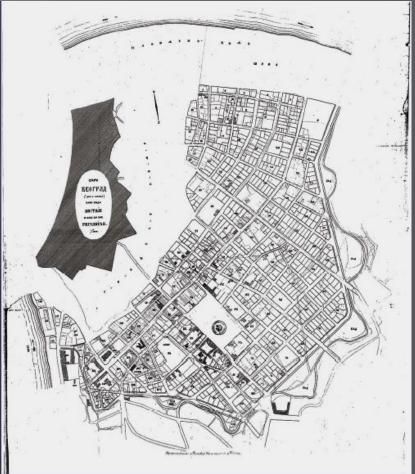
DEJAN FILIPOVIĆ / VELIMIR ŠEĆEROV UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE, FACULTY OF GEOGRAPHY

THE IMPACT OF LARGE OBJECTS ON THE LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SPACE IN THE CITY -AN EXAMPLE OF THE BELGRADE CITY HIGHWAYS AND NEW SAVA BRIDGE IN BELGRADE

SPA-CE.NET, LEDNICE, 12-14.09.2016.

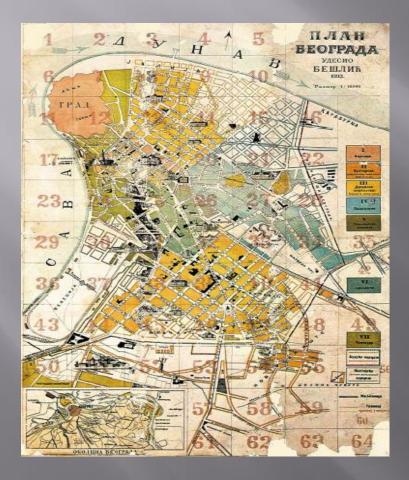
OLD BELGRADE (PART OF THE TRENCH) AS IT IS NOW AND HOW IT SHOULD BE REGULATED. (EMILIAN JOSIMOVIĆ, 1867).

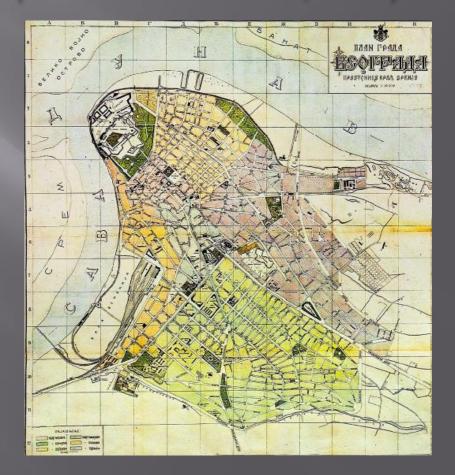
- The first Serbian educated city planner, Emilian Josimović (1821-1897)
- Plan is to regulate the old district of the Danube to the Sava River and the historic center of Belgrade
- Space outside this is not treated
- This plan set the shaft of today's urban matrix of the central zone of the city



PLAN OF BELGRADE (JOVAN BESLIC, 1893)

PLAN OF THE CITY OF BELGRADE CAPITAL OF THEKINGDOMOF SERBIA(VASA LAZAREVIC, 1910)





PLAN OF THE CITY OF BELGRADE (ALBAN CHAMBON, 1912).

- Deep mark in today's spatial organization of Belgrade, especially in the central areas.
- Magnificently set concepts, proposals for the reconstruction of the town with many squares and boulevards
- Clearly separates the construction area from the rest of the territory



MASTER PLAN OF BELGRADE (DJORDJE KOVALJEVSKI, 1923).

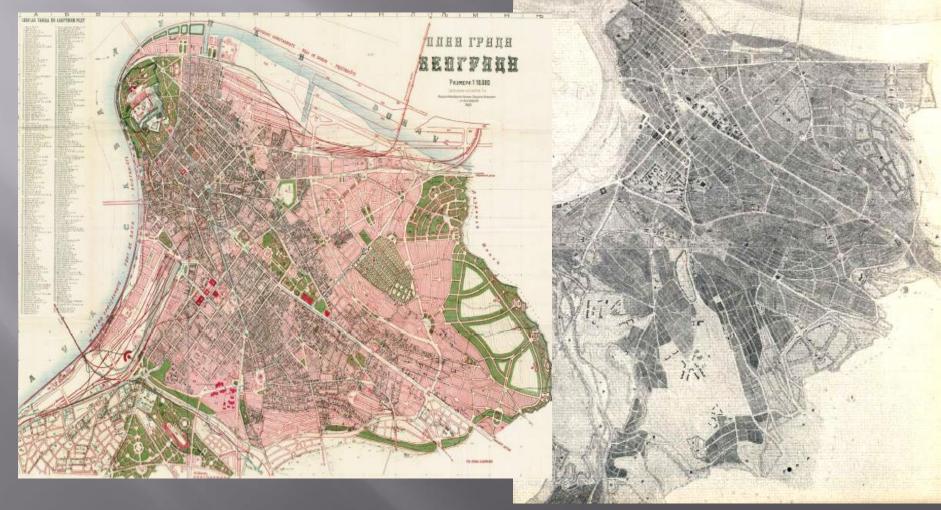
Significant

 expansion of the city on Sumadija
 side and activated
 the left bank of the Sava River,

