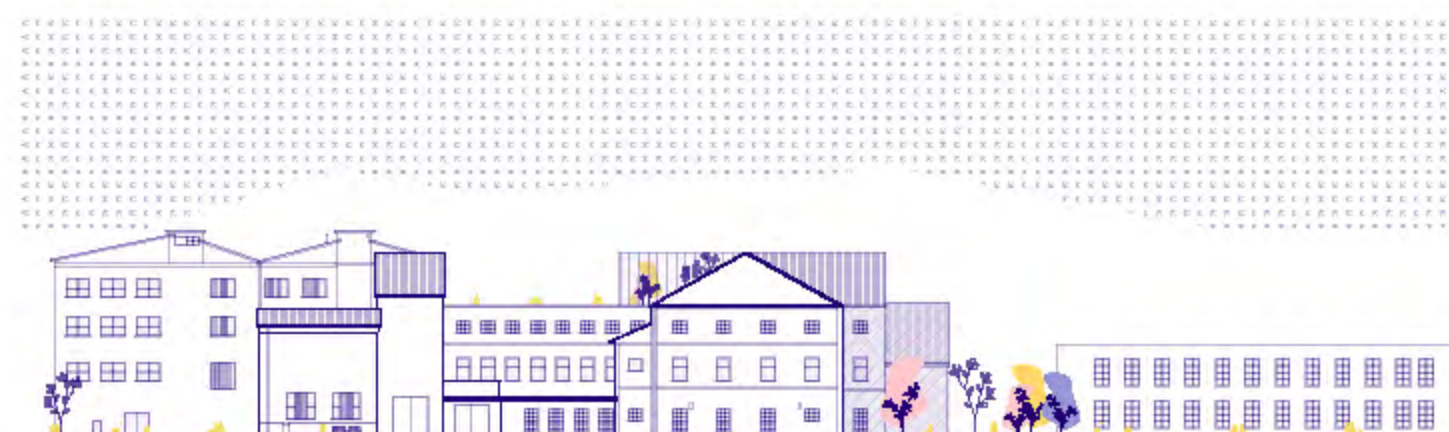
Prerez Section 2



Severna fasada North facade



Južna fasada South facade



Vzhodna fasada East facade



Zahodna fasada West facade

0 10 20

Aksonometrija po etažah Axonometry by floor

Rastlinjak Greenhouse
Zelena streha Green roof
Zelena terasa Green terrace
Laboratorij (CŠOD+) Laboratory

Podstrešje
Attic

Co-creating
Prostor za najemnike Space for tenants
Laboratorij (CŠOD+) Laboratory
Stičišče Hub
Rastlinjak Greenhouse

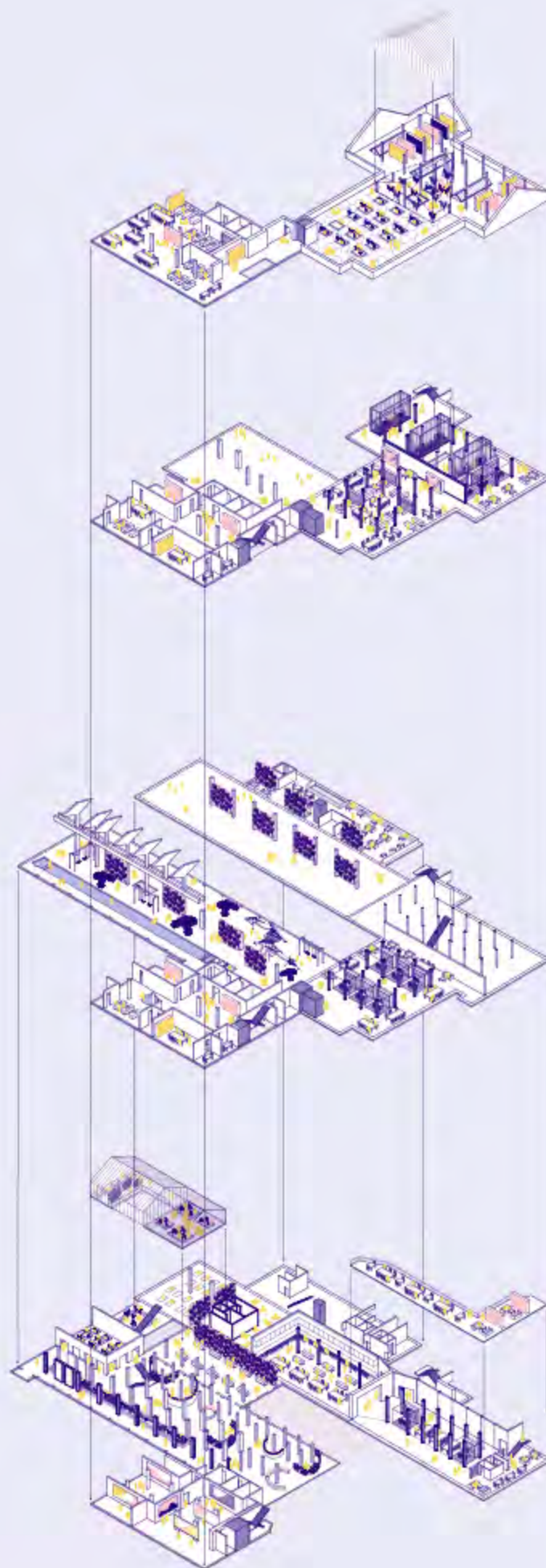
Drugo nadstropje
Second floor

Bar
Stičišče Hub
Zelena »zabavna« učilnica Green »fun« classroom
Laboratorij (CŠOD+) Laboratory
Rastlinjak Greenhouse
Zelena terasa Green terrace

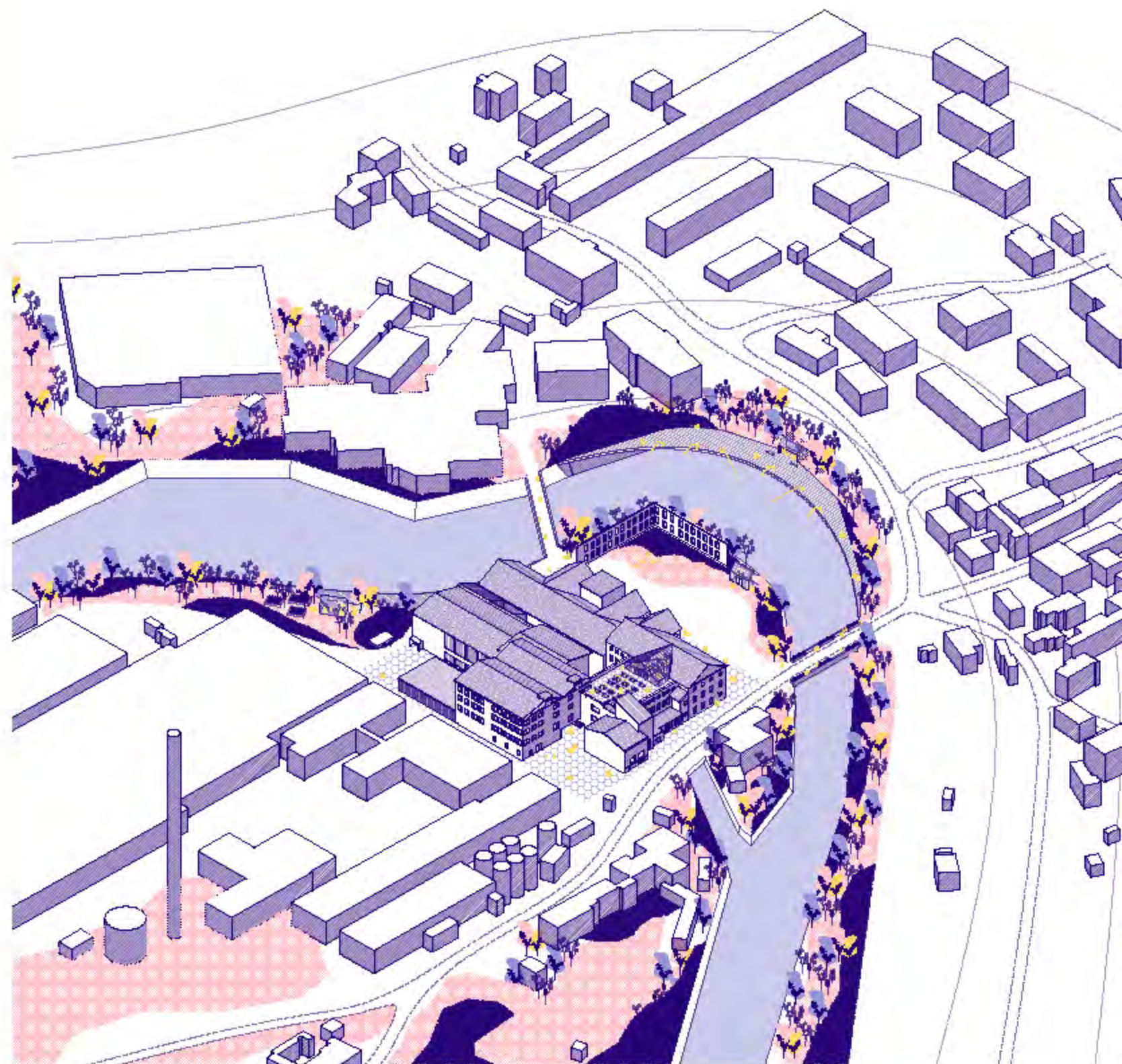
Prvo nadstropje
First floor

Atrij Atrium
Prostor za rekreacijo Space for recreation
Restavracija Restaurant
Prostor za najemnike Space for tenants
Rastlinjak Greenhouse
Zelena »zabavna« učilnica Green »fun« classroom
CŠOD prostor za dogodke Event space

