



Radikalna vernakularnost

Radical Vernacularity

napisao
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arhitekti
architects

Špela Videčnik

Rok Oman

☛ Sjeverni predio Slovenije na rubu Alpskoga gorja, s planinama optočenim jezerima, odaje krajolik izuzetna sklada. Sela skupčana u udolinama, koja su postupno gradili ljudi s osjećajem za podneblje, materijal i klimu, očuvala su osobit ruralni karakter zahvaljujući iznimnoj okolnoj vernakularnoj arhitekturi. Bohinj je još uvijek jedno od onih mjesta koja su zaobišla nasilja modernog društva. Ovdje su priroda – živice, livade i potoci – te djela ljudskih ruku poput puteljaka i nastambi u skladnome odnosu, a njihov slobodni raspored oblikuje pitoreskna, no veoma sugestivna mjesta. To krhko suglasje narušavaju provizorni zahvati izvedeni bez osjećaja – poput novih struktura, proširenja farmi ili pak ugradnji opreme – koji mogu trajno izobličiti te, doista čudom očuvane, seoske prizore. ☛ U Bohinju je ova prijetnja još izraženija i proizlazi upravo iz obilja te vernakularne arhitekture. Farme, a posebice staje, više se ne koriste i u lošem su stanju te je katkad vidljiv tek njihov skelet nasred livade. Prijeti im stoga opasnost, koje nije pošteđen nijedan turistički kraj, da nestanu ili gore, da budu zamijenjene kakvim beznačajnim vikendicama. ☛ Za redovita višegodišnjeg dolaska u Bohinj, arhitekt Rok Oman (koji sa Špelom Videčnik čini slovenski arhitektonski ured Ofis) došao je u posjed jednog od takvih napuštenih sjenika, koji je prenamijenio u rafiniranu kuću za odmor, vrstu ruralnoga *lofta* interpoliranoga u selo, otvorena prema krajoliku. Ovo ostvarenje

☛ The northern part of Slovenia on the edge of the Alps, with mountains studded by lakes, reveals a landscape of exceptional harmony. Huddled together in the hollows of the valleys, the villages, gradually built by people with a sense for the topography, material and climate, have preserved their distinctive rural character thanks to the remarkable surrounding vernacular architecture. Bohinj is still one of those places that have been shielded from the violence of modern society. Here, nature – hedges, meadows and streams – as well as the works of men, such as paths and dwellings, are in harmonious relationship, and their free arrangement shapes picturesque, but very suggestive places. That fragile balance is disturbed by makeshift interventions that were done insensitively, such as new structures, farm extensions, or even installation of equipment, which can permanently disfigure those, indeed miraculously preserved, rural scenes. ☛ In Bohinj, this threat is even more evident, and it is the abundance of that vernacular architecture that it comes from. Farms, and barns in particular, are no longer used and are in poor condition; sometimes it is only their skeleton that is visible in the middle of a meadow. There is a risk – and there is no tourism region that is spared from it – that they will disappear or, even worse, be replaced by some kind of insignificant weekend cottages. ☛ During his

