

2019 FUTURE

PETRINJA GREEN AGENCY —
A PERSPECTIVE ON URBAN RECONSTRUCTION
AND PRESERVATION

LABORATORY FOR THE EVERYDAY CITY
TU MÜNCHEN

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M BOOKS 2022

Angesichts des Klimanotstands, der Teil eines größeren Biosphärennotstands ist, muss die städtebauliche Lehre Vorbereitung für den Wandel sein: Ausbildung, um im sich rasant verändernden 21. Jahrhundert zu bestehen, und Training darin, eine positive Rolle in dessen Wandel zu spielen, als Akteure des Wandels zu wirken. Wie können wir uns auf eine Zeit des Umbruchs vorbereiten, in der viele der heutigen Gewissheiten, Techniken und gesellschaftlichen Praktiken verschwinden und durch neue ersetzt werden? Was sind die Aufgaben, was die Arbeitsmittel der nächsten Jahrzehnte, und wo liegt die Verantwortung der Architekt*innen? Diese fundamentalen Fragen dienen uns als Mittel, um die Stadt zu entdecken und schließlich zu erfinden.

Im „Labor für die Alltägliche Stadt“ nehmen wir dafür den Alltag in den Blick. Denn dieser Alltag wird sich stark von dem unterscheiden, was wir heute kennen. Dabei lohnt es sich, im Kontext dieses Wandels auf das Ziel der Egalitären Stadt hinzuwirken – der Stadt, die allen Menschen gleichermaßen gehört. Städtische Ressourcen müssen angesichts der gegenwärtigen Krise anders verhandelt werden, gesellschaftliche Teilhabe verbessert, unsere Städte und Stadtregionen für nachfolgende Generationen lebenswert erhalten werden.

Die Reihe Tactics of Urban Change dokumentiert Ergebnisse unserer Lehre, die stets auf dieses Ziel hinarbeitet. Taktiken können im Studio entstandene Entwürfe sein, Interventionen im Stadtraum, aber auch solche, die wir in Seminaren untersuchen. Der Fokus der Reihe liegt auf Ergebnissen aus der Lehre der Professur, Ausgaben können aber auch von Gästen und Kooperationspartner*innen mitgestaltet werden. Wichtig ist uns eine transparente, kollaborative Arbeitsweise, die das Empowerment von Studierenden fördert und auch Nachwuchsforscher*innen eine Stimme gibt. Jede Ausgabe ist als pdf frei erhältlich und wird in limitierter Auflage gedruckt.

In the face of a climate emergency that is part of a larger biosphere emergency, urban planning education must be preparation for change: Training to thrive in the rapidly changing 21st century, and training in playing a positive role in its transformation, in acting as agents of change. How can we prepare for a time of change in which many of today's certainties, techniques, and social practices are disappearing and being replaced by new ones? What are the tasks, what are the working tools of the next decades, and where does the responsibility of architects lie? These fundamental questions serve as a means for us to discover and ultimately invent the city.

In the „Laboratory for the Everyday City“ we will focus on everyday life. Because this everyday life will be very different from what we know today. In the context of this change, it is worth working towards the goal of the Egalitarian City — the city that belongs equally to all people. Urban resources must be negotiated differently in the face of the current crisis, social participation must be improved, and our cities and urban regions must be preserved for future generations to live in.

The Tactics of Urban Change series documents results of our teaching, which always works towards this goal. Tactics can be designs created in the studio, interventions in urban spaces, or those we explore in seminars. The focus of the series is on results from the teaching of the professorship, but issues can also be co-created by guests and cooperation partners. A transparent, collaborative way of working that promotes student empowerment and also gives a voice to early career researchers is important to us. Each issue is freely available as a pdf and is printed in limited runs.

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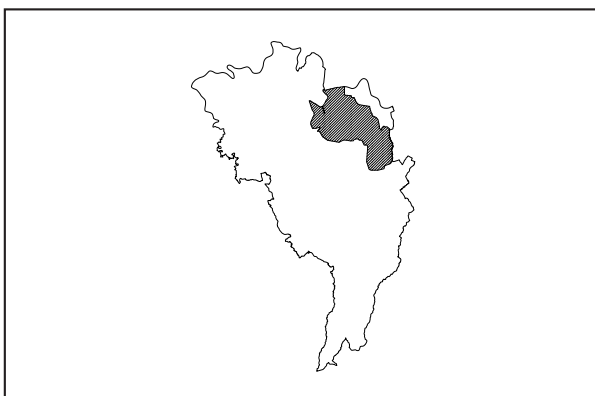
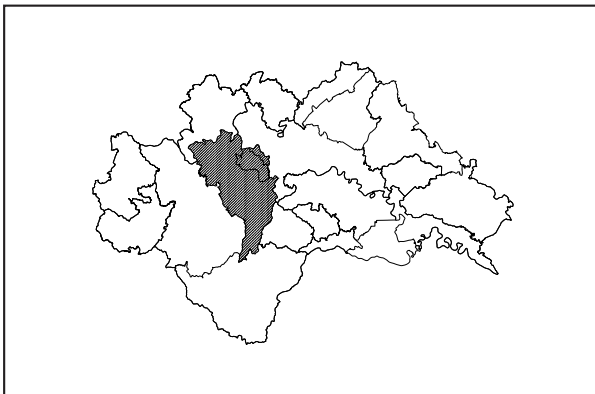
Petrinja Green Agency is an urban research and design project that began in 2021 as a master's thesis in architecture at the Chair for Urban Design at TU Munich.

It seeks to develop a different perspective on the city to ensure a systemic approach to its reconstruction. Not focusing only on rebuilding individual houses or considering the city as a closed-off construction site, but searching for available spaces that could help maintain public life during this long reconstruction process. Through urban research, analysis, and documentation on-site, as well as conversations with various stakeholders, we have established an overview of this exceptional situation. By reading the city in a different, non-traditional way, we propose a long-term expansion and interconnection of its green space structure and thus the formation of a green network. In three case studies, we investigate options for new approaches to green spaces and wastelands as well as the revitalization of public spaces through the use of existing resources by means of specific urban design and architectural measures to create liveable public spaces with simple means even during the process of reconstruction.

**THE
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A CITY DESTROYED



On December 28, 2020 at 06:28 a.m. an earthquake of magnitude 5.2 occurred in the Sisak-Moslavina County in Croatia – and shortly after, at 07:49 a.m., another one with a magnitude of 4.7. As a result many buildings were severely damaged, but were still restorable.

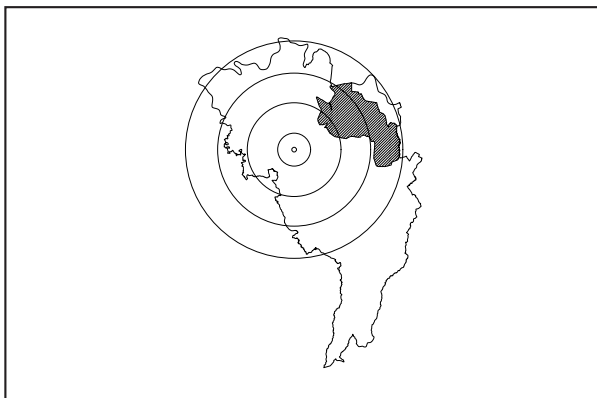
The very next day, structural engineers arrived at the site to assess the damage. Many people in the surrounding towns and villages immediately started to repair their own houses and roofs. Nobody had expected what happened next, when on the same day at 12:19 p.m. another even stronger earthquake with a magnitude of 6.4 hit the area. There were seven fatalities, many injuries, and over a thousand buildings were completely destroyed. The most affected town in the county was Petrinja.

Visiting the city directly after the earthquakes and seeing the immense damage caused to city- structures, it became evident that the reconstruction would be a long and slow process, beginning with the demolition of numerous non-salvageable objects before starting to plan the reconstruction. Currently, the city is a building site and central utilities, housing, and public life have now relocated out of the centre. The city and the surrounding region are in a state of emergency.

It is hard to say exactly when the reconstruction will be done and when the city centre will be able to welcome its residents back again.



A STATEMENT BY ALEN KADIĆ



T.F./A.P.

Can you explain the current situation. How many objects have been inspected so far and what are the statistics?

A.K.

So far, 37,000 objects have been inspected. More than two thirds are categorised as 'green' objects, meaning those that are not so damaged, while the rest belong to the 'yellow' and 'red' categories. Which is to say that the situation may not be as bad as expected at first.

T.F./A.P.

How will the reconstruction in Petrinja develop? Will it move from renovating individual houses, or is there even a possibility that the infrastructure will change in some way in the city itself?

A.K.

It is difficult for me to talk about the renovation, I can only say what is being announced, and that is the individual renovation of non-structural elements. As for more detailed reconstruction, there is still no accurate information and no general strategic plans for how this will take place.

T.F./A.P.

What are the negative impacts of this natural catastrophe in Petrinja, and what possibilities are there to effect change for the better, to bring about positive changes?

A.K.

Well, the negative impact is that everyday life in the city has become impossible – from traffic to education and everything else that contributed to everyday life of all people in Petrinja ... But again, this opens up new opportunities for better reconstruction, taking the opportunity to do those things that should have been done before. In fact, the earthquake may have further highlighted all the problems that already existed in Petrinja. Maybe it is actually an opportunity for a new beginning, if everything is carried out strategically, in the best faith, with the existing possibilities. Maybe it is an opportunity for a new start, because we know that Petrinja lagged behind the rest of Croatia and Europe, so this may be an opportunity to catch up with the rest.

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T.F./A.P.

What are the negative changes that have taken place after such natural catastrophe in Petrinja, and what are the possibilities to change something for the better, to bring about positive changes?

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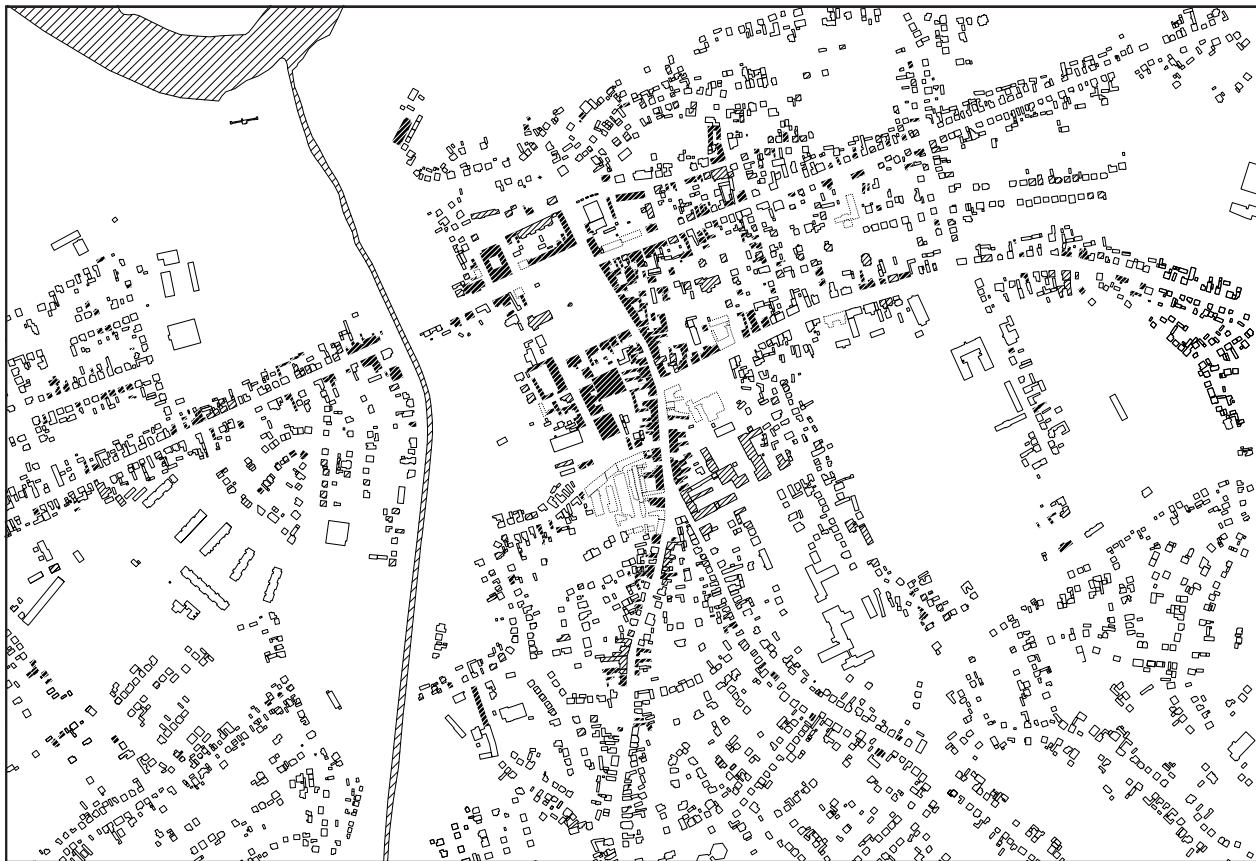
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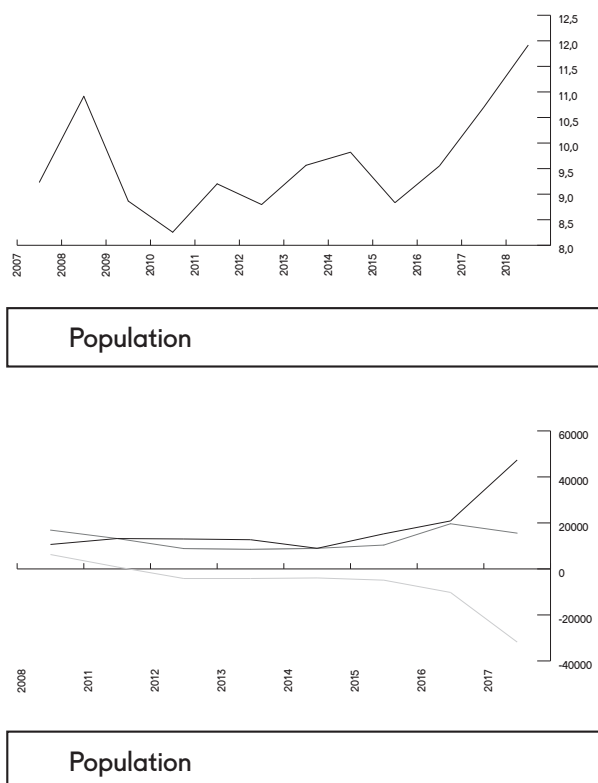
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RICH HISTORY AND URBAN DECLINE



HISTORY

Petrinja is a town in central Croatia, about 55 km south of Zagreb, the capital of Croatia. Petrinja belongs to the administrative region, Sisak-Moslavina County, which has 172,439 inhabitants*, the city itself has 24,671 inhabitants* (2011 census). Geographically, it is located between the mountainous hinterland in the west and the Kupa lowlands in the east, a hilly landscape with diverse flora and fauna along the Kupa and Sava rivers. The city has a favourable transport position directly between Zagreb and the Croatian-Bosnian border. Travel by road is most prevalent, as railroads never seemed to recover from being abandoned during the years of the Croatian war.