 Construction of a bridge and a special supplement that relates to future Novi Beograd



GENERAL REGULATION PLAN FOR THE CITY OF BELGRADE (JOVAN OBRADOVIC, 1927). MASTER PLAN OF BELGRADE (DJORDJE KOVALJEVSKI, DANICA TOMIĆ-MILOSAVLJEVIĆ, 1939)



THE PRELIMINARY PLAN OF BELGRADE, 1948 (NIKOLA DOBROVIĆ). MASTER PLAN OF BELGRADE, 1950. (MILOŠ SOMBORSKI)



MASTER PLAN OF BELGRADE, 1972 (ALEKSANDAR ÐORÐEVIĆ, MILUTIN GLAVIČKI)

- Most famous Belgrade plans in its history
 "Sea of green" the idea was to build urban structures directly mixed with the extra-urban.
- Natural space almost to the very heart of Belgrade.
- Ada Ciganlija (Sava Lake) is regulated by the idea in 1922/23.

MASTER PLAN OF BELGRADE TO 2021, 2003. (VLADIMIR MACURA, MIODRAG FERENČAK)

- Opens up the possibility to meet planning of narrower and wider metropolitan area
- External main tangent around the City
- Inner City Semi-Ring Road.
- Amendments (2003, 2009, 2012, 2014.)

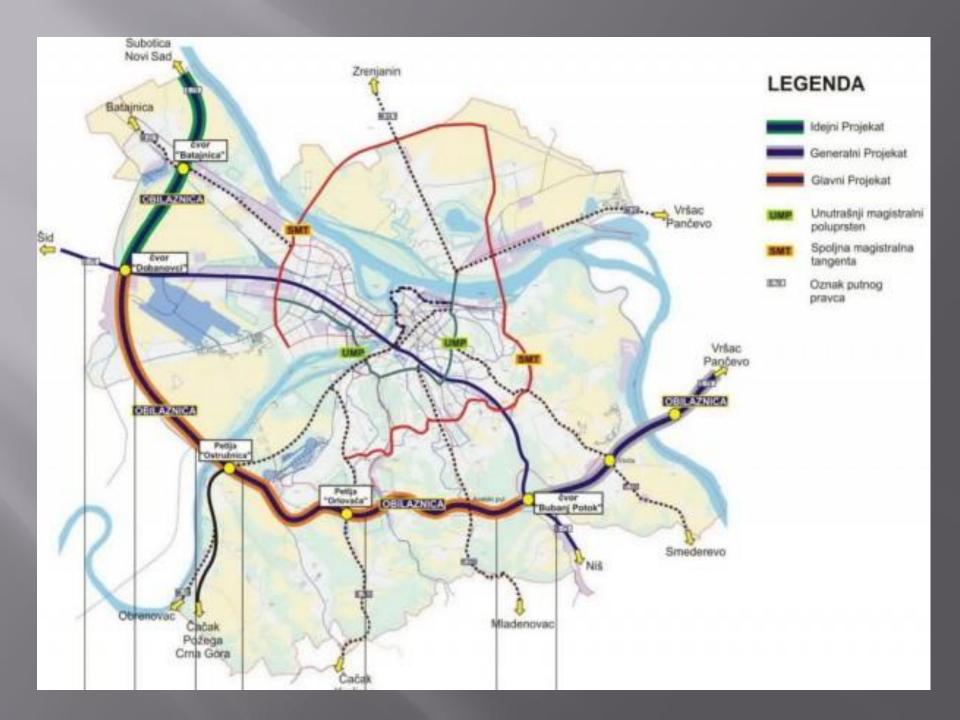
101.00

THE BASIC TRANSPORT PROBLEMS IN BELGRADE

- mono-centric development
- inadequately and insufficiently developed network of the main corridors
- lack of modern traffic management system
- mixing of local transport with transit flows in central zones
- lack of high capacity public transport
- insufficiency of public and other use parking capacities
- absence of harmonized transport policy

SOLUTIONS UP TO 2021

Construction of about 132km and reconstruction of 75km of road and streets
 The inner city (semi)-ring road (ICSRR) around wide central area of the city
 External main tangent around the City (EMT)
 Construction of the motorway bypass



INNER CITY SEMI-RING ROAD (ICSRR)

- To reduce in the city core of Belgrade: transport work, travel time, stop time at the interchanges with traffic lights, number of the vehicle stops at interchanges with traffic lights, and fuel consumption
- Length 17.077m of which 2.895m are in tunnels, 5.457 passed over bridges and 8.725m are on surface.
- Total number of junctions are 22, of which 15 are grade separated.

UPON COMPLETION OF THE ICSRR

- Savings of about 100,000km passenger cars
- I1 tons of fuel a day/3,250 tons less per year
- Till 2021. traffic of passenger cars increased by 35%
- Savings in fuel consumption would be about 35 tons of fuel per day, or over 10,000 tons of fuel per year.

