



ARCHITECTURE STUDENT CONTEST
21th INTERNATIONAL EDITION, BELGRADE 2026

Novi Waterfront



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1

CONTEXT

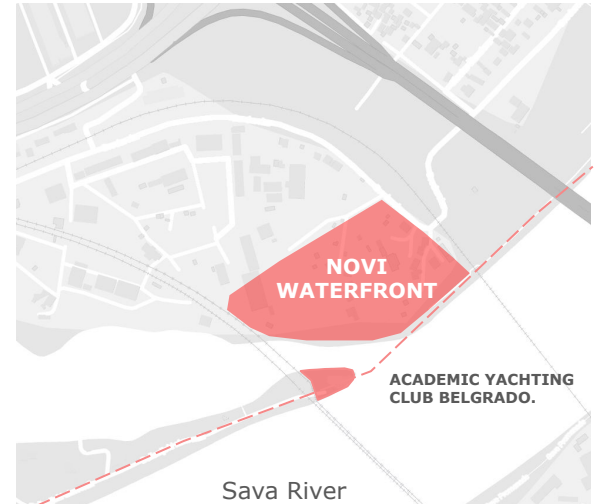
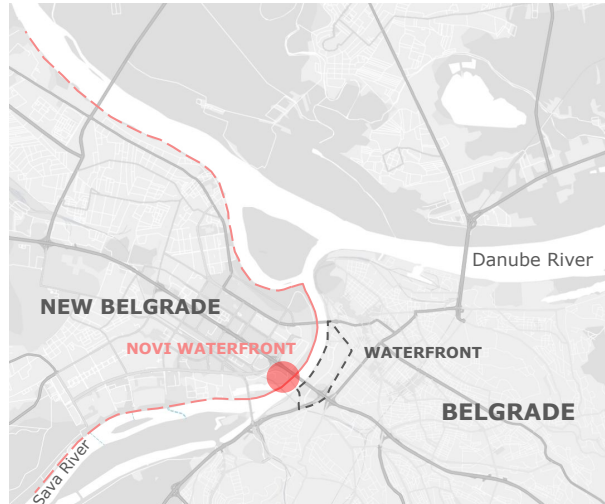
LOCATION

Site approaching



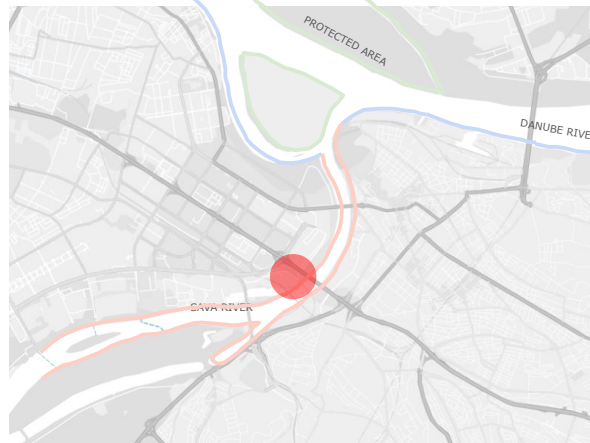
Belgrade, known as the “White City,” is strategically located at the confluence of the Danube and Sava rivers, a condition that has historically shaped its urban development and geopolitical significance. Today, the city is undergoing a large-scale transformation driven by the Belgrade Waterfront, **aimed at revitalizing its riverfront and establishing a new contemporary centrality.**

Within this context, the **Novi Waterfront** emerges along the western bank of the Sava River as a complementary urban piece, designed to engage with ongoing transformations. It seeks to activate areas of Novi Beograd and underused Sava riverbanks, integrating them into the contemporary urban dynamic.

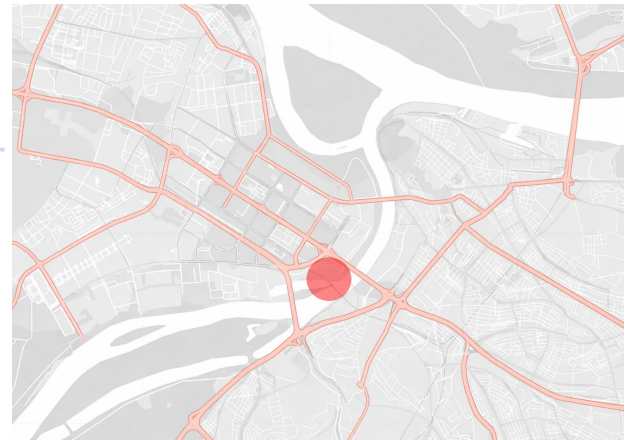


PROJECT DATA

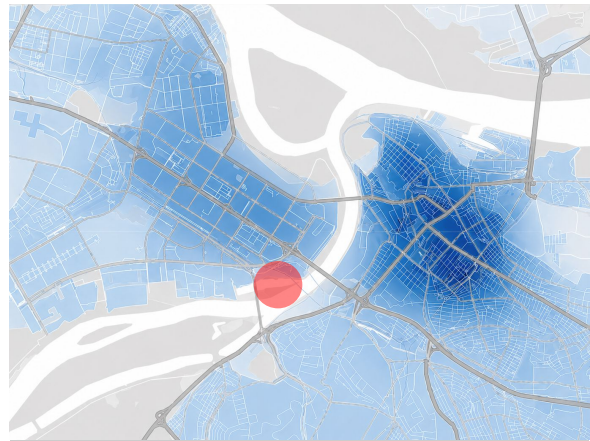
Urban Layout.



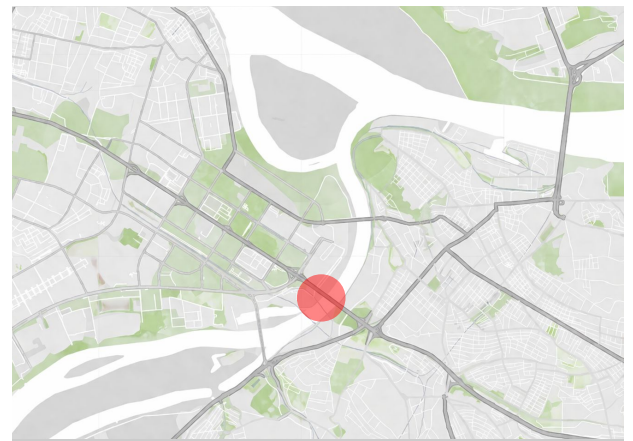
DANUBE AND SAVA WATERFRONTS



ROAD HIERARCHY



BUILT ENVIRONMENT

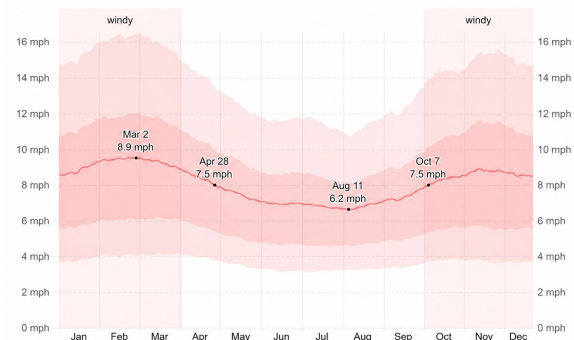
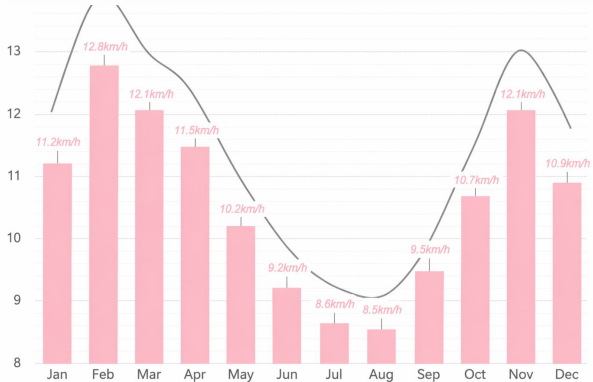
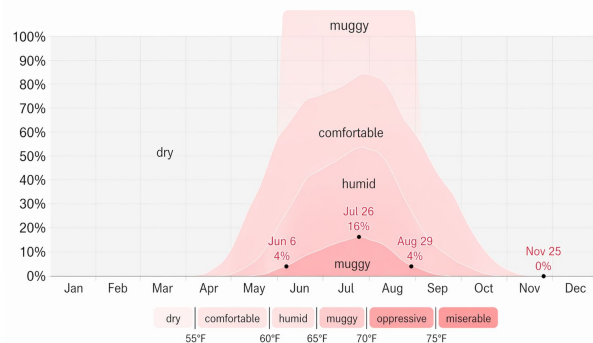


GREEN AREAS

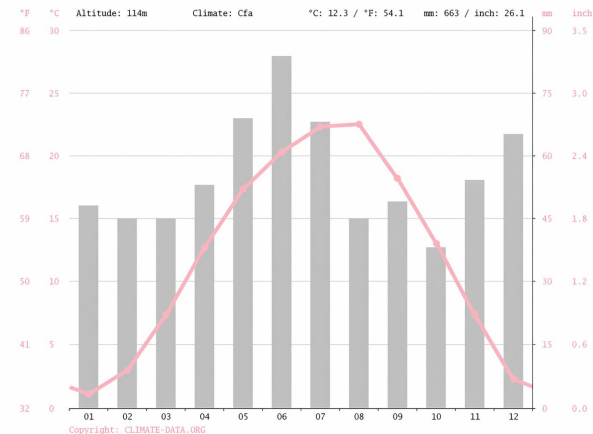
PROJECT DATA

Climate conditions

Belgrade has a **moderately continental climate with four seasons**, classified as Cfa. Autumn is longer and milder than spring, which is short and rainy. **Winters** are not very harsh, with about 21 days below 0°C, and January is the coldest month with an average temperature of 0.1°C. **Summers** are warm, with July as the hottest month (22.1°C). The average annual temperature is 11.7°C, and the number of days above 30°C is increasing, averaging around 31 per year, with about 95 days above 25°C.



The city receives an average of 669.5 mm of precipitation per year, with peaks in May and June, and about 2,096 hours of sunshine annually. Summer has the highest solar exposure (around 10 hours per day), while winter is the cloudiest. There are about 27 snowy days per year, with snow cover lasting 30–44 days.



URBANIST PLAN

A new urban vibrancy

The new urban plan for Belgrade, launched in 2014, is based on the revitalization of the waterfronts of the Sava and Danube rivers, which comprises:

- the development of high-density mixed-use projects such as Belgrade Waterfront,
- the incorporation of green infrastructure and sustainable solutions,
- the improvement of mobility and connectivity,
- the regeneration of degraded areas, and
- the integration of heritage, natural landscapes, and new urban centralities.

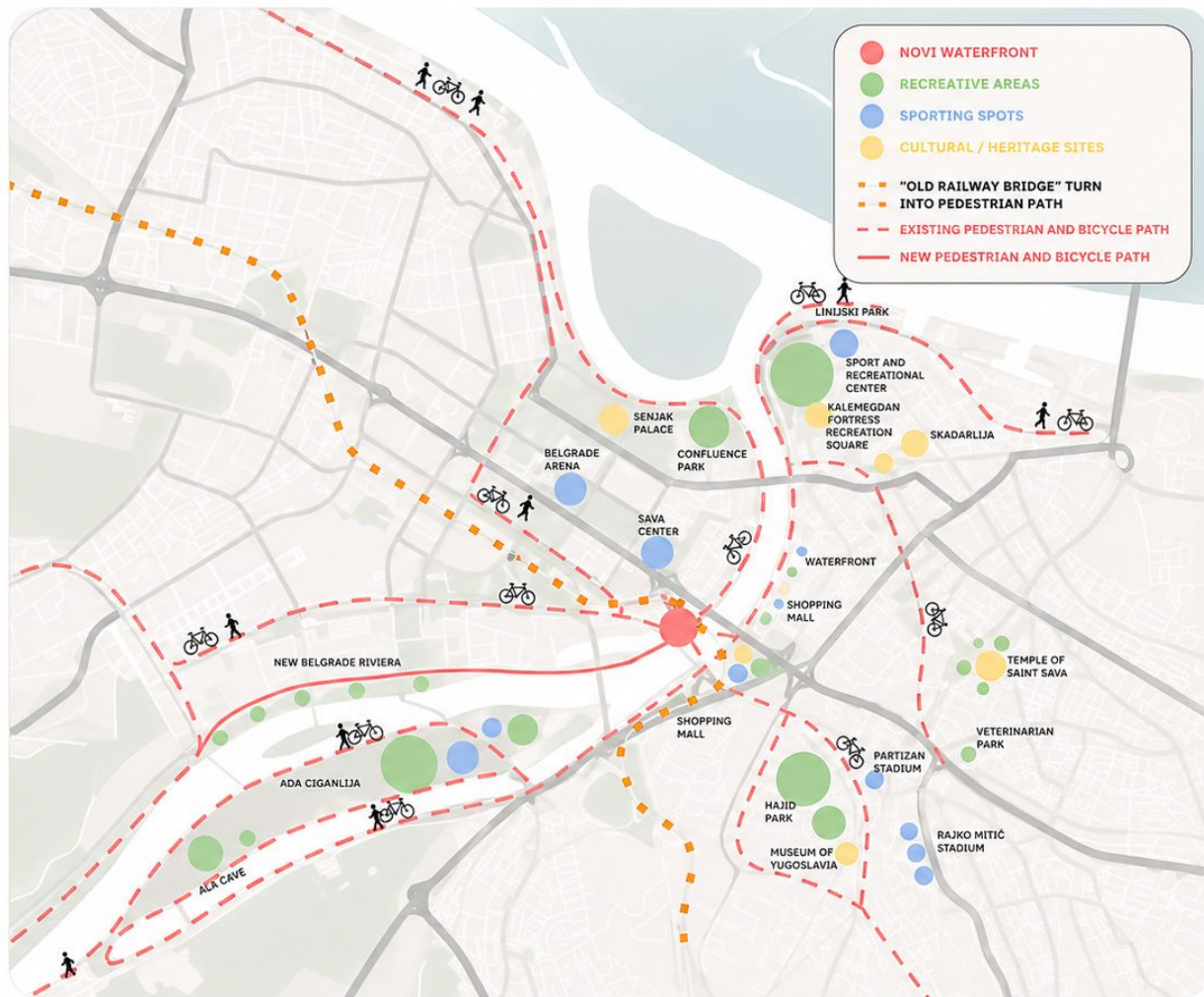


SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY

Promoting walking and cycling

In a city historically shaped by the automobile, it is essential to reinforce ongoing urban efforts in Belgrade to prioritize sustainable mobility through pedestrian and cycling pathways. This approach also helps revitalize the newly developed area in line with the city's broader vision.

This proposal outlines a network of sustainable mobility routes connecting **Novi Waterfront** with key destinations, including facilities for resident athletes and the nautical club. It also attracts both tourists and residents of Belgrade and New Belgrade to engage with the diverse sporting, cultural, and environmental offerings that Novi Waterfront provides.