Pritličje
Ground floor



Aksonometrija celote Axonometry of the whole





Pogled na severno fasado
View of the north facade



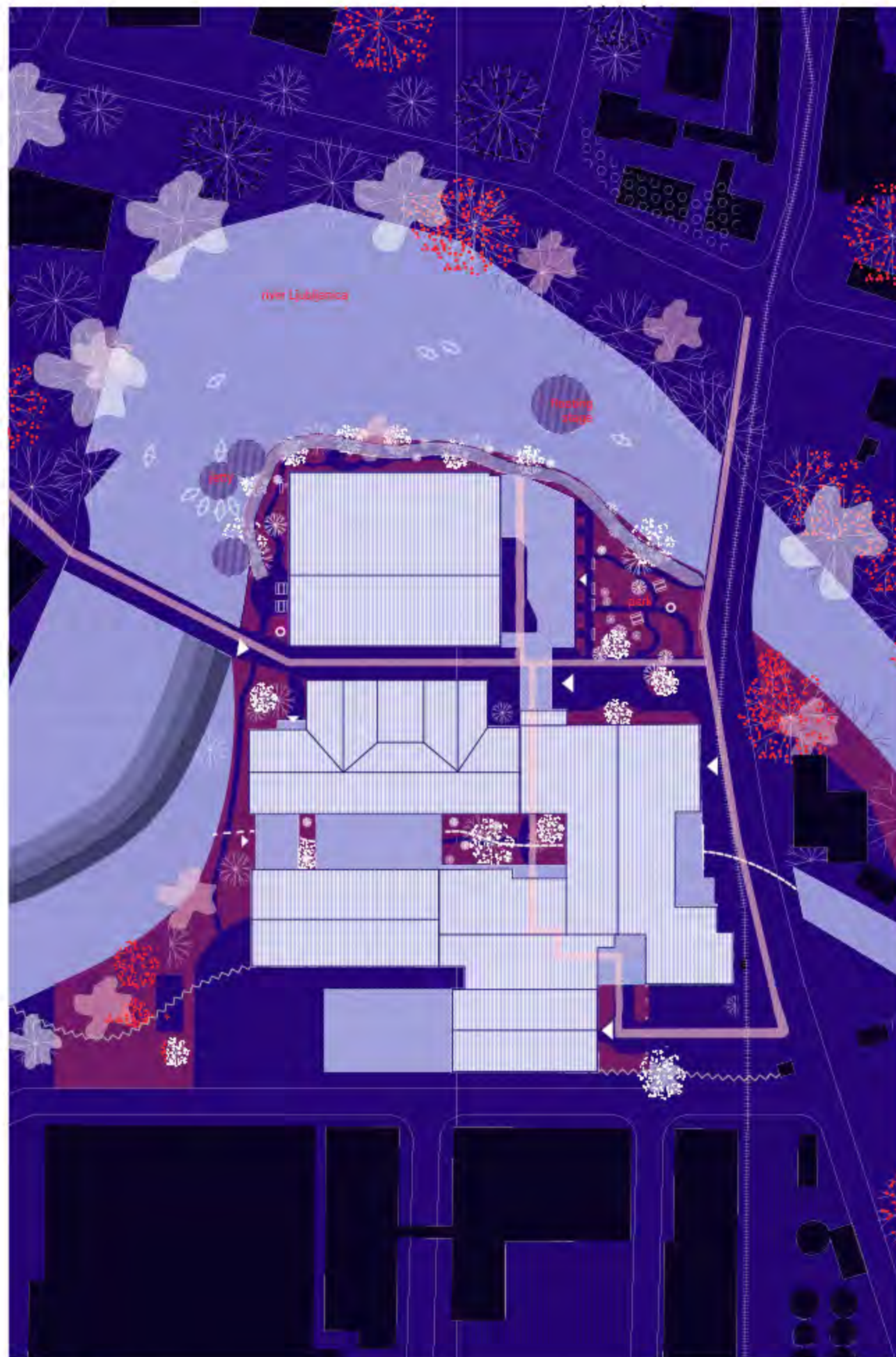
Zelena terasa in rastlinjak na strehi
Green terrace and greenhouse on the roof



Pogled na zahodno fasado
View of the west facade



Zelena »zabavna« učilnica
Green »fun« classroom



Valerie Wernerová

4 Soustvarjalni LABirint

Revitalizacija starega dela papirnice Vevče je usmerjena v oživitev njenih prostorov. V Vevčah bi lahko našli dom programi in prostori, kot sta izobraževalno in zabavno središče, prostori za nove oblike sodelovanja in kreativno industrijo, ki v Ljubljani težko dobijo ustrezne prostore.

Predlog preureditve je zasnovan tako, da je glavna javnih programov in javnega življenja v pritličju. Novi javni prostori so zunanja nadkrita tržnica, skupnostni prostori, športni prostori, restavracija, kavarna in še več.

V zgornjih nadstropjih so umeščene dejavnosti, ki potrebujejo mirno okolje. Vse stavbe so za boljšo orientacijo in dostop povezane z zelenimi hodniki.

Na območju je velika težava zagotoviti dovolj parkirnih površin, zato je projekt usmerjen v reševanje tega. Težave s parkiranjem rešuje s preoblikovanjem dela osrednje stavbe, ki v pritličju ohranja obstoječ program, v zgornjih nadstropjih pa predvidi novo parkirišče.

Co-creative LAByrrinth

The revitalization of the old part of the old Vevče paper factory is aimed at reviving the premises. Programs and spaces which have a hard time finding suitable spaces in Ljubljana, such as educational and fun centers, spaces for new types of collaboration and creative industry, could easily find a home in Vevče.

The redevelopment proposal is designed in a way that the majority of the public activities are focused on the ground floor. New public spaces include an outdoor covered market, community spaces, sports facilities, a restaurant and café among others.

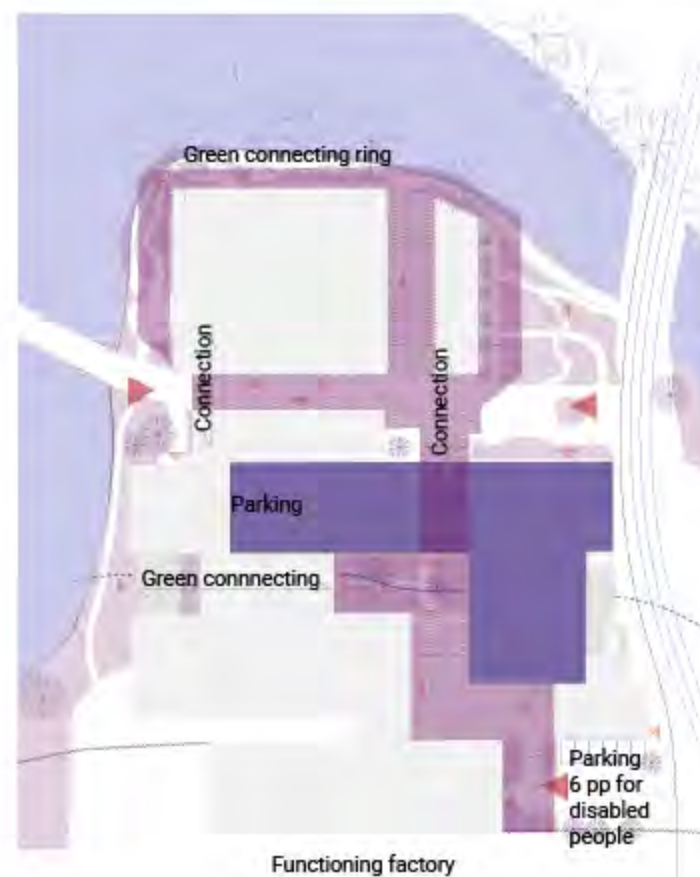
The upper floors house activities that require a more peaceful environment. All buildings are connected with green corridors for better orientation and access.

