

Continuity and Interruption in Architecture /Case of the historic urban landscape of Finiq (ancient Phoeniciae), Albania

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Abstract- *The conventional object-based approach that focuses on singular built heritage assets is currently changing towards a more holistic approach where the setting and context of a heritage site as well as its development play a greater role. This paper explores the complex interrelation between the built environment and its natural and rural setting in Finiq, Albania. It introduces the concept of historic urban landscape in Finiq, taking into consideration the rich heritage legacy of the area mainly represented by the remains of the ancient city of Phoinike located in the hill overlooking the contemporary rural settlement.*

The purpose of the paper is to understand the special role that the landscape has had throughout history in the place-making of the settlements of this region, in the shaping of the form of the built settlement and in the development of local spatial typologies. Eventually it seeks to highlight the role that the historic urban landscape approach can play in developing a sense of cohesion and flow between historic and contemporary or between built and natural setting.

The analysis of the interrelation between built environment and natural setting is undertaken through the use of the architectural concepts of "continuity" and "interruption". This interrelation is explored in three scales being land use, spatial development as well as building scale also by taking into consideration two factors being time and space.

Through offering an overview of the historic traces still present and continuing in the territory and also by highlighting the interrupted relations or traces and their impact in the settlement urban form, the conclusions and findings can help to understand contemporary challenges and develop a series of new interpretations in the Finiq area. The final aim is to contribute to the general discourse in of considering relationships between historic built areas and their setting in a more comprehensive and integrated way.

Keywords:

Continuity, historic urban landscape, interruption, setting.

Introduction - The urban genesis of Phoinike appears, at the end of a long process of hierarchization of the previous residential realities, which for geographical reasons, before historical and political ones, allowed the 4th century b.C settlement to gradually increase its importance, until when it managed to become the most important centre and eventually the capital of the Chaonian region in the mid 3rd century BC., when the surface of the city exceeded the narrow limits of the acropolis

and spread at the foot of the hill. The relief of the territory of the Municipality of Finiq is diverse, as it combines mountain ranges, gorges and stretches of land connecting with various valleys. The relief is mainly plain and hilly. Clearly the ancient fortified settlement crowning the higher parts of the hill, prevails over the open, unfortified one, due to the primary aim of it being protected. During the Roman period, the city laid mainly on the southern slope of the hill gradually being spread also in the open



Fig1 / View of the agricultural landscape in the setting of the archaeological area, photo taken from the fortification walls source / the author

fields, spaces that were commonly used for agricultural purposes. The signs still present in the territory offer information on the main historic events and human activity that have marked the beginnings of the settlement as well as the key moments in the development of the city.

In the 6th century AD, as research shows, the settlement presented a new urban phase: the city returned to the higher part of the hill. This is thought to have happened for two reasons: first of all, due to the hydric instability of the field, and the churches, chapels and medieval dwellings return to the spaces of the Kaonian and Roman town, reusing the monumental ruins (Lepore, 2016, p. 63). According to Lepore, 2016, p.63, this type of settlement developed two primary functions: territory control and economic development. The first archaeological research and excavation directed from Luigi Maria Ugolini during 1926-1927, apart from unearthing significant evidence on the spatial development of the ancient settlement, it also paved the way for further investigation in the region.

Based on the historic and cultural values that it bears; the ancient fortification area was designated as a 1st category monument in the national List of Monuments since 1948. In 2005, the whole area of the hill and Finiq settlement was designated as an archaeological park. Fig2 shows the zoning of the archaeological park divided in Zone A (core archaeological zone) and Zone B (zone with archaeological potential) that serves as a buffer zone for the archaeological site. The extensive buffer zone is to mainly ensure the protection of the wider setting

of the ancient fortified settlement and potential archaeological findings, referring to Law No. 27/2018 "On Cultural Heritage and Museums.

A special and complex interrelationship exists between the built environment (humanaction)andnaturalenvironmentthat over long time has shaped the landscape of the area. This is the main feeling of visitors on the site. The complex relationship between the settlement and wider setting in Finiq area, was also main investigation theme of the new archaeological missions developed in collaboration between University of Bologna and the Albanian Institute of Archaeology, that restarted in the 2000s and still continues in form of summer schools. (Leppore, 2016)

Following this analysis, it can be stated that the boundaries of the actual spatial development are encountered mainly within the general boundaries of the constructed space of ancient and medieval Finiq.

