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on the wings of Valjevo

# ON THE WINGS OF VALJEVO

Participatory Urban Design

Faculty of Architecture University of Belgrade  
editors: Jovana Vasiljevic, Tamara Ostojic

наслов /

## ON THE WINGS OF VALJEVO

Participatory Urban Design  
University of Belgrade, Faculty of Architecture  
Studio M02\_U

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Tamara Ostojic



University of Belgrade



Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade



Faculty of Architecture



Municipality of Valjevo



Valjevo Historical Archive



Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments Valjevo

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# 01

## *INTRODUCTION*

- 1.1. Opening Speech
- 1.2. Participants in the Class

## 1.1. OPENING SPEECH

“On the wings of Valjevo” is a book that began to take shape at the very beginning of the work on the subject of **Participatory Urban Design**, with the task of encompassing and presenting in the best possible way the process of creating projects related to the subject matter, which involves intervention in the area of Valjevo. The book contains analyses, impressions from visits, thoughts, and impressions of students. The flow and path towards the culmination of this journey - the final projects of the students - are presented in an organized manner. For the students, the opportunity to visit Valjevo was crucial, as their first ideas were born and certain impressions became the foundations for their projects after summarizing their experiences and getting acquainted with Valjevo. In addition, the workshop, where stakeholders and their influence and significance were analyzed, was of equal importance. What follows is the current response to the given task.



# 1.2. PARTICIPANTS

## Teachers/Collaborators



Prof. Zoran Djukanovic

Dr Predrag Jovanovic

MSc. Eng. Arch. Stefan Slavic



Aleksandra Kokovic

Dunja Putic

Mina Davidovic

Bojana Maksimovic

Milica Jokic

## MEDIA TEAM



Jovana Vasiljevic

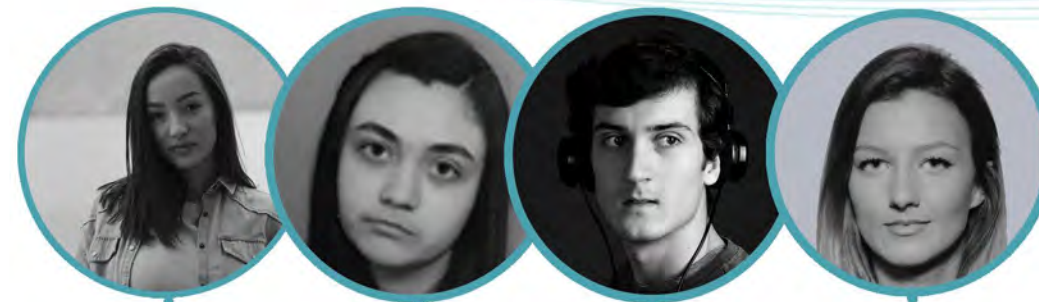
Tamara Ostojic

## STUDENTS



Alma Dacic

Merjem Latovic



Vanja Dobrosavljevic

Negosava Andjelkovic

Milan Miljkovic

Milica Jecic

# ABOUT THE SUBJECT

- 2.1. Participatory Urban Design
- 2.2. About the Project Task



## 2.1. PARTICIPATORY URBAN DESIGN

Participatory urban design represents a field of action within architecture and urbanism that aims to improve the use of space through various participatory methods. Within the subject itself, students engage in discussions with different stakeholders, local communities, and other relevant institutions. They explore the development potential of complex urban spaces, as well as the possibilities for their improvement using different participatory methods and techniques. The subject examines the possibilities and constraints in which the field of urban design finds its appropriate role in the city's development processes by applying various methods and techniques that ensure the involvement of the most relevant stakeholders.

For the subject area: a) General characteristics of the broader thematic field are defined in terms of spatial-functionality, natural-ecological, socio-cultural, and socio-organizational aspects. b) Specific characteristics and qualities of the existing state of the problem area are defined, and local stakeholders relevant to the future urban development of the area are analyzed and activated. c) Comparative studies of relevant case studies are conducted in domestic and foreign practices. d) Existing development programs are identified and analyzed, and new ones are established for improvement projects. e) Adequate methods and techniques for participatory urban design are identified. f) With the active involvement of selected stakeholders, the potentials of selected-proposed development programs are explored while simultaneously considering the potential effects of implementing specific projects and investigating the possibilities of their territorial and/or thematic networking.



## 2.2. ABOUT THE PROJECT TASK

The subject aims to acquaint and enable students to act in the field of participatory urban design, specifically for expert work in developing urban projects for complex urban areas by actively involving the public, local communities, and other relevant stakeholders in urban planning, design, and implementation processes. The focus of the project task is on climate change and reducing the harmful impact on the environment, emphasizing the use of ecological design principles.

Students had the freedom to choose a specific location in Valjevo that inspires them the most and through their project, improve it and enable users to fully enjoy its potentials. The primary goal was for students to explore and challenge themselves in order to progress in all possible fields.



# ABOUT VALJEVO

- 3.1. Historical Development of Valjevo
- 3.2. Urban Development of Valjevo
- 3.3. General Information

## 3.1. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF VALJEVO

The history of Valjevo holds a special place in the history of the Serbian nation. Valjevo and its residents have often played a prominent, and not infrequently, a leading role in movements for national liberation. However, in addition to military leaders and popular figures, the Valjevo region has also produced a significant number of notable writers, artists, and scientists. At the same time, this city is classified among the oldest urban settlements in Serbia.

### From Prehistory to the Middle Ages

The fertile valley protected by hills, along the river, has provided favorable living conditions since ancient times – as evidenced by traces of human communities dating back to the Neolithic period, found in the Petrica Cave. From the end of the 1st century BC, the Valjevo basin, along with other territories of present-day Serbia, was part of the Roman Empire. After its division in the late 4th century, it came under the Eastern Roman Empire. During the migration period, Slavic people permanently settled in this Byzantine territory and established several smaller states known as "Sklavinias." These states were sometimes autonomous and sometimes part of various larger states that emerged and disappeared in the Balkans, such as Bulgaria, the Kingdom of Samuil, and Hungary, before falling under the influence of Byzantium again in the 11th century. Since the early days of the independent state of Stefan Nemanja, the wider surroundings of present-day Valjevo were part of its territory. From that period, traces of a monastery dating back to the late 13th and early 14th centuries have survived in the territory of the city itself until the present day.

### The First Mention of Valjevo

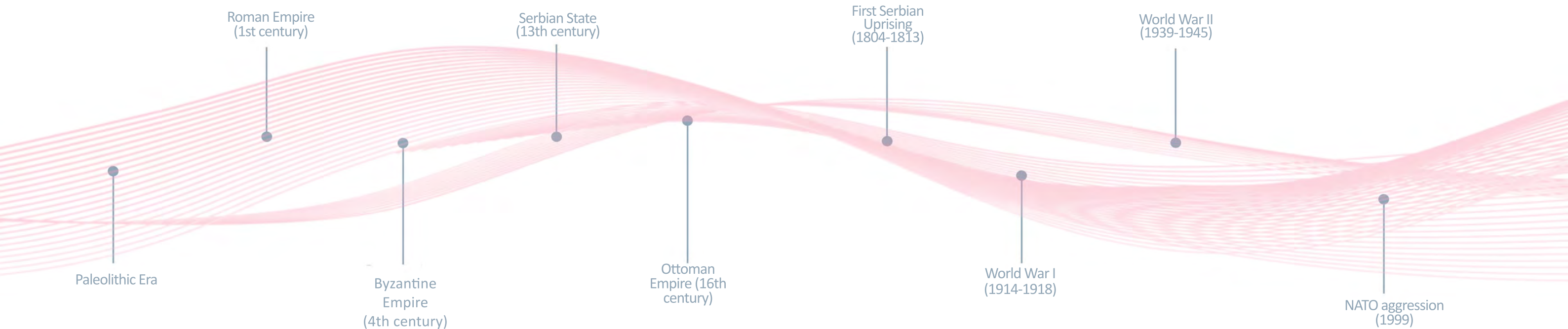
In the archival documents from the 15th century in the Dubrovnik Archives, there are 30 to 40 documents related to Valjevo. Among the holdings of the Historical Archive in Dubrovnik, five documents from the last decade of the 14th century have been found, and their mention of Valjevo is considered the oldest.



# 3.1. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF VALJEVO

Four documents directly mention the market square, and one document is of an indirect nature. Primarily, two documents mentioning Valjevo became known to scholars, and they were actually two letters written in the Serbian language and Cyrillic script. Both letters were addressed to Princess Milica and her son, the future despot Stefan, by the Dubrovnik municipality.

Valjevo is first mentioned in written records in two Cyrillic books from the Dubrovnik Archive, dating back to the year 1393. These books were published under the title "Old Serbian Charters and Letters" (Volume One in 1929 and Volume Two in 1934). At the time of the first known mention of Valjevo in 1393, the settlement was already a bustling trading center of medieval Serbia, attracting merchants from Dubrovnik who established their own branches there.

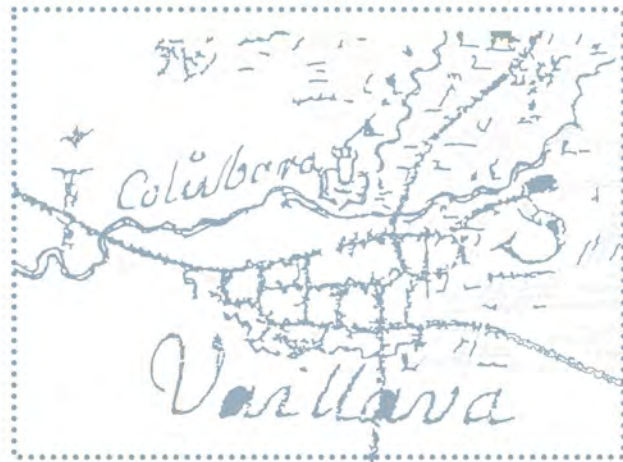


## 14th and 15th centuries

Throughout the early Middle Ages, settlements existed in the Valjevo basin. However, due to the limited scope of archaeological excavations, which have mainly focused on small areas, there is a lack of reliable data regarding their characteristics, spatial extent in relation to the present-day urban core, as well as the continuity of their existence and any potential ancient names they might have had.

In order to trade various raw materials that were transported further west, Valjevo served as a place for merchants to purchase and sell a variety of high-quality goods sourced along the Mediterranean coast. The rise of Valjevo, as well as the rise of autonomous Serbia, came to a halt in 1459 when the medieval Serbian state was conquered by the Ottoman Empire.

## 3.2. URBAN DEVELOPMENT OF VALJEVO



Београд на аустријском војном плану из  
половине 18. века

Valjevo on Hennings' Map from 1737

The map depicts a network of roads, their intersections creating a matrix divided into quarters. On the western side, Valjevo is connected by two main roads. One road extends along the city fabric, linking Valjevo to Bosnia, while the other road runs alongside the Kolubara River, connecting the city with Šabac. There was also another road that stretched in a north-south direction across the Kolubara River.



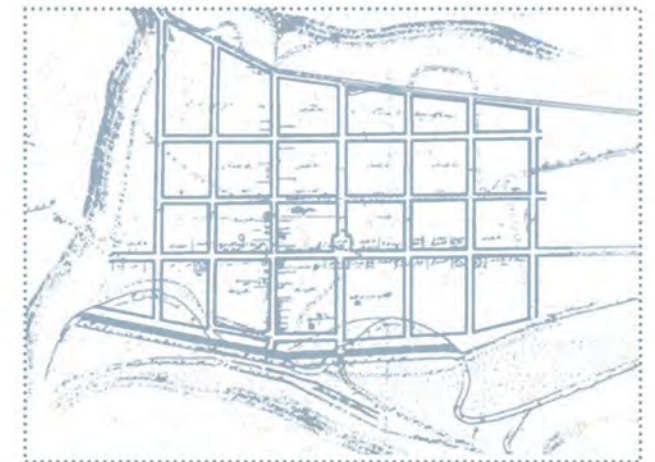
Valjevo on the Austrian military map from  
1789:

The Kolubara River flows along the Valjevo basin, and due to its unregulated course, smaller meanders are present. In the eastern part, the confluence of the Gradac River into the Kolubara River can be observed. The road that extends from the northern side is now recognized as Dušanova Street, but there are assumptions that this was the route of the current Pop Lukina Street. There is also a road shown on the map that is now called Radnička Street. Additionally, the map shows a bridge that connects the left and right banks of the Kolubara River.



Reconstruction of the potential appearance of  
Valjevo before 1855:

The plan depicts two potential crossing points over the Kolubara River. One wooden bridge was located at the site of the present-day "Belimost," which led from the square to Tešnjar. Another crossing method was through a shallower part of the river, which could be waded across. This crossing point was located near the surrounding area of Beli Most, downstream in the direction of the National Museum.



Plan for the future development of Valjevo  
from 1855:

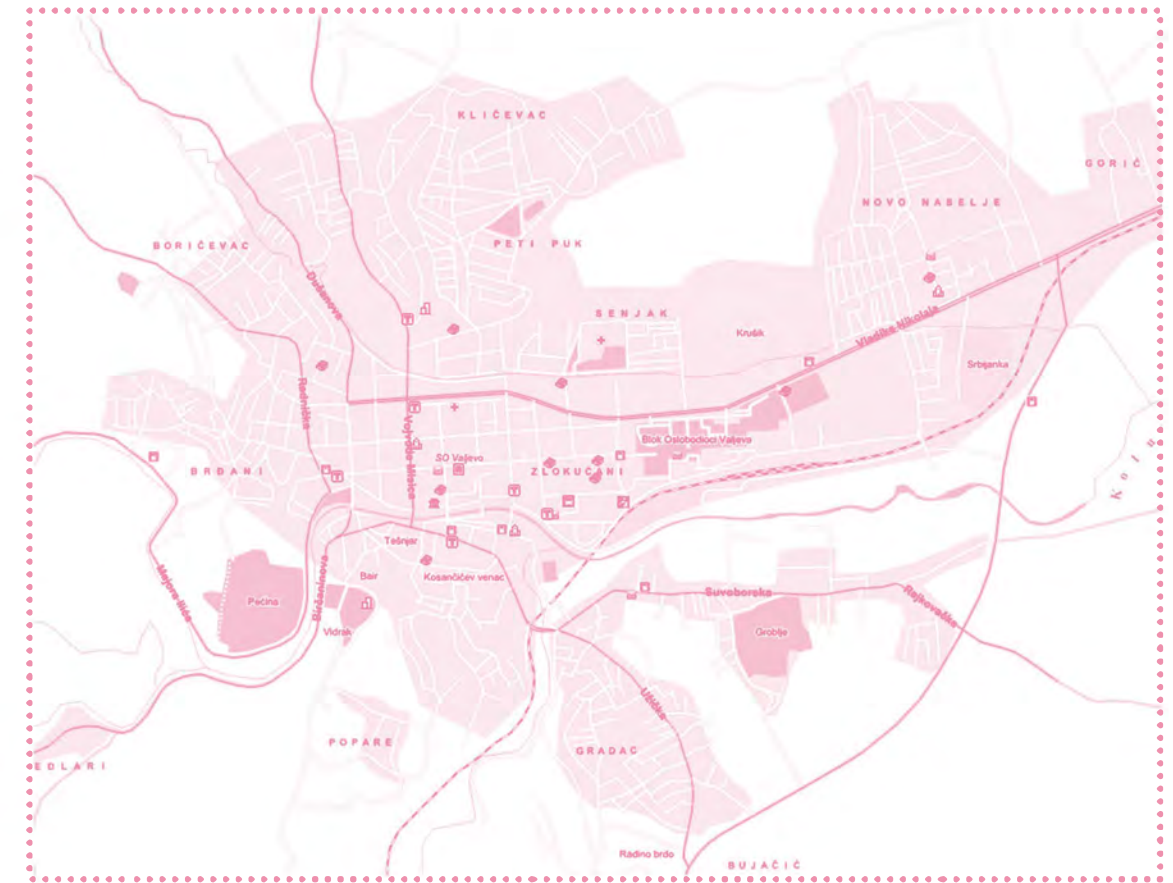
The map depicts the first spatial plan of Valjevo, which was based on an orthogonal street system. This approach formed regulated quarters with buildings of various purposes. Along with the development of communication routes, a plan was also made for the regulation of the Kolubara River, which included a designated buffer zone of several tens of meters. The new market area extended along the present-day Čika Ljubina and Kneza Miloša streets, while the newly established Postal Road belonged to the current Karađorđeva Street.

## 3.2. URBAN DEVELOPMENT OF VALJEVO



Valjevo in the early 21st century

The urban plan at the beginning of the 21st century recognizes the construction of new bridges and the regulation of the Kolubara riverbed. In addition to the mentioned White Bridge, three more bridges were built to connect both riverbanks. The orthogonal plan has been modified, resulting in smaller-sized blocks. Čika Ljubina and Kneza Miloša Street have retained their direction, while Karađorđeva Street has been extended, adopting the character of the development plan from 1855.



Map of Valjevo from 2009-2022.

Source: [https://serbiemap.net/en/mapview.html?mapname=mapa\\_valjevo](https://serbiemap.net/en/mapview.html?mapname=mapa_valjevo)

## 3.3. GENERAL INFORMATION



Bridge near Pivara (drawing: Ljiljana Ljiljak)  
source: <https://cutt.ly/QvspqjV>

### PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE NEAR THE BREWERY

In 1902, a decision was made to renovate the wooden pedestrian bridge to avoid its collapse due to deteriorated piles. The bridge survived for the next six decades, while cargo activities took place around the pedestrian bridge in areas where it was possible to cross the river.

### JADAR BRIDGE

"A new concrete bridge over the Kolubara River near 'Jadar' was solemnly inaugurated in Valjevo. The new concrete bridge has a roadway width of seven meters and pedestrian paths, and it is 44 meters long. The concrete bridge replaced a wooden bridge that had stood in that place for a long time," wrote Milan Bajić in the book "Time Travel Valjevo: 1944-1984," which testifies to the significance of the bridge.



Jadar Bridge (drawing: Ljiljana Ljiljak)  
source: <https://cutt.ly/QvspqjV>

### BELI/TEŠNJAR BRIDGE

The Beli or Tešnar Bridge was built in 1988. The bridge connects two different histories of the city. The left bank symbolizes the future, while the right bank carries the legacy of the past. The bridge is made of reinforced concrete with a marble finishing, which led to its name "Belimost" (White Bridge).



White Bridge during floods (source: photograph by Đorđe Đoković)



### PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE

The depicted bridge connects the Kolubara Park with the pedestrian zone that stretches along the Cultural Center.

This connection provides potential for the development and expansion of cultural and artistic activities.

Pedestrian bridge  
source: <https://cutt.ly/lvslnLm>

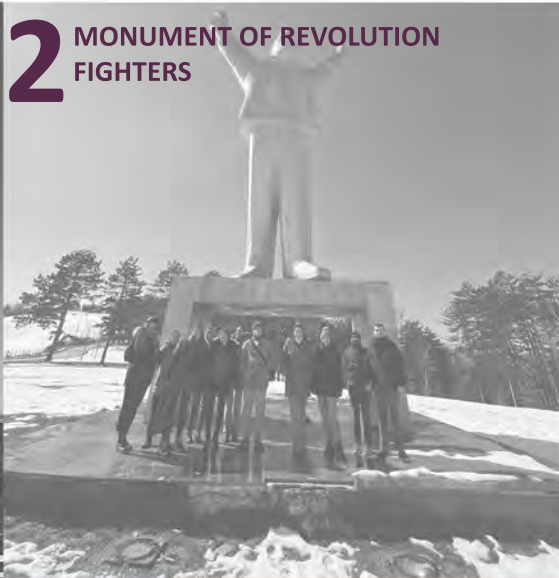




# FIELD WORK

- 5.1 Site Visit
- 5.2 Impressions from the location

Viewpoint, Valjevo  
Source: Panorama by Jovana Vasiljević



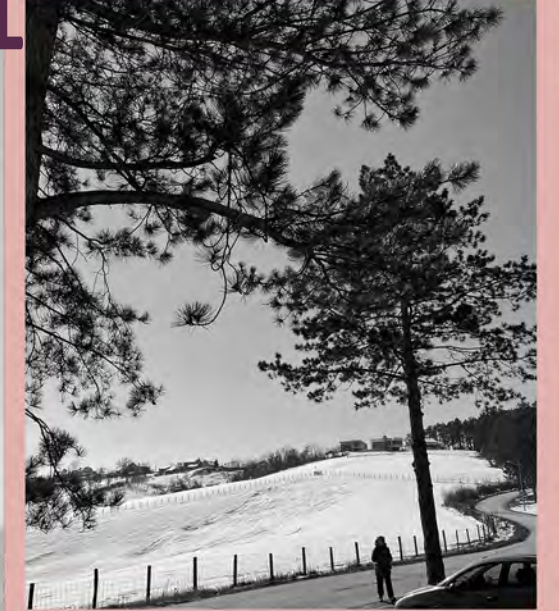
**2** MONUMENT OF REVOLUTION FIGHTERS



**3** TESNJAR



**1** VIDRAK HILL



**4.1.** SITE VISIT



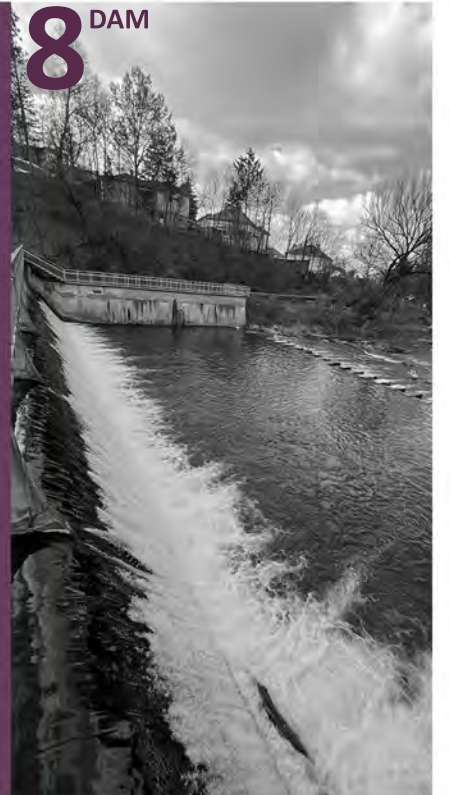
**4** KOLUBARA RIVER



**5** MUNICIPALITY OF VALJEVO



**6** TEMPLE

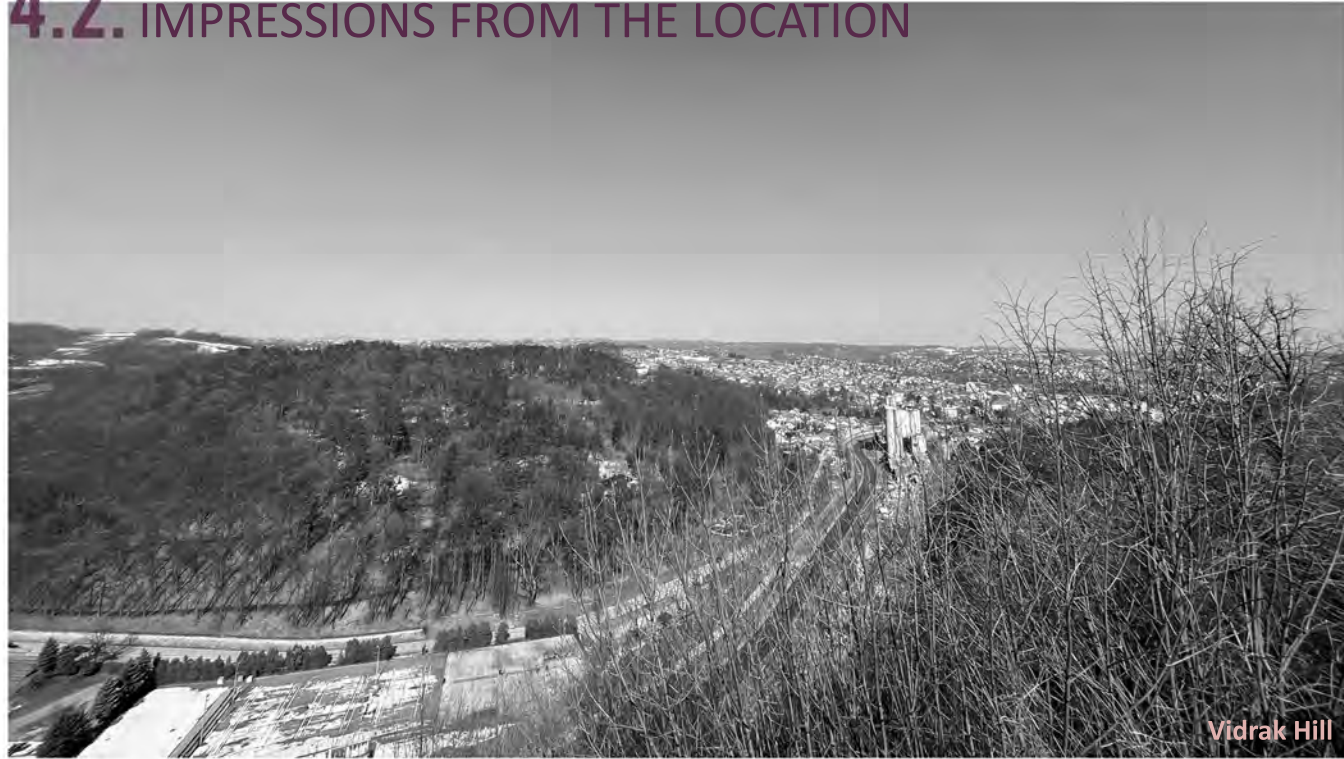


**8** DAM



**7** GRADAC RIVER

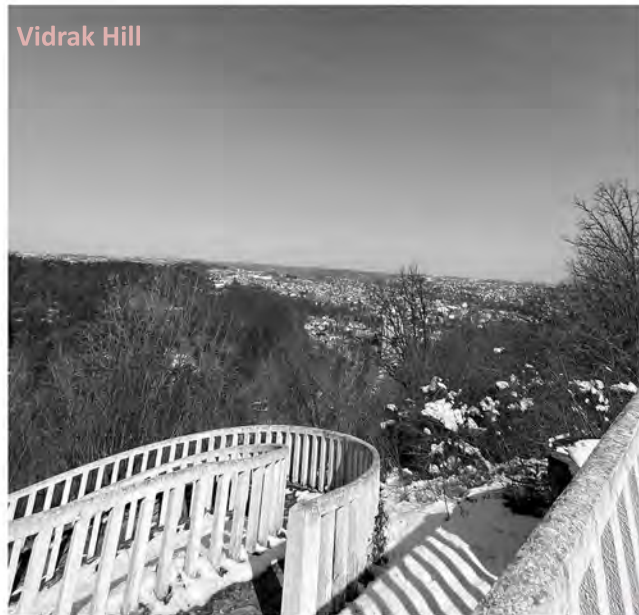
## 4.2. IMPRESSIONS FROM THE LOCATION



Vidrak Hill



Dam



Vidrak Hill



Vidrak Hill



Tesnjar



Tesnjar Bridge

A large, semi-transparent red overlay covers the entire image. In the background, a paved walkway leads through a park-like area with trees and a street lamp. A group of people is walking away from the camera. Overlaid on the left side of the image is a large, bold, black number '05'.

# 05

## PARTICIPATION PROCESS

- 5.1 Workshop and Stakeholder Analysis:
- 5.2 Impact and Benefits:
- 5.3. Teacher Training Workshop

## 5.1. WORKSHOP AND STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

One of the tasks during the semester involved conducting a workshop aimed at stakeholder analysis and evaluating their influences and interests. Students were divided into three sectors- public, private, and civil. Students took their roles seriously, having previously familiarized themselves with the analysis to better understand the role and significance of each stakeholder represented by every student. A discussion was initiated to explore proposals, interests, and impacts of specific sectors. Upon completion of the workshop, students expanded their knowledge and realized the true nature of stakeholders and the importance of their role in the participation process and project implementation.



### STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

PRIVATE SECTOR	Catering businesses, "Tadića Mlin" fish farmers, Valjevske Vesti (local newspaper), Valjevska Posla (local business directory)
PUBLIC SECTOR	Mayor of Valjevo, Valjevo Forest Administration, ŠG Borača (local forestry company), Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments, Valjevo Tourist Organization, Chief City Architect
CIVIL SECTOR	Eco Guerrilla Valjevo, Jovan Grujić Environmental Organization, FB Eco Guerrilla Valjevo, Revolucija-office@irevolucija.net/Vladimir Radosavljević, European Movement in Serbia- Valjevo, Gradac Environmental Society - ekodgradacva@gmail.com Milica Sredojević

## 5.2. IMPACTS AND BENEFITS

	BENEFITS 1-10	IMPACTS 1-10
MAYOR	10	10
TADIĆA MLIN	8	4
EKO GERILA VALJEVO	5	6
FOREST ADMINISTRATION OF VALJEVO FORESTRY BORANJA	3	5
CHIEF CITY ARCHITECT	10	9
ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS EUROPEAN MOVEMENT IN SERBIA-VALJEVO	9	4
NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION	3	9
ECOLOGICAL SOCIETY GRADAC	9	6
TOURIST ORGANIZATION	10	7
VALJEVO BUSINESS (local newspaper)	5	8
VALJEVO NEWS	5	7
CATERERS	5	8
MONUMENT PROTECTION	2	6

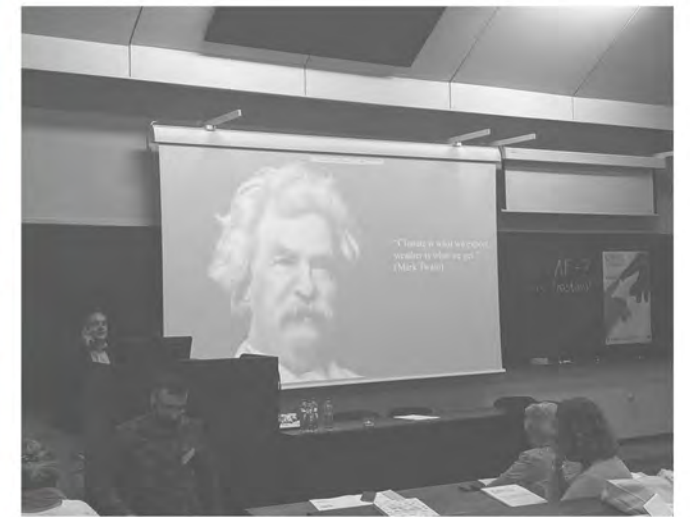


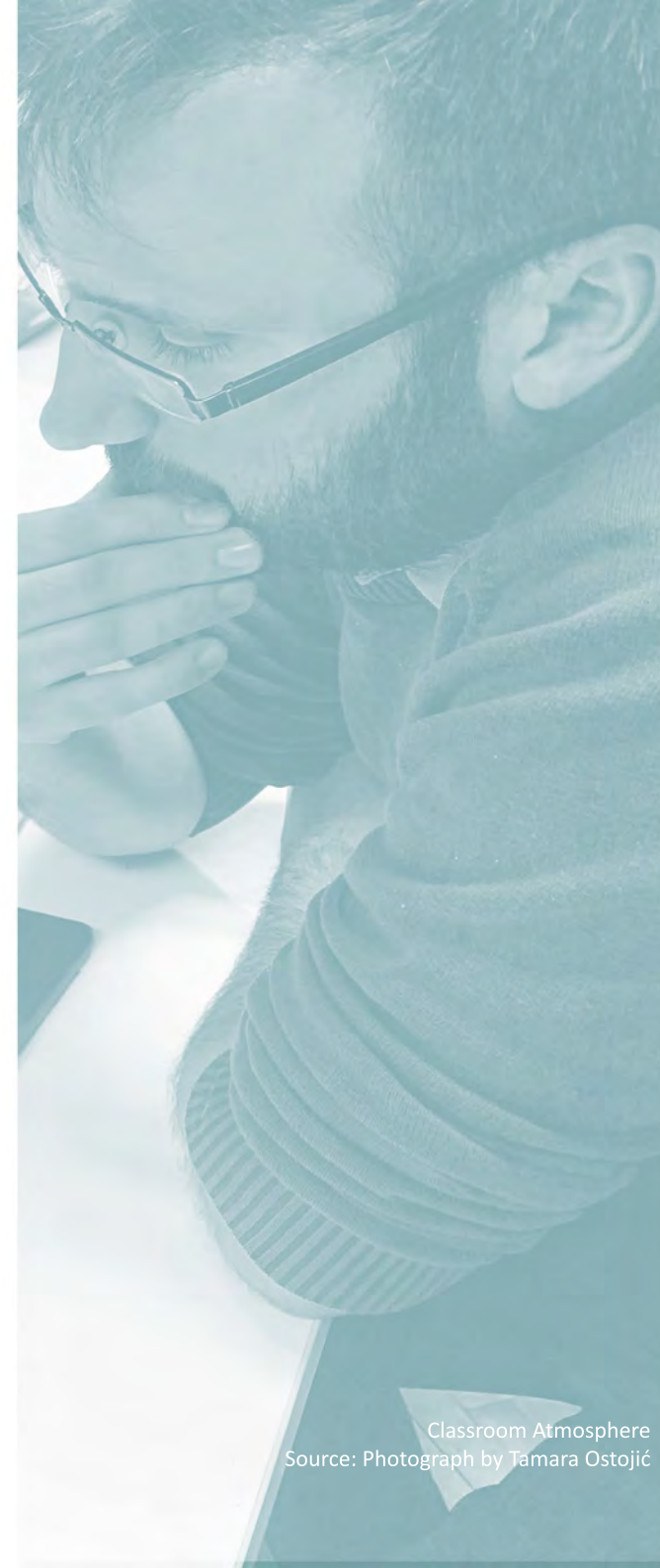
## 5.3. TEACHER TRAINING WORKSHOP

The Teacher Training Workshop took place at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade, on June 16th and 17th, 2022. The workshop is part of the **ERASMUS** program, a two-year international project called **CLiCCHE**, focusing on climate change, cities, communities, and health equity. This project is the result of joint efforts by partner institutions: University of Camerino, Camerino, Italy; University of Macerata, Macerata, Italy; National Research Council, Rome, Italy; Cyprus Institute, Nicosia, Cyprus; Institute of University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal; University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia (host organization); and associated partner cities: Valjevo, Nicosia, Lisbon, and San Benedetto del Tronto.

About the **CLiCCHE** project:

**CLiCCHE** aims to develop and test the latest experiences of informal learning/teaching that aim to stimulate student motivation, improve their engagement, and enhance their contribution to creating a participatory environment. Interactive data visualization modalities (virtual, mixed, and augmented reality), exploration of public art, and urban simulations will be used to create new learning opportunities and enable students and citizens to acquire transferable skills such as complex and multidisciplinary thinking that arises from the connection between urban planning, human health, environmental protection, the impact of climate change, and knowledge of participatory processes. In this regard, the educational methodology and tools of CLiCCHE will be continuously developed with the contribution and participation of representative groups of citizens, experts, and the public administration..





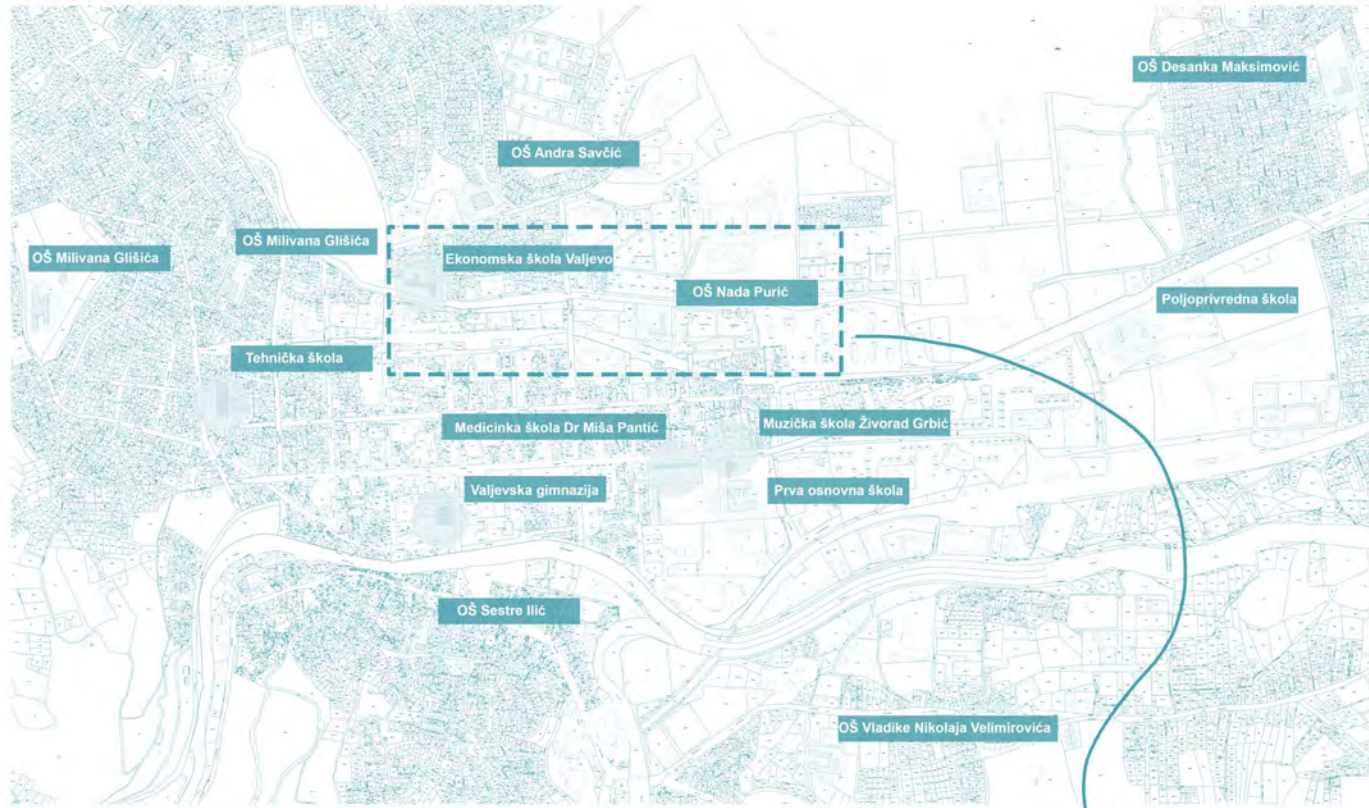
*INITIAL PROJECT IDEAS*

6.1. Research and Development of Student Ideas



# 6.1. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENT IDEAS

Student: Aleksandra Kokovic



Legend

- Secondary Schools
- Primary Schools

### HOW TO COUNTERACT URBAN HEAT ISLANDS THROUGH SCHOOLYARDS?

In many cities worldwide, projects have been initiated recently to reduce urban heat islands by redesigning schoolyards. In Serbia, little attention is given to the arrangement of schoolyards/playgrounds, both in secondary and primary schools. If we look at Valjevo and the way their schoolyards are arranged, we can conclude that they consist of only two elements:

a green open space and basketball/football courts surrounded by low vegetation, absorbing all the solar energy during the day, creating a heat island effect. Such spaces are not functional and can jeopardize children's health (if they stay in the sun for too long). The goal of the project is to eliminate such spaces.

*On the model of two schools (in this case, the Secondary Economic School and the Nadja Puric Primary School), the resolution of the urban heat island problem in schoolyards will be demonstrated.*

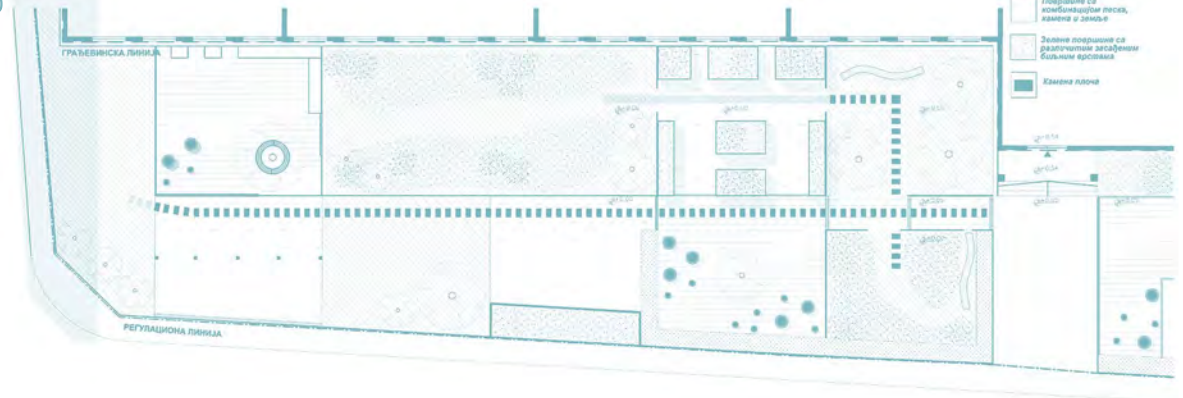
Ambience\_Improved play area



Ambience\_Woody plant zone



Ground level - school garden  
1:100



- Легенда:
- Зелени покривци - trava
  - Подložачно покривци
  - Покривци са комбинацијом песка, камена и земље
  - Зелени покривци са различитим застађеним биљним врстama
  - Камени плоче

# 6.1. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENT IDEAS

Студент: Бојана Максимовић



# 6.1. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENT IDEAS

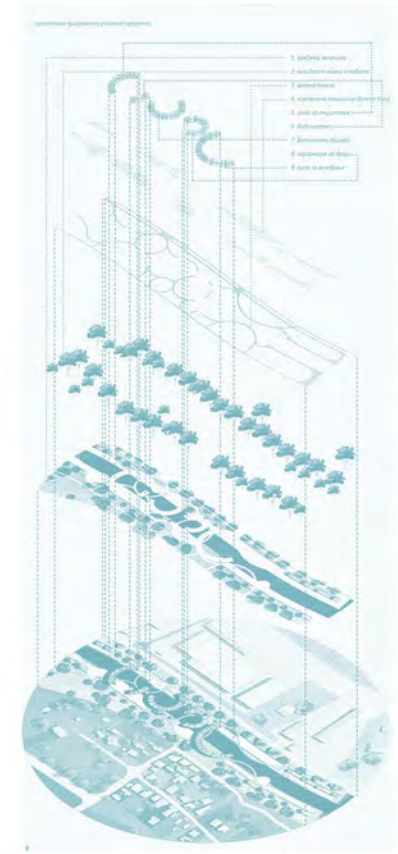
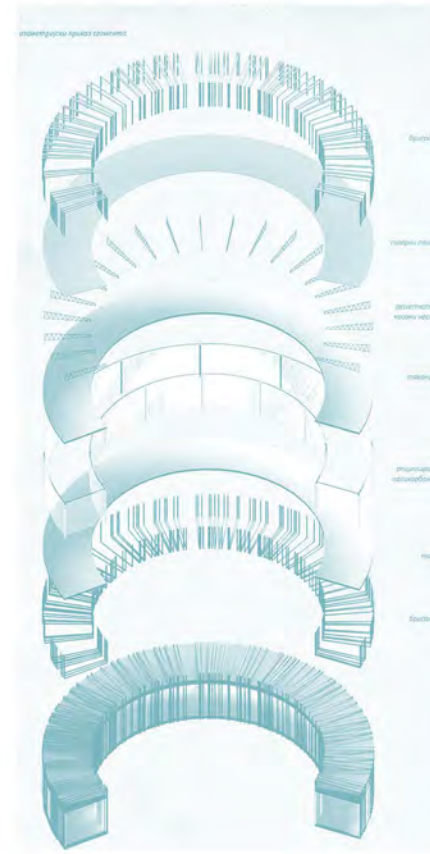
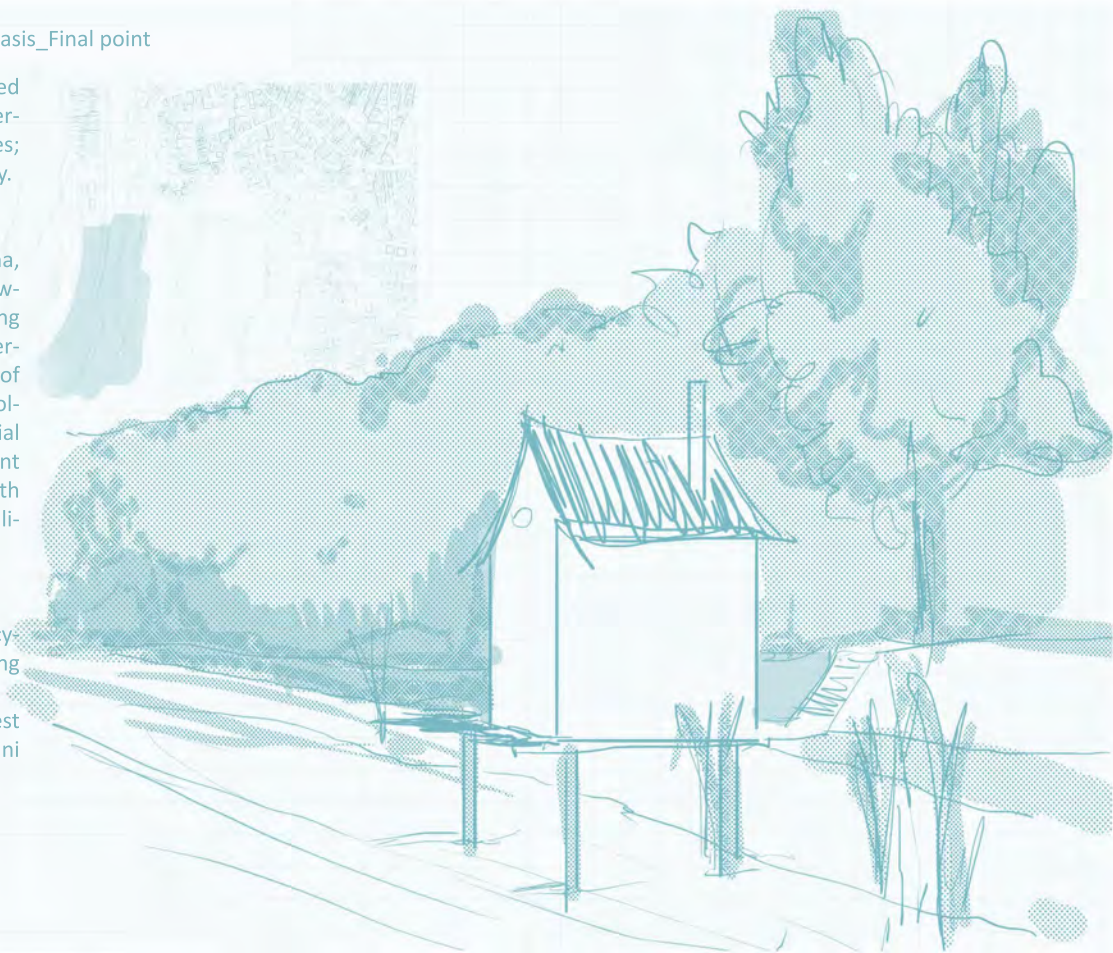
Student: Dunja Putic

+ Point 5\_Green Oasis\_Final point

**Issues:** poorly maintained greenery along the riverbank; lack of amenities; proximity to the highway.

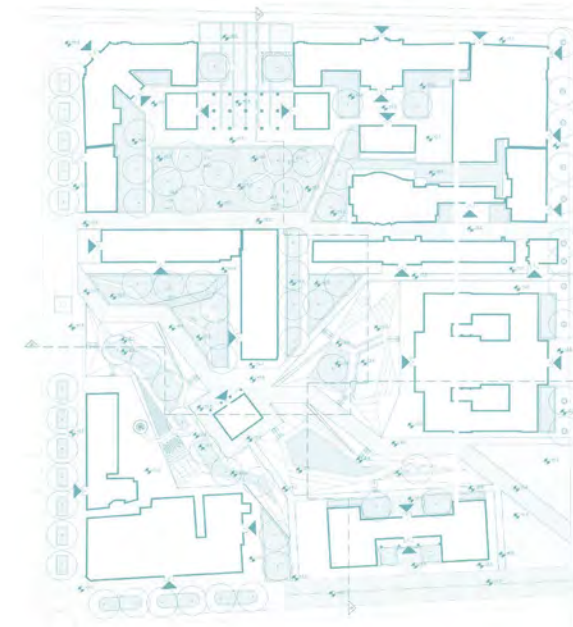
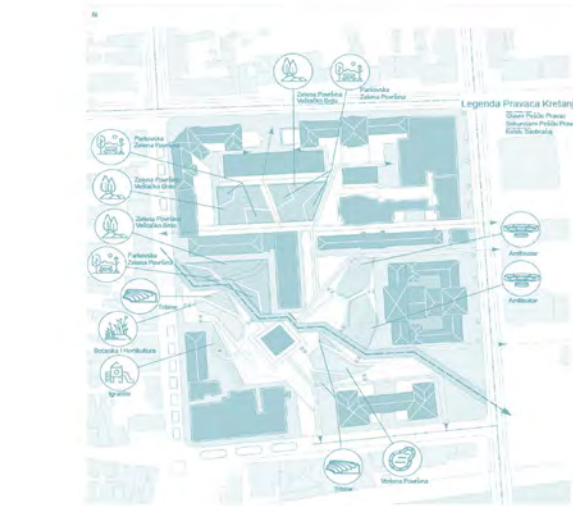
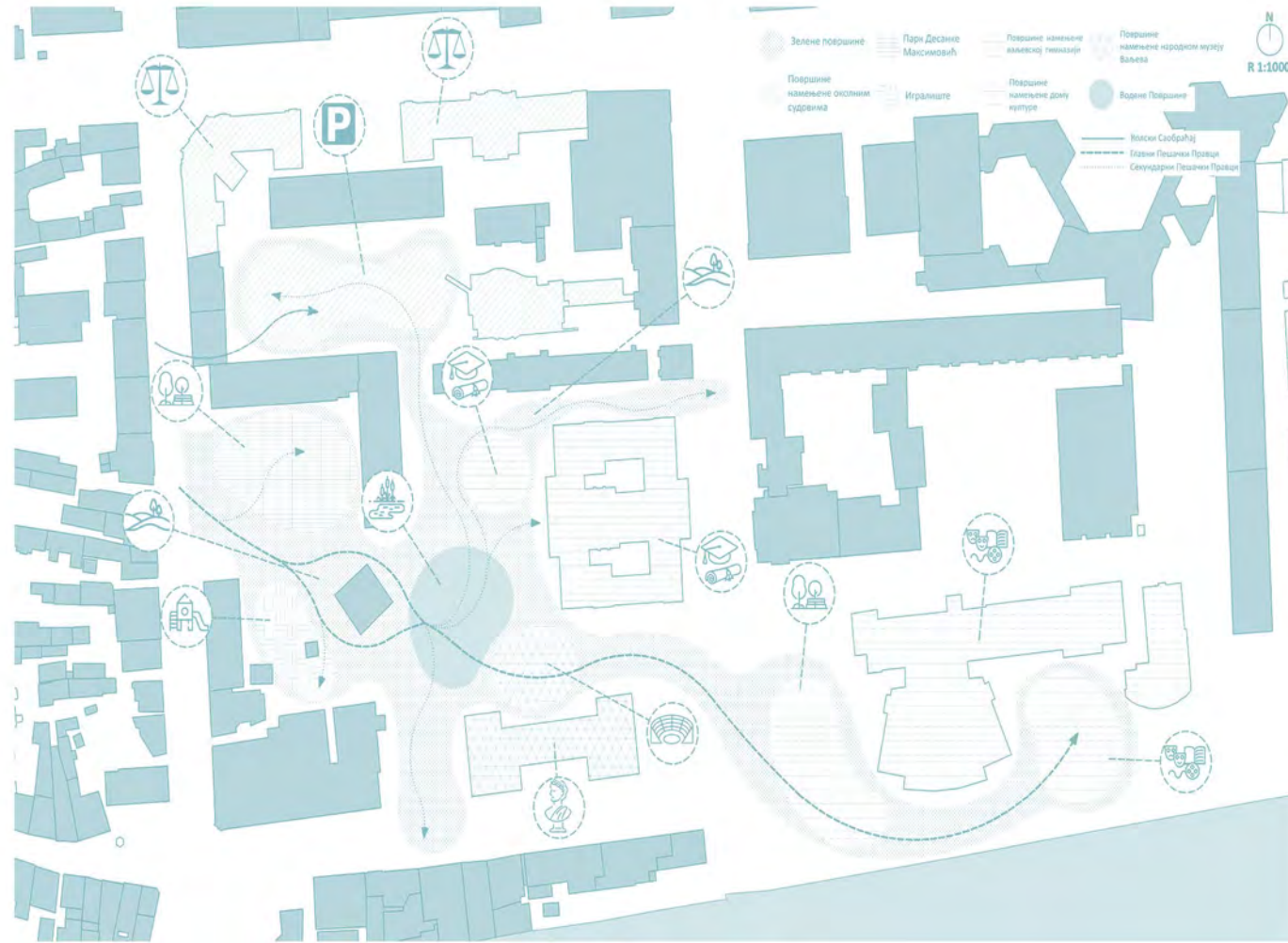
**Potentials:** Proximity to Pecina, Vidrak, Vanjevska Brewery; proximity to cycling club grounds and gathering places; completion of the technical part of Kolubara riverbed; potential to become the endpoint of a recreational trail with accompanying rest facilities

**Activities:**  
1. Networking with the cycling club and providing exercise infrastructure  
2. Establishing mini rest stops along the river (mini saunas)



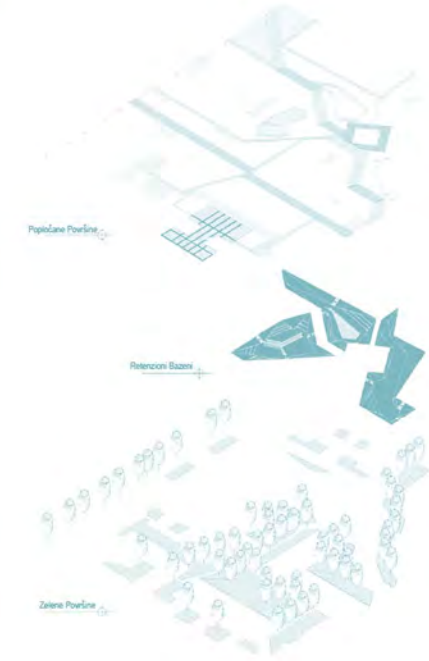
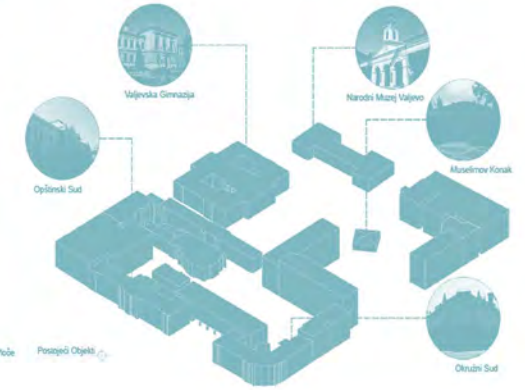
# 6.1. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENT IDEAS

