

REORGANIZE

GRBAVICA

Upgrading a Modernist City Quarter in Sarajevo

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DIPLOMARBEIT

REORGANIZE GRBAVICA

Upgrading a Modernist City Quarter in Sarajevo

ausgeführt zum Zwecke der Erlangung des akademischen Grades
eines Diplom-Ingenieurs / Diplom-Ingenieurin
unter der Leitung

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ABSTRACT ENGLISH

The collective memory of the war continues to feed up until today the divided perception of the urban space of the former socialist district of Sarajevo. At that time, the river Miljacka was considered a natural barrier and it still separates two parts of the city that developed in highly differentiated ways: the south is dominated by residential buildings that still confronts the population with the drastic effects of the former war, while along the northern riverfront newly erected glass buildings create a contrast that meets the widespread misunderstanding of the population. The qualitative upgrading as well as the „re-branding“ of the urban space of Grbavica are the focus of this work, while the in-depth analysis focuses on the public space between the existing buildings. The emphasis lies on the urban open space along the riverbank, as well as on the semi-public areas between the blocks of flats.

Findings from social cartography, observation analyses, qualitative interviews and stock analysis form the basis of the design projects: Two top-down projects implemented by the government and public organizations bring the littoral zone into focus, while two participatory bottom-up projects concentrate on the reuse of architectural spaces and yard areas. The implementation of various services for the community by itself is considered as the main aim. Developed independently of each other, these projects nevertheless generate a large whole and thus create added value for the neighborhood and the new city center.

ABSTRACT DEUTSCH

Die kollektive Erinnerung an den Krieg nährt auch heute noch die gespaltene Wahrnehmung des urbanen Raumes des ehemaligen sozialistischen Stadtviertels von Sarajevo. Der Fluss Miljacka galt damals als natürliche Barriere und trennt nach wie vor zwei Stadtteile, die sich stark differenziert von einander entwickelten: Der Süden wird von (Wohn-)bauten dominiert, die die Bevölkerung immer noch mit den drastischen Auswirkungen des einstigen Krieges konfrontieren, während sich entlang des nordseitigen Ufers neu errichtete Glasbauten erheben und einen Kontrast schaffen, der auf weitgehendes Unverständnis der Bevölkerung stößt.

Die qualitative Aufwertung sowie das "Re-Branding" des urbanen Raumes von Grbavica stehen im Fokus dieser Arbeit, während sich die eingehende Analyse auf den öffentlichen Raum zwischen den bestehenden Bauten konzentriert. Der Schwerpunkt liegt dabei auf dem urbanen Freiraum entlang des Flussufers, sowie auf den semi-öffentlichen Flächen zwischen den Wohnblöcken mit Einbeziehung der lokalen Bevölkerung.

Die Erkenntnisse aus sozialen Kartographien, Observationsanalysen, qualitativen Interviews und Bestandsanalysen bilden die Basis für die Entwurfsprojekte: Zwei Top-Down-Projekte, die durch die Regierung und öffentliche Institutionen umgesetzt werden, konzentrieren sich auf die Uferzone, während sich zwei partizipative Bottom-Up-Projekte der Nachnutzung von architektonischen Räumen und Hofflächen widmen.

Die Umsetzung verschiedener Dienste für die Gemeinschaft durch diese selbst steht dabei im Mittelpunkt. Unabhängig voneinander entwickelt generieren diese Projekte dennoch ein großes Ganzes und schaffen damit einen Mehrwert für die Nachbarschaft und das neue Stadtzentrum.

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Sincere thanks to Michael for patiently proofreading my thesis and for giving me essential writing input.

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INFORMATION

I confirm that this Master's Thesis is my own work and I have documented all sources and material used. This thesis was not previously presented to another examination board and has not been published.

Photos and Graphics

If not stated otherwise, all photos and graphics are property of the author, Ida Jusic.

INTRODUCTION

Sarajevo, the Jerusalem of Europe, is a city full of contrasts. Over centuries it has been the location of diverse cultural and religious alternation. This background represents the multinational and multicultural character of the city in stages of successful development and high regional importance.

Yet the frequent alternations of regimes produced a turbulent socio-economic, cultural and urban inconsistency. Especially the diversity of the urban layout is the result of an inconsistent transformation due to the frequent shift in regimes, which has left its mental and physical traces in the cityscape of Sarajevo.

During the last war some areas of the neighbourhoods inside the city were divided by the front line, which proceeded in between the buildings or on the riverside - such as in Grbavica.

Grbavica is located on the southern part of the currently fast developing district Novo Sarajevo.

Although the part on the opposite side of the river Miljacka is developing as a new city centre, while Grbavica is in the previous urban development plans neglected, even though the diversity of the neighbourhood in terms of social and urban progress of the surroundings are already given. The transitional space between the edges of socialist part and modern fragmented city along the riverside is a common urban issue in Sarajevo and in former socialist countries of Yugoslavia.

The neighbourhood of Grbavica underwent almost completely destruction and displacement - the option of the re-construction of a 'liveable and vibrant neighbourhood' is a fundamental non-controversial issue. Besides the collective memory of this

Fig. 1_Housing Tower Hrasno - Neboder Hrasno



place, there is a lack of public spaces and connecting areas for the residents in between the tall apartment buildings (which are partly informal occupied), especially on the riverside and on the street Topal Osmana, as well as on the opposite side of the river Miljacka. Those areas in between the buildings (front gardens) and the space right next to river Miljacka are completely undeveloped with abounded buildings and parking.

**PROFILE OF BIH
AND SARAJEVO**

01

FACTS AND INFORMATION

THE COUNTRY BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

01.1

1. PROFILE OF BIH AND SARAJEVO

Inhabitants

3.81

million

Before the conflict the population was 4.37 million

Area total

51 197

km²

Urban Population

39.8

%

Density

74

person/km²

Fig. 1_Bosnia and Herzegovina in numbers

Fig. 2_Composition of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Cantons of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (next page)

Fig. 3_Bosnia and Herzegovina in context to Europe (next page)



Composition of BiH and Cantons of the Federation of BiH

- Republika Srpska
- Brčko District
- State border
- Cantons
- Canton Sarajevo

- Names of cantons marked with numbers
- 1 Unsko-Sanski
 - 2 Posavski
 - 3 Tuzlanski
 - 4 Zeničko-Dobojski
 - 6 Bosansko Podrinjski
 - 6 Srednjobosanski
 - 7 Hercegovinačko-Neretvanski
 - 8 Zapadnohercegovački
 - 9 Sarajevo
 - 10 Kanton 10



Bosnia and Herzegovina in context to Europe

- Former Yugoslavia
- Bosnia and Herzegovina

COMPOSITION

Geographically, Bosnia and Herzegovina is a part of former Yugoslavia, located in south-eastern Europe and belongs to the countries of the Western Balkans. The country is largely decentralised and comprises two autonomous entities: the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska, with a third region, the Brčko District, governed under local government. The Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is itself complex and consists of 10 cantons. Bosnia and Herzegovina has a population of more than 3,8 million people, of which 39,8% live in urban agglomerations. ¹

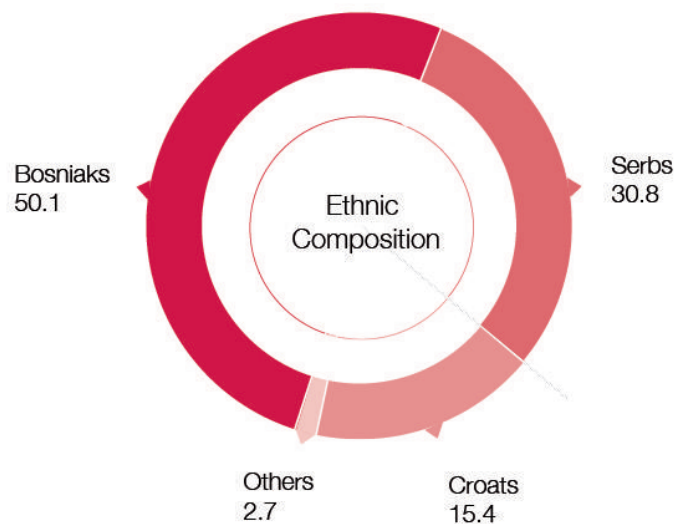
NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

Bosnia is surrounded by three countries: Croatia to the north, west and south, Serbia to the east and Montenegro to the south-east. It's access to the Adriatic Sea is a 20 kilometer coastline surrounding the city of Neum.

Fig. 4_Ethnic composition 2013 (next page)

ETHNIC COMPOSITION

The 2013 population census in Bosnia and Herzegovina showed that the composition of the population is as follows: 50.1% Bosniaks, 30.8% Serbs (mostly Orthodox) and 15.4% Croats (mostly Catholics). The rest of the population belongs either to one of the 17 officially recognised minorities such as Roma and Jews, or has denoted no ethnic classification. The ethnicity of the Bosnians is mainly based on their religious affiliation and cultural differences. From a language point of view there was no separation up to the Yugoslavian wars within Bosnia, since all ethnic groups spoke Serbo-Croatian with Ijekavish-neuštokavian dialects. ²



FACTS AND INFORMATION

DIVIDED COUNTRY: ONE COUNTRY, TWO ENTITIES

01.2

25 YEARS AFTER THE START OF THE WAR

Little progress in Bosnia-Herzegovina

Bosnia was well known as „Yugoslavia in small“ with the three different ethnic groups, which were not just living side by side, also lived together as a strong community.

The reconstruction efforts of the international community, like numerous bilateral embassies and key international organisations as the OSCE, the UN including sub- organisations Unicef and UNHCR, the EU, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and an almost untold number of political foundations, have been trying to promote the peace process and the reconciliation of the different ethnic nations.

Despite all efforts, the current situation is depressing. Bosnia is still in a self-inflicted deadlock since two and a half decades because of the partly deep dispute between its top politicians, where reforms and modernisation of the country fall by the way-side.⁴

CURRENT SITUATION

By the severe economic and social crisis, the demoralised citizen respond by mass migration. The last census of population in 2013 has shown, that almost a quarter of the citizen of the prewar time has meanwhile left the country. And this trend continues because practically nobody believes in an improvement of the situation in the medium term. However, the lack of doctors and nursing staff is noticeable all over the country because many health professionals have found a way to Austria and Germany, but also to Switzerland, Scandinavia and the UK.

The Serbs, in their half of the country, are striving for the split-off of the Republika Srpska and their connection to the neighbouring „mother country“ Serbia, this movement is strongly

Fig. 5_ Obala Kulina bana along river Miljacka



Bosnia is the hostage of its past, because the construction of peace was left to the people who had actively participated in the war.³

pushed forward by the undisputed top politicians of this part of the country.

On the other hand, the slight muslim majority are not intended in no case the retirement of Republika Srpska to leave the national union. So far, almost all the decisions in the constitution have been regulated in such a way that all three nations must always agree concordantly.

The decision-making processes are thereby almost impossible, because one of the three parties can prevent everything with their veto. At the same time, the potential for political blackmail increases as a medium of political debate. At least, the Croats, who have been governed so far with the Bosniaks in the second half of the country „Federation“, want to become more independent by creating a third, Croatian entity.³

CAUSES

The decisive issue is located in the political parties, which are strictly according to religious-national and not in to bourgeois principles organised.

All national parties claim that only they could protect their ethnic nation from allegedly threatening majority by the other two nations. This is obviously a reflex from wartime, where also religion, nation and political parties formed a whole.

The internal political situation is being accentuated by the undemocratic internal structures of all parties. They are not organised from bottom to top but as so-called leader parties from top to bottom. Each party can be assigned a single party leader, who determines practically everything - inside the party is a clientele system.

The party leader and his closest collaborators determine the delegates at the party events. They express their loyalty through

the choice of leadership. In return, it provides for layer in favour of party official workplace in the state administration as well as the organisations close to the state - not just for the particular official, also for their family.

Construction and private loans of party-dependent banks, building permits and favourable conditions for private companies to the protection against a rarely unjustified judicial system are not a rarity.⁵

The antidemocratic organised parties are the source of corruption and they reign all parts of the state, society and economy. They dominate the judiciary as well as the media. All their power is used for the distribution of benefices. There are hardly any real political or ideological confrontation.

As already critical scientists and publicists mentioned, „Bosnia is the hostage of its past, because the construction of peace was left to the people who had actively participated in the war. The question arises of how peace can be created now, whose political ideology destroys peace in the 1990s would have? As long as the parties do not reform, there won't be reforms at all.“³

BOSNIANS CITIES NOWADAYS

The influence of various factors in physical, social and economic sphere embossed the urban transformation of towns in BiH in the last twenty years, which created interactions and various intensity of urban form in direct or indirect ways. In general, the urban transformation has been aided through the historical circumstances within the sphere of social-political organisation of Balkan Region.

The current urban cityscapes in BiH are under the influence of the transition of the country, which is adapted to the needs of the private capital, the denationalisation of construction land and its evaluation according to the market criteria.

Contemporary cities all over the world are confronted with similar issues of developing their urban structure in a sustainable way. Instead of raising the quality of urban space through suitable interventions and activities, most of cities were focusing in the last 20 years on shopping and multifunctional centres and office complexes, which appeared especially in cities that experienced any kind of dynamic economic transition or suffered war damages.

This commercial and private investments developed a new type of architecture in city centres: buildings detached of the urban context and in most cases of mistaken scale - mostly with a central location, which enhances transport problems, provokes new traffic jams. The edification of this kind of structures are questionable, because of the unemployment and poverty rate and certainly because of the needs of the citizen.

Fig. 6_Marijin Dvor - SCC Sarajevo City Center (next page)



FACTS AND INFORMATION CANTON SARAJEVO

01.3

1. PROFILE OF BIH AND SARAJEVO

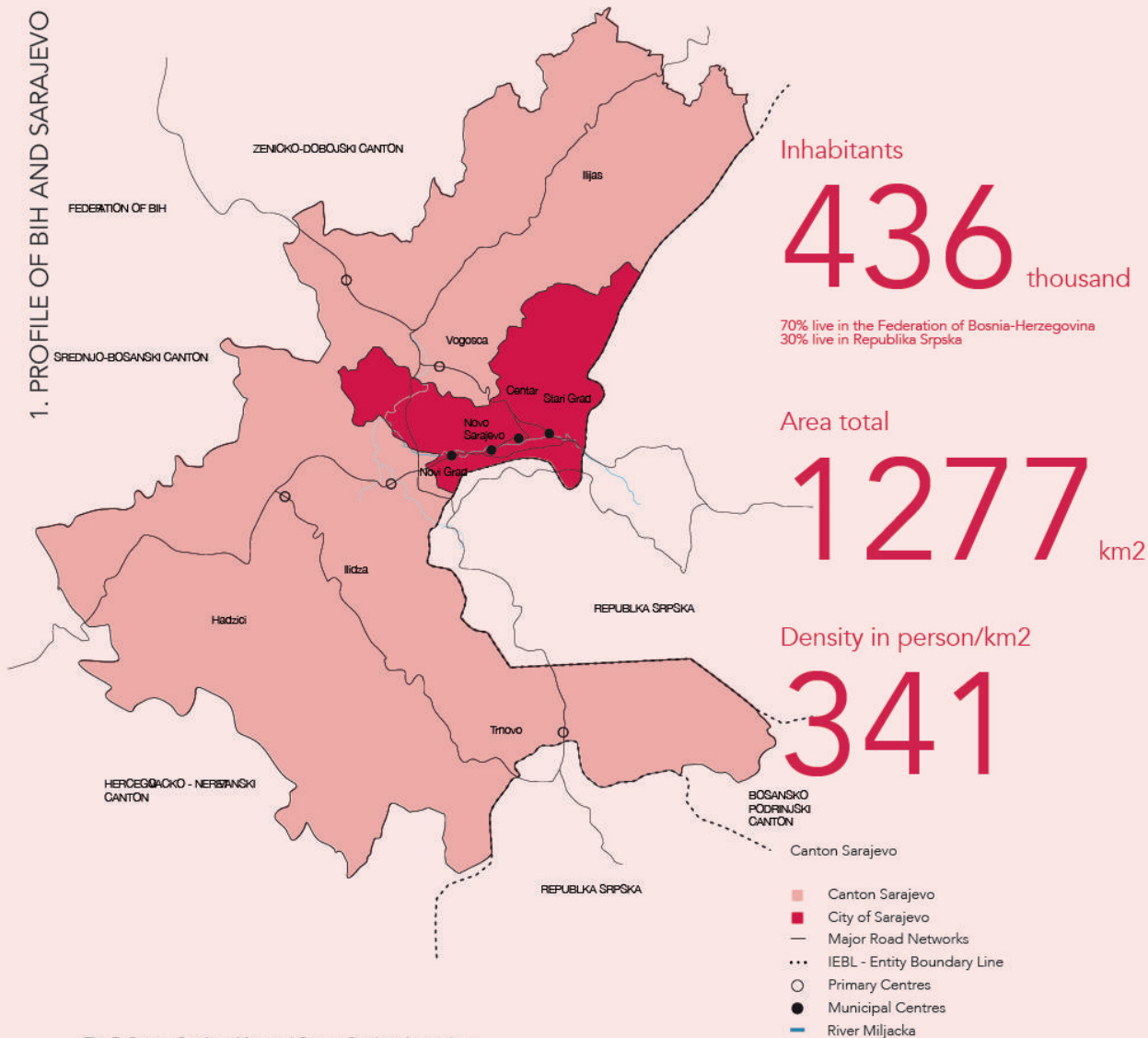
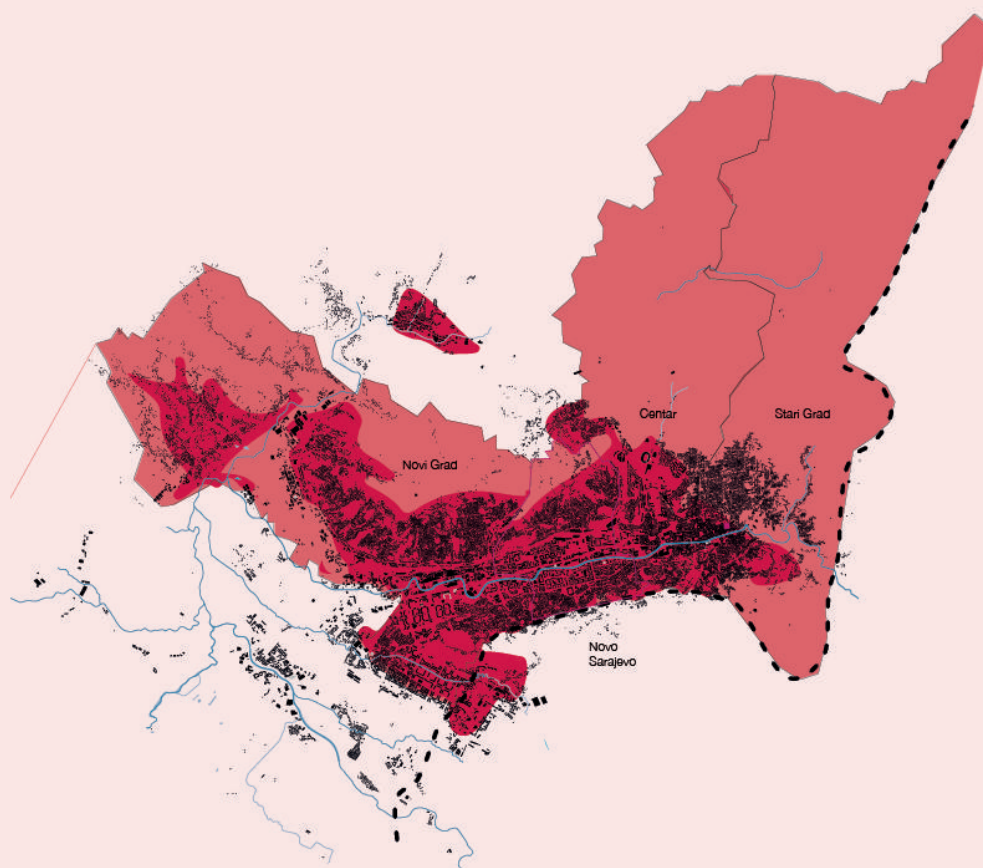


Fig. 7_Canton Sarajevo Map and Canton Sarajevo in numbers
Fig. 8_City of Sarajevo Map and City of Sarajevo in numbers (next page)

FACTS AND INFORMATION CITY OF SARAJEVO



Inhabitants
275 thousand

Area total
141 km²

Density in person/km²
1950

City of Sarajevo

- Historical city centre
- District boundaries
- IEBL - Entity Boundary Line
- River Miljacka
- Urban area

CANTON SARAJEVO

The Canton represents the metropolitan area of the country's capital city, Sarajevo together with the City of East Sarajevo. It contains 97% of the city's population, but a much smaller percentage of the official land area. The city and canton is the economically strongest region of Bosnia and Herzegovina and generates more than 37% of the Bosnian-Herzegovinian GDP. According to the government statistics for 2013, the overall population of Sarajevo Canton is estimated to be 436.572.⁶

THE CITY SARAJEVO

Sarajevo, the capital and largest city of Bosnia and Herzegovina, is located in a valley surrounded by the Dynamic alps and situated along the Miljacka River, which is one of the most important geographic feature of the city. The city itself has its fair share of hilly terrain, as evidenced by the many steeply inclined streets and residences seemingly perched on the hillsides. Sarajevo has an urban area of 1042 square kilometres.⁷

CITY AS A SPRINGBOARD - LAST STOP BEFORE THE EU

In general, it can be contained, that Sarajevo is for the most young citizens one of the last stops before the countries of the EU. As the very low income economy in rural areas, the cause for the departing of the young citizens is the expected wide rage of job opportunities in the urban area, which turns out as a major challenge to find for young people. To that effect, the young citizens start to leave the country and immigrate especially in countries of the EU.

FACTS AND INFORMATION

URBAN DEVELOPMENT OF SARAJEVO CITY

01.4

FROM OTTOMAN TO AUSTEREO- HUNGARIAN TO WWI OVER WWII TO SOCIALISM AND A COUNTRY IN TRANSITION

Sarajevo is one of the oldest cities of the balkans. The town was mentioned under the present name only 500 years ago. The history allows the city to be traced back to the time between 2400 and 2000 BC as the oldest known settlement in the area of Sarajevo arose. The physical form of this persistence and flux extends along the city valley, narrated through the combination of different elements belonging to multiple periods and powers in history. At the urban heart, lies the Ottoman centre; attached to it the Habsburg developed grid and later, the large-scale socialist construction of replicated high-density towers –many of which remain pockmarked by the 1990's siege.⁸

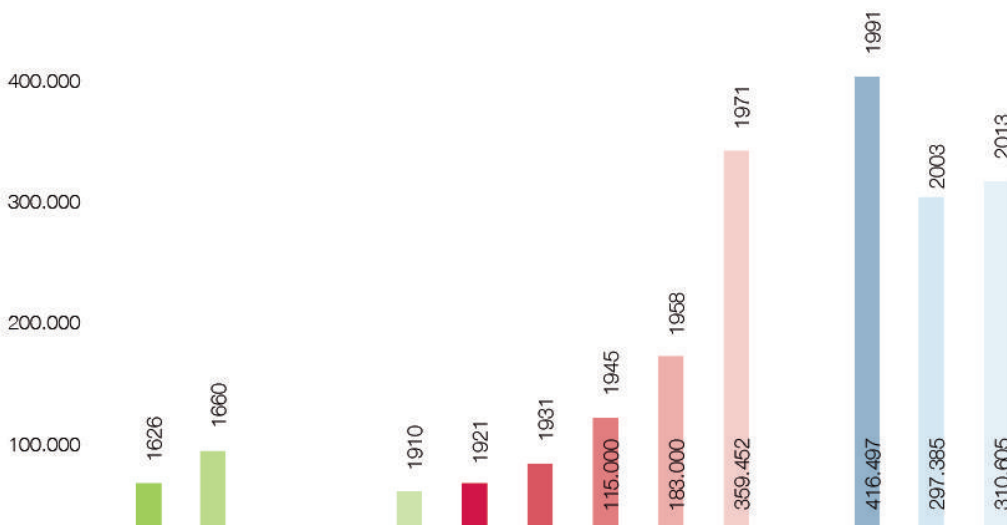
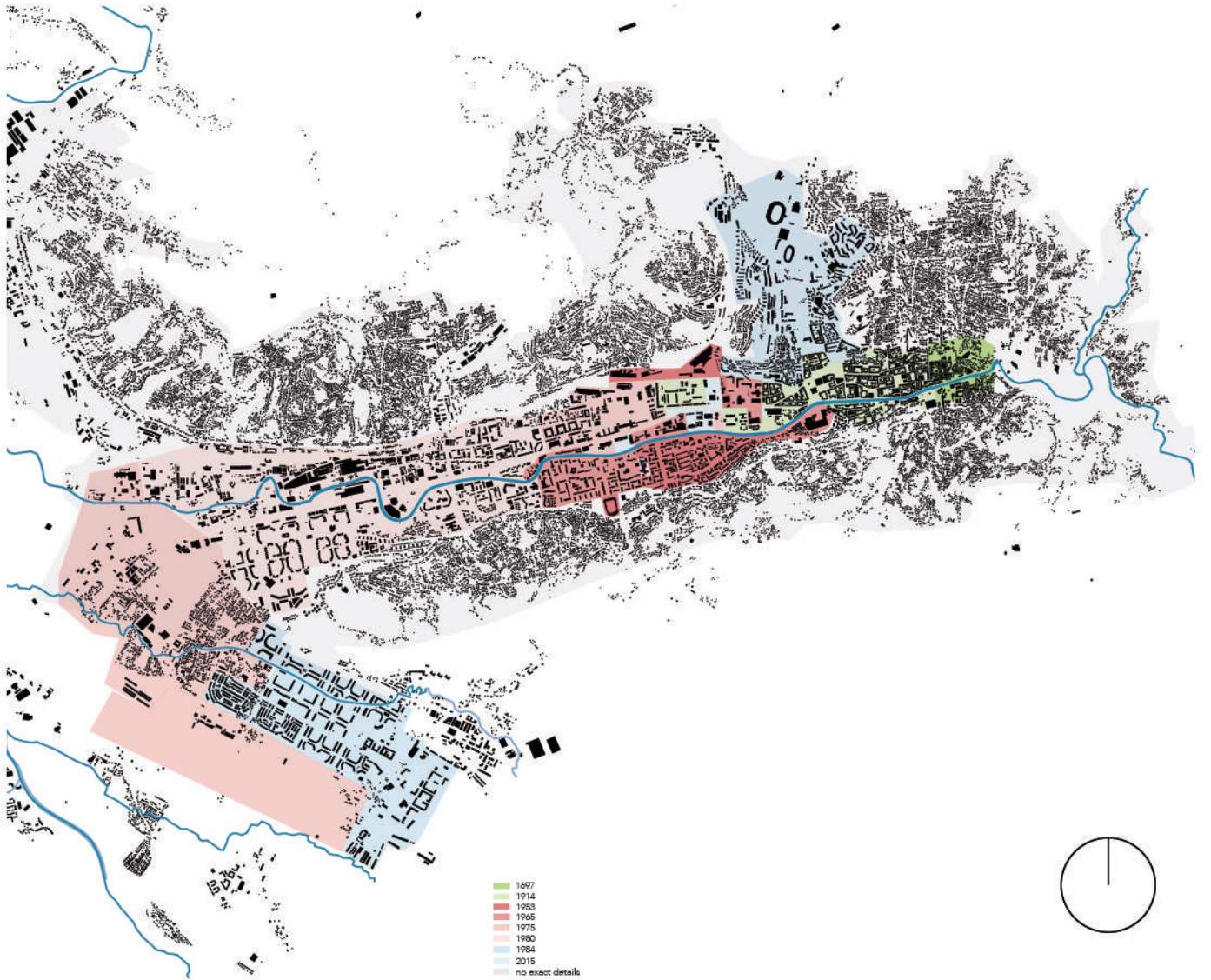


Fig. 9_Demographic Development from 1626-2013

Fig. 10_Urban Development 1697-2015 (next page)



1463 - 1697 OTTOMAN ERA

The city of Sarajevo was found since the capture of Vrhbosna, a small slavic- catholic fort, in 1463 by the Ottomans. The country Bosnia was ruled by the Ottomans for five centuries and during this period Sarajevo grew to an important cultural and trade centre of the region. Although Isa-Beg Isaković was the one who founded Sarajevo, his succeder as the governor of Bosnia, Gazi Husrev-beg was the one who made it what it is today. He constructed the first library, madrassa, school of philosophy, and clock tower (Sahat Kula), along with numerous other important cultural structures in Sarajevo.⁹

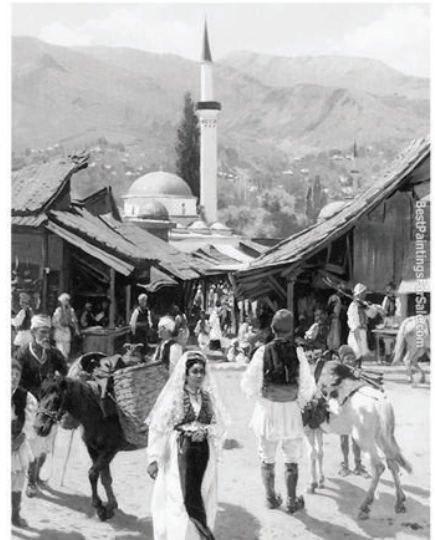
1697 LATE OTTOMAN ERA

This Sarajevo from the Ottoman era, was shaped as a natural amphitheater on whose slopes the Mahalas, the residential areas, have been spreading. The well known Bascarsija was back in the days located at the foot of the residential areas called Mahalas. Bascarsija was developed as the business district during the Turkish times, where the mosques, educational establishment, markets, guest houses, trading facilities and shops based - it had all functions and characteristics of a modern city back in the days. The only separation, which is still visible is the precise separation of the residential and working areas. One of the significant landmarks in this time was founded in 1547, the library directly located at the Miljacka. 1565, the two districts in Sarajevo, north and south part separated by the river Miljacka, has been connected with seven bridges. Meanwhile the social life developed mainly on the street- also called Carsija, as in mosques, schools and libraries. This social life development on the streets, in the business district as well as in the Mahalas, engraved the character of public space in Sarajevo.¹⁰

Fig. 11_Ottoman Era - Bašćarsija

Fig. 12_Sarajevo 1697

Fig. 13_Sarajevo Map, Austro-Hungarian period



16. CENTURY - JEWISH MIGRATION

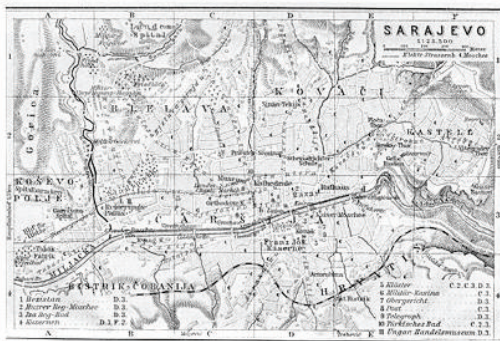
The new language, people and habits of the Jews were immediately felt. To review, many of residents of this ethnic group were the principal clients of the large residential and commercial buildings, back in these days. However, this mixture showed a very specific culture, which became very characteristic for BiH and the capital city Sarajevo - therefore, it had a special position and political special status in the Ottoman Empire.

19. CENTURY - DESTRUCTION AND STAGNATION

After the very intermingled past, Sarajevo has experienced a period of stagnation. Exposed to destruction by fire, especially in 1879, Sarajevo's importance as a trade centre dwindled. Hence, the city centre was reduced by fire to its present size.

1878-1914 - TIME OF THE WIDE BOULEVARDS

The occupation by the Austrian- Hungarian monarchy in 1878, brought architects and engineers from abroad, who endeavoured to rebuild Sarajevo as a modern European city. Reams of factories, other buildings and the public transport (tram) were built at this time. As a result, this period was one of great urban development for Sarajevo as a city of the western power. The end of the time of wide boulevards was signed by the WWI - In this event, Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and his wife were assassinated in Sarajevo on 28 June 1914 by Bosnian Serb nationalist Gavrilo Princip.¹¹



WWI 1914-1918 FORMATION OF FIRST YUGOSLAV STATE

As the Austro-Hungarian Empire collapsed at the end of the WW I and its constituencies compartmentalised into independent states, Bosnia and Herzegovina became a part of the newly independent Kingdom, which was dominated by centralist Serbian power.

WWII 1939- 1945 A REPUBLIC WITHIN YUGOSLAV SOCIALIST FEDERATION

Under the regime and power of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia the first Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia was formed at the end of the WW II. In 1964, the country was renamed by the constitution as the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Josip Broz Tito, the partisan leader and commander of Yugoslav anti-Nazi forces, ruled from day one until his death in 1980.¹²

1945 -1980 JOSIP BROZ TITO'S FEDERAL PROJECT

In 1946, Marshal Josip Broz Tito united all ethnic groups of the region (Serbs, Croats, Slovenians, Macedonians, and Montenegrins) and formed a communist/socialist federation of Yugoslavia, which carried out the famous logo "brotherhood and unity" (bratstvo i jedinstvo).

As the capital city of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, part of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the city became as a result, an administrative, economic and labour centre, where the urban growth increased considerably. These factors contribute to the industrial zone, which was located at the west end of the city, whereas numerous high-rise housing blocks were constantly being built after the 1950s. Moreover, many



Fig. 14_ Flag of Yugoslavia
Fig. 15_ Winter Olympics, 1984

public transport networks were built or expanded. It can be seen that with this urban development, the urban sprawl started to develop further on the hills of Sarajevo. Nowadays, the unique combinations of all those characteristics of this period, is a part of a strong identity of the city.

Another important factor is to mention, that under one overarching political culture and ideology of ‚Yugoslavisim‘, that holds multiple ethnic identities of a country together, created on the one hand a federal Yugoslav and on the other hand an ethnic identity.¹²

1970 FIRST CRACKS OF THE FEDERAL PROJECT

In 1968 protest started to despite the multi ethnic and political Yugoslav unity, which consolidated in 1970 during the Croatian Spring. Subsequently, a new constitution was ratified which gave more autonomy to the republics in Yugoslavia and the two provinces in Serbia, in 1974. However, these transformation solved just partially ethnic tensions which grew after Titos death in 1980.