As various sources testify, it is believed that the town existed as a settlement before the first mention of the name Petrinja in 1201 - whose name has its roots in the Greek π - pétra, meaning "stone". From the 16th to the 19th century, the town was located on the military border of the Habsburg Empire. This militarily organised border area played a key role in the Turkish wars until the end of the 17th century. In the 18th century, the fortress was dismantled and the settlement spread. At this time the town belonged to the newly created Kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, a crown-land that was part of the Habsburg Empire which in the 19th century became part of the Hungarian half of this Empire. The present town layout of Petrinja dates from the beginning of the 19th century, with a spacious central park, Franjo Tuđman Square, framed by the church, public buildings, and late Baroque townhouses. Pottery and butchery developed as trades in the town, still evident in the Gavrilović company. At the beginning of the 20th century, the town got its own town hall, water supply, sewage system, sidewalks, and electric lighting. In 1902, the Banovina railroad was put into operation. After the First World War, this crown-land was incorporated into the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

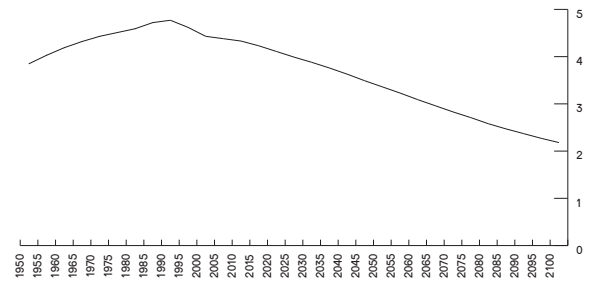
Petrinja was overshadowed by the neighbouring town of Sisak until the 20th century, but less affected by the ravages of war than its neighbour, it experienced an economic boom after World War II under the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia thanks largely to the meat-processing industry lead by the Gavrilović company. In the 1980s, a department store - Petrinjka - and a new market hall were constructed. Thus, in the immediate proximity of the central park and the historical centre of the city, two new vital urban building-blocks for trade were created. To this day these three comprise the key spaces for urban life.

FROM THE CROATIAN WAR TO EU ACCESSION

From 1991 to 1995, after the referendum on Croatia's withdrawal from the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the formation of a Republic of Serbian Krajina within Croatia (which included Petrinja) the country suffered war, displacement and mass exodus. The city and its surroundings were massively affected by these conflicts as the area was half populated by Serbs and half by Croats. Riots and armed uprisings by Serbs had already begun in late 1990s. During the war, Petrinja, like the towns of Sisak and Glina, was on the front line between the Croatian National Guard and the Yugoslav People's Army. Many inhabitants had to flee from one day to the next and the town was devastated in the following years. The most severe attack on Petrinja came at the end of 1991 at the hands of the Yugoslav People's Army and Serb paramilitary forces. Under



Population



Population

massive infantry fire, the town was captured and became part of the Republic of Serbian Krajina. The entire fabric of the city centre suffered severe damage. In August 1995, the Republic of Serbian Krajina was recaptured by the Croatian army and the military police as part of 'Operation Oluja', which in turn resulted in a large exodus of the Serbian population, as had been the case with the Croatian population five years earlier. In the years that followed, the city was only partially rebuilt and buildings rehabilitated. The church by the central park, for example, was rebuilt very early and received a new reinforced concrete support structure. Most of

the other buildings, however, were rebuilt with very simple means, sometimes only from existing rubble. Large parts of the residential developments were abandoned, as many people were displaced or had fled. The market hall, as a central locus of urban life continued to be used, but the department store Petrinjka was never reopened due to a lack of financial possibilities and because of the now changed market. Unemployment and poverty increased, agriculture was badly affected - in the surrounding area there are still a large number of abandoned farms and entire villages. At the same time, the opening of Croatia towards Europe led to a strong migration movement. Many people followed family members abroad who had fled there during the war years, and young people left the country in search of better education and work after unemployment in Croatia increased massively. Croatian society remains ideologically divided to this day over how to classify the country's socialist past and subsequent liberation.¹

Croatia's accession to the European Union took a long time after the disintegration of the old system. On the one hand, the EU had lost its attractiveness due to the euro crisis, and at the same time, the demands upon accession candidates were increased.² Meanwhile Croatia still had internal problems to overcome: the country's unsuccessful attempts to tackle systemic corruption had to be addressed, as well as the expansion of the administration and the strengthening of the judicial system. To this day, however, the country is struggling heavily with corruption problems: "according to Transparency International's Corruption Index, the youngest EU member [has even been demoted] by one point on the list since accession"³ Accession to the European Union in 2013 also brought another wave of migration to other EU countries, another setback for a town like Petrinja, which was already affected by emigration and an otherwise ageing population in the surrounding rural region. With the help of financial aid from the EU however, the country's infrastructural development could be pushed forward, as seen in recent years in the form of road construction. Due to its coastal location, Croatia has long been a destination for tourists from all over Europe, but with its accession to the EU, travel from many countries has increased. In this respect, tourism is of great economic importance for the country today, although it creates seasonal labor migration within the country and the economic situation in the continental part of the country is significantly worse than the coast.

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¹ Vgl.: Steindorff, Ludwig: Ein kurzer Gang durch die Geschichte Kroatiens. 2013. <https://www.bpb.de/apuz/158166/ein-kurzer-gang-durch-die-geschichte?p=all> (08.03.2021, 10:30 Uhr)

² Vgl.: Kusić, Siniša: Kroatiens Weg in die EU. 2013. <https://www.bpb.de/apuz/158164/kroatiens-weg-in-die-eu> (08.03.2021, 10:30 Uhr)

³ Vgl.: Arbutina, Zoran: Kroatiens fünf unsichtbare EU-Jahre. 2018. <https://www.dw.com/de/kommentar-kroatiens-fünf-unsichtbare-eu-jahre/a-44472781> (08.03.2021, 09:00 Uhr)



A MULTILAYERED REALITY

The complexity of the situation is particularly evident in the multi-layered nature of the problems and the different perspectives. Through the interviews we conducted, we were able to work out both some specific problems and potentials of the city.

The citizens initiative, 'Petrinjsko proljeće', was formed right after the earthquake out of criticism of the lack of transparency of the processes in the destroyed city. The initiative is acting as a mediator between the government and the citizens, helping express their concerns and hopes for the reconstruction of the city.

Tomislav Petrinc, as the main cultural heritage conservator, is a part of the bureaucratic system that makes decisions about the heritage protection legislation and the concept for the reconstruction of the city. The architect Davor Salopek was already active in previous reconstructions, like that after the Croatian War for Independence, and built some of the most prominent buildings in the city centre. He also demonstrated against unnecessary and politically motivated demolitions right after the earthquake. By speaking with these three players we have tried to capture three very different perspectives which share a common goal, but sometimes envision different ways to achieve it.



IN CONVERSATION WITH DAVOR SALOPEK

T.F./A.P.

After the devastating earthquakes, you were present in the media as an architect who has been active in this area for a long time and we can freely say he knows the city of Petrinja best, and you were already active (as you said) in reconstruction after the war - can you introduce yourself to us briefly?

D.S.

I was not born in Petrinja but in Bjelovar in 1940. But I have been living in Petrinja since my first year of life. And really with that city I breathe in a way. I would almost say I find myself with that city on the same frequency. I feel it as one quality living space. Of course, there are many, many different problems that broke out over this area and over this city, but ... At the time when Petrinja was occupied from 1991 to 1995, until the Operation Storm when it was liberated, I was in Zagreb. But the whole time actually my thoughts were with this space and after the war I decided to go back. Many did not return. Some people stayed elsewhere, four years of separation from one space brings you into one new situation, a new life and then that lasts. However, I thought I had a place here and I wanted to go back. And then I went back through the renovation actually. The renovation took four to five years. After the liberation of Petrinja, I rebuilt approximately 650 houses and after that almost more than 10 churches, sacral buildings. From the foundations, which were mostly demolished, burned and destroyed. Just yesterday I had an online lecture for the Faculty of Architecture in Zagreb on the issue of Petrinja and its urbanism. In fact, the lecture was aimed at about a hundred fourth-year students who are working on, the urban planning of Petrinja as well, working on the reconstruction of Petrinja. And then in that conversation I actually showed that Cultural foundations are actually the essence for the renewal of urban life. The existential foundations are of course crucial as well. Jobs, all together. But what binds me personally, and many that I know, it is the contact with people. So that human, social mile, social contact in which we somehow found ourselves.

T.F./A.P.

All these events in Petrinja after the earthquake and what the city looks like now. You have already had a lot of interviews on this topic. You have suggested a lot about the reconstruction of the city center, and you have talked a lot about the reconstruction of the one in Warsaw. Do you think that the state of the city should be restored as it was before the earthquake or what exactly should be the guide, what should be the principle? What would be the image of a city that would be restored? What exactly are the problems you might try to solve? What does that Petrinja of the future actually look like for you?

D.S.

I think that the city has a character and that character should be preserved. If it happens, that something has to be torn down and replaced with some new content, in my opinion, that can also happen. But when we talk about the city center - it is Franjo Tuđman Square with its peripheral buildings that were built 200-250-300 years ago. Which are damaged the most in the earthquake. That means the old town. Within that city center we have the green heart of the city, I would call it that. It is the park of Josip Juraj Strossmayer. The park was not damaged in the quake. The earthquake didn't hurt him too much, almost nothing. The Church of St. Lawrence, which we rebuilt after the war, which was completely demolished took the quake well. It was only brushed by the earthquake. So within that city center are the church of St. Lawrence and a few buildings that were somewhat damaged, but I don't know how damaged they are. Because I did not enter them and I was not able to enter. They were immediately blocked. But half of them were demolished, totally. It is my opinion that the city core should be rebuilt much like Warsaw was rebuilt, similar to how Vukovar was rebuilt. So that the urban facades

D.S.

There is something good in that evil that happened. And that's the possibility of resolving some things, perhaps in an easier way than that there was no earthquake. Now traffic does not pass through the city center. Because it was passing through it .. Through the narrowest center, after the park that I mention, to this business square, which was located 200-300 meters away and towards Stjepan Radić's monument. That central zone, the historical structures, it was burdened by transit, so that it did not correspond to the needs of the city, nor was it normal. In my opinion, we should use this situation. Just as there is no traffic in that part at the moment, so it should remain. So to make it a pedestrian zone. And around the center at a certain distance by using the existing streets in part and some connections between these existing streets we could make a new new traffic scheme that would actually save us, therefore, the city center to be pedestrian.

T.F./A.P.

In recent years, we have also witnessed the declining population of Petrinja. At the moment, people are

**'SO I MEAN, GO INSIDE AND
MAKE SOMETHING OUT OF IT —
DON'T TEAR IT DOWN.'**

facing the square is rebuilt almost identical. Whether behind it is a renovated facsimile building, a facsimile renovated space, or perhaps a completely new space, new content that actually corresponds to its garden. With its other side. In this way, we would not let down either the architecture profession or the conservation approach. For those facilities that we determine are worth facsimile renovations, they should be restored facsimile. I think that will happen. That several buildings will be facsimile reconstructed. In any case, I think that we need to get back a picture of the square, the one that time has accumulated and that has profiled itself over time. And that that state will be renewed.

T.F./A.P.

In the city, even before the earthquake, there were the same places that did not work. For example traffic. The link between the main square, the city market and the city park. How can this complicated traffic situation in the city center be solved, for example by a pedestrian zone or something alike.

settling in container settlements, such as Sajmište. Now they are building a new one. How fast can such a renovation, especially of the center, go? How quickly in this renewal can these people come back at all?

D.S.

That is now the question of organization. The question of money. The question is whether the people who left will want to return at all. Although I think the situation is more favorable than the one we had in the war. Because we were in suspense in the war. Four years of occupation, almost five. Now it is a question of good organization for that return to happen. I am now involved in the renovation phase of those buildings that received the green sticker. Green is the one that has minor, non-constructive damage. And the state intends to solve that this year. There are almost 12,000 of these objects. After that, the yellow and red stickers will go. Red means either total reconstruction or total removal and then replacement. Or a replacement in a new place. It is

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now a question of how it will be organized. It is difficult to determine the time, but it will certainly take several years, for sure. We had a renewal, from the war. That renewal lasted, intensively.. in the first three or four years, most of that was done. But even after we came back. And a good part of the people then took advantage of that and came back. So there were four years of war and four of those years of reconstruction. So it took eight to ten years all together. I believe this can be shorter. So we don't have that war blockade but we just have reconstruction time. Of course when the first moves are made and if they are well executed I believe people will get the impression that they can come back. That they can count on that, to come back.

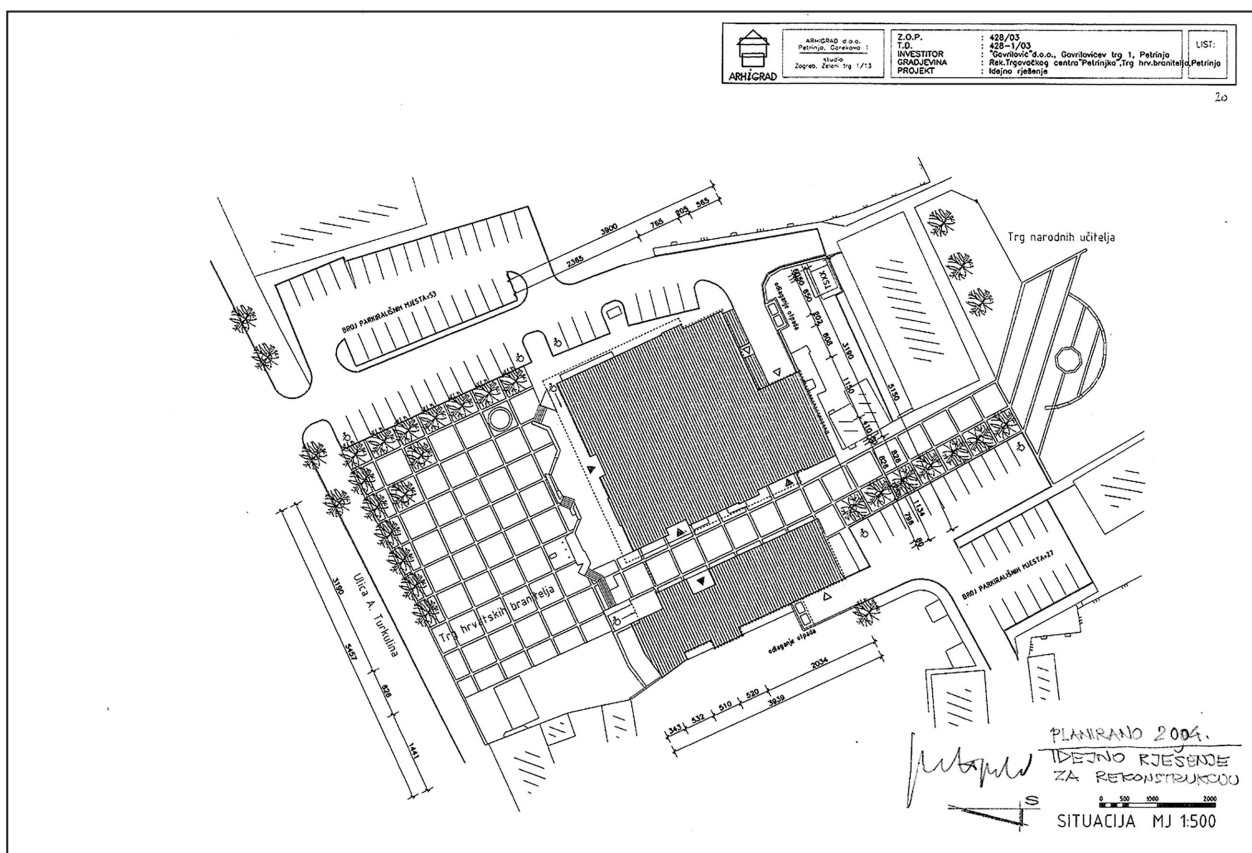
T.F./A.P.

... and now let's go back to the topic of the department store Petrinjka and the decision regarding its demolition and how it came about. Considering that the direct appeal of the architects did not work, the question is, what went wrong? How did the demolition come about in the first place?

D.S.

