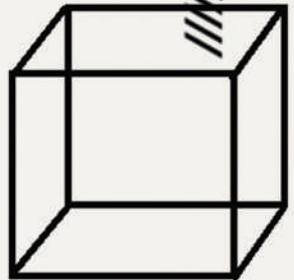


70

th



WORLD URBANISM DAY



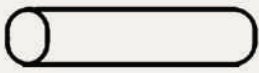
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I 70 Years of World Urbanism Day

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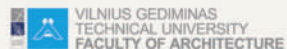
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Partnership:



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Sweden
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U V O D

Svjetski dan urbanizma (Svjetski dan urbanog planiranja) ustanovljen je od strane prof. Carlos Maria della Paolera sa Univerziteta u Buenos Airesu, 1949. godine, kako bi se unaprijedio javni i profesionalni interes za urbano planiranje širom svijeta. Ovaj događaj se svakog 08. novembra proslavlja u 30 zemalja svijeta u proteklih 70 godina.

Arhitektonski fakultet Univerziteta Crne Gore, pridružiće se obilježavanju 70 godina Svjetskog dana urbanizma.

Intelektualna istorija urbanog razvoja, te savremena prostorna i kulturna kompleksnost nam sugerišu da je važno ukazivati na značaj procesa urbanog planiranja i projektovanja kao centralnih i kontinuiranih aktivnosti u kulturnom razvoju civilizacije.

Ako se osvrnemo na recentnu urbanu istoriju, koju su pratile brojne deklaracija, povelje, teorijski modeli i eksperimentalne prakse gradova 20.vijek, naročito urbane teorije šeste i sedme decenije i kritike modernizma, zatim generisanje novih urbanih teorija u osmoj deceniji i promovisanje postmodernističkih ideja, zaključićemo da je nerijetko ukazivano na potrebu za preispitivanjem konvencionalnih, disciplinarnih paradigmi planiranja i projektovanja urbanih prostora.

U aktuelnom vremenu informacione dominacije i umrežavanja i istovremeno krize komunikacije, gradovi postaju platforme na kojima se susreću brojni uticaji, na relaciji lokalno-globalno. Španski sociolog Manuel Castells ističe da je na snazi paradoks 21.vijek, kada možemo da živimo u gradovima bez prostorno utemeljenih sistema kulturološke komunikacije, koju prati funkcionalna, socijalna, simbolička dezintegracija i zato je potrebna nova urbana teorija, koja će redefinisati tradicionalne obrasce urbane kulture. Castells istovremeno ukazuje i na sve veću ulogu integracije planiranja, arhitekture i urbanog dizajna u očuvanju gradova u novom prostornom kontekstu. Promovisanjem ideje o ubrzanom napretku i urbanom rastu, koju podstiče informaciona revolucija, te generisanje novih koncepata humanog grada, digitalnog grada, pametnog grada, istovremeno se intenziviraju pitanja siromaštva, degradacije životne sredine, klimatskih promjena, javnog zdravlja, sa kojima se suočavaju gradovi 21. vijeka. Još od „Prava na grad“, gdje francuski filozof i sociolog Henri Lefebvre ukazuje na potrebu za novom urbanom politikom, sve naglašenija je potreba za kolektivnim preispitivanjem mehanizama za odgovore na savremena urbana i društvena pitanja. Na to radikalnije ukazuje i britanski profesor arhitekture i urbane morfologije Bill Hillier naglašavajući potrebu za „novom naukom o prostoru“, za gradove 21. vijeka.

Sve je naglašenija ograničenost autonomnog disciplinarnog djelovanja u rješavanju kompleksnih urbanih problema u procesima urbane regeneracije. To ukazuje na potrebu za redefinisanjem same uloge discipline, uloge arhitekta i planera, odnosno potrebe za reartikulacijom konvencionalnih načina promišljanja. Transformacija znanja od „multi“ i „inter“ u „trans“-disciplinarno znanje, može postati nova metodološka paradigma 21. vijeka, na šta je prvo ukazao švajcarski psiholog i filozof Jean Piaget, još 70. godine 20. vijeka, a kasnije razvio fizičar Basarab Nicolescu i dr. Transdisciplinarnost je usvojena i definisana i kroz UNESCO aktivnosti, kao i u „Svjetskoj deklaraciji o visokom obrazovanju za 21. vijek: pristupi i praktične mjere“, kao reakcija na hiperspecijalizaciju i fragmentaciju znanja. Dominantnu ulogu u rješavanju kompleksnih urbanih problema treba da preuzme znanje, transformisano od autonomnog u integrisano, kao i kolaborativni participativni procesi urbanog planiranja i arhitektonskog projektovanja, koji će kako britanski arhitekta Jeremy Till ukazuje, stvoriti nove forme zajedništva, „shared spaces“, za šta standardna arhitektonska i urbanistička praksa nemaju moć.

U zgradi rektorata Univerziteta Crne Gore, 07.11.2019. u 18h otvorena je međunarodna izložba koja uključuje 28 studentskih radova iz oblasti urbanog planiranja i urbanog dizajna, a koji su realizovani na sedam fakulteta: Arhitektonskom fakultetu Univerziteta Crne Gore, Arhitektonskom fakultetu Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Arhitektonskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Beogradu, Arhitektonskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Ljubljani, Arhitektonskom fakultetu Vilnius Gediminas Tehničkog Univerziteta, Arhitektonskom fakultetu Politehnike u Poznanju i Arhitektonskom fakultetu KTH Kraljevskog instituta za tehnologiju u Stokholmu.

U nastavku slijedi kratak prikaz izloženih radova, koji ukazuju na raznolikost i kompleksnost procesa urbane regeneracije gradova, uz predložene konkretne fizičke intervencije na različite teme i u različitim urbanim kontekstima.

Izložbu je otvorio rektor Univerziteta Crne Gore, prof.dr Danilo Nikolić.

Doc.dr Svetlana K. Perović

INTRODUCTION

World Urbanism Day (World Town Planning Day) was launched by Professor Carlos Maria della Paolera, of the University of Buenos Aires, in 1949, in order to improve public and professional interest in urban planning around the world. This event is celebrated each November 8th, in more than 30 different countries, over the past 70 years.

Faculty of Architecture - University of Montenegro, will join the celebration of 70 years of World Urbanism Day.

Intellectual history of urban development, as well as contemporary spatial and cultural complexity, suggest the importance of the urban planning process and design, as central and continuous activities in the cultural development of civilization.

Looking back at recent urban history, followed by numerous declarations, charters, theoretical models and experimental practices for the cities of the 20th Century, especially urban theories from the 1960s and 1970s and the critique of modernism, then generating of new urban theories in the 1980s and promoting of post-modernism ideas, we can conclude that it is frequently indicated that there is a need for rethinking the conventional, disciplinary paradigms of urban planning and design.

At the present time of information dominance and networking and also a crisis of communication, cities are becoming platforms where numerous influences are encountered, both locally and globally. Spanish sociologist Manuel Castells claims that the paradox of the 21st Century is in progress, where we are living in the cities without spatially based systems of cultural communication, followed by functional, social and symbolical disintegration, thus a new urban theory is required to redefine traditional patterns of urban culture. Castells also suggests the increasing role of integration of planning, architecture and urban design in the preservation of cities in a new spatial context. The issues of poverty, environmental degradation, climate change, and public health, which 21st Century cities are facing, are intensifying through the promotions of ideas of rapid progress and urban growth encouraged with the information revolution and also ideas of generating new concepts of humane city, digital city and smart city. From "The Right to the City", where French philosopher and sociologist Henri Lefebvre reminds about the urgency for a new urban policy, the need for a collective rethinking of the mechanisms for solving contemporary urban and social issues has been increasingly emphasized. This is more radically pointed out by British professor of architecture and urban morphology Bill Hillier, who emphasizes the need for a 'new space science' for 21st Century cities.

The limitations of autonomous disciplinary action in solving complex urban problems in urban regeneration processes is increasingly emphasized. This indicates the need for redefining the role of discipline itself, the role of architect and planner, and rearticulating of conventional ways of thinking. The transformation of knowledge from 'multi' and 'inter' into 'trans' -disciplinary knowledge, may become a new methodological paradigm of the 21st century, as first pointed out by Swiss psychologist and philosopher Jean Piaget in the 1970s, and later developed by the physicist Basarab Nicolescu. Transdisciplinarity has been adopted and defined through UNESCO activities, as well as in the "World Declaration on Higher Education for the 21st Century: Approaches and Practical Measures", as response to hyperspecialization and fragmentation of knowledge.

Knowledge should assume a dominant role in solving of complex urban problems, transformed from autonomous to integrated, as well as collaborative participatory processes of urban planning and architectural design, which will create new forms of community - 'shared spaces', claims British architect Jeremy Till, for which standard architectural and urban practices still have no power.

At the Rectorate building of the University of Montenegro, on November 7th 2019, at 18:00PM, the international exhibition was opened, which included 28 student works in the field of urban planning and urban design, which were realized at seven faculties: Faculty of Architecture, University of Montenegro, Montenegro; Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb, Croatia; Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade, Serbia; Faculty of Architecture, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia; Faculty of Architecture, Poznan University of Technology, Poland; Faculty of Architecture, Vilnius Gediminas Technical University, Lithuania; School of Architecture and the Built Environment, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden.

