

FORUM A+P 21

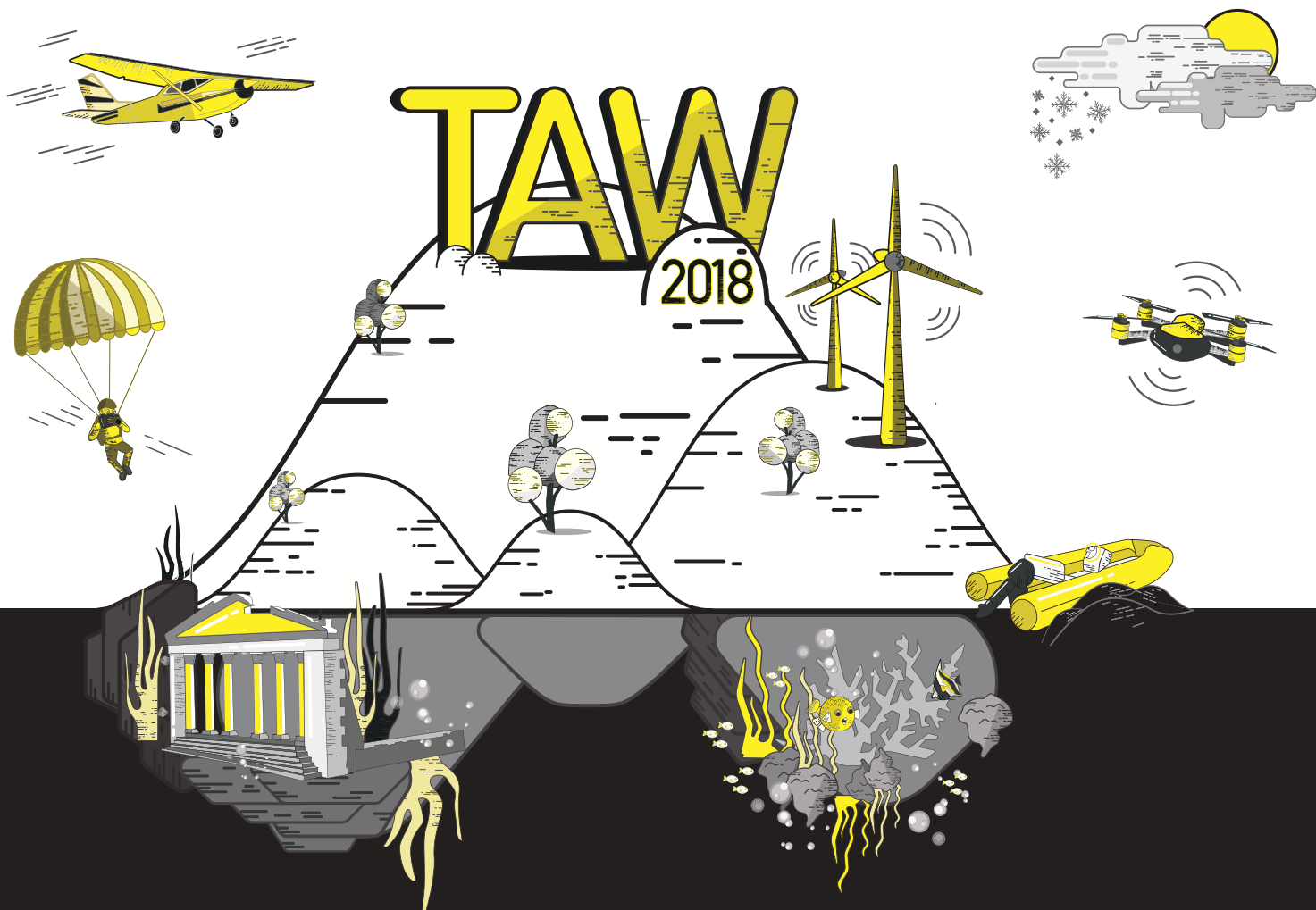
Periodik Shkencor për Arkitekturën dhe Planifikimin Urban

2019

2018

[CO]HABITATION TACTICS

Imagining future spaces in architecture, city and landscape



Organized by



Future Architecture Platform



Co-funded by the Creative Europe Programme of the European Union

Sponsors



Kingdom of the Netherlands



Partners and supporters



MUZEJ ZA ARHITEKTURO I
IN OBLIKOVANJE
MUSEUM OF
ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN





Bordi Redaksional

PhD Peter Nientied (Holandë)
PhD Vera Bushati
Prof PhD Besnik Aliaj
PhD Arben Shtylla
Prof Thoma Thomai
Prof Dr Vezir Muharremaj
PhD Ark Loris Rossi (Itali)
PhD Antonino Di Raimo (Itali)
PhD Sotir Dhamo
PhD Taulant Bino
PhD Dritan Shutina
PhD Rudina Toto
PhD Anila Gjika
PhD Ark Laura Pedata (Itali)

Drejtor:

Prof PhD Besnik Aliaj

Kryeredaktor:

PhD Sotir Dhamo

Redaktor çështje speciale
TAW2018

PhD Ark Laura Pedata
PhD Ark Enrico Porfido
PhD Ark Loris Rossi

Redaktoi në Anglisht

PhD Ark Laura Pedata

Layout

PhD Ark Enrico Porfido,
Ark.Kristiana Meco, Ark. Steisi Vogli

Botuar nga

POLIS_PRESS

Revistë Periodike Shkencore:

© Besnik Aliaj, Sotir Dhamo, Dritan Shutina

Kontakt:

Rr. Autostrada Tiranë-Durrës, Km.5, Kashar
KP 2995, Tirana Albania
Tel:+ 355.(0)4.24074 - 20 / 21
Fax:+ 355.(0)4.2407422
Cel: +355.(0)69.20 - 34126 / 81881
forum_ap@universitetipolis.edu.al

Ky numër u mundësua nga Universiteti POLIS,
Future Architecture Platform & Co-PLAN,
Instituti për Zhvillimin e Habitatit

Cover page was designed by
Keisi Katiaj and Xhulio Joka.



CONTENTS

TAW_FORUM

EDITORIAL



[CO]HABITATION TACTICS
Imagining future spaces
in architecture, city and
landscape.....09

- "BEYOND MITIGATION.
Co-habiting with Climate
Change"
Laura Pedata.....12
- COHABITATION WITH
TOURISM: From tourism-
mania to tourism-phobia
Enrico Porfido.....16
- ARCHITECTURE AS FORM OF
MEMORY
Coexistences between
persistence and transformation
Loris Rossi.....20

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS



COHABITATION,
DWELLING AND
INHABITING ONTOLOGIES
Camillo Boano.....30

A second coast: from
mapping tactics to hybrid
design speculations
Maria Goula.....34

Spatial energy planning
– the case of Smart City
Ebreichsdorf / Austria
Thomas Dillinger.....38

Urban Climate Change
adaptation: homework for
planners & architects
William Veerbeek.....42

Landscapes of changes
Michelangelo Russo.....46

SELECTED PAPERS



Around the Lagoon
*Chiara Nifosi, Marialessandra
Secchi*.....52

- FACTORY LOST AND
FOUND
Moira Valeri.....64
- IDENTITY AND SPACE:
Collaborative Developments
for Inclusive Cities
*Zsófia Glatz, Bence
Komlósi*.....74
- PLACE-BASED TOOLS
FOR PARTICIPATORY
URBAN PLANNING: The
Potentialities Of Soft Gis
Lorenzo De Vidovich.....84
- URBAN TOURISM, IMPACTS
AND STRATEGIES
*Cynthia C. Pérez, Josep
María Vilanova,
Ricard Pie*.....96

LECTURES



- GUEST SPEAKERS / *Reinier
De Graaf, Franco Purini, Nuno
Gonçalves Fontarra, Gameli
Ladzekpo, Stephan Truby,
Maksym Rokhmaniiko, Samuel
Gonçalves*.....109
- THE AFORMAL ARMATURES
OF A NEW AUTONOMOUS
URBANISM
Jason Hilgefort.....110
- FOUR WALLS AND A ROOF:
The Complex Nature of a
Simple Profession by Reinier
de Graaf / Book review
*Gent Shehu and Erazmia
Gjikopulli*.....116

WORKSHOPS



- **TAXONOMY / ARCHITECTURE AS AN ACT OF CURATION**
Lera Samovich.....126
- **LAND REVERT**
Francisco Fonseca.....130
- **MODELS INSIDE THE CITY**
Luca Galofaro.....136
- **HIDDEN POTENTIALS**
Charles Rauchs.....140
- **TABLINIUM / ON NOMADIC LIVING & WORKING**
*Giuseppe Resta,
 Fabiana Dicuonzo, Fabio
 Cappello.....144*
- **ARTHROPODS / AUGMENTING HABITATION**
Jim Stevens.....150

EXHIBITIONS



- **BRAMANTE È UN ARCHISTAR**
*Laura Calderoni, Gianluca
 Fiore.....156*
- **THE REASON OFFSITE SUMMARY architecture.....158**
- **Plečnik's students and other Yugoslav architects in Le Corbusier's atelier**
Bogo Zupančič.....160

EVENTS



- **Memoria tra passato e presente: Pier Luigi Nervi / performance**
*Elisa Rocca, Massimo Roberto
 Beato, Giacomo Vitullo, Valeria
 Decarli.....162*
- **Blue Heart / movie**
Britton Caillouette.....164
- **The competition / movie**
*Angel Borrego
 Cubero.....165*
- **Architecture during '68 / talk**
Bruno Di Marino.....166
- **1968 / L'inevitabile dissoluzione dell'architettura**
Luca Galofaro.....168

COMPETITION



- **Design for "gentle invasions". Adaptive touristic facilities along the Albanian Riviera.....174**
- **Winners' submissions.....178**

SCIENTIFIC ARTICLE



- **FROM ENERGY CODE TOWARD THE NATIONAL CALCULATION**
Gjergji Simaku.....184

ACTIVITIES, EVENTS AND SPEAKERS OF TAW2018

*1 international scientific
conference*

2 keynote speakers

7 lectures

6 workshops

1 competition

[CO]HABITATION TACTICS

Imagining future spaces in architecture, city and landscape



CALENDAR

SEPTEMBER

WORKSHOPs SESSION

workshops activities from 24th to 28th
9.30 - 17.00 / Universiteti Poliss



Franco Purini

lecture and book presentation: 11.00
Universiteti Poliss / Room C1



MON

24

OPENING CEREMONY with Nuno Fontarra

11.00 / Universiteti POLISS - Room C1



Bramante è un archistar expo opening / 13.30 Universiteti Poliss



Memoria tra passato e presente / Nervi performance 20.00 / Amfiteatri Tiranes



TUE

18

25

The Reasons Offsite / VR exhibition with Summary architecture.

opening expo 11.00 / IF - Universiteti Poliss



WED

19

26

WORKSHOP Experimental Theater with the director Elisa Rocca 9.30 - 17.00 / Universiteti Poliss



Blue Heart / in the framework of IHRFFA film projection 21.00 / Destil Hostel



Resolve collective

talk 11.00 / Universiteti Poliss



MAO expo opening / 17.00 Universiteti Poliss



Pecha Kucha / talk 19.30 Destil Hostel



THU

20

27

OPENING CONFERENCE with Stephan Truby

17.00 / Tirana International Hotel



The competition

film projection 20.00 / Tulla Nouvelle terrace



Reinier de Graaf / OMA

lecture 11.00 / Universiteti Poliss / Room C1



Competition Award Ceremony

opening expo 12.30 / Universiteti Poliss



FRI

21

28

CONFERENCE DAY#1 with Sotir Dhamo, Camillo Boano and Maria Goula

9.30 to 18.30 / Universiteti Poliss

Cocktail

21.00 / Sky Tower Hotel



Workshops Final Presentations

16.30 / Universiteti Poliss



Maksym Rokhmanilko / DOMA

+ TAW2018 Final Party

20.00 / Tulla Nouvelle terrace



SAT

22

CONFERENCE DAY#2 with Thomas Dillinger, William Veerbeek and Michelangelo Russo

9.30 to 18.30 / Universiteti Poliss

Tirana by night tour

22.00 / Tirana city center



SUN

23

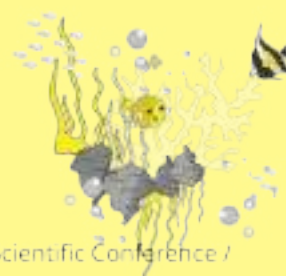
CLOSING CONFERENCE with Jason Hilgerfort + Field trip

10.30 to 13.00 / Reja



Architecture during '68

talk 19.00 / Destil Hostel



/ all the activities in yellow are reserved to the registered participants of the International Scientific Conference /
check more at www.tiranaarchitectureweek.com

Dear participants of Tirana Architecture Week 2018,



*Prof PhD Besnik Aliaj
Rector of POLIS University*

Thank you for joining us in TAW 2018. I strongly believe that all together we are making an historic step directly or indirectly related to Tirana's and Albanian's architecture, city and landscape. In addition, this is also a contribution for the region and wider on. At present time Europe is struggling with the instability of one of the worst recessions of its own history. Europeans are tired of the lack of flexibility and rigidity of overregulated societies where nothing happens. But here in Balkans and specifically in Albania, despite similar symptoms, things are still evolving, not because of delayed projections but because people here are very active, entrepreneurial spirit survivors, and the creativity of society is in a never-ending process. In Tirana, Albania or anywhere – as they say – in Western Balkans, we are still doing fine, so we might have to learn but also to offer something to the rest of the continent, despite our endless effort to join EU. This is a land of creativity where all architects and city experts feel just great: amazed, shocked, revolted, confused, enthusiastic, inspired, etc. This is due to the fact that there are layers of a real self-generative city.

Let's not forget that Tirana is an example of creativity. So, let's use such energy in a positive way and let's open a debate that might be useful for everyone. TAW is an academic event which gives you the opportunity to come and share your professional passion or nightmare. Enjoy time with us. There is not a clear recipe but there is always a solution out there to be discovered with passion and commitment. Join POLIS University, Co-PLAN Institute and our network of creative partners. I believe we all have something in common that can help to educate the new generation of architects who can reappropriate the city and its needs, including those of real dignitary architecture. This is the point where the architect rediscovers its own place, space and meaning within society.

Enjoy TAW 2018! Enjoy U_POLIS
and Tirana!
Welcome to POLIS University

TAW2018 [CO]HABITATION TACTICS

Imagining future spaces in architecture, city and landscape

The turn of the 21st century has been marked by dramatic changes in the political, social and environmental panorama, which are deeply affecting the way we live today: terrorism, migration and global warming are certainly the most pressing issues, and they are putting at risk our very life on this planet. So far we have come to acknowledge that we must simply coexist with such problems and learn to live with their consequences in our everyday life. But while coexistence refers to the mere - and often imposed - action of living together without any productive interaction, co-habitation implies living together peacefully, while promoting some form of exchange. This is why we believe that in the future architecture, city, and landscape should approach such emergencies fostering interaction and productive exchanges between different disciplines and cultures. Co-habitation can be achieved through tactics, which offer the possibility to generate new creative spaces within the fields of architecture, city and landscape. Tactics - a term, which evokes the ancient Greek expression art of arrangement - are actions undertaken by, or addressed

towards, the actual consumers/users. Such actions are flexible, they can be continuously modified, reshaped and adapted to cope with external interferences.

The International Scientific Conference - organized in the framework of Tirana Architecture Week 2018 - aims at exploring contemporary research activities and design tactics that deal with the topic of co-habitation from different perspectives and within different fields of interest, directly or indirectly related to architecture, city, and landscape. Through the observation of different tactics adopted by researchers and professionals, the hope is to identify new research and design trajectories.

Within this broader framework, three contexts (architecture, city, and landscape) and eight topics related to the concept of co-habitation (climate change, ecosystem, energy transitions, memory, migration, mobility, technology, and tourism) have been identified. Contributes from the fields of sociology, architecture, urbanism, planning, leisure and cultural studies, geography, anthropology are welcome, as much as other sciences not mentioned above.



*Laura Pedata
Enrico Porfido
Loris Rossi
Curators of TAW2018W*

Curators of Tirana Architecture Week 2018



Laura Pedata

*Architect and Urban Designer
Curator of TAW2018*

Enrico Porfido is a PhD Architect with studies and working experiences in Italy, Albania, Norway, Portugal, Brazil and Spain. His research is focused on the relation between tourism and landscape, investigating the effect of this phenomenon on the coastal landscapes. He recently received the IDAUP PhD degree, from University of Ferrara and POLIS University, developing a research on tourism development in Balkan countries, with a specific focus on the Albanian coastal territory. In 2018 he was part of the curatorial team of Tirana Architecture Week 2018 and scientific coordinator of the International Scientific Conference TAW2018. Now based in Barcelona, he collaborates with a number of international research centers, such as the iHTT – Institute of Habitat, Territory and Tourism (UPC Barcelona and UMA Malaga) and the sealine reseach center (University of Ferrara, Italy). Collaborator of Equip BCpP and free-lancer, he is the coordinator of the International Scientific Conference Touriscape2 – Transversal Tourism and Landscape, Barcelona 2020.



Enrico Porfido

*Architect and Urban Designer
Curator of TAW2018*

Enrico Porfido is a PhD Architect with studies and working experiences in Italy, Albania, Norway, Portugal, Brazil and Spain. His research is focused on the relation between tourism and landscape, investigating the effect of this phenomenon on the coastal landscapes. He recently received the IDAUP PhD degree, from University of Ferrara and POLIS University, developing a research on tourism development in Balkan countries, with a specific focus on the Albanian coastal territory. In 2018 he was part of the curatorial team of Tirana Architecture Week 2018 and scientific coordinator of the International Scientific Conference TAW2018. Now based in Barcelona, he collaborates with a number of international research centers, such as the iHTT – Institute of Habitat, Territory and Tourism (UPC Barcelona and UMA Malaga) and the sealine reseach center (University of Ferrara, Italy). Collaborator of Equip BCpP and free-lancer, he is the coordinator of the International Scientific Conference Touriscape2 – Transversal Tourism and Landscape, Barcelona 2020.



Loris Rossi

*Architect and Urban Designer
Curator of TAW2018*

Enrico Porfido is a PhD Architect with studies and working experiences in Italy, Albania, Norway, Portugal, Brazil and Spain. His research is focused on the relation between tourism and landscape, investigating the effect of this phenomenon on the coastal landscapes. He recently received the IDAUP PhD degree, from University of Ferrara and POLIS University, developing a research on tourism development in Balkan countries, with a specific focus on the Albanian coastal territory. In 2018 he was part of the curatorial team of Tirana Architecture Week 2018 and scientific coordinator of the International Scientific Conference TAW2018. Now based in Barcelona, he collaborates with a number of international research centers, such as the iHTT – Institute of Habitat, Territory and Tourism (UPC Barcelona and UMA Malaga) and the sealine reseach center (University of Ferrara, Italy). Collaborator of Equip BCpP and free-lancer, he is the coordinator of the International Scientific Conference Touriscape2 – Transversal Tourism and Landscape, Barcelona 2020.



TAW2018 TEAM

Sotir Dhamo, Dritan Shutina, Aida Ciro, Aurel Plasa, Dorina Arapi, Amanda Terpo, Enkelejda Lushaj, Eranda Janku, Etleva Dobjani, Flora Krasniqi, Gerdi Papa, Ilda Rusi, Joana Dhiamandi, Ledian Bregasi, Ledio Allkja, Lola Aliaj, Mirva Gega, Samir Kristo and Aguljeln Marku.

BEYOND MITIGATION.

Co-habiting with Climate Change

Laura Pedata

*[PhD Architect and Urban Designer]
Observatory of the Mediterranean
Basin / Universiteti POLIS Tirana /
Albania*

In light of the most recent natural disasters, we are called to reflect upon the role that architecture city and landscape play in the relationship between human beings and their environment because it is within this relationship that we can find new ways to pursue our needs while ensuring the survival of our planet.

Climate change is yet another wakeup call that draws the attention towards the pressing need to change the way we consume natural resources and dispose of our waste, but it is certainly not the first. In the late Eighteenth Century in his “Essay on the Principle of Population” (1798) Thomas Malthus, wrote that “*The power of population is indefinitely greater than the power in the Earth to produce subsistence for man.*” (MALTHUS, 1878), highlighting the trend and the risks of human evolution based on exponential and unlimited growth, and the incapacity of the earth to provide resources for people - which were, and still are, reproducing at geometrical rate¹ - and fulfil their needs. In the 1960s with her epic book (CARSON, 1962), Rachel Carson warned us about the consequences of chemical pollution of fauna and flora. Only ten years later Buckminster Fuller was comparing

our planet to a “Spaceship” and pointing out that the resources we are carrying on our spaceship are limited. (FULLER, 1969) Again in the 1970’s the oil crisis brought to our attention the utter dependence we have on from fossil fuels and the need to consume less energy, and consequently find more sustainable ways of producing it. However, it is the century we live in, the Twenty-first century, that has marked the most important findings, and initiatives addressed towards environmental problems, possibly because the last century witnessed an exponential increase and acceleration of natural disasters.



Fig. 1. Book covers. Source: Author.

¹ Although Malthus’ observations concern mostly population growth and food availability, it is a key moment in the emergence of issues related to sustainability because it is acknowledging one of the consequences of Industrial Revolution and technological advancement.

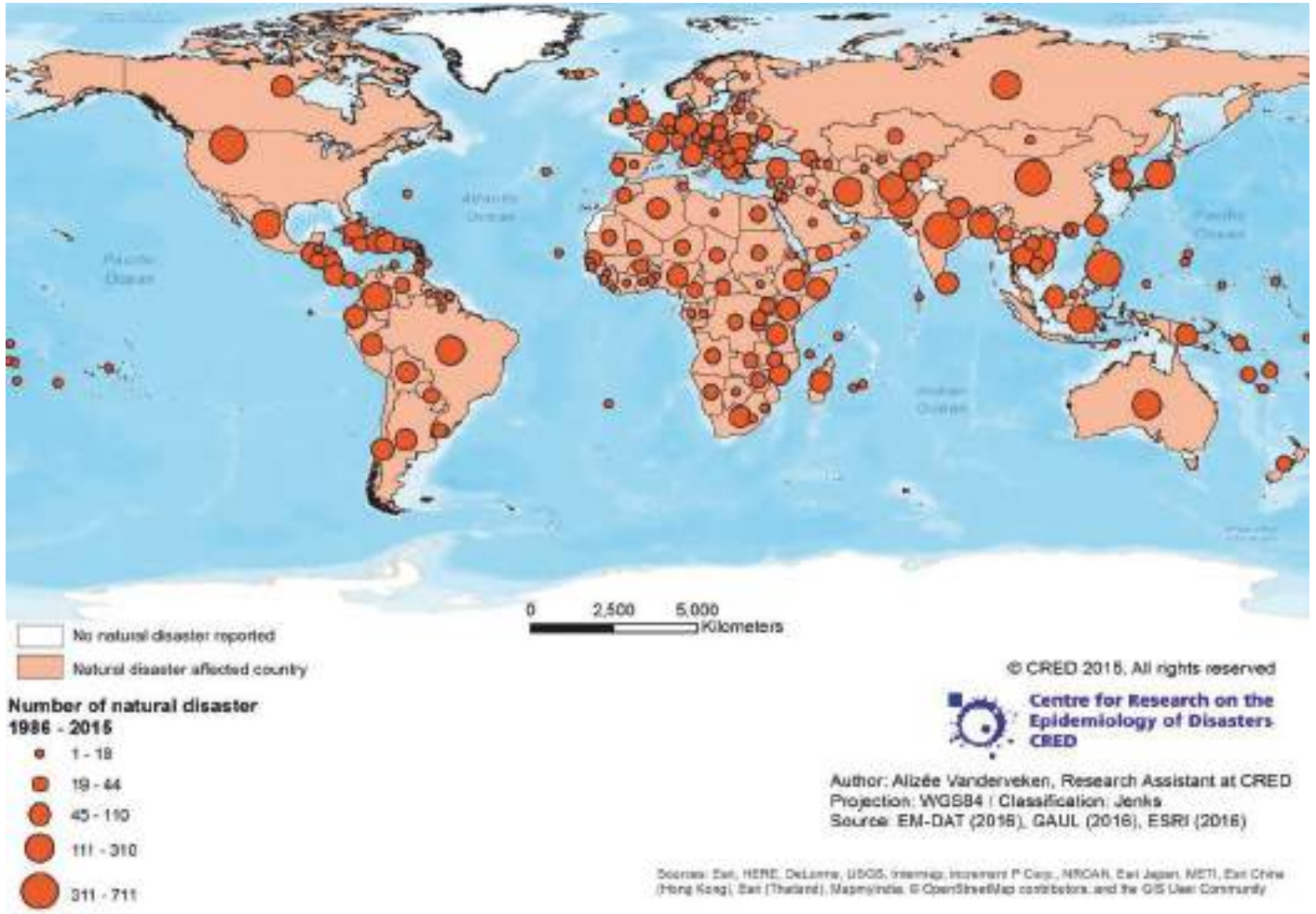


Fig. 1. Book covers. Source: Author.

After over fifty years of research and policies about sustainability, one thing is certain: *We are the cause of irreversible changes.*

If we want to set up a starting point to approach the complex topic of our impact on the environment and the possible approaches to reverse the destructive trends we have activated, we must first consider two intrinsic aspects of the discussion: environmental threats are a dynamic and unpredictable problem, and they interact at different scales, with an exponential acceleration. (PEDATA, 2019)

The first thing we need to acknowledge is that we are dealing with dynamic problems such as climate and biodiversity; hence we cannot predict future

trends. Risk is not measurable. The Back Swan² problem illustrates how it is impossible to calculate the risk of rare consequential events and predict their occurrence. The above is true of all complex systems where an extremely large number of interdependencies and nonlinear responses, makes it impossible to predict future trends or events. By looking at individual parts of the problem, or reducing everything to a linear problem, we would be operating a simplification. Hence, also complex systems like cities follow this logic and elude predictability; they have a life of their own and we cannot be so presumptuous to expect to drive their evolution. (TALEB, 2013) All phenomena in our ecosystem, including artificial

environments created by men, are a result of synergies³. In a complex system there is no such thing as a cause to a certain response; there are a set of unpredictable interconnected cascading behaviours (TALEB, 2013, p. 122). If we start thinking about the consequences of our everyday actions, how they are all linked and cause a chain reaction of feedback mechanisms that ultimately have an irreversible impact on the environment, we might even end up feeling helpless, frustrated, and paralysed by the complexity of the environmental issues we are facing. (MAAS, HAIKOLA, HACKAUF, & THACKARA, 2010) Secondly, what makes the topic even more complex is the fact that we are witnessing a great

² "Black swans" are large-scale unpredictable and irregular events of massive consequence. (TALEB, 2013, p. 6)

³ "Behavior of whole systems unpredicted by the separately observed behaviors of any of the system's separate parts or any subassembly of the system's parts" (FULLER, 1969).

acceleration in the development of the threats to our environment. The speed at which all the changes are taking place is increasing exponentially every year. The above condition makes it all the more difficult to promptly set up strategies to address the issues at hand. The number of natural disasters such as droughts, tsunamis, hurricanes, typhoons, and floods has been increasing from 140 disaster occurrences per year in 1980 to 318 in 2018, which means that they have more than doubled in the last 38 years⁴. Along with the number of disasters, the extent of damages and the financial resources needed to repair them (when possible) are also increasing. Among the most alarming consequences of natural disasters is the resulting displacement of the population, which causes political tensions and imposes stress on some developed countries if it is not well managed. Hence we need better disaster preparedness and prevention programs, but also ways to deal with the displacement of the population and their precarious living conditions when they are left homeless.

RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROACHES TO THE PROBLEM

We have established that we are the main cause of resource depletion, climate change, and the natural disasters that follow. We have also established that we are dealing with dynamic and accelerating problems. Consequently, the issue at hand remains to determine the possible solutions to such problems and the strategy to slow down and possibly reverse some of the destructive phenomena we have triggered. If we wish to find a solution to environmental problems, we need to operate major changes to production, supply, and consumption activities.

Nevertheless, the question is who should initiate and be responsible for such changes? There are those who believe the changes should be operated by individual behaviour and everyday actions, and those who believe we should be concerned with large-scale changes (policies, research and development, and infrastructural investments) (MAAS, HAIKOLA, HACKAUF, & THACKARA, 2010, p. 57) The danger is that focusing on individual behaviour (small steps) diverts attention from the

larger picture (e.g. infrastructural projects, policies that regulate production and consumption, restrictions). The solution lies in a combination of all the above. Especially when dealing with the architectural and planning field, small tactics are not enough to deal with such complex problems. Global problems and shared problems cannot be solved through small scale individual behaviour changes and independent tactics; in such cases, regulations and standards are indeed required. So far the main approaches proposed and adopted towards environmental problems fall in two main categories: mitigation, policies, codes and laws to regulate energy consumption and Co2 Emissions; and adaptation, strategies aimed at improving the resilience of the social infrastructure. In the current scenario, strategies of mitigation are no longer enough to reverse the trend of climate change and natural disasters. Our impact on the planet seems to have reached such an extent that the only solutions seem to be adapting to the new conditions and development of adaptation tactics aimed at the improvement of systems' resiliency. Hence, we should

⁴ Data from the Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT), launched in 1988 by the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED). (<https://www.emdat.be/database>). In the database, an event is categorized as a natural disaster if it kills 10 or more people or leaves at least 100 people injured, homeless, displaced or evacuated.

start considering the major shifts in climatic patterns when we design buildings and settlements, and stop seeing buildings as static objects, but rather as flexible and continuously evolving artefacts. In short, we should overcome climate responsive design in favour of climate-resilient design. What this would entail is that we can no longer design buildings based on the climatic regions and climate data proposed by Olgyay (OLGYAY, 2015) or later on by Hausladen (HAUSLADEN, LIEDL, & DE SALDANHA, 2012), and we might have to start designing buildings that not only respond to current conditions but can also adapt, and react to sudden climatic changes and exceptional phenomena.

CO-HABITATION

Just as adaptation goes beyond mitigation, co-habitation determines a substantially different approach towards environmental threats and natural disasters, an approach that does not promote mere coexistence - the often imposed action of living together without any productive interaction – but rather a peaceful coexistence that also promotes some form of exchange and added value. In this respect, architecture, city, and landscape should, from now on, approach emergencies fostering productive exchanges with the environment, securing not only our survival in case of natural disasters but also the endurance of a healthy and prosperous natural environment.

REFERENCES

- CARSON, R. (1962). *Silent Spring*. New York: Crest Book.
- FULLER, R. (1969). *Operating Manual for Spaceship Earth*. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press.
- HAUSLADEN, G., LIEDL, P., & DE SALDANHA, M. (2012). *Building to Suit the Climate. A Handbook*. Basel: Birkhauser.
- MAAS, W., HAIKOLA, P. H., HACKAUF, U., & THACKARA, J. T. (2010). *Green Dream. How Future Cities Can Outsmart Nature*. (T. W. Factory, Ed.) Rotterdam: NAI Publishers.
- MALTHUS, T. (1878). *An Essay on the Principle of Population (Fifth edition ed.)*. London: Ballantine Press.
- OLGAY, V. (2015). *Design With Climate. Bioclimatic Approach to Architectural Regionalism*. Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press.
- PEDATA, L. (2019). *From Climate to Building: Sustainable Design Scales*. Florence: Altraleinea Editrice.
- TALEB, N. N. (2013). *Antifragile: things that gain from disorder*. London: Penguin Books.

COHABITATION WITH TOURISM

*From tourism-mania to
tourism-phobia*

Enrico Porfido

*[PhD Architect and Urban Designer]
institute Habitat Tourism Territory
UPC Barcelona / Spain
and sealine - Ferrara University / Italy*

In the past the word tourism was synonymous with cultural exchange and knowledge transfer, using common EU projects vocabulary. In the Grand Tour era, young aristocratic British students travelled around Europe to reach the classical history destinations, bringing back tales, drawings and, most importantly, impressions of a place. This was decisive in determining the destiny of many touristic destinations, which are still under those ancient labels.

The attractiveness of a region was strongly influenced by the marks left by the first travellers who came across such places (Porfido, 2019). Imagine Goethe writing the *Balkans Journey* instead of the famous Italian one. What would have happened to contemporary tourism? Would his successors have travelled to the Balkans or would they have drastically changed their influencer's suggestions to discover new lands? We will never know, but it's not by chance that at the end of the nineteenth century Bram Stoker chose them as the setting for his *Dracula* (Jimenez, 2016).

Diaries, sketches, tales, later guides, moved tourism masses, and today social networks are moving them with a simple post. Not only the communication tools changed, but the meaning of tourism itself is drastically altered, passing from being an elitist cultural activity to a mass activity. In the democratisation of tourism lies the importance of this

phenomenon, which is drastically impacting territories, cities and landscapes with its volume.

In which moment of this history tourism gained such a negative connotation? Nowadays, tourism is more similar to football (Canalis, 2019, p. 35), and as for this sport there are several different teams. Pilgrim, merchant, soldier, explorer, missionary, anthropologist, journalist, immigrant, seasonal worker, vacationer, tourist: whatever your status, the guest is a misplaced person. A person who needs to be placed within the community, even if for a short time (Canestrini, 2004, p. 29).

And this is the main issue! When a person is travelling to another country, it causes a disbalance in the local community in terms of services, transportation, accommodation, etc. Without even mentioning other problems caused by human behaviour. Obviously when dealing with small numbers, this is not a problem, but when a city like Barcelona receives around 20 million people a year while the local citizens are barely 1.6 million, what happens?

If the city is prepared for this volume of arrivals, everything is fine. But in most of the cases, it is not. And this management defiance results in the already famous slogan "Tourists go home!", which is on the walls of many European capitals. It is a rejection phenomenon of what is perceived as an invasion, and

the result of wrong tourism policies. This, in fact, generally brings economic benefits to a - not always local - minority, and in doing so it causes hindrance and discomfort to the majority of the local population (Canestrini, 2004).

Obviously not all responsibility falls on the administrations. There are many other factors that tourism development triggers. For example, Airbnb, which opened the season of collaborative economy, ended up being also a deprecation economy, increasing the speed of gentrification processes (Brossat, 2019).

To this extent, the case of Paris is illustrative. When describing the everyday life of local families, the deputy mayor Ian Brossat observes that “on holiday we don’t behave like the rest of the year and the forced cohabitation between happy tourists and Parisian families does not stop creating great tensions” (Brossat, 2019, p. 69). A list of examples follows, such as groups that check-in every moment of the day and night, annoying noises of trolleys in the hallway, night parties, people who go up and down the common staircases. Tourists are labelled as irritating without distinction, generating a real tourism-phobia.

Hence, tourism – especially the one developing in urban contexts – became a source of problems more than an experience, both for locals who hate their temporary fellow



Fig. 1. Tourists in front of La Pedrera, Barcelona / Picture by Cynthia C. Perez



Fig. 2. Tourists in the Akropolis of Athens, Greece / Picture by the author

citizens and for tourists who hate locals' intolerance. As the Italian sociologist Duccio Canestrini states: the worst enemy of the tourist is the tourist himself, who has matured and internalised a paradoxical contempt for his own activity, which often leads him/her even to deny being a tourist (Canestrini, 2004).

The reasons for tourism's negative evolution can be grouped into two main categories: city management – issues mainly related to both public and private services, which cause direct and indirect problems to local communities – and tourists' behaviour. It is difficult to decide which one is the worst category, but solving both is challenging and can result in a struggle.

On the one hand, attempting to summarise in few lines the possible policies to improve the city management is hard. We need

to keep in mind three main points: accommodation and housing (e.g. to guarantee residents access to house market at affordable prices, to control the number of touristic apartments and the payment of local taxes of online platforms, to stop the gentrification process through an accurate land use review); local businesses (e.g. to preserve the small corner shops and to avoid their substitution by big franchising, to regulate the opening hours in order to protect the workers' rights, to boost the diversification of shops typologies in order to avoid the creation of thematic "ghettos"); and transportation (to analyze the tourists' and residents' fluxes in order to ensure an efficient mobility system, to differentiate services and fees, to foresee the impact of mega-events and to improve

the transportation system through extraordinary measures). On the other hand, it's important to face also the issue of tourists' behaviour. But as the Venetian abbot Toaldo said in 1791, "Travelling became a fashion item: an urge or, better said, a mania. [...] The young people, kidnapped by a kind of sleepwalking, run from a country to another following each other, and where some go, the others also go, without even knowing the reason why" (Canestrini, 2011, p. 8).

The logic of following a trend, the need of being everywhere, the urge of travelling as a basic right in a society which is perfectly capable of visiting the world's most remote corners from the sofa, is getting out of our hands. As tourists we should not demand special treatment in another community and be ready to lower

our comfort levels in favour of locals' needs. And as citizens, we should see tourists not as economic resources, but as people who are temporarily escaping their reality to enjoy a different one: ours. We should be happy to host them, as far as they are respectful when visiting us, and vice versa. Both tourism-mania and tourism-phobia represent extreme behaviours which lead to useless but powerful tensions. In the end, we are all tourists in someone else's home.

REFERENCES:

- Canalis, X., 2019. *Turisme i turistes: de l'hospitalitat a l'hostilitat*. Barcelona: Magma.
- Canestrini, D., 2004. *Non separate sul turista*. Torino: Bollati Boringhieri.
- Canestrini, D., 2011. *Andare a quel paese*. 5th Edition ed. Milano: Feltrinelli.
- Brossat, I., 2019. *Airbnb: la ciudad uberizada*. Iruñea-Pamplona: Katakarak Liburuak.
- Jimenez, J. A. R., 2016. *Y llego la barbarie*. Barcelona: Ariel.
- Porfido, E., 2019. *From the Grand Tour to Social Media: The metamorphosis of touristic landscapes representation in the case of Albania*. In: R. e. a. Pié, ed. *Turismo y Paisaje*. Valencia: Tirant humanidades, pp. 96-109.



Fig. 3. Tourists in the Akropolis of Athens, Greece / Picture by the author

ARCHITECTURE AS FORM OF MEMORY

*Coexistences between
persistence and
transformation*

Loris Rossi

*[PhD Architect and Urban Designer]
Observatory of the Mediterranean
Basin / Universiteti POLIS Tirana /
Albania*

Architecture as form of memory. Coexistences between persistence and transformation.

Since the beginning of my research activity as an Architect and later as an academic, I always tried to challenge and question students from the school of architecture on the importance of our professional activities not just as a mere technicality, but also as a discipline able to transform the memory of a specific place in architecture poetry. Therefore, I will use my theoretical discourse regarding Design projects in interrupted city processes applied to my teaching methodology, to introduce the scientific conference section entitled “Co-Habitation with Memory”.

To begin with, I will try to define the importance of the word memory in its relationship with architecture. The word memory in architecture becomes an operative instrument when the energy absorbed by a specific form or object, placed in its context, transforms itself in a device capable of reinterpreting a new human need. Every city, architecture monument, and landscape embody a sense of sequential order, an intrinsic persistence, frequently interrupted by different events.

The secret is to look at architecture as a discipline, before considering it a scientific matter. Therefore, the sense of cohabiting with memory becomes more explicit when memory is introduced as a sense

of coexistence between objects and places coming from different authors and times, a form of sedimentation of ideas. Within this scientific conference, the word memory is analyzed through a specific condition of interrupted urban logics which many cities and architectural artefacts are facing today. A process in architecture or at the city scale can be considered interrupted when an initial state of wholeness is contradicted by external events such as political, economic ones, or population shrinkage. In this framework, the concept of memory in architecture leaves a profound absence of visible meanings waiting to be reinterpreted. This kind of phenomenon allows us to work within an imprecise edge, something unpredictable, in which a lack of predefined structure defines an opportunity for new architecture interpretations.

One of the reasons why I'm discussing specific issues linked to the concept of memory in architecture, is because, on many occasions, I tried to connect professional practice and didactic experience. I believe that each student has an incredible energy and the ideas students bring to the table are an added value for our research interests. I consider myself lucky because teaching also means finding a specific methodology to provoke and stimulate student's curiosity.

I consider the ambition to propose a scientific conference subtopic such as the “memory” as an attempt to highlight the value of historical persistence in architecture.

In the last decades, the central discourse addressing the relationship between past and contemporary architecture has been centred on two main arguments: language alignment or contrast. The latter are then translated into different attitudes towards historical persistence. The presence of architecture from the past gives us the possibility to research in a vast field of knowledge and explore new tools to deal with the delicate relationship between historical persistence and contemporary objects. Within the Studio, Architecture monuments, ruins, and archaeological sites share the common objective to be observed as interrupted objects that offer the opportunity to be completed by means of an abacus of design actions retraceable through operative keywords such as *overlapping*; *additions*; *stratifications*; *contrasts*, *estrangement*, *in-between*, and many more. If architecture is a language, its meaning is also composed by syntax and grammar. In this framework, fragments from the past can be considered as an imprecise device capable of absorbing new meanings from city memories.

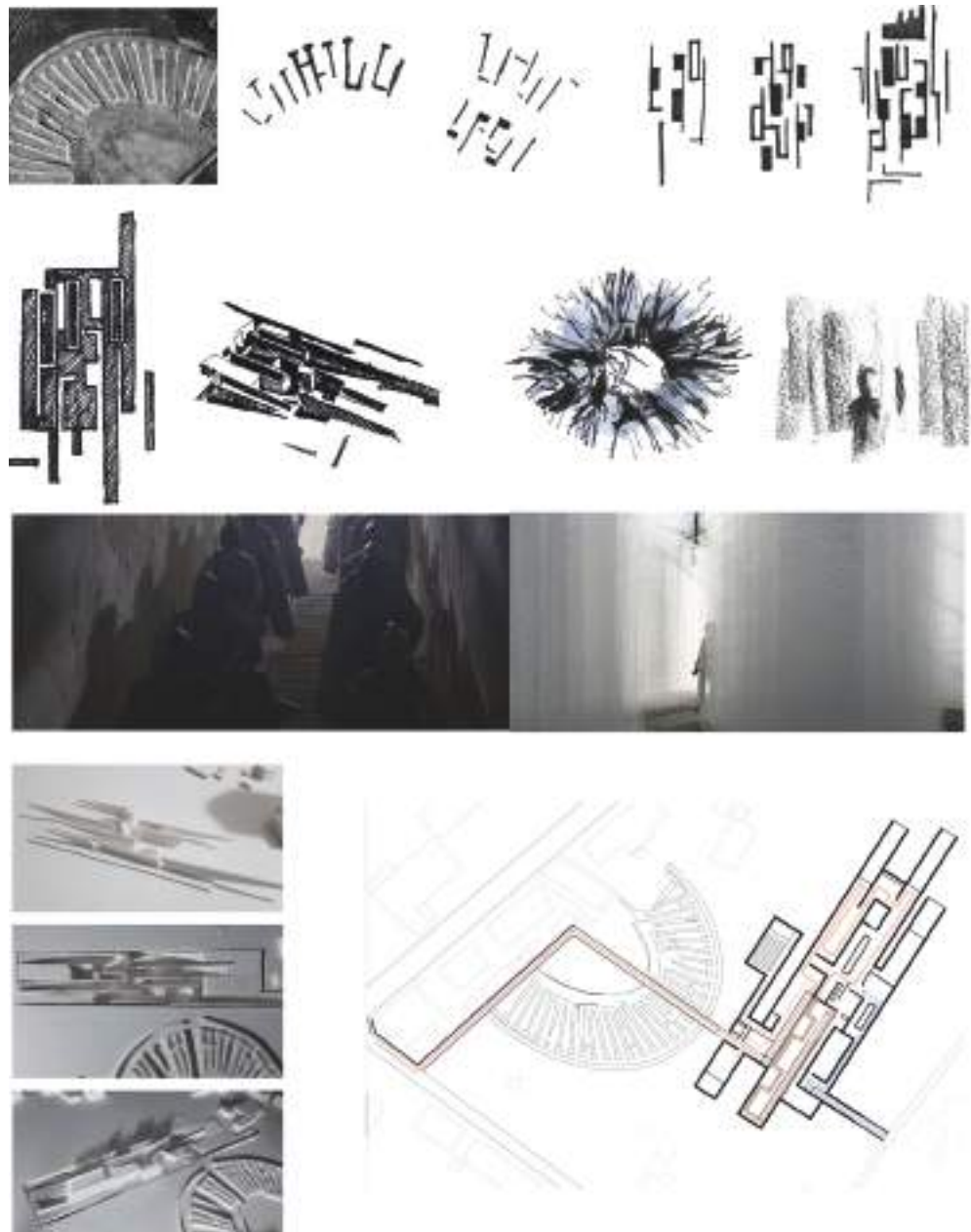


Fig. 1. Third-year Studio and Theory of Architecture (First Semester) 2019/2020, “The beauty of historical persistence. The Architecture museum as a device between past and future” Concept idea – Students: Iris Nela; Kejsi Veselagu.

My personal interest in the topic of memory originates from my third-year Studio and Theory of Architecture¹. The title for the first-semester Studio course was: “The beauty of historical persistence. The Architecture museum as a device between past and future”. The main objective of the studio was to consider the museum function as a living organism to regenerate marginal urban areas and neglected architectural objects. The beauty of persistence is retractable in all the urban and architectural scenarios where the value of absence becomes a generator of new architectural experiences. The challenge of this studio was to observe, investigate and reinterpret such site using the presence of persistence to regenerate and reconnect the area to the city of Alife. The new archaeological museum of Alife must search for a dialogue with the fragment of the Roman Amphitheatre, especially with the nearby historical city. One of the

main challenges of this task of dealing with past city settlements is to define a new relationship between public space and town history².

The second-semester studio title was “Tirana National Historical Museum. Exhibition models to link indoor and outdoor space”. The studio dealt with the architecture of museums considering exhibition spaces as models to reactivate interrupted structures already present in a consolidated urban settlement. In the specific, it concerned the National Historical Museum of Tirana, one of the most famous landmarks of the city, which is located and defines the northern margin of Skanderbeg square³. Nowadays, the museum is not considered simply as an architectural object for preserving and showcasing of important art pieces, but also as a device to regenerate urban settlements, sharing cultural activities, and injecting new functions aimed at diversifying the exterior

environment. Contemporary museums are also landmarks full of sensuality, capable of absorbing and releasing curiosity and combining the needs of different generations invested in cultural activities.

As an additional requirement, the students were asked to think of the Tirana Historical National Museum as a building in need of regeneration and a possible extension. Within the topic of Architecture Museums, working with the idea of museum extension meant considering the new intervention as a potential device to improve the relationship with Tirana’s city center contemporary needs.

The idea of working with Architecture as an additional device opened up a lot of research paths linked to our initial definition of memory. The question many students attempted answering was: *how can an existing form or object absorb the memory of a specific place and transform itself into an*

¹ The one-year-long course explored the concept of “interrupted” processes within historical objects at the architectural and city scale. The studio was divided into two semesters. During the first semester, the topic was the design of a new archaeological museum in the town of Alife close to Caserta, in southern Italy, in a site located next to a fragment of a Roman Amphitheatre. The topic of the second semester consisted in the regeneration of the Historical National Museum of Tirana, a very imponent building, currently under the lent of future manipulation, facing Skanderbeg square but not fully integrated with it. In both cases, the concept of memory was part of the discussions, always considering an existing object interrupted due to external events. *Third-year Studio and Theory of Architecture, 2018/2019 and 2019/2020, PhD Loris Rossi assistant: PhD Dorina Papa, Arch. Blerim Nika – Artist: Stefano Romano – Workshop: Prof. Arch. Antonello Stella (DA – Ferrara, IT).*

² In order to deal with such topic, the studio hosted also an artist to inject in the city a new spirit of the place. The evolution of what we consider a work of art has to do with technological, social, thought developments and how changes in these fields affect our perception of reality; new categories of production and thought have been added, including that of art in public space. Descending from the idea of sculpture in the urban context, art in public space is a broader category, which fits into the contemporary discourse on the complexity of the very concept of the city (or open space more generally), and often of the idea of temporary and therefore transitory.

³ The students were asked to regenerate and reconnect the inner space of the National Museum with the exterior environment, rethinking the role of the museum in terms of connections and urban regeneration. Observing the current configuration of the square, the National Historical Museum appears marginal, almost neglected from the life of the square. The square, the Museum courtyard, and the surrounding landscaped area constitute a trilogy of events with no apparent unitary design vision.

instrument capable of reinterpreting new human needs? The achieved results were very different, but in general, we can reassume them in two main categories. In the first case, the projects underline a hidden characteristic present but no longer visible in the existing object. The second approach employed by the students takes into account the historical artefact in all its visible and tangible formal aspects. The main objective of this approach was to deprive the architecture of all the past meanings.

To conclude this introduction, I suggest reading the following papers through the lens of memory, considering the latter not as an abstract concept, but rather as an instrument to operate within interrupted structures in architecture and urban settlements. I hope that readers can use the above suggestions to amplify their curiosity on finding new architecture tactics to Cohabit with memory.

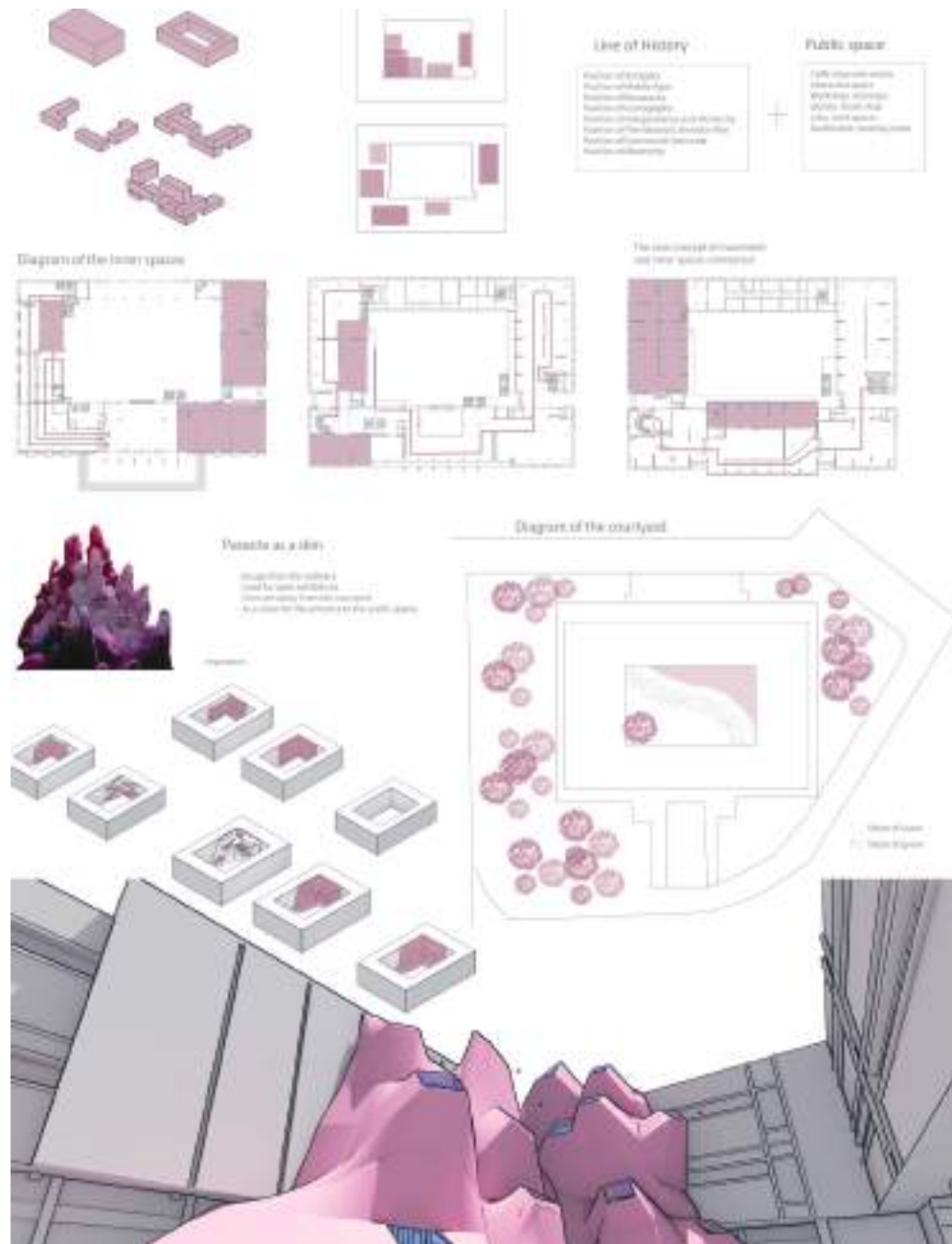


Fig. 2. Third-year Studio and Theory of Architecture (Second Semester) 2018/2019, “Tirana National Historical Museum. Exhibition models to link indoor and outdoor space” Concept idea – Students: Flavjo Cyci; Enkeleda Lika.



TIRANA INTERNATIONAL
HOTEL & CONFERENCE CENTER





TIRANA ARCHITECTURE WEEK
(CO)HABITATION TACTICS



UNIVERSITETI
POLITEKNIK





[CO]HABITATION TACTICS: *Imagining future spaces in architecture, city and landscape*

.....
organized by POLIS UNIVERSITY

Scientific coordinators and editors

Enrico Porfido

Loris Rossi

Laura Pedata

Organizing team

Enkelejda Kucaj

Amanda Terpo

Ilda Rusi

As an integral and substantial component of TAW 2018, the International Scientific Conference aims at exploring contemporary research activities and design tactics that deal with the topic of co-habitation from different perspectives and within different fields of interest, directly or indirectly related to architecture, city, and landscape. Through the observation of different tactics adopted by researchers and professionals, the hope is to identify new research and design trajectories.

Within this broader framework, three contexts (architecture, city, and landscape) and eight topics related to the concept of co-habitation (climate change, ecosystems, energy transitions, memory, migration, mobility, technology, tourism) have been identified. Each participant is free to associate one of the main contexts to one of the eight topics, exploring tactics that address the concept of co-habitation.

Contributes from the fields of sociology, architecture, urbanism, planning, leisure and cultural studies, geography, anthropology are welcome, as much as other sciences not mentioned above.

SUBMISSIONS

The papers submitted to the conference are a total of 102 and they are coming from the following countries: Albania, Italy, Spain, Greece, Turkey, USA, Hungary, Belgium, Egypt, Iran, Lebanon, India, Colombia, Romania, Switzerland, Portugal, Austria, United Kingdom, Germany and Japan.