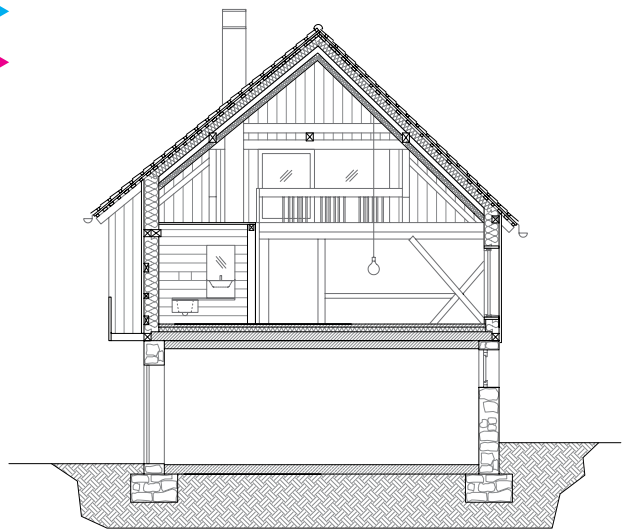


ponovno, s rijetkom suptilnošću, dokazuje da su ovakva rustikalna utočišta, ukorijenjena u svoje podneblje, izrazito pogodna za suvremenu gradnju. Jednako tako ukazuje na to da je svrha prenamjene otkriti ljepotu tih skromnih struktura i osigurati njihovu trajnost. Ipak, također je potrebno imati u vidu očuvanje njihove funkcije u oblikovanju karaktera mjesta, u kojeg su gotovo organski uklopljeni. Da bi to postigli, OFIS Arhitekti su primijenili dvije krajnosti – očuvanje i transformaciju. ▶ Smješten

regular arrivals to Bohinj, over the past several years architect Rok Oman (who, together with Špela Videčnik, makes the Slovenian architectural firm Ofis) came into possession of one of such abandoned barns, which he repurposed into a refined holiday home, a kind of rural loft interpolated into the village, open to the landscape. Once again, this realization proves with a rare subtlety that such rustic refuges, rooted in their region, are extremely suitable for contemporary construction. Also, it indicates that the purpose of conversion is to reveal the beauty of those modest structures and ensure their longevity. However, one also needs to bear in mind the preservation of their function in the shaping of the character of the place into which they are integrated almost organically. To achieve this, OFIS Architects implemented two extremes – the preservation and the transformation. ▶ Situated in the immediate vicinity of the village houses, the barn has all the typological characteristics: above a rectangular stone base, used for giving shelter to cattle, a storage for hay was built, a wooden structure with a gable roof, and on the side a solid earthen ramp which enabled a wagon to unload hay into the barn. ▶ There were no modifications to the exterior. The interventions were limited to repairs and refurbishment, such as the alignment of wooden boards on the façade, fixing of gutters, and removal of pipes and unnecessary additions. It is

