

MEĐUNARODNI KONKURS ZA KONCEPT I SADRŽAJ CRNOGORSKE POSTAVKE NA  
16. BIJENALU ARHITEKTURE U VENECIJI 2018.GODINE

921505



## LOCATION ROŽAJE

In the northeastern part of Montenegro there is the Municipality of Rožaje, which covers an area of 430 km<sup>2</sup> and 25,000 inhabitants. It borders with municipalities Tutin in Serbia, Pec in Kosovo, and Berane. Rožaje is a town with 13,000 inhabitants. The territory of the Municipality of Rožaje is surrounded by mountains: Hajla, Zlijeb, Mokra Gora, Krstac, Turjak, Vlah and Gradina. Rožaje is situated in the upper valley of the Ibar River. The area of Rozaje municipality is the most forest-rich part of the Balkans. Beautiful forests are rich in forest medicinal herbs and forest fruits. A strong impression leaves the surrounding mountains with a thick snow cover, ski slopes...

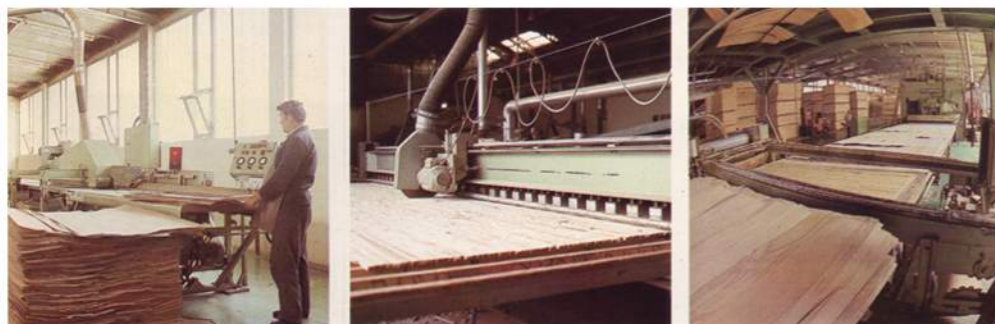
The economy was based on development of : forestry and wood processing, tourism and catering, trade, textile industry, agriculture, crafts, construction and service activities. Gornji Ibar was responsible for the development of forestry and wood processing, for the development of the trade "Bisernica", for the development of the construction industry "Hajla", and for the development of the textile industry "Titeks", later "Roteks", "Bitex", "Buteks" and others. In Rozaje there were 20 factories (organizational units) or plants, where an average of 200 to 250 workers were employed. There were a total of 4,000 to 5,000 workers in factory halls, two thousand employed in administrative departments of municipal administration. The pre-transition, and especially the transition period, were fatal for the economy of Rozaje. Most of the factories ended up in bankruptcy, and workers were sent to the Employment Bureau. Former factories are abandoned and waiting on some better times

## SUBJECT OF THE COMPETITION - FACTORY GORNJI IBAR

Gornji Ibar was founded in 1937 in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, as a part of the Treska factory in Skopje. He also worked during the Second World War and experienced a flourishing of the 1980s, when he became a leader of the development of the municipality of Rozaje. In addition to the facilities located in the city itself, Gornji Ibar also had a chain of retail facilities, as well as ten representative offices in all major centers of the former state, from Ljubljana to Skopje. He also owned a quality paper factory named Dekor, a transport company and a service, as well as two hotels and several small catering facilities, including an employee's resort in Ulcinj...

In "happy times", a record 72,000 cubic rounds were processed into the final product, which in the semi-finished product. For comparison, in 2002 only about six thousand cubes were processed. And in 2007, once one of the largest Montenegrin collectives, and with Slovenian Slovenijales, the largest wood processing capacity of the former SFRY did not even receive concessions for exploitation of forests and was practically without any work.

Abandoned urban void represents the collective memory of a city, it provides information on changes in a city environment. In order to better understand the urban void and plan its future it is necessary to investigate the past, the conditions in which it was created, and also the causes for the present state. it is necessary to understand The relation between the urban void and historical context, location, and current condition of the post-industrial depopulating city.



### Pilana "Treska"

Gornji Ibar was founded in 1937 in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, as a plant of the Treska factory in Skopje.