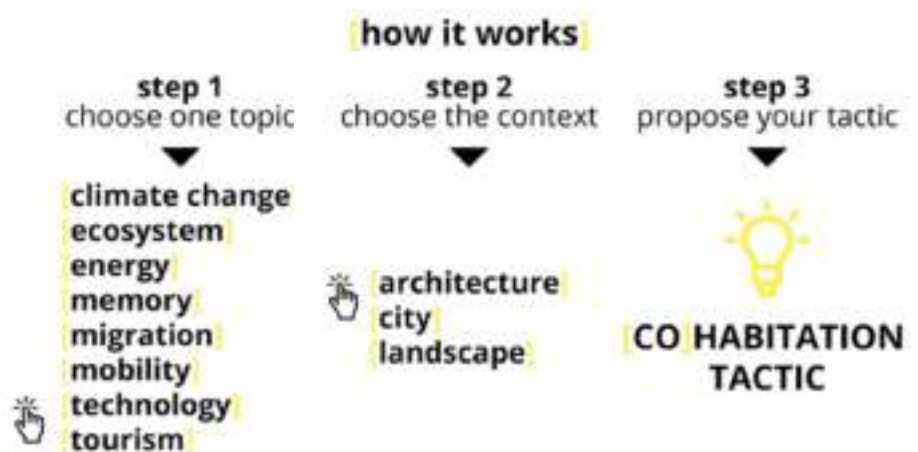
CALL FOR PAPERS

The Call for Papers is addressing researchers and experts, who have developed relevant studies in the fields of architecture, urbanism, planning, leisure and cultural studies, sociology, geography, anthropology, etc, in the framework of 'CO-HABITATION' theme. Each participant is free to associate one of the main context to one of the eight topics, exploring tactics that address the concept of co-habitation.

All the contributions will be double-blind reviewed by our Scientific Committee. All the accepted papers will be published in the conference proceedings with ISBN. Furthermore, selected papers will be published in the magazine A+P forum, indexed and international scientific journal. Each participant can present a maximum of two paper proposals.

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

The members of the International Scientific Committee belong to the following institutions: Universiteti POLIS, Haute École du paysage, d'ingénierie et d'architecture de Genève, Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, The Bartlett Development Planning Unit - University College London, Università degli Studi di Ferrara, Lawrence Technological University, IHS - Erasmus University, UNESCO IHE - Delft Institute for Water Education, Pontificia Universidade do Paraná, New York Institute of Technology - School of Architecture and Design, UCLA University of California, CETT - Universitat de Barcelona, Politecnico di Bari, Università degli Studi di Roma "La Sapienza", Università Federico II Cornell University, Università di Camerino, Universidad de Monterrey, Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava, Università degli Studi di Trento, Università degli Studi di Milano, Istanbul Aydın University, Università Mediterranea di Reggio Calabria.

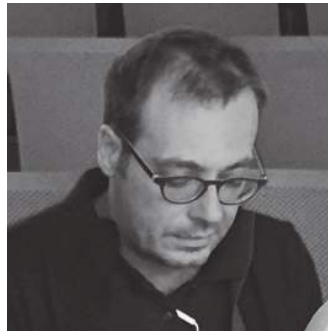




Sotir Dhamo

[Universiteti POLIS]
Albania

Sotir Dhamo is one of the founders of POLIS University, and currently is the Administrator of the Founding Board of this university. He is an architect and urban planner with a long experience in these fields. He participated in several research studies conducted by the Institute of Architecture and Urban Planning since the early '90s, and later he contributed in other public and non-governmental organizations such as the Ministry of Public Works, Co-Plan, etc. In addition, he has earned an Executive Master degree in public administration from the Syracuse University in US, as well as other post-graduate qualifications. He taught for some years in the Polytechnic University in Tirana as a guest professor, and currently he is teaching urban design and site planning analyses in POLIS University. Among other things, he is co-founder of Metro_POLIS, a studio acting in the field of Architecture; co-founder of Forum A+P, the scientific journal of POLIS University, the only Albanian professional periodic in the fields of architecture and urban planning, which is published only in Albanian version.



Camillo Boano

[University College London]
United Kingdom

Camillo Boano is Professor of Urban Design and Critical Theory at The Bartlett Development Planning Unit (DPU). He is Co-Director of the UCL Urban Laboratory co-Director of the Building and Urban Design in Development MSc at the DPU. Camillo's research has centred on the complex encounters between critical theory, radical philosophy and urban design processes, specifically engaging with informal urbanisations, urban collective actions, as well as crisis-generated urbanisms. He is working on a series of interconnected research projects in Latin America, South East Asia and the Middle East on urban infrastructures, habitability and city-wide upgrade. Prior to joining UCL, Camillo worked in development and architectural practice for a number of years, became a research fellow at the Refugee Studies Centre in Oxford, joined the World Habitat Research Unit in Switzerland, and the Norwegian University of Science and Technology where he worked on a number of research and consultancy projects concerned with environmental forced migration, humanitarian urbanism, temporary shelters and post-disaster housing reconstruction.



Maria Goula

[Cornell University]
United States of America

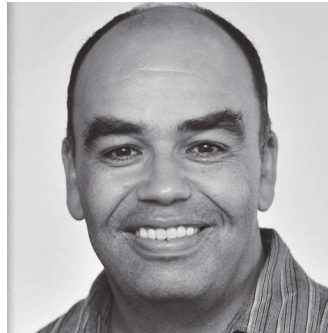
Maria Goula is an Associate Professor at Cornell University in the Department of Landscape Architecture. For over 20 years she taught and worked professionally in Barcelona, Spain. She develops research on coastal tourism, especially in regard to the interpretation and reinvention of leisure patterns regarding coastal dynamics. Being herself a designer, she is mainly interested in translating interdisciplinary knowledge on the coast into design protocols. The spectrum of her research covers the history of Mediterranean coastal tourism and Landscape.



Thomas Dillinger

[TU Wien
 Austria

Thomas Dillinger studied Spatial Planning at Vienna University of Technology and completed in 2003 his PhD thesis in the field of Endogenous Regional Development. From 1993 till 2005 he was lecturer and researcher at the Institute for Urban Design and Planning. Since 2005, he is head of the Centre of Regional Planning and Development at the Faculty of Architecture and Spatial Planning, Vienna University of Technology. He is a lecturer and researcher in the fields of planning instruments in Central and Eastern and South Eastern Europe, cross-border and regional planning and endogenous development. Actually he is the national coordinator of the CEEPUS Urban innovations networks. Actually, he is involved in a Smart City Project in the agglomeration Vienna in the context of a new build regional mobility hub. Recently he was involved in designing the Regional Framework Plan for the area north of Vienna. In this, from the Lower Austrian government commissioned pilot project, a new participatory planning approach was elaborated and tested. In the past he also was involved in designing the Regional Masterplan for the surrounding of Bratislava. Since 2013 Vice dean for Academic Affairs in Spatial Planning at Vienna University of Technology. Actually he is the National Representative of Austria in the Association of European Schools of Planning (AESOP).



William Veerbeek

[Delft Institute for Water Education]
 The Netherlands

William Veerbeek (PhD) is one of the founders of the Flood Resilience Group at Unesco IHE-Delft, Institute for Water Education in Delft, The Netherlands. He has a wide experience in area of urban climate adaptation in The Netherlands as well as internationally. His work was instrumental in the refinement of national flood impact assessment tools, which were tested in Dutch paradigm shifting projects like UFM-Dordrecht and Rotterdam-based projects in the Dutch Knowledge for Climate programme. He worked extensively in megacities like Beijing, Dhaka and Mumbai where his work focussed on the development of long term urban growth projections and subsequent changes in disaster risk. Strengthening IHE's mission in capacity development, William has been training many cities in climate adaption, especially in Southeast Asia. Currently he is developing a city-to-city learning network on green-blue infrastructure in the North Sea region.



Michelangelo Russo

[Università degli Studi di
 Napoli Federico II] Italy

Michelangelo Russo is full Professor of Urban Planning and is the head of the Laboratory of Urbanism and Urban Design at the Department of Architecture, University of Naples Federico II, where he is since 2013 the Coordinator of the PhD Program in Architecture. He is a member of several national and international research groups. Since 2014 he is the president of the SIU, Italian Society of Urbanists, the Academic and Scientific Society of Italian professors of Urbanism. He is carrying out financed researches of national and international interest. His research activities, design oriented, deal with the themes, the knowledge and the phenomena of contemporary urban design in relation to the changes of the contemporary cities, urbanized areas, landscapes, and the complex interaction between environment, space, ecology.

COHABITATION, DWELLING AND INHABITING ONTOLOGIES

Camillo Boano

*The Bartlett Development
Planning Unit / Faculty of the Built
Environment
University College London / UK*

Here my intention was to reflect on the potential generative and conflicting nature of architecture understood as cultural and aesthetic practice conjoined the urgent global challenge of refugeness. Universally across the globe refugeness speaks differently but directly to the challenges that define our present conditions and possible urban futures: social inequality, segregation, identity, ecological crisis, displacement, privatization and security, expansion of borders and urban forms. And therefore, speaks to the potential paradox that architectural thoughts have: understanding and reframing refugee experiences as spatial enactment, as live experience that acknowledge the transformative agency refugees have on the very substance of “urban life”. Framing refugeness as housing and urbanism, or to paraphrase Fawaz “refugeness as urbanism” issue might help to critically disentangle the attention from the problematic asymmetrical and colonial approach to migration and refugees that

words like ‘integration’ and ‘hospitality’, at least in the current and populist use, are suggesting moving to a more fluid and integrated version of agency and transformative experiences embedded in the urban places where inhabitation is a moment an event in the process of social integration within the city: an urbanism of inhabiting. If displacement is the defining characteristic of the era in which we live, hospitality does seem to be its diagram in space. Hospitality has paved the way to become a register, a tactic to open for a process of differentiation from people who were not used to signify the ‘other’. This is particularly evident in situation in sites and territories that reveals the ‘multiplicity of forced migration regimes’ operating historically and contemporaneously (Lebanon with Palestinian and Syrian, Acheniese with Rohingya, etc). This performative dimension allows sketching another preliminary conclusion: integration does not happen in a vacuum; it does need space or,

to use Derrida's words again, to take place in everyday life. A territorial perspective, a spatial outlook on integration casts cities, neighborhoods and communities not only as sites of refuge but as spaces where rights can be produced; spaces where the 'struggle' for integration takes place. Spatializing integration means, therefore, speaking of cohabitation and city-making.

While cities offer great opportunities for migrants and refugees, they are also faced with challenges in creating opportunities for liveability and recognition as proved by the emergent complex and multifaceted literature on urban humanitarianism, and hospitality and hostility. So far too much of the debate on integration has focused only on macro-level policy-making or meso-level implementation without any consideration for the perspective of those who 'have to integrate' steering away from familiar dichotomies pertaining to humanitarian agency-based ethics or media discourse that see migrants and refugees either as heroically resistant underclass or as helpless victims.

What I want to suggest as a way of thinking about the future of problematic tensions between hospitality and refugee, and refugee as city-making, is framing what I called 'urbanism



of inhabiting' and calling for a renewed engagement with local practices, migrants agency, and the humble approach to spatiality. Why urbanism? Housing for refugees is one, and has been one, of the most powerful agents of urban transformation: in the mass production of housing, both in the inner densification and outward expansion of cities, and in the form of global informal housing processes. Therefore, research on practices of hospitalities as policy and as practice, cannot be detached (and be innocent) from tracing any transformation of theoretical discourses into practices of city-making and therefore urbanism. Previously ignored on account of their anonymity and pragmatism,

they have attracted attention for their consolidating effect on the urban as well as social fabric. At the core of hospitality lie the interface of housing with different infrastructure and institutional systems (technological, financial, social, institutional and spatial), land, the city economy and livelihood practices, governance of urban growth/decline and urban stressors and culture. This politicized perspective is confirmed by the notion of housing as transformative practice, a practice that creates sociality and identity and, specifically in this current late capitalism moment it means asking: How is the marker of urbanity entangled with power and precarity? How, when, and why are human performances



understood in terms of urbanity? Who can access “urbanity” as a marker of identity, and who polices such access? What happens if such consequences of resisting authoritative allocations of “urbanity”? At a time when bordering, exclusion, and different forms of violence are permeating the quotidian and when bodies are frequently detained or under threat of having their rights of mobility severely infringed. Indeed, a time when racisms and populisms are surging whilst so many are abandoned to live and/

or travel in highly precarious and often inhumane conditions, there is again a heightened necessity of scrutinizing the spatial categories in relation to what means housing today as an urbanism of inhabiting.

Central to the concept are both inhabitation and dwelling. Martin Heidegger’s question “what does it mean to dwell?” is still valid and pertinent. The dwelling is a microcosm in which such worldly affairs are condensed, transformed and enacted within the limits of daily life, occupation and use.

While drawing our focus to the quotidian, this foregrounding of the materiality of housing is not a petition for the specific or the everyday. It is rather to open up the dwelling as a site that mediates between the particular and the systemic; a meeting ground in which intensive practices, materials and meanings tangle with extensive, financial, environmental and political worlds. In these spaces the cultural activity and meaning of being at home are inseparable from the techniques, technologies and objects of housing in two



directions at once: towards the concrete, the intimate and the experiential; and, towards the general, the institutional and the collective. This unbinding not only makes visible the continuities and interdependencies that exist across the diverse, the infinite configurations of human dwelling and urban form. Abdoumalique Simone thinks inhabitation is not an endurance attached to particular conditions or place, but as perpetual dynamics of “resourcefulness as a floating topography, a means of associating, intersecting

that is neither stabilized nor developed, but always moving on,” or “living-with is an arena of inexplicable conjunction, collaboration, unsettling; a profusion of undomesticated experiences”. The inhabitant then is being situated in a world which multiple experiences of abandonment, refusal, movement, and all the gestures of concretization that indicate that whatever does exist in urban life points to something else. This something else is an infrastructure that articulates an ensemble of sentiments, aspirations,

capacities—something shared but always elaborated and experienced differently”. Multiple gestures that allow to engage with the politics of refugee city-making as double dimension of both creation of a new urban subjectivity with all its contradiction and places and allow to expand the task of thinking the politics of refuge spatially. Ethics, here, does not mean having values, acting morally, but following Brian Massumi (n.d.), is ‘how we inhabit uncertainty, together’.

A SECOND COAST

From mapping tactics to hybrid design speculations

Maria Goula
Cornell University
Ithaca / United States

Elizabeth Kolbert [New Yorker, April 1, 2019] in her article “Under water: can engineers save Louisiana’s disappearing coast?” writes: “Plaquemines is where the river meets the sea. On maps, it appears as a thick, muscular arm stretching into the Gulf of Mexico, with the Mississippi running, like a rosy blue vein, down the center. [...] Seen from the air, the parish has a very different look. If it’s an arm, it’s a horribly emaciated one. For most of its length—more than sixty miles—it’s practically all vein. What little solid there is clings to the river in two skinny strips.”

Kolbert claims that we have inherited a way to map wet, unstable landscapes such as estuaries, deltas, wetlands and salt marshes in forms that convey their potential virtue of becoming solid, permanently inhabitable land. Reading her while writing about the second coast’s efficacy as a conceptual device for alternative coastal readings and, potentially, for an alternative response to seascape leisure development in Albania, brings into my mind how necessary intentional, rich representations of the coast are, at

this particular moment of climate change. Intentional dynamic mappings are equally critical for coasts facing severe environmental and cultural degradation from tourist exploitation as for these coasts still waiting to be developed and crucial because unfortunately our default disciplinary response is limited to ideas that understand the coast as a line to establish and maintain by all means. Neither we have tools to avoid the coast’s political and spatial segregation: we either preserve its environmentally fragile parts while we have no alternative models to inhabit the rest, the apparently ordinary shorelines. This timing also aligns with a general agreement that our coasts will either disappear, or lose their most valuable wet habitats or, in the best-case scenario, will definitely need larger budgets for protection or replenishment of the beaches, the unique, although commodified value for coastal hospitality.

Can we afford then as a society and also as a design discipline responsible for the environment as a whole, not to represent and



Figure 1. MAP_Fundació Barcelona_2011 Torroella de Montgrí, Baix Empordà
V. Garcia, E. Gorrea, N. Laroui, C. Martínez-Almoyna.



interpret our shores? One of the meanings of being “terrestrial again” according to Bruno Latour’s “Facing Gaia,” (Latour 2017) most recent claim to the first grasp and, secondly act within the new political (ecological) frame of this climate regime, could definitely be, the need of visualizing the earth, through specific, new representations, as the only real option to operate in an era of great uncertainty. In such an endeavor we could collectively speculate on what the coast is now and what it used to be by unfolding its dynamic conditions, engage with a common history of silencing parts of the water cycle that were not considered productive, such as wetlands, and salt marshes and speculate on what it can become in the near future.

If for Louisiana, understanding the natural processes of a water cycle in one of the most complex watersheds of the planet, is the path to survival, for the Mediterranean coasts is a new opportunity, and specifically for the Albanian Riviera is the last chance to brand its waterscapes through innovation strategies that can only start from unveiling the conditions that contribute to certain qualities that we cannot afford to lose, such as creatively restructuring the coastal landscapes with the already connected but ignored, hydrological systems.

For the last twenty years, in my research within the Master’s of Landscape Architecture, in the School of Architecture of Barcelona and now at Cornell University, the second coast has been a persistent

cartographic strategy. In every territory that we studied, it helped to understand and redefine the values we have constructed on this basically in-determined, always changing interface between water and land.

Through extensive, layered, though eclectic, mappings and transects, my collaborators and I, have demonstrated that most of the times this desired piece of land, happens to be more watery than our mode of inhabiting it would like. Not only because of the waves’ rhythmic forces of moving sediment and thus, creating sand beaches, eroding rocks, flooding dunes and marshes; but also because, especially in the Mediterranean, the historic drainage of the “unproductive” wetlands and their conversion to



agricultural fields have completely erased the wet landscapes themselves and, in correspondence, our memories of them. The second coast then, as a representational act is strategically reconsidering the in-determinancy of the coastal landscapes as a value.

In my lecture within the frame of TAW I aimed to reflect on the interdependence of landscape and the leisure industry: it took a few decades for the tourist industry to become conscious of the fact that landscapes can offer more than mere physical support since there is no industry without a resource to depend upon. The hospitality industry is slowly trying to think in terms of resiliency of its vital resources and has introduced terms as responsible tourism to address environmental justice

and equity, and we can finally descry approaches that are less aggressive toward the landscapes they occupy and promote, their natural and social dynamics included.

Yet, it seems that we lack conceptual disciplinary devices and design tools to lead this slow transformation, beyond the evolution of the architectural type of the hotel and its materiality.

The second coast also aims to situate coastal leisure research in an intellectual realm which has been clearly neglected by Design schools and the industry itself. The second coast is not only a tool for representing the coast in a systemic way, it is also a design strategy that connects the coast with its hinterland through water, historical paths and narratives and

provides a nuanced understanding of what a landscape can offer beyond the beach.

At the same time, it becomes a lens to unveil silenced performances of the different moments of the water cycle: while it is not referring to it constantly, by paying attention to micro-topography, it reveals potential for unfolding and defending the processes that allow richer habitats and values that an understanding of a short term productivity of it have erased.

Finally, the second coast is an operative concept that redefines our design attitude toward over-exploited territories introducing a new understanding and also a new ethos for the coast: that of the emergence of the values of wetness as a variable condition to unveil, enhance and preserve.

SPATIAL ENERGY PLANNING

The case of Smart City Ebreichsdorf / Austria

Thomas Dillinger

*Centre of Regional Planning and
Regional Development / TU Wien
Austria*

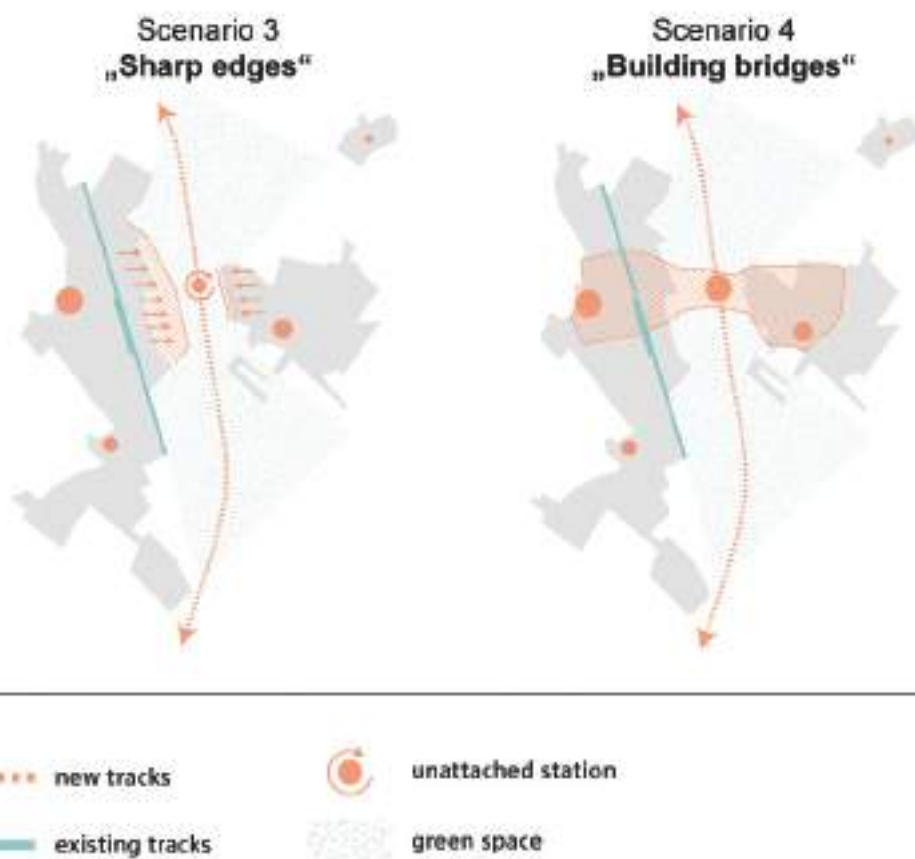


Figure 1. Scenarios_SMCE_NEU.

Integrated spatial energy planning is a “weak” translation of the German term “Energie-raum-planung” (energy-spatial-planning) The term was “born” as official disciplinary term in 2011, as a product of an ÖROK partnership (The ÖROK is an Austrian national cooperation platform of the federal spatial planning administrations).

Spatial energy planning is not yet clearly defined, but an umbrella for all strategies that aim to reach the following goals in an integrative way:

- To maintain or build compact settlements with mixed and close infrastructure services;
- To reduce the energy consumption, and to raise the



a double-track railroad and the thereby even better connexion from Ebreichsdorf to Vienna will strengthen its growing process even more. A new regional mobility hub, located on a greenfield site between the city districts Ebreichsdorf and Unterwaltersdorf, is planned. The existing railway track is going to be abandoned.

In spatial planning approaches, it's leading goal is locating future growth in the area of the new train station. Unfortunately, in Austrian planning practice, a reactive behavior is usually observed in the context of infrastructure development and settlement development. Simultaneous planning of high-level-infrastructure and the surrounding area of the station is mostly missed. Especially small and medium-sized cities are often overwhelmed by this task. The results of this uncoordinated approach vary from non-development of suitable land to uncoordinated urban sprawl around the stations. Furthermore, only reactive actions can be taken to contain negative consequences and to enable an orderly, soil saving settlement development.

efficiency of the technical systems involved;

- To raise the renewable energy production share within the entire energy consumption
- To analyze and change the energy governance, that is needed to secure the integrative implementation of all that!

The City of Ebreichsdorf is a fast-growing municipality in the metropolitan region of Vienna, Lower Austria and Burgenland. Especially the southern suburbs of Vienna, such as the region surrounding Ebreichsdorf, are gaining from the growth of the Austrian Capital City Vienna. The expansion of the railroad track of "Pottendorfer Linie" to

Therefore, in February 2016, the Smart City Ebreichsdorf-project (SMCE) started as an exploratory study funded by the Klima- und Energiefonds (KLIEN) with a maturity of one year. The research focus was on the development of dimensions of acting for four thematic topics, such as planning and process, railway station, district, and energy and resources, to create a proactive planning community together with citizens. As a result, four scenarios for Ebreichsdorf, including necessary dimensions of action, have been developed, criteria for an innovative implementation were defined, and necessary actors for the continuing project were involved at an early stage of the development process. The Smart City concept gets more and more important in the course of urban and regional development. Thereby, new technologies are used to create a sustainable environment and economy to ensure the quality of life for the further generations by minimizing soil sealing, including future mobility, preventing urban sprawl and de-densification as well as creating cities of short distances. The participation and

awareness of the citizens are of fundamental importance. The main aim of the project is the demonstration of a proactive city development using the example of the Testbed Ebreichsdorf by the overall systemic, interdisciplinary approach of the area, involving the population and the relevant stakeholders at the political, administrative and private sector level.

From smart thinking to smart acting – Based on the results of the exploratory project, where the research focus was on the development of dimensions of acting for four thematic focus, such as planning and process, railway station, district and energy and resources, now the project has the primary goal to concrete development of a new city district in the Smart City context. The main questions in the exploratory projects were about the "conceivable" and "possibility". Now a concrete and integral implementation concept is in the forefront. With the decision of the city council to develop the target area the implementation process has begun. The province of Lower Austria, the administrative authority in charge of controlling

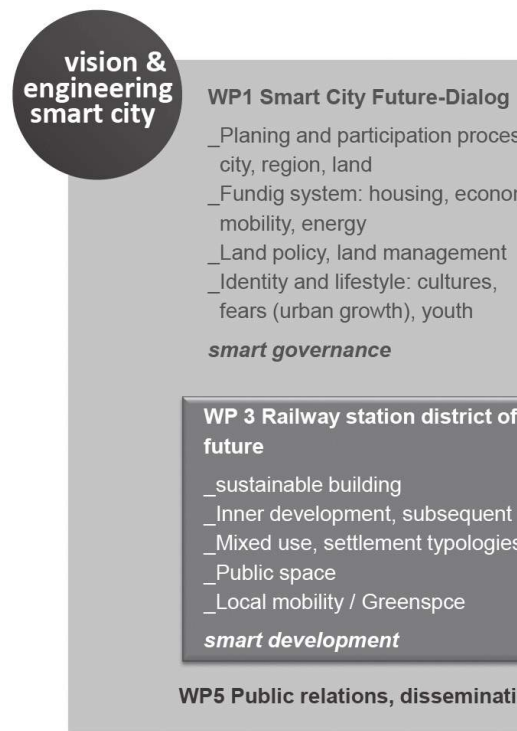


Figure 2. Location of the new railway station.

zoning issues, supports the city council's decision. In Austrian planning practice, a reactive behavior is usually observed in the context of infrastructure development and settlement development. This project is characterized by proactive actions on changed conditions of spatial planning and development.

From smart goals to smart implementation - Social innovation in the implementation



Figure 3. Work packages of SMCE

of an integrated and forward-looking interim and post-utilization concept is the focus of the project. Through a new content and temporal interlacing of participatory, planning technical and land policy elements, a future-oriented development process will be demonstrated. In the realization phase of the railway project, the use of the future city district will be prepared. In a dialogical competition, an urban-planning

and open-space planning master plan will be drawn up, whereby the station becomes the important mobility turntable in the context of local and regional mobility. An innovative land management model is used to ensure the implementation together with the real estate owners.

From smart projects to smart society - The aim of the project is the demonstration of a city (regional) development using the example of the testbed

Ebreichsdorf by the overall systemic, interdisciplinary approach of the area, involving the population and the relevant stakeholders at the political, administrative and private sector. The results obtained can be used directly in university research and teaching and can be applied to comparable settlements development projects in the catchment area of railway development projects.

URBAN CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION:

Homework for planners & architects

William Veerbeek

*Delft Institute for Water Education
Delft / The Netherlands*

While architects and urban designers have embraced the topic of sustainability, a legitimate question is how their proposal actually contributes to climate-resilient cities. Climate resilience typically refers to the ability to resist, cope, recover and adapt to an increasing amplitude and frequency of extreme weather events (de Bruin et al, 2017). This is obviously important since an increasing number of cities are experiencing such events. These days, every architectural rendering seems to be filled with vegetation; complete forests appear on the roofs of apartment blocks, extend over balconies to ultimately cover public spaces which are inhabited by a diverse crowd of cyclists, skaters and joggers that celebrate these garden cities as if it were the 1930s.

Obviously, a few things changed over the past century. Unprecedented urban growth has resulted in a vast urban landscape currently hosting around 56% of the world's population (UN, 2018). Megacities like Dhaka, Lagos or Manila are covered with high-density built-up areas where

ageing public utilities are barely able to provide basic services, let alone manage the impacts of extreme weather events that are becoming the new normal due to climate change. This has created an increasing discrepancy between a reinvented green urban utopianism promoted by designers and the actual realities of many urban areas where climate risks increasingly threaten a sustainable future. In order to make a serious contribution to climate adaptation, a systems approach needs to be adopted in which urban climate is managed throughout all scale levels (e.g. Zevenbergen et al, 2008), i.e. from the building level to the level of urban design and planning. Yet, this transition might take years and requires not only a rethinking of the discipline but also institutional changes as well as different financing models. In the meantime, it might be prudent to propose a set of actions based on insights obtained from years of international work in urban climate adaptation. These actions could be regarded as “homework for architects, urban designers and planners”.

1. RETROFITTING THE EXISTING CITY

Vast urban areas are outdated and are gradually redeveloped. In Europe, currently, an estimated 70% of the building stock has reached the end of its lifecycle (ECTP 2005). Also elsewhere, urban redevelopment covers a substantial proportion of building activities. In China, for instance, extensive mass-housing areas from the 1960s (Khrushchyovka's) are rapidly developed into contemporary apartment blocks. Climate adaptation and resilience-thinking is often limited to the introduction of new standards or is adopted by a few flagship projects. Such a fragmented approach might lead to maladaptation, whereby solving a problem in one location increases those in adjacent areas. Homework: Refocus on the existing city and develop a transformation strategy as well as a climate resilient vision.

2. DESIGN IN SPACE, BUT ALSO IN TIME

Developing climate resilience requires a continuous process of urban climate adaptation rather than the implementation of some one-off measures that will magically eradicate climate-related risks. Furthermore, retrofitting the existing city will encompass a gradual urban transformation covering many decades. This means that in order to successfully integrate climate adaptation, designers need to explicitly address the temporal dimension as much as the spatial dimension (Veerbeek et al, 2012). Homework: Gain insight into urban dynamics: use urban renewal cycles to facilitate adaptation.

3. USE SCENARIO-BASED PROJECTIONS TO INFORM URBAN PLANNING

While after the financial crisis it became common practice to perform a stress-test on our banks, we do not yet apply the same for cities. This would give us insight into what conditions our cities fail to perform. Scenario development is an essential aspect of such an exercise. Typically designers tend to develop proposals for either business-as-usual projections or for a desired future. Yet, only rarely they design for different futures. They, therefore, fail to develop low- or no-regret measures that are independent of particular conditions. Homework: Assess design proposals under different (incl. extreme) conditions.

4. RETROFIT HIGH-DENSITY URBAN AREAS

Urban climate adaptation is ironically often focussing on low-density suburban areas. The reason is simple: climate adaptation requires space, a commodity that is highly contested especially in many of the unplanned megacities in the global south. In high-density urban areas, the development of blue-green infrastructure (BGI) to increase climate resilience requires smart multifunctional solutions (e.g. Fletcher et al, 2015). While greening rooftops and facades might provide some space from BGI, rethinking public space as a climate management tool is essential.

Homework: Rethink public space as a multifunctional BGI network that covers the entire city.

5. CLIMATE PROOFING CULTURAL HERITAGE

Climate change is challenging our urban areas with unprecedented weather events. In many cases, this means that our cultural heritage is under pressure (e.g. Sabbioni et al., 2010). While valuable ecosystems are under pressure especially from heat stress and droughts, urban cultural heritage is typically exposed to the effects of flooding. From the flooding of the historic buildings along the Seine in Paris or Prague to the Irrawaddy River flooding the historic temples of Bagan, in Myanmar.

Homework: Develop proposals to protect cultural heritage against floods.

6. ADOPT CONTEMPORARY PLANNING FRAMEWORKS IN URBAN DESIGN & ARCHITECTURE

In most cases, architecture and urban planning are limited to the development of static design proposals without incorporating flexibility or alternative pathways. Yet, in policy development, many strategic planning frameworks that explicitly incorporate future uncertainties by developing robust as well as adaptive planning proposals (e.g. Walker et al, 2013) have been developed. Such methods could enrich the often one-dimensional design practise in which proposals are regarded as solutions instead

of processes. This would imply a maturation of a research-by-design approach.

Homework: Adapt and adopt adaptive planning methods into the domain of design.

Most of all though, it requires designers not to use the topic of sustainability as mere window dressing, where green roofs and facades become a mere fad rather than a calculated means to, for instance, reduce stormwater peak flows or enhance evapotranspiration during hot periods. This requires close collaboration between experts from many domains. Many state-of-the-art strategic planning methods come, for instance, from the domain of policy and management. In social sciences, co-creation and transdisciplinary approaches are common practice. Hydraulic engineers, in turn, are able and willing to help thinking about the integration of urban drainage into public space design. Cross-collaboration does not limit creativity. Instead, it leads to an informed design process in which innovation is sought far beyond the limited discourse that often dominates the design disciplines. True, the above might require giving up some autonomy, but in return it will provide a much-needed contribution to the proactive adaptation of our cities to coping with future conditions.

REFERENCES

- De Bruijn, K., Buurman, J., Mens, M., Dahm, R., & Klijn, F. (2017). Resilience in practice: Five principles to enable societies to cope with extreme weather events. *Environmental Science & Policy*, 70, 21-30.
- ECTP. European construction technology platform (2005) Strategic Research Agenda for the European Construction Sector: Achieving a sustainable and competitive construction sector by 2030. URL [<http://www.cibworld.nl/> Accessed March 2019]
- Fletcher, T. D., Shuster, W., Hunt, W. F., Ashley, R., Butler, D., Arthur, S., ... & Mikkelsen, P. S. (2015). SUDS, LID, BMPs, WSUD and more—The evolution and application of terminology surrounding urban drainage. *Urban Water Journal*, 12(7), 525-542.
- Sabbioni, C., Brimblecombe, P., & Cassar, M. (Eds.). (2010). *The atlas of climate change impact on European cultural heritage: scientific analysis and management strategies* (No. 19). Anthem Press.
- United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2018). *The World's Cities in 2018—Data Booklet (ST/ESA/SER.A/417)*
- Walker, W., Haasnoot, M., & Kwakkel, J. (2013). Adapt or perish: a review of planning approaches for adaptation under deep uncertainty. *Sustainability*, 5(3), 955-979.
- Veerbeek, W., Ashley, R. M., Zevenbergen, C., Rijke, J., & Gersonius, B. (2012). Building adaptive capacity for flood proofing in urban areas through synergistic interventions. In *WSUD 2012: Water sensitive urban design; Building the water sensitive community; 7th international conference on water sensitive urban design* (p. 127). Engineers Australia.
- Zevenbergen, C., Veerbeek, W., Gersonius, B., & Van Herk, S. (2008). Challenges in urban flood management: travelling across spatial and temporal scales. *Journal of Flood Risk Management*, 1(2), 81-88.

LANDSCAPES OF CHANGES

Michelangelo Russo

*Università degli Studi di Napoli
Federico II
Italy*

Contemporary Landscape is a very wide research field. The concept of Landscape is inclusive, multidisciplinary, multiscale, and focused on multiple 'dimensions of the project' and of the governance of today's territory, of its configuration, livability, and eventually of its future project.

These dimensions are different and often in conflict among them. Nowadays, the holistic concept of Landscape has overcome picturesque matters related to 'pure visibility'. Indeed, the comprehensive feeling of Landscape as shared knowledge bridges the conventional duality between material/immaterial, physical/social dimensions. In so doing, the European Landscape Convention results non-aligned within the understanding of the contemporary landscape and territorial conditions.

The contemporary concept of Landscape fosters the opportunity to lead different phenomena within its raw materials. Thus, the territory is shaped and molded following its inherent transition character. The continuous and

unpredictable phases of change lead towards a smooth and elusive transformation.

As a result, Landscape is becoming a 'specific lens' to interpret the mechanisms which shape cities and to start its project. Landscape allows us to read - with a very wide spectrum - the phenomena which go from the processes of abandonment of territories and entire parts of the existing city, until understanding the complex relations between biodiversity and settlements, and of the social and environmental impacts of the infrastructural systems. Through the lens of Landscape, it is possible to address specific issues related to governance and architecture within management models of urban areas.

Such an idea of Landscape is beginning to take plural structures as a field of investigation, research and project. Thus, Landscape is to be understood as a reference for the interpretation of the contemporary urban phenomena. Specifically, on the following points:

a) Landscape as ecosystem. The

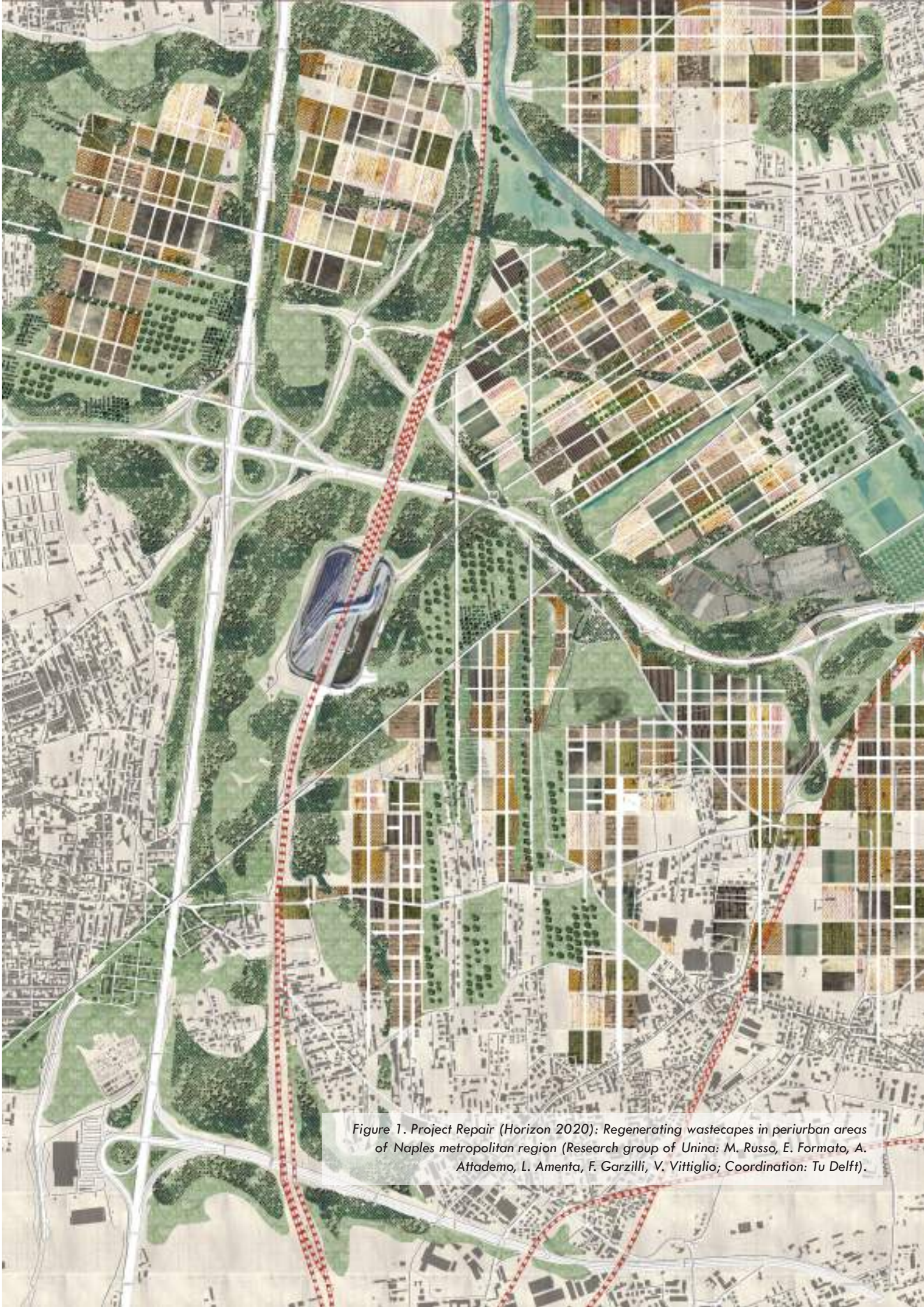


Figure 1. Project Repair (Horizon 2020): Regenerating wastecapes in periurban areas of Naples metropolitan region (Research group of Unina: M. Russo, E. Formato, A. Attademo, L. Amenta, F. Garzilli, V. Vittiglio; Coordination: Tu Delft).



Figure 2. Project Repair (Horizon 2020): New landscapes in the former landfill in Afragola (Research group of Unina; coordination: Tu Delft)

culture of Landscape is extended to the environment, and to the ecological systems, in continuity with the field of 'landscape ecology'. In the year 2019, a great event on the study and reflection on Ian McHarg's cultural heritage was held at the University of Pennsylvania. In this occasion, researchers stressed the mainly systemic and planetary dimension of the relationship among the visible aspect of the 'landscape', and the systemic aspects of the 'environment'. This approach represents an innovative and contemporary way of working.

b) Landscape as sensitive approach. Landscape is also a sensitive approach to interpret the more recent phenomena of the urban sphere. For instance, Landscape is the structure of the

peri-urban territory, in a complex urban geography which produces new settlements and ecological models. The transformation of these models is possible through the themes of the circular economy. This complex geography is composed of wastescapes, waste flows, territories, where recycling techniques and strategies, acquire a central role, changing the methodologies and materials of the landscape project. The concept of urban metabolism lies at the core of the landscape project. The latter is a metaphor which reminds the biological mechanisms regulating living organisms, and allows an analysis of the new materials for the contemporary project, debating – as Corner clearly stated – "Ecology and Landscape as

Agents of Creativity" (J. Corner, 1997);

c) Landscape as a measure of territorial livability is the context within which to read the themes of safety and resilience of territories, also concerning local communities. Through the lens of 'landscape' it is possible to read the fragility of the territory, to identify the main dimension of risk. Risk has environmental causes, but it is also due to unbalanced relations among settlements and landscape, and between exposed value and sources of risk. This happens, for example, in the Metropolitan Area of Naples, which is really close to the volcanic craters of Vesuvius Volcano and Campi Flegrei, and therefore an area exposed to seismic and volcanic risk. Moreover, this territorial



Figure 3. Regeneration of former Nato Headquarter, Naples: the new landscape of the urban recovery strategy (M. Russo, E. Formato, A. Attademo, T. Vitiello)



fragility is due to uncontrolled social behaviors: from the abusive process of growth to the phenomenon of illegal dumping and disposal of waste, for which 'La Terra dei Fuochi' (The Land of Fire, in English) represents one of the main examples. The contemporary project should thus be adaptive, flexible and resilient in the way of ruling the internal and external relations of the landscape systems. This is, for example, illustrated by the connectivity - understood as a rule for an ecological continuity different from the spatial connectivity (internal connectivity) - and the systems of relations among the city and the environment, between space and society (external connectivity).

d) Landscape as a structure of the multi-stakeholder processes for territorial transformation and government. Time is an 'intermediate landscape', but it is also a project device and a political choice that regulates the access and participation of local communities to existing urban areas' regeneration strategies. Landscape is an 'intermediate nature' and it represents one of the most effective communication and regulatory devices to support a project idea which is capable of integrating place-based policies and actions.

Landscape is at the basis of a cross scaling, regional and

planetary development, which invests the institutional role of its planning. For example, at the regional scale - as shown by the most advanced cases of landscape planning in Italy, such as in the regions of Apulia and Tuscany - the concept of Landscape becomes a palimpsest and a conceptual/operational reference for the trajectories of economic and social development. This is happening, for example, in the Campania Region. However, in a continuous local/global relationship, the planetary dimension is the main one. Through the planetary dimension, it is possible to grasp the meaning of Landscape, which is strictly interwoven with the themes of climate change, of the potential of large forestation of entire parts of the emerged continents, of the urban and Uneven Growth in the world megalopolises, of the farmlands, of the contamination of soils and urban and peri-urban areas, of food, production chains and consumption, of toxic lands and pollution problems.

Some contemporary projects are paradigmatic of this approach. They are for example the Fresh Kills project by Corner, the North Park project by Hargreaves, the Emsher Park by Latz, and the Garraf project by Battle i Roig.

The conceptual knots of a 'landscape of change', as outlined above, circumscribes a

subset of the larger whole that concerns the potentials and the implications of a 'landscape approach' for the governance of the city and the contemporary territory. As a result, Landscape becomes the heart of the debate, going beyond an exclusively disciplinary, or a self-referential center of attention. Indeed, it assumes a much broader institutional dimension related to the increasing complexity of planning and management approaches to contemporary territory.

e) Landscape is a complex network of interactions which are based on values; it is a network of substantive and disciplinary interactions too. Moreover, Landscape is a sort of multipolar network connected by powerful ecological, economic, infrastructural, spatial and social connectivity. This connectivity potential of Landscape brings together the different values of type, shape and size.

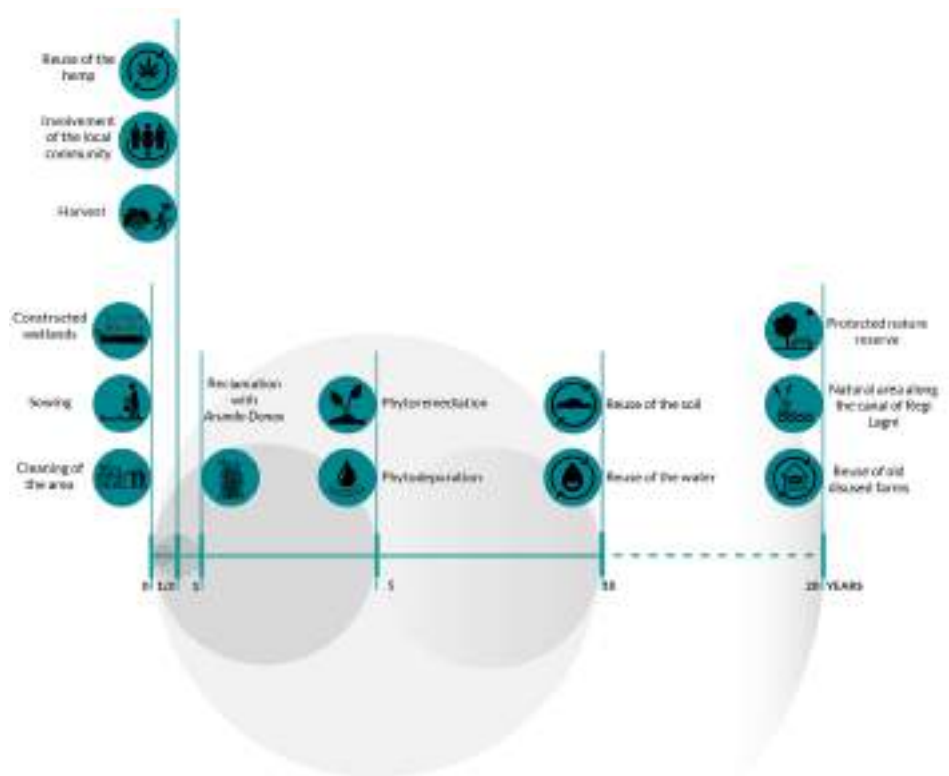
Also, Landscape is a kind of 'background', as a continuous area of expertise of multidisciplinary exploration. Landscape could be interpreted as a theater - as previously stated by Eugenio Turri - where the outcomes and effects of public policies for the territory act, and where the strategies and processes of its transformation take root.

In order to work with this novel

Landscape model a plural, flexible, procedural, and adaptive rationale is required. Such an aim connects knowledge and techniques of multi-scale design. Thus, the landscape project within Urban Design is oriented towards control effects on a regional scale with a strong socio-economic and spatial dimension.

A specific landscape education program becomes necessary to deepen its interpretation and its possible project. This is designed as a plural training process which is non-generic, intentional, and technical; it allows different actors to distinguish and specify the composite and interdisciplinary nature of Landscape. This approach is linked to the capacity of 'being clear' and 'detailed' in the understanding of Landscape. This ability is enabled by skills and techniques which are linked to specific themes, tackled through a holistic vision. The rationale this approach builds on is systemic and never sectoral.

The need to work within the framework of a project capable of (re)activating the portions of the territory which are in crisis is widely known. These territories have the potential to be transformed into actual landscapes (e.g. through the activation and reproduction of eco-systemic values, inclusion processes, improved quality of the public spaces, procedural



forms of visioning, and so on).

The themes are potential landscapes, and transformative landscapes. The contemporary project is deeply focused on an exercise of 'modification' of the 'existing city'. This process of 'modification' starts from its constituent materials. For example, the nature of the territory changes through a new work on innovative, ecological materials, on networks, processes and elements of activation of the same, strongly connected to the local communities, through a co-design approach. Activators are catalysts of new processes, and they become a paramount part

of the project; engines of the production of space and its form.

Such an education profile implies an intense work of innovation and systematization, on which Italy is running late. In the Italian context, such profile is indeed still harnessed in partial and sectorial visions, especially in the field of landscape design. It is furthermore compressed between conventional rhetoric and incapacity of handling complex materials. To work on highly differentiated scales and to establish communication among different sectors of knowledge and disciplines, there is still much work to do.

AROUND THE LAGOON

.....
Chiara Nifosi

Marialessandra Secchi

*Dipartimento of Architecture and
Urban Studies
Milan/Italy*

ABSTRACT

The paper presents the outcome of the research undertaken by the Department of Architecture and Urban Studies (DASTU) of the Politecnico di Milano. It is the result of a program of Italian-Albanian cooperation (Urban Lab), launched in 2017 with the support of a grant from the Italian Agency for Cooperation and Development (AICS). The program's innovative approach consists in the close association created between a physical project of spatial and landscape planning, and a job training project addressed to local populations.

The research is focused on the area of Divjakë, characterized by the protected natural site of the Karavasta lagoon. This region is exemplary of the great potential for development of the Albanian territory, yet it also showcases significant issues; most notably how

to locally transpose in a systematic and tangible manner the sustainable growth sectoral policies for infrastructures, urban development, social cohesion, agriculture and management of water, energy and waste, enunciated at the national level.

The research adopts a non-sectorial approach integrated in a transcalar design vision through interpretative readings, territorial strategies and pilot projects. The aim is to verify, at the regional and local scale of Divjakë, the vision of the "territorial metabolism" launched with emphasis by the new Albanian Territorial Development National Plan. The thesis is that only an integrated and "circular" vision of the actions on the different environmental systems can produce significant effects in strengthening and relaunching the local productive landscapes.

Keywords

*Divjakë, Karavasta lagoon, territorial metabolism,
productive landscape, local planning, rural tourism.*



Figure 1. The lagoon is a key frame in a larger set of relations between different ecologies. Students: M. Bianchi, F. Fantinato, D. Tirrito (2017-18), Politecnico di Milano.

INTRODUCTION

A NEW NATIONAL PLAN AS A BACKGROUND FOR LOCAL ACTION

Environment and ecology are gaining attention in the vast panorama of spatial planning practices and large scale territorial projects. Sectorial plans addressing the issue of material flows - water, energy, waste – are emerging as new products within large scale spatial visions. However, the general aims of sustainable development addressed by comprehensive but sectorial plans should be implemented locally through a set of interventions integrating diverse policies and measures.

In this direction, the recently approved General National Plan for Albanian territory, focuses its discourse on the definition of strategies reframing material flows and challenging current urbanization processes from the perspective of “territorial metabolism” (Ministry of Urban Development, National Territorial Planning Agency, 2016, p.19). Coherently, the proposed framework aims to manage large scale flows, pointing at the provision of new large-scale infrastructures. At the same time, a polycentric model has been endorsed under the assumption that it will contrast the progressive urbanization around the metropolitan area of Tirana and foster a more decentred spatial structure, enabling regional processes of local development and suggesting a stronger coherence and integration

within the overall spatial design strategy of the European Union. This general three-dimensional network of nodes and corridors is, however, conceived as “permeable by the surrounding natural ecosystems, with the aim of eliminating any possibility of habitat fragmentation”. (Ministry of Urban Development, National Territorial Planning Agency, 2016, p.30). Moreover, to better understand the possibility that the new spatial frame could also reinforce the rural-urban partnership, the National Plan suggests that a process of regionalisation will enable local planning action preserving and reinforcing rural and agricultural land, which is currently one of the major unspoiled resource of Albanian territory. Regional functional profiling is, thus, meant to help local administrations in adhering to the general aims and goals of the National Plan (Ministry of Urban Development, National Territorial Planning Agency, 2016, p.156-157).

REGIONAL TACTICS.

RECONSIDERING LOCAL PLANNING

A certain divide separates the general frame of the National Plan from design processes addressing small scale transformation, hence highlighting the challenges in providing specific design tools focused on local context transformation. The aim of this study is to investigate and verify the possible implementation, at the regional

and local scale, of the vision of the “territorial metabolism”, emphatically promoted by the National Plan as a means to direct Albanian territory towards sustainable development. Consequently, the research proposes an analysis which mediates between national planning strategies and local contexts. Assuming a ‘research by design’ approach (Cattor & De Meulder, 2010, p:202-213; Viganò, 2010, p.7-41) our field of investigation includes both the land which is the object of research and the design tools and practices which are proposed to support the objectives of sustainable development. We will focus on the specific territory of Divjakë, in the region of Vlore-Fier-Berat which, in the national plan, is profiled as the target of actions reinforcing and strengthening rural and agricultural vocation with a specific focus towards eco-tourism. Our position is that only an integrated and “circular” vision of the interventions on the diverse environmental systems can produce significant effects in relaunching local productive landscapes.

The region of Divjakë is exemplary of the great potential for development of the Albanian territory. However, it is also representative of the difficulties in translating national sectorial policies into systemic and tangible practices in the local context. The strategies for infrastructures, urban development, social cohesion, agriculture and management of water, energy and waste, are diverse lenses through

which we can examine the same land. They are layers of sectorial policies. Nonetheless, their implementation at the local scale implies foreseeing a set of discrete interventions, integrating the different strategies and their planned goals. Reinforcing agriculture and managing the water flux, or protecting the coastline and developing rural-tourism – just to mention a few examples – should translate into direct integrated design actions, reinterpreting the landscape and building new hierarchies within the region. In relation to this issue, we consider the coastal region of Divjakë, its rural and natural landscape, an exemplary case study pushing research to larger findings which can be adapted to different regions.

AROUND THE LAGOON. RESEARCH METHODS CONFRONTING WITH CASE STUDY SPECIFICITY

In recent years the Divjakë region has been the subject of an increasing demand for local economic development. Different transformation perspectives and contrasting tourism development strategies are competing in this fragile but dynamic region. To better understand local resources and opportunities we have focused our attention on the region's most relevant feature: the lagoon and its complex natural environment. The region is, in fact, strongly characterized by the presence of the Karavasta Lagoon and the surrounding National Park.

The lagoon has a double significance in this context. On the one hand it is a landmark, capable of representing the whole territory to a national and international audience; on the other it is also a specific productive landscape, at the centre of a whole range of activities and economic practices. Around the lagoon a complex set of territorial relations binds together the agricultural land, the protected natural environment, the shifting coastline, the existing urbanizations, the two main rivers (Seman and Shkumbin) with their delta, and the water system governing agriculture irrigation.

Accordingly, the lagoon is here considered as the centre and the key-frame of four distinct ecologies which are defined in the research according to their spatial structure and physical features and in relation with their current and perspective uses. We use the word ecology, according to its etymology, as a relation between populations and the places they inhabit, in a broader sense (Banham, 1976). Defining different ecologies implies a strong interpretative effort, which is not neutral and is, thus, part of the transformation project. This interpretative effort provides a lens clearly affecting the way problems are categorized and transformations are proposed.