The biggest problem in the area is providing enough parking space, so the project is focused on solving it. It solves parking problems by redesigning part of the central building, which maintains the existing program on the ground floor, and a new parking lot is arranged across the upper floors.

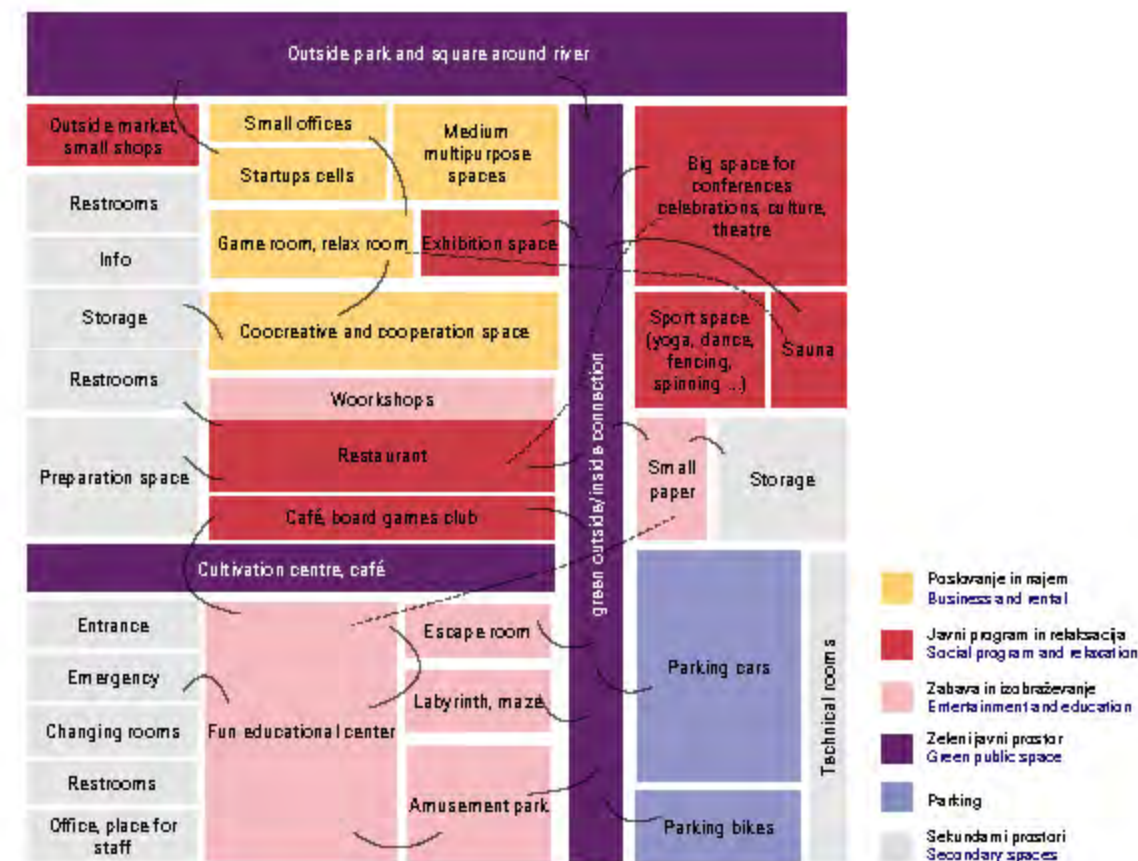
Situacija Situation

0 10 20

Zasnova poti na območju
Design of paths in the area



Splošna razdelitev programov
Basic division of program



Programska zasnova
Program design



POSLOVANJE IN NAJEM

- mali in srednji večnamenski prostori,
- male in srednje pisarne,
- prostor za ustvarjanje in sodelovanje,
- veliki prostori za konference, praznovanja, kulturo,
- arhivi in shrambe,
- odprti ateljeji,
- razstavni prostori,
- male in specializirane trgovine.

PROSTOR ZA SPROSTITEV

- notranji zeleni park,
- zunanji park okrog reke,
- restavracija, bar,
- klub družabnih iger,
- prostor za šport (joga, ples, sabljanje ...),
- sauna,
- zunanji prostor skupnosti.

ZABAVA IN IZOBRAŽEVANJE

- zabavnoizobraževalno središče,
- muzej papirja,
- prostor za delo z otroki,
- laserske igre in pobeg,
- labirint,
- zabavni park,
- prostori za dogodke.

PREVOZ

- parkirišče,
- postajališče za avtobuse in kolesa.



BUSINESS AND RENTAL

- small and medium-sized multipurpose rooms
- small and medium offices
- space for creation and collaboration
- large spaces for conferences, celebrations, cultural activities
- archives and repositories
- open studios
- exhibition spaces
- small and specialized shops

RELAXATION SPACE

- indoor green park
- outdoor park around the river
- restaurant, bar
- board games club
- space for sports (yoga, dancing, fencing ...)
- sauna
- external community space

ENTERTAINMENT AND EDUCATION

- entertainment and education center
- paper museum
- space for working with children
- Laser games and escape room
- maze
- amusement park
- event spaces

TRANSPORT

- parking
- bus and bicycle stop



Nova zahodna fasada in povezovalni most
New west facade and connecting bridge



Prostor za sprostitev z rastlinjakom
A place for relaxation with a greenhouse



Vhodna avla izobraževalnega središča
Entrance hall of the education centre



Sejna soba/konferenčna dvorana, gledališče
Meeting/conference room, theatre



Tloris pritličja Ground floor

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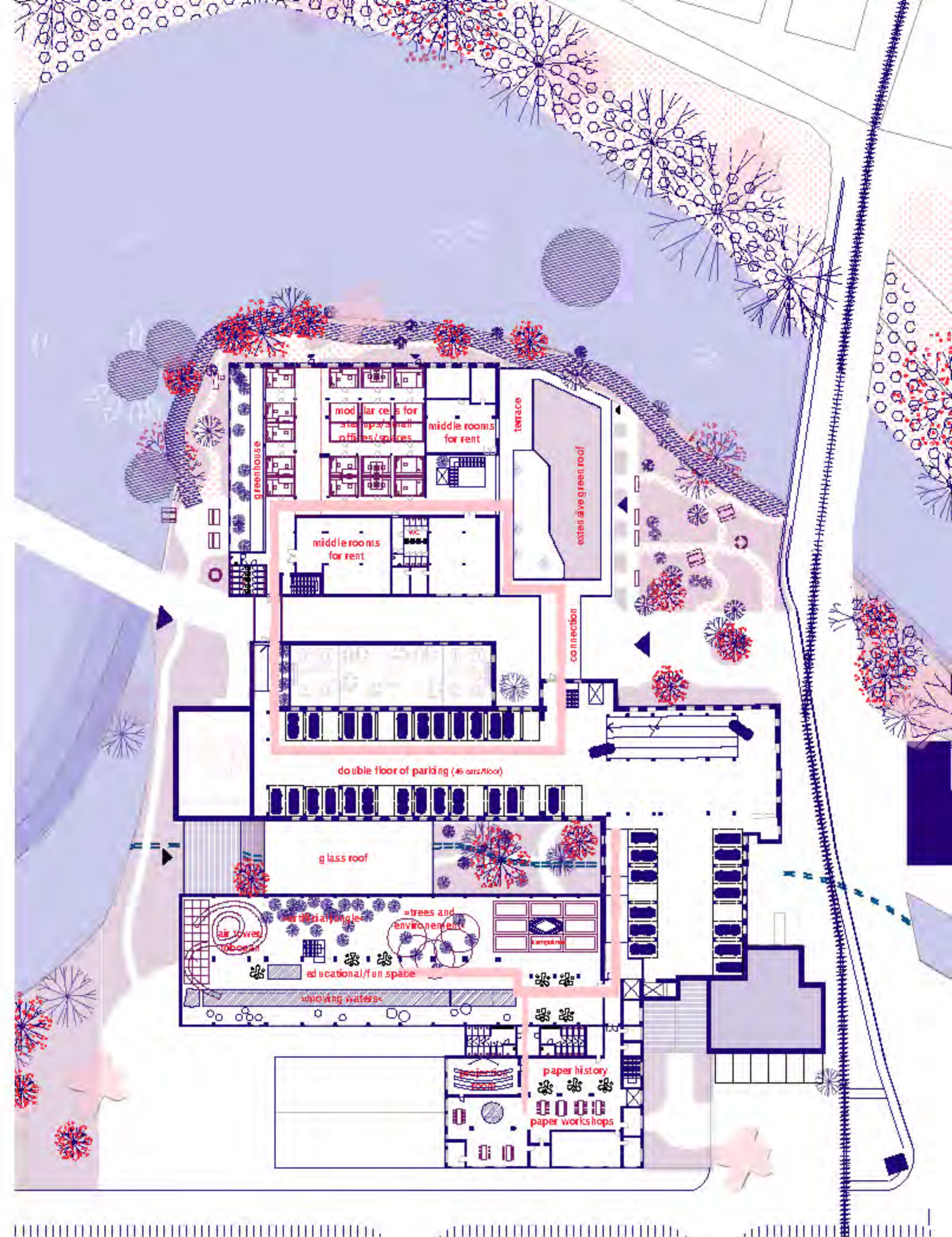
Dva različna pristopa umeščanja pisarniških modulov
Two different approaches to office module placement