Below is a brief overview of the exhibited works, which highlight the diversity and complexity of the urban regeneration process of cities, with the proposed concrete physical interventions on different topics and in different urban contexts.

The rector of the University of Montenegro, Prof. Dr. Danilo Nikolić, opened the exhibition.

Assist.prof.dr Svetlana K. Perović

University of Montenegro,
Faculty of Architecture in Podgorica,
Montenegro



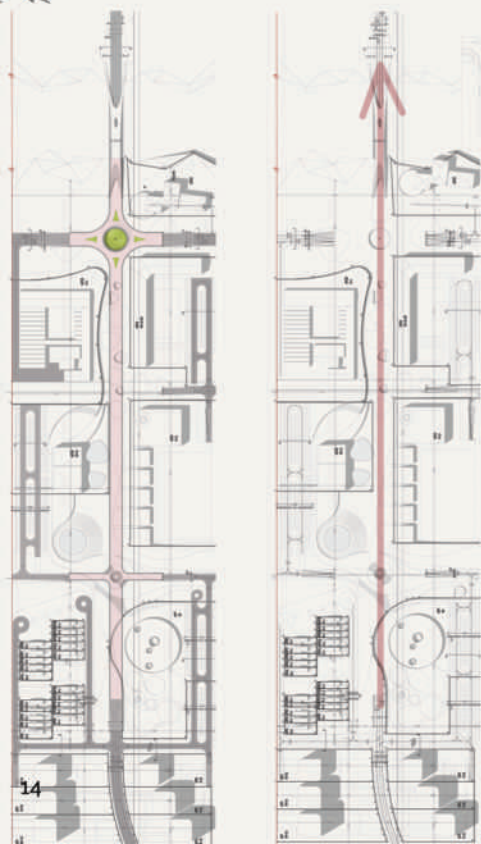
REGENERATION OF THE STREET

regeneration of Duke Ilija Plamenac street in Podgorica

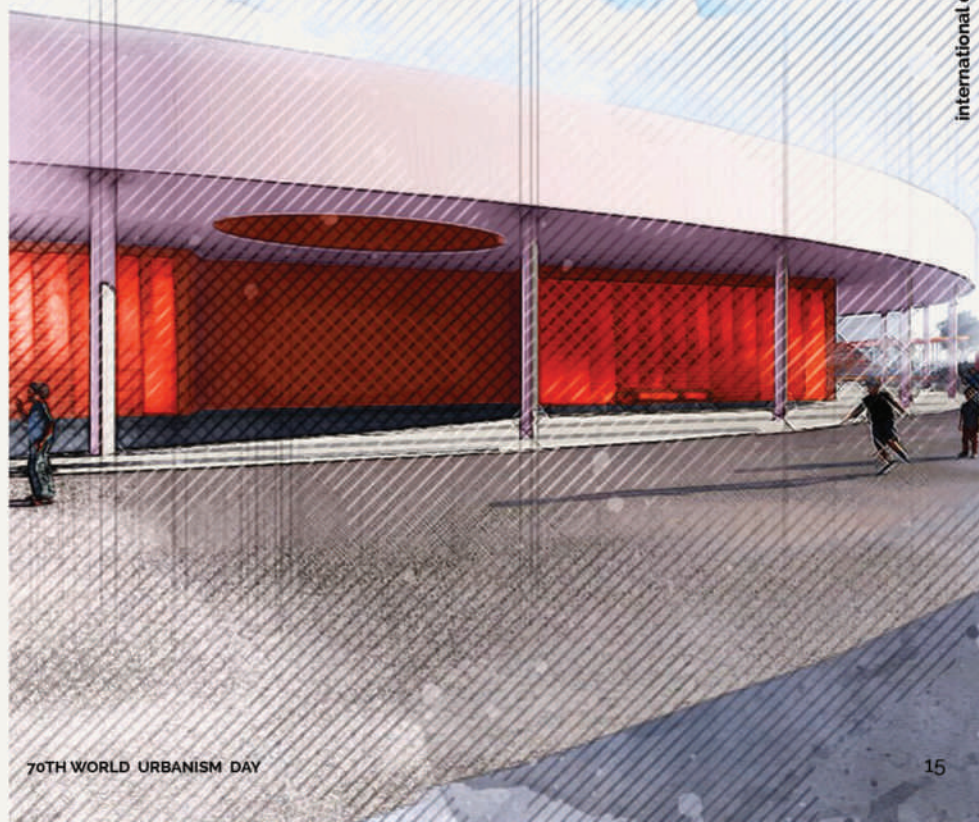
regeneration of

“The street is a room by agreement.” – Louis Khan

The street is the basic structural unit of every settlement, it forms a network (system, layout) of usual (common) and potential movements throughout an urban complex and it represents the most powerful organizational “weapon” of the urban entirety. The selected research area will cover the street of Duke Ilija Plamenac that extends from Krivi most (Leaning Bridge) to the building of “1th June” Resource Centre. The aim of the project is to transform the chosen location, which is believed to be one of the most important city streets, into a new green zone of the capital. Minding the needs of the citizens while creating their community is of great importance as people love to enjoy comfort in the surrounding environment. Residents would rather live, go shopping, eat or do recreational activities in a physically and mentally pleasant environment. The urban structure of the city should demonstrate that it is built to meet the needs of its citizens, such arrangement should also evoke feelings of comfort. Accordingly, the revival of this urbanistic move (movement) corresponds to the needs of the people. In this way, the creation of the green system will influence the pedestrians to use the area, therefore increasing the level of activity and economic sustainability of this part of the city.



the street



international exhibition



REGENERATION PART OF RIVER ZETA

Urban and architecture design of regeneration part of river Zeta, village Spuž, Danilovgrad

organic planning

The research area includes one of the oldest medieval small towns called Spuž. It's natural beauties and good infrastructure connections with bigger cities and make it an interesting point for tourism, especially agricultural and sustainable tourism.

The analysis of the current situation determined the approach to the design of the project, which is based on the organization of the planned functions at the site with the surrounding facilities and infrastructure and the formation of an adequate environment. In this cultural area, the planned structures don't disturb the ambience of the settlement or the river, and constitute a modest but significant tourist offer of the settlement Spuz. Their purpose is to attract as many tourists as possible, and also to provide humane conditions for the residents of the settlement. The master plan for the new rural community is an organic plan, where the landscape and the settlement blend together. In order to strengthen community life and create a stronger relationship with the surrounding landscapes, the settlement is being developed as densely populated, with a limited number of private open spaces. The landscape and the space between them are common spaces used for recreation and food production integrated into the landscape, such as orchards, permaculture and livestock.

AUTHOR
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MENTORS
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AUTHORS
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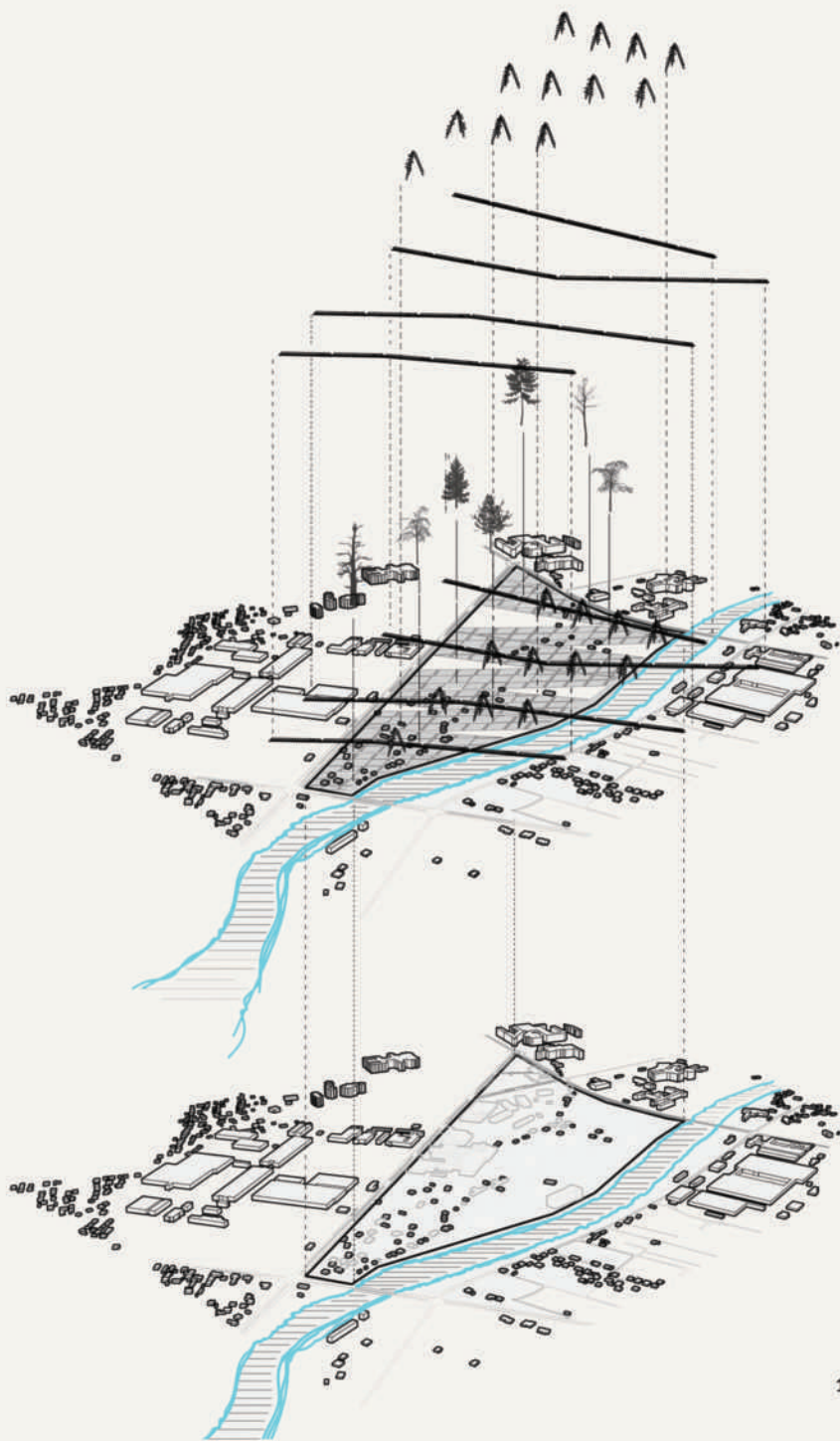
RE-USE

