



**INTEGRATIVE STRATEGIC PLANNING AND DESIGN FOR
THE STRENGTHENING OF IDENTITY AND CULTURAL
TOURISM IN THE DANUBE CITIES - **SMEDEREVO****

INTEGRATIVE STRATEGIC PLANNING AND DESIGN FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF IDENTITY AND CULTURAL TOURISM IN THE DANUBE CITIES - **SMEDEREVO**

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6 URBAN REGENERATION IN THE HISTORIC CORE OF SMEDEREVO: A TOOL TO REDESIGN AND NETWORK OPEN PUBLIC SPACES FOR A PROSPECTIVE TOURIST DESTINATION

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ABSTRACT

One of the main specificities of European cities is the richness in cultural heritage and historic layers. This advantage has been profoundly used to develop many of them into high-class destinations for cultural tourists. However, this process has been differently reflected across the continent. This is very evident in traditionally more isolated Southern Eastern Europe, which is discovering this potential right now. Hence, cities in this region need viable and efficient tools to accelerate it and catch a step with the other European regions.

Urban regeneration is one of the most convenient tools for the cities with rich and dispersed cultural heritage and historic fabric. It is a particularly useful tool in open public spaces, as they proactively affect nearby environment. Therefore, the urban regeneration of open public spaces can both (re) design crucial places in the city structure and network them to have a broad impact on the entire city.

The aim of this research is to examine the previous statement in the City of Smederevo in Central Serbia. Cultural heritage in Smederevo is abundant and the city is ideally positioned at the Danube, an arising tourist route. Nevertheless, these potentials have not been adequately utilised to transform the city into a new cultural tourism destination. The research intends to identify the main open public spaces in Smederevo and propose new solutions for their redesign and networking. This is implemented in accordance with the theoretical fundamentals of urban regeneration and current assessment of the city historic core. The final intentions of the research are to present the variety of possible ways to use urban regeneration as a medium for socio-economic redevelopment of Smederevo, in favour of both local population and prospective tourists.

KEYWORDS

Urban regeneration, open public spaces, Smederevo, historic core, cultural tourism, riverfront, brownfield

1. INTRODUCTION

Culture and heritage are almost an association for Europe today. It is often thought that European culture is so overspread throughout the Globe that it can be assigned as a "common cultural heritage" (Berting, 2006, p. 51). Additionally, more than almost half of all world cultural heritage sites are located in Europe and this is in noticeable difference than world natural-heritage sites, where the continent is not even at the first places among the world regions (UNESCO, n.d.). Then, there are many events that celebrate culture and heritage as major pan-European features, such as an institution of European Capital of Culture.

On the other side, European culture and heritage are becoming an important element for the socio-economic prospects, too. This is also the case with cultural tourism. Although the heritage sites and cultural locations and items across Europe have been factors for a modern tourism since its early beginnings (Richards, 1996), the full significance of cultural tourism has been relatively recently observed. By the newest estimations of the European Commission, 40% of already developed tourism in Europe belongs to cultural tourism (EC, n.d.). Hence, the impact of cultural tourism cannot be omitted in the case of European economy and employment patterns (Dwyer, Forsyth & Dwyer, 2010).

It is also important to mention that the rise of awareness regarding culture and heritage in Europe is deeply related to its cities. Cultural heritage at the continent is mostly located in urban areas (Rioux Soucy, 2006; Pahos et al. 2010). Therefore, the adequate preservation and promotion of European cultural heritage and urban development are closely linked.

The previous notion particularly matters in the less developed European regions, such as South Eastern Europe. Urban regeneration is one of the most convenient tools for the cities with cultural tourism to efficiently improve their position in this matter, as European cities generally possess abundant cultural heritage and historic fabric (Kennell, 2013). Even more, many of them still

face the challenges of post-industrial transition from the late 20th century, where urban regeneration can add an acutely wanted economic dynamism for a city (Gooberman, 2018). Then, urban regeneration is a particularly useful tool for the renewal of open public spaces, as urban regeneration positively influences both social and economic aspects (Inroy, 2010). Therefore, the urban regeneration of open public spaces can both (re) design crucial places in the city structure and network them to have a broad impact on the entire city.

The aim of this research is to examine the previous statement in the City of Smederevo in Central Serbia. Cultural heritage in Smederevo is abundant and the city is ideally positioned at the Danube, an arising tourist route. Nevertheless, these potentials have not been adequately utilised to transform the city into a new cultural tourism destination. The research intends to (1) identify the main open public spaces in Smederevo as the relevant catalysers for this transformation and (2) propose new solutions for their redesign and networking. This is implemented in accordance with the theoretical fundamentals of urban regeneration and current assessment of the city historic core. The final intentions of the research are to present the variety of possible ways to use urban regeneration as a medium for socio-economic redevelopment of Smederevo, in favour of both local population and prospective tourists.

