

Introducing sustainability in contextual visioning

1. Introduction

In this paper, the concept "contextual visioning" understands the early stages of planning/shaping of the city areas which have morphological and functional integrity related to the environmental and contextual surroundings. Almost each urban reconstruction within the city core, as well as the constructions of new urban blocks and their parts, represent urban ambience where is highly important to establish morphological, functional and social connections and continuity with the surrounding areas.

1.1. Genesis of the idea

A need to adapt new building with its surrounding is present since humans constructing. Two extremely opposed opinions which are a kind of answer to that need are: 1) to fit, to look like the surrounding, to become its unbreakable part - without visible boundary and 2) to distinguish from the surrounding substantially, with the obvious boundary. This paper hasn't as an objective to oppose any of these opinions, because it takes them as a foundation and very personal idea of any individual - designer/architect (or design group). The objective is to show possible way of the context analyses, such one which can ensure to make advantage from the most of the space potentials, clearly recognizing the limitations (Gajic & Batarilo, 2005).

Throughout the history of ideas about cities, development of the idea on "how to fit" the new ambience with the surrounding - the context, can be recognized. From the K.Zite (1889), who the resolution of the problem saw in some kind of the "practical aesthetic" taking into consideration exclusively visual perception of the space, following thesis that in those time, "while talking of the cities development it is very much done on the technical level, but on the artistic level, almost nothing", through B.Brolin (Brolin, 1988) who essentially further developed Zite's ideas on visual aspect, putting into the focus of its studies physical context, consciously neglected fact that the notion of context is much wider - covering incomparably wider space of spiritual, historical and cultural aspects, all through the contemporary authors which attempts to make widely based solutions for this problem, often suggested connections with the sustainable development principles. In the analysis of the postmodern urbanism N.Elin emphasize that "architectural profession, as an answer to authoritarian attitude which was characteristics of architecture of Modern, already after early sixties of the twentieth century started to thinking more of contextual designing, sensibility towards environment, local culture and the history... as a reaction to gigantism and impersonality of modern cities architectural theory started to inviting for recurrence to a human scale, variety and to hypothetical society of the postindustrial era... replacing the premise "art-as-an-light", the premise "art-as-an-mirror" arrived." (Ellin, 2002)

1.2. Explication of a problem

Since traditional planning implies existence of different approaches/methods for different ambiances in the city (center, periphery, modern settlements...) it is of importance to understand that there is no "one and single" approach to the sustainable development as a part of planning - on the contrary, in the very essence of sustainability there is a necessity for every area in the city to be planned in accordance with its own potentials and restrictions. Sustainable development concept ought to be inherent part of planning processes in all the phases, beginning with contextual analyses which are "starting point" - basis for establishing future strategies and visions for the spatial development of the single ambiances and the city as a whole. Balance between economic, social, ecological and morphological aspects represents the goal - essence of sustainability, but it is nearly as impossible in real life to achieve it - there is always dominance of some aspect, or group of them. Planning processes should deal with that fact.

Besides external context, internal context is also of importance – the very location that is to be planned/shaped. Within the internal context of big importance is to understand (“deal with”) the investor’s and the users needs. So - during the planning process of primary importance are adaptations, in one hand to a context and in the other to investor’s and users’ needs. That’s why a holistic and integrated multidisciplinary approach to urban planning is needed, also highlighting the need for systematic working procedures.

2. Outline of the contemporary approaches

Contemporary approaches to a context analyses, although mostly based on the idea of wider consideration of the problem (from the different view-points of economic, ecological, morphological, social aspect) can be divided into two groups: those with the method which at the end narrows approach to one single aspect (Roulet, Germano, Allard & Ghiaus, 2002), (Woloszyn & Follut 2003) and those which till the end keep the idea that problem has to be approached from the several aspects.