/ Re-use

re - use



Keeping in mind the river, as a significant natural potential, but also the theories underlying the concept, the idea was to form a layered structure, which implies integration of city and nature, urban and rural. Regardless of the application of innovative, radical structures, the goal is to satisfy the basic man's needs. Agri-park is an opportunity to develop a stimulating environment, especially for social categories of residents, but also for anyone interested in agro-production. Deviating from the classic urban blok, we set up a monumental, radical structure above the green oasis, taking into account the context, creating a humane space.



international exhibition



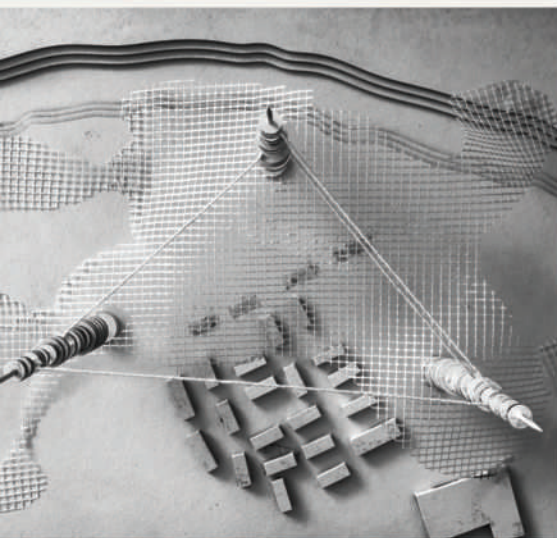
AUTHORS
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"TERRA NOVA"

Transactive urban district in
Podgorica - "terra nova"

terra nova



The work was based on a comparison of different theories of urbanism and urban sociology. Theoretical approaches served as guidelines when speculating on the appearance and (in)functionality of the space across multiple time stages, all influenced by the rising incoming population and the lack of skilled personnel represented in the decision making process. The result envisages a "housing industry" as a certain future, and the project's second part is based on proposals for mitigation of negative effects. The aim of the project is to raise awareness of the treatment of the architectural profession today, as well as to initiate dialogue.





COAST SOLUTION

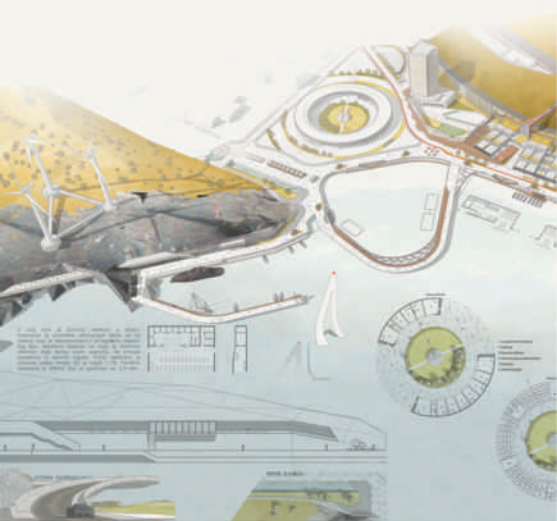
Urban and architectural solution of the Ivo Novaković coast in Sutomore

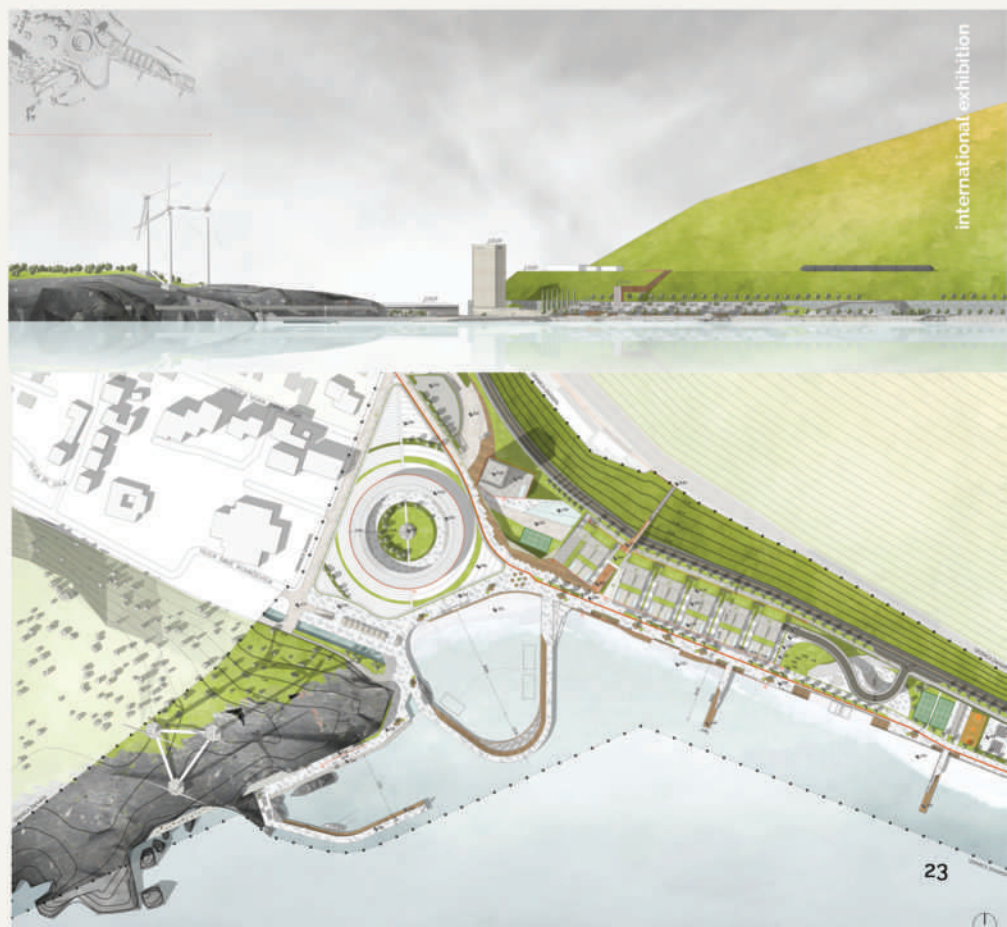
AUTHOR
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MENTHORS
Prof. dr. Svetislav G. Popović, TA, MSc, Sanjka Savić

coast solution

Acknowledging tourism as one of the main economic activities, we need to accept the occurrence of spatial changes. At the same time we need to make appropriate decisions concerning basic resources, which must keep preserving the values and notable landmarks of the wider area (coast, vegetation, cultural heritage). Spatial relations are very complex, burdened with the conflicts of interest, pressures and, at the same time, ever increasing environment protection criteria. Considering this, rather demanding, proposed framework concept, the development of tourism is presented in an acceptable and sustainable way. The proposed concept encompasses a set of activities concerning the preparations and the programming of tourism and the accompanying activities at the subject location. Just as every place, being a dynamic component, lives and changes with the ebb and flow of time, so does the subject location change according to the needs of its inhabitants. The proposed solution follows the higher level and wider area plans. With this proposition the whole coastal area is uniformly presented, in other words, the western part of the planned Sutomore dock with the pedestrian zone.





