

# 9 KORAKOV DO ZMAGE/ 9 STEPS TO VICTORY

Kako se uspešno in trajnostno lotiti sodobne prenove/  
How to make a contemporary redevelopment successful and sustainable

Prenova prostora naj bo način, kako izoblikovati intelektualno-umetniško kulturo bivanja v strukturi, ki zagotavlja trajnost, stabilnost, koristnost, udobnost in lepoto. Toda kako to narediti?

Renovation of space should be the manner in which to design an intellectual-artistic culture of living within a structure, which provides sustainability, stability, utility, comfort and beauty. But how do we achieve this?





4

Sodobna hiša v nekdanjem  
gospodarskem objektu;  
Ljubljana, Slovenija, 2004/  
Modern house in a former support  
facility; Ljubljana, Slovenia, 2004  
Dekleva Gregorič arhitekti;  
foto/photo Matevž Paternoster

Fleksibilno zasnovo naj omogoča in definira izbor materialov in konstrukcije, s katerimi oblikujemo prenovljeni volumen, naj bo to hiša, stanovanje ali kaj drugega. Material je tisti osnovni gradnik v strukturi vsake zgradbe, ki tvori zakonitosti oblikovanja, ali preprosto rečeno - lastnosti materiala vplivajo na obliko. **Drugečna uporaba materialov naj zagotavlja prefinjen videz in odraža utrip življenja sodobnega človeka.**

Flexible design should be enabled and defined by the selection of materials and the structures with which we are designing the converted volume, irrespective of whether it is a house, an apartment or a different property unit. The material is that elementary cornerstone in the structure of every building that creates rules of design or, to put it simply - the characteristics of the material affect the design. **Different use of materials should ensure a refined image and reflect the pulse of life of the modern man.**

Osnovni novi gradniki so lahko jeklo, beton, kamen, les in steklo, konstrukcije na tak način torej, da zaradi svojih specifičnih lastnosti obenem zagotavljajo stabilnost ali dematerializirajo gradbeno strukturo. Na novo postavljene ali nadomestne stene so lahko tanki, fini jekleni profili, ki dosegajo transparentnost že v sami nosilni zasnovi. Materialna struktura prostora naj zavzame najmanjši možni volumen. **Prostor naj ne pomeni kitenja zidov z odvečnimi materiali in vzorci, pač pa opremljanje z nepogrešljivimi stvarmi, od kolesa do najljubšega igrala ali stola.**

The basic new structural elements may include steel, concrete, stone, wood, and glass, i.e. structures built so that their specific features guarantee stability and dematerialise the building structure at the same time. Newly-erected or replacement walls may feature thin, fine steel profiles, which achieve transparency in the load-bearing design itself. The material structure of the space should take up the minimum possible volume. **The space should not feature adornment with redundant materials and patterns, but rather decoration with indispensable things, from a bike to a favourite toy or chair.**



5

Sodobna prenova in dozidava stare kmečke  
hiše; Zutphen, Nizozemska, 2004/  
Modern renovation and extension of an old  
farmhouse; Zutphen, Netherlands, 2004  
SeArch; foto/photo Christian Richters

Princip pregrajevanja notranjega prostora naj bodo lahke stene in zasloni s polnili ter vgrajeno pohištvo. Tak princip pregrajevanja omogoča spremenljivost notranjega prostora. Zunanji plašč po principu odprto-zaprto naj bo narejen iz sodobnih materialov z uporabo novih tehnoloških detajlov. **Občutje v bivalni strukturi naj ne bo skrivanje za zidovi, pač pa užitek bivanja med vsakdanjimi uporabnimi elementi.**

The principle of separating the interiors should involve light walls and screens with fillings and built-in furniture. This principle of partition enables the interiors to be transformed. The outer coat, based on the open-closed principle, should be made of modern materials with the use of new technological details. **The feeling within a residential structure should not be one of hiding behind walls, but rather enjoyment of living amongst trivially used elements.**

Prenova hiše Mako, Amagansett, NY, ZDA, 2007/  
Renovation of Mako residence, Amagansett, NY, USA, 2007  
Bates Masi + Architects; foto/photo Christopher Wesnofske



6



41

Odlika sistema prenove znotraj strukturiranosti in funkcionalnosti naj bo prilagodljivost kvadrature posameznih prostorov, pri čemer se poudarjajo enkratna pojavnost, kakovost in udobnost. **Fleksibilnost prostora: prenovljena hiša je dinamično telo - stena se premakne na mesto, kjer jo potrebujemo, okna niso luknje v zidu, pač pa hkratni sistem naravne in umetne svetlobe.**

The merit of the system of renovation within structure and functionalism should be based on the adaptability of the size of respective areas, whereby unique appearance, quality and comfort should be emphasised. **Flexibility of space: A renovated house is a dynamic body - the wall is moved into the position where we need it, the windows are more than holes in the wall, but rather a simultaneous system of natural and artificial light.**

8

Manipulacija zunanjega in notranjega prostora naj se približuje maksimalnemu. To omogoča fleksibilen princip oblikovanja in izbor materialov, od nosilnega do sekundarnih sistemov, sistema predeljevanja prostora ter oblikovanja posameznih con in blokov. Cone in bloki so komponente sodobne zasnove posameznih elementov stanovanja in bivanja - spalna, bivalna cona ... **Bivalni prostor je odraz stvari, ki jih imamo radi - zračnih svetlih prostorov, razgibanosti pohištvenih elementov, drugačnosti v njihovi postavitvi, ko si zaželimo spremembe.**

Manipulation of the exterior and interior space should be close to the maximum. This allows a flexible principle of design and selection of materials, from the principle through to secondary systems, the system of partition and design of individual zones or blocks. Zones and blocks are components of modern design of individual elements of the apartment and living - a sleeping zone, a living zone, and so on. **The residential area is a reflection of the things we love - airy, light spaces, variegated furniture elements, and diversity in their arrangement whenever we yearn for change.**



Dvojnost prostorov daje bivanju nepogrešljivo dinamičnost. Medin v-prostori, torej vmesni prostori in prostori v prostoru, dajejo ambientu poseben, sodoben značaj, ki se odraža v življenju sodobnega človeka - prostor si ne nazadnje oblikuje stanovalec sam. **V dobi tehnološke revolucije naj nam zastarele zasnove ne zmanjšujejo udobnosti.**

The duality of respective areas gives our residence that indispensable dynamic. Transitive areas and spaces within spaces give an ambiance a special, modern character, which is reflected in the life of modern man - space is ultimately designed by the resident himself. **In the era of technological revolution we should not let obsolete design adversely affect our comfort.**

Nova vsebina v prenovljeni lupini; Triglavski narodni park, Slovenija, 1999/  
New contents in a renovated shell; Triglav national park, Slovenia, 1999  
Architects Aleš Prinčič, Tomaž Jelovšek; foto/photo Miran Kambič