2. METHOD AND MATERIAL

The method used in the following research is a multiple case study. This method is thought to be appropriate in the situations where there are several similar cases, embedded in the same or similar "scientific surrounding" (Gustafsson, 2017). In this research, several types of possible urban regeneration of open public spaces in the central part of Smederevo will be explained. For their qualitative selection, examination, and comparison, it is necessary to form a theoretical basis about urban regeneration and its links with culture, heritage and cultural tourism. Finally, the development of this research from general theoretical fundamentals to concrete case

studies in central Smederevo enables the valuable discussion and conclusions at the end of the research.

Material for this research is derived from different sources, enabled through cooperation within DANUrB

INTERREG project:

- On-site observation and measurement carried out during the two national DANUrB workshops held in the first half of 2018 and attended by different participants (partners-researchers from the University of Belgrade – Faculty of Architecture, students from the same faculty, partners from local and regional institutions and agencies);
- Active discussions with local experts during the aforementioned workshops on special topics related to urban development, tourism, heritage and culture;
- The review of available literature and e-sources, especially in the case of the theoretical background of urban regeneration and the historic data and genesis of Smederevo City;
- The review of available planning and strategic documentation about Smederevo City, which was delivered through cooperation with the Tourist Board of Smederevo and the Office of the City Urbanist, as associate strategic partners at the project.

3. THEORETICAL FUNDAMENTALS: URBAN REGENERATION AS A TOOL TO REDESIGN AND NETWORK A CITY

Urban regeneration is considered to be an integral part of the wider process of renewal of a city. E. Vaništa Lazarević (2003) highlights that this process has a twofold goal; urban renewal needs to respect heritage and historic urban fabric while it had to include them into contemporary urban life. The aspirations of urban regeneration are complex and multilevel thereof. They combine urban and residential reconstruction,

the improvement of population welfare, promotion and presentation of cultural heritage, development of (cultural) tourism, increase of employment, inclusion of the principles of sustainability, etc. (Djukić, 2011).



Fig. 1: Urban regeneration project in central Budapest from the 2000s, during post-socialist transition (Author: B. AntoniĆ)

Urban regeneration got an attention in the 1980s as a specific kind of the protection of historic urban core. This new interest appeared with a new tendency among urban scholars to glorify traditional city and the possibilities of its implantation in contemporary urban fabric (Ellin, 1998). This turnaround was a response to the internationalisation of modernist style in architecture and urbanism from the middle of 20th century. The new impulse has been given since the 1990s, when post-socialist cities have become a polygon for new urban-regeneration projects (Fig. 1).

The trust in traditional values was particularly dedicated to the physical characteristics of city streets, squares and quarters (Krier, 1993). Due to the aforementioned globalisation of architecture and urbanism, local tradition and heritage have been brought in spotlight. A clear illustration was given in the act "Conservation of

Historic Environment”, published by Royal Town Planning Institute in the United Kingdom, which emphasises the importance of cultural-heritage sites and buildings, because they represent the historic period when they were built and established and they could bring benefits for local economy and society (RTPI, 1995). Economic benefits are especially underlined in American context. The on-site research conducted in the eastern part of the USA identified that the urban regeneration of historic buildings and ambient could support local community by the rise of property value, initiation of private incentive, and the development of tourism (Rypkema, 2005).

Aiming to boost the competitiveness of present-day cities, three main development strategic approaches can be noticed in the process of urban regeneration:

1. The city of illusion and fantasy (based on the success of Disneyland and Las Vegas).
2. ‘Cultural incubators’ approach (Montreal in Canada, Graz in Austria), and
3. Integrative approach to urban regeneration, which is the most often strategy in this sector.

The city of illusion and fantasy reckons on partnership between public and private sectors (public-private partnership – PPP) and financial stimulus, with the final aim to rebrand a city as an arising place for leisure and entertainment. The new buildings and complexes devoted for these functions are the spatial reflection of this strategy: concert halls, arenas for spectacles, museums, multiplex and megaplex cinemas, sport stadiums, etc. All of them are usually accompanied with shopping malls and outlet centres (Hannigan, 1998). However, the expected goal of these projects is rather spatially limited. Even though they are initially seen as a backbone for the extensive revitalisation of quarters and neighbourhoods where they belong, these huge and expensive projects usually fulfil this aim partially. The main consumers of these places – local people and tourists – mainly use just them and rarely explore the area surrounding them (Judd & Fainstein, 1999).

One of certainly the most prominent and long-standing projects in this strategic approach is European Capital of Culture. Every year, one or several European cities become the cultural capital of the continent. Cities with this status have an opportunity to rebrand their image due to the support of European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) (Klaus Patel, 2013). The main objective of the European Capital of Culture initiative is the mutual influence from urban regeneration and tourism development. In line with already given statement about this strategic approach, the status of the European Capital of Culture also shows the gap between expectations and reality. First, the relations between the projects of cultural development and creative industries have not been observed. Second, it has not had a real social impact, expected by urban regeneration. For example, it has not stopped the gentrification in the cities with this status, so young artists have continued to move from newly regenerated and refurbished neighbourhoods due to the rising costs of living. Nevertheless, the project of the European Capital of Culture has generally proven to be prestigious, because the competition between cities throughout Europe is becoming bigger and bigger (Djukić, 2011).