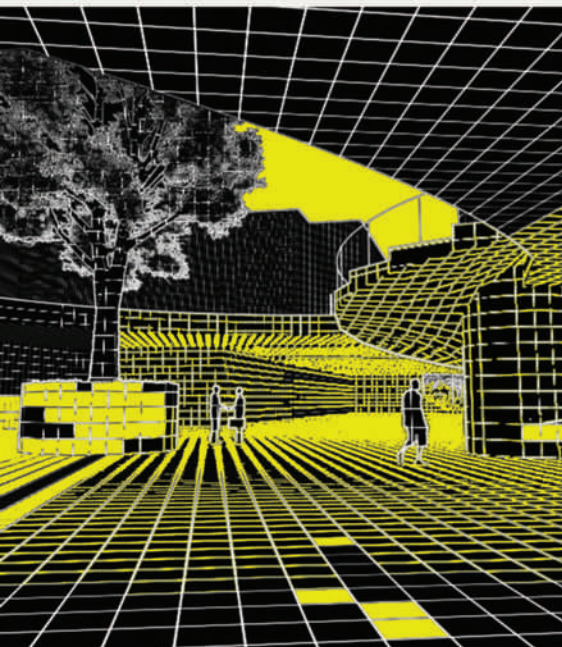


AUTHORS
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MENTHORS
Prof. dr. Svetislav G. Popović, TA, MSc. Jelena Bajić, Sestović, TA, MSc. Sanja Šavić

REVIVED LINK

Revived link, Podgorica

revived link



The urban move, which separates the main city road, consists of a newly designed Roman square, which is connected by an underground passage with a newly designed atrium of the urban block. In the area of the former Roman square, we give primacy to the underground space by opening 3 openings that illuminate the basement, in which the contents of a commercial and social character are formed, while in the ground floor, green spaces are added, which give freshness to the given space. There are two vertical communications in this operation. The underground passage physically connects the two atrium squares where the tower rises in the middle, with the function of a lookout. The tower, by its form, represents a reference point in space, as well as the western gate of the city, without diminishing the influence of the Temple in the environment, which is the main object in space. Moving towards the Temple an atrium street is formed. Looking at floor plan it can be noticed that it consists of three circles, which form different spatial characters (stairs, green and water surfaces) and affect the materialization of the environment and facades of the existing buildings. The whole environment is subordinated to the main building (the Temple), around which a park is formed in concentric circles.



University of Zagreb,
Faculty of Architecture,

Croatia



URBAN POCKETS

- ✓ Residential and business center of Dubrava city district
- The new Dubrava Center

urban pockets

✓ AUTHOR
Jana Horvat
✓ MENTOR
Prof. Tihomir Jukić, PhD



Establishing a proper orthogonal network as a basis for regulating relationships in space is imposed as a logical and intuitive response to the chaotic and disorderly situation of Dubrava. The goal is to remove or break through any existing space barriers and create a continuous public space for pedestrians that allows an unlimited number of directions and with newly designed construction provides the user with a dynamic and exciting spatial experience.

The origin of the grid is the area north of Dubrava Avenue from which has been removed all the unrepresentative contents (old market, gas station, numerous car services ...), and from there the public space is gradually expanding, meandering between existing and new construction.

In the first stage, the expansion of this spatial system to the Lower Dubrava was just indicated by the formation of 'Pockets' of new public space with associated new amenities south of Dubrava Avenue.

These 'pockets', as distinctive anomalies in the structure of the Lower Dubrava, correspond to the displaced public transport stations.



international exhibition



AUTHORS
Frane Stančić
MENTHORS
Prof. Bojana Bojanić Obadić Šatanović, PHD

THEMATIC FRAGMENTS

✓ Rijeka - Transformation of the Delta space into a theme park system

thematic



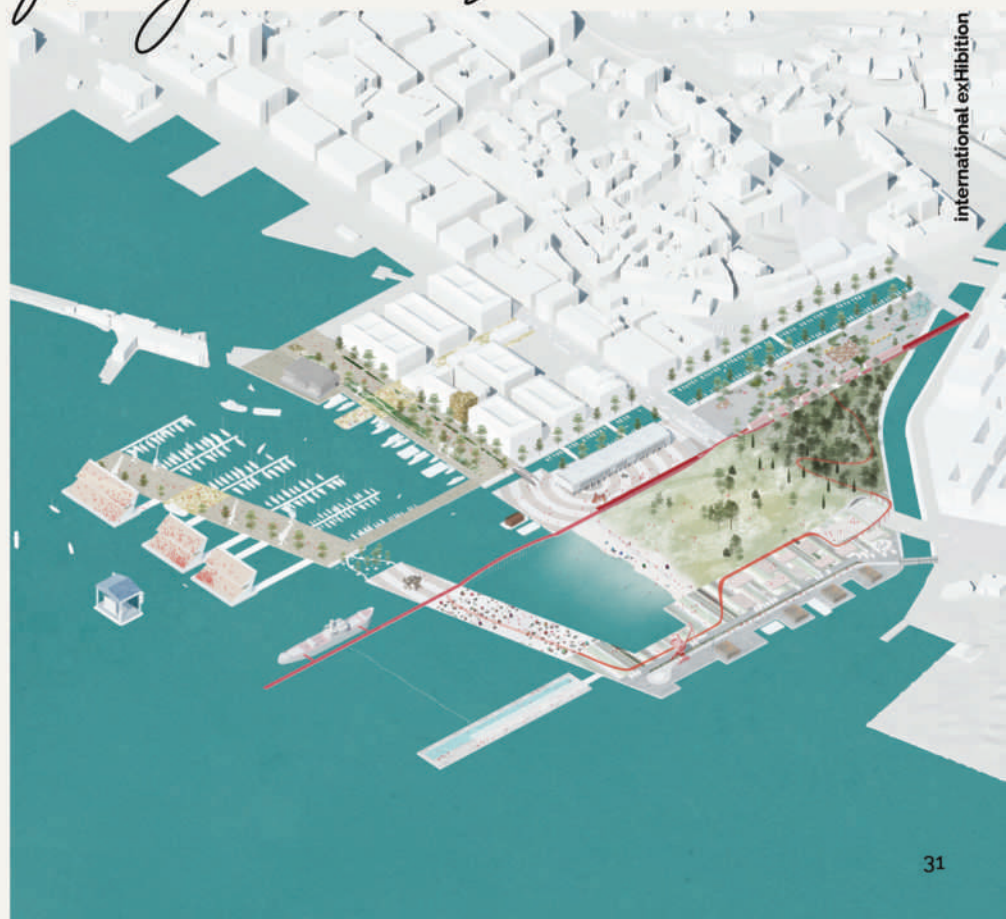
Industrial warehouses are being evicted from the Delta and the city is moving in. Delta is becoming a public urban space and fully accessible to citizens. This is made possible by the Gateway and EPK2020 projects, as well as future Delta facilities that make the whole project economically viable.

The central city axis passes through the Delta, making it one of the centers of urban tissue. It is also the main connection to urban infrastructure - road transport and public transport. The waterfront runs directly to the Delta, making it part of an important public and representative city space. It plays an essential role in the identity and perception of the city.

The city is developing between the fragments of the Rijeka industrial history - Delta as a part of the Rijeka coast system, and also as a separate entity, takes over the public gardens, cultural, infrastructural and tourist facilities. As important fragments of the past remain Exportdrevo, Warehouse 40, cranes and bridges, the Seagull and the former city bath.

Contact systems are formed at the contact of thematic systems - thematic systems are served and the contact systems are serving. Thematic systems are: Urban, Ecological, Squares, Communication, Parks, Sports, and Recreation and Infrastructure systems. Contact systems of the Dead Channel, Central Promenade, and Mobile Crane serve the entire Delta area and make it functional, self-sustaining, active and adaptable to the needs of contemporary society.

fragments



international exhibition



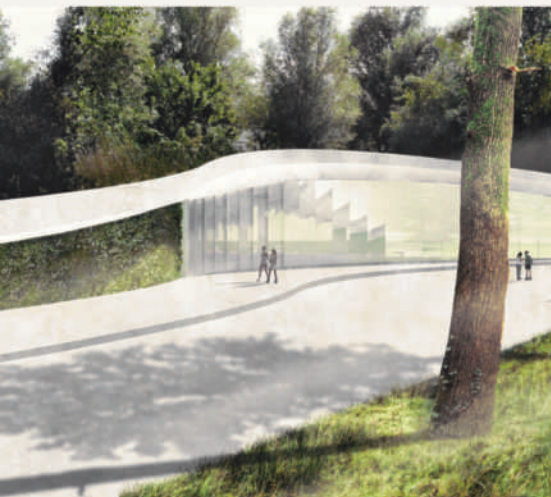
COASTAL LANDSCAPE

Transformation of the Drava coastal landscape

coastal

AUTHOR
Kriszina Radunović

MENTOR
Prof. Bojana Bojanić Obad Ščitaroci, PhD



The expansion of the Osijek city to the left bank of the Drava River was viewed in the context of the transformation of the coastal landscape of the Drava River, a landscape where the urban landscape of Osijek meets and the natural landscape of Nature Park Kopački rit. The vision for development embodies a multifunctional quality place which meets the city's public needs: sports, recreation, vacations, tourism, culture, catering, education, promenade, parks and park-woods.