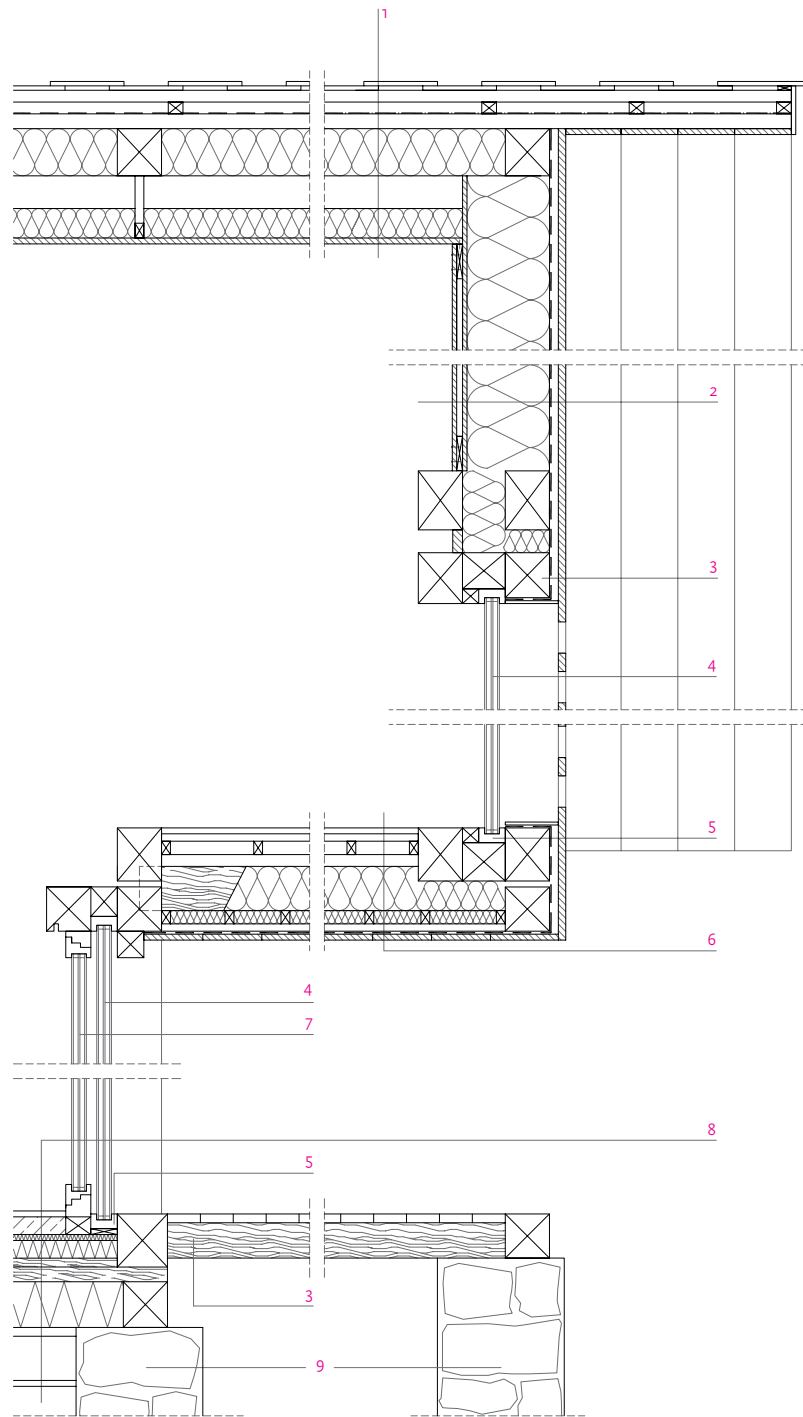
presjek ▶

section ▶



- 1 krov
postojeći pokrov
2 x drvena konstrukcija 4 x 5 cm (zračni prostor)
hidroizolacijska folija
drvene letve 5 x 6 cm
toplinska izolacija 16 cm
toplinska izolacija 10 cm
parna brana
unutarnja drvena obloga 1,5 cm
- 2 fasada
postojeća vanjska drvena obloga
zračni prostor
fasadna folija
toplinska izolacija 25 cm
drvena ploča 1,5 cm
drvena potkonstrukcija 2,0 cm
unutarnja drvena obloga 1,5 cm
- 3 postojeća drvena greda
- 4 trostruko ostakljenje
- 5 skriveni okvir
- 6 podna konstrukcija (galerija)
duboko četkane daske lokalne smreke 2,0 cm
osb ploča 2,5 cm
drvena potkonstrukcija 3 x 4,5 cm
postojeće drvene ploče 4,0 cm
toplinska izolacija 15 cm
drvena potkonstrukcija podgleda 3 x 4,5 cm
fasadna folija
vanjski drveni podgled 2,5 cm
- 7 klizna vrata s trostrukim ostakljenjem
- 8 podna konstrukcija (prvi kat)
duboko četkane daske lokalne smreke 2,0 cm
estrih 6,0 cm
toplinska i zvučna izolacija 2,0 cm
toplinska izolacija 6,0 cm
drvene ploče 3,0 cm
postojeće drvene ploče 5,0 cm
toplinska izolacija 15,0 cm
postojeće drvene ploče 3,0 cm
postojeća metalna greda
- 9 postojeći kameni zid

- 1 roof
existing roof tiles
2 x timber structure 4 x 5 cm (air gap)
hydro insulation foil
wooden panels 5 x 6 cm
thermal insulation 16 cm
thermal insulation 10 cm
steam barrier
interior wooden cladding 1,5 cm
- 2 façade
exterior existing wooden cladding
air gap
façade foil
thermal insulation 25 cm
wooden panel 1,5 cm
wooden sub-structure 2,0 cm
interior wooden cladding 1,5 cm
- 3 existing wooden beam
- 4 triple glazing
- 5 hidden frame
- 6 floor structure (gallery)
deep-brushed local spruce boards 2,0 cm
osb board 2,5 cm
wooden sub-structure 3 x 4,5 cm
existing wooden panels 4,0 cm
thermal insulation 15 cm
wooden sub-structure for ceiling 3 x 4,5 cm
façade foil
exterior wooden ceiling 2,5 cm
- 7 triple glazed sliding door
- 8 floor structure (first floor)
deep-brushed local spruce boards 2,0 cm
screed 6,0 cm
thermal and sound insulation 2,0 cm
thermal insulation 6,0 cm
wooden panels 3,0 cm
existing wooden panels 5,0 cm
thermal insulation 15,0 cm
existing wooden panels 3,0 cm
existing metal beam
- 9 existing stone wall



