Bosanski čvor – Alta
Bosnian knot – Alta

Shopping centar Alta formiran je kao povijena i vertikalno razvijena kontinuirana *shopping* ulica koja definira trodimenzionalno urbano čvorište pješačkih tokova.

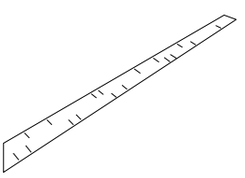
Shopping centar Alta smješten je na Marijin-Dvoru, u centru Sarajeva, na jednoj od najmarkantnijih gradskih raskrsnica, koja predstavlja čvorište kolskih i pješačkih urbanih tokova. S druge strane glavne gradske ulice nalaze se objekti institucija Bosne i Hercegovine, što dodatno naglašava ekskluzivnost lokacije. S obzirom na atraktivnu lokaciju, objekt bi trebao u funkcionalnom smislu biti urbana *shopping* galerija s ekskluzivnim sadržajima trgovina i usluga koji se razvijaju u suterenu, prizemlju i na tri nadzemne etaže. Apsorpcijom urbanih pješačkih tokova unutar objekta vrši se ankerovanje objekta u urbanu matricu, odnosno sam objekt postaje dio urbane matrice. Uvlačenjem dijagonalnog pješačkog pravca u prostornu strukturu objekta dodatno se pojačava njegov urbani kontekst i funkcionalna permeabilnost.

Kod koncipiranja fasada težnja je bila da se očuva čitljivost osnovnog koncepta, odnosno da se ustakli povijena betonska traka pješačkih *shopping* tokova, i na taj način sačuva transparentnost procesa u objektu. „Muzejski" jednostavna i čista bijela fasada nastoji izjednačiti posvećenost posjetama umjetničkim galerijama i posvećenost konzumiranju *shopping* galerija.

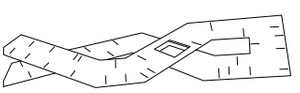
The Alta Shopping Centre is in the form of a markedly vertical, continuous winding strip of shopping street defining the three-dimensional structure of the urban hub of pedestrian flows.

The Shopping Centre is in Marijin-dvor in central Sarajevo, on one of the city's main crossroads, both a traffic and a pedestrian hub. It is on the opposite side of the main road from the buildings housing the Parliament and Joint Institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, further highlighting the exclusive nature of the site.Given this attractive location, the building is designed to serve as an urban shopping gallery with exclusive retail and services facilities on five storeys – basement, ground and three upper floors. By absorbing urban pedestrian movements, the building will be anchored into the urban matrix, of which it will become an integral part. Its urban context and functional permeability is enhanced by drawing the diagonal pedestrian flow into the spatial structure of the building.

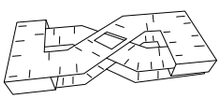
The façade is designed to preserve the readability of the basic concept by glazing the winding concrete pedestrian "shopping lane" to maintain the building's transparency. The simple, clean white façade is designed to equate the growing interest of the public in visiting art galleries with that of visiting shopping centres.



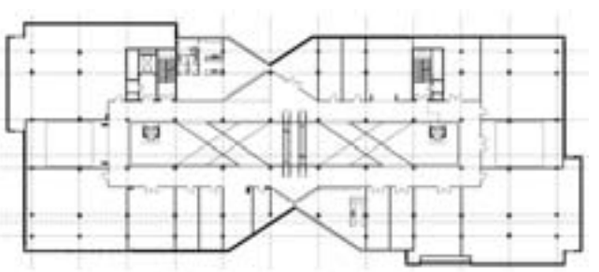
Shopping street

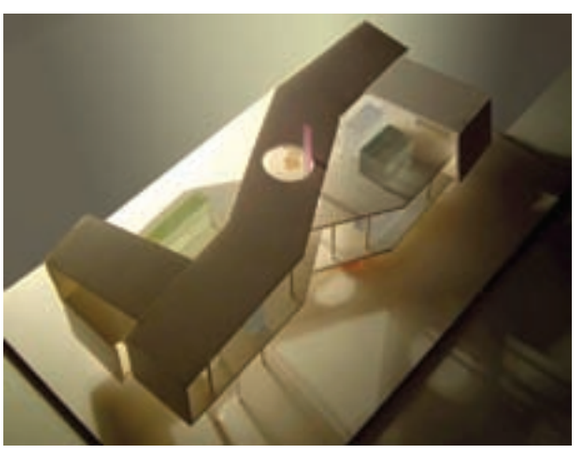


Folding / knoting



3D continuous shopping street





Arhitekti/*Architects:* **Studio non stop – Sanja Galić-Grozdanić, Igor Grozdanić** • Saradnici/*Collaborators:* Edin Avdibegović, Hasnija Kazić, Ardina Pondro, Zlatan Selimović • Lokacija/*Location:* Sarajevo • Godina/*Year:* 2004-2006. • Tip/*Type:* natječaj, prva nagrada/*competition, first prize* • Investicija/*Investment:* privatna/*private* • Klijent/*Client:* Triland Development, d.o.o Sarajevo • BGP objekta/*GBA:* 22.600 m² • Fotograf/*Photographer:* Sandro Lendler

Kolektivno stanovanje
Multi-family housing

Ski apartmani bazirani su na formiranju vještačke topografije, koja se oblikom i materijalizacijom uklapa u okolni planinski ambijent: planine, šume, stijene i snijeg.

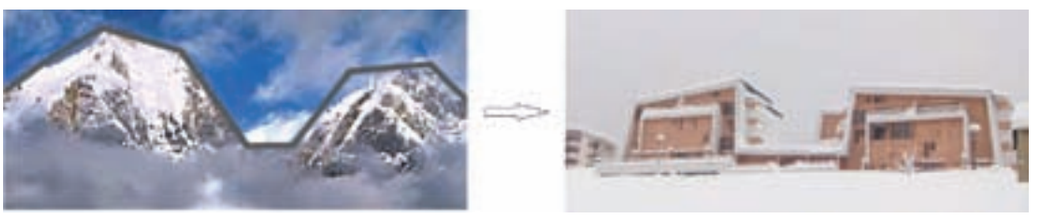
Organizaciona shema, koju čine četiri odvojena apartmanska objekta, bazirana je na organizacionoj shemi planinskih naselja katunskog tipa, s pojedinačnim, slobodnostojećim objektima, koji čine jedinstvenu prostornu i funkcionalnu kompoziciju. Materijalizacija objekta koncipirana je tako da se koriste lokalni materijali (drvo i kamen), kao i lokalne boje (zelena i bijela), što odgovara okolnim elementima prirodnog okruženja. U tom smislu je osnovni koncept vještačke topografije dodatno pojačan materijalizacijom i bojom, uklapajući objekt u njegovo prirodno okruženje. Funkcionalna shema bazirana je na vizuri prema masivu i vrhu Bjelašnice. Četiri pojedinačna volumena su kompoziciono smaknuta, tako da svaki od 78 apartmana ima direktan pogled na vrh Bjelašnice. Kompozicija u cjelini provocira dijalog između vještačke topografije i prirodnih materijala, globalnih turističkih „resorta" i lokalnog katunskog odmora, digitalnih MMS razglednica i boja okolne prirode...

The ski apartments were designed to create an artificial topography, its shape and materials echoing the natural surroundings of mountains, forest, rocks and snow.

The layout, consisting of four separate apartment buildings, is inspired by the katun type of traditional mountain village with its detached buildings forming a single spatial and functional composition. The materials used are local wood and stone, and the colours are local too – green and white – reflecting the natural surroundings. The basic concept of artificial topography is thus enhanced by the materials and colour palette so that the buildings blend into their setting.

The layout centres on the view of Mt Bjelašnica, with the four detached buildings arranged so that each of the 78 apartments enjoys a direct view of the mountain-top. The composition as a whole creates a dialogue between the artificial topography and natural materials, between global tourist resorts and local holidays in the mountains, between digital multimedia postcards and the colours of nature.

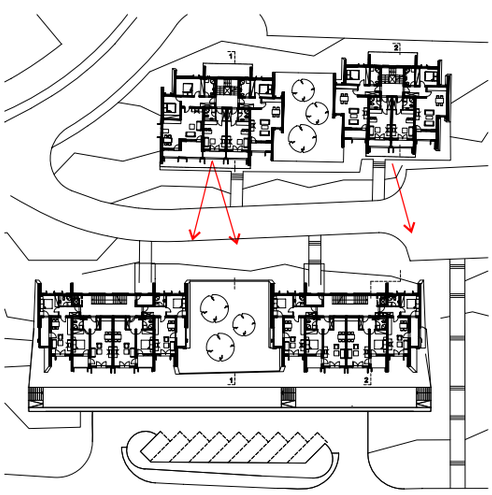
Vještačka topografija – Bjelašnica
Artificial topography – Bjelašnica

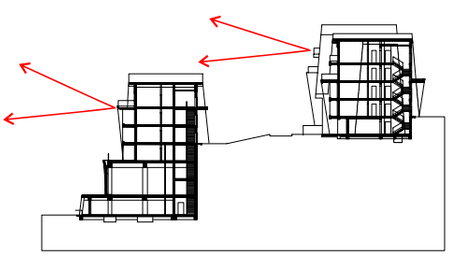


From natural topography...

... to artificial topography

Arhitekti/*Architects:* **Studio non stop - Sanja Galić-Grozdanić, Igor Grozdanić** • Saradnici/*Collaborators:* Edin Avdibegović, Hasnija Kazić, Jasmina Topčagić • Lokacija/*Location:* Bjelašnica • Godina/*Year:* 2004-2006. • Tip/*Type:* ugovor/*commission* • Investicija/*Investment:* privatna/*private* • Klijent/*Client:* Unioninvest d.o.o. Sarajevo • BGP objekta/*GBA:* 6.500 m² • Fotograf/*Photographer:* Munever Salihović, Bojan Marjanović





Urgentni vojno-medicinski centar formiran je od četiri kompaktno postavljena paviljona, koji su zaštićeni arhitektonskim oklopom s elementima kamuflaže.

