THE POLJANE COMMONS

a strategy of collective
voids and public plinths in Ljubljana

Jonathan Teuns

The theme of the commons reminds us of the possibilities public space represents. I want to use FORM as a medium to provoke a common.

COMMON
1. Belonging to or involving the whole of a community or the public at large:
2. ordinary; not unusual or special

(oxford dictionary)

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Master of Engineering: Architecture

everyday life at the border of the city centre of Ljubljana:
a strip of houses, a tower and a roadhouse restaurant

A harsh backside: the Cukrarna, once the biggest
sugar factory of the Austrian-Hungarian monarchy

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ABSTRACT

'The Poljane Commons' highlights the necessity of a generous public space system, embedded within the urban densification process, in order to develop a lively centre in Poljane. This neglected neighbourhood along the border of the city centre of Ljubljana operates as a backside to the city, as it used to be a historic dumping ground for factories and military barracks. The result is the fragmented appearance of the urban fabric today in danger of fragmenting even further.
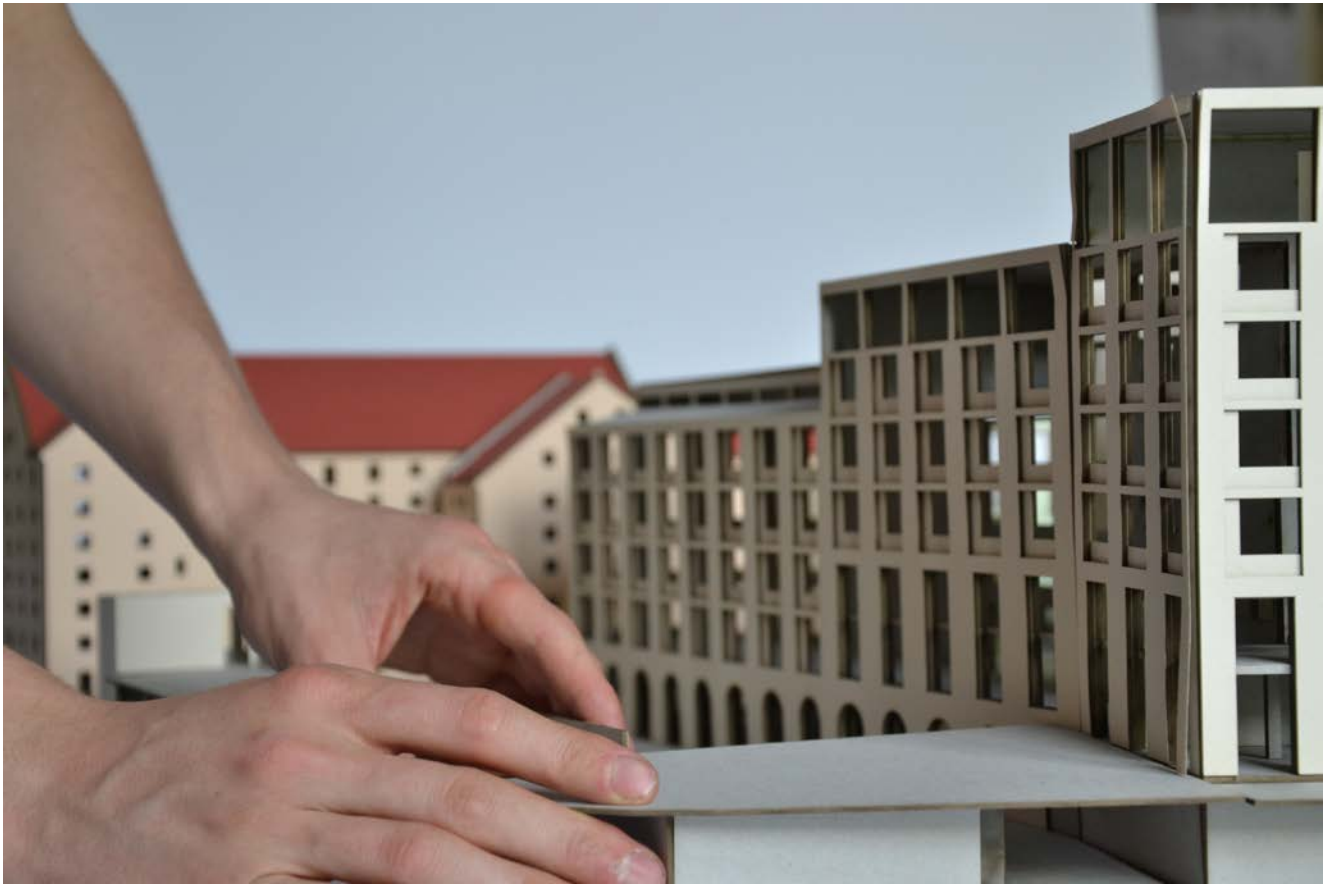
The project follows a vocabulary distilled from Jože Plečnik's work in Ljubljana. By analysing some of his key projects, an attitude is taken for an architecture rooted in the local building tradition, formal language and especially strengthening relations in the city fabric.

The urban project sets forth a strategy of reorientation and confrontation. Central to the masterplan is a new common heart on the fault line between east and west Poljane, in order to develop them as a unity. A concentrated and controlled densification rather than a spread out fabric is intrinsically woven into the existing composition of the main street (Poljanska Cesta), the green river beds of the Ljubljanica and the porous public backyards.

Operating as a counter project to the campus development model, combining the programs for city administration and art facilities can generate an intertwined relationship of the institutional and the cultural. This relationship is translated into a refined city fabric with public space as a common ground.

CONTENTS

PROLOGUE

This graduation project consists of two books. The first book 'Forms of Power, the unfolding of a capital: Plečnik's Ljubljana' is a collective work that focusses on the analysis of three important projects from the work of Jože Plečnik. This second book is an individual sequel and consists of the design of 'the Poljane Commons' (Ljubljana), as a reflection on the architecture of Plečnik.
In the first book, a profound reading is made of the market halls, the national and university library and the parliament designed by Plečnik. These are all projects with great symbolic value for the city of Ljubljana because of their function and the time in which they were designed . Besides this function, the buildings have an important formal value for the city. They are 'forms of power', strong spatial figures that shape the fabric of the city centre.

In this sequel, there is sought for a contemporary interpretation of these forms. The themes that the projects from Plečnik address (such as object + context, insertion, intern extern, narrative, proportion) take on new figures in the contemporary context.

In the first chapter the position of the neighbourhood of Poljane within the phenomenon of border of the city centre of Ljubljana is explored together with its capacity of becoming a stronger centre. Secondly an analysis of the fragmentation and continuities of Poljane throughout pictures and maps digs deeper in contextual factors of the neighbourhood.
This leads to a multi layerd strategy on a common public space in the third chapter. Through extensive model research, it strives for a city fabric with strong relations of program and spaces. In the fourth chapter the relation of the public space with the buildings are elaborated. The plinths of the buildings form an extension and charging element of the public voids. A last chapter makes a short reflection to the study on Plečnik.

THE BORDER OF THE CITY CENTRE

How is the border of the city centre complementing the centre? The places
where the centre shifts into periphery have some advantages: while there is
a lot open space, the areas have a certain urbanity that makes it possible to
integrate large new programs into the city (an extension of the city centre). On
the other hand their peripheral position creates good living conditions which
can be intensified. This chapter explores the position of the neighbourhood of
Poljane within this phenomenon and how it relates to the city centre and the
periphery.

AN EXTENSION OF THE CITY CENTRE

The city centre of Ljubljana itself gained a lot of layers of meaning throughout time. If we look at it today as a whole certain identifiable entities could be separated although in reality their no strict borders to these.

The historical city for instance is a clear example of such. It's based on the medieval tissue near the river crawling organically around the castle hill. Today's appearance is dominated by numerous Plečnik interventions of the first half of 20th century. Recent large scale renovation of the public space in 2012 turned this in the touristic heart of the city. A second big urban entity is what we may call 'the modern city'. It could be situated along Ljubljana's main road, descended from the Roman settlement Emona, the Slovenska Cesta. Post-war development redefined big parts of this area. Newly widened streets surrounded by office buildings and institutions by architect E. Ravnikar and contemporaries shape this area. Recent pedestrianization of the Slovenska Cesta is promising for redevelopment and recharging in the near future.

Extending the city centre has the potential to add and develop new entities along the existing ones. The neighbourhood of Poljane for instance is located directly near the city centre around the last link of the inner ring road which was completed in 2012. This resulted in Poljane becoming part of the centre as a 'space of mobility' but until today not yet as a 'place'. Nevertheless Poljane has the ability of becoming one, thanks to the possibility for new densification and new programs. The plans of the municipality relocate the administrative centre plus an academic centre for art, music and theatre to this area.

Becoming a place can be strengthened by the development of Poljane according to its own identity supported by the residents rather than creating a reflection of the centre. More diversity has the potential to create a positive tension in the city which could lead to a more dynamic and attracting capital.

fig 4: 1. Historic city, castle hill, J. Plečnik

fig 5: 2. Modern city, Slovenska cesta, E. Ravnikar & Contemporaries
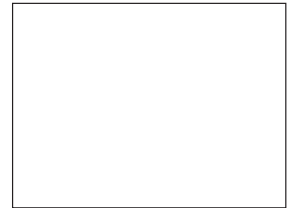
3. Poljane: a potentially strong identifiable entity on the scale of the city.

1.

2.

3.

400

A PERIPHERAL POSITION

"A peripheral centre":

> *'granular structure of residential areas around grouped facilities like: university campuses, city and sport parks, grouped public facilities, old village centres: Trnovo & Šiška, facilities of socialist housing blocks'*

These gravitational points or what could be called 'local centres' are important identifying mechanisms for the surrounding neighbourhoods related to the local living conditions. They form themselves a network of distinct places around the city centre.

Poljane in particular has some facilities (administration, education, small park), places where there is some activity in the public space. These could work like seeds for a stronger node in the dispersed network outside the inner ring.

"Anti-centres":

> *'autonomous functions which are fenced off from surrounding neighbourhoods like: industry, waste reduction, hospitals, military barracks'*

In opposition to the peripheral centres one could also find vacuum areas in the network city. These programs typically don't fit in the centre and were built mostly along the railway infrastructure and at the borders of the former city. Today the city has grown around them and they became islands in a lively tissue. These no go zones aren't necessarily bad things, some things just work better autonomously, have economic importance and create jobs. However they contain a certain paradox because they have the potential to turn a negative image inside out. Their neglected state could trigger new development that strengthens local centres.

Poljane has a lot of buildings of an industrial past, these have a huge potential to carry a densification process by their reconversion and cause revitalisation of the whole area. Together with the seeds for a peripheral centre they could create a public heart with an urban high density program still surrounded by open space.