Coincidentally, the department store had been abandoned since the Homeland War. Before the war it was still functioning. I designed it in 1989, but it was looted during the war and many of the windows

were broken. The ground floor was 900 square meters and was covered with a glass envelope. Its construction is based on a grid of 10m x 10m using reinforced concrete slabs. It was planned as a single completely flexible structure that could be used for anything the city needed. However, it stood unused from the war until now, until the earthquake. There was a property dispute between the Gavrilović family, who claimed the right to it, and the state. In the end, fifteen days before it was demolished, it became part of the state, the state property. The mayor's sin is that this was not resolved in his two terms. It made a mockery of him, because it was left unused. Just because it is unused does not mean it is unusable. It was absolutely usable to him. It was only brushed by the earthquake. One pillar was slightly crushed and part of the partition walls collapsed. But what does it mean when a 3,700-square-meter structure stands and waits for someone to use it. It had an Eternit coating on the outside, and some of those who wanted it destroyed used that as an argument. This could have been solved. It could have been nicely taken care of. Not demolished, but taken care of. We could have hung anything else on the steel facade – tin, glass, ... we worked on the project for Gavrilović in 2007, on the possibility of the reconstruction. But because of the unresolved legal ownership of the property, it remained unrealised and unused.





A STATEMENT BY TOMISLAV PETRINEC

HERITAGE PRESERVATION CONCEPT

The extent of the damage in relation to the value of the historic core is shown by the fact that, out of thirty-two buildings with the status of 'individual cultural property' in the centre of Petrinja, twenty-four buildings are concentrated in the narrowest historical core (zone A) over an area of approximately seven hectares. These buildings show damage that ranges from severe to devastating.

The mass demolition of historic buildings, whether individual cultural assets, or buildings that are part of the cultural and historical ensemble of Petrinja, would lead to a dramatic loss of the historical identity of the city. Therefore, one of the key conservation imperatives in dealing with the disaster relates to the implementation of emergency protection measures to stabilise the buildings damaged by the earthquake.

The conservation approach to the restoration of Petrinja is based on the idea that the architectural, urban and historical value of the majority of buildings in the city centre, and the value of the historic core as a whole, despite severe and devastating damage, justifies professional efforts to preserve and restore it.

At the same time this approach treats the city during this period only as a construction site, even though this situation could last for decades, if we compare it to the similar catastrophes e.g. in Salemi, Italy, where the renovation of just the historic city centre took about 30 years.

T.F./A.P.

In Petrinja, many buildings have been demolished or are currently being demolished. How much decision-making power does the Ministry of Culture and Media, the Directorate for the Protection of Cultural Heritage have in making decisions about which buildings should be demolished and which should be preserved?

T.P.

The historical whole of Petrinja is protected and the narrow city centre with its square and peripheral houses is zone A, a slightly wider area is zone B and then those peripheral parts, which are still historical, are zone C. Zone A constitutes the most valuable houses. Almost all the houses, around the Franjo Tuđman Square, and in Nazorova Street are also individually protected. They are valuable houses built in the middle of the eighteenth century. Petrinja is a city that was created in a very short period, over a period of 50 to 100 years, after the departure of the Ottomans, and in fact its present-day Baroque foundation is essentially what is relevant in terms of protection. With that in mind, the Ministry of Culture went to the field immediately after the earthquake. We did an inspection to get an impression of the damage. There is now the fundamental question of how to save the identity of Petrinja. Of course, one option is to leave the city, build a new city elsewhere, or demolish it all and build a whole new city on the same place – which we actually think would not be good because we still have to preserve part of that historical identity, not only at the level of form and perhaps the scenery, but also structurally. Most important to preserve is one of the key features of Baroque Classicism: the massive construction with vaults on the ground floor. Almost all of the ground floors are vaulted, this includes practically the entire ground floor area that makes up the city centre. These massive vaulted structures remained stable despite the earthquake and did not change their geometry in significantly. What actually suffered the worst in Petrinja are the upper floors.

T.F./A.P.

To what extent is conservation planning legally binding, is there a legal obligation to adhere to such plans and does it take precedence over all other planning, for example?

T.P.

We actually have the authority for individual houses, especially those houses that are protected cultural property. We have authority that is actually respected. And some final decisions when it comes to removal, go through the Croatian Council for Cultural Heritage, which then gives an opinion. We also have a legal basis, through the law on the protection and preservation of cultural property, to treat houses that are protected according

professional views. Of course by consulting with other professions because we are aware that our idea, if it cannot be realized, it cannot. But as a rule, we preserve cultural heritage. As for the level of spatial planning, the historical unit that is under protection, we have a system of conservation bases, based on the law on protection and preservation of cultural property where conservation bases are made for spatial planning documentation. So for the spatial plan of the city or municipality, or for the urban plan of the city center and so on. And that basis is actually built into the plan. We are invited every time a new plan is adopted or when an existing one is revised to participate in the development of the conservation base.

T.F./A.P.

Are there also public competitions for such projects or is it dealt with exclusively by the Ministry of Culture and Media / Directorate for the Protection of Cultural Heritage?

legal authority to prescribe conservation conditions on how the house will actually be renovated. And as for major interventions, for example some regulations, some parts of the city where we definitely need to expect urban transformation... Where there is room for new regulation, a new architectural solution, an architecture competition would be the optimal solution.

T.F./A.P.

The main town square that had this department store Petrinjka, which has also been demolished, its function has also changed throughout history.

T.P.

It is a very complex historical situation that has changed many times. There was an Orthodox church, right next to the road, in the position where that free space is today. In the meantime, construction began on a new Orthodox church in the background. There was a department store Petrinjka from the 70's.

'THERE IS NOW THE FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION HOW TO SAVE THE IDENTITY OF PETRINJA.'

T.P.

The reconstruction process has not started yet, we are still in the emergency phase. We are currently preparing the next phase. It is designing for those buildings that are cultural heritage in agreement with the owners. There will probably be an architecture competition, but these are specific projects. Or we will have to comply with the law on reconstruction that was passed. Whether it will be done by the person who did the study of the assessment of the condition of the structure, and then take over the project. In any case we are here, we will monitor and control, and perhaps finance projects, as the Minister already announced, for individually protected cultural heritage. We expect that as the preparation of applications for the European Solidarity Fund is now in progress, a refund for urgent measures that will be taken, or are being taken. And for emergency remediation projects. We have the question of ownership. The owner of the house must give consent for what will be designed on the house. We have that

There was the Banija Hotel on the corner and another house, the civil one with that 19th century tower that unfortunately had to be demolished due to the situation after the earthquake. Some of its decorative elements are preserved, and so on. Those buildings were not individually protected as a cultural heritage and now it is a space where we really need dealing with that space. Because in a way, in my personal opinion, it's a space that has been somewhat less articulated so far. I personally think that in some way this line should be preserved, the construction of the street front, because otherwise the city, the space will fall apart. It is an ideal space for a quality architecture competition. That space, as well as the space behind the former Gavrilović factory, where those storage buildings were demolished. There should supposedly come a new school.

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T.F./A.P.

Gavrilovic's factory, those buildings have been demolished. And a new school should come there...

T.P.

The high school, as far as I know, will be renovated. So it remains in use. The primary school, according to some announcements, the idea is that a library, associations and some other things could move in. I have nothing against the school in that place instead of those warehouses that we didn't valorize, we didn't want to keep them. There were even some suggestions at the time to open it all up so that there would be some kind of botanical garden. However, we did not accept that at the time and we think this street front should be closed in some way so that the space simply does not fall apart. Petrinja is quite a loose town, it has close contact with the natural environment. The flow of river Petrinjčica that goes into Kupa, Hrastovica Hill is nearby etc. Petrinja actually has these contacts with open spaces, and the city should be strengthened within itself, so to speak. We need good contemporary architecture that would represent a kind of front in the axis of Gundulićeva Street, a kind of closure.

This is now a great opportunity for a good anamnesis, for both Zagreb and Petrinja actually. And then the diagnosis of the situation specifically in the behavior of buildings in the earthquake, and of

course these historic buildings. We now have one unique opportunity, not only we conservators, but also civil engineers and architects to actually study how each house in the earthquake behaved. What are the weak points of the original architectural concept. Because there is definitely weak points. Which forms behaved well, which withstood the earthquake well. Because unfortunately we have to live with the fact that we are in an earthquake zone. Both Zagreb and central Croatia, which was now badly damaged in the earthquake. We are in fact almost the only Central European area, the Central European cultural circle that experienced the earthquake. We actually have no knowledge of any earthquakes in the area where we belong according to our cultural circle - Austria, Hungary, the northern part of Slovenia, the Czech Republic... And it is mostly brick architecture, there is stone of course somewhere, in individual cases.





TALKING TO THE CITIZENS INITIATIVE PETRINJSKO PROLJEĆE

T.F./A.P.

You are part of the Petrinjsko Proljeće citizens' initiative which was formed very soon after the quake. Can you tell us briefly about yourselves? What was your motivation for becoming active, what problems and opportunities did you see emerging from this crisis?

P.P.

A month or so after the earthquake there was a Facebook message that started going around. And the message was: 'Is there anything that can be done?'. So we decided that we would have a meeting which in the end became our founding meeting. We decided that we would form a civic initiative. We didn't want it to be very formal, but we didn't know how long it would take us to reach a point where we would no longer be necessary. During the meeting, we decided that we would send out an open letter that contained our primary goal and the main focuses in making this goal become a reality. The goal was, and still is, to ensure that Petrinja will be rebuilt quickly, with quality and with the participation of its citizens. Two subgoals we decided to set ourselves, just because they are the prerequisites for anything else to happen, were: to ensure safety of the citizens and to push for open and productive communication between the citizens and all levels of government. Because at that point – and this was a month after the earthquake – all the information we as citizens had was just hearsay. And it wasn't enough. We've all been through trauma and we've all experienced fear and we are really unsure how things are going to turn out. And when you don't have information, or anything to rely on, to provide you with stability for the next day then it is even harder to just get from day to day. We decided to push for this open communication with the authorities and we decided to ask it from all the levels in government, because there are responsibilities that are split between the local government, the regional government, and the national government... it is not straight forward process, so no single stakeholder can take the reins and kind of go with it, instead they all need to work together.

T.F./A.P.

What are your mission and goals and what did you already achieve?

P.P.

The biggest reason is frustration. Just because we didn't have any information. Because we realized and then we were there like I said, a month after the earthquake and it was the first time we actually went to the city center. I mean a couple of people live just a few houses away, so of course they had to be there. But for some of us this was actually the first time we came there and saw it in real live and not on television. So it was the overall situation, there wasn't

like an incident or something that pushed us to it, it was just how slow everything was happening and even as it was going so slow you had no information what was going to happen so it was really, really frustrating.

What are currently the biggest problems of the different groups of people, i.e. retired people, working people, students, etc.?

T.F./A.P.

Comparable earthquake situations from Italy (Salemi 1968, L'Aquila 2009) show that reconstruction can take up to 30 years, also in Petrinja at the moment public life has largely disappeared from the center. In your view, what would be the services that

T.F./A.P.

Do you have any information about the people who have left the city since the quake? What are the reasons for people to leave, do you know how many people have left and if they plan to come back?

T.F./A.P.

Do you have information about the financing of the disaster? For example, what will happen to people whose apartment buildings were demolished and who will finance the reconstruction, or will apartment buildings be rebuilt at all?

T.F./A.P.

Regarding the old mayor, the initiative often

**'THE GOAL WAS, AND STILL IS,
TO ENSURE THAT PETRINJA
WILL BE REBUILT QUICKLY, WITH
QUALITY AND WITH THE
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CITIZENS.'**

would have to return as soon as possible so that people would want to stay in Petrinja?

T.F./A.P.

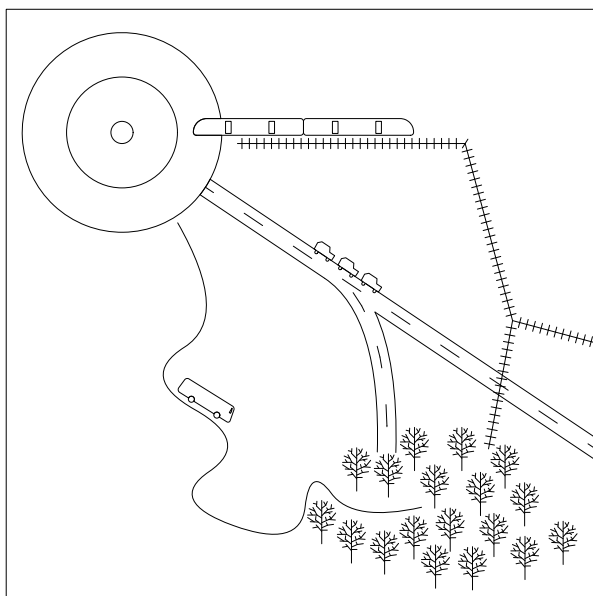
The historic center is largely destroyed. So it will be rebuilt in a similar way according to the rules of heritage conservation, which will take many years. That is why we see potential in green spaces and places that are not protected and have opened up (Petrinjka, Gavrilovic factory) to reactivate the city and its life here. Do you think such non-commercial places of meeting for all social groups and all ages would be important for Petrinja, especially in the now financially difficult situation?

criticized the lack of transparency. Do you think the new mayor will change something in the communication with the public and who (from the city) are you in contact with the most?

Would you like to answer another question that we did not even ask?



A NEW PERCEPTION: PETRINJA AS A PART OF A GREEN NETWORK



CONCEPT

Our vision is based on the perception of Petrinja as part of a green network. Considering all the different conditions that contribute to the current situation in Petrinja, it is first and foremost a question of responding to the spatial changes caused by destruction and demolition. This is obviously accompanied by the requirements of heritage preservation, various property ownership issues, as well as other administrative and legislative hurdles, all of which combine to determine the process of reconstruction. Social conditions, the potential of the existing, the history and identity of the area, and finally existing long-term problems in Petrinja all play an equally important role in our eyes.

Petrinja has been affected by continuous emigration for over 20 years, firstly after the Croatian War for Independence in the 1990s and then again by becoming a part of the EU in 2013. With all the emigration and numerous vacant residential buildings it is obvious to us that no additional land for development needs to be designated in the future. In our opinion, the key quality of the city lies in the dense, listed historic centre in contrast with the decreasing building density towards the outskirts and the diverse landscape beyond the city boundaries. The green network that we envision for Petrinja should be considered as an extension of this landscape in contrast to the already built-up areas. It should be expanded in the future and associated areas should not be built on. For potential development in the distant future, the city already has enough incompletely built-up areas which could well stand a re-densification. Preserving the contrast between relatively dense development and completely undeveloped urban natural spaces is a great quality of the city and a valuable, identity-forming feature.

Various comparable scenarios in Italy or Croatia itself show that the reconstruction of a city can sometimes take more than thirty years. We think that during this process the city should not be considered as a temporary construction site on the way to a better future, but rather the current state of the city needs to be made more liveable as soon as possible with small interventions. For this purpose, we would like to present possibilities for long-term development, in addition to various case studies.

With our strategies, we operate alongside and in no way contrary to the current developments and planned measures on the part of the legislation, especially the heritage preservation department and their efforts to preserve and restore the valuable historic urban structure. We propose small, basically independent interventions for a new reading of places, as well as the reprogramming of urban spaces.

The primary goal is the expansion and interconnection of green spaces and biotopes, as well as the activation of spaces vacated by demolition. The long-term focus lies on a transformation of the city, which has long been affected by emigration, into a

sustainable and liveable egalitarian city where all residents can participate in the public life of urban spaces, and which is resilient to the changes and challenges the future might bring. A city with a network of non-commercial and green public spaces intertwined with social and educational institutions. We believe that the small historical town of Petrinja, despite the severe consequences of the earthquake, can once again become an attractive living area and economic environment, surrounded by natural and cultivated landscapes, located near the county-centre of Sisak and connected by motorway to the Croatian capital Zagreb.

