

GLOBAL VILLAGE 2



Conference proceedings
GLOBAL VILLAGE - SHELTER FOR RESILIENT LIVING 2
On-line version

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3

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PREFACE: GLOBAL VILLAGE — UTOPIA OR REALITY?

res. ass .dr Tatjana Mrdjenovic, Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade
Conference conceper and Editor in chief

The discussion will start debates about the diverse paradigms of suburban, rural, and urban places in today's global society, and it will do so by comparing these three types of locations. The primary point of contention is whether a Global Village should be categorized as an idealistic utopia or a feasible possibility for the foreseeable future. This debate will explore the advantages and disadvantages of each type of location, considering factors such as population density, infrastructure, and access to resources. Additionally, it will delve into the social, economic, and environmental implications of striving towards a Global Village concept. In the conversation that will bridge hierarchical and network viewpoints, we will investigate the idea of needs. Let's investigate some alternative ways of living to the one we are now accustomed to, on the presumption that we ought to consider the requirements that have been produced. These alternative ways of living may include sustainable communities, eco-villages, and self-sufficient neighborhoods. By considering the requirements that have been produced, we can explore how these alternative living arrangements can address issues such as energy consumption, mobility, built environment, waste management, and food production more efficiently and environmentally friendly. Furthermore, examining the social and economic implications of these alternative ways of living can shed light on the potential benefits and challenges they may bring to individuals and society as a whole. The core beliefs and identities held by people all over the world help to foster the growth of a diversified socio-economic and cultural network that spans a variety of geographic regions. This network serves as the basis for a worldwide community that is referred to as the Global Village. Within the context of our increasingly interdependent global community, this idea stands as a singular example of new communalism. As a result, Global Village would like to draw your attention to the following topics, most of which are also being explored in the thematic sessions of the conference:

1. ARCHITECTURE OF GLOBAL VILLAGE: PATTERNS, FORMS, SYSTEMS
2. PLANNING AND ARRANGING THE GLOBAL VILLAGE: INSTRUMENTS AND MODELS
3. MODERN TECHNOLOGIES IN RISK MANAGEMENT OF TERRITORIES
4. FORMS OF MOVEMENT AND MOBILITY MANAGEMENT IN THE GLOBAL VILLAGE
5. THE ROLE OF URBAN PLANNERS IN MANAGING THE CLIMATE TRANSITION
6. NEW MODELS OF ARCHITECTURE IN TRANSITION
7. RESILIENT CITIES IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION: URBAN INTERVENTIONS TOWARDS A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE
8. HEALTHY city HEALTHY people: designing future cities for "mind body and soul"
9. RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGIES - IDEAS AND POSSIBILITIES

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

KEYNOTE LECTURES

PLANNING CONTEMPORARY CITIES: BETWEEN URBANISATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE p11

Pietro Elisei – ISOCARP President, ROMANIA

CITIES - INCLUSIVENESS AND COMMUNITY PLANNING p12

Rajendra Kumar - ISOCARP, INDIA

UNIVERSAL AND SPECIALIZED EXPOS THROUGH THE LENS OF ISIE - Towards Belgrade 2027 p13

prof. dr Guido Cimadomo, Universidad de Malaga, SPAIN;

THEMATIC SESSION I:

ARCHITECTURE OF GLOBAL VILLAGE: PATTERNS, FORMS, SYSTEMS

GLOBAL VILLAGE IN ARCHITECTURAL THEORY AND PRACTICE: SOFTENING LIMINAL CONDITIONS p17

Vanja Spasenović, Teaching Assistant, Department of Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade, SERBIA; v.spasenovic@arh.bg.ac.rs

Bojana Sićović, Associate, Department of Fine and Applied Arts, Academy of Arts, University of Novi Sad, SERBIA"

ARCHITECTURAL MANIFESTATIONS OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION INDUSTRY IN URBANIZED TERRITORIES p23

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

SUSTAINABLE URBAN FORM AS AN IDENTIFIER OF ARCHITECTURAL SPACE p30

Dr Tatjana Mrdjenovic, University of Belgrade – Faculty of Architecture

Pavle Vasev, MArch, ULUPUDS

PROLEGOMENA FOR THE NEW THEORETICAL DESTINY OF 'STRUCTURE' p31

Aleksa Ciganović, dipl. ing. Arch advisor, Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments, Belgrade

