

**CHALLENGES IN
ARCHITECTURE,
URBAN DESIGN
AND ART**

PROCEEDINGS

**CHAPTER #1 MODELING THE FUTURE
– MODELING OF THE FUTURE ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN
WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY**

**CHAPTER #2 GOING DIGITAL
– INNOVATIONS IN THE CONTEMPORARY LIFE**

**CHAPTER #3 ARCHITECTURE AND/OR ART
– INSPIRATION FOR CREATING**

**CHAPTER #4 NEW IDEA OR PROJECT REALIZATION
IN ARCHITECTURE, URBAN DESIGN OR ART**

ON ARCHITECTURE

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RELATIONSHIP OF URBAN PLANNING AND DECISION MAKING AND THE IMPACT ON THE QUALITY OF PROPOSALS

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ABSTRACT

Raising the quality of life in the city as well as the protection of the public interest and sustainable urban living goals, in the broadest possible sense supposed to be in the focus of all participants in the planning and designing process. In contemporary urban planning practice in Serbia, it became rare when the sphere of politics completely believes and overhangs to the professionals and experts to provide adequately solutions, without interfering and imposing of own interest. Also, there are common examples of the absence of the public support to the planned changes in the urban area. Even when economic interest is not in the foreground, but plan primarily concerns the shaping of public space and supplement with adequate facilities, there may be differences in the perception of the site characteristics and its potentials. Despite the formal respect of statutory procedures, if the goal is implementation of in advance determined decisions, the role of the planning is denied and negated, and participation is tantamount to formalism. The Authors give an insight to the personal experience, the parallel work on several urban plans, similar to the characteristics of the site and dominant engagement of the public interest, noting the large differences in the freedom of the professional team to provide their complete vision of space. This leads to the conclusion that it is far better if the sphere of politics recognizes only the basic programme and key needs in the space and have no other ideas, especially those of the revolutionary and megaloman manner, that sometimes have only purpose to symbolize "their" era.

INTRODUCTION

A theoretical model of urban planning in which is raised to the highest importance an integral approach, sustainability, interdisciplinary, creative, smart and participatory process (Greed, Roberts, 2014), is not unknown to the local urban planners. However, empirically, this framework is very different from the practical work (Graovac, et al, 2017). Also, one of the key roles for urban sustainability is the understanding of local culture. This means that celebrating the uniqueness of each place has a powerful influence on the motivation, identity and well-being of its citizens (Lalosevic, et al, 2013). In analysis of used method of planning in the era of the Socialist state, under the doctrine of directed development, it can be concluded that the previous planning solutions had a basis in an enviable research basis, a series of previously prepared expert studies and analysis to the level of design elaboration, and that the participatory process was taken very seriously. Clearly can be identified expressed concern about quality of life and satisfaction of all social needs, but also effort to preserve the environment. It is under the impression that what was planned and executed in those years, and primarily refers to public uses and areas, their scope and quality, set standards that is hard to reach. An enviable number of sites and facilities, the well-being of residents as the overall objective, but also a way of choice the best solutions through urban and architectural competitions, it seems unique and characteristic for this period of urban development.

The turn, much more than the crossover to the transitional and the neo-liberal system has made the plans less determined, but also less good in quality, unfounded on deep investigations and even more vulnerable to manipulation. Although the goal was something else entirely, inadvertently planning becomes a folding screen for expressed interest, above all, markets and capital, and in a circumstantial way of politics. Quantity, number of adopted plans, the speed in production and the amount of produced gross square feet become the only measure of success for the authorities at the local level. The quality of plan, assessment of all of the features and characteristics of space, potentials and problems, real needs, conditions of use and protection, analysis of the proposed changes and the impact on the wider environment, and so on, became less important, consciously neglected or mitigated, especially if present any limitation.

It is especially interesting an attitude about of decision making authorities about plans that contain no commercial interest, but their land use is primarily in the domain of public good. There would be expected to demonstrate participatory process in the widest possible form (Danilović Hristić, Stefanović, 2018), equal dialogue between the various professions involved in the process of urban planning, administration and citizens, whose goal should be to offer a common stand on public good and its values. Only when on this questionnaire level is clarified what are suggestions and opinions, on the strategic level harmonized needs and desires, then is possible to move on design consideration of micro location within the surrounding. The most important thing is to talk, to communicate, to give an effort that the real and true information is a subject to debate, and if there is any limit or prohibition, then to look for a solution on the other side, not to ignore the obvious and minimise its significance. When the decision and spatial organization have already been formed in advance and imposed as binding, when the space protection is treated as something unnecessary and changeable as needed, and does not give up neither space nor time for finding a compromise, it is difficult to form a well planned solution.

AN URBAN PLAN FOR PARK UŠĆE

One of the case studies will be the urban plan for the area of the park at the firth of the Sava River into the Danube, on the territory of Novi Belgrade, about who's planning process and proposals a serious controversy exists in public. Unfortunately the most of the information about the progress of work on this plan, the public doesn't have, or be deliberately ignored. Additionally, there is discuss about other, spatially close plan for the cable-car (gondola) across the Sava River, connecting the Belgrade fortress Kalemegdan and park, so the part of the public is upset about all the announced novelties.

