

# IFAU`19

November 21-23 | Tirana

3<sup>rd</sup> INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON ARCHITECTURE AND URBANISM

# MODERNISATION AND GLOBALIZATION

Challenges and Opportunities in Architecture, Urbanism, Cultural Heritage

## ABSTRACT PROCEEDINGS BOOK



Faculty of  
Architecture  
and Urbanism

POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY OF TIRANA

IFAU 2019 – 3rd International Forum on Architecture and Urbanism aims to bring together leading academic scientists, researchers, and research scholars to exchange and share their experiences and research results about all aspects of Architecture, Urbanism, Cultural Heritage within Modernization and Globalization trends of XXI century.

The third edition is expanding the horizon by introducing a series of overlapping visions spanning the recently institutionalized Adriatic – Ionian Euroregion, now extended to the Balkan and South-East European region. The Forum will concentrate on Architecture, Urbanism, Cultural Heritage located in contexts and territories that reveal their tendencies to Modernization and Globalization.

### Themes of the Research Abstracts

- Global / local modernizations
- XXth Century modernism and the question of cultural heritage
- Phenomena of re-generation, revitalization, recycle, reuse
- Modernization / globalization of urban planning / design and landscapes
- Modern housing
- Modern designing and daily life / universal design
- Utilization of future technologies
- Sustainability on the era of modernization / globalization







# IFAU<sup>19</sup>

**3<sup>rd</sup> International Forum for Architecture and Urbanism**

## **Modernisation and Globalization**

Challenges and Opportunities in Architecture, Urbanism, Cultural Heritage

INTERNATIONAL FORUM

ABSTRACT PROCEEDINGS  
BOOK

21-23 November 2019  
Tirana, Albania

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Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, Polytechnic University of Tirana



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**Challenges and opportunities in architecture, urbanism, cultural heritage**

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## FOREWORD OF THE RECTOR

It's a great pleasure for me to be here with you today in the opening ceremony of this Forum to greet and thank you in the name of PUT and wish the 3-rd International Forum of Architecture and Urbanism 2019 good work and full success. I am happy that today IFAU-2019, in the continuity of the success achieved in the two other Forums in Tirana and Pescara, concretizes and evidences scientific research activity, in collaboration and full partnership with international partner universities through this Forum.

The Forum contains some important values, not only in components such as challenges of scientific research but it also has an excellent possibility to bring together professors, academic scientists and researchers on an international platform, to exchange and share their experiences and research results about all aspects related to Challenges and Opportunities in Architecture, Urbanism and Cultural Heritage within Modernization and Globalization trends of this Century.

And of course, these confrontations of ideas, sharing experiences of scientific researches, learning from each other best practices, are the best ways to generate some significant values for sustainable development in the Architecture, Urbanism and Cultural Heritage scientific research.

Collaboration and partnership of PUT with homologue international universities and other partner institutions, generally in Italy, France, Germany, Austria, Balkan countries, and in the more partners around the world, is considered a very significant element for sustainable and safe development of scientific research. This Forum confirms in the best way this vital objective, for a lasting partnership and collaboration with international partner universities.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for the positive response to take part in this international Forum, all representatives of the foreign partner universities from Italy, France, Austria and from our region Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Slovenia: Università degli Studi di Firenze, IUAV, Venezia, Università degli Studi di Campagna "Luigi Vanvitelli", Napoli, Università di Pescara, Politecnico di Bari, ESTP, Paris, Vienna University of Technology, University of Ljubljana, Belgrade University.

On the other hand, PUT considers as necessary the relation of scientific research with the professionals, market and the companies that operate in the field of architecture, urbanism and civil engineering, in collaboration and full partnership with them. This Forum reflects in the best way this relation and co-operation through presentations and scientific references that will be presented today.

I would like to thank you for the positive response to take part and to support this international Forum, all representatives of the partner companies and our sponsors: MegaTek, Crystal Systems, Guardian Glass, Gjeo-Vjosa, Microdrones, ALB-MATRIX Group, Recycling Group.

Lastly, PUT and our partner universities, in our mission of preparing young



architects, urbanists, engineers and scientists would not make sense without the participation of students in scientific research, who give a new dimension in innovation and scientific research. Student participation in scientific research together with professors and researchers in IFAU-2019 is another significant and essential value, which I would like to put in evidence.

Once again, I would like to wish all the best, good work and full success to the Forum.

Prof. Dr. Andrea MALIQARI  
Rector of Polytechnic University of Tirana

## FOREWORD OF THE CONFERENCE DIRECTOR

The International Forum on Architecture and Urbanism aims to bring together leading academic scientists, researchers, and scholars to exchange and share their experiences and research results about all aspects of architecture, urbanism and cultural heritage.

I am happy and honoured that we realize the third edition of IFAU 2019 - International Forum on Architecture and Urbanism in Tirana, thus extending the cycle of these important events. The IFAU 2019 had two precedents: The first edition of “IFAU 2017 - International Forum on Architecture and Urbanism. Cities in transitions” in December 2017 Tirana, organized by the Polytechnic University of Tirana - Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism (FAU) and the University of Prishtina, Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture, deals various aspects of urban development in the cities in transition. Of particular interest in sustainable development, formal and informal settlement and the memory of the cities. The second edition of “IFAU 2018 - International Forum on Architecture and Urbanism. Fragility of Territories” organized by Università degli Studi G. d’Annunzio Chieti-Pescara - Dipartimento di Architettura (DdA) and the Polytechnic University of Tirana - Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism is concentrated on landscapes, cities and architecture located in contexts and territories that reveal their own fragility.

In addition to a very reputable scientific conference, it is essential to point out some other valuable publishing results of research papers and posters presented in the Forum. The best papers presented in the IFAU 2017 have been published in an international monograph of “Collana FAU. Forum for Architecture and Urbanism”, edited by the Italian publishing house “La scuola di Pitagora editrice” and e-book, PDF distributed by international EBSCO and the abstract book and the best papers presented in the IFAU 2018 have been published in an international monograph edited by the Italian publishing house “Gangemi Editore Spa”. This has proven to be a strong incentive and motivation for all researchers presenting their work in well-known Italian publishing houses.

The third edition IFAU 2019 - International Forum on Architecture and Urbanism. Modernization and Globalization: Challenges and Opportunities in Architecture, Urbanism, and Cultural Heritage” organized by Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, Polytechnic University of Tirana, is expanding the horizon by introducing a series of overlapping visions related to all aspects of Architecture, Urbanism, and Cultural Heritage within Modernization and Globalization trends of XXI century.

The Forum has a full Board of Scientific Advisers of very high level to guarantee the quality of the event. The scientific committee has accepted more than 200 abstract papers made by professors, researchers and PhD students from 65 Universities and Institutions all over the world (Albania, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Hungary, Kosovo, Poland, Spain, Slovenia, Serbia, Northern Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Turkey, Russia,

Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, Nigeria, Tunisia, India, Ecuador, etc.) for participation in this prestigious international event. Twelfth eminent keynote speakers from well-known international universities have been invited to the Forum for the lectures, together with academics and scholars who work within the field of research. We are very proud of the session moderators, who are notable experts in their fields, in the region and abroad.

In the framework of the IFAU19 - 3rd International Forum for Architecture and Urbanism a photography competition was organized by FAU Student's Council and the IFAU Organizing Committee, with the theme: "Modernization and Globalization. Challenges and Opportunities in Architecture, Urbanism, Cultural Heritage."

Since the founding conference in Tirana in 2017, there is a visible growing interest from researchers from different universities of Adriatic – Ionian region, now extended to the Balkan and South-East European countries. It makes this forum an important international event that is going to be held one year in the Polytechnic University of Tirana and another year in a well-known international Italian University.

Through our commitment in the quality based in the prominent Organizing Committee and the academic and professional excellence of the Scientific Committee of the forum, we have the ambition to keep it among the most important International Forum of architecture and urbanism in Mediterranean region.

The IFAU 2019 Abstract Proceedings Book publication will be followed by the IFAU 2019 Paper Proceedings Book with ISBN. The best papers selected by the scientific committee will be published in the international monograph of "Collana FAU. Forum for Architecture and Urbanism", edited by Italian publishing house "La scuola di Pitagora editrice" and e-book, PDF distributed by international EBSCO.

I express my gratitude to the Organizing Committee and Technical Committee especially to Etleva Bushati, Ani (Panariti) Tola, Loreta Capeli, Andi Shameti, Jonida Meniku, Erisa Dhimitri, Adriana Dervishi for their specific contribution on the preparation and progress of the forum.

A special thanks I have to express to the eminent keynote professors, professional moderators and the Scientific Committee members for their important contribution to make this Forum one of important international scientific events in architecture and urbanism.

Finally, we thanks all the authors and participants for their trust and contribution.

Prof. Dr Florian Nepravishta  
Director IFAU  
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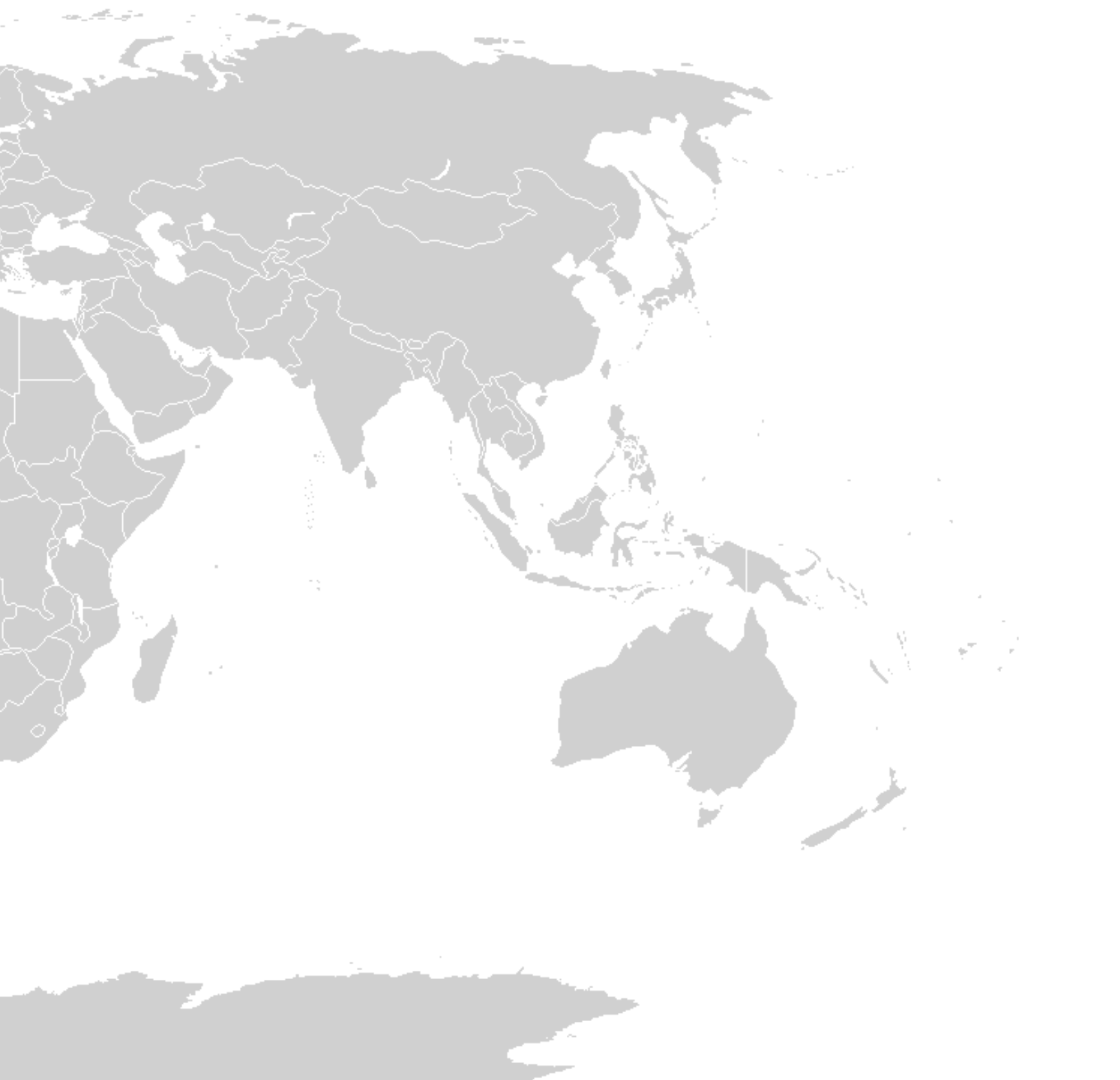


# **IFAU 2019**

**7 THEMATIC SESSIONS**

**12 GUEST SPEAKERS**

**200 ABSTRACT PAPERS**







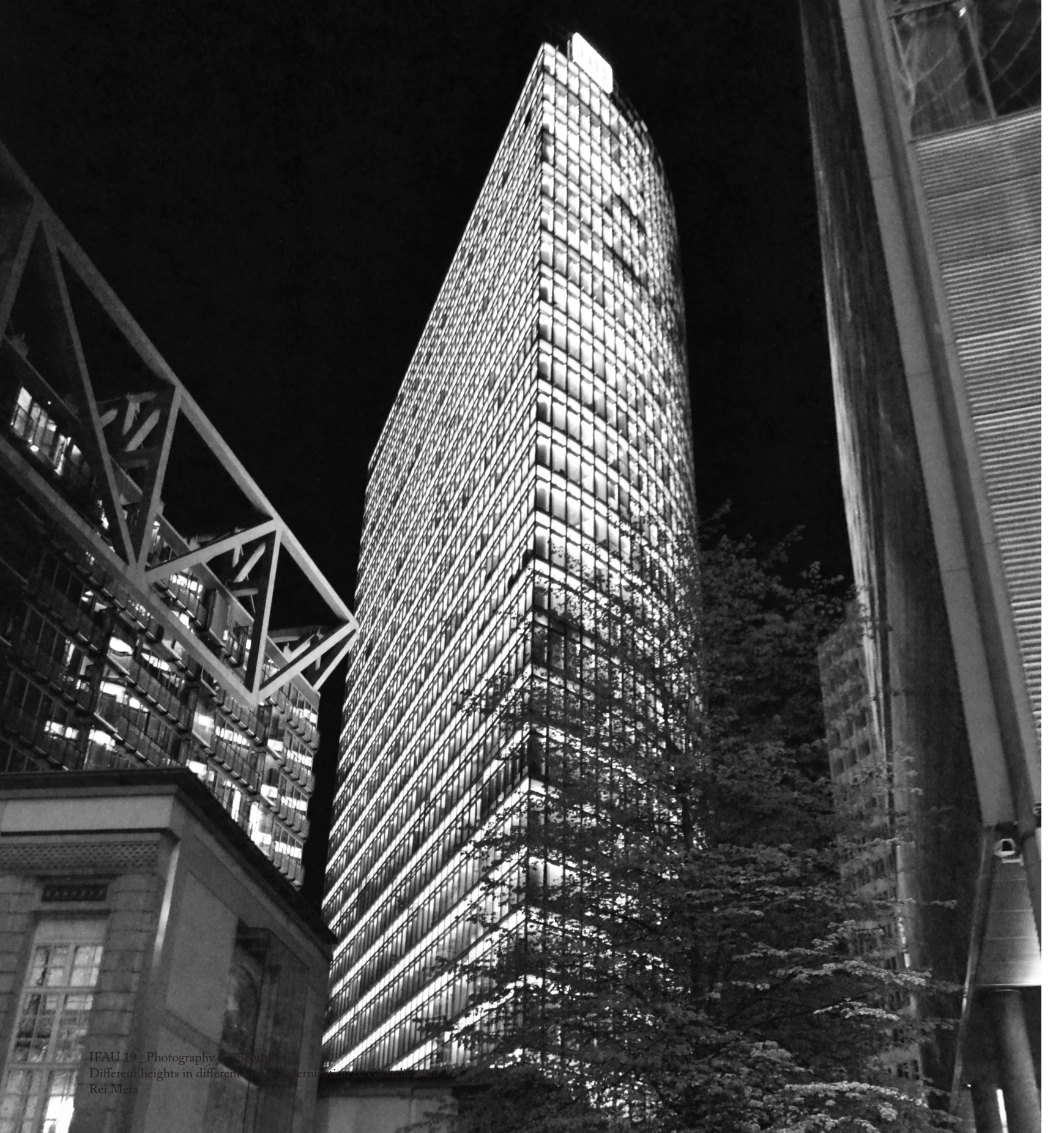




3<sup>rd</sup> INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON ARCHITECTURE AND URBANISM

# MODERNISATION AND GLOBALIZATION

**IFAU**  
November 21 - 23



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Different heights in different  
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# CONTENT

28.....	INTRODUCTION
30.....	KEYNOTE LECTURES
44.....	GLOBAL / LOCAL MODERNIZATIONS
62.....	XX <sup>TH</sup> CENTURY MODERNISM AND THE QUESTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE
114.....	PHENOMENA OF RE-GENERATION, REVITALIZATION, RECYCLE, REUSE
178.....	MODERNIZATION/ GLOBALIZATION OF URBAN PLANNING/DESIGN AND LANDSCAPES
220.....	MODERN HOUSING
232.....	MODERN DESIGNING AND DAILY LIFE/UNIVERSAL DESIGN
242.....	UTILIZATION OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGIES
262.....	SUSTAINABILITY IN THE ERA OF MODERNIZATION/ GLOBALIZATION
291.....	IFAU PHOTO CATALOGUE
365.....	IFAU PHOTOGRAPHY COMPETITION & EXHIBITION

## INTRODUCTION

After the first edition of the IFAU 2017 – International Forum on Architecture and Urbanism organised in Tirana, and the second edition of the IFAU 2018 organised in Pescara, Italy, the Polytechnic University of Tirana – Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism (FAU) is organising the third edition: IFAU 2019 – International Forum on Architecture and Urbanism in Tirana, Albania on November 21 - 23, 2019, with the theme “Modernization and Globalization.”

IFAU 2019 – 3rd International Forum on Architecture and Urbanism aims to bring together leading academic scientists, researchers, and research scholars to exchange and share their experiences and research results about all aspects of Architecture, Urbanism, Cultural Heritage within Modernization and Globalization trends of XXI century. It also provides the premier interdisciplinary forum for researchers, practitioners, and educators to present and discuss the most recent innovations, trends, and concerns, practical challenges encountered and the solutions adopted for the Modernization and Globalization in the Cities in Transition.

The third edition is expanding the horizon by introducing a series of overlapping visions spanning the recently institutionalised Adriatic - Ionian Euroregion, now extended to the Balkan and South East European region. The Forum will concentrate on Architecture, Urbanism, Cultural Heritage located in contexts and territories that reveal their tendencies to Modernization and Globalization.

Modernisation and Globalization in Architecture, Urbanism and Heritage provide a multi-faceted analysis that is based on the understandings of architects and urban planners working in both the developed and developing countries traditions.

Globalisation is a broad concept not only concerning the diversity of regions, cultures, and actors but also concerning the diversity of analytical approaches that can be employed to study it. During the past decade, notions of globalisation have displaced familiar discourses of modernisation.

We consider Modernization and Globalization as a process that naturally links the past, the present and the future - as a bridge between the past and the future. Current events such as the cultural heritage protection crisis illustrate that the discussion should not be confined to specific geographic regions or narrowly defined analysis methods but in a broader and deeper search spectrum.

The research presented in this forum embraces the need to cover a variety of aspects and dimensions of Modernization and Globalization in Architecture, Urbanism and Cultural Heritage, to see both its local and its global manifestations. From our perspective, globalisation studies imply research that is not just limited to the most popular spheres of globalisation but also includes the study of global problems such as sustainable development, cultural heritage, and so on.

In summary, the distinctive character of the Modernization and Globalization is that it delivers a large international and multicultural thematic issue associated with Architecture, Urbanism and Cultural Heritage, including their impact on particular cultural-geographic regions.

The Modernization and Globalization of territories and cities in transition is the object of this Forum.

Through contributions from colleagues and scholars from different international universities the intention is to explore different interpretations of contexts, to study processes of Modernization and Globalization in territories and cities in transition, to define strategies for urban transformation and to confront issues raised by environmental and architectural sustainability, all framed by an up-to-date and contemporary vision of the entire Adriatic-Ionian and Balkan region. Culture and the strength of ideas are viewed as the essential tools for building bridges between knowledge and for rediscovering, in a new relationship between Architecture,

Urbanism and Cultural Heritage, the key to interpreting the processes transforming territories and cities.

The conference program will include the topic of interest that include, but are not limited to:

- 1.. Global/local modernizations;
2. XX<sup>th</sup> century modernism and the question of cultural heritage;
3. Phenomena of regeneration, revitalization, recycle, reuse;
4. Modernization/globalization of urban planning/design and landscapes;
5. Modern housing;
6. Modern designing and daily life/universal design;
7. Utilization of future technologies;
8. Sustainability in the era of modernization/globalization.

3<sup>rd</sup> INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON ARCHITECTURE AND URBANISM

# KEY NOTE LECTURES

**IFAU**<sup>19</sup>  
November 21 - 23

## CONTENT

- 32.....**PROTECTED CULTURAL HERITAGE, SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT AND THE “HEUMARKT”  
PROJECT WITHIN THE HISTORIC CITY CENTER OF VIENNA**  
*Jaeger-Klein Caroline*
- 33.....**HABITAT 5.0. THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE LONG PRESENT**  
*Mosè Ricci*
- 34.....**BETWEEN RAPID ADVANCES AND ANCIENT GESTURES**  
*Francesco Collotti*
- 35.....**THE REDESIGN AND URBAN RECONFIGURATION  
OF THE PORT OF NAPLES**  
*Paolo Giordano*
- 36.....**MUTATION AS A PROTOTYPE**  
*Paolo Di Nardo*
- 37.....**RENEWABLE MICRO-ENERGY FOR WORLDWIDE  
ARCHITECTURAL PATRIMONY...  
APOLLONIA OF ALBANIA AS A CASE STUDY**  
*Paul-Louis Meunier*
- 38.....**ARCHITECTURAL MODERNITY IN BOSNIA**  
*Lorenzo Pignatti*
- 39.....**MULTISENSORY LABS FOR THE PERCEPTION  
ORIENTED DESIGN**  
*Luigi Maffei, Massimiliano Masullo, Aniello Pascale*
- 40.....**CITY OF FUTURE: DYNAMIC PLATFORM FOR THE  
DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY AND THE CURRENT  
“MUPPET SHOW”**  
*Gjon Radovan*
- 41.....**2020 – THE START IN MODERNIZATION AND  
GLOBALIZATION FOR ARCHITECTURE AND URBANISM**  
*Heiner Haass*

## PROTECTED CULTURAL HERITAGE, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND THE “HEUMARKT” PROJECT WITHIN THE HISTORIC CITY CENTER OF VIENNA

**Caroline Jäger-Klein**  
Professor for History of  
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President of ICOMOS  
Austria

Are nationally or internationally protected cultural heritage assets obstacles for modernization and development? This question also popped up during the long-term discussion about a skyscraper-project on the area of “Heumarkt” within the core-zone of the UNESCO world-heritage site “Historic city centre of Vienna”. The project supporters are arguing that the proposed project will contribute additional social values to the city’s development and repair a rather dissatisfying situation. The voices against the project state that the proposed project is breaking a kind of social contract of society that does not allow high-rise buildings for mere private business reasons. Even during the high-peak of “Gruenderzeit”, the new rich strata of society would not dare to break that social contract, which just allowed high rise structures for church towers and representative communal or state buildings within the historic city centre and the zone of world famous Ringstrasse. Besides, because the project a quite important building from mid XXth century international modernism, the Hotel Intercontinental, former PANAM, will have to be deleted.

The paper will explain the legal background of the project, which allowed the investor to suggest that kind of project, and why the project gained support by the city of Vienna as politically responsible authority. It will counterbalance this position by the arguments of the civil society representatives, who heavily protested against the project, in the meantime with support through court judgements. Finally, it will summarize the position of international joint advisory mission of UNESCO and ICOMOS, supported by the state officials of Austria.

### Keywords:

modernization, heritage  
values, historic urban  
landscape  
recommendations,  
Ringstrasse,  
Gruenderzeit



## HABITAT 5.0 THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE LONG PRESENT

How many furniture, or houses, or urban districts, that were designed and made in the 80s are still relevant today? What clothes or shoes that period can be worn without appearing old or out of time? Everybody can say almost all. In forty years the living spaces have not changed that much. Even less, their projects have been modified. The way in which they are conceived and designed is almost the same. Architecture, fashion and art are the sensitive forms that best represent our world. Is it possible that they remained so indifferent to the digital revolution of the last decades? We live as in a long present. A few times, the distance between gestalt and zeitgeist has been so intense in the history of our design disciplines.

The simultaneous action of three key factors: the economic crisis, the new environmental awareness and the sharing information technologies revolution are so deeply changing our lifestyles and the way we imagine, and we want the solid forms of our future that all our design knowledge suddenly seems inadequate both as an interpretative tool of the current condition and as a device capable of generating new environmental, social, economic performances and new beauty. We could say that one crucial effect of sharing information technologies revolution on the most advanced societies is the possibility of being able to live in much more physical space than in the past. A kind of space that it is not necessary to confirm on the basis of pre-established specific fates. Simply, we dispose of a huge amount of built volumes that are no longer needed or do not yet know how to use. The same happens for infrastructure and open spaces.

Will Re-Cycle be the destiny of the design disciplines in an age that seems to consider only -or at least- with absolute priority the growth of not material spaces and the interconnection devices? If today -and in the future, more and more- the theme of the development of the city is no longer about the growth but about the resilience and environmental quality? When not constructing new architectures, but the existing ones become the central issue of the building production? In the history of architecture and the city, the great technological changes have produced significant changes in the lifestyles, in the forms of living and consequently in the way in which we design them. If the major paradigm of modernity was about the best possible spatial synthesis between function and architecture, today, with the information technologies revolution, we have the opposite problem. To give meaning, narrative and uses -even temporary uses- to spaces that have already given forms. And turn them into happy, attractive and ecologically efficient places to live.

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**Keywords:**

**modernity, design  
disciplines, re-cycle,  
resilience, retrofitting**

**BETWEEN RAPID ADVANCES AND ANCIENT GESTURES.  
(HOW CAN I GO ABSTRACT WITH MILLION PEOPLE CROSSING  
THE SEA AROUND ME?)**

**Francesco Collotti**  
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The century that ended a little less than twenty years ago saw vast destructions and several reconstructions, each according to diversified, site-specific modes. In the first thirty years of the twentieth century some great visions of new cities justified the idea of a tabula rasa of pre-existing cities.

Modernism in Architecture needed to make a clean sweep of the preexisting history of architecture and the previous experience of the urban landscape. Starting from the late nineteen-twenties, the storytelling of Neues Bauen narrative was based on the invention of a zero year for architecture and the city. The exercise of memory wipe was rediscovered after the fall of Communism in many countries that had belonged to the former so-called Iron Curtain countries. Erasing the past was a condition for rebirth and new innocence.

A few decades later, if we consider the intentional amnesia of the (best) engaged energies of Modernism, we can with sobriety outline the arguments in favor of continuity rather than repeating yet again the slogans of the supporters of discontinuity. We live in a period that glorifies what has never been seen before. We are astonished by unbelievable special effects. Even in Architecture. But, sometimes, it's good to change our point of view and try to grasp a deeper reasoning below the surface.

**Keywords:**

**modernism, architecture,  
memory, destructions,  
Neues Bauen narrative**

## THE REDESIGN AND URBAN RECONFIGURATION OF THE PORT OF NAPLES

A long coastline that extends from west to east separating the consolidated city from the opposite gulf characterized by the imposing presence of the conical truncated geometry of Vesuvius: this is the natural and artificial environment most representative of Naples, city of sea, port city. The clear distinction between a western seafront with a landscape character and an eastern seafront with a strong port infrastructure, is the most contradictory feature of urban identity of contemporary Naples, that is, that of a city of the sea that presents, at noon of its ancient center monumental and consolidated, a real interstitial area, long and narrow, of a peripheral character. The coastline that develops from the Molosiglio, to the west, to the promenade of San Giovanni a Teduccio, to the east, is now characterized by a tight succession of piers and jetties that constitute the current artificial separation between land and sea. A complex and articulated configuration of land facing the sea, strongly rationalized by the different geometries of the piers and jetties, which defines the port with its specific functions and production activities gathered in sub-areas for passengers, shipbuilding, cargo traffic, storage of containers and oil and its derivatives. A centralized peripheral strip, compressed between the consolidated fabric of the historical city and the sea on which it faces, characterized by the presence of heterogeneous objects in shape and size. The potential contribution that the Port can offer the city of Naples is to be identified not only with regard to a possible economic revival of tourism, shipbuilding, trade and logistics, able to positively affect the economic induced of the city and the region, but also and especially in the possible identification of a strategy capable of enhancing and solving long-standing problems related to a form Urbis, that of the port front, still unresolved and problematic.

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### **Keywords:**

**survey, reconfiguration,  
Port of Naples**

## MUTATION AS A PROTOTYPE

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If we look for the meaning of “mutation”, the term is immediately connected to the term “genetic mutation”, so defined: “Mutations are the basic elements through which evolutionary processes can take place. Mutations determine the so-called genetic variability or the condition whereby organisms differ from each other by one or more characters. On this variability, through genetic recombination, natural selection operates, which promotes favourable mutations at the expense of unfavourable or even lethal ones”. It is interesting how the term mutation is linked to “evolutionary processes” characterized by a “variability” that manages to give “character” and therefore difference between organisms. In the field of medicine these characters become basic elements to implement a “natural selection” that can establish which mutations are “favourable” or “unfavourable”. Therefore the “mutation” or “copy”, in the sense of considering a new work starting from another, cannot but determine an evolution in whatever field applies to it provided that what derives from it is a new diversity, synthesis of previous ones. In the search for Beauty this process is clear and linear in that, as expressed in the postulate of Antoine Laurent Lavoisier: “nothing is created, nothing is destroyed, but everything is transformed”. In the creativity linked to art, to design, to architecture, to narration, as in fashion, the same “evolutionary process” takes place precisely because nothing is born from nothing, but is only an evolution of what has already been thought or created. Only the spoken language fails to specify the “favourable” meaning of the “copy” by limiting it to the “exact reproduction of an original”. “Copying” actually means understanding, investigating, knowing the hidden design of a natural element, a painting, a Design product, any creative act in general, and resulting in a “favourable” action.

The first commitment for a researcher and therefore even more so for a designer is to know how to investigate and re-establish all those creative invariants present in the tradition of discipline to produce and add a new chapter of creativity. For a “designer” the field of action does not change as the scale changes from the object to the city and vice versa, without disturbing the concept expressed by Richard Rogers “from the spoon to the city”.

### **Keywords:**

**mutations, copy,  
genetic variability,  
natural selection, hidden  
design**

**RENEWABLE MICRO-ENERGY FOR WORLDWIDE  
ARCHITECTURAL PATRIMONY...  
APOLLONIA OF ALBANIA AS A CASE STUDY.**

Some Architectural patrimony is located off the energy network of the residential country. These places deserved interest from scholar and educated tourists before mass tourism comes. Nowadays most of security systems, geo-localization, information, media-hardware... the necessary tools for visitors work with energy. On top of these applications, light, ground guidelines, art-keeper systems are also fed by electricity...

This paper deals with seamless renewable micro-energy systems feeding the needs of Patrimonial UNESCO buildings avoiding the “traditional Hi-Voltage “wires and pylons bringing to the curb the necessary energy. It summarizes three years (2016–2019) of Industrial Research Project carried out between UPT of Tirana (Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism) and ESTP-Paris on this topic. The picked-up field application is the Apollonia site located south of Tirana, isolated from any electrical grid and off main roads.

This approach induces “New Architectural behaviour” and a “New Story Telling” about the ruins triggering a great opportunity for isolated Patrimony Architecture.

The low level of the generated energy and its high-efficiency on-site use is consistent with the energy “State of the Art” of ancient Greek and Latin period of the monuments. At this Illyrian period most of energy was mechanically operated by wind, animals or human. We will present the seamless potential energy creation capabilities of new technologies and their potential insertion on site of Apollonia thanks to the architectural know-how of UPT and Engineering skills of ESTP-Paris.

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**Keywords:**

**UNESCO Patrimony  
Architecture,  
seamless renewable  
energy, museum, on-site  
energy production.**

## ARCHITECTURAL MODERNITY IN BOSNIA

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The Voyage d'Orient by Charles-Edouard Jeanneret in 1911 could be seen as an important moment where the future Le Corbusier started to postulate the main paradigms of modernity. He travelled from Central Europe (Industrie) across the Balkan Region (folklore) and finished his journey in Greece and Italy (Culture) in a journey that became memorable for the development of modern architecture. In the Balkans, he appreciated the architecture of the traditional dwelling, the simplicity of the construction technique and the honest work of the artisans. There are speculations that, during the first part of this journey, he developed the basis for the five points of architecture that will be formalized much later.

But modernism developed in the Balkan Region mostly after World War II. However, it would not have existed without the figure of Josip Broz Tito, a partisan and charismatic leader of Yugoslavia, who promoted a “socialist modernization” through political and cultural foresight by looking both towards East and West, while maintaining firm faith in a political ideology that he interpreted in a free and original way.

During this period, there were two main lines of developing modernisation. One was certainly influenced by western countries and proposed by the many architects that had studied abroad or worked with Le Corbusier at Rue des Sevres during the Thirties, who brought back to their country modernism based on rationality and functionalism, applied both at the urban and architectural scale. The second direction was based on a very interesting analysis of the traditional Balkan architecture with the intent of reinterpreting it in modern means.

This second attitude mostly happened in Bosnia with the work of Dušan Grabrijan and Juraj Neidhardt and their seminal book “Architecture of Bosnia and the way (to) modernity” that in a very comprehensive and coherent manner created a strong link between urban analysis and architectural design, based on an understanding of the local and traditional architecture.

### Keywords:

modernity, voyage d'Orient, Le Corbusier, J. B. Tito

## MULTISENSORY LABS FOR THE PERCEPTION ORIENTED DESIGN

Starting from the end of the 80s, the representation of the project (both for communication and analysis purposes) has embarked on an evolutionary path from the traditional sketching/drawing and manual rendering up to the 3D modelling. Today, photorealistic virtual images belong to the normal perceptive routine of anyone.

Recently the Building Information Modelling technology enables a more conscious project management in both conception and construction phases. It provides not only a 3D model, but also a structured database of the building available to all the figures involved in the design, construction and maintenance phase.

Despite this availability of technologies and tools, the interaction with the digitalized project and the human perception are something still very neglected.

On the other side human-centred design is nowadays a necessary approach as it enhances effectiveness and efficiency, improves human well-being, user satisfaction, accessibility and sustainability.

Considering that the representation of the environment in which we live corresponds to a complex scene that is the result of the cooperation of different sensory modalities, the use of Virtual Reality systems and labs that analyse the Multisensory perception of situation and projects, is the right answer for the communication and for the analysis of several projects.

Starting from the first examples of application in the design field, in this presentation is given an overview on the new technologies of the virtual reality that enhance the multisensory approach and it is presented the new I-Sense Lab of the Department of Architecture and Industrial Design of the Università

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### **Keywords:**

**perception, human-centred  
design, virtual reality,  
multisensory labs**

## **CITY OF FUTURE: DYNAMIC PLATFORM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY AND THE CURRENT "MUPPET SHOW"**

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The speech deals with the analysis, challenges and forecasts of the territorial development of European and Albanian cities, positive and negative examples of development will be highlighted by setting the following priorities: European / Albanian Cities - Situations and Challenges; Rapid increase of the world population; Rapid development of communication technology; Industrial and economic globalization; Loss of political ideals; Emigration of Bible dimensions.

Who will address these challenges? Architects? High vocational education level; Strict rules for the Chamber of Architects; Objective and professional criticism. Scientific institutes specialized in urban development and urban management; Objective analysis of the urban situation completely disconnected from any political dependency; The right mid-term and long-term solutions; Relationship with nature; Relationship with urban real estate; Regional, national and international level analysis; Modern road infrastructure; BIM - Building Information Modelling; Generational memory ; Crisis prevention; SMART - CITY.

### **Keywords:**

**smart city, territorial development, Industrial and economic globalization, modernisation**



## 2020 – THE START IN MODERNIZATION AND GLOBALIZATION FOR ARCHITECTURE AND URBANISM

Actually, the year 2000 would be a date for modernization and globalization. But the political and social processes are not geared to the calendar, and so in 2020, global modernization is currently taking place.

The topics and tasks for Modernization and Globalization in architecture and urbanism are so varied that only the “friday for future” is not enough.

It starts with modernization everywhere. One suddenly notices, not least for reasons of other reasons, that buildings and cities have become “old”. But we should not fall into the error that everything old must be bad! Sensitive analysis of existing structures and constructions is required here.

It is the cultural heritage that makes up the high quality of European cultures. This must not be lost in a hurry of modernization! On the other hand, one recognizes the value of cultural heritage but only from the distance of the now. So we dare to do something good new to the old and through this positive contrast to make careful modernization.

Environmental and energy problems are known. These are not only caused by settlement and land use, but also the building materials industry generates huge amounts of CO<sup>2</sup>. Material cycles, ecological building materials and sustainability must be included in a comprehensive modernization.

As we enter a new era of European building culture, we need to understand the relationship between the city and the landscape. It has to be togetherness and not compete against each other in competition. City vs. Landscape is an outdated settlement model. The quality of life of city and village needs to be redefined.

Which house shapes are meaningful and attractive in the future? Many findings from science, technology and architecture show us many new ways.

In addition to the “hard” criteria of a modernization of the building but also the “soft” aspects of the design play an important role. With increasing democratization and the formation of societies, people will demand good and innovative design solutions. A recent renaissance of classical modernism in architecture shows this desire for good design.

Finally, digitization will also influence planning and building significantly. Not just planning and building processes are digitized, and even the housing itself and the use of buildings and the management of the district will be completely redesigned through innovative digital control systems.

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**Keywords:**

**modernisation, globalisation, architecture, landscape, digitalisation**





3<sup>rd</sup> INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON ARCHITECTURE AND URBANISM

Global/  
Local modernizations

IFAU<sup>19</sup>  
November 21 - 23

- 48.....**TIRANA: IL PATRIMONIO DEL DISEGNO URBANO  
NELL'ERA DELLA GLOBALIZZAZIONE**  
*Antonio Capestro, Cinzia Palumbo*
- 49.....**TOKYO SPRAWL: A MODEL FOR CONSERVATION OF  
LOCAL RESOURCES IN AN URBANIZED TERRITORY**  
*Arian Heidari Afsbahi*
- 50.....**LA-TIPO DELLA CITTÀ CONTEMPORANEA**  
*Claudio Zanirato*
- 51.....**THE SELF-REPRESENTED CITY**  
*Claudio Zanirato*
- 52.....**MODERNISM AND SOCIALIST ARCHITECTURE -  
PROBLEMATICS OF CLASSIFICATION OF SOCIALIST  
ARCHITECTURE IN ALBANIA**  
*Eled Fagu, Florian Nepravishta*
- 53.....**THE HISTORICAL CITIES IN TRANSITION IN THE  
GLOBAL TREND: SOME ISSUES OF ARCHITECTURE'S  
IDENTITY SURVEY AND REPRESENTATION OF THE GENIUS LOCI**  
*Paola Puma*
- 54.....**INFINITE CITIES \_ RESILIENT URBAN DEVELOPMENT**  
*Maura Mantelli*
- 55.....**FAST URBANISM: MODERNIZATION OF PUBLIC SPACE IN TIRANA**  
*Kristi Muharremi*
- 56.....**USING INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE TO RESPOND TO  
GLOBALIZATION AND WESTERN  
KNOWLEDGE DOMINANCE IN AFRICA**  
*Geoffrey Nwaka*
- 57.....**CITTÀ FRAGILI PICCOLE E MEDIE.  
NUOVE PROSPETTIVE DI SOSTENIBILITÀ PER  
IL PROGETTO TECNOLOGICO-AMBIENTALE**  
*Filippo Angelucci, Cristiana Cellucci*
- 58.....**MODERNISATION AND GLOBALISATION DURING THE  
TRANSITION PERIOD IN TIRANA**  
*Fiona Nepravishta*

<b>PHOTOGRAPHY SERIES “EXPLORING MODERNITY IN TIRANA”</b>	59
---	----

*Alketa Misja*

<b>NODAL POINTS IN THE URBAN SPACE AS PLACES OF THE CONNECTION NETWORKS RE-ACTIVATION – AN EXAMPLE OF GŁUCHOŁAZYTOWN</b>	60
--	----

*Piotr Opalka*



## TIRANA: IL PATRIMONIO DEL DISEGNO URBANO NELL'ERA DELLA GLOBALIZZAZIONE

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L'insieme delle stratificazioni e delle trasformazioni che hanno caratterizzato nel tempo il sistema città, rappresentano un patrimonio immateriale perché testimonianza di una cultura del progetto urbano che pone due importanti sfide: il ruolo del Disegno Urbano oggi e il significato di città come patrimonio comune. Tirana, in parte, ha ereditato dall'Italia una cultura del Disegno Urbano che ancora oggi resiste ed è presente e visibile nella città.

Dopo le più evidenti trasformazioni della Tirana moderna a partire dai primi del '900 il cambiamento sostanziale sul piano della qualità urbana ed architettonica si ha con il piano di Gherardo Bosio che, durante l'occupazione fascista (1939-1943), ridefinisce in maniera radicale, attraverso il primo Piano Regolatore (1939), il Disegno della città dandole un'immagine 'moderna', tra avanguardia e tradizione.

Successivamente al piano di Bosio, dal regime comunista durato oltre quarant'anni (1944-1991) fino agli inizi del XXI secolo, la forma della città sembra essere stata condizionata più da un processo quantitativo di espansione che da un processo di tipo qualitativo per migliorare il rapporto tra città, società e ambiente.

Dai primi anni 2000, il Progetto Urbano, sembra indirizzare gli sforzi verso un nuovo orientamento che si alterna tra la ricerca o ri-scoperta delle proprie radici e l'invenzione di una identità nuova. Lo dimostrano i vari progetti in scala architettonica iniziati con il concorso per la ricostruzione di Piazza Skanderbeg del 2008 e i progetti in scala urbana-metropolitana, dal concorso del nuovo piano regolatore del 2003, a quello del 2012 per il masterplan di Tirana, all'ultima proposta del 2016 dello studio Boeri che, su scala metropolitana, propone una visione della città in prospettiva (Tirana 2030) attraverso la ridefinizione di macro sistemi urbani e paesaggistici. La cultura italiana del progetto urbano, anche in questo caso, si fa portatrice di alcuni tra i più significativi processi di cambiamento nell'era della globalizzazione.

Il contributo intende riflettere, anche attraverso una ricerca applicata su alcune aree nevralgiche della città, sulla opportunità di recuperare una consuetudine al progetto urbano per interpretare le istanze della modernità attraverso le radici relazionali, spaziali, e semantiche da declinare, in maniera condivisa e partecipata tra istituzioni e comunità, nell'ambito di un laboratorio permanente e dinamico che produce idee per azioni concrete, che ricerca una identità a volte perduta, quindi da riscoprire, a volte da re-inventare ripartendo da quegli elementi di autenticità che la città ancora conserva.

**Keywords:**

**tirana, disegno urbano,  
patrimonio culturale,  
progetto**



## TOKYO SPRAWL: A MODEL FOR CONSERVATION OF LOCAL RESOURCES IN AN URBANIZED TERRITORY

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Finally, digitization will also influence planning and building significantly. Not just planning and building processes are digitized, and even the housing itself and the use of buildings and the management of the district will be completely redesigned through innovative digital control systems.

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### **Keywords:**

**Tokyo sprawl, rapid urbanization, typomorphology, fragile territory, agricultural landscape**

## L'A-TIPO DELLA CITTÀ CONTEMPORANEA

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Faced with increasingly complex contemporary cities, with extremely complex communication systems, architectural spaces tend to level out to a single “a-type”. The trend towards abandoning typologies, witnessed in recent years, can be seen as a crisis of models, which have been given precedence over architecture, or as the birth of new models, possibly using hybridization. Model production occurs when hybridization is consolidated after frequent repetitions in different contextual conditions. Hybridization arises from the coexistence of different functions and typologies. In consolidated cities these produce a stratified complexity; in more recent cities they give rise to horizontal sequences of combinations.

In the past, when the concept of “place” was studied, research focused on identity and uniqueness and highlighted differences. Today, an identity is always sought for non-places, but it is no longer unique because non-places are designed by analogy and similarities.

It should be noted however that uniform, repetitive building types also correspond to the homogeneity of how and when space is used, so we can deduce that the identity of these places is to be attributed to the uniqueness of the contained behaviours. On an urban scale, these attitudes take shape in the poetics of the object: this explains why we understand the construction of the city as a set of objects, why we underline the symbolism of the building and the inter-relationships between the buildings. The city is seen as a nebula in which to insert poetic objects. It is characterized by disorientation, change of scale and de-contextualization but also by superimpositions, a search for the aesthetic character of the common object.

In the past architecture confronted the heroic intentions of representation and of political projects, but today it has to confront the banality of everyday life: architecture has passed from the need to represent, to the constraint of metamorphosis.

Architecture that renounces becoming a city, to be a witness to itself, has generated a massive quantity of recent construction that overwhelms the few existing quality projects. Architectural projects, evermore dramatically related to cities that no longer have rules, can no longer relate to cities in a structured fashion.

### **Keywords:**

**a-type, hybridizations,  
identity, contemporary  
city, homogeneity**

## THE SELF-REPRESENTED CITY

In the past the importance of a city was measured in terms of its size or political importance (for instance being the capital of a nation) but in the present-day context the prominence is to a large extent measured by the importance and vigour of its economic life and the extent to which it serves as a centre of command and control for global capitalism (so the more important urban settlements tend to become non territorialized).

So the idea of the city as a cultural accumulation able to infuse its physical nucleus with the power to organize a large portion of subordinate territory enters into crisis since the overall cultural structure is no longer physically identified with the city, but with de-materialized information, the new symbol of power. A power that no longer requires a physical location, albeit elsewhere, because it has no need for a physical centre in which to settle and present itself.

Recognisability is linked to difference, to the non homogenization of all places. So urban identity is determined by the correlation between differences, from which derives unrepeatability. The relational space of the contemporary city is a sort of flexible territory, devoid of figurative recognition, but full of potential for service. This means that contemporary social complexity generates the proliferation of a multitude of identities. These identities generate an enormous number of specific interest groups, a typological “explosion” that increasingly evades classification configuring cities as the sum of independent and often conflicting elements.

But contemporary cities also see the search for their identity in continuous and ever more rapid change, provisional in nature, which represents a sort of “programmed chaos”. Cities express the culture of those who live there and those who lived there in the past: it cannot be denied that globalization homologizes, but it also pushes to accentuate diversity and identity. The ties binding business and cities have become weaker: the city’s role is now limited to providing simple managerial and infrastructural assistance for activities that are largely based elsewhere. On the other hand, the increased need for cities to establish themselves as poles of attraction, for both capital and individuals, should lead to the accentuation of their specific characteristics: the image of the city being promoted becomes more important than its reality.

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**Keywords:**

**globalization,  
non-territorialization,  
self-representation,  
identity, figurability**

## 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY MODERNISATION AND MODERNIST ARCHITECTURE IN ALBANIA

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Socialist architecture is the classification within the discipline, that developed from the 1930-90s in the so-called Eastern Block. As a result of continuous political competition between the East and the West, the application and development of the discipline were characterised by a sinuous itinerary of numerous fluctuations that sometimes brought it closer and sometimes distanced it from the Western architectural tradition.

In Albania, the communist totalitarian system shifted the country towards radical isolation from Western architectural culture. With its ups and downs, this period was initially characterised by a cultural openness to the Eastern Block and later towards complete isolation and the pursuit of self-sufficiency. The architecture of that time is the living proof of political developments. Despite attempts to compare and classify Socialist architecture in Albania according to the stylistic canons of modernism, coherent to Western cultural realities - the real context of cultural isolation where it was applied, can only be analysed by reflecting the particular political and social conditions of that time.

Recently the architecture of the socialist period in Albania has been the focus of various studies. The new research area, especially during the last decade, presents various essential problems which affect the itinerary and the studying method. As a result of lack of a real theoretical debate of the time, after the 90s the transition years are characterised by a politicised and descriptive concern, rather than a scientific and complete one. In deficiency conditions and sometimes misinformation caused by the propaganda of the time, today the scientific matters orientation regarding architecture as a single discipline, has resulted insufficient to generate a theoretical debate about architecture of that time. Meanwhile, a more extensive comparative approach that includes other study scopes and complementary disciplines of architecture offers much clearer and complete conclusions, thus becoming an effective research method about subjects that have not been previously discussed.

**Keywords:**

**Albanian socialist  
architecture, modernisation,  
modern architecture, socialist – realism,  
cultural isolation**

## THE HISTORICAL CITIES IN TRANSITION IN THE GLOBAL TREND: SOME ISSUES OF ARCHITECTURE'S IDENTITY SURVEY AND REPRESENTATION OF THE GENIUS LOCI

Among the problems of cities in transition there are also the strong imbalances deriving from the rapid transformations of the urban physiognomy caused from modernization and globalization, that put at risk especially the most delicate contexts, such as the historical cities and cultural heritage. Considering the historical cities as both memory's witnesses and repositories of the potentiality of towns, the architectural survey (as the technical discipline providing the first knowledge of every transformation project), can be used to disclose this potential updating its language; and it can be used to deeply understand the townscape as an analysis and a representation tool able to holistically describe both the material data and the immaterial elements of its genius loci, all inextricable factors of city's identity and driver of sustainable development.

