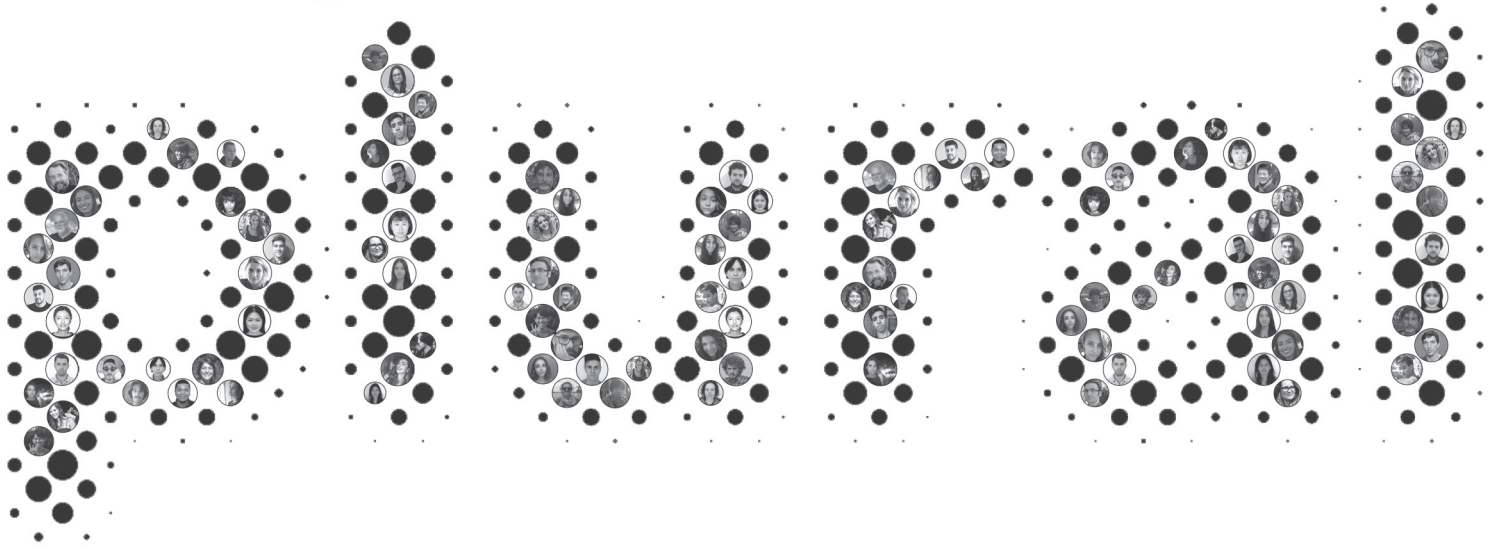


Belgrade in



The review of the book „Belgrade in Plural“

Jelena Živković, Phd, Msc

Associate professor

University of Belgrade – Faculty of Architecture

The workshop content, process and the results presented in this book, are valuable for number of reasons. From the educational point, they show how students' knowledge, skills, personal and professional etics, and capacity for critical thinking can be developed by bringing together and confronting multicultural and interdisciplinary perspectives in workshops as a form of an informal education. At the same time, they create the collection of the design projects of the good quality, that can be used for further discussions (at both theoretical and practical level) in the process of education, but also work as starting points for improvement of the real urban situations in Belgrade.

This publication makes also an important step in advancing the urban design field by focusing on small, but important urban design interventions; tactics that are aimed to improve the quality of everyday life, to bring a new life to abandoned places, to re-establish connections with nature, and to shed a light on the beauty of the variety of cultures that co-exist and interact in urban reality. In this sense, it can be useful for students, but also for professionals in broadening their views on how to tackle urban development and design problems.

Finally, for all of us who live and love Belgrade, by giving a fresh view from the international perspective, this book is important for revealing the new facets, readings and experiences of our city, as well as for broadening the ways to comprehend it and possibilities to imagine its desirable futures.



Belgrade in plural

Workshop and Symposium: Belgrade in Plural
University of Belgrade, Faculty of Architecture / Belgrade, Serbia

Belgrade in plural |

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The Director of the Urban Planning Institute of Belgrade

The Urban Planning Office of Belgrade is a public utility that deals with the preparation of planning documents of interest for the construction and organization of Belgrade. It consists of interdisciplinary experts - architects, spatial planners, engineers of all profiles, geographers, art historians, economists and lawyers who are divided into five sectors: strategic planning and development, regulation planning, traffic, utility infrastructure, and financial legal and general professions.

In 2017, 150 years since the first Regulatory Plan of Belgrade “Old Belgrade (part in the line) is now in place and regulated,” by the first Serbian urbanist Emilijan Josimovic. In that period, Belgrade followed the best European examples of practice, because only a few years earlier, in 1859, at the beginning of the modern urbanism movement, Ildefons Serda, designed the famous urban plan of Barcelona.

The Urban Planning Office of Belgrade maintains a tradition of good communication and education and is committed to always working on its plans and projects with an awareness and knowledge exchanged with other cities, universities and prominent personalities from the field of architecture and urbanism in Europe and the world. Every opportunity for cooperation and communication is an opportunity to improve our practice.

In 2018, 70 years of Belgrade Urban Planning Institute existence and work will be celebrated. The topics we are dealing with in the jubilee year are essential for the future of the Institute, the urban profession in Serbia and the vision of the city of Belgrade in times of global change. With this aim in mind, we established a special cooperation with the Architectural Faculty of the University of Belgrade and through a permanent Cooperation Agreement we participate in bachelor, master and doctoral studies, presenting our practical experiences and projects, in workshops and projects, setting challenges in our plans and projects for the task programs of international workshops.

We intend to use the results of these workshops to improve the quality of planning in Belgrade, using different ways, a thoughtful and different view of the possibilities of solving the identified problems, while through cooperation with universities from all the meridians we train new generations of urbanists and planners to continue the well-known history of Belgrade's urbanism.



Preface

Dr Zoran Đukanović, associate professor

Dr Francesca Giofrè, associate professor

Aim The main academic aim of the international Workshop was to build up the student's capacity of critical thinking, of inclusive/participatory approach and of making sustainable design of specific urban areas. The ability of students to develop the maximum depth of vision was much appreciated, even that they started from a very specific approach.

International exchange The workshop stems from the belief that the variety of cultural approaches and sharing of different views on the urban reality are an essential factor of enrichment of an architect's and urban planner's education. Working within an international team of people from different cultures and with different backgrounds helps to deepen the analytical reading of the urban context and to overcome individual pre-concepts. This kind of exchange strongly promotes multicultural (intercultural, cross-cultural and trans-cultural) understanding of the otherness, which emerges in order to validate mutual statements on the city life and better design of the city.

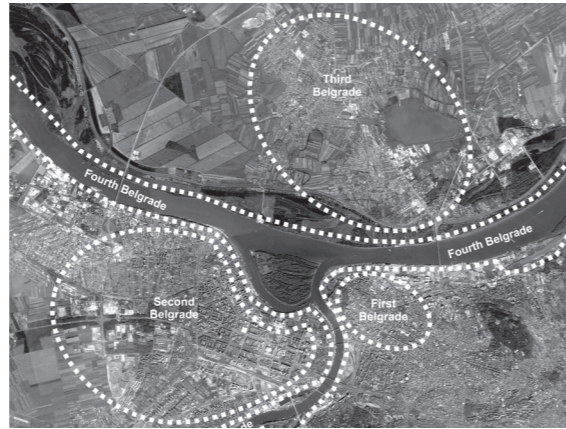
Complex and multidisciplinary urban design issues The purpose of the international workshop was to address the complex and multidisciplinary issues of the urban design through the overlapping of reading levels and interpretations of reality. As it has been assumed, the results of the workshop were descriptive synthesis, which was identified the diverse aspects of conflicts and oriented them towards responsive interventions.

Local/global interrelations It was extremely important to stimulate the student's ability to read the relationship between local reality and global phenomena. In this sense, the location of this workshop was of particular interest: the City of Belgrade, characterized as the fruitful encounter between East and West, with the mix of cultures, languages and religions.

Representation/communication of urban landscape and project The workshop has started with the reading (knowledge), representation (description) and exposure (communication) of the characteristics of the identity of places, aiming to identify and to highlight some spatial and social elements, latent but potentially reliable. The design response to the problems that plague the area was based on a student's creative description of the study area, which has been inevitably contained diverse interpretation of the urban/human landscape characterized by each group. The quality of communication was the key for the nucleus of consistent and culturally sustainable design vision.



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THE TOPIC

Zoran Đukanović



¹ This text is compiled by articles: Đukanović, Z. and Živković, J., Belgrade in plural, in Pignatti, L. and Gruosso, S., ed. (2017) Crossing Sightlines: Traguardare l'Adriatico, Ariccia: ARACNE editrice int.le S.r.l. ISBN 978-88-255-0268-8 (p.p. 130-143) and Đukanović, Z. (2017) Feedback: Zoran Đukanović's Belgrade, in Domus 1015 luglio-agosto/ july-august 2017, Rozzano: Editoriale Domus S.p.A. (p.p. 104-110)

² The “Balkans” were mentioned for the first time in the 15th century by the Italian writer Philippus Callimachus (1437-1496), who wrote that the natives called their area Bolchanum (“quem incolae Bolchanum vocant”). One theory asserts that the word Balkan originates from two words from the Ottoman language: ball (honey) and khan (blood). This dialectical unity of opposites is food for thought.

³ From The Guardian: Travel, Eve-Ann Prentice, “Why I love battered Belgrade”, 10 August 2003

⁴ The first fortress in this location was built by the Celts in the 4th century BC and was known by the Romans as Singidunum (the White City), named after the white wall of the fortress. Still now, the name Belgrade means White City, from the Slavic words beo (white) and grad (town).

⁵ Paraphrased from Ivo Andrić, the Yugoslav 1961

The topic: Belgrade in plural¹

Dr Zoran Đukanović, associate professor

The dream

Belgrade is the capital of Serbia, a small European country currently challenged by a comprehensive, multilevel transition from autocracy to democracy, from socialism to capitalism, from collectivism to individualism, from atheism to zealotism, from isolation to globalization, from celebrated to scorned and vice versa. The city of Belgrade is set on the Northern edge of the Balkan Peninsula, between the East and the West, between “honey and blood”². It is nested atop a hill, anchored at the confluence of the Danube and Sava rivers “in an exotic-feeling location, where the tectonic plates of Islam, Orthodox Christianity and Roman Catholicism, alongside socialism and capitalism, have all collided.”³ The logics of the axial West and the labyrinthine East (as well as the opposition between the richness of the North and the poverty of the South) not only collide, but actually coil around one another in a magnificent vortex, while sharing the same destiny at the same time - in the same place. Belgrade is the city with a great number of symbolic names: Hill of the Battle and Glory; Hill for Contemplation; House of Wars; Egypt of Rumelia; House of Freedom; Gateway of the East; Gate of the West; Gateway to the Balkans; Gate to Central Europe and others. Such different names given to the same exact place show Belgrade’s ability to cunningly resist various historical challenges and survive by playing a weird semiotic game, fleeing beyond meaning, aiming to become hidden and invisible under the cloak of a metaphor. Consequently, Belgrade simultaneously contains and actively reproduces all the faceted symbols it embodied over the centuries. The city is a specific amalgam - an alloy that contains the East and the West and the South and the North - at the same time, in the same place. This is its unique particularity.

Due to the city’s unique position, where cultures and civilizations meet, struggle, interact, interfere and relate, it has been an all-time attractive area for settlement and conquests. The first settlement in the wider area around the city of Belgrade was built by Vincha culture more than 5,000 years ago. The Celts built their first settlement on the ridge above the confluence more than 2,000 years ago.⁴ Since then, many cultures discovered and conquered this hill: Thraco-Dacians, Romans, Huns, Sarmatians, Ostrogoths, Franks, Gepids, Goths, Byzantines, Avars, Slavs, Crusaders, Hungarians, Bulgarians, Ottomans, Austrians and Germans. All were inspired to settle here and fight for it. As a result of these cultural frictions and struggles, there are very few cities in the history of the world that were destroyed to ashes and built up again so often as Belgrade. “Never calm and never knowing tranquillity or peace, as if it never exists but is perpetually being created, built upon and recovered”⁵. As a strategic location, a major crossroads between the West and the Orient, Belgrade witnessed 115 wars and was razed to the ground 44 times.⁶ It seems that “the density of the historical time here

is so great that everyday life shouldn’t enter here anymore”.⁷ Nevertheless, it is not like this.

Seen from the ground, Belgrade looks very fragmented by its wounds of the recent wars; by its ambivalent multicultural character – but actually, it’s indivisible, because everything that divides the city integrates it into an entirety at the same time. On the other hand, Belgrade is very personal. Belgrade, “like dreams, is made of the desires and fears of its citizens, even if the thread of their discourse is secret, their rules absurd, their perspectives deceitful and everything conceals something else.”⁸ On the street, details appear from everywhere: particular details of everyday life, people, textures, materials, forms, colours, smells, sounds, lights, movements, nature. Everything merges: Belgrade with Zemun and New Belgrade; the high-density city with the emptiness of the uninhabited Great War Island that is its natural green core; the solid cliff of the Belgrade ridge with the flickering surface of the rivers; modern high-rise glass buildings with bombed ruins; classicism and art nouveau with traditional Ottoman houses; trendy and fashionable girls with homeless people; Sacher Torte with Baklava; Kebab with Wiener Schnitzel; disco with belly dance; cigarettes with hookahs; Porsches with horse-drawn carriages; noise with silence; glory with defeat; city with void; honey with blood. This is also apparent in the etymological roots of the names of some of the city areas. It is also obvious in the vocabulary of the Serbian language. Everything overlaps and superposes everything else, not only on a spatial level, but especially on a cultural and semiotic plane. All the things that look beautiful, perfect, logical, simple and understandable when seen “intellectually” from above, show their true colours deep down in the melting pot of real city life: still beautiful, but imperfect, complex and mostly incomprehensible with seemingly very little logic. Due to its complexity, Belgrade permanently and successfully avoids being experienced to the core. To understand Belgrade, it’s impossible to be a mere observer. Visitors desire to experience the city as much as the city wishes to open up to its visitors. Belgrade asks for a person to be fully permeated by it. One has to invest his whole self in a mutual process of reciprocal transfusion of dreams and fears, the desire to join and enjoy the contemplative togetherness of the city. It is how Belgrade’s ridge has become a stage for a “jam session” of exceptional personalities playing the city together. Throughout its history, as well as today, Belgrade “has the capability of providing something for everybody, since it has been created by everybody” .⁹

The facts

Belgrade is by far the largest city in Serbia, not only by the population of 1.790.000 inhabitants (1.517.000 within the closer area), which is 24% of Serbian population¹⁰; nor by the population density of 513 inhabitants/km2 in the Belgrade region, which is five times larger than that of any other region in the Republic of Serbia; nor by the total area of 322.268 ha (35.996 ha within the closer area) which is 3,6% of Serbia’s territory¹¹, but more visibly by its economic power, where the

Nobel laureate in literature.

⁶ From The Independent, Robert Nurden, “Belgrade has risen from the ashes to become the Balkans’ party city” 22 March 2009. Using simple, cool-headed mathematics, the calculation 115 wars inside of 2000 years of history as a city means 1 war every 17 years.

⁷ From a speech by the poet Vladimir Pištalo held in the Kosančićev Venac neighbourhood of Belgrade on the bombed site where the National Library of Serbia once stood, 6 April 2010

⁸ Paraphrased from Invisible Cities by Italo Calvino, 1972.

⁹ Paraphrase of the quote: “Cities have the capability of providing something for everybody, only because, and only when, they are created by everybody,” Jane Jacobs, The Death and Life of Great American Cities, 1961

¹⁰ Belgrade in figures (2016) City of Belgrade, Secretariat for Administration, Sector for statistics, (https://zis.beograd.gov.rs/images/ZIS/Files/Publikacije/BUB_e_2016.pdf)

¹¹ Tošić, B., Đorđević, J. (2004) The Settlements of the Belgrade Region, in Geographica Pannonica No 8. Novi Sad: Department of Geography, Tourism and Hotel Management (http://www.dgt.uns.ac.rs/english/pannonica/papers/volume08_08.pdf)

12 Pregled stanja privrede beograda prema aktuelnim statističkim podacima za 2014. Godinu (2014) Belgrade: Privredna komora Beograda (<http://www.kombeg.org.rs/Slike/UdrTrgovina/Statika/statistika/STANJE-PRIVREDE-BEOGRADA-U-2014.pdf>)

13 Statistical Yearbook of The Republic of Serbia 2016 (2016), Belgrade: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (<http://pod2.stat.gov.rs/javljenePublikacije/G2016/pdf/G20162019.pdf>)

14 The World According to GaWC 2016 (2016), Globalization and World Cities Research Network, (www.lboro.ac.uk/gawc/index.html)

15 "In the nineteenth century, trade with Budapest, Vienna and the Black Sea by the Danube River enabled the development of the city on the rivers, where the city has already had a developed port, commercial and residential structure from Middle Ages. " Radosavljević U. Analysis of Waterfront Development Strategies: London Docklands and Rotterdam Kop van Zuid case – lessons for Belgrade case, unpublished Master Thesis, 2005

Belgrade region accounts for 40% of Serbia's GDP and has a 71% higher amount "per capita" than the national average¹². Belgrade is not only the seat of state bodies, institutions and almost all diplomatic missions, but also the tourist, commercial, industrial, transportation, financial, cultural, scientific and educational center (by all indicators, Belgrade is up to 50% of the total tertiary education capacity of Serbia¹³). According to the "Globalization and World Cities (GaWC) Research Network" Belgrade is classified as a "Beta-" world city¹⁴.

Belgrade is located at the confluence of two international, navigable rivers: the Danube river and the Sava river, on the north border of the Balkan peninsula, at the top of the hill, under the flat land of the Pannonia Plain. These rivers – two biggest water boulevards – define unique structure of the city of Belgrade, by separating its region into 3 territorial units, while at the same time, integrating the whole city structure with the centrally located "Great War Island" - Belgrade's green, natural oasis. Two of these units have been built and are nowadays known as Old Belgrade (the "First Belgrade") and New Belgrade and Zemun (the "Second Belgrade"), while the third part of the city (the "Third Belgrade"), mainly informal, is planned to be developed according to the Master Plan of Belgrade 2021.

First Belgrade

The "Old Belgrade" evolved and transformed from the middle age fortress – founded on the remains of an ancient Roman castrum – towards the labyrinth urban structure of the oriental 'border' town and finally, through many reconstructions, it gained all the main features of a central European capital. Transformation from a 'border city' to a 'merchant city'¹⁵ coincides with the transformation from oriental to central-European city and can be observed in approach to urban planning. At the end of the 19th century 'First Serbian Town Planner' Emilijan Josimović, introduced a plan to reconstruct old Turkish Belgrade. The Urban grain consists of small and middle-sized blocks which in some areas are orthogonal, while in other areas the urban matrix is more oriental and organic. Due to frequent wars and demolitions, the architecture of Old Belgrade came to be various in style, mainly by Western influence of classicism, romanticism, academism, art nouveau and secession; finally, prevailing after the Second World War with a strong impact of modernism and brutalism. The core of this part of the city is the true "downtown" of Belgrade, with many public buildings and open public spaces and the particularly high importance for both: the meaning of the city structure as well as the sense of identity of the entire city.

Second Belgrade

Zemun was developed on the right bank of the Danube River, where the widening of Danube begins and the Great War Island is formed at the confluence with the Sava River. It was built right on the bank as well as on the hill above the river. At the bottom of the central area of the city lies the historical core that from the very beginning of the city's development established functional and spatial connection to the river. To the south, Zemun continues into New Belgrade with which it makes one continuous urban area.

16 Arhitektura i urbanizam 41-42, Architectural and planning association of Yugoslavia, Belgrade, 1967

17 Skalamera Z., Staro jezgro Zemuna 1, Zavod za zastitu spomenika kulture grada Beograda, 1966

Until the end of World War I, Zemun and Belgrade had a parallel development on the banks of the two large rivers that throughout the history served as transportation and communication lines, but also as the state borders. Municipality of Zemun became part of the Belgrade City area in 1929. After changing its administrative position several times during the 20th century, in 1955 both the City of Zemun and most of the Zemun district were incorporated into Belgrade again. The Master Plan, adopted in 1950, as well as the development of New Belgrade in the area between rivers Danube and Sava definitively determined the position of Zemun as a constitutive municipality of the united city of Belgrade, for 1.000.000 inhabitants.¹⁶

The historical core, located in the lower part of Zemun, has a specific building character due to its specific role and position in historical, political and socio-cultural development. Today's appearance and matrix were formed in the 18th century, which at that time was densely built and fortified with 6 of 13 gates opening towards the Danube river. The Urban grain consists of small and middle-sized building blocks organized orthogonally and irregularly; with a more organic matrix present in hilly and river-facing parts.¹⁷

After demolition of walls, during the second part of the 19th century, border and merchant city transformed previous storage areas into city parks, while developing the first public space on the riverbank. Nowadays Zemun is known for many squares located in its central area, though almost all of them are very small: Magistratski, Senjski, Veliki, Branka Radičevića, Karađorđev, Masarikov, etc. Some of the oldest and biggest ones are located in the area near the river.

New Belgrade is located on the left bank of the Sava River, but its north-eastern section begins along the right bank of Danube, right before the Sava's confluence. Except for its western section, Bežanija, the new municipality was built on the previously swamp-like terrain. Therefore, flatness is the main physical characteristic of New Belgrade, which poses a contrast to the old Belgrade.

Bežanija is the first settlement on this territory established in the 16th century. In the 20th century, between the two world wars, communities sprung up closer to the Sava River towards Staro Sajmište and Novo Naselje, alongside some factories and an airport; in 1938 by the riverfront, a new Fairground "Staro Sajmište" was built. During the World War II this area was converted into a concentration camp, thus gaining a painful meaning for the citizens.

First urbanization plans for Belgrade's expansion to Sava's left bank were drawn up in 1923, but it was in 1948 that it really happened. The government-led construction of the new city began as a large-scale modern urban planning project. The area of 4160 ha – of the previous swamp – was dried and built as a city for 250 000 inhabitants.

Being planned, designed and built as a socialist modern city, New Belgrade has all the characteristics of a "functional city" and the physical structure based on the orthogonal schemes of super blocks.

18 "Arhitektura i urbanizam" 41-42, Architectural and planning association of Yugoslavia, Belgrade, 1967, pp.118

The urge to accommodate thousands of new city dwellers of the state capital, of the newly born Republic in the shortest possible period, but also to constitute a new state's administrative centre, determined all building efforts. Official socialist ideas of social equity and young state's fascination with prosperity and "newness" coincided with the modernist building philosophy. The Urban structure of New Belgrade therefore is characterized by clear functional segregation of the territory, more or less, mono functional organization of urban blocks and strong hierarchy of communication hubs.

Third Belgrade

'Third Belgrade' is a relatively new, unconventional name for the northern suburban part of the city of Belgrade, settled on the fertile plain across the Danube River, on the left bank. Traditionally, this area is a flat, agricultural land. Beside the two planned urban oases and several small traditional villages, during the previous decades, this area has been extensively built, mainly in an informal way.

At the beginning of the 21st century, Belgrade was oriented towards developing its third unit - Danube's left riverfront, by recognizing the Third Belgrade territory as the most desirable for future development of the city. Thus the "Master Plan of Belgrade 2021" made a basis for the project of "Third Belgrade" in this area, planned for 300.000-400.000 inhabitants. This is not a new planning effort. Decree on modification and supplementing of the "Master Plan of Belgrade" (1950) introduced the idea that the city's territory "should be extended to the left bank of Danube, 1700ha comprising the residential quarter and 2700ha industrial zone. It is an inquiry for about 18km of the sunny Danube bank, where the Danube town will be built"¹⁸. The "Master Plan of Belgrade 2021" has a vision of the increasing importance of the area with commercial, residential, recreational and tourist development, therefore uniting existing residential areas with central Belgrade.

Fourth Belgrade

'Fourth Belgrade' is not a name, it is a metaphor. It is generally known, sometimes even glorified, but mostly an invisible part of the city. As a soft cartilage, hinged between the three visible stone-based parts of the city, there is another, invisible, fragile and liquid one – the aquatic Belgrade. It exists beside the city crowd, hidden in the stealthy shadows of the willow trees. Due to its destiny, it is built at the confluence of two big navigable European rivers, Belgrade has a long tradition of 'living on water'.