In order to make clear about the area and its significance in the city, it should be clarified about the history, origin and development. For this purpose it is used derived text from the first version of the planning document, which is now at the stage of verification. An area of about 90 hectares, all together with the coastline, the firth of the two rivers, the Great War Island inside, the Belgrade's fortress, the historical ambient of Kosančić venac and the old core of Zemun, represents the landscape of essential and strong visual and cultural identity. The construction of the bridge of King Alexander (Brankov most) 1930-1934, as a link to Zemun, created the possibility to activate another uninhabited and swamp coast basin. It is in particular contributed to the construction of the complex of the modern Fair ground in 1937-1940, after which the land feel started in order to prepare space as a building site. In this area was evident

the existence of temporary refugee settlement camp for thousands of people, in which, on the eve of the outbreak of the second world war were placed German emigrants on their way from Eastern Romania to the Czech Republic and Germany (Bajford, 2011).

The value of this space is founded in the planning concept of the modernist town on the left bank of the Sava River, in the spirit of the international style and the principles of the Athens Charter. The initial conception of the construction of today's New Belgrade, as the capital of new socialist society in the open and an uninhabited area, that represented an ideal ground for new ideas, social projection and ideological principles. The public green areas represent one of the planning pylons in the spirit of the modernism. On the occasion of the first Conference of the non-aligned states in Belgrade in 1961, the new Palace of the Federal Executive Council (SIV) was inaugurated, as the most significant administrative facility and represent of the new ideology. A special feature of this international meeting is given by raising the "Park of friendship", in which the heads of all the 26 delegations planted one tree as a symbol of peace, progress and friendship. Planting and saving trees, designing of nature as a mean of determining the memories of people and events, is characteristic of many European States since the 19th century.

The final architectural-urban solution for Park of friendship was developed in 1965, according to design of the Directorate for urban green areas, and on the basis of prized competition drawing of an architect Milan Pališaški, whose goal was to achieve avoiding of (only) ideological symbolism of space. The arrangement lasted for two decades and to this days has not been fully realised. The project has specific locations for planting Memorial trees according to their kinship, and by the years plenty of trees were planted by statesmen of the world, since the planting was an integral part of the protocol. Next to each tree is a plaque with the year of planting, the statesman's name, the country from which it comes and the name of tree in Latin. The fact that there are 180 trees, makes this area a unique museum of peace in the open air, and it is the reason this space in 2014 was named for a glorious place, with the obligation to preserve the authenticity and banning of building. Also, by raising the obelisk "Eternal fire" in 2000, symbolically finished the period of one era of ideology in Serbia during the last decades of the 20th century. Although the establishment of the memorial park was dictated by the current political and cultural events, by its message the park transcends time and contexts. This confirms that the park represents a significant testament to the post-war period, and ranks among unique examples of memorial museum in the open air.

Various professional considerations and even radical visions of this area were part of the changing process of the entire environment. The first ideas were made in the framework of the General urban plan of Belgrade (1950), with "Operative ideas for designing a New Belgrade" by Nikola Dobrović in 1946, as a starting point, and a key setting is building of the modern city on the left bank of the Sava River as an expression of the new State, based on Le Corbusier's principles of the Athens Charter. According to the General urban plan of Belgrade and the first Plan for central zone of new Belgrade (1960) drafted by the architects Leonid Lenarčić, Milutin Glavički, Milosav Mitić, Dusan Milenković and Uroš Martinović, the idea was to set up the urban composition of the future Belgrade, with administrative center for ministries, the Presidency and the Communist party central committee building in coordination with areas of high vegetation.

There were announced competitions for the most significant administrative facilities and the hotel Yugoslavia, and in parallel with competitions for objects of culture: for a modern Gallery in new Belgrade and a Large Yugoslav Opera in Sava amphitheatre (1948). The plan of the central zone was the basis for the drafting and adoption of Regulatory Plan for the area of the municipality of Novi Beograd (1962), which continue to serve as the basis for detailed elaboration of individual parts, until 1980. By this plan the coastal zone of New Belgrade also gets a central significance, and the entire that part foreseen for buildings of high culture: several museums and the Opera House, for which in 1971 was launched an international competition. In all further urban plans, this area has always been treated as a public green area with major public facilities. Today, the discrepancy exist between developed urban tissue of New Belgrade and relatively passive park space, which is underused.

The Museum of contemporary art is the peace of modern architecture, derived on the basis of the competition drawings of team Ivan Antić and Ivanka Raspopović from 1965. This project was awarded with the October prize of Belgrade for architecture, and the object with belonging land plot is declared as historic monument in 1987. In the 1960s started arrangement of the walkways on the left bank of the Sava River, between the bridge and the firth. Developers of the Sava Quay, Branislav Jovin, Petar Ljubičić and Stevan Milinković, have created the basis to begin planning the coast around New Belgrade. Continuous green area in the coastal area of the Danube and Sava rivers, is one of the most visited coast of Belgrade for rest and recreation.