URBAN ARCHEOLOGICAL ANALYSES

Since we deliberately avoid the idea of a master plan with our project and work primarily with existing buildings and resources, a precise investigation of the urban context is essential. The term 'urban archaeology' is often used by those working in the preservation of archaeological heritage, it denotes the examination of existing cities for their historical traces. What we call an archaeological approach in our work is a way of looking at the city and its different layers. Starting with the urban morphology and the connection of public zones with public facilities and social infrastructures, as well as residential areas predominantly in private ownership, versus the unsealed green spaces in the urban area and their extension beyond the city limits. In addition to various green space relationships, we consider their integration into the existing, abandoned, and planned transportation network. Another component of our methodology is the analysis of historical maps and plans of specific sites in terms of their structural and programmatic changes. We also examine individual areas for their physical condition and the associated qualities, potentials and questions they invoke. Simultaneous to this we conduct conversations with both experts and residents on their experiences of these sites.

URBAN ECOLOGY

The term 'urban ecology' refers to the study of urban habitats and biotopes, taking into account the influence of humans on the dynamics of flora and fauna. At the same time, a whole city can be considered an ecosystem with its green spaces as components. We see a strong necessity to also consider the city of Petrinja in an ecological context, in order to identify its potential and think about the adjustments necessary for sustainable development. There are various biotopes in this anthropogenic landscape, which does not begin at the edge of the city, but crosses it as part of a wide-ranging green space. Besides two rivers, Kupa and Petrinjčica, there is an abandoned railroad line, a former military base, large unused retention areas and many other biotopes and habitats with great potential within the

urban area.

Along the two rivers, green corridors run through the city that display a diverse flora and fauna, as well as quite dynamic water levels during the course of a year. There are various unused retention areas, green areas partly already used for recreational purposes, and cultivated gardens with private animal farming and food production.

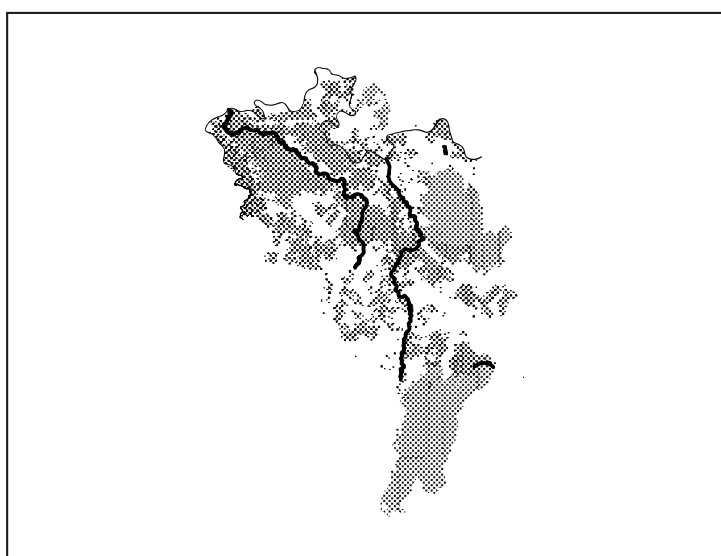
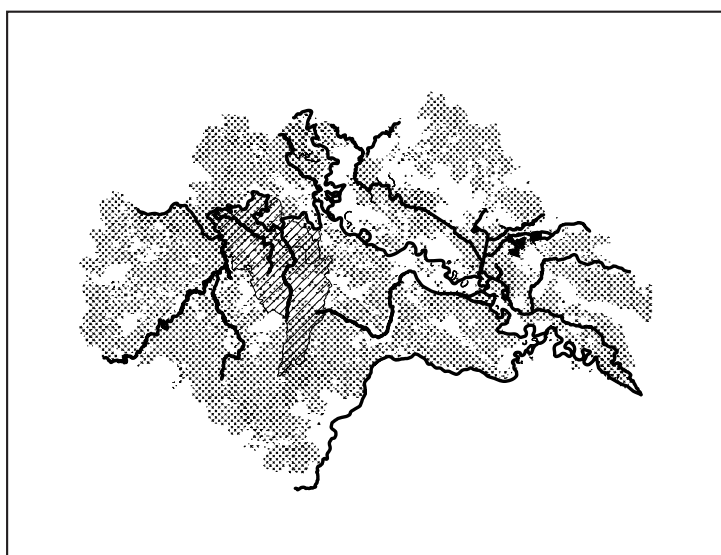
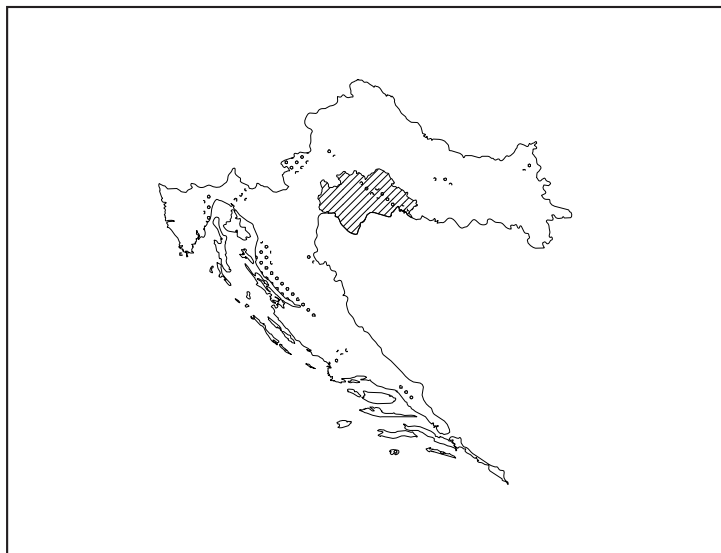
From almost every place in the city, the wooded hills of Zrinska and Hrastovačka gora around Petrinja can be seen. Located in the continental part of the country, the region has only a small population and beautiful, wild, and sometimes seemingly untouched flora rich in chestnut trees and water springs.

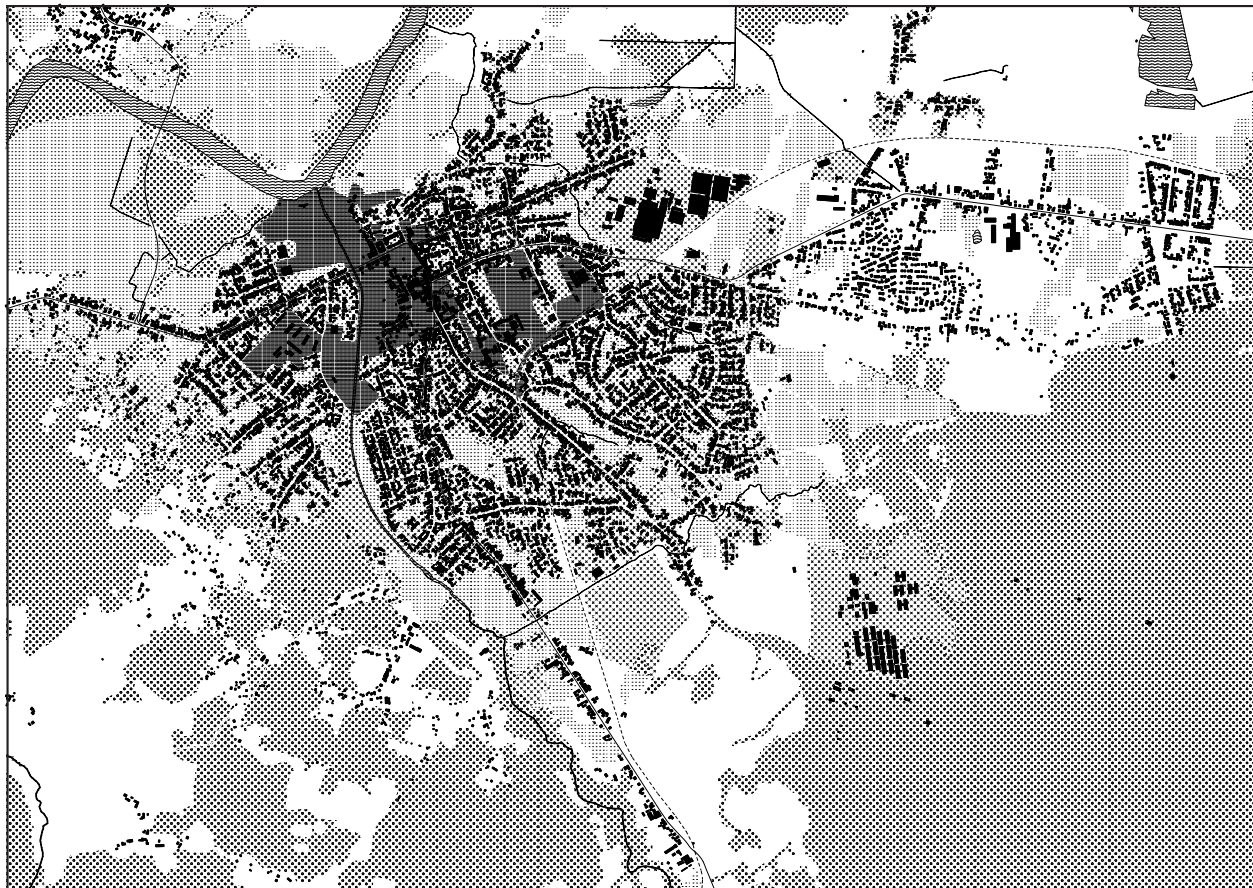
THE GREEN NETWORK

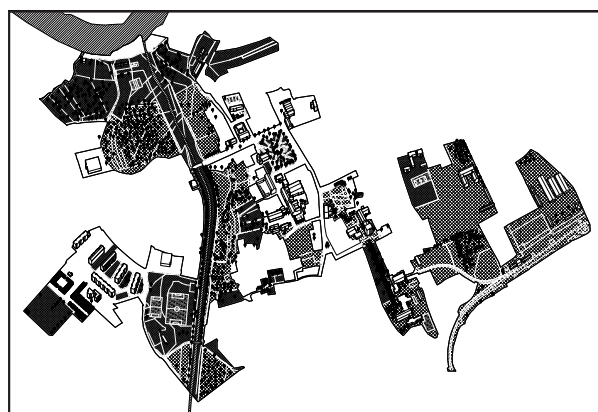
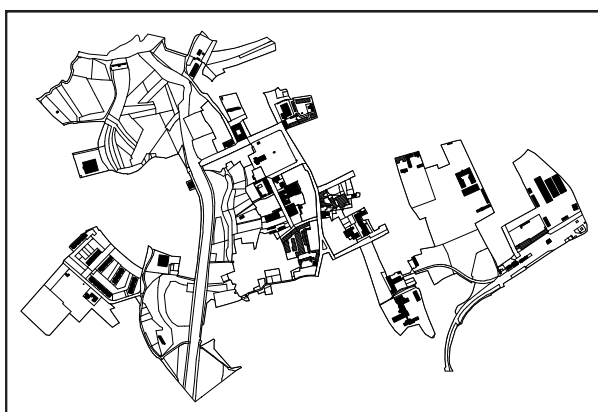
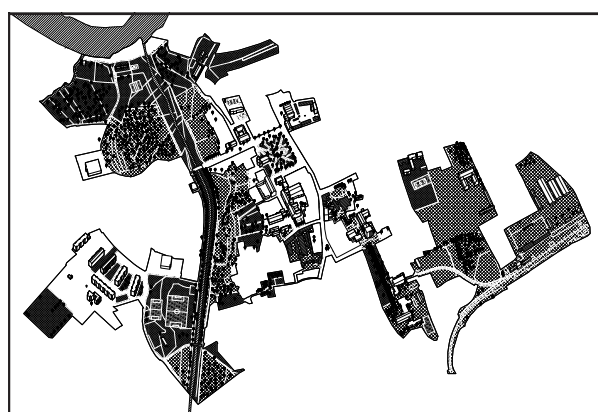
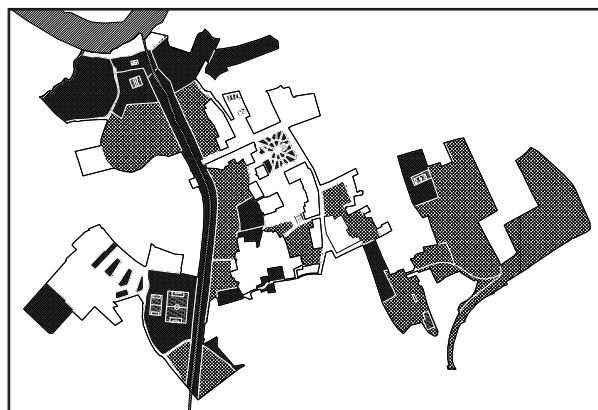
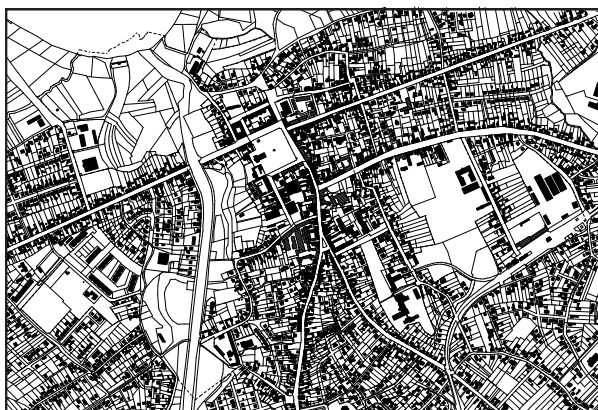
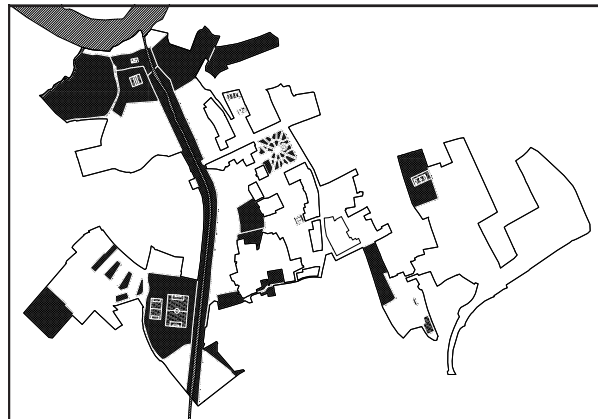
If we draw a line between the privately used residential areas and the public and green spaces of the city within the city centre, we create a perimeter, which we view as a central component of the green-network. A diagram that includes all the main green spaces, as well as public uses of Petrinja, such as the market hall, school and university campus, city administration, public baths, and many more. We would like the green-network to be understood as a new interconnected green space of Petrinja, but it should also be considered as an already existing urban green space. Here we propose to further develop individual places and adapt existing structures with simple, inexpensive means, and without major interventions.