### ŠIK „Gornji Ibar“ Rožaje

In 1963, the integration of the forest farm "Hajla" and the company "Gornji Ibar" has come to an end so that the forest-industrial combine "Gornji Ibar" was formed. This was a significant step forward, as the merger and exploitation of the forests were consolidated. By integrating the raw material base and processing wood, the organization has become larger, materially stronger, so that GIR could hire more workers.



### Established industrial zone of GIR "Zeleni"

At the location of the Industrial zone GIR electric power facilities, telephony infrastructure, water supply facilities and water supply network, PTT and others were built. Factory of **Decor** was built and put into operation. **Servistrans** was built and put into operation.

1937

1947

1963

1979

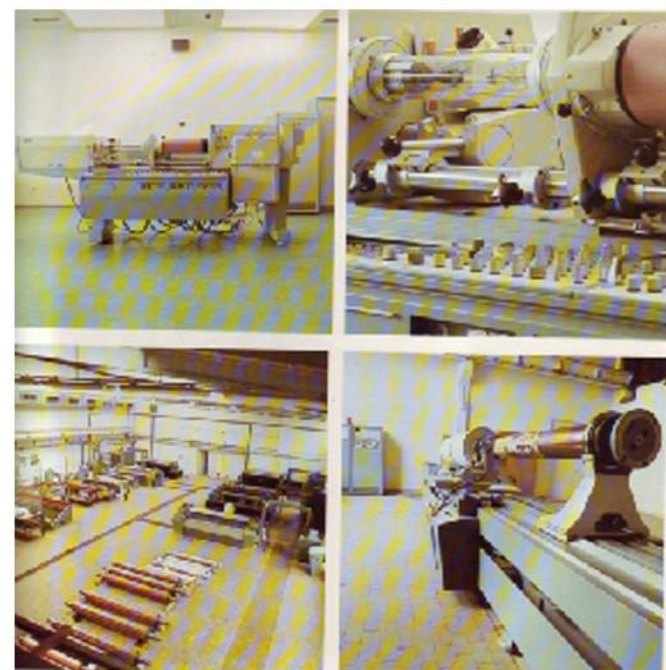
### ŠIP „Gornji Ibar“ Rožaje

The name "Gornji Ibar" was founded in 1947, when the company "Gornji Ibar-Pilana" was formed, which, beside the sawmill, had the production of panels and carpentry. It was then a production volume of several thousand cubic meters a year.



### Period of reaching the highest level of development

The Gornji Ibar Working Group comprised: Forestry, Sawmill, Boilers and Overhaul, Building Joinery Factory, Panel Factory, Paper Factory Decor, Transport and Autoservice, Trade and Business Centers, Catering and Tourism-Hotel Rozaje and Hotel Turijak, Administration Services and Internal Banking. The sawmill annually cut around 70,000 m<sup>3</sup> of roundwood, or 49,000 m<sup>3</sup> of cuttings. In the municipality, "Gornji Ibar" became the leader of development, so that out of 5,500 employees in the economy of the municipality, in this collective, was hired close to 2,500 workers.



### AD "Gornji Ibar" - GIR

GIR is constituted as AD, hoping to become a modern corporation in the wood industry. Due to the poor inherited situation in the GIR, the crisis in the GIR continues and deepens. Although there was a market for GIR products, production was constantly stagnant and declining. The investment of the Lamella Element Factory has been completed and put into operation.



### Sale of Gornji Ibra

"Gornji Ibar" AD - it ceases to work - in 2007. From the GIR 360 employees sent to the Bureau of Labor. The government of Montenegro paid severance payments to the employees of GIR (3.2 million euros) and for this value became the owner of the liquidated company.



### The period of disorganization, stagnation, bankruptcy

In the period from 1985 to 1989, there was a disorganization of GIR. Wrong decisions were made in the GIR: unrealisation of the Furniture Factory project, withdrawal from further exploration of Hajla Mountain for the needs of tourism development.

### AD GIR is bankrupt

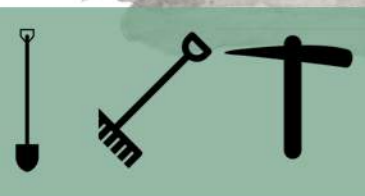
The bankruptcy program envisages the reorganization of both bankrupt companies and the creation of a single company. Before the bankruptcy, 711 employees were employed in both enterprises. In the process of bankruptcy, the obligations of both companies were to be solved. Government of Montenegro approves about 4 million euros to support GIR in bankruptcy, with the gradual use of funds depending on the results achieved in bankruptcy .....

