



LJUBLJANA

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This is a personal 15 day trip map to Ljubljana by Virginia Duran. It is in conjunction to Google maps directions. Oriented towards architecture, it shows what to visit, why, where and when. Prices and other helpful tips about this city. Importance is marked with (*) being (****) the must see. See end for useful links.

	WHAT	Architect	WHERE	Notes
	Zone A1: Centre District			
	Cukrarna	Scapelab	Poljanski nasip 40, 1000 Ljubljana	The Cukrarna, which first operated as a sugar refinery, is a historical building that was once considered among the most important 19th century industrial plants in Slovenia. In the years between 1841 to 1849, the new owners increased the factory's capacities and thus caused the biggest boom in the history of the Ljubljana sugar industry. During this time Cukrarna became the most important sugar refinery in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. From the 1864 to 1866, the building hosted soldiers who used its premises as apartments; between 1870 and 1872, a tobacco factory operated on its premises, but another fire brought the building's life on halt again. In late 2018, the Municipality of Ljubljana started, with financial support of the Slovenian Government and European Regional Developmental Fund, and in cooperation with the Museums and Galleries of Ljubljana, the first real renovation of the building. The essence of the project is the creation of a space dedicated to contemporary art and culture on the national and international level. General admission €6, concessions €4. Tue-Sun (10am-7pm)
	Ljubljana Sluice Gate	Jože Plečnik	Most Ljubljana, 1000 Ljubljana	The Ljubljana Sluice Gate is a sluice gate and a triumphal arch on the Ljubljana River. It was designed in 1939 by the Slovene architect Jože Plečnik, who envisaged it as a monumental farewell to the Ljubljana River on its exit from the Ljubljana city centre. It was planned to be used as a footbridge as well. When you look closely, you will notice how the mechanism, which controls the depth of the river, is hidden underneath the water surface. Initially, this gate was designed to serve as a footbridge too. However, this plan never came to fruition. Make sure to guide your focus to the delightful details, a smorgasbord of symbols, which were thrown together by one of Ljubljana's genius residents, the beloved architect, Jože Plečnik. Since July 2009, it has been protected as a monument of national significance, along with other major works by Plečnik.
	Dragon Bridge	Jurij Zaninović	Resljeva cesta 2, 1000 Ljubljana	The Dragon Bridge, adorned with famous dragon statues, appears in the most recognizable images of Ljubljana. If you haven't been photographed next to a Dragon Bridge dragon, you can hardly claim that you have visited Ljubljana. The four dragon statues, which look slightly terrifying and almost real (if, of course, you believe that dragons might be real), are a masterpiece which has been exciting imagination since the bridge was built. The attraction of the dragons aside, the bridge is a unique creation considered to be an extraordinary piece of technical heritage and a superb example of Art Nouveau architecture, which flourished at the turn of the 20th century. Constructed between 1900 and 1901, it was Ljubljana's first reinforced concrete structure and one of the largest bridges of its kind to be built in Europe. At the time of its opening, it was called the Jubilee Bridge of Emperor Franz Joseph I. According to original designs, it was supposed to be adorned with winged lions instead of dragons. It was the first structure in Slovenia to be paved with asphalt. The construction plans for the bridge were prepared by Professor Josef Melan, a famous engineer specializing in reinforced concrete bridges and the father of the theory underlying static calculations for large suspension bridges. The Dragon Bridge was given its Art Nouveau appearance by the Dalmatian architect Jurij Zaninović, who studied under the famous Viennese architect Otto Wagner, one of whose pupils was also Ljubljana's great architect Jože Plečnik. Zaninović designed the concrete slabs in which the reinforced concrete structure is clad, the balustrades, and the sheet-copper dragon statues. The Dragon Bridge replaced an old wooden bridge called Butchers' Bridge, which had stood on its site from 1819. The municipal authorities decided on modern design and reinforced concrete structure mainly for economic reasons.
	Ljubljana Central Market	Jože Plečnik	Adamič-Lundrovo nabrežje 6, 1000 Ljubljana	The so-called 'Plečnik's Covered Market', built to designs by the architect Jože Plečnik between 1940 and 1944, is conceived as a two-storey range of riverside market halls following the curve of the river. Shops offering Slovenian products and catering establishments are located in the upper storey. In the lower storey, there is a fish market with a small fish restaurant and DobraVaga Art Gallery. In the indoor market building, on the ground floor of the Seminary Palace, one can buy cured meat products, fresh meat, home-made bread baked in a wood oven, home-made biscuits and pastries, various kinds of local cheeses, dried fruit and nuts, local olive and pumpkin seed oil, etc. The Central Market consists of an open-air market, located in the Vodnikov trg and Pogacarnev trg squares, a covered market situated in between the two squares, and a series of small food shops along the river Ljubljana, which are referred to as 'Plečnik's Covered Market' as they are located in a colonnade designed by Ljubljana's famous architect Jože Plečnik. Mon-Fri (7am-4pm), Sat (7am-2pm)









	Peglezn: The Iron	Jože Plečnik	Poljanska cesta 1-3, 1000 Ljubljana	When in the early 1930s Jože Plečnik was preparing plans for Ljubljana's new town hall to be built in the Vodnikov trg square, his designs for the wider square area included a building to be constructed on a plot of land between the Poljanska ulica and Kapiteljska ulica streets which was, until the earthquake of 1895, occupied by a narrow house referred to as Peglezen (charcoal iron in Slovenian). A new town hall was never built, but the unusual designs for a new Peglezen building attracted attention of Matko Prelovšek, the director of Ljubljana's office of construction, and his wife Elza, who offered Plečnik to finance the construction. The present Peglezen, built between 1933 and 1934, consists of several differing floors stacked on top of each other in a step-like arrangement. The façade facing the Poljanska ulica street is characterised by various types of windows. On the side facing the Krekov trg square, the second floor includes a conservatory decorated with five pairs of pillars. The façade facing the Kapiteljska ulica street is quite different, with windows arranged in a more dynamic pattern. The building has an interesting staircase.
	Ljubljana Castle		Grajska planota 1, 1000 Ljubljana	The oldest mention of the castle dates from 1112 to 1125. In 1335 it became property of the House of Habsburg. In the 15th century it was almost completely demolished and rebuilt with a complete wall and towers at the entrance, where a drawbridge was placed. A chapel was also built at that time. In the 16th and 17th centuries, other structures were gradually built. The castle's purpose was to defend the empire against the Ottoman invasion as well as peasant revolt. In the 17th and 18th centuries, the castle became an arsenal and a military hospital. It was damaged during the Napoleonic period and, once back in the Austrian Empire, became a prison, which it remained until 1905, resuming that function during World War II. The castle's outlook Tower dates to 1848. At the end-1960s, the long and extensive renovation works started. The whole renovation took more than 35 years. In the 1990s, the use of the castle as a place for weddings and cultural events began. The Ljubljana Castle funicular, a railway to the top of Castle Hill, was built in 2006. Castle ticket including return funicular fare €13, castle only €10. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
	Butchers' Bridge	Jurij Kobe	1000 Ljubljana	The foundation of the bridge consists of 11 piles of a depth of 27 m, while the span structure consists of three, spatially curved, shell, load-bearing structures. The steel structure spans 33.00 m, the width is 17.3 m. The walking belts at the sides are made of triple pane safety glass of a thickness of 39 mm with anti-slip treatment. The walking surface and the two access staircases needed to overcome the height difference between the river banks are made of Pohorje granodiorite-tonalite. The main hot water pipeline and cable duct system were installed below the structure. The bridge features bronze statues, the work of academic sculptor Jakov Brdar. Besides the smaller sculptures of frogs and shellfish on the top of the bridge's fence, the bridge is dominated by three major groups of sculptures. The sculptures present figures from Ancient Greece, and Christian and Jewish mythology. The statue of Adam and Eve, the shamed pair banished from Paradise, is at the access to the bridge from the Ljubljana Central Market and the Ciril-Metodov square. The presumptuous Satyr, awaiting the punishment inflicted by Apollo, is in the middle of the bridge, while the statue of the fleeing Prometheus is at the staircase on the left bank, along the embankment Petkovškovo nabrežje.
	Semeniška knjižnica	Giulio Quaglio	Tržnica, Tržnica, Dolničarjeva ulica 4, 1000 Ljubljana	The library in the Seminary Palace is the hidden pearl of the Baroque Ljubljana. You enter through the impressive entrance portal, made in 1714 in the Luka Mistlej's workshop, supported by the statues of Hercules, which are the work of the sculptor Angelo Putti. The two-storey library was founded in 1701 on the initiative of Academia Operosorum members and was the first public library in Ljubljana. The library was dedicated to the public for 50 years, and then it was left to the theologians. In 1721, Giulio Quaglio painted the ceiling of the library. In it, the original equipment from oak wood (carpenter Josip Wergant) is preserved. Qualio's painting represents the Allegory of Theology that gives power to Faith, next to it are Hope and Love. A massive reading table is adorned with three baroque globes. The library houses a number of medieval manuscripts and numerous precious prints, from precious incunabula to original baroque opera librettos. General admission €5. Visit to the Seminary Library is only possible upon prior announcement.
	Cathedral of St. Nicholas		Dolničarjeva ulica 1, 1000 Ljubljana	With its classic twin towers and trademark single, weather-worn green dome, the city's cathedral encapsulates everything that's Ljubljana. Small and interesting, but not too exciting at first glance, a longer look at its history and finer details reveals its hidden charm and beauty. Built on the site of a much earlier church, the cathedral's main structure and appearance date from the first half of the 18th century. Inside the Baroque masterpiece is a cavalcade of classic creams and golds, littered with extraordinarily detailed frescoes and possessing that calming feeling that only a great church can bring. Of particular interest are the ornate choir stalls and Robba's magnificent angels on the main altar. Don't forget to check out the astonishing pair of bronze doors on the western and southern sides. Dating from 1996 and commissioned to celebrate the late Pope John Paul II's visit to the cathedral, the former celebrates 1250 years of Slovenian Christianity, and the latter, depicting six cardinals in a row with the figure of Christ lying at the front. Services are held from Monday to Saturday at 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:30 and 18:30, Sundays and national Holidays 6:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:30, 11:30, 12:30, 16:00 and 18:30
	Town Hall	Peter Bezljaj and Svetožar Križa (1963)	Stritarjeva ulica 2, 1000 Ljubljana	Ljubljana's Town Hall (locally referred to as Mestna hiša, Magistrat or Rotovž), is the seat of the Municipality of Ljubljana. It was built in the late 15th century by the master builder Peter Bezljaj. It assumed its present appearance between 1717 and 1719, when an annex designed by Carlo Martinuzzi was added to it by the master builder Gregor Maček Snr. Later the building was altered several times, the most thoroughly by the architect Svetožar Križaj in 1963. The Town Hall façade reflects Venetian architectural influences. The vestibule provides space for a late Gothic plaque with a coat of arms surviving from the original Town Hall building and a 17th century statue of Hercules with a lion, previously a part of the Hercules Fountain which used to stand in the middle of the nearby Stari trg square. Ljubljana Town Hall features four exhibition spaces: The Glass Atrium, the Historical Atrium, the Central and Right Atriums. The primary purpose of the exhibition space is to showcase projects by the Municipality of Ljubljana. Free admission. The tour of Ljubljana's Town Hall includes a number of rooms which have so far not been open for public viewing.