Approach which implies the idea that the problem of “communication with the context” has to be simultaneously envisaged from the several points of view (aspects) is in direct relation with the idea of urban design, as it, for example, seen by J.Lang who quoted that the objective of urban design is to shape the public realm of cities to maximise the benefits within concept of the public interest with wide view on a problem of relation within the context, concerning physical world (MORPHOLOGY), social interrelations (SOCIAL) and indirectly – natural environment (ECOLOGY). (Lang, 2005) N.Ellin quoted J.Koh, invokes on conceptualisation of building environment as the place (with actually experienced and different qualities) opposed to a space (which is abstract and impersonal as a whole). She indicates Koh’s premise that it is necessary to have a complete view to “building – people – place” as a system, much more than to the “construction as an aesthetic object, completed form and enclosed system *per se*”, emphasized interrelation between BEAUTY and ECONOMY, EAESTHETICAL PRAGMACY. (Ellin, 2002)

T. Gibbs quoted that the first steps in establishing an effective and equitable system of quality urban planning is to firmly describe the public interest and establish basic criteria for promoting it. (Gibbs, 2004) He added that it is fundamental to define what qualities of the urban environment are critical to the public’s successful use and comfort, what responsibility private development has in shaping those qualities and the necessary criteria to ensure that those responsibilities are met. At the Denver example Gibbs clarify method for analysing the context, introducing four important aspects: SOCIAL – by defining the public interest, MORPHOLOGICAL - through the criteria for promoting, ECOLOGICAL – through Design Standards and Recommendations/Guidelines and ECONOMY, clearly emphasized that the method is a legitimate tool for preserving real estate values of the city. (Gibbs, 2004)

Context analysis, developed within guide "Better Places to Live: By Design" (Lewelyn-Davies & Baxter, 2001) serves to gain data on a whole range of subsequent design decisions including, for example: scale and massing of development; framework for movement; landform, landscape and ecology of the site; mix of uses and provision of community facilities... “Three step analyses” is suggested: *analyses of the site’s broad setting, analysis of a site’s immediate surroundings and analysis of the site itself*, followed by conclusion that “new pattern/design has to adequately correspond to the characteristics of the surrounding, in order to reach desired quality: to respect history of the location (meaning adequate protection and integration of archeological and building heritage into the new design); to fit into the landform, its contours and views to and from the location; to be well integrated into and with existed traffic matrix; to well use existed vegetation; to promote design adequate to the microclimate of the location, contributing to the energy efficiency...” This is an example of practical application of clearly define approach which implies balance between SOCAIL, ECONOMY, ECOLOGICAL and MORPHOLOGICAL aspects.

3. Theory /step to the methodology

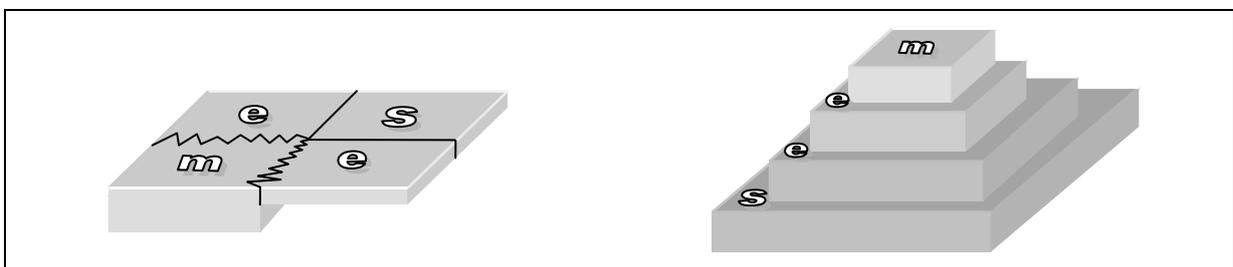
/Beside above quoted, concept is founded on several published researches – specially (Bogdanovic, Gajic & Djurovic, 2001) and (Gajic & Batarilo, 2005)./

Firmly articulated context analysis can offer useful data base for establishing the new shape/design for the space, whether it is “fitting without visible boundary” or “segregation with clear boundary”. Possible way to achieve it is in writing-down/analyzing the state of context on such a way that all the processes and conditions related with significant aspects of city life have been noticed (which are also marked as important by sustainable development concept – Economic, Social, Ecological and Morphological). The information on who the investor is and what are his demands is also of importance (what also has to be recorded and has influence on the ideas of final design). It is already stressed out that during analysis it is ought to equally take into consideration surrounding/external context and the location for elaboration/internal context (place on which it is planned to build, rebuild... intervene).