The actual settlement is located at the lower part of the southern slope of the hill and is somewhat spread also in the open fields, which in great part still are used for agricultural purposes. From time to time, also during the communism period, the fortified upper city came into use mainly for military purposes. Now legally protected as an archaeological site, it is sensed as detached from the actual settlement, as only a mark of a glorious history. Even though it suffers the lack of continuous maintenance and a proper interpretation, is still considered an important landmark for the local population and visitors. Two main phenomena that structure the urban reality in the Municipality of Finiq, are immediately

sensed by visitors, being: the shrinking of the population and the low quality of urban spaces. Understanding these two phenomena and trying to offer a way towards reviving the main attributes that shape the special character and identity of the settlement are the starting point for this research.

Purpose

The aim of this paper is to introduce the concept of Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) as an effective tool to understand and manage the territory. Following the comprehensive historical and spatial analysis of the current situation in Finiq, the hypothesis that this study puts forward, is that Finiq has experienced a shift from historic patterns when the natural setting or landscape had a more significant role in shaping the form of its built environment. It is believed that the territorial analysis based on the architectural conceptual tools

of Continuity and Interruption could help in grasping the main spatial attributes of the area and inform decision making in the field of territorial management and planning in dealing with current problems of shrinking, isolation and low quality of urban spaces as well as in proposing the usage of new architectural languages in the territory.

Research Question

In the framework of this paper the research question is:

What are the main attributes of a historic built landscape that shape its special character and identity, and how can these attributes be defined through an analysis using the architectural concepts of Continuity and Interruption?

Methodology Used

From a methodological point of view, the above-mentioned research question is answered following several steps:

In the first step a conceptual framework is built based on theoretical background on the concepts aimed to be used for the analysis such as Historic Urban Landscape (HUL), Continuity, Interruption. Information on the specific site of Finiq used as case study is gathered during a site visit in January 2023 in the framework of the 8th International PhD Workshop organized by U_Polis and University of Ferrara.

In the second step an analysis is undertaken using as tools both concepts of Continuity and Interruption which shall aid the analysis on three different scales being landuse, spatial development as well as building scale and architectural design.

It is essential to mention though that socio-economic processes and the change of social patterns (which are not subject of this research) are also important elements affecting both above mentioned methodological approaches.

Literature Review

This study recognizes the built urban space of Finiq as inextricably interrelated with its surrounding natural landscape. As such it explores on a broader notion of landscape considering it as related with the built space. Drawing from an intellectual history of landscape urbanism, there has been a shift in perception, moving away from the conventional thinking of urbanism and landscape as opposing one another, or considering landscape as merely providing temporary relief from urban life dominated by buildings and infrastructure. Instead, driven partly by environmental concerns, starting from the 20th century, there is a growing recognition that landscape architects play a significant role in contemporary urbanism. Also landscape is increasingly considered as a medium through which contemporary urbanism is best apprehended (Waldheim, 2016, p. 3). This notion is articulated in the concept of "landscape as urbanism", which emerged in the mid-'90s through the work of James Corner and Stan Allen. (Waldheim, 2002, p. 11).

Continuing on the discourse on linkages between historic built space and its landscape dimension, the following section aims at deepening on the concepts of Historic Urban Landscape (HUL), as well as on the concepts of Continuity and Interruption in the field of Architecture.

Historic Urban Landscape (HUL)

Jokilehto, 2010 traces the origins of the definition "Historic Urban Landscape, HUL" to derive from the Vienna Memorandum, in 2005 while initially, considering HUL to have been embedded on the definition of 'historic areas' in the 1976 UNESCO Recommendation concerning Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas. Being a reference document that generated from the need to widen the focus from isolated heritage towards its broader context, the Recommendation of HUL as adopted in 2011, displays a methodology on how to move from an object-based to a landscape-based approach, in order to better integrate landscape protection and urban planning toward a balanced and sustainable urban development. It recognizes the city as an historic layering of cultural and natural values and attributes including its surrounding context¹. Based on the Recommendation, (Veldpaus & Pereira Roders, 2013) identified the main