	Vander Urbani Resort	SADAR+VUGA	Krojaška ulica 8, Krojaška ulica 6, 1000 Ljubljana	Hotel Vander, completed in 2012, is a new hotel design located in the historic centre of Ljubljana. The hotel is constructed within the interior space of four historic adjacent buildings. The design of the building plan is spread vertically, with a ground floor space that serves as the main public part of the building and contains the reception, restaurant and bar/lounge areas. The next three levels are organised around a vertical atrium with stairs and contain 16 rooms. The top floor of the hotel includes a glasshouse with a large open terrace and pool. The exterior facade of the building remains untouched and preserved. Conversely, upon entrance to the hotel you enter a new identifiable area that is the innovative space of Hotel Vander. The design of the hotel was based upon the kaleidoscopic play of 3D patterns in different materials, and reflections that extend the borders of the constructed space. Due to the reflections created inside the building, the visitor becomes a part of the interior.
	Cobbler's Bridge	Jože Plečnik	Šuštarški most, 1000 Ljubljana	The site of the present Cobblers' Bridge, built by the architect Jože Plečnik between 1931 and 1932, was formerly occupied by a covered wooden bridge connecting the Mesni trg and Novi trg squares, two major parts of medieval Ljubljana. The bridge provided space for cobblers' workshops – hence the name Cobblers' Bridge. At its south end it was decorated with a statue of Christ, now kept in the Church of St. Florian. The 19th century saw the building of a new, cast iron bridge. On the initiative of the architect Jože Plečnik it was later moved to a site opposite Ljubljana's maternity hospital to connect the Zaloška cesta and Poljanska cesta roads. Like Plečnik's Trnovo Bridge, the present Cobblers' Bridge was conceived as a broad balustraded platform connecting two different parts of the city. It was made of artificial stone like another of Plečnik's creations, the Triple Bridge. The characteristic appearance of the Cobblers' Bridge is due to its balustrades with short balusters and tall, different sized pillars topped with stone balls. The central two pillars support lamps and are slightly shorter, which gives the bridge a uniquely dynamic appearance. On the sides, the bridge platform is decorated with a geometric pattern. In 1991, all the balustrades were renovated.
	Gallusovo Nabrežje Ljubljana		Gallusovo nabrežje 29	Gallusovo nabrežje Embankment extends along the Ljubljana River in the old part of Ljubljana. It is a picturesque area where many famous buildings, restaurants, bars and shops are located. This makes it very popular with many strollers. In the area of Gallusovo nabrežje Embankment there is also the Sustarski Bridge or the Shoemaker's Bridge situated, which is one of many bridges in Ljubljana. In this area the Ljubljana River is closest to the Castle Hill and there is also the narrowest riverbed. In the area of Plečnik's Bridge, erected in 1931 and 1932, once stood a wooden bridge that connected the two main city centres in the Middle Ages, New and Town Square. Shoemakers had their workshops on the market, after which the bridge was named. The landmark of the bridge at that time was the statue of Christ on its south side, now preserved in Saint Florian's Church. In the 19th century they made a new iron bridge. The architect Jože Plečnik placed the latter opposite the maternity ward where it crossed the Ljubljana River between Poljanska and Zaloška Road.
	Church of St. James	Francesco Robba	Levstikov trg 2, 1000 Ljubljana	St. James's Parish Church was built in the Baroque style between 1613 and 1615 on the site of an older Gothic style church, erected in the early 15th century by the Augustinian Order. In 1598, the old church was acquired by the Jesuits and thus became the first Jesuit church in the Slovene Lands and one of the first in the Inner Austria. The interior was designed by the Italian architect Francesco Robba, who designed the main altar, and the Slovene stonemason Luka Mislej, who designed the entrance portal and the stone side altars. After the Ljubljana earthquake of 1895, the church was renovated by the Linz-based architect Raimund Jeblinger and the interiors were redesigned by Janez Subic. Nevertheless, much of the original Baroque style has remained intact. In the late 1920s, the square in front of the church was renovated by the Slovene architect Jože Plečnik, and in the early 1950s by the architect Boris Kobe. Opposite St. James's Church is Gruber Mansion, which houses the Slovenian National Archives.
	Vila Samassa		Karlovška cesta 3, 1000 Ljubljana	Next to the tunnel under Ljubljana Castle, on the edge of the castle hill, is the villa Samassa. Between 1869 and 1972, it was built by Albert Samassa, the owner of the Samassa foundry and bell tower. It had success at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, when it developed from a craft workshop into a large industrial plant. The mighty building, which boasted of its spatial dimension, also expressed by high ceilings, was created for business and residential purposes. Its special feature was that due to the communication between the villa and the factory, the first telephone in Ljubljana was introduced. An independent line was installed in it as early as 1881. Ljubljana got its first telephone exchange much later, in 1897. The villa, which is a cultural monument, was built in the historical style, which was the predominant practice until the end of World War I. Its architect is not known, the same applies to the authors of the two sculptures, which found their place in two niches of the Neo-Renaissance facade.
	University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Architecture	Jože Plečnik	Zoisova cesta 12, 1000 Ljubljana	The Faculty of Architecture in Ljubljana, established in 1920, is generally considered one of the best Central European schools of architecture. It has a long and enviable tradition following in the footsteps of the teachers – Plečnik, Vurnik, Ravnikar, Mihevc and many other contemporary renown Slovene architects. In the 1950s, Jože Plečnik added the front gate to the building after the school moved to the present location. After Edvard Ravnikar took up his position at the Department of Architecture of the Technical Faculty of the University of Ljubljana, thereby becoming one of the key figures in architecture also across all of Yugoslavia, Plečnik took the back stage and sank into oblivion. Modernism or the International Style became the dominant style. Ravnikar and his collaborators conceived several architectural projects from renovations of villages to designs of new cities like Nova Gorica and Novi Beograd, from residential to prestigious public buildings with traces of Le Corbusier's influence to be found in all of them. The list of works is extensive, yet many valuable designs have been lost.
	Križanke	Jože Plečnik	Trg francoske revolucije 1, 1000 Ljubljana	The Križanke Summer Theatre is one of Ljubljana's principal architectural attractions. Between 1952 and 1956, the architect Jože Plečnik converted this former monastery of the Teutonic Order, originally built in the thirteenth century, into one of the city's main cultural venues. The conversion of the Križanke complex was Plečnik's last project. It also marked the completion of his extensive restyling of French Revolution Square (Trg francoske revolucije) and nearby Vegova Ulica. A monument to Napoleon's Illyrian Provinces, designed by the sculptor Lojze Dolinar, was erected in the square next to Križanke in 1929. Plečnik followed Renaissance principles in his approach to the Križanke complex. A row of windows in the monastery





