

# Ljubljana

6

2009

Wendefahr 1991  
Stadtumbau in Räten  
Junge Architektur | Bevk Perović  
Verbindungen in die Schweiz  
Forum: Basel | Genf | Stans

werk,  
architektur + wohnen



**summary Urban Development in Instalments**

On town planning in Ljubljana, from Jože Plečnik to Janez Koželj The development of the city of Ljubljana in the 20th century was shaped by the desire to establish its own identity. From the end of the 19th century a number of formative plans were applied to the city. Max Fabiani (1865–1962) laid out a ring road analogous to the Ringstrasse in Vienna, while later Jože Plečnik (1872–1957) concentrated above all on the design of open public space and the well-considered positioning of public buildings, which today remain symbols of Ljubljana. After the Second World War Edvard Ravnikar (1907–1993) presented a new planning concept based on differentiated building zones, which provided a basis for Ljubljana's subsequent urban development. After Slovenia became an independent state in 1991 former well-ordered urban planning principles became lost in a phase of rampant proliferation of buildings, which led to the growth of the city along its periphery, while reducing the significance of the city centre. Important public building projects in the town centre remain at a standstill, but a new urban development plan "Vision 2025" seems to be initiating the urban upgrading of the city, step by step: for example the redesign of the railway station and

the lowering of the train lines, the renovation, extension and conversion of a former tobacco factory site, or the comprehensive re-planning of what are known as the BTC grounds. The increasing "privatisation" of the city, a result of the lack of public funding, brings with it a certain danger, as it makes possible investor projects whose architectural and urban design qualities are not always unquestionable. ■



Partnerschaft Šmartinska, das grösste öffentlich-private Projekt in Ljubljana, städtebauliches Konzept (Masterplan) von Hosoya Schaefer Architects, Zürich, 2008/2009. – Bilder: Hosoya Schaefer Architects

Die städtebauliche Neugestaltung an der Šmartinska cesta betrifft ein Areal von 230 ha, einen Bereich der Stadt, der sich in den nächsten Jahrzehnten vermutlich am stärksten entwickeln wird. Voraussetzung dafür war ein internationaler Wettbewerb, den das Zürcher Büro Hosoya Schaefer Architects gewann. Den Kern des Projektes stellt die Errichtung des sogenannten «Klein-Manhattan» dar, eines Parks, um den herum die Programmknoten angeordnet werden. Die Architekten denken an einen grossen Park, eine Art von Hochhäusern umgebenen Mini-Centralpark, der in der Achse der heutigen Kavčičeva cesta mit einer grünen Allee bzw. einem Boulevard mit dem Stadtzentrum verbunden wird. Zwischen dem Park und dem Platz vor dem BTC-Geschäfts- und Logistikzentrum sollen dereinst bis zu 120 m hohe Hochhäuser in den Himmel ragen.