Similarly to the explained example of the European Capital of Culture, the second approach of ‘cultural incubators’ also relies on culture and art, but it diametrically different by the aimed users. The essential goal is to rebrand a city through creative industries and space and for tourists as a completely new consumer type of that urban space (Florida, 2002; Mommas, 2004). However, this approach has the same ‘symptoms’ as the city of fantasy and illusion. It seems that is hard to escape from gentrification, so the cities with ‘cultural incubators’ consequently become very similar to the fantasy cities (Florida, 2002). Hence, the authenticity of this approach is questionable (Đukić, 2011).

The last strategic approach is an integrative and holistic approach, based on the principles of sustainable development. This approach is characterised by an evolution of urban regeneration policies and practices,

with aspirations to complex and composite ways and reactions to them in this process. To conclude, the integrative approach does not represent a concern of individuals or institutions for urban regeneration, but it evolves into a segment of general urban life and thereby the permanent aspiration of social and urban planning (Roberts & Sykes, 2000). Therefore, integrative approach is praised as the suitable one in urban regeneration (Djukić, 2011).

3.1. Urban regeneration, open public spaces and identity of place

The enthusiasm within urban regeneration regarding open public spaces can be traced through the vivid interest on urban design. Urban regeneration through urban design means that physical interventions in urban space can propel the socio-economic prospects of a wider urban area (Schenkel, 2012). In contrast to this, urban design was neglected during the dominance of modernist style in the second half of 20th century. Therefore, support to urban design among all main stakeholders in an urban area is considered crucial for qualitative urban regeneration (Paumier, 2004).

The urban regeneration of open public spaces is not significant just because it implies a strong physical aspect. Open public spaces are crucial social generators in cities. They are the main places for urban socialisation. In accordance to this stance, all physical interventions in open public spaces should be based on the ways how people use them instead to be the physical act created on mere aesthetic (Carmona et al, 2003). This confirms that the urban regeneration of open public spaces is a complex process, which has different repercussions on local society, economy, and physical environment as their spatial reflection.

Then, open public spaces also reflect the identity of the place and local community. Similarly to the previous statements, the identity of a certain space cannot be simplified through its physical appearance. It also possesses functional and cultural aspects. The functional

aspect refers to activities and functions carried in the places. The cultural aspect defines that meaning of the place for individuals and groups and it can vary with respect of ethnic, religious, and social strata (Đukić, 2011). Functional and cultural aspects of open public place shape collective memory of the place, which is formed by the repetition of rituals, ceremonies and the codes of behaviour in the place (Hayden, 1995; Jordan, 2003). Furthermore, functional and cultural aspects of open public spaces are also changeable through time, which strongly influence the overall overview of their identity (Azripe et al, 2000). Hence, both aspects of open public space are equally important for urban regeneration as its physical dimension and it should be equally examined and valued as physical elements in this process.

3.2. Spatial Levels of Urban Regeneration

Taking in account the explained general issues about the process of urban regeneration, there are three possible spatial levels of related urban interventions:

The MACRO-LEVEL in urban regeneration considers huge urban areas. In present day cities, such valuable areas in historic urban core are mainly related to old derelict or vacant industrial or transportation zones in dilapidated state (Fig. 2). In accordance with their initial/previous function, these zones usually carry some kind of ecological hazards, which need to be resolved during the process of urban regeneration. These areas are well-known as brownfield sites (Ling, 2008). On the other side, old industrial and transportation buildings and complexes traditionally have cultural significance, so they are often recognised as an industrial heritage (Djukić & Vujić, 2011).

Although their size can vary greatly, the most prominent brownfield sites are large estates. Therefore, the "planning and design of space in the context of brownfield regeneration plays a key role in the sustainable development of cities" (Perović & Kurtović Folić, 2012, p. 64). This also means that the successful regeneration of large brownfield sites can be a generator for new urban development (Djukić & Tomić, 2004). Nevertheless,

some recent research also shows that the success of the regeneration of brownfields is deeply related to their significance for wider community; more they are considered as a common value for community, more beneficial will be their urban regeneration (Dixon, Otsuka, & Abe, 2011).