Each ecology is the subject of different intervention strategies integrating the sectorial goals of the national plan, and offers the opportunity to develop diverse pilot

projects which can be considered as examples and models for future implementations. With this structure the proposed territorial project seeks to provide guidelines for the future development of the region, gathering both public and private resources around the construction of a common landscape. The project's structure is part of the research method but it is also a consistent part of its results to be verified in future implementation.

The aims of this study, which adopt a research by design approach, is precisely to help local administrations in experimenting innovative planning tools to address sustainable development. The specific regional situation, in fact, is highly dynamic both in social processes and in geomorphological transformation, factors which recommend an attempt to implement innovative design tools. Local planning approaches are currently focused on a more traditional and static land-use planning, which is systematically bypassed both by individual actions of illegal construction and by natural dynamic phenomena of land transformation (erosion, sedimentation, etc.). Against this scenario, we propose a process developing general territorial strategies through guidelines and pilot projects, which stand as positive examples of innovative action. The guidelines are derived from general strategies and from the first pilot projects envisaged. They summarize the rules of the game and put an emphasis on the replicability of

pilot projects, enabling the local administration to deal with process of transformation, which cross scales, with a flexible attitude while retaining a precise control over the legal frame and contrasting illegal actions. The four ecologies of Divjake Divjakë's land, just as most of Albania, is primarily devoted to agriculture. A large part of the existing lagoon was reclaimed as agricultural land between 1948 and 1968, and the lagoon landscape has since become more and more fragile, as has occurred in many other places in the Mediterranean region. Currently, the lagoon is detached by the sea by a long sandy coastline where a thick pinewood forest has developed. At the east of the lagoon, cultivated fields occupy the space between the lagoon and the hills, small plots are dotted with an increasingly thick strip of one family houses, built according to a certain legal uncertainty in the recent decades, along the road leading to the major city center of Divjakë. Beyond the hills, the highway, which is the main functional link to the rest of the country, delineates the limits of the Divjakë region

The project identifies four different ecologies. The four ecologies are: the lagoon itself, the fields; the urban strip, and the coast oasis. Each of these different ecologies is the subject of a specific strategy implementing sustainable development goals and suggesting innovative productive landscapes.

1. THE LAGOON

The Lagoon intervention strategy focuses on water management. Governing the whole water system, the lagoon assumes key role in the region: it is both a target of ecological preservation and a tool to manage the surrounding land through water control. The lagoon has always been considered by local population as a relevant productive landscape and the expectation of recovering fishing activities has been frequently frustrated. At present, careful attention is due to water quality and most of the proposed interventions are directed to its improvement. More specifically a range of interventions involve the remodelling of the lagoon through ground works, which control phenomena of erosion and sedimentation already underway.

Firstly, the construction of a small number of artificial island in the lagoon serves as an opportunity to carry out phytoremediation interventions in the most polluted part (south) whilst providing a new habitat for wild-life, as is currently the case in some small islands of "spontaneous" formation. In the long run, the islands can also be considered as "spot" supporting fishing activity .

Secondly, water control is also the object of the proposed re-opening of a direct connection with the open sea. The lagoon current situation is at risk, and its future survival is uncertain. Threats are connected both to the general geomorphological situation and to human current and previous

activities. (Ciavola et al., 1995; Brew, 2003; Munari et al. 2010;). The re-openings of a direct connection with the sea is, thus, of primary relevance and and periodical excavations already represent a high cost for the municipality. However, this intervention is integrated in a general landscape proposal remodelling the coastline, and its natural environment. Finally, the edge of the lagoon, is the object of a specific landscape proposal, integrating different parts: a ribbon of salt-water gardens, mainly made of halophilous plants, have the double aim of providing an attractive environment and protecting the inner agricultural land from the salt water infiltration. The gardens, organize a loop of pedestrian and bicycle paths, giving access to a few piers – some of them are already in existence – enabling inner navigation . Beyond the salt gardens, a strip of land is provisionally cultivated with barley, to reinforce protection against salt water. This strip marks the access to the lagoon with a clearly visible and recurrent element in the agricultural landscape.

2. THE FIELDS

The fields are the object of a project improving the whole agricultural system, requalifying the water regulation system and reorganizing the urban-rural relation. It must be noted that the agricultural sector is here represented both by small, family owned, plots and large proprietaries where agriculture is

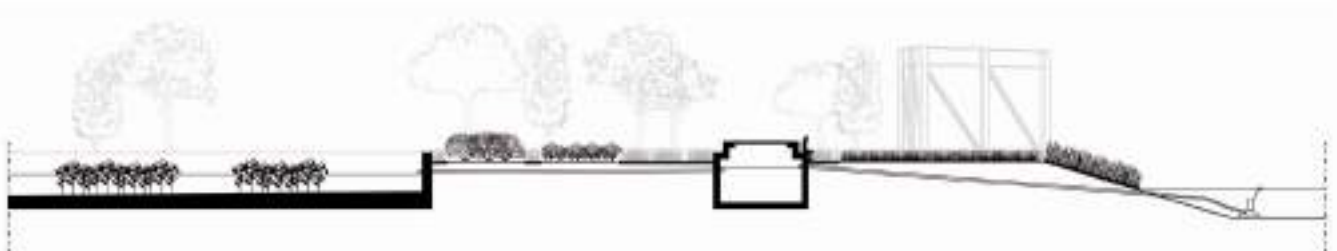
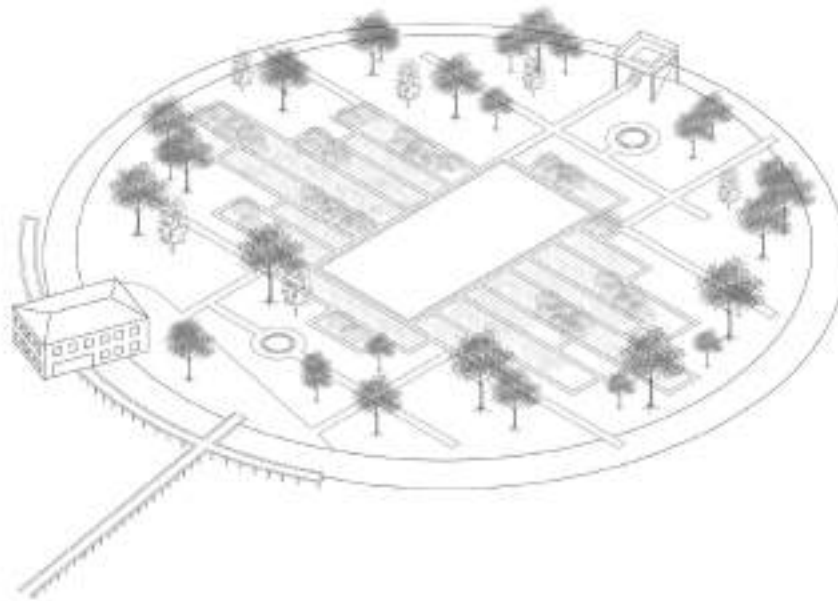


Figure 2. Artificial island on the lagoon performing water phytoremediation and phytodepuration. Students: D.Brugnoni, G. Campelli, C.G.Legato (017-18), Politecnico di Milano.

more industrialized. All the projects concerning agricultural requalification should carefully consider both scales of production, especially so as to enable smaller producers to cooperate and reach the market with high quality products.

The link between agricultural production, rural-urban relation and rural tourism is very strong, and each intervention requalifying the fields and rewriting the landscape can improve the attractiveness of the land, making new economic activities – such as rural tourism – feasible.

Water requalification is the starting point of a whole set of proposed interventions: canals are remodelled and carefully planted making them a relevant part of the phytodepuration system capable of treating both

agricultural pollutants and urban waste water. Although agricultural pollutants are expected to decrease in time, as cultivation turns towards organic models of production, the canals system of depuration can function as a flexible tool to answer the need of urban waste water treatment in different seasons, avoiding the over-dimensioning of the infrastructure for purposes of tourism. Requalification takes into account the existing canals system, and the proposal for rural tourism development are consistent with its morphology.

The plain is, in fact, characterized by a dense net of canals and “white” roads along the canals. Small “white” roads, running in east-west direction, connect the lagoon to

the villages on the hills, crossing the major urban development, situated along the main local road (north-south). This ready-made structure for pedestrian and bicycle paths, can be exploited to improve the tourist’s experience of the plain, as well as the hills. The project, thus, singles out these roads as essential supporting infrastructure for small rural-tourism installations and presents several implementation schemes, which adhere to the characteristics of local rural architecture.

Rural tourism is here considered as a possible extension of the agricultural economy, adding new activities to existing small enterprises. However, the issue at stake in this specific situation is how to provide the infrastructure needed while in

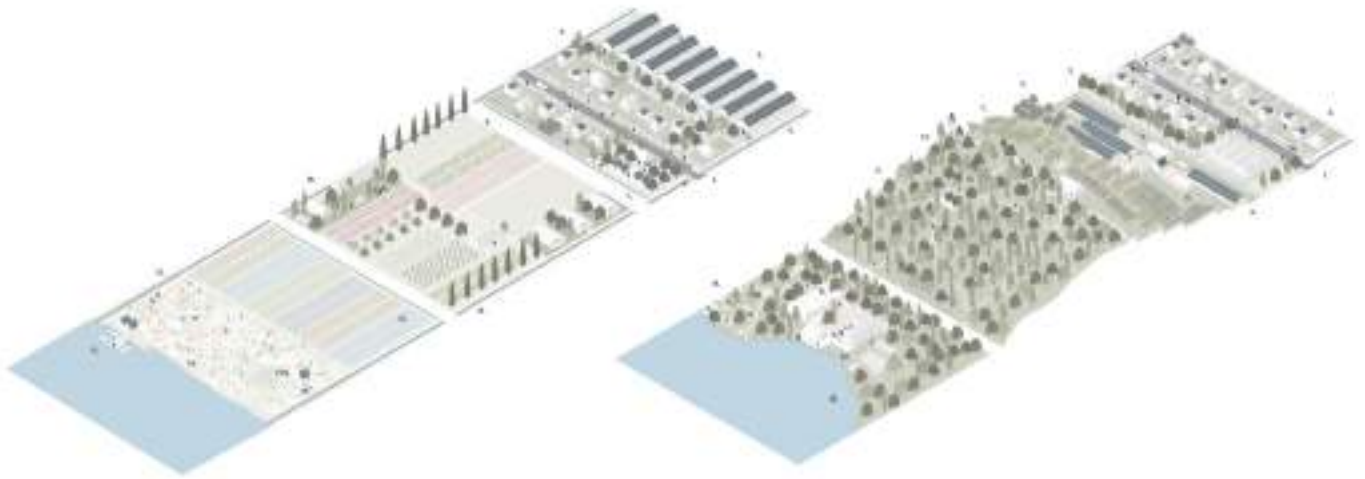


Figure 3. Requalifying the plain for agriculture. Territorial sections. Students: C. Catapano, P. Dipace, P. Nobili Vitelleschi (over), and: M. Bianchi, F. Fantinato, D. Tirrito (under), 2017-18, Politecnico di Milano.

the meantime improving the rural landscape, making it not only more productive but also more attractive.

Finally, agricultural production can be improved by changing cultivations: growing more vegetable and fruits and less cereals and, thus, recovering traditional cultivation. Irrigation methods can be changed as well. For example, leaching can be adopted for those fields which are closer to the lagoon, enabling the cultivation of vegetables notwithstanding the salt content of the ground. However, the most relevant shift in production concerns the ability to reach the market. This is a complex process: it requires the reorganization of relations between producers so as to foster the possibility of sharing basic means of production, organizing harvests and logistic and finally fixing and communicating quality standards.

Coherently, in answering the energy and infrastructure related issues, which affect the urban system and the fields altogether, we propose interventions fostering collaboration and resource sharing between producers, which can be the starting point for the creation of more complex productive alliances. In recent years, a relevant increase in the number of greenhouses, indicates a transformation and improvement process taking place in agriculture. The project proposes to use greenhouses to organize energy production and distribution.

Greenhouses are clustered, along the main road and linked by a micro-grid, collecting and distributing the produced energy. The cluster can be the basic unit to share energy, but also waste treatment and in the long run it can become the starting point for a new model for the organization

of rural development. As clusters are organized across the main road they also offer the possibility to consider the road requalification and their project. Thus, they are tightly linked to urban system improvement.

3. THE URBAN STRIP

The main road running along the plain in north-south direction and connecting the center of Divjake to Fier and to the highway, is bordered by recent urbanization, which is largely the outcome of individual actions, carried out in a climate of legal uncertainty. A strategy targeting the requalification of this diffuse housing stock is here of primary relevance and is directly linked to the goal of improving agriculture and developing rural tourism. The proposed interventions aim to both contrast illegal building in the fields and providing the missing

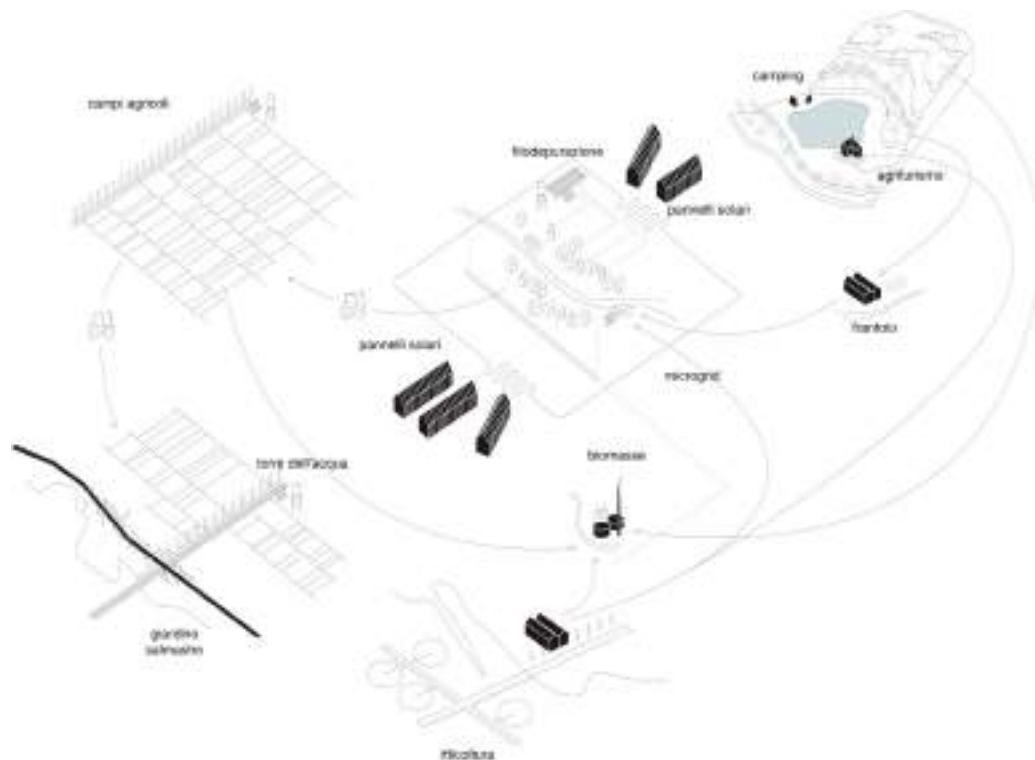


Figure 4. Strategies to implement circular economy in agriculture, students: C.Catapano, P. Dipace, P. Nobili Vitelleschi (2017-18), Politecnico di Milano

infrastructure to the existing “urban” environment. They also consider, as general goals, reducing pollutant levels and energy consumption, improving public space, thus achieving a better quality of life and making the built landscape more valuable. Interventions directed towards the remodelling of the existing main road are directly linked to the provision or improvement of services such as sewerage and public lighting.

These actions offer the opportunity to introduce what is a currently non-existent structure of the public space and provide the road with sidewalks, trees and lighting, whilst hosting simple but relevant services like bus stops, the bicycle paths and the bike sharing stations. All of these simple elements improve the quality of public space and indicate a tangible effort to reconstruct in this region a clear image of citizenship. To this

extent they also collaborate re-defining a new urban-rural relation.

4. THE COAST OASIS

Finally, the last and most complex ecology is that of the coastline. This is a highly dynamic landscape of which the limits are defined by the lagoon on the east, the sea on the west, the river Seman at the north and the river Shkumbin at the south. Moreover, it should be noted that although the northern part of this strip of land lies within the border of the core zone of the National Park of Karavasta, the southern part doesn't and it is not subject to the same protection regime. Current conditions are, thus, quite uneven: the coast is made of a sandy strip which is ever increasing in the center and eroded at the extreme. A pinewood forest separates the sandy beach from the lagoon. A smaller lagoon – the Godulla lagoon –

divides the northern part from the southern part. At the south, on the land once occupied by the delta of the river Seman, soil is so salty that nobody ever succeeded in growing crops (in fact we can consider this land as a failed attempt at land reclamation for agriculture).

By contrast, the project proposes a set of interventions aimed at defining this part of the region as a unique landscape despite the different elements that compose it. The general aim is to make this landscape capable of hosting a variety of activities, enhancing natural protection while fostering productive economies linked to the natural environment. Thus, the overall proposal envisages a unique park environment strongly characterized by sand dunes, water and the forest. On the southern edge where the landscape has to be completely redesigned, the park will

host innovative and technologically advanced production, implementing both agricultural and industrial activities related to natural protection. While on the northern edge the park will continue improving the natural oasis which is already part of a well-protected and cared environment of the core zone. The main interventions can be summarized as follows.

Firstly, the project seeks to improve the interventions already taken by the local administration in reinforcing the existing pinewood, progressively thickening it, colonizing the space of the sandy beach. The pinewood forest is meant as the main connecting element of the whole park environment and is of primary relevance in structuring the new coastline landscape. However, this action is also strategic in organizing access to the beach. Reducing the distance between the forest and the sea and providing small parking lots plunged into the forest, can prevent private cars accessing the shore, and the same parking lots can be considered as flexible public spaces during the low season.

Secondly, the existing urbanization plunged into the forest and devoted to seaside tourism is to be recovered and requalified. To avoid illegal and low-quality buildings in this strip of hotels and secondary houses, but also to avoid large derogatory projects, we propose to evaluate the opportunity of a moderate extension of this “resort in the park” environment. It could achieve the double goal



Figure 5. The reorganized main road is a tangible signal of a renewed idea of citizenship and belonging. Students: C.Catapano, P. Dipace, P.o Nobili Vitelleschi (2017-18), Politecnico di Milano

of requalifying the existing stock and providing a small number of locally owned and managed tourist premises. The direct involvement of the Park Administration could be taken into consideration for this intervention.

The forest also integrates a bicycle and pedestrian path, which runs along the margin of the lagoon and gives access to the piers for inner navigation and to a range of park-related services (information center, birdwatching installations, didactic paths, etc.). All of the park installations are designed to be the product of local craftsmanship and are meant to reinforce the local economy, recovering and developing

local tradition of wood working at service of the park maintenance. A first footbridge, crossing the forest, has already been built by the municipality and is made of pinewood, collected from the park maintenance.

Finally, at the south of the coast line where the desolate landscape of the failed land reclamation divides the lagoon from the sea, we propose a new productive landscape. Large plots, organized on a grid recovering the former reclamation grid, are detached by the lagoon by a thick strip of pine wood forest: the land is here available for a range of activities which should introduce innovative productions strongly linked

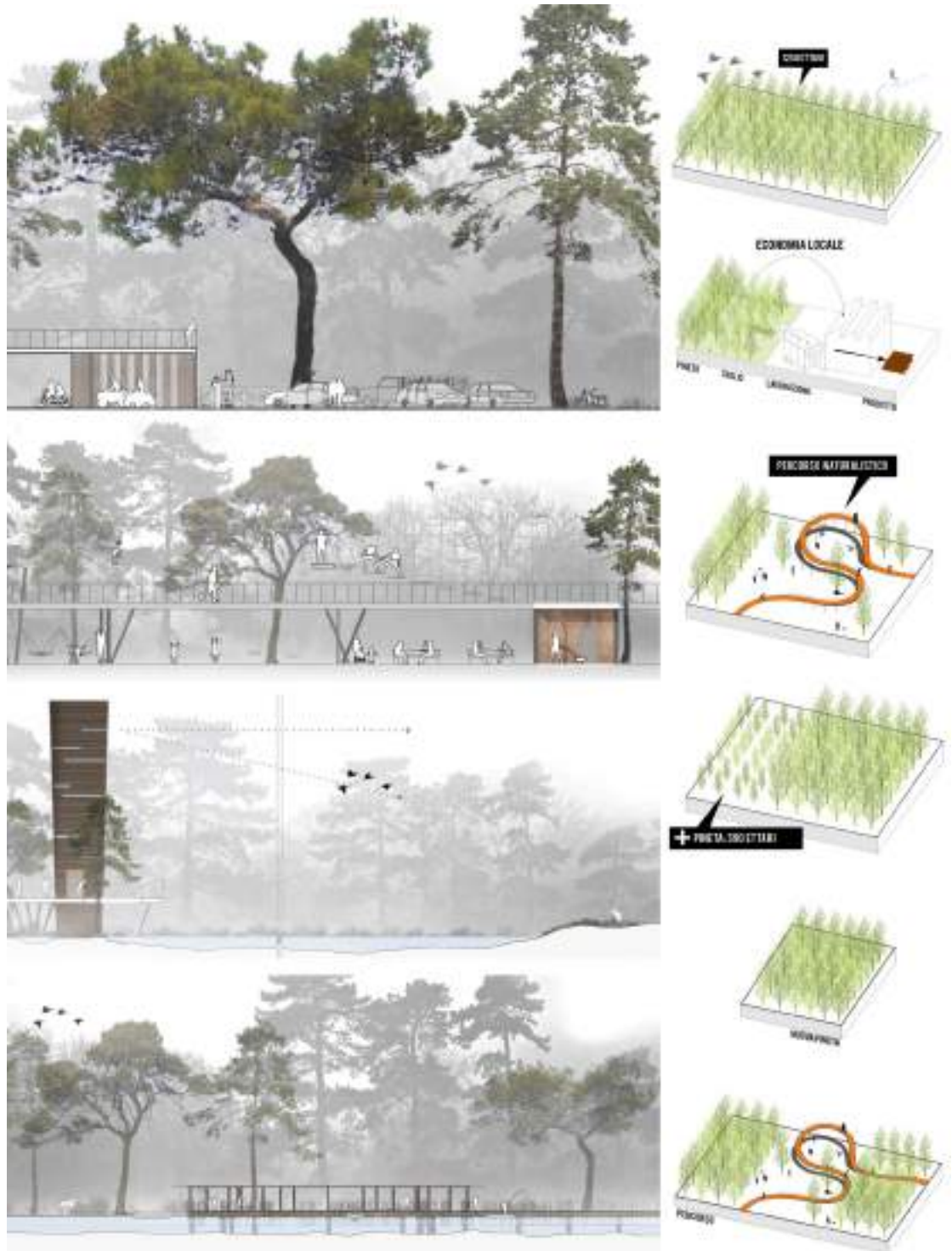


Figure 6. Footbridges in the forest, Parks services and leisure activities are organized by a unique infrastructure fostering a new economy enhancing wood craftsmanship. Student: E. Bertonazzi (2017-18), Politecnico di Milano

to natural protection. They will be hosted in a park environment and should be compatible with high sustainability standards. Some examples could be the cultivation of officinal plants and their transformation, the productive cycle of wood and paper production, photovoltaic energy production, algae cultivation for energy production, salt industries, etc. The programs will be subject to evaluation on a case by case basis, but the basic principle is that the region has to consider improving its attractiveness by proposing an innovative model of technological park, which can prevent depopulation becoming a major issue.

CONCLUSIONS

As a general conclusion we can recall that our research is grounded in the National Plan effort to promote environmental protection and develop tourism both on the coast and in the lagoon area. This research program seeks to trigger innovation in socioeconomic development while reinforcing local resources and offering a positive approach towards coast protection. To promote an active protection of the region's resources, which doesn't simply rely on the good intentions of preservation, local administrations have to contrast very diverse phenomena of "erosion" both natural and

anthropic, while they also have to face large derogatory plans. To achieve these goals a strong and reliable model of local planning is needed. Coherently, the research questions the concrete possibility of implementing National Plan strategies of sustainable development, and suggests that a thorough investigation and review of current local planning strategies is necessary. Therefore, the study's main proposal is an integrated project.

It conceives the complexity of the existing territory and the coexistence of diverse economies as one of the major resources of the region. Coherently, the project recognized the need to work with different strategies which are not necessarily sectorial, and are frequently transcalar, as for example, strategies concerning water management which cannot be separated from agricultural improvement strategies, housing stock regeneration, or the provision of urban waste management.

Consequently, as Albania is in a process of re-grounding the whole system of planning, we consider how the region of Divjakë can offer an exemplary opportunity to challenge the very notion of sustainable development in local planning. For this purpose, the final results of our research consist in providing the municipality of

Divjake with a set of development and planning guidelines, which can be tested and verified in the near future. This effort seeks to consolidate innovative design practices capable of dealing with a dynamic and yet fragile territory, which requires active and focused interventions as opposed to static and traditional land-use planning (Masoud, 2017). The region of Divjake, thus, has served both as the target of the investigation, and the background against which to test innovative design processes dealing with the multiple scales and dimensions of local planning.

Moreover, to provide guidance for reframing agricultural production and rural tourism economy – which is still in its initial phase – the research proposes the creation of a specific infrastructure, named Urban Lab, (currently under construction), which purpose is to provide formative courses for the local youth. This urban laboratory with the active involvement of civil society and institutions will be in charge of testing most of the research proposals. The research program, thus, positions itself at an intermediate level between the reception of society's needs or expectations and the reconstruction of a legitimate and participated planning practice.



Figure 7. Different economies in the National park. Students: M. Bianchi, F. Fantinato, D. Tirrito (a.y. 2017/18). Politecnico di Milano.

REFERENCES

- Banham, R. (1976) *Los Angeles: The architecture of four ecologies*, London: Penguin Publisher
- Brew, D. 2003. *Geomorphology of the Albanian Adriatic Coast: A Study of Short-and Long-term Changes at Karavasta Lagoon and their Implications for Coastal Management*. *Geography*, 88(2), pp. 88-98.
- Cattor, B. and De Meulder, B. (2010) *An Iteration between Collaborative Urbanism and Formal Cartographies. Design experiments in Southwest Flanders* in Meijsmans, N., & Beelen, K. (2010). *Designing for a Region*. Amsterdam: Sun Academia, pp. 202-213
- Ciavola P., Arthurton R.S., Brew D.S. and Lewis P.M. (1995), *Coastal change in Albania: case studies at Karavasta and Patok*. Technical Report WC/95/18, British Geological Survey, Keyworth, UK.
- Masoud, F. (2017), *Coding Flux: Redesigning the migrating coast*. *Scenario Journal 06: Migration, Summer 2017*, <https://scenariojournal.com/article/coding-flux/> [Accessed 01 Jul. 2018].
- Ministry of Urban Development, National Territorial Planning Agency (2016) *General national plan : first national document on territorial planning : 2015-2030*, Tiranë: Pegi.
- Munari, C., Tessari, U., Rossi, R. and Mistri, M. (2010), *The ecological status of Karavasta Lagoon (Albania): Closing the stable door before the horse has bolted?* *Marine Environmental Research*, 69(1), pp. 10-17.
- Viganò, P. (2010), *I territori dell'urbanistica: il progetto come produttore di conoscenza*. Roma: Officina.

FACTORY LOST AND FOUND

.....
Moira Valeri

*Architecture Department
Yeditepe University
Istanbul / Turkey*

ABSTRACT

The process of deindustrialization which began in the 1970s in many European countries, the U.S, and Japan has clearly had—and continues to have—a significant impact on cities, leaving a vast stock of industrial buildings obsolete, and no longer suited to the functional program they were built for. Although the aesthetic of such ruins has always fascinated architects—inspired by literature on memory and the passage of time—we need to keep in mind the impact that abandoned and underused buildings have on many aspects of the city and its public domain, on the one hand, and the opportunity to keep these spaces alive while also preserving the memory of their bygone days, on the other.

In Turkey as well—albeit characterized by a different intensity of industrialization/deindustrialization process—the

pragmatic value-driven approach of the factory has often been both the mirror of the efforts of transformation and modernization in the aftermath of the Industrial Revolution, and the prolific grounds for some interesting architectural experiments, starting from the period of the reforms and reorganization of the Ottoman Empire in the 1830s (Tanzimat era) with the establishment of some imperial factories, and extending all the way to the Post-Fordist era and globalization that is still underway.

Within this framework, following an overview of disused industrial buildings, this paper aims to present the industrial landscape in Turkey based on a database and mapping for a comprehensive visualization, on the one hand, and a case study in which neither the demolition of the building nor its replica have been chosen as strategies, which is

Keywords

factory, Turkey, recycle, lost and found, memory

quite common in the country, on the other. What has actually emerged is the idea of keeping together the memory and the will of belonging to our zeitgeist.

1. FORGOTTEN PLACES

In recent decades, long-time rejected landscapes, such as disused industrial buildings and sites, have fully and urgently entered into the cultural, architectural, and urban debate, involving architects, urban planners, sociologists, photographers, and artists. It has been difficult to attribute a historical-cultural value to these spaces of production for as long as they have been active and operational; this is because for much of the time they have been considered places that are polluted and polluting, often being front-page news more because of the negative image impressed on the collective memory than for their value as historical-architectural evidence.

These are long-time forgotten landscapes for two reasons: on the one hand, because they were perceived as representing that industrialization process—which the U.S., Japan and many European countries first experienced—whose ‘structure’ was conceptually problematic, often triggering a debate on its social cost; on the other, because in some countries—especially those having a less pragmatic approach than Great Britain and the U.S., where institutions or associations with a strong emphasis on the preservation of industrial

heritage were first founded—the recognition of the value of buildings and areas that had hosted productive and technical activities took more time, as it deviated from the ideal of a culture mainly based on the prevailing value of the humanistic disciplines.

The urban, cultural and economic changes of the past decades have left a vast stock of factories and industrial sites obsolete, abandoned, and disused, no longer suited to the functional program they were built for: an industrial landscape to which the idea of marginality and urban and social decay has often been associated. In fact, since the 1970s, in many cities in so-called developed countries, there has been a vast process of industrial disposal which has left behind another landscape, one of abandonment. Conceived to be on the edge of the city when they were built, today the size and the unproductiveness of such buildings and areas put the quality and functionality of the surroundings at risk.

2. THE RELEASE

Faced with such an evident problem, a rising interest in the issue has encouraged those studying the city and architecture to begin carrying out research and strategies to find the proper solutions. What were conceived as anonymous containers of material production began to be perceived as containers/producers of memory, places that witnessed the

activities and people they had hosted, the economic and social history of a country, the urban transformations that, through a long process, had shaped the city in which we live.

Through this slow and gradual process of ‘redemption’, architects and urban planners have come to perceive disused industrial buildings as a resource rather than a waste. These are often buildings with a recent past, whose evaluation still seems suspended and hard to label based on the criteria used for the industrial heritage dating back to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Within this context, the activity of many photographers who have dealt with the industrial landscape has certainly represented a new way of looking at these territories, becoming aware of them through a ‘device’ that differs from the traditional tools used by architects and urban planners.

The School of Photography of the Academy of Fine Arts in Düsseldorf, in particular, hosted one of the most important schools of photography of the twentieth century; on the German scene first, and the international one later, it constituted an epistemological break for photography, especially under the direction of Berndt and Hilla Becher who directed it for twenty years, from 1976 onwards.

The Bechers should be recognized not only for their crucial contribution to the artistic emancipation of photography, but above all for the way they explored that industrial

landscape that was soon to fuel the interest of artists, architects, urban planners, and sociologists. The photo essays done on industrial buildings by the Bechers were based on the idea of photographing them using either grids of photos in which industrial structures of the same typology are side by side, or photos of the same building from different points of view. "We don't agree with the depiction of buildings in the '20s and '30s. Things were seen either from above or below which tended to monumentalize the object. This was exploited in terms of a socialistic view a fresh view of the world, a new man, a new beginning" (Grauerholz, Ramsden, 1981:18).

Their choice, which eventually became a stylistic one, fell on the use of black and white photographs, shooting buildings from a frontal view as if they are portraits, through the personification of the buildings themselves: an attribution of 'dignity' that had been absent from the international artistic scene until then. For the Bechers, photographing the distinct industrial era required the exacting and exhaustive discipline of a botanist. This approach represented the first taxonomic work carried out on industrial buildings; not so much a work of the nostalgic testimony of industrial structures, but rather a sort of recording and mapping of constantly changing realities. A 'scientific' approach influenced by the New Objectivity which would in turn influence the work of many photographers, including Gabriele

Basilico. Basilico first became one of the most important architectural photographers on the international scene in the early 1980s, his first photo essay being "Milano. Ritratti di Fabbriche" (Basilico, 1982). The essay represented one of the best interpretations of the 'Becher-Schule', a vivid testimony not only because of Basilico's skill at investigating and 'measuring' the post-industrial city, but also because of his reference to portraits ("ritratti") in the title of the work to define those 'personified containers' of the Milanese industrial landscape.

3. SECOND LIFE

Although the aesthetic of ruins has always fascinated architects inspired by literature on memory and the passage of time we need to keep in mind the impact that abandoned and underused buildings have on many aspects of the city and its public domain, on the one hand, and the opportunity to keep these spaces alive while also preserving the memory of their bygone days, on the other. In the 1970s, a period of attempts, approaches interpretations, strategies, and practices related to the ongoing debate on the future of abandoned industrial buildings began to open up.

There is the 'rejection' of existing industrial structures and the difficulty in thinking of new destinies for these bulky structures that in some cases especially when it comes to speaking of 'ordinary' buildings explains their

demolition to make room for new buildings.

And then there is a focus on the issue developed by the institutions in charge of the protection of these structures or groups born spontaneously, sometimes through a process in which artists and local communities above all in the U.S. and Europe took advantage of the cheap availability of large and abandoned spaces, sometimes by simply squatting in abandoned industrial buildings, or by reusing them.

These are mostly practices that are not based on a solid theoretical corpus, projects that basically do not touch the structure of existing industrial buildings: choosing a new program is enough to release the structure back into the urban cycle. The theme isn't new but the urgency and the extensiveness of the phenomenon has certainly triggered the need and the will to take note of it and consequently provide answers. The gradual recognition of industrial heritage as it is intended today as a memory of activities and places of production to which a cultural value to be conserved and promoted is attributed has undoubtedly influenced the practices and strategies used to transform these structures.

This has been facilitated by the fact that today the disused factories are located in 'central' places of the city that has grown around it and that are therefore already served by a road network that determines good accessibility, without the need to build



Fig. 1 Locations of the main industrial buildings in Turkey, 1830-2016. Source: www.factoryreloaded.net [Accessed 1 July 2018].



Fig. 2 Main industrial buildings in Turkey, 2016. The red dots represent the buildings built between 1830-1922; green ones, between 1923-1949; light blue ones, between 1950-1979; dark blue, between 1980-2016. Source: www.factoryreloaded.net [Accessed 1 July 2018].



Fig. 3 The transformation of the main industrial buildings in Turkey (2016). Red dots represent the buildings that have not been transformed; the purple ones, buildings that went under transformation (demolished, demolished-rebuilt, restored); grey ones, buildings whose transformation has not been found (2016). Source: www.factoryreloaded.net [Accessed 1 July 2018].

a new one.

A third approach emerged at the turn of the twenty-first century, at a time when the tabula rasa is no longer a strategy taken into consideration or at least it is put into practice only for some parts of a disposal industrial site; there is in fact a growing willingness by architects to recycle industrial structures through the possibility that the buildings might welcome new narratives, new meanings, new architectures in tune with the evolution of contemporary architectural thought (Valeri, 2015).

The criteria that define industrial heritage often omit a vast stock of buildings with no particular historical or architectural value, but which still represent an issue that architects and urban planners should learn to deal with. In fact, the relationship with memory becomes crucial to defining the dialogue between the architectural project and industrial 'waste'; a relationship that has been changing in this first part of the twenty-first century due to a shift in the meanings of the term 'waste', as it is culturally linked to time and place.

The ability to recycle strengthens community relationships and identities, and it also paves the way to building a theoretical architectural apparatus, often overlooked or underestimated but with the potential to be a powerful device of place-making that promotes the awareness of belonging to our own time. Many recycled industrial buildings all around the world bear witness to this

approach, starting with the renewal of Tate Modern by Herzog&De Meuron in 2000, continuing through the Frosilo in Denmark by MVRDV in 2005, the recycle of the crane way (Kraanspoor) completed in Amsterdam in 2007 by OTH Arkitekten, or the refurbishment of the viaduct arches in Zurich by EM2N in 2010, all the way to the recent recycle of Fondazione Prada in Milan by OMA.

4. THE INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPE IN TURKEY

Although Turkey has not experienced an intense and extensive industrialization process like that of other European countries, it has gone through the phases of industrialization and de-industrialization, influenced by the local historical-cultural context, marking differences between its western and eastern regions, which are still today in the specific conditions of a relatively backward economy.

The pragmatic value-driven approach characterizing the design of factories has often been both the mirror of the efforts of transformation and modernization in the aftermath of the Industrial Revolution, and a prolific ground for some interesting architectural experiments starting from the period of the reforms and reorganization of the Ottoman Empire in the 1830s (Tanzimat era) with the establishment of some imperial factories, continuing through the state-led industrialization program from the foundation of the Republic of Turkey in 1923, and

extending all the way to the Post-Fordist era and globalization, which is still underway.

In the early 1980s, in particular, after the military coup in 1980, neo-liberal economic policies paved the way to the rise of new industrial centres across Anatolia, epitomized by the privatization of iconic state-led factories. Meanwhile, a growing number of factories and industrial sites were left awaiting a new 'meaning'.

This issue was documented in a research/exhibition entitled "Factory Reloaded" within the scope of the 3rd Istanbul Design Biennial in 2016. The research started out by focusing on the city of Istanbul, and then it extended to the whole country within the context of the Biennial, and it is based on the fact that a comprehensive approach to the topic and its visualization was lacking, although there are publications, articles and a growing interest in industrial buildings in Turkey. Rather than conducting new exhaustive architectural and historical investigations on each industrial building, existing studies have been collected through sources such as academic publications, architectural magazines, and Turkish newspapers. In fact, based on the requests of the curator of the "Design Chronology Turkey - Draft" program, one of the criteria used to identify which industrial buildings are to be listed was the recognition that the historiographical research has attributed to the industrial structures,



Fig. 4. Ford Motor Company, the first car factory built in Istanbul, along Salıpazarı Quay. Source: SALT Research, Photo Archive.

thus, the bibliographic consultation of manuals and guides, the completion of a list of recognized journals and architectural publications, the control of lists and reports of buildings catalogued by national and local bodies. The second one was that of architectural quality, estimated in relation to the social meaning, the aesthetic value, and the innovative contribution attributed to the building. These criteria were then accompanied by a survey in the field that allowed for the inclusion of those buildings that bear an innovative/unique character in terms of industrial production. The time frame starts from the period of the Tanzimat reforms, which also coincided with the first period of industrialization of the then Ottoman Empire.

The idea of mapping these industrial buildings emerged from the extension

of the previous report. Firstly, the buildings were mapped to get a visualization of how many there were and their respective locations in the country (Fig.1). As a further step, they were sorted by the year they became operational (Fig. 2) and the type of transformation they underwent (Fig. 3).

The whole research to be considered as a work in progress aims to present an overall picture of industrial buildings in Turkey; to understand how the architectural and urban character of spaces of production have changed over the years; to show the number and location of industrial buildings; to increase the knowledge and awareness of the country's industrial history, the architectural and/or historical value of some industrial buildings, and the built environment we live in; lastly, to

provide a basis for further historical/architectural studies on this topic, and to understand the impact of industrial buildings on the urban landscape and our daily life.

4.1. STORIES: TABULA RASA, REPLICAS, RECYCLE

Since the 1990s, in Turkey, especially in Istanbul, many industrial facilities have become obsolete or disused. The dizzying growth of the city and the desire to make it a financial and service centre rather than the industrial hub of the country, has made these industrial structures at one time at the edge of the urbanized area central spots. The ensuing interest in these buildings, above all for their market-value, rather than out of a sincere historical and architectural concern, has triggered a series of demolitions, making way for new 'mixed-type'

structures shopping malls, offices, residences and the demolition and subsequent reconstruction of the building using the same style.

One of the most controversial examples of 'tabula rasa' is the Vakko fabrics and textiles headquarters, in the high-density textile-companies municipality of Merter in Istanbul, built in 1969 by architects Haluk Baysal and Melih Birsal including some works by Turkish artists on the entrance façade and demolished in 2006 (Bozdoğan, Akcan, 2012) to make room for a complex initially intended as a hotel. The demolition of the building, which represented a rare example of the integration of architecture and plastic artworks an integral part of the architectural project was the first of several.

On the other hand there is still a widespread practice of demolishing disused industrial buildings and not just industrial buildings and rebuilding them using the same style, making a replica of them. One of the most discussed examples of this practice, still quite widespread nowadays, is the former slaughterhouse in Istanbul along the Golden Horn, whose quays have hosted the first industries of the then Ottoman capital. The building, built in 1919 by the architect Vedad Tek and operational since 1923, consisted of three pavilions. In 1991, following the move of the slaughterhouse from the area, the enterprise was used as a distribution centre. How to re-use it came into the agenda. The complex, however,

was closed and destroyed due to the difficulties of the conveyor system. After the demolition of the original structure in 1998, with the exception of a very small block, a new cultural centre was built in the same style despite of the lack of an adequate documentation of the data pertaining to the architectural features of the slaughterhouse (Köksal, 2005). It officially opened in 2009 to host the opening ceremony of the Istanbul 2010 Capital of Culture.

Within this context, the idea of a strategy more in tune with the evolution of contemporary architectural thought is slowly gaining momentum, even though this practice is still in some ways an exception. This refers to the recycling of one of the seven warehouses in Salıpazarı, within the Galataport one of the most important ongoing projects in Istanbul not only for its size but also for the impact it will have on the city and for its long and controversial process.

The project for the Galataport has been discussed since the 2000s, and it is now under construction based on the masterplan designed by Dror + Gensler, the winner of an invited competition. The project is in an area located across from the old city which from the mid-twentieth century to the early 1980s was the commercial port of Istanbul. The project runs for about 1.2 kilometers along the Bosphorus, including the Karaköy and Salıpazarı quays, and will host retail, office, public spaces and 'the world's first underground cruise operation'.

In this area twice there has been a clean sweep of industrial buildings, a clear example of the hostility to the concept of the palimpsest. In fact, the headquarters of the first car factory in Turkey, Ford Motor Company (Fig. 4) was located along the Salıpazarı Quay, from 1929 until the beginning of 1934. Disused for the next ten years apart from a warehouse used as a storage area in 1944 it was definitively dismantled.

In 1958, also occupying the area of the former Ford Motor Company, seven warehouses were designed and built by the architect Sedat Hakkı Eldem; however, since the 1980s, when the city of Istanbul began shifting from being the country's industrial hub to a financial and services centre, the area has slowly lost its functions, epitomized by the fact that in 1986 it became closed to cargo ships, and was subsequently converted into a tourist area, becoming a de facto cruise ship terminal (Odman, 2011).

The seven warehouses were rented, turning the area into a cultural spot. In particular, one of the warehouses has been transformed into the first modern art museum in Istanbul Istanbul Museum for Modern Arts the first example of a recycled building designed by Tabanlıoğlu Architects that will be demolished and rebuilt on the same area ; another one, known as Warehouse no. 5, has hosted the Istanbul Painting and Sculpture Museum of Mimar Sinan University; others have often been used as



Fig. 5 Aerial view of the seven warehouses along Salıpazarı quay.
Source: SALT Research, Photo Archive.

venues for the Istanbul Biennial and Istanbul Fashion Week. Work on the Galataport began in 2017, and the demolition of many buildings, not just industrial ones that followed, sparked heated debate in Turkish society.

Warehouse no. 5, leased to Mimar Sinan University, will be transformed into the new Istanbul Painting and Sculpture Museum, designed by Emre Arolat Architects who, in March 2018, won the Cultural Regeneration Award with which MIPIM / Architectural Review Future Project Awards honors architectural excellence in unbuilt or

incomplete projects around the globe. The concept of the project is based on the maintenance of the reinforced concrete structural grid which, along with that of the other adjacent warehouses, has characterized this area, and therefore urban memory, since the 1950s (Fig. 5). Memory of which there seems to be no trace in the masterplan where, as stated on the architects' website, 'small, pixel-like buildings flank intimate streets and steps down into stairs towards the waterfront'.

Having removed the walls and floors, the structural 3D grid

houses new containers the galleries connected to each other by 'bridges' and paths. The whole grid the ground floor is open and permeable to allow public use is emphasized thanks to the glass surface that wraps it and that, according to the intentions of the designers, will allow the visitor to plunge into the galleries and concentrate on the artworks, and then, when leaving while still remaining inside the structure, enjoy different views of the city (Fig. 6).

Following the same strategy, there is a plan to rebuild the narrow and long-planned office structure, adjacent

to the warehouse in the direction of Meclis-i Mebusan Caddesi, 'with serious bearing weaknesses, with a similar sense of memory, especially in the context of the original faade' (Yüksel, 2017).

The Galataport well represents all the contradictions of the practices related to the underused buildings in Turkey; after having demolished the Ford Company and the memory of an important chapter of the economic history of the country, and replaced it with warehouses which in turn entered into the urban memory of the city again the axe of demolition has fallen on the whole area, keeping only one recycled building. The tabula rasa still wins over the palimpsest.

REFERENCES

- AA.VV. (2013) *81 İl Sanayi Durum Raporu [Report on the Status of Industry in 81 Provinces]*, Ankara: Republic of Turkey Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology.
- Aktaş, R., ed., (2011) *Exchange. İstanbul-Marseilles*, İstanbul: ÇEKÜL Vakfı.
- Basilio, G. (1982) *Milano. Ritratti di fabbriche [Milan. Portraits of Factories]*, Milan: Sugarco.
- Bozdoğan, S. (2001) *Modernism and Nation Building. Turkish Architectural Culture in the Early Republic*, Seattle: University of Washington Press.
- Bozdoğan, S. and Akcan, E. (2012) *Turkey. Modern Architectures in History*, London: Reaktion books.
- Ciorra, P. and Marini, S. (2012). *Re-Cycle. Strategies for Architecture, City*

and Planet, Milan: Electa.

- Çolakoglu, N. M. and Kayaoglu, G. Y. (2015) *İstanbul Sanayi Odası'nın Altmışıncı Yılında Türk Sanayii [Turkish Industry on the 60th Anniversary of the İstanbul Chamber of Commerce]*, İstanbul: İstanbul Chamber of Commerce.
- Grauerholz, A., and Ramsden, A. (1981) *Photographing Industrial Architecture: An Interview with Hilla and Bernd Becher*. *Parachute*, 22, pp.14-19.
- Köksal, G. (2005). *İstanbul'daki Endüstri Mirası İçin Koruma ve Yeniden Kullanım Önerileri [Proposals for the Conservation and Reuse of the Industrial Heritage in İstanbul]*. PhD. İstanbul Technical University.
- Marini, S. and Corbellini, G. (2016) *Recycled Theory. Illustrated Dictionary*, Macerata: Quodlibet.
- Odman, A. (2011) *Modern times at the Galata Docks. Ford's Automobile Assembly Plant in Tophane 1925-1944*. In R. Aktaş, ed., *Exchange. İstanbul-Marseilles*, İstanbul: Cekul Vakfı, pp. 106-121.
- Saner, M. (2012). *Endüstri Mirası: Kavramlar, Kurumlar ve Türkiye'deki Yaklaşımlar [Industrial Heritage: Concepts, Institutions and Approaches in Turkey]*. *Planlama*, 1-2, pp.53-66.
- Tanyeli, G. (1998). *Endüstri Arkeolojisi. Arredamento Mimarlık*, 8, pp. 46-49.
- Valeri, M. (2015) *Recycle as architectural cre-[a]ctive strategy*. In ARCC 2015 Conference *Future of Architectural Research*, Chicago: Perkins+ Will, pp.473-479.
- Yüksel, H. Z. (2017). *Müze yeni bir kültürel peyzaj oluşturacak*. [online] *Arkitera*. Available at <http://www.arkitera.com/soylesi/979/muze-yeni-bir-kulturel-peyzaj-olusturacak> [Accessed 1 July 2018].



Fig. 6 The İstanbul Painting and Sculpture Museum (Yüksel, 2017)



Warehouse no. 5) under construction. Photo Cemal Emden

IDENTITY AND SPACE

Collaborative Developments for Inclusive Cities

.....
Zsófia Glatz

Bence Komlósi

Architecture for Refugees

Zurich / Switzerland

ABSTRACT

The exclusivity and the current spatial, economic and social segregation of cities are alarming. New strategies are needed to develop welcoming and inclusive structures where all the different interest groups are included in the short- and long-term developments. Stakeholders from marginalized social groups such as migrants and refugees have no voice and power to be heard and therefore cannot participate in the decision making processes. For inclusion, everybody should find their own space and identity in the city, in the society. Welcoming cities and societies have to recognize the value of migration and start including the experience and knowledge of newcomers. Spaces for equality have to be built where everybody will find their identity; the importance of diversity has to be recognized; and future cities have to be developed together. Equality-

based decision making processes in the problem definition-, solution development-, implementation- and maintenance phases have to be established where everybody - not only the privileged - has their voice.

It would bring more understanding and acceptance into the societies. Spaces and built structures should be implemented by the users or they should have a flexible political-, economic- and cultural framework that allows itself to be modified. Private-, community- and public spaces which represent and serve the needs of all citizens can be developed in collaborative processes and the marginalized groups can mostly be represented by non-governmental organizations. The built environment has a huge influence on the identity of the users and the identity could and should also have an influence on the built environment. For a healthy well-being,

Keywords

City, Identity, Inclusivity, Migration, Space

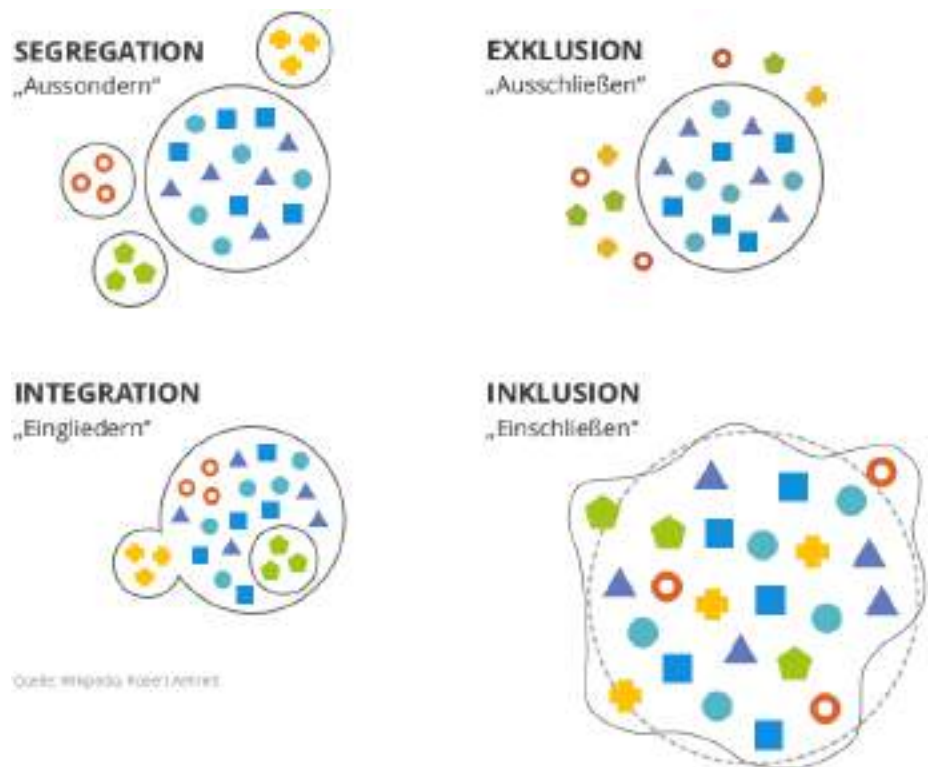


Figure 1. From segregation to inclusion

the living spaces should communicate with the users. For real inclusion all the above mentioned characteristics should be achieved which shows the complexity of the situation.

IDENTITY LOSS AND SEGREGATION IN THE WELCOMING CITIES

Migration and change have always played key roles in the evolution of humanity. Changes have made humans what they are, migration has made the world as diverse and rich as it is today. To ensure further development on the local and global scale, these two processes cannot and should not be arrested. Migration generates changes in communities and on the individual level; some old values and traditions are lost but

some new values are born due to this. Being closed, cities offer safety for their citizens and by their openness they welcome newcomers who are in need for a safe place. This is the nature of cities. The evolving global refugee crisis is trying to handle this duality with all its complexity and difficulties. This means a lot of changes - loss and gain - for both parties: refugees are losing their home and with that, their identity, and welcoming societies also suffer loss and changes through the new influences. "It must be emphasized, that not only refugees struggle and have to be supported, but the welcoming societies too" (Glatz, Komlósi and Dúll, 2018).

Besides the significant problem of

refugees losing a living place and identity, exclusivity and segregation are also key social-issues in cities.

As Gerhard Matzig defines the problems of urbanisation, "...in 1933, cities were segmented: work, leisure time, and housing were spatially separated. The results: deserted bedroom communities and fatal commuter traffic. Urbanity is, however, exactly the opposite, namely a highly concentrated city with short distances.

The problem now is that people are afraid of moving closer together and of living in closer proximity to their neighbors once again. They also fear the alien: foreign languages, cultures, religions ... in short: the specter of "foreign infiltration". The *völkisch* (a term used particularly in the Nazi era,

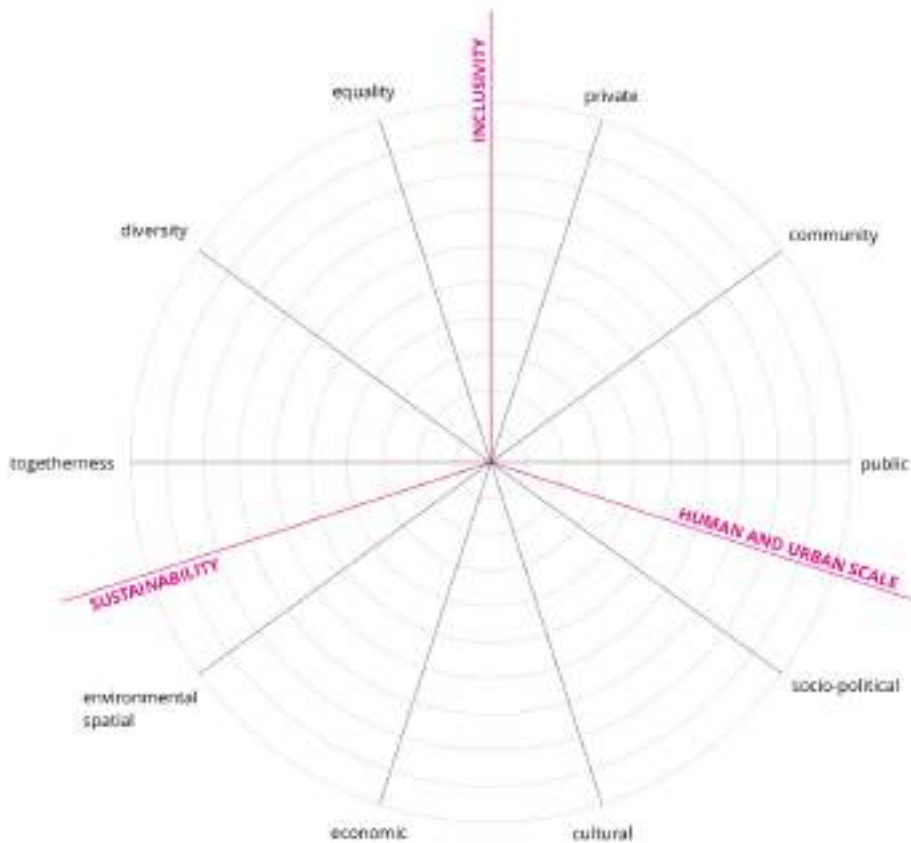


Figure 2. Conceptual framework

meaning racial-nationalistics) seems to be becoming socially acceptable again: as a law of spatial purity” (Matzig, 2016: 250). Refugees and welcoming societies are challenged to handle the problems of identity loss and exclusivity on a daily basis and due to the lack of tools and common language, they both struggle with the experience of living together.