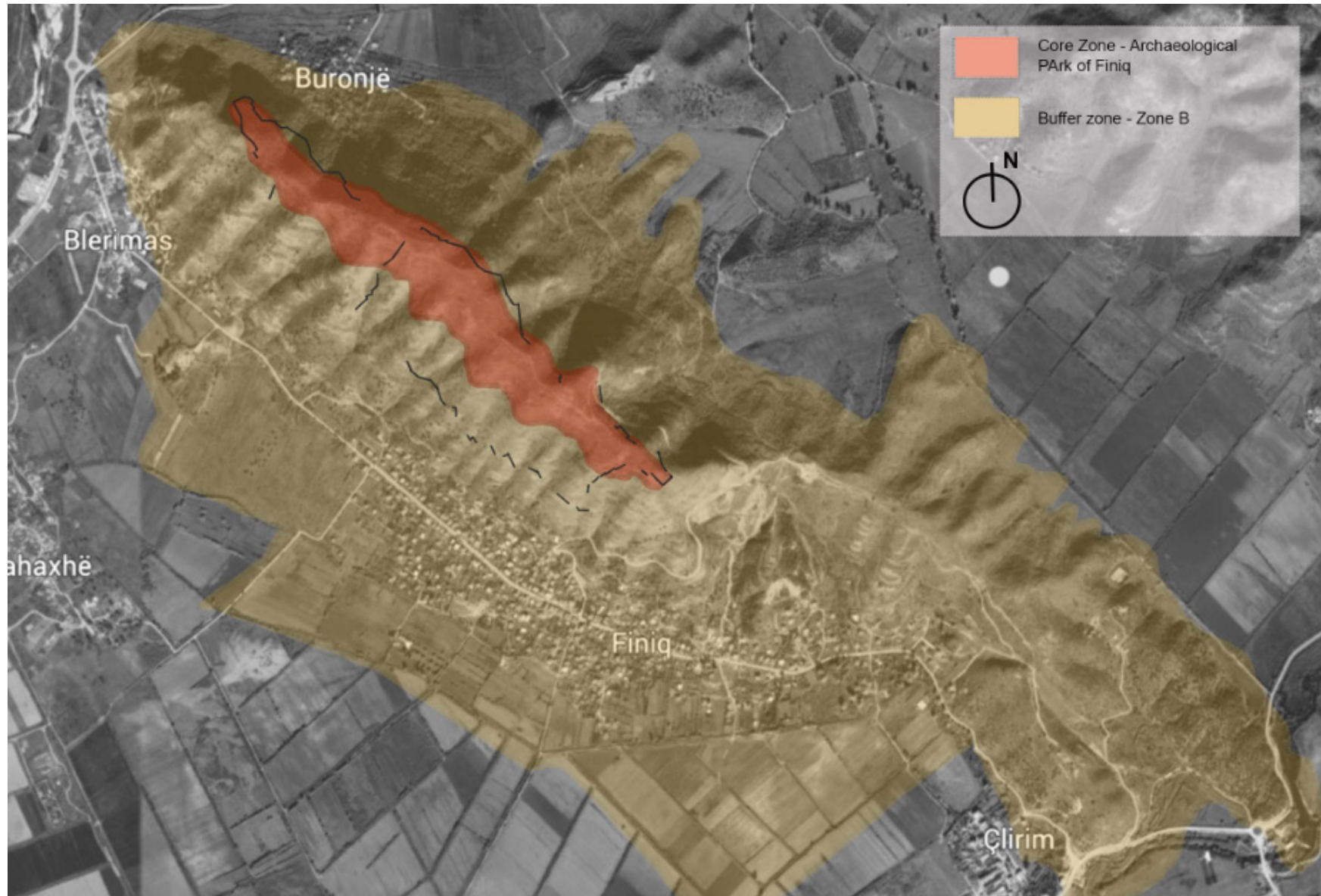


Fig2 / Zoning plan of the archaeological area depicting Zone A (core zone) and Zone B (zone with archaeological potential)
source / Decision of Council of Ministers No.396/2005

1 / Monica Bahia Schlee, (2017) "The role of buffer zones in Rio de Janeiro urban landscape protection", *Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development*



concepts of HUL answering the questions as below:

This study shall deal only with the first question exploring on the heritage historic layers and main attributes shaping the historic urban landscape of Finiq.

Continuity and Interruption in architecture

Different international and Albanian scholars and architects have explored in concepts of continuity and interruption in both urban and architectural scale, of whom a few contrasting views are mentioned below:

Frampton advocacy towards the continuity of cultural and historical dimensions of architecture is articulated through the interpretation of theoretical tools of phenomenology and critical theory. (Caciuc, 2012) As such he determines a framework for understanding architectural continuity. However, the notion of continuity is challenged by architects like Bernard Tschumi who uses "disjunction" as a means to challenge and break conventional architectural paradigms. Tschumi's approach refers to breaks, collisions, interruption within architectural elements, or even within the relation between form and function. (Tschumi, 1996) Similarly Rem Koolhaas has explored on concepts of continuity and disruption particularly in urban context. In his 1978 manifesto "Delirious New York", Koolhaas provocatively challenges the traditional notions of urban continuity by highlighting the constant flux and interruption characterizing the urban fabric. Through notorious radical statements denying context² he provokes readers on the large dimensions of buildings and newness of the metropolis. This interrogation of continuity extends in the Albanian context, where Janku (2020) uses the terms "continuum" and "liminality" in the urban-rural relationship. She observes how in recent decades the distinct boundaries

between the two are becoming increasingly blurred and the intertwining of them has created new, richer cultural environments. She defines the continuum a process mainly of social change thus concluding that there are not defined spatial characteristics of this process.