Student: Milan Miljkovic



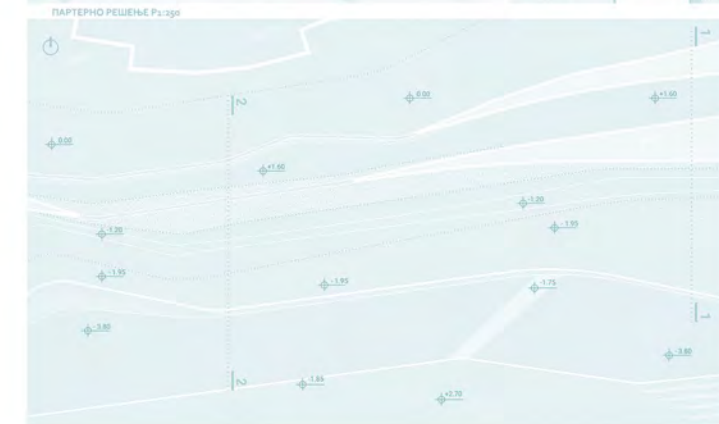
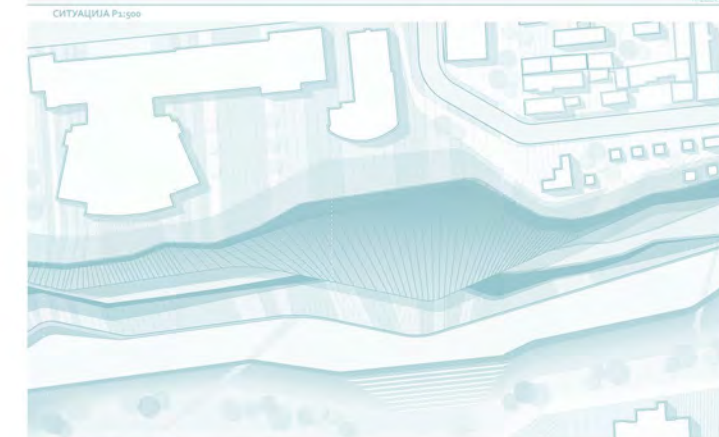
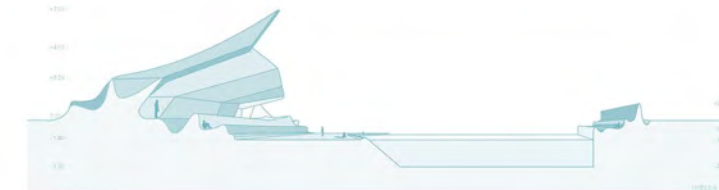
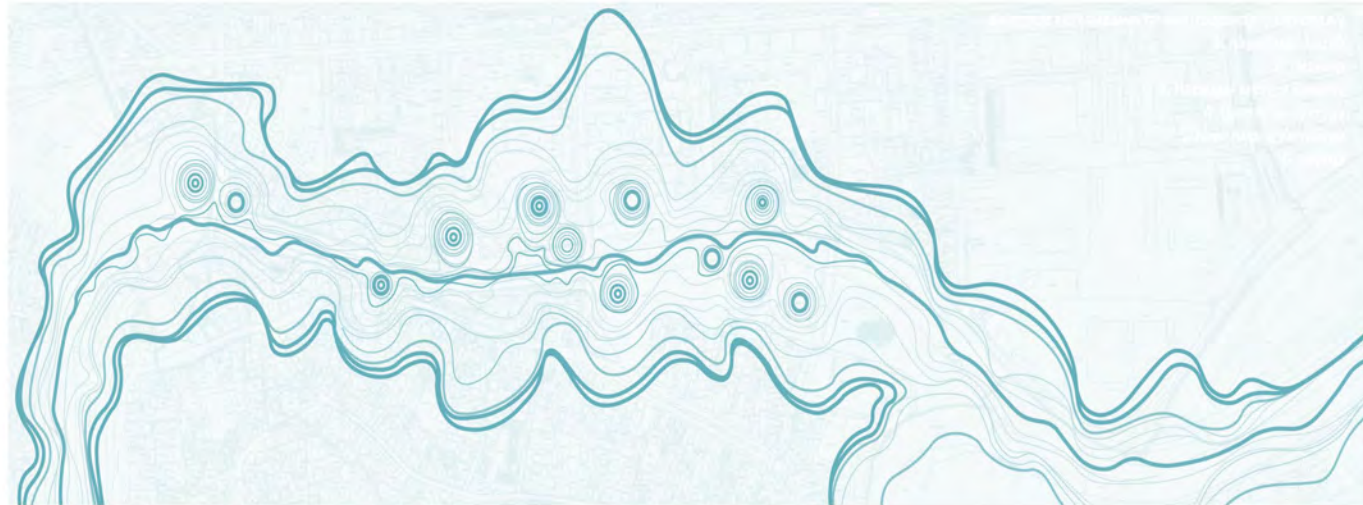
Legenda Popločanja

- Porozne Betonske Ploče
- Porozne Betonske Ploče
- Lomljeni Kamen
- Betonske Ploče
- Bilumenska Flex Ploče
- Travnate Površine
- Vodene Površine
- Postojeće Popločanje Kamene Ploče
- Postojeća Kaldrima



# 6.1. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENT IDEAS

Student: Milica Jecic



# 6.1. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENT IDEAS

Student: Milica Jokic



VIEWPOINT



A folly that provides a panoramic view of the entire city, the spiral derived from a sphere allows the user to comfortably and circularly ascend to the top. It can be reached by walking or cycling through the forest, as well as the surrounding local road. The idea is to designate this space as a new landmark and a destination for outings in the city of Valjevo.

CINEMA



Folly is located in the central part of the forest. A sphere that shows a 360-degree projection of current problems and topics such as climate change, accompanied by sound, will leave an impression on the user of the space. It can be reached exclusively through the forest or footpaths or bicycle paths.

SCULPTURE ATELIER



Folly is located in the park dedicated to the sculptor Vida Jocić, conceived as a studio and, if necessary, an exhibition space. It features two clip spheres inside each other; the smaller sphere rotates 360 degrees remotely and allows the user to collect the exact amount of light they need at that moment. It is the most affordable of all projects because it is located in the most urban part of the polygon.

CLASSROOM



Folly is shaped like a slice of a sphere in which there is an open-equipped classroom in nature. It is located right next to the bus stop as one of the access options. Also, it can be reached by a pedestrian and bicycle path. It is intended for teaching in primary and secondary schools, for students of the city of Valjevo and the district, as well as for the Petrica station, which is located nearby.



Folly is located next to the Mitino Brdo picnic area and is intended only as a temporary shelter and benchmark for the picnic area. It is derived from the sphere. It can be reached by a pedestrian or bicycle path, and it can also be a temporary break or stopping point for users.



SUMMER HOUSE

Folly represents one of the entrances to the forest. A slice of a sphere represents a sculpture in space. From here, the user is connected to both the bicycle and pedestrian paths on the main road.



PORTAL

Folly has a shape similar to the one presented in the case of the cinema house. Also inside is a sphere onto which 360-degree content is projected. The difference is in the impression created by the projections of our solar system and constellations in silence. Space can be viewed lying down or sitting down, but you can also float using the pumps inside the sphere to get a closer experience.



PLANETARIUM

This folly is a woven sphere intended as the beginning of a set of nests for the local birds, who would continue weaving their nests on this huge structure. The users of this folly are exclusively birds. People are not allowed to approach this area closer than the paths are set, and special privileges are given to experts in the study of birds. In the middle sphere, there are hidden cameras that monitor the lives of the birds and their needs. The paths that users can access are suspended, so that people move at the level of the nest, which is at a height of 6m from the ground.

THE NEST

The folly is designed as a starting point for cycling, with a circular path extending from it, making it both the beginning and end point. Additionally, a segment of a sphere serves as a bike rental area and a sheltered spot where one can sit and rest. It can be accessed via a cycling path as well as a pedestrian path.



BICYCLE STATION

# 6.1. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENT IDEAS

Student : Alma Dacic

The main gate representing the entrance to the location preserves the existing state and place; it divides the location into two parts and allows the view of the central part, which undoubtedly should be the focal point of observation; from the central part, a panoramic view of the entire location and the local vistas provided by the location is enabled.

ENTRANCE PORTAL

The meditation zone is designed for water collection, specifically a small lake that will have its water purification system; the purified water will serve as a source of drinking water at multiple locations within the site, where fountains will be provided; considering the presence of an existing fountain that is currently not in operation, benches for relaxation will be placed around the lake with water-inspired effects.

MEDITATION ZONE

The former barracks buildings were located in the corners of the site, forming a barrier. However, today there is nothing in their place except tall construction, which creates a natural barrier against the noise and unrest brought by the city.

REVITALIZATION OF THE PAST

The existing plateau initiates the formation of a sports terrain, assuming that there used to be a training ground for soldiers when the barracks existed. Consideration is given to incorporating a basketball court, a football field, a volleyball court, and outdoor gyms.

RECREATION

The central square emerges on its own. Taking into account the surrounding zones that form around it, it is located at the end of the entrance path and represents the main focal point of the location, offering views in all directions. It could practically be a space where a corner with benches or seating areas provides a kind of panoramic view, although it may not meet the height requirements of an observation deck. However, the overall surface of the location gives an impression of elevation, hence the emphasis on vistas.

CENTRAL SQUARE

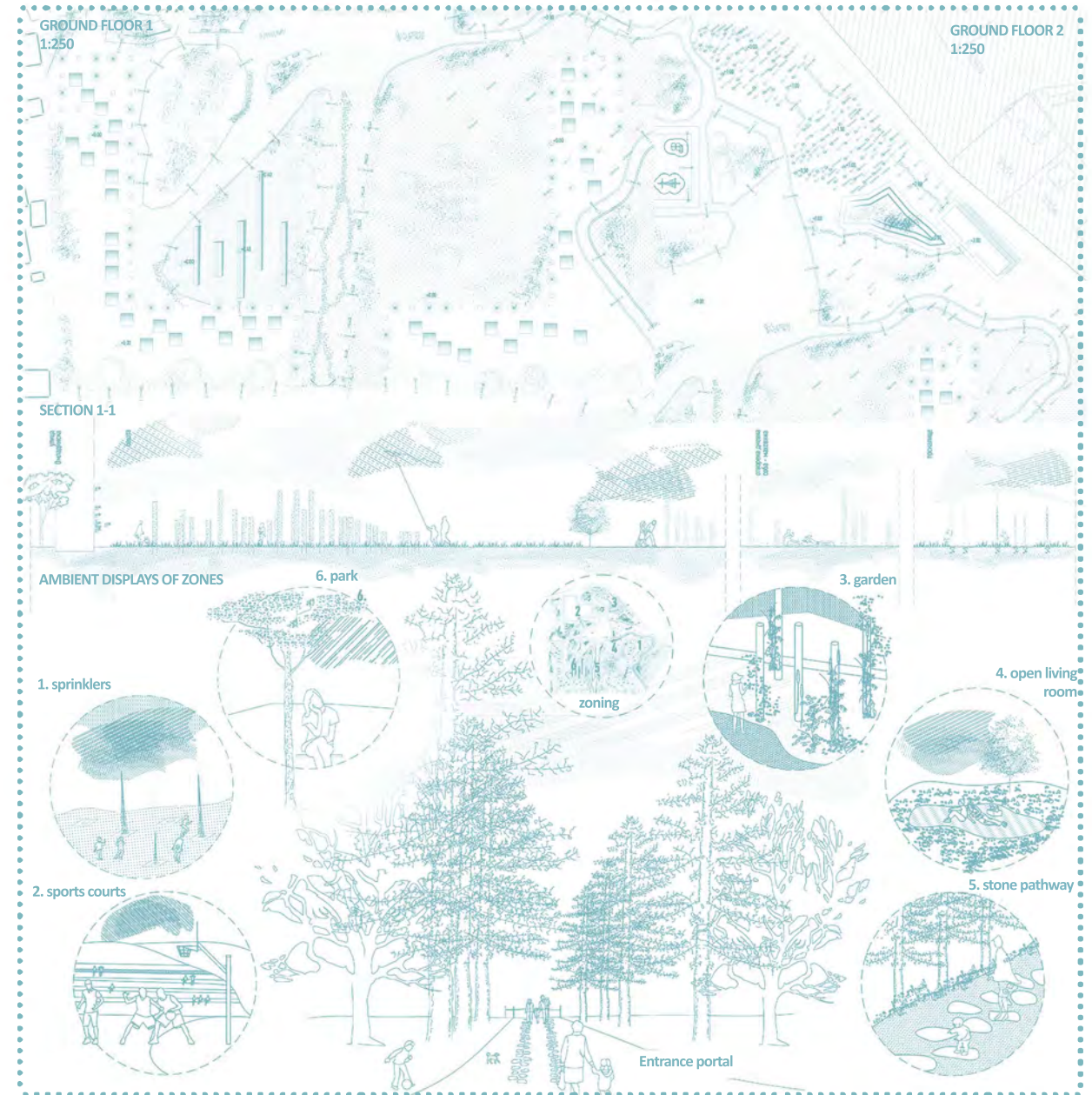
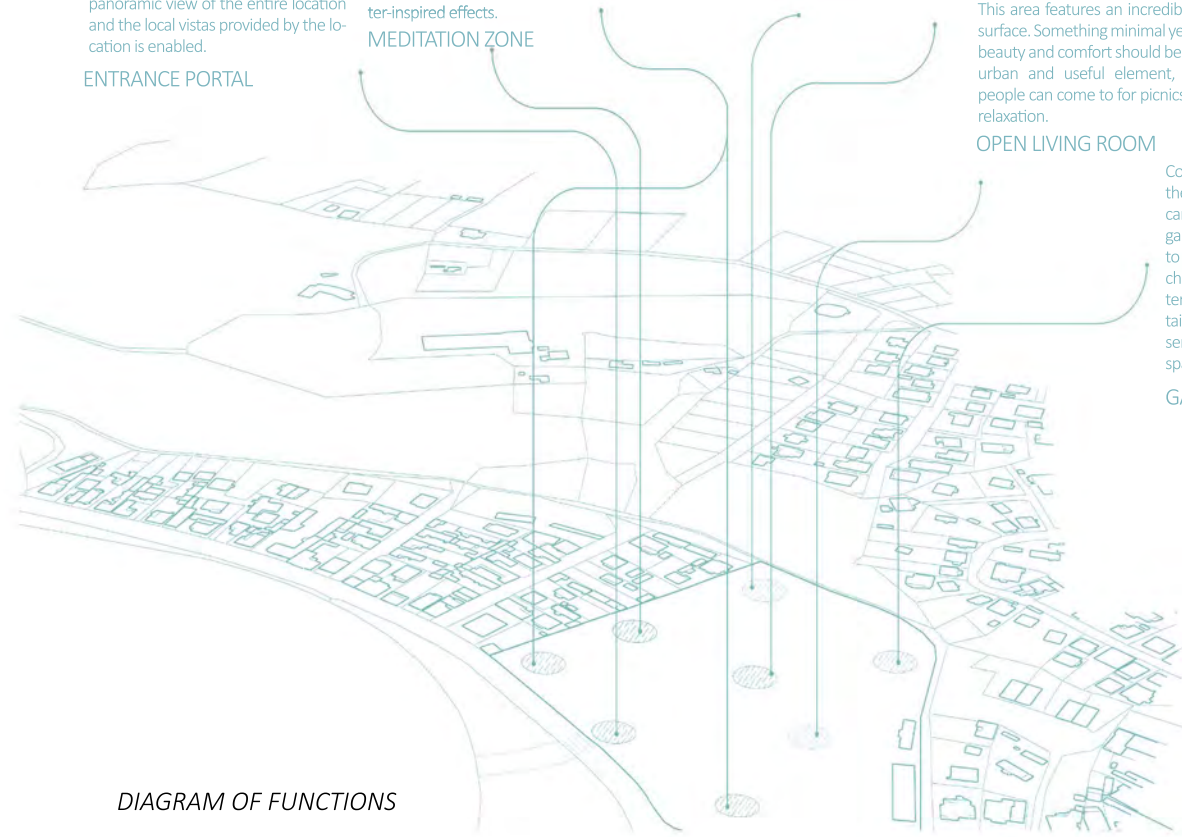
This area features an incredible moss-covered surface. Something minimal yet respectful of its beauty and comfort should be placed on it – an urban and useful element, something that people can come to for picnics, socializing, and relaxation.

OPEN LIVING ROOM

Complementing the open living room, the upper part of the moss-covered carpet provides an ideal space for a garden pavilion. This area can be used to cultivate and nurture plant species characteristic of Vanjevo, including interesting varieties, and even to maintain the moss itself. Additionally, it can serve as a design element in the urban space.

GARDEN-PAVILION

DIAGRAM OF FUNCTIONS



# 6.1. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENT IDEAS

Student : Mina Davidovic

**Participation** traditionally represents the inclusion of the public in decision-making processes. The term “public participation” is most commonly used to describe the demands for democratization and social responsibility. In narrower sense, public participation refers to the right of all stakeholders to fully engage in problem-solving. The word “participatio”, which means the involvement of citizens in decision-making and governance processes across all area of social life.

There are various types of participation:

- civil participation
- political participation
- economic participation
- health participation and others



## CLIMATE CHANGE

Over the past decades, we have witnessed evident climate changes. Climate has changed in the past as well, but solely as a result of natural circumstances. With the rapid development of industry and population growth, the human factor has taken a significant role in climate change. It is believed that in the future, this influence will continue to grow, and its consequences will predominantly be globally unfavorable for life on planet Earth. Global warming has been proven, and it is irreversible, with one of its most painful consequences being the rising sea levels, rendering a larger portion of land unsuitable for habitation. Architects are among those who have taken this matter seriously, already designing cities adapted to the conditions that will prevail on the planet. Factors driving climate change include:

1. Astronomical factor's
2. Geophysical factors
3. Biotic factors
4. Anthropogenic factors





# 6.1. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENT IDEAS

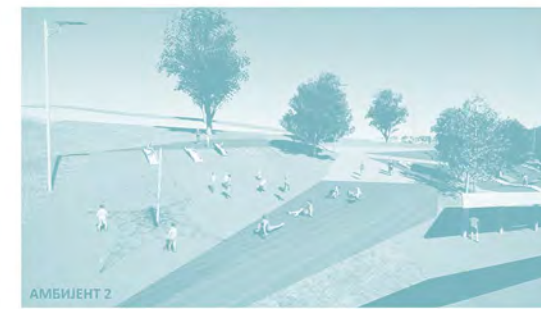
Student: Negosava Andjelkovic



## PROGRAMMATIC-SPATIAL SCHEME

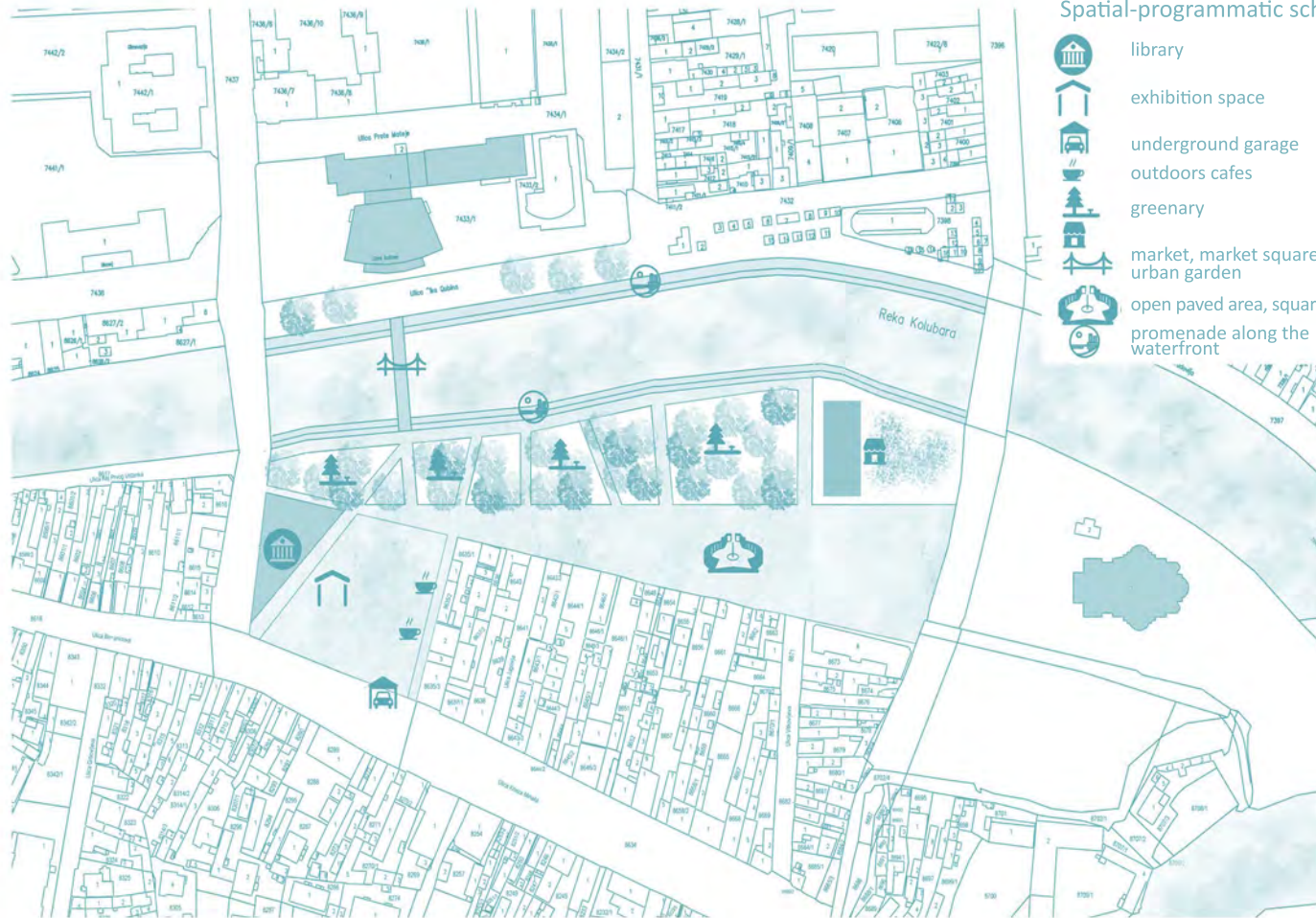
Legend:

-  location
-  vehicle access
-  hard paving - possible vehicle access for emergency vehicles  
pedestrian paths
-  bicycle lane
-  fitness trail
-  rest area
-  climbing - artificial rock within terrain triangulation
-  water feature (fountain-rainwater collection pool)
-  seating area, open-air amphitheater
-  viewpoint
-  drinking water
-  corner shop
-  outdoor gym
-  canopy/pavilion
-  children's playground



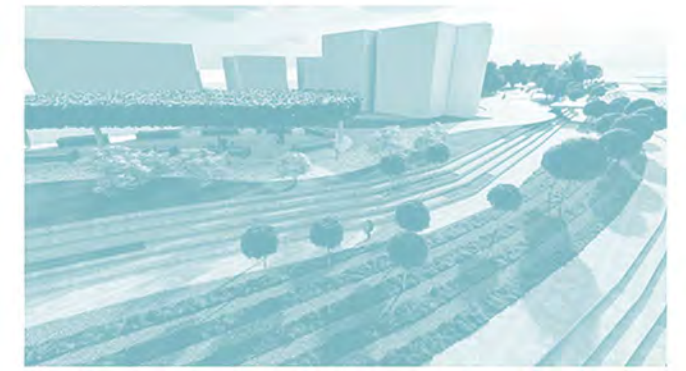
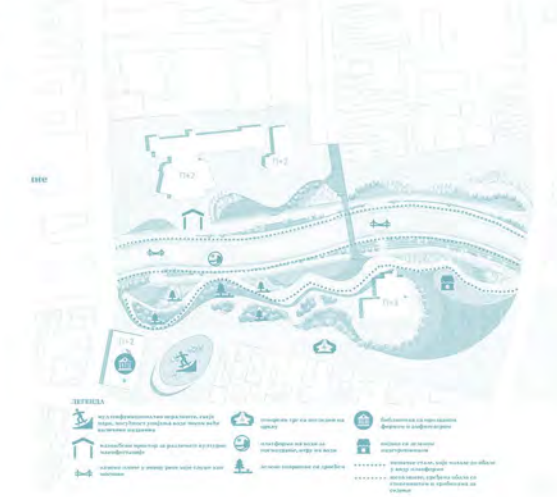
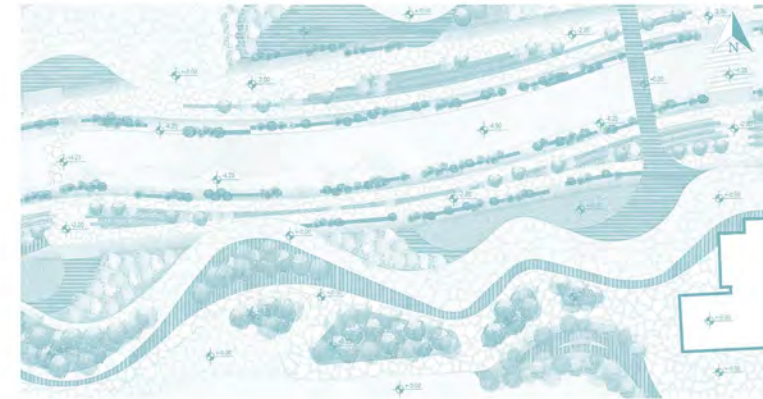
# 6.1. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENT IDEAS

Student : Merjem Latovic



Spatial-programmatic scheme

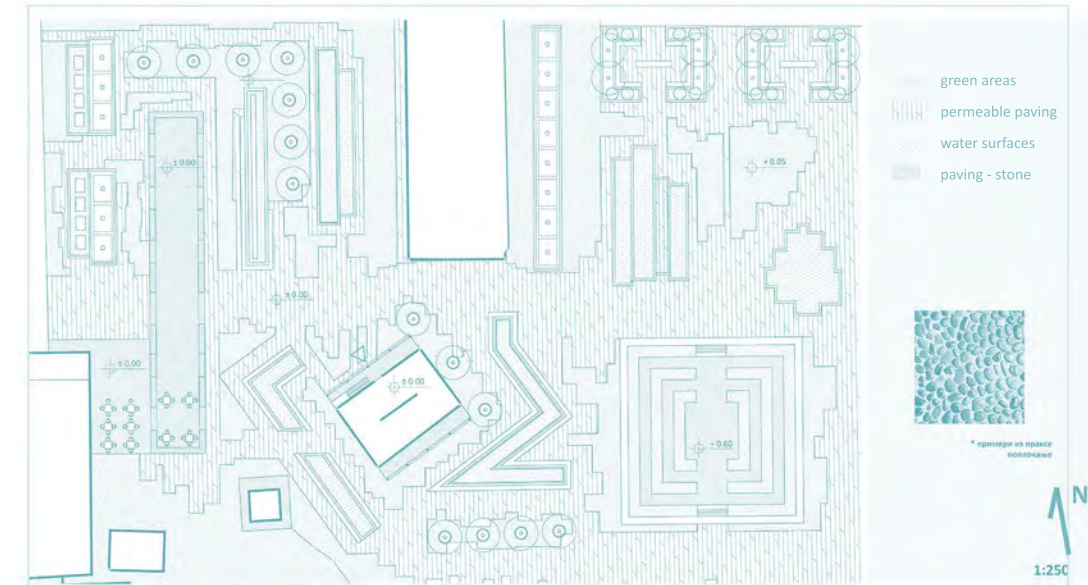
-  library
-  exhibition space
-  underground garage
-  outdoors cafes
-  greenery
-  market, market square, urban garden
-  open paved area, square
-  promenade along the waterfront



# 6.1. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENT IDEAS

Student: Vanja Dobrosavljevic

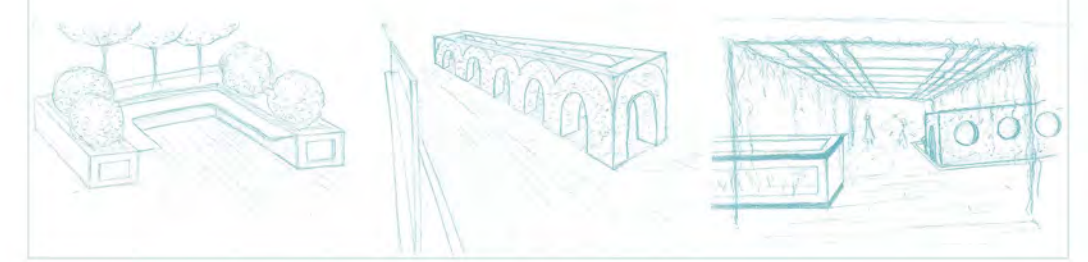
LOCATION IN REGULATION WITH THE BROADER ENVIRONMENT



Diagrammatic representation of the concept



ambient display



07

## BOOK DESIGN

- 7.1. Creation of a Logo
- 7.2. Colors
- 7.3. Numbering
- 7.4. Workflow and Organization of the Media Team

# 7.1. LOGO

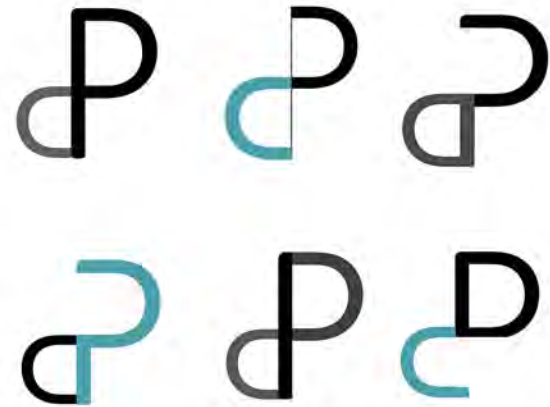
## LOGO CREATION PROCESS

At the very beginning, the focus was on forming a logo that is related to the name of the subject. The aim was to achieve a simple yet readable form consisting of the initials of the subject's name. In the logo formation, the addition of the color blue was made, which represents the dominant association with Valjevo. The first logo proposal was created by combining and rotating the initial letters in multiple variations.

