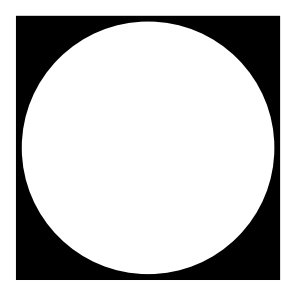
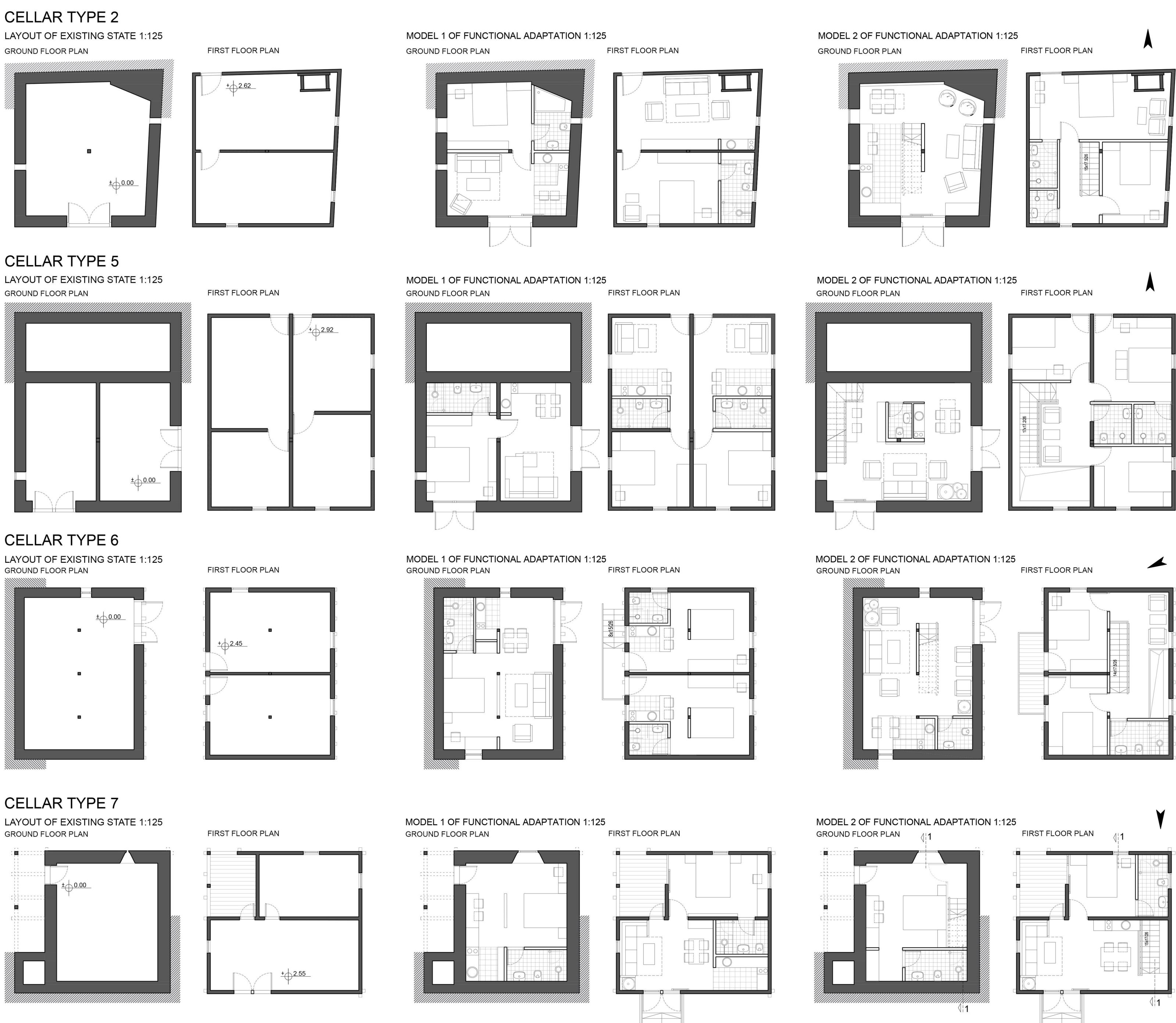
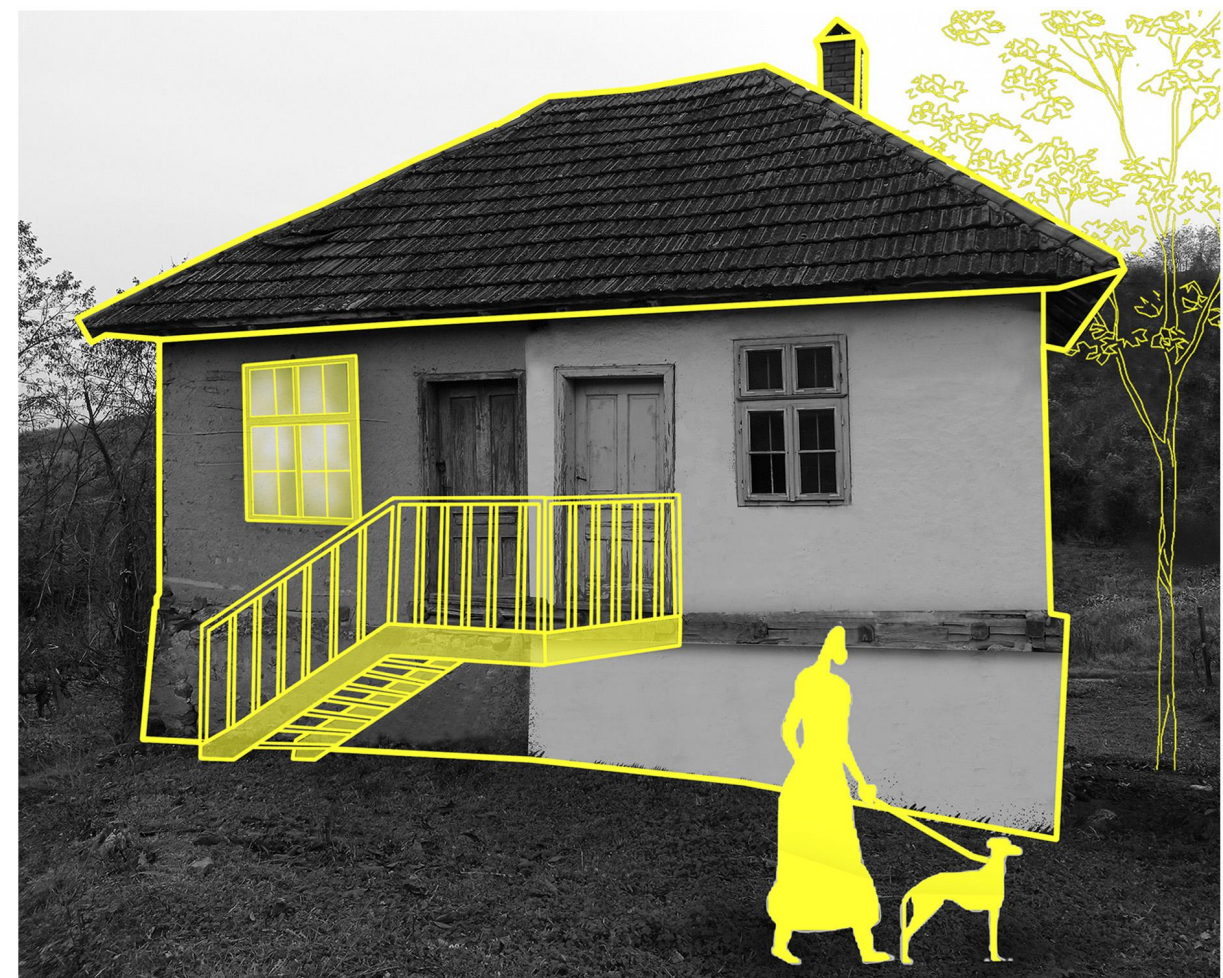