NEW IDENTITY AND INCLUSION THROUGH COLLABORATIVE DEVELOPMENTS

New strategies, tools and languages

have to be developed for a common future in peace, where inclusivity through equality, diversity and togetherness is the basic foundation.

The aim of the research is to provide a conceptual framework for the sustainable inclusion of marginalized groups in cities with a special focus on refugees. The core motif of the framework is the cardinal link between identity and space: place attachment. The hypothesis of the research is that sustainable inclusion of marginalized groups in cities is mostly possible via collaborative

development processes where all the stakeholders are given the chance to express their needs and use their expertise. Collaborative developments in the cities on every human level can generate inclusivity and empower all the stakeholders to develop new place attachment and identity.

The newly developed collaborative projects should be analysed and implemented through all the four main fields of sustainability to avoid exclusion. “Exclusion consists of dynamic, multi-dimensional processes driven by unequal power relationships interacting across four main dimensions - economic, political, social and cultural - and at different levels including individual, household, group, community, country and global levels. It results in a continuum of inclusion/exclusion characterised by unequal access to resources, capabilities and rights which leads to health inequalities” states the WHO (World Health Organisation, 2018). As Filmon, an Eritrean refugee has been living in Switzerland for almost two years, explains his situation and current identity, “we eat and sleep, we live like dogs” (Kömłósi and H. F., 2017). This is how Filmon and many other refugees around the world experience the same problems. They have lost their homes, along with their identity, and they live in a limbo without any perspective.

1. NEW IDENTITY AND PLACE ATTACHMENT

The identity and place attachment of newcomers and welcoming societies have to be developed in the above mentioned complex system. The inclusivity of cities and the identity of the citizens influence each other, so the development process can be started at any point. "People with higher place attachment report greater social and political involvement in their communities (Mesch & Manor, 1998), and communities comprised of highly attached people are more likely to work together to achieve a desired outcome, such as protecting the environment (G. Brown, Reed, & Harris, 2002) and protecting the social and physical features that characterise their neighbourhoods (Mesch & Manor, 1998)" (Anton and Lawrence, 2014). There are two ways to maintain the continuity of identity when changing the location of residence. On one hand, continuity can be maintained via characteristics of previous places and on the other hand, through visiting places that have emotional significance for a person (Arbenz, 2016). "The creation of new place attachment and a place identity relevant to their new home, is vital for the integration of asylum seekers into their new country of residence," says Christina Arbenz in her research paper in which she deals with asylum seekers living in

Zurich, Switzerland (Arbenz, 2016). Place attachment and identity have to be developed on all the three human and urban levels - private, community and public - and this process has to be collaborative with all the stakeholders involved. Harold M. Proshansky, Abbe K. Fabian and Robert Kaminoff write "A sense of place identity derives from the multiple ways in which place functions to provide a sense of belonging, construct meaning, foster attachments, and mediate change. The place identity of a person can inform their experiences, behaviors, and attitudes about other places." (Proshansky, Fabian and Kaminoff, 1983).

2. BOTH PARTIES - WELCOMING SOCIETIES AND NEWCOMERS

The struggle of both parties cries for new collaborative developments. As Richard Sennett writes in his book "Together" (Sennett, 2012) and as Sébastien Thiéry (Komlósi and Thiéry, 2017) tells in an interview, new tools, skills and languages have to be learned for hospitality and togetherness. Spaces and programs have to bring people together and empower them to heal their lost identity and to develop new common place attachment. Refugees had to leave their homeland, home, culture, language, families and places behind, so in one hand, they have to mourn this loss and in the other hand, they have to start a new life and build up a new identity which is very difficult, mostly if you do not

know the new local language, culture, people and you have no roots at all. The welcoming societies are also suffering. On one hand, they fear the change to lose their traditions, culture, language, places and even their financial independence and on the other hand, they do not know how to handle the new situation, how to build relationships with the newcomers, how to build spaces for interaction and how to start a new, more diverse and complex life.

3. INCLUSIVITY - LIVABLE CITIES FOR ALL

Theoretically, cities are for all, but in reality cities are hardly accessible and livable for marginalised groups. Around 70% of the world's refugees live in cities but their living conditions are extremely far from the standard. This phenomenon has to be discussed from economic, socio-political, cultural and environmental-spatial perspectives. Refugees must be involved on every level, from decision making to accessibility of public and private housing, labour market and education. Even their legal status requires re-evaluation from the socio-political aspect. Various theoretical and empirical researches define access, affordability and openness as the three main problems in the current situation. Economic, cultural, socio-political and environmental-spatial equality can solve all the previously mentioned difficulties. Equality can be reached through developments involving diverse interest groups and



Figure 3. Desired life cycle of every project - in the case of the collaborative developments, every step should involve all the stakeholders.

diverse tools. Building all the above mentioned elements with equal emphasis into future developments is crucial to create livable inclusive cities.

COLLABORATIVE DEVELOPMENTS FROM VARIOUS HUMAN AND URBAN LEVELS

One of the biggest challenges of the collaborative developments is to include all the stakeholders from the very beginning of and through the whole process. It means from the problem definition, through idea collection, decision making, solution development and maintenance, to monitoring. The challenge is to involve the marginalised groups, such as refugees, who often have very little amount of energy and resources to participate in such developments. One other way is to support and participate in developments initiated by refugees. These projects should be

observed on all the diverse human and urban levels from private to public.

1. DIVERSE HUMAN AND URBAN LEVELS

The specification of levels is based on the numerous "research by doing" workshops, discussions and projects by the NGO Architecture for Refugees and its local chapters in the USA and in Switzerland. Three - private, community and public - sub-levels are defined, although, there is just a very fine transition between them. In the private level, local observations and small projects are included which influence the life only of a very few people but highlight the importance of privacy and strong social connections. In the community level, the projects analyse the importance of socio-cultural gatherings and interactions and develop new semi-private and semi-public interventions

and spaces. In the public level, the monitoring and interactions are more generalised but this also offers a wider perspective. The first findings underline the importance of all levels and focus from the individual level to the public. There must be a good balance between these levels to create a more complex and inclusive tool-, skill- and language-kit.

2. NEW TOOLS, SKILLS AND LANGUAGES TO UNDERSTAND THE PROBLEMS AND TO DEVELOP NEW COLLABORATIVE PROJECTS

This research uses practical and theoretical research methods to understand and summarise the problems in the field and to develop new collaborative tools, skills and languages. It is very important to analyse the current situation and to summarise the discoveries. The problems on every level have to be defined for further movements. The complexity of the situation is overwhelming, but without good questions no good answers can be developed.

The results of the first analyses show the lack of real problem-based research and monitoring. A high percentage of the current developments are top-down initiated without any previous study or research. The running projects are not evaluated and the rigidity of the system is also alarming. The summarised problems are based on observations, collaborative workshops, interviews, exhibitions,

collaborative fieldworks, walking tours and minor interventions. Along the problems, it is very important to stop every further false developments. This is one of the most challenging tasks because of the rigidity of top-down systems. The monitored projects and their negative effects must be communicated towards the current decision makers, developers and society. This is the only way of controlling the failing developments. The analyses of solutions - new collaborative tools, skills and languages - are partly practical and partly theoretical - literature based.

Both the problems and the solutions were analysed on a short- and long-term. The four basic - socio-political, cultural, economic and environmental - fields of sustainability were also used to characterise the situation and the further steps. Thanks to the several research-by-doing projects, some elements of the research were immediately implemented as good practice in the real life.

3. SELECTION OF PROJECTS

The selection of the analysed projects was based on their scale and current success. The situation in the field of the refugee crisis in the last few years is changing so fast, that the projects must be evaluated continuously. It is also possible, that some of the selected projects will fail in the near future, but their positive or negative impact must be understood and highlighted. In general, it can be stated, that top-down projects fail

because of their rigidity and bottom-up projects fail because of financial difficulties.

4. PRIVATE LEVEL - PRIVACY AND PERSONAL IDENTITY - HOUSING +

The private level mostly refers to housing. In general discussions, housing is often identified with integration as the one and only problem to be solved. It is only partially true. As Corina Sy says "We were quite fast confronted with the question of housing. This is the first and most important step to get your own privacy, your own space and to settle down." (Home Not Shelter, 2016) or as Gostaph Kara Fallah argues, "I can identify myself if I live in a society, not when I'm alone." (Home Not Shelter, 2016). they define the importance of housing, so it is visible that housing has a strong connection to other human and urban levels.

The problem analyses in Switzerland shows how isolated and homogeneous the refugee housing settlements are.

Besides the isolated refugee housing settlements, the lack of freedom is also an important issue. These top-down developments offer very little, almost no space for the residents to personalise their private room and living spaces. As the residents of these Swiss settlements state, the financial dependency is also alarming. The lack of affordable housing and the lack of wish to host refugees creates a very difficult set of circumstances to move on from the situation upon their

arrival where refugees live in refugee housing settlements mostly located on the outskirts of the municipalities, hence socially stigmatized.

Two projects are selected and highlighted as examples for best practices and models. The first is a small scale housing network - called Refugees Welcome - which brings refugees and welcoming shared-flat communities together. "The main goal for refugees is to find their own flat. This could offer them a new starting point." (Komlósi and Geiling, 2018). In the temporary position they can hardly imagine to start developing their new identity, which is a limbo situation influencing their everyday life. Many of them do not want to learn or do anything, because they do not know if they can stay or not. Regarding shared-flats, it is important to mention how the flatmates can influence the new life of the refugees. The homogeneity of the shared-flat community on the private level could support the development of identity.

"Once a guy moved in to an artist community, where he started to act like them. Since he moved out, he changed a lot" says Mareike, co-founder of Refugees Welcome. "We try to bring people together with similar interest and background. It makes the living easier. It is not always the situation, but generally it helps."

The size and contribution of spaces in a shared-flat is also an important question. As Mareike adds, "not so many flats have community spaces.

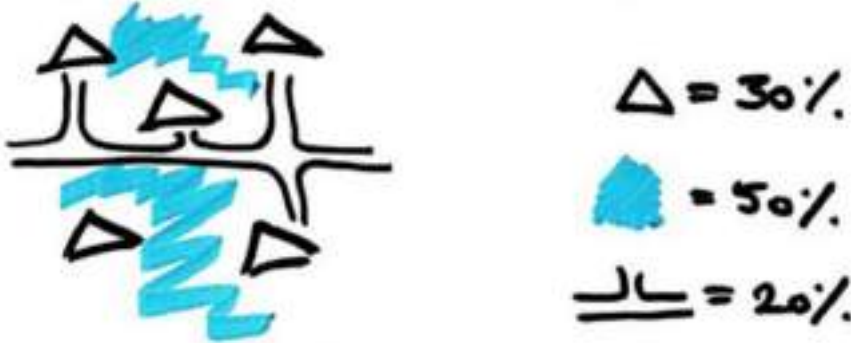


Figure 4. Community level

They share only the kitchen and the bathroom. The other flatmates are often look for a new renter to split the shares.” The lack of community spaces certainly hinders the social and community life of the flat.

Shared-flats are not for everybody - mostly for individuals and not for couples or families. For those who cannot imagine to live in a shared-flat, co-housing developments offer a better solution.

The second housing project, called Sargfabrik (Elser und Rieper, 2008: 277), is in Vienna and has thirty years of history. Thanks to this time period, real long-term experiences can be evaluated and used for other developments. It is not a single shared-flat but a whole co-housing project with around 200 residents (Sargfabrik, 2004). “We are not missionaries but when something here works, such as, for example, the integration of refugees, disabled or elderly persons, then this could surely be adopted as an example of how it could function at a larger scale. We present our experience in the form of a model that can be applied in a

modified form to other situations. And when something doesn't work, then we can hand on this experience also. But nobody can tell us any longer that the integration of refugees does not work – it works, and we live here with proof of this fact.” (Ruby and Ruby, 2005: 118-119) - says Ute who has lived in the Sargfabrik co-housing in Vienna.

5. COMMUNITY LEVEL - SOCIAL LIFE AND BELONGING

The concept of community level means spaces and programs which are outside the private space but not totally open for the public either. As Irma Arribas Perez says, people spend around 50% of their time in community spaces (Arribas Perez, 2016). It is an environment which hosts programs and has spaces to be used by the community. In this community level, people can relate to society, so they can connect their identity to the outside world. Since around 50% of the time is spent in this environment, it plays a key role to identify the place attachment. “Activities build communities” as Irma stated in her

presentation and activities could also build spaces and places to serve as a platform for many other projects. As Tashi cries out (Komlósi and Lhamo, 2017), she would need much more interaction with the local society, but there are no programs and spaces which could bring her closer. She would need friends, a supportive group of people and a stronger social network to improve her new identity, education, housing and potentials as a workforce. But as it has already been mentioned regarding the private level, not only newcomers need these activities, but the welcoming societies too. Activities which help them to learn about the culture and background of the newcomers and programs which could help them to develop a new common identity. As the Swiss examples show, it is very uncomfortable for locals to get involved with refugees. It is not necessarily negative but they are more individualism oriented in their social lives. Community projects are often too private for them. The question is simple: how can community oriented collaborative developments offer a comfortable platform for interactions and togetherness for newcomers and locals? Cooking and eating, music and dancing or sports are all basic needs and activities which can support the interaction between the various interest groups.

The question is if these interactions are enough to build a new common future and identity. Not all programs have to be intercultural, as Doug Sanders also

highlights, homogeneity can also be very useful in the integration process, during the journey for newcomers.

Both selected projects are connected to a permanent location. A good space and program combination is very important to help a new common identity and place attachment to be developed. In both situations, the programs and spaces were developed in cooperation, involving all the stakeholders from the very beginning. The first project “Cooking around the plate” (Über den Tellerrand, 2018) is a community corner in Berlin where co-cooking and eating play the main role, but these are not their only activities. They organise discussion nights, “building bridges” programs and other intercultural events.

The second project offers “education for all”. The “Autonome Schule Zürich” is an autonomous school, based on direct democratic rules, where everybody is on the same level (Autonome Schule Zürich, 2018). There are no teachers but mentors, there are no students but participants. As Malek says “This is my home!” referring to the bar of the school which offers a community space for everyone. Locals and newcomers share meals, enjoy tea and small discussions. They do not only develop a common identity and future in this school but also a common spatial understanding. They learn what it means to live together and how to share programs and spaces.

6. PUBLIC LEVEL - ACCESS AND AFFORDABILITY

The public level is the most open and accessible from all the three levels. It gives the biggest freedom and flexibility to everyone to join or not to join the collaborative process. Thanks to this level, it is very easy to get in the process - without any gates - but this also means, that it is the most difficult here to develop real, deep and long-term relations, connections and engagement. A single shop can also function as a “public level” collaboration. As Doug Saunders writes, “arrival cities” need ground floor possibilities - small shops to host new businesses developed by and with refugees (Saunders, 2016: 22-37). The example of migration in the past perfectly shows the potential in this field. We can mention Italian or Indian migrants and refugees who managed to successfully introduce their culture and kitchen to their current cities.

As another issue, the lack of affordable and accessible public spaces and programs isolate newcomers from the rest of the local society (Kömlosi and Tesfamariam, 2017). The spatial segregation on the outskirts of cities makes them invisible (Kömlosi and Refugees, 2017) which hinders any collaborative process. This is not at all beneficial for either of the parties, refugees and locals. The socio-political and cultural stigmatisation make their everyday life even harder and isolated. The lack of accessible and affordable public educational programs (Includ.org, 2018) blocks their inclusion in the labour market.

Since the decision making process for an asylum seeker could take 2-3 years, it is very difficult to wait that long. In most cases, the asylum seekers do not know what to do until they can get the answer and on the other hand the social services do not really support any further educational programs and language schools during this period. NGOs and small independent groups offer informal educational possibilities. However these often only focus on language. The importance of these educational facilities has to be emphasized. The lack of their representation in the socio-political decision making processes isolates them from political collaboration. They are solely dependent on the top-down decisions of political and state organisations.

Many projects and ideas can be mentioned as good solutions. Walking tours with refugees, collaborative public workshops, educational and entrepreneur programs, social gatherings and public cooking are only a few options. There are short- and long-term developments. The “Opportunity Space Festival” in Malmö (Vanalen.org, 2018) was a trial project during the summer of 2017 in the central area of the city. It aimed to bring very different people together on a broad public level. The programs were open for everyone for free of charge. A unique pavilion in a public park hosted shared meals, dance performances and educational activities for newcomers and locals. The visibility of the project

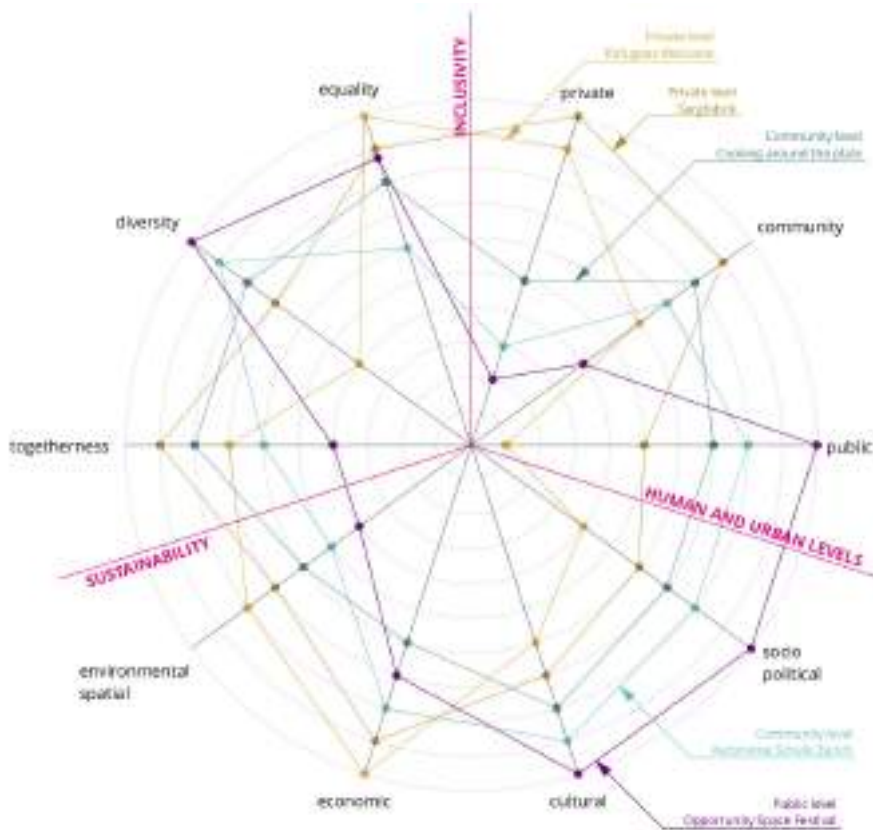


Figure 5. The conceptual framework with the five projects.

was an important issue from the very beginning and the local government stood behind this goal. As they write “researchers have found that to change people’s behavior, their perceptions of social norms are more important than their personal beliefs. If city government is prominently involved in creating public spaces that promote social inclusion, it can send a clear message to everyone about that city’s values and priorities.” (Opportunity Space Festival, 2017). The project was very popular for the local community and for newcomers too, but it required a lot of organisation (Kömösi and Chou, 2017).

COLLABORATION ON EVERY LEVEL IS THE KEY FOR INCLUSIVITY

All of the above mentioned projects offer the necessary spaces and programs

not only for refugees as newcomers but also for the welcoming people and communities to start developing a new common identity. In these projects, the two sides can get to know each other, mutually learn from each other, and by this, they can gain an opportunity to enrich their own lives. The figure below with all the five projects shows the complexity of the issue and how the various levels can complete each other. The five projects almost entirely cover inclusivity and sustainability on every human and urban scale.

Both private level projects - Refugees Welcome and Sargfabrik - show that community-led developments can result in more welcoming situations in terms of better social and cultural relations, more affordable housing and can offer access to the housing market. It also means more diverse neighbourhoods where refugees are not isolated in refugee housing settlements on the outskirts of the cities and in terms of flats it could mean to offer more inclusive shared-flats. Both

strategies should be supported and promoted by top-down stakeholders such as municipalities and public institutions. It is also important to point out that mostly community-led housing projects offer accessible and affordable housing solutions which allow the users to have more financial independency, freedom and possibility to personalise their spaces. On the community level, more community-oriented developments should be supported and highlighted by the top-down institutions. Support could mean offering free spaces, promotion, professional- and financial aid. The projects show that the cooperation between the bottom-up and top-down stakeholders can generate more sustainable solutions. The two projects on this level - Cooking around the plate and Autonome Schule Zürich - show that even personal identity can be strengthened by community projects and that this level plays a key role on all the three human and urban levels. It brings the different levels together and connects individual and public identities. The projects on this level have to be communicated in a way which makes it possible for everybody to understand them. The Maslow hierarchy includes these basic topics such as cooking-eating, language, music-dancing and sports. The Opportunity Space Festival also shows that the public level is the gateless entrance for the society to enter the collaborative process. People can meet here without any defined and common ground of knowledge or education. Very different people can be brought together to start the learning and doing process. These public level projects also secure strong visibility for the topic of inclusivity and guarantee

that everyone can be involved. The public spaces and programs generate a more elevated discussion in the society which helps both newcomers and locals to build a new common identity on the level of society. The problem analysis and the best practices are pointing to the same direction: collaboration, which is necessary on every level with the involvement of all the stakeholders. There should be no more exclusively top-down or bottom-up developments but projects which involve both parties.

There should be much more projects where reaching heterogeneity is the main goal and where everybody has equal rights. Accessible spaces and programs are both necessary and they can only work together. No good spaces can be build without a strong community which can manage their own intercultural programs. For successful and sustainable projects, all the socio-political, economic, cultural and environmental-spatial aspects should be taken into consideration. The lack of even only one of these aspects can drive the projects into failure. New tools, skills and languages should be developed, used and these must be based on the experience of old and currently running projects. Learning from the past is also a key issue. Projects can focus on very narrow local scales so international knowledge exchanges also have to be improved. Finally, to summarise all the above mentioned characteristics of new identity and inclusivity, it can be stated that the strategy of "and" must replace the current strategy of "or".

REFERENCES

- *Architecture for Refugees SCHWEIZ with Heimatschutzzentrum Zürich* (2017) *Shelter is not enough - Living environment for refugees in Switzerland. Exhibition.*
- Anton, Charis E. and Lawrence, C. (2014) *Home is where the heart is: The effect of place of residence on place attachment and community participation.* *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 40, pp. 451-461.
- Arbenz, C. (2016) *Place attachments in asylum seeker temporary housing - Case study analysis: Zurich, Switzerland.* BA research paper. Design School, Edinburgh College of Art.
- Arribas Perez, I. (2016) EME3 Conference presentation. Barcelona
- Autonome Schule Zürich (2018) [online] Available at: <https://www.bildung-fuer-alle.ch> [Accessed 20 Apr. 2018].
- Cachola Schmal, P., Elser, O., and Scheuermann, A. (2016) *Making heimat, Germany: Arrival country*, Berlin: Hatje Cantz.
- Elser, O., Rieper, M., Künstlerhaus Wien. (2008) *Wohnmodelle - Experiment und alltag.* Vienna - Bozen: Folio Verlag, p.277.
- Glatz, Zs., Komlósi, B. and Düll, A. (2018) *Interview about identity and space.*
- Home Not Shelter (2016) *Home Not Shelter! Gemeinsam leben statt getrennt wohnen.* [video] Available at: <https://vimeo.com/159644289> [Accessed 20 Apr. 2018].
- Includ.org, (2018) *Inclusive Neighbourhoods.* [online] Available at: <http://includ.org> [Accessed 20 Apr. 2018].
- Komlósi, B. and H. F. (2017) *Interview "Your life in Eritrea and in Switzerland"*.
- Komlósi, B. and Chou, J. (2017) *Interview about the "Opportunity Space Festival"*.
- Komlósi, B. and Geiling, M. (2018) *Interview about the Refugees Welcome digital platform.*
- Komlósi, B. and Lhamo, T. (2017) *Deep interview for the "Shelter is not enough - living environment for refugees in Switzerland" exhibition.*
- Komlósi, B. and Refugees (2017) *Deep interviews for the "Shelter is not enough - living environment for refugees in Switzerland" exhibition.*
- Komlósi, B. and Tesfamariam, O. (2017) *Interview about the Walking tours in Zürich.*
- Komlósi, B. and Thiéry, S. (2017) *Interview about hospitality.*
- Matzig, G. (2016) *Density and differences: what the housing shortage and migration have to do with the future of the city.* In: Cachola Schmal, P., Elser, O. and Scheuermann, A. ed., *Making Heimat, Germany, Arrival Country: Atlas of Refugee Housing*, Berlin: Hatje Cantz, pp. 248-251.
- Proshansky, H. M., Fabian, A. K., Kaminoff, R. (1983) *Place-identity: Physical world socialization of the self.* *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 3, pp. 57-83.
- Refugees welcome (2018) [online] Available at: <https://www.fluechtlinge-willkommen.de/en/> [Accessed 23 Apr. 2018].
- Ruby, I., Ruby, A. (2005) *The Making of Sargfabrik & Miss Sargfabrik*, 2G n.36., pp.118-119.
- Saunders, D. (2016) *Arriving on the edge: Migrant districts and the architecture of inclusion.* In: Cachola Schmal, P., Elser, O. and Scheuermann, A. ed., *Making Heimat, Germany, Arrival Country: Atlas of Refugee Housing*, Berlin: Hatje Cantz, pp. 22-37.
- Sargfabrik - Verein für Integrative Lebensgestaltung (2004) *Sargfabrik - Association for Integrated Lifestyles.* Vienna, p.2.
- Sennett, R. (2012) *Together: The Rituals, Pleasures and Politics of Co-operation*, London: Penguin Books Limited.
- The World Bank organization (2018) *Inclusive Cities.* [online] Available at: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/inclusive-cities> [Accessed 20 Apr. 2018].
- Über den Tellerrand (2018) [online] Available at: <https://ueberdentellerrand.org/en/> [Accessed 20 Apr. 2018].
- Vanalen.org (2017) *Opportunity Space Festival.* [online] Available at: <https://www.vanalen.org/projects/opportunity-space-festival/> [Accessed 23 Apr. 2018].
- World Health Organisation (2018). *Social exclusion.* [online] Available at: http://www.who.int/social_determinants/themes/social_exclusion/en/ [Accessed 20 Apr. 2018].

PLACE-BASED TOOLS FOR PARTICIPATORY URBAN PLANNING

The Potentialities Of Soft Gis

.....
Lorenzo De Vidovich

*Department of Architecture and
Urban Studies
Milan / Italy*

ABSTRACT

Since several decades public participation and participatory urban planning are considered important issues to be taken into account in public decision-making. At the same time, research methods have developed new tools aimed to support and stimulate citizens' participation in planning activity. Within this wide repertoire, the technological development allowed the creation of several participatory GIS practices, able to integrate geo-referenced spatial information together with citizens' knowledge and voices. Participatory GIS tools allow an investigation on residents' insight of their living environment that can be utilized along the planning process. As a tool of place-based experience, participatory GIS are nowadays object of updates. The paper presents the potentialities of SoftGIS, investigating on its further

utilization in the welfare field of studies, pointing out – at the same time – some questions about their capacity to affect public decision-making and place-based research approaches.

INTRODUCTION

This paper presents some considerations relating to a lecture held by Marketta Kyttä at Milan Polytechnic during the final seminar of the cycle on Open Space(s) Design . The topic is that of participatory GIS (PPGIS and SoftGIS) practices to stimulate “human knowledge” in the urban planning field. In particular, the lecture covered three main topics: (i) a place-based approach to the study of urban experiences and participatory planning, (ii), an argument about whether and how a place-based knowledge can be

Keywords

*GIS, Soft-GIS, participation, collaborative planning,
social inclusion*

useful in the urban planning and development fields, and (iii) a focus with few case studies in Helsinki metropolitan area, with an eye to the development and usefulness of Participatory GIS practices, with an eye to the latest SoftGIS tools, based upon web-based application that lead to reach a wider number of people into planning activity through a process of participatory mapping that has been strengthened over the last two decades.

Based on this preliminary topic and without deepen how to use the software, the paper stresses the potentialities of SoftGIS utilization following the large literature provided in the academic debate and taking into account also the latest market-led practices that can strongly improve the diffusion of the tool. Furthermore, the essay tries to point out some further debates that can be synthesized in the following questions: whether and how SoftGIS affects the public policy-making? Is it just a tool for surveying or it can concretely exploit place-based research approaches and their relations with public choices? Moreover, is it possible to add a new theme of SoftGIS use, looking for a further development for its utilization for welfare issues?

To answer, a description of the history and development of SoftGIS is provided, introduced by the theoretical framework, and followed by a discussion on the further perspectives to increase

and strengthen the place-based knowledge with SoftGIS, also in other field of studies.

GIS software is the foundation of softer practices. GIS is a system designed to store, capture, analyse and manage geographic data for graphical outcomes in a large number of disciplines. In the academic field, it is used a geo-information system, providing spatial information relying on specific databases.

However, the paper does not ground its reflection on the shifting and differences between GIS and SoftGIS rationales. Rather, it describes participatory GIS as a challenging topic, as well as practice, per se, regardless of its foundational basis, which must be seen as the scenario that lie behind participatory mapping.

1. SETTING THE FRAMEWORK: SOFTGIS AS A TOOL FOR PARTICIPATORY URBAN PLANNING

A place-based approach is here identified as a way of introducing citizens' experiences and knowledge about their living place into the planning activities aimed to improve the physical environment. Thus, the contents of this essay grounds their reflection into the current pathways in participatory planning approach, enhancing the capacity of SoftGIS and PPGIS – seen as place-based tools – to link together users' knowledge (i.e. citizens' knowledge) and planning solutions.

Participatory urban planning has a long historical tradition, characterized by several contributions, at least over the last four decades, which defined different models to cope with participation in urban planning. During the 1970s', Paul Davidoff (1973) advanced a debate about "advocacy and pluralism in planning", and some years before, Charles E. Lindblom purposed the idea of "the science of muddling through" (Lindblom, 1959) with further development around the model of "partisan mutual adjustment" for decision-making in public planning. More recently, some other scholars dedicated several importance to the issue of participatory practices for an inclusive and more democratic urban planning. In this sense, Emanuela Saporito (2016) summed up three main models of participative planning: the first one is the "conflictual" model, based on Neo-Marxist and Foucauldian perspectives (Flyvbjerg, 2002), where important contributions are those of Susan Fainstein and the concept of "Just City" (2009; 2010), and also that of Chantal Mouffe (2000a, 2000b), with the concept of "agonistic democracy". The second model is the "consensual", also identified as a communicative (or collaborative) model of planning theory (see also Backlund & Mantysalo, 2010). The main thinkers of this model are Forester (1999, 2008, 2009) with the concept of "deliberative planning", Healey

(1997, 2007) and Hillier (1993) with the idea of collaborative planning, as well as the consensus-building model proposed by Susskind et. al. (1999) until a third, recent way of looking at the participatory urban and spatial planning: the “trading zone” model (Galison, 1997, 2010), quite recently developed in the field of urban planning (Balducci & Mäntysalo, 2013). Regardless of this clear and useful breakdown into three models, public participation is nowadays considered as a key element of urban planning practices in Western democracies (Friedmann, 1992; Healey, 1992), able to arise the plurality of voices that form the “social fabric” of urban contexts. Horelli (2002) defines the participatory planning as a social, ethical, and political practice in which individuals or group, assisted by set of tools, take part in varying degrees at the overlapping phases of the planning and decision making cycle that may bring forth outcomes congruent with the participants’ needs and interests (Horelli, 2002).

Looking into this field of studies, the use of SoftGIS in research, seen as the latest development of Participatory GIS practices, can be seen as an innovative tool (given that it is a digital software) for participatory planning practices, adaptable to a wide variety of fields (such as sustainability, ecosystem services and green infrastructures, mobility perceived safety, everyday service networks, etc.) and at various scales,

from the local neighbourhood-scale to cities and regional ones. Basically, SoftGIS is designed for the analysis of “soft” geographical information, provided by citizens’ experiences and knowledge, together with the “hard” GIS knowledge, that is very consolidated in urban planning and urban sociology fields. SoftGIS has been developed to get over some inadequate and inconvenient participation methods, such as public hearings and written statements (Healey, 1997; Innes & Booher, 2004; Kahila-Tani, 2015; Kingston, 2007), with the aim to affect and improve the quality and the effectiveness of participation in planning processes. In other words, SoftGIS is the response to the demand of a more systematic evaluation process for participatory planning practices on one hand, and to the need of reaching the voice of citizens on the other hand. Participation also means involving persons or groups that do not routinely take decisions (Newig & Kvarda, 2012) and in this sense, can be seen as a device able to enhance the “capability for voice” (Bifulco, 2015; Bifulco & Mozzana, 2011; Bonvin & Farvaque, 2006; Sen, 1992, 2010) of inhabitants through a participatory tools aimed to involve them in specific projects related to their urban living place.

2. SETTING THE TOPIC: PPGIS AND SOFTGIS DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Some preliminary distinctions about participatory GIS

To describe SoftGIS and its utilization, an overview on the entire pathway of participatory mapping development is necessary. Participatory GIS embrace the field of participatory urban planning acting as a place-based participatory tool.

Over the last two decades, literature on PPGIS practices has constantly increased and at the same time PPGIS methods have been spread thanks to dozens of regional and environmental and urban-based studies (Brown & Kyttä, 2014). In the European framework, PPGIS found one of the most significant fields of studies and application in the Finnish context, where the latest web-based developments allowed its application on several territorial contexts in ten Finnish cities of medium dimension, until the recent survey related to the building of Helsinki 2050 Masterplan (Kahila-Tani, 2015b; Kahila-Tani, Broberg, Kyttä, & Tyger, 2016). Generally speaking, participatory GIS can be identified as “enabling tools” (Horelli, 2002) that provide geo-referenced statistical spatial data.

The term “public participation geographic information system” (PPGIS) was conceived for the first time in 1996 at the meeting of the National Center for Geographic Information and Analysis (NCGIA) in the United State to describe how GIS technology could support public participation for a variety of applications with the goal of inclusion and empowerment of marginalized

	PPGIS	PGIS	VGI
Process emphasis	Enhance public involvement to inform land use planning and management	Community empowerment, Foster social identity, Build social capital	Expand spatial information using citizens as sensor
Sponsors	Government planning agencies	NGOs	NGOs, ad hoc groups/individuals
Global context	<i>Developed</i> countries	<i>Developing</i> countries	Variable
Place context	Urban and regional	Rural	Variable
Importance of mapped data quality	Primary	Secondary	Primary
Sampling approach	Active: probability	Active: purposive	Passive: voluntary
Data collection	Individual, e.g. household sampling	Collective, e.g. community workshops	Individual
Data ownership	Sponsors of the process	People and communities that created data	Shared, e.g. data commons license
Dominant mapping technology	Digital	Non-digital	Digital

Table 1. Characteristics of PPGIS, PGIS and VGI. Source: (Brown & Kyttä, 2014)

populations (Brown, 2012). Despite its increase both in the academic and public debate, the definition of PPGIS is still nebulous, or rather, different methods and variety of applications, brought to a partition of participatory GIS. Many labels have been used over the years to describe them: participatory GIS (PGIS), public participation GIS (PPGIS), community-integrated GIS (CIGIS), bottom-up GIS (BUGIS) (Talen, 2000) or, considering one of the most recent labels, SoftGIS (Kahila & Kyttä, 2009), much closer to the recent developed web-based software. Anyway, over the last decades different backgrounds and contexts have brought diverse vocabularies to the field of PPGIS (Tulloch, 2008), and some other labels have been used such as “volunteered geographic informations” (VGI),

which are different from PPGIS. VGI are described as tools that can be harnessed to collect a large variety of geographical information, from base maps (e.g. Open Street maps) to information regarding community engagement, focusing of some sort of local needs that could not otherwise be addressed via geographical information (Kahila-Tani, 2015). To make a clearer distinction, it can be stated that whereas the PPGIS studies mainly target to collect data to some research question, as these are mostly used in research projects, the VGI tools are developed to create, assemble and disseminate voluntarily produced geographic data on any topic public finds relevant (Goodchild, 2007; Hall, Chipeniuk, Feick, Leahy, & Deparday, 2010; Kahila-Tani et al., 2016).

Differently from VGI, Participatory

GIS (PGIS) and Public Participation GIS (PPGIS) (Brown, 2012; Brown & Kyttä, 2014) comes from the need to collect objective data regarding some specific topic for research purposes, or rather to pursue a more inclusive decision-making process. Both PPGIS and PGIS promote «the inclusion and empowerment of marginalized or under-represented populations in the development and use of spatial information» (Brown & Kyttä, 2014, p. 125).

Tulloch (2008) described public participation GIS (PPGIS) as a «field within geographic information science that focuses on ways the public uses various forms of geospatial technologies to participate in public processes, such as mapping and decision making». Whereas PGIS is used as a development tool to encourage community identity,

- 1 Operationalization of perceived knowledge is grounded in the theories of humanistic geography and environmental psychology.
- 2 The perceived knowledge is gathered through scientifically valid, reliable and ethical methods.
- 3 SoftGIS methods are developed in cooperation with urban planners, who can use this novel knowledge in their planning practices.
- 4 The database makes systematic GIS and statistical analyses possible.
- 5 The methods provide a user-friendly internet platform for residents to evaluate their everyday living environment.

Table 2. Key principles of SoftGIS methods. Source: Kahila & Kyttä, 2009

empowerment, creation of social capital, and also to promote social justice and equity (Brown & Kyttä, 2014), PPGIS appears less related to socio-economic marginalization (although this may be present), but is more related to the enhancement of participation processes that can improve the quality of land use decision.

In the light of this aspect, social capital building and community identity may result from the PPGIS process itself, albeit as secondary element compared to the quality and representativeness of the data (ibidem). A more detailed overview of the main differences among PPGIS, PGIS and VGI is provided in Table 1.

In general, participatory mapping practices may include four main objectives: (1) the description of current or rather historical connection of place(s), (2) the identification of place qualities, values and conditions, (3) the identification of current behaviour patterns or everyday

practices in specific settings or topics, and (4) the investigation on inhabitants' preferences for future land use and management.

Knowledge of residents' perceived quality and use of their living places is considered here as particularly useful though this sort of information is still not normally given credit by professional planners (Kahila-Tani, 2015b). To the opposite, some institutional barriers affected the self-serving assertion around public participation, which is still sometimes used to confirm political legitimacy or as a need to be taken care just during the end of planning processes (Kahila-Tani, 2015b; Vicari, 2005). Traditional public participation processes may still favour interest groups and active minorities, especially development interests, while under-representing the "silent majority" of public stakeholders (Brown & Kyttä, 2014). One of the latest methods in the field of participatory GIS is based on PPGIS experiences,

with the aim to move forward on the inclusive pathway, as a way to allow residents' to characterise their local environment in a bottom-up manner (Talen, 2000). This implies a process of knowledge creation that relies on localised and experience-based information provided by the individuals, improving the already well-developed PPGIS. These recent tools are labelled as "SoftGIS" (Kahila & Kyttä, 2009).

2.2 SoftGIS: a bridge-builder method for participatory planning

Several PPGIS methods have been used in Aalto University, where the development of the SoftGIS methodology has been ongoing since 2005 in close cooperation with planners. The development of the softGIS method emerged in Finland as a distinctive, urban-focused internet tool for participatory mapping with the goal of identifying the relationship between environmental factors, and local experiences and everyday behaviour (Brown

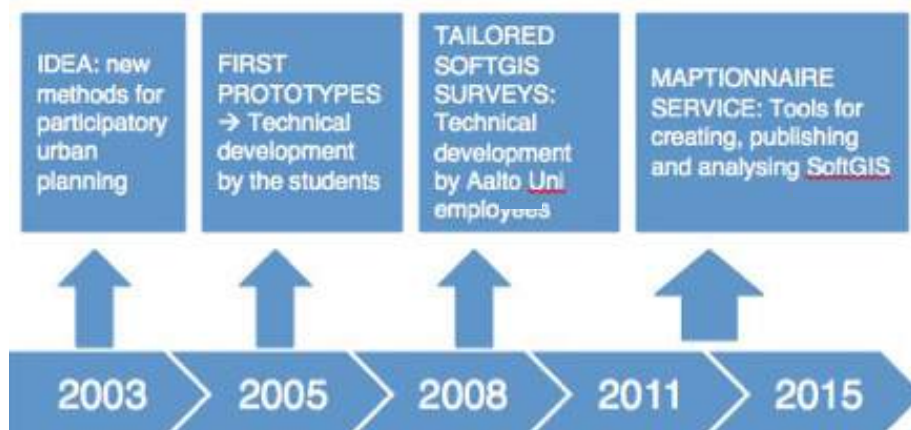


Figure 1. Timeline of SoftGIS development. Source: author's construction based on slide provided by Marketta Kyttä at Open Space(s) Design Seminar n. 6, 27th February 2017

& Kyttä, 2014; Kahila & Kyttä, 2009; Rantanen & Kahila, 2009). Its methodology is an example of an Internet-based PPGIS methodology that allows residents to communicate localized experiential knowledge (Kahila & Kyttä, 2009; Kyttä, Kahila & Broberg, 2011). SoftGIS leads planners and researchers to investigate on citizens' everyday lives: how they are organized in their living place, what are their perceptions about the quality of life, what can be improved where they live. This is made possible through a collecting process of place-based both positive and negative experiences (Manzo, 2003) residents have about their physical environment. The main potentiality of SoftGIS is its internet-based application that can facilitate the use and diffusion of the tools, although some parts of population could be still under-represented, i.e. the elderly people who are less familiar with the use digital instruments.

However, the web-based feature

allows a more user-friendly research method, because IT and software knowledge are not needed, whereas an internet connection is basically the only mandatory request. SoftGIS methods are built on the principles summarized in Table 2 (Kahila & Kyttä, 2009), based upon the purposes typical of the whole PPGISs. Finnish scholars and researchers (Kahila & Kyttä, 2009; Kahila-Tani, 2015; Kyttä, Broberg, Tzoulas, & Snabb, 2013; Kyttä et al., 2011) identifies SoftGIS as a "bridge-builder" that thanks to web-based GIS application creates connections and field of participation between residents, researchers and urban planners.

These methods promote the sharing of residents' experiences and behaviour concerning their living environments. The first softGIS prototype was launched in 2004 in Järvenpää, Finland. By fall 2007 five different softGIS methods had commenced in six different Finnish municipalities (Kahila & Kyttä, 2009).

The history of SoftGIS development can be synthesized into four main steps (Figure 1), which have conducted until the latest upgraded versions of web-based softGIS (i.e. Maptionnaire, by Mapita Ltd.; see Chapter 3). The qualifying term "soft" refers to the subjective and qualitative nature of the mapped attributes as a contrast to the "hard", spatial data layers usually associated with GIS tool. Although the participatory mapping method appears similar to other PPGIS internet applications, an important point of distinction is that softGIS methods have been used in the town of Lahti to map children's experiences and behaviour (Kyttä, Broberg, & Kahila, 2012). Today softGIS tools include administrative pages that allow the creation of a new PPGIS survey easily and include online data visualization tools (Brown & Kyttä, 2014).

The development of SoftGIS was aimed to cope with some unsolved issues related to participation in urban planning, even after the Land

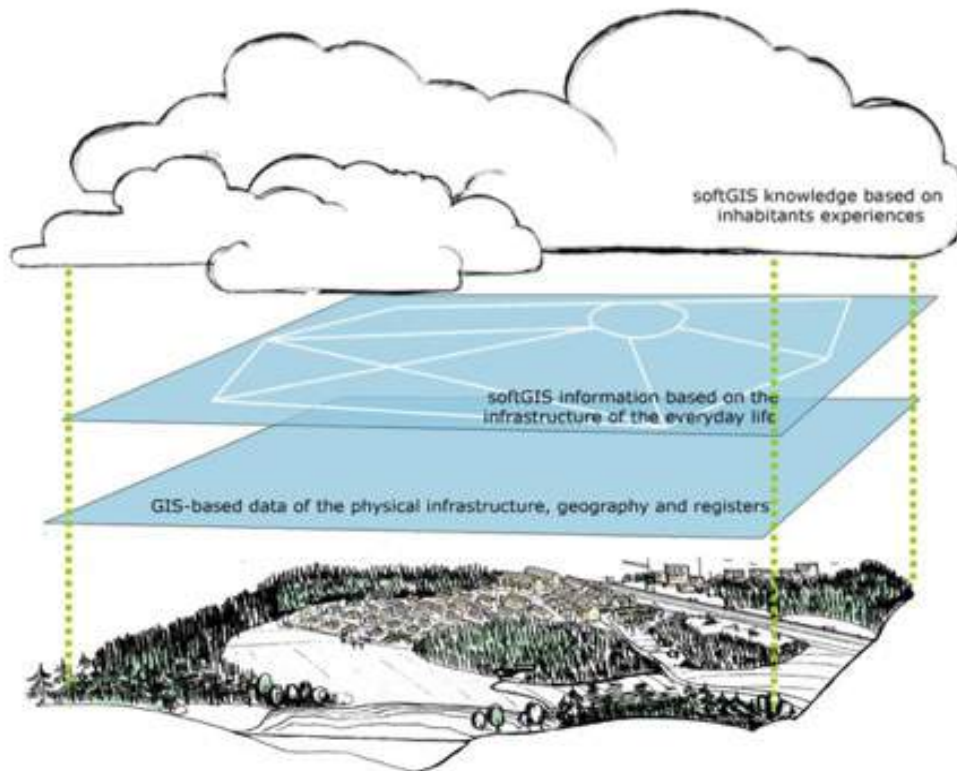


Figure 2. Sequence of layers. From everyday life and individual experiences to physical environment. Source: Kahila, Kyttä (2009)

Use and Planning Act (1999). These unsolved knots, also noticed by PPGIS researchers, were the following: (1) handful of people participating in PPGIS practices; (2) a timing of participation affected by delay; (3) the weak influence of participation in planning processes; (4) the concentration of resisting changes; (5) invisibility of data collected, and (6) an increasing demanding of citizens participation. SoftGIS development has been identified as a solution to these issues, finding its focal point in the web-based approach, but not only. In addition, “soft” methods can be today exploited to study a wide range of topics, such as perceived safety, urban mobility, quality of life, or experiences concerning the green environment. In each case, relevant

research literature and expert researchers should be consulted before to produce valid, reliable, theoretically and practically well-operationalized methods (Kahila-Tani et al., 2016).

With the help of SoftGIS techniques, the perceptions of the residents are combined and analysed along with the information concerning the physical structure of the city, for example, the density, the type of land use, the amount and quality of the green areas, the connectivity of urban structures etc. (Kahila & Kyttä, 2009).

The potentiality of SoftGIS can be found in their ability to provide tangible means to help planners, policy makers and citizens of

varying backgrounds build consensus about the design and development of a place (Kingston, 2007). In this sense, a twofold meaning of SoftGIS utilization can be identified: on one hand, it can lead to increase citizens’ participation designing pathways of active citizenship that enable people to achieve a multitude of benefits by becoming more actively engaged in their communities (ibidem). On the other hand, it leads planners and researchers to ask how the everyday lives of the residents are organized, what kind of place-based positive and negative experiences (Manzo, 2003) residents have and how they behave in their physical environment.

This knowledge is collected through user-friendly internet-based applications (Kyttä and Kahila, 2006; Rantanen and Kahila, 2008). Furthermore, it remains crucial the hard, spatial dimension of SoftGIS methods. Figure 2 describes through four different layers the experienced, lived and physical environment that characterize the application of SoftGIS programme. The active role of all the participants to a SoftGIS project, has significantly changed over the last years, when web-based practices to improve the active role of citizens' have been designed.

2.3 Further development of SoftGIS: Maptionnaire

Recently, SoftGIS practices found a significant field of development in the already mentioned web-based mapping tools, in order to reach the widest possible crowd to be engaged and included in participatory planning practices. In this way, participative mapping looked a growing of its qualitative feature, indeed, compared with the traditional 'hard' GIS data, all SoftGIS data are qualitative by nature because they are based on the residents' experiences and behaviour.

Only later, they can be analysed into quantitatively (with the classified, closed questions), even maintaining a qualitative part (with the mapping of "stories" or experiences that the residences attach to their meaningful

places). Web-based SoftGIS are aimed to increase the role of citizens' knowledge and perceptions in further planning activities based upon the mapping activity. In other words, the individual knowledge that we all have can turn to public understanding through crowdsourcing. As such, this knowledge that can accumulate in the wisdom of crowds through formal or informal procedures – making participation more effective – can be better reached through the knowledge-informed, by connecting the instrumental and deliberative action planning approaches. Web-based SoftGIS enables to cope with the issue of citizens' participation providing a solution to a constantly thorny key issue. As current participation methods inadequately support democratic participation possibilities (Healey, 1997; Kingston, 2007), web-based methods can make participation more democratic, because they free participation from the limits of time and place and they can potentially reach large numbers of inhabitants anonymously. Face-to-face meetings and conversations are certainly needed, but internet-based methods have an increasingly important role in the communicative planning processes (Kahila & Kyttä, 2009).

A more systematic development took shape with the web-based process, that continued at Mapita Ltd, a company established because the researchers wanted to allow cities to use SoftGIS in their urban

planning practices more frequently (Kahila-Tani, 2015b).

This development process in respect of the editor tools for SoftGIS and PPGIS tools was put in place and subsequently named "Maptionnaire", and its headquarters is based in the city centre of Helsinki. Maptionnaire could be used as a research tool but also as a participatory tool (PPGIS). It is much more user-friendly and technologically advanced compared to the preliminary experimentations. In a way, Maptionnaire creates an interactional trading zone (Balducci & Mäntysalo, 2013; Galison, 2010; Gorman, 2010; Kahila-Tani, 2015b; Saporito, 2016) where urban planners, researchers and citizens' interact in a dynamic dimension and find a sort of interlanguage, a shared way of communication where SoftGIS is a material medium.

On this basis, The development work at Mapita Ltd has taken the form of an interlanguage trading zone because of the more stable and ongoing relationship between developers and the customers that has enabled the co-evolution of a new technology (Gorman, 2010; Kahila-Tani, 2015b). On the website, Maptionnaire presents the activity as a four-steps pathway (see Figure 3). Maptionnaire has been utilised in several studies in the whole Finland, but right now the most significant investigation is that for support Helsinki Masterplan 2050 (Kahila-Tani, 2015b; Kahila-Tani et al., 2016), where with Maptionnaire,

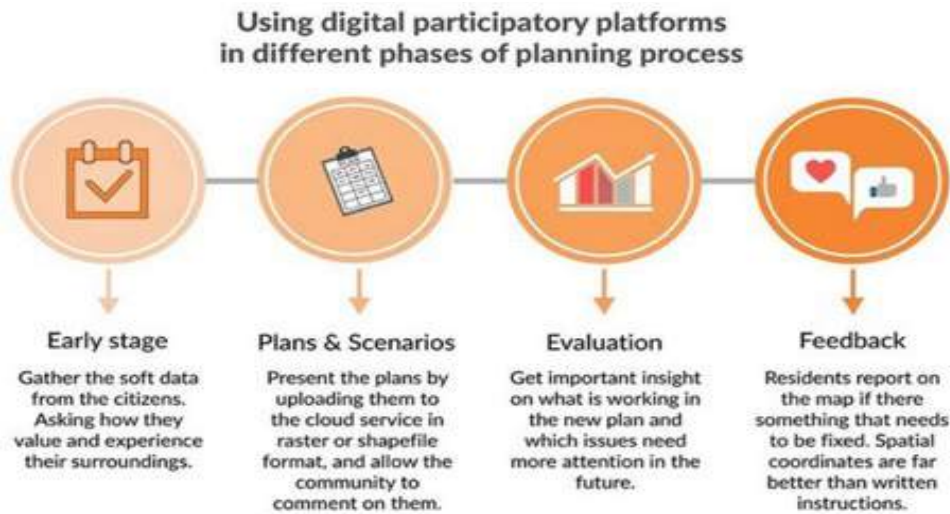


Figure 3. Maptionnaire, phases of planning process in SoftGIS. Source: maptionnaire.com

residents' insight on their living place can be reached along the planning process. Over the last five years, Maptionnaire has been used to design and create surveys for different aims in eleven Finnish cities, after a prototype trial version used in Vaasa. A first experimentation has been carried out in the town of Lahti, to evaluate whether it is a "child-friendly" city.

Subsequently, four more surveys have been developed in Lahti. Kouvola, Riihimäki and Kirkkonummi are the other three cities where more than a single mapping project has been advanced. In Turku and Porvoo, Maptionnaire has been used for objectives related to the Masterplan, whereas in Joensuu, the mapping was aimed to catch the ideas for a park planning. Without any doubt, Finland represent the best field of experimentation of SoftGIS in Europe, and other Nordic countries, Sweden in particular, are going to be involved in Maptionnaire use. Overseas, the American city of

Denver represent a virtuous case.

Maptionnaire set out a pricing list for the utilization of their services, and to have a first sight on how it works, a trial version is provided on the website. This market-led attitude is due to the need to sustain their research and planning activity, but it transformed SoftGIS as a reachable tool for both researchers and public administrations.

3. FURTHER QUESTIONS

In order to encourage local knowledge, participative mapping tools address specific urban situations, as introduced in the brief overview of Finnish experimentations. Nevertheless, the investigations about specific plans (such as in Helsinki, for the the 2050 Masterplan) or cities' promotions (such as Lahti as "child-friendly" town) do not tackle particular urban situations, but rather they are encapsulated in specific wider debates.

