

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

by

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B.S., Architecture (2007)
The Ohio State University

Submitted to the Department of Architecture
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Degree of Master of Architecture

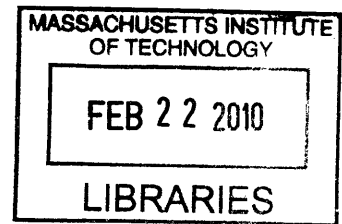
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February 2010

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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 poeple not listed here who have supported me along the way, I thank you.

Laura Rushfeldt
January, 2010

Architecture's *grand* TOURISM

The emergence of Prishtina within a global discipline

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THESIS STATEMENT

GLOBAL:TOURISM::LOCAL:NATIONALISM

"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 (Auge, 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 “[t]here 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).”



Tourists in Asia

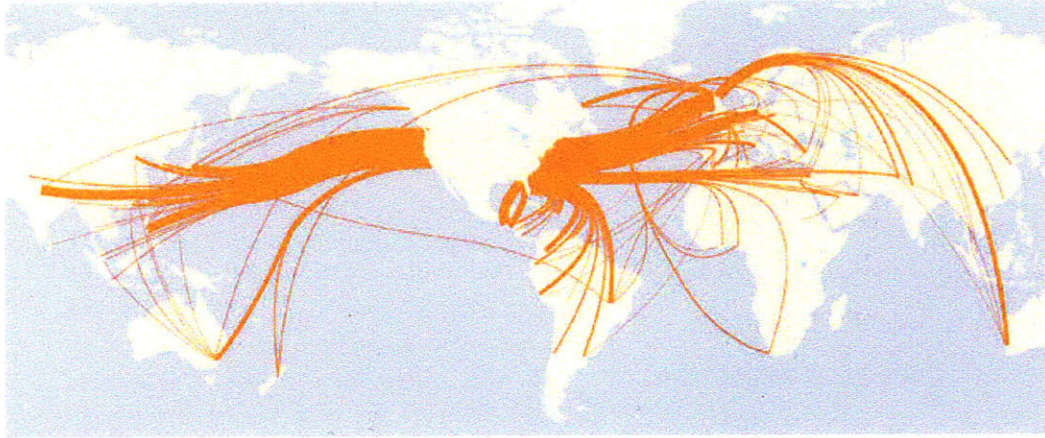


Tourists in Europe



Tourists in the US

‘Sameness’ of the Tourist Experience



Telecommunications Traffic



Tourists, Iberian Coast

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 connectins 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 hoardes of ardent travelers who are constantly criss-crossing the globe in more and more places encountering the same." -Hans Ibelings

"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

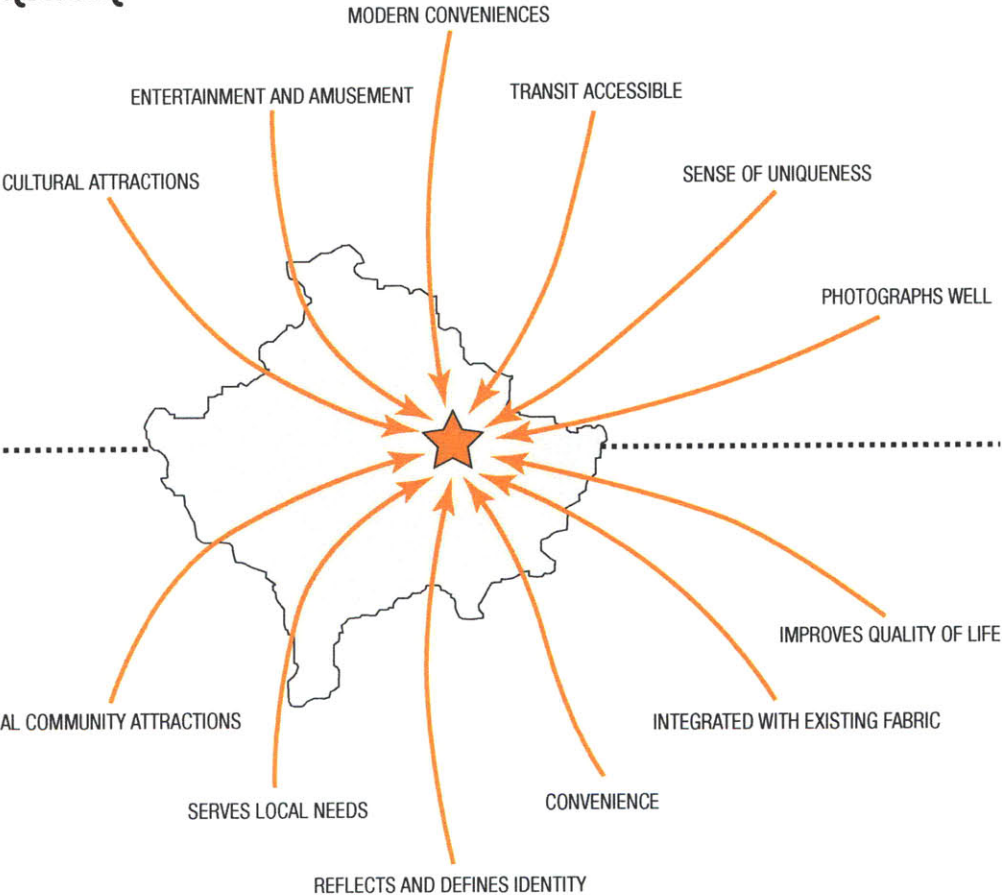
"...a sentiment unifying a group of people who have a real or imagined common historical experience and a common aspiration to live together as a separate group in the future. This unifying sentiment expresses itself in loyalty to the nation-state whatever the government, in love of native land however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

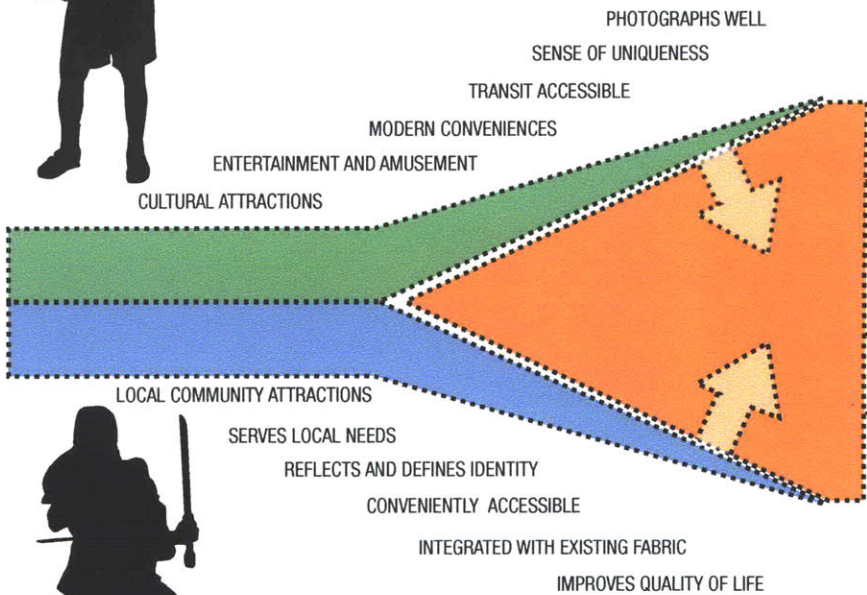
Prishtina, Kosovo





THE PROPOSAL

Tourist Framework



Idealist Framework

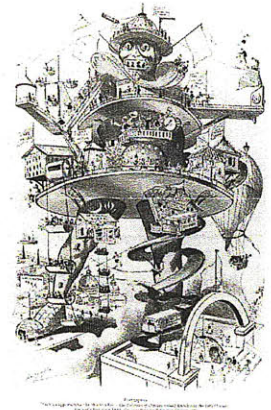
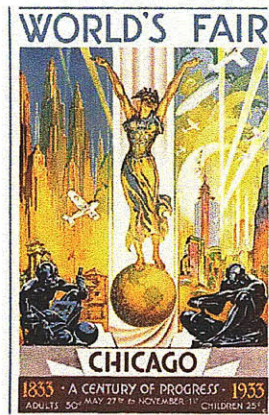
HYBRID "GLOCALIZED" CONDITION

- \$ 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.

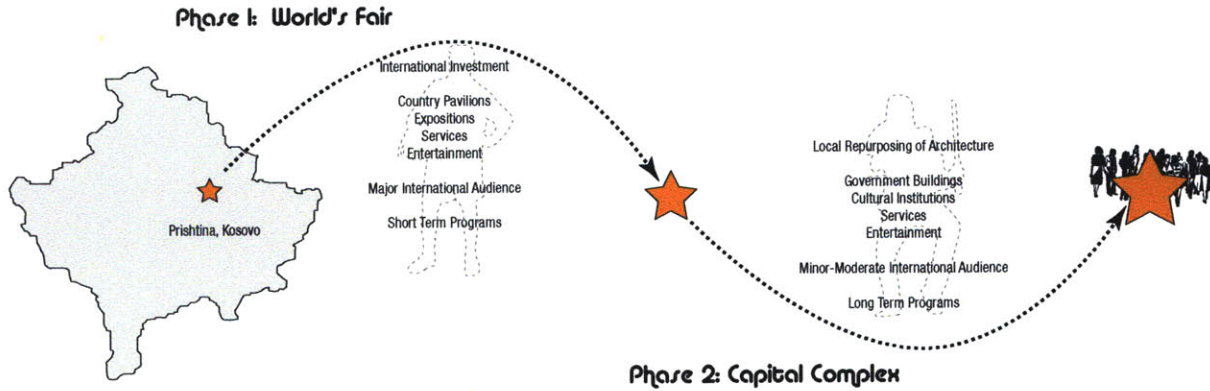
THE CULTURAL BAGGAGE



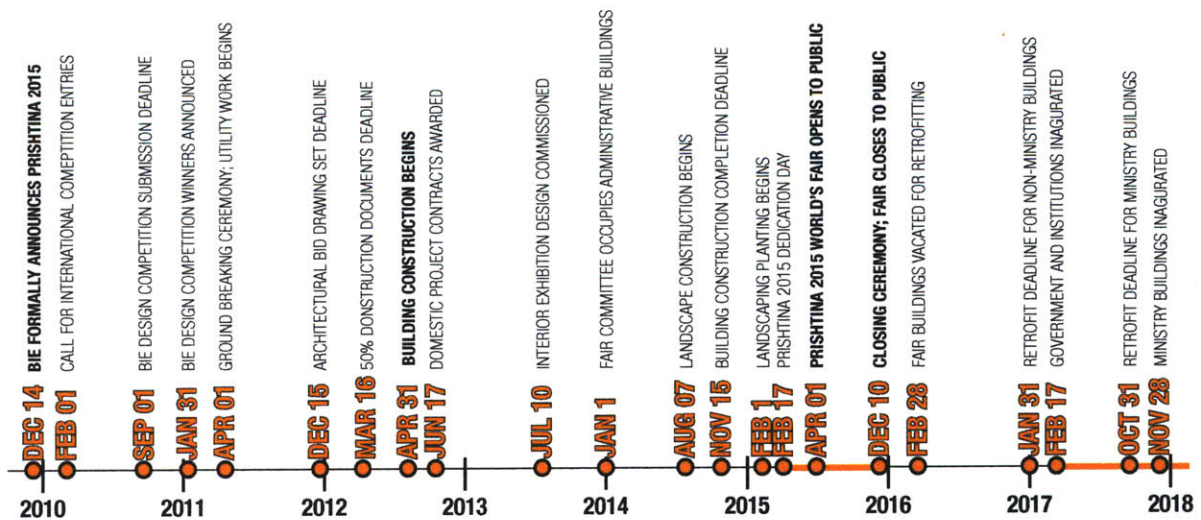
THE REDEFINITION

World Fair	→	Capital Complex
	→	Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology
	→	Ministry of Justice
	→	Ministry of Public Services
	→	Ministry of Finance and Economy
	→	Ministry for the Kosovo Security Force
	→	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
	→	Ministry of Local Government Administration
	→	Ministry of Internal Affairs
	→	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	→	Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare
	→	Ministry of Community and Return
	→	Ministry of Health
	→	Ministry of Energy and Mining
	→	Ministry of Culture, Youth, and Sports
	→	Ministry of Transport and Telecommunication
	→	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Dvpt.
	→	Ministry of Trade and Industry

THE TIMEFRAME



THE PROJECT TIMELINE



FRAMEWORKS

THE TOURISTS FRAMEWORK

THE IDEALIST'S FRAMEWORK

PROGRAM FRAMEWORK

SITE FRAMEWORK



THE TOURIST'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 un-

known 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”

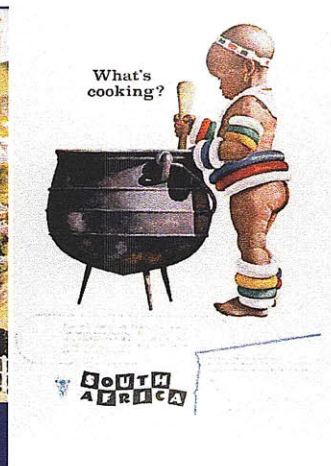
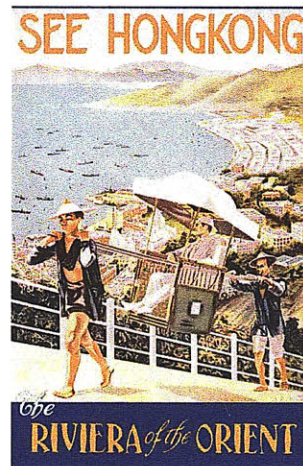
Place branding, nation branding, and destination branding, are all new terms to describe methods and techniques used by interested parties to attract tourism and build a brand identity for a place. The term was first used in 2002 by Simon Anholt, a founder and pioneer in the field.

Place branding practitioners consider it “brand management” for a city, country or a tourist destination, in an attempt to consolidate consolidates 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

HISTORICAL TOURISM ADVERTISING



CONTEMPORARY TOURISM ADVERTISING



NATION-BRANDING MAP



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.



Helping **you** to stand out

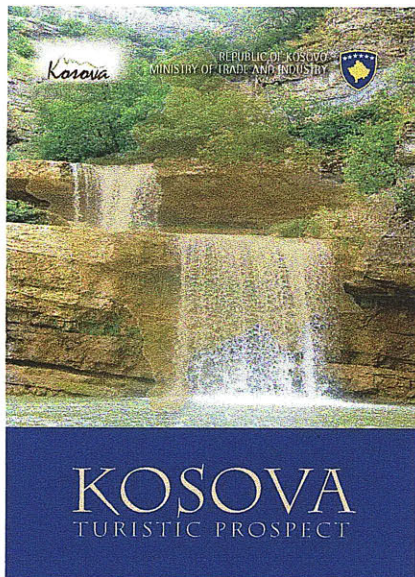
Clients include:

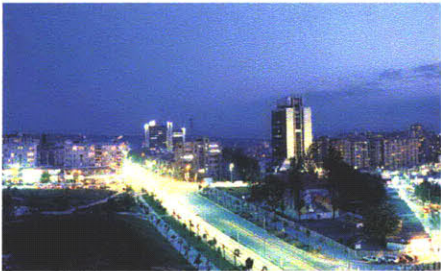
The Adventure Company
Taremis Travel
Discover Dominica
Discover Winchester
Aruba Tourism Authority
EVA Air
Hillgate Travel
Hong Kong Tourism Board

Iceland Naturally
Icelandic Tourist Board
Journey Latin America
Montserrat 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

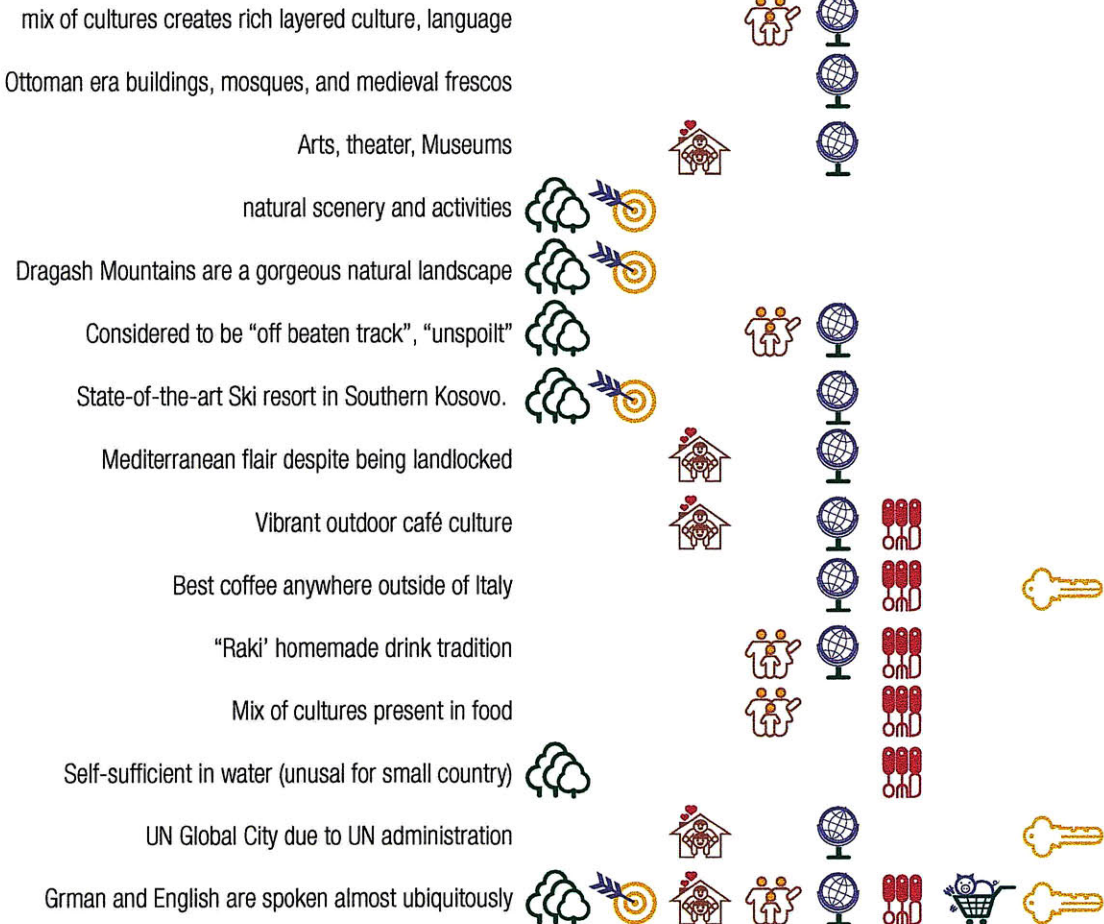
CURRENT MARKETING









(Images from Kosovo Department of Tourism's Official Guide)

TOURISM MARKETING POINTS

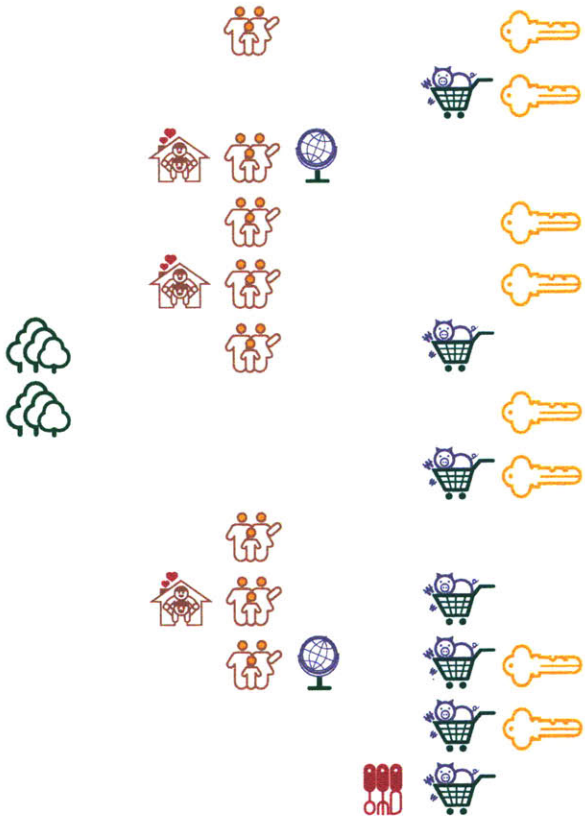






Key:

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

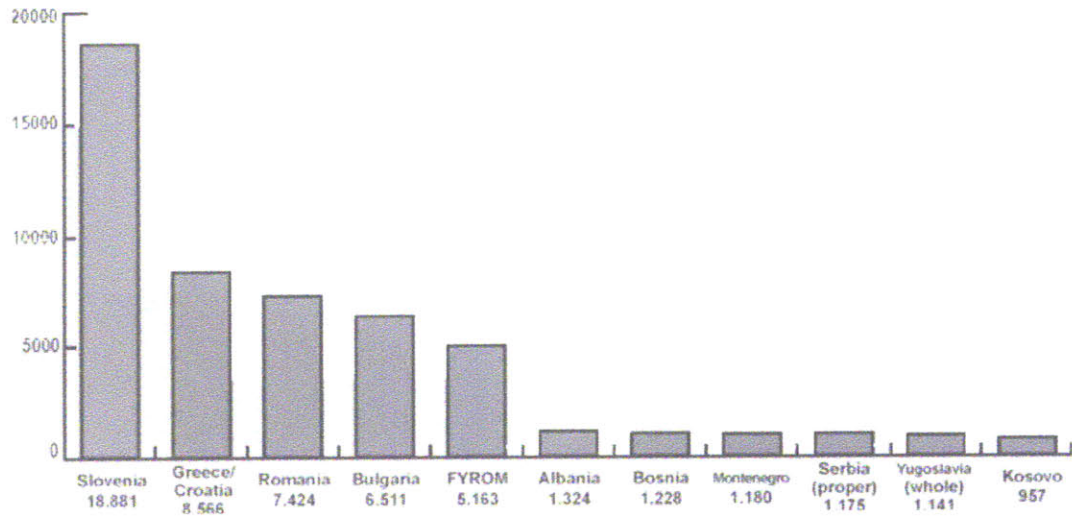


culture		economy	
cuisine		convenience	

SELF SUFFICIENCY AND PROJECT AFFORDABILITY

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.



Balkan GDP Comparison

Rank	Country	International Tourism Expenditures (2008)	International Tourism Expenditures (2007)	International Tourism Expenditures (2006)
1	Germany	\$91.0 billion	\$83.1 billion	\$73.9 billion
2	United States	\$79.7 billion	\$76.4 billion	\$72.1 billion
3	United Kingdom	\$68.5 billion	\$71.4 billion	\$63.1 billion
4	France	\$43.1 billion	\$36.7 billion	\$31.2 billion
5	China	\$36.2 billion	\$29.8 billion	\$24.3 billion
6	Italy	\$30.8 billion	\$27.3 billion	\$23.1 billion
7	Japan	\$27.9 billion	\$26.5 billion	\$26.9 billion
8	Canada	\$26.9 billion	\$24.7 billion	\$20.5 billion

Top international tourism expenditures



THE IDEALIST'S FRAMEWORK

INTRODUCTION:

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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.

THE CULTURAL ETHNIC ARGUMENT

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.