Terasa nad tržnico
Terrace above the market



Nova severna fasada, terasa in odprta tržnica
New north facade, terrace and open market



Tloris prvega nadstropja First floor

0 5 10



Vzhodna fasada, terasa in odkrita tržnica
East facade, terrace and open market



Fasada z znakom Zdrženeh papirnic Vevče
Facade with the sign of the
Zdržene papirnice Vevče



Svetlobna galerija
Light gallery

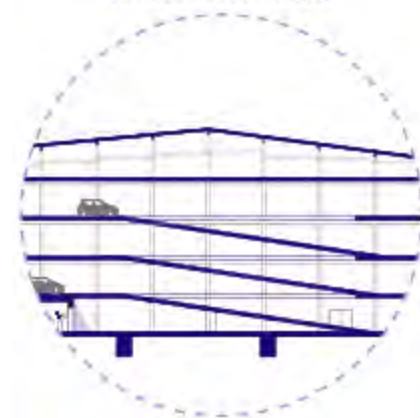


Tloris drugega nadstropja Second floor

0 6 10



Prenovljena zahodna fasada
Renovated west facade



Parkirišče v starem poslopiju za Holandce
Parking in the old Holandci building





Izobraževalno središče
Educational center



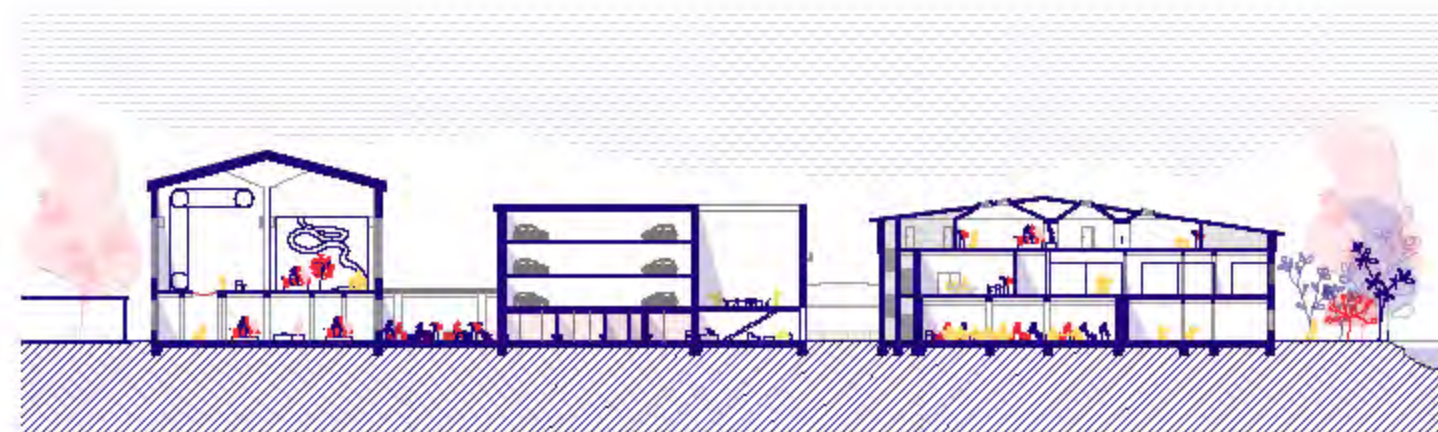
Prostor za start up podjetja in kreativni
soustvarjalni prostori
Space for start-up companies and
co-creative spaces



Zabavno izobraževalno središče
Fun education center



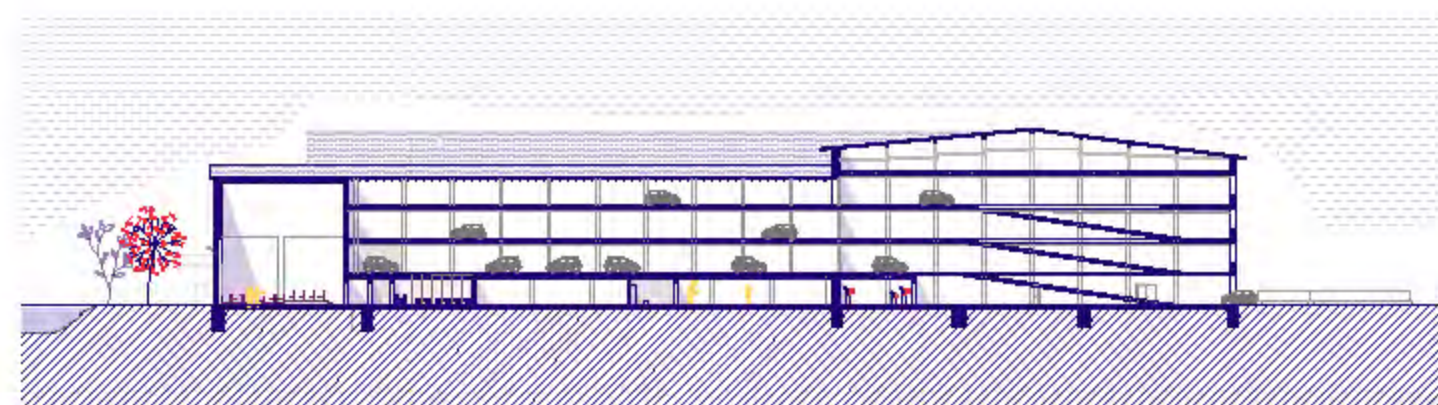
Prerez Section a-a



Prerez Section b-b



Prerez Section c-c



Prerez Section d-d

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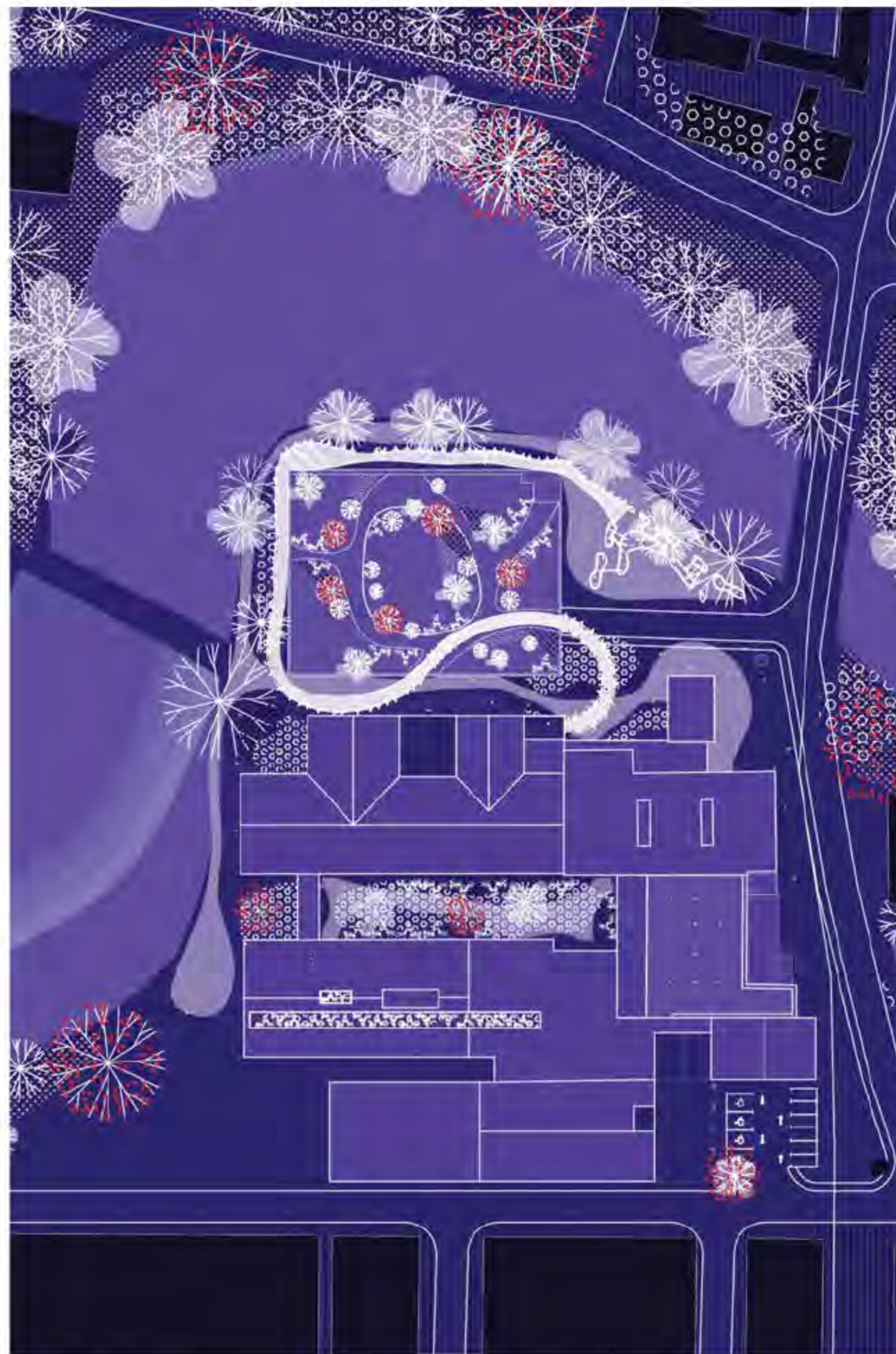
Pogled v sejno sobo/konferenčno dvorano/bar
View of the meeting/conference room/bar



