Architecture's Grand Tourism:
The Emergence of Prishtina within a Global Discipline

by

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B.S., Architecture (2007)
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Submitted to the Department of Architecture
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Degree of Master of Architecture

at the

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ABSTRACT

This Thesis proposes a 2015 World's Fair in Prishtina, Kosovo, to redefine the relationship between tourists and local places. Globalization has created an explosion of world tourism; however, it has homogenized the global landscape and therefore the tourist experience. To counteract this erosion of the identity and sense-of-place, leadership in new nation-states believe that they must consciously exert a new individual identity. This scenario is flawed as well; groups in power seek to instrumentalize a false uniform and idealist identity to serve their own interests.

If the global condition is overrun by the tourist, and the local condition is hijacked by the idealist, where does this leave the global-local debate in the discourse of architecture? Creating an ambiguous, complex, cultural condition that confronts and reinvents the most polarizing tendencies of the tourist and the idealist will meet the needs of the largest number of parties that have a stake in the architecture.

As the world’s newest nation, Kosovo has declared Independence and is partially recognized by the global community. From a decade under international jurisdiction, Kosovo has a complex relationship to the global. In recognizing that this global connection is economically essential to Kosovo, the new country needs to use this international presence to satisfy its own pressing need to establish the legitimacy of its new government.

In this proposal, the international presence currently operating in Kosovo provides a network of structures for an International Fair which introduces Kosovo to the world. This global tourist program is inherently subverted; the investment in urban infrastructure ensures that the architecture is seamlessly repurposed into Kosovo’s new National Capital complex. This coupling of unlikely programs not only provides both financial capital and impetus to create the architecture, thereby addressing critical needs of Kosovo, but meshes together the touristic and nationalistic forms of national identity. The uneasy alliance between the two programs necessitates a redefinition of both.

Thesis Supervisor: Mark Jarzombek

Title: Professor of the History and Theory of Architecture
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DEDICATION

Thank you to my parents, Ann and Tom and Brenda, and my sisters, Jent, Crit, and Shelt, for their unwavering love and support.

Thank you to my friends and studio companions, both at Ohio State and MIT, for taking the long trip with me, constantly challenging me to be better, and making it fun.

Thank you to my contacts and new friends from my research travel in Kosovo and the greater Balkan area.

Thanks you to my professors, advisor, and committee, for their instruction and encouragment.

To all the other people not listed here who have supported me along the way, I thank you.

Laura Rushfeldt
January, 2010
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Architects are often asked to dream up schemes that completely change the face of a place that they barely know. Their models and drawings establish a dramatic contrast between the fabric of the existing city and a wide array of exotic implants. It's a kind of invasion by architecture. A foreign takeover. The outsiders arrogantly project their fantasies onto someone else's city. Do they really understand the local traditions, rhythms, pathology, and complications? What kind of feel do they have for the place? Can it be anything other than the superficial feel of the tourist, even if it is the earnest tourist who deliberately wanders away from the guided tour to take snaps of unadvertised local color? Tourists, like any other kind of invader, always leave their mark. Architects simply want to leave huge marks."

-Mark Wigley (Wigley, 7)

In recent years, societies have been homogenized from trends toward globalization and consolidation. The global interconnectivity of our financial markets, commercial product marketing, social trends and behaviors are all well-documented. The globalization present in this first decade of the 21st century is having profound effects on the built environment. Mark Augé describes this globalizing phenomenon as “the existence of the market accelerating the circulation and exchange of goods of all sorts, and integration with the planetary network is the necessary precondition for economic prosperity and political wealth (Augé, 7)”. This globalization can be attributed to the phenomenon that cities everywhere develop similar ways and forms. Top architects’ designs are not tied to a place in any meaningful way; most could be placed almost anywhere. There is now a demand for world-class architects to produce in numerous cities on every continent. Architecture, then, becomes an expression of the system of globalization. Rem Koolhaas, in a discussion on Globalization, states how this radically modifies architectural discourse and creates “an uneasy relationship between regional unknowing and international knowing (Koolhaas, 367).”
Emerging with this trend of globalization is the explosion of world tourism. John Urry, a British Sociologist specializing in Tourism and Mobility, states that societies and places often are seen to become players in the world order only after they become tourist destinations (Urry, 2). He goes on to state that “if there are not two separate entities, the ‘global’ and ‘tourism’ bearing some external connections with each other. Rather they are part and parcel of the same set of complex and interconnected processes…a global hybrid that together enable it to expand and to reproduce itself across the globe (Urry, 2)”.

Tourism is founded on a specific, uniqueness of place, and buildings function as identity-conferring symbols and definers of place. But this distinctiveness begins to erode as soon as tourism exceeds a certain magnitude (Urry, 3). Hans Ibelings elaborates that the perception of globalization, homogenization and the erosion of the sense of place is reinforced by the “experiences of the hordes of ardent travelers who are constantly criss-crossing the globe in more and more places encountering the same (Ibelings, 25).”
GLOBAL: TOURISM::LOCAL: NATIONALISM

In this homogenized global landscape, leadership in new nation-states feel that they must consciously exert a new individual identity. This trend has been emerging since the dissolution of colonial empires, and today has reached a fevered pitch. Ironically, state-building in search of individual identity has become a fairly homogeneous global project as well.

New leadership, as a general trend, seeks to consolidate multiplicities and differences within their borders into a uniform, homogenized population, often resulting in negative and violent outcomes. Lawrence Vale describes this as a "pattern of intercultural dominance (Vale, 37)." While national identity of former colonizers (France, England, USA), is undergoing major change and maturity to become more inclusive, the national identity of the former colonized nations is moving in an opposite direction, becoming more exclusive and more directly linked to ethnic origin or religious association (AlSayyad, 22). Groups in power seek to instrumentalize a false uniform identity to serve their own interests.

Nationalism has been defined as follows:

"...a sentiment unifying a group of people who have a real or imagined common historical experience and a common aspiration to live together as a separate group in the future. This unifying sentiment expresses itself in loyalty to the nation-state whatever the government, in love of native land and however little known, in pride in common culture and economic and social institutions though these may not be understood, in preference for fellow nationals in contrast to disregard for members of other groups, and in zeal not only for group security but for glory and expansion."

(Shafer, 1955, p. 10). (From AlSayyad, 18).

The last century has seen an explosion of new nation-states. Historically, political units that formed nations were expected to be homogenous units with a common history, culture and tradition, composed mainly of people from one ethnic origin, one race, and one religion. The reality was otherwise, because nation-states that emerged from World War I and II, which now form a significant portion of the world—were mainly put together by international deals which displayed little interest in the will of the people who inhabited these lands. National identity is further complicated today because of enhanced economic exchange. The discussion of post-colonialism cannot be seen as independent of the current discourse on globalization or the new world order within the capitalist mode of production." (AlSayyad, 18-22)
Images from Prishtina of Kosovo's Declaration of Independence
CONFRONTING TOURISM AND NATIONALISM IN ARCHITECTURAL DISCOURSE

If the global is overrun by the tourist, and the local is hijacked by the nationalist, where does this leave the global-local debate in the discourse of architecture? Architecture is inextricably linked to these trends. In the global condition, architects operate as metaphorical tourists, traveling to new countries with each project. Often, architects have little knowledge of the locality in which they operate. In this situation, they must either invent the context themselves or rely on local leadership to accurately represent the conditions in which they will operate, neither of which is an accurate perception of the local context.

In fact, such a ‘true identity’ is unlikely to exist in any real sense. Charles Correra, in discussing the concept of identity in architecture, states that “being a process, identity cannot be fabricated. We develop or identity by tackling what we perceive to be our real problems.” Mediating the most offensive tendencies of the tourist and the nationalist will create a ‘glo-calized’ hybrid or ambiguous condition which meets the needs of the largest number of parties that have a stake in the architecture. This investigation can define a new form of architectural identity. Along with identity, this project addresses the methodology of global practice; the lens of tourism can become a model for the future of practice.