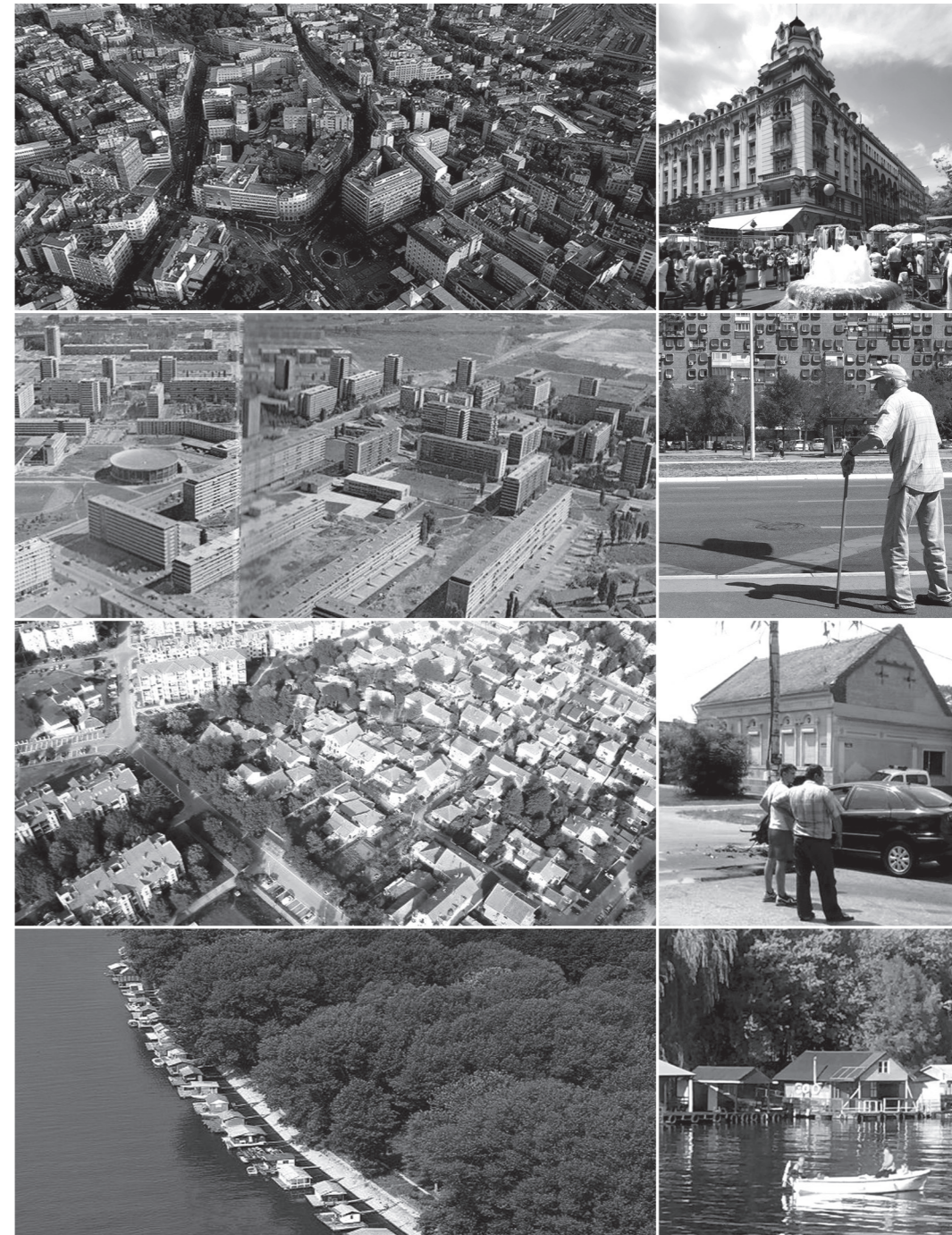
Almost 5.000 raft houses, about 800 pile dwellings and more than 9.000 vessels are anchored to the banks of Belgrade's river boulevards, inside the riverbed, between the levees. This is a city inside the city. Belgrade has more than 200 km of riverbanks along which lives of more than 30.000 inhabitants swarm.

Mainly informal by law, it is also informal in the lifestyle of people who vividly inhabit it seasonally – from early spring to late autumn. Although it looks structure wise extremely fragile and very temporal, it's essentially extremely flexible and very permanent. If the troubled water would carry away or soak some of the houses, others would immediately replace the disappeared ones. This live structure works like a chain, which is as strong as the weakest link is. Therefore, they care about each other at all time, thus becoming one of the most homogeneous communities in Belgrade.

Other Belgrades

Belgrade is the old city nestled in an extraordinary place. This unique geographical position makes the area attractive for settlement and conquests all the time. During the city's long history, different cultures from all the cardinal directions were inspired to build house at this place and to fight for it. In these historical fires, Belgrade was often destroyed, but also solidified. These historical fires have been heating the melting pot of Belgrade, in which different cultures have been melted and merged, until once this boiling mass was gushed out into a mould of the city – solidifying it in the form of Belgrade. Thus, Belgrade became a specific amalgam, alloyed by many cultural characters, which can be recognize by a careful observer.

It seems that the future would be the same. As always, so today, Belgrade is still a city open for all. After some wicked times, whilst staring towards the desirable future from atop its hill, Belgrade accepts all offered hands. Both, the hands that give and those that take. This is a fair exchange. As much as Belgrade is conscious about what it does not want to be, that much so, others will respect what Belgrade actually is. According to this very sensitive balance, the city will step into its own future – into its own self.



First Belgrade

Second Belgrade

Third Belgrade

Fourth Belgrade

THE TARGET AREA

*Zoran Đukanović,
Miodrag Ferenčak,
Jasminka Cvejić,
Ana Graovac*



The Target Area

Dr Zoran Đukanović, associate professor

Rivers

Belgrade, the capital and largest city in Serbia, located at the confluence of two international, navigable rivers: the Danube River and the Sava River. These rivers – two largest water boulevards – define its unique structure by separating its region into 3 territorial units while, at the same time, integrating the entire city structure with the centrally located “Great War Island” – Belgrade’s green, natural oasis. Two of these units have been built and currently entitled First and Second Belgrade, while the third part is planned to be developed according to the General Urban Plan of Belgrade 2021. But the rivers, by themselves and with the vivid urban life which is boiling in them, are the fourth, integral and integrative ‘aquatic’ part of the city.

Although the city structure is generally defined by the presence of the two rivers, it has never been fully integrated with them. Throughout the history, different parts of the city developed in different relations with the rivers due to geographical, historical and cultural circumstances. These various relations are reflected in the alterations of use and physical shaping of the numerous riverfront segments.

Historically, prevailing riverfront activities have been: defence, fishing, trade and – due to Belgrade’s unique position on the border of various empires (Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian) – custom services, quarantine etc.

It was only in the late 19th century that the first planned public spaces have been developed for the citizens’ recreation: linear park on the Danube riverfront in Zemun (small town, now part of Belgrade).

Throughout the 20th century, many different recreational public spaces have been developed on the Sava and Danube riverfronts; in different parts of Belgrade, with different qualities.

During the 1990s, the transformation of these riverbanks began as a result of numerous planned and unintended developments. Due to such planning efforts, parts of the riverbanks were connected to other recreational areas within the city.

At the same time, conversions of different old industrial sites into commercial and cultural places and organization of several sport and cultural events, introduced new types of use for the riverfront.

The end of 20th and the beginning of the 21st century is marked by two, at the first glance, opposite phenomena: globalization and localization. Taking both of these issues into consideration, the development of the “Third” Belgrade’s left bank of the Danube river should be explored. Responding to global tendencies, its development is a possibility to create a new image and unique presentation of the city aiming to attract tourists and developers. At the same time, local residents of Belgrade should be attracted, responding to uniquely preserved character of this very location, while emphasizing ecological issues. Today, in the city of Belgrade, existing residents and business/commercial initiatives are looking for a new comfort, therefore now the new space must also be taken into consideration, especially as the centre of Belgrade - Stari Grad, falls into the already exhausted category and New Belgrade is reaching its limits of utilization. Due to this it has become expected that there will be no room for new developments/constructions.



Belgrade bridges¹

Old Sava Bridge Old Sava Bridge is a 430-metre-long (1,410 ft.) and 40-metre-wide (130 ft.) bridge, crossing river Sava in Belgrade, Serbia. It is the smallest road bridge in the Serbian capital and is used both by car and tram traffic. The main span between the two pillars of this tied arch bridge is over 157 m (515 ft.) in length. Two bus lines and three tram lines of Belgrade's public transport use the bridge. The traffic on the bridge has always been minor compared to the other bridges crossing the river, especially until the 1990s, due to the bad access of the bridge from the side of New Belgrade. It was one of the main reasons why the vast reconstruction of the bridge did not start until 13 October 2007, which was finished on 31 March 2008. The reconstruction included new traffic signals, poured asphalt, fences and decorative lighting. The capacity of the bridge was increased to 30,000 vehicles per day.

Gazela Bridge Gazela Bridge is the most important bridge over river Sava in Belgrade, capital of Serbia. It is part of the city highway and it lies on European route E75, on the highway passing through the wider city centre, connecting Belgrade with Niš to the south, and Novi Sad to the north. The bridge was designed by a group of engineers led by Milan Đurić, and built by the Mostogradnja company. The bridge is the main connection between downtown Belgrade and New Belgrade, and also carries the transit traffic on E70 and E75 highways through Serbia. As such, it is extremely overloaded and a cause of frequent congestion, as it leans on the main Belgrade's Mostar interchange. On average over 165,000 vehicles cross it every day (notwithstanding the impeded flow), even though it was designed to be used by 38,000. However, the bridge was nearly entirely redone in 2011 and it now supports up to 200,000 vehicles per day. There was also a significant relief when the new Ada Bridge was opened for traffic, on 1 January 2012.

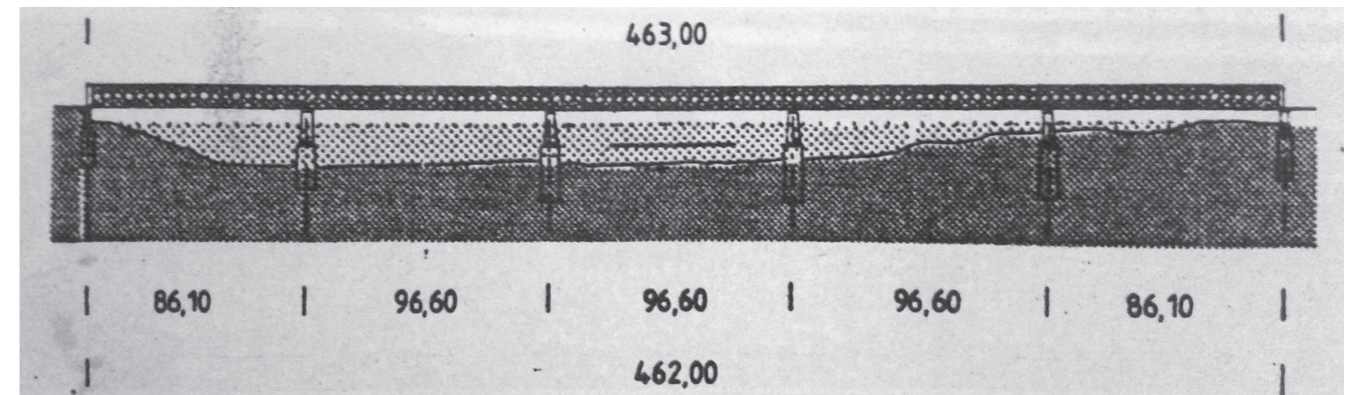
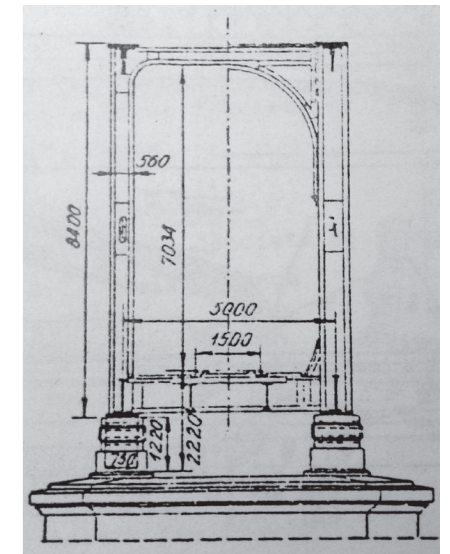
New Railway Bridge New Railway Bridge is a railway bridge leading over river Sava in Belgrade. It had been constructed as part of Belgrade's railway knot construction; it has two rail tracks and is altogether around 1928m long. The bridge was completed and opened for traffic in 1979. It was the first bridge in Europe to use cable-stayed girder system.

Old Railway Bridge Old Railway Bridge is one of two railway bridges that cross river Sava in Belgrade. This bridge was originally built in 1884 and has since twice been destroyed. In its place stood at first the Belgrade railway bridge, over which ran the railway line that connected Belgrade and Zemun. The bridge

was opened on the 20th of August in 1884; it stood on six stone columns and was 462 m long , weighting 7,200 tons. It was destroyed during the First World War only to be rebuilt in 1919 and again demolished in 1941.

The old railway bridge was built after the Second World War, as part of post war reparations and was the only Belgrade railway bridge crossing river Sava until the development of the new railway bridge in 1979 – with length of 350, and height of 13 m. Granting a link for train traffic from Srem to the Main Train Station in Belgrade. The bridge was last rebuilt in 1986 with minor repairs in 1995 and in 1996.

¹ Source:
Faculty of Architecture
in Belgrade (1986).
Beogradski mostovi.
Belgrade: Nauka i društvo.





Belgrade in the plural

The waterfront

All over the world, cities are rediscovering their waterfronts' potentials for public use and enjoyment. If approached in such a way, waterfronts create a new image of the city, one attracting visitors, tourists and investors alike. This, however, cannot be done overnight. It takes a long-term vision and mutually dependent development of a city and its waterfront. Large waterfront (re)development projects and port transformations are complex activities that depend on numerous planning and procedural steps. Being sensitive to political and economic fluctuations, those projects often end up waiting for a better future, particularly in developing countries. They tend to get stuck between seductive visions of new iconic architecture surrounded by vibrant public spaces – and the grey reality of abandoned warehouses and industrial waste.

Looking forward to seeing those big projects realized, we argue that there are many small but important steps that can and should be taken in order to bring people back to the river to appreciate its gifts and understand its importance for life in the city in general.

Belgrade in the plural



- Old tramway bridge
- Congress center Sava
- Block 18 - village
- Railway station New Belgrade
- Raft houses
- Belgrade Waterfront - Abu Dhabi in Belgrade
- Flee market area
- Warehouses and manufacturing
- Gazelle bridge
- Old railway bridge
- Marina
- Old shipyard Belgrade
- Raft houses
- Ada Ciganlija bridge
- Belgrade fair
- Raft houses
- Marina
- Weekend houses village
- Ada Ciganlija
- Raft houses
- Marina

Sava river >

0 500m 1km

The workshop target area

River Sava's left bank waterfront area, which is chosen to be the target for the Workshop, is the virtual oasis of oblivion in the city of Belgrade. Even though it is located at the core of the city, surrounded by very crowded commercial, business, traffic and market zones, bridged with almost all the overloaded bridges that run across Sava - it is still hiding the forgotten peaceful villages, shadowed restful waterfront promenades and recreative areas, ruined and almost abandoned complexes of the former industry, flocks of small marinas and arrays of small raft-houses and famous nightlife floating clubs, bars and restaurants.

Urban Planning and the Middle Segment of Sava River Space in Belgrade

Mr. Miodrag Ferenčak - Town Planner - ex Director of the Department of Master planning of the Urban Planning Institute of Belgrade

As a start, what did J mean by the term Urban Planning?

Urban Planning is the planning and designing of definite space of a city: when it is formally organized, when it includes scope of changes in broader space (not only defined unit), broader time (past and future, not only present), needs of broader urban population and systems (not only users or investors of a project) and when it includes not only functional needs, but also etic and esthetic needs and culture of local people.

Before we try to review, simplify and apply such a complex task at our given spot, let us mention some consensual paradigms and some of the influential names- as a mutual context.

Modernism and a few of the newer forms and paradigms

If we pass by Hipodamus, Vitruvius, Camilo Sitte and start with Ebenezer Howard, the paradigm of modernism and modernistic urban planning were (or still are) the most influential and accepted ones. However, starting from the former sixties and seventies (not only through post modernistic revision of aesthetics), several specific methodologies of urban planning were introduced and some places prevailed. For example: Synoptic (comprehensive) planning; Advocacy planning; Radical planning; Communicative (participatory) planning; Sustainable growth planning; "New urbanism"; Public-private partnership planning; and others. Last, but not least, there is also bureaucratic planning, which may be observed as an actual paradigm here (in Serbia and Belgrade).

A tribute to some of the modernists

Because some of the newer theorists of urban planning tend to discover that in urban planning leading modernists were nothing but leading utopists, let us remember some of their remarks. *Ebenezer Howard*: Garden city as a structured habitat. *Le Corbusier*: compact dwelling houses in greenery, integrated basic units, segregated traffic and industry, space, sun, trees, block buildings. *Frank Lloyd Wright*: Broadacre City, remodeling house, lot, road, crossings, size (150 ml), all (living by earth-offices to the sky) for ecological and anthropological sustainability. *Constantinos Doxiadis*: Ekistics, dynamic city- Dynapolis (present phase), universal city- Ekumenopolis (coming future). *Christopher Alexander*: community and privacy in housing and urban space, "The nature of order" in the art of building and universe. *Kevin Lynch*: the design language to analyze, define and synthesize the city elements and complex parts and sequences. Do these remarks make the main urban planning vocabulary, even now and here on the Sava river spot? J would say yes.

Who could be our local, most influential modernists in urban planning (by personal preference), if visiting students needed to explore some names? Nikola Dobrović is, no doubt, the main contributor. Bogdan Bogdanović and Ranko Radović could be the following one. Milutin Glavički, Branislav Jovin, Milan Lojanica, Miloš R. Perović, after them, the group of authors around CEP (Center for Urban Development Planning) in the eighties and others.

Historic and geographic place of the Middle Segment of Sava River Space in Belgrade

This spot of ours, 10 million years ago (Miocene) was, probably, the northern coast of an island at the southern edges of the Pannonian Sea. The early Neolithic age was the time of great significance, marked by the chain of settlements; one of the most developed oriented to river network- Vinča (Vinča-Tordos) culture. The frontier of Roman Empire towards Barbarians was just here. Capital Roman city (Sirmium) was close upstream alongside river Sava, and important castrum Singidunum at the ridge over the Confluence (Kalemegdan). Western and Eastern Roman Empires were also divided just here (from Danube, to the South Adriatic). Hungarian Empire reached this line, bordering up to 16th century with late medieval Serbian state (whose main city was Belgrade) at Sava and Danube. After that, the Turkish Empire and Austro-Hungarian Empire had the restless border just here for the next three centuries. The renewed Serbian state (Principality and Kingdom) inherited the border at Sava and Danube, up to 1918 throughout which the peak of that border was also here. After the Great War, the city of Belgrade finally joined the neighboring towns and villages around the confluence of Sava and Danube, as a capital city of the new Slavic state- Yugoslavia, and form a complex and large space for a new metropolitan city. Now (as well as before), this space is also the focus of connections („a navel cord“) of Balkan Peninsula to the rest of Europe, mostly over Sava. Simultaneously, if one pays attention to the Belgrade bridges over river Sava, he would count eight in total. Five of which are inside our small workshop site. That may point out to its importance, hidden character and potential urban forces in the future.

Quick illustration of the sequences of the main general and regulatory plans for this site and Belgrade's border zone over the past 150 years

The first modern urban plan of Belgrade was the regulatory plan of the main urban zone between the Fortress and today's Place of the Republic (at that time, main city, "Istanbul's gate"), (Emilijan Josimović, 1867.) One decade later, the entire city was almost presented in the „Plan of Belgrade Prepared for Distribution of Primary Schools“; it's task giving the impression of consciousness of priorities of a young modern state. *The river banks were unused and there were no bridges or railways over river Sava yet.* (Stevan Zarić, 1878). In 1884 *the railway line (currently known as the Old Railway bridge) connected Belgrade and Serbia with northern European countries* introducing new flows of people and commodities. But the border is still there. It was not until the forming of the new state of Yugoslavia, that the urban planning competition in 1921 and a plan in 1923, that brought river banks (and new road bridge at the position of Brankova street) have been designated for urban development (**Đorđe Kovaljevski, 1923**).

In the zone of our interest, the later plan keeps the same state (Jovan Obradović, 1927). Kovaljevski-Obradovic plan was used and supplemented until World War II, mostly at the right bank of river Sava, but in this spot, Belgrade's fairground was introduced. The filling up of the marshland (left bank) already started. However, the main transformation came after World War II, with the planning and construction of Novi Beograd (New Belgrade). Analyses conducted by Nikola Dobrovic (Nikola Dobrović, 1948) and after that, the General Urban Plan in 1950 (Miloš Somborski, 1950) planned three major bridges here, a new railway bridge (and the abandonment of the existing one), a shipyard, Sava port, and a new city industry, and new administrative zones. As one can see, remains of that direction of development are here, but river transport, shipyard and small winter port lost their importance, and some temporary land use prevailed. A significant element of this plan was the organization of the complete territory of the city and a new modern transportation network and basic hierarchical organization of land use. Tendency to transform two separated radial matrices of Zemun and Belgrade into a single one, perpendicular, collineated with Danube, ought to be mentioned. During the sixties, the development of New Belgrade was the prevailing task of the urban planning, and „The Regulatory Plan of Novi Beograd“ was comprehensively consolidated (Milutin Glavički, New BGD, 1962, 1965.). At the spot of our interest, the main land use elements were shown. The position and number of bridges was different. Two decades after the new GUP in 1950, the most ambitious plan was adopted. (Aleksandar Đorđević, Milutin Glavički, GUP 1972). Its realization time was the year 2000 and population size was projected to 2 000 000 inhabitants inside the planed (enlarged) space limits. The traffic component was the most ambitious and so most developed. A new railway triangle and new separate passenger and freight network have been planned. Three new road rings (aside of perpendicular matrix of the previous plan - inner, middle, outer) have been introduced. A new metro system was planned. The hierarchical system of housing units (three levels of units) and urban centers (secondary, district, local center) were developed in the plan. After almost 50 years, none of those great systems were completed yet, neither were they completely abandoned. This is still the basis of the future shape of all the greatest city systems. On that basis, the special study of the organization of the Central Zone has been prepared, defining its limits and three cores (Ancient Core, Lower Zemun Core and New Belgrade Core), with Sava Amphitheater and major pedestrian and cycling alleys that connect all of them in the long chain of attractions (not only pedestrian zones, but pedestrian links between them as well). (Vladimir Petrović, Miodrag Ferenčak, Central zone study 1976.). The southeast alley has been reaching The Fairground opposite of our spot. One decade later, the local Yugoslav crisis appeared, and was necessary to correct the GUP plan from 1972. Among other things, the oversized ring road scheme was shrunk. The middle and inner rings have been transformed to one, the metro project has been postponed in priority, the tramway network has been rehabilitated and extended. (Konstantin Kostić, GUP 1985.). The next 15 years have been a dramatic overturn for Serbia and Belgrade (explosion of Yugoslavia and socialism, civil wars, sanctions of UN, bombardment of NATO, immigration of Serbian and Roma refugees, privatization of economy...), and the new General Plan of Belgrade (Vladimir Macura, Miodrag Ferenčak, GUP 2003.) had to accommodate the changes, consolidate the different solutions of

inherited plans, prepare the general plan to serve directly for building regulation, introduce digitalization into urban planning technique, extract the „great Belgrade Projects“, etc. Because of that, this plan kept most of the articulated systems at their form and place as in previous plans, changing mostly the „software“ of planned items. Among the „Great projects“ – The Confluence, The Great War Island, The New Heron Island and the green river strips, at the very center of Belgrade – have been accented as the most precious recreational and ecological cores of the city. Recently, on the basis of the previous plans, the whole territory was treated by „The Plan of General Regulation of The City of Belgrade“. It examined all the detailed plans and their consistency, forming a new, executable document (the most extensive document of Serbian urbanism, with over 1000 pages of text and over 100 maps of planning orders) (Sanja Đorđević, Vesna Radovanović, PGR 2016.). Since the plan of general regulation has to be in accordance with the general urban plan, the new general plan has been created parallelly, giving a more generalized form and content to the same planed items (Milica Joksić, GUP 2016.). Concerning our location, the planning proposals has been almost the same since 1950. but the development was poor and the temporary usage of space was dominant. Therefore, we finished the review of the main plans, giving only necessary cements and illustrations, but aiming to provide the participants with the elementary context of the planning documents.