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MASTERPLAN.

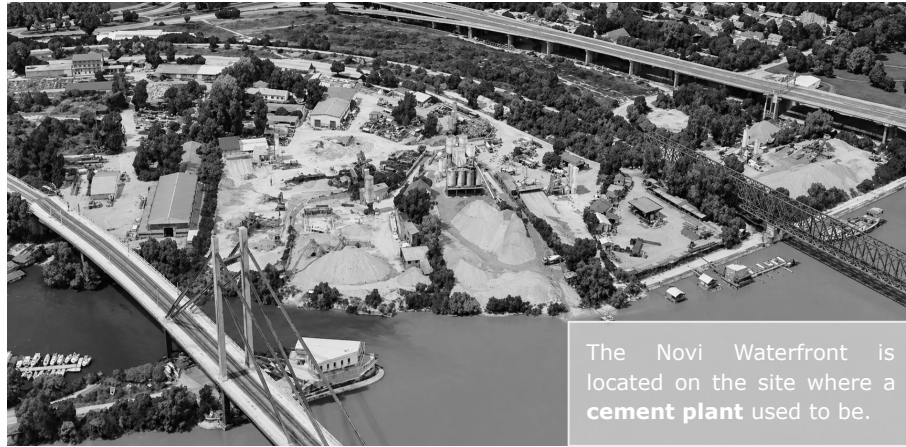
PARADIGM SHIFT

Reorient the city toward the river.

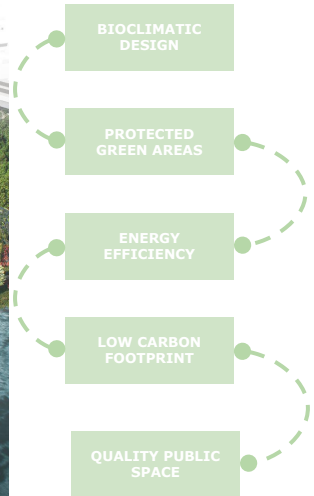
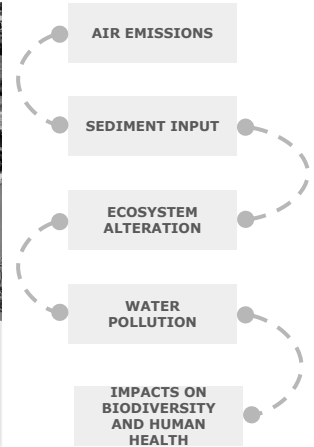
Within this context, **the Novi Waterfront proposal emerges as a further contribution to this comprehensive plan for the city.** The project includes a coastal nature reserve, accommodation for 200 athletes, a multi-sport complex and community gym, a nautical club, an environmental interpretation center, and generous public spaces, **articulating urban development with ecological regeneration.**



NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS PROJECT



The Novi Waterfront is located on the site where a **cement plant** used to be.



BROADER MASTERPLAN

The site designated for Novi Waterfront is part of a broader urban plan. This enables a mix of zoning and land uses. In effect, the new buildings for athletes and the Yachting Club will interact with residential and commercial areas, alternating with green spaces.

NOVI WATERFRONT, BELGRADE.

- COMMERCIAL AREA.
- MIXED-USED AREA.
- GREEN AREA.
- JAPANESE CHERRIES PARK.
- WINTER ROOSTING AREA (PYGMY CORMORANT).
- ACADEMIC YACHTING CLUB BELGRADE.
- PEDESTRIAN AND BIKE PATH WITH A LINK BRIDGE.
- ▪ ▪ PEDESTRIAN AND BIKE PATH.

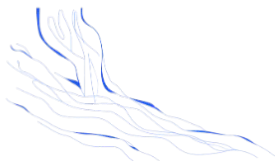
PROJECT MASTER PLAN



- 1 - BUILDING FOR ATHLETE ACCOMMODATION. 2 - SPORTS CENTER. 3 - OUTDOORS SPORTS COURTS. 4 - PARKING AREA. 5 - MAIN ENTRANCE.
6 - ACADEMIC YACHTING CLUB BELGRADE. 7 - PEDESTRIAN AND BIKE LINK BRIDGE. 8 - PEDESTRIAN PATH. 9 - WINTER ROOSTING AREA (PYGMY CORMORANT).

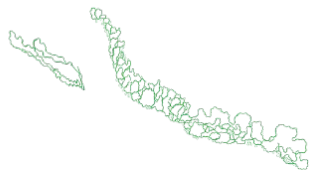
ABSTRACT

CONCEPT IN LAYERS. Analytical layers are ordered by priority in shaping the project's guiding concept, which emerges from the recognition and evaluation of the site's pre-existing conditions.



SAVA RIVER.

The Sava River is fundamental to any project in Belgrade because this river defines the ecological system and landscape, organizes urban connectivity and provides identity and public use. In short, **the Sava river is not merely context, but the project's underlying structure.**



PROTECTED SHORELINE.

The first step in defining the building footprint is to free the natural shoreline, in order to **restore riparian vegetation** and, consequently, **protect the native species** that inhabit it.



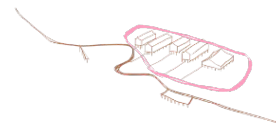
CROSSING PATHS.

The next aspect addressed was strengthening connectivity within the area through existing **sustainable mobility networks**. To this end, a pedestrian bridge is incorporated into the system, crossing the peninsula and **linking New Belgrade with Academic Yachting Club.**



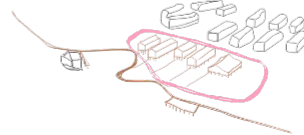
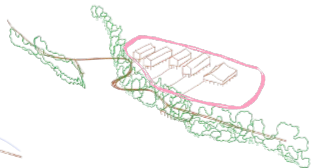
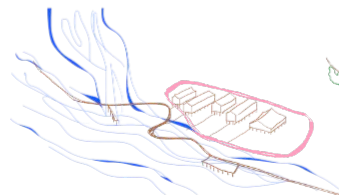
SURROUNDING BUILDINGS.

By freeing the shoreline, the new athletes' buildings are located along the site's access street. In this way, the urban fabric is consolidated and **the project draws closer to the city**, inviting residents and visitors to engage with this **new public space.**



PROJECT FRAMEWORK .

By addressing all these pre-existing conditions, the Novi Waterfront emerges as another component of Belgrade's new urban plan, conceived through nature-based solutions and a focus on people's well-being.

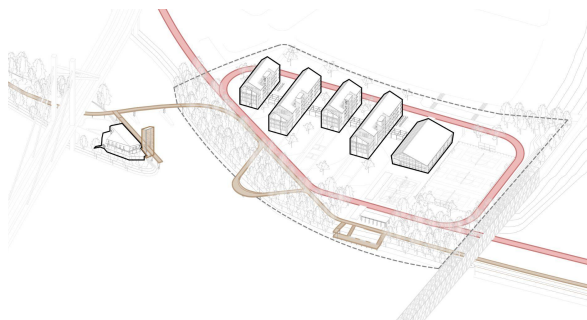


PROJECT STRATEGIES

Site and building strategies

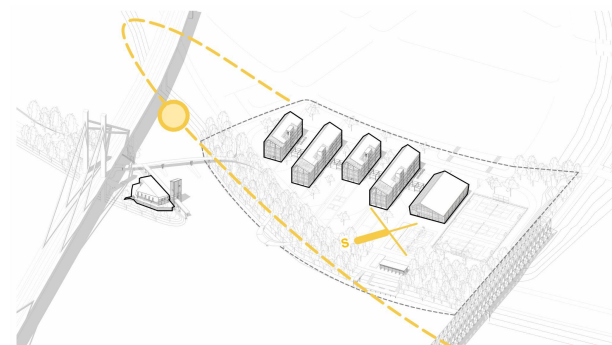
MAIN CONNECTIONS

A guiding concept of the project was to continue and extend the existing pedestrian paths and bike lanes. These systems connect the Novi Waterfront with a broader pre-existing sustainable mobility network.



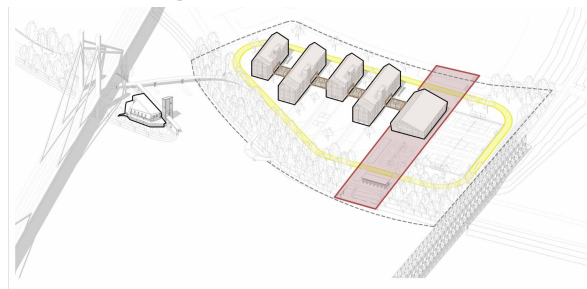
SOLAR ORIENTATION

The orientation of the volumes is driven by the aim of ensuring optimal sunlight exposure in all inhabited spaces, prioritizing the south, east, and west orientations.



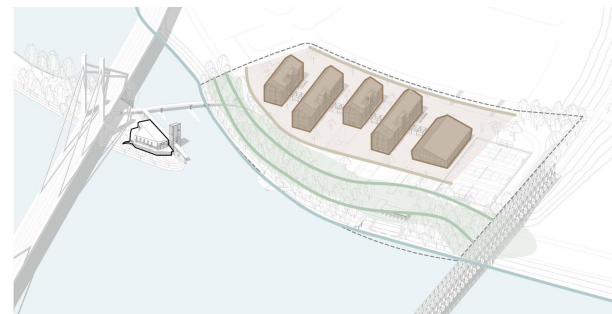
INTERNAL CIRCULATION AXIS

The buildings and urban connections are linked within the site through a system of internal paths that structure and stitch the site along its two directions. Additionally, a athletics track that wraps around the buildings acts as a boundary between the different edges.



ALIGNMENT WITH THE SHORELINE

The building footprint is set back within the site in order to consolidate the urban fabric, free up the waterfront in order to promote the restoration of its natural condition.





3

PROTECTED HABITAT

DESIGN RATIONALE

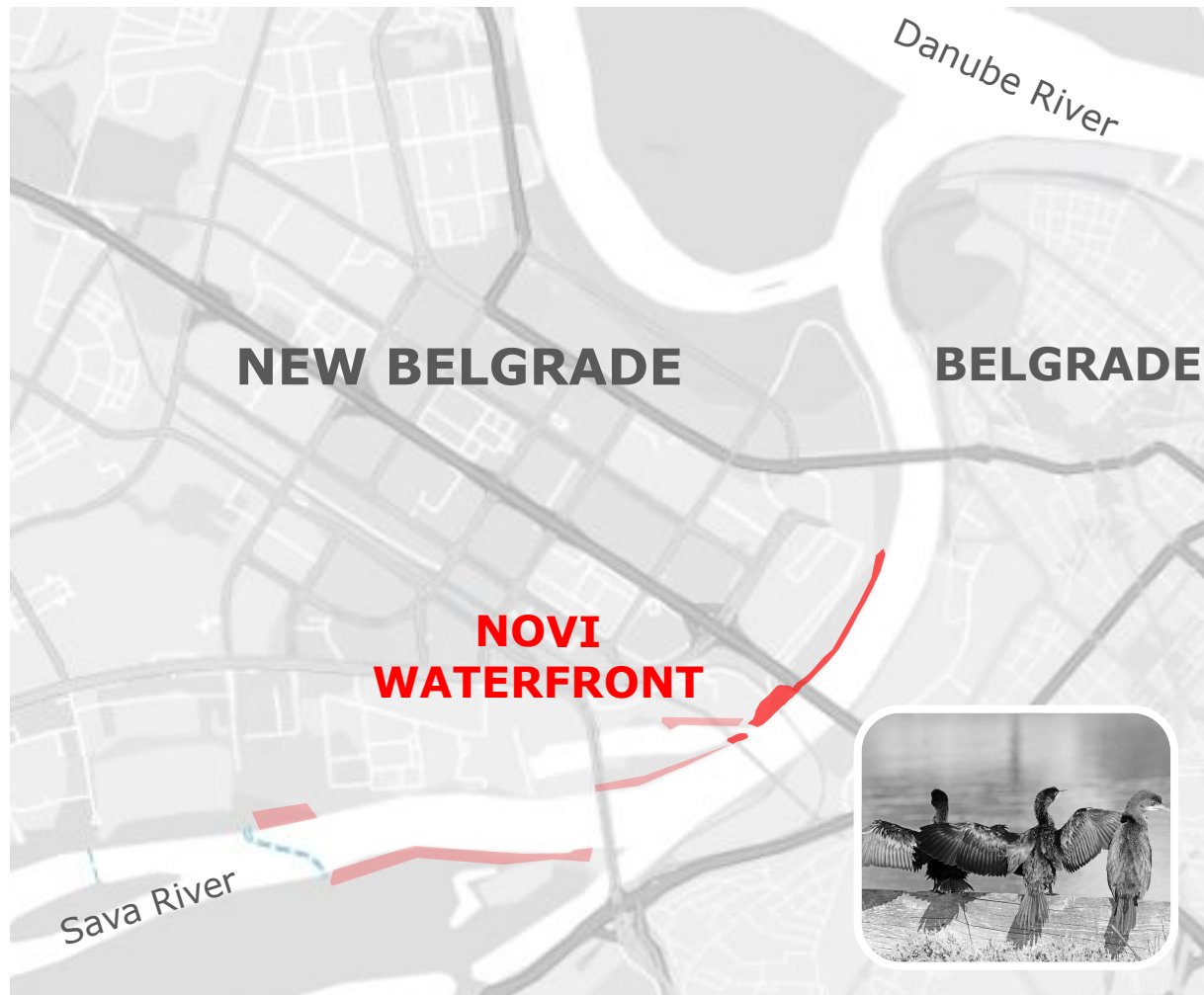
Preservation of local biodiversity

The main threat to the wintering of the **Pygmy cormorant** in **Belgrade** is the **urbanization of riverbanks**, leading to the loss of remaining willow habitats. In contrast, the Novi Waterfront proposes, through nature-based solutions, a balanced **coexistence and a respectful dialogue** between the revitalized waterfront public space and a riparian biosphere reserve suitable for the species' wintering.

RIVERSIDE PATH

+

WINTER ROOSTING AREAS
FOR THE PYGMY CORMORANT.



NEW ROOSTING AREA OF
THE PYGMY CORMORANT.

EXISTING ROOSTING AREAS OF
THE PYGMY CORMORANT.

THE SHORELINE

Restoring



WHITE WILLOW
Salix Alba



PENDULATE OAK
Quercus Robur

A significant part of the spirit of the Novi Waterfront project lies not only in integrating into and enhancing the new urban plan of a revitalized Belgrade and New Belgrade, but also in **embracing a strong social, environmental, and ecological awareness.** This is achieved through strategies such as phytoremediation processes, the care and restoration of the Sava River, and the protection of the native flora and fauna of this ecosystem.