THEMATIC SESSION II:

HEALTHY City HEALTHY People: Designing Future Cities For “Mind Body And Soul”

IMPACT OF NATURAL ELEMENTS IN URBAN PUBLIC SPACES ON MENTAL HEALTH. p39

Marja Stojkovic, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Architecture, Serbia,

Eva Vanista Lazarevic, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Architecture, Serbia,

Jelena Maric, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Architecture, Serbia,

LEARNING THROUGH EXPERIENCE: RETHINKING SPACE AFTER THE PANDEMIC p43

Ivana Rakonjac, PhD, Assistant Professor, Department of Architecture, University of Belgrade – Faculty of Architecture, SERBIA;

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF OPEN PUBLIC SPACE IN THE CONTEMPORARY ERA: INTERIOR SPACE AS SPACE OF PUBLIC INTERACTION p49

Relja Petrović, M. Arch, University of Belgrade – Faculty of Architecture, SERBIA;

Iva Lokas, Ph.D. Student, Institute of Architecture and Urban & Spatial Planning of Serbia, SERBIA;

Ivana Rakonjac, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Department of Architecture, University of Belgrade – Faculty of Architecture, SERBIA;

THE ELUSIVE CITY: MELANCHOLY, REVERIE AND THE CONTEMPORARY URBAN EXPERIENCE p54

Ivana Maraš, Department of Architecture and Urban Planning, Faculty of Technical Sciences, Novi Sad, SERBIA

LONG-TERM CARE LIVING ENVIRONMENTS FOR OLDER ADULTS: A COMPARISON OF TWO CONTEMPORARY CONCEPTS p59

Vanja Skalicky Klemenčič, assist.prof.dr., Faculty of Civil Engineering, Transportation Engineering and Architecture, University of Maribor, Slovenia;

Vesna Žegarac Leskovar, prof.dr., Faculty of Civil Engineering, Transportation Engineering and Architecture, University of Maribor, Slovenia;

THEMATIC SESSION III

NEW MODELS OF ARCHITECTURE IN TRANSITION

THE INFLUENCE OF BUILDING PHYSICS BETWEEN FORMAL AND MATERIAL ELEMENTS OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDINGS. p67

Kire Stavrov, University Sc Cyril and Methodius, Faculty of Architecture, Skopje, MACEDONIA;

Strahinja Trpevski, University Sc Cyril and Methodius, Faculty of Architecture, Skopje, MACEDONIA;

Andrijana Tasheva, Herzen State Pedagogical University, St. Petersburg 19118, RUSSIA

URBAN PLANNING REGULATION AS A GENERATOR OF NEW HOUSING TYPOLOGIES NOT TYPICAL FOR THE CITY OF SKOPJE p73

Mihajlo Zinoski, Professor, "Ss Cyril and Methodius" University, Faculty of Architecture, Skopje, RN MACEDONIA;

Vebi Fazliu, Assistant Professor, "Mother Teresa" University, Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture, Skopje, RN MACEDONIA;

Valmir Dalipi, Assistant, "Mother Teresa" University, Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture, Skopje, RN MACEDONIA;

TRANSFORMATIONS OF THE SOCIAL MODERNIST BUILDINGS DURING THE TRANSITION IN TERMS OF THEIR RENOVATIONS FOR BETTER ENERGY EFFICIENCY p78

Liljana D. Sofronievska, Faculty of Architecture, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University N. Macedonia,

Ana T. Gavriloska, Faculty of Architecture, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University N. Macedonia

Bojan Karanakov, Faculty of Architecture, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University N. Macedonia

Teodora Mihajlovska, Faculty of Architecture, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University N.Macedonia

REMOTE WORK FOR COORDINATION OF ARCHITECTURAL AND INVESTMENT PROJECTS p83

Nikolay Istatkov, University of architecture, civil engineering and geodesy, BULGARIA

HEALTHCARE FACILITIES AS A GENERATOR OF ARCHITECTURAL MODELS p93

Jana Brsakoska, Faculty of Architecture at Ss Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, NORTH MACEDONIA,

Mihajlo Zinoski, Faculty of Architecture at Ss Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, NORTH MACEDONIA