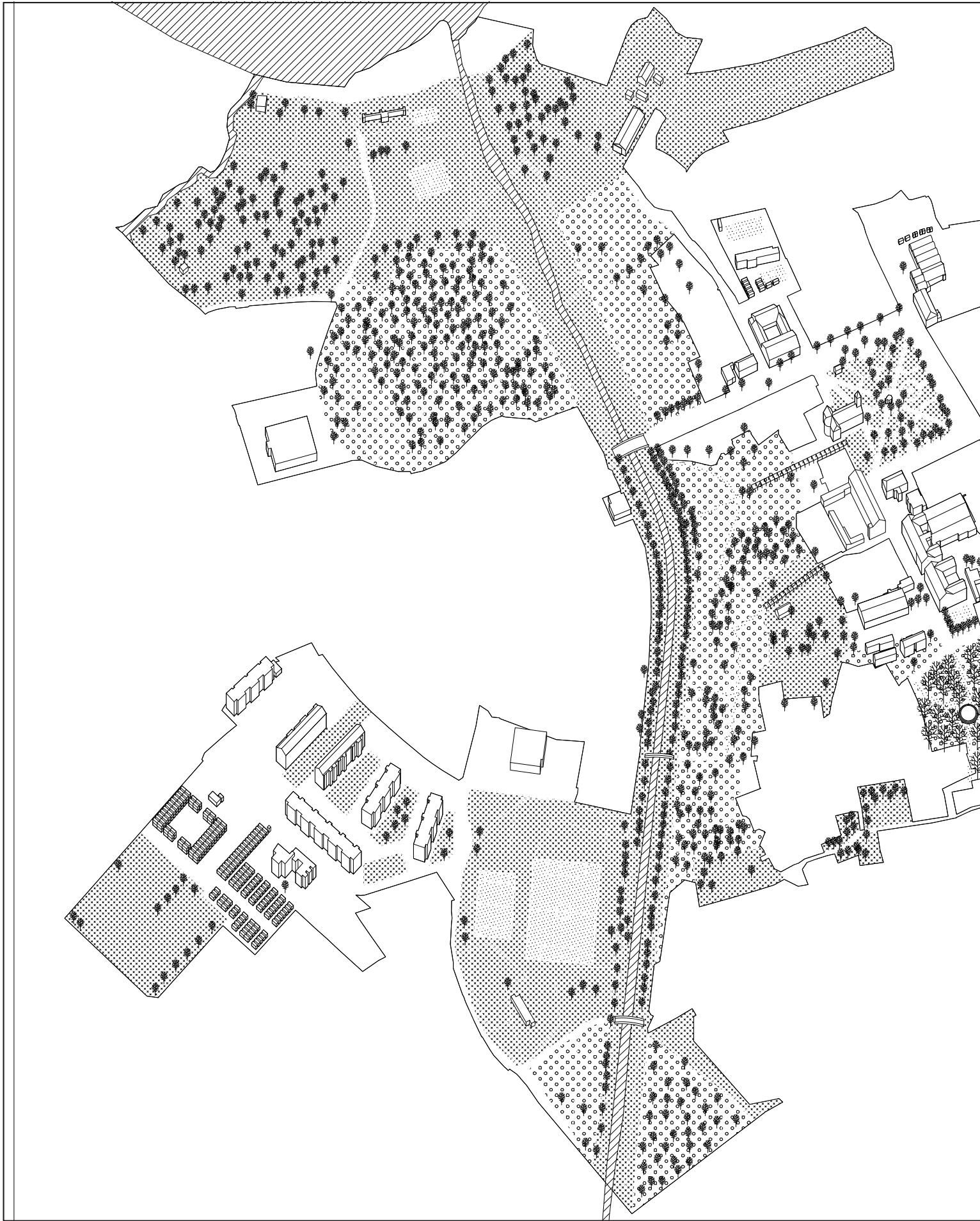
Using this opportunity of the city's reconstruction, the city could take a proactive role in its future development. Through demolition, opened spaces could be used as integral parts of the network and connect the main public spaces and parks in one mostly pedestrian zone that overflows into the beautiful green surroundings of the city.

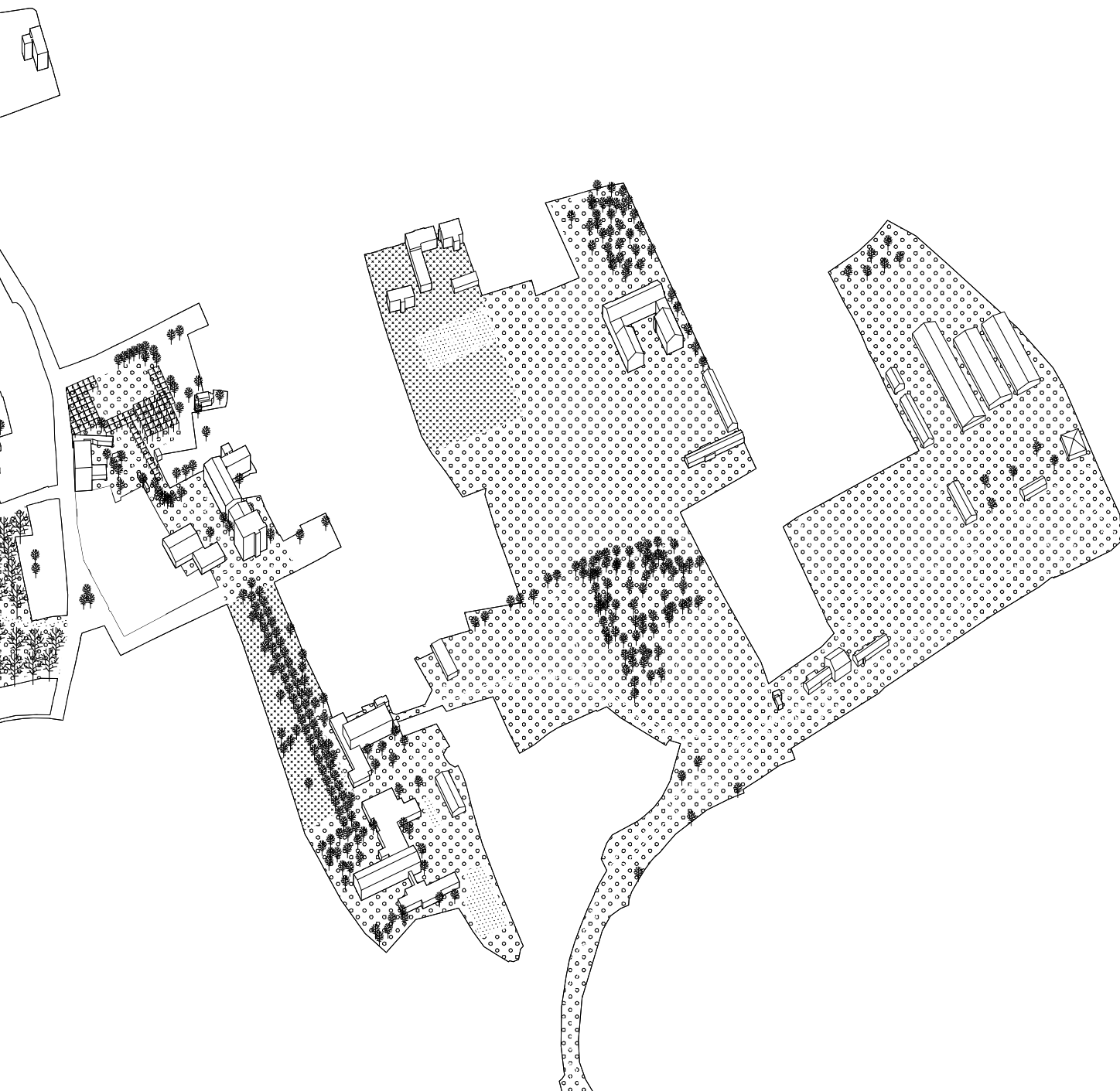
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DUOTONE
ESCAPE
AWAY

