Vijecnica Sarajevo

City Hall Sarajevo

Godine 2006. navršava se stotinu i deset godina od izgradnje sarajevske Vijećnice.

Barbarskim agresorskim činom zapaljena i potpuno uništena u noći između 25. i 26. augusta 1992.godine, stogodišnjica izgradnje ovog objekta obilježena je početkom obnove ovog vrijednog kulturno-historijskog spomenika.

Naredne godine navršit će se ravno stotinu i četrdeset godina od kada je Sarajevo dobilo svoju prvu opštinu i gradsku upravu. Kao rezultat velike upravne reforme u Turskoj, provedene po uzoru na Evropu, 1866.godine Sarajevo je dobilo svoje opštinsko poglavarstvo – Belediju i Vijeće gradske uprave.
Uspostavljanjem austrougarske uprave u Bosni i Hercegovini, te planskim rastom «zemaljskog glavnog grada», javlja se i potreba za savremenom gradskom kućom. Na tu potrebu ukazuje tadašnji gradonačelinik Sarajeva, Mustajbeg Fadilpašić.

Na dan 20.aprila 1896. godine barun I. Apel svečano otvara Vijećnicu i predaje je sarajevskoj opštini na korišćenje.

The year 2006 will mark the hundred and tenth anniversary of the construction of the Sarajevo City Hall. In the night between August 25th and August 26th 1992, as a result of a barbaric act by the aggressor, the City Hall has been incinerated and completely destroyed. The hundred-year anniversary of this building has been celebrated with the commencement of the restoration of this valuable historical monument.

Next year will commemorate exactly hundred and forty years since Sarajevo received its first municipal and city administration. As a result of a great administrative reform in Turkey, conducted after the fashion of Europe, in the year 1866, Sarajevo received its own municipal authorities – Beledija and the City Administration Council.
With the establishment of the Austro-Hungarian administration in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the planned growth of the «earth capital city», there was a growing need for a modern city hall. The mayor of Sarajevo at that time, Mr. Mustajbeg Fadilpašić, pointed out the existence of such a need.
On the 20th of April 1896, Barron I. Apel formally opened the City Hall and gave it over to the Sarajevo municipal for use.

Vijećnica u plamenu

Obnova Vijećnice

Istražni radovi

U periodu 1995-1998. izvedeni su brojni istražni radovi na objektu, koji su trebali dati odgovore o stanju konstrukcije Vijećnice nakon požara i uništenja. Dobijeni su rezultati o stanju opečnih zidova i konstrukcija; o stanju čelične konstrukcije; kompletni rezultati istraživanja kamenih struktura aule, sa determinacijom kvaliteta izvedenih radova i sa prijedlogom tehničkih parametara za obnovu. Svi dobiveni rezultati korišteni su kod izrade projekata obnove I i II faze.

Godine 1995. firma Ser.CO.TEC iz Trsta, u saradnji sa Institutom za materijale i konstrukcije Građevinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu i Energoinvesta Sarajevo, izvršila je i izradila "Dijagnozu i prijedlog sanacije Vijećnice". (Investitor: Zavod za izgradnju Kantona Sarajevo).

Institut za materijale i konstrukcije Građevinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu izradio je "Elaborat o pregledu i rezultatima stanja čelične konstrukcije Vijećnice", maj 1997. (Investitor: Zavod za izgradnju Kantona Sarajevo).

Zavod za geotehniku i fundiranje Građevinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu izradio je "Izvještaj o realizaciji programa istraživanja u cilju rekonstrukcije objekta Vijećnice", mart 1998. godine (Investitor: EUROPEAN COMMISSION PSU Sarajevo).

The Restoration of the City Hall

Research work

In the period from 1995 to 1998, numerous research works have been done on the building, which were supposed to provide answers regarding the state of the structure of the City Hall after the fire and destruction. Results have been arrived at regarding the state of the brick walls and structures; on the state of the steel structure; the complete results of the research of the rock/stone structures of the aula, with the determination of the quality of the executed work and the proposal for the technical restoration parameters. All attained results have been utilized in the creation of the 1st and 2nd stage of the restoration project.