HYBRID TIMBER CITY: LIFE-CYCLE ASSESSMENT OF MASS-TIMBER, STEEL, AND CONCRETE STRUCTURAL PROTOTYPES FOR CLIMATE-RESPONSIVE PERI-URBAN DENSIFICATION IN THE HUDSON VALLEY'S URBAN FRINGE p98

Eleni Stefania Kalapoda, Architect & Urban Designer, Columbia University GSAPP (NYC), Greece,

THEMATIC SESSION IV

PLANNING AND ARRANGING THE GLOBAL VILLAGE TOWARDS RESILIENT SETTLEMENTS

BUILDING URBAN RESILIENCE IN THE BALKANS: THE CASE OF 'MULTITUDINOUS' BUCHAREST p101

Dr Eleni G. Gavra, Professor, Dr Architect [Ekistics and Cultural Heritage], Department of Balkan, Slavic and Oriental Studies, University of Macedonia, Thessaloniki, GREECE,

Kleoniki Gkioufi, Architect-Urbanist, Dr Department of Balkan, Slavic and Oriental Studies, University of Macedonia, Thessaloniki, GREECE,

Eleni Kiourou, Archaeologist - Art Historian, MSc [History, Anthropology and Culture in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe], University of Macedonia Thessaloniki, GREECE,

Anukrishnan A. S., Post-Graduate student, College of Engineering Trivandrum, INDIA

THE NEXUS BETWEEN GREEN TRANSITION TO AFFORDABLE CLEAN ENERGY AND THE GLOBAL VILLAGE PARADIGM IN ARCHITECTURE AND SUSTAINABLE CITIES p106

Angelica Stan, PhD Arch Professor, Ion Mincu University of Architecture and Urban Planning, ROMANIA,

BUILDING RESILIENT CITIES WHILE TRAINING FUTURE COMMUNITY ARCHITECTS: THE CASE OF THE SMALL CENTER IN NEW ORLEANS p111

Mart Deceuninck, KU Leuven, Belgium;

Emilie Taylor Welty, Professor of Practice, Tulane University, USA;

Angeliki Paidakaki, Assistant Professor, Harokopio University of Athens, Greece;

Pieter Van den Broeck, Professor of Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development, KU Leuven, BELGIUM;

SUSTAINBLE PRESERVATION OF COMMUNAL LIVING:CASE STUDY SHARE YARAICHO, TOKYO: SATOKO SHINOHARA p119

Bojan Koncarevic, Architect, Ph.D. MArch, SERBIA

IDENTIFICATION OF PARAMETERS AND TOOLS FOR URBAN FIRE HAZARD ZONATION MAPPING IN THE KERALA CONTEXT p130

Sneha John, Post-Graduate student, College of Engineering Trivandrum, INDIA

Anurup K., Assistant Professor, College of Engineering Trivandrum, INDIA

Vipin Sebastian, Post-Graduate student, College of Engineering Trivandrum, INDIA

IDENTIFICATION OF INDICES AND METHODS FOR MAPPING LANDUSE LANDCOVER (LULC) ,LAND SURFACE TEMPERATURES(LST) IN URBAN AREAS IN KERALA CONTEXT p131

Vipin Sebastian, Student , College Of Engineering Trivandrum , INDIA

Anurup K, Assistant Professor , College Of Engineering Trivandrum, INDIA

Sneha John, Student, College Of Engineering Trivandrum, INDIA

Anukrishnan A S, Student, College Of Engineering Trivandrum, INDIA

POSSIBILITIES AND CHALLENGES OF INCORPORATING SPECIES HABITAT NETWORKS INTO MASTER PLANS p132

Yasmin A, Post Graduate student, College of Engineering, Trivandrum, INDIA,

Priyanjali Prabhakaran, Professor, College of Engineering, Trivandrum, INDIA

INTEGRATING CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION INTO URBAN PLANNING STRATEGIES ANALYZING THE SPATIAL AGENDA FOR KARLSRUHE CITY - GERMANY p133

Dr. Heba Mohamed Soliman, University of Kafr El-Sheikh, Department of Architecture

THEMATIC SESSION V

RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGIES - IDEAS AND POSSIBILITIES