ON THE DESTRUCTION AND LIFE OF A SMALL CROATIAN TOWN

some kind of a quick intro











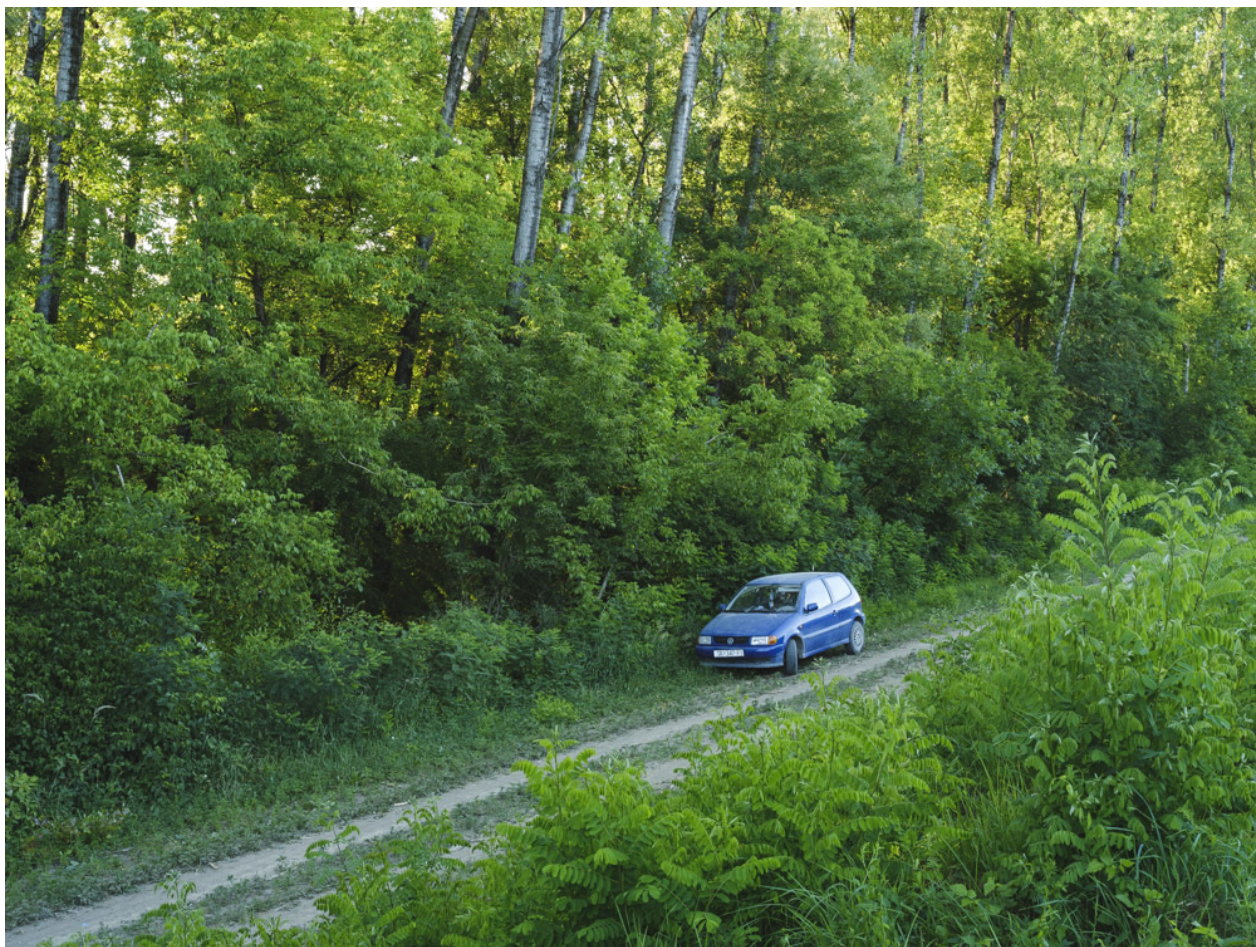


















































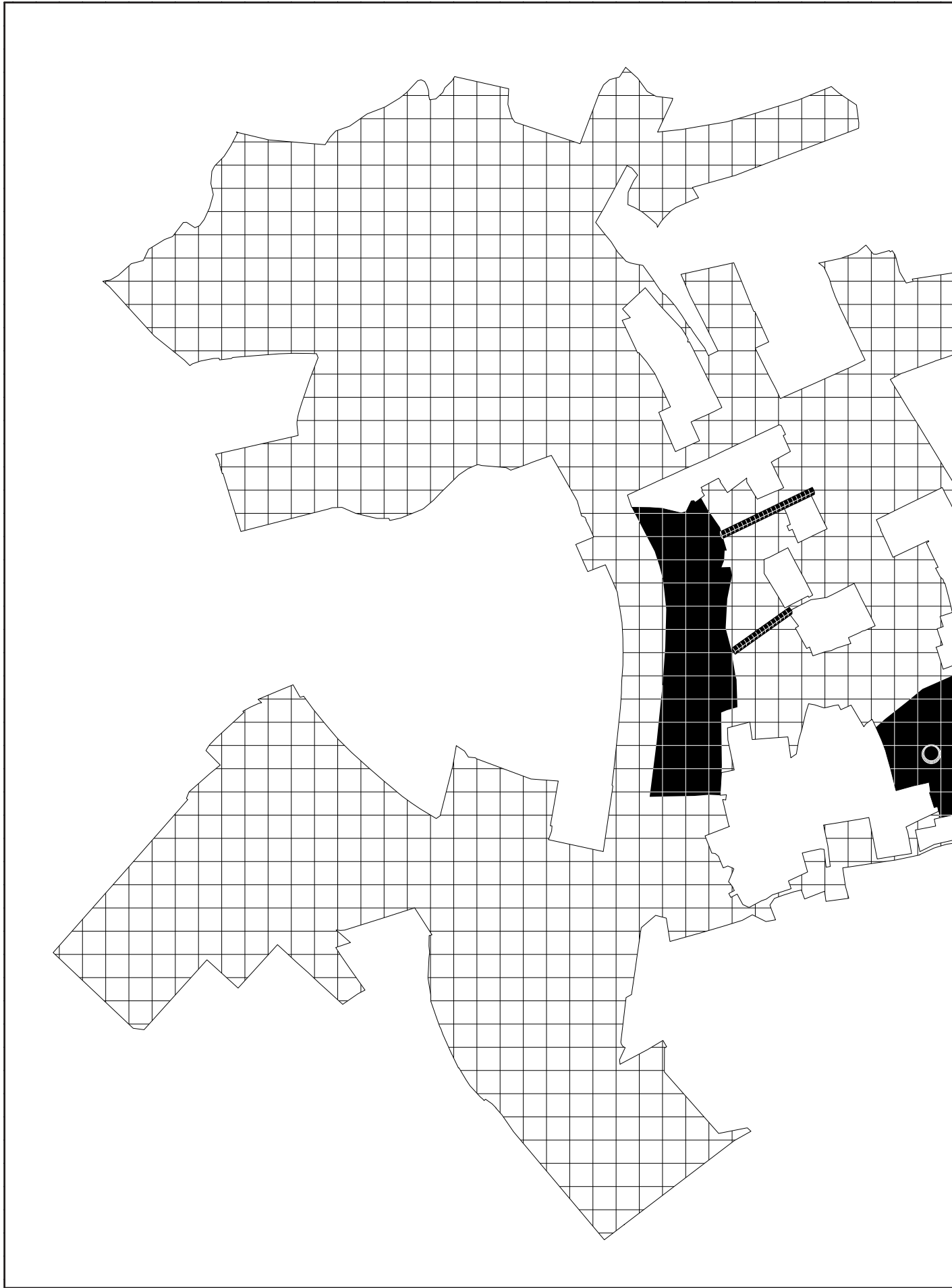


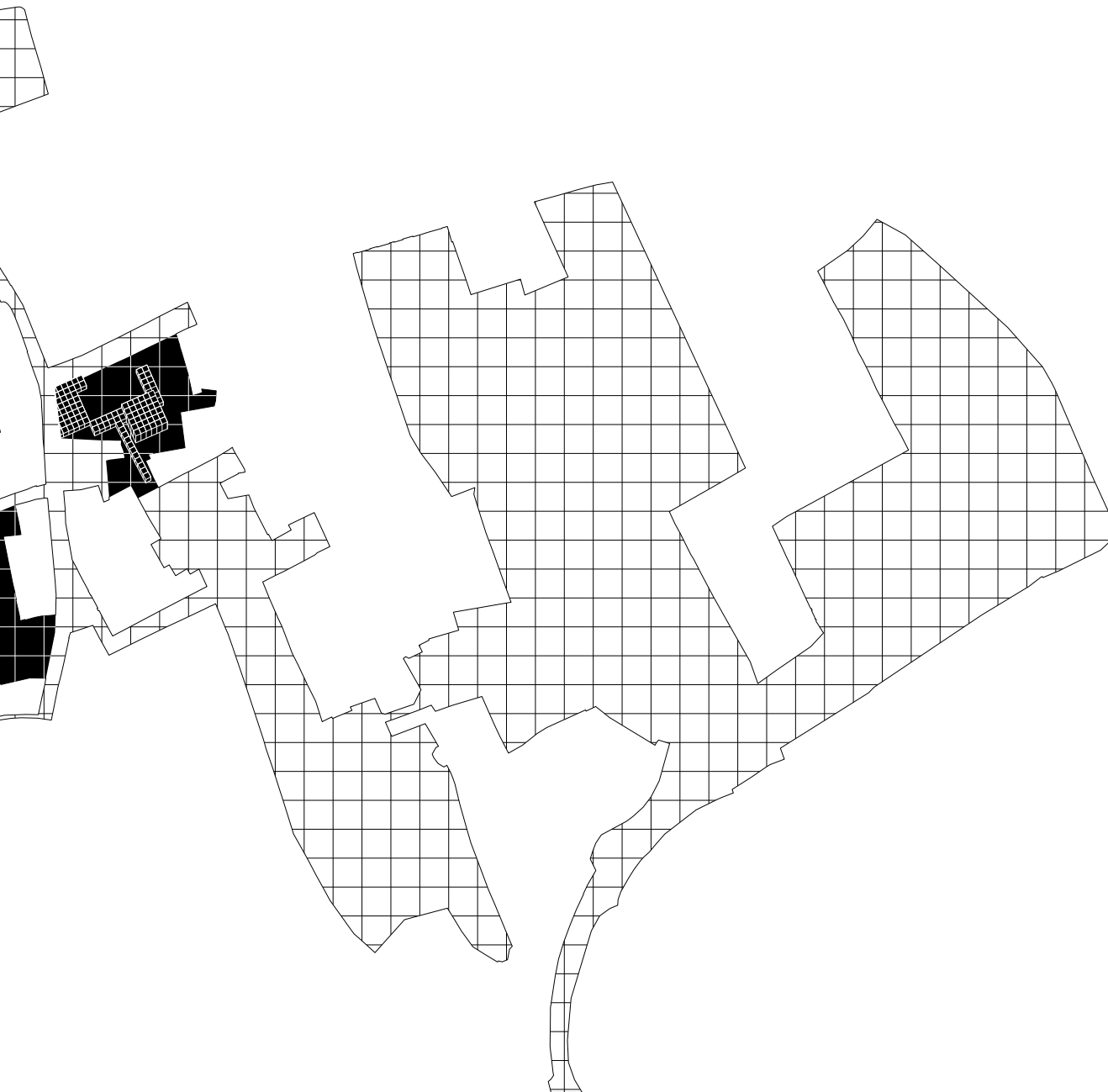




STARTING FROM A SERIES OF INTERVENT- IONS

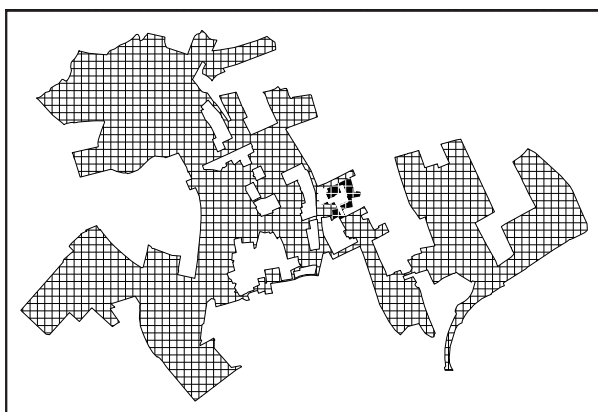
If the perimeter is also considered in terms of heritage preservation zones, three larger and potentially transformable spaces stand out in close proximity to each other, each with very different characteristics: the main square, the former Gavrilović area, and the large retention area of the Petrinjčica River to the west of the centre. Here we treat these three places as case studies. The three sites in our case studies are each located immediately adjacent to the city core but have very different starting points. These spaces could function individually as new/old spaces of public life during the reconstruction, but could also be incorporated and connected through a bigger network in the future.



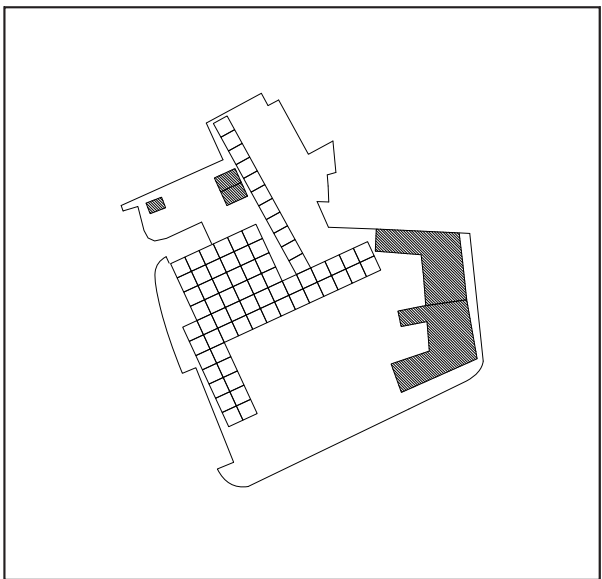
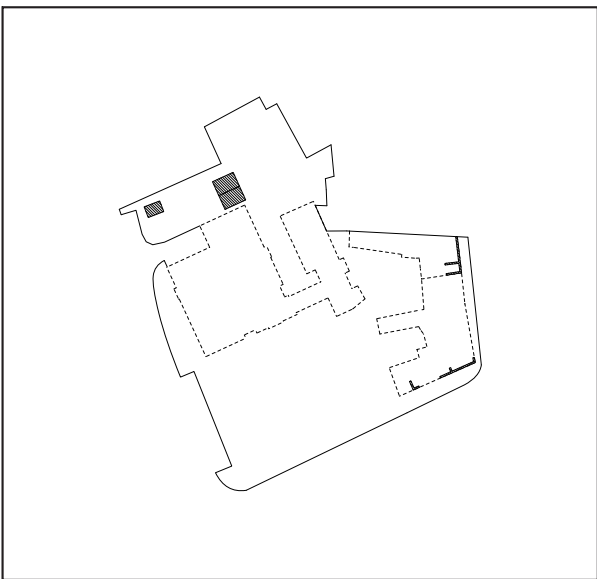
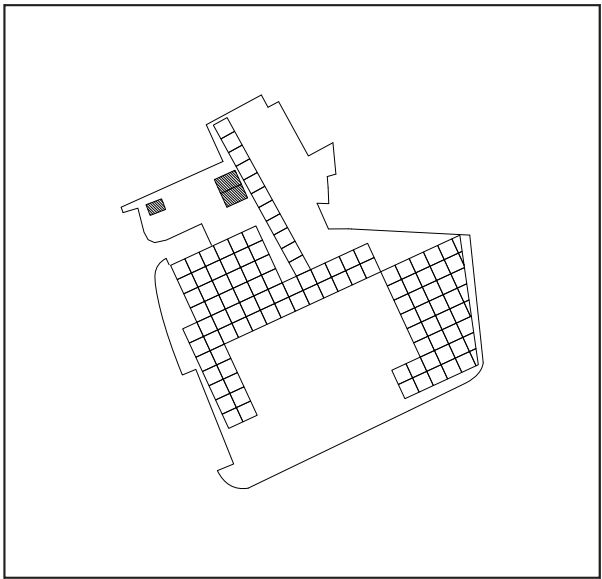
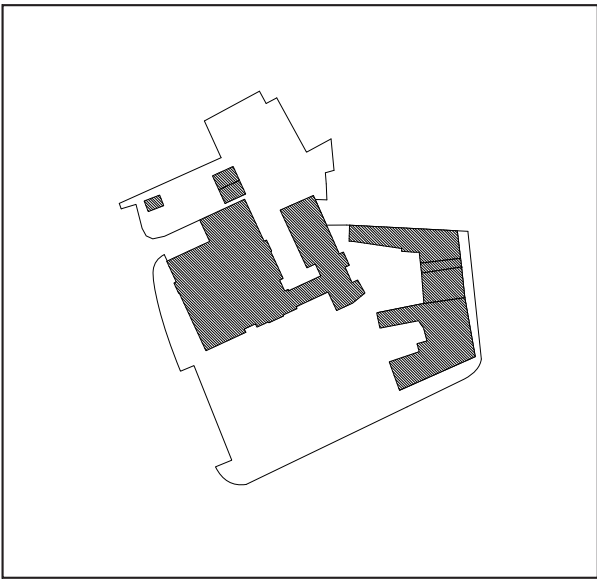
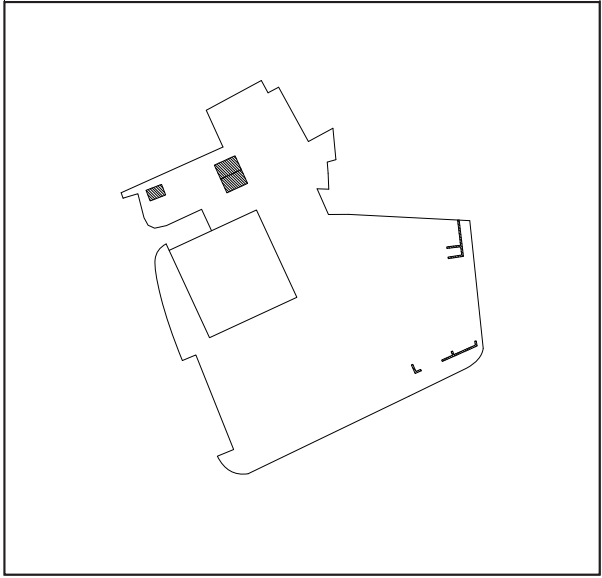
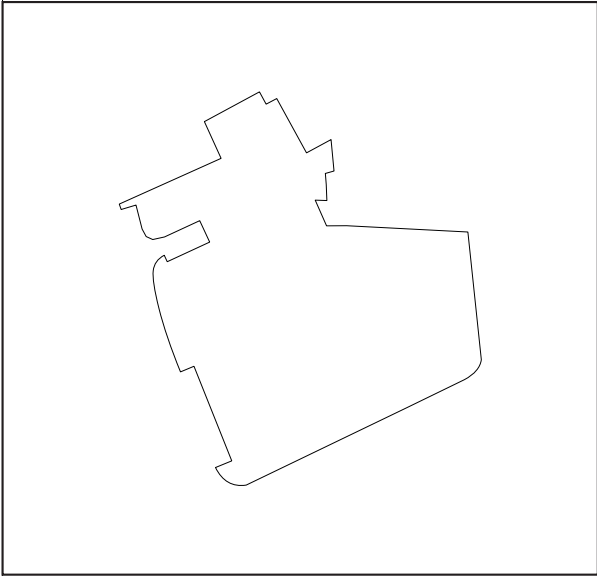