The paper intends to present the analysis and representation approach of architectural "identity's survey", to discuss the architectural survey as an interpretation disclosing the potential of historical townscape and its propaedeutic function in the project of sustainable transformations, to explain the case study of Piazza San Pier Maggiore in Florence.

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**Keywords:**

**architectural identity  
survey, Genius Loci's  
analysis, townscape's  
representation**

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Nel corso dei secoli l'uomo è riuscito a modificare, attraverso la sua attività sulla terra, habitat naturali, sistemi idrogeologici e persino il clima. Nell'antropocene infatti, l'azione umana è divenuta così potente da rendere sempre più difficile delimitare l'ambiente naturale dall'ambiente artificiale.

Le città sono i nuclei al centro di queste trasformazioni, gli organismi più vulnerabili. La loro caratteristica principale è quella di essere aperte all'inaspettato, di costruire all'infinito possibilità future. Di fronte alle enormi sfide del nostro tempo – in cui i cambiamenti ecologici sono in conflitto con le economie – è ancora più urgente ri-significare le trasformazioni urbane. Le città infinite non sono modelli e non si rifanno alla logica quantitativa dell'avanzamento inesorabile delle metropoli, ma esistono in virtù della loro determinazione a impegnarsi nell'esperimento della pianificazione senza tempo. Fino a oggi le strategie di pianificazione urbana sono state principalmente concepite attorno alle sole funzioni umane, nonostante il continuo aumento dell'inquinamento atmosferico, del livello delle acque, della siccità, degli effetti legati alle isole di calore, alla deforestazione, alla sicurezza alimentare, alla disuguaglianza – trascendendo dalle minacce di sopravvivenza del pianeta stesso. Occorre riconsiderare, attraverso nuove strategie, l'analisi di sistemi economici, politici e tecnologici della pianificazione urbana, in grado di affrontare la questione urgente del cambiamento climatico.

Un caso simbolo attraverso cui provare a dare delle risposte su un nuovo paradigma urbano riguarda i programmi sulle Città Emergenti e Sostenibili messi in campo dalla Multilateral Development Bank (MDB). Queste istituzioni finanziarie internazionali hanno avuto origine nel secondo dopoguerra per ricostruire le nazioni devastate dalla guerra e stabilizzare il sistema finanziario globale. Successivamente le attività delle Banche di Sviluppo si sono gradualmente focalizzate intorno a tematiche volte a far progredire le città e le sue infrastrutture, per perseguire il raggiungimento di uno sviluppo sostenibile e rispettoso del clima. Queste istituzioni forniscono prestiti, sovvenzioni e assistenza tecnico-progettuale e conducono ricerche approfondite per affrontare i principali ostacoli che impediscono la crescita sostenibile delle città. Le MDB utilizzano un approccio interdisciplinare per identificare, organizzare e dare priorità agli interventi urbani. Questo approccio si basa su tre criteri fondamentali: la sostenibilità ambientale, la sostenibilità urbana e la sostenibilità economica. In tutti questi programmi la pianificazione sembra esprimersi nell'incontro tra preesistenze e un processo organico di trasformazione che ha senso solamente se risponde ai bisogni e ai desideri di tutti. La città – e in definitiva tutte le città – potrebbero essere considerate come un perpetuo 'non finito'. Questo concetto richiede però un cambio di paradigma nei confronti del paesaggio costruito e delle sue trasformazioni. I luoghi infiniti stanno imparando a rigenerarsi favorendo la codifica di strumenti nuovi, capaci di far fronte a tali cambiamenti, nuovi dispositivi efficaci per la via della resistenza dei territori fragili, della bellezza, della felicità e di una modificazione senza tempo.

### Keywords:

**anthropocene, climate  
change, sustainable  
cities, resilience,  
multilateral  
development bank**

## **FAST URBANISM: MODERNIZATION OF PUBLIC SPACE IN TIRANA**

Despite the way that the public realm has changed over the years, public space has always been a crucial point in the function of public life. There is a growing awareness among individuals and professionals about the quality of public space, according to the role as an important arena for the healthy growth of society. The high technology product of the late twentieth century emerged the phenomenon that contemporary urban theory would qualify as “Fast Urbanism”. Taking in count the modernization of communities, traditional public space typology, especially streets, faced different social needs from the old one. The public space is changing nature as being back fitted to modern society. Thus the main goal of public space is to social cohesion between users. There are few evaluating instruments to determine the impact of this changing process in the quality of public space. Based on this theory, this article endeavour to appraise the impact of the modernization process like traditional public space typology regarding some quality measurement, by focusing a case study, it will review some important public spaces in the city of Tirana. The methodology of the study is based on empirical analyses through direct observation of the public setting and an extensive literature review. It will conclude with some findings on how modernization has changed public space features, highlighting some major indicators that have impacted in a high range the social cohesion, as well point out some factors that the process of modernization of public spaces has prompted “fast urbanism“.

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**Keywords:**

**public space,  
modernization, fast  
urbanism**

## USING INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE TO RESPOND TO GLOBALIZATION AND WESTERN KNOWLEDGE DOMINANCE IN AFRICA

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Global inequalities today derive largely from the historical imbalance in the power relations that influenced how knowledge for development has been produced and applied. For a long time, African knowledge systems were misconceived as irrational and incompatible with the conventional strategies of development. But the worsening global economic and environmental crisis and widening inequalities within and between countries have exposed flaws in the Western, neo-liberal model of development imposed on Africa from the top by national governments and international development agencies. There is now renewed interest in an alternative approach which emphasizes the cultural dimension of development, and the overlooked potential of indigenous knowledge as perhaps “the single largest knowledge resource not yet mobilized in the development enterprise”. Marshall Sahlins has rightly emphasized the need for all peoples “to indigenize the forces of global modernity, and turn them to their ends”, as the real impact of globalization depends largely on the responses developed at the local level. How can Africa engage with globalization and other external influences in a way that is compatible with local ideas and priorities?”

This paper considers how indigenous knowledge and practice can be used to support equitable and sustainable development in Africa; how development policies and global relations can be made to reflect African priorities, and build upon, and strengthen local knowledge, capacity and organization. It argues that political independence in African should imply epistemic freedom and that Africans should search within their knowledge systems for appropriate ideas and approaches. While Africa stands to gain from global science and international best practices, indigenous knowledge offers a model for rethinking and redirecting the development process and a way to adapt more effectively to climate change. Development agents, researchers and donors, who often assume a knowledge or capacity vacuum in Africa, should instead try to tap into the vital resource of indigenous knowledge in order to promote intercultural dialogue and fair and more inclusive globalization.

### **Keywords:**

**indigenous knowledge,  
decolonizing modernity,  
Africa**



## **CITTÀ FRAGILI PICCOLE E MEDIE. NUOVE PROSPETTIVE DI SOSTENIBILITÀ PER IL PROGETTO TECNOLOGICO-AMBIENTALE**

Il paper restituisce alcune evidenze emerse da ricerche condotte dagli autori sugli spazi non costruiti di città piccolo-medie abruzzesi caratterizzate da fragilità demografico-economiche, e da criticità indotte dai cambiamenti climatici, culturali, geomorfologici e sociali.

Fra le tendenze trasformative spesso in atto sugli spazi urbani aperti si rilevano o interventi dall'alto, eccessivamente generalisti/standardizzati, oppure azioni dal basso, esclusivamente specializzate/personalizzate. Emerge così la necessità di una sinergia fra universal e user centred vision che permetta di ripensare lo spazio non costruito della città in modo integrato, come un'interfaccia regolativa-abilitante. Un sistema di spazi che è in grado di ricondurre le sfide della sostenibilità urbana entro una più ampia declinazione relazionale e connettiva fra risorse, spazi, abitanti, culture e forme di produzione locali.

Tale sfida appare attuabile in modo particolare nelle città piccole e medie, per via della dimensione contenuta degli insediamenti, della permanenza di relazioni durature fra spazio collettivo, individui e società e per le condizioni socio-culturali idonee a favorire processi di adattamento. Questi punti di forza potrebbero però perdersi per via della ridensificazione urbana che inizia oggi a coinvolgere anche piccole e medie città. Il modello integrato d'intervento che emerge da queste riflessioni, delinea un orizzonte progettuale tecnologico-ambientale per agire su due aspetti rilevanti: rendere misurabili le qualità dello spazio aperto attraverso le sue capacità di miglioramento delle interazioni tra benessere degli utenti, spazio collettivo e attrezzature urbane; riequilibrare la qualità degli spazi aperti in senso transcalare, superando la logica di intervento per parti e prediligendo scenari adattivi relazionali e connettivi fra tecnologie, natura, individui e società

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### **Keywords:**

**progettazione  
tecnologico-  
ambientale, user centred  
vision, universal centred  
vision, ridensificazione  
urbana, spazio regola-  
tore-abilitante**

## MODERNISATION AND GLOBALISATION DURING THE TRANSITION PERIOD IN TIRANA

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Since its designation as a capital, the city of Tirana has undergone major transformations in different disciplines, mostly reflected in the architecture and its urban form. This city is home to different architectural styles as a result of three influential countries in the history of Albania: Turkey, Italy and the Soviet Union, as well as the influences of communist, post-communist and modern western architecture. Tirana nowadays lacks a representative image, reflecting multiple identities and it is continuously open to change and self-transformation. Currently some of the most famous European studios, from Bolles + Wilson to MVRDV, Bjarke Ingels, Grimshaw and Daniel Libeskind are facing this capital, which has received the attention of international architecture.

This study aims to highlight and illustrate some of the most remarkable contemporary projects built in the city by local or international architects and planners. Tirana, the capital that never ceases to amaze with its qualities to adapt and change between order and chaos, stands a good chance of becoming a competitive city looking through the new century without any limitations, embracing trends and innovations.

### **Keywords:**

**contemporary architec-  
ture, urban  
development,  
transformation, inter  
national influences,  
transition**

## PHOTOGRAPHY SERIES “EXPLORING MODERNITY IN TIRANA”

Il paper restituisce alcune evidenze emerse da ricerche condotte dagli autori sugli spazi non costruiti di città piccolo-medie abruzzesi caratterizzate da fragilità demografico-economiche, e da criticità indotte dai cambiamenti climatici, culturali, geomorfologici e sociali.

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**Keywords:**

**photography, Tirana,  
architecture, urban,  
development**

## NODAL POINTS IN THE URBAN SPACE AS PLACES OF THE CONNECTION NETWORKS RE-ACTIVATION – AN EXAMPLE OF GŁUCHOŁAZY TOWN

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Improving the functionality of the urban space is connected with the accurate diagnosis of development potentials (stimulators) and the flows between nodal points activation. Transformations, in a historical city, in addition to socio-economic factors and environmental protection, must take into account the issues of cultural heritage.

An example of corrective actions implementation has been conducted by the Głuchołazy town, located in the south of Poland, directly at the border with the Czech Republic. The town is known for its spa, tourism and gold mining traditions. After 1945, Głuchołazy was slowly degraded. In the conditions of political and economic transformation of the 1990s, these trends have even intensified. However, in recent years, primarily thanks to new strategies for sustainable development, there are visible improvements in its functioning. In the urban tissue, among other things, new functions reviving the degraded parts of the city have been introduced, as well as the existing railway communication was modernized. Good practices, taking into account historical traditions, borderland context and environmental values, can be a reference point for development and implementation of similar solutions in other cities.

**Keywords:**

**modernization, cultural  
heritage, nodal points,  
Polish-Czech  
borderland**



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XX<sup>th</sup> Century modernism  
and the question of  
Cultural Heritage

IFAU<sup>19</sup>  
November 21 - 23

- 68.....A STEPPING STONE IN THE ADRIATIC COAST  
*Michele Montemurro, Nicola La Vitola*
- 69.....ARCHITECTURE IN SOCIALIST ALBANIA: RE-READING  
IN THE RHETORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF ENVER HOXHA'S  
TEXTUAL LANGUAGE  
*Gjergji Islami, Andronira Burda*
- 70.....DAL BAROCCHETTO ROMANO ALLO STILE  
LITTORIO: I PROGETTI DI CLEMENTE BUSIRI VICI,  
RAFFALE DE VICO E CESARE VALLE PER LO STORICO  
QUARTIERE SAVOIA  
DI ROMA (1928-1934).  
*Silvia Cacioni*
- 71.....THE INTEGRAL MANAGEMENT OF THE URBAN  
DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND CULTURAL HERITAGE  
PROTECTION IN THE CITY OF KORCA  
*Klea Papando, Edlira Mema*
- 72.....PATRIMONI URBANI NELLE CITTÀ DI PROVINCIA  
*Caterina Palestini*
- 73.....CONSERVATION PLANNING TOWARDS A SUSTAINABLE  
URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
*Santiago Orbea*
- 74.....THE PAST, THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE OF  
THE CITY WITH TREE NAMES: EPIDAMNOS, DYRRHACHION/  
DYRRACHIUM, DURRËS  
*Lida Miraj*
- 75.....THE STUDY, ANALYSIS AND RESTORATION OF SAINT  
MËHILLI CHURCH, VOSKOPOJË, KORÇË  
*Mentor Balilaj, Mimoza Mehmetaj, Loreta Çapeli*
- 76.....APPLICATION OF MODERN TECHNOLOGIES IN  
ARCHEOLOGICAL DOCUMENTATION. BYLLIS EXAMPLE  
*Neritan Ceka, Loreta Çapeli, Olgita Ceka, Klajdi Hodaj*
- 77.....COMPORRE CON LE ROVINE. PROGETTI PER I FORI  
IMPERIALI  
*Rachele Lomurno*

<b>DOCUMENTATION OF THE AUTHENTIC MATERIALS IN.....</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>CULTURE HERITAGE - SUSTAINING THE TANGIBLE CULTURAL VALUE IN THE ERA OF MODERNIZATION AND GLOBALIZATION. CASE STUDY OF THE CHURCH OF THE MONASTERY OF ST. MARY OF SPILE, LUNXHËRI</b>	
<i>Edlira Çausbi, Enkeleida Goga Beqiraj</i>	
<b>BUNKER ARCHEOLOGY: IDENTIFICATION AND .....</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>ENHANCEMENT OF A 20TH-CENTURY HERITAGE</b>	
<i>Ezio Godoli</i>	
<b>RELIGIOUS ARCHITECTURE IN ALBANIA, .....</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>FROM DISSONANT TO DIFFICULT HERITAGE</b>	
<i>Gjergji Islami, Erli Pinari</i>	
<b>THE ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN IN THE.....</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>CINEMATOGRAPHIC DIRECTION OF THE AVANT-GARDES</b>	
<i>Luca Izzo</i>	
<b>DESTRUCTION IN ARCHITECTURE.....</b>	<b>84</b>
<i>Llazar Kumaraku, Ermal Hoxha</i>	
<b>TARRAGONA: IL PROCESSO DELLA FORMA.....</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>URBANA TRA PERMANENZE E MUTAMENTO</b>	
<i>Francesca Delia De Rosa</i>	
<b>BRUTALISM: THE NEW FACE OF A CITY.....</b>	<b>86</b>
<i>Kujtim Elezi, Nuran Saliu</i>	
<b>IL DISEGNO DELLA CINTA MURARIA DI BUTRINTO IN .....</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>ALBANIA</b>	
<i>Francesco Scialla</i>	
<b>DEVELOPING A SUSTAINABLE MODEL FOR .....</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>CONSERVATION AND REVITALIZATION OF UPPER QEPARO</b>	
<i>Klaudio Çurmaku, Kristi Naço</i>	
<b>THE DRAWING OF THE HYPOGENOUS ARCHITECTURE.....</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>CASE STUDIES IN ITALY AND EUROPE</b>	
<i>Rosa De Caro</i>	



- 90.....**THE DESIGN OF THE PALATINE CHAPEL IN THE ROYAL  
PARK OF TIRANA IN ALBANIA**  
*Fabiana Guerriero*
- 91.....**THE DRAWING OF THE GARDENER'S HOUSE IN THE  
ROYAL PARK OF TIRANA IN ALBANIA**  
*Gennaro Pio Lento, Angelo De Cicco*
- 92.....**THE DESIGN OF THE GREENHOUSES IN THE ROYAL  
PARK OF TIRANA IN ALBANIA**  
*Rosamaria Masucci*
- 93.....**THE DRAWING OF THE LAKE IN THE ROYAL PARK OF  
TIRANA**  
*Davide Carleo*
- 94.....**THE CULTURAL HERITAGE DRAWING IN THE GLOBAL  
SOCIETY**  
*Adriana Trematerra*
- 95.....**REBUILDING (?) THE PAST. THE ANNIHILATION OF  
MODERNIST ISTANBUL IN THE COSMOPOLITAN DISTRICT OF BEYOĞLU**  
*Luca Orlandi, Velika Ivkowska*
- 96.....**PETRŽALKA INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION: AN  
OPEN DISCUSSION ON THE DESIGN CONCEPTS**  
*Nicola Petaccia*
- 97.....**FUTURISM ARCHITECTURE IN ALBANIA**  
*Arta Dollani*
- 98.....**AUGMENTED REALITY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE  
CULTURAL AND LANDSCAPE HERITAGE**  
*Chiara Callegaro, Fabio Capraro, Filippo Carraro, Alessandro Mazzariol*
- 100.....**TREATMENT OF YUGOSLAVIAN ARCHITETURE  
IN SKOPJE: THE FAUX MAQUILLAGE OF  
MODERNIST BUILDINGS IN "SKOPJE 2014" PROJECT**  
*Velika Ivkowska, Luca Orlandi*
- 101.....**MODERNISM AS THE UNCONSCIOUS OF GLOBALISM:  
MAPPING THE CONSTELLATION OF SUBJECTIVITIES IN  
SIGFRIED GIEDION'S HISTORIOGRAPHY: FROM YOU=ME TO YOU+ME**  
*Skender Luarasi*

<b>LE LACUNE E LE TRASFORMAZIONI DI ATATÜRK.....</b>	<b>102</b>
<b>BOULEVARD NEL CONTESTO POLITICO-URBANO: DALLA MODERNIZZAZIONE ALLA GLOBALIZZAZIONE</b>	
<i>Gözde Yıldız, Silvia Gron</i>	
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE AND MODERN REUSE: .....</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>A RURAL COMPLEX CASE</b>	
<i>Joli Mitrojorgji</i>	
<b>THE JOURNEY OF KOSOVO MODERNISM.....</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>- HIDDEN VALUES OF KOSOVO MODERNIST ARCHITECTURE</b>	
<i>Flaka Xërxa Beqiri, Vlora Navakazi, Bardha Meka</i>	
<b>CONTRO LA MODERNIZZAZIONE CAPSULARIZZATA .....</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>DELLE CITTÀ STORICHE. PER UN RIPENSAMENTO DELLO SPAZIO APERTO COME AMBIENTE CONVIVIALE</b>	
<i>Filippo Angelucci, Hanan Elfraites</i>	
<b>MODERN AND MODERNITY IN ALBANIAN ART .....</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>REALITY DURING THE XX CENTURY</b>	
<i>Ermir Hoxha</i>	
<b>ALBERTO CARPICECI: FORME E COLORI DEL.....</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>MODERNO ROMANO</b>	
<i>Marco Carpiceci, Antonio Schiavo</i>	
<b>YAZD SPRAWL; MODES OF DESIGN FOR UNESCO .....</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>BUFFER ZONE IN A FRAGILE TERRITORY</b>	
<i>Arian Heidaei Afshari</i>	
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND INTERPRETATION OF AN .....</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>URBAN IDENTITY: THE CASE STUDY OF STUTTGART</b>	
<i>Francesco Defilippis</i>	
<b>DICTATED BY IDEOLOGY SOCIALIST REALISM AND .....</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>THE ALBANIAN RADIO BUILDING</b>	
<i>Olisa Ndreçka, Florian Nepravishta</i>	
<b>POSSIBILE TEATRO ROMANO NEL CASTRUM DI ELBASAN .....</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>LEGGERE LA MORFOLOGIA URBANA DI UNA CITTA</b>	
<i>Loreta Çapeli</i>	



## A STEPPING STONE IN THE ADRIATIC COAST

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The territorial system of lighthouses and coastal towers of the Adriatic Sea represents an architectural emergency but also a new possibility for the territories to which the individual structures belong.

The lighthouses and coastal towers, starting from their founding relationships with the territories, take on a representative value for the places through the correspondence between the architectural forms and those of the conspicuous places of the earth, becoming a constitutive part of the landscape.

In this sense, the infrastructural system, arranged along 8,000 km of coasts, represents an important opportunity to reconstruct a set of foundational relations between land and sea and, at the same time, renew the meaning of these structures as elements of identification of conspicuous places of the earth and of their connotation as places of high landscape value and tourist resource.

Within the City-nature research line developed at the Polytechnic of Bari, the research focused on the system described by the coastal structures that fall within the Apulian territory and on the possibility that introduces the narrative and descriptive dimension of the “path” that in turn it allows to identify new relationships between infrastructures and nature, in which the infrastructure appears as an integral part of the landscape and an element of continuity between the various territories that characterize its development, considering it as a set of stepping stones of unusual coastal narrative itineraries with ample possibilities for development / reconversion / regeneration capable of intercepting political programs and resources of national, cross-border and European governments in order to establish new synergies for international cooperation.

The general theme within which the work is inserted is the relationship between the form of architecture and how it establishes significant relationships with nature and with the geographical elements of the territory and with the limit between land and sea.

### **Keywords:**

**lighthouse, coastal  
landscape, routes**

## ARCHITECTURE IN SOCIALIST ALBANIA: RE-READING IN THE RHETORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF ENVER HOXHA'S TEXTUAL LANGUAGE

The Communist regime in Albania faced the necessity to rebuild the country after the destructive consequences of WWII. This post-war rebuilding process was accompanied by a new language of interventions in the existing urban fabric which generated the image of Socialist Albania visually embedded in the architecture and urban design of cities. The purpose of this paper is to research the correlation between the characteristics of socialist architecture developed in post-war Albania and the political ideology enforced by Enver Hoxha's rhetoric during his totalitarian regime. This study will attempt to understand, in the Albanian context, how did the role of dictatorship, impact the image of the city and the architecture of buildings. Following the example of Joseph Stalin, Enver Hoxha used architecture and urban design as a tool to persuade masses and to retain his political power. He built a centralized system and used rhetorical speeches and textual language to implement his vision of the socialist city, depersonalizing the figure of the Architect. Therefore, this study will focus on re-reading of the textual language of Enver Hoxha, documented in his own 70 oeuvres, and finding correlations between the historical content of his written words and the architectural practice developed during his rule. The methodology of re-reading will not attempt to re-interpret his rhetoric, but rather finding evidence between the documented textual language and the unfolding of the following events. To achieve this, archived drawings, photographic and video materials will be used to find the respective correlations.

The research outcome manifests an imposing vision of the new socialist city and a centralized architectural discourse which is present throughout Enver Hoxha's oeuvre. As per conclusion, researching the rhetorical perspective of Enver Hoxha's textual language identifies him as a key figure in the self-controlled process of developing the image of the Albanian socialist city.

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### **Keywords:**

**socialist architecture, Albania, Enver Hoxha, re-reading architecture**

## **DAL BAROCCHETTO ROMANO ALLO STILE LITTORIO: I PROGETTI DI CLEMENTE BUSIRI VICI, RAFFAELE DE VICO E CESARE VALLE PER LO STORICO QUARTIERE SAVOIA DI ROMA (1928-1934).**

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Lo sviluppo urbano della città di Roma, rimasto pressoché invariato dall'epoca di Sisto V, segna dopo il 1871 un momento cruciale per la storia della nuova capitale d'Italia. I diversi Piani Regolatori, emanati dalla sua proclamazione fino al 1909, manifestano infatti la stringente necessità di ampliare il territorio, dimostratosi inadatto a servire il nuovo ruolo istituzionale. La pianificazione urbana immaginata da E. Teulada vede sorgere diversi quartieri residenziali limitrofi al centro storico e destinati alla piccola e media borghesia. Gli edifici del quartiere Savoia, sito alle pendici della Villa Ada e organizzato inizialmente intorno all'area circostante la storica Vigna Lancellotti, sono oggi considerati patrimonio culturale. La Soprintendenza Speciale di Roma ha di recente disposto per questi ultimi la richiesta di vincolo paesaggistico.

Nella zona di piazza Verbanò, al tempo priva di un edificio sacro e immaginata quale fulcro urbanistico del quartiere, è possibile distinguere diverse residenze firmate dagli architetti Q. Pirani e D. Barbieri, nelle quali si riconosce un ricercato *modus operandi* di derivazione tardo-cinquecentesca e neobarocca. Qui, il linguaggio prescelto per i complessi edilizi è immaginato come stile architettonico organico e caratterizzante che, a cavallo tra anni Venti e Trenta, muta in favore delle nuove e stringenti temperie culturali imposte successivamente dal Regime fascista. Intorno alla zona che costeggia la monumentale piazza sorgono infatti rapidamente, a poche centinaia di metri, il Parco Virgiliano a firma di Raffaele de Vico (Fig. 1), la Scuola elementare Italo Sandro Mussolini (Fig.2), opera di Cesare Valle, e la chiesa di San Saturnino (Fig.3), progettata da Clemente Busiri Vici. In coerenza con l'emanazione del Piano Regolatore del 1931 e con gli intendimenti monumentali perseguiti da M. Piacentini, il parco e gli edifici appena citati sono da considerarsi come l'espressione di rigorose esigenze sociali e pubbliche interpretate alla luce degli intendimenti propagandistici che caratterizzano lo stile e il territorio di Roma nel Ventennio.

Alla luce degli studi condotti in occasione del recupero di diverso materiale grafico a volte inedito, s'intende proporre un contributo critico che consideri in primis l'evoluzione dei processi culturali in atto tra gli anni Venti e Trenta del Novecento e, successivamente, il linguaggio architettonico specifico elaborato, per lo storico quartiere Savoia di Roma, nei tre progetti firmati rispettivamente da Busiri Vici, de Vico e Valle.

### **Keywords:**

**Clemente Busiri Vici,  
Raffaele de Vico, Cesare  
Valle, Barocchetto  
Romano, stile Littorio**

## THE INTEGRAL MANAGEMENT OF THE URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION IN THE CITY OF KORÇA

World Heritage Sites are represented by many of the most fascinating destinations in the world and some of the major monuments of the past. They serve as magnets for the tourism developers since they are real treasures in the full sense of the word. The monuments of the cultural heritage of a country demonstrate the identity of the country, the economic processes and the political issues it has gone through, while states for the power of the country in the national or international level. Cultural heritage is a pattern of human activities through the ages, threatened by management deficiencies and aggressive development.

Cities are considered as systems that undergo rapid inevitable changes due to globalization and urbanization processes, since political, economic and social systems, evolve and improve, constantly generating new demand. The presence of the cultural heritage monuments makes these developments more complex. The need for the integral management of urban development and cultural heritage protection is the issue of many countries, in order to contribute to the sustainable development of these local communities. The practice has shown that prioritizing the protection of cultural heritage over the needs of the city for urban development leads to economic stagnancy while urban development without considering the cultural heritage of a country contributes to the loss of identity and cultural values.

This paper has the purpose of making an overview of the cultural heritage potential of the city of Korça, the existing framework of urban development of the city and the tools used to integrate cultural heritage protection in the development policies how the urban development of the city has considered and used these treasures of the city and the economic effects of the management of these cultural heritage sites.

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**cultural heritage, urban development, sustainable development, management plan**

## PATRIMONI URBANI NELLE CITTÀ DI PROVINCIA

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Il contributo in riferimento alle tematiche del convegno propone come tema d'indagine la conoscenza e valorizzazione del patrimonio architettonico del secondo Novecento.

La cospicua produzione edilizia generata dalla ricostruzione del secondo dopoguerra ha definito in maniera incisiva l'aspetto delle città contemporanee, generando nuovi patrimoni urbani capillarmente diffusi sul territorio nazionale. Piccole e grandi città, in luoghi centrali o periferici, custodiscono spesso inconsapevolmente opere rilevanti realizzate da validi progettisti, eclissate all'interno dell'ordinario tessuto edilizio che rischiano di scomparire perché non soggette a tutela. Il primo passo è quello della conoscenza, dell'individuazione di architetture e infrastrutture che costituiscono importanti tessere da ricomporre nel disegno complessivo della tutela per la valorizzazione del contemporaneo in Italia.

Il contributo riguarda l'indagine condotta in Abruzzo. In particolare l'investigazione, effettuata nelle giovani città di provincia dell'area adriatica, assume un significato sostanziale interessando specificamente il momento della loro maggiore crescita urbana, di trasformazione e sperimentazione del linguaggio contemporaneo. I numerosi edifici pubblici, civili e religiosi, chiese, mercati, scuole, censiti rivelano la presenza di opere di pregio realizzate da progettisti non solo locali, selezionati attraverso concorsi, da cui sono derivate importanti architetture come la chiesa di Quaroni a Francavilla (CH), il Centro Servizi culturali di Paolo Portoghesi a Sulmona (AQ), il Tribunale di Caniggia a Teramo, il Mercato Ittico di Barbera e Gardi a Pescara, per citarne solo alcune, che oggi costituiscono un patrimonio frammentato e fragile da salvaguardare e promuovere, da riconsiderare nelle giuste valenze architettoniche e culturali. In sintesi l'obiettivo della ricerca è quello di fornire all'interno di un sistema informativo globale, l'indagine particolareggiata di un caso di studio esemplificativo, esaminato attraverso il disegno e l'analisi grafica nel suo excursus compositivo, dal progetto originale allo stato di fatto, in rapporto al contesto urbano e alle sue trasformazioni.

**Keywords:**

**Patrimonio culturale,  
Architettura, città, XX  
secolo, disegno.**



## CONSERVATION PLANNING TOWARDS A SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The concept of heritage preservation has been in a constant revision process well before the introduction of the UNESCO's World Heritage List in 1978. In this discussion, the constant has always been the requirement to assign a value to a particular object to inform the inevitable process of change brought by human progress. During the 19TH century, these were isolated objects, or monuments, assessed through the lens of their architectural characteristics, and as such were defined by parameters of scale and form. From then, there was an abrupt shift, due to the post-war effects of the 20TH century, which elevated the concept of the object to an urban ensemble, to avoid destruction.

Consequently, the principles of "declared area" and "buffer zone" were introduced to assign values to historical centers, stemming from the architecture discipline and its understanding of monuments. It was not until 2011 that UNESCO introduced the idea of "Historic Urban Landscape" (HUL) to demonstrate that the rules to assess the value of a city require a multidisciplinary approach and a need to transcend the concept of the object towards an understanding of the tangible and intangible characteristics of the historic city (UNESCO, 2011).

This paper explores and compares the urban evolution of 20 historic centers around the world, inscribed in UNESCO's World Heritage List, – with a particular attention to the shift from the concept of object to HUL– through a systemic scalar analysis of their urban fabrics and common indicators, demonstrating: the effects of city expansion and population growth on preservation; the relevance of a scale comparison between cities to address management differences; and, the arbitrary application of a buffer zone that limits the strategies towards HUL planning. As the SDGs introduce even more requirements than the HUL, I conclude that the historic city requires new tools to adequately define its values and restrictions to inform conservation planning towards sustainable urban development.

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**Keywords:**

**historic city evolution,  
historic urban landscape,  
sustainable heritage  
planning, sustainable  
development goals**

## THE PAST, THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE OF THE CITY WITH TREE NAMES: EPIDAMNOS, DYRRHACHION/ DYRRACHIUM, DURRËS

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Epidamnos, Dyrrachion/Dyrrachium, Durrës, the oldest city in the Adriatic Sea, according to Eusebios, was officially colonized by the Greeks in 627 BC, but archaeological researches date it in the first half of VII century BC.

The legend ktiseis, told by Appiani (Appianus, *Bella Civilia*, 39) reflects the first historical phases of the city. According to him a king of the non-Greeks living here, Epidamnos built a city by the side of the sea and called it Epidamnos after himself. Dyrrhachos, the son of his daughter and-it was said-of Poseidon, built a port for the city and called it Dyrrhachion. When his brothers made war on this Dyrrhachos, Heracles joined him in the fighting, on the promise that he should receive a part of the land... It is for that reason for a part of the country was his-that the Dyrrhachians consider Heracles as their founder... Epidamnos is the representative of Illyrians, autochthonous people, before the Greek colonization. Melissa, his daughter is one of the indigenous women who got married, in a mixed marriage, with the coming Greeks, introduced here by the Poseidon, coming from the sea. Dyrrhachos, the third generation, as the grandson of Epidamnos, is an Illyrian-Greek, member of the élites. He constructed the port and the port was named after him. The war between him and his brothers has the parallel with civil war, happened in this city in 436/435 BC, that caused one of the biggest wars of antiquity and Heracles is the symbol of the second colonization, when Corinth was asked to help the city, as Oracle of Delphi suggested.

Durrës is today Albania's main port. It has been continuously inhabited for 2,700 years and is one of the oldest cities in Albania. As one of the country's main harbours and an open gateway between east and west, this city has historically been a crossroads for the Greeks, Illyrians, Romans, Byzantines, Slavs, Normans, Venetians, Crusaders, Albanians, Ottomans, etc., and now for the world's inhabitants as a whole.

Durrës served as Albania's national capital from 7 March 1914 until 11 February 1920. It is Albania's second-largest city, with a population of 115,550, while the metropolitan area has 265,330 inhabitants. Moreover, Durrës is the meeting point of national roads. (One of these along the historic Roman Via Egnatia).

The future of the city is very important to face with the long history and the visible monuments, such as Amphitheater, Public Bath, Villas with mosaics, Byzantine Round Forum, Late Antique and Byzantine Walls, Venetian Towers, Ottoman Walls, some of interesting villas of XIX and beginning of XX century, the architecture of the second half of XX century and the architectural development of XXI century.

### Keywords:

**Patrimonio culturale,  
architettura, città, XX  
secolo, disegno.**

## THE STUDY, ANALYSIS AND RESTORATION OF SAINT MËHILLI CHURCH, VOSKOPOJË, KORÇË

Preservation and conservation of heritage sites through restoration interventions in accordance with international charters and contemporary techniques are already a challenge for all field professionals. This article presents the study and analysis, in which it is based the proposal for the restoration interventions of Saint Mëhilli church, Voskopojë, Korçë, a cultural monument of the type

“Architecture”, a basilica type church with three naves, bears in two rows of columns. Selected as one of the oldest and largest churches of this area, but also as one of the churches that needs the most professional intervention in its structures, mainly in the domes’ structures. Through in-depth study and analysis of each structural and non-structural element, are emphasized all the problems this 17th-century church carries, also the reasons that led to their current conditions. Through a detailed work program this study and analysis has been developed in several stages: collection; study of historical stratification; bibliographic and topological analysis through information and data; metric and topographic survey of the church through automatic measuring instruments; in the interior, façade and roof; study and identification all church’s degradation; generation the three-dimensional model of its actual condition; detailed structural study, mainly for church domes based on the data collected through previous stages. Based on in-depth analysis of the above has been proposed restoration interventions, focused on two types; consolidation interventions on the vertical elements, reinforcing and consolidating interventions in arches and domes structures, which will eliminate the visible and large cracks, which are realized through the reinforcement by carbon fibres of the upper part of the cupolas and arches in both church sections and the placement of five tyrants in the short direction of the church.

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### **Keywords:**

**Saint Mëhilli church,  
cultural heritage, study,  
restoration,  
consolidation**

## **APPLICATION OF MODERN TECHNOLOGIES IN ARCHEOLOGICAL DOCUMENTATION. BYLLIS EXAMPLE**

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Since 2016, pursuant to a cooperation agreement between the Institute of Archaeology and the Faculty of Architecture, several expeditions have been conducted At Byllis with the participation of specialists from both institutions, as well as the students. The main objective of this collaboration has been to update the documentation made during archaeological excavations of 1978-1990 for the Agora's monuments, as well as to apply new technologies during the processing of old and new documentation. The main work is focused on the theatre, Stoa A and Stadium's cistern. Using the GPS instrument made it possible to specify the main agora lines and the exact size of the monuments, achieving a new map of the Agora. For the Theatre, the new Sketchup graphic design of the architectural parts and facade designs were achieved, which were integrated into a 3D layout of the monument. The same methodology was followed for Stoa A, where the good preservation of the monument in its eastern part enabled the reconstruction in 2D of the facade, as well as the solution of the internal construction of the monument. This work presented also as a diploma, was also addressed to preparing a restoration project of the monument. It was with this intention that the work on documentation of the Stadium's cistern was oriented, along with the archaeological excavation of its western wall. In addition to the traditional documenting and layout, a 3D documentation of the real state of the monument was made, with the virtual placement of the collapsed blocks as a sure way of restoring the monument for the coming year. Byllis's example proves that collaboration between archaeologists and architects is a guarantee of increasing the level of archaeological documentation, as well as of the scientific preparation of young architects.

**Keywords:**

**Byllis, archaeology,  
architecture, 3D  
monument**

## COMPORRE CON LE ROVINE. PROGETTI PER I FORI IMPERIALI

Il contributo assume come oggetto di indagine la questione dei luoghi dell'Antico all'interno della città stratificata mediterranea, ponendosi come obiettivo quello di offrire un apporto teorico al tema della valorizzazione del Patrimonio culturale e, specificatamente, delle rovine archeologiche all'interno del tessuto urbano.

Nelle città mediterranee riconosciamo una complessità morfologica e spaziale che è riconducibile al loro costituirsi come il frutto di lunghe e continue stratificazioni. La loro condizione è sintetizzabile attraverso la metafora del "palinsesto", ossia di un testo scritto, riscritto e trasformato più volte, anche modificandone il senso. Le tracce archeologiche, in queste città, pervengono a noi in forma di "frammento", disvelate attraverso scavi che rappresentano spesso vere e proprie cesure all'interno della continuità del tessuto urbano. Alla luce di questa complessità, e al fine di preservare e valorizzare il ricco Patrimonio delle città del Mediterraneo, è necessaria la definizione di un metodo per il progetto di architettura contemporaneo che consideri le rovine in questi luoghi come un valore, assumendo l'obiettivo di stabilire un nuovo Ordine tra gli strati urbani.

La ricerca parte dalla selezione di un caso di studio fortemente rappresentativo: l'area dei Fori Imperiali a Roma. Analizzando progetti contemporanei ritenuti significativi che ne hanno proposto una re-interpretazione, lo studio mira al riconoscimento e alla comprensione di principi e tecniche di composizione attraverso l'analisi formale e il ridisegno critico

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**Keywords:**

**città stratificata, Roma,  
rovine archeologiche,  
progetto urbano**

**DOCUMENTATION OF THE AUTHENTIC MATERIALS IN  
CULTURE HERITAGE - SUSTAINING THE TANGIBLE CULTURAL  
VALUE IN THE ERA OF MODERNIZATION AND  
GLOBALIZATION.**

**CASE STUDY OF THE CHURCH OF THE MONASTERY OF  
ST. MARY OF SPILE, LUNXHËRI**

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Rapid and uncontrolled modernization in urban centres is everywhere accompanied by a drastic deterioration of the cultural heritage. Furthermore, modernization basically means reshaping a cultural system into a new mode of expression and use.

However, the rural areas remain less affected by these activities; since they are having less attention, another kind of degradation emerges. Consequently, the documentation practice of architectural and artistic heritage becomes as primordial as an urgent necessity.

The case of the St. Mary Church in the Monastery of Spile, is one of the largest numbers on the abandoned monasteries list, located mainly in the south part of the country. It can be considered a prominent cultural and spiritual value, for which the time, modernization and globalization work in the opposite direction. With a domed cross-in-square plan composition, the church is the only remaining building from monastery complex. The internal walls of the naos, are painted in fresco technique by Michael from Lonotopi at 1634, while narthex frescos are attributed to Jan Scutari and his workshop, 25 years later.

This paper aims to present the data/results of a study that could help to design a conservation project of the frescos, focusing mostly on evidencing the techniques of executions as well as the characterization of pigments and mortars. Thus, samples from pigments and preparatory layers of wall paintings were analysed. The mineralogical and petrographic compositions of samples were determined to utilize stereomicroscope and polarized optical microscopy. The granulometric analyses were carried out to determine the binder/aggregate ratio and ratios of compositional fractions. The stratigraphy of layers and their types of deterioration was examined by thin sections study.

Such a mineralogical characterization helps to find material provenance and contributes to performing an authentic conservation intervention, sustaining the tangible cultural value in the era of modernization and globalization.

**Keywords:**

**culture heritage,  
monastery, pigment,  
mortar, microscopy,  
frescos**

## **BUNKER ARCHEOLOGY: IDENTIFICATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF A 20<sup>TH</sup>-CENTURY HERITAGE**

In the pioneering text for the Bunker Archéologie exhibition catalogue, set up in 1975 in the Musée des Arts Décoratifs in Paris, Paul Virilio recalled the fascination exercised on him when he was a child by the first encounter with the buildings of the Atlantic Wall in the Normandy beaches, which the mine-removers were still clearing. From this encounter began a reflection that led him to compare these military constructions to the archetype of the funerary monument, as he had done - before him - Ernst Jünger (*Gärten und Straßen*, 1942). From this approach comes the affirmation of the need that the archaeological finds of the war (bunkers, underground anti-aircraft shelters and submarine bases), until then studied by military history, begin to be analyzed, protected and valued for their architectural peculiarities and not just for being memorials of a Europe torn apart by fratricidal wars. Bunkers, for example, have the characteristic of being constructions without roots in the ground, that is, of foundations, because they were conceived as floating structures on the ground to better resist the upheavals caused by the bombings. An intuition by Virilio is very stimulating to frame the problem of re-use and the enhancement of these structures in correct terms. The rapid recovery of tourist life leads to the habituation to the presence of these structures that are adapted to new uses: changing rooms replacing those of bathing establishments not yet rebuilt, kiosks for impromptu sellers of drinks, toilets. By taking possession of these death machines, life assures their conservation by stimulating a rapid reconstruction of buildings around them that makes their destruction impracticable or very expensive, due to their proximity to inhabited buildings. At the same time, however, it dissolves with improper uses the aura of evocative monuments of ancient tholoi, together with their values of document and memory. Not only the coasts of the Atlantic but also those of the Mediterranean are still populated by German defensive structures, built by the Todt Organization, from the French Riviera to the Tyrrhenian and Adriatic shores of Italy and Sicily, from Croatia to Greece. The construction of a large number of bunkers and underground or submarine defensive structures was not an exclusive prerogative of the periods of the two world wars but continued during the cold war years. The atomic threat has led to the creation of deeper underground habitats (for example in Albania) and to build increasingly complex submarine refuges. Despite the proliferation of studies and inventories of the heritage of the testimonies of these Wars, despite the interest of a plurality of subjects to the protection and enhancement of this heritage, from a sampling guided by the criterion to show the variety of new uses to which these defensive structures have been destined in the Mediterranean area the lack of clear guidelines in the management of this heritage and of an acceptable conservation policy clearly emerges. The purpose of this report is to underline the urgency of internationally coordinated study initiatives that pursue the objectives of ordering and unifying the considerable work of filing this heritage made by various subjects and of setting guidelines for the re-use of these structures, compatible with their original characters and respectful of their document and memory values.

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**Keywords:**

**bunker archaeology,  
20<sup>th</sup> century, heritage**







## RELIGIOUS ARCHITECTURE IN ALBANIA, FROM DISSONANT TO DIFFICULT HERITAGE

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After nearly three decades from the fall of communism in Albania there is a need to reflect and to reconsider the perspective concerning the built environment and the physical heritage inherited from that period. For a comprehensive understanding, concepts such as “dissonant heritage” and “difficult heritage” could be used to pluralize the traces of the past and discuss the use of this inheritance as a form of reconciliation. The alterations happened to religious buildings in the late ‘60s, testimonies of a far-reaching ideological war, are today part of an unwanted past which is being neglected and disregarded.

The phenomenon and its impact in architecture is illustrated through case studies of religious buildings transformed into public utilities, which stand today as physical witnesses of the war against religion, started since the early days of the regime, and making Albania in 1976 the world’s first and only atheist state by constitution. These transformations were a deliberate attempt to remove the buildings ability to give testimony to their previous function as mediators between individual and God, as well as an attempt to adapt religious architecture to host and serve a new ideology.

Local historical narratives attempt to ignore or bypass this form of heritage in an effort to forget the past, or to regain the holiness of architecture, leaving us the existence of suppressed identities, and the lack of a proper critical attention and discussion toward these realities. As intended in this article, referring to a comprehensive concept of heritage, be it dissonant or difficult, it becomes necessary to identify, recognize, study and discuss the traces of socialism on religious architecture in Albania.

### Keywords:

**difficult heritage, war  
against religion,  
socialism, religious  
architecture, Albania**

## THE ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN IN THE CINEMATOGRAPHIC DIRECTION OF THE AVANT-GARDES

The object of study is a reflection on the use of the architectural design in research and in the directorial experiments in cinema between the Twenties and the Thirties (period seen as the decade, par excellence, of the development and maturation of fundamental theories concerning the cinematographic direction). In particular, the analysis focuses on the 1920 work *Das Cabinet des Dr Caligari* and the 1922 film *Nosferatu*.

The research was developed based on studies by David Robinson, Leonardo Quaresima and Gianni Rondolino regarding the film “*Caligari*”; Pier Giorgio Tone and Gianni Rondolino about the film *Nosferatu*; the writings of Gianni Rondolino and Gian Piero Brunetta have been considered for the reconstruction of the historical-artistic cinematographic context.

The relationship between graphic patterns, sign, composition, framing and scene, was analysed to delve into the understanding of the strategies of representation and communication in the development of cinematographic language.

The research has identified several directorial strategies of which it seems interesting to deepen a reflection on the use of architectural design, whether these characterize almost all the communicative and stylistic potential of the cinematographic work, as in the film *Das Cabinet des Dr. Caligari*; whether, instead, the patterns appear deliberately neglected, this to deepen the communicative and aesthetic potential of the cinematographic direction, free from the support of the drawing, as F.W. Murnau chose to operate for his masterpiece *Nosferatu*.

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**Keywords:**

**signs, setting,  
stylization, expression**

## DESTRUCTION IN ARCHITECTURE

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This writing, part of theoretical researches on architecture, arises as a result of a series of reflections on the relationship between destruction, as a violent act against the building or the city, and future architecture, seen from the entirety of aspects that affect the sphere of settlements.

The paper aims to highlight the relationship between destruction and the consequences it brings to architecture, whether it be a single building or a city part.

According to our initial hypothesis, destruction is a violent act against the inhabited space, causing a chain of events that build a new architectural image, a new urban equilibrium that is based not only on constructions that will arise (or vice versa, when nothing is built and architecture is simply transformed into ruin), but also in the “empty” space, pending constructions that can shape it.

The methodology is initially based on the analysis of the concept of destruction in the Western world and continues with the consequences and transformation of the architectural image. Various forms of destruction, including social or anthropological, will be analysed, without affecting political/economic speculation. These analyses will focus on some key historical moments where destruction is manifestly manifested and its impact on the city’s body causes more discussion and debate.

The results are expected to show that after the destruction of a building or part of a city, a new urban order is created and consequently a new image, as there sustainably a space that has set other architectural or urban balances.

### Keywords:

**destruction, modernity,  
reconstruction, ruin**

## TARRAGONA: IL PROCESSO DELLA FORMA URBANA TRA PERMANENZE E MUTAMENTO

La ricerca proposta è il risultato della tesi di laurea magistrale in Architettura coordinata dal prof. M. Ieva, nel Politecnico di Bari, sulla città di Tarragona. La ricerca è stata condotta utilizzando come principale strumento di indagine il metodo tipologico-processuale, capace di delineare la forma urbis della città attraverso la lettura e il riconoscimento dei percorsi fondativi e dell'edilizia di base e specialistica.

Tarragona, città della Spagna orientale situata nella comunità autonoma della Catalogna, è una città in cui le maglie del passato si confondono nella eterogeneità della cultura contemporanea. Il metodo tipologico ci permette di leggere l'antico substratum che permane e che definisce la sottostruttura della città odierna. L'analisi ha come punto di partenza la fondazione della città di Tarraco ad opera dei romani, in quanto è solo in questo periodo che si definisce una prima struttura conclusa.

L'Ager Tarraconensis è abitato sin dal V secolo a.C. da popolazioni iberiche di cui non rimane traccia. Solo nel 218 a.C. con l'arrivo delle legioni romane guidate dagli Scipioni viene fondato un castrum costruito nelle estreme vicinanze dell'antico oppidum iberico, diventando in breve tempo uno dei più importanti centri dell'Impero Romano. Dopo tale periodo, la città vive altalenanti momenti di abbandono e ripresa che ne hanno progressivamente alterato la forma.

