

moderno BELGRADO

Legado y alteridad de la urbanidad Europea

Mila Nikolic



Episodios Urbanos Significativos: Liberation of Belgrade



- 1789** Marshal Gideon Ernst Laudon captures Belgrade
- 1791** Peace treaty of Svishtov gives Belgrade back to the Turks
- 1806** Karađorđe liberates Belgrade town and Belgrade becomes the capital of Serbia again
- 1808** The Great School was established in Belgrade
- 1813** The Turks reconquer Belgrade
- 1815** Miloš Obrenović started the Second Serbian Insurrection
- 1830** Sultan's hatiserif (charter) on Serbian autonomy
- 1831** First printing-house in Belgrade was put into operation
- 1835** First newspaper - "Novine srbske" is published in Belgrade
- 1840** Opening of the first post office in Belgrade
- 1841** Belgrade becomes the capital of the Principedom of Serbia in the first period of rule of Mihailo Obrenović
- 1844** The National Museum was established in Belgrade
- 1855** First telegraphic line Belgrade - Aleksinac was established
- 1862** Conflict at Čukur-česma and bombardment of Belgrade town from the fortress under Turkish control led to international decision that the Turks must leave Belgrade









~1815





Episodios Urbanos Significativos

The Capital of Serbia and Yugoslavia



- 1867** In Kalemegdan, the Turkish commander of Belgrade Ali-Riza pasha gives the keys of Belgrade to Knez Mihailo. The Turks finally leave Belgrade
- 1878** The Berlin Congress recognized the independence of Serbia
- 1882** Serbia becomes a kingdom, and Belgrade its capital
- 1883** First telephone lines are installed in Belgrade
- 1884** Railway station and railway bridge over Sava were constructed
- 1892** First water supply network in Belgrade was put into operation
- 1893** Electric lighting was introduced
- 1894** First electric tram was put into operation
- 1903** May coup d'etat - after the assassination of King Aleksandar Obrenović, King Petar I Karađorđević comes to the throne of Serbia

1884



1867 - 1887

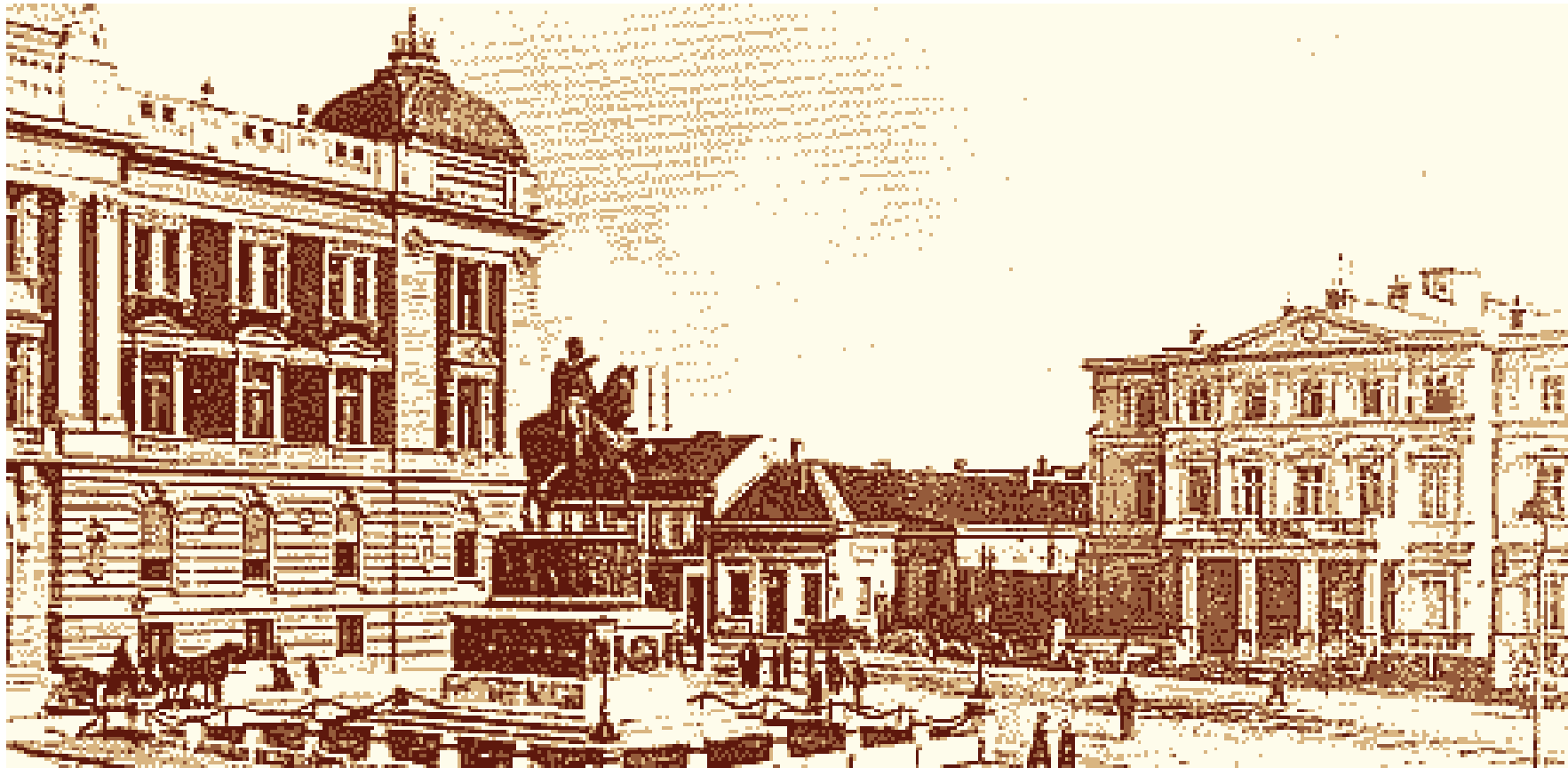
The third urban reconstruction



- The first urban plan, according to the ideas of Emilijan Joksimovic, the first Serbian town-planner
- Finally strengthened the domination of symmetrical blocks, in the European way
- Along with the Great Square, or Little Market, or King's Square, or Student's Square today, Prince Mihajlo Street, backed up against the Belgrade fortress, has been the dominant motif in the vista of the macro-environment of all of Belgrade

