



HISTORY OF THE SPACE, “The King’s Arsenal”

The story about this space, begins long time ago, about 200 years ago. The start of weapons production in the country can be traced back to the first Serbian uprising in 1804 when the organized Armed Forces led by Karadjordje Petrovic took place. Then, for the needs of the uprising, the production of muskets and light cannons began. Thus, in Belgrade's fortress, in early 1808, a successful production of light cannons was launched under the name Hajduk. The successful production of four four-pound cannons and two short howitzers on October 27, 1853 is date of foundation of Zastava Arms in Kragujevac. Between 1856 an 1860, the facilities in Kragujevac received many upgrades to its manufacturing system, eventually allowing the plant to produce weapons with full parts interchangeability. In 1878, one of the main priorities became the modernization of armaments. Factory for production of rifles and infantry ammunition was also built. The factory for production of infantry ammunition started to work on March 22, 1928 and the factory for production of rifles and ammunition was put to operation on October 15 (75th anniversary of first casting of cannons in Kragujevac). During 1930, the factory started the production of signal pistols 26 mm M 1929 on the basis of Czechoslovakian licence. Zastava Arms was heavily damaged during World War II. When Kragujevac was liberated on October 21, 1944, the weapons factory was put back into working order within months and production began shortly after, with the 9mm M 1944 B2 submachine gun developed during the same year. During the Yugoslav Wars of 1991 to 1995, the United Nations placed economic sanctions on the import and export of weapons from Yugoslavia, production slowed as a result. In 1999 the factory was damaged by NATO bombing. In 2005, a memorandum of understanding was signed with Remington Arms to export hunting and sporting guns to the United States, Canada and Mexico.

ADAPTIVE REUSE AND SUSTAINABILITY

"Industrial buildings are valuable heritage structures that should be sustained as well as historic buildings since the preservation of the traditional values in the context of conservation is important in terms of a sense of the continuity of the culture. Success of the conversion and interventions in terms of sustainability will be discussed.... The relation between adaptive reuse projects and its relationship among socio-cultural, economic, and physical dimensions of the sustainability, also its effects on the environment and region has been discussed. Adaptive reuse examples should not be accepted as single projects. Its contribution to the environment and the region is also crucial. Preservation of an individual building can be a catalyst to renewal of others. It can help the transformation of the whole area. There is always an interaction between the conversion projects and the environment. In order to achieve a successful conversion, appropriate functions should be given to the industrial heritage buildings according to the needs of the region. The challenge is to find an effective approach a sustainable adaptive reuse of industrial heritage."

<http://www.davidpublisher.org/Public/uploads/Contribute/56974dbdbf975.pdf>

"The central theme is re-use, with a focus on developing new uses for vacant, at-risk industrial buildings by connecting them to creative industries businesses, developers, investors, other commercial opportunities and community-led/not-for-profit organisations. Historic buildings help to provide diversity in the nature and affordability of commercial floorspace. They are adaptable, flexible spaces, often with lower rents, and are crucial to the development of new industries, particularly creative and the knowledge economy. Creative companies largely want to work in premises near other like-minded enterprises, often in mixed-use, independent, adaptable, flexible spaces which can offer attractively-low rents."

<http://uk.icom.museum/events/international-events/reviving-places-by-reusing-industrial-heritage/>

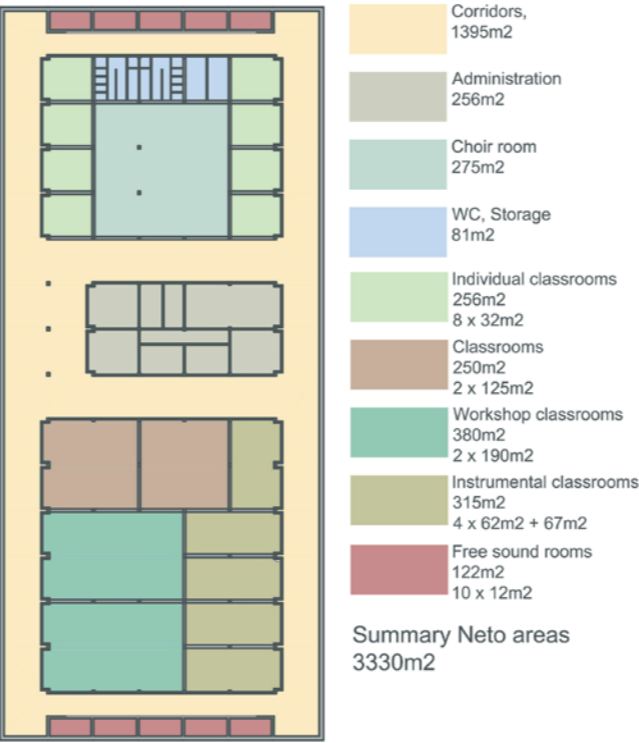
CURRENT USE

Music Festival
<http://www.arsenalfest.rs/en/>
<https://www.facebook.com/arsenalfestofficial/>