Tarragona si mostra come un insieme di elementi disomogenei, frutto di un uso dicotomico e meccanicistico del binomio tradizione/modernità. Ripercorrendo la storia è evidente come sia mancata nella moderna pianificazione del territorio un passaggio meditato dal castrum alla contemporaneità. Attraverso l'analisi delle percorrenze, delle ortogonalità, dei tipi edilizi, e coadiuvato dallo studio della storia, tal studio tenta di mettere in luce i temi cardine che l'architettura deve assumere per la città nella quale viviamo. Assunti questi temi e individuate le tecniche della composizione urbana, l'architettura può essere capace di connettere il passato con una città in continuo divenire.

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**Keywords:**

**Tarragona, typological  
analysis, spontaneous  
awareness, critical  
awareness**

## BRUTALISM: THE NEW FACE OF A CITY

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The dream of building a Modern architecture in Skopje unexpectedly ended in a 1963 earthquake. A drama that left the city itself with more than 80% of its buildings damaged, and more than 2000 people dead. In 1965, the United Nation sponsored a reconstruction of the city skin. According to a master plan, an international competition was won by the world's most famous architect at the time- Kenzo Tange. Tange's team designed the urban plan for the city. However, special items were designed by local architects.

Most of the new public facilities gained architectural value and importance in the city. This deserves attention because they presented the highly 'new spirit of making it modern again', through very new idioms such as: innovation, shape, materiality, aesthetic, originality and conceptual form. Massive, raw concrete structures in Skopje have led to the production of an enduring monumental presence and helped inspire Skopje's title as the "Brutalis Capital of the World".

Each trajectory and manifestation illustrates the complex picture of the international architectural exchange and local production. Skopje becomes an elucidative story, because it represents a meeting point between Brutalism, Metabolism and its American parallel.

With the following paper, we will attempt to shed some light on the fact of how, indeed, Brutalism changed the face of the capital city after the earthquake. Moreover, to give some crucial explanation on how such an architecture became the first representative point of the city for some decades. A period, when Brutalism was known as a pan Yugoslav phenomena in the late 1960s and into 1970s, till becoming the most hated part of the history of the city itself in the late 1990s.

**Keywords:**

**brutalism, modern  
architecture, Shkupi,  
North Macedonia**

## IL DISEGNO DELLA CINTA MURARIA DI BUTRINTO IN ALBANIA

La ricerca proposta è il risultato della tesi di laurea magistrale in Architettura coordinata dal prof. M. Ieva, nel Politecnico di Bari, sulla città di Tarragona. La ricerca è stata condotta utilizzando come principale strumento di indagine il metodo tipologico-processuale, capace di delineare la forma urbis della città attraverso la lettura e il riconoscimento dei percorsi fondativi e dell'edilizia di base e specialistica.

Tarragona, città della Spagna orientale situata nella comunità autonoma della Catalogna, è una città in cui le maglie del passato si confondono nella eterogeneità della cultura contemporanea. Il metodo tipologico ci permette di leggere l'antico substratum che permane e che definisce la sottostruttura della città odierna. L'analisi ha come punto di partenza la fondazione della città di Tarraco ad opera dei romani, in quanto è solo in questo periodo che si definisce una prima struttura conclusa.

L'Ager Tarraconensis è abitato sin dal V secolo a.C. da popolazioni iberiche di cui non rimane traccia. Solo nel 218 a.C. con l'arrivo delle legioni romane guidate dagli Scipioni viene fondato un castrum costruito nelle estreme vicinanze dell'antico oppidum iberico, diventando in breve tempo uno dei più importanti centri dell'Impero Romano. Dopo tale periodo, la città vive altalenanti momenti di abbandono e ripresa che ne hanno progressivamente alterato la forma.

Tarragona si mostra come un insieme di elementi disomogenei, frutto di un uso dicotomico e meccanicistico del binomio tradizione/modernità. Ripercorrendo la storia è evidente come sia mancata nella moderna pianificazione del territorio un passaggio meditato dal castrum alla contemporaneità. Attraverso l'analisi delle percorrenze, delle ortogonalità, dei tipi edilizi, e coadiuvato dallo studio della storia, tal studio tenta di mettere in luce i temi cardine che l'architettura deve assumere per la città nella quale viviamo. Assunti questi temi e individuate le tecniche della composizione urbana, l'architettura può essere capace di connettere il passato con una città in continuo divenire.

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**Keywords:**

**Butrint, cultural  
heritage, research,  
representation**

## DEVELOPING A SUSTAINABLE MODEL FOR CONSERVATION AND REVITALIZATION OF UPPER QEPARO

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This research consists of a proposal of reusing an abandoned coastal village in south of Albania by changing its functions turning them into tourist developments, preserving the individual character as far as possible. The economic plan is referred to the Urban Management Program of TU Berlin project “Sustainable Models of Heritage Conservation and Revitalization”.

A Proposal for the Historic Villages of Vuno and Qeparo, Albania” by concentrating the project only in Qeparo. There is proposed a bipartite system made up of two linked entities: (1) a for-profit entity, the Village Corporation, tasked with generating financial capital via a land trust and a local business, the Village Hotel and two a non-profit entity, the Village Conservation Lab, tasked with conducting the conservation work. The intervention consists in three areas, the centre of the village where are proposed the restoration and adaptation of some of buildings that form the main plaza and two Village Hotels, thirteen buildings, which are selected under certain conditions as: reasonable distance between each other, currently uninhabited, good condition, beautiful view towards mountains and sea, short distance from the village centre. It is concluded that the revitalisation of the village will increase tourism as an important resource for economic development.

### Keywords:

**conservation,  
restoration, adaptation,  
revitalization, village  
corporation, village con-  
versation lab.**



## THE DRAWING OF THE HYPOGEOUS ARCHITECTURE. CASE STUDIES IN ITALY AND EUROPE

The research proposes a critical re-reading of hypogeous structures through the graphic representation and related drawing of architectural complexes. The term hypogeum, which derives from the Greek *ὑπόγειος* composed of *ὑπόγειος* (below) and *γῆ* (earth), means a hypogeous structure with access. This architecture is best known for its burial sites such as catacombs and thermal or safety structures, most of which are now used as museums. There are numerous historical examples in Northern Europe, Spain, Africa, Asia, Russia and Mongolia. The most interesting case studies are: the Royal Necropolis of the Basilica of Saint Denis (Paris, Gallo-Roman era), the Antoninian Baths, better known as the Baths of Caracalla (Rome - 212-216 AD), Derinkuyu (Turkey - discovered at the end of the 900, dating back to the V-VI century) and the Antinori Winery (Chianti hill - 2000 - 2005). These references have inspired contemporary architecture with complex forms of housing, such as well settlements, consisting of several units formed by a central crater dug vertically into the ground, from which branch the rooms obtained by continuing the excavation horizontally in the rock. The study, therefore, focused on the historical evolution of this architectural theme, starting from the cave conceived as the home of primitive peoples and burial place, and arriving at the modern wine cellars.

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**Keywords:**

**architectural hypogeus,  
cultural heritage,  
knowledge**

## THE DESIGN OF THE PALATINE CHAPEL IN THE ROYAL PARK OF TIRANA IN ALBANIA

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The research work is focused on the study of the Palatine Chapel, located in the Royal Park of Tirana. The theme represents an opportunity to know and document the state of conservation of the architectural heritage through a consolidated process of relief.

The building is situated in the eastern part of the park, near the Villa Reale, and can be reached by a stone staircase. The symmetrical rectangular structure has an apse to the south-east, a bell tower to the south-east and is surmounted by a pitched roof. The basement, formed by five steps, leads to a colonnaded pronaos that precludes the entrance, flanked by two openings; three round holes mark the north-east and south-west side elevations.

There are numerous current archive sources, while the historical graphic and iconographic apparatus preserved in the archives, from which it is almost impossible to find scientific material, is scarce.

The research activity was carried out through a manual and instrumental survey, carried out through edotype, photographic documentation, laser instrumentation and Ryobi platform, aimed at verifying the state of conservation of the architecture under examination. The works produced increase the scarce archival documentation of Albanian buildings of the early twentieth century.

Based on this survey, 3D models, material and degradation analyses were subsequently carried out for future research aimed at protecting and enhancing the Albanian heritage within the Park.

**Keywords:**

**Palatine Chapel, relief,  
knowledge**

## THE DRAWING OF THE GARDENER'S HOUSE IN THE ROYAL PARK OF TIRANA IN ALBANIA

The research is focused on the study of the Gardener's House located in the western part of the Royal Park of Tirana. The building is inclined towards the boundary wall system that separates it from the Grand Park, a public green space that is considered the green lung of the city.

The construction is located in an isolated area of the park, to allow the appropriate privacy to the diplomatic functions of the Villa Reale. The rural architecture with the purpose of service is built in brick, developed on a rectangular plan and consists of two floors above ground: it also has a series of holes of different sizes exposed on each facade and, due to a collapse, has no roof. In the surrounding area, there are several small buildings serving the structure itself, such as a brick oven, a tank for collecting water, a greenhouse for the cultivation of succulents and a manger.

The historical graphic and iconographic apparatus is almost completely non-existent, since a reliable survey, a metric or geometric operation, a three-dimensional model of the complex have never been carried out. One of the main objectives of the research is to increase the scarce archival documentation of the buildings of the Royal Park. The manual and instrumental survey carried out through edo-type, laser instrumentation, Ryobi platform, material and degradation analysis and photographic documentation, represents an opportunity to document the architectural heritage through adequate knowledge.

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### **Keywords:**

**Gardener's House,  
survey, knowledge**

## THE DESIGN OF THE GREENHOUSES IN THE ROYAL PARK OF TIRANA IN ALBANIA

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The research proposes the study of greenhouses in the Royal Park of Tirana in Albania with particular reference to the issues of relief and reuse of utilitarian structures. The analysis was structured by planning in a first phase a basic relief characterized by the definition of pure and basic geometric shapes, in a second phase was incorporated architectural and structural details. The complex of greenhouses is developed in an “L” shape next to a load-bearing wall that separates, with a difference in height, the access path to the Italian garden above. The activities of relief, graphic documentation, modelling and 3D rendering of the structures have led to the comprehension of the property, and through the analysis of the state of degradation to the possible re-qualification for recreational use. Particular attention was paid to the rapport with the surrounding vegetation and to the relative classification of the tree species present with the two-dimensional and three-dimensional graphic representation of the same.

**Keywords:**

**greenhouses, relief and  
knowledge**

## THE DRAWING OF THE LAKE IN THE ROYAL PARK OF TIRANA

The study focuses on archival research and landscape design of the lake located within the Royal Park of Tirana, defining the historical characteristics and conservation aspects for this place. From the countryside of architectural and vegetational importance, it emerged that the stretch of water, historically formed by three basins each with its own mooring for small boats, is currently geometrically and structurally different: one of the three reservoirs is completely covered by land and vegetation, the two remaining, are separated by a strip of rocks and very dense vegetation. Both lakes are characterized by an irregular shape, by the presence of an outer edge covered with large slabs of stone and for the vertical walls is used the technique of opus incertum, with wall facing in concrete and irregular stones. On the side there is a thick vegetation area of marsh reeds, a herbaceous species that grow right on the shores of the lakes. The basin assumes remarkable importance within the Park as it can create a small ecosystem through the vegetation that develops around it and for the presence of fauna. This system, moreover, carries out the technical function of water reserve able to satisfy the needs of the whole park. The research through the redesign of the iconographic sources and the design of the places proposes a path of knowledge aimed at the preservation of a natural asset within the ponderous Royal Park.

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### **Keywords:**

**drawing, lake, Royal  
Park of Tirana**

## THE CULTURAL HERITAGE DRAWING IN THE GLOBAL SOCIETY

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The research itinerary is focused on the study of cultural heritage through an investigation of the multiple varieties of architectural interventions made for the enhancement and conservation of architectural artefacts, comparing and analysing the strategies adopted in Italy and Europe. The investigation aims to understand and critically analyse the interpretative processes that have determined the project choices aimed at preserving the architectural artefacts used as research model. The analyses, through techniques of representation, are aimed at cataloguing, enhancing and preserving the material and immaterial cultural heritage, with particular attention to the integration of overlapping structures with contemporary society. The question of the relationship between ancient and modern is a topical issue in the European context as the territory is rich in overlaps and stratifications that determine numerous interventions of drawing of the territory. These architectures can be read at different scales, depending on the context in which they are located and the type of architectural intervention adopted on them. The contribution, through the theoretical foundations of drawing, proposes graphs and images in comparison with the different products analysed and the current reality, for the knowledge and research of material and immaterial values. The main objective, in addition to the production of graphic works, is to structure a path of knowledge and cataloguing of the interventions made on cultural heritage and to highlight the correlations with contemporary reality, analysing the solutions implemented and comparing different case studies, with the aim of having a critical awareness of the intervention strategies implemented and feasible, paying particular attention to the relationship between the new intervention and the complexity of the surrounding area.

### Keywords:

**drawing, survey,  
valorization,  
preservation, knowledge**

## REBUILDING (?) THE PAST. THE ANNIHILATION OF MODERNIST ISTANBUL IN THE COSMOPOLITAN DISTRICT OF BEYOĞLU

The aim of this article is to present the architectural and urban interventions that occurred in the last decades in one of the historical areas of Istanbul, located on the European side of the big metropolis, the Beyoğludistrict. The area represented well the late Ottoman cosmopolitan society and the rise of the new born republican Turkey under the guidance of Atatürk. In the modernization process, that started in the late 20'ies, many architectural and urban interventions overlapped the historical phases of the area, always leaving new traces on the previously built environment. If the 'natural' process of building, demolishing and rebuilding in Beyoğlu was due to the needs and the instances of some specific moments, in the last decades an acceleration to clean up what was left of the Kemalist period was ran by the government, all in order to 'restore' an image of Istanbul more close to the Orientalist clichés erasing, in an aware manner, all the architectural elements and urban features that were too much related to the republican times and to give a new look to the major city of the 'New Turkey'. The paper wants to point out what are the consequences of an inappropriate operation that looks like a restoration of the old environment, without using appropriate tools to understand the importance of the overlapping of historical phases in the urban texture and its inner cultural values, in terms of preservation and maintenance of historical heritage.

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### **Keywords:**

**Beyoğlu, heritage at risk,  
architectural  
transformations,  
modernist architecture**

## PETRŽALKA INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION: AN OPEN DISCUSSION ON THE DESIGN CONCEPTS

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Petržalka neighbourhood is probably the most interesting outcome of the intensive construction phase of concrete-slabs housing estates which occurred in Bratislava along with the 1960s and 1970s as a result of the city's fast demographic development which was supported by the regime representatives to host a majority of working-class inhabitants in the city's population. New settlements were supposed to provide accommodation for the constant inflow of workers driven by the industrialization and colonization, becoming Bratislava's citizens. Petržalka's current image is still similar to the development which was created during the Soviet period, characterized by huge "panel" housing, probably one of the largest extensions of panel buildings areas at the time.

In 1967 an international competition was announced to collect proposals to build a large neighbourhood on the right banks of the river Danube. 84 groups from 19 different countries joined the competition. Five proposals were selected to build a set of recommendations that became the core of the spatial plan proposal for Petržalka.

Besides the historical reasons that have brought to a realization, not in compliance with the competition proposals, the development scheme of the neighbourhood issued from that process left its imprints on the structure of the city and also on its new identity, despite a heterogeneous mixture of housing complexes of different size, typologies, facilities.

The Bratislava case allows to look at the vast production of the competition projects, mainly in relation to the design characteristics. The few available sources will be used to compare the urban design concepts, the intent is to analyse the settlement design schemes, up to now poorly studied, pointing up to the interpretation of the neighbourhood concepts through a comparative analysis, paying attention to the relation between the competing proposals and the realization of the neighbourhood.

### Keywords:

**housing, socialist-  
neighbourhood, post-  
socialist settlements,  
urban regeneration**



## FUTURISM ARCHITECTURE IN ALBANIA

Albania, although a small country, is of interest in terms of different architectural currents. Historically positioned between east and west, it has been a geographical area coveted by many geopolitical powers. In the years 1925 - 44 the expansionist interests of the Italian Republic introduced to Albania a new architectural culture that had long been discussed in Europe and particularly in Italy. The spirit of rationalist architecture in Italy had its influence and schools (Gruppo Toscano, Gruppo 7, MIAR etc.) but there were also variants of rationalist thought which could be termed entirely Italian. This new stream was called "Futurism".

Futurism was an artistic and cultural movement born in Italy in the early twentieth century. The most striking aspect of the "Futurist" movement is the total rejection of traditional values from the past as an expression of ignorance and superstitions. Futurists act as translators of a new concept of life based on confidence in the future and technological progress. They exalt the ideals of speed, dynamism, material strength, war conceived as the only hygiene in the world.

This essay seeks to take the first step towards an authoritative design of an architectural object built around 1932-35 in the present-day Kuçova city. This architecture has served as the headquarters of the A.I.P.A throughout the activity of this company in Kuçova (Ex Borgo Ciano). According to the author, the building bears the sign of one of the Italian architects of the Futurist movement, Angiolo Mazzoni.

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**Keywords:**

**Angiolo Mazzoni,  
Futurism, Kuçovë,  
A.I.P.A., Albania**

## AUGMENTED REALITY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE CULTURAL AND LANDSCAPE HERITAGE

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In a historical phase in which museums try to bring the city inside them by organizing cross-cultural activities, the research conducted aims to generate the exact opposite: it is the museum that enters the city, bringing the users to discover new places and paths. The aim of the project is to develop an application for mobile devices that allows the visualization of the Roman heritage of the city of Padua. The urban center hides several artifacts, which are difficult to access because they are covered by urban transformations over the centuries. The project involved historical and archive research, examining the archives of the main cultural institutions present in the Padua area; a survey phase of the findings, using the most modern techniques based on laser scanning and photogrammetry; the virtual reconstruction of the artifacts through the recent techniques of transformation of the point clouds into complex meshes and their optimization; the development of an application for Android, which allows the archaeological finds to be viewed in real time and in situ, allowing their investigation from a historical and scientific point of view through the use of BIM methodologies. One of the most interesting case studies is Ponte San Lorenzo, a Roman bridge with three arches, the remains of which are perfectly preserved below the road level of the Riviera dei Ponti Romani. The surveys carried out (TLS and SfM photogrammetry) led to the subsequent comparison of the two different techniques used and to the realization of a detailed and realistic virtual model, easily interrogated thanks to the subdivision of its main parts and associating to them all the information obtained from the research. The application, now almost complete, guarantees the perfect display of the artifacts on the device screen, their

### **Keywords:**

**augmented reality,  
cultural heritage, laser  
scanning, mesh  
retopology,  
photogrammetry.**



## TREATMENT OF YUGOSLAVIAN ARCHITECTURE IN SKOPJE: THE FAUX MAQUILLAGE OF MODERNIST BUILDINGS IN “SKOPJE 2014” PROJECT

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In this article we present the architectural and urban interventions in Skopje, following the “Skopje 2014” project, over the modernist and brutalist structures dated from the second half of the 20th century and how those transformations affected the visual perception of the center, giving it a completely new look. “Skopje 2014” project was a recently imposed agenda run by the Government for the urban and architectural transformation of the capital of R. Macedonia; it included many new architectural structures as well as an urban regeneration plan related to the center, especially around square Macedonia, the core of the town. Along the new architectural structures that emerged as a result of this project, the Yugoslavian 20th-century modernist and brutalist buildings, still existing, were also targeted. With this project all those buildings, including some masterpieces of brutalist structures, built after the big earthquake in 1963 received their “new” neo-baroque exteriors. Façades of rough concrete buildings were completely plastified and covered with artificial styrofoam decorations, imitating architectural elements all in order to give these buildings new baroque grace. All of the socialistic buildings received their faux exteriors in order to present a “classical” appeal to bring back values related to the past, in order to reshape a new urban identity to the town. This architectural “Botox” was part of the “Skopje 2014” agenda which final goal was to delete the architecture inherited from Yugoslavia. Being seen as undesirable and as symbol of previous times, some valuable architectural buildings were victims of these interventions. The process could have been stopped if only these structures, in previous years, were listed as architectural heritage. This issue and faith of the brutalist and modernist architecture in Skopje is still open and these buildings are still exposed to different interventions while none of them would concern their protection or restoration.

### **Keywords:**

**Skopje 2014, undesirable  
heritage, architectural  
transformations, post  
Yugoslavian  
architecture, modernist  
architecture**

## MODERNISM AS THE UNCONSCIOUS OF GLOBALISM: MAPPING THE CONSTELLATION OF SUBJECTIVITIES IN SIGFRIED GIEDION'S HISTORIOGRAPHY: FROM YOU=ME TO YOU+ME

In its beginnings, modern architecture as opposed to history and inherited traditions. For example, architects and theorists such as Hermann Muthesius, Sigfried Giedion, Walter Gropius, and Le Corbusier among many others wrote persistently against the inherited historical styles and traditions. Gropius even prohibited the teaching of architectural history at the Bauhaus. After the war, however, such attitude towards history and tradition changed. This paper argues that the 'return' of history and culture within the rubric of modernity, as well as the re-evaluation of modern architecture itself as "a growth of a new tradition," – to quote Giedion, is a manifestation of modernism becoming global.

Modernism can only be global, even and especially when it seemingly resists or goes against globalization. There is no globalization without culture, the latter being the very medium through which globalization is actualized across the globe. The aim here is to inquire how modernism anticipates the global through criteria that do not necessarily conform to what globalization was imagined to be at a particular moment, as well as the retroactive substitution of the criteria that globalization eventually brings about for the original ones.

When there is anticipation, there is language. What is then the language of modernism in anticipating the global? The paper does a close reading of Sigfried Giedion's *Architecture You and Me – The Diary of a Development*, published after the war, in 1958. Here Giedion, differently from his position before the war, argues that modern architecture should be responsive to a particular community, place, climate, and cultural context. Giedion appeals for a dialogical relationship between one and the other, between people and the community. The paper argues that the dialogical language of *You and Me* is what leads to an erasure of the difference between *You and Me*, which leads to a global subject.

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**Keywords:**

**modernism,  
globalization, culture,  
modern architecture**

## LE LACUNE E LE TRASFORMAZIONI DI ATATÜRK BOULEVARD NEL CONTESTO POLITICO-URBANO: DALLA MODERNIZZAZIONE ALLA GLOBALIZZAZIONE

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Ankara, pur essendo una delle città più antiche dell'Anatolia, nota come la capitale moderna della Repubblica Turca, ha subito diverse trasformazioni che incorporano aspetti relazionati con il contesto territoriale, con i cambiamenti storici, con la caratteristica fisica della città, con quello sociale, economico e politico. Le strategie politiche che sono state attuate e che hanno determinato le trasformazioni urbane, sono estremamente rilevanti per comprendere la storia recente ed i problemi attuali della città di Ankara.

Atatürk Boulevard, progettata nel periodo repubblicano come la principale spina dorsale della capitale moderna, collega la città storica a quella nuova, ed è ancora oggi una caratteristica peculiare della città, oltre che a rappresentare il componente più importante e rappresentativo delle stratificazioni ideologiche di Ankara sin dagli anni della repubblica. Inoltre, Atatürk Boulevard, oltre ad essere un elemento rappresentativo delle stratificazioni ideologiche dal periodo moderno alla globalizzazione, rappresenta anche il collegamento tra il passato e il futuro. Questo aspetto è di fondamentale importanza per osservare anche le lacune urbane che si presentano come interruzioni del tessuto urbano, percepito quale spazio e/o edificio storico, luogo di memoria e d'identità. Pertanto, questo contributo mette in evidenza i problemi relativi alle lacune urbane, agli spazi e/o edifici perduti che caratterizzano Atatürk Boulevard come un esempio emblematico per comprendere queste trasformazioni politiche-urbane dal periodo moderno fino ad oggi. Sulle base di queste premesse, l'obiettivo di questo lavoro è quello di indagare lo stato attuale del tessuto urbano delineato da Atatürk Boulevard, ancora in continuo mutamento, rivolgendo particolare attenzione al rapporto tra cambiamenti e perdita dell'identità ambientale causata dalle politiche urbane. Nonostante la molteplicità degli studi già esistenti sulle città, è necessario quindi, continuare a rivalutarli tenendo conto di come i cambiamenti politici abbiano influito sull'evoluzione dei centri urbani.

### Keywords:

**Atatürk Boulevard,  
Ankara, L'identità  
urbana, le politiche-  
urbane, le lacune urbane**

## CULTURAL HERITAGE AND MODERN REUSE: A RURAL COMPLEX CASE

The architect as a creator goes back and forth from past to present, aiming towards the future. As architects, it is impossible to ignore the omnipresent past as a human reality, in every settlement or elsewhere in the territory, anywhere where you can feel man's touch. Finding the ways to coexist with, identifying the values, studying history and distinguishing experiences are useful and helpful in the creation / intervention process.

In the last decades in Albania, the development of modern technologies applied to cultural heritage and the definition of the scientific status of the building typologies have stimulated the drafting of numerous studies on the vernacular architecture that have resisted throughout time and are available today.

As one of them, the vernacular architecture in the rural areas of Northern Albania is of immense importance and interest. With an increased consideration towards it, examples of documenting, study and intervention manuals are prepared with the purpose of being investigated as the architecture of identity, in the complexity of historical phenomena and processes, and influenced by the elevated interest in their reuse as tourist facilities.

In this context, and facing the contemporary need for restoration, revitalization, reuse and adaptation to modern material, technology and purposes, one of the most interesting typologies and one of the most endangered is that of the rural complexes.

The architecture of the rural complexes as part of the rural architecture is of a spontaneous character, uninfluenced, a moral one, sustainable through the centuries, with strong belonging to the place, rational in form and organic in content. In this way, a rural architectural complex of the Northern Albania will be subject to the study as for its architectural, functional and social analysis, with the purpose to identify the ways to revive its relevance as for the building typology it represents but as well aiming their revitalization, reuse and transformation in a sustainable way so that they are appreciated, exploited and passed to future generations.

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**Keywords:**

**cultural heritage, rural  
architecture, endangered  
architecture, reuse,  
sustainable**

## THE JOURNEY OF KOSOVO MODERNISM - HIDDEN VALUES OF KOSOVO MODERNIST ARCHITECTURE

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Kosovo Modernism counts a significant number of good architecture examples, easily compared with the construction activity of the socialist modernism in the region. Yet, compared to the architecture of the same period of other countries of Yugoslavia, it remains a 'grey area'. It is less analysed and documented compared with the Byzantine and Islamic Architecture, whose conquest counts a significant influence on building urban and architectonic identity of the country.

Modernism in Kosovo came in the name of prosperity and progress. But this meant that a number of traditional buildings and old city cores were erased following the maxim 'destroy the old, place the new', to make place for new modernist structures. Major cities of Kosovo witnessed major transformations. Also, these transformations were not led by the local authorities, but were mostly imposed from outside. Consequently, for many reasons modernist architecture has enjoyed a negative reputation in Kosovo as being foreign and imposed. As a result of this negative reputation as well as other significant factors – such as political and social changes after '99s war in Kosovo, mostly connected with the process of privatization – the second urban and architectural destruction in Kosovo started in the beginning of the 21st century. This time not the destruction of the traditional structures, but of the modernist heritage. With the evaluation of certain examples of material production of Kosovo modernism, using the comprehension methodology of the initial and the current state, this paper intends to bring light to the journey of the modernist architecture of Kosovo, its construction and de-construction phases and the reasons after the neglected appreciation of its values. It aims to show the hidden values of Kosovo modernist architecture and the urge for its valuation, documentation and preservation.

### **Keywords:**

**architecture,  
modernism, Kosovo,  
socialist modernism,  
modernist heritage**



## CONTRO LA MODERNIZZAZIONE CAPSULARIZZATA DELLE CITTÀ STORICHE. PER UN RIPENSAMENTO DELLO SPAZIO APERTO COME AMBIENTE CONVIVIALE

I cambiamenti funzionali in atto in molti nuclei storici e la conseguente variazione delle densità e delle tipologie di utenza possono comportare una progressiva perdita dell'identità delle città. Queste aree urbane storiche sono sottoposte a trasformazioni mirate a modernizzare le modalità di accesso e fruizione degli spazi costruiti della città e comportano spesso due principali modificazioni: lo stravolgimento delle tipologie dello spazio aperto e la variazione delle relazioni tra spazio pubblico e patrimonio costruito storico-architettonico privato. La modernizzazione dei nuclei storici sta quindi producendo quella che Lieven de Cauter ha definito una delle varianti della Urban Capsularization; un'omogeneizzazione del sistema spazio-ambientale urbano su modelli e prodotti standardizzati che ignorano le tecniche costruttive locali; ma anche la riduzione delle aree storiche in enclave a esclusivo uso ludico-ricreativo. Contro la modernizzazione capsula rizzata delle città storiche è invece necessario ripensare il sistema degli spazi aperti come un ambiente conviviale, inclusivo, accogliente, attrattivo, flessibile e rispettoso delle culture abitative e costruttive locali.

Gli autori propongono una riflessione su questo tema, attraverso i risultati delle esperienze di ricerca e sperimentazione didattica condotte su alcune città storiche del bacino euro-mediterraneo. Gli spazi aperti sono ripensati come sistema spazio-ambientale abilitante che agisce attraverso l'attivazione di due processi: recupera e supporta gli effetti conviviali e generatori di benessere di alcune tipologie ricorrenti dello spazio urbano aperto (percorsi, passaggi, isole, ripari, frontiere, isole e oasi); interfaccia in modo flessibile e reversibile i binomi vuoto/pieno, aperto/chiuso, luce/ombra, natura/artificio, pubblico/privato, esterno/interno con micro-interventi di addizione, aggiunta, sovrapposizione e sottrazione

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### **Keywords:**

**città storica, sistema  
spazio-ambientale,  
capsularizzazione,  
ambiente conviviale**

## MODERN AND MODERNITY IN ALBANIAN ART REALITY DURING THE XX CENTURY

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Since the XIX century, modern and modernity was a very complex dichotomy which played a very important role in the recent Albanian art history. Built upon an oriental reality with strong Balkan features, the first modern elements in the Albanian artistic reality are to be found in the 19th century. During these first steps, the western artistic expressions, like the realist painting, new architecture and photography were proposed as new and highly modern mediums. During the first half of the 20th century, the modernism, understood as “the breaking of the old ways”, would accompany the Albanian reality in very few examples, sometimes with new proposals on standard themes and on other occasions, with styles borrowed from the western modernism, as a stylistic choice of the artists. During the second half of the 20th century, the modern and the modernism in Albania, would gain a completely new dimension, at a time when the inclusion inside the ideological camp of the Communist East would impose an adverse relationship with “the modernist ways”, but in its core would seek for the modern within itself, as a motoric force of the transformation and of the social renewal. Starting from the ‘60s, the themes, the style and the standards of the behaviour of the Albanian society would be accompanied with the new artistic methodology and stylistics of the Socialist Realism, which in essence aimed for the departure from the old and the modernism of all of the Albanian reality. In this paper, I will analyse the relationship that exists between the modern and modernism in the 20th century, in all its length, concentrated in the artistic language of the Albanian art and architecture, during the 20th century, as well as in the Albanian reality itself. As one discusses the stylistic borrowings, the out of the standard themes and the technological innovations, the modernity during the 20th century in Albania displays a multi-dimensional theme of study which extends in several different sub-layers. This remains still a rarely studied subject in its essence, but it has a multifold and a very interesting dynamic.

**Keywords:**

**visual art, architecture,  
albania, modern,  
modernity**

## ALBERTO CARPICECI: FORME E COLORI DEL MODERNO ROMANO

Le complessità e le contraddizioni dell'architettura italiana del dopoguerra si esplicano ulteriormente nell'opera dell'architetto romano Alberto Carpiceci (1916-2007). Allievo dei principali esponenti dell'architettura italiana del primo Novecento come Vincenzo Fasolo, Antonio Valente e Marcello Piacentini, le sue architetture sono sempre sospese tra tradizione ed innovazione, ruralità ed internazionalismo.

Si propongono tre opere emblematiche realizzate tra il 1949 ed il 1964: la palazzina Arcobaleno in viale Pilsudski a Roma, villa Ciardi a Fregene e Villa Marcella a Lavinio.

L'edificio di viale Pilsudski presenta un prospetto principale curvilineo convesso, che segue fedelmente l'andamento viario. La facciata è scandita verticalmente dalla presenza di 4 balconi che si estendono lungo tutto il fronte principale. La particolarità però sta soprattutto negli intradossi dei balconi che variano la colorazione a seconda del piano: dal rosso del primo fino al blu del quarto, passando per il giallo ed il verde. Una teoria di mensole radiali, lasciate acromatiche, scandisce longitudinalmente la teoria cromatica.

Anche la villa costruita a Fregene per l'imprenditore Ciardi si distingue per la forte unicità. Il sapiente gioco di volumi ben si lega con la forte presenza di superfici orizzontali e verticali, che vanno ad imitare temi strettamente navali come la prua, la vela e l'oblò. Il tutto culmina in una facciata che sintetizza l'espressionismo della scala con la sperimentazione stilistica dell'attacco al cielo, derivato dal linguaggio innovativo delle esposizioni internazionali.

Il tema "marino" viene ripreso ed ulteriormente approfondito nel progetto di Villa Marcella, commissionata dal costruttore Claudio Mostarda. Una grande struttura in calcestruzzo armato sovrasta il volume della villa, ricordando sia un'onda nella sua massima elevazione, che un'enorme conchiglia. Il prospetto principale è totalmente aperto verso l'esterno, in cui trova posto una singolare piscina, la cui terminazione sinusoidale penetra fino all'interno.

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### Keywords:

**architettura romana,  
dopoguerra, forme e  
colori, Alberto  
Carpiceci**

## YAZD SPRAWL: MODES OF DESIGN FOR UNESCO BUFFER ZONE IN A FRAGILE TERRITORY

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The main aim of this article is to reflect upon the contemporary scenarios of landscape recovery and urban revitalization in the UNESCO buffer zone located in the fragile suburban territory of the city of Yazd, in Iran. After the Islamic revolution and in the post-war reconstruction period in Iran, very few cities have been safe from the process of radical alternation of the city and hinterland tissues by the rapid urbanization. Yazd is one of those rare examples which survived the impacts, thanks to its specific dense attached fabrics and conservative socio-economy, traditionally constructed to withstand the harsh arid environment of the desert. Finally, in 2017, the historical fabric of Yazd was inserted into the UNESCO world heritage sites list to reinforce the process of conservation and urban regeneration of the city as well as further prevention from the damage of political planning schemas and construction of any new generic fabric.

However, like other similar cases, the most problematic issues occurred on the edge of the city, and in the establishment of the so-called UNESCO buffer zone, where the consolidation of both cultural heritages sits – protected zone -- and its associated resources had to deal with the strong force of real-estate oriented suburbanization process. This article, in particular, explores the condition of pre- and post- UNESCO buffer zone establishment for the western edge of Yazd in the vicinity to Dolat-Abaad Persian garden. The edge which in the last decades was loaded with new infrastructures and provisioned to be fully developed by suburban medium-rise housings nowadays is a fragile and fragmented territory of in-betweens, where the consolidation of the buffer zone, stood the new constructions yet was incapable of protecting the continuity of existing agricultural landscape and underground water network. The result is neither a consolidated urban city edge nor agricultural hinterlands for the Persian garden, either of them has been suspended without any further vision

### **Keywords:**

**Yazd sprawl, rapid  
urbanization,  
UNESCO buffer zone,  
fragile territory,  
agricultural landscape**

## CONSTRUCTION AND INTERPRETATION OF AN URBAN IDENTITY.. THE CASE STUDY OF STUTTGART

Il contributo affronta il tema della continuità dello sviluppo della città europea, una continuità determinata dalla coerenza ad un'idea di città e ai caratteri del luogo, messa in crisi dai processi di espansione contemporanei. L'argomento è trattato interpretando criticamente lo sviluppo storico della città di Stoccarda, dalla sua fondazione ai giorni nostri, fino al grande progetto di espansione "Stoccarda 21", che interessa l'area della Hauptbahnhof di Paul Bonatz e mette in crisi la forma urbana. Nonostante la sua dimensione 'territoriale', la città di Stoccarda è dotata di una struttura urbana intellegibile, espressione di un rapporto coerente e significativo con la forma fisica del luogo su cui sorge e con i suoi caratteri topologici. Una struttura che, forse per questa ragione, si è conservata nel tempo nonostante le pesanti distruzioni belliche e le successive ricostruzioni. La sua forma attuale, apparentemente disordinata come quella di tante grandi città contemporanee, manifesta un'idea insediativa fondata su un rapporto consapevole con la 'natura', un'idea che è stata costruita, perseguita ed interpretata nel tempo sia attraverso la costruzione di singoli edifici che attraverso la pianificazione di intere parti di città. Questa idea sembra essere in linea con la conformazione della città tedesca - e nordeuropea in generale - che prevede costitutivamente la presenza di ampi spazi di natura dentro la città, mantenuti nella loro forma naturale e assunti come luoghi di relazione alla stessa stregua degli spazi urbani tradizionali, delle piazze e dei viali. Una chiave di lettura significativa di questa struttura urbana sembra essere proprio quella del rapporto con la geografia del luogo intesa come struttura sintattica naturale capace di suggerire principi insediativi, orientamenti, disposizioni, misure e limiti e, in quanto tale, capace di spiegare le ragioni delle scelte insediative costitutive nel processo di definizione della forma costruita della città e del carattere dei suoi spazi. Il progetto "Stoccarda 21" sembra 'tradire' la struttura urbana della città, connotata da questa tensione con le forme naturali del luogo e da sempre basata sul riconoscimento del loro valore topologico e sulla loro interpretazione attraverso le forme dell'architettura del tempo. Il saggio cerca di capirne e descriverne criticamente le ragioni.

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### Keywords:

**Stuttgart urban  
form, City and Nature,  
Contemporary  
Urban Expansions**

## **LECTURED BY IDEOLOGY. SOCIALIST REALISM AND THE ALBANIAN RADIO BUILDING**

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The paper treats historical description of the impact of the ideology during the design and the construction of the Albanian Radio building. The Marxist-Leninist ideology, and the method of Socialist Realism, became a "luminous lantern" for all creators in art, literature, culture and architecture. There was no way creativity could go beyond these defined borders. Every deviation out of these guidelines was considered as an influence of bourgeois-revisionist ideology and was severely punished. One of the main concerns of the Party's activity was the fight against foreign ideology to settle socialist ideology on each employee and all fronts. Architects and construction engineers faced problems based on political factors. The initial project of the Radio Building, dated in early '60, was designed by a Russian architect, called by the government in the period of friendship between both countries. After the break-up of the relations with the former Soviet Union, as a repeated phenomenon in Hoxha's regime in foreign politics, the design changed. The Labour Party supervised the rest of this project with an Albanian architects and engineers team. Monumentalism, symmetry, proportions, is noticeable features in this building design and on further architectural concepts of that period. Socialist realism influenced Architecture in Albania supported by the Soviet architects and the post-war architects, graduated in East. The Communist Party led architecture and construction in Albania, monitoring the Ministry of Construction as the principal institution for projects in urban studies and architectural buildings. In Albanian architecture, the socialist realism method was considered as a political and ideological approach. It was always mentioned by political propaganda, that this method is strong in such way to fight against the foreign architectural models of the capitalist countries.

### **Keywords:**

**socialist realism, Albanian Radio building, architecture, socialist method**

## POSSIBILE TEATRO ROMANO NEL CASTRUM DI ELBASAN LEGGERE LA MORFOLOGIA URBANA DI UNA CITTÀ

La città di Elbasan, situato nell' Albania centrale, conserva ancora la sagoma di un antico castrum romano, trasformato di seguito in castello e circondato da mura alte, una buona parte delle quali si conserva fino ad oggi. Con il passare dei secoli la città si costruì a stratti liberamente dentro le mura. Le tracce delle linee di insule romane a percorsi perpendicolari sono quasi inesistenti ma possono essere rintracciate solo in alcuni frammenti rimanenti dei vicoli di oggi. Se si nota la distribuzione planimetrica degli edifici all'interno dell'ex castrum, si rimane colpiti dalla pianta semicircolare quasi perfetta formata dalle facciate delle case su un vicolo ed un muro rettilineo costruito vicino al centro geometrico, nella sua parte sud-occidentale del castrum. Non essendoci un motivo funzionale che giustifichi una forma geometrica semicircolare e, sapendo che la morfologia di una vecchia città spesso riflette le forme dei substrati di epoche precedenti, questo studio avanza l'ipotesi della preesistenza di un Teatro romano in quella zona.

La ricerca fatta sulle vecchie mappe della città, aiuta a dedurre l'evoluzione urbana della zona interessata. Il confronto con la tipologia del teatro romano, le sue caratteristiche morfologiche e proporzionali, i moduli degli isolati romani dedotti dall'esistenza di frammenti delle antiche strade, aiutano a posizionare e dimensionare il presunto Teatro sottostante. Il confronto di casi simili, in cui il substrato della città antica ha condizionato il tessuto urbano - le strade, le piazze e gli edifici - ci insegna che ogni volta che è stato sollevato questo sospetto sulla somiglianza di forme con edifici preesistenti, i seguenti scavi archeologici, gli hanno confermato. Strutture come l'Anfiteatro di Durazzo, il teatro di Fano, Catania o Chester sono state scoperte proprio a seguito di indicazioni fatte da professionisti incuriositi dalle forme insolite di strade e/o strutture esistenti.

Questo studio si conclude con una certificazione teorica dell'ipotesi che il Castrum Romano di Elbasan aveva il suo impianto Teatrale, e si raccomanda degli scavi archeologici nella zona interessata. L'ipotesi si rafforza anche dai ritrovamenti di strutture sotterranee dedotti con l'ispezione geofisica fatta dall'anno 2006 al 2008.

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**Keywords:**

**Teatro Romano, Castrum,  
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Phenomena of  
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revitalization, recycle,  
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IFAU<sup>19</sup>  
November 21 - 23

- 122.....**LAZARAT. ARCHITECTURAL THOUGHTS ON A FORMER  
CANNABIS CAPITAL**  
*Manfredo di Robilant*
- 123.....**METAMORPHOSIS OF THE SCANDERBEG SQUARE**  
*Armand Vokshi*
- 124.....**REVITALISATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF VACANT  
LANDS AND BUILDINGS AS A WAY TO  
URBAN REGENERATION**  
*Agata Pięć*
- 125.....**REHABILITATION AND REPURPOSING OF  
THE COOPERATIVE CENTRES IN THE CONTEXT  
OF SOCIALIST BUILT HERITAGE**  
*Aleksandar Videnović, Milos Arandjelović*
- 126.....**THE POST-EARTHQUAKE RECONSTRUCTION  
PROCESS: AN OPPORTUNITY FOR REGENERATION  
OF THE TERRITORY. THE CASE STUDY OF FINALE EMILIA**  
*Alessandra Cattaneo, Laura Baratin*
- 127.....**IL PATRIMONIO INDUSTRIALE DISMESSO NELLE  
TRASFORMAZIONI URBANE: RIGENERARE  
ATTRAVERSO LA CONOSCENZA E LA CONSERVAZIONE**  
*Alessia Silvetti, Chiara Bonaiti, Chiara Dell'Orto, Davide Strada*
- 128.....**RESPONSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN FOR  
RESPONSIBLE TOURISM:  
NATURAL-BASED SOLUTIONS AS DRIVERS FOR  
RESILIENT REGENERATION OF MONTENEGRO COASTAL ZONE**  
*Antonella Trombadore, Katarina Brnović*
- 129.....**MODERNISATION AND GLOBALISATION OF CULTURAL  
HERITAGE. THE CASE STUDY OF THE RELIGIOUS  
ARCHITECTURE OF THE AMALFI COAST**  
*Luigi Corniello*
- 130.....**REHABILITATION OF BROWNFIELD SITES DECLARED  
AS A CULTURAL HERITAGE:  
OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES - CASE STUDY:  
SUGAR FACTORY IN BELGRADE**  
*Svetlana Dimitrijević Marković, Sanja Simonović Alfrević, Mila Pucar, Snežana Petrović*

<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE IN RESILIENCE .....</b>	<b>131</b>
<i>Benida Kraja</i>	
<b>CITY ON THE RIVER. AN IDENTITY TO RE-FOUND.....</b>	<b>134</b>
<i>Caterina Padoa Schioppa</i>	
<b>SCICLI, LABORATORIO DI SPERIMENTAZIONE.....</b>	<b>135</b>
<b>PER LA RIGENERAZIONE URBANA E CIVICA</b>	
<i>Chiara Nifosi</i>	
<b>REVITALIZATION AND REGENERATION OF CULTURAL.....</b>	<b>136</b>
<b>HERITAGE: CASE OF REHOVA AND BOROVA,</b>	
<b>HISTORICAL CENTERS IN THE SOUTH-EAST OF ALBANIA</b>	
<i>Florian Nepravishhta, Gladiola Balliu, Xhejsi Baruti</i>	
<b>RETAKÉ RANCITELLI: THE REGENERATION OF .....</b>	<b>137</b>
<b>THE COMMON URBAN GOODS OF THE SOUTHERN PERIPHERY</b>	
<b>OF PESCARA AS AN INSTRUMENT OF SOCIAL INCLUSION AND</b>	
<b>EMPOWERMENT OPPORTUNITY OF THE COMMUNITIES.</b>	
<b>RESEARCH EXPERIENCES, PARTICIPATION, EDUCATION FOR</b>	
<b>ACTIVE CRITICISM OF MARGINALITY AND URBAN</b>	
<b>INEQUALITIES</b>	
<i>Piero Rovigatti</i>	
<b>UNA NUOVA STAGIONE DEL RIUSO E DELLA.....</b>	<b>138</b>
<b>(RI)FUNZIONALIZZAZIONE DEGLI SPAZI URBANI:</b>	
<b>PRATICHE DIFFUSE E MINUTE IN CONTESTI A DIVERSO</b>	
<b>GRADO DI TRASFORMAZIONE</b>	
<i>Massimo Carta, Fabio Lucchesi</i>	
<b>FRAGILE TERRITORIES. THE RECONSTRUCTION OF A.....</b>	<b>139</b>
<b>MISSING CITY</b>	
<i>Michele Montemurro</i>	
<b>RE ACTIVE L'AQUILA: SISTEMA DI INTERVENTI .....</b>	<b>140</b>
<b>TRANSCALARI PER LA RIATTIVAZIONE SOCIO</b>	
<b>ECONOMICA DELLA CITTÀ FRAGILE</b>	
<i>Tempesta Alessandro</i>	
<b>TOWARDS THE RESHAPING OF THE NEOLIBERAL BUILT.....</b>	<b>141</b>
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>	
<i>Muzaffer Ali Yaygin, Mehmet Topcu</i>	

- 142.....**STRATEGIE, PROCESSI E PROGETTI DI RIGENERAZIONE E RIVITALIZZAZIONE PER LA VALLATA DELLO STILARO**  
*Vincenzo Gioffrè, Caterina Girona, Massimo Lauria, Cristian Murace*
- 143.....**RIADATTARE IL COSTRUITO. IL RIUTILIZZO DI UNA STRUTTURA INDUSTRIALE DISMESSA COME CO-HOUSING**  
*Teresa Esposito*
- 144.....**FROM REGENERATION TO URBAN TRANSFORMATION**  
*Enrico Fontanari*
- 145.....**CULTURE CREATES BEAUTY? THE EXPERIENCE (IN PROGRESS) OF THE URBAN FUTURE CULTURE PLAN, DGAAP MIBAC, INSIDE THE ITALIAN DEBATE ON THE REGENERATION OF THE URBAN AREAS**  
*Piero Rovigatti*
- 146.....**VISIONI POST – INDUSTRIALI NEL TERRITORIO ALBANESE**  
*Francesco Paolo Protomastro*
- 147.....**RE-USE OF URBAN SPACES FOR SAFETY AND PRODUCTIVE REDEVELOPMENT**  
*Raffaella De Martino, Rossella Franchino, Caterina Frettoloso, Nicola Pisacane*
- 148.....**ARCHITETTURE DEL RECUPERO: RIUSO DI TECNICHE TRADIZIONALI E MATERIALI DI SCARTO**  
*Alice Palmieri*
- 149.....**FUTURE AND MODERNITY IN THE RESETTLEMENT OF INTERNAL AREAS**  
*Pierfrancesco Fiore, Emanuela D'Andria*
- 150.....**RESHAPING URBANITY THROUGH ELABORATED URBAN RE-GENERATION TOOLS. INTERNATIONAL CASE STUDIES**  
*Lisjan Tushaj, Juljan Veleshnja*
- 151.....**MATERIALITÀ E IMMATERIALITÀ NEL PATRIMONIO ARCHITETTONICO DELLA COSTA DALMATA**  
*Enrico Mirra*
- 154.....**CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS IN RESIDENTIAL UNITS OF TIRANA**  
*Parashqevi Tashi, Gjergj Thomai, Ani Tola, Ani Tashi*

<b>DOCUMENTATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE:</b> .....	155
<b>LESSONS LEARNED JANJEVA</b> <i>Florina Jerliu, Rron Beqiri</i>	
<b>CITIES OF THE FUTURE- URBANISM &amp; CULTURAL HERITAGE</b> .....	156
<i>Anjali Krishan Sharma</i>	
<b>URBAN, ARCHITECTURAL AND LANDSCAPE APPREHENSIONS</b> .....	157
<b>SCALES OF THE NORTHERN TUNISIA MOORISH CITIES: TOWARDS A SMALL TUNISIAN CITIES REVIVIFICATION MODEL: CASE OF THE CITIES OF TESTOUR AND GHAR EL MELH</b>	
<i>Sahar Karray, Angel Raul Ruiz Pulpon, Hichem Rejeb</i>	
<b>RICOSTRUIRE DOPO IL SISMA DOV'ERA NON COM'ERA.</b> .....	158
<b>RIUSO DELLE MACERIE, QUALITÀ RESIDENZIALE E FLESSIBILITÀ FUNZIONALE</b>	
<i>Maura Marà, Simone Stampatori, Pier Tommaso Zechini</i>	
<b>SUFI ARCHITECTURE IN ALBANIA:</b> .....	159
<b>THE CASE OF ZALL TEKKE IN GJIROKASTËR</b>	
<i>Enea Serjani</i>	
<b>IL RECUPERO DELLE AREE INDUSTRIALI DISMESSE</b> .....	160
<b>IN ITALIA: ALCUNI CASI STUDIO</b>	
<i>Arianna Iampieri</i>	
<b>RIABITARE I CENTRI MINORI. STRATEGIE DI INTERVENTO</b> .....	161
<b>PER LA RESILIENZA DEL TERRITORIO E DEL COSTRUITO NELLE AREE INTERNE</b>	
<i>Giuseppe Donnarumma, Pierfrancesco Fiore</i>	
<b>RE-GENERATION AND REVITALIZATION OF</b> .....	164
<b>COMMUNIST-ERA BUILDINGS, THE PALACE OF CULTURE OF TIRANA</b>	
<i>Dardan Vukaj</i>	
<b>ETHNOGRAPHIC MUSEUM OF TIRANA</b> .....	165
<b>6REVITALIZATION OF "AVNI RUSTEMI" SQUARE</b>	
<i>Uendi Daja</i>	
<b>THE NETWORK OF PILOT BOOKS IN THE EASTERN</b> .....	166
<b>MEDITERRANEAN: THE CASE STUDY OF THE BAY OF PORTO PALERMO IN ALBANIA</b>	
<i>Andrea Improta</i>	
<b>MONUMENTAL COMPLEX OF SANTA MARIA DELLA PACE,</b> .....	167
<b>NAPLES. REGENERATION AND CONTINUITY DRAWING</b>	
<i>Domenico Crispino</i>	

- 168.....**DESIGN OF INNOVATIONS.  
THE FIRST RAILWAY NETWORK IN MONTENEGRO**  
*Gianluca Manna*
- 169.....**TRANSFORMATION TIMELINE OF TIRANA RIVER**  
*Albano Guma*
- 170.....**THE DRAW OF REGENERATION.  
CASE STUDIES IN THE PARK OF MONTI PICENTINI**  
*Ilenia Gioia*
- 171.....**IL PROCESSO DI VALORIZZAZIONE SOCIALE DI  
CONVENTI ITALIANI**  
*Francesca Giani*
- 172.....**KNOWLEDGE AND REUSE OF MONUMENTAL UNIVERSITY  
BUILDINGS: THE CASE STUDY OF THE SANT'ANNA SCHOOL IN PISA**  
*Benedetta Marradi*
- 173.....**EVALUATION OF THE STRUCTURAL BEARING CAPACITY OF  
UNREINFORCED MASONRY (URM) BUILDING**  
*Dhimitri Papa, Ildir Dervishi*
- 174.....**INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:  
CASE OF ARREZA**  
*Xhejси Baruti, Gladiola Balliu, Florian Nepravishta*
- 175.....**ADAPTIVE REUSE OF VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE IN  
TRANSFORMED LANDSCAPES: THE CASE OF EVICTED  
VILLAGE OF ISÍN, AT SPANISH PYRENEES**  
*Ignacio Galan, Yves Schoonjans, Kris Scheerlinck*
- 176.....**ARCHITECTURE IN RUINS**  
*Jonas König*
- 177.....**WHAT IS REGENERATION (REVITALIZATION, RECYCLE,  
REUSE)? ...IS IT A STRATEGY OR TOOL TO ACTIVATE  
URBAN STRATEGIES? THE CASE OF THE RAILWAY TRAIL  
DURRES-VLORE**  
*Luca Di Figlia, Anxhela Qepi*
- 178.....**"BAJLONI" BREWERY IN BELGRADE - POSSIBILITIES FOR PROTEC-  
TION, REVITALIZATION AND RE-USE**  
*Marko Nikolić, Ena Takač*







IFAU 19 \_Photography Competition  
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## LAZARAT. ARCHITECTURAL THOUGHTS ON A FORMER CANNABIS CAPITAL

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How can architectural and urban design restore hope in a remote village, with a historical fate of poverty, that recently experienced a short-aged and illegal economic boom, then abruptly interrupted by a military operation? The case is that of Lazarat, in southern Albania, which has been the capital of cannabis production in Europe for nearly ten years, until 2015. After the shutting down of the cannabis production, Lazarat wealth collapsed, and no realistic alternative which benefits could be visible in the short term has been individuated by economists. Though, an urgent signal of hope and confidence is needed by the local population, as an alternative to abandoning the village, already half-emptied in the last three years. In terms of architectural and urban design, the case of Lazarat offers the opportunity to test how a system of low-budget interventions could be of immediate utility, such as a shelter for a bus stop, a small flight of stairs in a steep track of a poorly maintained street, or a water tower to improve the supply of water for urban agriculture. Lazarat is included in the “100+ Villages” program, an Albanian governmental initiative to aid recovery of rural villages, but despite being among the largest centers of the “100+” in terms of population, it is also among the less urban. The need to hide cannabis cultivations that were in every lot prompted the construction of high, continuous walls that reduced public space to a residual space, and the few squares are completely unequipped with urban tools. The challenge for architectural and urban design is to provide outputs that in the short term can at least stop the shrinking before economics would – hopefully – change its course in Lazarat. This talk will discuss the approach and the outputs of a joint workshop conducted in July 2019 by the proponent for the Polytechnic School of Turin, and by Gjergji Islami for the Polytechnic School of Tirana.