1884









1906-7

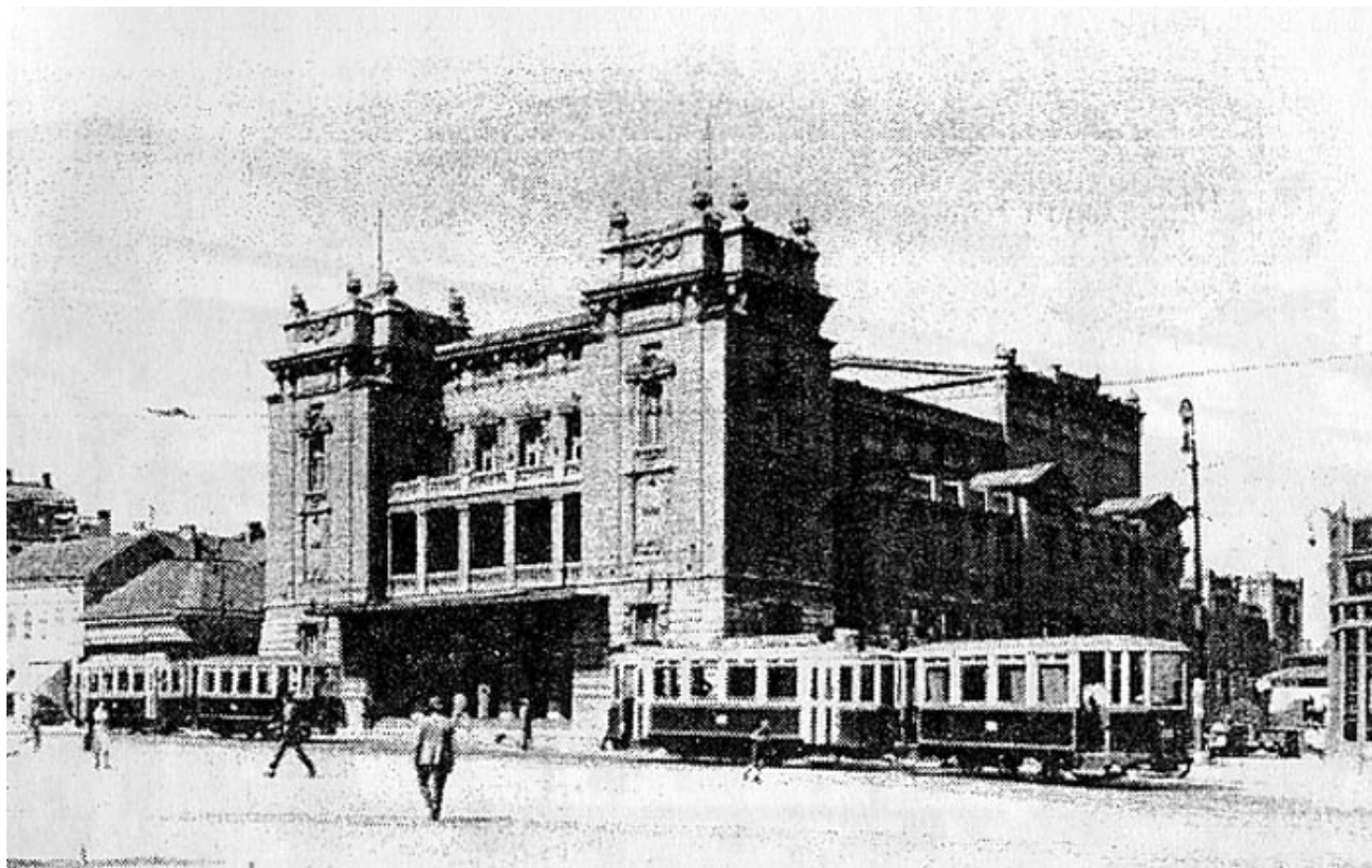


Episodios Urbanos Significativos: The Capital of Serbia and Yugoslavia

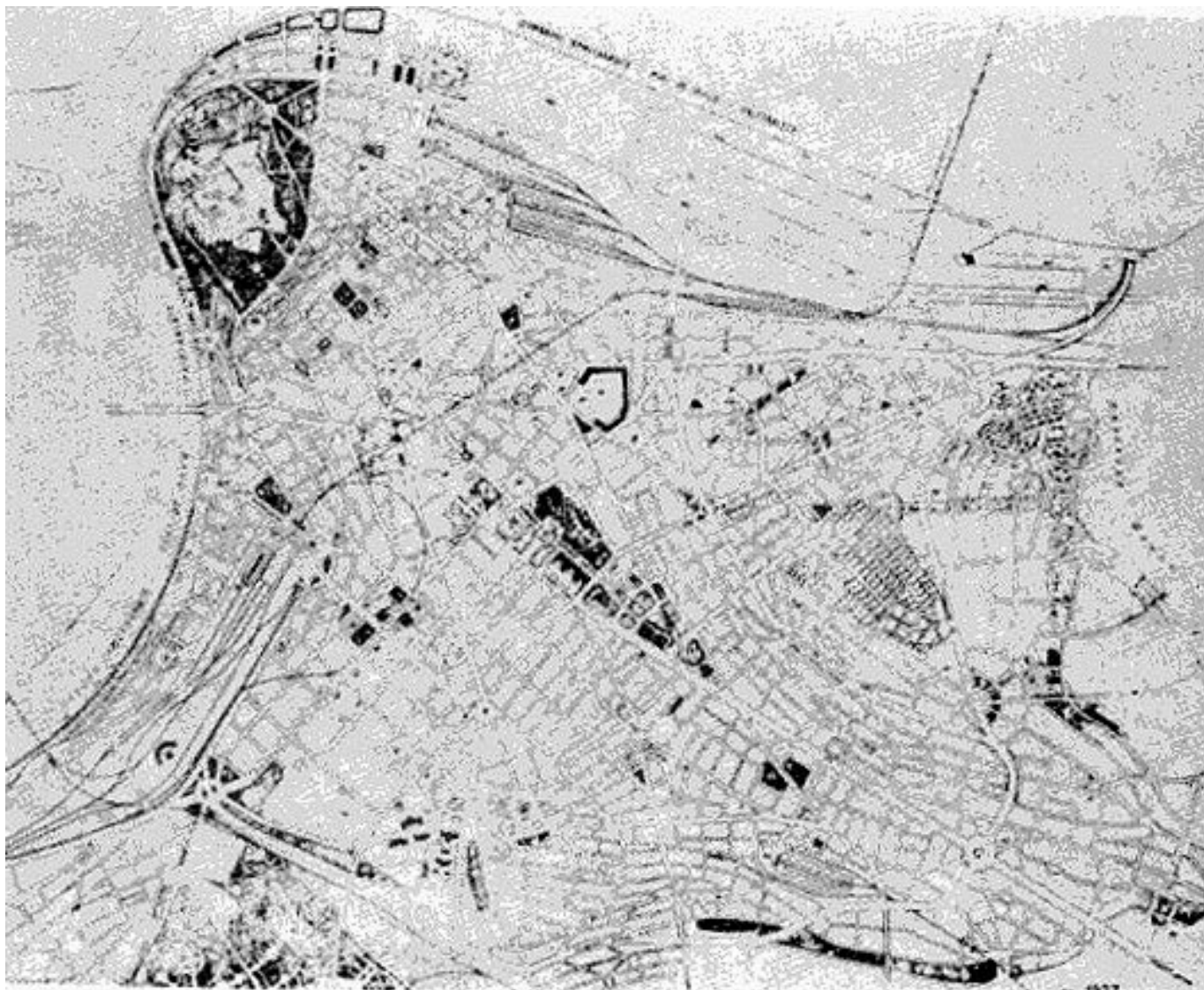


- 1914** The Austrians bombard and capture Belgrade, but in the same year the Serbs liberate it
- 1915** German and Austrian troops under the command of field marshal Mackensen capture Belgrade
- 1918** The Serbs and parts of allied forces liberate Belgrade
- 1918** Belgrade becomes the capital of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes
- 1923** Paris - Budapest air line was extended to Belgrade
First urbanistic plan for extention of Belgrade to the left bank of the river Sava
- 1926** King Aleksandar Karađorđević dissolves the National Assembly on January 6, and imposes dictatorship
- 1927** Belgrade Airport was opened
- 1929** Radio Belgrade started to broadcast
- 1935** First bridge over the Danube - Pančevački most - was put into operation
- 1937** Belgrade Fair was opened
- 1941** Massive protests against Yugoslav joining to the Axis on March 27
The Germans bomb Belgrade on April 6, and occupy it on April 12