THE IMPACT OF ICSRR ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE URBAN AMBIENT

Strategic environmental assessment (SEA) DRP Impact of the ICSRR on landscape and visual characteristics **Changes** in the environment and landscape

Мігіјехо Миријево II

> Image © 2012 Digital Globe © 2012 Google © 2012 Cnes/Spot Image

*Google earth

THE IMPACT OF ICSRR ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE URBAN AMBIENT

Assessing the landscape and visual characteristics of the road in the given space, special attention is dedicated to:

the scope of intervention in relief (changes microrelief forms)

volume of removed vegetation,

visual separation from the existing road environment,

Change of characteristic, rare or valuable landscope models

THE IMPACT OF ICSRR ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE URBAN AMBIENT

- **In the construction phase**
- The exploitation phase
- Changes in the environment and landscape images
- Landscape features will mostly be changed in part of natural elements
- The smaller impact will be where the landscape is largely urbanized - road itself can be visually 'fit' into the urban structure



THE ADA BRIDGE

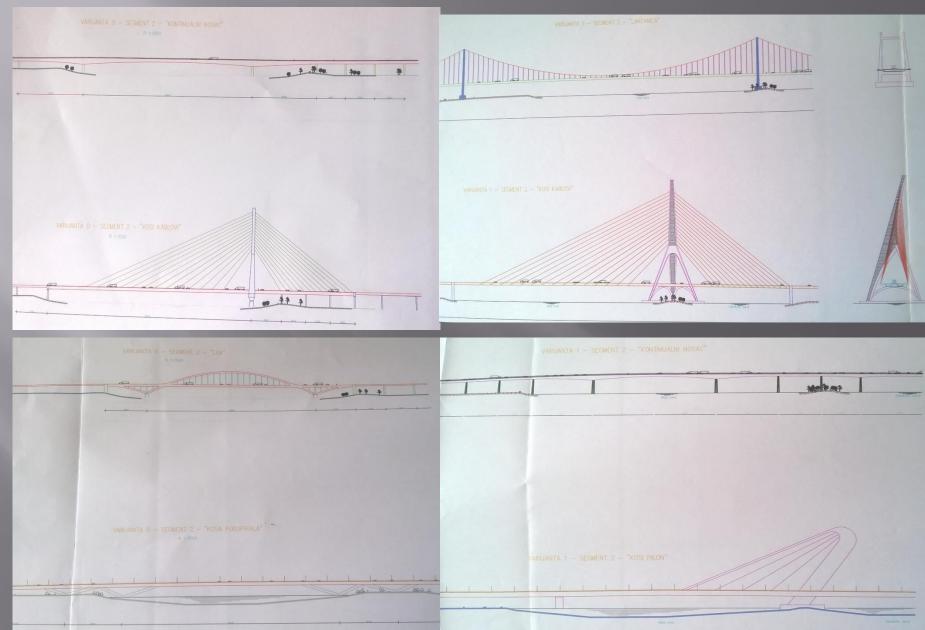
Four bridges over the Sava River

THE ADA BRIDGE

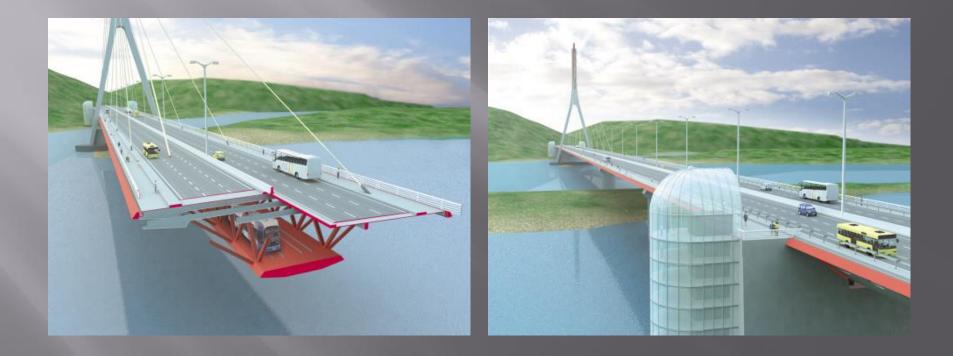
 The bridge is 929m long, has 6 lanes of width 42,5m.
 Verification: urbancivil, ecological, economic, traffic and public/citizens.
 New urban form



THE ADA BRIDGE – 4 VARIANTS



THE ADA BRIDGE – 2 VARIANTS OF "PEAK BRIDGE"



THE "PEAK BRIDGE"



THE ADA BRIDGE

- 200M high pylon new orientation in space
- Pylon outs from the vegetation, bright colour, contrast dark old and white new
- Columns on the banks
- Key view is from right side (hilly landscape).
 Importance of existing vistas was reduced.
- View provided by night paths for pedestrian are lit
- Bridge is a point that catches the eye from all parts of the city (visual influence far greater then the area of the Project)





FUTURE BELGRADE – "BELGRADE WATHERFRONT - BELGRADE ON THE WATER"?



THANK YOU!

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