Kasarna Rajlovac, gdje se objekt nalazi, nastala je u austrougarskom periodu, krajem 19. stoljeća, i predstavlja klasičan primjer paviljonskog tipa izgradnje.

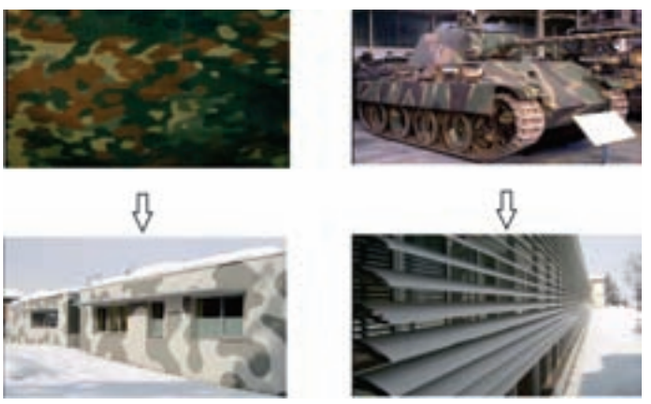
U funkcionalnom smislu objekt je definiran urgentnim medicinskim sadržajima, uključujući urgentni prijem sa šok-salama, operativni trakt, intenzivnu njegu, rendgenski i laboratorijski blok, ambulantu i stacionar te prateće sadržaje. Uvažavajući urbani kontekst, navedeni sadržaji su prostorno definirani u obliku četiriju funkcionalnih paviljona koji formiraju urgentno-operativni trakt, laboratorijsko-rendgenski blok, ambulantu te stacionar. U skladu sa specifičnom funkcijom, koja zahtijeva kratke, jednostavne i brze komunikacije između pojedinih funkcionalnih cjelina, objekt je koncipiran kao struktura kompaktno lociranih prizemnih paviljona, međusobno povezanih primarnim longitudinalnim i transverzalnim komunikacijama. U oblikovnom smislu svaki paviljon je dodatno definiran posebnom i specifičnom pastelnom bojom, koja simbolizira funkciju svakog paviljona.

The emergency military medical centre consists of four close-set pavilions protected by architectural armour-plating with a camouflage finish.

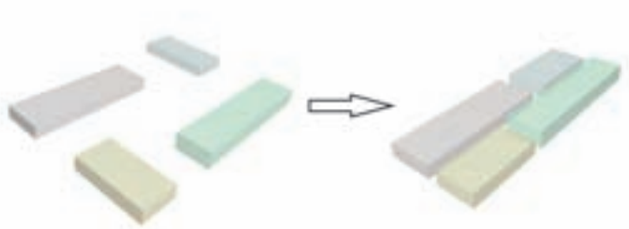
It is located in the Rajlovac military barracks in Sarajevo, which date from the Austro-Hungarian period (late 19th century), and are a typical example of a pavilion-type structure.

Functionally, the building is defined by its emergency medical facilities, including emergency admission and resuscitation bays, operating theatres, intensive care, an X-ray and laboratory block, clinic and infirmary, and ancillary facilities. With due regard to its urban setting, these facilities are grouped into four pavilions: the emergency and theatre block, the X-ray and laboratory block, a clinic and an infirmary.The need for ease and rapidity of movement between the various departments was met by a design of close-packed single-storey pavilions linked by main longitudinal and transverse corridors.Each pavilion is decorated in a different pastel shade symbolizing its particular function.

Oklopna bolnica - EUFOR
The "Armour-plated" Hospital - EUFOR

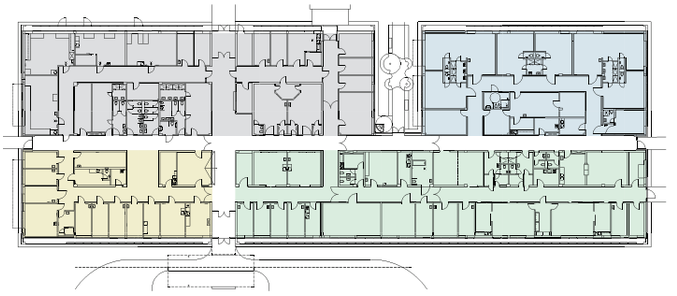


Arhitekti/*Architects:* **Studio non stop - Sanja Galić-Grozdanić, Igor Grozdanić** · Saradnici/*Collaborators:* Edin Avdibegović, Hasnija Kazić · Godina/*Year:* 2002-2004. · Tip/*Type:* ugovor/*commission* · Investicija/*Investment:* javna/*public* · Klijent/*Client:* Ministarstvo odbrane + GTZ Njemačka/*Ministry of Defence + GTZ Germany* · BGP objekta/*GBA:* 3.600 m² · Fotograf/*Photographer:* Studio non stop



Dispersed pavilions

Com.PACT pavilions



Balkanske puzzle - Importanne centar

Balkan Puzzles - Importanne Centre

Importanne centar formiran je od osam tornjeva međusobno povezanih vertikalnim baštama i tzv. fasadnim ugrizima, koji simbolički predstavljaju mjesta mogućeg povezivanja pojedinačnih tornjeva formirajući strukturu urbanih *puzzli*.

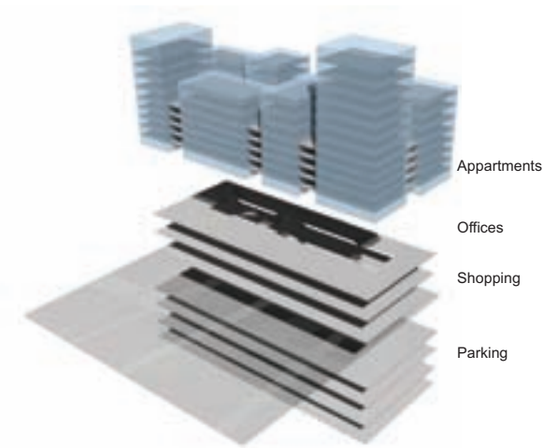
U programskom smislu objekt je definiran kao multifunkcionalni poslovni centar koji obuhvata kancelarijske prostore, hotel, stanovanje, *shopping* centar i podzemnu garažu. Uvažavajući kako urbani tako i programski kontekst, objekt je formiran od osam štapićastih elemenata – tornjeva, koji su komprimirani u jednu cjelinu formirajući multiblok. Svaki toranj ipak predstavlja poseban funkcionalni i oblikovni entitet koji je s drugim tornjem spojen komprimiranim zelenilom, što formira vertikalne fasadne bašte. Svaki od tornjeva ima svoju posebnu estetiku izraženu kroz ritam fasadnih otvora, boju fasadnih ploča, kao i poziciju tzv. fasadnih ugriza.

Na ovaj način postignuta je veoma zanimljiva dinamična međupovezanost, interakcija i komunikacija između podijeljenih a ipak spojenih tornjeva urbanog multibloka, omogućujući čitav niz funkcionalnih međupovezivanja u skladu sa zahtjevima tržišta i korisnika objekta.

The Importanne Centre consists of eight towers interconnected by vertical gardens and façade "blanks" as a symbolic representation of the points at which the towers could interlock to form urban jigsaw puzzles.

The buildings constitute a multifunctional business centre with offices, a hotel, flats, a shopping centre and an underground garage. In the light of the urban and programmatic context, the centre consists of eight towers compressed into a single entity to form a multiblock. Each tower remains a separate functional and formal entity linked to the others by greenery forming vertical garden façades. Each of the towers has its own special aesthetic expression in the rhythm of the openings, the colour of the façade panels, and the position of the façade "blanks."

This creates an extremely interesting dynamics of interconnection, interaction and communication between the separate yet interlinked towers of the urban multiblock, providing a range of functional links in response to market demands and tenants' needs.



Arhitekti/*Architects:* **Studio non stop – Sanja Galić-Grozdanić, Igor Grozdanić** • Saradnici/*Collaborators:* Edin Avdibegović, Hasnija Kazić, Ilhana Poplata, Jasmina Topčagić • Lokacija/*Location:* Sarajevo • Godina/*Year:* 2005-2010. (prva faza/phase I) • Tip/*Type:* ugovor/*commission* • Investicija/*Investment:* privatna/*private* • Klijent/*Client:* Teloptic d.o.o. Sarajevo • BGP objekta/*GBA:* 44.800 m² • Fotograf/*Photographer:* Sandro Lendler

IMPORTANNE
LEASING
SPARKASSE
LINDEX
IMPORTANNE CENTAR

Urbane trake – Univerzitetski kampus
Urban Strips – University Campus

Univerzitetski kampus u Sarajevu formiran je kao sistem izgrađenih i neizgrađenih urbanih traka koje povezuju pokidano urbano tkivo starog i novog dijela grada.