THE CHARACTERS

The Tourist

“There are not two separate entities, the ‘global’ and ‘tourism’ bearing some external connections with each other. Rather they are part and parcel of the same set of complex and interconnected processes...a global hybrid that together enable it to expand and reproduce itself across the globe.” - John Urry

“...experiences of the hoards of ardent travelers who are constantly criss-crossing the globe in more and more places encountering the same.” - Hans Belting

“Can it be anything other than the superficial feel of the tourist, even if it is the earnest tourist who deliberately wanders away from the guided tour to take snaps of unadvertised local color? Tourists, like any other kind of invader always leave their marks. Architects simply want to leave huge marks.” - Mark Wigley

The Idealist

“...a sentiment unifying a group of people who have a real or imagined common historical experience and a common aspiration to live together as a separate group in the future. This unifying sentiment expresses itself in loyalty to the nation-state whatever the government, in love of native land however little known, in pride in common culture and economic and social institutions though these may not be understood, in preference for fellow nationals irrespective of or disregard for members of other groups, and in zeal not only for group security but also for glory and expansion.” - Boyd C. Shafer

In recently liberated nations, the new dominant group defines the new “universal” identity is therefore artificial as it is decided and constructed by the powerful. “The symbols chosen to represent it are products of an elite with its own set of group preferences. As such, they are charged with highly divisive associations that reinforce, or seek to replace, the cultural balance of power...” - Lawrence Vale
THE PREMISE: Conflicting demands on the city

Tourist Framework

Idealist Framework
How can localities, which have in recent architectural history been subordinated and exoticized, re-assert agency in the architectural process? How can global influence successfully temper the nationalist tendencies of local leadership?

The project to address this question is located in the new nation-state of The Republic of Kosovo. As it currently stands, Kosovo has declared Independence and is partially recognized as the newest Nation-State. The last several decades of Kosovo’s history have been at once tumultuous and defining for it. Kosovo has a complex relationship to the world; global powers have governed, policed, and financed the state for nearly a decade. In this sense, Kosovo has many similarities to a post-colonial state.

One of Kosovo’s greatest struggles is for economic independence. An economy decimated by decades of violence and suppression has left Kosovo very dependent on the international community. In recognizing that this global connection is essential to Kosovo, the new country needs to use this international presence to address the redefinition of global-local and satisfy its own pressing need to establish the legitimacy of its new government. The project will therefore be opportunistically funded and provided by international presences within its borders.
THE PROPOSAL

Tourist Framework

Cultural Attractions
- Photographs well
- Sense of uniqueness
- Modern conveniences
- Entertainment and amusement
- Transit accessible

Local Community Attractions
- Serves local needs
- Reflects and defines identity
- Conveniently accessible
- Integrated with existing fabric
- Improves quality of life

Idealist Framework

Hybrid "GLOCALIZED" Condition

$ Investment/Capital
- Transit/Accessibility
- Culture/Amenities
- Identity/Monument
The project will be designed for two separate programs, one after the other, within the same architectural space. The international presence, defined by UNMIK (United Nations Mission in Kosovo) will provide a network of structures for an International Exposition introducing Kosovo to the world. Each major contributing country will have a pavilion in the World Expo, which will create a tourist destination. However, this global tourist program is inherently subverted. A rule-set for design of the expo ensures that the architecture will be seamlessly repurposed into Kosovo’s new National Capital complex.

The uneasy alliance between the two programs will necessitate a redefinition of both. The World Expo, through the design rules, will have to address locality in an unprecedented way for World Expos. The Capital Complex is forced to address its own contingency and reliance on the global presence within its boundaries. The capital complex also cannot be idealized as in historical precedent; in dovetailing with a highly public and touristic program, the architecture will have to redefine the government’s relationship to its constituent public.

### THE CULTURAL BAGGAGE

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### THE REDEFINITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>World Fair</th>
<th>Capital Complex</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology</td>
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<td>Ministry of Justice</td>
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<td>Ministry of Public Services</td>
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<td>Ministry for the Kosovo Security Force</td>
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<td>Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning</td>
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<td>Ministry of Local Government Administration</td>
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<td>Ministry of Trade and Industry</td>
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</table>
THE TIMEFRAME

Phase 1: World's Fair

International Investment
Country Pavilions
Expositions
Entertainment
Major International Audience
Short Term Programs

Phase 2: Capital Complex

Local Repurposing of Architecture
Government Buildings
Cultural Institutions
Services
Entertainment
Minor-Moderate International Audience
Long Term Programs

THE PROJECT TIMELINE

DEC 14
BIE FORMALLY ANNOUNCES PRISHTINA 2015

FEB 01
BIE DESIGN COMPETITION SUBMISSION DEADLINE

SEP 01
BIE DESIGN COMPETITION WINNERS ANNOUNCED

APR 01
ARCHITECTURAL BID DRAWING SET DEADLINE

MAY 10
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION BEGINS

JUN 17
50% CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS DEADLINE

JUL 10
INTERIOR EXHIBITION DESIGN COMMISSIONED

AUG 07
FAIR COMMITTEE OCCUPIES ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS

AUG 16
LANDSCAPE CONSTRUCTION BEGINS

AUG 17
LANDSCAPING PLANTING BEGINS

SEP 01
PRISHTINA 2015 DEDICATION DAY

OCT 01
PRISHTINA 2015 WORLD'S FAIR OPENS TO PUBLIC

OCT 15
CLOSING CEREMONY; FAIR CLOSES TO PUBLIC

NOV 01
FAIR BUILDINGS VACATED FOR RETROFITTING

DEC 10
RETROFIT DEADLINE FOR NON-MINISTRY BUILDINGS

DEC 01
RETROFIT DEADLINE FOR MINISTRY BUILDINGS

MAR 31
MINISTRY BUILDINGS INAGURATED

JUN 30
RETROFIT DEADLINE FOR GOVERNMENT AND INSTITUTIONS

JUL 31
RETRORT DEADLINE FOR NON-MINISTRY BUILDINGS

JUL 31
RETRORT DEADLINE FOR MINISTRY BUILDINGS

AUG 31
MINISTRY BUILDINGS INAGURATED

2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
THE TOURISTS FRAMEWORK

THE IDEALIST’S FRAMEWORK

PROGRAM FRAMEWORK

SITE FRAMEWORK
INTRODUCTION:

Travel and the phenomenon known as tourism has spatial, cultural, and economic impacts are undeniable and profound. In recent years, tourism has grown to such a scale that it is an integral piece to national economies. According to the World Tourism Organization, tourists from the ten most-traveled countries spent over 450 billion dollars on international tourism. A vast majority of these tourism dollars are spent in main tourist ‘hotspots’ such as France, Italy, and the United States.

Within the umbrella term of tourism falls several categories or types. This includes nontraditional travelers such as eco- and adventure-tourists who are often seeking destinations off the beaten track of mass tourism. Countries with few other economic opportunities vie to attract an influx of people and their tourist dollars. It is a mutually beneficial relationship; while tourists are always looking for ‘the next hotspot’, the more obscure locations are often happy to have them. Tourism gives visibility to a place, opening up opportunities for investment.

In recent years, the Balkans became the next hotspot for tourism. Since the Balkan wars of the 1990's, the region has transformed from an unknown entity to the "location du jour" for international tourist. Yachts and mega yachts travel up and down Croatia’s Dalmatian coastline, outdoor and adventure enthusiasts find sport and recreation in Bosnia’s mountainous countryside, and Slovenia has been heralded “the Switzerland of Eastern Europe”. This mass tourism has brought enormous economic success to parts of the Balkan States. It is self-evident that under-performing economies like Kosovo hope to tap into this tourist stream and grow their own international tourism economy.

The investment following this tourist wave has been seen in other locations in the past. A telling example of this is the Iberian Coast, in southern Spain. Quick and cheap construction of amenities and infrastructure quickly washed the area with drab, homogenous structures to cater to the masses of tourists, making the place appear the same as countless other tourists destinations across the globe.

Careful consideration of Kosovo’s potential for international tourism, as well as how to control investment in tourism infrastructure so as not to overwhelm the place, are important components to this project framework.
"PLACE BRANDING"

Place branding, nation branding, and destination branding, are all new terms to describe methods and techniques used by interested parties to attract tourism and build a brand identity for a place. The term was first used in 2002 by Simon Anholt, a founder and pioneer in the field.

Place branding practitioners consider it "brand management" for a city, country or a tourist destination, in an attempt to consolidate the essential characteristics of the individual identity into a brand core.

"Nobody doubts that countries depend on their images much as companies do: With a good national image, attracting tourists, investors and talent, enhancing exports, and winning the approval of other governments and international public opinion is relatively cheap and easy; with a negative or weak image, everything is a struggle."

-Simon Anholt, industry founder and leader
CASE STUDY: SALTMARSH PARTNERSHIP

The Saltmarsh Partnership is a Public Relations firm that helps countries to brand themselves with distinctive identities. Successful projects in the past include Spain in the early 1990’s and Slovenia. Considering branding, marketing and tourism in the conception of national identity exemplifies the pragmatic.