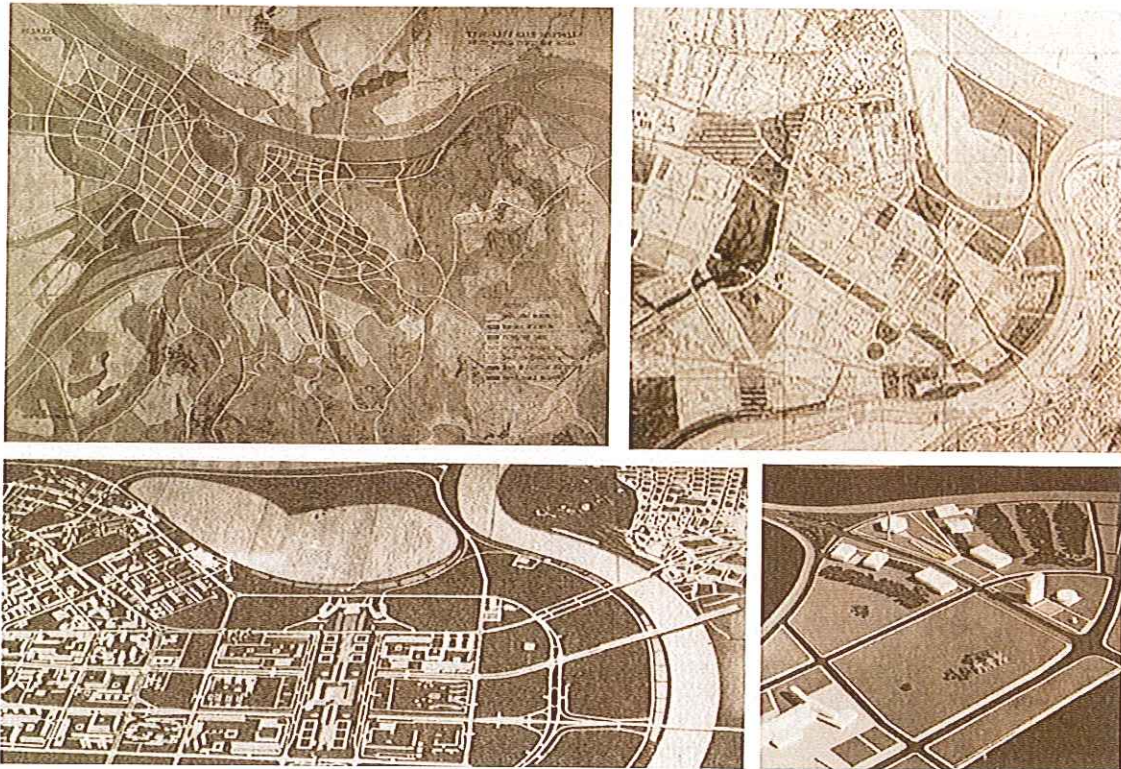


Photo 1. Historical background, General urban plan 1950, plans for New Belgrade and Ušće area

Chronologically, closer to our time, space is often analyzed and processed through studies and competitions, among others, at the initiative of the Ministry of culture and information of the Republic of Serbia in 2003, Urban planning Institute of Belgrade's produced the study "Display of potential new location of the Opera". The study was supposed to serve as a preparatory phase for the development of a pilot project, through which would be elaborated program, budget, urban-technical conditions and possibilities of realization. The evaluation of location had the conclusion that the delta is an attractive landmark for the position of an object, but that the implementation requires additional investments, as well as to the possible review of other sites that have no such symbolic meaning.

Then, in 2007 was made the "Analysis of spatial and programmatic opportunities of complex of SIV, Museum of contemporary art and the Park of friendship in New Belgrade", perfectly suited for the needs of the comprehensive and detailed study of all relevant effects on the space in relation to the character and the great importance of this area, with goal to define concept, program and content of design. The study in detail marked different aspects, gave a review of all constraints, potential and vision of space in the past, which served as the basis for a decision on the launching of the urban design competition.

Overall, public, non-anonymous and interrogative "Contest for a solution to the City Park, from the hotel Yugoslavia to Branko's bridge in New Belgrade" was implemented in 2007-2008, in order to collect ideas for defining content and arrangement of this space. Promoter was the Belgrade Land Development Public Agency and the organizer was Societies of architects and urban planners of Belgrade. The 82 works were submitted, and the jury is chosen and awarded best 11 suggestions. The proposed solutions provide new concepts of use and space activation of different types, orthogonal, radial or amorphous network flows and moves, with an extra greenery of space, treated as mostly free, with individual public structures, mainly Opera and reconstruction of Museum of contemporary art.