Some later, personal, studies connected to this space by proximity of The New Railway Station

Construction and the use of new railway corridors and stations, I believe, may be one of the very influential factors in shaping the future of our chosen spot. Two studies that J conducted in order to enlighten the necessity of integrating the new railway network and stations into the urban tissue (which is not yet adequately planned), will only be mentioned here, not explained. The first („Integration of new railway station into the city“, Ferenčak, Vračarević, 2012.) shows possible main links of the station with Slavija Square (Northeast), but not towards New Belgrade (West). The second one („Belgrade fast railway transit and centers- the basis for future GUP“, Ferenčak, Stojčić, 2015.) shows the possible system of a nearer and outer fast transit railways in the city, and also, possible new urban centers on them. One (U7) of which is inside this workshop's focused spot.

Final remark instead of a conclusion

The different fine options are open here to imagine, conceptualize and develop. Somehow, the special importance of this place for Belgrade remained hidden to people, decision makers and planners. If one can accept the metaphor „the belly bottom of the city“ as valid, this space (amongst four bridges, three railway stations, two main highway arteries, river and river bay), is open to create a very special urban focus. But among the other, a new, potent and complex pedestrian and vertical transport or shuttle connection (between upper „Prokop“ station, new center and „Sajam“ station on the right bank, as well as the new center on the left bank) is necessary and should be examined and introduced as a new urban motive.

1 EU Green Infrastructure Strategy (2013)

2 Đukanović, Z., et al., 1994; Problems in urban planning of green areas in the newer settlements of Belgrade, Proceedings "Green urban development in the city of Belgrade", Belgrade.

3 Teofilović A.; Cvejić, J., et al., 2003; "Belgrade green regulation" (I phase), Institute of urbanism Belgrade, Belgrade; Teofilović, A., Cvejić J., et al., 2007; Belgrade urban biotopes mapping and assessment, Project "Belgrade green regulation" (III phase), Institute of urbanism Belgrade, Belgrade; Teofilović A., Cvejić J., et al., 2009; Programme for the town plan for Belgrade system of green spaces, Project "Belgrade green regulation" (IV phase), Institute of urbanism Belgrade, Belgrade;

Green infrastructure of the city of Belgrade

Prof. Dr Jasminka Cvejić - ex. Belgrade University, Faculty of Forestry, Department of Landscape architecture and horticulture

M. Sc. Anica Teofilovic, Urban Planning Institute Belgrade

1. Introduction

Contemporary approach to urban development, founded on the principles of sustainable development, is counting on green urban infrastructure as one of the most significant city infrastructures. Green infrastructure has been defined as a "strategically planned network of high quality natural and semi-natural areas with other environmental features", which is designed and managed to deliver a wide range of services for the ecosystem (in both terrestrial and aquatic environments)¹. This strategy aims to ensure that the protection, restoration, creation and enhancement of green infrastructure becomes an integral part of spatial planning and territorial development whenever it offers a better alternative, or that it is complementary, to standard grey choices.

The content of the lecture summary is as follows: Brief presentation of theoretical aspect of green infrastructure; Overview of Green Infrastructure development in previous master plans for Belgrade; Overview of the project „Belgrade green regulation“; Overview of natural and created characteristics of the workshop target area; Overview of the concept for the development of green infrastructure in Belgrade.

The area of interest is the territory covered by the master plan for Belgrade, with an emphasis on the workshop target area and multifunctionality of green infrastructure.

2. Theoretical aspect of the green infrastructure

A key feature of green infrastructure is its multi-functionality, ability to deliver several benefits on the same spatial areas. Some of them are: contribution to biodiversity, contribution to adaptation and mitigation of climate change, quality of the living environment, and social benefits. Green infrastructure can be an integral part of urban areas. Properly designed parks, urban gardens, green roofs and walls can all contribute to biodiversity and aid in tackling climate change. Climate changes are very evident in Belgrade. In future, the contribution of green infrastructure to mitigation temperature extremes in Belgrade will be increasingly important.

Main principles of green infrastructure planning are:

- a) Related to green structure (Multi-object approach; Integration; Connectivity; Multi-functionality), and
- b) Related to green governance processes (Multi-scale approach, Strategic approach, Social inclusion, Transdisciplinary).

3. Green Infrastructure development in previous Master plans of Belgrade

Urban planning in Belgrade has had a long and rich tradition, starting in 1842, when the first plan for the city was adopted. The systematic development of green spaces in Belgrade went on side by side with the urban planning of the city. The basic concept for establishing green spaces, was through the connection of the city centre and its housing areas via alleys and corridors of greenery with the city surroundings, which have not been substantially modified in the up-to-date urban plans. Nevertheless, that idealistic vision of the integral system of the city green spaces, present in plans, has not been realized up until now.

On the contrary, occupations and irregular changes of land use of the spaces marked in plans for greenery, are more and more evidently and frequently present. From the point of view, based on the interests of investors, green spaces of Belgrade are primarily unbuilt land, meaning they are potentially available, variously attractive, and profitable land resource. This is especially prevailing under the weak control of construction, inadequate legal regulations and flexible interpretation of the existing plans, enabling multiple manipulations in the distribution of construction sites².

4. Project "Belgrade green regulation"

The present situation of incoherence and discontinuity of the green spaces of Belgrade and the increasing problem of the urban environmental load, as well as the occupation of green spaces with the other land uses, put-upon the need for research and analysis of the existent state and potentials for an introduction of a new concept of green infrastructure³. The following goals were set up:

- Analysis of green areas of Belgrade and the preparation proposal of Green Space Ordinance;
- Preparation of content and applications for making GIS of green areas of Belgrade and preparation of content and definition of procedures for mapping biotope of Belgrade;
- Mapping and evaluation of biotopes of Belgrade;
- General regulation plan of the green spaces system (green infrastructure) of Belgrade.

5. Natural and created characteristics of the workshop target area

The target area is located close to the mouth of two great rivers, Sava and Danube. The two rivers are the core areas of linear habitats of ecological network. One of the most valuable habitats of that trans-European green infrastructure network, respectively ecological network, is the Great War Island. It is the habitat of numerous species of flora and fauna. Especial for birds, mostly endangered species.

Geological and hydrogeological composition consists of alluvial deposit facies of the Save and Danube beds, unconsolidated rocks (sand dust, loam, clay, sand). This is permeable, unconsolidated material and the level of underground water is high. The water of river Sava is in the second and third class of quality. *Figure 1* shows the biotope types in the target area.



Figure 1. Biotope types of target area (Extract from the biotope map of Belgrade, 2007)

There are some natural resources in this area which are protected, or for which the process of protection is in progress, as it is: Protected habitats, winter habitat of small cormorant (*Phalacrocorax pygmeus*); The core area of the ecological network, Confluence of the Sava and Danube (Important Bird Areas); Sava and Danube - ecological corridor of international significance.

6. Concept of the Green infrastructure development of Belgrade

The concept of green infrastructure of Belgrade was determined in respect of the following principles: connectivity, multifunctionality, accessibility, protection of landscape character, protection of biodiversity and environmental upgrading. Spatial realization of conceptual preferences was planned by establishing the system of mutually linked green spaces. Constitutive elements of the system are dominants, spots and lines (*Figure 2*).

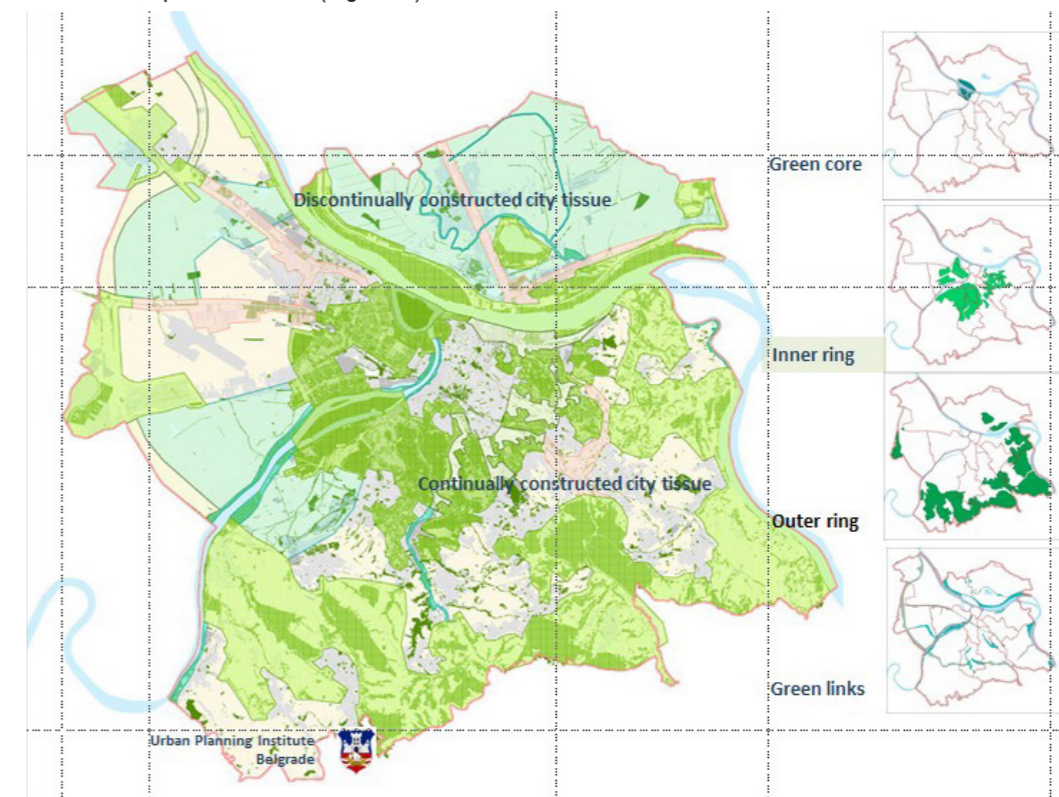


Figure 2. Concept of Green Infrastructure of Belgrade

Dominants are large green spaces, perceptible in space, having significance for the city, or even significance on a regional scale; they are fundamental elements of the greenery system. Spots are smaller green spaces of local significance, whilst the lines represent types of green spaces with linking function. Elements of the green infrastructure are: Green „Core“, „Inner ring“, „Outer ring“ and green links.

Study of the capacity and building typology on the left bank of the Sava river

Urban Planning Institute of Belgrade, 2016 - presented by Ms. Ana Graovac

Abstract

Overall study of the area on the left bank of the Sava River is carried out at the level of the analysis of the potential impacts of different urban parameters and norms on the potential land uses, building capacities and population density that can be planned in this central city zone. A number of steps are created that connect the planned physical structure, that is, the architectural and urban aspect of planning, with strategic aspects of planning like residential standards, demographic trends and economical or ecological aspects of planned solutions. In this sense, a set of tools are established that can be used for the improvement of the decision making process in urban planning.

Introduction

The aim of this study is to create an overall conceptual design of the area from the Old Fair complex to the New Belgrade heating plant, in nearly 175 ha on the left bank of Sava, in order to define the planned land use, total building capacities, and the future population density in this area.

The motive for a this kind of unique study was that by the end of March 2016, decisions were made for the development of four different urban plans in this area and that the plans whose work was started several years ago are still in the process of adjustment to Belgrade's strategic plans. These four plans cover practically the entire study area and the plans are in approximately the same stages of development, which opened the possibility of reviewing the previous planning positions and that of improving the quality of this significant central zone in Belgrade.

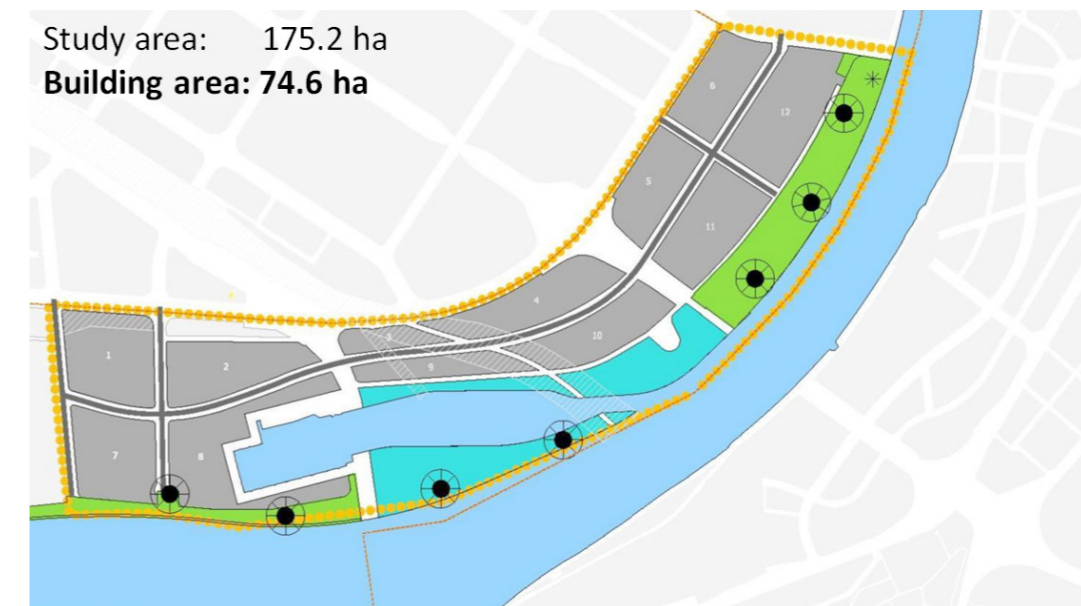
The direct reason for the preparation of the study is the already planned solution, Plan of General Regulation for Belgrade, which dedicated this area to the zone of mixed-use town centers, but also gave the possibility of achieving very high urban parameters (maximum FAR 5.0) on individual plots. It was precisely this, that arose the basic question – what is actually the actual building capacity and total number of inhabitants we should plan this area for?

Gross area:	175 ha
Building area:	90 ha
Land use:	mixed
Other uses:	green sport
Max FAR:	5.0
Max lot coverage:	70%
Residential / commercial rate:	80 / 20
Areas that requires competition:	2



Picture 1: Belgrade Plan of the General Regulation – main guidelines

In accordance with the solution from the higher order plan (ie plan of the general regulation), construction area for the mixed use city center, without the corridors of the primary traffic network and the riverbank belt, is about 74.6 ha.



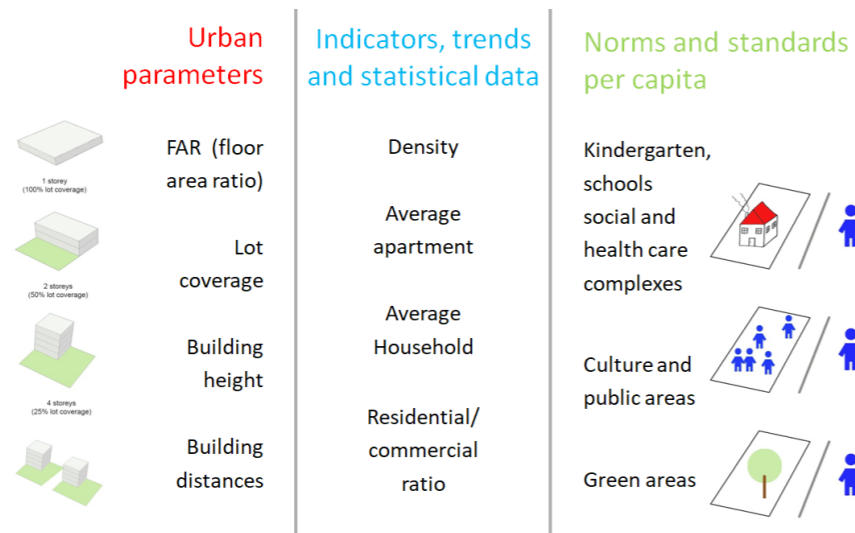
Picture 2: Restriction areas, riverbank zones and the concept of the primary traffic solution

Methodology

This research analyses the potential impact of different typologies, urban parameters and norms on the planned land use, total building capacities and the future population density in this area.

To achieve this, a number of steps have been designed during the study to bring together the planned urban (physical) structure, that is, the architectural and urban planning aspect, with strategic aspects of planning such as adopted standards of housing, demography, economy or ecology:

1. Building typology and urban parameters analysis
2. Analysis of the trends, statistical data and adopted norms
3. Analysis of the relations between different variables
4. Optimal building capacity assessment
5. Land use distribution and urban structure proposals



Picture 3: Tools of the operational urban plans

Building typology analysis

As a context of research, an analysis of the typology and building capacity of a number of New Belgrade's urban blocks was made, which showed that in the open block typology, for blocks built from the late modern period to the mid 80's, the FAR varies from 0.65 (parts of blocks 45 and 70 along Sava) to 1.5 or maximum 1.7 (blocks 21, 63, 19a and parts of blocks 45 and 70 near Jurija Gagarina Street), while in the blocks that were built after 90's, when typology of the closed blocks was introduced to New Belgrade's tissue, the FAR ranged from 1.7 (block 29) to 1.9 (blocks 67, 67a

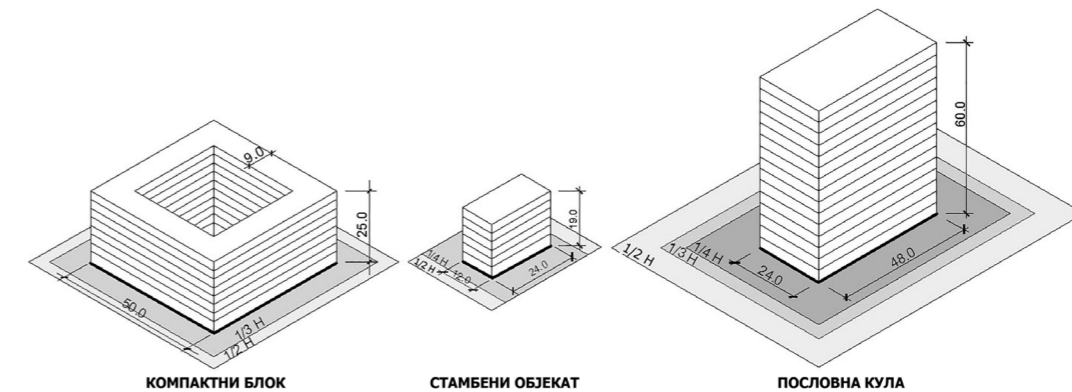
and 12), but almost never exceeds 2.0.

Also as a context of the research, the planned solution of the "Belgrade Waterfront" project was analyzed (which covers the area on the right bank of river Sava), from the aspect of: the total planned construction capacity (1.85 million m²), planned number of inhabitants (about 17700), the relation between the planned housing and commercial capacities (about 60%: 40%), housing density (153 st / ha) and the average size of the apartment (167m²).



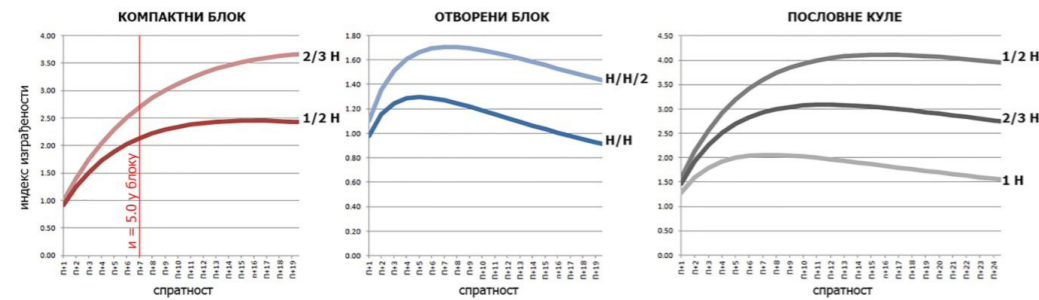
Picture 4 and 5: Context – New Belgrade and Belgrade Waterfront

Basic building units, in relation to which the potentials of the area were analyzed, are: compact block (50 x 50 m with a width of 9 m), a freestanding residential building (12 x 24 m) and a business tower (24 h 48 m). The dimensions of these units are determined in such a way as to allow a flexible modeling of the physical structure in the realization of the planned solution. Namely, if the analysis were based on objects of wider tracts and larger dimensions, the potential of subsequent typological diversification would be lower.



Picture 6: Building typology – closed block, open block and business tower

The urban parameter, based on which the calculations of the maximum construction possibilities in the block were carried out, represents the minimum distance of the objects prescribed by the higher order plan, which for residential purposes is 1h, 2/3 h or 1/2h (where “h” is the height of the building).



Picture 7: FAR in the area in relation to building dimensions and number of floors

The conclusion of typology analysis:

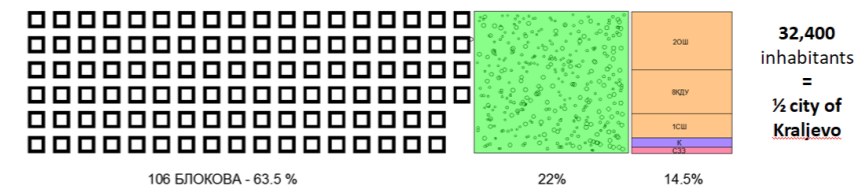
- If we want FAR max in the building area (4.0 or 5.0), then we should build only business towers or massive compact blocks (with tracts of 18 m and more)
- FAR max gives no space for variations in urban structure!
- In order to provide a quality framework for further urban designing, optimal FAR in the mixed use area should be between 1.2 – 2.0

Urban norms and parameters analysis

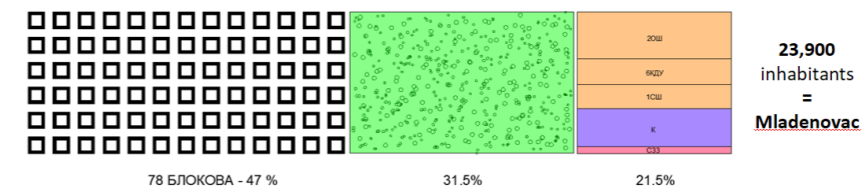
Continuing with the analysis, basic demographic data related to the size of the average apartment (80 m²), the average number of household members (2.9) and the assumed ratio of housing and business purposes (70%: 30%) were determined. Alongside which, the estimation of the required areas of public purposes is based on the minimum, optimum and maximum norms related to the size of the complex of public services, as well as standards related to public green spaces and cultural objects per capita. As an input for further analysis, norms were chosen that should provide the optimal standard of living in the subject area - for the complexes of kindergartens, primary and secondary schools, cultural complexes, social and health care facilities and green zones.

However, in order to compare the results, the option of minimum norms was set and analyzed for the typology of the compact block, which provides the greatest possibilities in terms of the building capacity. The conclusion of such a comparative analysis shows that only by applying the optimal norms related to the required public areas per capita, instead of minimal, the total construction capacities will be reduced by more than 25%. Similarly, in relation to the number of planned inhabitants, by applying the optimal norms, the number of potential inhabitants will decrease from 33,000 to 24,000 inh.

1. Closed block 50x50 m, FAR max in the block (4.8), minimal norms

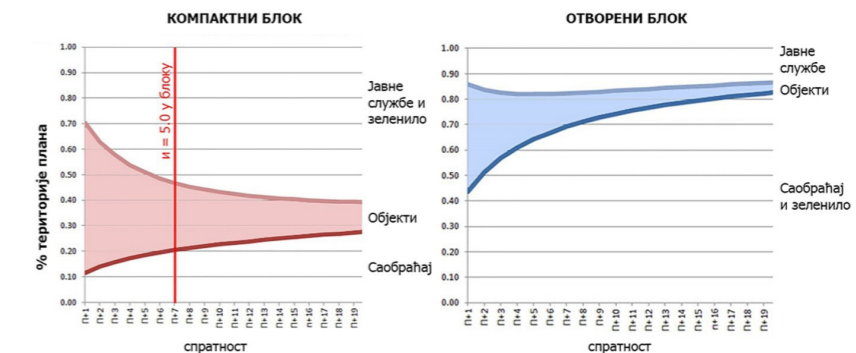


2. Closed block 50x50 m, FAR max in the block (4.8), optimal norms



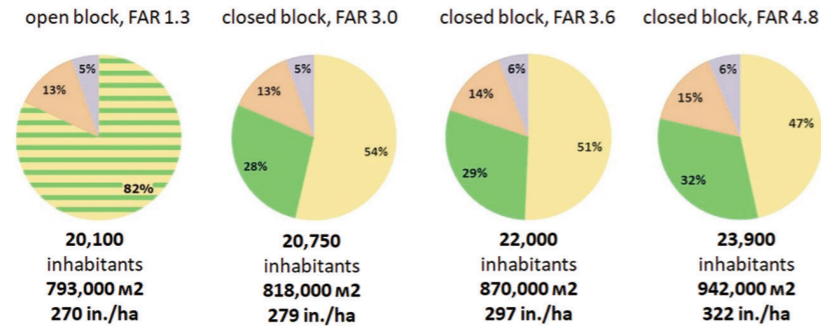
Picture 8: Maximal building capacities in the study area

In the further course of the analysis, numerical indicators of the closed and open blocks were compared, which refer to the surface of the future building area. The analysis showed that in relation to the total territory coverage, the area for the construction of mixed objects would amount to a maximum of 47% in the typology of the compact block, of which about 20% is traffic, and 82% in the typology of the open block, of which 65% are traffic and greenery. In other words, in the case of a dominant residential purpose making up 70%, only slightly more than 25% of the whole territory for construction would actually be built with closed blocks with an FAR of 5.0, or roughly 15% of the territory with free stand residential buildings with G + 6 floors. This conclusion refers to the way in which the typology and/or FAR could influence the investment in the acquisition and equipping of land for public purposes.



