

Belgrade, merging Balkans with Europe, schizophrenic nightmare of the city

Who owns the city? The question related to transitional circumstances and rooted in the contradiction of the shift from inherited so called "social" ownership of urban land, to the new possible configurations of ownerships, marked by the variety of patterns of articulated sets of rights. The differentiated categories of "public" and "private" domains should involve the formation of patterns suitable for the specific local situation of the new urban dynamics. The dynamics is shaped by heritage of hidden contradictions of Belgrade which marked the process of present search of "Third Belgrade" in an attempt to find its place within the global-city network, involving also the search for its own identity as "Genius Loci" suited to new democratic circumstances. The noted paradigm switch described in popular language as the shift "from Wall to Mall", in the case of the City of Belgrade signifies the shift from inherited hidden contradictions of Tito's modern utopia of "Capital of Balkan Federation", and in a chronic clash with the historic City. There is also a search for the social movement to initiate and amplify the changes from "below" and not from "above" as used in the past.

The urbanization process in ex-YU very much determined by the circumstances of the specific Yugoslav self management brand of socialism, the framework of social ownership of building land and the contradictions of "elimination of state" (odumiranje drzave) in totalitarian setting. The rapid expansion of Serbian (yugoslav) cities into the surrounding fields the "illegal building" tolerated by authorities formed the trademark of the urban identity even of contemporary Serbian towns and cities. The state of lawlessness in transition and the during the

war the process even more intensified as the source of new identity which represents transmittion of traditional cultural codes to space and to urban context marking the shift from patriarchal authoritarian - rural to suburban and urban context forming the specific cultural identity.

Belgrade has reconfirmed the position and role of the capital of the now much smaller state, maintaining the function of the centre of the state administration, although the relations between the state and local competences in terms of functioning and financing and managing certain systems (railways, river banks, parts of the road network, etc) have not been fully settled yet.

The City has considerably changed the demographic and social image, through dynamic changes in the City population structure, with a large number of refugees and internally displaced persons, as well as immigrants from impoverished parts of Serbia, which has a considerable impact on the urban setting and identity of the City and its individual parts. The funds the City allocates for this purpose still considerably overcome the effects achieved, which is most visible in still undeveloped image of the City, illegal construction, social slums, city street development, city cleaning, attitude towards utility systems, etc.

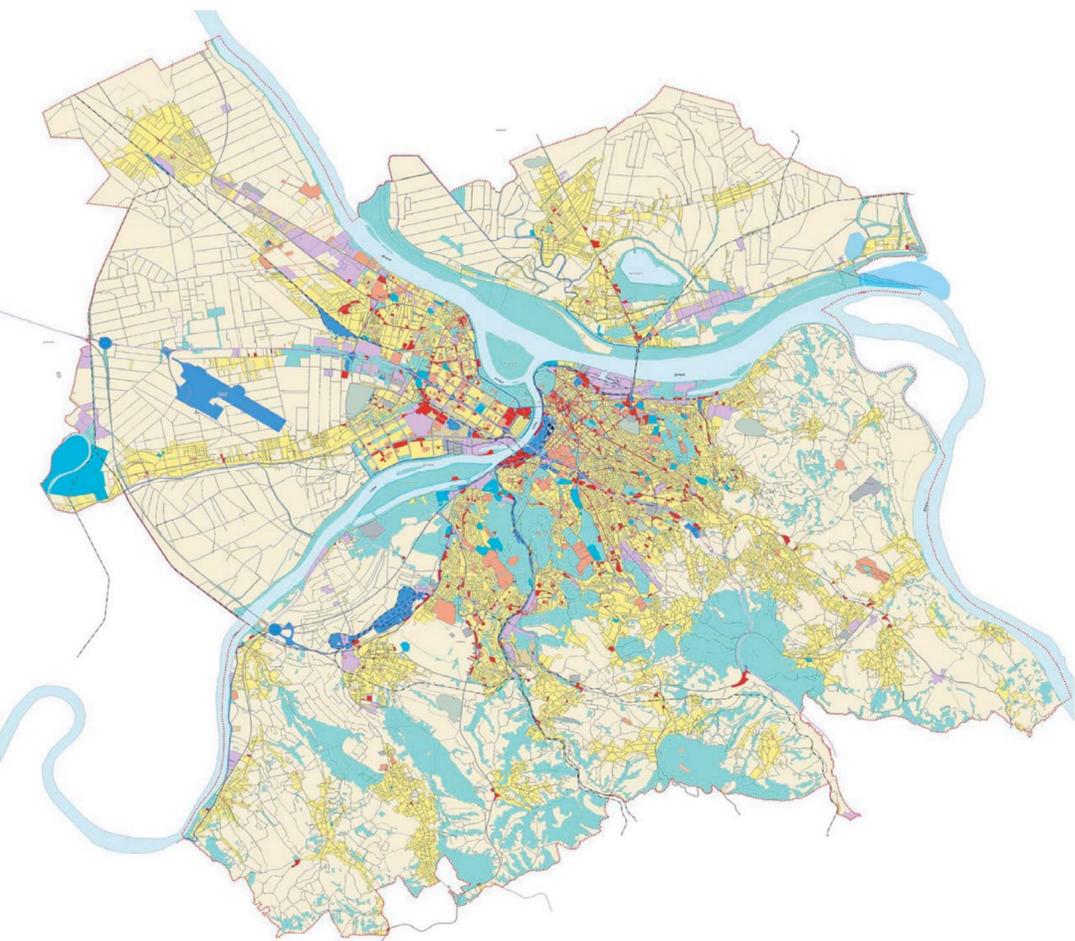
Insufficient control of utilisation of the utility system, failure to observe the environmental and functional capacities of the physical structures of the City, vulnerability of surface and ground waters and air, inappropriate noise in certain parts of the City, pollution and poor development