Pogled na ozelenjeni glavni vhod in odprto tržnico
View of the main green entrance and the open market



Pogled na sekundarni vhod in park ob reki
View of the secondary entrance and the park by the river



Pauline Labat

5 Soustvarjalna reKreacija

Projekt, ki sem ga pripravila, prinaša novo življenje, hkrati pa ohranja avtentičnost kompleksa.

Novo središče skupnosti ponuja raznolike možnosti, namenjene predvsem boljšemu počutju in bolj zdravemu življenju ljudi. Medicinsko središče, središče dobrega počutja s prostorom za bivanje in sprostitve, športne dvorane, učilnice, umetniške delavnice, restavracija, bar in kavarna so umeščeni v obstoječe prostore na lokaciji. Dodani so tudi večji javni prostori, kot so dvorane za prireditve, skupne vadbe in druženje ljudi. Zadnjemu je namenjena tudi ureditev površin na preoblikovani strehi, kjer so knjižnica, vrtovi in zelene površine. Sredi nekdanjih proizvodnih hal se začne odpirati nov javni prostor za lokalno prebivalstvo in obiskovalce soseske.

Nova vijugasta pot obkroža stavbo na severni strani območja in omogoča povezave pešcev s prvim in drugim nadstropjem ter s strešnimi vrtovi. Pot se razširi in povezuje tudi strešni vrt s preostankom kompleksa ter tako zagotavlja neposreden dostop do restavracije in razstavnih prostorov.

Celotno območje je revitalizirano, dodani so novi zeleni prostori tako zunaj kot znotraj. Zasnovani so z idejo, da bi uporabnikom prinesli čim več svetlobe in udobja, hkrati pa je ohranjen tudi avtentični značaj nekoč industrijskih prostorov. Cilj predlagane rešitve je povezati tako nove uporabnike na območju kot prebivalce kraja ter z novo prilagojeno rabo območja omogočiti kakovostnejše življenje kraja.

Co-creative reCreation

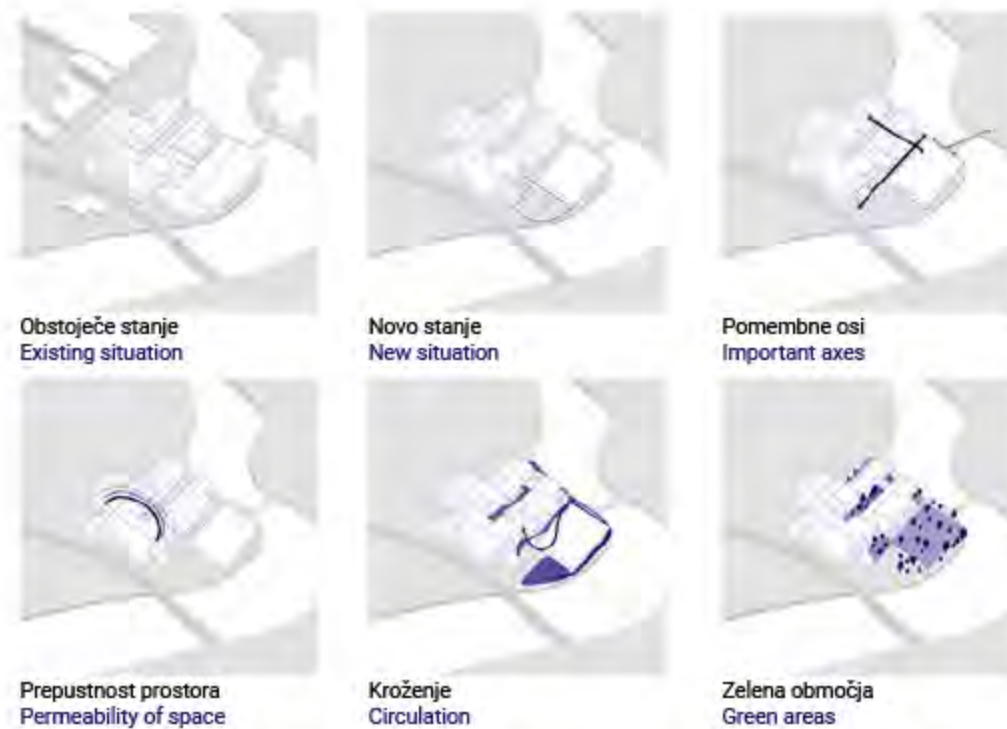
The project I have prepared is a renovation and revitalization that allows space for a new life while maintaining the authenticity of the complex.

The new community center offers a variety of options designed primarily to make people feel better and healthier. A medical center, a wellness center with relaxation area, sports halls, classrooms, art workshops, a restaurant, a bar and a café are located in the existing premises on site. Larger public spaces have also been added, such as halls for events, joint rehearsals and socializing. The public spaces are also arranged on the transformed roof with a library, gardens and green areas. In the middle of the former production halls, a new public space thus starts to open up for locals and visitors to the neighbourhood.