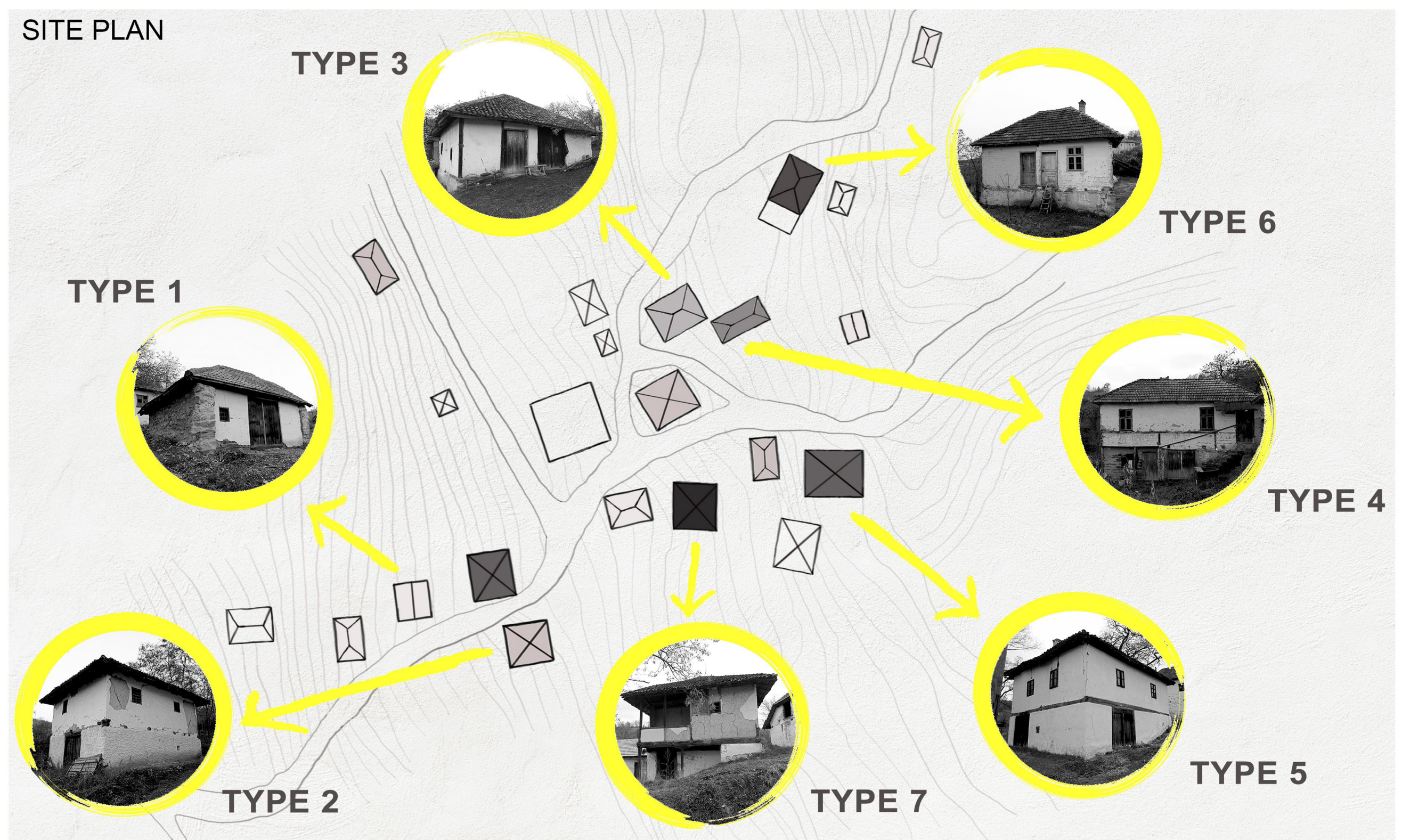