				wall offered a view into the interior. Other solutions include an original paving design and numerous lights on the courtyard walls. The Križanke complex also includes an atrium of an original design, a small cultural venue in the Devil's Courtyard and the notable baroque church dedicated to Our Lady, Help of Christians, built between 1714 and 1715 by Domenico Rossi, one of the leading Venetian architects of his day. Check events https://ra.co/clubs/10708
	Mestni muzej Ljubljana		Gosposka ulica 15, 1000 Ljubljana	Since its foundation in 1935, the City Museum of Ljubljana has been housed by the Auersperg Palace. The palace and the plot have a very rich history dating from the prehistoric period to Roman and medieval times. Each era added something to the building. During the course of history, the purpose of the palace changed several times. The courtyard floor bifurcates and rises parallel to this path and the location of the Roman road; it forms a roof above the stepped archaeology. The second spiral functions as a roof over the archaeology from level -3 m to level zero, rising above the courtyard and becoming a level balcony, thus affording different views of the courtyard and the palace. The museum conserves tens of thousands museum treasures, among which the world's oldest wooden wheel with an axle is the most prominent. Tickets are available from the City Museum of Ljubljana. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm)
	National and University Library of Slovenia (NUK)	Jože Plečnik	Turjaška ulica 1, 1000 Ljubljana	The National and University Library, established in 1774, is one of the most important national educational and cultural institutions of Slovenia. The building, designed by the architect Jože Plečnik in the years 1930-31 and constructed between 1936-41, is considered one of the greatest achievements by the architect. In 2011, the library kept about 1,307,000 books, 8,700 manuscripts, and numerous other texts, visual and multimedia resources. It was modelled in the manner of the Italian palazzo, similar to the house of the Italian architect Federico Zuccari. The handles of the main door end with a little head of Pegasus. The interior comprises four wings and the central hallway. Light comes to the main entrance through windows in the main reading room, which is at the top of the main staircase, oriented crosswise. This symbolises the central thought of the building's architecture, "From the twilight of ignorance to the light of knowledge and enlightenment". The staircase and its 32 columns are built of the dark Podpeč marble, actually limestone. Mon-Fri (9am-6pm), Sat (9am-2pm)
	Trg francoske revolucije	Jože Plečnik	Trg francoske revolucije, 1000 Ljubljana	It is characterised by a monument to Napoleon, designed by architect Jože Plečnik. It was erected in 1929 on the occasion of the 120th anniversary of Illyrian Provinces – a period when Napoleon's reforms enabled the development of Slovenian culture. With the placement of the obelisk, architect Jože Plečnik tamed the otherwise irregular shape of the square and directed the views to the Castle and along the Vegova towards the Kongreni trg. The obelisk with the dust from the grave of a fallen French soldier consists of roughly treated rectangular solids of Brač marble, with golden inscriptions engraved. Later, the architect surrounded the foot of the obelisk with four concrete pillars to achieve the effect of gradation in eight. The square at the park of Križanke ends in a stone wall, behind which there were once public toilets. During the completion of NUK on the northern edge of the square, Plečnik designed a monument to Slovenian poet Simon Gregorčič. The poet's bust stands on a pedestal of old stones, which was initially covered by a wooden pergola with vines. Later, Plečnik replaced the pergola with arches made of artificial stone; both elements are reminiscent of Gregorčič's native Primorska landscape.
	Ferant's Garden	Edvard Ravnikar	Slovenska cesta 9, 1000 Ljubljana	The business and residential complex Ferant Garden demonstrates that Prof. Edvard Ravnikar was not only the most visible and prominent representative of Modernism in Slovenia, but was also its most unrelenting critic. The design of Ferant Garden is an expression of Ravnikar's critique of the block-of-flats residential construction that accompanied the growth and modernisation of cities in the mid-20th century, and a critique of the principles of modern urban planning that failed to recognise the social importance of open public spaces, streets and squares, or the programme diversity of the city parterre. Edvard Ravnikar built the building named Ferant's garden in the exact spot where Jože Plečnik's birth house once stood.
	Slovenian Philharmonic Building	Adolf Wagner and Jože Plečnik (annex)	Kongresni trg 10, 1000 Ljubljana	The Slovenian Philharmonic (Slovenska filharmonija) is one of the world's oldest institutions of the kind. Its rich history dates back to 1701 when the first musical association and main promoter of Baroque music in Slovenian inhabited areas were established under the name of Academia Philharmonicorum. In 1794 the Academia was succeeded by the Philharmonic Society, the Slovenian Philharmonic's immediate predecessor, whose members included composers such as Josef Haydn, Ludwig van Beethoven and Johannes Brahms, and the violinist Niccolò Paganini. Franz Schubert applied for the post of a music teacher and Gustav Mahler was one Academia's conductors between 1881 and 1882. The Slovenian Philharmonic Building was constructed in 1891 on the foundations of the former Estate Theatre (Stanovsko gledališče), built in 1763 to mark Emperor Joseph II's formal visit to Ljubljana and destroyed in a fire in 1887. As a result of a competitive tender, the Graz-based Austrian architect Adolf Wagner was commissioned to develop the plans for the Slovenian Philharmonic Building. The building's façade was designed in the neo-Renaissance style with rounded corners characteristic of theatre buildings of the time. In 1937, the architect Jože Plečnik added an annexe at the back of the building and redesigned the back facade. The entire building was thoroughly restored in 2001. Check concerts https://filharmonija.si/en/philharmonic/about-philharmonic/slovenian-philharmonic-building/
	Congress Square	Jože Plečnik	Kongresni trg, 1000 Ljubljana	The square was built in 1821 at the site of the ruins of a medieval Capuchin monastery, which had been abolished during the reign of Habsburg Emperor Joseph II. The square was used for ceremonial purposes during the post-Napoleonic Congress of Ljubljana, after which it was named. After the congress, a park was laid out in the centre of the square, which soon acquired the name Star Park due to its layout. During the communist period it was renamed Revolution Square and a few years later Liberation Square, but the local population continued to use the old name. In 1990, it regained its original name. The square has had a highly symbolic role in modern Slovenian history. On October 29, 1918, independence from Austrian-Hungarian rule and the establishment of the State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs was proclaimed during a mass demonstration on the square. In May 1945, the Yugoslav Communist leader Josip Broz Tito first visited Slovenia after World War II and held a speech on the balcony of the University of Ljubljana, which faces the square. On June 22, 1988, the first free mass demonstration was held on the square demanding the release of four Slovene journalists imprisoned by the Yugoslav army.










				The demonstration marked the beginning of the Slovenian spring which culminated in the declaration of Slovenia's independence on June 25, 1991.
	Ursuline Church of the Holy Trinity	Carlo Marinuzzi	Plečnikov trg 2, 1000 Ljubljana	The Church of the Holy Trinity was built by the architect Carlo Marinuzzi between 1718 and 1726. Its undulating façade enhanced by semi-columns and a characteristic gable inspired by the famous Roman architect Francesco Borromini make it one of Ljubljana's most unusual Baroque monuments. Unlike typical Baroque churches it is not painted inside. Still, it keeps a large number of significant works of art. The main altar was carved from multicoloured African marble by Francesco Robba between 1730 and 1740. The most beautiful of the four side altars, referred to as Ecce homo, was made by Henrik M. Löhr. The Church's most notable paintings include Jacopo Palma Jr.'s large-format paintings of Virgin Mary with the Saints, St. Louis of Toulouse and St. Bonaventura, and Valentin Metzinger's paintings of St. Ursula and St. Augustine. After the earthquake of 1895, the Church's original belfry was pulled down and rebuilt. Between 1930 and 1931, a balustraded stairway leading to the main entrance was built to a design by the architect Jože Plečnik. The side wings of the Monastery and its bottom floor were renovated by the architect Anton Bitenc and his team in 1966. Services are held daily at 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 and 18:00, except in July and August, when they are only held at 9:00.
	Cankarjev dom	Edo Ravnikar	Prešernova cesta 10, 1000 Ljubljana	The Cankarjev dom cultural and congress centre, Slovenia's largest cultural institution, was built between 1982 and 1983 to designs by the architect Edvard Ravnikar. Its numerous halls, connected by a large foyer on the upper floor and a smaller one on the lower floor, are used as venues for concerts, theatre performances, film screenings and conferences. The Cankarjev dom was a subsequent addition to Ravnikar's original plans for the Trg republike square. In order to prevent the building from being too tall, most of the halls were built under the ground. The above-the-ground part consists of three wings, a taller one in the middle and two lower ones on the sides. The façade is covered in white stone and ornamented with decorative folds on the sides. The monument standing in front of the building, shaped in the form of a multi-layer metal cube depicting the face of Ivan Cankar, the greatest Slovenian writer, was sculpted by Slavko Tihec. Check performances https://www.cd-cc.si/en
	Republic Square	Edvard Ravnikar	Trg republike, 1000 Ljubljana	Republic Square (formerly Revolution Square) was designed as a complex of administrative, business and public cultural buildings that was to redefine the city centre of Ljubljana and constitute the centre of political, cultural and economic life in Slovenia. Architect Edvard Ravnikar wanted to introduce a new dimension and a new social place to the nation's capital. The square has its roots in the country's history, marked with public buildings and places where important events have taken place. Republic Square, created between 1960 and 1983, was the result of a competition that was intended to create an appropriate site in which to erect the Monument to the Revolution. Architect Edvard Ravnikar won the open-call competition launched by the city authorities in 1959. The Republic Square complex consists of an open plateau-square and underground garages as well as the Maximarket department store, opened in 1971, and the Cankarjev dom cultural and congress centre (1977-1983).
	National Assembly Building of Slovenia	Vinko Glanz	Šubičeva ulica 4, 1000 Ljubljana	The National Assembly Building was built between 1954 and 1959 by the architect Vinko Glanz and houses both the National Assembly (lower house) and the National Council (upper house) of the legislature. The building is an officially protected monument, listed in the records as the People's Assembly Building of the Republic of Slovenia. The Cathedral of Freedom is an unrealised project of the Slovenian Parliament building, designed by the architect Jože Plečnik in 1949. It featured a large cone-shaped roof of 394 ft (120 m) high but failed to result in any action. A new legislature building was thereafter planned by the architect Vinko Glanz, a much more conservative and modest design than either of the Plečnik concepts, being an austere modernist palace with no monumental elements or decorations save a large sculptural group of bronze figures framing its main portico. The four-storey building is externally austere. A freestanding cube, the main façade faces Republic Square and is inlaid with Karst marble, with green Oplotnica granite below each window. The only decorative element is the two-storey main portal – 4 oak doors surrounded by statues by Zdenko Kalin and Karel Putrih representing working people.
	Slovenian National Opera and Ballet Theatre of Ljubljana	Jan V. Hrasky and Anton Hruby	Župančičeva ulica 1, 1000 Ljubljana	The ensemble of the Slovenian National Opera and Ballet Theatre of Ljubljana (SNG Opera in balet Ljubljana) performs an extensive repertoire of classical and modern operas, ballets and concert works. Each season it gives approximately 150 performances, both at home and abroad. Its opera and ballet ensembles and orchestra have enjoyed successful collaborations with Slovenian and international artists and producers. The Theatre's most acclaimed international co-production projects of recent years include Faust, Aida, The Nymphs of the Rhine and The Love for Three Oranges, to name just a few. The Ljubljana Opera House, previously the home of the Provincial Theatre (Deželno gledališče), was built between 1890 and 1892 to a neo-Renaissance design by the Czech architects Jan V. Hrasky and Anton Hruby. At the turn of the 20th century, it housed first the German Theatre (Nemško gledališče) and then the Provincial Theatre (Deželno gledališče). 1918 saw the establishment of the theatre's opera and ballet ensembles and orchestra, which, after the Second World War, began to tour outside the country and receive international acclaim. The Opera House's façade has two niches adorned with Alojzij Gangl's allegorical statues of Tragedy and Comedy. The Theatre's Information Centre and Box Office are open 10:00-17:00 Mon to Fri.
	Narodni muzej Slovenije	Jan Vladimír Hráský	Muzejska ulica 1, 1000 Ljubljana	Along with the Slovenian Museum of Natural History, located in the same building, the National Museum of Slovenia is the country's oldest scientific and cultural institution. The museum has an extensive collection of archaeological artefacts, old coins and banknotes (in the numismatics department on the ground floor) and displays related to the applied arts. The main building of the National Museum was built in the Neo-Renaissance style by the master builder Wilhelm Treo in collaboration with Jan Vladimír Hráský between 1883 and 1885. Treo mostly followed the plans by the Viennese architect Wilhelm Rezori. The interior was designed by Hráský, with the ceiling of the main hall decorated with medallions by the painters Janez and Jurij Subic. General admission €8, concessions €4. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm), Thur (10am-8pm)
	Villa Wettach	Alfred Bayer	Prešernova cesta 31, 1000 Ljubljana	The two-storey villa is situated at the edge of Tivoli city park in the residential quarter which was laid out after the devastating earthquake in Ljubljana in 1895 and mainly built over with middle-class villas by the first world war. The house was commissioned by the professional artist, Heinrich Wettach, who moved to Ljubljana around











