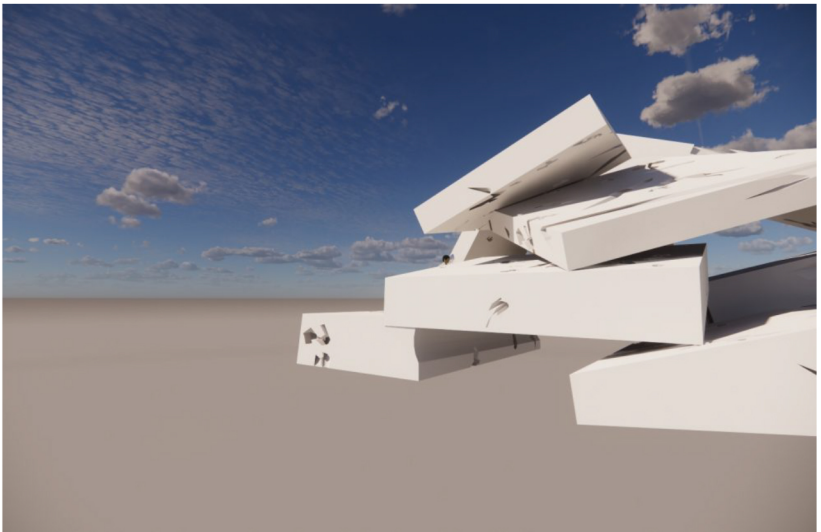ONLINE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Conference proceedings
GLOBAL VILLAGE – SHELTER FOR RESILIENT LIVING

Organizer: University of Belgrade – Faculty of Architecture

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Conference proceedings — online
GLOBAL VILLAGE - SHELTER FOR RESILIENT LIVING
Revised edition

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GLOBAL VILLAGE - SHELTER FOR RESILIENT LIVING
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A word from editor:

We are living in a Refugee World running away from ourselves. Constant movement is its main characteristic: We are nomads. Can global village be the shelter for us? Is it a new paradigm for architecture and planning?

Networks of local and traditional patterns and forms of living are breaking down. It can be said that in this context, "iconic nomads" are formed and mature as spokespersons of local cultures. They are bearers of collective and personal identity and as such participate in creating a global village, incorporating elements of diversity and establishing new socio-cultural networks. The conference will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this paradigm at the architectural, urban-morphological, technological and planning level.

Dr Tatjana Mrđenović

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THEMATIC SESSION 1:
ARCHITECTURE OF/FOR ICONIC NOMADS: PATTERNS, FORMS, SYSTEMS.
Moderator: dr Tatjana Mrdjenovic

As a result of modern living and the new networks it offers, the global village requires new architectural styles. New concepts and perspectives for the architectural expression of the global village were presented at this session. The conversation centered on how architecture may address concerns like sustainability and cultural preservation while simultaneously reflecting the variety and interconnection of the modern world. It is urged of participants to discuss how they believe architecture may influence and improve our lives in the global village.

THE GLOBAL VILLAGE: A STRUGGLE FOR A NEW SENSE OF PLACE

Author : Gremina Elmazi, International Vision University, NORTH MACEDONIA.

Abstract

During the last decades, with the global village has been implied the emergence of alternative settlement forms that are different from the conventional ones. Such globalization trends tend to shrink cultures into one and standardize the world into a monoculture. These contemporary issues enclose new understandings linked to urban studies and architecture by questioning the function of global villages and how they are perceived among people. While this does more to boost meaning to these spaces, a controversial question remains over whether global villages offer a sense of place to their inhabitants.

This paper will be investigating the relations between people-place and design-place in order to give a clearer view of the phenomenon of place attachment and sense of place. In so doing it also considers whether current global village trends are driven by a desire to design, or are only part of a technological revolution.

Key words: Global village, belonging, sense of place, architecture.

1. INTRODUCTION

Globalization and world influences have changed perceptions and local cultures (Martens et al., 2008). This has loosened people from the feeling of belonging to a place alone and led to multiple space experiences (Johnson, 2013). On the other hand for the developing countries, this was seen as a possibility to incorporate their own culture with western ones and be part of the hybridization cultural processes (Dixon, 2009).

Marshall McLuhan in 1964, a media ideologist, minted the label of "global village" to identify the occurrence of the world's culture diminishing into one because of technological progress (Johnson, 2013). The global village concept aimed to show the development of technology during the 60s, and the effect of this evolution would have in the future (Atalay, 2018). At the same time, globalization and technological evolution intended for people to be informed about everything that happens everywhere in the world (Mcluhan & Powers, 1992).

The phenomenon of the global village which is also named as a speed-up process, or 'overcoming spatial bearers' (Massey, 1991), is an interpretation of time and space. Meyrowitz speaks of global villages as glocalities or places affected by globalization trends (Meyrowitz, 2005). For instance, glocalities in this topic is seeing a piece of New York everywhere with the symbolic high skyscrapers, big advertising billboards, and Starbucks coffees. In these multiple New York's it is easy to exchange information with people and communities away from the location. In this way is shared knowledge about places without being part of it or without ever being in the real New York but just by being part of a hybrid culture and design found everywhere. However, during these culture exchanges are we acquainted with the sense of place? Does knowing a place mean feeling and perceiving it?

2. SENSE OF PLACE

People are connected to specific places, because of experiences and the place relations they form, whereas the place conveys feelings of attachment, familiarity, and home. To know or to be attached to a place means to be connected to the locus, with its inhabitants, cultures, and environment. The sense of place here can have two meanings, the feeling and perception people get from a specific place and the physical experience that the place gives. According to Eyles, there are many other classifications and relations, from which the most prominent are the social and nostalgic ones or the people-place relations (Relph, 2008). The same thought is affirmed by Massey who adds that what makes the place unique, and different are not

communities but social relations, "there is the fact that this very mixture together in one place may produce effects which would not have happened otherwise" (Massey, 1991).

On the contrary, according to de Sans (Pascual-de-Sans, 2004), personalities of people are connected to specific places, geographical areas, or design processes from what they make a relation with that place. That is why according to him in important documents written the date and place of birth. But with this, we understand that connections can be made only with the place of birth. What happens in a situation of movements or changing address? More importantly what meaning will be created in global villages?

3. SENSE OF PLACE vs.GLOBAL VILLAGES

A sense of place offers familiarity and security, whereas migration and constant movements offer a new place understanding. Migrations in the 21st century have made people habitants of global villages or bodies in search of new meanings and new homes. These movements give the feeling of "at home everywhere and nowhere", or question the feeling of belonging of a nomad (Ellin, 2019).
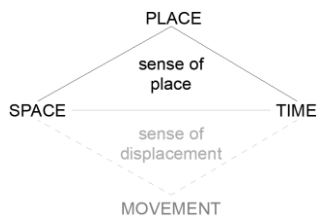
Figure1: *Place-space-time and movement relations (G.Elmazi)*

As stated by Ellin, the global village in situations can be a place of sense, it can trigger feelings of displacement, or disconnections. Tuan addresses that people cannot live constantly in a place, but they urge to change habitations and create new habits (Tuan, 1971). According to Tuan, meaning can be given to more than one place, even though the place might not be unique, or may resemble other places, as is the example of globalization trends in placemaking policies. However, during mobilities, configuring such a sense of belonging to a locus can take time, but still, it happens (Pascual-de-Sans, 2004).

An important step in the creation of the sense of place in global villages plays architecture and design as well. When speaking of globalization steps, the emphasis is mostly made on the architectural trends that represent the times' ideas and make contemporary architecture

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movements. Today's cities and habitation-making processes include architecture trends and make the global cities more design approached. But again, if we take Massey's concept of communities constituting places and giving meanings, then above the design elements are found communities. According to this, a global village can be the cradle of meanings and can provide attachment feelings, it just needs to include the right components and relations.

Analyzing the sense of place from a global village perspective results in rich research and complicated outcomes which is due to changing social and place relations. The movement here is seen as an element that contributes to cultural exchange and new place knowledge however, all this is formed around the society-place and architectural relations.

4. CONCLUSIONS

This study provides a basic comprehension of perceiving place during different situations and the role it plays in communities.
In this paper, has been introduced a study on the sense of place from a global perspective. The examination of the sense of place from a space, time, and place relation aims to show the meaning of place in societies and its change in global villages. The idea emphasized here is that sense of place might be created in the latter, if social and community relations are present.

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NETWORK - SIMULTANEOUS FLOWS:
MODEL OF THE SIMULTANEOUS PRESENCE AND ABSENCE IN URBAN SPACE

Author 1: Bojana Jerković-Babović, Master of Architecture, PhD Candidate, Teaching Assistant, University of Belgrade — Faculty of Architecture, SERBIA;
Author 2: Anastasija Simović, Master of architecture, SERBIA;

Abstract

This paper focuses on the research developed through the spatial installation at Art festival Dev9t, which deals with the contemporary urban issues including the phenomenon of fluidity and transformations of urban forms, meanings, experiences based on the notion of constant movements, flows and transitions.

This research is based on the results of the installation and questioning the phenomenon of simultaneous presence and absence in urban space through material and non-material duality. Therefore, the contemporary urban context, former industrial character, functionally abandoned, consists of constant virtual, informational, emotional, ephemeral flows and processes occurring within their interaction. Accordingly, the idea of the spatial installation was to materialize and catch non-material flows occurring on a daily basis in the contemporary networked context and everydayness with the idea of presenting the new possible forms, patterns and models of contemporary urban and architectural forms.

Key words: network, flow, fluidity, patterns.

1. Introduction

This paper presents the results of the artistic installation which was realized at the Art festival Dev9t, with the aim to research spatial potentials of the networks of flows, as a result of the phenomenon of fluidity and transformations of urban forms, meanings, experiences based on the notion of constant movements, flows and transitions. According to the contemporary urban conditions and dynamic relations between artificial structures and urban context, this research deals with the potentials of "spaces of flows" and their appearance. Accordingly, the aim of the research is to present figurative model of spatial network which materialize and manifests non-material flows occurring on a daily basis in the contemporary networked context. Spatial installation was developed as a workshop which researched the idea of the new possible, spontaneous, dynamic forms and patterns in contemporary urban context.

2. CONTEMPORARY FLOWS

Dealing with the fluidity as the main conceptual phenomenon, this research is based on the contemporary urban and architectural theories which question the notion of flow. Contemporary networking phenomena transform the urban context into the processes of constant flows and dynamics, dematerializing its structural elements into the new fluid, liquid and flowing character.

Increasing technological development accelerated the everyday life, where functions of the society are based on the phenomenon of flows – "flows of capital, flows of information, flows of technology, floes of organizational interaction, flows of images, flows of sounds and symbol" according to Manuel Castells [1]. Therefore, "global city is not a place, it is a process" and "the emphasis on interactivity between places breaks up spatial patterns of behavior into a fluid network of exchanges that underlines the emergence of a new kind of space – space of flows" [2]. The notion of flow in urban context in terms of contemporary architecture is also reserched by Manuel Gausa. Gausa explains contemporary architecture as an internal interior of no defined boundaries, where users are located in the form of flow [3]. Bernard Tschumi says that architecture is "the form of flow" consisted of sequences of events, activities and movement occurring within static architectural elements [4]. Accordingly, architecture is simultaneously produced, reproduced, designed and experienced. Manuel Gausa says that: "advanced architecture is the architecture of flows and exchanges between local and global,

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individual and culture, place and city, information, technology and behavior, time and context" [5].

In such context, this research was based on the hypothesis that the contemporary spatial conditions could transform and open up the potentials of the new methodological approaches which operationalize flows in design process.

3. NETWORK - SIMULTANEOUS FLOWS

According to the previously defined hypothesis, this research was conceived as a design research project of the networked structure, manifesting simultaneous figurative and nonfigurative flows in contemporary urban context.

The spatial installation was developed as a research project organized as a workshop which included architectural students Branko Gulan, Čarna Vuković, Mitra Vasiljević, Tamara Bujošević, Nikola Stanišić, Luka Vasiljević, mentored by Bojana Jerković-Babović and Anastasija Simović. Within two days, big model of network was created with the area of approximately fifty square meters at the former industrial area - former "Ciglana" in Belgrade. Using transparent layers of plastic, mirrors and vivid lights the effect of constant fluidity had been created. The design process was intentionally open and spontaneous, but controlled and articulated with spatial morphology of the context. The aim was to research the shapes of flows which could simultaneously manifest material and nonmaterial dynamics. Additionally, network structure was open to walk through, combining the flows of movement, kinesthetic experience, lights, forms, sound, reflections etc.

Simultaneous absence and presence of structure and dynamisms, flows and voids in space results inthe assimilation of particular characters and identities into the dynamic flowing character of the whole. Additionaly, This work presents the phenomenon of fluidity as a specific manifestation of placelessness in the contemporary urban context. Accordingly, the fluidity of space is characterized by the loss of defined place identity and spatial singularity in terms of contextual conditions.

Figure 1. Photo: Network - Simultaneous flows, spatial installation by the authors

4. CONCLUSIONS

The aim of this paper was to present the idea of the new possible, spontaneous, dynamic forms and patterns in contemporary urban context. According to the hypothesis of the research, this project presented how flows become the new main determination of spatial use and design. Additionally, this design research project presents the potentials of the flow as a contemporary methodological instrument and criteria in design.

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CREATING A RESORT TOWN FOR 30 THOUSAND INHABITANTS

Author: Naci Polat, Tourism Faculty, Pamukkale University, TURKEY;

Abstract

It seems that the 'Sustainable' town that Turkey's two most important construction and hotel investment companies want to realize in the Bodrum/Milas region of Muğla has become recently the focus of discussions before the details are revealed.

It is observed that especially local governments and investors started to discuss the issue in front of the public through the press. In fact, the nature of the discussions held in the process where the details have not been put forward in a concrete way, cannot reach a certain standard.

In this study, the information about the project will be obtained from the relevant parties. It is planned to conduct a study on the relevant project and its positive and negative contribution to the region in terms of sustainability in the future.

Beyond the services, the people living in this city will receive, the issue of environmental and social effects on the region will be discussed in detail.

When the details of the current project are obtained, it will be possible to deal with each topic in terms of sustainability. With this study, it is aimed to provide scientific contribution to the subject by predicting and discussing the possible results before the Bodrum-Milas city project construction starts.

Especially in the context of sustainable tourism, it is one of the primary goals to learn from the mistakes made in the past and to present analyses about the sensitivity of new projects to the subject.

Key words: Sustainability management, tourism planning, civil society

FORMER MILITARY BUILDINGS - A SHELTER FOR REFUGEES FROM THE WARS

Author 1: Stela Skrizhovska-Koleva, University of architecture, civil engineering and geodesy, BULGARIA;

Abstract

The paper concerns the current issue of refugee accommodation centers. The report represents the architecture of the buildings of a refugee camp situated in Harmanli, Bulgaria. The formation, the location and the conditions in the complex are commented in the paper.

Key words: Refugee camp, architecture, shelter.

1.   Introduction

The modern world is facing many crises - pandemics, economic shocks, interstate military conflicts. We need changes and development of human relationships as a first step to reverse the direction of what is happening and to prevent the destruction of the world around us.

The arrival of millions of refugees and the need for affordable places to live in and to integrate socially are changing the face of European cities. Temporary accommodation buildings for people who have left their country due to military conflicts are establishments providing food and shelter. They are also related to the requirements and obligations to the European Union.

2.   DISCRIPTION

According to the United Nations Hight Comissioner for Refugees, refugee camps are considered "temporary facilities built to provide immediate protection and assistance to people who have been forced to flee due to conflict, violence or persecution."[1]

A refugee camp in Bulgaria is represented in the paper.

3.   LOCATION

In Harmanli, a small town in Bulgaria, is situated the biggest refugee camp in the Balkans [2]. It is near to Turkey and to the European Union border – Fig.1.

Figure1: *The refugee camp is situated in the town of Harmanli. It is at a short distance from the Turkish border - about 70 km*

4.   EXITING SITUATION

The decision to open a refugee camp was made in 2013. In the area of the former barracks in Harmanli some of the old military buildings were renovated and adapted to the needs of people; 80 vans were installed, which replaced the originally planned tents – Fig. 2. Although the caravans were new, the living conditions of the refugees were not very good. Nowadays the conditions are still unsuitable. The vans are difficult to heat and cool. Kitchens are scarce. Toilets and showers are often outside [4]. There is not enough living space in the newly built accommodations.

The capacity of the refugee camp in Harmanli is up to 4 000 people.

Figure2: *Inside one of the vans in refugee accommodation center: the conditions are extremely bad (Photo: Matteo Bastianelli)*

5.   ANALYSIS

The place assured refugees to give them a roof over their heads on the way running from the wars, is located in the converted spaces of former military buildings — a paradox proving that the architecture can meet conditions according to the current situation. At the same time in this case the architecture is low-cost and flexible and its quality is not satisfactory.

It is difficult to define the architecture of the refugee camp because it is a mixture of different objects and volumes that are conceptually unrelated. The formar military buildings and the vans are not organized as a comprehensive project. The decisions for reconstruction and expansion of the buildings are taken individually not as for one site. The people in the refugee accommodation center are children, women, men and members of families. It is essential to provide them safe homes that are free of physical hazards. There are some spaces and rooms in the complex that provide necessity goods — a canteen, a loundry, a medical center and a playground. But is that enough? People also need socialization, learning and understanding.

The good thing is that there is a school for children. It was established in November 2014. Up to 100 kids could have classes four days a week in Farsi, Dari, English, Bulgarian, music, mathematics, drawing [3] - Fig. 3.

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Figure3: *The Afghan School in the refugee camp in Harmanli (Photo: Mo● tif)*

6. CONCLUSIONS

The refugee camp in Harmanli is planned and designed to achieve two main goals: to address a quantitative issue and to meet the basic human needs. There are no such places like libraries, playgrounds, common spaces that would help people to integrate into the community. It could be conceptualised as spaces of transition and impermanence.

It is easy to see that in the refugee accommodation center architecture is in crisis. The design of the temporary accommodation building is made without architects. There is lack of social orientation activities for the needs of different residents. For the refugees it is difficult to integrate into the social environment [6]. The living conditions in the camp are unsuitable. On the other hand the locals do not want them in the town.

The camp "gradually becomes the sites of an enduring organization of space, social life and system of power that exist nowhere else" [5].

In order to achieve a better way of life in the camp, a complete architecture design is needed. The good this is that as "the refugee crisis unfolds, however, architects and designers have begun to take up the challenge of providing more suitable accommodations for Europe's newest migrants" [4].

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SYNTACTIC ARCHITECTS IN LOMBARDY TODAY

Author: Lorenzo Degli Esposti, director, Architectural & Urban Forum, Milan, ITALY;

Abstract

In a parallel with the content of two well-known articles by Giovanni Muzio, who proposed a correlation between Neoclassical architects active in Milan and the Novecento group, this paper is connecting the work of certain architects active in Milan nowadays (Botticini + Facchinelli ARW, Marco Castelletti, DAP Studio, Giulia De Appolonia, Degli Esposti Architetti, GSMM architetti, Enrico Molteni, OBR Open Building Research, Onsitestudio, Park Associati, Piuarch, and SSA Scandurra Studio Architettura) with the output by Rationalist masters like Giuseppe Terragni, Figini and Pollini, Pietro Lingeri, Asnago and Vender, Cesare Cattaneo, Gio Ponti, Luigi Moretti, Luigi Mattioni, Giulio Minoletti, Guglielmo Mozzoni, Vittoriano Viganò. The works by those architects are distinguished by a specificity, which is characterized by systematic and serial forms of analytical and abstract origin in the elements of architectural language, which coexist with a conception of a unitary and compact architectural body, referring both to space (intended as hypostatized voids) and to bodies (intended as volumes constructed not only in their tectonic but also immanent and ontological values). The city, while remaining an ineradicable background of the discussion, is understood not in the physical sense as an artefact, as a generic idea of ambiente, as a normative context, but instead in a more general sense of a system of culture and of relations in which concrete instances of studies, projects, and constructions accompany the development of architectural research that can look to the past and to the specific place, together with specific buildings, with cultivated autonomy.

Text

Giovanni Muzio wrote his famous article titled "Alcuni architetti d'oggi in Lombardia" in 1931, on the pages of the magazine Dedalo. Muzio wanted to highlight the work by certain architects who were active in those days, within the group of Novecento, tracing their research back to a general Neoclassical attitude that he saw in

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Lombard architecture. Muzio grouped architects like Alpago Novello, Cabiati, Fiocchi, Gio Ponti and Lancia, De Finetti, Giogiotti Zanini, Minali, Buzzi and Marelli, Reggiori, Giuseppe Pizzigoni, and Muzio himself, who was the leader of the Novecento group. Muzio basically ignored the entire output of Rationalist architects, who already had several works built in Lombardy in 1931 and whose polemics vis-à-vis Neoclassical architects is well known.

It is very notable that the previous article by Muzio, titled "L'architettura a Milano intorno all'800" (Architecture in Milan at the turn of the 19th century) and published in 1921 on the pages of Emporium, is an accurate overview of the Neoclassical architecture of Milan. This first article by Muzio is focused on works by Piermarini, Pollak, Cantoni, Canonica, Cagnola, Gilardoni, Perego, Zanoja, Pelagi, Crivelli, among others.

The logical conclusion, considering that the abovementioned articles constitute for the most part Muzio's notable contribution, is that he aimed to link Novecento's research during the interwar period to Neoclassicism, while he omitted any dialogue with the Rationalist architects. In doing so, Muzio also wanted to contrast any direct reference by Novecento to those revivals that were romantically oriented towards history and were diffusely experimented with in Italy in the 19th century and up to his time. Significantly, Muzio condensed both the research by Neoclassical architects and by the Novecento into a few specific works, like Palazzo Begiojoso, Villa Reale, Palazzo Serbelloni in Milan around 1800; and the Casa della Meridiana, the Ca' Brütta, and the extension of the Università Cattolica in Milan in the early 20th century.

Over the last decade, we have been trying to conduct a similar manoeuvre on the work by certain architects who are active in Lombardia, and who refer their research to a specific modern formal structure and syntax, as experimented with over the last century. This specificity is characterized by systematic and serial forms of analytical and abstract origin in the elements of architectural

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language, which coexist with a conception of a unitary and compact architectural body, referring both to space (intended as hypostatized voids) and to bodies (intended as volumes constructed not only in their tectonic but also immanent and ontological values).