In the year 1995, company Ser.CO.TEC from Trieste, in cooperation with the Institute for Materials and Structures of the School of Engineering in Sarajevo and Energoinvest Sarajevo, conducted and developed «The Diagnosis and the Proposal for the Rebuilding of the City Hall». (Investor: The Institute for Construction of the Canton Sarajevo).
The Institute for Materials and Constructions of the School of Civil Engineering in Sarajevo developed an "Analysis of the Overview and the Results of the State of the Steel Structure of the City Hall", May 1997. (Investor: The Institute for Construction of the Canton Sarajevo).

Obnova Vijećnice 1997.g.

I faza obnove

Godine 1996. Vlada Republike Austrije donirala je 750 000,00 Eura za početne radove na obnovi gradske Vijećnice u Sarajevu. Sredstva su namijenjena za realizaciju najnužnijih radova na spašavanju preostale strukture objekta. Pored ratnih razaranja, Vijećnica je permanentno i dalje propadala, jer su četiri ratne zime doprinijele daljnjem razaranju opečnih zidova tavana, aule, čelične konstrukcije kupole... Posebno su bili ugroženi zidovi prizemlja, koji su konstantno crpili vodu iz ogromne količine šuta i raspadnutog materijala koji se nalazio na konstrukciji prizemlja (prosječno visine 1,00-1,50 m).
Do tada su bila provedena samo prethodna istraživanja stanja na dostupnim konstrukcijama, koje je izvela firma Ser.Co.Tec. iz Trsta.
Analizirajući izvornu konstrukciju objekta (nosivi opečni zidovi i čelični nosači kao konstrukcija koja je savladavala sve bitne raspone, te čelične konstrukcije kupole i spuštenog stropa kao ukupni koncept izgradnje objekta), odlučili smo se koristiti istim konstruktivnim sistemom u procesu obnove, te definisati rješenja, zadovoljavajući primarni zadatak spašavanja objekta i to kroz sljedeće faze:

1st Stage of Restoration

In the year 1996, the Government of the Republic of Austria donated 750 000,00 Euros for the initial work on the restoration of the City Hall in Sarajevo. The funds are intended for the realization of the most necessary/urgent work on the salvation of the remaining structure of the building. In addition to the destruction caused in war, the City Hall permanently continued to decay, since the four war winters contributed to the further destruction of the brick walls of the attic, aula, the steel structure of the dome... The ground floor walls, which constantly drew in water from the great amount of waste, debris, and decayed material, located on the structure of the ground floor (average height of 1,00 –1,50 m,) have been particularly threatened.
Up to that point, the only previous researches conducted were those on the state of the available/accessible structures conducted by the company Ser.Co.Tec. from Trieste.
Analyzing the original structure of the building (the bearing brick walls and the steel girders as the structure that has surmounted all significant spans, as well as the steel structures of the dome and the descending ceiling as the overall concept for the construction of the building), we have decided to use the exact same structural system in the restoration process, as well as define the designs and solutions, satisfying the primary task of salvaging the building through the following stages:

A- stabilizacija konstruktivnog sklopa zidanih konstrukcija

B- rekonstrukcija krovišta sa izvedbom gromobranske instalacije

C- sanacija čelične kupole i spuštenog stropa sa obnovom staklenog pokrova

D- prihvatanje oštećene konstrukcije aule teškom nosivom skelom

A- Na nivou stropnih drvenih konstrukcija izvedeni su čelični nosači, na razmaku 3.50-3.80m, povezani čeličnim dijagonalama, stvarajući horizontalne šajbe koje su u ovoj fazi trebale stvoriti uslove za sanaciju tavanskih zidova i rekonstrukciju krovišta.