				1885, and lived there with his family until the end of the first world war. He held there a private school of painting in his studio between 1896 and 1914. In 1919, Wettach moved from Ljubljana to Austrian Carinthia where he lived until his death in 1929 in a village by Villach. From 1951, the building was administered by the Technical High School in Ljubljana for Central Technical Library. The building was bought by the government of the USA for the needs of its embassy. The plan for the villa was made by the Vienna architect, Alfred Bayer, in 1897, and the building was constructed by the Ljubljana building company of Viljem Treo. The villa stands in the middle of a garden surrounded by railings. Its exterior is explicitly articulated (projections, oriels, loggias, corner towers, etc.) designed in the style of German neo-Renaissance.
	Museum of Modern Art	Edvard Ravnikar	Cankarjeva cesta 15, 1000 Ljubljana	The Ljubljana Museum of Modern Art is dedicated to modern art in Slovenia. The Ljubljana Museum of Modern Art, constructed between 1940 and 1951, is considered to be the architect Edvard Ravnikar's first significant work in Ljubljana. Some of the building's features reflect influence from Ravnikar's great teacher, Jože Plečnik, particularly his National and University Library (Narodna in univerzitetna knjižnica), in the construction of which Ravnikar assisted as a building supervisor. Apart from housing a permanent collection of 20th century Slovenian art, it hosts temporary exhibitions presenting new artistic practices. It serves as one of the venues for the International Biennial of Graphic Arts, held in Ljubljana every odd year. The Museum of Modern Art is also a documentation, study, research and education centre providing a platform for debate and bringing art closer to the general public. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm)
	Tivoli Park	Jean Blanchard and Jože Plečnik	Tivoli, 1000 Ljubljana	Tivoli Park is Ljubljana's largest and most beautiful park, stretching right into the city centre. It was designed in 1813 by the French engineer Jean Blanchard and created by joining together the parks which had surrounded Podturn and Čekin mansions. The park, covering an area of approximately five square kilometres, is crossed by three grand horse chestnut tree-lined walks and landscaped with ornamental flower beds, interesting trees and numerous statues and fountains. The park area blends into the slopes of the Rožnik hill, to which it is connected by several walking paths and an exercise path with several exercise stations along its length. Tivoli Park's scenic Jakopič Promenade (Jakopičevo sprehajališče), designed by the architect Jože Plečnik in the central part of Tivoli Park, has become a well-known outdoor venue for exhibitions of large-format photographs, open throughout the year.
	Sts. Cyril and Methodius Church	Momir Korunović	Prešernova cesta 35, 1000 Ljubljana	Sts. Cyril and Methodius Church is an Eastern Orthodox church building located in Trubar Park. It belongs to the Metropolitanate of Zagreb and Ljubljana of the Serbian Orthodox Church. Built in Serbo-Byzantine Revival, the church has five domes with golden crosses at their top. It was built from 1932 to 1936 by Ivan Bricelj based on plans by the architect Momir Korunović. The frescoes in the interior were painted by the Serbian painters Dragomir Jašović, Miša Mladenović, and Danica Mladenović from 1986 until 1997. The iconostasis is work of a prominent woodcarver workshop from Debar (Macedonia) and has been decorated with icons by the Slovene painter Mirko Subic, who created them in 1940. The foundation was blessed by Serbian Patriarch Varnava in 1932. Mon-Sun (8am-7pm)
	The National gallery of Slovenia	František Škabrouč	Puharjeva ulica 9, 1000 Ljubljana	The building was built on base of the design of the Prague architect František Škabrouč, who created the winning design chosen from among 17 competition entries. It was built between 1893 and 1896 as Ljubljana's and Slovenian Narodni dom (National House) in the style of the then popular neo-Renaissance. The construction was headed by A. Wagner. The design includes a three-part plan view, similar to a basilica. The building was originally used as a venue for events by various societies and for theatre performances; it housed a restaurant and a large garden in the back of the palace. There was also a large gym on the ground floor. It housed the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, until its relocation to new premises on New square. For the purposes of the Academy, the Narodni dom was modified in 1928, while in 1933 the National Gallery held its first exhibition there. Due to spatial constraints, the National Gallery was expanded in 1993 to the area of the demolished Delegat's Club on the Puharjeva street, where an extension was built to the design of Edvard Ravnikar and his collaborators. The new premises host a permanent exhibition of European arts; the installation was designed by Miljenko Licul and the museum curators. Between the two buildings, in 2001-2002 a central extension was built based on the design of the architectural office Sadar + Vuga, for which the architects Jurij Sadar and Boštjan Vuga received several awards. The original Robba fountain was moved to the entrance area of the museum. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm), Thu (10am-8pm)
	Nebočnik - Skyscraper	Vladimir Šubic	Štefanova ulica 1, 1000 Ljubljana	The Nebočnik Cafe, located on the top of the Nebočnik (Skyscraper) building, a venerable example of architecture between the two World Wars, affords some of the most beautiful views of Ljubljana opening out in all directions. Built in 1933 to designs by Vladimir Šubic, the Skyscraper was the tallest building on the Balkans and the ninth tallest building in Europe at the time of its construction. Next to the Skyscraper an even taller residential building with Ljubljana's first modern shopping arcade was envisaged but never realised. The slightly above 70-metre-high Skyscraper was built on the model of American skyscrapers and equipped with several technical novelties of the time, including fast lifts, air conditioning and fuel oil central heating. Night club and Café: Sunday to Wednesday 9:00-1:00, Thursday to Saturday 9:00-03:00 Restaurant: Mon to Sat 12:00-22:00, Sun and public holidays closed.
	Banka Slovenije	SADAR+VUGA	Nebočnik, 1000 Ljubljana	The renovation of the Bank of Slovenia's central lobby was designed at a student workshop at Ljubljana's Faculty of architecture. The project was executed by SADAR+VUGA in close collaboration with the initial student design team. Bank of Slovenia's headquarters are located on Slovenska Boulevard. The portal of the 1920s building is adorned by two mighty Atlants. Behind this impressive entrance is the central lobby of the Bank of Slovenia. Before the reconstruction it had the character of a publicly accessible, monofunctional bank hall: it hosted cashier desks and a mailroom. Despite its central location and formidable size, it was in no condition to host protocolary events. A complex programmatic and spatial reconstruction made the lobby an interactive space, intended mainly for the Bank's employees. Here they can meet, work, socialise or greet their guests. The flexible design envisions both formal and informal usage, which is why the lobby becomes a strong identification point for its daily users as well as for the institution of the Bank of Slovenia. Mon-Fri (9am-1pm), Wed (2-3.30pm)