Our idea is that the Lombardia Modern cannot be interpreted through forms of mediation or compromise, even eclectic ones, which have been proposed since the 1960s in the various hypotheses of realisms, regionalisms, ambientismi, or contextualisms. Its contention with the real does not concern concrete materials and phenomena, but instead a conception of fullness and corporeality, mindful of the classical concinnitas, in which even the internal space, contained in the construction, can be understood as a body, as "something," in a rather critical way with respect to both realism and to modern Cartesian isotropy. This idea is very evident, beside some realized works, in the models of indoor spaces of a number of famous historical buildings, which the Roman architect Luigi Moretti, very active in Milan after WWII, published in Spazio. The city, while remaining an ineradicable background of the discussion, is understood not in the physical sense as an artefact, as a generic idea of ambiente, as a normative context, but instead in a more general sense of a system of culture and of relations in which concrete instances of studies, projects, and constructions accompany the development of architectural research that can look to the past and to the specific place, together with specific buildings, with cultivated autonomy.

The Lombardia Modern has its exploits in the 1930s, with Terragni (Casa del Fascio, 1932-36, Como), Figini and Pollini (Building in Via dell'Annunciata, 1932-34, Milan), Lingeri (Casa Rustici, Milan, 1933-36, with Terragni), Asnago and Vender (Building in Viale Tunisia, 1935, Milan), Cattaneo (Casa Cattaneo, 1938-39, Cernobbio), and other Rationalists, in the intellectual dispute with the Novecento of Muzio and of the classicist architects. A further apex occurs during the Reconstruction, with many protagonist

figures, including Luigi Mattioni (Torre Breda, with the Soncini brothers, 1950-55), Giulio Minoletti (Liquigas Headquarters, 1950- 53, Milan), Luigi Moretti (Corso Italia Complex, 1951-56, Milan), Gio Ponti (Grattacielo Pirelli, with others, 1952-61, Milan), Guglielmo Mozzoni (Building in Via Fatebenefratelli, with L. Ghidini, 1952-53, Milan), Vittoriano Viganò (Istituto Marchiondi Spagliardi, 1953-37, Milan), Figini and Pollini (Libreria Hoepli, 1955-59, Milan), working on the potentialities of the surface, of internal space, and of the syntactic counterpoint, in a vision of a relationship with the past antithetical to continuity with "environmental pre-existences", as it is instead in the phenomenological mediation between Ernesto Rogers' modern and realist aims.

Rogers' position is developed in Milan by Vittorio Gregotti, Aldo Rossi, Giorgio Grassi, and then Antonio Monestiroli, Sergio Crotti, up to the complete obsolescence of the Modern in the images of the Tendenza and, on the contrary, up to an eclectic approach (consider the works by Cino Zucchi, and others) or to a local sensitivity (consider the works by Gianmatteo Romegialli, and others). On the other hand, the path followed by the other architects of the Reconstruction, which were more linked with analytical and systematic processes, had to wait until the turn of the millennium to show new achievements, with few but very significant exceptions, like the works by Mauro Galantino. These architects, all of them around the age of fifty, may be considered the heirs of the syntactic and abstract attitude towards form, which is one of the specific features that distinguished the architectural research in Lombardy over the last hundred years. In a degree from syntax to fullness, I am referring to architects like Onsitestudio (Hotel Glam, Milan, 2012- 15), Scandurra Studio (Expo Gate, Milan, 2013-14), Degli Esposti Architetti (Casa Tersicore, Milan, 2016-18), Giulia De Appolonia (Secondary School, Palazzolo sull'Oglio, 2016-20), GSMM architetti (Corner Tower, Mendrisio, 2017, with M. O. Krausbeck), Botticini

+ Facchinelli ARW (Residential Building, Selvino, 2006-10), Marco

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Castelletti (Casa del masso, Como, 2002-04), Park Associati (Engie Headquarters, Milan, 2013-18), Piuarch (Dolce&Gabbana Office, Milan, 2005-06), OBR Open Building Research (Children Hospital Pietro Barilla, Parma, 2006-13), Enrico Molteni (Automated Warehouse, Verano Brianza, 2018-21, with E. Golovatyuk), and DAP Studio (Civic Center and Library, Ranica, 2007-09, with P. Giaconia). Over the last twenty years, these architects have been investigating the polarity between syntactic structures and a fullness that characterizes both the architectural body and its indoor rooms, contributing to a discussion of those architectural ideas that our past

brings to us, towards the inevitable novelty of the present.

Figure 1: *Giuseppe Terragni; Casa del Fascio, Como, 1932-36; photographer Maurizio Montagna.*

Figure 2: *Pietro Lingeri, Giuseppe Terragni; Casa Rustici, Milan, 1933-36; photographer Marco Introini.*

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Figure 3: *Asnago and Vender; Building in Viale Tunisia, Milan, 1935; photographer Marco Introini.*

Figure 4: *Cesare Cattaneo; Casa Cattaneo, Cernobbio, 1938-39; photographer Marco Introini.*

Figure 5: *Giulio Minoletti; Liquigas Headquarters, Milan, 1950-53; photographer Maurizio Montagna.*

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Figure 6: *Luigi Mattioni, E. and E. Soncini; Torre Breda, Milan, 1950-55; photographer Maurizio Montagna.*

Figure 7: *Luigi Moretti; Corso Italia Complex, Milan, 1951-56; photographer Maurizio Montagna.*

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Figure 8: *Gio Ponti, and collaborators; Grattacielo Pirelli, Milan, 1952-61; phot. Maurizio Montagna.*

Figure 9: *Guglielmo Mozzoni, Luighi Ghidini; Building in Via Fatebenefratelli, Milan, 1952-53; photographer Daniele Zerbi.*

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Figure 10: *Vittoriano Viganò; Istituto Marchiondi Spagliardi, Milan, 1953-37; photographer Maurizio Petronio.*

Figure 11: *Figini and Pollini; Libreria Hoepli, Milan, 1955-59; photographer Marco Introini.*

Figure 12: *Onsitestudio; Hotel Glam, Milan, 2012-15; courtesy of Onsitestudio.*

Figure 13: *SSA Scandurra Studio Architettura; Expo Gate, Milan, 2013-14; photographer Filippo Romano.*

Figure 14: *Degli Esposti Architetti; Casa Tersicore, Milan, 2016-18; photographer Maurizio Montagna.*

Figure 15: *Giulia De Appolonia; Secondary School, Palazzolo sull'Oglio, 2016-20; photographer atelier XYZ.*

Figure 16: *GSMM Architetti, M. O. Krausbeck; Corner Tower, Mendrisio, 2017; photographer Fernando Guerra.*

Figure 17: *Botticini + Facchinelli ARW; Residential Building, Selvino, 2006-10; photographer Luca Santiago Mora.*

Figure 18: *Marco Castelletti; Casa del masso, Como, 2002-04; photographer Filippo Simonetti.*

Figure 19: *Park Associati; Engie Headquarters, Milan, 2013-18; photographer Andrea Martiradonna.*

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Figure 20: *Piuarch; Dolce&Gabbana Office, Milan, 2005-06; photographer Andrea Martiradonna.*
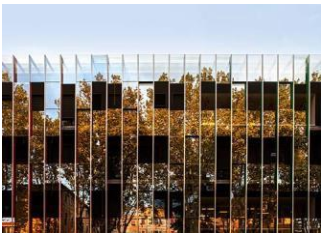
Figure 21: *OBR; Children Hospital Pietro Barilla, Parma, 2006-13; photographer Mariela Apollonio.*

Figure 22: *Enrico Molteni, with E. Golovatyuk; Automated Warehouse, Verano Brianza, 2018-21; photographer Marco Cappelletti.*

Figure 23: *DAP Studio, P. Giaconia; Civic Center and Library, Ranica, 2007-09; photographer Alessandra Bello.*

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BALKAN APPEARANCE IN COLLECTIVE HOUSING VS THE OLD WORKER`S COLONY AND SOKOLANA BUILDING IN KRAGUJEVAC[1]

Aleksandra Pešterac, Phd, Assistant Professor, Department for Architecture and Urbanism, Sub-Department of Arts and Design, Faculty of Technical Sciencesa.pesterac@uns.ac.rs
Natalija Bogdanović, Assistant Professor, Department for Interior Architecture, Faculty of Philology and Applied Arts,natalija.bogdanovic@filum.kg.ac.rs
Maja Ivanović, Teaching Assistant, Department for Architecture and Urbanism, Sub-Department of Arts and Design, Faculty of Technical Sciences, ivanovicmaja@uns.ac.rs

Abstract

After the World War I, as a part of war reparation and for needs of the workers from Military/Technical Institute, the Old Worker`s Colony was built in Kragujevac. Some of these collective houses were built from brick, but most of them are wooden houses - so called "barracks", with gardens and without fences. Apart from residential buildings, care was taken to ensure that all the needs of the population were met with the realization of 12-meter-wide street cutting, paving of sidewalks, construction of a park, square, community center (better known as Sokolana), schools, kindergartens, pharmacies, shops, administrative buildings and rooms for firefighting equipment. Today, this context is transformed into "contemporary" collective housing, where only remains Sokolana building, surrounded with new buildings whose facades contain "murals" with plants of the most famos Balkan drink rakija. The old baracks are now gone and this new reality of grapes and plums are occupying the Sokolana building. Therefore, the investor's need for profit tretends to vanish the socialization context and cultural content of the Old Worker`s Colony and Sokolana building.The paper will analyze definitions and concepts related to new collective housing in architecture caused by Balkan ideology. By using the case study method, analysis and synthesis, the paper will analyze specific examples of this phenomenon in the

Old Worker`s Colony and Sokolana building in Kragujevac. The aim of this paper is to indicate to the existence of these Balkan appearance in collective housing and investigate the future of such architectural phenomenon.

Key words: architecture, Balkan appearance, collective housing, Sokolana, Kragujevac

DIGITAL NOMADISM: towards a dematerialization of our daily life

Author 1: María José Climent Mondéjar, Projects Department, Superior School of Design, Murcia, SPAIN;
Author 2: Armando Cano Redondo, Projects Department, Superior School of Design, Murcia, SPAIN

Abstract

As our planet ages, with its consequent and natural astrophysical variations - temperature fluctuations or chemical changes in our atmosphere composition- which step by step are varying the habitat of our species, homo sapiens adapts to these new parameters in its mutation, or possible future auto-extinction, of its own nature. But, despite the fact that human beings are fragile in case of possible major cataclysmic events, it can currently be considered as the greatest superpredator, responsible for the management of our planet's space and its natural resources.

Therefore, it can be said that nomadism appears as a physical need, even as a psychological one, to occupy the planet. In the 50s, what we could call a *Physical Nomadism*, emerged through utopian proposals. From the beginning of this century, new interesting proposals which can be defined as *Digital Nomadism* emerged, since they are based on new project tools founded on big data technologies.

In this paper it is intended to propose an analysis of the geo-architectural variables with which to undertake an investigation whose main purpose is to improve habitability in the transition towards *Digital Nomadism*.

Key words: Digital nomadism, utopian architecture, dematerialization, network.

1.   UTOPIAN NOMADISM: MOVING PEOPLE OR MOVING BUILDINGS

After the Second World War, Europe was in a process of social relaunching. Dutch artist Constant Niewenhuys (1920-2005), founding member of the International Situationist, observes European city reconstruction with critical thinking.

In the wake of designing an accommodation for a nomadic gipsy community in Alba, in Italian Piemonte, Constant begins to develop their ideas about a city for a society emerging from the war ashes. New Babylon (1956, fig.1) will be the result: a city which is a nomadic space, a temporary house and always renovating. A city for free people, who are not *homo faber* because they became *homo ludens*.[1] In New Babylon temporality is not only about people, but also about mega-structures that built the city: "New Babylon inhabitants' playful life presuppose frequent transformations into sectors" (Niewenhuys, 2009).

Figure1: *Constant, New Babylon, Rode sector, 1958.*

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In New Babylon these transformations were spatials or atmospheric, named *climate conditions* by Constant, which were modifying at will. The result is a labyrinth, not a hierarchy city, where people play and create (García, 2016, p. 112) (fig.2). Nomad life is, under the watchful eye of Constant, necessary for society's freedom. Nomadism is understood in terms of citizens' free movements through the New Babylon structure, and also in terms of continuous alteration in their own architecture.
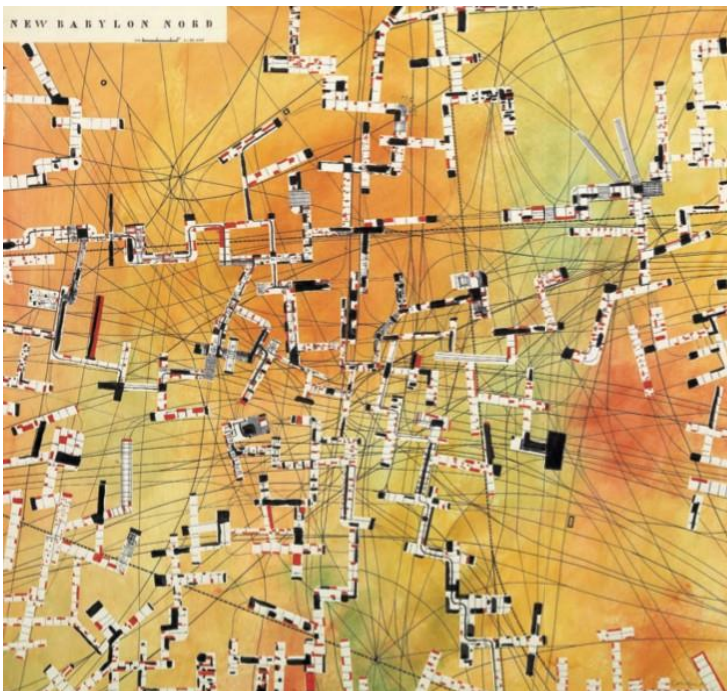
Figure2: *Constant, New Babylon North, 1958.*

In the sixties, british avant-garde architectural group Archigram summarized Newbabylonians' hedonist and nomad life with mega-structures developed by french architect Yona Friedman (fig.3). The result was the design of true nomadic cities in the real sense. *Walking City* (fig.4), designed by Ron Herron in 1964, is a city which wanders through a post-apocalyptic planet. An utopian vision of a new society who has the ability to overcome ecological disasters using technology to build nomadic architecture.

Moving people or moving buildings, the principle is the same: an utopian vision of a new society who has the skill to overcome social and ecological disasters using architecture in order to wander about. In short, an utopian and physical nomadism.

Figure3: *Yona Friedman, Ville Spatial, 1958-62.*
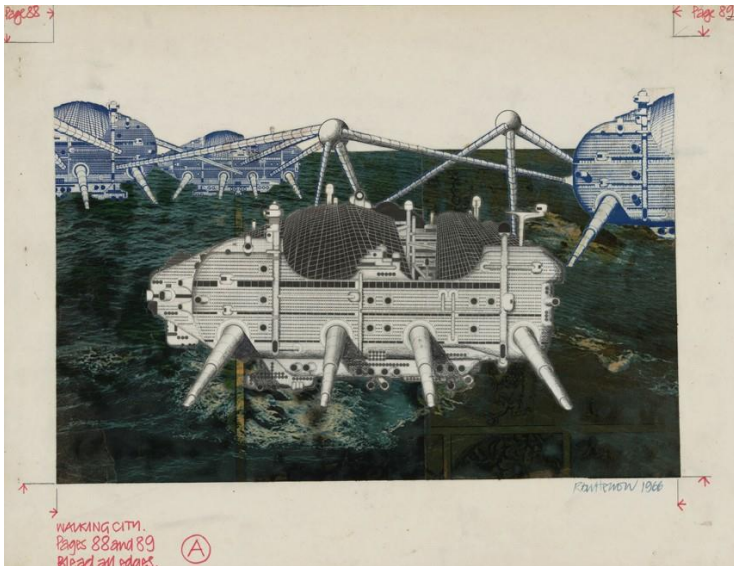
Figure 4: *Ron Herron, Walking City, 1964.*

2.   DYSTOPIAN NOMADISM: TOWARDS A DEMATERIALIZATION DAILY LIFE

The technological development at the turn of the century based on virtual connections -the internet- places the nomadic spirit before the dichotomy of physical movement versus virtual movement. Vital signs of the planet are monitored and disseminated by NASA[1] (fig.5). Contemporary man must assume the imminent expiration of our ecosystem. Since the planet will not be able to offer new places for habitat, physical nomadism has to give way to psychological nomadism, in which social interactions are primarily emotional.
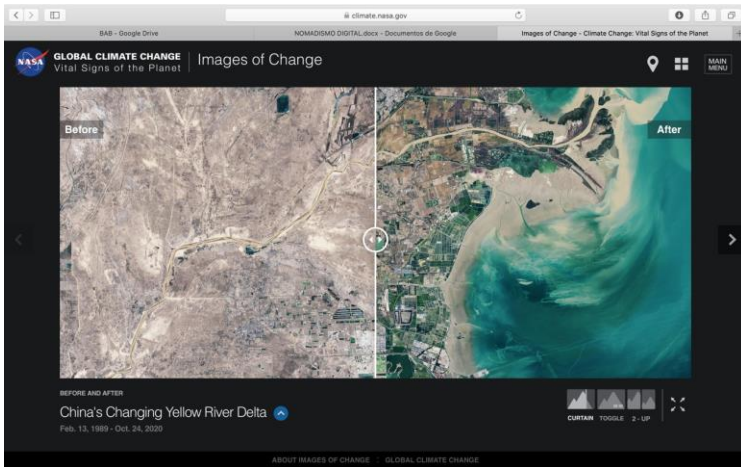
Figure 5: *Website Images of Change, NASA.*

Our routes through the network form paths with name and surname (or user ID) that go in and out from web sites, leaving specific records of the landing pages, the clicks and, with it, hints of the visited sections and the viewed content. Virtual trajectories with physical and mental consequences in this pre-apocalyptic dystopian present and future of a planet that dreams with another one while being aware that it depletes the existing natural resources.

In 1999 David Cronenberg shaped an imminent future in his film *Existenz* (fig.6), in which the characters, simply by plugging a joystick into their spinal cord, abandoned their physical reality to enter into a virtual one. A virtual encounter between technology, industry and art takes place, at the same time that physical products are sold to us by the multiple advertisements that invade domestic computer applications.

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Figure 6: *David Cronenberg, frame from Exintenz movie, 1999.*

Would the investment of energy, produced *in extremis*, be viable to achieve the creation of applications that predefine the *SH Sweethome Model* [1] (Pérez Arroyo, 2005) (fig.7) suitable for each type of user through using recycled materials that can be remodeled by complex numerical operation programs? Can art continue emphasizing its didactic vocation and combining research and reflection?

Figure 7: *Pérez Arroyo, Hurtado, Río. Dwellings Tower in New York, 2002.*

In this sense, Santiago Talavera's work is a hybrid art, composed of physical materials and digital matter, where sketches are combined with pixels. At the online opening

of *Hauntopolis*' exhibition, the artist reflected on hopes and despair of the world through a visual metaphor of walls (fig.8), understood as two-sided elements that show a different reality depending on which side you are. In this virtual event, it is perceived how real textures were lost in the digital world. Investigative vocation of Talavera's works becomes evident in *Hauntopolis*, an imaginary place in which every object has been aged in an accelerated way to provoke the reality of a future space.
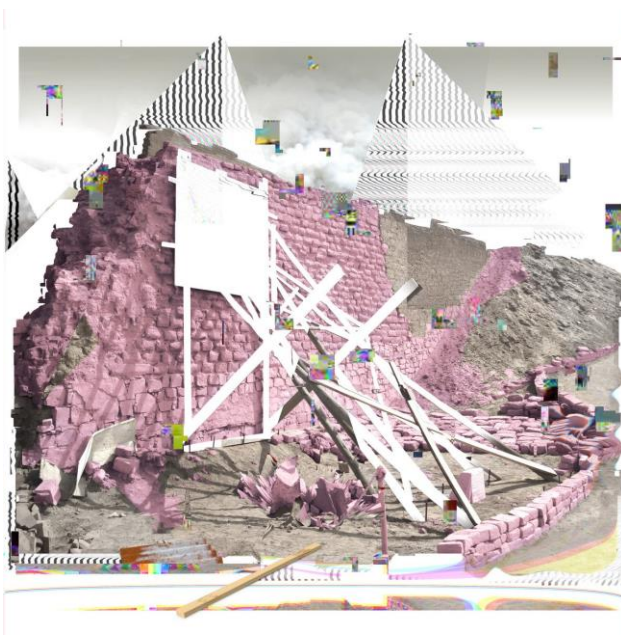
Figure 8: *Santiago Talavera, Behind that Wall, 2018.*

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3. CONCLUSIONS

What would be the balance between textures, emotions, computing and big data? Cristina Díaz and Efrén García (2004) argue that "what we understand by space would thus become a set of perceptions linked to environmental effects which are generated through the management of various forms of energy" (p.8).

In order to make the planet more welcoming, it is important to recognize its heterogeneity, which is why the collection of statistical data is of great importance. The multidisciplinary group Domestic Data Streamers proposes a shift in the way in which information is analyzed, since they consider that any meaningful exchange of information between people, must transmit emotions and provide experiences in order to create relevant knowledge or change. It is clear that the optimization of resources by connecting the data of everyday smart devices can generate new virtual smart cities, but this fact implies a socioeconomic conflict by increasing class differences.

The physical universe that we inhabit is so wide that it is difficult to think that we are alone in it (Sagan, 1973), but it seems that we are heading towards to an algebraically unlimited virtual universe and that is, as Houellebecq (1999) affirms: "all great passion ends in infinity" (p.13).

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FORMS OF MOVEMENT AND MOBILITY MANAGEMENT IN THE GLOBAL VILLAGE
Moderator: dr Tatjana Mrdjenovic

During the discussion of the new modes and alternatives in transport systems, mobility and movement as a means of resilience were emphasised. By facilitating and offering mobility management, special attention were paid to the social aspects of mobility, cohesion, placemaking, and place sharing in urban design and planning. The objective was to investigate cutting-edge mobility strategies that put inclusiveness, sustainability, and accessibility first. The discussion also looked at how these new transit options may help build resilient and livable cities.