### Keywords:

**Lazarat, 100 villages,  
cannabis, architecture,  
urban development**

## METAMORPHOSIS OF THE SKANDERBEG SQUARE

Skanderbeg Square is the main civic and administrative center of the city of Tirana. More than any other element in the Albanian capital, it plays an important role in the lives and relationships of its citizens with their built urban environment. There are facilities with major public functions and administrative city of the Albanian state and the square is their connecting element. On the other hand, the square is a mosaic of values, or a solid architectural book, that shows very clearly the whole history of Tirana, at every important historical period since its formation.

We can say that after so long time, Skanderbeg Square has been the arena of political or ideological interests in different times, leaving behind strong transformative signs in it. Those are now stony sites filled with architectural objects and city spaces that make up the square. This research seeks to highlight some key moments of radical square changes at different times. It will attempt to point to the current tendency which seeks to assume the role of a center with strong economic profit trends, where the main tendency of interventions is already concentrated on the construction of high-rise buildings with purely real estate development goals

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**Keywords:**

**Scanderbeg Square,  
revitalization, city  
spaces, reuses**

## REVITALISATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF VACANT LANDS AND BUILDINGS AS A WAY TO URBAN REGENERATION

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Nowadays, in the cities, there is a lot of sites and buildings that lost their original purpose because of different reasons. Many of those buildings, both modern and historical ones, are being transformed and their functional layout and program are changed. That is possible thanks to the phenomena of revitalization, recycle and reuse and is linked to the aspects of continuation and diversity in the urban tissue. The tendency to globalisation in architecture is also observed as buildings similar to each other are being developed in different countries thanks to the fast information spread and possibilities to transport materials from different parts of the world. But on the other hand, when the aspects of the circular economy and sustainable design (which is also a global issue) are considered, a throwback towards the local and regional architecture is noticed – buildings are constructed with local materials. That way of designing with the minimum usage of new materials is connected to environmental issues, which is also linked to sustainability and globalisation. There is a big need to recycle materials and designing with the rules of circular economy which main aim is to lower the cost of the construction but also have good influence on the environment. There is a lot of examples of the cultural heritage buildings that are being transformed, but nowadays also new buildings are reused because of the aspects linked to circular economy.

The examples of the urban regeneration achieved thanks to the revitalisation and adaptive reuse of the sites and buildings will be discussed as possible solutions that might be adopted to the vacant territories and buildings, both to the contemporary ones and those that are part of the cultural heritage.

### **Keywords:**

**revitalisation, adaptive  
reuse, regeneration,  
redevelopment**

## REHABILITATION AND REPURPOSING OF THE COOPERATIVE CENTRES IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIALIST BUILT HERITAGE

Mass construction of cooperative centres after the Second World War in the territory of ex-Yugoslavia and Serbia represented the first step in the envisaged general socialist transformation of villages and rural settlements in the urban border zones. As facilities that were supposed to be the engine of social and cultural life, the cooperative centres, by rule, have occupied central positions in villages and suburban settlements where the inhabitants were primarily working in agriculture. These buildings were the linchpins of planned (ideological) organization of rural settlements, but they in effect represented only the best visible part of violent, and from scientific point of view, chaotic urbanization of villages.

When the ideals and value systems of the previously proclaimed and implemented social system were discarded in the last decades of the twentieth century, the paradigm of the socialist rural settlement organization model also changed in Serbia (as well as in other countries in the region). This rejection of the principles which were generally accepted for half of a century until that moment created the possibility (which soon became reality) of increasing disregard for the architectural and built heritage of that period.

The surviving built heritage of the socialist period in the villages and city areas of Serbia is, from the viewpoint of the modern context, in various ways interesting for wide research, and conservation and revitalization projects. This paper aims to shed light on the considerable opportunity for rehabilitation of the existing building inventory in Serbia (on the example of cooperative centres), thus contributing to the understanding of a very wide range of options for approach to heritage in rural and suburban spaces, i.e. the possible desired outcomes and benefits of such actions.

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### **Keywords:**

**cooperative centres,  
revitalization,  
repurposing,  
multifunctionality,  
contemporary context**

## THE POST-EARTHQUAKE RECONSTRUCTION PROCESS: AN OPPORTUNITY FOR REGENERATION OF THE TERRITORY. THE CASE STUDY OF FINALE EMILIA

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The contribution illustrates the Italian experience in reconstruction of the municipality of Finale Emilia in the province of Modena - in the Emilia Romagna region - following the earthquake of May 2012 with the aim of contributing, through the results achieved to date, to develop a method of approach to post-earthquake reconstruction actions effective both in interventions on historic buildings and in new realizations. The case of Finale Emilia is very important because it represents a valid example of post-earthquake reconstruction and urban regeneration: two major questions of architecture on an urban scale and building that are still at the heart of international debates. This experience makes it possible to make reflections and to give some answers to the problems inherent in the various sectors involved in reconstruction: from those most closely linked to restoration, recovery, seismic safety and socio-economic factors, to those concerning energy redevelopment and environmental sustainability.

The work carried out to date has been divided into two phases which correspond to different problems. The first phase, currently completed, concerns the short term and was aimed at quickly and effectively identifying all the urban planning measures necessary to carry out the reconstruction and safety of buildings damaged by the earthquake. All this through concretely feasible choices and safety rules. The second phases are still in progress, of a wider scope, is strategic for urban and territorial redevelopment. In fact, starting from the specificity of the territory to be planned, with the unexpressed potential and the criticalities to be resolved, it must put in place policies that are able to ensure the achievement of environmental protection strategies and objectives; to enhance the settlement system; to improve social cohesion and the socio-economic and cultural conditions of the resident population; finally to increase the sense of community and belonging of citizens to their territory.

In summary, the present work aims to take stock of the positive and critical aspects by retracing the most important moments of the reaction to the earthquake events of 20 and 29 May 2012 and highlighting the institutional actors and the operational tools used to face the phases emergency, transition and therefore reconstruction.

Reconstruction, in particular, concerns the illustration of some cases in the urban and non-urban areas.

### **Keywords:**

**reconstruction,  
regeneration,  
sustainability,  
architectural heritage,  
rural landscape**

## IL PATRIMONIO INDUSTRIALE DISMESSO NELLE TRASFORMAZIONI URBANE: RIGENERARE ATTRAVERSO LA CONOSCENZA E LA CONSERVAZIONE

Nel corso degli ultimi trent'anni, il cambiamento delle dinamiche economiche, orientate verso una produzione sempre più delocalizzata in ambito globale, ha comportato la dismissione di molte delle aree industriali urbane. Tale fenomeno ha lasciato in eredità alle città ampi comparti inutilizzati che costituiscono spesso lacerazioni nel tessuto urbano e sociale del territorio.

L'obiettivo della nostra ricerca, iniziata con lo studio di diverse realtà industriali dismesse nella città di Lecco e nella provincia di Como, è re-interpretare la riqualificazione di queste aree, che nella maggioranza dei casi vengono completamente demolite o snaturate tramite una nuova edificazione residenziale e commerciale di stampo speculativo.

Al fine di evitare la perdita di preziose radici del recente passato ancora visibili nelle nostre città, è necessario porre l'attenzione sulla conservazione delle preesistenze architettoniche industriali, rendendole opportunità di ricuciture urbane. Il metodo proposto mette in evidenza, analizzando gli edifici e la stratificazione prodotta dagli usi della fabbrica, gli aspetti architettonici, linguistici e compositivi del sito industriale, rapportandoli alle caratteristiche spaziali e percettive che con il tempo si sono generate, oltre a quelle originariamente progettate in funzione degli usi.

La conoscenza, a cui si riferisce l'analisi, pone al centro il costruito esistente in quanto stratificazione di valori architettonici, materiali, di memoria e di uso, ritenendo che questo possa essere l'approccio migliore per poter sviluppare un'ipotesi progettuale di riuso coerente con il trascorso storico ed integrata con il contesto.

La ricerca parte dall'assunto che il tessuto urbano consolidato non possa essere riconducibile ad un singolo elemento architettonico, ma che al contrario sia costituito da più elementi, un insieme di segni che, esperiti nella loro coralità, identificano l'identità di un luogo ed insieme sono in grado di generare nuovi spazi urbani.

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**Keywords:**

**conservazione,  
conoscenza,  
rigenerazione, riuso,  
fabbriche**

## RESPONSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN FOR RESPONSIBLE TOURISM: NATURAL-BASED SOLUTIONS AS DRIVERS FOR RESILIENT REGENERATION OF MONTENEGRO COASTAL ZONE

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The Mediterranean coastal zones and small islands are characterized by the great value of ecosystems and environmental heritage, and human experience is one of the most critical barometers of touristic success. In a perspective of sustainable development, it becomes necessary to stimulate the regenerative capacity of territories and their natural resources. This project has been developed for a small island in Montenegro, focusing mainly on the implementation of the resilience capacity and the environmental quality through the regeneration of the old structure of the touristic village, the use of natural-based solutions and the design of green infrastructure for sustainable and responsive tourism. The idea is to integrate different strategies to reach a sustainable and self-sufficient island, implementing NBS to manage natural resources [green and water], as well as introducing the responsive design of new green buildings and bungalows, investigating eco-technologies and re-cycling materials to improve building environmental performance and indoor comfort.

The growing awareness in risk mitigation (i.e., referring the touristic/anthropic pressure on the natural areas as well as architectural historical and cultural heritage) have helped to focus attention on vulnerabilities and the need to improve responsive architectural design maintaining the balance with the environment. The enhancement of material and immaterial resilience are the main drivers for adopting a holistic approach.

This is the new challenge: to promote the balanced life of the fragile coastal zone and natural places, ensure both environmental and social sustainability, implementing more effective regeneration actions of small touristic infrastructure and buildings.

The sustainable action plan for the regeneration of San Marko Island should become a model for Mediterranean/Adriatic coastal zones management, fostering the material and immaterial resilience capacity of the natural and built environment, bridging the gap between the need to safeguard the identity of the places allowing their sustainable/responsive touristic use.

### Keywords:

**environmental and  
architectural  
sustainability, regen-  
eration, revitalization,  
resilience,  
natural-based solutions**



## MODERNISATION AND GLOBALISATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE. THE CASE STUDY OF THE RELIGIOUS ARCHITECTURE OF THE AMALFI COAST

The research narrates some religious factories of the Amalfi Coast as architectural organisms that constitute a precious testimony in the Duchy of Amalfi where, within a radius of a few kilometres, there are various religious complexes. Since the first centuries of Christianity, as is well known, religious life could be expressed in two ways: on the one hand with the active participation in the community of the faithful, on the other with the inner spiritual life. Reflection and prayer, the desire for direct and immediate contact with the divine, were expressed in ascetically manifestations. This religious behaviour stimulated a desire for total withdrawal from the world, in search of radical solitude. For the analysis of religious settlements on the Amalfi Coast, two peculiarities are to be indicated: the settlement may be born by solitary initiative of an anchorite who may have left traces historically documented in his reside in a cave, thus determining a gradual evolution of the settlement from monastery in rock church and, in some cases, the development of a monastery. The second hypothesis is represented by the settlement that was born on the initiative of a group of monks observing the same religious rule, in this case, we identify a cave as a reference site for the isolation of the monks in order to lead a life of anchorage, solitude, penance and prayer. The systematic organization of religious settlements on the Amalfi Coast is made up of the territorial element that is greatly conditioned by the tectonic conformation. To this end, the sites offered an ideal reference point, responding to suggestions of various kinds to which the common custom, overcoming some initial perplexities, was able to give a sense and a meaning. These are settlements that testify to the major monastic congregations including the Benedictines, the Clunians, the Cistercians, the Florentines and the Camaldolese. The study proposes a process of knowledge of the artefacts inherited from the past through a critical reflection on architecture and landscape through a graphic investigation of the disciplinary sources of design with references to today's globalized society and the themes of reuse of structures in our day.

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**Keywords:**

**representation, survey,  
Amalfi Coast, religious  
structures**

## REHABILITATION OF BROWNFIELD SITES DECLARED AS A CULTURAL HERITAGE: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES - CASE STUDY: SUGAR FACTORY IN BELGRADE

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### **Keywords:**

**Brownfield sites,  
rehabilitation, cultural  
heritage, Sugar Factory,  
Belgrade**

Rehabilitation of abandoned industrial heritage sites can be a special opportunity, challenge and a driver of new possibilities for city development.

Numerous examples of conservation, restoration and re purposing of such locations that have been implemented so far, demonstrate significant development potentials, that have influenced the culture, education, environmental, social and economic aspects of the development of the respective area. A case study in this paper is the Sugar Factory in Belgrade, which was declared as a cultural monument. The factory site is a unique industrial and urban area, located in the spatial, cultural and historic ensemble of outstanding value "Topčider". The Sugar Factory is a monument of industrial development of the country and urban development of Belgrade and one of the few preserved factory sites of the late 19th century. The oldest buildings in the area are also architecturally the most valuable. Common to all buildings in the area is vulnerability due to inadequate use, non-maintenance, neglect and decay. To preserve the inherited monument values and popularize the rehabilitation of industrial architecture, it is necessary to improve and recover the Sugar Factory, with the affirmation of the architectural and urban values of the area and its historical features. Starting from the premise that this cultural heritage should be treated as a unique architectural and urban site which, with adequate conversion and reconstruction, can earn a significant place in the tourist offer and cultural life of the city, the paper will consider the negative effects that result from withholding the current situation as well as problems to refurbish this site as a whole.

## CULTURAL HERITAGE IN RESILIENCE

The research narrates some religious factories of the Amalfi Coast as architectural organisms that constitute a precious testimony in the Duchy of Amalfi where, within a radius of a few kilometres, there are various religious complexes. Since the first centuries of Christianity, as is well known, religious life could be expressed in two ways: on the one hand with the active participation in the community of the faithful, on the other with the inner spiritual life. Reflection and prayer, the desire for direct and immediate contact with the divine, were expressed in ascetically manifestations. This religious behaviour stimulated a desire for total withdrawal from the world, in search of radical solitude. For the analysis of religious settlements on the Amalfi Coast, two peculiarities are to be indicated: the settlement may be born by solitary initiative of an anchorite who may have left traces historically documented in his reside in a cave, thus determining a gradual evolution of the settlement from monastery in rock church and, in some cases, the development of a monastery. The second hypothesis is represented by the settlement that was born on the initiative of a group of monks observing the same religious rule, in this case, we identify a cave as a reference site for the isolation of the monks in order to lead a life of anchorage, solitude, penance and prayer. The systematic organization of religious settlements on the Amalfi Coast is made up of the territorial element that is greatly conditioned by the tectonic conformation. To this end, the sites offered an ideal reference point, responding to suggestions of various kinds to which the common custom, overcoming some initial perplexities, was able to give a sense and a meaning. These are settlements that testify to the major monastic congregations including the Benedictines, the Clunyans, the Cistercians, the Florentines and the Camaldolese. The study proposes a process of knowledge of the artefacts inherited from the past through a critical reflection on architecture and landscape through a graphic investigation of the disciplinary sources of design with references to today's globalized society and the themes of reuse of structures in our day.

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**Keywords:**

**cultural heritage,  
sustainability,  
refurbishment,  
revitalisation**





THE NICHOLS BRIDGEWAY

## CITY ON THE RIVER. AN IDENTITY TO RE-FOUND

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Urban civilization was born around waterways, where humankind has practiced the remarkable capacity to switch from antagonism to solidarity towards nature. Defending-from and taking advantage-of what, in geomorphological terms, represents the greatest opportunity for territorial continuity and discontinuity has meant since archaic humanity to root civilization on hydraulic engineering. Like any other human actions defying nature, the earthworks through which land exposed to natural calamities was made cultivable and habitable are filled with religious, political and social meanings. Whereas these natural arteries, from a functional point of view, have favoured exchange, as manifestations of the circularity of world's entities, both still and living – water flows and eternally reborn from an often mysterious source – they have given life to a mythology that, according to Simon Schama's interpretation, surprisingly occurs in all civilizations around the planet. Indeed, the labour along rivers, their overflowing congestion and the singular overlap of sacred, playful and commercial functions have played a crucial role in the creation of urban identity – unquestionably linked to the circulation of tangible and intangible assets.

During the modernization process rivers have been channelized for flood-protection and hygienic purposes, eventually acquiring a new, yet essential, “compensatory” function: that of wildlife reserves, pleasant places for leisure where the harsh city life could be suspended. The radical decline of urban rivers, their loss of identity and of both ecological and social functionality have occurred in the second half of the twentieth century when water pollution, privatization and illegal colonization of the riverbanks have transformed legendary river valleys into liminal spaces, or “brownfields” fatally separated from their urban bodies. Today's urban regeneration strategies have ascribed to waterways an essential task. As ecological corridors, rivers reconnect extensive territories, while, thanks to their urban barycentric position, they behave as privileged social condensers, physical and ideal spaces of sharing where to re-found a collective common ground. Such spatial “immersions” – pregnant with symbolic contents – are great opportunities for architecture to reveal and interpret, most often through minimal operations, the complex geological and archaeological urban stratification.

### **Keywords:**

**hydraulic civilization,  
water city, river re-gener-  
ation, common ground**

## SCICLI, LABORATORIO DI SPERIMENTAZIONE PER LA RIGENERAZIONE URBANA E CIVICA

Considerando ormai conclusa la fase espansiva dei piani urbanistici e sempre più difficile il reperimento di risorse per immaginare grandi trasformazioni urbane, i nuovi strumenti operativi esprimono la necessità (e opportunità) di un ripensamento complessivo della crescita a favore della rigenerazione del territorio e del ripensamento o riuso di aree strategiche sottoutilizzate. Un forte elemento di cambiamento nella trasformazione del territorio proviene oggi da trasformazioni minute, diffuse e non pianificate che, se guardate nel loro insieme, talvolta sono state in grado di portare ad una rigenerazione incrementale di quartieri o di parti di città, implicando la collaborazione di diversi soggetti.

Il termine “rigenerazione” si è imposto con forza negli ultimi anni e sta guidando una profonda revisione degli strumenti di pianificazione e gestione del territorio, delle riflessioni progettuali, ma anche di azioni istituzionali e pratiche dal basso. In questa logica si inseriscono le recenti iniziative portate avanti dal Comune di Scicli, centro UNESCO del Val di Noto, che nel delicato momento di revisione degli strumenti di governo, ha avviato una serie di confronti con alcuni istituti universitari e di ricerca sul futuro della città: il C.I.R.C.E.S per un attento studio del centro storico e delle sue potenzialità; il Politecnico di Milano per esplorazioni progettuali e costruzione di scenari di rigenerazione nel più vasto territorio comunale. Tra le più recenti iniziative portate avanti dall’attuale amministrazione anche l’organizzazione di un importante workshop internazionale che rimette al centro del dibattito cittadino il recupero, la valorizzazione e un possibile riuso della città rupestre di Chiafura, l’antica Scicli.

La crescente notorietà della città di Scicli e del suo territorio, il valore della sua storia - ma anche della sua consolidata vivacità socio-economica e culturale rispetto a molte città del meridione - la pongono in una posizione privilegiata per diventare un laboratorio di sperimentazione di rigenerazione urbana e civica.

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**Keywords:**

**Scicli, rigenerazione  
urbana, scenari, pratiche**

## REVITALIZATION AND REGENERATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE: CASE OF REHOVA AND BOROVA, HISTORICAL CENTRES IN THE SOUTH-EAST OF ALBANIA

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Cultural heritage is an expression of the ways of living developed by a community and passed on from generation. It produces tangible representations of the value systems, beliefs, traditions and lifestyles through years.

Albania's cultural heritage consists of a large number of built environment heritage, including different historical centers, distributed in all parts of the country. Historical centers are under pressure of nature and human destruction, and they can highly be considered as a main economic source of utilize for tourism.

This article aims to introduce the importance of cultural heritage as a measure of sustainable development of a region. The goal is to highlight the revitalization and regeneration of historical centers as a potential strategy of tourism development. New concepts of the redevelopment of historical centers have been emphasised, which include the adaptive re-use of old historic buildings with new functions, revitalization of the main squares, the restoration of important cultural and religious buildings, improvement of infrastructure access and touristic ways of information. The analysis and adaptive re-use of two case studies focus attention on the historical values of cultural heritage during different periods in Albania, focused in Rehova and Borova, in the south-east of Albania. Particular attention is paid to urban conservation or sustainable patterns for the recurrence of Rehova and Borova, which have a typical cultural and traditional landscape.

In the end, it is concluded that cultural heritage is an important and potential element of a country sustainable, economic, social, cultural and touristic development. Developing and piloting sustainable tourism models and incorporating local characteristics into the tourism value chain; a better result can be provided.

### **Keywords:**

**cultural heritage,  
historical centers,  
revitalization,  
regeneration,  
sustainable development**



## RETAKE RANCITELLI: THE REGENERATION OF THE COMMON URBAN GOODS OF THE SOUTHERN PERIPHERY OF PESCARA AS AN INSTRUMENT OF SOCIAL INCLUSION AND EMPOWERMENT OPPORTUNITY OF THE COMMUNITIES. RESEARCH EXPERIENCES, PARTICIPATION, EDUCATION FOR ACTIVE CRITICISM OF MARGINALITY AND URBAN INEQUALITIES

Urban regeneration of urban suburbs - understood as parts of cities not necessarily placed at the edges or boundaries of the city, but characterized by clear conditions of urban inequality and social exclusion of its inhabitants - also passes and above all through the identification, the description and the measurement of the conditions of these inequalities, and in particular those concerning the endowment and access to urban common goods - schools, parks, public libraries, health centers, childcare facilities, public spaces and public services - intended, as well as essential elements of welfare, such as places and structures linked to the exercise of fundamental citizenship rights (S. Rodotà, 2015).

A good urban regeneration process arises primarily through a process of sharing knowledge, in terms of data, descriptions, shared graphical representations (crowd mapping, open data, informed participation) concerning this condition. Urban regeneration, understood as a set of actions of different nature and sector of intervention, well-calibrated among them, capable of revitalizing in a general sense territories marked by economic, social and urban inequalities, so that it takes on real effectiveness, contributing to the effective reduction of these inequalities, must be linked, together, to shared management practices, and active citizenship, of urban common goods, within new horizontal subsidiarity logics, which are more and more favoured, today, by recent constitutional reforms (Article 118, Title V) and recent legislative and administrative innovations (regulations for the shared management of urban commons).

Such practices must open up more space to the direct, informed participation of the inhabitants and of the basic associations, for the shared care and active custody of these goods.

The contribution tries to develop these hypotheses starting from the case study of the southern 'periphery' of Pescara ('districts' of Rancitelli, Villa del Fuoco, San Donato, Fontanelle), and the rapid history of the events that have marked, in recent years, the not always constant and effective action of the municipal administration of Pescara, together with the growing commitment, from below, of the vast and heterogeneous set of third sector associations at work in these contexts, reflecting around the role that the University public can take as an infrastructure to support participation and active citizenship in urban regeneration processes based on horizontal subsidiarity and social cohesion.

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### **Keywords:**

**urban regeneration,  
suburbs, urban  
inequality, social  
inclusion,  
public-community  
partnership, horizontal  
subsidiarity, shared  
administration**

## UNA NUOVA STAGIONE DEL RIUSO E DELLA (RI) FUNZIONALIZZAZIONE DEGLI SPAZI URBANI: PRATICHE DIFFUSE E MINUTE IN CONTESTI A DIVERSO GRADO DI TRASFORMAZIONE

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Negli ultimi cinquant'anni, in molti paesi dell'area mediterranea le trasformazioni insediative e urbane si sono manifestate in luoghi differentemente connotati la cui distribuzione non è governata organicamente, e si svolgono secondo ritmi discontinui, con accelerazioni e improvvisi rallentamenti, da interpretare come esiti locali di congiunture globali. L'osservazione critica degli esiti di tali accelerazioni mostra come le forze della trasformazione risultino, empre, mal distribuite: pochi episodi progettuali connotati da chiarezza di intenti e da buon design non possono compensare le grandi quantità delle trasformazioni insediative diffuse, motivate esclusivamente all'accumulo delle risorse economiche liberate da particolari congiunture, trasformazioni insediative che per lo più si materializzano in prodotti mal funzionanti e nati obsoleti. È possibile immaginare invece una nuova stagione del riuso e di reale funzionalizzazione degli spazi trasformati, solo entro una capacità dell'attore pubblico di accompagnare una serie di pratiche diffuse e minute. Una nuova visione dello spazio pubblico che si allontani dalla concezione tradizionale di dotazione pubblica legata a elementi meramente quantitativi, e dalla rappresentatività politica funzionale alle più o meno efficaci rappresentazioni del potere, potrebbe svolgere un ruolo rilevante in questa direzione. Questo tema è indagato anche alla luce di studi e osservazioni di alcuni contesti mediterranei, proponendo un quadro disciplinare orientato alla migliore definizione di approcci e pratiche diffuse e localmente calibrate.

**Keywords:**

**spazio pubblico,  
rigenerazione urbana,  
retrofitting, risorse**

## FRAGILE TERRITORIES: THE RECONSTRUCTION OF A MISSING CITY

The beauty of Italian hill towns is in the authenticity and uniqueness of their urban and constructive forms, of the identity and permanence of the “classic landscape” of which they are a part, the fruit of their relationship with the physical forms of the territory and of a building and housing tradition able to interpret the value of the geographical elements and to represent the identity of places.

The catastrophic events of seismic or hydro-geological origin that affect the Apennines regions, make clear the high level of risk of our Country and at the same time, arouse a strong demand for security from those communities that manifest a growing discomfort with the danger, the emergency and the reconstruction, that is of those conditions of permanent provisionality that put in crisis the “normality”.

The choice to “patch up the wounds” of the affected territories, through the integration or reconstruction of cities whose history was interrupted as Pescara del Tronto, is based on the recognition of their identity value, based on the secular relationship between urban forms and forms of the ground.

The project defines an intervention model for elementary urban units in which even provisional and infrastructural interventions of soil control become forms of architecture to build the city and its spaces, in an analogical way, using memory as an active and proactive material in order to rebuild also the immaterial aspects of reality, such as safety, starting from the physical and cultural rooting of one’s own territory.

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### Keywords:

**seismic events,  
identity, urban form,  
urban design**

## RE ACTIVE L'AQUILA: SISTEMA DI INTERVENTI TRANSCALARI PER LA RIATTIVAZIONE SOCIO ECONOMICA DELLA CITTÀ FRAGILE

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Il paper presenterà gli esiti di un'ipotesi di intervento transcalare mirato alla rigenerazione di un sistema di aree strategiche della città de l'Aquila, capoluogo abruzzese fortemente segnato dal sisma del 6 Aprile 2009. Il tema è stato oggetto di una tesi sperimentale condotta in collaborazione con alcuni stakeholder del territorio analizzato.

La popolazione aquilana, legata a uno stile di vita in forte connessione con il centro storico, è stata catapultata in una situazione di disaggregazione sociale nel momento in cui il sisma ha reso il nucleo storico della città per larghi tratti inagibile e non più adeguato a fungere da catalizzatore sociale come in passato. La sfida è stata individuata nel ricucire l'immediata periferia della città, attraverso la costruzione di un sistema di "spazi vuoti" urbani, vacanti, residuali, dimenticati, sospesi, per costruire una rete di relazioni materiali e immateriali attraverso nuovi fulcri sociali. Il network non vuole sostituirsi al nucleo storico, bensì integrarsi con esso, per inserirlo in una rete più ampia che coinvolge l'intera popolazione diffusa sul territorio. La vision di progetto scommette su un sistema di interventi incrementali per la riattivazione graduale delle aree in questione attraverso meccanismi di azione/reazione, a partire da progetti pilota che coinvolgono takeholder, investitori e, in primo luogo, i cittadini stessi.

Per concretizzare questa vision è necessario entrare in una diversa logica integrata del progetto tecnologico-ambientale e urbano che ragiona in parallelo: sul software, dando priorità agli aspetti funzionali, di processo e di governance degli interventi; sull'hardware, con l'idea di valorizzare il patrimonio dismesso per definire luoghi adeguati che entrino empaticamente in contatto con i residenti; sul knoware, sviluppando soluzioni che abbiano la capacità di trasformarsi e adattarsi per accogliere nuove forme di imprenditorialità e dare spazio alle varie espressioni di creatività della popolazione.

### Keywords:

**antifragilità, vision,  
urban voids, empatia,  
progettazione  
tecnologico-ambientale**

## TOWARDS THE RESHAPING OF THE NEOLIBERAL BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The beauty of Italian hill towns is in the authenticity and uniqueness of their urban and constructive forms, of the identity and permanence of the “classic landscape” of which they are a part, the fruit of their relationship with the physical forms of the territory and of a building and housing tradition able to interpret the value of the geographical elements and to represent the identity of places.

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**neoliberalism, urban  
built environment, urban  
form, social structure**

## RE ACTIVE L'AQUILA: SISTEMA DI INTERVENTI TRANSCALARI PER LA RIATTIVAZIONE SOCIO ECONOMICA DELLA CITTÀ FRAGILE

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La Vallata dello Stilaro, dall'omonimo fiume che vi scorre, è un territorio della Calabria Jonica, in parte compreso nel Parco Regionale delle Serre, nel quale insistono i tre centri storici di Pazzano, Bivongi e Stilo. Oltre la narrazione e la descrizione di questo territorio mediterraneo, si espongono i primi risultati di una serie di studi e iniziative, attualmente in atto, finalizzate all'avvio di un processo di rivitalizzazione. Nello specifico si fa riferimento al "Contratto di fiume Stilaro", promosso dalla Città Metropolitana di Reggio Calabria di cui è parte, inteso nella sua accezione di strumento volontario e innovativo. Tale strumento offre l'opportunità di attivare processi di valorizzazione e visioni sistemiche condivise di un territorio fluviale caratterizzato dalla straordinaria concentrazione e stratificazione di un ricco patrimonio storico, naturalistico, paesaggistico, antropologico e culturale. Vi insistono, infatti, gli insediamenti di culto bizantino tra cui la famosa Cattolica di Stilo; le ferriere borboniche, tra i più antichi insediamenti industriali d'Europa, di cui oggi se ne mantiene viva la presenza nell'"Ecomuseo delle ferriere e fonderie di Calabria"; le monumentali cascate del Marmarico, con i sistemi di dighe, mulini e centrali elettriche; i vigneti da cui si produce un pregiato vino Doc. Tutte emergenze che gli conferiscono forte caratterizzazione identitaria. Con questo contributo si intende proporre e descrivere un approccio multiscalare che, a partire dalla visione territoriale strategica complessiva definita dal Contratto di Fiume, finalizzata a valorizzare a pieno le potenzialità del territorio, si spinge fino ad approfondimenti puntuali di design applicato a sistemi resilienti di percorrenza e fruizione sostenibile del paesaggio. Il territorio della Vallata dello Stilaro assume così a caso studio esemplare che consente di verificare iniziative già in atto e, contemporaneamente, di proporre approcci, modalità operative, attitudini innovative per individuare presupposti metodologici replicabili e trasferibili in condizioni simili di altri territori mediterranei.

**Keywords:**

**contratti di fiume,  
ecomuseo, paesaggio,  
patrimonio**

## RIADATTARE IL COSTRUITO. IL RIUTILIZZO DI UNA STRUTTURA INDUSTRIALE DISMESSA COME CO-HOUSING

La sempre maggiore incidenza dell'intervento sull'esistente a fronte delle nuove costruzioni fa sì che la valorizzazione del patrimonio costruito urbano, talvolta in disuso, intesa come riconversione funzionale, diventi occasione per una nuova efficace ed efficiente gestione, rispondendo a mutate e rinnovate esigenze della collettività. In questa logica, potremmo analizzare una serie abbastanza numerosa di edifici industriali abbandonati, e, tra le nuove destinazioni d'uso, assegnare loro un carattere innovativo che abbia funzioni legate alle più attuali dimensioni della condivisione abitativa connesse al social housing. Penso a come un vecchio edificio di fabbrica (dove un tempo si produceva acciaio) sito in Genova, nei pressi dell'Ospedale Pediatrico Gaslini, possa ospitare parenti di bambini affetti da malattie più o meno gravi, godendo della condivisione residenziale come punto d'incontro comune, non solo fisico, in situazioni poco felici. L'aumento crescente di queste nuove realtà può stimolare lo sviluppo di una ricerca volta al tema del cohousing, per delineare, secondo le logiche della progettazione architettonica, il quadro attuale di strutture dismesse dal quale riuso strategico si potrebbe ottenere la progettazione di tali tipologie di spazi all'interno di edifici non o sottoutilizzati e alla loro gestione.

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**Keywords:**

**rilettura, riutilizzo,  
condivisione**

## RE ACTIVE L'AQUILA: SISTEMA DI INTERVENTI TRANSCALARI PER LA RIATTIVAZIONE SOCIO ECONOMICA DELLA CITTÀ FRAGILE

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To focus on the potential role of heritage built environment in new urban development we have to observe three parallel processes:

The economy of the world is more and more based on the urban economy, the XXI century is the century of cities, which are the main subjects leading the economic development of the countries; one of the important effects of this process is the growth of the competition between metropolitan areas.

The ongoing fourth industrial revolution (from electronic and IT to cyber-physical systems of automation of the working process) is changing the models of localization of productive activities and of organizing the working space, towards a growth of mixed-use spaces.

The coming of a “new era for infrastructure”, which will define a new big investment in the fixed capital, with a forecast of growth of 70% of the global construction output 2015-25.

The challenge now is how to manage complex urban transformation processes. These are new infrastructure construction, open space and land use re-organization, together with urban regeneration (no more the only important protagonist). Which is the potential role of heritage built environment in this new trend of urban development processes?

Urban heritage can play different roles: a tool to promote the image of the city, a leading sector linked with the cultural and creative economy, an opportunity to regenerate abandoned areas of the city and valorize the immobilized infrastructural capital contained in the underused heritage built environment. In many of these cases, attention is also focused on how to use heritage to attract more investments to the cities.

Finally, the paper underlines the important role of design as an innovative tool to facilitate the shifting of the meanings of a building and to promote visions and innovative approaches based on culture and creativity. This approach can renew the models of urbanization based on suburbanization and heritage consumption and produce new dynamics to afford urban challenges and environmental issues.

### Keywords:

**regeneration,  
transformation, digital  
innovation, creative  
economy, infrastructure**



## **CULTURE CREATES BEAUTY? THE EXPERIENCE (IN PROGRESS) OF THE URBAN FUTURE CULTURE PLAN, DGAAP MIBAC, INSIDE THE ITALIAN DEBATE ON THE REGENERATION OF THE URBAN AREAS**

“The Future Urban Culture Plan is a project of the MiBAC - Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities, which was created to promote cultural initiatives in the suburbs of metropolitan cities and provincial capitals throughout Italy. An Action Plan of 25 million euros by 2021, which will finance the creation of new services to improve the quality of life of the entire urban community, giving new personality to schools, libraries and public works that have remained unfinished. A cutting-edge intrasectoral project that invites civic collaboration, a pact with civil society that aims to promote the conditions for citizens to cultivate their talents, not only in a strictly cultural context but also in a human environment”. This plan constitutes today the greatest effort produced by an important and innovative Italian public department, the Directorate-General for Art, Architecture and Suburbs, born within the MIBAC, which for some years has launched, in Italy, an unprecedented cultural promotion action, straddling different and generally separate disciplinary fields, developing “numerous research and initiatives in the field of cataloguing and inventorying of art and architecture, as well as a cognitive analysis of the status quo of the Italian suburbs”, together with the promotion of public tenders, addressed to promote new forms of attention through pilot actions in the debate on the redevelopment and regeneration of cities.

The paper tries to formulate a critical first balance of this experience, starting from some direct experiences - call for the Cineperiferie 2017 announcement, Bando Biblioteca Casa di Quartiere, 2019 - reflecting on the many opportunities, strengths, but also weaknesses and risks that this new kind of approach seems to hold within the more general Italian and international debate on urban regeneration of marginal urban environments and more marked by conditions of inequality and social exclusion.

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**Keywords:**

**urban regeneration,  
suburbs, urban  
inequality,  
social inclusion,  
public-community  
partnership**

## VISIONI POST – INDUSTRIALI NEL TERRITORIO ALBANESE

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Il recupero delle aree industriali dismesse e abbandonate ha assunto, a partire dalla seconda metà del secolo scorso, i contorni di una questione centrale ed altamente prioritaria per le ragioni della pianificazione territoriale e della progettazione urbana. Di fronte ad una condizione che, al di là delle differenti specificità, si ripropone con alti gradi di similitudine in ogni contesto, la proposta di nuovi significati di intervento in termini urbanistici ed architettonici, ma anche ambientali e sociali, è invocata come uno stato di necessità quanto mai determinante per il progresso della città contemporanea.

Rivelare il ruolo strategico che gli spazi industriali abbandonati possono rivestire in un più complesso tentativo di ridefinizione della forma urbis, vuol dire porsi a contrasto con quella dominante cultura generalista che ha subordinato il progetto urbano all'idea di estensione, di diffusione insediativa e di consumo di suolo.

Nell'ambito del territorio albanese, interessato nel corso degli anni dominati dal regime comunista da un ampio progetto di industrializzazione che, in termini di sviluppo economico, ha rapidamente esaurito i suoi effetti positivi, la presente questione assume un valore ancor più rilevante nel tentativo di prefigurare processi di rigenerazione urbana.

Il presente contributo, che si inserisce nell'ambito di una più ampia ricerca accademica incentrata sulla questione del recupero del patrimonio industriale, propone una visione di insieme dei differenti caratteri costitutivi delle aree produttive albanesi in stato di abbandono, rimandandole a delle categorie critico - interpretative che, indagando il diverso rapporto che sono in grado di stabilire con il territorio antropico e con quello naturale, riconoscono la loro differente predisposizione ad un più ampio progetto di recupero e di riconversione.

### **Keywords:**

**aree industriali,  
dismissione, tassonomia,  
progetto urbano**

## RE-USE OF URBAN SPACES FOR SAFETY AND PRODUCTIVE REDEVELOPMENT

The re-use of degraded urban areas focused on activation of new processes of functional, environmental and social reconnection, well satisfies some needs that can be traced back to the thorny issue of safety and, in general, to the improvement of the quality of life. In particular, the following considerations start from the idea of reconstructing the relations between the natural and built environment through a “productive” development of the territory and they share the interest for environmentally friendly technologies use.

The topic of reconnection is considered according to two declinations: technological and ecological-environmental. From a technological point of view, the proposal of a “productive” redevelopment intervention implies to concentrate on relationships, in interactive terms, with the context. This need is implemented through the development of the recovered site with the relevant environment in order to recreate the fragmentation from fruition to environment.

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### **Keywords:**

**re-use of open space,  
productive  
redevelopment,  
connective approach**

## ARCHITETTURE DEL RECUPERO: RIUSO DI TECNICHE TRADIZIONALI E MATERIALI DI SCARTO

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A partire dal 1997 il gruppo Casapartes ha portato avanti una ricerca all'interno di un programma di cooperazione scientifica in America Latina, relativa alle tecnologie utilizzabili nel contesto dell'architettura sociale. Ne è derivata un'interessante distinzione tra tecnologie appropriate ed appropriabili, riconoscendo le prime come le capacità di un processo costruttivo di adattarsi a determinate condizioni sociali, culturali e ambientali, mentre le seconde come le conoscenze “non autoctone” che possono essere trasmesse, replicate e applicate autonomamente in un contesto diverso da quello d'origine. La ricerca riguarda quindi la contaminazione tra materiali contemporanei e tecniche antiche. La rivalorizzazione di una tecnologia arcaica e il recupero (“l'upcycling”) di prodotti di scarto può rivelarsi secondo questa logica, una valida strategia di riuso, intendendo questo termine in un senso ampio che include allo stesso tempo tecnologie e materiali. Si tratta di intervenire principalmente sulla componente culturale dell'agire tecnico che comporta la reinterpretazione dell'architettura tradizionale nel contesto contemporaneo.

Attraverso l'analisi di alcuni casi studio in cui pneumatici abbandonati e sacchi per il trasporto di materiale edile vengono combinati con la terra cruda, si vuole approfondire un ventaglio di possibilità costruttive profondamente legate alle problematiche odierne relative agli eccessivi rifiuti. Se la progettazione comprende l'ideazione di una forma e la sua relazione con il contesto, “la forma è la soluzione del problema; il contesto definisce il problema” (Alexander C., Note sulla sintesi della forma, 1967, p.23). Il contributo intende indagare sperimentazioni di diverse tecniche per la costruzione di case e scuole adatte a specifici contesti socio-ambientali, incentivando l'uso di risorse locali (quali bambù e terra cruda) e materiali di scarto.

### Keywords:

**riuso tecniche, recupero  
materiali, upcycling,  
terra cruda**

## FUTURE AND MODERNITY IN THE RESETTLEMENT OF INTERNAL AREAS

The re-use of degraded urban areas focused on activation of new processes of functional, environmental and social reconnection, well satisfies some needs that can be traced back to the thorny issue of safety and, in general, to the improvement of the quality of life. In particular, the following considerations start from the idea of reconstructing the relations between the natural and built environment through a “productive” development of the territory and they share the interest for environmentally friendly technologies use.

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### **Keywords:**

**small towns,  
resettlement,  
modernity, future**

## RESHAPING URBANITY THROUGH ELABORATED URBAN RE-GENERATION TOOLS. INTERNATIONAL CASE STUDIES

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Reshaping urbanities have been attested historically to be varied during the last centuries. Their effects in relation to times have been in long or short terms, but in the meantime, their qualities have been an issue that always had raised discussions when it mostly lacked.

Consequently, the expectation to develop processes with qualitative urban effects have always depended on how sustainable the reshaped urbanities have been envisaged since in the urban planning projects. Because it is one of the most elaborating ways to impact sustainable economic, social, cultural and political developments; throughout this research work will deepen the concept of sustainable urban reshape. Often, the demand to accelerate the urban development in a certain area has become so excessive in practice that urban sustainability concept has been neglected making it bring negative consequences for entire communities and societies. Their negative impacts have noticed researchers that in order to render a sustainable reshaped urbanity it is necessary to apply related qualities that can re-generate economic, social, cultural and political developments. Such issues have become so sensitive when developers work in contrast to urban regenerative social attributes making it bring gentrifying realities with such negative consequences for entire societies and communities with irreversible results. As a paper methodology will be precisely the cataloguing of the case studies and the confronting of the binomial antagonism: re-generation versus gentrification in order to evaluate in the uttermost scientific way affects those reshaped urbanities can lead to. For the expected conclusions the answering of the three questions; how to properly understand urbanities reshape, elaboration in an urban context and the urban regeneration tools, will lead to valuable recommendations to be taken into consideration by the developing stakeholders akin as private or state investors, urban planners, urban designers, restorers, and residential communities.

### **Keywords:**

**reshaping urbanity,  
social attributes,  
regeneration,  
gentrification**

## MATERIALITÀ E IMMATERIALITÀ NEL PATRIMONIO ARCHITETTONICO DELLA COSTA DALMATA

Per una sistematica documentazione il rilievo architettonico si presenta come prima operazione per una conoscenza oggettiva e indispensabile. La ricerca si fonda sul disegno del territorio manifestandosi come volano all'effettivo miglioramento delle condizioni di vita della comunità, cui attuale generazione legge in esso e nelle sue relazioni un insieme di problematiche. Partendo da questa definizione, il lavoro pone le basi per una ricerca più ampia di conoscenza e di lettura dell'isola croata di Trogir, delle sue caratteristiche fisiche, morfologiche, della sua evoluzione temporale e dei processi che, nel corso del tempo, l'hanno disegnata e delimitata. La città romanico-gotica, affidata alla tutela dell'UNESCO, sorge su un'isola fortificata posta al centro della costa adriatica e si mostra come collegamento all'isola di Ciovo. La ricca cultura di Trogir è stata plasmata da Greci e Romani ma soprattutto Veneziani (1420-1797) che hanno influenzato più delle altre dominazioni tutto l'attuale patrimonio monumentale. Le narrazioni riguardanti la configurazione morfologica dell'antica isoletta dalmata vengono forniti dagli scritti dello storico Ivo Bavic; nel testo *Grad i Spomenici* infatti, racconta l'isola descrivendone una conformazione in sintonia con quella attuale. Il rilievo è un importante strumento di indagine dei monumenti e svolge un ruolo essenziale nella conoscenza del patrimonio architettonico.