Fig. 2: The old city port in Rotterdam, the Netherlands, is a good example how the urban regeneration has had a profound positive impact on the entire city (Author: B. Antonić)

The MEZZO-LEVEL of urban regeneration refers to infrastructure sites that are usually linearly shaped. Thus, their form predicts the ways for their possible use. In central urban areas, this level often appears as riverfront, lakefront, and seafront regeneration project. Similarly to the macro-level, their previous use was industrial and/or transportation. Very often, they were old ports with accompanying industrial facilities (Giovinazzi & Moretti, 2010). In contrast to the previous, the palette of appropriate functions and facilities is rather limited by their linear character. This also indicated that they are usually redesigned as new corridors for public use – promenades, pedestrian and cycling paths, new public-transport corridors with supplementary leisure and residential facilities (Jones, 1998). Hence, the regeneration

of linear spaces is often sustainable, because it brings a new open public space for city population and visitors (Fig. 3). But their viability is linked with their position in urban areas: the regenerated open urban spaces that are located next or in historic core are in noticeable advantage (Moretti, 2008).



Fig. 3: New urban seafront is Thessaloniki as a regenerated open public space for both local people and tourist visitors (Author: B. Antonić)

The last level is the MICRO-LEVEL of urban regeneration. In the case of open public spaces, it usually implies small places for neighbourhood gatherings, such as squares, patios, streets, parks, urban gardens, crossroads or inner-block yards (Fig. 1). Therefore, the importance of this level is more connected to the adequate networking to enable a 'synergy effect' for the further urban regeneration of surrounding city structure (Branea et al, 2011; Guerreiro, 2012).

4. CASE STUDY: HISTORIC CORE OF SMEDEREVO

The polygon for this research is the City of Smederevo, which is located in the central part of Serbia, 45 km east from Belgrade (Fig. 4). The city as an administrative unit had 108,209 inhabitants according to the last population census from 2011. Its urban area – the urban settlement of Smederevo – had 64,175 inhabitants. Smederevo has been also among rare major urban settlements in Serbia with stable population growth from the World War II (SORS, 2014).



Fig. 4: The position of Smederevo in Serbia (Author: B. Antonić)

Smederevo has an exceptional geographical position on the Danube, the second longest European river and thereby a driver of economic and tourist development. At the western outskirts of the city, Šumadija hills begin. In contrast to this, the eastern side of the city prolongs into the fertile valley of the Velika Morava, the longest river entirely located in Serbia (Pavlović, 1980). This position was a key element to establish the major steelworks in Serbia a century ago. This branch of industry is still the main symbol of Smederevo economy (Gujaničić & Stojković, 2013). In the other fields, the city as a district seat has the institutions and agencies of regional competence. Institutions of national importance, such as faculties, are almost non-existent.

4.1. Current Assessment of Smederevo Historic Core

The current assessment of Smederevo can be easily narrowed to its historic core on the Danube, because it is a mixture of the most significant heritage locations and the main industrial and transportation zones and

complexes in urban territory (Djukić, Ristović & Antonić, 2018). Therefore, it is a showcase to present both the advantages and disadvantages of the present-day city.



Fig. 5: The historic core of Smederevo with the Danube riverfront as a mixture of heritage locations and industrial and transportation zones (Source: Đukić, Ristović, & Antonić, 2018).

The main advantage of the historic core of Smederevo is certainly heritage than goes beyond local importance. The most valuable legally protected cultural heritage is:

Smederevo Fortress is among the largest flatland fortresses in Europe. It is the last large fortress of Medieval Serbia, built in early 15th century for the purpose to be its (last) capital. The fortress was built at the acute-angle confluence of the Jezava River into the Danube, by which it is formed as a triangular fortification. Within the fortress, there is a 'Small' fortress, which is the protection of a royal court (Fig. 6). Massive walls and towers of both fortresses are well preserved, but structures inside of them are only in remnants today. Thus, exploration and restoration works are still in progress (Jejić & Šurdić, 2003);



Fig. 6: Smederevo Fortress – Inner ‘Small’ Fortress (Author: B. Antonić).

The Church of the Assumption of the Holy Mother of God is the only medieval church in Serbia that survived in an urban area (Fig. 7). It was built in the first half of 15th century in then actual Moravian Style, with a very picturesque façade, created by alteration stone and brick. The church was painted two centuries after having been built. The church is located in an old city cemetery today (RICMPS, 2007).



Fig. 7: Church of the Assumption of the Holy Mother of God (Author: B. Antonić).

The Republic Square is the main square in Smederevo and it represents the central point of the present-day city historic core. It became the focal point of Smederevo in early 19th century due to its position between Serbian and Ottoman parts of the town. The square passed through several circles of regulation and the formation of urban ambient around it during 19th century (Vukoičić, 1997). The main structure at the Republic Square is the monumental Church of St George, the main city church today, which is ideally positioned in the centre of the square (Fig. 8). However, there are many legally protected and valuable heritage buildings around square and in nearby streets. Furthermore, this part of historic core has many central functions and facilities, which make it a very vibrant city zone.



Fig. 8: Aerial view of Republic Square with the Church of St George (Source: Srbija u slici / srbijauslici.blogspot.com).