THE ASSIMILATION OF ARCHITECTURE, INFRASTRUCTURE AND LANDSCAPE IN THE POST-INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF DANUBE WATERFRONT IN BELGRADE: RESEARCH BY DESIGN APPROACHES p137

dr Bojana Jerković-Babović, University of Belgrade — Faculty of Architecture, Department of Architecture,

THE IMPORTANCE OF SITE SPECIFIC SUSTAINABLE HOSPITAL DESIGN: GENERAL HOSPITAL IN PLJEVLJA, MONTENEGRO p143

Tijana Žišić, University of Belgrade — Faculty of Architecture, SERBIA, tijana.zisic@arh.bg.ac.rs

Marija Milenković, University of Belgrade — Faculty of Architecture, SERBIA,

Nataša Ćuković Ignjatović, University of Belgrade — Faculty of Architecture, SERBIA,

A FRAMEWORK FOR THE AUGMENTED ARCHITECT-MACHINE INTERACTION IN THE REHABILITATION OF MODERN HERITAGE STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS p149

Milijana Živković, PhD Candidate, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Architecture, SERBIA;

RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS ENERGY PERFORMANCE OPTIMISATION - FAÇADE OPENINGS AND SHADING DEVICES p153

Nikola Miletić, Teaching Assistant at University of Belgrade - Faculty of Architecture, SERBIA;

FRAMEWORK FOR THE COMPLEX AND INTEGRATED REFURBISHMENT OF MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING STOCK OF SERBIA USING VOLUMETRIC ADDITIONS p157

Bojana Lević, Department of Architectural Technologies, University of Belgrade — Faculty of Architecture, SERBIA;

THE APPLICATION OF STRUCTURES MADE OF LIGHT-WEIGHT CONSTRUCTION COMPONENTS BASED ON TIMBER FIBRES p165

Irina Živković, M. arch. Teaching Assistant, University of Belgrade Faculty of Architecture, SERBIA;

FRAMEWORK FOR THE COMPLEX AND INTEGRATED REFURBISHMENT OF MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING STOCK OF SERBIA USING VOLUMETRIC ADDITIONS

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents the framework for the application of complex and integrated refurbishment to the existing multi-family housing stock in Serbia. The subject of the research is the application of the strategy of complex and integrated refurbishment by adding volumes (increasing usable space) to existing multi-family buildings with the primary goal of achieving higher energy efficiency while remodeling and modernizing residential units and improving vertical building communications. The paper investigates the framework for the implementation of that strategy. The framework encompasses several interrelated aspects for complex and integrated refurbishments, such as determining the energy, spatial, organizational, and functional deficiencies of the building; an analysis of the urban planning parameters; a determination of the stakeholder roles; an analysis of the possibility of volumetric additions; an analysis of the use of environmentally friendly and natural materials; an analysis of the structural capacity of the building; and an analysis of the economic feasibility of the complex refurbishment. The research identified the advantages and limitations of applying the volumetric addition strategy to multi-family residential stock in Serbia.

Key words: complex and integrated refurbishment, framework, methodology, multi-family housing stock, volumetric additions, energy retrofit, energy efficiency, stakeholder roles, economic feasibility

I. INTRODUCTION

This paper focuses on establishing a framework for the implementation of a complex and integrated refurbishment approach to multi-family residential buildings in Serbia. Most of these buildings are characterized by high energy consumption for heating due to the poor thermal performance of the building envelope. Created according to the design regulations valid at the time when they were built, they have major spatial and organizational deficiencies regarding the size of apartments, outdated and inflexible spatial organization, and a lack of elevators. The subject of the research includes defining the steps in the decision-making process for implementing the complex and integrated refurbishment approach in existing residential buildings. Besides energy improvements, it is necessary to enhance the building's functionality. The research goal is to define a framework for decision-making regarding the application of complex and integrated refurbishment of existing multi-family buildings in Serbia through volumetric additions. Complex and integrated refurbishment includes both energy and spatial-functional renovation and enhancement. The approach of renovating existing buildings by adding new structures has significant functional advantages that distinguish it as one of the more important methods for comprehensive building renewal. According to today's energy regulations in Serbia, for the energy refurbishment of an existing building, it is necessary to increase the energy class by one level through the renovation [1]. Significantly higher energy requirements for existing buildings are in the European Union. Through the EU directives, it is foreseen that the long-term strategy of renewing the existing building stock will achieve a highly energy-efficient and decarbonized building stock by 2050 (reduction of carbon gas emissions by 80–95% compared to 1990) [2]. Since the share of existing housing stock is much higher than that of newly designed ones, its renovation is a key factor in the task set by the European Commission [3].

