



/DOCONF2017////////////////////
/FACING////////////////////
/POST/WAR////////////////////
/URBAN/HERITAGE////////////////////
/IN/CENTRAL/AND/EASTERN////
/EUROPE////////////////////

/BOOK/OF/ABSTRACTS////////////////////

FACING POST-WAR URBAN HERITAGE IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

Doctoral conference organised by the Department of Urban Planning and Design,
Faculty of Architecture, Budapest University of Technology and Economics (BME).
www.urb.bme.hu

chairwoman: Melinda BENKŐ PhD
secretary: Domonkos WETTSTEIN

6-7th October 2017, Budapest, Hungary
1111 Budapest, Műegyetem rkp. 3, 2nd floor, 10

partners /

Faculty of Architecture, BME / Jövő Alap
DANUrB Interreg Transnational Programme
Városépítészeti Alapítvány - NKA, National Cultural Fund of Hungary
Docomomo / ISC Urbanism + Landscape
Hungarian Academy of Sciences, VI. Section of Engineering Sciences, Committee on Architecture: Standing Committee on Urban Sciences

urb/bme

 **Interreg** 
Danube Transnational Programme
DANUrB

do_co,mo_mo_ISC : U+L
International

nka


MŰEGYETEM 1782

DECENTRALISED HOUSING POLICY IN SOCIALIST YUGOSLAVIA AND ITS IMPRINT IN MULTI-FAMILY NEIGHBOURHOODS

Branislav ANTONIĆ

PhD candidate

Department of Urbanism, Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade, Serbia

www.arh.bg.ac.rs/en

antonc83@gmail.com

Dr. Eva VANIŠTA LAZAREVIĆ

PhD

Department of Urbanism, Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade, Serbia

www.evavanistalazarevic.com; www.arh.bg.ac.rs/en/

eva.vanistalazarevic@gmail.com

The unique experiment of socialist state in the second Yugoslavia (1945-1991) had a profound impact in housing policy. Differently than in other socialist countries, decentralisation played a significant role. Housing followed this policy - it was heavily decentralised to regional and local tier. Therefore, these tiers developed and used their own housing norms and standards and thereby had different spatial reflections on urban fabric across Yugoslavia. However, Yugoslavia was still based on socialist ideology. Accordingly, multi-family neighbourhoods were often built for proletariat in Yugoslavia as the most advanced housing type. But, the aforementioned policy also caused decentralisation-led patterns in housing at urban level – these neighbourhoods were more numerous, but also smaller in size and scattered throughout urban area. The aim of this paper is to explain this process and spatial outcomes in multi-family housing through relevant theory and multi-case study. The study is carried on 6 medium-size cities in the northern Serbian province of Vojvodina. They share similar historic and spatial development. Thus, they are an adequate “polygon” to research separate approaches *in situ*, caused by decentralised housing policy. It is expected that the research will embrace how these approaches were reflected in concrete cases and which spatial characteristics can be usable for current trends in Serbian cities.



Typical neighbourhood from late socialism in Sremska Mitrovica, Vojvodina, Serbia (Author: B. Antić)

REFERENCES

- Hirt, S., Stanilov, K. (2014). *Twenty Years of Transition: The Evolution of Urban Planning in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union, 1989-2009*. (Nairobi: UN Habitat)
- Petrović, M. (2004). *Социологија становања / Sociology of Housing*. (Belgrade: Institut za sociološka istraživanja)
- Tsenkova, S. (2005) *Trends and Progress in Housing Reforms in South Eastern Europe*. Paris: Council of Europe Development Bank.

Branislav Antić / Бранислав Антонић

He is a PhD candidate and a researcher-assistant at national research project regarding housing development in Serbia. His scientific interests are urbanism and spatial planning, with focus on the planning of medium-size and small communities and urban dimension of housing, which he realises through research, pedagogical, and practical work. He has made more than 40 scientific contributions at international, regional and local level. He has been active in scientific cooperation, at many conferences and scientific meetings. As a coordinator or member of working team, he has been involved in more than 35 works relating to urban and spatial planning and urban design. Several of them have been awarded. Finally, he has been engaged as external assistant in 20 subjects of the faculty.

Professor: Dr. Eva Vaništa Lazarević

FACING POST-WAR URBAN HERITAGE IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

Doctoral conference organised by the Department of Urban Planning and Design,
Faculty of Architecture, Budapest University of Technology and Economics (BME).

<http://www.urb.bme.hu/doconf2017>

published by the Department of Urban Planning and Design
at the Budapest University of Technology and Economics
publisher: Melinda BENKŐ PhD

editor: Melinda BENKŐ PhD

design by: Fanni BURÁNYI, Zsófia DOMBROVSZKY, Nóra OSTORÓCZKY, Tamás VÖRÖS DLA

© BME Department of Urban Planning and Design

www.urb.bme.hu

ISBN 978-963-313-271-5

All right reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means,
electronic or mechanical, including photocopy, recording or any information storage and
retrieval, without permission in writing from the publisher.

BME Department of Urban Planning and Design

H-1111 Budapest, Műegyetem rkp. 3. K. II/93

+361463-1319,

info@urb.bme.hu