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<td><strong>A1</strong>: Centre District</td>
<td><strong>Ljubljana Sluice Gate</strong></td>
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<td><strong>A1</strong>: Centre District</td>
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<td><strong>A1</strong>: Centre District</td>
<td><strong>Ljubljana Central Market</strong></td>
<td>Jože Plečnik</td>
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When in the early 1930s Jože Plečnik was preparing plans for Ljubljana's new town hall to be built in the Vodnikov trg square, his designs for the wider square area included a building to be constructed on a plot of land between the Poljanska ulica and Kapiteljska ulica streets which was, until the earthquake of 1989, occupied by a narrow house referred to as Peglezen (charcoal iron in Slovenian). The new town hall was never built, but the unusual designs for a new Peglezen building attracted attention. The idea for a tower was a suggestion of Ljubljana's office of construction, and his wife Elza, who offered Plečnik to finance the construction. The proposal was to build a tower between 1933 and 1934, consists of several differing floors stacked on top of each other in a step-like arrangement. The façade facing the Poljanska ulica street is characterised by various types of windows. On the side facing the Krekova trg square, the second floor includes a conservatory decorated with five pairs of pillars. The façade facing the Kapiteljska ulica street is quite different, with windows arranged in a dynamic pattern. The building has an interesting staircase.

The oldest mention of the castle dates from 1112. It was in 1335 when the property of the House of Habsburg became property of the State. Later the building was altered at that time. In the 16th and 17th centuries, other structures were gradually built. The castle's purpose was to defend the area against the Ottoman invasion as well as peasant revolt. In the 17th and 18th centuries, the castle became an arsenal and a military hospital. It was damaged during the Napoleonic period and once back in the Austrian Empire, became a prison, which it remained until 1900, when it functioned during World War II. The castle's lookout Tower dates to 1848. At the end of the 1960s, the castle extensive renovation works started. The whole renovation took more than 35 years. In 1990, the use of the castle as a wedding and cultural events began. Ljubljana Castle functions as a railway to the top of Castle Hill, was built in 2006. Castle ticket including return funicular fare €13, castle only €10. Mon-Sat (10am-6pm).

The library in the Seminary Palace is the hidden pearl of the Baroque Ljubljana. You enter through the impressive entrance portal, made in 1714 in the Luka Mislav's workshop, supported by the statues of Hercules, which are the work of the sculptor Angelo Puliti. The library storey was founded in 1701 on the initiative of Academia Operosorum members and was the first public library in Ljubljana. The library was dedicated to the public for 50 years, and then it was left to the Theologians. In 1721, Giulio Quaglio painted the ceiling of the library. In it, the original equipment from oak wood (carpenter Josip Wergant) is preserved. Quaglio's painting represents the Allegory of Theology that gives power to faith, next to it are Hope and Love. A massive reading table is adorned with three baroque globes. The library houses a number of medieval manuscripts and numerous precious prints, from precious incunabula to original baroque opera librettos. General admission €5. Visit to the Seminary Library is only possible upon prior announcement.

With its classic twin towers and trademark single, weather-worn green dome, the city's cathedral encapsulates everything that's Ljubljana. Small and interesting, but not too exciting at first glance, a closer look at its history and finer details reveals its hidden charm and beauty. Built on the site of a much earlier church, the cathedral's main structure and appearance date from the first half of the 18th century. Inside the Baroque masterpiece is a cavalcade of classic cream and gold, lit with extraordinarily detailed frescoes and possessing that calming feeling that only a great church can bring. Of particular interest are the ornate choir stalls and the main altar. Don't forget to check out the astonishing pair of bronze doors on the western and southern sides. Dating from 1717, the doors were designed by Carlo Martinuzzi as a gift for his brother Gregor Maček Sr. Later the building was altered several times, the most thorough by the architect Svetozar Križaj in 1963. The Town Hall façade reflects Venetian architectural influences. The vestibule provides space for a large open plaque with a detailed description of the original Town Hall building and a 17th century statue of Hercules with a lion, previously a part of the Hercules Fountain which was used to stand in the middle of the nearby Stari trg square. Ljubljana Town Hall features four exhibition spaces: The Glass Atrium, the Historical Atrium, the Central and Right Atrium. The primary purpose of the exhibition space is to showcase projects by the Municipality of Ljubljana. Free admission. The tour of Ljubljana's Town Hall includes a number of rooms which have so far not been open for public viewing.
Hotel Vander, completed in 2012, is a new hotel design located in the historic centre of Ljubljana. The hotel is constructed within the interior space of four historic adjacent buildings. The design of the new building plan is spread vertically, with a ground floor space that serves as the main public part of the building and contains the reception restaurant and bar/lounge areas. The two upper floors are organised around a vertical atrium with stairs and contain 16 rooms. The top floor of the hotel includes a glasshouse with a large terrace, bar, and pool. The exterior facade of the building remains unaltered and preserved. Conversely, upon entrance to the hotel you enter an identifiable area that is the innovative space of Hotel Vander. The design of the hotel was based upon the kaleidoscopic play of 3D patterns in different materials, and reflections that extend the borders of the constructed space. Due to the reflections created inside the building, the visitor becomes a part of the interior space.

Cobbler’s Bridge
Jože Plečnik
Sušarski most, 1000 Ljubljana

The site of the present Cobbler’s Bridge, built by the architect Jože Plečnik between 1931 and 1932, was formerly occupied by a covered wooden bridge connecting the Mestni trg and Novi trg squares, two major parts of medieval Ljubljana. The bridge provided space for cobblers’ workshops – hence the name Cobbler’s Bridge. At the end it was decorated with a statue of Christ, now kept in the Church of St. Florian. The 19th century saw the building of a new, cast iron bridge. On the initiative of the architect Jože Plečnik it was later moved to a site opposite Ljubljana’s maternity hospital to connect the Zaščitnica cesta and Poljanska cesta roads. In 1990, the present Cobbler’s Bridge was conceived as a broad balustraded platform connecting two different parts of the city. It was made of artificial stone like another of Plečnik’s creations, the Triple Bridge. The characteristic appearance of the Cobbler’s Bridge is due to its balustrades with short balusters and tall, different sized pillars topped with stone balls. The central two pillars support lamps and are slightly shorter, which gives the bridge a uniquely dynamic appearance. On the sides, the bridge platform is decorated with a geometric pattern. In 1993, all the balustrades were renovated.

Gallusovo nabrežje Embankment
Gallusovo nabrezje 29 Ljubljana

Gallusovo nabrežje Embankment extends along the Ljubljanica River on the left bank of the city until the historical St. James’s Parish Church. Its special feature was that due to the communication between the two settlements, it was the only street that crossed the Ljubljanica River between Poljanska and Zaloška Road. In the area of Plečnik’s seventh project, the bridge was named. The landmark of the bridge at that time was the statue of Saint on its south side, now preserved in St. Florian’s Church. In the 19th century they made a new iron bridge. The architect Jože Plečnik placed the latter opposite the monastery ward where it crossed the Ljubljanica River between Poljanska and Zaloška Road.