HOW WILL THE 15-MINUTE CITY CONCEPT IMPACT URBAN VEHICLES

Author: Vladimir Momčilović, Faculty of Transport and Traffic Engineering, University of Belgrade,
         SERBIA

Abstract

Micromobility modes are becoming dominant over shared mobility and mass public transport modes, being in the spotlight because of the fear of COVID-19 spread. We are witnessing less and less available urban spaces for improving citizens' quality of life, generously being handed over to motor vehicles and their logistics facilities. The new urban concept of a 15-minute city returns the city to its citizens and facilitates active mobility, abolishing parking and other facilities for individual motor vehicles offering alternative mobility options to meet all their vital needs. This paper presents 15-minute city concept examples from European cities and author's visions of their eventual influence in the transformation of passenger and freight vehicles in cities in the wider region.

Key words: micromobility, active mobility, passenger vehicles, freight vehicles.

Introduction

The main idea of a 15-minute city concept, introduced by Moreno [1], is that the cities (neighbourhoods) should be (re)designed so as to allow citizens to access all regular activities within the distance of a 15-minute walk or bike ride from home i.e. in their vicinity, it is a shift towards what he calls a "chrono-urbanism". In that sense, Moreno [2] suggests rethinking cities around the following 4 principles: 1) **ecology** - living in a green & sustainable city, 2) **proximity** - from home to all other key activities, 3) **solidarity** - linking people, and 4) **participation** - active involvement in its transformation. Such a concept, implemented in the city of Paris, is governed by 3 key features [2]: 1) city rhythm should follow humans not cars, 2) each facility should serve different purposes, and 3) neighbourhoods should be designed to accommodate our needs not to be obliged to commute elsewhere. For instance, the author of [3] realised that London has done well to hold on to distinct characteristics and cultures of each borough despite being part of a larger

agglomeration, it seemed as if all were like islands of their own distinct character. Urban islands, with borders and boundaries of their own but still connected to the adjacent areas which still played a part in the overall archipelago that is London. Roads, cycle lanes, distribution networks, green spaces and wetlands present themselves as the sea flowing between each of these islands - replenishing each area and supplying other islands with their needs (illustrated in Fig.1).
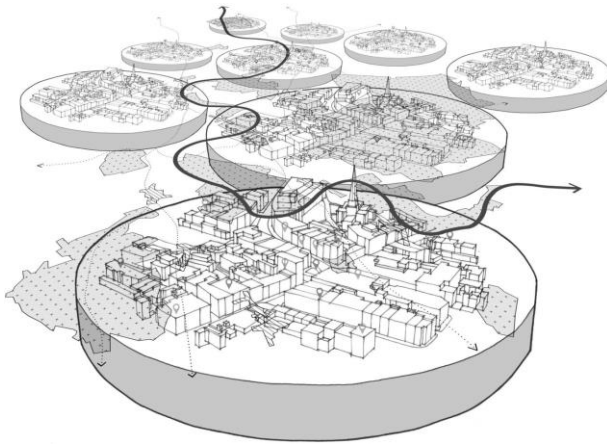
Figure 1: 15-minutes areas - urban islands [3]

Therefore, city should commit in reclaiming the space from rather aggressive, climate unfriendly, harmful and wasteful individual motorised transport and its logistics (roadway, parking, refuelling), redesigning it in a way to actually increase the quality of life, though not jeopardizing the attained levels of mobility and accessibility of all (not-replicable) key activities for its entire population (especially mobility impaired categories). Due to COVID-19, we observed many working and school related activities being (more or less successfully) relocated home, as a result of teleworking and on-line teaching practices. Still, we cannot expect all neighbourhoods to accommodate every possible or required facility (such as universities, shopping centres, culture &

leisure) therefore their accessibility has to be maintained by alternative environmentally friendly and sustainable (individual, public or shared) modes.

Many cities worldwide under Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans are (re)making urban planning decisions introducing actual decentralisation (from monocentric to polycentric), restricting car use & parking and promoting active mobility (walking, running & cycling).

The rest of the paper is structured as follows: in the second chapter the urban mobility challenges regarding road vehicles are presented, for which are then offered suggestions and thoughts as potential mobility solutions in the third chapter, while instead of conclusions key topic-related suggestions are highlighted in the fourth chapter.

Present urban mobility challenges in cities

The idea of 5- and 10-minutes walking distances is already a long-time known standard to assess (sub)urban public transport network coverage. Therefore, we are already used to the idea of incorporating an access/egress walking trip segment into almost every public transport trip. The expansion of individual micromobility modes consisting of non-motorised (human-powered) i.e. active mobility modes such as bicycles, kick scooters, skateboards, inline & roller skates, but also electric motorised modes as e-bikes, e-scooters, segways & hoverboards is evident in the recent years. We are witnessing also the worldwide spread of public/shared bike schemes. The challenge is how to safely incorporate all modes on the same roadway infrastructure. A solution being the so-called green, future-proof and slow city, i.e. lowering the traffic speed from 50 to 30 km/h (making it active mobility friendly), abolition of parking areas and further narrowing the roadway in favour of wider sidewalks, green walking and sitting areas (as shown in Fig.2.).
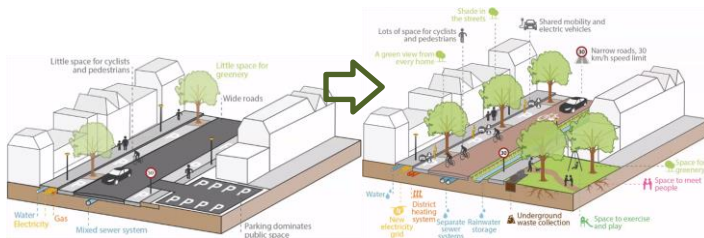
Figure 2: Transition to a green, future-proof and slow city

According to [4], COVID-19 situation could have been complicated by the modernist urban planning concepts that created fragmented cities and communities, being heavily automobile-dependent. With this legacy, most urban fabrics, though connected, are not easily accessible without a heavy reliance on automobiles, which had caused bottlenecks in service delivery and calls for the need for more appropriate urban planning mechanisms as a means of pandemic response.

The boom of delivery services, the rise in logistics and in some places the fear of public transport have changed mobilities visibly. [5] So an important change in urban delivery is required, making its last-mile greener. It should be further worked on switching to night-time deliveries and providing dedicated delivery areas for markets.

The virus generated a structural damage for cities requiring more flexibility of spaces, especially those ones commonly used just as carparks serving supermarkets and other services, that should be rethinked and reorganised to host different functions. [6]

Possible transport solutions

With all previously said, individual and collective urban transport modes are definitely prone to a change.

Urban freight: important prospect for (non-motorised & electric) cargo-bikes for daytime last-mile deliveries, especially interesting with growing crowd logistics (Wolt, Glovo and similar services), intensified in the time of COVID-19; express courier services also expanded and explored alternative ways of last-mile deliveries using drones and small autonomous vehicles; local distribution areas for fast & safe order smart pickup/delivery. For night-time deliveries cargo-trams and environmentally friendly and low noise e-trucks subsequently replaced by automated trucks. Cities based on rivers/canals should use/intensify waterways freight transport for daytime delivery with local pickup/delivery stations.

Urban passenger: mobility as a service is a key to supress car ownership and future individual parking needs; shared mobility (car, bike and scooter) already widely implemented should be promoted along with active mobility modes. Small light & green urban cars should be privileged until a future total ban of cars inside the 15-minute city (without parking). Structural changes to public transport vehicles should be implemented as to become infection resilient & provide a fast, reliable and sustainable link between different 15-minute cities and for commuting to complementary key urban facilities.

Instead of CONCLUSIONS

Some final suggestions:

1. Survey locally what is an acceptable walking & cycling distance for potential polycentric area population, as it will highly influence public acceptance of such urban & mobility planning concept. Will it be 20-, 15-, 13- or a 10-minute city?
2. While creating a mobility plan, it should be thought of mobility impaired users.
3. Incentivise research in public transport greening, resilience and attractiveness.

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MOBILITY AS A CULTURAL ENABLER - A reading of Rome through via Appia

Author 1: Sophia Arbara. sarmpara@tudelft.nl,
Phd Candidate, Roma Tre University, Department of Architecture & TU Delft, Department of Architecture Engineering and Technology

Abstract

Is there a reciprocal relationship between human mobility and the valorization of cultural heritage spaces? Despite the answer might seem simple, the question presents a series of unanswered theoretical questions and methodological challenges. The Roman territory, a place that counts with several thousand years of urbanism can illustrate in a unique way the posed question; the complex relationship between mobility, urban space and cultural heritage. Over the centuries of urbanization, the city has "produced" an extremely rich and extraordinarily conflicting heritage, the interpretation of which goes far beyond local interests and concerns that of western civilization. While it seems easy to comprehend an urban area through its connections, this is rarely the case in the city of Rome, as the place is rather known and experienced in a fragmented way, through its artefacts. We believe that a reading of Rome through its street space can offer both a practical and a symbolic alternative to conflicting questions of urban preservation versus urban development, core - periphery, historic city - modern neighborhoods and focus on the linking ties of the city; its streets as products of mobility and cultural enablers.In this paper we choose Via Appia as the case study to theorize the meaning of street space and the role of routes in enhancing the valorization of cultural heritage spaces. Through this case study, we ask the question whether the creation and reproduction of cultural memory through mobility can illuminate the enduring influence of ancient street networks on the modern cityscape. Since the focus on connectivity and mobility in the roman consular roads was exceeding that of the narrow approaches of the city limits, an analysis of the "Reigna Viarium" allows us to take an approach beyond the "urban age" discourse and tackle the question through a multiplicity of scales and time spans.

Key words: Cultural heritage, mobility, street space, via Appia,

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MATCHING COHESION OBJECTIVES WITH TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING PRIORITIES: WESTERN BALKANS AND 'POST CRISIS' EU -GREEK STRATEGIC PERSPECTIVES

Dr. Ioulia Moraitou[1], Prof. John Kiousopoulos[2]

[1]Invited Lecturer, Department of Civil Engineering, Post graduate programme on Applied Environmental Protection Policies and Techniques, UNIWA Athens, GR

[2] Surveying & Geo informatics Eng. Dept., UNIWA Athens, GR

Abstract

The impact of the recent economic - financial and public health crisis in the EU has affected different Member States' capacity (and choices) to invest; in housing programs as well. In parallel, targeted investments in infrastructure renewal or construction have been (and still are) major parts of stimulus and recovery plans at the EU and Member State levels. All these components provide at certain extend the rationale why infrastructures remain by far the main pillars of a long-term process towards Europe's sustainable development, in the context of the global village concept. Modern challenges are identified while existing and future policies are also highlighted (e.g. Green Deal, Recovery fund etc.); furthermore, planning instruments and review mechanisms are equally approached through policy analysis, and targeted bibliographic review, synthetically. The main aim is to highlight the crucial need of adequate networks, would connecting all of high-density human concentrations.Concretely, in the light of the EC new 'green deal' adopted in January 2020 and the opening of the new programming period (over 2021 – 2027 and post COVID-19 pandemic) this work attempts to build on and better explore the possibility to bridge the "cohesion gap" (which is dominating among the contemporary shelters' groups) and meet the "sustainable development" goals in Europe and Greece, by 2030, further calibrating cohesion and competitiveness objectives (criteria).Moreover, this paper will also focus on the potential shared opportunities and challenges of an enhanced Western Balkans engagement with the EU, targeting resilience and connectivity with the **global village.**The proposed overview of available EC/Academic Bibliography and Data assist us at reaching a realistic conclusion through selected 'applied' thematic topics focused. To do so, this paper underlines the particular role of resilient transport infrastructures and connectivity, within in a process of encouraging synergies and various "investments", "post-crises", in Greece and in a forthcoming Western Balkans - EU perspective.

Keywords *Cohesion, Competitiveness, Infrastructure, Sustainable Transport, Resilience, Regional Policies, "New Green Deal", Recovery, COVID -19 pandemic impacts, RESTART Europe*

ORGANIZING AND ARRANGING THE GLOBAL VILLAGE: DEVELOPMENT INSTRUMENTS AND MODELS

Moderator: dr Tatjana Mrdjenovic

During this session, participants discovered the importance of incorporating sustainable practices into the design and maintenance of common areas. Additionally, they looked into ways to promote community involvement and engagement in the creation and upkeep of these locations. In addition, attendees also investigated ways to revitalize underutilized or abandoned spaces in order to create more sustainable and healthy communities in the global world.

NOMADIC AND REFUGEE LIVES:
HOW CAN INNOVATIVE CITIES SUPPORT THIS KIND OF POPULATION?

E. Konstantopoulou*[1], L.Tousia*[2]

Postgraduate Students in Department of Planning and Regional Development, University of Thessaly, 38334 Volos, Greece

[1]* Author: e-mail: elekonstant@uth.gr* [2] Author: e-mail: ltousia@uth.gr

Abstract

In 2021, almost two years since the SARS-CoV-2 breakout, a global need has emerged to fulfill our everyday needs, under different protocols, even in EU countries. If our cities and countries became more innovative, even part of their resident population would be better supported. It would be most helpful, however, for the nomadic and refugee populations, who are in constant movement until they find their new home. Our first step in this direction would be to create a platform/application in order to collect and regularly update all the information necessary to facilitate their research for accommodation, occupation, education, healthcare, public services etc. Secondly, this information would become available in at least two languages, in the official language as well as in English, ultimately aiming in providing translation in other languages in the future. The third step would be to study and implement all of the above. This project's realization is expected to have positive results in several fields, and its social and financial impact will be immediate, while it will also result in several indirect and long-term psychological benefits for the general population, as its needs will be met easier and more directly. The project's objective and vision is to combine the efforts of several professional fields in the long run, including architects and engineers, programmers, educators, psychologists, and law experts, who can promote the realization of future projects. We shouldn't need to be in the shoes of the nomads and refugees in order to put in the effort for quality services. Our goal is to re-invent life in the Balkans, not only for the native population but for everyone.

Keywords: Nomadic life, refugee life, innovative systems, innovation, support

COPING WITH MIGRANTS' FLOW IN BALKANS: CASE STUDY OF SERBIA RESOLVING MIGRANTS' HOUSING PROBLEMS

Author 1: Ratka Čolić, Assistant Professor, Department of Urbanism, Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade, SERBIA;
Author 2: Biserka Mitrović, Associate Professor, Department of Urbanism, Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade, SERBIA

Abstract

This paper presents a case study from Serbia, a local setting that faced a migration crisis in 1990s, that continued at the beginning of the 21st century. The focus is on urban planning, new governance practice and housing solutions as a response to the crisis. Serbia faced problems regarding the influx of migrants - refugees (displaced persons from Croatia, Slovenia, and Bosnia and Hercegovina), internally displaced people (IDPs from Kosovo and Metohija), and immigrants (from another countries), without a ready-to-use policy. The process of political, economic and social transition went hand in hand with the migration crisis. Urban planning practice and housing policy were subsequently affected by these processes. As an EU candidate and a country committed to UN programs, Serbia received support for the socio-economic integration of migrants in several international programs.

This paper takes a stock of the 25 years long efforts in implementation of formal urban planning and new governance instruments for housing solutions for migrants in Serbia. The research examines the relationship between national and international programs in the field on one hand, and state-level and local policies and practices on the other. It analyses the legal framework, regulations and norms, and governance practices in the field of housing solutions for migrants. The findings related to the good practice examples are discussed in the context of responsiveness of planning practice and urban governance to migrations in Serbia.

Key words: housing solutions, planning and governance instruments, refugees and IDPs, post-socialist transition, regulation in housing and planning

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1.   Introduction

Serbia received support for the socio-economic integration of migrants through several international programs since 1990s. The actions under the international programs[2] influenced derivation of systemic solutions for providing housing needs for the local population affected by transition and poverty, as well. What is common to the aforementioned solutions is that they were tested in practice, and later influenced the changes in regulation and policies.

With the support of international community, Serbia has provided 15453 different housing solutions for 45000 users in period 1992-2014 (Čolić et al., 2018). Each of the permanent care programs was designed to suit a specific category of families from the migrant population. These categories include models of self-construction, assistance in construction materials, purchase of rural houses, allocation of prefabricated houses, accommodation in social protection institutions (gerontology centers and other institutions), social housing, social housing in protected conditions (foster projects), etc.

The contribution of this paper is to offer a basis for understanding the influences of migration crisis on the development of a specific mix of traditional planning and new governance instruments for housing solutions for migrants. The research analyses the legal framework, regulations and norms, and governance practices in the field of housing solutions for migrants. Finally, the paper contributes to a better understanding of transformation and adjusting of practice, concepts and methods for urban development and urban governance to the specific local circumstances.

2.   Mix of government and governance methods

Governance practices use the available mix of government and governance methods to alter institutional capacities (Fukuyama, 2013; Hyden, 2011; Jessop, 2016). Governance does not exclude the application of traditional planning instruments —

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[2] UNHCR, UN-HABITAT, UNDP, SDC (Swiss Development Corporation), OSCE, CEB, KfW, etc.

plans, decisions, regulations, etc. (Blanco, 2013). Both types of instruments are required in order to ensure the funding and legitimacy for the achieved results.

The results of urban governance can be diverse. The successful practice examples highlight the importance of involving different, interconnected stakeholders, collaborative dialogue, joint knowledge development, creating social and political capital, and boundary spanning (Innes et al., 2010). Also, results can be new governance practices (Tasan-Kok & Vranken, 2011). The results of the interplay of formal planning and new governance instruments are recognized, and presented in the following section in the context of migration crisis in Serbia.

3.   Migration, urban planning and new governance instruments in Serbia

Serbian planning system is influenced by its path dependency in relation to socialist era and later transitional stages. It revolves around the instruments of regulatory and land use planning at different administrative levels. Moreover, it is directed towards adjusting to market economy and EU perspective, where various international influences were developed during the period of support through programs for the socio-economic integration of migrants (Čolić et al., 2021).

The construction of apartments intended for migrants mainly relied on projects that were result of urban-architectural competitions and urban plans, followed by promotion of integrated and participatory approach (Ramirez et al., 2008; Nedović-Budić et al., 2011). One of the novelties introduced in the legal framework (Law on Housing and Buildings Maintenance, 2016) was application of norms and standards for social housing (Table 1).

Size households	New category introduced- Type of flat	Net useful the surface of the apartment
one-person	studio or one bedroom apartment	22 - 30 m²

two-person	one bedroom, one bedroom and half or two bedroom apartment	30 - 48 m^2
three-person	one bedroom and half, two bedroom or two bedroom and half apartment	40 - 56 m^2
four-person	two bedroom, two bedroom and half or three badroom apartment	50 - 64 m^2
five-person	two bedroom and half, three badroom or three badroom and half apartment	56 - 77 m^2
six-person	three badroom, three badroom and half or four badroom apartment	64 - 86 m^2

Table 1: *Norms and standards for social housing*

In order to further define the conditions for planning of social housing at the national level, several novel regulations and policies have been developed. They defined the principles of fairness, non-segregation, and availability of services, rationality, as well as social, financial and institutional sustainability of social housing.Also, various imported governance instruments have been applied for solving the problems of housing and integration of migrants (Scheme 1).
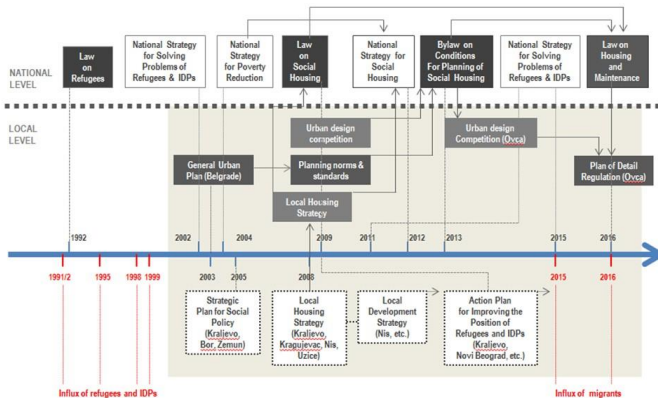
Scheme 1: *Formal and informal instruments*

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From several governance instruments e.g. local social policy, housing strategy, action plan for improving the position of refugees and IDPs - the housing strategy and housing agency became integral instruments of the 2009 Law on Social Housing.

The presented experiences in application of governance instruments are operationalised outside of the domain of traditional urban planning. Although both urban plans and urban-architectural competitions are considered formal planning instruments, their adaptation and qualitative improvement were influenced by experience from practice. Scheme I points out that positive practical experience has been translated into national policies, as well.

In the field of governance instruments, it is often emphasized that their role is to link planning with various institutions and financial resources. However, these instruments may also serve for solving specific problems, such as housing for migrants. The strategies and action plans were based on the approach which encourages wide citizen participation and stakeholder involvement. In that way, it was possible to confirm the legitimacy of public sector intervention in reducing social inequalities. Although the initial purpose was to provide the housing solutions included social groups of the domicile population that were not able to acquire housing under market conditions.

4. CONCLUSIONS

In the conditions of change or emergency, the focus of planning should be on methods that provide more clarity in the field of development policies and responses to challenges. In this paper, we used the interplay of formal planning and new governance instruments as a field for understanding influences of migration crisis. Experienced systems use both traditional and new methods to solve problems or achieve goals and development activities. Such methods do not exclude each other, but are complementary. This paper contributes to a better understanding of the transformation and adaptation of urban planning and urban governance practices, which are carried out in specific local circumstances.

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URBAN GREENING AND INTERCULTURALITY

Lehmann, Katharina. Junior Professor, University of Lüneburg, Germany

Abstract

Urban Greening is of remarkabke interest, not only since global warming and sustainability have arrived in the middle of the society as a topic of common interest. The university of Lüneburg, Germany conducts a project of teaching and research in combination, aiming on exploring the potential of intercultural integration and thereby contributing to the social aspect of sutainability by designing green urban spaces that "speak" the languages of different times and cultures. Students were asked to learn about ancient Roman and Greek cultures especially in the articulation of urban green structures. Also there were groups working on Italian, english, french and southeastasian greening concepts, with the objective to transfer knowledge and style to open urban spaces in Lüneburg. Some of the designs will be exemplified within the paper; it becomes evident, that a multicultural perspective on design projects is becoming undeniably important in a globalized world where local and global cultures go hand in hand.

The results show that by transferring different cultural greening styles, culturally relevant education can be brought to society and support the idea of lowering boareders, protecting the climate and facilitate sociocultural inclusion.

Key words: Intercultural Design, Urban Greenery, Sustainability, Integration

MENTAL MAPPING OF A REGION IN ATHENS THROUGH LITERATURE AND PRESS

Abstract

The description of the cities was made before the scientists and is carried out in our time, through the creators of literature who approached and captured with great accuracy the city, its name and its people.