1984 WINTER OLYMPICS

Sarajevo hosted successfully as the first socialist country, the 14th Winter Olympic Games in 1984. The outcome of this event was increasing urban development and accelerated growth.

1991 DISSOLUTION OF YUGOSLAVIA

Slovenia and Croatia declared independence on 25 June 1991, which effected the end of the existent of the SFRY's. By April 1992, the only remaining entities in the Federation were Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia and BiH.



1992-95 BEGINNING OF THE WAR, CONFLICTING BIH AND SERBIA

The referendum to form a Serbian republic within the borders of BiH was held in 1991 by Bosnian Serbs, which showed overwhelmingly favourable results. Whereas, in March 1992 BiH declared this unconstitutional and held a the national referendum for Bosnian independence from Yugoslavia. Subsequently, this referendum was boycotted by the Bosnian Serbs, which resulted in BiH's declaration of independence in April 1992 - the war started shortly after in BiH. Sarajevo was under siege by the „Army of Republika Srpska“ for almost five years.

Today, the consequences of the war in the city and its citizens is still visible. Important city facilities, were completely destroyed, while residential buildings were also heavily targeted. Since the war, the urban development is slowly recovering.¹³

1995 DAYTON PEACE ACCORDS

The convergence of various efforts from European allies, United States and the United Nations' NATO, the war lasted for more than three years. In November 1995, the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina - Dayton Peace Accords was signed in Ohio, USA. The content of the peace agreement is the division of BiH into two constituencies: the Federation of BiH and Republika Srpska which are divided by the Inter-Entity Boundary Line (IEBL). Sarajevo's territory sits on both constituencies and is still divided by the IEBL.¹⁴

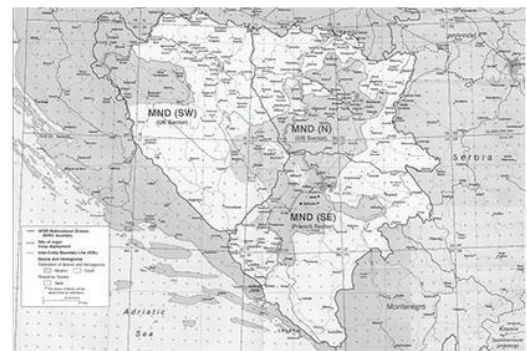
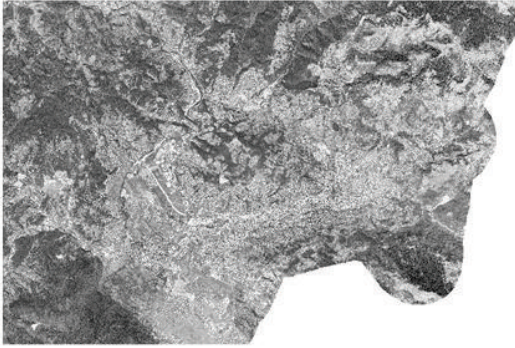


Fig. 16_Station Grbavica, 1994
 Fig. 17_Bosnia and Herzegovina Map, 1995
 Fig. 18_Satellite image Sarajevo (next page)



FUTURE PLANS FOR A EUROPEAN SARAJEVO

Today, Sarajevo benefits from international investment, mainly coming from Turkey and Arab countries. The economy has been growing along with the height of office and retail buildings. New construction works are currently transforming the city into a hub with large shopping centres and glass company towers. The old industrial zone that has suffered severely in the past, has yet no place in the redevelopment plans. The area struggles between different forces of transition and is in a derelict state since 1990's.

FACTS AND INFORMATION

THE FRAGMENTED CITY

01.5

Sarajevo, an urban patchwork of old and new. In short, it represents a fragmented city with a history of shifting socio-political forces, which have produced an urban landscape where the possibility of reconstruction of a collective memory and its inclusion in urban space — is an important and controversial issue.

Consequently, these main factors of this urban transformations are mainly based on the population growth, the rarely existent policies, discontinuous growing economy, urban planning during different historical periods, complex legislation in the field of spatial planning in B&H and the architectural design.

The following three determinants of local significance can be identified:

1. THE CITY'S LINER URBAN FORM - LINEAR CITY

Surrounded by the mountains, the urban area developed along a river valley from east to west, that naturally lent itself to a linear layout. In correlation to the natural layout, Sarajevo developed as a linear city with clear spatial separation - the very vibrant cultural centre and old town in the east, while the mono-functional residential areas were developing in the west. Contrary to the linear city utopia, a city of short distances, the link nowadays of east and west of Sarajevo is the main road and axis parallel to the river Miljacka. While on the mountain slopes independent unplanned and still partially untapped residential areas are developing.

Fig. 19_Marijn Dvor, 2017



2. TRANSITIONAL SPACE BETWEEN THE SEPARATED HISTORICAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The transitional space between the edges of the historic city center, socialist part and modern fragmented city and the space along the riverside is a common urban issue in Sarajevo, as well as in former socialist countries of Yugoslavia. Especially, the challenge of currently developing large spaces of interest, like commercial centres, which are mainly financed by private investors can be in Marijn Dvor well addressed.

3. LACK OF HUMAN SCALE

Baščaršija, in the east of Sarajevo, was the first city centre - it is formed by numerous of narrow streets with small craftsmanship shops. The characteristic of this place is the constant human scale ratio. In comparison to the new XIX century European city centre type, Sarajevo has developed in a bigger scale, which can be very good addressed along the street Maršala Tita. The contrast of those scales within the context of the socialist part is evident. Numerous of housing towers, almost skyscrapers, represents this area with an almost constant view connection every part of the city.¹⁵

FACTS AND INFORMATION

SARAJEVO IN DETAIL

01.6

NEIGHBOURHOODS

The neighborhoods of Sarajevo according to the report of Popis 2013.

STARI GRAD

- 1 Babića bašća
- 2 Baščaršija
- 3 Bistrik
- 4 Ferhadija
- 5 Hrid - Jarčedoli
- 6 Kovači
- 7 Logavina
- 8 Mahmutovac
- 9 Medrese
- 10 Mjedenica
- 11 Moščanica
- 12 Sedrenik
- 13 Sumbuluša
- 14 Širokača
- 15 Toka-Džeka
- 16 Vratnik

CENTAR

- 18 Betanija - Šip
- 19 Breka - Koševo II
- 20 Bjelave
- 21 Mejtaš
- 22 Trg Oslobođenja
- 23 Skenderija - Podtekija
- 24 Soukbunar
- 25 Marijin dvor

26 Gorica - Crni vrh

- 27 Džidžikovac - Koševo I
- 28 Betanija
- 29 Koševsko brdo
- 30 Hrastovi - Mrkovići
- 31 Ciglane
- 32 Pionirska dolina - Nahorevo
- 33 Gornji Velešići

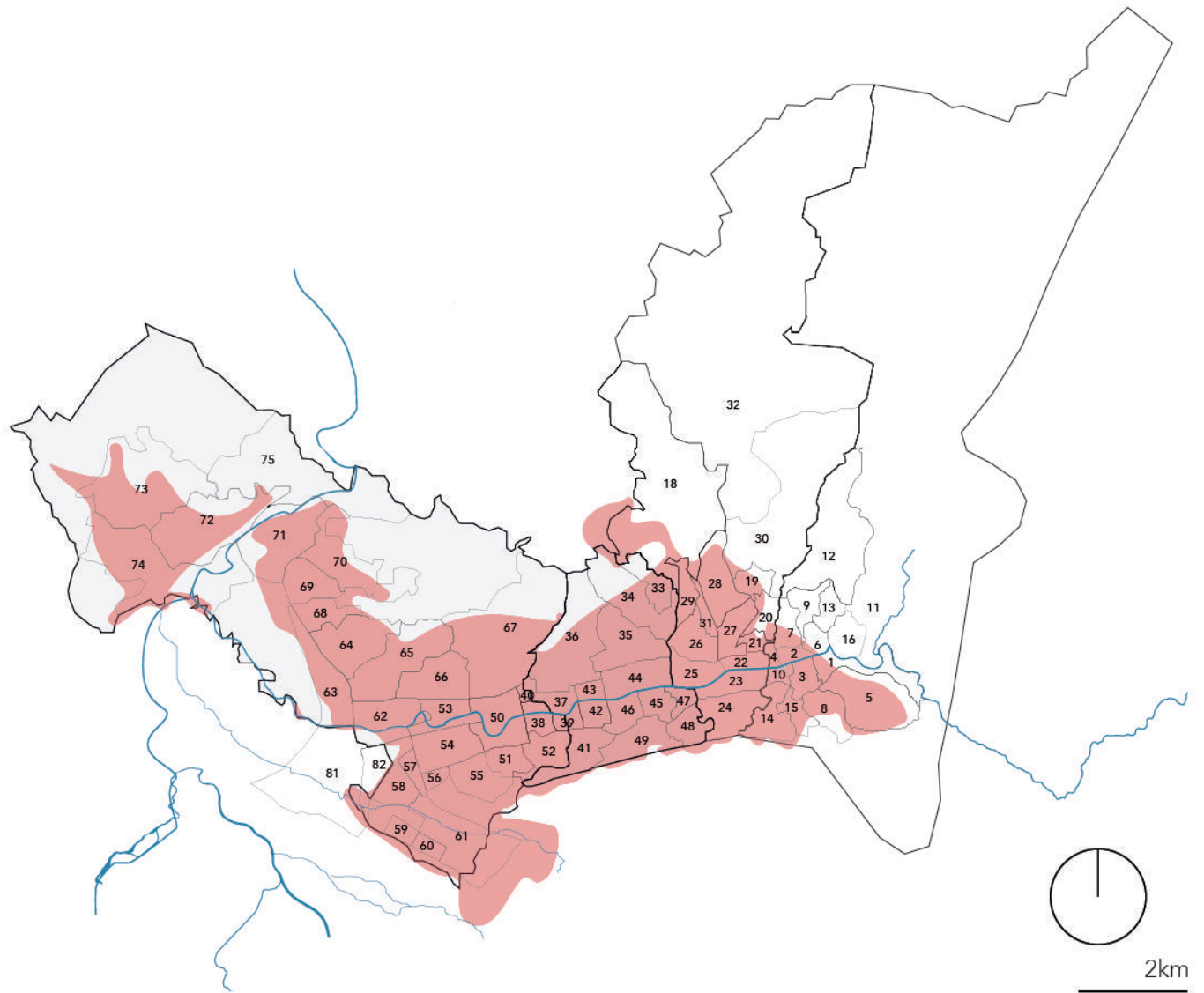
NOVO SARAJEVO

- 34 Velešići
- 35 Pofalići I
- 36 Pofalići II
- 37 Čengić vila I
- 38 Čengić vila II
- 39 Hrasno
- 40 Kvadrant
- 41 Hrasno brdo
- 42 Trg Heroja
- 43 Malta
- 44 Željeznička
- 45 Grbavica I
- 46 Grbavica II
- 47 Kovačići
- 48 Gornji Kovačići
- 49 Vraca

NOVI GRAD

- 50 Otoka
- 51 Švrakino selo
- 52 Aneks
- 53 Ali-pašin most
- 54 Ali-pašino polje
- 55 Mojmiło Brdo
- 56 Olimpijsko selo
- 57 Saraj-polje
- 58 Neđarići
- 59 Aerodromsko naselje
- 60 Kvadrant C5
- 61 Dobrinja
- 62 Halilovići
- 63 Bačići
- 64 Briješće
- 65 Vitkovac
- 66 Boljakov potok
- 67 Buča potok
- 68 Sokolje
- 69 Lemezi
- 70 Zabrdje
- 71 Rajlvac
- 72 Dobrošević
- 73 Ahatovići
- 74 Bojnik
- 75 Rečica

Fig. 20_Neighbourhoods of Sarajevo map

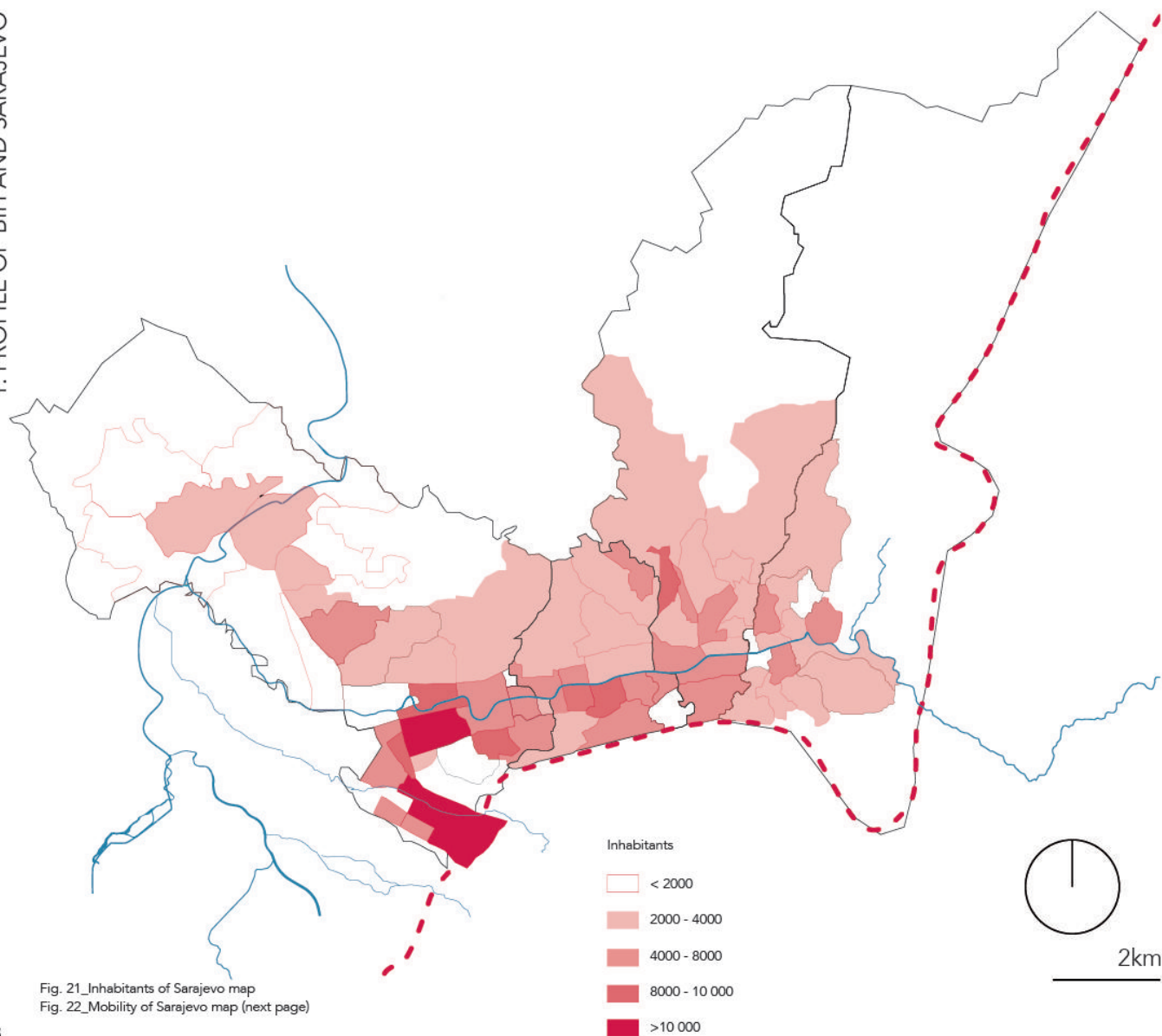


2km

INHABITANTS

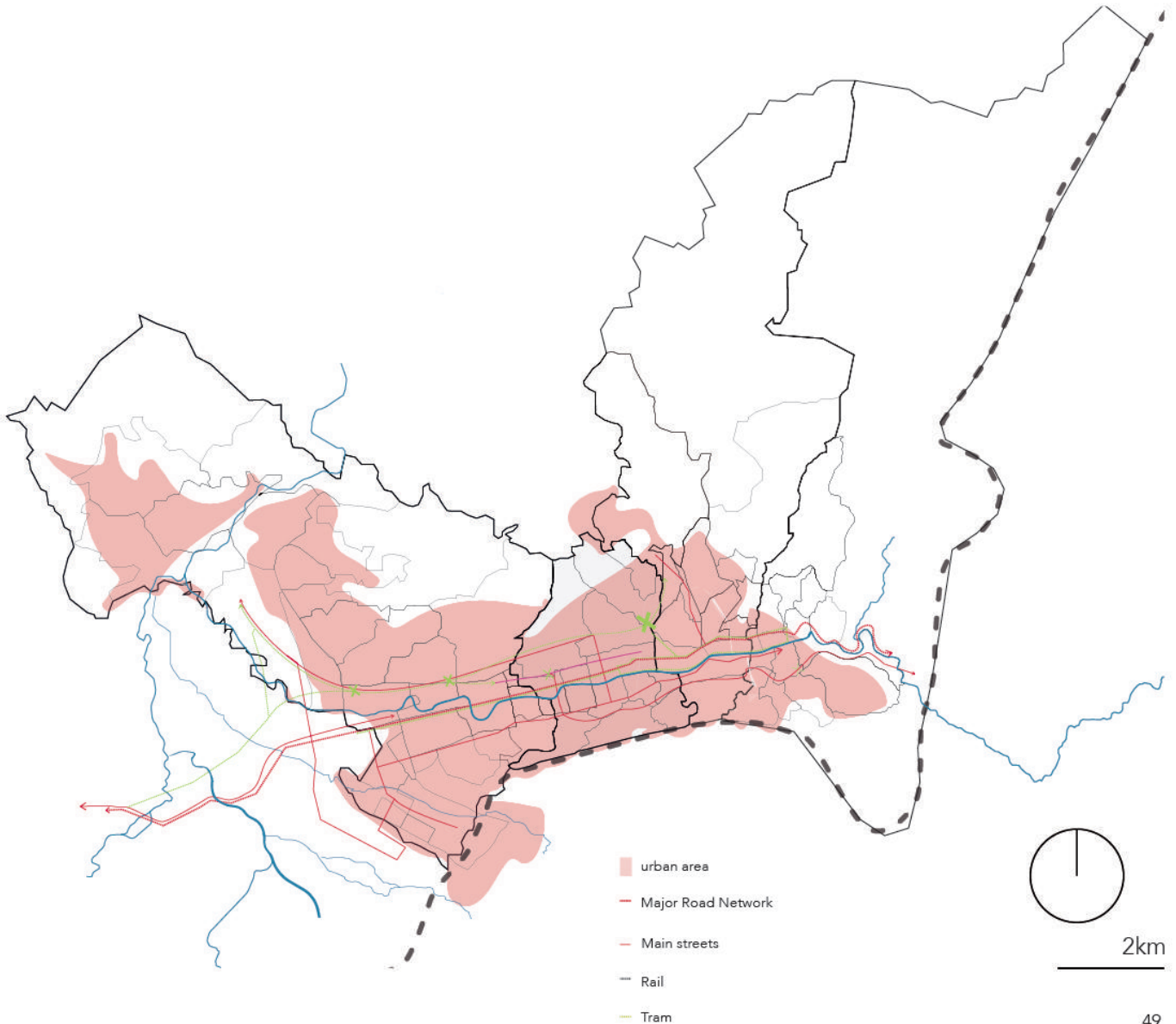
This map shows the number of inhabitants per neighborhood according to Popis 2013. The highest population can be observed in the new western parts of Sarajevo. Conspicuous is the constant increasing of the density from east to west along the River Miljacka. Otherwise, the lower density areas are located on the hills.

1. PROFILE OF BIH AND SARAJEVO



MOBILITY

The main axis are generally located on the north part of Sarajevo and is accordingly well connected from east to west with the main train and bus station and also the tram connections. On the other side the south part of Sarajevo is mostly just on the main streets with bus lines supplied.



CENTRALITIES

This mapping shows the areas with the highest concentration of the commercial and institutional services in Sarajevo. The primary and still the most important centrality can be observed in the historic city centre. This area is the one of the most vibrant part of the city.

On the basis of Sarajevos topography, most of the centralities are located in the valley on the riverside. The sub centralities are mostly along the main traffic axis. The difference between the centralities are defined by the social group and usage. The functions are mostly productive centers, educational establishment, informal markets and commercial centers.

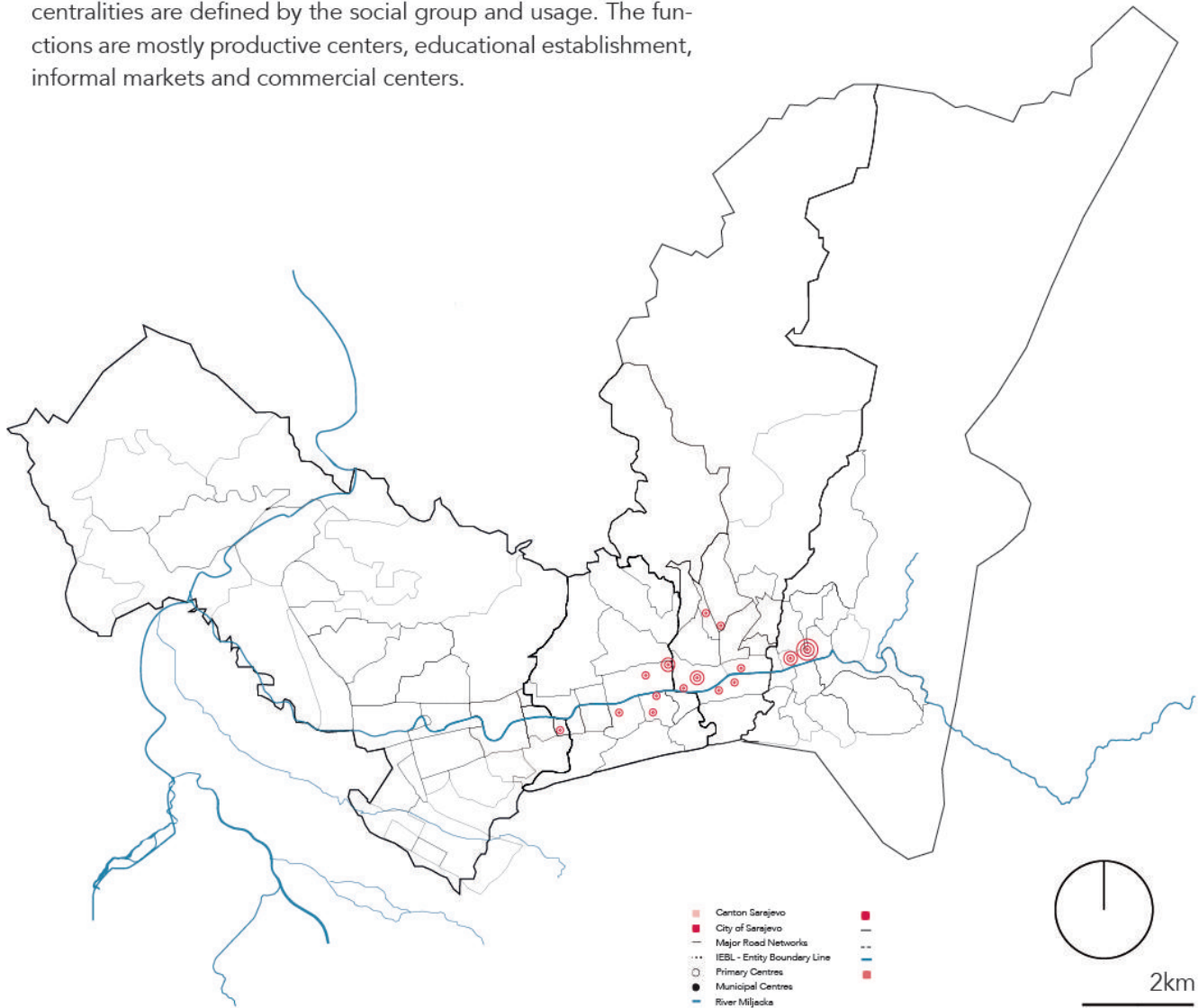
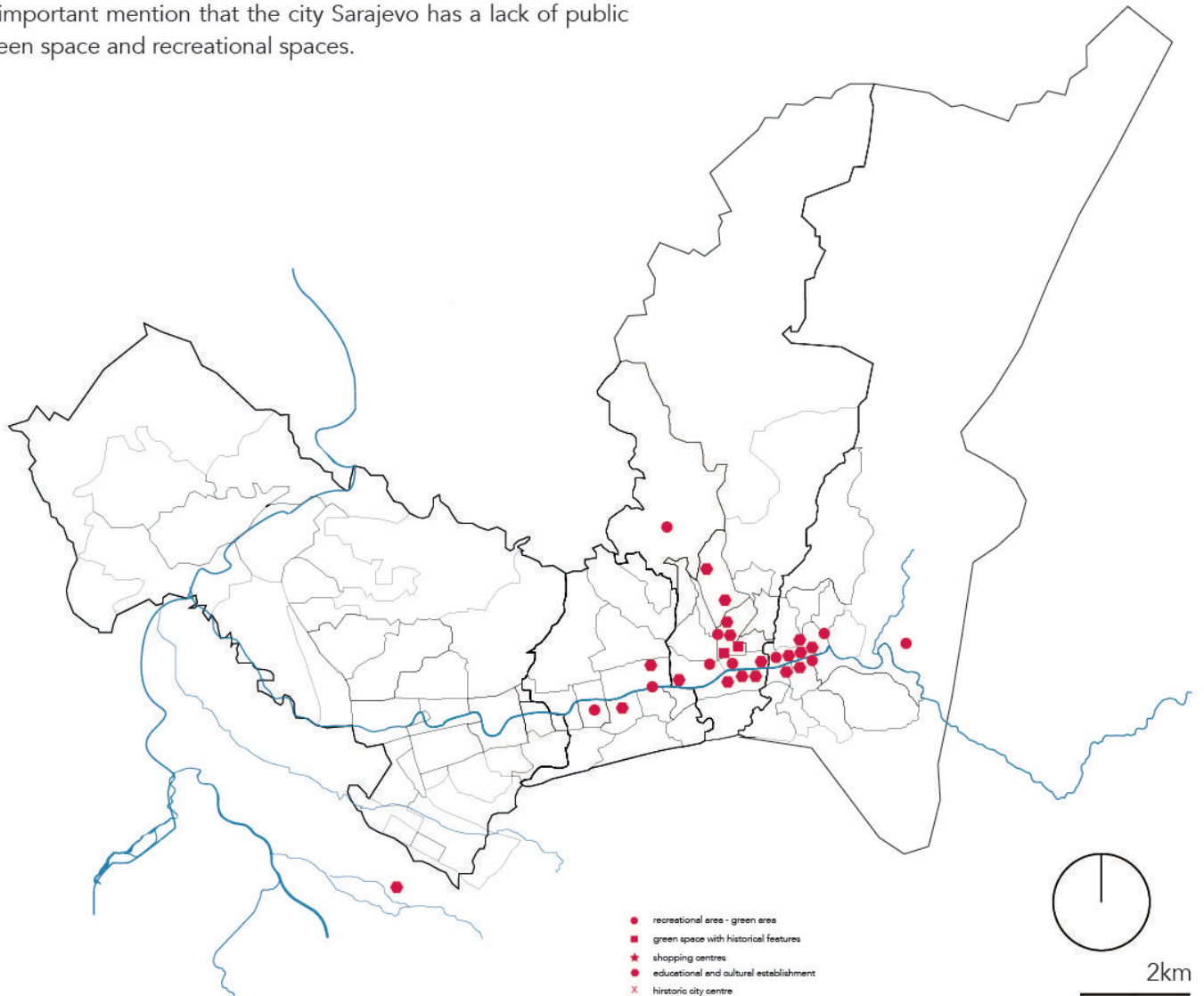


Fig. 23_Centralities of Sarajevo map
 Fig. 24_Public space of Sarajevo map (next page)

PUBLIC SPACE

The mapping shows the public space of Sarajevo splitter up in recreational - green areas, green space with historical traces, shopping centers, educational and cultural establishments. It can be observed that the most of the public space areas are located on the eastern riverside of Sarajevo. The map shows also the high density of the education and cultural institutions in the historic part of Sarajevo. Otherwise, the developed area in the center of the city, shows a low density of public spaces. It is important mention that the city Sarajevo has a lack of public green space and recreational spaces.



SHOPPING CENTERS

The development of the shopping centers of the last decade is trying to replace the lack of public space, nevertheless the new created spaces aren't used as a commercial center, its more an area for „meeting up for coffee“ .

1. PROFILE OF BIH AND SARAJEVO



Fig. 25_Public space-shopping center

DAILY SPACES

This map shows the result of a survey (see chapter 3.3 Urban analysis) asking 36 people about their most visited spaces in Sarajevo - the spaces of everyday life. Significant is, that the meeting points are mostly located in front of a historical building and mostly in the city center, like Katedrala and Varta?!. It is eye-catching that the tradition of „coffee houses“ has a very strong role as a public space. During the day most of the coffee houses are well frequented. Also one of the important daily spaces is Vilsonvo setaliste, a promenade along the river Miljacka and a rarity of public green space.

Other important points of everyday life are universities, shopping centers and informal markets.

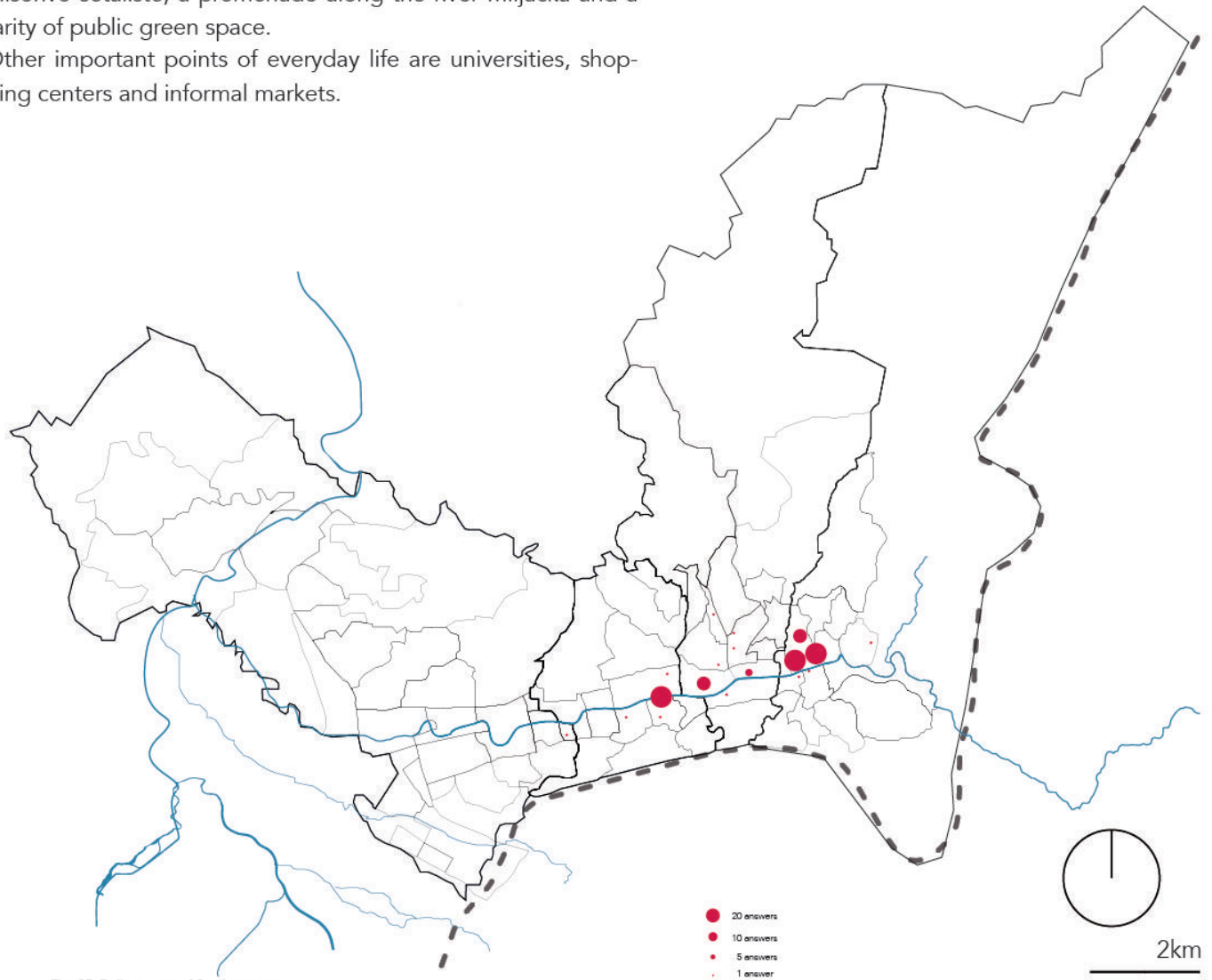


Fig. 25_Daily spaces of Sarajevo map

PUBLIC SPACE

02

„When public spaces are successful [...] they will increase opportunities to participate in communal activity. This fellowship in the open nurtures the growth of public life, which is stunted by the social isolation of ghettos and suburbs. In the parks, plazas, markets, waterfronts, and natural areas of our cities, people from different cultural groups can come together in a supportive context of mutual enjoyment. As these experiences are repeated, public spaces become vessels to carry positive communal meanings.“

Carr, Francis, Rivlin and Stone ¹⁶

LOOKING BACK IN THE HISTORY

02.1

2. PUBLIC SPACE

In classical Rome, Renaissance Florence, or mercantile Venice, the public spaces of a city (for the minorities that counted as citizens and political actors) were key sites of cultural formation and popular political practice. What went on in them - and how they were structured - shaped civic conduct and politics in general. There were few other sites of public gathering and expression, justifying their connection with *civitas* and *demos*, through inculcations of community, civic responsibility and political judgment or participation sparked by meeting and mingling in public space.

Today, however, the sites of civic and political formation are plural and distributed. Civic practices - and public culture in general - are shaped in circuits of flow and association that are not reducible to the urban (e.g. books, magazines, television, music, national curricula, transnational associations), let alone to particular places of encounter within the city. Similarly, the sites of political formation have proliferated, to include the micro-politics of work, school, community and neighbourhood, and the workings of states, constitutions, assemblies, political parties and social movements. Urban public space has become one component, arguably of secondary importance, in a variegated field of civic and political formation. This would almost certainly be the view held in cultural and political studies, with the emphasis falling on the salience, respectively, of media, consumer and lifestyle cultures, and of representative, constitutional and corporate politics.

