





Kultivacija suburbije

Cultivation of the Suburbia

(TB)

NOVA SPORTSKA DVORANA VIŽMARJE BROD, LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIJA | THE NEW GYM VIŽMARJE BROD, LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA | autori_authors ROK ŽNIDARŠIČ, ŽIGA RAVNIKAR | arhitektonski ured_architectural office **MEDPROSTOR** | projektni tim_project team ROK ŽNIDARŠIČ, ŽIGA RAVNIKAR, DINO MUJIĆ, JERNEJA FISCHER KNAP, DEJAN FORTUNA, TEJA GORJUP, SAMO MLAKAR | investitor_client OPĆINA LJUBLJANA_MUNICIPALITY OF LJUBLJANA | površina parcele_site area 28 390 m² | bruto površina_gross floor area 4 137 m² | neto površina_net area 3 752 m² | realizacija_completed year 2019 | cijena_costs 6 300 000 € + DDV | glavni izvođač_main constructor TRGOGRAD D.O.O. | fotografije_photographs by Tadej Bolta (TB), Miran Kambič (MK)

NAPISAO_WRITTEN BY
MILOŠ KOSEC

Kao i agrokultura, kultura tjelesnog pokreta danas se rijetko nalazi u domeni Ministarstva kulture. Isključivanje obje sfere iz koncepta kulture djelovalo bi neobično osobi iz antičkog razdoblja u kojemu su oranje polja i natjecanje u areni bili jednako, ako ne i više, povezani s kulturom kao i slikarstvo, graditeljstvo i skulptura. Riječ *sport* je, naposljetku, relativno nov koncept proizašao iz srednjovjekovnih aktivnosti tijekom slobodnog vremena, poput lova ili kartanja. Stari Grci i Rimljani teško bi te aktivnosti mogli povezati s vlastitim svetim igrama i natjecanjima. Jezična podjela opstaje; ako Nijemac ili Slovenac upotrijebe riječ *Gymnasium* kako bi opisali srednjoškolsko obrazovanje,

Like Agri-culture, the culture of bodily movement is nowadays rarely in the domain of the Ministry of Culture. Both of these omissions from the concept of *culture* would seem unusual to a person from the ancient world, where ploughing fields and competing in arenas had as much, and probably more, to do with culture as painting, building and sculpting. The word *sport* is, after all, a relatively recent concept derived from medieval leisure activities, such as hunting and playing cards. Ancient Greeks and Romans would have difficulties connecting these activities to their own sacred games and competitions. The linguistic division persists: if a German or a Slovene uses the term *Gymnasium*

osoba iz engleskog govornog područja mogla bi pomisliti da govore isključivo o sportskoj dvorani, mjestu fizičke rekreacije. Istovremeno, predivno anakroni termin *fizkultura* odnosno *fizička kultura* gotovo je nestao iz našeg vokabulara. Stadioni i sportske arene danas su uglavnom mjesto *šopinga*, sportskog konzumerizma i televizijskih prava, a ne osnovna tvorbena infrastruktura kulture i obrazovanja. Fizička kultura bila je važan dio cjelovitog obrazovanja u prošlosti. Termin *sport oslobođen* je pak tih neželjenih i neprofitabilnih smetnji.

Unatoč svemu, sportske dvorane srećom se i dalje grade. Vjerojatno tek s odmakom možemo cijiniti golemu mrežu javne sportske infrastrukture. Dokle god osnovna cjelina prosvijećenog obrazovanja, koju čini besplatna i javna osnovna škola, dvorana za tjelovježbu i knjižnica, postoji makar i u

to describe the classic high-school education, an English-speaking person might consider it merely a gym, a place for physical exercise. At the same time, the wonderfully anachronistic term *fizkultura* or *physical culture* has all but disappeared from our vocabulary. Today, stadiums and sport arenas are more often a place for shopping, sport consumerism and TV distribution rights than the basic constituent infrastructure of culture and education. Physical culture had a stake in the wholesome education of the past. The term sport seems to be free of these unwanted and unprofitable inconveniences.