Il processo di rilevamento longimetrico integrato ad una fase fotografica consente la ricostruzione geometrica della chiesa, evidenziando la configurazione dei vari macroelementi che compongono la realtà, la quale conoscenza si pone ad essere la base del processo di comprensione. Realtà questa, costituita da due facce che esistono contemporaneamente, da due entità: una, di carattere materiale, decifrabile attraverso tutti gli strumenti che abbiamo a disposizione di lettura, interpretazione e rappresentazione; l'altra, di carattere immateriale, associata alla costruzione, rispetto a tale realtà di immaginari personali e culturali di rappresentazione. Una rappresentazione che trasmette, infatti, messaggi e informazioni che il disegno dell'architettura definisce assumendo spesso il compito di fornire un ordine e connotare quegli elementi, dotando loro un'identità.

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**Keywords:**

**trogir, identità, rilievo,  
materialità,  
immaterialità**

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## CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS IN RESIDENTIAL UNITS OF TIRANA

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It has become visible nowadays that the number of children playing around buildings has been significantly reduced. Children's playgrounds around the residential units in Tirana have gone through minimization and transformation of its dimensions and types. This study presents a few basic concepts of these playgrounds applied in housing units, since the beginning of collective housing to nowadays, concentrated in the city of Tirana. When these types of residential units were first built, around the year 1950 and so on, they were planned and designed by architects and urban planners of that time, according to urban conditions and norms, inspired mostly by the architecture of eastern countries. The residents of these collective residential buildings of Tirana were mainly new families with children. From the year 1990 and afterwards, together with the change of the political system in Albania, essential notable differences took place in the state's economy, demographic movement, approach of private, collective and public property etc., which was also reflected to the structure of residential units. As a result of this changes, the demand of playgrounds for children of different ages was reduced; these areas were underestimated.

Today, the use of collective residential buildings, for the most part of it, has completely changed; it has become more or less heterogeneous. Other necessary demands have been placed in the foreground, such as parking, accessibility, business' public area etc., which requires a new approach and review regarding the planning and design of public spaces, revitalisation and proposal of children's playgrounds, serving to the demands of a growing number of residents, as well as to increase the quality of living conditions. The study also looks further into existing case studies of children's playgrounds in residential complexes in Tirana.

### **Keywords:**

**children's playgrounds,  
revitalization of housing  
units, design of  
children's playgrounds**

## DOCUMENTATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE: LESSONS LEARNED JANJEVA

The historic town of Janjeva is one of ‘hidden pearls’ of Kosovo’s heritage, and one among representational sites in terms of communicating the diversity of expressions and heritage. It was protected by law in 2017 not only because of the high level of authenticity and unique natural and cultural values it possesses, but also because it represents a typical example of heritage at risk: the local Croatian population which form the majority of the town has consistently migrated to Croatia since early 1990s and the place risks depopulation and abandonment; people already call it the ‘ghost town’. Two development challenges have been identified for Janjeva by heritage institutions in Kosovo and were also addressed in intervention project under IPA 2020: the emergency stage of architectural heritage which needs urgent intervention in order to prevent its further deterioration, and the second concerns the need for town’s sustainable growth through cultural tourism. The project was prepared through a close collaboration of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports and the University of Prishtina. Two heritage courses in the Department of Architecture during academic year 2017/2018 were focused in documentation and adaptive reuse of the houses of Janjeva. In addition, a multidisciplinary approach was promoted through involvement of as well as joint site visits with Departments of Geodesy and Anthropology. As a result, a documentation portfolio for fourteen houses including restoration design projects promoting adaptive reuse is prepared as part of the project precondition, and is delivered for further project implementation stages. The Janjeva project is a lesson learned about the potentials for preservation and promotion of heritage through collaborative approach of academia, institutions and the local population.

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**Keywords:**

**documentation,  
restoration, janjeva,  
adaptive reuse**

## CITIES OF THE FUTURE- URBANISM & CULTURAL HERITAGE

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Looking back at the history of humanity the last fifty years has had the maximum impact on our cities. The hegemony of Globalisation defined the context in a universal architectural vocabulary. With the majority of the world population to be living in metropolitan cities by 2050 such authority is affecting the city's fabric rapidly especially the streets and its major public open spaces. Unlike the current pace of development, the earlier transformations were gradual wherein each change got absorbed with time as another layer in history. Technology and infrastructure facilities have reinforced the hegemony of modernisation like never before. All these put together has affected social transformations and related impact on cultural heritage at large. Each of the typical cities rich with their respective contextual identities is gradually getting diluted and even erased in some cases, which is a permanent loss to the civilisation at large.

The paper shall explore the impact of the above mentioned on phenomena of regeneration, revitalization, recycle, reuse as the essential tools for building relationship between Architecture, Urbanism and Cultural Heritage, the key to interpreting the processes transforming territories and cities.

### **Keywords:**

**urbanism, globalization,  
social transformations,  
cultural heritage and  
architecture**

## URBAN, ARCHITECTURAL AND LANDSCAPE APPREHENSIONS SCALES OF THE NORTHERN TUNISIA MOORISH CITIES: TOWARDS A SMALL TUNISIAN CITIES REVIVIFICATION MODEL: CASE OF THE CITIES OF TESTOUR AND GHAR EL MELH

Tunisia, several millennia, carries vestiges of various civilizations, including the Moors. The Andalusian cities of northern Tunisia present a strong cultural and patrimonial identity and typical patterns of rural urbanity. The cities of Testour and Ghar el Melh bear witness to this. Open-air museum of Moorish architecture, agriculture and urban planning; These cities present challenges of eco-development. This type of territory, however, is subject to rapid mutations and an acceleration of changes in environments use. That imposes a weakness of the urban and agrarian heritage caused by the difficult problem of reconciliation between the essential economic, social and technical evolution in one hand and the safeguard of the environment in the other hand. Faced with the worries raised by these fragilizations, new interdisciplinary tools must be implemented, in order to reconstruct the stages of humanization and, thus, to understand certain aspects of the environments organization, production and operation.

The landscape multi-scale analysis adopted throughout the research, based on the genius Loci concept, shows, Testour and Ghar El Melh, cultural, heritage and landscape rich potential as well as the resilience of architectural, urban, hydraulic and socio-cultural practices facing the environmental degradation and the constrained planning. A sufficiently diversified potential to make these cities two successful examples of development and sustainable practices. The safeguarding of the natural and cultural heritage problem's combination with the management dynamics allowed us to identify the challenges of alternative, social and sustainable development and urban regeneration, revivification and revitalization.

Eco-development presents a real opportunity for these two cities: One overlooking the valley of Medjerda and the other adjoining Bizert's coast. It is a way to economically enhance their landscape, heritage and cultural potentials, without destabilizing the inhabitant-space relationship or proposing prototypes of Ghost Museums towns. These cities, brewing territories of several civilizations present a public interest crossroads, especially for the local population. The recognition of this heritage's importance results in an increased commitment and a multitude of environments, culture and Man-territory relationship, protection and safeguard actions.

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**Keywords:**

**cultural landscape,  
resilience, urban -  
rurality, potentials for  
revivification,  
small towns**

## **RICOSTRUIRE DOPO IL SISMA DOV'ERA NON COM'ERA. RIUSO DELLE MACERIE, QUALITÀ RESIDENZIALE E FLESSIBILITÀ FUNZIONALE**

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Il poster proposto sintetizza gli esiti di un percorso sperimentale integrato condotto dagli autori presso l'Ateneo d'Annunzio, attraverso le attività di tirocinio formativo e tre tesi di laurea coordinate con l'azienda locale Di Muzio Laterizi (relatore F. Angelucci, correlatori F. Raimondo, A. Viskovic). Il tema affrontato riguarda la ricostruzione di alcune unità residenziali localizzate nel nucleo insediativo di Campotosto, in Abruzzo (Italia) fortemente danneggiato dal sisma del 2016/17. Le ipotesi di intervento hanno approfondito da un punto di vista strategico, gestionale e operativo, le possibilità di impiego della concezione strutturale in muratura portante armata e della componentistica in laterizio, in alternativa all'attuale modello omogeneizzante e indifferenziato che prevede la demolizione totale degli edifici danneggiati, la loro ricostruzione con ampi incrementi di cubatura e allineamenti delle nuove volumetrie e, spesso, la riproposizione di stilemi che definiscono veri e propri falsi storici.

La filosofia di intervento proposta si basa sul principio della ricostruzione dov'era non com'era, attraverso le possibili declinazioni di un sistema costruttivo per "edifici semplici" a uso residenziale, ricettivo e misto (casa-bottega) da impiegarsi per la ricostruzione del patrimonio immobiliare demolito e irreversibilmente danneggiato. Le proposte hanno riguardato lotti inseriti in aggregati con edifici adiacenti agibili, individuando tre scenari d'intervento ricorrenti: l'inserito, il passante e la testata. Le proposte elaborate hanno inoltre sviluppato tre questioni emergenti ed emergenziali: l'avvio del recupero differenziato delle macerie; il miglioramento e la certificazione della qualità abitativa; le variazioni tecnologiche e la flessibilità funzionale

### **Keywords:**

**ricostruzione, recupero  
macerie, qualità  
abitativa, flessibilità,  
muratura portante**

## SUFI ARCHITECTURE IN ALBANIA: THE CASE OF ZALL TEKKE IN GJIROKASTËR

Research starts with the origin of the tariqat and the architectural spatial formulation. Afterwards, the research defines the stages of expansion and development of this architecture in Albanian region, since the first landmarks in territory by the first Sufi missionaries, to the nowadays constructions of tekkes. This study, in the architectural scale is based in the case of Zall Tekke in Gjirokastra, which is chosen because it represents a typical tekke and also represents the nowadays problems that this architectural heritage is facing. This work does not resolve the whole architectural character of this culture and consequently cannot face and resolve its all problems, but certainly it is a milestone that shows both, the unrevealed richness of this heritage and its unknown potential for a better architectural continuum.

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**Keywords:**

**tekke, bektashi, Sufi  
architecture, religious,  
heritage**

## IL RECUPERO DELLE AREE INDUSTRIALI DISMESSE IN ITALIA: ALCUNI CASI STUDIO

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Il tema del recupero delle aree industriali dismesse è al centro del dibattito internazionale dalla fine degli anni settanta, mentre in Italia le prime indagini in questa direzione risalgono al decennio successivo, quando il fenomeno della dismissione assume maggiore rilevanza quantitativa, a seguito della ristrutturazione del sistema industriale.

Il rapido mutamento che ha interessato lo spazio urbano dal punto di vista sociale, economico, culturale, ha coinvolto anche alcune aree della città, come quelle ex industriali appunto, la cui trasformazione è testimonianza della storia di un territorio specifico, della sua economia e delle forme di produzione. Una società rinnovata richiede anche nuovi prodotti e quindi nuovi modi e luoghi della produzione.

L'intento è quello di esaminare i progetti e le realizzazioni che hanno rivelato una maggiore integrazione funzionale e formale col patrimonio urbanistico e architettonico esistente in Italia.

In un momento storico in cui si pone l'accento sul recupero del patrimonio edilizio esistente, di fondamentale importanza appare il recupero di queste zone, spesso già servite dalle principali opere di urbanizzazione se non addirittura inserite nelle zone centrali degli insediamenti urbani, trasformando i problematici vuoti che si vengono a creare a seguito della dismissione in opportunità per rilanciare la vita di un'intera area, promuovendo anche progetti di riqualificazione urbana e sociale.

### **Keywords:**

**aree ex-industriali,  
recupero, dismissione,  
riuso**



## RIABITARE I CENTRI MINORI. STRATEGIE DI INTERVENTO PER LA RESILIENZA DEL TERRITORIO E DEL COSTRUITO NELLE AREE INTERNE

Il fenomeno della migrazione dai piccoli paesi nelle aree interne alle città medio-grandi sta assumendo, negli ultimi anni, sempre maggior rilievo. Da una parte, le città, grazie all'elevata offerta di servizi ed opportunità di lavoro, diventano superaffollate. Dall'altra, i centri "minori", con il loro patrimonio storico-architettonico, paesaggistico e culturale, rischiano l'abbandono totale. Senza opportune strategie di intervento, il divario è destinato a crescere inesorabilmente. In tale scenario, le città devono affrontare gli effetti negativi del sovraccarico antropico: impatto ambientale (qualità dell'aria, inquinamento acustico, etc.) riduzione degli spazi verdi, cambiamenti climatici (ivi compreso il fenomeno delle isole di calore), cambiamenti sociali (tra cui appiattimento ed omologazione culturali).

Riabitare i centri minori offre una duplice opportunità: ridurre le criticità urbane descritte e rigenerare patrimoni di notevole valore. Un incremento della qualità e quantità dei servizi può sostenere le condizioni per un ripopolamento. Nel contributo, in particolare, vengono proposte strategie di intervento basate sui concetti di "resilienza" e di "glocalizzazione". L'esaltazione delle specificità e delle singolarità dei centri minori, attraverso il riuso adattivo del patrimonio edilizio e la sperimentazione di tecnologie innovative e smart, può innescare processi di conservazione evolutiva e sostenibile di tali luoghi

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**Keywords:**

**riabitare, centri minori, spopolamento, resilienza, glocalizzazione**





## RE-GENERATION AND REVITALIZATION OF COMMUNIST-ERA BUILDINGS, THE PALACE OF CULTURE OF TIRANA

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The center of Tirana was conceived during the communist era as a monumental space. For that purpose, the old city layout was erased to leave space to the new regime architecture. One of that new architecture was the Palace of Culture, a building that seeks to increase the monumentality of the city center and to be a gadget of the ideology for the system.

Today, after the 90', the city center has been reorganized with the focus the relation and interaction with the user. For that purpose, the square was reconceptualized as space and a hub to generate functions and activity. The intervention aimed to investigate how "communist" buildings can interact and coexist with this new public space? What can be done to transform a monumental building to a hub of public function but without losing the architecture history and identity? The investigation aims to explore a new role in urban space for the Palace of Culture. As a defining part of the center, the Palace lacks a connection with the urban space. The lack of connection and function makes it mostly a barrier for the urban space and the absence of interaction makes it a dead spot. For this purpose, deep research was done for building history and its role in the city through the years. An investigation of the current function and new ones was necessary to determine the way how the Palace of Culture can be an active space and a natural connection with the city. In order to achieve that new function and the fulfilling of the existing one can be developed in new volumes that interact with the old one. A new way of connection and interaction with the city is needed. All intervention aims to give a new life for a historic building that defines a period of Tirana. This investigation explores ways how "communist" building can interact and coexist in a new urban and social context.

### Keywords:

**regeneration,  
revitalization,  
communist, socialist  
architecture**

## ETHNOGRAPHIC MUSEUM OF TIRANA. REVITALIZATION OF “AVNI RUSTEMI” SQUARE

Mentioned in history since the early 1400s, but founded in 1614, Tirana is a city rich in history. The process of transition from a small town into Albania’s capital gave this city a big demographic and economic development.

Nowadays, Tirana has gone through a radical process of change, being represented with different architectural layers as physical proof of its time - being. But, on the other side, this city holds its history, still not fully revealed, which can show the historical and cultural values of the capital. A museum that can expose a huge part of the culture and the traditions of Tirana, also a part of its history, is exactly what this city is missing. Tirana is represented with a mix of different architectural styles that reflect a part of its past. The research aims to find the right area to represent Tirana’s Ethnographic Museum. The inspiration comes from a photo of “Avni Rustemi” Square (1931), crowded and lively, the real face of the Tirana that I want to represent in the project. This square represents history, the Bazar Days, a trading place, the city’s social life that has gone through many changes in its structure and morphology.

In this part of Tirana, we find different parts of its past, despite how much of it has vanished throughout the years. An Ethnographic museum has been proposed many times, but it was never built. The whole museum will function as one with the whole “Avni Rustemi” square transforming it into a public place again. The proposal consists in transforming this space into an urban space, in order to return it into the heart of the capital city, like it used to be; in fact, for this square to be full of people and full of activities while also showing the real side of Tirana’s history and culture.

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**Keywords:**

**museum, history,  
culture, urban,  
architecture**

## THE NETWORK OF PILOT BOOKS IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN: THE CASE STUDY OF THE BAY OF PORTO PALERMO IN ALBANIA

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The research presents part of a broader study on nautical charts of the eastern Mediterranean with particular reference to the Ionian coast. The documents preserved in the libraries of Genoa, Venice and Trieste present numerous references to the Albanian territory and in particular to the Bay of Porto Palermo, a safe landing place for sailors and merchants. In the historical literature, there are many descriptive examples, with particular reference to the writings of Strabo and Ptolemy, which tell with particular attention the rocky cove and the peninsula settled in it. In the scientific field of geography Porto Palermo, called Panormos, was the center of maritime communications between the island of Corfu and the colony of Orikum. The graphic documentation, moreover, consists of the historical Portolani and the Coastal Papers drawn by the travellers who travelled along the Albanian coast heading towards Magna Graecia. The importance of the bay of Porto Palermo is also known as the landing place of military and merchant ships marked in the sea routes of some Portolani, where they are outlined many aspects of war and trade. The graphic tradition of the Portolani, to which some examples from the Middle Ages go, is of considerable interest for the present research in order to demonstrate the relationship between the design of the coastline and the representation of maritime routes for the knowledge of places of the past and maritime routes.

**Keywords:**

**Portolani,  
Porto Palermo,  
knowledge**

## MONUMENTAL COMPLEX OF SANTA MARIA DELLA PACE, NAPLES. REGENERATION AND CONTINUITY DRAWING

The aim of the research is re-functioning the monumental complex of Santa Maria della Pace. This intervention is part of the greater project of the historic centre of Naples for the enhancement of UNESCO sites.

The analysis of the architectural language of the monumental complex and the consequent operations of survey and drawing starts from the research in the archives of general data, historical elements and graphic documents related to both past and current events. Hereafter the analysis gets through the documentary bases verify and through the use of physical or instrumental survey methods performed on the architectural artefact in order to firstly achieve an incisive drawing that can crystallize the current conditions of conservation and degradation of the site and, than, to allow the realization of an idealistic drawing able of reconfiguring the lost complexity and the regularity of places. The purpose is not to re-propose a philological reconstruction, but it is to regenerate the complex so that it could lie on a dialogic continuous with the past arrangements.

The bibliographic research phase revealed turned out the existence of two scientific insights about the complex: the first by Diodato Colonnese is entitled “La chiesa di Santa Maria della Pace” published in 1980, the second in an article by Renata Picone entitled “Il complesso di Santa Maria della Pace in Napoli” contained in the text “Restoration: criteria, methods, experiences” by Stella Casiello, published in 1990.

The goal of research and the intervention is to achieve, by an architectural regeneration, the re-use of this building of great cultural value, the revitalization of its spaces, of the urban fabric that surrounds it and of the community of inhabitants and tourists who daily travel the streets of the ancient centre of the city of Naples being unable to grasp the cultural richness, the beauty and the harmony of the places that this monument preserves and conceals.

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### **Keywords:**

**drawing, monument,  
regeneration, reuse,  
refunctioning**

## DESIGN OF INNOVATIONS. THE FIRST RAILWAY NETWORK IN MONTENEGRO

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The research proposes a territorial study of great interest in the protection and enhancement of cultural heritage. Land consumption understood as the process by which man uses the land and its resources is one of the main causes of the changes in architectural organisms, as well as the social habits that characterize the landscape environment. This research aims to identify and describe the architectural and environmental transformations of the territory of Montenegro with particular reference to the section of railway line between the cities of Pristan and Vir. There are numerous historical events and bibliographic information available in the academic and public field about the railway line that, crossing a part of the Montenegrin coast connects the sea with the port of Pristan. Among the archive documents of great interest for the representation is the project involved the creation of various railway stations, crossing an area characterized by flat landscape rich in green areas. Finally, the study proposes graphic studies in the stretch of coastline between the city of Dulcigno and the Straits of Kotor, between the border with Albania to the south and the Croatian coast to the north, highlighting, through the instrument of representation, the architectural identity, landscape and culture proposing a critical analysis of the historical and current context.

**Keywords:**

**railway, representation,  
drawing**



## TRANSFORMATION OF LANA RIVER. REORGANIZING AND RESTRUCTURING LANA RIVER

What a city can offer is its physical representation, and the derivative is social adaptation. The goal is to approach a futuristic concept for Tirana that aims to solve the problems that the city poses, with the sole aim of optimizing livelihood, maximizing public and green spaces, achieving high urban efficiency and increasing the life quality of the citizens of Tirana. The goal is to transform this important axis into an urban model as part of urban morphology, a new model that will not only affect the space of intervention but the entire city, contributing in transforming Tirana into a city to experience and not just pass. The town will interchange over the landscape, infrastructure and architecture. The new structure should represent Tirana, preserve and revive its identity, realizing fundamental interference in its urban fabric. The existing main pattern will be respected, but I can anticipate a radical intervention to optimize the urban life of the existing context, to realize a new organization in the urban development structure with the aim of creating new opportunities for the potential development of this space and every possible development scenarios. The main focus is the separation of the motorway on one side of the river and pedestrian on the other. The resetting and minimizing the current structure of the “Lana River”, generates a linear (pedestrian) public space that Tirana needs. The new structure will be formulated to answer, interconnect, and express the needs of the modern urban community as the need for coherence.

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### **Keywords:**

**riverfront, urban,  
structure, cultural,  
pedestrian**

## THE DRAW OF REGENERATION. CASE STUDIES IN THE PARK OF MONTI PICENTINI

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This paper deals with issues related to the reflection of architectural and landscape infrastructure in the territory of a municipal center in southern Italy, Olevano sul Tusciano. During the process of knowledge of both architecture and landscape, it is useful to trigger considerations capable of revealing the identity of the historical, cultural and archaeological beauties. An example is the Grotta di San Michele Arcangelo, a natural cavity long over a kilometre excavated by water over the millennia. It is reached by a stone staircase that leads to a large space within which stand a basilica and five chapels adorned with Byzantine paintings dating from the IX-X century. In the municipal territory there is the Convento Domenicano of Santa Maria di Costantinopoli, built in 1553, of which today there are only a few ruins. A rare exception is a porticoed cloister with columns and its capitals handed down over the centuries. Of particular interest is the castle Castrum Olibani, set between the rocks at 650 meters above sea level, which has three medieval walls within which are preserved the remains of the settlement. Through the work of investigation with scientific methodologies related to the architectural survey, is provided a reading of the factories under examination that allows you to know the architectural value of the asset. The system of cultural assets present in the territory of Olevano s/T represents an interesting reality that could be reread to propose a model of knowledge and management finalized to the recognition and valorization of the cultural, architectural and vegetational heritage.

**Keywords:**

**design, relief, territory,  
protection, valorization**

## IL PROCESSO DI VALORIZZAZIONE SOCIALE DI CONVENTI ITALIANI

Il patrimonio immobiliare della maggior parte degli Istituti religiosi della Chiesa Cattolica in Italia eccede le necessità dei proprietari. Sono presenti immobili di istituti religiosi sotto utilizzati o inutilizzati nati per accogliere le comunità dei religiosi e offrire servizi caritativi o apostolici. La proprietà è chiamata a effettuare delle scelte per modificare lo stato di sottoutilizzo o abbandono in cui si trovano tali immobili – eventualità inopportuna canonicamente così come lesiva del valore materiale e immateriale del bene -. Si può alienare le proprietà – estrema ratio per il codice di diritto canonico -, oppure cedere il bene per attivarne il riuso. In relazione a quest’ultima possibilità si ritiene che la valorizzazione immobiliare consueta non rispetti le caratteristiche intrinseche dei beni ecclesiastici. Il paper analizzerà i processi di valorizzazione sociale di sei conventi italiani di proprietà ecclesiastica, riusati e valorizzati per finalità sociali attraverso la locazione o il comodato d’uso stipulato con enti senza fine di lucro aventi missioni affini a quelle dei proprietari. La comparazione dei dati evidenzia: elementi comuni – lievi interventi di modifiche alle planimetrie, bassi investimenti di ristrutturazione, conferma destinazione ad uso residenziale –, elementi difformi – tempi del processo di riuso, collaborazione tra proprietà e gestore -, benefici dell’uso sociale degli immobili – eventuali servizi erogati, rivitalizzazione dell’immobile e del suo contesto - ed alcune criticità – durata dell’accordo, reperimento risorse per la conduzione del bene -. Avvalendosi del metodo induttivo si proporranno delle linee guida per l’attivazione del processo di riuso e valorizzazione immobiliare sociale dei conventi inutilizzati, quale fenomeno di rigenerazione. Il riuso sociale dei conventi contribuisce a preservare il valore identitario e culturale degli stessi, offrendo occasioni virtuose per promuovere azioni di rigenerazione urbana e immobiliare, inclusione sociale e applicazioni concrete dei principi dell’economia circolare e del rispetto della casa comune invocati dall’enciclica Laudato si’.

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**Keywords:**

**ecclesiastical buildings,  
reuse, revitalization,  
social value increasing,  
circular economy.**

## KNOWLEDGE AND REUSE OF MONUMENTAL UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS: THE CASE STUDY OF THE SANT'ANNA SCHOOL IN PISA

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The influence of the University on the urban identity of Pisa is not only cultural: the impact that the University and the Schools of Excellence (Scuola Normale Superiore and Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies) exert on the urban development is deep. The University building heritage represents a strategic asset for the reuse of urban portions, being not only the “container” of activities but also a technological and social “content” to be preserved, promoted, transformed and enhanced. The objective of the research concerns the development of a methodology to carry out the functional upgrade of specialized academic buildings, focusing on the historical heritage of the Sant'Anna School. The method provides the identification of the requirements (i.e. accessibility, safety, comfort etc.) that the facilities should guarantee for their re-use. The research approach is outlined into two main issues: (1) Knowledge and collection of information for the enhancement of the building stock, through the application of HBIM technologies; (2) Building management, based on predictive maintenance and scheduled conservation criteria, integrated in the digital model, with the identification of guidelines for interventions that, using innovative technologies compatible with the nature of the buildings, are oriented towards an increase in energy savings and an improvement of the internal comfort.

### Keywords:

**university building  
heritage, digitalisation,  
BIM, technological  
upgrades**

## EVALUATION OF THE STRUCTURAL BEARING CAPACITY OF UNREINFORCED MASONRY (URM) BUILDING

This paper presents a well-exhausted procedure for evaluating the seismic capacity of a structure with a mainly unreinforced masonry support structure in case of strong seismic events. The analysis being undertaken is comprehensive, for the building on a global scale and specific elements at the local level with a focus on areas with a higher predisposition to loss of sustainability and failure. This analysis is performed by finite element modelling, which enables effective high effectivity and precision, including the in-plane and out-of-plane behaviour of the elements to arrive at a definitive assessment of local and global collapse mechanisms. The evaluation is focused on an object built in Tirana, in 1990-1995, which will be studied structurally to evaluate the conditions and suitability of the building mainly in terms of seismic performance and capacity. The methodology includes in-situ tests, laboratory tests, application of analytical methods, consideration of geotechnical parameters and seismicity of the site. Seismic loads have been estimated based on contemporary techniques as well as concepts previously used.

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### **Keywords:**

**unreinforced masonry building, structural analysis, seismic capacity**

## INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME: CASE OF ARREZA

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The Albanian government program for the “100 villages” under the Integrated Rural Development Program launched in 2018, aims at creating a first-time model of success to the integrated rural development of the country according to the best European standards. This initiative consists of a four-year program that aims at providing financial support for infrastructural, economic, and sustainable tourism development. Arreza has been selected according to the tourism potentials and is expected to become the centre of a new type of tourism, previously unknown in the country, rural tourism. The idea is not only to upgrade, improve and not to invest everything by the government, but develop a functioning model that would show the path towards development and expand it elsewhere all over the country. Arreza still carries its historic treasured, architectonic values, scenic view and perennial tradition. These values should be protected and restored to be returned to the community and to be used for the development of cultural tourism.

The paper coherently aims to address the various issues related to the revitalization and reuse of cultural heritage with the aim of improving the basic knowledge framework and developing models to return these values of cultural heritage from passive ruins that are stately financed and protected into dynamic factors for the local society and economy: the Generator of social, cultural and economic transformation. In the end it concluded that the cultural heritage and tourism are an important and potential element of a country sustainable, economic, social, cultural and urban development.

### **Keywords:**

**sustainable development  
heritage, revitalization,  
regeneration, Arreza**

## ADAPTIVE REUSE OF VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE IN TRANSFORMED LANDSCAPES: THE CASE OF EVICTED VILLAGE OF ISÍN, AT SPANISH PYRENEES

Rural territories in Europe are rapidly changing through local and global phenomena. One urgent issue in many European regions is the depopulation of rural areas and abandonment of villages, which transform -positively or negatively- the cultural landscapes.

In the highly affected area of the Altoaragonesa Pyrenees, the transformation of territories and emergence of dynamics related to a regenerated natural environment which offers new qualities, have triggered the development of different interventions aiming to recover and reactivate cultural landscapes beyond the nostalgia of the rural.

Among a variety of users and proposals developed, this paper focuses on the tourism-related revitalization of Isín. Physical and programmatic transformation through adaptive reuse and their effects in the village and its territory are studied.

This research investigates the interest of the involved agents, the conditions and qualities of the place which enabled its reactivation. It analyses the process of transformation and its consequences on different scales. It assesses the design strategies applied to transform the place and proposes other possible interventions to tackle encountered issues.

Finally, it aims to evaluate and discuss how this type of regeneration projects contribute to preserving valuable cultural landscapes -architectural-cultural heritage and nature-, generating activity and thus becoming a tool to prevent depopulation.

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### **Keywords:**

**transformation of  
cultural landscapes;  
adaptive reuse of  
vernacular architecture;  
reactivation of territories in transition; de(re)  
population; intervention  
strategies**

## ARCHITECTURE IN RUINS

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The relation of architecture and ruins is more ambiguous than it might appear. Of course, ruins are reminders of the past and can be re-constructed as historical sites. And surely, ruins are notoriously opposed to the self-conception of architects whose profession is to erect novel structures and to contain transience. Post-modernist architecture has occasionally played with references to ruins in order to ironize the modernist fetish with the new. Ruins, however, also indicate cultural, economic and social change. They render crisis and flaw visible and, finally, point to the temporality of architecture that is often neglected both in theory and practice. Built on a literature-based typology, this paper discusses different ruins in Albania. In particular, the paper is concerned with what American land artist Robert Smithson has called “ruins in reverse”, namely sites of “new construction that would eventually be built.” Albania’s abandoned or halted construction sites like the 4 Evergreen Tower by Archea Associati, quite ambivalently, point to contested political processes at present, but can also be interpreted as monuments of future progress.

### Keywords:

**urban development,  
transition, ruins,  
temporality**



**WHAT IS REGENERATION (REVITALIZATION, RECYCLE, REUSE)? ...IS IT A STRATEGY OR TOOL TO ACTIVATE URBAN STRATEGIES?  
THE CASE OF THE RAILWAY TRAIL DURRES-VLORE**

In a partial view, the city (or the territory) can be considered the outcome of a cyclical process that produces mainly building works and infrastructure (objects of consumption). Between periods of rapid expansion (sprawl) and periods of contraction (shrinkage phase), urban development has continued to use land (resource or raw material). As in any production cycle, the city generates rejects that can be of two types: the remains of production (empty and vacant areas), or waste of end of life (areas and buildings that have reached the end of its natural employment or abandoned infrastructure). In a cyclical view, these areas are the subject of urban regeneration projects; but what role they play in strategic plans? Can urban regeneration be considered a strategy or tool for implementing strategic policies? Considering the Albanian territory and starting from the national strategic policies, the study attempts to investigate the value that abandoned areas take on in a strategic vision. The contribution analyzes the issue of the disused railway line focusing the interest about line Durres-Vlore.

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**Keywords:**

**strategic planning, urban regeneration, multi-scale strategies**

## **“BAJLONI” BREWERY IN BELGRADE - POSSIBILITIES FOR PROTECTION, REVITALIZATION AND RE-USE**

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In the last decades, the development of Belgrade has had a negative effect concerning the industrial heritage built in the 19th and early 20th century. To stop this tendency and to demonstrate a will to achieve further sustainable development, it is necessary to redefine the approach to the protection of the Belgrade industrial zones, creating a new one for urban and spatial planning, taking into account all the specificities, tradition, authenticity and identity. With all the reconstructions and inadequate changes in the city industrial zones, particularly along the Sava and Danube banks, the historical cityscape, with its characteristic morphology and typology, is gradually fading away.

The education process for the students of architecture, the future builders, provides possibilities to comprehend the problems of the city's industrial heritage protection, its historical and urban context, its genesis and cultural and architectural values. Furthermore, it also provides possibilities of comparing different approaches in its presentation and modern utilization.

This paper will present a search for possibilities of protecting the “Bajloni” Brewery in Belgrade, its presentation and inclusion in the modern way of life. It was a part of the master's academic program at the University of Belgrade - Faculty of Architecture. Through a designing process, the students put an accent on comprehensive investigations of its entire history: various changes in its structure, from the middle of the 19th century to the present day. The goal was to define a sustainable solution that would protect all the development stages of the complex. On the other hand, the idea was to make the complex active and useful once again and to reintegrate it in its immediate surroundings. Consequently, the students proposed several modern cultural, educational and artistic uses of the complex, which would be in correlation with its character and significance, thus providing a way of achieving an active future.

### **Keywords:**

**Industrial heritage,  
protection, revitalization,  
authenticity, education**





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- 186.....**THE TERRITORIAL AND URBAN ARCHITECTURAL  
EVOLUTION OF THE ECONOMIC ZONE ALONG THE DURRESI  
ROAD - BRANCH OF KAMZA TO KASHAR**  
*Agron Lufi, Ogri Mane, Andi Shameti*
- 187.....**SPATIAL PLANNING IN HELLAS DURING THE RECENT  
ECONOMIC CRISIS: LEGISLATION AND FACTS**  
*John Kiousoopoulos*
- 188.....**CHANGE OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW CITY  
DURING YEARS 1945-1990, COMMUNIST ERA: CASE STUDY GRAMSH CITY**  
*Gjergj Thomai, Iva Mezezi*
- 189.....**DAL METODO ALLA METODOLOGIA: PROCESSI DI  
RIGENERAZIONE URBANA PER NUOVI SISTEMI DI VALORI E SPAZI DI  
QUALITÀ**  
*Chiara Corazziere*
- 190.....**TOWARDS TO ISSUE OF LANDSCAPE AND URBAN  
DEVELOPMENT ASPECTS OF THE FORMATION STRUCTURE OF URBAN  
LANDSCAPE OF BAGDAD**  
*Elina Krasilnikova, Sumayah Layij Jasim*
- 191.....**SOCIAL EFFECT OF LAND TITLING: THE LINK  
BETWEEN PRIVATE PROPERTY AND SOCIAL COHESION IN  
THE CASE OF GREATER TIRANA, ALBANIA**  
*Francesca Vanelli*
- 192.....**METROPOLITAN COASTAL LAND-  
SCAPES. TRACES OF A COMMON VISION**  
*Francesca Calace, Carlo Angelastro, Olga Giovanna Papparusso*
- 193.....**URBAN LAND DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES IN  
TRANSITION COUNTRIES - KOSOVO CASE**  
*Habib Ymeri*
- 194.....**THE USE OF PUBLIC SPACE AS AN URBAN  
REGENERATION TOOL. A CASE STUDY IN  
RESIDENTIAL BLOCK "1 MAJI" IN  
TIRANA, ALBANIA**  
*Klaud Manehasa, Xhesi Çoniku*
- 195.....**PRESERVING A CITY'S IDENTITY BY REVIVING PUBLIC SPACE:  
CASE STUDY OF OLD CITY CENTRE OF DURRËS**  
*Klaudia Nusbi, Mikel Nusbi*

<b>URBAN LANDSCAPES IN TRANSFORMATION: FROM A CASE STUDY TO THE BIENNIAL OF THE CITIES IN THE WORLD</b> <i>Teresa Cilona</i>	196
<b>GLOBALIZATION OF URBAN PLANNING POLICIES, KOSOVO AND EU STRATEGIES</b> <i>Vildane Maliqi</i>	197
<b>LE VIE DEL MEDITERRANEO, LA COSTA DEI TRABOCCHI</b> <i>Mosè Ricci, Maura Mantelli</i>	198
<b>CAMOE: DIGITAL TOOLS FOR ORDINARY PUBLIC MAINTENANCE</b> <i>Fernando Giannella</i>	199
<b>REFLECTION BETWEEN CITY AND LANDSCAPE: AN ISLAND IN THE BAY OF NAPLES</b> <i>Corrado Castagnaro</i>	200
<b>THE ITALIAN GARDEN IN THE ROYAL PARK OF TIRANA</b> <i>Martina Gargiulo</i>	202
<b>THE SURVEY OF THE ODEON IN THE PARK OF TIRANA</b> <i>Mara Ucciero</i>	203
<b>IMPLEMENTING THE NATIONAL TERRITORIAL PLAN ALBANIA 2030. OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF DETAILED PLANS FOR AREAS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE</b> <i>Anisa Qorri</i>	206
<b>ECOMUSEO DELL'ARNO</b> <i>Antonio Capestro</i>	207
<b>TYOPOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON CITY-FORMING ELEMENTS AS THE CORE OF THE GENERIC TIRANA. THE CASE OF THE TRAIN STATION</b> <i>Rio Kerpaçi</i>	208
<b>FROM VERNACULAR TO HIGH-RISE: TRANSFORMATION OF NEIGHBORHOOD SPACE QUALITIES IN TIRANA</b> <i>Irina Branko, Andi Shameti</i>	209
<b>URBAN FORM AND GIS: OPEN SPACE SPATIAL CONFIGURATION IN URBAN CENTER AREAS OF TIRANA</b> <i>Andi Shameti</i>	210



- 211.....**PIAZZE MINORI NEL CENTRO STORICO DI FIRENZE**  
*Antonio Capestro, Cinzia Palumbo*
- 212.....**THE FORMAL AND THE INFORMAL CITY IN AFRICA:  
PLANNING AND GOVERNANCE DILEMMAS**  
*Geoffrey Nwaka*
- 213.....**IL RIDISEGNO DEL PORTO DI NAPOLI TRA  
GLOBALIZZAZIONE E RISPETTO DEI CARATTERI D'IDENTITÀ**  
*Carla Mottola*
- 214.....**NISIDA NELLA CONTEMPORANEITÀ, UN PROGETTO TRA  
CITTÀ E PAESAGGIO**  
*Corrado Castagnaro*
- 215.....**A FRAMEWORK FOR BRANDING RURAL TOWNS:  
A CASE STUDY OF AL-MUGHAYYER, IRBID, JORDAN**  
*Mohammed Al-Kaff, Ammar Zuaiter, Mohammed Abu Harbeed, Anne Gharaibeh, Yasmein Okour*
- 216.....**FROM GAME THEORY TO URBAN PLANNING- OR  
UNDERSTANDING WHY LESS IS MORE**  
*Dritan Osmani, Ernest Shtepani*
- 217.....**HEALTHY URBAN ENVIRONMENT**  
*Dženana Bijedić, Senaida Halilović-Terzić, Francesca Giofre*
- 218.....**NEW DOCUMENTS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE  
ESTABLISHED VISUAL APPEARANCE OF  
THE SETTLEMENTS IN HUNGARY**  
*János Gyergyák, Viktoria Baracsi, Mate Tóke*
- 220.....**CADASTRAL DATA IN THE ESTABLISHED URBAN  
SITUATION IN TIRANA**  
*Genc Salja, Elda Maçi, Marpol Koço*
- 221.....**THE INDIA-THEN AND NOW, ONE URBAN VILLAGE**  
*Sudhakar Kapoor*
- 222.....**COMPLEX PROJECTS**  
*Andreas Faoro*

## THE TERRITORIAL AND URBAN ARCHITECTURAL EVOLUTION OF THE ECONOMIC ZONE ALONG THE DURRESI ROAD - BRANCH OF KAMZA TO KASHAR

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The apparent evolution of economic investments in new industrial territories in Tirana, along the Durres road, required at the beginning of years 2000, a functional development planning for this area, realized by two Linear urban industrial plans. This process of territory development of economic zones, outside the city of Tirana, in the Linear planning form, mainly reflected the transformations of urban industrial area, in the suburb of Tirana, as a result of dynamism and vitality of investments at this period, stimulated also and by new vacant ownerships of the territory, both in two sides along Durres road. The article is a first attempt for analysing of the urban development process in the last 20 years, seen from the perspective of Greater Tirana, as well as a critical analysis of the opportunities and disadvantages in integrations of this area, into the existing structure of Tirana. It is also examined from the new perspective of city planning, under the Tirana Regulatory Plans of 2012 and 2016. The article identifies the forms of occupation of the land and parcels, analyse land use indicators, also analyse the applications of principles of modern block concept design, in the new forms of the buildings. Also reflected the analyse of development for the future extensions of existing buildings, as well as possibilities for constructions of new industrial plants. The urban analysis also focuses on identifying achievements and failures in the formation of spatial social structures. We have the first attempt for architectural evaluation of industrial buildings projects, in terms of formal innovations. The study also highlights the impact of new technological applications, introduction of new structures and materials that contributed toward a new architectural language. This analysis, also suggests for a new profound study of this industrial area, for achieving more integration with the urban residential area around. This is considered as an initial effort, which raises several urban planning problems, for planners and architects, toward the new Partial Urban Planning in Tirana.

### Keywords:

**industrial zone,  
functional planning,  
urban structure,  
urban indicators,  
architectural language**

## SPATIAL PLANNING IN HELLAS DURING THE RECENT ECONOMIC CRISIS: LEGISLATION AND FACTS

During the last decade, Hellas was suffering from a major debt crisis. Its origin was linked to the international financial crisis, emphasised by the crisis in the subprime mortgage market and the followed banks' collapse in the United States, in 2007, but it seems to have additional peculiar features connected with indigenous economic and social characteristics. Nowadays, after three bail-out programmes, around €300bn of loans, and a wide range of reformations (completed or half-finished), the country has -perhaps- new challenges for land development policies, for spatial regeneration. This paper aims to investigate if the economic crisis had consequences on the (previously running) spatial policy in Hellas and if the economic priorities had sovereign over those of physical planning, mainly at urban level, but not only. It focuses on the initiatives taken at the legislative framework concerning urban planning in Hellas during this decade of strong oversight by the country's lenders. After the exploration of the terms and a brief description of both, the Hellenic territory and the international environment, topics as: the planning system, the building code, the official policy for informal housing, the urban land uses' typology, etc. will be examined. Beyond the legally approved Laws, Presidential Degrees etc., the resiliency and the results of this framework, the real facts will be examined. Last but not least, the paper will try to discuss in brief the new government's (2019) decisions/actions as well as its proclaimed intentions. The contribution of this paper will be valuable if it copes with the exploration of the potential impact of the recent economic crisis on the Hellenic policies linked to sustainable urban development. Therefore, the core question could be: "how much the spatial planning policy is depended on the state welfare?".

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**Keywords:**

**urban planning, spatial  
planning, policy,  
legislation, Greece**

**CHANGE OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW CITY DURING  
YEARS 1945-1990,  
COMMUNIST ERA: CASE STUDY GRAMSH CITY**

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The development of Albanian cities in the period 1945-1990 should be understood in close connection with the political, social and economic regime of the time. The main task of urban planning at that time was designing special urban plans and studies, based on demands of socialist society. According to this philosophy, city planning and construction were closely connected to the factors: labour forces, social system, the quality of development of construction technique and culture, geographical factors.

The development of new cities came as a necessity for the development of light and heavy industry of that time, such as the food industry, mining, processing, and chemicals. Nowadays, many cities still retain the urban forms of the old regulatory plans, which in most cases came as a result of industrial development.

This article presents only the main projects that have influenced the ideas of shaping and developing Gramsh city in the period 1945-1990. Everything is analysed and studied based on historical background and the experiences that have given qualitative changes at the city in certain moments. Gramsh is a typical case of new cities, which are set up and urbanized as a result of the development of industry, where the main element was not the vicinity with natural resources or agricultural products but geographic factors and strategic location. This created the possibility of deploying some special industries with the strategic character for time and regime. The main objectives are the analysis, assessment and consideration of problems that have affected urban development during this period, assessing the possible directions to improve government intervention in their performance.

**Keywords:**

**urban, urban  
development, regulatory  
plans, industrial city**

## DAL METODO ALLA METODOLOGIA: PROCESSI DI RIGENERAZIONE URBANA PER NUOVI SISTEMI DI VALORI E SPAZI DI QUALITÀ

Nell'ottica di un approccio ecosistemico per l'affermazione di uno sviluppo sostenibile in cui l'incidenza della dimensione economica e ambientale nei processi di trasformazione del territorio venga valutata al pari di quella culturale e sociale, l'obiettivo della resilienza delle comunità può tradursi nell'intento di esaltarne la capacità di percepire, prima delle istituzioni, esigenze e problemi e suggerire, con più rapidità, risposte e soluzioni. Questo cambio di punto di vista riconosce alla componente sociale la capacità strutturante dello spazio insediativo dove è la comunità, con le proprie idee, a costruire la nostra casa comune secondo quella visione di ecologia integrale dell'Enciclica papale *Laudato si'*.

Un punto di vista accolto anche dalla programmazione di fondi comunitari e nazionali che sempre più frequentemente riconoscono alle pratiche partecipative e inclusive il valore di metodo per la co-progettazione dello spazio pubblico tradizionalmente inteso o per strutturare processi spaziali spontanei, non sistematici, poco durevoli, ma che rendono spazio pubblico luoghi informali, anche privati d'uso collettivo, dove si costruiscono nuovi sistemi di valori fondati sulla condivisione della responsabilità e il consumo ragionevole di risorse comuni.

Il contributo analizza il percorso di comunità appartenenti a contesti con condizioni di marginalità e potenzialità endogene differenti ma egualmente impegnate in processi di rigenerazione urbana che interpretano la qualità dello spazio costruito non secondo esclusivi canoni estetici o formali ma secondo una più corretta relazione tra la dimensione "progettuale" e quella "d'uso" valutata in termini di "benessere del cittadino"; e si interroga su come metodi nati per dar forma alle espressioni spontanee delle comunità possano trasformarsi in metodologie per coniugare politiche e pratiche e assicurare a tutti gli attori territoriali un'ampia condivisione dei risultati ma soprattutto dei processi di co-generazione che ne precedono il raggiungimento.

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**Keywords:**

**rigenerazione urbana,  
progettazione  
collaborativa, sistemi di  
valori, spazi di qualità**

## **TOWARDS TO ISSUE OF LANDSCAPE AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ASPECTS OF THE FORMATION STRUCTURE OF URBAN LANDSCAPE OF BAGHDAD**

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Baghdad is one of the oldest cities in the world. According to archaeological research, the first settlements on the territory of modern Baghdad appeared more than 3.5 thousand years ago, in the 19th century and BC. The article examines landscape-town planning aspects of Baghdad's urban landscape formation. The study outlines the major landmarks in the development of the city landscape. Also, current directions of the architectural and landscape development have been analyzed.

The article determines a few prospects for the future of Baghdad's urban landscape development. The study finds that the visual connections of historical high-rise objects and the unplanned connections of modern high-rise objects are broken. Also, historical high-altitude landmarks have been lost. Thus, the historical orientation of the layout of the city is destroyed. It concludes that the combination of cultural and historical heritage, a unique natural environment and thoughtful socio-economic planning in the future will turn Baghdad into a prosperous, sustainable and attractive city for residents and tourists.

### **Keywords:**

**landscape-town  
planning aspects, urban  
landscape, Baghdad,  
landscape art**

## **SOCIAL EFFECT OF LAND TITLING: THE LINK BETWEEN PRIVATE PROPERTY AND SOCIAL COHESION IN THE CASE OF GREATER TIRANA, ALBANIA**

Transitional countries in Central and Eastern Europe have experienced a radical shift, from an enclosed regime to a market-based economy. This turn has had repercussions on the cities' development, causing social inequalities, especially in peri-urban areas. In Tirana, the delegitimization of the socialist system has resulted in a drastic reversal in the understanding of property rights. The marketization and excludability of urban poor from public spaces and services, the growth of self-organized informal settlements with differing tenure conditions, and the invasion of public property contribute to what is known as the tragedy of the commons. In this context, land tiling should be seen not only as a fiscal tool but also as a societal restructuring instrument. The research explores theories over the effect of land titling and its social consequences, the theory of the commons, the link between private property and social cohesion and its conceptualization, the application of these concepts into the Post Socialist context. A case study is conducted, through the collection of quantitative data, regarding three categories of households: informal settlers, applicants and titleholders. The preliminary findings highlight how the land policy has not positively influenced social cohesion at an urban scale; rather, it seems to increase the socio-economic gap among beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. However, a certain variation of social cohesion due to the process of getting ownership could happen at a neighbourhood level. Specifically, the result of the applicants' group corresponds to the theory that the ones with stronger claims have higher engagement. By evaluating this policy, this research aims to build awareness on the evolving conceptualization of private and collective property, to establish the contextual effects of an impactful long-term policy and to compare the findings to global practices.

