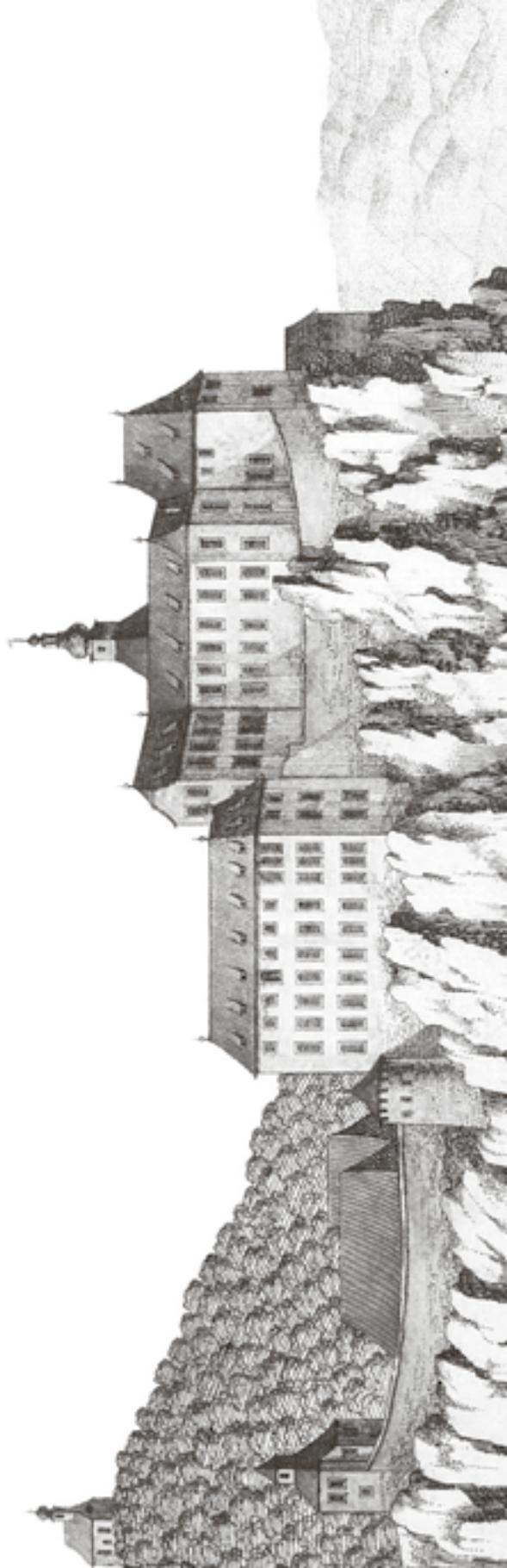




PAPERZINIVAL



MEETS MODERN ARCHITECTURE



PARZIVAL MEETS MODERN ARCHITECTURE

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' PROJECT 2012

IMPRINT

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ERASMUS IP WORKSHOP



FH JOANNEUM



HTW
Hochschule für
Technik und Wirtschaft
Dresden
University of Applied Sciences



CHALMERS
UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

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PREFACE



ARCH. DI. WOLFGANG SCHMIED



There are places all over the world with a strong charisma, a superb location, a mystical history and an unwritten future – and one of these is for me Castle Borl.

And however privileged you may be to be involved in the development process of Castle Borl, you are even more privileged when working together with a group of motivated students from five European partner universities.

It all started off with some interesting talks among colleagues from these partner universities. The way to enable students to realize this project, eventually led me to the Slovene Ministry of Culture to present the ideas to the Secretary of State and to convince him that an international students' project of this scope might also be beneficial for the Republic of Slovenia. The idea was to awaken the »sleeping beauty« of the cultural heritage with new innovative concepts.

All participants of the intensive workshop held in Ptuj were impressed by the town and by a partly undiscovered region within Europe. Miha Pogačnik, the cultural ambassador of Slovenia infected, with his unique enthusiasm, all participants and introduced to them historical traces of Parzival found in the region surrounding Castle Borl.

The manifold ideas in the workshop mirrored the creativity of a group of young people and to what results their collaboration aimed at. It is clear that each participant has to break down their own cultural barriers in order to work as a member of an international team. This approach puts the idea of the European dimension into the focus of interest and should be seen as an example for future projects.

I would like to thank the participating students and lecturers, all the other helping hands and inhabitants of Ptuj for their support and hospitality. For me personally these results and the process of collaboration are the motivation to continue with the development of these workshops.

It might have been a rocky path, but the exceptional ideas collected in this workshop and the further work put into »Parzival Meets Modern Architecture« contributed decisively to some grand new concepts to move this region towards new frontiers.

PROF. DR. KURT BREY



Those two weeks in Ptuj, the oldest town of Slovenia, will definitely remain unforgettable for the participants of the follow-up Erasmus IP. In particular, the noticeable atmosphere of departure in this former socialistically-oriented country inspired creative thinking which was very beneficial for the task of revitalising this decaying castle.

The introductory programme at the beginning of the workshop was didactically helpful with regard to the results achieved and to the success of the learners. The field trips and field reports about the realisation of reference projects from the lecturers on the expert day formed a good starting point for the work in the student groups. The coach ride through the region also proved to be very informative as it revealed specific problems about the current state of the economy and the local population's way of life. With regard to the task it is important to make the local residents aware of the endogenous potential of the surrounding landscape in order to deduce impulses for the future. Additionally, the personal commitment of Miha Pogačnik, the cultural ambassador has to be emphasized. His sedulous commitment for the myth of Parzival, its connection to Castle Borl and its value for Europe gave the task the necessary symbolic significance.

This leads directly to the experiences gained in the workshop. It was on the one hand the complexity of the task—the search for the adequate usage of the former castle—which significantly influenced the cultural life in the region of Ptuj in the past. Among the students, experts and lecturers, some of whom analysed the living conditions in Ptuj for two weeks, the question of future perspectives resulted in unique group dynamics. The knowledge gained initiated

discussions and clearly inspired the creativity of the participants. Therefore, it was not surprising that the 14 subgroups presented many interesting perspectives with new functions for the preservation of this cultural monument. The unexpectedly broad spectrum of ideas comprised usage concepts focussing on culture, tourism, recreation, services, education and research while most of them considered the aspect of sustainability.

The monument fascinates the visitors through its unique composition and peculiar location on a spur. The quality of the structure challenges the future architects to both compliment the old with the new as well as simultaneously accentuate. This fascinating task resulted in great enthusiasm from the participants and resulted in brilliant individual projects.

Additionally, the collaborative learning and living experience under unusual conditions was very important as it contributed significantly to the students getting better acquainted and they interacted with each other at ease. The work in international groups enabled the students to rate their performance better and to familiarize themselves with different methods and skills e.g. in the field of drawing. This was accompanied by the necessity to communicate in a foreign language. To compliment this unique experience the outcome-oriented competition with prizes for the winning projects should to be mentioned.

To conclude, I would like to emphasize that this peculiar task was an interesting and fascinating experience for all participants which will definitely form the professional and personal further development.

DR. TAMÁS MOLNÁR



The Erasmus Intensive Program »Parzival Meets Modern Architecture» was the first time for the University of Pécs Pollack Mihály Faculty of Engineering and Information Technology to participate in an Erasmus Intensive Program. We had workshop experience from the Temporary City program that was within the cooperation of the universities of European Capitals of Culture in 2010. Our faculty immediately accepted the kind invitation from Arch. DI Wolfgang Schmied (FH Joanneum) to participate in the IP as we were really waiting for a new opportunity to work as part of an international team.

The topic of Castle Borl was really interesting on the one hand because of the location and the history on the other hand because of the story of Parzival. The main questions of the workshop were the appropriate function for the castle and the type of reconstruction that can bring back life to the old walls again. Compared to Temporary City workshops the main difference was that the lecturers were the tutors of all groups not a certain group belonged to a certain teacher. It was really interesting to see at the end of the workshop the presentations of 14 student groups. It was important that also prizes and honorable mentions were awarded to the best groups. As the result of the workshop the relation to the existing castle was the most characteristic aspect of the concepts. Some of the groups tried to leave it there as it is and planned only the minimally needed renovation for

the old part. These groups usually designed a new building or a new wing somewhere around the castle. Other groups tried to turn the castle into something new by reconstructing the main parts, demolishing some parts of the existing structure. The main problem was the function. The question was how to emphasize a building like Castle Borl in the middle of nowhere, in a region where a lot of larger castles can be found. As a result hopefully the Slovene government will have good ideas to know what to do with the castle or to find investors for Castle Borl.

I am of the opinion that workshops are important educational methods. Student can really feel the touch of real life as they have to work on something that possibly will be built or used later by investors, by city councils or even by governments. In the workshop series of Temporary City the winner project was even constructed. This can be also very important for a student to plan something that will be realized. It is also good for students of architecture to work in groups. In a workshop they can study how to work as a member of a team. As the groups are international, participants can see different point of views. Of course, it is also very important that students form relationships with each other. These new friendships can be useful for them later in their lives. Students receive concentrated knowledge about architecture, urban design and technical language during such workshops that is really important for their professional career.

MAG. DR. TANJA PSONDER



»Parzival Meets Modern Architecture« is the follow-up Erasmus Intensive Programme organized by the Department of Architecture in co-operation with some of its international partners. The two-week workshop which took place in Ptju, Slovenia focussed on the redevelopment and revitalisation of cultural heritage – more specifically of Castle Borl – which is situated nearby and whose legendary history dates back to the 12th century. Castle Borl has a long tradition with many myths among these the one that Gandin, the grandfather of Percival once was the feudal lord of the castle. This legendary castle was the starting point for a group of almost 60 architecture students from five European countries to work intensively on essential topics such as the reuse of cultural heritage, the architectural and functional reorganisation of this historic complex and on strategies for spatial planning. The pre-defined aim was to use the castle for seminars and concerts and to accommodate a restaurant.

Beside the acquisition of »hard skills« in the area of construction in existing structures the fostering of »soft skills« during extensive hiking tours and excursions significantly contributed to the holistic training approach. The active experience gained at the castle and its surrounding reminds of the Chinese proverb which says Tell me, I'll forget. Show me, I'll remember. But involve me and I'll understand. Two aspects in this proverb accurately define what students need in order to create a productive learning environment for themselves. Based on the experience of a previous Erasmus Intensive Programme, this is on the one

hand the visual aspect which refers to the direct relationship to the object as the students paid regular visits to the castle to learn as much as possible in the permanent discussion with it. As many students in a technical discipline are visual types who learn by seeing and visualizing information, this real world scenario is very beneficial to them and to their learning outcome. On the other hand it is the active involvement in the decision-making process which allows the students to select which interventions they decide upon and how they present them to their peers and the jury at the end of the workshop. This autonomous approach offers the participating students the opportunity to carry out collaborative work in an international setting, to contribute actively to the course design, to exchange their experience in form of peer evaluation and to use actively the defined target language. This autonomy in learning is complemented by experts' talks and input sessions to provide each participant with sufficient background information.