A goal is - successful integration of the new ambience with its surrounding context, with obligation to consider problems and potentials which exist in space from the viewpoint of economic, social, ecological and morphological aspects (Bogdanovic, Gajic & Djurovic, 2001). “Successful integration” means to satisfy (fulfill) as much as possible of the potentials and to diminish (overcome) as much as possible of the problems.

As a first step it should be pointed out which of the aspects is the most important for the given situation - **Where is the focus?** Because - it isn't reasonable to expect that it is possible to make the best of all of the potentials and at the same time to be well out of all of the problems, for each aspect. It is possible that some aspects will exclude one-another, considering certain questions. For example, economic aspect is often in conflict with ecological one, and sometimes with aspect of morphological accordance with surrounding (economic aspect often implies more floors, more capacities... what isn't always in accordance with the natural - “ecological” capacity of space...)

Sustainable solution in planning process implies “*balance through hierarchy*”, not just “*simply –ideal- balance*”. (Fig.1) “Simply balance” puts aspects “side by side” requiring “leveling” between them (resolving of all the problems, fulfilling of all the potentials...) what is maybe possible in the early stages of use but in the late stages almost certainly the misbalance occur – some of the aspects prevail, balance is disturbed. When planning/configuring of the space is doing bearing in mind “*balance through hierarchy*” starting with the focus aspect, well-balanced continuation is secured.



**Figure 1: Illustration -scheme
“simply –ideal- balance” versus “balance through hierarchy”**

As the **next step** analysis of the **space quality** from the viewpoint of each aspect (economic, social, ecological and morphological) by creating the lists of problems and potentials should be done. Lists of problems and potentials created in relation to given aspects, starting from the focus one, are important for understanding the essence of an issue. Such lists can help to set up hierarchy between problems and potentials and to establish final list of activities which can lead to accomplishment of a goal - to a successful integration of the new ambience with its surrounding context.

Finally – the ideas for shaping the space could be suggested. Those ideas should be in cause-effective relation with the previously established problems and potentials, guided by the focus aspect (with the aim to make advantage from the most of the space potentials, recognizing and diminishing the limitations).

3.1 Methodology

3.1.1. *Achieving the balance*

Establishing the focus aspect (as well as the “hierarchy of aspects”) is of key importance. Possible mistake made in this phase has far-reaching consequences. This work has to be done thoroughly, not as an “individual peace of art” but as a work of a multidisciplinary team. It has to be well educated team which can do the evaluation of the aspects through “brain storming” or by “translation into measurable scales”, e.g.: 1) “scale of significance” for each aspect from the viewpoint of investor and 2) “evaluation of consequences” from the viewpoint of future users and planner, taking the scenario that certain aspect is adopted as a focus one and analyzing the consequences on a future design. During this phase – work is doing considering real (took by questionnaires) and supposed needs of investor and of users.

For example, it is possible to value **prevailing significance of the certain aspect** for further use of space by scale from 0 to 5, where is: 0 without significance, 1 minimum significance, 2 little significance, 3 medium significance, 4 big significance, 5 maximum significance.

Aspects could be seen/evaluate also from the position of **evaluation of consequences** that could occurred if certain aspect is adopted as a focus one and solution/design is based on it, by scale from -3 to +3. where is: -3 very damaging consequence; -2 significant damaging consequence; -1 less damaging consequence; 0 no consequences; +1 small positive consequence; +2 significant positive consequence; +3 very positive consequence.