B- Prema raspoloživoj arhitektonskoj dokumentaciji, projektovana su i izvedena sva drvena krovišta sa gromobranskom instalacijom. Najveći dio opečnih konstrukcija tavana je obnovljen, kao i dio izvornih dimnjaka.

Obnovljen je izvorni sistem odvodnje oborinskih voda, putem otvorenih krovnih kanala, koji su prihvaćeni u tri postojeće vertikale.

A- the stabilization of the structural assembly of masonry structures

B- the reconstruction of the roof with the development of the lightning rod installation

C- the rebuilding of the steel dome and the descending ceiling, with the restoration of the glass roof covering

D- the capturing of the damaged structure of the aula with a heavy supporting scaffold

A- On the level of the ceiling wooden structures, steel girders have been constructed with a spacing of 3.50 – 3.80 m, linked by steel diagonal braces, creating horizontal shafts, which, at this stage, should have created the conditions for the rebuilding of attic walls and the reconstruction of the roof.

B- According to the available architectural documentation, all wooden roof coverings with the lightning rod installation have been designed and carried out. The majority of the brick attic structures have been restored, as has the portion of the original chimneys.

The original system of precipitation water runoff via open roof tunnels, which have been captured in the three existing plumb lines, has been restored..

C - U Elaboratu o pregledu i rezultatima stanja čelične konstrukcije Vijećnice konstatovano je da je čelik u konstrukciji zadovoljavajućeg kvaliteta, jer su presjeci solidno dimenzionirani.
Ukupna konstrukcija je napadnuta procesom hrđanja. Oko 20% konstrukcije bilo je deformisano uslijed požara, i određeni dijelovi su izgubili svoju statičku geometriju.

U ovoj fazi radova svi oštećeni dijelovi su zamjenjeni, ostvarene su veze putem zakovica kao u izvornoj konstrukciji, te je ukupna konstrukcija sa spuštenim stropom pjeskarena i antikorozivno zaštićena u četiri sloja, u debljini od 120 mikrona.

Armirano staklo kao pokrov je obnovljeno, koristeći posebne držače koji su spriječili klizanja, što se ranije dešavalo. Jarboli na ugaonim kulama i centralnoj kupoli su projektovani i izvedeni.

C - In the Analysis of the Overview and the Results of the State of the Steel Structure of the City Hall, it has been concluded that the steel in the structure is of a satisfactory quality because the cross-sections are soundly dimensioned.
The rusting process has attacked the overall structure. About 20% of the structure had been deformed as a result of the fire, and certain parts have lost their static geometry.

At this stage of work, all damaged parts have been replaced, joints have been made using rivets, as was the case with the original structure, and the entire construction with the descending ceiling has been sand blasted and protected against corrosion with three layers, 120 microns in thickness.

The wired glass, as the roof covering, has been restored using special clamps that prevented sliding, which has occurred in the past. The masts on the angular towers and the central dome have been designed and carried out.

D - Sanirana čelična konstrukcija i spušteni strop jednim dijelom se oslanjaju na obodne zidove i konstrukciju aule, koja je dio najviše oštećene strukture objekta.

Projektovana je i izvedena teška čelična nosiva skela, sa posebnim masivnim drvenim remenatama, čime je konstrukcija aule prihvaćena. Ovom izvedbom spriječilo se oštećenje na već izvedenim radovima na kupoli i ujedno stvorili uslovi za obnovu strukture aule.

Radovi su projektovani i izvedeni u 1996-97. godini. Objekat je privremeno zatvoren. Kako je riješen problem atmosferske vode, došlo je do postepenog sušenja ukupnog objekta, te su se stvorili uslovi za daljnje istražne radove.

Investitor: Republika Austrija
Projektant: D.D.Dom Studije, projektovanje i inženjering-Sarajevo
Izvođać: ŽGP Sarajevo
Nadzor: WCI (Austrija) i Zavod za izgradnju grada Sarajeva

D – The rebuilt steel structure and the descending ceiling lean, partially, on the perimeter walls and the structure of the aula, which is a part of the most significantly damaged structure of the building.