The Promenade - urban landscape topography begins with the Zoo as a meeting place of the city, the river, and the nature - and ends with the Entrance and Reception Center of Kopački rit. Content planning and design of Reception Center is aligned with functional needs and the volume is aligned with landscape context. The integrity and balance of the urban and landscape is achieved by a gradual transition between the created and the natural.

landscape





REVITALIZATION OF MANSION

✓ Revitalization of Tüköry Mansion in Dioš - Preliminary design for settlement with a mansion complex

revitalization

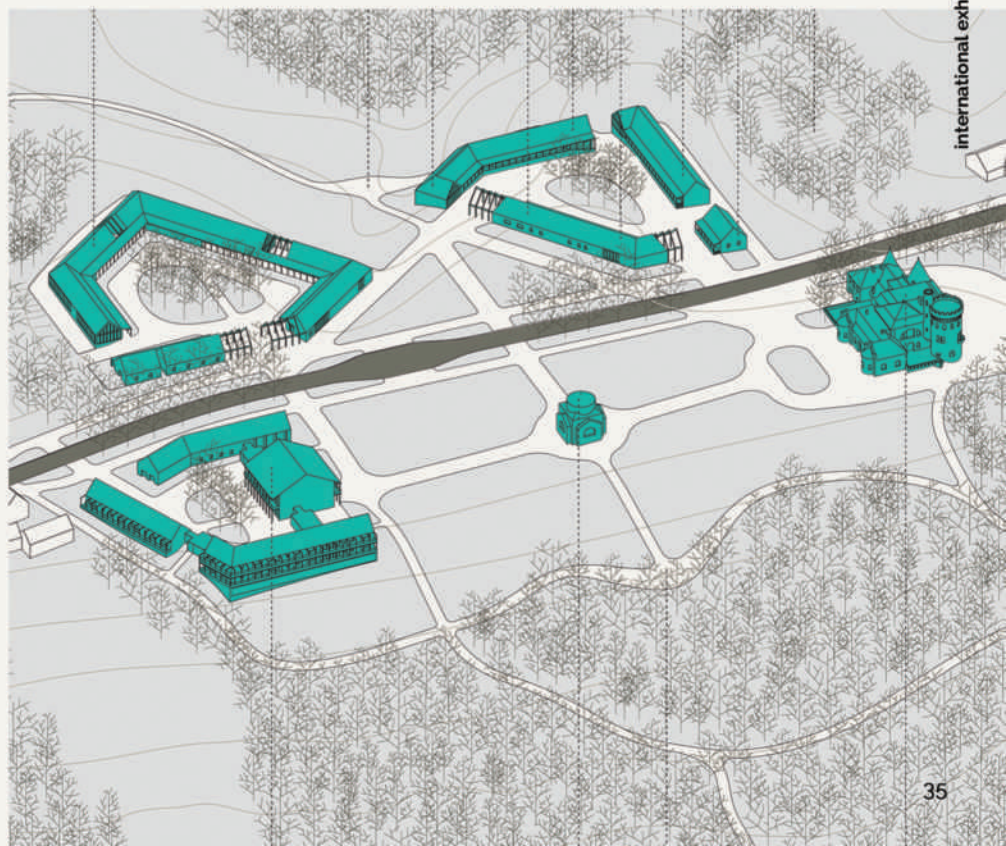
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Four levels of the project and four regarded approaches suggest the revitalization of Tüköry Mansion in Dioš viewed in the context of the emanation of the landscape into the castle and the emanation of the castle into the landscape. The spatial-programmatic concept of linking the natural and cultural heritage of the Daruvar-Končanica area is seen as a subsystem of a wider cultural region from Lake Blato to the Sava river. The spatial planning approach encompasses the urban-landscape project for the settlement of Dioš. The urban-architectural-landscape project for the Tüköry mansion complex proposes the restoration and revitalization of the mansion complex as a new center and driver for the development of the Dioš settlement. The architectural design concept for the revitalization of the Tüköry mansion proposes a multipurpose use of the castle, which includes a lounge area with a cafe, an exhibition area, a library with a reading room, a lecture room and a panoramic terrace.

of mansion



international exhibition

University of Belgrade,
Faculty of Architecture,

Serbia



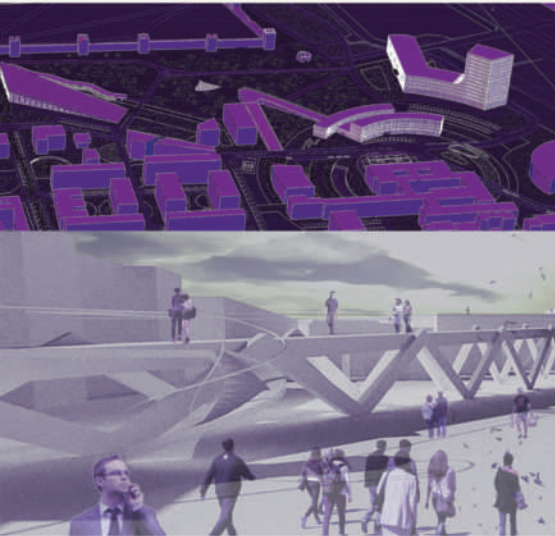
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URBAN REGENERATION

✓ Smederevo riverfront through the application of information communication technologies

riverfront



Smederevo has great potential for development – cultural, historical, industrial and natural heritage. In this sense, as a generator for the maximal utilization of all potentials, information and communication technologies (ICT) have been applied in certain places – “points” in the urban structure of the city. On the points, ICT equipment can be used to view the elements of virtual and augmented reality – wildlife and history of the Danube, the Smederevo Fortress in the Middle Ages, Smederevo in the future with new elements of infrastructure and robotics (cyberpunk), etc. The application of ICT has also been achieved in urban design – elevated footpaths for a new view of the city and fortress with digital equipment, redevelopment of railway wagons and new materialization of thermochromic pigment paving stones and furniture that changes color under the influence of many WiFi users or their moods. At the end, ICT tools are a base for the comprehensive urban regeneration of the central part of Smederevo Riverfront.





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VIBRANT CITY

Revival of the Eastern Industrial Zone of Smederevo

vibrant city



The aim of the student project is the urban regeneration of the the eastern industrial zone of the City of Smederevo, next to the Danube. Knowing that this zone is one big brownfield today, the focus of the project is the renovation and redevelopment of the subject site based on analyses of its current state. The chosen concept of the project is a Vibrant city, e.g. a city for young people. The former industrial plants is transformed into a student zone with youth facilities, to keep the site active continuously. Dominant new uses are education, culture, recreation, business, and the specific types of housing. This solution has formed six inner areas with different dominant functions, which gather around open public places.





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VIBRANT CITY

Urban reconstruction of Sport and Business Centre "Radivoj Korać"

vibrant



Regardless of the time of day, season of the year or weather, this site is liveable, never dull, but still pleasant for the people of all ages. It attracts the dynamism of peripheral streets into its core, activates passive zones, whilst preserving authentic ambience and identity. The site analysis determines the main corridors of movement at city level - arteries (Cvijičeva Street), and space with the potential to be developed into a new urban centre (the park adjacent to "Pionir" Sport Hall). In the spatial gap between two mentioned city structures, the spanning streets are identified. They will also intensify city life by its facilities in culture, education and recreation, developing this in-between space as a new city centre.





BROWNFIELD REGENERATION

✓ Case of the Old Ironworks complex in Smederevo

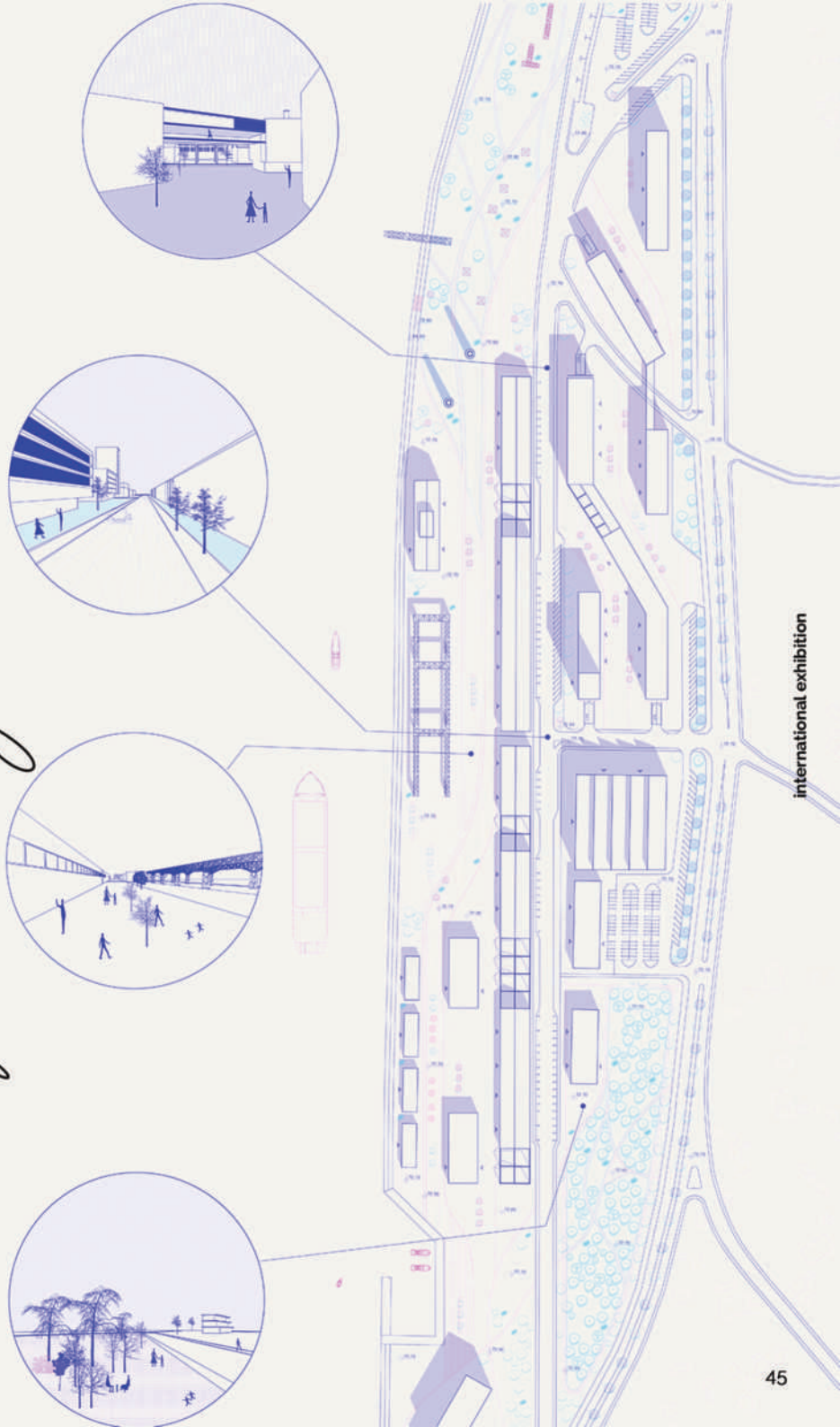
✓ AUTHOR
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✓ MENTOR
Prof. Dr. Aleksandra Đukić