### Bankruptcy failed





BEFOR **G**



## Period before GIR

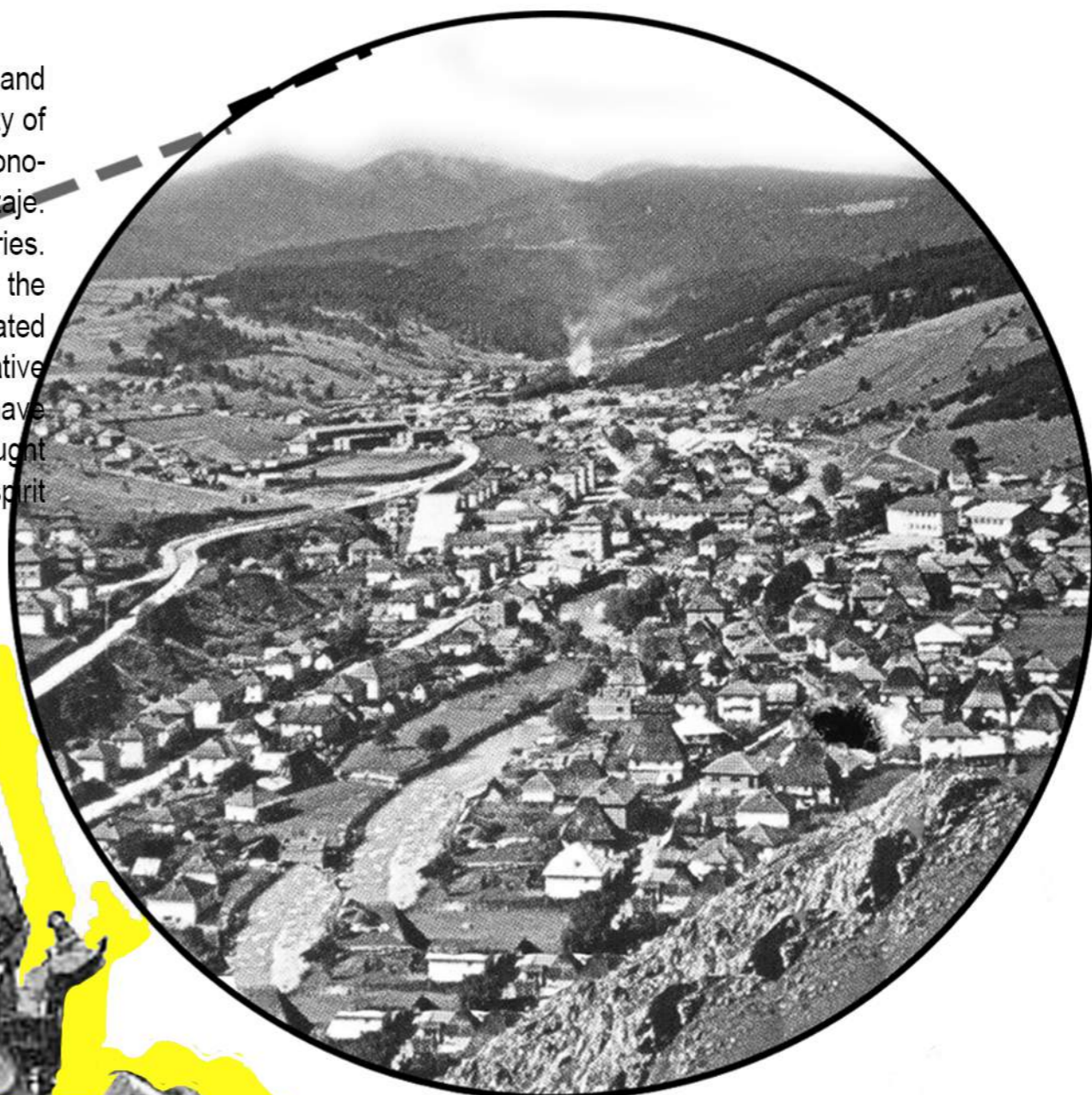
Before industrial development, Rožaje was a small village with characteristic traditional architecture. Because of its location, Rozaje was also an important trade center, and this is also witnessed by the former name "Trgovište"(trade place) . In addition to trade and crafts, the population of Rožaje was engaged in farming and agronomy. Due to the numerous Balkan wars that had been going on for years, significant progress could not be made. For a long time it was the poorest municipality in Montenegro.