Three traditional functions of public space: meeting place, market place and access / traffic space.

Looking back into the history of cities, public spaces have traditionally had three important functions in relation to the life of the cities. The public spaces functioned as meeting place, market place and connection/traffic space. People were talking, exchanging goods or moving about. All functions were vital, and in traditional cities these three functions occurred side by side in the same spaces in a fine balance.

In recent years we have seen how this balance in many cities has been greatly upset by a number of factors especially the expansion of car traffic.¹⁸

„The public spaces are needed. The need for spaces of all types and sizes is obvious - from the little residential street to the city square.“

Jan Gehl¹⁹

DEFINITION

02.2

DEFINITION

Speaking of the first endeavor to determine open public space typologies in modern urban studies have approaches in archaeology (e.g., Moore, 1996; Cavanagh, 2002) and were concentrating on morphology. Back in the day Sitte (1889) established and designed urban squares, while Zucker (1959) precisely defined five types of urban spaces: closed, dominated, nuclear, grouped, and amorphous. In turn to that, in 1979, Krier redefined all urban spaces into two types: the street and the square and referenced it with geometric shapes. Further approaches that were developed, such as Carr et al. (1992) description of 11 functional types of city space and as well as Gehl and Jane Jacobs mainly focused their perspective for cities as ecosystems, mixed-use development and bottom-up community planning, while Gemzoe's (2001) concentrated on five categories of urban plazas. Similarly are the detailed concepts of morphological approaches of Carmona (2010)²⁰

For this reason, we employ a simpler nominal typology and stress the interpenetration of categories and their variation across socio-spatial scales.

1900 to 2000: from a public life you were forced to participate in, to a public life you can choose to participate in (from necessary to optional public life)

Nowadays public spaces became more evident as most of the activities today have an optional character. Back in the days, most people on the streets and squares were present because they are forced to use these spaces considering the usage of the residential units. because they are forced to use these spaces considering the usage of the residential units.

Consequently, today were nearly all activities seen in public spaces as free-of choice activities. Residents are not forced to participate in actives in public spaces. People do not have to shop in the streets as there are enough possibilities to shop online, as well as people do not have to meet and socialise in public spaces, as there are many other possibilities offered. Moreover, people don't have to use urban public spaces, as there are private gardens and parks, landscapes and amusement centers.²¹ Accordingly, to the use of people today, public spaces can offer something attractive and meaningful to all citizens, especially to force social inclusion and to increase exchange of all social groups.

Like UN habitat is already mentioning it in the latest issue paper:

„This does not mean that all public spaces are “open spaces” – a library, a school or other public facilities are also public spaces. Public space forms the setting for a panoply of activities - the ceremonial festivities of the multi-cultural city, trade of the commercial city, the movement of goods and people, provision of infrastructure, or the setting for community life and livelihoods of the urban poor – e.g. street vendors or waste-pickers. Public space generates equality.

Where public space is inadequate, poorly designed, or privatised, the city becomes increasingly segregated. Lines are drawn based on religion, ethnicity, gender and economic status because people don't meet or get to know each other. The result can be a polarised city where social tensions are likely to flare up and where social mobility and economic opportunity are stifled.”

UN Habitat²²

„Good public space has no limits, or the ones it has are undefined, multiple, oscillating. As a relative place, its references to the urban whole are more important than its own identity and yet this is enhanced.“

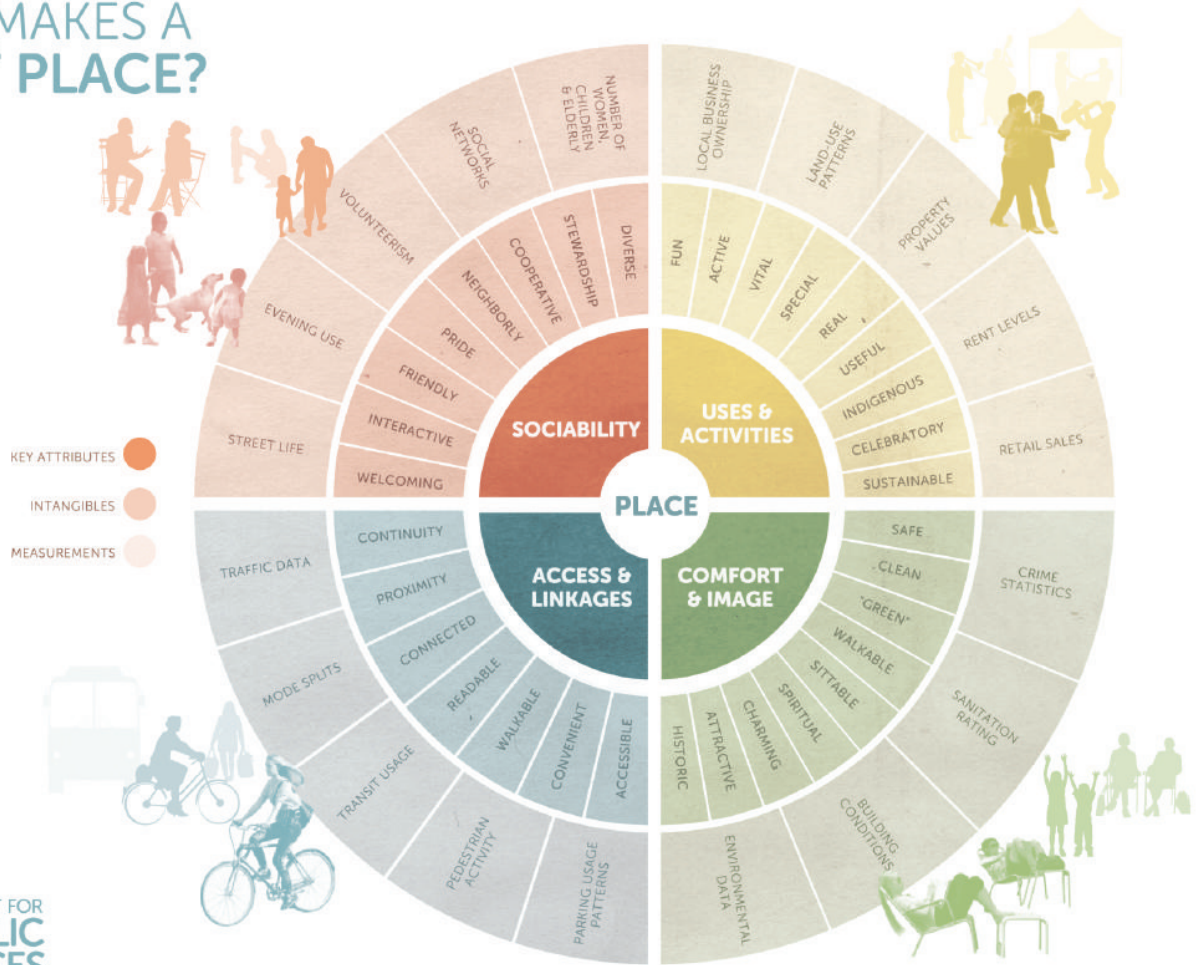
Manuel de Solà-Morales²³

2. PUBLIC SPACE

Above all, the maintenance of public spaces is the main responsibility of municipalities similarly the role for the citizens, communities and of course private sector.

Inequality can be tackled through the implementation of inclusive, safe and accessible public spaces. Further, the public space of the poor, although the public space is „the poor mans living room“ and also an important recreation, social and cultural development of communities.²³

WHAT MAKES A GREAT PLACE?



CASE STUDIES

02.3

2. PUBLIC SPACE

Three paradigm projects should enable an understanding of how public space redevelopment has been done in different contexts. The first example is Superkilen in Copenhagen with its very diverse cultural background and with a new design example in the neighbourhood of Nørrebro. This example is supposed to explain the importance of public space in a diverse ethical context. The second example is the Danube Canal in Vienna, which has become one of the biggest and most well-known public spaces in the city for almost any use in business and recreation. The third example is ChonGae Canal Restoration Project in Seoul, which is a conversation of an elevated highway that ran through the city to a recreation area with lots of possible activities.

Fig. 28_Novo Sarajevo, 2017



SUPERKILEN COPENHAGEN, DENMARK

Superkilen is a half a mile long urban space wedging through one of the most ethnically diverse and socially challenged neighbourhoods in Denmark. It has one overarching idea that it is conceived as a giant exhibition of urban best practice – a sort of collection of globally found objects that come from 60 different nationalities of the people inhabiting the area surrounding it. Ranging from exercise gear from muscle beach LA to sewage drains from Israel, palm trees from China and neon signs from Qatar and Russia. Each object is accompanied by a small stainless plate inlaid in the ground describing the object, what it is and where it is from – in Danish and in the language(s) of its origin. A sort of surrealist collection of global urban diversity that in fact reflects the true nature of the local neighbourhood – rather than perpetuating a petrified image of homogenous Denmark. Superkilen is a park that supports diversity. It is a world exhibition of furniture and everyday objects from all over the world, including benches, lampposts, trash cans and plants – requisites that every contemporary park should include and that the future visitors of the park have helped to select.²⁵

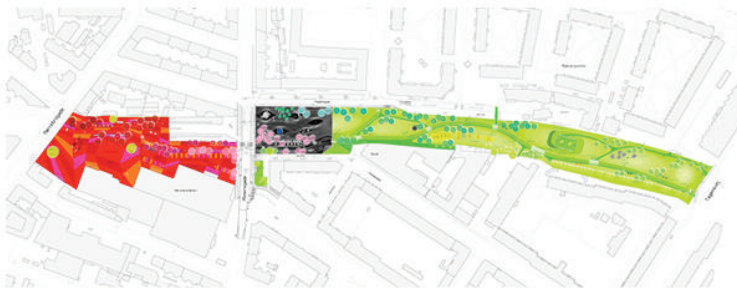


Fig. 29_Superkilen Site Plan
Fig. 30_Superkilen



DANUBE CANAL VIENNA, AUSTRIA

As a result to enable efficient flood protection of Vienna, the Danube regulation and the adjacent urban area was developed in 1870. Today, the Danube Canal is one of the most important urban public and recreational spaces of Vienna.

It has a lowered promenade directly following the stream of the Canal without boundaries to the water. Above the promenade, one of Vienna's main arterial routes is also passing by. In the past years, many commercial and recreational attractions were established to develop this area into a better public space. It has become a promenade of sports, recreation and social interactions. During the day it's mainly used for sports and mobility purposes, in the late afternoon it becomes a place of social interaction and recreation and in the evening the promenade is a place of events, dining and parties. The city of Vienna exploited a masterplan for the entire area of the Danube Canal.

Future main goals are to improve the appearance as a public space, the improvement of the quality of the recreational spaces, the reduction of physical barriers and a general improvement of the accessibility. Another important aspect, which is currently dominating local newspapers, is a proper balance between consumption-free and commercial uses. Ecologic aspects concerning the river and the water are also taken into consideration. ²⁶

1-5 Urban Attractions
a-d Potential areas for transformation



CHONGAE CANAL RESTORATION PROJECT, SEOUL

Through the use of donated local stone the ChonGae Canal Restoration Project symbolizes an political effort and initializes an ambitious redevelopment that transformed the urban fabric of Seoul, Korea. The urban plaza and the eight source points seem to be framed by the individual stones and represent the unified effort in the transformation of this urban center.

A nearly four miles long highway infrastructure divided the city and was now demolished to restore this highly polluted and covered water-way. The creation of a pedestrian focused zone that brings people to the historic ChonGae River while mitigating flooding and improving water quality was one of the main goals of this project.

The design celebrates the source point of cleansed surficial and sub grade runoff from the city at the start of this seven mile green corridor. The water levels during the catastrophic flooding that occurs during intense storms in the Monsoon season imbued the design which now allows the visitors to reengage with the historical river.²⁷





- River Mijacka
- District boundaries
- IEBL - Entity Boundary Line
- Neighbourhoods

The district itself is divided through a physical boundary the river Miljacka, which was during the last siege frontline. The river itself has a bad image and is still seen as a boundary and social exclusion frontline from the northern part of the district, which is currently developing to a new city centre. Even if the Northern part of Novo Sarajevo is not lived up yet, the foreigner investor are developing their projects, which is more in the high end sector arranged. On the opposite side of the river Miljacka, on the southern part, is mostly housing located. This area has still remarks from the past. The neighbourhood of Grbavica underwent almost completely destruction and displacement - the option of the re-construction of a 'liveable and vibrant neighbourhood' is a fundamental non-controversial issue. Besides the collective memory of this place, there is a lack of public spaces and connecting areas for the residents in between the tall apartment buildings, especially on the riverside and on the street Topal Osmana, as well as on the opposite side of the river Miljacka. Those areas in between the buildings (front gardens) and the space right next to river Miljacka are completely undeveloped with abounded buildings and parking – therefore, those urban areas provides a high potential for development.



Fig. 36_View from the north to the south of Novo Sarajevo



METROPOLITAN AREA

Novo Sarajevo is one of nine municipalities of the canton of Sarajevo and one of the four municipalities of the city of Sarajevo. It borders the municipalities of Centar, Novi Grad and Vogošća. Through the territory of the municipality and its central portion passes roads of interest for the Federation BiH and Sarajevo-Mostar Iliđža and also two most frequent and most important roads of east and the west of the city of Sarajevo, of which the North of the district is partly built.

In the municipality located the main train and bus station and the international airport is located about 3 km.

The distance between the northernmost point of the municipality and the southernmost is 4.5 km between the western and eastern point length is 3.75 kilometres. Novo Sarajevo municipality is the most densely populated municipalities in BiH with over 7,300 inhabitants / km².²⁶



Fig. 37_Location of Novo Sarajevo within the Metropolitan area of Sarajevo (next page)



TOPOGRAPHY

The average elevation of Novo Sarajevo is 667 o.s.l. The mountain area occupies the north of the municipality, where the Hum hill, with an altitude of 816 m, is located. In this part of the district are the neighbourhoods of Upper Pofalići, Upper and Lower Velešići placed. This mountainous region is gradually tapering to the valley of the Miljacka through hills and slopes of the Municipality, where a settlement Pofalići Lower and Upper and Lower Floor is located. The lowest part is placed in the alluvial deposits of the river Miljacka. It is the central part of the municipality and the city of Sarajevo with an average altitude of 519 over the sea level, wherein the set of Dolac Malta, Č.Vila I and II, Quadrant, Train, Kovačići Grbavica I and II, Hrasno. From there, the ground suddenly rises towards slope settlements Hrasno hill, Vratsa and Upper Kovacic on the south side.

The area of the Municipality is characterised by a vertical section, whose height elevations ranging from 519 (Č.Vila) to 816 above the sea level (Hum).

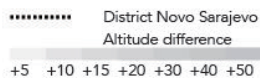


Fig. 38_Topography of Novo Sarajevo (next page)



HISTORY

ack in the days, after the WW II, Novo Sarajevo was rarely populated along the north side of the river Miljacka, while on the south side the single house area was growing.

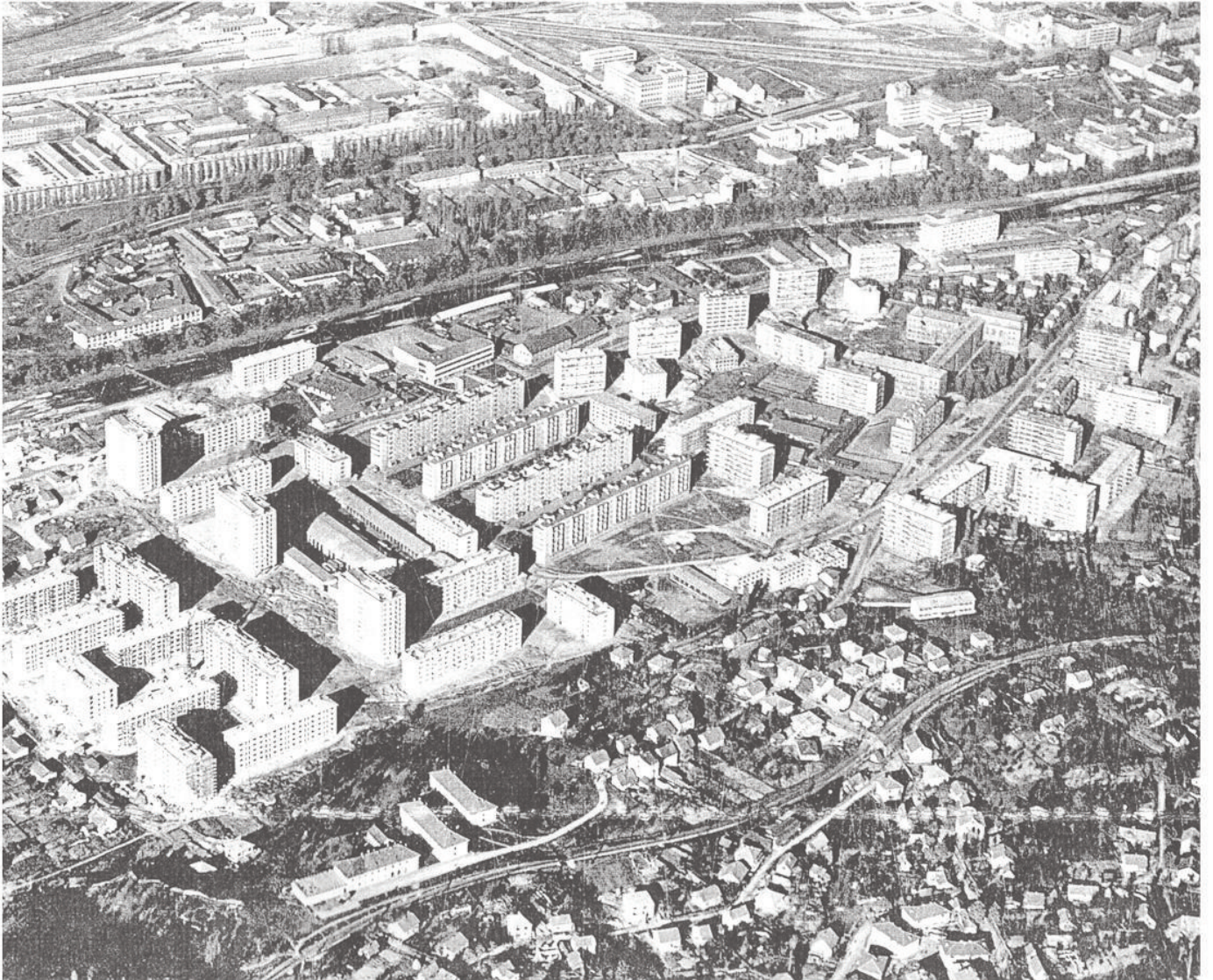
Immediately after the Second World War, the territory of the City of Sarajevo was divided into four reeds. Fourth region belonged to nowadays municipality of Novo Sarajevo. In 1952, the municipalities of the wider area of the city were formed, which defined the urban areas of Dolac (nowadays Novo Sarajevo), Ilidža and Vogosca. Hence, in 1955 the district of Novo Sarajevo was first mentioned officially.

The colossal investment in the industrial base in the late 1940s, coupled with the gradual rise in consumer spending, powered economic growth in the 1950s at a rate unprecedented in Sarajevo's history and unparalleled in most cities of the world. The city's urban population started to increase, which was forcing the new functionalist structures under the government of Tito.

There are several questions to think about when discussing the demolition of the already existent single houses in this area. Besides that, the government started to build new housing structures, which where in this area, especially on the south side of Miljacka for the target group of teachers and military employees. This structures were financed by the government, as the result that the residents of these buildings had to pay a very low rent for their apartments. As the main characteristics of this buildings that the ground floor is half of a level above the ground, the green areas between the housing blocks and towers and the missing human scale in this area. old part, the core of the city of Sarajevo, Grbavica is the modernist part of town, which was built the period of the fifties-sixties after World War II.

Fig. 39_Novo Sarajevo 54' (next page)





These structures were financed by the government, as the result that the residents of these buildings had to pay a very low rent for their apartments. As the main characteristics of these buildings that the ground floor is half of a level above the ground, the green areas between the housing blocks and towers and the missing human scale in this area.

These characteristics can be seen in Grbavica, which is a settlement on the south side of the river Miljacka. Compared to the old part, the core of the city of Sarajevo, Grbavica is the modernist part of town, which was built the period of the fifties-sixties after World War II. This neighbourhood still consists mostly of high density residential buildings. The south part was in the past a modern part of town, where a lot of residents of different nationalities lived. In the period from 1992 to 1995 was part of Serbian Sarajevo, to the Dayton Agreement when he went to the Federation, the entire population of Grbavica in the spring of 1996 grew by Serbian Republic and beyond. In Grbavica were conducted intense street fighting during the siege of Sarajevo.²⁷

Until 1992, the municipality has occupied an area of 47.15 km² with 95.089 inhabitants, which means that this region was one of the biggest in BiH. Almost 40% of the residents of this district were employed in industrial companies. Previous to the war, Novo Sarajevo was one of the most prosperous and progressive communities in BiH. However, almost all industrial plants were destroyed, which is why the economy was completely destroyed. Although, economy has largely recovered, the unemployment rate, according to the labor office of the canton of Sarajevo, is 17.65 percent.²⁸

Fig. 40_Novo Sarajevo - Hamdije Cemerica 60ies
Fig. 41_Novo Sarajevo 70ies (next page)



During the war period, the municipality of Novo Sarajevo suffered significant losses in the population, devastated by a large number of housing and business facilities.

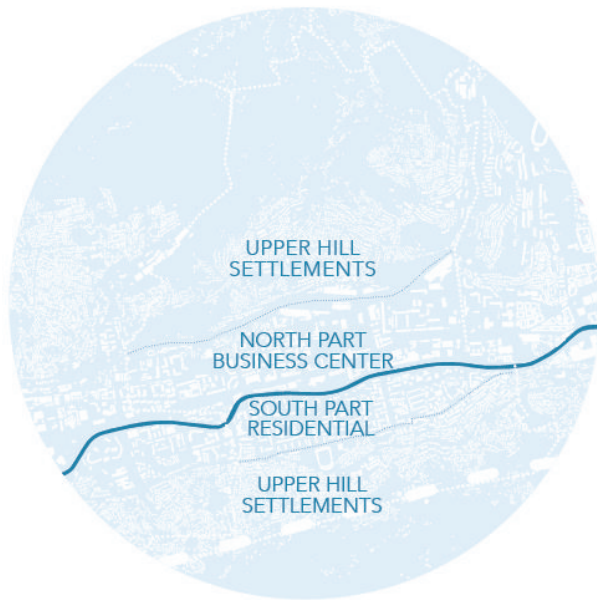
After the Dayton Agreement, the municipality was split up into two parts - the smaller part of Novo Sarajevo is nowadays located in the Federation of BiH, while the larger area, with 79% as Istočno Novo Sarajevo, in Republika Srpska.

Novo Sarajevo is bordered to the east with the Municipality of Center, in the west with the Municipality of Novi Grad, in the north with the municipalities of Centar and Vogosca, and in the south with the Republic of Serbian.

Since 1996, the reconstruction of the City has begun a process of intensive renovation and new construction in the area of the municipality, resulting in the appearance of a modern urban municipality.²⁷

Fig. 42_Novo Sarajevo - Hrasno 80ies





URBAN PARTITION

On the following pages will be the district Novo Sarajevo divided in four different parts, which explains the urban fragmentation closer of the district.

The new quarters on the north side, are driven by the private investment are rising in formerly in front of the window of the housing towers with still visible war damages. In closer inspection, it immediately becomes obvious that socio spatial segregation has become more pronounced. According to the implementation of the new western European infrastructure, like several shopping malls in Novo Sarajevo, public space has become exclusive and is always linked with consuming.

Fig. 43_Urban partition Novo Sarajevo

UPPER HILL SETTLEMENTS - RESIDENTIAL AREA

The concept of the traditional oriental period influenced the urban layout, which consisted of the business center "Baščaršija" in the valley and the residential areas, the so-called "Mahala" located on the surrounding slopes. It represents the residential pattern of the Ottoman oriental architecture and was developed as a large number of small residential units (40-50) only private yards and gardens.

As the city of Sarajevo developed along the river Miljacka, the inhabitants were lacking out of residential space, which results that it started to spread along the periphery and the surrounding slopes. As the government is trying to take responsibility for the new development along the slopes, a greater concern is for the new upper hill urbanisation. It is very important to mention, that these settlements are located and developed without any architectural regulations and the biggest risk of landslides. The upgrowth of the upper hill settlements increased rapidly after the war ('92- '95) and since then it is still continuing to spread further up to the hills. Further challenges are the lack of infrastructure and facilities, especially educational and health establishment, as well as the main issue is the total absence of public space.²⁸

Fig. 44_Neighbourhood Pofalici (next page)



RIVER MIJACKA

Miljacka was in the past the boarder of the recent war in the 90's and therefore is the most significant characteristic of this part of the district the amount of abounded buildings or occupied spaces by cars on the riverside on the south part, as well as on the north part the vacant lots. During the last decade the appropriate authorities were trying to recreate this zone by implementing of a couple of interventions like playgrounds, a cultural centre and furnishing Vilsonovo Setaliste, which is a main recreational hotspot of Sarajevo. But the boarder is still visible by the terraces of the past, while the north part is developing, especially on the riverside, with foreign investment and the high rise buildings, the south part is still struggling with the deconstructions. The contrast of the neighbourhoods and social exclusion is most visible in this past of the city.

Fig. 45_River Miljacka and surroundings (next page)



NORTH PART OF NOVO SARAJEVO AND THE AREA OF MARIJN DVOR

The north part, especially the area of Marijn Dvor, is developing as a kind of a new city centre, which hasn't lived up yet. As in contrast to the south part of the district, is this part currently fast developing by foreign investment, which is to a good extent in shopping centres and office buildings visible. Besides that, this area is rarely active after the opening hours. This extracted transformation has become a huge issue in terms of regulations of the urban space. In consideration of this, there is a lack of green and public space, the quality of public areas is low and multifarious activities are not given. The huge amount of vacant lots, which are primarily occupied by cars, and the traffic are besides the foreign investment one of the main issues.

Additionally, a planned University Campus should function as a new hotspot.²⁹

Fig. 46_Marijn Dvor (next page)



SOUTH PART OF NOVO SARAJEVO

The neighbourhoods on the south part are struggling with the terraces of the past, which are visible in urban space as well as on the deconstruction of the apartment buildings. This part is in the previous urban development plans neglected, even though the diversity of the neighbourhood in terms of social and urban progress of the surroundings are already given. The neighbourhood of Grbavica underwent almost completely destruction and displacement in the recent war - the option of the re-construction of a 'liveable and vibrant neighbourhood' is a fundamental non-controversial issue. Besides the collective memory of this place, there is a lack of public spaces and connecting areas for the residents in between the tall apartment buildings, especially on the riverside and on the street Topal Osmana, as well as on the opposite side of the river Miljacka. Those areas in between the buildings (front gardens) and the space right next to river Miljacka are completely undeveloped with abounded buildings and parking – therefore, those urban areas provides a high potential for development.

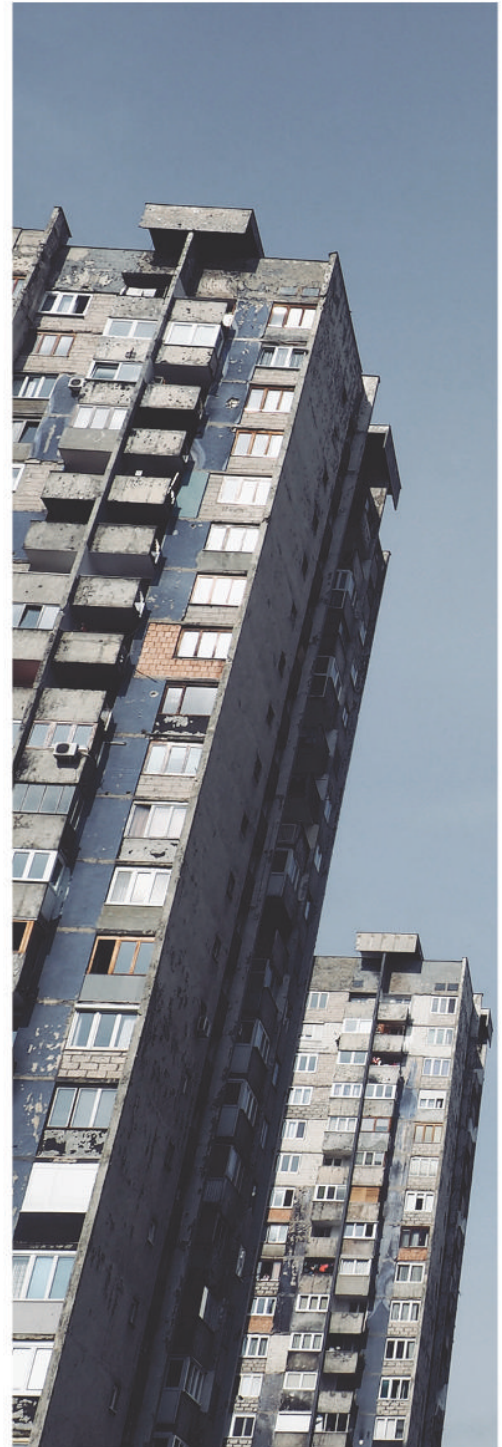
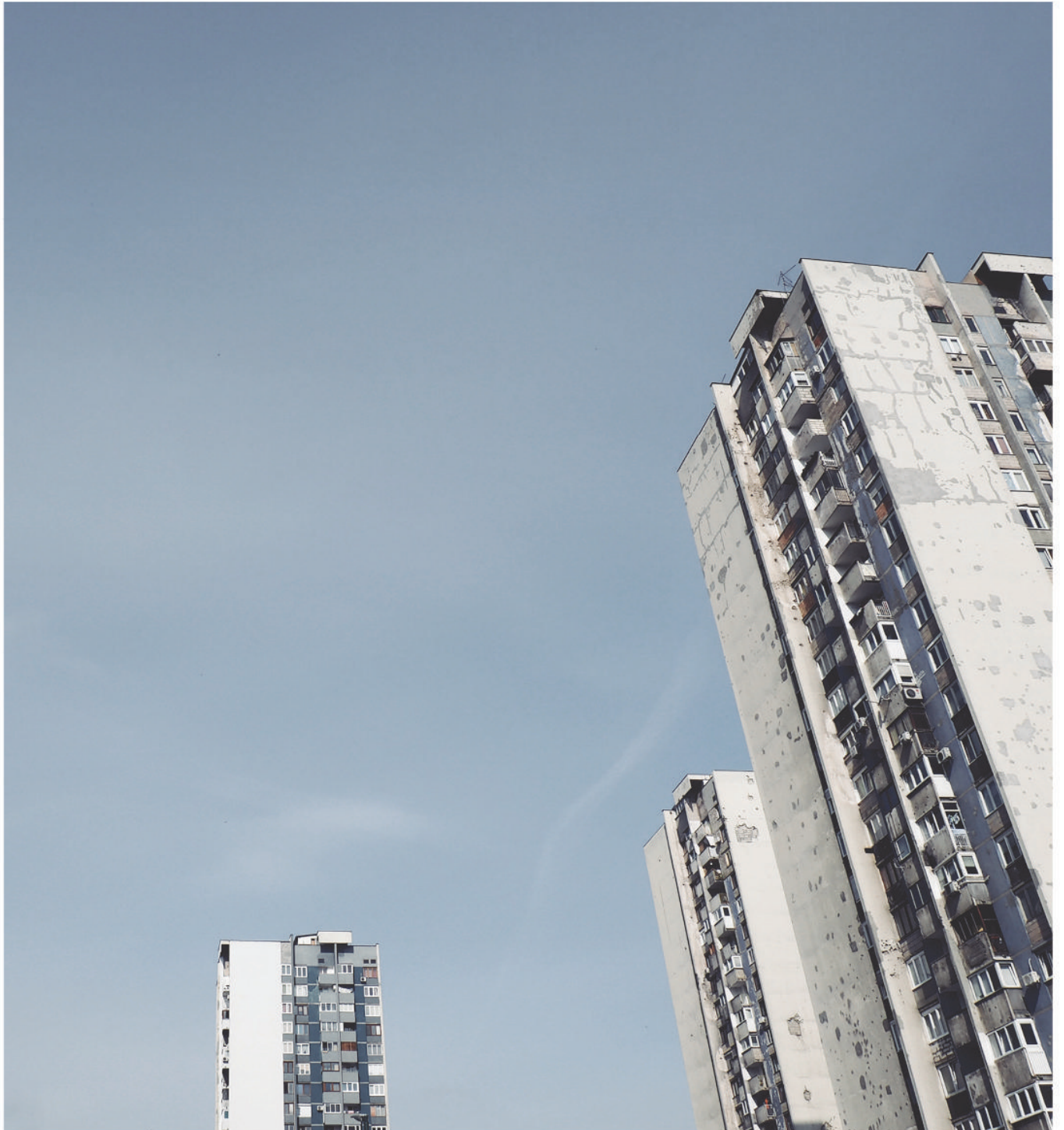


Fig. 47_Hrasno (next page)



LOCALISATION STUDY AREA FACTS NEIGHBOURHOOD GRBAVICA

Inhabitants

19 184

Area total

1 km²

Density

20 194 person/km²

Densest area in Sarajevo

The neighbourhood Grbavica is located in the district of Novo Sarajevo. Grbavica is located on the southern part of the currently fast developing district Novo Sarajevo. Although the part on the opposite side of the river Miljacka is developing as a new city centre, while Grbavica is in the previous urban development plans neglected, even though the diversity of the neighbourhood in terms of social and urban progress of the surroundings are already given. The transitional space between the edges of socialist part and modern fragmented city along the riverside is a common urban issue in Sarajevo and in former socialist countries of Yugoslavia.

Fig. 48_Study area in numbers

Fig. 49_Novo Sarajevo and localisation of the study area (next page)



URBAN ANALYSIS MILJACKA RIVER AND THE NEIGHBORHOOD GRBAVICA

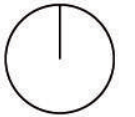
03.2

LAND USE

The land use is determined by a strict separation along the river Miljacka into the northern and southern part. The northern part is also well known as the new city centre, where most of the public institutions are located. On the southern part are primarily residential areas combined with some educational space. Furthermore, it appears obvious that the river as natural boundary creates an exclusion of the neighbourhood located in the south. In addition the lack of public space should be mentioned, even if green space is abundant. Besides the lack of public space, there is also a shortage of socio-cultural facilities, even if there is a high density of educational establishment.