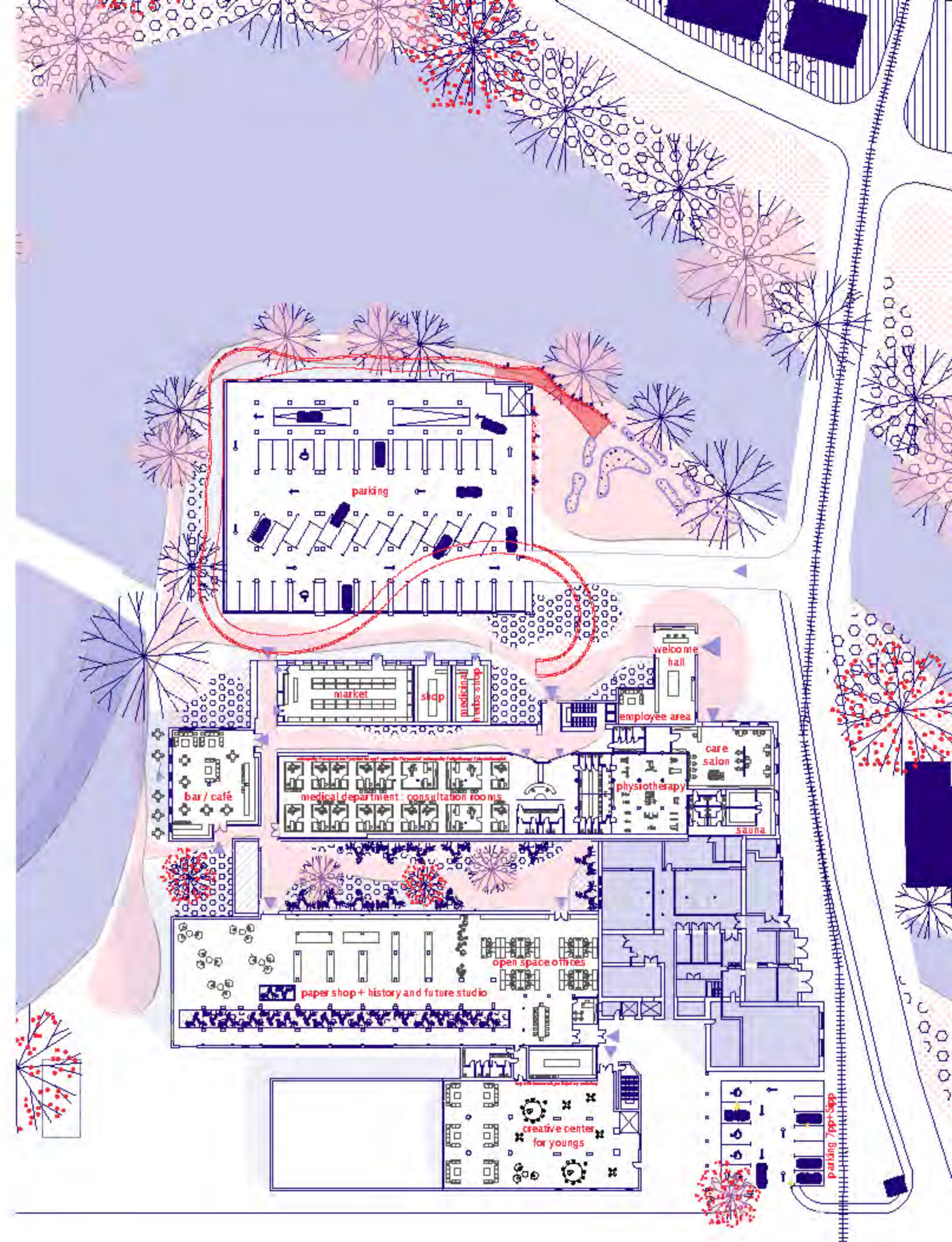
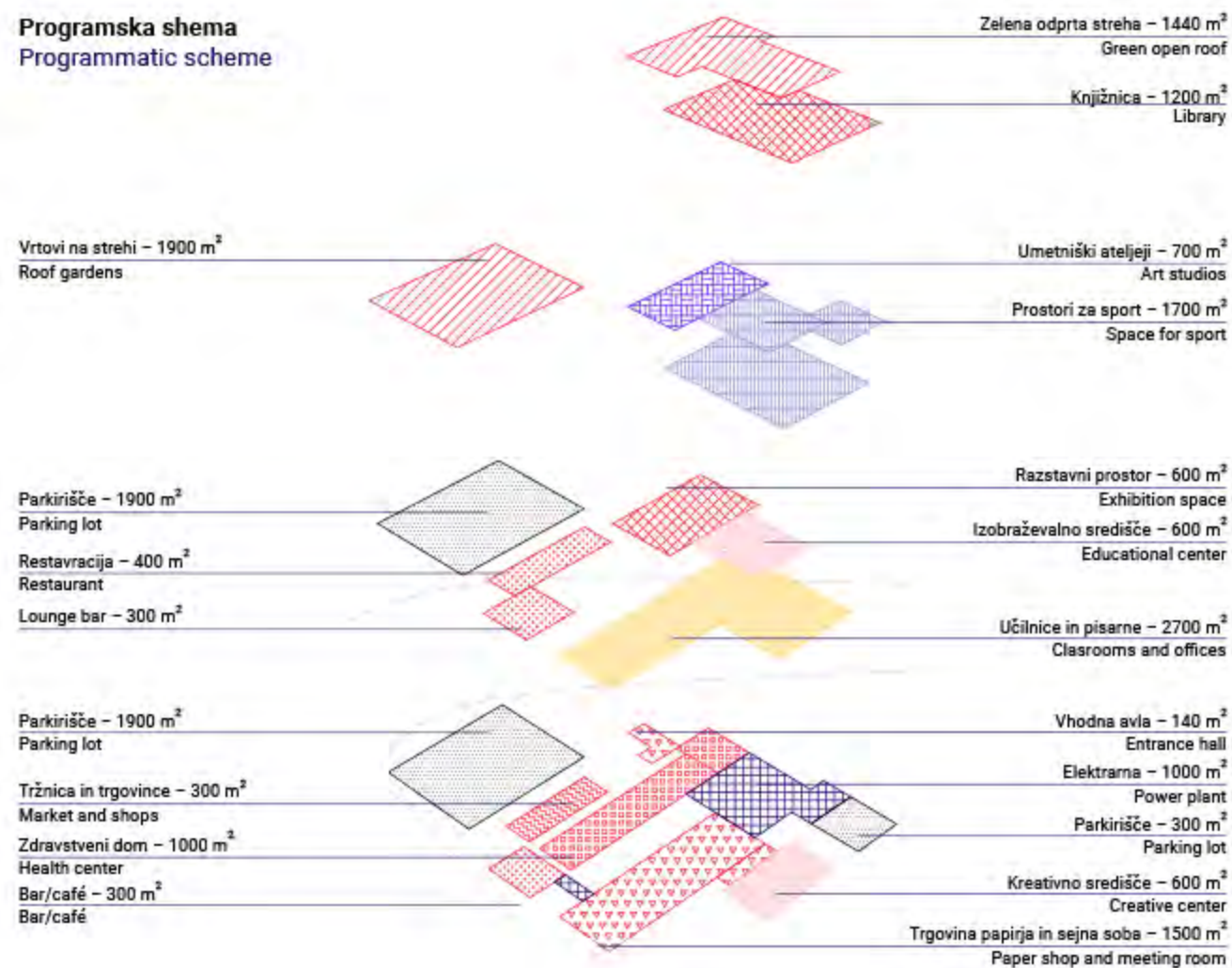
A new winding path surrounds the building on the north side of the area and provides pedestrian connections to the first and second floors and to the roof gardens. The path widens further and also connects the roof garden with the rest of the complex, thus providing direct access to the restaurant and exhibition spaces.

The whole area has been revitalized; new green spaces have been added both on the outside and the inside. They are designed with the idea of bringing users as much light and comfort as possible, while also preserving the authentic character of the former industrial premises. The aim of the proposed solution is to connect both new users in the area and the inhabitants of the place, and with the help of new adaptations enable a better quality of local life.

Koncept Concept



Programska shema Programmatic scheme

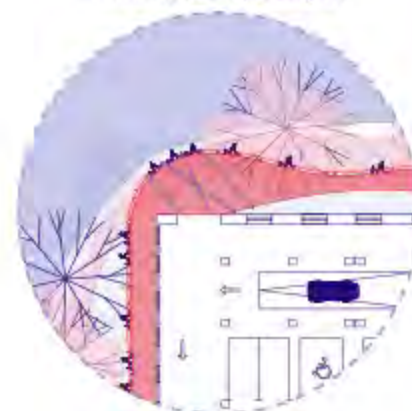


Tloris pritličja Ground floor

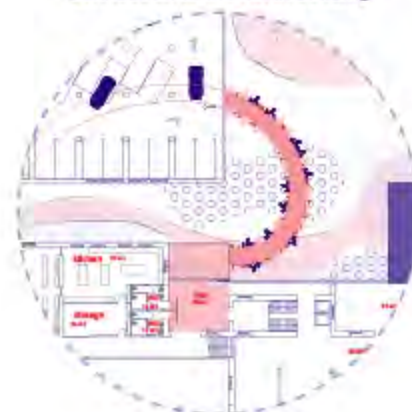
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Vhod na parkirišče
Entrance to the parking lot



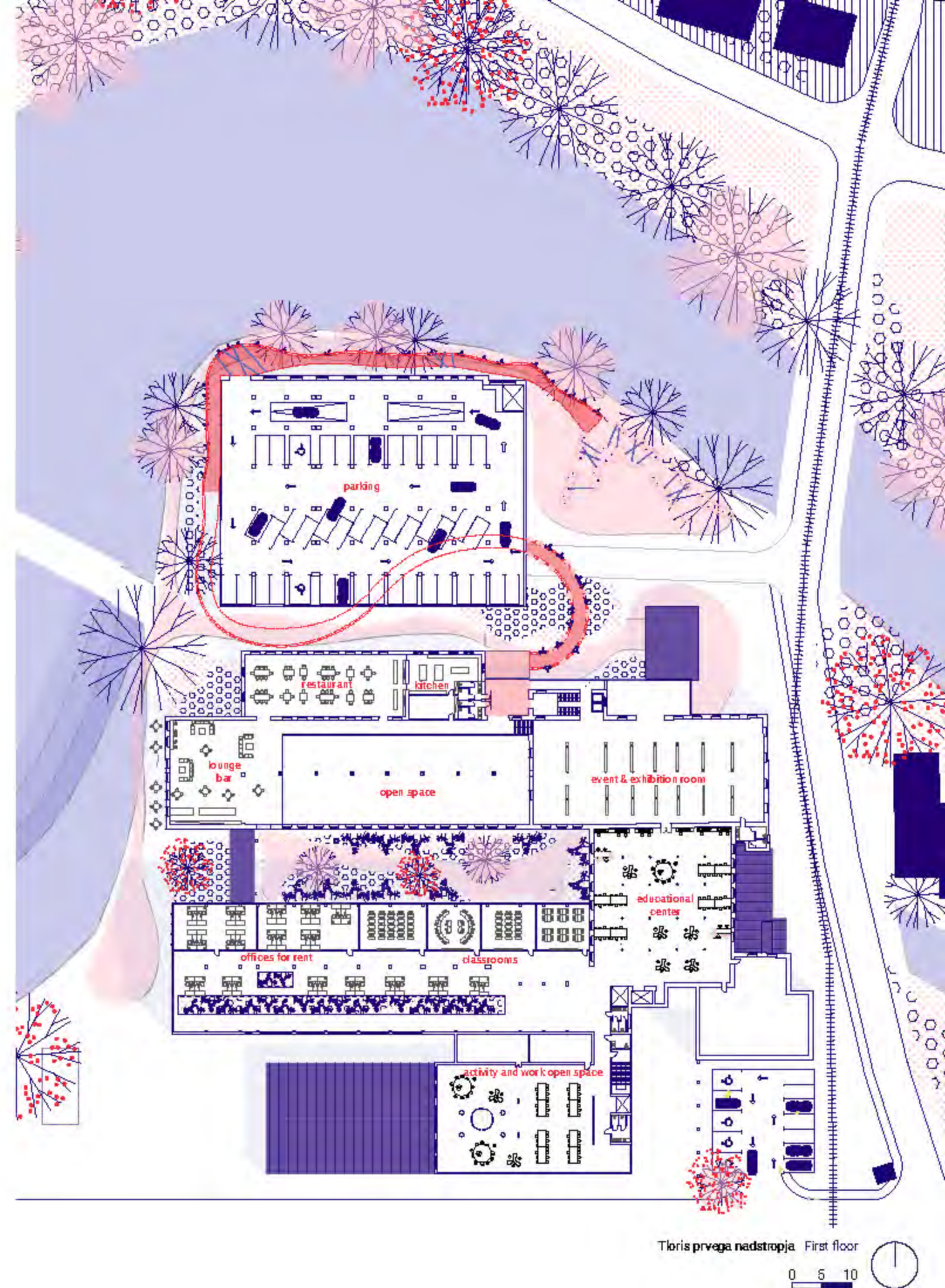
Povezava s severno stavbo
Connection to the north building



