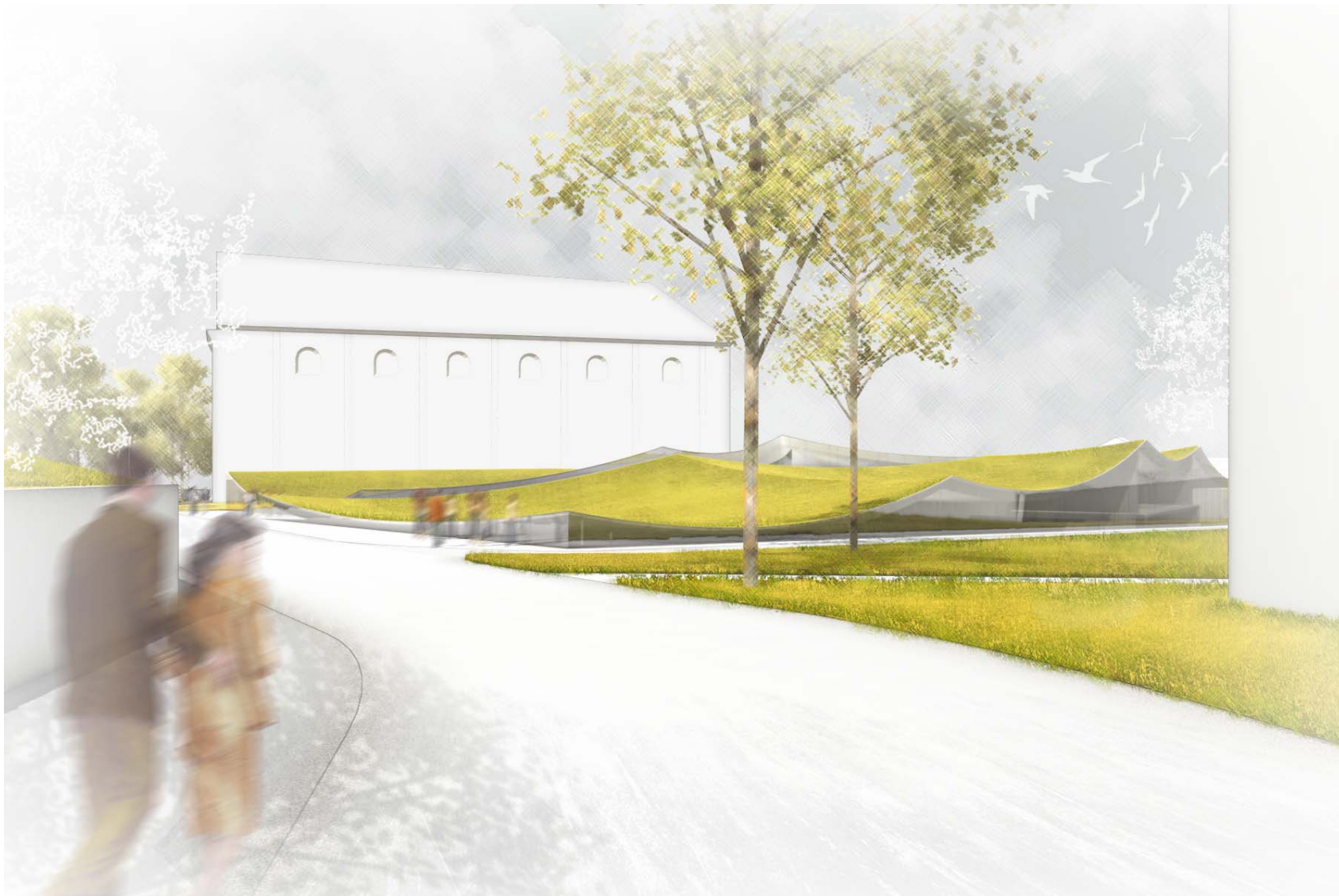


## PTUJ ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

The new building is designed so as to fill the gap in the natural edge of the town and recreate the green belt along the entire northern edge of the town. The establishment of the contiguous green belt articulates the transition from the old town core by creating a clear divide between the historical and the later urban structure. The building of the museum of archaeology is placed on the very edge of the former mediaeval city walls and is dug in as much as the conditions permit it. This way, a view of the renovated complex of the Dominican monastery opens over the new building from the north side, allowing the monastery to re-assume its role as the city's dominant. The recreation of the monastery's north courtyard with its original outline further returns the monastery to its former spatial boundaries.

Excavating for new constructions is problematic in the entire area of the Roman city since there is a great likelihood of archaeological findings from the period. A building's underground levels may therefore be planned only in sections where the archaeological layers are already destroyed due to previous interventions. The excavation on the site of the erstwhile moat is not problematic since the moat's embankment contains no archaeological findings that could otherwise be expected. The rest of the site features three cellared buildings, each having had a large foundation pit dug for their construction, while in the space between the buildings, there is shallow sewage infrastructure. The floor level of the new exhibition site adapts to the depth of the expected findings that therefore may be exhibited "in situ", which can, together with the restored remains of the city walls, further add to the exhibits of the new museum.

In order to recreate the town's green belt, the roof is fully greened. The organic, bowl-shaped roof allows the green surface to be seen from all directions and renders it comparable with the rest of the green surfaces. Though the "slit" between the surrounding terrain and the edge of the "floating green roof", the passers-by enjoy a direct view of the archaeological collection while the interior is supplied with natural clerestory lighting. Designed in such manner, the museum building is surprisingly reminiscent of the archetypal archaeological site where the excavation is protected from the sun and precipitation with a simple tarpaulin roof on an improvised construction.



**project** Ptuj Archaeological Museum

**type** commission

**year** 2011

**status** in progress

**size** 6.720 m<sup>2</sup>

**client** Municipality of Ptuj

**location** Ptuj Slovenia

**architecture** Enota

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