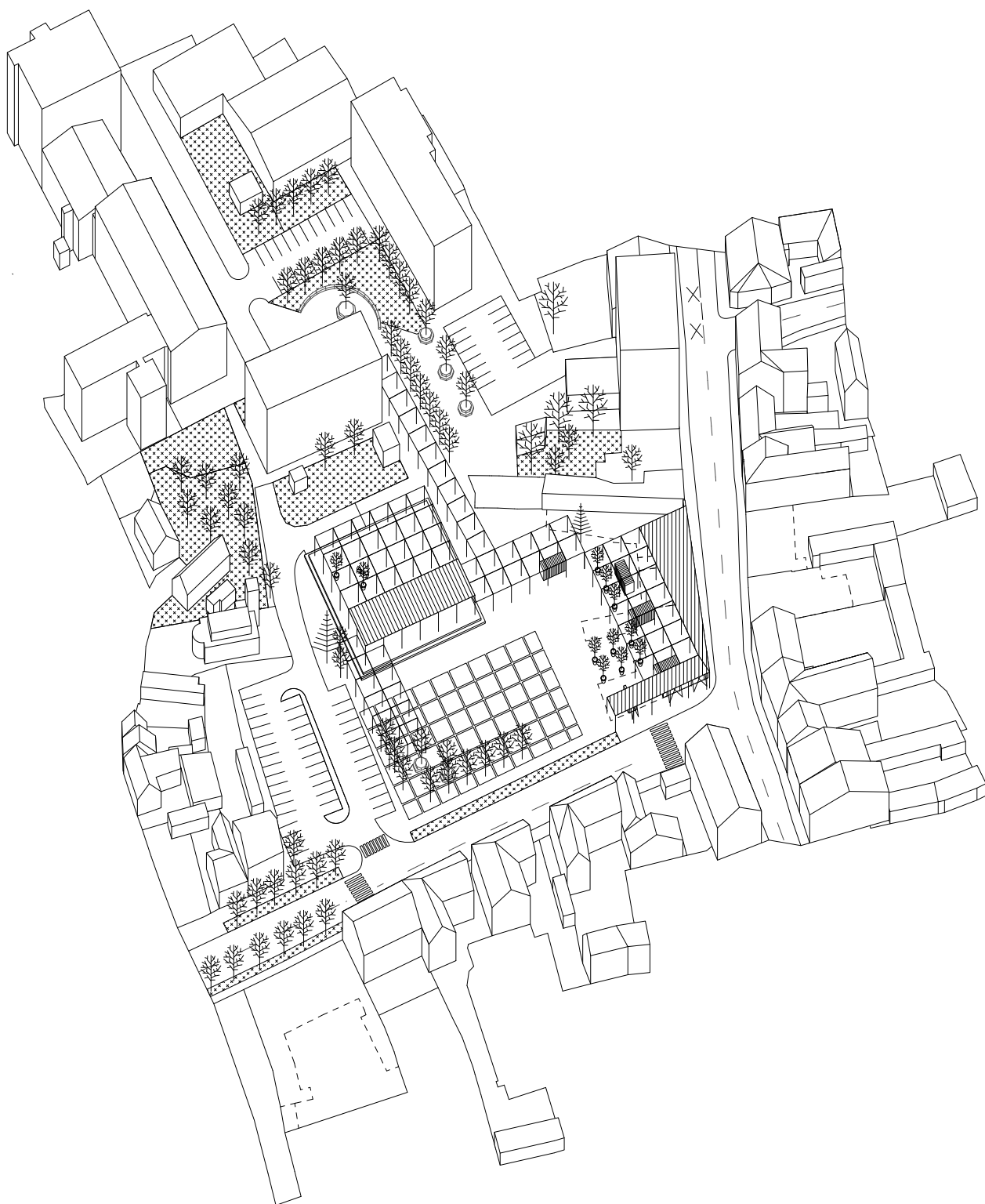


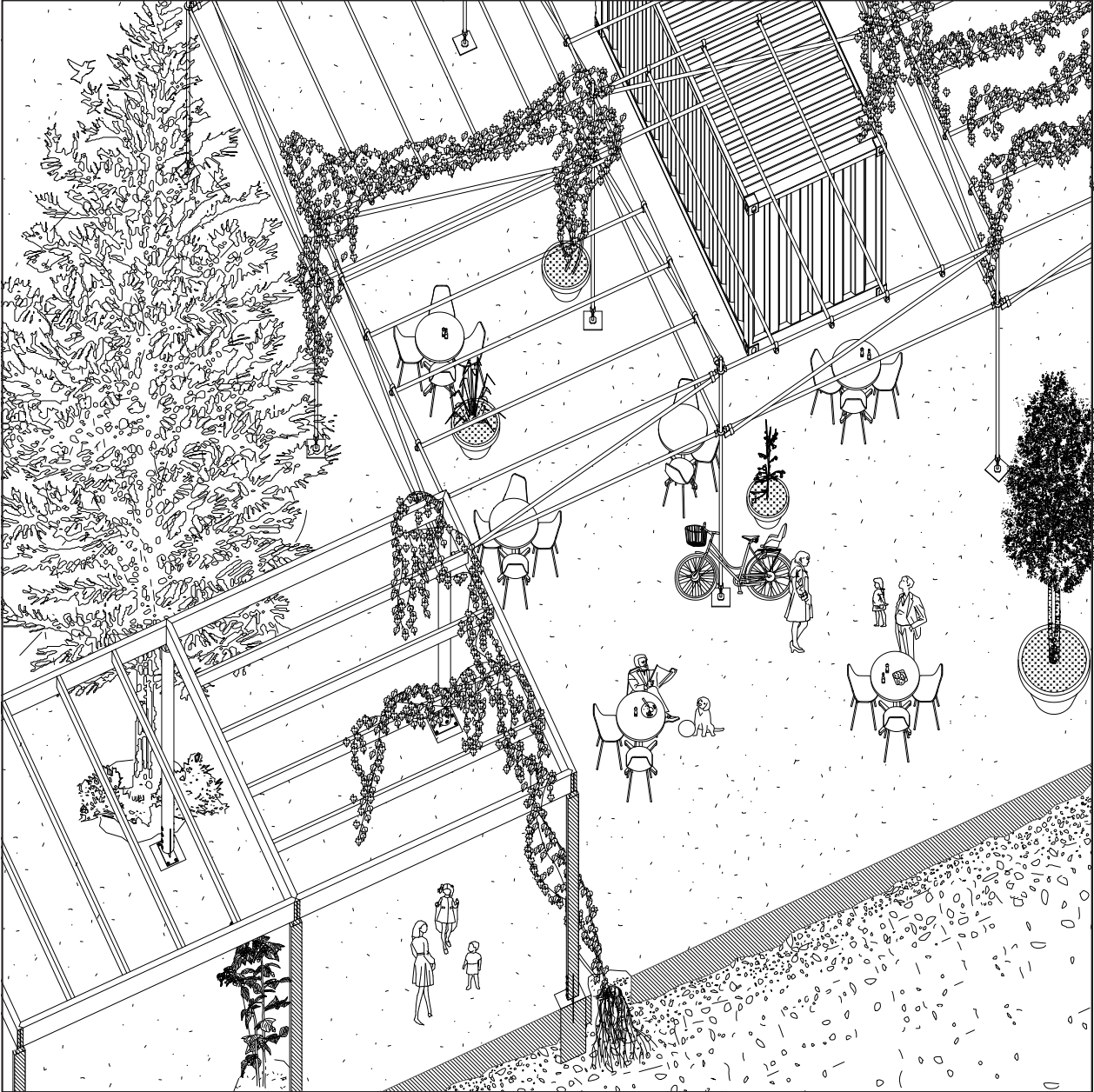
MAIN SQUARE



The main square of Petrinja - Croatian Veterans Square (Trg hrvatskih branitelja) - is one of the more dynamic parts of Petrinja in terms of its urban development history. A Serbian Orthodox church, St. Spyridon, built in 1785 was destroyed in 1942 during the Second World War. A smaller church was rebuilt in 1976 on the east side of the plot and then destroyed again during the Croatian war of Independence. Since 2017 yet another church is under construction on the same site. In 1979 the new main city square - Marshal Tito Square - was planned and built together with the department store Petrinjka. After the war the square was renamed to Croatian Veterans Square and the department store Petrinjka remained empty and slowly started decaying until it got demolished immediately after the earthquake. Due to its ideological resonance and urban dynamics, we believe that the Croatian Veterans Square with its central position in the city and its size could become the centre of an egalitarian Petrinja, dedicated to the public with cultural, as well as non-commercial uses and participation for all. We propose to utilise the remaining basement of the Petrinjka department store and the original spatial edges of the square as reference points. A pergola (lat. pergula "porch, extension") would cover various parts of the vacated square with a green layer providing shade and creating both open and covered spaces. Inspired by the supporting structure of the listed façade parts, a reversible scaffolding structure could be constructed in the area of the demolished listed buildings. The only permanent structure would only be the base of the former Petrinjka store, and this would become a framing device for the square. This permanent structure could be built out of wood retrieved from demolished objects such as reused rafters from destroyed residential buildings. Activities and uses previously located in various other areas of the city could be housed in containers to revitalise the square. Plants could be distributed in pots, and along the rest of the square, holes in the ground could be opened for vegetation. The elevated and partially covered pergola on the base could be used as a stage for various events and activities. The base itself is ideal for expansion and reactivation for future uses. We propose to open the central element, of the 10m x 10m grid as circulation, rendering the remaining spaces accessible, illuminated, and flexible in use. This design is not to be understood as one motivated by aesthetics — the clear focus here is the incorporation of the existing structure, as well as the further development of existing structures into a functional whole. A public square like the Croatian Veterans Square could be revitalised during reconstruction with very simple means, and in a very short time could be retransformed into a centre of public life for the next decades.



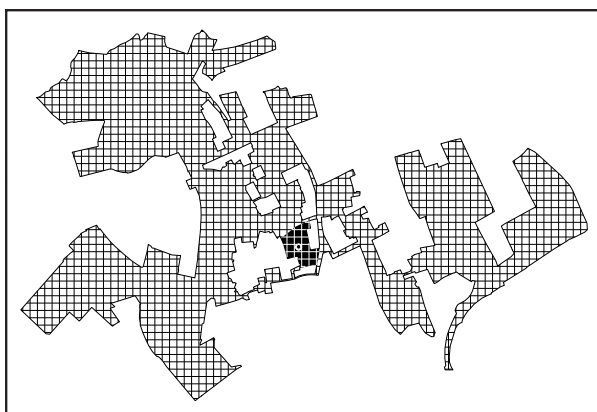








GAVRILOVIĆ AREA

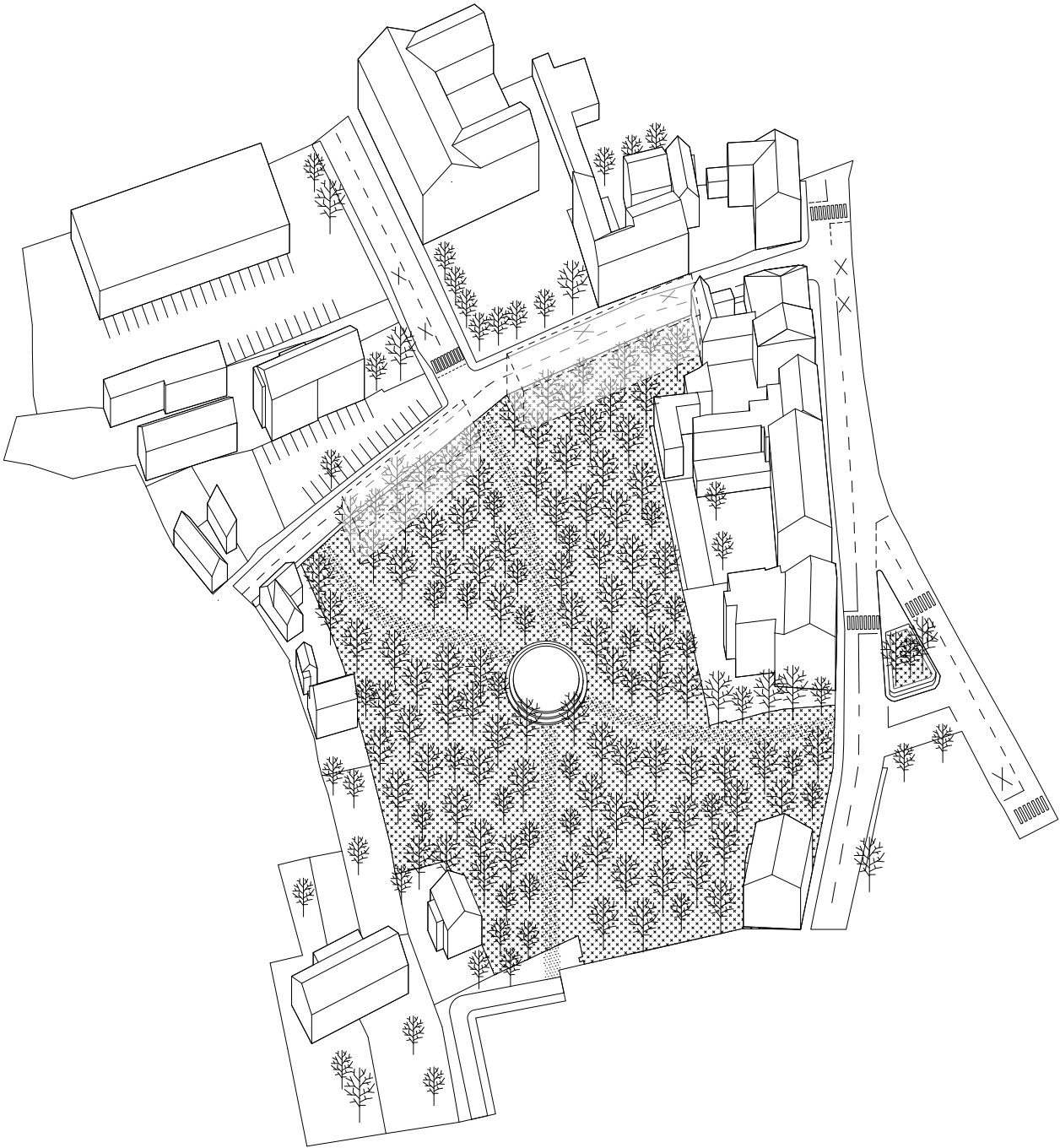


The Gavrilović area is the former factory site of the meat processing company Gavrilović. The densely built structure had been mostly abandoned since the end of the war and was then completely demolished soon after the earthquake, along with further individual residential buildings. What remains is a wasteland of about 10,000m² covered with coarse rubble, mainly old bricks.

Immediately after the earthquake, in which the local school was severely damaged, the Gavrilović family donated their land to be used as a site where a new school could be built in the future. Before the earthquake there was also an idea to establish a botanical garden on the plot.

We propose that in the future the area be considered part of the green network. Due to the coarse grain of its surface, the entire area is not really suitable for walking on and is thus perfect for natural recapture by ruderal vegetation. A platform, that could be built out of reused bricks from the demolished buildings, could then become a central clearing within an urban forest.

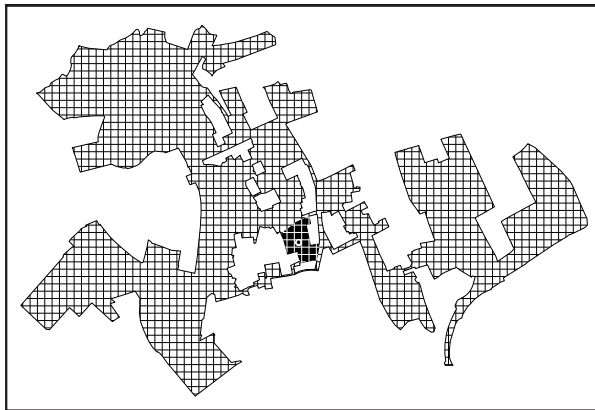
Extensive urban ecology studies of fallow land - e.g. of post-war Berlin - show the diverse botanical development of abandoned areas, according to which a green layer can cover an area after just one year, progressing to a dense forest after ten years. And this urban forest would be well placed to become a green educational site at the centre of the green network in the immediate proximity of various educational institutions in the city. And should it be required, development along the line of the road line would also be possible.



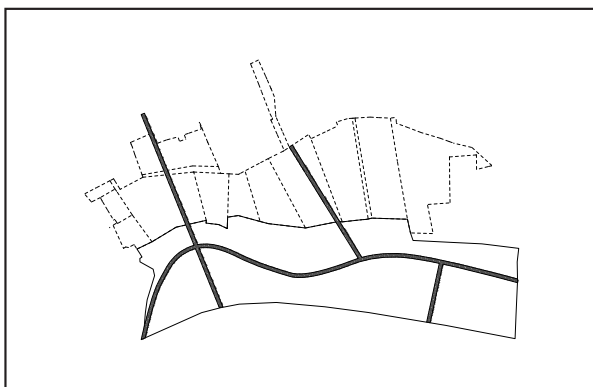
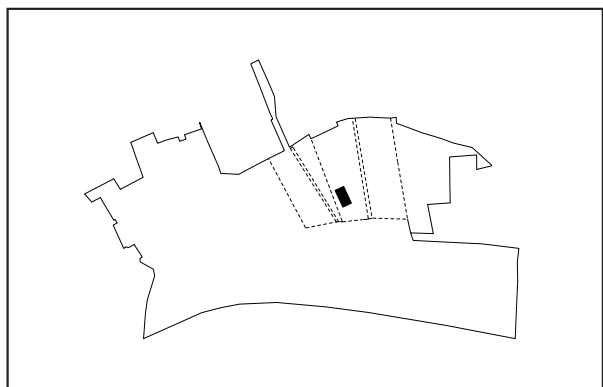
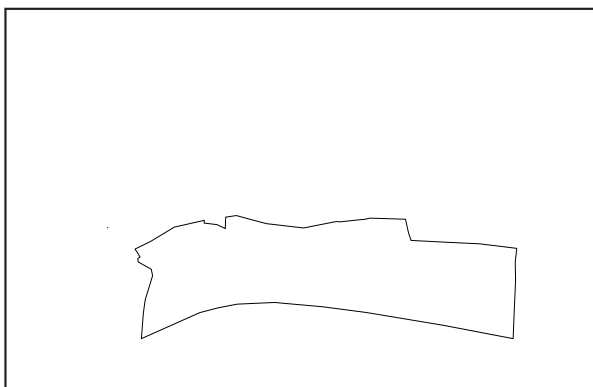
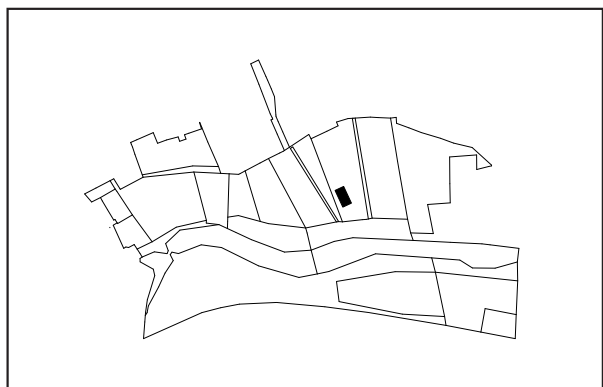
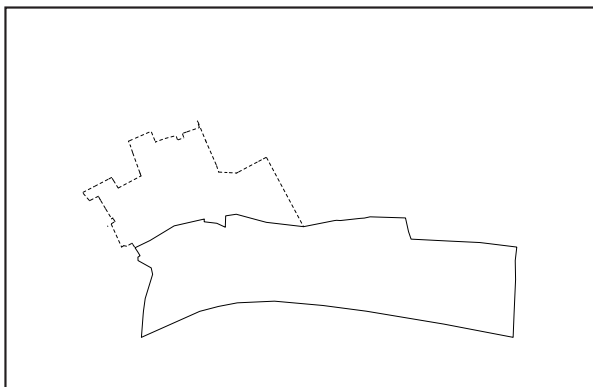
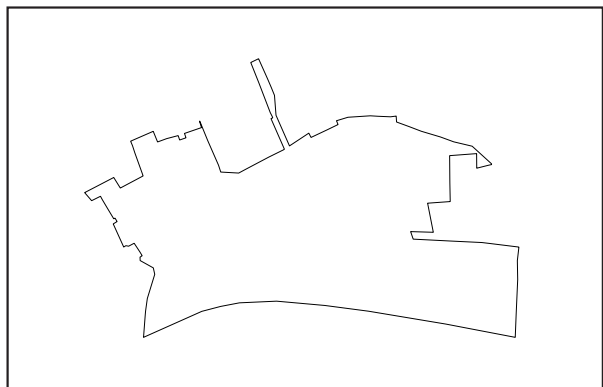
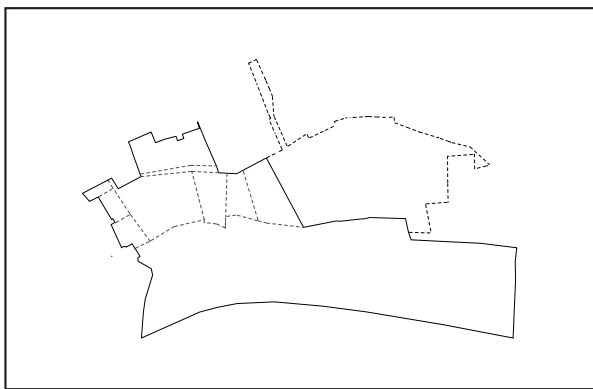