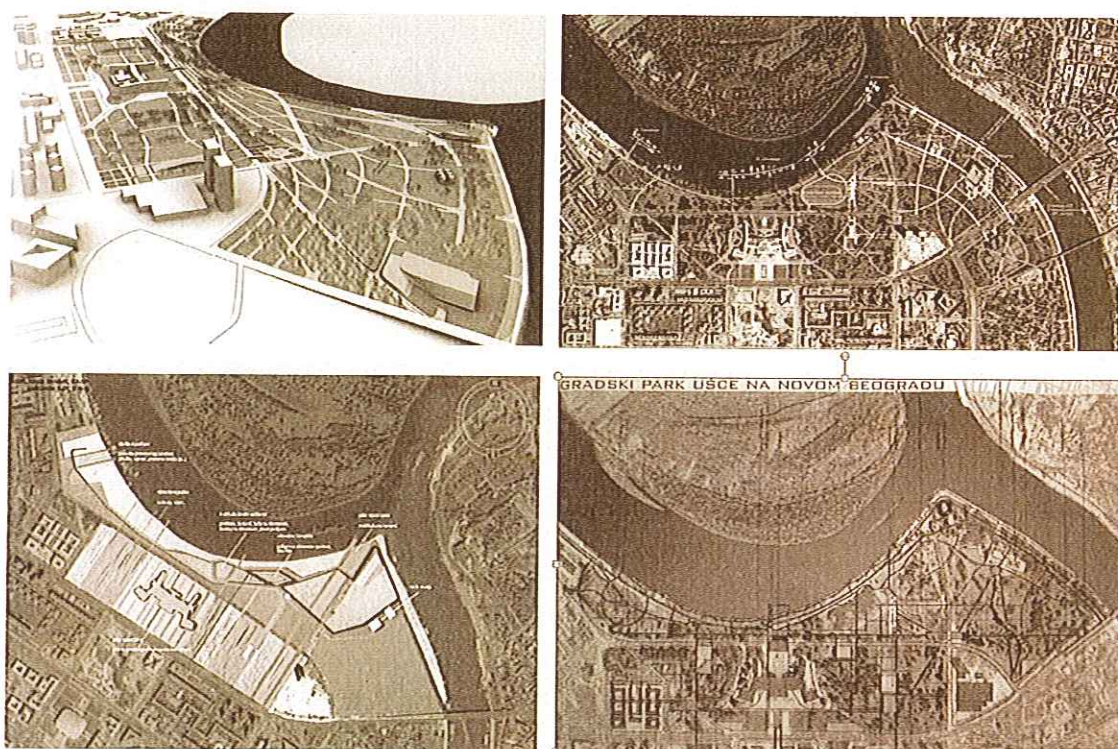


Photo 2. Contest for a solution to the City Park, form the hotel Yugoslavia to Branko's bridge in New Belgrade

From the point of nature protection, there are no protected natural assets and natural assets in the process of protection, but there is an wider area of the rivers which is included in the coastal part of the Plan, established as "Ecological network of Sava and Danube junction" and Danube itself as ecological corridor of international importance and significance for Republic of Serbia, proclaimed by the regulation in 2010. In the surrounding is a protected landscape of exceptional quality "Big War Island" (decision on the placing under protection of natural good from 2005). Green area represents an unbreakable relationship with the natural environment of "Natural core of Belgrade", which has a visual dominant and functionally significant element of the identity of the city. The possibility of perceiving space of city core, its confirmed natural and created value (with the Belgrade fortress - Kalemegdan, Sava promenade with parts of New Belgrade and Zemun), is a quality that Belgrade city ranks in order of those cities that are capable to use landscape values to build the economy and cultural tourism.

However, in 2009, Assembly of the city of Belgrade makes the Decision on preparation of detailed regulation plan for multifunctional sports and cultural content in the field of "Park of friendship" — Ušće, in the municipality of Novi Beograd and Zemun, with the aim to create conditions for the organization of sports and cultural events and manifestations in the public park. This moment can be characterized as the end of further expert analysis and verification, discussion and consideration, because behind the obscure and ambiguous title of plan hides in advance made decision to use the area for organizing races of Formula 2 bolides and the following festival facilities, under the menagment of foreign partners and with intention to converte walking paths and part of the park to the runway for car races. The concept of the plan was created, which is due to a number of restrictions and the equations, above all protection regime of water sources and monuments of culture, suggested that idea has to be abandoned, with the recommendation to review the project task, discuss and define the new basis for the plan, in terms of improving the public free space and function, for example to support the initiative of the Museum of contemporary art for expansion. It should be emphasized that in that moment all participants and contributors in the development of the plan were focused to explain by arguments from the aspect of own profession why this spectacle is not appropriate at the location, what do the prescribed restrictions aimed at protecting of water sources, environment, cultural monuments and their surroundings. Planning document didn't further develope and consider, because it was in the conceptual stage "negative" for the inferred function. However, the Decision on preparation, that was made, wasn't put out of power.



Photo 3. Park and constant force to add some festival identity (races, concerts...)

The next step, inspired by a visit of the city (and State) officials to various places as Moscow, Copenhagen, Paris, and Baku... was a new vision of this park area, enriched with new contents. True, the park as such had no containing which would attract a greater number of visitors, the largest part was the free green area, and most visited area was along the coast, with walking and cycling paths and restaurants on floating boats. The space was not safe, because the low attendance rate by day and darkness at night.

For the purpose of decorating and furnishing of park, in 2016-2017 was prepared a brief study, so called strategy of development, more like presentation of features "People's Park - Ušće", created by architectural office "GEHL" from Copenhagen, Denmark and which is presented in the Assembly of the city of Belgrade. It gave a vision of active, interesting and accessible park for all citizens and visitors, pointed to the need for its integration with the environment, proposed introduction of new content and attraction, set up the basic directions and forms of movement, as well as thematic design surface and connect in a unique and unrepeatable whole. The study identified the shortcomings and limitations of space: the bad traffic connections inaccessibility, lack of attractions, and a low degree of space security.

