

KONKURS ZA KONCEPT I SADRŽAJ CRNOGORSKE POSTAVKE NA 16. MEĐUNARODNOJ IZLOŽBI ARHITEKTURE U VENECIJI
EMERGING RESILIENCE: REIMAGE VOIDS THROUGH SHARING VALUES

Dosadašnja politika uređenja prostora se bazirala na ohrabrivanju investicija, od kojih se očekivalo da poboljšaju životni standard građana i dovedu do stvaranja kvalitetnog i uređenog javnog prostora. U procesima planiranja prostora, suviše se povjerenja davalo ekonomskim analizama samih Investitora, te se propuštalo sagledavanje sveukupnih uticaja planiranih projekata na prostor, društvo i životnu sredinu, kao i na dugoročni razvoj ekonomije, turizma, kulture... Sa druge strane, odnos prostora i arhitekture ukazuje na posljedice takvih (ne)realnih očekivanja.

Novoizgrađena primorska naselja sa uskim ulicama i privatnim objektima na više nivoa sa praznim terasama turističkih apartmana i priljubljenim bočnim fasadama, daju nam naslutiti nešto i o međuljudskim odnosima. Tu, u tim naseljima, može se gotovo osjetiti netolerancija, nemogućnost dogovora unutar zajednice da se izbori za širi put, pješačku stazu, javnu rasvjetu... Problem u Glavnom gradu je opet drugačije prirode. Jednolična arhitektura stambenih zgrada, prekomjerna izgrađenost, neuređeni javni prostori, zapuštene fontane i zelene površine dio su slike koja odražava stanje opšte pasivnosti.

U potrazi za zajednicom kao skupinom različitih pojedinaca, angažovanom na bilo kakvim procesima uređenja prostora, u smislu definisanja i postizanja određenih zajedničkih ciljeva za sve interesne grupe, moramo priznati, nismo imali uspjeha. Zajednice se nisu, do sada, pokazale dovoljno spremnim i organizovanim da budu dio konstruktivnog dijaloga sa predstavnicima državnih i lokalnih organa, planerima i investitorima.

U ovakvim uslovima, ne preostaje nam ništa drugo do da se okrenemo onome koji je osnovni element svakog društva - Pojedincu.

Svijest Pojedinca je takva da smatra da ima pravo odlučivanja samo u okviru svog vlasništva. Od trenutka kada stupi na javni prostor, osjeća da nema pravo odlučivanja. Bez ikakvog poimanja zajedničkog vlasništva, vjeruje da ne postoje mehanizmi pomoću kojih može da ostvari svoje pravo da utiče na razvoj na grada.

Samim tim, u svijesti Pojedinca je stav da on nema nikakvu odgovornost za loše organizovan grad, ekološke incidente, nestajanje javnih prostora, parkova, devastaciju prirodnih pejzaža.

The current urban planning policy is based on the encouragement of investments which are expected to improve the living standard of citizens, and to facilitate the emergence of organized and quality public space. In the urban planning processes, too much trust has been given to the economic analysis performed by the Investors themselves, which resulted in a failure to perceive an overall impact of the planned projects on the public space, society and environment, as well as on the long-term economy development, tourism and culture. On the other hand, the current relation between space and architecture reveals the consequences of such (un)realistic expectations.

The newly built coastal settlements with narrow streets and private multi-level facilities with empty terraces of tourist apartments, and lateral facades too close to each other, may also give us an insight into social relations. There, in these settlements, one can almost feel the intolerance and inability to reach an agreement within the community, to demand a wider road, pedestrian walkway, public lighting... The problem in the Capital is of a different nature. Uniform architecture of residential buildings, increased building density, disorganized public spaces, unmaintained and forsaken fountains and green surfaces, all together represent a picture which reflects the state of general passivity.

In the search of a society in which organized groups of diverse individuals may engage in any form of urban planning, in terms of defining and achieving certain common goals, we have to admit, we've had no success. Communities have not, so far, proven themselves to be sufficiently prepared and organized to initiate a constructive dialogue with representatives of state and local authorities, planners and investors.

In such circumstances, we are left with no options but to turn to the one that is the foundation element of every society – the Individual. Individual currently believes that he has the right to make decisions only within the scope of his own property. From the moment he enters the public space, he feels that he has no right to decide. Without any understanding of a shared ownership, he believes that there are no mechanisms for exercising his right to influence the development of the urban space.

Consequently, the Individual forms an attitude within which he himself feels no responsibility for a poorly organized management of the city, environmental incidents, disappearance of public spaces, parks, and devastation of natural landscapes.

Prvi korak koji moramo učiniti je da prihvatimo da proces planiranja prostora nije konačan. Jedina konstanta koju možemo prihvatiti je promjena. Jedino što možemo očekivati u društvu i prostoru jeste promjena - promjena stilova života, promjena interesovanja, promjena duštvenog sistema uređenja, promjena klime...