1922



1924



1939



1940





Episodios Urbanos Significativos



- 1944** The Americans and other allies bomb Belgrade
On October 20, Belgrade was liberated by the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia with help of Russian Red Army
The new communist government arrests and liquidates political opponents, and mobilizes Belgrade youth, sending them to the Thessaloniki Front
- 1945** On November 29 in Belgrade the Constitutional Assembly proclaimed the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia
Monarchy was abolished and the communist rule of Josip Broz Tito officially started
- 1946** Nationalization of property of prewar industrialists
- 1948** Due to political differences between Stalinists and Titoists, a large number of people were arrested and sentenced to hard labour
Started big construction of New Belgrade
- 1950** The "workers' self-management" was officially introduced upon the property seized from prewar owners
- 1958** Regular TV Belgrade broadcast began
- 1961** The First Conference of Non-aligned Countries was held
- 1967** First BITEF was held

BELGRADO NUEVO: El urbanismo moderno, CIAM, planing, zoning



PALATA FEDERACIJE



ZAPADNA KAPIJA BEOGRADA



STUDENTSKI GRAD



1965













Episodios Urbanos Significativos



- 1968** Students' protests
- 1969** The "Beograd" palace was built
- 1971** The Gazela bridge and highway through Belgrade were built
First FEST was held
- 1974** New Constitution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was adopted, later causing a row of negative consequences to the Serbian national issue
- 1977-78** The Conference on European Security and Cooperation took place in Belgrade
- 1979** Annual meetings of the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund
- 1980.** XXI UNESCO General Assembly
- 1983** UNCTAD Annual Conference
- 1988** First meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Balkan States

1968



Alberto Moravia arrived in Belgrade that year. At the end of his visit he stated:

"Belgrade is a rare city, there are not many such cities in the world. At one moment, observing the silhouette of the city by the Danube it occurred to me that I was somewhere near Vienna. In the next instant, I had the impression of being in some other European city, Paris or maybe Brussels. Belgrade is unique, not only because of its ideal site on two rivers, but also because it represents a synthesis of several metropolises. "

1969-74



1971



1972



GENERALNI URBANISTIČKI PLAN BEOGRADA

	VELIKI 1:50.000 2.000.000
	SRPNI 1:50.000 10.000.000
	VELIKI 1:50.000 10.000.000
	SRPNI 1:50.000 10.000.000
	SRPNI 1:50.000 10.000.000