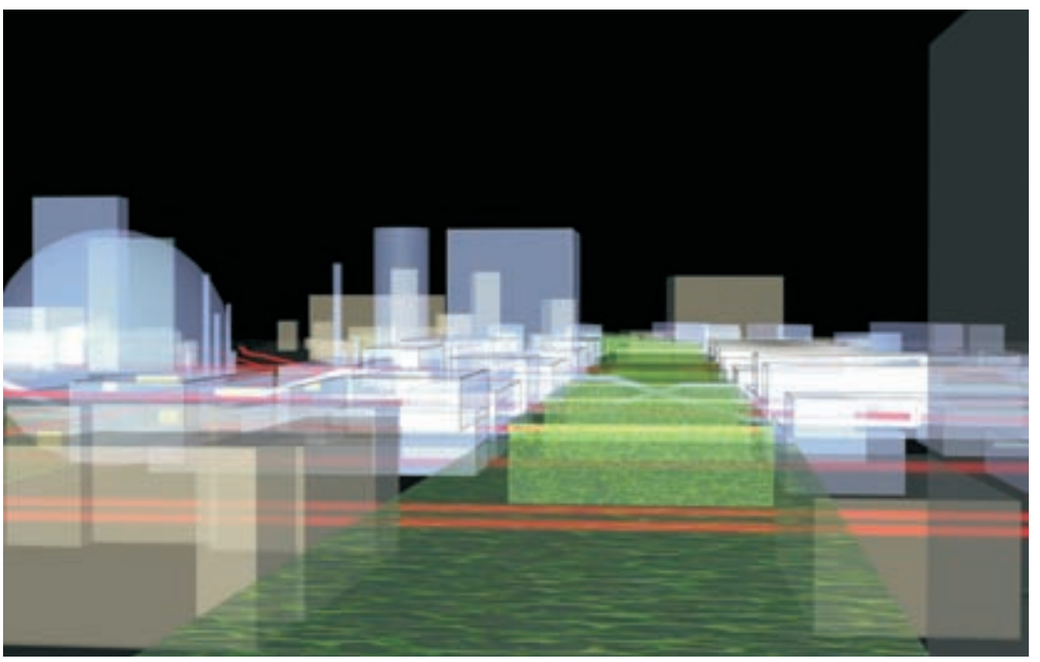
Područje natječaja, bivša kasarna Maršal Tito, povezuje glavni gradski razvojni pravac istok – zapad s razvojnim pravcem prema sjeveru. Pravac istok – zapad, u skladu sa svojim intenzitetom gradskih tokova, definiran je kao osnovna silnica koja povezuje stari i novi dio grada. Urbani kampus je s objektima 14 fakulteta pozicioniran u srednjoj zoni lokacije, između dviju zelenih traka, urbanom šumom za odmor na jugu i sportskim parkom za rekreaciju na sjeveru. Javne funkcije Univerziteta orijentirane su prema glavnoj gradskoj osovini i novom univerzitetskom pješačkom kružnom trgu. Trake objekata definirane su kao operativni sistem transformacija između klasične strukture blokova starog grada i moderne štapićaste strukture novog grada. To je veoma operativan sistem, koji daje mogućnost različitih korelacija, dispozicija i interakcija.

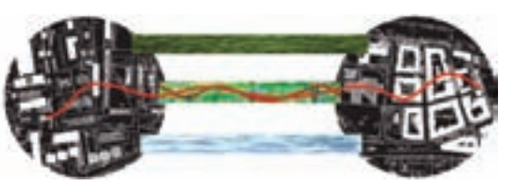
U makromjerilu centralna traka je naglašena na svom istočnom i zapadnom fokusu s postojećim i novoplaniranim neboderima, koji postaju gradski magneti i mjesta gravitacije. U mikromjerilu centralna traka je na svojim krajevima naglašena sa dva denivelirana pješačka trga, kvadratnim na istočnoj i kružnim na zapadnoj strani.

The Sarajevo University Campus consists of a system of built-up and vacant strips reconnecting the severed urban fabric of the old and new parts of the city.

The competition site, the former Marshal Tito military barracks, connects the main east-west axis along which the city developed with its northward development. The busy east-west axis is regarded as the line of force connecting the old city and the new. The urban Campus and its fourteen faculty buildings are in the centre of the site, between two strips of green – an urban leisure park to the south and a sports and recreation park to the north. The University's public services face the main urban axis and the new circular pedestrian plaza. The proposed built-up strips constitute a practical transition between the classic blocks of the old city and the modern linear structures of the new town. The system is very operational, providing opportunities for a variety correlations, layouts and interactions.

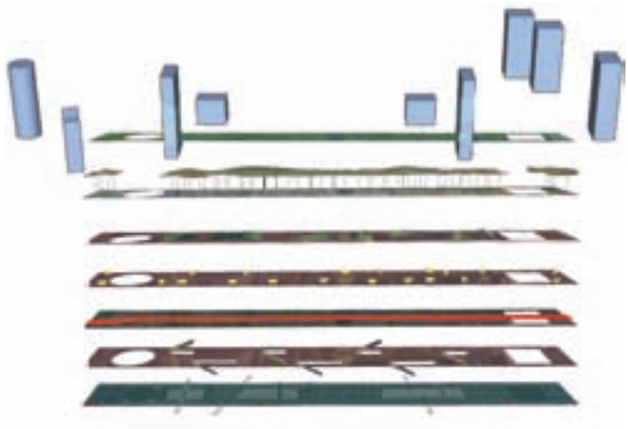
On the macro-scale, the central belt is accentuated at its east and west focal points, with existing and newly-planned high-rise buildings becoming the city's magnets and points of gravitation. On the micro-scale, the central belt is accentuated at either end by two sunken pedestrian plazas, one quadrangular, to the east and the other circular, to the west.



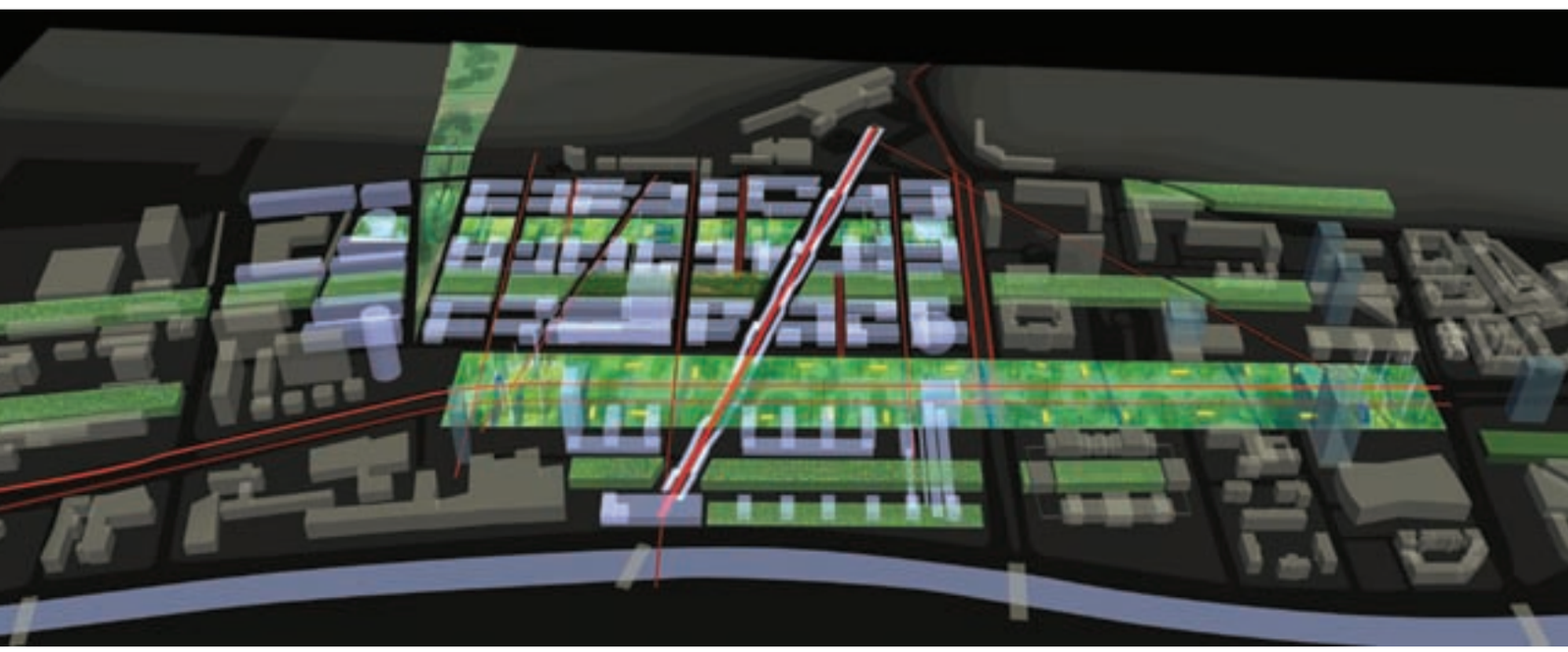


New city - Old city connecting stripes

Arhitekti/*Architects:* **Studio non stop – Sanja Galić-Grozdanić, Igor Grozdanić** • Saradnici/*Collaborators:* Edin Avdibegović, Hasnija Kazić, Sanel Avdagić, Adnan Zoranić • Lokacija/*Location:* Bivša kasarna Maršal Tito/*Former Marshal Tito Barracks, Sarajevo* • Godina/*Year:* 2000. • Tip/*Type:* natječaj, treća nagrada/*competition, third prize* • Investicija/*Investment:* javna/*public* • Klijent/*Client:* Zavod za planiranje razvoja Kantona Sarajevo/*Canton of Sarajevo Institute for Canton Planning* • Površina lokacije/*Site area:* 439.000 m^2 • BGP objekta/*GBA:* 420.600 m^2



Superimposition of central square functions



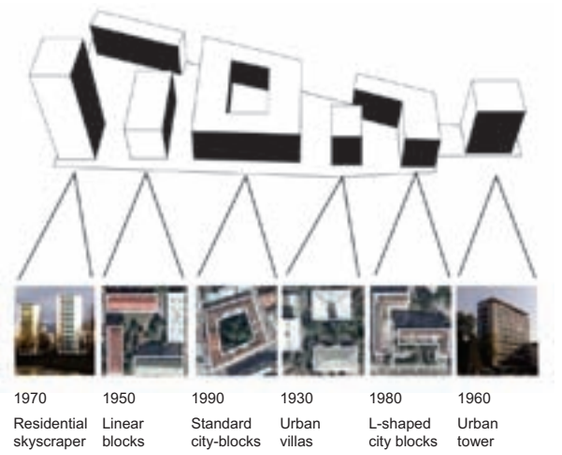
Divercity – Naselje Milkos
Divercity – Milkos Housing Development