Narratives about cities and literary descriptions, along with poetry and theatre, have the power to create mental performances with great power. We thus obtain a mental mapping of the city through narration. In addition, as the city is often identified based on references to it, newspapers and journalism have the ability and the power to contribute to its reputation.

Kypseli is one of the oldest and most densely populated districts of Athens. Fokionos Negri is its main street forming, together with Konstantinos Kanaris's Square, the heart of the district, a street-linear park where trade, leisure and services coexist with the residence. It is an urban area, created during the interwar period, attracting upper and middle income strata of the population. Since the mid-1980s, there has been a shift of mainly young households to the suburbs. The 1990s are a turning point for Kypseli, as the mass entrance of immigrants (such as Albanians after the fall of Hotza) diversified the character of the area and now has acquired a multicultural hue.

The purpose of this narrative "mapping" is to highlight the sensory dimension of landscape through concepts such as that of the lightscapes, nightscapes and emotional city. Something that will perhaps enrich the way we design and manage living spaces as well as the modern myths.

Key words: Kypseli, mental mapping, narrative, literature.

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1. Introduction

In this paper we will follow the "journey" of Kypseli, a central neighborhood of Athens, from the beginning of its creation to the present day through the literature. We will, also, see how the daily, periodical, and online press outlines it over time.

2. Kypseli

One of the oldest and most densely populated districts of Athens, Kypseli, forms undoubtedly an integral part of Athenian history.

2.1 Creation

In 1837, the archaeologist and founder of the magazine "Archaeological Newspaper" Kyriakos Pittakis (1798-1863) writes: "*the Athenian historian Xenophon had referred to the area of Kypseli as Gypseli*" (Figure1):

Ὁ Ξενοφῶν συγκρίνων τὴν γῆν τοῦ Λυκαβηττοῦ μὲ τὴν Φαληρικὴν γῆν λέγει ὅτι ἡ Φαληρικὴ εἶναι ἑλώδης καὶ κάθυγρος, ἡ δὲ τὴν Λυκαβηττοῦ ξηρὰ καὶ λεπτόγαιος· ὅστις οἶδε τὰς Ἀθήνας, γνωρίζει ὅτι ἡ γῆ ἡ ἄνωθεν τοῦ μέρους καλουμένου Γυβέλη εἶναι ξηρὰ, καὶ ὁ τόπος ἀκόμη τοῦ Γυβελίου καί τι ἀρδευόμενος· ἀπὸ μικρὸν ὕδωρ, μ᾽ ὅλον τοῦτο ξηρογύβελον καλεῖται ἀπὸ τοὺς ἐγχωρίους. Ὁ Αἰσχίνης ὁ Σωκρατικὸς εἰς τὸν διάλογόν τοῦ

Figure1: *Excerpt from the magazine "Archaeological Newspaper" (1837)[3]*

During the nineteenth-century Kypseli was referred to in texts of foreign travelers and was mainly an area with farms and gardens. The historian, writer, academic, lawyer, poet, D. Kampouroglou (1852-1942), describes the rural area with lush

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[3] Kypseli, accessed July 25, 2020, https://www.facebook.com/pg/Kypseli/about/?ref=page_internal.

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vegetation, next to the Malcolm's mansion (Figure2) and later "Asylon Aniaton" in the nineteenth-century[4].
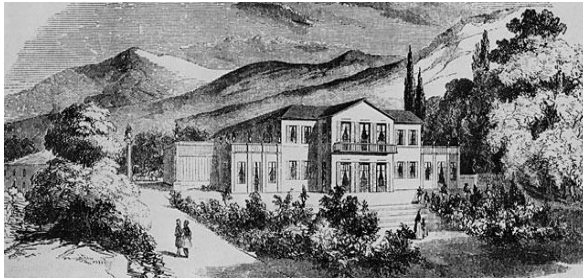
Figure2: *Mansion of Sir Pulteney Malcolm (1848)*[5]

The poet Demetrios Kokkos (1856-1891) wrote the poem "The rooster of Kanaris" about Kypseli and the hero of the Greek War of Independence 1821, Konstantinos Kanaris, who lived there, describing it brilliantly as a "*fragrant countryside*" with "*green meadow*".

In 1909, the "Encyclopedic Dictionary" characterizes Kypseli "*as a rich rural settlement of Athens, inhabited by bourgeoisie*". A "*noisy and vivant settlement*", but also the "*most elegant and picturesque district*" is, according to a very interesting

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[4] "*A large wall separated my uncle's estate from that of Mavrokordatos (later Trikoupi and later Asylon Aniaton). I did not forget the border blackberries of a mulberry, not even the rebuke of my mother, who looked at me with blackened lips. The water passed through the garden from the cisterns of Gasparis, which was provided to the various owners, at certain times of the day and night*" (Kampouroglou.1934).

[5] The Online Books Page. "L' Illustration (1848)". Accessed June 15, 2020,
https://onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/webbin/serial?id=illusfr'.

description of Kypseli by "Periergos" ("Curious") of the newspaper "Empros" (December 19, 1906) (Figure3). As the writer describes, a few years ago, the district was a beautiful countryside full of almond trees and the only house was the residence of Konstantinos Kanaris. It was transformed "*magically*", in a minimum period of three years, which the writer had not visited it, in a district that will connect the city of Athens with the suburb of Patissia and will be the "*most poetic*" and "*most cultural district of Athens*", as it occupies "*the most beautiful and picturesque place in the city*".

Figure3: *Article of the newspaper "Empros", (December19,1906)*

2.2 Prosperity

Interwar period

In 2013, Alexandros Lavdas writes characteristically in the newspaper "Kathimerini": "*Kypseli has a 100% urban heritage; it was not built either as a refugee settlement, or in response to the current of internal migration.*" This urban area, in 1928 is large enough to acquire a "new tramway" to serve its residents (Figure4), providing for that period, full transport coverage with different public transport (Figure5).

Ή συγκοινωνία Κυψέλης

'Η νέα τροχιοδρομική γραμμή τῆς Κυψέ-
λης, ἐπεστρώθη, τοποθετηθεισῶν τῶν σιδη-
ροτροχιῶν.
'Εντὸς τῶν ἡμερῶν δὲ πρόκειται νὰ ἀρ-
χίση καὶ ἡ τοποθέτησις τῶν ἐναερίων ἠλε-
κτρικῶν συρμάτων.
'Η λειτουργία τῆς γραμμῆς ταύτης, ἡ ὁποία
σημειωτέον θὰ ἐξυπηρετήση πολυπληθεστά-
την συνοικίαν, ὑπολογίζεται ὅτι θὰ ἀρχίση
ἐντὸς τοῦ ἔτους.

Figure4: *(left) Article of the newspaper "Scrip", (September 1,1928) & Figure5: (right) Public Transport (1933)*[6]

Urban apartment building of the interwar period

From the beginning, Fokionos Negri Street was an area particularly desirable for housing, attracting upper and middle income groups, as the entire Kypseli where the apartment building (polykatoikia) has been chosen as the main type of residence. During the interwar period, the buildings were following the vocabulary of the modern movement and the apartments were particularly comfortable. In 1938 is built the emblematic privately owned apartment building of the industrial family Lanaras (Figure6 and 7), which "*dominates with the robustness of its volume, the clear proportions and the curved shapes of its elements*" as mentions M. Mpiris, professor of NTUA, in "Seven Days" of the newspaper "Kathimerini" in 2003.

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[6] Kypseli, ccessed July 25, 2020,https://www.facebook.com/pg/Kypseli/about/?ref=page_internal

Figure6 (left) and Figure7 (right): Views from the "Lanaras apartment building" today i(built 1938- Architect - Civil Engineer Ioannis Zolotas)[7]

Fokionos Negri Street -"Via Veneto of Athens"

"Fokionos Negri[8] Street (Figure8A) was formed in the 1930s by the mayor Kostas Kotzias (1934-1936) with the arrangement of the Levides stream (Figure8B). In 1937, the architect Vassilis Tsagris created a linear park, planting trees and shrubs and then building fountains and playgrounds, between two asphalt roads. In 1935, the Municipal Market of Kypseli was built, a work of the architect Alexandros Metaxas and a typical example of Athenian modernism (Figure 8C, 8D and 8E).

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[7] Lanaras Apartment Building, accessed July 5, 2020, https://www.google.gr/ πολυκατοικία Λαναρά.

[8] "We have been living Fokionos Negri since the years when it was a stream. Stream, which descended the waters from Turkovounia when it rained they passed under Patision in Agios Meletios and continued to Kifissos [River]. Immediately above Kypseli's Square was the butts of the Hellenic Army Academy. Then, Kostas Kotzias came as mayor. He closed the stream, planted trees, made a lake, built the Municipal Market. The place was beautiful. And we started to melt the soles of our shoes on the walks. When we had little money in our pockets we sat in the cafe of Petros Lameras. The most common, however, was to standing, next to the kiosk of Kaliakoudas. There were also the big celebrations when there was money in our pockets; we were sitting in the bar of Dritsas for beer. This was rare, very rare …." (Michailides,1991)

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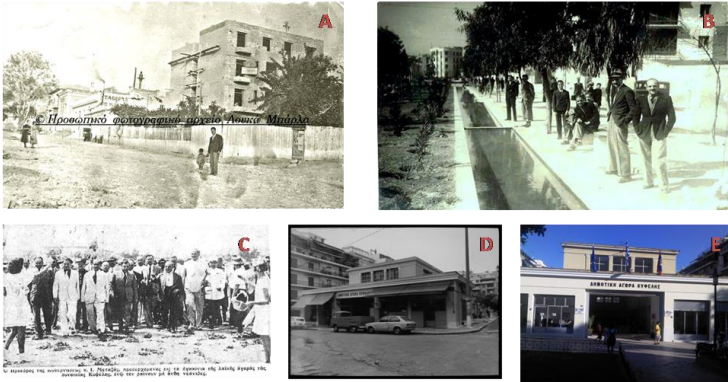
Figure8: A. Fokionos Negri Street (early 1930s)[9], B. Fokionos Negri Street (~1935-1936)[10], C. The inauguration of the Municipal Market of Kypseli (1937)[11], D. The Municipal Market of Kypseli (1960s -1970s), E. The Municipal Market of Kypseli today[12]

3. Decline and "colorful" reality

Since the mid-1980s, there has been a shift of mainly young households to the northeastern and southeastern suburbs. However, the oldest residents remain in the area, especially on the upper floors and in the larger apartments. The 1990s are a turning point for Kypseli, as the mass entrance of immigrants (such as Albanians after the fall of Hotza) reverses the declining trends of both the population and the average household size and the age pyramid. Orpheus Perides describes in his song "*Kypseli*" the multicultural character that the region gradually acquired.

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9   Christos   Vasileiou,   "Borite-na-mantepsete-pia-gnosti-gitonia-tis-athinas-vlepete-se-afti-ti-fotografia-tou-1930",Diaforetiko, January

10 Personal photo archive of Titika Bournaki, photo in the newspaper Elliniko Mellon, August 8, 1937.

11 Elisabeth Stamatopoulou, "I kypseli anabiwnei tin istoria tis mesa apo ti nea dimotiki agora", In.gr, November 18, 2016, https://www.in.gr/2016/11/18/plus/features/i-kypseli-anabiwnei-tin-istoria-tis-mesa-apo-ti-nea-dimotiki-agora/.

12 "Issue 5 , Fokionos Negri, Athens", Flaneur, accessed July 27, 2020, https://www.flaneur-magazine.com/shop/issue-5-fokionos-negri-athens.

4.   Conclusion

This journey through time is concluded with the current sociological characteristics of this historical district of Attica. Kypseli nowadays consists of a mosaic of old residents, families of immigrants, Erasmus students and airbnb tourists. It begins to attract young people who either choose it for the cheaper rents or return from the suburbs to their parents' abandoned houses and along the way discover a neighborhood that they never imagined.

In 2015, the "Flaneur" magazine from Berlin, which means "walker", with texts in English, chose to pay tribute to Fokionos Negri because incarnates the transformation of the urban landscape of Athens in recent decades[13].

Figure9: *Issue of the "Flaneur" magazine dedicated to Fokionos Negri[14]*

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[13] "*The road personifies the transition from the "Athenian urban scene" of the past decades, to a colorful and multicultural mosaic"* explains the article in the online magazine "Pronews" and the writer and resident of the area, Menis Koumandareas writes:*" Maybe gargle water have been flowed on this street in the past, maybe it has been the meeting place for artists, the time where the bourgeoisie have been at their peak. But even now how interesting the sidewalk is and how much variety has."*

[14] "Issue 5 , Fokionos Negri, Athens", Flaneur, accessed July 27, 2020, https://www.flaneur-magazine.com/shop/issue-5-fokionos-negri-athens

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SECURITY AND/OR CONTROL IN THE PUBLIC SPACE
To meet the new threats of urban life

Svetlana Batarilo, PhD, Faculty of Transport and Traffic Engineering, University of Belgrade, SERBIA
Ranka Gajić, PhD, Faculty of Transport and Traffic Engineering, University of Belgrade, SERBIA
Milena Kordić, PhD, Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade, SERBIA

Abstract

The postmodern city brings privatization of public space to the forefront of changes: Within cities, the density is constantly increasing, corporations are growing, and the occupied space is being controlled with money by building consumption spaces, which has resulted in reshaping of public and private space. Public space is shrinking by transforming into commercial space - new privately owned public space with a controlled mode of use - the use value of the city is disappearing. Apart from the fact that these processes are a consequence of modernization, they are driven by profit, which increasingly determines the city as a subject of control. At the same time, segregation, alienation and separation of social groups have become important features of the modern consumer city, and thus the themes of exclusion, domination, discipline, differentiation in space are actualized. In societies with a high level of inequality, there is a high degree of privatization of the public space, which increasingly defines the urban fabric, so the control of space has become a global phenomenon.The culmination of fears and insecurities as features of the late modernity society, go together with the control of society. The increasingly present continuous production of fear in the modern city has led to a life of constant readiness and a subconscious fear that anything could be a potential threat (terrorists, viruses...). Constant monitoring and a technology of violence are practiced for the purpose of social control, which enables the survival of a globalized city. Modern cities are increasingly resembling each other by introducing control and security measures, video surveillance, controlled borders, identity checks, access control.

Key words: Postmodern city, public space, social space, control.

1. *PUBLICUS* vs NEW PUBLIC SPACE

Public space is nominally an ideally open democratic space and as opposed to private space, it is accessible to all. However, in practice, especially in a capitalist city, there are many restrictions in terms of the rules of its use, and above all in terms of its accessibility. Various forms of privatization of the modern city have defined the concept of public space in a different way. There is a clear contradiction between the terms private and public. 'The history of cities is the history of the relationship between private and public spaces' (Pušić, 2007). The Latin word publicus is derived from populous, which means public (publicity), which refers to what is outside and not in the house, which is of public importance, such as a square or street. The term "public" gained a broader meaning in the Middle Ages, and referred to everything that exists or that happens in the open. With the modernist flows of the eighteenth century, the old, broader meaning of 'public' is increasingly returning to a meaning quite similar to today's understanding of the term 'public'. The term "public" has lost its meaning in modern society, because it has become primarily a space for the realization of private interests.

In the capitalist system, the privatization of space occurs as a consequence of the economic interest of dominant social groups. According to Lefebvre, economic speculation in space is key to the reproduction of capitalism; space in a capitalist society has got a meaning of a resource or a commodity that serves for making a profit, and that functions following an economic logic, resulting with a loss of space neutrality and availability (Lefebvre, 1991); similarly, according to Harvey, the change of space in capitalism is led by those who have political and economic power (Harvey, 2006); and according to Foucault, 'power, knowledge and space mutually produce each other', which especially may apply to public spaces.

While land ownership was functional in the medieval city (it ensured survival, not wealth acquisition), in the western capitalist countries it became a means of trade, and this had a great impact on the relationship between public and private space

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of the modern city. Urban public spaces that have historically played a central role in playing the public social life of cities are increasingly losing importance in the modern city, and some other spaces are taking on the role of social centers. According to Kostof (1992), the 'slow death' of the social world of cities has begun with progress: first the press and then radio and television, have taken on the role of piazza as a medium news transmission. Along with the revolution in mass marketing and consumerism, the public space has lost a key role in economic life, with the consequence of the awakening of crime and insecurity. Privatization of space and social and spatial segregation are consequences of treating space as a commodity.

2. SOCIAL SPACE of/or NEW PUBLIC SPACE

Urban experiences as tourist attractions in new centers of consumption are designed to provide fantastic simulated risk-free experiences in a safe and predictable environment (for example, unsuccessful attacks by Freddie Krueger, criminals or pirates). Koolhaas, on the other hand, warns that every motion within these areas lead to catastrophes (sales in department stores, uncontrolled stampede of fans at sporting events, the victims in discos) - "as a record of inequality between the junk space portal and the narrow calibrations of the old world" (2001). Ulrich Beck says in 1992 (cited by Hannigen, 1998), that in today's 'risk society' we are more and more subject to an increasing burden of globally generated risks over which we have no control, and thus a new kind of exciting but completely harmless activities (for example virtual skydiving over the Grand Canyon) provides the right measure of security.

'Private City' offers the best from both worlds, from the traditional city and from the world of consumerism - energy, diversity, cultural opportunities, visual stimulation, all without the risks and problems that usually accompany urban life, such as crime, poverty, various conflicts. These new centers are 'urbanoid environments' or 'urbanoid

clones' (Paul Goldberger, 1996) - 'fun, sealed private environments' that try to satisfy our lusts and our needs for contact with others in the common space, but with disputed quality related to 'real' cities. These spaces exist through spectacle, difference, excitement, but at a same time, turn their back to the problems like criminal or poverty, that they actually support.

Our comprehension of space (especially public space), according to Foucault and Lefebvre, is related to our understanding of free action within it (separation in our understanding of what public space is as a place of expression of civil liberty and leisure, and as a place of our free action). Social function has left meanings in (socially produced) space, and according to Foucault and Lefebvre, those meanings need to be erased in order to maximize personal freedom of expression in public space (Lefebvre, 2000, p. 187). Public space, as a transmitter of information, has been replaced by television, radio, press, internet. Viewed in this way, it can be said that the new public space is two-dimensional, and the social interaction within it takes place without the actual physical contact of its participants. Life is life inside, like the life of animals in a zoo: conceptually, every monitor or television screen is a replacement for a window. Real life is inside them, and cyberspace has become big outside (Koolhaas, 2001). At the same time, a "real" three-dimensional public space becomes a commercial space. ... The media has taken over the city. "Pastoral idyll" and "garden city" are already outdated concepts (Huertas, cited by Elin, 2002, p. 171). The new age (increasing presence of media and mass media, but also constant confrontation with the uncertainties of modern life) brings a loss of faith in the collective and also the withdrawal from the public: individualism is increasingly underlined. At the same time, there comes to a growing awareness of political rights. Public life is declining more and more, and 'private life is increasing to an unprecedented level, which is socially harmful' (Elin, 2002, p. 122). Everything is focused on individual consumption, unlike traditional multifunctional public places.

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Segregation, alienation and division of social groups are increasingly pronounced features of the modern consumer city. Lefebvre, Soja, Foucault, set up the questions of exclusion, domination, discipline, differentiation in (public) space. According to Lefebvre, the production of capitalist urban space implies fragmentation, homogenization and hierarchization. These processes are embedded in the space of the capitalist city as a result of such an ideological assumption of society (Lefebvre, 2009, p. 212). Among important questions regarding public space is more the issue of access than the issue of ownership. The differences between rich and poor in large urban centers are growing: the poor do not have access to entertainment, they are practically deported from the space that they once have used. The tendency of all structures of consumption and entertainment is to create places that involve minimal risk, which, among other things, means also controlling contact between rich and poor, or even between different groups on racial or other grounds. The most noticeable processes of dualization are in the central zones of the city, due to the location of exclusive contents, the processes that lead to the social stratification of the population.

Marcuse mentions 'totalized communities' (1968) within the dual city, and the invisibility of members of other social class in everyday life. In societies with a high level of inequality, there is also a high degree of privatization of the public space and life behind closed doors, which is increasingly defining the urban fabric. Modern closed and controlled communities flourish in societies of extreme inequality, and have become a global phenomenon.

The term 'inner city orientalism' describes immigrant neighborhoods in western cities as zones that are presented as potentially dangerous and therefore lead to increasing militarization and security in the form of 'internal colonization' and imposed peripherality, as 'badlands' (term-Mustafa Dikeç, cited by Graham 2011(Stephen Graham, 2011)). The city is rapidly transforming into a hyperreal consumer article (Hannigan, 1988) and constantly shifting the balance between public and private

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space, affecting the physical environment, but also the social space: in these spaces a public culture is created, tending to look original, accessible and universal, which is not completely in any of these things. The poor have been 'expelled', and geographical location is one of the barriers to the participation of the poor in the 'fantastic' city. Most spaces of consumerism are located outside the urban zone, thus inaccessible to a certain class.

In 1992 Trevor Boddy has coined the term 'analogue city' to describe a postmodern metropolis dominated by controlled simulation, with spaces that 'remove the last remaining traces of public life'; the term 'virtual-reality apartheid' describes the situation where the lower class is expelled from the streets. Debord also talks about "spectacular control through a planned environment" and about "spectacular" divisions between rich and poor: "poverty hides and maintains" (Debor, 2003). The spectacle is the zenith of ideology because it most fully reveals and expresses the essence of all ideological systems: impoverishment, enslavement and the negation of real life. Spectacle is a material "expression of separation and alienation between man and man."

3.   CONTROLLED SPACE

Pseudo-public space, with its constellation, does not enable playing of public life. New consumption spaces that were built on the sites of former public spaces are controlled, and they have a different model of use. This is a zone of faceless private space that is trying to present itself as public space; actually a space that affects the restriction of civil liberty by controlling the presence of undesirable visitors and undesirable forms of behavior. Advertising and consumption are the only desirable activities that take place in the new public spaces, and the former contents such as gatherings, political activities, street music, protests, have been completely expelled. Control is masked by the weather or crime security offered by these spaces (security at the entrances, security cameras - the existence of such installations provokes the question of whether it is security or control).