FRAGMENTATION AND CONTINUITY

Internally Poljane is recognized by strong differences between east and west because of its specific history. This led to today's unbalance between a peaceful residential west and the somewhat more rougher backside east. What are the qualities of this, what at first sight looks like a divided neighbourhood and what continuities could be unravelled? Recently big steps, sometimes brutal, have been made and so more than ever carefulness is required of how to empower these qualities in future developments.
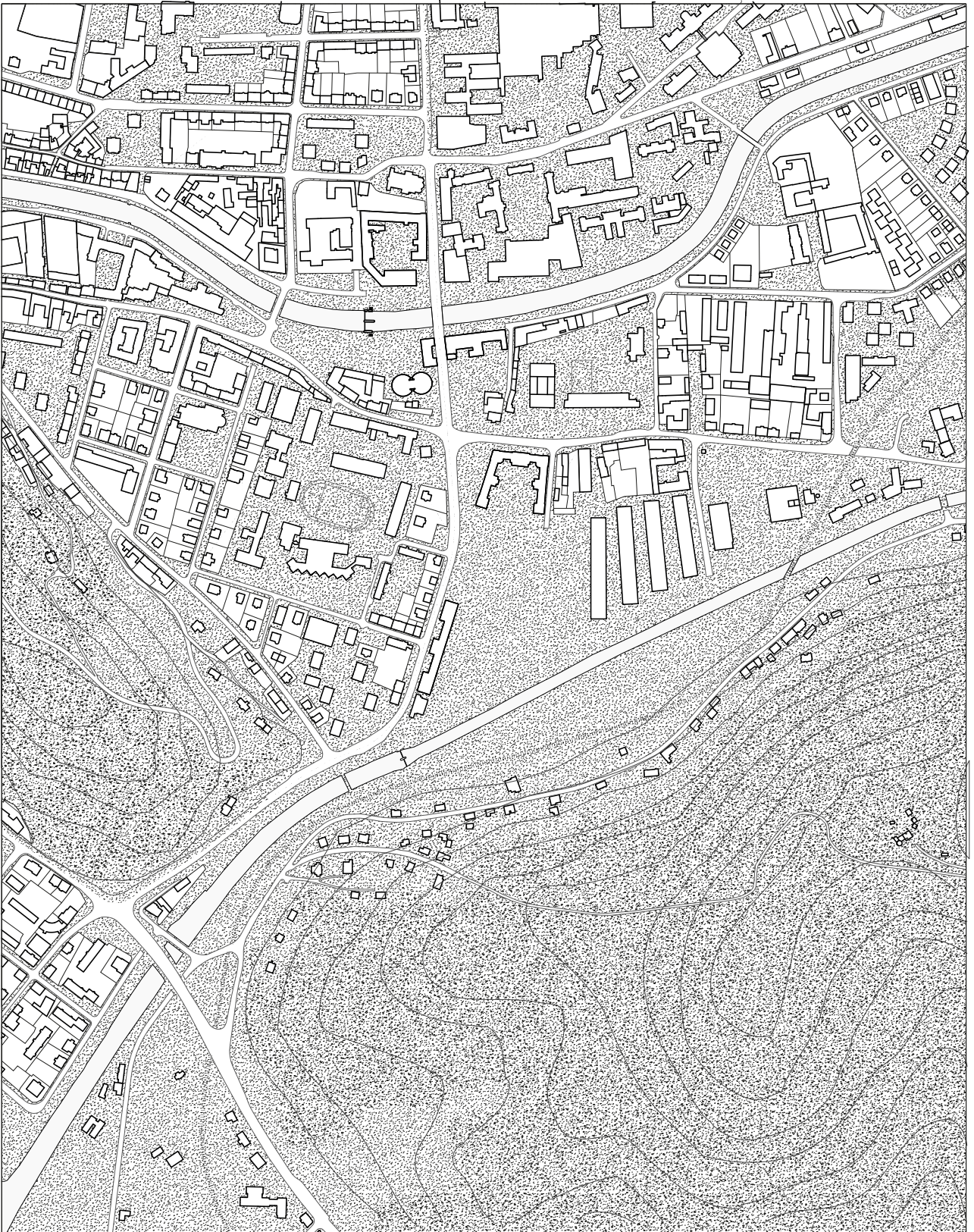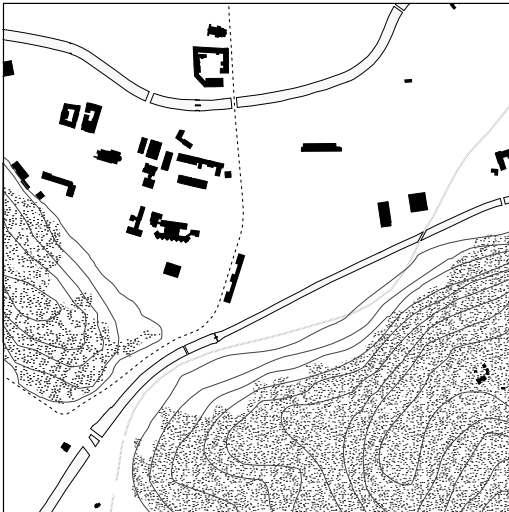
200

fig 7: view towards the east overlooking the Ambrozev Trg

HOUSING

refined neighbourhood of villas,
apartment blocks and towers (west)
versus a scattered tissue and real estate
development (east)

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS

education, religion and administrati-
on: public facilities mainly concentra-
ted in western part

AUTONOMOUS FUNCTIONS

hospitals, vacant factories, military
barracks, parking garage, waste
disposal, prison:
mainly scattered in eastern part

A CITY DUMP IN TRANSITION

In the 19th century the industrial revolution brought some undesired but necessary urban services to the city. Poljane located outside of the then perceived city became from early on a 'city dump' of what could be called anti-central functions. More specifically the cukrarna (1828), once the biggest sugar factory of the Austrian-Hungarian monarchy, was built during one of the first waves of industrialization. Later on it was joined by military barracks, meat packaging, a psychiatric hospital and a prison. This gives a good impression of the former neighbourhood attractiveness. When the city expanded in its immediate surroundings, Poljane became neglected and marginalized leading to social and economic decay. Barriers like the geographical mountain ridge in the south and an autonomous hospital district in the north probably kept Poljane closed off and preserved as an urban void over time.

Since the independency of Slovenia in 1991, the interest in Poljane increased. The collapse of the social system shifted the focus towards the city centre partly because land value near the centre rose. Unfortunately in Poljane recent development gave more opportunities to real estate developers than to small scale initiatives. This resulted in fragmented egocentric developments even more alienated from the villa-like neighborhood in the west. The short but intense period of the building boom that linked spectacle architecture with speculation lasted until the recession in 2008. Today Slovenia offers new possibilities to search for alternatives for the neo-liberal development model.

KRIZNIK, B. (2008) Poljane reinvented: social cohesion and collective space. In CERPES, I., STUDEN, M., KRIZNIK, B., MLADENOVIC, L. (ed.). *Poljane, extended city centre: Europan 9 in Ljubljana: sustainable city and new public space*. Ljubljana: Municipality.

fig 8: 1820
Poljane as a couple of buildings along the acient road along the Ljubljanica
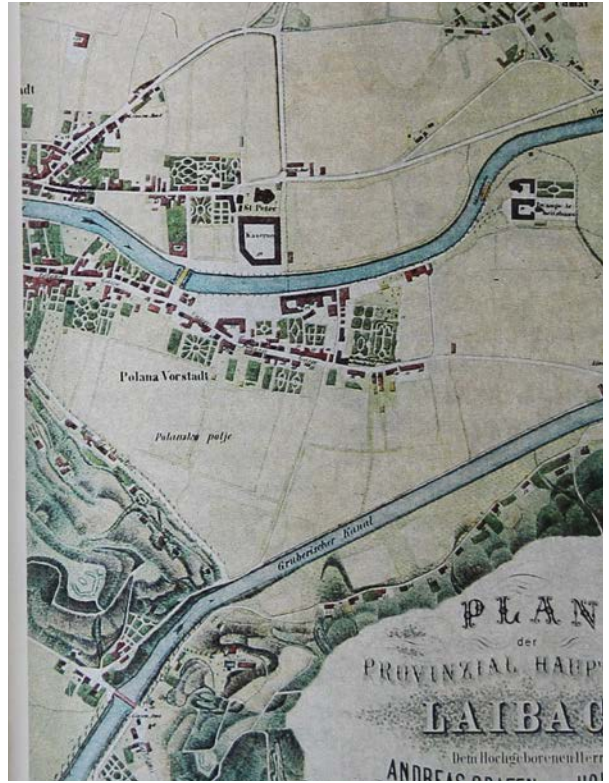
>

fig 9: 1860
The construction of the Sugar factory and adjecent Ambrozev Trg on the drained river bed mark the start of the industrialization of the area.

>>

∨

fig 10: Drawing of the sugar factory of Poljane after it was reconverted into a military barrack after a great fire (drawing: 1853)

ROG factory

Poljane Grammar school

St. Joseph Church

Cukrarna

SLOVENSKI ETNOGRAFSKI MUZEJ

fig 11

WEST POLJANE
1933-1947

'peacefully residential'
postcard of Poljane looking from the castle
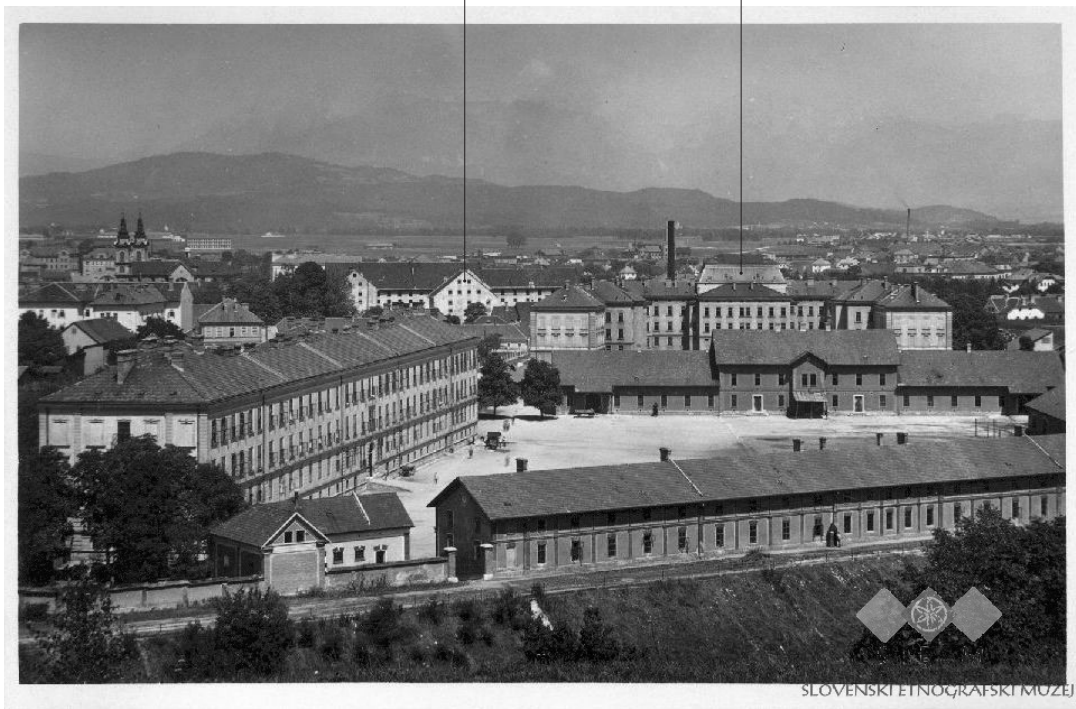hill to the East

Cukrarna   former military barracks

fig 12

EAST POLJANE
1933-1947

'rough backside'
Postcard of Poljane looking to the North

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL BORDERS

What we have called east and west Poljane collides the most outspoken at the crossroad of the Poljanska Cesta and the ring road. This spot feels today as the backside of the more residential neighborhood in the west. This fault line marks the sudden change between the two diverse urban tissues.

When moving away from the centre the appearance of a diverse urban tissue shifts very sudden towards a harsh environment of large objects. The rougher surroundings in the east in comparison with the west forms what could be called *'a mental border'*.

The crossroad arises out of the recent completion of the last link of the inner ring road in 2012 . The Fabiani bridge, a double decker bridge (cars on top, pedestrians underneath), was built to cross the Ljubljanica. Literally cutting through the old sugar factory, the Cukrarna, was inevitable. The new infrastructure raised accessibility but created a strong *'physical border'* by providing 4 to 6 traffic lanes. They are crossing the site diagonally and so they fragment the open space of the surrounding plots. The result of this friction is a lot of residual space characterized by vacant buildings.

fig. 13: Crossroad of the Poljanska Cesta and the ringroad

Mental border

fig 14: villa-like urban neighboorhood
(west)
<

fig 15: diversity of large objects and
smaller elements creating a harsh
envirnment (east)
^ <

fig 16: real estate development alienated
from the neigbourhood
^

18 8 2010

Physical border

CONTINUOUS STRUCTURES

The existing situation shows the contrast in character of the neighbourhood. The crossroad of the Poljanska Cesta and the ring road marks the faultline where 'east' and 'west' Poljane collide. The plots surrounding the crossroad are taken by some scattered villa's and self built houses. The remaining residual space forms a no-man's land which doesn't create a place for a balanced dialogue.

Following drawings prove however that both sides relate to the same continuous structures. The different expressions of the main road as a backbone, the porous public backyards, the green riverbanks and identifying objects should be recognized when creating a common ground that belongs to the whole neighbourhood.
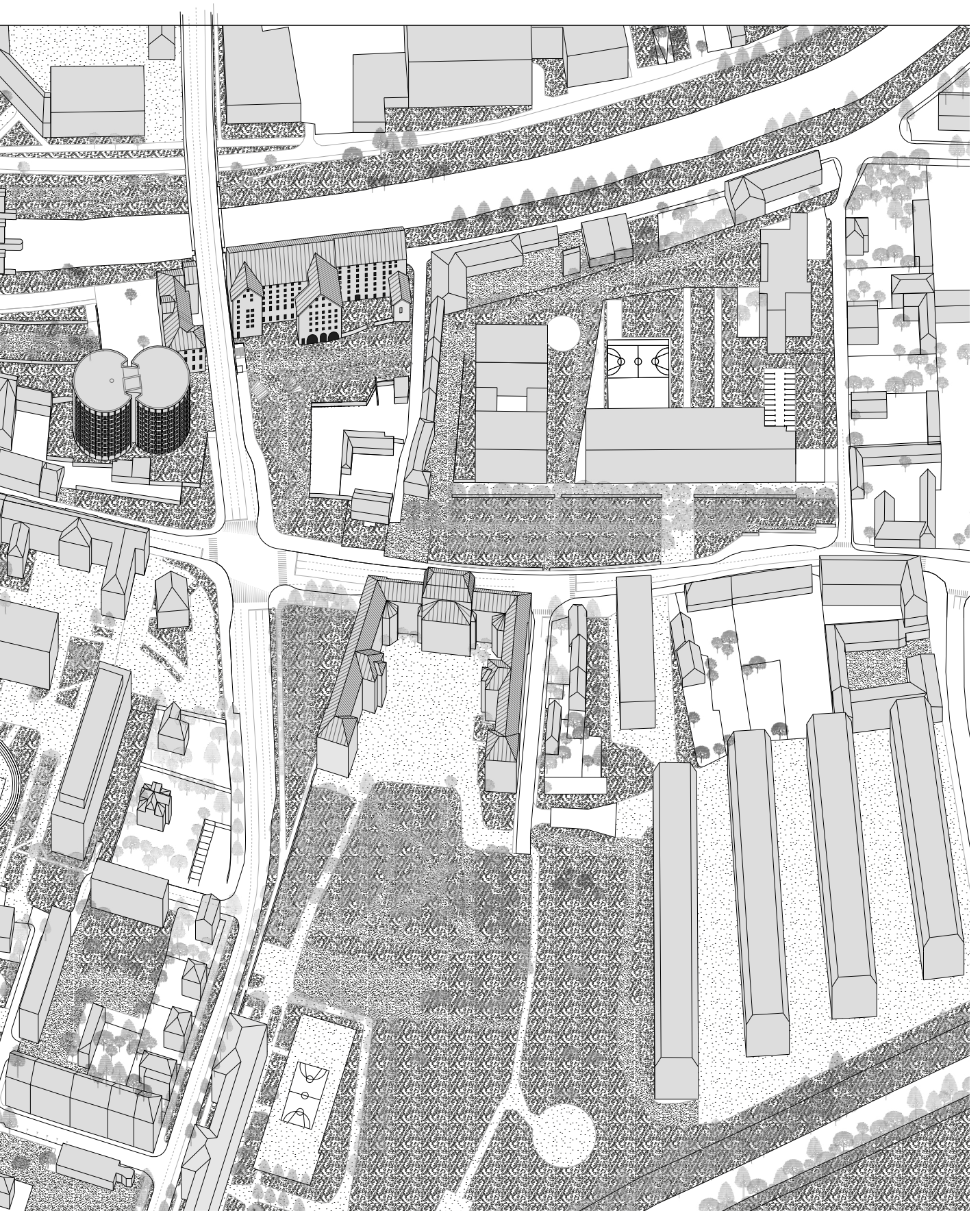
1. MAIN ROAD
'a historical backbone of Poljane'

The old entrance road Poljanska Cesta became the facade of the neighbourhood where everything is connected to. It is characterized by the surrounding dense buildings with occasional commercial activity. The continuous facades provide a semi-urban character which sometimes opens up by park or voids.