Kada prihvatimo tu činjenicu, shvatamo da upravo snažna, pametna i prilagodljiva društvena zajednica, spremna i sposobna da odgovori na najrazličitije ekološke, društvene i ekonomske izazove, predstavlja osnov za upravljanje prostorom.

Ono što je potrebno takvoj zajednici je Model upravljanja prostorom, koji će omogućiti skladan odnos prirode, društvenih i ekonomskih prilika u sadašnjosti, a time i zaštititi prirodne resurse za buduće generacije, ostavljajući im slodobu da se razvijaju i doprinose čovječanstvu.

Model upravljanja prostorom

Kako probuditi čvrsto uspavanu zajednicu, sačinjenu od pojedinaca koji nemaju povjerenja u proces planiranja prostora, nisu spremni za dijalog i kojima je svaki sličan vid saradnje potpuno nepoznat?

Ako bi proces započeli ustaljenim procedurama, vrlo vjerovatno bi se susreli sa tišinom i nezainteresovanošću. Tolerisanje pasivnosti je potpuno neprihvatljivo, stoga moramo biti kreativni i aktivirati zajednice na nov način.

Organizovanje zajedničkih aktivnosti ili predavanja na samoj lokaciji bi mogao biti jedan način pristupa, koji bi vodio ka uspostavljanu povjerenja između zajednice, državnih organa i investitora.

Proces će obuhvatati: Istraživanje, Edukaciju, Analizu, Planiranje, Uređenje i Monitoring. Uvijek ćemo počinjati Istraživanjem, Edukacijom i Analizom, ali ćemo granice između svih procesa učiniti fleksibilnim i promjenjivim, jer ni jedan proces nikada neće biti završen. Dok se jedan segment uređenja bude implementirao u prostor, o drugom će se tek diskutovati. Dakle, može se reci da je proces kružan i beskonačan.

The first step we need to make is to realize that the urban planning process is never final. The only constant that we can accept is a change. The only thing we can expect in community and its space is a change – change of life styles, change of interest, change in the social system, climate change...

When we accept this fact, we realize that a strong, smart and adaptable community, ready and able to respond to the most diverse environmental, social and economic challenges, becomes essential in the management of the space.

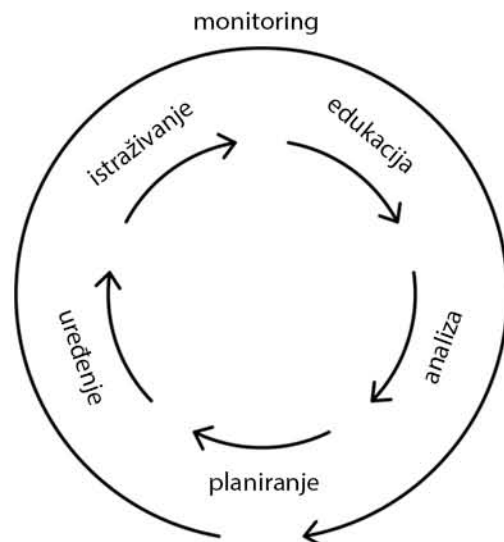
What is needed for such community is the Space Management Model, which will enable a harmonious interaction of nature, society and economy in the present, and thus protect the natural resources for future generations, leaving them a freedom of choice in their efforts to develop and contribute to humanity.

Space Management Model

How to activate a community, made up of individuals who do not trust the planning process, who are not ready for dialogue, and are unfamiliar with any similar form of cooperation? If we start the process with established procedures, we would very likely encounter a silence and a lack of interest. The tolerance of the passivity is totally unacceptable, so we have to be creative and activate communities in a new way.

Organizing joint activities or lectures at the very location which is the subject of planning, may be one way of approaching, which would establish the trust between the community, state authorities and investors.

The process will include: Research, Education, Analysis, Planning, Building and Monitoring. We will always start with Research, Education and Analysis, but we will make the boundaries between all processes flexible and changeable, since none of processes should ever be completed. While one segment of the urban planning design is being implemented into the space, another one might be just discussed. Thus, the process is circular and infinite.

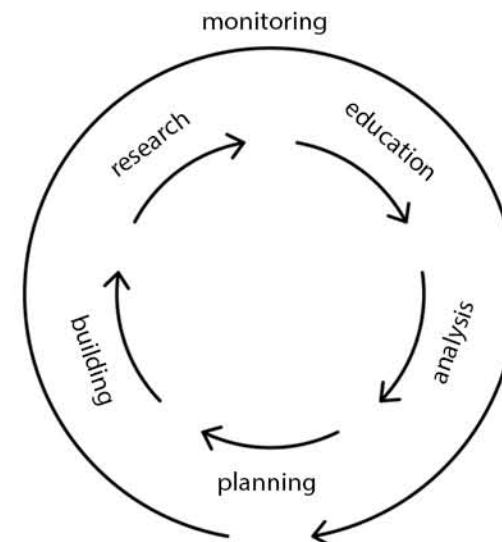


Prije početka samog procesa, angažuju se stručna lica svih sfera relevantnih za poslove uređenja prostora: prostorni planeri, arhitekti, urbanisti, građevinski inženjeri, inženjeri za elektrotehniku i komunikacije, biolozi, sociolozi, ekonomisti, geotehničari i ostali. Njihov prvi zadatak je Istraživanje lokacije a potom Edukacija stanovništva, pa Analize i Planiranje.