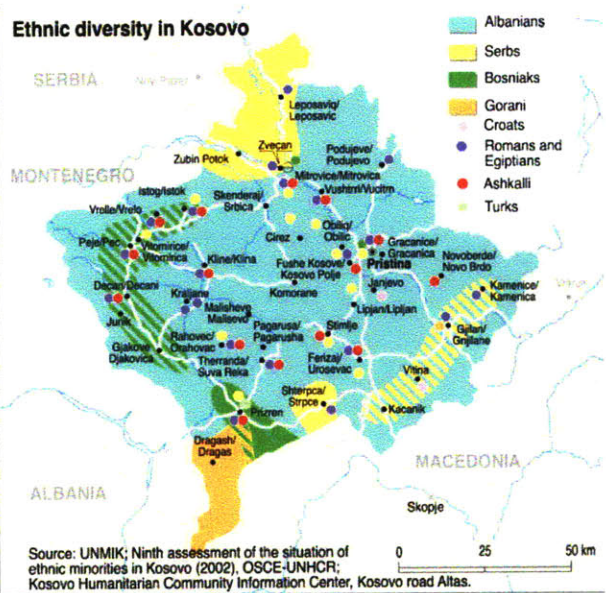
Both Serbs and Albanians have histories and mythologies, complete with separate mythical-historical heroes in the figures of Lazar, a warrior hero from the mid 1300's who fought with the Serbs against the Turks, and Skanderbeg, who in the mid 1400's is said to have liberated a large part of present-day 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 Kosovar 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 populations of the Balkan States

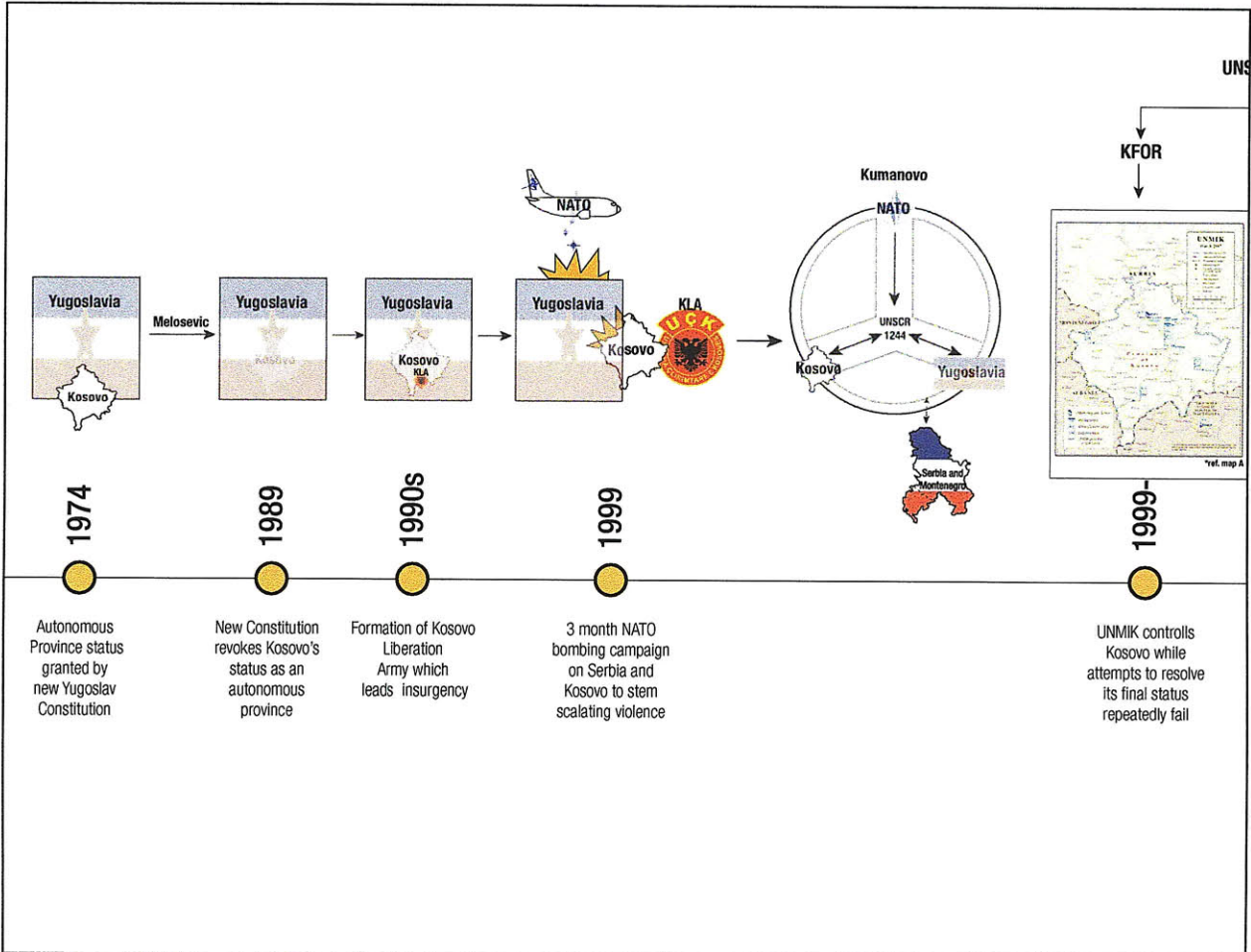


Ethnic populations of Kosovo



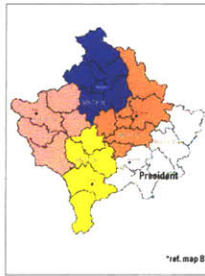
"Greater Albania" State

INDEPENDENCE TIMELINE



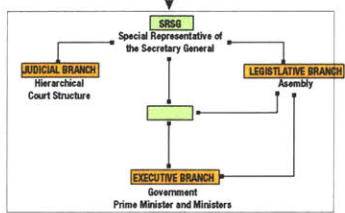
UNSCR 1244

UNMIK



*ref. map B

PISG

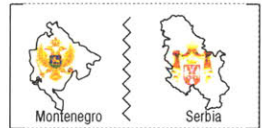


Declaration of Independence



2006

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

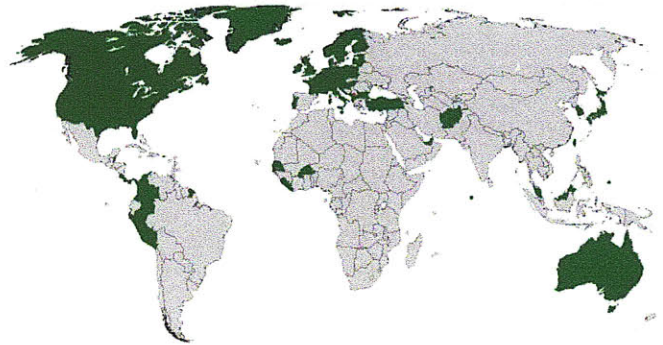
NATIONAL IDENTITY

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.

Nations that have formally recognized Kosovo



National Flag and Seal



GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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 independence

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 peace-keeping 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, declaring 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 Kosovar declaration of independence from 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).



PROGRAM FRAMEWORK

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 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 FRAMEWORK

PROGRAM CONCEPT

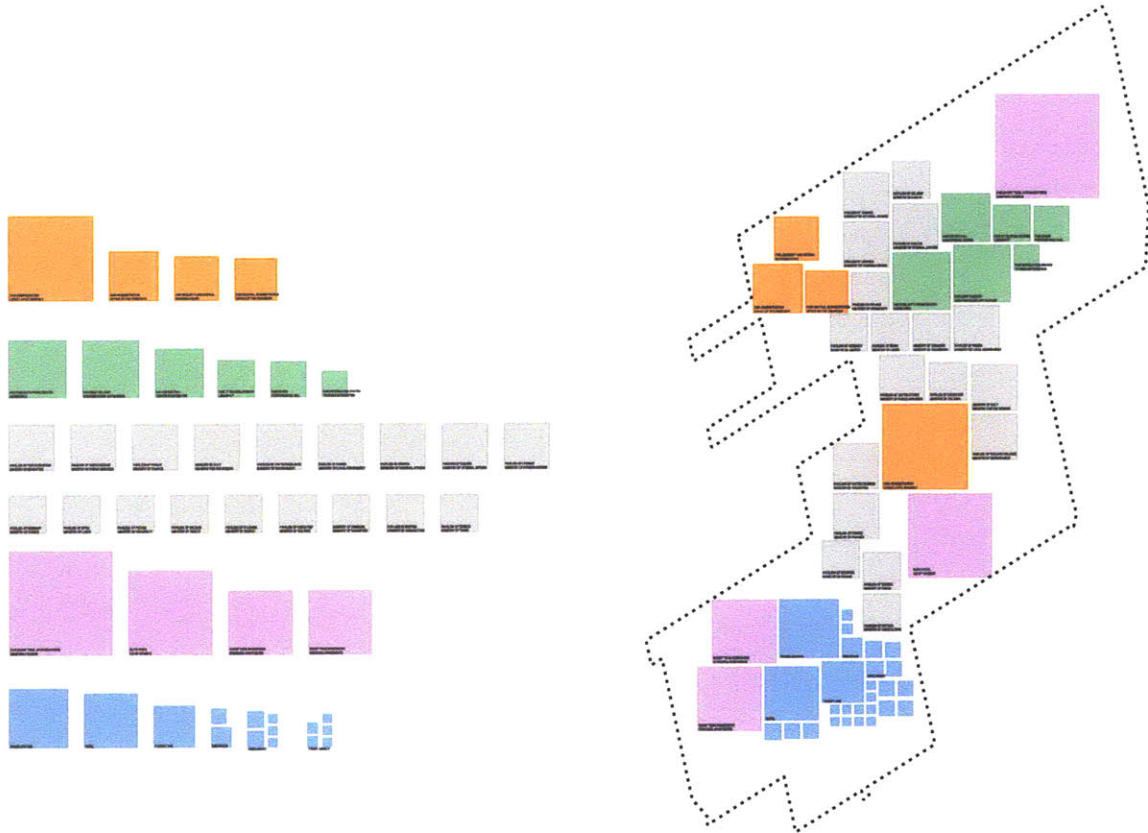
WORLD'S FAIR USE	CAPITAL COMPLEX USE	FLOOR AREA RANGE
FLAGSHIP PROGRAMS (MAIN GOVERNMENT STRUCTURES)		
Fair Central Administration	Office of the President President and Cabinet (8) Services and Support Staff	2500 3000 m ²
Fair Administration	Government (Office of the Prime Minister) Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister (2) Chiefs of Staff (13) Services and Support Staff	3500 4000 m ²
Fair Administration	Legislative Assembly Assembly members (120) Chamber Library Administrative Offices Services and Support Staff	11000 11500 m ²
Fair Security and Medical	Supreme Court Justices (10) Judicial Council (13) Chambers Services and Support Staff	2800 3200 m ²
TOTAL FLAGSHIP PROGRAMS		19800 21700 m²
CULTURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL		
Fair Information Center	Tourism Information Office Public Lobby and Facilities Private Offices and Meeting Space Services and Support Staff	800 1200 m ²
Fair Host Gallery	Contemporary Art Museum Public Lobby and Exhibition Space Private Offices Services and Support Staff	4700 5400 m ²
Fair Exhibit Hall	Secure Storage Conference Center Public Lobby and Facilities Meeting and Assembly spaces Services and Support Staff	3500 3770 m ²
Fair IT/Telecomm Center	Library/ IT Public Lobby Circulation and Offices Computing Space Stacks and Storage	1800 2400 m ²
Fair Stage	Performance Hall Public Lobby Chamber Backstage Services and Support Staff	2600 3000 m ²
Fair Publicity/Press Center	Newspaper Executive Offices Staff Offices Specialized Space Services and Support Staff	9000 11500 m ²
TOTAL CULTURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL		28800 36770 m²
GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES		
Pavilion of United Kingdom	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology Public lobby and Reception Public Service Facilities Meeting and assembly space Private Offices Services and Support Staff	3000 3500 m ²
Pavilion of Germany	Ministry of Justice Public lobby and Reception Public Service Facilities Meeting and assembly space Private Offices Services and Support Staff	2000 2500 m ²
Pavilion of United States	Ministry of Public services Public lobby and Reception Public Service Facilities Meeting and assembly space Private Offices Services and Support Staff	3000 3500 m ²

Pavilion of France	Ministry of Finance and Economy Public lobby and Reception Public Service Facilities Meeting and assembly space Private Offices Services and Support Staff	3000	3500	m^2
Pavilion of Italy	Ministry for the Kosovo Security Force Public lobby and Reception Public Service Facilities Meeting and assembly space Private Offices Services and Support Staff	3000	3500	m^2
Pavilion of Netherlands	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning Public lobby and Reception Public Service Facilities Meeting and assembly space Private Offices Services and Support Staff	3000	3500	m^2
Pavilion of Russia	Ministry of Local Government Administration Public lobby and Reception Public Service Facilities Meeting and assembly space Private Offices Services and Support Staff	3000	3500	m^2
Pavilion of Canada	Ministry of Internal Affairs Public lobby and Reception Public Service Facilities Meeting and assembly space Private Offices Services and Support Staff	3000	3500	m^2
Pavilion of Ukraine	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Public lobby and Reception Public Service Facilities Meeting and assembly space Private Offices Services and Support Staff	3000	3500	m^2
Pavilion of Spain	Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare Reform Public lobby and Reception Meeting and assembly space Private Offices Services and Support Staff	2000	2500	m^2
Pavilion of Poland	Ministry of Community and Return Public lobby and Reception Meeting and assembly space Private Offices Services and Support Staff	2000	2500	m^2
Pavilion of Belgium	Ministry of Health Public lobby and Reception Meeting and assembly space Private Offices Services and Support Staff	2000	2500	m^2
Pavilion of Bulgaria	Ministry of Energy and Mining Public lobby and Reception Meeting and assembly space Private Offices Services and Support Staff	2000	2500	m^2
Pavilion of Czech Republic	Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports Public lobby and Reception Meeting and assembly space Private Offices Services and Support Staff	2000	2500	m^2
Pavilion of Denmark	Ministry of Transport and telecommunication Public lobby and Reception Meeting and Assembly spaces Private Offices Services and Support Staff	2000	2500	m^2
Pavilion of Estonia	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development Public lobby and Reception Meeting and assembly space Private Offices Services and Support Staff	2000	2500	m^2

PROGRAM FRAMEWORK

Pavilion of Greece	Ministry of Trade and Industry Public lobby and Reception Meeting and assembly space Private Offices Services and Support Staff	2000	2500	m ²
TOTAL MINISTRIES		42000	50500	m²
HOUSING				
Suite Hotel	Co-Op Housing 100 Housing Units (50-100m ²) Shared/ Communal Spaces Back-of-House Spaces	8400 5000 1000 2400	14500 10000 1500 3000	m ²
Fair Short-Term accommodations	Diaspora Apartments 185-200 Housing Units (49-60m ²) Communal Spaces Services and Storage	15400 9000 2400 4000	21000 12000 3000 6000	m ²
Short Term Residences	Standard Apartments 150 Housing Units (50-90m ²) Back-of-House Spaces	10500 7500 3000	17000 13500 3500	m ²
TOTAL HOUSING		34300	52500	
PERMANENT PROGRAMS				
N/A	Transit Hub Public Lobby Offices and Ticket Sales Platforms Services and Support Staff	3000	5000	m ²
N/A	Power Station Specialized Space	9600	12000	m ²
N/A	Hotels (Multiple) Public Lobby Reception Private Rooms Public Facilities Services and Support Staff	8000	11000	m ²
N/A	Nightclubs (Multiple) Open Space Bar Space Support and Service Space	500	700	m ²
N/A	Cafes (Multiple) Front of House Back of House	40	250	m ²
N/A	Restaurants (Multiple) Front of House Back of House	160	600	m ²
N/A	Travel agencies (Multiple) Various Spatial Needs	70	150	m ²
TOTAL PERMANENT PROGRAMS		21370	29700	m²
TOTAL PROGRAM AREA		146270	191170	m²
EQUILANT TOTAL AREA IN FEET		1566100	2047500	0

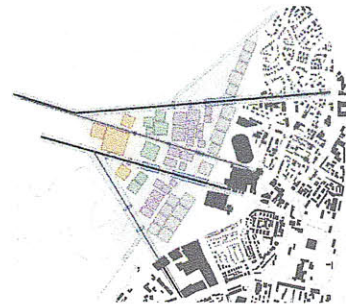
PROGRAM ELEMENTS SCALAR COMPARISON



PROGRAM TRANSITION CONCEPTS

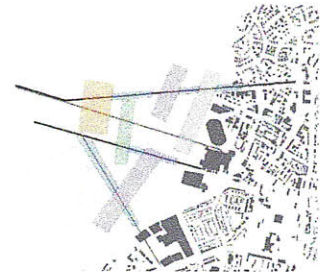
One-Program-One-Container

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.



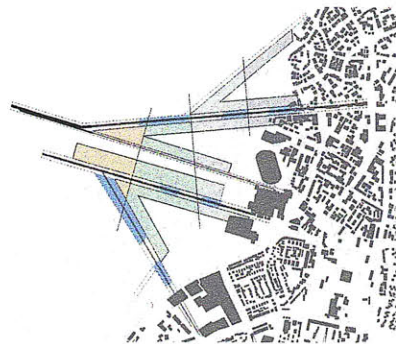
Program-Group Containers

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.



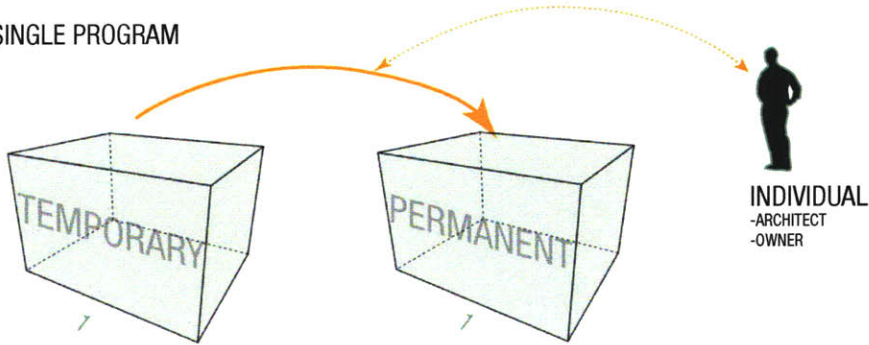
Progressive-Program Containers

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.

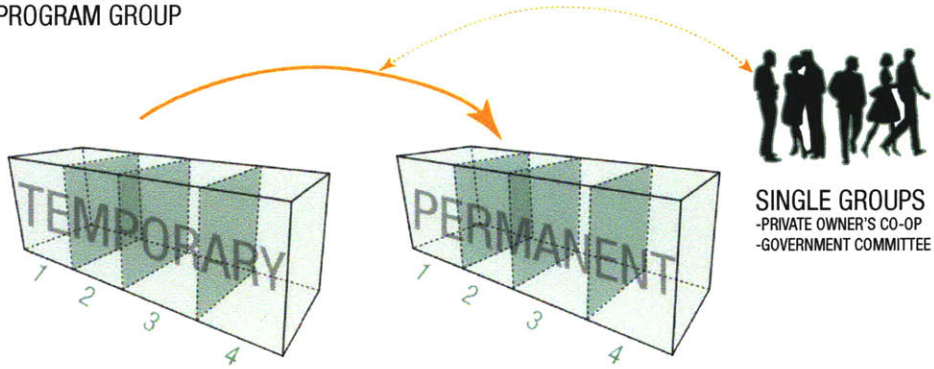




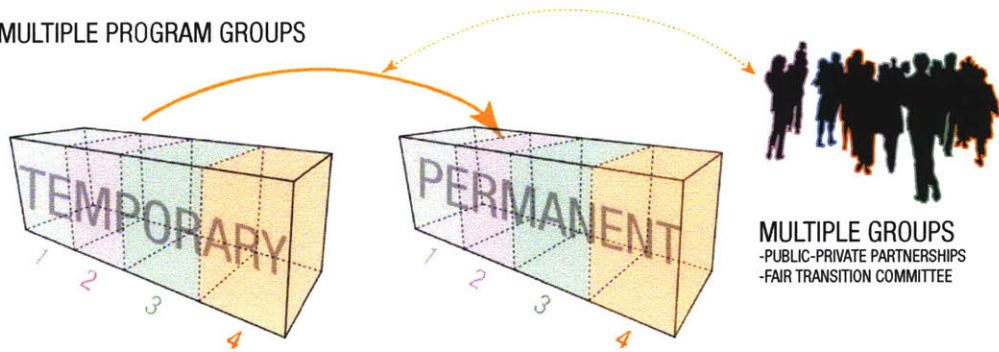
SINGLE PROGRAM



PROGRAM GROUP



MULTIPLE PROGRAM GROUPS



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.

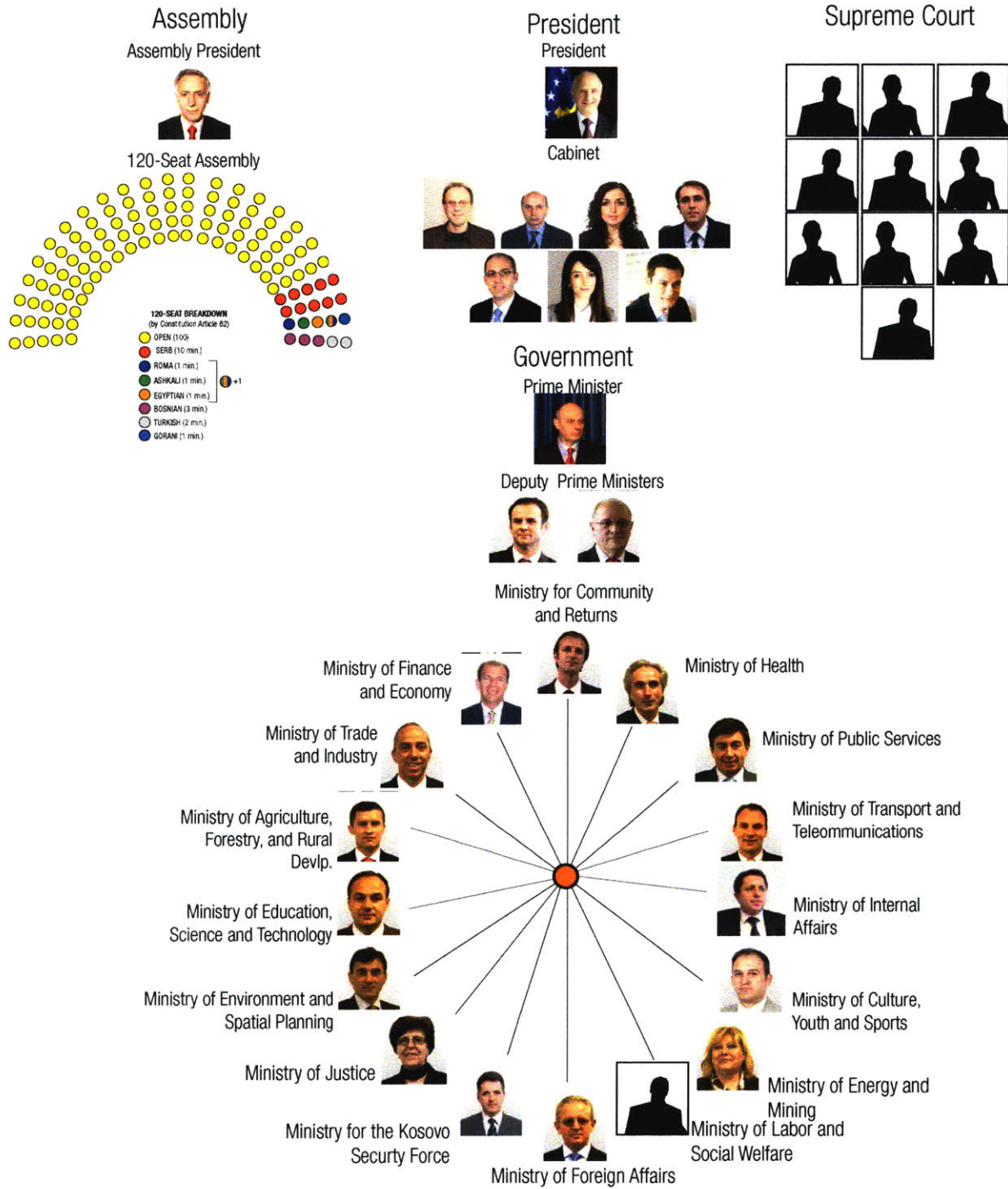
The Executive branch consists of an elected President and appointed Prime Minister, along with cabinet and ministers. The Legislative body is a 120 seat chamber of elected representatives. The judicial branch has a supreme court and other lower-level courts. This government structure became known as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

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE



CURRENT FACILITIES

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.