SERBIAN SPRUCE
Picea Omorika



BLACK POPLAR
Populus Nigra

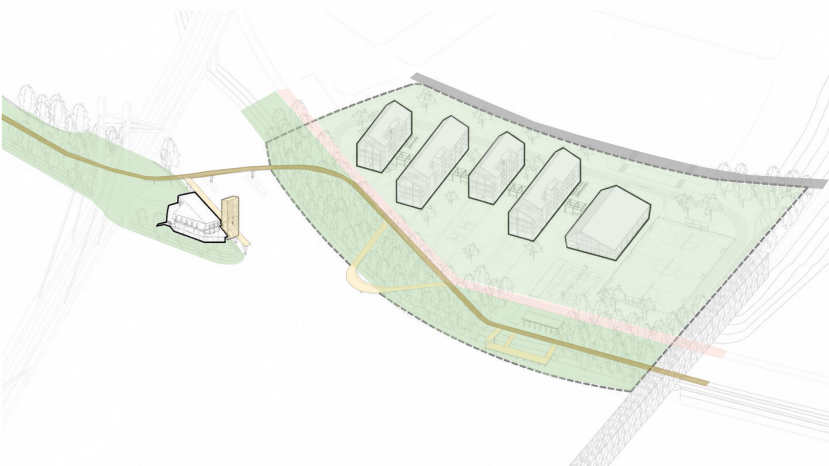


WHITE ELM
Ulmus laevis



THE RIVERFRONT

Reclaiming



Designing **transitional interfaces** between **riverfront** and **built form**:

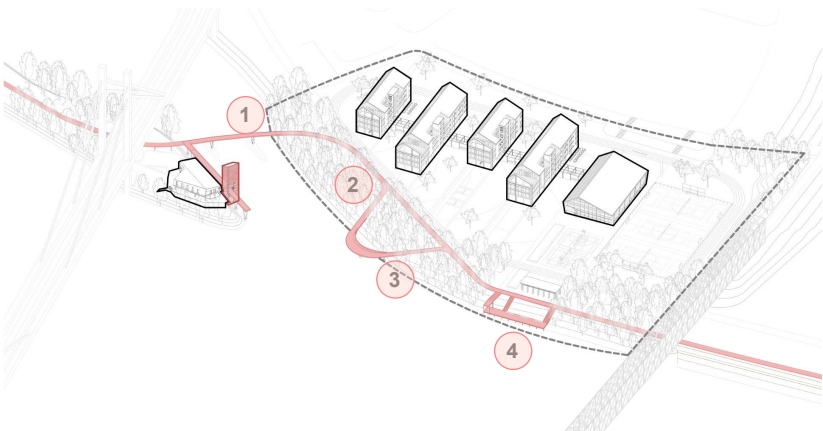
- SAVA RIVER
- PROTECTED GREEN AREA
- PEDESTRIAN AND BIKE PATHS
- RUNNING TRACK
- CONTEMPLATIVE SPACES
- GREEN BUFFER TOWARD THE STREET
- CAO 22 STREET

The project not only occupies the territory but regenerates it, **enriching** itself by **giving back** to nature what inherently belongs to it.

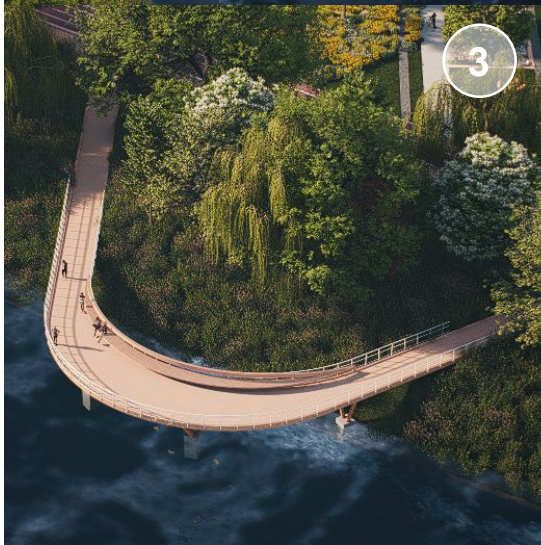
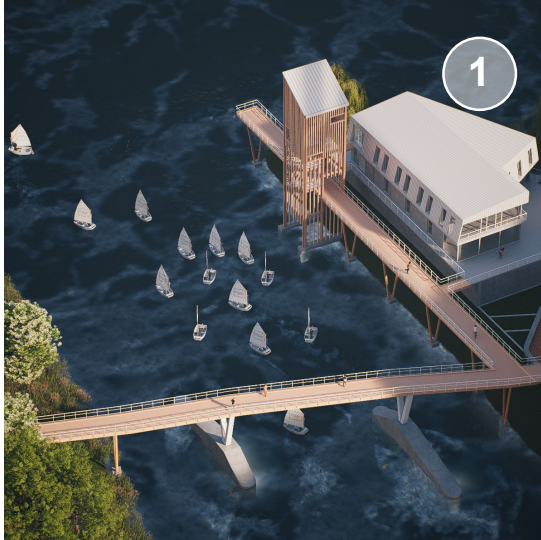


THE RIVERSIDE PATH

Connecting



The existing pathway tracing the western edge of the Sava River from the Danube **takes on new meaning upon reaching the Novi waterfront**. It weaves gently through the natural reserve, forming **contemplative pockets** that invite engagement with the landscape. At the same time, this system traverses the peninsula, establishing direct **connections between New Belgrade, the Academic Yachting Club, and the proposed environmental interpretation center**.





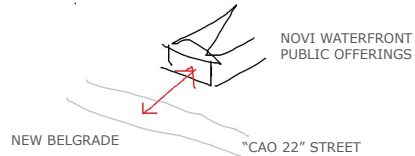
4

**NEW BUILDINGS FOR
ATHLETE ACCOMMODATION**

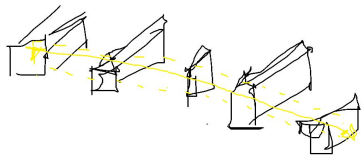
ENGAGING A BROADER PUBLIC

As a design strategy, the aim is for life along the Novi Waterfront to extend beyond the athletes' everyday use, **attracting a broader public to engage with the site.** This is achieved by concentrating most private programs on the upper levels, thereby **freeing up the ground floor to maximize public space.**

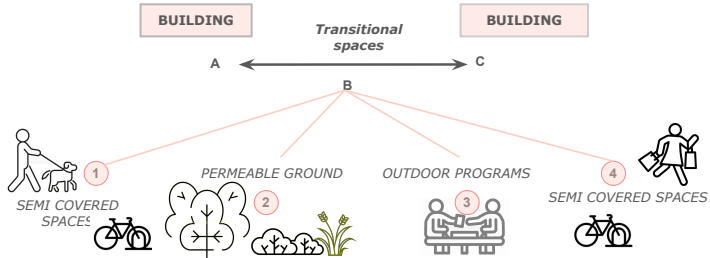
As a result, the ground level is activated with community-oriented programs: a gym center, a commercial area and outdoor sports facilities, welcome visitors directly from the main access street.



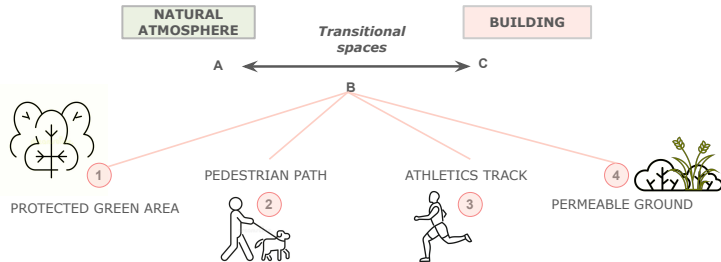
On the other hand, a **transversal pathway** cuts across the athletes' building complex, enabling a smooth connection between the commercial areas, the bedroom accesses, and the sports center, **from different points across the site.**



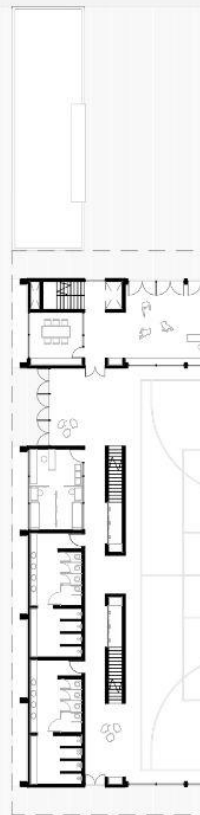
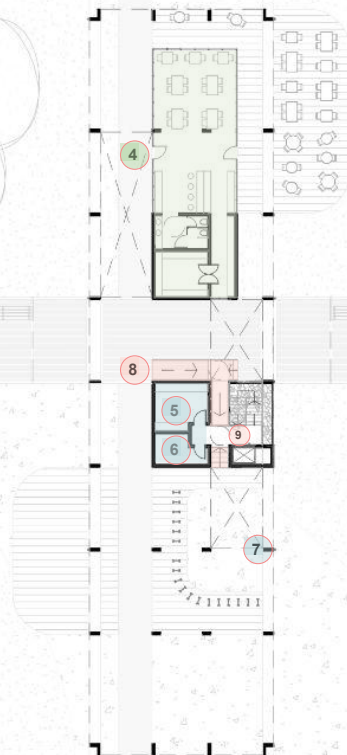
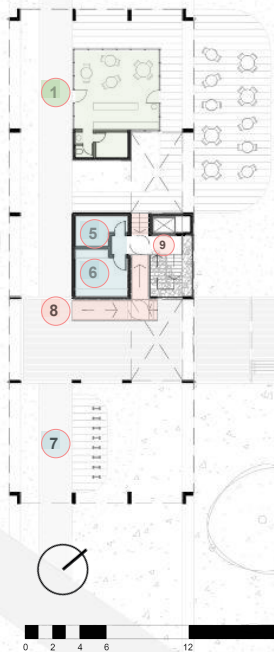
EDGES AND INTERFACES



The different urban profiles of the Novi Waterfront reveal a variety of transitional spaces (B) between different spatial conditions (A-B). In this way, a series of buffers is created, articulating nature with architecture.



10



GROUND FLOOR

COMERCES: 1 - BAR 2 - CLOTHING STORE. 3 - GROCERY STORE. 4 - RESTAURANT. **SERVICES:** 5 - SHARED LAUNDRY ROOM. 6 - STORAGE AND LOCKERS 7 - BIKE PARKING.
ACCESSES: 8 - ACCESS TO THE PRIVATE ZONES. 9 - VERTICAL CIRCULATION CORE (STAIRS AND ELEVATOR). 10 - RUNNING TRACK



FIRST FLOOR





SECOND FLOOR



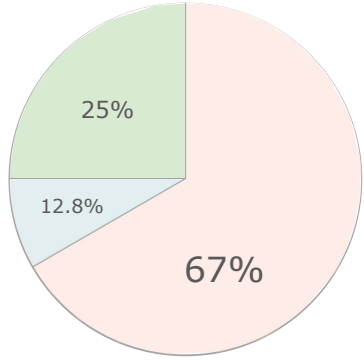


THIRD FLOOR



BEDROOM TYPES

TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN OF A PAIR OF BUILDINGS



BEDROOM COUNT

SINGLE BEDROOMS:
16 UNITS

ADAPTED BEDROOMS:
2 UNITS

DOUBLE BEDROOMS:
6 UNITS

TOTAL BEDROOM COUNT

16 SINGLE BEDROOMS × 3 LEVELS × 2 BUILDING PAIRS = **96 UNITS**
→ 96 ATHLETES

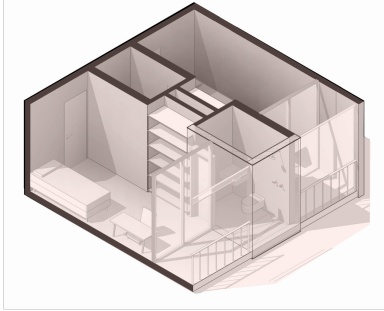
2 ADAPTED BEDROOMS × 3 LEVELS × 2 BUILDING PAIRS = **12 UNITS**
→ 12 ATHLETES

6 DOUBLE BEDROOMS × 3 LEVELS × 2 BUILDING PAIRS = **36 UNITS**
→ 72 ATHLETES

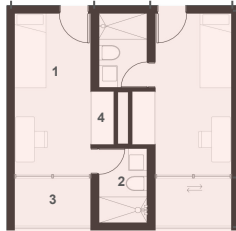
TOTAL CAPACITY: 180 ATHLETES



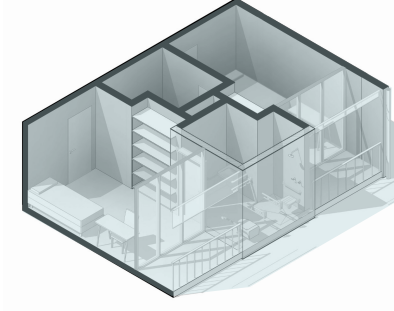
BEDROOM TYPES



2,25 m
1,50 m
2,25 m



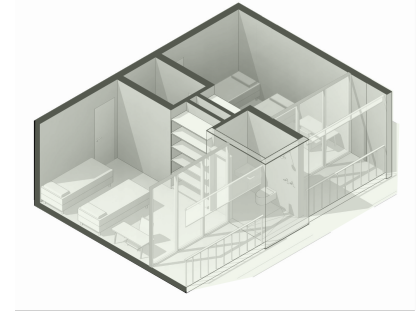
SIMPLE TYPOLOGY



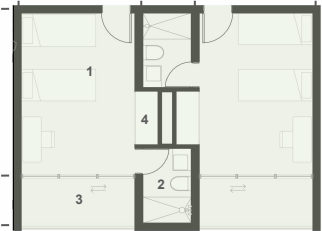
2,75 m
2,50 m
2,75 m



ADAPTED TYPOLOGY



3,25 m
1,50 m
3,25 m

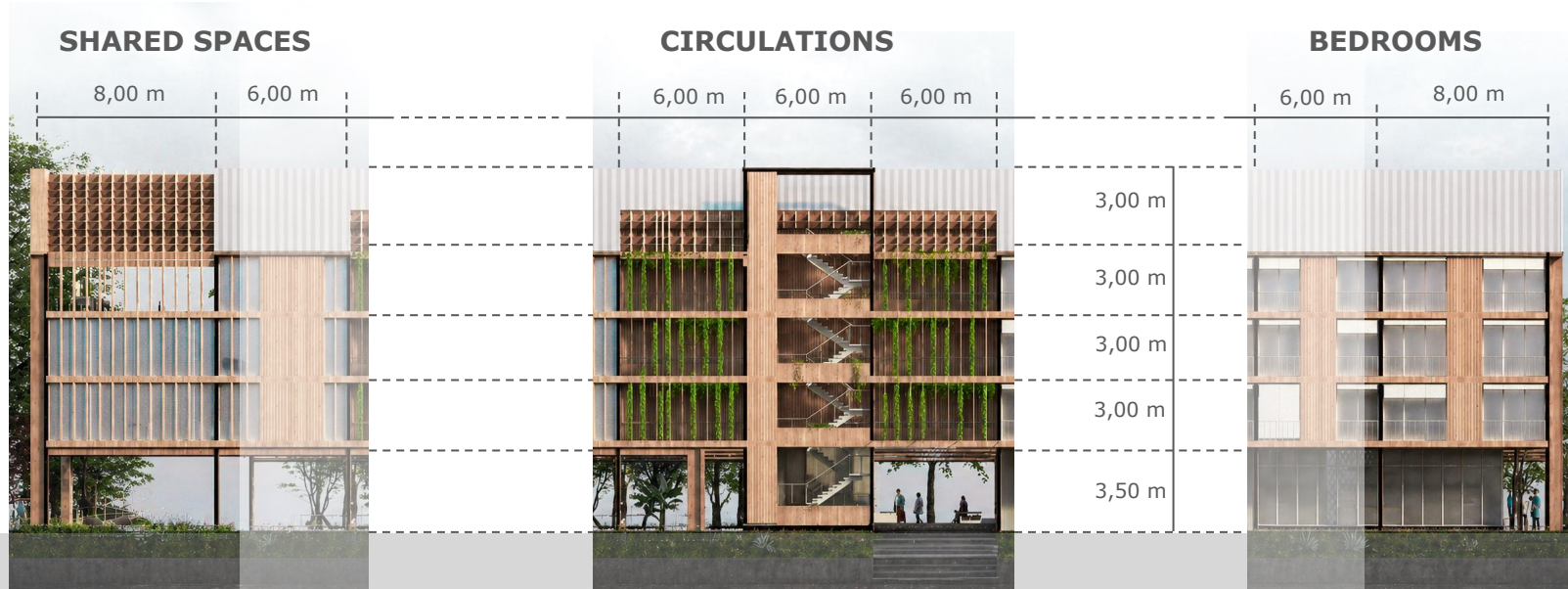


DOUBLE TYPOLOGY

4,60 m

1,40 m

FACADES



In the common areas, the façade composition becomes dematerialized to maximize views toward the river.