Procesi Istraživanja, Edukacije i Analize se odigravaju gotovo simultano i ti procesi su, kao i svi drugi, pod konstantnim Monitoringom.

Tim sprovodi **Istraživanje** zatečenih (sadašnjih/trenutnih) uslova na lokaciji, istražuje osobine i navike prirodne i društvene zajednice, i posmatra kako zajedničke navike društvene zajednice, tako i navike pojedinaca koji dolaze, i bilježi u kom broju i odakle dolaze.

Uporedo sa Istraživanjem, pristupa se **Edukaciji** stanovništva. Kako bi ih pripremili na ostatak procesa upravljanja prostorom, moramo ih naučiti vještinama komunikacije, građanskim pravima i obavezama, ekologiji, ekonomiji, moramo ih osvjestiti da itekako imaju uticaj na prirodu i dešavanja u društvu.



Before the start of the process itself, experts from all spheres involved in space planning are being engaged: spatial planners, architects, urban planners, civil engineers, electrical engineers and communications engineers, biologists, sociologists, economists, geotechnicians and others. Their first task is to Research the location and perform the Education of the population, which would be followed by Analysis and Planning.

The processes of Research, Education and Analysis take place almost simultaneously, and are, importantly, like all processes, interlaced with the Monitoring.

The team performs a **Research** of the current conditions on the location, describes the natural world and the community, observes the common habits of the social community as well as the habits of the individuals involved, records the number of Individuals coming to the location, and notes the directions of arrival.

In parallel with the process of Research, the **Education** of the population is being performed. In order to prepare them for the space management process, we must teach them communication, civil rights and obligations, ecology, economics; we must make them aware that they actually can affect the changes in the nature and events in society.

Smještanje Edukacije u sam proces upravljanja prostorom nam omogućava racionalnije korišćenje vremena, brže usvajanje i primjenu znanja, razvijanje većeg stepena razumijevanja za procese i ostale učesnike u procesu.

Edukacija se dešava na samoj lokaciji, uvijek kada je to moguće, organizovanjem kratkih predavanja stručnih lica. Takođe, svim zainteresovanim pojedincima ili grupama može se pomoći da izlože svoju ideju, gledište ili rad uz prethodno predstavljanje stručnom timu.

Ovakav princip međusobne saradnje svih aktera procesa pomoći će u razvijanju razumijevanja prirode, našeg uticaja na prirodu, društveno – ekonomskih prilika, međusobnog razumijevanja. Jednostavnije rečeno, ovakav princip će učiniti svakog pojedinca spremnim za otvoren dijalog. U ovakvoj atmosferi, brže ćemo definisati zajedničke vrijednosti.

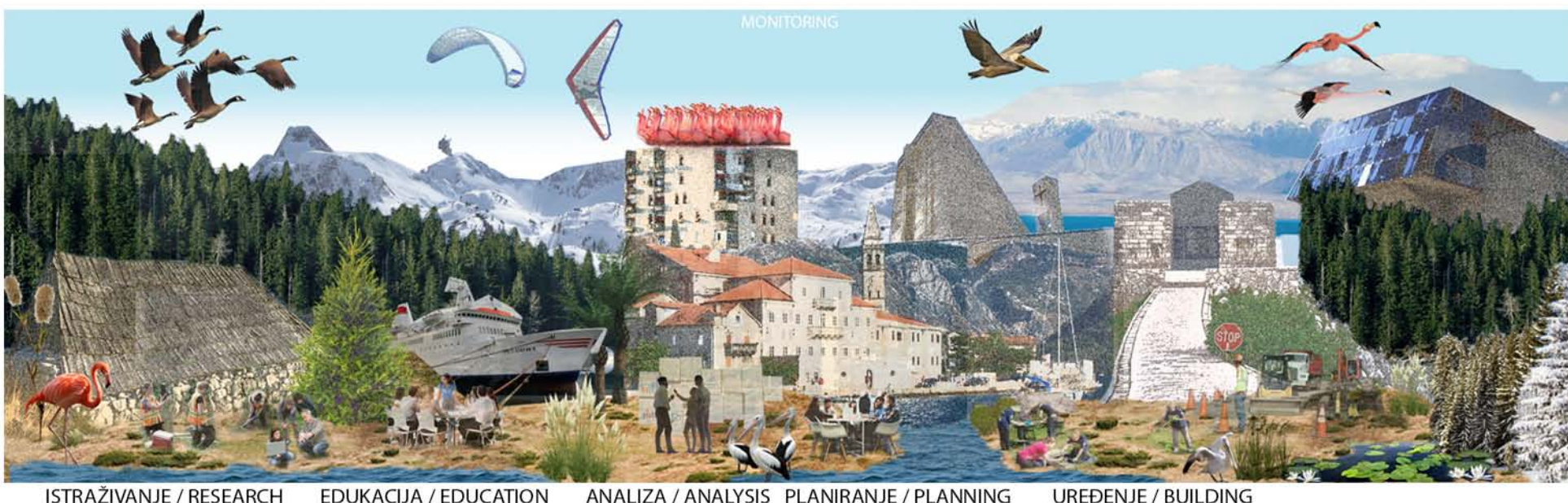
Anketiranje stanovništva se obavlja, takođe na lokaciji, i to u više navrata: na početku, posle edukacija, po implementiranju planova u prostor i kada god tim za monitoring procjeni da je korisno. Anketiranjem u više faza možemo pratiti učinkovitost rada i promjenu stanovišta zajednice kroz proces.