Clients include:

- The Adventure Company
- Taremis Travel
- Discover Dominica
- Discover Winchester
- Aruba Tourism Authority
- EVA Air
- Hillgate Travel
- Hong Kong Tourism Board
- Iceland Naturally
- Icelandic Tourist Board
- Journey Latin America
- Monserrat Tourist Board
- PV-Holidays
- Rhodes Tourism
- Sanctuary Cruising
- Spain Tourism Board
- Slovenia Tourism Board
- Taiwan Tourism Board
- Tourism South East
- Tourism Victoria
- Trek/America
- WORLD HOTELS
THE TOURIST'S FRAMEWORK

CURRENT MARKETING
THE TOURIST'S FRAMEWORK

TOURISM MARKETING POINTS

mix of cultures creates rich layered culture, language
Ottoman era buildings, mosques, and medieval frescos
Arts, theater, Museums
natural scenery and activities
Dragash Mountains are a gorgeous natural landscape
Considered to be “off beaten track”, “unspoilt”
State-of-the-art Ski resort in Southern Kosovo.
Mediterranean flair despite being landlocked
Vibrant outdoor café culture
Best coffee anywhere outside of Italy
“Raki” homemade drink tradition
Mix of cultures present in food
Self-sufficient in water (unusual for small country)
UN Global City due to UN administration
German and English are spoken almost ubiquitously

Key:
- nature
- city
- adventure
- populace
US friendly: the people love Bill Clinton
The Currency is the Euro
Prishtina is a vibrant and young capital
One of safest countries in Europe
Convenient and efficient bus network connects cities
Largest Lignite reserves in Southern Europe
Strategic position on peninsula
Internet connectivity is among the best in the world
70% of Kosovo's population is under the age of 27
Large labor supply
Strong potential of e-commerce
Favorable tax-code for entrepreneurs
Agricultural processing has high foreign investment
Kosovo is one of the poorest countries in Europe, with Kosovo having a per capita income estimated at 1500 euro (2006). The low competitiveness of Kosovo’s economy is highlighted when you look at some of the territory’s near-neighbors. Slovenia also has a population of about two million people, and like Kosovo, it too used to be governed from Belgrade. However, the Slovene economy has transformed itself over the past 10 years and is able to compete in international and highly-lucrative tourism markets. Foreign aid is still vital to the operation of Kosovo, because it is not yet economically independent. For additional information, see the research appendix of this project.

In this economic situation, the construction of a large new National Capital complex is substantially beyond the means of the new Government. This is why Kosovo needs to continue its relationship with the international presence within its borders. The World’s Fair brings massive international investment, which provides the city of Prishtina not only with a tourist attraction and a new capital complex, but significant upgrades in infrastructure that it still greatly needs.
### Top international tourism expenditures

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>$91.0 billion</td>
<td>$83.1 billion</td>
<td>$73.9 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>$79.7 billion</td>
<td>$76.4 billion</td>
<td>$72.1 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>$68.5 billion</td>
<td>$71.4 billion</td>
<td>$63.1 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>$43.1 billion</td>
<td>$36.7 billion</td>
<td>$31.2 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>$36.2 billion</td>
<td>$29.8 billion</td>
<td>$24.3 billion</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>$30.8 billion</td>
<td>$27.3 billion</td>
<td>$23.1 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>$27.9 billion</td>
<td>$26.5 billion</td>
<td>$26.9 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>$26.9 billion</td>
<td>$24.7 billion</td>
<td>$20.5 billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Balkan GDP Comparison
THE IDEALIST’S FRAMEWORK

INTRODUCTION:

Travel and the phenomenon known as tourism has spatial, cultural, and economic impacts are undeniable and profound. In recent years, tourism has grown to such a scale that it is an integral piece to national economies. According to the World Tourism Organization, tourists from the ten most-traveled countries spent over 450 billion dollars on international tourism. A vast majority of these tourism dollars are spent in main tourist ‘hotspots’ such as France, Italy, and the United States.

Within the umbrella term of tourism falls several categories or types. This includes nontraditional travelers such as eco- and adventure-tourists who are often seeking destinations off the beaten track of mass tourism. Countries with few other economic opportunities vie to attract an influx of people and their tourist dollars. It is a mutually beneficial relationship; while tourists are always looking for ‘the next hotspot’, the more obscure locations are often happy to have them. Tourism gives visibility to a place, opening up opportunities for investment.

In recent years, the Balkans became the next hotspot for tourism. Since the Balkan wars of the 1990’s, the region has transformed from an unknown entity to the “location du jour” for international tourist. Yachts and mega yachts travel up and down Croatia’s Dalmatian coastline, outdoor and adventure enthusiasts find sport and recreation in Bosnia’s mountainous countryside, and Slovenia has been heralded “the Switzerland of Eastern Europe”. This mass tourism has brought enormous economic success to parts of the Balkan States. It is self-evident that under-performing economies like Kosovo hope to tap into this tourist stream and grow their own international tourism economy.

The investment following this tourist wave has been seen in other locations in the past. A telling example of this is the Iberian Coast, in southern Spain. Quick and cheap construction of amenities and infrastructure quickly washed the area with drab, homogenous structures to cater to the masses of tourists, making the place appear the same as countless other tourist destinations across the globe.

Careful consideration of Kosovo’s potential for international tourism, as well as how to control investment in tourism infrastructure so as not to overwhelm the place, are important components to this project framework.
THE CULTURAL ETHNIC ARGUEMENT

The Albanians and Serbs do not fit neatly into the boundaries that have come to exist for their respective countries. Ethnic Albanians make up 90% of the population of Kosovo, and Serbs are the largest minority group. Reliable census numbers have not been collected on the Albanian and Serb populations within Kosovo since 1981, but at that time the total population was 1.58 million, with 1.22 million Albanians and 236,526 Serbs and Montenegrins. In 2003, Statistical Office of Kosovo, under the UN, estimated 2.1 million people residing in Kosovo, 92% Albanian, 5.3% Serb, others 2.7%. (Judah, Kosovo, 1-2) Other areas in former Yugoslavia that have significant populations of Albanians are western Macedonia, within Serbia, Montenegro close to the Albanian border, and Northern Greece.

Both Serbs and Albanians have histories and mythologies, complete with separate mythical-historical heroes in the figures of Lazar, a warrior hero from the mid 1300’s who fought with the Serbs against the Turks, and Skanderbeg, who in the mid 1400’s is said to have liberated a large part of present-day Albania. More contemporarily than these medieval heroes is the figure of Adem Jashari. Jashari was the hero of the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) whose death along with his family and others in 1998 by the Serbs sparked the 1999 Kosovo War. “His image has become ubiquitous in Kosovo, his house a shrine, and the field where he and the family are buried a place of pilgrimage (Juday, 27).” Scholars have noted how his story has become the ‘founding myth’ for Kosovo.

Many ethnic Albanians have long harbored a hope at re-integrating all the Albanian-dominant regions of the Balkan States into one ‘greater Albania’. It appears now that although there is widespread support for autonomy of Kosovo, there is little desire within the country to integrate into a larger Albanian nation-state. A poll in Kosovo in 2005 found that while 90.2% supported an independent state, only 9.1% supported union with Albania. The many years living in isolation from the larger Albanian generation has led to a unique socio-ethnic identity within Kosovo. Younger generations associate more with being Kosovan than with being ethnic Albanian. “Kosova needs to be studied outside the confines of nationalist territorial claims”. “The problem with an anachronistic line of thinking that emphasizes ethnicity lies in the fact that throughout Kosova’s history, identity, be it ethnic or religious, was by its very nature fluid and therefore multiple, as people faced new kinds of structural and economic realities (Blumi, The Case for Kosova, 4).” The city demographics depict the current shortcomings of multi-ethnicism. Ethnic tensions and sporadic clashes are changing the demographic mix. This tension is alternately played down or exaggerated by Albanian and Serb populations, respectively.
Ethnic diversity in Kosovo


Ethnic populations of Kosovo

Ethnic populations of the Balkan States

"Greater Albania" State
THE IDEALIST'S FRAMEWORK

INDEPENDENCE TIMELINE

1974
Autonomous Province status granted by new Yugoslav Constitution

1999
New Constitution revokes Kosovo's status as an autonomous province

1999
Formation of Kosovo Liberation Army which leads insurgency

1999
3 month NATO bombing campaign on Serbia and Kosovo to stem escalating violence

UNMIK controls Kosovo while attempts to resolve its final status repeatedly fail
Montenegro gains independence from Serbia.

The Kosovar Assembly declares independence—many members of international community, US formally recognize the new nation-state.

Serbia does not recognize Kosovo as independent—requests ruling from the International Court regarding legality of Kosovo’s secession.

2006
- Montenegro gains independence from Serbia
- The Kosovar Assembly declares independence—many members of international community, US formally recognize the new nation-state

2008
- Serbia does not recognize Kosovo as independent—requests ruling from the International Court regarding legality of Kosovo’s secession
The self-proclaimed Republic of Kosovo which came into existence on February 17th, 2008.

Last October, the United Nations approved a request for the Netherlands-based International Court of Justice to determine whether Kosovo's secession is legal. It will take up to two years for the ruling (Buza, "Kosovo marks...").