The second proposal included a graphic representation of a group of people/community, which directly associates with participation and represents an integral part of it.

In addition to that, consideration was given to a logo for the project task itself. The phrase "On the wings of Valjevo" was taken into consideration, inspired by a movie by professor Zoran Đukanović, where a metaphorical portrayal of a duck is presented, symbolizing nature's retaliation against a person who mistreats it.

First proposal



Selected logo



Second proposal



## 7.2. COLORS

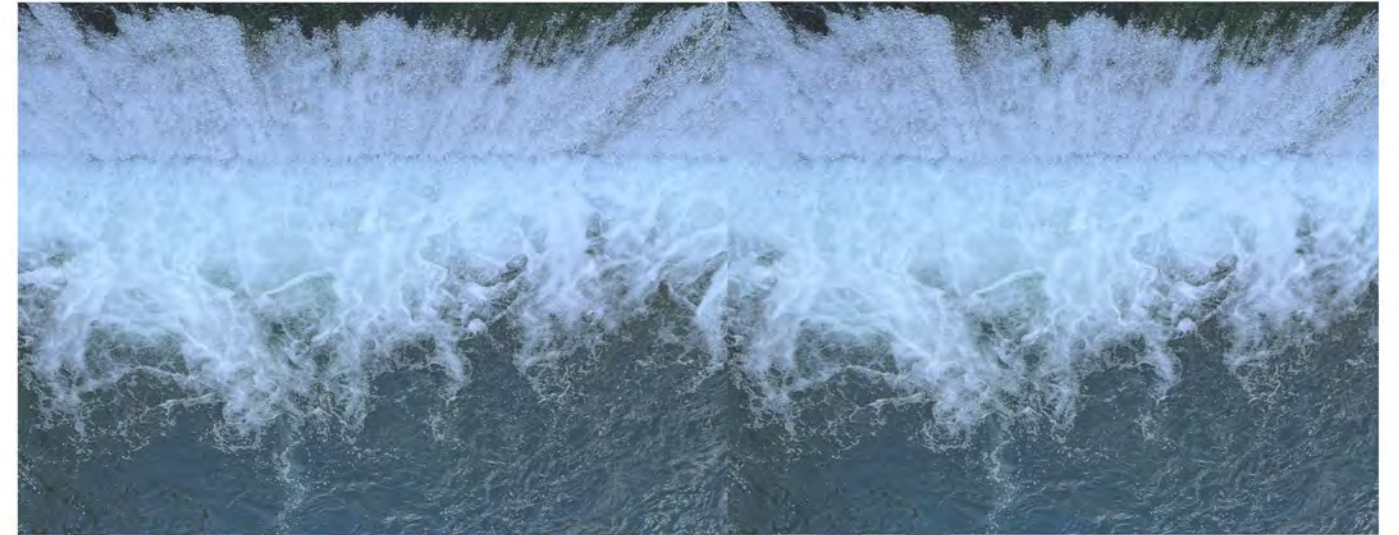


Tešnjar, Valjevo  
source: photography by Jovana Vasiljevic

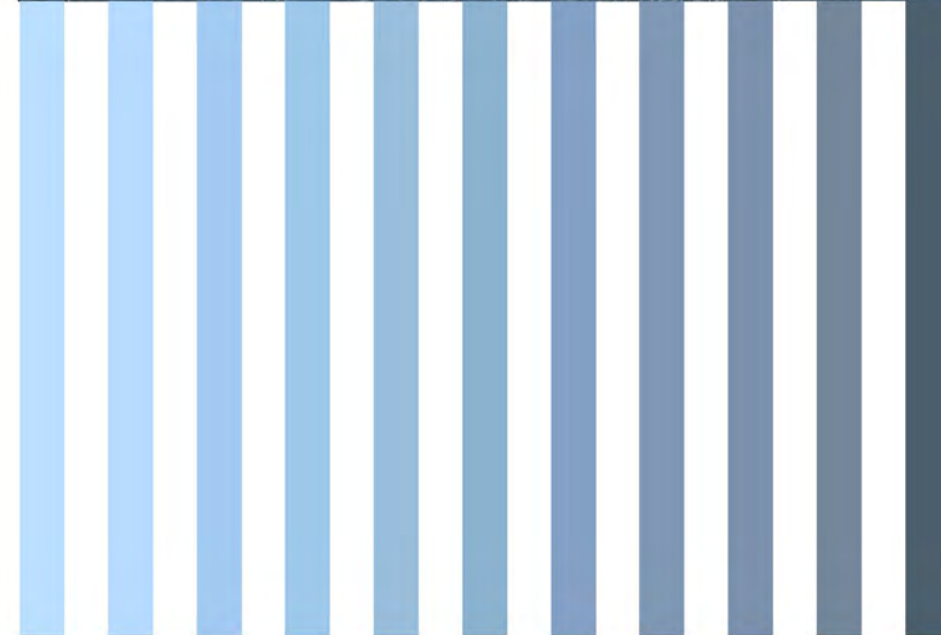
When selecting colors for the design book, we considered colors that evoke Valjevo. After exploring Valjevo, the dominant color that had the most impact on us was blue. In the following steps, we researched its shades through photographs taken in Valjevo. We chose a shade of blue that stood out the most, in our opinion. Along with the blue color, we arbitrarily selected a shade of apricot, based on a palette of complementary colors.

The sunset inspired us to incorporate a wide range of shades of pink, turquoise, and purple.

### Exploration and analysis of the palette of blue shades



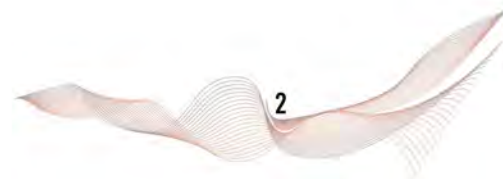
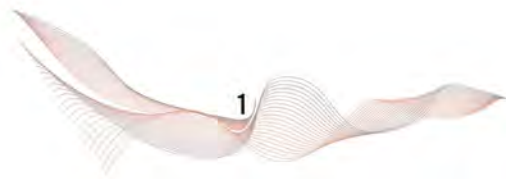
Brana, Valjevo  
source: Photograph by Jovana Vasiljević



## 7.3. PAGINATION

01

02



When creating the numbering, the aim was for it to be simple and not distract attention from the content on each page of the book. This led to the creation of specific combinations and variations. Each variation maintained the mentioned simplicity and adapted the color to the design of the chapter in which it was applied.

## 7.4. WORK METHOD AND MEDIA TEAM ORGANIZATION

The initial idea of the media team was to focus on detailed gathering of information and materials related to students' projects, aiming to better track and understand the progress of their work. Specifically, during the exercises, the media team records and follows the presentations of each student and the suggestions of the instructors and collaborators, in order to have a clear overview of the development process of each student's project in one place. Additionally, the tasks of the media team included working on the creation of the subject logo, designing and structuring the book, creating templates for quizzes, as well as closely monitoring the experience of the assignment itself and the Valjevo students, as their experience will inevitably leave an imprint on the book and give it a unique touch.

**The goal of media team** was to collect and store the beginning of the projects and the students' work until the first quiz deadline, where everything would exist as a unified whole and later be utilized for a better understanding of the final projects.



Media team  
Source: Photo by Bojana Maksimović





Lecture by Zoran Djukanovic  
source: photograph by Tamara Ostojic



## GUEST LECTURES

- 8.1. Abstract of the Topic and Biography of *Dr Nadja Beretić*
- 8.2. Biography of *Prof. Zoran Đukanović*
- 8.3. Abstract of the Topic by *Prof. Zoran Đukanović*
- 8.4. Abstract of the Topic and Biographies of *Arnaldo "Bilbo" Cecchini* and *Dr Nadja Beretić*
- 8.5. Abstract of the Topic and Biographies of *Rosalba D'onofrio* and *Graziano Marchesaniis*
- 8.6. Abstract of the Topic and Biography of *Salvatore Carlucci*
- 8.7. Abstract of the Topic and Biography of *Prof. Dr Caterina Di Giovanni*
- 8.8. Abstract of the Topic and Biography of *Prof. Dr Federica Ottone*

## 8.1. LECTURER'S TOPIC ABSTRACT



### Biography

Dr Nadja Beretić is a research and teaching assistant at the University of Sassari. She was born on May 15, 1986, in Sombor. She completed her high school education in the natural sciences and mathematics department at "Veljko Petrović" Gymnasium in Sombor. Dr. Nadja Beretić holds a Master's degree in Urbanism and Regional Development, a Master's degree in Landscape Architecture and Horticulture, and a Bachelor's degree in Agriculture with a focus on Landscape Architecture from the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Novi Sad. She has been involved in teaching activities since 2011, following her graduation. Her work is two-fold, focusing on urban design and cultural landscapes. She is the commissioner of Public Art and Public Space (PaPs) at the University of Belgrade, Serbia, and the Faculty of Architecture since 2012. PaPs is an international and interdisciplinary program for artistic projects in public space.

### Abstract of the Topic

During the lecture, Dr Nadja Beretić introduced us to the plural city, its definitions, concepts, and dimensions. The lecture she delivered is a result of a city that emerged from a call for participation, which led their team to write a paper on the topic of "Inclusive City." It is a thematic series of scientific papers that focus on something that is a response to contemporary interpretations of urban phenomena and urban transformations, changes that occur as a consequence of mass movements of people from one place to another. It explores the role of culture in all these migrations, which are contemporary in the process of urban transformation, and in that sense, the topic has remained very flexible and open. The team had the opportunity to discuss topics ranging from levels of strategy and action to complex dynamics of urban phenomena and the exacerbation of social inequalities, as well as spatial justice. The theme of the "Plural City" is their response to something that is an inclusive city. It is not exclusively focused thematically on what inclusiveness means in a city, but it can be said that this theme serves as the general framework for what the plural city itself represents.

## 8.2. BIOGRAPHY OF THE SPEAKER



### About Zoran Đukanović :

Field of expertise: Urbanism and spatial planning

Research areas: Participatory urban design, housing, open urban spaces, public art, cultural history of the city

Dr Zoran Đukanović, architect, is a full professor in the fields of participatory urban design, urban housing, cultural history of the city, and public art at the University of Belgrade, Faculty of Architecture, Department of Urbanism, Belgrade, Serbia. He is also the initiator, founder, and director of the international, interdisciplinary research program Public Art & Public Space. He has been a visiting professor at Sapienza University in Rome (Italy), Keio University in Tokyo (Japan), University of Sassari (Italy), and Polytechnic University of Bari (Italy).

As a guest lecturer, critic, and mentor for graduate/doctoral studies at several faculties in Serbia, EU, USA, Australia, and Japan, he is a member of several scientific and editorial boards, as well as advisory bodies of cities, public/private institutions, and NGOs in Serbia and abroad.

In recognition of his merits in the field of interuniversity cooperation and promoting relations and friendship with Italy, he was awarded the Knight of the Order of the Italian Star (2019). He is a co-author and co-editor of several monographs and publications.

His recent research editions include: Vinski podrumi u Negotinu – Participativni urbani dizajn (2019, with Ćekini; Italian Cultural Institute in Belgrade), Belgrade in plural (2017, with Dofre, Urban Planning Institute of Belgrade), Hospital I Outdoor Environment (2015, with Dofre, Thesis: University of Florence), Bau Dofre, Vinograd: Umjetnost vina (2015, with Živković, Health Spaces: Faculty of Architecture, University of Sanovnik DE Belgrade), Beogradska kontinuiteta Belog dvora (2009, with Andrić, R.E. Belgrade Fortress), Umetnost u prostoru (2011, with Reke i obale: Rome Belgrade (2008, with Cherubini, Živković, Italian Institute in Belgrade), Kreiranje mesta (2008, with Architectural Culture in Živković, Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade), Urbophilia (2007, with Radović, Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade), and others.

## 8.3. LECTURER'S TOPIC ABSTRACT

During Professor Zoran Đukanović's lecture, we had the opportunity to familiarize ourselves with the foundations and definitions of participation, as well as various examples. However, participation techniques, methods, and tools change over time, thus expanding the process of research and analysis. The topic of stakeholders is closely connected with participation. One of the primary benefits we achieve through the subject of participation is, in fact, the people we get to know. Citizen participation stems from a broader topic initially introduced by Henri Lefebvre in a chapter of his book "Le droit a la ville" ("The Right to the City"). Analyzing the phenomenon of the city as a cultural product and a projection of society, Henri concluded that it is precisely a product of people. There are various definitions of participation that I will mention later through a more detailed analysis of the lecture.

The right to the city brings us another conclusion- that the city actually belongs to us. **"To whom does the city belong if not to the citizens who live in it?"** Henri liked to start his presentation in this manner.

Citizens certainly influence the decision-making processes concerning the future of their city, and urbanism and architecture are always **about the future**. It is also important that participation is institutionalized, which means it is grounded in some form of legislation, statutes, practices, rules, guidelines, and regulations. Professionals will be compelled to work with citizens, but this process is more closely related to politics. Politics always seeks to separate itself from citizenship and act with authority, while citizenship resists it. Another crucial element for institutionalization is the provision of resources for these projects and processes because participation comes at a cost, both in terms of time and money. Often, the problem arises when the designers need to engage with citizens and ask them what they want, as this process takes time. However, it is a necessary process. Making decisions is easy, but finding justification for those decisions is challenging. Therefore, the only way to achieve participation is through institutionalization because without participation, we have no partners. Participation introduces stakeholders as partners in the process. If we don't have partners, we don't have partnership. The term "actor" is synonymous with "stakeholder," but "actor" implies someone who plays by the rules, while "stakeholder" is someone who defines the rules. In order to discuss styles of conducting participation, it was necessary to provide some basic information about who they are and how they operate, which was the introductory part of the lecture.

## 8.4. LECTURER'S TOPIC ABSTRACT



### Biography

Arnaldo Bibo Cecchini, Professor of Urban Planning Techniques at the University of Sassari; Member of the Right to the City Association AC/DC, is a full professor of urban planning techniques (ICAR/20). He served as the Director of the Department of Architecture, Design, and Urbanism at the University of Sassari until 2015. He is the Director of the Interuniversity Laboratory for Analysis and Models for Planning; a scientific and honorary member of CIDEA in San Sebastian; the President of the Italian Society for Simulation Games; the President of the Scientific Committee of the Ludens Association; a member of the editorial board of the journals *La Ludoteca*, *Plurimondi*, *City, Territory and Architecture*, and the series "Methods of Territory, Urban and Regional Studies, Urban and Landscape Perspectives"; the director of the series "P come gioco"; a member of the Scientific Committee of the Italian Association for Quality of Life Studies; a founding member of DandB Consultants; a member of the scientific committee of the Alcide Cervi Institute; an honorary citizen of Gradara. He graduated in theoretical physics in Bologna. He was the President of the International Association for Simulation and Games.

### Abstract of the Topic

The introductory part of the lecture on March 17, 2022, was delivered by Nadja Beretić. Her segment of the lecture builds upon a previous lecture she gave on February 24, 2022. The topic of the lecture was "**Plural City**," which is a result of her earlier work on the theme of "inclusive city." During this presentation, she presented her work on this topic, the book "Human Environment, Conversations, Reflections, and Lessons on the City and Territory," which she worked on together with Professor Arnaldo Bibo Cecchini, Dr Zoran Đukanović, and many other distinguished professors from the University of Sassari, Bari, Barcelona, and Cagliari. After she introduced the book, the word was taken by Professor Arnaldo Bibo Cecchini, who, through a specific timeline, explored the topic of the city, prejudices, and complexity. What are we talking about when we talk about the city? What is a city? These are difficult questions. The professor attempted to shed light on his thoughts on these topics and presented a significant number of books that touch upon our themes throughout the lecture. Above all, I am grateful for the opportunity to listen to the professor, for the lecture he delivered, and for opening up new topics for further exploration.

## 8.5. LECTURER'S TOPIC ABSTRACT



### Biography

Rosalba D'Onofrio is an associate professor of urban planning at the School of Architecture and Design Eduardo Vittoria, University of Camerino. She is a member of the Italian National Institute of Urban Planning (INU). Throughout her professional and academic career, she has been involved in projects of urban regeneration, landscape planning and design, and environmental sustainability. She has worked in the fields of urban revitalization and managing public-private relationships for city transformations. Her studies and research have focused on the following areas: a) Landscape as a complex indicator of urban and territorial sustainability and quality of life; b) Climate change, well-being, and quality of life in urban environments, including their relationship with urban planning tools; c) Urban regeneration and participation. Rosalba is the scientific coordinator of the European project "Joint\_SECAP: Joint Strategies for Climate Change Adaptation in Coastal Areas."

### Abstract of the Topic

The **Clicche projekt** emerged from the collaboration between Erasmus and the cooperation program with higher education institutions. What is the goal of the Clicche project? The Clicche project aims to develop and test new, contemporary methods of learning and teaching, with the result of encouraging students to acquire skills in urban regeneration, familiarizing them with the complexities of cities and their inhabitants. The Clicche project strives to establish a connection between urban planning and design, human health, and environmental protection at a time when climate change has an increasing impact on both people and nature, cities, and architecture. The project has integrated the knowledge of various experts and disciplines to jointly find solutions and answers regarding urban regeneration. Architects, urban planners, sociologists, doctors, and engineers are involved in the Clicche project. The project will promote its experimental methods in different cities through conferences, pilot projects, and seminars. In addition to experts from various fields, students from the participating faculties are also included in the project's research group. Research groups within the Clicche project include the Cyprus Institute, University of Belgrade, University of Camerino, University of Lisbon, and the National Research Council (CNR- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche).

## 8.6.LECTURER'S TOPIC ABSTRACT



### Биографија

Professor **Salvatore Carlucci** is a Master of Science and a Ph.D. He graduated with honors from the Polytechnic University of Milan in Italy. Currently, he leads the sub-task of IEA-EBC Annex 79 on the design and operation of buildings focused on occupants and is a member of the International Association for Building Performance Simulation. He has contributed as a partner in several projects funded by the European Union under the Intelligent Energy Europe program, the Seventh Framework Program, and the Horizon 2020 program, as well as three annexes approved by the International Energy Agency (IEA). He is a member of the editorial board of two peer-reviewed scientific journals, a reviewer for several international journals, and an evaluator of research proposals for several international universities and institutions. Carlucci has published about 60 scientific papers and contributed to seven books on user-centered building design and operation, indoor environmental quality (thermal, visual, and acoustic comfort and indoor air quality), sustainable, smart, and low-energy buildings, building performance simulation and optimization, and building physics.

### Abstract of the Topic

What is the built environment?

The built environment is a complex system based on human needs—a multi-layered system that can be analyzed through various filters to reach results such as specificity and activity. These layers can overlap but can also be independent. The ultimate outcome of the interaction of these layers is what we see around us. When we are in a space, we experience it in the way these layers present it to us, in the form of different layers, networks, and systems. It can be interpreted as an illusion—a selective abstraction of reality that we use to simplify complexity. In this illusion, there is a limited number of layers that can represent objects, green spaces, transportation systems, infrastructure, and, most importantly, those indicating water supply and energy networks. The built environment is a complex intertwined system at multiple levels—from buildings and settlements to cities—whose several representations are shaped by factors such as building design and the behavior of its occupants, as well as the infrastructure that serves those buildings.

## 8.7. LECTURER'S TOPIC ABSTRACT



### Biography

**Dr Rita Cachado**, graduated in Anthropology in 1999 from the Faculty of Social and Humanistic Sciences at NOVA University of Lisbon, Portugal. She obtained her master's degree in Anthropology of Colonialism and Postcolonialism in 2004 from ISCTE University of Lisbon. In 2008, she completed her Ph.D. in Urban Anthropology at the same university, with a thesis on the Hindu population in Greater Lisbon and their housing conditions in an informal settlement involved in a resettlement process. She has developed extensive ethnographic fieldwork with Hindu families in Lisbon and other urban environments, acquiring diverse methodological skills. Currently, she is an integrated researcher at the Center for Research and Studies in Sociology (CIES-IUL), where she pursues her research on urban ethnography in Portugal. She is a visiting lecturer in courses on field research and urban ethnography, and she is also a member of the Portuguese Anthropological Association (APA) committ

### Abstract of the Topic

During a lecture held at the Faculty of Architecture, we had the opportunity to learn more about the topic of social housing from the perspective of urban anthropology. This field represents a specialized area of one of the speakers, Rita Cachado, who is currently involved in the work of the Center for Research and Studies in Sociology. The other speaker is Caterina Francesca Di Giovanni, a Ph.D. candidate in Urban Studies at ISTCE University of Lisbon. Their diverse experiences and knowledge in the fields of anthropology and urbanism provide a fresh approach to the mentioned topic. Besides the conventional theoretical analysis, they address anthropological issues directly related to people and their lives in informal and challenging conditions. Based on this, they provide us with insights into the personal memories and stories of many families facing such living conditions. They present various case studies of settlements that have been relocated and improved due to inadequate living conditions in informal settlements. The topic they address is current but often neglected in some parts of the world, despite the problem being present and spreading. In order to act and intervene in the field of social housing in a correct and humane manner, we must first understand and consider the lives of the people whose fate we are deciding. It is necessary for creating a healthy city that is adapted to everyone and provides equal and healthy living conditions for the population.



## 8.7. BIOGRAPHY OF THE SPEAKER



### Biography

Dr Caterina Francesca Di Giovanni is an architect and a Ph.D. researcher in Urban Studies at ISCTE-IULFCSH-UNL. Her research is funded by FCT and focuses on integrated interventions in social housing with an interdisciplinary approach between architecture and social sciences. She holds a master's degree in architecture from the University of Palermo and a postgraduate degree in urban planning in public administration from Sapienza University of Rome. She has been successful in various architectural projects and has worked in Italy on heritage promotion and local development in local associations. In 2017, she became integrated into the EKPERts project, "Designing Planning Expertise: Housing Policy and the Role of Experts in the "Español de Realojamiento" Program. In 2019, she was a visiting fellow at the University of Camerino in Italy and later at the University of Rome Tre as part of the research award "AESOP Young Investigator Training Program 2019".

## 8.9. LECTURER'S TOPIC ABSTRACT



### Биографија

*Professor Dr Federica Ottone* obtained her Ph.D. in Technological Innovations in Architecture from Sapienza University of Rome (Italy) in 1990. She has participated in numerous design competitions and currently works as an associate professor at the School of Architecture and Design in Ascoli Piceno. Her research areas focus on design and environmental sustainability, exploring the relationship between energy-saving interventions and ecological comfort in urban dimensions, as well as citizen involvement in project implementation (participatory urban design). Some of her notable publications include the monograph titled "Il progetto secondo, nuovi spazi del progetto ambientale" published in 2008, where she proposes a new dimension of the project based on extending the life cycle of architecture and the city, starting from historical heritage that is not always adapted to contemporary lifestyles. She also authored the book "Theories and experimental design for research in architectural technology" in 2013, which delves into experimental design for research in the field of architectural technology. She has served as the president of the *Academic spin-off company PEnSy* (Pro Energy Systems), specializing in sustainable urban planning and the design of energy-efficient components.

### Abstract of the Topic

The seminar paper topic is based on the analysis of a lecture given by Professor Federica Ottone on May 5, 2022, at the Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade. The title of the lecture was "Healthy Urban Design of Piazza di San Cosimato in Rome," focusing on the application of healthy urban design through the case study of the urban transformation of Piazza di San Cosimato in Rome. The square presented by the professor during the lecture was one of her executed projects and served as an excellent example through which she analyzed the approach to specific problems and the principles guiding the design process. It also raised numerous questions related to design and shaping of spaces in harmony with climate and nature.

