

BIOGRAFSKI KRAJOLICI NOVOG ZAGREBA

NOVI ZAGREB

nakon drugog svjetskog rata snažnim poticanjem industrijalizacije i urbanizacije moderne republike jugoslavije nastavlja se već od prije rata započeto doseljavanje velikog broj bivših poljoprivrednika sa sela i iz provincija cijele hrvatske u zagreb, koji ovdje postaju radnici i sudionici u stvaranju modernog društva. stotinu godina postojeća granica rijeke save po prvi puta se prelazi premještanjem zagrebačkog velesajma 1956. da bi odmah sljedeće godine započela planirana izgradnja sjevernog dijela naselja savski gaj. izgradnjom mosta slobode 1959. postavljaju se uvjeti za rapidno urbaniziranje širokog prostora polja, pašnjaka i plavnog područja budućeg novog zagreba. godine 1965., završen je elaborat urbanističkog plana grada zagreba, kojim su bile zacrtane i smjernice razvoja novog dijela grada za daljnjih 30 godina. svako sljedeće izgrađeno naselje svojim je urbanističkim i arhitektonskim inovacijama pokušalo iznaći najbolje rješenje u službi modernističke funkcionalnosti i ugodne svakodnevice.

NEW ZAGREB

with a strong stimulus to industrialisation and urbanisation of the modern-day republic of yugoslavia after the second world war, a large number of former agriculturists from the countryside and provincial areas of croatia moved to zagreb, which is a process that began even before the war, and there they became workers and took their part in the creation of a modern society. the sava river, a border that existed for a hundred years, was crossed for the first time when the zagreb trade fair was relocated in 1956 and the planned construction of the northern part of the housing estate savski gaj began immediately in the following year. the construction of the liberty bridge in 1959 created the conditions for a rapid urbanisation of a wide area of fields, pastures and flood areas in new zagreb. the study for the urban development plan of the city of zagreb was completed in 1965 and it also set the guidelines for the development of the new part of town for the next 30 years. each subsequent built settlement tried to find the best solution with its innovations in architecture and urban planning, all in the service of modernist functionality and comfortable everyday life.

Najmlađe naselje Novog Zagreba građeno je osamdesetih godina. Za razliku od svih ostalih njegovo ime ne dolazi od starog toponima već ga je osmislio hrvatski pjesnik Gustav Krklec aludirajući na urbanističku ideju o ovom naselju kao u budućem novom centru grada. Naselje se može promatrati u dva dijela: istočni dio koji je slijedio temeljne urbanističke zasade originalnog plana arhitekta Vinka Uhlika izgrađen u osamdesetim godinama i zapadni dio koji je krajem devedesetih a osobito od prije nekoliko godina u potpunosti odbacio sve pozitivne ideje i principe izgradnje grada kakve su se razvijale tijekom 30 godina izgradnje Novog Zagreba.

the youngest settlement of new zagreb was built in the eighties. unlike all the others, its name does not originate from an old toponym but was coined by the croatian poet gustav krklec as an allusion to the urban planning idea for this settlement as the future new town centre. the settlement can be viewed in two parts: the eastern part, following fundamental urban planning tenets of the original plan by architect vinko uhlik and built in the eighties, and the western part, which in the late nineties and especially in the past few years completely rejected all the positive ideas and principles of town building developed during the 30-year construction of new zagreb.

Nastalo šezdesetih godina Sopot je naselje koje se od početka doživljava kao dva naselja zrcalno oblikovana i snažno podijeljena centralnim pojasom vrtića i škole. Unutar zgnusnutog rasporeda pravilno postavljenih zgrada i nebodera nižu se mali privatni parkovi s mnoštvom zelenila i drveća. Iako opremljen svim potrebnim sadržajima od vrtića, osnovnih i srednjih škola te dućana, Sopotu nedostaje centralni prostor sastajanja i komunikacije što se snažno reflektira u nedostatku jačeg društvenog života u naselju.

Built in the sixties, Sopot is a settlement that was perceived from the very beginning as two mirror-shaped settlements strongly divided with a school and kindergarten acting as central zone. The dense arrangement of orthogonally placed buildings and skyscrapers contains small private parks with an abundance of greenery and trees. Although containing all the necessary amenities such as kindergartens, primary and high schools and corner shops, Sopot lacks a central location for meeting and communication which strongly reflects in the lack of a stronger social life within the settlement.