The population of Kosovo demonstrates a strong desire to forge a national identity. Hundreds of thousands of residents celebrated their 1 year anniversary in the streets of the capital, Pristina, and the country has already "established many trappings of a state, including a new constitution, an army, national anthem, flag, passports, identity cards and an intelligence agency (Buza, "Kosovo marks...")"

The Kosovar Declaration of Independence contains a clause already addressing the fact that Kosovo will seek admission into the European Union as quickly as possible and is willing to take all necessary steps to join.
Ahtisaari plan: UN Special Envoy Martti Ahtisaari designed a permanent solution of Kosovo and presented it to both Belgrade and Pristina on Feb 2, 2007. It was interpreted to imply statehood for Kosovo. Praised by both Kosovo and its allies, the Ahtisaari plan was rejected by Serbia and its allies. Many of the provisions of the Ahtisaari plan were adopted in the Constitution of Kosovo following its Declaration of independance

Contact Group: name for an informal grouping of influential countries that have significant interest in policy developments in the Balkans. Composed of the US, UK, France, Germany, Italy, and Russia. Created in the early 1990's.

KFOR: Kosovo Force, the NATO-led peacekeeping force in Kosovo. Authorized by UN Resolution 1244.

KLA: Kosovo Liberation Army, a Kosovar Albanian guerilla group which sought the independence of Kosovo from Yugoslavia in the 1990's. Campaigned against Serbian security forces led to the Kosovo War of 1998-99 and leading to NATO intervention. The conflict ended with a negotiated agreement by the UN. Typically regarded as a Terrorist Organization.

Kosovo Declaration of Independence: Act of the PISG Assembly of Kosovo on 17 February 2008 by Unanimous quorum, decalring Kosovo independent and sovereign state. This is the second declaration of independence by Albanian-Majority in government (the first was 7 September 1990).

Kosovo status process: established in 2005 as part of the UNSCR1244. By 2007, UN Special Envoy Martti Ahtisaari formulated a plan. Rejected by Serbia, attempts to negotiate an agreement left Kosovo's status unresolved up until the Kosovo declaration of Independence fromm Serbia.

Kumanovo Treaty: Name given to UN Resolution 1244 when adopted as a treaty by NATO and Yugoslavia, to end the Kosovo War in 1999 (the "unofficial" name).

UNSCR1244: UN Security Resolution 1244, authorized an international civil and military presence in Kosovo, placing it under Interim UN administration. Both NATO and Federal Republic of Yugoslavia adopted it at the Kumanovo Treaty. Authorizes UNMIK and KFOR

NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization, intervened in the Kosovo War with a bombing campaign to end violence and human rights abuses in the region. Currently, NATO is leading a peace support operation in Kosovo since June 1999. Leads a Kosovo Force KFOR.

PISG: Provisional Institutions of Self-Government, as set up by UNMIK. Remained largely intact following the Kosovar declaration of Independence, codified in new constitution.

UNMIK: the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo, the interim UN governing administration. UNMIK established provisional institutions for government of Kosovo (called PISG).
INTRODUCTION:

A tourist attraction of huge scale and visibility, requiring a large investment and generating an even larger payback, would thrust Kosovo into the world's collective conscience. Such an event would create both short-term and long-term tourist draw. Historically, the grandest of such events, and often the most criticized, is the World's Fair. A World's Fair designates a segment of the city to undergo short-term transformation into a global playground for millions of visitors.

Critics say that World's Fairs and World Expos have outlived their intended usefulness, and that such large investment could be better spent on the world's more pressing poverty and humanitarian problems. Another criticism is that few cities have found successful after-uses uses for the World's Fair sites. Often, like Olympic sites, they fall into disrepair or are simply demolished.

Rather than treat the World's fair as a vehicle for caprice or a temporary extravagance, this project redefines the essential character of a fair by questioning its notions of use and permanence. For the Prishtina World's Fair, the second and permanent use for the site is as or more important than the initial fair. This is the government Capital Complex. ‘Capital Complex’ is a term used to encompass the flagship government programs, such as the Legislative assembly hall, and other government ministries and programs. This also includes some cultural and institutional programs, such as a National Museum or Library. The program for a Capital Complex can be quite elaborate and heterogeneous.

Designing the site to accommodate both the fair and the capital, while minimizing effort and investment for the transition between them, redefines both typologies. Investing in some permanent elements of the design, while allowing others to be flexible and easily reconfigured, is a critical strategy to this project.
## PROGRAM CONCEPT

### WORLD'S FAIR USE | CAPITAL COMPLEX USE | FLOOR AREA RANGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flagship Programs</th>
<th>Main Government Structure</th>
<th>Office of the President</th>
<th>2100</th>
<th>3000</th>
<th>m²²</th>
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<td>Legislative Assembly</td>
<td>Assembly members (120)</td>
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<td>Library</td>
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<td>Legislative Assembly</td>
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<td>60</td>
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<td>Services and Support Staff</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Public Service Facilities</td>
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<td>3500</td>
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<td>2800</td>
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<td>Public Service Facilities</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>3200</td>
<td>m²²</td>
</tr>
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<td>Services and Support Staff</td>
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<td>3200</td>
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<td>Services and Support Staff</td>
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<td>3200</td>
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<td>3200</td>
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<td>3200</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Public Service Facilities</td>
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<td>Pavilion</td>
<td>Services and Support Staff</td>
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<td>3500</td>
<td>m²</td>
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<td>3500</td>
<td>m²</td>
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<td>3500</td>
<td>m²</td>
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<td>m²</td>
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<td>3500</td>
<td>m²</td>
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<td>m²</td>
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<td>m²</td>
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<td>Pavilion of Poland</td>
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<td>2500</td>
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<td>2500</td>
<td>m²</td>
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<td>Pavilion of Poland</td>
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<td>Pavilion of Bulgaria</td>
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<td>2500</td>
<td>m²</td>
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<td>m²</td>
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<td>Pavilion of Bulgaria</td>
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<td>m²</td>
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<td>Pavilion of Czech Republic</td>
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<td>2500</td>
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<td>m²</td>
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<td>Pavilion of Denmark</td>
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### Program Framework

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<tr>
<th>Pavilion of Greece</th>
<th>Ministry of Trade and Industry</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2500</th>
<th>m²²</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Services and Support Staff</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL MINISTRIES</strong></td>
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<td><strong>HOUSING</strong></td>
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<td>Suite Hotel</td>
<td>Co-Op Housing</td>
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<td>100 Housing Units 50-200m²²</td>
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<td>Back-of-House Spaces</td>
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<td><strong>Fair Short-Term accommodations</strong></td>
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<td>9000</td>
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<td>300 Housing Units 90-120m²²</td>
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<td>Services and Storage</td>
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<td>4000</td>
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<td>Back-of-House Spaces</td>
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PROGRAM FRAMEWORK

PROGRAM TRANSITION CONCEPTS

One-Program-One-Container

In this organization, each program element is housed in an individual container (building). It requires an equal number of program elements in the World's Fair and Capital Complex schemes. The transition from temporary (fair) to permanent (capital) program is orchestrated individually by owners and user groups.

Program-Group Containers

In this organization, each group of programs (i.e.: ministries, housing...) is housed in one large container. It requires equal gross square footage between temporary (fair) and permanent (capital) program elements. The transition from temporary to permanent program is orchestrated by cooperation of multiple owners and users.

Progressive-Program Containers

In this organization, programs from different groups are mixed together in large containers. It does not require equal square footage between the temporary (fair) and permanent (capital) program elements. Because this organization mixes government and private ownership within the same building container, the transition from temporary to permanent program is orchestrated through public-private partnerships.
SINGLE PROGRAM

PROGRAM GROUP

MULTIPLE PROGRAM GROUPS

INDIVIDUAL
- ARCHITECT
- OWNER

SINGLE GROUPS
- PRIVATE OWNER'S CO-OP
- GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE

MULTIPLE GROUPS
- PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS
- FAIR TRANSITION COMMITTEE
GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

The international bodies governing Kosovo created a Provisional Government in the aftermath of the Kosovo War. This provisional government created a government structure with three branches: Executive, Legislative, and Judicial.

The Executive branch consists of an elected President and appointed Prime Minister, along with cabinet and ministers. The Legislative body is a 120 seat chamber of elected representatives. The judicial branch has a supreme court and other lower-level courts. This government structure became known as the PINS, the Provisional Institutions of Self Government.

After the Legislature passed the Declaration of Independence, a fully autonomous government organized through a Constitution. The structure of the Government under the new Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo left the Provisional Institutions of Self Government largely intact. A notable difference is the mandatory incorporation of minority ethnic groups by Constitutional law. This is true in both the Legislative branch and in certain levels of the Judicial branch.