It should bear in mind that the mentioned way of evaluation by “scale of significance” and “evaluation of consequences” – is only a tool for a start, not the promotion of the doctrine of “statistically regulated city”; these numbers principally could serve for strengthening the concentration of the team/designers while making decision on “focus aspect”.

3.1.2. *Analysis of the “space quality”*

The concept “space quality” in this paper understands gathering of all the potentials/resources and problems/constraints that exists in space, considering certain aspect (economic, social, ecological and morphological)

Economic aspect: uses/contents, cultural-historical and architectural heritage and monuments (potential for the tourism), economic potential of the location (related with the rent potential), infrastructure supply (for surrounding buildings and on the very location), urban parameters and standards...

Social aspect: uses/contents (who and why use spaces in the surrounding), cultural-historical and architectural heritage and monuments (historical significance, preserving the memory of the city, tourism...), places for people gathering, patterns of movement through

surrounding and through location (places of attractiveness), urban furniture, safety, inhabitants (age, economic status...)

Morphological aspect: type of building that prevails, height that prevails, quality of buildings, materials that are used, form of buildings (prevailing width of the front of buildings, type of the roof /flat or slope), cultural-historical and architectural heritage and monuments (heritage protection), urban patterns (relation built-unbuilt), land parcelation (dimension of the parcel that prevails), views and landmarks, parking solution (level of “visual contamination” with parking cars), safety (in relation with the traffic), urban parameters...

Ecological aspect: relief, elements of microclimate (exposition to a sun, ventilation), greenery, closeness to a park, water (river, lake, sea...), organization and level of maintenance of free public and green spaces, presence of aggressive uses (pollutants), ecological significance of the ambience, infrastructure supply, level of traffic on the streets, urban parameters...

Whole method is in a way reduced to a “clever recording” and shaping/designing the space in accordance with the recorded, so in further phases planner could “defend its ideas” on such founded facts – summarized from the cause-effective relations within important aspects for the concrete place.

3.2. Toward the solution – praxis/examples

As an exemplary two locations in Belgrade are chosen - in the centre of the city and on a periphery. For both locations recently there were urban-architectural competitions. Both of them, on one way or another, are of interest for the further development of the city of Belgrade.

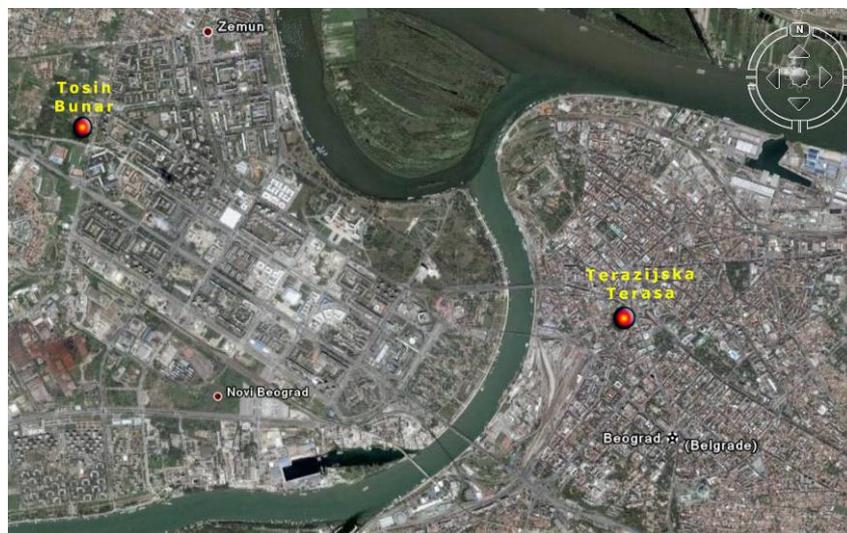


Figure 2: Position of the two exemplary locations within the city of Belgrade /map from the Google Earth/