To sum up the benefits of this unique learning experience for students I would like to quote the following lines, »What I hear, see, discuss, and do, I acquire knowledge and skill. What I teach to another, I master«.

INTRODUCTION



CASTLE BORL AND TERRA PARZIVAL



When looking at Castle Borl from above, meandering buildings surrounding the ancient tower can be seen, as if they were embracing something very precious in its centre. Historically, these buildings grew parallel with the development of Europe, very likely from a wooden Roman castell over to the Romanic tower of Gahmuret, Parzival's father, to Gothic cellars, from Renaissance and Baroque annexes to the present shape.

Gahmuret's travels mirrored the arrangement of these buildings around the tower which took him from Ankenstein westwards across Europe to Seville then turning east across the African shores to Baghdad where he eventually died while fighting for the mighty caliph. Gahmuret connected Europe and the Orient on a deeper level and he was the builder of the ancient tower in the centre of Castle Borl-Ankenstein.

The castle has three names, it is commonly known as Borl, in earlier times it was called Ankenstein and it could also be called Ankerstein owing to the meaning of its name. The German word Anker stands for anchor and the symbol of Castle Borl is an upright anchor. This symbol can also be found on Gahmuret's shield. The upright anchor on the stone could be interpreted as anchoring Europe to its valuable traditions. The bottom part of the anchor represents the roots of an ancient and could be seen as the sustainable link between Borl and the rest of Europe. Borl's location is as well as Vienna's on the important 16th meridian which extends from the North Pole to the South Pole and forms together with the 164th meridian west the great circle that cuts the world into two hemispheres. The central part of the anchor is the trunk of the tree which refers to the social and inspirational space of the castle. The arms of the anchor represent the crown of a tree and symbolise the activities initiated at this mystical place. It once was a castle with the typical feudal tradition to draw from their surroundings everything they needed for their existence and that frequently lead to extreme oppression. Today, Borl wants to open its doors to welcome people from all over the world with its legendary history.

Furthermore, there is this myth that you cannot find a Grail Castle unless the Castle calls you. Of course, Borl is not a Grail Castle as there are no Grail Castles on earth but Castle Borl has due to its history an inspiring impact on people visiting it.

The meaning of the name Parzival is piercing a spear straight through the valley. Here we have again the image of Gahmuret's anchor which lies in the unique geography of the Terra Parzival landscape. This cup-shaped Terra stretches from the mountain Boc across the Dravinja valley along to Jerusalem. This landscape is full of ancient ruins of castles and monasteries, caves and canons and just waits to be awakened and to be revitalized for future generations.

THE TASK



1. DESIGN TASK

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Analysis of the actual situation:

- Accessibility of castle Borl/Ptuj in terms of road links
- Local public infrastructure

Ideas and solutions for an efficient local infrastructure:

- Moving traffic
- Static traffic
- Bicycle paths
- Footpaths and sidewalks
- Green and open space

Traffic accessibility and entrance situation of the castle:

- Ideas for efficient traffic management
- Connection to the public transport system
- Further access-possibilities

FUNCTIONAL CONCEPT

- Suggestions as to how the old castle can be used in new ways (music and cultural center)
- Modification of exterior as well as interior
- Consideration of the decentralised location of the municipality

ARCHITECTURAL AND CREATIVE REQUIREMENTS

- Enhancement of the visual appeal of the whole region
- Sensitive modifications and annexes to the existing building

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- Examination of history of Parzival and Castle Borl
- Finding ways to translate historical heritage to modern architecture

MONUMENT CONSERVATION

- Sensitive approach to existing substance and structure
- Awareness of dealing with a listed building

SUSTAINABILITY

- Level of sustainability and energy supply has to meet today's standard
- Special focus on the new buildings

TECHNICAL AND STEP-BY-STEP PRACTICABILITY OF THE CONCEPT

2. REQUIRED PLANS

URBAN STRATEGY AND TRAFFIC CONCEPT (1:1000)

- Urban development concept
- Site plan

FUNCTIONAL PLANS (1:500)

- Functional ideas and concepts
- Draft of the new and the modified old buildings

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS (1:500)

- Floor plans
- Sections
- Elevations
- Three-dimensional drafts (renderings, models, sketches)
- Project description and ideas

3. EVALUATION CRITERIA

THE JURY WILL PAY SPECIAL ATTENTION TO:

- Architectural quality
- How the existing substance and structure is dealt with
- Functional ideas
- Architectural and artistic criteria
- Technical and step-by-step practicability
- Arrangement of green and open spaces
- Urban structure
- Sustainability
- Architectural and artistic quality of the interior
- Quality of the functional concept

4. AWARDS

**THE BEST THREE
PROJECTS WILL
BE AWARDED A
PRIZE.**

PROGRAMME



ARRIVAL DAY

Day 1 — 27. 2. 2012

International students arrive in Graz
Bus transfer from Graz Airport to Ptuj
Cultural Ambassador welcomes the international participants
General introduction to the workshop
Parzival Meets Modern Architecture by Wolfgang Schmied and the other lecturers

Day 2 — 28. 2. 2012

Bus transfer to Borl
Visiting the castle of Borl
Trip through the surrounding (Terra Parzival)
Lunch at castle Statenberg
Bus transfer to Ptuj
Visiting the castle of Ptuj
Trip through the city of Ptuj & surroundings

MIHAS DAY



TRIP TO GRAZ

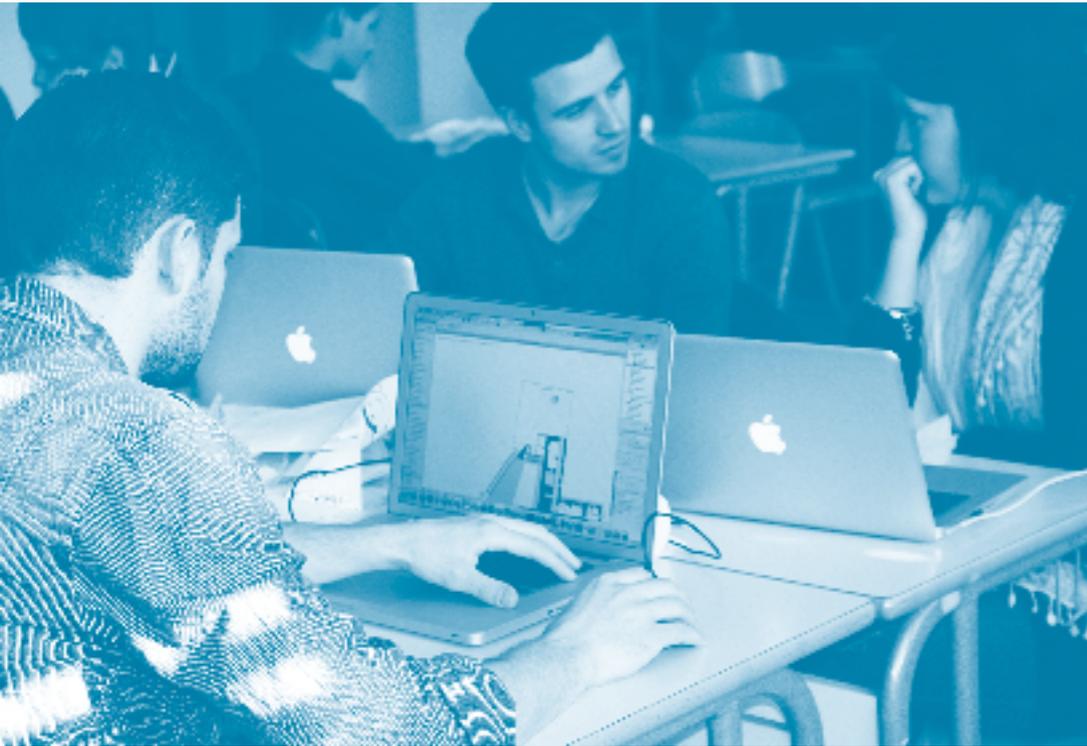
Day 3 — 29. 2. 2012

Bus transfer to Graz
Trip through the City
Bus transfer to Bad Radkersburg
Trip through Bad Radkersburg

EXPERTS DAY

Day 4 — 1. 3. 2012

Welcome talk and introduction by Wolfgang Schmied
Mayor of Ptuj talks about future plan of castle Ptuj
Christian Becker (NL) »Modern architecture in existing structures«
Austrian architect Alfred Bramberger: Own projects
Kurt Brey (GER) »Examples of modern architecture in existing structure«
Tamos Molnar (HU) »Reconstruction of the old Roman cemetery in Pecs«
Architect Marusa Zorec (SLO): Own projects
Discussion



KICK OFF

Day 5 — 2. 3. 2012

Participants arrange their workspace

Group formation

Discussion in groups

Work and Discussion on the Project

WORKING DAYS

Day 6 — 3. 3. 2012
to
Day 10 — 7. 3. 2012

Work in international groups

Some spare time

Presentation of the preliminary results and feedback on day 8

PRESENTATION DAY

Day 11 — 8. 3. 2012

Preparation of final presentations

Final presentations

Evaluation of the projects by the jury

Awards for the 3 best projects

Farewell dinner

DEPARTURE DAY

Day 12 — 9. 3. 2012

Bus transfer to
Graz Airport



BASIS



THE CITY OF PTUJ



Ptuj is a city and one of 11 urban municipalities in Slovenia. Traditionally the area was part of the Lower Styria region. It has about 23,000 inhabitants.

HISTORY

Ptuj is the oldest city in Slovenia. There is evidence that the area was settled in the Stone Age. In the Late Iron Age it was settled by Celts.

By the first century BC, the settlement was controlled by Ancient Rome. In 69 AD, Vespasian was elected Roman Emperor by the Danubian legions in Ptuj, and the first written mention of the city of Ptuj is from the same year. The city of Poetovio was the base-camp of Legio XIII Gemina in Pannonia. The name originated in the times of Emperor Trajan, who granted the settlement city status and named it Colonia Ulpia Traiana Poetovio in 103. The city had 40,000 inhabitants until it was plundered by the Huns in 450.

In 570 the city was occupied by Eurasian Avars and Slavic tribes. Ptuj became part of the Frankish Empire after the fall of Avar state at the end of 8th century. Between 840 and 874 it belonged to the Slavic Balaton Principality of Pribina and Kocelj. Between 874 and 890 Ptuj gradually came under the influence of the Archbishopric of Salzburg; city rights passed

in 1376 began an economic upswing for the settlement. As Pettau, it was incorporated into the Duchy of Styria in 1555.

It is interesting to see how the different historical periods have influenced the urban development of the city. It's possible to see the original mark of »Car-do« and »Decumanus« left by the Roman and which still organizes the city plan.

According to the Roman way of thinking, the square at the crossing becomes the new node of the city with the Church and the Town Hall (built, of course, after).

Pettau was a battleground during the Ottoman wars in Europe and suffered from fires in 1684, 1705, 1710, and 1744. Its population and importance began to decline in the 19th century, however, after the completion of the Vienna-Trieste route of the Austrian Southern Railway, as the line went through Marburg (Maribor) instead.