Picture 9: Relation between public and private land use: closed and open blocks

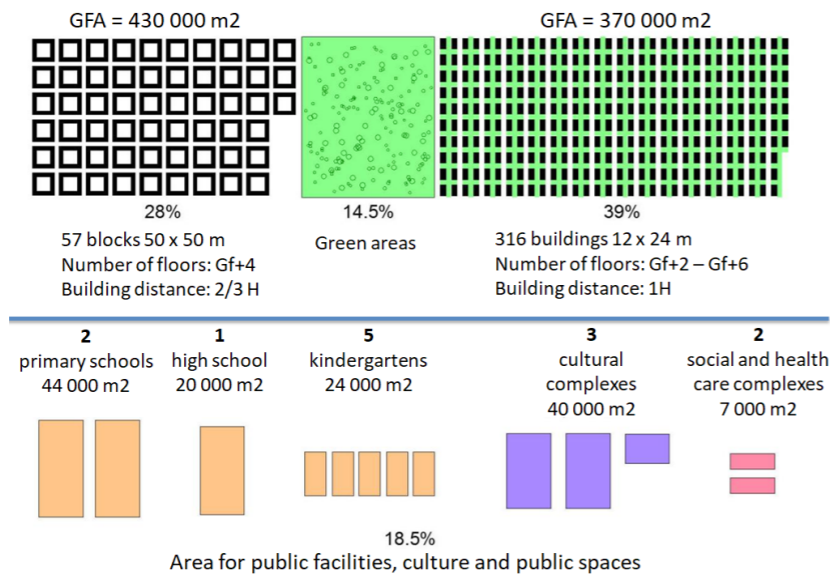
Comparison of the building potentials of closed and open blocks was made in relation to three characteristics of the closed block - with a FAR of 3.0, 3.6 and 5.0. The conclusion of this part of the analysis shows that, in terms of potential building capacity, the open block with the FAR of 1.3 would provide the same building possibilities as the closed block with the FAR of 3.0, but the share of non-public land uses (with secondary traffic network) would differ significantly - from the potential 82% in open block, to a maximum of 54% in closed block structures.



Picture 10: Relation between land use, building capacities and number of future inhabitants (density)

Proposed solution

In accordance with all above mentioned conclusions, urban parameters and optimal construction capacities for the area of the left bank of river Sava were adopted, which amount to GFA of 800,000 m² and 20,000 inhabitants.



Picture 11 and 12: Adopted capacities and proposed basic scheme of the physical structure

Conclusions

The solution, created as a result of the study, in addition to economic analysis of investing in the expropriation, construction and equipping of land, is a good basis upon which decisions regarding the urban planning of this area can be made rather easily. If it is concluded that the solution is not sustainable in any aspect, it can be changed and improved by altering the norms and parameters in such a way that it is clear at any point what has been improved or which standard has been abandoned. According to this, if necessary, the total building capacity calculated by the Study of the left bank of river Sava can be increased at the expense of commercial activities, so that the number of inhabitants, that is, the housing capacities, remain the same.

Increase in building capacity of this sort can be achieved:

- by reducing norms for green areas per capita (impact on ecology).
- by introducing a new typology intended exclusively for business (a larger FAR in the block is realized due to the size of buildings which is unsuitable for residential uses)
- by increasing the FAR in compact blocks (larger dimensions, broader tracts => less flexibility)
- by reducing the norms for the areas of the public service complexes per capita (impact on the standard of planned housing).
- by reducing the area intended for culture and public spaces (influence on the importance of this area in a wider environment).

It is precisely setting-ups of a "mechanism" such as this, for creating an urban solution for the study area, which provides the ability to make transparent decisions during the development of the urban plan or its expert control- this is the greatest contribution of the conducted research.

Block 18

Block 18, which is situated on the left riverbank of the river Sava, is the integral part of the Sava Amphitheater, the central core of Belgrade which ties together the traditional and modern area of the city. The basic characteristics of this area, which make it a potential center of New Belgrade, are: good traffic accessibility, variety of contents in the surroundings, proximity to the river and the great spatial and functional connection with other parts of the city.

On the other hand, potential obstacles for any planned development of this area are: its informal housing settlement, complex cadaster, inappropriate leveling of the terrain and substandard infrastructure. Also, in the fabric of the city, the block is divided from its surroundings by two bridge constructions and a significant street, Vladimira Popovića, bringing the conclusion that structurally, it can correspond with its environment to a lesser extent.

The area of block 18 is predominantly occupied by informal family housing with a spontaneous network of roads, while on a certain number of plots there are also commercial activities. In addition to this, the green area at the riverbank makes a significant part of block, with sports-recreational fields, as well as, pedestrian and bicycle paths.

The housing facilities are mainly free-standing buildings, from G to G+2 floors. The housing fund is relatively old (the first buildings were built in 1919) and most of the buildings are of poor quality. The building plots are of different sizes and shapes, mostly with several objects on one common plot, with a substandard space between objects and free green spaces spontaneously formed on the plot itself. A large number of buildings have been built in the protection zones of the existing public infrastructure. Also, the settlement is built in the natural depression of the terrain, so the presence of underground water is very common.

According to the results of the 2011 Census, there are 664 apartments in the block, with total net area of 34,000 m², in which 1836 inhabitants live. Also, according to the results of the same Census, the net area of office space is 14,661 m². Based on these data, the ratio of housing and business space in the current state is 70%: 30%, while according to the real estate cadaster data, the ratio of formal and informal buildings is about 1:1.

Based on topographic data, GFA in the block is about 58,400 m², which is the data that is largely consistent with the results of the Census. Roads occupy about 25%, and blocks about 75% of the territory, from which it can be concluded that the average FAR on the plot in the existing state is about 0.25.



Shipyard and surrounding area

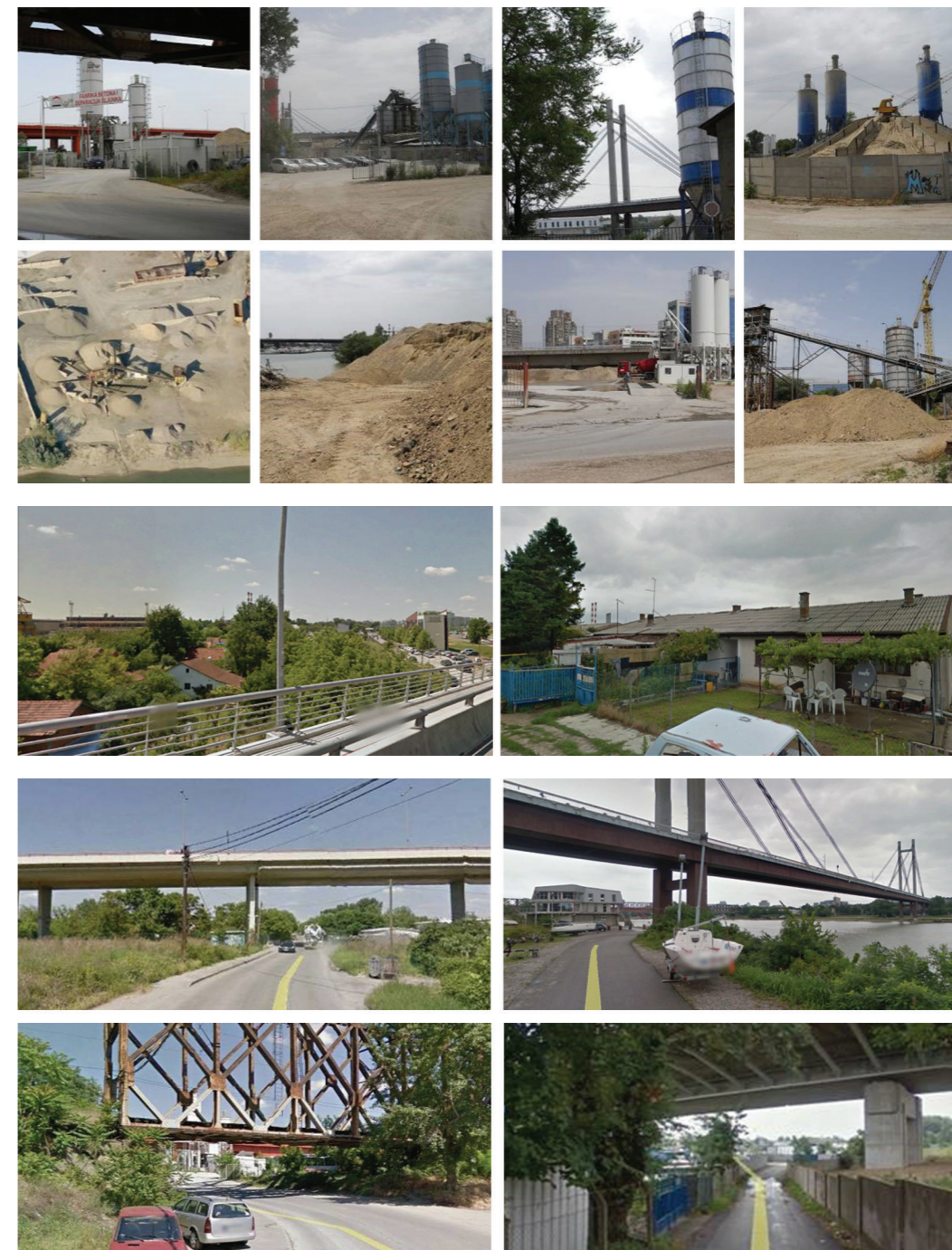
The Belgrade Shipyard, which is largely realized according to the basis of a detailed urban plan from the 1970', covers the area of about 29ha. Within this complex, the territory of the shipyard and commercial activities covers the area of about 22.3 ha, the armlet an area of 4.9 ha, and 2.0 ha are dedicated to greenery and traffic. The shipyard buildings vary in height; in accordance with the technological processes that take place within them. This complex is planned to transform into commercial, residential and public facilities in accordance with the surrounding city tissue.



Next to the shipyard, near the old railway bridge and Bežanija armlet, there are 10 locations within which the unclassified gravel deposit is being disposed and separated, on the overall surface of about 24.0 ha. The gravel deposits are located in the insulation belt and the area of high water protection along the coast of river Sava and are being planned for relocation.

Along the Savski nasip road, on an area of about 1.3 ha, there is a zone of informal individual housing. This area is in depression to the surrounding terrain. The total GFA is about 4,000m2, and FAR is 0.3, with G to G+1 floors. All facilities are on cadastral plots of different sizes and shapes.

There are several bridges in this area; on the north-east side is the "Gazela" bridge, which is part of the city's highway, then the Old and New Railway bridges and "Most na Adi" (brige on Ada), which is the newest of the bridges and passes above the territory to the isle of Ada Ciganlija.



WORKING PROCESS

*Predrag Jovanović,
Boško Drobnyak,
Marija Kosović*



Belgrade in plural

Organization The Workshop and Symposium “Belgrade in Plural” were oriented towards design research of cultural and urban diversity in the contemporary city, within the frame of the mainstream urban development tendencies: community responsible, sustainable, smart, creative and participatory based urban development and urban design. It was held from 1st to the 9th of September 2017 at the University of Belgrade, Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade, Serbia. As previously mentioned, it was organized by University of Belgrade, Faculty of Architecture / Belgrade, Serbia; Sapienza University, Faculty of Architecture / Rome, Italy and University of Camerino, Faculty of Architecture / Ascoli Piceno, Italy.

Academic and non-academic partner institutions Experts from different scientific and practice fields were provided with support from the coordinator, in regards to their specific needs for the selected topic and the particular interest of participants. The workshop also involved relevant representatives of the city government, local municipalities, public enterprises and others. It is significant to highlight that the workshop was supported by many academic partners such as *Keio University / Tokyo, Japan; Meiji University / Tokyo, Japan; University of Sassari, Department of Architecture, Design and Urbanism / Alghero, Italy; Public Art and Public Space program; Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade / Belgrade, Serbia; co+labo radovic; Keio University – Department SDE / Tokyo, Japan and IKI - International Keio Institute for Architecture and Urbanism / Tokyo, Japan* and nonacademic partners such as *Urban Planning Institute of Belgrade; City of Belgrade, Secretariat for Investment; Association of Italian and Serbian Scientists and Scholars (AIS3); Istituto Italiano di Cultura a Belgrado; Embassy of Italy in Belgrade; Tourist Organization of Belgrade; Veselinov Tourism Consulting; Zepter shipyard; Restaurant Poco Loco and KST.*

Workshop practicals Workshop participants were selected from the six faculties with high interest in the fields of spatial planning, town planning, urban design, architectural design, cross-cultural research, eco-urbanity as a group of professors, tutors and students:

- University of Belgrade / Serbia: 10 students + 1 professor + 3 tutors
- Sapienza University / Italy: 7 students + 1 professor + 2 tutors
- University of Camerino / Italy: 6 students + 2 professors + 2 tutors
- Keio University / Japan: 4 students + 1 professor
- Meiji University / Japan: 6 students + 1 professor
- University of Sassari / Italy: 6 students + 1 professor

The Symposium consisted of lectures given by each of the professors, as well as specialists from other domains, and debates. Lectures held by the professors served both to inform about the topic of the workshop and provide students with general hints to jump-start their work. The Workshop included tasks aimed for the students to complete, as well as requirements to be met, which are briefly and generally, shown in Table 1. Due to the target area being large and complex, each team of students was assigned with a smaller area to work on and to develop by original and specific design proposals.

scale	tasks and requirements	outputs	presentation
1:5000, 1:2500	contextualization, general approach, strategy...	illustrative metaphoric drawings, text, schemas, diagrams, maps...	PowerPoint (up to 10 slides) + B2 format (horizontal) + oral explanation
1:1000, 1:500	conceptual design, tactic...	maps, ambient drawings, schemas, algorithms...	PowerPoint (up to 10 slides) + B2 format (horizontal) + oral expla- nation
1:250, 1:100, ...	concrete urban design execution...	urban design project(s), ambient drawings, 3D simulations...	PowerPoint (up to 10 slides) + B1 format (vertical) + models + oral explanation

Table 1 - tasks and requirements for the students

Working hours Total working time was 64 hours:

- theoretical lectures (first two days – 12 hours approx.)
- field-work and visits (second day – 4 hours approx.)
- workshop activities (second part of the workshop – 42 hours; groups can visit target area individually if needed; additional lectures can be supplied per request by groups)
- final presentation of the workshop was Friday 8th of September (6 hours)

Opening ceremony

At the opening of the workshop, which took place at the amphitheater of the Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade, participants were greeted by:

- Prof. dr Vladan Đokić, the Dean, in the name of the Faculty of Architecture at the University of Belgrade
- Mr. Matthias Claivaz, First Secretary, Head of Economic, Trade and Scientific Cooperation Unit, in the name of the Embassy of Italy in Belgrade
- Ms. Paola Cordone, Cultural Attache' - Deputy Director, in the name of the Italian Cultural Institute in Belgrade
- Dr Nataša Danilović Hristić, in the name of the Urban Planning Institute

Following a brief set of presentations by the participants, was the introduction to the basic structure and the workshop program.

Lectures

In general, the workshop was developed through two phases. The aim of the first phase was to introduce the targeted area to the students. The first step was to get to know the location through three lectures:

- *Urban planning and the middle segment of the Sava river space in Belgrade*, held by Mr. Miodrag Ferenčak - Town Planner - ex Director of the Department of Master planning of the Urban Planning Institute of Belgrade
- *Green infrastructure of the city of Belgrade* held by prof. Dr Jasminka Cvejić - Landscape architect - ex University of Belgrade, Faculty of Forestry, Department of Landscape architecture and horticulture
- *The Challenges of urban planning on the left bank of the Sava river* held by Ms. Ana Graovac - Architect - Urban Planning Institute of Belgrade

Formation of the groups

The next step was forming 6 international groups, 6-8 students per each group, that were then assigned with themes. Topics were assessed such that each of the three locations was processed by two groups of students. Every group was provided with a basic set of tools and data, such as maps of the city and of the target area, orthophoto, digital cartography and other necessary data. The students worked constantly under the mentorship of the tutors.

The location

The next day began by visiting all three locations. Where, the already formed groups of students, could get more acquainted with the location and notice its potentials, problems and particularities. After the visit, a debate relating to the location was coordinated by associate professor dr Zoran Đukanović. A free day followed, where students had the opportunity to get to know each other and make their first impressions as well as to revisit their location if necessary.

Monday began by groups sorting the information gathered and creating presentations based on their first impressions. After the lunch break, the first impressions were shared through verbal presentations and discussions with professors.



Vladan Đokić



Matthias Claivaz



Paola Cordone



Nataša Danilović Hristić



Miodrag Ferenčak

Jasminka Cvejić

Ana Graovac



Proto-concepts

On Tuesday, students worked on forming their proto-concepts. In the afternoon, 3 lectures were held:

- *Ceci n'est pas une ... This is not a lecture!*, held by dr Darko Radović, professor at KEIO University / Japan, Tokyo
- *On Requalification and Cultural Sustainability: a tale of three museums*, held by dr Davisi Boontharm, professor at MEJI University / Japan, Tokyo
- *Public art and Public space program*, held by dr Zoran Đukanović, associate professor at Belgrade University - Faculty of Architecture / Serbia, Belgrade

The next day students continued to work on their proto-concepts which were then presented to the professors in the afternoon session, and through the discussion received suggestions and guidelines for the finalization of their proposed solutions.

Design proposals

During the first part of the day, the design work was carried out in groups. The following lectures took place:

- *HEALTHY CITY: what's role for 'architects'?*, held by dr Francesca Giofrè, associate professor at Sapienza University - Faculty of Architecture / Italy, Rome
- *Urban regeneration and temporary use: Ravenna Progetto Darsena*, held by dr Rosalba D'Onofrio, associate professor at University of Camerino - Faculty of Architecture "Eduardo Vittoria" / Italy, Ascoli Piceno
- *Tourism forms and social sustainability*, held by dr Giuseppe Onni, assistant professor at University of Sassari - Department of Architecture, Design and Urbanism / Italy, Alghero

Friday was a regular working day, where students worked on their design proposals.

The final presentation

On the last day of the workshop, the final representation of the student's works took place. Through posters and oral presentations, the students showed their proposals for the improvement of the target areas. The students defended their solutions in front of the committee comprised of:

- Prof. mr Rajko Korica - Architect - The Director of the Department of Urbanism, Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade
- Ms. Vesna Tahov - The Director of the Urban Planning Institute of Belgrade
- Mr. Miodrag Ferencak - Town Planner - ex Director of the Department of Master planning of the Urban Planning Institute of Belgrade
- Mr. Paolo Batinelli - Esperto con Funzioni di Addetto Scientifico a Belgrado
- Mr. Shin Yokoo - Architect
- Ms. Ana Graovac - Architect - Urban Planning Institute of Belgrade

Finally, the committee proclaimed the most successful work, that of the group which consisting of: Lidia Maria Giannini, Chiara Felice, Elena Raponi, Shohei Yamashita, Qinqing Gong, Rossana Deledda and Isidora Todorovic, with the topic *Green Vessels*. An award ceremony, handing out the certificate, was followed by a goodbye party in the festive hall of the Faculty of Architecture.



STUDENTS' WORKS



GREEN VASSELS

What is the quality of space?

What is the quality of space? Our group cast doubt on the question of the domain block 18. The district is located at the boundary of New Belgrade, which faces the river that divides the new and the old city. Thanks to a unique quality of green spaces in the area, the residents seem to be satisfied with their private space – with coordinating their houses and gardens. On the other hand, a lot of crucial problems appear in public spaces. As a result of fragile infrastructure, garbage had been carelessly disposed of, leading the conditions of public spaces to deteriorate. In order to activate this space, our proposal focused on requalification of abandoned spaces, ruins, discarded green spaces and paths, to connect with each other as well as to activate the boundary between this block and the surroundings. The process to analyses and design was divided into 4 steps.

Potentials in the area

The first process was to understand the potential of the area. Through fieldwork, the good conditions that had to be kept or additionally activated appeared as well as the bad conditions that should be changed to more attractive spaces. Because of the complex systems of Block 18, the analysis that disassembles the potentials by layering each element was applied to understand what kinds of possibilities existed. After the process the potentials of void space were gradually clarified.

Connections at several scales

The second approach was to consider the connections at several scales, urban, city block and architecture. From urban scale analysis it revealed that this proposed area had a possibility to make a connection between the residents and citizens who live in other areas. As for the city block scale, it demonstrated that it was of great importance to care for each boundary. Finally, at the architectural scale, the difference between public and private space was clarified.

Changing the existing void spaces into activated public spaces

The third process was to discuss which kind of architectural element can be applied to keep the current quality of space and to improve the existing bad conditions. Using typological approach gave a chance of finding out the solutions. Nine types of roofs and stair cases had been applied to change the existing void spaces into an activated public spaces.

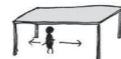
For example, in case of a roof, the architectural element could be formed to protect from rain, to make space for a shop, an exhibition, a green corridor and so on. On the other hand, stair cases also changed the function to chairs, tables, squares, stage, etc. In other words, types of roofs and stairs can be applied to those space and produce a community space when considering social sustainability.

The final step of our project was designing a specific place within the area. One specific place, located near the river side, was selected to be designed. This is because the place had obvious potential to be converted into a public space and the riverside had to be changed as soon as possible due to the connections. After different types of architectural elements would be applied, the space could behave as a highly connective public space with greenery and then be turned into the kind of public square resembling a node of a green network. Abandoned house and green space would be converted into green nodes and the connective path would appear as if green vessels had flourished in Block 18.

In conclusion, our final design is just one proposal with which residents could build up their own public space by themselves. By the modification in our typologies, according to their needs in time, the potential of 'flexibility' helps to make a diversity of human activities, connecting each other in the future.

The potential of 'flexibility' helps to make the diversity of human activities, connecting each other in the future

9 TYPES of ROOF



01. Corridor



02. Shelter



03. Rest



04. Shop



05. Restaurant



06. Stock



07. Exhibition



08. Technology



09. Greenery

9 TYPES of STAIRS



01. Stair



02. Chair



03. Table



04. Bed



05. Square



06. Stage



07. Bridge



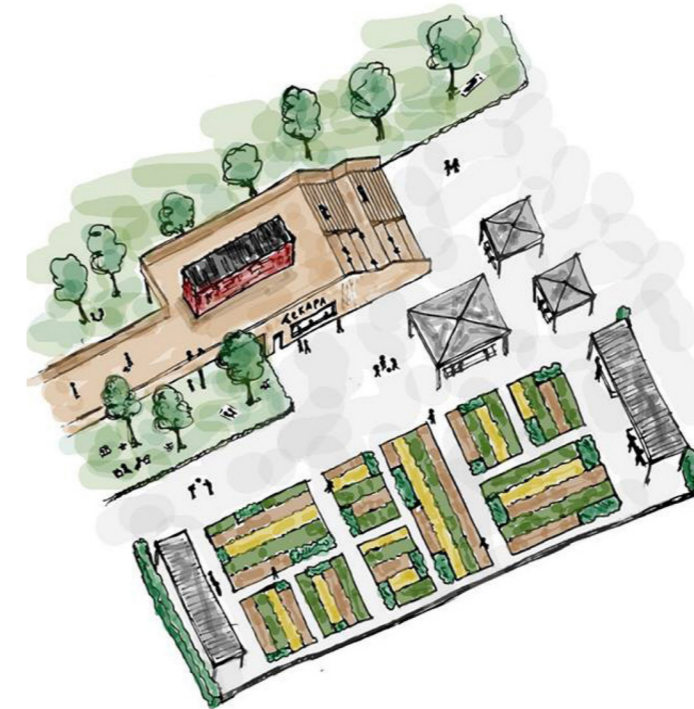
08. Garden



09. Shelf

DIAGRAM OF THE MAIN IDEA AND PROJECT ELEMENTS

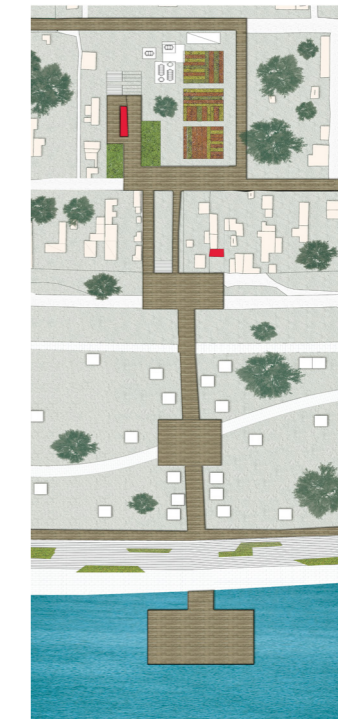
AXONOMETRIC PRESENTATION



PRESENTATION OF THE OPEN SPACE



GROUND FLOOR



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“COLD WAR” AGAINST THE NEW BELGRADE WATERFRONT THROUGH RENOVATION OF BLOCK 18

Our given location for the project was Block 18 on the Sava river coast that belongs to the part of New Belgrade. It is located near the former Belgrade fair „Staro Sajmište“, surrounded by New Belgrade modernist urban block and just across the river and a new project of Belgrade Waterfront that started to develop on the opposite coast.