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**Keywords:**

**titling, property,  
post-socialist, social  
cohesion, informality**

## METROPOLITAN COASTAL LANDSCAPES. TRACES OF A COMMON VISION

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In territories strongly characterized by the coastal dimension – both for physical-environmental reasons and for historical-settlement dynamics, as well as for traditional and emerging economies – many spatial conditions, interests and actors participate in the transformation of the coastal territory, each with its own rationality. When this condition is expressed in a metropolitan dimension, both the greater intensity of environmental and settlement phenomena and the concentration of interests and actors, make the coastal territory particularly complex and subject to pressure. The contribution aims to investigate if a common vision or rationality – a common project – can be found in this multitude and what its benchmarks can be.

The object of the discussion is the coast of the metropolitan city of Bari, where there are both regulatory and strategic tools at various levels, sector plans, individual transformation interventions, actions outlined by the metropolitan strategic plan in progress. In the metropolitan city, this patchwork needs to be investigated, in an inter-scalar and non-hierarchical perspective, in its relationship with the strategies of the landscape plan, with the aim of bringing out – where possible – an overall picture of the metropolitan coast as a dynamic result of the multiplicity of approaches.

### Keywords:

**coastal areas, integrated  
spatial planning,  
metropolitan areas**



## URBAN LAND DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES IN TRANSITION COUNTRIES - KOSOVO CASE

The developed and developing countries all around the world use different methods or instruments for urban land development which mainly depend on the system of governance, economy and land tenure system. Whether the planned urban development will be easy or difficult to be conducted it largely depends on the chosen method or instrument for urban land development. The use of an appropriate method or instrument will facilitate urban land development and enable the creation of regular urban patterns or vice versa.

Former socialist bloc countries, including Kosovo, have undergone through the so-called transition phase that has been followed by reforms in governance, economy and ownership system. They made essential reforms in the urban planning system, too. However, they are still facing different urban development problems that are mainly the consequence of the social transition characterized with weak economy and governing institutions in one hand and the increased property rights protected by the law on the other hand.

These urban development problems have been present in almost all former socialist bloc countries and Kosovo does not make an exception. The local institutions of Kosovo for two decades have been using conventional urban land development methods and instruments for implementing urban development plans such as the expropriation method. It is still the only instrument available for local institutions for purchasing the land for public purposes, although with limited opportunities due to economic constraints and legal procedures.

The purpose of this article is to highlight the difficulties faced by local institutions of Kosovo in urban development and proposals for overcoming them. A narrative method is used to present urban planning and urban development in Kosovo in different periods. In addition the urban planning legal framework of Kosovo has been analysed. The planning and implementation procedures of certain urban plans in Kosovo cities have been observed and urban development problems have been evidenced. Also, a survey with urban planners of main municipalities of Kosovo has been conducted in order to get their opinions about the current urban development problems and possibilities for overcoming them. As a conclusion, the need for introducing new alternative methods and instruments is arisen to find the solution for the urban development problems of Kosovo municipalities.

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**Keywords:**

**urban planning, urban  
development, transition,  
Kosovo**

## THE USE OF PUBLIC SPACE AS AN URBAN REGENERATION TOOL A CASE STUDY IN RESIDENTIAL BLOCK “1 MAJI” IN TIRANA, ALBANIA

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There has been a widespread urban phenomenon in Tirana, during last twenty years, regarding urban space. Many existing residential blocks experienced the intensification process, changing their urban morphology. Yet, many of them have kept their original shape and most of the urban space, but they miss the presence of public space. As there is a difference between urban and public space, an important issue might be raised: whether public space can be used as an effective solution for urban regeneration of existing residential areas?

This paper aims to elaborate on this concept based on qualities of public spaces and their possibilities to be used in residential urban spaces. Through analytical review of literature, the paper tends to understand how public spaces approach themselves in urban spaces and what the qualities that influence their approach are. It highlights the main reasons that have direct impact on public space performance by making them more sociable, enjoyable and environmentally friendly. Based on this approach, this paper takes as case study the residential block “1 Maji” in Tirana. Built in the early ‘50s, it has experienced, recently, some loss of urban space because of new buildings and car invasion, but it still keeps its traditional urban identity.

The study evaluates the urban area based on positive or negative qualities of public spaces, creating an overall view of the urban situation. Furthermore, it proposes, that improving the quality of space, increasing their accessibility to pedestrians, releasing them from car use, adding some services that generate public interaction and cohesion, can lead to the more sociable and enjoyable environment, which in most cases is the main purpose of public spaces. The paper concludes that public space has a crucial urbanistic role in the contemporary urban design process. They might be seen as an ordering element or a factor of reconstruction or space structuring element, but in their core, they should be seen as an important and effective designing tool for urban regeneration.

### Keywords:

public space, urban  
regeneration, residential  
urban space

## **PRESERVING A CITY'S IDENTITY BY REVIVING PUBLIC SPACE: CASE STUDY OF OLD CITY CENTRE OF DURRËS**

Nowadays, many cities face the consequences of the population number and urban/rural ratio change. In general, population growth in some cities has brought many changes in their structure. To cope with this growth, new buildings did not only contribute to the gradual spread of these cities. They also changed their current urban morphology and its elements. Among them, one of the most sensitive parts of the city is the historic city centre. Its importance does not stand only for the city structure, but more in the conservation of the city's identity and its historical values.

This article aims to focus on one of the biggest challenges today: Preserving a city's identity as it grows and develops. A case study in the old city centre of Durres, Albania, in which the urban situation is degraded, will go through its revitalization. The study firstly will go through a very detailed analysis, not just of the existing situation, but also of the reasons that led it to degradation. The main focus of this analysis will be public space and its elements.

Referring to Carmona et al, 2003, a methodology is created to evaluate and categorize public spaces. This evaluation will be in the context of a public space main's function: social cohesion. The strategy will consist of finding the element that can transform these spaces to socially passive to active. Thereby, being more socially active can lead to a more positive approach to people. That means this part of the city will be more integrated into today's city life and its development, conserving its own identity.

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### **Keywords:**

**revitalization, identity,  
public space**

## URBAN LANDSCAPES IN TRANSFORMATION: FROM A CASE STUDY TO THE BIENNIAL OF THE CITIES IN THE WORLD

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Sustainability, quality of life and creativity are all paths to be followed in the urban transformation processes of the cities of the future. Urban regeneration interventions must aim to form new vital phases within degraded or poorly used urban systems (such as historical centres, suburbs, decommissioned industrial areas, disused railway and port areas, former barracks, etc.). In cities today it is already possible to generate renewed urban landscapes through processes of recovery, creative reuse of abandoned sites, and urban re-cycling, as new and powerful forces of city revitalization. Re-cycling cities mean generating more sustainable, more responsible but also more innovative urban centers that can rethink, reinvent, and redesign the forms of settlement, re-establish relations with the environment and the landscape, and react to scenarios of decline. The cities of the future will have to act responsibly to reuse, re-cycle, and apply best practices like ecological sustainability, territorial planning, land use management, and energy efficiency. Such cities must be regulated and guided by the creative use of the five R's: reduce, reuse, re-cycle, recover, round up. In this study we will talk about "Countless Cities" – the Biennial of the Cities of the World – an event/exhibition where urban planning and architecture are discussed and the urban landscape in the transformation of different cities around the world is analysed in greater depth. The meetings take place in Favara, a small town in the Sicilian hinterland, in the province of Agrigento, which – through collective participation, the support of institutions, cultural associations and the sensitivity of the local government – is investing heavily in the theme of urban regeneration and re-cycling, thereby reacting positively to the ecological and economic crisis that has pervaded our cities.

### **Keywords:**

**sustainable mobility,  
quality of life, livability**

## GLOBALIZATION OF URBAN PLANNING POLICIES, KOSOVO AND EU STRATEGIES

The European policies tend to create an urban coherence and to develop as a territorial unification.

The NUTS classification (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) is a hierarchical system whose main objective is the regional development based on socioeconomic analysis, equality, and coherence. This categorization supports the ideology of capital cities to be considered, functioning as a metropolis. Hence, to be able to understand the prevalence of this theory, this paper primarily raises questions like: Is it the right time that Kosovo has to rethink the way of urban planning? Which indicators based on the New Urban Agenda should be taken into consideration when evaluating the city's sense of creative resilience? Is Prishtina a metropolis? Do we have similarities with Western Balkan countries? And, is it the right time for globalization?

Additionally, this paper examines the physical growth trend of the city (Prishtine) and offers clarification, upon which proposition and suggestions are given on how to coordinate this changing city growth pattern with the benefits provided to human development.

It is a curious paradox that Kosovo, indeed, aspires to be a member of European Union, but yet still possesses a territorial structure and urban policy documents completely different from the EU, moreover it continues to create documents which do not match with the European system.

Correspondingly, the general finding from this research paper is that, admittedly, large cities, on balance, benefit from globalization, although in some cases at the expense of widening spatial injustices. Hereupon, Kosovo as a country can benefit from globalization because it can borrow the urban policies and housing methods in that way, adapting it to the context to preserve the originality. Furthermore, there is a need to educate new generations by using different strategies to stretch their knowledge by explaining in terms of unification and globalization.

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**Keywords:**

**urbanism, resilience,  
sustainability**

## LE VIE DEL MEDITERRANEO, LA COSTA DEI TRABOCCHI

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Le Vie del Mediterraneo sono le infrastrutture costiere lente, ecologiche e paesaggistiche che raccontano territori fragili e realizzano l'identità del Mediterraneo e il suo patrimonio sociale, naturale e culturale. Possono diventare dispositivi per la prevenzione del rischio antropico e ambientale, per la protezione dei valori di paesaggio, per lo sviluppo del turismo sostenibile. Le Vie del Mediterraneo sono percorsi tra narrazioni iconografiche o letterarie, tradizioni popolari, culture del mare, della terra e del cibo, spazi di bellezza e felicità. Sono progetti di resilienza gestiti dalle comunità locali. Le Vie del Mediterraneo si trovano in Italia come in Francia, Grecia, Spagna, Montenegro, Albania, Croazia, Slovenia. Appartengono alla tradizione del sud dell'Europa più che ai modelli di sviluppo del nord.

Il concetto di Vie del Mediterraneo è al tempo stesso simile e antinomico a quello dei Corridoi Europei. Si tratta sempre di infrastrutture per lo sviluppo, ma verdi e blu, vie di terra e di mare che mettono in relazione, ambienti, paesaggi e culture. Si tratta di un habitat universalmente riconosciuto ed estremamente fragile.

La Costa dei Trabocchi è una di queste vie da riscoprire. Un luogo che può essere definito come l'incontro tra diverse realtà, umane, spaziali ed economiche. Un'infrastruttura ambientale estesa nell'ambito costiero abruzzese. Dal 2005 le aree ferroviarie dismesse rappresentano per questo territorio un'opportunità per connettere un ambito litoraneo, detentore di un grande patrimonio di risorse identitarie costituito dalla presenza di riserve naturali regionali e siti di interesse comunitario. All'interno di questo percorso l'architettura gioca un ruolo sempre diverso. Il vecchio tracciato ferroviario non è altro che un pezzo di città infinita, a partire dall'esistente, il progetto cerca di rileggere e amplificare l'architettura. Il tracciato è un incompiuto che continuamente si reinventa, passando da un sistema esclusivo a uno che ne cambia per questo tempo funzioni e connotati.

**Keywords:**

**MedWays, green/blue/  
slow infrastructures,  
resilience, landscape**

## CAMOE: DIGITAL TOOLS FOR ORDINARY PUBLIC MAINTENANCE

The objective of the present study is to describe Camoe project. Camoe is a startup winner of the call for Designscapes Phase 1, an incubator of urban innovations funding from Horizon 2020 in collaboration with several European partners. Camoe follows a «subsidiarity-by-design» approach, creating a gentle nudge toward better care of urban environments through a responsive digital tool. The visual and temporal dimensions of the intervention requests are also taken into account, simplifying the relationship between citizen and administration. Overall, Camoe believes in a new wave of locally-centred digital infrastructure which closer to their users, more sustainable and more flexible. European cities – especially in the s.c. “lagging regions” – suffer from a persistent maintenance deficit. Activists, volunteers, community services, and citizens are often taking the place of public administration, acting spontaneously on their environment under exceptional circumstances. The project aims at creating an operative digital framework for their actions. Camoe is a participatory maintenance hub, working as a direct link between the citizen’s smartphone and the administration database. This study addresses legal, strategic and urbanistic implications of participatory maintenance in a subsidiary regime. Synchronisation and data cleaning of public administrations databases is a priority, together with an accurate representation of community interests, ranging from subjects inside the workfare scheme, administrators and professional contractors.

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### Keywords:

**subsidiarity-by-design,  
active citizenship, public  
maintenance,  
participatory planning**

## REFLECTION BETWEEN CITY AND LANDSCAPE: AN ISLAND IN THE BAY OF NAPLES

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The paper offers suggest a model of intervention strategy in complex and stratified places like Nisida, a small island in the archipelago Flegreo (Naples - Italy) that currently host the Penitentiary Institute for young people. From the 1930s the “island” is connected to the mainland by a small piece of land called “Via Nisida”, even though, the connection with a context full of naturalistic, landscape and archaeological points of interest is interrupted by the current social activities. It must be considered that the island use and the restricted access linked to the presence of the prison, regardless of the social and economic implications, have undoubtedly helped to preserve the cultural heritage. The project aims to reintegrate Nisida into modern logic of urban development, giving the island back to the community, offering a chance to live a unique experience of nature and sea into the city center. Only in this way, Nisida will be linked to the naturalistic tour that characterize its nearby context. The research focuses on a historical, landscape and careful architectural analysis aimed to recognize the identity elements of the place and ensuring a better use and accessibility of the spaces characterized by a close permeation between anthropic and environmental factors. Take action today, in these contexts, asks very complex challenges: from one side, reading traces, mostly hidden, of places rich in memory and identity, on the other side, answering to new needs and new uses of urban spaces in modernity.

### **Keywords:**

**city, landscape,  
cultural heritage**





## THE ITALIAN GARDEN IN THE ROYAL PARK OF TIRANA

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The research deals with the theme of the Italian garden in the Royal Park of Tirana. This type of vegetation was born in Italy in the fifteenth century for the homes of the upper-middle class, especially for the Florentine, with the characteristic of the geometry given to the hedges of evergreen tree species, carved according to regular forms opposed, usually, the irregularity of the surrounding landscape. From the specific study of this type of garden, it has been possible to deal with the theme in the Royal Park of Tirana, where there is a type with two symmetrical hedges, in shape but not in size, which defines a pedestrian path. The design is based on a geometry composed of a central square, marked by an evergreen carving, a low flowerbed filled with green lawn and, at the four corners of the square, other polygonal hedges. Near the four hedges, two “L” shaped vegetation sculptures and two with rounded corners define the neighbouring part of the garden. A filter space of equal size is created between the hedges, partly asphalted and partly covered by the lawn, which highlights the typological geometry of this garden. The research, highlighting the scarce documentation relating to the Albanian Park, through the survey and comparative research on similar European geometric forms, allows graphic feedback proposing the protection and enhancement of the vegetation architecture.

**Keywords:**

**Italian garden, Royal  
Park, relief, Tirana**

## THE SURVEY OF THE ODEON IN THE PARK OF TIRANA

The research study the structure with semi-circular plant implanter in private park (blocks), with the presence of city dwelling and the possibility of entrance. The access to the structure is through a pedestrian crossing for visitors, with means of transport for those who have direct access to the park.

Through the main door (entrance), it can be noticed an avenue extender along the first visual field, with, at the bottom, the structure of the Odeon. Walking to our left a structure of civil habitation emerges, inside of which lived the ruler of the State of Tirana.

At the end of the avenue, the Odeon appears, formed by 14 columns, these last, composed by 5 blocks, that support a frame. Between the columns, there are four half busts of historical figures linked to the ancient history of the country.

On the basis of a frontal vision, starting from the left, between the third and the fourth column, we have Bajram Curri (1862-1925), chief, politician and activist who fought for the Albanian Independence; between the fourth and the fifth, it appears Vaso Pacha (1825-1903), important Albanian writer, poet and figure of cultural and literal Albanian movement; lastly Kostandin Kristoforidhi (1827-1895), known Albanian translator.

Between the columns, can be observed some hedges that create a sole pattern with the supports that bear the half bust. Moreover, the whole complex of elements is characterized by whitish marble material.

The paving is formed by an initial series of two streaks of majolica in marble; subsequently, the latter is positioned more uniformly, interspersed with little black streaks. A reality almost lost and hidden in these years in Tirana. The discovery of this park hidden into a green and dense vegetation is huge.

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**Keywords:**

**Park of Tirana, odeon,  
survey**





## **IMPLEMENTING THE NATIONAL TERRITORIAL PLAN ALBANIA 2030. OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF DETAILED PLANS FOR AREAS OF NA- TIONAL IMPORTANCE**

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The process of territorial planning in Albania is facing the challenges of a new phase. After successive changes of the legal framework on planning and development of the territory, drafting and approval of national territorial plans and drafting general local plans for more than 70% of the municipalities of Albania, the new challenge of the responsible planning authorities and central and local governments is implementation.

The paper explores the process of implementing the National Territorial Plan “Albania 2030” (NTP) through the Detailed Plan for Areas of National Importance (DPANI). What are the opportunities and challenges for drafting and implementing this document? How to address the tensions that emerge when trying to achieve the macro-strategic objectives of sustainable development dictated by the NTP through a detailed urban plan of a local area that faces the pressure for intensive development and at the same time preserve the particular status of national importance that their territory holds. The lack of a holistic approach that intertwines the legal effects of several sectorial legislative frameworks that affect land development and territorial planning such as: on environmental protection, agriculture land preservation, tourism development etc. make this instrument difficult to implement. The need for an approved and detailed methodology that explores various implications arising when detailing NTP through DPANI is crucial for the consolidation and the right implementation of this instrument.

### **Keywords:**

**national territorial  
planning, areas of  
national importance,  
detailed urban planning,  
public interest,  
strategic planning**

## ECOMUSEO DELL'ARNO

“Ecomuseo dell’Arno” documenta un progetto di ricerca, iniziato nel 2018 attraverso un Seminario Internazionale svolto presso il DIDA-Dipartimento di Architettura di Firenze e presso l’Università di Architettura Nostra Signora del Buon Consiglio di Tirana.

Il Seminario, attraverso un gruppo di studenti italiani e albanesi coordinati da docenti e tutor di diverse discipline, propone un’esperienza progettuale in un’area specifica del sistema Arno, all’interno del centro storico di Firenze (Patrimonio Mondiale dell’Umanità dal 1982) con i seguenti obiettivi: elaborare strumenti per una metodologia di progetto capace di essere interprete della contemporaneità attraverso la lettura attenta e sensibile del passato; innescare un processo di riqualificazione e reinvenzione di un contesto per ridefinire, su più scale di relazione materiale (architettura/città/paesaggio) e immateriale (memoria/patrimonio/ genius loci), una nuova identità dei luoghi.

Nello specifico, il tema individua, come indirizzo strategico di progettazione, lo sviluppo di un “Ecomuseo dell’Arno” inteso come strumento di riappropriazione del patrimonio materiale e immateriale del fiume da parte della collettività. Obiettivo dell’ecomuseo, infatti, è quello di riformulare e ricostruire un senso di identità per il territorio all’interno di un distretto culturale pur conservando le specificità di ciascuno dei luoghi notevoli interessati in maniera da stimolare, all’interno di un sistema innovativo, una nuova forma di relazione e una nuova cultura del fiume e della città.

Dal 2020 la Ricerca in oggetto, promossa dal CISDU-Centro Internazionale di Studi sul Disegno Urbano e UD-Laboratorio di Urban Design del DIDA in collaborazione con l’ufficio UNESCO del Comune di Firenze, farà parte delle azioni di progetto da sviluppare nell’ambito del Piano di Gestione UNESCO del Comune di Firenze.

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**Keywords:**

**Firenze, Ecomuseo  
dell’Arno, patrimonio  
UNESCO, urban design,  
landscapes**

## TYOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON CITY-FORMING ELEMENTS AS THE CORE OF THE GENERIC TIRANA. THE CASE OF THE TRAIN STATION

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City and identity as principles have never been totally associated with each other. In ancient times, urban space has been the reflection of a collective identity that introduced the natural adaptation of people to live in a group. By the radical changes in the complexity of society, the mass of the population, changes in culture and tradition, the role of the city and identity does not appear as before. In this sense begins the process of individualization, which expresses the idea of modernization, separation from nature and common by going toward the new city with different development principles. The generic term associated with these phenomena over the last 25 years has raised problems among different planning cultures. These new phenomena or standards bring to the foreground the way of dealing with the city, the preservation of those elements that formed the city or the disappearance of urban ideals for the best of needs, globalization and modernization. By translating these cases as a way of designing the city image and its identity by means of strong formative elements and city identifiers, as compositional elements in a structure, the possibility of designing the object as a city is provided. This hypothesis takes shape in the study of elements of Tirana as the bazaar and historic buildings, as design and compositional forms of the city terminal, developing the city within the city.

### **Keywords:**

**generic city, identity,  
city-forming elements,  
Train Station, Bazaar**



## FROM VERNACULAR TO HIGH-RISE: TRANSFORMATION OF NEIGHBORHOOD SPACE QUALITIES IN TIRANA

The global tendency of population movement from rural to urban areas has been present in the Albanian context as well especially this last 30 years. This was mostly due to change of the system from a totalitarian to a system of free-market economy more than a result to mechanization process of agricultural production. In the most important cities, while there was a strong need for residential land-use and housing development, the institutions and responsible actors weren't prepared in terms of territorial planning and urban development. The main housing models introduced were the informal development, the adaption of socialist apartments to personal needs, but also the development high-rise building which started to fill the urban fabric or substitute the existing. While the creation of individual spaces-apartments and interesting architecture has always been the main focus, the space in between the buildings hasn't been object of study and most of the time has been neglected. Considering the densification process proposed by Regulatory Plan "Tirana 2030", but also considering the residential land-use as the most widespread one in the city, the quality of the space in the neighbourhoods becomes a priority in the city development process as it is an important component determining the quality of urban life.

The aim of this study is to identify and define the different neighborhood morphologies developed during different periods of time with the main focus on space qualities. By analysing the different neighbourhood patterns, space physical characteristics, but also the aspect of social cohesion and social inclusion, this study intends to evaluate their overall performance in terms of liveability and sustainability of the city. As a result, conclusions of the study could be introduced as recommendations to the different actors involved in the urban planning of the city.

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### **Keywords:**

**land-use, pattern, urban space, liveability, sustainability**

## **URBAN FORM AND GIS: OPEN SPACE SPATIAL CONFIGURATION IN URBAN CENTER AREAS OF TIRANA**

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Nowadays, most of the developed cities considered the socio-economic and urban form transformation as promoting innovation and regenerating the quality of life in and minimizing the economic effects. Central Area is primarily related to economic - leisure activity where and natural elements are important on life quality. During an urban growth and after various urban changes, a dynamic type is creating, which influence the society and the spatial typology configuration. This new typology is in continuous modification under the changing of socio-economic condition, by reflecting its need. Often these changes tend to be a matter of the population density. Through the significant role of urban morphology as an analyst for the city evolution, by interpreting the urban surface cover and typological process, we can identify the difference of the spatial and temporal correlation and understand the urban changes by examining the time-space transformation. The GIS system serves an important role, aided spatial data that reveal the physical qualities and recognizing the typical areas and the rate of the impact. Demonstrating the changes in the types of open space for each configuration by periods. The result will be contributing to the different expert and actors of the planning process and the debate around the modernization of cities. Showing the relationship between growth and needs of basic services that expanding populations require. Also providing guidance for those challenged with designing the environments and encourage investments that create a healthy development, social and friendly with the environment.

### **Keywords:**

**open space, urban form,  
morphology types, gis,  
spatial configuration**

## PIAZZE MINORI NEL CENTRO STORICO DI FIRENZE

“Piazze minori nel centro storico di Firenze” documenta un progetto di ricerca avviato in occasione dell’Anno Europeo del Patrimonio Culturale 2018 e sviluppato nell’ambito del ciclo triennale (2018/2020) Città\_Patrimonio e Progetto. Rappresenta il primo incontro tematico del ciclo, inaugurato a Firenze nel maggio del 2018 con un convegno internazionale-mostra-tavola rotonda. Nello specifico l’iniziativa affronta il problema riguardante quell’insieme di piazze situate all’interno del tessuto storicizzato fiorentino che, nonostante il loro valore di posizione, versano in una condizione di residualità. A causa di una serie di fenomeni, più volte sottolineati dall’UNESCO (gentrification, mobilità non sostenibile, incuria ed abbandono), queste “piazze minori” il più delle volte sono escluse dai circuiti di maggior interesse turistico, culturale e commerciale anche perché, più in generale, sono occupate impropriamente da funzioni incompatibili con la vita ed i desiderata dei propri abitanti, residenti ma anche city users e turisti. Per questi motivi si trasformano da luoghi di relazione in luoghi marginali, aree prive di ruolo, sottoutilizzate o degradate che, in quanto tali, diventano non-luoghi.

La finalità dell’iniziativa è stata quella di fare un focus su queste tematiche riflettendo su come leggere, reinterpretare, rigenerare, progettare e ripensare questo fondamentale sistema, vitale per il tessuto urbano del centro storico fiorentino (e non solo).

Dal 2020 la Ricerca sulle piazze minori, promossa dal CISDU-Centro Internazionale di Studi sul Disegno Urbano e UD-Laboratorio di Urban Design del DIDA in collaborazione con l’ufficio UNESCO del Comune di Firenze, farà parte delle azioni di progetto da sviluppare nell’ambito del Piano di Gestione UNESCO del Comune di Firenze attraverso due obiettivi fondamentali: delineare possibili fisionomie, vocazioni e potenzialità per indurre riflessioni e tracciare auspicabili indirizzi di rigenerazione; avviare un processo virtuoso attraverso il progetto di Architettura e Città in cui far confluire ed interagire in maniera attiva e dinamica competenze professionali, governance, consapevolezza e partecipazione civica.

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### Keywords:

**Firenze, centro storico,  
piazza minori,  
patrimonio Unesco,  
progetto urbano**

## THE FORMAL AND THE INFORMAL CITY IN AFRICA: PLANNING AND GOVERNANCE DILEMMAS

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Urban planning and governance have not adapted fast enough to the extraordinary situation of rapid urban change in Africa. The planning profession is in many respects still a prisoner of received laws and codes tied to the colonial tradition and established before the rapid urban expansion of the post-colonial period. Many analysts have observed in post-colonial Africa

a new process of urbanization unleashed by the masses of relatively low-income migrants who have flocked into the cities since independence, and are seeking to solve their problems of accommodation and employment informally, and on their terms...; the urban poor are dominant, and in most cases are transforming the city to meet their own needs, often in conflict with official laws and plans.

Some elite neighborhoods enjoy relatively high-quality housing and residential environment, but the bulk of the urban poor live in appalling and health-threatening conditions. UN-Habitat estimates that sub-Saharan African cities have over 166 million slum dwellers, most of who work in the informal sector where they do not earn enough to afford decent shelter and service. What does sustainability mean for such cities and townspeople? There is growing consensus that the battle for sustainability in Africa will be won or lost in the cities, and that it is best to target the poverty problem where it is growing fastest – in the cities.

Government officials and planner, who often aspire to international standards of modernity, face a dilemma of how to plan and manage this rapid urban growth in a way that promotes employment, income and shelter for the poor, and at the same time ensures a reasonably orderly, healthy and socially acceptable environment. Unfortunately, many of these officials tend to blame the victims, and to see the urban poor, the informal sector and the slums in which they live as evidence of the failure of official policy, and therefore something to be removed through misguided policies of forced eviction and other forms of repression. But current research suggests that the path to urban peace and sustainability in Africa lies in building more inclusive and socially equitable cities “where everyone, regardless of their economic means, gender, age, ethnic origin or religion are enabled and empowered to participate productively in the social, economic and political opportunities that cities offer”.

While planner and municipal authorities have the responsibility to look beyond the short term, the real challenge in the African situation is how to strike the right balance between the ideals of international standards and the reality of local conditions and requirements. This calls for rethinking and broadening the narrow technical approach to conventional town planning and urban management by reviewing some of the unrealistic, arbitrary and discriminatory laws and codes in a way to accommodate the vast majority of excluded townspeople.

### **Keywords:**

**cities, Africa, planning,  
governance,  
de-colonialism**

## IL RIDISEGNO DEL PORTO DI NAPOLI TRA GLOBALIZZAZIONE E RISPETTO DEI CARATTERI D'IDENTITÀ

La riorganizzazione e la riconfigurazione dei porti della penisola italiana rappresenta una delle sfide più importanti di questo inizio secolo non solo per le nuove dinamiche legate ai flussi crescenti di trasporto via mare, connessi alla riapertura e raddoppio del canale di Suez, ma anche e soprattutto per attribuire qualità architettonica ed infrastrutturale a molte aree portuali che, allo stato attuale, sono caratterizzate da fenomeni di periferizzazione e degrado non più accettabili in ambito urbano. La crescente aggressività commerciale dei paesi asiatici, di cui la Cina è capofila, tende ad esporre a rischi di congestione e frammentazione tutta la filiera connessa ai traffici container (porti, retroporti, interporti, corridoi ferroviari) nonché a seri pericoli di trasformazione infrastrutturale di vaste aree urbane litoranee secondo criteri funzionali piuttosto che attraverso la valorizzazione delle caratteristiche d'identità proprie degli ambiti di costa.

La modernizzazione delle aree portuali è un processo in itinere tendente a svilupparsi nel tempo. Nel settore logistico, cantieristico e commerciale lo sviluppo tecnologico avanza impetuosamente trascinandolo nel vortice della globalizzazione le infrastrutture portuali, quasi come se fossero aree separate dai retroterra urbani che le delimitano. La riorganizzazione, la razionalizzazione e la valorizzazione dei porti sono i punti principali della recente riforma legislativa che consegna alle nuove AdSP (Autorità di Sistema Portuale) gli strumenti idonei per attuare la modernizzazione e valorizzazione delle aree portuali italiane ponendo l'attenzione soprattutto sugli snodi retroportuali.

È diventata obsoleta l'idea di porto come corpo estraneo alla città. Nella prospettiva della riorganizzazione "consapevole" del rapporto porto-città, il caso Napoli assume un significato speciale sia per l'estensione del fronte porto (dall'occidentale Molo di San Vincenzo sino all'orientale Darsena di Levante) e sia per i chiari rapporti che l'area portuale di Napoli, attraverso i suoi varchi in asse con i tracciati storici della città partenopea, in direzione nord/sud, intrattiene con il centro storico e con il centro antico. A Napoli, il processo di globalizzazione è interdettato in virtù del carattere monumentale e rappresentativo del contesto urbano in adiacenza ai moli e alle calate. Un'opportunità specifica che ha consentito ad una specifica ricerca intitolata "Napoli, mare e città: il disegno della linea di costa" di individuare le modalità attraverso le quali l'area portuale può relazionarsi al contesto urbano storicizzato, riconnettendosi ad esso, secondo una strategia puntuale in grado di far convivere attività portuali e qualità ambientali di fronte mare.

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**Keywords:**

**pianificazione  
strategica,  
modernizzazione,  
sistema infrastrutturale,  
caratteri d'identità,  
area portuale**

## NISIDA NELLA CONTEMPORANEITÀ, UN PROGETTO TRA CITTÀ E PAESAGGIO

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Il contributo propone un modello di strategia d'intervento in luoghi complessi e stratificati come Nisida, una piccola isola dell'arcipelago flegreo (Napoli – Italia), collegata dagli anni '30 alla terraferma e sede oggi dell'Istituto Penitenziario Minorile. Nonostante il collegamento alla città, la continuità fisica con un contesto denso di punti d'interesse naturalistico, paesaggistico e archeologico viene negata dalla funzione sociale che l'isola ospita. È da considerare che le limitazioni imposte all'accesso e allo sfruttamento del territorio legate alla presenza del carcere, a prescindere dalle implicazioni sociali ed economiche, hanno indubbiamente contribuito alla conservazione del patrimonio culturale e paesaggistico. Il progetto mira al reinserimento di Nisida nelle logiche urbane, restituendola così alla comunità, offrendo la possibilità di vivere un'esperienza unica di natura e mare e collocandola nel circuito di itinerari naturalistici che caratterizzano il suo immediato contesto. La ricerca si focalizza su un'attenta analisi storica, paesaggistica e architettonica finalizzata a riconoscere gli elementi identitari del luogo e garantire una migliore fruizione e accessibilità degli spazi caratterizzati da una forte compenetrazione tra fattori antropici e ambientali. Intervenire in questi contesti pone oggi sfide molto complesse: da un lato la lettura delle tracce, spesso nascoste, di luoghi ricchi di memoria e identità, dall'altro rispondere a nuove esigenze e nuovi usi degli spazi urbani nella modernità.

### Keywords:

city, landscape,  
cultural heritage

## A FRAMEWORK FOR BRANDING RURAL TOWNS: A CASE STUDY OF AL-MUGHAYYER, IRBID, JORDAN

Globalization is increasing competitiveness among cities in drawing attention and attracting visitors as well as stakeholders to them. This is leading to positive impacts on the development of their infrastructure and improving the quality of life for their citizens. In some cases, well-known cities draw attention away from other local contexts leading to negative impacts on those regions. In the case of Jordan, famous places such as Petra and the Dead Sea are drawing attention away from other local areas, particularly rural areas with distinctive characteristics such as Al-Mughayyer town. Here comes the need for branding strategies to highlight the advantages of these areas. However, it was noticeable from previous studies that branding strategy was concentrated on cities rather than rural areas that did not receive sufficient attention from planners and officials. Accordingly, this paper aims to put forth a general framework for branding rural towns. It applies the framework of Al-Mughayyer town to learn how to fit branding to the Jordanian rural context.

The study depended on the distribution of random questionnaires to town residents. One hundred people answered questions that focused on identifying the important features of this town, rating their importance, and suggesting valuable locations in the town and its vicinity. Interviews with residents and local officials clarified many of the in-depth issues related to the town's identity. The researchers employed Geographic Information System (GIS) to identify suitable areas that enhance this identity. In the end, this study elucidated that; despite the many attractions that this town possessed, the natural environment was the most important branding factor in this town, where suitable areas appeared around agricultural lands and Rahub Spring. The same framework can be used in other towns in order to evaluate and outline the important branding factors which are worth consideration in future development plans

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### **Keywords:**

**city branding, rural town branding, suitability analysis, green infrastructure**

## FROM GAME THEORY TO URBAN PLANNING- OR UNDERSTANDING WHY LESS IS MORE

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Game theory is mathematical modelling for optimized interaction. It has applications in all fields of economic science, as well as in logic and computer science. Today, game theory applies to a wide range of behavioural relations and is now an umbrella term for the science of logical decision.

The research topic shall explore ideas on how “game theory” could be applied in urban planning, transportation, architecture, construction industry and economic development.

The research should analyze holistically some issues such as property management, public space, spatial planning, public-private relationships, urban design and architecture and how that relates to the quality of space and wellbeing. The study shall provide a general analysis in the city of different urban and spatial phenomena, including new developments and construction industry.

Sometimes existing cities expose their incapacity to handle the growing number of people living in them. Mobility problems, environmental injustice, lack of technological capacities to ship the products, social violence and marginalization, disparity in education and sport and recreation facilities, and a lack of jobs are some of the phenomena that emerge and manifest themselves in today’s cities, accompanied by other social problems.

It reminds the quote from Bruce Mau in his book “Massive Change” that for most of us “the design is invisible, until it fails” the word design, in the meaning of how cities are framed, organized and what are the algorithms behind that complex organization called “city” (Mau, 2004). Urban planning plays a role as a life-changing instrument in obtaining social balance, equity and an improved lifestyle for everyone. The article will introduce game theory ideas and explore the possibilities of understanding game theory in relation to spatial or economic development in emerging economies.

### Keywords:

**game theory, equilibrium  
selection, architecture,  
emerging city**



## HEALTHY URBAN ENVIRONMENT

This paper elaborates on the methodology proposed under a National joint project “HURBE – HEALTHY URBAN ENVIRONMENT” implemented in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). The goal of the project is to develop, over 3 years (2018-2021), innovative courses at the faculties of architecture and construction engineering in BiH that would improve students’ competences in the field of healthy urban environment, i.e. to introduce real competence-based learning. The project involves three HEIs and five associate partners from Italy, Bulgaria, Croatia and three HEIs from BiH. The modernisation of curricula will be done at theoretical and practical level, through newly prepared syllabuses, as well as through training on modern equipment, installed in new facilities (laboratories). The motivation for project, i.e. introducing this topic into curricula of BiH HEI, raised from the awareness of its importance on an international, European and national scale. As the World Health Organization launched ‘Healthy Cities’ project it encourages governments and institutions to partnership-based planning and capacity-building projects. HURBE introduces and transfers necessary knowledge and skills to the future actors of urban transformation. The project target groups are Bosnian HEI staff members that educate future architects and civil engineers. Under the project a Consortium, which sets up a complete teaching Programme: creates academic courses and MOOC, modules for students, teachers and trainers, and installs laboratories will be created to ensure real sustainability after the project lifetime. The overall benefit from the Project is the improvement of the teaching skills through integration of the healthy urban environment topic into the curricula. It also corresponds to the Zagreb Declaration for Healthy Cities to develop Healthy urban environment and design requirements on a national scale.

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### **Keywords:**

**healthy urban  
environment, healthy  
cities, curricula  
development,  
architecture,  
competency-based  
learning**

## NEW DOCUMENTS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ESTABLISHED VISUAL APPEARANCE OF THE SETTLEMENTS IN HUNGARY

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Nowadays, the „modernization” and „globalization” are a significant and constant phenomenon of the transformation of the settlements. Meanwhile the modernization let the local characters be remained, though defining serious challenges for the experts, the trends of globalization work against the protection of the local values and heritage.

The government of Hungary has obligated the Hungarian settlements to create their own settlement scape ordinance and settlement visual books, which underlying document of the ordinance, in order to protect their own character. The documents contain a lot of thoughts based on the transformation of modernity. Meanwhile, the effects of the globalization can be used complementary way to fit the existing surrounding. The paper introduces the structure, the specifications and the usage of the new documents made for the protection of the scape of the settlements in the era of globalization and modernization.

### **Keywords:**

**protection, settlement,  
visual, book, ordinance**



## CADASTRAL DATA IN THE ESTABLISHED URBAN SITUATION IN TIRANA

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The necessity to have an integrated and functional Land management system has become of primary importance. Interventions in the territory in order to improve the urban situation require a full territorial Geo-Information. Such interventions consider both demolitions of buildings; urban settlements; rehabilitation of residential blocks; rising of temporary facilities; reconstruction/ restoration and permits for multi-stores buildings.

All above interventions require a detailed Survey of the established urban situation called General cadastral plan. The number of these requests in Tirana Municipality is around 200 General cadastral plan/month.

For the above, a good unified system to store this data referring to the Geodetic Standards and the State Coordinating Network in plan and height is required.

This article analyses several case study issues regarding Land Administration and Development. The Cadastral Agency State already has a functional cadastral system called "ALBSReP".

Local government as an Autonomous Government should develop plans or projects to update and upgrade these Parcels/ Buildings in the system by automating the updating/registration process, in collaboration with relevant authorities.

Digitalization of parcels is recognized as an immediate need since there are still areas not covered in the digital system. Land value varies depending on the intervention in the territory according to the study plan.

Moreover, the lack of accurate and accessible information by the interested parties is seen as an obstacle to the development of the properties at the Macro and Microeconomic level.

**Keywords:**

**Municipality, Tirana,  
GIS, building construct,  
geospatial, Cadastre**

## THE INDIA-THEN AND NOW, ONE URBAN VILLAGE

The Urban umbrella of this vast subcontinent is trying to grow and squeeze its 1.7 billion citizens into an area which is not sufficient enough geographically and demographically. The massive migration of the population is rendering the villages empty and the cities chock block full of capacity. The unorganised urban growth suggests complete absenteeism of the core elements of a design process and strategy making the urban fabric an ugly mixture of an urban-rural failed marriage. The modern architecture is suggestive of fragments of futuristic ideals and visionary modules, but somewhere the integration of the urban-rural marriage is to be looked into with great detailed insights on the absolute macro micro-levels. The vast majority are being drawn to the modern concretised statements where vernacular ethnic structure is being blended into the glass steel fabric in a disoriented planning pattern.

The results are that the country is turning out to be a heavy-duty network of class A to B, C and D human settlement level zones in what's to be called One Urban Village-INDIA.

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**Keywords:**

**Urban Village,  
City Fabric, Ethnic,  
Vernacular, Modern  
Architecture**

## COMPLEX PROJECTS

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The issues raised by the massive urbanization of the territory, added of the current social and economic challenges, imply, in terms of sustainable development, the conception of planning strategies that become increasingly complex and that always merge subjects of architecture and urbanism.

Amongst the possible solutions for the control of the territorial footprint is the one that envisions the integration of multiple functions - mobility, equipment, housing, activities - within compact volumes of immense dimensions. Conceiving and constructing such enormous built structures, considering their density, dimensions, multi-functionality and a large number of participants represents a very complex challenge.

Such complexity is triggered by three fundamental conditions: a) the functional solution - mixing multiple disparate programs; b) the scale and the consequent theoretical ambiguity of the object - a hybrid between architecture and urbanism; c) the complexity of the overall process, involving an endless number of actors. Several examples of complex projects at an intermediate level – between a city fragment and a building, and at the interface of real estate markets and urban development – demonstrate that, above a critical surface area of 100,000 m<sup>2</sup>, issues relating to energy, construction and conception change radically. The characteristics of these projects (scale, density, mixed-use) are such that they transcend the usual legal categories, require a combination of public and private financing, cross the borderline between urban planning and construction permits, involving the adaptation of the cadastral plan to the functional organization, creating a clash between urban development regulations and laws protecting the natural and built heritage. The Complex Design gathers and wants to consider different operative fields, such as architecture, socio-economic and law. The global aim of this paper is to study holistically how realizing a complex project involves knowledge and practices that fall within the domains of architecture, socio-economic and law. To this end, three exemplars projects will be compared.

### Keywords:

**complex projects,  
planning strategies,  
development  
regulations, architecture**



3rd INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON ARCHITECTURE AND URBANISM

# Modern housing

**IFAU**<sup>19</sup>  
November 21 - 23



- 226.....**MODERN RESIDENTIAL TOWERS AS A PEDAGOGICAL  
TOOL IN ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION WITH REFERENCE TO EGYPT**  
*Amr Abdelfattah, Ibrahim Saleh*
- 227.....**AGAINST OR AGAIN IDENTITIES? INTERPRETING  
CULTURES OF LIVING FOR NEW FORMS OF HOUSING**  
*Anna Bruna Menghini, Marson Korbi*
- 228.....**DESIGN PARAMETERS AS TOOLS FOR ENERGY SAVING IN  
NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS**  
*Edlira Koleci*
- 229.....**DOMESTIC SPACE USE; PRE-DESIGNED HOUSES IN  
LEBANESE CITIES**  
*Elie Hawi*
- 230.....**POST-WAR ITALIAN COLLECTIVE DWELLINGS:  
NAPLES, ROME, MILAN**  
*Chiara Ingrosso*
- 231.....**TRANSITION OF NEIGHBORHOOD, FROM CENTRALISED  
TO THE MARKET SYSTEM. CASE STUDY \_ “8 MARSI”  
NEIGHBORHOOD, TIRANA, ALBANIA**  
*Fatlinda Murthi (Struga), Meivis Struga*
- 232.....**DENSITY AS A DESIGNING PARAMETER OF THE URBAN  
MORPHOLOGY**  
*Ermal Hoxha*
- 233.....**ON SOME DEBRIS OF GLOBALIZATION – THE TRANSFORMATION OF  
SEMI-PRIVATE SPACES IN PRE-DESIGNED RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS  
IN LEBANON**  
*Elie Hawi, Issam Hemaly*

## MODERN RESIDENTIAL TOWERS AS A PEDAGOGICAL TOOL IN ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION WITH REFERENCE TO EGYPT

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The vertical expansion has become one of the main urban and architectural themes of MENA cities in transition, as an attempt for globalization and modernization through these mega structures. According to Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat; there are 387 high-rise structures which led to the presence of modern residential towers' context-sensitive debates in architectural professional and educational community in the MENA region during the past decade.

This paper investigates that modern towers' architecture - as a megastructure building typology from the architectural student's pedagogical point of view - is resilient to the surrounding context impact. Moreover, it argues that the contextual impact of modern towers is far greater than the contextual parameters that affect their architecture itself, regardless of the tower's spatial program and main functions.

This paper follows an analytical methodology that breaks down 30 different student tower design projects among three diverse site locations from the 6th-semester design studio course in Architecture and Urban Design program, German University in Cairo. The selected projects were done during three years between 2013 and 2019. Then a series of comparative studies will be done by developing a matrix that sets the interrelations between the different types of towers and the contextual sensitive design elements.

The paper categorizes the selected towers according to their diverse locations within new cities in Egypt, and these locations are: New Cairo, New Capital and New Alamein City. The student's towers projects cover a range of various samples from the three different locations, and each sample is composed of nine projects distributed equally according to the students' GPA. All collected data and analysis will be compiled and filtered through a proposed matrix of contextual sensitive design elements based on three major factors: street and Infrastructure; architecture and public realm.

### Keywords:

**modern towers,  
context-sensitive design  
elements, architectural  
education, Egypt.**

## AGAINST OR AGAIN IDENTITIES? INTERPRETING CULTURES OF LIVING FOR NEW FORMS OF HOUSING

Historically, marginal and colonial geographic areas have been imposed on how to live by a central political structure. The contemporary market has also imposed its forms of dwelling, which seems now metabolized as something that has always been there. In this paper, we argue that focusing on the Albanian history of dwelling, considering its brusque transformations and interruptions, Albania is a paradigmatic example of these phenomena. The paper tries to follow a thread of continuity, extracting from the past and modern tradition compositional and spatial themes adaptable for contemporary living.

Through history, the ottoman imperium diffused its dwelling typology along the Balkan territory generating a miniature version of its own society. Poor peasants became soon owners diffusing types of the ottoman patriarchal house with private garden. During communism, the instauration of a disciplinary regime moved many people (for the first time) from single houses to mass housing complexes, transforming private habits into collective life, whereas, in contemporary capitalistic times, in many metropolis, real estate determines dwelling types and domestic spaces. In 2000s, “informal” houses in Albania, gave for the first time to many Albanians the possibility to build their own house, albeit the lack of legal policies, this phenomenon has deeply questioned the previous collective habits. Today’s concentration of large capital to few speculators and builders risks constraining again Albanians to live under the rules and the impositions of a new regime, capitalism.

Looking at informality as a potential for the project and trying to destigmatize it, this paper tries to highlight cultural and spatial qualities from past forms of dwelling, revisiting them within new forms of living, no more generic, atopic or imposed.

Traditional dwellings can still offer compositional thematic of spatial flexibility and functionality (built-in furniture, external space relations, etc.) that can be interpreted for new combinations (of revisited “informal houses”), for building domestic spaces for all, against and beyond the market-free areas.

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### Keywords:

**dwelling, tradition,  
housing, informal  
housing, domestic space**

## DESIGN PARAMETERS AS TOOLS FOR ENERGY SAVING IN NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

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Energy efficiency and potential savings are currently high-priorities all over the world. The housing sector is responsible for a considerable part of the energy consumption used mainly for heating, cooling, and artificial ventilation systems. Besides the various factors affecting the reduction of energy consumption, developing building design criteria towards energy-efficiency is crucial. The aim of this study is validating the effects of early design choices on the final predicted energy demand. Within the framework of this idea, several scenarios are developed based on spatial variables like building depth, layout configuration, openings orientation and envelope exposed area. Computational simulations of energy performance are conducted to quantify the parameters' influence on the models' energy consumption. Consequently, all scenarios are ranked based on the energy performance, determining space area/volume and window area as the highest influencing spatial parameter. Findings of this study encourage architects and engineers to carefully consider all potential energy-saving parameters since the very early design phase.

### **Keywords:**

**residential energy  
performance,  
energy-efficient  
apartments, spatial  
configuration, efficient  
decision making, design  
optimization**

## DOMESTIC SPACE USE; PRE-DESIGNED HOUSES IN LEBANESE CITIES

The Majority of the Urban population in Lebanon dwell in Residential buildings that are formally pre-designed for consumption purpose or informally developed by users. Whether designed following a function-oriented conception or enduring a post-modern perception of the world, a “house” remains “the central place of human existence” (Norberg-Schulz, 1974, P31).

Environmental psychologists often identify a mutual relationship between the built environment and our behaviour. Even further, the notion of ontological design assumes that whatever we design shall affect our behaviour. In other terms, “our thought shapes the spaces we inhabit, and our spaces return the favour” (Johnson, 2010, p. 17). Acknowledging a reciprocal relationship between the humans’ pattern of activities and the spatial setting, this study aims to investigate the extent to which a pre-designed physical setting can accommodate the idiosyncratic lifestyle and behavioural pattern of Lebanese urban dwellers.