	The Central Post Office	Friedrich Setz	Čopova ulica 11, 1000 Ljubljana	The central Post Office is a Neo-renaissance structure built from 1895–1896 by Supančič and Knez according to plans by Friedrich Setz. The stonemasonry works were carried out by Feliks Toman (1855–1939). Its immediate neighbours are the Slon Best Western Hotel and the Nama department store, while the busy pedestrian Copova Street separates it from the Old Town. The building features a particular function space – the Atrium, which is an attractive setting for receptions, banquets and other events. Its style slightly resembles the atrium of the National Museum, as the two buildings were created at about the same time.
	Hauptmann House	Ciril Metod Koch	Prešernov trg 1, 1000 Ljubljana	Hauptmann House was built in 1873. It was one of the city's few buildings to survive the great earthquake of 1895 almost unharmed. The building was erected in 1873, and was renovated with an Art Nouveau touch in 1904, following the project of Ciril Metod Koch. It was bought by the local paint merchant Adolf Hauptmann, who commissioned the architect Ciril Metod Koch to redesign house in the Viennese Secession style, fashionable at the time. Ljubljana's Art Nouveau buildings were mostly designed by local architects, who contributed to national awakening in Slovenia.
	Prešeren Square	Maks Fabiani	Prešernov trg 1, 1000 Ljubljana	Ljubljana is probably one of the few cities in the world whose central town square is adorned with a statue of a poet rather than some political or military hero. The poet, France Prešeren (1800–1849), who wrote mostly in Slovenian and is best known for his sonnets, was one of Europe's great Romantic poets. The squares' Prešeren Monument, designed by the architect Maks Fabiani and the sculptor Ivan Zajc, was unveiled in the autumn of 1905. It depicts the greatest Slovenian poet and the muse of poetry holding spring of laurel above his head. The poet's statue is symbolically faced by the statue of Julija Primic, his great love, mounted on the facade of a building located across the square, in the Wolfova ulica street. The Prešernov trg square developed from a road junction in front of one of the city gates leading to medieval Ljubljana. Next, to the junction, a Franciscan church of the Annunciation was built in the 17th century, but the junction was turned into a square and paved only after the city walls were pulled down in the middle of the 19th century.
	Triple Bridge	Jože Plečnik	Adamič–Lundrovo nabrežje 1, 1000 Ljubljana	The central of the three bridges forming the Triple Bridge has stood in its place since 1842, when it replaced an old, strategically important medieval wooden bridge connecting the north-western European lands with south-eastern Europe and the Balkans. Between 1929 and 1932, the side bridges, intended for pedestrians, were added to the original stone bridge to a design by the architect Jože Plečnik, who thus created a unique architectural gem of Ljubljana. Plečnik removed the metal railings from the old stone bridge and furnished all the three bridges with massive stone balustrades and lamps. From each of the side bridges, two stairways lead to terraces situated just above the river, where poplar trees were planted to contribute to the overall appearance of the Bridge. On the right bank of the river, the Bridge is enhanced by a small flower shop connected to the Ljubljana Central Market colonnade, and on the left bank by a kiosk. It has a key position on the crossing of Plečnik's two urban axes, the river axis and the axis running between the Rožnik and castle hills. In 1992, the Triple Bridge was thoroughly renovated.
	Emporium Gallery		Prešernov trg 4b, 1000 Ljubljana	The Galerija Emporium, a large fashion store stocking major international fashion brands, is housed in a renovated Art Nouveau palace, once home to Ljubljana's first department store, opened in 1903. The Galerija Emporium is set on five floors offering clothing, footwear and fashion accessories from renowned international fashion brands. Mon–Fri (10am–9pm), Sat (10am–8pm)
	Franciscan Church of the Annunciation		Prešernov trg 4, 1000 Ljubljana	The Franciscan Monastery and the Church of the Annunciation are the two buildings contributing most significantly to the appearance of the Prešernov trg square, the central square in Ljubljana. Until the end of the 18th century, the monastery was the home of Augustine monks. The Church of the Annunciation was built between 1646 and 1660. Its façade, completed around 1700, rebuilt in the 19th century and renovated in 1993, is adorned with a copper statue of St. Mary, Ljubljana's largest Madonna statue. The church has a monumental main altar built by the sculptor Francesco Robba in the middle of the 18th century. The inside of the church, painted with frescoes by Matevž Langus in the mid-19th century, assumed its present appearance after the earthquake of 1895. Between 1935 and 1936, the church ceiling was painted with frescoes by Matej Sternen. In a dedicated chapel there is a cross designed by the architect Jože Plečnik.
	Vurnik house (Cooperative Business Bank Building)	Ivan Vurnik	Zadružna Gospodarska Banka, Miklošičeva cesta, 1000 Ljubljana	The Cooperative Commercial Bank in the Miklošičeva street is one of Ljubljana's landmark buildings. Its richly decorated façade makes it stand out from its surrounding area, the otherwise similarly vivid Art Nouveau city quarter. It was designed by architect Ivan Vurnik in 1921 and is considered as one of the finest examples of national style. The interior includes a Baroque painted hall with a glass ceiling, consisting of small blue glass squares, with a decorative strip of glass pieces of different colours. Stained glass windows depicting geometric patterns decorate also the staircase hall on the first two floors. The painted hall and façade are the work of the architects' wife Helena Vurnik, a Viennese by birth, who was involved in her husband's exploration and creation of typical Slovenian architecture. The geometric decoration is executed in red, white and blue, the colour combination of the Slovenian flag, featuring motifs from the wealth of Slovenian iconography: a stylised landscape of spruce forests, wheat fields and vines, and the motive of women in the Slovenian national costume.
	Grand Hotel Union	Josip Vančaš	Miklošičeva cesta 1, 1000 Ljubljana	Grand Hotel Union was the city's first modern hotel and the largest building of its time in Ljubljana. It has the largest hall in the Balkans which was regarded as an extraordinary technological achievement due to its challenging iron roof structure. The building, almost 100 m in length, was built to the design of architect Josip Vančaš between 1903 and 1905. The entire building, that is the façade and the interior with all the equipment and an impressive rich collection of etched glass panels (now replaced by replicas), was designed in Art Nouveau style. It is divided into two wings, connected into a whole by a prominent corner tower with a dome. The façade is decorated with plant motifs, which differ from one floor to another. Later, the building was renovated twice, but in general it preserved its Art Nouveau appearance.
	Metalka Building	Branko Kraševac, Edo Mihevc	Dalmatinova ulica 2, 1000 Ljubljana	Metalka, built in 1963, was the first business 15-storey high-rise building in Ljubljana since Nebotičnik. Edo Mihevc designed the iconic office building on the model of the Seagram Building in New York. Metalka is designed as a narrow box wrapped in a unified coating of lightly hanging facade made from prefabricated aluminium, designed by Branko Kraševac. It was built for a metal company, which explains its



				technologically advanced and innovative aluminium façade. The building is placed away from the street – the platform, that is the front area, is a small 'market' place along the street. The façade is a symbol of technological progress and ingenuity of the metal wholesaler who manufactured it. Metalka did in the 1960s what Nebotičnik did in the 1930s; it proved that Slovenian architecture had kept pace with European development.
	Krisper House	Maks Fabiani	Tavčarjeva ulica 8a, 1000 Ljubljana	Krisper House, built between 1900 and 1901 to designs by the famous architect Maks Fabiani on commission from the lawyer and town councillor Valentin Krisper, is the oldest residential building in the Slovenski trg square. Its design was supposed to serve as a model for other buildings to be erected in the square. Krisper House's façade, designed in a graceful Art Nouveau style inspired by contemporary Viennese architecture, is decorated with stylised floral ornaments reminiscent of the whiplash motif popular in the Belgian art of the time. According to Fabiani, floral ornamentation, which is not typical of his style, was used at the express wish of the client. The square-facing corner of the house is enhanced by a turreted balcony, characteristic also of the square's other buildings. The house boasts several excellent details.
	Sokol Gymnastic Society's Hall	Ivan Vurnik	Tabor 13, 1000 Ljubljana	Sokolski dom was built according to the plans of Ivan Vurnik between 1923 and 1926 on behalf of the sports club Sokol. This was one of the first major indoor sports facilities in Slovenia. The building is constructed and ornamented in Slovenian folk style. The façade was designed by architect combined national and geometrized motives in yellow. The home has one large vaulted gymnastic hall and two smaller halls. The interior is spacious and well-lit through windows and glazed part of the roof. The walls of the great hall are made up of a series of pillars.
	Slovene Ethnographic Museum	Grolegger Arhitekti	Metelkova ulica 2, 1000 Ljubljana	The Slovene Ethnographic Museum is the country's foremost ethnological museum responsible for the keeping, preservation, study and comprehension of collections of artefacts related to Slovenian and non-European material, social and spiritual culture. The Museum was founded in 1923, when it separated from the National Museum of Slovenia. Its earliest origins go back to the collections put together by the Provincial Museum of Carniola (Deželni muzej za Kranjsko), established in 1821. In order to present traditional culture of Slovenian inhabited areas and the cultures of several other peoples of the world, the Slovene Ethnographic Museum presents a programme of exhibitions and other events related to Slovenians (including Slovenian ethnic minorities abroad and expatriates) and other European and non-European peoples, runs a programme of educational events, and releases various publications. Exhibited artefacts and museum activities cover both material cultural heritage related to everyday and ceremonial life and the intangible heritage of knowledge, values, skills, wisdom and creativity. General admission €6. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm)
	Metelkova mesto		Metelkova ulica 10, 1000 Ljubljana	Metelkova mesto, an alternative culture centre that developed from a squat in a former army barracks and became one of the best-known attractions of Ljubljana, brings together a variety of different artistic practices and events. It is home to a large number of clubs hosting a regular programme of concerts, club nights, and one-off club events featuring underground artists and DJs from around the world. The centre also hosts art performances, exhibitions, and an occasional festival. Running a vibrant daily programme of events, it draws together people on any night of the week. The crowd is mixed, including anyone from students and underground music fans to visitors to Ljubljana and professionals enjoying a night out. The history of Metelkova mesto as a cultural centre goes back to 1993, when the northern part of the barracks complex was squatted by a group of about 200 volunteers following the initiative of an independent association of mainly underground artists and intellectuals known as Metelkova Network (Mreža za Metelkovo) to stop the abandoned army complex from being pulled down.
	Triglav Insurance Company Building	Jože Plečnik		The Triglav Insurance Company Palace, a grand building constructed between 1928 and 1930 to a design by Jože Plečnik and his team, is characterised by an unusual shape and a magnificent façade. Its main entrance, located at the corner of the building, leads to a famous trapezoidal staircase adorned with marble columns. The building's frontage is divided into two parts, the ground floor and mezzanine part with a smooth façade finish and the upper part, finished in brick. The spaces between the windows are decorated with stone balustrades and, in the upper three storeys, monumental brick columns. The frieze above the third-floor windows is adorned with stylized figures linked together with ribbons to symbolize mutuality, and a smaller frieze above it with child figures symbolizing solidarity between generations. The building's courtyard façade is different from its street frontage. Its most prominent elements are a row of balconies used as an external corridor and a semi-circular side stair turret. Miklošičeva cesta 19, 1000 Ljubljana
	JB Restaurant		Miklošičeva cesta 19, 1000 Ljubljana	Janez Bratovz is a chef renowned throughout Slovenia and further afield. His restaurant in the centre of Ljubljana offers a refined setting with immaculately curated modern art. This sets the scene for the food, where experience, consistency and thorough local sourcing have been the key ingredients for more than a quarter of a century. The tasting menus are the ideal introduction to Slovenia's cuisine and provenance, with highlights including dishes like Adriatic Sea bass laced with truffle, and beef with caviar and mustard cream. It's simply sublime. Mon-Fri (12-3pm/6-11pm), Sat (6-11pm)
	Kozolec Building	Edo Mihevc	Slovenska cesta 55a, 1000 Ljubljana	Kozolec Building designed by Edo Mihevc and completed in 1957, was inspired by Le Corbusier's L'Unité d'Habitation, Marseille. In contrast to that building has different front and back façades, as is positioned on the main avenue running through Ljubljana's centre. The first floor was designed for shops and the mezzanine originally for clubs and restaurants. Typical of Le Corbusier is the size with magnificent pillars rising from the plinth and the roof of the terrace. The front façade consists of balconies framed by white stonewall tiles along its entire length.
	Petrol Station	Milan Mihelič	Tivolska cesta 46, 1000 Ljubljana	Between 1950 and 1970, four unique petrol stations were created across the city of Ljubljana, Slovenia that typified a distinct time period of mid-century modernism in Yugoslavia. All four were created by the Slovenia-based oil company named "Petrol". These petrol stations were of a pioneering design that combined the material sciences and engineering innovations occurring through the early 1950s and combined these advances with the modernist architectural aesthetics of a style of regional building design called "Slovene Structuralism". Out of this combination came a series of mushroom-shaped concrete structures whose streamlined gravity-defying shapes