Church of St. James
Francesco Robba
Levstikov trg 2, 1000 Ljubljana

St. James’s Parish Church was built in the Baroque style between 1613 and 1615 on the site of an older Gothic style church, erected in the early 15th century by the Augustinian Order. In 1598, the old church was acquired by the Jesuits and thus became the first Jesuit church in the Slovene Lands and one of the first in the Innsbruck circle. The interior was designed by the Italian architect Francesco Robba, who designed the main altar, and the Slovene stonemason Alojzij Tomšič designed the entrance portal and the stone side altars. After the Ljubljana earthquake of 1855, the church was renovated by the Austrian architect Raimund Jeblinger and the interiors were redesigned by Janez Subir. Nevertheless, much of the original Baroque style has remained intact. In the late 1920s, the square in front of the church was renovated by the Slovene architect Jože Plečnik, and in the early 1950s by the architect Boris Kobe. Opposite St. James’s Church is Gruber Mansion, which houses the Slovenian National Archives.

Vila Samassa
Karlova cesta 3, 1000 Ljubljana

The Faculty of Architecture in Ljubljana, established in 1920, is generally considered one of the best Central European schools of architecture. It has a long and enviable tradition following in the footsteps of the teachers – Plečnik, Vurnik, Ravnikar, Mihevc, and many other contemporary renown Slovene architects. In the 1950s Jože Plečnik added the front gate to the building after the school moved to the present location. After Edvard Ravnikar took up his position at the Department of Architecture of the Technical Faculty of the University of Ljubljana, thereby becoming one of the leading figures in architecture also across all of Yugoslavia, Plečnik took the back stage and sank into oblivion. Modernism or the International Style became the dominant style. Ravnikar and his colleagues conceptualised several architectural projects from renovations of villages to designs of new cities like Nova Gorica and Novi Beograd, from residential and prestigious public buildings with traces of Le Corbusier’s influence to be found in all of them. The list of works is extensive, yet many valuable designs have been lost.

Križanke
Jože Plečnik
Trg francoske revolucije 1, 1000 Ljubljana

The Križanke Summer Theatre is one of Ljubljana’s principal architectural attractions. Between 1952 and 1956, the architect Jože Plečnik converted this former monastery of the Teutonic Order, originally built in the thirteenth century, into one of the city’s main cultural venues. The conversion of the Križanke complex was Plečnik’s last project. It also marked the completion of his extensive restyling of French Revolution Square (Trg francoske revolucije) and Vojvode Veggova Ulica. A monument to Napoleon’s Ilyrian Provinces, designed by the sculptor Lojze Dolinar, was erected in the square next to Križanke in 1922. Plečnik followed Ravnikar’s principles in his approach to the Križanke complex. A row of windows in the monastery...
The square was built in 1821 at the site of the ruins of a medieval Capuchin monastery, which had been abolished during the rule of Habsburg Emperor Joseph II. The square was used for ceremonial purposes during the post-Napoleonic Congress of Ljubljana, after which it was named. After the congress, a park was laid out in the centre of the square, which soon acquired the name Star Park due to its layout. During the communist period it was renamed Revolution Square and a few years later Liberation Square, but the local population continued to use the old name. In 1990, it regained the original name. The square has a highly symbolic role in modern Slovenian history. On October 29, 1918, independence from Austrian-Hungarian rule and the establishment of the State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs was proclaimed during a mass demonstration on the square. In May 1945, the Yugoslav Communist leader Josip Broz Tito first visited Slovenia after World War II and held a speech on the balcony of the University of Ljubljana, which faces the square. On June 22, 1988, the first free mass demonstration was held on the square demanding the release of four Slovene journalists imprisoned by the Yugoslav army.

Check events https://ra.co/clubs/10708
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Landmark</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Church of the Holy Trinity</td>
<td>Ljubljana</td>
<td>Built between 1714 and 1726, its undulating façade is an example of Baroque architecture. The interior is richly decorated with gold leaf and stucco.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theatre of Ljubljana</td>
<td>Ljubljana</td>
<td>One of the oldest opera houses in Slovenia, it was built between 1890 and 1892 in a Neo-Renaissance style.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Študentna cesta 31, Prežernova cesta 10, Prešernova cesta 31</td>
<td>Ljubljana</td>
<td>A complex of administrative, business and public cultural buildings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cankarjev dom</td>
<td>Ljubljana</td>
<td>Slovenia's largest cultural and congress centre. It was opened in 1966.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ursuline Church of St. Ursula</td>
<td>Ljubljana</td>
<td>Built in the early 18th century, it is known for its rich Baroque interior.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic Square</td>
<td>Ljubljana</td>
<td>A large open space in the city centre, it features a large statue of the Virgin Mary and the Saints.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Assembly Building of Slovenia</td>
<td>Ljubljana</td>
<td>The building was constructed between 1954 and 1959. It is an example of modernist architecture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenian National Opera and Ballet Theatre of Ljubljana</td>
<td>Ljubljana</td>
<td>Home of the Slovenian National Opera and Ballet. It was built between 1890 and 1892.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narodni muzej Slovenije</td>
<td>Ljubljana</td>
<td>The national museum of Slovenia, it houses a significant collection of historical and cultural artefacts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villa Wettach</td>
<td>Ljubljana</td>
<td>A villa designed by architect Jan V. Hrásky and Anton Hruby, it was built between 1890 and 1892.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building of Slovenia</td>
<td>Ljubljana</td>
<td>Formerly known as the People's Assembly Building, it is now used as a parliament building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Love for Three Oranges</td>
<td>Ljubljana</td>
<td>An opera based on a play by Jan K. Radelašek, it was first performed in 1919.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenija 1000, Muzejska ulica 1, Prežernova cesta 31</td>
<td>Ljubljana</td>
<td>These are addresses of various cultural institutions in Ljubljana.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Events and Performances**
- **Cankarjev dom Cultural and Congress Centre**: Operas and ballets are performed during the winter season. Box office is open 10:00-17:00, except in July and August, when it is open 10:00-18:00.
- **National Assembly Building of Slovenia**: Services are held daily at 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, and 18:00, except in July and August, when they are held at 9:00.

**Historical Notes**
- The demonstration marked the beginning of the Slovenian spring which culminated in the declaration of Slovenia's independence on June 25, 1991.

**Architectural Features**
- The façade of the Church of the Holy Trinity is adorned with detailed stucco work.
- The facade of the National Assembly Building is inlaid with Karst marble.
- The façade of the Republic Square is decorated with a large sculptural group of bronze figures framing its main portico.