The identification and documentation of any heritage site starts by understanding and assessing its main attributes. While considering the contrasting views of the above-mentioned research, this study seeks to use the architectural concepts of continuity and interruption as analytical tools that can clarify the attributes shaping the character of the historic urban settlement of Finiq. The study shall explore how notions of continuity and interruption manifest across three distinct scales: land use, spatial development and architectural design.

Methods of Analysis

At the macro level the analysis shall take into account patterns of land use and urban morphology considering how historic layers have influenced the contemporary land use. The second mid-scale shall assess the spatial development, focusing on a juxtaposition of urban elements that contribute to the urban fabric. In the architectural and building scale, attention will be given to form, materiality and detail, examining if architectural interventions preserve or challenge the prevailing continuity of the urban environment.

By using these multiple scales of analysis, the study aims to highlight the evolving character and significance of historic urban settlements in contemporary contexts.

Landuse and communication routes

Based on the historical analysis available in the Group 3³ Workshop Report regarding the communication and access routes as well as on the significance of the Finiq area, it is shown that it had a significant role as a capital of the Kaonia region, role which again in medieval times regained importance based on the important religious complexes present in the area (eg. Monastery of Mesopotam), Fig3. During early 20th Cent. the attention given to the area was revived when Zogu and Mussolini created an interest in the work of the Italian archaeologist Luigi Maria Ugolini, who from 1914 carried out intensive excavations in the areas of Finiq and Butrint, and in 1926 published the journal Albania Antica. History and rich archaeological findings served to build the new European identity

of post-Ottoman Albania. (Dhamo, Thomai, & Aliaj, 2022, p. 23)

Based on the above, the transformation process and shifting of the communication routes of the settlement throughout history, demonstrates an historic and spatial interruption that gradually has diminished the connection of the contemporary settlement with the identity and heritage of the area and apparently has led to isolation and shrinking problems of the present Finiq. In Finiq, physical traces of previous occupations and land use are evidenced through the remains of the territorial agricultural divisions recently unearthed as a result of surveys around the hill (see Fig4). Such agricultural divisions have left their mark also in the Italian mapping of the beginning of 20th century. (Leppore, 2016) Due to the fact that agriculture and livestock are still one of the most important bases of the economy of the area, the agricultural area in the plain field around the hill displays a continuity of land-use both evidenced in time and in physical space. As Tschumi 1996, states, rituals of land use and use of buildings are directly reflected in the architectural spaces that enclose them or in the territory, while space always marks the territory as the milieu of social space.

Based on the analysis shown in the workshop report of Group 3, ancient routes of Roman times which structured the settlement in a kind of grid shape are still partially visible in the territory, giving insight on the continuity of settlement division and landuse. The main current axis of Finiq coincides with one of the main ancient routes. An axis parallel to this is conserved only partially. Both horizontal routes were crossed and connected by two or three perpendicular routes, in such a way as to recreate a hierarchy between the internal paths of the city, which at the moment are for the most part internal access roads and at the service of some houses.

Spatial development

Architecturally, to define space (to make space more distinct) literally meant "to determine boundaries". Space has rarely been discussed by architects before the beginning of the 20th century. By 1923 the idea of felt space had merged with the idea of composition to become a three-dimensional continuum, capable of metrical subdivision that could be related to academic rules. From then on, architectural space was consistently seen as a uniformly extended material to be modeled in various ways, and the history of architecture as the history of spatial concepts (Tschumi, 1996, f. 217).

The ancient city had walls and gates. But these have long ceased to function. The walls surrounding the ancient city have experienced an interruption of their function to limit the spatial development of the city after the 3rd Cent. b.C when the settlement expanded out of the walls. This is considered an interruption of function over time and with this the interruption of "the rules" that make the distinction between inside and outside. Still there is a continuity of the physical element of fortification walls which has been and still continues to be visually present in the silhouette of the city and in the collective memory of the community over two millennia.