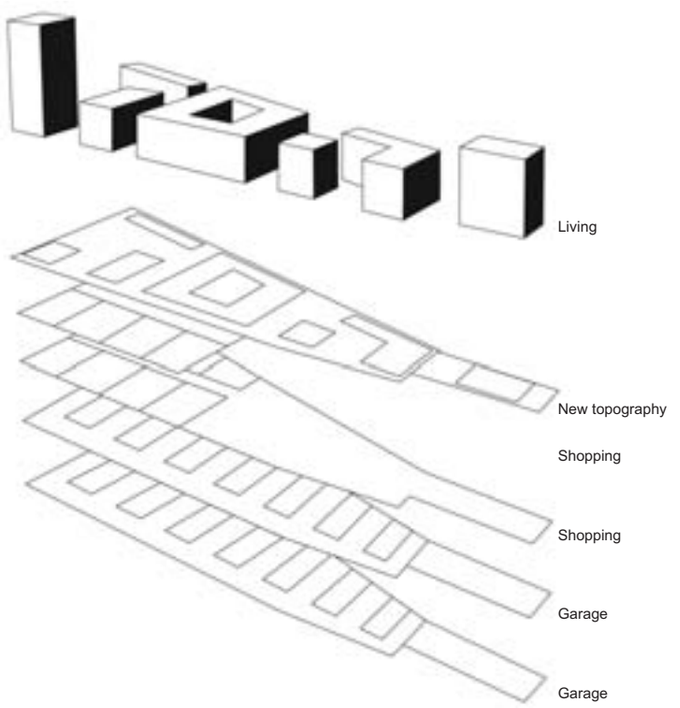
Denivelacija terena između gradskog autoputa i željezničke pruge omogućila je formiranje nove topografije – urbanog platoa s kolažnim gradom formiranim od različitih stambenih tipologija koje su preuzete iz tradicije kolektivnog stanovanja u Sarajevu.

Novouspostavljeni plato, nova topografija za stambene objekte, formira okruženje bez kolskog saobraćaja, s parkovima, sportskim terenima i dječijim igralištima za stanovnike ovog naselja. Izborom i reinterpretacijom najuspješnijih tipova stanovanja formirana je urbana tipologija koja nudi čitav spektar različitih objekata: od nebodera, preko standardnih blokova i blokova u obliku slova L, do štapićastih objekata i urbanih vila. Na ovaj način stvorena je neophodna različitost dijela grada u nastajanju, što se u potpunosti realizira i kroz oblikovni koncept dizajniranja pojedinih objekata. Ovakvim konceptom grad-kolaž nudi širok dijapazon stambenih tipova, što odgovara specifičnim zahtjevima tržišta i mogućnostima izbora. Denivelacija terena između gradskog autoputa i željezničke pruge iskorištena je da se osnovne funkcije pozicioniraju po vertikali. Dvije parking etaže su locirane u suterenima -3 i -4, komercijalni dio je smješten na etažama -1 i -2, dok je na tako uspostavljenoj platformi formirano stambeno naselje.

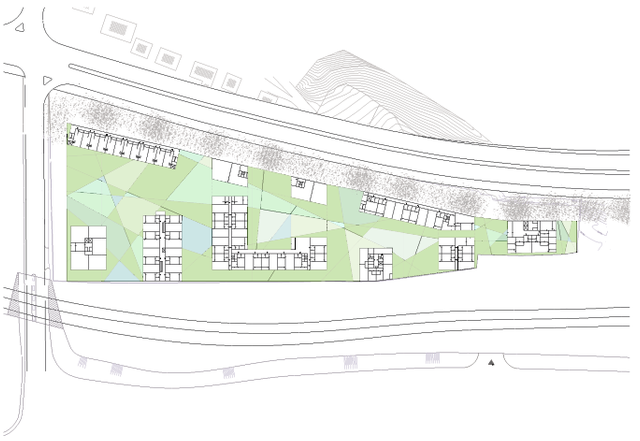
The different levels of the site between the urban highway and the railway facilitated the formation of a new topography – an urban plateau with a collage city composed of the different housing typologies typical of the tradition of multi-family housing in Sarajevo.

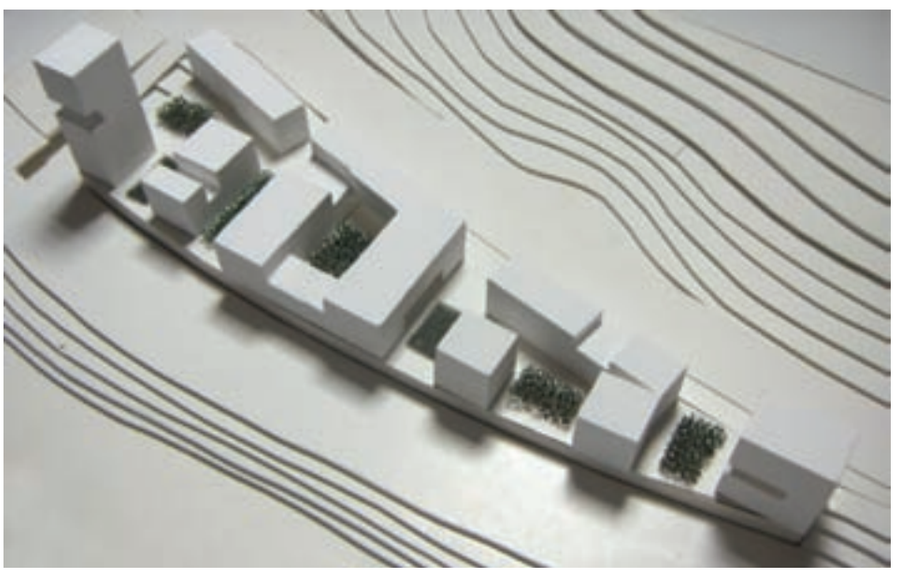
The newly-formed plateau, a new topography for blocks of flats, creates a traffic-free environment with parks, sports fields and children's playgrounds for the residents of the housing development.S The selection and reinterpretation of the most successful types of housing created an urban typology with a wide variety of buildings, ranging from skyscrapers through standard and L-shaped blocks to linear block and urban villas. This has created the diversity required for a new urban quarter, underlined by the formal concept of the design of the various buildings. The concept of the collage city provides a wide range of types of housing, in response to specific market demands and the need for choice. The dip between the highway and the railway was exploited by superimposing the development's primary functions. Two parking storeys are located at basement levels -3 and -4, commercial facilities are on levels -1 and -2, and the housing development is located on the platform thus created.

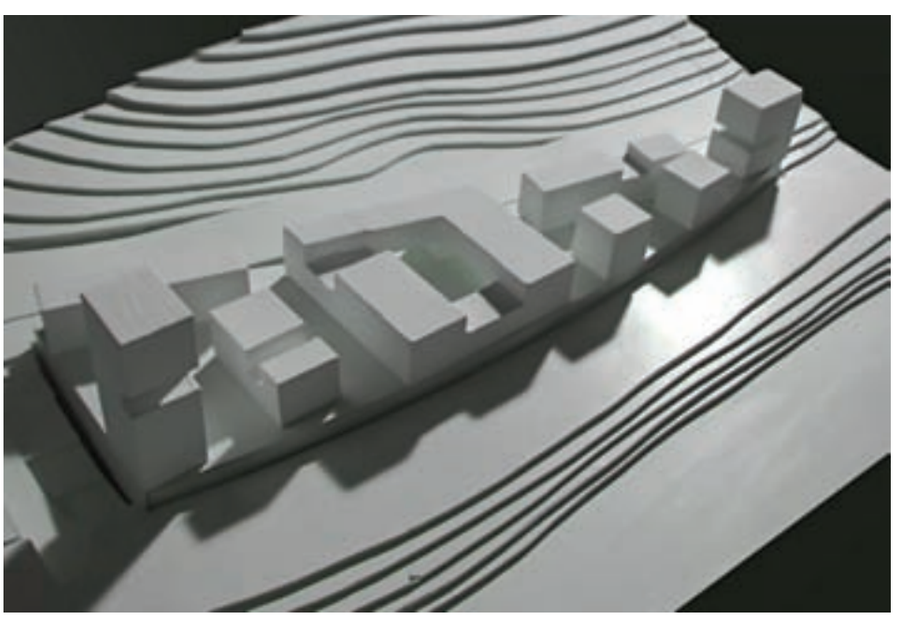




Arhitekti/*Architects:* **Studio non stop – Sanja Galić-Grozdanić, Igor Grozdanić** · Saradnici/*Collaborators:* Edin Avdibegović, Hasnija Kazić, Ilhana Poplata, Jasmina Topčagić · Lokacija/*Location:* Sarajevo · Godina/*Year:* 2009. · Tip/*Type:* ugovor/*commission* · Investicija/*Investment:* privatna/*private* · Klijent/*Client:* Teloptic d.o.o. Sarajevo · BGP objekta/*GBA:* 75.000 m² · Fotograf/*Photographer:* Studio non stop







Kompaktni blok – Otoka
Compact Block – Otoka

Sekundarni gradski centar Otoka formiran je kao kompaktni megablok koji je definiran preklapanjem različitih istorijskih urbanih matrica karakterističnih za grad Sarajevo.