This façade segment is designed with openings for vertical gardens and a naturally ventilated floor plan.

Compared to other areas, the façade becomes more closed and ordered, incorporating a setback that generates balconies for private bedroom terraces.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

1. METAL ROOF CLADDING

(e.g. standing seam or trapezoidal sheet)

2. COUNTER-BATTEN

Creates ventilation cavity (min. 20 mm)

3. CONTINUOUS RIGID INSULATION

(e.g. mineral wool board)

4. ROOFING UNDERLAY / WATERPROOF MEMBRANE

Vapor-permeable, water-tight

5. THERMAL AND ACOUSTIC INSULATION

(glass wool / mineral wool)

6. VAPOR BARRIER

Continuous and sealed (polyethylene film)

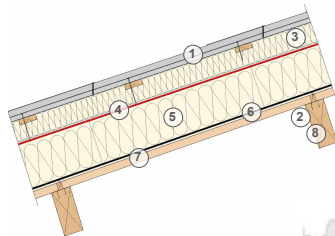
7. GYPSUM BOARD

(12.5 mm)

Interior finish

8. WOOD FRAME STRUCTURE

(rafters / purlins) according to structural design



1. GYPSUM BOARD (12,5 mm)

2. VAPOR BARRIER

(Polyethylene)

3. WOOD FRAME STRUCTURE

4. THERMAL AND ACOUSTIC INSULATION

(within studs)

5. EXTERIOR STRUCTURAL SHEATHING sheathing

(OSB 11 mm)

6. WEATHER-RESISTANT BARRIER

7. VERTICAL WOOD STRUCTURE

(battens/furring strips)

8. EXTERIOR CONTINUOUS INSULATION

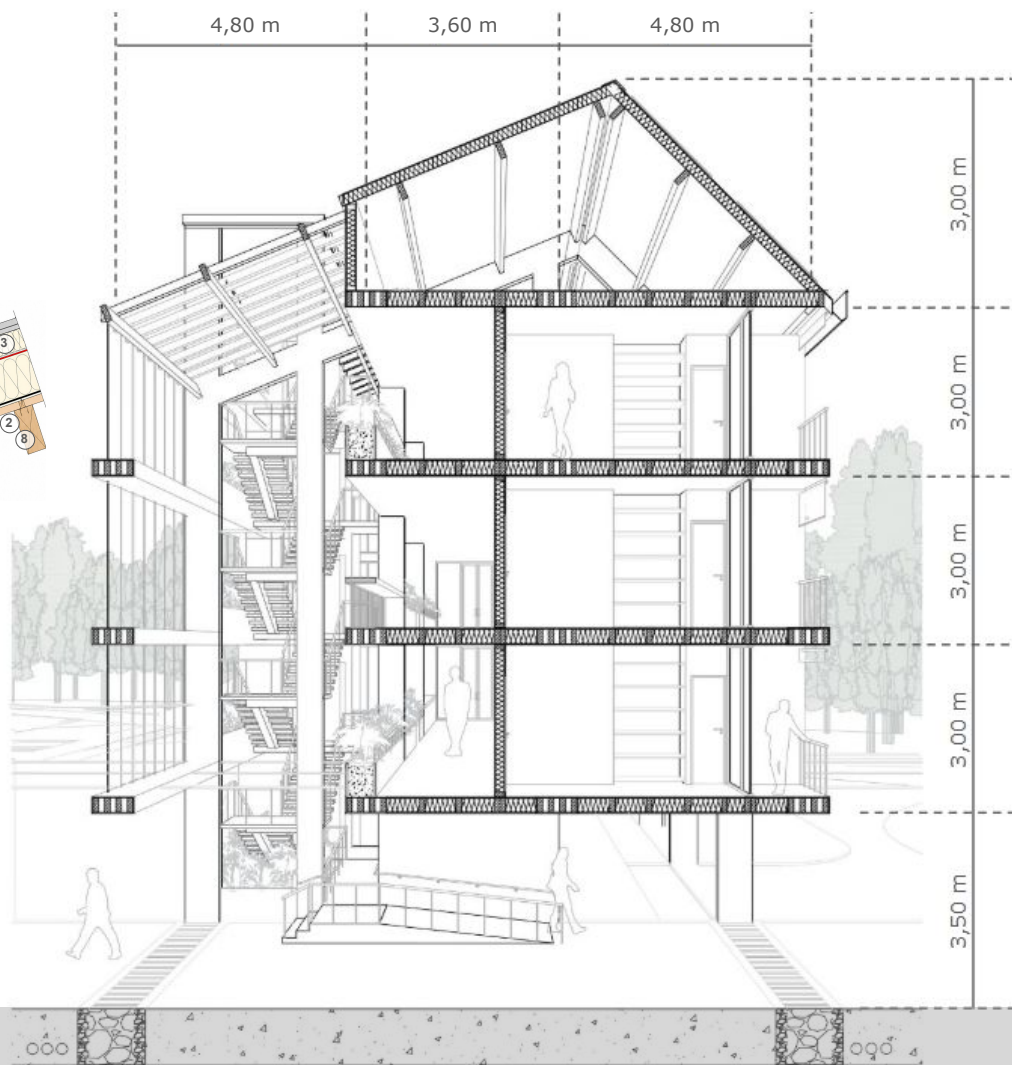
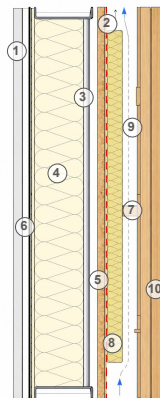
Rigid mineral wool / glass wool board (e.g., Isover Arena APTA)

9. VERTICAL AIR CAVITY

Between 20–50 mm (minimum 20 mm)

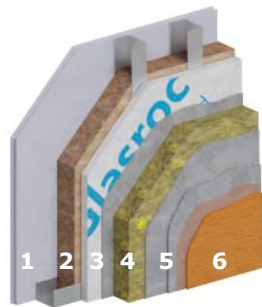
10. EXTERIOR CLADDING

Vertical wood slats (species and treatment per project)



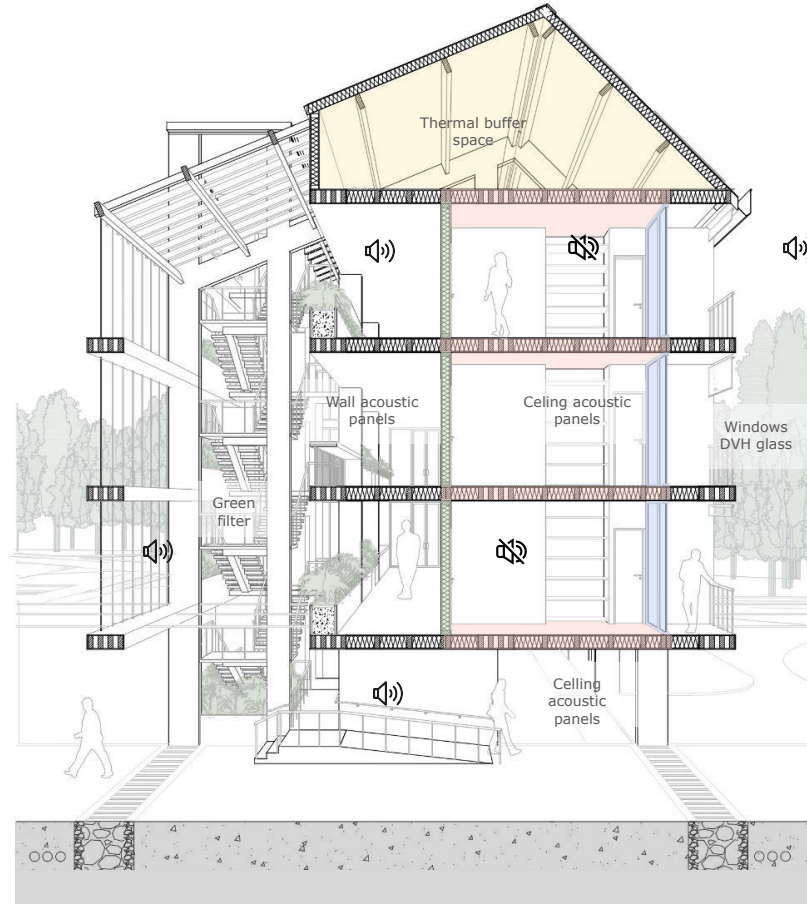
SOUND CONTROL

Thermal and acoustic insulation in residential buildings enhances performance by reducing heat transfer and controlling sound transmission through the building envelope and internal partitions. From a technical perspective, effective insulation improves energy efficiency by minimizing heat losses and gains, thereby lowering heating and cooling demands, while also increasing indoor comfort by stabilizing temperature fluctuations. Simultaneously, acoustic insulation mitigates external noise intrusion and internal sound propagation, improving habitability and privacy, and contributing to overall building performance and compliance with energy and comfort standards.



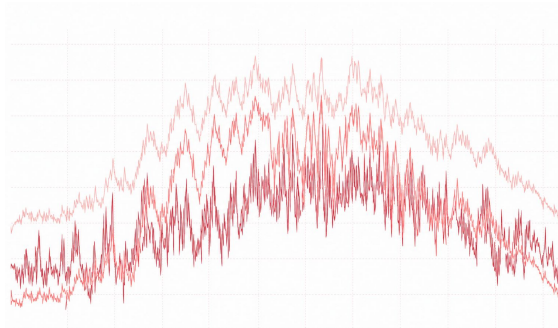
Placotherm® Integra Single-Leaf System

1. Interior board and joint treatment
2. Substructure and insulation
3. Flexible waterproofing membrane
4. Exterior board and joint treatment
5. EIFS (External Thermal Insulation Composite System)
6. Finish

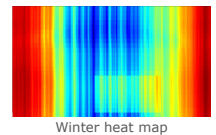
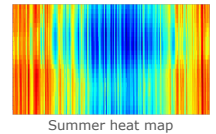
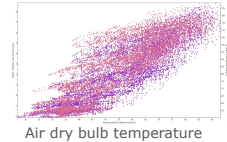
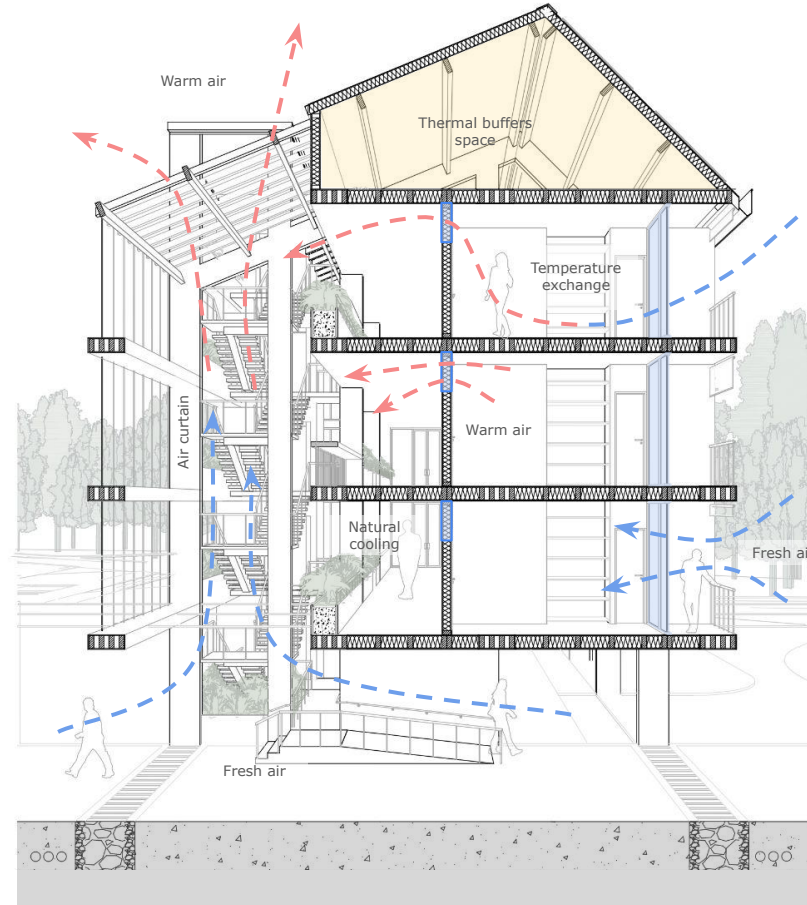


NATURAL VENTILATION

Natural ventilation in residential buildings enables passive air exchange through controlled openings, utilizing pressure differentials and thermal buoyancy to regulate indoor climate conditions. This strategy reduces reliance on mechanical HVAC systems, lowering energy consumption and operational costs while improving indoor air quality by diluting pollutants and excess humidity. Additionally, it enhances thermal comfort, supports bioclimatic design principles, and contributes to the overall environmental performance and energy efficiency of the building.