- Education and Culture
- Commerce and Private Businesses
- Residential
- Sports Facilities
- Public Institutions
- Embassises

Fig. 50_Land use of the treated area



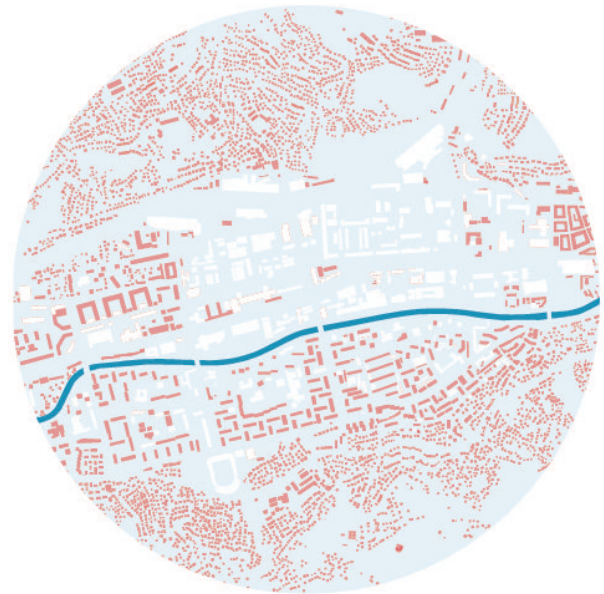
500 m



COMMERCE AND PRIVATE BUSINESSES

In this case the term commerce can be split up into two different forms of commercial use. On the one side, there are new shopping centers, which are mostly located on the northern part. On the other side, much smaller and informal structures, mostly integrated in residential buildings in the ground floor, are visible.

Businesses, private institutions and embassies are nearly exclusive located along the riverside on the northern part of the district Novo Sarajevo. These facilities are building a visible boundary between the northern and southern part of this area.



RESIDENTIAL

Residential use appears in various forms and types. The majority of the residential buildings are typical socialist housing blocks with unused green space in between. Besides this typology there are also detached houses located along the rampant topography. On the southern part is a higher density of residential apartments and housing blocks.



Fig. 51_Commerce and Private Businesses
 Fig. 52_Residential
 Fig. 53_Education and Culture (next page)
 Fig. 54_Abounded Buildings and Green Space (next page)



EDUCATION AND CULTURE

This part of Sarajevo has the highest density of educational space. The educational establishment appears in various kind of types, from nursery school to university. The secondary school and faculties are in most instances located on the northern part, compared to the southern part, where mostly nursery and primary schools are arranged. Even if there is a multitude of educational space. the area still lacks of cultural facilities.



ABOUNDED BUILDINGS AND GREEN SPACE

At the riverside most of the abandoned buildings are located, as well as in between the socialist housing blocks. The characteristic of these buildings is their height: most of these buildings have two to four levels. In addition to that, the constructions are also in a bad condition and weren't really used after the last war in the 90's.

The green space in between the socialist residential blocks and towers are mostly used as parking space for cars or just as direct path to the housing buildings. The majority of this space "in-between" is leafy with some trees and has no public functions. Besides that there is a lack of public and recreational space.



FLIEDWORK



STREET HIERARCHY

The most important traffic axis is the Zmaja od Bosne, which connects the eastern and the western part of the city. Through the territory of the municipality and its central portion pass roads of interest for the Federation BiH and Sarajevo-Mostar Iliđža and also two of the most frequented and most important roads of east and the west of the city of Sarajevo, of which the north of the district is partly built.

Put zivota and Zagrebcka are separating the area of apartment buildings and the business part of the district from the detached house areas, the so called Mahalas.



MOBILITY

The north part of the district Novo Sarajevo is well connected in return for the southern part. In the north the main train and bus station of the city are located. The southern part including the neighbourhood Grbavica are supplied just on the main streets with bus lines.

- Main street and axis
- - - Secondary street
- Important connections
- ↔ Driving direction

- Tram and autobus
- - - Trolley bus
- Autobus and Minibus
- Bus stops

Fig. 55_Street hierarchy
 Fig. 56_Mobility
 Fig. 57_Connections (next page)
 Fig. 58_River related buildings (next page)



CONNECTIONS

One of the most positive aspects is the good connection from the south to the northern part of the district by the several bridges on the riverside of Miljacka. The bridges are arranged in an acceptable setting. The only inaccessible front is right next to the parliament on the riverside - this area is used as a parking space for the business zone.

-]] Bridge for cars
-]] Bridge for pedestrians
- x Inaccessible riverfront



RIVER RELATED BUILDINGS

Buildings of the northern part on the riverside are mostly orientated to the main axis Zmaja od Bosna, while the constructions of the southern part are orientated to the river Miljacka, which presents a great potential for the residents of the neighbourhood.

- Buildings
- Public Hotspots



BUSTLE AND PEOPLE

It is also striking that the contraction of the people on the northern part is primarily focussed at the tram stations and the crossover Marijn Dvor, which is just used as transit route, while the riverside, on the northern as well as on the southern part, is very well frequented as the recreation area. On the southern part mostly just areas with public institutions are bustling.



URBAN SPOTS

Throughout the analysis many potential areas along the riverside, mostly on the southern part came up. The areas are primarily abandoned buildings or occupied by cars. On the southern part are also some plots with high potential, that serve mainly as a courtyard, in between the high apartment buildings, which are creating an edge.

••••• Bustle and people

○ Urban spots

Fig. 59_Bustle and people
 Fig. 60_Urban spots
 Fig. 61_Building heights (next page)



BUILDING HEIGHTS

The heights of the buildings vary from a one story building up to 25 stories with a height of approximately 70 meters. This towers are mostly located in the river zone, while the low buildings are located on the hills.





GROUND LEVEL ACTIVITIES AND OPEN PUBLIC SPACES

In particular, it can be maintained that in the examined area, especially in the neighbourhood Grbavica, there are three different kinds of open public spaces which have a very strong mutual influence on the ground floor activities and the safety issues.

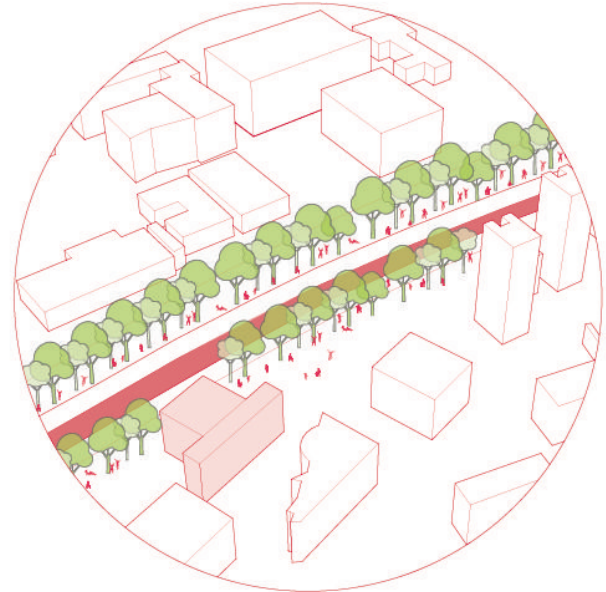
The open public spaces in this area can be split up into three different categories: the recreation area at the waterfront, the open public space in between the housing towers and the semi-private space in between the housing blocks.

On the one hand, all of the three different kinds of spaces can be accessed by everyone, but on the other hand there are different users as well as various types of usage.

- Semi-private space in between the housing blocks
- Public space in between the housing towers
- Recreational area

Fig. 62_Types of open public spaces (next page)

Fig. 63_Recreational area graphic

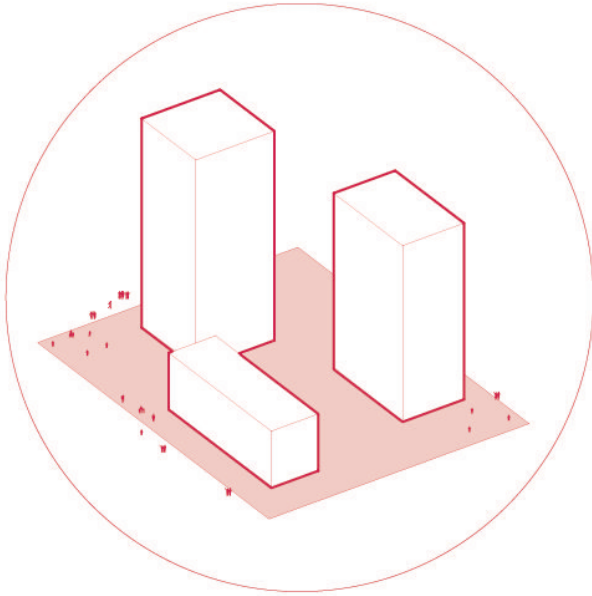


RECREATIONAL AREA - RIVER MILJACKA

The characteristics of the area around River Miljacka are on the northern part a very lively and well used alley and on the southern part of the river a residential area with several abounded buildings, which increases the insecurity especially at night. Certain spots on the south side, like playgrounds and the chess, field were maintained as a daily meeting point. This area is used by all citizens of Sarajevo and is called "the lunges of the city", because it is one of the rarely existent green areas in the city.

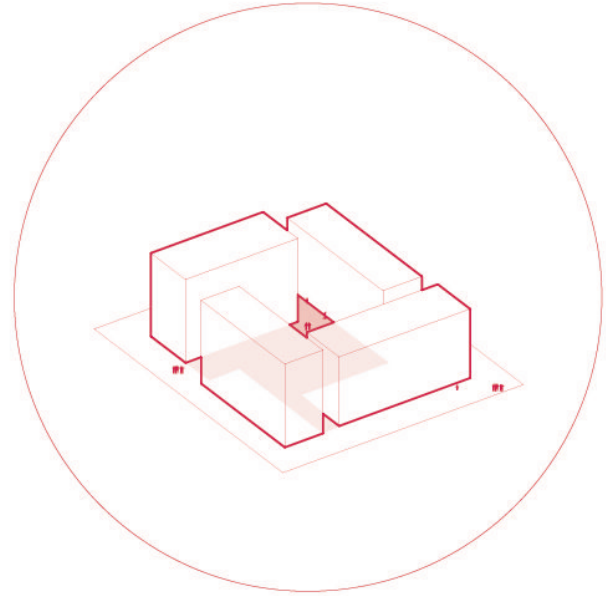
Fig. 64_Public space in between the housing towers graphic

Fig. 65_Semi-private space in between the housing blocks graphic



PUBLIC SPACE IN BETWEEN THE HOUSING TOWERS

The space in between the housing towers was rarely used in former times as well as nowadays. This space itself consists mostly just of grass and green and is used as a passing through area. In general is to mention, that this areas are not lively, especially not during the night, which increases the insecurity drastically. Moreover, in between the residential towers are also educational establishments located, mainly nurseries and primary schools, which are very well attended.



SEMI-PRIVATE SPACE IN BETWEEN THE HOUSING BLOCKS

The space in between the 5-8 storey housing blocks can be seen as a semi-private space. This areas are not used at all, and are mainly badly maintained. These spaces have a high potential to develop as an area for community and neighbourhood development, as its target groups are families and elderlies.

PHOTOS STUDY AREA

3. URBAN ANALYSIS OF NOVO SARAJEVO AND GRBAVICA

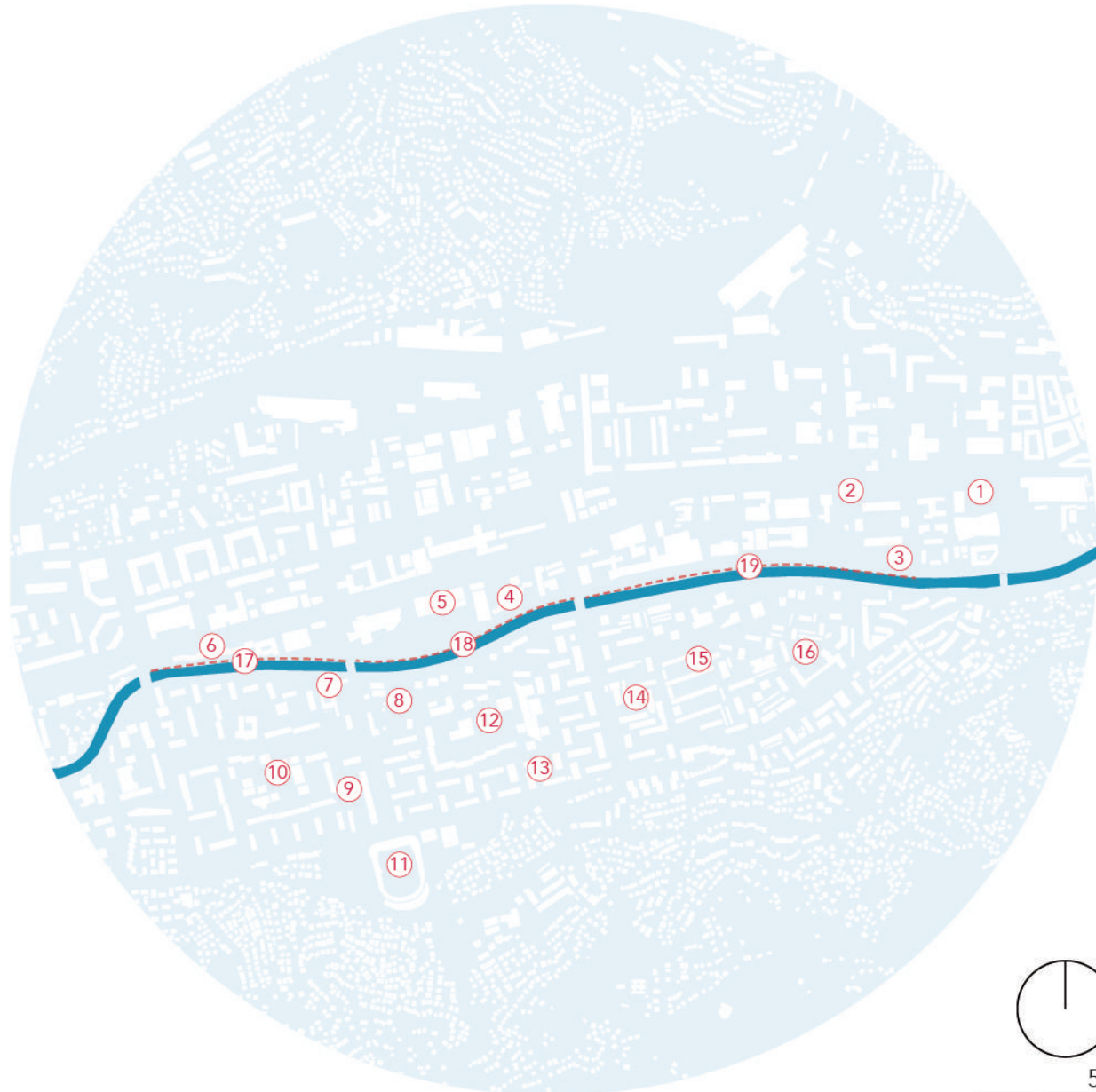


Fig. 67_Study Area Map - Location of photos

Fig. 68_Photo Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina (next page)

Fig. 69_Photo National museum and Historical Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina (next page)

Fig. 70_Photo Vilsonovo Setaliste (next page)

Fig. 71_Photo Café and restaurants along Vilsonovo Setaliste (next page)



1. Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina



2. National museum and Historical Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina



3. Vilsonovo Setaliste



4. Café and restaurants along Vilsonovo Setaliste



5. Banking Agency of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina



6. Café and bars



9. Hrasno - parking space



10. Hrasno - between the housing towers

Fig. 72_Photo Banking Agency of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Fig. 73_Photo Café and bars
Fig. 74_Photo Hrasno - Parking

Fig. 75_Photo Hrasno - between the housing towers
Fig. 76_Photo Pijaca Hrasno
Fig. 77_Photo Vacant plot + parking



7. Pijaca Hrasno



8. Vacant plot + parking



12. Yard between educational establishment



11. Stadion Grbavica



13. Yard between the housing blocks



14. Pijaca Grbavica

Fig. 78_Photo Yard between educational establishment

Fig. 79_Photo Yard between the housing blocks

Fig. 80_Photo Stadion Grbavica (next page)

Fig. 81_Photo Pijaca Grbavica (next page)

Fig. 82_Photo Yard between the housing blocks (next page)

Fig. 83_Photo Yard next to the dormitory (next page)



15. Yard between the housing blocks



16. Yard next to the dormitory

Renzo Piano
Bridge



Vacant
building

Secondary
school



Fig. 84_Photo Aleja Lipa - Renzo Piano bridge

Fig. 87_Photo Aleja Lipa, vacancy (next page)

Fig. 85_Photo Vacancy, Cultural Center and Playground for kids (next page)

Fig. 86_Photo Vacancy, Secondary school

Vacant
building

Cultural
Center

Playground



Vacant
building



Playground

Chess
field

Nursery
school



Sport
equipment

Vacancy



Fig. 88_Photo Aleja Lipa, playground, chess field and nursery school
Fig. 89_Photo Aleja Lipa (next page)
Fig. 90_Photo sports equipment and vacancy

Fig. 91_Photo stadion Grbavica and gastronomy along the riverside (next page)

Nursery
school



Stadion
Grbavica

Gastronomy



INTERVIEWS AND OBSERVATIONAL ANALYSIS

03.3

This part of the master thesis is structured into three different sections:

The first part is the interviews, separated in three different sections, the second part shows the map of perception of the citizens and the third part represents the public life activities on a few active spaces.

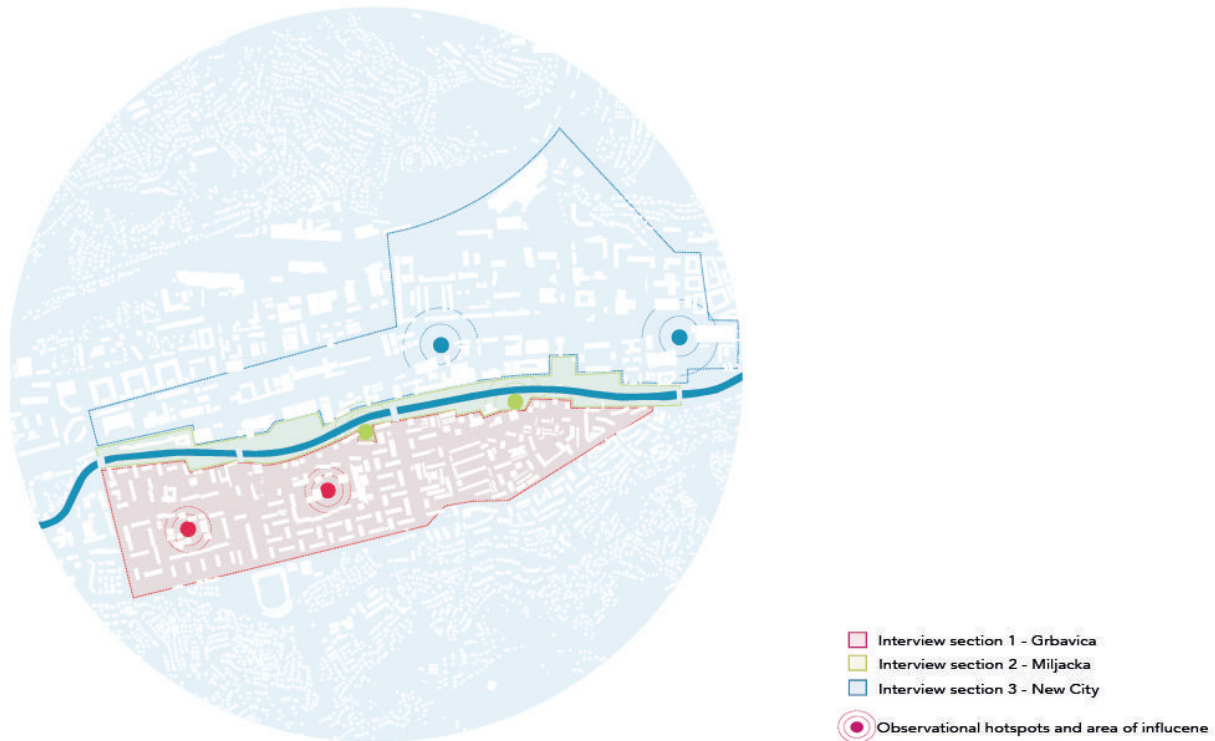


Fig. 92_Interviews and observational analysis map
Fig. 93_Photo front garden Grbavica (next page)



INTERVIEWS

STRUCTURE

The purpose of the following interviews was to obtain profound insight into the daily lives of the participants as well as their usage of the public space, especially on the riverside of Miljacka. The interviews were composed to identify the likes and dislikes of the people and to learn about their visions. The intention was not to just collect the facts and to set up a numerical statistic, moreover the results of the interviews were to serve as an additional tool to the previous analysis of the urban content and detailed assessment of the study area.

The area is divided into three groups to architectural and urban classification:

1. Neighbourhood Grbavia and Hrasno, the southern part of the river Miljacka
2. Riverside of Miljacka
3. Marijn Dvor, the transport nodal point on the north side

The interviews were conducted in the time between March and April 2017.

Qualitative method: The interviewee was allowed to respond freely without being led in a certain direction.

RESULT

Comparisons can be made and coherences between the outcome of the analysis and the results of the interview can be drawn. The Interviewees live in different neighbourhoods and under various conditions. Some are merely visitors, especially at the river zone, or present for professional purposes in the area of Marijn

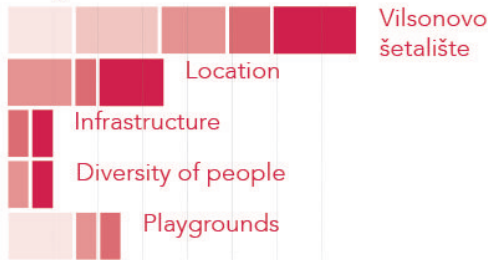
Dvor. The most significant characteristic of the interviews were the overall accordance to the political system, which is seen as a huge issue regarding the development of the city of Sarajevo and the country. As an urban standpoint of view, the major issue is the lack of public space in terms of a recreational area with various activities.

CONCLUSION:

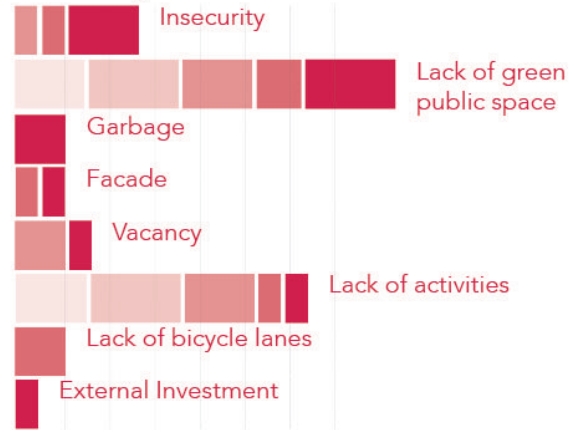
The result of the interviews were evaluated to define the issues in the area.

INTERVIEW SECTION 1- NEIGHBORHOOD GRBAVICA

What do you like most in this neighbourhood?



What bothers you most in this neighbourhood?



OUTLINE

This group represents people who live and/or work at the neighbourhood of Grbavica. The information was obtained by walking into small businesses and simply approaching people in the streets. 15 individuals were interviewed and most of them live in this area.

What do you like most in this neighbourhood?

The majority of people described the neighbourhood as quiet and many showed appreciation for the closeness to the river Miljacka and the transport nodal point Marijn Dvor. The promenade Vilsonovo Setaliste was mentioned as the biggest asset in the area. Many proprietors pointed out the closeness to the city centre and the transportation as a positive aspect.

All in all, there were things that the people appreciated, unfortunately however, many interviewees were unable to name even one more positive aspect of their neighbourhood than the Vilsonovo Setaliste.

What bothers you most in this neighbourhood?

There were numerous complaints concerning the lack of green and public space and high level of parking in the streets in general proprietors pointed out. The neighbourhood was described by many as “normal” during the day but too insecure to walk the streets alone at night. There are rarely streetlights to give some semblance of security. People were also bothered by drunkenness in the streets and occasional drug abuse. There were remarks concerning the large number of abandoned buildings and cars in the yard respectively blocking the narrow sidewalks. People complained that parking spaces were rated higher than playgrounds for kids and that the facades of the houses were unsightly.

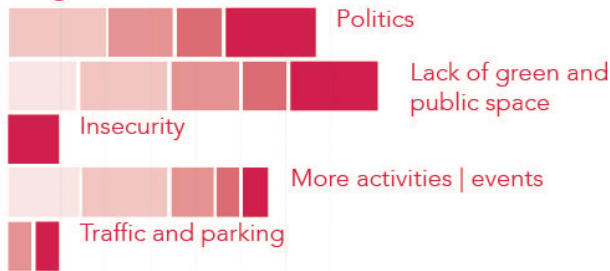
Fig. 94_Interview section 1 - What do you like most in this neighbourhood?

Fig. 95_Interview section 1 - What bothers you most in this neighbourhood?

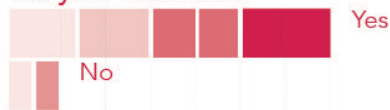
Fig. 96_Interview section 1 - What would you like to change in this neighbourhood? (next page)

Fig. 97_Interview section 1 - What do you think your neighbourhood should offer its residents? (next page)

What would you like to change in this neighbourhood?



Do you live here?



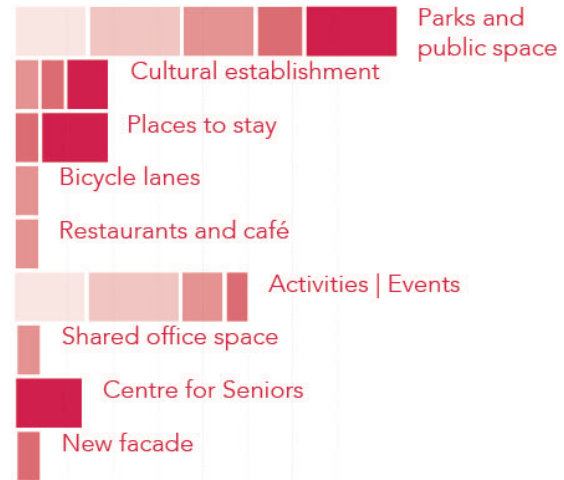
What would you like to change in this neighbourhood?

In all three sections of the interviewed area the first mentioned answer to this question were the policies and the political system. When the question regarding urban and architectural issues came up, the main aspect that was mentioned was the green and public space, especially on the riverside.

People felt that street lights would make a big difference; this would increase safety and open opportunities for social activities. Families with kids expressed their wish for safer playgrounds and recreational spaces. Another important aspect was the implementation of diverse activities especially for the people of this neighbourhood.

Some suggested reorganising the yards in between the large residential buildings to give the neighbourhood a nicer appearance.

What do you think your neighbourhood should offer its residents?



What do you think your neighbourhood should offer its residents?

Priorities ranged from social facilities on the one hand to restaurants and sidewalk cafés on the other. Health care centers as well as playgrounds, a library and a community centre where language courses and computer or cooking classes could be held were at the top of the list. Second in line were nicer streets, not only with coloured facades, but walkways and bike trails on either side of the road. In general people said that they were in need of the most basic features for a more pleasant life in the community. Space and facilities for simple leisure time activities would improve life in the neighbourhood considerably.



INTERVIEW SECTION 2 - VILSONOVO SETALISTE

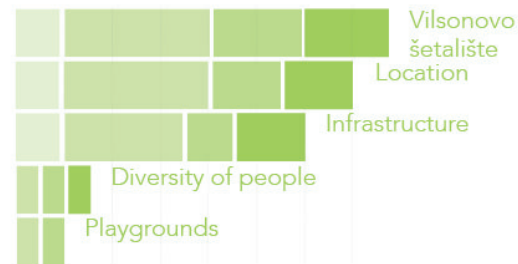
„The Lung of Sarajevo...“

OUTLINE

This group of interviewees represents the residents of the city Sarajevo. Vilsonovo Setaliste is one of the main public space hotspots of the city. In total, 16 individuals were interviewed between April 7th and 10th, 2017 at various times of the day. Some interviewees lived within less than 30 minutes from the park, others said it took them an hour or more to escape the city's messy streets and spend time in a kind of a green space.

The alley is very popular among joggers in the mornings and late afternoons during the week and also for families that visit the playgrounds on this side. On the weekends families spend time doing sports and people who work, live or go to the educational establishments in the area are the most frequent visitors.

What do you like most in this area?



What do you like most in this area?

The answers were very similar to those we received from the residents of the neighbourhood. When the people spoke about the surrounding area many said there was very little that they liked. They mentioned Vilsonovo Setaliste as the most valuable facility. Another positive aspect people mentioned was the location and the good infrastructure. In addition to this the citizens said that they liked the diversity of the people in this area and the new playground for kids.

What bothers you most in this area?

As already mentioned in the Interview section 1, the interviewees of this area also mentioned at first the policies and the political system. The residents repeatedly mentioned, regarding urban and architectural issues, the lack of green and public space in whole Sarajevo and the abandoned buildings, especially on the riverside. Another significant aspect was the lack of activities and the bicycling lines.

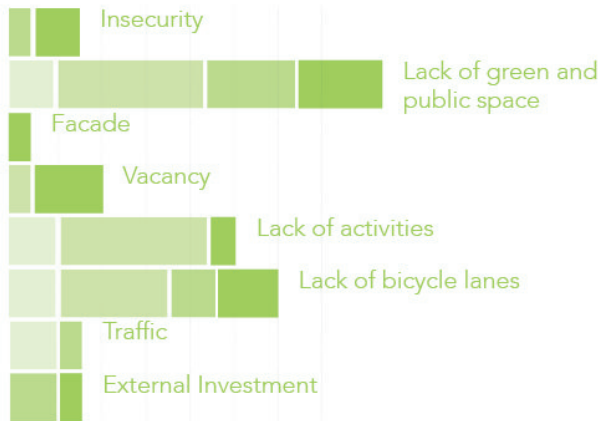
In addition they criticised the external investment of the northern part of Novo Sarajevo and still visible

Fig. 98_Interview section 2 - What do you like most in this neighbourhood?

Fig. 99_Interview section 2 - What bothers you most in this neighbourhood?

Fig. 100_Interview section 2 - What would you like to change in your surroundings? (next page)

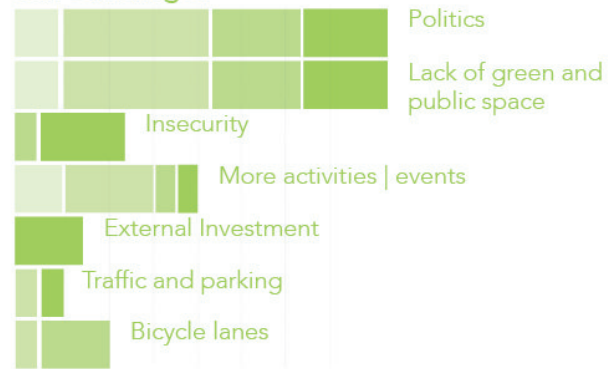
What bothers you most in this area?



of the war. Visitors of the alley were asked questions about the surrounding neighbourhoods. Most of them did not like the area around because of the unsightly appearance of the buildings on the southern part of the river Miljacka. Further, there was not much to do and the area seemed to them a little dangerous at night. Interviewees complained about too much garbage around the river which should serve as a recreational area.

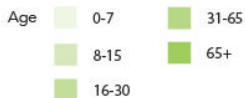
Security was also an issue. Robberies were reported and visitors felt unsafe because there were no lights along the paths through the park and the few sanitary facilities were unkept and unclean.

What would you like to change in your surroundings?



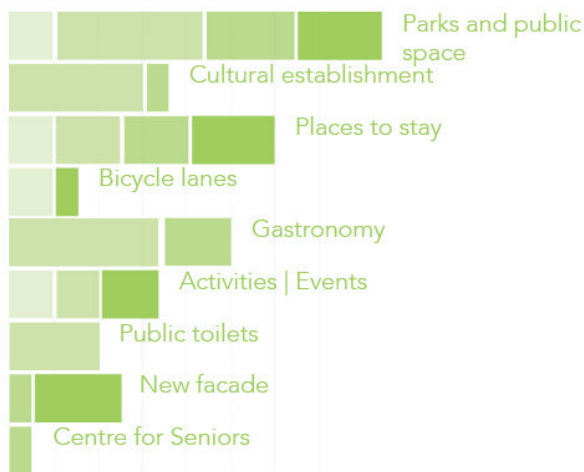
What would you like to change in your surroundings?

As already mentioned, also their first answer to this question was about policies and the political system. When it came up to urban and architectural issues, the main aspect that was mentioned was the green and public space, especially on the riverside. Moreover, the interviewees mentioned also the request for more activities, during day and also night time, another aspect was to integrate bicycle lines and street lights, especially to improve the security during the night. Further, the streets should be cleaned and shops and sidewalk cafés should replace the parking lots and the auto repair shops.



INTERVIEW SECTION 2 - VILSONOVO SETALISTE

What offers should be implemented?



What offers should be implemented?

Interviewees were given options that addressed the implementation of public facilities and open space. A community center containing a library with access to computers as well as space and multi-purpose rooms for theater performances and other indoor events were desired. Many expressed their interest in taking sports classes and also the inclusion of the older retiree generation.

Cafés and restaurants would induce people to spend more time in this area and shops with local goods were requested but nowhere to be found. Better surveillance would be appreciated as crime is an issue. Also, parking space in the area around the river Miljacka is to be limited and better public transportation was desired. The citizen questioned said that restrooms were urgently needed in this area.

Fig. 100_Interview section 2 - What offers should be implemented?
Fig. 101_Interviewee - Vilsonovo Setaliste (next page)



INTERVIEW SECTION 3 - MARIJN DVOR

What do you like most in this area?



Do you live here?