Judicial: Supreme Court Building

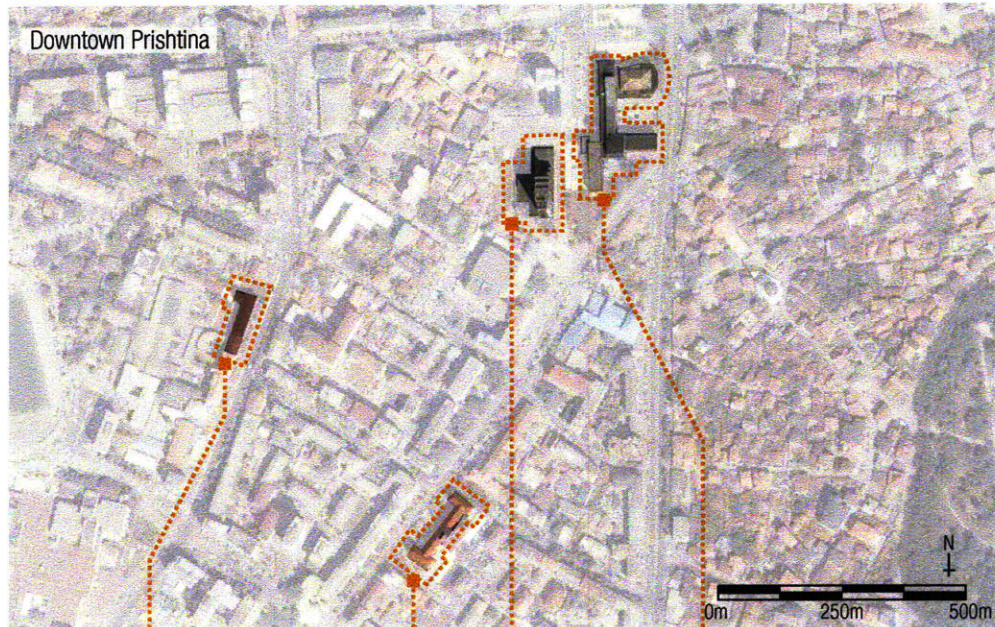


Executive: Government Building

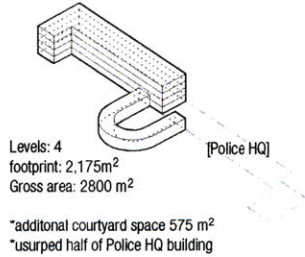


Legislative: Assembly Building

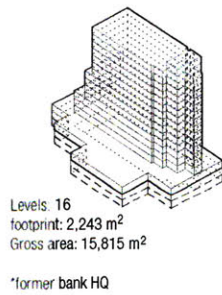
REPURPOSED GOVERNMENT FACILITIES



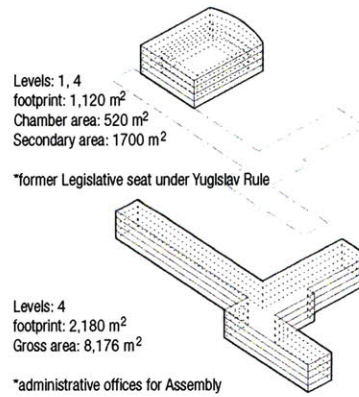
JUDICIAL BRANCH
SUPREME COURT BUILDING



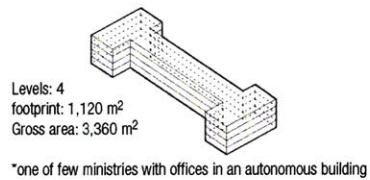
EXECUTIVE BRANCH
GOVERNMENT BUILDING



LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO



SAMPLE MINISTRY
MINISTRY OF CULTURE, YOUTH AND SPORT





SITE FRAMEWORK

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

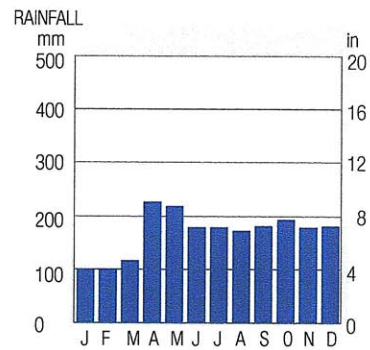
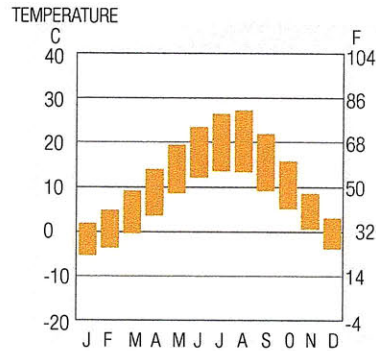
natural and agricultural areas beyond. A large-scale investment that this project proposes could become a very effective tool to shape the urban fabric of the city and control sprawl. The selected site, on the western edge of the city on the hillside, brackets the existing city and provides a clear transition 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.

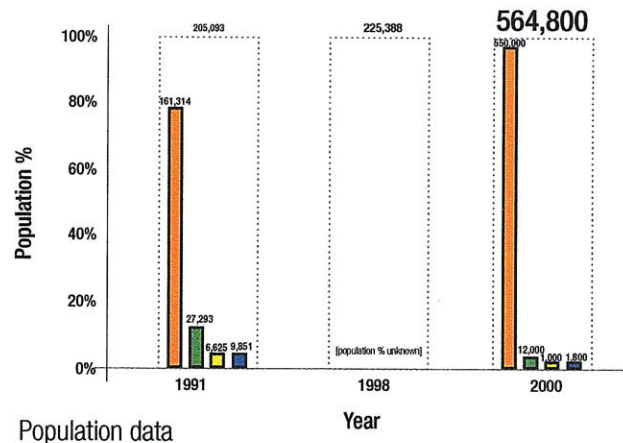
KOSOVO DATA

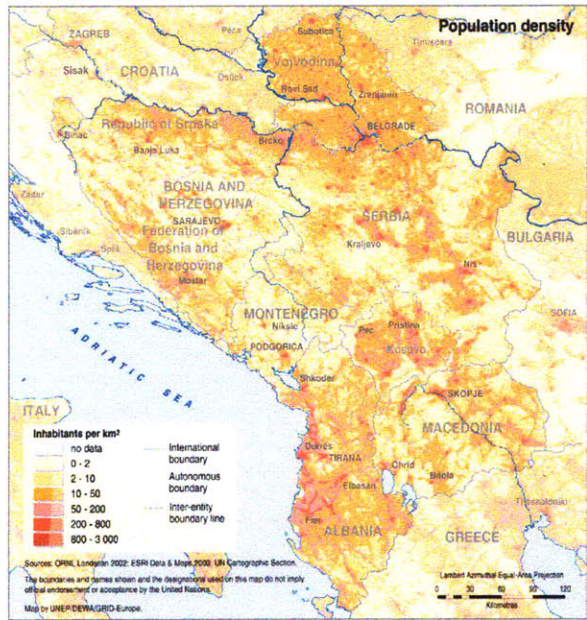
Kosovo is a Balkan State with an area of 10,887 square kilometers. Its geographic coordinates are 42 35 N by 21 00 E. Kosovo shares borders with Albania, Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia. Its land features a geographical fluvial basin, situated at an altitude of 400-700 m. It is surrounded by several 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).



Climate data





Balkan Region Population Density



Kosovo Map

PRISHTINA

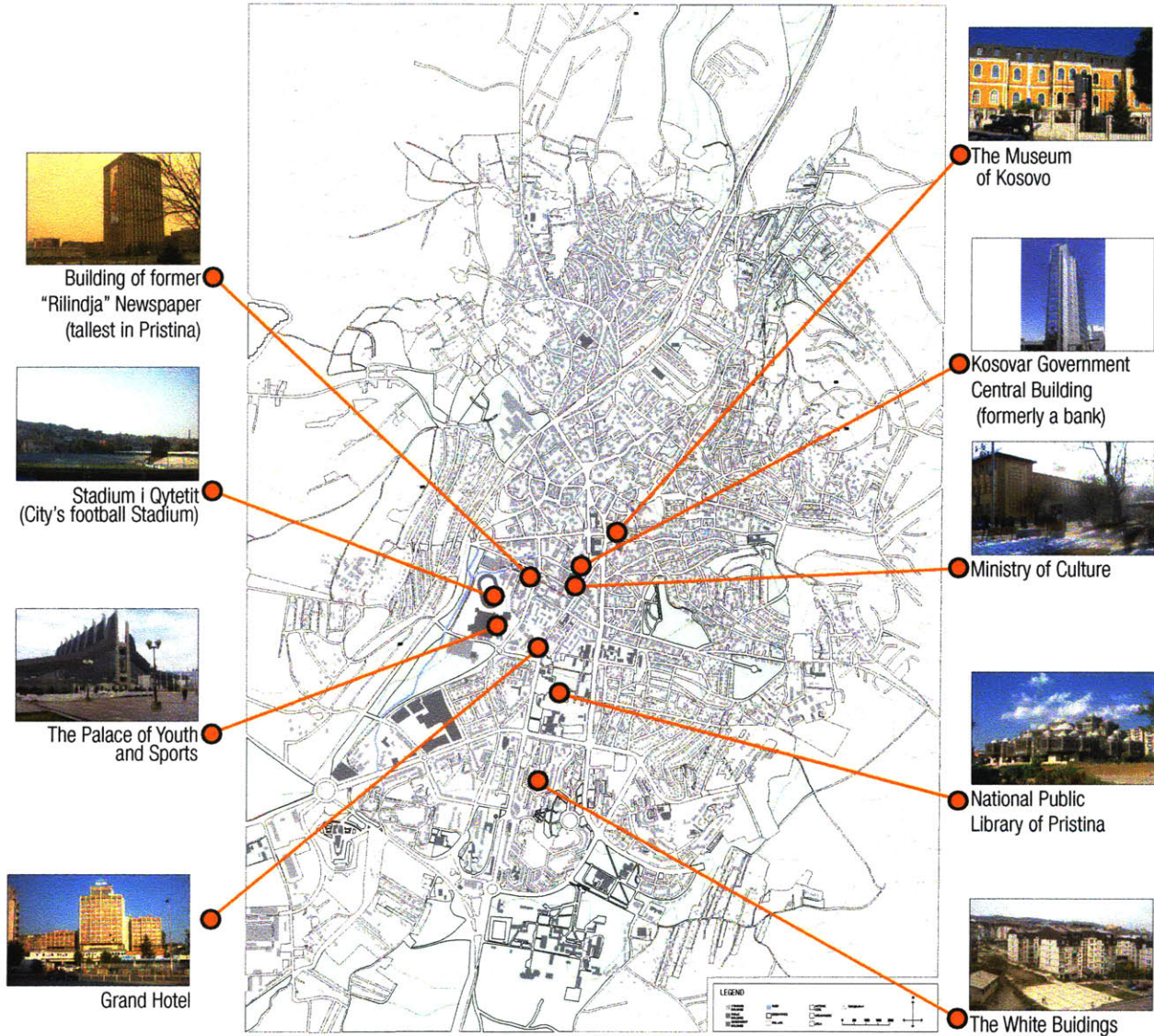
Prishtina lies in the Northeastern part of Kosovo close to the Goljak Mountains. The city's estimated population is 550,000 to 600,000. Other spellings include Prishtinë, Priština, and Pristina. Locating the 2016 World's Fair in Prishtina will give it broad exposure in the global tourist market and bring 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.

PRISHTINA CITY MAP

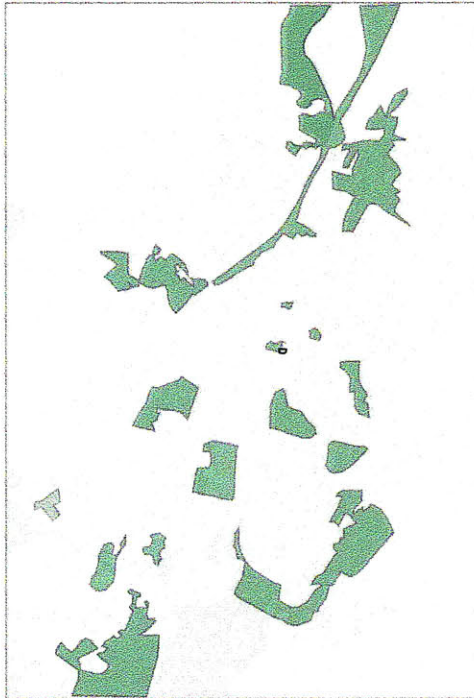


CITY DOCUMENTATION

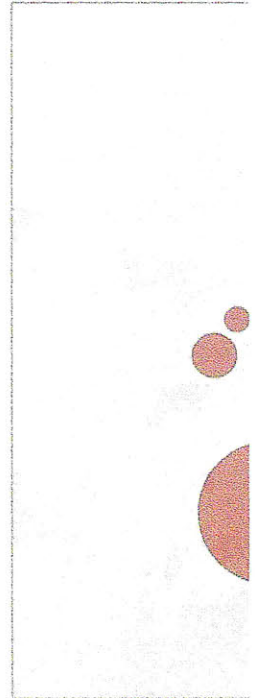
Historic Core



Green Space

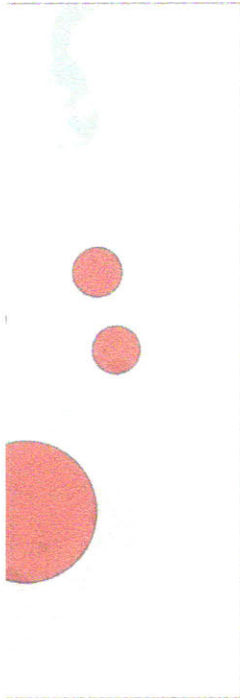


Universities





Single Family Housing



Lakrishte District



A SHIFTING CENTER

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.

1: ENK Complex

Status: Under Construction
 Investor: ENK Invest Group
 - Website: www.enkinvest-group.com
 Architect: ANARCH
 Cost: 400 million Euro
 Estimated Completion time:
 - Phase 1: 2011
 - Phase 2: 2014
 The Complex:
 - 42 floors, 165 m office twin-tower (connected through 9 glass-covered skybridges)
 - 24 floors hotel highrise
 - 20 floors residential highrise
 - 4 floors base for retail/shopping center
 Underground: 5 fl

2: World Trade Center Prishtina

Investor: Dukagjini Group
 Status: On hold
 Architect: Puka Design
 Function: Offices, Hotel, Apartments, Retail
 The Complex:
 - office tower
 - hotel tower
 - residential highrise

3: Donika II

Investor: Olti Trasing
 Architect: Studio CODEX and Horizons Group
 Status: Under Construction
 Function: Mixed use (residential, offices and retail/shopping)
 The Complex: 4 buildings of
 - 22 floors
 - 20 floors
 - 18 floors
 - 11 floors
 Underground: 3 fl

4: EDRI sh.p.k Highrise

Status: Under Construction
 Investor: EDRI sh.p.k
 Architect: Studio CODEX and Horizons Group
 Function: Residential and Commercial
 Floors: 15 floors
 Underground: 3 fl

5: Pejton Residential Tower

Status: Under Construction
 Investor: Pejtoni
 Floors: 23 floors
 Function: Residential

6: Rilindja Tower

Status: Under Reconstruction
 Investor: Government of the Republic of Kosovo
 Cost: 15 million euro
 Contractor: Mabetex Group
 Function: Offices (4 ministries)
 Floors: 19 floors
 Height: 87m

7: Fitorja Highrise

Status: Under Construction
 Investor: Fitorja
 Floors: 13 floors
 Function: Residential

8: Lakrishte Highway Junction

Status: Under Construction
 Investor: Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications, Government of The Republic of Kosovo
 Contractor: "Dinarik - Arda Rei"
 Cost: 15 million euro

9: Iliria Business & Trade Center

Status: Proposal
 Investor: Mabco Construction
 Architect & Project Manager: Patria Group
 Location: Unknown
 Floors: 50 floors
 Function: Offices, Hotel, Apartments, Retail, Entertainment

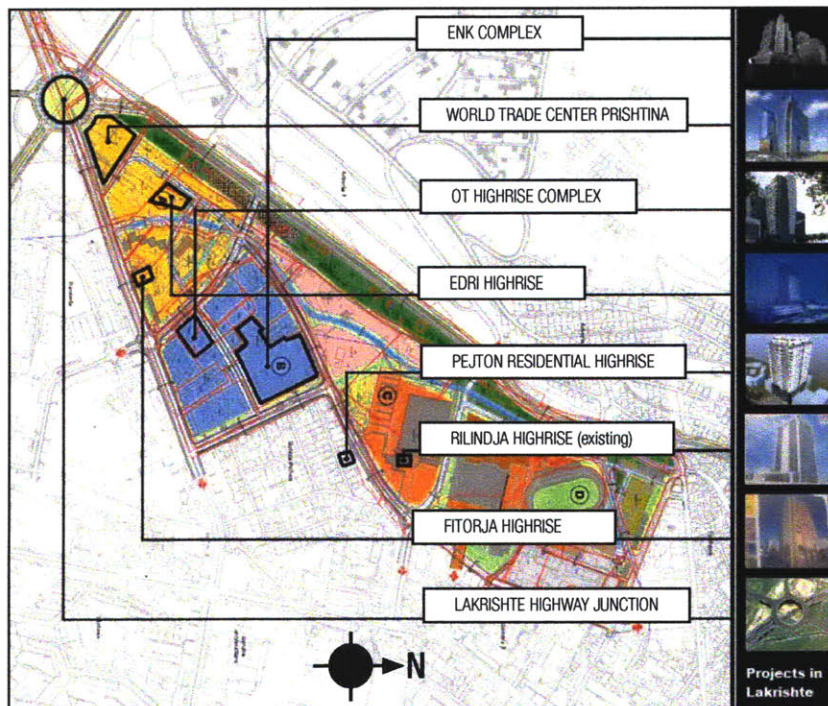
10: Axis Complex

Architect: Horizons Group
 Built surface: 232.000 m2
 Investor: R. Sadiku New Co L.L.C
 Location: Lakrishte
 Floors: 13 fl, 12 fl, 11 fl
 Underground: 2 fl
 Function: Offices, Retail/Shopping Center

Lakrishte skyscraper development: current projects



Project site in location to historic core, skyscraper district



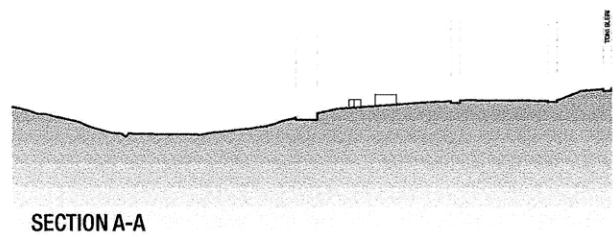
Lakrishte skyscraper development: current projects

PROJECT SITE

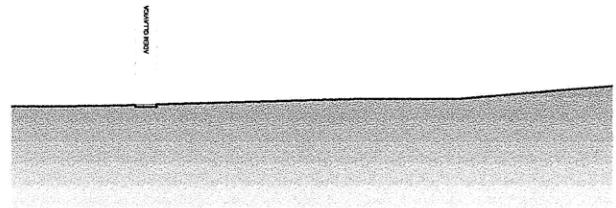
The selected project site both acknowledges and embraces this shift. The site is on the west side of the city, just north of Lakrishte across the river-bed. Locating on this site, rather than in the historic core, allows the liberty to address the new condition as well as the old. Spanning between Lakrishte 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.

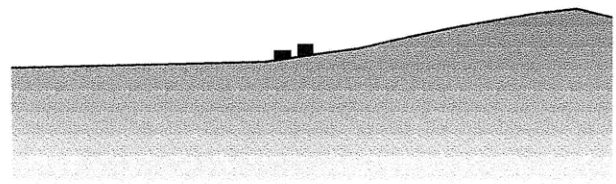
SITE SECTIONS



SECTION A-A



SECTION B-B



SECTION C-C

SITE FRAMEWORK

SITE IMAGES



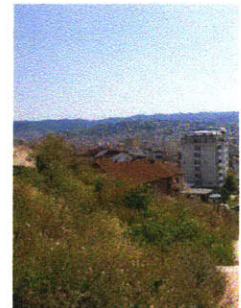
Panorama view from south end of site, looking north, east, and south



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

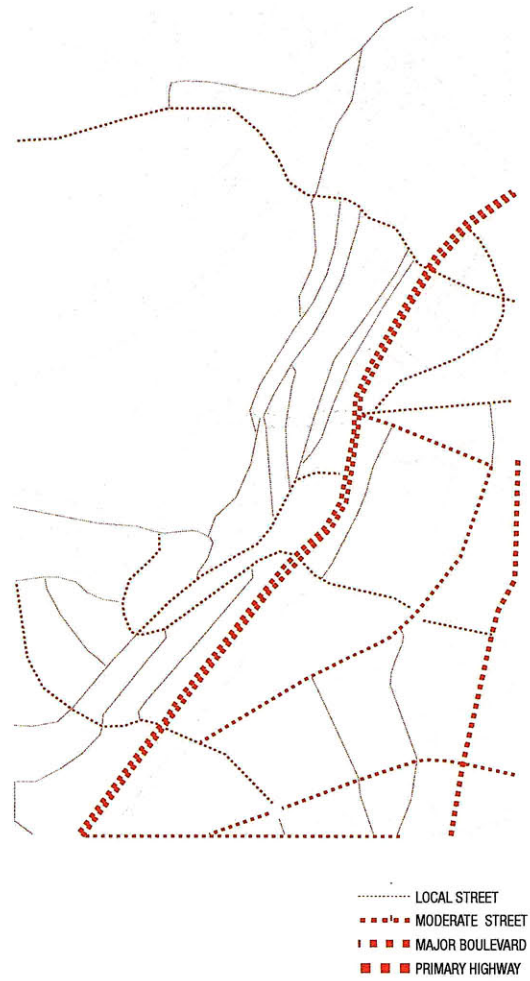


West boundary of site (hilltop), looking south

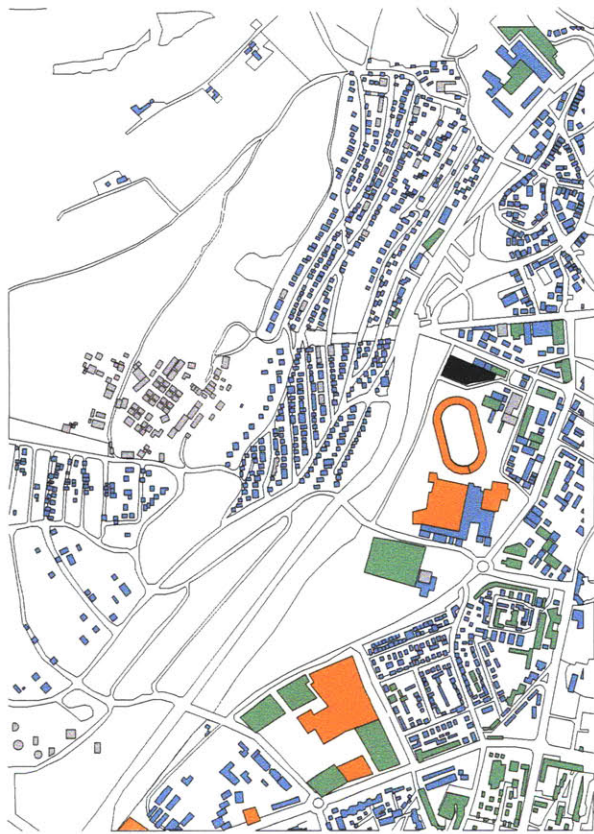
SITE DOCUMENTATION



Building Height Map



Traffic Intensity Map



- PERMANENT/ SERVICE
- GOVERNMENT
- INSTITUTIONAL
- FLAGSHIP

Building Use Map



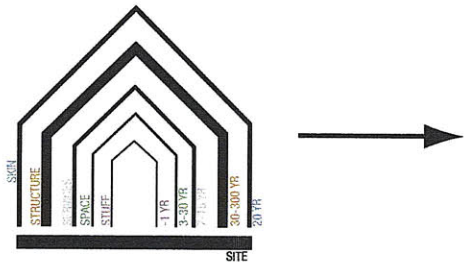
- HISTORIC CORE
- CITY FABRIC
- GREENSPACE
- UNDEVELOPED/ OPEN

Land Use Map

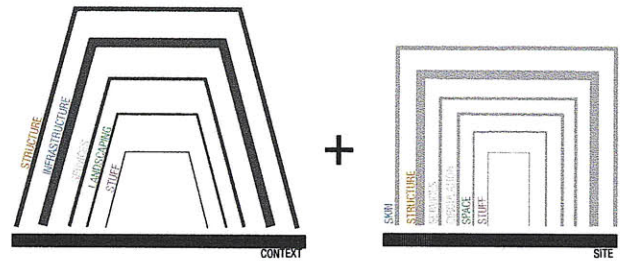
DESIGN and PROCESS

SITE SYSTEMS CONCEPT

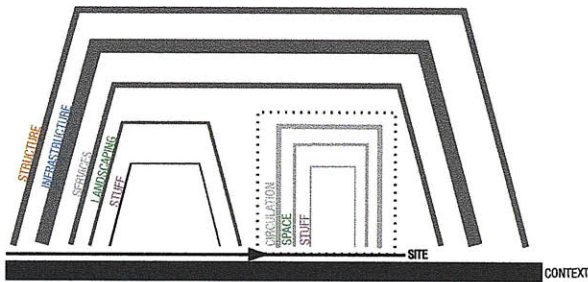
The project requires urban infrastructure and architectural containers, each with a separate strategy. The infrastructural investment is both specific and permanent, while the architectural component is flexible and generic. The design strategy considers the nested life-cycles of each system and shifts 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.