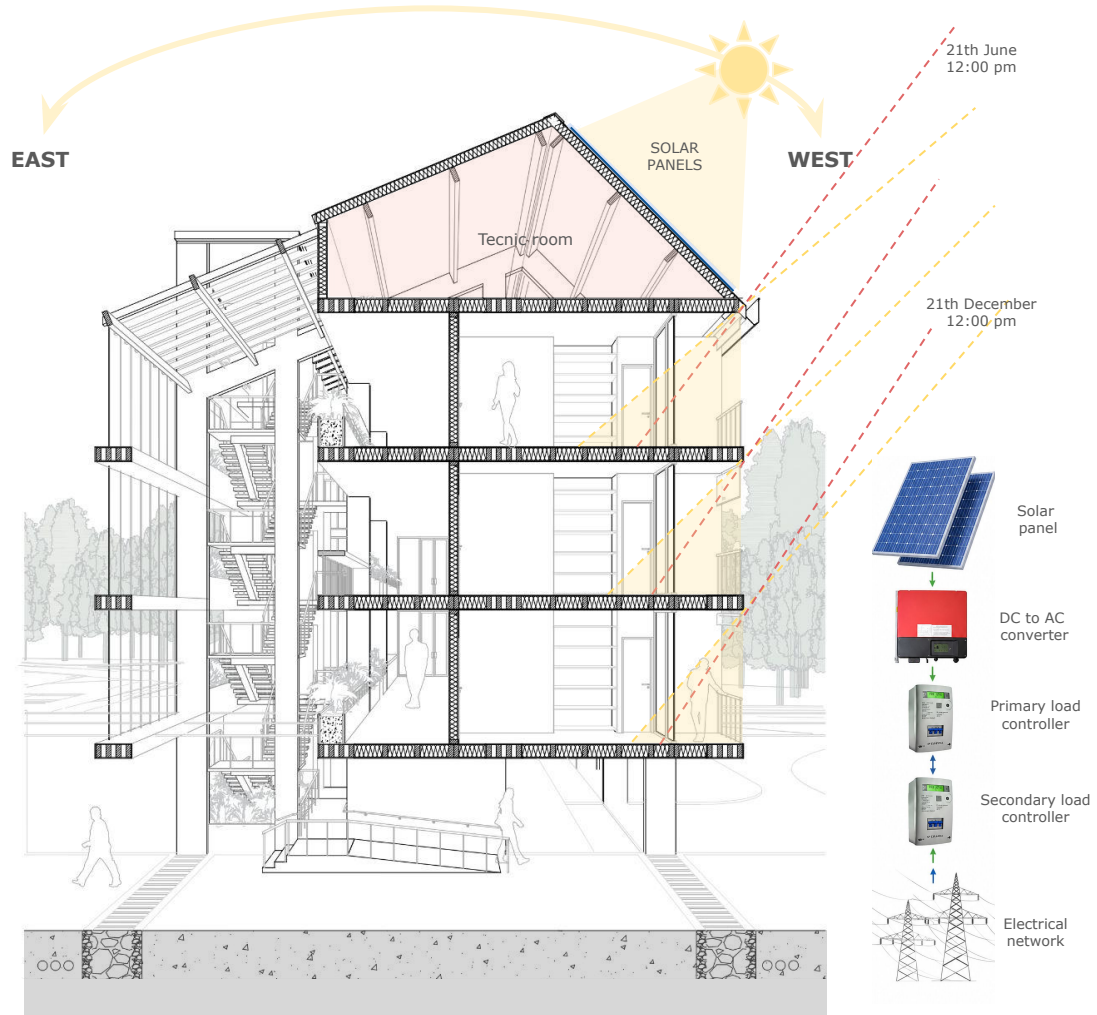
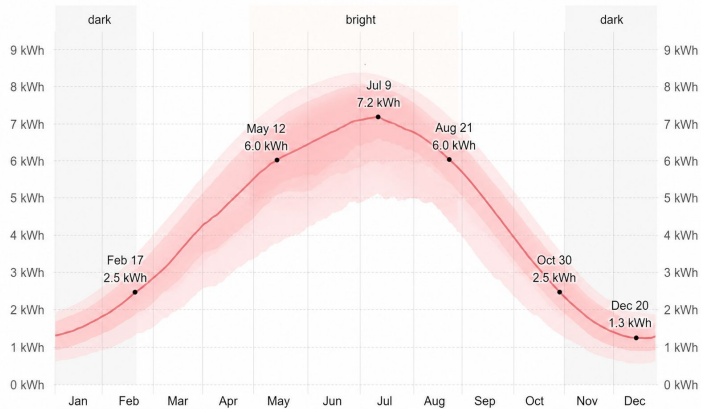


Variation of indoor/outdoor air temperature



SOLAR GAIN

Photovoltaic solar panels in residential buildings enable efficient on-site electricity generation by converting solar radiation into usable energy, reducing grid dependence and operational costs. They offer long service life, low maintenance, and the possibility of energy storage integration, while improving environmental performance through reduced emissions and supporting energy efficiency standards.

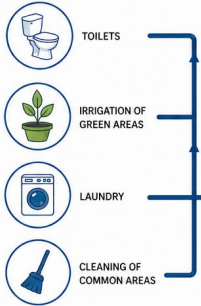


MANAGING RAIN

Rainwater harvesting systems in residential buildings provide an efficient strategy for on-site water management by collecting, filtering, and storing precipitation for non-potable uses such as irrigation, toilet flushing, and cleaning. These systems reduce dependence on municipal supply, lower water consumption costs, and mitigate stormwater runoff, decreasing pressure on urban drainage infrastructure. Additionally, they contribute to sustainable water resource management, improve building resilience in periods of scarcity, and support environmental performance standards in architectural design.

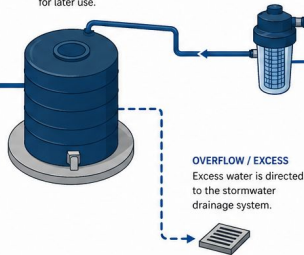
5 DISTRIBUTION AND USES

Stored water is used for different non-potable applications in the building.



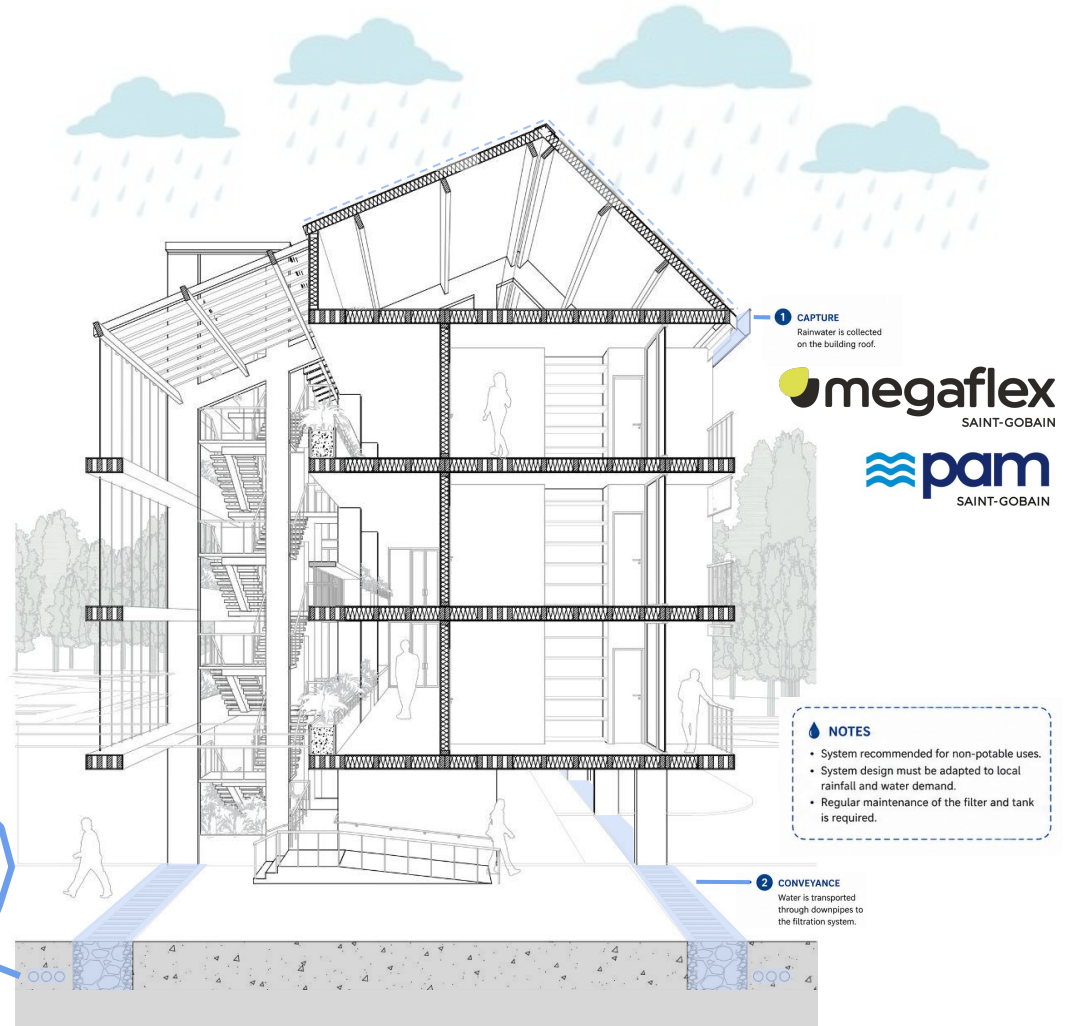
4 STORAGE

Clean water is stored in a tank for later use.



3 FILTRATION

Water passes through a filter that removes leaves, sediment and impurities.



megaflex
SAINT-GOBAIN

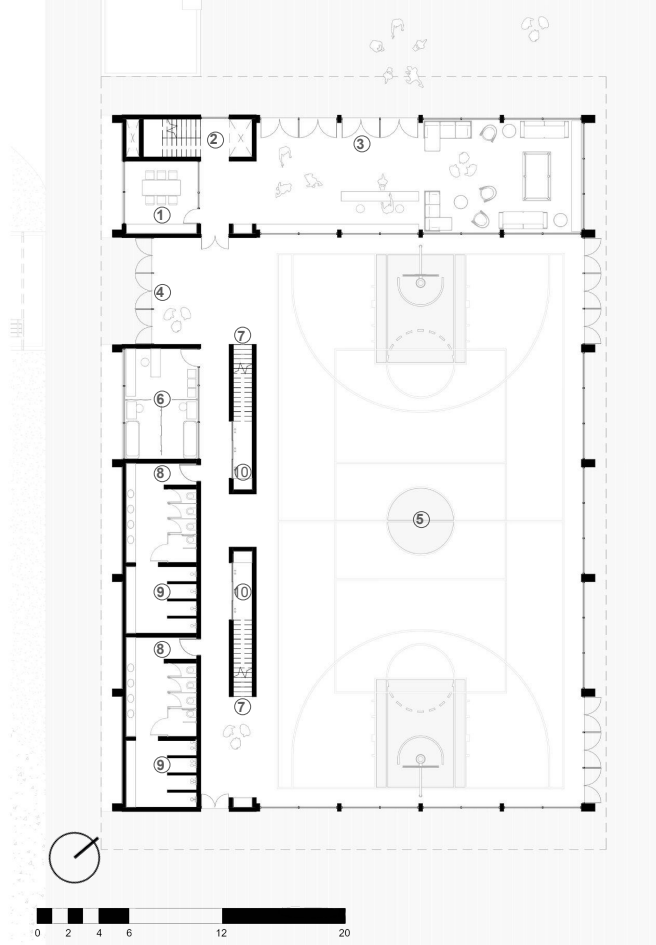
pam
SAINT-GOBAIN

An architectural rendering of a modern building with a prominent gabled roof and a facade of vertical wooden slats. The building is situated on a paved plaza with a red running track in the foreground. A group of people is gathered near the entrance. The sky is clear and blue. In the background, there is a bridge structure and other buildings.

NOVI
WATERFRONT

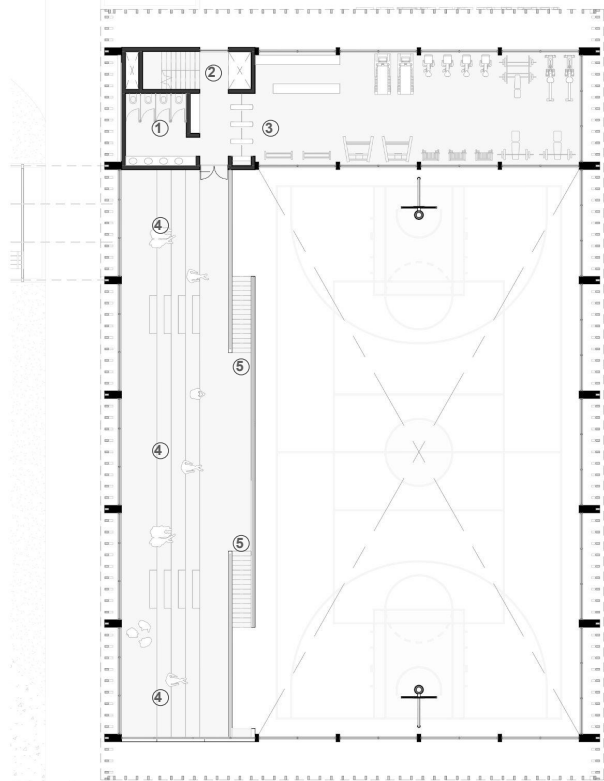
5

SPORT CENTER



GROUND FLOOR

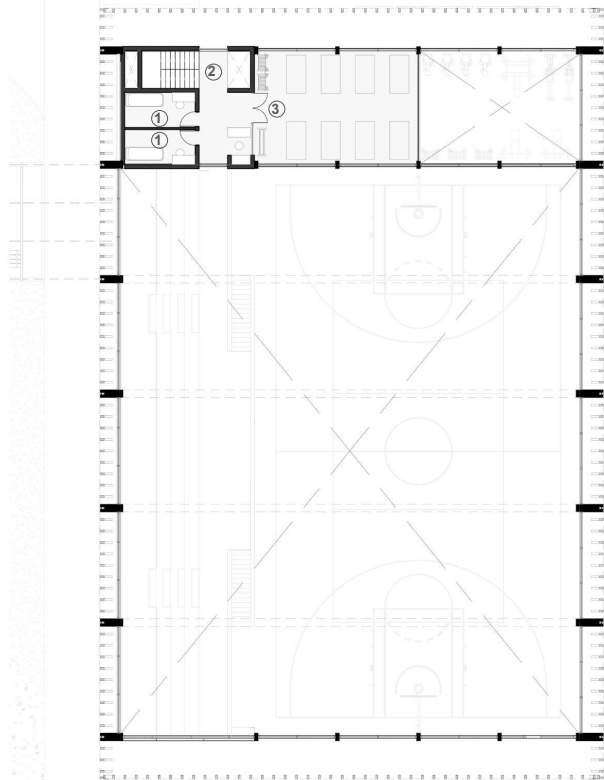
1 - ADMINISTRATION 2 - STAIRS AND ELEVATOR 3 - MAIN ACCESS: RECEPTION AND LOBBY 4 - ACCESS FROM THE ATHLETE'S HOUSING
 5 - MULTI-SPORT COURT 6 - MEDICAL ROOM 7 - STANDS ACCESS 8 - BATHROOMS 9 - CHANGING ROOM AND SHOWERS 10 - STORAGE



FIRST FLOOR



1 - TOILETTES 2 - STAIRS AND ELEVATOR 3 - GYM AND FITNESS AREA 4 - STANDS 5 - STANDS ACCESS



SECOND FLOOR



1 - RECOVERY ROOM 2 - STAIRS AND ELEVATOR 3 - MULTI PURPOSE SPACE FOR YOGA, PILATES OR MEETINGS.