Aside of this legally protected cultural heritage, it is worth to add the industrial heritage which still has no legal protection. The best example is old steelworks at the Danube riverside, in the western part of the historic core of Smederevo. Smederevo steelworks were established in 1912 as “Sartid” Company (Gujaničić & Stojković, 2013). Due to necessary expansion, the old site of steelworks was abandoned in the 1960s and the company moved to a

new site in the southern outskirts of Smederevo. The old complex lost the most of functions, which has led to its deterioration in the recent decades (Fig. 9). However, a lot of structures are still magnificent by size and local people consider them as an important local identity (Djukić et al, 2018). At the end, the position of the Danube riverside is also an extraordinary advantage for the future.



Fig. 9 Old steelwork in Smederevo Fortress – atmosphere of still underestimated industrial heritage (Author: B. Antonić).

Apart of the main cultural heritage, small cultural items are preserved in the National Museum of Smederevo, perfectly located between the fortress and the main square. The other cultural heritage is scattered in the outer parts of the historic core and it can be properly

utilised only in the wider cultural-tourist offer of the city.

The challenging description of old steelworks, which is both a heritage and local proud and a spatial problem for Smederevo, is an overture for the current disadvantages of the city historic core. The geographical restrictions between the Danube River and its marshes on east and hills on west have strongly influenced the genesis of Smederevo. This caused the positioning of the main industrial and transportation facilities and corridors next to the Danube and the city historic core (Djukić, Ristović & Antonić, 2018). The main problems can be easily understood by the map of the historic core of Smederevo (Fig. 5):

Railways with the main station are the most acute problem, because they divide the historic core from Smederevo Fortress and the Danube Riverside. This is the reason why the fortress is among the most insecure places in the city (Djukić, Ristović & Antonić, 2018). The plans to move railways are currently in progress.

The old city port is located between the main square and the Danube. The port occupies probably the most valuable land along the river, which should be a new “river gate” of Smederevo due to its location next to the historic core and the fortress. The city formed a new port downstream few years ago, which is currently in the first phase of function.

The main industrial zone of Smederevo is located east of historic core and almost next to Smederevo Fortress – small Jezava River is the only barrier between them. Then, eastern industrial zone also occupy the pretty decent part of the Danube Riverside in urban area, excluding it from the general life of Smederevo and enabling illegal development along it. The recent problem is also the abandonment of many big industrial enterprises located in the zone after the fall of socialism in the 1990s. This seems to be the most important obstacle for the further development of Smederevo historic core and its regeneration. Nevertheless, the first steps have been recently launched, with the plan for a new marine in the lowest part of Jezava River.

4.2. Potentials of Urban Regeneration in Smederevo Historic Core

It is clear from the previous section that Smederevo experiences the same problems as many post-socialist cities in Serbia: many locations and buildings in them are abandoned and in neglected state; However, local authorities are not able to redevelop them, despite they play a crucial role for desirable new actors in urban space: investors and tourists (Cizler, 2012). Findings from the current assessment allow the proper identification of the zones for urban regeneration and directs functionally and physically the future design in proposed regeneration projects.

MACRO-LEVEL – urban regeneration of brownfield sites

The first example of urban regeneration is the regeneration of old steelworks at the Danube Riverside. Although this industrial complex has been neglected for several decades, many of its structures are still in good shape. Then, it was already mentioned that this macrosite possesses the significant local identity and it mean for local people. Therefore:

“The understanding of the problems and potentials of the old steelworks as a brownfield location [in Smederevo] is the understanding the importance of industrial heritage in the formation of identity in the city” (Savić, 2018, p. 2). In accordance to these still active tangible and intangible segments of industrial heritage, the projects in urban regeneration must consider the preservation of those buildings in the steelworks that have a represent of local identity (Fig. 10). Furthermore, the entire project should be customised to existing values in both functional and physical way. Functionally, new functions and facilities should respect the previous ones. Physically, new structure and open public spaces should be adapted to old ambient, to adequately present it in modern interpretation (Fig. 11).



Fig. 10: Urban Regeneration of Brownfield Locations: Case of the Old Ironworks complex in Smederevo – The buildings that are necessary to preserve to maintain the identity of old steelworks for local people (Author: I. Savić)

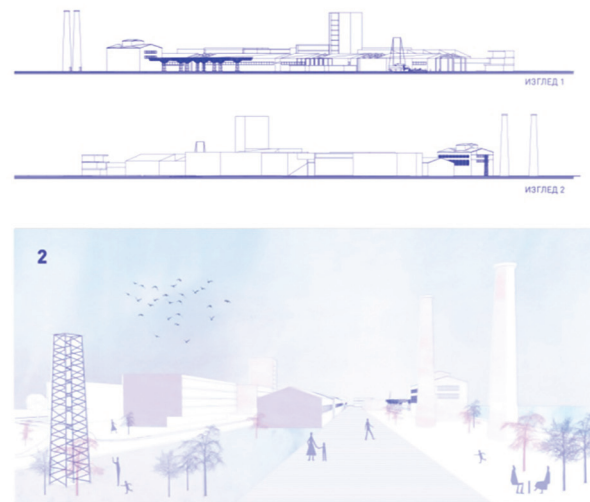


Fig. 11: Urban Regeneration of Brownfield Locations: Case of the Old Ironworks complex in Smederevo – New open public spaces as a proper environment for the presentation of industrial heritage (Author: I. Savić)