According to the 1910 Austro-Hungarian census, 86% of the population of Pettau's Old Town was German-speaking, while the population of the surrounding villages predominantly spoke Slovene. After the collapse of Austria-Hungary at the end of World War I, Pettau was included in the short-lived Republic of German Austria, but after the military intervention of the Slovenian general Rudolf Maister, the entire territory of Lower Styria was included into the State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs (Yugoslavia). During the interwar period, the number and the percentage of those identifying as Germans in the city, which was renamed Ptuj, decreased rapidly, although a relatively strong ethnic German minority remained.

After the invasion of Yugoslavia in April 1941, Ptuj was occupied by Nazi Germany. From 1941 to 1944 the town's Slovenian population was dispossessed and deported. Their homes were taken over by German speakers from South Tyrol and the Gottschee County, who had themselves been evicted according to an agreement between Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini. These German immigrants, along with the native German Pettauers, were expelled to Austria in 1945; many later settled in North America.

Since 1945 Ptuj has been populated almost completely by Slovenians.

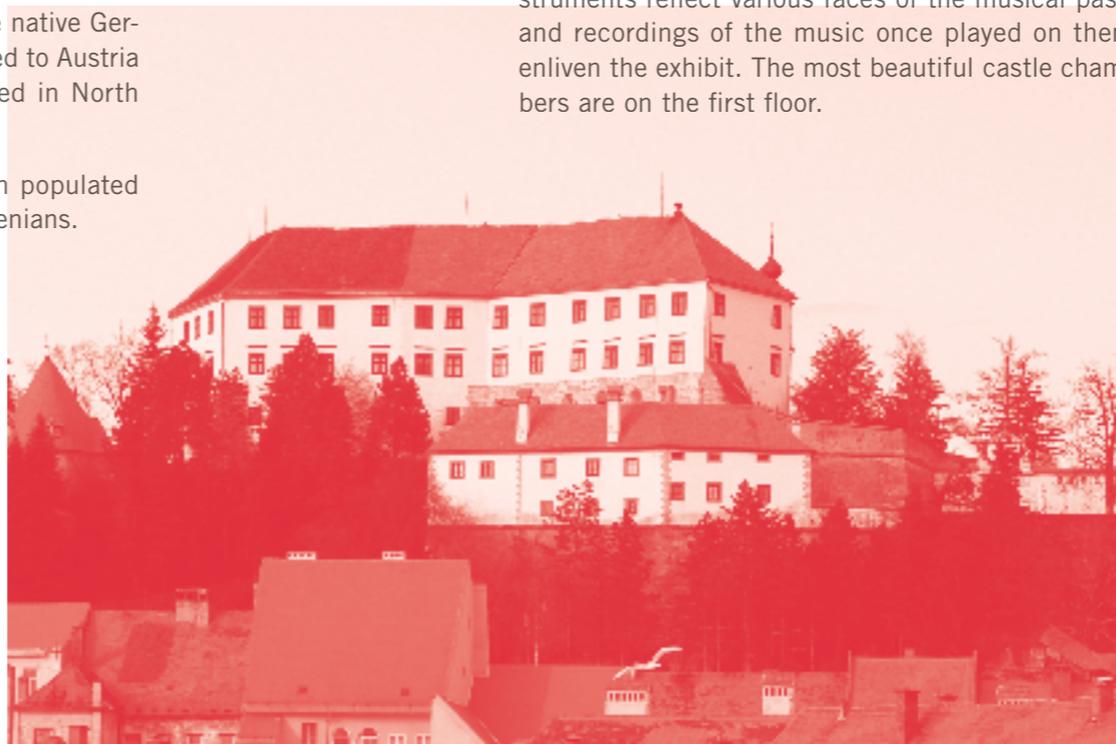
CASTLE OF PTUJ

The Ptuj Castle is situated on a hill alongside the river Drava overlooking the town, and is a prominent landmark.

The hill where Ptuj Castle stands was settled in pre-historic and Roman times and due to its strategic position also attracted medieval feudal lords. Here they built a castle in the 9th or 10th century, from which a tower survives today in the western forecourt.

In the first half of the 12th century, since this castle had succumbed to the winds of time, Archbishop Konrad of Salzburg, then Ptuj's feudal lord, ordered the construction of a new castle, whose imposing residence, today's Leslijev wing, remains today. Major reconstructions in the Renaissance and Baroque periods left a strong stamp on the castle.

Today, Ptuj Castle is a museum. On the ground floor visitors can inspect musical instruments used in the past by wealthy Ptuj noblemen and citizens. The instruments reflect various faces of the musical past, and recordings of the music once played on them enliven the exhibit. The most beautiful castle chambers are on the first floor.



Displays of period furniture, tapestries, paintings and small everyday objects present household furnishings from the second half of the 16th century to the second half of the 19th century. On the second floor, visitors encounter traditional Carnival costumes and masquerade figures from Ptujsko polje, Dravsko polje, Haloze, and Slovenske Gorice such as the remarkable Kurenti and Ploharji. The castle art gallery boasts some of the most beautiful examples of Gothic and Baroque art in Slovenia.

Is also interesting to notice the similarities between the Ptuj Castle and the Borl one. Same Courtyard, same scale and same position.

Moreover, the programme of the Castle has changed, being a museum since 25 years. Maybe an interesting example for our own work.



CASTLE BORL

A HISTORIC OVERVIEW AND SOME ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Borl Castle has a long tradition which contains many myths such as the one that Gandin, the grandfather of Percival (one of King Arthur's legendary Knights of the Round Table), was the feudal lord of the castle. The castle was first mentioned in 1199. It stands on a steep rocky ledge 60 metres above an ancient pass over the Drava River. The German name »Anchenstein« or »Ankenstein« means anchor which refers to the pass where the river was crossed. The Hungarian word »Bornyl« also means pass.

Among its numerous owners were the Ptuj feudal lords, and after them the Herbersteins, Turns, Sauers and others. During World War II the castle was an internment camp, and after the war it was converted into a hotel. Later it was emptied and abandoned. Recently the state has taken over the care of it and has restored it architecturally.

Borl has a multilayer building design with distinguishable continuing development. The castle complex consists of a core from the 13th century with an early Gothic defence tower and a residential tract. The outer walls are extremely thick. The first inner courtyard, peripheral fortification architecture, residential tracts and arcade halls have been rebuilt several times. They were thoroughly redone in the first half of the 17th century. Around 1674 (redone after a fire in 1706) the tract by the outer courtyard was rebuilt, where the Baroque Chapel of the Holy Trinity was set up. They added a small clock tower as decoration. The portal of the central tract is great quality work by a stonemason. At the courtyard there is a cistern of extraordinary dimensions, and there is another one at the edge of a smaller yard.

The decoration and furnishings of the inner areas have been partly preserved. One of the representative areas in the castle is the Knights' Hall. The room next to it boasts a painted ceiling worth seeing. The Baroque sculptures of Hercules and Florian have been moved to the hall. Paintings from the chapel were stolen in 1993.

Below the castle there are only the remains of the former garden. Due to the lack of space the garden at the foot of the hill has been more ambitiously designed. By the centrally located pavilion, the square sections were arranged geometrically. The inner ones were ornamented and the outer were probably designed for growing vegetables and herbs. The garden was surrounded by a wall and four ornamented portals opened onto it. An avenue planted with trees on both sides connected the castle with the garden. Only individual trees have been preserved and the Baroque composition has disappeared. Reconstruction is possible in the empty area on the basis of the preserved graphic scheme and analogies.

**WORKSHOP
COMPETITION**



FEELING & HEALING

FIRST PRIZE

BRAD BURROW
DANIEL WUNDERSAMER
MARCEL TIMMROTH
SARA BÄRLING

Located near Ptuj in north-eastern Slovenia, Castle Borl resides in a remote location, hidden from society. This project re-interprets the story of its founder Parzival, key member of King Arthur's »Knights of the Round Table«. During his quest for the grail, Parzival took refuge with his uncle in a cave. It was only through this detachment from his journey that his path was revealed. It is then perhaps apt that the castle has been proposed as the location for a new centre of cognitive therapy, entitled »Feeling and Healing«. The project provides a refuge from the stresses of modern life, an isolated sanctuary.

The project aims to maintain and restore most of the castle, intervening in a complimentary manner where required. The main new addition to the historic structure is a new residential wing to the South West, visible upon approach from both the road and car park. The intervention is of a rigid, longitudinal architectural language in a stark contrast to that of the existing facade. However measures have been taken to link the two visually: firstly the cladding (Corten steel) serves as a reference to the terracotta tiles of the existing roof. Secondly the 2:1 proportion of the highest windows.



IN CASTLE BORL

CENTRAL ATRIUM

In order to control glare and excessive heat gains from the sun, vertical louvres have been introduced on the south-western facade of the new residential block. These Corten louvres will be manually operated and have a 45% perforation, so even when closed, small specks of light shine through and play on the interior spaces.

It has been used in the composition of the facade and cladding. Access to the building is via a new subterranean passage beneath the castle walls. Linking the new and old structures is a double height atrium with a glazed roof, giving visitors the opportunity to look up towards the outside of the castle walls and see the meditation rooms, cantilevered off the existing structure.