▲ detalj

▲ detalj

really about restoring the purity and simplicity of forms to the barn, while retaining the original materiality. The ramp, now the access for the residential area, preserved the ruggedness of a gravelled path. The only sign of conversion visible from

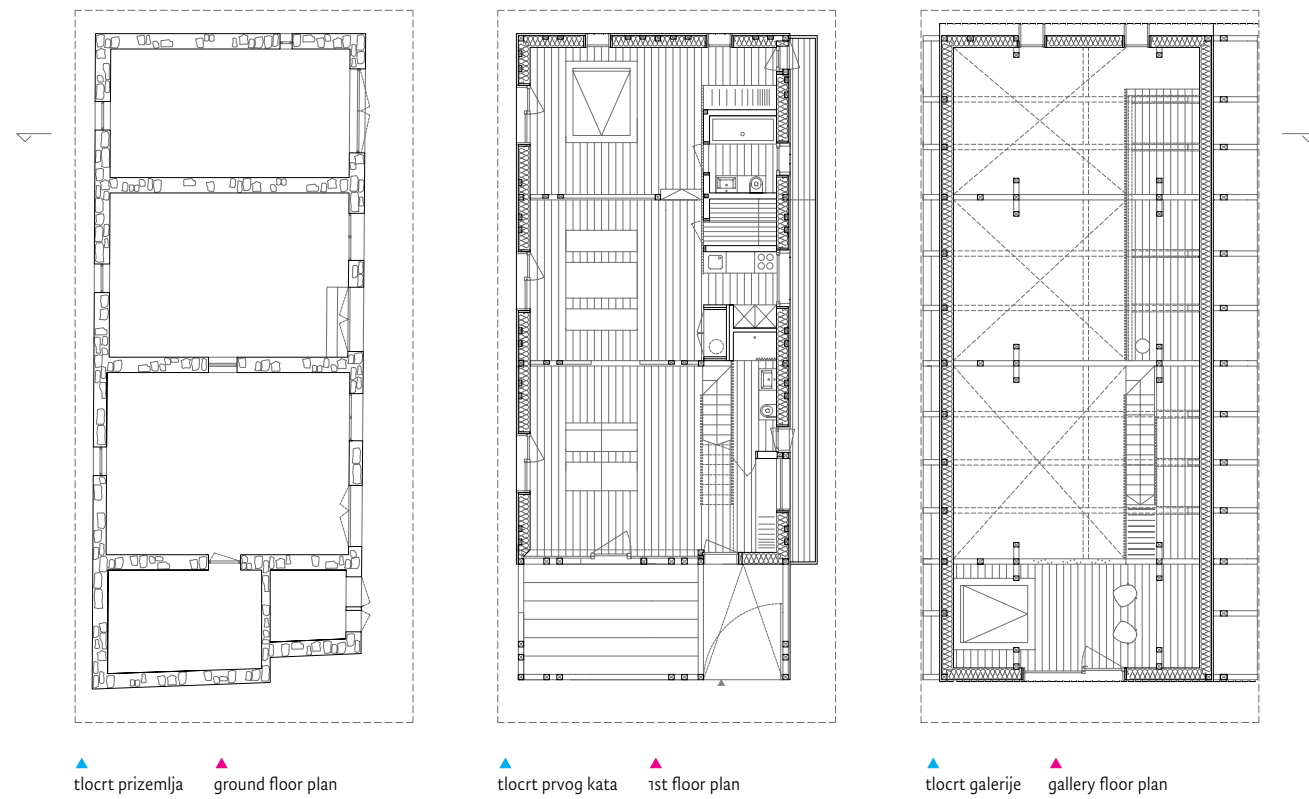


u neposrednoj blizini seoskih kuća, sjenik posjeduje sva tipološka obilježja: nad pravokutnim kamenim podnožjem koje je služilo za prihvata stoke podignuto je spremište za sijeno, drvena konstrukcija s dvostrešnim krovom, te sa strane čvrsta zemljana