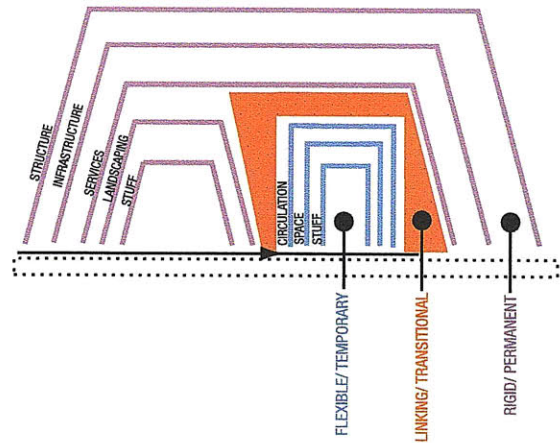
Building Systems Diagram



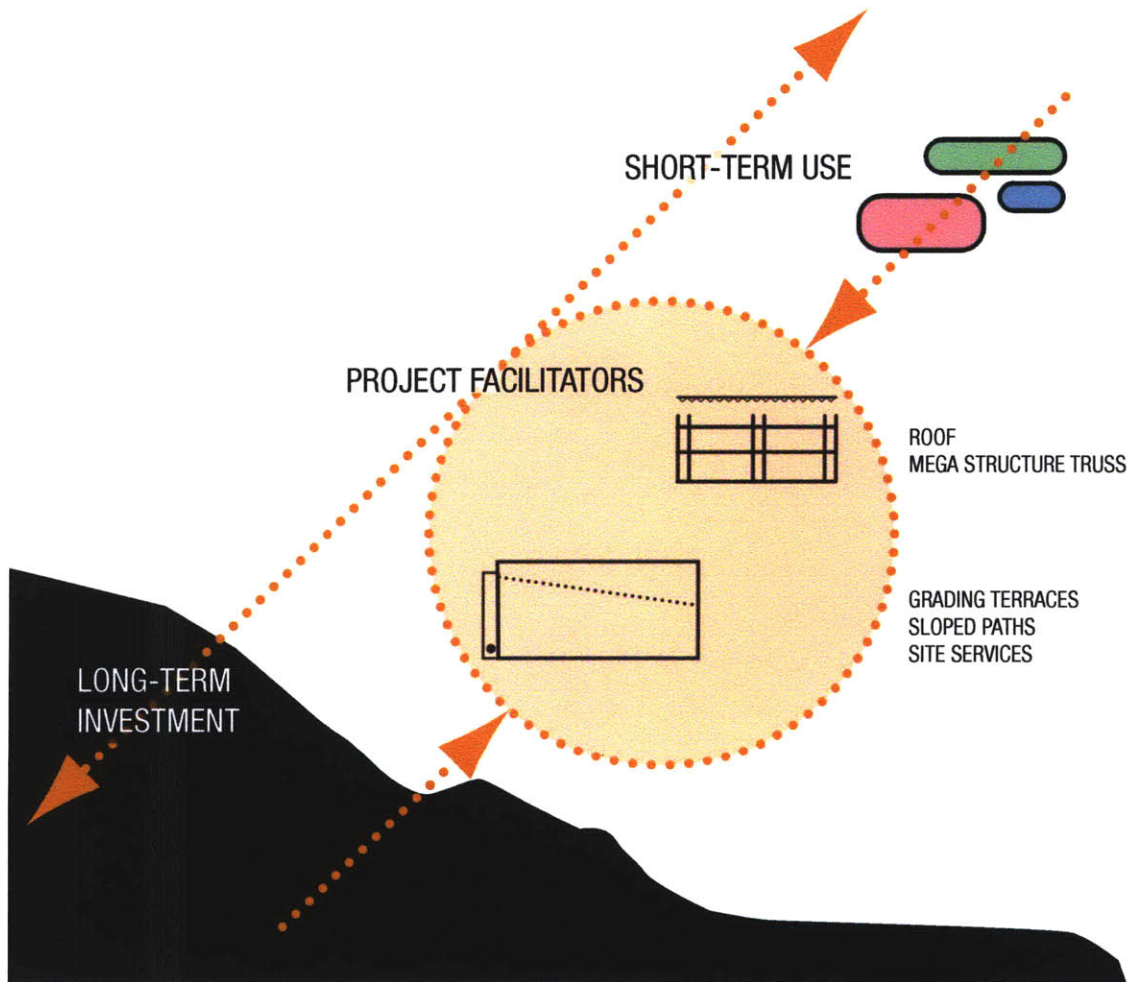
Site systems + Building systems



Composite systems: long-life systems moved to site



Permanent, transitional, and flexible systems



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.

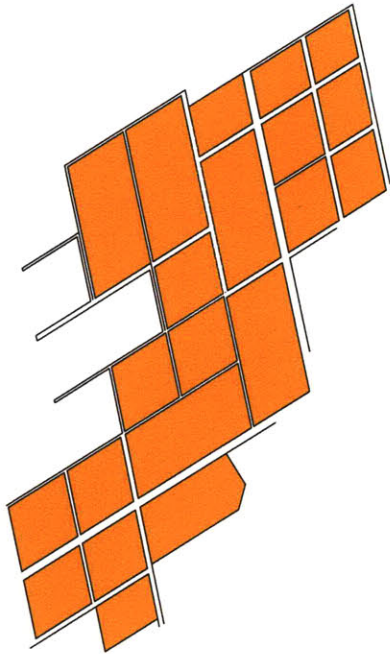
Connecting this permanent site infrastructure with the temporary and flexible architecture is a transitional piece, a wedge which transitions from permanent to temporary and from a specific oblique grain to a generic orthogonal grid. This wedge includes a landscaped component and a public plaza component. 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.

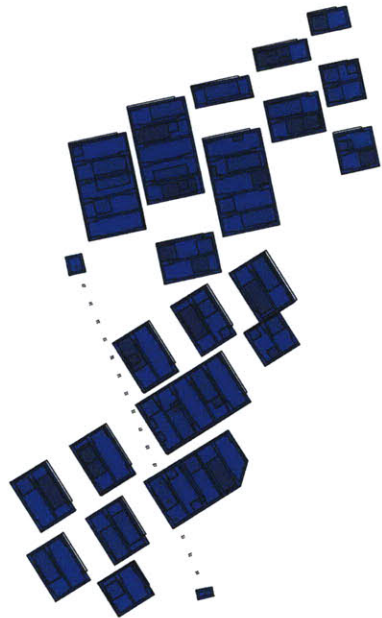
The architectural scheme is a flexible framework within which temporary programs can be housed and cycled with relative ease. The permanent architectural investment is a series of linear Vierendeel truss structural frames with an integrated roof system. These frames create a superstructure to simplify 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 "microstructure" 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.