Introducing the Education in the space management process enables us to use time more efficiently, ensures faster absorption and application of knowledge, and improves the understanding of processes and other participants.

Education takes place on the very site, whenever it is possible, by organizing short lectures given by the experts. All interested individuals or groups should be encouraged and helped to present their ideas, point of view or work with prior representation to the expert team.

Such principle of mutual cooperation of all participants of the process will help everybody improve their understanding of the nature, our influence on the nature, socio-economic opportunities, and mutual understanding in general. Simply put, this principle will make every individual capable for an open dialogue. In this atmosphere, we will easily define shared values.

Surveys should also be conducted in the population on the site, on several occasions: initially, after education, after implementation of plans on the location, and whenever the monitoring team estimates that it might be useful. Multi-phase surveys can help us monitor the performance and changes of the community's perspective throughout the process.



Kada se prikupi dovoljno relevantnih podataka, odobrava se **Analiza**. Podaci se sortiraju i proučavaju. Za Analizu je sve bitno: odziv stanovništva, njihovo ponašanje, stavovi, promjena stavova, njihove navike, njihovo kretanje na lokaciji, njihov međusobni odnos, prirodni uslovi, ekonomski uslovi... Najbitniji cilj Analize jeste da definiše zajedničke vrijednosti svih učesnika u prostoru, kao i da ih prezentuje zajednici.

Nakon dobro urađene Analize, može se preći na **Planiranje**. Plan se može uraditi za cijelu ili samo za dio lokacije, u zavisnosti od samih odluka zajednice, tima za monitoring i stručnih lica i u zavisnosti od ekonomskih prilika. Plan realizacije uređenja lokacije urađen je od strane stručnih lica, a praćen je od strane tima za monitoring i zajednice. Usvaja se onaj plan za koji svi sudionici osjećaju da je u skladu sa definisanim zajedničkim vrijednostima.

Ovo konkretno znači da bi se na određenom prostoru uspostavili i izgradili prvo javni prostori, pravci kretanja, definisale najpovoljnije tačke za određene društvene aktivnosti. U zavisnosti od toga, predvidjeli bi se objekti, koji ne remete tokove kretanja i aktivnosti na lokaciji. Na ovaj način, zajednica dobija baš onakav prostor kakav joj je u tom trenutku potreban, a investitori, eventualno, dobro pozicionirane i dimenzionisane objekte, bez rizika da će nepromišljenim urbanističkim ili arhitektonskim rješenjima umanjiti vrijednost lokacije ili objekata. Na ovaj način postiže se svjesno i aktivno **Uređivanje** prostora u sadašnjosti.

Ovakav model nam upravo omogućuje da konstantno razmišljamo o prostoru, činimo ga korisnijim i rezilijentnijim. Uz pomoć **Monitoringa**, znaćemo da li se neki uslov na lokaciji promjenio, da li je potrebno sanirati izgrađeno iz nekog razloga, ukloniti ili premjestiti, da li je zajednici potrebna neka nova aktivnost ili nova struktura u prostoru.

Ovaj Model ima široku primjenu, uz manja prilagođavanja načina rada u odnosu na prirodu i karakter lokacije - udaljenost od urbanih zona i povezanost, veličinu i prirodne uslove.

When enough relevant data is collected, **Analysis** is approved. Data is being sorted and studied. For Analysis, everything is important: the response of the population, citizens' behavior, attitudes, changes of attitudes, their habits, their movement on the site, their mutual relationship, nature, economy... The most important goal of the Analysis is to define the shared values of all participants in the process, and to present them to the community.