The heavy steel supporting scaffold has been designed and constructed, with special massive wooden straps, with which the structure of the aula has been captured. This labor has prevented damages to the work already carried out on the dome and, simultaneously, created conditions for the restoration of the structure of the aula.

The works have been designed and carried out in 1996-1997. The building is temporarily closed. Since the problem of atmospheric water has been resolved, the entire building has gradually dried out and, thus, conditions have been created for further site investigation work.

Investor: Republic of Austria
Consulting company: D.D.Dom Studije, projektovanje i inženjering-Sarajevo (Holding Company Dom (Home) Studies, Design, and Engineering – Sarajevo)
Contractor: ŽGP Sarajevo
Supervision: WCI (Austria) and Zavod za izgradnju grada Sarajeva (the Institute for Construction of the City of Sarajevo)

II faza obnove

Evropska komisija je, kao investitor, 1999. godine obezbijedila sredstva koja su trebala biti korištena za nastavak radova (2. 250 000 Eura). Konsultant (D.D.DOM Studije, projektovanje, inženjering Sarajevo) predložio je da se nastave radovi na obnovi horizontalnih konstrukcija, kao i rekonstrukciju aule, čija je teško oštećena konstrukcija tražila hitne radove.

Gipsana dekoracija je najvećim dijelom uništena, a fragmenti koji su se očuvali biće demontirani, odnosno, za neke dijelove uzet će se otisci u gipsu u mjerilu 1:1. Slikana dekoracija, koja se takođe fragmentarno sačuvala u malim kupolama i na lukovima, biće precrtana u mjerilu 1:1, sa naznakom vrste i kvalitete boje.

Aula predstavlja centralni, najznačajniji prostor u objektu, izveden u formi pravilnog šestougaonika, sa vanjskim zidovima od opeke i galerijom koja je formirana konstrukcijom ugaonih i pojedinačnih stubova . Konstrukcija galerije iznad prizemlja i prvog sprata presvođena je malim opečnim kupolama .

2nd Stage of Restoration

In 1999, the European Commission, as an investor, provided funds that were supposed to be used for the continuation of the works (2. 250 000 Euros). The consultant (D.D.DOM Studije, projektovanje, inženjering Sarajevo) proposed that work be continued on the restoration of the horizontal structures, as well as the reconstruction of the aula, which damaged structure called for urgent construction work.

The gypsum decoration has been mostly damaged, and the preserved fragments will be dismantled, that is, for certain parts, squeezes will be made in the plaster on the scale of 1:1. The painted decoration, which has also been fragmentarily preserved in the small domes and on the arches will be traced on the scale of 1: 1,along with a note regarding the type and the quality of the color/paint.

The aula presents the central, most significant space in the building, built in the form of a regular hexagon, with external brick walls and a gallery formed by a construction of heel posts and individual pillars. The gallery structure above the ground and the first floor has been arched with smaller brick domes.

Kako su očuvane opečne konstrukcije malih kupola i lukova u četiri polja (1,2,4 i 6) sa nosivom konstrukcijom iznad njih (dva polja potpuno uništena), to je bio jedan od razloga što je projektom predviđeno maksimalno zadržavanje ove strukture sa zamjenom teško oštećenih dijelova konstrukcije (ugaoni stubovi, pojedinačni stubovi u poljima , lukovi). U dva polja predviđena je potpuna zamjena nosive strukture. Ovaj polazni princip tražio je postavku i razradu specifične metodologije obnove i izvođenja.

U auli je korišteno 10 vrsta kamena, različitih tehničkih karakteristika i različitog estetskog i vizuelnog izgleda. Nedovoljni su historijski podaci o nalazištima i lokacijama kamena koji je bio upotrebljen kod gradnje Vijećnice, posebno aule (nesigurni podaci govore o granitnim stubovima iz Austrije, mermernim stepenicama iz Mađarske i dr.).