The work presents the topic of the regeneration of brownfield locations – the former industrial facilities that are no longer in use, in which there are no living industries and which could be given a new function in accordance with the needs and interests of the community. Neglecting the intangible values of industrial heritage and the meanings, contained in the remembrance of life and work, is one of the fundamental problems of sustainable heritage protection. The case study is conducted in Smederevo, a city of rich industrial heritage, with a special emphasis on the Old Ironworks complex. The final element of the work is a proposal for the urban regeneration of the complex in order to preserve the identity of this abandoned area, its better networking with the Danube, on whose bank it is situated, and its activation in the cultural life of the city.

brownfield regeneration



international exhibition

University of Ljubljana,
Faculty of Architecture,

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RAILWAY HYBRID

Horizontal urban density
along Kamnišča railway

railway hybrid



The plan for urban density along Kamnišča railway is predicting the thickening of urban tissue and a program scheme in a horizontal direction. The project is a kind of hybrid because it is a compact construction in which central activities and living space are concentrated. It is a four-storey building, which by its volume and design achieves the factors set out in the Ljubljana Municipal Spatial Plan.

To the west, it follows the construction line of industrial buildings formed by the railway line, and to the east, the street profile of Kamniška Street opens to the terraces. Open floor plans, despite the large mass of the building, provide enough light for a quality stay and a diverse program.

It is a four-storey building, the ground floor and part of the first floor are intended for central activities, while the second and third floors provide living space.

Traffic is regulated along Kamniška Street, transformed into a one-way road that leads from Meškova Street in the north and to Janševa in the south.

An important part of the external arrangement of the area is the newly renovated underpass, which runs below the railway line and connects with the stadium, as well as the newly installed railway stations. Part of the underpass is a skate park, which already extends into the exterior arrangement of the stadium and connects to the circular ramp that connects the underpass and the train station.





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SUSTAINABLE NEIGHBOURHOOD

✓ Sustainable Neighbourhood
Between the City and
Countryside, case study of the
city Mengeš

sustainable



How to regulate the modern needs of the contemporary living and working with spatial potentials of cities? How to plan sustainable development between the city and the countryside? What level of complexity should the model of sustainable rural development take? These were the questions that students were asked about in 2. year of urbanism, when they were solving the development question of periphery in the city of Mengeš.

The increasingly romantic vision of rural development illustrates our desire for life in the community, where we can avoid urban reality, which we often understand as chaotic, dysfunctional, confusing or contradictory. This is why today the countryside is a place where we meet the growing effects of migration, pressures on the environment and pressures on the local population. The countryside is withdrawing to the suburban, which is un-inherently expanding and is only in rare cases controlled in a way, that does not affect existing qualities and environments. These areas, therefore, have a growing impact on the quality of living, transport, energy consumption and the environment.

Projects have to take into account, on the one hand, development tendencies and existing capacity of the city and on the other hand, principles of sustainable development and the quality of the living environment.



neighbourhood

International exhibition



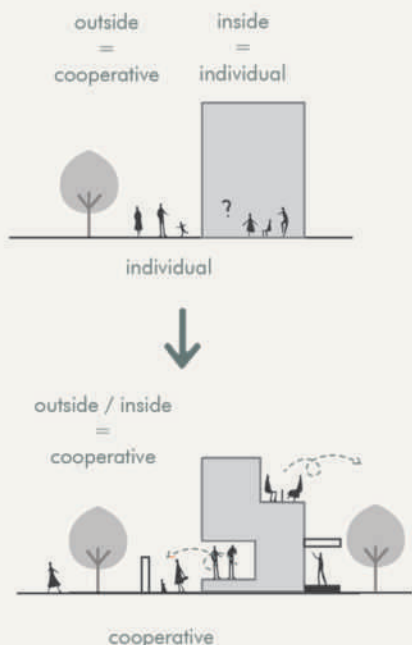
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URBAN COMMUNITY

Community living in the urban neighbourhood

urban community



The master plan is located in the suburban location in the central contact of the Ljubljanica River in the north, the motorway bypass in the east, the Litjska cesta in the south and the important connecting route of memory and comradeship PST in the west. The project includes 112 buildings, of which 98 were intended for residential use, 7 for commercial use, 3 for sports and recreational facilities, and 2 completely commercial objects. The central spaces are organized in their ground floors. The existing gardens in the surrounding area was the inspiration for the arrangement of indoor greens intended for the needs of the organization of private or shared gardens, with the possibility of exchanging the products in some markets of the neighborhood. Road connections between the neighborhoods have a roadway width of 2.5 meters with additional space with organized lateral parking. This organization of parking on the side provides the carless space in every small part of the neighborhood which is fully dedicated to residents and other users, so they can use the inside space freely and in many ways. The residents of this part of the neighborhood are free to share space, rooms, and tools with one another. The common spaces are also the gardens and mostly ground floor rooms of the building.



international exhibition



WIND MODELLING

✓ The use of wind modelling in urban design in the case of the project site Novi Bežigrad, Ljubljana

wind modelling

✓ AUTHORS
Krisijan Lavrtar

✓ MENTORS
izr. prof. dr. Alenka Flisak, TA, Janez P. Grom



Urban climate is considered one of the most important environmental criteria in urban planning, since it significantly affects the project and its placement in the space. Specifically, the task of this master thesis deals with winds in the urban environment, their direction, intensity and changes, in the light of new interventions in space. The case study in the analytical part of the assignment applies the results to the practical part of the thesis and is intended to support and guide the urban design in order to improve the comfort and quality of the environment. The initial urban solution of the Novi Bežigrad neighborhood is presented as a realistic model project as a result of existing urban and architectural practices and legal provisions.

The results of the analytical part of the assignment showed that distribution of wind velocity field is highly dependent on topography of the area and has different characteristics depending on wind directions and the use of morphological models on the project.

The main finding of the assignment is that the building blocks in the CFD analysis showed a diverse ability to perform, considering of their morphological configuration. An indirect finding of the task shows that there are many ways to adapt building modules in urban design and achieve changes in the urban micro climate and to balance its negative effects.



International exhibition

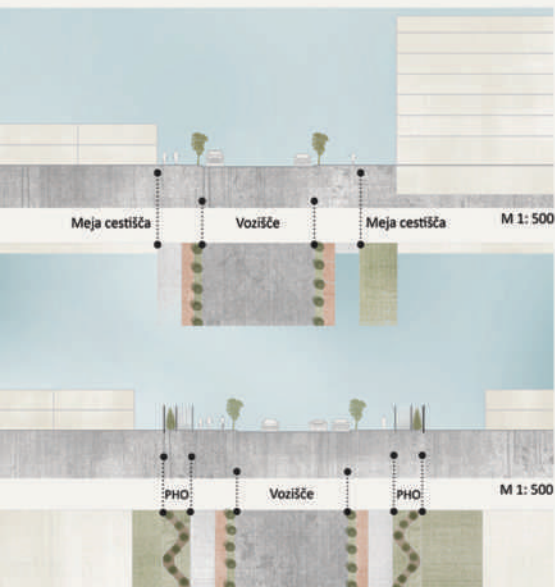


NOISE ENERGY

✓ The impact of noise in urban area

noise energy

✓ AUTHOR
Urška Jernej
✓ MENTOR
izr. prof. dr. Alenka Flisjak



The purpose of the thesis is to present the problem of road noise and its impact on urban planning. The thesis presents a theoretical and practical aspect of the presented problem with the help of professional literature. In order to better understand the issue of road noise, measurements were made at two separate locations in Ljubljana. Based on the performed spatial analysis and evaluated field measurements of road noise, I assumed that the road network on the completed project task in the subject of Urban Planning 3 would represent approximately the same traffic load as at the location of road noise measurements. The evaluated field measurements have shown that, given the intensity of noise measured at the location, it is reasonable to search for solutions to use the excess of noise energy through various scientific approaches. In accordance with the above findings, the project task was refined with an application that represents the optimal layout and shape of the noise barriers into which the noise conversion device is integrated. The thesis concludes with the hypothesis of optimal use of excess road noise energy for urban self-sufficiency.