3.2.1.EXAMPLE 1: Terazije Terrace – public space, city park with the view

Terazije is a designated center of the city of Belgrade. *Terazijska Terasa* or *Terazije Terrace* is a slope coming down from the Terazije Ridge (on top of which Terazije is built) to the right bank of the Sava river. The top of the area is an excellent natural lookout point to the Sava river valley, New Belgrade and further on. The future of the terrace is a subject of public and academic debate ever since the XIX century. In 1923. a project for constructing a terrace-observation point was made. In 1929, Serbian architect Nikola Dobrović's plan was accepted (with two tall business buildings on the both ends of the ridge and a plateau between with

several small business and leisure objects, while the slope itself was planned as a succession of horizontal gardens, pools and fountains). However, until today this space hasn't been morphologically shaped, not in compliance with its significant central city position. Now there is almost derelict temporary city park and one of the business buildings on the sides is under construction.

Investors for the competition (and of future realization) were the city governance and the private company which constructs the business building on the side. Goal of the competition were to create attractive design for this public space, especially because the construction work on the building is in its final phase and it is important to configure connections of the building with the space of Terazije Terrace, as physical – entrance, communications... as aesthetic.

View to the *Terazije Terrace* from the bottom /Queen Natalija/ street



Figure 3: *Terazije Terrace*, June 2007.



Figure 4: *Terazije Terrace*, June 2007.

Analysis of significance – Terazije terrace /"viewpoint investor"/

aspect	investor –city governance (case "public")	investor –private company (case "private")
Economic	3 medium significance	5 maximum significance
Ecological	3 medium significance	1 minimum significance
Social	5 maximum significance	3 medium significance
Morphological	5 maximum significance	5 maximum significance

Analysis of consequences - Terazije terrace /"viewpoint planners+future users"/

aspect	evaluation of consequences
Economic	-3 very damaging consequence
Ecological	+2 significant positive consequence
Social	+2 significant positive consequence
Morphological	+3 very positive consequence

In case when **city governance is investor** (also considering the analysis of consequences /viewpoint of planners and future users) – for this space **social and morphological** aspects should be evenly focus (with significant positive consequences and with maximum significance for the investor).

In case when **the private company is investor** (also considering the analysis of consequences /viewpoint of planners and future users) – for this space **morphological** aspect should be the focus (with very positive consequence and with maximum significance for the investor).

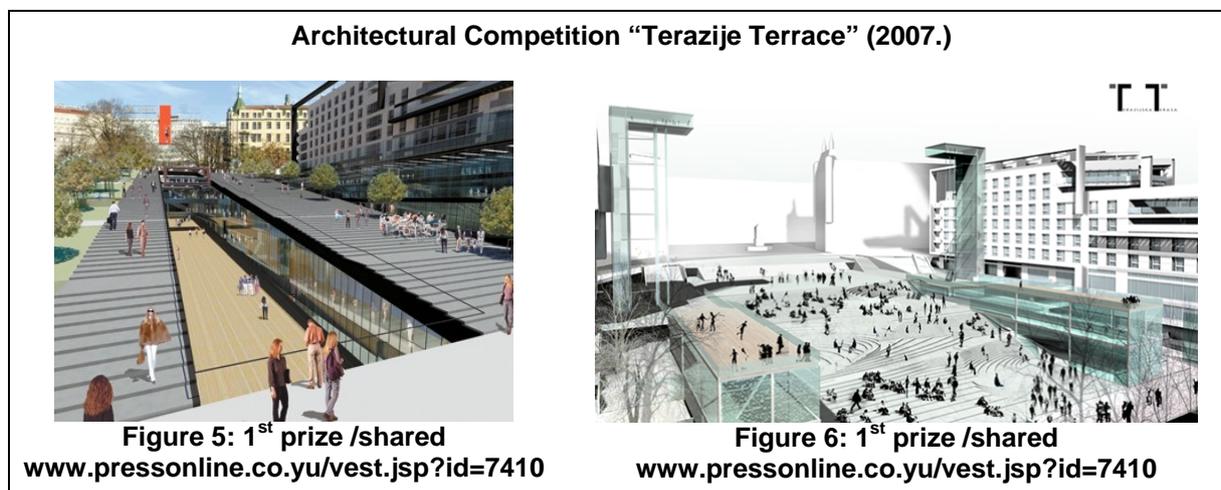
Quality analysis Terazije terrace (from the viewpoint of the focus aspect /Morphological)

