

The space of development and change

Space is constantly developing and changing. This issue of *Urbani izziv* features spaces influenced by war, visible language, urban tourism, urban entrepreneurship, and gentrification, which have also engendered numerous changes.

In the first article, Darko Šarac discusses how wars and warfare influenced the selection of Ljubljana's location and its development. To explore this topic, a thorough and systematic study of strategic and military influences in Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle East was carried out. The development of Ljubljana is carefully studied from prehistory to the Middle Ages, when Ljubljana had a triple settlement core. The second article, by Bálint Kádár, explains the differences in the spatial patterns of urban tourism in Vienna and Prague. Despite the two cities being similar in their size and range of cultural tourism, they differ significantly in tourists' spatial distribution and space usage. In Prague, congestion, overcrowding and the mono-functional use of the city centre is well known and documented, whereas in Vienna the city centre hosts a similar number of visitors without conflicts between local functions and tourism. The author establishes that the differences are mainly related to the morphological layout of the two cities and their divergent approaches to developing urban tourism infrastructures over the past decade. In the third article, Jayne M. Rogerson examines the role of budget hotels within the wider restructuring of the South African hotel industry following the country's re-entry into the global tourism economy after its democratic transition. She determines that post-1990 budget hotels are mainly concentrated in large cities and secondary centres of South Africa, and that in small towns the former liquor-focused budget hotels have been replaced by other forms of accommodation. In the fourth article, Nico Kotze analyzes the impact of gentrification on the Bo-Kaap neighbourhood in Cape Town. This area with its colourful housing units and eleven mosques is part of Cape Town's cultural heritage and a very important tourist attraction. As in the case of De Waterkant, an adjacent gentrified neighbourhood, the area has seen a large number of housing units renovated and upgraded. Property prices have increased dramatically, although they are still relatively low, and the number of properties sold is also on the rise – so much so that the community leaders and especially the Muslim residents are in a constant battle to preserve the neighbourhood's cultural identity. The fifth article, by Christian M. Rogerson, examines the range of contemporary policy initiatives to address business constraints on market access and catalyse new market opportunities for black-owned enterprises in urban South Africa. Given South Africa's chequered history, the national government's focus is on transforming the prospects for enterprises owned by black South Africans, who were disadvantaged under apartheid. The article focuses on two topics: building links into private sector supply chains, especially through supplier diversity, and building links into public sector markets through public procurement. In the last article, Špela Verovšek, Matevž Juvančič and Tadeja Zupančič address visual language in architecture and spatial disciplines, using it as a means of communicating and conveying information, knowledge and ideas about space that are permeated by their interdisciplinary character. They focus in particular on the transmission of messages between professionals and the general public, arguing that this process aids the long-term formation of a responsible and critical public, which is then able to take an active role in all levels of sustainable planning and design practices.

Dear readers, a new issue of the journal lies before you, full of developmental and changing *challenges*. We hope they lead you to new discoveries and insights about space!