Koncept čini interpolacija novog urbanog megabloka u postojeće urbano ostrvo formirano glavnom gradskom saobraćajnicom i riječnim meandrom. Ovaj proces može biti opisan kao formiranje kompaktnog komada grada u novom gradskom području koje je izgubilo sav svoj urbanitet.

Megastrukture novih naselja koje okružuju lokaciju definiraju vanjsku dimenziju novog megabloka, dajući na određeni način percepcijski balans s okruženjem. Struktura jednostavnih štapićastih volumena objekata preuzeta je iz urbanih matrica stambenih naselja iz šezdesetih godina dvadesetog stoljeća. Iz austrougarske matrice preuzeta su mjerila i proporcije ulica, pjaceta i trgova. Koncept sitnih radnji oko džamije preuzet je iz urbane strukture Čaršije. Mjerilo i atmosfera unutar megabloka odgovara mjerilu i atmosferi gustih urbanih matrica u centru grada.

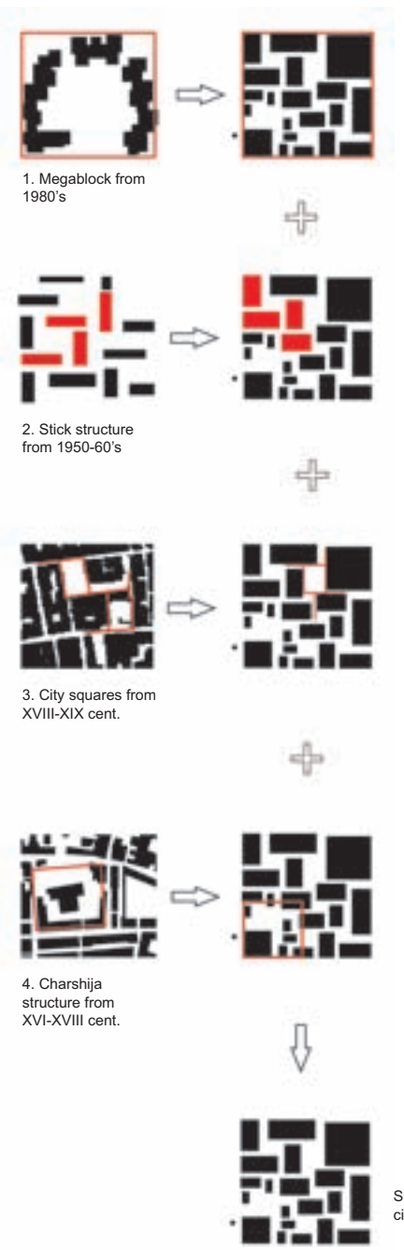
Na taj način prostor sačuvan kompaktnošću fizičke strukture centra ostaje slobodan za programske kategorije kao što su tematski vrtovi, dječija igrališta, sportske i rekreacijske aktivnosti itd.

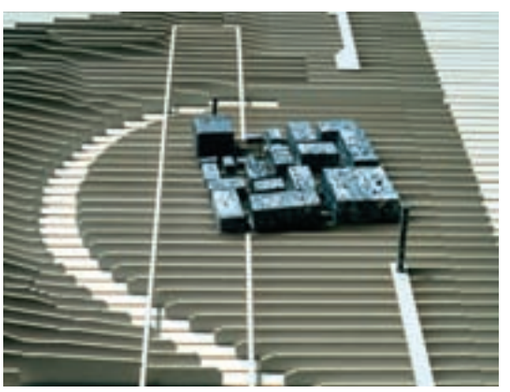
The Otoka secondary city centre is designed as a compact megablock defined by the superimposition of the various historic urban matrices typical of the city of Sarajevo.

The idea is to insert the new urban megablock into the existing urban island formed by the main road and the river. The process could be described as forming a compact segment of the city in a new urban area that has lost its urbanity.

The megastructures of the new housing developments surrounding the site define its external dimensions, providing a sense of equilibrium with the setting. The structure of the simple linear volumes of the buildings echoes that of the urban housing developments of the 1960s, while the scale of the squares and streets is that of the Austro-Hungarian urban fabric matrix, and the idea of small shops around a mosque has been borrowed from the urban structure of the old Ottoman bazaar area known as Baščaršija. The scale and atmosphere within the megablock correspond to the scale and atmosphere of the dense urban fabric matrix of the city centre.

The space saved by such a compact structure is left free for various amenities such as thematic gardens, children's playgrounds, sports and recreation facilities etc.





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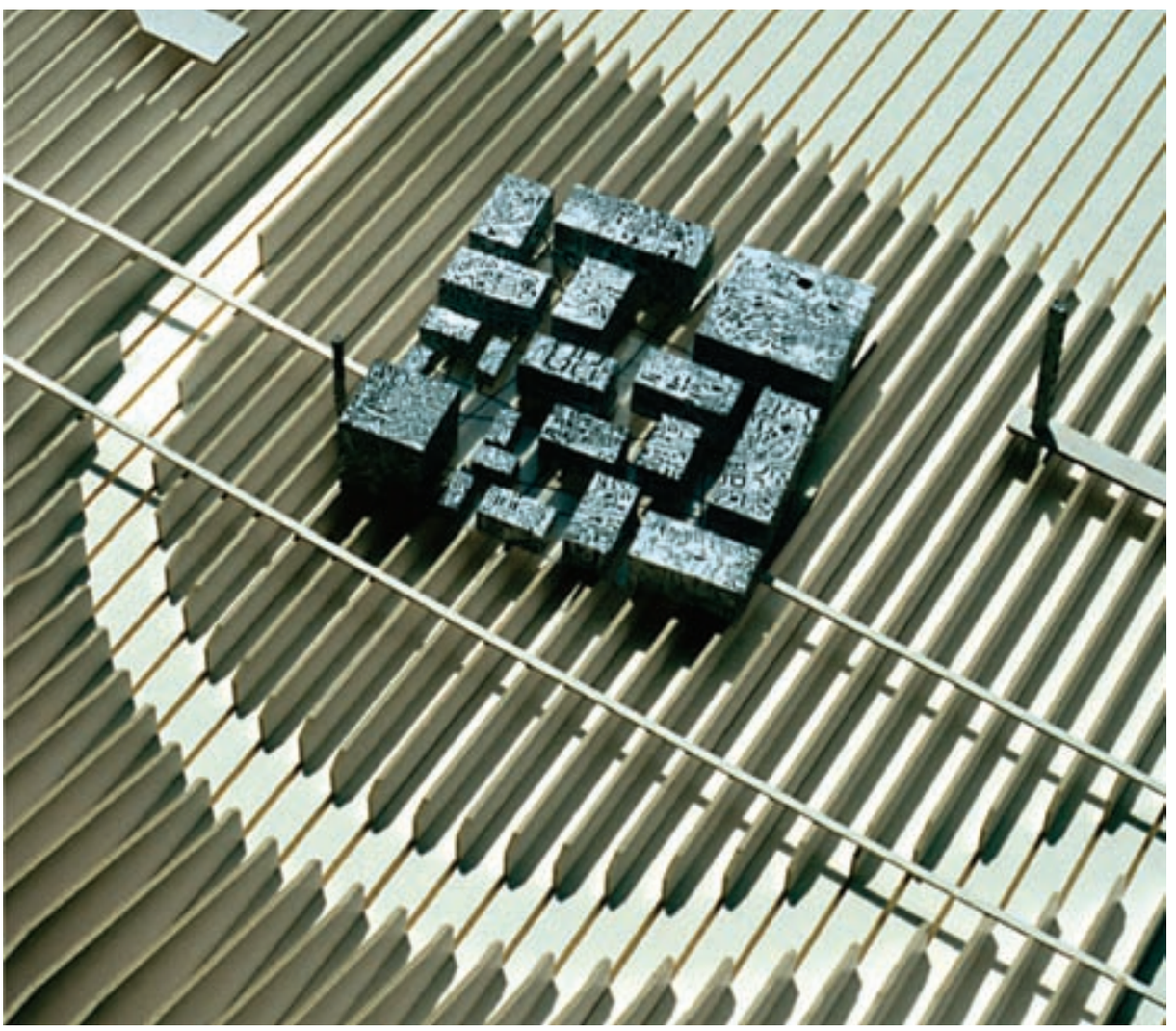


Urbana platforma – Sarajevogas
The Urban Platform – Sarajevogas

Regulacioni plan Sarajevogas – Bosnalijek definira urbana platforma sa disperzno lociranim pojedinačnim objektima, formirajući na taj način novu topografiju doline.

Regulacioni plan Sarajevogas – Bosnalijek tretira zonu sjeverno od gradskog centra Marijin-Dvora u Sarajevu. Lokacija je definirana dolinom koja se prostire u pravcu sjever – jug i nalazi se između dviju padina sa stambenim naseljima.

Program obuhvata izgradnju glavne gradske saobraćajnice – prve transverzale, nove tramvajske linije, izgradnju tehničke stanice za željeznicu, kao i izgradnju poslovnih, uslužnih i prodajnih sadržaja.

Forma urbanih platformi je komponirana prema postojećim i planiranim gradskim tokovima i procesima, kao npr. prema glavnoj ulici, tramvajskoj liniji, željezničkoj pruzi...

Visoka gustoća novih sadržaja ispod urbane platforme kreirana je tako da istovremeno formira novi gradski teritorij kao dodatni razvojni potencijal koji je iskorišten za lociranje pojedinačnih objekata na platformi.