Despite all of this, gyms are thankfully still being built. It is perhaps only with hindsight that we can appreciate the vast network of public sports infrastructure. As long as the basic unit of enlightenment education, the complex consisting of a free public elementary school, a gym and a library, exists even in the most remote parts of the country, the enlightenment principles will have the chance to keep on evolving. But it is not only the remote and rural areas that are in need of culture, physical and other – sometimes the places nearest to the concentration of power and money are the ones lacking in culture the most. Suburbia surrounding Slovene towns is often moralised about, but rarely seriously studied. This is a shame since I believe that the over-dimensioned individual

situacija, maketa

site plan, model



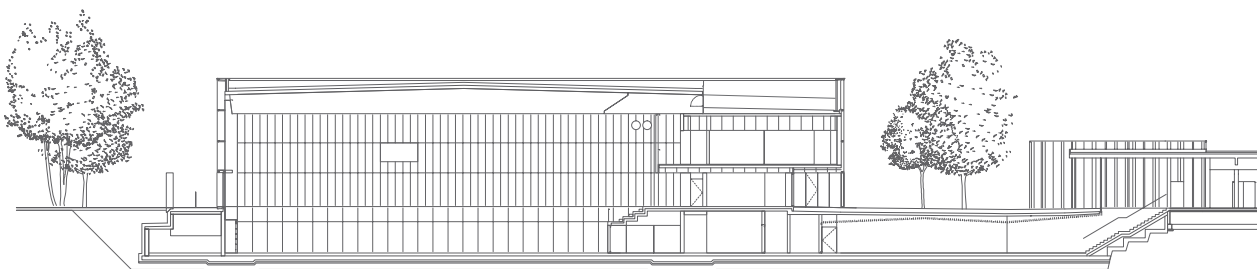
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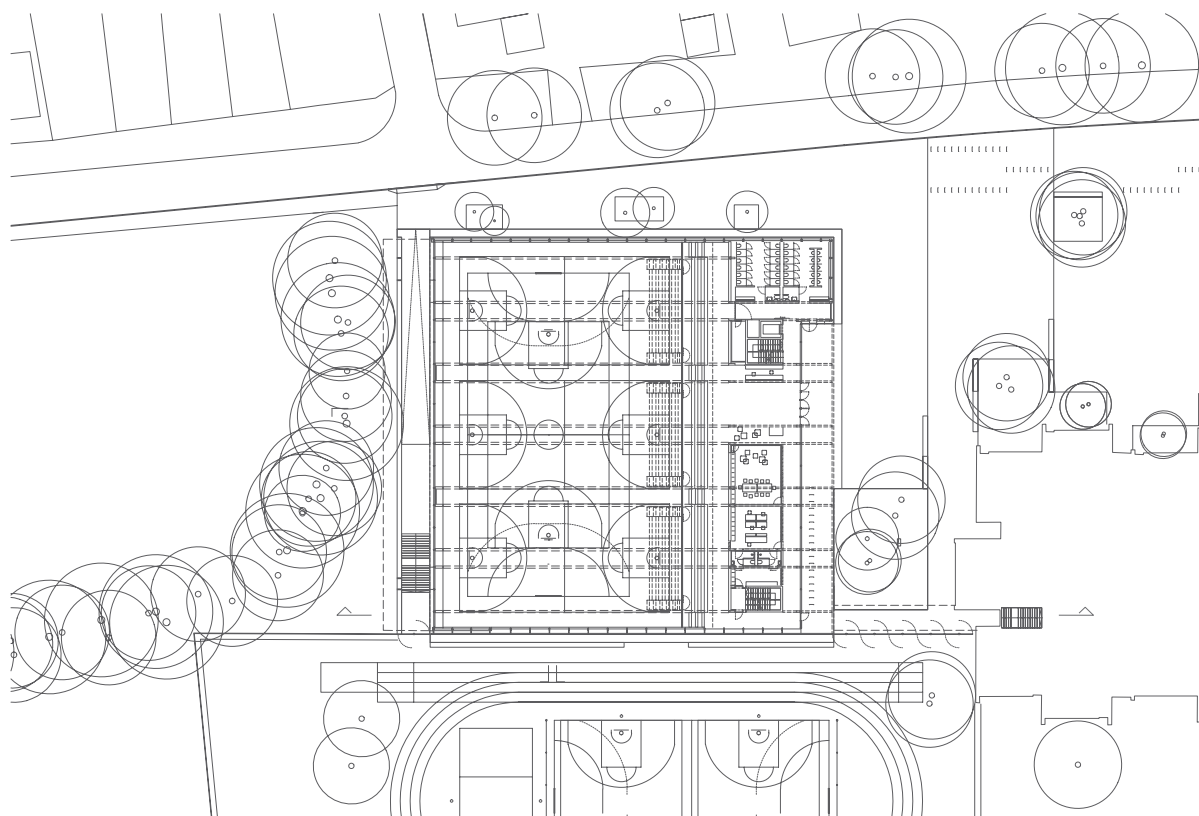