**Cultural Institutions**
- The Slovenian National Opera and Ballet Theatre of Ljubljana performs a wide repertoire of classical and modern operas, ballets, and concerts.
- The National Assembly Building was built between 1954 and 1959. It is an example of modernist architecture.

**Artworks**
- The interior of the Študentna cesta 31 is decorated with sculpture and frescoes.
- The Church of St. Ursula is known for its rich Baroque interior.

**Additional Information**
- The Cankarjev dom was a subsequent development of the building of the same name, which was destroyed during World War II.
- The national museum of Slovenia, now known as the National Museum of Slovenia, was established in 1888.
1885, and lived there with his family until the end of the first world war. He held there a private school of painting in his studio between 1896 and 1934. In 1919, Weflich moved from Ljubljana to Carinith where he lived until his death in 1929 in a village by Villach. From 1951, the building was administered by the Technical High School in Ljubljana for Central Technical Library. The building was bought by the government of the USA for the needs of its embassy. The plan for the villa was made by the Vienna architect Alfred Bayer, and the building was constructed by the Ljubljana building company of Viljem Treo. The villa stands in the middle of a garden surrounded by railings. Its exterior is explicitly articulated (projections, oriels, loggias, corner towers, etc.) designed in the style of German neo-Renaissance.

**The National gallery**

**Methodius Church**

Sts. Cyril and Methodius Church is an Eastern Orthodox church building located in Trubar Park. It belongs to the Metropolitane of Ljubljana and Ljubljana of the Serbian Orthodox Church. Built in Serbo-Byzantine revival, the church has five domes with golden crosses at the top. It was built from 1932 to 1936 by Ivan Brcic based on plans by the architect Monir Korunovic. The frescoes in the interior were painted by the Serbian painters Dragomir Jasovic, Miha Madenovic, and Danica Madenovic from 1986 until 1997. The iconostasis is work of prominent woodcarver workshop from Debar (Macedonia) and has been decorated with icons by the Slovene painter Mirko Subic, who created them in 1949. The foundation was blessed by Serbian Patriarch Varnava in 1932, Mon-Sun (9am-6pm).

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The renovation of the Bank of Slovenia's central lobby was designed by three grand horse chestnut avenues. The interior space was modified in 1928, while in 1933 the National Gallery was expanded in 2001 to the area of the demolished Delegates' Office, which hosted a permanent exhibition of large-format photographs, open throughout the year.

**The Museum of Modern Art**

Cankarjeva cesta 15, 1000 Ljubljana

The Ljubljana Museum of Modern Art is dedicated to modern art in Slovenia. The Ljubljana Museum of Modern Art, constructed in 1940 and 1951, is considered to be the work of architect Edvard Ravnikar's first significant work in Ljubljana. Some of the building's features reflect influence from Ravnikar's 'great teacher,' Jože Plečnik, particularly his National and University Library (Narodna in universitetska knjižnica) in Ljubljana. The project was executed by SADAR+VUGA in close collaboration with the architect Jože Plečnik in the central part of Tivoli Park, has become a well-known outdoor venue for exhibitions of large-format photographs, open throughout the year. The Museum of Modern Art is also a documentation, study, research and education centre providing a platform for debate and bringing art closer to the general public. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm).

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**The Tivoli Park**

Jean Blanchard and Jože Plečnik

Tivoli, 1000 Ljubljana

Tivoli Park is Ljubljana's largest and most beautiful park, stretching right into the city centre. It was designed in 1813 by the French engineer Jean Blanchard and created by joining together several parks which had surrounding Podturn and Cekin mansions. The park, covering an area of approximately five square kilometres, is crossed by three grand horse chestnut tree-lined walks and landscaped with ornamental flower beds, interesting trees and numerous statues and fountains. The park area blends into the slopes of the Robba hill, to which it is connected by several walking paths and an exercise path with several exercise stations along its length. Tivoli Park's scenic Jakopič Promenade (Jakopčeva sprečalica), designed by the architect Jože Plečnik in the central part of Tivoli Park, has become a well-known outdoor venue for exhibitions of large-format photographs, open throughout the year.

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**The National gallery of Slovenia**

Puharjeva ulica 9, 1000 Ljubljana

The National Gallery of Slovenia is dedicated to modern art in Slovenia, was opened in 1958, and lived there with his family until the end of the first world war. The gallery was expanded in 1993 to the area of the demolished Delegates' Office, which hosted a permanent exhibition of large-format photographs, open throughout the year. The gallery was founded in 1949, Mon-Sun (9am-6pm).

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**The Nebotičnik - SkyScraper**

Vladimir Subic

Štefanova ulica 1, 1000 Ljubljana

The Nebotičnik Café, located on the top of the Nebotičnik SkyScraper building, a venerable example of architecture between the two World Wars, affords some of the most beautiful views of Ljubljana opening out in all directions. Built in 1933 to designs by Vladimir Subic, the SkyScraper was the tallest building on the Saškin Ljubljana for Central Technical Library. The building was bought by the government of the USA for the needs of its embassy. The plan for the villa was made by the Vienna architect Alfred Bayer, and the building was constructed by the Ljubljana building company of Viljem Treo. The villa stands in the middle of a garden surrounded by railings. Its exterior is explicitly articulated (projections, oriels, loggias, corner towers, etc.) designed in the style of German neo-Renaissance.

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**Banka Slovenije**

SADAR+VUGA

Nebotičnik, 1000 Ljubljana

The renovation of the Bank of Slovenia's central lobby was designed by three grand horse chestnut avenues. The interior space was modified in 1928, while in 1933 the National Gallery was expanded in 2001 to the area of the demolished Delegates' Office, which hosted a permanent exhibition of large-format photographs, open throughout the year. The Museum of Modern Art is also a documentation, study, research and education centre providing a platform for debate and bringing art closer to the general public. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm).
The Central Post Office is a Neo-renaissance structure built from 1895-1896 by Supančič and Knez according to plans by Friedrich Setz. The stonemasonry works were carried out by Feliks Toman (1855-1939). Its immediate neighbours are the Slov Best Western Hotel and the Nama department store, while the busy pedestrian Copova Street separates it from the Old Town. The building features a function space – the Atrium, which is an attractive setting for receptions, banquets, and other events. Its style slightly resembles that of the atrium of the National Museum, as the two buildings were created at about the same time.

Hauptmann House was built in 1873. It was one of the city’s few buildings to survive the great earthquake of 1895 almost unharmed. The building was erected in 1873, and was renovated with a Viennese touch in 1904, following the project of Ciril Melod Koch. It was bought by the local departmental merchant Artur Hauptmann who commissioned the architect Ciril Melod Koch to redesign house in the Viennese Secession style, fashionable at the time. Ljubljana’s Art Nouveau buildings were mostly designed by local architects, who contributed to national awakening in Slovenia.