The UNMIK is still in operation in Kosovo.

The role of the SRSG is under question at the present moment. The KFOR is also still in operation in Kosovo helping to enforce the peace. The full transition to autonomous self-government is happening slowly and somewhat delayed while the legality of Kosovo’s Independence is yet to be determined.
Current Government facilities are repurposed buildings. The three flagship government programs are located in relatively visible buildings. The Supreme Court building is half of the Police Headquarters retrofitted and repurposed. The Government Building is a former Bank Headquarters. The Kosovo Assembly Building is the only building built somewhat for its current program; it was the provincial assembly's headquarters constructed when Kosovo was an autonomous province within the Former Yugoslavia.

Other government ministries, however, are dispersed throughout the city and difficult to find. Some are currently residing in illegally constructed buildings. Many are split into several smaller buildings.
REPURPOSED GOVERNMENT FACILITIES

Downtown Prishtina

JUDICIAL BRANCH
SUPREME COURT BUILDING

Levels: 4
footprint: 2,175 m²
Gross area: 2,900 m²
*additional courtyard space: 575 m²
*absorbed half of Police HQ building

EXECUTIVE BRANCH
GOVERNMENT BUILDING

Levels: 16
footprint: 2,045 m²
Gross area: 15,815 m²
*former bank HQ

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO

Levels: 1, 4
footprint: 1,120 m²
Chamber area: 520 m²
Secondary area: 1,700 m²
*former Legislative seat under Yugoslav Rule

SAMPLE MINISTRY
MINISTRY OF CULTURE, YOUTH AND SPORT

Levels: 4
footprint: 1,120 m²
Gross area: 3,300 m²
*one of few ministries with offices in an autonomous building

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INTRODUCTION:

The urban fabric of Prishtina, Kosovo's capital city, can best be described as 'chaotic'. Mosques that are hundreds of years old are wedged between cheap contemporary cinderblock mid-rises. Construction is occurring in any open, flat space, ignoring both property ownership or building permits. City services such as water and electricity, cannot keep up with the growth of the city, and are cycled between city sectors. Prishtina's historic zone, once the core of the city, is moving to the periphery as new construction south of the city shifts this economic and cultural center. The Lakrishte district, on the southwest perimeter of the city, is currently being developed into a new skyscraper district within the city. It has been dubbed "Prishtina's little Manhattan." The first building currently being erected is thirty stories higher than the current tallest building in the city. The size and scale here creates further pressure to the shifting center of the city. The selected site borders on both the historic core and the new Skyscraper district. This site relates to the scales of each but is required to conform to neither.

Prishtina sits in a basin, with hills on the east and west side. Sprawl is developing in all directions, climbing the hills and encroaching on the natural and agricultural areas beyond. A large-scale investment that this project proposes could become a very effective tool to shape the urban fabric of the city and control sprawl. The selected site, on the western edge of the city on the hillside, brackets the existing city and provides a clear transition from the urban area to the undeveloped land beyond. While serving as a bracket, the site also provides access to the area beyond in the form of a large natural city park. The position within the city allows residents to be well integrated with the city and yet also removed to a more natural environment within the same site.

Though it is on the edge of the city, the project is integrated very tightly with the existing fabric. Infrastructure improvements accompanying the fair, including streets, electricity and power, mass transit, and others, will supply the as-of-yet unmet need of Prishtina’s residents, homes and businesses. The heterogeneous mix of programs in both the fair and capital complex assure that the site remains active 24 hours a day, rather than a separate district that is only activated during the workday.
KOSOVO DATA

Kosovo is a Balkan State with an area of 10,887 square kilometers. Its geographic coordinates are 42°35' N by 21°00' E. Kosovo shares borders with Albania, Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia. Its land features a geographical fluvial basin, situated at an altitude of 400-700 m. It is surrounded by several high mountain ranges from 2000-2500 m. The country is divided by a central north/south ridge. This creates two subregions of roughly equal size and population. Kosovo's climate is dominated by the influence of continental air masses, resulting in cold winters with heavy snowfall and hot, dry summers and autumns. Mediterranean and alpine influences create regional variation. Maximum rainfall occurs between October and December.

Detailed demographic data is not available. The 1998 population is estimated around 2.2 million people, including 82 to 90 percent ethnic Albanians. A large diaspora, mainly in Western Europe, plays an important role, particularly through remittances and the financing of the local population. Minorities include Serbs, Gorans or Bosniacs (Muslim Slavs), Roms, and Turks. Demographic growth is estimated at about twenty per thousand and average household size is believed to be about 6 to 7 persons. Kosovo's population is by far the youngest in Europe, with about half the people below the age of 20. Kosovo is divided into 29 municipalities and about 1,500 villages. It is mainly rural, with about two thirds of the population living in villages, and only nine towns with over 20,000 inhabitants. Major cities include Pristina (pop. 600,000) Prizren (165,000) Pec (154,000) and Mitrovica (110,000).
Balkan Region Population Density

Kosovo Map
Prishtina lies in the Northeastern part of Kosovo close to the Goljak Mountains. The city’s estimated population is 550,000 to 600,000. Other spellings include Prishtinë, Priština, and Pristina. Locating the 2016 World’s Fair in Prishtina will give it broad exposure in the global tourist market and bring many thousands of visitors to the city in a short time. The selection of this city is not self-evident; typically, the southern city of Prizren is considered a greater tourist draw due to its well-preserved historic Turkish downtown and well-attended international film festival.

However, the pairing of the fair with the second program of the government capital necessitates location in Prishtina. The Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo States Chapter 1 Article 13 states “The capital city of the Republic of Kosovo is Prishtina. The status and organization of the capital is provided by law.” This legal mandate is only one of many reasons for citing the project in Prishtina as opposed to other cities within Kosovo. However, Prishtina has the largest and most international population, the country’s only airport, and a majority of the countries emerging economic markets. The huge influx of people to Prishtinë/Priština after the 1999 conflict from other parts of Kosovo placed tremendous pressure on the existing infrastructure in the municipality, from accommodation to public services to roads. The city has much to benefit from the infrastructural upgrade which will accompany the World’s Fair.

There is no river passing through the city of Prishtina now but there was one that passed through the centre. The river flows through underground tunnels and is let out into the surface when it passes the city. Twenty-five political parties have their headquarters in Prishtinë/Priština. Major economic activity includes construction, agriculture, communication, trade and hotel industry. There are 8,735 registered businesses with a total of 75,089 employees. Prishtina also has houses of worship for the Islam, Serbian Orthodox and Catholic religions.
SITE FRAMEWORK

CITY DOCUMENTATION

Historic Core

Green Space

Universities
Previously, a key benefit to the existing facilities was their location at the southern border of the historic area. Historically, this was both the physical and symbolic center of Prishtina. The construction of the new Lakrishte Skyscraper District, south of the Historic Core in the former Industrial Zone, is shifting the conceptual center of the city. The shift is not only geographic, but cultural: a transition from symbolic and ideological to pragmatic and commercial.

The shift signifies the emergence of a new form of identity creation, that of the pragmatist rather than the idealist.

The development of the Lakrishte Skyscraper Center marks a conceptual shift in the Center of Prishtina. Historically, the core is a dense fabric of small buildings. The construction of new large-scale development in Lakrishte signifies a shift in consciousness from the idealistic center to the pragmatic center: one of contemporary financial development and progressive construction. The definition of an identity for the place does not need to be tied to historical, regressive, or ethnically divisive issues.
Project site in location to historic core, skyscraper district

Lakrishte skyscraper development: current projects
The selected project site both acknowledges and embraces this shift. The site is on the west side of the city, just north of Lakrishte across the river-bed. Locating on this site, rather than in the historic core, allows the liberty to address the new condition as well as the old. Spanning between Lakrishte and the historic core, the site is convenient to both and creates a bridge. Formally, designing the Expo/Capital in the immediate adjacency of two radically different contexts will inform the design to a great degree. The opportunity to play off the monumental/fabric dichotomy will be a major advantage to the site.