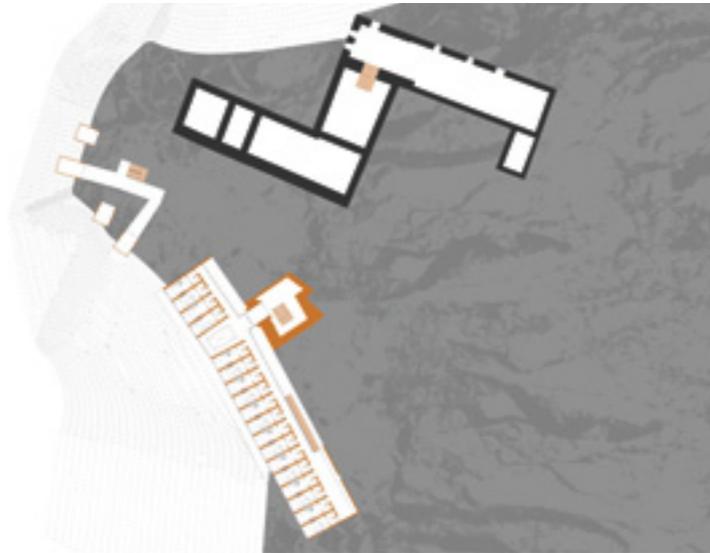
SOUTH-WESTERN FACADE

FEELING & HEALING

BRAD BURROW
DANIEL WUNDERSAMER
MARCEL TIMMROTH
SARA BÄRLING



TOP:
SOUTH-WESTERN CABIN



TOP:
GROUND FLOOR

LEFT:
SECTION OF THE NEW BUILDING

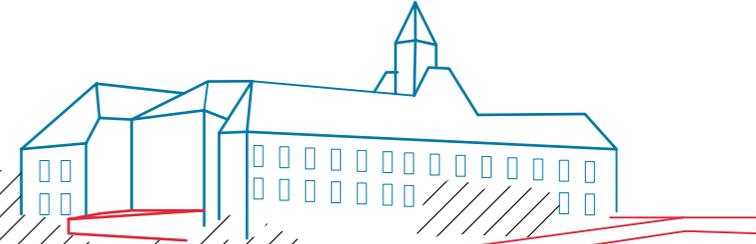


MUSICAL EPIC TO FUTURE VISIONS

CULTURAL CENTRE
FOR MUSICAL EXCHANGE

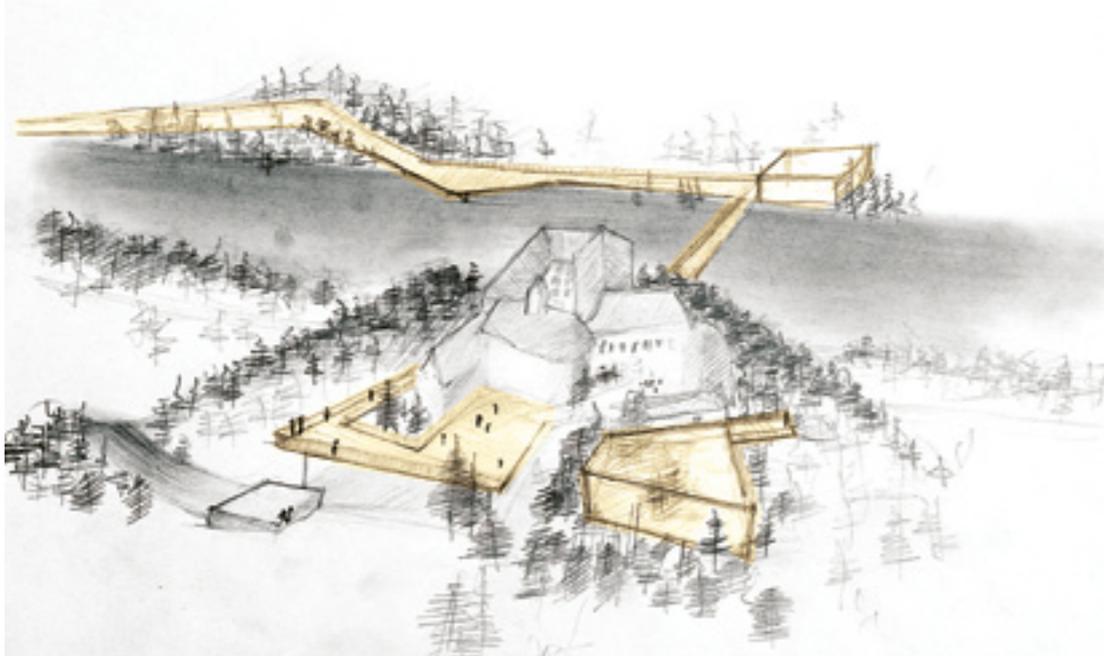
SECOND PRIZE

ANNE KLEPAL
PETRA KOGLER
TONY O'MEARA
BERNADETT TOTH



MUSICAL EPIC TO FUTURE VISIONS

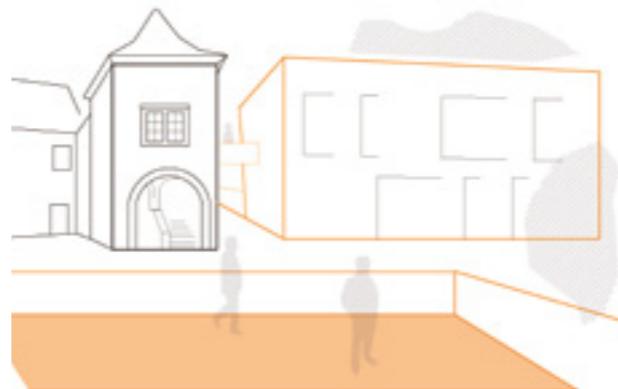
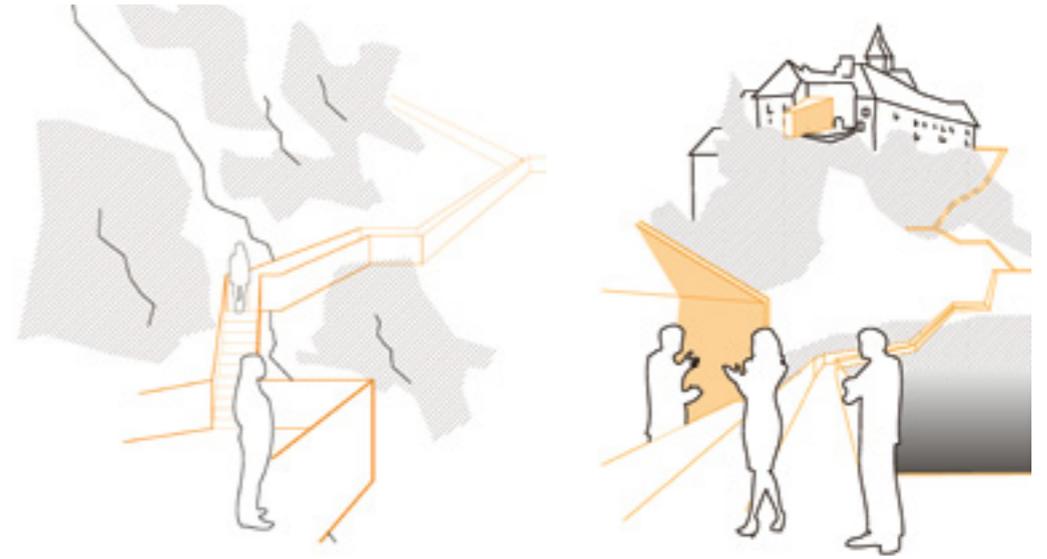
ANNE KLEPAL
PETRA KOGLER
TONY O'MEARA
BERNADETT TOTH