The main road is defined by continuous facades that break open at certain points:
A Ambrosio Park (Plečnik)
B intersection ringroad, residual space
C vanished old butcher halls leave an urban void behind

2. THE PUBLIC BACKYARDS
'places for everyday life in the neighbourhood'

Behind the first building line a porous tissue gives place
to a network of in between spaces. In contrast with the
main road these places are very calm and take on different
shapes like a defined sport park or terrain vague at the
former military barracks
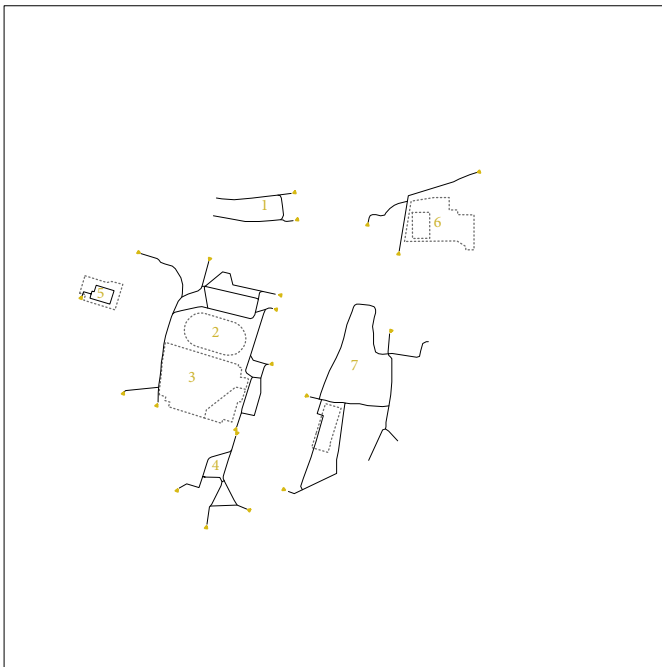
A porous system of in between spaces:
1 Ambrosio Park (designed by Plečnik), 2 sports fields (near the campus and administration), 3 primary
school, 4 green spaces between towers, 5 church garden, 6 secondary school, 7 urban void, overgrown
former miltary terrain
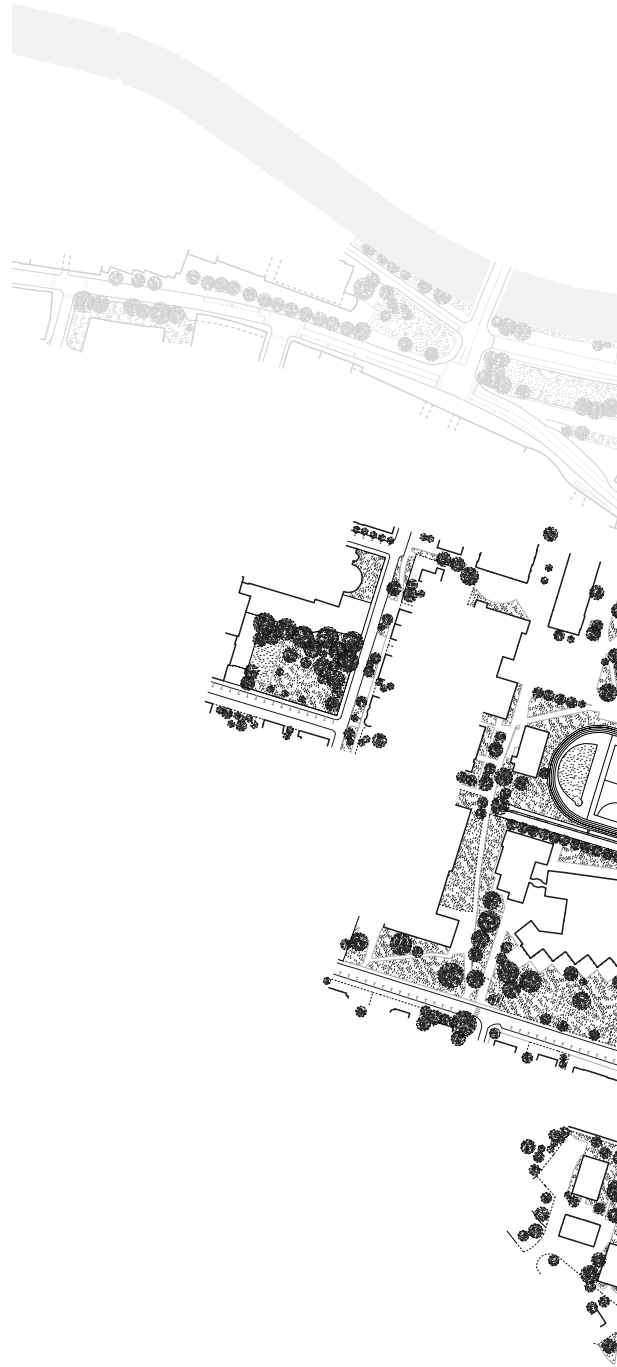
3. THE RIVER AREA
'a green weaving structure'

The Ljubljanica marks the edge of the neighbourhood. The lock designed by Plečnik represented once the end of the historic city. Downstream this picturesque landscape got more canalized. However it contains a lot of green areas which are not well connected and/or underused. They have the capacity to become a continuous system of nature related areas incorporating: playground, hospital garden all the way of the ROG factory (future art museum) to the former psychiatric hospital.
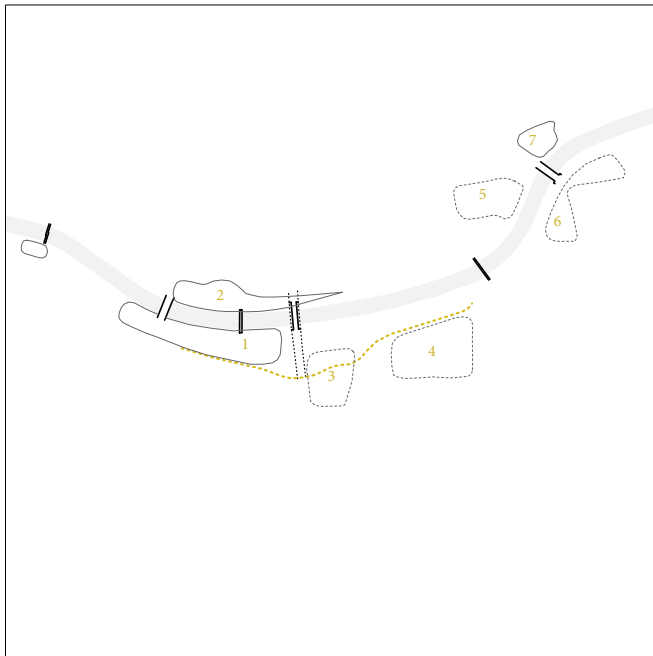

the public spaces near the water are well connected (continuous lines) or fenced (dotted lines)
1 Ambrosio Park, 2 renovated riverbank near the Fabiani bridge 3 backside of cukrarna, 4 school hidden by treeline from the river, 5 backside of the hospital, one of the remaining gardens of the ancient hospital 6 garden of former pshychiatric hospital, 7 undefined open space
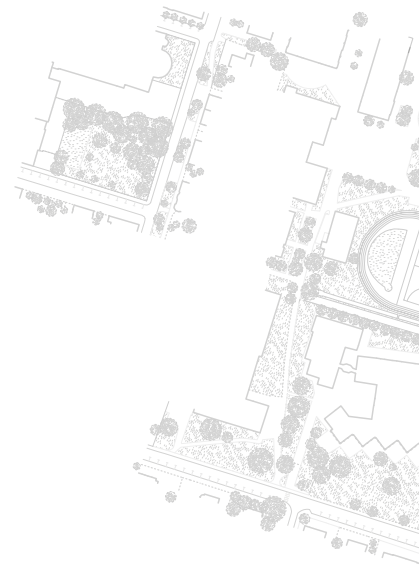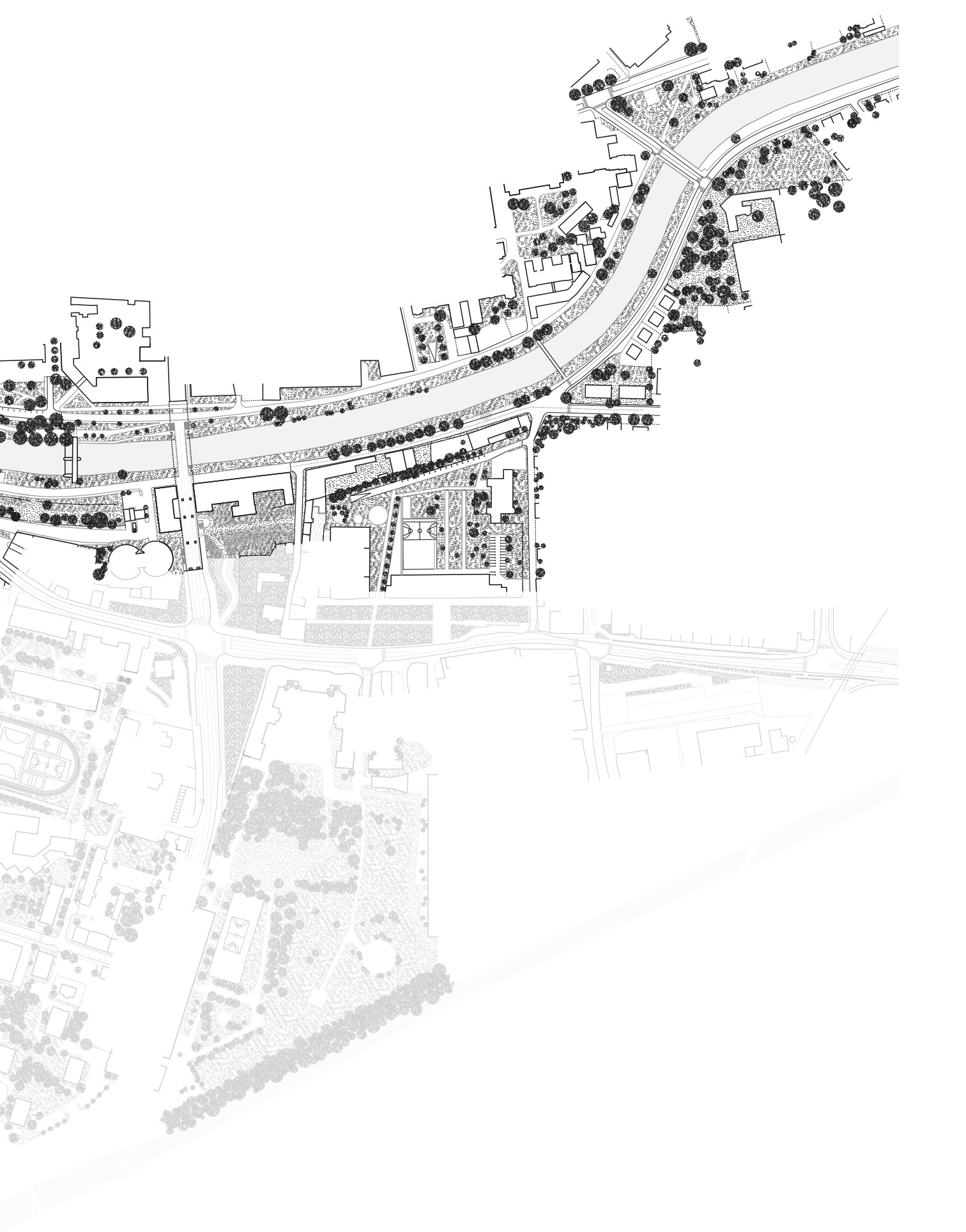
4. OBJECTS OF IDENTITY
'carriers of collective memory '