The site is also on a slope, rising up away from the city. The sectional drop down to the city is very influential on the larger framework plan and location of the numerous program elements.
SITE FRAMEWORK

SITE IMAGES

Panorama view from south end of site, looking north, east, and south

North boundary of site, looking east

On pedestrian route, looking north

Top of pedestrian route, looking east
East boundary of site (hill bottom), looking south

West boundary of site (hilltop), looking south
SITE FRAMEWORK

SITE DOCUMENTATION

Building Height Map

Traffic Intensity Map
The project requires urban infrastructure and architectural containers, each with a separate strategy. The infrastructural investment is both specific and permanent, while the architectural component is flexible and generic. The design strategy considers the nested life-cycles of each system and shifts all long-life systems into the site components of the design. This strategy intensifies urban infrastructure investment, which is much needed by the city, while freeing up the architectural systems to flexibly adapt to changing programmatic needs.
Site infrastructure and architectural framework mediate between specific place and generic programs.
SITE SYSTEMS

The urban scheme is a permanent infrastructural insertion into the southwestern portion of Prishtina. This intervention is site-specific, both relating to existing context and providing permanent transit and landscape infrastructure which will remain for decades. The steep section of the site is navigated with a series of terraces connected with a network of inclined paths. The paths are spaced to integrate with the existing urban fabric cut at an angle which allows navigation up at a reasonable incline. The terraces create an oblique grain to the site which is specific to this integration with the city and slope. The network of paths provides not only pedestrian and (at times) vehicular transit, but also services for the site and its architecture. Service lines run beneath the paths, connecting between the buildings and into the surrounding urban fabric, providing an infrastructural upgrade desperately needed by the city. This permanent investment is what allows the generic flexibility of the architecture.

Connecting this permanent site infrastructure with the temporary and flexible architecture is a transitional piece, a wedge which transitions from permanent to temporary and from a specific oblique grain to a generic orthogonal grid. This wedge includes a landscaped component and a public plaza component. This plaza doubles as a partial foundation of the architectural containers, further grounding the architectural containers back into the site infrastructure by plugging into the site service lines. Permanent programs and service programs, which do not need to be reconfigured as frequently, are housed within this connecting wedge.

The architectural scheme is a flexible framework within which temporary programs can be housed and cycled with relative ease. The permanent architectural investment is a series of linear Vierendeel truss structural frames with an integrated roof system. These frames create a superstructure to simplify program infill by eliminating the need for diagonal members and shear walls. Within this flexible framework, vertical circulation and program infill can be hung and reconfigured with ease. The simplicity and scale of the structure do not dictate precise dimensions or form to the program infill; it is not a pre-fabricated or snap-fit model. A "micro-structure" of lightweight construction of steel stud walls and decking floors is constructed within the superstructure, taking advantage of its rigidity and enclosure to lighten and simplify the microstructure for easy construction, renovation and reconfiguration. The self-similarity of the superstructure throughout the site allows microstructure building material to be reused in future configurations.
URBAN DESIGN CONCEPTS

Basic Urban Framework

City Sectional Boundary Integration
DESIGN & PROCESS

PROJECT PLAN
Original Scale 1:1000

Terrace Development

Service and Utilities Strategies

Element Lifecycles Strategy

Primary Access and Routes
The scheme sets up a framework which programs can inhabit and reconfigure quickly and easily. The base element is a truss mega structure and roof network that runs across the site and connects between terrace levels. On each terrace level, the trusses define a zone for programs to be inserted. The name for this zone is a ‘program container’. Because the terraces vary in size due to specific site considerations, there are six prototype containers. They are defined by the number of vertical members in the truss structure. Within this mega structure, flexible and lightweight construction is erected and hung from the structure. Based on the size of each container, different program types fit within it. Certain programs require more space or specific proximity to other programs (described on the next page).

The program containers intentionally provide much more potential program space than is required by either the World’s Fair or capital complex program. Due to the large population occupying the site during the World’s fair, large open covered spaces are required. For the capital complex, over time the site can be filled in with additional required area for both public and private programs.
Other minor ancillary structures are also included on the site. Two service bars, with loading dock and storage facilities, bracket the site on either end (south, north). Two stations provide access for the elevated rail on the site. A program bar at the base of the site (east), on the main entry plaza, serves as a main entry pavilion for the fair. Several small structures are clustered in the park at the top of the site (west). These are behind the crest of the hill, and provide basic amenities for the park area.
PROGRAM CONTAINER CONCEPT

The density with which these program containers are filled varies based on their location on the site. The containers near the top of the hill (west) have the lowest density, while those at the base of the hill (east) have the highest density. This density is controlled by the infill of the roof elements. Greater roof coverage is provided near the base of the site, while large areas of roof at the top of the site are left open to above.

Certain programs get paired within container types due to their scale, adjacency to other programs, proximity to the existing city, or other considerations. This program distribution results in specific pairings of the following program types: flagship, cultural, ministries, housing, and permanent programs.
Container Types and Combinations

- Permanent + Cultural
- Permanent + Housing
- Permanent + Flagship
- Permanent + Cultural + Housing
- Permanent + Housing + Ministries
- Permanent + Cultural + Ministries + Housing
The scheme inhabits the hillside of the city, but does not occupy the top of the hill. This is left intentionally blank for two reasons: to avoid the power connotations of a capital complex occupying the hilltop, and to take advantage of the natural, forested area at the top of the hill and the views back to the city that it affords.

A network of nature paths and trails provides recreation within the forested area, and the park zone becomes a buffer between the city and farmland beyond. This park is bracketed with several "L" shaped plazas which provide a platform from which to view activity in the scheme below and the city at large.

Several other macro-landscape elements help to structure the site. One notable example is the main entry plaza links the scheme to the city. Additionally, in the north end of the scheme, a wide parkway provides a buffer for the smaller-scale urban context. Within this macro-landscape strategy, there is a systemic approach to the landscape of each terrace.
MAIN ENTRY PLAZA
HILLTOP PLAZAS AND PARK FACILITIES
NARRATIVES

The framework of the scheme accommodates continual change in programs, accommodating user groups with varying needs. Illustrated here are three vignettes into the everyday lives of these user groups. The different individuals, their methods of accessing the site, the routes which they navigate and programs they frequent, demonstrate the variation built into the system and flexibility for it to accommodate users over time.

The architectural details of places these individuals visit are not determined in advance by a rigid and shortsighted masterplan or phasing plan. They will unfold over time, within the framework set up by the site infrastructure and architectural potentials of the truss mega structure.

CHARACTER #1:
The World's Fair Tourists

Dini and Erda are a young Albanian couple who are visiting Kosovo for the first time for the world's fair. Kosovo is one of the few countries to which Albanians can travel freely, so the fact that so many countries will be represented at one fair is very exciting to a couple who cannot travel frequently.

Dini and Erda are staying with cousins in Pristina during their time at the World's Fair. They purchase a three-day ticket, so that they have more than enough time to visit all the pavilions, try the food at the cafes and restaurants, and Erda can get in all her shopping for souvenirs for her friends and family. After purchasing their ticket at the main gate, they enter the fair via the main plaza and begin to explore all the pavilions and exhibitions.

While they really enjoy experiencing all the different countries, they are also pleasantly surprised by the beautiful natural park at the top of the World's Fair site and all the paths and trails. The fact that such beautiful nature could exist so close to the city is a new experience to them.
CHARACTER #2: The Government Office Employee

Rudina grew up in a village outside of Prizren, but moved to Pristina to attend the University. A recent graduate, Rudina hopes that her internship with the Ministry of the Interior will give her the credentials she needs to return to school with a scholarship. She still lives in student housing, in the south of the city. Rudina walks or bikes to the civic core each morning. Her monthly bus pass works for the funicular as well, and she often rides it up to the top of the complex to save herself time walking uphill.

Once at work, Rudina spends most of her time in her office building, where she works as an office assistant and intern to the minister of the interior. While at work, she will often grab lunch or coffee with coworkers at some of the cafes and other establishments surrounding the ministry buildings. After work, Rudina will go for dinner with her boyfriend at one of the many restaurants, or get some shopping done at one of the boutiques.

Rudina prefers the civic core now that it has settled into the city fabric and the tourists have largely left at the end of the World’s fair.

CHARACTER #3: The Delivery Driver

Ilir is a delivery driver for the Dukagjini Group, a large construction company and publishing house based in Pristina. Early each morning, Ilir enters the civic core via the southern truck bay and loading dock zone. After making his major delivery here at the loading dock, Ilir often has smaller deliveries to specific buildings within the civic core. His truck is medium-sized, and therefore fits on every street within the core much better than in the rest of Pristina’s city streets.

After completing his morning deliveries, Ilir parks his truck at the northern truck bay and loading zone, and meets several friends for coffee at a local cafe within the civic core. By mid-morning, he returns to the truck and leaves the civic core to continue with deliveries in other portions of Pristina.

On occasion, Ilir returns to the district at night to patronize the local restaurants and bars there. His favorite fish restaurant is located right at the bottom of the funicular, which is very convenient for when he overeats!
SCHEME DEVELOPMENT

09/04/2009

09/15/2009

10/05/2009

10/11/2009

10/15/2009
A series of tiered terraces are formed by the site infrastructure. A circulation system of inclined paths connects between terraces and provides both pedestrian and vehicular site access. The Vierendeel truss mega structure passes through each terrace, defining a zone for program to be inserted into. This semi-discrete architectural zone is called the 'program container'. It is defined solely by mega structure and roof. Primary structure, protection from natural elements (rain, snow, etc), services and infrastructure, and vertical circulation are all transferred into the mega structure. Within this container, quick and lightweight program boxes can be inserted, constructed, removed, and reconfigured quickly and easily. This allows the design to flexibly adapt to the numerous programs that the site will house over its lifetime.

