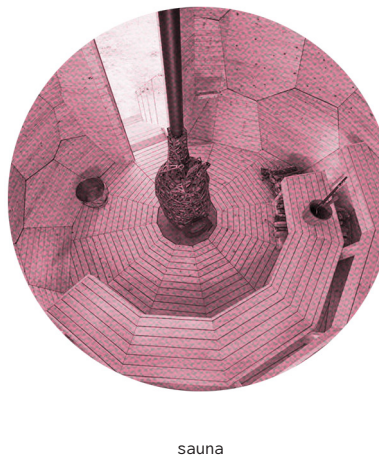




The project to revitalise the historical complex aims to create an attractive space for encounters in the city of Bratislava and to promote the culture of spending free time by performing leisure activities together. Creating it is a place where architecture meets the Platonic concept to care about both, the body and mind, to involve the exertion of physical or mental energy, and where engineering and nature intervene with each other and coexist. The project was based on the following ideas: 1. a clear plan layout that makes the building exterior and more intuitive to use; 2. all the functions in the building are available for everyone (e.g. reduced mobility is not a barrier for anyone, regardless if it is a visitor, an artist in the residence or an employee); 3. orthogonal and octagonal grid that indicates axes, directions and divisions. Main entrance and the park: The part of Nemeš Street, which is situated in front of the northern entrance, is transformed into a car-free zone. Traffic-off and new plantings create a new green public space that emphasizes the new main entrance to the building. When walking from the main square, you can see the park first. There are hills, drinking fountain and octagon-shaped benches