Beta Award 2023



IN THEORY

ROÎn teorie HUÉlméletben SRBU teoriji

AUTHOR(S)/TEAM REPRESENT

ROAutor(i)/Reprezentanți echipei HUSzerzők/A csapat képviselői SRBAutori/ Predstavnici tima

Ana Stanojević Brankov

CO-AUTHORS/TEAM MEMBERS

ROCo-autori/membrii echipei HUKözírók/csapattagok SRBKoautori/Članovi tima

Uroš Antić, Isidora Đorđević, dr Ljiljana Jevremović, Đurđina Rančić, Mila Penčić, dr Aleksandar Milojković

PROJECT TITLE

ROTitlul proiectului în limba engleză HUNaslov projekta SRBNaslov projekta

Cellar to Suite: Adaptive living space

PROJECT LOCATION

ROLocația proiectului HUNProjekt helyszíne SRBLokacija projekta

village Lukarevina, Aleksandrovac, Župa region, Serbia

AREA

ROSuprafața HUNHasznosítható terület SRBKorisna površina

village area 9000 square meters; individual cellars area 50-70 square meters

PROJECT DESIGN YEAR

ROAn elaborare proiect HUNProjekt tervezésének éve SRBGodina projektovanja

2025

PHOTO CREDITS

ROCredit foto HUNFényképek hitelei SRBFoto krediti

Ana Stanojević Brankov, Vojin Đorović, Sava Milojević, Uroš Antić, Mila Penčić

PROJECT DESCRIPTION IN MOTHER TONGUE

RODescrierea proiectului în limba maternă HUNA projekt leírása a pályázó anyanyelvén SRBOpis projekta na maternem jeziku

Predloženo idejno rešenje istražuje prostorne i estetske mogućnosti transformacije vinskih podruma u selu Lukarevina u turističke smeštajne jedinice. Vinski podrumi (poljane) podignuti su u 19. veku kao polukopani prizemni objekti ili objekti sa spratom koji su služili za privremeni boravak vinogradarskih porodica. Imajući u vidu konzervatorske uslove za ovu zaštićenu prostorno kulturno-istorijsku celinu, kao i prostorne kapacitete različitih tipova podruma, autori imaju za cilj da ožive koncept privremenog boravka uz očuvanje naslednog identiteta i estetike ruralnog pejzaža. Koncept predviđa funkcionalnu adaptaciju četiri spratna podruma u smeštajne jedinice putem neinvazivnih intervencija na fasadama. Uklanjanjem pojedinih unutrašnjih zidova i uvođenjem novih, uz poštovanje postojećih konstruktivnih elemenata, autori vešto nadomešćuju ograničenu fleksibilnost nekadašnjeg podrumskog

prostora, stvarajući različite scenarije za njegovu funkcionalnu transformaciju. Autori se opredeljuju za poštovanje postojeće artikulacije fasade, primenjujući intervencije koje proističu iz funkcionalnih potreba korisnika. Novoprojektovani otvori razvijeni su preslikavanjem geometrije, ritma i dimenzija postojećih otvora. Ulazna vrata podruma izvedena su u dva fasadna sloja: unutrašnji, transparentni sloj omogućava korisnicima interakciju sa okruženjem, dok spoljašnji, drveni sloj imitira estetiku nekadašnjih ulaza i istovremeno štiti enterijer od sunčevog zračenja. Predloženo dizajnersko rešenje, kroz održivi oblik adaptivne ponove upotrebe (adaptivnog prenamenjivanja), promovise potencijal za obnovu ovog istorijskog oblika vinogradarske arhitekture u Srbiji.

The proposed conceptual solution explores the spatial and aesthetic possibilities for transforming wine cellars in the village of Lukarevina into tourist accommodation units. The wine cellars were built in the 19th century as semi-buried ground-floor buildings or with an additional floor used for temporary housing of wine-growing families. Given the conservation conditions for this protected cultural-historical area and the spatial capacities of different types of wine cellars, the authors aim to revive the concept of temporary residence while preserving their inherited identity and the aesthetics of the rural landscape. The concept proposes the functional adaptation of four two-story cellars into accommodation units through non-invasive interventions on the facades. By removing some interior walls and introducing new ones while respecting the existing structural elements, the authors skillfully compensate for the limited

flexibility of the former cellar space, creating various scenarios for their functional transformation. The authors opt to respect the existing facade articulation, implementing interventions that stem from the functional needs of the users. The newly designed openings are developed by replicating the geometry, rhythm, and size of existing ones. The cellar doors feature two facade layers: an inner transparent layer that allows users to interact with the environment and an outer wooden layer that imitates the aesthetics of former entrances while protecting the interior from sunlight. The proposed design solution, through a sustainable form of adaptive reuse, promotes the potential for the restoration of this historical form of wine architecture in Serbia.