The other approach in the macro-level of urban regeneration is in the case of the brownfield sites, which are not valuable as a cultural heritage. In this case, their position is a determinant in their regeneration strategy. The eastern industrial zone "Godominsko Polje" is such case. Its location is next to Smederevo Fortress and near the city historic core. Thus, this affected the project to be 'functionally sensitive'. Four scenarios based on different functional concepts were developed to check the potential of the site (Fig. 12).

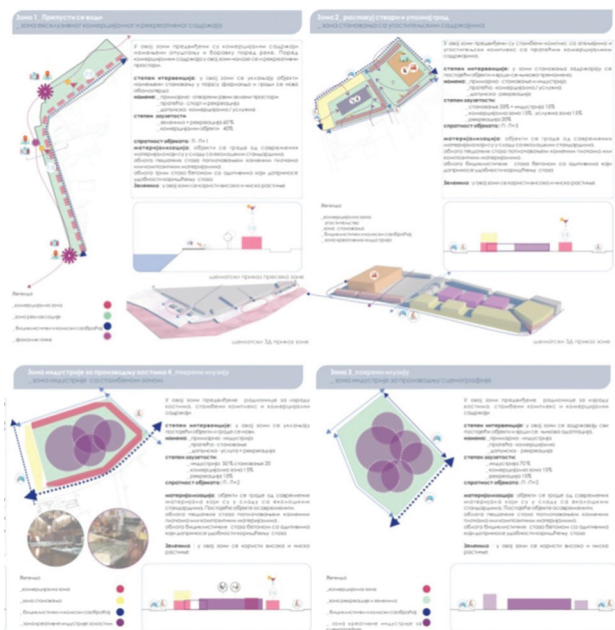


Fig. 12 Brownfield Regeneration through the Introduction of Creative Industries: Case Study of "Godominsko Polje" Industrial Zone - four scenarios for a macro-urban regeneration (Author: V. Vujanović, 2018).

After the deep research, urban regeneration was oriented on creative industries, which have been previously named as a sustainable approach. Specifically, the new cultural quarter is primarily planned to be used for the

creation and production of movie costumes. In that way, this quarter encompasses supplementary facilities, such as a museum, open public space for exhibitions, residential block, retail, etc. Finally, this specific mixed-use development gives the creative quarter a 'transitive' role, between historic core on the west and industrial zone on the east (Vujanović, 2018).

MEZZO-LEVEL

The first mezzo-level approach to be presented is related to the urban regeneration of the aforementioned railway corridor in central Smederevo, the biggest spatial obstacle in the historic core. The position, size and linear character of this corridor noticeably limit the possible ways of regeneration (Tajić, 2018).

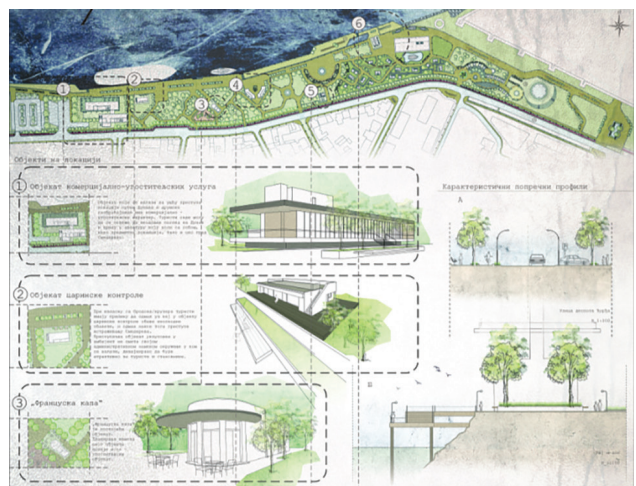


Fig. 13 Urban Regeneration of the Old Port in Smederevo: The Creation of an Open Museum – The composition of the main linear function (pedestrian and cycling paths) and additional facilities on its sides (Author: S. Tajić, 2018).

The linear character and the proximity to the main city attractions imply its transformation into a new pedestrian and cycling corridor, but the large space requires some

additional functions. Then, the position next to the fortress prescribes all these functions to be 'heritage-sensitive'. As a result, an open museum, dedicated for both local people and tourist visitors, is created in this 'in-between' open public space (Fig. 13).- Urban regeneration of infrastructure corridors and riverside



Fig. 14: Urban Revitalisation of Waterfront in the Zone of 'Metalor' Informal Settlement in Smederevo – Joint urban regeneration and building legalisation (Author: J. Milovanović, 2018).