Poljane is characterized by a lot of important buildings that carry the identity of the neighbourhood. Most of them are quite explicitly present in the streetscape because of the square or park they have around to behold them.
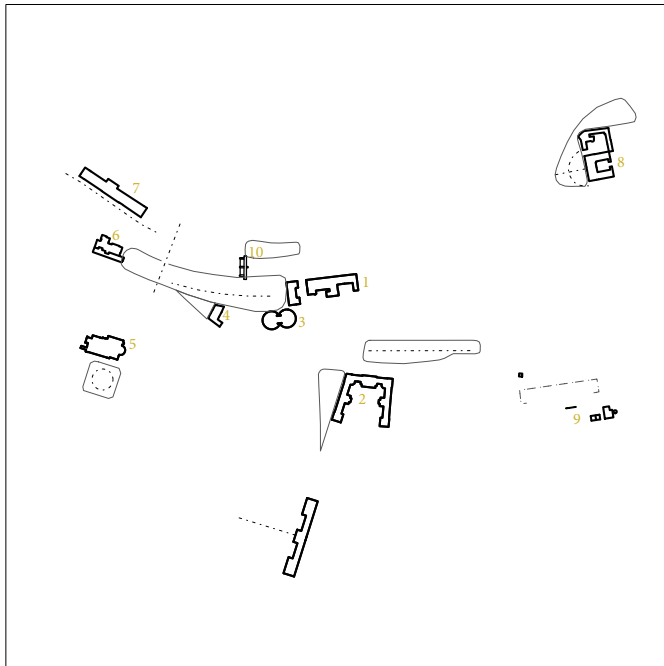

1 Cukrarna 2 the former military barracks, 3 modernist car park, 4 corner building , 5 St. Joseph Church, 6 brutalist high-rise apartments., 7 the ROG-factory (future art centre), 8 former psychiatric hospital, 9 former slaughterhouses, 10 Lock (designed by Plečnik)
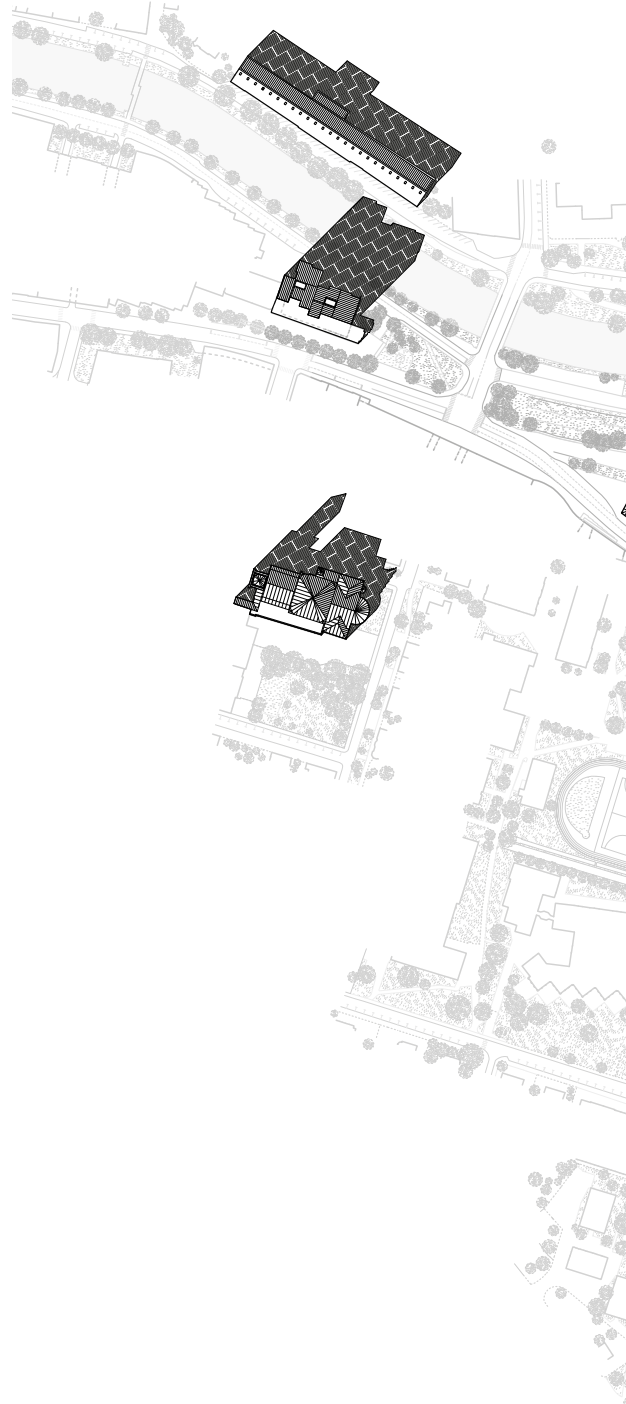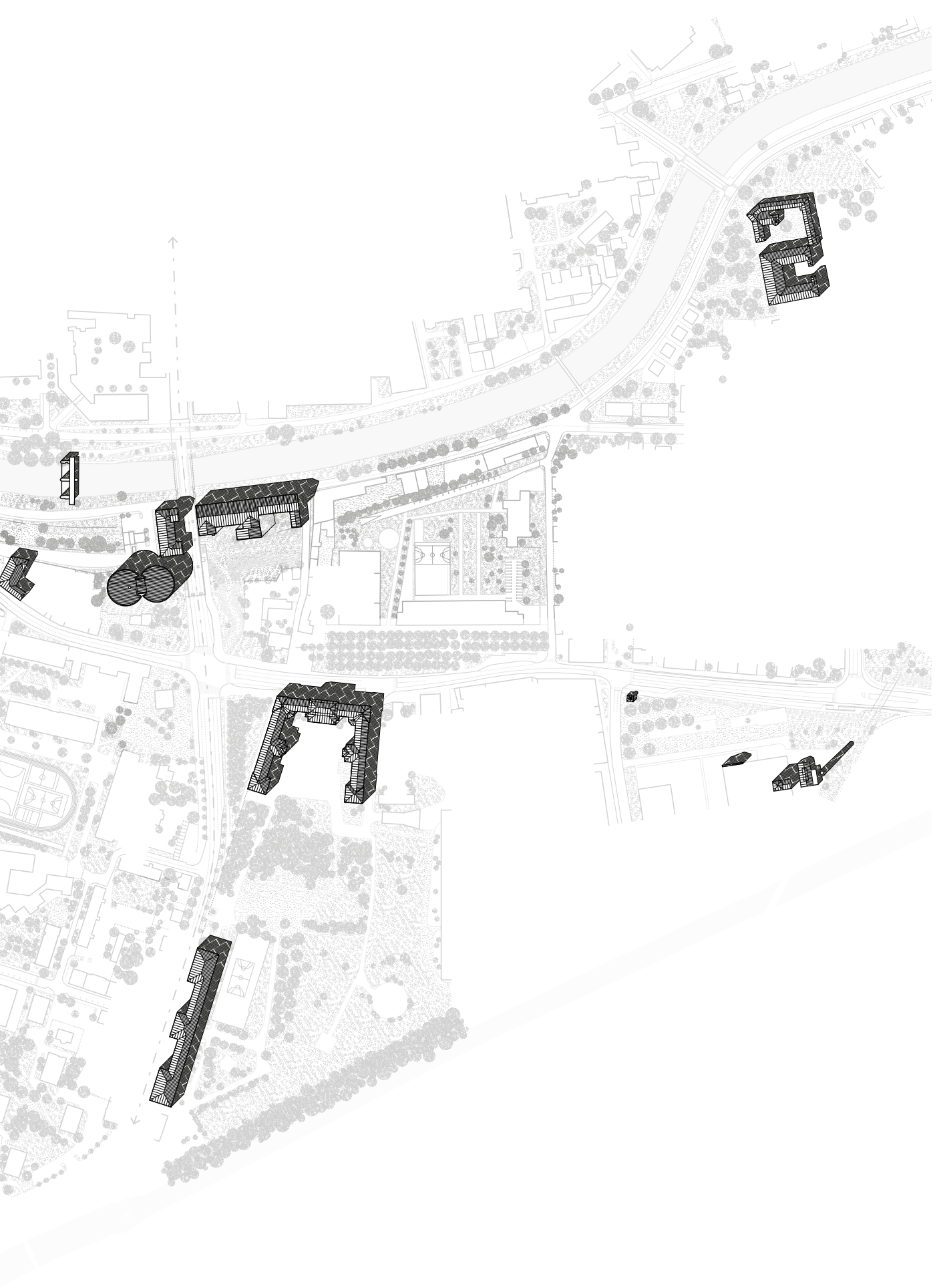
long facades that break open at certain points:
A Ambrosio Park
B intersection ringroad, residual space
C vanished old butcher halls leaves an urban void behind
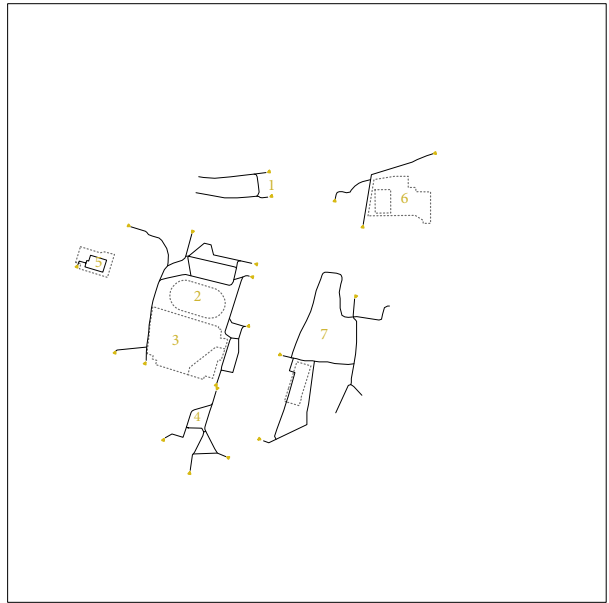
A porous system of in between spaces:
1 Ambrosio Park 2 sports fields (near the campus and administration), 3 primary school, 4 green spaces between towers, 5 church garden, 6 secondary school, 7 ubran void, overgrown former military terrain

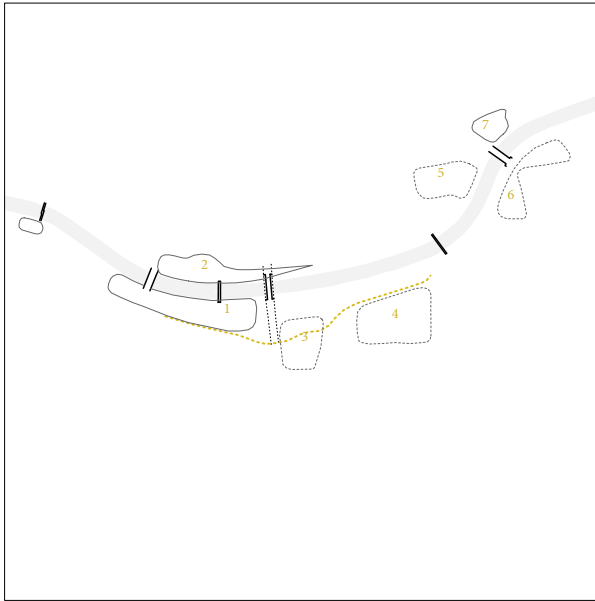fig 19: view when leaving the city centre ('west' Poljane)

fig 21: 2: sports field ('west' Poljane)

fig 20: view when entering the city centre ('east' Poljane)

fig 22: 7 urban void, former military terrain (wilderniss) ('east' Poljane)

the public spaces near the water 1 Ambrosio Park, 2 renovated riverbank near the Fabiani bridge 3 backside of cukrarna, 4 school hidden by treeline from the river, 5 backside of the hospital, one of the remaining gardens of the ancient hospital 6 garden of former pshychiatric hospital, 7 open space

1 Cukrarna 2 the former military barracks, 3 modernist car park, 4 corner building , 5 St. Joseph Church, 6 brutalist high-rise apartments., 7 the ROG-factory (future art centre), 8 former psychiatric hospital 9 former slaughterhouses 10 Lock

fig 23: 2: recently renovated riverbank at the Plecnik that according to him marked the end of the historic city. ('west' Poljane)

fig 25: 4 19th century corner building (right side) and 6 brutalist high-rise apartments ('west' Poljane)

fig 24: canalized river downstream through more harsh environment ('east' Poljane)

fig 26: 1 Cukrarna and 3 modernist car park ('east' Poljane)

STRATEGY OF THE COMMONS

This chapter highlights how to shape a centre inserted deeply in the existing entities of Poljane. Radically different from a campus model, this strategy consists of different layers which simultaneously lets events thrive alongside each other, provoking a lively city fabric. Through extensive model research and polishing, a number of seemingly modest/common volumes are elaborated. They define the public space as shared space of intertwined relations: a common ground.