MORPHOLOGICAL ASPECT	
PROBLEMS –constraints	POTENTIALS-resources
-slope coming down (can also be a potential)	-slope coming down (can also be a problem)
-morphologically inarticulate building structure further on - down the slope to the river Sava	-excellent natural lookout point to the Sava river valley, New Belgrade and further on
-inarticulate right side of the Terrace boundary (looking from the Terrace to the river Sava) /there are no clear edge	-morphologically articulated buildings in the surrounding (Hotel Moskva, /built in 1906, with its famous facade made of ceramic tiles/ and hotel Balkan /built in 1860. rebuilt in 1935.)
- frequent traffic make impossible for pedestrians to comfortable access to upper level of the Terrace	-existing greenery which could be incorporated into the new concept
- already fixed level/elevation (point of terrain reference) for the access to the building under construction on the left side	-attractive position in the very centre of the city – potential for morphological innovations, architectural experiments...

Quality analysis Terazije terrace (from the viewpoint of the focus aspect /Social)

SOCIAL ASPECT	
PROBLEMS –constraints	POTENTIALS-resources
-fact that there is powerful investor for the building on the Terrace left side – possibilities for firmly lobbying for economic aspect	-attractive position in the very centre of the city – could be attraction for the great number of citizen; it is possible to organize significant support with goal to “defend” its public character
-city space down the slope (to the river Sava) is rather derelict, unattractive with uses (besides big city market)	-central square Terazije is nearby – focus of the attractive city uses
-around 16m difference in height may cause some of the users to avoid this space for communication (by stairs)	- ramps, escalators, cableways... for communication on the slope
-location has “bad reputation” in connection to a safety, since it was derelict until now (robbery, crime...)	-further activation of the space down the slope (to the river Sava); places of interests in that part will provoke movement from the city centre to the river (through Terazije Terrace)
	-this location is a potentially very pleasant for staying (during the whole 24 hours)

In 2006-2007 a new tender for architectural solution for Terazije Terrace was organized. On Fig.5 and Fig.6, are two propositions which were rewarded by shared first prize (solutions aren't done by using above quoted methodology; they are present as an illustration of the possible design for the space and for comparison with the facts/data that are noticed above; namely – it is expected that architects/urban planners those facts intuitively incorporate into their work).



3.2.2. EXAMPLE 2: Tosin Bunar – structuring the block

Tosin Bunar street is on a northwest of the wider perimeter of Belgrade’s territory, spanning over two city municipalities: Zemun and the New Belgrade. Block that was the subject of the competition is on a New Belgrade territory, located between the oldest and the new building structure of this municipality built on principles of CIAM Modern urbanism. In the surrounding there are: 1) “University Town” – specialized center for approximately 4500 students; generator for many different activities, 2) Sport Center with the open swimming pull and 3) residential neighborhood with skyscrapers. The very location is desolated, unbuilt slope overgrown with greenery at the corner of intersection of Tosin Bunar and Studentska Street.

Initiator (and the investor) of the competition (and of further realization) was private company. Goal of the competition was to gain solutions/suggestions for spatial organization of the “Commercial and Trade Center” - complex with the business and recreational space with approximately 10-12000m² altogether, with the specialized Hypermarket of a 4000m² as the main element of a program.

View to the location on the intersection of Tosin Bunar and Studentska street, New Belgrade



Figure 7: Tosin Bunar, june 2007.