Urban „village“

By chance, because of various political and historical reasons, this Block 18 remained as an urban „village“ that represents absolute contrast to its surrounding nowadays. When you enter this peaceful and quiet part of the city, you can feel the sudden change, compared to the fast, loud and crowded urban life of the rest of the Belgrade, especially to the copy-paste architecture of the Belgrade Waterfront. We believed that the solution for this block was not to try to fit to the environment, but to keep it as a sort of unique phenomenon of a Village inside the city centre, which cannot be easily found in contemporary cities these days.

Village inside the city center

After several analysis and observations, we decided that our proposal will consider keeping the village as it is and by that it would try to fight a Cold War against the Belgrade Waterfront. Furthermore, we proposed four main ideas or stages of development that will help citizens to keep the village as it is. The main idea was The Butterfly Effect of our village on the whole city of Belgrade. Since The Butterfly Effect is defined as a concept that states “small causes can have larger effects”, we thought that our small village could have larger scale effect on the city of Belgrade. The idea was to keep village quite as it is and make a green wall around and under the bridge so it could reduce the noise and pollution. Also, one of the most important topics was to provide the gypsies with new homes, since their current state is in a very bad condition and new commercial zones within the location could offer them jobs and opportunities to earn for themselves. Another important thing was to attract tourists, but our goal isn't to make it as a big and very famous touristic attraction, rather to invite specific groups of people that would like to visit Belgrade in a different way and offer them an experience to live in the village inside of the city. Since the Belgrade Waterfront, from our point of view, is the biggest threat to the village, we believe that the tourists could help us save it. We analysed house lots on the location and decided that every family or house could have a structure built for tourists and with that make a profit as well as save its property from disappearing in front of skyscrapers across the river Sava. Other abandoned houses could be converted into markets, public spaces, parks and commercial buildings, all in the sense of eco-tourism that would offer tourists a unique experience in the cosy village of New Belgrade. Last goal was to revive the river coast and connect it to the village so people could also enjoy the river and spend more time around it.

Belgrade - the city of many contrasts

Belgrade is the city of many contrasts, some of them might call it ugly, as Corbusier once said that it is the ugliest city on the most beautiful place, but maybe there lies its beauty, in its ugliness. All of that is something that makes the identity of the Belgrade and the idea of keeping a village inside the city would also keep the strange, but in a way beautiful, identity of the Belgrade.

Working in a group was indeed inspiring, considering that we all come from different countries and cultures, we easily managed to communicate, agree on all the ideas and comprised so we could enjoy working together. Language was sometimes slowing us down, but we didn't see it as a problem, instead we saw it as an opportunity to solve the problems. It was a good experience and it was nice to make new friends and gain knowledge from different environments of the world.

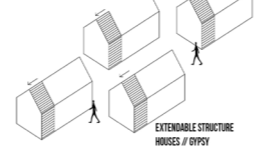
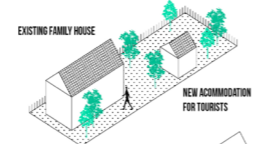
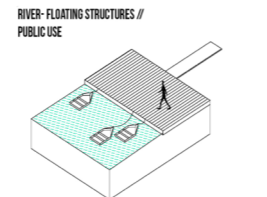
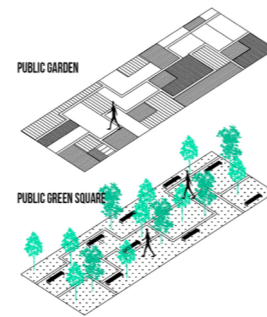


DIAGRAM OF THE MAIN IDEA AND ELEMENTS OF THE PROJECT

HISTORY



SWOT ANALYSIS

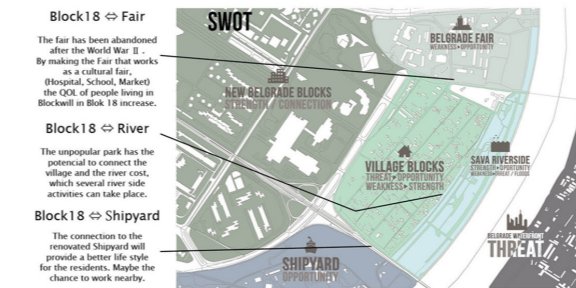


DIAGRAM OF COLD WAR



MASTER PLAN



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BELGREEN - LEARNING & RECYCLING

“BELGREEN” represents a green heart in the middle of the city

The study-area is the ex-shipyard of Belgrade. It is not used by population despite the fact that it is in the center of the city. The main problems are the water's pollution; the presence of dangerous materials; the lack of connection between the Old City and New Belgrade; the complete state of abandonment of the area. The concept of our project is to convert and regenerate this place to something completely different: a sustainable place surrounded by greenery. “BELGREEN” represents a green heart in the middle of the city. The project focuses, in particular, on three aspects: the Sava River, the Greenery and the recycled materials. The aim of the project is to create an educational center in order to increase awareness about ecosystem problems. In the masterplan, we can identify different design areas:

Installation of a “clean-up system”

The Sava River and the gulf. The solution to the water's pollution is the installation of a “clean-up system” that uses recycled concrete blocks and the installation of floating recycled plastic islands. On top of these installations, similar to a roof garden, a green environment can be created. On the bottom of the installations, other river plants can grow in order to create a place where fishes and turtles can eat and leave their eggs. Furthermore, people, thanks to these recycled islands, can have a direct contact with water, plants, trees and animals.

The green ring

The green ring surrounds the area and creates a connection between Belgreen and the rest of the city. In this green ring, there will be a cycle lane able to connect the current network of New Belgrade to the waterfront of the Old Bridge. The complete connection will be possible thanks to the requalification of the “Old Bridge”. This bridge will become a pedestrian bridge for the city.

The area near Block 18 will be converted in a green area and an agricultural centre. In these plots of lands, new cultivations can be experimented. In the agricultural centre there will be an educative factory in which children and students can learn how to produce agricultural products and have a contact with the ground. Moreover, the agricultural centre can create a 0 km market in which the products are sold in the same place they are made in.

Re-use

The area we focused on the most is the shipyard. The design proposal is to re-use the structure of the industrial buildings, changing the function inside them. These buildings overlook the square, the meeting point, the urban heart of the project. In the square, there is a slope near the river. This slope will be divided in two parts. In the first part we want to create a flight of steps, in the second part, a terrace made of glass and steel. During summer, it is possible to have a direct contact with water thanks to the flight of steps. During winter, due to the higher level of water, people can walk on the terrace and see the water under their feet. For the urban décor of the square, existing steel and machines will be used. The square will have a direct contact with the river thanks to the floating installations. These create a link between the square and the waterfront. The waterfront, which overlooks to the old city, is a green area which contains restaurants, bars, coffee shops and the new shipyard. It is a sort of “ship stop” where ships can dock. These buildings are composed of: the recycling museum and educational centre where people can know and learn how to recycle, the importance of re-use, recycling processes and potentiality of recycled materials; the Bio-Market where products of the agricultural centre are sold. In the market, people can buy food, agricultural products and handicrafts; art gallery for artists who want to show their works; the research centre, near the existing school, where students, professors, researchers can study alternative technologies.

Recycling museum and educational centre

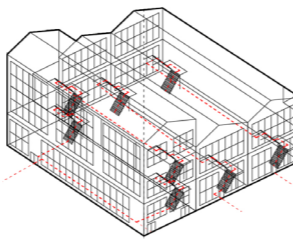
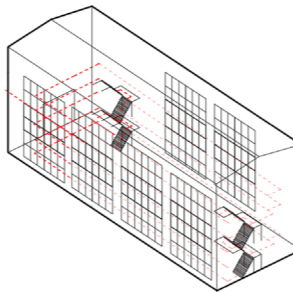
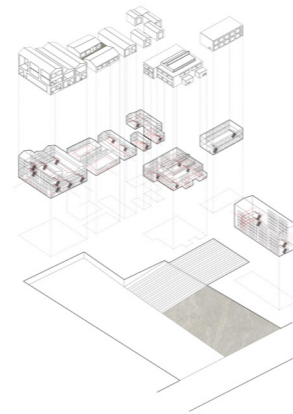
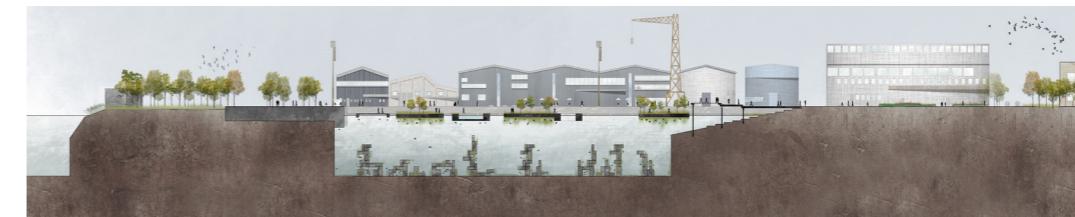


DIAGRAM OF THE BUILT STRUCTURE

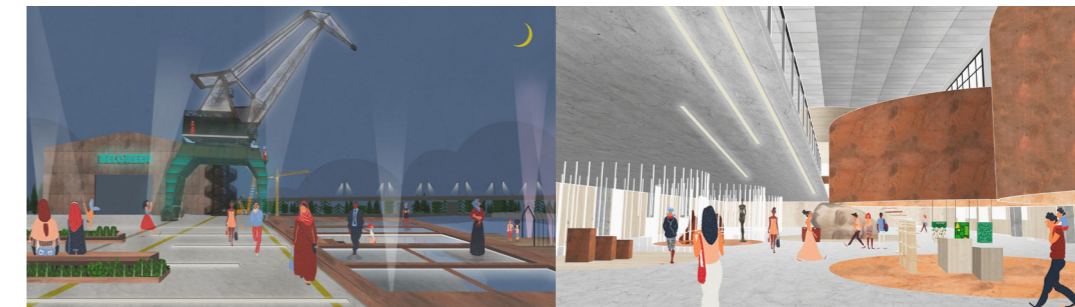
MASTER PLAN



SECTION



ATMOSPHERE



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KAP PO KAP

Drop by drop

The title of our project is "Kap po Kap" – that means 'drop by drop'. We chose it as we think that our ideas can be the starting point of a new process of redeveloping Belgrade in the sense of: re-using the riverside, increasing the connection between New Belgrade and Old Belgrade, etc.

Reconstruction and conversion of industrial architecture with the respect for historical significance of the site

The main topic of our work is the reconstruction and conversion of industrial architecture with the respect for historical significance of the site. The location that we analysed and redesigned is the Shipyard on the cost of river Sava in Belgrade. This location is now an unused space, whose primary function is no longer considered sustainable. Because of that, our design proposal has goals to make a centre of culture and public life on the waterfront, from an abandoned space. We needed to connect and integrate the place with all important cultural and heritage resources in the city's core, then establish a strong visual identity to achieve the goals. We also reused the industrial buildings as part of a mixed-use community and integrated heritage interpretation into the open public space.

Blue-green network

The first task in our work was how to connect the location with the remaining city area. The location, on the cost of river, determined that the main infrastructure needed to be water transport. We made new connections through the river, with new boat stations to ensure that people can easily reach our focus area. On the other side, from mainland, we designed an entrance that is attractive and visible. The position of the Shipyard, for a long time, was not even connect with the organic network – the river dock on the left and right side of location. Because of that, we made a blue-green network. The second task was based on how to give a new purpose to an unsustainable Shipyard. In Belgrade, for now, the river divides two concepts of living – the culture centre on the right side of Sava and the residential area on left side of Sava, where the Shipyard is. Minimizing that contrast is the natural path for developing urbanism in the city – considering that we decided to make a cultural district from an abandoned place. On the location, there were several old, broken ships and we redesigned them as a ship museum. With that, we save the memory and the spirit of the place. Walking through the open space of the ship museum, people reach our focus area, the old rail lines and two buildings – empty warehouses.

Transformation of the area into an interactive urban site

Our new master plan abolishes the use of the existing rail lines. This implies the transformation of the area into an interactive urban site, with a stronger partition that will affect the surrounding areas. In order to obtain reliable results from axial lines analyses, a sufficiently large surrounding area was considered to prevent the edge effect. Natural and artificial boundaries were considered as the 'cut-off' limits. Redesigning of the warehouses is based on flexibility and mobile architecture. There are limitless possibilities for a user to define the structure entirely according to his needs – potentials of transformation through the application of different programs inside the existing framework (boxes). To keep the industrial heritage of the space, as not that a long ago this was the biggest shipyard in the region, we decided to save the industrial ambient – dysfunctional cranes, forms of buildings, old ships, etc. Beside that, the warehouses have the same construction and volume but changed functions, they would have green vegetation implement inside and the buildings would be opened in the middle. In the location, we suppose that creativity will increase with different activities.

Flexibility and mobile architecture

To conclude, we changed the location according to the principles: 1) Use the original urban elements on the site; 2) Find characteristics of the buildings that can be used to promote local culture and enlarge them; 3) Use geographic features and vegetation; 4) Respect and protect the creative activities of the city; 5) Give new functions to old buildings.

Promote local culture

These ideas can increase the attraction of Belgrade for citizens and tourist, but we also hope that people would start to show interest in this process and continue to improve and take care of this beautiful city.

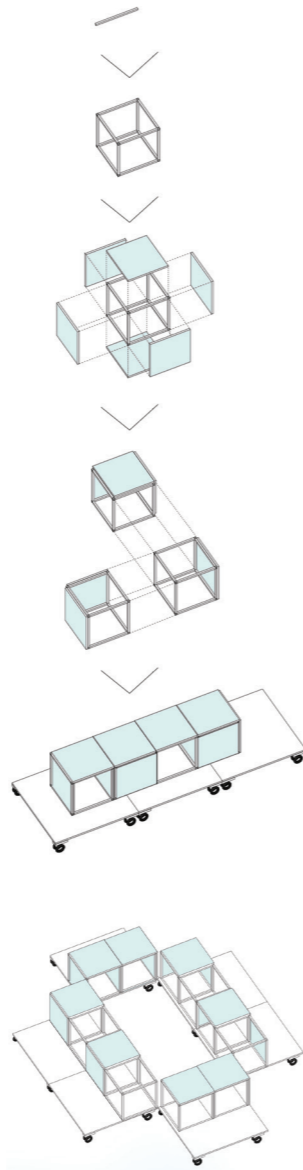
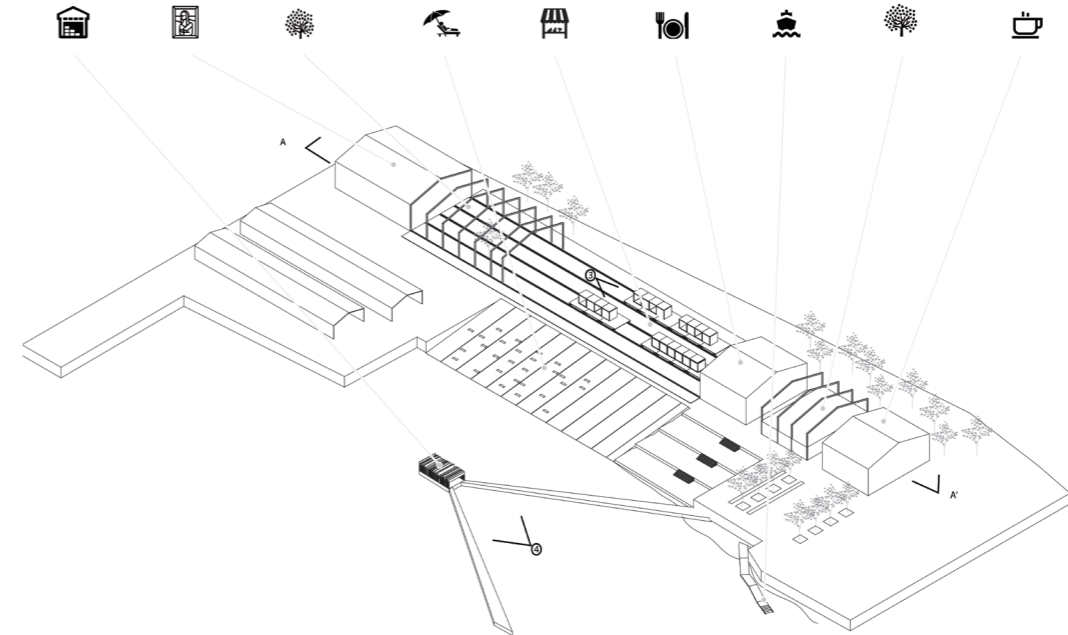


DIAGRAM OF THE FLEXIBILITY

MASTER PLAN



SECTION



ATMOSPHERE



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ADA MIRA

Island of Peace

Our location was situated on the opposite side of Ada Ciganlija. It is regarded as the peaceful part of Ada Ciganlija, thus the name we gave it is: "Ada Mira", which means "Island of Peace". In addition to this, our group comprised of three different nations and cultures. The interesting fact that we discovered is the meaning of the word "Mira", it has a similar definition in each case, regardless of the language. In Italian it is "A mirare" which means to admire, in Japanese it is "Miru" which means peace and harmony and in Serbian "Mir" means peace as well. The location is at the peak of the island where the New Belgrade Bridges' piling columns are anchored, which creates a very powerful view on each opposing side of the bridge from underneath. We noticed the peace and quiet, and the greenery that was in this exact place. It had its own ecological system, along the river with its algae, the trees complement its surrounding and most of the existing structures. Because of this, we as group decided to use this natural concept and symbiosis – the collaboration of two living organisms into cohabitation: Human and Nature.

Integrative and Antagonistic Concept

The approach we used, required taking the concept of "Architectural Integration and Symbiosis". Preserving most of the natural aspects of the location, taking existing structures and modifying or changing them to fit the surrounding they are in. The way we fused this bond was through the senses, in relation to the natural aspect of the surroundings. We zoned the areas of interest and attempted to improve the human senses through minimal architectural interventions. We focused mainly on these three senses: Touch, Sight and Sound: identifying the zones in which we could amplify the use of these senses in relation to their surrounding aspects.

Main Senses: Sight and Sound

Zone 1: We noticed that there was less nature because of the construction of the highway bridge. Therefore, people cannot touch nature, but can see it. People can see the birds, but the distance between people and birds is far, so we amplified the sense of sight by adding mirrors to reflect above what is below, visually changing the bridge from artificial to natural.

Main Senses: Touch and Sound

Zone 2: To the entrance zone we made very few interventions, we mostly enlarged the roads for cycling, pedestrians and vehicles, but we also created a bridge of contact that connected the land and the river. Interactions over and under the platform. This way, people could interact with nature through the sense of touch – by touching the water.

Main Senses: Sight and Sound

Zone 3: We decided to preserve the village as it was its own entity within itself, similar to a host within a living organism, reshaping itself to fit the seasons and the natural features around it. The senses that we amplified in this zone are the sense of sight, sound and touch; which we joined using high-paths, of numerous heights and levels, in order to provide various perspectives of nature. At the same time, by creating the high-paths, we enabled a more organized manner of communication to and from the village.

Main Senses: Sight and Sound

Zone 4: The floating houses were interesting, because they were an extension of the area itself. It was more a part of the river than it was a part of the surrounding nature, we intervened in the same manner, separating the private use and the public use of the space in a way that they co-exist but not clash.

Why should nature suffer for our benefits?

In conclusion, we wanted to raise awareness that the natural site should be preserved and respected as the way it is. This should be case not only for our location, but we feel that this concept should be taken into consideration whilst dealing with any location that has its own micro-ecology and system. Sometimes, some things are better left unchanged. Why should nature suffer for our benefit?

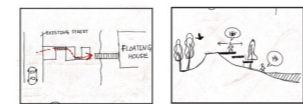
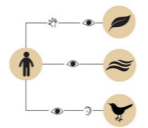
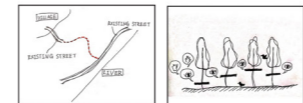
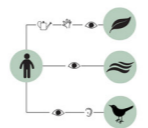
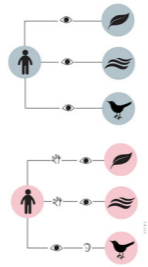
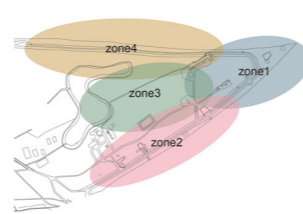
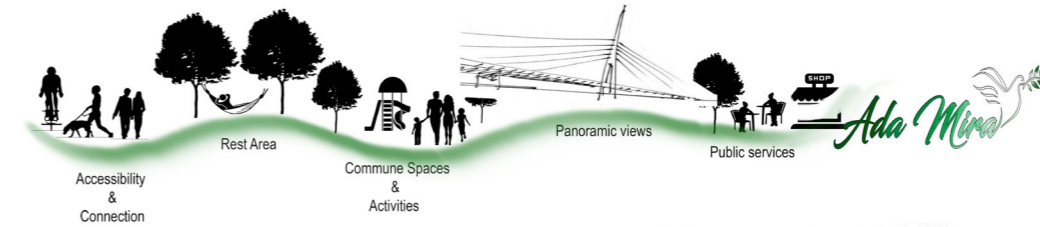


DIAGRAM OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF SENSES

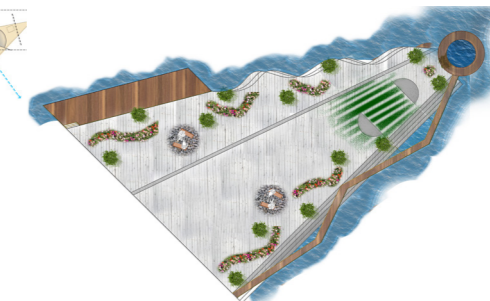
LOGO AND THE MAIN IDEA



MASTER PLAN



GROUND FLOOR



SECTION



ATMOSPHERE



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„PARADISE“ OF BELGRADE Saving and improving Ada in the frame of sustainability

Quiet part of nature in the middle of artificial area

We recognised Ada Ciganlija as a quiet part of nature in the middle of an artificial area of Belgrade. The challenge is to save that 'quiet' identity of the space with small interventions for improving the quality of existing functions.

Three focal points

There were three focal points with especially liveable offshore lines in between. First focal point was the entrance of Ada which doesn't have an identity as an entrance. Consequence is a poor readability of the space's proper function. The reason why we choose this area as the focal point is our expectation of this space to be a desired density for future visitors. From that reason we observed that on entrance there are no marinas for touristic and private boats. There are two smaller areas included in the entrance area. One is lower, next to the river bank and the other is upper, on same level with the surrounding area. The problem with the first space is with the river's water level, which has low tide during summer period. This was not a problem for us. Along the shore, next to entrance, we designed a wooden platform with lots of free space for tourists, with possibility of adding some kiosks to it. In reality there is a problem with the cycling path, so in project our proposition is to extend the cycling path along Ada's shore and connect it to Ada's peak and with other parts of the peninsula. In that way, ecological transportation system would be promoted. The main artificial element is the sculpture of stairs in the middle of the platform which is part of the identity.