Study model 1:1000
Polishing the building volumes.

INSERTION

The strategy provokes a reorientation of the neighbour-
hood towards a strong common heart on the fault line
between what could be called east and west Poljane. The
seemingly contrasting sides could strengthen each other
by confrontation in a balanced way: a variety of big chunks
and small tissue interlinking with each other to provoke a
rich city fabric composition.The contrasts can be turned
into their advantage, an identity.
The controlled concentrated densification, rather than a
spread out fabric, will turn the perceived backside into a
clear centre. Furthermore this will lead to a more intense
use of the safeguarded surrounding openness.

This multi layered strategy will be presented by decom-
posing it into its insertion in the different entities like the
staggered system of main public squares along the main
road, the patchwork of informal spaces as an extension of
the public backyards, the usage of typography along the
riverbank and how the new relates to the existing. In this
the notion on narrative was taken as the leitmotif.

The double grid represents the 2 main directions where
the surrounding context is lined up with. The new
buildings generally line up with one of them, in this way
they blend in or create positive tensions with the existing.
Although the strategy could be divided into three parts
that could be developed separately around the infrastruc-
ture node, they are always part of the larger insertion
strategy and so inextricably linked in meaning.
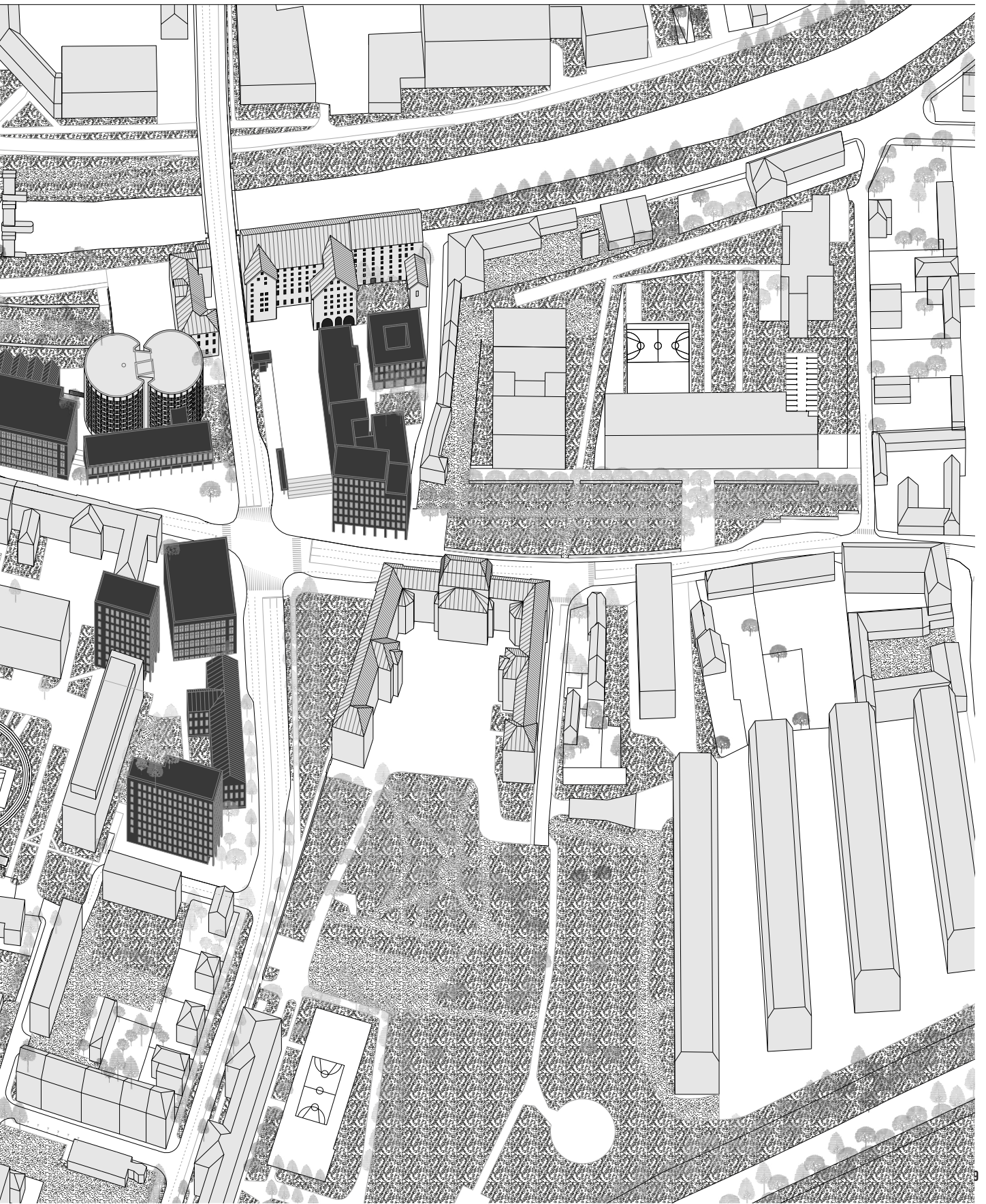
1. A STAGGERED SYSTEM OF MAIN SQUARES
'reconciling the axis of the main road with the ring road'

Throughout narrative (narrow & widening, shifting views)
strong facades are defined to orchestrate the sudden
transversal shift of the ring road on the Poljanska Cesta.
This results in a continuous flow of squares that shifts aside
the main road, each of them defined with a beginning and
an end. Hereby they become, (like analysed in Plečnik)
different chapters after each other which can be composed
by the people who are passing through.

by pushing forward the building next to Cukrarna towards the Poljanska cesta: 3 main public spaces are defined:
1 main square as a foresquare, makes the connection with the Cukrarna transversal to the main road and accentuates the public passage
towards the river 2 triangular green space as a foresquare for the new building which captures the folding point of 2 axes. The openness of
the space in contrast with the surrounding buildings turns this already existing space into a valuable place. 3 green strip along the Slovenska
Cesta gets a strong facade defining its beginning and its end.
Treelines, hedges or differences in ground level form a barrier with the road without losing sight of it and so keep the advantage of being
visable.

mass & void: strong facades
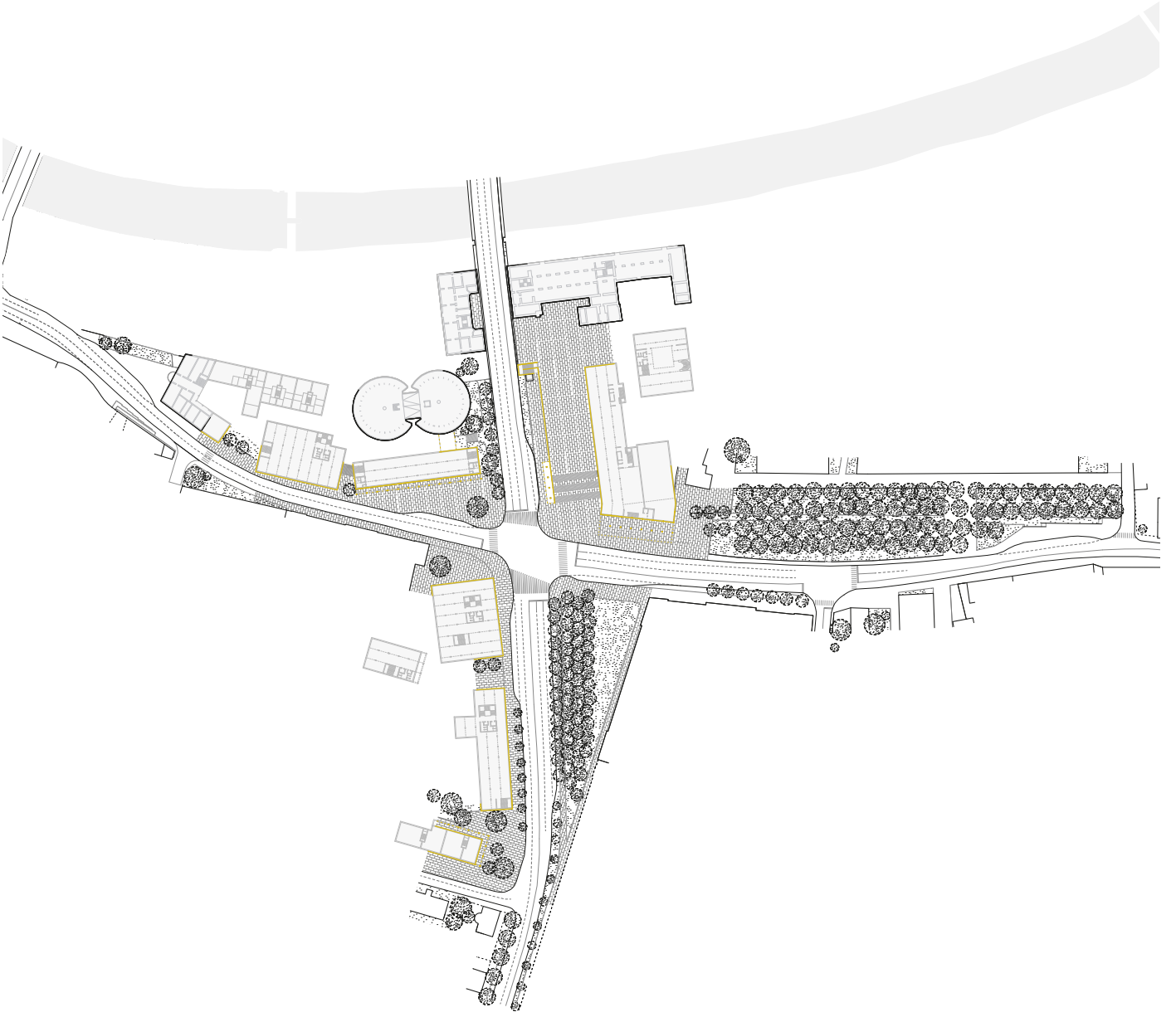
2. A PATCHWORK OF INFORMAL SPACES

'incorporating a secondary scale that extends the public backyards'

Behind the strong facades refined public spaces are situated in contrast to the main public spaces. They are composed in a play of nooks and crannies where the views just do not align. Hereby these spaces give place to all sorts of informal events and get more in touch with the surrounding building plinths.

A porous network of in-between spaces with green courtlike character that creates shifts in perspectives when walking through. The passages to get from the main public spaces to the in between spaces are articulated by subtile withdrawn or pushed forward corners, greenery or higher buildings at the back.

mass&void: nooks and crannies

3. RESHAPING THE RIVERBANK
*'improved interaction between higher and lower Poljane'*

The difference in topography of Poljane, (which derived from the Slovenian word meaning platform), has the advantage of creating a square that lies 5 meters lower as the ring road. It has its own atmosphere but is still in sight of the road. Important is to improve a fluent passage to the river and its surrounding greenery which could work like a green weaving structure for the whole neighborhood.

The redefinition of the topography line between the staggerd buildings creates a lot of facade arround it. Furthermore:
1. The present passage underneath the ringroad becomes more accesible and accentuated
2. A restauration of the Ambrosio Park and new facades will lead through a more intense use and so it becomes the a green lung as a countre part of the urban main square

mass & void
objects in a landscape
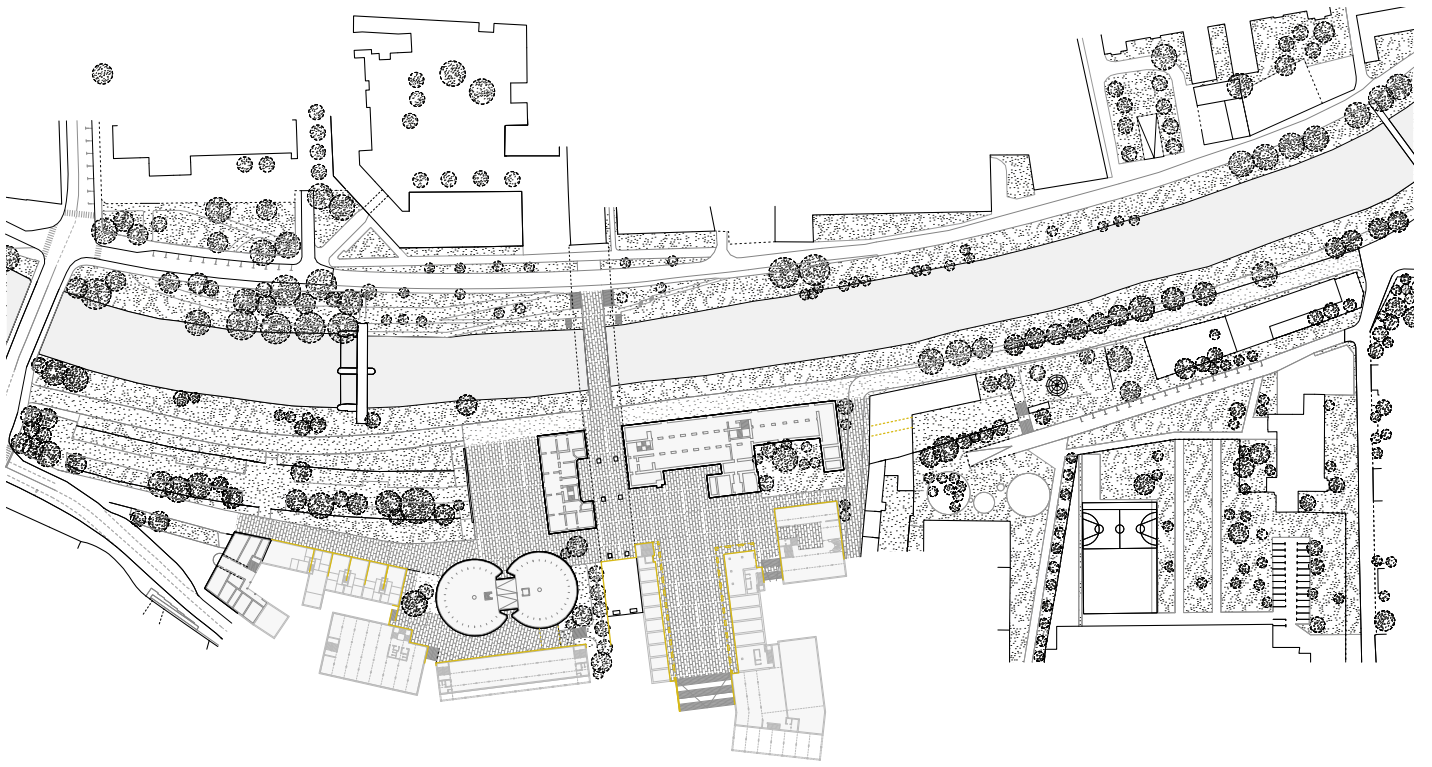
4. RELATION TO THE EXISTING
' regulating volumes for creating a play of unity and contrast'