●●●●● SRPNI 1:50.000 10.000.000

RASPORED STANOVNIŠTVA I
POVRŠINA PO GUSTINAMA
NASELJENOSTI



POVRŠINA U %

STANOVNIŠTVA UGRUPNO 1.000.000
POVRŠINA STANOVNIŠTVA U % 10.000

	SRPNI 1:50.000
	SRPNI 1:50.000
	SRPNI 1:50.000

PLAN STAMBENIH ZONA

RAZMERA 1:20000

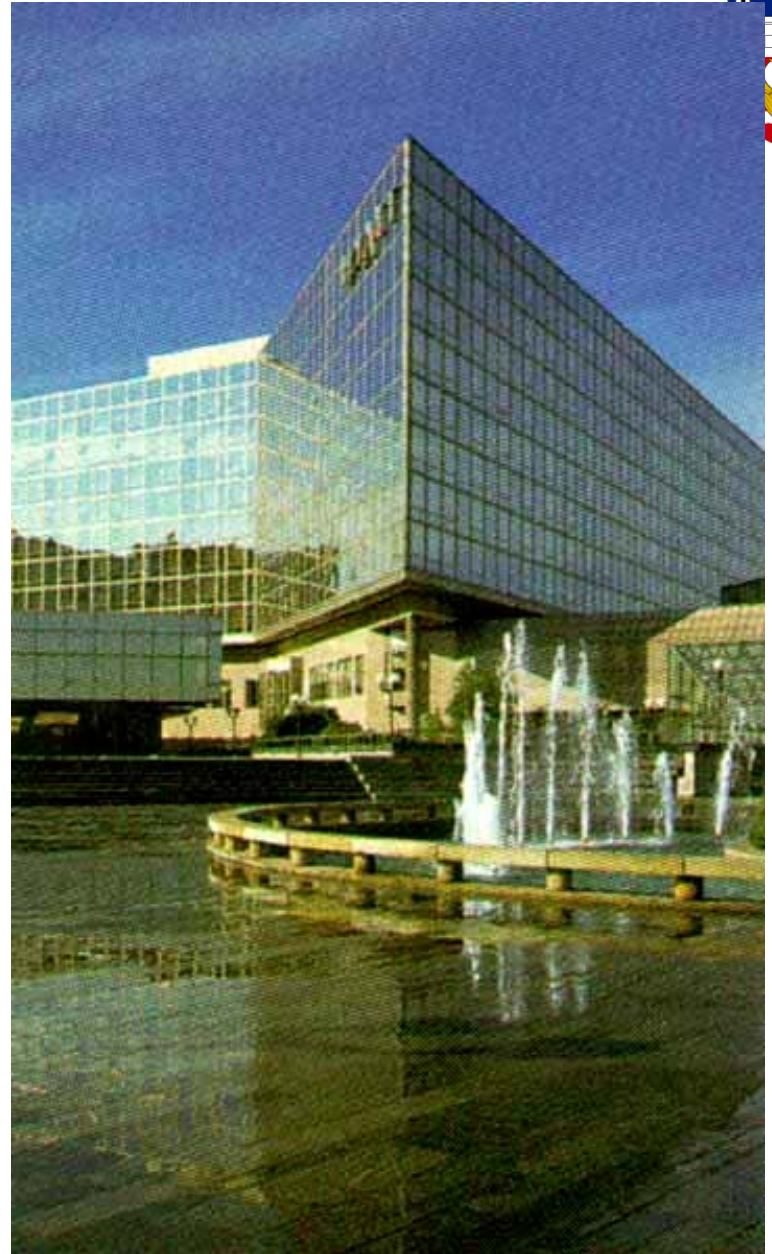
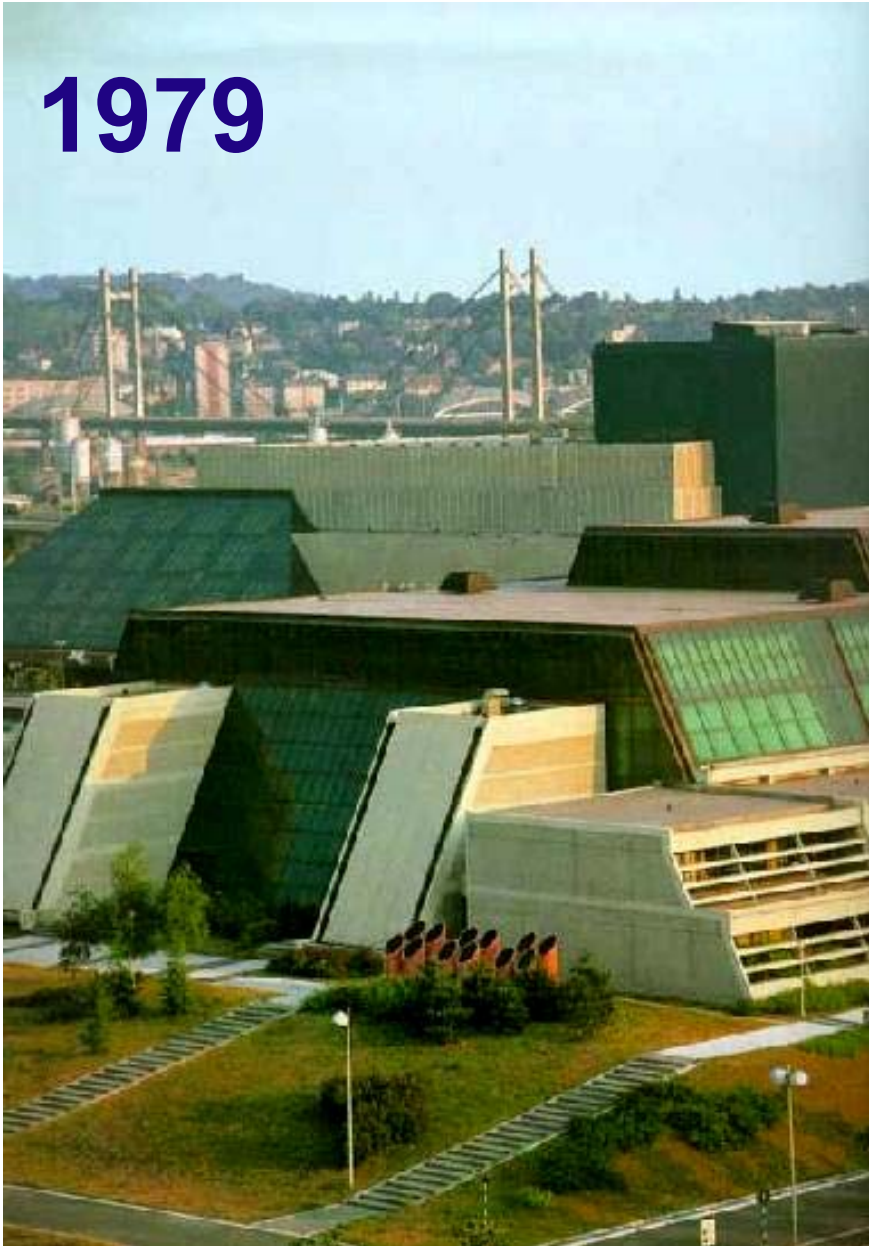
URBANISTIČKI ZAVOD
GRADA BEOGRADA