Also, the study has yielded proposals for connection of space and the wider context of the city, the reorganization of pedestrian traffic, profile corridor and crossings from directions of lateral blocks with multiple access points. One of the proposals in order to better availability of space is forming more of pedestrian paths from neighbouring blocks, across the Boulevard of Mihajlo Pupin and Nikola Tesla to park and commentary to idea of connection the riverbanks by cable car from Belgrade Fortress or as alternative by pedestrian-cycling bridge. Proposal solutions apply to reorganisation of flows and movement within the park. The longitudinal continuous paths on flange sides along the Bulevar of Nikola Tesla and along the rivers, should connect the coastal area of New Belgrade with urban tissue by nine new promenades from which branch off secondary footpaths and directions with facilities.

The proposed routes in the interior of the park should provide continuity and connection to the context and relevance of public content, hierarchy and better availability of movement. The main routes are planned in the form of a wide promenade with a variety of amenities and outdoor furniture, possibility of slow integrated traffic, with a thematic organization and richness of details in the form of sculptures, playgrounds, etc. Each major routes split on the secondary route over the surface of the park. In the framework of pedestrian routes there are formed seven themed zones which supports the activities of sports, recreation, culture and science, with different sensual experiences. The route "Movement" is intended for sport and recreation, with trails for running, playgrounds and outdoor sports furniture. The route "Nature" is dedicated to nature, the thematic content of the world of plants and animals.

Two tracks "Serbia", on the left and right of the Palace Serbia (former SIV), dedicated to the specifics of our culture, folklore, gastronomy. "Music", which runs from the planned site of the Philharmonia building in Block 13, is a space designed for events and musical workshops. Direction of "Water" is continually extending to the junction of rivers with a platform – lookout point and the possibility of the introduction of water content in the park and fountains. "Art" bonds the Museum of contemporary art, and would support a sculpture theme park and open gallery. Course "Science" parallel to the Brankov bridge has educational content, with attractive exhibits. As the first phase, the Study proposes the formation of paths and zones of art around the Museum, which would connect the access roads, park and coastal space, on the visual route to the Belgrade fortress. The study proposed the limited movement of vehicles and parking in the form of pockets along the Bulevar Nikola Tesla. The final version of study have not proposed significant new construction and interventions, but space essentially remains a green oasis in the city, by improving facilities, better availability and identity of the park, with outdoor furniture and elements of attractions.

The objective of the proposal is to activate spaces and produce unique experience of use of the park that is primarily intended for people. Facilities and the value of the park are the main theme and motive for visitors. The concept of planning, thematic programs, facilities, equipment and organization is certainly not objectionable, but it must be said that foreign consultants or weren't familiar with all aspects of protection and restrictions in the area (water source zone with wells, the location of the stations for sewage pumps, protecting of cultural heritage, protecting of vision, etc.), real possibilities and needs, or they were consciously ignored. On the other hand, the presentation served ad hoc, when the match local ideas and needs cited as binding, and when it pointed to unduly or unnecessarily placing of cable car or panoramic ferris wheel and suggested different solutions (a bridge or another location), it is neglected.

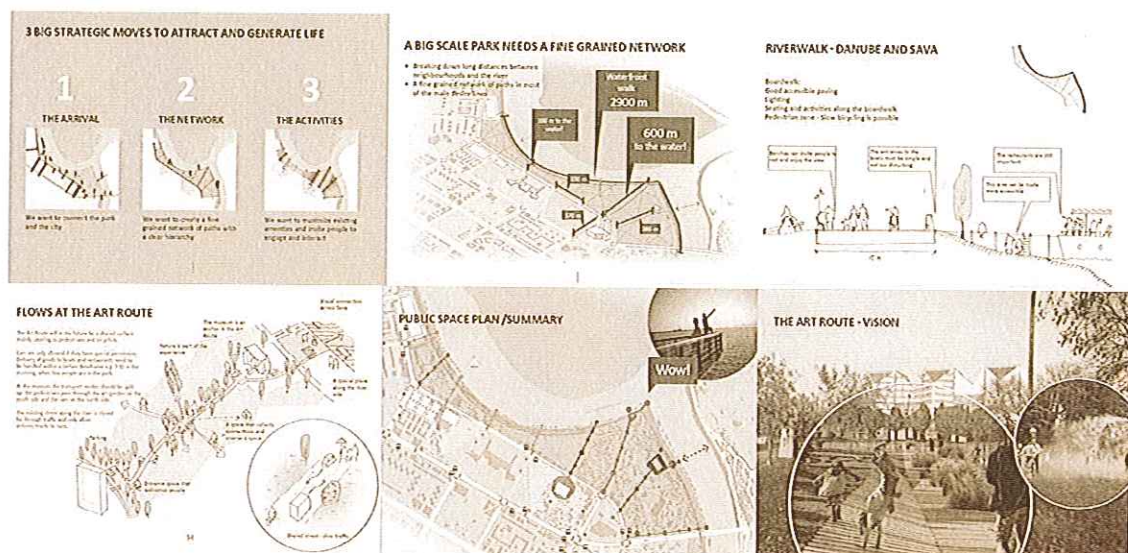


Photo 4. Presentation "People's Park - Ušće", by architectural office "GEHL" from Copenhagen, Denmark.