The added buildings should not be dominating the existing but still be strong and monumental enough to create an interesting dialogue. Hereby old and new work together to carry the new program. Simple volumes that by their insertion create interesting relations, in a good mix of small and big buildings in order to create heterogeneity.
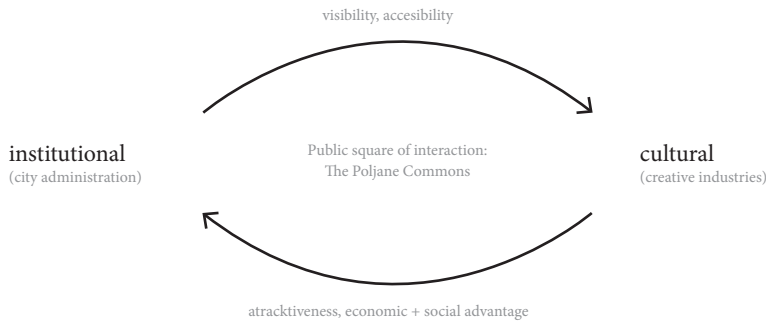

1 The view from the crossroad to the Cukrarna is safeguarded and a new building of the same length as the Cukrarna and the military barracks is placed in between. A secondary building in the back forms an in between scale with the houses, creating a rich variety in cornices. 2 parking tower, a monument built by Sever Savin, is kept visible from the crossroad and a building of comparable scale is placed diagonally next to it along the main road. The remaining space is filled in with lower buildings that form a court with the 19th century corner building. 3 The buildings next to street are kept modest in height next to the streetside while higher buildings are set back from the street, pulling the public sphere deeper into the plot.
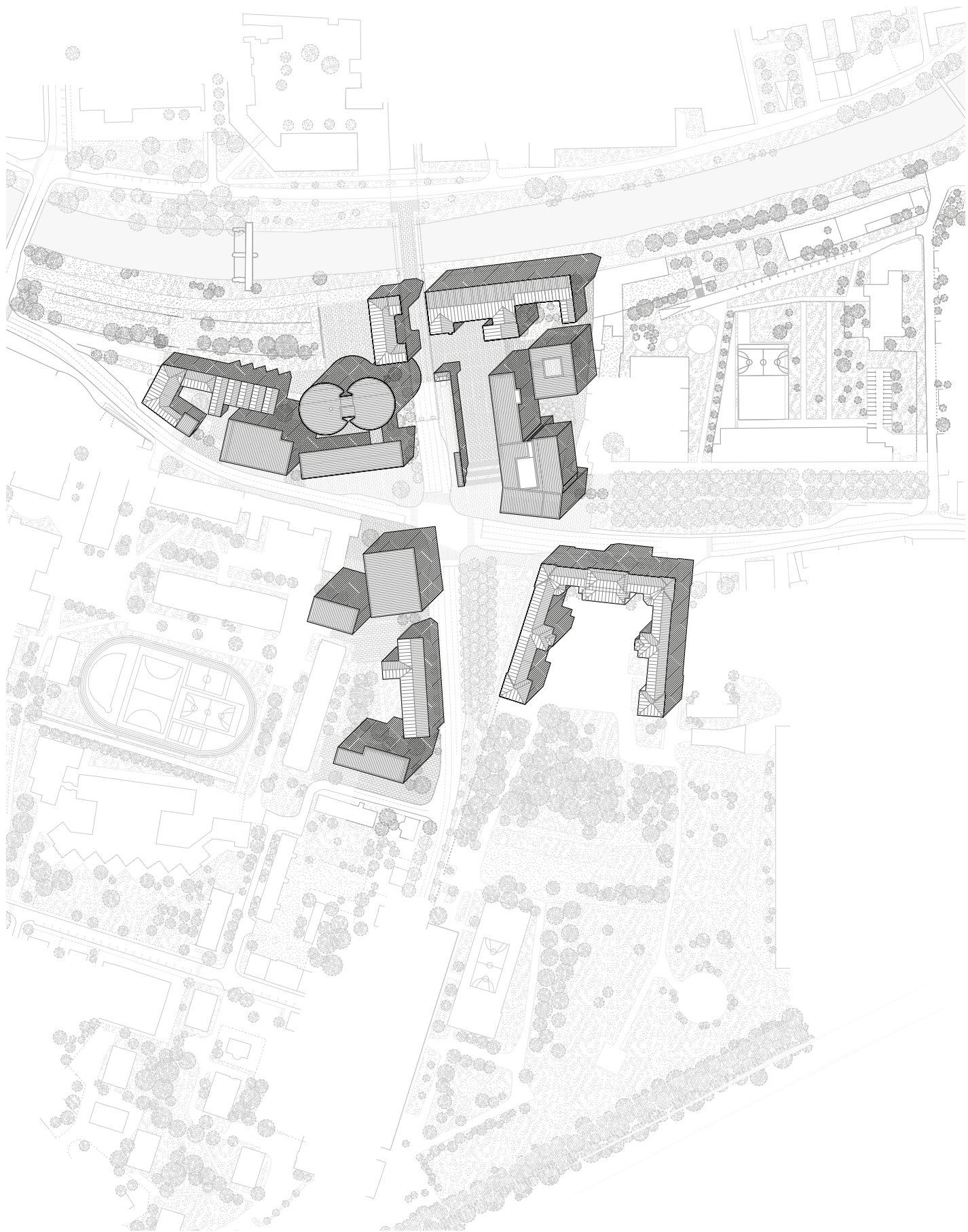
THE INSTITUTIONAL & THE CULTURAL

The idea of the Poljane commons can be supported by a vision of integrated programs. Although the program was not at all a starting point of the strategy, its diversity is an opportunity. Combining the programs that the city demands for city administration and art facilities can generate intertwined relationships of the institutional and the cultural.

An integrated policy/common agenda could have advantages for both parties:

visibility, accesibility

institutional
(city administration)

Public square of interaction:
The Poljane Commons

cultural
(creative industries)

atracktiveness, economic + social advantage

While the administration can provide visibility and accessibility of the flow of people who need to pass by towards creative industry, creative industries can provide attractiveness (presence), but also economic and social advantages because of its status as motor of innovation.

Poljane is ideal spot for a combination of programs because of several reasons: First of all its location close to the city centre. Secondly Poljane has a rich industrial history, when industry still was a symbol of innovation (unlike its today mass consumption status). Today creative industries take this role with a rising interest in products with meaning.

This could lead to an 'open working district' for Ljubljana in radically opposition to a closed off city administration, that is well embedded in the public space. This relationship is translated into a refined city fabric with the public space as a common ground.

I terms of program this means a variety:

city offices with lobby   *shared conference*   co-working spaces
archive   *centre.*   art academy

FORM

A second part of the strategy defines a role model for the buildings how to contribute to the public space. Treating it as their main circulation space, and place of stay. Their permeable plinths form the extension of the public voids, from niches (market stalls) to covered passages (charging elements for the frontside and court-like backside). Rather than a complete design the buildings are conceived as robust structures with specific facades to it. They prove that through the right insertion a building, ordinary/'common', in form can handle a wide variety of functions and in this means can be progressive.

BUILDING AND PUBLIC SPACE

At the site along the Cukrarna the prescribed building lines are developed into a composition of a main building defining a strong edge along the main square and a smaller set alone volume creating a variety of court-like spaces at the backside.

The main building has more body next to the crossroad forming a strong front side block around a covered patio (lobby) and a stretched sleeve with a lower cornice that is reaching towards the Cukrarna. Because of a small kink of the front facade several advantages are created: the facade and underneath loggia-passage is parallel to the street and military barracks at the other side of the road, the main square gains a little facade marking the end of the square without obstructing the flow in and out of it and a belvedere etage is hereby overlooking the square. Secondly the building in the back works as a palazzo typology forming the smaller brother protected by the two adjacent giants. This one is formed around an open public patio.

The main square is laying 5 meter lower than the main road, on the level of the lower platform of Poljane. By providing both sides with a variety of independent public functions as niches like: market stalls or its storage, a flower shop, little offices, carpenter atelier or bike repair shop and café,… the square could flourish and become the centre of Poljane. By placing these little stalls behind a gallery, a softer border between interior and exterior occurs that makes it easy to appropriate the public space. Secondly because of the difference in typography the court-like square at the back interacts with the building on the upper level creating a double ground floor. In contrast with the main square these in between spaces have a more green character and are surrounded with functions more bound to the main program like the auditorium the backdoor of the main lobby and bel-etage