Building scale and architectural design

"We grasp the immediacy of city life through its imagery" (Boyer, 1994, f. 204).

This section touches on different examples of "Interruption" as deliberate break from the past or break from the established design principles and traditional forms and techniques.

Bunkers and other structures or buildings used for military functions of the communist regime during the 20th century in Albania, are an example of interruption in both philosophical and architectural way of thinking. In Finiq these military structures are superimposed over the ancient city remains duplicating in some way the ancient fortification walls.

Bunkers are a symbol of war built during the communist regime as shelter for hypothetical army troops. (Kristo & Jolic, 2019) state that the very presence of these bunkers serving as structures to defend a country against a potential invasion by an enemy that never came, amplified the impression of life in a prison, and as monuments erected in the natural and urban landscape, they are also perceived as physical and mental barriers that today still remind us of their past – often visible with their curved surfaces but also "invisible" because of the fusion of their rounded form with nature. Similarly (Virilio, 1994) exploring the materiality and spatial organization of bunkers he notes the relationship between architecture, power and ideology highlighting the impact of the military architecture on the human psyche and built environment.

As illustrated in Fig5 and Fig6, this is presented as a case of interruption in terms of architectural design but represents a continuity in terms of their organic form blending with the shape of natural terrain. Most importantly is considered as

2 / Monica Bahia Schlee, (2017) "The role of buffer zones in Rio de Janeiro urban landscape protection", *Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development*

3 / Boldrin - Cei - Demaj - Freduzzi - Morganti - Shehu. (2023). *Report on Landscape and Heritage*

a continuity in terms of the perception of both ancient walls and bunkers as a barrier, a border or another kind of fortification. This perception overcomes the temporal dimension and it is seen to have been interrupted and revived in different forms and different time periods.

(Boyer, 1994) notes a shift in how the city is perceived through time. Drawing on Foucault, she contrasts antiquity's focus on spectacle, rendering accessible to a multitude of men the inspection of a small number of objects. The ancient architecture with its scenographic scale buildings and spaces responded to this problem. While the modern age poses the opposite problem: to procure to a smaller number of people or even an individual the instantaneous view of a multitude of objects and the speed is a central factor towards this shift. The community and public life is no longer the principal element rather the role of private individuals the role of the administrative authorities shape the settlement in what M.Boyer calls a "Society of surveillance or documentation". Similarly (Bandarin & Van Oers, 2012, p. 178) note that the central role played by urban heritage in the formation of collective memory is diminishing and identity attracts new functions, new social groups and new uses, of which tourism is one of the most powerful.

Figures 7 and 8 aim to illustrate the interruption experienced in terms of building scale and public space, showing remains of one of the main public ancient spaces which is the ancient theatre and a view from the contemporary city centre. The attention towards the setting and the clear visual connection with the natural setting surrounding the ancient site clearly makes the ancient theatre scenography.

Architectural design, building techniques and materials are again a topic where interruption through time is evident.

According to (Pichler, 2019) the territory displays a varied culture of architectural improvisation stemming from the turbulent transition from the Communist surveillance regime to an unrestrained market economy and a weak state. The breakdown of the communist regime in 1991 in Albania meant not only the collapse of the authoritarian regime but also the failure of the already extremely ailing economy which had been based on self-sufficiency. Due to lack of economic structures and sustainable communal planning, an often wild-growing new architecture which was steered by individual capabilities and needs is present in many cities and rural areas. This reality is what (Koolhaas, 2006) has defined as Generic or Junk space. Koolhaas notes that in the