Sprehajalna pot
Walking path

Zavita pot v prvem nadstropju omogoča dostop do parkirišča. Obiskovalce vodi še naprej do južne stavbe in tako poveže severno območje z nivojem restavracije in razstavnega prostora.

A winding path on the first floor provides access to the car park. It continues to lead visitors to the southern building, thus connecting the northern area with the level of the restaurant and exhibition space.



Tloris prvega nadstropja First floor

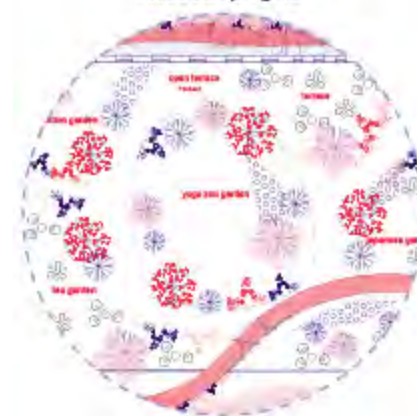
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Vegetacija v vrtu
Vegetation in the garden



Lesena pergola
Wooden pergola



Vrtovi na strehi
Roof gardens

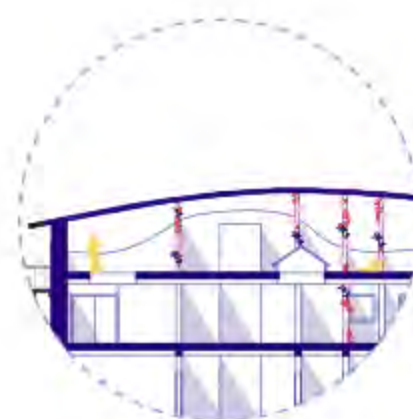
Drugo nadstropje severnega objekta postane odprti vrt, delno osenčen z visoko vegetacijo in nameščenimi senčili.

The second floor of the northern building becomes an open garden, partially shaded by tall vegetation and installation of brise soleils.

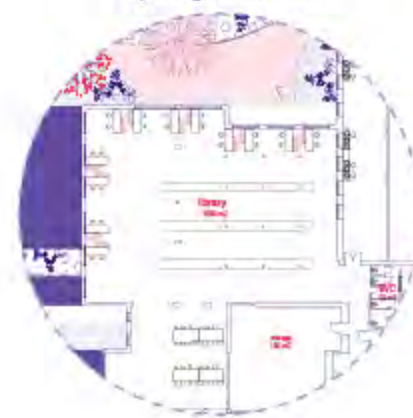


Tloris drugega nadstropja Second floor

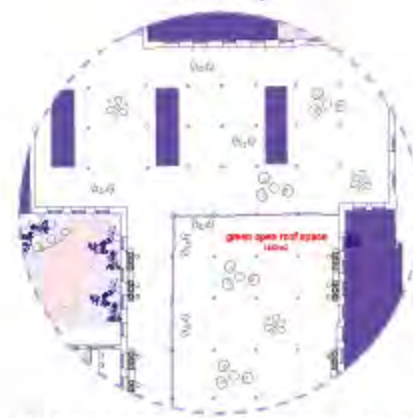
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Odprtine na strehi
Openings in the roof



Knjižnica
The library



Ozelenjena streha postane zanimiv prostor
druženja in sprostitve v samem
središču Vevč.
The green roof becomes an interesting
place for socializing and relaxation in the
very centre of Vevč.

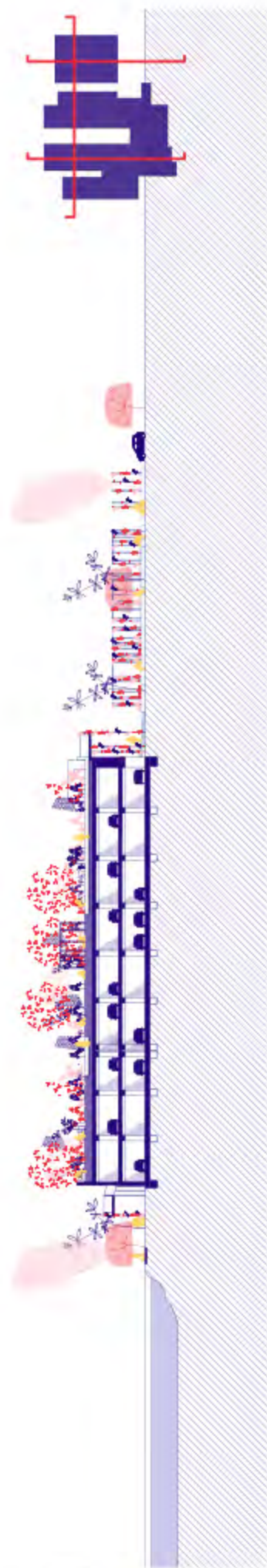
V tretjem nadstropju je knjižnica z veliko prostora za inovativno učenje. Povezana je z zelenim odprtim prostorom na strehi. Del etaže je zunanji in odprt, dokler je preostali del nadkrit s streho.

On the third floor there is a library with plenty of space for innovative learning. It is connected to the green open space on the roof. Part of the floor is open, while the rest is covered with the roof.



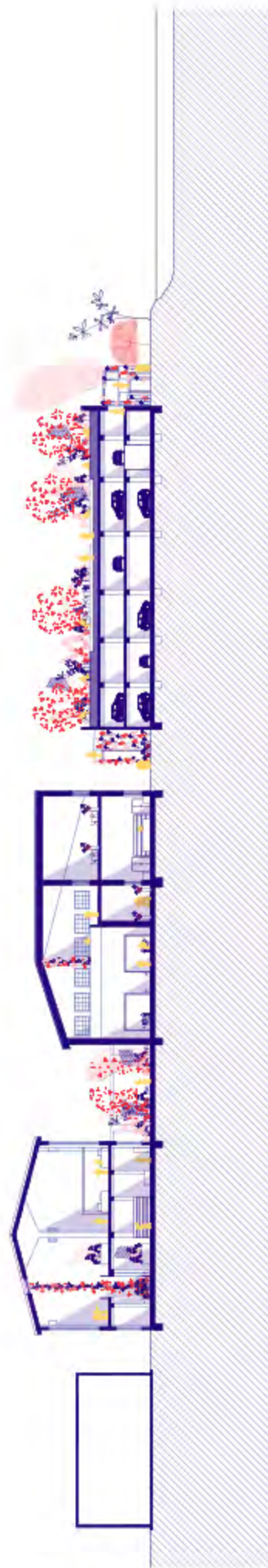
Tloris podstrešja Attic

0 6 10

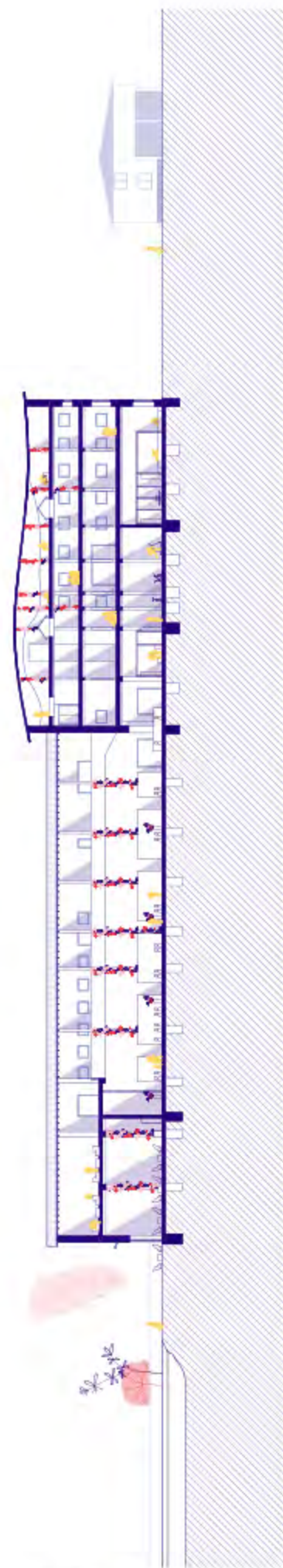


Prerez Section 1

0 10 20



Prerez Section 2



Prerez Section 3



Vzhodna fasada East facade



Zahodna fasada West facade



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Pogled proti zahodnemu delu območja
View towards the western area of the project site

