



Ljubljana, SLO

Vacation House in Kranjska Gora 2000–2001



The building is located in an area of harsh climatic conditions. Unlike with buildings in a more moderate climate, the main focus therefore is on the shell, which is reflected in the articulation and coloring. The asymmetrical cross-section is a result of the regulation that defines the building's outline. This incorrect cross-section is mirrored in a freely organized layout and facade where the dynamic arrangement of openings reflects a modern character. The window positioned at the transition from roof to facade indicates that both architectural elements are regarded as equal. This also becomes obvious in the monochrome coloring that fits for the composition of the facade and merges the individual building parts into a single shell. Due to the small scale, there is no need for mimicry. The red color relates to the surroundings in a way that works both in summer and winter.

Commercial and Apartment Building in Novo Mesto 1998–2005



The basic construction principle is interpolation: two reinforced concrete walls supporting two reinforced concrete slabs. The layout follows the concept of old houses, featuring a passage to the courtyard on ground floor level, as is characteristic of old townhouses built close to one another. The axis is a circulation route: it defines the entrance and the rooms are arranged freely along it. The main rooms are located on the wider side of the axis; auxiliary rooms and vertical communication are found along the narrow side.

What is important is the cross-section of the house which, with its double-layer facade, reveals the division of the building into a modern structure removed from the trajectory of the street, and the shell which blends in with the street and the urban surroundings under monument protection. The facade and roof make a single architectural and construction unit. The roof rests on composite wooden supports based on reinforced concrete walls and incorporated into the main facade construction through rafters.

Appartements for Seniors in Trebnje 2005 (project)



Horizontal organization system: The principle of plan is that the apartments are organized around the main circulation – the central hall with stairs, which is open on the facade side. Thus the stairs receive light and the enlarged hall becomes an atrium, a place for different social activities of the tenants. The ground plan is U-shaped with the main space in the center. On first floor, the ground plan with central hall is rotated along the perpendicular axis of the stairs. On the second floor, the plan is rotated for another 90 degrees, so that the first and second floor relate to each other in a similar way as do the ground and first floor. Vertical organization system (cross-section): Rotated halls/atriums create semi-public spaces, which allow visual contact between different floors. The halls should not be predefined through furnishings; the program will follow the social needs of the seniors. The rotation of the ground plan informs the skin/facade relationships on each floor. The object volume has terraces as open-air extensions of the apartments.



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