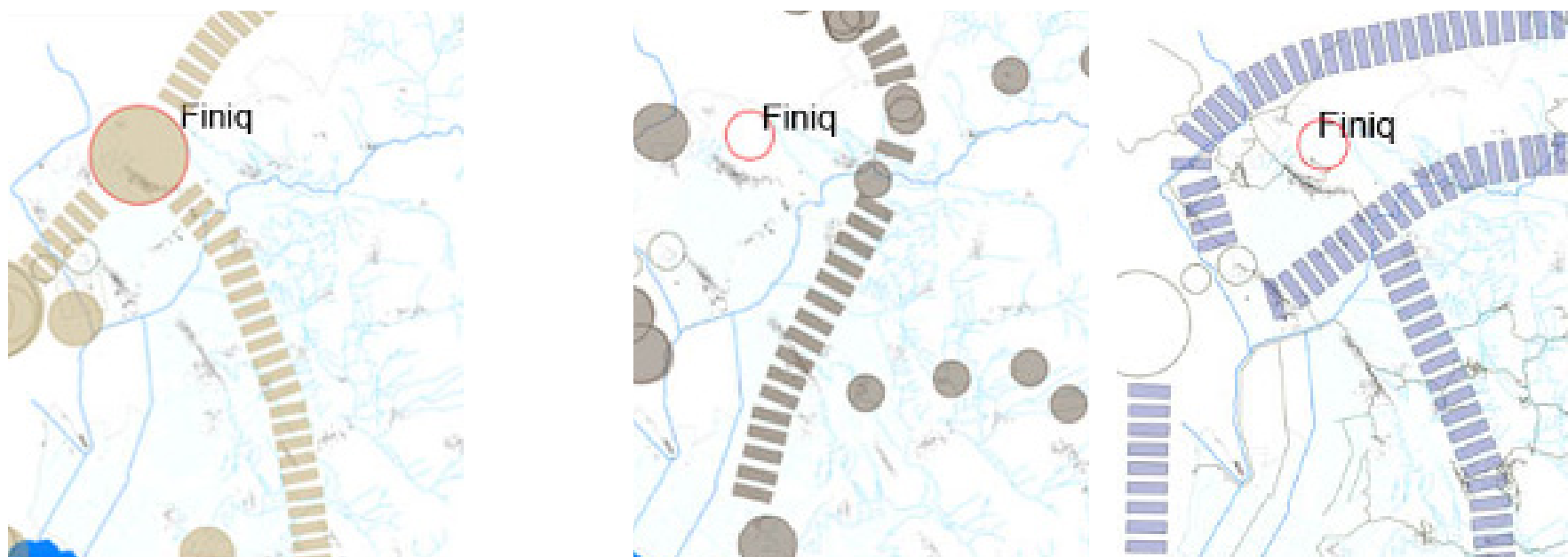


Fig3 / Schematic drawings showing the change of communication and access routes during (a) ancient period, (b) medieval period (c) 20th cent – interruption of direct communication routes and diminished importance of the settlement of Finiq
source / Group 3 Report