## Period of industry development

The development of the economy in Rožaje begins, only after the Second World War, and the highest level reaches in the SFRY. In that period, the economy of the Municipality of Rožaje was one of the youngest economies in the SFRY, and the fastest growing economy in Montenegro. Gornji Ibar was the backbone of economic development of Rožaje. Industrialization has led to people leaving their fields and starting to work in factories. A large migration of people from the village demanded greater housing capacity. In the period of the formation of GIR, there was no industrial zone, so the factory was located not far from the city center, occupying most of the Ibar's plains. This has had a negative impact on traditional architecture, due to the lack of land for construction residents have ruined traditional houses building modern multi-story houses. Although GIR brought economic recovery, he has shaped a new environment by destroying the legacy and spirit of the old town.



**IR** AFTER

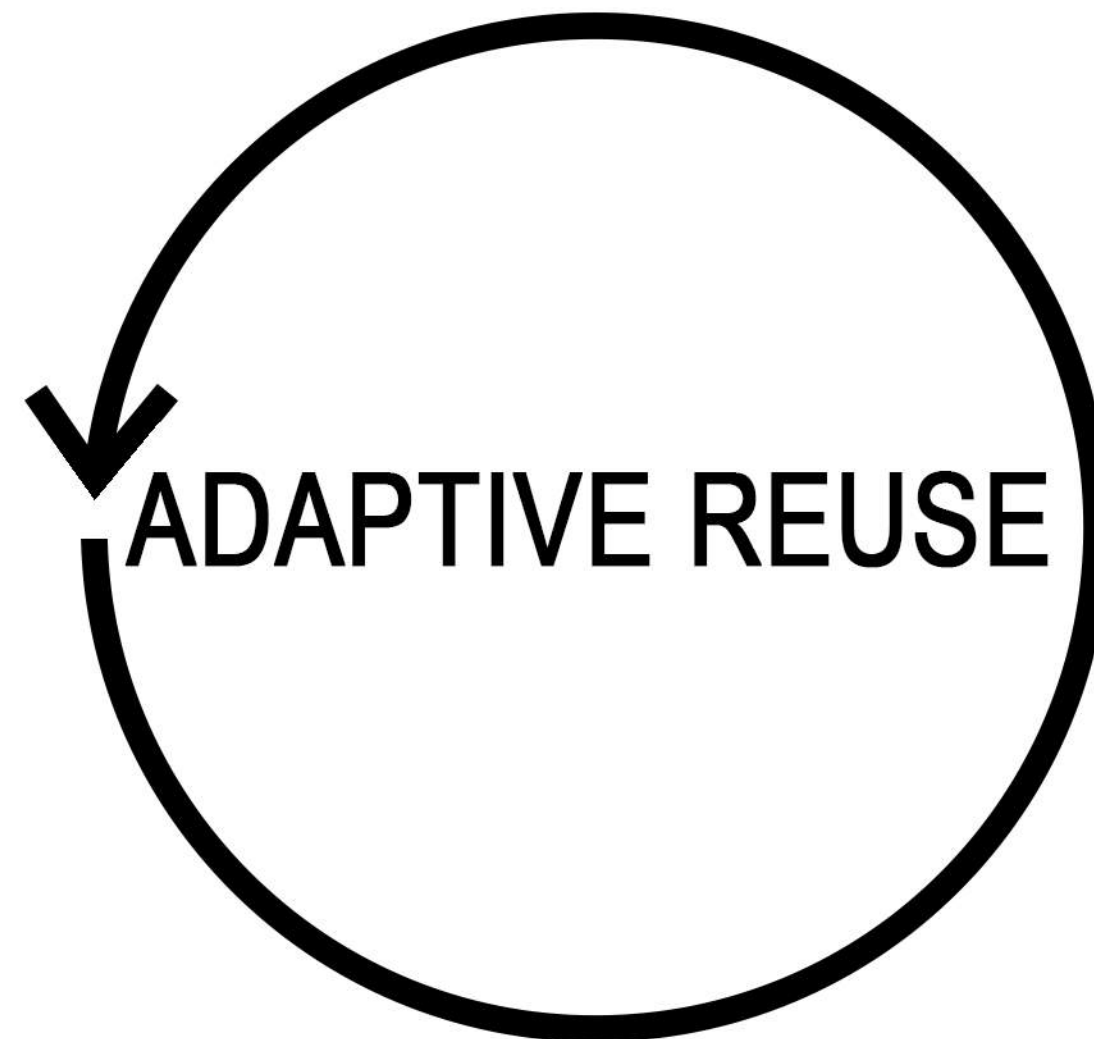


## Period after GIR's bankruptcy

Today the area of Gornji Ibar is abandoned. GIR's void is perceived as uninhabitable, unsafe, and unproductive, and also lower the quality of urban life. Residents of Rozaje in search of life's existence move to the south of the state and in Western Europe. Current plans for transforming this void include parcelation and sale of land for the purpose of building residential buildings. Transforming the void into the built and attracting residents and visitors to this area require significant public funds, additional demolition, an expansion of already oversized infrastructure, and a vast increase in parking surfaces. Investor will create recognizable, identical, and universal spaces that mask the true character of space and time and offer little or no benefit to the average urban resident.







Abandoned urban void represents the collective memory of a city, it provides information on changes in a city environment. In order to better understand the urban void and plan its future it is necessary to investigate the past, the conditions in which it was created, and also the causes for the present state. We need to understand The relation between the urban void and historical context, location, and current condition of the post-industrial depopulating city.

Instead of 'tabula rasa' or start from scratch approach, idea was to encourages a non-violent transformation of the urban void that allows local residents, workers, and visitors to define and become part of public space. The basic idea was the implementation of adaptive use concept, where the existing structure would be adapted to new needs in order to improve the entire area and the city. Learning from the past and having in mind present potential ,building program is based on the transformation of the factory into an urban farm. Returning to the old roots (livestock,agriculture, crafts...) by valorizing the existing conditions