PETRINJČICA RIVER PARK



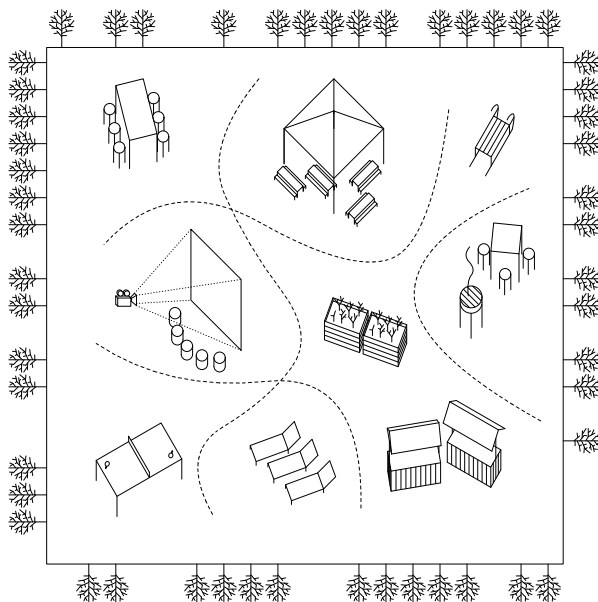
The retention areas along the small river Petrinjčica - an eponym of the city - are centrally located, directly in the centre of the city. Yet they seem isolated and are not an integral part of the urban space. The present appearance of the Petrinjčica riverbed with its embankments was built in 1907. The retention areas next to the city centre serve only to protect against seasonal flooding, but at the same time they hold great potential for development and use as green space. By opening this space and connecting it to the city centre it could become a potential park next to the river. The money that is already being invested in it could be invested in a new useable space for free time, school activities and small events. By removing the debris, caring for the grass, and naming the park, it would only take a short time to activate a new green space in the city centre. New connections and paths throughout the park could be made out of damaged bricks: ground and down-cycled after the demolition. Our proposal is therefore not architectural in the common sense, but one that would reprogram these spaces to create new readings of them, namely: to rediscover existing resources, to make them accessible, and to preserve them.



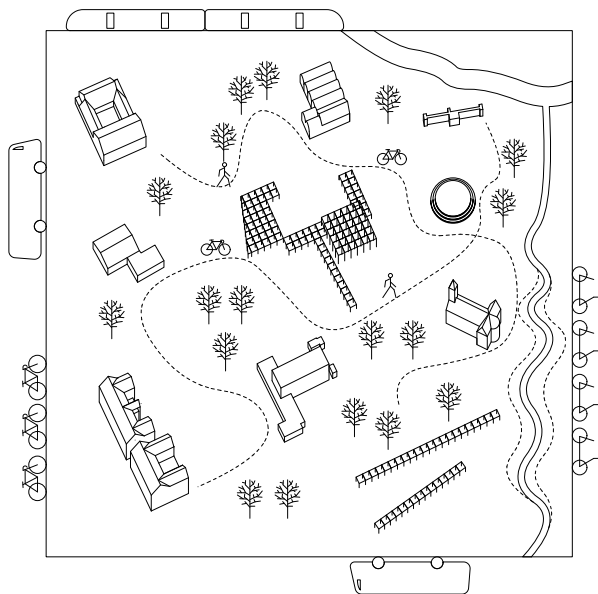




TAKE OVER



All three places differ in their current situation, and our approach to each differs accordingly— but each proposed intervention shares a central goal: the expansion and interconnection of green spaces and biotopes, as well as the reactivation of public life. The main square would remain the most urban, central and lively place within the network, a historically charged city square. The Gavrilović area, as an industrial wasteland, could be largely reclaimed by nature, in this way offering the potential to become a green educational site and opening out the city. The river park, as an existing natural space, could simply be opened up to become an integral part of the urban green network, clearly linking the river to the city centre and making the green space tangible. None of our proposed interventions or perspectives are intended to be contrary to the reconstruction of the city, but we think that the city and its green spaces should be viewed holistically and utilised according to their respective potentials. Land that has already been developed and built upon should definitely be re-densified before existing or new green spaces or wastelands are built upon. Public spaces must be reactivated as quickly as possible in order to maintain a quality of life in the city and to enable all residents to participate in public life. With this project we intend to contribute a vision for this essential aspect of the process of reconstructing a city. We also believe it is vital to continue communication with stakeholders in Petrinja and look for new ways to draw attention to our concerns and to raise awareness of the needs of its residents.



ABOUT

Andrea was born in Sisak and grew up in Petrinja, while Tobias has been a frequent visitor and gotten to know Petrinja very well over the years. As a result, they have two very different yet familiar perspectives on the city. Both studied architecture at various universities. The project Petrinja Green Agency was developed as their master's thesis at the Professorship of Urban Design at the TU Munich with Prof. Benedikt Boucsein. Previously, they gained their practical experience in different architectural offices in Berlin, and Andrea has already worked as an assessor for the HCPI (Croatian Center for Earthquake Engineering) in the earthquake region Sisak-Moslavina.

APPREX

**DIESE GRUNDSÄTZE WERDEN
HINTERFRAGT, ERWEITERT UND
VERÄNDERT.**

**DENN WIR SCHREIBEN ZWAR MANIFESTE,
DOGMATISCH SIND WIR DESHALB ABER
NOCH LANGE NICHT!**

MANIFEST

MANIFEST

LABOR FÜR DIE ALLTÄGLICHE STADT

APRIL 2019

13

**BENEDIKT BOUCSEIN, ELETTRA CARNELLI,
ISABEL GLOGAR, ELIF SIMGE FETTAHOGLU-OZGEN,
ELENA SCHNIRNDING DE ALMEIDA, DANIEL
ZWANSLEITNER, MICHAEL KRAUS (2019),
MATTHIAS FAUL (SEIT 2020), MARCO KELLHAMER
(SEIT 2020), MAREIKE SCHMIDT (SEIT 2021)**

MANIFEST

MANIFEST

Wir stehen am Ende einer über 70-jährigen Epoche, der „Großen Beschleunigung“, in der sich der menschliche Einfluss auf die Umwelt beispiellos beschleunigt hat, getrieben durch technische Entwicklungen, wirtschaftliche Interessen und damit verbundene Ideologien. Das Fanal dieser Zeit ist gekommen, wie bereits vor mehr als 40 Jahren vom „Club of Rome“ prognostiziert: Wir erleben eine weltweite Krise der Ökosysteme und damit den sukzessiven Verlust unserer Lebensgrundlagen.

Die globale Erwärmung ist dabei nur eine von vielen Folgen eines Lebensstils, der seine negativen Auswirkungen in andere Regionen und Länder verlagert. Dieser Lebensstil lässt sich auch nicht mit technischem Wandel oder einem „grünen Wachstum“ weiterführen, und seine Folgen beginnen schon jetzt die Hauptverursacher – uns – einzuholen. Daher muss und wird sich unsere Lebensweise radikal ändern – aus ökologischen, moralischen und schlussendlich auch ökonomischen Gründen. Einen radikalen Wandel weg von einer weiteren Beschleunigung zu fordern, ist nicht ideologisch, sondern höchst rational. So müssen Auto- und Flugverkehr stark reduziert werden, die Ernährung anderen Imperativen folgen, das Wachstum des BIP oder des DAX nicht mehr mit Fortschritt gleichgesetzt werden. Unsere Gesellschaften müssen sich neu erfinden.

Im Zentrum dieses Prozesses steht das Projekt der egalitären Stadt, dessen Weiterentwicklung unsere Kernaufgabe als Professur für Städtebau der TU München ist. Denn unsere Städte leben von Offenheit, Chancengleichheit, von der Wertschätzung des öffentlichen Guts und des öffentlichen Raums, und dem gestalterischen Ausdruck dieser Werte. Um diese Eigenschaften in der kommenden Krise zu erhalten, muss diese – auch ästhetisch – antizipiert werden, zugleich aber Strategien entwickelt werden, wie diese Offenheit erhalten bleiben kann.

Es liegt in der Verantwortung der Politik, den bevorstehenden Wandel einzuleiten, indem sie die Rahmenbedingungen mutig verändert und der Bevölkerung den existenziellen Charakter der gegenwärtigen Situation vermittelt. Unser Beitrag besteht darin, aus dem städtebaulichen Blickwinkel die Situation zu benennen, Wissen zu erarbeiten, und Wege aufzuzeigen, wie die europäischen Städte auf andere Art und Weise weiterentwickelt werden können. Der Post-Beschleunigungs-Städtebau wird gerade erst erfunden und entdeckt. Wir bauen dafür ein Netzwerk aus Verbündeten auf, mit denen wir Gestaltung der neuen Epoche mit uns zusammen angehen wollen. Dabei ist auch die Arbeitsweise des Labors selbst ein Experiment, das wir dokumentieren.

Im Labor arbeiten wir nach folgenden Grundsätzen:

WIR MACHEN UNSERE ARBEITSWEISE TRANSPARENT UND ARBEITEN AUCH IN DER VERÖFFENTLICHUNG UNSERER ERGEBNISSE NACH DEM „OPEN SOURCE“- PRINZIP.

**WIR GEBEN JÄHRLICH RECHENSCHAFT
ÜBER DIE AUSWIRKUNGEN
UNSERER TÄTIGKEIT AUF DEN PLANETEN
UND BAUEN PARTNERSCHAFTEN
MIT KOMPENSATIONSPROJEKTEN AUF.**

**ALS PROFESSUR FLIEGEN WIR MÖGLICHST
WENIG UND DANN GAR NICHT,
WENN WIR EIN ZIEL IN WENIGER ALS
ZEHN STUNDEN MIT DEM ZUG ERREICHEN
KÖNNEN.**

**WIR LEHREN UND FÖRDERN KOOPERATIVE
IDEEN UND PRINZIPIEN DER
MITBENUTZUNG ALS WICHTIGE
KENNTNISSE FÜR DIE ZUKUNFT.**

**WIR ARBEITEN IM ÖFFENTLICHEN RAUM
UND BEZIEHEN DIE ÖFFENTLICHKEIT
MIT EIN.**

**WIR BEKENNEN UNS ZUR STADT MÜNCHEN
ALS GEMEINWESEN UND ARBEITEN AN
KONKRETEN VERÄNDERUNGEN VOR ORT.**

**DIE SUCHE NACH DEM NEUEN
ALLTAG VERKNÜPFEN WIR STETS AUCH
MIT GESTALTERISCHEN UND
STADTRÄUMLICHEN FRAGEN.**

**DIESE GRUNDSÄTZE WERDEN
HINTERFRAGT, ERWEITERT UND
VERÄNDERT.**

**DENN WIR SCHREIBEN ZWAR MANIFESTE,
DOGMATISCH SIND WIR DESHALB ABER
NOCH LANGE NICHT!**

APPENDIX

MANIFEST

MANIFEST

LABOR FÜR DIE ALLTÄGLICHE STADT

APRIL 2019

19

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MATTHIAS FAUL (SINGE 2020), MARGO KELLHAMER
(SINGE 2020), MAREIKE SCHMIDT (SINGE 2021)**

MANIFEST

We are at the end of an era that has lasted over seventy years, the ‚Great Acceleration‘, during which human impact on the environment accelerated at an unprecedented speed, driven by technical developments, economic interests, and related ideologies. The warning light for this era is flashing, as predicted over forty years ago by the Club of Rome: we are experiencing a global crisis of ecosystems and, as a result, the gradual loss of our basic living resources.

Global warming is just one of many consequences of a lifestyle that displaces its negative impacts to other regions and countries. This lifestyle cannot be maintained, even with a technological transition or ‚green growth‘, and its consequences are already beginning to catch up with the main polluters — ourselves. Hence, our way of life must and will change radically — for ecological, moral and, ultimately, economic reasons. A radical move away from further acceleration is not an ideological demand but a highly rational one. Thus, road and air traffic will have to be strongly reduced, our diets will have to follow other imperatives, and the growth of GDP or the DAX can no longer be equated with progress. Our societies need to reinvent themselves.

At the heart of this process stands the egalitarian city project, whose further development is the core task of our Chair of Urban Design at the Technical University of Munich. Indeed, our cities draw their vitality from openness, equal opportunity, and the appreciation of the public good and public space — and the creative expression of these values. In order to preserve these qualities during the impending crisis, it must

be anticipated, including in aesthetic terms but, at the same time, strategies aiming to maintain this openness need to be developed. It is the government's responsibility to usher in the imminent transition by courageously changing framework conditions and conveying to the population the vital significance of the current situation. Our contribution entails identifying the situation from an urban perspective, developing knowledge, and pointing out the new ways in which European cities can be further developed. Post-Acceleration Urban Development is being invented and discovered right now.

To this end, we are building a network of like-minded individuals and organisations, with whom we will work together as partners on projects and alliances. In addition, we are preparing the next generation of architects and urban planners for the impending changes. To accomplish this, we will also have to become pioneers of a new way of life and changing world of work.

On the occasion of the appointment of the new Chair of Urban Design at the Technical University of Munich, we are launching the ‚Laboratory for the Everyday City‘. For we are at the beginning of a new era and, thus, of a new mode of organisation of our everyday life. This may, despite the circumstances, still lead to improvement in more people's lives. The laboratory is the experimental space for this new everyday. It is open as a partner organisation to all those who wish to positively shape the new era together with us. Thereby, the way the lab will work will itself constitute an experiment, that we will document.

The following principles will be followed in the laboratory:

WE WILL WORK IN A TRANSPARENT WAY AND PUBLISH OUR RESULTS ACCORDING TO THE ‘OPEN SOURCE’ PRINCIPLE

**WE WILL REPORT ANNUALLY ON THE
IMPACT OF OUR ACTIVITY ON THE PLANET
AND BUILD PARTNERSHIPS WITH
COMPENSATION PROJECTS**

**AS THE CHAIR, WE WILL FLY AS LITTLE
AS POSSIBLE, AND NOT AT ALL IF WE CAN
REACH A DESTINATION IN LESS THAN TEN
HOURS BY TRAIN**

WE WILL TEACH AND PROMOTE ...

**... COOPERATIVE IDEAS AND SHARED-USE
PRINCIPLES AS A FORM OF KNOWLEDGE
THAT IS IMPORTANT FOR THE FUTURE**

**WE WILL WORK IN PUBLIC SPACE AND
INVOLVE THE PUBLIC**

**WE ARE COMMITTED TO THE CITY
OF MUNICH AS A COMMUNITY
AND WILL WORK TOWARDS CONCRETE
CHANGES ON THE GROUND**

**WE WILL ALSO CONSTANTLY CONNECT
THE SEARCH FOR THE NEW EVERYDAY LIFE
WITH ISSUES RELATED TO DESIGN AND
URBAN SPACE.**

**WE WILL SCRUTINISE, EXPAND AND
MODIFY THESE PRINCIPLES.**

**FOR WE MAY WELL WRITE MANIFESTOS,
BUT ARE FAR FROM BEING DOGMATIC!**

IMPRESSUM

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