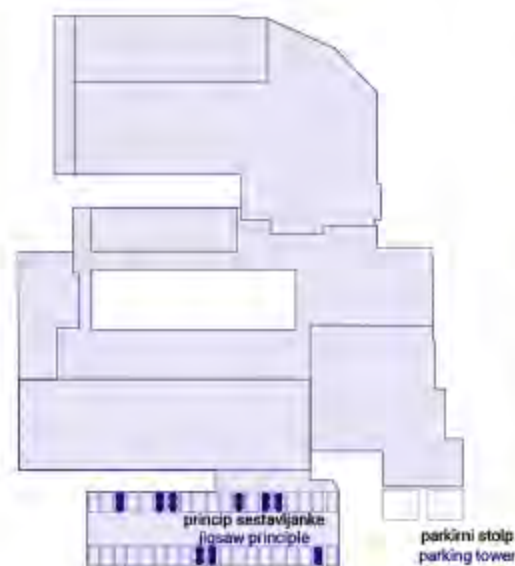


Pogled v notranjost prostorov, ki so namenjeni različnim oblikam dela.
View into the interior spaces designed for various different forms of work.



Urejanje parkiranja za posamezne projektne predloge

Parking solutions for project proposals

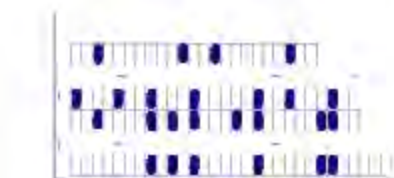


Projekt: Minimalni posegi
Število parkirnih mest: 102 (princip sestavljanke) + 60 (parkirni stolp)
Število etaž: 1
Površina: 1250 m²
Površina na eno parkirno mesto: 8 m²

Project: Minimal interventions
Number of parking spaces: 102 (jigsaw principle) + 60 (parking tower)
Number of floors: 1
Area: 1250 m²
Area per parking space: 8 m²

Parkiranje se izvede v pritličju. Celotno pametno parkiranje se izvede na jugu objekta. Parkiranje po principu sestavljanke se nahaja znotraj skrajno južnega dela papirnice, potrebna je porušitev sten in ene medetažne plošče. Dva parkirna stolpa premoreta 60 parkirnih mest, njihova višina znaša 20 m.

Parking is provided on the ground floor. All smart parking is located in the south of the building. The jigsaw parking is located inside the southernmost part of the paper mill, requiring the demolition of walls and one mezzanine slab. The two parking towers have a capacity of 60 parking spaces and a height of 20 m.



Projekt: Soustvarjalne zelene Vevče
Število parkirnih mest: 106
Število etaž: 1
Površina: 1325 m²
Površina na eno parkirno mesto: 12 m²

Project: Co-creative green Vevče
Number of parking spaces: 106
Number of floors: 1
Area: 1325 m²
Area per parking space: 12 m²

Izvede se klasično parkiranje na mestu severnega dela objekta. Predvidena je porušitev celotnega objekta. Rešitev zavzema 1325 m² površine in zagotavlja 106 parkirnih mest. Rešitev se izvede na eni etaži.

Conventional parking is provided on the site of the northern part of the building. The entire building is to be demolished. The solution covers an area of 1325 m² and provides 106 parking spaces. The solution is to be implemented on one floor.

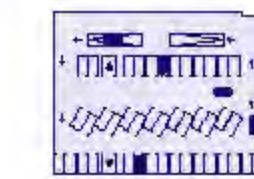


Projekt: Papirni Kampus
Število parkirnih mest: 76
Število etaž: 2
Površina: 1523 m²
Površina na eno parkirno mesto: 20 m²

Project: Paper Campus
Number of parking spaces: 76
Number of floors: 2
Area: 1523 m²
Area per parking space: 20 m²

Rešitev je izpeljana na dveh etažah. Predvideva delno porušitev severnega dela papirnice. Etaže povezuje vozna klančina. Poleg površin za parkiranje v notranjosti se dodatna parkirna mesta zagotovijo na južnem delu lokacije, na prostem. Rešitev zajema 75 parkirnih mest na površini 1523 m².

The solution is articulated on two floors. It foresees the partial demolition of the northern part of the paper mill. The floors are connected by a ramp. In addition to the parking areas inside, additional parking spaces are to be provided in the southern part of the site, outdoors. The solution comprises 75 parking spaces in an area of 1523 m².

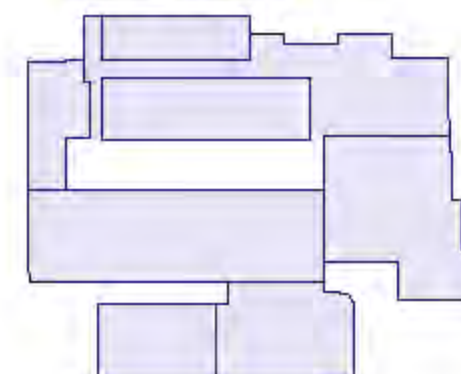


Projekt: Soustvarjalni LABirint
Število parkirnih mest: 88
Število etaž: 2
Površina: 3800 m²
Površina na eno parkirno mesto: 39 m²

Project: co-creative LABirint
Number of parking spaces: 88
Number of floors: 2
Surface area: 3800 m²
Area per parking space: 39 m²

Rešitev se izvede v dveh etažah severnega dela papirnice. Predvidena je porušitev severnega objekta. Med etažami se prehaja prek povozne klančine. Predvidenih je 88 parkirnih mest na površini 3800 m².

The solution is to be implemented on two floors of the northern part of the paper mill. The northern building is to be demolished. The passage between the floors is via a ramp. 88 parking spaces are provided in an area of 3800 m².

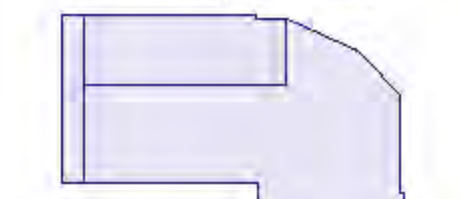


Projekt: Soustvarjalna reKreacija
Število parkirnih mest: 150
Število etaž: 3
Površina: 2925 m²
Površina na eno parkirno mesto: 19 m²

Project: Co-creative reCreation
Number of parking spaces: 150
Number of floors: 3
Surface area: 2925 m²
Area per parking space: 19 m²

Rešitev se izvede v treh etažah osrednjega dela papirnice. Med etažami se prehaja prek povozne klančine. Predvidenih je parkirnih 150 mest na površini 2925 m².

The solution is to be implemented on three floors of the central part of the paper mill. The passage between the floors is via a ramp. 150 parking spaces are provided in an area of 2925 m².

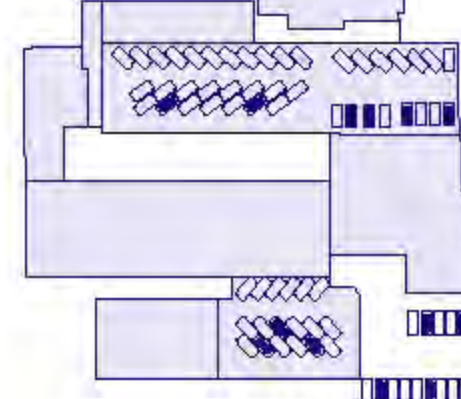


Projekt: Soustvarjalni LABirint II
Število parkirnih mest: 84
Število etaž: 1
Površina: 2914 m²
Površina na eno parkirno mesto: 34 m²

Project: Co-creative LABirint II
Number of parking spaces: 84
Number of floors: 1
Area: 2914 m²
Area per parking space: 34 m²

Rešitev se izvede v spodnji etaži osrednjega objekta, na zunanji površini in v objektu na jugu. Predvidenih je 84 parkirnih mest na površini 2914 m².

The solution is to be implemented on the lower floor of the central building, on the external surface and in the building to the south. 84 parking spaces are foreseen in an area of 2914 m².



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