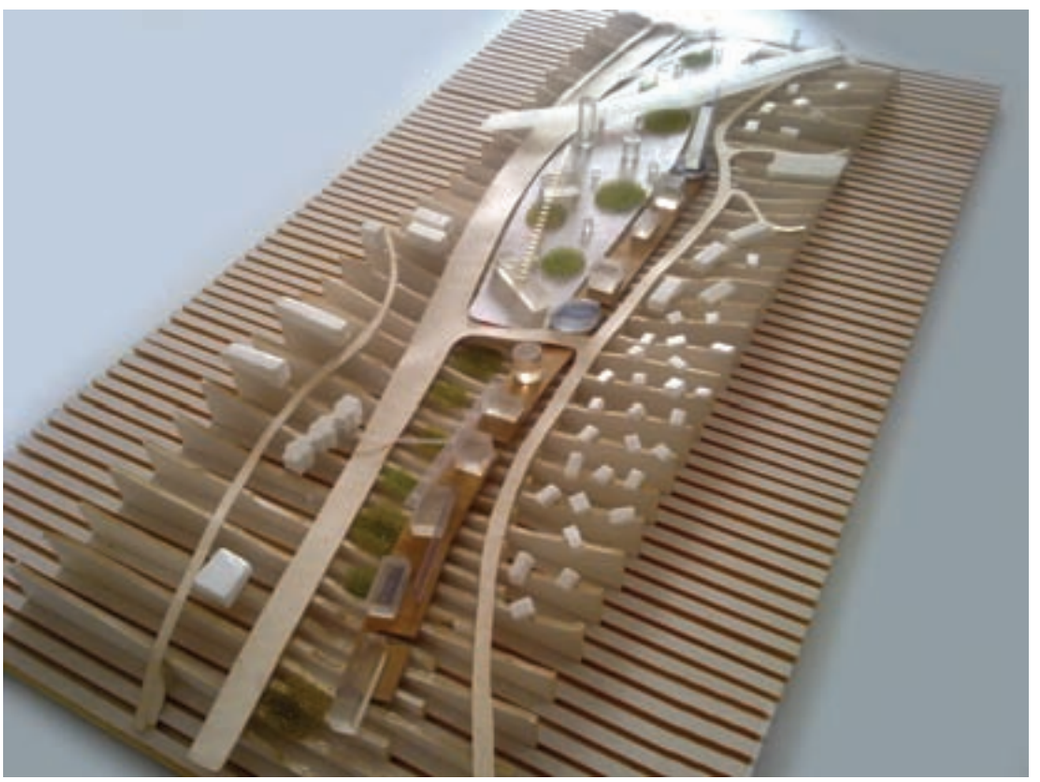
The Sarajevogas-Bosnalijek Master plan is defined by urban platform with new single dispersed buildings, forming the new topography of the valley.

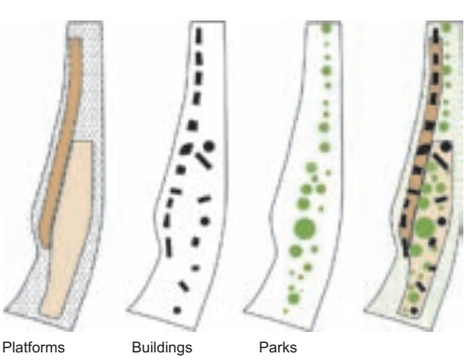
The Sarajevogas-Bosnalijek Master plan covers the area north of Marijin Dvor in the city centre, lying in a north-south valley between two built-up residential hillsides.

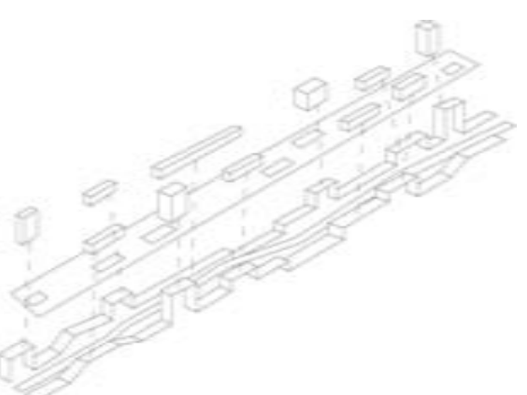
The programme includes the construction of a new road, the first transverse road, a new tram-line and a railway service station, and the development of new offices, shops and service facilities.

The urban platform is shaped by the existing and projected traffic flows leading to the main road, the tram-line, the railway and so on.

The high density of these new facilities beneath the urban platform is designed to create a new urban area for additional development potential, used when locating the various free-standing buildings on the platform.







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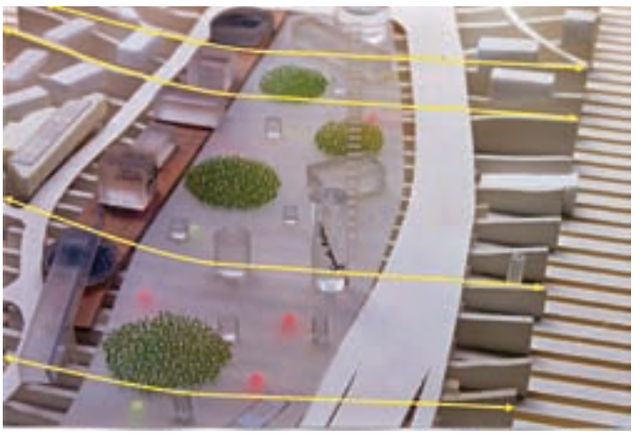
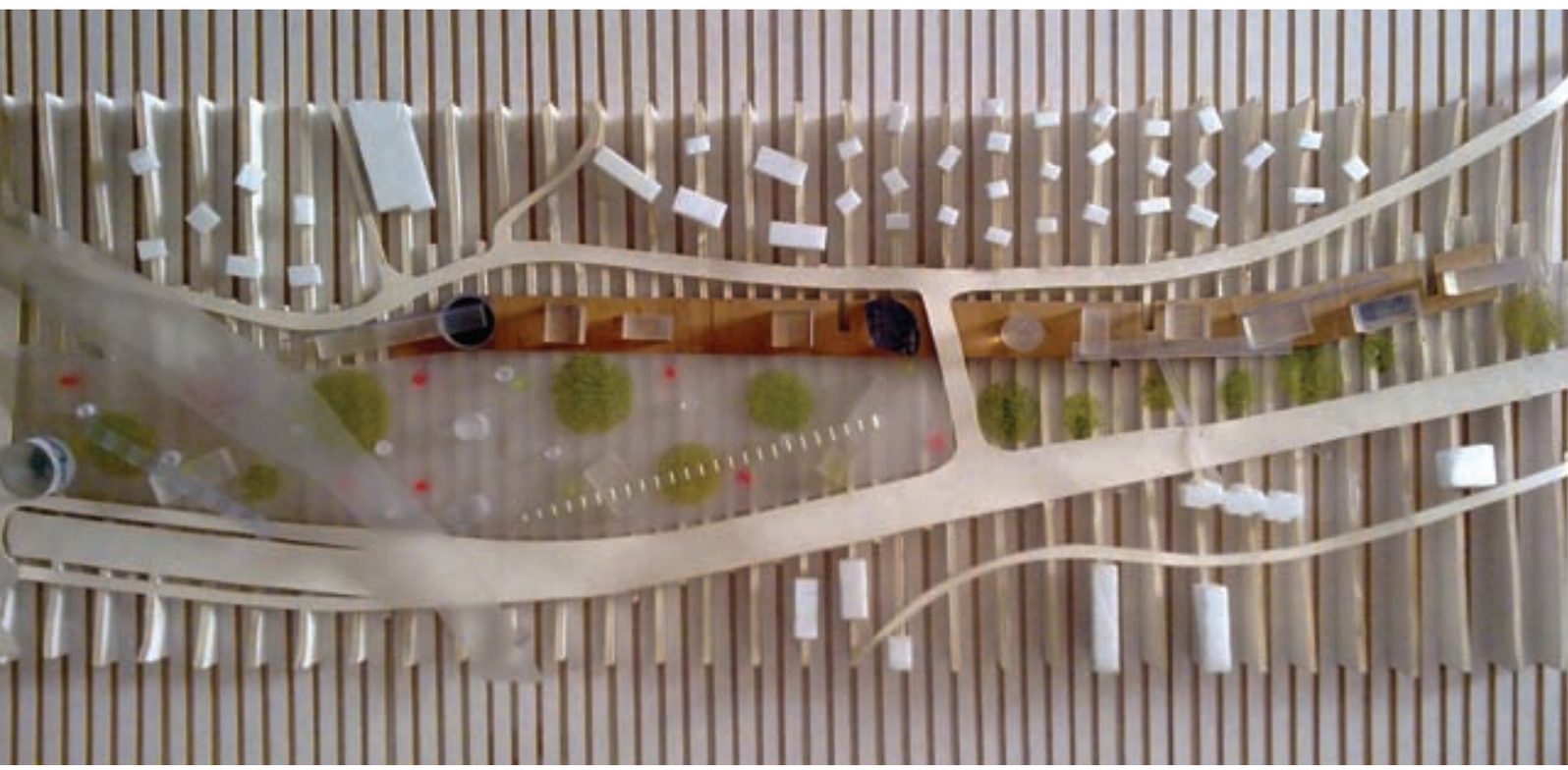




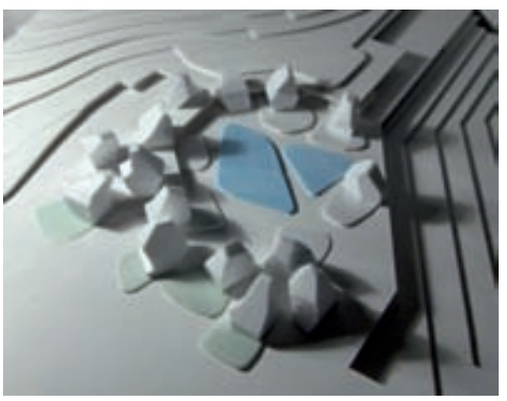
Korištenjem denivelacije lokacije formirana je takozvana RURbana matrica, koja visoku koncentraciju urbanih sadržaja velikog volumena rješava kroz suterensku etažu, formirajući novi planinski plato na kojem nastaje kompozicija manjih istorodnih volumena hibridnog planinskog sela.