The regular angle of this program container does not fill the oblique footprint of the terrace. The residual area is an irregular wedge shape, which consists of a landscape area and an elevated public plaza. This plaza plugs the program container into the site infrastructure. Site services run under the path network and plug into the container through the plaza. Program boxes can be plugged in at any point.
PATH SPINE ELEMENTS

- VERTICAL LINK
- CIRCULATION PATH
- UPPER GRADE
- RETAINER WALL
- INFRASTRUCTURAL SPINE
- SITE SERVICES
- SPINE FOUNDATION
- SERVICES AND STORAGE SPACE
- PROGRAM CONTAIN
- LOWER GRADE
The site mega structure is a linear network of Vierendeel ‘quad trusses’. The ‘quad truss’ results when each vertical member is replaced by a bundle of four. These quad trusses run linearly up the site and step between terrace levels. Each truss is 24 meters tall, with vertical clusters every 15 meters. Quad trusses are laterally spaced every 30 meters.

The 3 meter slot of space within each quad truss integrates both horizontal and vertical circulation. Vertical circulation, including stairs and elevators, remain within a single quad truss. Horizontal circulation, or catwalks, connect between quad trusses and provide access between containers and to program within each container.

The quad trusses support a deep roof structure. This roof is a scissors-truss structure with a depth of 1.8 m. Each low-point on the truss structure provides a potential connection to hang program boxes. Temporary infill hangs from a cluster of these points, and is then secured laterally to adjacent quad truss.
The project floor plans show the design components at the architectural scale. On each terrace, the Vierendeel truss structures form semi-discrete 'containers'. This floorplan sequence constitutes two of these containers. The stepped terraces separate the containers sectionally, so that the roof of one container connects to the mid-level of the next. The roof is an surface that can be occupied, with zones differentiated by sectional shifts. Both horizontal and vertical circulation is inserted within the permanent mega structure. Within each container, program boxes are inserted. These boxes hang from a structural scissors truss that composes the roof. The boxes are additionally secured laterally to the truss mega structure.

Because there is no external façade on each program container, the landscape begins to slip within the perimeter of the container. This begins to blur the boundary between interior and exterior. The landscape elements are programmed for occupation by their inhabitants. These small gardens and plazas provide a human-scale element within the mega structure. In this specific area of the site, the project edge meets the existing city fabric. This edge is buffered by a wide parkway buffer, to mediate between the different scales of these two zones.
FLOORPLAN 1
Original Scale 1:250
FLOORPLAN 2
Original Scale 1:250
EXPERIENTIAL GARDEN
- Inhabited
- Programmed space
- Bleeds into container
- Higher pedestrian traffic

VISUAL GARDEN
- Viewed from path, container
- "SIDE LAWN", off the main path
- Line of trees buffers from path
- Lower pedestrian traffic

ROOF LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

LANDSCAPED PROGRAM AREA
PERMANENT ELEVATED PATH
SUNKEN GLASS PANELS
"MICRO-PROGRAM" AREA
STAIR ROOF ACCESS
SKY-BRIDGE ROOF ACCESS
WORLD’S FAIR PUBLICITY MATERIALS

The Prishtina 2016 World’s Fair, like the countless fairs before it, is both publicized and immortalized with a poster. A World’s fair poster becomes a recognizable symbol of the physical event and sets an initial mood or tone for it. Historical examples of these posters are cataloged in the appendix of this project. Here, 3D visualizations of the site and its systems become the trademark images of the World’s Fair.
Introducing...

PRISHTINA '16

WORLD’S FAIR

check out

THE WORLD’S FIRST

truly permanent World’s fair!
Come to Kosovo!
WORLD'S FAIR

Check out the Roof!
Introducing...

PRISHTINA '16

AIR!

Check out the City!

the Pavilions!
PROCESS MODELS

Site model, scale 1:2500, top view

Site model, scale 1:2500, perspective view
Site model, scale 1:1000, top view

(inset) detail view

Site model, scale 1:2500, perspective view
Container model, scale 1:400, top view
Container model, scale 1:400, perspective view
SITE MODEL

Site model, scale 1:1000, top view
Site model, scale 1:1000, detail view
Site model, scale 1:1000, city view
Site model, scale 1:1000, entry plaza view

Site model, scale 1:1000, detail view
PRESENTATION BOARDS
PRESENTATION BOARDS
FINAL REVIEW PHOTOGRAPHS
TYPOLOGY DEFINED

The first international exhibition in the modern sense took place in 1851 in London, at the time the world's leading industrial power with a vast empire. Other countries joined the trend, including a series of expos in Paris in 1867, 1878, 1889, and 1900, and other European and US countries. These events gave rise to numerous conflicts of interests and often had poor organization. Governments decided they needed regulations to control and guarantee quality of these exhibitions. At a conference in Paris in November 1928, the delegates of 31 countries signed the first convention governing the organizations of international exhibitions, titled "The International Convention of 1928". A governing body, called the Bureau International des Expositions (BIE) was created to ensure provisions of the conventions. (Findling and Pelle, 411-412)

Nearly 140 nations now comprise the BIE reflect reality of new international scene. Into the 21st century, there has been a steady increase in the number of visitors at expos and a growing number of candidate countries bidding to host future exhibitions. Today, the main impetus of World Expos has change. Expos nowadays do not only aim at presenting progress though showcasing technological innovations. Instead they are developed and carried out with a clear objective of serving humanity. They provide a snapshot of the current human condition and display feasible practical solutions to improve these. They display local and regional answers to specific global, environmental, economic, social, and human problems…

World expos have always had a tremendous impact on their host cities. Although most large events tend to impact one particular sector of a city, expos manage to touch almost every imaginable
aspect of the host city. Expos provide a massive impulse to the local economy: The construction and exploitation of large scale projects requires work, providing opportunities for business and employment for citizens. World's fairs develop a commercial apparatus for tourists, day-trippers, and shoppers: from department stores and restaurants to hotels and places of entertainment. Also, infrastructural projects related to transport. Expos differ from Olympics. Olympics are of much shorter duration and most spectators watch from home on TV. Expos have a longer duration, around 6 months, and have throughout their long history had a profound impact on the culture, economy, and urbanization of their respective hosts. A World expo is an exercise in global public diplomacy, offering national governments a unique opportunity to showcase their achievements to the world. Loscertales summarizes this by stating that “contemporary expos are carried out with a clear purpose of serving, securing, and supporting a sound course of progress for humanity. This is why world expos are a powerful tool for education for sustainable development (Loscertales, 3)."

Historically, the prototype of the exhibition pavilion is the multi-nave basilica. This gave rise to a typically elongated form, sometimes with one or more transepts, divided into long galleries punctuated by free-standing columns. The Crystal Palace was comprised of an open plan for practical reasons: it was unclear how the space would be divided among the exhibitors. The basilica prototype became obsolete in the twentieth century. World's fairs became a platform for hyperindividual architecture, The Eiffel Tower, the Trylon and the Perisphere and the Atomium are some examples (Mattie, 9-13).
WORLD’S FAIR PRECEDEINTS

1851  London
1867  Paris
1873  Vienna
1876  Philadelphia

1876 Paris
1883 Amsterdam
1885 Antwerp
1889 Paris

1893 Chicago
1900 Paris
1904 St. Louis
1910 Brussels
WORLD’S FAIR PRECEDENTS

Montreal ’69

1992 Seville
Statistics:

Seville, Spain, April 20-October 12, 1992
Celebrates Spain integration with the European Market, post-Franco Spain
-111 Countries, 23 International organizations, 30 multinational companies
-530 acre site, island of La Cartuja, on Guadalquivir River

-Walking distance to historical city center
-Carthusian Monostary of Santa Maria de Las Cuevas
-New infrastructure, canal, 6 bridges, airport, high speed rail, telecom systems
Post Expo plan:

3 new areas
1) Technopolis of scientific research and development
2) Service zone in the World Trade Center
3) Press Center

Cartuja 93 has a leading position in all the Spanish scientific and technological parks in terms of number of companies (291) and economic activity (1,393 million euros)
WORLD'S FAIR

TIMELINE OF CONTEMPORARY NATION-STATE DEVELOPMENT
Size indicates current population

TYPOLOGY DEFINED

Capital must be differentiated from Capitol Capital: city which houses the government; Capitol, depending on context, either single building (such as the US Capitol Building housing Congress) or complex of several national government and institutional buildings. The term capitol complex can incorporate different scales and program with different sites. Not all capitol complexes have the same set of elements, which might include parliamentary, judicial, executive, national institutions, libraries, and other public programs.