EAST

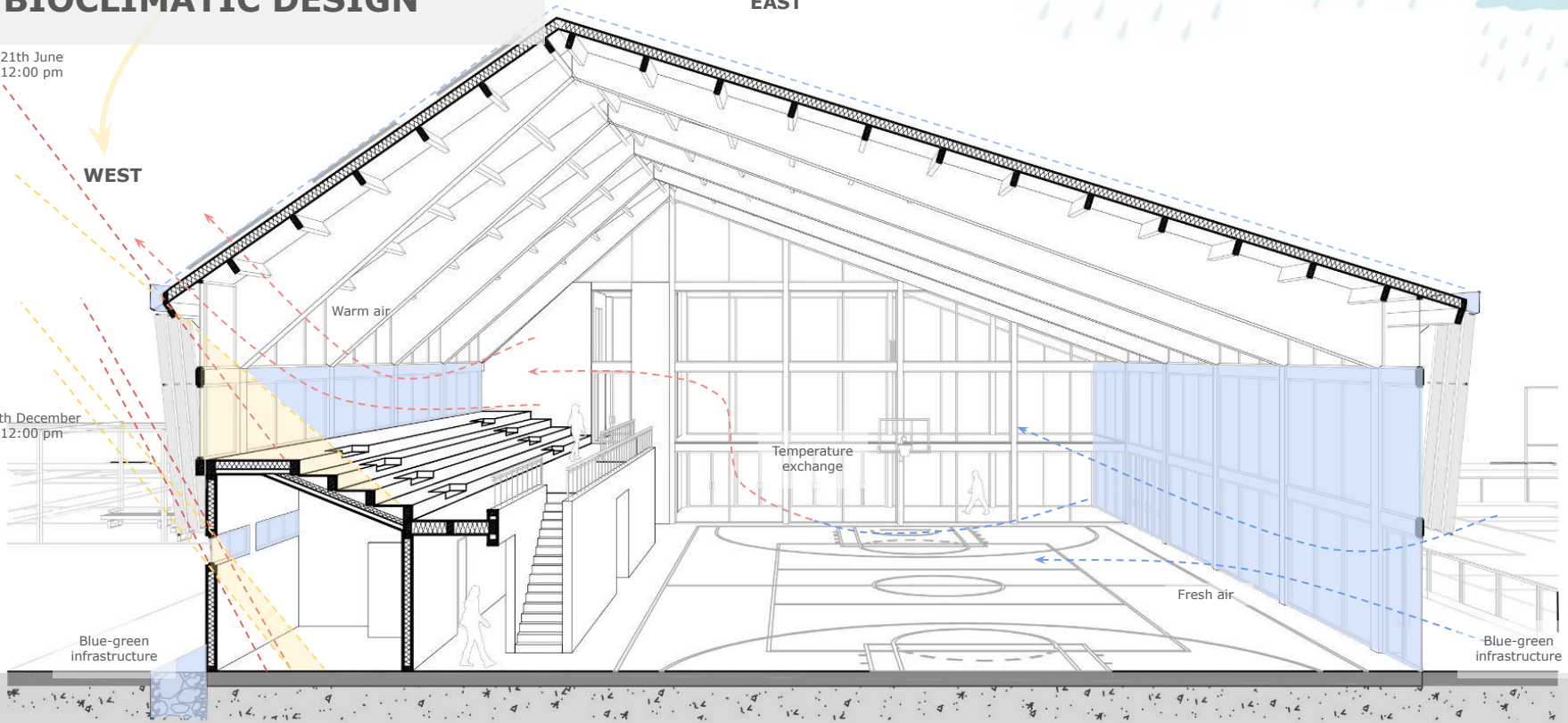


BIOCLIMATIC DESIGN

21th June
12:00 pm

WEST

21th December
12:00 pm



Warm air

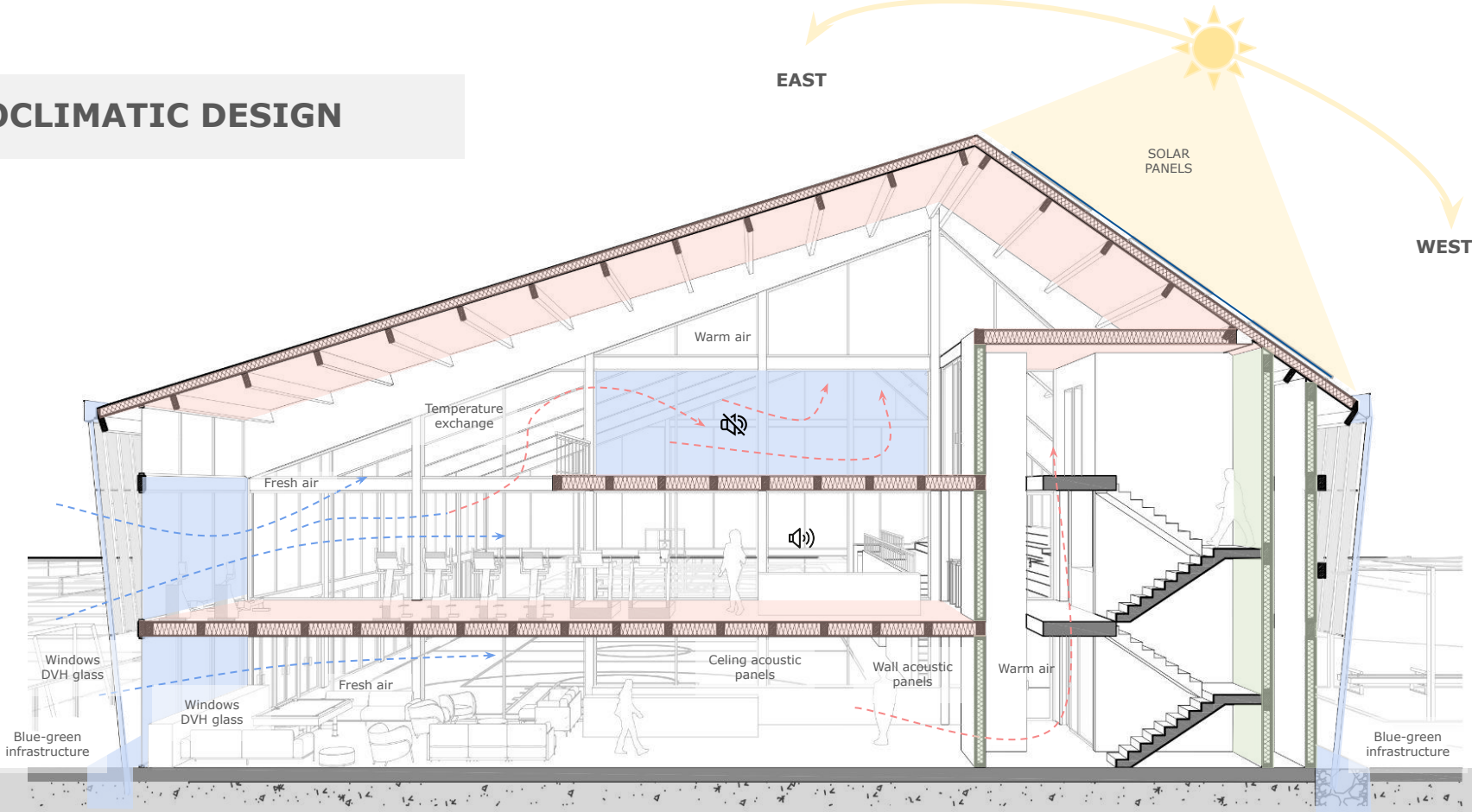
Temperature exchange

Fresh air

Blue-green infrastructure

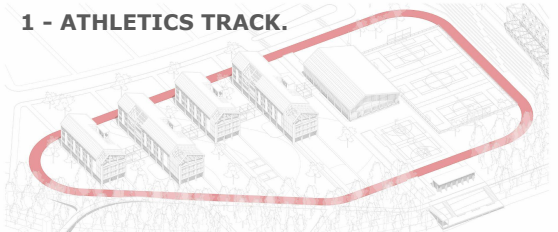
Blue-green infrastructure

BIOCLIMATIC DESIGN



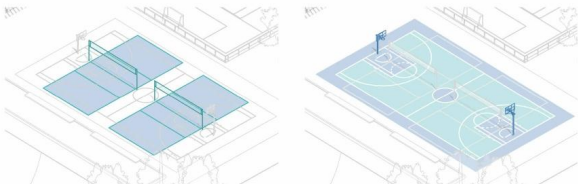
SPORTS ZONE

1 - ATHLETICS TRACK.

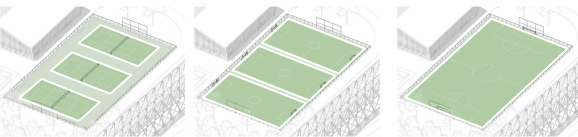


2 - INDOOR MULTI-SPORT COURT.

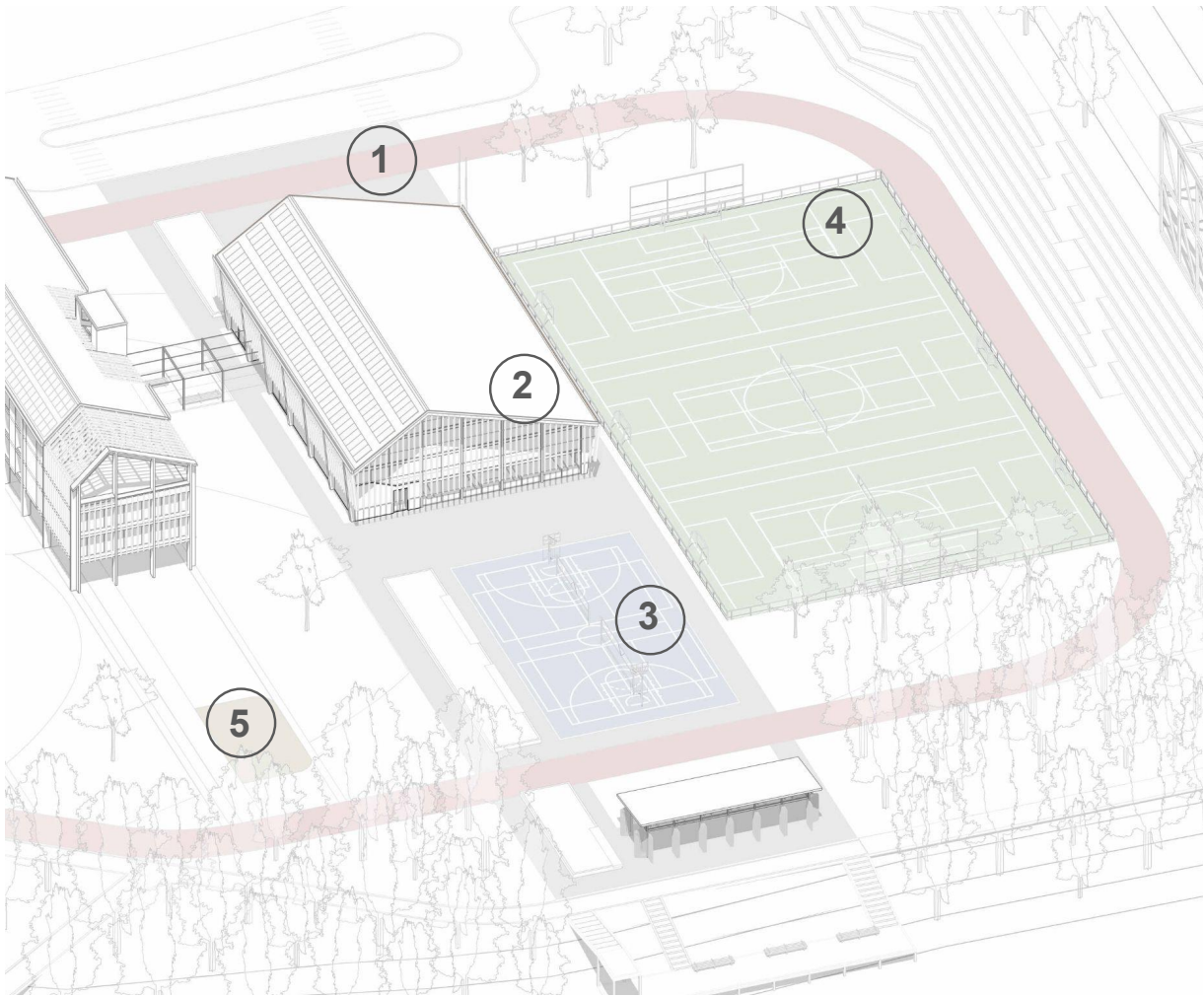
3 - OUTDOOR MULTI-SPORT COURT.