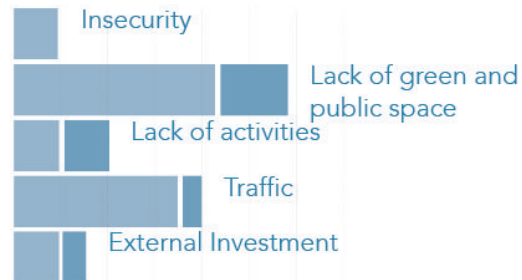
OUTLINE

This group of interviewees represents mostly the employees or students in the new city centre, which isn't thriving yet, on the northern part of the river Miljacka. Most of the interviewees don't live here; therefore individuals were interviewed on a weekday between April 7th and 10th, 2017 at various times of the day.

What do you like most in this area?

The answers were very similar to those we received from the residents of the neighbourhood Grbavica. When the people spoke about the surrounding area many said there was very little that they liked. Compared with the noise of the big city many appreciated the tranquility of the river zone and the alley Vilsonovo setaliste. They mentioned Vilsonovo setaliste as the most valuable facility. Some were even content to have the transport nodal point Marijn Door and the location of this area. Another positive mentioned aspect was the diversity of people in this area.

What bothers you most in this area?



What bothers you most in this area?

The citizens repeatedly mentioned crime and the lack of green and public space in this area. They felt they were always just surrounded by cars and traffic. Another aspect was the lack of diverse activities; the shopping centers, which were built with the help of external investments is seen as a huge danger to the regulations and already planned establishments in this area. On several occasions people expressed their regret concerning the massive pollution of this surroundings.

In addition they criticised the inexistent green space in this area. They said that they wanted parks and recreational areas within walking distance as well as better public establishment.

Fig. 102_Interview section 3 - What do you like most in this neighbourhood?

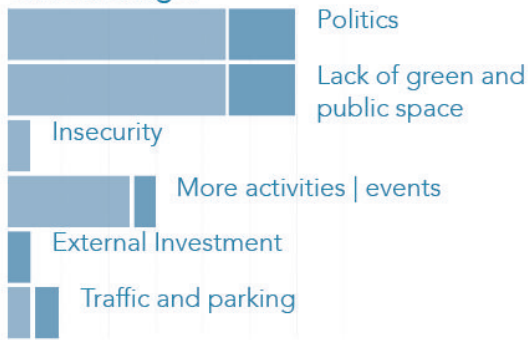
Fig. 103_Interview section 3 - Do you live here?

Fig. 104_Interview section 3 - What bothers you most in this neighbourhood?

Fig. 105_Interview section 3 - What would you like to change in your surroundings? (next page)

Fig. 106_Interview section 3 - What do you think your neighbourhood should offer its residents? (next page)

What would you like to change in your surroundings?



What do you think your neighbourhood should offer its residents?



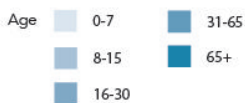
What would you like to change in your surroundings?

The first answer on this question was as already mentioned the huge issue of politics. In case of urban and architectural development, there is a need of green and public space in this area. Although there is the river zone with the alley Vilsonovo Setaliste in the vicinity, the call for more recreational space was predominant.

Security was also a problem that could easily be solved with streetlights. Further, the streets should be cleaned and small shops with local goods and sidewalk cafés should be implemented instead of worldwide commercial stores in the major shopping centers.

What do you think your neighbourhood should offer its residents?

Many interviewees expressed their desire of a accurate recreational area, even the alley of Vilsonovo Setaliste is seen as a good approach, yet the green space in case of parks are missing in the surroundings. Public space with diverse activities and events and also cultural establishments are urgently needed. The citizens also mentioned the lack of places to stay without consuming something in the already existent cafés and bars. Another aspect is the implementing of bicycle lines, especially on the riverside.



CARTOGRAPHY OF PERCEPTION - SOCIAL MAPPING

Summarizing this activity, most of the green points (makes me happy) are concentrated on the recreational zone Vilsonovo se-taliste. Another place that makes people happy is stadium Grba-vica which is located on Zvornička.

On the other hand, most of the orange dots (makes me sad) can be found mostly on the southern part of the river Miljacka - va-cant, abandoned lots that function still as physical and mental terraces of the recent war. Other spots which make the commu-nity sad are punctually spread over the northern part Marijn Dvor marking the places full of foreign investment (shopping centers) and the parliament as a statement for the governmental issues of the country. Moreover, the citizens mentioned the implemen-tation of the University Campus also as a sad point as well as the contamination of the river Miljacka. In response to the questi-on of where to intervene to bring about an improvement in the neighborhood, people proposed to improve public establish-ment in the river zone of Miljacka (mostly on the corner of the river) as well as to intervene on the abandoned and vacant lots in the main yard of the neighborhood of Grbavica. Another spot of intervention is the street of Zmaja of Bosne, which was proposed by the citizens to regulate the traffic and the lacking of greenery.

Fig. 106_Photo Social mapping in Grbavica

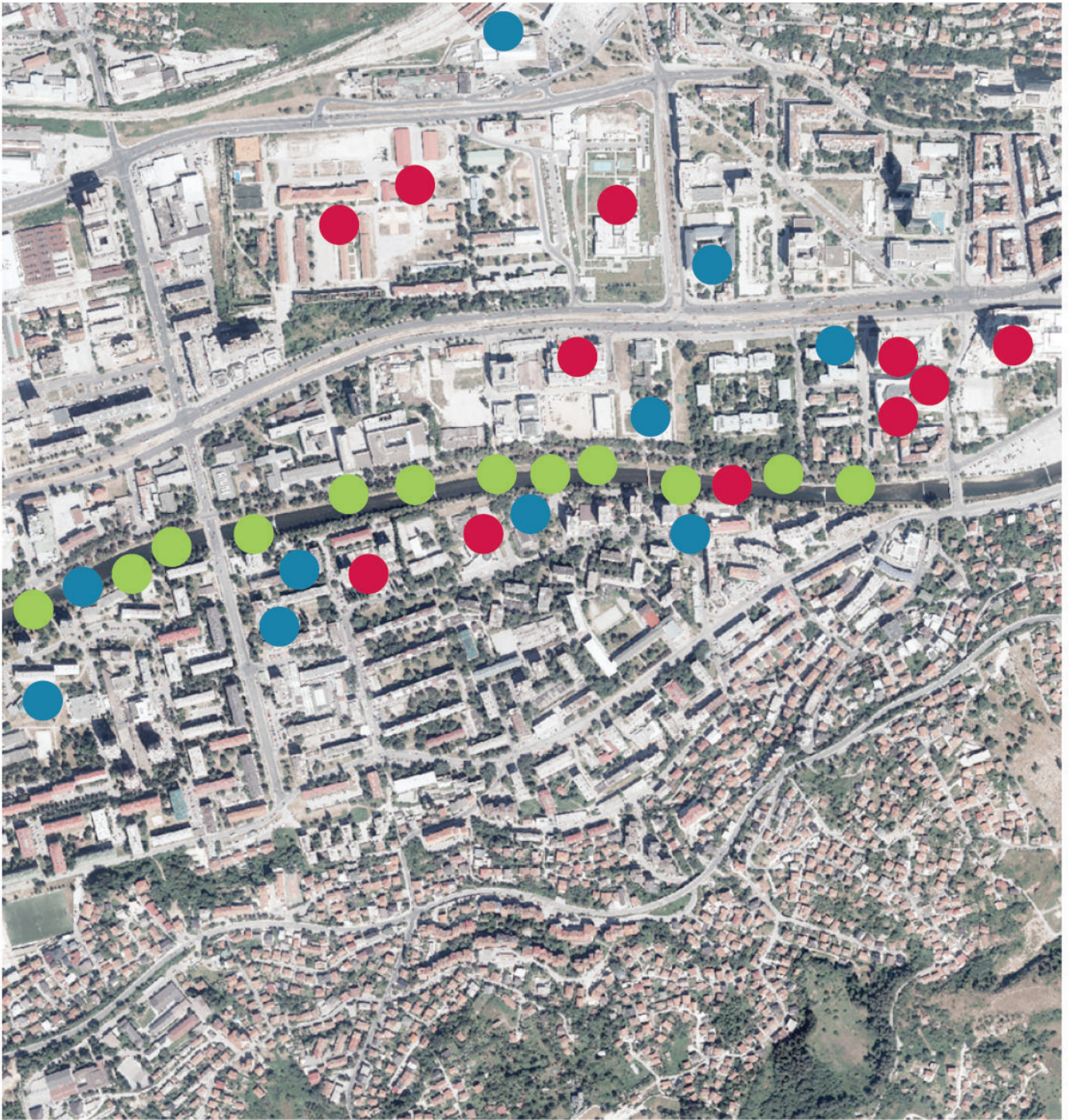


3. URBAN ANALYSIS OF NOVO SARAJEVO AND GRBAVICA

- What makes you happy?
- What makes you sad?
- What would you like to change?



Fig. 107_Cartography of Perception - Social mapping



OBSERVATIONAL ANALYSIS

STATIONARY ACTIVITIES - FEW ACTIVE SPACES

A vibrant city doesn't necessarily have to be vibrant everywhere. Less populated spaces are important for getting some peace. The survey of the stationary activities illustrates how the public spaces are being used. Surveying what people do in spaces is important since the number of people itself doesn't tell much about the public spaces. Surveying what people are doing indicates which public spaces people choose to spend their time. Comparing a public space where many people sit on benches and socialize with another public spaces many people are waiting for the tram or bus, but not sitting on benches shows that the first public space is a space people like to be in - and choose to spend their time in.

On a spring weekday in Novo Sarajevo only a few public spaces are populated, but most of the surveyed spaces don't have many visitors.

The popular public spaces are Vilsonovo Setaliste, located on the opposite side of the promenade with a couple of hotspots - mostly playgrounds. Another popular space is the transport nodal point in Marijn Dvor, which is just used as a transit space. The medium used spaces consist of the area surrounding the youth centre and the primary schools. The rest of the surveyed spaces in Novo Sarajevo are rarely frequently used.

In general a low number of people in the public space are not only influenced by the quality of the spaces, but a number of factors may influence the use to these public spaces. In parts of the study area the number of pedestrians is fairly low, except at the

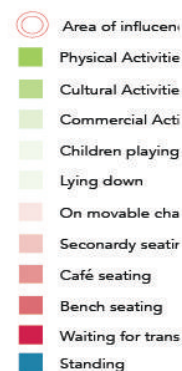
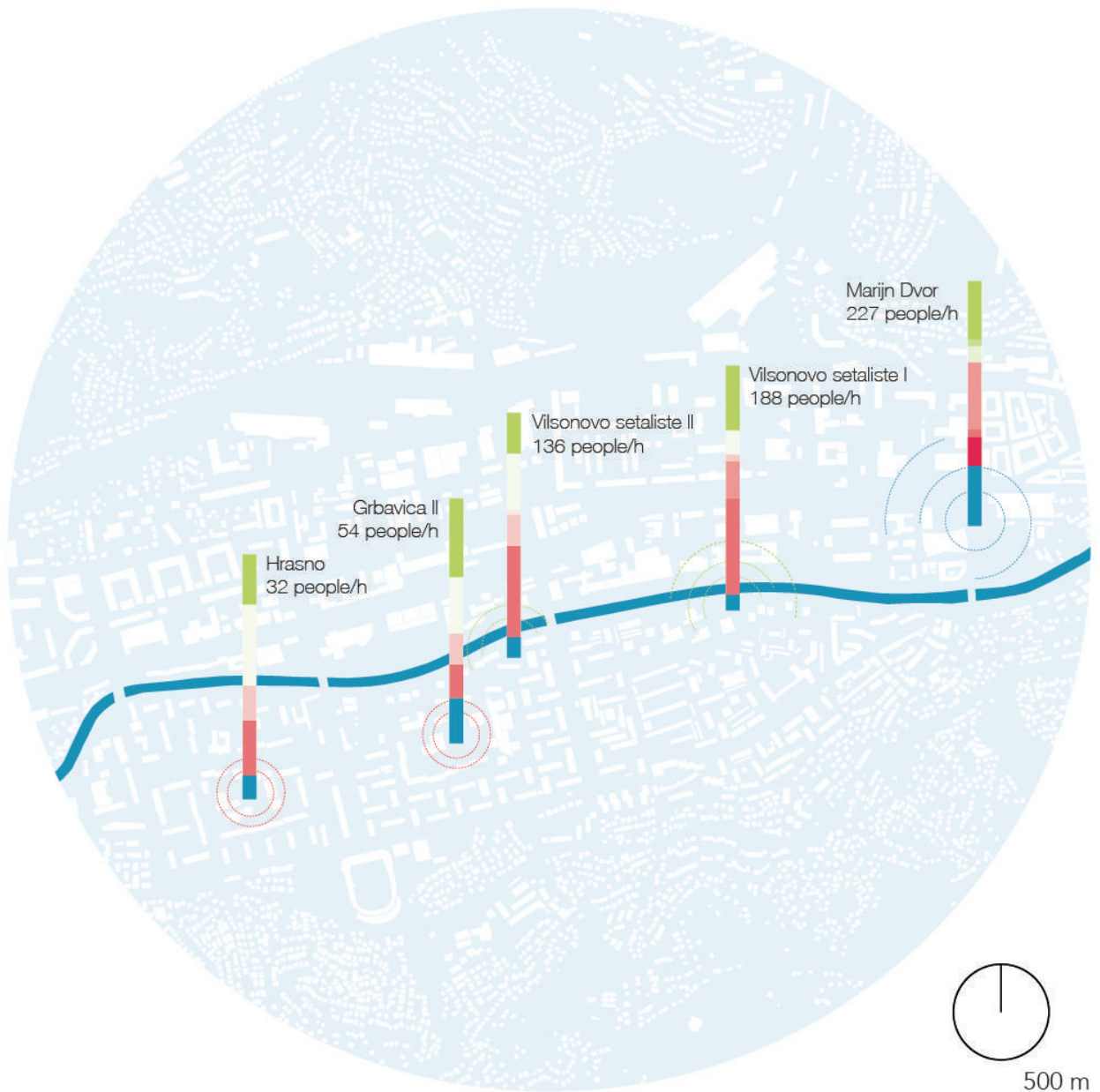


Fig. 108_Observational analysis Stationary activities - few active spaces (next page)



riverside, which minimizes the potential user groups. The public space might be poorly connected with diverse activities.

STATIONARY ACTIVITIES - MOST USED SPACES

Marijn Dvor- transport nodal point

Marijn Dvor is the most frequented area in Novo Sarajevo with people engaging in stationary activities. A closer look at what people are doing characterizes the type of space. In this area most of the stationary activities taking place are people standing and waiting for the transport or to cross the street. Commercial activities and people sitting on café chairs are also notable activities. Of course some people are commercially active, but most of the people are present for professional purposes in this area.

Vilsonovo setaliste - many recreational activities

Vilsonovo setaliste also scores high with regards to the amount of people spending time in the space. Compared to the transit area of Marijn Dvor, Vilsono Setaliste is used more as a recreational space with many people sitting down and communicating. Many people sit on public benches while other large portions of people find seats on secondary seating opportunities. There are also a lot of people walking along the alley, cyclists and a few citizens doing other physical activities.

Compared to the transit area of Marijn Dvor, Vilsono Setaliste is used more as a recreational space with many people sitting down and communicating. Many people sit on public benches while another large portion of people find seats on secondary seating opportunities. There are also a lot of people walking along the alley, cyclists

EMERGING TOPICS CHALLENGES AND POTENTIALS

03.4

The outcome of the analysis is a list of emerging topics – issues that describe the challenges and potentials relevant for the revitalisation of the neighbourhood Grbavica through recreation of public spaces and mixed use development. The emerging topics reflect the views, doubts and ideas of the participants of the interviews and observational analysis and the general urban context analysis. Together, they form the foundation of the strategy.

Fig. 109_Photo Vacant plot next to Hrasno (next page)





CHALLENGES

LOW ECONOMIC PRODUCTIVITY

The most frequently mentioned and important topic at the interviews and in general was the difficult political situation, which can be traced back to the complex governance structure. Low economic productivity especially for the starters and youngsters is a result of this.

ABANDONMENT ALONG THE RIVER MILJACKA

Abandoned buildings, especially at the riverfront, which increases the insecurity during the night.

LACK OF HUMAN SCALE

The importance of human scale buildings and activities (particularly at the eye level - ground floor activities) in this area, especially between the housing towers, is evident to create a vibrant neighbourhood.

MONO FUNCTIONALITY IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF GRBAVICA

Lack of diversity of activities for different kind of social groups, especially a lack of good environment for kids, disabled people and elderly people.

LACK OF GREEN SPACE BETWEEN THE HOUSING BLOCKS AND TOWERS

The green area between the housing towers and blocks is in a very poor appearance and mostly used as parking space for residents and the employees of the business area on the northern side of Novo Sarajevo.

LACK OF PUBLIC SPACE AND ACTIVITIES FOR THE DIVERSE NEIGHBOURHOOD

Besides the Vilsonovo S., which is used as a recreational area, no public space with activities. Even the spaces between the housing towers don't have a function and aren't used at all.

POOR APPEARANCE OF THE RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS AND SURROUNDINGS

Many interviewees mentioned that it would be already a big step to maintain and to reconstruct the facades to overcome the physical terraces of the past, as well as the improvement of urban facilities.

UNCONTROLLED INTERNATIONAL FOREIGN INVESTMENT ON THE NORTHERN PART

The investments of abroad increased rapidly over the last years, which can be seen today on the urban fabric and the fragmentation of the city appearance.

LACK OF INVESTMENT FOR THE RESIDENTIAL AREA

As already mentioned, there is more investment and interest regarding the northern part of the district as regarding the residential part in the south, which explains the neglecting of this area.

ROAD TRAFFIC ALONG THE MAIN STREET

Zmaja od Bosne is the busiest road in Sarajevo, therefore air pollution is an important topic.

SAFETY

The increasing insecurity during the night is as well a big challenge, especially along the river Miljacka.



ADAPTIVE AND TEMPORARY USES ALONG THE RIVER MILJACKA

It represents a high potential for adaptive and temporary uses the vacant spaces and the abandoned buildings for the sustainable development of this area. Particularly appropriated for new mixed-use development at the riverfront and in between the housing towers.

EXISTING PUBLIC HOTSPOT VILSONOVO SETALISTE

The already existent public hotspot attracts citizens of the whole city, as it's one of the rare existent recreational areas. The diversity of the social groups and ages are visible in this area.

LOCATION

As the location of the neighbourhood is situated right next to the new developing city centre, it profits automatically of the public transport and the already vibrant centre during daytime.

HIGH EDUCATIONAL DENSITY

The high educational density in this neighbourhood and its surroundings could be seen as another potential, which attracts diverse age groups and could also attract new activities.

SOCIALLY DIVERSE NEIGHBOURHOOD

The socially diverse neighbourhood that includes income, ethnicity, age and family type is evident for this area. This diversity could be a positive driver of urban development especially for the areas between the housing blocks and towers.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

The well developed and used public transport is a high potential for this area, additionally the location and the connections to the public stations are well located.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

As already mentioned, the high educational density is a big potential, as well as the future Campus of the University of Sarajevo. This development will increase the desirability of this place, therefore resulting in more visitors.



EMERGING TOPICS

Mono-functionality in the neighbourhood Grbavica and Vacancy in ground floor areas and along the river Miljacka

The analysis shows that there is a lack of diversity of functions and activities – a challenge highlighted multiple times. The new city centre is dominated by offices and shopping centers which close in the late afternoon and evening, resulting in the city centre becoming an empty space after office hours, while the neighbourhood is rarely vibrant during the day and nighttime – just at certain spots. Many buildings are unused. More diverse functions like restaurants, shops, galleries, markets, community facilities, etc. are lacking. Many people nowadays shop in the large malls outside the centre due to a lack of small economies in this area. New functions and activities would help to develop this area to an attractive place and improve the feeling of security during night time. Vacant plots and abandoned houses, which significantly contribute to the abandoned character of insecurity of this neighbourhood, should be transformed into buildings with different functions.

Quality and Quantity of public space between the housing blocks and the riverside

Apart from the Vilsonovo Setaliste, there is a clear lack of attractive public space and recreational areas in the city of Sarajevo. The smaller open spaces within the neighbourhood lack shade, furniture or suitable facilities for the residents. An upgrading of existing public and green spaces, along with the establishment of a green network and new spaces for recreation, would help to make this area more attractive for the residents. Attractive public or semi-public spaces with facilities for children in the yards between the housing blocks could serve as a substitute for an own garden for residents. While the already existing hotspot

Fig. 111_Emerging topics - Vacancy (next page)

Fig. 112_Emerging topics - Public space (next page)



Vilsonovo Setaliste could be more attractively designed and extended more to the south and the west part of the city.

Community development of the diverse Neighbourhood Grbavica

One point that came up several times is the rich cultural community in the past and nowadays and diversity of Sarajevo. The interviewees agreed that this holds a great potential for the revitalisation of the neighbourhood. It was emphasized that the role of coffee culture, sports and craft is very important. It was suggested that cafés (restaurants), sport and community facilities, specialty shops and crafts markets would be well suited to represent the culture and to attract both locals and tourists. At the same time, interventions of this kind could help to increase peoples' awareness of the value of the diversity of the community. To get the multicultural citizen to generate a vibrant and cooperative community - therefore the reparation and reactivation of the urban area demands to reconstruct the social inclusion of the residents through parallel transactions by edification of public associations for benefit for the residents.

Fig. 113_Emerging topics - Community development, Chess field in Grbavica (next page)



Local economic development

It was highlighted multiple times that it needs more and diverse ground floor activities like shops and offices for entrepreneurs and start-ups, creative spaces, restaurants, entertainment. The current situation makes it unattractive for entrepreneurs to start their business in the historic centre: On the one hand, the ownership and the rents are unclear in certain buildings; on the other hand, there are currently not enough customers to sustain a business in the historic centre. A diversification of functions would serve both as a means and as an ends to implement commercial uses in the ground floor areas and bring life and customers to the neighbourhood. Temporary uses and events like food festivals, crafts markets and up-cycling markets would enhance this process. Street vendors could be a first step towards bringing more permanent functions and to make the surrounding more lively.

Fig. 114_Emerging topics - Local economic development, Pijaca Hrasno (next page)



URBAN DESIGN PROJECT

04

STRUCTURE

Based on the emerging topics and the outcomes of the exercises, a common vision for the upgrading of the neighbourhood of Grbavica and the surroundings was elaborated and validated. The vision encompasses broad planning goals, strategic interventions and design criteria of the public space which together form the framework of the strategy. The projects aim to make the neighbourhood an attractive residential neighbourhood, while the design criteria facilitate the creation of unique and high-quality urban public spaces.

EMERGING TOPICS



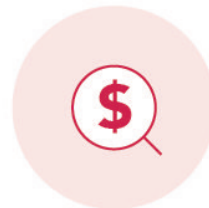
MONO-FUNCTIONALITY
AND VACANCY



QUALITY AND QUANTITY
OF PUBLIC SPACE



COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT



LOCAL ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Rehabilitate a system of green and safe public spaces that provides shade and light in a walkable streetscape, and to provide recreational areas for residents and visitors - especially to overcome the challenge of physical destruction, which means to create a sense of place for residents through renovation of the abandoned buildings along the riverside.

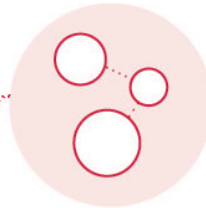
Create job opportunities with the creative and technology sector (start-ups, entrepreneurs, etc.), restaurants, cafés and shops, and to promote cultural-economic development in a mixed-use environment.

To give an incentive for a community-building process by creating civic networks to enhance intangible heritage and cultural values, and to manage process to support functional diversity and mixed-use at the eye level.

Link the reactivated neighbourhood Grbavica and the new city centre Marijn Dvor to stimulate the riverside on both sides and to connect it along the river to the old city centre

Fig. 115_Emerging topics - Goals - Objectives - Interventions

URBAN INTERVENTIONS



LUNG OF SARAJEVO



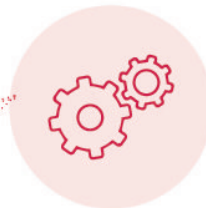
CREATIVE COMMUNITY HUB

Creating opportunities for the young



URBAN POCKETS

Immediate neighbourhood between the housing blocks



COMMUNITY INCENTIVES

Between the Housing Towers

VISION AND URBAN STRATEGY

04.1

4. URBAN DESIGN PROJECT

The project's vision for the neighbourhood of Grbavica is to create a lively place with community projects and interconnected public spaces that facilitate recreational and semi-public areas with diverse activities and to enrich the neighbourhood with a vibrant economy by activating commercial, cultural and social values.



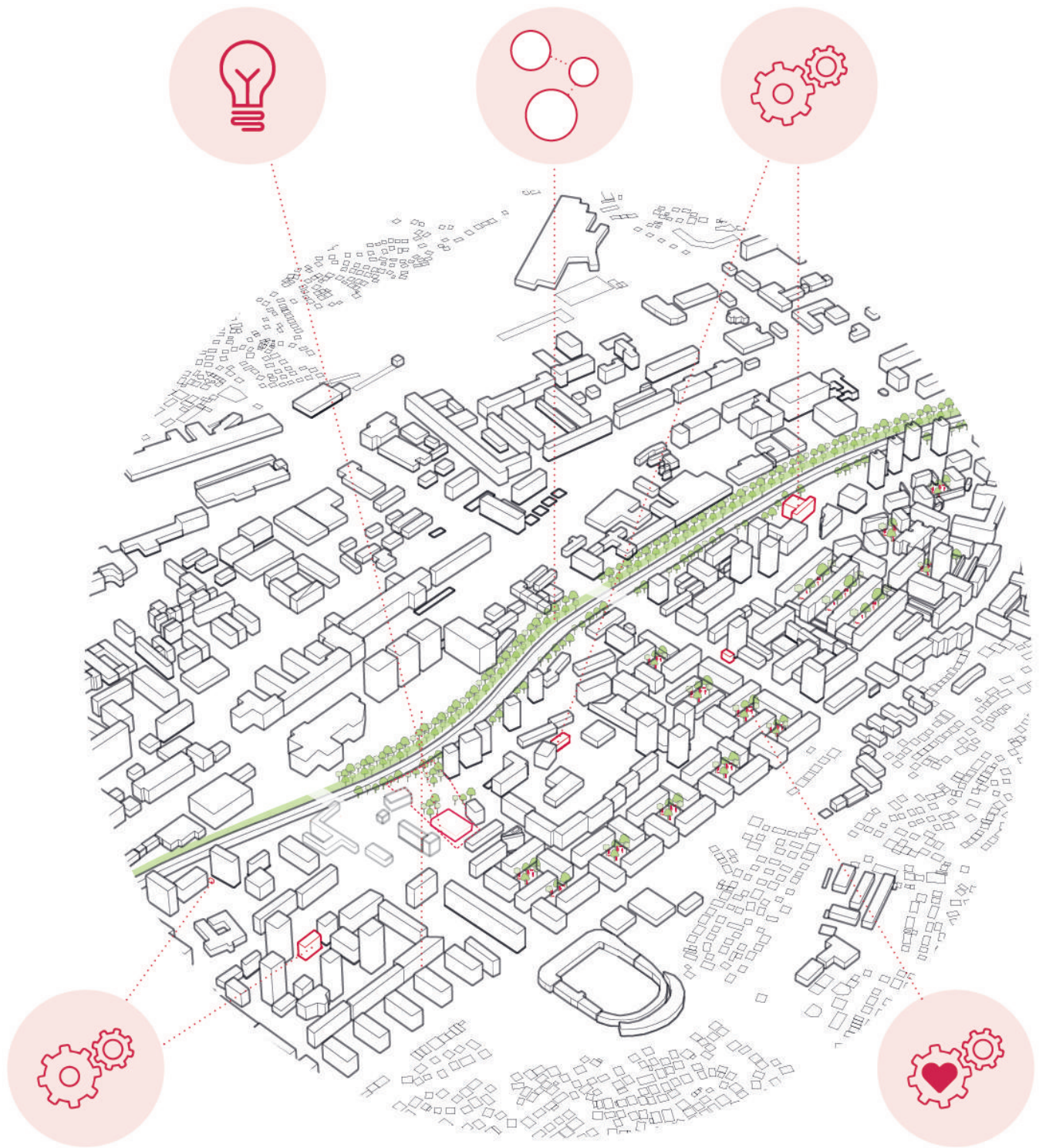
URBAN INTERVENTIONS

04.2

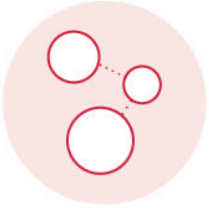
STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS – PROJECTS

In order to achieve the goals and to realise the vision developed for the neighbourhood, the strategy proposes a set of specific projects. The projects cover different areas and aspects of the strategy aimed to make the site attractive for residents, businesses, creatives and visitors. The localisation of the projects was done on the basis of the outcomes of the interviews, observation and the urban context analysis - it reflects the outcome at potential areas for different uses and target groups.

Fig. 116_Urban Strategy with location of Urban Interventions



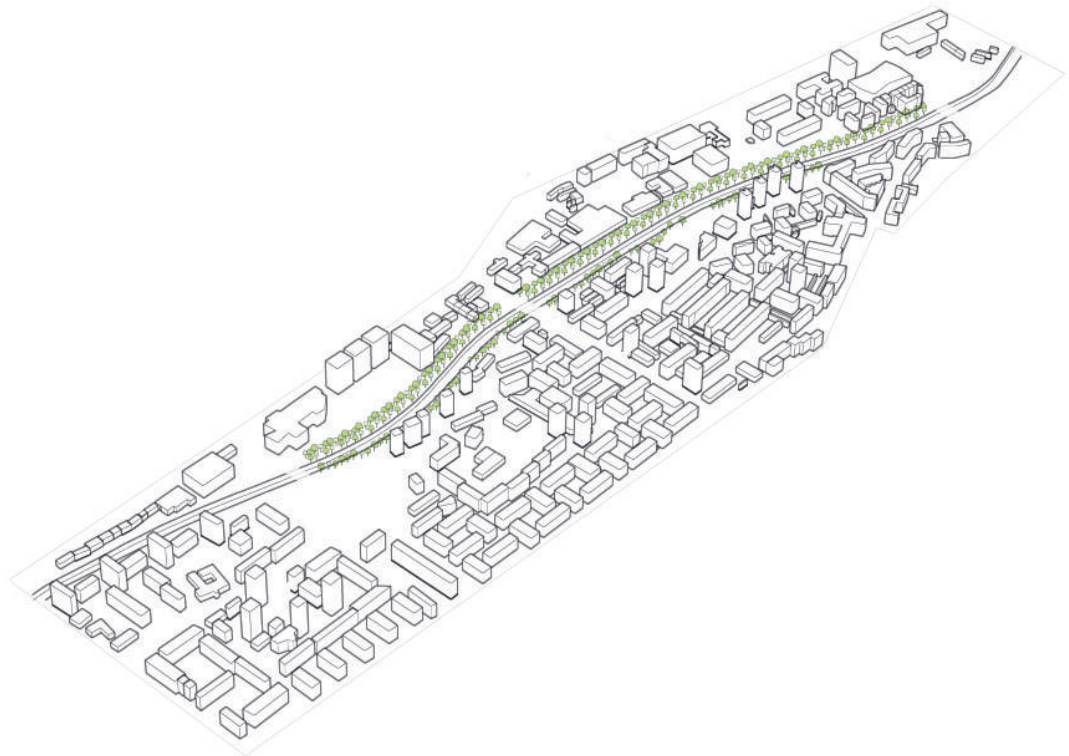
4.2.1 LUNG OF SARAJEVO



4. URBAN DESIGN PROJECT

The already existent hotspot Vilsonovo Setaliste next to the River Miljacka serves as a meeting point for old and young residents of the city. The main idea is to close the temporary street at Vilsonovo Setaliste and to redesign it as a shared space to attract people by giving them reasons to visit the riverfront during the day and especially during the night time. Moreover, this new recreational area will increase safety and create a better linkage between the new city center and the current neglected neighbourhood of Grbavica. Additionally is to mention that this area is one of the rarely existent green areas in the City of Sarajevo, therefore it needs more activities for the citizens. The project includes a bike path, a pedestrian zone, street furniture to chill and other facilities including public services. The proposal includes a composition of urban elements that can be applied all along the riverfront. As the environment is changing in many aspects, this composition should help to react to different environmental situations.

Fig. 117_Lung of Sarajevo - Current Situation

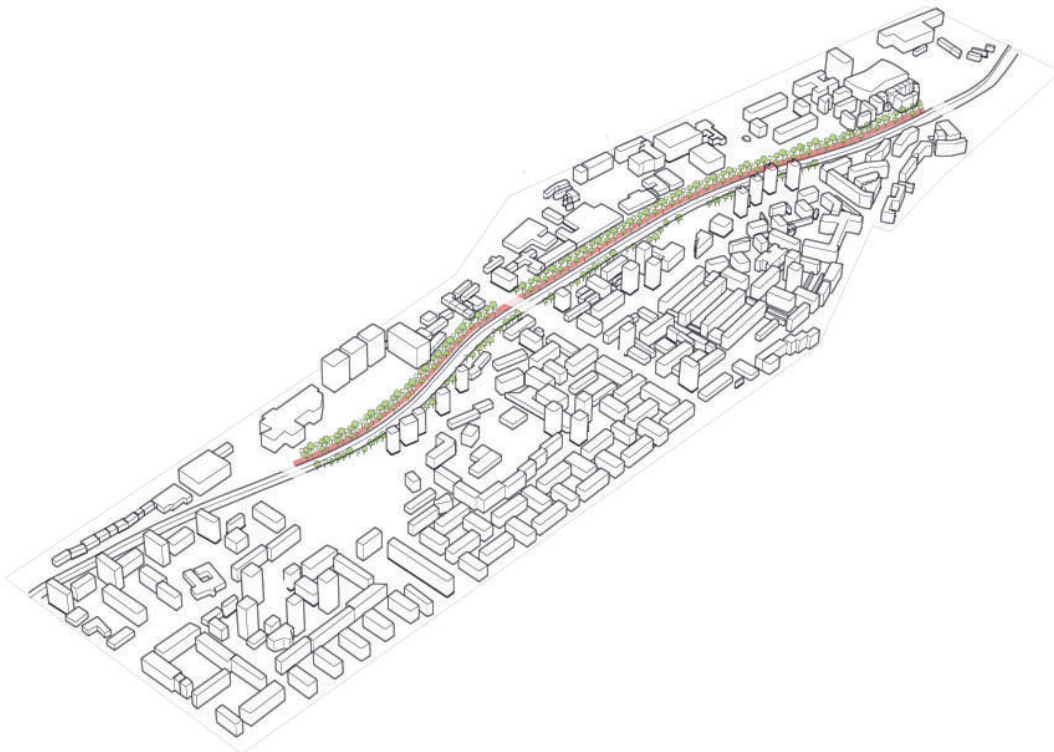


CURRENT SITUATION

The parallel leading street Vilsonovo Setaliste next to Miljacka is a temporary open street, which means that it is open for vehicles from 9 to 5 weekdays, otherwise it is a non-traffic area. As the rush hour towards the city center starts early in the morning till 9 am and in the afternoon from 4 until 8 pm, this street is used unexceptionally little compared to the parallel main axis Zmaja od Bosne. While the double lane roads

towards the city center are rarely used, the tiny pavements function as a shared space for pedestrians, cyclists and skaters. Compared to the south side of the river, the pedestrian zone Aleja Lipa, which is less visited than Vilsonovo Setaliste, needs more urban furniture and safety during the night.