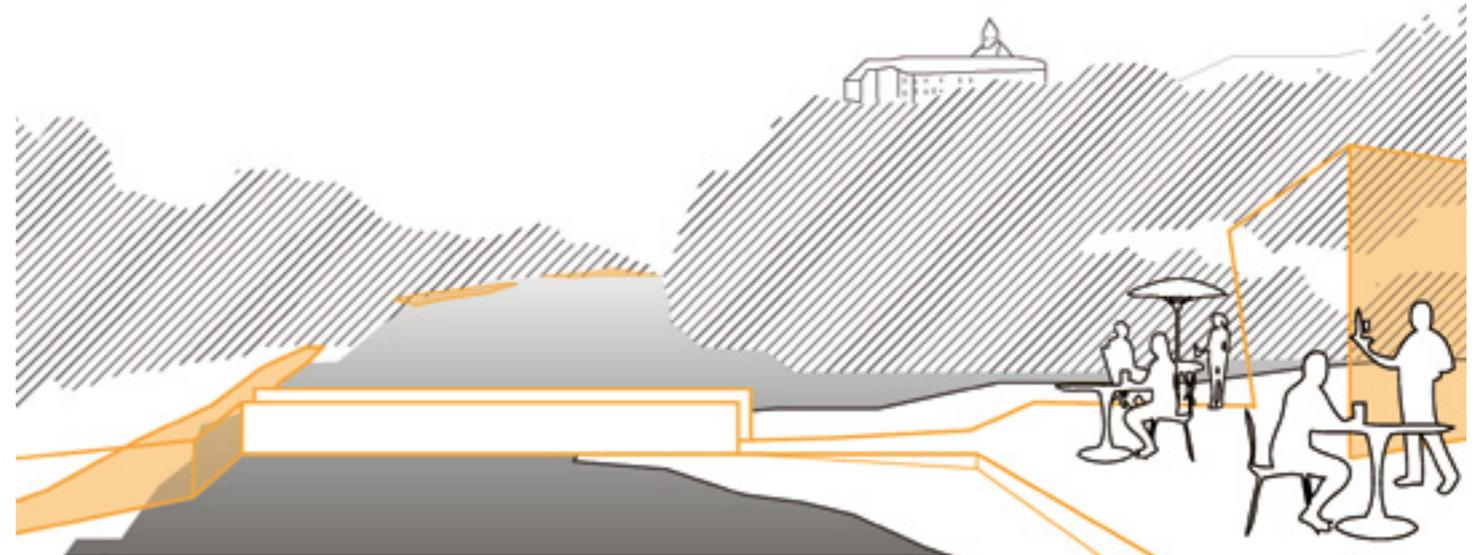
DRAWING OF THE CENTRE

TOP:
ELEVATED WALKWAY

BOTTOM:
RESTAURANT

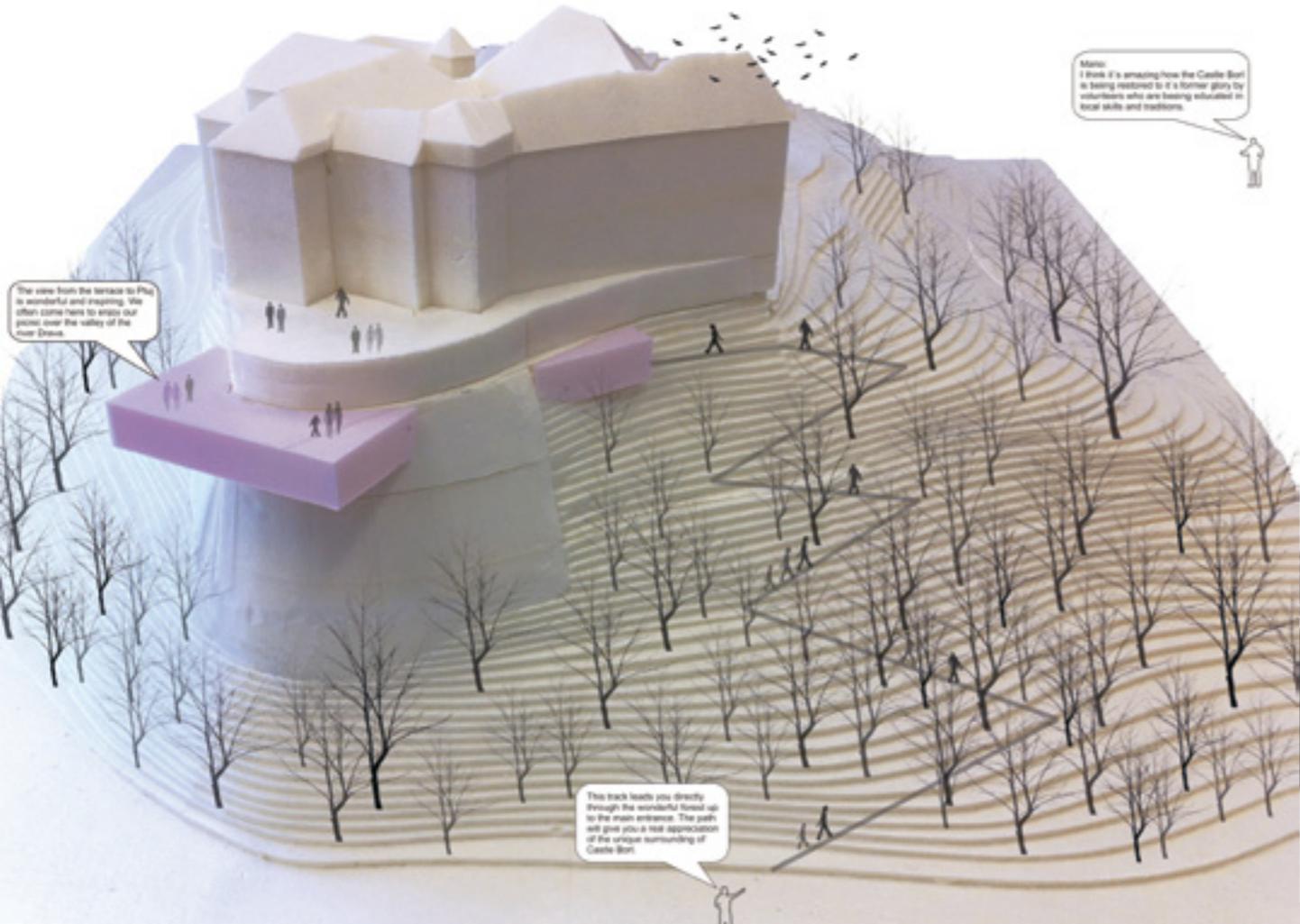


ACCOMMODATION AND
MODERN FACILITIES

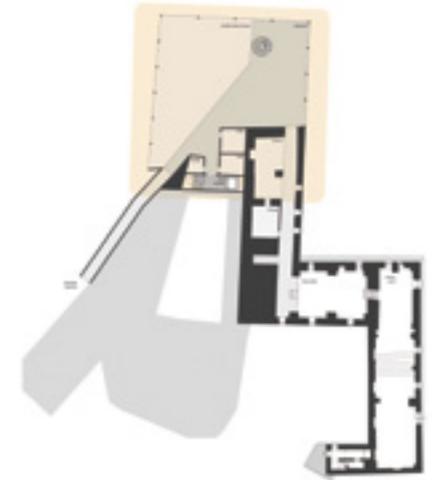


THE RENOVATION PROJECT

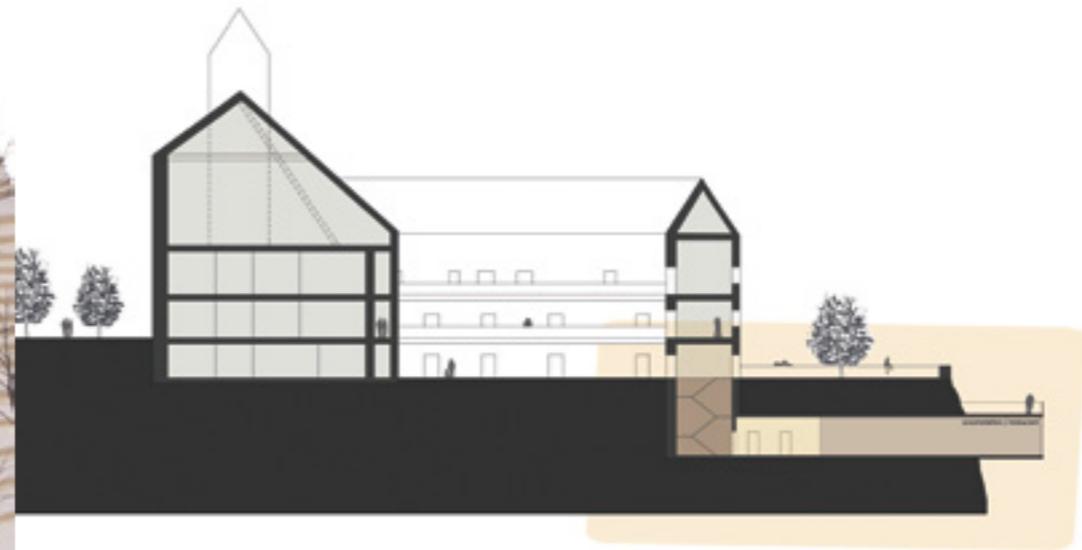
ANETT MEISEI
KIM MOUNTFORD
DAN KOTRASCH
TOM STEINWIDDER



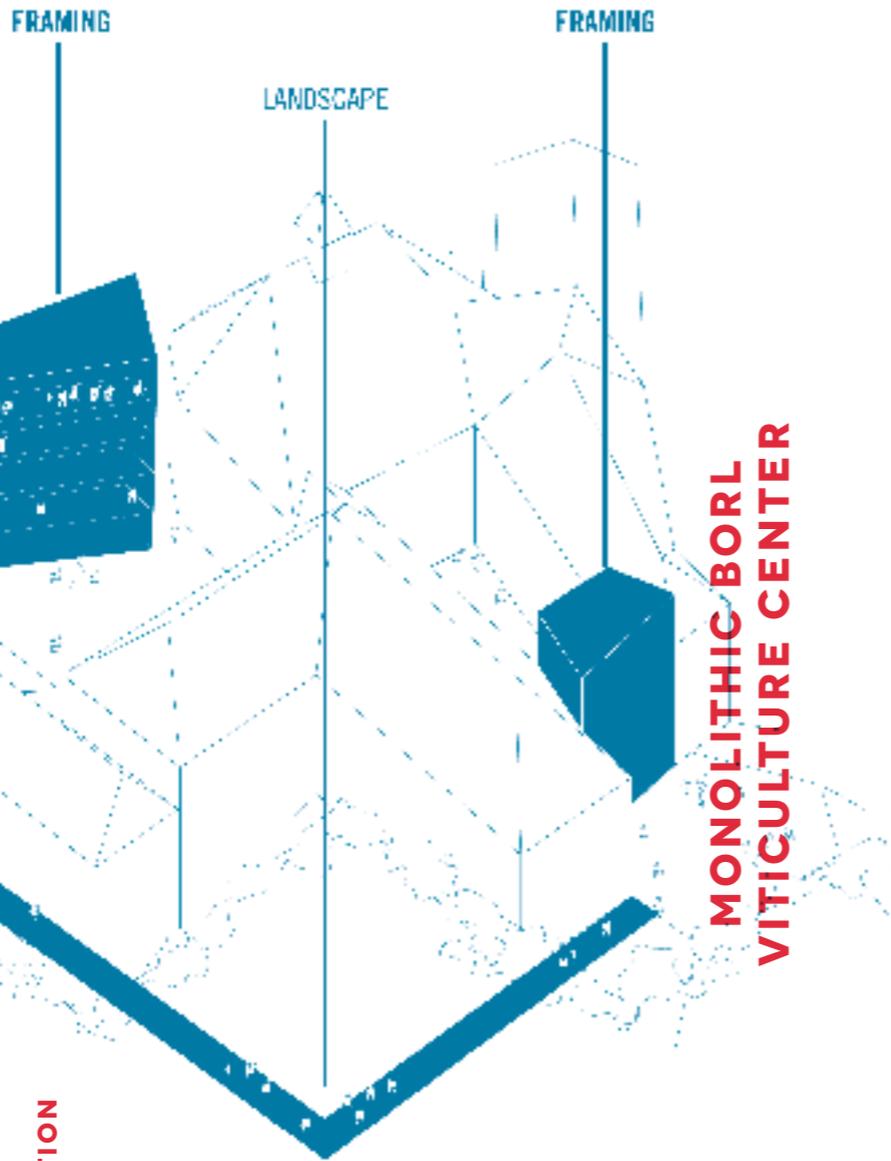
LEFT:
ACCOMMODATION FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND VISITORS



RIGHT:
RESTAURANT, CONFERENCE ROOMS



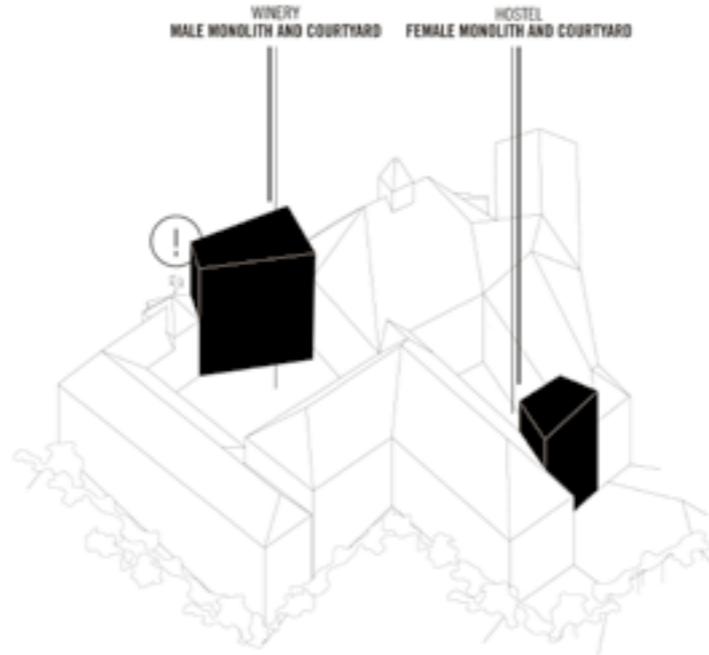
M.B.V.C.