PERMANENT SYSTEMS



FLEXIBLE SYSTEMS

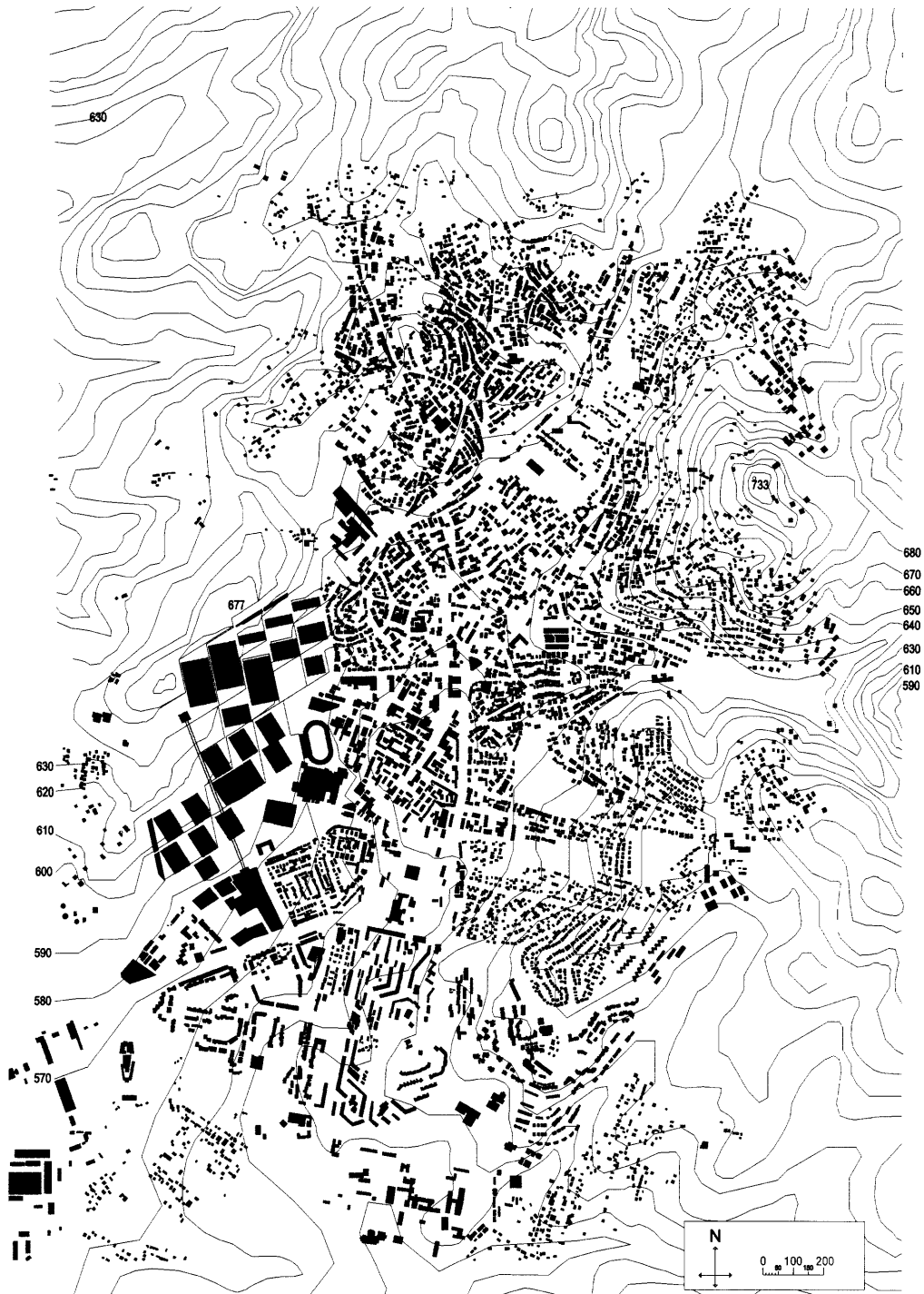


TRANSITION SYSTEMS



CITY MAP

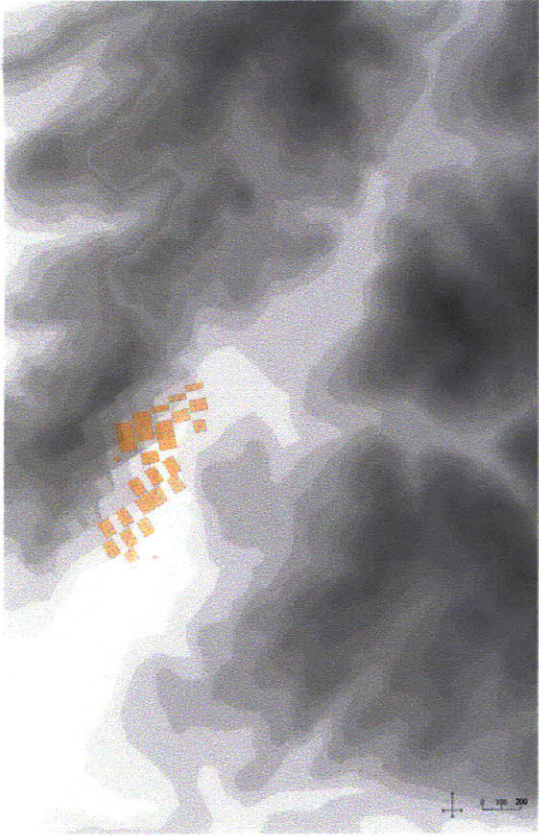
Original Scale 1:8,000



URBAN DESIGN CONCEPTS



Basic Urban Framework

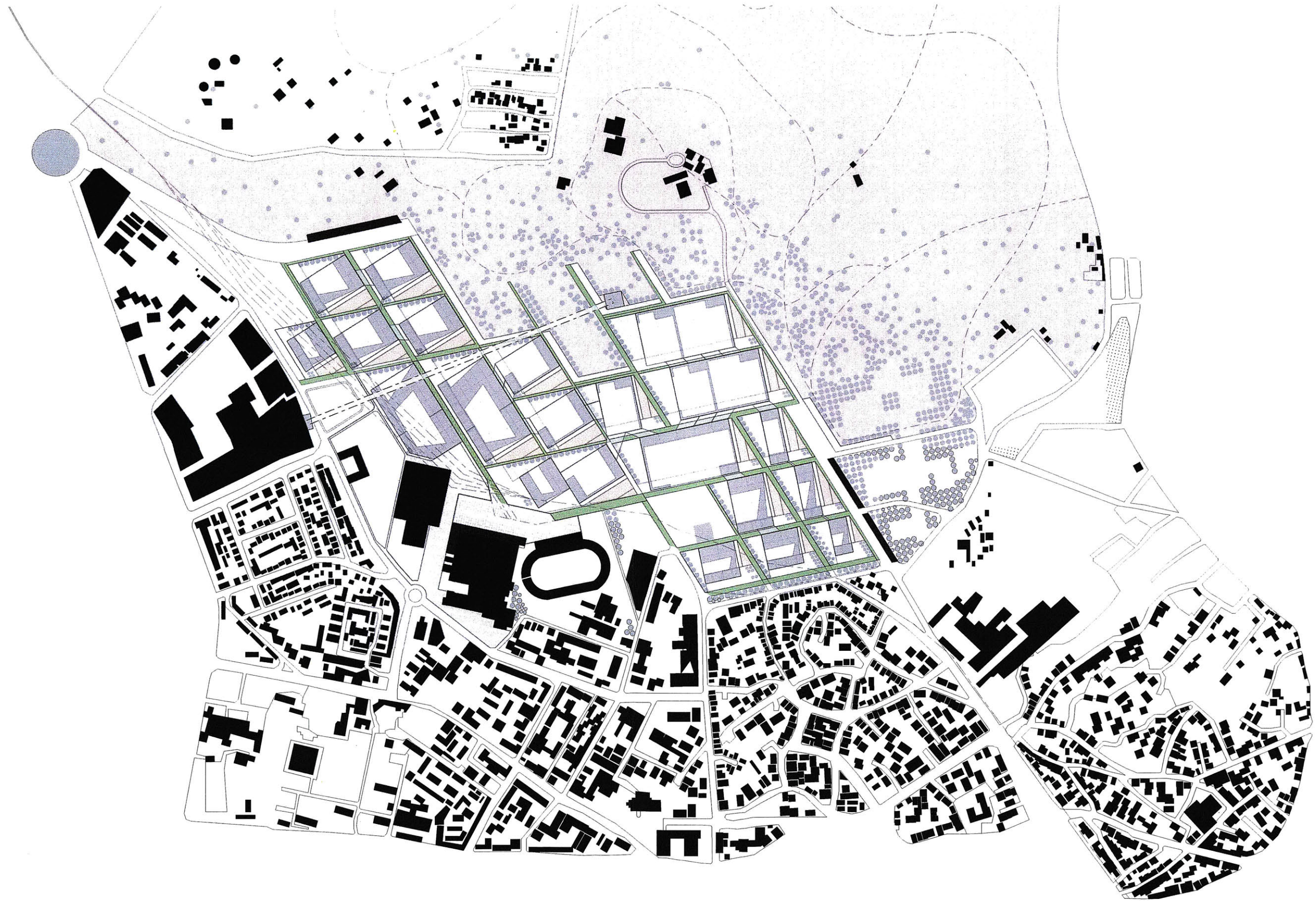


City Sectional Boundary Integration

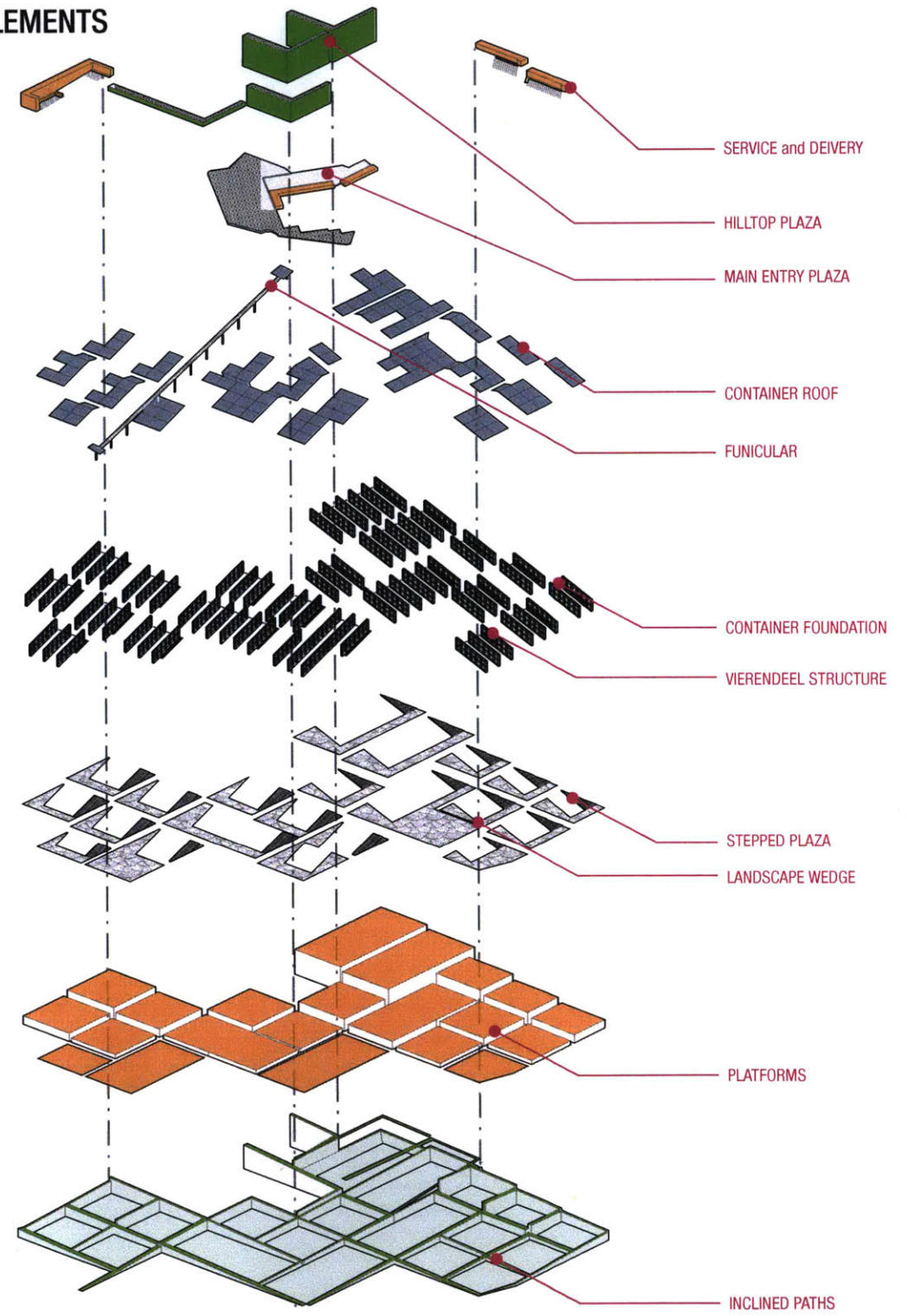
DESIGN & PROCESS

SITE PLAN

Original Scale 1:2000



SITE ELEMENTS

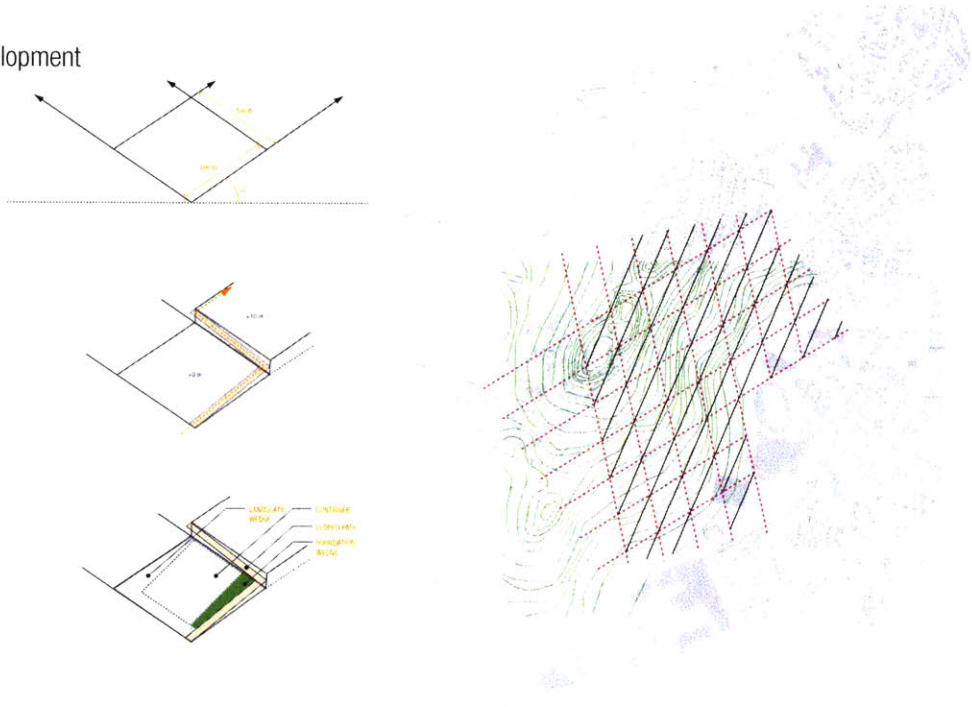




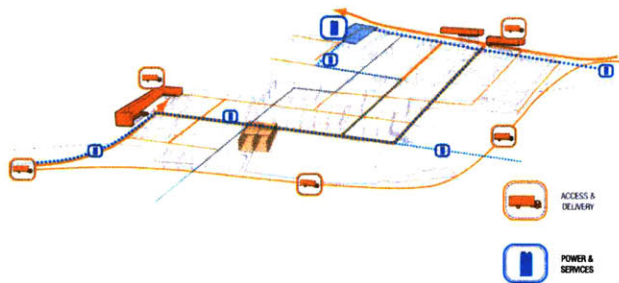
DESIGN & PROCESS

PROJECT PLAN
Original Scale 1:1000

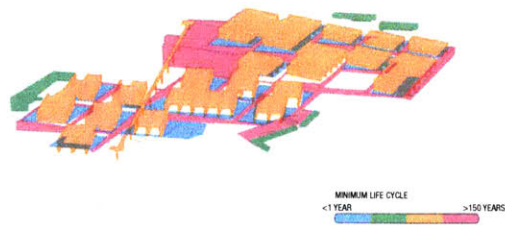
Terrace Development



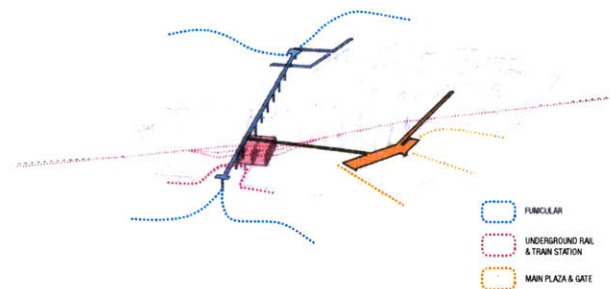
Service and Utilities Strategies

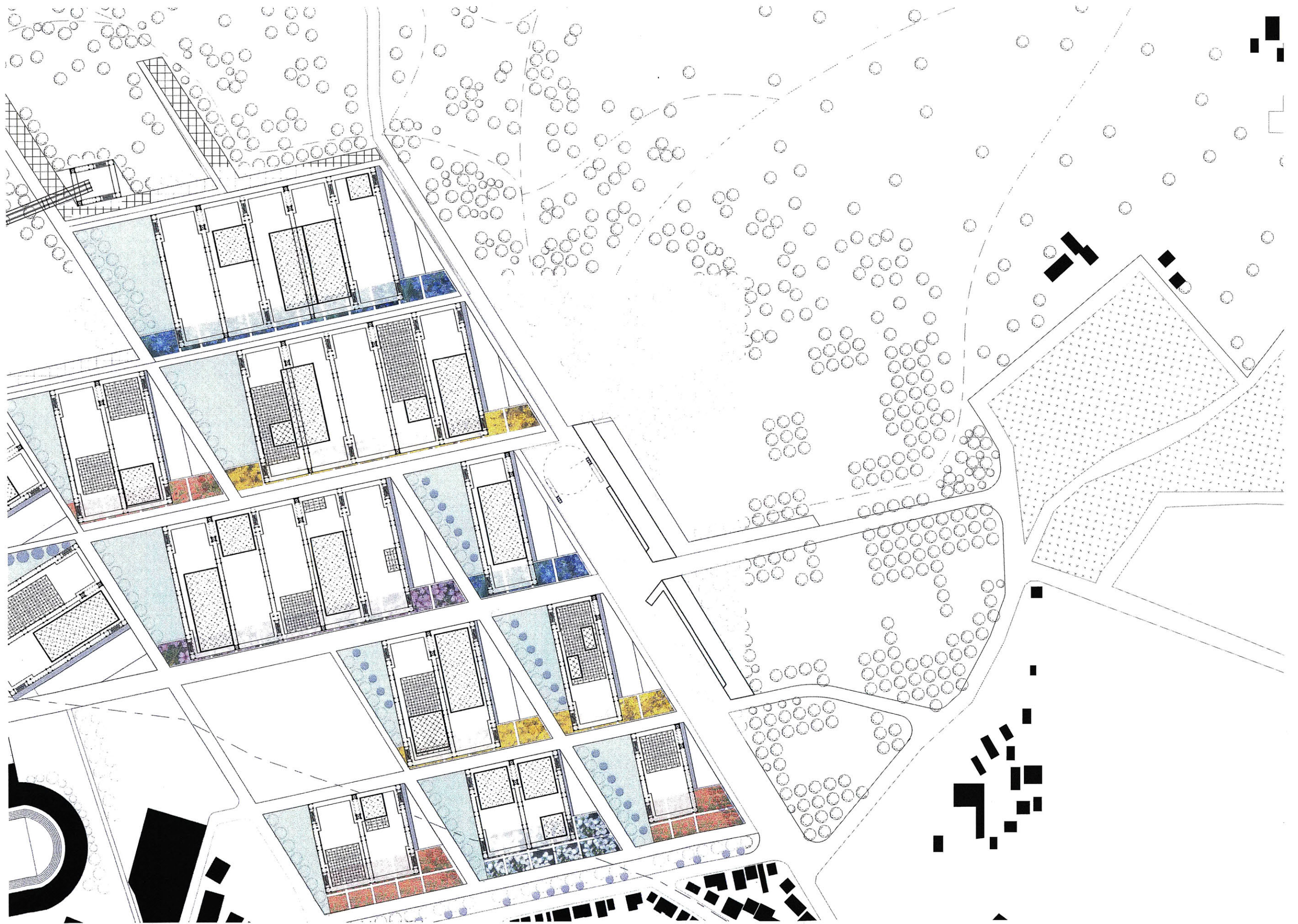


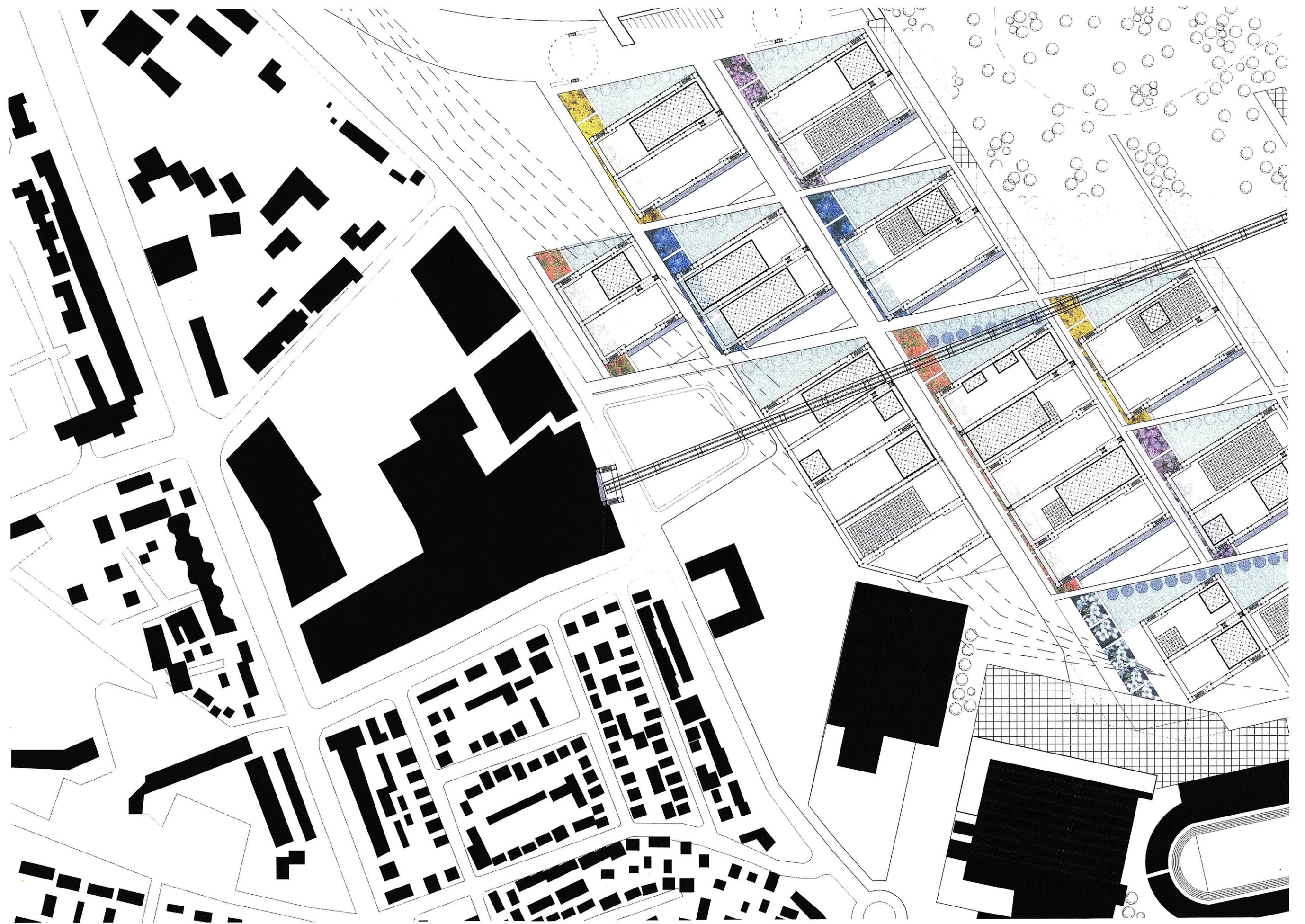
Element Lifecycles Strategy



Primary Access and Routes







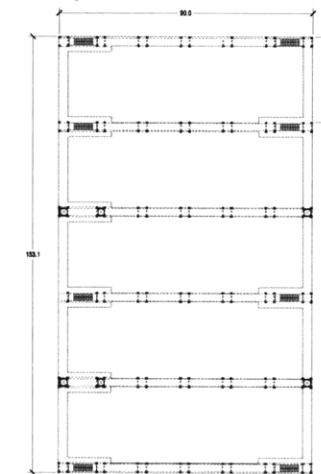
PROGRAM STRATEGY

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.

CONTAINER PROGRAMMING

SIX-by-SEVEN



x 5

HEIGHT: 20 m
 BELOW GRADE: 4 m
 FLOOR AREA: 13,775 m²
 MAX. PROGRAM: 55,100 m²
 PROGRAM ELEMENTS: -FLAGSHIP
 -CULTURAL
 -PERMANENT
 -TRANSIT HUB

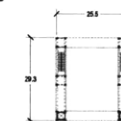
TWO-by-SEVEN



x 2

HEIGHT: 20 m
 BELOW GRADE: 4 m
 FLOOR AREA: 13,775 m²
 MAX. PROGRAM: 55,100 m²
 PROGRAM ELEMENTS: -CULTURAL
 -PERMANENT
 -HOUSING

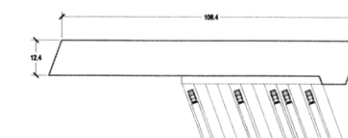
TWO-by-TWO



x ~2

HEIGHT: 20 m
 BELOW GRADE: 8 m
 FLOOR AREA: 750 m²
 MAX. PROGRAM: 0 m²
 PROGRAM ELEMENTS: -FUNICULAR PLATFORM

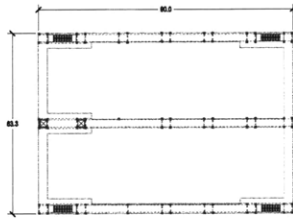
DELIVERY BAR BUILDING



x ~3

HEIGHT: 12 m
 BELOW GRADE: 4 m
 FLOOR AREA: 1,800 m²
 MAX. PROGRAM: 7,200 m²
 PROGRAM ELEMENTS: -SERVICE
 -DELIVERY
 -STORAGE

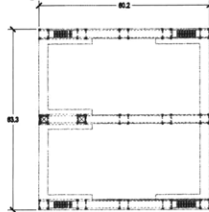
THREE-by-SEVEN



x 9

HEIGHT: 20 m
 BELOW GRADE: 4 m
 FLOOR AREA: 5700 m²
 MAX. PROGRAM: 22,800 m²
 PROGRAM ELEMENTS: -MINISTRIES
 -PERMANENT

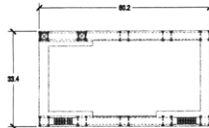
THREE-by-FIVE



x 4

HEIGHT: 20 m
 BELOW GRADE: 4 m
 FLOOR AREA: 3800 m²
 MAX. PROGRAM: 15,200 m²
 PROGRAM ELEMENTS: -MINISTRIES
 -PERMANENT
 -SERVICE

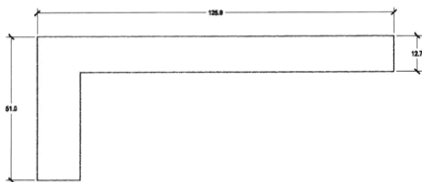
TWO-by-FIVE



x 1

HEIGHT: 20 m
 BELOW GRADE: 4 m
 FLOOR AREA: 3,800 m²
 MAX. PROGRAM: 15,200 m²
 PROGRAM ELEMENTS: -PERMANENT
 -HOUSING
 -SERVICE

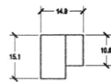
ENTRY BAR BUILDING



x ~2

HEIGHT: 8m
 BELOW GRADE: 4 m
 FLOOR AREA: 2,100 m²
 MAX. PROGRAM: 8,400 m²
 PROGRAM ELEMENTS: -INFORMATION
 -TICKETING
 -SECURITY
 -SERVICE

PARK BUILDING



x ~06

HEIGHT: 4-8 m
 BELOW GRADE: 4 m
 FLOOR AREA: 200 m²
 MAX. PROGRAM: 400 m²
 PROGRAM ELEMENTS: -SERVICE
 -STORAGE

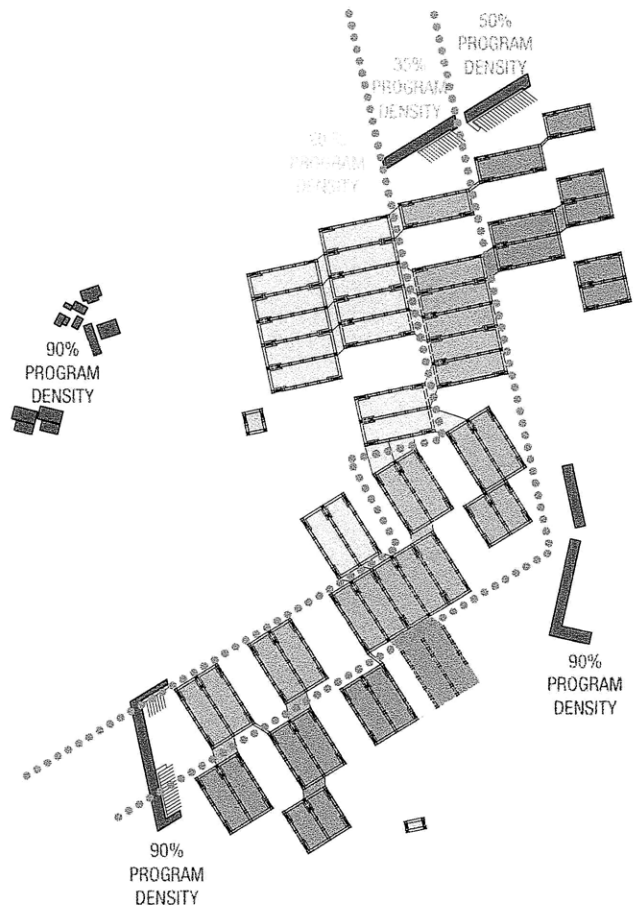
Other minor ancillary structures are also included on the site. Two service bars, with loading dock and storage facilities, bracket the site on either end (south, north). Two stations provide access for the elevated rail on the site. A program bar at the base of the site (east), on the main entry plaza, 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.

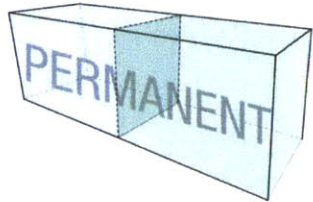
Certain programs get paired within container types due to their scale, adjacency to other programs, proximity to the existing city, or other considerations. This program distribution results in specific pairings of the following program types: flagship, cultural, ministries, housing, and permanent programs.

Container Density and Distribution

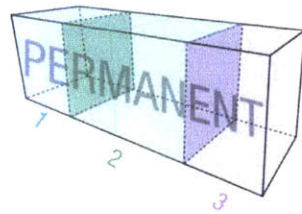


Container Types and Combinations

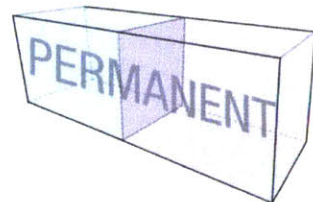
PERMANENT + CULTURAL



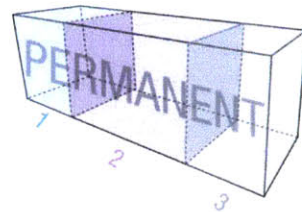
PERMANENT + CULTURAL + HOUSING



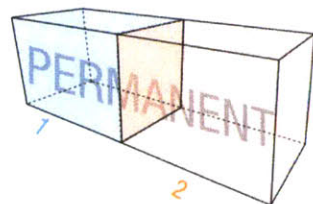
PERMANENT + HOUSING



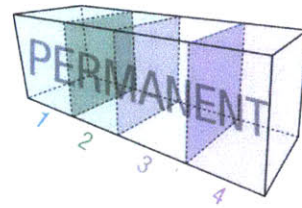
PERMANENT + HOUSING + MINISTRIES

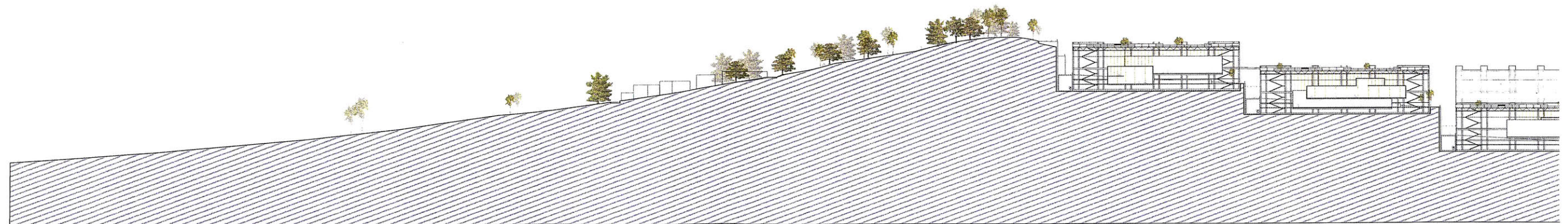
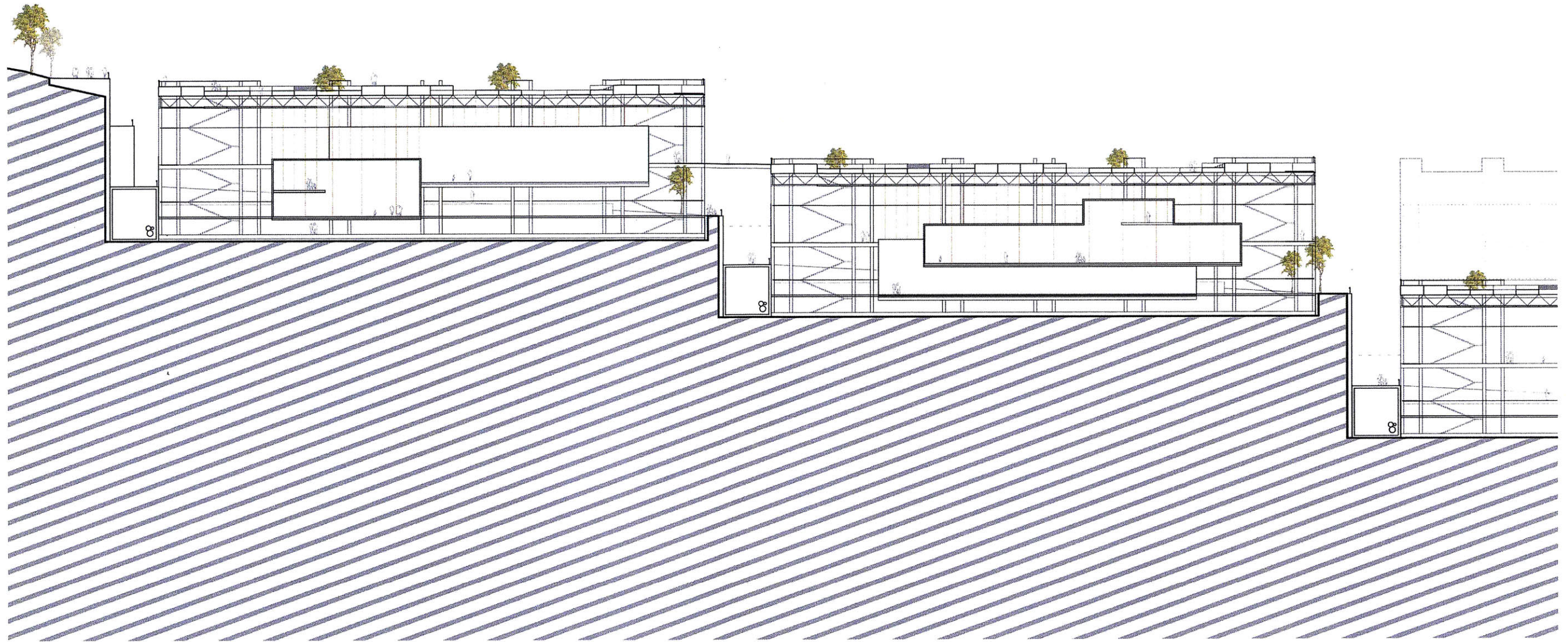


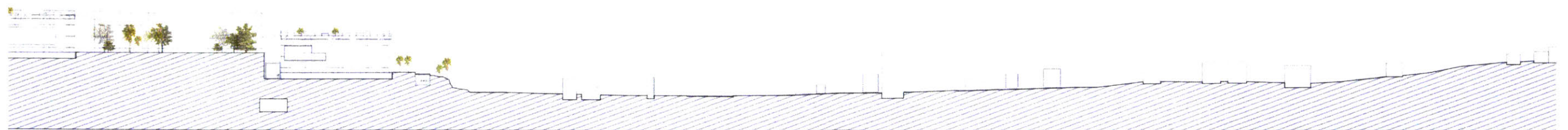
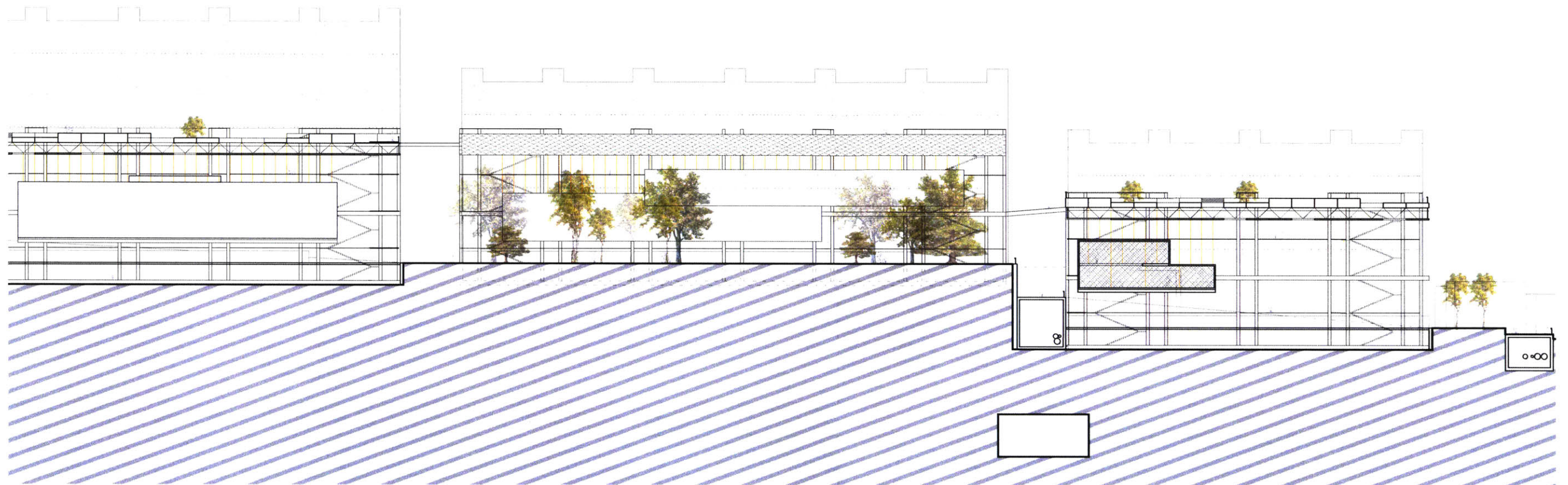
PERMANENT + FLAGSHIP