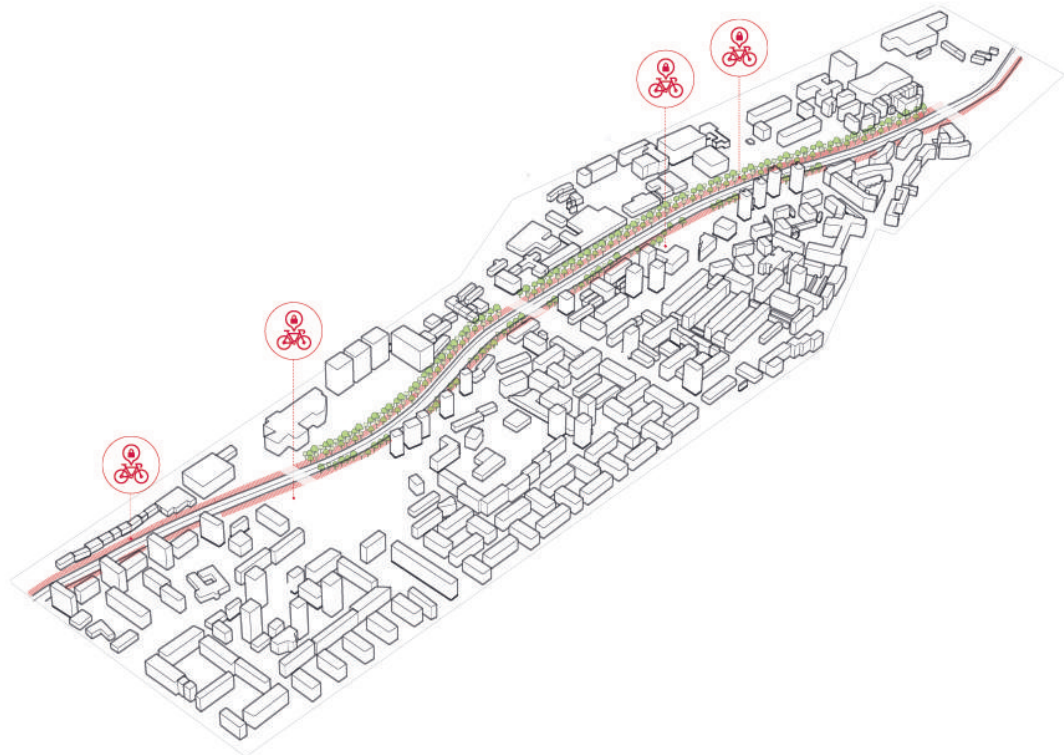
APPROACH



PERMANENT CLOSING OF VILSONOVO SETALISTE FOR VEHICLES

The first step of the project will be the permanent closing of the double lanes for vehicles and opening it as a shared space.

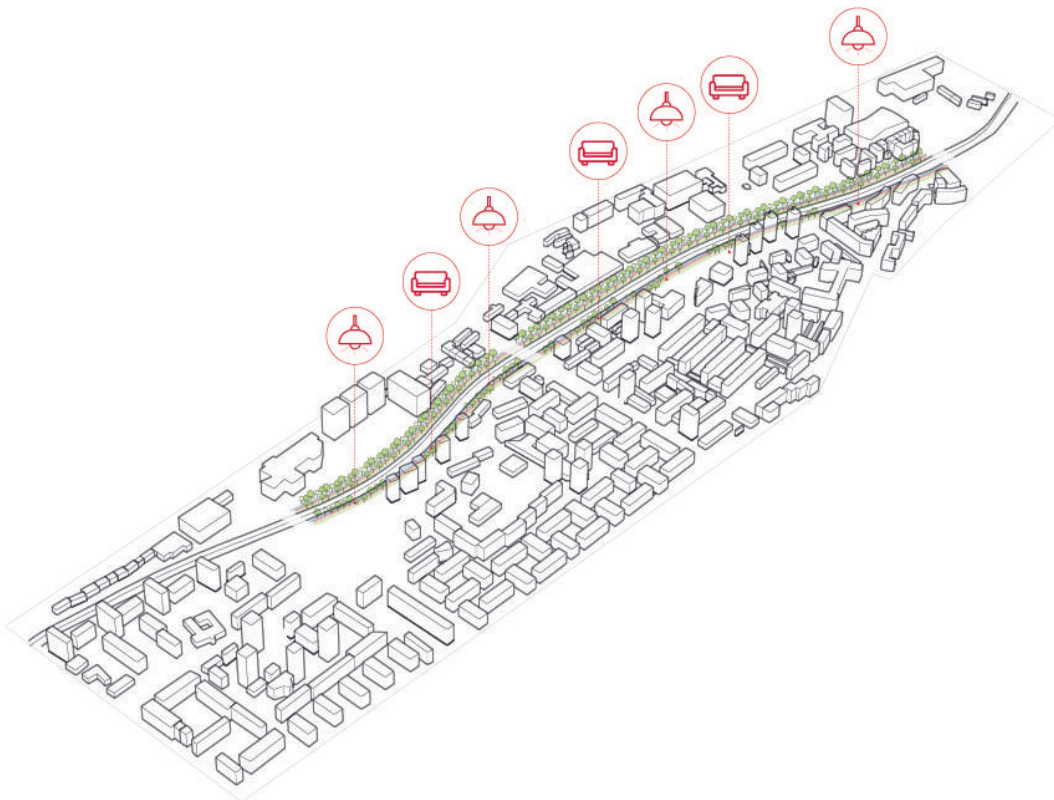
Fig. 118_Lung of Sarajevo - Permanent closing of Vilsonovo Setaliste for vehicles
Fig. 119_Lung of Sarajevo - City bike stations



CITY BIKE STATIONS

The already existent system of city bikes in Sarajevo is accepted by the citizens, the only issue being the location of the stations, which are mostly next to shopping centers and not next to save roads or the rarely existent bike paths. As the citizens of Sarajevo mentioned in the interviews, that the current location of the city bike stations doesn't really attract them to use it, but they were willing to use it as it is faster

than the public transport and the river zones have a high potential for a bike path.

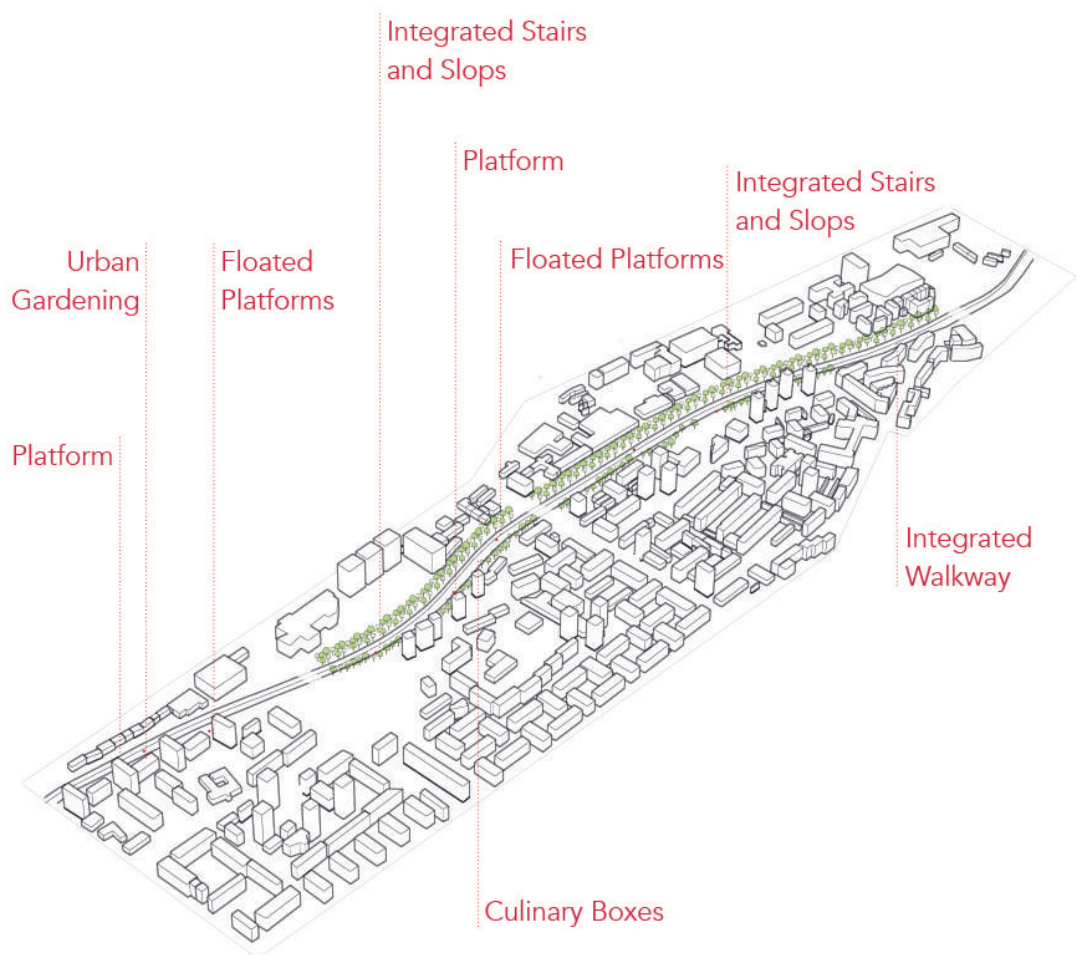


PAVEMENT AND URBAN FURNITURE

Moreover, the pavement itself needs general maintenance because of the cracks and holes on the ground on both sides of the riverzone. The idea is to colour the pavement in different shades to make the linkage of the new city center and the neighbourhood of Grbavica more visible. Five zones, five different pavements - one neighbourhood.

In contrast to the northern part of the river zone, the south is lacking of urban furniture, which explains somehow the less usage of the area. New furniture for relaxing and communication will be implemented. To increase safety, streetlights will be implemented every 10 meters.

Fig. 120_Lung of Sarajevo - Pavement and urban furniture
 Fig. 121_Lung of Sarajevo - Urban elements

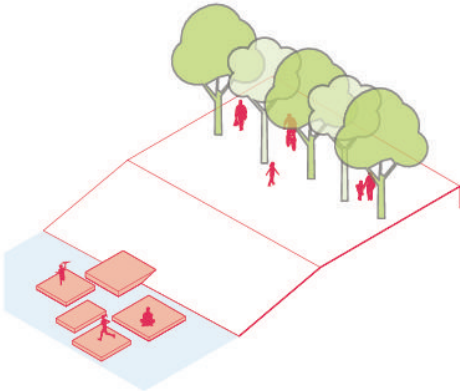


URBAN ELEMENTS

In order to attract more visitors, the area needs more activities and also a different kind of usage of the area in general. The elements are located on specific spots in order to promote communication, to strengthen the linkage between the city center, the river and the neighbourhood and last but not least to increase safety.

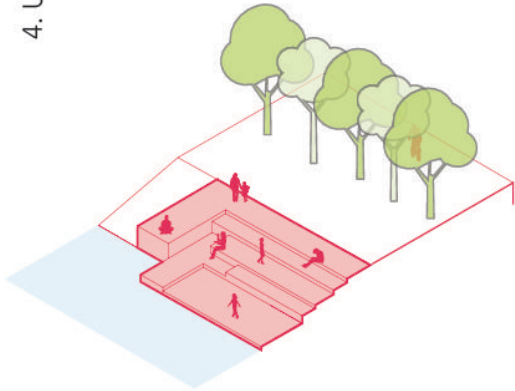
URBAN ELEMENTS

4. URBAN DESIGN PROJECT



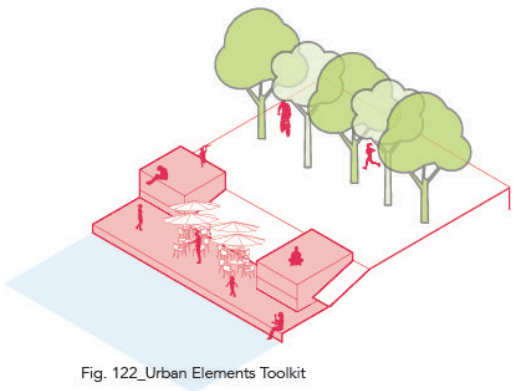
FLOATING PLATFORMS

In order to strengthen the linkage between the new city center and the neighbourhood of Grbavica and to attract the young and children to use the shallow water as an urban element for recreation.



INTEGRATED STAIRS AND SLOPS

It will serve as a recreation and relaxing integrated landscape element especially for sunny days.



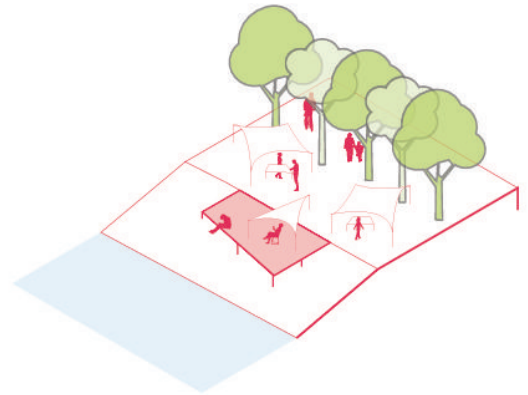
CULINARY BOXES

To increase safety during the night, culinary boxes will be located on several spots along the river.

Fig. 122_Urban Elements Toolkit

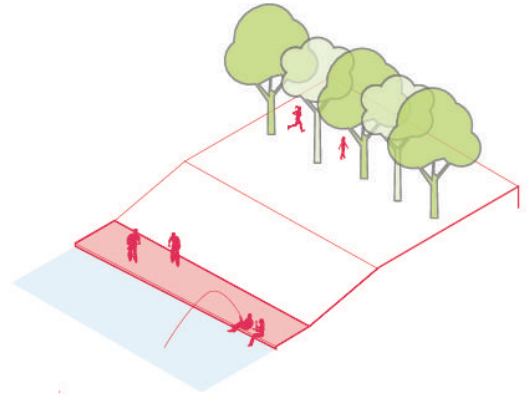
PLATFORMS

The implementation of platforms will create new hotspots, for instance temporary pop up stores or even market stands.



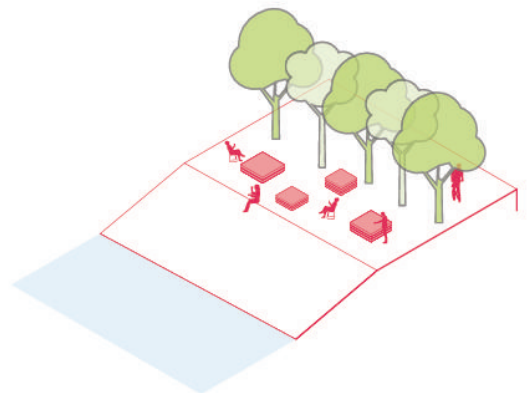
INTEGRATED WALKWAY AND BIKE PATH

Integrated walkway which are implemented along the steep and the river will serve as the fast lane for cyclists.



URBAN GARDEN

Particularly to increase the communication and the responsibility of the citizens for their urban environment, this element will be implemented as a tool to strengthen communities and as a driver for awareness of public space.



BARS AND CAFÉ
L= 200 M

SPORTS AND ART
L= 230 M

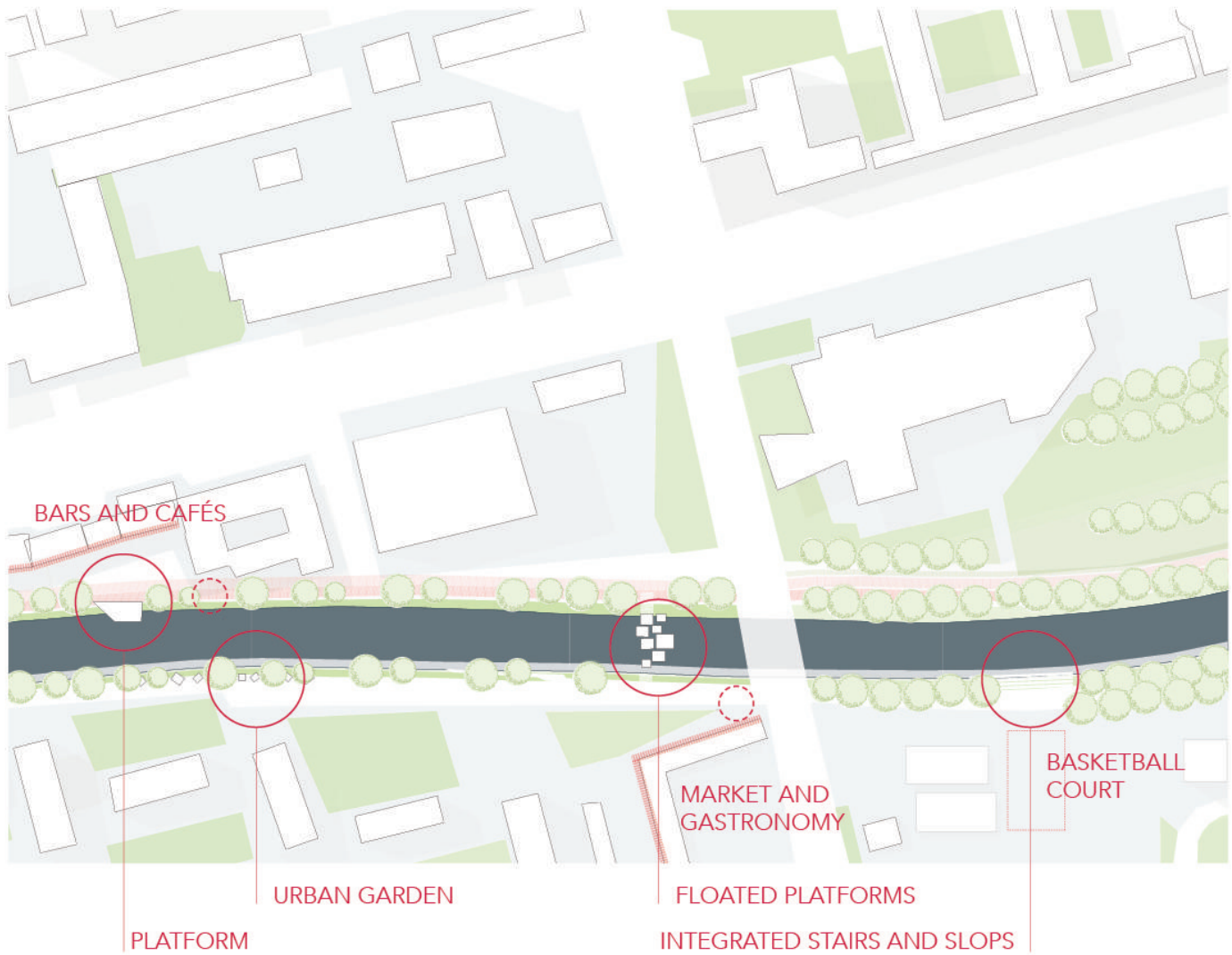
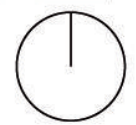
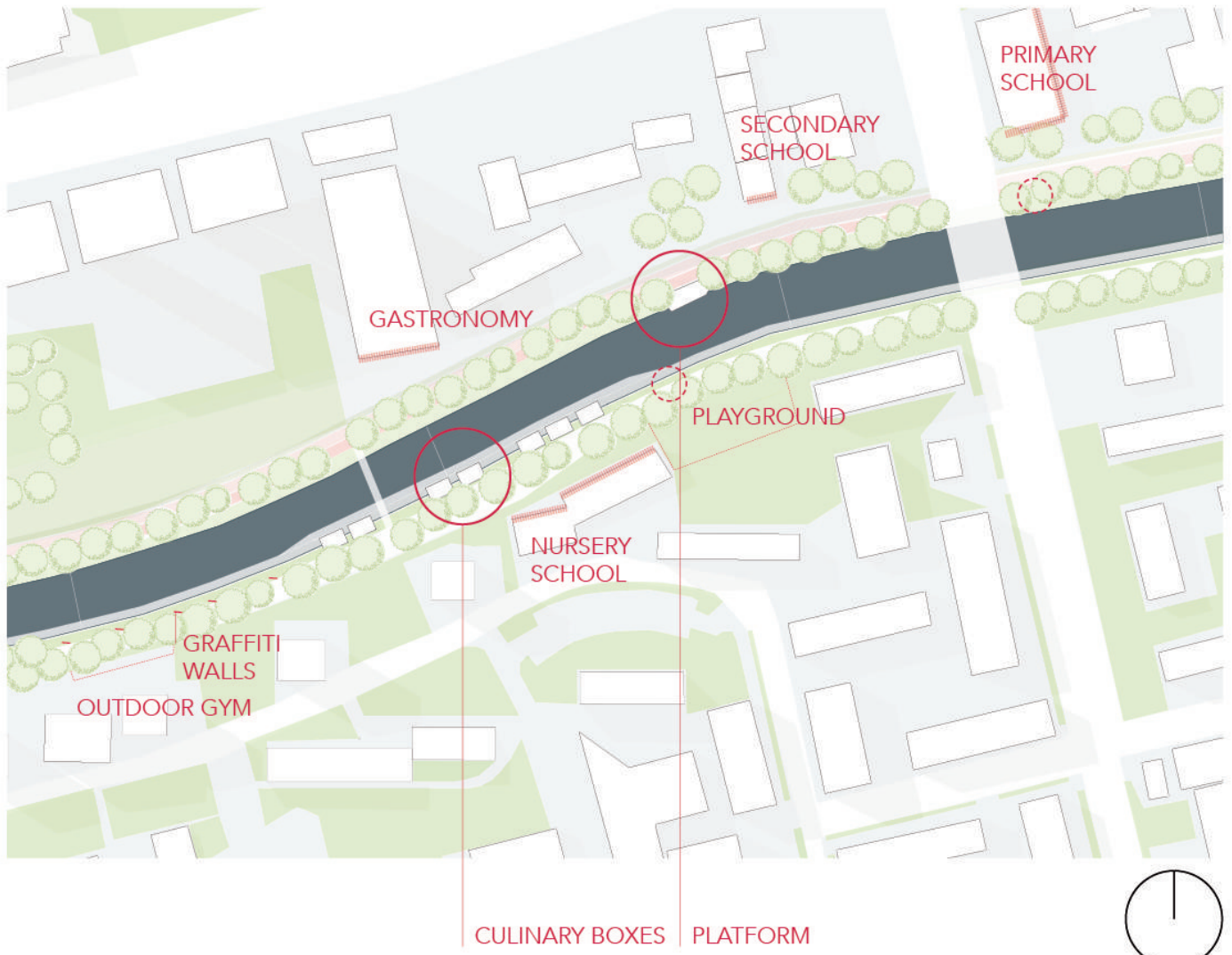


Fig. 122_Urban Elements - Floor plan M 1:2000

GASTRONOMY PATH

L= 260 M



M 1:2000



GROUND FLOOR ACTIVITIES

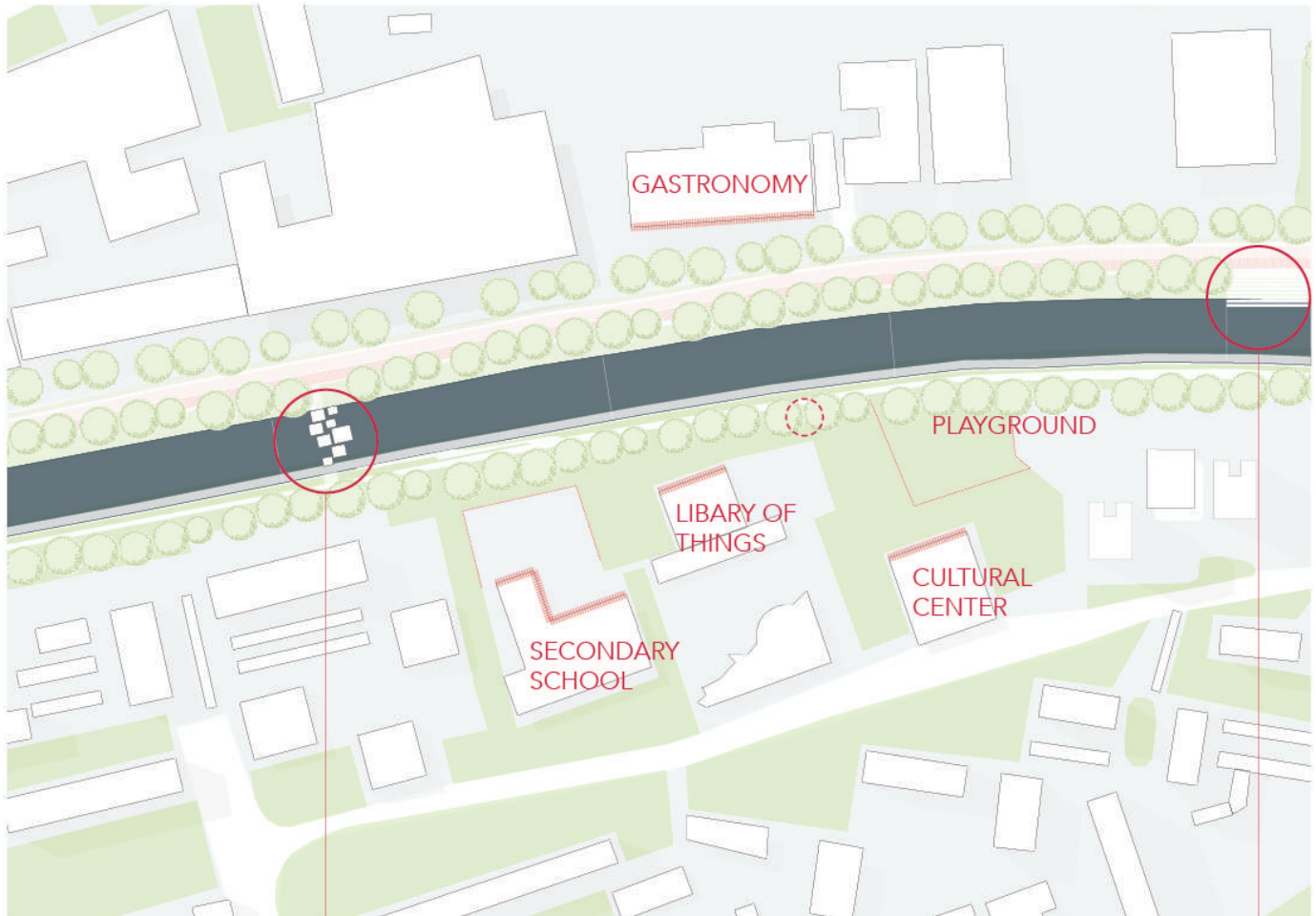


URBAN ELEMENTS



CITY BIKE STATIONS

PLAY STREET
L= 300 M



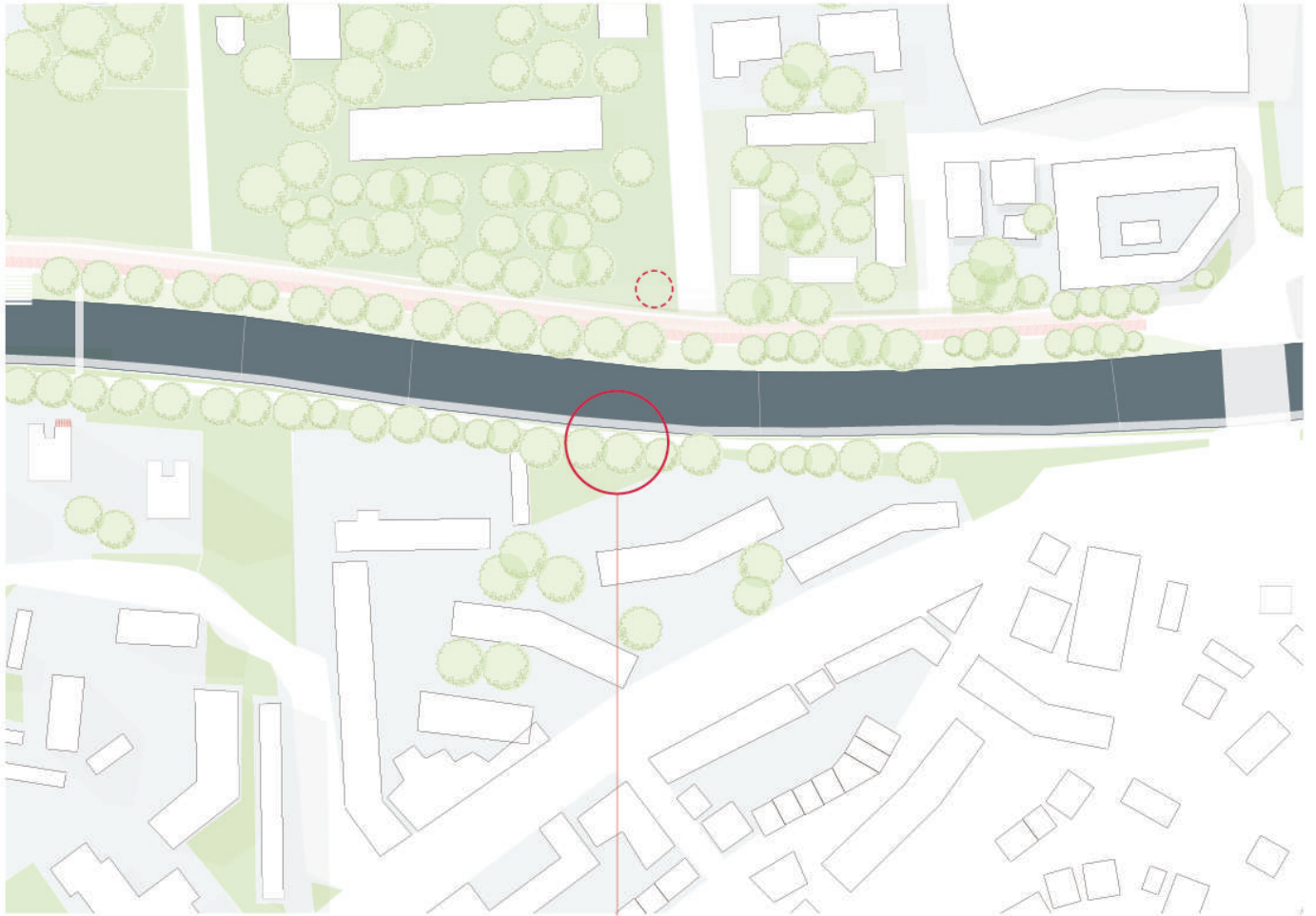
FLOATED
PLATFORMS

INTEGRATED
STAIRS AND SLOPS

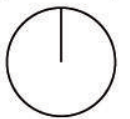
Fig. 123_Urban Elements - Floor plan M 1:2500