On the contrary, SoftGIS utilization is applicable to concrete urban

settings and conditions, in order to achieve a better understanding of the societal needs within specific urban areas. Based on what argued by Corburn (2003), for instance, the encouragement of local knowledge through participative mappings can be helpful in improving urban planning for communities facing environmental and health risks, pursuing an interplay with the professional knowledge. Along with this, SoftGIS tools are suitable for the collaborative mapping of local resources within traditionally vulnerable urban areas. For example, the research group "Napoli Monitor" carried out "MappiNA", a participative mapping project in the traditional fragile areas of the historical city center of Naples. I argue that this effort would receive benefits from an integration with SoftGIS practices, to bridge the local-expert knowledge interplay.

The identification of places for "sociality" in fragile and poor city neighbourhoods would respond to a

twofold objective: enhance citizens' inclusion and cohesion in a socially vulnerable area on the one hand, identify the local resources for the inhabitants, on the other hand. In a time where social cohesion and citizens' inclusions are fashionable promoted issues, collaboration should be fostered and encouraged in manifold ways.

By tackling environmental risks, collaborative mappings could address specific problems, particularly in densely inhabited urban areas. In Northern Milan area, for instance, the underground river Seveso frequently floods when storms occur, causing damages and diseases to the whole area. An effort to identify the most critical areas, i.e. the "core places" of floods, noticed by inhabitants, could bring to tangible outcomes if carried out through specific participative mappings, where citizens would pin down the most critical areas.

In this respect, before to conclude, a discussion is needed in order to look at the further development of Maptionnaire, together pointing out fields of utilization. In August 2017, I had the opportunity to meet in Helsinki Festa Isufi, sales & marketing officer of Mapita Ltd, to discover something more on Maptionnaire, and to find an answer to the following questions: can Maptionnaire be used for a mapping project related not only to strictly urban issues, but also for welfare aspects? To what extent is difficult the inhabitants engagement?

Would you be interested to support a SoftGIS utilization in an Italian context? The reactions have been positive, and can be synthesized in the following points:

1. There are no limits for Maptionnaire utilization. Welfare issues are strongly related to the urban environment therefore it is definitely possible to cover more topics in a mapping project. The main issue here, is to build a very clear questionnaire and to specify what "welfare" means, maybe focusing on a single topic with a survey, and later collecting other surveys.

2. Inhabitants' engagement is always at stake. For Helsinki Masterplan 2050, just around 1% of inhabitants participated to the survey, but the most important thing is not quantity, but rather the quality of data, that with SoftGIS is very innovative.

3. SoftGIS is growing, and each country is welcome to interact with Maptionnaire researchers. There is an indicative pricing list, that is actually aimed to make it clear to the local administrators that is not a free-service or an open source, but rather a web-based and open-to-all investigation tool.

As regard to the first point, an entering in the local welfare field of study can be helpful for SoftGIS development, also in order to strengthen the improvement pathway, that must therefore be trans-disciplinary, and the practical knowledge of different actors of urban planning must be applied

therein (Kahila & Kytta, 2009).

At this stage, some other unsolved questions, also on the theoretical side, are still outstanding issues. On the final pages of his doctoral thesis, Kahila-Tani (2015) points out that additional empirical evidence is required to clarify whether these tools make participation process more transparent, effective, support learning and produce innovative solutions and, in the end, effectively enable the creation of high quality living environments. It is important to understand whether and how SoftGIS tools, considering their place-based feature, can influence the public policy-making on the local scale (i.e. the urban scale coincident with a Municipality). Their usefulness is unquestionable, albeit it is still not enough clear whether they can be seen as concrete tool of planning, or rather as a survey tool that can be helpful for public administrations. I argue this is an unsolved issue, and experimentation outside of the well-structured Finnish context could give us some suggestions in this regard.

Within a framework like the Italian one, where public administration is affected by a lack of resources due to the economic crisis, and citizens' participation is seen as a mere keyword not always adopted as a fundamental element, developing a mapping project to foster active participation could be helpful, also because our environment is still not very familiar with these kind of tools, still preferring the traditional web-

based surveys.

Can SoftGIS concretely exploit place-based research approach? Here, the central question is not who organizes participation but instead how the different participation practices can be linked together, and the information produced adapted more specifically to the planning process. SoftGIS can design a pathway, even in Italy, for proper partnership where residents and urban practitioners can jointly engage in real innovative process of collaboration (Kahila-Tani, 2015b). In this sense, the explorers of new public participation methods should put more emphasis on the evaluation of the success and effectiveness of the process and outcomes to validate the use of these new participation methods (Kahila-Tani et al., 2016). SoftGIS can be seen as somehow a way to support a kind of “agonistic planning”, striving to hear the plural voices of society entails the emergence of divergent and conflicting views as well (Backlund & Mantysalo, 2010). The place-based nature of SoftGIS can also enrich, in a way, the current debate in the field of participatory planning research, which is highly critical of a top-down model of planning system that does not leave space for genuine participation (Kahila-Tani, 2015b). With a place-based approach, a more detailed attachment to the local needs can be possible, reaching the voice of residents by emphasizing different opinion and making them interact with the institutions. The very place-based

nature of urban planning encourages the adaptation of GIS techniques also to communicate with the public and decision-makers (Nedovic-Budic, 2010). According to the Finnish experiences, including those from Maptionnaire, urban planners seem to be keen to have place-based experiential knowledge integrated into their systems (Kahila & Kyttä, 2009).

CONCLUSION

This contribution presented a brief description of PPGIS instruments, focusing its attention on the most recent SoftGIS practices and strengthening their potentialities on the investigation processes on citizens' need and residents' knowledge on their living place. More important, Participatory GIS enriched the debate about participatory urban planning, providing an additional tool to increase citizens' participation. Participatory GIS are supposed to improve the extent of active participation and citizens' inclusion within the urban planning field, and considering the most recent web-based improvement, they can reach a broader number of people, although elderly people risk being excluded from their utilization due to their low knowledge of IT system.

In this sense, the use on Internet can perhaps facilitate the use of SoftGIS by people non-expert in technology. Web-based GIS services have a lot of potential to become established information frameworks for city

authorities, urban planners and lay people in the future (Kahila & Kyttä, 2009). The main issue, as described in the previous chapter, is on the possibility of SoftGIS to be concretely part of planning process, and not only a tool of investigation. As regard of this, the discourse can be shifted on the issue of participation and inclusion, leaving in the background, the geographic configuration of Participatory GIS data.

Nevertheless, further utilization of these methods has to be encouraged through scholars, bridging different gaps: the diffusion of Soft techniques beyond the expertise “enclaves”, such as Finland, on the one hand, and the different IT knowledge in GIS software beyond scholars with different research profiles. In this respect, the field of planning can act as a “bridge”, as it can boost the long-standing debate on the participatory planning process (cf. Forester, 1999). Furthermore, in more practical hand, advancement of mapping techniques able to provide direct information from inhabitants and non-experts, is an important step toward a closer relationship between research and practice, or rather, between policy-analysts and policy-makers.

The future challenge for the development of PPGIS tools and methods will be to provide opportunities to achieve discourse and collaboration, rather than simple collection of spatial data. For

example, if web-based PPGIS tools collect spatial data from a regional population, that spatial data can provide the foundation for smaller-scale, interpersonal engagement and discourse in the planning process (Brown & Kytta, 2014). As stated in the first part of the paper, PPGIS can be identified as a way to enhance the “capability for voice” (Sen, 1992, 2010) of residents about their place of living. This theoretical concept can justify the possibility to adapt SoftGIS tools to a mapping research on welfare issues. It could be a great field of development for Participatory GIS to legitimize their already discussed usefulness.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This paper has greatly benefited from the seminar held by Marketta Kytta at the Polytechnic University of Milan on February 2017, the informal meeting in Helsinki with Festa Isufi from Mapita Ltd on August 2017, and the PhD dissertation by Maarit Kahila-Tani.

REFERENCES

- Backlund, P., & Mantysalo, R. (2010). *Agonism and institutional ambiguity: Ideas on democracy and the role of participation in the development of planning theory and practice - the case of Finland*. *Planning Theory*, 9(4), 333–350.
- Balducci, A., & Mantysalo, R. (Eds.). (2013). *Urban planning as a trading zone*. Dordrecht: Springer.
- Bifulco, L. (2015). *Il Welfare Locale. Processi e Prospettive* (Vol. II Welfare Locale. Processi e Prospettive).
- Bifulco, L., & Mozzana, C. (2011). *La dimensione sociale delle capacità: fattori di conversione, istituzioni e azione pubblica*. *Rassegna Italiana Di Sociologia*, 52(3).
- Bonvin, J.-M., & Farvaque. (2006). *Promoting capability for work: the role of local actors*. *Transforming Unjust Structures the Capability Approach*, 121–142.
- Brown, G. (2012). *Public Participation GIS (PPGIS) for regional and environmental planning: Reflections on a decade of empirical research*. *Journal of Urban and Regional Information Systems Association*, 25(2), 7–18.
- Brown, G., & Kytta, M. (2014). *Key issues and research priorities for public participation GIS (PPGIS): A synthesis based on empirical research*. *Applied Geography*, 46, 122–136.
- Corburn, J. (2003). *Bringing Local Knowledge into Environmental Decision Making: Improving Urban Planning for Communities at Risk*. *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, 22(4), 420–433.
- Fainstein, S. (2009). *Spatial Justice and Planning*. *Spatial Justice*.
- Fainstein, S. S. (2010). *The just city*. Cornell University Press.
- Flyvbjerg, B. (2002). *Bringing Power to Planning Research: One Researcher's Praxis Story*. *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, 21(4), 353–366.
- Forester, J. (1999). *The deliberative practitioner: Encouraging participatory planning processes*. MIT Press.
- Friedmann, J. (1992). *Empowerment: the politics of alternative development*. Blackwell.
- Galison, P. (1997). *Image and logic: A material culture of microphysics*. University of Chicago Press.
- Galison, P. (2010). *Trading with the Enemy*. In *Trading Zones and Interactional Expertise: Creating New Kinds of Collaboration* (pp. 25–52). MIT Press.
- Goodchild, M. F. (2007). *Citizens as sensors: the world of volunteered geography*. *GeoJournal*, 69(4), 211–221.
- Gorman, M. (2010). *Trading Zones and Interactional Expertise: Creating New Kinds of Collaboration*. MIT Press.
- Hall, G. B., Chipeniuk, R., Feick, R. D., Leahy, M. G., & Deparday, V. (2010). *Community-based production of geographic information using open source software and Web 2.0*. *International Journal of Geographical Information Science*, 24(5), 761–781.
- Healey, P. (1992). *Planning through debate: the communicative turn in planning theory*. *Town Planning Review*, 63(2), 143.
- Healey, P. (1997). *Collaborative Planning*. London: Macmillan Education UK.
- Horelli, L. (2002). *A Methodology of Participatory Planning*. In *Handbook of Environmental Psychology* (pp. 607–628).
- Innes, J. E., & Booher, D. E. (2004). *Reframing public participation: strategies for the 21st century*. *Planning Theory & Practice*, 5(4), 419–436.
- Kahila, M., & Kytta, M. (2009). *SoftGIS as a Bridge-Builder in Collaborative Urban Planning*. In S. Geertman & J. Stillwell (Eds.), *Planning Support Systems Best Practice and New Methods* (Vol. 95, pp. 389–411). Dordrecht: Springer Netherlands.
- Kahila-Tani, M. (2015a). *Reshaping the planning process using local experiences: Utilising PPGIS in participatory urban planning*.
- Kahila-Tani, M. (2015b). *Reshaping the planning process using local experiences: Utilising PPGIS in participatory urban planning*.
- Kahila-Tani, M., Broberg, A., Kytta, M., & Tyger, T. (2016). *Let the Citizens Map—Public Participation GIS as a Planning Support System in the Helsinki Master Plan Process*. *Planning Practice & Research*, 31(2), 195–214.
- Kingston, R. (2007). *Public Participation in Local Policy Decision-making: The Role of Web-based Mapping*. *The Cartographic Journal*, 44(2), 138–144.

URBAN TOURISM, IMPACTS AND STRATEGIES

ABSTRACT

.....
Cynthia C. Pérez
Josep María Vilanova
Ricard Pie

*Department of Urbanism, Planning
 and Territory
 Barcelona / Spain*

In 2030 the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) expects 1800 million international tourist travels around the world. This volume, in comparison to the 25 million that travelled in 1950, reveals an exponential growth in tourism, not only resulting in great economic advancement, but also in impacts that become ever more evident. The post-modern city has turned out to be touristic, leaving behind its industrial form, learning to manage its own success, but struggling to find a balance. The increase in tourism flows through air, road and sea making tourism an economic tour de force that has spread across cities and reaches out to almost every neighbourhood.

Tourism and tourists have become a part of every city, and its presence doesn't go unnoticed. Their undeniable impact on aspects such as housing, public space, commerce, and mobility has made cities become

more creative and resilient with their strategies. The case of Barcelona works as an urban laboratory for this matter, on one hand for its international touristic success, as well as for the recent measures undertaken.

This article will make use of that, comparing local strategies with other measures implemented on some of Europe's most visited cities, such as Amsterdam, Berlin, London, Paris, and Rome. The various impacts of tourism, resulting from the growing flow of tourists, are a common issue in such cities where each one has found their own balance. The comparison will give us a base to propose some recommendations.

INTRODUCTION. THE DIMENSIONS OF THE PHENOMENON

Tourism is a relatively modern phenomenon that impacts a large number of cities. Economically, according to the World Tourism

Keywords

tourism, urban tourism, Barcelona, urban planning, strategies

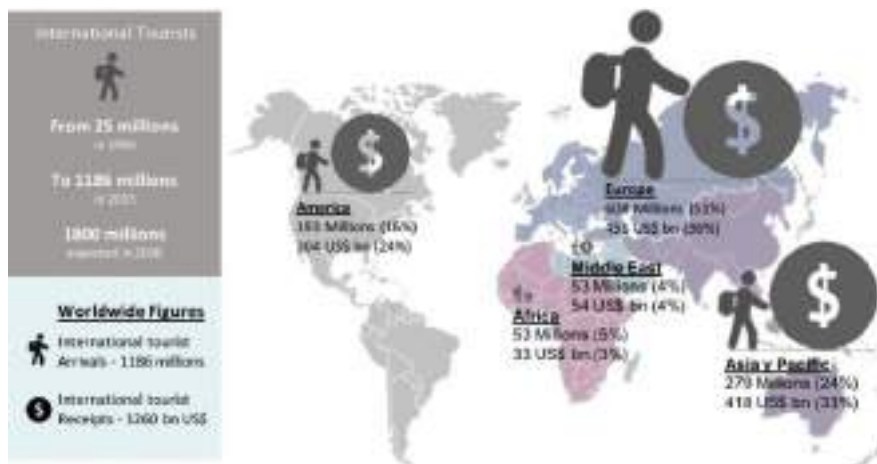


Figure 1 International tourist distribution on a global scale. Source: Elaborated by the authors, based on UNWTO (2016)



Figure 2 Main touristic cities in relation with the number of visitors. Source: Elaborated by the authors, based on UNWTO (2016)

Organization (UNWTO, 2016:3) it represents 10% of a country’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP), employs one in every eleven workers, moves 1.5 trillion dollars in imports, represents 7% of international exports and accounts for 30% of all services all over the world. However, as can be seen in Figure 1, the distribution of tourists and their receipts is very uneven. Europe is the most popular destination, receiving one in every two tourists, where Spain receives one in every seventeen. Asia and Pacific receive half as many as Europe does, but follow closely in international receipts.

On an urban scale, according to 2015 data provided by MasterCard (2015:7), the main tourist cities in the world appear to be grouped in two main areas (Figure 2). One group is located in Europe, with the largest agglomeration, and the other, on the Asian coast. Most strikingly is the little weight urban tourism has on the American continent; where the only two cities appearing are New York and Los Angeles. In Europe, the main centre pivots between London and Paris, with 18.9 million and 16 million annual visitors respectively. Asia follows the European path very closely, moving positions in

the ranking of the “Global Top 20 Destination Cities by International Overnight Visitors (2015)”, where they occupy 8 positions (Mastercard, 2015:8)

The continuous increase of these numbers calls upon reflection of the impacts, resulting from 1186 million international tourists, and the strategies that governments have to follow to diminish the pressure on their cities and citizens.

With regard to urban planning, tourism has been one of the most important urban development phenomena in the last 50 years. While the industrial city has grown,

urged by industrialization, commerce or housing; on the coast, the tourist city has been driven by consumption, entertainment and landscape; as for urban tourism, the attention revolves around the city as a whole, promoting all its attractions, emphasizing on the "must see" and the "authentic". In less than half of a century, the forms of urbanization have gone from focusing on work and production to leisure and consumption.

The transformation of the city, and the gaze of its citizens and tourists, are directly related with the passing of Fordism to post-Fordism, which took place at the end of the C. XX and early C. XXI. The tourist goes from buying a cheap but massive product to requesting a much more personalized one. Thanks to the emergence of low-cost airlines and the opportunities offered by digital booking systems, tourists can choose and organize a trip to their liking. The impacts of low-cost were different to what we see now. Low-cost companies aimed for a reduction of the basic costs - airport and personnel- using the secondary network of airports, reducing waiting times, increasing the rotation of the airplanes, offering direct flights point to point in short and frequent routes, and using standard materials to facilitate maintenance and management. At the same time, in terms of personnel, costs were reduced on services such as direct sales and boarding, using the online reservation centre, reducing, or even

eliminating entirely, free services, and offering high salaries linked to goals. In other words, the low-cost offer became affordable.

The internet, with the help of new platforms, has changed the classic contracts which, nowadays, can be done directly from customer to supplier. The Internet facilitates the direct sale of the most classic services, that is, hotels, hostels, tours, etc; making them available to the market outside regulated circuits. These platforms not only announce an "a-legal" offer, which in tourism is usually called an extra-hotel offer, but they have also opened up a new market, protected under the label of collaborative economy.

The success of rental platforms has given visibility to the extra-hotel offer, which did not previously have a showcase to offer internationally. It also multiplied the collaborative offer in the form of flats and rooms. This visibility has led to an exponential growth in this type of offer in the last five years. Homeaway, which started by acquiring several sites and consolidated them into a single marketplace, reached over 190 countries, 1 million owners, and increased its revenue by 28.9% in 2014, (Homeaway.es, 2015). A year later, the company was bought by Expedia for 3.9 billion (NYtimes, 2015). On the other hand, Airbnb, which according to Forbes 2014 is valued at around \$10 billion dollars (El Economista, 2014), offers accommodation in more than 34,000

cities and locations around the world. The company projections, according to Fortune (2017) is to earn (before interest, taxes and depreciation) as much as \$3.5 billion a year by 2020.

Growth caused by this phenomenon has changed the rules of the game. The appearance of portals has made it possible to convert the home, that until then was destined to residential rent or second residence, into tourist accommodation. So far, in most places, the minimum condition to turn a place into a tourist destination is to have a sufficient catering service. From now on, everything is potentially touristic as long as there is a landlord willing to become a host and an airport attractive enough to low-cost airlines.

Changes with respect to the previous period, Fordism and mass tourism, are evident. On one hand the market has exploded, crumbling into a thousand pieces. Although the majority demand continues to be vacational, the emergence of low-cost and new contracting portals has opened up to more selective markets. The natural-tourism / city-work contrast has been diluted. The most important new feature is urban tourism, where the city is no longer the enemy.

As a new ally, the city will receive a greater number of visitors; and its presence will have certain consequences on the transformation of public space, the demand for housing, the type of commerce, mobility and the environment. These

changes, directly and indirectly resultant of the flux of millions of visitors, demand new, creative strategies from every administration, that must measure and relate to each case.

OBJECTIVES

The objective of this article is to show some of the strategies implemented by certain European cities in order to compare them to those approved in Barcelona. Its analysis will not only show us the initiatives but the tendency of those cities regarding policies on housing, public space, and lodging, etc. It's evident that the weight and impact of urban tourism has set several strategies in motion worldwide, especially in the most visited cities, all without any particular recipe.

These five cases show us how the urban practice has sought the solution acting on operators and travel agencies, on modes of transport used by tourists and on the tourist attractions, looking for incentives or penalty formulas that reduce pressure, divert flows or avoid the risk of collapse in advance. Their main idea is to deflect the side-effects by looking for alternatives before forbidding anything. The balance of the city relies upon assuring diversity and the equilibrium of its use. This article calls for a debate on urban tourism strategies, discussing more than determining the maximum figure of tourists for each location, but the necessity of focusing on

indicators, tourism flows, and dynamics that allow the regulation of processes without the need of final numbers.

METHODOLOGY

The article uses the policies and strategies analyses done by some of the most visited European cities in order to compare it with the strategies set in Barcelona. The review of policies in Amsterdam, Berlin, London, Paris, and Rome is done with information available on the city website, to contrast it with the strategic touristic urban plan-PEUAT put into effect in Barcelona. With that information as a base, the conclusions result in the form of recommendations.

For the analysis of strategies, we use the report of, P. Díaz (2017: 11-13), which has gathered specific information for every city, and is annexed in her final report. With the data obtained, from urban regulations related to tourism, each city is analysed and then set in a comparative way. The websites of reference used in each of the cities are:

Amsterdam:

- Municipality: www.amsterdam.nl
- Tourism: www.iamsterdam.com
- Housing and environment: www.amsterdam.nl/wonenleefomgeving
- Regulations: www.regelgeving.amsterdam.nl/

Berlin:

- Municipality: www.berlin.de/
- Tourism: www.berlin.de/tourismus/
- Planning: [www.stadtentwicklung.](http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/planen/pla-nung/)

[berlin.de/planen/pla-nung/](http://www.berlin.de/planen/pla-nung/)

- Housing and construction: www.service.berlin.de/dienstleistungen/wohnen-bauen/

London:

- Municipality: www.london.gov.uk/ and www.cityoflondon.gov.uk
- Tourism: www.londonandpartners.com/
- Planning: www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning and www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/services/environment-and-planning/planning/Pages/default.aspx
- Housing: www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/housing-and-land

Paris:

- Municipality: www.paris.fr/
- Professionals of tourism: www.paris.fr/professionnels-du-tourisme
- Urbanism and architecture: www.paris.fr/services-et-infos-pratiques/urbanisme-et-architecture
- Change of use for residential homes: www.paris.fr/services-et-infos-pratiques

Rome:

- Municipality: www.comune.roma.it/
- Tourism: www.turismoroma.it/
- Lodging as an activity: www.comune.roma.it/pcr/it/
- Urbanism: www.urbanistica.comune.roma.it/
- Housing: www.comune.roma.it/pcr/

ANALYSIS

1. Tourism in the most visited European cities

The impact of tourism on the contemporary city is sudden and, in some aspects, devastating. To evaluate this phenomenon P.

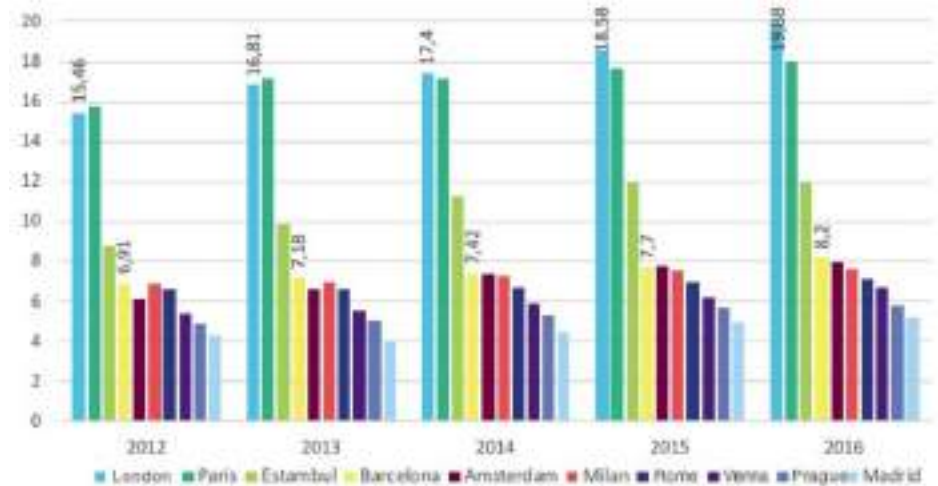


Figure 3 Comparison of the main European tourist cities, according to number of visitors. Years 2012 to 2016. Source: Elaborated by the authors, based on Mastercard (2016:6)

Díaz (2017) analysed the official municipality websites, and other diverse information, in order to compare urban planning regulations for tourism in Amsterdam, Berlin, London, Paris, and Rome in 2016.

According to Mastercard (2016:6), the ten European cities with the most visitors, between 2012 and 2016, are: London, Paris, Istanbul, Barcelona, Amsterdam, Milan, Rome, Vienna, Prague and Madrid. Paris and London lead the ranking with nearly 20 million each, figures that almost double those that follow them (Figure 3). London and Paris maintained these positions even before 2012, having exchanged the first place on 2014. In the second group in terms of visitors, we have Istanbul, Barcelona, Amsterdam and Milan, with a total of seven to fourteen million visitors. The last three - Roma, Vienna, Prague and Madrid

- receive around seven million.

The relationship between tourists and residents, based on the offer of tourist accommodation, concentrates on one of the most influential platforms on the market: Airbnb. In order to study the impact of Airbnb we have used the data from Inside Airbnb (2016), in which you can see the number of tourist rental homes offered, either as a full house or shared room. The summary of the report is presented in Figure 4, which shows how Paris has more than 30,000 shared rooms listed on their website, and as far as homes are concerned, a similar number to Barcelona; while in London the number of shared rooms is equivalent to that of full homes. According to this data, London and Paris are still the natural leaders of European tourist cities.

The entrance of tourist rentals onto the housing market, especially in

certain neighbourhoods, has forced extraordinary measures to be taken in the municipal administration. Díaz has investigated these initiatives through each municipality's official websites, resuming it in tables. In Table 1, the measures related to the loss of housing, tourist rental price regulation and the action of taxation are grouped.

In Paris, Berlin and London the measures to prevent the loss of residential housing is done by limiting the change in use. These measures are not designed solely to protect residential use from tourist use, but against any other circumstance. In these cases, normally, the change of use is only possible if a new and equivalent residence is provided.

In Paris, the change of use is possible if it's offset by an equivalent area, and in Berlin, in some cases, it is admitted when the exchange is

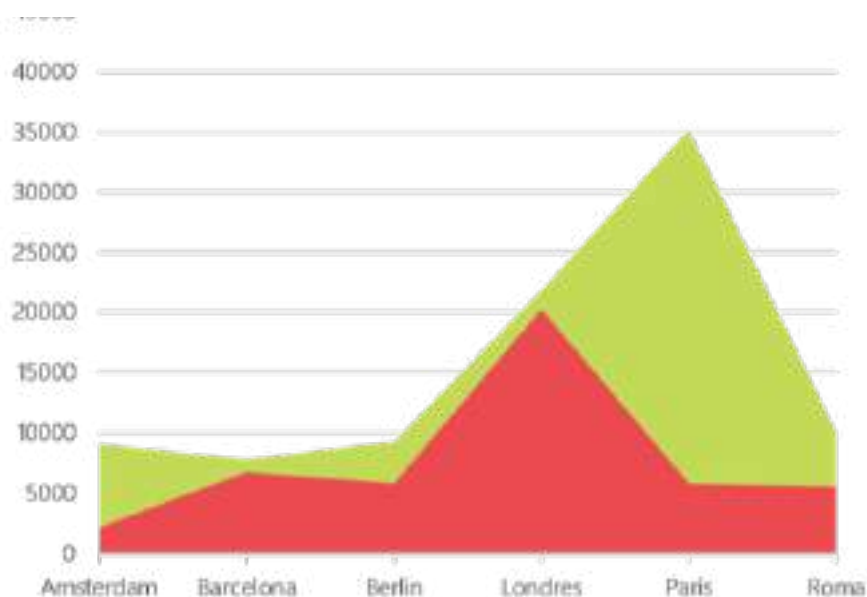


Figure 4 Types of tourist accommodation in Airbnb. In green, the rooms available, on red: full house rentals. Source: Elaborated by the authors based on Inside Airbnb and Tomslee.net

monetary. In London the strategy is not directly compensated by the promoter, but by an urban plan reserved for this type of manoeuvre.

With regard to housing, in the case of Berlin and Paris, non-residential uses can be reconciled with that of housing as long as the area used for non-residential does not exceed 50% of the home. In these cases, the non-residential use must be provided by the person registered and should not cause nuisance or risks to the neighbours or the community. To summarise, in these cities there is no specific policy to defend residential use, but there is one to avoid losing the existing residential offer. Therefore, it is prohibited for the resident to temporarily rent part of his property, if a primary residence is lost as results of such actions.

Regarding regulations, the most common are the limitations and

conditions established for tourist rentals, in terms of time spent, number of lodgings or surface area per visitor. In most cases, time is limited: sixty days in Amsterdam, four months in Paris, or one hundred and twenty days in Rome. In addition, in some of these cities, as in Amsterdam, proposes prohibiting the opening of more hotels in the downtown area, with a policy that themselves define as "not unless". In London and Paris the creation of new hotel places was encouraged, trying to achieve a more homogeneous distribution, and in peripheral areas of the city. In Rome and Berlin there is no concrete strategy beyond the usual regulations in any city. In the case of Paris, the City Council offers public space to promoters to encourage hotel development in areas considered of interest. In the three cities, quality improvement is sought,

either by providing innovation, as required in Amsterdam, or by facilitating accessibility for all, as sought in London.

Despite town councils concerns for conflicts that occur in public space because of the tourist invasion, none of them have taken significant initiatives. Amsterdam is the most worried and has announced a package of immediate-action measures, some of which have a study or proposal character. Among them, is a regulation for opening hours and limited vehicular access to the centre.

The character, form and even the powers over urban regulations, differ from one country to another (Table 3). However, large cities seek to share solutions and experiences, resulting in several policies with points in common. To all, the current debate focuses on the offer of private homes for tourists, a rapidly

Strategies and Policies	Measures	Amsterdam	Berlin	London	Paris	Rome
To control and prevent the housing withdraw from the market	Transformation of the whole house to other uses, only with compensation		Same area as the residence or same monetary value		Same area as the residence	
	Limit the area of the first residency, for other non-residential use		Less than 50% for professional or commercial activity done by the resident		Less than 50% for professional or commercial activity done by the resident	
	Limit the transformation of use			Depends on urban regulations. Only allowed with plans that consider a similar residential area		
Regulations for tourist rentals in private homes	Limit the renting time	60 days/year		90 days/year	4 months/year	120 days/year. Minimal stay 3 days for apartments and touristic homes
	Limit the number of people that could rent the residential unit	4 people at a time				
Establish minimal conditions regarding areas	Establish minimal conditions regarding areas					Minimum of 14m ² with an additional kitchen area
	Dissuade sanctions		Fines up to 100,000€. Immediate eviction in case of non-property owners		Fines of 50,000€ and up to 1000€/night. Criminal measures in case of falsification of data provided	
	Public diffusion of renting conditions	Informative flyers	Specific information on the web		Informative flyers	
Taxation	Establish conditions that result in benefits for the city	Cooperation with Airbnb to recollect tourist tax. Tax over the benefits	Tourist tax	Municipal tax over rent	Cooperation with Airbnb to recollect tourist tax. Tax over the benefits	Tourist tax

expanding modality that affects the housing prices and ends up expelling local, often long term residents.

The revised regulations show a tendency for cities to distinguish cases in which rent is a complement to the usual residence (therefore, compatible with the main use), and those in which there is a loss of residential offer. In the first case, shared activity is allowed, regulated and limited to the periods in which it can be developed, or the size of surfaces that can be occupied; and in the second case the option is to ban it outright, considering it as a change of urban use that is only possible if compensated with a new home. According to P. Díaz's analysis, tourism is not seen as a negative activity for the city, but as an opportunity that needs strategies to boost the economic benefits generated and appropriate policies so that everyone can benefit from it.

2. Barcelona's urban planning for metropolitan tourism

The urban regulation of uses, related to tourism, is experiencing a new episode with the recent approval of the Special Plan for Tourist Accommodation (PEUAT, its acronym in Spanish), approved in

Table 1 Comparative table of strategies and policies taken, in relation with tourist rental homes, taken by five European cities. Source: Elaborated by the authors, Translated from Diaz (2017:51)

Strategies and Policies related to Hotels	Measures	Amsterdam	Berlin	London	Paris	Rome
Limits on hotel offer	Forbid new hotels	In city centre				
	Conditions for new hotels	Integration into the neighbourhood. Public consult. Should be innovative and sustainable		In the City. Only when they don't represent competition to the primary business activity of the neighbourhood		
Promotion of hotel offer	Plans to increase bed numbers			40,000 more beds by 2036	12,000 more beds by 2020	
	Location strategies			Outside the City. Close to centres, attractive and well communicated areas.	Boost neighbourhoods with economic potential and ease of access	
	Facilities for construction				Proposal of new hotel units in municipal properties, to the promoters	
Improve of the hotel offer	Impulse of quality projects	Innovation and sustainability for the environment		yes	yes	
	To favour accessibility of people with special needs			10% wheelchair accessibility		

Table 2 Comparative table of the types of actions taken by five European cities, regarding hotels. Source: Elaborated by the authors, Translated from Díaz (2017:52).

March 2016. This plan covers the entire municipal district of Barcelona, establishing regulatory conditions for the whole city and to all kinds of tourist accommodation.

This plan (Figure 5) delimits areas of de-growth, maintenance and growth based on indicators such as the degree of concentration of tourist establishments (according to different types), the floating population versus the resident, the pressure on public spaces, the continuity of neighbourhoods with high saturation or the sensitivity

to tourist pressure. Finally, certain areas in need of specific treatment are defined. It is important to note that these areas are defined according to the study and do not correspond to the administrative division of the city (neighbourhoods, districts, ...), reinforcing the idea that urban tourism doesn't only move in specific districts or areas, but treats the city as a whole unit, requiring comprehensive plans.

What is being resolved through this urban tool is of enormous social and economic importance. The

option to mitigate the impacts of the collaborative economy depends on regulating these types of offer, strengthening the discipline, and acting on unlicensed tourist rental homes (HUT) working outside of the law.

Beyond these platforms, speculation is hidden to achieve economic returns three or four times higher than residential rent. These portals offer accommodation mainly managed by companies that have nothing to do with the collaborative economy. According to the data on Inside

City	Actions in relation to tourist rentals in private homes	Actions in relation with the hotel offer	Actions in relation of use of public space
Amsterdam	Control, Regulations and taxation of tourist rentals	Limits of hotel growth	Order of tourist flows and concentrations
	Give information to citizens		
Berlin	Forbid the tourist rentals if represents a loss of homes. Sanctions to dissuade		
	Information to citizens and tourists promoting licensed alternatives such as hotels, apart hotels or camping		
	Tax		
London	Limit renting time	Encouragement and support	Decentralization and diversification of the offer
		Limits on the City	
Paris	Forbid the tourist rent if it causes the withdrawal of housing from the market	Impulse of hotel development	
	Information to citizens and tourists		
	Tax		
Rome	Control, regulation and tax		

Table 3 Comparative table of measures and regulations taken by Amsterdam, Berlin, London, Paris and Rome. Source: Elaborated by the authors, Translated from P. Diaz (2017:48)

Airbnb, the individual host, which offers a room or temporary housing, is a minority. The offer in Barcelona shows that over 53,7% have more than one listing (C. Otto, 2016), and there is even a host that controls more than 75 places to stay (Figure 6). It's undeniable that the effects of the false "collaborative economy accommodations" are demolishing.

Not only in terms of economic competition with residential housing, but also in terms of co-existence, in the way it penetrates the residential fabric and collective housing. Unfortunately, the problem was aggravated by several legislative changes that left the tourist apartments in limbo. In Barcelona,

the PEUAT is in effect, but hasn't yet achieved its expected impact.

Conclusions and Discussion

The two main vectors of the tourist city, in general, are the accommodation and tourist attractions, where the hotel is the basic piece. The rise of other types of accommodation, from the apartment to tourist rooms, enhanced by the increasing popularity of peer to peer and booking portals, raises the need to regulate the new map of accommodation to avoid the emergence of fraudulent offers that contribute to the expulsion of the resident population.

In the traditional tourist aggregate, since its beginnings there has been

an extra-hotel offering that escaped control, but it did not affect its neighbours because there was no mix of residential and tourist uses. In the post-industrial city, the extra-hotel offer, in the form of a collaborative economy, is indeed mixed with residential use. The conflict is either because it expels local residents simply because it's more profitable, or because it mixes users in buildings or neighbourhoods, where locals co-exist with holidaymakers. Some possible strategies are regulations in terms of temporality, limitations on the number of persons per accommodation, minimal surfaces and sanctions that are sufficiently intense to be dissuasive; with a

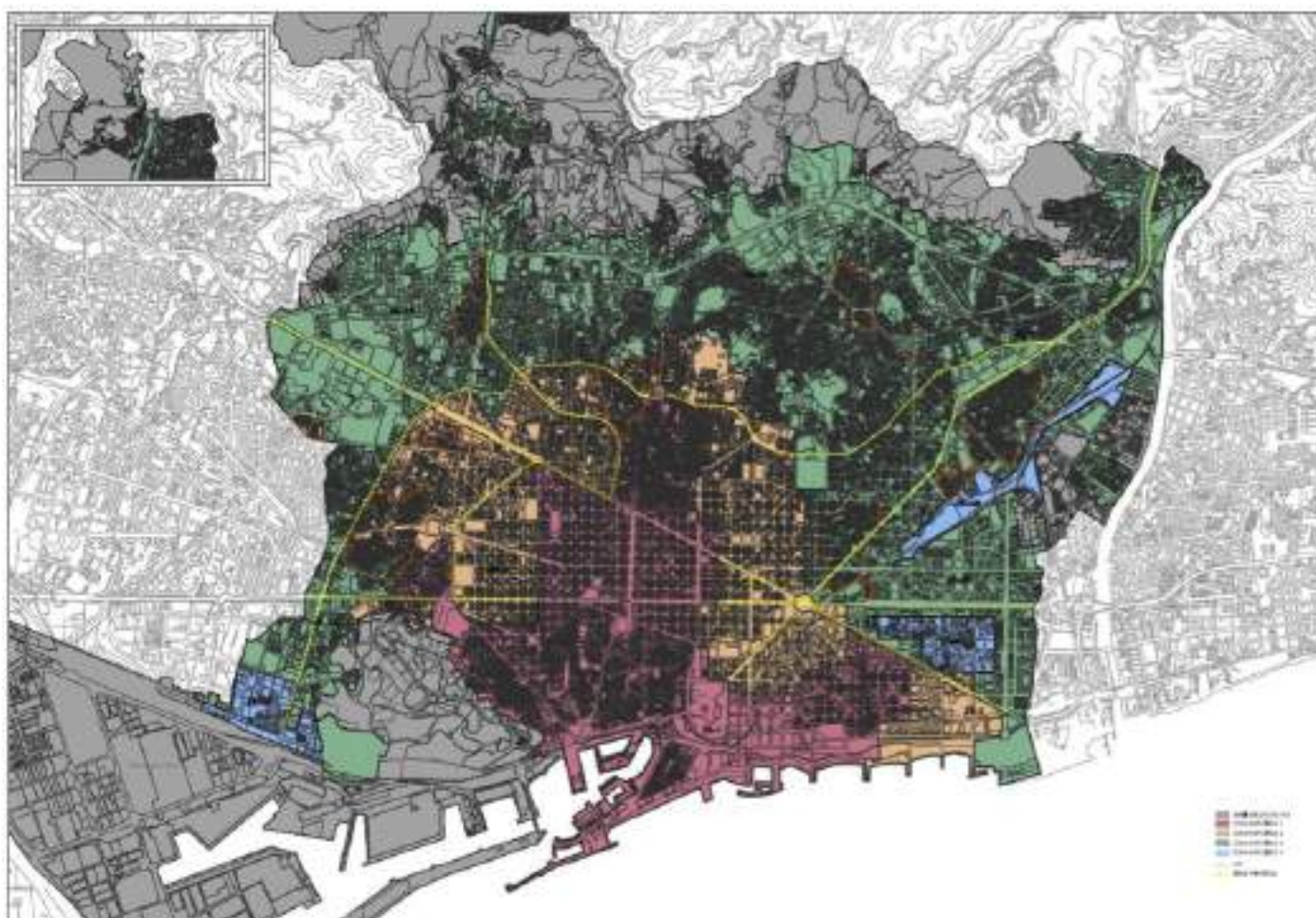


Figure 5 (next page) Areas of the Specific Urban Plan for Tourist Apartments (PEUAT). Source: w10.bcn

previous and intensive task of informing operators and citizens about the conditions in which such activities can be carried out.

Urban planning of tourism must be approached from a transversal perspective, starting with the regulated tourist accommodation incorporated into the urban fabric; the planning of public spaces, where it's necessary to consider the presence of activities and tourism related movements to understanding what makes cities attractive is the

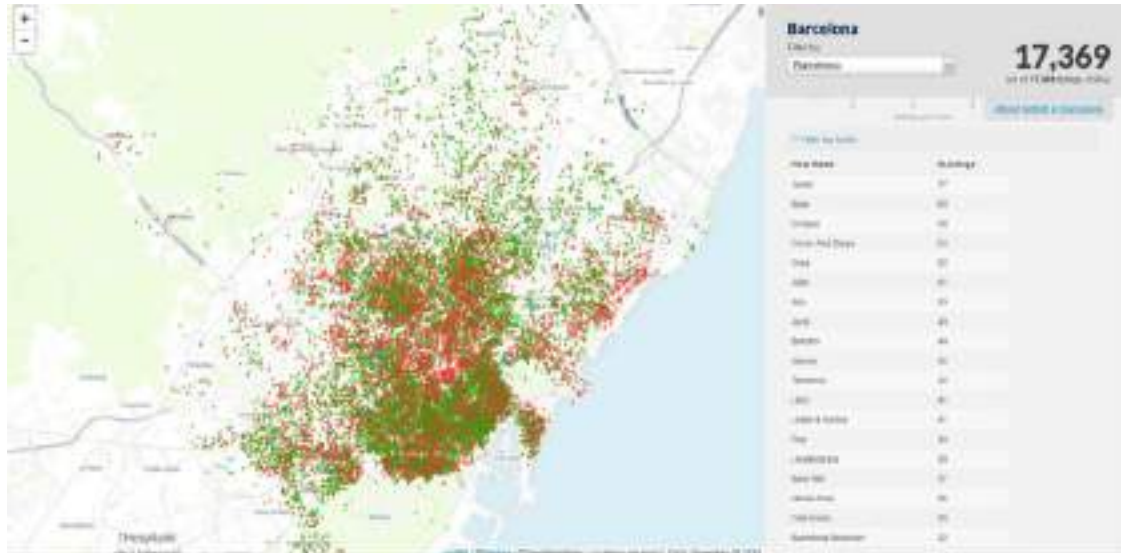
urban life; the planning of ground level uses, to ensure mixed uses; and also, the integration of tourism into urban mobility plans, in order to create strategies for redirection of flows and access control.

Urban tourism, just as with other types of tourism, is an extractive economic activity because it unfolds in a mature space where tourism has so far been a marginal activity. Its uses are not conflicting by definition, but by the intensity and attitude of the tourist, and the urban nature of

the space receiving the impact. The problem is balance, the sustainability of the tourist project, the type of attraction and the responsibility of the one who practices it.

The way public spaces are used, including the streets, depends on many factors: from the design of the space, the mobility through different modes of transport, the systematization of greenery and the role of ornamental elements to the activities taking place in their surroundings. It also depends on the

Figure 6 Airbnb tourist rental homes in Barcelona, organized by private homes and rooms, showing the Hosts with most offers (2016). Source: Inside Airbnb



use of low plants and the installation of terraces and kiosks.

The balance of urban tourism is spatially expressed in relation to coexistence. The city is a territory to share according to non-written rules that change over time. The appearance of the tourist is usually accepted if the rules are respected; conflict occurs when behaviour is inadequate, or the tourist invasion leads to saturation and collapse.

It is undeniable that tourism generates overpressure. The tourist uses the public space to move, conduct and develop certain activities. Overpressure occurs because the space is a point of tourist attraction or because it is part of their walks and paths. The regulation based on this analysis tends to oversimplify its findings, allocating in zones, or areas, what actually occurs on those paths. Our objective is to spread information across those paths and

the tissue of the city. Understanding that classical regulations for reducing conflicts of co-existence, congestion or compatibility go beyond the problems of capacity and congestion. The typical measures based on loading capacity are a challenge for urban tourism; first of all, due to the statistical shortcomings of the sector, and secondly, by the doubts about what needs to be quantified. Urban tourism needs an integrated management plan that concentrates efforts but doesn't generalize impacts.

Rather than determining the maximum figure, we centre on monitoring indicators that allow regulation of the process without the need of final numbers. The application of this method is possible because we already have the necessary technology to do so: Big Data. The question is how such a process with legal instruments, laws

and plans, designed to act in a static scenario can be handled.

The urban practice has sought the solution in controlling the particularities of each case. Acting on operators and travel agencies, on modes of transport used by tourists and on the tourist attractions, looking for incentives or penalty formulas that allow pressure reduction, divert flows or avoid the risk of collapse in advance. The idea is to deflect the side-effects looking for alternatives before forbidding anything. The balance of the city relies upon assuring diversity and the equilibrium of its use.

It is evident that the tourist city has its own rules. While in the industrial city the growth was pushed by industrialization, commerce or housing; in coastal cities, it was pushed by consumption, entertainment and landscape; when it comes to tourist cities, the attention revolves around

the city as a whole, promoting both its attractions and its urban life, emphasizing on the “must see” and the “authentic”, while competing for the same space with residents. It is clear then that in the tourist city the classic strategies will never work as expected, so creativity is absolutely key.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This abstract is part of an investigation “Turisme i metròpoli. Anàlisi i Recomenacions sobre els efectes urbans i territorials del turisme en l'àmbit del Pla Director Urbanístic de l'AMB” carried out with IHTT Institute of Habitat Tourism Territory and Equip BcPN, for the Metropolitan Area of Barcelona.

REFERENCES

- *Ayuntamiento de Barcelona-Barcelona City Council. (2017). Aprovació definitiva Plànols Vol I. Detall d'àmbits de planejament. [online] W10bcn. Available at: <http://w10.bcn.es> [Accessed 01 May. 2017].*
- *Brouder, P., et alt (2017). Tourism destination evolution. New directions in*

tourism analysis. Series Editor: Dimitri Ioannides, E-TOUR. Mid Sweden University, Sweden

- *C, Otto (2016) “Así vive una 'pirata' de Airbnb: Gano 3.200 euros al mes alquilando 14 pisos”. [online] El confidencial. November 23, 2016. Available at: www.elconfidencial.com [Accessed 01 October. 2017].*
- *Diaz, Purificacion (2017). Análisis Comparativo De Las Regulaciones Urbanísticas Sobre Turismo Y Ciudad En París, Berlín, Amsterdam, Roma, Londres. Analysis for the Metropolitan Area of Barcelona.*
- *GALLAGHER, Leigh (2017). Airbnb's Profits to Top \$3 Billion by 2020. [online] Fortune. February 15, 2017. Available at: www.fortune.com [Accessed 01 October. 2017].*
- *Homeaway.es (2015). HomeAway factura 446.8 M de dólares en 2014, un 28.9% mas que en 2013. Madrid, 17 of march. [online] HomeAway. Available at: www.homeaway.es [Accessed 01 November. 2017].*
- *Inside Airbnb. (2016). [online] InsideAirbnb. Available at: <http://insideairbnb.com/barcelona/> [Accessed 01 November. 2017].*
- *Judd, D. & Fainstein, S. (1999). The tourist city. New Haven and London: Yale Press.*
- *MacCannel, D. (2013). The tourist. A new theory of the leisure class. London: University of California Press,*

- *Mastercard 2015, Global Destination Cities Index. Tracking Global Growth: 2009-2015 [online] Newsroom Mastercard. Available at: <https://newsroom.mastercard.com> [Accessed 01 September. 2017].*

- *Mastercard 2016, Global Destination Cities Index. [online] Newsroom Mastercard. Available at: <https://newsroom.mastercard.com> [Accessed 01 November. 2017].*

- *Palou, S. (2012). Barcelona Destinació turística. Un segle d'imatges i pormoció pública. Barcelona: Edicions Vitella, pp. 442-455*

- *Panorama OMT del turismo internacional, edición 2016. (2016). World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). [online] UNWTO. Available at: <http://mkt.unwto.org> [Accessed 01 November. 2017].*

- *PICKER, Leslie (2015). Expedia to Acquire HomeAway for \$3.9 Billion. [online] New York Times. Nov. 4, 2015. Available at: <https://www.nytimes.com> [Accessed 01 September. 2017].*

- *Tomslee data. [online] Tomslee. Available at: <http://tomslee.net/airbnb-data> [Accessed 01 April. 2017].*

- *Urry, J. (1990). The Tourist Gaze: Leisure and Travel in Contemporary Societies. London: Sage.*

- *PEUAT. Details of urban planning. [online] Barcelona City Council. Available at: <http://w10.bcn.es> [Accessed 01 November. 2017].*



Franco Purini

[Università La Sapienza] Italy

Born in Isola del Liri in 1941, architect, Franco Purini has been student of Maurice Sacripanti and Ludovico Quaroni. From 1966 he runs his architecture office in Rome with Laura Thermes. He is Professor Emeritus in Architectural and Urban composition at Università La Sapienza in Rome. He also taught at IUAV in Venice and he is member of the academy of the Accademia delle Arti del Disegno of Florence and the Accademia Nazionale di San Luca. In 2013 he has been awarded by from the President of the Italian Republic with the Diploma di Medaglia d'oro di Benemerito della Scuola, della Cultura e dell'Arte. One of his most recent work is the Tower Eurosky in Rome. Among his last publications "La misura italiana dell'architettura", published by Laterza, Rome - Bari 2008. In 2016 he has been awarded with the gold Medal to the Career from the Triennial in Milan.



Maksym Rokhmaniiko

[DOMA] Ukraine

Maksym Rokhmaniiko is an architect whose research and design work explores new forms of urban living enabled by emerging technologies. In parallel to his work at Leverage, Maksym is a founding partner and director of the architecture studio Anarcitects. Let's face it: the housing market is broken. All around the world, too many urban dwellers are resigning themselves to a lifetime of rent. It is time to change this unsustainable mode of urban living. DOMA is a shared ownership platform for affordable housing. Its principle is simple: to break down the value of urban property into thousands of blockchain-based digital tokens that can be traded autonomously. This logic, in turn, will enable access to the housing market and its benefits to people that are currently priced out of it. Operating as a non-profit cooperative, DOMA continuously purchases housing stock in the most dynamic urban areas and makes it available to the platform's users. It provides equity shares in return for monthly payments, progressively turning its users into homeowners. DOMA slips between the built environment and its community of users to create the housing architecture that the contemporary city needs.



Samuel Gonçalves

[founder of SUMMARY Portugal]

Born in Arouca, Portugal, in 1988. He studied at Faculdade de Arquitectura da Universidade do Porto (FAUP) and worked for a year in the Chilean studio ELEMENTAL, led by Alejandro Aravena. Samuel is the founder of SUMMARY, an architectural studio created in 2015 in the Science and Technology Park of University of Porto, Portugal. SUMMARY developed the "Gomos Building System", which highlights the optimization of the construction processes as the core theme of its practice. In 2016, SUMMARY was selected to present the work "INFRASTRUCTURE-STRUCTURE-ARCHITECTURE" at the main exhibition of La Biennale di Venezia. In 2017, SUMMARY received the RED DOT AWARD for the "habitat" category.



Gameli Ladzekpo

[resolve collective] London

RESOLVE is an interdisciplinary design collective that looks towards the synthesis of architecture, engineering, technology and art to address multi-scalar social challenges. Since forming in South London in 2016, they have built a diverse Portfolio. Projects include the Rebel Space, for The London Design Festival, and most recently, the winning commission for the Brixton Bridge Competition. Their projects aim to deliver tangible outcomes in the communities at the heart of their designs. Collaboration and co-production is a critical part of their ethos. Community Focused Design, encompasses both physical and systemic interventions. Utilising public engagement and outreach activity to create open, accessible, inclusive experiences. The Collective is led by Gameli Ladzekpo, Akil-Scafe-Smith and Seth Scafe-Smith.



Stephan Truby
[University of Stuttgart] Germany

Stephan Truby is Professor for Architecture and Cultural Theory at University of Stuttgart. After studying architecture at the AA School in London, he initially worked as an architect in firms in Zurich (Meili Peter), Berlin (Barkow Leibinger, Nägeliarchitekten), and Munich (Götz_Hootz), before going on to teach architecture theory from 2001 to 2007 at the University of Stuttgart, where he was a research assistant at IGMA, and from 2007 to 2009 at the Karlsruhe University of Arts and Design (HfG) as a visiting professor of architecture. From 2009 to 2014 he ran the English-language postgraduate program MAS Scenography / Spatial Design at the Zurich University of the Arts (ZHdK) and from 2012 to 2014 he was also a lecturer in architecture theory at Harvard University's Graduate School of Design. He was head of research and development for the 2014 Venice Architecture Biennale, directed by Rem Koolhaas. He is Associate of the magazine ARCH+.



Reinier de Graaf
[partner OMA] Rotterdam

Reinier de Graaf joined OMA in 1996. He is responsible for building and masterplanning projects in Europe, Russia, and the Middle East, including Holland Green in London, the new Timmerhuis in Rotterdam, G-Star Headquarters in Amsterdam, De Rotterdam, and the Norra Tornen residential towers in Stockholm. In 2002, he co-founded AMO, the think tank of OMA, and produced The Image of Europe, an exhibition illustrating the history of the European Union. He has overseen AMO's increasing involvement in sustainability and energy planning, including Zeekracht: a strategic masterplan for the North Sea; the publication in 2010 of Roadmap 2050: A Practical Guide to a Prosperous, Low-Carbon Europe with the European Climate Foundation; and The Energy Report, a global plan for 100 percent renewable energy by 2050, with the WWF. De Graaf has worked extensively in Moscow, overseeing OMA's proposal to design the masterplan for the Skolkovo Centre for Innovation, the 'Russian Silicon Valley,' and leading a consortium which proposed a development concept for the Moscow Agglomeration: an urban plan for Greater Moscow. He has curated two exhibitions, On Hold at the British School in Rome in 2011 and Public Works: Architecture by Civil Servants.



Jason Hilgefort
[Institute for Autonomous Urbanism] Amsterdam

Jason Hilgefort is an urbanist|architect who studied at the University of British Columbia, University of Cincinnati, and is currently a PHD candidate at RMIT. His work experience includes working with Peter Calthorpe, Rahul Mehrotra, Maxwan A+U, and ZUS. He founded Land+Civilization.Compositions, a Rotterdam|Hong Kong based design studio. He was a subcurator in the Shenzhen/Hong Kong Urbanism/Architecture Biennale. He is the Academic Director the Aformal Academy for urbanism|landscape|public art in Shenzhen. He was also a regular writer, contributing to assorted publications over the years including Volume, uncube, SITE and more. He recently founded the Institute for Autonomous Urbanism.