The research problem is the high energy consumption for heating in existing residential buildings. The largest share of Serbia's residential housing stock consists of buildings constructed during the mass construction period from the 1960s to the 1980s (Fig. 1). These buildings typically have poor energy performance. Furthermore, these buildings typically consist of small apartments with rigid and inflexible spatial organization [4,5].

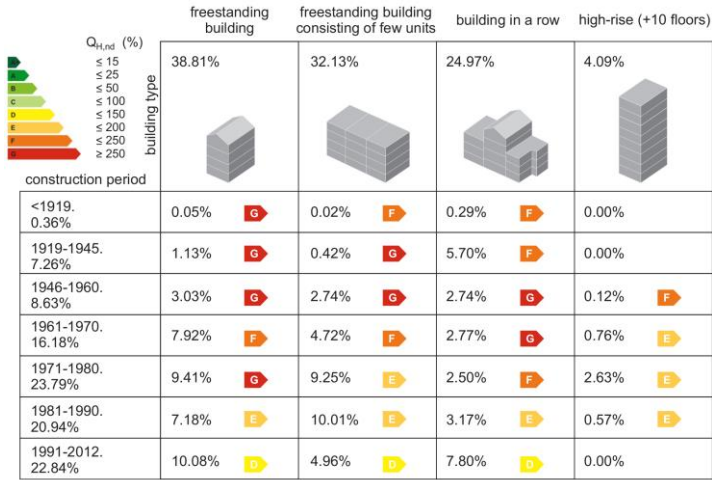


Figure1: Statistical representation of types of multi-family housing according to time period of construction in Serbia and calculated energy performance classes [4,5]

2. FRAMEWORK FOR THE COMPLEX AND INTEGRATED REFRUBISHMENT

This paper presents the methodology in the decision-making process for implementing complex and integrated refurbishment of existing buildings through volumetric addition.

The first step involves the analysis of the selected multi-family building (Fig. 2). By determining the thermal envelope structure and the applied heating system, the energy required for heating and the energy class of the building are calculated. The second analysis includes an assessment of the spatial, organizational and functional characteristics of the building. It is determined whether the building has any deficiencies or whether they can be improved.

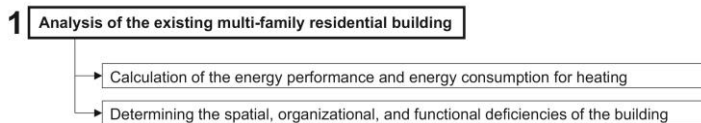


Figure2: Step 1 – Analysis of the existing multi-family residential building

The second step involves the analysis of urban planning parameters (Fig. 3). Based on location data, it is determined whether extensive interventions on the building, such as extensions that affect the building's dimensions, floor count, and increased gross floor area, are feasible.

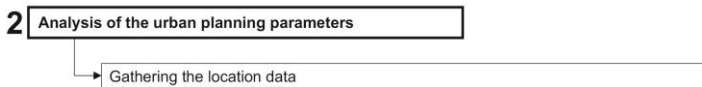


Figure3: Step 2 – Analysis of the urban planning parameters

If urban planning parameters allow for more extensive interventions on the building, we move on to the third step - determining the roles of interested parties (Fig. 4). The question of investing in the renovation of multi-family buildings is closely tied to ownership considerations. According to statistical data, 98.3% of homes in Serbia are privately owned [6]. Obtaining the consent of all apartment owners is necessary for building renovation, which can create significant challenges in the renovation process itself. Inadequate regulations, a lack of enforcement mechanisms, and weak government institutions contribute to the deteriorating condition of buildings in Serbia [7]. The social status of households and a strong, united, and resilient residential community play a crucial role in such extensive renovations. In this context, municipal policy support in the form of subsidies and grants is of essential importance [8]. Key challenges in achieving residential building renovation often revolve around conflicting stakeholder interests. Involving apartment owners in the early stages of the design process is important for effective decision-making [9]. Additionally, the accessibility and flexibility of operators in their interactions with apartment owners are crucial for the successful completion of the design and renovation process.