The buildings are designed as robust structures where the spatial context determines the possibilities of the program rather than the other way around. Through a strategic choice of vertical circulation the buildings could handle a wide variety of programs. The vertical circulation of the main building for instance is pierced through the back facade. Hereby the perspective would shift from inside to outside whenever using the staircase and the floorplan is kept open at the side of the main square. On the ground floor on the other hand the main lobby forms a spill between inside, outside and different programs around it, like service desks of the city administration, auditorium conference centre on the first floor and offices. There are 3 entrances to this space: one from the loggia at the front along with the street, one from the main square through a separate staircase and one through the backside square. The palazzo on the other hand has more intimate spaces around an awkwardly small atrium that acts as a place for interaction and views from the one side to the other. This independent building his typology is more convenient for creative offices like co-working space because of its more fluent relation internally and the surrounding public space.
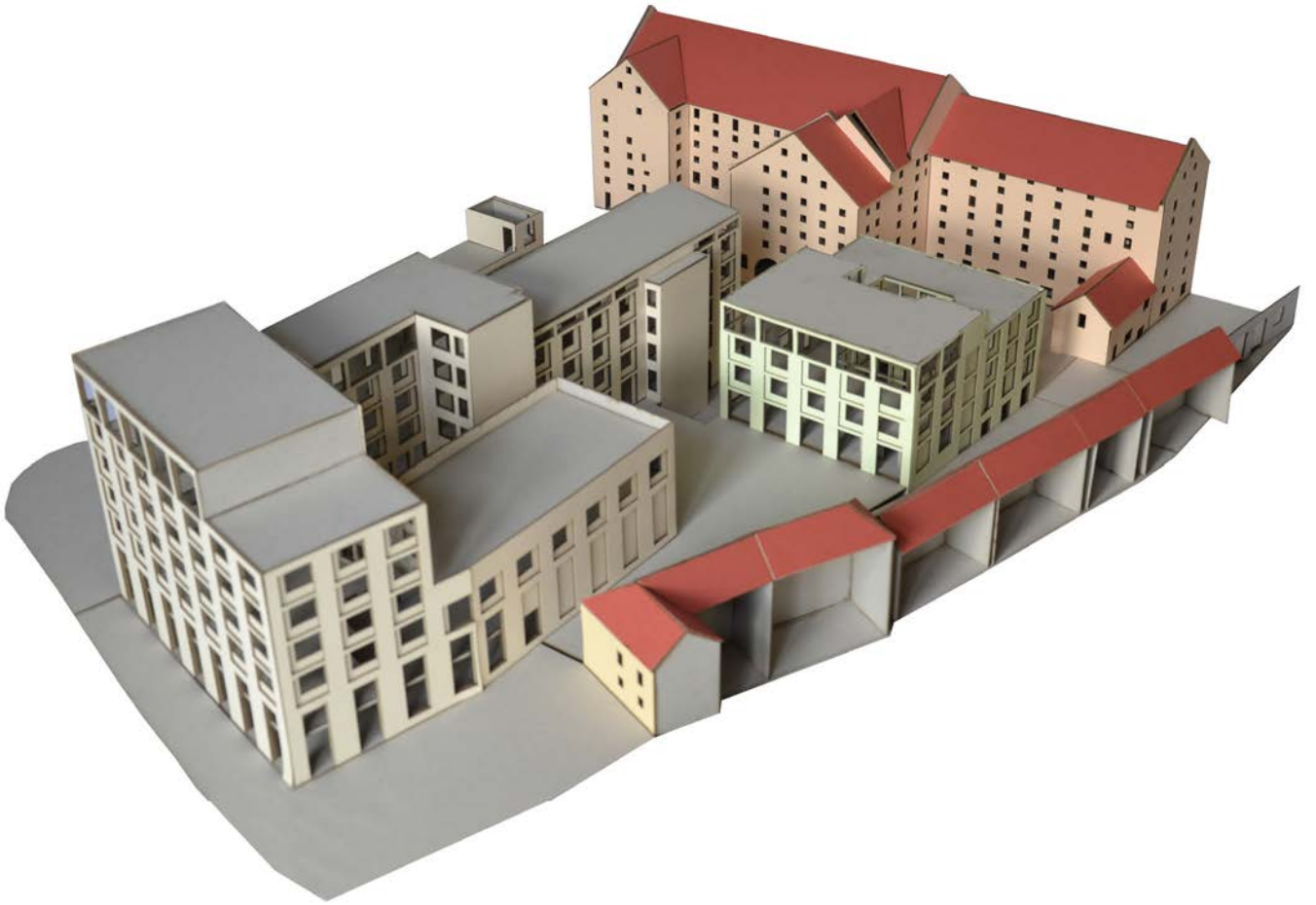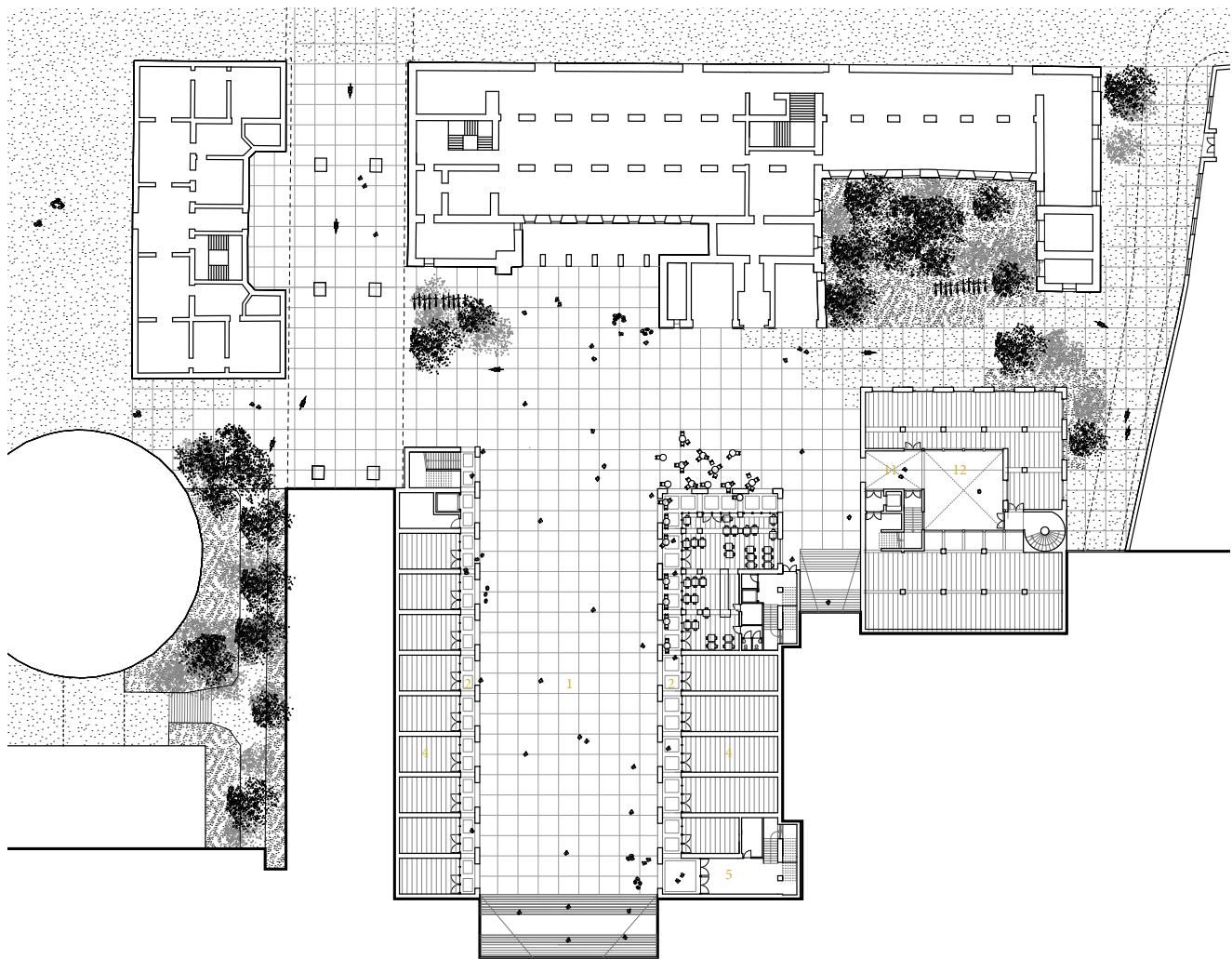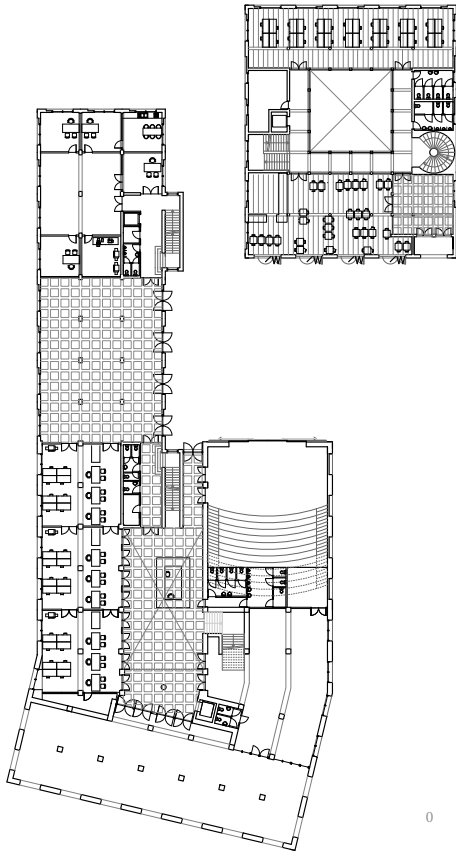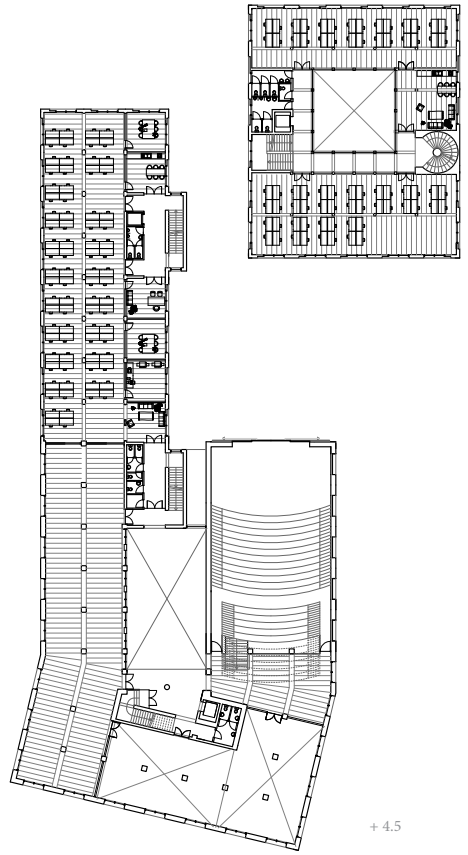
plans of the public space -5 & 0

1 main square, 2 arcade, 3 stalles, 4
entrance from main square
5 backside square, 6 entrance from
backside, 7 auditorium, 8 Beletage room
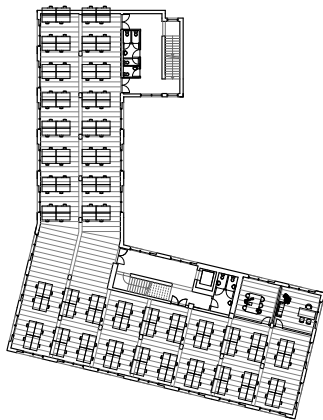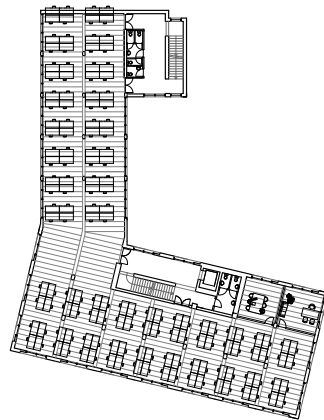9 logia , front entrance, 10 Loby (atrium)
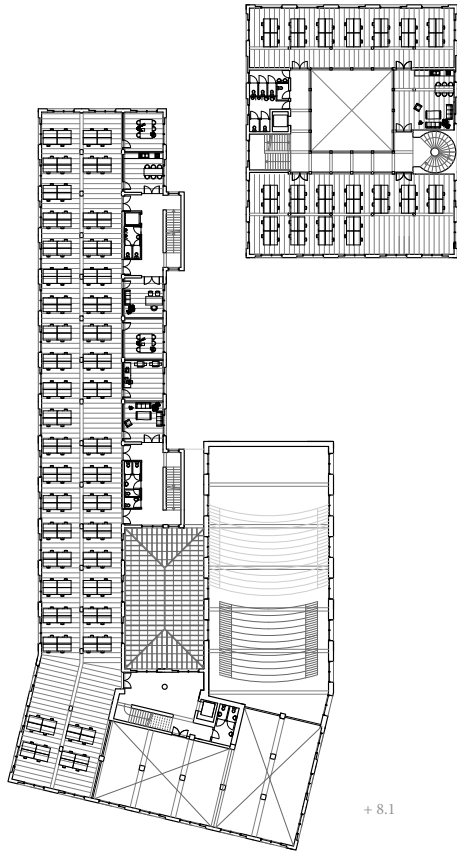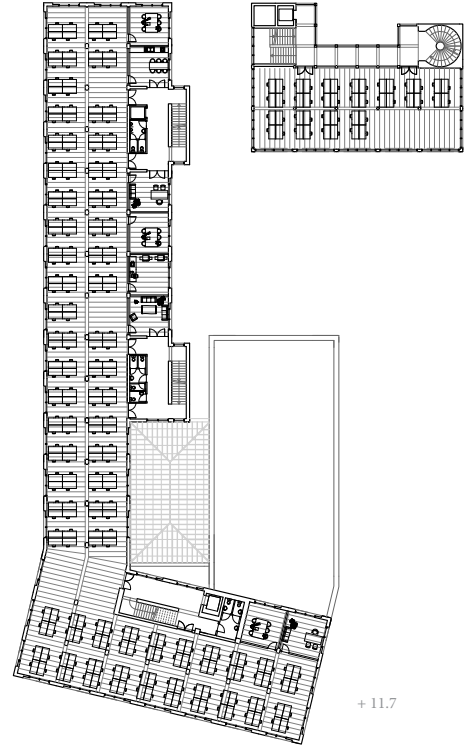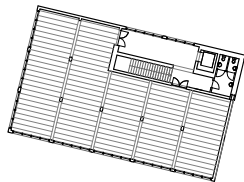11 palazzo gate, entrance, 12 patio
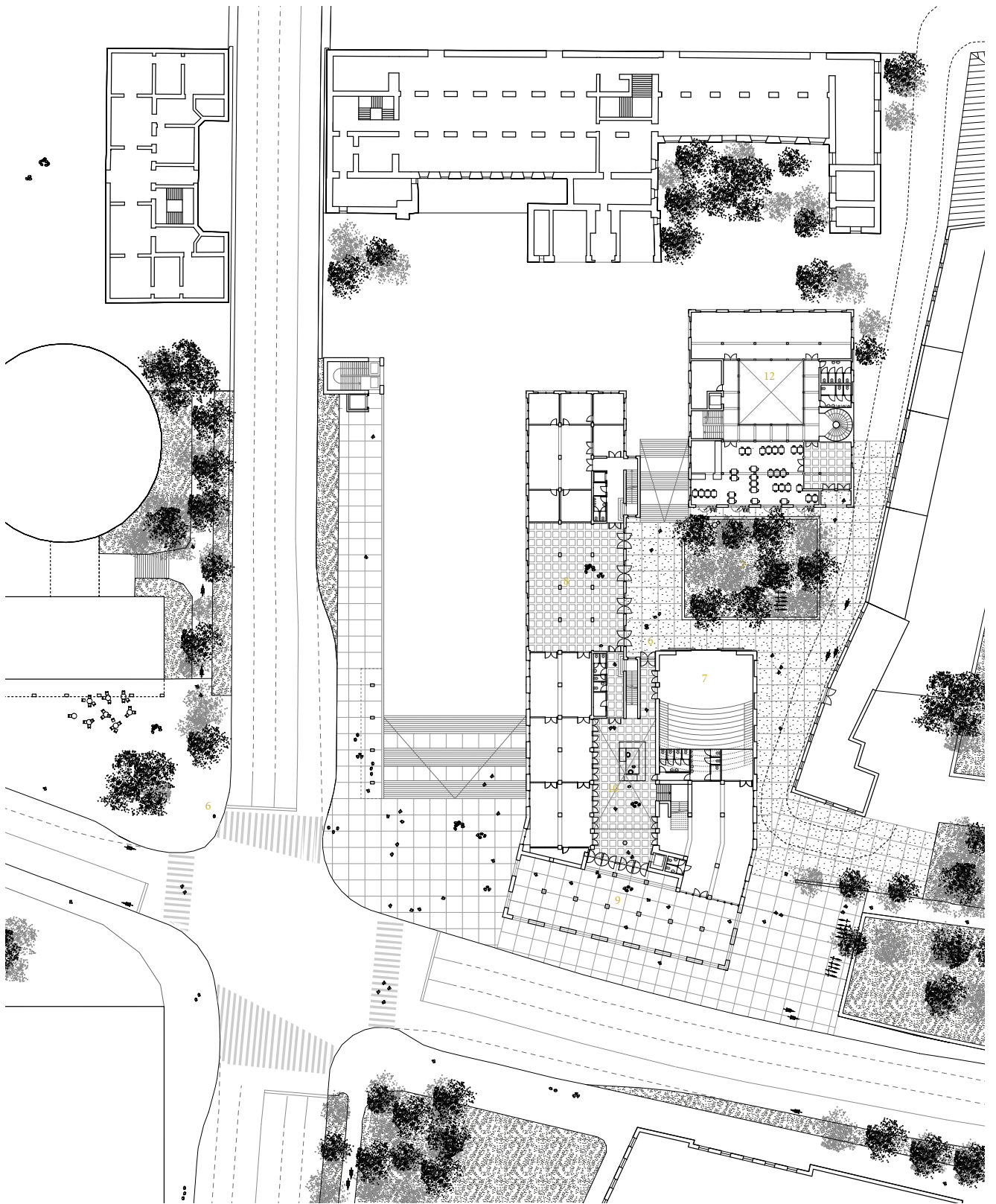
0