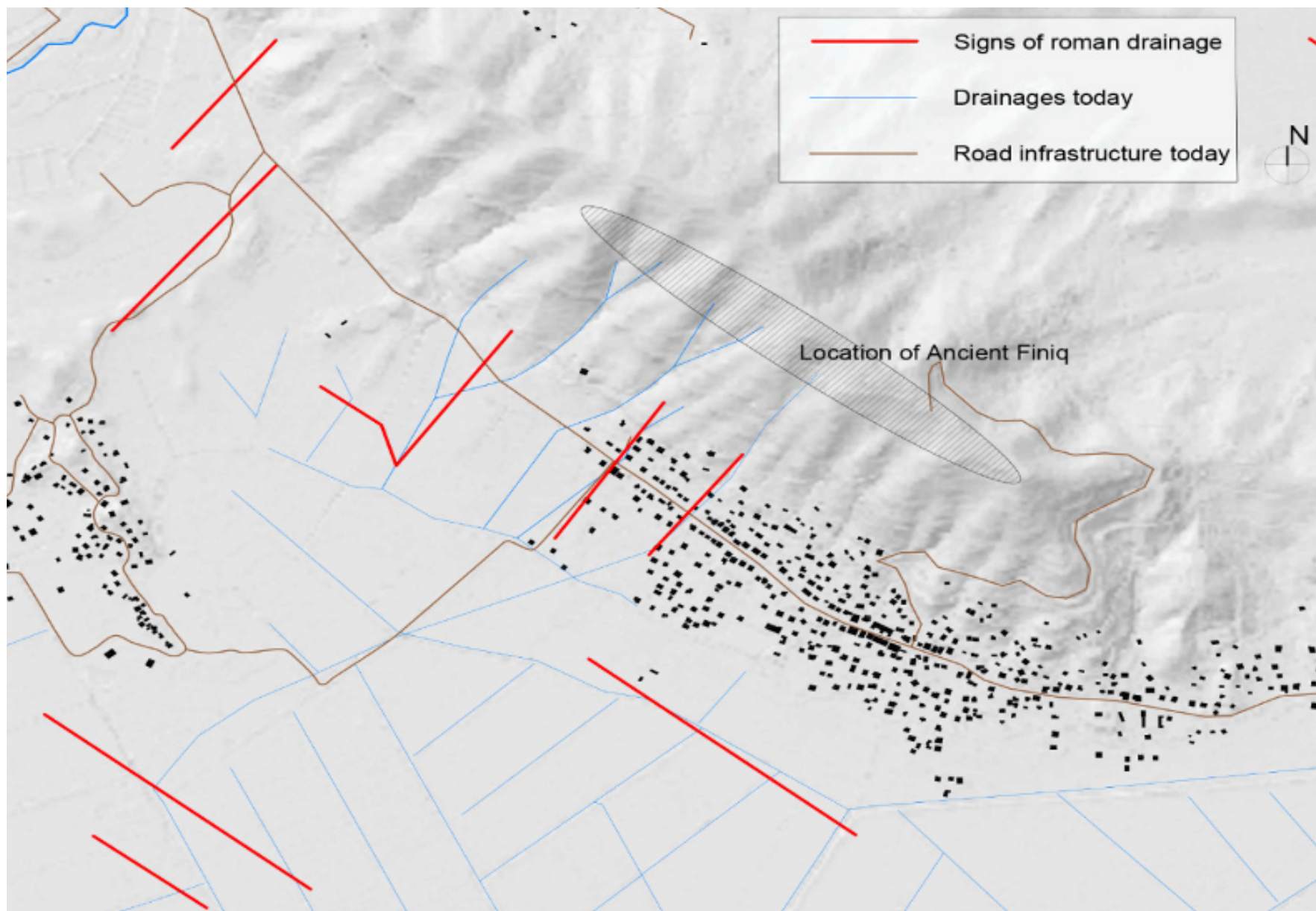


Fig4 / Map of traces of ancient agricultural drainage lines still visible in the territory
source / the author, map interpreted based on information provided in Leppore, 2016, p.72



Fig5 / Communist period bunkers in the archaeological area of the ancient city of Phoinike
source / the author



Fig6 / Remains of the ancient fortification walls crowning the top of the hill
source / the author

past, urban memory has played a key role in shaping cities. However in the context of contemporary urbanization the significance of urban memory has diminished in favor of functionality, efficiency and commercial interests over historical and cultural values. Figures 9, 10 and 11 aim to illustrate the interruption present in the settlement in terms of building design, technique and materials used. Through time the natural building materials and technique such as stone masonry has been transformed in various other type of industrial materials. The presence of the phenomenon of temporary or unfinished buildings being linked to socio-economic reasons introduces a new image to the built settlement. The presence of a various type of architectural styles due to different periods of construction but in present times, often due to individual tastes results in incongruous architectural languages lacking to give a character and a common identity to the built space. As Tschumi 1996, states: uncertainties of use, action, movement, design principles in the definition of architecture mean that the architecture's ability to be a factor of social change was simply denied.

Results and Discussion

The results of this study are briefly presented in the following table showing the continuities and interruptions evidenced in the three scales. As shown from the table while in macro and mid scale there is presence of continuities, in the small scale (building and architectural scale) the continuities lack and there is a presence of a number of interruptions.

Conclusions

As a conclusion both continuities and interruptions characterize the settlement of Finiq. Following the analysis, it can be stated that what constitutes the historic urban landscape of Finiq is not fixed through time. The notion of heritage evolves with the society and displays the changing of its values in different times. It is in fact within the dynamics of the relationship and interdependencies of the attributes that we should look in order to guide informed decisions on a new definition for the architecture of the area.

The main problems concerning isolation and identity are suggested to be solved through the enhancement of continuities in all three scales. The landscape through its processes teaches integration, as here, form and process are inseparable. Understanding architecture as space, breaks down the boundaries between built environment and setting enables a more holistic approach in territorial management. Valuing the area from a historical and continuity point of view will give the inhabitants of the area but also tourism a greater awareness of the importance of everything that surrounds them, in this way the problem of population decrease (shrinking) will probably also be solved.

In terms of architectural and building scale, since the villages that are part of the territories of the municipality of Finiq still present examples with exceptional historical and cultural values in terms of traditional construction methods and technique, as suggested also in the general local plan 2020, drafting a building code for these settlements, can guarantee the



Fig7 / Remains of the ancient theatre as one of the main public spaces (17.000 places) and spectacular view of the landscape
source / <https://www.getyourguide.com/sarande-1122815/finiq-from-saranda-to-archaeological-park-of-finiq-t391741/>



Fig8 / View of the city centre where lack of the public spaces is evident
source / the author