These are spaces with strong security systems. While traditional spaces were separated and controlled by fencing, pseudo-public spaces are controlled and guarded by private guards, with strong property security measures (sprinkler systems prevent, for example, sleeping homeless people in the area), with limited use time, and inaccessible to everyone. These security measures actually are 'defensive' urbanism (Elin), and new public spaces are 'places of exclusion' - 'exclusive urbanism that escapes reality' (Elin, 2002., p. 152). Today's lack of public space, such as the square, makes the use of power more elusive, as well as the bearers of that power. Sophisticated technologies are used in these spaces to achieve the desired effects and to achieve the highest safety in terms of predictability expected by consumers: for example, mechanisms to move people, robots instead of live staff, etc., all that achieves safety and security and strong degree of control relating to freedom of movement and imagination. According to Soja, it is the 'ecology of fear', which means technology of violence and constant supervision that is performed for the purpose of social control that is realized over the population with the help of high technologies, and that enables the survival of the globalized city as a whole.

Bauman describes the omnipresent fear as the cause of a new instability that represent a global threat, and which can lead to the implosion of civilization. The culmination of fears and insecurities as features of the condition of late modernity creates the need for a strong state that will control society (Erdei, 2008). Horvat points to the growing continuity of fear and paranoia in the modern city (Hong Kong and SARS, British and American control, Chechen terrorists in Russia), which are 'constantly presented in the media as 'greater than they really are'; this has led to life. in a condition of constant readiness and subconscious fear of potential threat possibly coming from everywhere and everything, for example contact with unknown people or staying in a public space ('*The terrorists have used planes, computer networks and the media to produce a spectacle of terror. The attack has provoked a global spectrum of terror that threatened the system of globalization and Western*

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capitalism and culture. There is no more security anywhere and to anyone' - Baudrillard, 2002)

Today, in the context of the global economic crisis, we have a situation of global expansion of security policy and the so-called 'pacification industry' due to increased awareness of terrorism, as the culmination of control. The peak of this trend is the new US defense policy Homeland Security, which introduces biometric procedures, e-mail control, etc., for constant monitoring. More and more cities are resembling each other by introducing control and security measures: explosion-proof barriers, identity checks, controlled borders, computerized video surveillance, biometric surveillance, access control of identified security zones. Agamben says that the paradigm of the contemporary western world is actually a "concentration camp" in which a "biopolitical tattoo" was performed on everyone, while "humanity itself has become a suspicious class."

In the film The Pervert's Guide to Ideology (2012) (which deals with questions of freedom in modern societies, repression, control and manipulation of majority by influencing their critical thinking, questions of invisible mechanisms and subtle means by which this is achieved, in order to rule over individuals), Žižek notices in Spielberg's Sharks the personified fear of the whole world that has accumulated among Americans, and he attributes the success of the film to the fact that all these fears, namely fears of crime, terrorism, tsunamis, economic crisis, or viruses have transfused into one fear, the fear of sharks.

Ideas about security pervade all aspects of public life, and there is more and more considering security in the context of everyday life. The new 'militaristic urbanism' (Graham, 2011) implies an increasing connection between the military and security industries with the entertainment industry and security technology and surveillance factories. It is based on preventive supervision and "obsessive securing of everyday life", mostly to encourage societies of great inequalities, as "part of the project of

fundamentalist market neoliberalism". It produces inequalities, but also arises as a consequence of them; it is a 'constellation of ideas, techniques and norms of security and militaristic doctrine' (the military is used to secure important events, such as the Olympics, forming security zones around the financial districts of London or New York, securing embassies, airports, tourist destinations, etc).

For Lefebvre, space is an expression of the materialization of the ruling system of domination, and in order to understand space, it is necessary to understand the dominant social order (Lefebvre, 1991, p. 11). The essence of the domination of the capitalist system is the control of space; space is understood as the main element of control. Lefebvre distinguishes abstract space closely related to power relations and based on a general conceptualization of space, and social space created on the fragmented action of individuals, as a result of everyday practice, rather than abstract needs. Economic space coexists with political space, a product of state supervision and control, the product of which is abstract space (Lefebvre, 2009). The reality show Big Brother, where participants voluntarily undergo constant video surveillance, as well as a certain type of behavior, is a paradigm of control that is inevitable in modern society: cameras record daily, in places where the rules of behavior are quite clear.

4. CONTROL SOCIETY?

Disciplinary societies (Foucault) of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, culminating in the early twentieth century (functioning on the organization and movement from one closed place to another, starting with the family, through schools, hospitals, etc., all the way to the prison), are disappearing after World War II. Foucault gives the notion of biopolitics as a technique of regulating the life of the population, a technique where the subjects of political management are models of life, and this came from the understanding that the power over life is an instrument of power. He points to biometric surveillance systems and various aspects of that phenomenon, which raises further questions of security and human rights.

Foucault explains the functioning of society through space, which is a product of our social practice. He presented the visual control of society as the embodiment of disciplinary power through the technique of society management in which the whole society turns into a prison, where everybody is a potential culprit, visible in every situation. The internal layout of the prison displays a total control of each individual within the disciplinary society. It is a panoptic and repressive power as the power of the media and information society. Culture has turned into a cultural industry, democracy into mass manipulation, and science and technology into means of establishing social domination (Foucault).

The Society of Surveillance is replaced with the Society of Control (Deleuze), with the characteristic of the omnipresence of fear as the cause of new instability - a global danger that can lead to the implosion of civilization. Today, the very form of classical supervision has been replaced by control over Code and seduction (Bauman and Baudrillard, 1998). The boundary of the field of influence of supervision and control is being erased in the society of control: ones intimacy and private space are endangered, because they became fields over which the control is much more expressive than in public space (Foucault's public space is under the jurisdiction of state institutions). Freedom of movement is determined by means of control mechanisms. Codes or passwords are important in control societies because the digital language of control controls access to information. While in a disciplinary society a man was imprisoned, in a society of control a man is in debt. Control measures are a method of exclusion in a control society. Delez's thesis on the society of control deals with the questions of freedom within a society that functions as a closed system completely controlled by codes that are used to access each person individually.

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STRUCTURING THE URBAN PLANNING CURRICULA IN THE PANDEMIC FOR A ZERO-EMISSION AND SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY

Turgay Kerem KORAMAZ, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Istanbul Technical University (ITU), Faculty of Architecture, TURKEY;
Burak BELLI, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, ITU, Faculty of Architecture, TURKEY;
Eda BEYAZIT, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, ITU, Faculty of Architecture, TURKEY;

Abstract

Climate change and deterioration of the environment pose the greatest threat for humans and the non-humans of today and the future. This thread is even more prominent in an era when we need our houses and living spaces to be renewed. Such a large-scale transformation of the built environment will bring incredible burdens to the natural environment. Therefore, contemporary curricula in urban planning education should consider climate-neutral and sustainable ways of operation in varying aspects of city life. In particular, vulnerable groups, who are more exposed to economic and environmental crises such as housing shortages, mobility barriers, and increased energy expenditures, should be engaged at different levels of sustainable policy-making and furthermore their argumentations on urban planning pedagogies.In this sense, this paper investigates two consecutive studio courses in Urban Planning Master Program as a procedural case. A roadmap for the vision of "living with accessible and clean energy" is presented through these studios, with a specific focus on zero-carbon cities. This paper will discuss the inclusiveness of the relevant and existing urban planning practices in societies and various solutions to architectural, technical, and socioeconomic challenges. Such pedagogies have become even more critical in an era of pandemics when resources are limited and communities are vulnerable than in the conventional era.These studio courses, first of all, intend to guide a climate-neutral future to facilitate the economic and social transition towards zero-carbon cities in the 2020-21 fall term; and second, help develop a spatial planning framework for a sustainable community with strategies and actions, in the 2020-21 spring term. While our recent fight against the pandemic relates to a similar framework to the aforementioned topics, the paper will deliver a set of solutions as a response to unsustainable settings in our urban life in addition to environmental risks, climate change challenges.

Key words: urban planning education, sustainability, Covid-19 pandemic

I.   Introduction

While traditional land use planning is in transition to strategic planning, Albrechts (2003) argued that the issues of land use regulation, management, and protection of resources, regeneration of investments, and infrastructure should address a more specific and clear spatial logic. With an understanding of the qualities of space, integration of land use, investments, and need for a strategic development framework, the urban and regional planning discipline had to prepare itself for this "paradigm shift" experience for the 2000s. There is a need for a new governance style in planning that will change the systems of meaning and understanding, in which physical plans are no longer sufficient for the re-arrangement of settlements and the built environment. An open, transparent, and negotiating planning process has to emerge, requiring the collaboration of stakeholders and building trust together with an "inclusionary argumentation" (Healey, 1997; p.249) instead of plans just prepared in offices to the satisfaction of the technocrats.

Requisite planning studies need to define short-term, operational actions that produce an inspiring future vision and urban policy by producing "planning studies" rather than "plans". In the light of strategic planning, critical urban policy and management would be able to bring together different planning alternatives together with a broad discussion that informs the public (Friedman, 2004). Apart from the views of Friedman (2004) and other cited scholars above, taken their significant place in planning literature, the authorized institutions in the production and adaption of strategic plans cannot respond to sudden crises and achieve actions. These plans cannot always develop enough initiative to fulfil their achievements (Balducci, 2007). As a central emphasis, the resilient city discourse, the city should be flexible and responsive to uncertainty during these sudden crises and changes. While strategic plans have difficulties in responding to the political economies of cities today, their success in tackling the climate crisis may have to be tested with uncertainties on the agenda

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of equity and inclusiveness (Chu et al., 2017). The pandemic that we have been trying to overcome for nearly the last two years has also reinforced the challenging but compulsory goal of building sustainable communities at zero carbon emissions, testing the resilience of our cities. The planning education agenda should be sensitive to actual struggles; furthermore, the planning studio pedagogy should be in a process that realizes the interaction among professions and varying argumentations (McCarthy and Bageen, 2015).

In the planning schools and studios in the 2020-21 academic year, which we left behind with online education in a significant part of the world, urban strategies in the pandemic have become one of the most popular topics in the curriculum. In both the fall and spring terms of the last academic year, the urban planning studio courses at Istanbul Technical University aimed at "living with accessible and clean energy" under pandemic conditions and "spatial planning frame for a sustainable community". As the instructors of the courses, we represented education-based components of the Solar Decathlon Europe 21/22 competition, Turkey and German joint team (Url-2). In this sense, two consecutive studio courses in Urban Planning Master Program are investigated as a procedural case in this paper. Due to long quarantine periods, changes in employment patterns, uses of home and the public realm, the pandemic turned out to be an isolating experience, increasing consumption and lowering social interaction. Thus, it brought further challenges for a transition to sustainable communities. This paper addresses the ways in which urban planning practices, but more importantly, urban planning curriculum will respond to such challenges.

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2.   Curriculum of Urban Planning Studio Cases and its Integration with

Solar Decathlon 21/22

In 2020-21 fall term studio, students were expected to develop and test strategies to provide a roadmap for a future vision where greenhouse gas emissions are decreased to a net-zero and carbon-neutrality be achieved by the year 2050 as stated in the strategic documents. In the fall term, the roadmap must include strategies and actions that will facilitate economic, industrial and societal transition and guide the case area to a climate-neutral future.

In the spring term studio, students were expected to develop sustainable urban strategies in Hamburg metropolitan area and Schleswig — Holstein state, which covers the city of Kiel (as an urban settlement) and Großhansdorf (border settlement in the vicinity of Hamburg Metropolitan region). The course outcomes should provide a roadmap for an "accessible and clean-energy living" vision, where architectural, technical and socioeconomic challenges are resolved. In the spring term, the roadmap must include spatial planning actions that will facilitate the guidance of the societal transition of sustainable communities under the objectives of the Solar Decathlon 21/22 competition.

Solar Decathlon Europe is one of a convention which was "established as a university-level student Competition with a clear vision: to create accessible clean-energy living solutions for us on this planet;" (Url-1). Initiated in 2002 by the U.S. Department of Energy, Solar Decathlon addresses specific regional characteristics, economic conditions and evolving technologies for energy efficiency and renewables. Next event will take place in Wuppertal, Germany, where as course intructors we will take part in a bi-national team as academic advisor and mentors.Achieving outstanding outcomes in

the Solar Decathlon Africa journey in 2019, for architecture, engineering & construction, innovation and communication & social awareness, and sustainability, two teams from Germany and Turkey decided to participate to next SDE21/22, as this bi-national team. Team Deeply-High (Url-2) declared their motivation as "focus on ecologic, economic and social aspects of sustainability and try to engage the concepts to each other by fundamental strategies". Addressing integrated design concept in a holistic approach, the team will "provide an adaptable, functional architecture by creating climate and user related opening/closing and adding/removing of living spaces". Team Deeply High will develop a set of methods that respond to architectural, technical and socioeconomic challenges in the urban context of Grosshansdorf (located in the vicinity of Hamburg Metropolitan region) and capital town of Schleswig Holstein state, Kiel, where the team develop these solutions as a preliminary exercise before Wuppertal, Germany SDE21/22 competition.

3.   Outcomes from the Urban Planning Studio Cases

Urban Planning Project I, in the fall term, is titled with "zero-emission cities for all, research and practice after pandemic". For more than two decades, urban planning theory and practices are searching for critical solutions and programs targeting sustainable development goals, including low carbon or even zero-emission cities and environments. Just by 2020 spring, as we experience in our cities, the planet struggles with the Covid-19 pandemic. While our recent fight against the pandemic may fit into a similar framework, which is emphasized in the target of zero-emission cities in particular practices; it has also created a new field of struggle with environmental risks and climate change, due to our changing consumption habits in the pandemic. Aiming to develop a structure of planning participation over the last four year experiences, this project course has implanted an inevitable priority to focus on equality, equity, and social justice issues. In this sense, in the fall term, the projects

that the students developed focused on topics such as behavioral change in mobility and transportation in İstanbul during the Covid-19 pandemic; examination of the concept of resilience and the vulnerability of the slum settlements in Dhaka in terms of improper housing, climate crisis, flood risk and low-income; policies and spatial strategies to reduce carbon emission levels of the housing areas and the healthcare sector in Historical Peninsula of Istanbul; vulnerabilities in food security and waste management of Beylikdüzü, Istanbul; low carbon development scenarios for Beykoz, Istanbul; the effects of Covid-19 pandemic on the air quality of London; and measuring renewable energy potential of Istanbul.

Outcomes from the Urban Planning Project II, in the spring term, mainly contain the spatial analysis of the settlement with alternatives while associating the principles of effective land use, accessibility, conservation of natural and historical assets under the built environment framework. In relation to the socio-economic development and change through the planning policies, project outcomes should reconsider the spatial organization of items such as the hierarchy of settlements, transportation and recreation areas and introduce new planning tools for spatial interventions.. Being titled as "Spatial Planning for a Sustainable Community" the course allocated three tasks for the students. The first task, Investigations on Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein involves upper-scale analyses (Figure 1) carried out with the data obtained through open-source data portals, official reports, documents, extensive library research, literature review, internet search, and browsing relevant institution pages.

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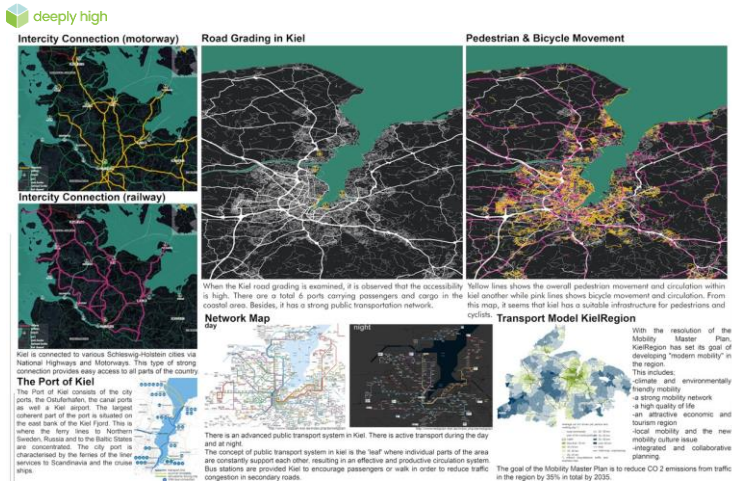
Figure 1: Example of upper-scale investigations made for Kiel

Within the context of the second task, "Spatial Planning Strategies for a Sustainable Kiel and Großhansdorf" students have developed spatial strategies to achieve sustainability in the case area. To do so, they carried supplementary studies such as city-scale analyses, determination of the vision, SWOT analysis and synthesis of the findings in line with the vision (Figure 2).

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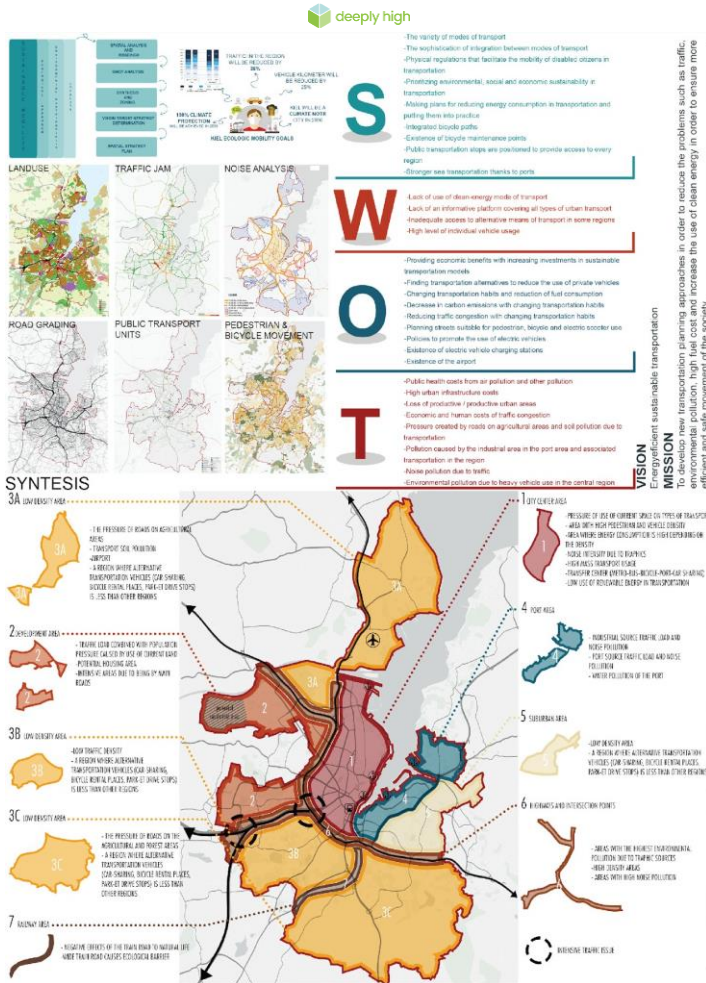
Figure 2: Supplementary studies done within Task 2

As the final task, Planning Actions for a Sustainable Kiel and Großhansdorf, students provided holistic eco-sensitive design concepts with integrated mechanisms consisting

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of actions, actors, timelines and monitoring and evaluation systems (Figure 3). By completing the above-mentioned tasks, students have strengthened their skills in research methods and planning techniques, as well as their grasp of inter-disciplinary interaction.
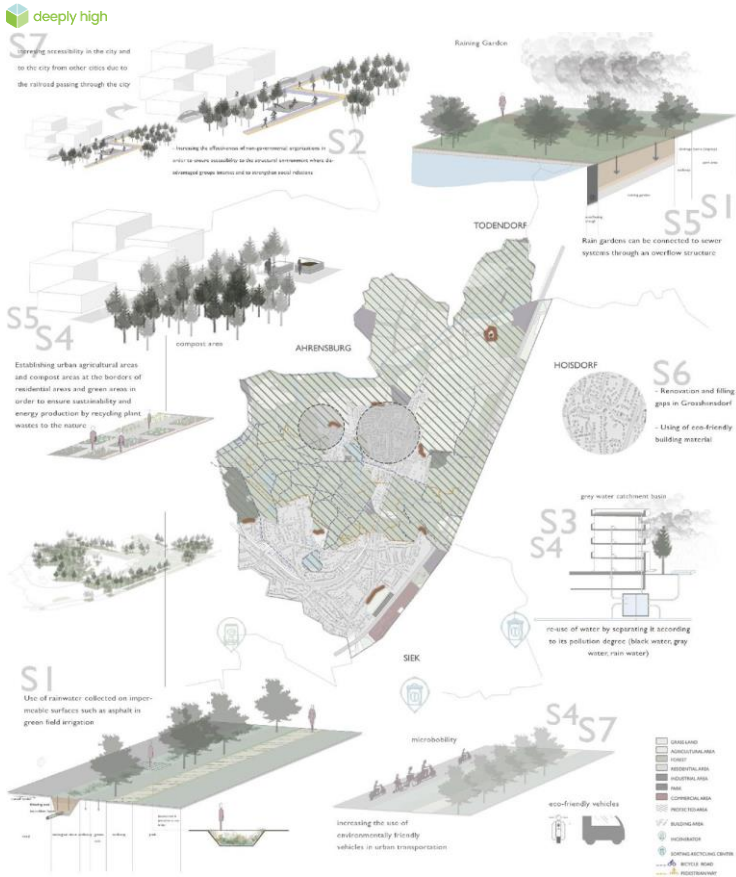
Figure 3: Example of a design concept and actions

4.   Conclusion

The COVID-19 pandemic restricted daily life in many ways. The future will show whether it has generated long-lasting impacts such as behavioural changes or the ways in which we interact with our environment, the ways we build, consume and recreate. Indeed, as the houses of knowledge and creative thinking, the universities are often the locomotives of understanding such changes as they set out new frameworks conceptualizing daily matters and/or propose how we (should) do "things" "outside". Cities continue their roles of being labs for new happenings. In this sense, the pandemic brought in new lessons to be out in perspective in and by universities through new curricula, publications and other outputs. Universities urban planning programmes may no longer continue with their conventional approaches to the built environment as they are no longer accurate in this ever-changing, dynamic world. This paper creates a platform for a long-lasting discussion on how to reformulate urban studies education through its two case studies. The methodological challenges of the planning studio course in pandemic enhanced the comprehension and use skills of remote open-source data and online collaboration with experts. On the contrary, it has raised concerns about ensuring a sustained future for urban planning students in developing geographies.