RECREATION PATH

L = 480 M



INTEGRATED
WALKWAY



M 1:2000



GROUND FLOOR ACTIVITIES



URBAN ELEMENTS



CITY BIKE STATIONS

SECTION - BARS AND PUBS PATH - HRASNO
M 1:500

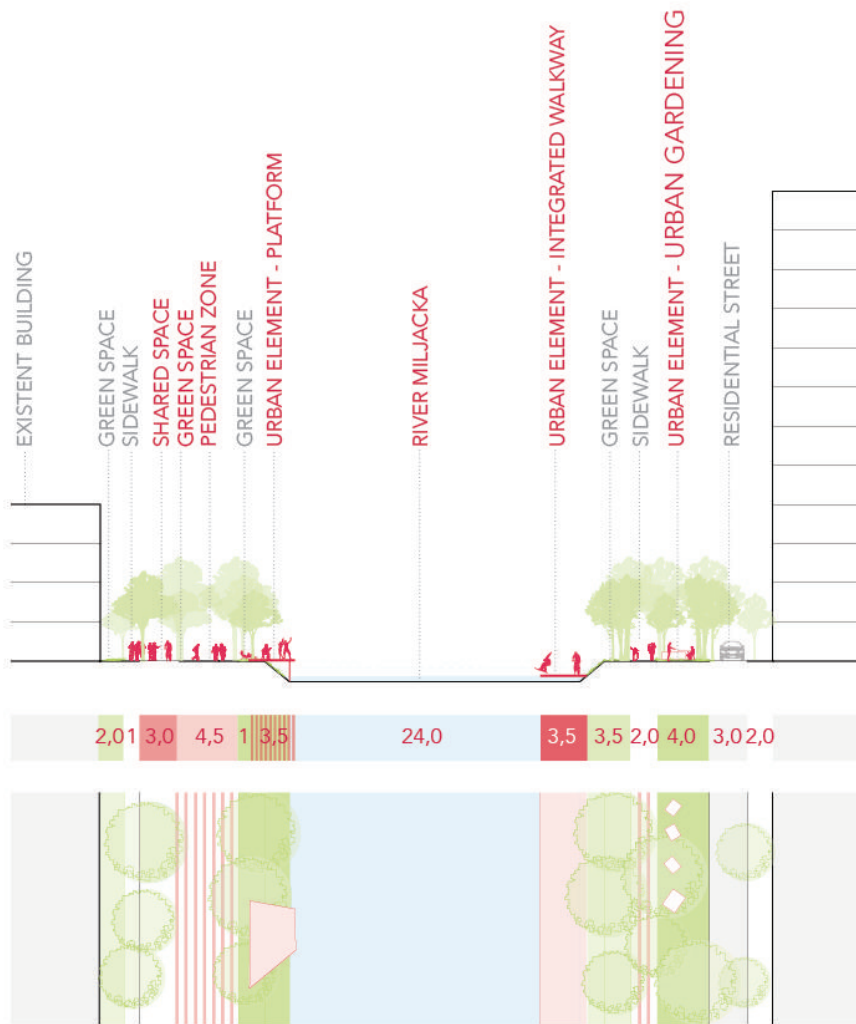
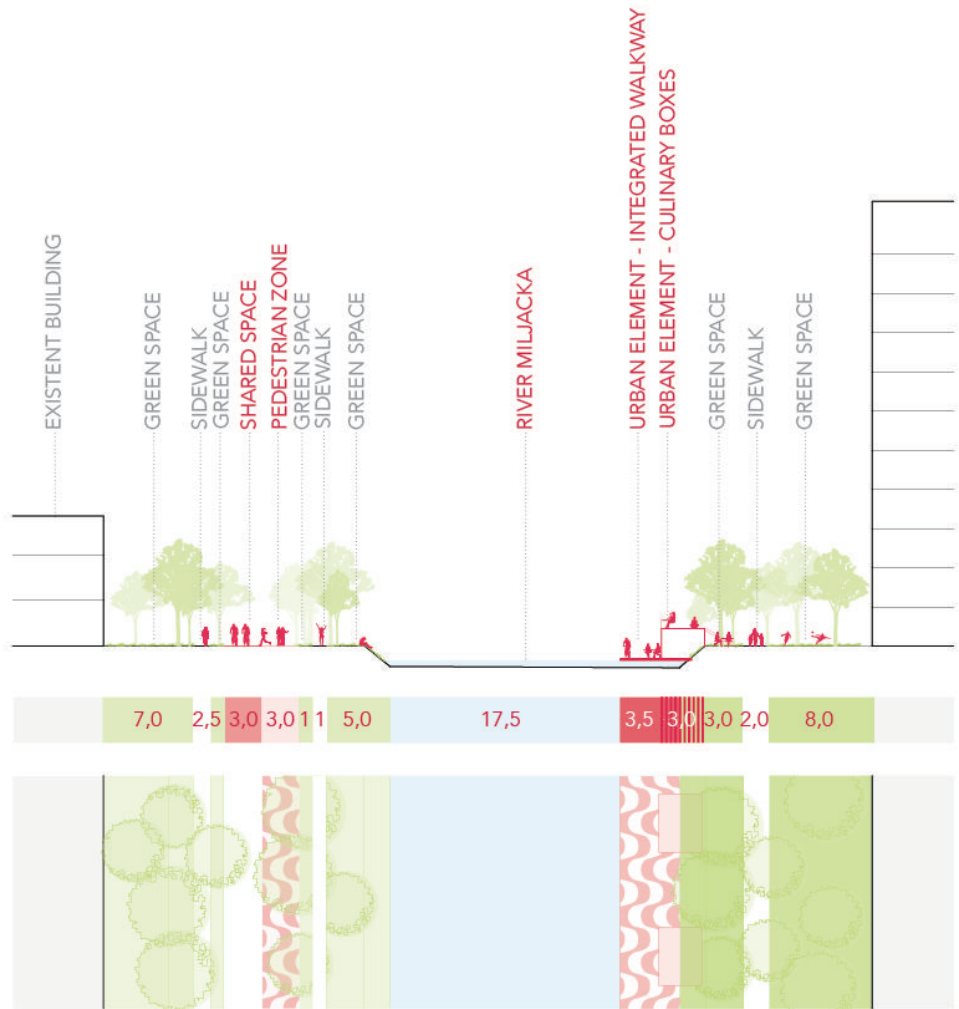


Fig. 124_Lung of Sarajevo with implemented Urban Elements- Section 1
Fig. 125_Lung of Sarajevo with implemented Urban Elements- Section 2
Fig. 126_Lung of Sarajevo with implemented Urban Elements- Section 3

Fig. 127_Lung of Sarajevo with implemented Urban Elements- Section 4

SECTION CULINARY PATH - GRBAVICA II

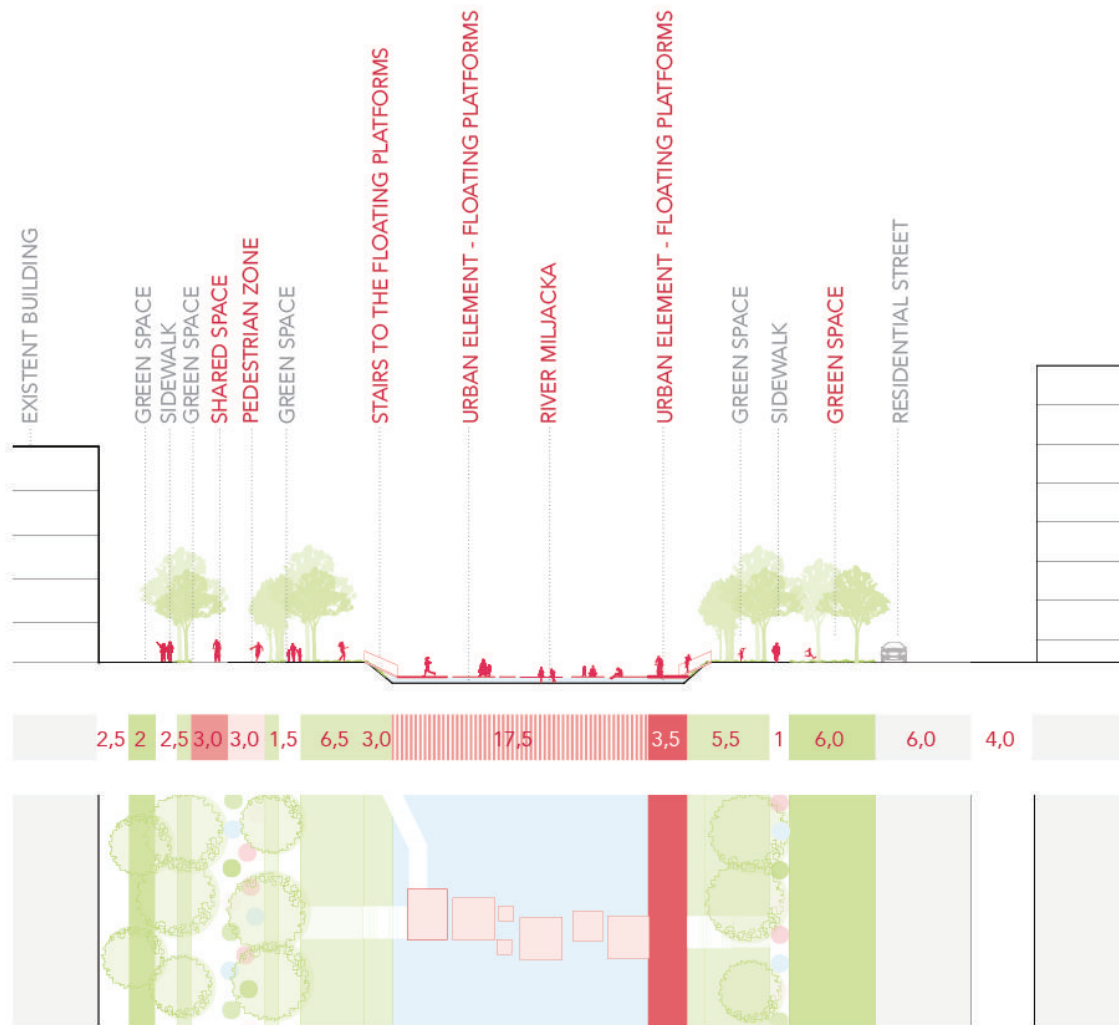
M 1:500



4. URBAN DESIGN PROJECT

SECTION 3 - PLAY STREET - GRBAVICA I

M 1:500



SECTION 4 - RECREATION PATH - GRBAVICA I

M 1:500

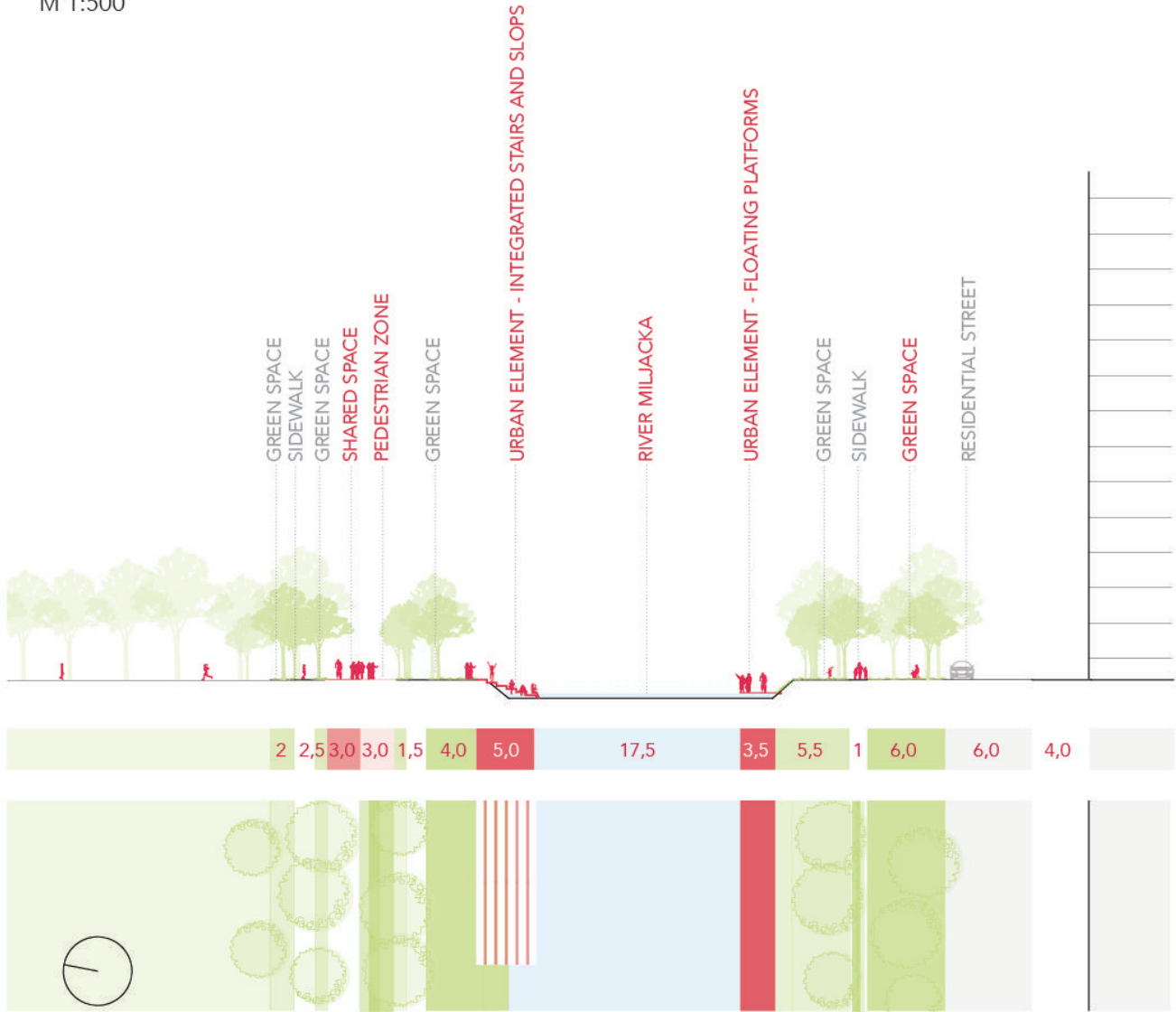


Fig. 128_Lung of Sarajevo with implemented Urban Element - Integrated Walkway and Bikepath



The ballet of the good city sidewalk never repeats itself from place to place, and in any one place is always replete with new improvisations.

Jane Jacobs³⁰



Fig. 129_Lung of Sarajevo with the implemented Urban Element - Stairs and Slops



4.2.2 CREATIVE COMMUNITY HUB CREATING OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE YOUNG



Because of a considerable economic crisis, the country and the city of Sarajevo continues to be plagued by chronic youth unemployment, which threatens the economic and societal prospects of an entire generation. In this case entrepreneurship can be a powerful tool to fight unemployment, but difficulties in accessing money represent one of the main barriers for aspiring entrepreneurs. Young people are in a disadvantaged position: they have low personal savings and their lack of credit history makes it difficult for them to obtain external loans. This creative hub can be a first step for the youngsters to realise their start ups.

An area was chosen which could be developed without causing gentrification, especially for people living next in the neighbourhood Grbavica and Hrasno. The economic development project encompasses four main aspects, including architecture, sustainability, urban vitality and economy.

The vacant area along the river will be transformed by mixed-use developments, like shared spaces for start ups and additionally public urban as well as green recreational space will be implemented. The proposed project is located along the axis of street Topal Osman-paše.

It will be a new urban attractor following a transformation to the link of the first project, directly running towards the river, covered and shaded by trees and offering different kinds of public furniture, relax areas and other attractions for the neighbourhood. Furthermore, crafts and workshops will give new impulses for this project.

The idea is to offer different kinds of economic functions in order to attract different social groups so as to foster a mixed societal repopulation of the area during the day and night time.

Fig. 130_Creative Community Hub - Location





Fig. 131_Creative Community Hub - Concept

SHARE - SHOW - MAKE

The context of this building and its former usage as a workshop space combined by the resultant collective memory of its place is the base of the new constructions concept. The new building is composed of three supporting elements Share, Show and Make, which are integrated in the former workshop frame structure. To combine the history of this place with the prospective design, great emphasis was put upon the collective memory of this place. Accordingly, it shows great potential for inviting people of all types to explore, watch, or contribute to creative production.

MAKE

This area is a working and production space. Different kind of working spaces are implemented like individual, collective or workshop work. This concept is split up in two parts, on the one hand a large workshop space for the realisation of projects and on the other hand isolated working spaces by a partition. For collective work, an open space on the upper floor creates enough space which can be divided by curtains. For specific needs, separated spaces are also implemented.

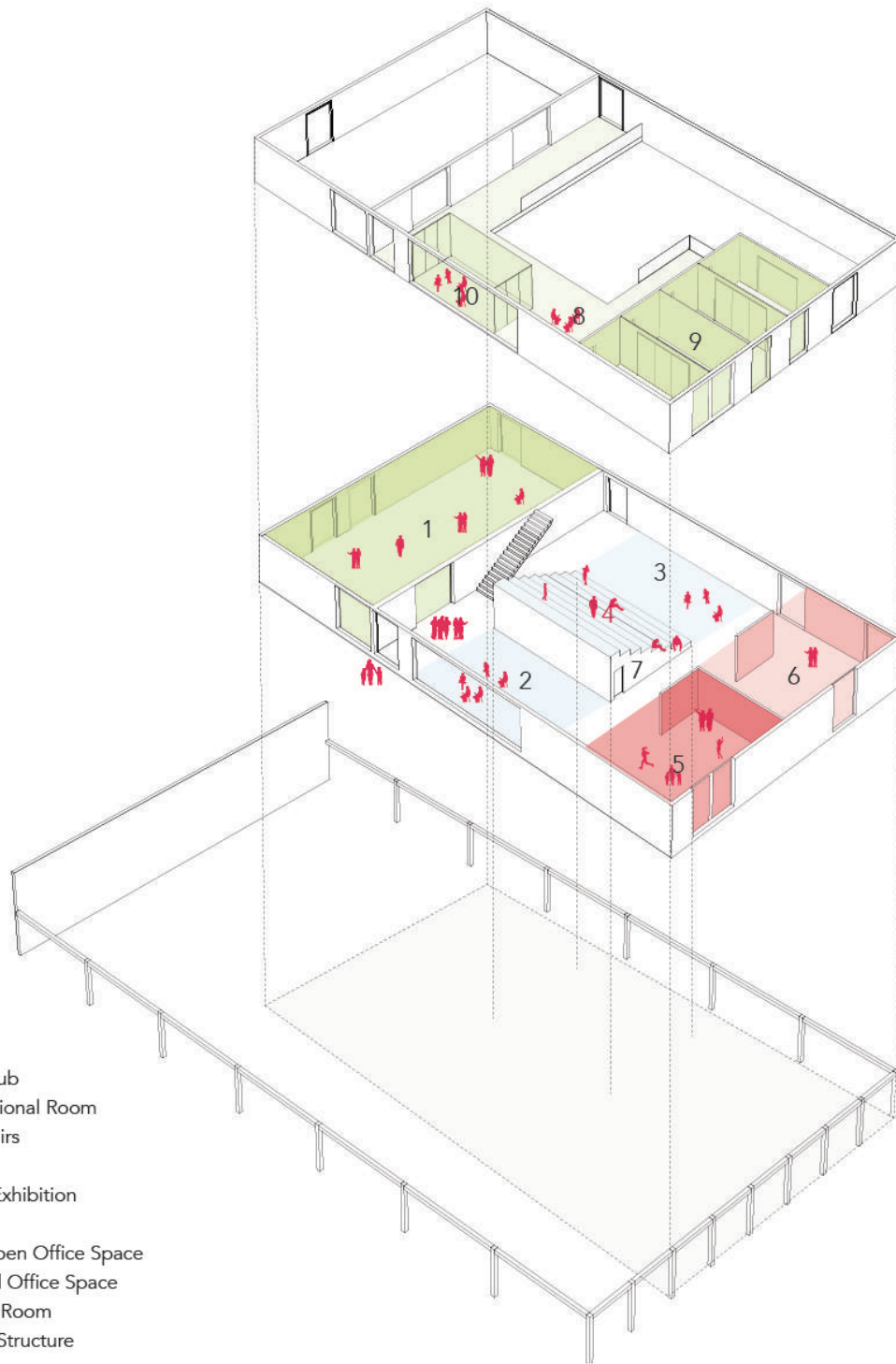
SHARE

The base of the creative community hub is a meeting and sharing area. Very open, it affirms its continuity with the public space. Totally external, some interior and “programmed” spaces like a kitchen / coffeeshop, exhibition and pop up space, and a small library with a bookstore. The remaining space of the area is left free for the users’ appropriation.

SHOW

A multi purpose circulation area with large stairs belongs to this area, as well as space in front of the building, which can be used as a open exhibition space. This spaces allow great flexibility of the programmatic, which is very diversified. The stairs can be used as an amphitheater for conferences or work presentation, as well as for movie projections, group lessons or other events.

Fig. 132_Creative Community Hub - Room evaluation



- 1 Workshop
- 2 Kitchen Hub
- 3 Multifunctional Room
- 4 Sitting Stairs
- 5 Library
- 6 Pop-up | Exhibition
- 7 Toilets
- 8 Shared Open Office Space
- 9 Separated Office Space
- 10 Meeting Room
- 11 Existent Structure

Fig. 133_Creative Community Hub - Floor plan

SITE PLAN
M 1:1000



- 1 Creative Community Hub
- 2 Pop -Up Store
- 3 Café
- 4 Open Gallery and Exhibition

4. URBAN DESIGN PROJECT

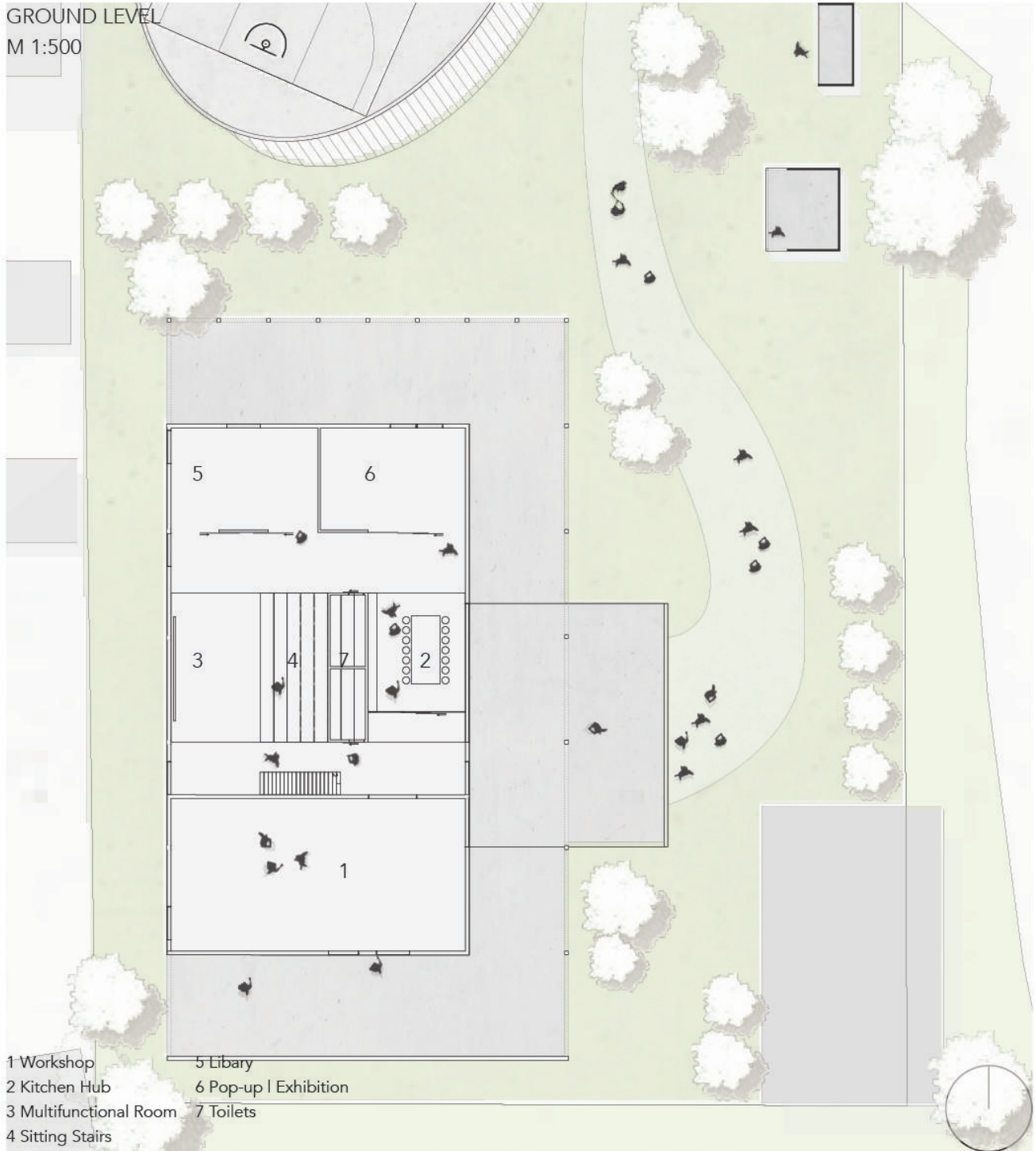


Fig. 134_Creative Community Hub - Floor plan - Ground floor
Fig. 135_Creative Community Hub - Floor plan - First floor

FIRST LEVEL
M 1:500



- 8 Shared Open Office Space
- 9 Separated Office Space
- 10 Meeting Room

SECTION 1
M 1:200



SECTION 2
M 1:500

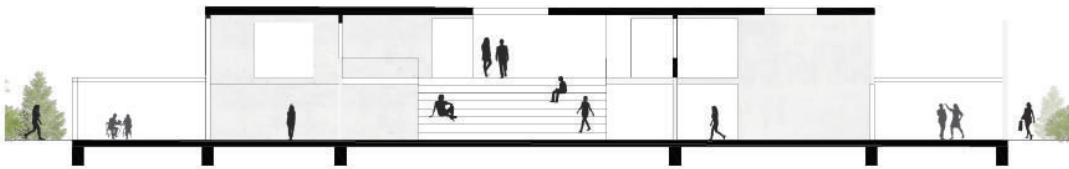


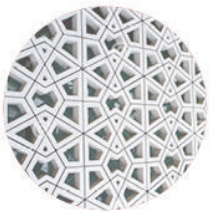
Fig. 136_Creative Community Hub - Section 1
Fig. 137_Creative Community Hub - Section 2

MATERIAL

The main material of the frame structure is concrete combined with cast ornamental concrete bricks, while the interior design is made out of wood.



Fairfaced Concrete



Perforated Concrete
Brick



Wooden Stairs

Fig. 139_Creative Community Hub - Material and Axonometry + Material

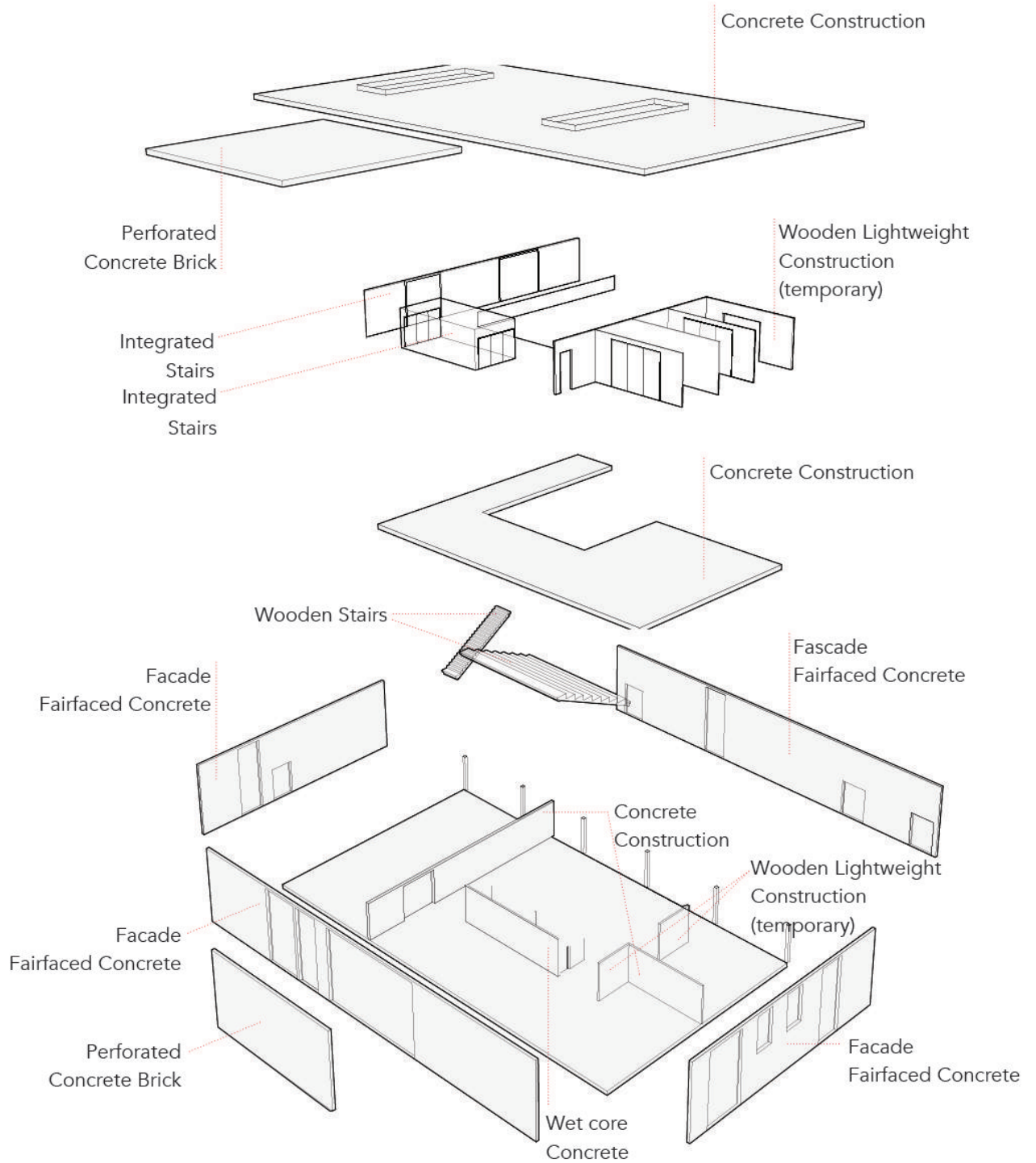
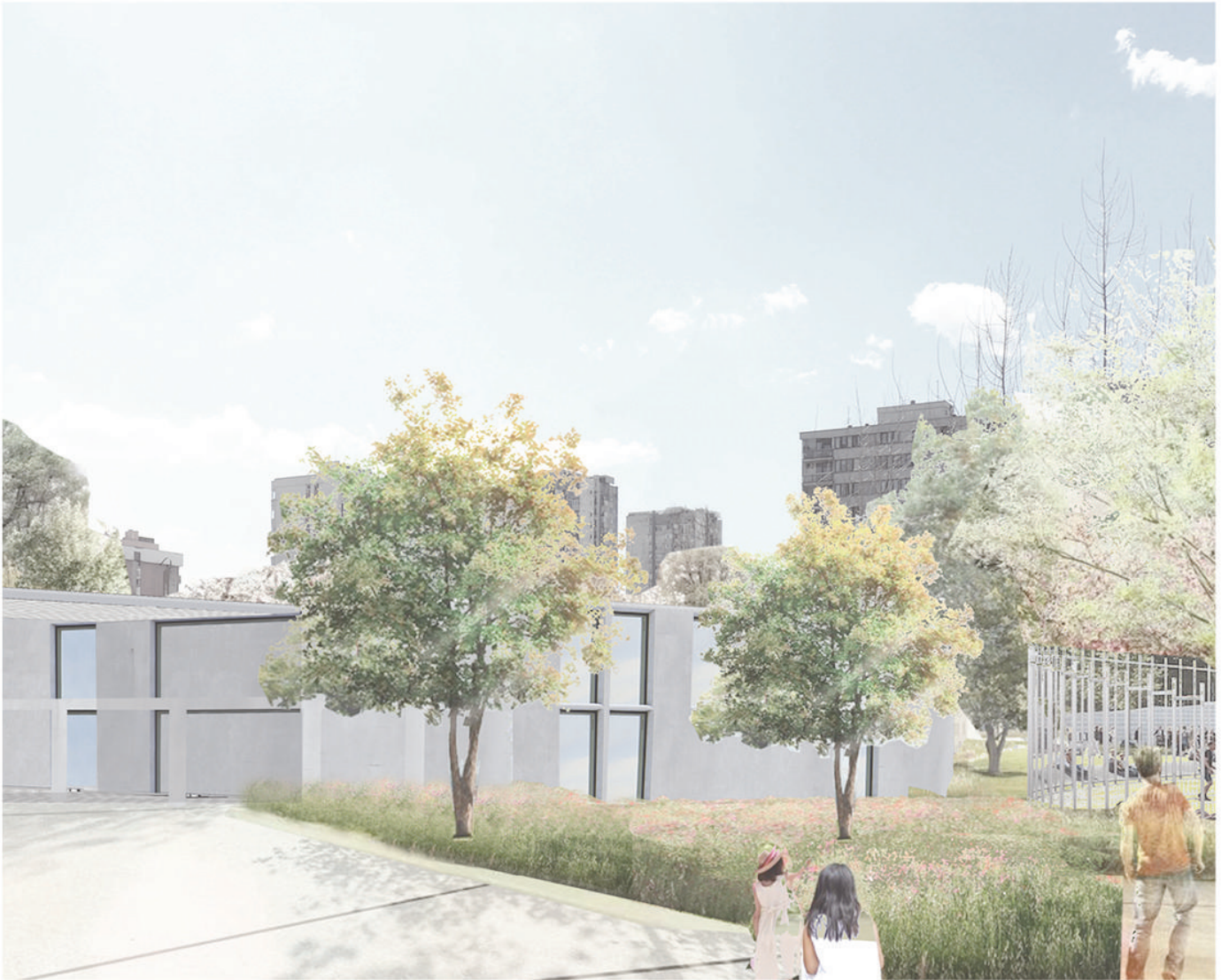


Fig. 140_Creative Community Hub





URBAN POCKETS

RECLAIMING THE PUBLIC IN LEFT-OVER OPEN SPACES - IN-BETWEEN SPACES AS AN OPPORTUNITY



4. URBAN DESIGN PROJECT

This area between the housing blocks will be adapted with temporary functions, which will be provided by the apartment owner of the housing blocks. The goal of the project is to develop the community in small scale and to enhance the diversity of the neighbourhood. Every yard has its own function, which will be defined by the residents of the buildings. This project aims to be process-oriented and should not be seen as design-oriented. The participational composition between inhabitants of the area and local institutions (e.g. NGOs) is important to promote the social inclusion and to stimulate this discourse between the neighbours.

Neglected public spaces can be transformed into key places where the city beats on the rhythm of the community and neighbourhood activism. The new environment will affect not only the individual life but also the community.

Fig. 141_Urban Pockets Location



CURRENT SITUATION

Currently the courtyards are used as parking space or are generally badly maintained. In general these courtyards lack of public quality and are only used to get to the front door of the residential buildings. In the evening these areas are seen as "fear-causing public spaces".

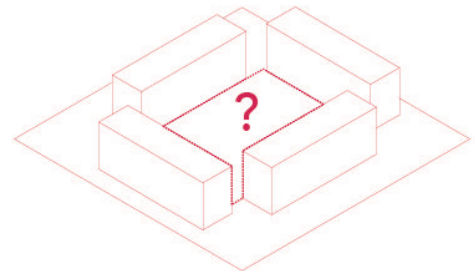
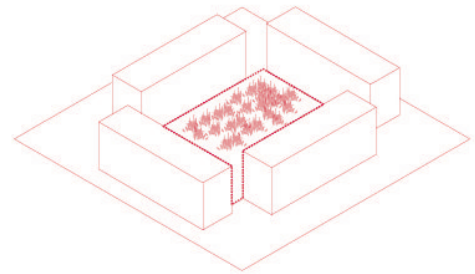
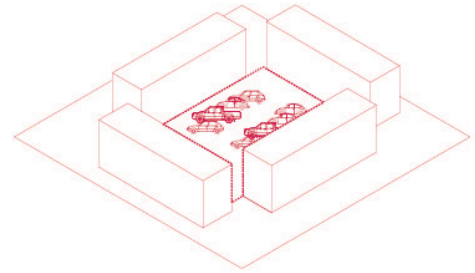


Fig. 142_Urban Pockets - Current Situation

CONCEPT

WHAT?