After a well performed Analysis, we can proceed with **Planning**. The plan can be made for the whole, or only for a part of the location, depending on the decision of the community itself, the monitoring team and experts, and depending on the economic circumstances. The plan for the realization of the location design should be done by experts, but monitored by the monitoring team and communities. The plan can be accepted, if all participants feel that it is in accordance with the defined shared values.

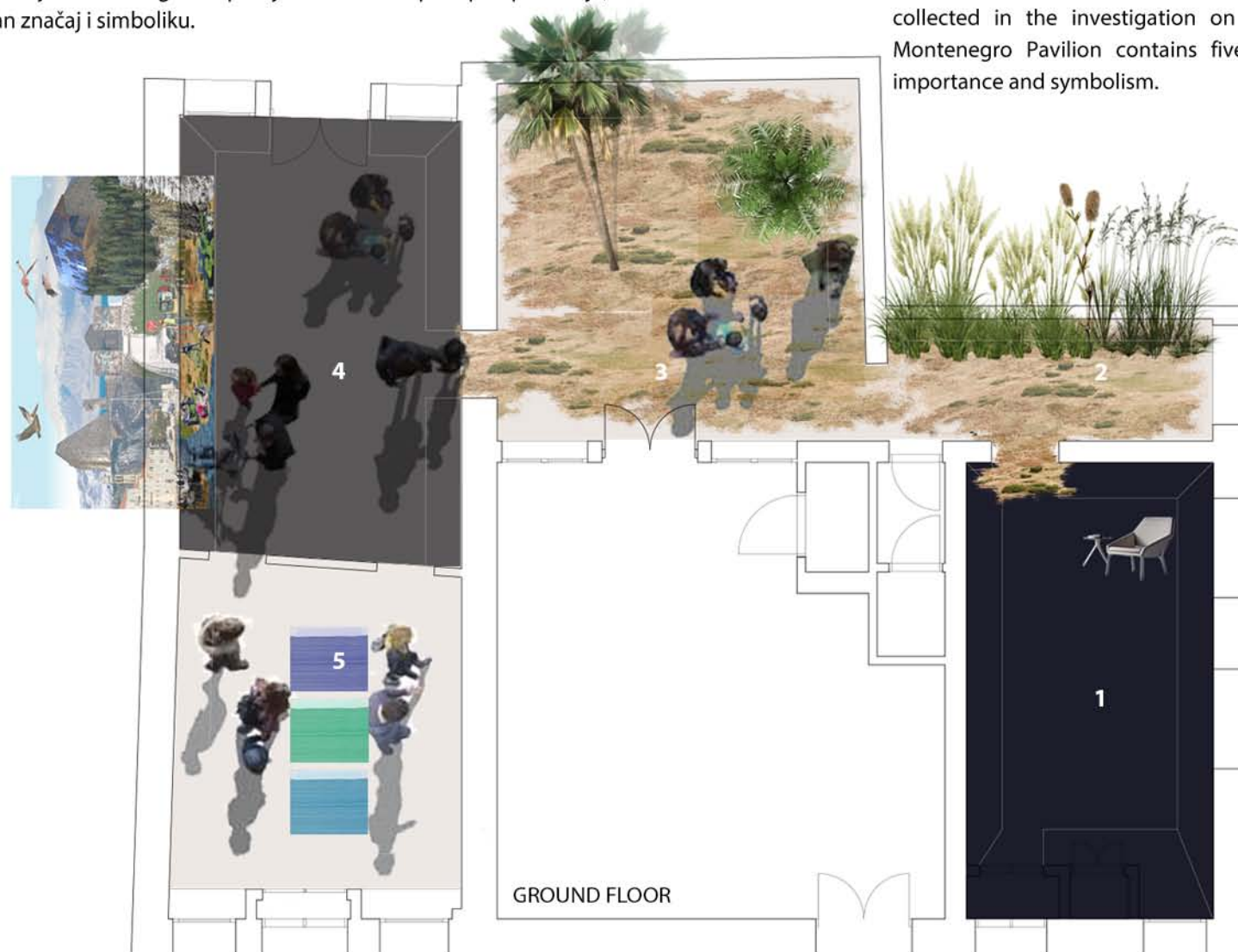
This means, that we can first establish and construct public spaces, directions of movement, define the most appropriate points for certain social activities. Depending on this, objects will be positioned, in such way that they do not disturb the flows of movements and activities on the site. The community gets public space that really meets its needs, while the investors eventually get the objects of appropriate dimensions and on the proper location, without the risk of reducing the value of the site or the objects, by unreasonable urban or architectural solutions. In this way, conscious and active Planning is achieved in the real time.