Nuno Gonçalves Fontarra
[mecanoo architecten] Delft

Nuno actively contributes to the scope and quality of Mecanoo's portfolio of work having engaged on numerous award-winning cultural projects and competition entries. Highly creative, innovative and flexible, Nuno has propelled the conceptualisation and design development of many of Mecanoo's most innovative and sculptural projects. Nuno aims to enhance the context of an intervention by relating each project firmly to the landscape. Maintaining an active role in academia, Nuno has not only taught at the Delft University of Technology and the Piet Zwart Institute in Rotterdam, but he also taught a spring semester design studio at Soongsil University in Seoul.

THE AFORMAL ARMATURES OF A NEW AUTONOMOUS URBANISM



.....
Jason Hilgefort

*[Institute for Autonomous Urbanism]
Amsterdam / The Netherlands*

The recent emergence of imbricating Dispersed Infrastructures frames a moment in time where we can fundamentally reconceive how we make, fund, and even reconceptualize the form of world surrounding us. The shifting technologies of the moving parts of the twentieth-century city – i.e. cars and elevators – reformed our now Constellated Cities. What are the spatial implications of these emergent hubs for digital transactions, photovoltaics, drones, etc? If we no longer necessitate roads, power grids, market halls,

and knowledge flows through the air - what space remains for society? How do we as spatial practitioners set up armatures within the possibilities of a new Autonomous Urbanism?

AN AUTONOMOUS URBANISM

Cities began as a simple collection of individuals sharing common elements to each other's benefit. They have slowly evolved to include mega-regional, multimodal, geographically carpeting spaces facilitated by vast infrastructural, capital, and political networks.



These systems have been manifested by large, far-reaching governmental and corporate built forms. With the emergence of dispersed infrastructural realities, we stand at a disruptive moment – where the assumed reliance of human habitat upon top-down, urban forms of development is very much in question.

The collective innovations such elements like mobile phones, self-driving technologies, photovoltaic cells, drones, blockchain, and AI in general point towards a myriad of possible shared autonomies. Existing development of a

‘community’ requires assorted pipes, wires, banks, and assorted other environmental insertions. But now we can easily obtain energy from the sky, exchange value directly digitally, move without roads, and much more. These technologies allow for a totally new form of civilization formation, or perhaps the return to original roots. A new form of interdependent individuality is possible.

The smart city perspective sees all of these societal tools and continues to assume along the same paradigm. A top-down

system can be employed by larger powers to the benefit of all. But these dispersed infrastructures allow for a total recalibration of the collective. Now that our infrastructures can ‘talk to each other’ an overriding framework is no longer needed. These tools for an autonomous urbanism can be self-funded, self-managed, and yet all work together. The scale of such imbricated infrastructures allows for stepped funding, evolving phasing, and more self-sufficient modes of ‘urban’ development.

NEITHER BELT, NOR A ROAD, BUT A CONSTELLATION

Cosmos

Once with a common fabric, the Chinese investments in infrastructure can constitute a map of stars, a constellation of need without borders. What might look like "roads" can also be read as critical touchpoints or objects known as "One Belt, One Road" (OBOR).

The first explosion

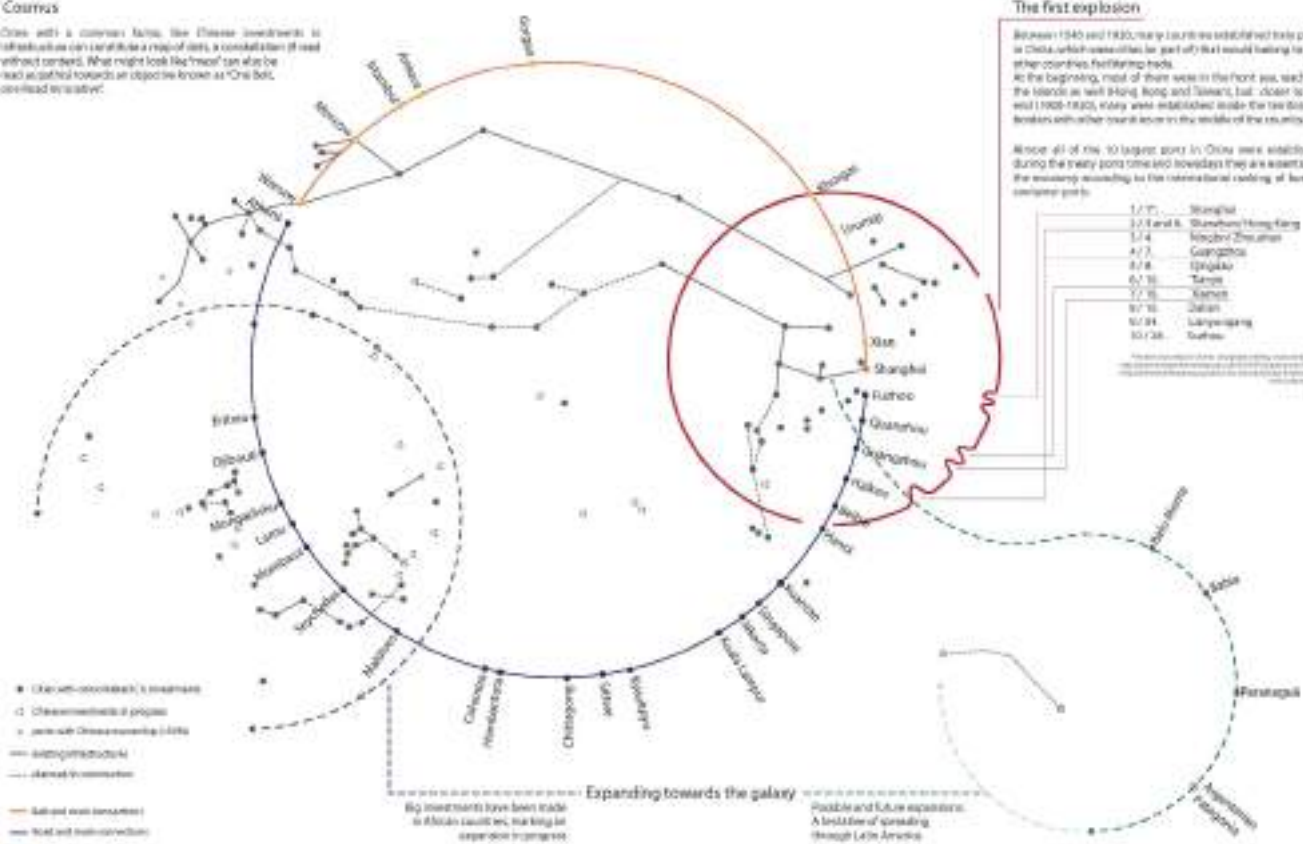
Between 1945 and 1950, many countries established trade ports in China, which were vital as part of that world leading to the other countries, for shipping trade.

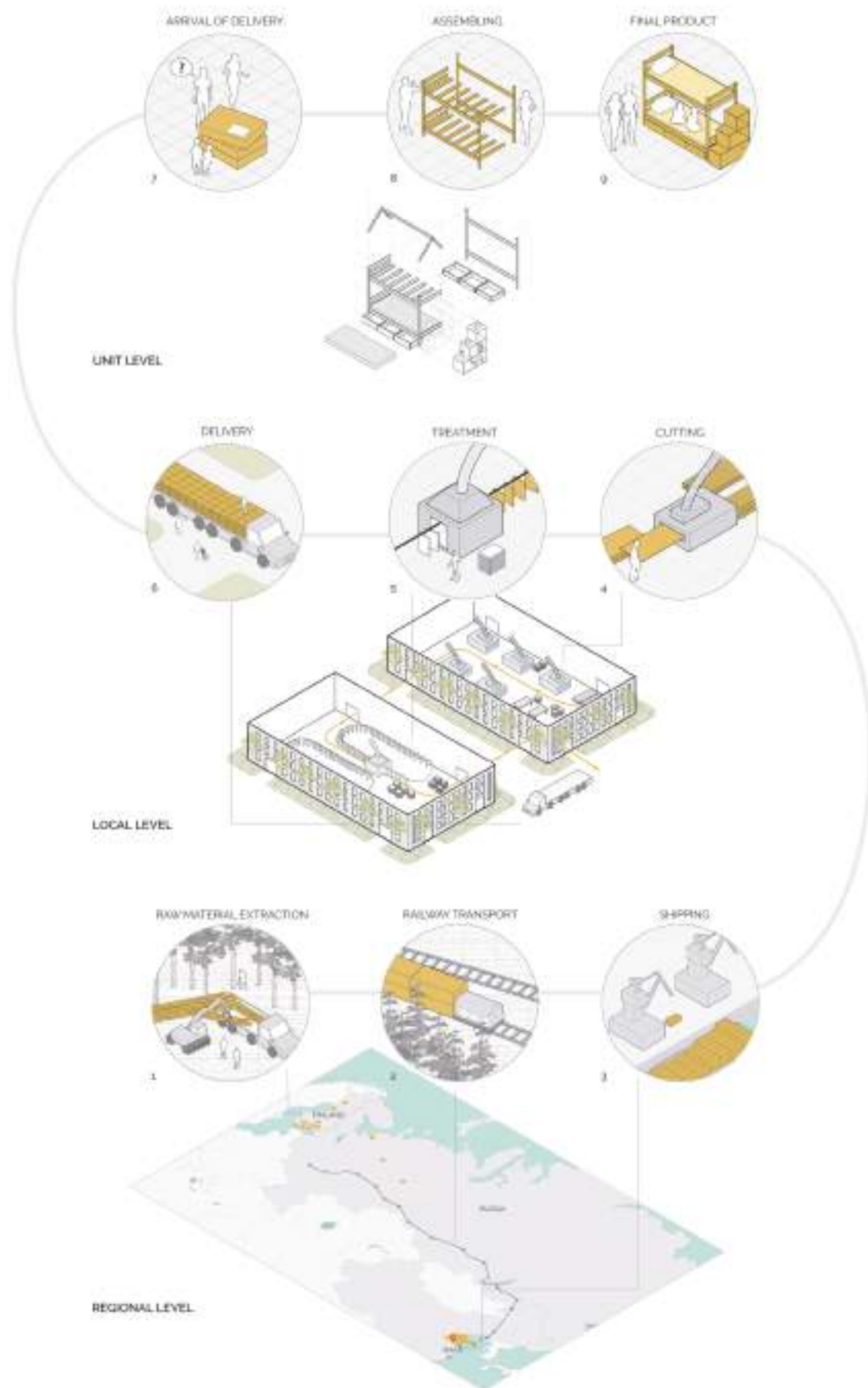
At the beginning, most of them were in the front row, reaching the islands as well (Hong Kong and Taiwan), but closer to the end (1950-1955), many were established inside the two big circles with other countries in the middle of the country.

Since all of the 10 largest ports in China were established during the treaty ports time and nowadays they are essential to the economy according to the international ranking of largest container ports:

1/10	Shanghai
2/10 and 6	Shenzhen/Hong Kong
3/10	Yingkou/China
4/10	Guangzhou
5/10	Qingdao
6/10	Tianjin
7/10	Shantou
8/10	Dalian
9/10	Lianyungang
10/10	Taipei

Source: International Maritime Organization (IMO) and World Bank. Data as of 2015.





Oteiza House portrays vegetation and natural landscape, using sculpting tools for rocks and environment, and textures through UV mapping

OPEN SOURCE VILLAGES

Our current reality of interconnected global capitalism has left our rural lands beyond in pursuit of more urban conceptions. Whether the vacancies of Italy, or left behind villagers in China, or ignored realities of small-town America, the challenges facing the rural have yet to be resolved. But there are hints at models for alternative futures for our rural habitats.

Taobao villages in China point to a future where rural making and craft skills pivot to link to global supply chains and permit for labor realities of the rural to demand potentials of the urban. In older and more formal examples such as ‘Citta Diffusa’ outside of Venice, one can see the potentials of a constellation of urbanism linked to global supply chains. This extends upward and arching to the UK in the form of the ‘Blue Banana’ – mostly composed of a series of smaller cities linked by transport and economic exchanges. Similar historical examples exist in India extending from Calcutta to Delhi and have been identified as the urban form of Desakota in Indonesia. These forms of Constellation Cities point towards a possible new future for our scattered countryside habitats. The necessity for greater logistical, ecological, and economic connections in these places to our new global reality can be seen in Dispersed Infrastructures and accompanying Autonomous Urbanisms.

DISPERSED INFRASTRUCTURES

The inventors and industries that conceived and released cars and elevators upon our cities last century could not foresee the implications of their innovations in our environments and our society. Similarly, the technology companies now developing new forms of markets, movement, waste, water, and energy collection, are blind to the extrapolations of their works. However, at these test sites one can document the realities on the ground. The hubs of experimentation for these technologies form a series of case studies spread across the globe. These spatial realities can be used to extrapolate lessons for our emergent environments.

The implications of new markets and financial exchanges can be observed in the so-called Taobao Villages of China and the mobile banking hubs for M-Pesa in Kenya. The most iconic storage nodes for self-driving vehicles are in Germany, while the first drone port is currently underway in Kigali, Rwanda. The future of water-based micro ports is perhaps in the ancient, but ever-evolving, floating fishing villages of Ningde, China.

The supply of freshwater from the air is being explored by companies like Water-gen in communities of Israel and Morocco. Meanwhile, waterless small scale toilet technologies are being implemented in Madagascar. New microgrid systems that mix storage, photovoltaics, and small

scale wind energy generation are being tested in the dispersed island communities of the Philippines.

AFORMAL ARMATURES

Cities have traditionally been the centers of civilization and knowledge, but we are now at a time where one must ask – what is a city? Where does a ‘city’ stop? Cities have always been defined not merely by planners, architects, developers, and governments, but often by their moving parts. The shifting technologies of the moving parts of the twentieth-century city – i.e. cars and elevators – reformed our now Constellated Cities. The recent emergence of imbricating Dispersed Infrastructures frames a moment in time where we can fundamentally reconceive how we make, fund, and even reconceptualize the form of the world surrounding us. Le Corbusier said that historic cities were made of “curved streets that are a donkey’s track” and that the industrial age would allow for ‘long straight streets for men’. If we no longer necessitate roads, power grids, market halls, and knowledge flows through the air, what space remains for society? How do we as spatial practitioners set up armatures within the possibilities of a new Autonomous Urbanism?

STUDIO

沙集工作坊

SHAJI

Summer
2019

Multi-disciplinary Design camp

Learn from China's first "Taobao Village" Shaji Town, a farming village that has taken up e-commerce on a large scale, becoming a significant force behind the development of rural e-commerce in China. Work, learn, design, and debate about the Shaji ecosystem, rural development and urbanization issues, new online entrepreneurial models, and more with people from different disciplines.

Location: Shaji Town, Jiangsu Province, China
Activities: Visits to Taobao factories and Talks, Design workshops
Application deadline: 23 Mar 2019

跨学科设计工作坊

走进「中国淘宝第一村」——沙集镇：一个大规模开展网络营商的农村，成为中国农村电子商务发展的重要力量。与跨学科背景的同学一起研讨沙集模式和系统、农村发展和城市化问题、网络创业营商模式等。

地点：中国江苏省沙集镇
内容：参观、访问、会谈、设计工作坊、研讨会等等
报名截止日期：2019年3月23日

For more, visit



www.studioshaji.com



Iaac
Institute for
advanced
architecture
of Catalonia



SZOIL
SCHOOL OF
ARCHITECTURE
OF SICHUAN UNIVERSITY

afac
建筑学系

inu
INSTITUTE OF
INTERNATIONAL
UNIVERSITY

BOOK REVIEW

Four Walls and a Roof: The Complex Nature of a Simple Profession by
Reinier de Graaf

.....
Gent Shehu,
Erazmia Gjipopulli
[Universiteti POLIS]
Tirana/Albania

“It is life that is right and the architect who is wrong”. The opening sentence of the book quoting Le Corbusier introduces the common grounds on which the following 44 essays meet.

De Graaf’s purpose is to debunk several so called “myths” in architecture by reflecting on his own experiences as well as interpreting certain situations or particular project outcomes. These myths that are the focus of this writing, are particles that complete the figure of the architect as a hero whose megalomaniacal ambitions don’t always reach the real world as intended by the former.

The book is divided in seven parts each of which addresses one of the following myths aiming to demystify them: authority, inspiration, good causes, control, independence, mastery, progress.

When the book was first presented in London, Reiner de Graaf was interviewed by Patrick Schumacher whose first question pointed out that the author’s attempt to debunk these ideologies left him questioning if de Graaf himself had one. Arguably, that’s what makes this book so interesting. The author on the other hand, elegantly explained that his purpose was to raise questions and challenge the readers into making their own interpretations while also being propositional. However, even by disputing all the pillars of the profession of the architect, the book does not aim to encourage the reader to do anything differently, but it leaves him with a lot to think about.

The first four essays of the book question authority. As a young architecture graduate faced with the work environment





recently, I was fascinated by how de Graaf put into words all the challenges, doubts and insecurities of his first job. Somehow, it's a discovery of your own uselessness as elevated philosophical approaches get oversimplified and put aside while the technical knowledge which is compulsory in a professional practice cannot be gained fully during school. Furthermore, in a work environment there are more interests to be involved than what we have been taught to expect and he emphasizes "the architect's charisma" as a trait that tries to face the above mentioned drawbacks in order to preserve the autonomous domain of our profession.

Following his first essay, De Graaf

starts introducing some of the well known figures of contemporary architecture and what they have shaped themselves into.

He starts off with Richard Rogers, homo universalis, an architect dedicated to the city which he sees as a pursuit of a bigger social good; Sir Norman Foster to whom architecture equals business; Renzo Piano, a champion in constructions that integrate applaudable technology; Schumacher who proclaims an end to pluralism and a mastering of his own style; Eisenman who obstructs the concept of the archistar (resistance to P.Schumacher) and promotes the architect as a hero and lastly Gehry, the ultimate signature

architect whose presumed contextual intentions into designing his buildings may be there, but they're irrelevant.

De Graaf aims to ridicule the attempts to force meaning in architectural products when sometimes there isn't any. He also disdains the academics while revealing an actual situation of degradation of discourse between the most brilliant architectural minds of our time.

The last essay of this chapter is a summary of De Graaf's frustrations regarding our profession, presented under the title of the book "Four Walls and a Roof".

This is all that a building represents to a non-architect. As architecture

is getting atomized, more and more offices, getting smaller and smaller just like the audiences they address, the contemporary architect who now is only understood by other architects, according to De Graaf, will end up speaking just to himself (Paris, Texas movie reference_a person screaming on top of a bridge as cars go by with nobody paying attention to him). In the author's approach, no matter how the architectural discourses deepen within certain professional circles, all the audiences are ever going to face are four walls and a roof.

The most interesting chapter that argues reliance on individual inspiration is "The inevitable box". De Graaf defines the box as 'the form in which geometry and economy meet in perfect sync. It only serves its intended purpose. It's architecture liberated from peripheral considerations, and the challenge of the architect is the extent to which he can still credibly consider himself 'the author'. The box happens by design as well as by default, it is a form of surrender to the inevitable.

As architecture's main achievement the box is a result of extreme effort and no effort at all. It is a manifestation of the modernist ideals. As de Graaf baldly states : "The box is a symbol of overcoming the need for a god: the most powerful signal that God is indeed dead,

replaced by rational perfection".

Later on, in the chapters of consensus and money the author reveals his discontented attitude of the relation between architecture and profit, how architectural ideals (such as abstraction, minimalism, consistency) are diminished by clients.

The Antibox, the contemporary 'box' is the one where de Graaf debunks contemporary architecture. He argues that today's constant need for uniqueness is making the later a rule rather than an exception. The concept of authorship is being questioned as designers are delivering the creation process to algorithms, the results of which are surprising even to them. On a closing note, the author ironically acknowledges the need for the contemporary architect to keep on working.

In the next group of essays, the author focuses on the commitment to good causes. His demystifying approach is based on 5 topics: sustainability, merging into context, anthropocentrism, community involvement in the design process and most of all public space.

His focus on sustainability lies on clarifying the word as 'a process for meeting human development goals while sustaining the ability of natural systems to continue to provide the natural resources and ecosystem services upon which economy and society depend'.

Sustainability doesn't mean literal green. Sustainability is not a form of not damaging the environment, it's a way to affect it less. The concept, however, is so politically correct that by forging itself into being so, it blocks creative freedom (compared to the unexpected solutions that science and technology of the modernist era had to come up with).

Subsequently, the author describes a visit to the Farnsworth House, a rigorous piece of architecture's history. His focus is how Mies altered the outside environment of the house so that the former would perfectly conform the later while books are constantly emphasizing how the house fits the 'existing' landscape.

Afterwards, on the essay 'Intruders' de Graaf makes a point on how manmade technology is disregarding anthropocentrism. In a dystopian description (same concept as the 'Black Mirror' series) he fears that the human figure is becoming an estranged visitor to an independent technology-controlled life.

In the essay "With the masses" the author describes an experience of a strong dependable collaboration between an architect and the community to produce an architecture that didn't turn out to be beautiful enough. "Life is unquestionably more interesting than architecture and only becomes more so as

society grows more complex”.

This sentence beautifully sums up the chapter about public space. The first part of the essay describes 3 public spaces: a corner in Hyde Park, London where certain individuals are gathered to develop discussions about common interests; Zeppelin Field, a space where Hitler used to deliver his speeches while the whole country would gather and support him during his dictatorship—currently the space is used by people with different interests, each accommodated in his chosen spot doing sports, resting, having conversations etc (similar to Plaza Mayor in Madrid or Piazza San Marco in Venice, the violent past of events happening in these squares is nowhere to be reflected in the present, leading de Graaf to affirm that ignorance rather than history is held accountable for successful public space); a park in Amsterdam, massively used by people for sex, the government tried to change the nature of public space by releasing buffalos into the park... not only sexual recreation didn't stop but it started involving the buffalos leading to the government creating a new project that hosted the sexual activities as normal.

De Graaf defines public space as accessible to all and subject to common law. Later on, he argues that nowadays the list of interests involved in the public

space suggest criteria into their design, that are fully private, therefore missing the essence of such a space. Furthermore, in the age of internet, public space has changed its essence: from a place to share with others what we knew we had in common with them, it is an extension of our private space. He satirizes the involvement of private interests as well as the need to define extensively the purpose of public space. He also suggests that successful public spaces happen by accident. As stated earlier : it is life, not architecture that is right.

Like Vermeer's and other Dutch Golden Age artists' subtle depiction of reality, Reiner de Graaf in *Four Walls and a Roof*, conveys humble yet powerful messages on the current status of the architectural profession. His untamed realist perception of the figure of architect as a mediator working inside this complex field of 'interrogations', is aided by his profound understanding of present economic and political dimensions.

By situating the architect between multiple agents, whose understanding and approach towards architecture is influenced by various personal interests, Reiner de Graaf points to the paradox of the architects being trapped inside double identities; the architect as a hero - inherited from modern architecture ideals

to 'revolutionize humankind' — a fundamentally socialist-driven concept, and the capitalist reality, whose eagerness and blindness towards profit puts a tremendous weight on the architect's shoulders.

Consequently, the building becomes an unpredictable outcome of a 'fabric rather than a line' process - a simplified three-dimensional projection of complex 'interrogations'. De Graaf argues that even *existenzminimum*, which in the twentieth century was considered an acceptable minimum standard of living, has (under the flavors of capitalism) become a privileged condition of the twenty-first. He explicitly points out how modern's architecture dream of social mobility was "captured in concrete" and implicitly suggest how contemporary architecture dreams and the search for the heroic dimensions has fallen into the abyss of capital; where reality prevails and the dreams perish.

The book juxtaposes ideologies, systems whose intersecting point is architecture. De Graaf underlines how the architect's identities are submerged in favor of the systems as exemplified in Khrushchev's Communist Russia, where the buildings were a reflection of the system and constructed without consulting the architect who designed them.

The same, but perhaps to a lesser degree, might be implied for today's consumerist society, where



- quoting De Graaf, “A building is no longer something to use but something to own. Through the general deployment of the term “real estate”, the definition of the architect is replaced by that of the economist.”

As a result, the buildings operate only under the logic of the capital and architecture as a discipline becomes a mere shadow of the economic and political calculations. In these terms, the notion of modern or post-modern do not make sense instead, de Graaf suggests that we should refer to the history of architecture after the 20th century as “before and after its annexation by capital.”

Furthermore, the asymmetries

produced by the uncontested capitalist system itself have produced ‘intangible walls’, whose divisions and subdivisions reach out further than the physical wall that once separated the German people. This archipelago of ‘globalized Balkans’ has had a profound impact on the architectural profession and the architect, whose quest to unify the ever-increasing dispersion of “islands” is constantly juxtaposed with the reality of the profession.

The thesis of the book is precisely exemplified in this paradox; Reiner de Graaf demystifies the myth of the architect as a hero, as a way to bridge the huge gap between reality and the ‘lost ideal’.

To some extent, the figure of the architect can even be paralleled with how de Graaf portrays The US president Donald Trump; a dreamer whose frictional relation with reality is symbolized through the detachment of words from their meaning. Perhaps tired from the polder model and consensus policy making of the West, de Graaf purposefully highlights China’s change of heart with their rational argumentation. He wittfully presents how the decision making in the Communist world can be hastily converted into an official policy which ultimately simplifies the communication between different ‘agents’ - making these environments more suitable for

practicing architecture.

With the expansion of the “intangible walls” and the prevailing asymmetries of the capitalist system beyond borders, de Graaf argues how our cities, rather than countries, have become the ground zero where next ideological battles will be fought. He perceives the contemporary city as a singularity which ‘breeds a kind of schizophrenic reality’ and argues that the significance of a city is no longer attributed only to the regional level but also to the global scale.

Therefore, de Graaf ridicules how the rankings of the cities are ‘drastically reducing the number of variables that define a place - in their helpless effort to quantify the unquantifiable’. In a similar note, he highlights the perplexing notion of the smart city and how in the absence of true knowledge it has become a perfect subject for repetitive and empty ideas.

Lastly, he addresses the issues of megacity and our relations to it, by emphasizing again, how in the lack of a comprehensive theoretical framework, “our remedies may well be contributing to the problems we insist on fixing.”

Finally, by obstructing the 7 myths of the architect, Reiner de Graaf leads us, the architects, to the ultimate myth; that of Sisyphus. The existential architectural crises presented on the book, makes one reflect on the heavy

burdens inherited from the failed promises of modern architecture and the contradiction within the capitalist systems, all reminiscent of the ‘immense boulder’ that the working architect has to roll up the hill.

On a reflective note, what makes this book enormously significant today is that it offers a stream of candid perceptions on how the relations between economy and politics undermine the reality of the architectural profession. These perceptions are especially relevant in the Balkans, where democracy is in its embryonic stage, capitalism in its most primitive-savage mode and architecture is recycling Pinterest ideas to constitute an abbreviated identity. After all, if it is of any condolence, Reiner de Graaf reminds us that the globalized balkanization might be taken quite literally now, and we are “finally” on the “same page” as the Western countries... OR the Eastern ones, who knows?! - the eternal paradoxical fate of the Balkans.

Endnote quote: “It is the global economy, subject to absolutely nobody’s control, that defines us as a collective. Modernity’s evolution toward abstraction ultimately divorces it from the exercise of political will; our apparent consensus defies our collective judgment.”

All in all, ‘Four Walls and a Roof’ is a fascinating read.

In architecture school, we are taught that practicing our profession means meeting ideals that through centuries have shaped and enriched the profession of the architect.

We ought to be philosophical enough to provide meaning, technically knowledgeable so that our buildings reach the needs of users and investors, we should always learn from history, be contextual while taking into consideration the surroundings and integrate sustainable systems for efficiency, involve the community in the process as much as possible, be aware and preferably experienced with the latest software and we also learn how to become decent presenters of our work and selves.

Well, while reading de Graaf’s book we face the fact that all these ‘myths’ have some kind of dark side.

Philosophy doesn’t sell with the average investor, technical knowledge is not the strong point of most newly architecture graduates, a project does not just respond to investors and users but a very large amount of interests involved that at first we cannot be aware of, history...we should not just refer to its successes but acknowledge its failures, greenery doesn’t mean sustainability, sustainability defies creativity, context can be something that even the greatest architects (like



Mies) alter into their projects after having designed the building, community involvement sometimes overcomes the architect's role and produces results that are far from beautiful even though they meet the user's needs, using the latest software doesn't just simplify the process of design, but it even takes control of it questioning the authorship of a designer, and finally in order to achieve success in our path we must have charisma.

De Graaf is a part of OMA since 1996 and his biography includes countless recognized projects around the world, numerous lectures in some of the best universities. He is a very well educated as well as experienced

architect, whose essays are an expression of his frustration about practicing architecture, more than just debunking myths.

I find his absence of ideology as a form of being objective. Not standing for a specific cause leads to full clarity. Demystifying the causes which we (architecture graduates) have learned to stand for, doesn't necessarily suggest we should get rid of them. On the contrary, it makes us more aware of the challenges we will have to face and how the ways they have been handled so far have not always proven successful. Because it's not us (the architects) that get to decide what's right and wrong, even though our egos are fed

well enough to take upon us the responsibility. There is never just one judge to a project, there are many boxes to tick when deciding if an architecture has been successful.

It is life itself that gets to decide.

So what do we do?

...As this brilliant, frustrated architect ironically suggests, we keep on working.



WORKSHOPS





Some of the workshops' leaders and assistants with the TAW2018 curators.

From up-left / Ilda Rusi, Giuseppe Resta, Fabiana Dicuonzo, Philippe Jans, Loris Rossi, James Stevens, Ermal Hoxha, Gerdi Papa, Lera Samovich, Charlie Rauchs, Besjana Qaja, Laura Pedata, Enrico Porfido.

TAXONOMY: Architecture as an Act of Curation



Concepted & Lead by:

Lera Samavich [fala atelier] Portugal

Assistance by:

Gerdi Papa, Ada Lushi

[Universiteti POLIS] Tirana / Albania

Participants:

Fisnik Abrashi, Endi Balza Era Buza, Agon Dalladaku, Albina

Dervishi, Kejsi Ferhati, Dina Hajrullahu, Mevli Hoxha, Real Juka,

Klea Kavaja, Sara Laloshi, Ervisa Mana, Kristiana Meco, Juliana

Osmani, Anxhela Petko, Eda Qokaj, Miraldo Ruka, Remona

Salianj, Kevina Sejati, Endrit Serhati, Ergis Sulo, Sara Trebicka,

Steisi Vogli, Artiola Zeneli, Vjola Ziu

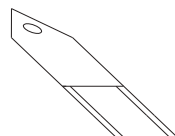
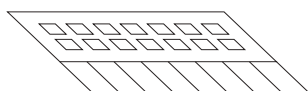
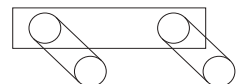
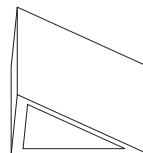
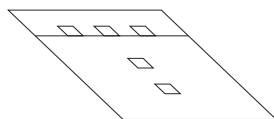
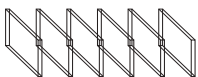
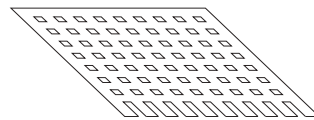
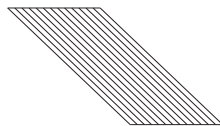
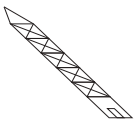
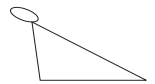
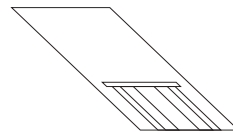
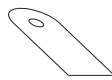
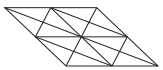
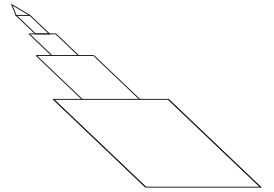
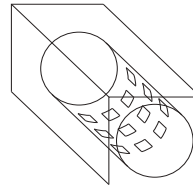
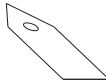
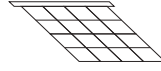
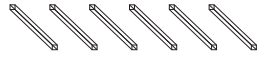
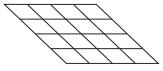
ABSTRACT

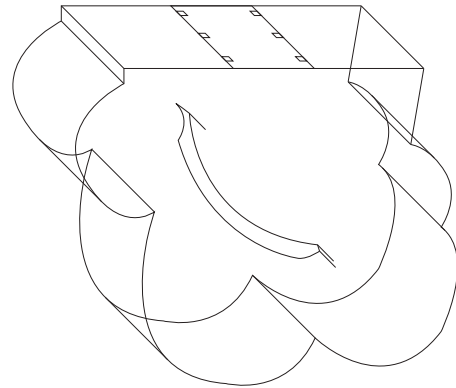
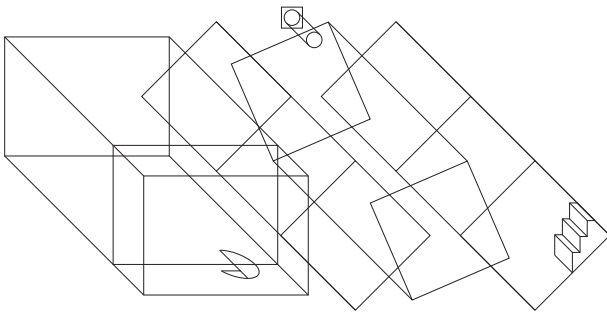
'Architecture is a profession trained to put things together, not to take them apart.' We explore architecture focusing on the scale of the fragment, starting with a very limited vocabulary. We have crushes on buildings, noticing the systematic seduction of some elements. We struggle to avoid obvious repetitions and remove things that are essentially uninteresting, arriving at a collection of ambiguous figures and impossible objects. These elements are what we study, multiply, magnify, and then perform actions through overlapping and juxtaposition of a variety of pieces.

So maybe columns, walls, windows, doors, and slabs are our most precious tools, our language, the vocabulary we operate. These are very basic elements that we have at our disposal, the instruments we choose to use. Elements that we put in order or slight

disorder. Elements that we invent or steal from other buildings. It's about appropriating them, distorting, multiplying and putting them together. Utilizing them using different kinds of logic. Then the building can almost be seen as an accumulation of fragments, as a collage of these elements, that are gathered from the history of architecture. But it's never an awkward assemblage of pieces, in the end, it's a whole, a unity.

Studying the relationship between the single element and the whole, we inevitably refer to the concept of composition. We believe in architecture that is established by different forms of continuities, that comes from testing these 'successions' of fragments. The act of adding elements or parts demands a constant process of decision-making: composing, assembling, putting together separate entities, repeating





them, letting them complete, or crush each other in a certain manner. Then every project is a search for inner coherence as a result of strange assembly of simple figures or entities forming delicate equilibriums or almost primitive superimpositions. The building is becoming a vehicle for conveying emotion through abstract compositional operations.

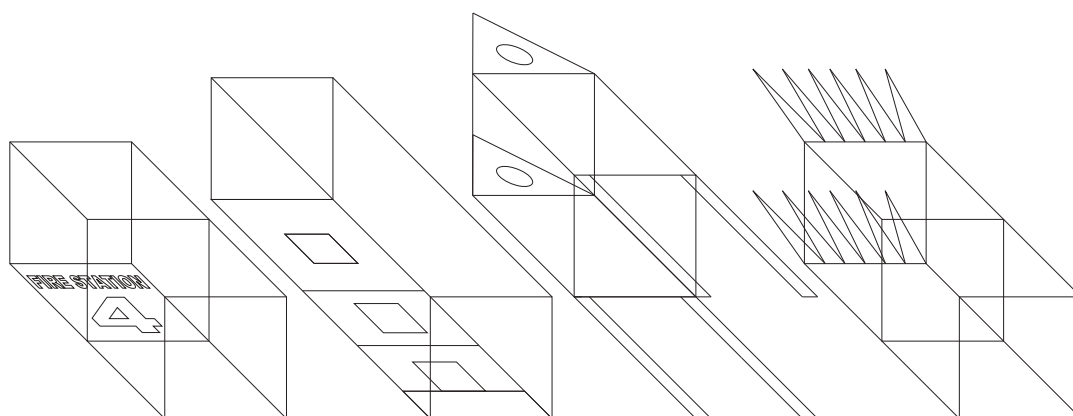
We have a fascination for Toyo Ito, Kazuo Shinohara, Alvaro Siza, Robert Venturi, Rudolf Olgiati, Peter Markli, trying to find links between these inherited concepts. It's a constant research on fragmentation as a recurrent device in their projects that have many themes and features in common. They play with complex geometries creating a bizarre sense of displacement and fragmentation, creating a less obvious kind of order.

Their buildings are not without awkward and disturbing features, but these mannerisms are always embedded in the tectonic and structural ambiguities of the actual construction.

It's about how we learn from them, how we 'read' and 'translate' their architecture, about disposition and deformation of the element, how different kinds of order are introduced, how they betray this order sometimes in their buildings. All these buildings simply contain qualities we would like to study in our future work, buildings with a hint of nervous discontinuity. It's probably our fascination with the legacy of Postmodernism.

Peter Markli claims that 'the basic elements of architecture are few in number', 'that they rely on a small number of geometric figures, but their variations are endless.' He talks about

architecture as a semantic system with its own vocabulary and grammar 'First, one had to learn the letters; next to string them together as words; and then came the day when one could form whole sentences, and see the sense of them'. Then some years ago, Alvaro Siza suggested that 'architects invent nothing, they work continually with models they transform in response to the problems they encounter'. And that 'when we search the space which must surround man, we start from isolated fragments.'



Rielaboration of the elements in the taxonomy, reassembled by the students.

OBJECTIVE

We want to make an index of these little pieces, the assemblage of references. Figures, creatures and characters. It's a celebration of the fragment. We propose learning architecture as a form of collecting, as in quotations and excerpts. 'And then comes the ability to compose the most complex spaces with seemingly simple elements and gestures. Lines and materials, stairs and railings, walls and columns, perimeters and windows are activated in a complex composition.'

METHODOLOGY

This work is built around the idea of the taxonomy – the classification. We are fascinated by the idea of series, sequences, and catalogues. It has provided us with decisive points of departure for this work. All these efforts resulted in a close, self-referential context. Then we use our projects as a device to study the space itself, space as a field of forces ordered by the inclusion of diverse elements, erudite or contextual, functional or fictional. We see space as the protagonist of architecture. 2 days of research, ten groups studying architects and painters, extracting elements they find in their work, making a catalogue of these fragments and figures. 2 days of designing, composing spaces out of elements they've discovered, transforming and multiplying them.

CONCLUSIONS

Composition can be exercised in many different ways, through the manipulation and the inversion of solid and void, volume and surface, interior and exterior. Architecture in this sense is becoming a conjunction of quotidian experience, a delicate balance between surprising juxtapositions and a traceable formal logic. We are interested in architecture that is established by different forms of orders, disorders, continuities, and discontinuities. 'Form and composition might be the only tools at our disposal to create difference, to make hierarchies, and to re-introduce the cultural narrative.'

LAND-REVERT



Concepted & Lead by:

Francisco Fonseca [SKREI] Portugal

Assistance by: *Keti Hoxha*

[Universiteti POLIS] Tirana / Albania

Participants:

Art & Design Students

2nd Year

Academic Year 2018-2019

ABSTRACT

Land-Revert Workshop's main theme is the preservation of forests and promoting "nature source design". The workshop prepares the students of Art & Design to provide a new source of income for the forests by creating a draft proposal for a low-tech system, where branches of trees are traded as high-end components for building construction and furniture craft. The aim of this workshop is to introduce to the students with the approach of design and construction by showing them how a material can be an instrument for creating design and architecture.

An artist, engineer or architect, is an entrepreneur, is someone who has a comprehensive approach to his time and context, someone who aims at society, the environment, and the common good.

OBJECTIVE

The concept of the workshop is double: the first is to present effective answers to contemporary territorial, and environmental questions by reshaping the way buildings and products come into being. The second goal is to prove students that synergies among disciplines such as applied arts, applied engineering and architecture are highly symbiotic, thus having the potential to play an important role when working locally side-by-side.

METHODOLOGY

The students will work as a system, divided into working groups with specific tasks:

The Field Group is responsible for finding the raw material in the forests of Tirana. Branches disconnected from trees will be collected and scanned for creating a botanical survey of the material.

The Design Group with the task of





researching for furniture craft with raw material and proposing the design through sketches and dimensions for the new furniture.

The Builders Group with the task of building the final product with the raw material in close collaboration with the design group.

The Communication Group responsible for communicating the ideas in media, internet and creating a website to promote the new proposed system.

The Intelligence Group responsible for the main research of the existing companies and creating contact with those that would be interested in the new products.

All the groups were sent to “Ardeno” Furniture Company, in order to present them with the dynamic of producing and selling wooden furniture. From the processing of the raw material to the process of fabrication of the furniture. The students were confronted with several detail solutions of furniture

fixture. The contact with the company was necessary in order to give the first input to the students for the working process during the workshop.

The groups were sent to the forest to collect the damaged branches and select those that could be used for the new designs. The selection was made by surveying the stability of the branches and also searching for different tree typologies. After collecting the raw material, a study of branch typology was made, creating a botanical survey. Also, the branches were scanned and measured in order to have the exact proportions for the new furniture. For this method a scanning tool was created with plywood as holding structure and the scanning structure with a plywood block with squares drawn on for measuring the raw elements. In the upper structure a camera was installed and provided several images of the branch while rotating it in 360°. These images were capable of producing a 3D modelling

of the branches which later the block 3D material was posted on the website created by the Communication Group. These raw materials were put up on the website as products to be bought by other companies or individuals interested.

After the branches were scanned the Design Group proposed ways how to combine the wood for creating a new design for the furniture. A research was made for raw material used in industrial design, and low cost Do It Yourself Furniture. The group sketched several designs for the furniture and solved fixing details in order to ease the work of the Building Group. Later the drawings were given to the Building Group which had to finalize the final products. The raw material was cleaned, scrubbed and died with wood protection paint to make it appropriate for use and visually systematic. The first product finalized during the workshop is a chair made of a bunch of branches tied with rope and



Moments of the workshops activities

combined with the support of an existing unused chair. The second and third seat was created with an existing damaged seat, whose legs were replaced with branches. Finally the table was created with a concrete top (concrete poured in a bucket, to be given a shape) and a static branch and several derivations to support the weight and maintain its equilibrium. All of these sitting elements and table were quite comfortable and provided a unique design, promoting “nature source design”, and a low cost Do It Yourself product. The Intelligence and communication group meanwhile proposed ideas of how to communicate the final products to the media, internet and other companies that might be interested in the future for this sort of low-tech system.

CONCLUSIONS

During the workshop, the groups collaborated closely with each other by creating “a new company” with the main task: creating a new system for the forest preservation and also obtaining income for their maintenance and preservation. The final products were three chairs and one table, made out of branches, damaged chair and concrete. Also the workshop finalized with general research of the forest situation in Albania, concerning deforestation, their financial management and recent proposals for new forests by the government. This process made the student conscious and more concerned about the existing situation of the forests in Albania. The website created by the students demonstrated several types of branches that can be purchased for furniture use promoting one-off wood and low-cost design. It also provided information about raw material used in design, the situation of the forests in Albania and other information related

to nature preservation.

landrevert.wixsite.com/landrevert

Students propose an innovative method where tree branches from forest trees, which are not vital to trees and at this moment have no market value, are turned into design components and furniture. This is possible by scanning “nicely shaped” branches from forest trees, and making them available at the website for designers and architects to download in 3D format, and book/purchase them for production of furniture or buildings. This tool promotes unique “nature sourced design” and creates an extra income for forests making them less prompt to forest abuse, fires and hopefully increasing their lifetime. In the Land Revert workshop students proved that the system works, they collected the branches, scanned them, cleaned and cut them, and used for furniture they produced.



PINUS SYLVESTRIS



LAND REVERT WORKSHOP ART & DESIGN 1

PINUS TAEDA



LAND REVERT WORKSHOP ART & DESIGN 2



BUILDING THE COMMON SPACE: MODELS INSIDE THE CITY



Concepted & Lead by:

Luca Galofaro

[Università degli Studi di Camerino]

Camerino / Italy

Assistance by:

Erialda Zekthi, Daniela Kavaja

[Universiteti POLIS]

Tirana / Albania

Participants

Fisnik Abrashi, Endi Balza Era Buza, Agon Dalladaku, Albina

Dervishi, Kejsi Ferhati, Dina Hajrullahu, Mevli Hoxha, Real Juka,

Klea Kavaja, Sara Laloshi, Ervisa Mana, Kristiana Meco, Juliana

Osmani, Anxhela Petko, Eda Qokaj, Miraldo Ruka, Remona

Salianj, Kevina Sejati, Endrit Serhati, Ergis Sulo, Sara Trebicka,

Steisi Vogli, Artiola Zeneli, Vjola Ziu

ABSTRACT

Italian architectural and urban heritage has been constructed, erased, modified, augmented and re-constructed with precise intentions from its governing bodies. Embedded within the long history of incremental urban improvement there is a sense of connection to times past as well as desire to move forward. The city lives in perpetual palimpsest as a registration of accumulative planning; layers, striations, and erasures are evident throughout the built environment and the psyche of its residents and visitors. (Ersela Kripa)

In order to strategically act on the urban scale architecture has to define models.

To create a model means to find consistency between certain fixed combinations and positions.

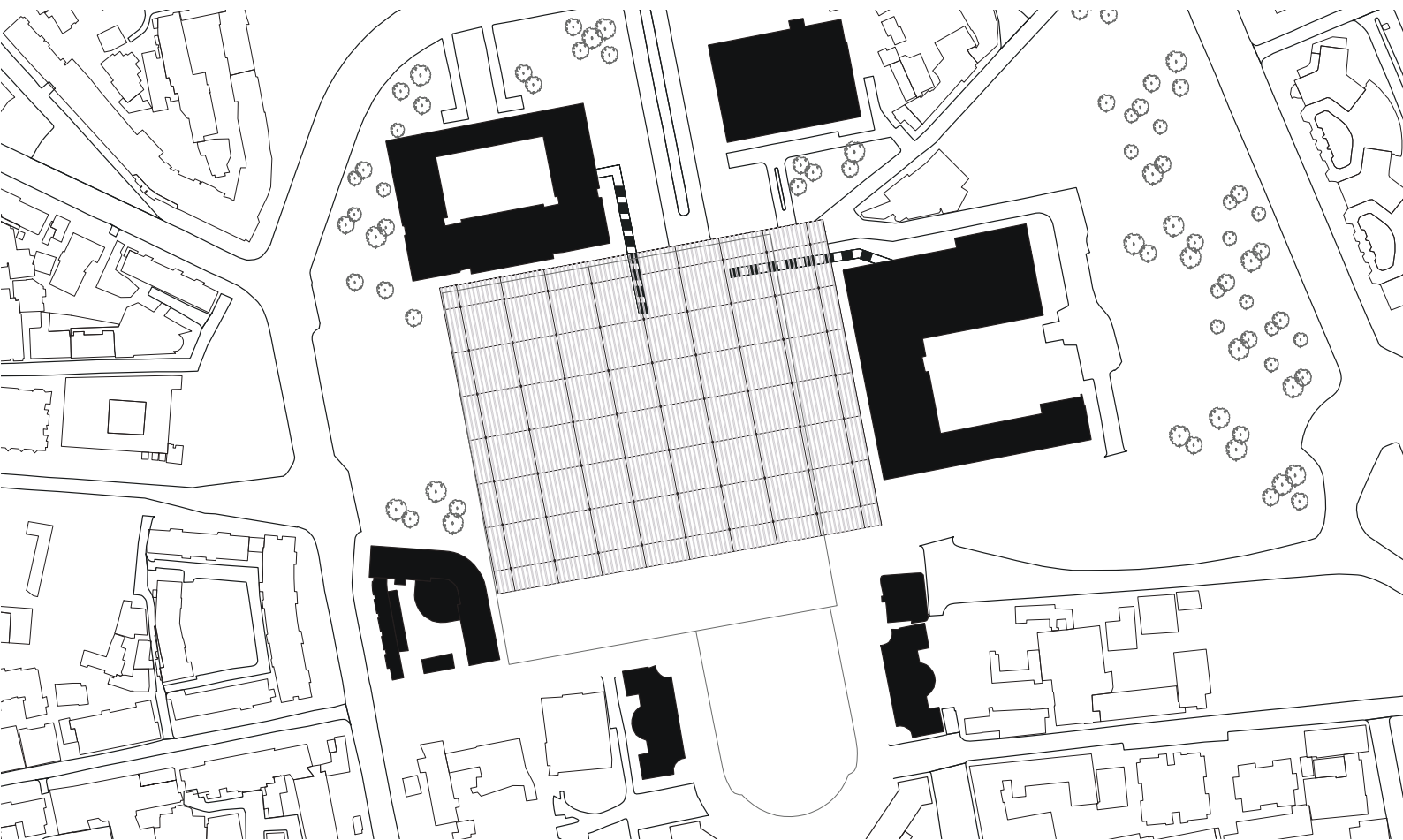
We can distinguish two kinds of models, the visual and the intellectual

model, which are used as conceptual tools to structure our experience and translate them into functions or make intentional. Through these two models we can express an objective structure that translates the events into something more secure and therefore more real. It is nothing but a formal principle that makes it possible to visualize the complexity of all the potential facets in a more systematic way, a creative approach set up on the understanding of a model.¹

The workshop aims to build a model from an existing building the students will choose in the world.

A SHELTER FOR THE CENTER

Theaterplein by B. SECCHI & P. VIGANO
Students: Arselda Brahim, Ketjona Lleshaj



ACTIONS TO BUILD MODELS

1. Analyse the context and define an abacus of building
2. Design new models based of the existing types through a series of manipulation and transformations of their formal and functional qualities in order to reinvent them as a project for the city.
3. Apply the models in the urban context and verify the results of their interaction with the urban tissue at different scales.

OBJECTIVE

The main purpose of the workshop is to determine what relationship exists today between architecture and urban history, and how this relationship can be represented by a hybrid urban space where leisure and culture come together in a space freed from functional constraints.

In Rome, the historic center of the city is slowly dying defeated by several factors, its architectural heritage is protected and frozen at the time of the story and is no longer considered a common and shared heritage. The workshop intends to define the idea of reclamation and reuse of monumental spaces that at the moment are only a tourist attraction: to rethink them it is necessary to bring them back within the city life cycle and restore their collective value.

The purpose is to define a vocabulary of spaces as a basis for rethinking the form of the contemporary city as

tools of preservations. The context for this exercise will be Tirana, Rome the reference model, its walls, its ruins, and those areas that used to be the quintessential places for politics, health and wellness, culture, infrastructures.

The class will try to define the concept of collective space, neither private nor public, according with the definition given by Michael Hardt and Antonio Negri in their "Commonwealth": by collective we mean, more precisely, all that is derived from social production, which is necessary for social interaction and for production continuation, such as knowledge, languages, codes, information, feelings and so on.

The concept of communal does not presuppose the separation of humanity from nature, as if humanity was her pimp or her guardian, but she emphasizes the practices of interaction, care and coexistence in a world that is very communal, practices that contribute to increase the most productive aspects and forms of communal and to limit the most harmful.

There is no doubt that during a long process of appropriation the earth's surface has been almost completely divided between the public and private property... Despite all a big portion of the earth is still common, accessible to everybody and enriched by an active participation.

Where is, or better, where it can be the common space within the contemporary city?

I think we can find it on the threshold

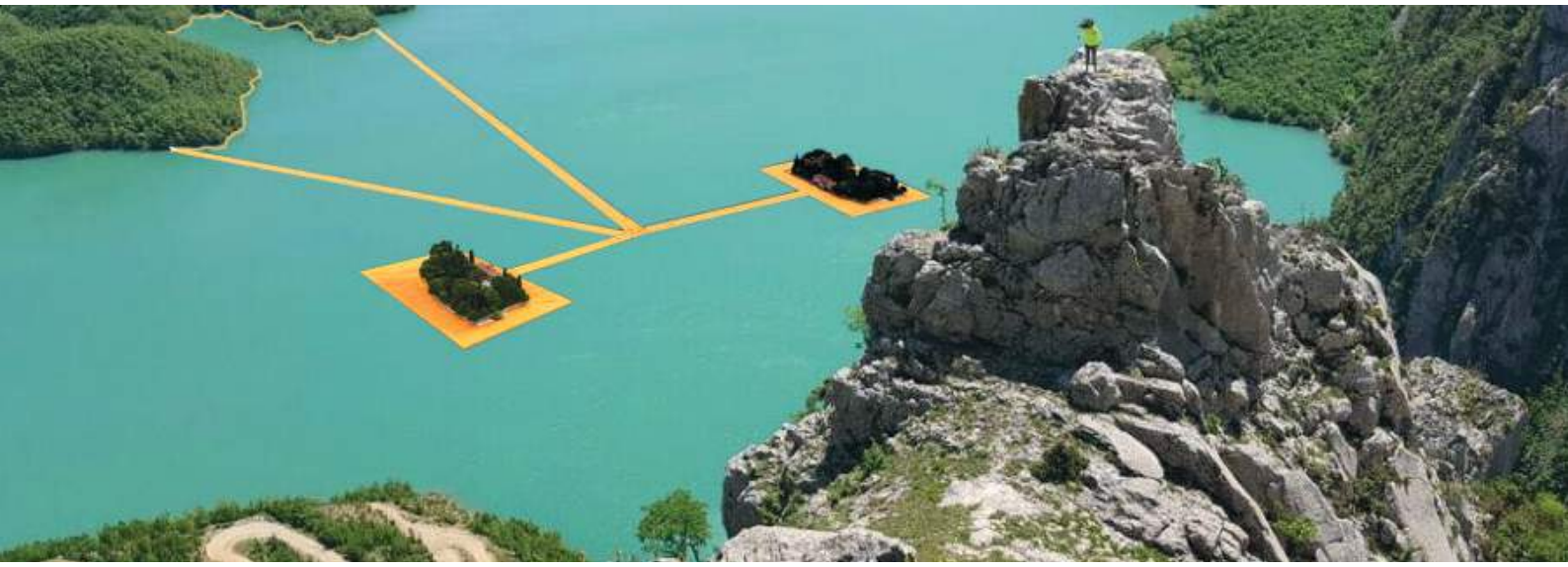
between public and private spaces, within the huge monumental heritage of the historic city, a place to be reinvented through architecture.

Students are asked to design here a freed space that dialogues with the ruins, defining a place that could be an area of work and discussion, a place to share knowledge, produce a quality that can oppose the demands of the market. No shopping malls, neither museums, but places where life, culture, politics are absorbed in a continuous space of relations, the collective space.

The collective space arises from the contrast between the historical strong space and the generic space of contemporary architecture.

By careful planning we could have an environment in which the human mind and spirit may either relax or find the stimulus and delight which leads to creative activity... This series of forms, these ideas, shall not be sealed or enclosed by some limiting scheme or statistical or sociological theories regarding the activity of the people, but in their incompleteness the place will leave to people themselves the possibility of developing new experiences for themselves. Cedric Price

It will be fundamental for the workshop the investigation of projects that by their radical nature have shown us how architecture can be a tool through which to rebuild a notion of social space that can reinvent our cities.