Prešeren Square was designed by the sculptor Francesco Robba in the middle of the 18th century. The monument was built in 1970 and 1971, when the city was under communist rule. Prešeren Square is the central square in Ljubljana. Until the end of the 18th century, the monastery was the home of Augustine monks. The current building, which replaced the old monastery, was completed in 1790. It is considered as one of the finest examples of Baroque architecture in Slovenia. The church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary and is considered one of the finest examples of Baroque architecture in Slovenia.

The Galerija Emporium, a large fashion store stocking major international fashion brands, is housed in a renovated Art Nouveau palace, once home to Ljubljana’s first department store, opened in 1903. The Galerija Emporium is set on five floors offering clothing, footwear and fashion accessories from renowned international fashion brands. Mon-Fri (10am-9pm); Sat (10am-8pm).

Prešeren Square is the central square in Ljubljana. Until the end of the 18th century, the monastery was the home of Augustine monks. The current building, which replaced the old monastery, was completed in 1790. It is considered as one of the finest examples of Baroque architecture in Slovenia. The church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary and is considered one of the finest examples of Baroque architecture in Slovenia.

The Grand Hotel Union was the city’s first modern hotel and the largest building of its time in Ljubljana. It has the largest hall in the Balkans which was regarded as an extraordinary technical achievement due to its challenging iron roof structure. The building, almost 100m in length, was built to the design of architect Josip Vanča between 1903 and 1905. The entire building, including the façade and the interior with all the equipment and an impressive rich collection of etched glass panels (now replaced by replicas), was designed in Art Nouveau style. It is divided into two wings, connected into a whole by a prominent corner tower with a dome. The facade is decorated with plant motifs, which differ from one floor to another. Later, the building was renovated twice, but in general it preserved its Art Nouveau appearance.

Metalka Building was built in 1963. It was one of the first business 15-storey high-rise buildings in Ljubljana. The building, almost 100m in length, was built to the design of architect Josip Vanča between 1903 and 1905. The entire building, including the façade and the interior with all the equipment and an impressive rich collection of etched glass panels (now replaced by replicas), was designed in Art Nouveau style. It is divided into two wings, connected into a whole by a prominent corner tower with a dome. The facade is decorated with plant motifs, which differ from one floor to another. Later, the building was renovated twice, but in general it preserved its Art Nouveau appearance.

Franciscan Church of the Annunciation was built in the 17th century, but the junction square, in the Wolfova ulica street. The Prešernov trg square, the central square in Ljubljana. Until the end of the 18th century, the monastery was the home of Augustine monks. The current building, which replaced the old monastery, was completed in 1790. It is considered as one of the finest examples of Baroque architecture in Slovenia. The church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary and is considered one of the finest examples of Baroque architecture in Slovenia.

The Galerija Emporium, a large fashion store stocki...
A technologically advanced and innovative aluminium façade, the building is placed away from the street – the platform, that is the front area in a small market place along the street. The façade is a symbol of technological progress and ingenuity of the metal wholesaler who manufactured it. Metalka did in the 1960s what Nebotičnik did in the 1930s, it proved that Slovenian architecture had kept pace with European development.

Krisper House, built between 1900 and 1901 by the famous architect Maks Fabiani on commission from the lawyer and town councilor Valentin Krisper is the oldest residential building in the Slovenski trg square. Its design was supposed to serve as a model for other buildings to be erected in the square. Krisper House’s facade, designed in a style of Art Nouveau, with its contemporary Viennese architecture, is decorated with stylised floral ornaments reminiscent of the whirlpool motif popular in the Belgian art of the time. According to Fabiani, floral ornamentation, which is not typical of his style, was used at the express wish of the client. The square-facing corner of the house is enhanced by a balcony, characteristic also of the square’s other buildings. The house boasts several excellent details.

Sokol Gymnastic Society’s Hall

Ivan Vurnik
Tabor 13, 1000 Ljubljana

Sokol’s dom was built according to the plans of Ivan Vurnik between 1923 and 1926 on behalf of the sports club Sokol. This was one of the first major indoor sports facilities in Slovenia. The building was constructed and ornamented in Slovenian folk style. The façade was designed by architect combined national and geometrized motives in yellow. The home has one large vaulted gymnastic hail and two smaller halls. The interior is spacious and well-lit through windows and glazed part of the roof. The walls of the great hall are made of a series of pillars.

Slovenian Ethnographic Museum

Groleger Arhitekti
Metelkova ulica 2, 1000 Ljubljana

The Slovene Ethnographic Museum is the country’s foremost ethnological museum responsible for the keeping, preservation, study and comprehension of collections of artefacts related to Slovenian and non-European material, social and spiritual culture. The museum was founded in 1923, when it separated from the National Museum of Slovenia. Its earliest origins go back to the collections put together by the Provincial Museum of Carniola (Deželné muze za Kranjsko), established in 1821. In order to present traditional culture of Slovenian inhabited areas and the cultures of several other peoples of the world, the Slovene Ethnographic Museum presents a programme of exhibitions and other events related to Slovenians (including Slovenian ethnic minorities abroad and expatriates) and other European and non-European peoples, runs a programme of educational events, and releases various publications. Exhibited artefacts and museum activities cover both material cultural heritage related to everyday and ceremonial life and the intangible heritage of knowledge, values, skills, wisdom and creativity. General admission €6.

Tue-Sun 10am-6pm

Metelkova mesto

Metelkova ulica 10, 1000 Ljubljana

Metelkova mesto, an alternative culture centre that developed from a squat in a former army barracks and became one of the best-known attractions of Ljubljana, brings together a variety of different practices and events. It is home to a large number of clubs hosting a regular programme of concerts, club nights, and one-off club events featuring underground artists and DJs from around the world. The centre also hosts art performances, exhibitions, and an occasional festival. Running all year round, it brings together people on any night of the week. The crowd is mixed, including anyone from students and underground music fans to tourists. The building was designed by architect Maks Fabiani on commission from the lawyer and town professionals enjoying a night out. The history of Metelkova mesto as a cultural centre goes back to 1993, when the northern part of the barracks complex was squatted by a group of about 200 volunteers following the initiative of an independent association of mainly underground artists and intellectuals known as Metelkova Network (Mreža za Metelkova) to stop the abandoned army complex from being pulled down.

Triglav Insurance Company Building

Jože Plečnik

The Triglav Insurance Company Palace, a grand building constructed between 1928 and 1930 to a design by Jože Plečnik and his team, is characterised by an unusual shape and a magnificent façade. The entrance, located at the corner of the building, leads to a famous trapezoidal staircase adorned with marble columns. The building’s façade is divided into two parts, the ground floor and mezzanine part with a smooth façade finish and the upper part, finished in brick. The spaces between the windows are decorated with balustrades and, in the upper three storeys, monumental brick columns. The frieze above the third-floor windows is adorned with stylized figures linked together with ribbons to symbolize mutuality and a smaller frieze above it with child figures symbolizing solidarity between generations. The building’s courtyard façade is different from its street frontage. Its most prominent elements are a row of balconies framed by white stone rails along its entire length.