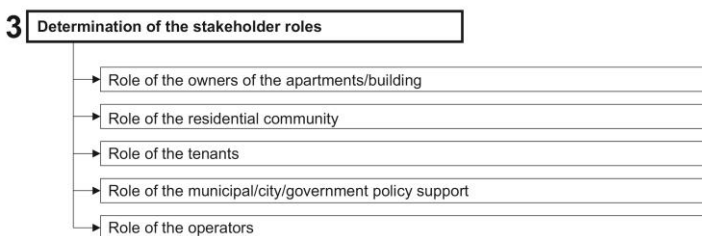


Figure4: Step 3 – Determination of the stakeholder roles

By aligning all interested parties, we proceed to the fourth step, where the application of volumetric additions to the building is determined (Fig. 5). This method, apart from changing the thermal characteristics of the envelope changes the shape factor and increases its useful living space, enabling the redefinition of the existing apartments of minimal dimensions and outdated and rigid spatial organization [10]. The functional characteristics of the building, such as inadequate vertical communications, can also be

improved by applying volumetric additions. A vertical volumetric addition on the roof of a building increases its useful living space (Fig. 6)

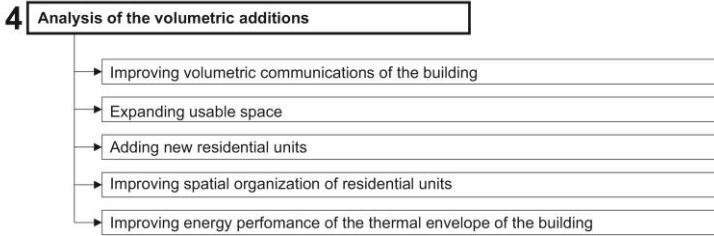


Figure5: Step 4 – Analysis of the volumetric additions

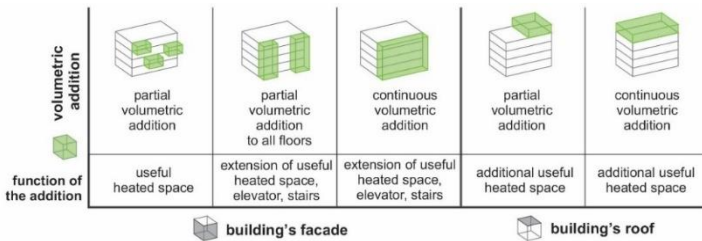


Figure6: Variants of volumetric additions to an existing building

By defining volumetric additions to the building, we move on to the fifth step, which involves the use of environmentally friendly materials (Fig. 7). As complex and integrated refurbishment of a building should be time-efficient, the application of prefabrication is suggested. Prefabricated assemblies offer several advantages compared to traditional construction, including time savings, the potential for using more environmentally friendly materials, and reduced financial investment. This research suggests the use of prefabricated wooden panels, both due to the use of natural materials and the lightweight nature of the structure, which should minimize the load on the existing building structure.

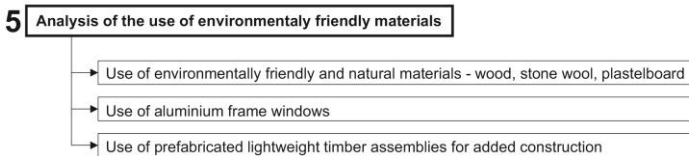


Figure7: Step 5 – Analysis of the use of environmentally friendly materials

By determining the type of construction for volumetric additions, we proceed to analyze the static load on the existing building. For this analysis, it is crucial to ascertain the total load on the existing building and perform a structural calculation of the existing building to verify if it can withstand this load (Fig. 8).