Ovo je ujedno bio razlog da se poduzmu istraživanja i ispitivanje uzoraka postojećeg kamena, koji je ugrađen u auli Vijećnice i da se dobiju podaci koji će poslužiti kod izrade projekta i ujedno za odabir kamena za izvođenje.

Since the brick structures of small domes and arches have been preserved in the four fields (1, 2, 4, and 6) with the bearing structure above them (two fields have been completely destroyed), this is one of the reasons why the project has planned for a maximum retaining of this structure with the replacement of heavily damaged structure parts (heel posts, individual pillars in the fields, arches). In two fields, a complete replacement of the bearing structure has been planned. This archway principle necessitated an identification and development of the specific methodology of restoration and construction.

10 types of stone, with different technical characteristics and different esthetic and visual appearance, have been used in the aula. The data on the deposits and the locations of the stone that was used in the construction of the City Hall, particularly the aula (unreliable data talk about granite pillars from Austria, marble steps from Hungary, etc.), are insufficient.

This has both been the reason for the initiation of the research and the examination of the samples of the existing stone, which is built into the aula of the City Hall, in addition to arrive at data which would serve in the design of the project, as well as the selection of the stone for the construction.

Zbog velikog stepena oštećenja, najveći broj stubova (ugaonih i slobodno stojećih) u prizemlju i spratu je zamjenjen, zajedno sa nosećim lukovima u prizemlju (polja 1,2,4 i 6). Dva polja (3 i 5) obnovila su se u potpunosti sa lučnim i opečnim konstrukcijama.

Poslije više odgađanja, radovi na ovoj fazi su krenuli u novembru 2002. godine i završeni u februaru 2004.

Investitor: Evropska komisija BiH
Projektant:D.D.Dom Studije, projektovanje i inženjering- Sarajevo
Izvođać: ŽGP Sarajevo i Mineral Ljubljana (sa Kamen Dent Mostar)
Nadzor: Safege

Due to a significant degree of damage, the majority of pillars (heel posts as well as free-standing ones) on the ground floor have been replaced, along with the bearing arches on the ground floor (fields 1,2,4,6). Two fields, 3 and 5, have been completely reconstructed with arch and brick structures.

After various postponements, the works on this stage have commenced in November of 2002 and have been completed in February of 2004.

Investor: the European Commission in BiH
Consulting company: D.D.Dom Studije, projektovanje i inženjering-Sarajevo (Holding Company Dom (Home) Studies, Design, and Engineering – Sarajevo)
Contractor: ŽGP Sarajevo and Mineral Ljubljana (with Kamen Dent Mostar)
Supervision: Safege

PROGRAM I IDEJNA RJEŠENJA FUNKCIONALNOG KORIŠTENJA

Zavod za zaštitu kulturno historijskog i prirodnog naslijeđa Kantona Sarajevo izradio je Idejna programska rješenja funkcionalnog korištenja Vijećnice, čime bi se sagledala ukupno raspoloživa površina objekta i objektivne mogućnosti korištenja objekta od strane više korisnika.

- *Sjedište Gradske uprave*
- *Nacionalna i univerzitetska biblioteka BiH*
- *Kulturni sadržaji javnog karaktera*
- *Ostali sadržaji*

Nakon rasprave sa budućim korisnicima, prihvaćen je prijedlog funkcionalnog korištenja Vijećnice, te je Vlada Kantona Sarajevo ovaj prijedlog podržala adekvatnom odlukom.

Budući korisnici pripremit će detaljne programe sadržaja i potreba, koji će biti osnova za izradu Idejnog projekta funkcionalnog korištenja Vijećnice.