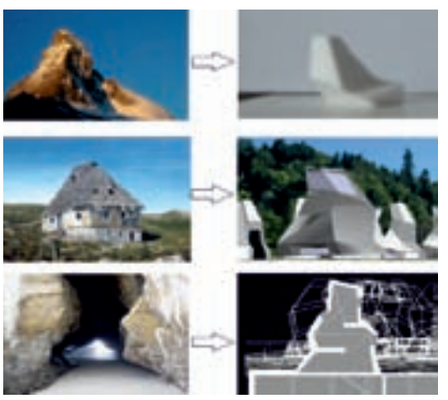
Centralni sadržaji planinskog ski centra Babin do na Bjelašnici locirani su na čvorištu triju razvojnih pravaca izgradnje turističkih kapaciteta na ovom prostoru. Cilj je formirati budući centar ovog turističkog kompleksa s odgovarajućim trgovačkim, ugostiteljskim i sportskim sadržajima, fitnes centrom i bazenom. Jedan od značajnijih aspekata ovog rješenja je adekvatno spajanje ruralnog, prirodnog okruženja, s visokom koncentracijom urbanih funkcija. Hibridna forma objekata na platou definirana je kroz personifikaciju formi planinskih masiva, s jedne, i kroz evoluciju forme tradicionalne planinske bosanske kuće, s druge strane. Tako je formirana hibridna kompozicija dinamiziranih objekata pokrivenih tradicionalnim pokrovom od šindre. Svojom potpunom permeabilnošću RURbana matrica propušta i usmjerava pješačke tokove uvlačeći ih u prostor kontrasta i dinamičnih sekvenci planinskog FU-turističkog sela za 21. stoljeće.

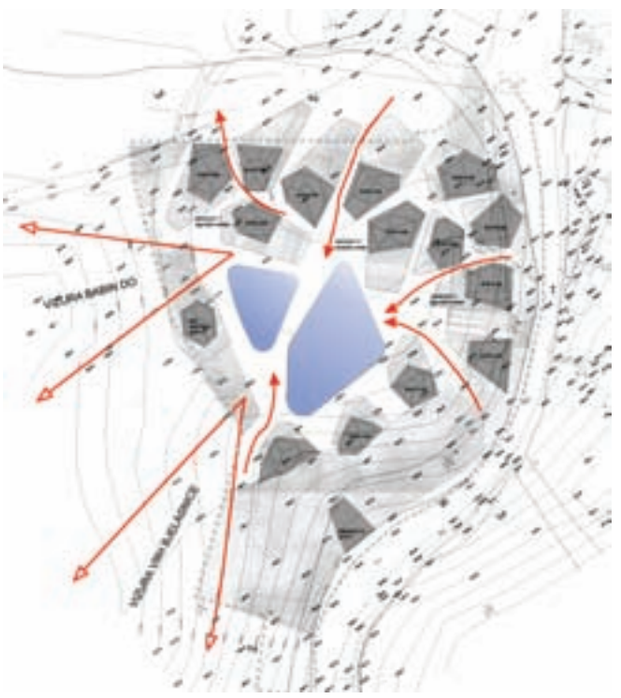
Using the existing topography of the site, the architects have created a "RURban matrix" in which the high concentration of urban facilities is located below ground, forming a new mountain plateau on which a composition consisting of the small, similar structures of a hybrid mountain village took shape.

The central facilities of the Babin Do ski centre on Mt Bjelašnica are located at the junction of the development of three tourist facilities. The aim is to create the future centre of this tourist complex, with all the usual retail, catering and sports facilities, a fitness centre and a swimming pool.One of the most significant aspects of this is the way it forms a link between the natural, rural setting and the high concentration of urban functions. The hybrid form of the buildings on the plateau was suggested on the one hand by a personification of the shape of the mountains and on the other by the evolution of the traditional Bosnian mountain house. This gave rise to a hyper-modern composition of dynamic buildings with traditional shingle-clad roofs.The total permeability of the RURban matrix both facilitates and directs the movement of pedestrians, drawing them into an area of contrast and dynamic sequences constituting a fut(o)urist mountain village for the 21st century.

Hibridno selo - Bjelašnica
A Hybrid Village – Bjelašnica







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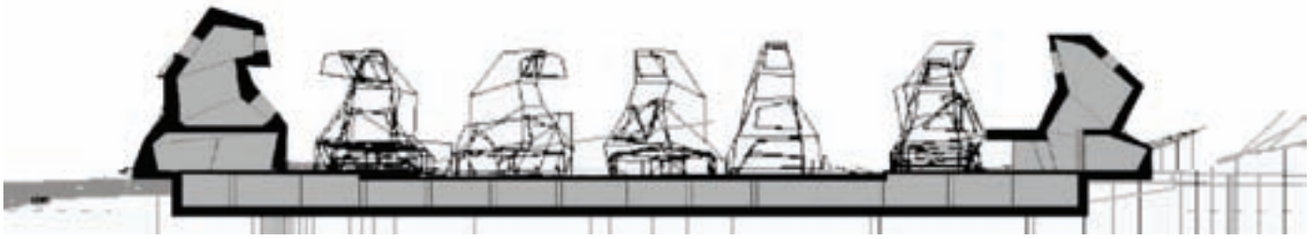


ZARA

Korištenjem nagiba postojećeg terena veći dio objekta podvučen je pod zemlju, stvarajući novu topografiju iznad koje lebdi manji dio objekta u obliku kvadrata i formira trodimenzionalni javni prostor.

Znanje je najvažniji produkt 21. stoljeća. Učestvovati u njegovom stvaranju i prenošenju kroz proces obrazovanja jedna je od najvećih privilegija. Stvarati prostor za uspješno odvijanje ovih procesa veliki je izazov. Škola ima kapacitet od 540 učenika i podijeljena je u tzv. malu školu (1-4. razred) i veliku školu (5-8. razred). Osnovna škola „Šip" locirana je u okviru novog stambenog naselja na padini nagiba 10-20%. U oblikovnom smislu objekt koristi „zemljane" materijale i djelimično dinamizirane oblike koji nastaju iz njegovog izranjanja iz topografije. Kontrast dinamičnim formama čini kvadratno školsko dvorište i kvadratni lebdeći blok velike škole.

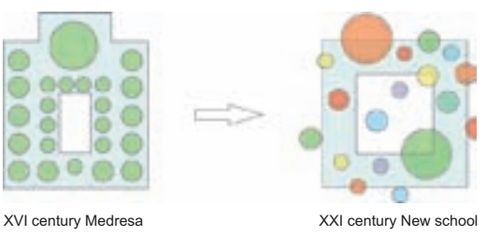
Na ovaj način iskazan je realni dijapazon funkcionalnih procesa koji se odvijaju u školi: od dječije emocije, simbolizirane kroz dinamične oblike fasade, do ozbiljnosti institucije škole, simbolizirane kroz čvrstu i jasnu formu kvadrata.

The sloping site has been used to set much of the building below ground, creating a new topography above which the rest of the building, which is rectangular in plan, seems to hover, forming a three dimensional public space.

Knowledge is the 21st century's most important product, and to participate in its creation and transfer through the process of education is one of the greatest privileges. Creating premises where this can be successfully carried out is a major challenge.The school has a capacity of 540 pupils, divided into two groups: a junior school (1st to 4th grade), and a senior school (5th to 8th grade). The Šip Primary School is located in a new housing development, on a site with a 10-20% slope. The building consists of "earth" materials and somewhat dynamic forms, resulting from the way it emerges from the site. The rectangular schoolyard and the hovering block of the senior school create a contrast with the dynamic forms.

The full range of functions and reactions that take place in a school, from the children's emotions, symbolized by the dynamic forms of the façade, to the serious institutional nature of the educational establishment, symbolized by solid, clear quadrangular forms, is thus reflected in the design.

Lebdeća škola - Šip
Hovering School - Šip



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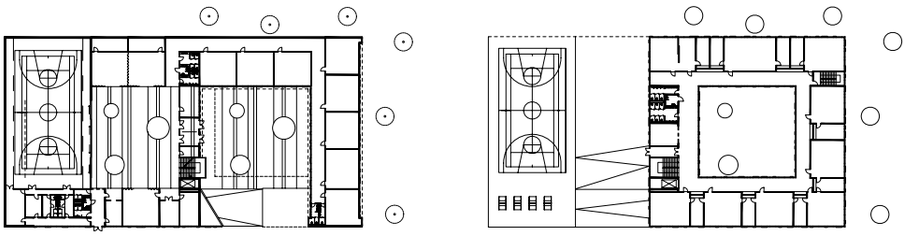
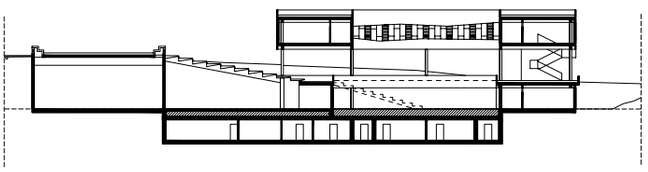




OSNOVNA ŠKOLA - ŠIP

Osnovna ideja zasnivala se na integraciji spomenika s urbanim vrijednostima trga, simbolizirajući tako žrtve opsade Sarajeva koje su položile svoje živote u odbrani civilizacijskih vrijednosti višestoljetnog urbanog življenja u Sarajevu.