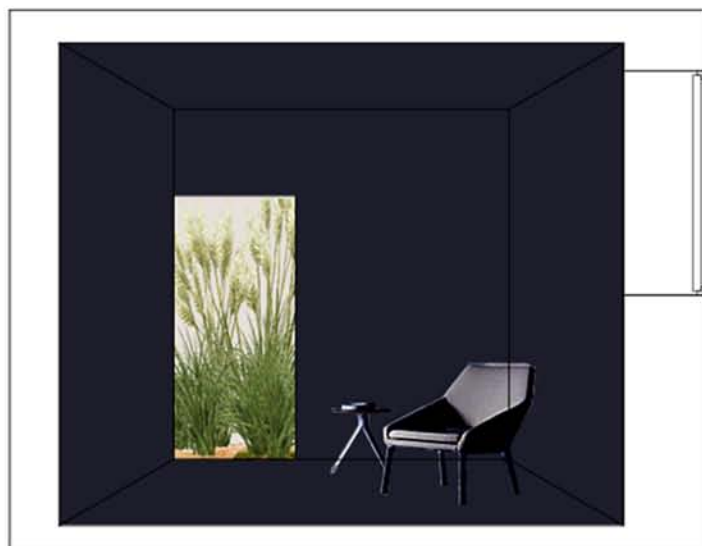
This model allows us to constantly re-think space, make it more useful and more resilient. By constant performing of **Monitoring**, we will know if a condition on the site has changed, whether it is necessary to repair, move or remove the constructed units, or whether the community needs some new activity or new structure in space.

This model is applicable to various urban and non-urban voids, with minor modifications of the mode of operation in relation to the nature of the location - the distance from the urban zones and connectivity, size and natural conditions.

Cilj izložbe Paviljona Crne Gore u Veneciji je da predstavi posjetiocima put koji pojedinci u crnogorskom društvu moraju proći kako bi formirali rizičnije zajednice i uspostavili balans sopstvenog djelovanja, prirodnih uslova i razvoja u vremenu i prostoru. Dio prostora je posvećen procesu buđenja svijesti kod pojedinca, dok se drugi dio bavi podacima dobijenim u istraživanju sprovedenom na terenu, prije početka Bijenala. Crnogorski paviljon sadrži ukupno pet prostorija, i svaka ima poseban značaj i simboliku.

The aim of the exhibition in Montenegro Pavilion in Venice, is to demonstrate the path that has to be taken by the Individual in Montenegro, in order to form resilient communities and restore the balance between human acting and natural conditions and the development in time and space. One part of the space in the pavilion is intended to present the awakening of consciousness, whereas in the other part there is a presentation of data collected in the investigation on the field, prior the start of Biennale. Montenegro Pavilion contains five showrooms, and each has a special importance and symbolism.





SOBA 1 / ROOM 1

Prva prostorija predstavlja svijest pojedinca, otuđenog od društvene zajednice i prirode. Prostor je taman, bez osvjjetljenja. U prostoru se nalazi jedna stolica i sto.

Na suprotnom kraju od ulaza nalazi se prolaz u prostoriju koja je osvjjetljena do nivoa dnevne svjetlosti sa zelenilom koje se njiše na laganom „vjetru“ i proizvodi zvuk šuštanja lišća.

Druga prostorija predstavlja „poziv prirode“ za posjetioca. Ušavši u prvu prostoriju, posjetilac na trenutak postaje svjestan praznine kojom prostor odiše, a već sljedećeg trenutka u njemu se budi iskonska radoznalost za otkrivanjem uzbudljivog svijeta prirode. Uz frontalni zid postavljen je gust red stabala bambusa ili trske, visine do plafona.