JB Restaurant

Miklošičeva cesta 19, 1000 Ljubljana

Janez Bratož is a chef renowned throughout Slovenia and further afield. His restaurant in the centre of Ljubljana offers a refined setting with immaculately curbed modern art. This sets the scene for the food, where experience, consistency and thorough local sourcing have been the key ingredients for more than a quarter of a century. The tasting menus are the ideal introduction to Slovenia’s cuisine and feature Slovenia’s famous dishes. The first-floor terrace is a perfect spot to enjoy the food, where experience, consistency and thorough local sourcing have been the key ingredients for more than a quarter of a century.

Kozlec Building

Edo Mihevc
Slonska cesta 55a, 1000 Ljubljana

Kozlec Building designed by Edo Mihevc and completed in 1957, was inspired by Le Corbusier’s L’Unité d’Habitation, Marseille. In contrast to that building has different front and back facades, as is positioned on the main avenue running through Ljubljana’s centre. The first floor was designed for shops and the mezzanine originally for clubs and restaurants. Typical of Le Corbusier is the size with magnificent pylons rising from the plinth and the roof of the terrace. The facade consists of balconies framed by white stone rails along its entire length.

Between 1900 and 1910, four unique petrol stations were created across the city of Ljubljana, Slovenia that typified a distinct period of mid-century modernism in Yugoslavia. All four were created by the Slovenia-based oil company named “Petrol” company. The stations were of a pioneering design that combined the material sciences and engineering innovations occurring through the early 1950s and combined these advances with the modernist architectural aesthetics of a style of regional building design called “Slovene Structuralism”. Out of this combination came a series of multi-storey, architecturally shaped concrete structures whose streamlined gravity-defying shapes
inspired one think to the future, while simultaneously ushering in some of the very first ‘modern’ service stations in Slovenia. Early examples in the 1950s featured only modest floating roof sections of the primary structure, but as the building technology progressed into the 1960s, expansive umbrella-like concrete mushrooms could constructed which fully sat on a single pillar, offering ideal protection and for the ‘weather-conscious motorist’. This floating cantilevered engineering pushed the boundaries of architectural design at the time in Slovenia, allowing architects to reassess the creative and innovative applications with which cantilevered concrete construction could be employed.

Perhaps the most ambitious addition to the ‘Petrol’ brand series of service stations in Ljubljana was this 1968 creation by Slovene architect Edvard Ravnikar, who is often considered the most famous and influential of all Yugoslav-era architects in Slovenia. Built right across the street from Mihelčič’s station at Tivolska 66 that was constructed two years earlier, Ravnikar’s structure consists of three identical umbrella canopies created of a thin concrete facade. All three are interconnected, stretching out over nearly 60 meters, and are designed in a swooping space-age fashion that gives them an almost sleek impression of speed and motion. This complex continues to operate into the present day as a “Petrol” brand service station, with the structure appearing almost exactly as it did when it was unveiled in 1970. The architecture of this structure has become so iconic in Ljubljana that one architecture firm in the city, named “Multiplan” has proposed a new service station concept to “Petrol” which is directly inspired by Ravnikar’s design.

**Zone A2: Šiška District**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ljubljana Mosque</strong></th>
<th>Bevk Perovič arhitekta</th>
<th>Džamija ul. 10, 1000 Ljubljana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Museum of Contemporary History</strong></td>
<td>Fischer von Erlach</td>
<td>Celovška cesta 23, 1000 Ljubljana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Church of St. Francis of Assissi</strong></td>
<td>Jože Plečnik</td>
<td>Černeževa ulica 20, 1000 Ljubljana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALEIA</strong></td>
<td>ATP architects engineers</td>
<td>Rakuševa ulica 1, 1000 Ljubljana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The National Museum of Contemporary History is a state museum dedicated to the heritage of recent Slovenian history, from the beginning of the 20th century onwards. Its collections range from World Wars I and II, as well as from the period between the wars, the era of socialism, and the later formation of the new Slovene state in the 1990s. It resides in the Ljubljana Castle, a 14th century fortification.

Jože Plečnik’s unconventional design for the Church of St. Francis (Cerkev sv. Frančiška), constructed between 1925 and 1927, is derived from his plans for the Church of the Sacred Heart in Prague, built in 1922. The central part of the church is covered with a gently sloping roof topped with a belfry added in 1931. The belfry has a diamond shape dominated by two rows of pillars in its upper two storeys and a conic roof sloping up steeply. The main entrance is enhanced by a monumental colonnade with an open tympanum. The inside of the church is unusual. Its central space is framed by a row of monumental brick columns, on the outer side of which, next to the wall or free standing, is a space to walk all the way around the central part of the church. The main altar is positioned right next to the colonnade, at a distance from the church wall behind it. It is flanked by side altars, which are also positioned next to the rows of columns. Later, when the church was already in use, Plečnik occasionally added new elements to it. He furnished it with chandeliers and, after World War II, decorated the church’s Chapel of Our Lady of Sorrows, baptismal and sacristy services are held weekends and Saturdays at 7:00, 8:00 and 19:00, and Sundays at 7:00, 8:00, 9:30 and 9:00.