				inspired one think to the future, while simultaneously ushering in some of the very first 'modern' service stations in Slovenia. Early examples in the 1950s featured only modest floating roof sections off of the primary structure, but as the building technology progressed into the 1960s, expansive umbrella-like concrete mushrooms could be constructed which fully sat on a single pillar, offering ideal protection and cover for the weather-conscious motorist. This floating cantilevered engineering pushed the boundaries of architectural design at that time in Slovenia, allowing architects to reassess the creative and innovative applications with which cantilevered concrete construction could be employed.
	Petrol Station	Milan Mihelič & engineer Jože Jaklič		Perhaps the most ambitious addition to the "Petrol" brand series of service stations in Ljubljana was this 1968 creation by Slovene architect Edvard Ravnikar, who is often considered the most famous and influential of all Yugoslav-era architects in Slovenia. Built literally right across the street from Mihelič's station at Tivolska 46 that was constructed two years earlier, Ravnikar's structure consists of three identical umbrella canopies created of a thin concrete facade. All three are interconnected, stretching out over nearly 60 meters, and are designed in a swooping space-age fashion that gives them an indelibly sleek impression of speed and motion. This complex continues to operate into the present day as a "Petrol" brand service station, with the structure appearing almost exactly as it did when it was first unveiled in 1970. The architecture of this structure has become so iconic in Ljubljana that one architecture firm in the city named "Multiplan" has proposed a new service station concept to "Petrol" which is directly inspired by Ravnikar's design.
Zone A2: Šiška District				
	Ljubljana Mosque	Bevk Perović arhitekti	Džamijska ul. 10, 1000 Ljubljana	Much like its historical predecessors – the case of Sarajevo mosques during 19th century being a nearby example, where mosque complexes – built by rich donors – were the starting points, the 'seeds' for the development of the new parts of the city, the new complex becomes one such thing for this part of Ljubljana. The programme of the centre consists of a religious school building, a cultural and office programme, an apartment building for the employees of the community, a restaurant, as well as the mosque, the first one to be built in Slovenia, all of them supported by car parking in the basement. The new buildings of the centre are positioned as separate entities, autonomous buildings surrounding the central square area with a mosque in the centre of it. They are simple volumes, oriented always towards the 'outside' world with their respective programmes, simultaneously surrounding the mosque building and allowing views towards it from all sides through the gaps in-between them. www.islamska-skupnost.si
	National Museum of Contemporary History	Fischer von Erlach	Celovška cesta 23, 1000 Ljubljana	The National Museum of Contemporary History is a state museum dedicated to the heritage of recent Slovenian history, from the beginning of the 20th century onwards. Its collections range from World Wars I and II, as well as from the period between the wars, the era of socialism, and the later formation of the new Slovene state in the 1990s. It resides in the Čekin Manor (Čekinov grad), a mid-18th century two-storey pavilion with a refined late Baroque facade, located on the edge of both the Tivoli Park and the city centre. The mansion was commissioned in 1720 by Leopold Lamberg based on plans by the Viennese Baroque architect Fischer von Erlach. From 1990 to 1992, the mansion was renovated by the engineer Jurij Kobe, who also added a communication tower. The Baroque highlight of this building, on its first floor, is a ceremonial hall beautifully fully adorned by wall paintings and two decorative stoves. The Knights' Hall is suitable for a variety of events – from lectures and press conferences to presentations and social functions, including seated dinners. A foyer offers additional space for standing receptions or cocktails. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm)
	Church of St. Francis of Assisi	Jože Plečnik	Černetova ulica 20, 1000 Ljubljana	Jože Plečnik's unconventional design for the Church of St. Francis (Cerkev sv. Frančiška), constructed between 1925 and 1927, is derived from his plans for the Church of the Sacred Heart in Prague, built in 1922. The central part of the church is covered with a gently sloping roof topped with a belfry added in 1931. The belfry has a distinctive shape dominated by two rows of pillars in its upper two storeys and a conic roof sloping up steeply. The main entrance is enhanced by a monumental colonnade with an open tympanum. The inside of the church is unusual. Its central space is framed by a row of monumental brick columns, on the outer side of which, next to the walls, there is enough space to walk all the way around the central part of the church. The main altar is positioned right next to the colonnade, at a distance from the church wall behind it. It is flanked by side altars, which are also positioned next to the rows of columns. Later, when the church was already in use, Plečnik occasionally added new elements to it. He furnished it with chandeliers and, after World War II, decorated the church's Chapel of Our Lady of Sorrow, baptistery and sacristy. Services are held weekdays and Saturdays at 7:00, 8:00 and 19:00, and Sundays at 7:00, 8:00, 9:30 and 19:00.
	ALEJA	ATP architects engineers	Rakuševa ulica 1, 1000 Ljubljana	ALEJA is a shopping mall built in 2021. With its diamond-shaped shingles of metal and coloured glass, the façade recalls the skin of a dragon, as well as meeting ambitious targets in terms of lighting technology and energy efficiency. The 6,200 m2 leisure, sports, and recreation area and the trendy food court offer a spectacular range of experiences and offer public space back to the district of Šiška. The highly-functional architecture with its façade of diamond-shaped shingles made from metal and coloured glass – a homage to the heraldic dragon of Ljubljana – meets ambitious aesthetic, lighting, and energy targets. Mon-Sat (8am-10pm), Sun (10am-9pm)
Zone 3: Bežigrad District				
	Arena Stožice	SADAR+VUGA	Arena Stožice, 1000 Ljubljana	The Sports Park Stožice, completed in 2010, is a hybrid project. Its implementation is the result of the public-private partnership between the City of Ljubljana and the Grep development company. The Sports Park Stožice integrates a football stadium and a multi-purpose sports hall with a big shopping centre, covered by the artificial landscape of the recreational park. As a result, 182,000sqm Sports Park Stožice becomes one of the major focal points of Ljubljana's urban life, attracting people of different interests and generation both during the daytime and in the evenings. The park's plateau, the edge of the shell scallops and opens towards the interior. The ridges continue all the way to the top, where the facade meets the dome. This outlines the shape of the hall, a shell that opens towards the perimeter with large crescent openings overlooking the park. Along the entire