MONOLITHIC BORL VITICULTURE CENTER

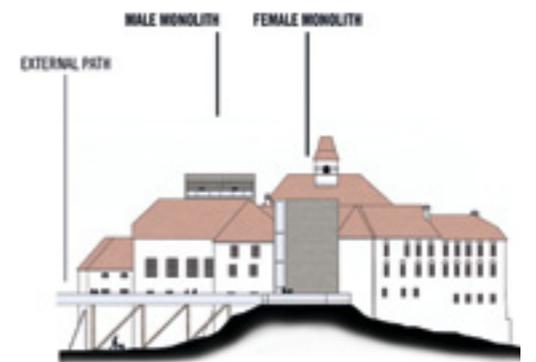
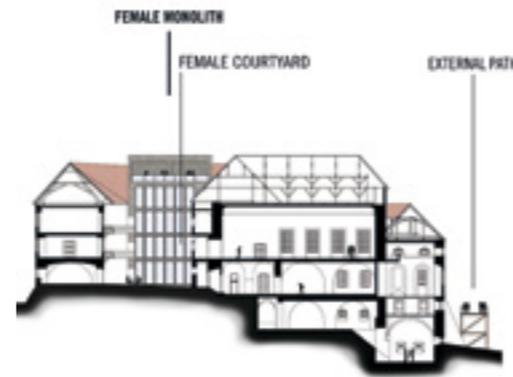
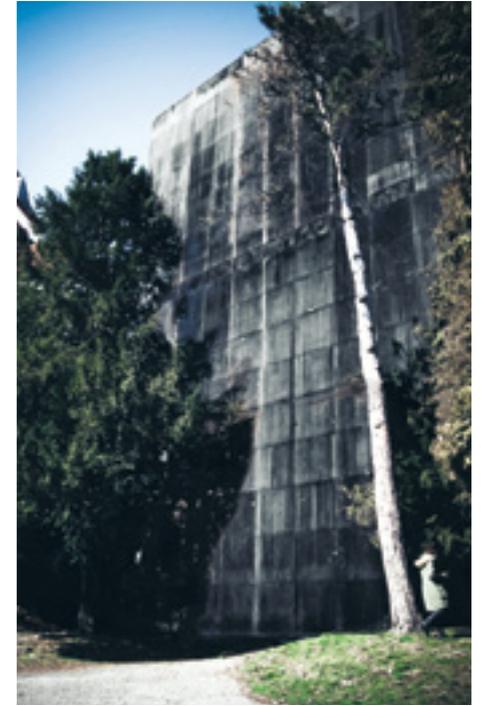
HONORABLE MENTION

MARIO PRÜSTÖ
YAN ROCHE
LIAM SIDWELL
BLANKA SOMI

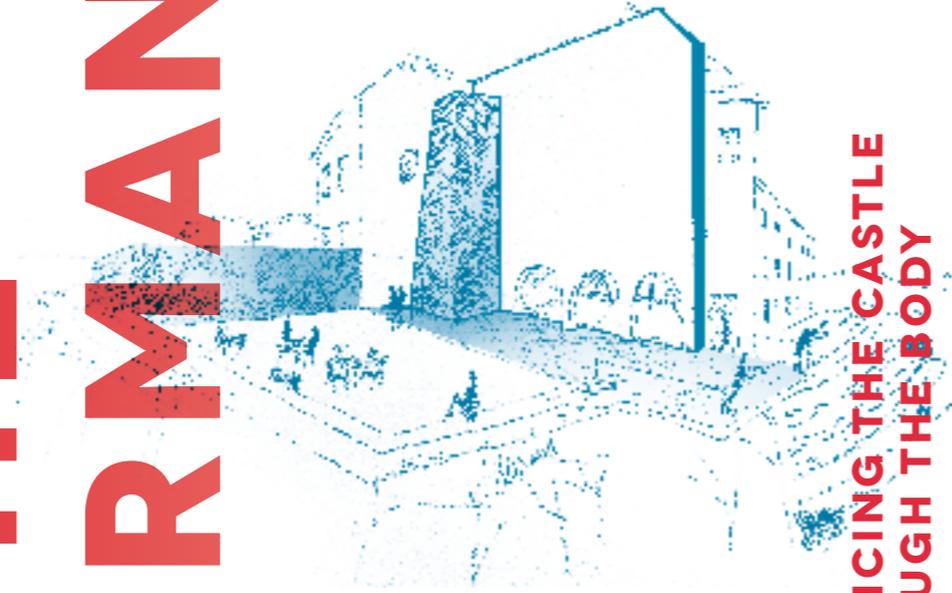


RIGHT:
MALE MONOLITH

ABOVE:
MONOLITH POSITIONING



THE PERFORMANCE

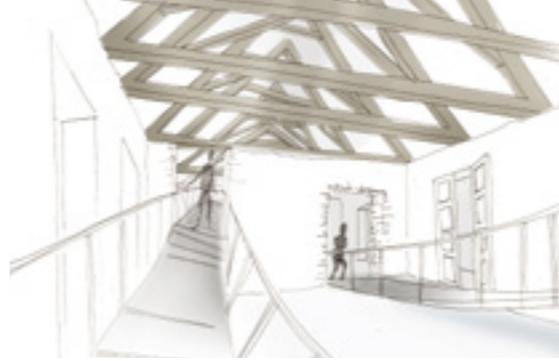


EXPERIENCING THE CASTLE
THROUGH THE BODY



HONORABLE MENTION

CIARAN QUIGLEY
NIKE SASFALVI
STÉPHAIE MÉNARD
ULRIKE GUNDEL

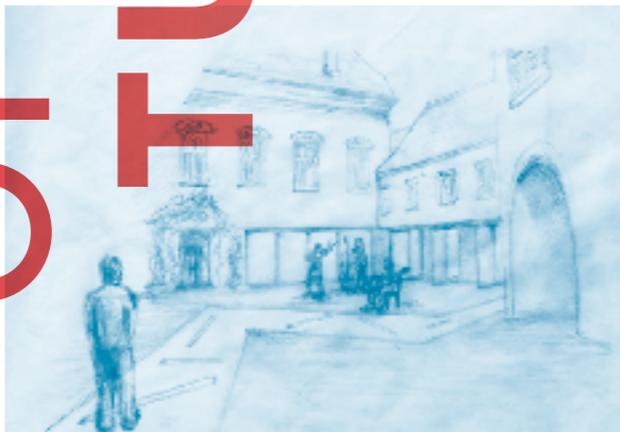


ABOVE:
CONCERT HALL

LEFT:
CATWALK

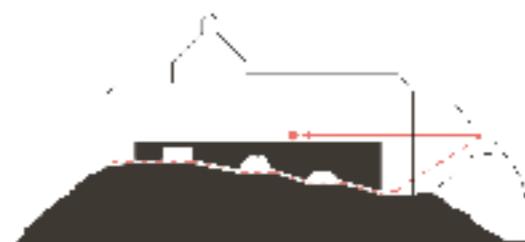
BELOW:
SECTION OF THE CASTLE

JOURNEY- OF OPPORTUNITIES



HONORABLE MENTION

BRUEGGER JONATHAN
HIBSON ROBBIE
MUCHA STEVE
STEINER INES



ABOVE:
PATH TO THE INNER
COURTYARD



LEFT:
INNER COURTYARD

BELOW:
EXTERIOR RENDERINGS
AND DETAILS



**FOLLOW-UP
PROJECTS**



CHALMERS (SE)

**RICH - RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF
CULTURAL HERITAGE**

AXEL ROBACH

RICH possesses a place between the heavens and the rock, between cutting edge technology and history.

At RICH researchers from all over Europe will get a calm setting to work for a limited period of time, and meet other people in related fields, such as art, architecture, history and literature.

The design proposal is concentrated on a few small, but crucial additions, and a sensitive restoration of the existing buildings.

The objectives of the additions in our proposal is to get light into the building, get views over the landscape, and facilitate the use and movement in the building.

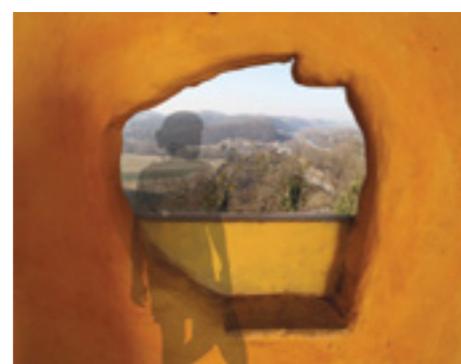
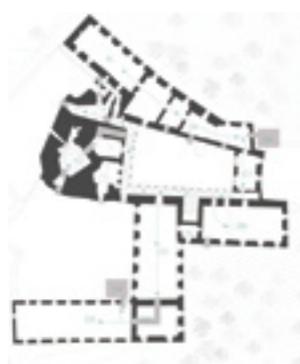
When visiting the RICH institute people are invited to experience the history of the area, and the castle Borl.



RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

**RICH - RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF
CULTURAL HERITAGE**

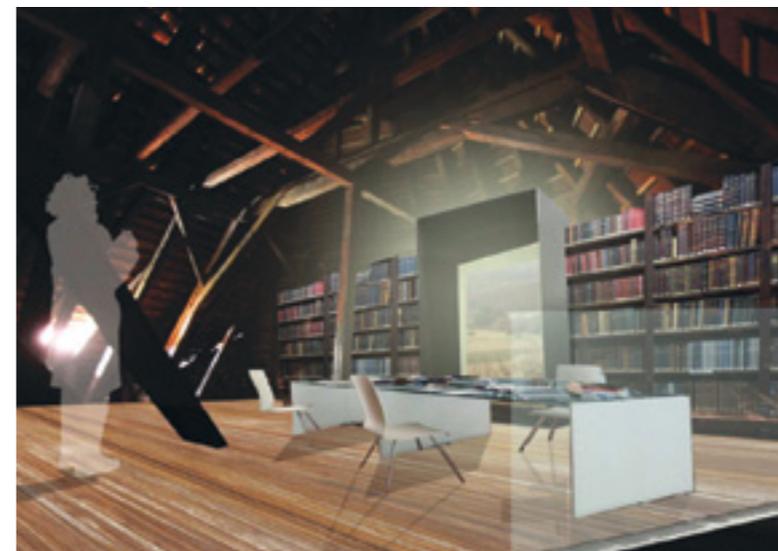
AXEL ROBACH



TOP:
FACADE OPENING

BOTTOM LEFT:
PLAN OF 1ST FLOOR

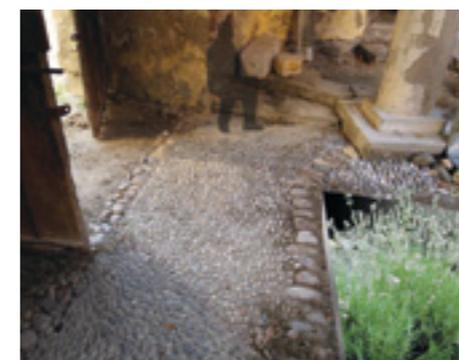
BOTTOM RIGHT:
RESEARCH AREA



TOP:
TOP FLOOR



LEFT:
CELLARS



RIGHT:
COURTYARD

ELFELT ANNEUM

(CAT)

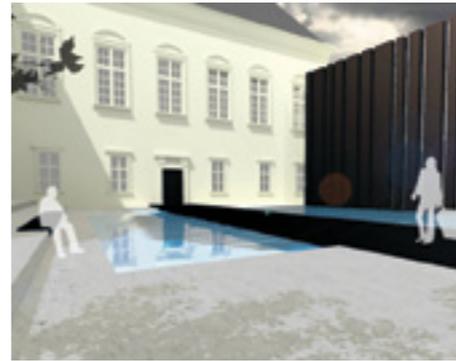


A CASTLE FOR HEALING
UWE LACKNER
DANIEL WUNDERSAMER

The location of Grad Borl is a hidden place between trees and rocks, where calmness and silence can be found. The castle becomes a place where people are carefully taken care of when life becomes too hard and too stressful. It gives the chance to go into yourself and wake up as a new person full of energy and confidence. Grad Borl offers the space for a diversity of different kinds of healing where each individual can find his own process to find the way of new energy.