Especially the area between the housing blocks can be a setting for temporary functions, which will be designed out of an existing toolkit together with the residents of the blocks and local institutional partners. The toolkit will assign every yard its own function, which will be defined by the residents of the adjoined buildings.

WHY?

The main objective of the project is to develop the community at a small scale, to enhance the diversity of the neighbourhood and the daily life of the people living in this area. Reclaiming open spaces, endorsing communities, building the sense of place and regeneration are further goals of this concept.

WHO?

Local partners

A NGO, a public or private institution can be local partners, which are responsible for monitoring the implementation and promoting the concept locally.

Citizens

The key actors in this project are the citizens and local community. They will be involved in each phase, starting with the concept, design, construction and maintenance.



Fig. 143_Urban Pockets - Concept - Local partners + Citizens
 Fig. 144_Urban Pockets - Concept - Approach

HOW?

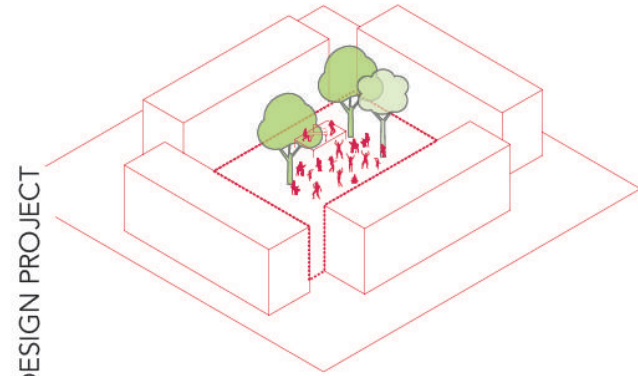
The in-between spaces, also well known as dead zones, take place in the city landscape as a fragment of the urban fabric. The citizens are the center of this initiative together with the local partners. Place making as follows: looking at, listening to and asking questions of the people who live, work and play an important role of the particular space. The result of the ideas and aspirations will create a common vision for the particular place. To transform the vision of the citizens into the small scale intervention together with the local partners, it is important to involve the community of the neighbourhood. This will immediately bring benefits to the open public space, the sense of place and the people who use them.

This project clearly relies on a participatory process, which is based on shared decision-making and also shared responsibility in place-making.



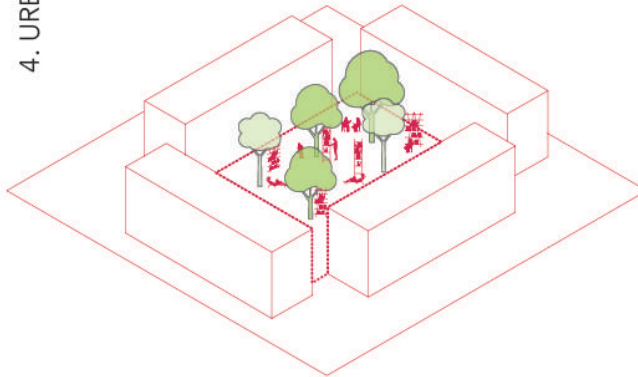
TOOLKIT

4. URBAN DESIGN PROJECT



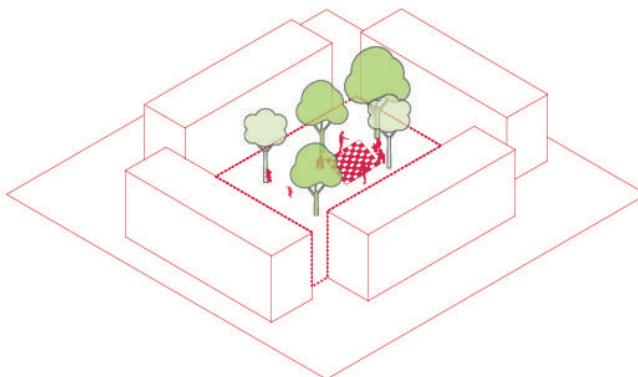
STAGE

The stage can be used for presentation, small plays or even movie nights.



OPEN BOOKSHELF

The public open bookshelf is like free libraries where you can exchange or borrow books for free around the clock.



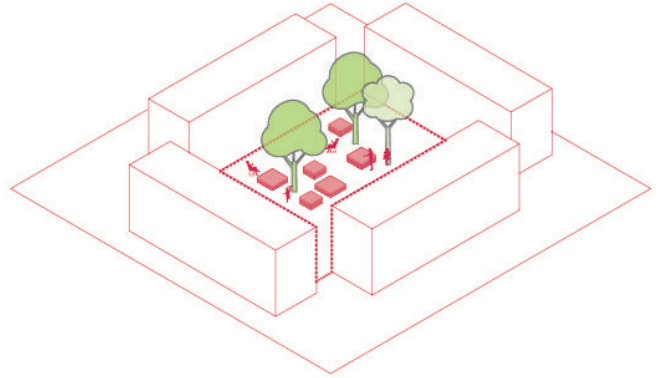
CHESS

The chess board is available for use by the residents of the adjoined buildings as well as the public, like the motto "choose your next step."

Fig. 145_Urban Pockets - Toolkit 1

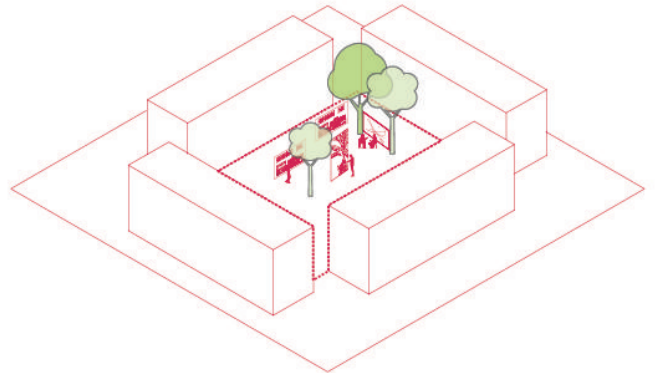
URBAN GARDENING

Particularly to increase the communication and the responsibility of the residents for their urban environment gardens are planned in front of their buildings.



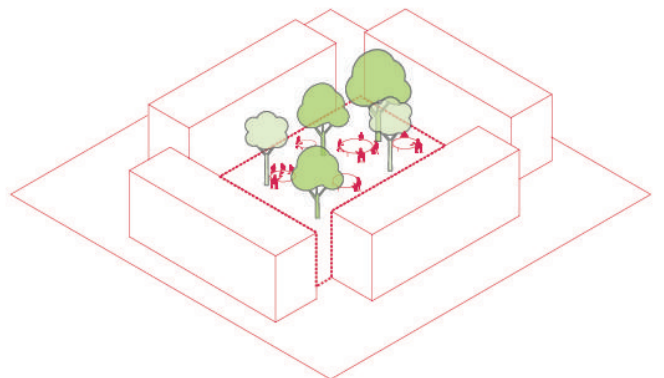
OPEN GALLERY

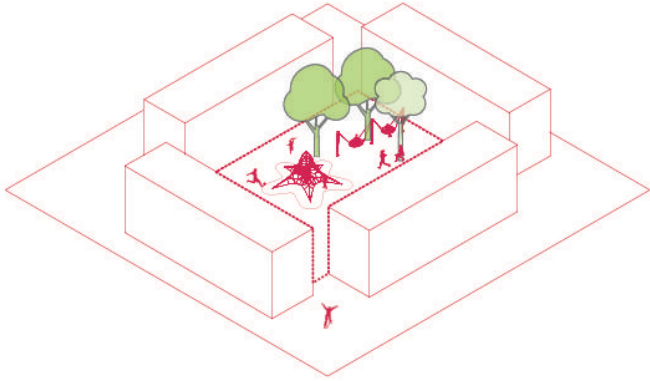
Art in public spaces will force the discourse and leave enough space for expression of the ideas and wishes of the residents.



ROUND TABLE TALK

The tables can be used for learning, sharing ideas, playing cards or just even to sit together as a community.





PLAYGROUND

The space for children will be an opportunity to play in front of their homes.

Fig. 146_Urban Pockets - Toolkit 2

APPROACH

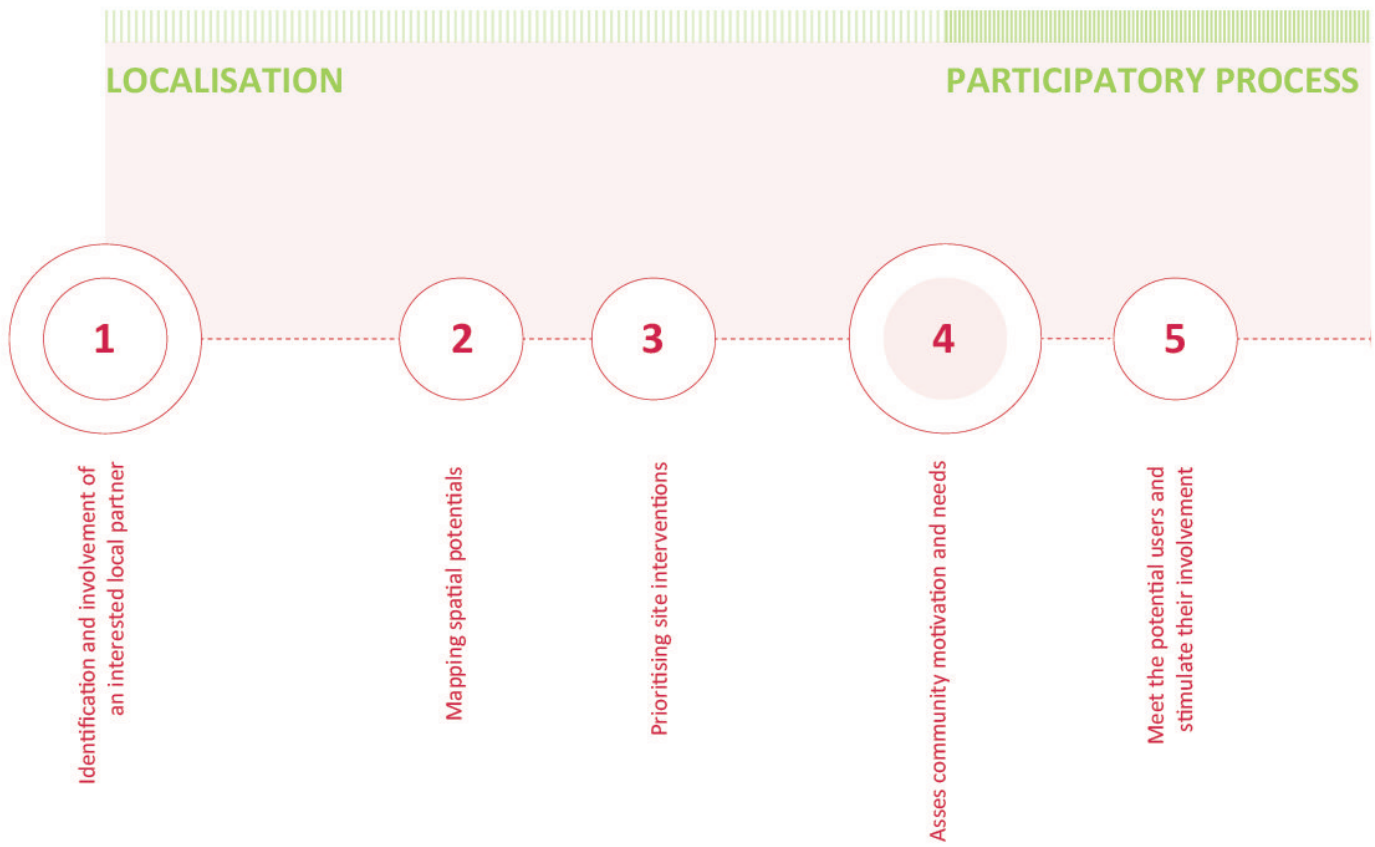


Fig. 147_Urban Pockets - Approach

DESIGN PROCESS

6

Co- design phase by means of the
already outlined toolkit

7

Co- Finance by local funds, international
funds or/and in-kind contribution

8

Self- build by the community and
the local partners

9

Plan site maintenance
by the community

IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE PROCESS

PRACTICAL POSSIBLE EXAMPLE

In order to utilise the toolkit, one of the court yards in Grbavica was chosen to demonstrate the possibility of the participation process and the future implementation. Together with the inhabitants of the adjoining buildings, especially with Mr. Cerik, a design of the toolkit was selected - based on the analysis of the social groups, age and ideas of the residents.

The residents of this adjoining buildings are mostly seniors with a passion for chess. By means of having a lot of free time, this yard could be reused as a meeting and communication point for the inhabitants.



MR. CERIK



Fig. 148_Practical Possible Example - Analysis
Fig. 149_Practical Possible Example - Courtyard



CHESS FIELD DESIGN CONCEPT

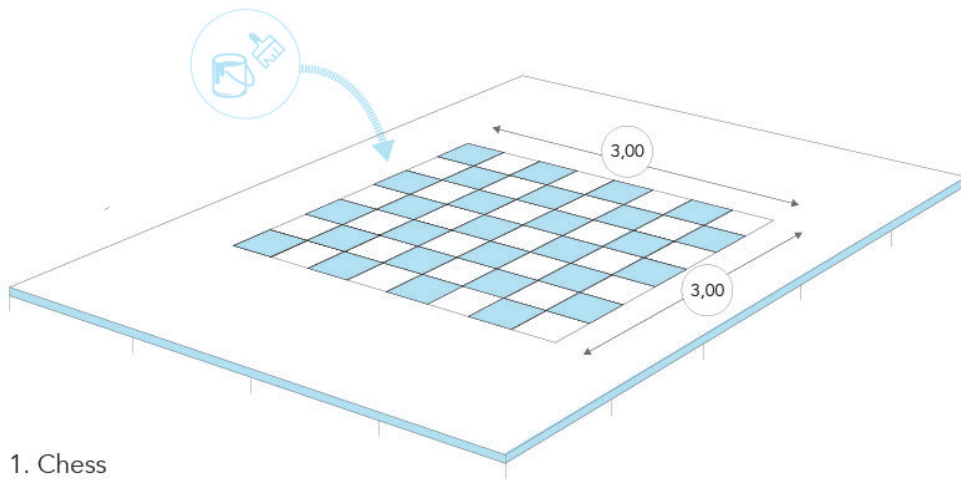
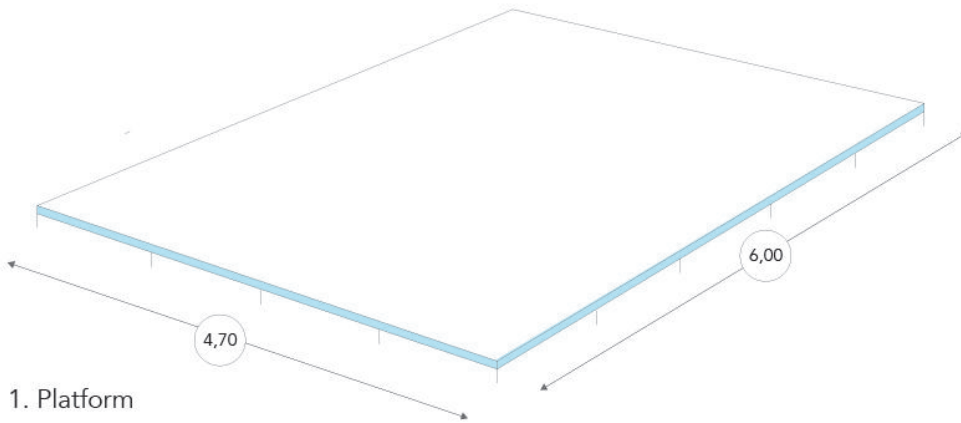
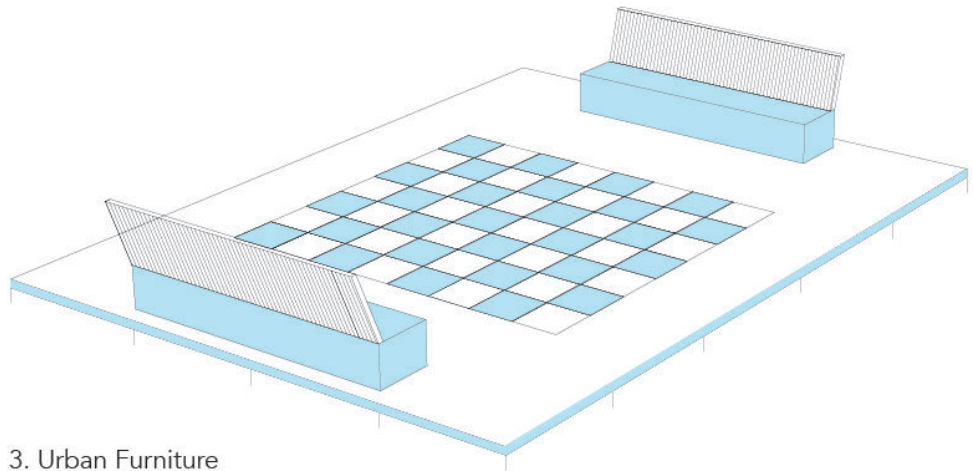
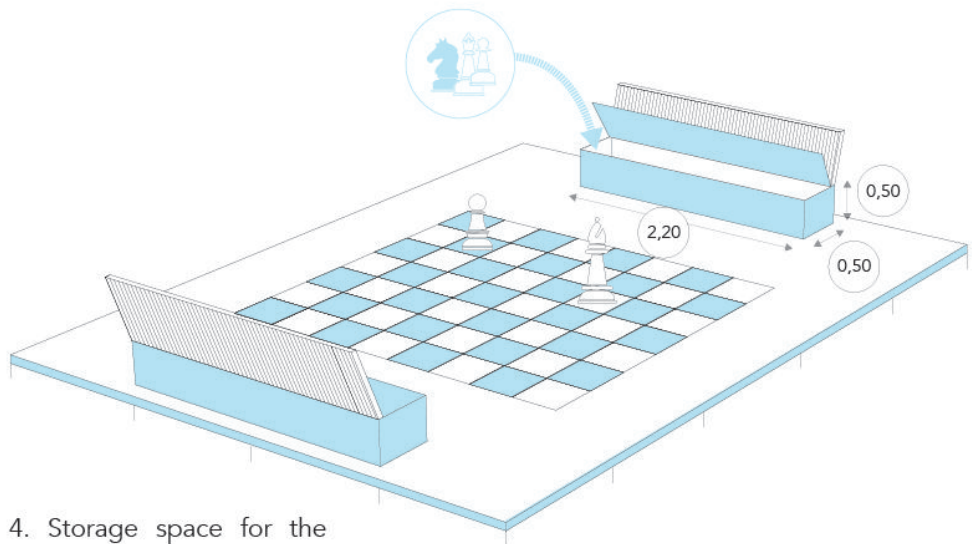


Fig. 148_Practical Possible Example - Chess Field Design Concept



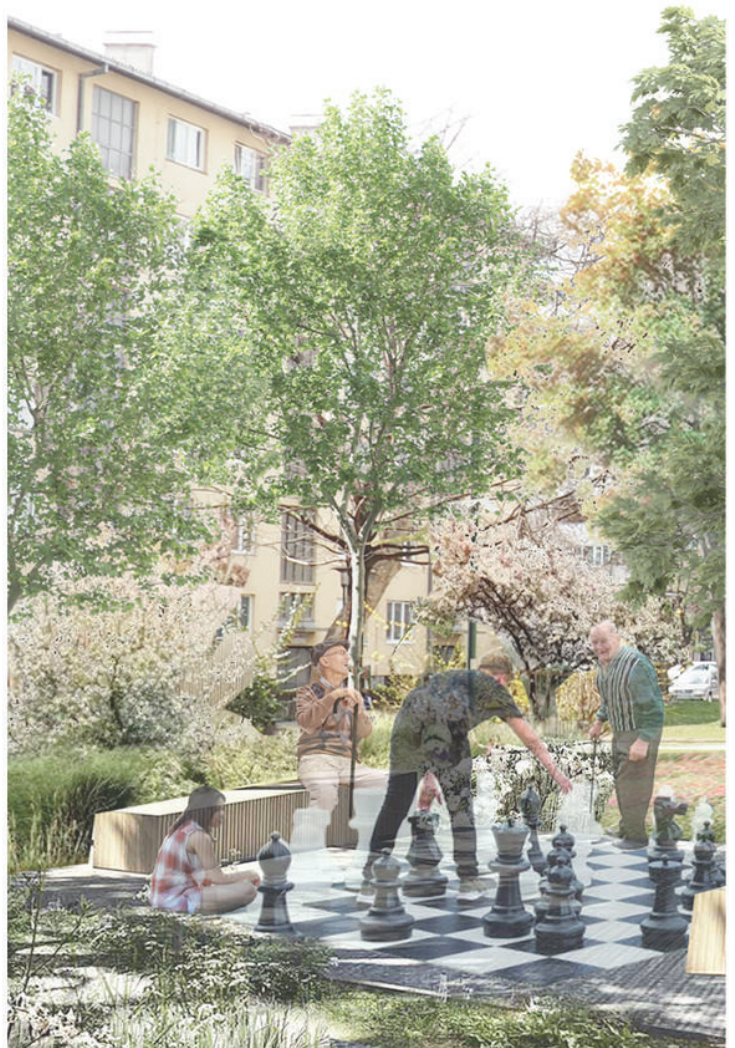
3. Urban Furniture



4. Storage space for the Chess pieces

*Architecture is about public space
held by buildings.*

Richard Rogers³¹





COMMUNITY INCENTIVES

IMPLEMENTING FUNCTIONS IN EXISTING BUILDINGS BETWEEN THE HOUSING TOWERS

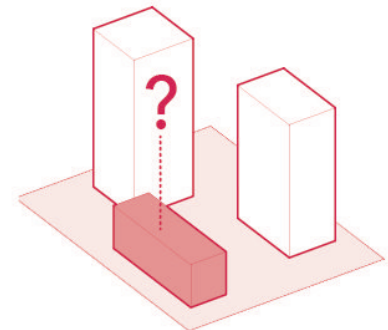
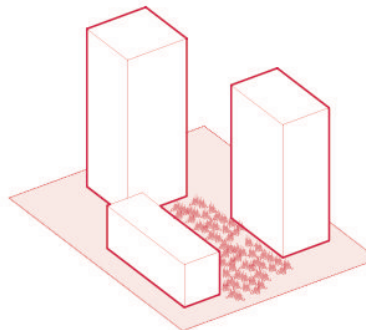
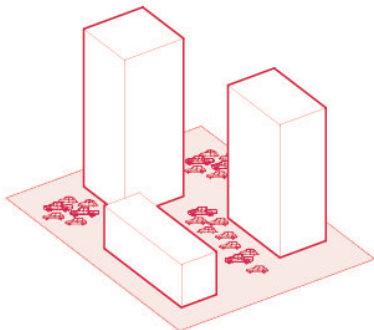


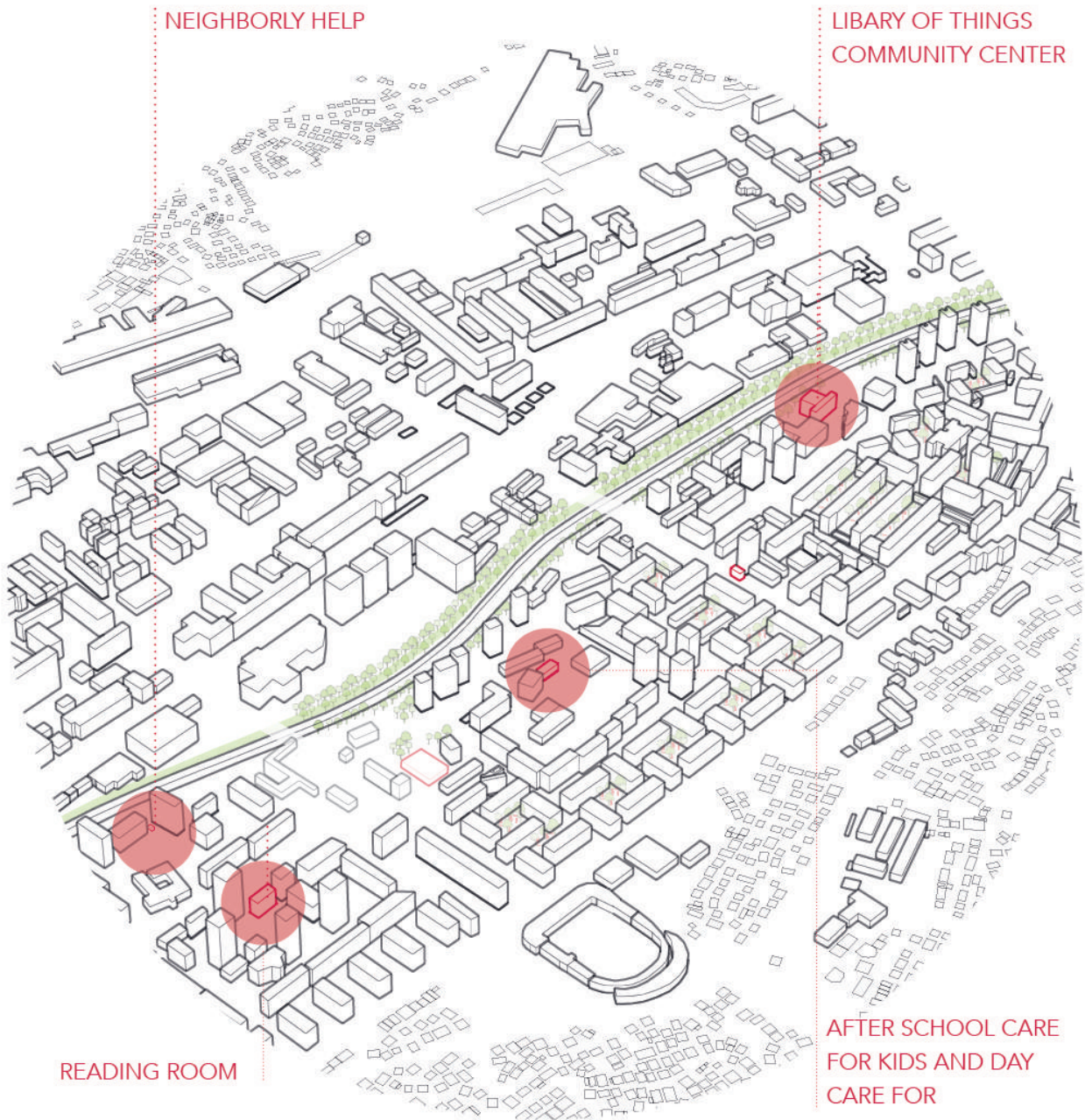
4. URBAN DESIGN PROJECT

In order to achieve the goals and to realise the vision of a diverse and vibrant neighbourhood, four incentives were contemplated. These small projects, as the Neighbourly help, Reading room, Library of things and After School Care for Kids and Day Care for Seniors should serve as an meeting and exchange point for the whole neighbourhood. For these projects especially well located vacant buildings were selected.

CURRENT SITUATION

The open spaces in between the housing towers are not only neglected but also generally used as parking space. In the evening these places are seen as scary and lifeless.





NEIGHBORLY HELP

LIBRARY OF THINGS
COMMUNITY CENTER

READING ROOM

AFTER SCHOOL CARE
FOR KIDS AND DAY
CARE FOR

*„Old ideas can sometimes use new buildings.
New ideas must use old buildings.“*

Jane Jacobs³²

4. URBAN DESIGN PROJECT

NEIGHBOURLY HELP

Services are provided in the small kiosk, which also serves as a small café and meeting point. It is the link between people which makes this place special: if someone needs e.g. minor crafting, keeping an eye on their children or someone to iron their shirts - residents can find someone who offers these services there in exchange for a small fee.

„Lulu dans ma rue“ is a community development project in Paris, which strengthens an increasingly individualistic society to a new sense to infuse.





READING ROOM

The reading room is a co-build space by local institutions and the active community.

This project describes the following important topics: learning, reading, reading to, meeting and sharing. The outcome of this project will be a cultural domain and learning environment where many participants re-engage with learning and a sense of craft.





LIBRARY OF THINGS

Library of Things is a space where you can come to borrow useful things and learn how to use them. Using it is simple.

Library of Things describes non-traditional collections that are being loaned by libraries, and can include kitchen appliances, tools, gardening equipment and seeds, electronics, toys and games, art, science kits, craft supplies, musical instruments, recreational equipment, and more. These new types of collections vary widely, but go far beyond the books, journals, and media that have been the primary focus of library collections in the past.





AFTER SCHOOL CARE FOR KIDS AND DAY CARE FOR SENIORS

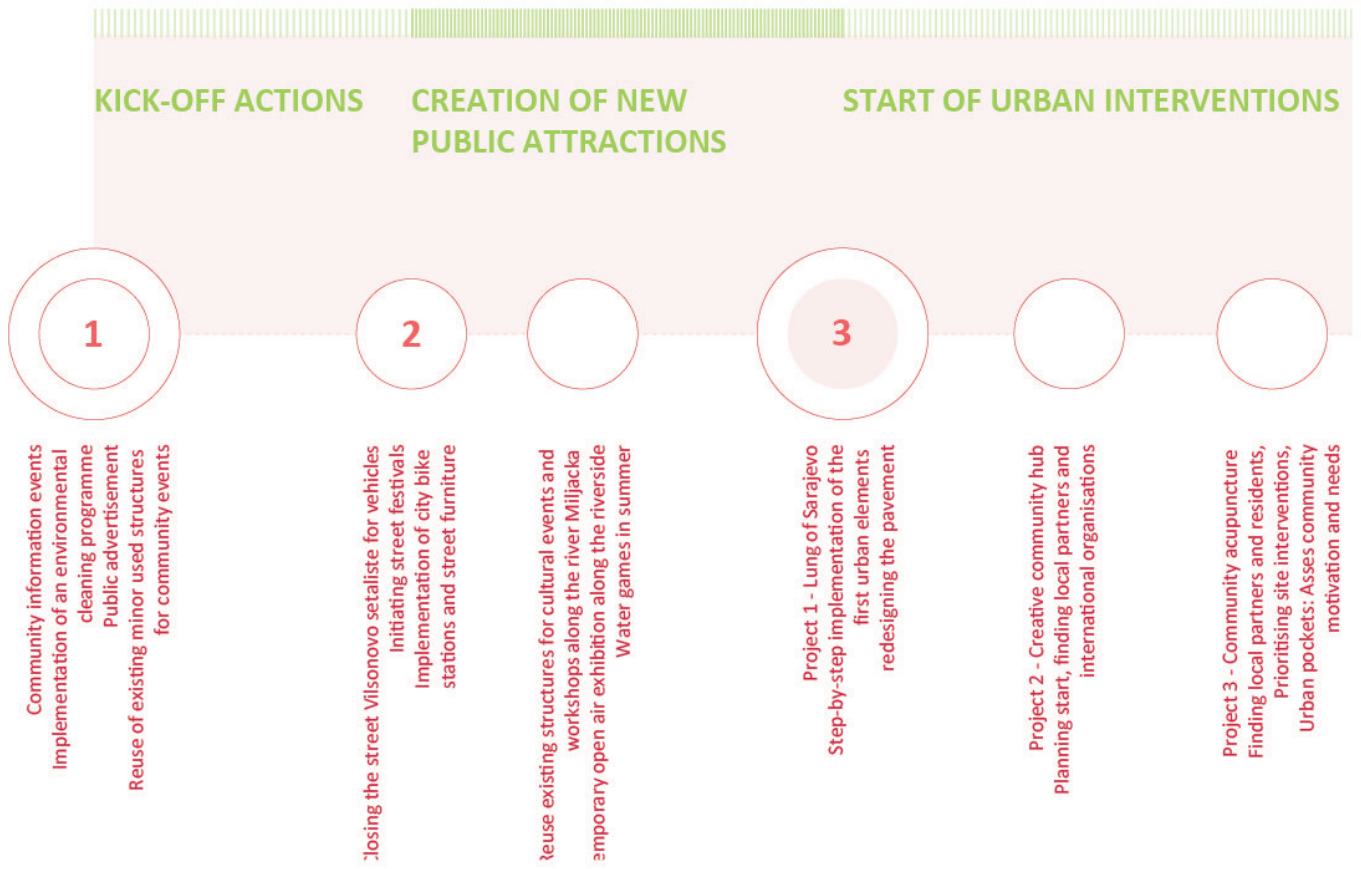
This center is home to day care and senior care facilities, and when these two age groups get together there are benefits to both groups — not to mention heart-warming interactions. With the hope of allowing the old and young to benefit from one another, it is set out to find similar care facilities.





PROPOSED TIMELINE FOR IMPLEMENTATION

04.4



PLANNING AND DESIGNING PHASE

4

Project 1 - Lung of Sarajevo
implementation of the urban elements

Project 2 - Creative community hub
Planning phase

Project 3 - Community acupuncture
Implementation of several functions
Urban pockets: Design-phase and
definition of the toolkit elements

5

Project 1 - Lung of Sarajevo
Continuous implementation of the urban
elements and redesign of the pathway

Project 2 - Creative community hub
Construction phase
Implementation of organisation unit for start ups

Project 3 - Community acupuncture
Urban pockets: Co- finance by local funds,
International funds or/and in-kind contribution

NEW IMPLUSES FOR THE NEIGHBOURHOOD GRABVICA

FINALISATION OF THE MAIN PROJECTS

6

Project 1 - Lung of Sarajevo
Continuous implementation of the urban elements and redesign of the pathway

Project 2 - Creative community hub
Finalisation of the construction
Opening for start ups and creatives

Project 3 - Community acupuncture
Urban pockets: self-build by the community and local partners
Closing this first urban pocket project with an opening event

7

Project 1 - Lung of Sarajevo
Continuous street events

Project 2 - Creative community hub
initialize workshop events and group dissections to strengthen the start up scene and to increase the exchange of creatives

Project 3 - Community acupuncture
Plan site maintenance by the community
Continuing working on further neglected places with local partners and the community

Securing the value of public recreational spaces along the river Miljacka
Constantly securing the quality of the water and environment

APPENDIX

05

5.1 ENDNOTES

5.2 TABLES OF FIGURES

5.3 BIBLIOGRAPHY

5.1 ENDNOTES

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