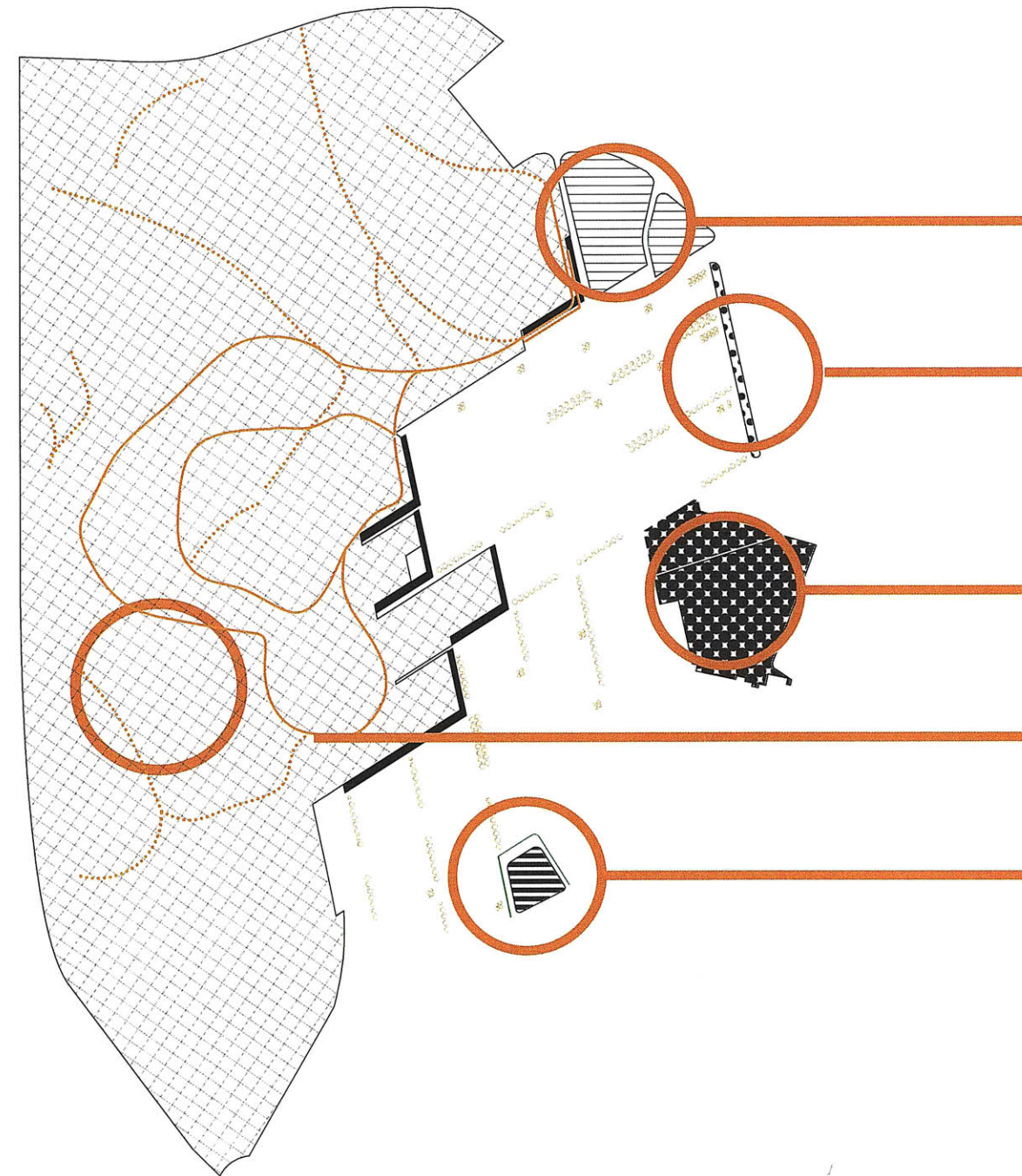
PERMANENT + CULTURAL + MINISTRIES + HOUSING







MACRO-LANDSCAPE STRATEGY





FORMAL GARDENS

PARKWAY BUFFER

MAIN PLAZA CENTRAL GREEN

CITY PARK WITH PATH NETWORK

TRANSIT HUB BUFFER

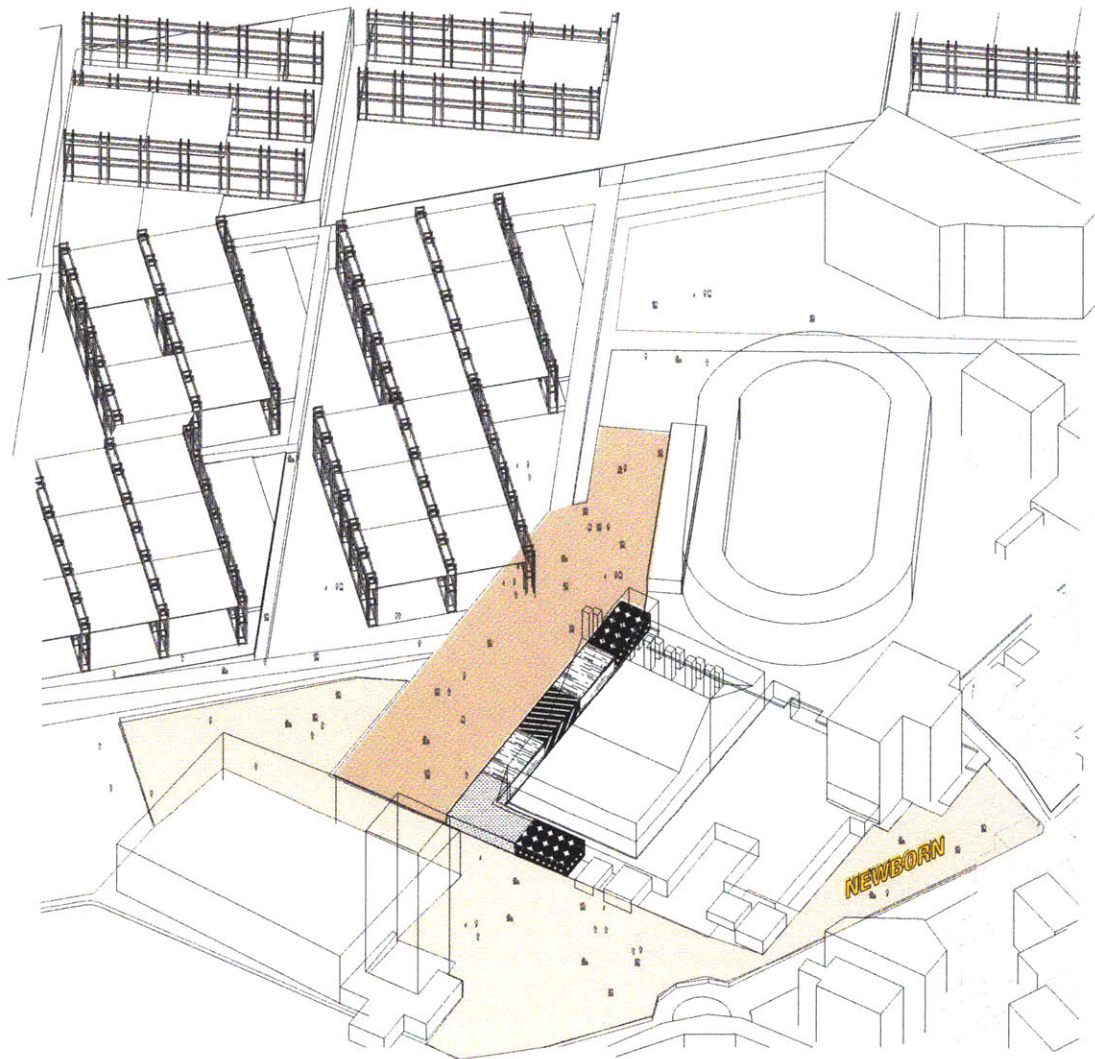
The scheme inhabits the hillside of the city, but does not occupy the top of the hill. This is left intentionally blank for two reasons: to avoid the power connotations of a capital complex occupying the hilltop, and to take advantage of the natural, forested area at the top of the hill and the views 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.

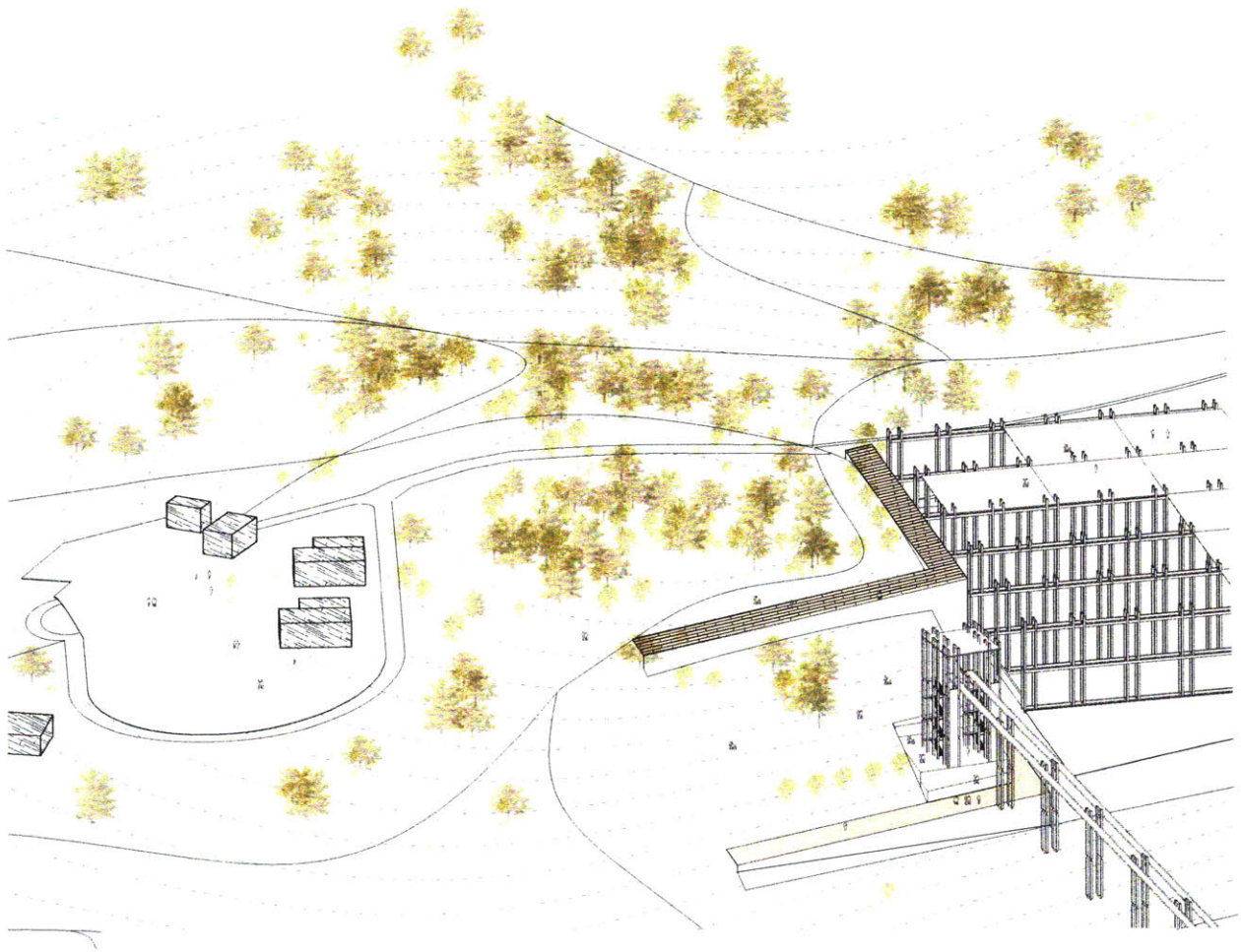
Several other macro-landscape elements help to structure the site. One notable example is the main entry plaza links the scheme to the city. Additionally, in the north end of the scheme, a wide parkway provides a buffer for the smaller-scale urban context. Within this macro-landscape strategy, there 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

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 Prishtina 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

Rudina grew up in a village outside of Prizren, but moved to Prishtina 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

Ilir is a delivery driver for the Dukagjini Group, a large construction company and publishing house based in Prishtina. 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 Prishtina's city streets.

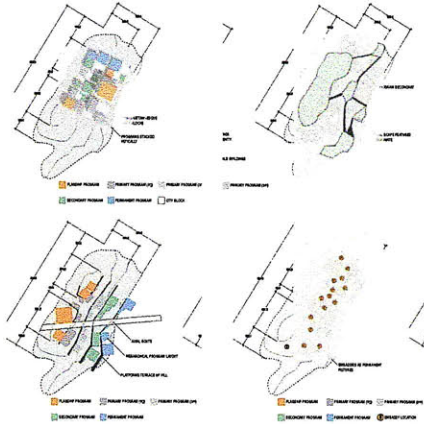
After completing his morning deliveries, Ilir parks his truck at the northern truck bay and loading zone, and meets several friends for coffee at a local cafe within the civic core. By mid-morning, he returns to the truck and leaves the civic core to continue with deliveries in other portions of Prishtina.

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!

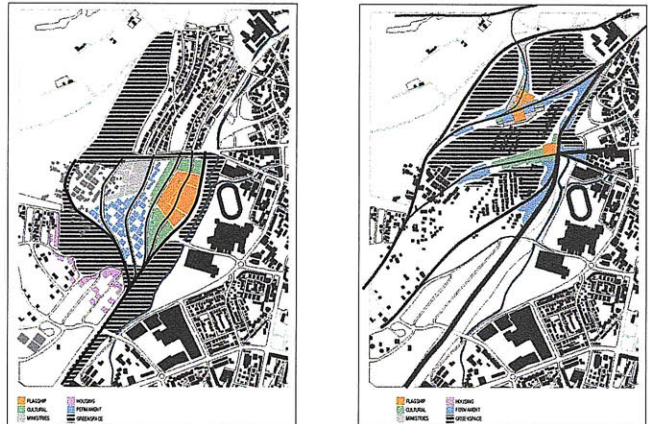


SCHEME DEVELOPMENT

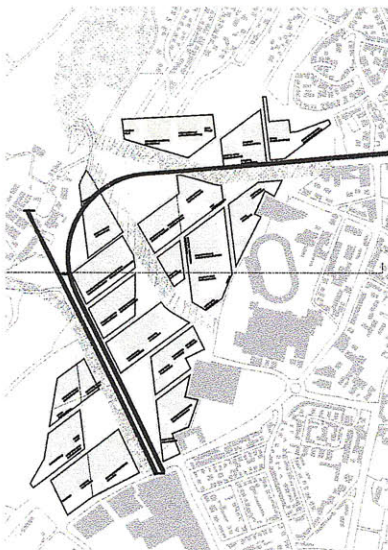
09/04/2009



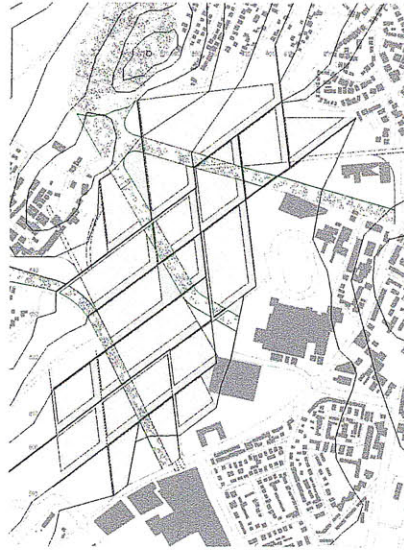
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10/05/2009



10/11/2009

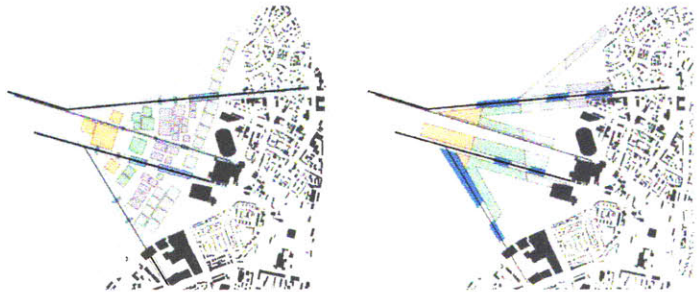
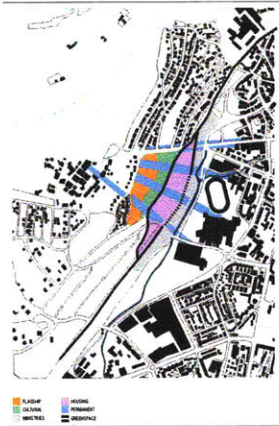


10/15/2009





09/28/2009



11/13/2009
SITE PLAN
SCALE 1:2000



12/14/2009
SITE PLAN
SCALE 1:2000

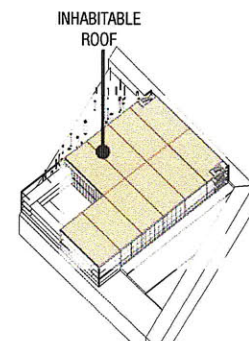
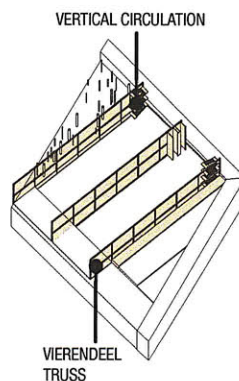
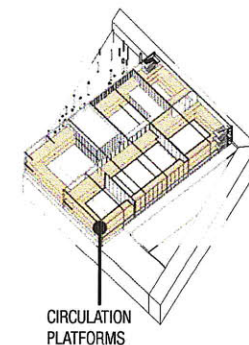
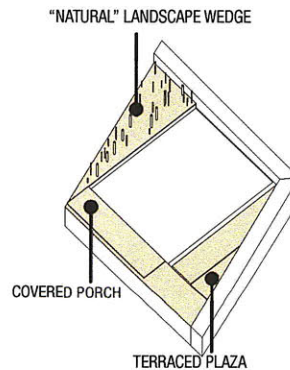
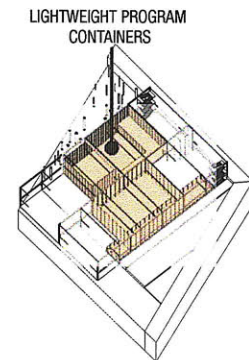
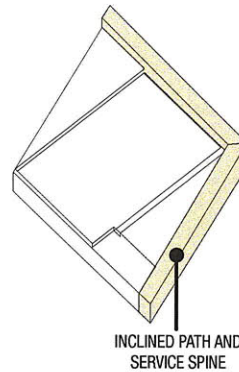


CONTAINER CONCEPTS

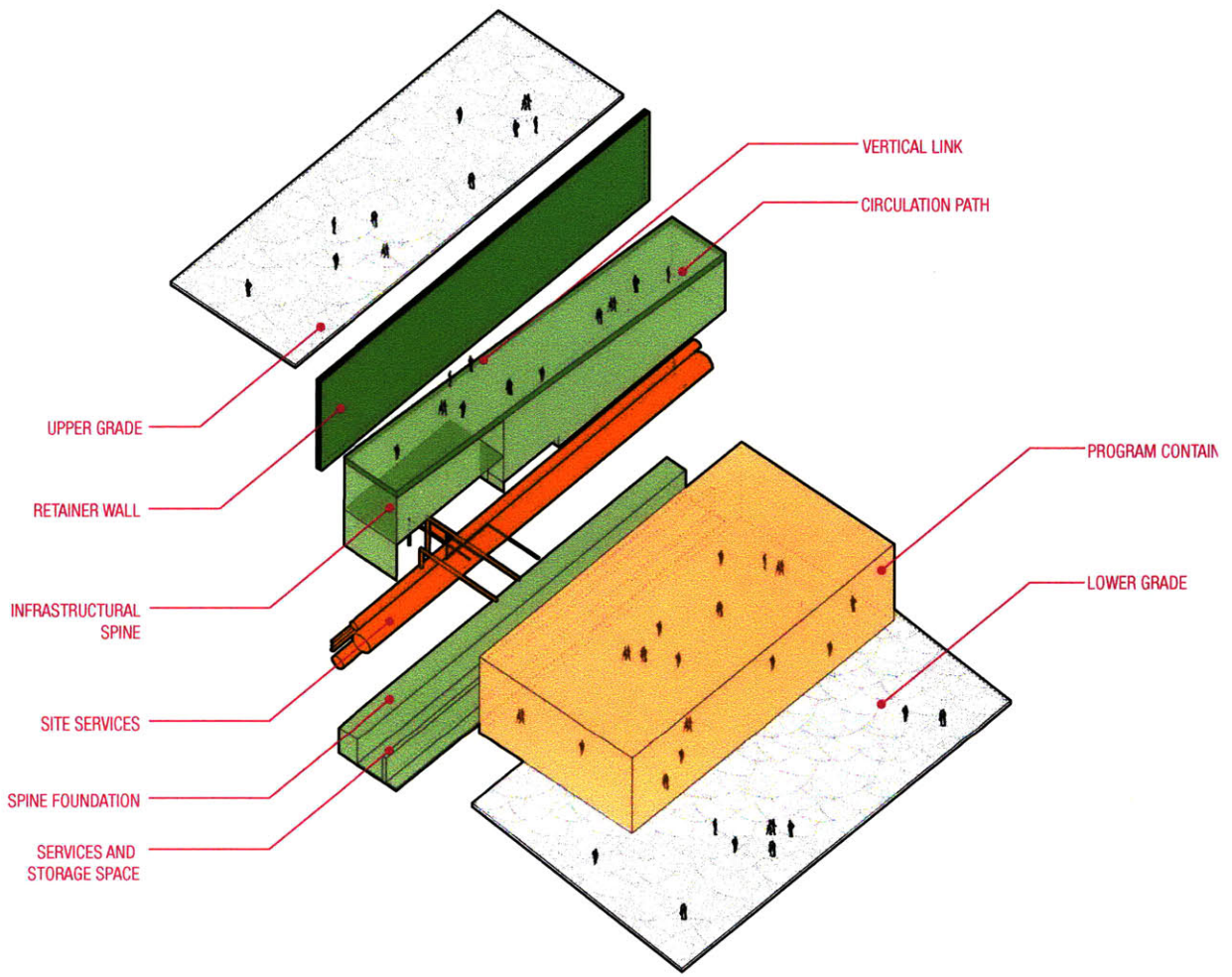
A series of tiered terraces are formed by the site infrastructure. A circulation system of inclined paths connects between terraces and provides both pedestrian and vehicular site access. The Vierendeel truss mega structure passes through each terrace, defining a zone for program to be inserted into. 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.