The Sports Park Stožice, completed in 2018, is a hybrid project. Its implementation is the result of the public-private partnership between the City of Ljubljana and the Grep development company. The Sports Park Stožice integrates a football stadium and a multi-purpose sports hall with a big shopping center, located on the edge of the recreational park. As a result, 182,000sqm Sports Park Stožice becomes one of the major focal points of Ljubljana’s urban life, attracting people of different interests and generation both during the daytime and in the evenings. The park’s plateau, the edge of the park, the shell scallops and opens towards the interior. The ridges continue the way to the top, where the facade meets the dome. This outlines the shape of the hall, a shell that opens towards the perimeter of the park and large crescent openings overlooking the park. Along the entire
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bežigraske sosessa 3</strong></td>
<td>Lija Arnaudovič</td>
<td>BS3, 1000 Ljubljana</td>
<td>BS3 for Bežigraske sosessa 3, also Novo Stolžec is a residential area located in Ljubljana behind Beglegrad. The complex of buildings on the four main streets in Nove Stolže (Puš Street, Treblni Street, Marott Street and Rebolj Street) consists of 4-floor high apartment buildings, designed by the architect Lija Arnaudovič in 1957. It is a complex of two 20-flours high skyscrapers, designed by the same architect in 1991. Arnaudovič studied architecture from 1945 to 1948 in Prague, and from 1948 to 1953 in Ljubljana. He obtained his PhD degree in 1952 under the guidance of Eduard Ravnik.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia</strong></td>
<td>Sadar + Vuga Arhitektni</td>
<td>Dimičeva ulica 13, 5044 Ljubljana</td>
<td>The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia completed in 1999, whose task is to promote the movement and flow of capital in the Republic of Slovenia, is conceived as a &quot;megastore&quot;. In encompassing consultas, information, and training departments and services, it acts as a local lead-in to economic globalization. What was involved in this project was the rehabilitation of the institution's offices in a strictly rationalist low-rise building, and the addition of a series of semi-public amenities (restaurants, library, lecture rooms, exhibition areas, and archival reading rooms). Project attempts to do away with any barriers between the public, semi-public and private features which are all present in this hybrid design. By retaining a public facade, the programme along the existing building is verticalized. Thus giving it a new facade, designed like boxes piled on top of each other. Filled between the two fronts, as if the public facade had been suddenly straightened, is a vertical hall, espousing the principle of continuity and interaction between the two parts of the programme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Župnijska cerkev sv. Cirilo in Metoda</strong></td>
<td>Anton Bitenc</td>
<td>Vodovodna cesta, 1000 Ljubljana</td>
<td>The Northern City Park, located just behind the Ljubljana Railway Station, between the Viharjeva ulica, Železna cesta, and Linhartova ulica streets, consists of several functionally different parts including the beautiful Navje Memorial Park, a strolling area, and a children's playground, which combine into a pleasant, visitor-friendly retreat. The Navje Memorial Park, landscaped between 1937 and 1938, consists of a renovated pavilion of an earlier date and a park surrounding the Navje. The park was designed by the architects Jože Plečnik and Ivo Spinčič and landscaped by Anton Lap. In the 18th century, the sites of the park and the Ljubljana Exhibition and Convention Centre next to it were occupied by a cemetery. In 1936, most of the graves were moved to their current location, the Zale Cemetery, and the remainder of number of famous Slovenians were moved to what was to become the Navje Memorial Park. Some of the tombs were placed in an arcaded classicist building, others were placed along the cemetery wall or scattered across the park's area. One of the few graves that were not moved to the Zale Cemetery in 1936 is the grave of the architect Jože Plečnik's parents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>North City Park</strong></td>
<td>Jože Plečnik and Ivo Spinčič</td>
<td>Železna cesta, 1000 Ljubljana</td>
<td>The R5 residential building, completed in 2009, is designed as a landmark that identifies an important pedestrian connection between the historical centre of Ljubljana and its northern neighbourhoods, as well as the northern entrance to Ljubljana's central railway station. It was first proposed in the winning competition entry for the new Zgornjičeva jama neighborhood, which intended to bridge the gap cut into the urban fabric by the main railway corridor. This was achieved by extending the traditional urban typology of the mixed-use perimeter block over the railway lines to the north and upgrading the function and form to semi-public green atriums and subterranean parking. The neighborhood being dense, but of moderate and uniform height, the residential building was supposed to stand out and become a visual point of reference for better orientation. The building is composed of a large triangular prism and several smaller building masses that serve as its base. The unusual prismatic form gives the entire composition unique visual identity, but also enables good insolation of the surrounding area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RS Residential Building</strong></td>
<td>Andrej Čerginj</td>
<td>Hacquetova ulica 2-4, 1000 Ljubljana</td>
<td>The Sifula complex, the first building to be built within the area of the new master plan, comprises a mix of different housing typologies, accompanied by diverse retail and office programmes on the lower floors, above a large, five-floor underground car park, with a total of nearly 80,000 m2 of space. Conceived within the strict limits of the master plan, which prescribed the height of the entire complex – a 2-story public 'plinth', eight-story apartment slab and a 20-story 'skyscraper' – the idea of the project is to try to unify all different programmatic and volumetric demands within a common, single-material gesture: copper/bronze-coloured perforated skin appearing in different guises throughout the project. Further up the 'skyscraper' the standard apartments grow in size and quality into larger apartments, duplexes, and two large penthouses on the top level of the skyscraper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sifula Housing and Office Complex</strong></td>
<td>Bevk Perovic</td>
<td>Viharjeva cesta 64, 1000 Ljubljana</td>
<td>RS5 Residential Building, completed in 2009, is designed as a landmark that identifies an important pedestrian connection between the historical centre of Ljubljana and its northern neighbourhoods, as well as the northern entrance to Ljubljana's central railway station. It was first proposed in the winning competition entry for the new Zgornjičeva jama neighborhood, which intended to bridge the gap cut into the urban fabric by the main railway corridor. This was achieved by extending the traditional urban typology of the mixed-use perimeter block over the railway lines to the north and upgrading the function and form to semi-public green atriums and subterranean parking. The neighborhood being dense, but of moderate and uniform height, the residential building was supposed to stand out and become a visual point of reference for better orientation. The building is composed of a large triangular prism and several smaller building masses that serve as its base. The unusual prismatic form gives the entire composition unique visual identity, but also enables good insolation of the surrounding area.</td>
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</table>
| **Žale Cemetery**                | Jože Plečnik              | Na Žalah 5, 1000 Ljubljana                      | Žale Cemetery is marked by a two-storey colonnade, which symbolically divides the world of the dead from the world of the living. The arch is topped with a double statue of Christ and St. Mary the Protector. Opposite the arch stands the cemetery’s main oratory, inspired by

Zone 4: Rudnik District

Botanični vrt
Ljubljanski botanični vrt, Žižaška cesta 15, 1000 Ljubljana
Established in 1810, the Ljubljana Botanical Garden is Slovenia’s oldest cultural, scientific and educational institution operating uninterrupted since its Foundation. The Garden is home to 4,500 different species and subspecies. One third of them are endemic to Slovenia, while the rest originate from other parts of the world. The Garden, collaborating with more than 270 botanical gardens worldwide, is involved in scientific research and educational activities. It plays an important role in the growing protection of Slovenia’s endemic, endangered, vulnerable and rare species. General admission €2,80. Mon-Sun (3:30am-5pm)

Jurčeva Housing
Enota
Jurčeva Cesta 1, 1108 Ljubljana
Jurčeva Housing is a residential building with 47 dwelling units completed in 2007. The building is divided into two lamellas parallel with the street. Due to mostly individual infill in direct vicinity of the building, lamellas are further divided into smaller blocks, which differentiate by colour and measure. Coloured, concrete balconies are arranged commonly on both lamellas connecting smaller blocks back to a whole. Despite the large number of balconies privacy is ensured with closed side of balconies. Entrance to residential buildings is from inner yard between lamellas. Each block has its own stairs that serves as the only access. Considering the needs of occupants, it is possible to change plan design to achieve south or north orientation of the rooms.