MART 1972





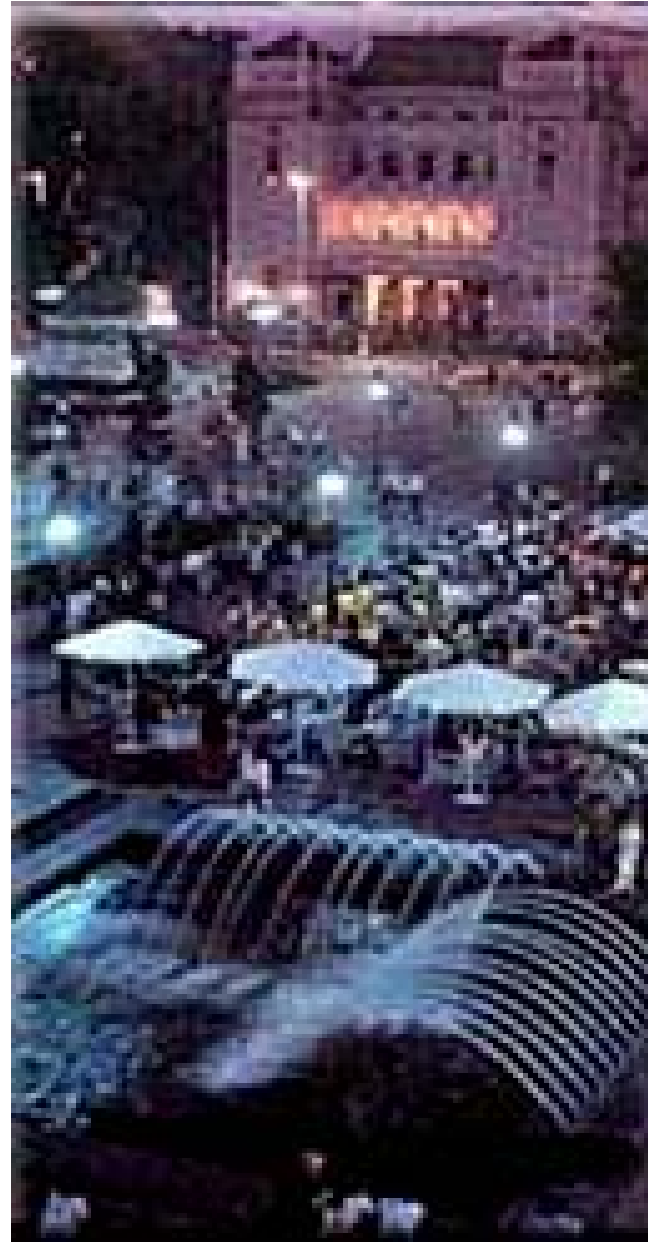
1979





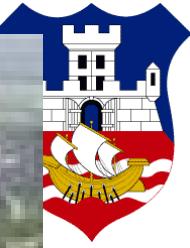
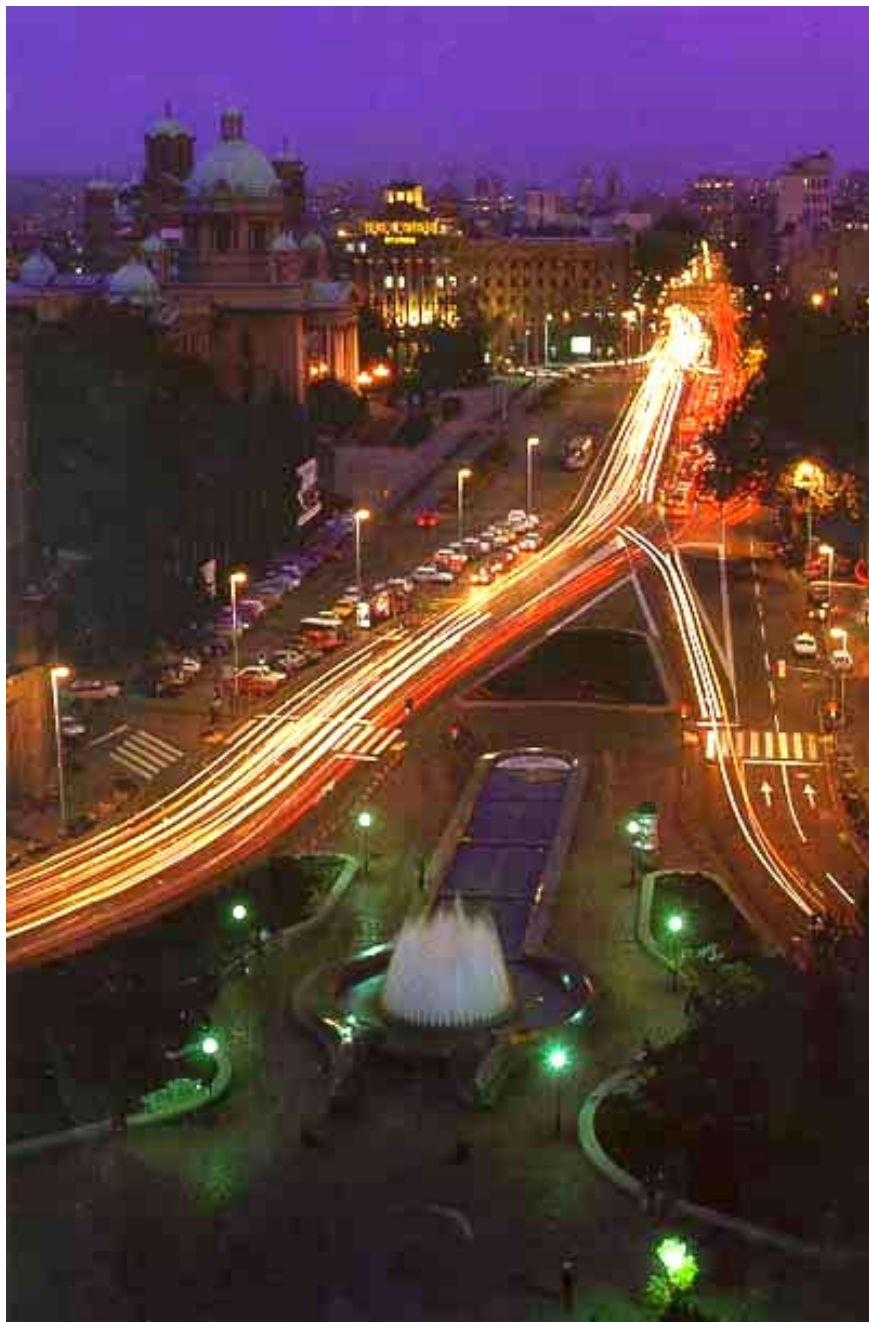


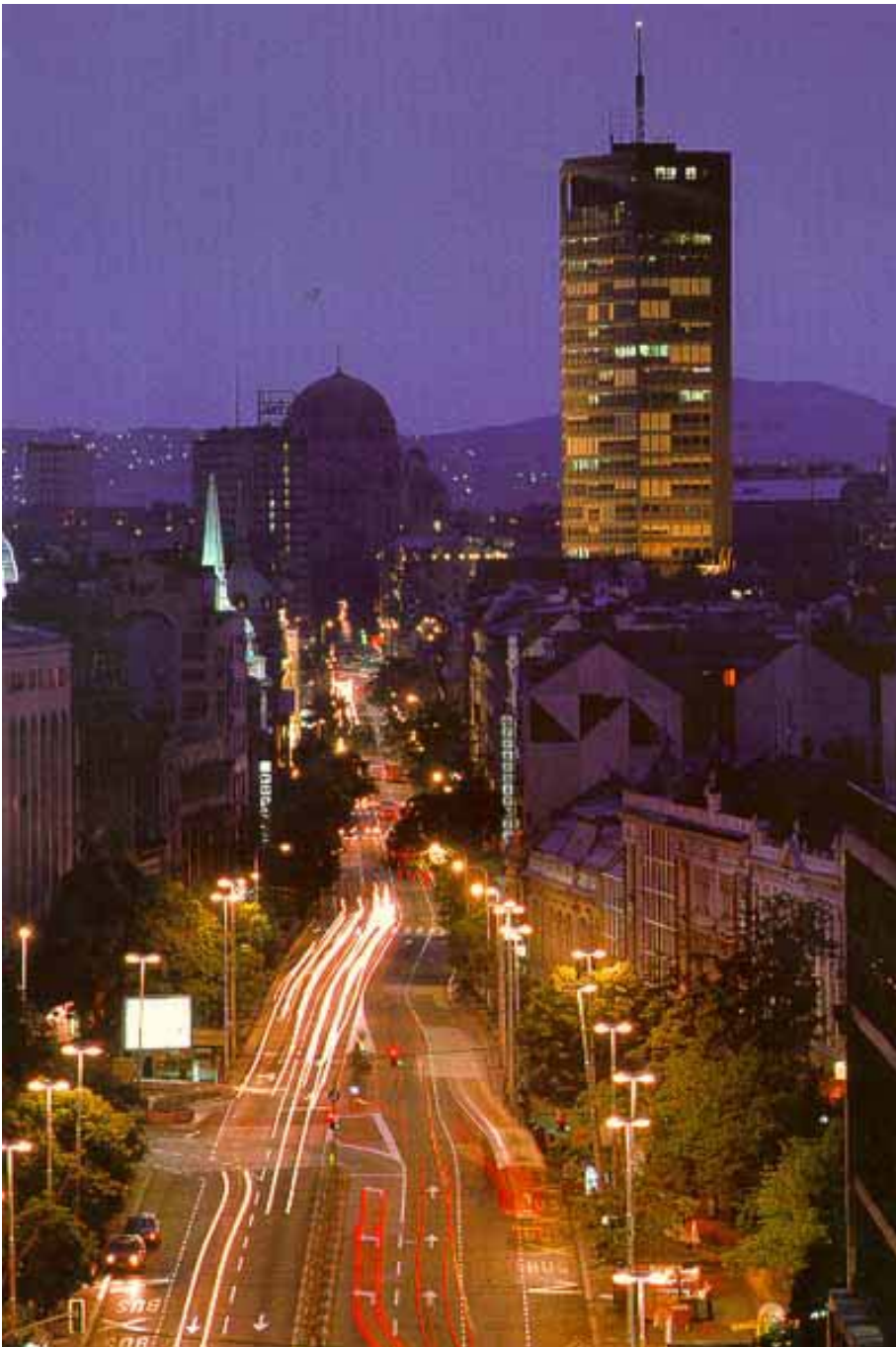












actual BELGRADO

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Episodios Urbanos Significativos