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najudaljenijem dijelu zemlje, načela prosvjećenosti moći će se dalje razvijati. No ne trebaju samo udaljena i ruralna područja kulturu, fizičku ili neku drugu. Ponekad upravo onim mjestima koja su najbliža koncentraciji moći i novca najviše nedostaje kulture. Suburbija koja okružuje slovenske gradove često je predmet moraliziranja, ali je rijetko ozbiljno proučavana. To je šteta, jer mislim da predimenzionirane obiteljske kuće s brojnim balkonima, garažama i uređenim dvorištima ukrašenima vrt-nim patuljcima imaju jednako dramatičan pa čak i tragičan potencijal kao i suburbija Los Angelesa 1950-ih ili repetitivni nizovi londonskih stambenih kuća. Blagostanje, pa čak i

houses with a multitude of balconies, garages and neatly arranged front lawns adorned with garden gnomes, have as much of dramatic and even tragic potential as the suburbia of the 1950s Los Angeles or the repetitive rows of London terraced housing. Here, prosperity and even affluence is at home. It is demonstrated in dimensions of houses, but also in the number of cars in front of the house and small yachts always prepared for an outing on the Adriatic. There is *horror vacui* at work here: the plot is to be filled completely, and it can only be filled with properly expensive objects. Whatever the elusive charm of the Ljubljana suburbia, it is always accompanied with a certain phobia of society. The fences, though not always high (the gaze of The Other is a constituent element of self-representation, after all), are strong and stable. Pavements are narrow or often completely missing. One does not walk here; one drives. This is a setting that would work well as the scenography of Margaret Thatcher's famous







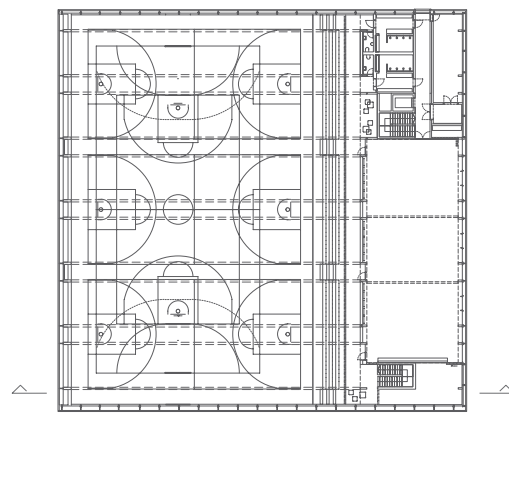
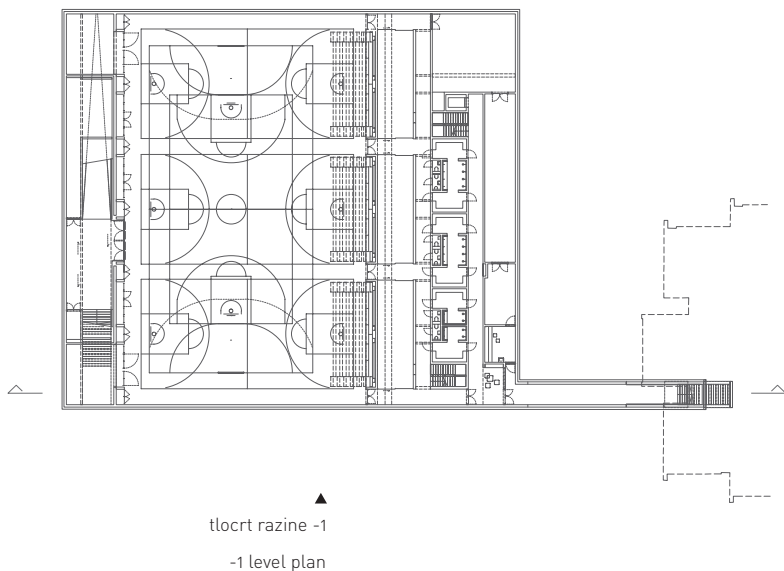
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bogatstvo ovdje su doma. To je vidljivo u dimenzijama kuća, ali i u broju automobila pred kućom i manjih jahti spremnih za boravak na Jadranu. Ovdje svjedočimo *horror vacui*: parcela mora biti u potpunosti ispunjena, a može biti popunjena samo zaista skupocjenim predmetima. Kakav god bio neobjašnjivi šarm ljubljanske suburbije, uvijek ga prati određeni strah od društva. Ograde, premda ne uvijek visoke (uostalom, pogled Drugoga konstitutivni je element samoreprezentacije), čvrste su i stabilne. Nogostupi su uski ili ponekad u potpunosti izostaju. Ovdje se ne hoda, nego vozi. Takva bi situacija dobro funkcionirala kao scenografija poznate izjave Margaret Thatcher da *društvo ne postoji. Postoje pojedini muškarci i žene, i postoje obitelji. To*