Movie industry
Titanic blood and steel, etc...
<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt1695366/>
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dU_vDA_6Gtc

FUTURE USE (Music Festival + Movie industry + Education)

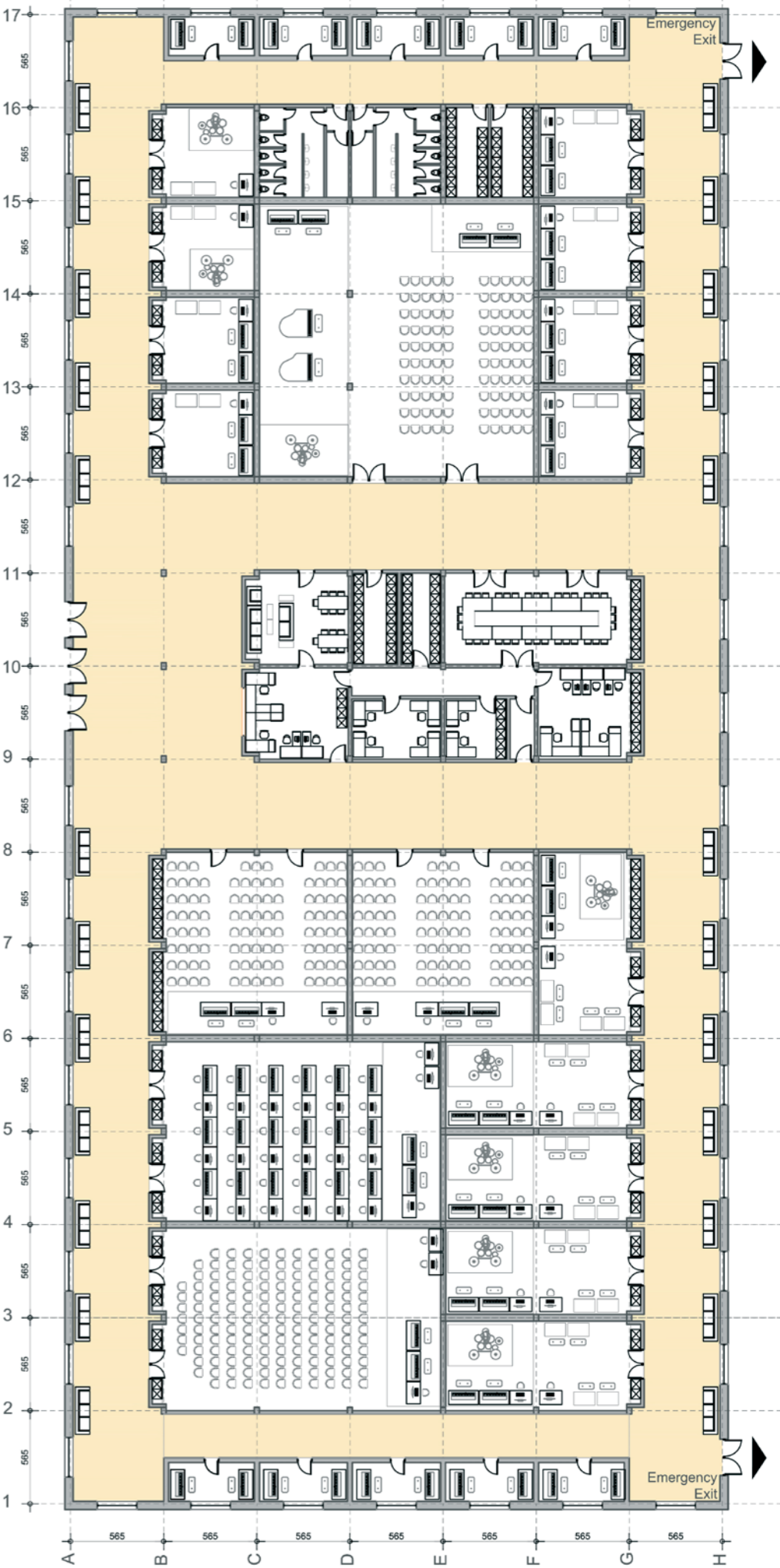
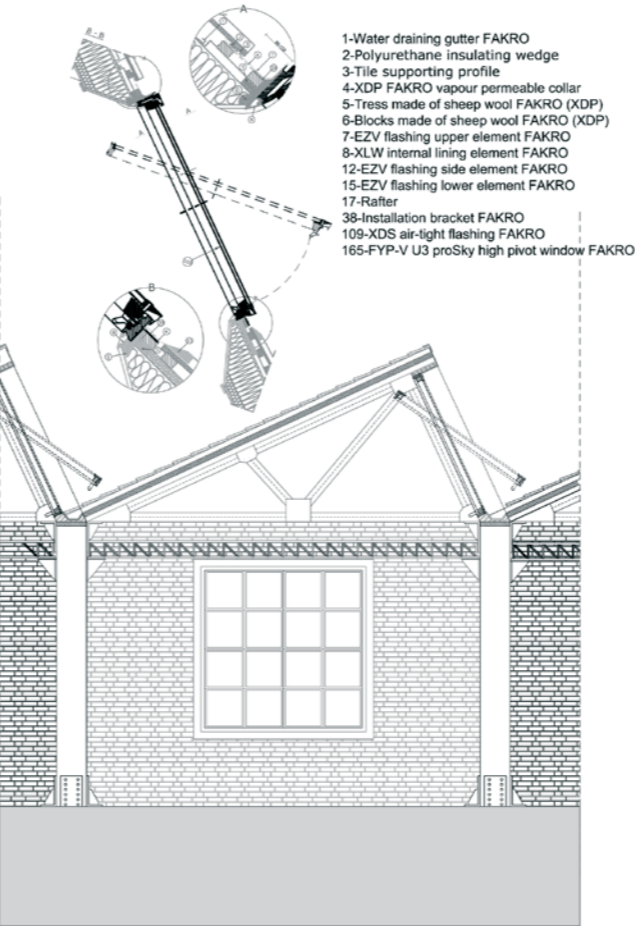
Faculty of Philology and Arts, Department of Musical Art, Kragujevac, Serbia
www.filum.kg.ac.rs