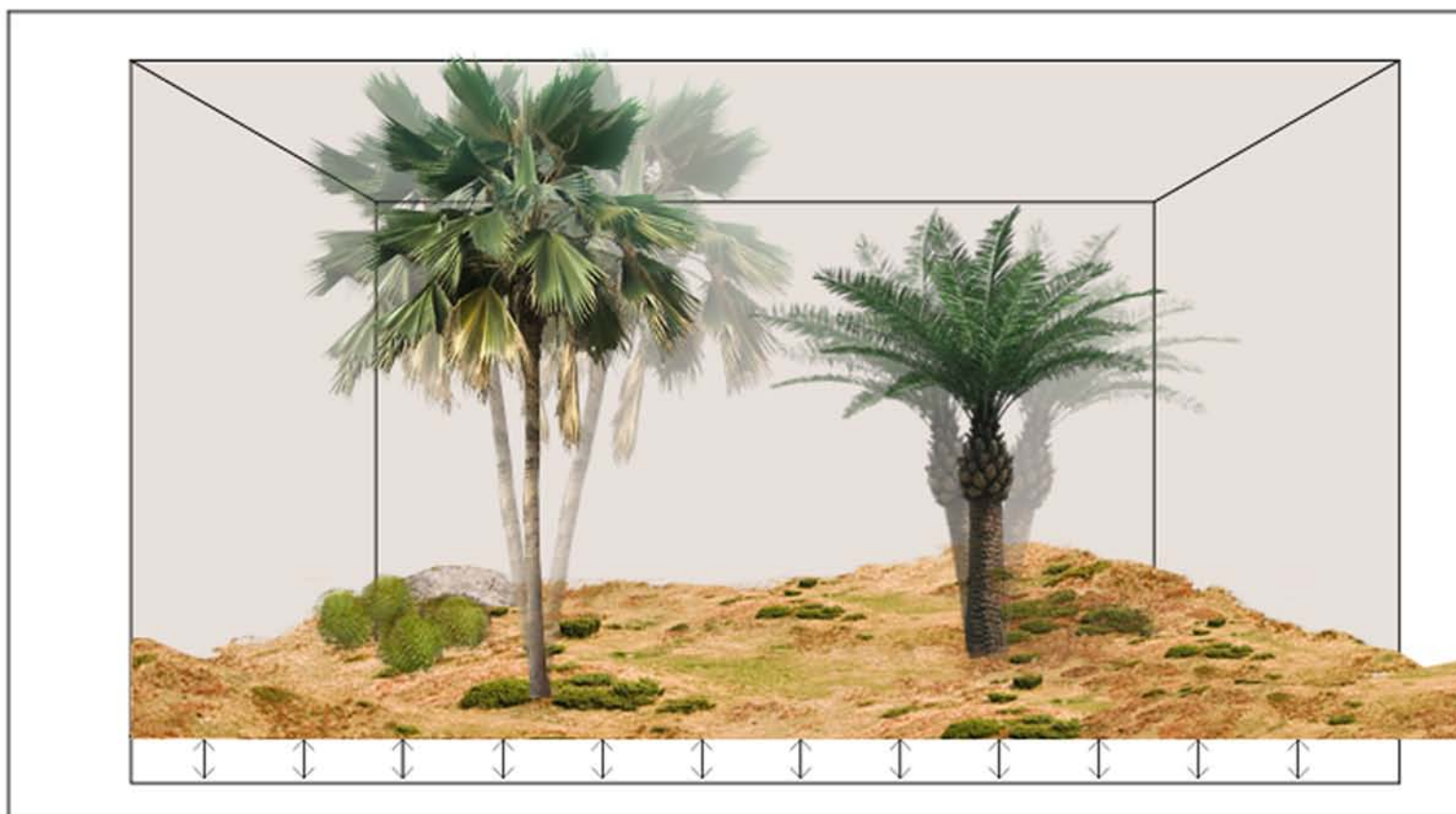


SOBA 2 / ROOM 2

The first showroom displays the consciousness of the Individual who is estranged from the society and nature. The space is dark, with no lighting. In the space, there is a chair and a table.

At the part of the first room that is opposite from the entrance, there is a passage to the second room illuminated in daylight with plants swinging gently and leaves rustling in the light “wind”.

This room displays a “call of the nature” directed towards the visitors. Entering the first room, a visitor becomes aware of the void filling the space, and the very next moment, an instinctive curiosity for the investigation of the exciting world of nature arises in him. The frontal wall is hidden with a dense bamboo or reed, reaching the ceiling.



SOBA 3 / ROOM 3

Treća prostorija je centralni motiv izložbe. Upravo u ovoj prostoriji posjetilac shvata da svakim svojim korakom utiče na prirodu i zajednicu i postaje svjestan svoje odgovornosti. Hodanjem preko prostorije, posjetilac svojim koracima izaziva pomjeranje zemlje i vegetacije u prostoriji, što može vrlo jasno vizuelno sagledati.

Pod ove prostorije je obložen slojem koji obezbjeđuje efekat sličan koračanju po vodenom dušek u česticama pijeska u elastičnoj opni. Prekog prvog sloja nasut je sloj rastresite zemlje, a u dijelovima prostorije postavljena su stabla palmi.

The third room presents a central motive of the exhibition. In this room, a visitor realizes that with each step he affects the nature and community, and becomes aware of his own responsibility. Walking across the room, visitor causes the movement of the ground and the vegetation in the room, and the effect is very obvious.

The floor of this room is coated with a layer that produces an effect similar to the one that can be observed when walking across the water bed, or elastic sack willed with sand. Over this basal layer, a loose soil is poured and there are palm trees in some parts of the room.

Četvrta i peta prostorija su posvećene prezentovanju podataka dobijenih istraživanjem prije otvaranja izložbe na Bijenalu. Istraživanje obuhvata primjenu prva tri procesa Modela upravljanja prostorom na konkretnoj lokaciji u Crnoj Gori. Podaci koji će biti prikupljeni i prezentovani su raznovrsni i zasigurno će biti interesantni za zajedničku analizu posjetilaca.