The objective is, therefore, to identify how effective a pre-designed spatial arrangement could be when accommodating socio-cultural parameters of domestic space utilization.

As long as people’s day-to-day activities are induced by socio-cultural values (Rapoport, 1990), the significance of this study is in requisitioning the validity of spatial determinants, that architects are imposing on the inhabitants of Lebanese cities, in light of the fact that patterns of domestic space usage are being disregarded.

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**Keywords:**

**dwelling; ontological  
design; behaviour;  
space use, cities**

## POST-WAR ITALIAN COLLECTIVE DWELLINGS: NAPLES, ROME, MILAN

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The paper is focused on post-war Italian collective dwellings. The goal is to investigate the private architectures realized in Italy in this period, with particular attention to some the Neapolitan architectures compared with Roman and Milanese architectures.

While for the public dwellings the critics is almost compact in identifying it excellence, as regards private housing, its attitude could be described as embarrassed, preferring, as it were, to turn a blind eye to the work carried out in those years. However, the building with “apartments one on top of the other” of different sizes was the task given to the architects in the boom years (1958-1963) as well as that of the maximum exploitation of land for speculative purposes. It has been shown that the model of urban growth in Italy in the 1950s was one of “concentration spontaneity”, devoid in most cases of any level of planning [Ferracuti, Marcelloni, 1983], and the buildings in Milan, as well as those in Naples or Rome, were planning solutions to similar demands.

### Keywords:

post-war, modern  
architecture, Neapolitan  
condominiums, heritage

**TRANSITION OF NEIGHBORHOOD, FROM CENTRALISED TO THE MARKET SYSTEM.  
CASE STUDY \_ “8 MARSİ” NEIGHBORHOOD, TIRANA, ALBANIA**

This paper presents the transformations of the neighborhood in terms of urban design and development processes from the socialist to the market system. The aim is to identify the problems related to land ownership system changes by influencing on the community life. The neighborhood “8 Marsi”, located in the Tirana city, is chosen as a case study to describe the issue at a city scale. The methodology is based on content analyses, on-site assessment (walking tour) associated with questionnaires by assessing the community perception on open spaces transformation. The result of the study is that there is a growing tendency to reduce common spaces, because of the changes in the land ownership status. That has influenced the reduction of common public space as an important element that affects the quality of life of the community in the neighborhood.

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**Keywords:**

**neighborhood  
community, public  
common spaces, land  
ownership, urban design**

## DENSITY AS A DESIGNING PARAMETER OF THE URBAN MORPHOLOGY

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This paper deals with the topic of density in the framework of housing and how this parameter can be used as a designing tool in an urban context of an intermediate scale, particularly at the urban block scale.

According to recent studies and projections of population growth by 2050, the probability is that the majority of the population will be concentrated in cities. The “city” is responding to this challenge in different ways, like for example, the model of the smart city or the augmented city. Here, of course, the response of architects, as “administrators” of urban dynamics and as interpreters of these dynamics directly in urban form, are also required.

This article aims to explore how density is translated into form, typology, or urban unit / urban block. Also, it is intended to understand which typological combinations can be more successful in satisfying certain density parameters.

The methodology is based on the exploration of housing models in key moments of the history of settlements; on defining new challenges and as a consequence of defining new models and new densities in the city; on comparing different densities based on urban examples of low rise and high rise as well as medium density and high density; and as a conclusion, on drawing conclusions related to the direct interpretation of densities in architectural / typological form and urban units. Results are expected to show that typological diversity (probably generated by multiple simulations of algorithmic software) and its combinations within the same urban unit, can manage in a better way density parameter settings.

### Keywords:

**density, morphology,  
housing, typology,  
urban block**



## ON SOME DEBRIS OF GLOBALIZATION – THE TRANSFORMATION OF SEMI-PRIVATE SPACES IN PRE-DESIGNED RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS IN LEBANON

The majority of the urban population in Lebanon dwells in residential buildings that have been formally pre-designed for consumption purposes or informally developed by users. Whether designed following a function-oriented conception or enduring a post-modern perception of the world, a “house” remains “the central place of human existence” (Norberg-Schulz, 1974, p. 31). Environmental psychologists often identify a mutual relationship between the built environment and our behaviour. Further, the notion of ontological design assumes that whatever we design affects our behaviour – in other words, “our thought shapes the spaces we inhabit, and our spaces return the favour” (Johnson, 2010, p. 17). Acknowledging a reciprocal relationship between humans’ pattern of activities and the spatial setting, the aim of this study is to investigate the extent to which a pre-designed physical setting can accommodate the idiosyncratic lifestyle and behavioural pattern of Lebanese urban dwellers. The objective is, therefore, to identify how effective a pre-designed spatial arrangement could be when accommodating the socio-cultural parameters of domestic space utilization. As long as people’s day-to-day activities are induced by socio-cultural values (Rapoport, 1990), the significance of this study is in re-questioning the validity of the spatial determinants that architects are imposing on the inhabitants of Lebanese cities, in light of the fact that patterns of domestic space usage are being disregarded.

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**Keywords:**

**pre-designed architecture,  
Semi-private space, dwelling,  
residential spaces, Lebanese architecture.**





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- 238.....**ENSURING UNIVERSAL ACCESS IN PUBLIC SPACES IN KOSOVO: A REVIEW OF CURRENT EUROPEAN POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR INCLUSIVE BUILT ENVIRONMENT VIS-À-VIS KOSOVO LEGAL FRAMEWORK**  
*Rozafa Basha, Andrea Maliqari, Violeta Nushi*
- 239.....**CREATING CELLS AS A COMMON SPATIAL TISSUE IN THE EXTREME WILDLIFE ENVIRONMENT, SHARR MOUNTAINS**  
*Teuta Jashari Kajtazi, Driton Tahiri*
- 240.....**FLEXIBILITY AND ADAPTABILITY POTENTIAL OF FLATS IN EXISTING MULTIFAMILY HOUSING STOCK IN PRISHTINA**  
*Rozafa Basha*
- 241.....**MULTIPURPOSE FACILITIES OF A NEW HIDDEN CURRICULUM MODEL FOR THE EDUCATION OF ARCHITECTS WITHIN THE UNIVERSITY OF PRISTINA**  
*Violeta Nushi, Vlora Navakazi*
- 242.....**BUILDING COLORS IN TIRANA CREATING ADDED VALUE, TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE**  
*Gjergj Ruci, Bleona Dharmo*
- 243.....**HYLOCENE: AN EXPLORATORY PATHWAY AMONG THE “TODAY’S MATERIALS”.**  
*Sabrina Lucibello, Carmen Rotondi*
- 244.....**INMATEX: INTERACTION MATERIAL EXPERIENCE. A RESEARCH AND DIDACTIC INSTRUMENT FOR THE DESIGN OF SURFACES.**  
*Rossana Carullo*

## **ENSURING UNIVERSAL ACCESS IN PUBLIC SPACES IN KOSOVO: A REVIEW OF CURRENT EUROPEAN POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR INCLUSIVE BUILT ENVIRONMENT VIS-À-VIS KOSOVO LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

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Ensuring universal and safe access to the green and public spaces for all, especially for people with disabilities is Sustainable Development Goal no. 11. On the other hand, SDG no. 1, having pledged eradication of extreme poverty by 2030, and among other things acknowledging the close link between disability and poverty, commits to engage in developing strategies, policies and various measures to end poverty globally. Hence, this ambition by the United Nations, promises to foster access to social and economic life for people with disability, as means of ending disability-based poverty as well.

In an attempt to contextualize the global attempts to alleviate the situation of people with disabilities in Kosovo, the study focuses on a review of current European policies, strategies and practices on creating barrier-free society. The inaccessible built environment in Kosovo, as elsewhere, is the essential contributor of exclusion and the main culprit of the destitute circumstances of people with disabilities. Additionally, the legal framework and lack of inclusive social policies inform the feeble supporting system for barrier-free building and design regulations.

By reviewing current European Policies and Practices for barrier-free environment vis-à-vis existing legal framework on the built environment in Kosovo, this study proposes an outline for a plan for the elimination of barriers in public spaces. To present public space accessibility situation in Kosovo, the study presents survey results conducted by the author in 2013-2017 in the main public spaces of Prishtina.

### **Keywords:**

**universal access,  
disability, legal  
framework, inclusivity,  
public spaces**

## CREATING CELLS AS A COMMON SPATIAL TISSUE IN THE EXTREME WILDLIFE ENVIRONMENT, SHARR MOUNTAINS

The “mathematical” space in which we exist as a human being, has been remodelled with substances of wild nature. This structural transformation of substance/material puts the contemporary humankind in between physical structures built by himself/herself and the rest as part of the wild nature. The Concept of the Concrete City and the development of technology, have changed the way of living on a large scale by creating distance between humankind and nature. The idea of creating spaces as units that function as common tissue in the Sharr Mountains in Kosovo, around the most extreme high altitudes as observation points in nature, meditation spaces, shelters in extreme conditions, always minimizing the physical impact on the surrounding environment, are the most important components visualizing the topic.

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### **Keywords:**

**biomimicry-inspired  
architecture,  
bioclimatic architecture,  
spatial flexibility**

## **FLEXIBILITY AND ADAPTABILITY POTENTIAL OF FLATS IN EXISTING MULTIFAMILY HOUSING STOCK IN PRISHTINA**

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Being able to accommodate different physical arrangements to adapt to the changing needs of users throughout their lifetime is the defining framework of flexible housing design. The viability of multifamily housing, along with environmental, economic and social factors, nowadays depends heavily on possibilities how a housing design will respond to future uncertainties of different types of occupation and changing lifestyles. Having in mind the bulk of the existing stock of multifamily housing in Prishtina built in the last three decades of the twentieth century, the design norms of the time and the technology used, this short study attempts to analyze the flexibility and adaptability of layouts of three types of flats built in the late '60, '70 and '80 part of large multifamily housing compounds of Prishtina. Based on the existing building technology, the study analyzes possibilities of the flats to adapt and accommodate different number of users, starting from single-occupancy to medium size families, contemporary lifestyles and needs of people with disabilities.

### **Keywords:**

**flexibility, adaptability,  
prishtina, socialist  
multifamily housing**



## MULTIPURPOSE FACILITIES OF A NEW HIDDEN CURRICULUM MODEL FOR THE EDUCATION OF ARCHITECTS WITHIN THE UNIVERSITY OF PRISTINA

Since the Department of Architecture has an important role in building intellectual capacities in the field of architecture and considering the needs for architecture specialization fields, through future program and curricula, offering the potential for interdisciplinary cooperation and harmoniously with current society needs for architectural, urban and environmental sustainability and sustainable development of the country there is an emerging need to develop the educational facilities too, tending to promote itself, reflecting modestly practical achievements of Department of Architecture within UP.

Most courses are held in the building, which contains studio spaces, lecture halls, an exhibition gallery, classrooms and faculty offices. But, there is need for more space for students, teaching and administrative staff, to express its values, aspirations, norms, beliefs and its cultural composition in the built environment, a need to adaptive reuse existing and/or new facilities as to seeks and interpret new meanings, views and aspirations of the Architectural vies in built environment within University if Pristina; i.e. multipurpose facilities, visual resource room, laboratory room, product design, etc., to use for individual study or meetings and discussion sections, or a Department's intellectual and symbolic center. Primarily corporeal rather than conceptual, those facilities will stimulate the visual, auditory and touch senses to create a synesthetic experience. An expansive and rhythmic felt landscape surrounds the audience while local surface features produce a tactile awareness of the suppleness of new interior. Thought conducted seminar and questionnaire to students and staff were surveyed the current state and future needs to recommend and develop sustainably falsity needs of architectural education within University of Pristina.

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**Keywords:**

**educational facilities,  
hidden curricula,  
multipurpose facilities,  
sustainability**

## **BUILDING COLORS IN TIRANA CREATING ADDED VALUE, TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE**

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From early 2000, Tirana faced a radical visual makeover based on colour interventions in the building facades. Artists from all world painted the facades of Tirana. Albanian and foreign architects followed this trend, and the result is an urban image of bright colours and modern shapes. Most of the housing buildings designed in these years and the renovated facades of the old communist structures compose this rainbow.

The architects use colour to mask the monotony of high rise housing and the developers like it because it covers the low quality of the building materials used on the facades. This artistic movement created a new way to live and perceive buildings and space. With time it became more than a visual experiment. It changed the design process of the facades for all the new buildings in Tirana. These colour interventions putted Tirana again in the world map of art and architecture. Also the quality of the urban space and architectural image in the city improved. All this created added value for the buildings, the city and the quality life in the intervention areas.

This research aims to understand the influence that the colours of the facades have in the creation of tangible and intangible values for the built environment and urban space in Tirana.

**Keywords:**

**colour, buildings, value,  
tangible, intangible**

## HYLOCENE: AN EXPLORATORY PATHWAY AMONG THE “TODAY’S MATERIALS”.

Il paper presenta Hylocene, la materioteca (fisica e virtuale) della Sapienza Università di Roma, con sede presso l’infrastruttura di ricerca per l’innovazione SA-Peri&Co. Una material library che, discostandosi dall’impostazione delle numerose materiotecche già esistenti - che si pongono come obiettivo principale quello di facilitare l’accesso e lo scambio di informazioni relative ai materiali tra produttori e potenziali utilizzatori, al fine di favorirne la diffusione e l’applicazione in prodotti innovativi - mira piuttosto a lasciare spazio ad una ricerca più fluida, che stimoli più che informare e che ha come target specifico quello dei designer e progettisti in genere. Hylocene è infatti una materioteca che mira a stimolare e ispirare nuove sinestesie di pensiero, attivando connessioni inedite mediante l’utilizzo di algoritmi specifici e un sistema di tag e clouds, in grado di aprire alla complessità del presente con modalità originali e sempre nuove, con particolare attenzione alla sfida alla sostenibilità.

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### **Keywords:**

**Material library,  
sostenibilità,  
Antropocene**

## INMATEX: INTERACTION MATERIAL EXPERIENCE. A RESEARCH AND DIDACTIC INSTRUMENT FOR THE DESIGN OF SURFACES.

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“The transcendental resides in an indefinite modification and spacious modulation of skin” (Jean---Luc Nancy, 1995)

The contribution aims to present INMATEX, the physical and virtual material library founded by the author at the Polytechnic University of Bari. INMATEX, stands for INteraction MATerial Experience and it is the result of the research conducted since 2011 on the interaction of surfaces, through the definition of sensorial gradients. These researches had converged with INMATEX inside a rigorous logical construction, which could overcome the classifier determination, to open, even if in the rigour, to references or processes of the project indetermination. It may seem paradoxical, but the challenge presented is actually to create the conditions for a sort of crystallization of the impossible, a form of poietics, which could collocate INMATEX in a different area compared with the area of existing physicals and/or virtual material libraries. INMATEX is not a service for the companies, for the designers or the students. It is not even a database, but it is rather a generative device in which the surfaces/materials are organized among serial principles or variations. This organization highlights what Anselm Kiefer (2011/2018, p. 170) suggests referred to Monet, painter of surfaces: “the interest is no more turned towards the object itself, but [...] towards what is in the middle, towards what is among the different surfaces, towards what changes during the realization of every sight, during the time of work. It is easy therefore to imagine that Monet’s interest is the pathway carried out from painting to another. In the end, the essential thing for him is the process, not the result”. Building a material library in the form of process seemed the best opportunity to represent the paradox between material presence of surfaces and their virtual irrepresentability and between subjectivity of perception and technical---scientific instruments of surface measure.

### Keywords:

surface design,  
material---experience,  
multisensory experience,  
material library,  
design and aesthetics



3rd INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON ARCHITECTURE AND URBANISM

# Utilization of future technologies

**IFAU**<sup>19</sup>  
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- 250.....**DIGITAL REVOLUTION, ARCHITECTURE, URBAN  
(RE)GENERATION, A CRITICAL OVERVIEW ON THE  
SOFTWARE FOR THE “DIGITAL LAYER”**  
*Andrea Pasquali, Kristiana Kumi, Megi Ballanca*
- 251.....**THERMAL VISIONS**  
*Fabrizio Chella, Erica Scalcione*
- 252.....**ZEB PROTOTYPE CONTROLLED BY A MACHINE LEARNING SYSTEM**  
*Federico Cinquepalmi, Sofia Agostinelli, Fabrizio Cumo*
- 253.....**DIGITAL REVOLUTION, ARCHITECTURE, URBAN  
(RE)GENERATION, A CRITICAL OVERVIEW ON THE  
HARDWARE FOR THE “DIGITAL LAYER”**  
*Giorgio Verdiani, Elisa Miho, Julia Demirahi*
- 254.....**CONCEZIONE DELLA FORMA ARCHITETTONICA E  
TECNOLOGIA DI STAMPA 3D A GRANDE SCALA. VERSO  
UN’ARCHITETTURA ‘HIDDEN-TECH’?**  
*Giulio Paparella, Maura Percoco*
- 255.....**IL CICLO INFINITO DELL’ALLUMINIO:  
RICERCA E PROGETTO PER L’ECONOMIA CIRCOLARE**  
*Michele Di Sivo, Daniela Ladiana, Lediana Rrjolli*
- 256.....**MODERNIZATION OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT BY THE  
INTEGRATION OF PV TECHNOLOGY - THE CASE OF STREET  
LIGHT SYSTEMS**  
*Mirjana Devetaković, Florian Nepravishba, Goran Radović, Milan  
Radojević*
- 257.....**BUILDING WITH ADAPTIVE SHELLS AND SMART MATERIALS:  
THE STUDY AND APPLICATION OF AN INTELLIGENT FAÇADE  
IN THE FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE AND URBANISM,  
TIRANA**  
*Jani Toçi, Sonila Oka*
- 258.....**TECNOLOGIE DEL FUTURO PER VIVERE LA CITTÀ**  
*Igor Todisco, Valeria Marzocchella*
- 259.....**WITHIN THE ABSENT PUBLIC SQUARES OF KORÇA:  
A VIRTUAL RECONSTRUCTION OF THE UN-BUILT URBAN SPACE OF  
ITALIAN RATIONALISM**  
*Andrea Maliqari, Andronira Burda, Denada Veizaj, Ejona Veliu*

**TECHNOLOGY FOR CULTURAL KNOWLEDGE AND REGENERATION.....260**

*Valeria Marzocchella*

**THE HISTORY OF STRUCTURAL FIGURATION IN ARCHITECTURE.....261**

*Annarita Zarrillo*

**INNOVATIVE SURVEY METHODS FOR DIGITAL.....262**  
**DOCUMENTATION OF “ONUFRI” MUSEUM IN BERAT CITY**

*Etleva Bushati, Sokol Allaraj, Luigi Corniello*





## DIGITAL REVOLUTION, ARCHITECTURE, URBAN (RE)GENERATION, A CRITICAL OVERVIEW ON THE SOFTWARE FOR THE “DIGITAL LAYER”

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The contemporary town is a mix of transformations, intentions, opportunities and difficult challenges. In recent years a digital layer is overlapping the various levels of the urbanscape. It exists “virtually” but with a more and more strong consistency in all the realities of the town. When William Gibson wrote “virtual space is where we are when at the telephone with someone else” he was maybe barely imaging how much the Information Technology was going to transform the perception of the “real” world. In this context, the architect, the urbanist, the designer is called to operate, not as simple users, but as promoters, members of the teams that should exploit the possibility offered by different tools, both on the front of gathering data, analysing them, using to propose new solutions which hopefully will be tuned with the new reality. In the paper proposed here, it will be presented a critical analysis of the SOFTWARE tools that offer new possibilities of investigation and intervention in the middle of the digital revolution. In facts, this set of tools are more and more accepted in the process of the architectural/urban definition, with a gradual reduction of the operators considering the operations of digital modelling and data treatment as something “external”, almost a disturbing accessory, in front of the pure architecture process. Reflecting on the new level of skills required for appropriate operations on buildings and new urban/regeneration assets, a specific taxonomy will be defined for the digital tools aimed to analyse and design the sites and the projects. With specific attention to their influence in the final results (CAD and BIM environments, data analysis, generative modelling, imaging software, crew sourcing solutions, APP for personal devices for operators/users, etc...) as well as their state of implementation in the general architectural workflows.

### **Keywords:**

**digital tools, digital  
modelling, digital layer,  
digital solutions,  
software**

## THERMAL VISIONS

“Thermal Visions” è la rappresentazione meteorologica di alcuni luoghi della città di Pescara o meglio, la percezione che si ha di essi attraverso i sensi. Pescara è da sempre una città dal clima mediterraneo, con estati calde ma anche molto umide per via dei regimi di brezza provenienti da NE. Gli effetti del cambiamento climatico sono riscontrabili anche qui. In Abruzzo, negli ultimi 50 anni, le temperature medie sono aumentate di circa un grado con picchi proprio sulla costa e al contrario, non si registrano sostanziali cambiamenti sui dati delle precipitazioni, con la conseguenza di avere stagioni estive notevolmente più aride. Questa condizione, ha determinato lo sviluppo e l’uso incontrollato di tecnologie “termiche” legate soltanto al soddisfacimento della comodità dell’uomo: se in parte hanno migliorato la qualità della nostra vita, hanno però contribuito a generare una confusione climatica globale creando, inconsapevolmente, luoghi di vita strutturati per sovrapposizione di “condizioni climatiche” appartenenti a latitudini lontane, senza nessuna logica integrativa con il luogo e la cultura locale di riferimento. Il problema del cambiamento climatico, oggi esiste ed è evidente, come possiamo affrontarlo? A partire da questo interrogativo le “visioni termiche” pensate per Piazza della Rinascita (luogo centrale della città), rappresentano delle riflessioni di come poter rispondere al problema del cambiamento climatico attraverso l’uso di tecnologie innovative nel progetto. Queste “visioni” provocatorie avanzano per distorsioni termiche lavorando direttamente sulla materia climatica, andando oltre una visione tradizionale dell’architettura con il tentativo di estendere lo spazio ad altre dimensioni come quella del “volume vuoto”, volume fatto di percezioni e sensazioni in grado di immergere il corpo in un percorso fisiologico, e dove i progetti rappresentano la vista “sensoriale” dello spazio che travalica dal reale all’ideale.

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**Keywords:**

**climate change, visions,  
free space, thermal  
device**

## ZEB PROTOTYPE CONTROLLED BY A MACHINE LEARNING SYSTEM

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This communication concerns a research project by the Citera Research Centre of the University of Rome Sapienza in collaboration with ENEA based on the realization of a 1: 1 scale demonstrator of a ZEB building that allows continuous experimentation of new technologies for innovative photovoltaic systems, efficient storage systems and high-performance envelope materials.

In particular, a measurement protocol has been developed for both the overall efficiency of the building and the individual technological components with a view to a comparative critical analysis of the integration of the individual components in the building-system complex. All the technological systems have been used in Solar Decathlon 2018 contest in DUBAI.

The project concerns the development of a control and management system for photovoltaic energy production systems for the ZEB prototype, based on an intelligent self-learning system (AI) able to optimize the parameters of self-produced electricity supply based on real consumption of air conditioning equipment, electrical power supply to the equipment, access control and safety equipment.

The most immediate result concerns the integrated design of both the hardware systems for the production and use of electricity and the algorithms that continuously measure parameters such as grid load, consumption and electricity production, and which take into account weather forecasts and tariffs energy and learn through the use of artificial intelligence the trend of electricity consumers.

### **Keywords:**

**ZEB, machine learning  
control**

## **DIGITAL REVOLUTION, ARCHITECTURE, URBAN (RE)GENERATION, A CRITICAL OVERVIEW ON THE HARDWARE FOR THE “DIGITAL LAYER”**

The contemporary town is a mix of transformations, intentions, need of knowledge, opportunities and difficult challenges. Even if global/general planning should be the main reference for organic development, interventions based on isolated intentions, occasional researches, specific investigations may bring positive and interesting contributions to the general debate and the occasions of knowledge. In recent years, with ongoing growth, a digital layer is overlapping the various levels of the urbanscape. It exists “virtually” but with a more and more strong consistency in all the realities of the town. When William Gibson wrote “virtual space is where we are when we are at the telephone with someone else” he was maybe barely imaging how much the mobile communications and the Information Technology was going to transform the perception of the “real” world. In this context, the architect, the urbanist, the designer are called to operate, not as simple users, in which case they are at risk of losing a precious opportunity, but as promoters, members of the teams that should exploit the possibility offered by different tools, both on the front of gathering data, analysing them, using to propose new solutions which hopefully will be tuned with the new reality. In the paper proposed here, critical analysis about the Hardware tools that offer new possibility of knowledge and functioning in the middle of the digital revolution will be presented, reflecting on the new level of skills required for appropriate intervention on buildings and new urban assets. A specific taxonomy will be defined for the digital survey tools and the product they allow to generate (3d laser scanner, photogrammetry, Drone/UAV, diagnostic tools, sensors, personal devices for operators/users, etc...) as well as their state of implementation in the general architectural workflows.

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### **Keywords:**

**digital tools, digital  
survey, digital layer,  
digital solutions,  
hardware**

## CONCEZIONE DELLA FORMA ARCHITETTONICA E TECNOLOGIA DI STAMPA 3D A GRANDE SCALA. VERSO UN'ARCHITETTURA 'HIDDEN-TECH'?

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Progresso tecnologico e concezione spaziale convivono come poli opposti di uno stesso sistema, si contaminano reciprocamente per generare il potenziale innovativo di cui si nutre l'architettura. Questo binomio è il motore di nuove idee, di utopie, più spesso di visioni, pronte ad offrire soluzioni sempre più aggiornate ai problemi urgenti della contemporaneità. La rivoluzione informatica che sta trasformando il nostro modo di vivere, a tale proposito, offre una grande opportunità di rinnovamento nel modo di percepire e rappresentare la realtà che ci circonda, e non solo. Le potenzialità di rilievo ed elaborazione dei dati nel 'mondo virtuale', infatti, trovano oggi un 'percorso di ritorno' nel mondo materiale grazie alle nuove tecnologie di fabbricazione digitale. In questo territorio di confine tra virtuale e reale operano i FabLab (Fabrication Laboratory), una rete di 'fabbricatori' (makers) che collaborano al fine di mettere a disposizione della comunità globale soluzioni open source, economiche ed eco-sostenibili volte a migliorare la vita delle persone. In tale contesto, il progetto, nella sua accezione parametrica, riveste un ruolo ancor più rilevante all'interno di ogni processo produttivo. Nello specifico, in quello edilizio, la tecnologia di stampa 3D offre nuove prospettive in termini di personalizzazione di massa, automazione delle lavorazioni, accuratezza della produzione, economicità e, non ultimo, lavorazione nel sito, difficili da raggiungere con le altre tecniche di fabbricazione digitale. Le diverse sperimentazioni condotte di recente sulla tecnologia di stampa 3D a grande scala applicata al settore delle costruzioni evidenziano l'importanza di metabolizzarne gli esiti per comprendere le opportunità applicative delle differenti strategie possibili in relazione all'approccio di stampa adottato, al tipo di materiale, alla macchina, alla complessità del processo edilizio. Il contributo proposto intende dedurre da una selezione di casi studio una lettura critica d'insieme sul tema al fine di individuare limiti e potenzialità di applicazione della stampa 3D al progetto per l'architettura.

**Keywords:**

**architectural design,  
large scale 3D Printing,  
parametric modeling**

## IL CICLO INFINITO DELL'ALLUMINIO: RICERCA E PROGETTO PER L'ECONOMIA CIRCOLARE

Oggi ci dobbiamo fronteggiare da un lato con la crescente scarsità di risorse soprattutto in termini di materie prime, con conseguente aumento del costo delle stesse, dall'altro con l'aumento esponenziale della problematica relativa alla gestione dei rifiuti. Il tema del riciclaggio dei rifiuti e il loro reintegro nel sistema produttivo diventa perciò fondamentale per uno sviluppo sostenibile, consentendo di ridurre gli scarti della produzione recuperando parte del loro valore. Il contributo analizza le possibilità di applicazione dei concetti legati alla sostenibilità ambientale in termini di soluzioni e tecnologie costruttive innovative basate sulla salubrità dei materiali, il reperimento delle risorse e la gestione degli scarti attraverso la chiave dell'economia circolare. L'interesse della ricerca nei confronti della tematica nasce dalle prospettive descritte nelle Direttive Europee odierne e dimostrate in cantieri di opere pubbliche in Italia e all'estero, che dimostrano la concreta possibilità di ridurre l'impatto sugli ecosistemi spingendo, al contempo, sulla creazione di lavoro e di ricerca applicata. Dalla analisi di alcuni casi studio in cui è applicato il concetto Cradle to Cradle, si riscontra la rispondenza dei materiali da costruzione ai principi dell'economia circolare. Questo studio si pone dunque l'obiettivo di descrivere un nuovo sistema costruttivo, tramite la simulazione con software BIM, basato sull'utilizzo di un materiale leggero ecologico e infinitamente riciclabile, capace di conservare l'energia di produzione primaria. Con queste premesse è stato svolto uno studio sull'uso dell'alluminio in edilizia, sia a livello strutturale che come elemento di finitura attraverso una sperimentazione progettuale di profilati leggeri, che hanno permesso la creazione di un'architettura modulare, verificando la rispondenza tra requisiti costruttivi, funzionali, tipologici e formali.

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### **Keywords:**

**circular economy,  
sustainability,  
aluminium, upcycling,  
BIM**

## MODERNIZATION OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT BY THE INTEGRATION OF PV TECHNOLOGY - THE CASE OF STREETLIGHT SYSTEMS

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Following European recommendations and directives towards low carbon cities and nearly zero energy building stock, in the proposed paper the urban solar lighting is examined as one of the technological improvements that are still experimentally present in the cities of Montenegro, Albania and Serbia. Modernization interventions in the built environment could be aesthetic, technological, social, economic, etc., or some of these aspects together. This study focuses on technological modernization of built environment, with significant economic and aesthetic implications. It examines photovoltaic (PV) integration in the built environment by introducing solar street lighting. Integration of PV technology in urban areas represents a kind of modernization, predominantly in terms of production of the so-called “green energy”. In technical terms it is a challenge of reliability, durability, and maintenance. The main issues, in general, are the PV system cost and reliability. Equally important for integration in the built environment is the character of the environment in which the PV street lighting system is integrated. In this study we analyse and compare the use of PV technology in three countries of the Western Balkans – Serbia, Albania and Montenegro, in terms of application of PV systems in street lighting. The examined sample vary from rare individual samples in Serbia to equipment and running street-wide in the capital of Albania and the city of Cetinje in Montenegro. This research resulted from cooperation within the PEARL-PV project, which is one of the COST Actions, CA16235, funded by EU.

### Keywords:

**built environment, PV,  
photovoltaics, street  
lighting, urban design**



## **BUILDING WITH ADAPTIVE SHELLS AND SMART MATERIALS: THE STUDY AND APPLICATION OF AN INTELLIGENT FAÇADE IN THE FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE AND URBANISM, TIRANA**

One of the requirements of architectural buildings is to reduce the negative effect it has in the surrounding environment. In designing programs has been successfully applied to the concept of biological facades. Interpreting the architectural façade in an analogy with the biological organism's skins, it has been represented a multiple-choice catalogue with different functions which are half-full filled by technological facades in architecture. Such a situation allows and leads to promising and innovative concepts. Biological organisms have different strategies to adapt to internal and external changes. The skin and the outer shell of these organisms play an important role in disconnection and connection of the structures that are used to protect them, to adapt to temperature, lightning, humidity etc. The focus of this research paper is to make an analogy between intelligent biological skins and technological skins. According to the analysis of different adaptive skins, in this research we have proposed an adaptive façade system in the Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism in Tirana that reacts towards the climate. This system will provide better condition with optimal comfort parameters for different activities that might take place there using, by reducing the energy consumption.

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### **Keywords:**

**adaptive skins,  
intelligent, biomimicry,  
hygromorphic material.**

## TECNOLOGIE DEL FUTURO PER VIVERE LA CITTÀ

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Alla fine degli anni '60 spopolava la serie televisiva Star Trek dove razze di umanoidi provenienti da diversi pianeti convivevano a bordo dell'astronave Enterprise. Nel telefilm si anticipavano tante tecnologie: tablet, GPS, assistente vocale (SIRI, p.e.), traduttore vocale, porte automatiche, telefono cellulare. Cosa avrebbero pensato gli sceneggiatori della serie vedendo i sistemi di riconoscimento facciale usati oggi con circa 250 anni di anticipo rispetto all'ambientazione della serie?

Dal punto di vista informatico, il concetto di riconoscimento facciale si articola in due fasi: identificazione (riconoscimento del soggetto partendo da un'immagine); validazione (controllo dell'identità fornita dal soggetto attraverso un'immagine). Ad oggi, questo sistema si adotta in aeroporti per il controllo automatico del passaporto ma anche, quotidianamente, sui social, dove il riconoscimento facciale inserisce automaticamente il tag delle persone ritratte. Con l'introduzione dell'iPhone X, poi, il riconoscimento facciale sostituisce il lettore di impronte digitali per sbloccare lo smartphone.

Durante la presentazione di iOS 12, Apple ha svelato inoltre "Measure" per iOS, dichiarando che questa nuova app "sfrutta la realtà aumentata per misurare le dimensioni di oggetti del mondo reale, come farebbe un metro. Solo che lo fa in maniera più facile e veloce richiedendo meno fatica. La nuova app fornisce in automatico le dimensioni di oggetti come cornici, poster e cartelli. Può mostrare misurazioni diagonali ed è in grado di calcolare l'area." Si aprono strade ad applicazioni del futuro che, analizzando la realtà attraverso la fotocamera, confrontano con database l'immagine inquadrata (dimensioni, proporzioni e colori) identificando ciò che abbiamo davanti e restituendo informazioni utili per studio, svago o turismo, come ad esempio la eccellente applicazione "PlantSnap", che riconosce piante e fiori inquadrando semplicemente le foglie con la fotocamera dello smartphone. Nel prossimo futuro avremo app che informeranno i turisti sugli elementi architettonici osservati, fornendo misure, studi delle proporzioni e storia

### **Keywords:**

**turismo sostenibile,  
tecnologia, futuro, realtà  
aumentata**

## WITHIN THE ABSENT PUBLIC SQUARES OF KORÇA: A VIRTUAL RECONSTRUCTION OF THE UN-BUILT URBAN SPACE OF ITALIAN RATIONALISM

The urban plan for the city of Korça initiated by the Italian Architects at the beginning of 1940s was never finished, for the unfolding events of WWII. Part of key urban interventions that were designed consisted of the production of two public squares that intended to configure spatially and functionally the hierarchy of the city but were never materialized. Therefore, this paper aims to use 3D reconstruction and Virtual Reality as a tool to explore, understand and analyse the production of public squares in Korça, under the influence of the Italian rationalist architecture. This new form of representation of absence in architecture, provided a new analytical approach to understand the relationship that these un-built public spaces would have generated within the then existing context and gave the possibility to us, as researchers, to disseminate the results with a larger audience. The methodology of this research consisted in gathering information from cadastral maps, archival drawings of the proposed interventions and photographic material from the time and space in focus. These different resources were analysed based on the historical influences of Italian Rationalist architecture in Albania and used to reconstruct the 3D model of the public squares in the then existing context. The method of analogy was further used to define undocumented and uncertain data. In conclusion, the representation of absence in architecture using virtual reality provided a 360° view, as a new tool for studying and understanding the urban void. It contributes to reflect upon absent historical urban interventions and building a stratified knowledge that will trigger new creative and contextual based solutions for the challenges of urban space production in the future.

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### **Keywords:**

**virtual reality, 3D reconstruction, public square, Italian rationalist architecture, Korça**

## TECHNOLOGY FOR CULTURAL KNOWLEDGE AND REGENERATION

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Today augmented reality is a bit the myth of Plato's cave which refers to the discovery of the reality of the things that surround us, but which in our case is understood as multiple realities idealized on the measure of our imagination or to satisfy our needs artistic representations. The advent of new techniques has always been a subject of interest on the part of sociologists and scholars above all for their mass character, it is enough to remember Walter Benjamin in "The work of art in its technical reproducibility"; the German sociologist with his romantic-capitalist idea of art stated that the advent of new techniques and their process of development and dissemination, not only are they inevitable but largely positive, because they make art more democratic and accessible to the masses. But at the same time, he states that technical reproducibility destroys the experience of reality by contemporary man. What Benjamin calls the destruction of the Aura. His theory is still current, but as regards the death of the aura through technical reproducibility, it remains a romantic concept. The proposed experience involves sensory extension through the use of Augmented Reality (Augmented Reality or AR). Any work will be enriched, or "augmented", by content that cannot be perceived in the real world and only thanks to the use of devices (tablets or smartphone) it will be possible to access them, revealing digital contents that allow to have a deeper knowledge of the work or architectural object under examination. In the future we will have apps that will inform tourists about the architectural elements observed, providing measurements, studies of proportions and in-depth studies of history, all usable in digital environments such as augmented reality.

### Keywords:

**sustainable tourism,  
technology, future,  
augmented reality,  
architecture**

## THE HISTORY OF STRUCTURAL FIGURATION IN ARCHITECTURE

The process of modernization that has concerned architecture in recent centuries cannot be separated from the evolution of structural systems and the production processes that made it possible. Every material form, to withstand the loads to which it is exposed, requires a structure. The structure has the task of intercepting the load, absorbing it and discharging it to the ground. This must, therefore, be designed to allow the transfer of forces in all its parts. Architecture and structure are two figures that intertwine with each other and establish balances that are at times harmonious and coherent, at other times incoherent and disharmonious. When the architectural object is modelled taking into account, from the beginning, a series of considerations on matter and tensions, this can be much more pleasant and harmonious in the proportion of its parts. The purpose of this publication is to trace the history of structural figuration in architecture, starting from the very origin of architectural forms: from the archetypes of the trilith, the arch and the curtain, to the structural frame and then to the reticular structures. An evolutionary path characterized by salient stages that cause unexpected connections between the structural types used and the engineers and architects who used them.

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**Keywords:**

**architectural form,  
structure,  
evolutionary path**

## INNOVATIVE SURVEY METHODS FOR DIGITAL DOCUMENTATION OF “ONUFRI” MUSEUM IN BERAT CITY

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The “Onufri” museum was housed in the inner part of the Saint Mary Cathedral after the building restoration in 1986. The church is situated in a slopping ground on the upper part of the rocky hill and it is well integrated with the dwelling urban structure and vernacular architecture of the “Castle” neighbourhood. The origins of the church date back to 1797 and according to A. Bace it is rebuilt on the ruins of an older church. Being one of the most representative cathedrals of post-Byzantine architecture in Albania it demonstrates the main features of this architecture: orientation of longitudinal church axis in east-west, the visible presence of vertical axis (through two main cupolas) and vault coverings. The compact volume of the building is composed by three naves separated by stone arches resting on columns, the apse, narthex, Hayat and the porch. Its elegant and dynamic structure is covered by a simple wooden roof. This cathedral is a building of great importance with a significant representative character, not only for its architecture, but also as one of the most important Albanian museums dedicated Byzantine art and iconography.

Having this importance, the survey methods for documentation of the building with laser scanner the paper presents the data of the survey as a key study. To present the detailed 3D model of the museum building we used the TOPCON GLS 1500 laser scanner. The data processing was made using the Scan Master Software. With laser scanner 4mm accuracy from 1m to 150m the research is concluded with the results of the survey and some recommendation for the monument preservation.

### **Keywords:**

**cultural heritage,  
documentation, laser  
scanner, 3d model**



MUSEE DU LOUVRE

3rd INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON ARCHITECTURE AND URBANISM

# Sustainability on the area of digitalization/globalization

**IFAU**<sup>19</sup>  
November 21 - 23



- 268.....**SMART VILLAGES FOR THE SUSTAINABLE REGENERATION OF SMALL MUNICIPALITIES**  
*Pierfrancesco Fiore, Begoña Blandón-González, Emanuela D'Andria*
- 269.....**CREATIVE HUBS AS A KEY DRIVER FOR SUSTAINABLE REVALORISATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE IN MONTENEGRO**  
*Sladjana Lazarevic*
- 270.....**SUSTAINABLE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS – SUDS: A GOOD SOLUTION FOR AMENITY**  
*Alket Kumaraku, Lavdim Osmanaj*
- 271.....**DIRECTIONS FOR URBAN REGENERATION OF BORDER TOWNS IN THE REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN MACEDONIA FOR ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**  
*Damjan Balkoski, Eva Vanista Lazarevic*
- 272.....**SUSTAINABILITY OF LAKE OHRID CONSERVATION AS A UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE PROTECTED AREA EXPRESSED THROUGH A NEW SYSTEMIC APPROACH TO THE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF WATER SERVICE AND PROTECTION**  
*Strabinja Trpevski, Zaklina Angelovska, Rexhep Asani*
- 273.....**FUNIVIA DEL MONTE FAITO: MOBILITÀ SOSTENIBILE E IDENTITÀ VISIVA**  
*Vincenzo Cirillo, Ilaria Balzano, Ornella Zerlenga*
- 274.....**A RATIONAL METHODOLOGY FOR THE INTEGRATION OF SUSTAINABLE URBAN MANAGEMENT INDICATORS IN MODERN ERA OF DIGITALIZATION**  
*Ylber Limani, Binak Beqaj*
- 275.....**CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SURVEY OF IMPLEMENTED ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN KOSOVO**  
*Kreshnik Muhaxheri, Florian Nepravishhta, Ramadan Alushi*
- 276.....**SUSTAINABLE URBAN REGENERATION THROUGH BROWNFIELD DEVELOPMENT**  
*Derya Oktay*
- 277.....**SUSTAINABILITY OF A CURRICULUM MODEL FOR THE EDUCATION OF ARCHITECTS WITHIN THE NEEDS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF KOSOVO**  
*Violeta Nushi, Xhelal Llonçari*

<b>SURFACE TEMPERATURE OF URBAN TEXTURE.....</b>	<b>278</b>
<b>IN VLORE PROMENADE</b>	
<i>Ani Tola, Andrea Maliqari, Gjergj Thomai, Parashqevi Tashi, Paul Louis Meunier</i>	
<b>PRIMARY HEALTH CARE FACILITIES IN KOSOVO: .....</b>	<b>279</b>
<b>THE EVALUATION OF FOUR MAIN FAMILY MEDICINE CENTRES</b>	
<i>Bardha Meka, Vlora Navakazi, Flaka Xerxa</i>	
<b>PRISHTINA URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN TERMS.....</b>	<b>280</b>
<b>OF GREEN URBANISM PRINCIPLES</b>	
<i>Adelina Tahiri Nela, Lucija Azman Momirski</i>	
<b>REDUCING AIR POLLUTION IN NIGERIA THROUGH.....</b>	<b>281</b>
<b>PASSIVE BUILDING DESIGN AND USE OF LOCAL BUILDING MATERIALS: THE ROLE OF THE ARCHITECT</b>	
<i>Iwuagwu Ben Ugochukwu, Onyegiri Ikechukwu</i>	
<b>RESILIENT URBAN DESIGN OF PUBLIC SPACES.....</b>	<b>282</b>
<b>SURROUNDING SMALL URBAN STREAMS: CONTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL RESILIENCE</b>	
<i>Visnja Sretović Brković</i>	
<b>SUSTAINABILITY AS AN INTEGRAL APPROACH OF .....</b>	<b>283</b>
<b>ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN</b>	
<i>Arta Xhambazi</i>	
<b>CRITERI DI OTTIMIZZAZIONE DELLA SICUREZZA . .....</b>	<b>284</b>
<b>STRUTTURALE ATTRAVERSO I PRINCIPI DI COMPATIBILITÀ AMBIENTALE</b>	
<i>Concetta Cusano, Claudia Cennamo</i>	
<b>FOSTERING LOW CARBON MOBILITY IN SLOVENIA: .....</b>	<b>285</b>
<b>THE CASE OF THE CITY MUNICIPALITY OF NOVO MESTO</b>	
<i>Andrej Gulič</i>	



## SMART VILLAGES FOR THE SUSTAINABLE REGENERATION OF SMALL MUNICIPALITIES

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The most recent statistical data show a progressive trend towards the depopulation of small towns in inland areas, which has been particularly marked in recent years, not only in Italy, but also in many other European countries and the world. And yet in these small realities are concentrated the most important agro-alimentary productions, the houses have low costs, the air is healthier, the discomforts of the anthropic concentration are very reduced (traffic, parking, air quality, etc.), the ancient knowledge and traditions are kept alive, interesting historical-architectural and artistic assets are found.

It is true that these are places very often far from cities and have few infrastructures and services; where work, especially for young people, is quite limited and where opportunities for meetings and socio-cultural exchanges are few. If, however, we think about the dynamics through which our society evolves (the technological revolutions, the use of machines that could replace man at work, telework, digitalization), i. e. everything that will change our life model in the future, is it always true that small towns will be progressively abandoned or perhaps they could represent the future of “healthy” living, on a human scale, with a view to re-establishing and repositioning man on the territory? Will intelligent villages be able to answer these questions?

### Keywords:

smart villages, small towns, valorization strategies

## CREATIVE HUBS AS A KEY DRIVER FOR SUSTAINABLE REVALORISATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE IN MONTENEGRO

Given that cultural heritage contributes to human well-being, as well as to social cohesion, inclusion and openness towards a multicultural society, access to cultural heritage must be enhanced exactly by launching research and innovation. Cultural heritage has the potential to break down the walls and eliminate stereotypes by fostering the exchange and mobility of ideas, artefacts, practices and people. Promoting cultural heritage through an innovative approach to management of foster integration, inclusiveness and cohesion will directly contribute to development of cultural tourism and sustainable economic valorisation of cultural heritage. Doing researches on potentials of strengthening the management system for the cultural heritage protection in Montenegro, we noticed a lot of weaknesses such as: inadequate promotion of cultural heritage; bad state of cultural goods; inadequate equipment of culture facilities and insufficient investment in the creative industries sector, as well as lack of integrative activities at the regional level, while, on the other side, recognizing opportunities for valorisation and promotion of cultural diversity; revitalization of old crafts and domestic handicraft and entrepreneurship development in different sectors of cultural and creative industries. Sustainable usage of cultural heritage is a must in the era of modernisation. Rethinking of the cultural heritage protection, revitalisation and its reuse is a process that will ensure the sustainable management of the cultural heritage of Montenegro. In this paper the research is focused on the sustainable usage of cultural heritage buildings at three locations in Montenegro, researching their historical and cultural values while recognizing opportunities for their sustainable valorisation and promotion of cultural diversity emphasising the importance of the investment in the creative industries sector. Development of creative industries will ensure promotion of the cultural diversity, revitalization of old crafts and domestic handicraft and entrepreneurship development. That is why development of the Creative Hubs could be Key Driver for Sustainable Revalorisation of Cultural Heritage in Montenegro.

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### Keywords:

**creative hubs, cultural  
creative industries,  
sustainable usage of  
cultural heritage, reuse**

## **SUSTAINABLE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS – SUDS: A GOOD SOLUTION FOR AMENITY**

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The urbanization is an unstoppable process in almost all the cities in Albania. It is followed by the increase of the impervious area, much more and much faster than the growth/increase of the stormwater drainage systems and/or the dimensions of the existing network, due to high cost of rehabilitation, construction and improvement of the existing drainage systems or the low efficiency of the well dimensioned new systems. So, alternative solutions are needed to be developed, to not only lower the impact of flooding or peak flows during a storm (which sometimes are very intensive at very high intensity and higher frequency of these high intensities storms) but also to be or to serve as a recreational place in full conformity to the landscape architecture of the area in the periods between storms. One of these alternative solutions is the so-called SuDS. These solutions are too much used in different landscaping projects during the last decade. These systems, as mentioned above, does not only help to lower the peak flow during the storms, especially inside the cities areas, where due to urbanization, the loss of pervious area against the impervious area is increasing the flows, and bigger pipes or double pipes are needed to cover this flow. These can also help in landscape design due to limited available spaces above and underground in the cities, combining their functions, for storing peak flow volume (permanently or not, and for later use or not) and as the recreational area between the storm (as a lake or pond and as a valley or any green area). To achieve these results, a close collaboration is needed in urban/landscape designing project to define the right solution and the proper position and space for these systems.

### **Keywords:**

**sustainable, drainage  
system, urbanization,  
flooding**

## **DIRECTIONS FOR URBAN REGENERATION OF BORDER TOWNS IN THE REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN MACEDONIA FOR ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

Urban regeneration as a process in urbanism becomes actual immediately after the Second World War, when a need for the urban and economic development of cities and regions, which were destroyed by the war, arose. With this process it was being aspired to achieve a physical renewal of the cities, improvement of social-economic aspects and the quality of life. Even after 70 years, the urban regeneration is still actual especially in the post-socialistic countries, which endured changes in the social system and are still finding themselves in a post-transition period. The Republic of North Macedonia belongs to the group of post-socialistic countries in the Balkan Peninsula where the consequences of the changes are still noticeable, and they cause changes in the daily functioning of the cities. The changes are accompanied by actual negative demographic processes, lowered natality and considerable migration movements.