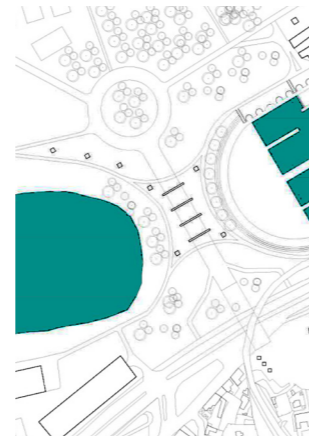
Wooden platform

Another fragment of the first space is the upper part, where the Stonehenge installation is currently situated. This installation was an inspiration for the new form of the pedestrian entrance. The composition is made from frame forms which are multiplied along the main entrance path, as a symbol of a portal for a „paradise“. As additional functions some kiosks are there as well. Second focal point was the north-east peak of Ada, where pole of Ada Bridge is located. That place has a very interesting message for all people who want to visit Ada by boat, as it can be interpreted as Ada's welcome place of for tourists on the Sava River. From the peak, there is a beautiful view of the Belgrade centre area, along the river Sava. But there is no real enjoyment for pedestrians who want to visit from the bridge for a short trip. The space under the bridge we understood in a philosophical way as „no-space“ and decided to create little pleasure-full spot for people. In that zone, there will be a park with different types of functions, for people of all ages. Initial point was the kayak sport club – which is adjacent to the bridge pillar – for organising additional room for the kayak sportsmen and people who would like to watch the sport. For this function we prepared floating platforms next to the shore. The main function under the bridge is a children's playground, which is exactly at the peak. The third intervention area was the shore in between two previous locations. There are additional, different functions along the river as well as children's playgrounds, floating restaurants, little dirty spaces and places for kayaks. There are also some floating houses on the river, but there is no real attraction along the shore.

Shape of turtle egg and turtle cover

Our inspiration was the shape of a turtle egg and turtle shell. Arranging it along the shore was our proposition. The function of that interesting shapes would be for sitting. In our main view, we were people who didn't want to sit with anyone, but only with close friends. As a big part of the intervention, we proposed ecological materials like wood, except this, there are a couple of places where we just proposed some extra elements, but without any special designing. These places were: the shore of the north part of the peak, the river taxi station and the main path which connects the station with the entrance of Ada. Along the shore, we proposed float housing and a bike path on the embankment. The taxi station is still a good development. On the central path the suggestion is to give some additional functions, such as an upgrade for soccer visitors' needs. It's the most beautiful in the middle of the peak. Here would be a weekend village and a lake. We decided not to interfere with it as much. The village is regularly illegally built but it is such a beautiful intervention by the people that it can stay. The lake is the central point, which somehow joins together all the surrounding locations – artificial and natural. The traditional function is fishing without boats, as the lake is rich with fish, our proposal, therefore, is to put some floating platforms on the lake for tourists who like fishing in freedom. On the north part of the lake there is a natural amphitheatre for visitors, it is as a consequence of a slope form, the connection with upper and lower level of peak's sides. Other functions next to the lake are close to the open sport gym, but in a really small intervention. Nature has the advantage.

Taxi station

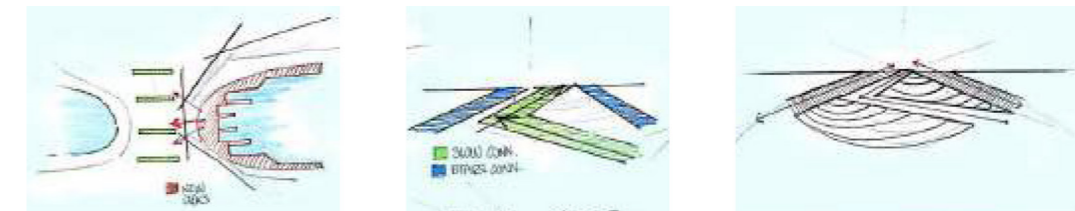


PRESENTATION OF SOME MAI IDEAS

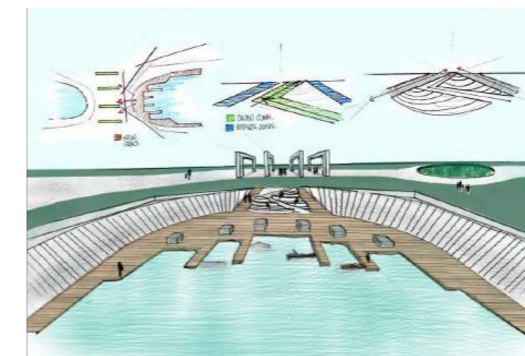
MASTER PLAN



DIAGRAMS



DIAGRAMS



ATMOSPHERE



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UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE

**FACULTY OF
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Tutors:

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Boško Drobnjak
Marija Kosović

Students:

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Eric Talma
Isidora Todorović
Stefan Radunović
Irina Jemcov
Marko Petrović
Kristina Mišković
Miodrag Savić
Jelena Krivokapić
Marko Jovičić

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PhD, Associate Professor of Urban Planning, Urban Design, Urban History and Public Art at the University of Belgrade, Faculty of Architecture, Department of Urbanism, Belgrade, Serbia. Founder and leader of the international, interdisciplinary research Program “Public Art & Public Space”. He also teaches at the Faculty of Forestry, University of Belgrade, Department of Landscape Architecture and Horticulture. Special critics, guest lecturer and mentor of diploma/postgraduate study works at the various faculties in Serbia, EU, USA, AUS, JP. Member of several management, consulting and advisory bodies of the cities, public and private institutions in Serbia and abroad. His recent research books include: *Health Spaces; Hospital Outdoor Environment* (2015, with Giofrè); *Art in Public Space* (2011, with Živković and others); *Belgrade Fortress- Dream Book of White Town's Continuity* (2009, with Andrić); *Città , fiumi, margini fluviali, Roma – Belgrado* (2008, with Cherubini, Živković); *Placemaking* (2008, with Živković); *Urbophilia* (2007, with Radović); and other.



Predrag Jovanović

Predrag Jovanović (1987) has finished his undergraduate studies in Architecture (2009) and master's in Architecture and Urbanism (2011) at the University of Belgrade – Faculty of Architecture, where in 2015 he began his PhD studies. From October 2016, until March 2017, he has successfully finished the first semester of the second year of his PhD studies, at the Sapienza University, Faculty of Architecture. He has published several papers on the international conferences during 2017.

After the completion of the Master studies, he was engaged by the Faculty of Architecture to work on *the Preliminary, programming, urban and architectural Project of the right riverbank of the Sava river in the stretch between Branko's Bridge and the confluence of the Topčider river* (2011-2012). He collaborated with dr. Zoran Djukanovic and dr. Jelena Zivkovic in the international scientific research project *Measuring non-measurable*, which was realised under the patronage of the Japanese government at KEIO University in Tokyo, Japan (2012). Since the spring of 2015, he participates in an international project *Alghero - Negotin*, which is being realised under the patronage of the Italian Embassy in Belgrade between the local government of the city of Alghero in Italy and Negotin in Serbia.

In the period from January 2013 to December 2014 he was engaged part-time at the architectural office P.J. studio on architectural, urban projects and competitions, as well as on several part-time jobs in different places.

Since February 2012 he has been actively involved in teaching activities as a volunteer-assistant at the Faculty of Architecture, and in 2016. he has been employed as a teaching assistant at the Department of Urbanism. Faculty of Forestry, University of Belgrade has hired him in March 2015 as a teaching assistant on the subjects *Basics of Urban Planning* and *Design of open urban spaces*, where he was also working until the September of 2017.



Boško Drobnjak

Boško Drobnjak (1988), PhD student at the Faculty of Architecture - University of Belgrade. He has been a teaching assistant at the same faculty since 2014. For a semester, he has worked at the Faculty of Forestry – department of landscape architecture as a teaching assistant. He was a participant in numerous workshops in the country and abroad related to the field of urban design. He published several articles in both Serbian and English. His research interests are contemporary art theory, urban transformation, urban walking as an aesthetic practice and psychogeography.



Marija Kosović

Marija Kosović is a 24 years old master of architecture. She has finished her Bachelor studies and first year of the Masters at the Faculty of the Architecture, University of Belgrade, while during the second year was at Sapienza University of Rome with the Erasmus Plus Exchange Program.

During her studies, she was associate on several courses at the Department of the Urbanism. She still cooperates with the faculty and works at the Urban Planning Institute of Belgrade in the development of the Detail Urban Planes.



Sanja Đurić

An architecture student, loves to create with whatever she has at her disposal, even if it's knitting or virtual reality. Her last success - an exposition that brought back to light the past and promised a brighter future. Before, there was much more...

Eric Talma

I am 26 years of age, from a small archipelago comprised of 115 islands that are known as The Seychelles Islands. They refer to it as the Jewel of the oceans and that is my proud and joyful country. I am a passionate student of Architecture.

Recently completed my Bachelors degree in Architectural engineering and am now pursuing a Masters degree in Architectural Technologies at the University of Belgrade, Faculty of Architecture. I am proficient and fluent in 4 languages; English, French, Serbian and Creole. I have been in Belgrade for over six years and am excited to be part of this workshop. I look forward to a great experience with my fellow lecturers and colleagues.



Irina Jemcov

Was born on 27.06.1994 in Belgrade, Serbia and has finished primary school Lazar Savatić (2001-2009), afterwards the IX gimnazija Mihailo Petrović Alas high school (2009- 2013) and enrolled in the bachelor studies at the Faculty of Architecture, University in Belgrade in 2013. After finishing 3 year bachelor studies, she attended Master studies in Architecture at the same Faculty of Architecture, module: Architecture. During Master studies, winter semester 2016/ 2017 she took part in Erasmus exchange program and spent a semester at Faculty of Architecture (department: Architecture), University of RomaTre in Rome, Italy. During summer 2017, she did an internship and as a trainee worked in an engineering company Babel a Mood in Amman, Jordan. During her studies she participated in numerous workshops of design, urbanism and architecture like Belgrade: Scapes Lab, Tačka Komunikacije, MEDS Tara (Meeting of Design students), Summer Arts School (workshop of documentary movie), City at Eye Level (workshop- Small urban transformations),...



Stefan Radunović

Currently a master level student of the integrated urbanism course. My favorite inspirations, except urban planning and politics are urban analysis and work in GIS software. My work is concentrated on „Green city“ development in each part of my work. I am inspired by innovative, non-standard and craft technologies which tend to be good in energy saving. Except that, my work is concentrated on improving social communities and public participation.

I finished regular bachelor of architecture studies, where I didn't find so many things about urbanism and urban planning. Otherwise in Serbia there are a lot of problems in architecture and urban planning. One type is social housing after modernism - how to save community in capitalistic system. That is the reason behind my choice of studying urban planning.

In my private life my passion is scenography and exploring urban scene and influence on peoples' habits in open spaces. Political problems like migration impacts and ecological vacation is another reason for my choice. I want to improve ecological level in Serbia as there is a lot of beautiful natural places and potentials which are not used the right way.

Background of my work is modeling complex objects like cars and airplanes, and of course making real models from wood.



Isidora Todorović

Isidora Todorović was born on the 03.03.1995 in Belgrade. She finished primary and high school with excellent grades. In 2016 she graduated from Faculty of Architecture at Belgrade's University, where she continued her professional education as student of Master studies. Her work experience started at a very young age as a Hat designer and manufacturer in a family firm with long tradition. From the year 2013 she has been working in Architecture studio, called A-ET, as an associate on many projects. In 2016, Isidora gained advanced knowledge about light systems in a light design studio Zumtobel. Since 2013, Isidora has taken participations in three exhibitions (2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16) and won a second place award at the Belgrade City competition on painting public spaces.

To this day, I, Isidora work tirelessly to advance on many parallel trails such as fashion, art, interior and exterior design, love and beauty, aiming to intersect them for a magnum opus.





Marko Petrović

My name is Marko Petrović and am 23. I am from Serbia and studying architecture faculty in Belgrade and am finishing third year. This is my second time being in an international workshop, first time was last year. I have knowledge in the following programs: AutoCAD, Revit, Sketchup, Photoshop, Adobe Illustrator and CorelDraw. My interests include urbanism and architecture technology. As hobbies I love drawing urban landscapes and buildings and also enjoy reading, listening to music, sketching people and designing logos.



Jelena Krivokapić

I was born on the 15th of February 1996 in Belgrade. I finished elementary school "Petar Petrovic Njegos", where I learned Italian, in addition to English, as a second language. After finishing elementary school, I enrolled in the "School of Design", industrial design and interior design modules. During the secondary school I attend the Italian language course at the Italian Institute of Culture. In 2015, I set the CELI B2 test from the Italian and Cambridge C1 tests in English. For the first time in 2012, I went to a volunteer program in northern France (Amiens city, and the theme of the camp was to protect the environment and preserve the eco system of the Somme River). In 2014, I volunteered again, this time in Germany, Berlin (the theme of the camp was the arrangement of one part of the path through the sum). In the year of 2016 I enrolled in the Faculty of Architecture, Belgrade. During 2016. I went to the third volunteer camp in India (the theme of the camp was the revitalisation of the XIV century school and teaching children ,aged 5 to 9, English). This year I participated in professional practice within the Belgrade Week of Architecture under the topic of the Belgrade Corner.



Miodrag Savić

He was born in Valjevo on August 17, 1996, which he considers his greatest success. In his home town, he finished elementary and high school - educational profile architectural technician. Regardless of high school education, the primary desire for continuation was history and literature, showing interest in psychology, and in the last moment, architecture appeared on the wish list. At the same time he enrolled in the studies of history and architecture, but at the beginning he defined himself for the studies at the Technical Faculty, which began in 2015. Successfully engaged in sport, volleyball, before going to university. He lives from today to tomorrow, as he fears the recognition that he has goals in life. The greatest joy during his previous studies is his cooperation with pleasant people, his great desire is to work at the faculty and to cooperate with young people, after completing his studies, as well as collaborating in the film industry.



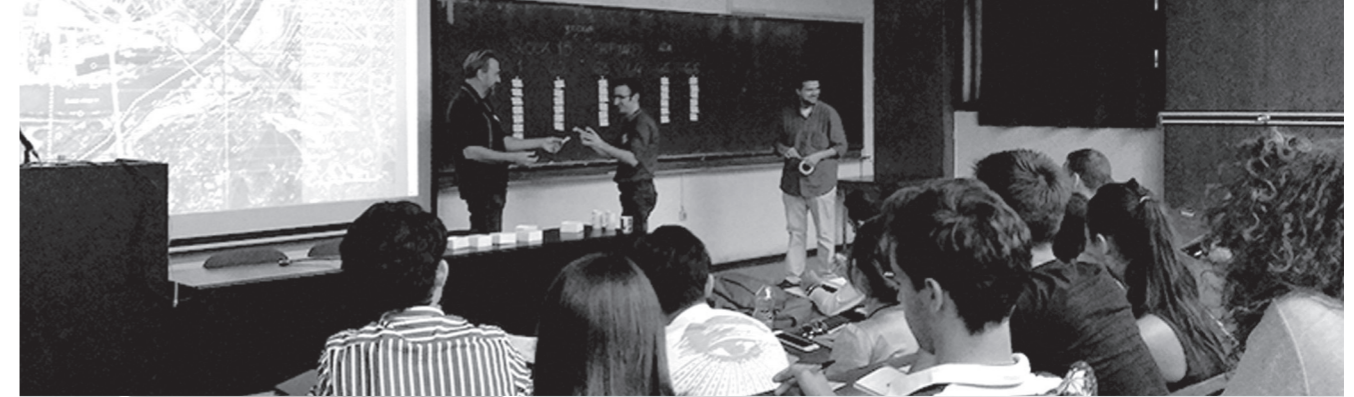
Kristina Mišković

Student of the Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade. Finished high school of Design (interior and industrial design). My additional certifications are ITS information technology school certification for summer school of design, Equilibrio educational centre degree for english language (B2), Bologna school degree for italian language (A1 beginner) and have attended numerous seminars about design and engineering. I was part of 2013. Sarajevo film festival (volunteer), part of archaeological excavations in Vinča, and publications in a school magazine.



Marko Jovičić

I was born in Arandjelovac on May 31, 1996, where I spent my early childhood and graduated from the Mathematical Gymnasium. In 2015, I enrolled at the Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade. During the studies, I cooperated with professor Rajko Korica on the competition project for "Makiško polje", which was an extraordinary experience.





FACOLTÀ DI ARCHITETTURA
SAPIENZA
 UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

SAPIENZA UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
ROME, ITALY

Professor:

Dr Francesca Giofrè, associate professor

Tutors:

Zaiter Hassan
Mohammed Eledeisy

Students:

Sonia Crisara
Andrea Eusepi
Chiara Felice
Federico De Carolis
Lidia Maria Giannini
Enrico Ferrari
Monica Di Giorgio

Dr Francesca Giofrè, associate professor

Since 1995 she has carried research and consultancy work through the University and other institutions national and international. Her research areas are: innovation in the design and building process; design for all and healthy city. She has published various papers, articles and books and she made many feasibility design studies in the field of architecture for health. She has been Member of Teachers College PhD in “Regeneration and recovery of the settlements”(2004-10) and since 2013 member of the Teachers College PhD “Engineering-based Architecture and Urban Planning”. Teaching co-ordinator, member of scientific board and teacher of the II level Master in Architecture for Health for architects and engineers comes from emerging countries (2004-2014). Since 2004, she is member of Member of Interuniversity Research Centre TESIS, Systems and technologies for health care buildings. Since 2015 vice dean of the Faculty of Architecture, Sapienza University of Rome and delegate for Extra UE International cooperation. She has the scientific responsibility of executive agreements with foreign Faculties of Architecture (Belgrade, Sarajevo, Ethiopia, Guatemala, etc.).





Hassan Zaiter

Hassan is currently enrolled in the PhD program "Architecture and Urban Planning" at Sapienza University of Rome, in addition to being a teaching assistant at the faculty of architecture of the same university. He holds a Master's degree in Architecture from the Lebanese University, Beirut. His PhD research focuses on issues of architecture, urban governance and development, urban housing and informal settlement in Lebanon and his professional experience includes working in architecture and urban planning practices.



Mohamed El Eldeisy

Mohamed is a scholar and teaching instructor at the Faculty of Architecture, Sapienza University. He obtained his PhD in Building Energy Efficiency and his master's degree in Architecture for Health. With an engineering and architectural background, his academic interests are in the fields of sustainability and healthy built environment.



Sonia Crisarà

I'm going to graduate in Architecture at La Sapienza University in Rome. My thesis is about the redevelopment of an industrial area on the river Sava in Belgrade. I spent one year in Madrid for an Erasmus Exchange Program where I studied at the Universidad Camilo José Cela. I also took part in different international workshops in several cities of the world, such as Buenos Aires (in collaboration with the Government) and Paris (in collaboration with the École Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Paris-Belleville). For my future I hope I will have the opportunity to travel to improve my experience in the field of architecture.



Andrea Eusepi

Hi, I am 21 years old and I live in a little town called Genazzano near Rome. In October I will begin the third year at the faculty of architecture, "Sapienza", in Rome. I choose architecture in particular for two reasons: 1-because it is a sort of "balance" between art (imagination and creativity) and science (rationality and technology). Furthermore architecture is able to solve social, space and human problems; 2-because since I was a child I used to design houses and imagine the lives of those who would have lived those houses. The workshop in Belgrade will be my first important and international experience out of the faculty. See you soon!



Chiara Felice

I am 20 years old, graduated in 2014 at the Luciano Manara classical high school in Rome. During the fourth year I took part in a two weeks exchange program in New Delhi. Currently about to attend the third year at the Faculty of Architecture, Sapienza University of Rome. My hobbies are travelling, arts and sports.



Ferrari Enrico

Hello Everyone!

I'm an Italian guy, 21 years old, architecture student in the university "La Sapienza" of Rome.

I love to practice a lot of sports for more than 4 days a week, play guitar and listen to all kinds of music, but most of all Architecture.

Architecture is my passion since I was a child, I was sure to be an architect from primary school, so I choose scientific high school (not the artistic because to draw is a painful button just now).

I consider myself more propension about a rational and sustainable architecture instead of artistic current.

Now I'm at the 3/5 year of my route having done only one workshop that opened my eyes on how exciting it could be to work together and learn new knowledges, I hope to do new cultural exchange/workshop as soon as possible.

Monica Di Giorgio

I am a student of the second year of Architecture in the University of Rome, La Sapienza. I was born in Rome, Italian father and New Zealander mother. I was a musician (flute) and an athlete of the Italian national team of judo before the diagnosis of epilepsy that changed my life plans.

I have had a passion for travel, science history since I was a child. I also love reading, cinema, art and soccer (As Roma, of course). One of my aims is to actively participate in society, helping people and trying to make the world a better place in different ways. All these things and a very strong will power, considering my health situation, led me to study architecture. This will be my second International workshop, after one with German students and I am so glad to be part of this. I've been in a lot of places in the world, in the "neighbor" Sarajevo too, (which I really enjoyed) but never in Serbia.

I am really looking forward to learning more and seeing your beautiful city. Thank you very much for this opportunity.



Federico De Carolis

I am 21 years old, from Rome (Italy) and I'm a third year student at the Faculty of Architecture, Sapienza University of Rome. I love photography, architecture, art, sport and music.

The workshop Belgrade in plural will be my first international experience of architecture outside my faculty and Rome. I am very happy and honored to be able to take part in this project.



Lidia Maria Giannini

She was born in Rome on the 03/08/1997. Graduated at Liceo Classico Dante Alighieri, Latina (LT), with the highest mark. Will attend the 3rd year at the Faculty of Architecture, Sapienza University of Rome. During these years had some publications (9 essays and an interview) on the on-line scientific magazine Education 2.0.





UNIVERSITÀ
DI CAMERINO



S A A O



Scuola di Ateneo
Architettura e Design "Eduardo Vittoria"
Università di Camerino

UNIVERSITY OF CAMERINO
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE "EDUARDO VITTORIA"
ASCOLI PICENO, ITALY

Professor:

Dr Elio Trusiani, associate professor
Dr Rosalba D'Onofrio, associate professor

Tutors:

Piera Pellegrino
Chiara Camaioni

Students:

Nicolò Micucci
Arianna Panzini
Giorgio Ricci
Elena Raponi
Edoardo Di Marco
Delia Orilia

Dr Elio Trusiani, associate professor

Elio Trusiani, architect, PhD, associate professor of Urban Planning of University of Camerino and professor at Specialisation School of "Beni Architettonici e Paesaggio" Sapienza University of Rome. His fields of applied research are tools and methods of Town Planning/Urban Regeneration and Cultural Landscape Planning, with particular focus on the emerging regions and developing countries. Healthy City is the last field of research (on going). On these topics he published books, essays, articles with national and international publishers.



Dr Rosalba D'Onofrio, associate professor

An associate professor of Urban Planning in the School of Architecture and Design "E. Vittoria" at the University of Camerino, where she teaches Urban Planning and is a member of the Scientific Committee of the "Parks and Landscape" Master. In her professional and academic career she was involved in landscape design, design of parks, urban planning and design. She has participated in many researches in the field of environmental design, such as: LIFE+ Natura "SUN LIFE"; FAR Research Quality of the Landscape and Quality of Life in the Sustainable Adriatic City"; "Access2 Mountain" - South East Europe Transnational Cooperation Programme SEE/B/0007/3.1/X - "Sustainable mobility and tourism in sensitive areas of the Alps and the Carpathians. She published many articles and some books in environmental and landscape fields, such as: R. D'Onofrio (2012), "Towards sustainable urban planning in times of climate change", Urban Planning and Regional Development- WASET 2012; R. D'Onofrio (2012), "Form of the City, Urban Sustainability, and Landscape Quality", in M. Sargolini, Urban Landscapes. Environmental Networks and Quality of Life, Springer Milan; R. D' Onofrio, Massimo Sargolini (edited by), *Resilient Landscapes for Cities of the Future*, Uniscap En-Route.

Her current research focuses on the relationship between urban planning, well-being and health of cities with some national and international publications such as: R. D'Onofrio, E. Trusiani (2017), *Città, salute e benessere*, FAngeli, Roma; R. D' Onofrio, E. Trusiani (2017), *Urban Planning for Healthy European Cities*, Springer.





Piera Pellegrino

Piera Pellegrino, architect, graduated in Architecture and PhD in Regional and Urban Planning. She attended the URBAM Master 2nd Level in Town Planning in the Public Administration, Management of the City and Territory, at Sapienza University of Rome. She has been contract professor in Urban Planning at Faculty of Architecture in Sapienza University of Rome and she has given lectures in many academic courses, post graduate courses and international workshops on landscape planning and urban regeneration planning tools. She has been involved in national and international researches with public bodies (municipalities, regions, research institutes and universities) a particular focus on: A) the role of the cultural landscape in territorial urban planning instruments and the integration of the renewable energy in relation to the use of historic resources, environment and landscape; B) strategic environmental assessment (SEA); C) urban planning and seismic risk; D) tools for urban regeneration and revitalization also linked to the involvement to small medium enterprises. Since 2015, she has participated within a research group of School of Architecture and Design (SAAD) of University of Camerino (UNICAM) on urban planning for safety, urban well-being and quality of life as the issues related to healthy city theme.