4 - OUTDOOR SPORTS FIELD



5 - CALISTHENICS ZONE

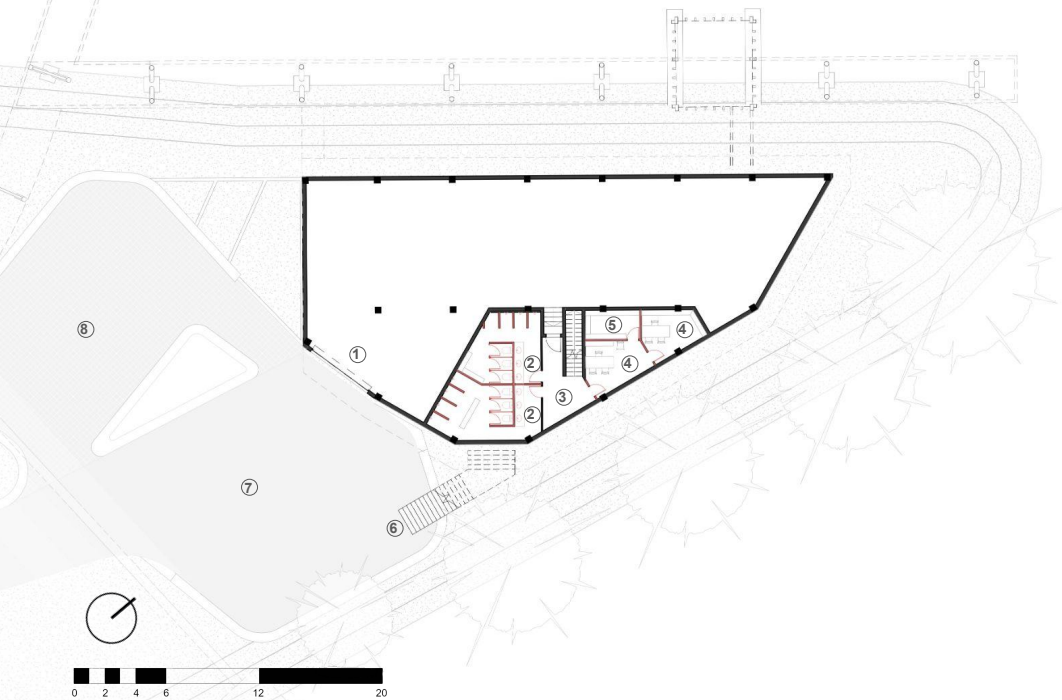




6

**ACADEMIC YACHTING
CLUB BELGRADE**

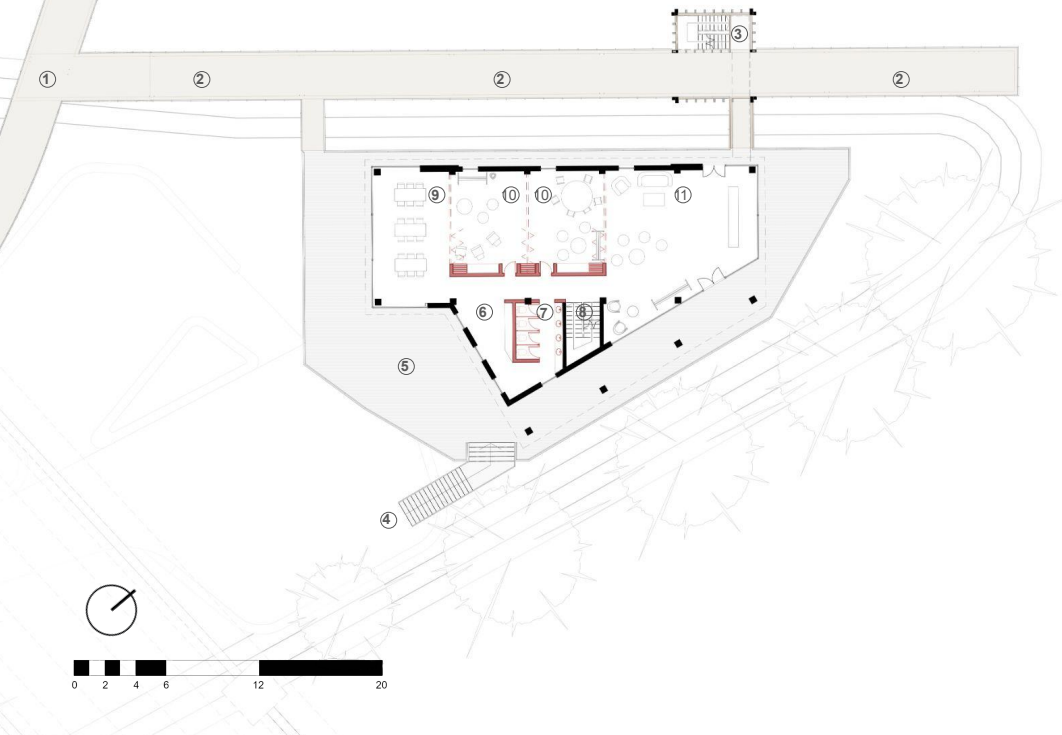
GROUND FLOOR



1 - BOAT STORAGE 2 - BATHROOM 3 - HALL 4 - OFFICE
5 - TOOL STORAGE 6 - MAIN ACCESS 7 - BOAT PARKING 8 - PLAYGROUND

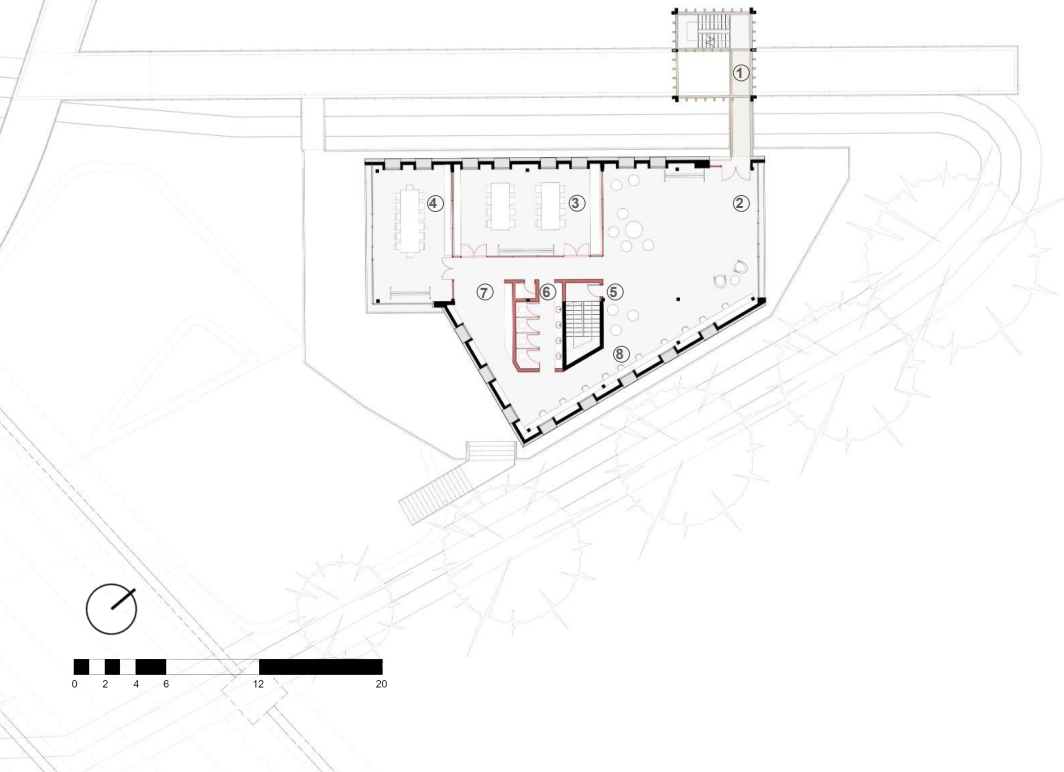


FIRST FLOOR



- 1 - NEW PEDESTRIAN AND BIKE BRIDGE
- 2 - OBSERVATION DECK
- 3 - ACCESS TO THE INTERPRETATION CENTER
- 4 - MAIN ACCESS
- 5 - TERRACE
- 6 - STORAGE
- 7 - TOILETTES
- 8 - SERVICE ACCESS
- 9 - MEETING ROOM
- 10 - FLEXIBLE CLASSROOM
- 11 - ENTRANCE AND MULTI PURPOSE SPACE

SECOND FLOOR



INTERPRETATION CENTER

In the context of Belgrade's waterfront revitalization, reconnecting with the river also means recognizing the need to protect it. **We propose transforming the second floor of the nautical club into an interpretation and awareness center focused on the Sava River.**

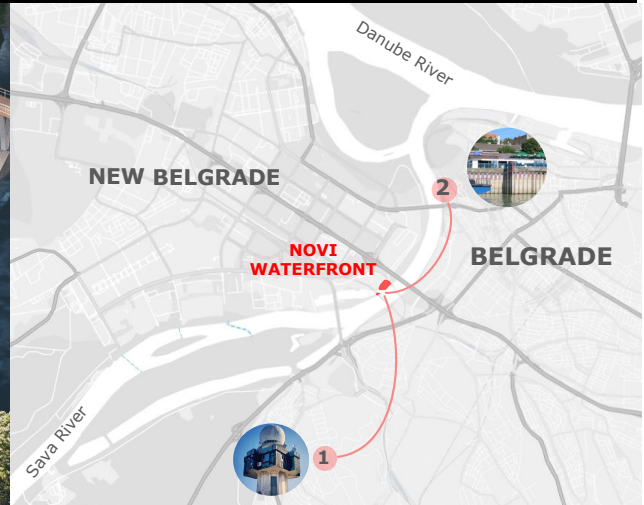
This new layer, introduced in front of the Novi Waterfront, aims to raise public awareness of the existing monitoring infrastructure for land, air, and water positioning itself as an annexed, complementary space to these systems.

1 - The Republic Hydrometeorological Service of Serbia (RHMZ) monitors and analyzes weather and water conditions, operates hydrological stations (like on the Sava River), measures water levels and quality, and provides forecasts and flood warnings to support environmental protection and public safety.

2 - Beograd Sampling Station (operated by the RHS): A key reference point for water levels and navigation, continuously monitoring water level, temperature, and sediment dynamics to support environmental management and flood risk prevention.



- 1 REPUBLIC HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL SERVICE OF SERBIA.
- 2 BEOGRAD SAMPLING STATION.
- NOVI WATERFRONT





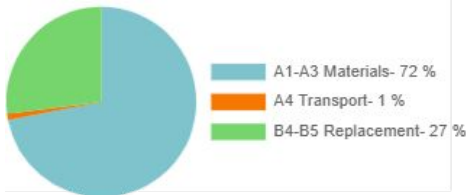
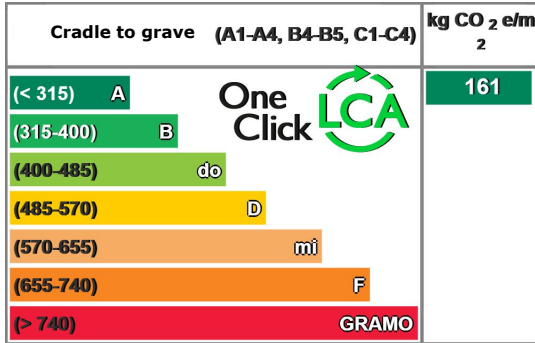
7

SUSTAINABLE REVIEW

LIFE -CYCLE ANALYSIS

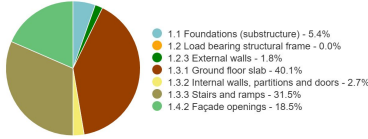
One Click LCA

EMBODIED CARBON FOOTPRINT INDICATOR.



GLOBAL WARMING POTENTIAL total kg CO₂e

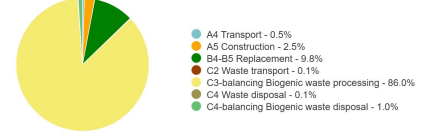
CLASSIFICATIONS



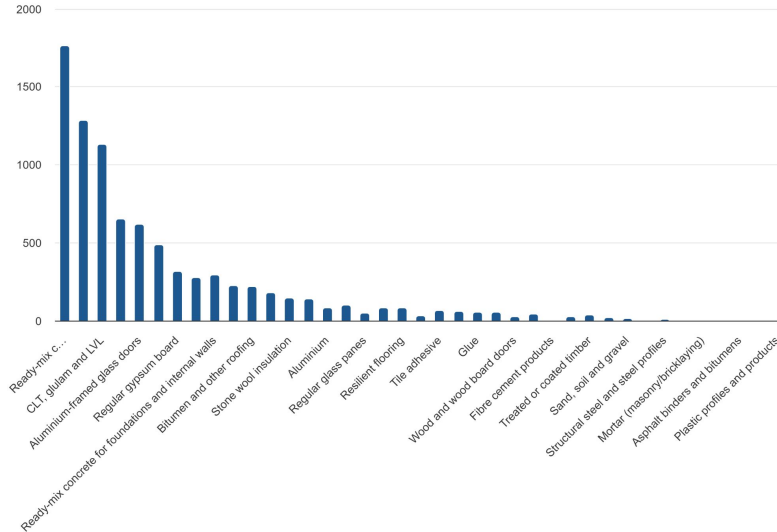
RESOURCE TYPES



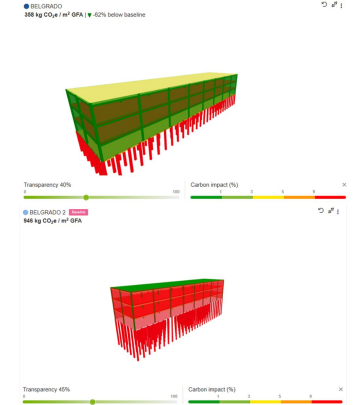
LYFE CYCLING STAGES



CARBON FOOTPRINT Tn CO₂e - BY MATERIAL.



CARBON DESIGNER 3D.



Using the Carbon Designer 3D tool, a comparative analysis of carbon emissions was carried out between a reinforced concrete structure and a glued laminated timber (glulam) structure. Based on this simulation, the decision was made to adopt GLULAM for the project, achieving impact reductions of up to 60%.



OPEN STUDIO



INTERNATIONAL SG SAVE

ENERGY NEEDS VERIFICATION Building description

Building description	
Building name	
New / Refurbishment	New
Building type	
Surface	95,2 m ²
Volume	301,5 m ³
Weather file	SRB_BGR_Belgrade.132740_TMYx.epw

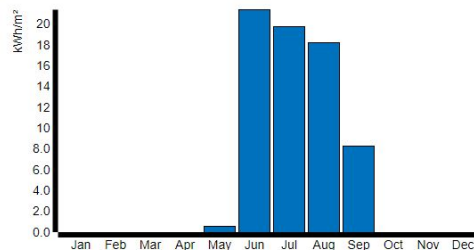
COMPLIANCE

Indicator	Building [kWh/m ²]	Limit value [kWh/m ²]	C
Heating needs	13,7	15,0	Y
Cooling needs	17,3	15,0	Y

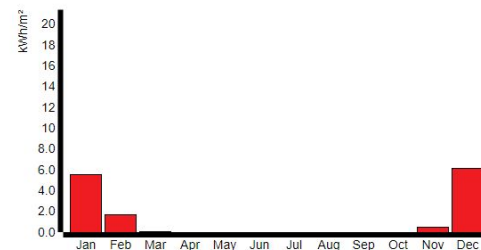
Lighting autonomy 300 Lux	Autonomy [%]	Required [%]	Comply
TZ: SPACE 1 DAYLIGHTINGCONTROLS	85,1	60.0 %	Yes
TZ: SPACE 2 DAYLIGHTINGCONTROLS	85,1	60.0 %	Yes
TZ: SPACE 3 DAYLIGHTINGCONTROLS	85,3	60.0 %	Yes
TZ: SPACE 4 DAYLIGHTINGCONTROLS	85,1	60.0 %	Yes
TZ: SPACE 5 DAYLIGHTINGCONTROLS	85,1	60.0 %	Yes
TZ: SPACE 6 DAYLIGHTINGCONTROLS	85,3	60.0 %	Yes

Summer comfort (overheating % of season)	Overheating [%]	Required [%]	target [%]	Comply
TZ: SPACE 1	0,0	10.0 %	5.0 %	Yes
TZ: SPACE 2	0,0	10.0 %	5.0 %	Yes
TZ: SPACE 3	0,0	10.0 %	5.0 %	Yes
TZ: SPACE 4	0,0	10.0 %	5.0 %	Yes
TZ: SPACE 5	0,0	10.0 %	5.0 %	Yes
TZ: SPACE 6	0,0	10.0 %	5.0 %	Yes