Upper pic / The floating piers of Bovilla by Emilia Brinja, Kejsi Kazdeda
Lower pic / Dogma Taiwan Park by Joan Mali, Izmir Coia

HIDDEN POTENTIALS

**Concepted & Lead by:**

Charlie Rauchs, Philippe Jans

[TAB] Austria

Assistance by:

Ermal Hoxha, Besjana Qaja

[Universiteti POLIS] Tirana / Albania

Participants:

Nicola, Klea, Rudiks, Ardiana, Zelma, Laura, Fatmir, Anamaria, Fllad, Egio, Eni, Mareda, Edona, Kevi, Alessia, Sara, Melissa, Adelaida, Iris, Klaudia, Gizem, Fatbardha, Endrit, Viktori, Oligerta, Mikela, Ina, Kejsj, Aurora, Bertila, Doriana, Ensixhei, Sedino, Kostandino, Gerald, Riada, Anissa, Miknela, Artijola, Ilda, Edona, Erli, Rebeka, Xhesjan, Besnik, Danja, Roland, Rixhers, Teuta, Enkeleida, Flavjo, Rexhina, Xhorxha, Sindi, Stivi, Aristeia, Bleona, Simena, Estela, Eljesa, Enkeleida, Enald, Oliver, Sara, Melissa, Buljana, Anxhela, Lindja, Raxhino, Rei, Sindi, Teuta, Iliada Xhesika, Leticia, Iris Tielma, Deborah, Margen, Greis, Koral

ABSTRACT

The aim of the workshop is to get to know and use urban interventions as a tool to understand and change the use of space. Discover „Hidden Potentials“. Re-evaluate and question established everyday rules and values.

How do we use the city in all its facets? The streams of everyday life in a city are guided through its architecture. Everybody has his way through a city. By following dictated rules, we unconsciously create routines. The focus lies in highlighting and breaking these routines through simple urban interventions. These interventions, actions or performances should make people interact differently than usual. Find the hidden potential in architectural environments we might not see at first sight but can increase the quality of the chosen space.

OBJECTIVE

Create a site-specific work, which sheds light on the area and sets a new focus. Choose one or more socially and architecturally interesting places (abandoned places, misused spaces, architectural areas we might overlook at first sight, etc.), observe and analyse them in order to approach the programmatic and spatial context based on a simple 1:1 performative urban intervention. Test, observe, document and analyse the intervention from three significant points of view. Summarize the reactions and abstract them graphically as a plan of action. Analyze different situations as before-and-after

METHODOLOGY

Plan of action – reflections / sketches / pictures / drawings urban intervention 1:1 - video documentation. Analysis of the chosen area (before/after): diagrams/ maps 200 Word Text explaining the conceptual idea of the project



CONCLUSIONS

The workshop was great success and fun. 86 students from Polis University took part in the 5 days' workshop. All the 18 projects were very different highlighting issues or potentials of the city. The student learnt to work with easy and simple tools in public space and to use those tools to get in contact with the everyday users.

LIQENI ARTIFICIAL - THE CLOUD

In the city center of Tirana there is an artificial lake called Liqeni. The most attractive leisure and green spot in the city. Unfortunately, there is no functioning infrastructure around it. The students are convinced that it has way more potential. Transparent cloud installation at the lake, illustrating the vague, fuzzy and unclear situation of the lake, maybe even of the city. It's a very conceptual intervention leaving the interpretation open to the user.

Clouds - (Mikela, Ina, Kejsi)





TRAFFIC - HOLES IN THE STREETS

Another issue in Tirana are the unclosed manholes in the streets, if you don't see them in time you can easily get stuck in them with your car, or even fall inside them while crossing the street.



TRAFFIC - CROSSWALKS FOR PEDESTRIANS / ZEBRA CROSSING

Car drivers in Tirana can generally be considered as very aggressive. In many streets there are no zebra crossing for pedestrians even though they would be needed. Sometimes, even when there are some, the car drivers don't have the patience to respect the people crossing and push them until they hurry up. It's time for change.

*Upper pic / Holes in the streets -
(Fatbardha, Endrit, Viktori, Oligerta)
Lower pic / Zebra crossing games -
(Klaudia, Gizem)*



POLLUTION - WATER

Tirana is surrounded by mountains, so you might think that the tap Water should be clean and drinkable. But it is not? Why do people from Tirana have to pay for the drinking water out of the plastic bottles? where is the clean water?

A big yellow straw on a water pipe to illustrate the issue and to make people aware of the situation. Surrounded by mountains full of fresh drinking water but it doesn't reach Tiranans citizens.



Upper pic / Holes in the streets - (Fatbardha, Endrit, Viktori, Oligerta)

Lower pic / Zebra crossing games - (Klaudia, Gizem)

TABLINUM ON NOMADIC LIVING AND WORKING



Concepted & Lead by:

Giuseppe Resta, Fabiana Dicuonzo

Fabio Cappello

[PROFFERLO] Italy

Assistance by:

Ilda Rusi, Mirva Gega

[Universiteti POLIS] Tirana / Albania

Participants:

ABSTRACT

Tablinum is a modular unit developed by PROFFERLO architecture for a self-construction workshop at Polis University (Tirana, Albania) during the 2018 Tirana Architecture Week.

The word contemplation comes from Latin *contemplari* "to observe," originally "to mark out a space for observation." Since the act of viewing is connected with the definition of space, we explored the possibility of designing a contemplative experience of natural landscape, mediated by architecture, which will eventually allow nomadic living and working in direct contact with one's preferred scenery.

On the other hand, the word *tablinum* refers to a peculiar domestic space, in the Roman *Domus*, characterized by one space supporting a multiplicity of uses, and curtains that one can use for privacy modulation. During the

workshop, precedents have been analyzed and re-elaborated concerning the idea of threshold, representation, minimum space, movement, and separation. We considered these keywords as archetypes, concept around which we developed our spatial ideas to understand the basic needs for a dwelling.

The post-war reconstruction of society saw the rise of creative workers (also addressed as knowledge workers) who, instead of factories and offices, started to form a fluid mosaic of professional connections whose main performance factor was, and still is, that of mobility. Information society produces freelancers. As a main consequence, the fordist-centred labour space detonated, and in this context Hans Hollein's *Mobile Office* acquired landmark importance. In his



Details of the interior of Tablinium during the workshop process.



performance, Hollein demonstrated that workspace could be generic and even its enclosure as ephemeral as a PVC bubble. He needs very few objects and the typewriter with a telephone (in our case the laptop and an internet connection) that will later become the worker's survival kit.

Not only space becomes generic, but also time gradually loses a strict distinction between working time and leisure time. Freelance is not free but rather required to be flexible to any type of necessity to be competitive on a global scale.

Deleuze and Guattari warned us about the mechanisms that undermine the integrity of human consciousness and that try to disperse men and women in the labyrinth of capitalistic economy: "From the moment that we place desire on the side of acquisition, we make desire an idealistic

(dialectical, nihilistic) conception, which causes us to look upon it as primarily a lack: a lack of an object, a lack of the real object. [...] we are well aware that the real object can be produced only by an external causality and external mechanisms; nonetheless this knowledge does not prevent us from believing in the intrinsic power of desire to create its own object" (Deleuze and Guattari 1977, 25). The constant desire for something that is lacking is what drives individuals to be in competition with other individuals, and in the worst cases, with themselves. This new condition is clearly unfolded through Byung-Chul Han's writings.

After departing from a disciplinary society, a new centrality of the self in decision-making causes an illusion to be in the domain of the Can, "the positivity of Can is much more efficient than the negativity of Should. Therefore, the

social unconscious switches from Should to Can. The achievement-subject is faster and more productive than the obedience-subject" (Han 2010, 9).

Then the new subject-worker "stands free from any external instance of domination [Herrschaftsinstanz] forcing it to work, much less exploiting it. It is lord and master of himself. Thus, it is subject to no one-or as the case may be, only to itself. [...] However, the disappearance of domination does not entail freedom. Instead, it makes freedom and constraint coincide. Thus, the achievement-subject gives itself over to compulsive freedom-that is, to the free constraint of maximizing achievement. Excess work and performance escalate into auto-exploitation. [...] The exploiter is simultaneously the exploited. Perpetrator and victim can no longer be distinguished" (Han 2010, 11).



Moments of the workshops activities

What emerges is that spaces for contemplation preserve a dialectic attitude toward the environment that is rare today; since we face an extreme homologation of built environments or rather deaf ecologist battles. Location is still a distinctive feature and should thus become the way out of contemporary spaces from standardization; it re-activates the pleasure of being away, displaced, and surrounded by silence or peculiar sensations that cannot be transmitted through the wire; we can recover our ability to choose a mountainous landscape or the horizon line by the sea. Byung-Chul Han maintains that atomization of time is accompanied by an atomized identity. He says, “one only has oneself, the little I. It is as though one is radically diminishing, spatially and temporally, globally, co-existentially” (Han 2009, 7).

Atomization destroys the experience of continuity, and community in the broader sense, causing the violence of the ‘un-time’ (Unzeit). A possible escape from the impasse of geographical fragmentation could be the “revitalization of the vita contemplativa and relearning of the art of lingering” (Han 2009, 7). Thus, small projects dwelling on the relationship between man and nature could become a special opportunity for achieving a new way of being and looking at nature on behalf of the animal laborans. The spaces for contemplation.

Given these premises, what if we try to use the possibilities of distant work to escape from an ordinary office to embrace new landscapes that would ultimately let us connect with nature? Tablinum is an experimental unit that will not resolve the impasse, but at

least make student aware of the topic and the consequences of our social position.

Tablinum is a transition and a sharing place. It is the main room and the sacred area of the house, which adapts itself to different uses. Often divided by curtains to shift the functions, Tablinum is the hinge between atrium and peristilio, where the family commemorates the ancestors, where the pater familiae receives the guests, works, and studies. Proof of its mixed-use vocation is in the meaning of the word: tablinum derives from tabula, a piece of furniture with a flat top and one or more legs, providing a leveled surface for eating, writing, or working. The area can be divided by means of a wooden panel or a cloth curtain.

OBJECTIVE

We want to make an index of these little pieces, the assemblage of references. Figures, creatures and characters. It's a celebration of the fragment. We propose learning architecture as a form of collecting, as in quotations and excerpts. 'And then comes the ability to compose the most complex spaces with seemingly simple elements and gestures. Lines and materials, stairs and railings, walls and columns, perimeters and windows are activated in a complex composition.'

METHODOLOGY

The whole project, from the concept to the physical outcome, took one week, during which theory and practice of architecture construction, detailing, and photography were considered as main fields of interest.

In the first part, the workshop focused on crucial architecture topics such as existenzminimum, modularity, spatial standards and materials tackled through a few hours of lectures and debates. Given contemporary changes in office-related jobs, the new laborer is gradually more involved in distant work. A list of precedents was analyzed to understand how the workplace gradually entered the domestic space as freelance jobs increased.

After that, a collective brainstorming took place. We hosted a guest lecturer, arch. Marson Korbi, who gave a speech on the historical process relating employer-employee and the spaces in which this relationship unfolded.

In the second part, the module was built by the participants at the workshop, according to available materials and resources. Students were constantly part of the design and realization process. Everyone contributed to the renovation of the former greenhouse with theoretical and physical skills. Prerequisites were basic drawing material, a laptop and basic safety equipment employed during the construction process.

Most of the materials employed were taken from the dismantled greenhouse and the flooring made of a composition of old architecture and urban planning school models.





The final result of the workshop "Tablinum"

CONCLUSIONS

The overall dimension of the Tablinum is 2.5mx2.5mx3.5m; with a wooden structure and flooring. It took five days of design and construction that took place in front of the Polis University entrance in September 2018.

From an educative point of view, we aimed at developing capacities to think and work as a team since the outcome was a collective effort. Everyone collaborated with the realization of experimental architecture based on his/her physical capabilities. But most importantly, we walked the path between the concept and the shaping of space, dealing with adjustments and unexpected issues, and taking into account feasibility and economic sustainability.

The workshop used a former greenhouse in a state of decay, as the shell for this new experimentation. Activities unfolded on a multidisciplinary level, involving interior design for spatial organization, detailing for actual construction with a set of commercial products, and product design.

Tablinum is a built statement of the need for new researches about contemporary freelance working spaces.

ARTHROPODS, AUGMENTING HABITATION



photo by Matt Rucker Co. | Flyhead

Concepted & Lead by:

Jim Stevens

[Lawrence Technological University] USA

Assistance by:

Aguljeln Marku

[Universiteti POLIS] Tirana / Albania

Participants

Fisnik Abrashi, Endi Balza Era Buza, Agon Dalladaku, Albina Dervishi, Kejsi Ferhati, Dina Hajrullahu, Steisi Vogli, Mevli Hoxha, Real Juka, Kristiana Meco, Klea Kavaja, Sara Laloshi, Ervisa Mana, Juliana Osmani, Anxhela Petko, Eda Qokaj, Miraldo Ruka, Remona Salianj, Kevina Sejati, Endrit Serhati, Ergis Sulo, Sara Trebicka, Artiola Zeneli, Vjola Ziu

ABSTRACT

As inhabitants of cities we build and understand our context primarily through passive observation. As architects we provide a contextual design that we, intentionally or not, evaluate through active observation. The content of the workshop examines this phenomenon and how architects can allow for active participation and alteration of design environments.

OBJECTIVE

The workshop objective was to examine and gain a new understanding of how architects can design environments that enable active participant users to alter how they experience the urban environment.

METHODOLOGY

The participants used a workshop design process whereby students build and iterate design concepts early and often. The final project was a culmination of their work.

CONCLUSIONS

The workshop concluded with a number of fully immersive and wearable environments. To achieve this the students took the following steps:

Arthropod Project- Student teams of 2,3 or 4 students created a wearable habitable space that encompassed a minimum of 1 person's head to engage sight and sound. The arthropod had to allow for the external urban environment to activate the internal space. However, it was the architect's task to filter, augment and craft how this was experienced by the participant. Minimum requirements -The arthropod had to be wearable by a minimum of one participant. It had to cover a majority of the head and fit by resting on the participant's shoulders to allow for free movement. The participant was meant to have altered sight and sound experiences. The weight of the space had to be limited to allow for an average person to easily carry.



Optional features - The arthropods could have electronics embedded. However, this could not be standard equipment such as headphones or LED screens. Such tech could be used but had to be modified or hacked to deliver an alternative experience. The arthropod could be habitable by two or more participants at the same time. If this feature was used each participant had to have their own space separately.







*Students wearing their creations
in the workshop "Anthropods".*



EXHIBITION



- BRAMANTE È UN ARCHISTAR
- THE REASONS OFFSITE
- PLEČNIK'S STUDENTS AND OTHER YUGOSLAV ARCHITECTS IN LE CORBUSIER'S ATELIER

BRAMANTE È UN ARCHISTAR

curated by Laura Calderoni
[OPEN CITY ROMA]
photographies by Gianluca Fiore

financed by Istituto Italiano di
Cultura Tirana

Negli ultimi vent'anni la diffusione della cultura digitale ha rivoluzionato il processo ideativo dell'architettura, ridefinendo di conseguenza anche le sue modalità di narrazione.

Parole mutuata da altre discipline fanno ormai parte del vocabolario architettonico contemporaneo, utilizzato non solo dagli architetti, ma più in generale dai media e dagli stessi fruitori.

Ma cosa accadrebbe se questo nuovo vocabolario fosse applicato anche alle architetture del nostro patrimonio storico?

“Bramante è un archistar” è una

mostra fotografica sull'architettura italiana riletta attraverso sei architetture contemporanee messe in relazione con sei architetture storiche scelte a partire da altrettante parole/neologismi.

Resiliente, Parametrico, Mediativo, Landmark, Archistar, Realtà aumentata, sono concetti che fanno parte del nostro immaginario architettonico contemporaneo, ma che possono allo stesso tempo aiutarci ad attualizzare il passato.

La mostra è una riflessione che va oltre il divertissement, una lettura inedita che ci stimola a pensare a un'architettura capace di collegare il presente con il passato e il tangibile con l'intangibile.

Gli scatti di Gianluca Fiore, con uno sguardo che va aldilà della forma e della materia, colgono quegli elementi inattesi che riportano l'architettura fuori dal dominio del tempo. Negli edifici

fotografati, opere notevoli di autori illustri, la materia si trasfigura in “concetto” permettendo l'apertura di un dialogo tra epoche diverse. twithin vibrant independent scene produce alternative communication and business models not because of the neo-marxist formulas and forced political correctness but because there is no other way in societies that haven't grasped design as an economic booster and hipster paradise. In a certain way, this “peripheral moment”³ enables authors to develop their improvisational skills and social sensitivity, developing their own creative languages and styles thus avoiding clichés of western design practices. The question remains, how well the designers in the region will use this open space and influence in the development of societies and economies of Balkans.



THE REASONS OFFSITE



.....
 curated by SUMMARY architecture

financed by
 República Portuguesa - Cultura

"The Reasons Offsite" is an immaterial exhibition curated by SUMMARY, a young architectural studio based in Porto, Portugal. The project presents a collection of buildings and building systems significant in the historical evolution of modular and prefabricated architecture. This information is shown in virtual reality environment, through VR headset kits, which transport the audience to a 20x20m virtual space filled with panels and architectural models.

The goal is to create a

radiography of the several stages of this evolution. Examples of different buildings are shown, from the 17th century to the present, from anonymous architecture to Jean Prouvé, Walter Gropius, Buckminster Fuller, Shigeru Ban or MVRDV.

"The Reasons Offsite" also intends to point out conflicts between prefab building systems and traditional ones. Standardization vs. customization, machination vs. humanization, science vs. art are examples of the topics over the table. These conflicts are going to

be elaborated through the visions of Yona Friedman, Pablo Jimenez Moreno and Pedro Alonso.

The contemporary context, with the World's increasing urban population (in an unprecedented way), the growing need for immediacy based in an Uber/Ikea/AirBNB-like lifestyle and the level of technological sophistication we have reached, motivates "The Reasons Offsite" as a rediscovery of the concept of prefabrication, understanding its history and envisaging its future.



The Rector of POLIS University Besnik Aliaj visiting the expo "The Reason Offsite" ..

PLEČNIK'S STUDENTS AND OTHER YUGOSLAV ARCHITECTS IN LE CORBUSIER'S ATELIER

.....
curated by Bogo Zupančič
financed by MAO Museum of
Architecture and Design

Seven of Plečnik's students worked at the atelier run by the architects Le Corbusier and Pierre Jeanneret at 35 Rue de Sevrès in Paris: Miroslav Oražem, Milan Sever, Hrvoje Brnčić, Marjan Tepina, Jovan Krunić, Edvard Ravnikar and Marko Župančič. In addition, there were the building contractor Fran Tavčar, the civil engineer Janko Bleiweis and the architect Feri Novak. In the studio during the pre-war period, architects from Slovenia, alongside those from France, Switzerland and the USA were more numerous, including up to ten of them, than all those from other parts of the world combined. From Yugoslavia there were seventeen of them altogether. Among Croatian architects, Zvonimir Kavurić, Ernest Weissmann, Juraj Neidhardt, Ksenija Grisogono and Krsto Filipović actively participated

in the studio work, while the Serbs were only represented by Milorad Pantović and Branko Petričić, provided that Krunić is added to Plečnik's lot. The Croatian architects were the first to enter the studio, Kavurić arrived in January 1927, followed by Weissman.

The value of Plečnik's works and his approach to architecture was again reassessed in the international professional arena with the decline of the International Style and the start of postmodernism towards the end of the 1970s. The exhibition at the Georges Pompidou Centre in Paris in 1986 holds significant merit for this development. The interest in Ravnikar and other representatives of his generation was not as strong as the interest shown in Plečnik, but today the interest in Ravnikar and his peers is resurging.



MEMORIA TRA PASSATO E PRESENTE PIER LUIGI NERVI

.....
Director / Elisa Rocca

Actor / Massimo Roberto Beato

Music / Giacomo Vitullo

Dancer / Valeria Decarli

*financed by Istituto Italiano di Cultura
Tirana*

Pier Luigi Nervi è uno dei maggiori artefici di architetture strutturali nel panorama internazionale del Novecento. A lui si devono alcune delle più belle opere dell'architettura contemporanea, frutto di un'eccezionale coniugazione fra arte e scienza del costruire. Insieme con altri ingegneri particolarmente sensibili alla sintesi fra invenzione statica e spaziale, Nervi contribuisce alla rottura dei paradigmi formali del razionalismo. Le sue costruzioni, basate su ardite soluzioni tecnico-strutturali, raggiungono risultati di straordinaria eleganza e divengono icone di un nuovo modo di fare architettura, ammirato a livello mondiale. Attraverso le sue realizzazioni, sparse fra Italia,

Europa, America ed Australia, l'architettura italiana vive in quegli anni una stagione di gloria.

Il progetto dello spettacolo nasce nell'ambito della Tirana Architecture Week 2018 e dalla collaborazione dell'Istituto di Cultura Italiano di Tirana, dell'Università POLIS e con gli eredi della famiglia Nervi, che da anni si dedicano a rinnovare lo studio e la conoscenza della vita e del lavoro dell'ingegnere e architetto italiano. Rendere a teatro l'architettura di Nervi e le sue forme è innanzitutto un esperimento scenico, che vuole fare eco alle sfide raccolte da questo originale ingegnere-architetto, interprete lucido e lungimirante delle fasi evolutive della nostra società moderna.



*Moments from the performance
"Memoria tra passato e presente / Pier Luigi Nervi" in the Liqeni Park Amphitheater.*

BLUE HEART



.....
 directed by Britton Caillouette
 2018 - USA, Albania, Bosnia and
 Herzegovina, Macedonia
 sponsored by International Human
 Rights Film Festival Albania

The Balkan Peninsula is home to the last wild rivers in Europe. However, a deluge of hydropower development threatens to destroy the culture and ecology of this forgotten region. If fierce local opposition fails, the sparkling creeks, raging tributaries and swift, braided currents of the last undamed watersheds on the continent will be corralled by more than 3,000 proposed dams.

Activists, who span the shores of these rivers in six countries, and European NGOs such as Riverwatch (run by German activist Ulrich

Eichelmann) are fighting against deep government corruption and huge sums of foreign money. Our film documents the battle for the Vjosa, in Albania, the biggest undammed river in Europe; the effort to save the endangered Balkan Lynx in Macedonia; and the women of Kruščica, Bosnia, who are spearheading a months-long, 24/7 protest to protect their community's only source of drinking water. These and other stories properly illustrate for the first time the biggest potential environmental disaster in Europe.

THE COMPETITION



.....
 directed by Angel Borrego Cubero
 2018
 sponsored by Embajada de España en
 Albania

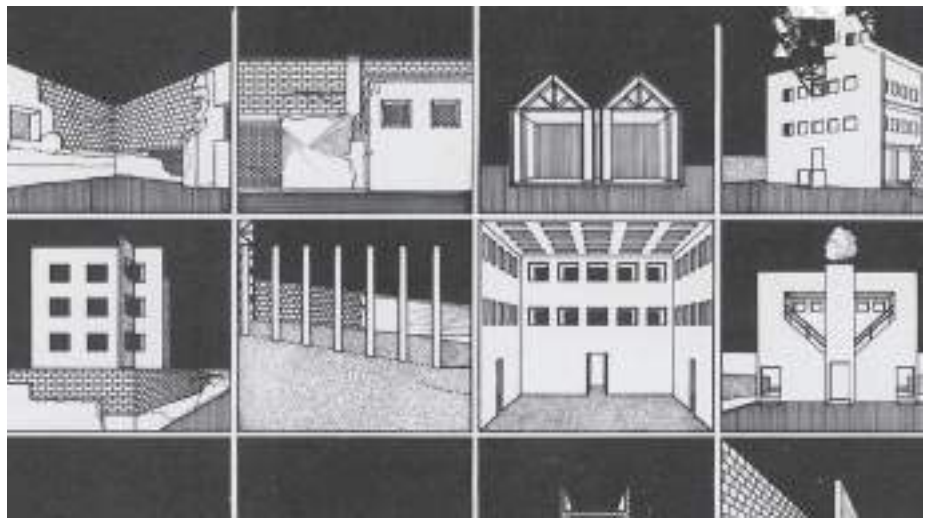
A documentary movie constructed as an almost uncomfortable but intensely fascinating account of how some of the best architects in the world, design giants like Jean Nouvel or Frank Gehry, toil, struggle and strategize to beat the competition. While nearly as old as the profession itself, architectural competitions became a social, political and cultural phenomenon of the post-Guggenheim Bilbao museums and real estate bubbles of the recent past. Taking place at the dramatic moment in which the bubble became a crisis, this is the

first competition to be documented in excruciatingly raw detail.

Jean Nouvel, Frank Gehry, Dominique Perrault, Zaha Hadid and Norman Foster are selected to participate in the design of the future National Museum of Art of Andorra, a first in the Pyrenees small country. Norman Foster drops out of the competition after a change in the rules that allow the documentary to happen. Three months of design work go into the making of the different proposals, while, behind doors, a power struggle between the different architects and the client has a profound impact on the level of transparency granted by each office to the resident documentary crew, and which has a definite influence in the material shown in the film.

The Competition is the first film documenting the tense developments that characterize architectural contests.

ARCHITECTURE DURING '68



.....
 a conversation with Franco Purini, Luca Galofaro, Gian Piero Frassinelli and L Lazar Kumaraku and moderated by Bruno Di Marino
 article by Bruno Di Marino
 financed by Istituto Italiano di Cultura Tirana

The idea to organize an architecture talk about the '68 movement came from the desire to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of a revolutionary year which inflamed the entire world. Initially, the debate was supposed to be part of a broader cycle entitled '68 Ritorno al futuro Arti, politiche, visioni nell'Italia del cambiamento ('68 Back to the future. Arts, policies, visions in a changing Italy) conceived for the Maxxi museum in Rome. Paradoxically, such a cycle of events never took place in Italy, and only one of the six original meetings took place in Tirana.

The event represented first of all the occasion for a confrontation and cultural exchange between Albania

and Italy, hence a moment for reflections on a historical period which influenced and had consequences on both art and society. The years evolving around 1968, were also crucial in the fields of Architecture and Design, contributing to the transformation of our relationship with the idea of living and the use of objects, rethinking notions such as form and function. The experimental movements of radical and "counter-design" architecture developed in fifteen years (from 1960 to 1975), but they climaxed during the year of the student revolts. If, on an international level, the protagonists are, among others, the Japanese architect Isozaki and the London

collective Archigram, in Italy the Tuscan architects that funded the collectives Superstudio, Archizoom and UFO stand out in this panorama. In Italy we can also identify figures such as Ettore Sottsass and Ugo La Pietra in Milan, and Riccardo Dalisi in Naples – in 1969 the latter began field research bringing architecture among children in a suburban and degraded area, the Trajan neighbourhood.

The architectural utopia of '68, which we strangely define as the conquest of a new space, develops alongside – in a decade dense of events – another utopia, a lot more science-fiction, the conquest of space represented by the moon landing. Indeed, the myth of the Moon influenced different architectural visions of that time, giving life to what is commonly called space age in fashion design.

The Superstudio experience and its role in the context of '68 have been illustrated by Gian Piero Frassinelli (one of the members of Superstudio together with Natalini, Toraldo Di Francia, Poli, Alessandro and Francesco Magris). Architecture as a continuous monument which superimposes and fuses real elements and imaginary structures, with the illusion of fusing different models of the ideal city and solving all the problems in the world. Is it not a coincidence that Superstudio was born in 1966 in Florence, the year of the flood, an event which triggered a spirit of solidarity, connecting young

people all around the world, and acting as a practice run of the '68 movement.

The architect Franco Purini retraced his '68, the one of a University Professor in Rome, reviewing a long list of projects developed in a special climate, the same climate well represented, in real-time, in the documentary *Della conoscenza* (1968) by Alessandra Bocchetti.

Purini himself appears in the documentary, making considerations about how architectural research can be interfaced with political protests and fights, starting from the data and the materials at the base of the work of an architect. It is not a coincidence that in Rome the movement of the "uccelli" (birds) was initiated in the school of Architecture and Urban Design at Valle Giulia.

It is in this very place that the first confrontations between students and police took place, and such events are the ones who officially launch the Italian '68, and later propagated in other cities of the peninsula. However, the uccelli – which we can consider some kind of situationists, interested in a dialogue and exchange with the world of art through creative and social commitment - are a non-violent movement. They indeed refuse to take part in the fights, and they search for other forms to oppose society's conformism. In some way, they are like the older brothers of another tribe, the tribe of metropolitan Indians, which will be born about ten years later, during

the movement of '77.

In his contribute Luca Galofarło took into account two critical texts that published during '68; the first one *The System of Objects* by Jean Baudrillard, on the nature of consumer goods which went beyond their functional use and invaded the households. To put under discussion such a system meant to criticize the institution of the bourgeoisie family. The second text is *Everything is Architecture* by Hans Hollein, published in the magazine *Everything is Architecture*, composed of 1000 words and ninety images resulting from a montage between fairly different things (commercials, news, objects, characters, photographers, etc.). Both Baudrillard and Hollein, in their critical contribute, describe the dissolution of modernity, envisaging the advent of post-modernism, whose notion is formulated precisely in the architectural field.

To complete this reflection on '68, also made of visions (like the projection of the film *Gli atti fondamentali, Cerimonia* by Superstudio, at the end of the talk) the Albanian Architect L Lazar Kumaraku – trained in Italy following also courses by Prof. Purini – presented his point of view talking about the "non-sixty-eight" of a country, his own, totally isolated from the Western world and the youth revolts, considering all the consequences that such a gap (social, cultural, and political) had in terms of architecture and urbanism.

1968 _ THE NECESSARY DISSOLUTION OF ARCHITECTURE

.....
By Luca Galofaro

Exactly 50 years ago in 1968, Jean Baudrillard published in France the book “the system of the object” by Gallimard. The book is based on a very simple idea, reading the contemporary through the world of everyday objects. The French sociologist was affected by that precise historical moment, reasoning on the nature of commodities that for the first time, exceeded the simple necessity of purpose and invaded the family houses. Assuming a completely different meaning inside the domestic architecture and not only on that. The object of the industrial society becomes in that very moment a new place; the system of object constitute has a system of signs where the sociologist wants to give his interpretation. The use of the object defines a language through which men communicate their social status.

In fact, until the post-war years the objects used inside the houses were full of meaning of the bourgeois family: father, mother and sons according to a hierarchical sequence lived the space following precise ritual. The table in the middle of the room was the symbol of a patriarchal family, the Sunday supper with all the family reunited was one of the most important moments, the place on the table was assigned according to a precise scheme could not differ during the years. The patriarch on one extreme of the table and the family on the circle remaining. All the other objects on the houses were functional to the scheme traced in the dining room, the interior architecture with the sequence of furniture defined the space well codified, and it was never questioned, every room had its

specific function. Questioning the system of the objects meant to criticise the bourgeois family. Today it is possible to eat on their own in every room; the family does not always share the same rituals; space has been freed. The objects hide new different meanings.

The object in their context did not have an autonomous meaning; they were the symbol of a system of value very difficult to dismantle and modify. While the family break apart and find a new organizational system, the object is freed, is not anymore a symbol but instrument through which telling stories. The objects then rediscover their primary function and become abstract elements to which man plays to project he is own space. In the same time become a language of a sign through which communicate the internal transformation of architecture. The walls between the spaces widen, no more pre-established sequences, but space adjustable in their function and use of the same object.

The postmodern man will then live in a space able to represent not absolute pre-established value, but single-story, which represent the intention of the person who has written it. The

object become in a few moment, a system of writing through which communicate with the world. The new order is mad of exteriority and sign language repeated but with different meanings.

In the same year, 1968, Hans Hollein publish the magazine *Bau* which he founded. Everything is architecture a text of about 1000 words and 90 images. Always in 1968, Joseph Beuys declare that everything is Art. John Cage that everything we do is Music. In this period, every artist and intellectual understand the necessity to restart a look to its discipline as a whole, a space of thought invading our life. A tendency that Lucy Lippard, referring to the conceptual art, defined as the dematerialization of the art object, finding something more fundamental.

Until then, the architect always published their Manifesto using a clear language where all words structured a programmatic talk inside the discipline. Everything can be seen as the means of architecture. On the other hand, Hollein uses a nonverbal language, structure his manifesto through a sequence of different images, commercial, chronicle, object, people, photographer, collage built especially for the text. He

put together everything from industrial design to astrophysics. A simple approach, taking a series of objects not considered as architecture and showing them with the title "*This is architecture*".

A new language can structure a new idea of architecture. From different positions and different instruments, the semiotic from one side and architecture on the other side Baudrillard and Hollein describe directly and indirectly the slow dissolution of modernity as was meant till then. The objects, even thanks to progress, happened through technology, free from the stiff constraint imposed by tradition and lose their valuable social and familiar symbol. The space somehow is the freedom of the object; its function is only formal freedom. The bourgeois dining room was structured, but it was a locked structure. The functional environment is more open, freer, but it structured, crushed in its different functions.

To Hollein, the object replaced architecture or better-transformed architecture symbolically. Baudrillard in this way underlines how the inhabitant of space does not wear out his objects, but dispose of them, control them and order them. Even the commercials want

us to believe that modern man at the end does not need his object, but has to perform in between them like a technician. He does not point out as the objects with its substance and form have a link with concrete human relation, but only as a systematic relation acting on an abstract level with all other objects-sign. All this allow a personalization opposing to the previous homologation of use, the objects are not consumed on a material way, but purely on a communication level.

To Hollein behind the object coexist different meanings. The object represents the overcoming of a static and codified idea of architecture what they have in common the pictures of S. Eisenstein or a fashion designer as Paco Rabanne or Che Guevara. The Jaipur observatory, a bra, a pair of sunglasses. A printout of a message transmitted from Mars by the probe Marine IV in 1965. Or an image of an astronaut in a space module. Other than the overcoming of every disciplinary bound. The montage made by Hollein gives rhythm and meaning to these images, combining objects and landscapes, converting reality into architecture.

To Hollein, architecture turns out to be a system through which to communicate the deep meanings that exceed the modern conception

of architecture. The Baudrillard house space is comparable to the architectural idea of Hollein.

Hollein was fascinated by what could reveal the age of digital duplication. A new foundation of the architectural thought and a radical re-categorization of the architecture itself. Overcoming every pre-established definition and crossing fences separating architecture from other disciplines.

Shifting from the symbolic object to the sign-object and the consequent possibility for the object to free itself from traditional bonds. Projecting the object in a condition of extreme freedom of expression, but also starting to dip modern society through the unconditional development and out of control of the consumer system. Bringing to the total dematerialization of the contemporary object or better to the conversion of the object to the only architecture possible. This conversion ten years later bring Baudrillard to define an additional life stage of the object: a stage where the object is converted in a performance material, in a simple web of information.

Recently I read an article where the journalist pointed out that today pieces of property are disappearing: Uber is the biggest taxi company but

does not own any taxi, Airbnb is the greatest provider of accommodation but does not own any houses, Amazon allows to read any books in its library but does not own one. Every year we own less stuff than the one we utilise. The space gets free, why we should continue to possess objects when it is enough to lend anything we need. The digital technology has sped up the dematerialization, accelerating the migration from products to services, from purchasing we have switched to access. This is producing a reversion to the definition of space freed from signs and constraints. What kind of space will be the one without objects?

This is probably the step where we are today, fifty years later, the Baudrillard publication. However, a step where, as he thought, the object still seduce us for its indifference — opposing to the passion for freedom and diversity belonging to human beings the liability of its cold seduction. Nevertheless it is able to work as an autonomous partner and also able to dialogue actively with people. Today observing this objective reality, we can think about architecture as a space between objects. A result of indirect and interpretative dialogue within signs continuously transforming.

The fragments collected by Hollein in his script and all the images shaping the magazine *Bau* leading to *“Tutto e Architettura”* envisage the thought of the Viennese architect as a whole work, a unique collage. A combination of fragments built around multiple contradictory sensations: spiritual, magic, erotic, cooperative, individual, ordinary, abstract, sexual, holy, structural, multidimensional, dirty. Today we are in a situation where we find difficult to give back to architecture a meaning — dematerialized in the information system, in the object and in the hybrid space surrounding us. Maybe Hollein after looking forward would go back thinking about architecture as a unique shell absorbing anything surrounding it. Today more than ever it's necessary to rediscover its specificity acknowledging the meaning of the relationships among things — not the importance between the objects but the relation within them. Precisely what Hollein did with its collage, an aircraft carrier and a landscape have their autonomy, but when they dialogue between them, they generate a new space of relation, a new contest to discover.



GENTLE INVASIONS

.....
organized in collaboration with AWR
AWARD

and with the support of the Embassy
of The Kingdom of the Netherlands in
Albania



Embassy of the Netherlands

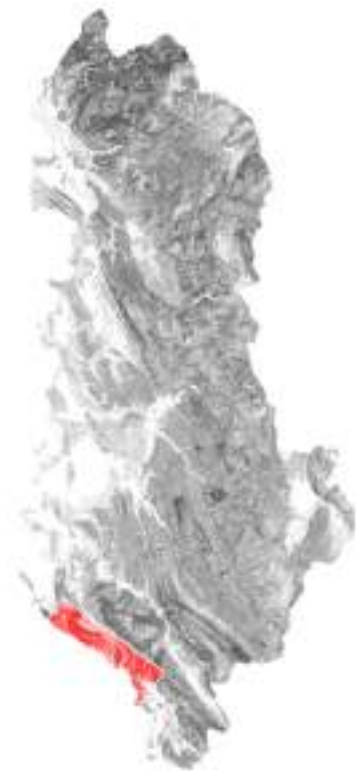


ADAPTIVE TOURISTIC FACILITIES ALONG THE ALBANIAN RIVIERA

*“It really is a peaceful invasion, then, not an innocent one. In fact, it destroys sites and landscapes, disfigured by the fake luxury of hotels, by the buildings – along the seafront – and the second homes: for tomorrow’s archaeologist, the trace it leaves behind will have all the characteristics of a conquest”. (Braudel, Fernand. *Il Mediterraneo: lo spazio, la storia, gli uomini, le tradizioni*. Milan: Bompiani, 2014. First published 1977, *La Méditerranée: l’espace et l’histoire*, p.220.*

Observing the two main lines that define the Albanian Riviera, the coastline and the national SH8 road, we can identify a comb-like structure that connects the hotspots related to both cultural and natural heritage. For several kilometers, these overlap, but where they are separated, a series of transversal links, “the comb’s teeth,” reconnect them. This observation offers a starting point for a formal reflection. If we consider the 61 cm [2 ft.] sea level rise predicted by scientists in 2100, we must acknowledge that several of

those connections will disappear. The two main areas affected are the Himarë plain, a touristic area, and the Borsh valley, important for its agricultural production. This projection offers an outstanding opportunity to reflect on a hypothetical inversion of the roles of land and sea, and to design hybrid solutions for future needs, both functionally and formally. What functions could be transferred from the land - what used to be the land - to the sea, while retaining the innate natural aptitudes of both.



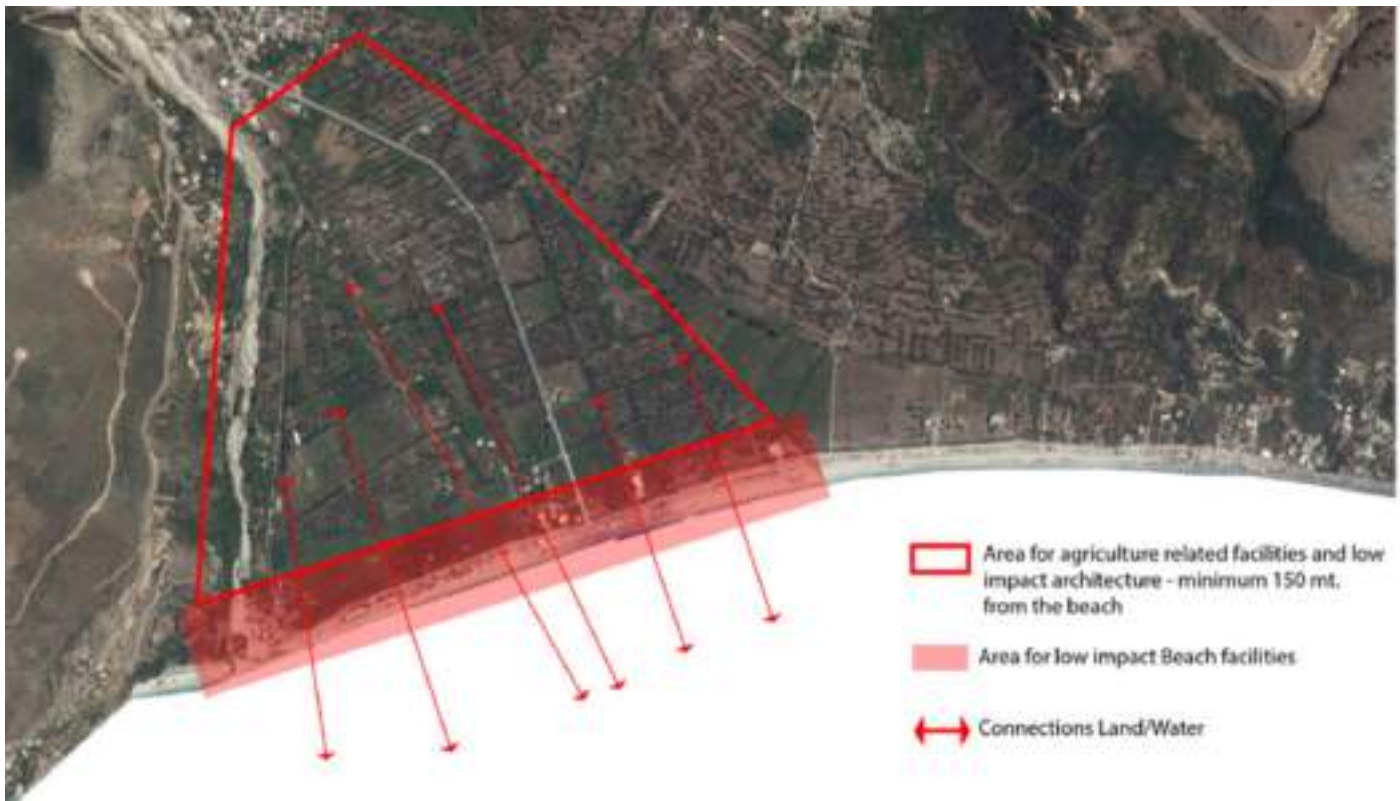
CONCEPT

The main idea of the Architecture Competition is to gather speculative architectural proposals addressing the topic of adaptive design strategies for tourism and unpredictable landscape mutations caused by climate change. The challenge is to design a hybrid system capable of responding to different coastline scenarios influenced by sea level rise. The new architectural object must be seen as an opportunity to experiment design solutions on the Albanian Riviera landscape, protecting and enhancing its extraordinary beauty.

OBJECTIVE

The main objective of the design completion is the design of a facility for coastal tourism that also responds to the hypothesized future water sea level rise. The main purpose is to set new strategies for coastal development, in terms of landscape valorization and sustainable tourism promotion.

The participants are asked to organize a strategy for the proposed coastal area to guarantee the accessibility and use of the site also in case of sea level rise. The projects must serve both as touristic facilities and, in case of future sea level rise, remain active as self-sufficient structures, and offer an opportunity to reconnect and create a network with the now isolated inland settlements.



LOCATION

The area object of the intervention is located along the South Albanian coastline, in the Borsh valley. Today the site is considered one of the largest plains in the country, and an important asset for its olive tree plantations (one of the key agricultural resources for the entire Albanian coastline). Observed from above, the site appears characterized by a rational pattern, defined by water channeling systems, used for irrigation purposes or readapted as road infrastructures. The long stripe next to the beach is one of the most charming and frequented spots during summertime, even though the beach doesn't offer many touristic services. The only access to the beach in Borsh is through a road, which divides in two parts the entire plain. Partici-

pants are strongly encouraged to preserve the double nature of this site: on one hand, the agricultural system with its olive tree plantations, on the other, the beach facing the Ionian Sea.

FUNCTIONAL PROGRAM *

The Borsh valley is mainly dedicated to agricultural activities connected with the production of oil and very small touristic seasonal functions along the beach stripe. One of the main objectives of this competition is to design a low impact architecture along the coast, set back from the beachfront (the stripe is indicated in the competition material). The proposals can also propose the addition of low impact beach facilities, considering the possibility to extend them on the sea through piers and

similar low impact structures. In addition, the participants can consider the inner land as a potential area to develop agriculture related touristic facilities, and recreational and cultural activities, to guarantee the economic sustainability of the surrounding villages. As requested by the tender the project has to work in different scenarios (see "competition deliverables").

COMPETITION DELIVERABLES

The competition design proposals need to present two possible scenarios, one considering the present landscape condition, and another considering that in the future the sea level rises, flooding the land - answering the question: What if the sea were to replace the land?



JURY

Renier de Graaf (NL) OMA

Luca Galofaro (IT) LGSMA

Michiel Van Driessche (NL) Landscape Architect at Felixx

William Veerbeek (NL) IHE-Delft Institute for Water Education

Maria Goula (USA) Cornell University

Herida Duro (AL) Ministry of Culture Directorate of policies and cultural development strategies

Ledian Bregasi (AL) POLIS University, A.U.A. Albanian Union of Architects and Urban Planners

Artan Raça (AL) Studio Raça arkitektura

Loris Rossi (IT) POLIS University



WINNERS

FIRST PRIZE

CONTEMPLATE / INSPIRE

Egor Brodyagin, Aigyun Brodyagina, Alexsey Timofeev, Alexander Moskovchenko, Julia Starikova / **Russia**

SECOND PRIZE

ARCHIPELAGO / EXPLOITING SEA RISE

Alberto Bertollo, Patrick Gastaldon, Matteo Zuppi / **Italy**

THIRD PRIZE

ARCHIPELAGO AND THE LINE

Duccio Fantoni, Salome Katamadze / **Italy**

HONORABLE MENTIONS

OLIVUANA / GREEN LAND CREATED FOR ADVENTURE

Ekaterina Kochergina, Bernadett SotiLilla Krisztina Szilagyi / **Russia and Hungary**

A LANDSCAPE ODYSSEY: AGRICULTURAL VENICE

Gent Shehu, Rina Gorchaj / **Macedonia**

BORSH ONE MILE

Endri Kijaj, Klejmi Feimi, Medjana Elezi, Paola Dalipi / **Albania**

FIRST PRIZE

CONTEMPLATE / INSPIRE

Egor Brodyagin, Aigyun Brodyagina, Alexsey Timofeev, Alexander Moskovchenko, Julia Starikova / **Russia**



contemplate / inspire

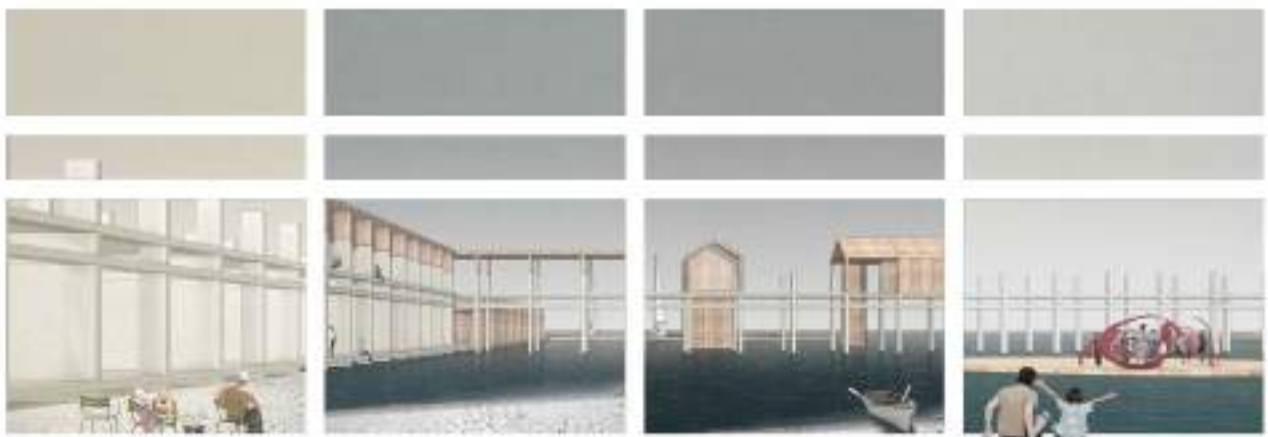


before flooding

flooding

flooding

after flooding



Borsh is an inspiring place. Surrounded by olive plantations, mountains and the sea it creates a favorable sense of tranquility. The desire to plunge into a dreamy contemplation does not leave consciousness. Being surrounded by this nature is a blessing.

To emphasize the effect of this place it is important to preserve the existing natural framework with minimal anthropogenic impact and the construction of new facilities in free areas.

The strategy for the development of the Borsh area includes a forecast of sea level rise. **Strategy 2 in 1**

The projected territory is divided into tourist zones: hotels, cottages, harbours, accommodation for rent, tent city, administrative and distribution block, fish farm. The main tourist object of the strategy is the **Festival Zone**, with niches for rest, a cafe, an exhibition or a concert placed in it.

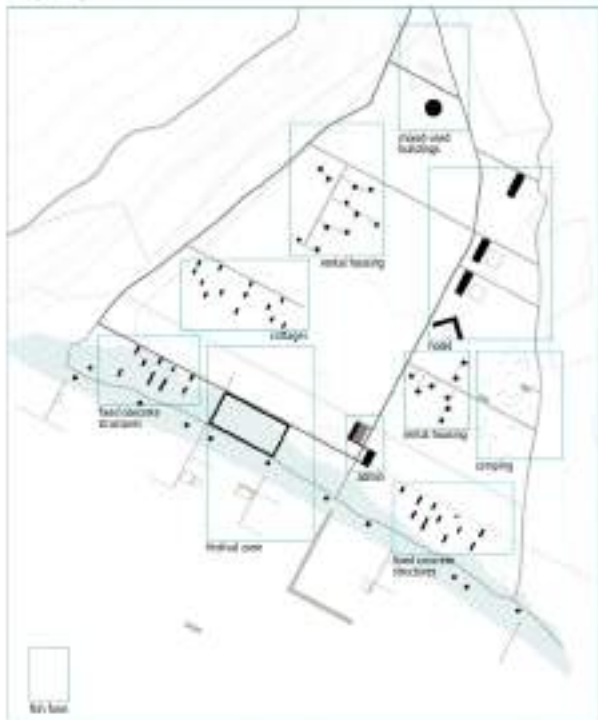
The festival here will revitalize the existing situation and **include** Borsh in the tourist route by land and water.

After rising sea level, some new objects will flood. In their frame, it is possible to finish building and continue using objects, without creating a new strategy. The lower tier of the object is used as a yacht / boat parking lot.

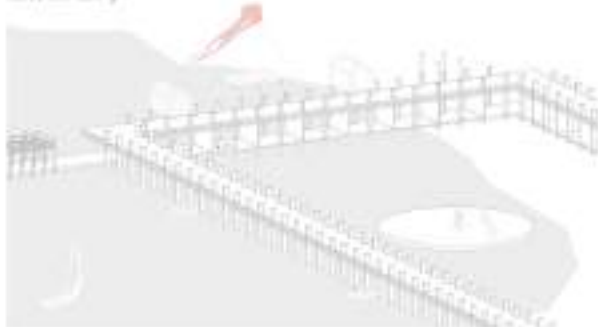
The festival will continue being on the water - new special effects and opportunities.

It is New life!

strategic zoning



before sea flooding



possibility of building objects



scheme of tourist attraction



changing water



harbour scene



cottage scene



Arkipelag

exploiting sea rise

Today the rising sea level is a great threat for all those cities that historically have developed along the coasts, hence the need to relate with one of the most fascinating materials, water. The other fundamental element of the project is time, as an essential factor when developing future scenarios, especially if we are dealing with the theme of tourism. The cities of the future will be real mobile archipelagos, capable of breaking the historical link between architecture and territory, then their ease of spatial reconfiguration will make any choices of abandonment between the artifacts reversible. However, in light of the aggregative flexibility and the repetition of adaptable models, even the questions posed in the early '80s by Hans Jacobs on the sustainability of urbanism come back to current affairs.

SECOND PRIZE ARCHIPELAGO / EXPLOITING SEA RISE

Alberto Bertollo, Patrick Gastaldon, Matteo Zuppi / Italy



Vertical sections are supported by a double steel pipe structure. The floating module is supported by a double steel pipe structure. The floating module is supported by a double steel pipe structure.



Multiple prefabricated floating modules are supported by a double steel pipe structure. The floating module is supported by a double steel pipe structure.



CONCEPT

Autonomous, mobile, energy-efficient, and sustainable living in a floating module. The floating module is supported by a double steel pipe structure. The floating module is supported by a double steel pipe structure.



Autonomous, mobile, energy-efficient, and sustainable living in a floating module. The floating module is supported by a double steel pipe structure. The floating module is supported by a double steel pipe structure.

MASTERPLAN



Current masterplan showing the layout of floating modules. The floating module is supported by a double steel pipe structure. The floating module is supported by a double steel pipe structure.

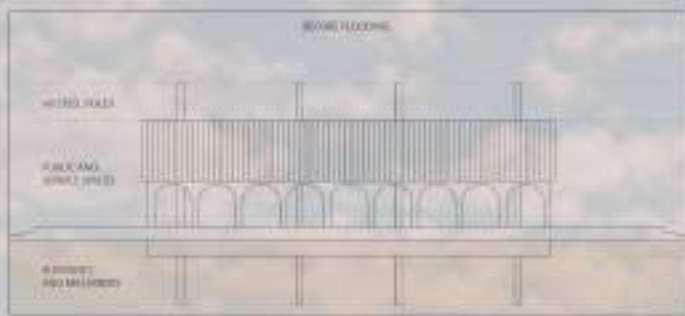


Masterplan showing the layout of floating modules after 10 years. The floating module is supported by a double steel pipe structure. The floating module is supported by a double steel pipe structure.

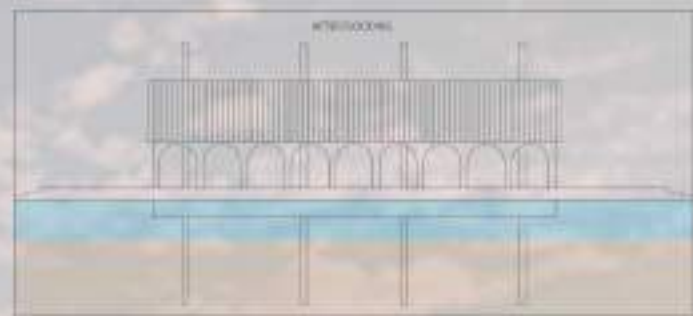


Masterplan showing the layout of floating modules after 20 years. The floating module is supported by a double steel pipe structure. The floating module is supported by a double steel pipe structure.

FIXED "TOWER" MODULE



Fixed tower module showing the layout of floating modules. The floating module is supported by a double steel pipe structure. The floating module is supported by a double steel pipe structure.



Water module showing the layout of floating modules. The floating module is supported by a double steel pipe structure. The floating module is supported by a double steel pipe structure.