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SOME OPEN ISSUES OF INTEGRATION AND GHETTOISATION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF SOCIAL HOUSING: THE EXAMPLES OF SERBIA AND DENMARK

Jasna Petrić, Principal Research Fellow, Institute of Architecture and Urban & Spatial Planning of
Serbia, SERBIA
Tanja Njegić, Research Associate, Institute of Architecture and Urban & Spatial Planning of Serbia,
SERBIA

Abstract

Residualisation of the social housing sector has been linked to the crises of the Welfare state, but it also represents a contemporary trend of the European housing policies' development. While seeking a 'shelter' for resilient way of living, what is nowadays actualised with the waves of migrant crises as well as by continuous striving to integrate the deprived groups of population into the society, this research is concentrated on a parallel analysis of the social housing systems in Serbia and in Denmark. Serbia, with its post-socialist legacy, has dominantly "residual" system of social housing and it has not yet developed adequate instruments for preventing social and spatial segregation of vulnerable social categories through the programs of housing support. The lack of a systematic approach to this housing and often neglecting of social issues has influenced occurrence of housing deprivation in relatively new districts with social housing developments and further impetus for social differences instead of their mitigation. Denmark, on the other hand, which traditionally boasts with a highly developed model for the social housing provision, ever since year 2004 aims to resolve the issue of "parallel societies" through implementation of policies towards integration and urban regeneration of the "enclaves of non-Danish values" or "ghettos", by prescribing extreme measures of housing policy. Finally, having in view different circumstances for the territorial stigmatisation in Serbia and Denmark, this paper outlines some recommendations for improvement of the current approaches to the social housing planning in Serbia, as well as it summarises the findings that may prevent the incidence of residualisation of the social housing in Denmark within the context of a discourse on modern "severe ghettos".

Key words: Social housing, residualisation, ghetto, Serbia, Denmark

5.   Introduction

There are significant variations in the definitions and allocation models of social housing in the European countries which are reflected in the different scope and quality of housing assistance, providers and target groups of beneficiaries [1]. Despite these differences, similar problems and challenges emerge in current housing policies, especially since the beginning of the global financial crisis in 2007, where the *residualisation* trend is recognized as a key common factor [2]. This term, which is originally related to the process of privatization of social housing in the UK in the early 80's and the crisis of the welfare state, means reducing funding, new construction and the size of the social housing stock, as well as directing its allocation to the most vulnerable social groups.

The causes and characteristics of residualisation are significantly different in western capitalist countries with a traditionally developed system and a high share of social housing (more than 20%) and transition countries where the social housing stock was drastically reduced through mass privatisation (up to less than 1%), while the new housing initiatives are still insufficiently implemented. What also differs are the ways in which their social housing policies face today's challenges of resilient living in the context of rising inequalities, migrations, poverty concentration and segregation, while promoting social cohesion as one of the key goals. This paper discusses some open issues of social integration and ghettoisation in the social housing sector, on the examples of Serbia and Denmark.

6.   SOCIAL HOUSING PROVISION AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION CHALLENGES IN SERBIA – A BRIEF ACCOUNT FOR THE PAST 20 YEARS

The initial elements of the new social housing system in post-socialist Serbia were established only after 2000, and officially in 2009 when the Law on Social Housing was adopted [3]. Although "generalist in writing" this social housing allocation model remains extremely "residual in practice", according to the criterion of the social

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rented apartments share in the total housing (0,9% [4]), target groups of beneficiaries (vulnerable and special groups - mainly refugees, displaced persons and Roma) and the fact that the new housing policy is in the early stages of implementation [2]. Despite pronounced and growing needs for affordable housing, state housing provision system is underdeveloped and incoherent and relies on funding from international sources and donations, which is mostly due to the insufficient political interest and limited state funding.

Although the existing legal and strategic framework for housing development in Serbia is based on the values and goals of sustainability [5-7], including encouraging social cohesion, actual practice shows insufficient application of these policy commitments and guidelines. Social housing programs and projects for the most vulnerable households often involve simply providing a roof over their head, without adequate social or economic support, or considering aspects of cultural acceptability of housing patterns, as well as the potential dangers of creating concentrated poverty areas. The characteristic examples are high-density housing estates where the Roma make up the dominant population, which early experience the ghettoization process, as well as stigmatisation and housing environment deprivation (crime, noise, pollution) [8]. Despite some isolated efforts to implement the housing diversification through urban planning and design rules (mixing private and social housing) [9, 10] Serbia has not developed adequate 'social mixing' instruments aimed at achieving social integration of the different vulnerable social categories within the social housing framework (including homeless, youth, elderly, persons with disabilities etc.).

7.   DANISH SOCIAL HOUSING SYSTEM WITH CHALLENGE OF THE ENCLAVES OF NON-DANISH VALUES

Social housing system is proven to be a pillar of the Danish welfare society, aiming to achieve quality standard and simultaneously to provide affordable accommodation for all, i.e. to offer people of all kind decent housing at an affordable rent [11]. According to 2019 statistics, there are approximately 550,000 social housing units, representing one-fifth of all accommodations in Denmark, being a home to approximately 987,000 people, or one-sixth of the population in Denmark [12]. The Danish non-profit housing sector is in collective ownership by its tenants and is financially supported by the state and the municipalities [13].

The immigrants in Denmark, especially those from non-Western countries, and their descendants, mostly live in social housing. A municipality may, according to the law use up to 25% of apartments in its social housing sector for social purposes, and this also includes housing refugees and immigrants on low incomes [14]. Nowadays, in Denmark the notion of needs-based social rental housing is clearly more of a residual, selective nature than it was during the immediate post-2nd WW decades, and universalism has been eroded across the board, albeit to a lesser extent in Denmark then elsewhere in the world [15]. As an illustration of this argument, we briefly take in account the controversial Danish "ghetto strategies" of 2004, 2010, and 2018. They are political "manifestos" to cope with the negative development in disadvantaged social housing areas. The main political focus has been on integration of immigrants from non-Western countries, who were not actively enough adhering to the "Danish" values (mentality, culture and the way of thinking that made Danish identity is distinctive) but staying in enclaves where "men are unemployed, the women isolated, and the families only speak the languages of their native country" [12]. Over the years the discourse on this matter has only sharpen and Denmark which is quite meticulous in implementing the adopted strategies envisages its territory without "ghettos" by the year 2030. In definition adopted by the Danish government a "ghetto" area is depicted as "a residential area with at least 1,000 residents, where the proportion of immigrants and descendants from non-Western countries exceeds 50 per cent" and where other criteria such as educational levels, crime and income are factored in [15]. The most central measure is that "severe ghettos", i.e. the areas that have been classified as "ghettos" for four consecutive years have to reduce the share of non-profit family housing (number of family units) down to 40% of the original housing stock. In this process the non-profit housing association and the relevant municipality conjointly have to produce a development plan for how they will make this feasible, i.e. by selling family units to private investors; by demolition of housing; and by "relabelling" (i.e. converting family units into units for elderly or youth). All this at mildest is a challenge but more likely represents a threat to the collective property right that the tenants possess in the non-profit housing associations.

8.   CONCLUSIONS

Many of the thorny, old/new conflicts over the non-integration and disassembling of shelter for resilient living of contemporary European national societies can be given meaning through the analytical lens applied here. Serbian and Danish social housing and residualisation issue have been selected to illustrate the "othering" or "us" vs. "them" concept.

The future practice of social housing planning and development in Serbia should contribute to solving housing problems of the vulnerable social groups, instead of encouraging them, by neglecting their real needs and creating substandard and unsustainable housing stock. In order to foster social integration in this sector it will be necessary to increase the diversity of social housing patterns and typologies including implementation of the mixed tenure housing concept; to improve the current management system; to expand the scope of the target groups and to develop appropriate guidelines and standards for urban planning and design.

Despite the fact that Denmark has still a significant stock of good-quality affordable housing the strategies which are to assimilate "ghettos" threaten to produce gentrification of Danish cities instead of gluing the society on the ground of basic trust in wanting each other well. The Danish government assumes that the ethnic concentrations in the "ghetto" areas prevent the residents form establishing contacts with the surrounding society. Yet, rather than being totally subjected to the domination of territorial stigmatisation, there should be a retreat to asking inhabitants of these areas to negotiate their conditions.

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A CITY AS RESILIENT MACHINE.

Author: dr Tatjana Mrdjenovic, Research Associate, Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade SERBIA

Abstract

Public spaces are modelled by a dominant paradigm in a specific local milieu. Contemporary theories, like collaborative ones, define a framework for a profession to make improvements in everyday practice. However, power relations are sometimes strictly defined and cannot be remodelled in the same tempo as the need for investment realisation. We can say that participatory urban design needs time to redesign power relations to implement consensual solutions. Furthermore, there is a noticeable trend of places being designed more by power-over than power-to (Dovey,1999). This is the case in Serbia nowadays. The profession is seeking to find adequate methods that can substitute participatory ones to achieve sustainable places that are greener, more sociable and more profitable. Having this in mind, the main question of the research arises: Can the methods of space syntax theory replace participatory methods in the regeneration of open public spaces? The hypothesis is that the methods of space syntax need participatory ones to create more sustainable places. The main thesis is that a city is a resilient machine. The aims of the research are to prove that space can be a resilient machine if it is modelled with both space syntax and participatory methods and to show that space syntax methods in place creation can replace or support participatory ones when participation cannot be realised. This research will use the methodology of theory comparison as well as case study.

Keywords: placemaking, space syntax, participatory approach

1.0 INTRODUCTION

> "[…]we hope to show that inclusive public space does not have to remain an elusive ideal but can become a reality through various types of interventions." (Landman, 2020)

Public spaces have always been places of action. Over history, various practices of their creation were present. These practices are more instrumental or incremental, according to the main paradigm. The right for a place can be viewed as a violent action arising from the disjunction of a place, according to Tschumi (Tschumi,1996). Most of the participatory initiatives in Serbia did not lead to successful sustainable solutions. People's attachment to a specific place is a process that goes after design realisation. We can say that people are getting used by new places with mutual interaction. This is mostly practiced by modernist, instrumental machine.

There are disparities in the practiced machine and people's need for interaction. We can say that in an information society (Castells, 2000), people can easily acquire data and information of their needs, likes and dislikes and self and identity. However, nobody asks them how and where they want to spend time in an open space. This is mostly because participation is a time-consuming process which can lead to non-strategic solutions. Local governments are not willing to practice it, leaning on architects' expertise. However, architects' bounded rationality (Simon acc to Heywood 1997) cannot acquire people's needs and identities without any kind of interaction. Architects by themselves designed the most beautiful places in the world. But what happens when the identity of a place is ruined by new needs and interests or is lost? How do we deal with these kinds of stresses that are continuously ongoing without full participation?

The authors propose a new combination of methods in between space syntax and collaborative theories of urban design. This kind of combination and classification will lead to more resilient solutions for designing open spaces in times when participation is not fully implemented. We call it 'resilient city machine', which is both ars combinatoria and syntax participation.

2.0   WHAT KIND OF MACHINE IS A CITY? SPACE SYNTAX VS PARTICIPATORY PLACEMAKING

This chapter will discuss the relevant theories with regard to the main research hypothesis, keeping in mind that the city is a kind of machine that is moving towards a new paradigm. We are aware of the fact that most theories that see city as a machine are in the paradigm of the modernist approach. However, we are seeking for a machine that is appropriate to new modernism. As it is well known, new modernism is an upgraded modernism or, better yet, restructured, decoded and remodelled favoured values and principles of modernism. While in modernism, architects put forward universal values to be achieved, in new modernism, architects put particles and subjects on the table to agree on future values and syntax of the community places.

We can say that the modernist machine was decomposed, therefore collapsed into particles, so people had a great task to rebuild it for their own use. In new modernism, architects blended themselves to be respected again — respected, because architecture needs some kind of knowledge to be well constructed in either Healey's soft or hard pattern to remind that the collaborative approach in city planning, design and placemaking is shaped by Healey's theory and funded in Habermas's theory of communicative action. Habermas assumed that all people are citizens in the manner that democracy is something that is meant to be, without any kind of

alternative (Habermass, 1984). This is why a major critique of the Habermassian principles of communicative action is Foucault's power mapping, saying that people for themselves cannot break or redesign existing power relations using normative communication because it is not possible to enable open dialogue (Foucault,1971). On the other hand, we have thinkers like Dovey who said that placemaking is a process of power-to instead of power-over. Also, Healey admitted that bottom-up strategies have great weakness to achieve strategic dimension. Here, we can say that collaborative machine is very fragile and only usable for short distances (Healey, 1997).

Having this in mind, we see city as a machine, which can be structuralist, poststructuralist, collaborative or resilient. Resilience, one of the most dominant paradigms in the field, leans on the ecological systems theory, saying that every structure (physical, social, ecological) has phases of regeneration: growth, collapse, recomposition and new growth. It is similar to new modernism. The main questions of resilience are 'Where is the point of system collapse?' and 'What are the ways of recomposition or regeneration?' Modernist machine collapses under cultural and socioeconomic stresses, and we are still finding ways to regenerate it into new syntax — new modernism.

The resilience theory argues that systems collapse because they are too rigid/closed towards the environment and are not flexible to changes and stresses in the environment. The theory does not see collapse as a negative thing. Collapse is a chance for the system to redesign, regenerate and improve itself to be more flexible towards environmental changes (Holling, 1973) . Etymology says that resilience stands for being both resistful and fragile: resilire, 'to give up something', and resist, 'to be immune to something'. This means that resilience is the capacity to recover from system collapse, especially in the era of globalisation.

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Globalisation, as it is described by Castells, gives both opportunities and threats to cities and towns. These characteristics seek for resilient towns and cities, structures that are both aware of their identity which put them into the global network and the elements in their structures that should be changed or replaced. But who represents the city? Who knows how to collapse and regenerate in a resilient way? Are they the citizens, architects, professionals, politicians, or administration?

Sustainability states that a city is an integrated system (machine) that has good governance, which enables the placement of solutions in the intersection of developmental sectors (economy, environment, society), meaning that this kind of machine has developed modalities for the public—private—civil sector. But what happens if the city in the area of globalisation does not have or is not able to develop this kind of partnership and collapses are happening? Creating partnerships represents the highest level of participation and collaboration that needs time, special knowledge and developed civil sectors such as NGOs who are ready for the Habermassian dialogue.

As discussed before, communication action is in most of the times utopia as it needs open communication without power-over, just with Dovey's power-to. Dovey claims that power-to is the main principle of sustainable peacemaking. Here, a particular question arises: Can we build sustainable places only with power-over? Theory, even a resilient one, says no. But what does praxis say? It is well known that most beautiful cities and places are created by power-over, and nowadays, they open spaces for bottom-up creation. We are free to say that architects with politicians created 'the place', while people create 'places' within it. Considering this, we believe that some kind of general schema must exist for people (maybe it is too strong to say citizens) to participate. But how should we create this global schema that enables resilience?

Here, we stand on the position that a city is a machine, according to Hillier's theory: 'Space is a machine and social logic of the space' (Hiller, 2007). We claim that this kind of machine has the most flexible and resilient elements, providing both 'the place' and 'spaces for collaborative places'. Most of the authorities within sustainable placemaking criticise Hillier's methodology just because it is more mathematical than participative. On the other hand, it is proven that places created by space syntax methodology provide a high level of vividity, sociability, profitability, security and management that are mostly characteristics of sustainable places. The thing which it is not fully proven is the level of attachment to the place of its users. Here, we see the major weakness of Hillier's theory. This weakness makes it vulnerable to the critiques of other theories, so let's make it more resilient by introducing new 'compatible' elements within it from Healey's collaborative theory.

Connectivity is the common factor for both theories. While connectivity in space syntax is related to physical space, in collaborative placemaking, connectivity is related to communicative place. Connectivity in Hillier's machine stands for the thesis that physical space can change behaviour, meaning it can make citizens from people,[1] while in collaborative theory, connectivity stands for the thesis that peoples' behaviour can be changed only through communicative space which creates consensual physical space. Therefore, collaborative theory uses the Habermassian theory and space to create a physical one, while space syntax uses city as a connectivity machine that changes behaviour, as well as power relations using the mathematical machine as architectural tool. What is more, Hillier's theory of connectivity is in line with Aristotle's theory of space: a network of singular places that can be more instrumental or incremental depending on the type of the network.

'[I]t is very difficult for more than one person to use a single sequence of spaces. It offers little in the way of community or privacy, but much in the way of potential intrusion. The branched pattern, on the other hand, offers a definite set of potential relations between community and privacy, and many more resources against intrusion'

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(Hillier, 2007). Hillier's theory of space is based on the architects' creation of space, where the type of branch defines the type of place. The linear network is an instrumental one, while the dispersive creates more collaborative places, which is based on the assumption that the place with more branch connections is more sociable, individual and private (Hiller, 2007). This is based on the assumption of social control of the place where instrumentality is driven by singularity and linearity. On the other hand, non-linearity provides plurality, individuality and privacy (Figure 1). Opposite to Hillier's space machine, communicative action is not easy to achieve because there are always strong obstacles in communication that obstruct open communication. So what to do in these situations?
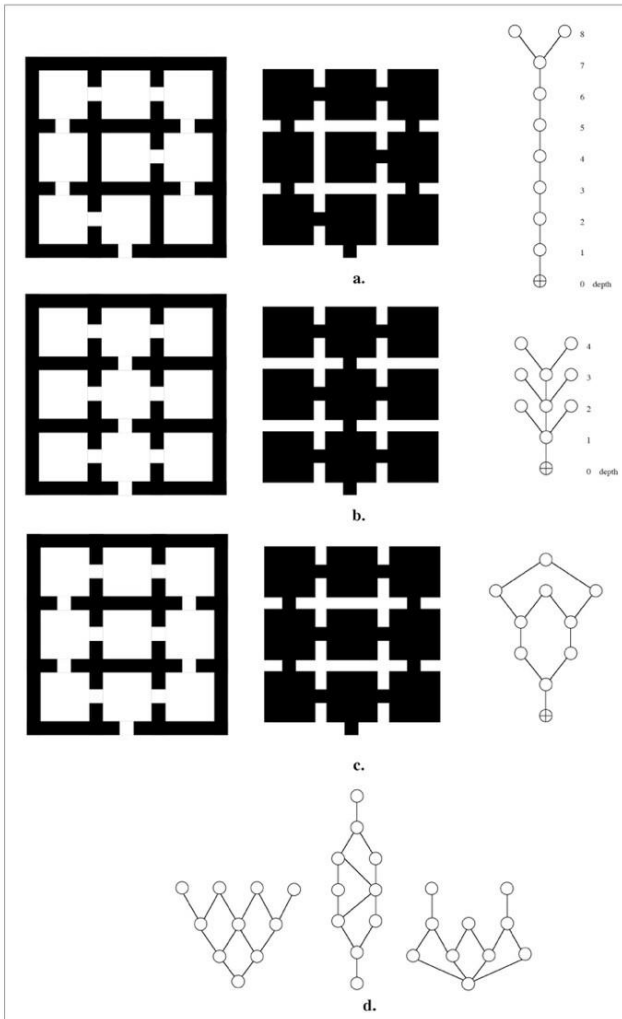
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Figure 1. The patterns of permeability (Hiller, 2009: Figure 2.1, pp21)

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Having this in mind, we believe that architects should use their tools to create a physical framework of space enabling flow of communication, changing peoples' behaviour and power relations. This place represents 'the place', opening plenty of options for creating 'places' using methods and tools from collaborative placemaking for further iterations. '[A]rchitectural space might be subject to limiting laws, not of a deterministic kind, but such as to set morphological bounds within which the relations between form and function in buildings are worked out' (Hillier, 2007). This is also in line with the main problem of collaborative strategies when participants do not have the capacity to see the wide picture and create a consensual vision, focusing only on accurate problems and short-term development (Healey, 1997).

Therefore, we propose that city as a resilient machine consists both of Hillier's mathematical connectivity, or as he says 'ars combinatoria,' creating Aristotle's place in a wide visioning sense, and of Healey's soft infrastructure, which is used for accommodating specific nodes in the network for actual people's needs and interests, making people more attached to the place. In this way, our machine is resilient to the stresses that come from

- real peoples' needs and interests,
- cultural differences,
- the need for intermodality,
- the need for making place special in regard to identity,
- ecological hazards and
- the need for real profit that each place has.

3.0   CONCLUSION

City as a resilient machine was researched within two paradigms, sustainability and resilience, and within two theories, space syntax and collaborative approach in urban planning and design. The research showed that the participatory approach to designing public spaces has limits in the barriers for open communication, such as disparities in power relations as well as the possibilities for not gathering strategic dimension in urban design solutions. Moreover, participation is a long, time-consuming and conflicting process; therefore, most of the local governments are not willing to deal with it. On the other hand, research also showed that lack of participation leads to not building the identity of the place, sense of belonging to the place, its maintenance, etc.

The main question of the research was 'Were there methods and tools in the theory of space and place that can replace or substitute the collaborative approach in designing urban places?' Therefore, the theory of space syntax was elaborated for several reasons: (a) syntax – meaning of the space; (b) concept of space, which is defined by Hillier as the network of places; and (c) providing a high level of vividity, sociability and profitability of place using space syntax methods.

Therefore, the thesis of the research has relevance as we need a kind of resilient machine which can continuously provide new syntax and meaning of the place in the iterative process of sustainable urban planning and design.In other words, new modernity can be achieved by approaching the city as a resilient machine. Machine stands for an instrumental approach to space and place, defined by architects – linearity and resilience for its flexibility to transform by itself using collaborative methods, i.e. by creating individual places – individuality. In other words, 'the place' (A, B, nodes) can be formed by profession using space syntax methods and techniques, while 'the places' (C nodes) should be created by community urban design using

participatory methods and techniques. C nodes can be defined by collaborative approach, while A and B do not have to. The proposed methods and techniques for C nodes are artistic workshops, integral urban design games, thematic weekly activities and cognitive maps. A resilient machine consists both of Hillier's mathematical connectivity, or as he says 'ars combinatoria', creating Aristotle's place in a wide visioning sense, and of Healey's soft infrastructure, which is used for accommodating specific nodes in the network for intimate places.

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DESIGN FOR/WITH WATER

moderators: LAURA VERDELLI AND GUIDO CIMADOMO

WATER RESOURCES IN RURAL INDIGENOUS TERRITORY OF SAKALWAS (NICARAGUA)

José Luis Jamauca Fuertes, Independent researcher, Colombia;
Guido Cimadomo, ETS Arquitectura, Universidad de Málaga, Spain;

Abstract

The research carried out in the indigenous community of Sakalwas, Mayangna ethnic territory near the city of Bonanza, Nicaragua, aims to develop a cross-cutting comprehensive analytical study to diagnose the current state of water resources through the use of Sustainable Development Goals, with SDG 6, Water and Sanitation, as the central axis. The methodology applied is based on comparative analytical observations between the community realities and the targets proposed from the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and especially SDG6 (Water and Sanitation).