Zone 5: Trnovo District

Condominium Trnovski Pristan
Sadar + Vuga Arhitekti
Trnovski pristan 24, 1000 Ljubljana
Condominium, completed in 2004, is a two-floor apartment building with fifteen individualized apartments; common entrance lobby, a covered winter garden and exterior summer atrium. Its basic volume is agitated, partitioned and non-monolithic, which allows for optimal illumination of all apartments and a connection of interior area with the exterior through greater greened terraces, cosolled balconies and winter gardens. The partitioning of the basic volume continues in an irregular rhythm of the balconies volume. The balconies extend far away from the building, towards the circumference of the garden. The building reaches its peak by the composition of facade surfaces made of pixels of multi-coloured ceramic tiles, and pre-dimensioned black metal frames, which link Blown-up Windows and balconies on orange wood. The large window openings with their wide black frames interconnect between themselves, thus creating an apertural and heavy structure for the building’s framework. The interconnecting window openings seem to fragment the volume of the building as if they were supporting part of the building, which of course is nonsense. Between this heavy structure of the window frames we stretch a light membrane made of ceramic tiles, in such a way that pixels soften the edges between the dark windows and the bright, light ceramic membrane.

Trnovski pristan
Jože Plečnik
Trnovski pristan, 1000 Ljubljana
The Trnovski pristan, with its broad stone steps descending towards the river, is a unique architectural creation designed by the famous architect Jože Plečnik. Being one of Ljubljana’s most beautiful promenades, it has turned into a popular place for socializing over the recent years. Particularly young people, who often hang out there on warm summer days, refer to it as “Ljubljana beach”. The Trnovski pristan stretches across the riverside area between the Prule Bridge and the point where the Gradiska cica channel joins into the river Ljubljanica. In the past it was used for unloading the boats carrying stone from the Podpeč Quarry, intended for the construction of buildings in Ljubljana. Later, when the architect Jože Plečnik was commissioned to landscape the banks of the Ljubljanica river, the area was turned into a promenade, remarkable for its stone steps lined by a row of willow trees. When Trnovski pristan was reconstructed between 2001 and 2009, the ageing willow trees were replaced by new ones and several new architectural elements, including uniquely designed wooden benches and street lamps, were added to complement Plečnik’s original design and help create a new vibrancy for which the embankment is known today.

Plečnik House
Jože Plečnik
Trnovo Bridge, built between 1925 and 1932, was at the heart of Jože Plečnik’s project of the Gradiska cica channel embankments reconstruction. It was designed with respect to the features of the Trnovo Church (Trnovska cerkev) across the way from it. The bridge forms an extension to the church square and the pyramids adorning it imitate the shape of the Church’s spires. Trnovo Bridge’s other adornments include massive balustrades, two rows of narrow colussus balustrades, two rows of narrow colussus balustrades and Nikoš Piršal’s stone statue of St. John the Baptist, the patron of the Trnovo Church. The Bridge’s most remarkable decorative element are two rows of birch trees planted into the bridge. At the sides, the Bridge is covered with roughly finished stone blocks on the end facing the suburb of Krakovo, thus forming part of the suburb’s promenade.

establishment End
Zone 6: Vič District

According to an inscription found next to the eastern town gate of Emona, on the site of the present Trg francoske revolucije square, the Roman town walls were built between 14 and 15 AD. The rectangular-shaped walls surrounding the town centre measured 2.4 metres wide and from 6 to 8 metres high. They included at least 24 towers and four main gates. The towers were erected at equal distances along the length of the walls and next to the town's side gates as extensions of Emona's roads. On all sides except the one which was naturally protected by a slope descending towards the Ljubljanica river, the town was additionally protected by a fosse. The wall shell was built from carved stone blocks bound with mortar and filled with a conglomerate of river pebbles, small rocks, sand and lime. The wall structure was so solid and robust that parts of the wall survived for as long as 2,000 years. The inner structure of the wall is visible in the Mirje suburb, the location of the part of the walls which stood to the west of the main southern gate of Emona. For security reasons some of the side gates had been walled up already in Roman times to ward off attacks from barbarian tribes. One of the surviving walled-up gates can be seen in the western part of the walls in Mirje. In the 1930s, the town wall complex in Mirje was restored to a design by the architect Jože Plečnik. His additions to the surviving Roman walls include a stone pyramid, upward extensions of the walls, the gates to the wall complex, an arched vault covered in stone remains from nearby Roman buildings, and a park inside the walls. Also, the colonnades next to the main southern gate is of non-Roman origin. The walls were renovated in the 1990s. Three main routes led from the Roman Emona: Petovia – now Slovenka – in direction towards Ptuj, Aquileia – now Tržaška – towards Aquileia in Italy, Siscia – now Zoisna – towards Sisak in Croatia.

### Roman Wall

** Mirje, 1000 Ljubljana **

The new building for the Faculty of Mathematics, built in the main University area in Ljubljana is not a building in a standard sense of the word. It is, in fact, an addition, a three-story slab built on top of the existing two-story building, containing completely different programme. The new building literally grows out of the old structure, but despite its dominant role it allows the old structure its independence and dignity. Being an edifice without the ‘ground floor’, the new building tries to develop the idea of public spaces of the school as series of transparent ‘rooms’, carved out of the building mass, hovering above the city. From the lowered ‘curtain’ of printed glass, the illuminated staircase leads to the second floor of the building. It contains lecture halls and two large communal areas of the school. All other programmes of the school follow on higher floors, culminating in two small urban gardens on the top floor of the building. Three levels of print transparency correspond to three different programmes – from very dense print for computer rooms to very diffuse print for standard classrooms.

Zone 7: Rožnik District

** Biotechnical Faculty **

Univerza v Ljubljani, Fakulteta za matematiko in fiziko

Bevk Petrovčič

Jadranka ulica 19, 1000 Ljubljana

The building, completed in 2010, is constructed within a large area in which various buildings of the Biotechnical Faculty are positioned as pavilions among groves of fruit trees. The building is a functional and conceptual continuation of the existing faculty complex. It houses a large representative lecture hall, the dean’s office and central library. In spite of the poor construction state of the existing building, it is in the only context of design and organization the new building design can relate to. In accordance with the above, the communication passages in the new building are connected to hallways in the existing building. The main entrance is designed from the western side, combining with the existing building entrance to create a large entry platform with benches. The entry platform serves to functionally and perceptively combine two dislocated entries into a unified whole. Special attention is paid to orientation of the halls that never end as “blind alleys”. They are rather closed by glass walls that allow users a view into the surroundings.