THIRD PRIZE
ARCHIPELAGO AND THE LINE
Duccio Fantoni, Salome Kata-
madze / Italy



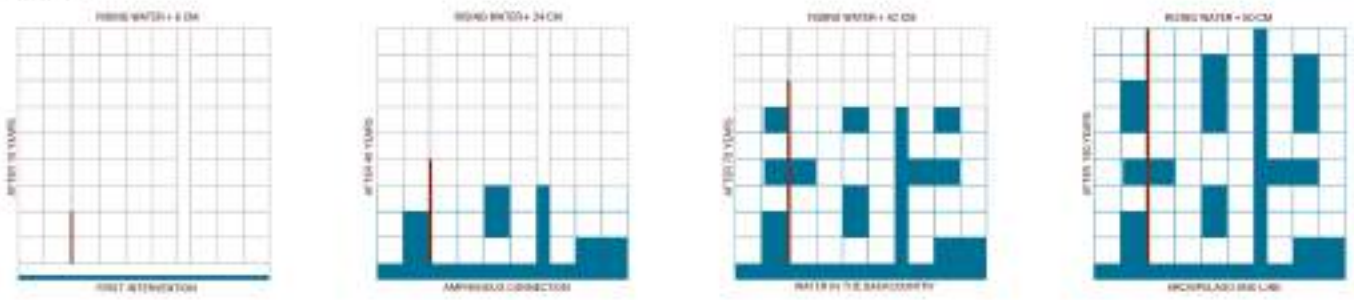
ARCHIPELAGO AND THE LINE

The long water level is usually thought as a catastrophic property the punishment for capitalism behavior toward it will be the most important a crucial transformation of water.
Generate the human use of Bostn valley is deeply hierarchical:
the coastline for tourism and fishing, the background for agriculture.
Instead of trying to stop the future changes, the new conditions could be used to develop coexistence.
Her salt olive oil production, but salt pans and swimming pools could spread in the valley.
In order to combine tourism and agriculture in an archipelago-like landscape a linear structure is proposed.
In fact all the necessary means and services are housed in just one element that connects all the area, the land and the sea.

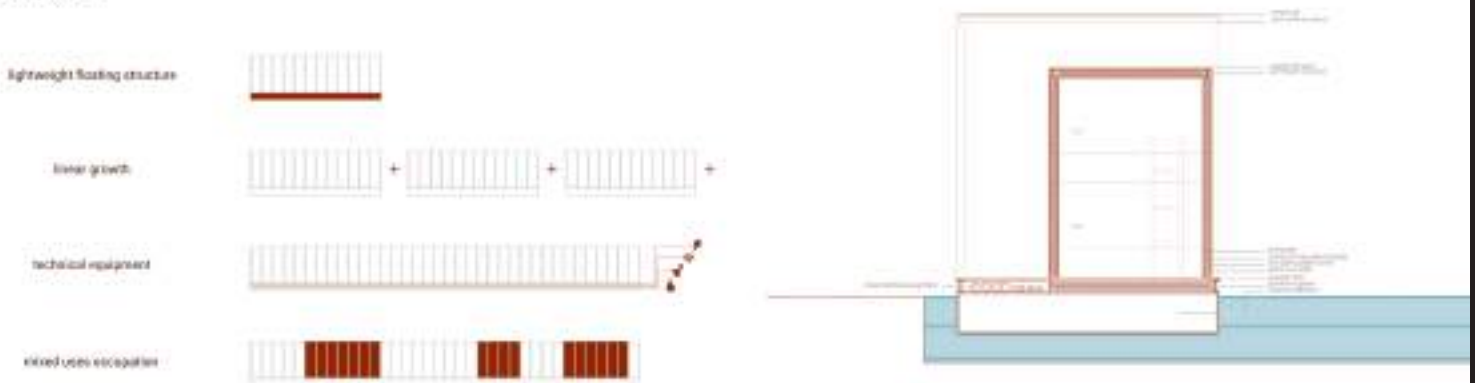


THE ARCHIPELAGO

isotrope after 100 years scale 1:2000

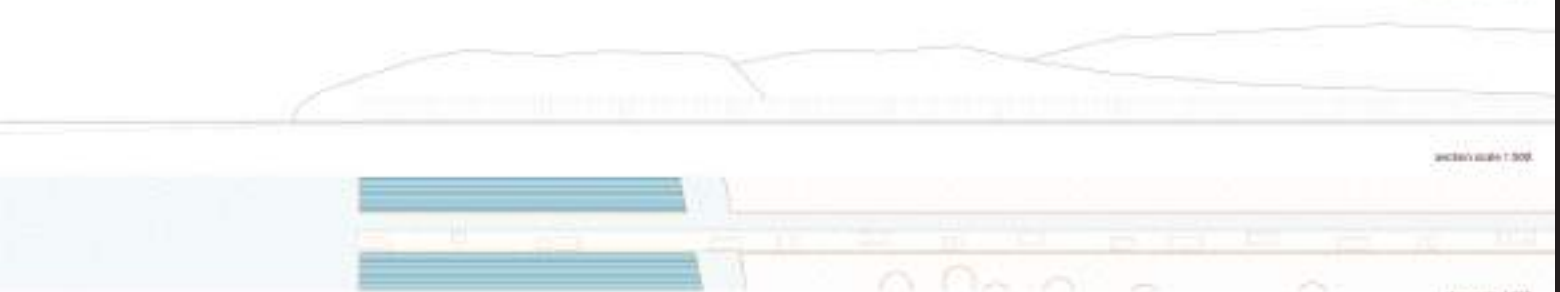


THE FLOATING LINE



detail section scale 1:40

SECTION scale 1:300



SECTION scale 1:300

FROM ENERGY CODE TOWARD THE NATIONAL CALCULATION

Methodology and Optimal cost of the Energy Performance of Heating in Albanian buildings' under renovation.

Gjergji Simaku PhD Candidate

Article reviewed by PhD. Etleva Dobjani

Paper Outline

The Energy Building Code 2003 to date.

The engineering principle of the regulation in force, regarding to the legislative act of DCM, 38, 16/01/2003 in Albania, is beyond any doubt correct and carefully studied¹. The act is a rule book or the Regulation (energy building code - here The Code²) which contains information that is sufficient to perform calculations of the different insulating layers for new construction after the year 2003. Engineering recommendations into the Regulation are given to design the heating installation and also, to plan the thermal energy demands to a building block and/or to a number of new multi apartment's construction in the different regions under urban planning.

Today, the Regulation's algorithms are still relevant in terms of calculation to provide Energy for heating demands and, why not, the consumption in hourly, daily and/or heating season in previous period. The Regulation after 12 years, remains the same and could provide

either an optimal potential energy savings to the existing buildings, or an optimal cost-effective of building's insulation without imposing a burden of high financial housing builders to multifamily prospective buyers.

To achieve such goals, the idea of 2003rd to introduce into the regulation the Volumetric Coefficient for Thermal Losses, G_v for three different climatic zones of the country, defines the main algorithms for the calculation of losses in terms of thermal conductivity and ventilation. This was definitely right for the time being. Also, regarding the final analysis, the existing Code recommends the isolation thicknesses calculated of wrapping the building as the value moderated analytically, and in a way, give the average characteristics of buildings with thermal insulation, and can therefore be considered as representative for the majority of stock of buildings. In this sense they can be considered completely feasible in new building construction.

Also, the Code make the difference regarding the shape of building. In that sense it recommends different values of G_v between small surface construction and those with large area of envelope in relation to volume. As it can be seen

from the study, the proposed regulation is stricter for buildings with small rate of S/V . Namely, the area exposed by volume is related directly to the final energy consumption for heating.

From G_v to a National Methodology.

Based today Europe's developments on Energy Performance of Buildings, the study is found relevant to a methodology for calculation of the indicator of energy performance in buildings (kWh/m^2a) based on volumetric coefficient heat losses (G_{vt}) for heating only.

As a continuation during last 12 years, the following study is carried out exactly on this way, or otherwise update the necessary algorithms, so that the information on the energy code, are still valid for the calculation of the Energy Performance on Buildings (EPB) for heating Energy Performance. Moreover, the analysis conducted during last 7 years, show that we have a better performance of energy for multistoried buildings, typically rectangular, which form the bulk of large urban buildings. Small buildings with one or two families, which typically have a greater ratio of S/V , treated in a less strict in relation to the Code for two reasons: (i) If they are quality high-rise residential buildings sub-urban areas, as villas

1. Simaku Gj. 2001, "Heating calculation and building thermal properties" (lectures in Polytechnic University of Tirana)

2. National Energy Agency – Energy Building Code

that meet in expensive areas of housing, then it is most likely that the architect and engineer to see the opportunity for a thermal insulation more efficient, and the owner will be willing to cover cost. (ii) If they are low cost, such as rural areas or urban settings, as often happens, built by people with small incomes, insulation measures would not have any meaning to their burden of financial regulation more a fierce. However, a minimum of boundaries is also quite necessary, to ensure acceptable performance of energy.

As it is proven by evaluation of the European regulations valid over the past 25 years, it is the major challenge for the Albanian legislation is to “produce” such rules that lie at the foundation of exploitation of the potential for energy savings in households, the potential which is higher in large buildings and urban settlements.

The following study deals with the possibility of transposing the methodology used to the Code into an energy Performance based on minimum requirement for a new Regulation and/or EP Calculation Methodology based on efficient use of energy for heating purposes. The Building Code (38/2003) is an important document to move on, or to transpose the EPBD into an EP calculation

methodology for heating on three climate zones of Albania. So, based on correct data to the Code, the rate of building’s area/volume and, taking into consideration the building typology by age and size, the following study has done to set an optimal cost for minimum requirements (or norms) based on annual heating consumption for a large number of existing buildings.

There is no doubt that the values and data given in the next study are transposed in line with indicators on Directive 2010/31/EC for “Energy Performance of Buildings” which is mandatory for Albania after 2016. The values of the following study are a continuation of the Code in relation to the Directive’s requirements without losing the domestic technical experience gained. The research, into 23 years, offers a scientific and practical approach of the current DCM 38/2003 (designed by author) as an added value to the forecast of the draft on “National Calculation Methodology of Energy Performance with optimal cost” not only for the new buildings, but also for existing stock that are subject to major renovation.

Building stock typology, energy demands and renovation trends for heating/cooling Technically, the study selected and described

twenty representative categories of residential buildings typology for Albania. Were identified the level and the structure of final energy consumption at present and in the future by building age category, building type, climate zone, and energy end-use. Using an original template excel data sheet, were conducted the calculations of their thermal energy performance in three climate zones, designed standardized retrofit packages, calculated possible energy savings, and investment required by building type.

In the following study were suggested two packages of additional to the present insulation policies on residential buildings, which aim to transform the residential buildings stock to low energy consumption and carbon levels in 2050. The estimated the level of efforts required to achieve such goals in terms of the floor area affected and investments required by actor and by policy tool. Finally were evaluated energy savings, saved energy costs, avoided CO₂ emissions, and cost-effectiveness of the packages.

To conduct such of analysis, were designed and applied a bottom-up simulation model. The model is applicable until 2030 assessing only thermal energy services delivered in the

residential buildings, namely space heating, space cooling and water heating. The energy use for electrical appliances, lighting and cooking is not covered. The analyses considered both, direct and indirect carbon emissions.

Referring to 2015th energy consumption the residential sector consumed for thermal services 4.9 billion kWh, of which 54% was addressed by electricity, 37% by wood and 9% by LPG. The sector emitted 96 thousand tons of CO₂ emissions associated with LPG consumption. The final energy consumption calculated on the basis of the geometrical and thermal characteristics of selected buildings typology. Due to method, the final energy consumption was calibrated (4.6 TWh) to the balance correcting for the current level of thermal comfort, namely partial floor area heated and cooled and the duration of space heating and cooling.

One of most important conclusions is that, the final energy consumption for thermal services is expected decline by 17% over 2015 - 2030 and it will reach 4.1 billion kWh in 2030. Following the market trends, it is assumed a very rapid increase of electrical heating/cooling will in existing buildings. Due to this reason, during 2015 – 2030 the electricity consumption will grow at ca. 2.2%/yr. while wood and LPG consumption will decrease at ca. 11%/yr. and 10%/yr. respectively. In 2030, the CO₂ emission will account for 23% of their 2015 level influenced mostly by the fuel switch from LPG and Azeri Natural Gas (TAP). The energy demand in existing buildings is expected to decline in spite of the increase in thermal comfort due to passive improvements which occur once during building lifetime that results in the standard building retrofit rate of 2.8%/yr.

From the long-term perspective, it is important to ensure that buildings built after 1991 should be retrofitted (insulated) because they

will occupy around 43% of the sector final energy consumption in 2030. New buildings will consume 18% of the final energy consumption in 2030. This is important to prioritize the urgent introduction and enforcement of building codes in order to avoid the necessity to retrofit these buildings in the future. Detached and semi-detached houses should have a clear priority retrofit because in 2030 72% of final energy consumption for thermal energy uses will originate in these buildings. In 2030, a half of the final energy consumption will originate from climate zone B (medium zone), followed by that in climate zone A (coastline) and finally climate zone C (mountains).

At present, space heating occupies the highest share of the final energy consumption, but it will decline in the future. In contrast, the share of space cooling is expected to increase significantly. Overall, in 2030, space heating, water heating, and space cooling will be responsible for 56%, 15% and 29% of the final energy consumption respectively.

According to a moderate scenario which means insulation of the building's envelope, the final energy consumption for thermal energy services would decrease to 3.0 billion kWh or it will be 27% lower than its business-as-usual level in 2030. The associated CO₂ emissions would be 73% lower than their business-as-usual level. The scenario would lead to a 44% reduction of the passive electricity consumption scenario. The largest energy savings would be associated with space heating.

An ambitious scenario, the final energy consumption for thermal energy services would decrease to 2.7 billion kWh or it will be 35% lower than the passive level in 2030. The associated CO₂ emissions would be 73% lower in 2030 than their level in 2030. The scenario allows a 49% reduction of the passive electricity of today's consumption.

FROM ENERGY BUILDING CODE TOWARD THE HEATING NATIONAL CALCULATION METHODOLOGY OF ENERGY PERFORMANCE.

Corresponding losses, which are differently called “losses due to infiltration and ventilation” and also, even more important because of the losses which associate this process:

the difference between indoor and outdoor temperature is big. ($t_{brend} - t_{jash}$) the flow of Q due to air change is big and equal:

$$Q_{vent} = 0.34Vn(t_{in} - t_{jash}) \quad [\text{Watt}]$$

Where: Q_{vent} = the losses in (watt)

0,34 = the average value of the specific heat capacity of air ($\text{W}/\text{m}^3\text{K}$)

V = volume of local

n = number of air changes of the local considered.

t_{br}, t_{jash} = indoor and outdoor temperature in Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

For the residences “the hourly rate of the air change of the space volume heated air in a room for different climatic condition of a normal winter” is fixed number. It is a relation between hygienic needs and the energy consumption. In reality, the percentage of air renovation might be much higher or much lower depending on some factors such as: the wind presence and/or its pressure, quality of the fittings of different doors and windows and also exposure of façades and openings. By experience this percentage varies as 1 to 10. The official texts take this into account but their application is very delicate. In the individual houses the permanent ventilation is obligatory for the kitchen, toilets and bathrooms.

The heat losses due to heat transfer through walls and thermal bridges. Q_{tr} and Q_{ny}

The main part of the indoor heat of the building goes out through the partitions. These losses are even more important because:

- the difference between the indoor temperature and the outdoor one is big ($t_{br} - t_{jash}$)
- the coefficients K^1 of the heat transmittance through the different outdoor building's elements envelopes in contact with indoor partitions' F areas.

These losses are represented by the following formula only for a part of the flat partition:

$$Q_{tr} = KS(t_{br} - t_{jash})$$

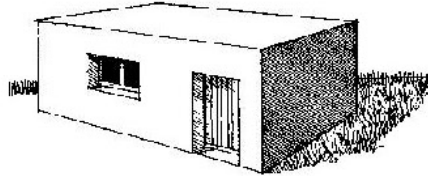
where Q_{tr} - superficial losses of the partitions (Watt)

K - coefficient of the partition superficial transmittance ($\text{W}/\text{m}^2\cdot^{\circ}\text{C}$)

F - area of the partition taken into consideration (m^2)

Coefficient K varies according to the nature and thickness of the materials. It is calculated for a given locality to make separated calculations for each of the partition part

Fig:

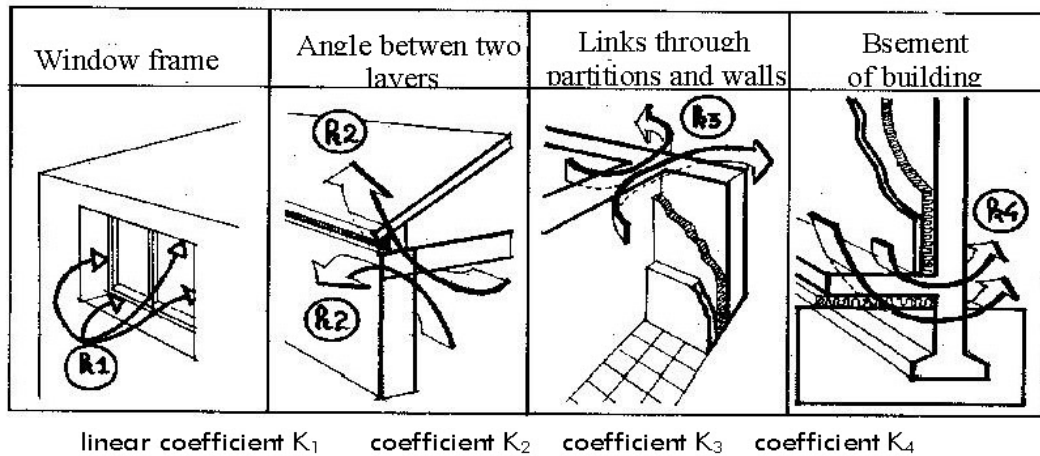


Wall	Coefficient K1	Area F1
Window , wooden frame	Coefficient K2	Area F2
Wooden Door	Coefficient K3	Area F3

Thermal superficial losses of these layers are equal to:

$$Q_{tr} = \sum (Q_{pl} + Q_{ny}) = (\sum K_i F_i + \sum K_{ny} L_{ny})(t_{in} - t_{out})$$

It is worth adding to these losses the "linear" losses which have to do with the effect of supplementary losses in the structural linkages of the building. see fig:



This coefficient K_{ny} is given for one linear meter and is multiplied by length of the same linkage. As a result:

$$Q_{ny} = K_{ny} L (t_{in} - t_{out})$$

- Q_{ny} = linear losses of the thermal linkage (W)
- K_{ny} = heat transmission coefficient for one ml linkage (m)
- L = length of linkage (m)
- t_{in}, t_{out} = indoor and outdoor temperatures in Celsius degree (°C)

The total thermal losses for the whole building are:

$$Q_{tr} = \sum (Q_{pl} + Q_{ny}) = (\sum K_i F_i + \sum K_{ny} L_{ny})(t_{in} - t_{out})$$

The thermal balance of the heated area: volume coefficient of global losses G_v

Altogether, the maximum thermal losses for one building are given as a sum of losses due to transmission and of losses due to air change (infiltration, controlled or not controlled ventilation):

$$Q = Q_{tr} + Q_{vent} \quad [\text{Watt}]$$

where: Q_{tr} = losses for the transmission through flat surfaces and linkages (Watt)

Q_{vent} = losses for the air change (Watt)

When it comes to examine carefully some buildings we will see that the same voluminous do not have the same thermal losses. This is because buildings change a lot from one to another. Following this idea, building coefficient wall-window is not the same; also their structure changes, they have different orientations, different exposure to the wind, they are situated in different regions, etc.

Based on these differences the **volume coefficient of global losses, G_v** , is introduced:

$$G_v = \frac{Q}{V_b(t_{in} - t_{out})} \quad \text{ne } [W/m^3\text{ }^\circ\text{C}]$$

where: G_v = volume coefficient of global losses ($W/m^3\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$)

Q = total losses (Watt)

V_b = inhabitable volume (m^3)

In its essence, the volume coefficient of global losses is the thermal efficiency of the construction. To determine it we can calculate the losses due to transmission with the help of the superficial corrected coefficient " K_c ", which is more complex than the previous calculated coefficient " K ". This happens because the wind condition and the superficial size of the windows and doors are related to the architectural style of building. It is difficult to exactly find the G_v coefficient, but its use quickens the procedure of numerous calculations. In practice, the study of this coefficient for different regions and different buildings provides a better experience for the engineers concerning heat efficiency in buildings.

It is better the coefficient takes the legal status for any kind of buildings and in any climatic region because it reflects the thermal insulation of the building and also the energy efficiency. Certainly this can also applied for the new buildings. This coefficient must not go beyond 1.1 to 2.0 ($Watt/m^3\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) according to the climatic zones. The minimal values may be applied to the zones with high relative minimal temperatures and v.v. On the other hand, wherever it might be, a glazing building (it means not insulated) has a volume coefficient of losses higher than a building with masonry and normal windows with the same volume.

The Climatic Zones: the limit values of G_v

As I have mentioned before, in Albania does not exist maps, which show the climatic zones of the country with the calculated and defined minimal temperatures.

Although, it is given a table for different districts of Albania and for the sake of calculations let's consider these districts as climatic zones. The coefficient G_v must change according to the thermal insulation of building and is obvious that thermal insulation is stronger in the cold zones. Based on these factors here is a table:

Heating type Climate zone → Inhabitant volume V_b ↓	Non electric			Electric		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
$V_b < 150\text{m}^3$	1,60	1,75	2,00	1,30	1,35	1,45
$150\text{m}^3 < V_b < 300\text{m}^3$	1,45	1,60	1,90	1,20	1,25	1,35
$300 < V_b$	1,30	1,45	1,75	1,10	1,15	1,25

Zones A are with a minimal outdoor temperature used for calculation +5 to -1°C

Zones B are with a minimal outdoor temperature used for calculation -1 to -5°C

Zones C are with a minimal outdoor temperature used for calculation -5 to -15°C

The calculation of installed capacity for heating.

Referring to the G_v coefficient for the winter season and to the indoor average temperature 18°C, the maximum losses are given: $N = G_v V_b (18 - t_{out}) * 1.1 * 1.2$

Where: N = boiler's power (kW)

1.1 = the coefficient which takes into account the pipe's losses for the cases where the boiler is out of the building.

1.2 = the necessary over power coefficient for the establishing of a certain schedule which is worthwhile in case of non-continuing heating.

The annual heating losses: Degree-Days. (DD)

It is supposed that the indoor temperature of the localities is constant and, let say, its equal to 18°C (as defined at the beginning of this chapter) as temperature used for calculation. " t_{in} "

During an hour, when outdoor temperature is considered as constant and equal to t_{out} , the heat quantity (by heating) is equal to the losses of this hour. For a household:

$$Q_h = G V_b (18 - t_j) * l_{cor}$$

Where: Q_h = heat quantity for this hour (Wh)

V_b = inhabited volume (m³)

$(18 - t_{out})$ = the changing of temperature during this hour (°C)

For the whole day, the average temperatures are incorporated; we have a day loss (during 24 hours heating) from:

$$Q_d = 24 * G V_b (18 - t_{med})$$

Where: Q_d = heat quantity for this day (W/h)

For two days the losses are:

$$Q_{2d} = 24 * G V_b [(18 - t_{med1}) + (18 - t_{med2})]$$

Where: $(18 - t_{med1})$ = the average temperature change during the first day

$(18 - t_{med2})$ = the average temperature change during the second day

If we sum up the values of Q_d , day after day, during the all heating season, we will get the annual quantity of the loosed heat.

For many buildings the tables give the sum of the $(18 - t_{min})$ day by day. These are defined as GD and are called "degree-days". To find the DD in a certain place, the sum must be defined day by day during all the season, certainly if the heating is indispensable and in accordance with the days average temperature.

The consumed quantity energy of energy during a heating season is theoretically equal to (dividing by 1000 to convert in kW): $Q = \frac{24GV_v G_d}{1000}$

Where **Q** - the heat quantity used during the heating season (in kWatt hour)
G_d - Degree Days for the heating season.

Having already defined this **G_d**, is possible to calculate the fuel consumption, having first its calorific value, and also the burner efficiency (a generator or an boiler) to make an exact provision about this fuel quantity during the whole heating season.

For these consumption calculations, the coefficient **G** is recalculated taking (for the glazing spaces) average coefficients **K** for the day night period, the value which is the average of the **K** coefficient of these spaces with or without protections.

In case a discontinuous use, the heating system functions is given by: $Q = \frac{H \times G \times V_v \times G_d}{1000}$

where H is the number between 10 and 24; it is given by a table which includes the duration of heating period and also the building's inertia (heavy, normal or light). Also, H is a number between 20 and 24 for the slow heating during the night.

Here below are some average values of the degree days and the minimal base temperatures for the three climatic zones defined above: To take into account the altitude there are added the values for the sea level about 100 degree days for every 100 meters.

Climatic zones	A	B	C
The average of outdoor temperatures used for calculation	-1.5°C	-8°C	-1°C
The average of degree days (DD)	2800	2300	1800

The Code - "Building envelope Elements thermal property" and typical interventions to the renovated buildings

In Albania technical definition 'Building elements' are the **technical building systems and building envelope**. Extending the draft definition into the EPB Law, the 'Building envelope' means the system, type of construction and materials that have been used to form a barrier that separate a building's internal area or a building unit from the external environment. The Albanian "building thermal property elements" sub-typology consists of **50 types** of wall and floor. As for roofs and floors the Albanian building Code has no any soft analyzing calculation, and also no any fixed values. Below you'll find some values (**30-40 types**) which comes from thermos-insulation market engineering studies.

Thermal properties Findings on energy building code for external layers of the building envelope.

Building wall thermal propriety elements by Code DCM 38/2003	K [W/m ² °C] U-Value
01. light concrete wall with outdoor plaster	1.868
02. light concrete wall with outdoor plaster	1.088
03. light and heavy combined concrete wall with outdoor plaster	1.089
04. light concrete wall with air layer in and outdoor plaster	0.698
05. heavy concrete wall with air layer and outdoor plaster	1.115
06. heavy concrete wall with inside insulation layer and outdoor plaster	1.271
07. light concrete hole blocks wall with outdoor plaster	2.780
08. light concrete wall with insulation inside	0.467
09. heavy concrete wall with insulation inside	1.006
10. prepared blocks wall with air layer inside	1.313
11. wall with light concrete blocks and thermos insulation inside	1.277
12. wall with light concrete blocks and thermos insulation inside	1.094
13. brick wall	2.589
14. brick wall with hole	1.655
15. brick wall with air layer	1.571
16. brick wall with insulation in between	1.225
17. brick wall with insulation in between	1.003
18. brick wall with insulation in between	0.907
19. hole brick wall with insulation in between	0.361
20. concrete wall without outdoor plaster	3.778
21. combined Bick wall with concrete wall with insulation in between	0.786
22. stone wall not regular	2.717
23. combined stone and hole brickwall with air layer	1.387
24. ground made wall with plaster in and out	2.954
25. whole brick wall with internal plaster only	3.240
27. mantel system of insulation	0.707
31. terrace workable covering panel reinforced prefabricated concrete panel	0.497
32. terrace workable covering panel reinforced prefabricated concrete panel	0.261
33. floor d1	0.936
34. terace covering panel with reinforced concrete and foam layer	0.711
35. ceiling/terrace garage and insulation layers at floor above	0.893
36. wall with dpuble brick wall 8cm	0.726
Average	0.693

The elements taken into consideration are reflecting the most common construction types in the residential building stock. For each element type, the thermal transmission coefficient (U-value) is specified along with the corresponding period of application to the residential building sector. The U-values of the opaque elements are specified for three levels of thermal insulation (no insulation, partial and full) in accordance to the studies of Gj.S. Tables 2 and 3 summarize the contents of the building element sub-typology.

Typical intervention on building envelope - walls.

Building element sub-typology – opaque element types.

U-values (W/m²K) for three levels of insulation degree.

WALLS	None	3 cm	5 cm
Brickwork 10cm - no plastered on one or both sides	3.25	0.95	0.65
Brickwork 10cm - Plastered on both sides	3.05	0.95	0.64
Brickwork 10cm - With brick	2.50	0.85	0.61
Brickwork 10cm - With stone finishing	2.80	0.90	0.63
Double Brickwork 10cm - no plastered on one or both sides	2.30	0.85	0.60
Double Brickwork 10cm - Plastered on both sides	2.20	0.85	0.59
Double Brickwork 10cm - With brick finishing	1.90	0.80	0.57
Double Brickwork 10cm - With stone finishing	2.10	0.80	0.59
Double Brickwork 10cm with slightly ventilated air layer	2.51	0.85	0.61
Brickwork 20cm - no plastered on one or both sides	2.30	0.85	0.60
Brickwork 20cm - Plastered on both sides	2.20	0.85	0.59
Brickwork 20cm - With brick	1.90	0.80	0.57
Brickwork 20cm - With stone finishing	2.10	0.80	0.59
Stone wall 30cm - no plastered on one or both sides	4.25	1.05	0.68
Stone wall 30cm - Plastered on both sides	3.85	1.00	0.67
Stone wall 30cm - With brick finishing	2.85	0.90	0.63
LOAD BEARING STRUCTURE	None	3 cm	5 cm
Reinforced concrete - no plastered on one or both sides	3.65	1.00	0.67
Reinforced concrete - Plastered on both sides	3.40	1.00	0.66
Reinforced concrete - With brick finishing	2.45	0.90	0.61
Reinforced concrete - With stone finishing	2.90	0.90	0.64
ROOFS	None	3 cm	7 cm
Conventional flat roof	3.05	0.95	0.50
Flat roof under not insulated pitched roof	3.70	1.00	0.50
Tilted reinforced concrete slab with ceramic tiles	4.70	1.05	0.50
Wooden beams with ceramic tiles	4.25	1.00	0.50
Green roof	1.20	0.70	0.49
FLOORS	None	3 cm	5 cm
Piloris	2.75	0.90	0.63
Slab on grade	3.10	0.95	0.65
Slab over unheated space	2.00	0.80	0.58

The table above can be assumed as typical intervention on building envelope.

Thermal properties proposed for windows

WINDOWS	U_value	g_value
Single glazed, metal frame	6.1	0.58
Single glazed, wooden or synthetic frame	4.7	0.58
Double window, wooden frame	2.3	0.51
Double glazed (6mm), metal frame	4.5	0.51
Double glazed (6mm), metal frame, thermal break 12mm	3.5	0.51
Double glazed (6mm), metal frame, thermal break 24mm	3.3	0.51
Double glazed (6mm), synthetic frame	3.3	0.51
Double glazed (6mm), wooden frame	3.1	0.51
Double glazed (12mm), metal frame	4.1	0.51
Double glazed (12mm), metal frame, thermal break 12mm	3.2	0.51
Double glazed (12mm), metal frame, thermal break 24mm	3.0	0.51
Double glazed (12mm), synthetic frame	2.9	0.51
Double glazed (12mm), wooden frame	2.8	0.51
Double glazed (6mm) low -e, metal frame	4.0	0.45
Double glazed (6mm) low -e, metal frame, thermal break 12mm	3.1	0.45
Double glazed (6mm) low -e, metal frame, thermal break 24mm	2.9	0.45
Double glazed (6mm) low -e, synthetic frame	2.9	0.45
Double glazed (6mm) low -e, wooden frame	2.6	0.45
Double glazed (12mm) low -e, metal frame	3.5	0.45
Double glazed (12mm) low -e, metal frame, thermal break 12mm	2.7	0.45
Double glazed (12mm) low -e, metal frame, thermal break 24mm	2.4	0.45
Double glazed (12mm) low -e, synthetic frame	2.3	0.45
Double glazed (12mm) low -e, wooden frame	2.1	0.45

From insulation layer to Energy Performance indicator

The principle of the Albanian regulation, as proposed in the published legislative act **Decision Council of Ministers, Nr.38, 16/01/2003**, is **beyond any doubt correct**. Aim of the contemporary regulation is to ensure the maximum achievable energy savings, but not to impose an unbearable financial burden on the building constructors and prospective buyers. In order to achieve such an aim, the idea of introducing an energy loss coefficient, like the G_v , that will depend on the climatic zones of the country's regions, and that will determine building thermal losses in terms of conductivity and ventilation is definitely the right one. In that sense, considering the climatic conditions and the prevailing energy use patterns of Albania, a consumption of in between **50 to 100 kWh/m² and year** can be considered as feasible, with respect to the development monitored in neighboring countries, like Greece, Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia and Kosovo (Fig 1).

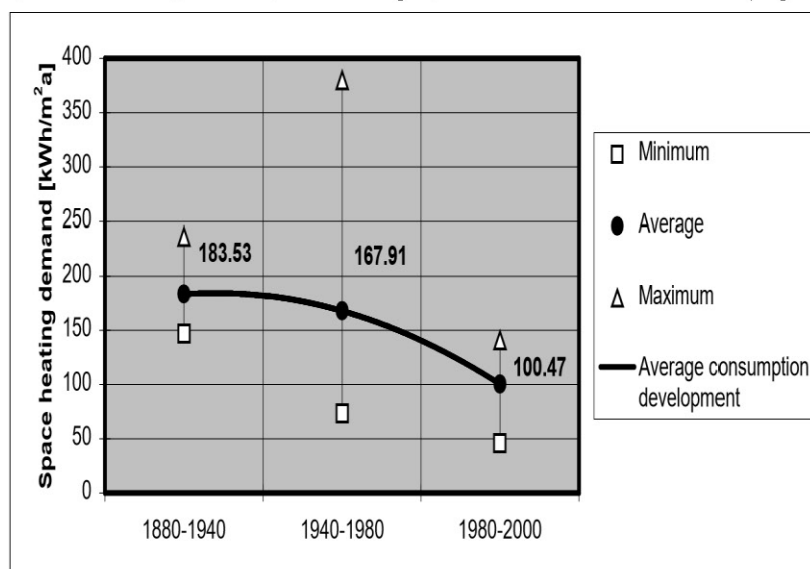


Figure 1. Development in energy consumption in three Southeastern European countries

The following section will deal with the possibility of regulation of heating regime in order to have an effective use of energy. As regarded as achievable and feasible with respect to the three climatic zones, in which Albania is subdivided, and also the buildings surface to volume ratio. The former are depicted in Fig. 2 and latter, also is appearing in the following tables. This figure (Energy Performance - EP), else known as the annual specific energy demand which refers to the square meter of a building's heated surface, is comparable to those of other Southern East Balkan Countries. Both as a physical property and as numerical value it inscribes very well the new European directive for the EP of buildings (EPB Directive 2010/31/EC. In terms of renovation of existing buildings, increasing EE measures in existing stock, it can be achieved with a reasonable quality and quantity of thermal insulation, with reasonable double glazed windows and doors and with a minimum of ventilation guaranteeing good levels of indoor air quality and also thermal comfort. At the same time, it complies with the minimum temperature and ventilation rates foreseen in the Albanian Decision Council of Ministers, Nr.38, 16/01/2003

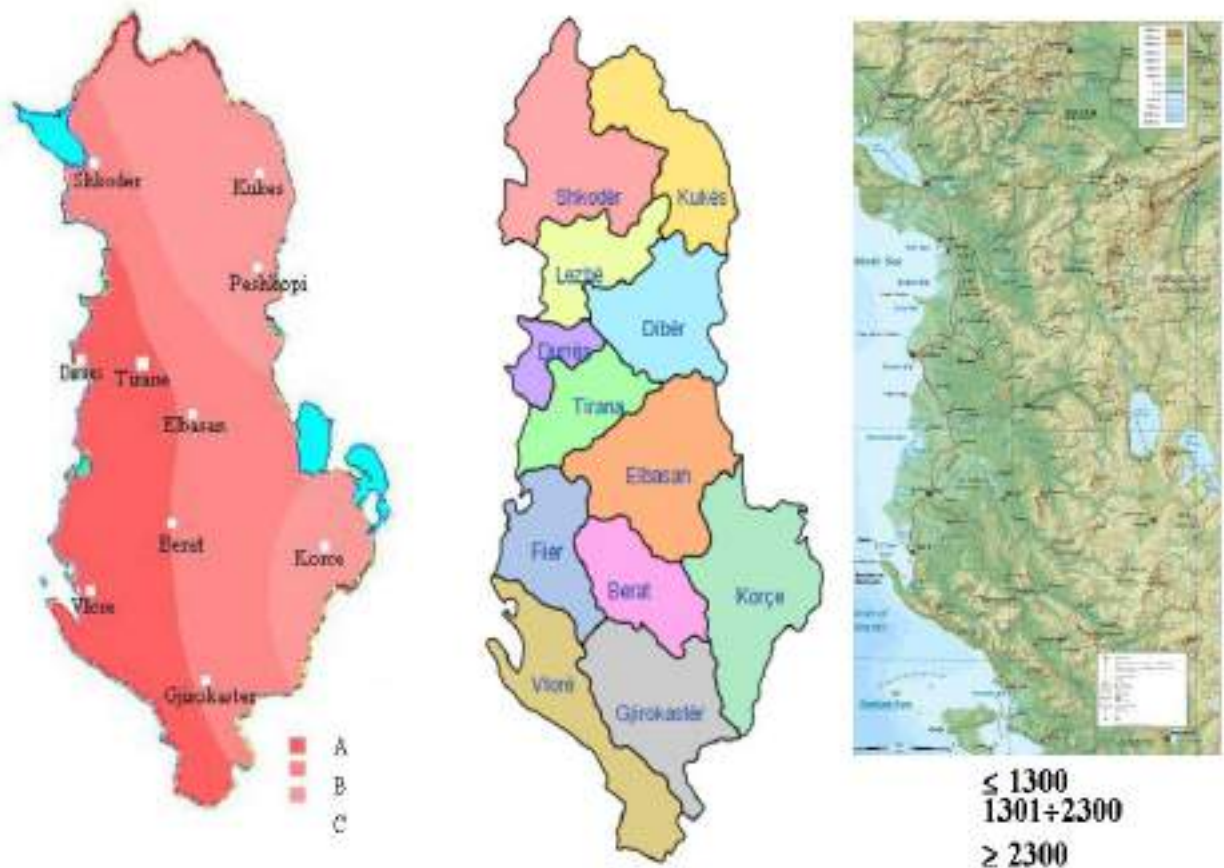


Figure 3: Climate zones and municipalities in Albania (Simaku, 2014d; "Wikipedia" 2015; "Wikimedia" 2015)

The existing Method on Determination of the energy loss coefficient G_v

In terms of a regulation, this performance measurement can be described by the energy loss coefficient G_v (G_v overall), as foreseen in the Albanian Decision Council of Ministers, (DCM) Nr.38, 16/01/2003, well known as Energy Building Code (EBC). In order now to be able to achieve the energy performance needed, the new regulation will have to foresee certain limits for both components, of which G_v consists, namely: $G_{v_t} = (S/V) \cdot k_m$, for volume coefficient of global losses (transmissibility) and G_{v_v} for ventilation

- And in order to ensure this there will have to be established that $G_{v_t} \leq G_{v_t, max}$
- That in buildings with natural ventilation it is impossible to ensure that $G_{v_v} \leq G_{v_v, max}$

Once it therefore, can only consider a certain constant G_{v_v} for the comparison reasons. In that sense, and also, given the fact that ventilation is not far exploded and the most difficult component of energy losses to control, it is particular significant that both partial G_v 's should be the subject of a limit or fix number, in order to be in practice fairly sure of achieving a satisfactory result.

Obviously, that is reasonable that the transfer losses coefficient G_{vt} foreseen by the existing regulation should be able to ensure the respective energy consumption. With respect to the data published in the Albanian Energy Building Code, DCM Nr.38, 16/01/2003, concerning the climate, the indoor temperatures and the building materials and techniques, the **proposed values for the heat transfer losses coefficient G_{vt}** would have to be the ones presented in the following

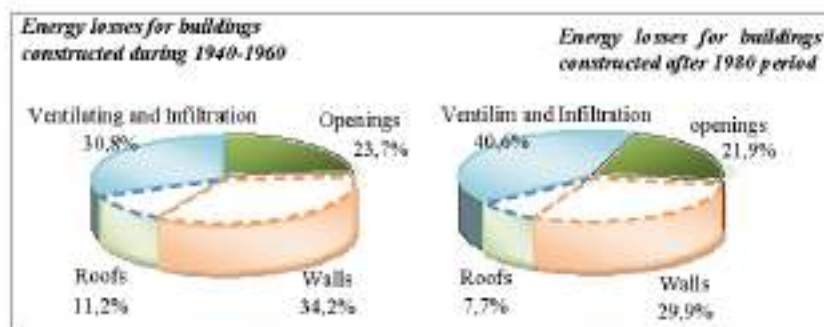


Table 1. The research done by Gj.S, it is the only way to transpose the EBC to the Energy Performance terms.

Climatic zones		A		B		C	
S/V ↓	DD →	900	1500	1500	2500	2500	3000
0,2		0.216	0.186	0.186	0.170	0.170	0.149
0,4		0.413	0.362	0.362	0.338	0.338	0.299
0,6		0.592	0.525	0.525	0.498	0.498	0.440
0,8		0.752	0.700	0.700	0.637	0.637	0.576
1		0.940	0.846	0.846	0.795	0.795	0.705

Table 1. Volume coefficient of global losses G_{vt}

As it was mentioned before, all the calculations are assumed to be done on the basis of indoor temperature (t_{in}) and the outdoor one used for calculation (t_{out}), both constant. For the calculation purpose, this heating regime is called "permanent regime" or as we call it usually "**stationary regime**". These "fixed" calculations will be used when we size the surface of the

radiators and/or their installed capacity. As a matter of fact, their maximum or designed capacity does not "offset" their cost when the outdoor temperature is higher than that chosen as minimum for the sake of calculation.

The implementation of these coefficient will result in an **average energy consumption due to volume coefficient of global losses** that is presented in Table 2.

Climate zones		A		B		C	
S/V ↓	GD →	900	1500	1500	2500	2500	3000
0,2		13	19	19	29	29	31
0,4		25	36	36	57	57	61
0,6		36	53	53	84	84	89
0,8		46	70	70	108	108	117
1		13	19	19	29	29	31

Table 2. Specific energy consumption due to volume coefficient of global losses

It has to be noted that these are typical values, as they demand on a series of constructive details, but they demonstrate the huge energy saving potential achievable.

As for the calculation purposes, the losses due to ventilation, according to the formula and the data presented in the Code, DCM Nr.38, 16/01/2003, then the following figures would result, as they are presented in Table 3.

Climate zones		A		B		C	
S/V ↓	DD →	900	1500	1500	2500	2500	3000
0,2		19	31	31	52	52	62
0,4		19	31	31	52	52	62
0,6		19	31	31	52	52	62
0,8		19	31	31	52	52	62
1		19	31	31	52	52	62

Table 3. Specific energy consumption due to ventilation losses

The **total specific annual energy consumption** would thus result to be the one presented in Table 4. (the sum of tab. 2 and tab. 3)

Climate zones		A		B		C	
S/V ↓	DD →	900	1500	1500	2500	2500	3000
0,2		32	50	50	81	81	93
0,4		44	67	67	109	109	123
0,6		55	84	84	136	136	151
0,8		65	101	101	160	160	179
1		76	117	117	186	186	205

Table 4. Total specific energy consumption

The energy losses for the respective features are calculated based on the following formulas, based on the constant Degree Days method and according to Hitchin:

Volume coefficient of global losses

$$Q_{tr} = DD * G_{vt} * 24 * V / (1000 * S) \quad [\text{kWh/m}^2\text{a}]$$

Where: DD = Number of Degree Days

G_{vt} = as given before

V = Heated volume

S = Exposed surface

Ventilation losses

$$Q_{vent} = DD * n * 24 / 1000 * \rho * c_p * V / (3600 * S) \quad [\text{kWh/m}^2\text{a}]$$

Where:

N = Number of air changes per hour

P = density of air

C_p = specific thermal storage capacity of air

and hence:

Total losses

$$Q_{hot} = Q_{trans} + Q_{vent} \quad [kWh/m^2a]$$

If we compare these values, with the one that would result from the Code, DCM Nr.38, 16/01/2003, then once would have the following remarks:

- If the coefficient G_{v0} in the full legislation text refers **only to volume coefficient of global losses**, then the limits set are **not strict enough**, and a significant reduction is achieved by the herewith proposed values, based on the reduction of **volume coefficient of global losses**.

This difference, for each climatic zone, in terms of Degree Days (DD) for Albania, is presented in the following Figure 3. **This difference represents the energy saving potential that is exploitable.** The overall consumption shown in this figure is based on the assumption that the ventilation losses are in both cases the same and refer to 1 air change per hour over the whole 24 hrs period.

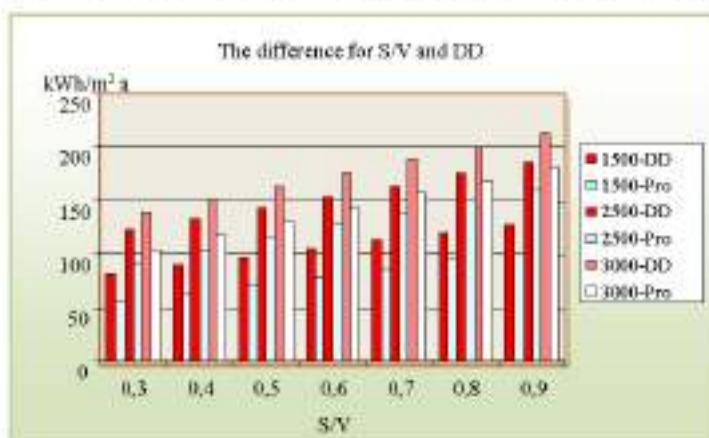


Figure 3. Comparison of total specific energy consumption between the Code, DCM Nr.38, 16/01/2003 and the proposal, indicating the possible energy savings if G_{v0} refers only to volume coefficient of global losses

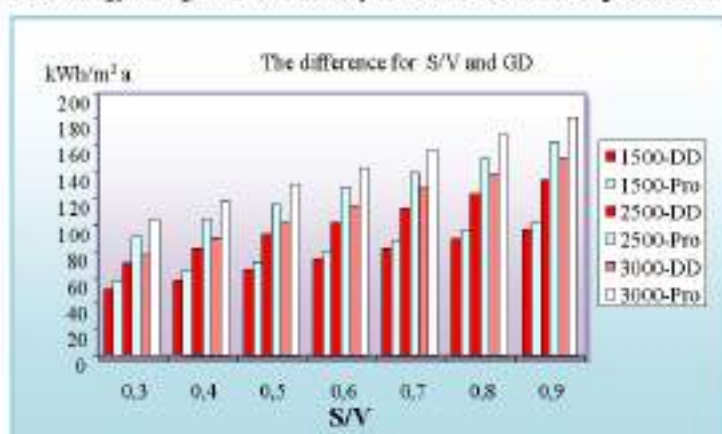


Figure 4. Comparison of total specific energy consumption between the Code, DCM Nr.38, 16/01/2003 and this proposal, indicating the possible energy savings if G_{v0} refers to volume coefficient of global losses and ventilation

- If the G_{v0} coefficient proposed in the amendment, or even in the full draft, refers to volume coefficient of global losses and ventilation losses, then it leads to a very strict limit, which would incorporate for climatic zone C more than 80 cm of insulation to achieve it. Furthermore, if one would add the ventilation losses for each case, as they were:

and $G_{v,0}$ with ventilation) on the insulation needed to achieve the limits at typical buildings, is presented in the following tables.

Zonot klimatike		A		B		C	
S/V ↓	GD →	900	1500	1500	2500	2500	3000
0,2		3	5	5	6	6	9
0,4		3	5	5	6	6	9
0,6		4	5	5	6	6	9
0,8		4	5	5	7	7	10
1		4	5	5	7	7	11

Table 5. Total specific energy consumption values for the three cases

S/V ↓	GD →	900	1500	1500	2500	2500	3000
0,2							
0,4		1	1	2	2	2	2
0,6		1	2	3	3	3	4
0,8		2	2	2	4	4	4
1							

Proposal. Insulation thickness [cm] without ventilation

S/V ↓	GD →	900	1500	1500	2500	2500	3000
0,2							
0,4		3	9	9	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0,6		3	8	8	49	49	p.m.
0,8		3	7	7	23	23	p.m.
1							

Proposal. Insulation thickness [cm] with ventilation n.p. - not possible

CONCLUSIONS

Calculation results

The results of the detailed energy demand calculation in the stock of existing buildings are given separately in the Excel document. This document contains the proper baseline data and results of the energy demand for heat, hot water and cooling in each type of building. **From the country-wide preliminary results for heating, cooling and hot water:**

Actual performance (Census 2011) heating/cooling/hotwater is: 45 kWh/m²a

The Performance on actual condition of the existing buildings simulated for standard living conditions is: 62 kWh/m²a

Improvement BAU: 70 kWh/m²a

Improvement 1: 40 kWh/m²a

Improvement 2 (ambitions): 32 kWh/m²a

Renovation costs:

Improvement BAU: 75 €/m²

Improvement 1: 100 €/m²

Improvement 2: 150 €/m²

REFERENCES:

- L. Voshtina *Termoteknika I, II*, Tiranë, 1964
- L. Voshtina, “Ngrohja e Ndërtesave, Ventilimi i Ndërtesave, Llogaritje instalimeve te ngrohjes dhe ventilimit”, Tiranë, 1974
- P. Nishani, P. Hoxha, A. Shtjefni *Termoteknikë dhe ngrohje Ventilim I, II*, Tiranë 1983
- F. Krasniqi *Ngrohja dhe Klimatizimi (Ngrohja, Prishtinë 1997. Ventilimi dhe Klimatizimi, Prishtinë 2000)*.
- Bürger, Veit. 2012. “Overview and Assessment of New and Innovative Integrated Policy Sets That Aim at the nZEB Standard. Report Prepared by the ENTRANZE Project.”
- Energy Community Secretariat. 2012. *Explanatory Notes for a Proposed Recommendation Concerning Reform of Regulated Electricity Prices in the Energy Community*. 2014. *Albania Country Report. Annual Implementation Report*.
- European Commission. 2006. *Directive 2006/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on Energy End-Use Efficiency and Energy Services*. Official Journal of the European Union, L114 of 27.4.2006.
- European Commission. 2009. *Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 Establishing a Framework for the Setting of Ecodesign Requirements for Energy-Related Products*
- European Commission. 2010a. *Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the Indication by Labelling and Standard Product Information of the Consumption of Energy and Other Resources by Energy-Related Products*. Official Journal of the European Union, L153 of 18.06.2010
- European Commission. 2010b. *Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the Energy Performance of Buildings (recast)*. Official Journal of the European Union, L153 of 18.06.2010
- European Commission. 2011a. *A Roadmap for Moving to a Competitive Low Carbon Economy in 2050*. European Commission COM (2011) 112. Report
- European Commission. 2011b. *World and European Energy and Environment Transition Outlook (WETO-T)*.
- European Commission. 2014. *Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee to the Regions. Energy Prices and Costs in Europe*.
- EUROSTAT. 2015. *Energy Balances: 2013, 2014, 2015*. Albania Data (2015 Edition)
- Global petrol prices. Online. “Albania LPG Prices
- INSTAT. *Census. 2001-2011*,.
- INSTAT. 2013. *Albania in Figures*.
- INSTAT. 2014a. *Albania in Figures*.
- INSTAT. 2014b. *Albanian Population Projections 2011–2031*.
- INSTAT. *Statistical Data. Construction*.
- IPCC NGGIP. Online. *Database on GHG Emission Factors (IPCC-EFDB)*.
- Islami, Besim. 2013. GiZ. “Report on Energy Savings in Albanian Final Energy Consumption (FEC) in the Period 2010, 2011 and 2012”.
- Kelemen, Agnes, Heather Haydock, Jozsef Feiler, Dun Craig, Guy Whiteley, and Imre Csikos. 2015. *INDC Technical Background Document Albania*. (Version 25.08.2015)..
- Legro, Susan, Aleksandra Novikova, and Marina Olshanskaya. 2014. “Energy Efficiency.” In *Sustainable Energy and Human Development in ECIS*. Bratislava: United Nations Development Programme .
- Lucon, Oswaldo, Diana Üрге-Vorsatz, Azni Zain Ahmed, Hashem Akbari, Paolo Bertoldi, Luisa F. Cabeza, Nicholas Eyre et al. 2014. “Buildings.” In *Contribution of Working Group III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA.
- Republic of Albania. 2003. *National Energy Strategy and Action Plan*
- Energy Community Secretariat. 2011. *National Energy Efficiency Plan of Albania 2010–2018*
- Ligji 124/2015 *Per Eficencen e energjise*
- Projekt-Ligj Per Performancen e Energjise ne Ndertesa.
- Republic of Albania. Ministry of Environment. 2014. *Implementation Plan for Transferring EU Legislation in the Field of Climate Change. Albania. Activity 4.3. of the Project Low Carbon South East Europe (SEE/D/0166/2.4/X)*.” Tirana.
- Ryding, Helene and Andreas Seeliger. 2013. “Financing Energy Efficiency in the Balkan States. Public Financing Options for NEEAPs.” *Food for Thought Paper. Western Balkans Investment Framework*. http://wbif.eu/uploads/lib_document/attachment/313/Neeap.pdf.
- Simaku, Gjergji. 2011. *Norms, Regulations, Design and Construction Conditions, for Heat Generation and Energy Saving in Dwellings and Public Buildings*.
- Simaku, Gjergji. 2014. *Data Provided on the Cost of Retrofit Options*.
- Simaku, Gjergji. 2014a. “Albania: National Building Typology, Energy Performance and Saving Potential.” *Internal SLED Report*.
- Simaku, Gjergji. 2014b. *Albanian Residential Building Typology Matrix*.



Njohur nga MASH, Ministria e Arsimit dhe Shkencës
Vendim Nr. 153, Dt.08.10.2010

Standards for article publication on the periodical journal Forum A+P:

- Not more than 8 pages, Times New Roman 12, single space;
 - Title, Times New Roman 14, Bold
 - Subtitle, Times New Roman 12, Bold
 - Author, (name-surname, capital, Times new roman, 12)
 - Abstract in Albanian/English if article is in English/Albanian language, Times New Roman 10 (maximum 10 lines)
 - CV of author/authors (5-10 rows)
 - Photo of author (passport format)
 - Literature (publications and websites), refer to Oxford and Harvard model
 - Reference (footnote), Times New Roman 8, Italic
 - Illustrations, send as much higher resolution pictures you can. Editor will select upon your priority
- * The articles will by selected by the board.

Standardet për publikim artikulli në periodikun shkencor Forum A+P:

- Jo më shumë se 8 faqe A4, Times New Roman 12, single space
 - Titulli, Times New Roman 14, Bold
 - Nëntitulli, Times New Roman 12, Bold
 - Autori, (emër-mbiemër, Times New Roman, kapital 12)
 - Abstrakt shqip/anglisht nëse artikulli është në gjuhën angleze/shqipe, Times New Roman 10 (maksimumi 10 rreshta)
 - CV e autorit/autorëve (5-10 rreshta)
 - Fotoportret i autorit (format pasaporte)
 - Literaturë (publikime dhe website), referuar modelit Oxford ose Harvard
 - Referimet (footnote), Times New Roman 8, Italic
 - Ilustrime, dërgoni foto me rezolucion sa më të lartë. Botuesit do të zgjedhin në bazë të prioritetit.
- * Artikujt shqyrtohen dhe zgjidhen nga bordi redaksional.