Figure 8: Tosin Bunar, june 2007.

Analysis of significance – Tosin Bunar /“viewpoint investor”/

aspect	investor –city governance (case “public”)	investor –private company (case “private”)
Economic	5 maximum significance	5 maximum significance
Ecological	4 big significance	2 little significance
Social	5 maximum significance	5 maximum significance
Morphological	2 little significance	3 medium significance

Analysis of consequences - Tosin Bunar /“ viewpoint planner+future users”/

aspect	evaluation of consequences
Economic	+1 small positive consequence
Ecological	+1 small positive consequence
Social	+3 very positive consequence
Morphological	+1 small positive consequence

In both cases, if **the investor is a city government or a private company** (also considering the analysis of consequences /viewpoint of planners and future users) – for this space **social** aspect should be the focus (with significant positive consequence and with maximum significance for the investor) but with obligation to follow and to coordinate the design also with the **economic** aspect (because it is of maximum significance for investor (in both cases).

Quality analysis Tosin Bunar (from the viewpoint of the focus aspect /Social)

SOCIAL ASPECT	
PROBLEMS –constraints	POTENTIALS-resources
-position of a location is outside of usual communicational routs /it will be necessary to extra animate the customers; also – possibility of a crime, specially during night hours)	- New Belgrade with its Modern Urbanism pattern represents specific architectural heritage which nowadays starts to gain significance (preserving the memory...)
- kind of a “bad reputation” of this neighborhood (periphery, without particular charm)	- Belgrade’s citizens need for such kind of uses (hypermarkets)
-inhabitants in the surrounding belong to a middle and lower economical and social class	-“University Town” (for the approximately 4500 students) is in nearby
- typical project for hypermarket is required with specific standards	- nearby residential neighborhood /need for that kind of use (hypermarket)

Quality analysis Tosin Bunar (from the viewpoint of the second relevant aspect /Economic)

ECONOMICAL ASPECT	
PROBLEMS –constraints	POTENTIALS-resources
-this is not an attractive location and powerful advertisement for its promotion is required - in relation to the location rent	- nearby residential neighborhood – first target group
-since the inhabitants in the surrounding belong to a middle and lower economical class it is not expected from them to be regular customers (citizens from the whole city should be attracted)	-very good attendance/frequency to all the hypermarkets on the Belgrade’s territory which are built until know, irrespectively of a location
	- location is well supplied with the infrastructure facilities, well connected with the city traffic; public transport stations are in nearby

On Fig.9 and Fig.10, are two propositions which were rewarded (honorable mention /Fig.9/ and the first prize /Fig.10/) (solutions aren’t done by using above quoted methodology; they are present as an illustration of the possible design for the space and for comparison with the facts/data that are noticed above; namely – it is expected that architects/urban planners those facts intuitively incorporate into their work).



4. Conclusion

According to N.Ellin profession of architects-planners today is in crises (“because of prefabrication and mass production architecture loses its significance and the question on its essential goal emerge; reaction to modernism brings discomfort by reason of alienation of architect from the city planning, beginning with professionalism of the planning profession

during the transition period from nineteen to twenty century; by acceleration of global flows /of funds, works, products, ways of dealing with businesses, tourists and ideas/ during last several decades the need of architectural profession to label and mark its territory is initiated”). She claimed that the possible way out from this situation is in indispensable changes that have to happen – “changes of skills architects possesses and of attitude they take toward their possible customers... those changes has to be realized thoroughly, from the education to the praxis, theory and critics.” (Ellin, 2002)

One of possible changes could be the method recommended in this paper – to write-down/analyze the state of context in such way that all the processes and conditions related to significant aspects of city life are noticed (which are also marked as important by sustainable development concept – Economic, Social, Ecological and Morphological). Of course, this can happen (and happens) intuitively but – seeing the complexity of a city and layers of needs and interests which exists in space, it is very useful to develop some system and to write-down observations on the context – thoroughly, complexly, firmly articulated, from the viewpoint of each significant aspect.