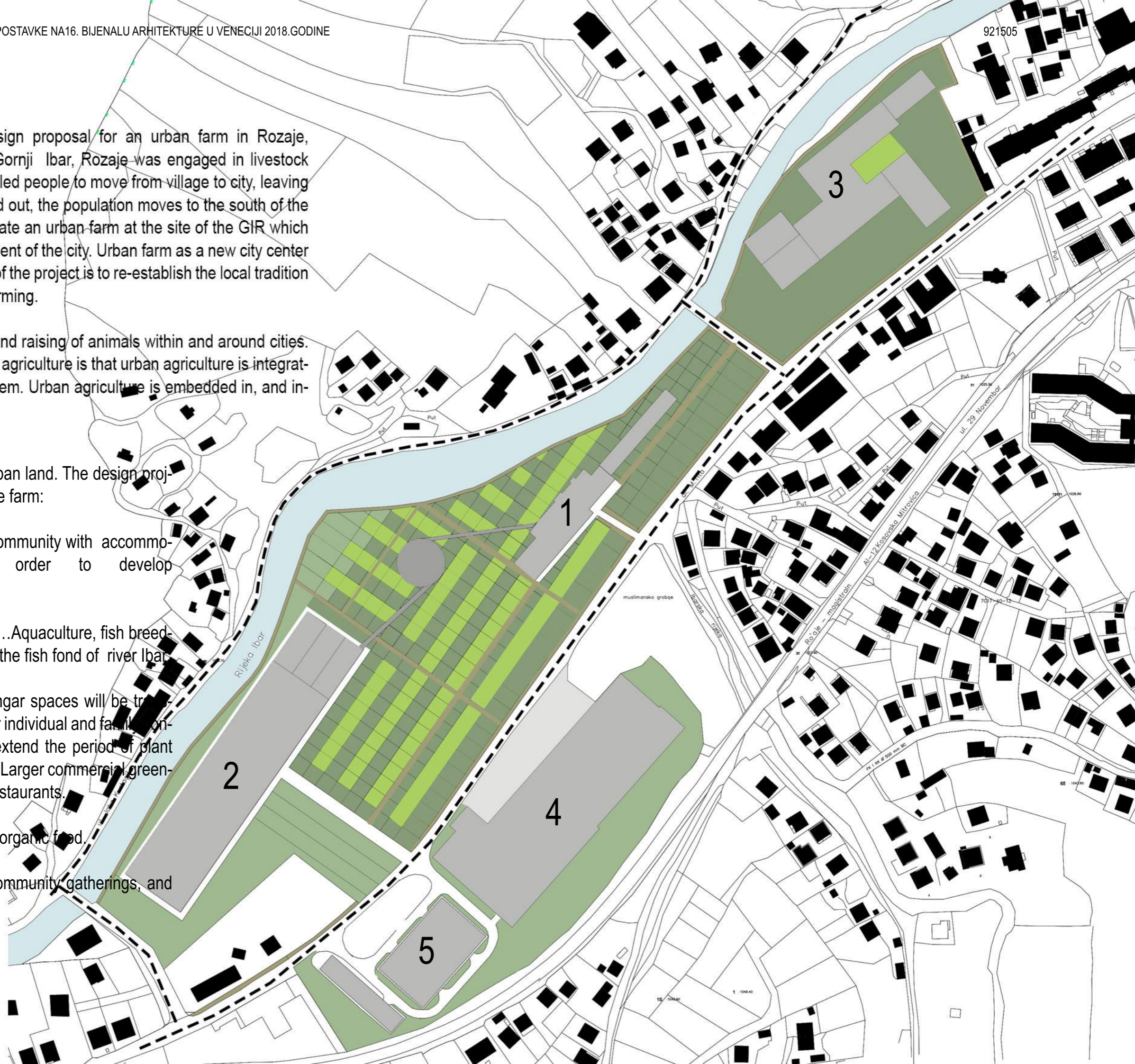
## GIR(Gornji Ibar) URBAN FARM

The GIR Urban Farm is a plan and design proposal for an urban farm in Rozaje, Montenegro. Prior to the formation of the Gornji Ibar, Rozaje was engaged in livestock farming and agronomy. Industrialization has led people to move from village to city, leaving their farms. Today, when Gornji Ibar is turned out, the population moves to the south of the country in search of work. The idea is to create an urban farm at the site of the GIR which would be the backbone of the new development of the city. Urban farm as a new city center to help revive the community. The main goal of the project is to re-establish the local tradition of farming but in today's context as urban farming.

**Urban agriculture** is the growing of plants and raising of animals within and around cities. The only difference between urban and rural agriculture is that urban agriculture is integrated into urban economic and ecological system. Urban agriculture is embedded in, and interacting with, the urban eco system.

The project site is located on 25-acres of urban land. The design project consist five main areas of program on the farm:

1. Resreach and education center for the community with accommodation capacity for visitors in order to develop agri-tourism/farm stay
2. Livestock farm for cows, goats, chickens...Aquaculture, fish breeding in the fishpond with the goal of restoring the fish fond of river Ibar
3. Growing fruits and vegetables - old hangar spaces will be transformed into vertical gardens,greenhouses for individual and family consumption. This will help the population to extend the period of plant breeding throughout the year, even in winter. Larger commercial greenhouses to supply local grocery stores and restaurants.
4. Production area which consists factory of organic food.
5. Market for local farm/restaurant sales, community gatherings, and festivals





# PAVILION

Free space is shaped by people. The formation pattern is complicated and influenced by many factors. One of the most important factors in the design of space is the tool. The tools that man creates create different spaces, tools or technology reflect the development of civilizations. The basic idea for setting up this pavilion is the presentation of tools that have influenced the shaping of the urban void.