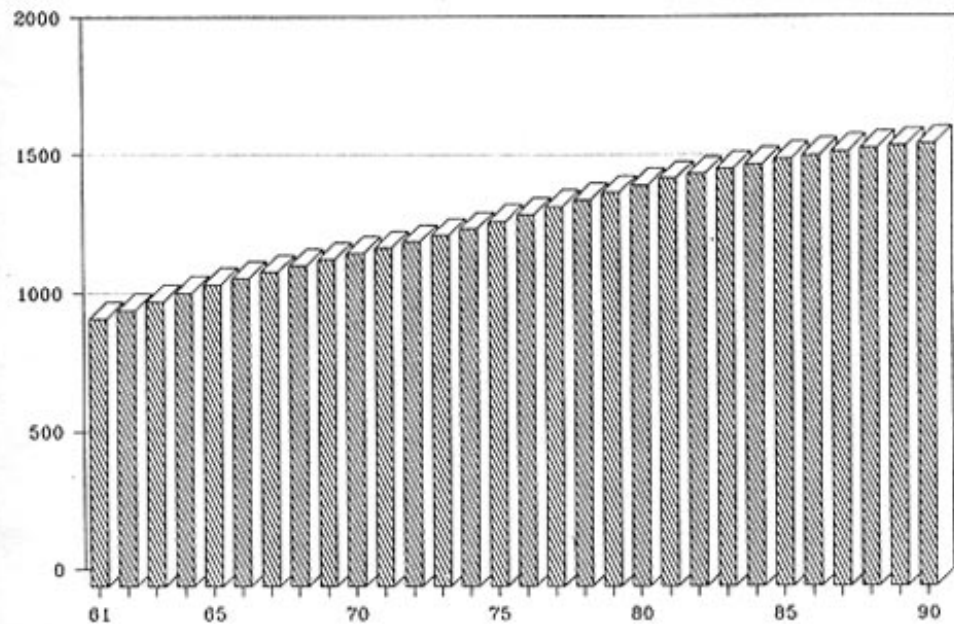
Disintegration Years



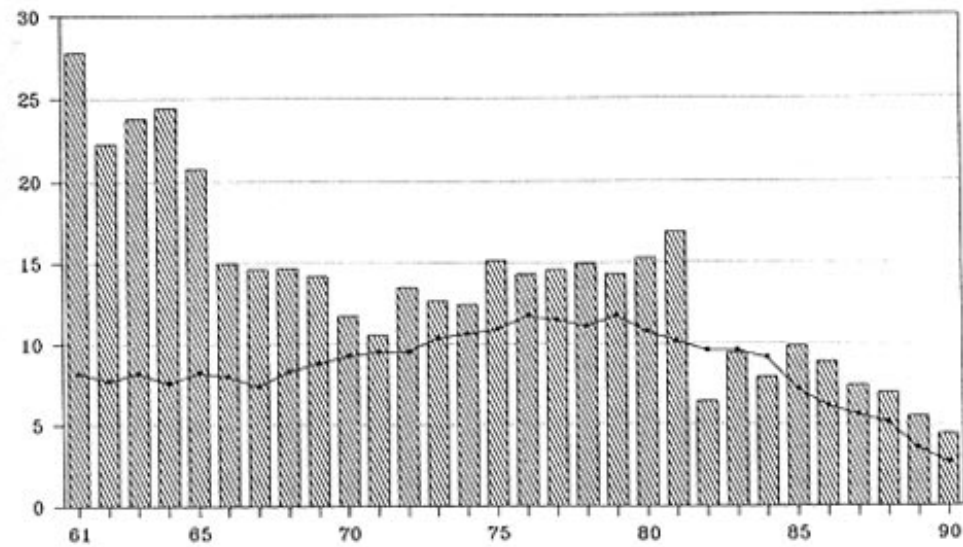
- 1992** The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was proclaimed
The UN Security Council imposed economic sanctions on FR Yugoslavia on May 30
- 1993** Highest hyperinflation in the history of mankind brought many citizens of Belgrade to the edge of existence
- 1994** New, convertible dinar was introduced
- 1995** Underground railway station "Vukov spomenik" was put into operation
- 1996** Mass citizens' and students' protests against annulment of the results of local elections
- 1997** After half a century, a first noncommunist City government
- 1999** For three months NATO has bombed Yugoslavia, including targets in the center of Belgrade
- 2000** After elections and citizens' protests, Serbia was liberated from the dictatorship of Slobodan Milošević
- 2001** Finished economic sanctions on FR Yugoslavia
Serbia got its first democratic government
Slobodan Milosevic delivered to The Hague Tribunal
- 2002** Yugoslavia becomes the total community of Serbia and Montenegro
- 2003** Killed the Prime Minister of Serbia dr Zoran Djindjic
Serbia and Montenegro received to the Council of Europe

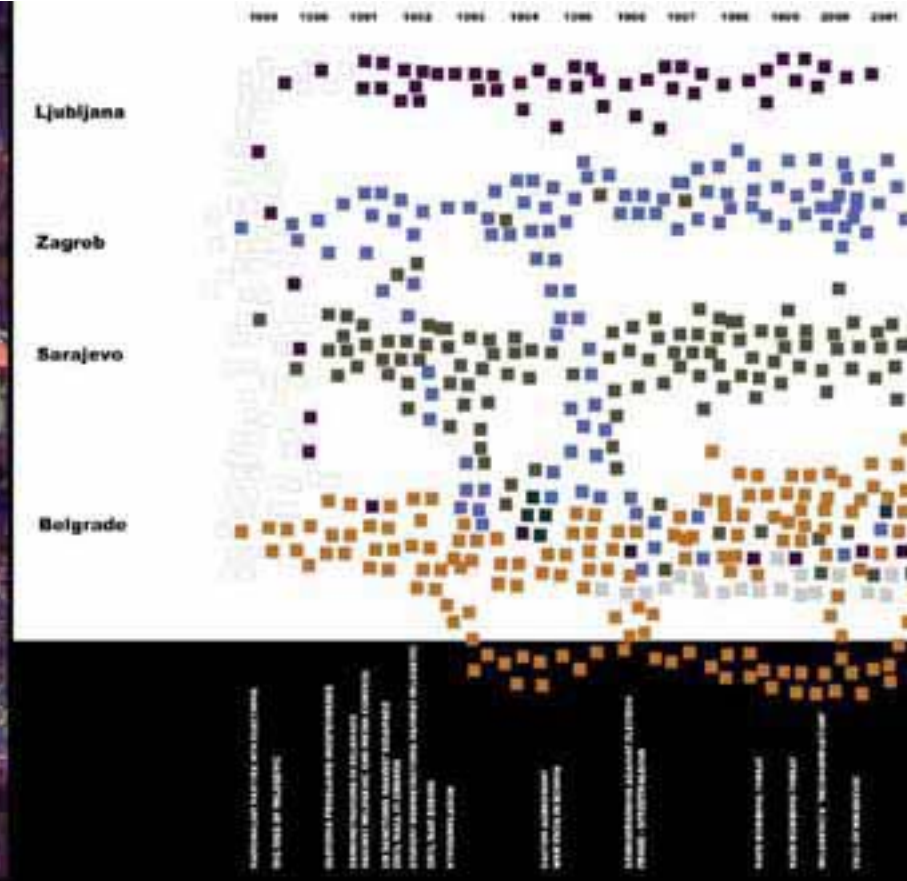
СТАНОВНИШТВО, 31.12.