godine 1977. započela je izgradnja naselja Dugave prema urbanističkom planu autorskog tima u sastavu: ivan čížmek, tomlislav odak, tomlislav bilić i zdenko vazdar. prilikom njegova projektiranja napušteno je do tada važeće načelo ortogonalnog rasporeda ulica, te se u oblikovanju zgrada i njihovom suodnosu s okolinom prepoznaje organski pristup i odstupanje od rigidnih modernističkih načela pravih linija. osnovno obilježje dugava je središnji park u čijem centru se nalazi osnovna škola izgrađena 1980. prema višestruko nagrađivanom projektu arhitekta radovana tajdera. oko središnjeg parka kruži cesta koja povezuje cijelo naselje konstruirano od manjih skupina polukružnih zgrada koje zatvaraju male privatne zelene parkove.

the construction of the dugave settlement began in 1977 according to the urban development plan from a team of authors: ivan čížmek, tomlislav odak, tomlislav bilić and zdenko vazdar. during its design the orthogonal street layout, the governing principle up to that point, was abandoned and a more organic approach in building formation and the creation of their relationship with the surroundings is clearly evident, as well as a departure from the rigid modernist principle of straight lines is clearly evident. the basic feature of dugave is the central park with a primary school in its centre. the school was constructed in 1980 according to the project of architect radovan tajder which received several awards. a road encircles the central park and connects the entire settlement constructed of smaller groups of semi-circular buildings enclosing small private green parks.

utrina ili utrine je naselje građeno većinom početkom sedamdesetih godina, odmah nakon dovršetka susjednog zapruđa. odlikuje ga heterogenost pri oblikovanju kvarta. raznolikost tipa građevina, od limenki, preko gradskih kuća u nizu do dvije vrste nebodera, proizlazi iz činjenice da ga je gradilo nekoliko različitih građevinskih tvrtki. za razliku od rigidno pravilnog zrcalno simetričnog urbanističkog plana poput onog u sopotu i zapruđu, utrina je specifična upravo po otklonu od smještanja sadržajnog centra u geometrijski centar naselja. život utrine se odvija na tržnici koja se smjestila jugoistočno od središta naselja komunicirajući tako bolje pothodnikom sa susjednim kvartom zapruđem. u tome se jasno vidi da promišljeno urbanističko planiranje novog zagreba nije bilo ograničeno samo na pojedini kvart, već na sklop nekoliko susjednih naselja i njihovu sadržajnu i infrastrukturnu uspješnu povezanost.

utrina or utrine is a settlement that was largely built in the 1970s, immediately following the completion of its neighbor, zapruđe settlement. the built structure of utrina is characterized by a heterogeneous design. the fact that its realization was carried out by a few different construction firms accounts for the variety of building types in the settlement, including row houses, two types of towers, and long, aluminum-clad blocks. in contrast to the rigid, formal, symmetrical urban plan that characterizes sopot or zapruđe, the urban plan of utrina is specific in its deviation in the location of the programmatic center, which is usually at geometric center of a settlement. everyday life in utrina, on the other hand, takes place in the open-air market located southeast of the settlement's geometric center, and thereby better communicates, through the underpass, with the neighboring zapruđe. clearly, the thoroughly thought-out urban planning of new zagreb was not limited to a specific settlement, but applied to entire complexes of neighboring settlements, as well as to their programmatic and infrastructural interrelatedness.

naselje nastaje u prvoj polovici sedamdesetih godina. na iskustvima već izrađenih kvartova poput sopot i zapruđa, tih godina arhitekti polemiziraju o potrebi za slobodnijom urbanističkom shemom unutar kvarta, koja bi uz funkcionalnost nudila i više organskih formi. arhitekt miroslav kollenz, 1975. godine smišlja novu urbanističku jedinicu koja će kasnije postati travno. u želji da umjesto brojnih manjih parkova poput onih u zapruđu i sopotu, budućim stanovnicima travnog ponudi jedan veliki, on konstruira ovalni park u centru naselja u obliku goleme tratine. ova urbanistička invencija utjecala je na kružno formiranje cijeloga naselja te na potrebu za zgradama velikog kapaciteta poput mamutica (zgrade s 5000 stanara) koje nadoknađuju gubitak građevne površine zbog tratine.

the settlement was constructed in the first half of the seventies. based on experiences from already developed neighbourhoods such as sopot and zapruđe, in those years architects discussed the need to have a less rigid urban planning scheme within the neighbourhood, offering more organic forms alongside functionality. architect miroslav kollenz devised a new urban planning unit in 1975 which would later become travno. in a desire to offer one large park to the future residents of travno, as opposed to numerous smaller parks like the ones in zapruđe and sopot, he designed an oval park shaped as a giant lawn in the centre of the settlement. this urban planning inventiveness influenced the circular formation of the entire settlement and the need to construct large capacity buildings such as mamutica (a building with 5000 residents) that make up for the loss of construction surfaces due to the lawn.