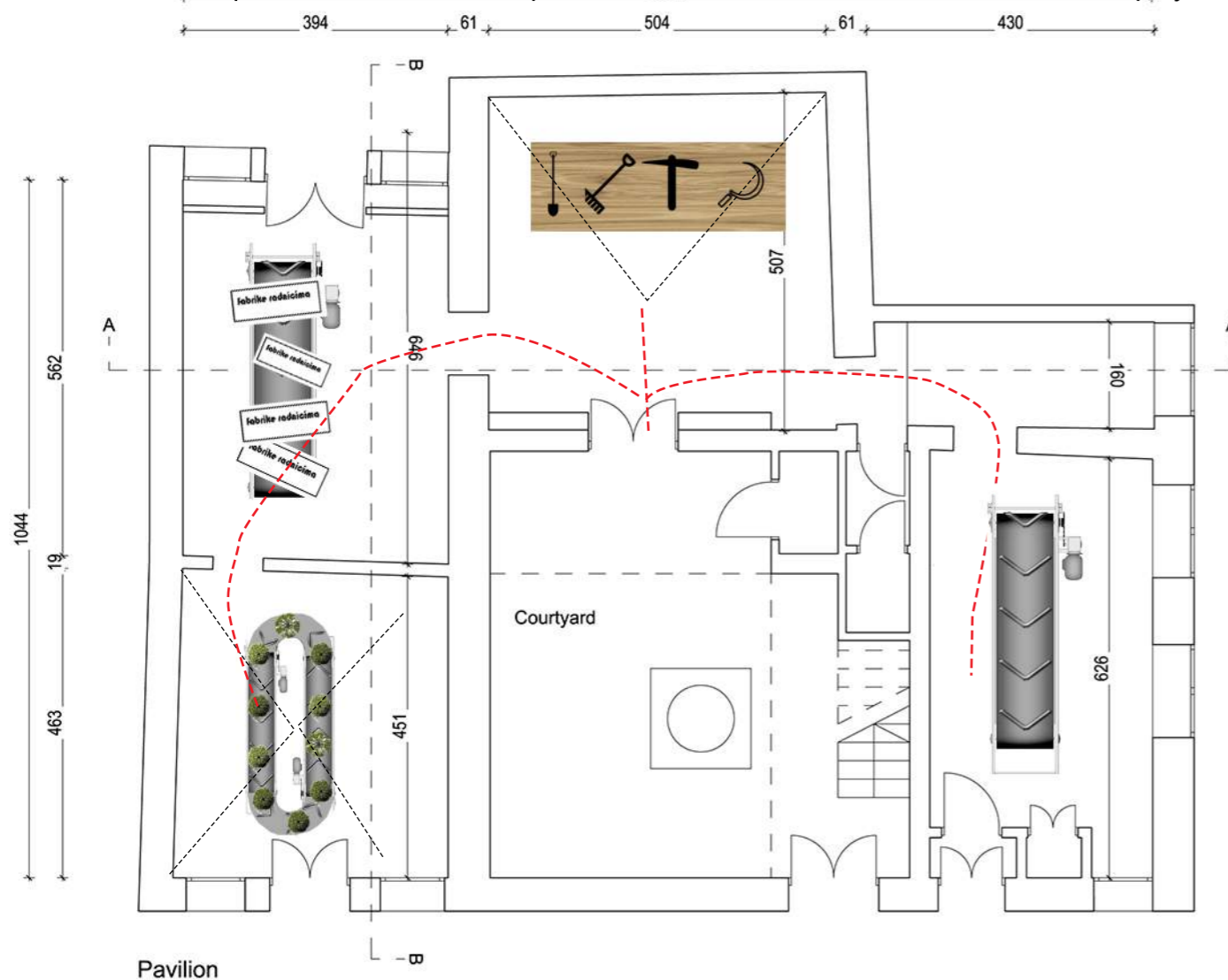
The idea is that in four rooms of the pavilion four stages of development (before GIR, industrialisation, stagnation and new koncept) of the urban void are shown.

The period prior to the formation of the GIR is characteristic of an pre-industrial society that uses hand tools in everyday life, so the tool has its limits because it directly depends on man. The manual tool created a traditional environment that lived in harmony with nature. This part of the pavilion is represented by a wooden table with old tools for crafting and agriculture. On the wall there are projected footage that shows how the tools are used.

The period of the formation of the GIR reflects the industrial society. Finding a conveyor belt has led to a serial production and fast consumption of raw materials. Serial production made an economic boom and impacted rapid development by forming free space in a conventional way. This part of the pavilion makes a serial tape that works and has a beginning and a end that symbolize fast and unsustainable development.. On the wall are projected footage of GIR and its surrounding.

The period of stagnation and bankruptcy is represented by a conveyor belt that does not work, on the belt are strike slogans of former workers.

The new concept of an urban farm that aims to merge the factory and sustainable production will be presented with a continuous round conveyor belt that in fact represents a new concept of sustainable development that is in line with nature. On the wall are projected footage of the proposed project.



The idea was to collect some objects from the factory and to make the setting of the pavilion. Conveyor belt will be taken from the GIR factory and their repair will be done. Since the owner of the factory is Government of Montenegro, there will be no need for the purchase of new belts. The money will be invested in the printing of photographs that will be hung on the wall as well as on the transport of the objects to the Venice. The indicative price of the exhibition is estimated at 7000 eur.