Key words: Water, sustainability, SDG 6, territorial management, community development.

1.   INTRODUCTION

The field work executed in the indigenous community of Sakalwas (Nicaragua) in 2019, in the framework of the Volunteer Program of the University of Malaga in collaboration with the planning office of the Bonanza municipality, has identified the existence of serious problems linked to the incorrect management of community water resources. The present research has therefore been directed towards the documentation, investigation and proposal of solutions to correctly identify and address this problem.

The aim of this study is to guarantee and promote the Human Right to Water and Sanitation within Sakalwas, recognizing that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) defined by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (ADS) and especially SDG

6 (Water and Sanitation), are the tools that make such Human Right to Water possible. First, the direct and indirect relationship between water management in SDG 6 and various other sustainable development goals is explored. This is followed by an analysis of the reality of the context of study (Sakalwas, Nicaragua) with information gathered during field work, which is later compared with the recognition of the goals proposed by the SDGs regarding water management. Finally, the critical aspects of Sakalwas are highlighted from the qualitative and quantitative identification of different tasks to achieve the goals of SDG 6 in transversality with the other SDGs.

2. DEVELOPMENT GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

The 2030 Agenda, as a document that includes a specific water and sanitation goal (SDG 6), is considered an essential guiding resource for this study. This SDG 6 includes 6 goals to be achieved that cover the integral water cycle:

1.- Access to drinking water
2.- Access to sanitation and hygiene
3.- Improve water quality, reduce pollution and wastewater.
4.- Increasing the efficiency of water resources.
5.-Implement integrated water resources management.
6.- Protection of water-related ecosystems.

The prioritization of safe access to water and sanitation services reduce a wide range of problems associated with human tasks and the issue of water security; thus, it advocates changes in governance that allow the introduction of the logic of water security. Although the SDG 6 targets are universally applicable parameters, each government has the autonomy to choose how to incorporate them into national planning, policies and strategies, taking into account territorial realities, capacities, development levels and priorities.

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3.   SAKALWAS UNDER THE SDG 6 LENS

The Bosawás Biosphere Reserve, located in northern Nicaragua, has an area of 32,159 km2 containing 40% of the country's forests. It is occupied by the Mayangna and Miskitu peoples, who have a traditional approach to its conservation through the sustainable use of natural resources and a respectful relation with earth.

What moves us to carry out this work are the unhealthy conditions of the Sakalwas community. Its belonging to the Bosawas Biosphere Reserve obliges us to investigate the reserve's preservation regulations, as well as its close links with indigenous ethnic groups-in this case the Mayangas Sauni community-leads us to take into account their rights and traditions related to the protection of the territory.

Indigenous peoples' access to drinking water is closely related to their control over the land. The lack of legal recognition or protection of their natural resources has far-reaching consequences on the optimal enjoyment of the right to water. Currently, the indigenous territory of Sakalwas and its population experience multiple difficulties in access to water, especially because the principles of equity on the right to water are violated, so it is intended to make a diagnosis of its water resources and the threats to which it faces.

Water also ensures the conservation of the ecosystems on productive activities; therefore, the approach to water is integrated, its presence or absence includes ecological, economic and social dimensions; therefore, it is necessary to develop integrated proposals on the management of water resources, in order to generate policies and knowledge that allow their adaptation as well as the objective of water for all.

4.   CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION

Focusing in this short paper on SDG 1, only 12 families in the municipality of Bosawás, have wells in their property. 90% of the water supply in Sakalwas comes from public wells, although 10% of the population also uses alternative sources such as nearby watersheds and the storage of collected rainwater. These wells supply the 792 inhabitants, regardless of the ease or difficulty of access to them from some

houses: the maximum distance from the well to the house is estimated to be about 300 meters. This distance makes them resort to rainwater collecting with improvised methods such as zinc roof tiles or plastic tarpaulins to be deposited in buckets and other storage utensils. The operation of the wells is communal, so the inhabitants obtain water from the location closest to their homes. The inhabitants of the higher elevations of the community suffer greater shortages, due to the fact that the wells in these areas are not sufficiently supplied because of droughts or higher water tables.

It is stated that the amount of water is decreasing due to deforestation which, together with the unknown level of potability of the water collected, lead water to be potentially the cause of various diseases.

Within the present research framework, the understanding of the SDGs and their relationship with water has led to overcoming the usual fragmentation with which the sector is approached and has made it possible to adopt a more compact and coherent vision of sustainable water resource management, a vision in which many territorial conditions converge.

From this transversality of the ADS 2030, it can be understood that the tasks of water management are actually broader than they may seem at first glance, since they encompass the major social, economic and environmental challenges of a given region.

The scarcity and availability of water supply wells in the Sakalwas community suffer from inequity of use due to their conditions and distribution. The anarchic construction of the houses, the spontaneity of life and the population growth, as well as the dynamics of expansion of the Mayangna in the tendency to be close to their family, are variables that are strengthened by the absence of a community development planning. Equitable, safe and sustainable access to resources for the inhabitants of Sakalwas becomes the cornerstone to achieve harmony with the environment and a development that does not compromise future situations.

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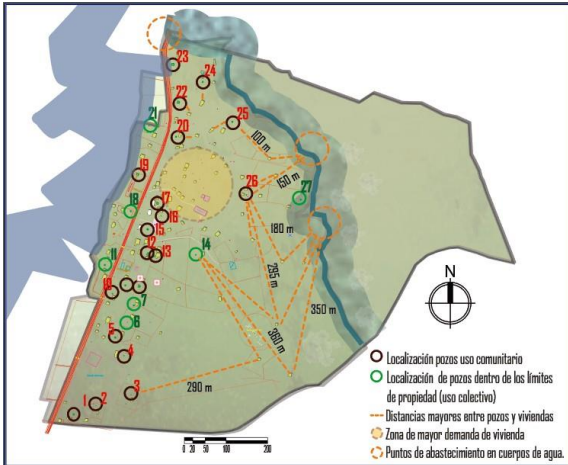
Figure1: Field work identifying wells in Sakalwas, and critical distance from housing.

Fig   ure

2: Rainwater harvesting.

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A RIVER THAT UNITES, A RIVER THAT DIVIDES - UNESCO'S RIVERINE CULTURAL LANDSCAPES BETWEEN DIVERGENT SPECIFICITIES AND COMMON CHALLENGES

Author: Laura Verdelli, Spatial planning and Environment department of the Polytechnic School of the University of Tours, FRANCE

Abstract

Since 1992, UNESCO has officially introduced a category dedicated to 'Cultural Landscapes' in its World Heritage List. Our question is whether riverine cultural landscapes can constitute a relatively homogeneous sub-category that shares a number of common issues.

Through a census and selection of sites, this work aims to highlight the various common points or major divergences between the sites. Do rivers and their landscapes constitute sufficiently coherent entities, despite cultural, geographical, climatic, historical and political disparities, to make possible to observe convergent contemporary management methods between the different States Parties and the different categories of managers?

Each site has its own unique relationship with the river, although UNESCO is pushing States Parties to protect 'ecosystems' in the broadest sense. Preserving a good image of the river is crucial for the sites, even if some are more highlighted than others. In terms of threats, flooding is at the forefront.

The means of management are quite different according to the actors: some have channelled the rivers, others have not, some attach a management priority to them, others do not. Following our interviews with the members of UNESCO, we also noticed that the history of the sites is very important to understand the relationship between rivers and managers (or more globally the system of actors) today. The management issues retained by our study are natural erosion against the natural cultural heritage, flooding, land use planning around river cultural landscapes, economic activities (including tourism) and environmental preservation.

If we can think that it is possible to characterize a 'Fluvial cultural landscapes' sub-category, it would rather be at the level of the use of the river as a sort of catalyst of issues, where for UNESCO, it would act as an 'emblematic case study' allowing the crystallisation of a complex reading of the evolution of the relationship between Man and Environment.

Key words: UNESCO; Management plan; Outstanding Universal Value; River issue; Management modalities; Managers

9.   Introduction

For several decades, a renewing interest has been observed in Europe and North America, but not exclusively, in the development and management of riverbanks. Thus, rivers are at the heart of transdisciplinary debates mixing societal, economic and environmental issues. This can be explained by the fact that rivers are at the same time a resource, an economic and transport vector, natural ecosystems and finally particular, even exceptional, landscapes. The interaction between man and environment can then pass from the rank of inheritance to the one of heritage: to be preserved, restored and enhanced.

Since 1992, UNESCO has officially introduced in its World Heritage List an *ad hoc* category dedicated to "Cultural Landscapes". We wonder whether, among the sites identified as such (whether or not they have explicitly mentioned this category), riverine cultural landscapes can constitute a relatively homogeneous sub-category that shares a certain number of common issues.

Through the identification and selection of sites (based on the study of: nomination files, evaluations released by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), management plans, periodic reports and interviews with managers and other resource persons - including two national delegations to UNESCO -, and other documents allowing a good understanding of the characteristics of each site), this work aims to highlight the various common points and/or major differences among the sites. Do the rivers and their landscapes constitute sufficiently coherent entities, in spite of cultural, geographical, climatic, historical and political disparities, to find it possible to observe convergent contemporary management methods among the different States Parties and the different categories of managers?

Based on a rigorous analysis of the documents, it is possible to create a group of case studies based on a few selected characteristics: the role of the river, for example, as a unifying element, or the threats to the sites, or the presence of traditional activities related to water. From the presence of the same characteristic on several sites, we can observe various types of response from the managers' site.

10. IN SEARCH OF A CATEGORIZATION

The first element to be considered is the way in which the question of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) is dealt with, an original concept that UNESCO itself defines as "*difficult to define but essential*". In order to qualify for the inclusion on the World Heritage List, each site must demonstrate an OUV, based on two major criteria: integrity and authenticity.

In order to complete this OUV, each site must also meet at least one of the ten selection criteria.

The first part of our work therefore consisted in identifying and selecting a first, relatively large list of riverine cultural landscapes.

We therefore proceeded to identify sites where the place and role of the river are of such importance that they allow for its labelling. At the time of our study (November 2016), the list was composed of 1052 properties, 814 of which were listed as cultural heritage. A selection by keywords (river, fluvial, river landscape, river) was made via the database of the UNESCO website. This enabled us to draw up a first list of 35 sites.

We have thus been able to realize that these sites are distributed in a varied manner in the different continents and that, among the ten criteria, (ii) and (iv) appear most often in justification of their heritage values.

Once this initial selection was made, we proceeded to a rigorous analysis of the characteristics used in the description of the property, which enabled us to draw up a comparative table of these sites. Three main groups of sites then appeared, with their own properties: urbanised sites, archaeological sites, and those constituting a true river corridor. This led us to make a first reduction of the list and to select only 27 sites.

Of these 27 sites: 25 present their river as a structuring element of the landscape; 9 benefit from a particular protection with regard to their aquatic environment (protection sought in the inscription document or elaborated in the management plan depending on the site); 13 sites require specific management with regard to the river; 13 present a tangible heritage; 14 an intangible heritage; 10 sites see in their inscription criteria a direct relationship with the river.

11. THE DEVELOPMENT OF DESCRIPTORS TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE RIVER AS A STRUCTURING ELEMENT OF HERITAGE SITES

At this stage, we have developed a method for analysing the files that allows us to draw up a table of six descriptors specifically related to rivers:

- Reminder of the river in the identification criteria of the property in the aplication file;
- Presence of certain heritage structures functionally linked to the river - Material heritage;
- Presence of tradition linked to the river - Intangible heritage;
- River indicated as a structuring element of the landscape;
- Protection of aquatic environments;
- Specific management related to the river and its aquatic environments;

The elaboration of the descriptors was based on the example of the Loire Valley between Sully-sur-Loire and Chalonnes (France) where, according to the application file, the river has played a role in the inscription, and where it appears as one of the characteristics guaranteeing the OUV and the list of descriptors is developed in support of the analysis of the management plan (2012) of the site.

We then proceeded to refine our list further and reduced it to 16 sites by analysing the specific place occupied by the river and by varying the examples within the three groups in order to constitute the most representative sample possible.

12. CONCLUSIONS

The results of the comparison and the specific analysis of several case studies and significant examples allow us to demonstrate that riverine cultural landscapes are

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indeed a specific case of heritage property that imposes particularly complex degrees of protection and vigilance and that refers to specific management issues.

The diversity of sites makes it **impossible to find common characteristics at the level of the inscriptions**, beyond the classification in three categories (but which is too minimalist)

Nevertheless, it remains possible to find **common ground around the management issues** (which, in connection with the obligation to attach a management plan to the UNESCO application file, go back to the very level of heritage identification), knowing that in all the sites the river is seen as both an opportunity and a threat.

However, enhancement operations vary considerably depending on the site, the type of manager and the structuring factors mentioned.

What seems to emerge in particular is the **difficulty of coordination and consultation between the stakeholders,** the most common subjects of discord seeming to be those linked to the conception of the river landscape as capital to be invested and referring to the choices in terms of territorial development.

The presence of the river directly contributes to the sustainability of the sites, its landscapes are linked at the same time to the town planning code and the environmental code (or to the equivalent declinations in the various jurisprudences), and must reconcile issues that sometimes appear contradictory: economic development and societal blooming for example, classifying them undoubtedly among the privileged places for the observation of the evolution of the relationship between Man and Environment.

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H2O_SCAPES Fragile Territories

Author 1: Marina Tornatora, dArTe Department, Mediterranea University of Reggio Calabria, ITALY;
Author 2: Blagoja Bajkovski, Faculty of Architecture at Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, NORTH
MACEDONIA;

Abstract

This paper introduces H2O_SCAPES_Fragile Territories that is part of the ENABLE project from the ERASMUS+ program and is concentrated on the fragile territories characterized by risks induced by internal or external, natural or anthropic factors such as hydrogeological, seismic, etc.Historically, the "mutable and dynamic" nature of the water designed the morphology of the territories, exerting a strong influence on the natural and anthropic environment.Due to the processes of de-anthropization resolved as "artificialization", often reduced to the collection of urban and industrial waste, during the time, the water in the urban environment have absorbed negative connotation, as a natural destructive force.The work of H2O_SCAPES_Fragile Territories concentrates on the topic of water in Prilep, as a significant presence starting from its dynamic characteristic assumed as a crucial moment for "resilient vision" that is changing the consolidated urban approaches. Territorial risks and vulnerabilities require innovative approaches and specific skills in a systemic vision where the architect plays the role of a link between different disciplines by translating them into interscalar strategies that relate the landscape, the city, the building.

In this direction, according to the research, the design projects addressed the shape of water identifying three different conditions in which the water is the common entity: Agro-Urbe-Natura. The work defined and tested solutions which, through the architectural project, produce positive effects on the mitigation of the identified risks.

Key words: Water, Agro, Urbe, Natura

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RESILIENT URBAN DESIGN OF OPEN PUBLIC SPACES SURROUNDING SMALL URBAN WATERCOURSES

Author 1: Višnja Sretović Brković, Research Assistant, Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade, SERBIA;

Abstract

Small watercourses in many cities have been neglected and forgotten for years, left unregulated or piped underground. Today these watercourses face number of problems. Frequent floods and droughts make their banks non-functional, abandoned and devastated for the better part of the year. Furthermore, the streams are polluted, not accessible or used by citizens.

Although they are currently looked upon as a problem, the areas surrounding the streams actually have great potential - they are rich in greenery and water, which can be utilized if the areas are transformed into open public spaces. Such public spaces present a resource for raising the resilience of these areas and enable the application of the living-with-the-floods concept. If appropriately located and designed, urban areas surrounding small urban watercourses can successfully live year-round.

In this paper, I will discuss the features of open public spaces surrounding small urban watercourses that are unique for this type of area and the way they should be designed to achieve the much-needed resilience. The results can be used to improve the principles for resilient urban design of public open spaces surrounding small urban watercourses.

Key words: Resilient urban design, small urban watercourses, open public spaces.

1. Introduction

Small watercourse banks are usually not regarded as part of an urban environment, i.e., in the domain of urban design practice. Instead, they are more often treated as an engineering issue. However, these spaces have the potential to enhance the quality of an urban environment if being treated as part of a system of open public spaces. Urban design can transform them into functional public open spaces, enhance their resilience and improve the way they are maintained.

In this paper, I will study the characteristics of open public spaces surrounding small watercourses, and what makes them unique compared to other urban areas. I will present the case study of the river Paka revitalization in Slovenia, as a successful example of how an open public space surrounding a small watercourse can be designed while taking into account these characteristics.

2.   FEATURES OF SMALL WATERCOURSE AREAS

Small watercourses have several features that make the design of open public spaces on their banks different in comparison to public spaces on larger rivers. These characteristics are even more important when we are talking about urban resilience and spaces that should live year-round. The design principles that apply to large rivers only partially apply to small ones and should be revised and complemented with specific features of small watercourses:

1.   Pollution of water and surrounding areas. Domestic and industrial wastewater, landfills and unregulated settlements located on the banks are the main sources of pollution (Cvejić, et al., 2002). Until the quality of water in streams and its ecosystems improves, these areas will not become attractive locations nor will the integration of water into the environment be possible.

2.   The neglect and exclusion of small watercourses from the urban landscape. These areas are often inaccessible, they are barriers to movement, and citizens are often unaware that rivers are flowing through these derelict areas of the city. With the improvement of the ecological status of the stream and adequate urban design, these spaces can be transformed into attractive, open green spaces.

3.   The torrential floods. Unlike floods on large rivers, where the water rises slowly, torrential floods can be extremely strong, sudden, brief, but destructive as they can carry large amounts of debris from adjacent areas (Stefanović, 2014). Hence, river regulation specific to torrential rivers should be applied and integrated into the landscape.

4.   Specific ways of river restoration. The revitalization of urban streams should feature a natural design. In addition to passive flood protection measures such as different types of flood control structures, flood waves can be reduced and slowed down with active measures such as retentions, accumulations, etc. These passive and active protection systems should be integrated into the landscape and urban design.

5.   Greenery along watercourses. The areas surrounding small watercourses are often abundant in natural greenery that is home to many plant and animal species, so their preservation is important for the improvement of urban systems of green areas.

6.   Visual and functional unity of stream banks. Due to the small distance and the simultaneous observation, small watercourses, riverbanks and waters form an inseparable whole. They must be designed as a single entity that combines open public spaces and water.

7.   Variability of water in relation to banks. The relation between water and land varies depending on the water level. When the stream dries up, the connection between the banks is emphasized, and the area gets completely new characteristics and identity. When the waters are high or the stream is flooding, the water dominates and occupies a large part of the open space (Đukić & Sretović Brković, 2020).

The observed features of small urban watercourses are important for its revitalization, to improve the quality of functional, social, aesthetic and economic aspects of life in an urban environment. Areas adjacent to small urban watercourses should not be excluded from urban activities, even in periods of change and disruption when their capacity is reduced in all these respects.

3. PAKA RIVER CASE STUDY

A part of the project Promenade for the revitalization of the Velenje city centre in Slovenia by the ENOTA Architects that was realized in 2014 included the landscaping of a part of the river Paka. The goal was to revive the city zone by introducing new content and landscape. The Paka River is a torrential river, which means that its water significantly rises several times a year, but it is shallow most of the year. By constructing an amphitheater that gradually steps down towards the river as the main motif in the city centre, the river gained importance and became the main location for activities in the city.

Figure1: *Project Promenada, ENOTA Architect, Paka River revitalization (Source: left and middle: Miran Kambič, right: Aleš Rozman)*

The design that ENOTA Architect produced took almost all the features of small watercourses into account. The area adjacent to the river was transformed into the most attractive part of the city. Previously the river flowed through a deep canal and was obscured by a bridge. Then it became a central motif symbolizing the return of nature into the city. An amphitheater built on its banks is used for walking, sitting, gathering and various performances. Due to the torrential character of the river, a necessary deep riverbed was achieved by creating a series of slabs that step down into the water, but that do not present obstacles in case of a flood. This is a good example of the integration of passive flood protection elements into the space because in this way, the river remains accessible to citizens. The part where the amphitheater is located has no greenery or shade, which is one of the shortcomings

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of this project. However, downstream of the amphitheater is a green area and the river is naturally regulated. The unity of the riverbanks is achieved through a series of similar repeating elements and the use of materials. In particular, the varying water levels were reflected in the choice of materials — the lower levels where the river floods the amphitheater often the slabs are lined with stone, which is less receptive to sedimentation. At the upper levels, the slabs are made of white concrete, as well as the bridge. For the topmost levels, the architects used wood in order to create a sense of warmth in the space (Mihajlović, 2017). One of the shortcomings of the project is that the space could have encouraged a larger number of different activities that would further raise its quality.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Beginning the discussion on how to revitalize small watercourses is very important in our local context. Cities in Serbia have many unregulated and neglected small streams. The most significant example is Belgrade, in which there are over 160 small watercourses in varying conditions. There is a lack of public awareness about the importance of small watercourses. The streams are currently not included in urban polices priorities, even though according to experts they are vital element in the creation of a sustainable and resilient city.

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RIVERS FOR URBAN REGENERATION, THE CASE OF THE KEBANA RIVER IN ADDIS ABABA (ETHIOPIA)

Author 1: Ruben Garcia Rubio, Tulane School of Architecture, Tulane University, USA;
Author 2: Sonsoles Vela, Tulane School of Architecture, Tulane University, USA;

Abstract

Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) has rapidly evolved from a small military outpost to a sprawling metropolis and has doubled its population to over 4 million in recent years (and counting). This unprecedented demographic boom has brought not only uncontrolled urbanization of the city, but it is also testing the administration's ability to provide basic services to the population. If these urban issues are not addressed in the present, climate change will be added to the continuous growth of the population, and both will exacerbate the already present issues. The main objective of this academic research is to design a holistic urban resilience and regenerative strategy, where its main elements are the more than 500km of river tributaries that weave the city. For that, the project proposes a new "ecological infrastructure" that uses the rivers as the main element to tackle the most urgent challenges of the city and, given the morphology of the city, to reach most parts of the population. The methodology of the project is organized into three different scales. The first analyses the development of the city in terms of history, ecology, economics, and culture. The second scale proposes solutions to the issues found in the analysis through a comprehensive master plan, in this case, for a specific area: Upper Kebena River watershed. This "ecological infrastructure" is composed of several layers: restoration of the basin to create a linear park. Finally, the third and smallest scale includes specific architectural interventions at the most urgent and significant sites.Therefore, this paper will elaborate on the methodology and results from the process outlined above. In this case, the test will show a specific intervention focused on the control of flooding and waste management and how this infrastructure can work as a public space for the citizens at the same time.