				perimeter, there is a canopy encircling the hall, acting as a derivative to the scalloped shell. Check events https://www.spori-ljubljana.si/Center/Stozice/Dvorana/Stozice/
	Bežigrajska soseska 3	Ilija Arnautović	BS3, 1000 Ljubljana	BS3 (or Bežigrajska soseska 3, also Nova Stozice) is a residential area located in Ljubljana behind Bežigrad. The complex of buildings on the four main streets in Nove Stozice (Puh Street, Trebinj Street, Marolt Street and Rebolj Street) consist of 4-floor high apartment-buildings, designed by the architect Ilija Arnautović in 1976-1978 and a complex of two 20-floors high skyscrapers, designed by the same architect in 1981. Arnautović studied architecture from 1945 to 1948 in Prague, and from 1948 to 1953 in Ljubljana. He obtained his master's degree in 1952 under the guidance of Edvard Ravnikar.
	Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia	Sadar + Vuga Arhitekti	Dimičeva ulica 13, 1504 Ljubljana	The Chamber of Commerce and Industry (completed in 1999), whose task is to promote the movement and flow of capital in the Republic of Slovenia, is conceived as a "megastore". In encompassing consultation, information and training departments and services, it acts as a local lead-in to economic globalization. What was involved in this project was the rehabilitation of the institution's offices housed in a strictly rationalist low-rise building, and the addition of a series of semi-public amenities (restaurants, library, lecture rooms, exhibition areas, and archival reading room). Project attempts explicitly to do away with any barriers between the public, semi-public and private features which are all present in this hybrid design. By retaining the huge public forecourt, the programme along the existing building is verticalized, thus giving it a new façade, designed like boxes piled on top of each other. Fitted between the two fronts, as if the public forecourt had been suddenly straightened, is a vertical hall, espousing the principle of continuity and interaction between the two parts of the programme.
	Župnijska cerkev sv. Cirila in Metoda	Anton Bitenc	Vodovodna cesta, 1000 Ljubljana	For the needs of the newly established parish (1934), the architect Jože Plečnik enlarged the baroque cemetery church of St. John the Baptist in 1933 and 1934. The two churches were located in the old Ljubljana cemetery of St. Krištof, which covered the area from today's Dunajska cesta to today's Navje. The new church, which was added to the old one, was built by Fr. Kazimir Zakrajšek OFM and was dedicated to the Slavic evangelists St. Cyril and Methodius. In the winter of 1957/1958, by order of the communist authorities, due to the approaching ZKJ congress, both churches were demolished. The church authorities succeeded and the architect Anton Bitenc, according to Plečnik's original plans, built the church of St. Cyril and Methodius at a new location. The rebuilt Plečnik Church was consecrated on 16 November 1958 by the then Bishop of Ljubljana Anton Vovk. Mon-Sun (8-9am), (6-7.45pm)
	North City Park	Jože Plečnik and Ivo Spinič	Železna cesta, 1000 Ljubljana	The Northern City Park, located just behind the Ljubljana Railway Station, between the Vilharjeva ulica, Železna cesta, and Linhartova ulica streets, consists of several functionally different parts including the beautiful Navje Memorial Park, a strolling area, and a children's playground, which combine into a pleasant, visitor-friendly retreat. The Navje Memorial Park, landscaped between 1937 and 1938, consists of a renovated pavilion of an earlier date and a park surrounding it. The park was designed by the architects Jože Plečnik and Ivo Spinič and landscaped by Anton Lap. In the 18th century, the sites of the park and the Ljubljana Exhibition and Convention Centre next to it were occupied by a cemetery. In 1936, most of the graves were moved to their present location, the Zale Cemetery, and the remains of a number of famous Slovenians were moved to what was to become the Navje Memorial Park. Some of the tombstones were placed in an arcaded classicist building, others were placed along the cemetery wall or scattered across the park's area. One of the few graves that were not moved to the Zale Cemetery in 1936 is the grave of the architect Jože Plečnik's parents.
	R5 Residential Building	Andrej Černigoj	Hacquetova ulica 2-4, 1000 Ljubljana	The R5 residential building, completed in 2009, is designed as a landmark that identifies an important pedestrian connection between the historical centre of Ljubljana and its northern neighbourhoods, as well as the northern entrance to Ljubljana's central railway station. It was first proposed in the wining competition entry for the new Zupančičeva jama neighborhood, which intended to bridge the spatial gap cut into the urban fabric by the main railway corridor. This was achieved by extending the traditional urban typology of the mixed-use perimeter block over the railway lines to the north and upgrading it with semi-public green atriums and subterranean parking. The neighborhood being dense, but of moderate and uniform height, R5 building was supposed to stand out and become a visual point of reference for better orientation. The building is composed of a large triangular prism and several smaller building masses that serve as its base. The unusual prismatic form gives the entire composition unique visual identity, but also enables good insolation of the surrounding area.
	Situla Housing and Office Complex	Bevk Perovic	Vilharjeva cesta 44, 1000 Ljubljana	The new housing, shopping, and office complex on Vilharjeva street is part of a redevelopment project of the area surrounding the central railway station in the Slovenian capital Ljubljana, the largest urban renewal project in Slovenia. The Situla complex, the first building to be built within the area of the new master plan, comprises a mix of different housing typologies, accompanied by diverse retail and office programmes on the lower floors, above a large, five-floor underground car park, with a total of nearly 80,000 m2 of space. Conceived within the strict limits of the master plan, which prescribed the exact outline of the entire complex – a two-story public 'plinth,' eight-story apartment slab and a 20-story 'skyscraper' – the idea of the project is to unify all different programmatic and volumetric demands within a common, single-material gesture: copper/bronze-coloured perforated 'skin,' appearing in different guises throughout the project. Further up the 'skyscraper' the standard apartments grow in size and quality into larger apartments, duplexes, and two large penthouses on the top level of the skyscraper.
	Žale Cemetery	Jože Plečnik	Na Žalah 5, 1000 Ljubljana	In the early 1930s, Ljubljana's municipal authorities made a decision to convert the Holy Cross Churchyard (Pokopališče pri sv. Križu) for use as Ljubljana's main cemetery. When the plans provided by the architect Ivo Spinič in 1936 failed to please the authorities, a new design was commissioned from the architect Jože Plečnik. 1940 saw the completion of an unconventionally designed funeral home called Zale, which housed Ljubljana's first chapels of rest and was quite unlike any other funeral home of the time. Its name subsequently became the name of the entire cemetery complex. The entrance to the Zale Cemetery is marked by a monumental arch with a two-storey colonnade, which symbolically divides the world of the dead from the world of the living. The arch is topped with a double statue of Christ and St. Mary the Protectress. Opposite the arch stands the cemetery's main oratory, inspired by



				classical models. It is adorned with a canopy supported by four columns, intended for public farewell ceremonies. Chapels of rest are designed on a variety of different architectural models, from classical Greek to Byzantine and Oriental. Some are based on a combination of the three styles, some on pure imagination. In this way, Plečnik enhanced the concept of equality of all religions. Mon (7am-6pm), Tue-Fri (7am-3pm), Sat (7am-2pm)
Zone 4: Rudnik District				
*****	Botanični vrt		Botanični vrt, Ljubljanski botanični vrt, Izžanska cesta 15, 1000 Ljubljana	Established in 1810, the Ljubljana Botanical Garden is Slovenia's oldest cultural, scientific and educational institution operating uninterrupted since its foundation. The Garden contains more than 4,500 different species and subspecies. One third of them are endemic to Slovenia, while the rest originate from other parts of Europe and other continents. The Garden, collaborating with more than 270 botanical gardens worldwide, is involved in scientific research and educational activities. It plays an important role in the growing and protection of Slovenia's endemic, endangered, vulnerable and rare species. General admission €2.80. Mon-Sun (7.30am-5pm)
*	Jurčkova Housing	Enota	Jurčkova Cesta 1, 1108 Ljubljana	Jurčkova Housing is a residential building with 47 dwelling units completed in 2007. The building is divided in two lamellas parallel with the street. Due to mostly individual infill in direct vicinity of new building, lamellas are further divided into smaller blocks, which differentiate by colour and measure. Coloured, concrete balconies are arranged commonly on both lamellas connecting smaller blocks back to a whole. Despite the large number of balconies privacy is ensured with closed side of balconies. Entrance to residential buildings is from inner yard between lamellas. Each block has its own staircase that serves only few units. Majority of dwelling units are bilaterally oriented. Considering the needs of occupants, it is possible to change plan design to achieve south or north orientation of the rooms.
Zone 5: Trnovo District				
*	Condominium Trnovski Pristan	Sadar + Vuga Arhitekti	Trnovski pristan 24, 1000 Ljubljana	Condominium, completed in 2004, is a two-floor apartment building with fifteen individualized apartments, common entrance lobby, interior winter garden and exterior summer atrium. Its basic volume is agitated, partitioned and non-monolithic, which allows for optimal illumination of all apartments and a connection of interior area with the exterior through greater greened terraces, consolo balconies and winter gardens. The partitioning of the basic volume continues to the irregular rhythm of the balconies volume. The balconies extend far away from the building, towards the circumferential garden. The partitioning reaches its peak by the composition of façade surfaces made of pixels of multi-coloured ceramic tiles, and pre-dimensioned black metal frames, which link Blown-up Windows and balconies of orange wood. The large window openings with their wide black frames interconnect between themselves, thus creating what appears to be a heavy structure for the building's framework. The interconnecting window openings seem to fragment the volume of the building as if they were supporting part of the building, which of course is nonsense. Between this heavy structure of the window frames we stretch a light membrane made of ceramic tiles, in such a way that pixelization softens the edges between the dark windows and the bright, light ceramic membrane.
****	Trnovski pristan	Jože Plečnik	Trnovski pristan, 1000 Ljubljana	The Trnovski pristan, with its broad stone steps descending towards the river, is a unique architectural creation designed by the famous architect Jože Plečnik. Being one of Ljubljana's most beautiful promenades, it has turned into a popular place for socializing over the recent years. Particularly young people, who often hang out there on warm summer days, refer to it as "Ljubljana beach". The Trnovski pristan stretches across the riverside area between the Prule Bridge and the point where the Gradaščica channel joins into the river Ljubljanica. In the past it was used for unloading the boats carrying stone from the Podpeč Quarry, intended for the construction of buildings in Ljubljana. Later, when the architect Jože Plečnik was commissioned to landscape the banks of the Ljubljanica river, the area was turned into a promenade, remarkable for its stone steps lined by a row of willow trees. When Trnovski pristan was reconstructed between 2007 and 2009, the ageing willow trees were replaced by new ones and several new architectural elements, including uniquely designed wooden benches and street lamps, were added to complement Plečnik's original design and help create the vibrancy for which the embankment is known today.
*****	Plečnik House	Jože Plečnik		Plečnik House comprises a complex of two neighbouring houses and an adjacent garden with a lapidary, which, along with Plečnik's original furniture, library, drawing tools, personal belongings, and a large archive of sketches, plans, photographs, and models all form part of the Plečnik Collection. One of the two houses within the complex was bought by the architect's brother Andrej in 1915. When Plečnik returned to Ljubljana in 1921, he and his two brothers and a sister decided to live together, so the architect built a cylindrical annexe to the house (1925). Later he added a glassed porch and, after purchasing an older suburban house next door, a conservatory (1930). Despite the agreement between the siblings to live together, only the architect's brother Janez lived in the house for a while. When he moved out, Plečnik refurbished the house to make it suit his own requirements. The refurbishment and extension works to the two houses were often done using leftover materials from Plečnik's other projects. The exhibition brings together not only sketches, plans, models, and photographs relating to Plečnik's famous creations such as the National and University Library in Ljubljana, the Ljubljana Central Market, and the Church of St Michael in the Marshes, but also plans for buildings that never saw the light of day, the most notable being the Cathedral of Freedom, intended to house the Slovenian Parliament. General admission €6, concessions €4. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm)
**	Plečnik's Trnovo Bridge	Jože Plečnik	Karunova ulica 1, 1000 Ljubljana	Trnovo Bridge, built between 1929 and 1932, was at the heart of Jože Plečnik's project of the Gradaščica channel embankments' reconstruction. It was designed with respect to the features of the Trnovo Church (Trnovska cerkev) across the way from it: The Bridge forms an extension to the church square and the pyramids adorning it imitate the shape of the Church's spires. Trnovo Bridge's other adornments include massive balustrades, two rows of short columns and Nikolaj Pirnat's stone statue of St. John the Baptist, the patron of the Trnovo Church. The Bridge's most remarkable decorative element are two rows of birch trees planted into the bridge. At the sides, the Bridge is covered with roughly finished stone blocks. On the end facing the suburb of Krakovo, there is stone plaque carrying