the outside is certainly the entrance to the barn. The former room for storing agricultural material was removed to give way to a porch that offers a view of the Alps. In the interior, the principle of conservation is equally applied. The original

rampa koja je omogućavala kolima da istovare sijeno. U eksterijeru nije bilo izmjena. Zahvati su bili ograničeni na popravke i uređenje poput poravnavanja drvenih dasaka na fasadi, obnove žlijebova te uklanjanja cijevi i nepotrebnih dodataka. Riječ je uistinu o vraćanju čistoće i jednostavnosti oblika sjeniku, zadržavajući izvornu materijalnost. Rampa, sada pristup stambenom dijelu, sačuvala je neuglađenost nasutog puta. Jedini znak prenamjene vidljiv izvana zasigurno je ulaz u sjenik. Nekadašnja prostorija za skladištenje poljoprivrednoga materijala uklonjena je kako bi ustupila mjesto trijemu s kojega se pruža pogled na Alpe. U unutrašnjosti, načelo očuvanja primijenjeno je u jednakoj mjeri. Zadržana je izvorna prostorna struktura te je s ulaza moguće sagledati volumen sjenika u cijelosti. Velika staklena stijena odvaja trijem od interijera. Prostori za boravak – dnevni boravak, blagovaonica, blago izdignuta spavaća soba – protežu se od ulaza do dna prostorije te su jednostavno raščlanjeni transverzalnim elementima izvorne konstrukcije. Zavjese se mogu navući i osigurati privatnost svakoga dijela, a da ne naruše načelo otvorenog prostora nalik loftu, koji je poslužio kao uzor pri uređivanju sjenika. Utilitarne funkcije – kuhinja, kupaonica, sauna i ostava – raspoređene su u uskome nizu uz uličnu stranu. Niz se nastavlja na stubama kojima se pristupa gostinjskoj sobi, smještenoj na galeriji iznad ulaznoga trijema i otvorenoj prema boravku. Nasuproti zid ostavljen je slobodan, a svjetlost dopire kroz niz perforacija u fasadnoj dasčanoj oblozi. Sav unutarnji prostor izrađen je u svijetlome drvu, što cjelini daje lakoću i oduzima od tamne nijanse dasaka na fasadi. Koristeći isti materijal, lokalnu smreku, arhitekt je ostao vjeran duhu očuvanja sjenika, a promjenom boje drva naglasio je njegovu novu namjenu.

spatial structure has been retained, and it is possible to see the volume of the barn in its entirety from the entrance. A large glass wall separates the porch from the interior. The living spaces – a living room, a dining room, a slightly raised bedroom – stretch from the entrance to the bottom of the room, and they are simply divided by transverse elements of the original structure. The curtains can be drawn and ensure the privacy of each part, without disturbing the principle of open space similar to a loft, which served as a model for the renovation of the barn. The utilitarian functions – the kitchen, bathroom, sauna and storage room – are arranged in a narrow sequence along the street side. The sequence continues onto the steps which are used to access the guest room, located on the gallery above the entrance porch, and open to the living room. The opposite wall is left free, and the light comes through a series of perforations in the board panelling of the façade. All the interior space is made of bright wood, which gives lightness to the ensemble, and stands out from the dark shade of the boards on the façade. Using the same material, local spruce, the architect has remained true to the spirit of preserving the barn, and has stressed its new purpose by changing the colour of wood.



tlocrt prizemlja ground floor plan

tlocrt prvog kata 1st floor plan

tlocrt galerije gallery floor plan