TOP:
EXTERNAL VIEW



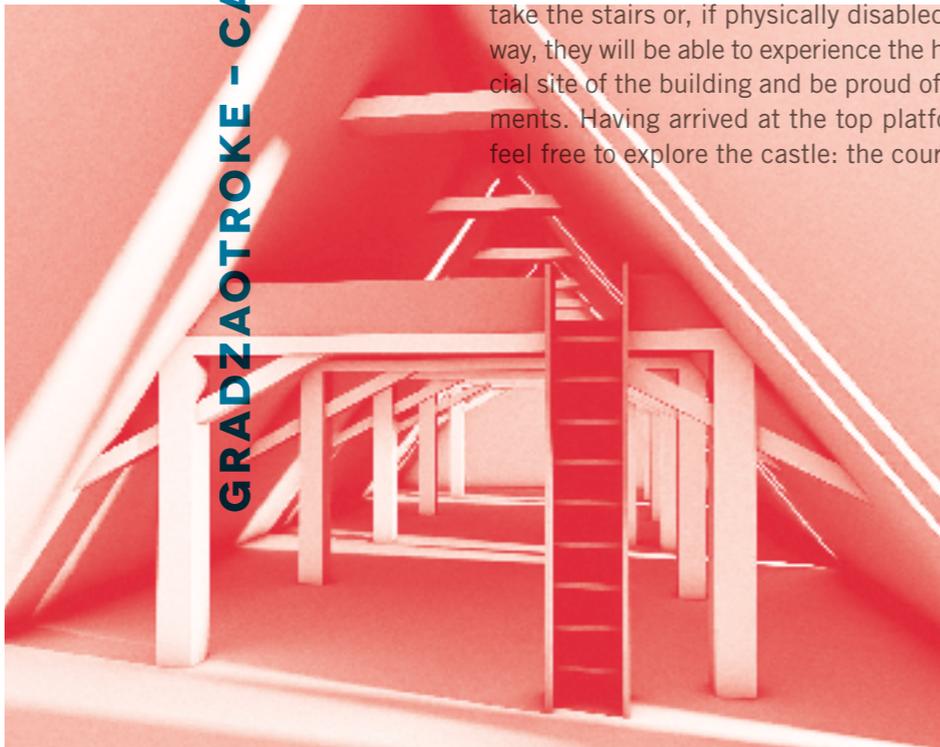
LEFT:
COURTYARD



RIGHT:
MEDITATIVE SPACE

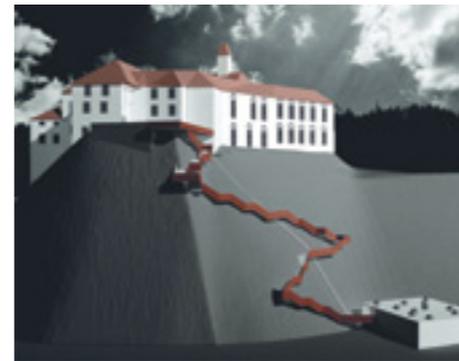
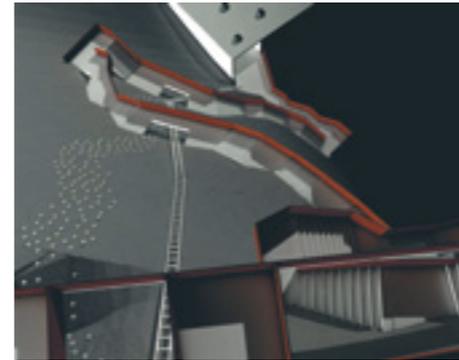
GRAD BORL - A CASTLE FOR HEALING

GRAD ZA OTROKE - CASTLE FOR CHILDREN



»Grad za Otroke« gives children the opportunity to stay in an ancient castle where they can discover the history of Slovenian culture, learn ancestral crafts and how to live without modern comfort just like people did over centuries in the past. Castle Borl, with its unique history connected to the Parzival story, is the perfect site for school classes to stay for about one week in which they will explore the inspiring old site and learn about activities such as handcrafting, arts, music and acting, planting and gardening—practical knowledge that will allow them to live almost independently from electricity and modern technology.

The children will not just arrive by bus and drive all the way to the top. Instead, they will enter the entrance building at the ground level, listen to the instructions of the guide and then climb up the rock, take the stairs or, if physically disabled, the lift. This way, they will be able to experience the height and special site of the building and be proud of their achievements. Having arrived at the top platform, they may feel free to explore the castle: the courtyard with the



new glass roof and timber floor, the playground tunnels connecting different rooms and levels, the inspiring sleeping places in the roof top, the bathing facilities in the vaulted basements or the room of the Round Table in the former Gothic chapel.

Castle Borl is open in the summer months only and provides space and facilities for up to 60 children. Having had the experience of staying in a castle and live like people used to will teach the children an important lesson about cultural heritage, the appreciation of a simple life without electricity and modern standards, and thus, sustainability for the future.

UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS (HUN)

The castle functions as a school for musicians, dancers, painters, sculptors, engineers, and renovation students. It also accommodates a restaurant and a hotel for students and teachers. The students can take part in field trips and visit the local sights by bus.

On the way to the castle there are a row of white boxes. Each of these boxes displays in its interior the history of the castle and the country.

Three new items are added to the castle in the redevelopment process: these are a balcony, an information/reception box at the entrance and a new tower.

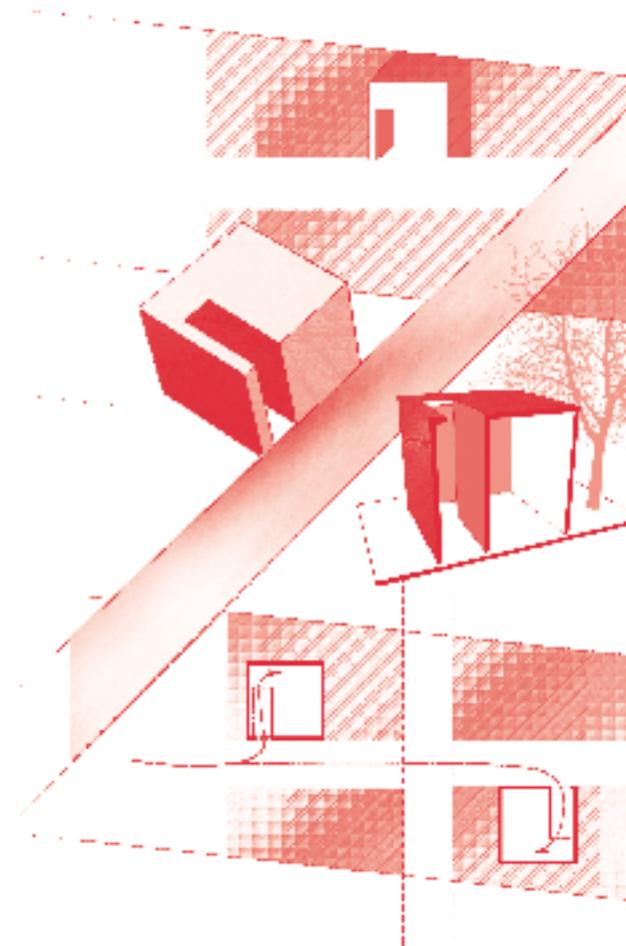
The entrance remains in its original location and is connected to the information/reception building which presents the history of the castle and gives an overview of the town of Ptuj and its surroundings.

The classrooms and rehearsal rooms are located in the renaissance part of the castle whereas the accommodation area is placed in the baroque part of Castle Borl. The reception, the offices for the teachers and a common room with a tea kitchen are situated on the first floor. The bedrooms for the students and teachers are situated on the second and third floor. This part was expanded by a balcony which is closed on the first floor and open on the second floor. The balcony extends over the castle. The new tower contains the restaurant.

All of these interventions are carried out in corten steel cover which is partly perforated.

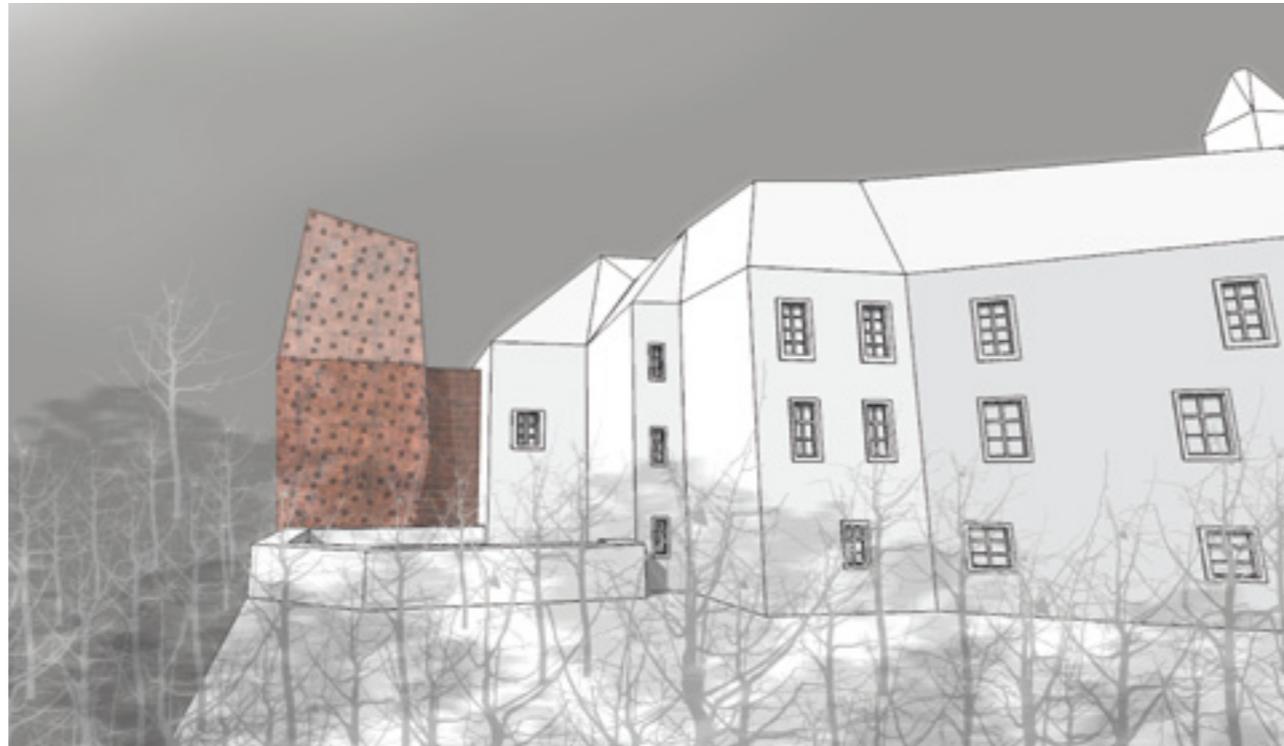
CASTLE OF BORL 2012

BERNADETT TÓTH
NIKÉ SASFALVI
GERGŐ KOVÁCS



CASTLE OF BORL 2012

BERNADETT TÓTH
NIKÉ SASFALVI
GERGŐ KOVÁCS



EXTERIOR VIEWS OF THE CASTLE

JMU (UK)