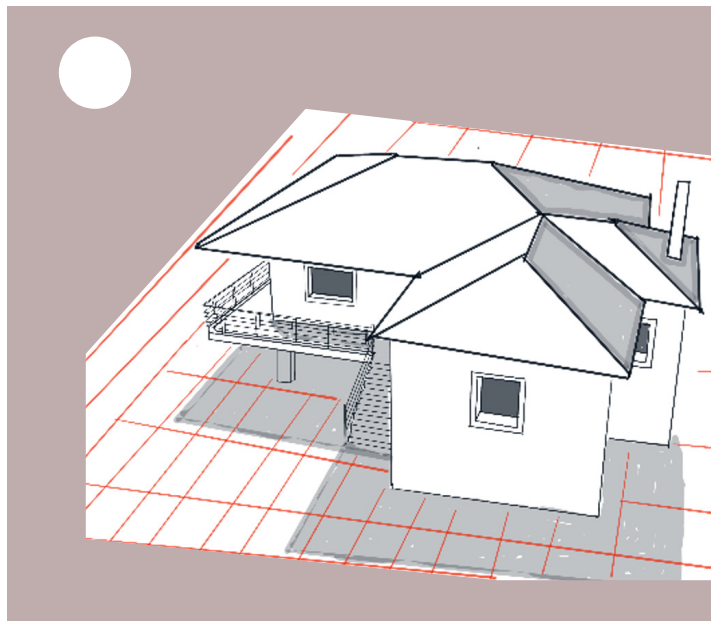


Fig9 / Example of contemporary building in Finiq, schematic drawing highlighting the private garden in the exterior source / the author

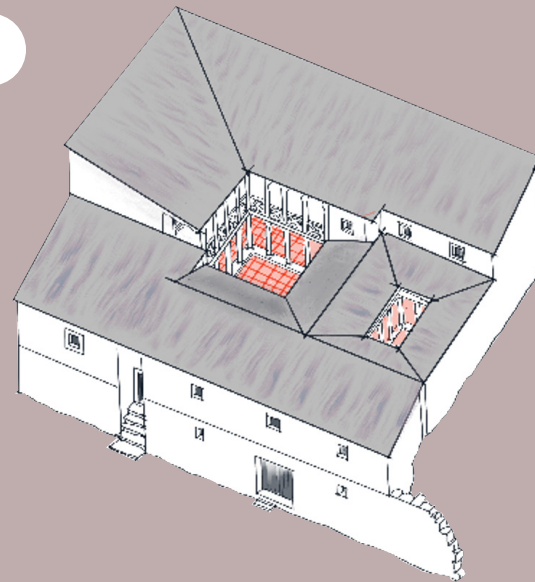


Fig10 / Hypothetic reconstruction of the house with two peristils - the inner courtyards are highlighted in red) source / the author, Interpretation based on the representation found in (Cabannes, 2008)

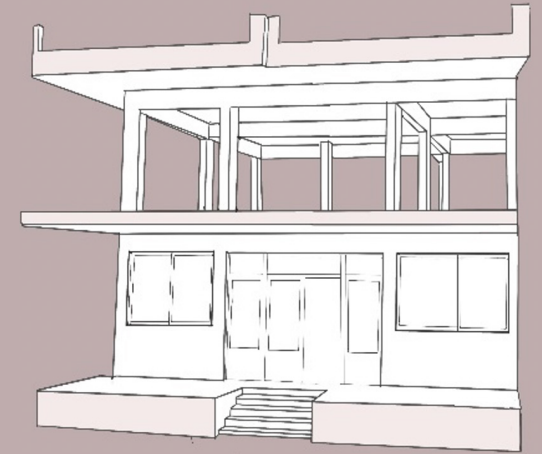


Fig11 / Example of unfinished buildings – schematic drawing source / the author

	Continuities	Interruptions
Land use and Communication Routes (Macro scale)	Continuous usage of agriculture land and drainages divisions since 3rd cent B.C	Interruption of main communication routes and access routes in time, is linked with the diminishing of significance of the settlement
Spatial Development (Mid scale)	Visual impact and visual connection of the fortification with the lower settlement is still in place	Role of walls and gates of fortified was interrupted with the sprawl of the urban settlement outside the walls
Building Scale (Micro scale)	Presence of Bunkers and Military structures	Bunkers and military structures superimposed the ancient city
	Public space	Attention given in ancient times towards the connection of public space and setting was interrupted. The contemporary settlement lacks public spaces
		Unfinished buildings give the impression of interruption of construction and interruption of life.
	Architecture design, techniques and materials	Interruption of connection between living and private open spaces - ancient buildings were developed with inner courtyards - contemporary buildings favor exterior small gardens
		There is no defined architectural language - wild growing architecture

Tab1 / matrix of interventions source / the author

preservation of values and their promotion in function of tourism development.

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