The ideas kept coming. From the initial, which applied to the arrangement of the park area, the introduction of new of pedestrian and bicycle paths, terrain for recreation and play grounds for kids, project for flooding shield, as a new facility for the Museum of the 21st century art, which was supposed to correspond with reconstructed and reopened Museum of contemporary art. Then the new site for the Natural history museum, and the Aquarium, the position of the 120m high pole with the flag of the Republic of Serbia, Ferris wheel, and a bit more. The attitude of the urban planners was that all locations of planned facilities and attractions should be drawn in terms of their respective land and construction lines and frames, so the level of intervention in the park was completely transparently shown on public release, and that the design of objects should be subject to urban-architectural competition, how is after all in the plan of higher order prescribed. However, the decision was not to show planned objects in graphical attachments of the plan, but only to give description in textual part with options for their construction. So the real scope of the changes in the park is not visible and clear, on the other side the exact position of buildings and the influence on the surrounding were left undefined. Unfortunately, even remarks and comments of interested groups of citizens on public hearing was vague and lack of argumentative, more exclusive, and at least a reasoned, what could be the consequences of obscure and blurred views of planned solutions.

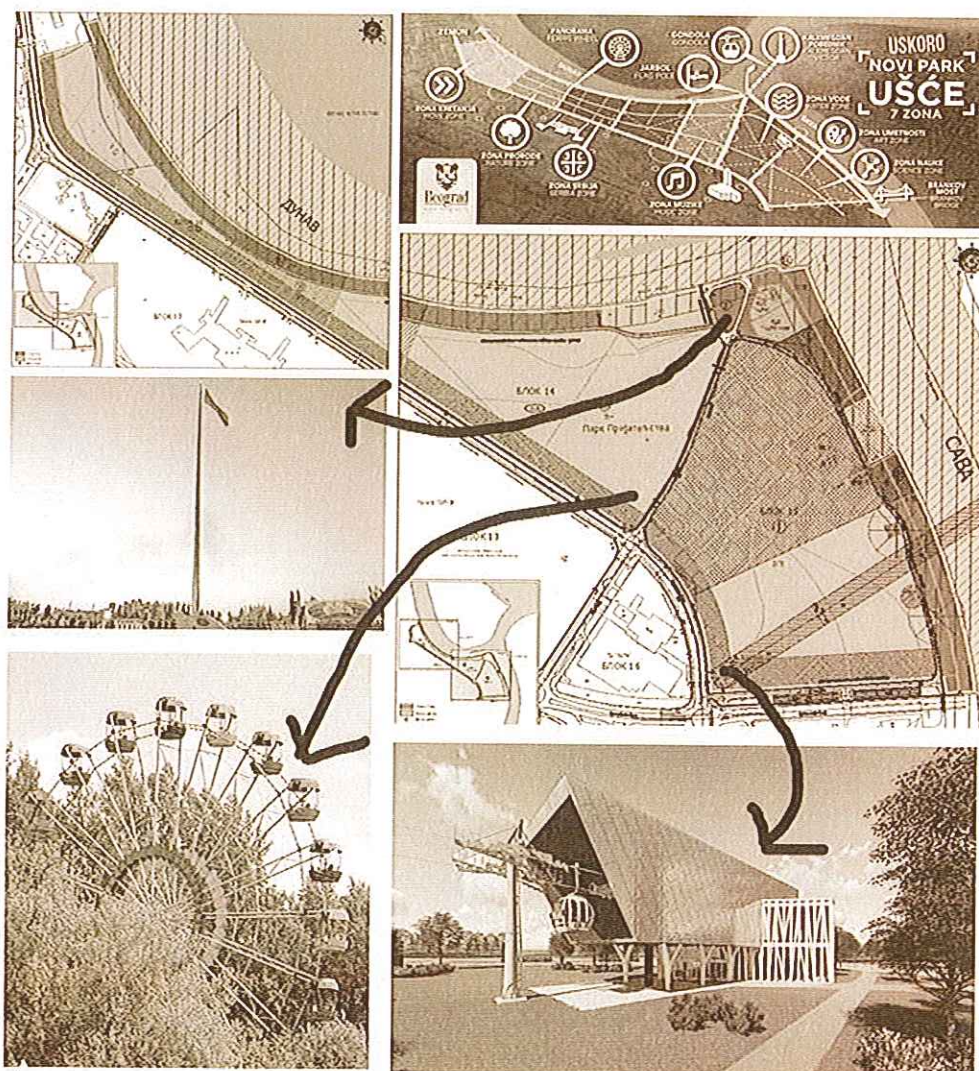


Photo 5. An urban plan "squashed" between ideas.

AN URBAN PLAN FOR COASTAL AREA IN PANČEVO

Now we're back in 2004, only a year after the establishment of the license of The Serbian Chamber of Engineers, the responsible urban planner has gone all "planning circle" by the actual Law on planning and construction ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 47/2003), when in the process of drafting and adopting the plan the appointed Commission for city plans were "bigger" not only of the responsible urban planners and proposed planning solutions, but the whole team of specialists form the Sector of urbanism of the Directorate of building and arrangement of City Pančevo and also the services of protection and all previously conducted professional researches.