THE PROGRAM AND CONCEPTUAL DESIGNS OF THE FUNCTIONAL USE

The Institute for the Protection of Cultural-Historical and Natural Heritage of Canton Sarajevo created conceptual designs for the functional uses of the City Hall, with which the total available area of the building and the objective possibilities for the utilization of the building by a number of users would be considered.

- *The Headquarters of the City administration*
- *The National and University Library of BiH*
- *Cultural events of a public nature*
- *Other uses*

After a debate with the future users, the proposal for the functional use of the City Hall has been accepted, and the Government of Canton Sarajevo supported this proposal with an adequate decision.

The future users will prepare detailed programs of contents and needs, which will be the basis for the development of a Conceptual Design for the functional use of the City Hall.

Sjedište Gradske uprave *bilo bi smješteno na drugom spratu i dijelu trećeg sprata koji je funkcionalno povezan sa drugim spratom (ured gradonačelnika, gradski vijećnici, protokol državnih organa.....). Komunikacija sa sjedištem Gradske uprave odvijala bi se postojećim monumentalnim stepeništem. Centralni hol (aula) koristio bi se i kao javni prostor za kulturne manifestacije (predstave , koncerti, i sl.).*

Nacionalna i univerzitetska biblioteka *bila bi korisnik velikog dijela prizemlja objekta (javni sadržaji: centralni registar, baza podataka, internet, prezentacije, stalne postavke knjiga, izložbe, knjižara ...), velikog dijela prvog sprata (za dio matičnih funkcija koje bi se prenijele u Vijećnicu: čitaonica raritetne knjige, periodike, ...), dio trećeg sprata i dijela suterena (pomoćne djelatnosti). Organizacija djelatnosti i korištenja prostora Nacionalne biblioteke uslovljena je funkcionalnom organizacijom (samostalna stepeništa prema spratovima, samostalne komunikacije sa suterenom idr.)*

The Headquarters of the City Administration *would be located on the second floor and part of the third floor, which is functionally connected with the second floor (the mayor's office, the city councilors, the protocol of national bodies...). Communication with the headquarters of the City Administration would be conducted using the existing monumental staircase. The central lobby (aula) would also be used as a public space for cultural celebrations and events (plays, concerts, etc.)*

The National and University Library *would be the user of a great portion of the building's ground floor (public uses: central registrar, database, internet, presentations, permanent book promotions and displays, exhibits, bookstore...), a great portion of the first floor (for some of the original functions which would be signed over to the City Hall: the reading room for rare books, periodicals…), a portion of the third floor, and a part of the basement (auxiliary activities). The organization of the activities and the uses of the space of the National Library has been conditioned with the functional organization (independent staircases leading towards the floors, independent communication with the basement, etc.)*

***Kulturni sadržaji javnog karaktera**. Iz funkcionalnog korištenja Vijećnice jasno se nameću kulturni sadržaji javnog karaktera. Zbog ratnog razaranja samog objekta Vijećnice i uništavanja Nacionalne i univerzitetske biblioteke potrebno je planirati prostor za Muzej razaranja Vijećnice sa pratećim sadržajima (suteren). U prizemlju objekta planirana je turistička agencija, kao i drugi sadržaji iz domena kulture (prvi sprat, treći sprat).*

Ostali sadržaji
Drugi sadržaj koji smatramo da treba naći svoje mjesto u Vijećnici je naconalni restoran, koji je moguće funkcionalno smjestiti u suteren, u dio koji posjeduje samostalni ulaz sa vanjskih komunikacija. Korištenje nije ograničeno vremenskim trajanjem.

Vijećnica mora imati nove instalacije i svoj energetski blok, koji će biti smješten u suterenu (kotlovnica, ventilacija, klimatizacija i dr.).

The Cultural Events of a Public Nature
From the functional uses of the City Hall, the cultural events of a public nature are clearly imposed. Due to war damages to the very City Hall building and the destruction of the National and University Library, it is necessary to plan the space for the Museum of the Destruction of City Hall with all the complementary contents (basement). In the building's basement, a tourist agency, as well as other contents from the domain of culture, has been planned (first floor, third floor).