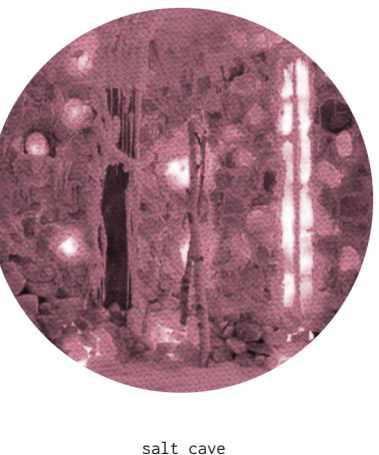
Wheelchair - friendly pool



Music



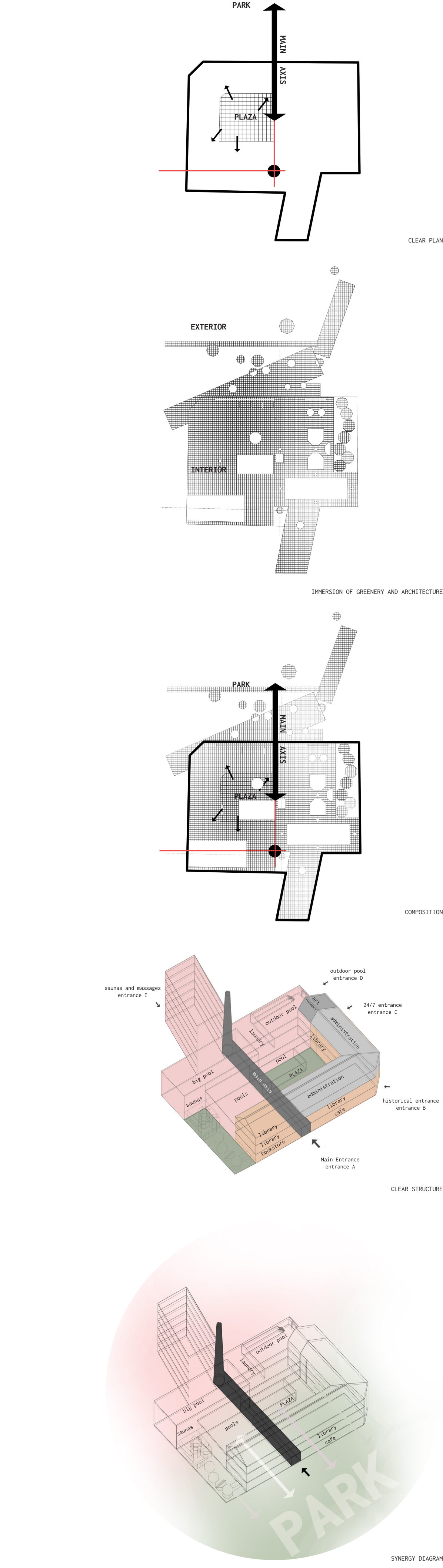
Laundry



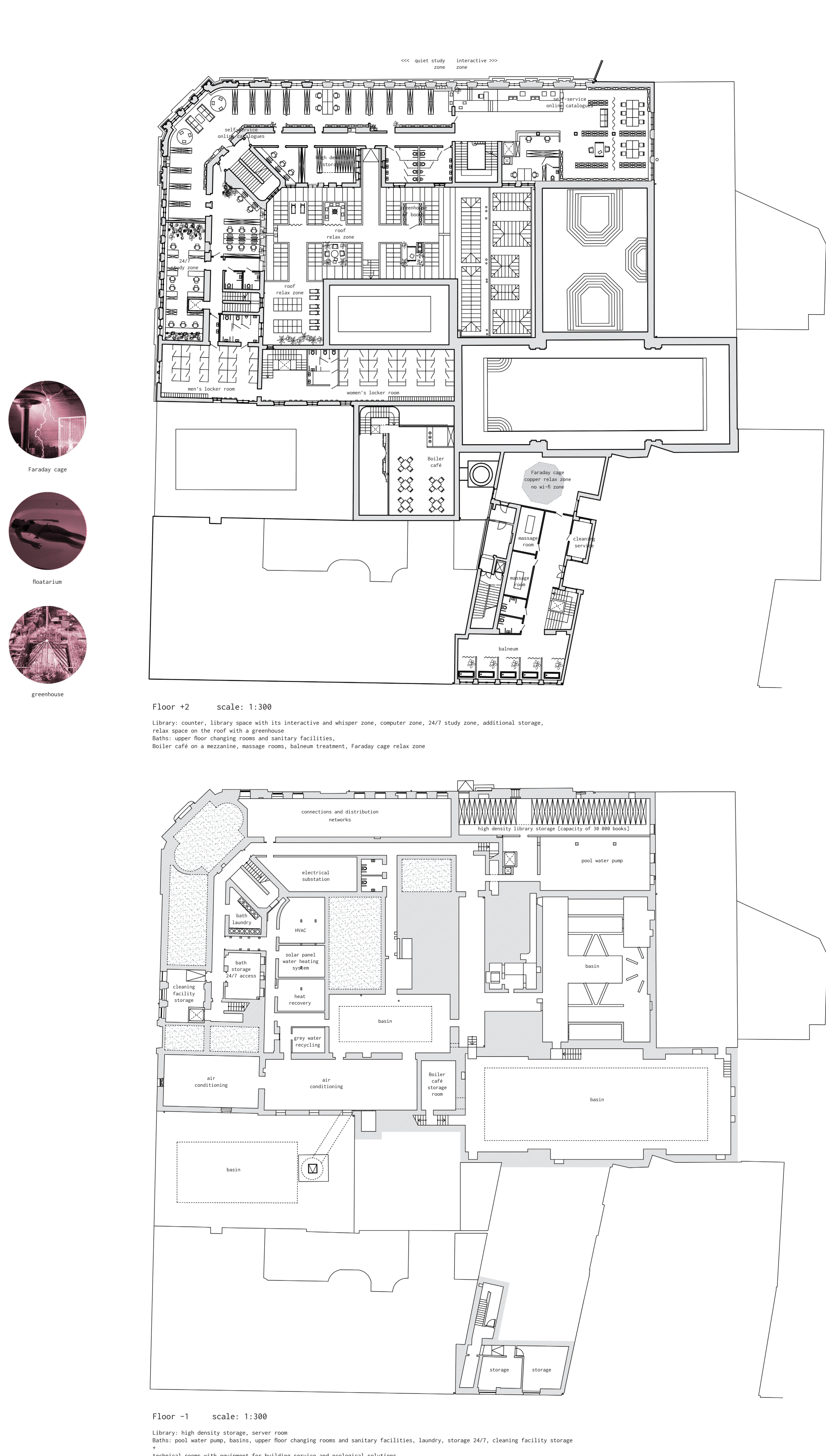
REST ROOM



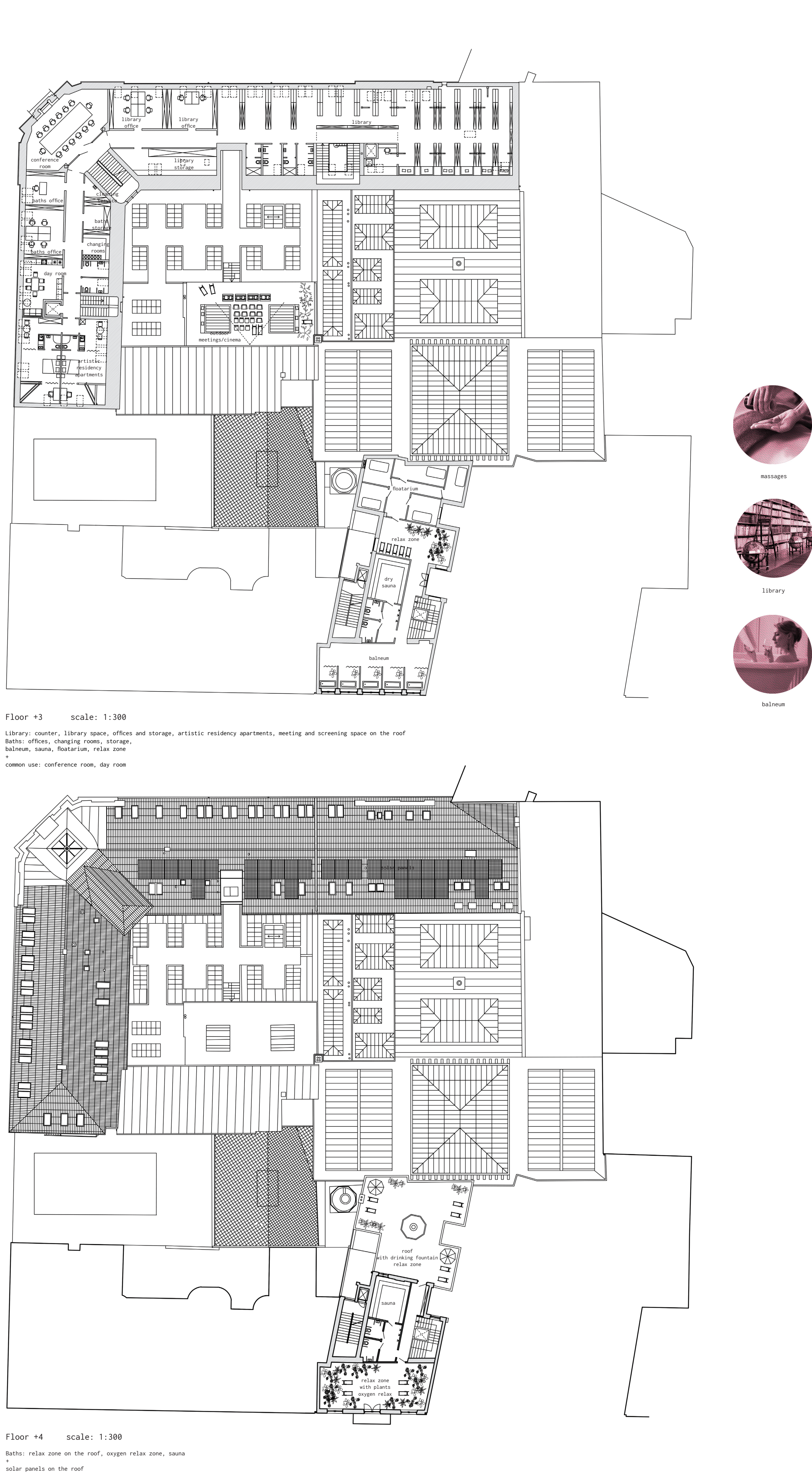
Fountain



rooms and students who study in the 24-h library. D entrance: Entrance from Kopečná Street leads straight into the courtyard where there is an open-air pool and the second entry to Grössling baths. It is an open and easily accessible space of interaction, a new way to introduce local meetings and to introduce water into urban space. The pool is cleaned naturally by vegetation. Around the pool you can relax on a sun lounger or go to the hipster laundry and cafe above old boilers. E entrance: The entrance from the river side is an additional entry to the pools. You can also come here for the previously arranged water therapy treatment, massages and sauna. Orthogonal and octagon shapes: By analyzing the building and its archival plans, we have been inspired by the octagon shapes of ceramic pool tiles, and octagon shapes of the bath. The grid of the rectangle and octagon were the key and our starting point for creating spatial compositions in the building. This is how the baths and saunas in the courtyard were shaped. This geometry also results in the shape of the benches, fountains, pavilions, as well as intimate niches, rest spaces, furniture or ornaments and architectural details.



ally and architecturally combine the character of a city library and baths. 3. creation of a Plaza room which is a central place in the building that distributes the function 4. octagonal shapes and volumes that are used to shape benches, pavilions, instance spaces, floors, baths and fountain. Roof: The central part of the skylight above the large pool is changed. A new mobile skylight was introduced, but the geometry is inspired by archival drawings from the early 20th century. The roof can be accessed