+ 4.5

+15.3

+ 18.9

+ 8.1

+ 11.7

+22.5

plans of the building

FACADE

In particular a certain focus was laid on the facade detail. The facade forms
the interaction of the building with the public spaces: it defines not only the
character of the building itself but in particular the surrounding public space
around it.

Regarding the context, the old sugar factory has a strong expression to the
site, walls so heavy they contain more stones than the Ljubljana Castle. On the
other side of the road military barracks have a more symmetrical strong façade.
Between these two the city administration becomes the 3th big chuck in the
row. Therefore a certain dialogue is sought by mass in a contemporary language:
'a reinterpretation of ornament realised by difference in proportion'. The main
building because of its mediating with the context position is materialised with
monochrome grey brick while at the other hand the palazzo is being cladded
with pistachio green as a nod to the colourful surroundings.

fig. 27 permanent model by monadnock
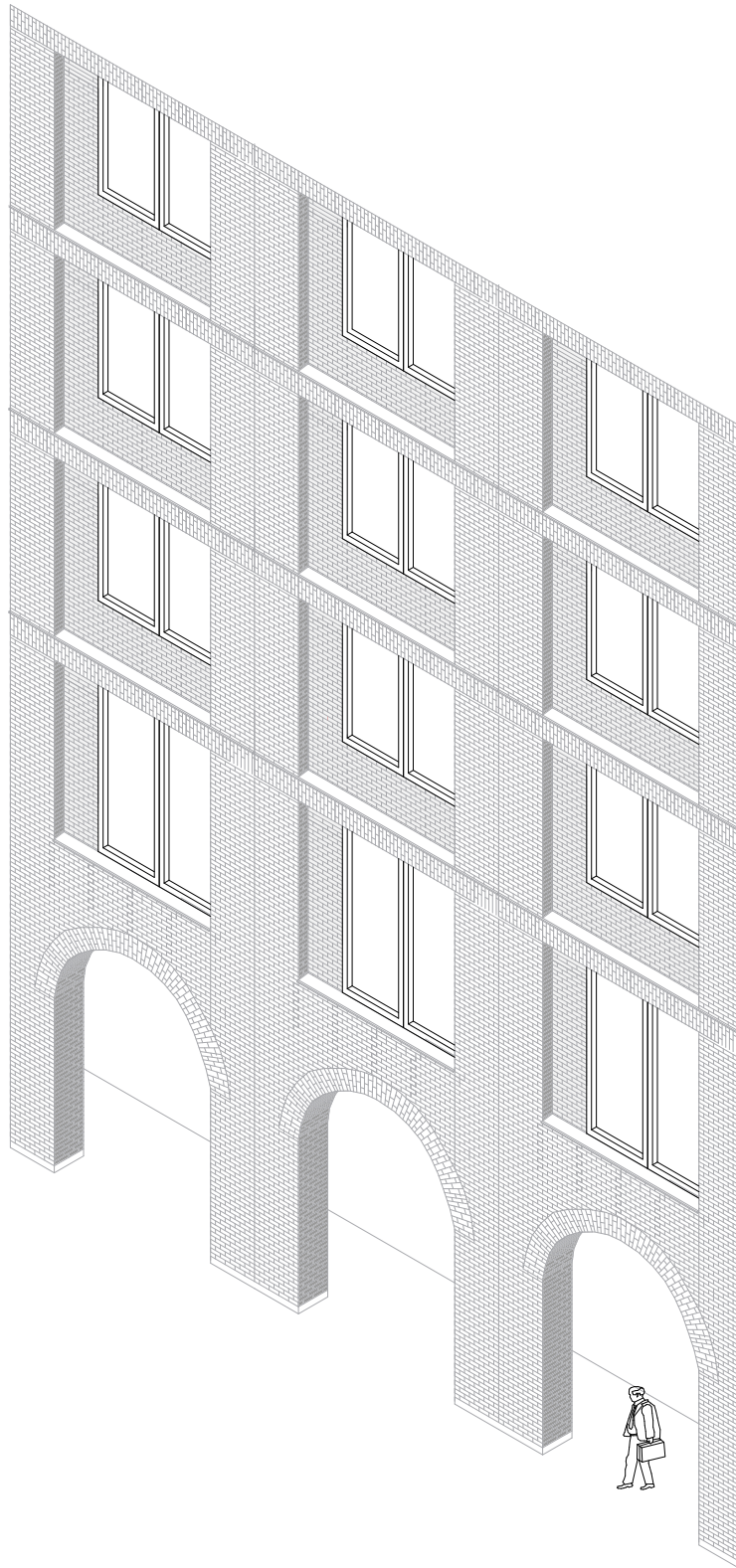

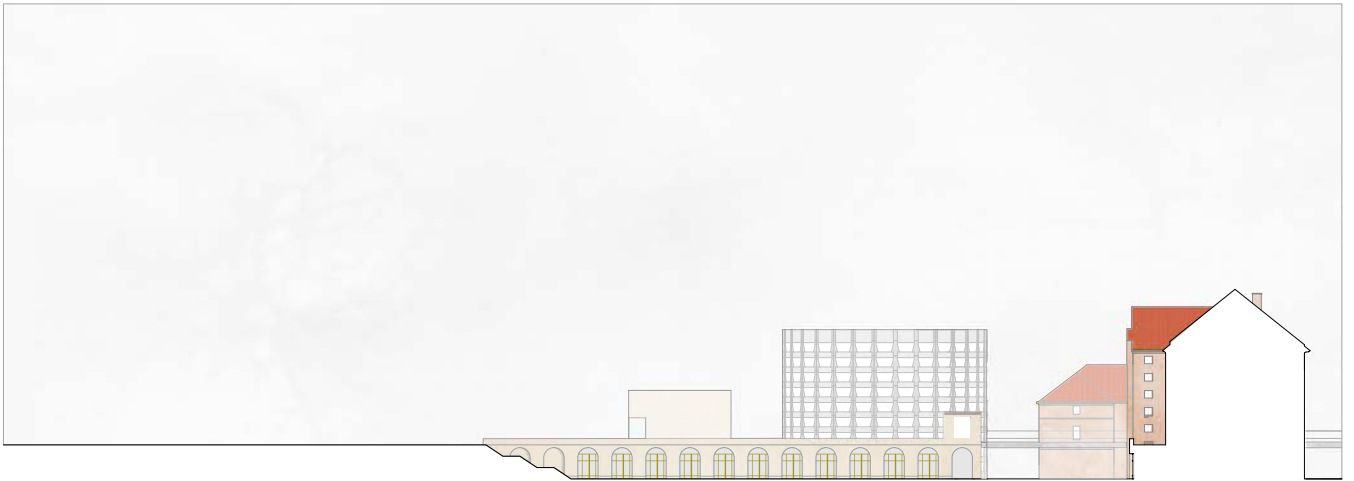fig. 28 Muzio - casa Bonaeti (Milan)
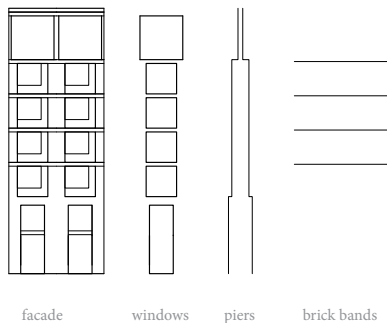
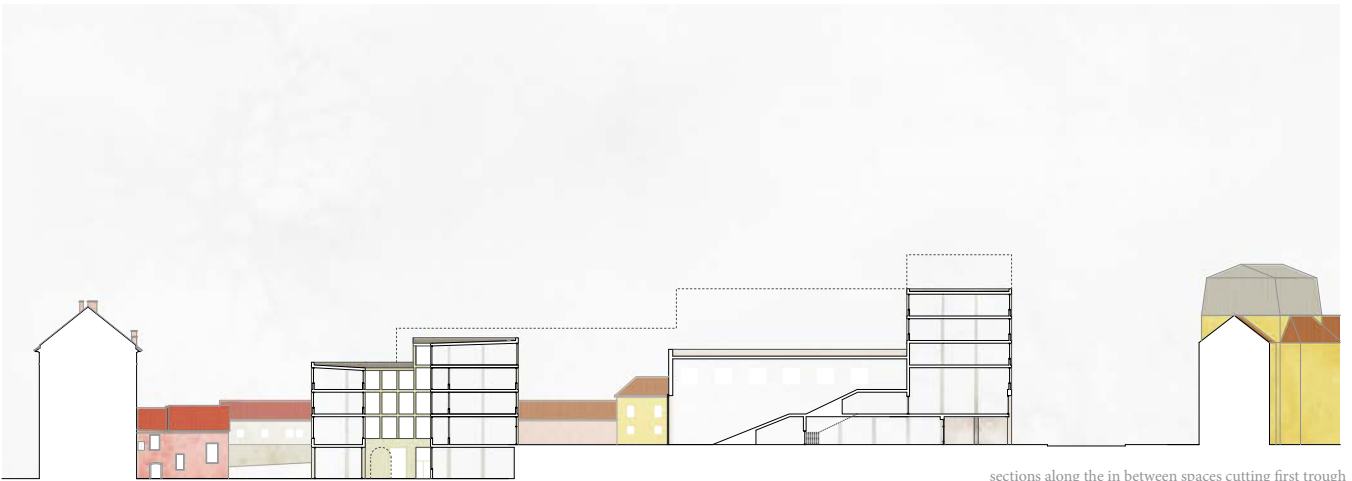facade   windows   piers   brick bands

MAIN SQUARE

elevations of the main square

view from the crossroad overlooking the main square

sections along the in between spaces cutting first trough
the loby and second trough the auditorium and palazzo

view from the riverbank looking at the slope and palazzo

transversal section through main public space and
in between spaces looking towards the Cukrarna

view when coming from underneath the fabiani bridge

view from the Cukrarna looking over the main square and it surrounding galleries

IMAGE CREDITS

p20   fig 4: (city centre): https://www.flickr.com/photos/metal
ka/11858404775/ (consulted on June 3, 2015)

fig 5: https://www.flickr.com/photos/metalka/9419582855/ (consulted
on June 3, 2015)

p33   fig 8: KOROŠEC, B. (1991). Ljubljana skozi stoletja: mesto na
načrtih, projektih in v stvarnosti. Ljubljana, Zal. Mladinska knj.

fig 9: KOROŠEC, B. (1991). Ljubljana skozi stoletja: mesto na
načrtih, projektih in v stvarnosti. Ljubljana, Zal. Mladinska knj.

fig 10: http://sl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cukrarna (consulted on June 3,
2015)

p34   fig 11: http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Postcard_of_Ljublja
na,_Poljane.jpg (consulted on June 3, 2015)

p35   fig 12: http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Postcard_of_Ljublja
na,_Cukrarna_and_barracks.jpg (consulted on June 3, 2015)

p39   fig 16: http://www.archiweb.cz/buildings.php?type=&action=
show&id=1302 (consulted on June 3, 2015)

p41   fig 18:http://www.skyscrapercity.com/showthread.php?p=62259279

p52   fig 21: http://aff.bstatic.com/images/hotel/max500/202/20219511.jpg
(consulted on June 3, 2015)

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jana-even-when-pouring/ (consulted on June 3, 2015)

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