It can be concluded that in contemporary planning is of importance to analyze the context and to: 1) understand its origin (history, genesis, anthrop-sociology), 2) establish relation of proportions of space and buildings in the surrounding (aesthetic, morphology), 3) notice advantages and shortcomings for the health of citizens in relation to a way of using the space (morphology, ecology), 4) notice advantages and shortcomings of a ways of using the space in relation to a contents (land-use planning, economy)... Methodology for analyzing the context that is recommended can ensure wide recognition of all relevant influences on a space from the viewpoint of economic, social, ecological and morphological aspects, aiming to determine the dominant/focus aspect (or group of aspects) for each specific case, ending with the contextual visioning conducting through prism of the focus aspect.

Operationalization of this methodology implies steps as follows: 1) achieving the balance (identification of the focus aspect and the “hierarchy of aspects” by “analysis of significance” from the viewpoint of investor and “analysis of consequences” from the viewpoint of future users); 2) “analysis of the space quality” /lists of problems/potentials and 3) reconciliation of the ideas for shaping/planning (guided with previously noticed potentials and problems, bearing in mind focus aspect /or group of aspects). Analysis/recording for the start has to be conduct in respect to the each aspect – only in that way this approach will lasts within the realm of sustainable development, but afterward –during the data processing, while shaping the ideas for future space – it should be turned toward focus aspect and only in details to accommodate with other ones.

Working this way, architect/planner could firm its position in dialogues with investors and citizens/future users. During the time of globalization, strong capital and huge investments, architectural profession couldn’t allow itself to act only from the position of intuition, aesthetic, great ideas and strong spirit. Exactly, followed by strong spirit and great ideas, clearly structured methodology for the procedure which lead to a solution, today can be alliance for achieving the goal of realizing the solution. On the contrary, following the attitude “*because I think that it is the best solution and I like it*” – architects will be forced to realize only the very ideas of investors which /maybe too often/ don’t recognize none of the important aspects for the life in city besides theirs personal interest (which could, but also couldn’t, match interests of the future users, citizens and the city as a whole). However, this is just a theory which should be confirmed and adjusted through praxis.

Finally, it is obvious that “most of the experienced architects and planners will undertake contextual analysis instinctively, building it into the design development process in an intuitive way. Suggestion is that recording these analyses could have brought more than one advantage. There can be real benefits in recording this analysis so that the emerging design

approach can be related back to the initial appreciation. This can enable the wide range of people with an interest in the development to understand the design approach and to contribute to its development and refinement.” (Davies & Baxter, 2001) Possibility which occurs during public debates on urban plan (citizens’ participation) and during talks with potential investors, that in every moment architect/planner can on professionally based ground explain his standings and solutions referring not only to aesthetic criteria and investor's wishes, is also of great importance.

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- Figure 5 - "Architectural Competition "Terazije Terrace", 1st prize /shared (2007.), team of authors: "ARCVS, Beograd" - Redzic, Branislav & Djorovic, Zoran & Ivanovic, Dragan & Milovanovic, Zoran & Muhovic, Zoran & Spasov, Bojan & Milojevic, Vesna & Zarkovic-Kostic, Dragana & Marjanovic-Hurbault, Marija

- Figure 6 - "Architectural Competition "Terazije Terrace", 1st prize /shared (2007.), team of authors: Milanovic, Dejan & Sisovic, Grozdana

- Figure 9 - "Architectural competition for constructing the block Tosin Bunar", honorable mention (2005), team of authors: "BG Invest" - Vugdelic, Slobodan & Maksimovic, Dragan & Savic, Djurica & Elezovic, Dragan,

- Figure 10 - "Architectural competition for constructing the block Tosin Bunar", 1st prize (2005), team of authors: Mladenovic, Milorad & Batarilo, Svetlana & Milanovic, Dejan,