Chiara Camaioni

Chiara Camaioni, architect, PhD in Urban Planning, teaching assistant at University of Camerino. Her PhD dissertation examined the emerging topic of urban sprawl with reference to the "urban form" changes. She is working in the field of environmental and economic evaluation of plans and projects for many public entities and, as a consultant, in the field of urban regeneration and urban landscape. Her current research field focuses on the theme of "healthy cities" with some national and international publications about the best practices of Turku, Odense and Rotterdam.



Elena Raponi

I'm a second year Architecture student at the University of Camerino. I have developed good skills in the field of urban planning as well as design of smaller architecture. In my free time I like walking, listening to music, I listen to everything. I like watching sports, I support Juventus; I like going out and I'm interested in languages and cinema. After university I would like to work in my father's studio and create some architecture with him.



Nicolò Micucci

I'm a second year student of architecture at UNICAM in Ascoli piceno. I'm a motivated person who always try to learn from all the occasions. For me teamwork is the most important part of a project, in fact if all the members of the group enjoy working together the results will be great. In my life I have many hobbies and passions: architecture is the first but also sports, music, travelling. I would like to become an architect maybe an urban planner, but for now I don't know what my future is.

Panzini Arianna

I am a second year Architecture student at the University of Camerino. I have developed good/excelent skills in the fields of city planning and urban planning. My personal interests are sports. I would like to become a landscape planner.



Giorgio Ricci

Hi, I'm 23 and study architecture in Ascoli Piceno, and this town is also my home from 1994. I love this opportunity to visit Belgrade, because it's a fascinating city: big, historical, his stadium, Stella Rossa. I love football, F1, Motogp, and these are my hobbies (watch not do LOL :)) when I don't work for the university.



Delia Orilia

I'm a second year Architecture student at the University of Camerino. Before living in Ascoli Piceno, I studied at the scientific high-school in Recanati, a small town in the centre of Italy, near Ancona. During the five years long period in high-school, I found myself enjoying scientific subjects as well as humanistic ones, and I always loved architecture's and art's history. For these reasons I decided to start this fascinating university. During the last two years I had the possibility to experiment in various fields of architecture, attending to different kinds of labs (design of building systems, urban design, urban planning) and, thanks to well-prepared professors, I keep on improving my personal skills. In particular, I really appreciated the urbanistic lab because we had the possibility to take part to many seminars about how to achieve urban regeneration: the project's purpose was redevelopment and integration of a neighborhood in decline. I'm very grateful for the possibility to take part to this workshop. I'm sure it will be an amazing experience and I will learn much from it.



Edoardo di Marco

I attend the Architecture University of Camerino in Ascoli Piceno. Studying architecture, in a city like mine, represents a great opportunity, thanks to which I have been able to test my abilities and acquire new knowledge: architecture is everything that surrounds us and represents a great part of human history.





KEIO UNIVERSITY
co+labo radović
TOKYO, JAPAN

Professor:

Dr Darko Radović, professor

Students:

Yamashita Shohei
Kato Shun
Kinoshita Niromi
Motoyama Masahito

Dr Darko Radović, professor



Darko Radović is Professor of Architecture and Urban Design at Keio University, and a visiting Professor at the United Nations University, Tokyo. He has taught, researched and practised architecture and urbanism in Europe, Australia and Asia. At Keio, Darko heads an Architecture and Urban Design Research Laboratory co+labo. The laboratory focuses at the nexus between environmental and cultural sustainability, through research and design-research investigations of the concepts of urbanity and sustainable development in culturally and environmentally diverse contexts. The specific emphasis on interfaces between public and private, inside and outside realms and encounter with *the Other*.

Darko has published in English, Serbian/Croatian, Japanese, Italian, Korean and Thai languages. His books include *Green City* (2005, Routledge/UNSW Press; with Low, Gleeson, Green); *Urbophilia* (2007, University of Belgrade PAPS Publishers); *Cross-Cultural Urban Design* (2007, Routledge, with Bull, Boontharm, Parin, Tapie); *Another Tokyo* (2008, University of Tokyo cSUR & ichii Shobou); *eco-urbanity* (2009, Routledge). He introduced *Measuring the non-Measurable* research book edition (Tokyo: flick Studio and IKI), which includes his *small Tokyo* (co-edited with Boontharm, 2011), *The Split Case: Density, Intensity, Resilience* (co-edited with Kuma, Boontharm, Grgić, 2012); *Intensities in Ten Cities* (ed., 2013); *Tokyo dérive: In Search of Urban Intensities* (ed., 2013); *Subjectivities in Investigations of the Urban: the Scream, the Mirror, the Shadow*, (2014) and *In Search of Urban Quality: 100 maps of Kuhonbutsugawa Street, Jiyugaoka* (with D. Boontharm; 2014).



Shohei Yamashita

I am Shohei Yamashita from co+labo, Radovic laboratory of Keio university. My majoring department is Urban and Architectural design and three keywords, Urbanity, Environmental sustainability and public/private interface, could be helpful to understand myself. First, Urbanity is potentials to impact on urban structure and human activities. Last year my research was conducted in Tokyo and especially focused on in-between space of building which was called Roji, a kind of narrow street. Space of Roji was very small space but big trigger of controlling pedestrian network in Ginza, Tokyo so I felt there was a potential. Second topic is thinking about Environmental sustainability, now that architects have to consider environmental approach to design buildings. That is why my research and architectural design focus on how to include new technology or the ways of conversion and renovation in architecture. From September I will study at Politecnico di Milano as an exchange student in order to learn this topic and integrate it with the Japanese notion. Finally, public/private interface is important to design architecture at proposal sites. Because architecture has a lot of boundaries and we need to solve them. So, these keywords helps to understand my design and research approach.



Masahito Motoyama

Masahito Motoyama is a 22 years old undergraduate student. He lived in Pennsylvania, United States in his childhood for 4 and a half years, which made him capable of speaking English to a certain level. He is a sociable person who loves to talk with people from different study backgrounds, culture and nationality. He also served as captain in club activities in Keio last year, where he learned the importance of team work. Special interest in architecture design is about "How to prompt Face to Face communication in public space in the 21th century when Computer Mediated Communication is becoming dominant." This year will be his first time to write his thesis, and is now in the middle of deciding the details. Another interest in the field of architecture is about "Public & Private Interface." Several members in co+labo are studying about this topic and now the professor is trying to make a small group in the laboratory to study this in particular. The idea of the boundary of public & private has a lot to do with face to face communication also, and will be an important factor for his research thesis.



Norimi Kinoshita

I am Norimi Kinoshita from co+labo, Radovic laboratory of Keio university. My majoring department is Urban and Architectural design. Especially I'm interested in pedestrian, Façade and arrangement of streets. First, the pedestrian street is one of the important monuments showing the characteristics of the city, and the third party shapes memories of the area by the street design. In addition, shopping streets and so on often cooperate with the people of the area and can be the center of the area. Therefore, it is indispensable also in making town events and regionality. Also I believe the facade is the most important for the building facing this street. Designing a road is a planar operation, but in terms of building three-dimensional elements, there are points to be aware of how the facade is open to pedestrians. Regional collaboration is also important to make uniformity on design. In plaza, it plays an important role as a place where people gather. Famous places such as Plaza España are active places for sightseeing and the center of town. I am very interested in thinking about placement of this square and how to make sense in the plaza. So, these keywords help to understand my design and research approach.



Shun Kato

I am Shun Kato from co+labo, Darko Radovic laboratory of Keio University. My majoring department is Urban and Architectural design. I am studying urban design as urban strategy, especially sightseeing strategy. It includes the regional economy and regional environment. In advanced countries, as population concentration and population declines in urban areas progress, tourists are becoming an important factor for cities. I am interested in what kind of change this tourism and tourists bring to the city. In order to measure the change that tourism gives to cities, I study tourist routes, zoning, accommodation facilities, commercial forms and land prices. My research interests and research policy are the above as I have just started research.





I-AUD 明治大学 理工学研究科 建築・都市デザイン 国際プロフェッショナルコース
MEIJI UNIVERSITY Graduate School of Science and Technology
International Program in Architecture and Urban Design

MEIJI UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
TOKYO, JAPAN

Professor:

Dr Davisi Boontharm, professor

Students:

Kosuge Ayumu
Igarashi Hiroki
Xu Jingyu
Gong Qinbin
Ma Pak Tung
Sahoda Yukimi

Dr Davisi Boontharm, professor

Davisi is an architect-urbanist, affiliated to the International Program in Architecture and Urban Design (I-AUD), Meiji University, Tokyo. Her international academic career stretch from France, via Thailand, Singapore and Australia, to Japan. Davisi's research and teaching field is interdisciplinary and cross-cultural, with strong emphasis on environmental and cultural sustainability. Her research interests focus on urban regeneration/requalification and the concept of creative milieu. She has published several research books and a number of papers. Her passion for cities also finds its expression in creative work. She has exhibited her drawings and paintings in Japan, Italy and Croatia.





XU Jingyu

My name is XU Jingyu and I am from east part of China. I graduated from University of Nottingham in China. Belgrade's long history and different culture attract me a lot and I am really looking forward to this workshop, hope we have a good time during that 10 days. Thank you.



Ayum Kosuge

Gender: male
Date of birth: May 28th, 1994
Hometown: Tokyo, Japan
University: Meiji University, Japan, International Program in Architecture and Urban Design, Master 1
Favorites: travel, watching sports, drinking
My interest: In developing cities, while solving their problem, how the city could develop without losing it's identity. Considering this situation, how each architecture should be in the city with it's unique characteristics.
This is the first time for me to consider a waterfront area and I want to propose a small construction that improves this area in relation to local characteristics.
In addition, I would like to enjoy this opportunity of working with Italian and Serbian students in Belgrade!



Yukimi Sahoda

Hello.This is Yukimi Sahoda from Meiji University and I am a first year master's student.
I learned mainly architecture design in my undergraduate degree, but now I'm studying urban design and am interested in urban design more than architecture design. Mainly because urban design has more relation to the local history and culture of the site and also has a power to deal with social problem and make life better, I think.
My hobby is travelling. I want to see a lot of beautiful scenes and cultures in the world which have to be saved. Also in this workshop, I want to find attractive life in the site which has to remain.



Qinbing Gong

My name is Qinbing Gong and am a first year master student from Meiji University.
I am from Shanghai, China. I studied architecture at the University of Illinois, Urbana and Champaign, and obtained a bachelor degree.
After my graduation, I worked in Shanghai for two years, and now I am continuing my study in architecture and urban planning at Meiji University. This workshop will be my first time visiting Europe.
I am really excited to come to learn about, experience and hopefully, contribute to Belgrade, a city with rich history and striving for its future. Looking forward to seeing you in Belgrade.

Hiroki Igarashi

I am Hiroki Igarashi, from Meiji University graduate school.
I am interested in city scape and am mainly studying urban design and landscape in my laboratory.
As a laboratory work, I join the local community's meeting in Harajuku, Tokyo.
In this community local residents discuss how to improve city environment and we, laboratory members, show some methods of how to deal with local problems, hear and summarize opinions which local residents give.
Thorough this workshop, I would like to learn what is important for development in central Europe, Serbia and various differences between Serbia and Japan.
Also, I would like to know and feel other cultures, so I would like to visit nice places in Serbia as much as possible.
I am really glad to be able to join this workshop.



Ma Pal Tung

I am born and raised in Hong Kong. I studied architecture at University of Nottingham in UK from 2012 to 2015. After I graduated, I worked in Hong Kong as an architectural assistant for one and a half years. I participated in commercial and housing projects in Hong Kong, Japan and Indonesia. From 2017, I started studying in Meiji University Graduate School's International Program in Architecture and Urban Design.





uniss
UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI SASSARI



**UNIVERSITY OF SASSARI
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE, DESIGN AND URBANISM
ALGHERO, ITALY**

Professor:

Dr Giuseppe Onni, assistant professor

Students:

**Andrea Sias
Rossana Deledda
Francesca Lepri
Lisa Ena
Sara Alfonso
Carla Davoli**

Dr Giuseppe Onni, assistant professor



Graduated in Environmental Engineering and has a PhD in Environmental Planning, he collaborates with the teaching activities of the Department of Architecture, Design and Urbanism of Alghero since 2003. His research focuses on the different forms of socially sustainable tourism and its relations with the urban territory and is now focusing his studies on the problems of second homes in Sardinia and their management.

He is Research Fellow and an adjunct professor in Urban Management in the Department of Architecture, Design and Urbanism of Alghero.

Since 2002 he is a freelance professional and has carried out numerous professional assignments, focusing on territorial planning, environmental rehabilitation, environmental impact assessments and building renovation projects.

He won two important International Concept and Design Competitions in Architecture: in 2009 the Landscape Award of Sardinia Region and in 2015 the Competition for the redevelopment of Urban Peripheral Areas, proposed by MiBACTand CNAPPC.



Rossana Deledda

My name is Rossana Deledda, I'm 23 years old and was born in Nuoro on 11.11.1995. I live in a small city in the middle of Sardinia, that is a small island in Italy in the middle of Mediterranean sea. Currently I'm preparing my thesis at the Alghero University in Urban Planning, and in October I will have my graduation. After my graduation I'll do the other two years of the master and after I want to find a job. This is my first workshop, but when I learned of the possibility of coming to Belgrad, I was so exalted because I love visiting different cities and a different countries, also this travel gave me the opportunity to test and improve my English. I'm so concerned about the different kind of project that we will develop together.



Andrea Sias

Hi my name is Andrea Sias, I'm 23 years old, I was born in Alghero a little city in Sardinia (the island in the middle of Mediterranean sea). I'm in the last year of my urban planning's studies, next month I will take my graduation. Last month I came back from the USA, where I stayed for three months. After that experience I discovered that there are a lot of new interesting situations around the world, I want to see as much as possible, all of them. For this reason I want to take the opportunity that you give us: to see a new city and work over there. I hope that this experience will give me a new point of view about my future urban planner's job and also I won't see how, you in Belgrad, develop a project with all the differences between our countries.



Francesca Lepri

I was born and living in Sassari with my family until 2013, when I moved to Alghero to attend University. When I was young I was interested in drawing, art and photography, but as I became a teenager I had to leave these passions of mine to learn languages, because I had no time to do something different from studying to achieve the diploma. Since I was six I've studied English and I like this language a lot so I decided to move abroad and have travel to see the world. When I took the KET certificate I was twelve and my parents wanted me to improve my knowledge more and more, so they sent me for two weeks to a college in Wales. Then I started travelling on my own and I decided to study languages at Liceo Linguistico. My secondary school was called Margherita di Castelvì and it was a former convent, about two centuries ago. Now it's a very good school where there are foreign teachers to learn better each language they taught. I've chosen Spanish as my first language, it was the most important subject and we had to study grammar for two years and the last three we studied Spanish literature and Spanish history. There were also other subjects like math and science, but the most difficult and heavy school programmes were about Spanish literature, Italian literature, English literature (it was the second language I chose), and also German language and basics of German literature. History was also very interesting because we had three different subjects: Italian history, Spanish history, but also Global history as a background of these two nations. At the last exam of my secondary school I scored 87/100 and was very satisfied. Then with a very strong moral and economic help from my family I've succeeded to enjoy the University of Sassari, in the Department of Urbanism. Before starting the course I was a little afraid since I didn't know what I'll finally discover. Urbanism is now a part of my life, it changed the way I see things in the world, sometimes in a very critical way, sometimes it can be a tool to analyze reality. In these last three years I've become very interested in these themes that are fundamental in my opinion: Methodology of doing projects, The development as a promotion of values that are not physical, like an enhancement of everything that can be important for the life of mankind. Actually I didn't finish my career but it's fine, even if I can't find a job meanwhile I would like to work, have my own money, but before I'm keen on doing urbanism, as it will bring me the answer to what I can do in my life. If it doesn't, Urbanism has already given me a new tool to add to languages. In my opinion this tool is proper, the capacity of analyzing facts, wide and wider schemes of processes and variables, and I find it amazing. I will surely keep at it.

Lisa Ena

I live in a small town Tula in the province of Sassari. I attended school in my town up until I was 13, at the secondary school I had to travel with the bus to reach the school every day. My school was a liceo artistico called Liceo Artistico Filippo Figari, so I mainly studied art. I graduated in 2013 with a score of 85/100. In my family we are 4: my father is 58 years old, my mother is 50 years old and my brother is 19 years old. My mother is a teacher and my father drives heavy transport. I'm a student in the faculty of Architecture of Alghero in the course of Urbanism and Landscape Development. In my free time I do car racing and enjoy the races that take place in Sardinia on some weekends. I also like reading and watching horror. I chose the Urbanist career because I was interested in architecture, so the course of urbanism was the most similar to the architecture course and I found it very interesting due to the subjects we had: Project's lab first, then History of the settlement or economy, sociology, statistics, ecology and many more. In fact, in particular I like landscape architecture: when architecture meets and melts with the natural landscape.



Carla Davoli

My name is Carla Davoli I'm 22 years old and was born in Nuoro, a city in Sardinia, Italy. I lived in Posada for 16 years. I attended Geometers High School for 5 years and from here come my curiosity for the design world. For this reason, in 2014, I decided to enroll in the Urban and Landscape Planning Course of first degree at the University of Architecture in Alghero. I'm going to finish the three-year course, but I have not yet decided what to choose for specialization and master. During these three years, I have changed the way I see design, but above all I learned what it means to plan. Today I can say that I have the awareness that planning is a set of issues to consider and that the urbanist's role is to create the most appropriate solution considering all possible aspects. Over the years, my faculty has allowed me to be able to work in a team and thus improve my organizational, communicative and technical skills. Moreover, my passion for the natural environment increased, both in terms of its protection and valorisation as well as its integration into urban design. I love practicing outdoor physical activities and my island allows me to explore fantastic landscapes. I would love to travel a lot and discover landscapes, cultures and traditions of the rest of the world, but what I am afraid of is the little knowledge of English language. I like the idea of planning in order to improve the quality of life of people, preserving the environment and I like the idea of improving the conditions of discomfort and problems that exist for a better future.



Sara Alfonso

My name is Sara Alfonso and I'm 23 years old. I was born in a small village in Sardinia, Italy. At high school I studied classical subjects, as Latin and Greek. I have always had the passion for planning and interior design and I wanted to approach this world by taking it a bit wider, starting with Urban Planning; in fact I attend the University of Architecture and specifically the Urban and Landscape Planning course in Alghero, the city where I have definitively moved. I am going to finish the three-year study course and I'd like to continue in Architecture course so that I can later attend an interior design master and have a 360 degree knowledge. During these three years I learned the most common urban/architectural programs, such as AutoCAD, SketchUp, Photoshop, etc., both independently and through courses within the university. Thanks to the study of Urban Planning, today I look at places and spaces from a new perspective, more critical and careful to the details, able to capture problems and potentials in order to improve the quality of the place itself and consequently the life of its users, always respecting the territory. In my free time my hobby is watching TV series and movies in English (and sometimes in Spanish) subtitled that allow me to improve my knowledge of English. I like to travel, find new places and get in touch with new cultures and languages; to self-finance my travels during spring/summer I work as a waitress in a restaurant in my town mainly frequented by tourists, so this also gives me the opportunity to practice the language every day. I am a positive, jaunty and precise person, I have good communication ability and team-work spirit, an excellent adaptability to different situations, always ready to put myself to the test.



LECTURERS

Mr. Miodrag Ferenčak - Town Planner - ex Director of the Department of Master planning of the Urban Planning Institute of Belgrade

Prof. Dr Jasminka Cvejić - Landscape architect - ex University of Belgrade, Faculty of Forestry, Department of Landscape architecture and horticulture

Ms. Ana Graovac - Architect - Urban Planning Institute of Belgrade



Mr. Miodrag Ferenčak

Miodrag Ferenčak, born in 1943, is an architect, master of urban planning from University of Belgrade. Special studies in urban Planning at the Center for Metropolitan Planning and Research (The Johns Hopkins University 1972), member of DAB and UUS. Main fields of interest in research and urban planning have been applications of communication theory into the concepts of development of city centers ("Notes for Introduction of an Information Variable into the Models of Retail Distribution", 1972, and "The Study of Central Zone of Belgrade", 1976), the use of sustainable and natural flows of energies in architecture and urban planning, the studies of informal settlements in Serbia, practical urban planning (in master plans of Bor, Jagodina, Vrnjačka Banja, Beograd). He also had held the administrative duties as an Assistant to The Belgrade City Secretary for Urbanism (1990), an Assistant to The Minister of Construction and Urbanism of the Republic of Serbia (2000), and as Director of Department of Master Planning in Belgrade Urban Planning Institute (2009). The major engagement relevant for this occasion was the role of Responsible Urban Planner for the Master Plan of Belgrade 2003 /2008.

Prof. dr Jasminka Cvejić

Dr Jasminka Cvejić, retired full-time professor at the Faculty of Forestry, Department of Landscape Architecture and Horticulture, University of Belgrade, Author and co-author of more than 150 scientific and professional works in the field of Landscape planning and landscape assessment; Landscape typology; Recultivation of open-pit mines; Adaptation of growing cities to Climate Change through Spatial Planning; Green infrastructure planning. Methodologist and conceptor of the project "Green regulation of Belgrade". Grand coordinator of the TEMPUS project (The LENNE Joint European Project - Landscape Education for new neighborhood of Europe). Coordinator of the CEEPUS (Central European Exchange Program for University Studies) project under the title Landscape management - Sustainable land use perspectives in the Central European Region. An active participant in the promotion and implementation of the European Landscape Convention. National expert for European Landscape Convention and a member of the project expert team, under title: "Improvement of capacities of Sumadija and Pomoravlje regions toward the application of the European Landscape Convention", First phase: "Classification and description of the landscape character of Sumadija and Pomoravlje districts".



Ms. Ana Graovac

Ana Graovac was born in 1975 in Belgrade. After graduating from the Faculty of Architecture in 2001, she started working at the Town Planning Institute of Belgrade, where she is still working as a town planner. During fifteen years of work experience, she managed the planning process of more than fifteen urban plans, and since 2014, she has been working as a chief urban planner for the municipalities of New Belgrade and Zemun in the sector for detailed planning. In addition to professional engagement in the making of urban plans, she participated in more than thirty architectural and urban design competitions, wrote and exhibited works at domestic and international conferences, and since 2015 she is attending doctoral studies at the Faculty of Architecture. Her topics of interest are methodology and process of planning and the influence of various parameters and norms on the physical structure of the city. She is married and has two children.



CONCLUSIONS



Dr Zoran Đukanović, associate professor

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

The workshop “Belgrade in plural” is a result of increasing and enriching of the international cooperation, which University of Belgrade - Faculty of Architecture is developing with its academic partner institutions from abroad. Strong efforts, which our international academic family, together with us, is investing in these cooperations, are always pushing us, even a bit, beyond well-known, already experienced limits. Playing around such a thin border, between known and unknown, between experienced and unexperienced, means that we are pretty often challenged with the exploration of the “terra incognita”, outside of our ordinary daily academic routines, searching for the new possibilities and tramping the unexplored pathways for the improving of our mutual academic capacities. Although, these pathways are labyrinthine sometime, we deeply believe that “the journey is more important than the destination”, and that “the travel teaches”. If there is any academic field for which that assertion should be on the crucial importance, then it must be the field of Architecture.

Very first idea about the organizing the current workshop in Belgrade has been born into the speaking among good friends, Francesca Giofrè, Elio Trusiani and me, in February 2015, in Rome, during the International Workshop “Atelier de Reflexion Urbaine”. At first, it was a foggiest idea, burdened by numerous organizational, logistical and, over the all, financial, unknowns. Even that, from our point of view, was very important to find a proper way to host so prominent academic institutions from Italy and Japan, at the same time, it was a big challenge for our school to accept organization of the workshop and oblige itself to realize such an event. But, our international and local network has been strongly encouraged us to decide to accept the challenge, by offering theirs hands and generous support. And, two years and a half, after the initiative, the workshop “Belgrade in Plural” has been successfully realized. It could seem that such a long period of time, between the initialization and realization, is irrationally extended, but it's not the case. The initiative partner institutions (University of Belgrade – Faculty of Architecture, Sapienza University of Rome – Faculty of Architecture and the University of Camerino – Faculty of Architecture in Ascoli Piceno) which initiated the idea at first, as well as the other respectable participants, who join us afterward (Keio University – co-labo Radović and Meiji University – Graduate School of Science and Technology from Tokyo, Japan as well as the University of Sassari - Department of Architecture, Design and Urbanism in Alghero, Italy), are very

serious academic institutions, imperatively oriented to qualitative, rather than quantitative results. Therefore, maximal focus on optimal preparation of the workshop was a mandatory task for all of us. Such approach needs much more time than usual.