international exhibition

AA

Vilnius Gediminas Technical University,
Faculty of Architecture,

Lithuania



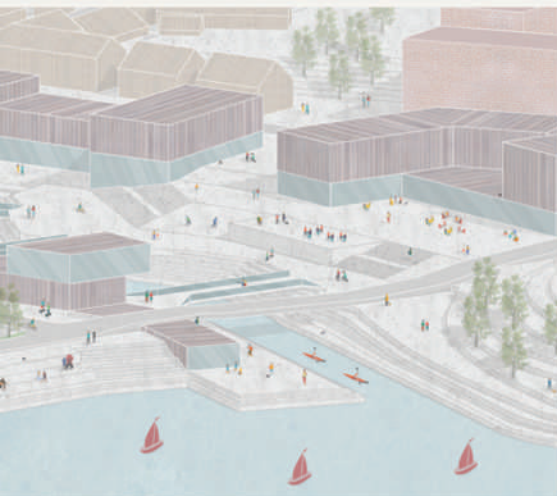
SOUTHERN ACCESS TO TRAKAI

✓ Design proposals for the detailed plan of the southern access to Trakai

entrances to

✓ AUTHOR
Edita Vilkelytė

✓ MENTOR
Assoc. prof. dr. Dalia Dijkienė



Project thesis is targeted to investigate the south part of the city of Trakai and its entrances to the city. In addition to that, thesis carries out the urban analysis of territory, professional literature, analogous practical global examples that form the basis of suggested analysis for the territory under consideration on its spacial – urban conception. The city of Trakai was founded in unique nature surroundings. It is located in a scenic peninsula that is being surrounded by five lakes. Also, the city stands out with a unique landscape formed by nature as well as its cultural heritage that refers to a rich history of the city. The territory under investigation had no clear concept of development for the last decades, which resulted in not having used the nature's potential to its fullest. The main emphasis in the final thesis is rail and bus stations and their group of buildings, accessibility of these facilities, underground crosswalk that will allow reaching further places of the city and a small harbor.

the city



international exhibition



DESIGN PROPOSALS

✓ Design proposals for the detailed plan of the uztilte territory in Trakai

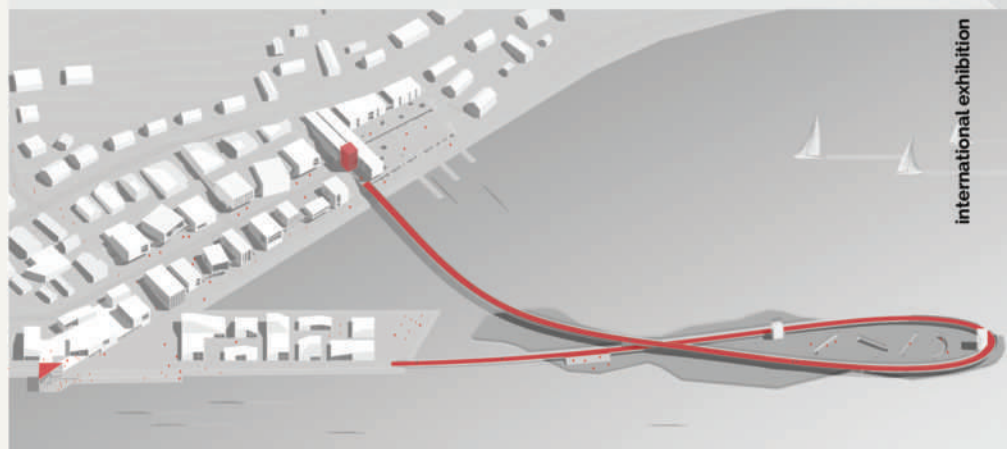
connection

✓ AUTHOR
Renata Micklevičiūtė

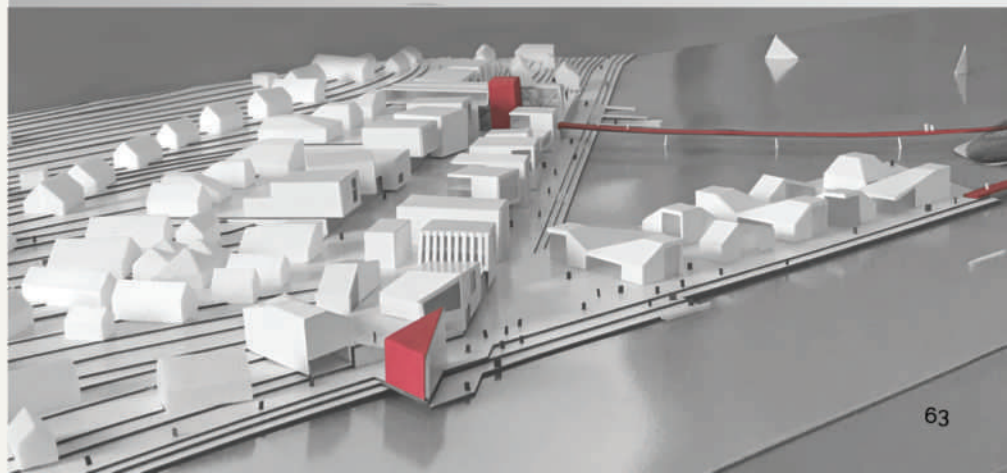
✓ MENTOR
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The project examines Uztilte territory in Trakai city, Lithuania, part of the old town, which is situated by the northern entrance to the city. The location has a poorly defined urban spatial structure, as well as unutilized visual nodes and panoramas. Neither public infrastructure can support high amounts of athletes during tournaments nor waterfront fits the needs of pedestrians. The main idea of this project is to develop an extension of the pedestrian route along Galve lake's coastline creating a pedestrian sightseeing bridge, which would connect the island with the waterfront territory. Part of the Galve lake's coastline, where rowing camp, commercial, public buildings and public spaces are being developed, was chosen for the project, to make use of the location's high future value, while taking into account Trakai old town's building scale, location's landscape and the urban character.



international exhibition





CONVERSION OF INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

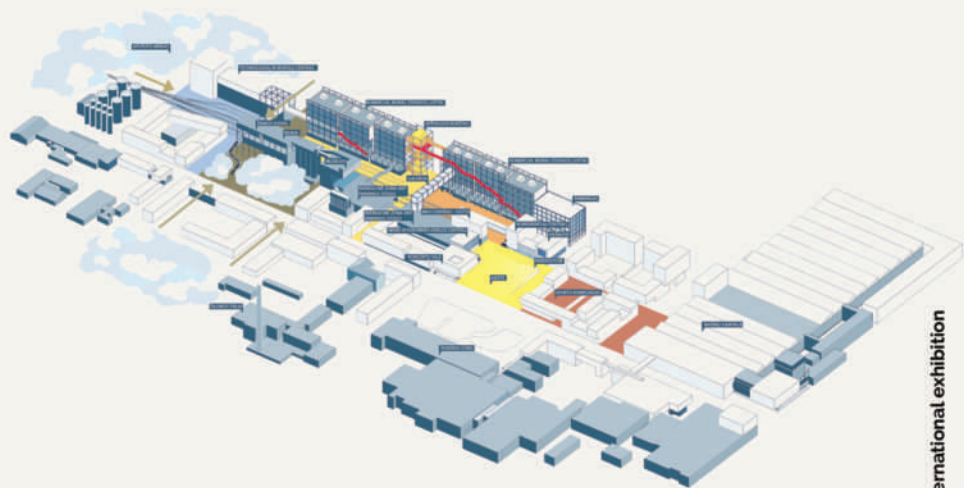
Design proposals for the detailed plan of the conversion of industrial district in Rokiskis

conversion of

AUTHOR
Emilija Deksnysyte
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Assoc. prof. dr Dalia Dapkiene



The analysed territory is located in the industrial district in Rokiskis, Lithuania. The industrial area is near the main entrance to the city, but it does not represent the city. From the historic city centre towards the southern part, the main axis of the city is formed on the Republic Street. Since the territory was used for industrial purposes at all times, it was not developed as a functionally active part of the city, separated from the central part of Rokiskis and residential areas. The industrial potential can be used to achieve positive different results: the area with local authenticity is preserved, it is modernized, brownfields are transformed, abandoned buildings are converted and well-functioning factories are being upgraded, physical connections are created, the territory is included in the urban structure, urban centres of different typologies are formed.



international exhibition

industrial district





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TRANSFORMATION OF BROWNFIELDS

Transformation of brownfields in Sheffield, UK

unfamiliar



The main idea of the fourth year course project "Architecture and Contexts" is designing architectural objects and urban complexes in unfamiliar cultural, geographical and social contexts. Students made urban design project in Sheffield, UK. Sheffield is one of the largest industrial cities in the United Kingdom (England), once well-known in the 19th century, with many innovations in the steel industry. As the industry in the 20th century moved to countries that could offer cheaper labor, the importance of the city declined, leaving many brownfield sites in the city center. Three teams of students proposed an urban architectural concept for integrating three adjacent areas - Kelhalm Island, Wicker riverside and Neepsend - into the urban fabric of town. The main ideas of the concept: to turn the unused railway section into a part of "green belt", to create additional cross-links from the city center through the territory to the northern part of the city, to highlight the architectural, cultural and social identity of each of the 3 analyzed territories.



international exhibition

Poznan University of Technology,
Faculty of Architecture,

Poland



THEORETICAL CITY

✓ A theoretical city model over water

spatial policy

✓ AUTHOR
Mikołaj Wyszynski
✓ MENTOR
Prof. Przemysław Biskupski



A series of lectures is an introduction to wide discipline - urban planning. Provides knowledge of city essence and rights in force in urban space. In particular way treats the issues for which is responsible architect in urban team - quality of composition and relevant use the urban material. There are presented principles of solutions of communication, infrastructure, natural environment, social environment and others. There are discussed basic aspects of spatial policy. Furthermore there is discussed the issues of integration and spatial hierarchy, typology of urban units and indicators of intensity and building compactness and rate of occupancy, as tools for obtaining synthetic information about project area, and also enabling the objective assessment of existing conditions in the relation to social needs. The program provides to obtain basic knowledge in the scope of designing the urban space, including two-dimensional layout and three-dimensional structure on the background of existing context and functional and compositional connections of developed area.