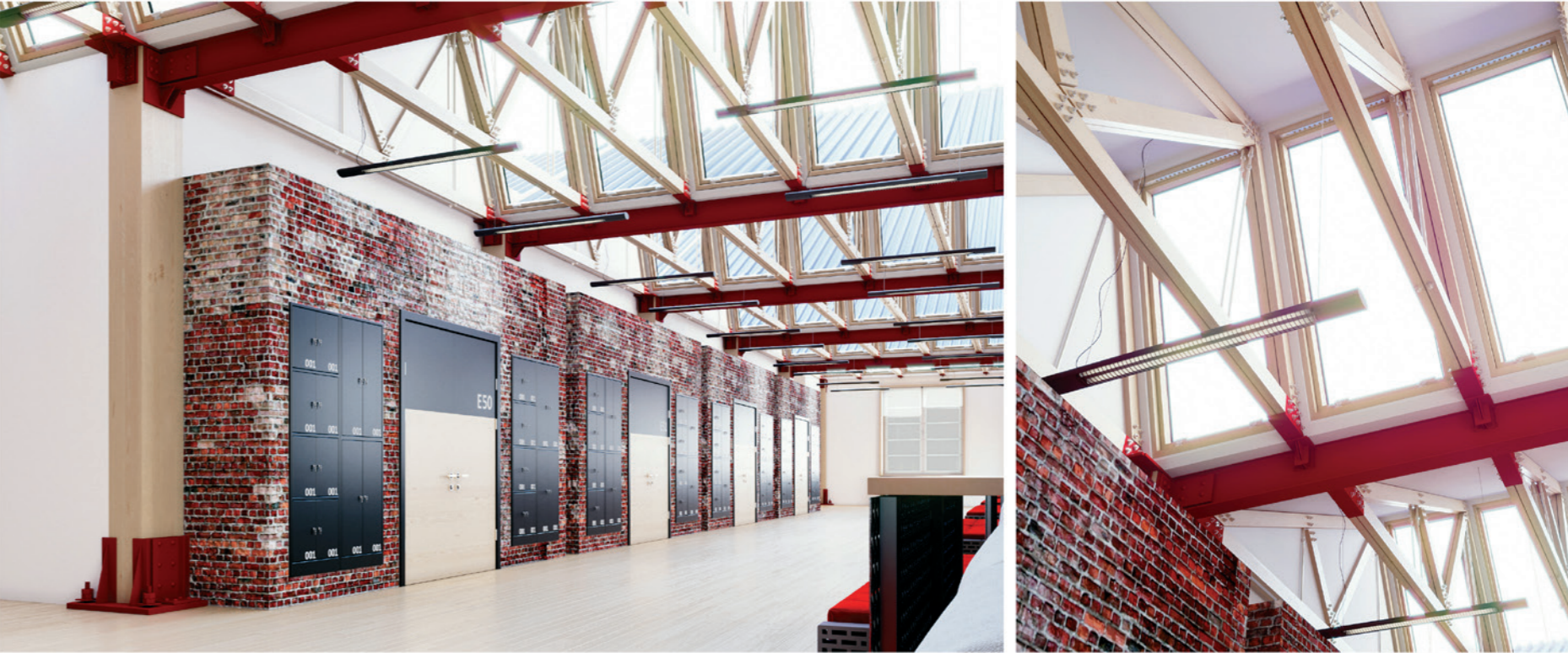


Neto area 3330m2
Window surface ~0.95x 2.06=1.97m2
1.97m2 x 5pcs x 7columns x 17 raws= 1172m2
1172m2=35% of total neto area

**- New factory buildings are moved about 100m behind, after 1945, and that area is photo forbidden*

Roof windows FYP-V proSky/ 94x206cm









EXTERIOR