Zone 8: Outskirts

** St. Michael’s Church **

Univerza v Ljubljani, Fakulteta za matematiko in fiziko

Jože Plečnik

Črna vas 48, 1000 Ljubljana

The Church of St. Michael, built between 1937 and 1940 at Ljubljana Marshes, belongs among the architect Jože Plečnik’s most original creations. It combines the features of Greek temples with those of the churches of the Slovenian Kras region, which are characterised by open belfries as part of their front façades. Due to the marshy ground, the church is built on piles. Its structure is partly made of wood. An interestingly designed stairway leads to the doorway in the church’s slim body with multiple openings. The general design of the church was derived from Plečnik’s design for the National and University Library in Ljubljana. Like the library’s reading room, the church’s nave lies transversely to the long stairway leading to it. The building of the Church of St. Michael was a project which, in one way or another, involved Plečnik’s entire family: his nephew Karel Matkovič was the local priest who commissioned the building, the architect’s brother Andrej funded most of construction costs; the money left behind by Plečnik’s deceased brother James was used to settle the remaining debts. A tourist visit of the church is possible on prior appointment only.

** Arcadia Lightwear Office and Exhibition Building **

Univerza v Ljubljani, Fakulteta za matematiko in fiziko

Sadar + Vuga

Tržaška c. 222, 1000 Ljubljana

The path for visitors and guests through the public grounds of the office exhibition building Arcadia lightwear is conducted in eight sequences, which differ in time span and manner of effect they have on the visitor. Why conductance? Almost like in a movie, all elements effecting senses and simulating certain experiences, – like volume, space orientation and inclination, material treatment, light and sound effects, – are planned in sequences. On his way through the building, the visitor experiences eight different effects in eight different sequences: approaching the building – floating of the black box effect; entrance – depth effect; entering reception room – light towers effect; in the reception room – 900 seconds of the Arcadia lightwear effect; approaching the gallery – photocell effect, the gallery – 360 seconds of the Arcadia lightwear effect; on to the terrace – fusion of natural and artificial light effect; terrace – effect of openness and airiness. It was completed in 2000.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Hotel Nox Ljubljana</strong></th>
<th>Nino Studio</th>
<th>Celovška cesta 469, 1000 Ljubljana - Sentvid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| The Nox Hotel is a boutique hotel with 24 uniquely furnished rooms, the Nox Lounge bar, and a furniture showroom. The idea for the hotel arose from the desire to bring a furniture showroom and a hotel under one roof. As a furniture manufacturing company, the investor would include its products in the hotel interior, while offering furniture from Slovenian and foreign manufacturers for sale in the showroom. The architecture of the Nox Hotel points to the multi-purpose nature of the building, indicating the investor’s activity through two distinctive elements – the elegant facade of gently curved laminated panels fixed on black mirror glass, resembling a Chesterfield sofa, and the roof above the entrance to the Nox Lounge and the frame of the furniture showroom’s display window, which imitate the edge of a piece of furniture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>**** Sv. Jakob</th>
<th>Sv. Jakob, 1215 Medvedov</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| The Sv. Jakob hill (806m) in the Polhov Gradec Hill Range is one of the most popular hiking destinations in Ljubljana’s surrounding areas. If you choose the easiest and at the same time the most beautiful route to its top, which leads from the direction of the village of Topol pri Medvedov, your ascent will be no more than a pleasant, undemanding stroll. Apart from that, the village of Topol pri Medvedov boasts several traditional gostilna restaurants serving a fine choice of food. On clear days, the top of the hill, dominated by a 16th century church of St. James, affords magnificent views of the Sora Plain, the Ljubljana basin, the Karawanken Mountains, the Julian Alps with Mount Triglav (2864m), Slovenia’s highest mountain, and the Polhov Gradec, Zasavje and Notranjska Hill Ranges. Attractions along the way: The Church of St. Catherine in the village of Topol pri Medvedov, the Porenta Well in the village of Brezovica pri Medvedov, the Church of St. James at the top of the hill. Departure point: the car park in front of the school in the village of Topol pri Medvedov.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>The air traffic control centre</strong></th>
<th>SADAR+VUGA</th>
<th>Zgornji Brnik 130m, 4210 Brnik – Aerodrom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| New Air Traffic Control Centre at the Ljubljana airport, comprising an air control centre with 24/7 amenities and office premises, is a highly demanding and complex object due to the nature of the institution it hosts. It is designed to enable safety and high operational activity as well as consistent comfort for visitors and staff 24 hours a day all year around. The building, completed in 2013, is located in the middle of the plot, at the north there is a parking platform and at the south high vegetation of the garden. Within, the object is organized by five levels of security zones with access controlled through the use of security cards. The first moves one from the rim that holds administrative and rest areas towards the centre of the object, the greater the security level of the areas. The compact design serves to enhance the operational efficiency of the object, paths are short and manageable. The clear division into a pentagonal head (control centre) and two wings (offices and public program) provides easy orientation within. They are connected by a central multi-levelled area with an entrance lobby, restaurant, conference room and gym. The vertical hall is a place for meeting, informal socializing and communication.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Farewell Chapel</strong></th>
<th>OFIS Arhitekti</th>
<th>Kraljina, 1225 Lukovica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| A farewell chapel is located in a village close to Ljubljana. The site plot is next to the existing cemetery. The chapel is cut into the rising landscape. The shape is following the lines of the landscape. The three curved walls are embracing trajectories around the graveyard. The curved wall is a place for meeting, informal socializing and communication. The vertical hall is embracing main farewell space. It is partly glazed and it is opening towards outside plateau for summer gatherings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Terme Olimia</strong></th>
<th>Enota</th>
<th>Zdравiliška cesta 24, 3254 Podčetrtek</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Ljubljana-based studio Enota has replaced an outdoor swimming pool with a pool covered in a rugged landscape of geometric, funnel-like roof structures at the Terme Olimia Spa in Slovenia. Designed to blend in with the pitched rooflines of the surrounding rural structures the pool was built as part of an upgrade of a former 1980s water park by Ljubljana-based studio Enota. Named Termeačia Family Wellness, the pool is the latest in a series of developments at the spa with the overarching aim of better connecting the center with the surrounding natural landscape. The new pool replaces an outdoor pool on the site that had been fitted with a retractable membrane cover to allow for use in winter in summer and winter, but had proven too complex to ever be used in practice. Inside, the faceted geometry of the roof shape creates a dynamic, wood-clad ceiling structure, illuminated by skylights at the apex of the roof sections and supplemented by artificial lighting.

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**ULR map:** [https://bit.ly/3aoF1xw](https://bit.ly/3aoF1xw)
**Metro map:** [https://www.metrodoporto.pt/](https://www.metrodoporto.pt/)

**Note:** Directions are given in order of neighbourhoods following this diagram.

1. Center District
2. Sloka District
3. Belgrad District
4. Rudnik District
5. Trnovo District
6. Vič District
7. Rožnik District
8. Outskirts