The second approach in urban regeneration is implemented in the outer zones of the historic core of Smederevo. The example is "Metalor" informal settlement in the eastern part of the Danube Riverfront. This settlement is a mixture of residential and leisure

facilities, but unexpectedly very close to industrial plants. This entails that "social and economic issues are equally important" (Milovanović, 2018, p. 6). Thus, the main obstacle is how to economically regenerate the settlement together with resolving its legalisation, i.e. to deal with its 'social burden'. The current mix-used development, which was evaluated as major advantage for the future development, is preserved by regeneration project. The final solution was the combination of preserved housing with new retail and hospitality facilities (Fig. 14).

MICRO-LEVEL – Urban regeneration of small open public spaces

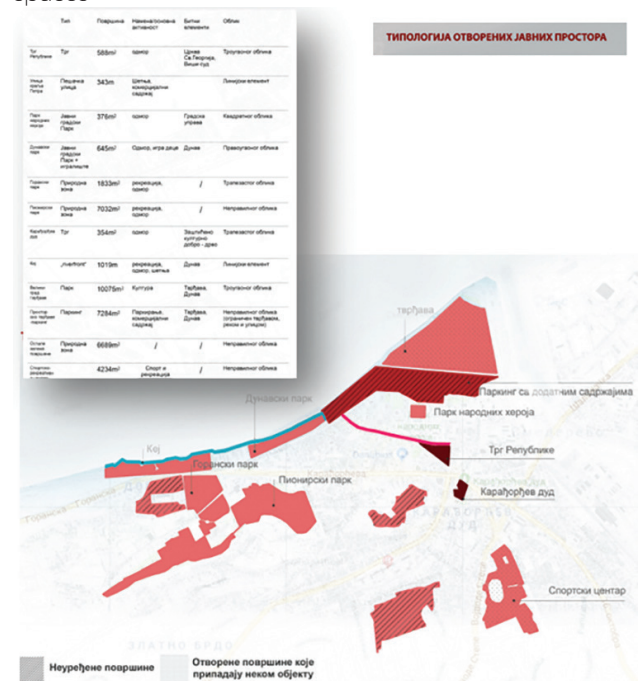


Fig. 15: Urban Regeneration of Open Public Spaces in the Old City Core of Smederevo – the current typology of open public spaces (Author: M. Lazarević, 2018).

The last approach by the level of urban regeneration targets the smallest open public spaces in Smederevo, which are thereby examined jointly. The aims of urban-regeneration project are not only to redesign them, but also to enable their networking and mutual thematic customisation, with final goal to form a sustainable system of open public spaces, which will eventually influence on the regeneration of the entire historic core of Smederevo. In line with these aims, the entire urban fabric of the historic core is researched and the current typology of open public spaces is formed (Fig. 15).

Accordingly, the regeneration strategy is based on people movement and perception of open public spaces and the entire historic core of Smederevo thereof (Fig. 16). The final result is the plan for the appropriate connecting and networking of open public spaces in historic core, which consequently determines their main function(s) and urban design solution.

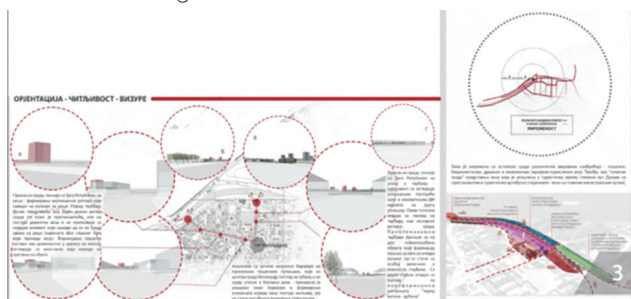


Fig. 16. Urban Regeneration of Open Public Spaces in the Old City Core of Smederevo - the perception of the use of open public spaces as a backbone for their functional and physical design (Author: M. Lazarević, 2018).

5. CONCLUSION: URBAN REGENERATION FOR A DESTINATION IN CULTURAL TOURISM

The research is based on the comparison of theoretical fundamentals about urban regeneration and their eventual use in the historic core of the City of Smederevo as a case study. The presented ways of the use of urban

regeneration as a tool at three different levels distinctly show that the third strategic approach - integrative approach - is the most suitable for Smederevo. The city does not have some paramount feature to act as an eventual city of fantasy and illusion. Then, there 'cultural incubators' approach is also inadequate for Smederevo, because the city is lacking of higher-education institutions or the other similar organisations that can be a grassroots for such development.

Conversely, Smederevo has all prerequisites for the integrative approach, of urban regeneration. The city is assessable from Belgrade, local economy is in relatively good condition, many places in the city have strong identity, and the city historic core is valuable enough to become a tourist attraction. This combination of the different characteristics open different ways for urban regeneration, but it also requires the coordination of these sectors, which is in the essence of integrative approach. Smederevo can be even a role-model for Serbia. It is a typical example of a middle-size city for the country, so this approach in urban regeneration can be implemented across Serbia.