An example of "Detailed regulation plan for centre of Pančevo – the second phase – the coastline" is one of not only distinguished but also the saddest example of the acceptance of objections at public hearing by the Commission for the plans, which have led to significant changes in planning solutions. In this case the expense was for the citizens of Pančevo, users of the coastal area along the river Tamiš and treatment of public space in general. An understanding of the overall importance of space in a part of the Street Mučenička to the river Tamiš, which down the centuries have managed to preserve the integrity, as well as the absence of vision of decision makers of what stays behind us, led to the conclusion of the Commission that a significant part of the space that is planned for a public good, was transformed to private sports and business complex of 1.35 ha in size (with indoor swimming pool and sports hall), fenced and controlled by proprietary structure.

The entire part of area, in the scope of the planned zone, belongs of the central, historic units of the town of Pančevo, with numerous cultural monuments and objects under the previous protection in the contact area (High school "Uroš Predić" (1863), The Roman Catholic Church the Rectory of St. Karlo Boromejski and the Minorit monastery (1757), hotels "Kragujevac" and "Štuka"), and monument of culture Old railway station in Pančevo-Danube dating 1894. Original planned solution determined the whole space form the Street Mučenička to the river Tamiš, for public use, park with a lot of greenery, open sports fields available to everyone, walking lanes, included pedestrian breaks and directions from the city centre to the river Tamiš, respected the views of the historical part of the town, along with the exclusive prohibition of division and fencing in the area. In the final text of the plan that has adopted by the Assembly of the town of Pančevo is standing posture that forcing the implementation of public urban-architectural competition for the disputed site, with the explicit ban on housing functions. Urban-architectural competition never happened. But housing happened.

The objectives of making the plan were: the affirmation of the public space and ambient units, as well as highlighting and saving the quality of visions, shapes and sky lines, in order to improve space; raising the attractiveness and accessibility of existing public spaces while improving general conditions for pedestrian movement; protection and renovation of existing green and open space(!); securing of networks of open sports courts and establishment of public recreational areas; connecting the traditional town with attractive points on the coast of Tamiš and verifying of specificity of coastal public space.

The cultural and historical heritage, the history of places, spirit and tradition of using coastal area by citizens of Pančevo, was the important starting point for the formation of urban development and providing a spatial resolution of this space. In addition, as the use of surveys and research are recommended in urban planning practice for a higher quality and rational preparation of the documentation base, he experts from Directorate in 2002, in preparation phase of plan, carried out extensive sociological research for coastal space, whose results are included in the solution given to the plan's draft. Also, in a number of previous years many experts of urbanism invested effort and presented their numerous ideas for so-called "Pančevo town and coastal area", on the level of urban and architectural competitions, as a part of the event AUPA (Architecture and Urbanism of Pančevo). For the responsible urban planner some of the presented individual concepts and solutions were part of the inspiration and resources for work on the plan. However, the suggested plan, with the specified arguments and solution that was a synergy of vision the urban planner, survey results and ideas of other professionals, unfortunately, was outvoted. The sad state of this space today, 15 years later, is evidence.

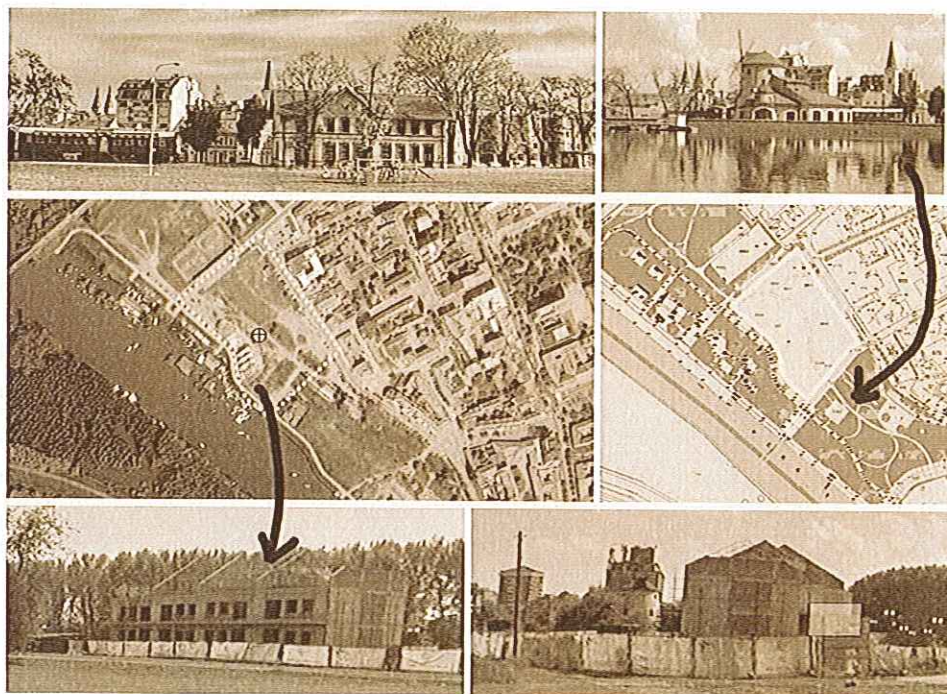


Photo 6. Public or maybe not? The coast of Tamiš in Pančevo.