Other uses
Other elements we find should find their place in the City Hall are the national restaurant, which could be functionally placed in the basement, in the part that has its own entrance with outside circulation. The utilization has not been limited by a determined time period.

The City Hall must have new installations and its own energy block, which would be located in the basement (the boiler room, ventilation, air conditioning, etc.)

IDEJNI PROJEKAT FUNKCIONALNOG KORIŠTENJA I PRINCIPI OBNOVE

Nakon usvajanja globalnog koncepta i izrade konačnog programa sa principima obnove, izradio bi se idejni projekat obnove Vijećnice i njenog funkcionalnog korištenja, baziran na Projektnom zadatku (čija je izrada trenutno u završnoj fazi), definiranom od strane komisije, sastavljene od eminentnh stručnjaka Sarajeva i Bosne i Hercegovine.

Idejni arhitektonski projekat uključivao bi programske osnove za projektovanje infrastrukture (elektro instalacije, mašinske instalacije, vodovod i kanalizacija, zaštita od požara, itd).

Glavni projekat funkcionalnog korištenja objekta sarajevske Vijećnice uključuje niz pojedinačnih projekata:

- *glavni projekat arhitektonske obnove*
- *glavni projekat konstruktivne obnove - konstruktivni projekat sa dopunom projekata nakon izvedene I i II faze obnove*

THE CONCEPTUAL DESIGN OF THE FUNCTIONAL USE AND THE RESTORATION PRINCIPLE

After the adoption of the global concept and the development of the final program with the restoration principles, based on the Project Task (which development is currently in its final stage), defined by the committee consisting of eminent experts from Sarajevo and Bosnia and Herzegovina, the conceptual design of the City Hall restoration and its functional use would be developed,

The conceptual architectural design would include the program basis for the designing of infrastructure (electric installations, machine installations, water system and sewage, fire protection, etc.).

The Main Project of the Functional Use of the City Hall Building includes a series of individual projects:
- the main architectural restoration project
- the main structural restoration project – structural project with a supplement to the project after the 1st and 2nd stage have been conducted

– ***glavni projekat restauracije fasade***

Prema raspoloživoj grafičkoj dokumentaciji i djelimično očuvanoj plastici na fasadi, izraditi projekat restauracije fasade, obnavljajući malterisani sloj, štukaturu, fajans i kamenu plastiku.
Projekat uključuje tehničke specifikacije, metologiju obnove, predmjere i sve potrebne crteže i detalje.

– ***glavni projekat obnove gipsane dekoracije***

Prema raspoloživoj grafičkoj dokumentaciji, video zapisima, fotografijama i skromnim ostacima na objektu, potrebno je identifikovati originalnu gipsanu dekoraciju.
Dijelove očuvane gipsane dekoracije arhitektonski snimiti.
Izraditi izvedbene projekte gipsane dekoracije zidnih ploha , stalaktitnih ukrasa aule, stropova i ostalog.

– ***The Main Project of Restoration of the Façade***

According to the available graphical documentation and partially preserved plastic art on the façade, develop a project of restoration of the façade, reconstructing the plastered layer, the casting plaster, faience and stone plastic art.
The project includes the technical specifications, restoration methodology, bills of quantities, and all necessary drawings and details.

– ***The Main Restoration of Gypsum Decoration Project***

According to the available graphical documentation, video recordings, photographs, and modest remains left on the building, it is necessary to identify the original gypsum decoration.
Parts of the preserved gypsum decoration should be architectonically recorded/filmed.
Develop construction projects for gypsum decorations of the wall surface, glass ornaments of the aula, ceilings, etc.