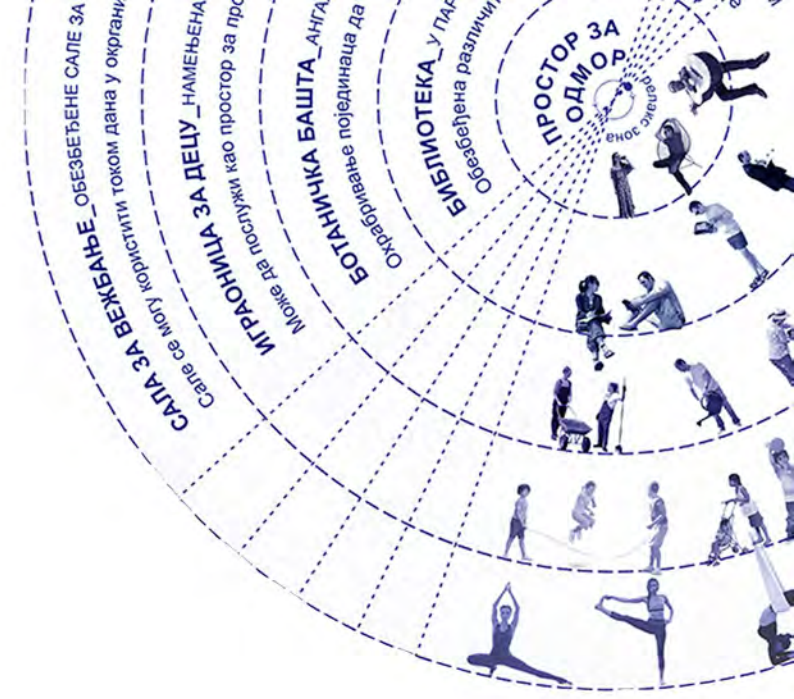
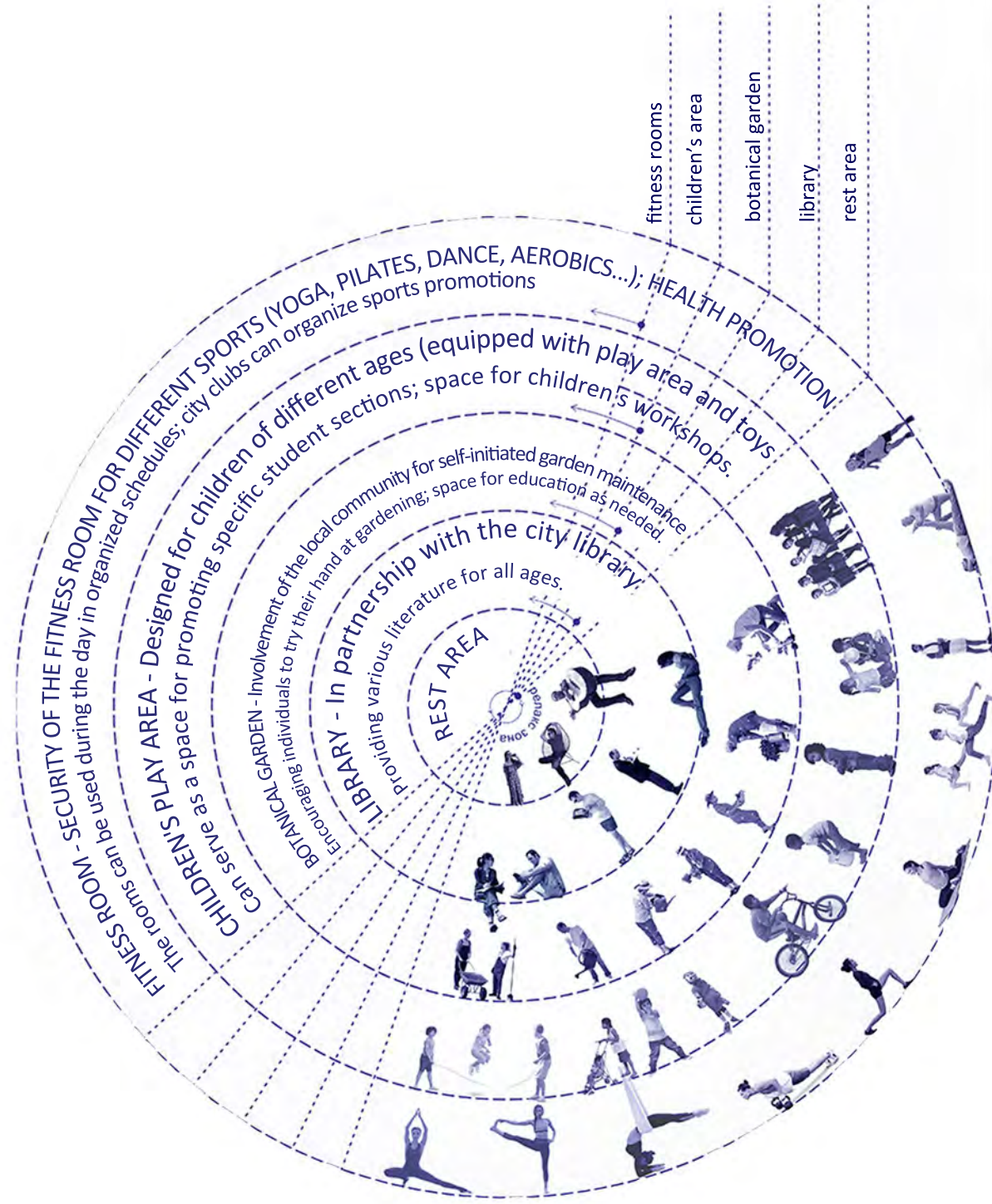
Another crucial aspect of this lecture was the active involvement of citizens throughout the entire project, from the generation of ideas to project realization. Ultimately, they were the ones who used and experienced this space. The specific example showcased the impact and participation of residents and people who actually live and spend time in this area, revealing how they perceive it and how they contribute to its transformation.

**"If you ask a Japanese child who owns the public garden outside the house, he will answer that it is of everyone. If you ask an Italian child, he will tell you that it is of no one."** - Bruno Munari

09

## FINAL WORKS

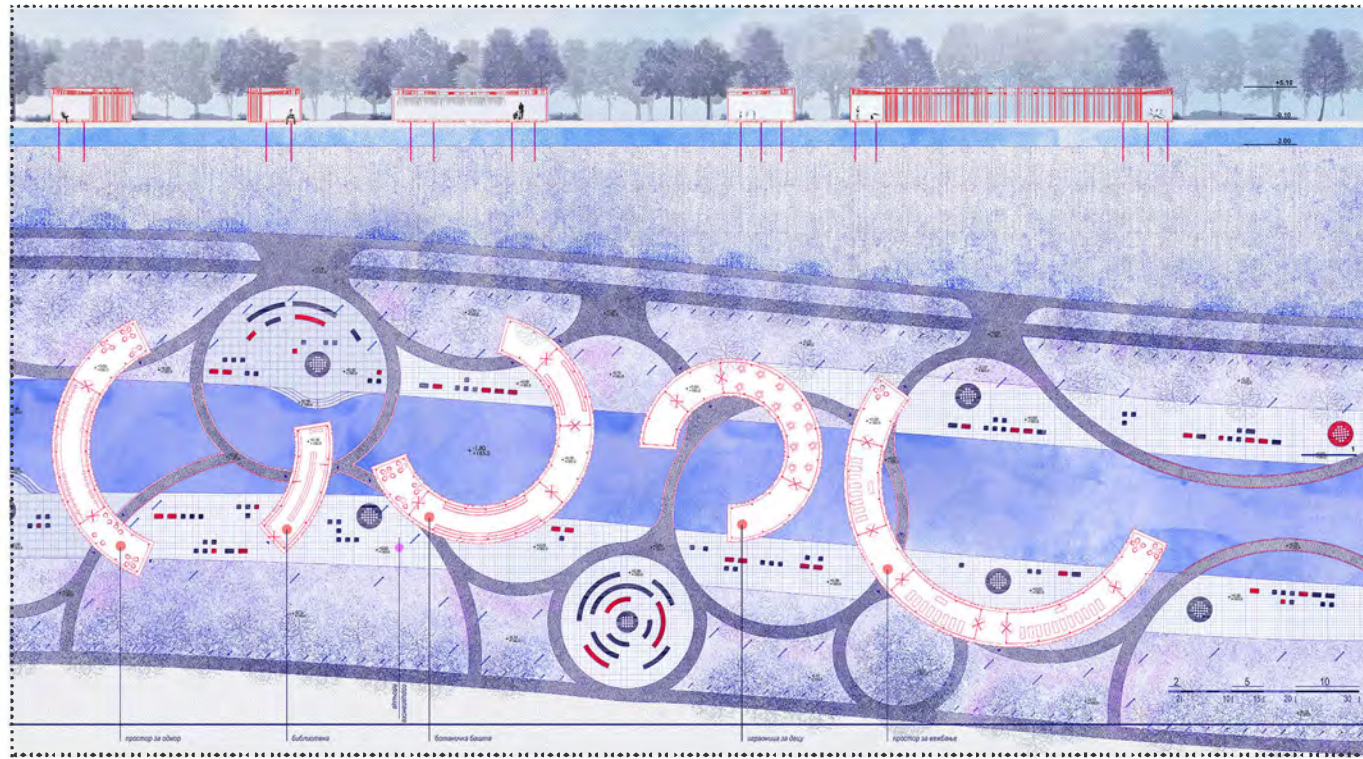
- 9.1. Presentation of Examination Papers
- 9.2. Exam Atmosphere
- 9.3. Brief Review



## 9.1. DUNJA PUTIC

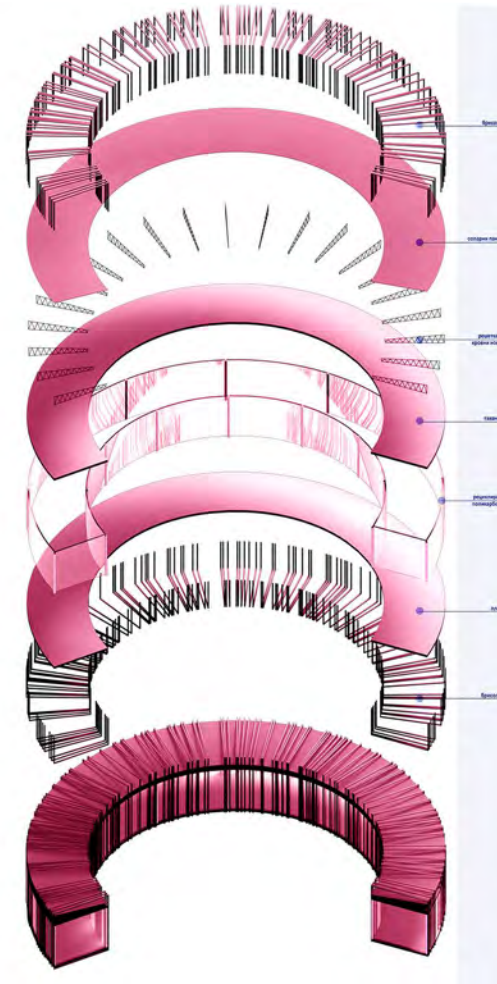
# 9.1. FINAL WORKS

## KOLUBARA RIVERBANK, VALJEVO SHORE



Ground floor

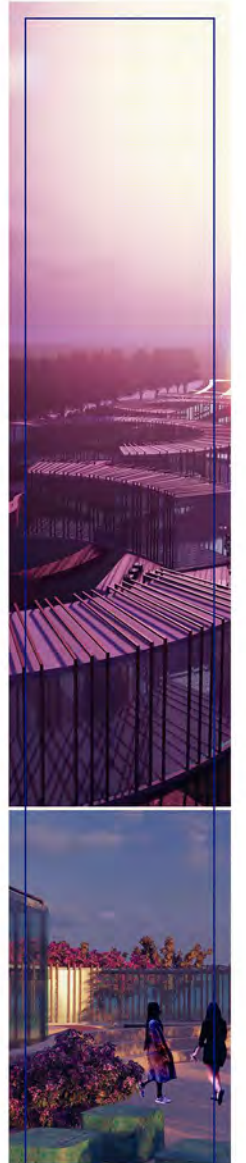
The project emerges through the exploration of locations that, through adaptation and revitalization, would become new points for socialization and raising environmental awareness. The chosen location is situated at the entrance to Valjevo on the northeast side, between the industrial zone to the south of the Kolubara 2 settlement and the Kolubara 1 settlement. The location is strategically selected to enable a crossing from one side of the river, Kolubara, to the other, with the aim of facilitating easier access between the two zones, effectively separating industry from residential areas, and motivating the residents of Kolubara 1 to make proper use of the river. The project consists of five constructed zones, with a total constructed area of approximately 1000 m<sup>2</sup>. Each of the five zones is accessible to all citizens, and their functions are interconnected in a way that does not target specific users. The project becomes a mini urban zone in Valjevo that offers opportunities for various users. The public open spaces invite all users to enjoy nature and experience the significance of having a river in their environment.



Isometric view of the segment



Ambient display





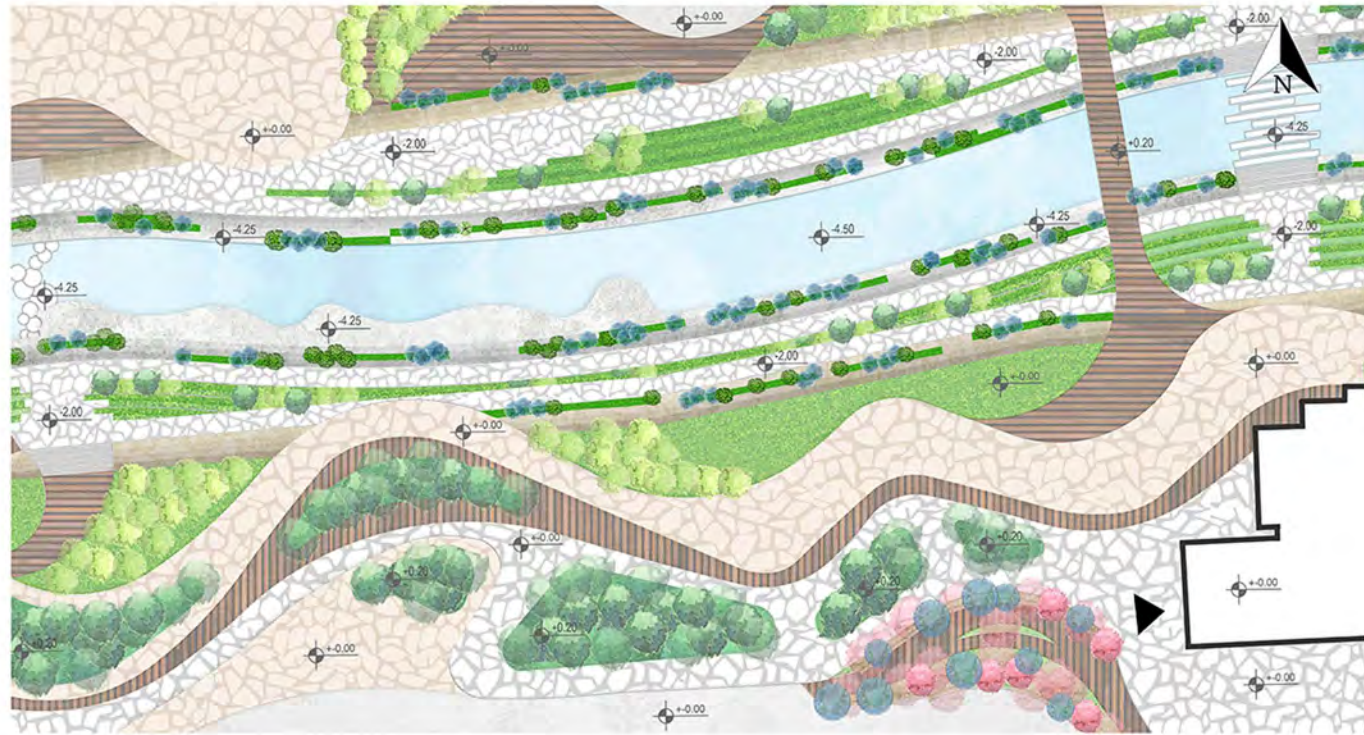
DUNJA PUTIC: MODEL



9.1. MERJEM LATOVIC

# 9.1. FINAL WORKS

Ground Floor of the Segment



Амбијенти сегмента



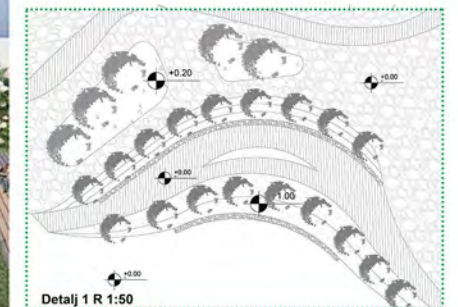
Site Plan



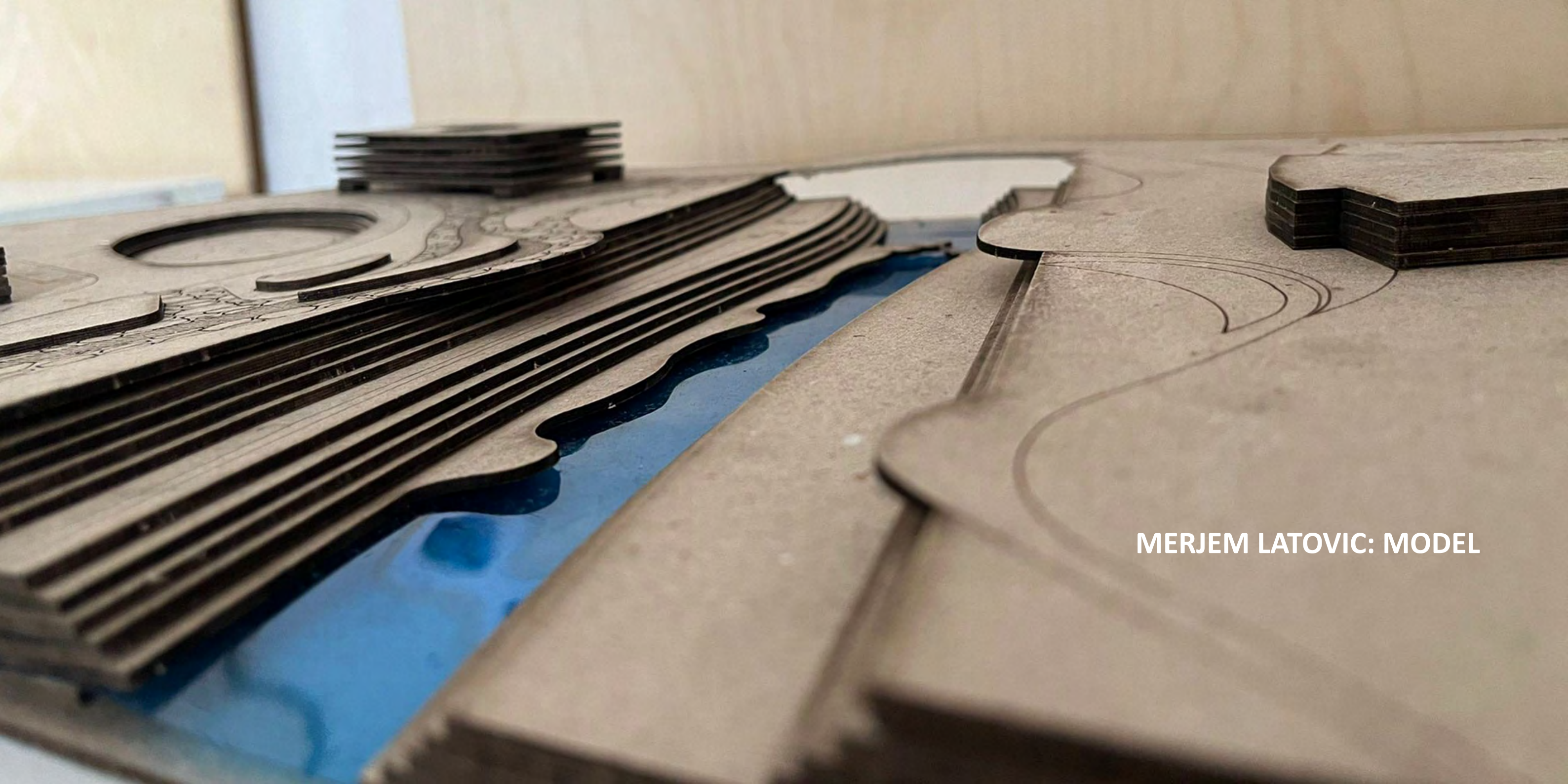
Амбијент



Детаљ





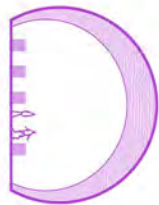


MERJEM LATOVIC: MODEL

FOLLY NEST



FOLLY CLASSROOM



FOLLY PLANETARIUM



FOLLY BICYCLE STATION



FOLLY PORTAL



FOLLY MOVIE HOUSE



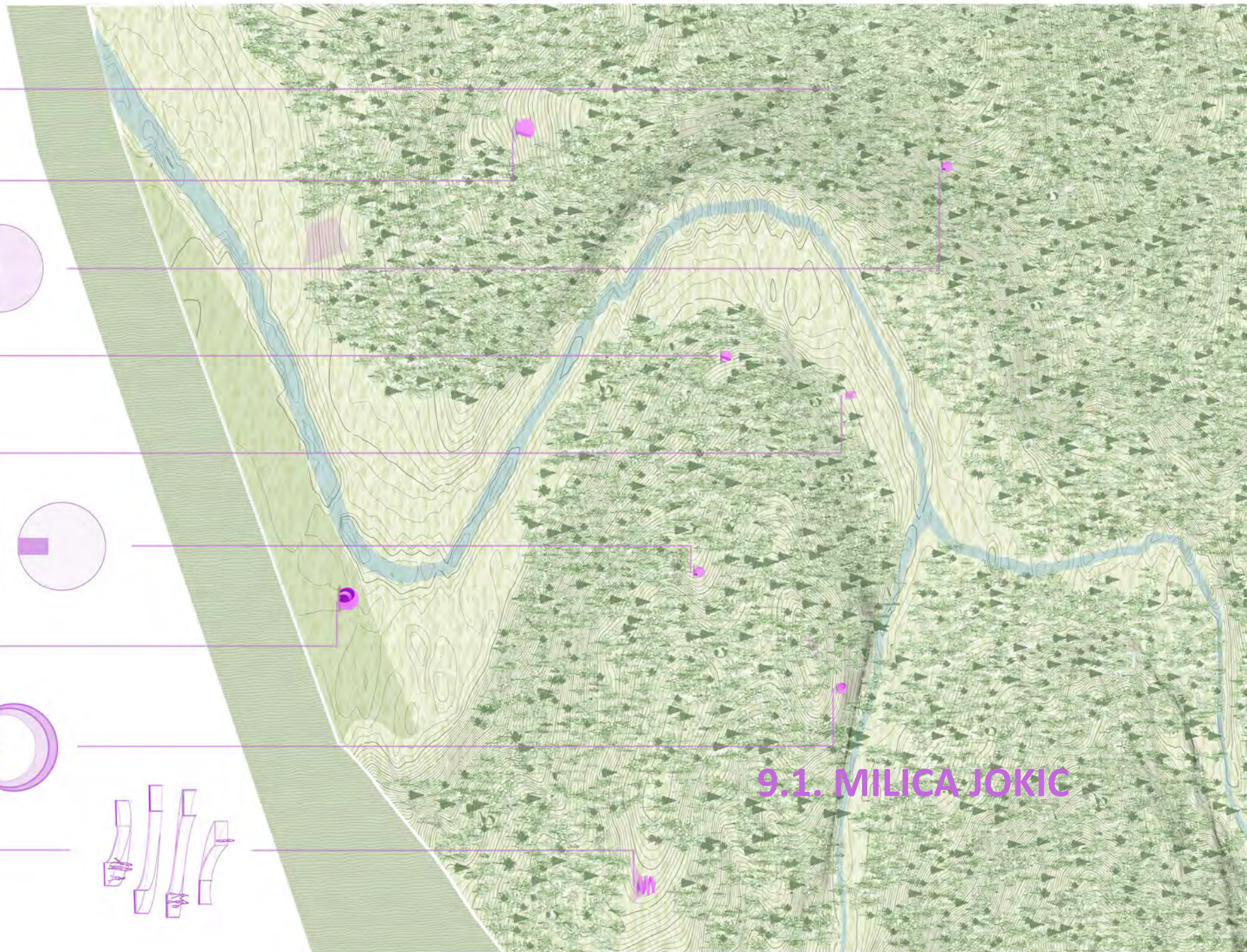
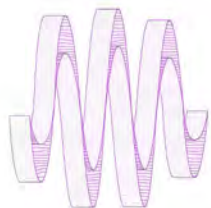
FOLLY SCULPTOR'S STUDIO