Cooling needs



Heating needs



MATERIAL SELECTION

A significant part of the project's sustainability strategy is based on the intention to use materials that not only have a low impact across all stages of their production, but also **minimise the carbon footprint associated with their transport.**

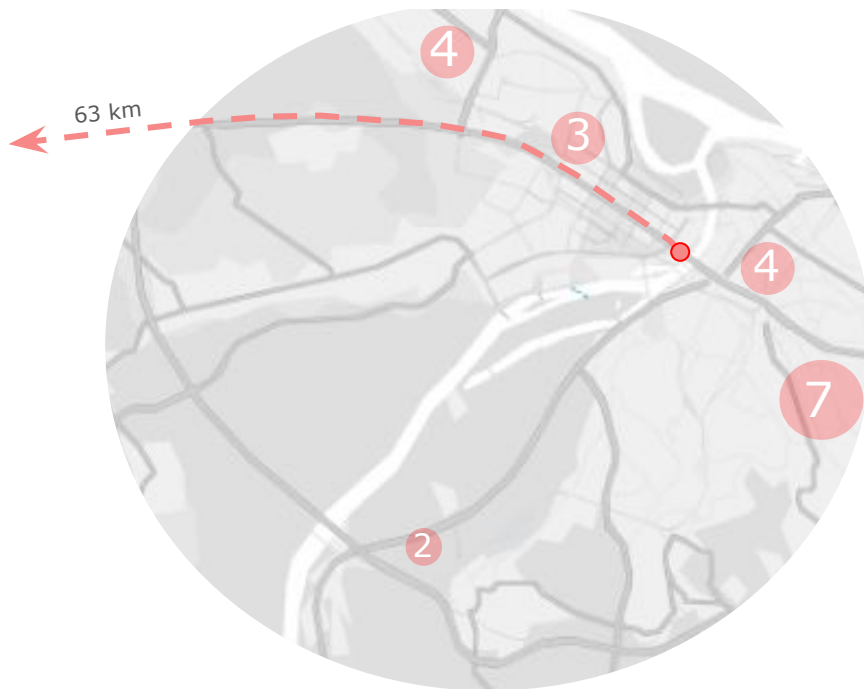


The main activity of the company is the design and construction of **buildings where wood and wooden prefabricated are used as basic materials.** Also, they provide **transport of elements and assembly.**



Saint-Gobain solutions provide comfort, high performance and security, respecting the purpose of the company:

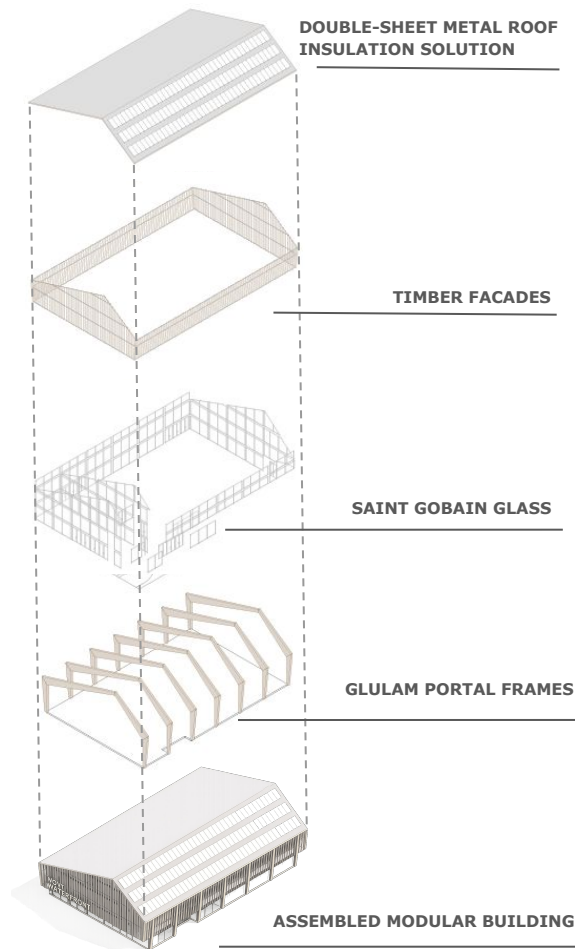
"MAKE THE WORLD A BETTER HOME"



NOVI WATERFRONT



SAINT GOBAIN'S POINT OF SALE



SURFACES

Our design strategy begins by **conceiving the entire site while preserving its natural and permeable condition.** Based on this premise, the architecture lightly rests on it, leaving a minimal footprint, supported by blue and green infrastructure systems.

SITE BOUNDARY= CAO 24 STREET

SITE BOUNDARY= CAO 22 STREET

SITE BOUNDARY= OLD TRAILWAY

TOTAL SURFACE= 32.000m² (100%)
NON-PERMEABLE SURFACE= 9.000m² (28,12%)
PERMEABLE SURFACE= 23.000m² (71,88%)

SITE BOUNDARY= SAVA RIVER



2.900m²



1.500m²



5.700m²



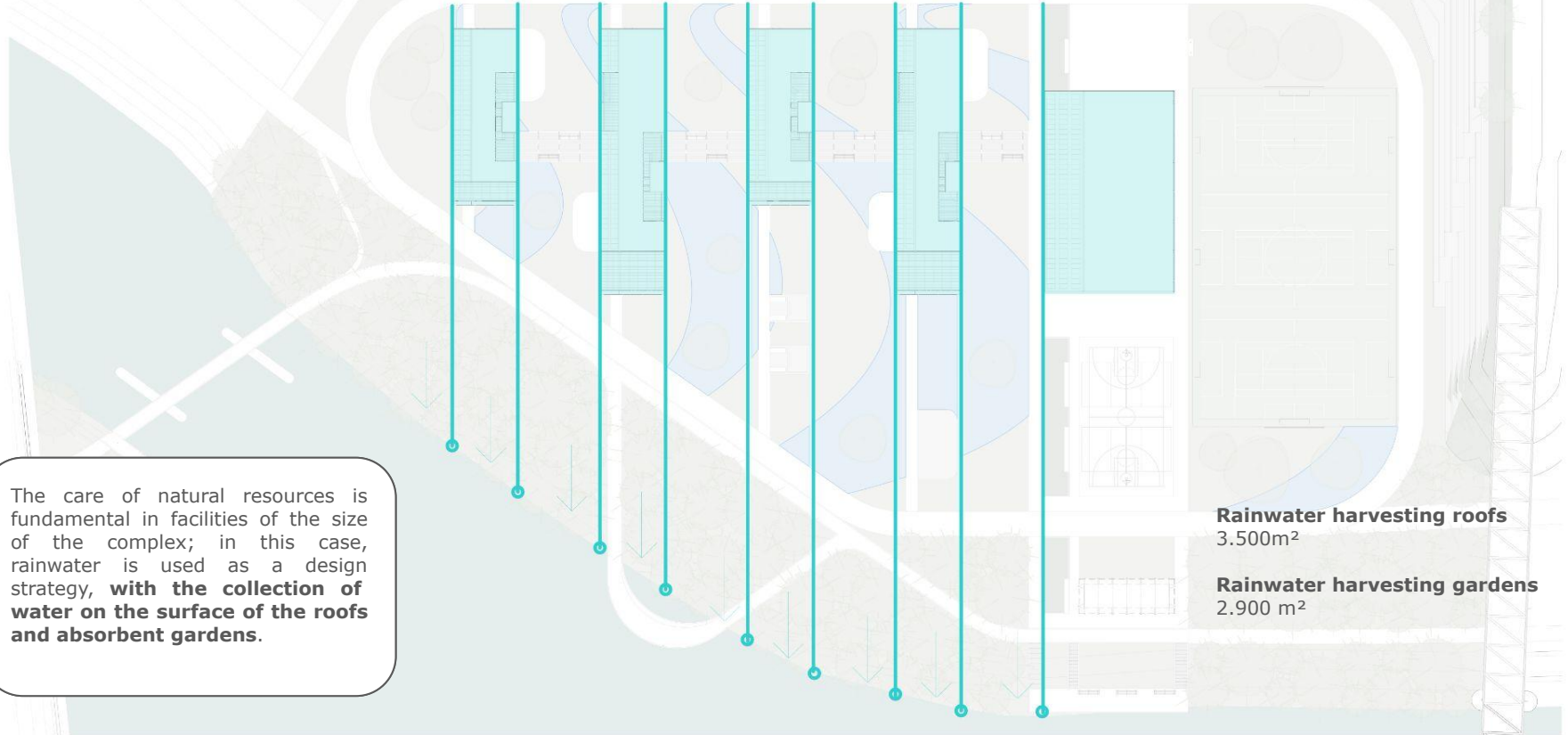
5100m²

RAINWATER DRAINAGE

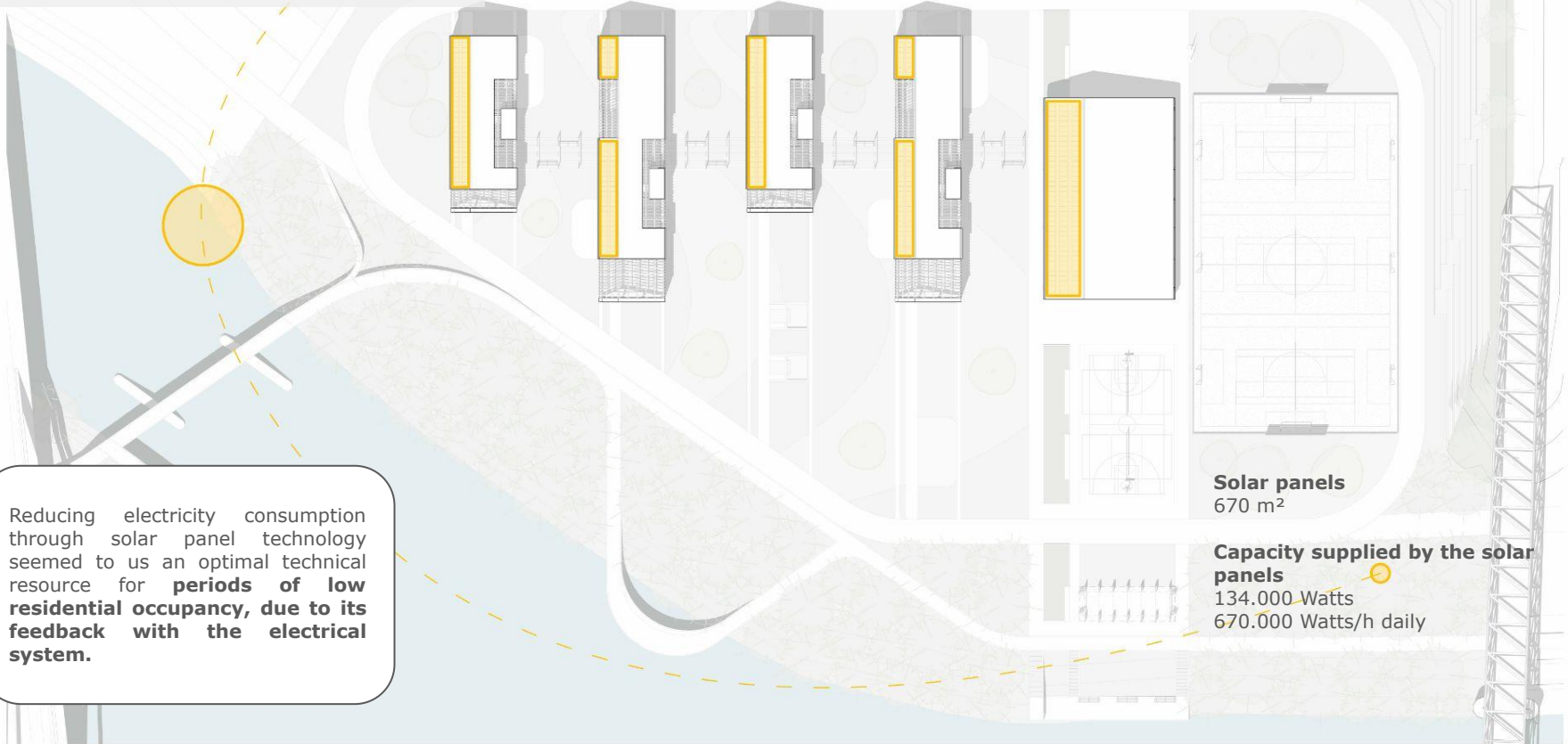
The care of natural resources is fundamental in facilities of the size of the complex; in this case, rainwater is used as a design strategy, **with the collection of water on the surface of the roofs and absorbent gardens.**

Rainwater harvesting roofs
3.500m²

Rainwater harvesting gardens
2.900 m²



SOLAR PANELS



Reducing electricity consumption through solar panel technology seemed to us an optimal technical resource for **periods of low residential occupancy, due to its feedback with the electrical system.**

Solar panels
670 m²

Capacity supplied by the solar panels
134.000 Watts
670.000 Watts/h daily

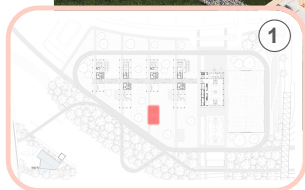


8

BONUS CONTENT

EQUIPMENT

1. The gathering area with **sunken fire pits and seating** provides a welcoming space for relaxation and social interaction, fostering a sense of community.



2. **Calisthenics area** provides an accessible outdoor space for training, with bars and modular elements that support various skill levels and promote physical activity and social interaction.



3. The trail includes a small **riverside pavilion**, a flexible space for relaxation, gatherings, and recreational activities.



4. At the entrance of the Novi Waterfront, the **Serbia and Belgrade flags** are raised on a mast, marking the gateway and reinforcing local identity.



EQUIPMENT

5. The new railway promenade connects to the Novi Waterfront through **ramps and stepped green terraces**, showcasing a fluid and adaptable approach to connectivity.



6. **Parking lots with charging stations** for electric vehicles, promoting sustainable mobility and environmentally responsible urban development.



7. The complex stands out for its wide range of **meeting and leisure spaces**, promoting community participation where people can meet, relax and share experiences.



8. A **children's playground** extends the Academic Yachting Club, offering a safe space for recreation, play, and social interaction.



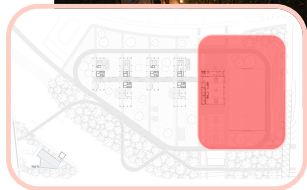
MULTIPURPOSE SPACE

The complex's **semi-public space** features expansive open areas designed to host a wide variety of recreational and cultural activities. These activities not only foster social interaction but also generate income for the site's **economic self-sustainability**.

At its heart, a large landscaped esplanade serves as a flexible platform for gatherings, from **concerts and performances to fairs and community events**.

Around this central space, facilities such as sports courts, running tracks, and landscaped areas reinforce its multifunctional character. Integrated pathways and open lawns allow for flexible reconfiguration.

The lighting, vegetation, and architecture enhance the atmosphere, extending its use to any time of day.





| NEVER GIVE UP |