Vijećnica 2004.g., enterijer

– ***projekat slikane dekoracije***

Prema raspoloživoj grafičkoj dokumentaciji, video zapisima, fotografijama i skromnim ostacima na objektu, potrebno je:
- identificirati originalnu dekoraciju
- tragove očuvanih crteža i bojenog sloja skinuti u crtežu i boji
- na osnovu arhitektonskih crteža zidnih ploha i stropova izraditi crteže dekoracije i dati paletu boja
- na osnovu arhitektonske dokumentacije gipsane dekoracije izraditi crteže dekoracije i dati paletu boja

– ***projekat enterijera***

- Projektovanje obnove autentičnih enterijara 2.sprata (galerije, ureda gradonačelnika, vijećnika i ostalog osoblja), prema raspoloživoj arhitektonskoj dokumentaciji, video zapisima i fotografijama
- Projektovanje svih enterijera u prostorima Nacionalne biblioteke
- Projektovanje i specifikacija standardne opreme nacionalnog restorana i kafe kluba
- Projektovanje opreme muzejskih prostora i galerija
- Projektovanje enterijera i opreme turističkog ofisa

– ***The Painted Decoration Project***

According to the available graphic documentation, video recordings, photographs, and modest remains left on the building, it is necessary to:
- identify the original decoration
- to strip off the traces of preserved drawings and paint coat in drawings and in color/paint
- based on the architectonic drawings of the wall faces and ceilings, develop drawings of decorations and provide a color palette board.

– ***The Project of the Interior***

- The design of the restoration of the authentic interiors of the 2nd floor (the gallery, the mayor's, councilors, and other employees'' offices), according to the available architectonic documentation, video recordings, and photographs
- The design of all interiors in the space of the National Library
- The design and the specifications of the standard equipment for the national restaurant and café club
- The design of the equipment of the museum space and the galleries
- The design of the interiors and the equipment of the tourist office

– ***projekat savladavanja barijera za invalidna lica***
Prema propisima potrebno je iznaći rješenja za savladavanje barijera za invalidna lica, te kumunikaciju unutar objekta.

– ***glavni projekat elektro instalacija***
Projekti vlastite trafo stanice
Projekti alternativnog snabdijevanja električnom energijom
Projekti slabe i jake struje
Projekti kompjuterskog informacionog sistema
Projekti vatrodojave
Projekti vanjske iluminacije

– ***glavni projekat mašinskih instalacija***
Projekti lokalne kotlovnice
Projekti centralnog grijanja
Projekti ventilacije
Projekti klimatizacije

– ***glavni projekat vodovoda i kanalizacije***
Projekti vodovoda
Projekti kanalizacije
Projekti odvodnje oborinskih voda

– ***projekti zaštite od požara***

– ***projekat video-nadzora i kontrole***

– ***The Project for the Overcoming of Barriers for Handicapped Persons***
According to the regulations, it is necessary to find a solution for the overcoming of barriers for handicapped persons and circulation within the building.

– ***The Main Electric Installations Project***
The Own Power Substation Project
The Alternative Supply of Electric Energy Projects
The Weak and Strong Electricity Projects
The Computer Information System Projects
The Fire Alarm Projects
The External Lighting/Illumination Projects

– ***The Main Machine Installations Project***
The Local Boiler Room Projects
The Central Heating Projects
The Ventilation Projects
The Air Conditioning Projects

– ***The Main Water System and Sewage Project***

The Water System Projects
The Sewage Projects
The Precipitation Water Runoff Project

– ***The Fire Protection project***

– ***The Video Surveillance and Control Project***

- KANTON SARAJEVO-VLADA KANTONA SARAJEVO
- GRAD SARAJEVO - GRADSKA UPRAVA
- KANTONALNI ZAVOD ZA ZAŠTITU KULTURNO-HISTORIJSKOG I PRIRODNOG NASLIJEĐA SARAJEVO

- CANTON SARAJEVO - GOVERNMENT OF THE CANTON
- CITY OF SARAJEVO - CITY ADMINISTRATION
- INSTITUTE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL-HISTORICAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE OF CANTON SARAJEVO

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