FOLLY SCULPTOR'S STUDIO

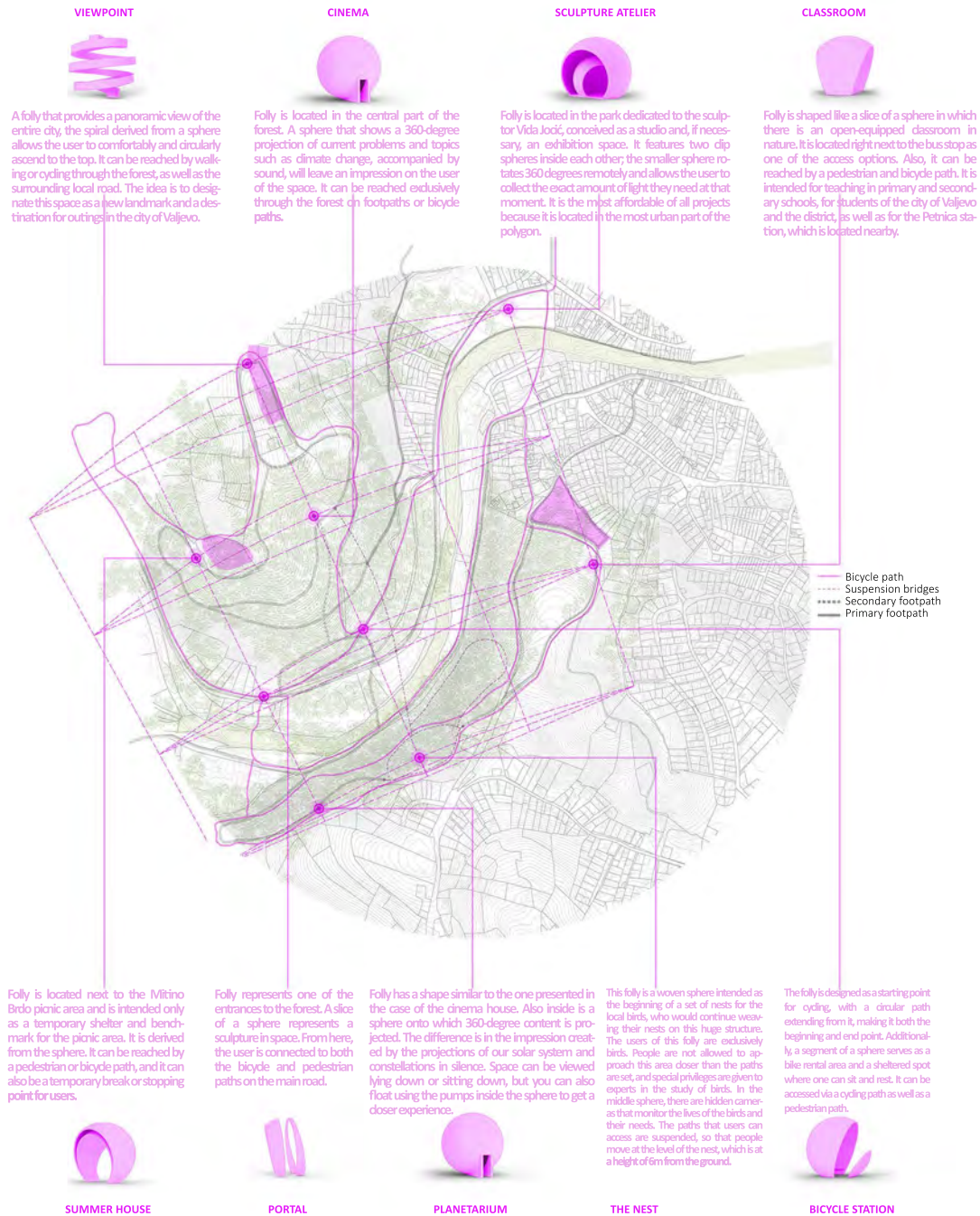


FOLLY VIEWPOINT



9.1. MILICA JOKIC

# 9.1. FINAL WORKS

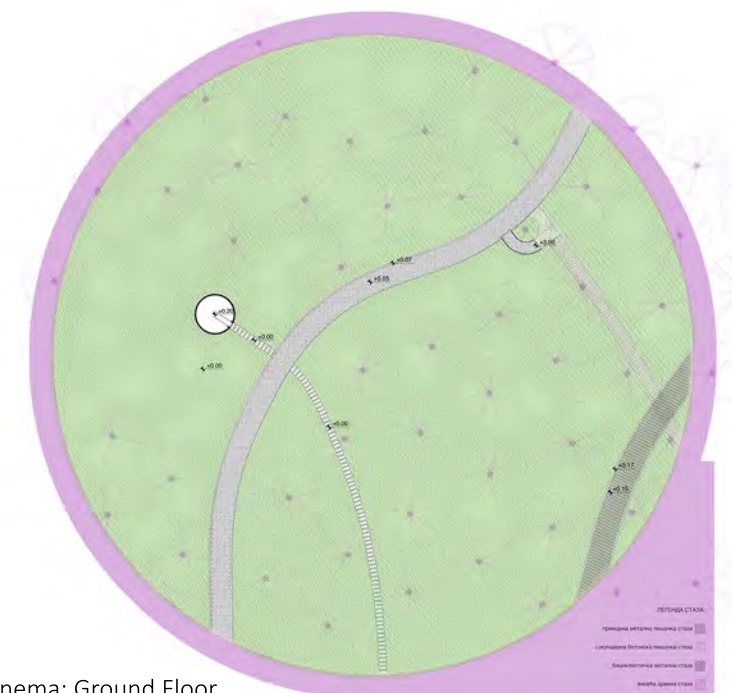


Cinema: Site Plan

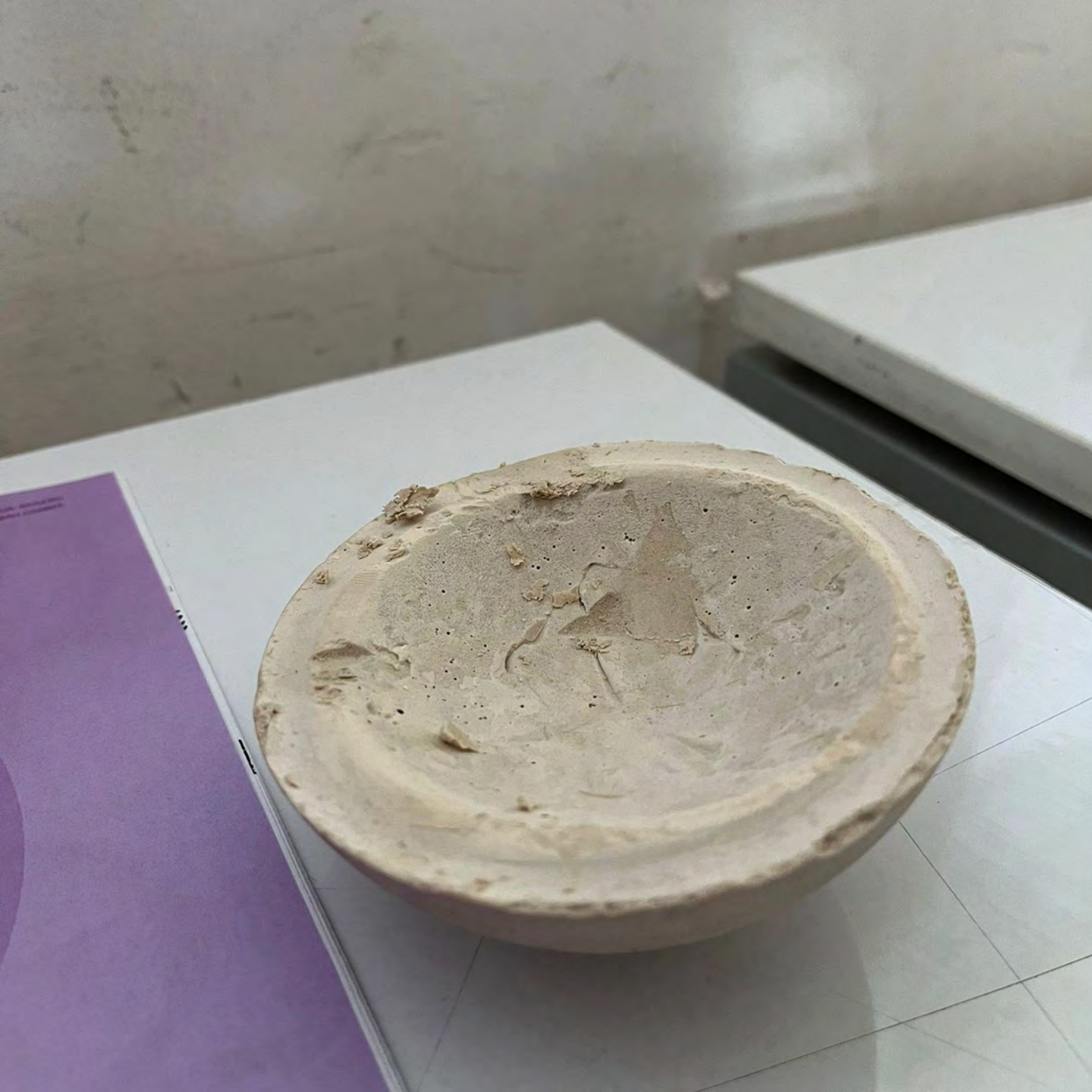
The visitor can stand, sit or lie down within the sphere to experience the issue from different perspectives. The goal is for this experience to stimulate the user to engage in deeper reflection.

## Each Folly is derived from a sphere

The Folly cinema is designed to transport the user out of space and leave an impression. The Folly is internally spherical, onto which a 360 degree projection on climate change themes is displayed.



Cinema: Ground Floor



**MILICA JOKIC: MODEL**



9.1. NEGOSAVA ANDJELKOVIC

# 9.1. FINAL WORKS



**ЛЕГЕНДА**  
САБРАЧУНА ПОВЕЗАНOST И ДОСТУПНОСТ

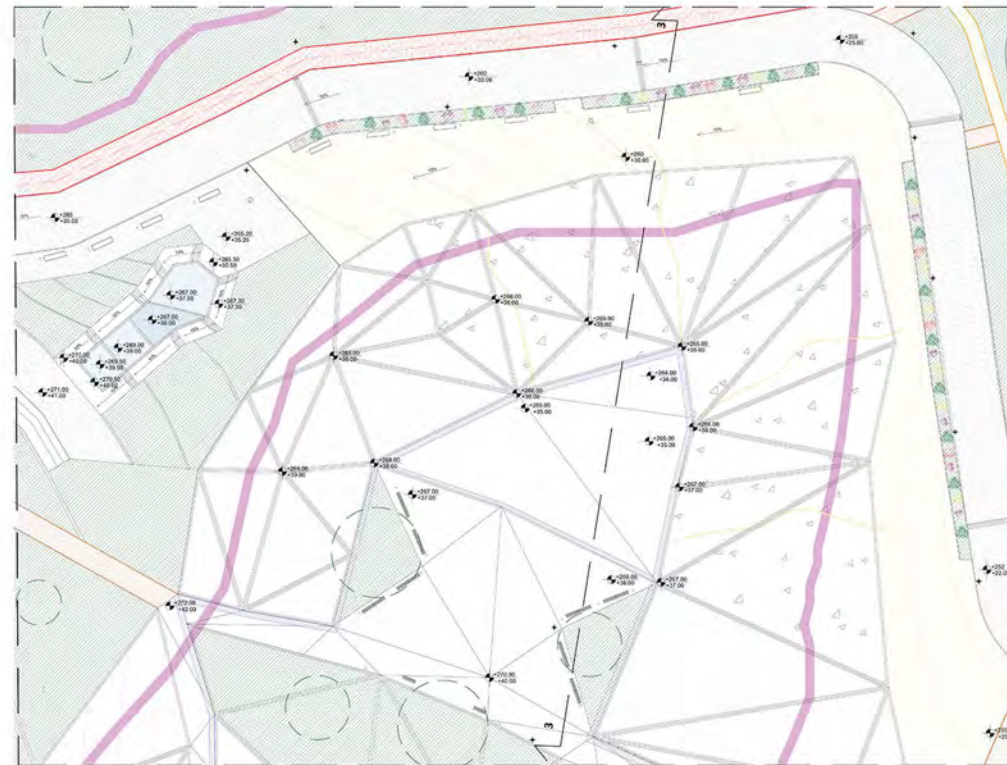
Линија стаза  
Прав стаза  
Амбиентална стаза

**МАТЕРИАЛИЗАЦИЈА**  
Тргови полигонални композитни  
за мекана клима структура  
Порфирозидна тротоар стаза од ливања  
Бетонирани трајекторија терена

Одобрава површина  
Мекан  
Формална подлога-дрво  
Универзална подлога-терени на отворени

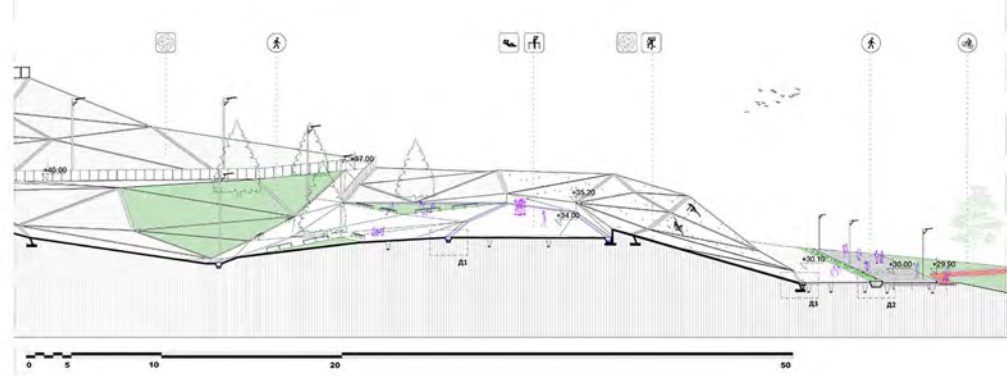
Мекан покривач  
Фонтана

**ОГРАНИЧЕВА**  
Индустријски амбиентална терена на отворени



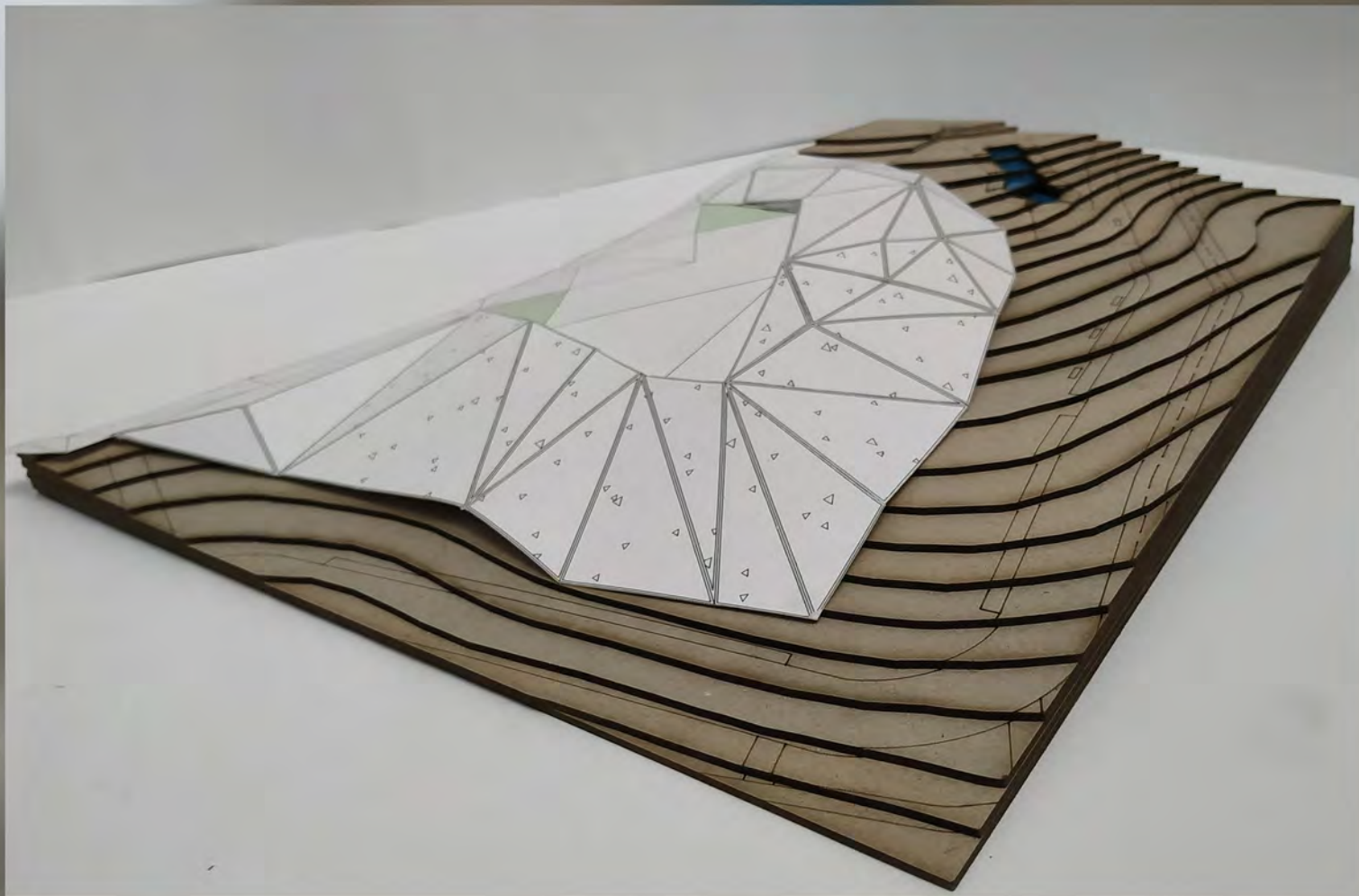
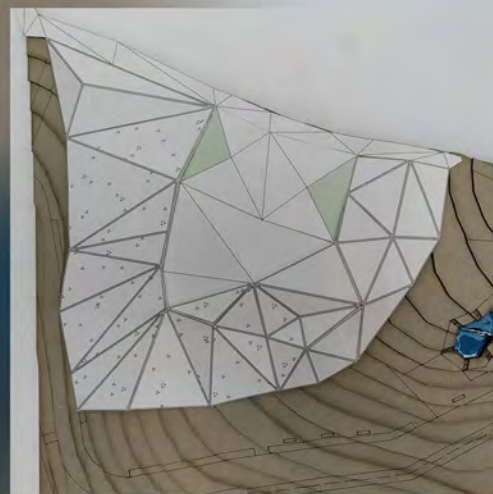
Партерна основа сегмента

Пресек сегмента 3-3



## Амбијенти





NEGOSAVA ANDJELKOVIC: MODEL

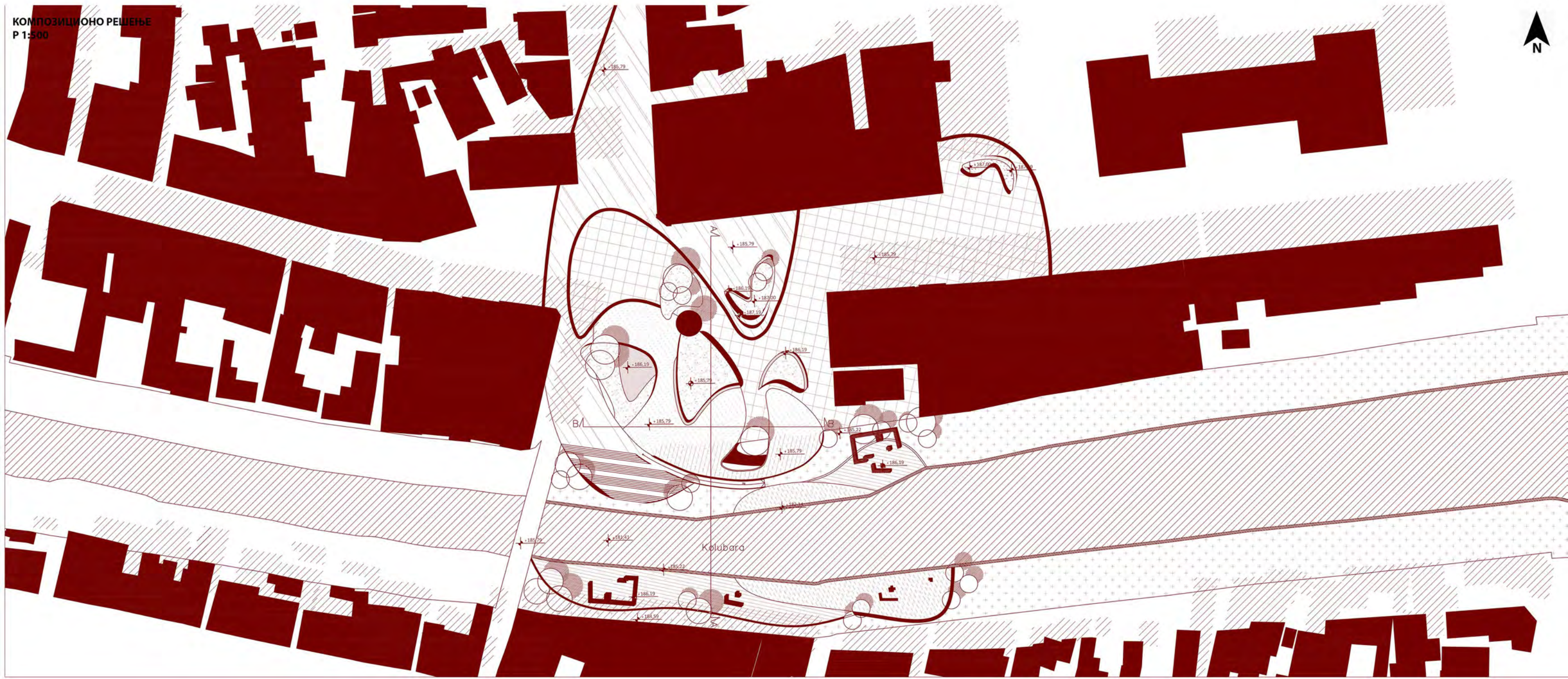


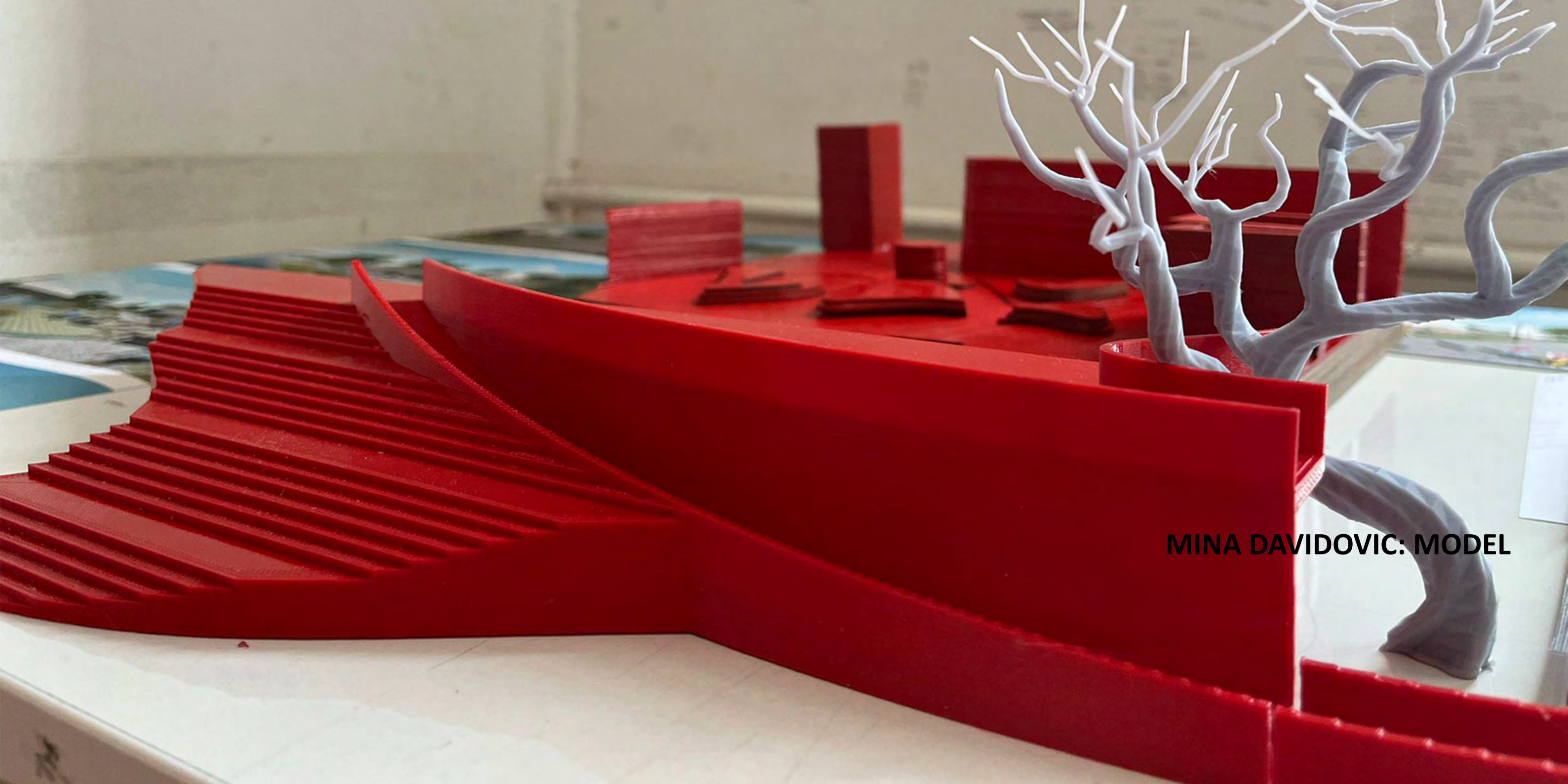
9.1. MINA DAVIDOVIC



# 9.1. FINAL WORKS

КОМПОЗИЦИОНО РЕШЕЊЕ  
P 1:500

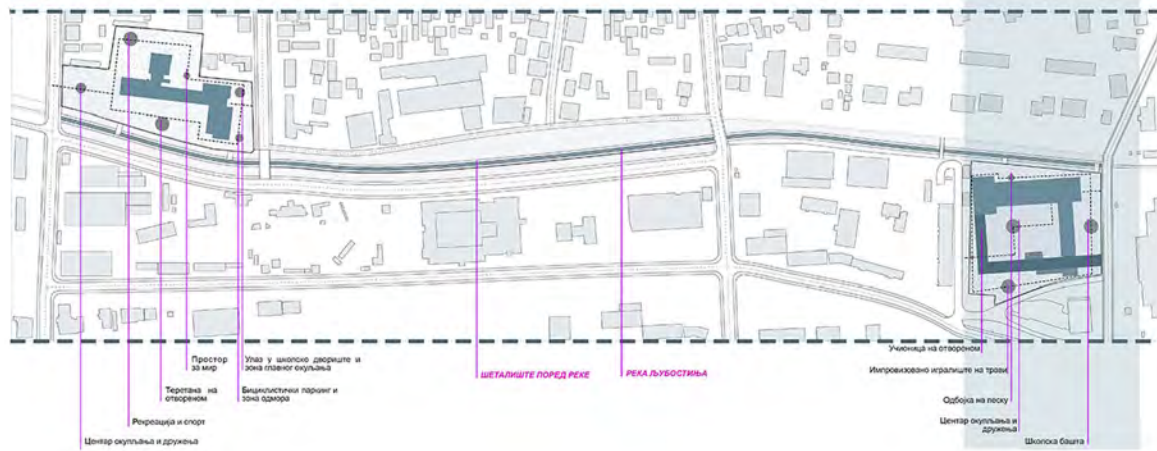




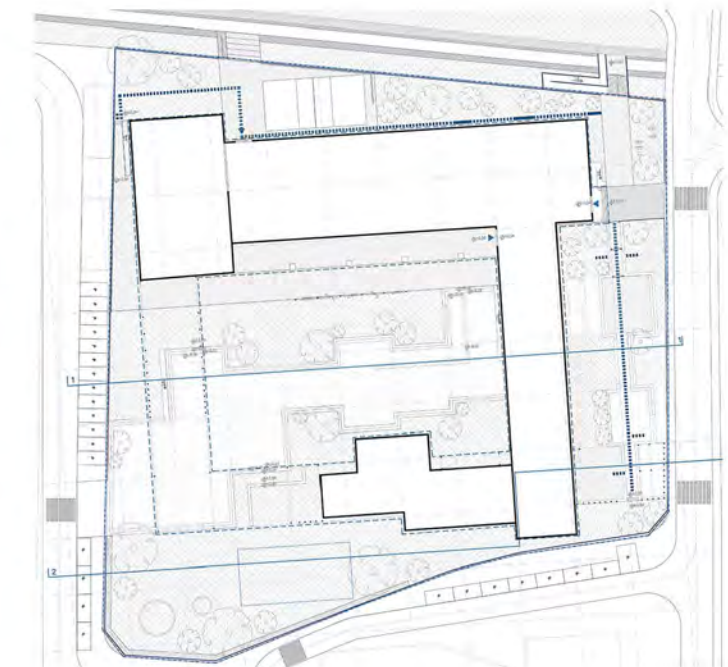
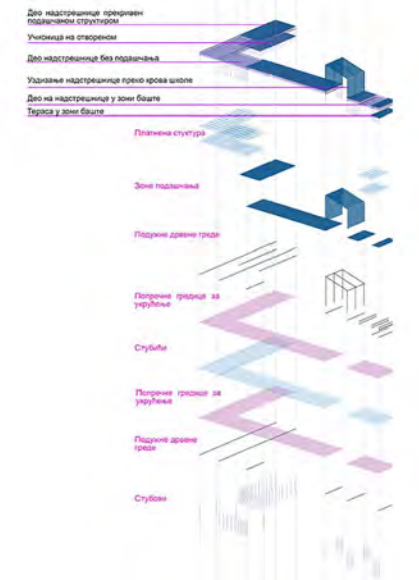
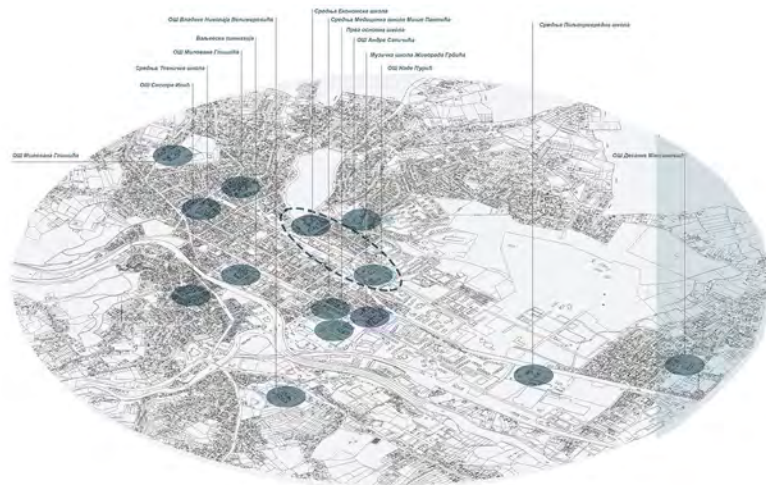
**MINA DAVIDOVIC: MODEL**



9.1. ALEKSANDRA KOKOVIC



Green Schoolyard Surfaces Project in the City of Valjevo plans to transform 13 schoolyards through nature-based solutions and natural materials. The process of transforming schoolyards is envisioned as a participatory process involving students, teachers, parents, and neighbors who are daily users of that space. The main goal of the project is to find eco-innovative products for creating cool islands, starting from the selection of materials with good thermal performance and low carbon footprint, and then designing a system for collecting and utilizing rainwater.