utterance that *there is no such thing as society. There are individual men and women and there are families.* And it is also the setting one has to go through to reach the new gym, built within the complex of the Vižmarje-Brod Elementary School. After wandering amongst the small suburban plots, large garages and too-large individual houses, the land opens up and one's gaze is free to wander amongst the charming contours of the surrounding fields, meadows and wooded hills. Among the treetops, simple straight line cuts through the bucolic scenery – the inaugural mark of the recently built gym of the Vižmarje-Brod Elementary School designed by Rok Žnidaršič and Žiga Ravnikar from Medprostor, an architecture office based in Ljubljana. The freeing of gaze from the suburban fragmentation is followed by the freedom of movement: privatised plots make way for the playgrounds, public sport infrastructure and the elementary school built in the 1960s. The gym building is the latest but also the largest and most imposing part of the complex. Compared to the humble presence of the elementary school, the dimensions of the gym are confident and almost monumental. It is as if the modernist single-storey school complex had to be built away from the suburban construction in order to establish a degree of integrity and independence. If it were built any

◀ tlocrt razine 0
0 level plan

tlocrt razine +1
+1 level plan



▲ tlocrt razine -1
-1 level plan



[MK]

je ujedno i prostor kojim se prolazi kako bi se došlo do nove sportske dvorane sagrađene u sklopu kompleksa Osnovne škole Vižmarje Brod.

Nakon prolaznja pored malenih suburbanih parcela, velikih garaža i prevelikih samostojećih kuća, krajolik se otvara i pogled može lutati dražesnim obrisima okolnih polja, livada i šumovitih brjegov. Među vrhovima krošnja, jednostavna ravna linija presijeca bukolički ambijent – najava nedavno dovršene dvorane za tjelesni

odgoj Osnovne škole Vižmarje Brod koju su projektirali Rok Žnidaršič i Žiga Ravnikar iz ljubljanskog arhitektonskog ureda Medprostor. Oslobođanje od pogleda na urbanu fragmentiranost praćeno je oslobođanjem pokreta: privatizirane parcele otvaraju prostor igralištima, javnoj sportskoj infrastrukturi i osnovnoj školi sagrađenoj 1960-ih. Zgrada dvorane posljednji je, a ujedno i najveći i najistaknutiji dio kompleksa. U usporedbi sa skromnom pojavnošću osnovne škole, dimenzije dvorane samouvjerene su i gotovo monumentalne. Dje-
luje kao da je modernistički

closer to the houses, it would have been subsumed by the dynamic suburban construction. Thankfully, humility is not needed anymore. The new gym is situated between the old school and the suburbia, providing both an imposing entrance statement and a shelter – it is almost as if the school got a bigger brother to protect it. The simple unstructured volume of the new construction exerts a self-conscious integrity of a building that seems to be here since the start – in fact, it had been carefully nestled in the midst of the existing context last, and it became the centrepiece of the complex only through careful negotiation of different spatial conditions. On the one hand, the gym provides the entrance statement for the school. On the other, it establishes a monumental definition of the new square between the gym and the old school. This is the new urban setting for the entrances to the complex – quite possibly the most urban place in the whole area. The square doubles as a playground and a meeting place, but is also a suitable entrance point to the gym that, like so many school gyms, also provides space for the afternoon and evening sport and cultural activities of the whole community. The other side of the new building forms the edge of a small open-air stadium at the back of the complex. In such a way, the gym becomes a centre and a linking element but at the same time also a separation between different characters



[MK]

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jednoetažni kompleks škole morao biti sagrađen dalje od suburbane gradnje kako bi uspostavio određenu razinu integriteta i nezavisnosti. Da je izgrađen bliže kućama, *pro-gutala* bi ga dinamična suburbana gradnja. Srećom, poniznost više nije potrebna. Nova je dvorana smještena između

and functions of the complex.