Key words: Addis Ababa, Climate Change, Resilient Urbanism, Sustainable Infrastructure, River Management.

TOWARDS AN AMPHIBIOUS LANDSCAPE IN THE FACE OF NEW WATER DYNAMICS.

Author 1: Diego Jiménez López, Departamento de Arte y Arquitectura de la Universidad de Málaga, Spain;

Author 2: Juana Sánchez Gómez, Departamento de Arte y Arquitectura de la Universidad de Málaga, Spain;

Abstract

In 1925, Patrick Geddes published his famous Valley Section in which he related the occupation of the territory with its modes of exploitation. On the occasion of the X CIAM International Architecture Congress, 31 years later, Alison and Peter Smitson implemented the initial idea, linking the size of human settlements to that section. Therefore, the facilities for the exploitation and management of resources were directly related to the scale of the places; greater in the valley, abundant near the water, of the most accessible enclaves ... and they would be smaller and more sporadic as they ascended towards the peaks.Throughout the 20th century, the development of technology, linked to economic dynamics, denied both interpretations, since on a metropolis scale, the settlements were consolidating under a global identity, distancing themselves from that initial place/society communion.In the 21th century, we propose a new revision of Geddes' theories, since the cities of globalization face new natural conditions imposed by climate change. Faced with the specific peculiarities that their location implies, or perhaps we should say their relocation in a territory that is far from being the one described by Geddes, since too often the natural catastrophes resulting from climate change, they show it. We are witnessing a new habitats instability that is clearly evident in those affected by changes in water dynamics.In this article, and through the comparative exposition of three case studies, alternatives are proposed to the solutions that engineering has been giving to the threat of water in search of an "amphibian" coexistence that requires us to redefine our habitats in a more hybrid way and in balanced consequence with the environmental conditions imposed by climate change.

Key words: waterlines, liquid landscapes, amphibian habitats.

RESILIENT WAYS OF LIVING IN GLOBAL RISKS – COVID
Moderator: dr Tatjana Mrđenović

The session discussed various ways of dealing with global risks that challenge towns and cities finding resilient answers mostly to the pandemic situations such as COVID 19. The presented papers discussed open spaces, rural life, flexible architectural spaces as alternative patterns of living in such risks. The emphasize is to readiness and mind setting in urban planning, urban design and architectural design to enable such resilience and flexibility.

ESCAPE FROM A PANDEMIC IN RURAL LIFE: A danger to the spatial reaffirmation of the village

Aleksandar Videnović, PhD, associate professor, Faculty of architecture University of Belgrade, Serbia;
Miloš Arandjelović, PhD, associate scientist, Faculty of architecture University of Belgrade, Serbia;

Abstract

The manuscript individually and comparatively analyzes the phenomena that take place in a shorter or longer period of time in terms of rural and suburban areas of Serbia. The identified tendencies that are in the focus of this analysis are viewed as current regional spatial problems in the context of global events (growing interest in new habitats in the natural environment, intensified by the Covid 19 pandemic lasting almost two years) and consequent phenomena in various spheres of life.Serbia's problems in approaching the renewal of rural areas and rural settlements, in this text are brought into a cause-and-effect relationship with the tendency to find a healthy living environment in conditions of deliberately reduced social contacts due to the global virus and the danger of infection. There is a strong demand for rural forms of life in the relative vicinity of urban areas, which leads to a spontaneous influence of negative tendencies in terms of spatial planning in villages, and especially the forced placement of architecture of dubious functional and aesthetic values.The neglect of the importance of the adaptability of the emerging forms of new housing - shelters, to the specificity of rural localities whose landscape is changing is analyzed. The desire to provide a fast and cheap alternative to the city, in the form of new habitats in the natural environment, where freedoms of movement are much greater in possible circumstances of urban mobility restrictions, leads to the installation of temporary, unsound and time-limited sets of new residences.In the conditions of forced change of life habits, and to a large extent also due to fashionable reasons, interventions in rural areas that are not based on designed strategies are approached. The manuscript critically analyzes spatial phenomena through different value frameworks (economic, sociological, functional, aesthetic, cultural) that do not satisfy the need for a quality approach to the revitalization of Serbian villages.

Key words: Rural reaffirmation, Housing inadequacy, Visual adaptability, Aesthetic - functional wanderings

RESILIENT OPEN SPACES IN URBAN RISKS

Author: Giulia Annalinda Neglia, DICAR, Politecnico di Bari, ITALY

Abstract

The pandemic has spread in 2020 and has not ended yet. This is leading to dramatic changes not just in our social behaviors but also in our built environment.

While in a first phase of the COVID-19 pandemic spread there was a drastic reduction in the use of public open spaces (such as streets, parks and squares), as soon as the first wave ceased scholars started discussing possible urban transformations, envisioning, in the long or medium term, new social patterns and changes in the built environment.

Moreover, during the lock-down, small urgent and needed physical adaptation of open spaces, permanent or temporary, have changed the way we live and move in our cities, villages, camps.

Since then, due to the unprecedented changes in our social behaviors experienced during the COVID-19 pandemic, scholars, students and practitioners all over the world are increasingly discussing the relationship between survival of social life and adaptation of urban form and open spaces to the new distancing needs.

Accordingly, this paper aims at discussing the following questions: Which are the new perspectives for the new role of open and green spaces in the built environment? How can we regulate social behaviors through designing open spaces? How can we reconsider the role of public spaces after 2020?

Through theoretical investigation and design proposal it will try to envision possible design strategies to adapt open space design and transforming green areas into resilient spaces adaptable to different needs and pandemic scenarios.

Key words: Open green spaces, landscape architecture, design for adaptation and resilience.

COVID REFUGEES AND THE MOBILE GHETTO

Author: Catalin Berescu, Research Institute for Quality of Life, Romanian Academy, ROMANIA;

Abstract

This paper deals with the struggle of the precarious migrants to reach their homes, while returning from Western Europe during the first major lockdown of 2020. It highlights the nature of their migration and the way in which they were processed by the authorities. Moreover, the sudden forced return highlighted the pre-existing tensions, with some interesting and revealing episodes that have to do with the iconic image of the "Gipsy wanderer", and the imaginary that is associated with Roma neighborhoods — mahalas, ghettos, slums or camps. There is a wide diversity nowadays in what regards various types of Roma settlements, according to their degree of spatial integration, informality, wealth or modernity. However, the public imagery and the media representations tend to be reduced to stereotypes, ignoring the real dynamic of the communities on the move. While the vast majority of Roma follow the same pattern of circular migration of the Romanians, the minority of the poor that live in small improvised informal settlements have to invent new ways of living in a hostile environment. We can simply argue that the modern nomad is just a migrant, or an economic refugee. But in the case of the returning migrants the reality is even more complex and it suffered a surprising exposure during the lockdown, following a pattern of what can be called a "negative quarantine", a volatile symbolic tool of exclusion, but also a social construct based on a much longer history of a relationship between a hostile majority and a discriminated minority. The aftermaths of the lockdown and the sudden vanishing of the oppressing stigma that emerged in the first stage of the pandemic is even more interesting: migrants just returned to the Global West. There was an entire village waiting in their cars at six a clock in the morning for the quarantine to be lifted so they can go back to Germany. The hundreds of people that fled the village in that day are representing a new form of mobility, also they produce and use various spaces in different ways. The contribution will deal with some examples of this nature.

Key words: Roma/Gipsy, nomads, migrants, informal settlements, informal migration.

SCHOOL OUTDOOR SPACES IN COVID-19 PANDEMIC RESTRICTIONS - OSIJEK'S PRIMARY SCHOOLS' ANALYSIS

Author 1: Marija Krajnović, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture Osijek, CROATIA;

Author 2: Sanja Lončar Vicković, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture Osijek, CROATIA;

Abstract

Throughout the history, schools aspired to be viewed as a second home for children, a living place where they would spend time not only for educational purposes but also for play and leisure. In the last few decades, the importance of school outdoor spaces and its architecture has become increasingly visible to educators, architects and to the community. Research and advances in pedagogical science increase awareness of their importance in childrens' education like the development of social skills, fine and gross motor skills and psychomotor development of children with various health difficulties. Additionally, COVID pandemic transformed the traditional spatial relationship between school buildings and school grounds, based on epidemiological restrictions and directed towards sustainable use of school space in changed circumstances. The pandemic also encouraged architects, scientists and users of educational institutions to actively consider the use of school outdoor spaces. This paper presents an analysis of existing primary schools' outdoor spaces in the city of Osijek, Eastern Croatia, and a projection of their future sustainable potential, based on planning and design adapted to pandemic constraints. Numerical parameters of school outdoor spaces were researched such as area, ratio between indoor and outdoor spaces and the number of students, combined with data acquired through a survey on the status of outdoor spaces before and during the COVID pandemic. The results of our research recognized the large potential of outdoor spaces of most primary schools in Osijek, creating a basis for their sustainable transformation.

Key words: COVID, SCHOOL OUTDOOR SPACES, OUTDOOR CLASSROOM, OSIJEK

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INTRODUCTION

Most schools across the world have since early 2020 modified and transformed the way they function due to the COVID 19 pandemic. The discussion has been ongoing as to what school buildings can look like in this new context1 and, in order to define and create safe and sustainable means to educate the new generations, one needs to look beyond the traditional classroom. The traditional classroom has already started a process of change due to educational reforms and use of ICT2, but outdoor school spaces have in the most part stayed out of the focus. Often underused and neglected, they possess a large potential for educational use, especially considering that their activation could minimize not only effects of the pandemic but also aspects of global warming, teenage depression and obesity, among other things.

This paper presents an analysis of existing primary schools' outdoor spaces in the city of Osijek, Eastern Croatia, and a projection of their future sustainable potential, based on planning and design adapted to pandemic constraints.

Figure1: Socially distanced tent, a pop-up school proposal in London (Curl la Tourelle Head Architecture, Manorfield Primary School in Tower Hamlets)

Analysis of Osijek Primary School Outdoor Spaces - Research Description and Methodology

Outdoor school spaces are usually classified into two space types; general spaces (pedestrian access, school square, school parking, farmyard) and teaching spaces (outdoor classroom, school didactic space, school yard and school park, playgrounds)4. Both are important and their design has to follow certain basic rules; for instance, the school square, a place for gathering and play, should be clearly connected with the building entrance while the school backyard is organized based on a complex set of guidelines.

In Croatia, the area of school outdoor spaces is defined by Croatian pedagogical standard of the primary education system (NN 63/2008, NN90/2010)6. According to the Standard, only outdoor playground areas are defined and standardized while the area or shape of other outdoor facilities has not been defined7.

Osijek experienced its strongest urban development during the 1960s and 1970s, following a 1965 city plan by Radovan Miščević.8 Most new primary school buildings were built during that period of planned development, while the older school buildings, built in 19th and early 20th century, were extended and adapted in accordance with modern pedagogical achievements with the aim to educate record numbers of children resulting from rapid urban development.9 Outdoor spaces of schools built during the 1960s and 1970s were often oversized, their playgrounds underused, as they were designed without specific guidelines, depending on architect's individual preferences, not taking into account user participation.10

This article presents a research of fifteen primary schools in the city of Osijek focused on the use and status of outdoor school spaces. Research was conducted by the University of Osijek, Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture Osijek, during September and October 2021.

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First part of the research investigated quantitative parameters, namely school building age (year of construction), number of students and classes/departments, indoor and outdoor school area (square footage) and buildability coefficient (ratio between indoor school area and school plot area). It was conducted using two methods: internet research and on-site research. Internet research explored schools' web sites and the Land Registry web site as data sources. On-site research included visiting all 15 schools, investigating existing original building designs and performing on-site measurements. Second part of the research focused on ways of using school outdoor spaces before and during the Covid-19 pandemic. Questions encompass types of school outdoor spaces used for education, changes in use of school outdoor spaces before and during the pandemic and their projected future use after the pandemic. This part of the research was conducted via an on-line survey that included Osijek's 15 primary schools, out of which representatives of 13 schools (both principals and teachers) responded to the survey.

Research Results   and Discussion

The results of the first part of the research are presented in Table 1.

	PRIMARY SCHOOL	YEAR OF CONSTRUCTI	PLOT AREA (m2)	SCHOOL	Buildability	OUTDOOR SPACES	NO. STUDENTS	NO. CLASS DEPARTMEN
1	PS Jagode Truhelke	1790	7934	2384	0.30	5550	453	24
2	PS Svete Ane	1863	1538	1355	0.88	183	356	17
3	PS Frana Krste Frankopana	1925	9092	2437	0.27	6655	507	24
4	PS "Dobriša Cesarić"	1939	5235	2183	0.42	3052	326	16

5	PS Vladimira Becića	1961	9270	1775	0.19	7495	292	16
6	PS Vijenac	1963	8327	1464	0.18	6863	235	16
7	PS Franje Krežme	1964	1695	1394	0.82	301	350	16
8	PS Ivana Filipovića	1967	11684	1588	0.14	10096	483	23
9	PS "August Šenoa"	1968	13224	1528	0.12	11696	259	15
10	PS "Grigor Vitez"	1968	12493	1683	0.13	10810	291	16
11	PS Ljudevita Gaja	1969	13494	1639	0.12	11855	244	18
12	PS "Tin Ujević"	1972	36514	2547	0.07	33967	422	21
13	PS Antuna Mihanovića	1977	3420	1620	0.47	1800	360	18
14	PS "Mladost"	1981	10110	2738	0.27	7372	468	22
15	PS "Retfala	1985	20208	2746	0.14	17462	540	25

Most important finding of the research presented in Table 1 points to the fact that more than 50% of analyzed schools have low buildability coefficients (<0.2) and therefore an abundance of outdoor spaces. Although outdoor spaces are different for each school, most of them are large enough for teaching and other functions. Only 2 schools, with a high buildability coefficient (>0.8), do not have the potential of outdoor spaces' educational use.

Second part of the research explores types, current use and future potential of schools' outdoor facilities. Findings show that most schools have satisfactory grass and park like areas (94%) as well as sports fields (90%). Only 20% of respondents

stated that they have an outdoor classroom while a large percentage of schools do not possess a school square or covered spaces that could be used in rainy weather (Figure 2).
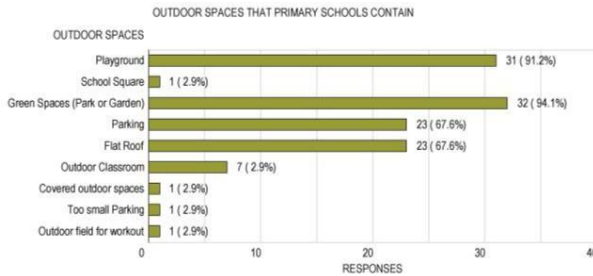

Figure 2: Types of outdoor spaces in Osijek's primary schools

Schools' green spaces and playgrounds were frequently used for teaching physical and health education, biology and geography, as well as extracurricular activities, even before the pandemic (Figure 3). Most schools have increased the frequency of outdoor spaces' use in the pandemic, planning to use the same facilities more intensely in the future (Figure 4). Some respondents pointed out the neglected condition of the school's outdoor areas in their answers.
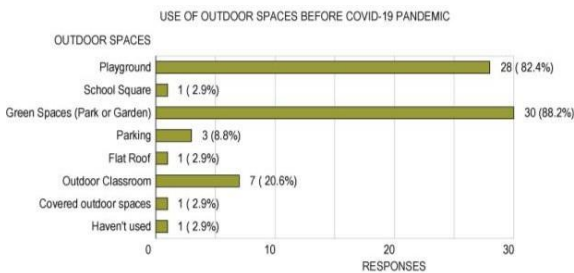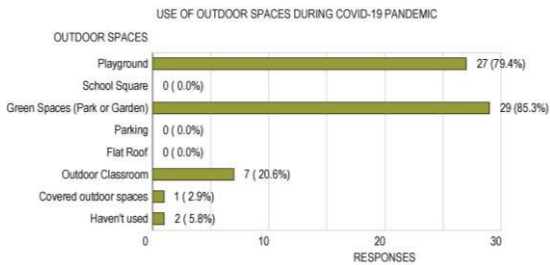
Figure 3: (a) Use of school outdoor spaces before COVID 19 Pandemic, (b) Use of school outdoor spaces during COVID 19 Pandemic

Most respondents increased the use of outdoor spaces in the pandemic only marginally (Figure 4a). This is due to several factors - on-line teaching, previous use of outdoor spaces and poor condition of outdoor spaces. However, a vast majority plans for an increase of outdoor spaces' inclusion in the teaching process (Figure 4b).
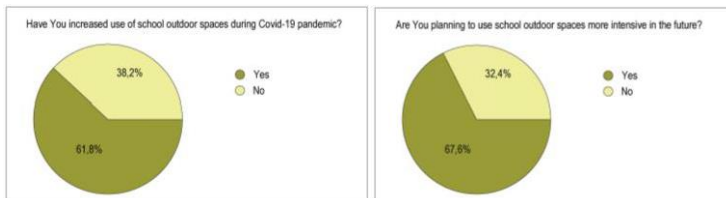

Figure 4: (a) Increase of school outdoor spaces' use during COVID 19 Pandemic, (b) Planning for use of school outdoor spaces in the future

Respondents were asked what additional outdoor spaces they needed in the teaching process, and most marked the outdoor classroom as the greatest precondition for teaching. A covered outdoor classroom would also meet the needs for a space to be used in bad weather.

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These results point to the fact that Osijek's primary schools' principals and teachers became increasingly aware of outdoor school spaces' potential during the COVID 19 pandemic. However, that recognition did not lead to a significant enhancement in usage of schools' outdoor spaces in Osijek. Also, teaching staff and school administration feel that there are not enough adequate guidelines or tools to help them in the process of development, reconstruction and optimal use of outdoor spaces. That only reinforces the fact that the design of outdoor school spaces is not regulated in Croatia and it rests solely on architects' individual preferences.

CONCLUSIONS

Results of research of outdoor spaces of 15 primary schools in the city of Osijek, Eastern Croatia, show the comparison between schools' outdoor spaces' usage and potential before, during and after the Covid-19 pandemic.

Before the pandemic, outdoor spaces of Osijek's schools, primarily playgrounds and lawns, were used for teaching physical, health and science education. Covid-19 has encouraged and stimulated teachers of all affiliations to consider school outdoor spaces as places for resilient, disease free, teaching. Research results indicated that in most cases both principals and teachers envisioned an outdoor classroom as the most desired type of a learning space in the open. However, current outdoor school spaces were not adequately maintained and equipped for upgraded use so a need arose for supporting, both financially and with pedagogical and architectural guidelines, schools intending to repurpose and revive them. Securing support could fulfill the vast educational potential of Osijek's primary schools' outdoor spaces, recognized in this research. It should also be noted that two out of fifteen schools do not have enough outdoor spaces so they are oriented towards using public city spaces for teaching and play.

In the 21st century society, participatory architecture is the key to designing spaces that appeal to and fulfill both material and immaterial needs of their beneficiaries.

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Architects, teachers and students should connect, learn and listen to each other to enable high quality outdoor spaces' design solutions. Covid-19 pandemic accentuated the fact that school yards, dull, neglected, vacant or often simply ignored spaces, offer significant possibilities for sustainable future use.

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AUGMENTED REALITY (AR): BRIDGING THE 'SOCIAL DISTANCE' IN UNDERSTANDING THE NEW RESILIENT LIVING

Author 1: Okorie Chukwuemeka Charles, Architecture, University of Lagos, NIGERIA;
Author 2: Alozie Daniel Ethelbert, Estate Management, University of Lagos, NIGERIA;

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic took the world by surprise making significant impacts on all sectors of the economy. With world economies gaining on recovery and the global village still in dire need of shelter, the Architecture, Engineering, Construction and Operations (AECO) industry holds much potential in stimulating this recovery. The global demands for shelter and infrastructure will not relent despite pauses, lockdowns and social distancing, beyond simple video conferencing, embracing (3D, 4D, 5D) collaborative digitalization and other design solutions is key. One of these interactive technologies is the augmented reality. Augmented reality (AR) is an interactive experience of a real-world environment. It means that objects in the real world are enhanced by an overlay of digital information, a combination of real and virtual worlds. With a focus on designers and architects, this paper uses qualitative research methodology tailored for trained practitioners to evaluate this new way of living, how it affects design and planning. It is hinged on analyzing the projected impact of augmented reality amidst other collaborative environments to bridge the new imposed social distancing rules affecting travels for design reconnaissance, person-to-person interaction and other limitations of the pandemic.

Keywords: Augmented Reality, Social distance, resilient living,

VIRTUAL VS PHYSICAL OPEN PUBLIC SPACE IN THE ERA OF PANDEMICS - QUESTIONING THE PHENOMENON OF GLOBAL VILLAGE

dr Aleksandra Đukić, Associate professor, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Architecture, SERBIA;
dr Jelena Marić, Teaching assistant, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Architecture, SERBIA;
dr Branislav Antonić, Teaching assistant, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Architecture, SERBIA.

Abstract

Open public space is a main point for social interaction in a city. This used to be a true statement. The meaning and basic definition of open public space is changing rapidly in the era of pandemics. Concepts such as *cyberspace* and *virtual space* are something that has always been present in the modern world, in the era of social media and the world of gamers. Nowadays, due to COVID recommended and regulated isolation, it is threatening to become a major part of everyday life. The perception of open space is currently under the transformation that makes us wonder weather open public space of the future includes physical *space* or a simple mobile application.

In this paper we are analyzing the phenomenon of global village - is it bringing us closer together or is it tearing us further apart? In particular, in this paper we are listing positive and negative aspects of the virtual space in comparation to the physical open public space. Main method is a survey based on predefined criteria, conducted among the urban population in Belgrade.

This research showed that today, after less than a year of pandemics in Serbia, people are more isolated and spend less time in *real* open space and more time in the virtual ones. If these tendencies continue, the main question is how will our future cities look like if our open public space becomes virtual and, in that case, do we need urban planning and design?

Key words: open space, global village, cyberspace, pandemics, urban design