of the river banks, polluted agricultural land and other phenomena, call not only for full engagement of the City institutions, but also for the absolutely necessary awareness of all the development stakeholders and citizens of the City.

The territory of the City of Belgrade occupies the area of 322,268 hectares, out of which 2,766 ha are rivers and river banks. This territory has the population of 1,576,124 inhabitants (the 2002 Census), thus the density of population is 489 inhabitants/km², i.e. 5 inhabitants per hectare. They live in 586,889 flats with 567,325 households. As many as 98% flats are in private ownership. The narrower City area, included in the Belgrade Master Plan (2003) occupies the area of 77,600 ha and includes 10 town municipalities

Serbia	88'361Km ²	* Inhabitants	7'500'000
Urban Region	322Km ²	* Inhabitants	1'575'000

Belgrade - Land Use Map

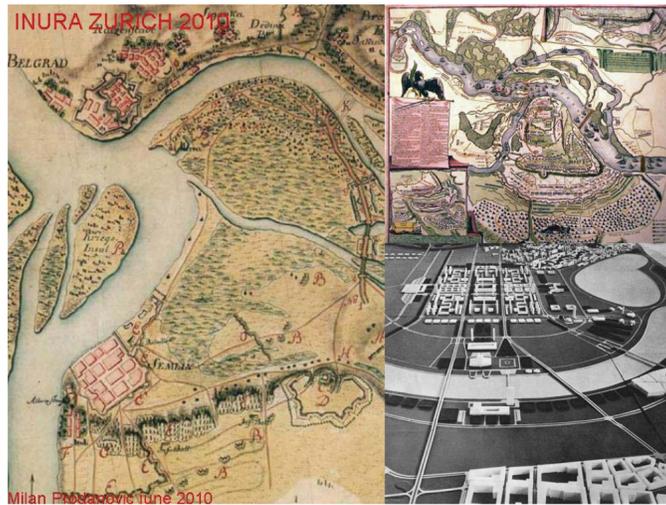


- Housing
- Commercial Zones and Urban Centers
- Retail Streets
- Public Services, Public Buildings
- Economic Activities and Economic Zones
- Green Areas
- Sport and Recreation
- Reserve for Sport and Recreation
- Communal Activities and Infrastructure
- Traffic and Transportation
- Cemeteries
- Agriculture Areas
- Experimental Agriculture
- Farms
- Water Areas
- Empty Spaces
- Water Springs
- Motorways
- Tunnel



Belgrade - Neosurbia (illegal settlements)





INURA ZURICH 2010
 The specific form of destruction of Belgrade was in a form of **URBICIDE**

Historical determinants of urban identity of Belgrade City

Reinventing Balkan City

Historical determinants of urban identity of Belgrade City

URBAN DESIGN
 Carlo Rossini
 Jean-Dominique
 Out of ground Zero
 prestel publishers

The need for a new discourse and a new disciplinary framework for the reinvention of the city and of historic spaces within the post-Communist Balkans is self-evident. Spurred by a local desire for stability and inclusion in the global processes, such a project must address issues of both design and communications. It must reauthorize the relationship between the artificial and the natural in line with Herbert Simon's seminal distinctions between the normative and the descriptive, and the inner and outer environment - and come up with new ideas about how to link the past with the future. But the fact that fresh memories and remnants of urbicide tendencies are still present together with a general hostility toward a robust civic life, means that any 'reinvention' must begin by repossessing pieces of the benefits of civility and its related qualities of life.

The contexts for reinventing civil society fall within a wide spectrum, ranging from projects focused on the coexistence of diverse groups, to ones relating to the conduct of 'normal' life within a common urban space, to emphasis on the meanings of unity and the collective whole as foundations of common identity.

Milan Prodanović, OÜ of disaster, Berlin 2nd September 06

Balkans and Renaissance

Monastery fortress Manasija

Events of Myth production circa 1500

RENAISSANCE

By the activists attitude to life and art of a Renaissance humanistic key, - instead of an idealized Madonna, the new myth relied on a model - a concrete beauty of a girl.

Simonea Vespuchri as a model to Botticelli, a girl from family from Genoa, latitudes for her uncle, whose name is given to a newly found continent.