Osim rješenja spomenika, natječajni program je obuhvatio i rješenje rekonstrukcije trga. Višestoljetna tradicija Sarajeva simbolizirana je popločanjem trga u obliku sarajevskog barkoda, koji je formiran od više od 500 traka. Svaka traka simbolizira jednu godinu iz historije grada. Trake koje simboliziraju opsadu Sarajeva načinjene su od nestabilnih materijala – pijeska, šljunka i izlomljenog stakla. Sa istočne strane trga formiran je pojas zelenila s lokalnim rastinjem, koje simbolizira sarajevske bašče i parkove, kao neraskidivi dio gradskog identiteta. Spomeničku kompoziciju čine tri elementa: krug u centralnoj zoni trga, sa zidom na kojem su ispisana imena svih žrtava opsade, koji svojim kružnim oblikom simbolizira univerzalne vrijednosti; fontana na južnoj strani trga, u formi deformiranog kruga koji simbolizira liniju opsade Sarajeva, s vodom kao simbolom života u opkoljenom gradu; i 46 stupova razbacanih po trgu koji simboliziraju 46 mjeseci opsade.

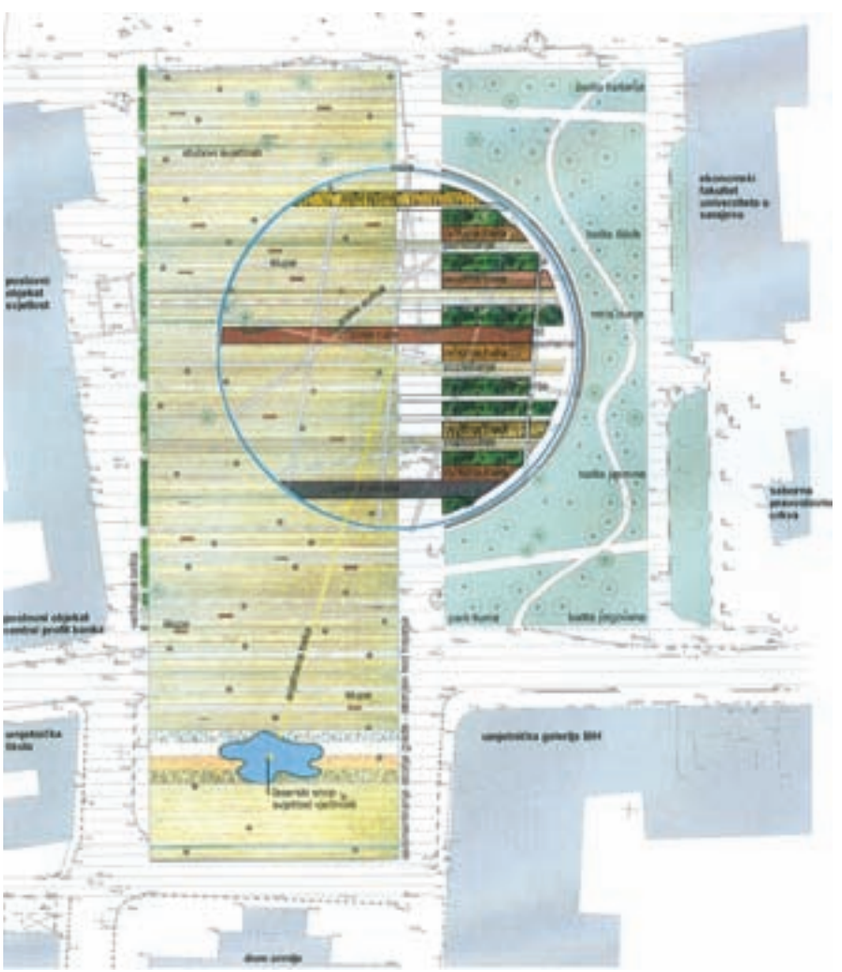
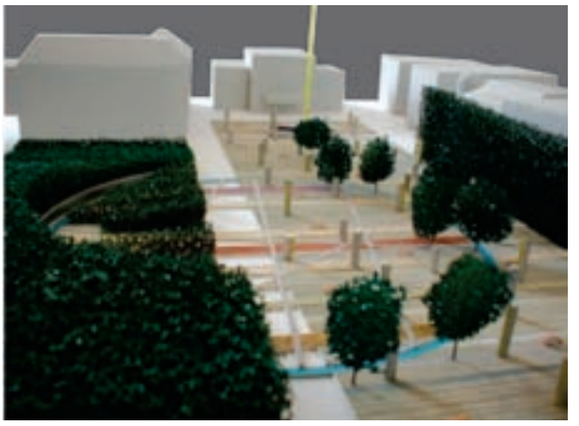
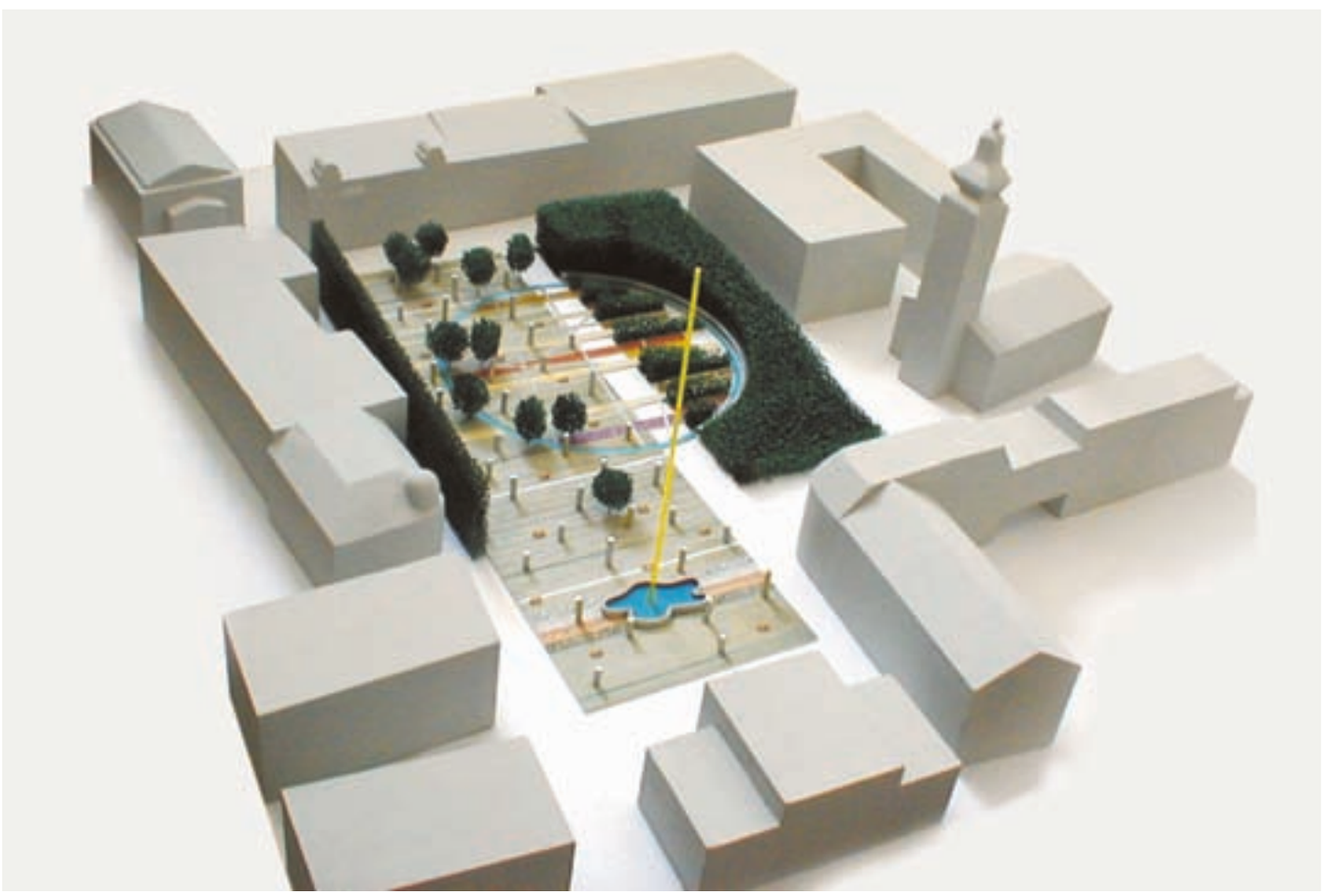
Spomenički elementi su duboko integrirani u urbanu strukturu trga, formirajući jedinstven scenarij s čitavim nizom sekvenci koje sklapaju kompleksni mozaik plemenitosti, vječnosti, divljenja i poštovanja.

The main idea is based on the integration of the memorial and the urban attractions of the city square to symbolize the victims of the siege of Sarajevo, who gave their lives in defence of the civilized values of urban life through the centuries in Sarajevo.

As well as the design for the memorial, the competition programme includes a redesign of the city square. Sarajevo's centuries-long tradition is symbolized by paving the square as a Sarajevo Barcode with over 500 bars, each symbolizing a year in the city's history. The bars symbolizing the siege of Sarajevo will be made of friable materials such as sand, gravel and broken glass. The eastern side of the square is defined by a strip of greenery with local plants and trees symbolizing the gardens and parks of Sarajevo as part of its identity.The Memorial composition has three main elements: a circle in the central area of the square, with a memorial wall inscribed with the names of the victims, its circular shape symbolizing universal values; a fountain on the south side in the form of a misshapen circle, representing the siege line with water as the symbol of life in the besieged city; and 46 columns arranged at random in the square as a symbol of the 46 months of siege.

The memorial elements are deeply integrated into the urban structure of the square, creating a unique scenario with a series of sequences that form a complex mosaic of magnanimity, eternity, admiration and respect.

Spomenik žrtvama opsade Sarajeva
Monument to the victims of the siege of Sarajevo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