BLOCK ELEMENTS



PATH SPINE ELEMENTS

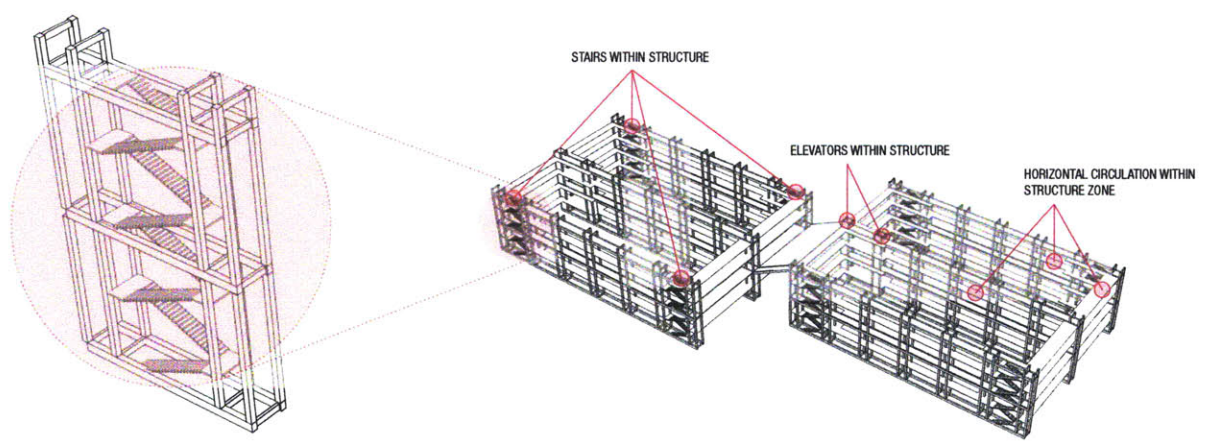
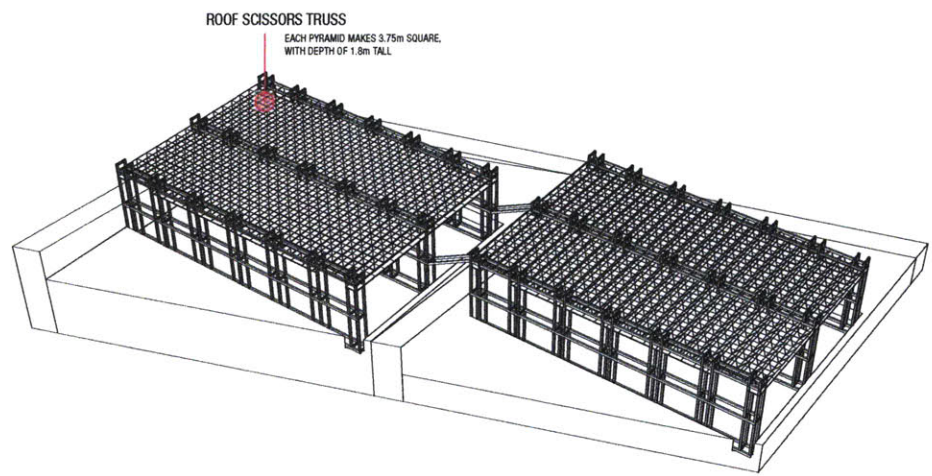
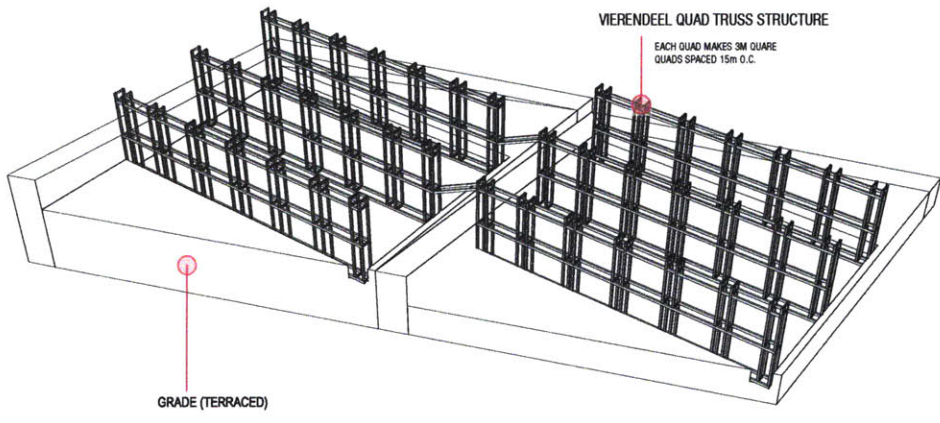


CONTAINER STRUCTURE

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.



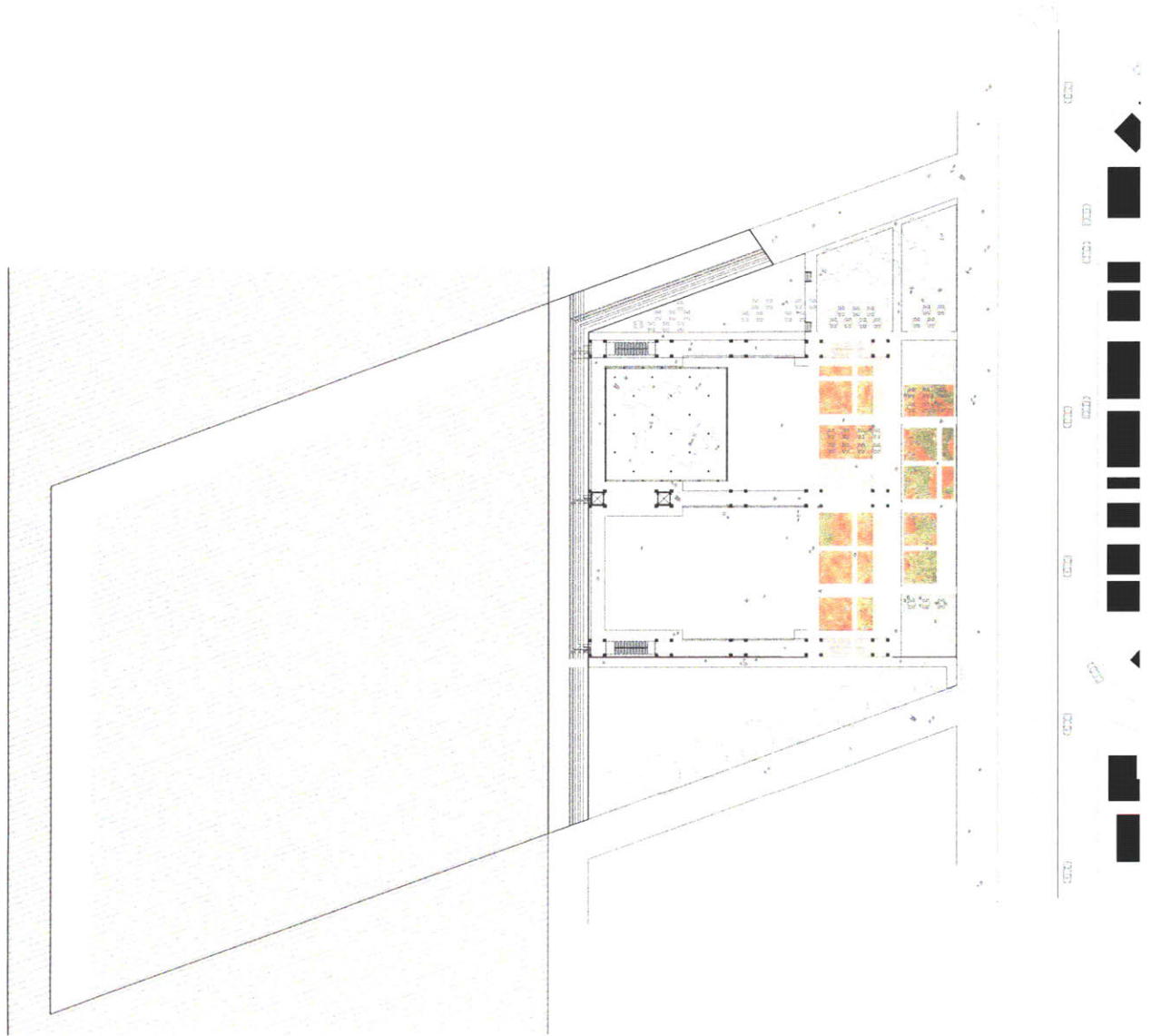
FLOORPLANS

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.

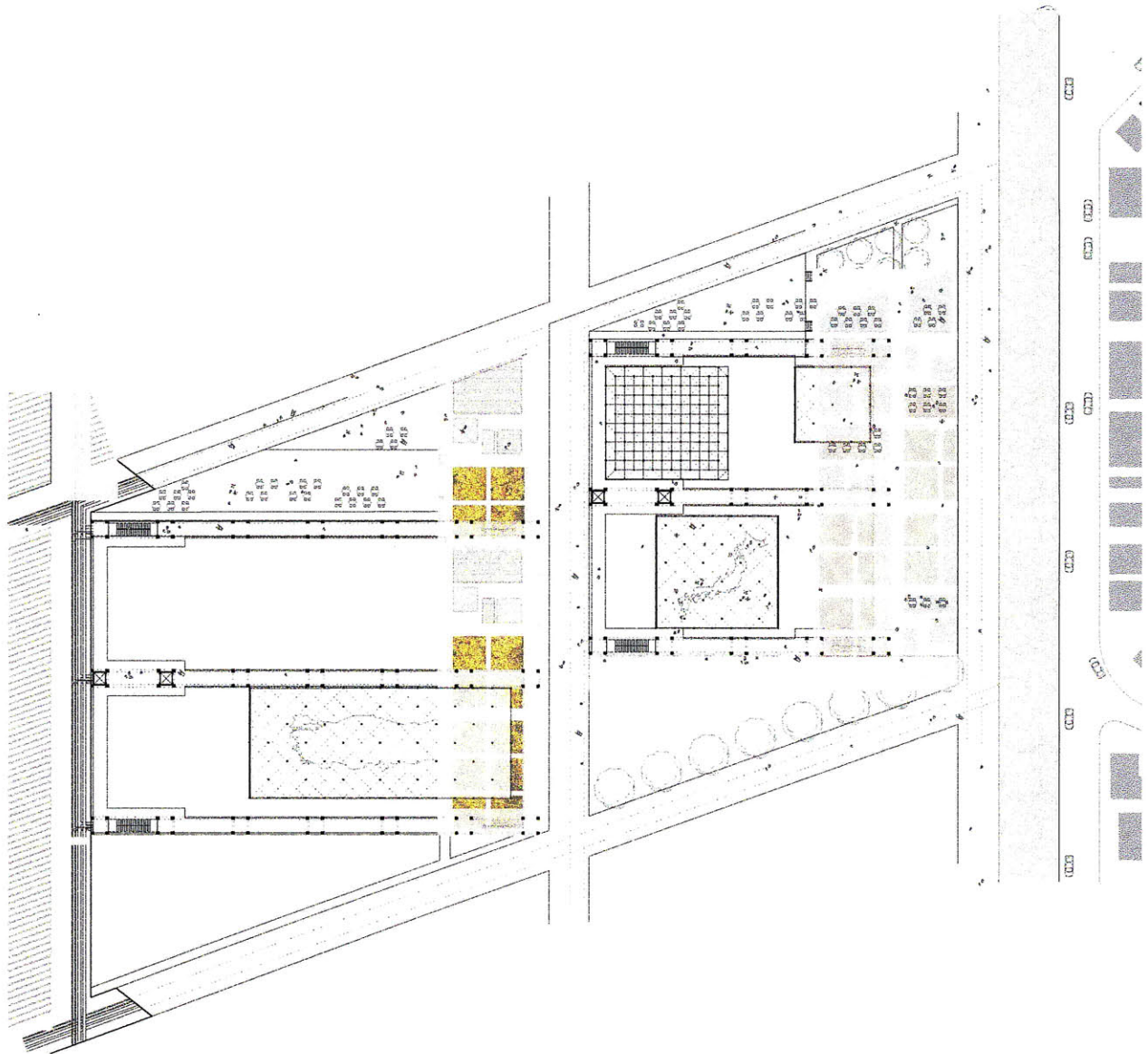
FLOORPLAN 1

Original Scale 1:250



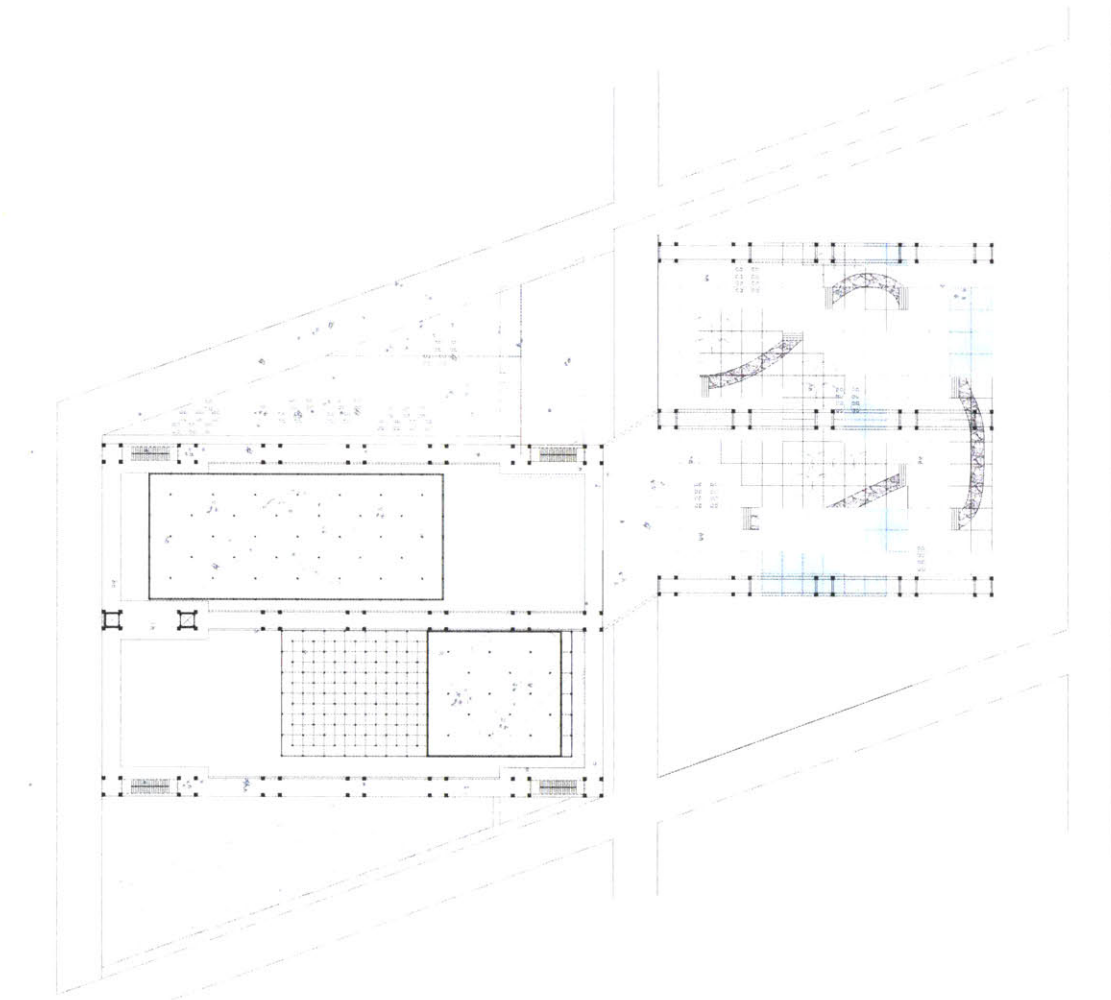
FLOORPLAN 2

Original Scale 1:250



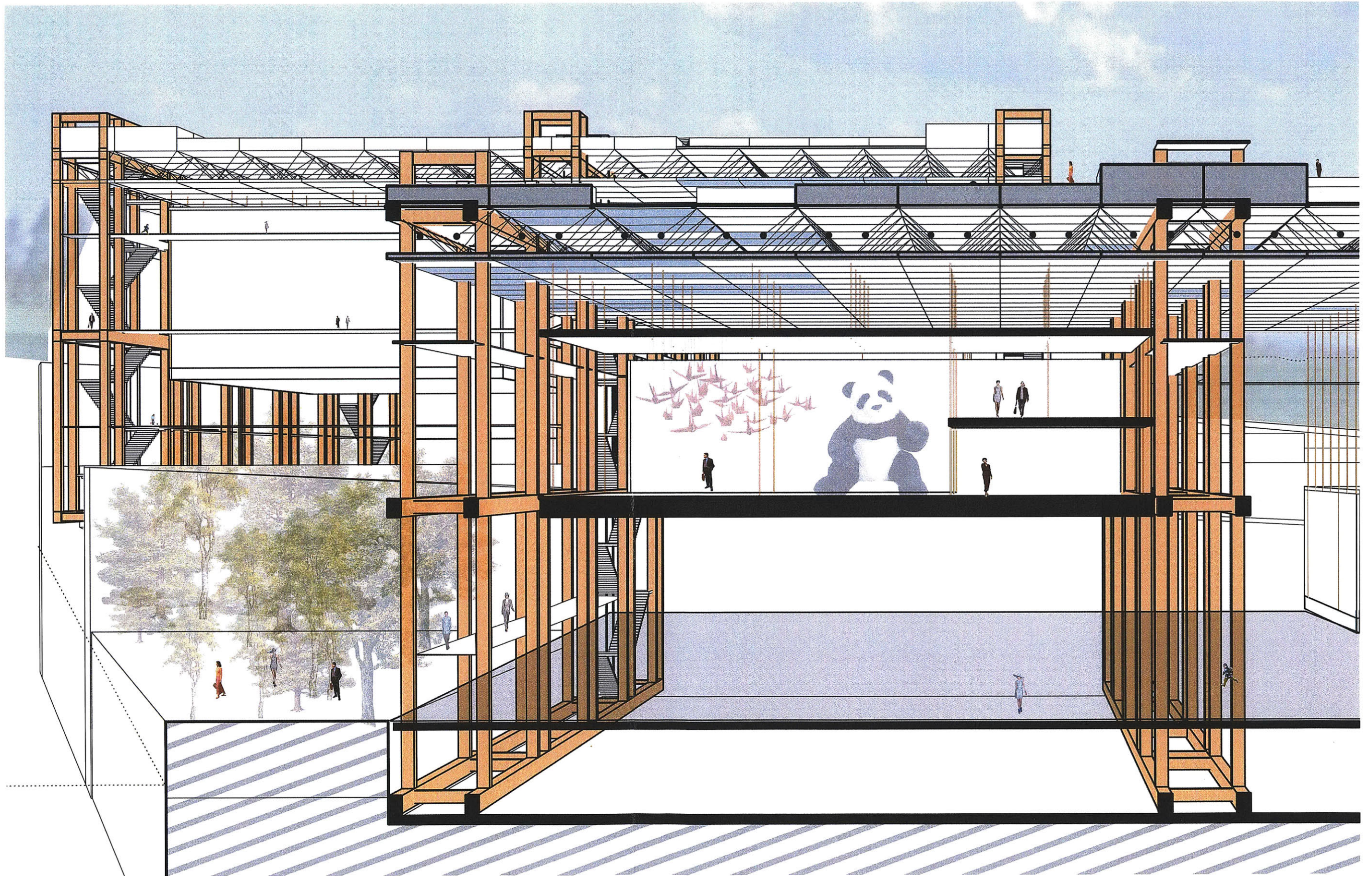


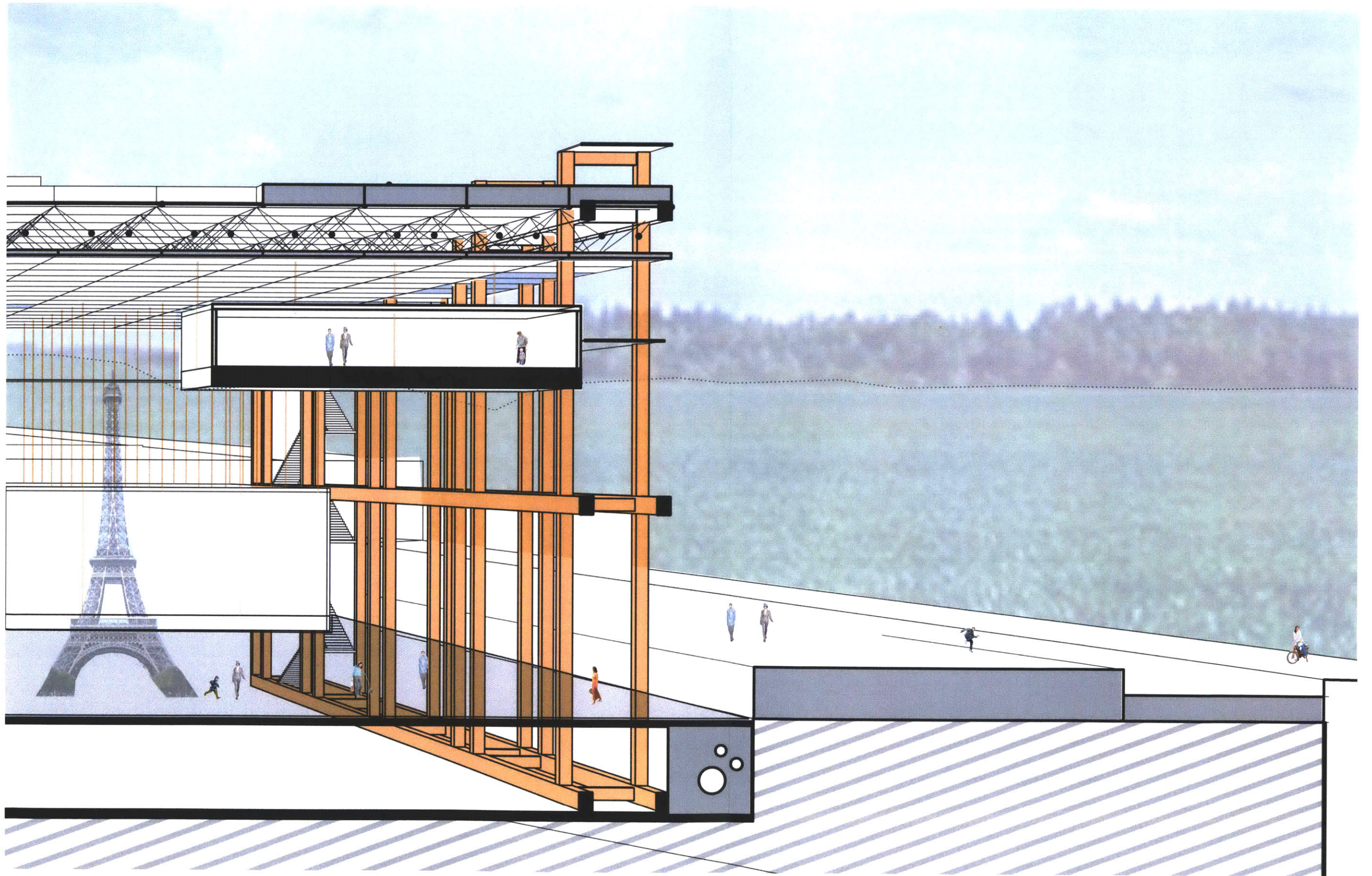
FLOORPLAN 3
Original Scale 1:250



DESIGN & PROCESS

CONTAINER SECTION
Scale 1:250





KOSOVO FLORA

Trees



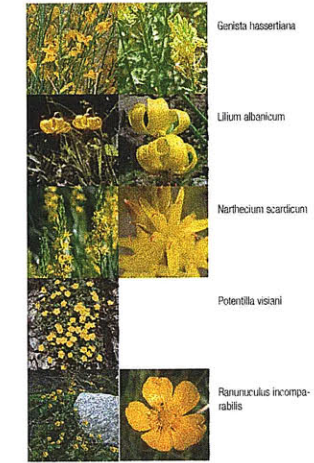
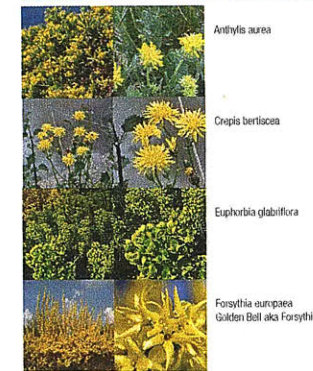
Red



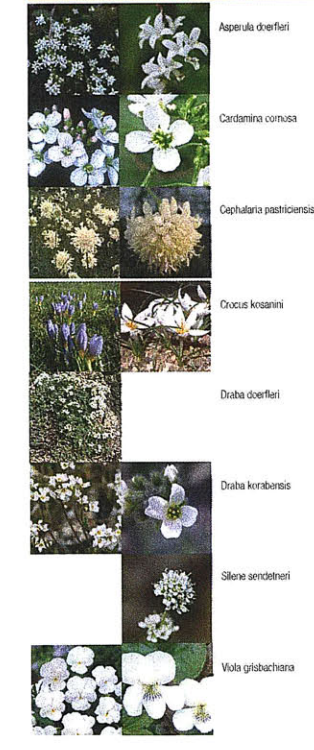
Orange



Yellow



White



Green (leafy)