from the library on the first floor, steel bridges were introduced between the smaller skylights. The new space is used as an extension of the interactive space and relaxation zone. There is an outdoor cinema, a place for reading, meetings, games and a greenhouse with plants and a book exchange. You can also go to the roof from the sauna area on the 4th floor. There is a fountain, sunbath and beach umbrella waiting for guests. Inclusiveness: We want everyone to feel equal and important in Grössling. We want to make building communication as easy as possible. There are elevators in all staircases (except



and woodwork is made of solid wood. For the construction of the saunas, norway spruce (Picea abies) is used. Marble: We introduce the rock in representative spaces around the water, we use it on floors where we want to cool down. Ceramic and clay: Ceramic tiles surrounded with water, we introduce wall cladding and containers made of natural material. Glazed tiles are a distinctive element of swimming pools so we also use them in the common space and in the cafe. Clay dishes and containers are characteristic for its smell and touch, so we introduce them in the cafe and the open-air city pool. Copper: as part of its relaxation spaces, we build a Faraday cage. Copper has bactericidal activity. It also supports the immune system and participates in the production of connective tissue. It improves the condition of the skeletal system, and also possesses anti-aging functions. Faraday cage is a shield that blocks electromagnetic fields, creating a space inside in which we can rest from electromagnetic pollution. It is also a no-wifi zone. Glass: we use transparency, semi-transparency and transparency to introduce a division of functions, whilst creating visual connections between spaces. Traditional lime plaster: for creating irregular, natural surfaces of walls and for working with a monument, plaster is applied by hand.