On the other hand, for such a serious external, worldwide academic network, it was necessary to provide support of the same serious network of the local institutions. Accordingly, we did our best to motivate our important local partners, from different fields, to help us in the realization of the workshop. Thus, our academic family has been enlarged, enriched and supported by numerous referential local partners, such as: City of Belgrade - Secretariat for Investment; Urban Planning Institute of Belgrade; Ambasciata D'Italia a Belgrado; Istituto Italiano di Cultura a Belgrado; Tourist Organization of Belgrade; Veselinov Tourism Consulting; Zepter Shipyard, Association of Italian and Serbian Scientists and Scholars (AIS3) and Public Art and Public Space program.

But, under the cloak of these brave institutions we meet a lot of good friends who embraced our needs and wishes as if they were theirs. Therefore, we have to give a special thanks to Ms. Vesna Tahov, the Director of the Urban Planning Institute of Belgrade; Ms. Zorica Kosović, the Financial Director of the Urban Planning Institute of Belgrade; Mr. Miodrag Ferenčak, Town Planner, ex Director of the Department of Master Planning of the Urban Planning Institute of Belgrade; Mr. Matthias Claivaz, First Secretary, Head of Economic, Trade and Scientific Cooperation Unit, Italian Embassy in Belgrade; Mr. Paolo Battinelli, Scientific Attachè of the Italian Embassy in Belgrade, Mr. Goran Radulović, Assistant Secretary of the Agency for Investment, City of Belgrade; Mr. Davide Scalmani, Direttore di Istituto Italiano di Cultura a Belgrado; Ms. Paola Cordone, Addetto per gli Affari Culturali di Istituto Italiano di Cultura a Belgrado; Ms. Nataša Danilović Hristić, the Director of the Sector for Regulatory Planning in the Urban Planning Institute of Belgrade; Ms. Ana Graovac, Architect, Urban Planning Institute of Belgrade; Boris Ignjatović, The Director of Zepter Real Estate.

And at last, but not the least, I owe my deepest personal gratefulness to my close academic family, professors, Francesca Giofrè, Elio Trusiani, Darko Radović, Davisi Boontharm, Giuseppe Onni, Rosalba D'Onofrio, Rajko Korica, Anna Maria Giovenale, Shin Yokoo and assistants, Predrag Jovanović, Boško Drobnjak, Marija Kosović and Sanja Djurić, as well as amazing students, who came from all around the world to sincerely dream together about a better future of my beloved city.

Dr Francesca Giofrè, associate professor

Sapienza University of Roma, Faculty of Architecture, Department Planning Design, Technology of Architecture
Rome, Italy

The workshop itself represents an intense training experience and value for both students and professors, not only in terms of acquisition of design skills, but also in terms of cultural and relational development, and comparison/confrontation with other realities.

In the context of the workshop 'Belgrade in Plural', this statement that has a general character is fully shared for several reasons illustrated below.

Before entering into the merits, it is interesting to underline some aspects.

The two Faculties of Architecture of the Sapienza University of Rome and the University of Belgrade have a consolidated experience in academic cooperation established by the protocol of exchange of students and professors, as well as agreements in the field of research. As part of the Erasmus+ International Credit Mobility, the colleague Zoran Đukanović, throughout his time as a visiting professor at Sapienza, gave a lecture at the course Technology of Architecture II, where he presented the Workshop initiative, raising wide interest among students.

The group of Sapienza students who participated at the Workshop consists of: six students selected based on the mid-term test, which at the time of the Workshop were finishing second year of the course of Laurea in Architecture and a student who decided to participate for the preparation of her final year project.

The 'young age' of most of Sapienza's students, in my opinion, and following the feedback received from them, made the most significant experience in the formation and personal level. Concerning the student who participated to start the development of the final year project, a path which is already consolidated in other workshops also with the Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade and the University of Camerino - in the 'Atelier de Reflexion Urbaine' ed. 2015 - it is important to underline the added value of the experience in an immediate total immersion in the theme – not in an isolated, but a collective way – and in the subsequent of in-depth design work, once returned to Rome, collaboratively with the colleague from Belgrade and another colleague from the Faculty of Architecture of Sapienza.

A determined role in the success of the Workshop was also carried out by the tutors, both in terms of organization and support to the work of the groups and of mediation between them and the professors.

After this brief introduction, returning to the initial statement, as a professor, I believe that the experience of the workshop 'Belgrade in Plural' has been characterized by different specificities that have brought a positive additional value.

In terms of internationalization, the participation of students and professors from two Japanese universities, three Italian universities and the Serbian host university represented a fruitful cultural and disciplinary exchange, even among the Italian students themselves coming from different schools. During and following the Workshop, many of the Sapienza students started asking for information on the Erasmus programs and on the possibilities of studying abroad. This process provoked an awareness of the importance of a study abroad period, as a determined element, for a 'global' formation, which is also, in my opinion, so fundamental for 'learning training' and 'life'.

Regarding the selected project themes, they have revealed the realities that exist in the city of Belgrade that has a great interest and design potential in terms of urban regeneration. Despite the difference in scale in the areas of project experimentation, they all had to deal with the theme of rivers, the Danube and the Sava. The areas of intervention allowed the students and the professors to work interdisciplinary. This interdisciplinarity has contributed to widening the 'narrow' vision of the students, induced by the organization of courses within the course of study – generally mono-disciplinary – and has expanded the relational and cultural skills of professors.

In terms of work methodology, in spite of being already established before the start of the initiative, it has undergone the necessary recalibrations, based on what the involved professors have gradually faced, thus generating a personal enrichment. The organization of different lectures during the workshop, on themes that are also distant from each other, stimulated further ideas, attention and project reflections, which can be identified in the final works produced by each group. All of this, with a wide margin of freedom, was given to the students, so that they themselves participated in the conception of the redevelopment of proposals for the study areas.

Everything took place within a frame, the city of Belgrade, which was unexpectedly evident to many students and to me once again, full of cultural, visual and architectural motivations, and much more. The title of the workshop 'Belgrade in Plural' suggests, in my opinion, does not only describe the students coming from different contexts that have looked at it from the eyes of future architects, but is also a particularity of the city itself, with a strong 'multiple identity' that is a testimony to its urban planning, architecture, and life of different people who, throughout the history, have lived, built and ... occupied it.

Dr Elio Trusiani, associate professor

Dr Rosalba D’Onofrio, associate professor

University of Camerino, Faculty of Architecture “Eduardo Vittoria”

Ascoli Piceno, Italy

Interpretating the urban complexity: young ideas for the future

If we encapsulate the “Belgrade in Plural” workshop in just a few words, the most appropriate phrase would probably be “...ten intense days rich with information, discussion, proposals and projects for a city open to Europe, bringing into play its history and contradictory modernity”.

Getting inside the urban reality of Belgrade meant understanding and helping our young architecture students understand how the processes of urban regeneration can be organized in different ways. Theorizing about non-traumatic recovery processes that echo the nature of the places and the will of the people means directing the attention of students, as designers, in search for cultural and technical devices that expand and hybridize the different languages of architecture and urban planning. The result was extremely convincing and student participation was very constructive. The three areas chosen for the workshop had very different connotations that allowed participants to address themes regarding complex urban regeneration on different levels: from the strategic design of the whole, over the design and decision-making procedures, to an architectural solution as the formal result of the processes and strategies mentioned. The three target areas introduce the theme of water, open and in-between spaces, abandoned industrial areas, settlements in fragile urban fabrics and tiny spontaneous architecture as only community buildings can be, the city/river relationship, the perceptual relationship between the two riverbanks, and the strategic role of target areas in Belgrade’s future, all with respect to the process of **Dubaization** of the opposite bank. Community, temporariness, and reversibility of uses seem to be the interpretational keys to address the design challenge. Urban complexity was necessary; using their own interpretational and critical skills, students were called to address the diversity of the three areas, the differences within them, and the implicit and explicit relationships of sense. The students investigated the complex and fascinating intersection of contemporary planning within the city, as always the intersection between East and West.

In doing so, the differing approaches from the various Schools of Architecture also emerged as the fruit of diverse backgrounds, but a place for discussion and exchange was found at the purposely mixed working tables, a place for mediation that often led to identification of unique, original solutions. At times the conflict was not resolved and the positions remained widely separated, but the result was nonetheless appreciable and the difficulties encountered served as an opportunity for further investigation and reflection.

On behalf of UNICAM, there is a complete recognition of the validity of this experience and its means of development that anticipates by a year the experience that our students will have in the third year of their education within the thesis workshop. As well, it represented for students the first study-abroad experience, an extremely valid opportunity (as perceived by them) to anticipate the Erasmus experience that most of them choose to make starting in the third year.

Dr Darko Radović, professor

KEIO University, co+labo

Tokyo, Japan

Design workshops add quality to urban and architectural education by introducing intensive, real time and real space experiences, unmediated encounters with places and practices and, above all, the complexity of teamwork. International workshops further elevate those challenges, by demanding from everyone to think and work across cultural boundaries. They offer high educational potential, to students and academics alike.

For me, international workshops are primarily opportunities for exploration of cultures and thought of *the Other*. They can teach us that in those encounters “only crossing thresholds and ‘entering’ might be possible” (Jullien, 2015). In such situations my expectations shift significantly, from an emphasis on design to process and discovery (Radović, 2004).

When **co+labo radović** participates in international workshops, my primary aims are to help students expand their horizons beyond familiar, and to encourage them to operate across cultural boundaries. That makes a steep learning curve for most of my Japanese students who, (stereo) typically timid, tend to shy away from communication in languages other than their own. But, in intensive workshops all participants have to step up. The intensity itself demands communication and can induce precious awareness of, and (one would hope) the respect for *the Other*. The most important steps on that intellectual journey are the discoveries of one’s own otherness and that of the limits of comprehension. One has to allow the possibility of true, radical difference, of Derridean *tout autre* which “cannot be made transparent to the understanding (and) thereby dominated and controlled” (Hillis Miller, 2000). At their best, international workshops focus at what cannot be taught, but experienced. Such settings provide mirrors for those willing to see, not only the strangeness of the Other, but also own awkwardness within those contexts (Radović, 2014; 2015).

“Belgrade in plural” served its participants with ample opportunities to embark on such, complex and often lonely journeys. The sites and cultures, the themes and teams involved – everything was richly *au pluriel*. Of crucial importance was the fact that the places and practices offered to scrutiny were significantly foreign and un-common not only to the visitors, but also to the locals. The key figures were those of (in)visible Gypsy at one of the locations, the secluded, unwilling neighbour at the other, and the hushed-away grandeur and traces of socialist past at the third. They arose curiosity but denied familiarity, rendering common approaches and intellectual routines irrelevant. In all that, the most helpful was the coincidental *Third* (Radović, 2007). As all groups involved three parties – local, Italian and Japanese students – there was always “a critical ‘other-than’ ... (the voice which) speaks and critiques through its otherness” (Soja, 1996), providing the possibility of insightful, creative, *intrusive disruption* (Lefebvre, 1996).

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Dr Davisi Boontharm, professor

I-AUD Meiji University

Tokyo, Japan

Topic: I have found the topic very stimulating. The relationship between the city and its waterfront is always crucial and complex. That is the case especially in Belgrade, where its history and peoples' lives continuously unfolded along its waterway. How to take a waterfront seriously, in which scale of consideration and for whom? The workshop particularly asked for "small but important" steps to take in order to bring people back to the river and recognize its value.

Site: I found the sites extremely complex, but challenging. The three vast disconnected areas on the left bank of the Sava river expose a variety of special characteristics and difficulties. Here we were dealing with three or more completely different aspects of urbanism: Block 18, where the self-built village is tucked in the lush green, hidden in the forgotten Belgrade; then the industrial heritage of an abandoned shipyard which is ready to be requalified for new use; and finally Ada Ciganlija, where the recreational lives of the capital are located. The three sites require long term strategic thinking and crave for courageous and innovative design at various scales. What will be that "small but important" design proposal for this particular site? I think that this kind of site demands bolder and braver, or maybe unexpected responses in multiplicity of scales.

Results: I was expecting the proposals that combine the conceptual and strategic thinking in urban design scales, with a careful zoom into architectural and human scales. They should have developed the critical thinking and envisioned the change for a better future. They should have also linked small design interventions with those bigger visions. However, that seemed to be too demanding for the very limited time of the workshop. The proposals from six groups were quite diverse and they tackled different issues and scales. They ranged from new infrastructure of connectivity to ecological concepts and new waterfront functions. For me, the shipyard site has an advantage which allowed the students to fully explore diverse scales of intervention, especially at architectural levels. The industrial heritage and its architectonic quality of those giant structures can trigger designer's imagination. The most problematic site was Block 18, since it demands fine understanding of the social fabric on the site. The students seemed rightly reluctant to bring any abrupt changes to the neighbourhood. They limited their proposals to small and gentle interventions for everyday life of the

residents. As for Ada Ciganlija, the real issue might not have been how to bring change at all, but how to keep and sustain an evident existing quality.

The workshop: The main objective of any international design workshop is not only the production of design solutions alone. For us, educators, to let our students get exposed to "otherness" of all dimensions is important. My six students from Meiji university were already familiar with international design workshops, but this one in Belgrade was really special. It pulled them into more complex levels of urban investigation and working culture. They have learnt how to get involved in the multicultural team work and how to introduce and defend their ideas. I believe that this workshop has encouraged them to think critically about the city and culture, and to better understand urban design. Lastly, I would like to thank Zoran Đukanović and his team from the university of Belgrade for their kind invitation and organization of this memorable workshop. Hvala!

Dr Giuseppe Onni, assistant professor

University of Sassari, Department of Architecture, Design and Urbanism
Alghero, Italy

It is hard to work in a place without a complete knowledge of it and it is harder still if you do not know who the inhabitants are, which is their way of life or their habitudes.

This was the first, great, difficulty that the students had to face when they decided to participate to the Workshop “Belgrade in plural”. However, they tried to solve this problem mixing themselves with the city and with the inhabitants, trying, in few days and in a short time, to live like a Belgrade resident.

The three places object of the workshop were very different from one another and the themes were strongly related to what happens in the world today: a supposed urban gentrification, a conversion to new uses of a disused area or a brownfield, the necessity to mix housing and environment. The evolution of urban landscape is profoundly affected by the succession and by the coexistence of different visions of the world.

Actically, it was a good way to mix all those emerging European problems; though it was done in a short time, the students had the necessity to face the threats and opportunities that they will consider during their future work.

Nevertheless, they had the possibility of choosing a utopia, and wereable to strengthen the reality, mixing existing elements, not as a random mixing, but rather an organic setting of parts in balance.

The result is a series of projects with a precise appearance: a new vision of spaces in-between. They tried to give some idea: sometimes a new, original, idea emerged in a sea of difficulties. In fact, they had the opportunity to build new images of Belgrade, and images have the power to strengthen the collective imagination and to foster the public opinion building.

It is also a vision of what the possibility to re-think a series of places in a period of crisis is, not looking for new astonishing buildings but addressing new spaces of living, building a new space, think in a collective way.

It was hard work, and they did it.

Afterwords

Dr Zoran Đukanović, associate professor

Dr Francesca Giofrè, associate professor

The workshop “Belgrade in Plural” was truly “in plural” on many levels and meanings. It wasn’t only an academic, architectural workshop. It was a sort of a true cultural melting pot of the amazing people originating from nine countries, from all around the world, who willingly came to Belgrade, with a lot of energy, and a very good and friendly mood, from Italy, Japan, China, Egypt, Lebanon, Australia, Thailand, the Seychelles and they were hosted by Serbian colleagues and friends. It was more than inspiring, but also very challenging, to follow the students’ works and to see how sincere and generously they were investing their personal efforts and mutual dreams in the desirable future of Belgrade. They were motivated by the city, by Belgraders, by the target area, by the task, but over the all by their colleagues and by the obvious necessity of investing the best of themselves, in the aim to exceed the cultural gaps between their personal, cultural origins, and the cultural specificity of their spatial, social and cultural environment. Even that they were working very hard, because the workshop was very intensive, it was more than obvious that they amazingly enjoyed in Belgrade.

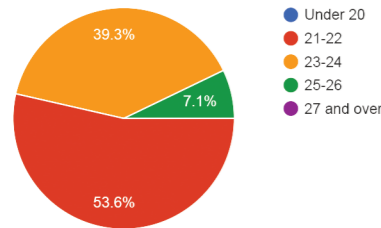
Afterward, just because of that, we decided to ask the students for their opinion about the workshop. For that purpose, we designed an anonymous questionnaire, which we share with the participants, and invite them to send us their thoughts about their work in Belgrade and to evaluate the workshop in total.

Their answers and high grades, which they gave to the reached results and which is possible to see in the next pages, give us the right to conclude that the workshop was more than successful.

Experience in Belgrade workshop met the expectations of 90% of students at the highest level. Over the 90% of them evaluate the support during the Design Workshop in Belgrade (available documentation, target area, availability of tutors and professors, etc.), as ‘very good’ and ‘good’. The general impact of the Design Workshop in Belgrade to the students’ knowledge in the field of Architecture and Urban Design has been evaluated as follows: 30% of students evaluate it as ‘very good’, 50% of students evaluated it as ‘good’ and about 20% of students evaluate it as ‘average’. But, the overall satisfaction with the experience in the Design Workshop in Belgrade was evaluated with the highest marks by 90% of students. Not a single question has received an unsatisfactory grade: not ‘poor’ nor ‘dissatisfied’.

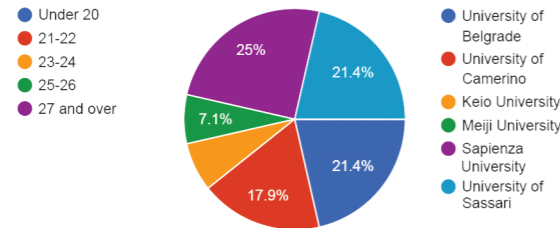
1. Age

28 responses



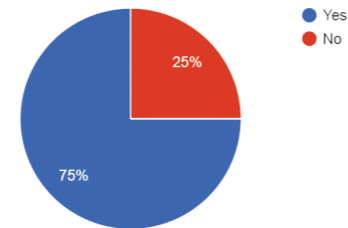
4. Faculty/University

28 responses



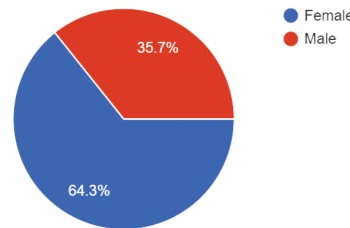
7. Was it your first experience in a Design Workshop?

28 responses



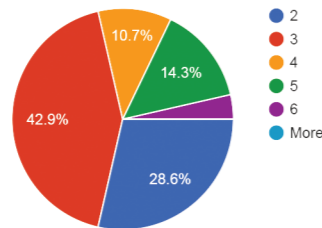
2. Sex

28 responses



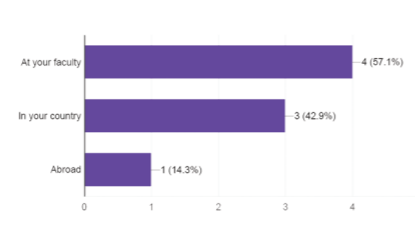
5. Class level (year)

28 responses



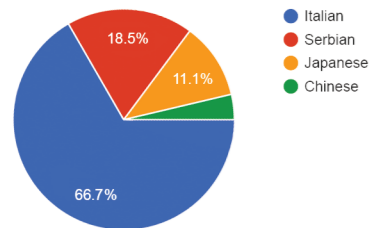
8. If No; specify where? (Multiple choice)

7 responses



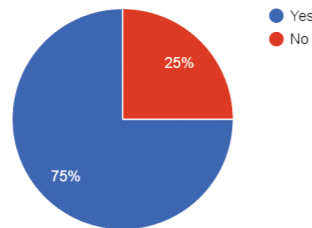
3. Nationality (If other, please specify)

27 responses



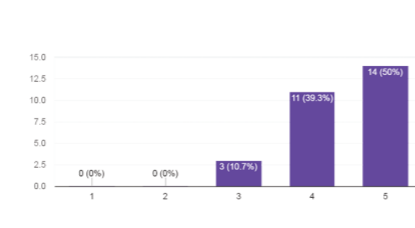
6. Was it your first time in Belgrade?

28 responses



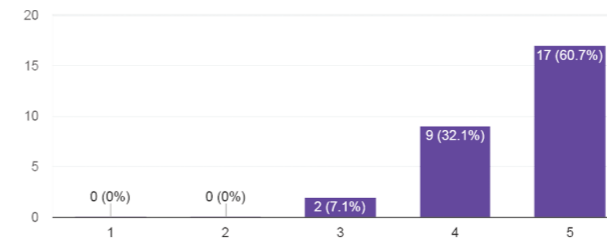
9. How has your Workshop experience in Belgrade met your expectations?

28 responses



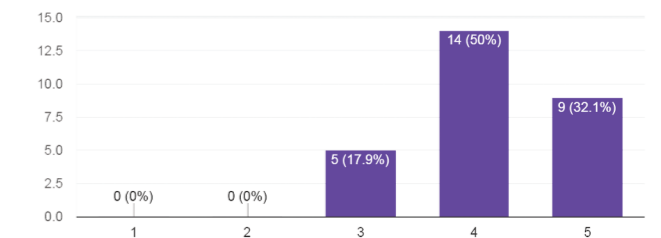
10. How you evaluate the education support during the Design Workshop in Belgrade (available documentation, target area, availability of tutors and professors, etc.)

28 responses



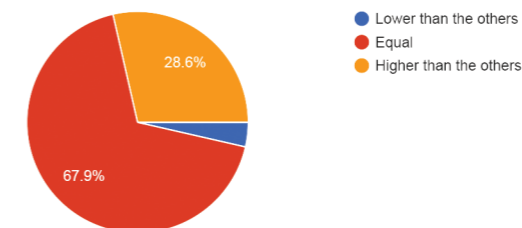
12. How do you evaluate the general impact of the Design Workshop in Belgrade to your knowledge in the field of Architecture and Urban Design

28 responses



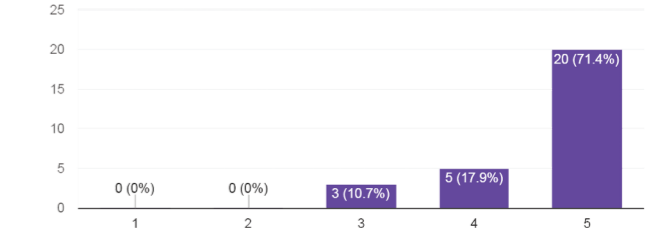
11. How do you evaluate your current university education comparing it with the other students in your team

28 responses



13. Rate your overall satisfaction with your experience in the Design Workshop in Belgrade

28 responses



And finally, as an example of the students' satisfaction, we are quoting just a few of the students' thoughts, which was marked at the end of some of the questionnaires:

- Please make it last more time with deeper sightseeing or think about doing interviews to citizen to casually put basis of the planning concept to improve city from an individual perspective. Or, other useful activities to integrate the ideas about the project
- Nice and significant experience. An excellent way to work in teams and gain friendship.
- The project looked good to everyone, and they all have the best of themselves.
- Repeat it, it was a wonderful experience; very useful for all the students and also for all the people around the workshop.
- Continue to organize other workshops on a high level like this. It's really important for us, students, to be involved in such a unique experience. Thanks.
- I love Belgrade, i will return soon or later.
- Go go go!!

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The review of the book „Belgrade in Plural“

Ksenija Lalović, PhD, MSc

Associate professor

University of Belgrade – Faculty of Architecture

The publication „Belgrade in Plural“ represents a voice of global call for innovation in sustaining the urban development.

The publication offers deep insight not only in plurality of views and understandings of focused tiny spot on global surface, such as Sava riverfront area in Belgrade, but also in plurality of layers of conscious comprehension of this spot as a inseparable and equally important ingredient of the Earth's past, present and future. The mixed international groups of students performed the valuable integrated urban design research on urban natural and cultural diversity of the Sava riverfront area in Belgrade. The result of this plural concentrated and focused, both deep and comprehensive catchment of this small spot of the Earth, are variety of development concepts and site-specific small-scale urban interventions - seeds of contemporary evolution enacted from the live and biting hearts all over the Globe joint in one spot in a bliss of time, represented carefully in the chapter that represents workshop participants.

This publication is valuable for number of reasons: from the educational point, by bringing together and confronting multicultural and interdisciplinary perspectives into new quality professional etics, from the point new urban design quality solutions, from the point of new urban design strategies and tactic approaches, from the point of new broatehning view of Belgrade life, from the point of new goup dynamics cognitive comperehention and so on.



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