У хиљадама



ПРИРОДНИ И МЕХАНИЧКИ ПРИРАСТАЈ
у хиљадама





Belgrade 2000 satellite image - Population shifts in former Yugoslavia shifts 1989-2000]

there is a city without memory the loss of reference to the past can be called a shift in memory analogous to the shift in the urban population between the former Yugoslav cities in the last decade of the XX Century.

as a result Belgrade was in a constant struggle between a construction of culture founded on the celebration of Loss [nationalism], its opponents in longing for a cultural catharsis... with letting the city free to develop itself on its own terms.



Tabela 5:

PRIPADNICI DRUŠTVENIH SLOJEVA KOJI SU POTPUNO PRESTALI DA TROŠE NOVAC ZA ZADOVOLJAVANJE ODREĐENIH POTREBA (u %)

Slojevi	Cigarete	Piće	Dnevne novine	Nedeljnici i časopisi	Kozmetička sredstva	Bioskop, pozorište, koncerti	Izlazak u kafane
rukovodioci	18	27	47	26	26	64	66
stručnjaci	14	21	37	22	22	50	56
službenici i tehničari	11	27	44	64	25	63	63
KV radnici	20	36	57	72	45	80	76
NKV radnici	27	43	74	81	50	86	74
poljoprivrednici	19	14	63	57	37	85	155
penzioneri	36	50	68	85	60	87	82
nezaposleni	11	19	45	54	25	61	46



Tabela 6:
STRUKTURA POTROŠNJE – UPOTREBLJENA SREDSTVA (prosek po članu domaćinstva) (u %)

	CENTRALNA SRBIJA			VOJVODINA			CRNA GORA
	1990.	I tromesečje 1993.	II tromesečje 1993.	1990.	I tromesečje 1993.	II tromesečje 1993.	1990.
Upotrebljena sredstva	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Ishrana	34,6	47,0	50,2	31,7	41,9	74,0	46,5
Piće	3,8	4,2	4,4	3,4	3,9	1,6	3,6
Duvan i pribor za pušenje	2,1	3,7	3,1	1,9	4,7	1,6	3,2
Odeća i obuća	8,3	8,2	8,6	8,0	4,8	2,1	10,1
Stanovanje	1,9	0,9	1,6	2,3	1,0	0,4	1,4
Ogrev i osvetljenje	7,2	6,7	4,2	6,8	9,0	1,9	5,8
Pokućstvo	4,1	0,9	1,2	4,0	1,0	0,7	2,4
Higijena i nega zdravlja	3,2	5,1	6,7	3,0	5,8	1,8	3,8
Obrazovanje, kultura i razonoda	4,6	2,0	1,7	4,3	1,2	0,5	4,4
Saobraćaj i PTT usluge	8,0	5,6	4,7	7,2	3,5	1,7	5,7
Ostala roba i usluge	3,2	1,9	1,1	2,7	3,5	0,8	1,6
Članarine i slično	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,3
Porezi i takse	1,3	0,8	0,9	1,8	1,1	0,9	0,7
Gubici, pokloni, prilazi i slično	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,7	0,4	0,1	0,7
Izdaci za stan-kuću i imanje	4,1	3,7	1,9	4,3	6,5	1,8	1,7
Otplata kredita i zajma	1,4	0,2	0,0	2,4	0,1	0,0	0,5
Otplata kredita – potrošački i drugi	1,2	0,0	0,0	2,2	0,1	0,0	0,4
Vraćene pozajmice	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,2
Štednja	11,4	9,0	9,3	15,2	11,5	10,1	7,6

IZVOR: Anкета o potrošnji domaćinstva 1990. Raspoloživa i upotrebljena sredstva – proseci po članu domaćinstva, Statistički bilten 1901, Beograd, str. 28 i 60. Podaci za prva dva tromesečja 1993. dobijeni su od SZS.

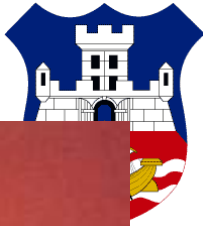


1999



(AP/TN)









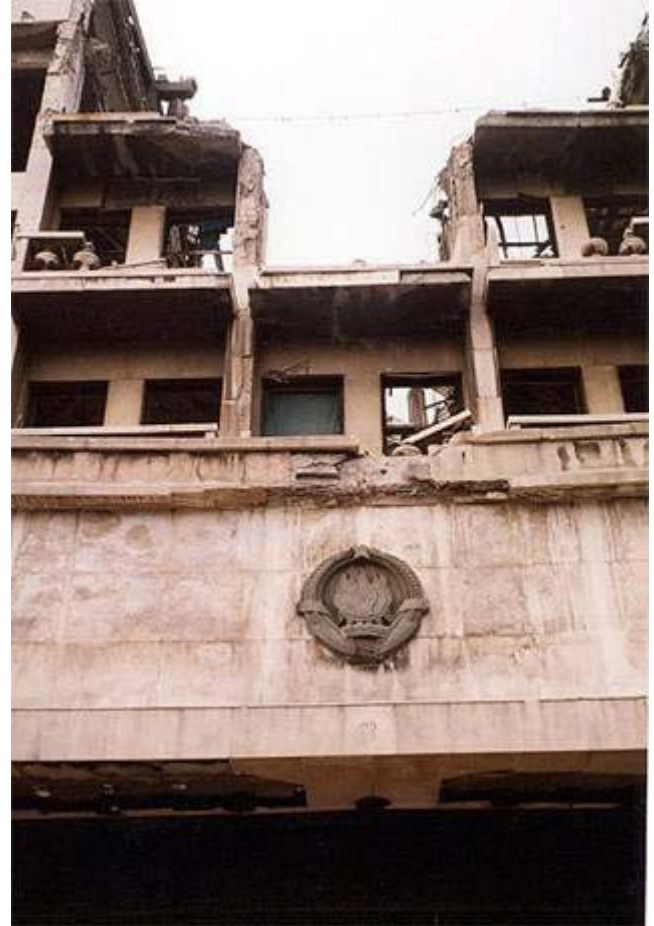




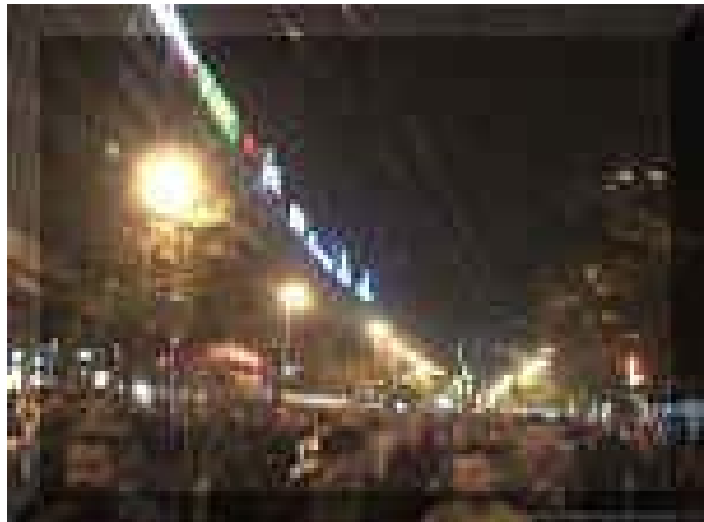








1991-2000



2002



BELGRADO: Desafios Actuales



The analysis of urban processes and of the actual state of Belgrade shows that during the last decade of the last century, under attack of many troubles, has been lost control over the city development. The city got reach very high level of everyday functioning, limiting in good deal with chaos, anarchy or collapse.