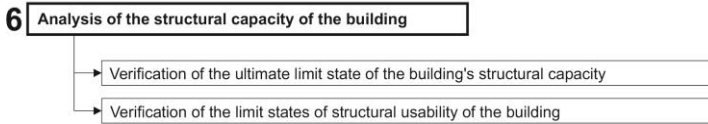


Figure8: *Step 6 – Analysis of the structural capacity of the building*

If Step 6 receives a positive evaluation, we proceed to the final step: the analysis of the economic justification for complex and integrated refurbishment (Fig.9). In this analysis, the total investment renovation costs are calculated. Then, energy savings over a longer period compared to the existing condition are computed. Additionally, the value of the building after renovation is assessed (improvement of the thermal envelope, increased usable space, and the addition of functions). By increasing the number of residential units, the sale of which could cover the initial renovation investments, economic feasibility for complex and integrated refurbishment can be achieved.

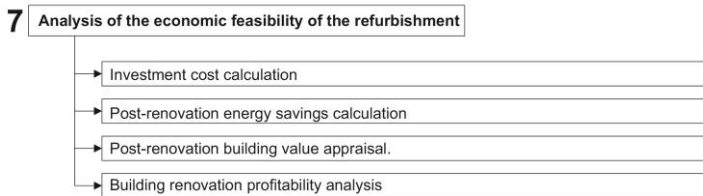


Figure9: *Step 7 – Analysis of the economic feasibility of the refurbishment*

The entire methodological framework is shown in the Figure 10.

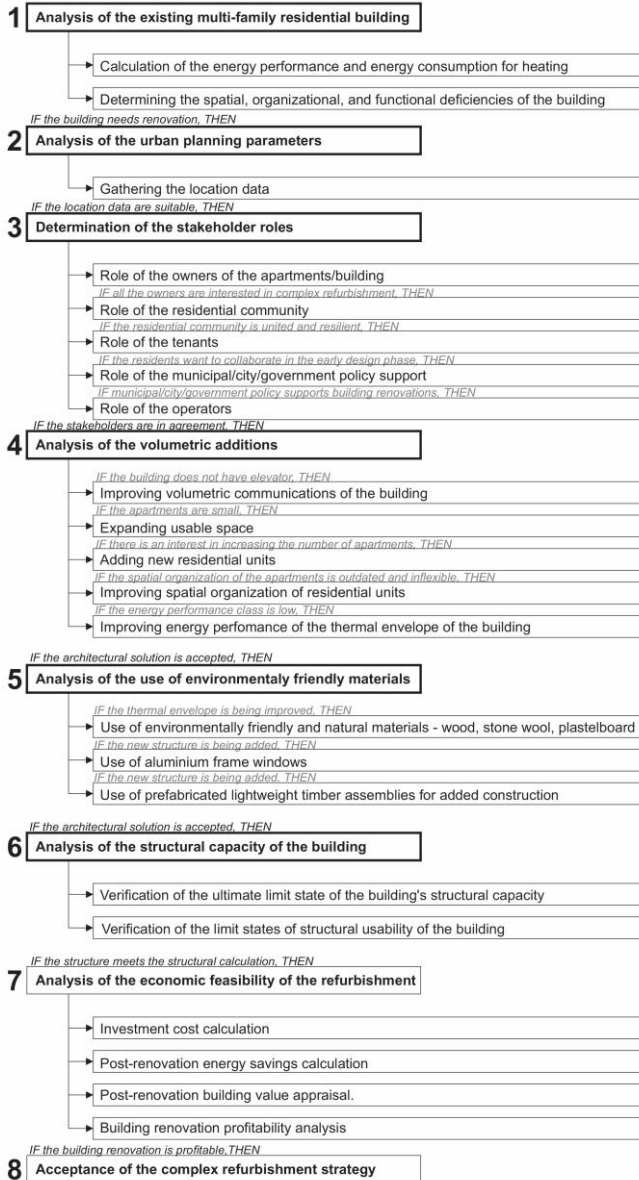


Figure 10: Framework for the implementation of a complex and integrated refurbishment approach to the multi-family housing stock of Serbia

3. CONCLUSIONS

The presented framework for the implementation of complex and integrated refurbishment using volumetric additions to an existing building represents the aspects that must be considered in the decision-making process for building renovation. These aspects are presented hierarchically, and further research is needed to delve into each aspect in more detail. The complex and integrated refurbishment that includes energy efficiency improvement and spatial expansion with the improvement of functions can be recognized as an adaptable method for future uses from the perspective of the resistance and adaptability of the already-built context. On an urban scale, this method of retrofitting can be introduced as a strategic approach for improving the energy efficiency of existing buildings in the region.

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