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IAS-STS Workshop, 2nd december 2015.

Abstract

For the purpose of the evaluation of resilience of urban form, Belgrade was elected as case study. Along its urban continuum, which extends from the central city zone, over a larger center area, to suburban areas, it is necessary to identify representative types (patterns) of urban form. They will be used as case studies on spatial level of neighborhoods which will be evaluated on the basis of parameters that define resilience to climate change. These parameters must be rounded as a set of environmental, urbomorphological and sociological criteria to evaluate and determine whether the criteria will be purely quantitative, or combined with qualitative (in the case of sociological criteria). The most important tasks that will be presented on the Workshop are:

(1) defining the urban continuum of Belgrade, directions and uniformity of its growth and development; (2) determining the criteria for the selection of types of urban form; (3) selection and description of selected types and their main environmental, social and urbomorphological properties.

To study is very important to make a selection of relevant characteristics based on which will be selected types / case studies. One of the questions that needs to be answered: Are the selected features, specific or representative? Important quote from Prof. Zoran Nikezić¹: "typological classification of objects whose nature is developmental, usually are formed as a reflection of that process. In the case of the built environment, the similarities and differences between typical structures associated with the process of their creation and development, and to evolution and transformation (eg. development of neighborhoods throughout history) "(Nikezić, 2007).

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¹ Nikezić, Z. (2007). *Građena sredina i arhitektura*. Arhitektonski fakultet, Beograd.