The external dimensions of the gym are primarily dictated by the strict standards and regulations of the law, but it is precisely the careful mediation between the generalities of the law and the specific spatial conditions that makes the achievement of its architects. The volume is partially dug

(MK)



stare škole i suburbije, osiguravajući tako i naglašenost ulaza i zaklon, gotovo kao da škola ima starijeg brata koji je

štititi. Jednostavan, nestrukturiran volumen nove gradnje odašilje samosvjestan integritet zgrade koja djeluje kao da se oduvijek ovdje nalazi. Ustvari, pažljivo je u postojeći

into the terrain – this lowers the height of the building and also enables the underground connection with the school. At the same time, the two entrance levels provide for different entrance regimes. The main entrance from the new square acts as an external as well as a ceremonial entry point, providing access to the first floor visitor gallery, while the lower

kontekst smještena posljednja i postala je središte kompleksa isključivo opreznim svladavanjem različitih prostornih uvjeta. S jedne strane, dvorana osigurava upečatljivi ulaz u školu, a s druge na monumentalan način definira novi trg između dvorane i stare škole. To je novi urbani prostor za ulaze u kompleks – vjerojatno najurbanije mje-

sto na cijelom ovom prostoru. Trg funkcionira kao igralište i mjesto susreta, a ujedno je i pogodna ulazna točka u dvoranu koja, kao i brojne druge školske sportske dvorane, osigurava prostor za sportske i kulturne aktivnosti cijele zajednice u dnevnom i večernjem terminu. Druga strana nove zgrade čini granicu malenog stadiona na otvorenom na začelju kompleksa. Na taj način dvorana postaje središte i povezujući element, no, istovremeno, odvaja različite karaktere i funkcije kompleksa.

Vanjske dimenzije dvorane određene su prvenstveno stroгим standardima i zakonskim odredbama, no uspjeh arhitekata leži u brižljivom posredovanju između općenitosti zakona i specifičnih prostornih uvjeta. Volumen je djelomično ukopan u teren, što smanjuje visinu zgrade i osigurava podzemnu povezanost sa školom. Istovremeno, ulazi na dvije razine omogućavaju različite režime pristupa. Glavni ulaz s novog trga funkcionira kao vanjska i ceremonijalna ulazna točka i osigurava pristup galeriji za posjetitelje na prvom katu, a niži ulaz usmjerava korisnika prema svlačionicama i samoj dvorani. Presjek dvorane najbolje pokazuje složenost koja je potrebna za optimalno kretanje, cirkulaciju i svjetlosne uvjete u interijeru. Samo se pomoću te složenosti može postići jednostavnost eksterijera. Pa ipak, kompleksnost nije potpuno skrivena od promatrača: sjene unutrašnje konstrukcije i tehnička infrastruktura ostaju primjetne iza jednostavne uniformne polikarbonatne fasade. Upravo ta ležernost prema vanjskom dojmu pospješuje prodiranje napetosti, aktivnosti i složenosti interijera u vanjski svijet. Na taj način dio funkcionalne infrastrukture odašilje poruku u svoju okolicu, a ponekad, noću, postaje i orijentir. Interijer dvorane posjeduje obrazovnu kvalitetu kao i svaka škola: usmjerava pogled promatrača prema aktivnostima

entrance directs users towards the changing rooms and the gym. The section of the gym most clearly demonstrates the complexity that is needed for the optimal movement, circulation and lighting condition of the interior. It is only with this complexity that the outer simplicity can be achieved. And yet, the complexity is not completely hidden from the outsider: shadows of the interior framework, movement and technical infrastructure remain perceptible behind the simple uniform polycarbonate façade. It is this nonchalance with outward appearances that keeps the tensions, activities and complexities of the interior seeping through to the outside world. This is how a piece of functional infrastructure exerts a message into its environment and sometimes, at night, becomes a beacon too. The interior of the gym has educational quality as much as any school; it directs the gaze of the visitor



u dvorani, ali i otvara vizuru na okolni krajolik. Upravo ovdje, između nježne kontekstualizacije s postojećim okruženjem i moćnog samopouzdanja osnovne javne infrastrukture, nastaje glavni etos dvorane. Zgrada se nalazi na rubu suburbije, ali svejedno formira njezino novo javno središte. Fizička kultura postaje nerazdvojna od prostorne i obrazovne kulture. Sada možemo odbaciti pridjeve; imenica *kultura* jest ono zaista bitno.

(MK)

towards the action on the gym floor, but also opens up the view of the surrounding countryside. It is here, with mediation between the interior and exterior, between the gentle contextualisation with the existing surroundings and the imposing self-confidence of the basic public infrastructure, that the main ethos of the new gym is formed. The building is at the edge of the suburbia but nevertheless establishes its new public centre. Physical culture becomes inseparable from the spatial and educational culture. The adjectives can now be discarded; the noun, *culture*, is what truly matters.