The main reason for gradual erosion of the urban system was a parallel growth of an unregulated, unplanned and ugly Belgrade. Today, beside almost every sector of city life and every urban structure exists also one flux grown on illegal basis, living parallelly with the first, legal. The ordered and the unordered city touch, cross, somewhere support each other, passing from one into another.





The main urban problems of the actual Belgrade

The main urban problems identifiable on the crossing of two centuries are the following:

- low realization of urban plans,
- stihjska and illegal residential construction,
- semi legal residential construction,
- given, but unbuilt city land,
- growth of poor city quarters and slums,
- dying of existing industrial zones,
- expansion of the "kiosk-economy",
- devastation of the traffic system,
- non regulated city agriculture,
- enormous multiplication of non hygienic garbage deposits,
- unpermitted switching to communal installations,
- unconscious uglyfying of the city.

Wild City: Unofficial Belgrade













Elevation of the finished Pink TV station besides an unfinished house in Belgrade]

Is there a difference between a finished and an unfinished house?

The development of "Turbo-folk" - first in popular music as a hybrid between the techno beat and folk melodies erased the borders between memory of traditional sound and its electronic carrier and further solidified itself in space through analogous architectural expressions of hi-tech and a neo-Byzantine form.



















Main development goals of Belgrade

The main goals to which Belgrade should gravitate in further development are derived on one hand from nowadays actual situation, and on another side from a system of values being born.

These goals, as seen by GUP, are following:

- Belgrade should become again one of European metropolis,
- Belgrade should orientate towards the Sava and the Danube,
- Belgrade should develop in understanding with nature,
- Belgrade should develop in sustainable way,
- Belgrade should be regulated also by urbanistic means,
- Belgrade should take care of its complex memories,
- Belgrade should gradually round its image,
- Belgrade should be an economically vital city,
- Belgrade should be a city for all people,
- Belgrade should be connected and accessible by traffic,
- Belgrade should be a city of culture,
- Belgrade should develop regional cooperation with our other cities.



context

- Previous initiatives
- Ongoing initiatives
- **CORE PROBLEM:**
City's dislocation.



Strenghts

Size - metropolitan area population around 2 million;

Environment - beautiful location suitable for branding and favouring quality of life;

Important strategic geographic position

Infrastructure (to be updated): public transport infrastructure relying on buses, trolley buses, trams and trains;

Low cost skilled professionals: Belgrade is the biggest educational and university center (40 faculties, 75 000 students) in the country.

Attractiveness on the national level



Weaknesses

- **Physical decay**
- **Weak economy**
- **Lack of coordination**
at different levels of government
- **Brain drain**
- **Inaction and lack of vision**
- **Lack of confidence** in governments and big ideas
used for political promotion
- **“Belgradization”** of Serbia



Threats

- **Unstable political situation;**
- **Strong competitors: Budapest, Vienna;**
- **Lack of confidence among foreign investors.**



Opportunities for development

- **Regional centre of South-Eastern Europe**
- **Possibility of good international connections**
- **Diaspora effect**
- **Waterfront development**
- **Big war island**
- **Integration of informal settlements**



Belgrade Strategies and Approaches

Competitive business environment:

- Light regulation and favourable tax regimes for business;
- Labour market flexibility;
- Highly educated labour force.

People:

- Stop “brain drain”;
- Attract its professionals to stay or return.



Belgrade Strategies and Approaches

Leisure

- Improve the offer;
- Cultural/urban/conference tourism.

Culture

- Foster its own culture and identity;
- Invest in culture, education & research (e city).

Identity



Belgrade Strategies and Approaches

Branding

- Active promotion
- Sophisticated presentation of heritage and ambiances
- Strong city marketing
- Re-branding the city

Initial investments and plans

- Public-private partnerships (Europolis?);
- Strong dedication towards strategic planning;
- Business plans & flagship projects.



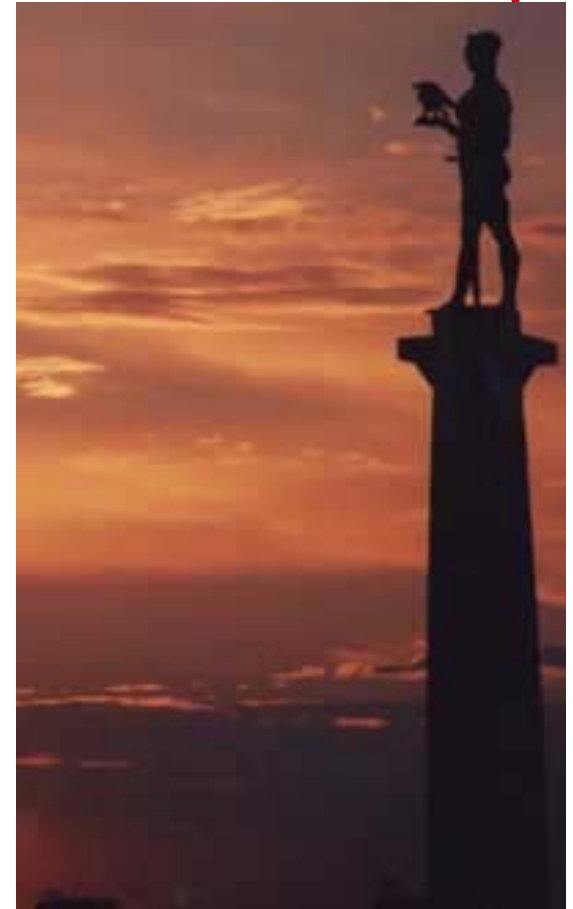
conclusions

Will Belgrade become a Rising Star?

Making Belgrade Competitive
factors

The Outlook for Belgrade
economic reinvention
cultural/artistic endeavour
social invigoration

Belgrade > a New Winner





Recommendations

discussion

- **Balancing traditional tensions** in urban regeneration
 - Centre / periphery
 - Public / private
 - Permanent / temporary
 - Local / international
- **Urban strategies** focused on flagship projects, hallmark events and place marketing - a good mechanism for stimulating cities to recover from crisis or sustain cultural and social regeneration in the long term?
- **Economic feasibility** - enough as an argument for urban cultural regeneration?