DEVELOPING POST-INDUSTRIAL AREAS

Urban concept of developing
post-industrial areas in Wrzesna

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post-industrial



The subject of the study is the post-industrial development project in the area of Kolejowa and Wroclawska streets in Wrzesnia. The urban concept assumes creating a clear center of the designed layout, in the form of a congress center, together with multifunctional complementary buildings. It includes, among others: offices, a hotel, a gastronomic center and a sports hall. The main composing axes departing from the center of the system determine the location of multi-family housing estates with services on the ground floor. An important element of the project is public greenery, which accompanies all types of buildings. Emphasis was placed on creating common recreational spaces in the form of public parks, which also act as buffer zones from busy roads, as well as from the track area. It is the proximity of the railway areas that is associated with the creation of a railway museum, which will become another important element of the revitalized Wrzesnia district. The elongated object coupled with the park displaying historical locomotives is to attract tourists and stimulate the economically neglected area. Similarly, two newly designed quarters of office buildings have a similar task, which is distinguished by a terraced arrangement of green roofs.

development



international exhibition

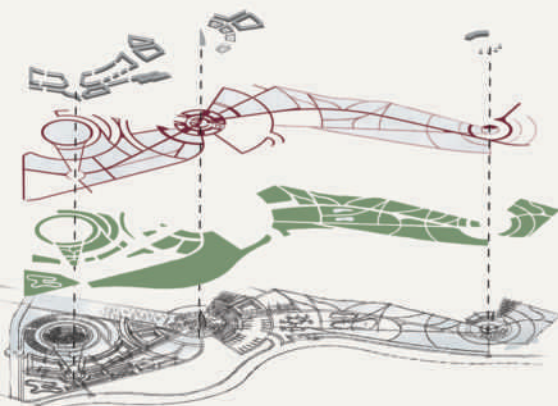


SPATIAL CONCEPT OF THE WARTA RIVER VALLEY

Functional and spatial
concept of the Warta river
valley in Konin development:
Konin Wheel

AUTHORS
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centric plan of



Project idea is based on a centric plan of intersecting circles. They mark paths, roads and avenues. The area was divided into three parts having their own centers. The main avenue, which is the axis of the complex goes through the entire area of the study. The audience of the new amphitheater was located on the infrastructure of the old stadium. Along the avenue there are multi-family buildings with services on the ground floor. On the opposite side of the area there are hotels, restaurants, services, as well as residential buildings, a beach with a campsite and an area intended for sporting activities, and the largest green area in site. In the central point of the masterplan there is a tower block that is the dominant view visible from anywhere and at the same time a hotel with services and a viewing terrace. In this area, the widening of the Ulga channel and the creation of a regatta track were designed, while on the other side a marina with the necessary buildings. This area is focused on recreation, so car traffic is limited and parking lots are on the outskirts. This increases the level of pedestrian safety and positively affects the feeling of space.

intersecting circles





GARDEN RAMP

Linking Poznan, garden ramp

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garden ramp



This long area is sacrificed for fast transport and constitutes a scar in the middle of the city of Poznań. Huge traffic circles force pedestrians to go underground and destroy urban space: as a result, there are no views or landmarks. Even if the surroundings are not a paradise for pedestrians, they constitute a strategic place in the city of Poznań: a violent boundary between the old city center and the early 20th century part, at the crossing roads of the railway station and the airport. The heterogeneity of the surrounding activities makes this district rich: a part is dedicated to services and events around the fair, the new project for the railway station, the still-in-progress Baltyk Tower from MVRDV, hotels and offices. One axis compounds theaters and cinema, surrounded by housing and shops. Green spaces are not out of the plot, as there are both public parks and private gardens. As for the rest, they are not linked and heterogeneous. From the analysis of the complexities of the site, building a crossing platform that incorporates this whole patchwork as a tentacular green bridge between the two parts of the city is a feasible solution. That radical answer is to create a link that guarantees both independence and connection between cars, public transport and pedestrians.



international exhibition

KTH Royal Institute of Technology,
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INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS

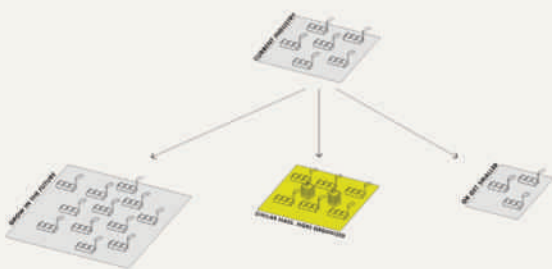
/ Industrial Symbiosis

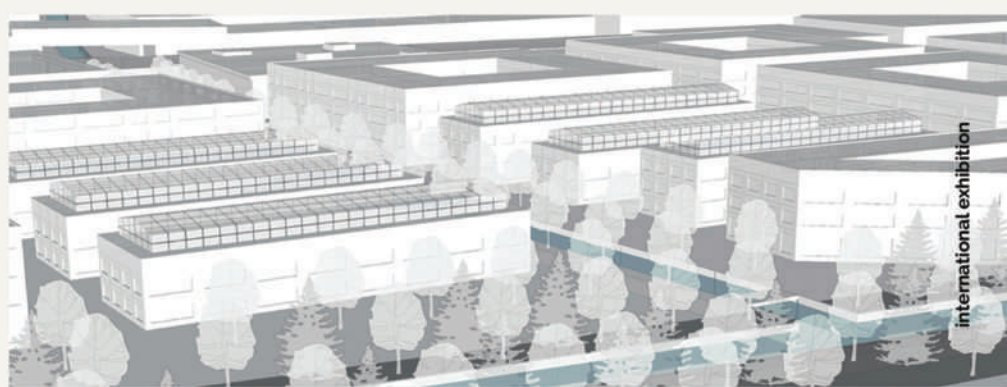
recycled waste

As industrial areas were being increasingly pushed to the edges of the cities, city centres started losing valuable programs and productive economy. On one side this created cities with much fewer working opportunities and on the other a very isolated areas, areas that are composed by different companies which are in most cases highly unorganised both, on a level of buildings as well as on a level of managing and functioning. As the technology is improving fast and industrial areas getting more sustainable the assumption is that industry won't need to grow nor get smaller but rather it should become more organised and connected. Therefore, the goal of the project was to create a strong, connected, attractive industrial area which is not only a place to work but also a space people enjoy going into (principle of Google headquarters). Recycled waste from one industry would be an input for supporting industries or input for energy production. Transportation of cargo gets redirected from highways onto railways and ship traffic, smaller roads in the area take care of local traffic and new green and blue lines connect the whole area as well as improve surrounding space. Inbetween industry and along blue and green infrastructure new residential buildings and public spaces arise. To improve and promote self-sufficient lifestyle there are gardens on top of some residential buildings and workshops in some areas to provide places where people can make and fix their own things instead of buying them.

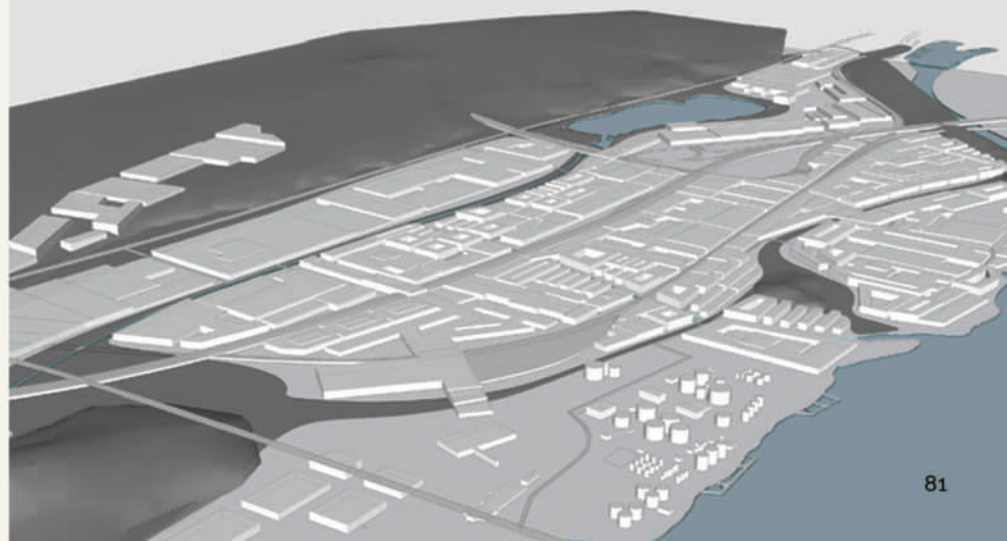
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international exhibition



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