The identified levels for implementation of urban regeneration also support the integrative approach. They cover the diverse situations in the process of urban regeneration; they demand different types of functional and physical design and they differently act to their surroundings in the historic core. For example, macro-site are brownfields, that so large that they require comprehensive solutions, but their outcomes can be important for the whole Smederevo. Oppositely, the urban regeneration of small open public spaces in the historic core independently can influence just neighbour blocks and streets. Therefore, their strength is in networking, to enable the explained 'synergy effect'.

Smederevo is also characterised by abundant cultural heritage and the position on the Danube, a major tourist route in Europe. Therefore, cultural tourism is an economic answer on their sustainable use and promotion. Being major places for urban regeneration, open public spaces

in historic core of Smederevo certainly can figure as a new 'gates' and 'ground' for prospective cultural tourists. Related urban regeneration projects need to include them as the future consumers of local cultural heritage. At the end, this means that any strategy, development plan or agenda must include all highlighted elements – urban regeneration, open public spaces, urban identity, and cultural tourism – as the key factors for the future. As it was mentioned, the integrative approach in their identification, examination, comparison, planning, design, and implementation is a backbone for the socio-economic progress of the city.

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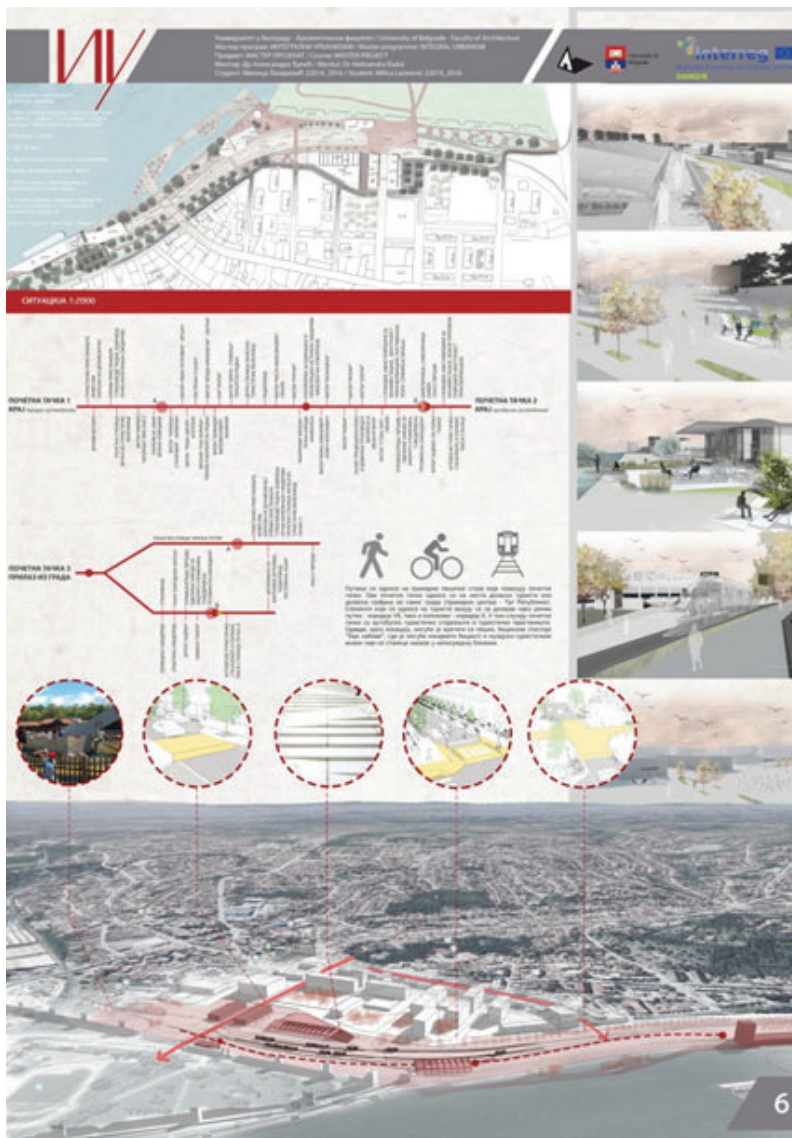
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Poster 1

BROWNFIELD REGENERATION THROUGH THE INTRODUCTION OF CREATIVE INDUSTRIES: CASE STUDY OF "GODOMINSKO POLJE" INDUSTRIAL ZONE - THE PROJECT OF THE CREATIVE QUARTER FOR THE CREATION AND PRODUCTION OF MOVIE COSTUMES

Vanja Vujanović, Student-master candidate



Poster 2

URBAN REGENERATION OF OPEN PUBLIC SPACES IN THE OLD CITY CORE OF SMEDEREVO - URBAN DEESIGN PROJECT OF A NEW LEISURE ZONE BETWEEN SMEDEREVO FORTRESS AND THE CITY HISTORIC CORE

Milica Lazarević, Student-master candidate

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