In this paper, through grasping and analysing the strategies and implement positive measures in cities that have successful urban regeneration will represent the basis for creating new directions for urban regeneration of the border cities in Republic of North Macedonia. Those new programs for sustainable development will contain the main specifics and characteristics of each city separately, in order not to disturb its character. Two cities with different characteristics are taken into observation: one is a city bordering an EU country through which is passing the main transport corridor and the other city is in a lake region in a triangle between three countries.

With the new directions and activities, it is expected to be achieved sustainability of each city and co-functioning with other neighbouring cities in a mutual system of sustainable micro- regions. They should represent basic units – sustainable generators in the area which will incite spreading the sustainability by which it will be achieved an urban and rural development of the settlements.

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**Keywords:**

**urban regeneration,  
sustainability, border  
cities, measures and  
directions**

## **SUSTAINABILITY OF LAKE OHRID CONSERVATION AS A UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE PROTECTED AREA EXPRESSED THROUGH A NEW SYSTEMIC APPROACH TO THE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF WATER SERVICE AND PROTECTION**

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Lake Ohrid within decades is attracting tourists and visitors who want to explore the area and their cultural heritage. Research shows that historically irresponsible tourism practice transformed through the wrong approach in spatial and urban planning has done a lot of harm to a region, including disturbed or destroyed natural habitats, wildlife, exploitation, overcrowding, cultural dilution, the pricing out of locals in favour of the global tourism corporations, and much more. The United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) predicts that ecotourism, nature, heritage, cultural and “adventure” tourism will grow rapidly over the next two decades and global spending on ecotourism is expected to increase at a higher rate than the tourism industry as a whole [1]. Around one in five consumers (21%) say they would be willing to pay more for a trip with a company that has a better environmental and social record[2]. This fact could be benefit or threat; it depends on our approach now and in the future.

Ohrid lake is experiencing tremendous pressure from water pollution, especially due to the large urban development in the region. The ecological aspect of spatial planning includes priority water management. This paper addresses this by developing a new system and tools for recording, monitoring and planning the water supply and wastewater treatment systems of Lake Ohrid operated by the public enterprise “Proaqua”. The focus of the research is on understanding the current situation and applying sustainable planning for the near future using the methods of new information tools for Finance, Investment and creation of the Tariff model. The positive results from the application of these tools can also be the basis for future integrated management of Ohrid Lake protection by the Macedonian and Albanian sides.

### **Keywords:**

**sustainability,  
protection, spatial  
planning system,  
heritage, tools**



## FUNIVIA DEL MONTE FAITO: MOBILITÀ SOSTENIBILE E IDENTITÀ VISIVA

Il tema dei trasporti assume oggi un ruolo decisamente critico, soprattutto per quanto attiene al dialogo con società che sempre più vivono la dimensione metropolitana e che sono in continuo cambiamento. L'istanza di trasporti sicuri ed efficienti, capaci di connettere rapidamente luoghi diametralmente opposti e, al contempo, di essere economici e poco inquinanti, rappresenta nell'era della modernizzazione e globalizzazione una delle principali esigenze della sostenibilità contemporanea.

Per rispondere a questa esigenza, le funivie o cabinovie urbane sembrano essere una soluzione adeguata alla domanda, soprattutto perché non richiedono di individuare spazi per scavare tunnel o tracciare corsie stradali speciali laddove in città lo spazio scarseggia. In sud America, nord Africa, estremo oriente, Europa, molte città si sono e si stanno dotando di funivie, che rappresentano un mezzo di trasporto efficace, silenzioso, economico ed ecologico grazie al motore elettrico, che le connota.

Con la firma del protocollo d'intesa fra il Dipartimento di Architettura e Disegno industriale dell'Università degli Studi della Campania 'Luigi Vanvitelli' ed EAV srl, Ente Autonomo Volturno (società interamente partecipata dalla Regione Campania), è stata avviata una importante collaborazione fra Università e Territorio e svolta una ricerca su un tema di grande attualità e dal forte impatto sociale, l'identità per la mobilità sostenibile in un'area caratterizzata da duplice attrattiva turistica e ambientale. In tal senso, si presenta qui il caso della Funivia del Faito gestita da EAV, una struttura a cabina chiusa costruita nel 1952 che in 8 minuti supera un dislivello di

1.100 metri congiungendo Castellammare di Stabia con monte Faito. Di recente, l'adeguamento strutturale degli impianti assieme al restyling delle due vetture e alla progettazione del marchio hanno valorizzato ancor più il servizio pubblico, consentendo di lanciare una sfida per incentivare l'economia, sostenere la salute dell'ambiente, valorizzare il territorio del monte Faito giungendovi sempre più in funivia.

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### **Keywords:**

**mobilità sostenibile,  
funivia del Faito,  
identità visiva, design  
grafico**

## A RATIONAL METHODOLOGY FOR THE INTEGRATION OF SUSTAINABLE URBAN MANAGEMENT INDICATORS IN MODERN ERA OF DIGITALIZATION

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This paper analysis the rationality of urban dynamics with a focus on Sustainable Urban Management (SUM Indicators) in modern era of digitalization. The field of Urban Management faces various difficulties considering the requirements sourced from sustainable development. The quality of decision making in this regard depends on the quality of data and information the decision-makers possess before and during decision making process. In this regard, a comprehensive integration methodology of data and information is needed. The urban planners and decision-makers need accurate indicators in order to make fast and right decisions and to measure the impact of their decisions. Indicators are measurable variables used as a representation of a related not-measured or non-measurable influence or magnitude of and impact.

The empirical evidence shows the presence of significant professional work and communities efforts researching the field of urban management indicators, and there is plenty of modern technology supporting decision-makers in the decision-making process. However, there is no all- inclusive methodology for integration of urban dynamics management indicators which could be appreciated and used by the large groups of urban management communities and individuals. Accordingly, this paper suggests a systematic approach to integrating urban dynamics management indicators.

### **Keywords:**

**urban dynamics,  
sustainable planning,  
factors, indicators,  
integration, impact**

## **CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SURVEY OF IMPLEMENTED ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN KOSOVO**

This paper contains final results of Customer Satisfaction Survey (CSS) of both part of studies, phase “before” and “after” implementation of EE measures in public buildings in Kosovo realized during winters 2015/2016 and 2017/2018. For this detailed study of the customer satisfaction assessment, the authors have selected batch of 5 characteristic buildings from the group of 70 public buildings with 165 respondents to identify and measure the level of end-user satisfaction, the perception of indoor air and thermal comfort, the awareness on the EE measures, and the additional benefits of EE upgrades (e.g. reductions of sick leave days, increasing productivity, increasing budget for other priorities, etc.). During the investigations, authors have reviewed the Indicators of achievement, following a careful assessment of their feasibility, together with a proposal for their review/amendment based on findings of the actual conditions assessed on the field during both phases of the study and final results.

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### **Keywords:**

**Customer satisfaction  
survey, EE measures,  
Public buildings, NPI**

## SUSTAINABLE URBAN REGENERATION THROUGH BROWNFIELD DEVELOPMENT

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Cities are entering a new era or paradigm underpinned by theoretical notions concerning their role as nodes in a global competitive network, centres of activity and places of consumption. Within this context, urban regeneration has been encouraged by many localities to attract people back to cities and persuade others not to leave and captured in its most explicit form in construction works and aesthetic investment in central areas of cities. However, it is questionable whether these efforts are leading to actual lasting change, whether they contribute to the making of successful places, and whether the impacts of regeneration compromise the sustainability of the area of the city. In terms of sustainability, successfully implemented urban regeneration projects demonstrate that holistic approaches deal firstly with ‘densification through brownfield development’, ensuring that historic complexes and buildings are properly reused, public spaces are redesigned or refurbished as ‘places’, good, compatible mixed-use is provided, culture is promoted, and ecological sensitivity is safeguarded.

The paper, in this vein, will present the two important precedents of brownfield development, namely, the Ghirardelli Square in Boston, USA, being the first precedent that many other designs throughout the world have followed; and BulvarShopping and Recreation Centre in Samsun, Turkey.

### **Keywords:**

**Urban regeneration,  
sustainability, brownfield  
development, exemplary  
developments.**

## **SUSTAINABILITY OF A CURRICULUM MODEL FOR THE EDUCATION OF ARCHITECTS WITHIN THE NEEDS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF KOSOVO**

Across education, a society hopes to propagate itself, and through architecture a society manifests its values, aspirations, norms, beliefs and its cultural composition in the built environment, thus it is important to reshaping the architectural profession as it seeks to interpret new meanings, views and aspirations of the new Kosovo society in the built environment. This is of importance that all architectural professionals obtain their initial education from universities to produce graduates that have a firm grip and understanding of not only the architectural issues but also the various social issues affecting their work in society, in particular through Hidden curriculum, so that they can make meaningful contributions through the University of Pristina to society in our case. It, therefore, means that the university curricula must be developed to adequately prepare the graduates for them to able to tackle effectively and efficiently the problems in the economy, society, environment and culture.

Through conducted questionnaire to students and enterprises was surveyed the current state of higher education architectural curricula in regards to the market. Based upon their answers, demand and the market offer for mobility and advancement of the architect's profile, came out the recommendation to integrate new sustainable didactical concepts and awareness, thus increasing the possibility of shaping the profile of specialist architect in the study program Master of Science in Architecture, through relevant specializations in urban planning and spatial planning, design, cultural heritage, technology applied to architecture, and a general with a special emphasis on architectural sustainability towards achieving Sustainable Development of AECO education in Kosovo.

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**Keywords:**

**Customer satisfaction  
survey, EE measures,  
Public buildings, NPI**

## SURFACE TEMPERATURE OF URBAN TEXTURE IN VLORE PROMENADE

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Recently, waterfronts in Albania, have been redesigned changing their morphology and urban texture. So far, no thermal analysis has been considered during the design process. This article discusses the surface temperature of urban texture in Vlore waterfront focusing in the promenade as a case study. At the beginning of this research, it is provided an assessment of the urban texture during and after full project implementation. Then, weather data such as air temperature, relative air humidity, wind speed, dew point and field measurements are obtained alongside the promenade using a thermal camera. After that, the findings are evaluated in terms of urban thermal comfort only from the pedestrian level of perception. In conclusion, measurements carried out during the project implementation showed that surface heat islands were highly present in the afternoon. The well-studied use of different urban furniture, pavement materials, green areas, watered areas and presence of aquatic surfaces, reduces the thermal radiation. In terms of urban thermal comfort, the results have shown that the arbitrary use of urban texture, without an analysis of its surface temperature, influences the outdoor thermal comfort and consequently the use of promenades in different time during day and year.

### Keywords:

**urban texture, thermal  
radiation, surface  
temperature, heat  
emission, surface urban  
heat islands**

## PRIMARY HEALTH CARE FACILITIES IN KOSOVO: THE EVALUATION OF FOUR MAIN FAMILY MEDICINE CENTRES

Primary health care progress is the consequence of the specific design strategy that reflects our health policy priorities. There were considered attempts to improve the health of the population in Kosovo after the war. Initially, many NGOs helped to renovate the health facilities, assisted the necessary and modern medical equipment and later by the contribution of the municipalities. To some extent there were implemented policy priorities which reflect people's need and preferences. Primary health care progress in Kosovo is still far from reaching highest standards with regards to well-developed primary care systems in the world, considered as sustainable solutions in improving the health of population. The focus of this research was directed at identifying critical design issues in four main family medicine centres in Kosovo and how these issues were addressed and solved regarding their impact in the quality and efficiency of primary care. Results from analyses performed through desk study, in-depth interviews, questionnaires and observational studies enabled the evaluation of the design issues, in terms of humanistic approach, functional distribution and aesthetic aspects and how they respond to and reflects in comparison to the world trends of primary health care, which results in recommendation with a set of priorities to be implemented.

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### **Keywords:**

**primary health care,  
health improvement,  
Family Medicine Centre,  
Kosovo**

## PRISHTINA URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN TERMS OF GREEN URBANISM PRINCIPLES

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Prishtina is the capital city and at the same time, the fastest-growing city of Kosovo, which is an Eastern European country that is both a developing country and a post-conflict country dealing with poverty and underdevelopment. Kosovo separated from Yugoslavia in 1999, and since then it has experienced various development stages, transformations, and radical changes regarding urban planning, society, and the political system. Urban planning in combination with local politics that had no visionary urban strategies resulted in the failure of Prishtina's planning to direct massive growth towards sustainable urban development. To confirm this hypothesis, Prishtina is studied using a set of fifteen principles of green urbanism, which serves as a tool to assess city's sustainability principles. The results show that postwar urban development patterns have been unsustainable thus far. The city lacks majority of green urbanism principles, but there have also been positive aspects of city development. The question remains whether Kosovo as a developing country should follow the same unsustainable steps as developed countries to catch up with them, or whether it could use other means such as universities, which can act as think tanks for transforming cities. The findings of this study can be used as a reference for existing development patterns and can provide guidance for future sustainable urban planning and developments.

### Keywords:

**sustainability, green urbanism, developing cities, Prishtina**



## **REDUCING AIR POLLUTION IN NIGERIA THROUGH PASSIVE BUILDING DESIGN AND USE OF LOCAL BUILDING MATERIALS: THE ROLE OF THE ARCHITECT**

Air pollution, which is principally caused by human activities, though it can also be a natural process, is responsible for an estimated 7 million deaths annually, making it the world largest environmental health risk. Some 3.7 million deaths are due to outdoor air pollution while a whopping sum of 4.3 million air pollution-related death is due to household air pollution. Emission from the combustion of fossil fuels like petroleum for electricity generation for the production of conventional building materials and heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) of buildings is one of the major causes of air pollution in the world. In Nigeria the case is not the reverse, as it has been observed that almost every building based on gasoline-powered generator for electricity generation, hence the need to adopt passive building design strategy to help reduce air pollution in Nigeria and slow the pace of climate change. The paper studies selected urban areas in southeastern Nigerian, to investigate the sources of energy use in buildings, number and sizes of windows in the buildings and the types of building material used in the construction of the buildings in the study area. Findings are that in the study area, active building designs, use of gasoline-powered electricity generators and use of conventional building materials increase air pollution. The paper, therefore, concludes by recommending a paradigm shift in building design by adopting passive building design and building construction with locally sourced building materials as a sustainable strategy of reducing air pollution in Nigeria.

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### **Keywords:**

**passive design, active design, air pollution, climate change and building materials**

## RESILIENT URBAN DESIGN OF PUBLIC SPACES SURROUNDING SMALL URBAN STREAMS: CONTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL RESILIENCE

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Open public spaces surrounding small urban streams are faced with a number of problems in the last few decades as a result of climate change. Frequent floods and droughts made these areas non-functional, abandoned and devastated for the better part of the year. Current urban design principles cannot produce resilient spaces capable of adapting and transforming in accordance with new ecological challenges.

In order to design public spaces that live year-round, the principles of urban design need to be improved. The socio-ecological resilience – an interdisciplinary concept based in ecology – offers a conceptual ground for the principles for creating resilient spaces by utilizing natural disturbances for the improvement of space.

This paper will present the first part of the research about the resilient urban design of public open spaces surrounding small urban streams – issues and insights into the potential influence of social-ecological resilience on urban design. The results can be used to improve the principles for resilient urban design of public open spaces surrounding small urban streams, as well as other vulnerable areas threatened by consequences of climate change.

### Keywords:

**socio-ecological  
resilience, public open  
spaces, small urban  
streams, urban design**

## SUSTAINABILITY AS AN INTEGRAL APPROACH OF ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

Architecture presents the way of our thinking, and a variety of ideologies and beliefs shape our designs at different conceptualizing levels of consciousness of the human mind. The modern era as ongoing process was/is distinguished by the fact that most things focus on technology and science, suppressing the feeling of empathy for nature and the planet, with the most unsustainable aspect of suppression of psychological depth, spiritual heights and cultural meanings.

The paper presents sustainability as a critical approach to the period of modernity dominated by the logic of systems and relationships, which framework architecture within complex relationships between things (as an individual is in relationship with society or physical environment connects to the ecosystem). The research analyses the palette of approaches that aim at sustainable and ecologically responsible design, ranging from advanced technology generating “green projects” to the approaches that are grounded on the combination of local building materials, geography and awareness of confirmed regional solutions.

Finally, the research presents integral diagramming as a research strategy to multiple levels of conceptualization (traditional, modern and postmodern) which, besides the objective aspects (technological and systemic), integrates the qualitative and subjective aspects (meaning, ethics and empathy). The construction of comprehensive framework enables “sustainability” becoming more than just a reflection and reminder of modern era, supporting it in shaping our cultural and individual formation as the main goal of architecture.

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**Keywords:**

**sustainability,  
architectural design,  
integral approach**

## CRITERI DI OTTIMIZZAZIONE DELLA SICUREZZA STRUTTURALE ATTRAVERSO I PRINCIPI DI COMPATIBILITÀ AMBIENTALE

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Negli anni recenti, il dibattito sul tema ambientale si è esteso anche ai principi costruttivi, evolvendosi nella questione della qualità dell’ambiente costruito.

E’ opinione di chi scrive che lo sviluppo dei criteri della sostenibilità, redatti dagli esperti del settore, nella maggioranza dei casi possano essere funzionali anche all’ottimizzazione dei parametri fondamentali che riguardano la sicurezza strutturale.

Nel lavoro si esaminano alcuni dei metodi “naturali” per aumentare l’efficienza strutturale, ripresi da casi studio dell’antichità.

Infatti, fissando le osservazioni al solo campo della sismica, è noto che l’isolamento passivo per le costruzioni esistenti appaia utopico, troppo laborioso e costoso, oltre che di enorme impatto ambientale. Ma lo studio di determinate tipologie architettoniche dell’antichità suggerisce una soluzione, ossia una strategia antisismica, realizzata in maniera intuitiva, attraverso espedienti semplici quali la geometria della pianta, le proporzioni delle sezioni e dei vincoli, la distribuzione delle aperture, etc., che non s’impongono rispetto alle armonie architettoniche e funzionali, ma che svolgono comunque il compito per il quale sono progettati. Soluzioni antisismiche “inusuali”, provenienti dall’esperienza costruttiva di paesi diversi, con metodi costruttivi e tradizioni che sembrerebbero non avere nulla di simile tra loro, unite però dal comune denominatore di essere non normate, apparentemente ignare di fenomeni quali isteresi, dissipazione, isolamento, e nate da una cultura “popolare”, scaturita dall’osservazione della natura, o dall’esperienza tramandata.

Dall’esame del passato, ci si augura che possa scaturire il germe di una nuova filosofia di intervento per la messa in sicurezza: utilizzo di idee semplici e “antiche”, alternative, traslate nella tecnologia moderna, metodologie non generalizzabili, da mettere a punto ogni volta per ciascun singolo caso.

### **Keywords:**

**sostenibilità, criteri  
antisismici,  
compatibilità  
strutturale,  
sicurezza sismica**

## **FOSTERING LOW CARBON MOBILITY IN SLOVENIA: THE CASE OF THE CITY MUNICIPALITY OF NOVO MESTO**

Project ASTUS – in which Urban Planning Institute of the Republic of Slovenia participates as a partner – aims to help local authorities to identify and implement long term solutions in both mobility and spatial planning to reduce the CO<sub>2</sub> impacts linked to daily trips in the Alps. Alpine territories are very attractive for touristic, economic and housing reasons. An increase in traffic volume and higher levels of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are challenges of the future. The spreading of housing and car-dependent structures often compels inhabitants to use their own car for daily trips. This has negative consequences from an environmental, economic, spatial and social perspective, and contradicts the sustainable development of alpine space.

ASTUS assists local authorities in identifying and adopting an adequate local low CO<sub>2</sub> strategy and action plan and fostering long term low CO<sub>2</sub> options. In the article trends, scenarios and strategy for low carbon mobility and transport for the City Municipality of Novo Mesto (Slovenia) are presented.

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### **Keywords:**

**Project ASTUS, low  
carbon mobility, Novo  
Mesto, Slovenia**





IFAU 19 \_Photography Competition  
Adriana Trematerra Reflections from the sea,  
Barceloneta 2017









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# Photo Catalogue

The background features a complex geometric pattern of overlapping hexagons. Some hexagons are solid outlines, while others are dashed. The lines are light gray, creating a subtle, textured effect against the dark gray background.

# Opening Ceremony





Prof. Dr. Andrea Maliqari  
*Rector of the Polytechnic University of Tirana*



Prof. Dr. Florian Nepravishta  
*Dean of Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, Tirana*



Dr. Etleva Bushati  
*Vice Dean of Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, Tirana*



Andi Seferi  
*Deputy Mayor, Municipality of Tirana*



Ornela Çuçi  
*Deputy Minister, Ministry of Tourism and Environment*



Prof. Dr. Agron Lufi  
*Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, Tirana*















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Marco Casamonti



Mosè Ricci



Luigi Maffei



Enrico Aguilari



Lorenzo Pignatti











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Giussepe De Luca



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## Why BIM [Building Information Modelling] is an AEC Game Changer?

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Building Information Modelling can be used in many fields like **Designers** use BIM for coordination, to improve quality, to speed delivery. **Asset Owners** use BIM for asset inventory, to control maintenance, to monitor building performances. **The constructor** uses BIM to check time and material, to manage building site, to organize traders. **The manufacturer** uses BIM to support designers and constructor to follow specifications.

We achieve our mission by focusing on quality and simplification, outcome-based approach in both services and projects and demanding selection of our consultants.

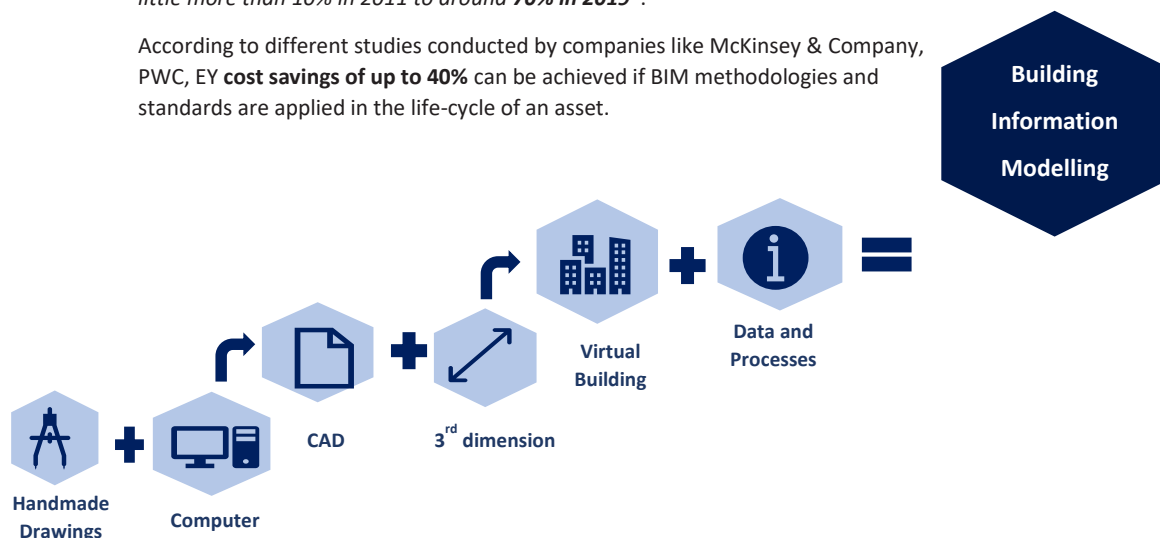
We believe that expanding qualified education is the only feasible way to generate long-term economic growth. Crystal System concentrates on the importance of knowledge capital; a coherent and robust emphasis on education is central to our success.

We periodically organize training sessions in leading Universities of South-Eastern Europe. Thanks to our courses like NON-IT, BIM Software, BIM Standards and more, students can gain practical knowledge in the most up-to-date Information Technologies, and they move their first steps in the IT consulting career.

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Richard Waterhouse CEO of NBS says: *“We have been **monitoring** BIM adoption in the UK for almost a **decade** and during this period, the overall trends of BIM awareness and adoption have **grown** from little more than 10% in 2011 to around **70% in 2019**”.*

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# Posters Session













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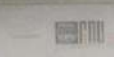












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# Session Breakes



























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photos in the below email:  
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**IFAU**

**IFAU<sup>19</sup>**  
November 21 - 23

# Photography Competition & Exhibition

MODERNIZATION AND GLOBALIZATION

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN ARCHITECTURE, URBAN-  
ISM, CULTURAL HERITAGE

# IFAU 2019 - PHOTOGRAPHY COMPETITION

## MODERNIZATION AND GLOBALIZATION

### CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN ARCHITECTURE, URBANISM, CULTURAL HERITAGE

The photography competition, "Modernization and Globalization. Challenges and Opportunities in Architecture, Urbanism, Cultural Heritage", is organised on the occasion of the IFAU19 - 3rd International Forum for Architecture and Urbanism, which will take place at the National Historical Museum-Tirana, on 21-23 November 2019. The competition promoted by FAU Student's Council and the IFAU 2019, is open to all students, amateur photographers, professional photographers.



Photo Competition Jury:

Elton Hala, Alketa Misja, Xhesila Myrtaj, Klejda Veseli, Aferdita Malaj, Fiona Nepravishta

RESULTS OF IFAU 2019 - PHOTOGRAPHY COMPETITION

FIRST PRICE - Hochbau\_Modernization & Globalization\_Miloš Kostić

SECOND PRICE - Wolfsburg under the ground\_Globalisation&modernisation\_Genaro Pio Lento

THIRD PRICE - Forgotten\_Modernization & Globalization\_Igli Shehi





FIRST PLACE \_Miloš Kostić



SECOND PLACE\_Gennaro Lento

THIRD PLACE\_Igli Shehi









Aversa\_2017



Modernization & Globalization\_ Vllasi Foto



Aversa\_2017



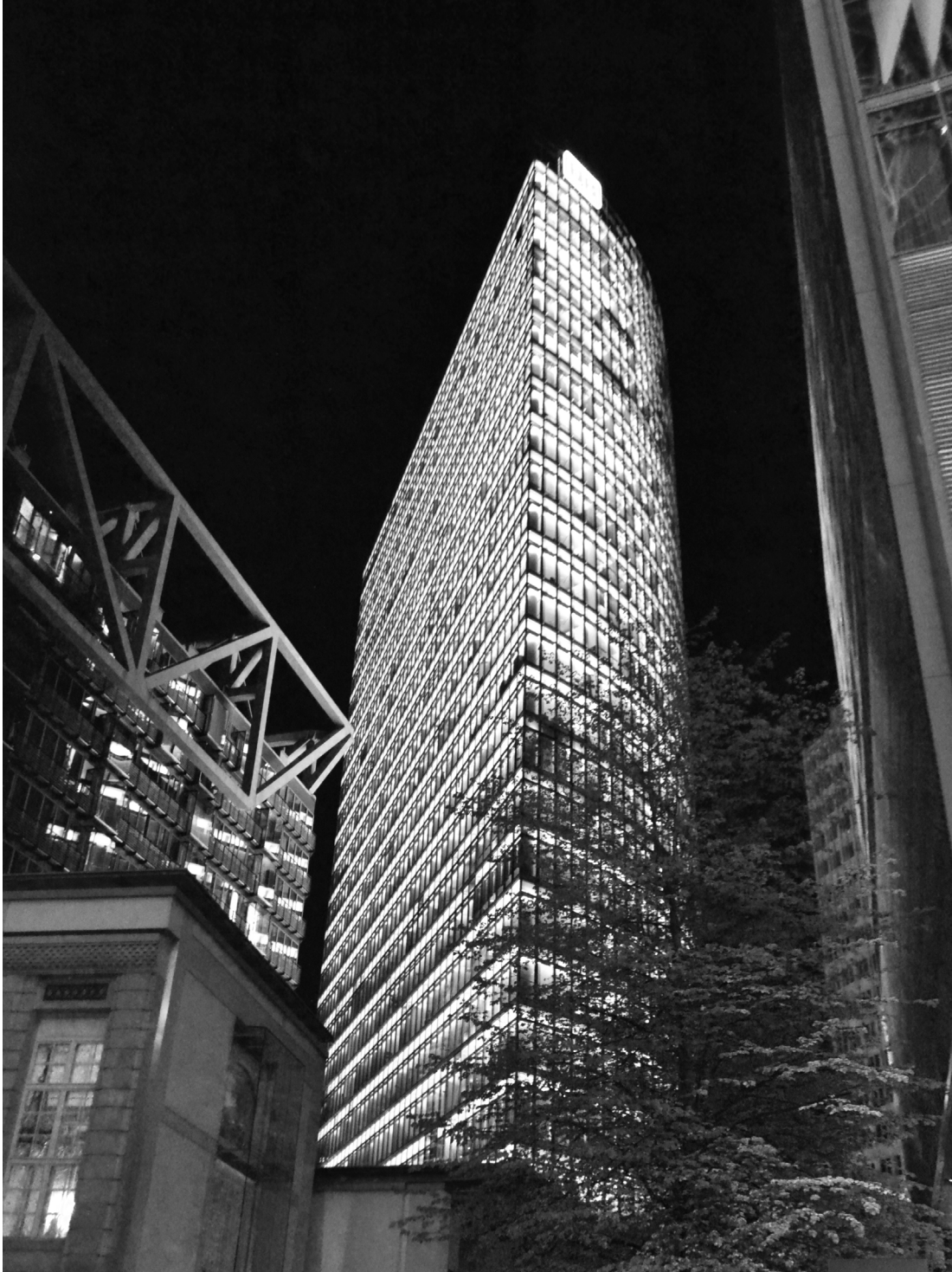
Modernization & Globalization\_ Vilasi Foto



Besart Cani\_ Square Peg in a Round Hole\_Modernization & Globalization

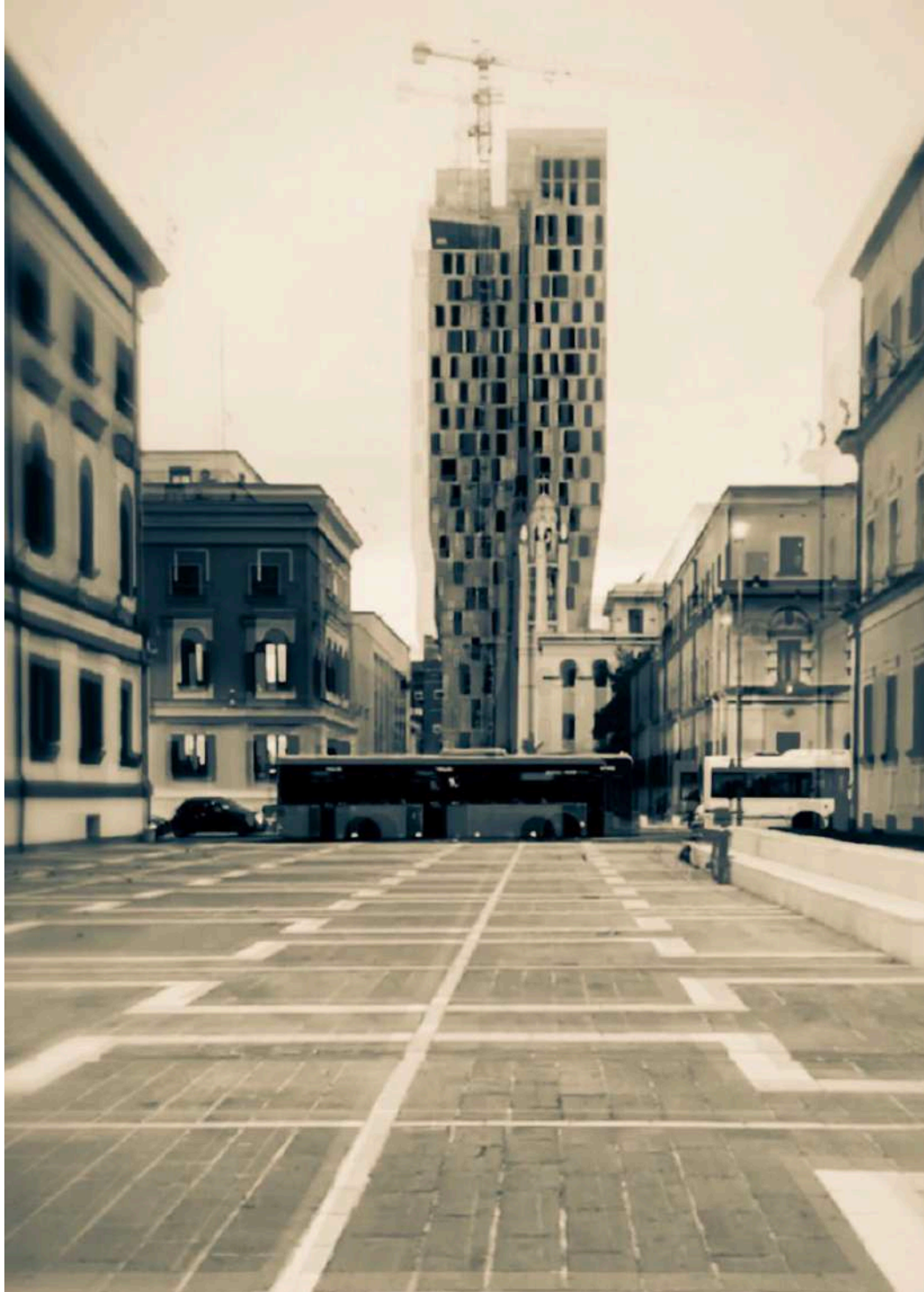


Comfortable\_ Modernization & Globalization\_ Milica Macanovic



Different heights in different eras\_Modernization & Globalization\_Rei Meta





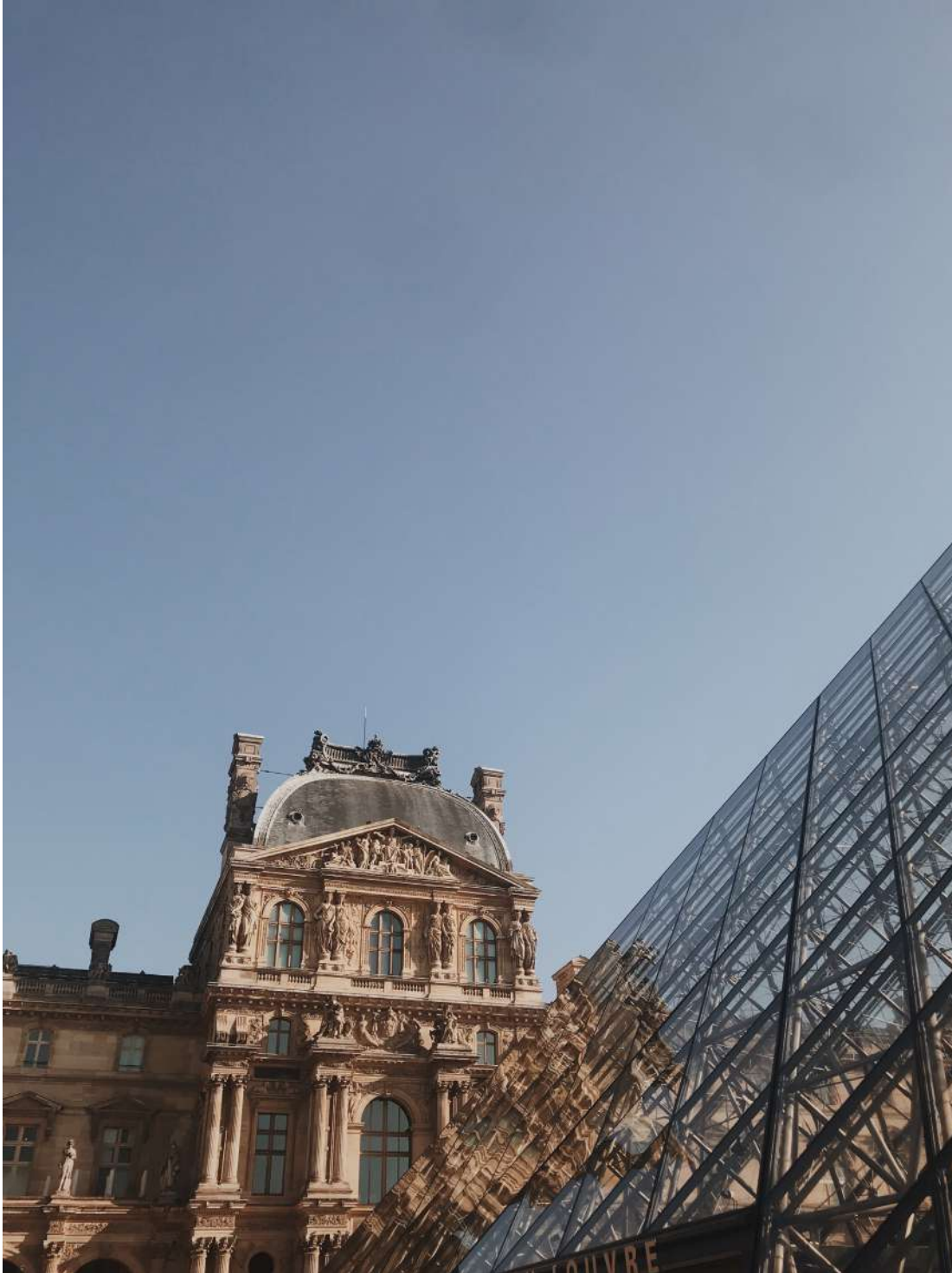
Egisa Gjika\_Faces\_Modernization & Globalization



Jona Sali+Cultural Heritage



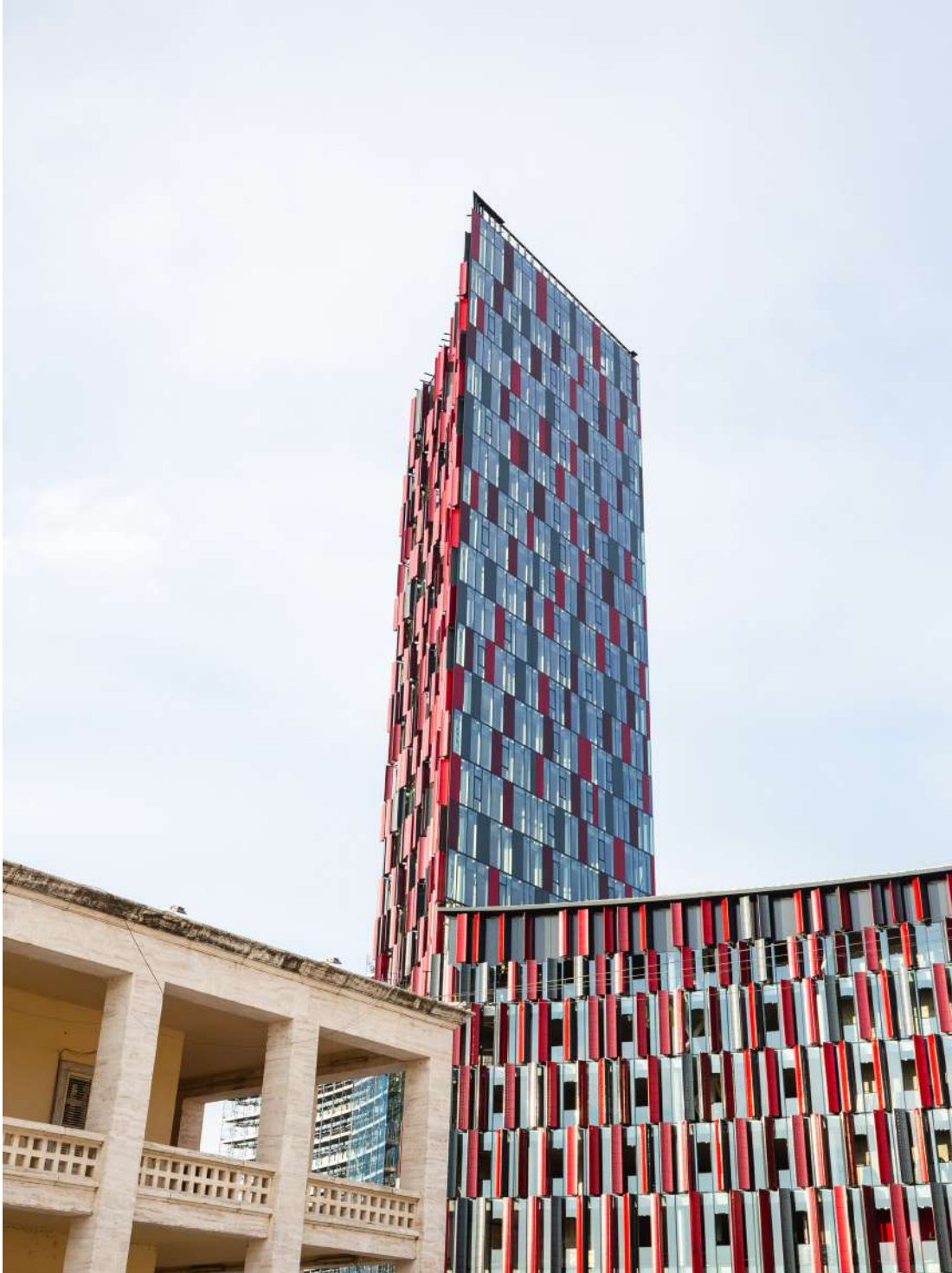
MAȚI \_Modernization & Globalization



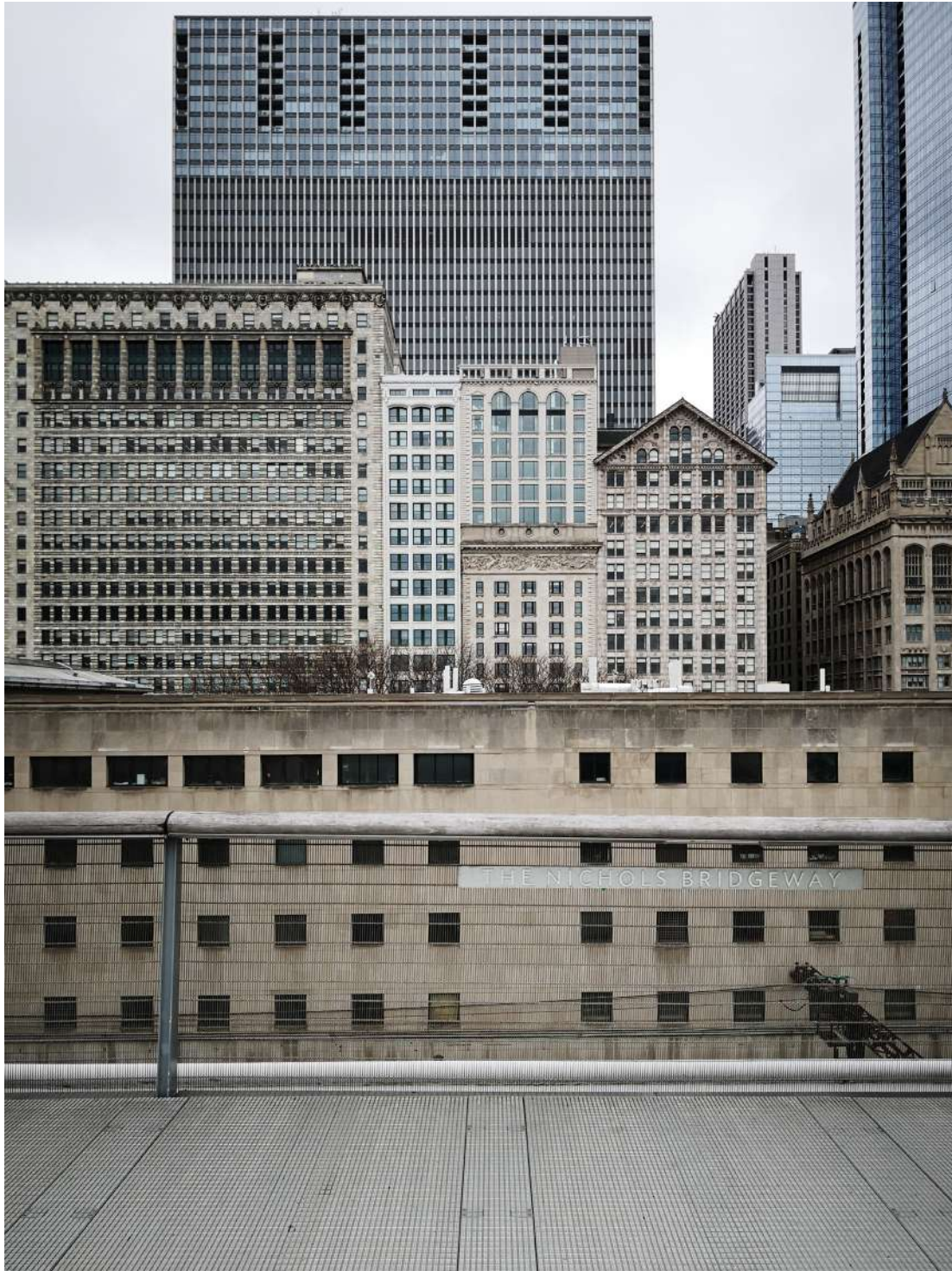
Modernization & Globalization



Neon.ate Belgrade\_Modernization & Globalization\_Dejan Todorović



NEOS PLANUM\_Modernization & Globalization



Urban stratification\_Modernization & Globalization\_Corrado Castagnaro



Jona Sali+Cultural Heritage

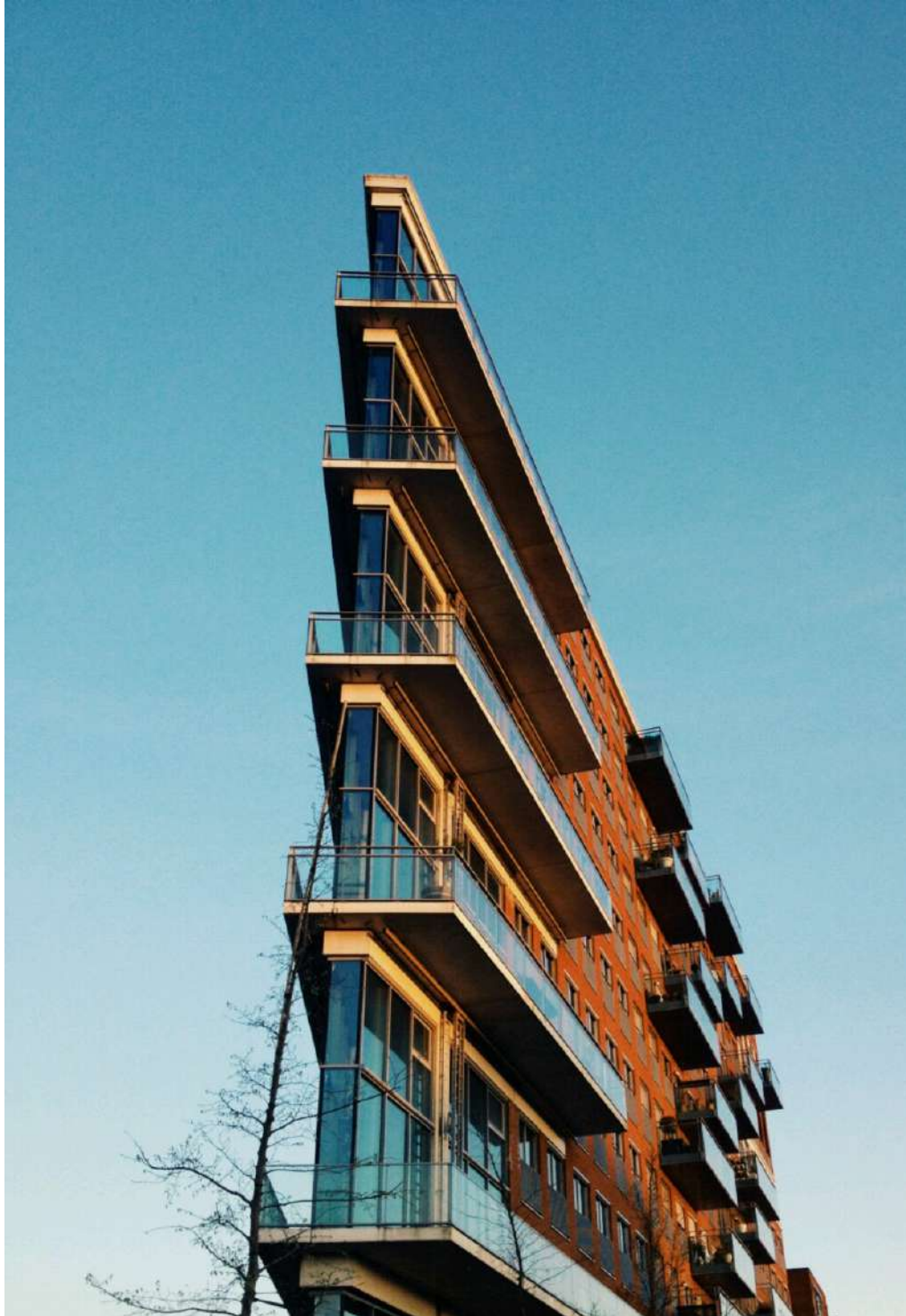




The new millennium\_Modernization & Globalization\_Corrado Castagnaro



Urban Gifts\_Modernization & Globalization\_ Vllasi Foto



Rotterdam, 2015



New Belgrade - Imaginary Landscape\_Modernization & Globalization\_Dejan Todorović



The background features a repeating pattern of overlapping hexagons. Some hexagons are solid outlines, while others are dashed. The lines are light gray, creating a subtle, geometric texture against the dark gray background.

# IFAU<sup>19</sup>

November 21 - 23











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