Capital cities continue to emerge and grow with the emergence of new nation states, especially following the break-up of the Soviet Union and the former Yugoslavia. The last century has seen an explosion of new nation-states due to many world events including but not limited to the Great Depression, two world wars, the emergence and development of the world capitalist market.

Governments attempt to create powerful symbols of their governing ideology in Governmental architecture. Capital cities and Capitols complexes in some ways express the political balance of power in the society that produces them. In this sense, the architecture an urban design of government districts can become a diagnostic tool for understanding political relationships... for better or
worse, our buildings serve as stand-ins for those that govern us (Vale, viii)."

Capitals can be assimilated or designed. Assimilated capitals are pre-existing cities which include governing functions into the pre-existing urban fabric. Designed capitals plan a new city, including government and other functions, for the purpose of establishing a new governmental seat. Kosovo will have an assimilated capitol complex, which typically are more polycentric and dispersed than Designed capitals. Examples of this include London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and others. Natural and Artificial, or designed, is a common way to classify capital cities. This is a false dichotomy though, as every capital city has some degree of design or planning in its layout and use. For those traditionally labeled as natural, it is simply more accurate that their "origins obscured by the passage of time and the accretion of complex layers of development (Vale, Architecture..., 14)." Polycentric capital city (organic) vs. single hierarchical city (planned)

Peter Hall calls out 7 types of capitals: Political, Multi-function, Global, Super, Former, Ex-Imperial, and Provincial. A capital city can belong to several of these categories. This classification system and its subtenants demonstrate the complexity of the Capitol Complex typology.
RESEARCH APPENDIX

NATIONAL CAPITOL PRECEDENTS

Abuja
Ankara
Athens
Berlin
Brasilia
Canberra
Chandigarh
Dhaka
Dodoma
Islamabad
Kuwait City
London
NATIONAL CAPITOL PRECEDENTS

Berlin Capital Complex

Brasilia Capital Complex
"Lucio Costa and Oscar Niemeyer's Brasilia was constructed from 1956 to 1960 as Brazil's new capital city, in an attempt to rectify regional inequalities. Closely following the principles of the Athens Charter (CIAM), the Radiant City-inspired plan was superimposed on the jungle landscape in the shape of an open-winged bird. The North-South monumental administrative axis at the center of the city was flanked on either side by residential blocks. These subdivisions, known as Superquadras, uniformly contained several Modernist mid-rise apartment building slabs, local commercial enterprises like cinemas and shops and public amenities like schools."

--from WorkAC's 49 Cities
Isolation from Context, Integration Between Elements

--- from WorkAC's 49 Cities
## LANDSCAPE PRECEDENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT</th>
<th>PLAN</th>
<th>INFORMATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Ministry of Education and Health | ![Ministry of Education and Health Plan](image) | - Two roof terraces maximize outdoor space  
- Form accentuates sharp geometry of the building by mirror sensuous curves of the surrounding landscape. Large amorphous planters, sculptural groups of exotic plants. Free-flowing sweeps of mono-colored ground cover. These forms are inspired by lush countryside and exotic vegetation.  
- Designed to be viewed from above as well as experienced from ground level  
- Translated aesthetics of abstract art into landscape design using native flora. |
| HTO Park | ![HTO Park Plan](image) | - 5.68 acres  
- Large-scale land reclamation in downtown Toronto  
- Part of larger strategic plan to create public spaces along 2.5 acres of riverfront property  
- Attempt to eliminate barrier between city and lake  
- Conceived as an 'urban beach'  
- Planted with willows and Maples  
- Green hills occupy a majority of the surface area |
| Awaji Yumenbutai | ![Awaji Yumenbutai Plan](image) | - Part of a mixed-use complex  
- Constructed on the remains of a hillside whose earth was used for a landfill project for the Osaka Bay area  
- It consists of a hotel, chapel, international conference center, restaurants, terracing flower gardens, water gardens, plazas that are animated through light and shadow and sounds of running water, a green house, and outdoor theater  
- It is a manmade construction that integrates itself into and becomes part of the landscape as it overlooks Osaka bay and descends from hillside to sea. |
Kosovo is one of the poorest countries in Europe, having a per capita income estimated at 1500 euro (2006). Most economic development since 1999 has taken place in the trade, retail and construction sectors. The private sector that has emerged since 1999 is mainly small-scale. The industrial sector remains weak and the electric power supply remains unreliable, acting as a key constraint. Unemployment remains pervasive, at around 40-50% of the labour force.

Poverty is widespread, but shallow. Approximately 45 percent of the population live in poverty (below €1.42 per day); and 15 percent in extreme poverty (€0.93 per day). However, most of the poor are close to the thresholds that classify them as such. Children, the elderly, female-headed households, the disabled, the unemployed, precarious job holders, residents of secondary cities, and non-Serb ethnic minorities (such as Roma and Slav Muslims) are the groups most at risk in terms of income poverty.

(Source: World Bank, Kosovo)
Kosovo financial Remittances vs. Official Development Assistance

Image Source: Vockler, "Prishtina is Everywhere"

Current Kosovo Financial Model with Outside Support

Image Source: Vockler, "Prishtina is Everywhere"
Since the end of the conflict in June 1999, Kosovo's reconstruction has progressed, due to local efforts as well as generous donor support of around €2.7 billion between 1999 and 2007. Much of Kosovo's basic infrastructure, which was destroyed in the conflict, has been restored.

Over 50,000 houses have been rebuilt, providing homes to about 300,000 people, and 1,600 km of roads have been rehabilitated. The construction of health clinics and schools throughout Kosovo has ensured that the basic infrastructure for health and education services is largely in place.

In addition, agricultural production has increased significantly, with wheat, beef and milk production now exceeding pre-conflict levels. After 1999 Kosovo adopted the Euro as legal tender. This has provided a low inflation environment for most of the post-conflict period.

In 2006, the United States Government provided an estimated $80.72 million in assistance to Kosovo, including:

* $17.33 million in democratic reform programs;
* $15.14 million in economic reform programs;
* $1.49 million in humanitarian programs;
* $0.42 million in social reform programs;
* $32.18 million in security, regional stability, and law enforcement programs; and
* $14.17 million in cross-sector and other programs.

(From US. Department of State)

Multiple other Governments and Organizations also help to assist Kosovo, including The European Union (from 2007-2010, EU assistance will equal €258.1 million, according to the European Enlargement Commission), and from NATO members.
Kosovo: general government expenditure and revenue (in % of GDP)

Image Source: European Commission on Economic and Financial Affairs
http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/een/008/article_6170_en.htm

World Bank Lending to Kosovo

Image Source: World Bank Kosovo
http://web.worldbank.org
Kosovo’s poor trade balance highlights the need for a big improvement in marketable production by Kosovo firms and industry. The low competitiveness of Kosovo’s firms and industry is highlighted when you look at some of the territory’s near-neighbors. Slovenia, for example, also has a population of about two million people, and like Kosovo, it also was governed from Belgrade.

However, the Slovene economy has transformed itself over the past 10 years, moving away from the old command-style of organization, to a much more dynamic structure, able to compete in international markets. Consequently, Ljubljana’s citizens are already richer than many in the European Union, and the country will soon join the EU. By contrast, Kosovo produces much less. Although the impact of this low level of production is softened by large inflows of funds - from donors and the remittances of Kosovo citizens working abroad - the territory is still poor compared with other parts of south eastern Europe.

(Source: World Bank Kosovo, UNMIK)
Kosovo's Trading Partners
HISTORICAL WORLD'S FAIR POSTERS
HISTORICAL WORLD'S FAIR POSTERS

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS

COME! CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR
TRAVEL BY TRAIN
Ask Railroad Agent About Reduced Rates

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR
1939

GONE FOREVER OCTOBER 31

CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR

PARIS WELCOMES YOU

FRENCH STATE RAILWAYS

SEATTLE WORLD'S FAIR 1962
CULTURAL CONTEXT


Howeler, Eric, “Post Regional Processes”, De-Placing Difference: Architecture, Culture and Imaginative Geography, Samer Akkach, ed, (Center for Asian and Middle Eastern Architecture, the University of Adelaide, 2002), 127-139.


CULTURAL CONTEXT


Howeler, Eric, “Post Regional Processes”, De-Placing Difference: Architecture, Culture and Imaginative Geography, Samer Akkach, ed, (Center for Asian and Middle Eastern Architecture, the University of Adelaide, 2002), 127-139.


BIBLIOGRAPHY

WORLD’S FAIR


CAPITAL COMPLEX


**KOSOVO**


BIBLIOGRAPHY


DESIGN RESEARCH