**ALEKSANDRA KOKOVIC: MODEL**



9.1. ALMA DACIC

SECTION 2-2

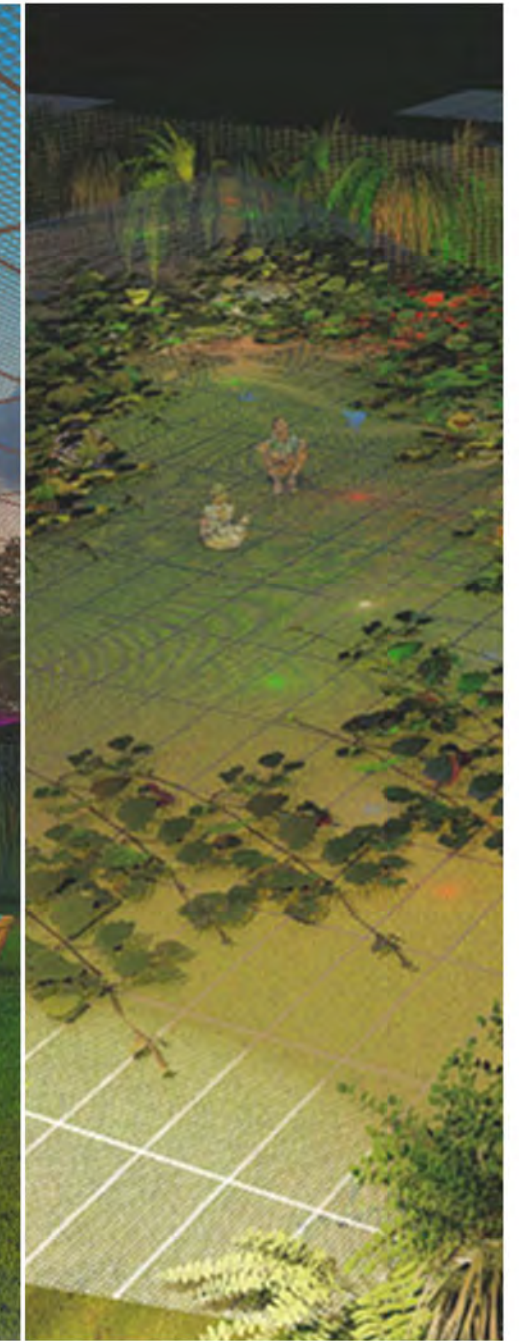
1:250

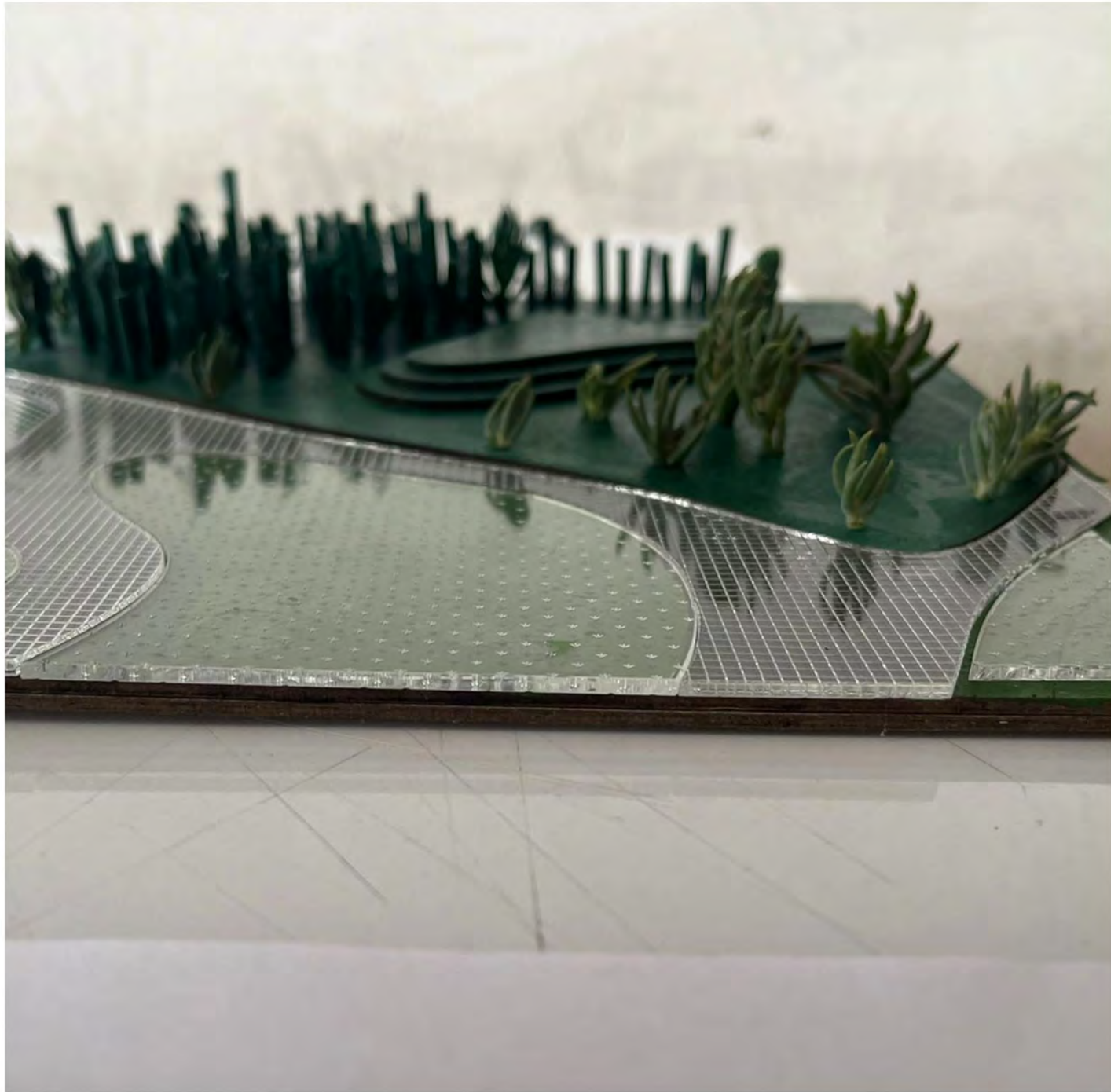


GROUND LEVEL

1:500

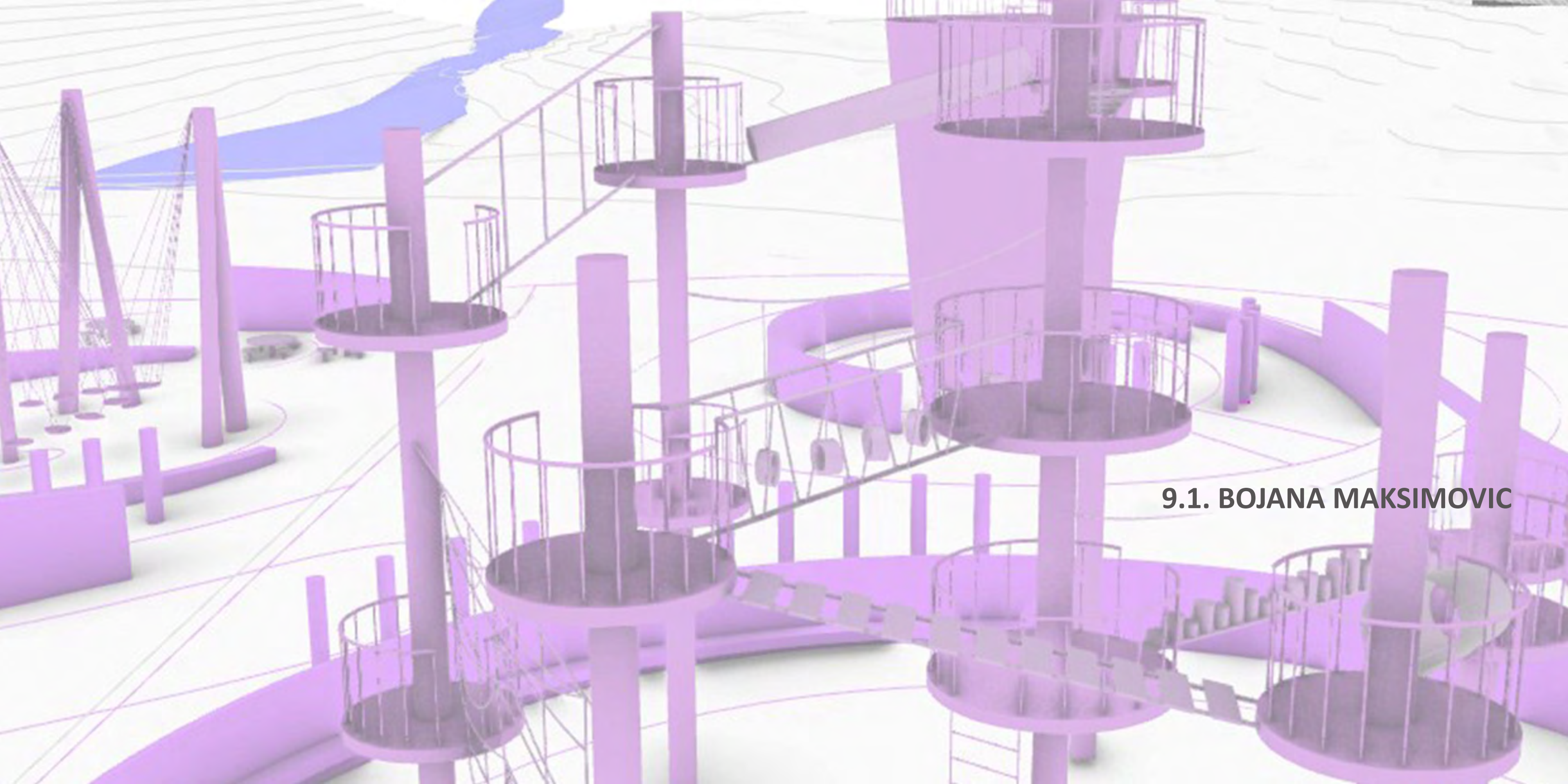
KOTA +1.00





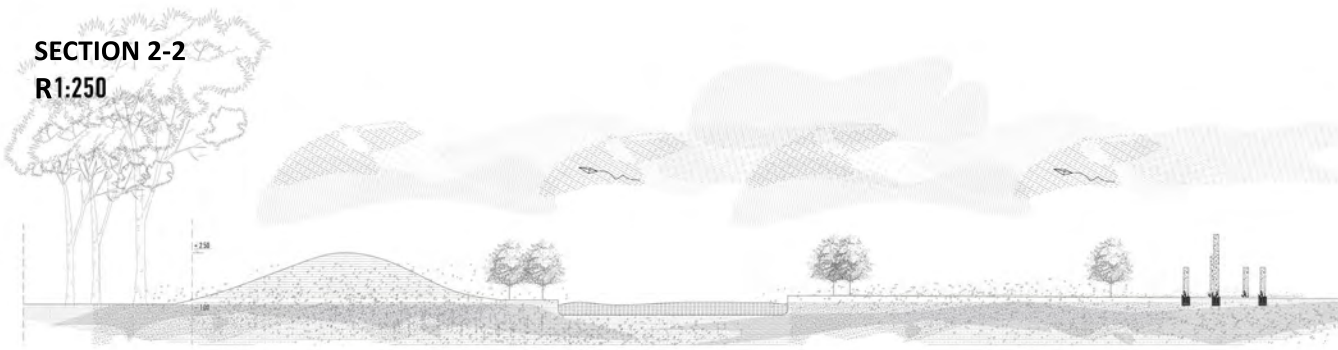
**ALMA DACIC: MODEL**



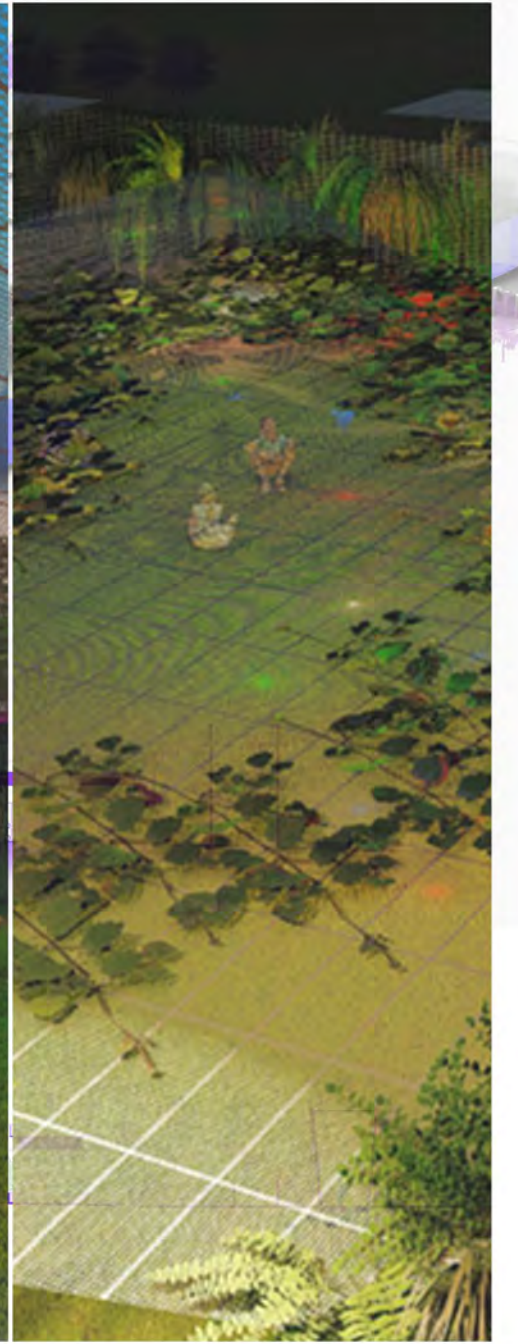
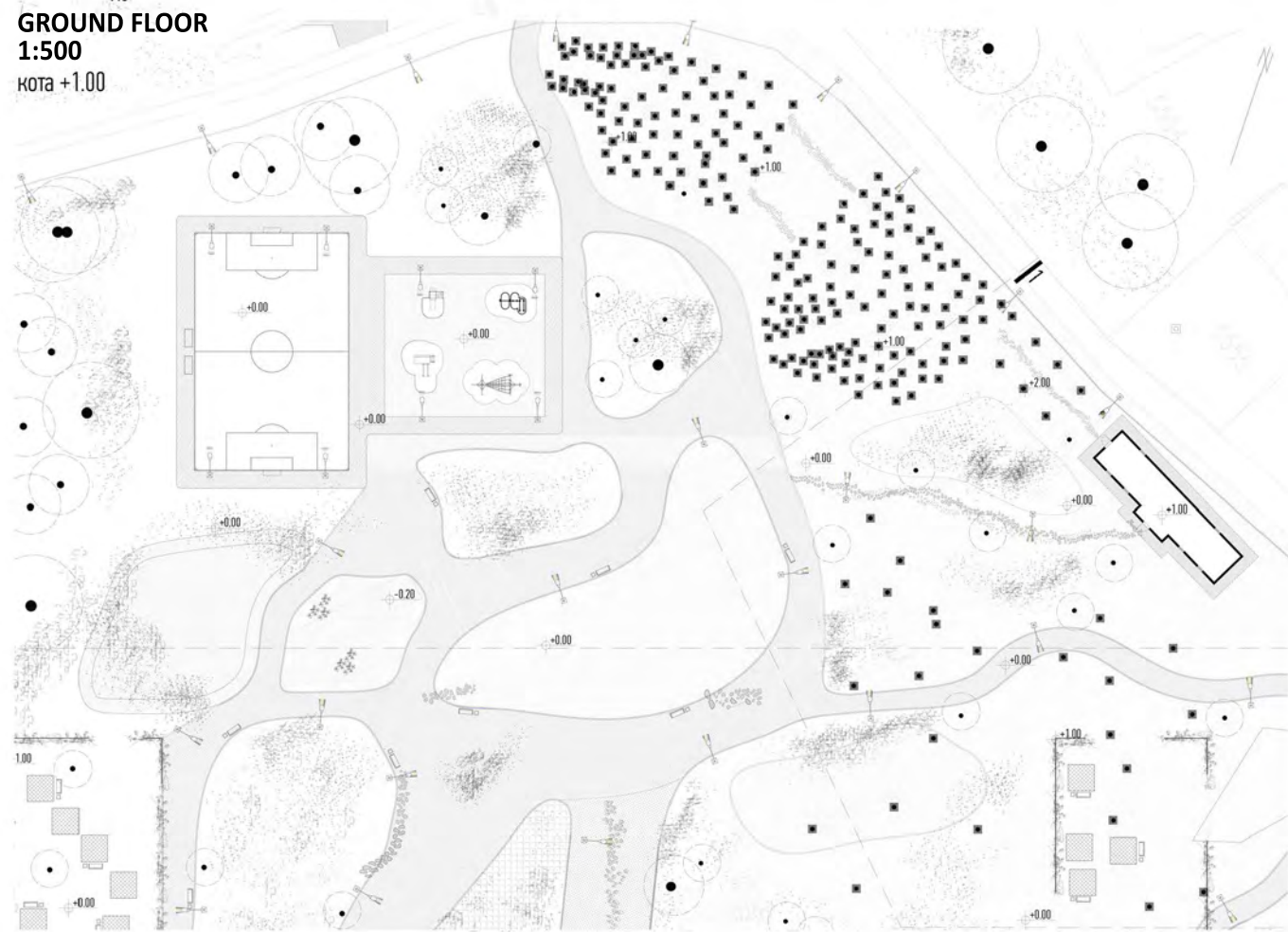


**9.1. BOJANA MAKSIMOVIC**

SECTION 2-2  
R1:250



GROUND FLOOR  
1:500  
KOTA +1.00

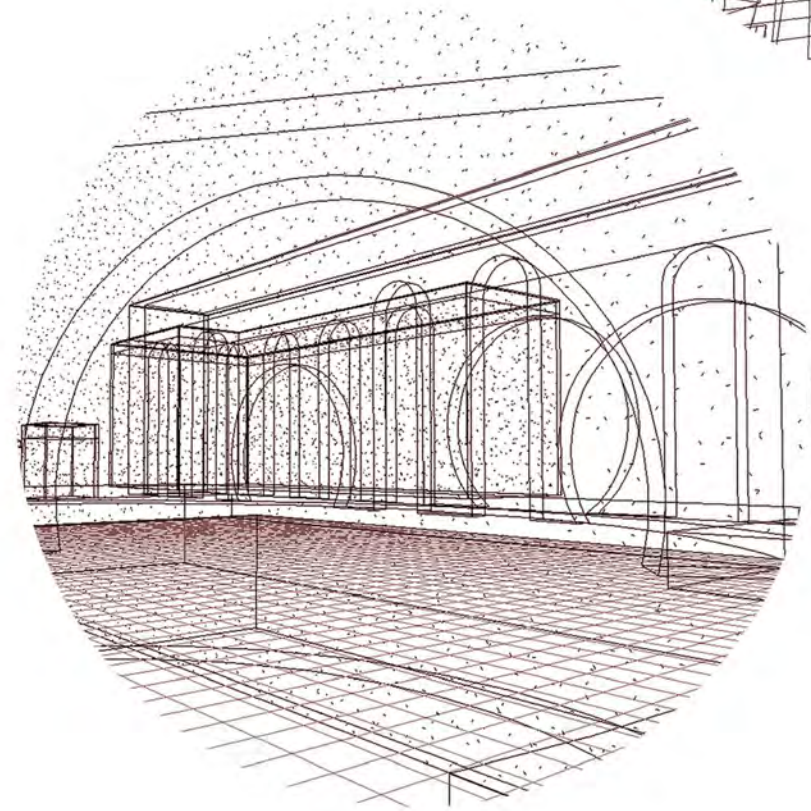
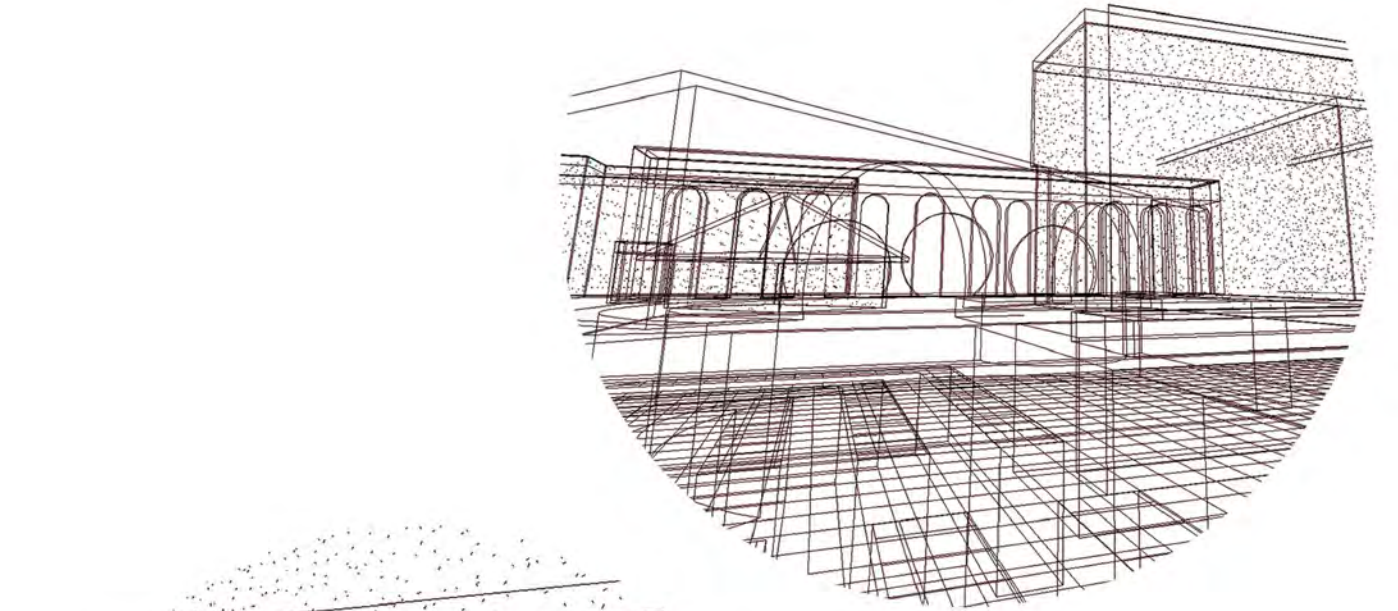
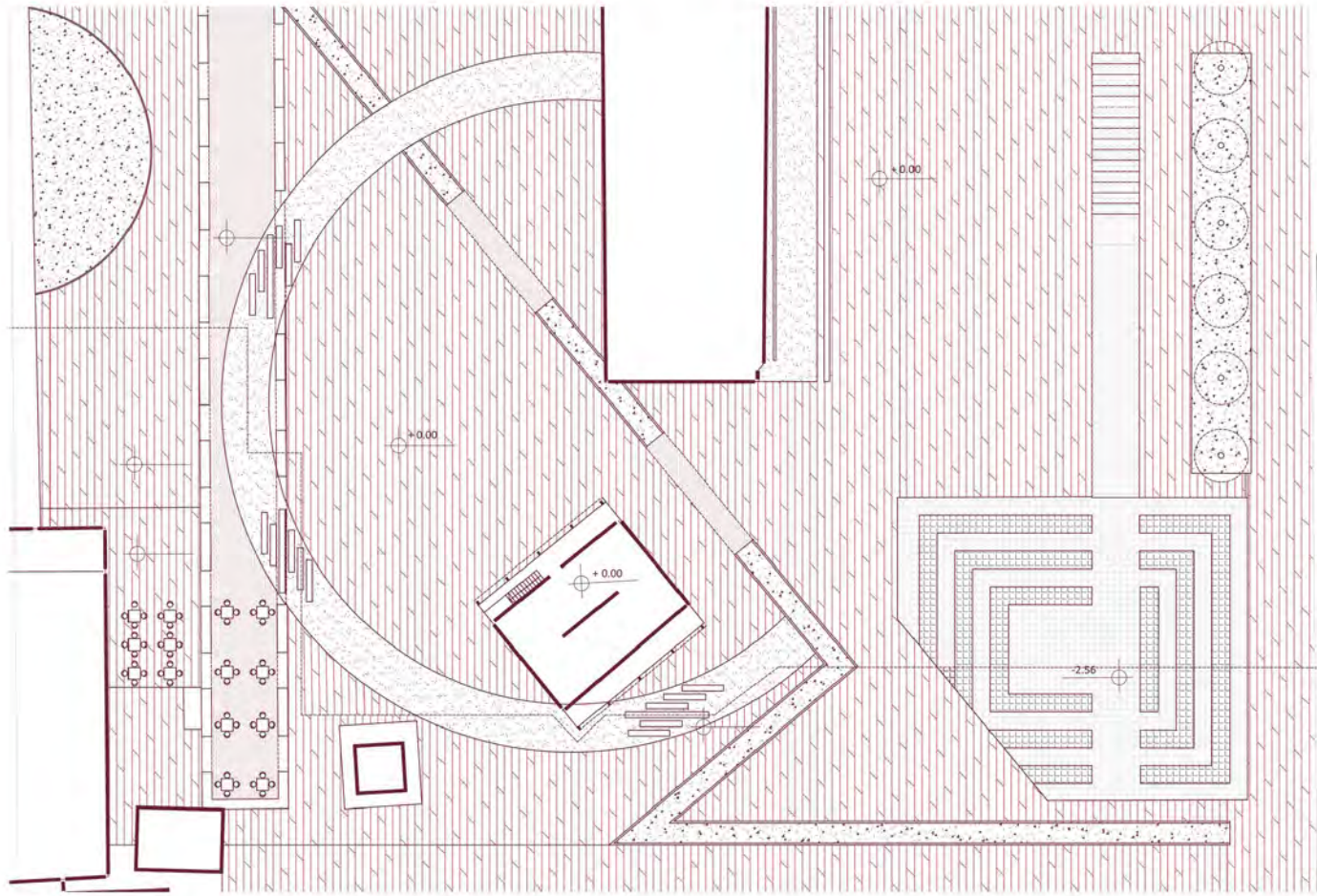