AN URBAN PLAN FOR THE COASTAL AREA IN KOSTOLAC

It's completely different example recently adopted Detailed regulation plan "Dragulj", on the territory of the municipality of Kostolac and town of Požarevac. The decision to draft a plan of about 50 hectares on the banks of the international Danube River was made with a clear objective to ordain designated port land, the passenger pier for luxury river cruise ships, and in order to develop tourism and use of benefits of nearby Viminacium archaeological site and other attractive sites in the environment. A program that is delivered to the planners gave clear guidelines and showed the need to facilitate the whole space and the use of specific locations, surrounded by the river and canals, near the thermal power plants of Kostolac. Having considered all options, without external influence on the attitude of the planners, given the planned solution except the shore, passenger pier for cruise ships, is proposing a marina for boats, observation desk on bank of Danube, improves the existing sport airport, gives a condition for landscaping and formation of sports and recreational facilities, bike trails, space for camping and generally opens the possibility for further development of tourism inside the weekend settlement and existing hotels. Addressing potential conflicts in the area between different land uses and requirements for the safety of the river and air traffic, making sure not to damage, and contribute to all, urban planner formed solution that in process of control received positive reviews and ratings, and during the public inquiry remained without objections from citizens. The local government not watered down in the attitude and the work of planners, but by carrying out the procedure in accordance with the legal basis, giving clear and unambiguous inputs, facilitates planning progress, knowingly, maybe not, leaved the space for freedom in work and so contributed to the creativity. The mutual trust gave the result, because at the same time the plan meets all the requirements set out at the beginning, the standards of the profession but also reflects the attitude of the planners of the space. In order to continue this positive process and give the possibility of elaborating on the more detailed level, the plan proposes the implementation of urban projects, landscape designs, urban-architectural competition but also through giving opinions, verification of future projects by expert Commissions.

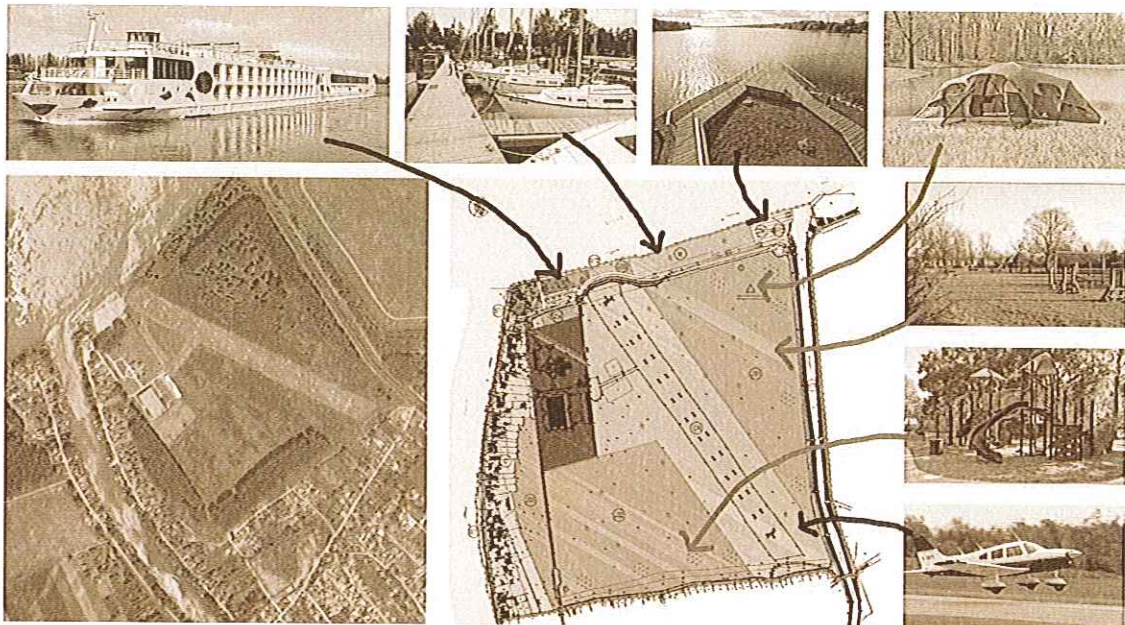


Photo 7. urban plan for the coastal area in Kostolac - Dragulj, proposed land use

CONCLUSIONS

As a brief conclusion of the three presented examples, with of course allowed emotional relation to the creative part of the planning process, the initial visions of planners and wishes to improve the space, one can draw a lesson that any intrusion that comes from higher instances and attempt of populist flattery has showed overwhelming consequences on the space. To educate, to develop professionally and to gain experience in the field of urban planning, becomes a non-issue if only politics make decisions about everything. It is indisputable that urbanization, by it's definition is a form of State intervention, but forgets

that is the last defender of the public interest, too. there is no doubt that the decision making process on draft or final adoption of the urban plan is implemented through political structures and that there is always some interest involved. But the very act of planning and designing of space needs to be left to the profession and experts, even with the possibility that team offers variants and scenarios that will be the topic of argue and discussion and among which the best will be chosen. When it comes to public land areas and uses, important for the community, participation of citizens and their vote on their future has to be part of the planning process, much more intensive and even outside box that the legal frame stipulates.

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