				the name "Krakovo", and on the end facing the suburb of Trnovo a plaque saying "Trnovo".
Zone 6: Vič District				
***	Roman Wall		Mirje, 1000 Ljubljana	<p>According to an inscription found next to the eastern town gate of Emona, on the site of the present Trg francoske revolucije square, the Roman town walls were built between 14 and 15 AD. The rectangular-shaped walls surrounding the town centre measured 2.4 metres wide and from 6 to 8 metres high. They included at least 26 towers and four main gates. The towers were erected at equal distances along the length of the walls and next to the town's side gates as extensions of Emona's roads. On all sides except the east, which was naturally protected by a slope descending towards the Ljubljanica river, the town was additionally protected by a double moat. The wall shell was built from carved stone blocks bound with mortar and filled with a conglomerate of river pebbles, small rocks, sand and lime. The wall structure was so solid and robust that certain parts of the wall survived for as long as 2,000 years. The inner structure of the wall is visible in the Mirje suburb, the location of the part of the walls which stood to the west of the main southern gate of Emona. For security reasons some of the side gates had been walled up already in Roman times to ward off attacks from barbarian tribes. One of the surviving walled-up gates can be seen in the western part of the walls in Mirje. In the 1930s, the town wall complex in Mirje was restored to a design by the architect Jože Plečnik. His additions to the surviving Roman walls include a stone pyramid, upward extensions of the walls, the gates to the wall complex, an arched vault covered in stone remains from nearby Roman buildings, and a park inside the walls. Also, the colonnade next to the main southern gate is of non-Roman origin. The walls were renovated in the 1990s.</p> <p>Three main routes led from the Roman Emona: Petovia – now Slovenska – in direction towards Ptuj Aquileia – now Tržaška – towards Aquileia in Italy Siscia – now Zoisova – towards Sisak in Croatia</p>
**	Univerza v Ljubljani, Fakulteta za matematiko in fiziko	Bevk Perović arhitekti	Jadranska ulica 19, 1000 Ljubljana	<p>The new building for the Faculty of Mathematics, built in the main University area in Ljubljana is not a building in a standard sense of the word. It is, in fact, an addition, a three-story slab built on top of the existing two-story building, containing completely different programme. The new building literally grows out of the old structure, but despite its dominant role it allows the old structure its independence and dignity. Being an edifice without the 'ground floor', the new building tries to develop the idea of public spaces of the school as series of transparent 'rooms', carved out of the building mass, hovering above the city. From anonymous entrance marked by the lowered 'curtain' of printed glass, the illuminated staircase leads to the second floor, which becomes the new 'ground floor' of the building. It contains lecture halls and two large communal areas of the school. All other programmes of the school follow on higher floors, culminating in two small urban gardens on the top floor of the building. Three levels of print transparency correspond to three different programmes – from very dense print for computer rooms to very diffuse print for standard classrooms.</p>
Zone 7: Rožnik District				
**	Biotechnical Faculty	Arhitektura Krušec	Jamnikarjeva ulica 101, 1000 Ljubljana	<p>The building, completed in 2010, is constructed within a large area in which various buildings of the Biotechnical Faculty are positioned as pavilions among groves of fruit trees. The building is a functional and conceptual continuation of the existing faculty complex. It houses a large representative lecture hall, the dean's office and central library. In spite of the poor construction state of the existing building, it is the only context of design and organization the new building design could relate to. In accordance with the above, all communication passages in the new building are connected to hallways in the existing building. The main entrance is designed from the western side, combining with the existing building entrance to create a large entry platform with benches. The entry platform serves to functionally and perceptively combine two dislocated entries into a unified whole. Special attention is paid to orientation of the halls that never end as "blind alleys". They are rather closed by glass walls that allow users a view into the surroundings.</p>
Zone 8: Outskirts				
***	St. Michael's Church	Jože Plečnik	Črna vas 48, 1000 Ljubljana	<p>The Church of St. Michael, built between 1937 and 1940 at Ljubljana Marshes, belongs among the architect Jože Plečnik's most original creations. It combines the features of Greek temples with those of the churches of the Slovenian Kras region, which are characterised by open belfries as part of their front façades. Due to the marshy ground, the church is built on piles. Its structure is partly made of wood. An interestingly designed stairway leads to the doorway in the church's slim belfry with multiple openings. The general design of the church was derived from Plečnik's design for the National and University Library in Ljubljana. Like the library's reading room, the church's nave lies transversely to the long stairway leading to it. The building of the Church of St. Michael was a project which, in one way or another, involved Plečnik's entire family: his nephew Karel Matkovič was the local priest who commissioned the building; the architect's brother Andrej funded most of construction costs; the money left behind by Plečnik's deceased brother Janez was used to settle the remaining debts. A tourist visit of the church is possible on prior appointment only.</p>
*	Arcadia Lightwear Office and Exhibition Building	Sadar + Vuga Arhitekti	Tržaška c. 222, 1000 Ljubljana	<p>The path for visitors and guests through the public grounds of the office exhibition building Arcadia lightwear is conducted in eight sequences, which differ in time span and manner of effect they have on the visitor. Why conductance? Almost like in a movie, all elements effecting senses and stimulating certain experiences – like volume, space orientation and inclination, material treatment, light and sound intensity – are planned in sequences. On his way through the building, the visitor experiences eight different effects in eight different sequences: approaching the building – floating of the black box effect; entrance – depth effect; entering reception room – light towers effect; in the reception room – 900 seconds of the Arcadia lightwear effect; approaching the gallery – photocell effect; the gallery – 90 seconds of the Arcadia lightwear effect; on to the terrace – fusion of natural and artificial light effect; terrace – effect of openness and airiness. It was completed in 2000.</p>



*	Hotel Nox Ljubljana	Nimo Studio	Celovška cesta 469, 1000 Ljubljana - Sentvid	The Nox Hotel is a boutique hotel with 24 uniquely furnished rooms, the Nox Lounge bar, and a furniture showroom. The idea for the hotel arose from the desire to bring a furniture showroom and a hotel under one roof. As a furniture manufacturing company, the investor would include its products in the hotel interior, while offering furniture from Slovenian and foreign manufacturers for sale in the furniture showroom. The architecture of the Nox Hotel points to the multi-purpose nature of the building, indicating the investor's activity through two distinctive elements – the elegant facade of gently curved laminated panels fixed on black mirror glass, resembling a Chesterfield sofa, and the roof above the entrance to the Nox Lounge and the frame of the furniture showroom's display window, which imitate the edge of a piece of furniture.
****	Sv. Jakob		Sv. Jakob, 1215 Medvode	The Sv. Jakob hill (806m) in the Polhov Gradec Hill Range is one of the most popular hiking destinations in Ljubljana's surrounding areas. If you choose the easiest and at the same time the most beautiful route to its top, which leads from the direction of the village of Topol pri Medvodah, your ascent will be no more than a pleasant, undemanding stroll. Apart from that, the village of Topol pri Medvodah boasts several traditional 'gostilna' restaurants serving a fine choice of food. On clear days, the top of the hill, dominated by a 16th century church of St. James, affords magnificent views of the Sora Plain, the Ljubljana basin, the Karawanken Mountains, the Julian Alps with Mount Triglav (2864m), Slovenia's highest mountain, and the Polhov Gradec, Zasavje and Notranjska Hill Ranges. Attractions along the way: The Church of St. Catherine in the village of Topol pri Medvodah, the Porenta Well in the village of Brezovica pri Medvodah, the Church of St. James at the top of the hill. Departure point: the car park in front of the school in the village of Topol pri Medvodah.
*	The air traffic control centre	SADAR+VUGA	Zgornji Brnik 130n, 4210 Brnik - Aerodrom	New Air Traffic Control Centre at the Ljubljana airport, comprising air control centre with 24/7 amenities and office premises, is a highly demanding and complex object due to the nature of the institution it hosts. It is designed to enable safety and high operational activity as well as consistent comfort for visitors and staff 24 hours a day all year around. The building, completed in 2013, is located in the middle of the plot, at the north there is a parking platform and at the south high vegetation of the garden. Within, the object is organized by five levels of security zones with access control at each passage. The further one moves from the rim that holds administrative and rest areas towards the centre of the object, the greater the security level of the areas. The compact design serves to enhance the operational efficiency of the object, paths are short and manageable. The clear division into a pentagonal head (control centre) and two wings (offices and public program) provides easy orientation within. They are connected by a central multi-levelled area with an entrance lobby, restaurant, conference room and gym. The vertical hall is a place for meeting, informal socializing and communication.
**	Farewell Chapel	OFIS Arhitekti	Krašnja, 1225 Lukovica	A farewell chapel is located in a village close to Ljubljana. The site plot is next to the existing cemetery. The chapel is cut into the rising landscape. The shape is following the lines of the landscape trajectories around the graveyard. Three curved walls are embracing and dividing the programs. The external curve is dividing the surrounding hill from chapel plateau and also reinstates main supporting wall. Services such as storages, wardrobe restrooms and kitchenette are on the inner side along the wall. The internal curve is embracing main farewell space. It is partly glazed and it is opening towards outside plateau for summer gatherings.
**	Terme Olimia	Enota	Zdraviliška cesta 24, 3254 Podčetrtek	Ljubljana-based studio Enota has replaced an outdoor swimming pool with a pool covered in a rugged landscape of geometric, funnel-like roof structures at the Terme Olimia Spa in Slovenia. Designed to blend in with the pitched rooflines of the surrounding rural structures the pool was built as part of an upgrade of a former 1980s water park by Ljubljana-based studio Enota. Named Termalija Family Wellness, the pool is the latest in a series of developments at the spa with the overarching aim of better connecting the centre with the surrounding natural landscape. The new pool replaces an outdoor pool on the site that had been fitted with a retractable membrane cover to allow for use in winter in summer and winter, but had proven too complex to ever be used in practice. Inside, the faceted geometry of the roof scape creates a dynamic, wood-clad ceiling structure, illuminated by skylights at the apex of the roof sections and supplemented by artificial lighting.

- ULR map: <https://bit.ly/3aoFJxx>
- Metro map: <https://www.metrodoporto.pt/>
- Note: Directions are given in order of neighbourhoods following this diagram.

1. Center District
2. Siška District
3. Bežigrad District
4. Rudnik District
5. Trnovo District
6. Vič District
7. Rožnik District
8. Outskirts