**BOJANA MAKSIMOVIC: MODEL**

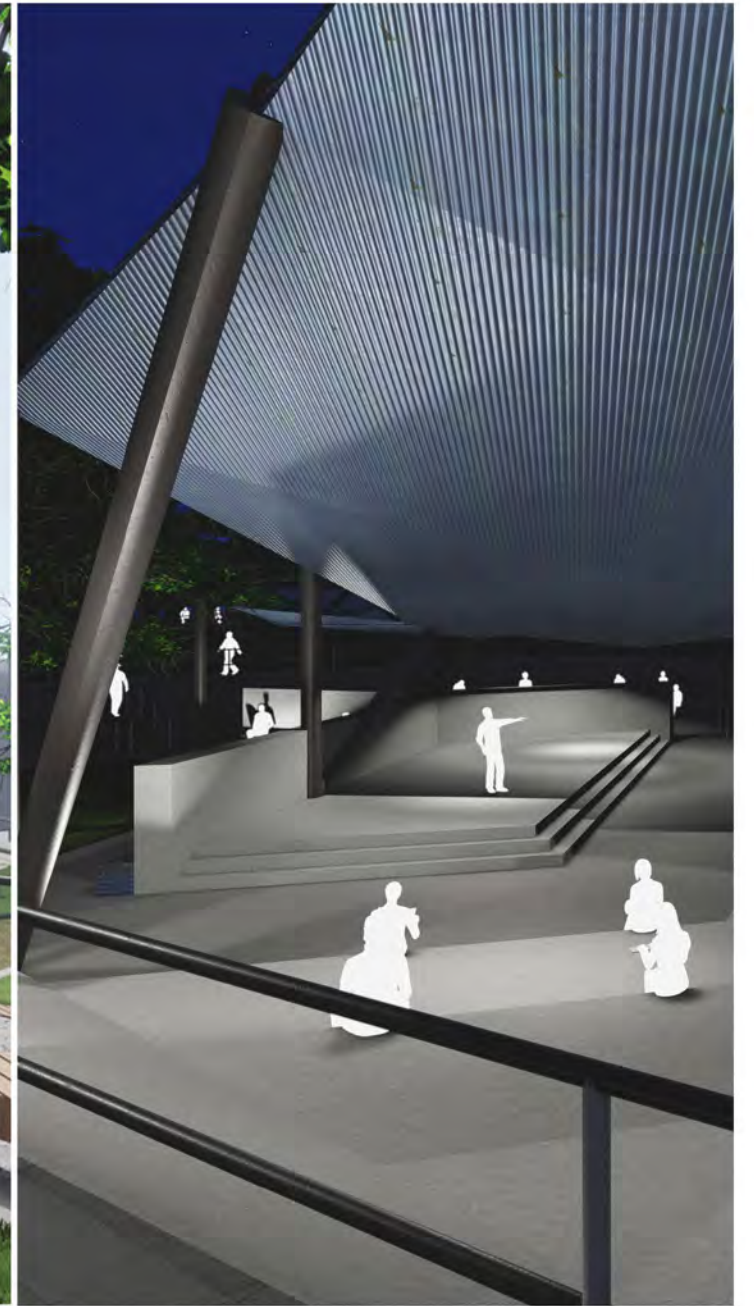
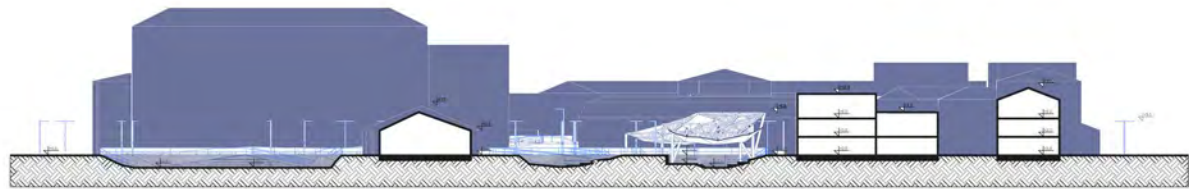
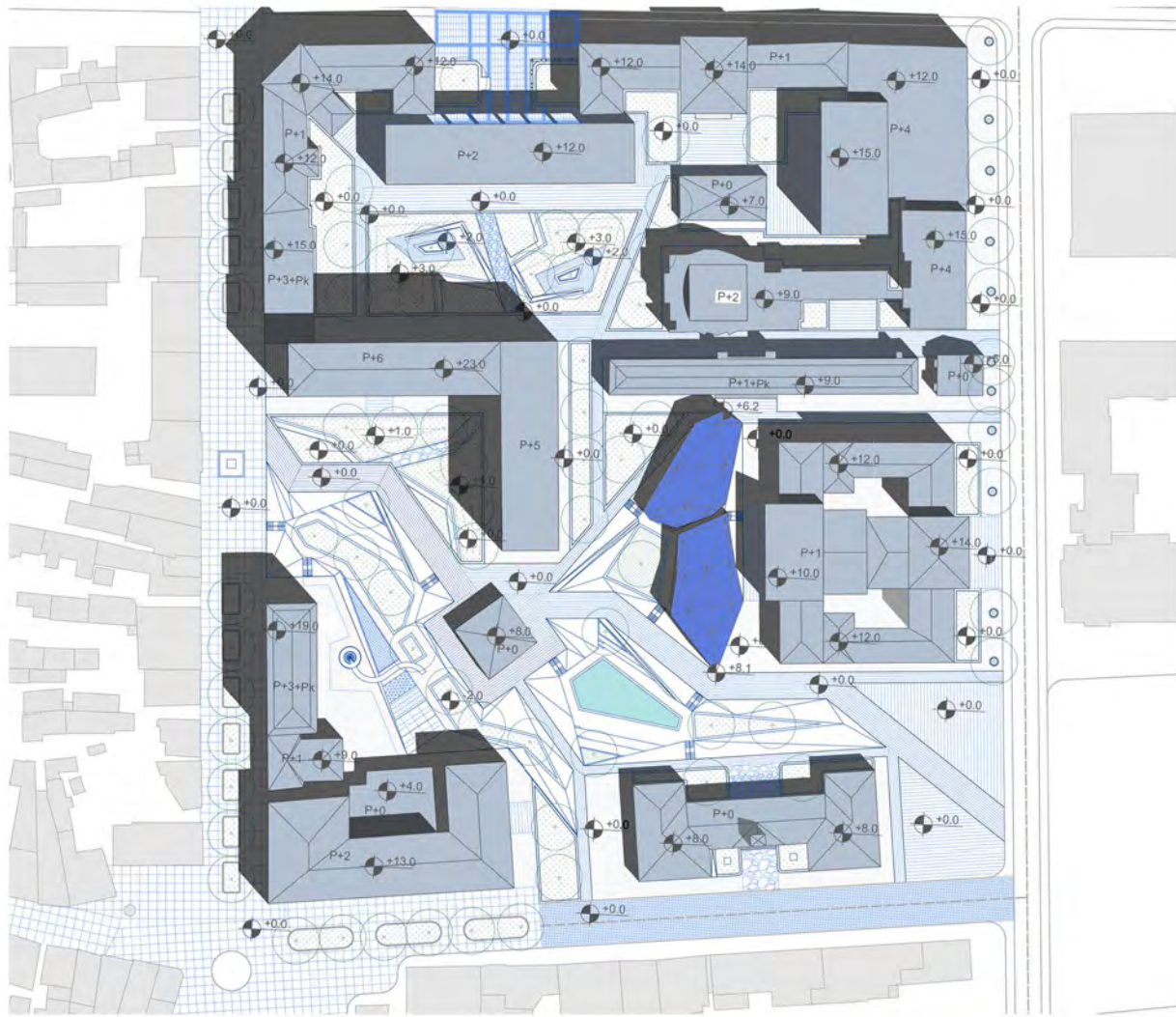


9.1. VANJA DOBROSAVLJEVIC





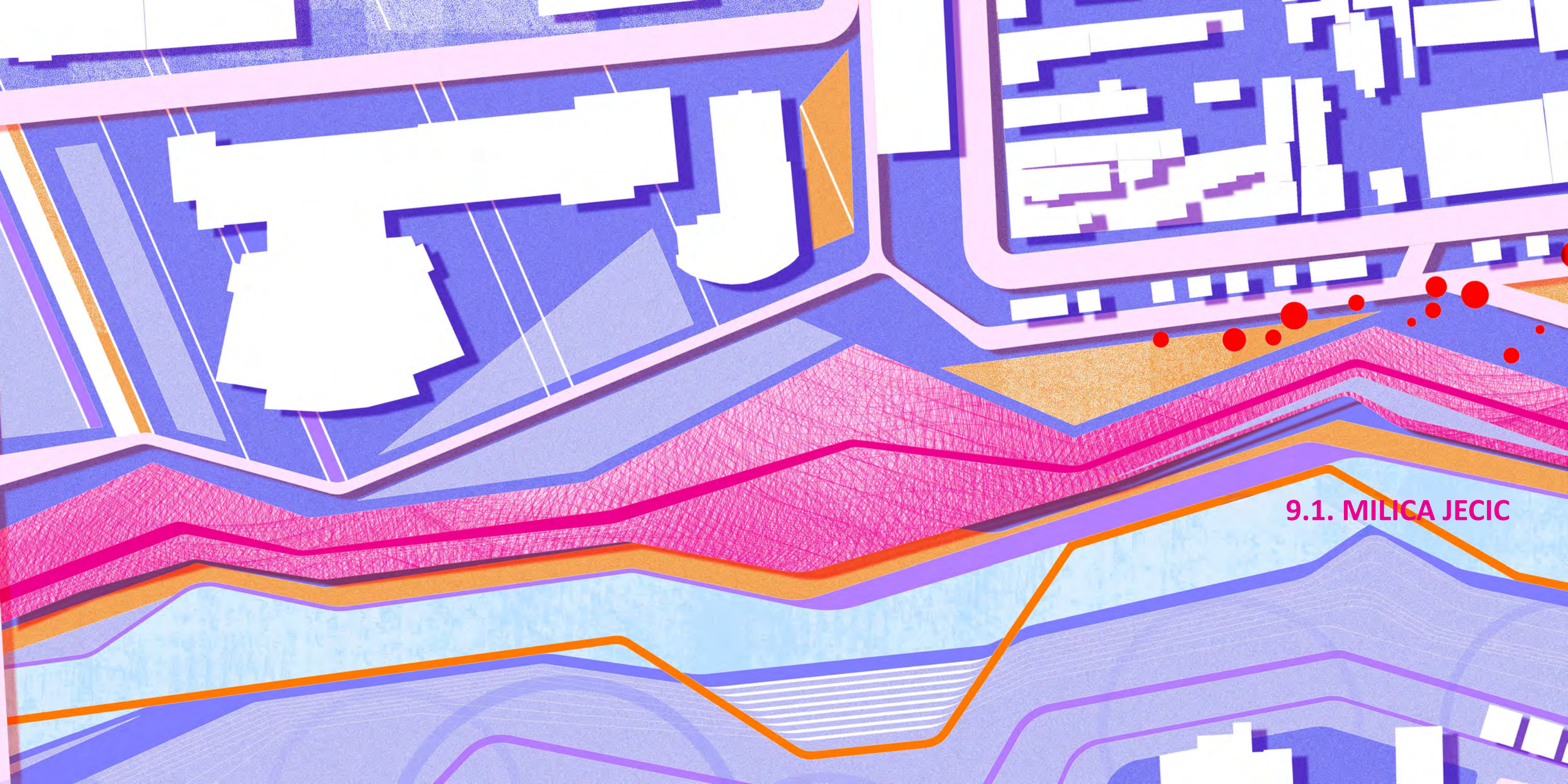
9.1. MILAN MILJKOVIC



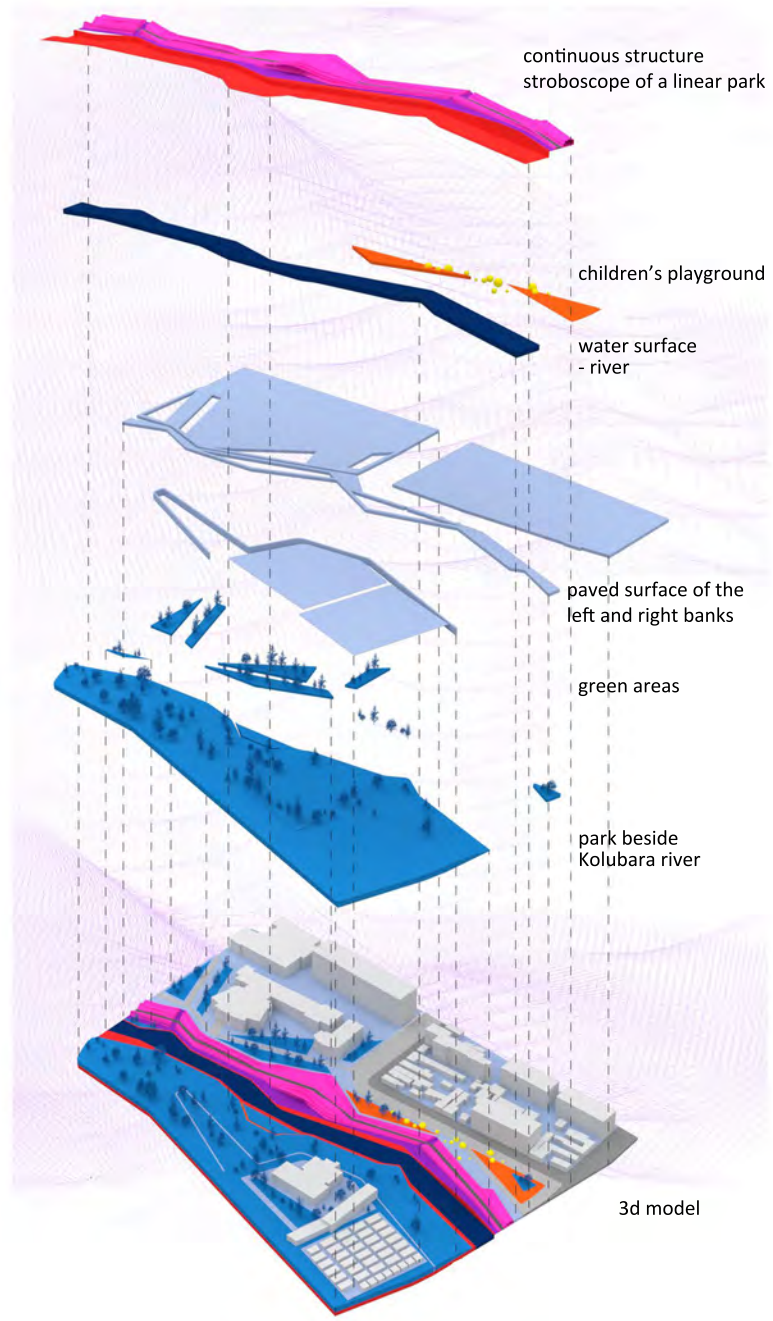


MILAN MILJKOVIC: MODEL

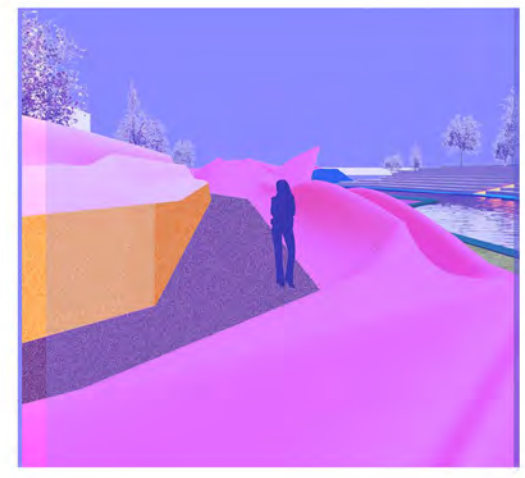
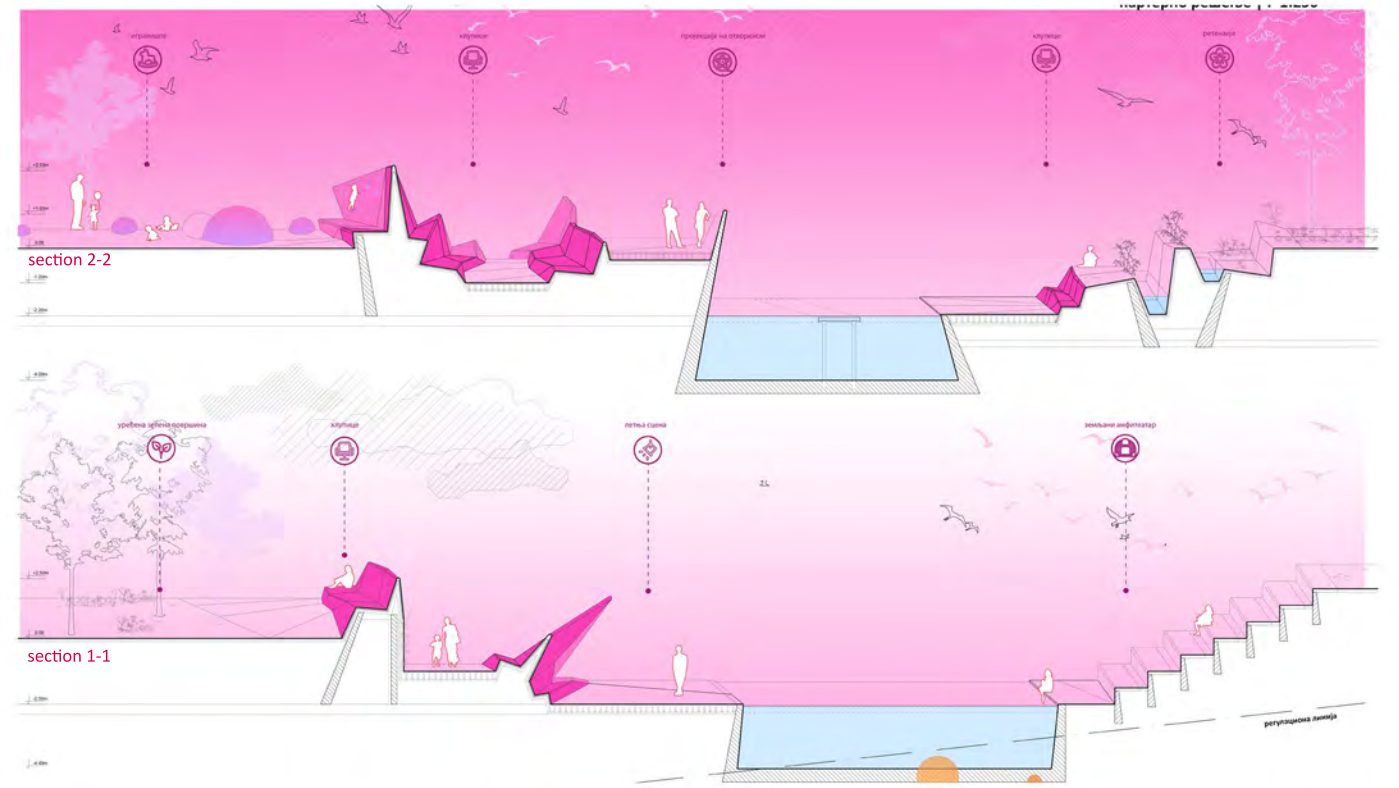
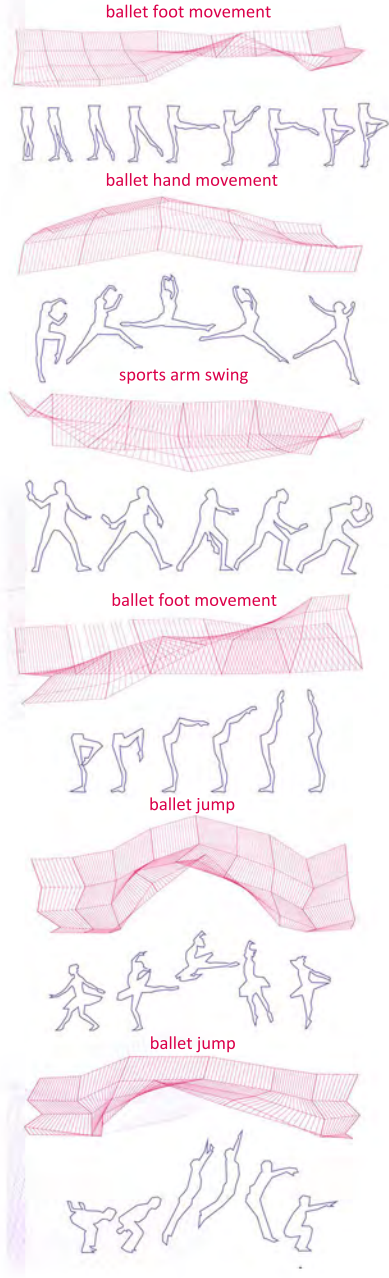




9.1. MILICA JECIC



**FORMATION EMERGENCE - MOTION DIAGRAM**





MILICA JECIC: MODEL



DUNJA PUTIC **2** MINA DAVIDOVIC



**3** VANJA DOBROSAVLJEVIC



TEAMWORK



9.2. EXAM ATMOSPHERE



SUBMISSION OF EXAM PAPERS



**4** MERJEM LATOVIC



**5** GUEST FROM ITALY - MARTA MARRAS



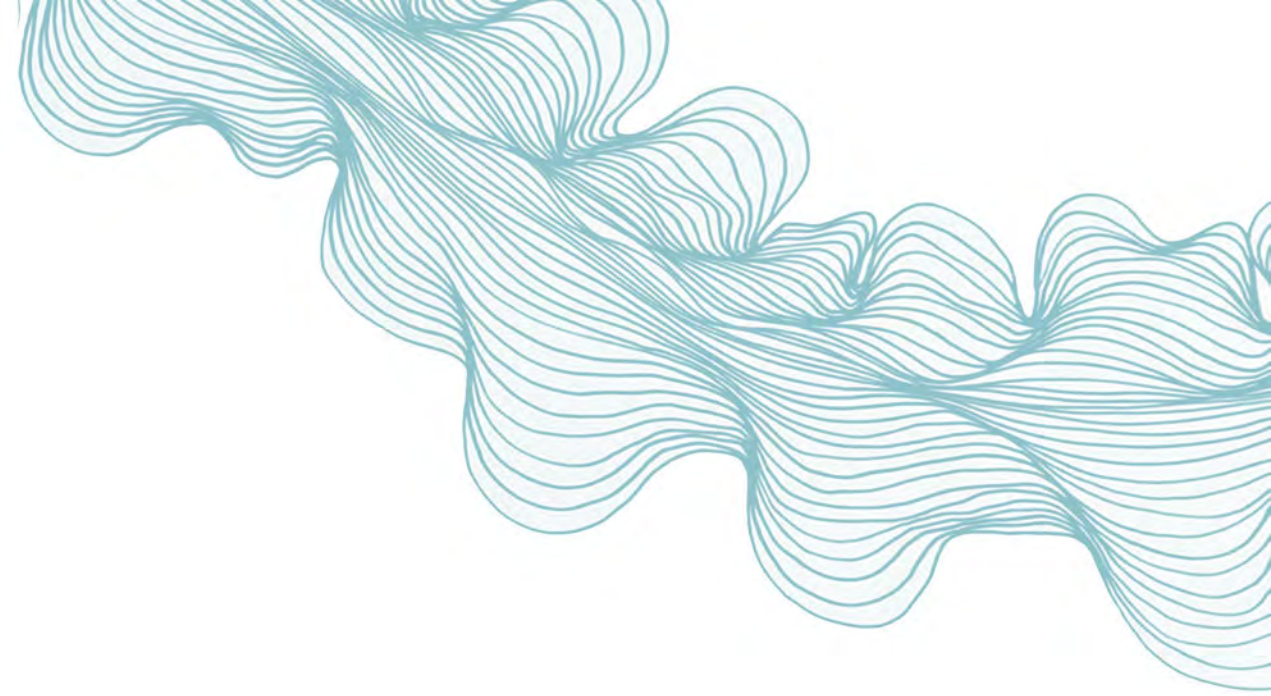
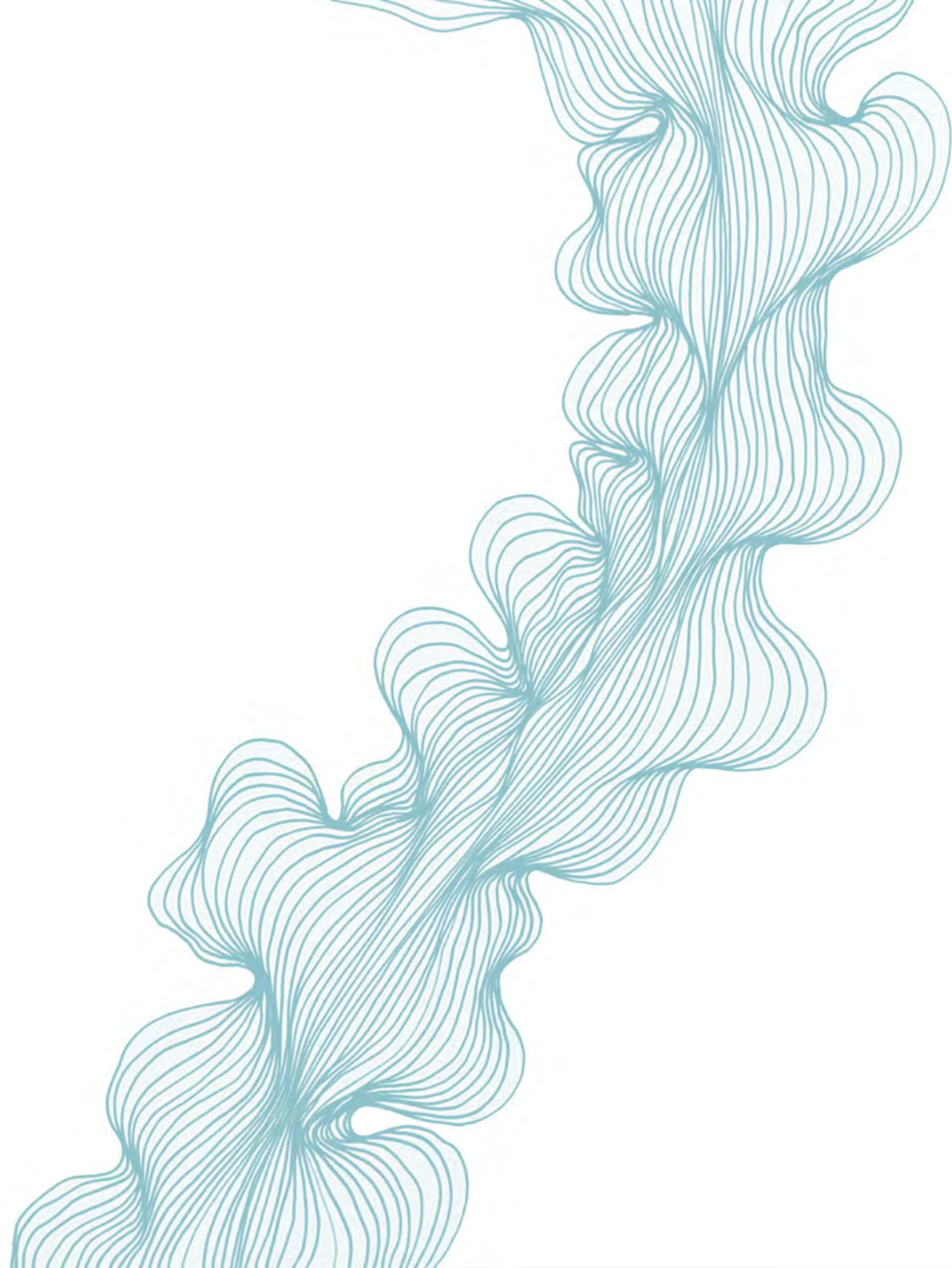
**6** MILAN MILJKOVIC



**8** ALMA DACIC



**7** GUESTST FROM VALJEVO



five months later...



## WE DID IT, WE MADE IT!

At the very end of this wonderful journey, we can only take a brief moment to reflect on all the amazing moments we, as a harmonious team, have experienced together during this period behind us. It cannot go unmentioned that well-known observation: "How time flies!" It feels like we met each other, our tasks, and our Valjevo just yesterday. Furthermore, we must also acknowledge how much richer we all are after this journey. Richer in terms of new friendships, new experiences, and new knowledge. As the most beautiful part of our entire collaboration and camaraderie, we must definitely highlight the fact that we laughed so much and so beautifully! Is there anything more beautiful than that? To be genuinely happy and wear a smile on our faces constantly. That's exactly what happened to us during this semester and in our classes on Participatory Urban Design with Professor Djuka and assistants Pedja and Stefan - **we were and remain happy.**

We arrived at quality and diverse solutions, each carrying the same goal within them - to improve the quality of life for Valjevo residents and the city itself at every possible level. Although we are well acquainted with the issue of climate change, we once again had the opportunity to grasp the importance of nature and our significant role in determining its condition, whether there will be equilibrium and peace. In addition to that, participation. We learned that we all matter, that we all have value, that everyone's voice is heard, and that people can achieve anything together.

Now, our task is to carefully pack this wonderful experience and memories in a safe place, as our essential fuel for further journeys, explorations, and experiences. On behalf of all of us, thank you from the bottom of our hearts!

# כ.ט.ק.