REINVENTING BELGRADE CITY

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Resulting "newly composed" cultural identity did introduce in architecture an alien style within the cultural zone of a baroque tradition such as it is in Vojvodina

Novi Sad is a baroque tradition in an environment with multicultural setting

Apalini - New Architectural Imagery, a kind of ICONIC architecture with styles never present before on that part of Danube

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Boundary creating effects

Mythical boundaries of GREAT SERBIA

ROMANTICIZING THE CITY OF A MEDIAN AS SOCIAL MYTH

VOJUSIJE SEBILJE IN THE ENVIRONMENT

TERRITORIAL ASPIRATIONS AND THE BASIS OF MYTH CREATION

Car Dušan as Rambo

Only rarely have studies of historical myths taken into account their boundary-creating effects. Conversely, the study of identity boundaries has mostly focused on mechanisms other than myth-making. *Myths and Boundaries in South Eastern Europe* examines how historical myths have contributed to the crystallization of national boundaries in the Balkans, primarily among the South Slavs. Myths and the relevance of myth-making in politics are well-established fields of social inquiry, as are boundaries and the mechanisms that define them, but they have largely developed in isolation from each other.

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Open city against ethnic territories

Confronted concepts OPEN CITY against ETHNIC TERRITORIES could be related to two divergent principles in which nowadays set of ideas shaped political practice which preceded Balkan war. Concepts of territoriality, (see Oscar Newman's classic account) as related to Balkan postcommunist reinvention practice was disastrous, - considered here as outdated, the critical account would attempt to search in historic period on collapse of two empires, in the space between when the idea of Yugoslavia was initiated. The retreat to very underlying principles of its formation, such as territoriality and geographical determinism, ethnic determinations in definition of national character were divergent from the forthcoming globalization with its technological (communicational) and cultural political economic consequences. As confronted to ideas conception of **WORLD CITY**, the rise of network society insistence on identity in its nation state form has to result in disaster.

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Patterns of disastrous urbanization

Underlying urban - rural confrontation
 - Suburbanization as a form of a new urbicide

New Belgrade flee market overshadowed by socialist prefabs

Raping of the agricultural land

Example of Borča suburb across Danube spontaneously over the land division from 18 century

Suggested first post urbicide steps

legalization

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Port of Belgrade on Danube

The need for transitional change of developmental framework

The need for new configuration of creative forces

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Marina Dorcol

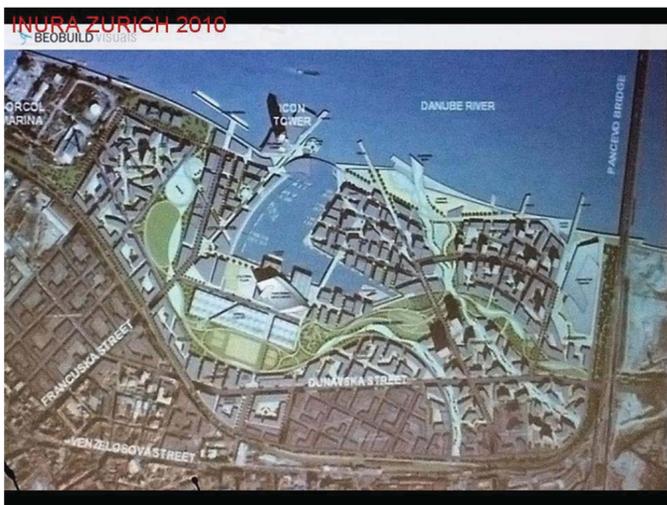
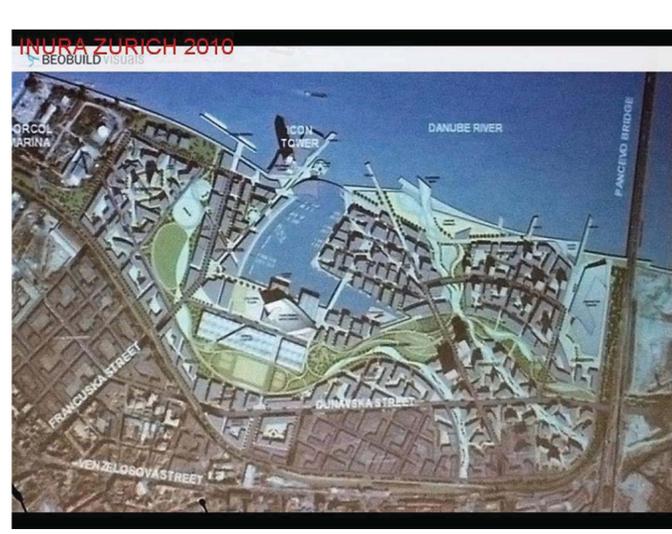
Daniel Libeskind Arhitekt NY

Jan Gehl arhitekt Kopenhagen

Sigurna Luka lepšeg života

Sladak život na beogradskoj obali Dunava

Arhitekt Jan Gehl predstavio svoju viziju uređenja prostora Luke Beograd



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