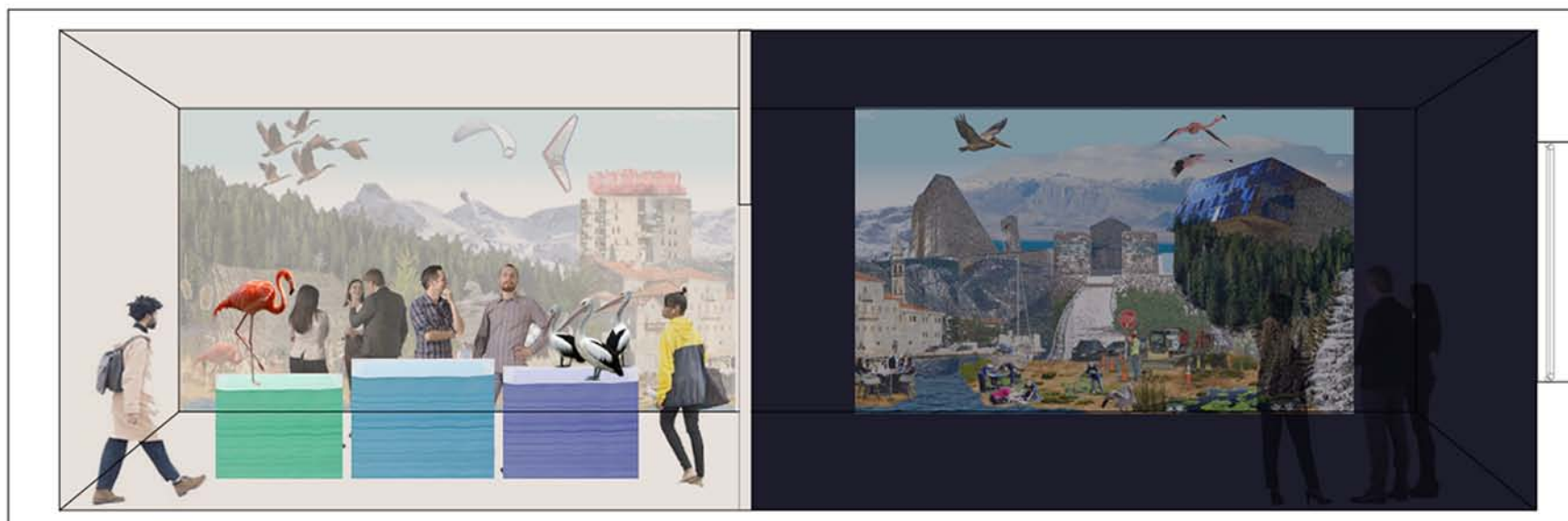
Posebno će biti zanimljivo proučiti promjene stavova i mišljenja pojedinaca u procesima prije i posle edukacije, kao i otkrivati naznake formiranja zajednica i razvijanja osjećaja društvene odgovornosti.

U četvrtoj prostoriji je prikazana video prezentacija na projektoru, dok su u petoj prostoriji izloženi rezultati istraživanja u štampanoj formi, u velikom broju primjeraka, tako da posjetioci mogu uzeti primjerak za sebe.

The fourth and the fifth room are intended for the presentation of data obtained during investigation conducted before the start of the exhibition. The investigation implies the exercise of first three processes of the Space Management Model, on the chosen site in Montenegro. Data which will be collected and presented are to be diversiform and for sure interesting for the joint analyses by visitors.

It will be especially interesting to study the change of attitude and thinking in individuals before and after education, as well as to observe the indications of community forming and the development of the sense for social responsibility.

In the fourth showroom, presentation is shown on the panel, while in the fifth room, collected data are presented in the hardcopy form, in great number of copies so visitors can have their one specimen.



SOBA 5 / ROOM 5

SOBA 4 / ROOM 4

Procjena troškova:

Krećenje i sređivanje prostora	2,000 €
Stolica i sto u prvoj prostoriji	500 €
Stabla bambusa ili trske sa posudom i zemljom	500 €
Ventilator sa podešavanjem i montažom	500 €
Sloj pijeska u opni ili slično – projektovanje efekta i montaža	2,000 €
Sloj zemlje – dopremanje i postavljanje	1,000 €
Stabla palmi sa posudom (ili neko listopadno drvo)	5,000 €
Video produkcija prezentacije	1,000 €
Dizajn i štampa podataka	2,000 €
Ostali troškovi	1,500 €
UKUPNO	16,000 €

Budget estimate:

Painting and setting of the rooms	2,000 €
Chair and table in the first room	500 €
Air fan (with settings and montage)	500 €
Sand packed in membranes (project and montage)	2,000 €
Soil (transport and montage)	1,000 €
Palm trees (or any deciduous tree) in pots	5,000 €
Production of video presentation	1,000 €
Design and printing of data	2,000 €
Other costs	1,500 €
IN TOTAL	16,000 €