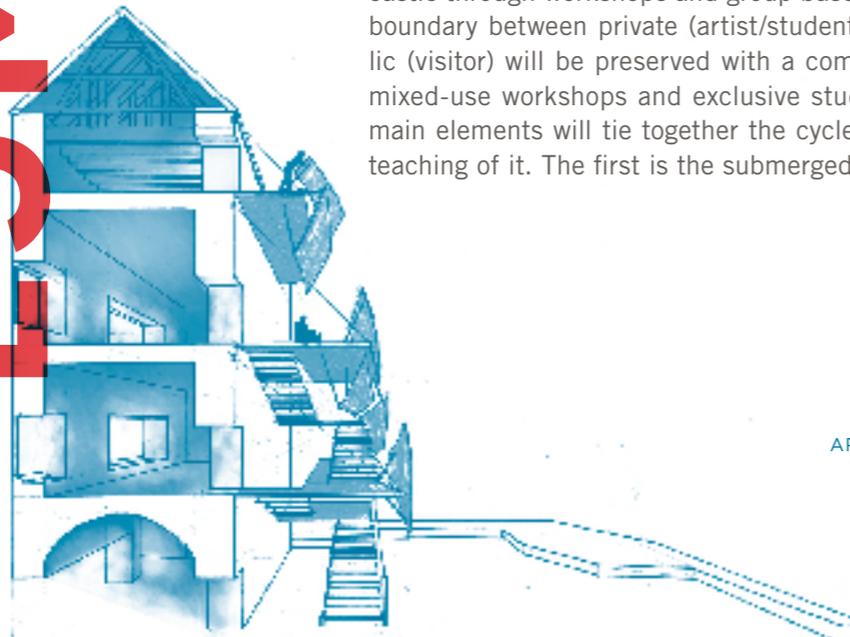
EPOCH OF ART ASCENSION

ROBBIE GIBSON

An artist's community. A village made up of creative individuals, interacting and working with each other.

Castle Borl will be adapted for inhabitation by artists and creative people. Younger generations will learn through the teachings of established artists; all residing for various periods of time within the castle. Each area of the castle will contain a various type of art. Whether it is music, theatre, painting, sculpting or photography; each designated space will be restored and specialised for its specific purpose.

The public will interact with the inhabitants of the castle through workshops and group based arts. The boundary between private (artist/student) and public (visitor) will be preserved with a combination of mixed-use workshops and exclusive studios. Three main elements will tie together the cycle of art and teaching of it. The first is the submerged exhibition,



ARTIST TOWER

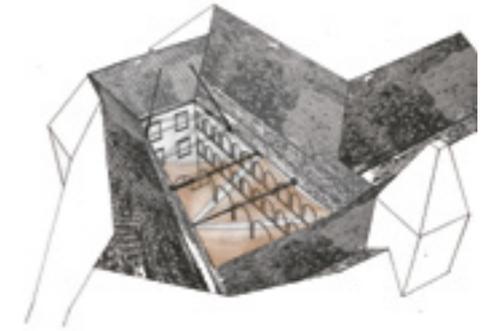
which will display works created by the artistic residents. Flexible spaces within will allow visitors to view a wide variety of artwork as they leave the castle. The light will enter the space through the roof and down the light wells which visibly display the structure. The existing walls will be exposed and incorporated to set the boundary for the spaces. Space will also be designated for the display of work created by visitors as the exhibition route is the culmination of their experience at the castle.

The second element is the canopy roof. This will be a simple and ephemeral structure that allows for the control of light so that projections of photography and media may occur within the masculine courtyard.



TOP:
CANOPY ROOF

LEFT:
EXTERNAL VIEW

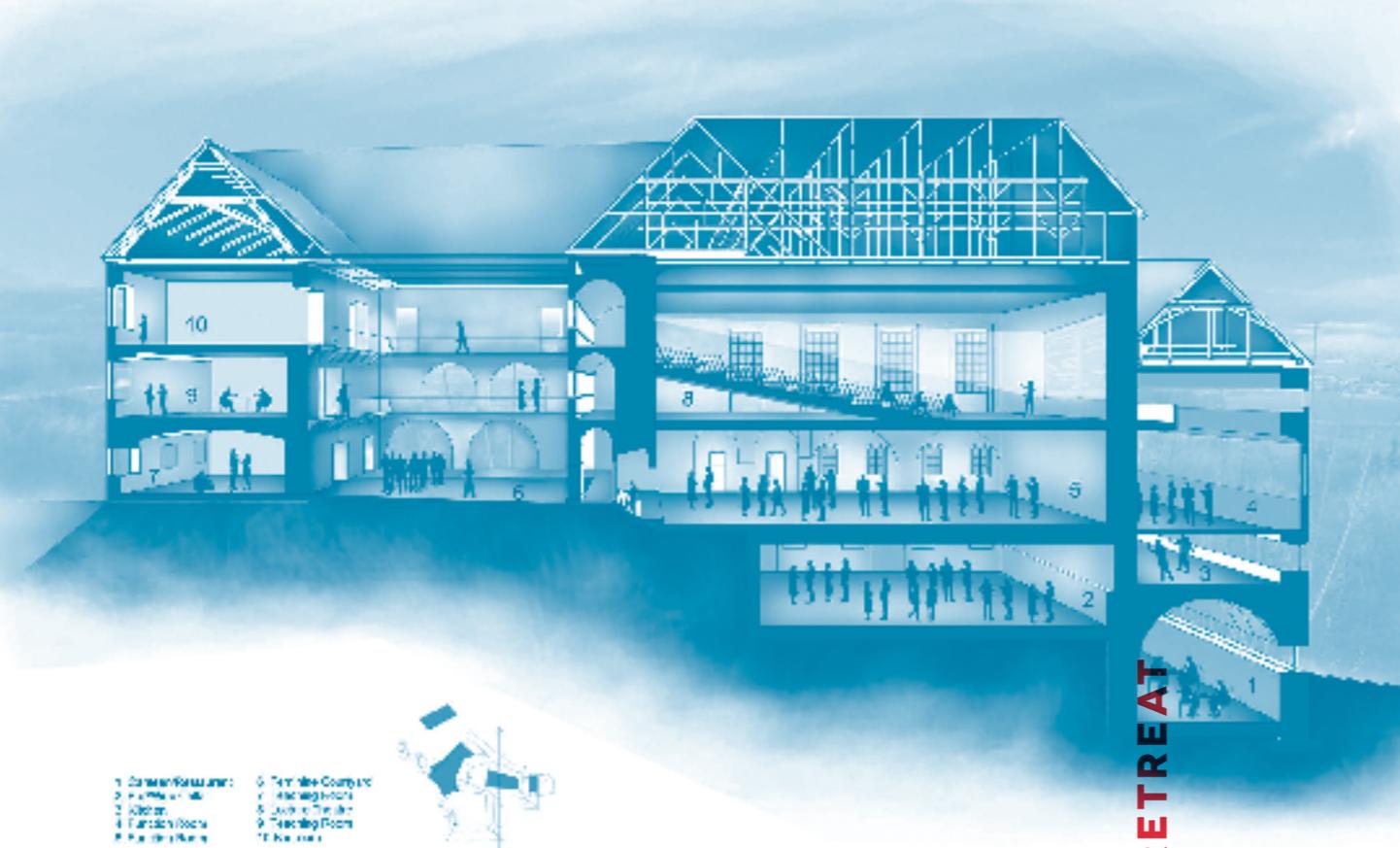


The main courtyard, which ties together the vibrant wings of the castle, will give glimpses into the working studios as some of the doorways and thresholds are widened. Ensuring that control over privacy remains in the hands of the residents the doorways will hold sliding shutters; the aesthetics of which are inspired by existing window covers within the castle.

The third element of the intervention is the artists' tower. This will be seen from a great distance because of its prominent position on the plateau where a section of the castle once existed. This area faces the nearby city of Ptuj and the tower will offer artists greater views for painting.

The three elements represent the cycle of teaching and creative thought that will pass through the castle and remain to inspire others.

EPOCH OF ART ASCENSION



- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Common Room | 6. Terrace Courtyard |
| 2. Kitchen | 7. Reading Room |
| 3. Library | 8. Living Terrace |
| 4. Faculty Room | 9. Teaching Room |
| 5. Meeting Room | 10. Entrance |

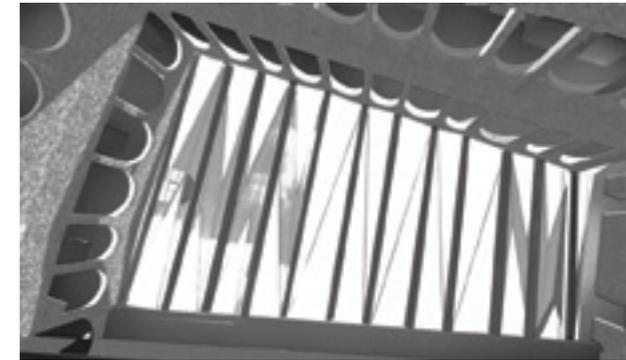
Castle Borl is located in a remote area near Ptuj, Slovenia. The Castle is set on a steep hill overlooking the River Drava. To suit the isolated context of the castle I propose a writers retreat. A centre of literature excellence, providing teaching, performance and events space. The retreat will accommodate 250 students; during events the castle will facilitate another 300 people. There are a limited number of bedrooms which will accommodate visiting lectures and Teaching staff. The teaching/learning facilities include workshop rooms, medium lecture room, large lecture room, Library, Private reading rooms, Study rooms and Meeting Rooms. The events can be held in either of the two events spaces. There is also catering facilities including a kitchen, restaurant and lounge area. There are multi use spaces inside and

WRITERS RETREAT



LEFT:
VIEW OF INTERNAL
COURTYARD

BELOW:
INTERNAL VIEW OF ROOF



outside the castle walls; these are to provide open teaching space, and performance space. The Castle has been restored into a vibrant centre for developing writing skills, the plan and circulation is designed in such a way to encourage students to learn from each other, but also provides isolated space to allow each student to create.

The new design is sympathetic to the existing castle, insertion of the reading rooms and reception area under the garden is subtle, but provides a visitor an exciting entrance. The Materials used are that of the existing, but also glass creating a transparent inviting quality to the entrance. The introduction of a roof over the feminine courtyard has provided an internal circulation space, with the opportunity to socialise or study. Materials used are timber as Slovenia is

50% forest, also glass to allow natural light to filter into the space, to manage the light quality during the day there will be fabric blinds incorporated into the roof, this will reduce glare and help improve the comfort of the user.

The restoration of this historic castle has left me with confidence that Castle Borl Writers Retreat will full fill its role as an important landmark for literature not only nationally but internationally.

IMPRESSIONS





PARZIVAL MEETS MODERN ARCHITECTURE

Participating Universities:

FH JOANNEUM University of Applied Sciences, Graz, Austria

Dresden University of Applied Sciences, Germany

University of Pécs, Hungary

Chalmers University of Technology, Gothenburg, Sweden

Liverpool John Moores University, United Kingdom

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