Blue



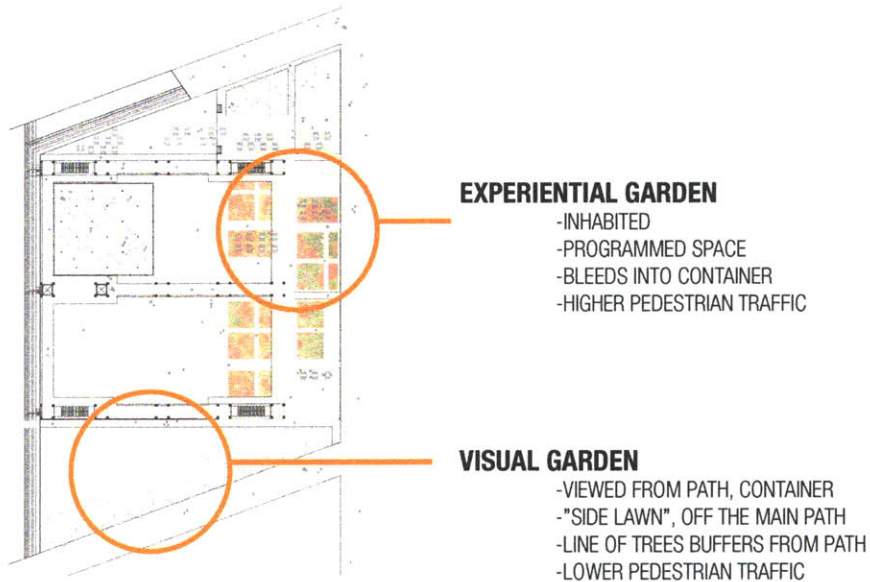
Pink



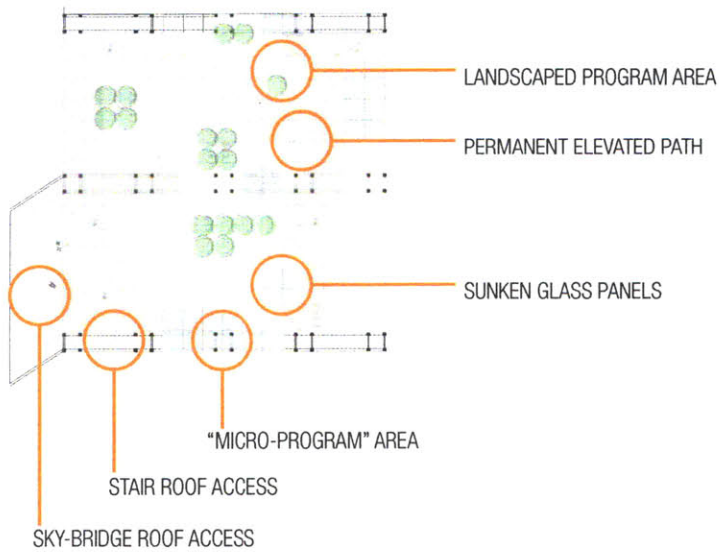
Purple



TERRACE LANDSCAPE STRATEGY



ROOF LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

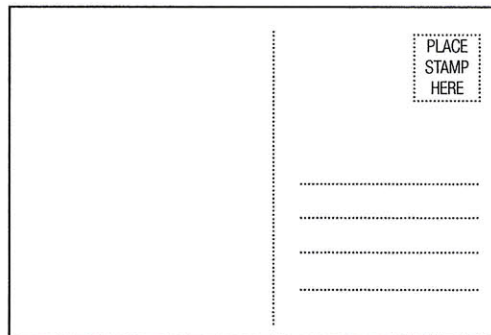
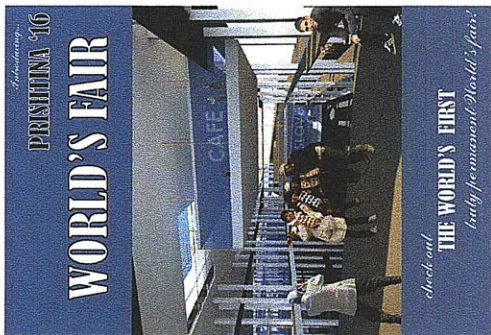
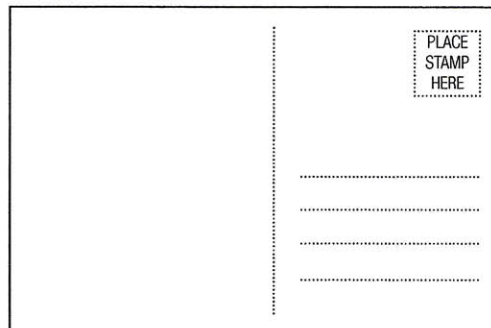
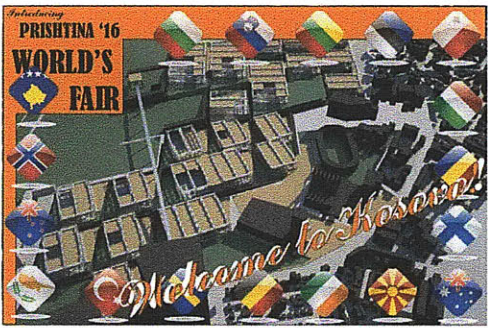
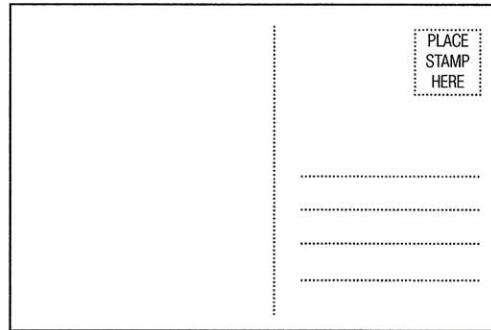


WORLD'S FAIR PUBLICITY MATERIALS

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.

POSTCARDS



Introducing...

PRISHTINA '16

WORLD'S FAIR



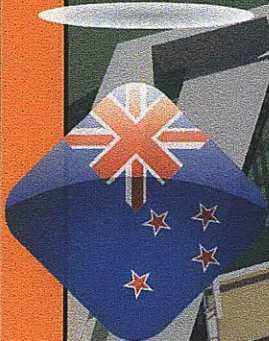
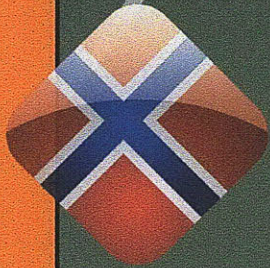
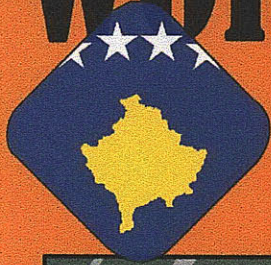
check out

THE WORLD'S FIRST

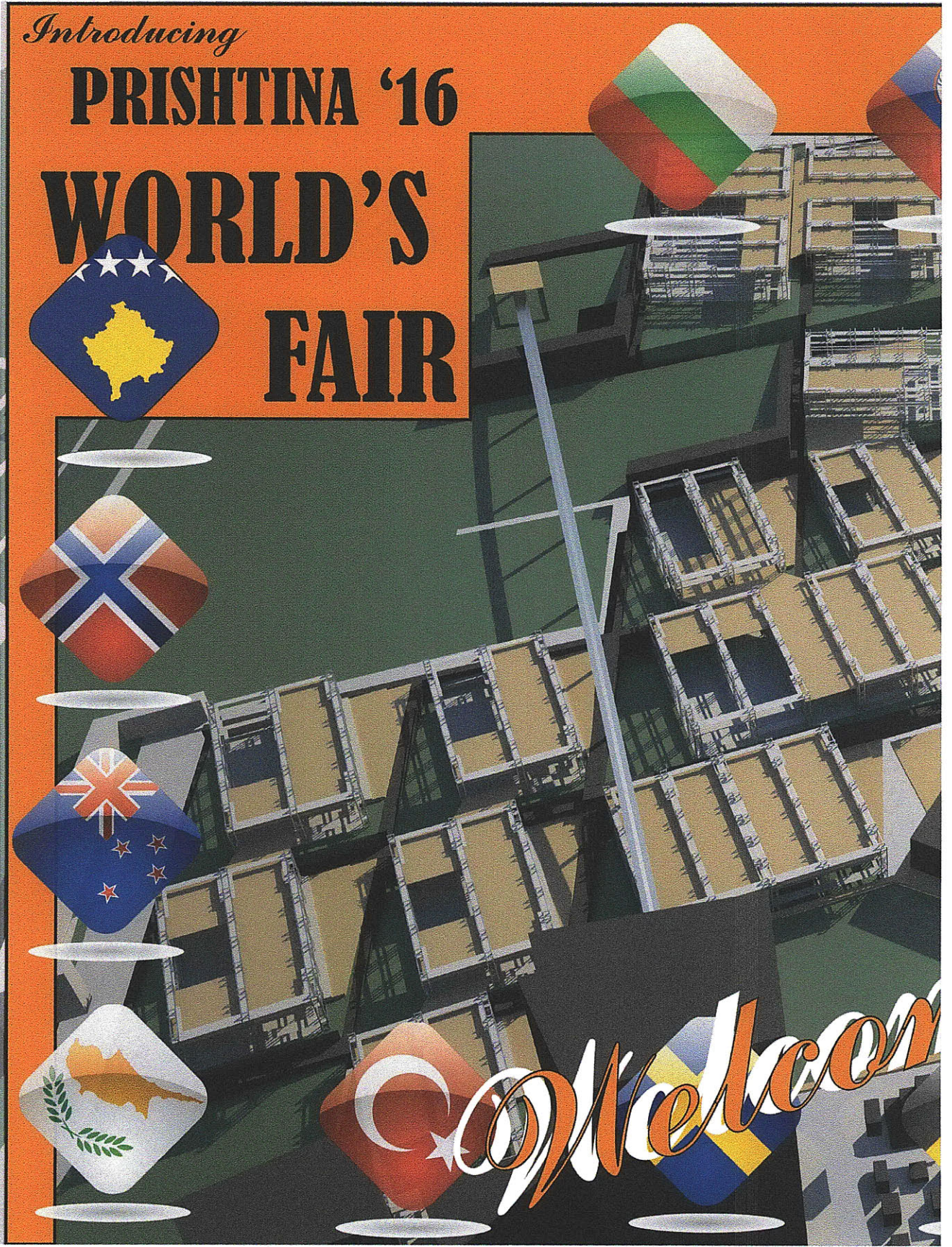
truly permanent World's fair!

Introducing

PRISHTINA '16 WORLD'S FAIR



Welcome





Welcome to Kosovo!

WORLD'S

FA



Check out the Roof!

Check out

Introducing...

PRISHTINA '16



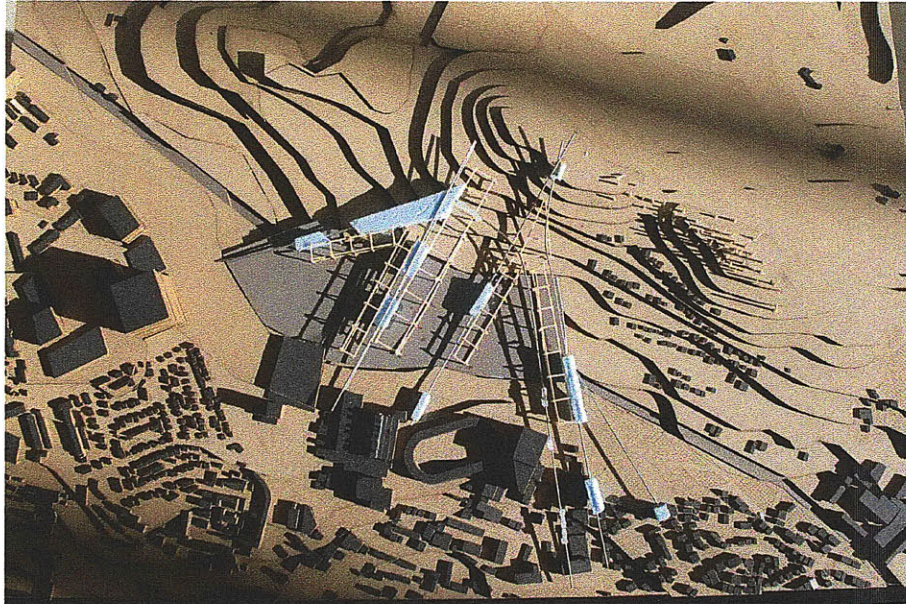
MR



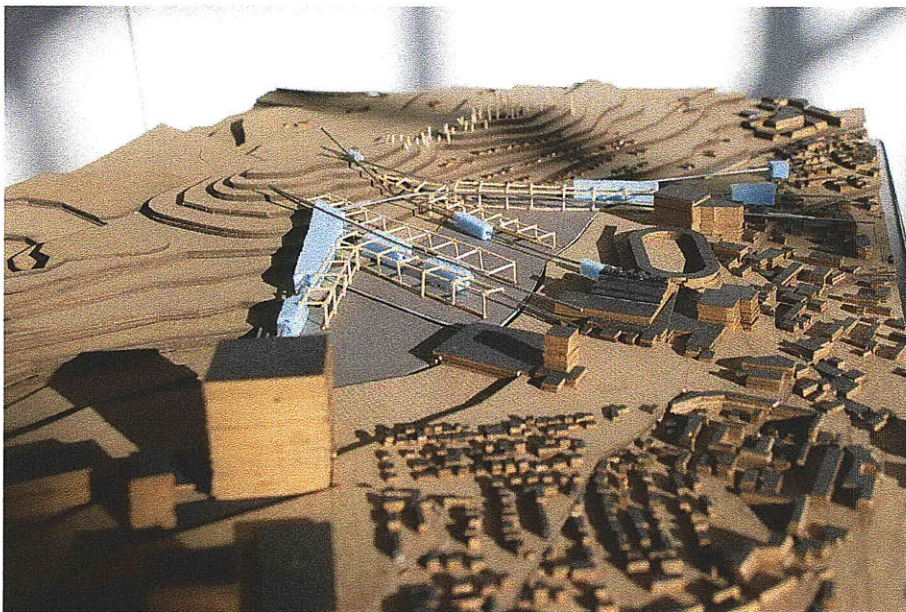
the Pavilions!

Check out the City!

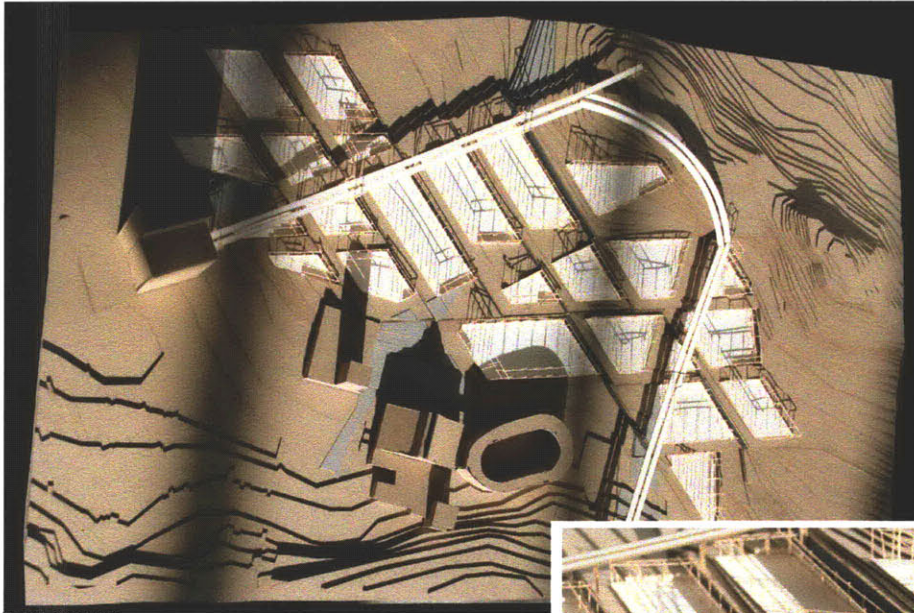
PROCESS MODELS



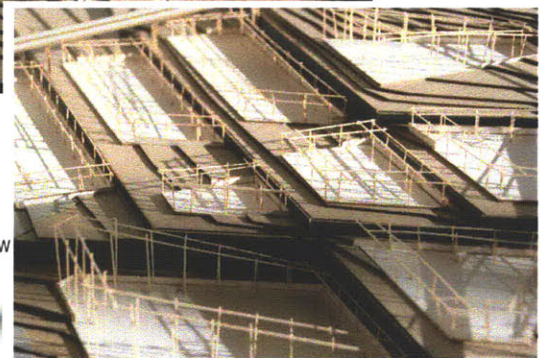
Site model, scale 1:2500, top view



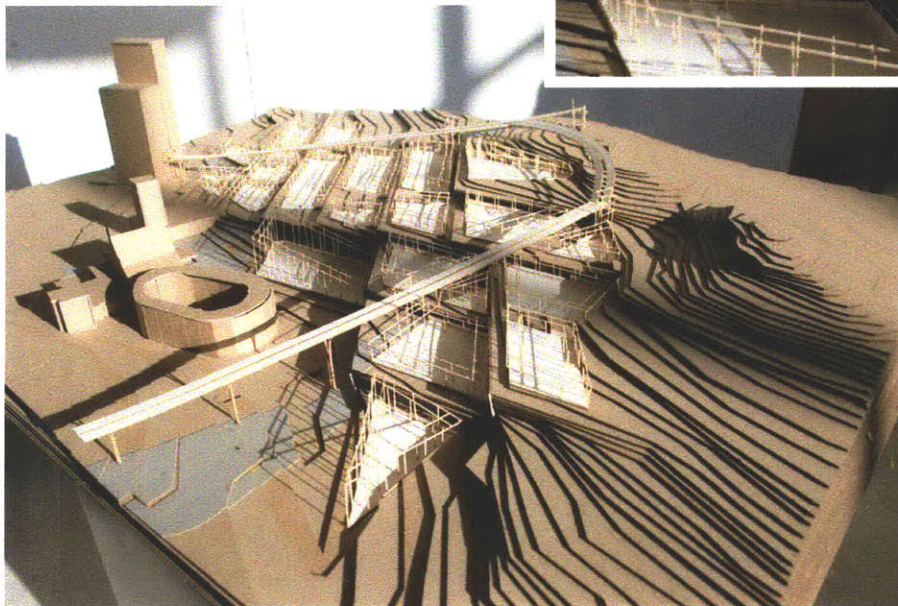
Site model, scale 1:2500, perspective view



Site model, scale 1:1000, top view

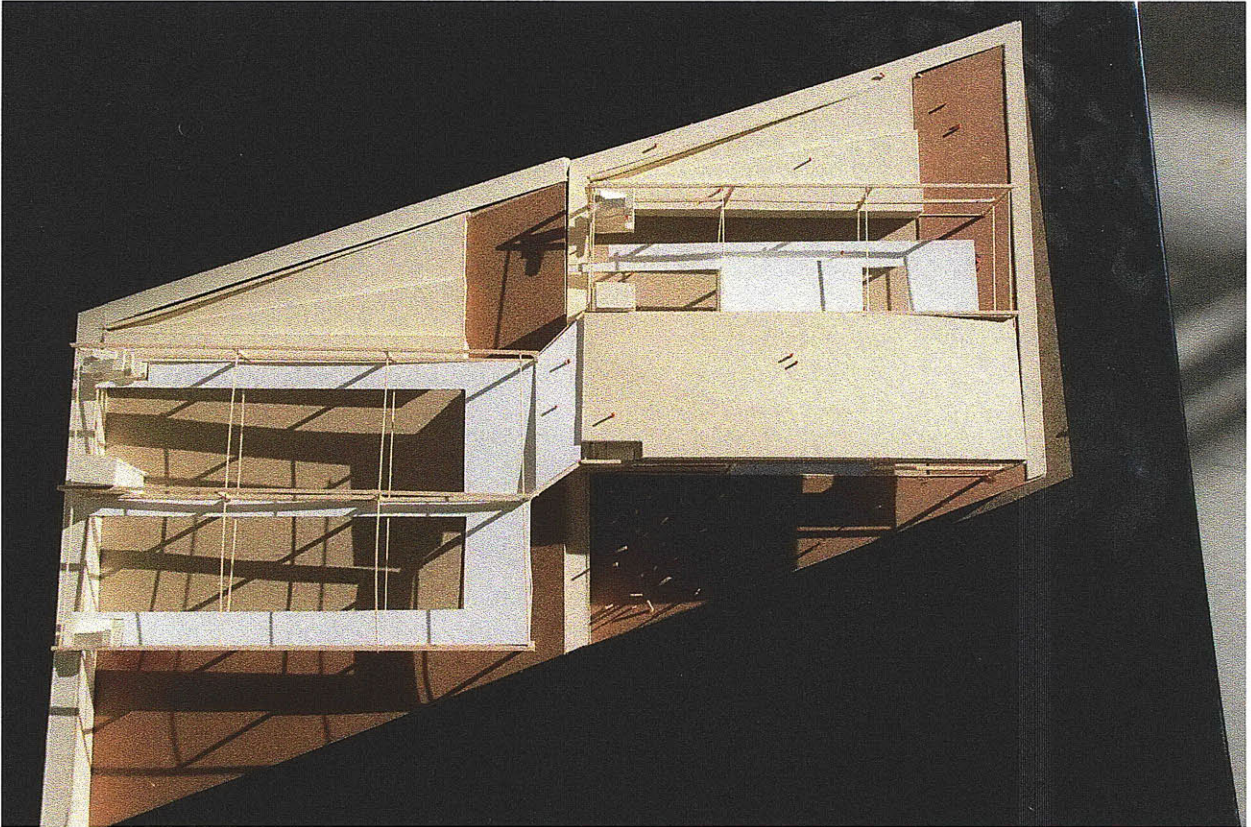


(inset) detail view

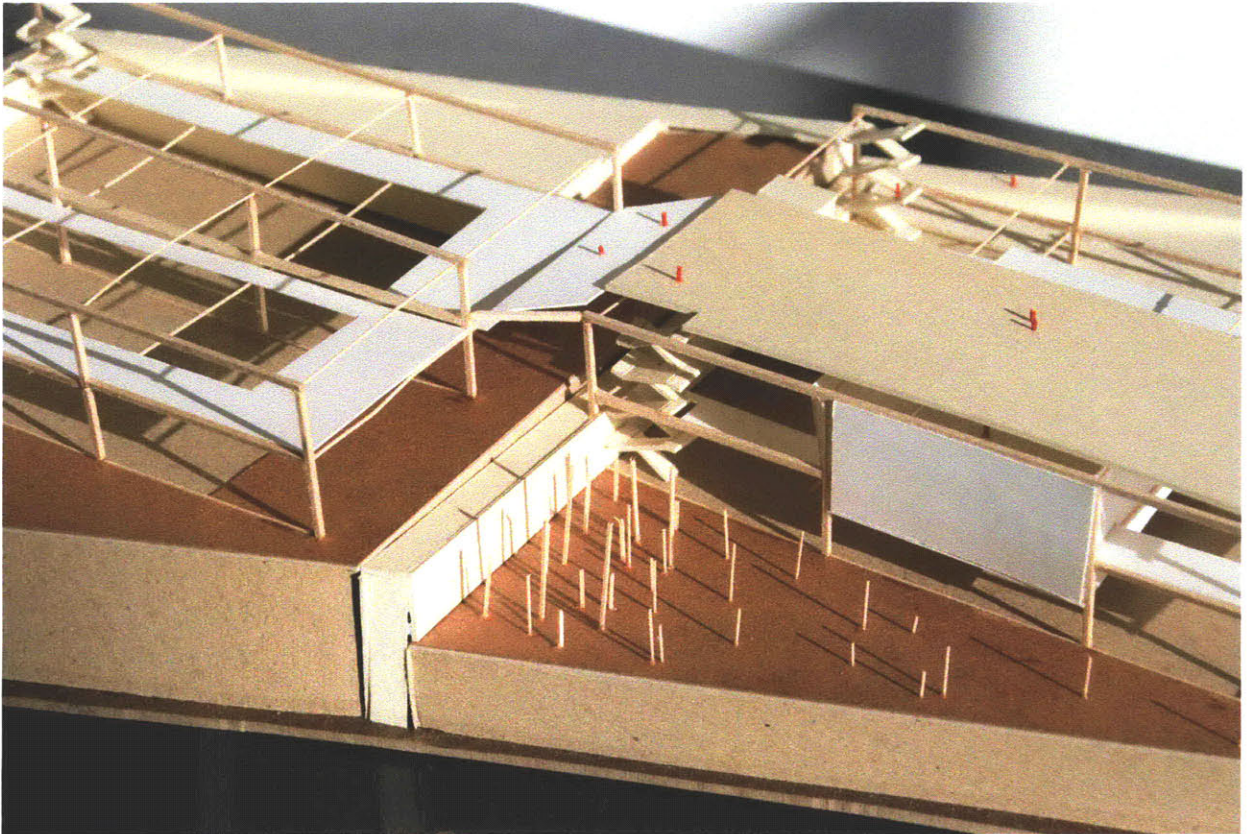


Site model, scale 1:2500, perspective view

CONTAINER MODEL



Container model, scale 1:400, top view

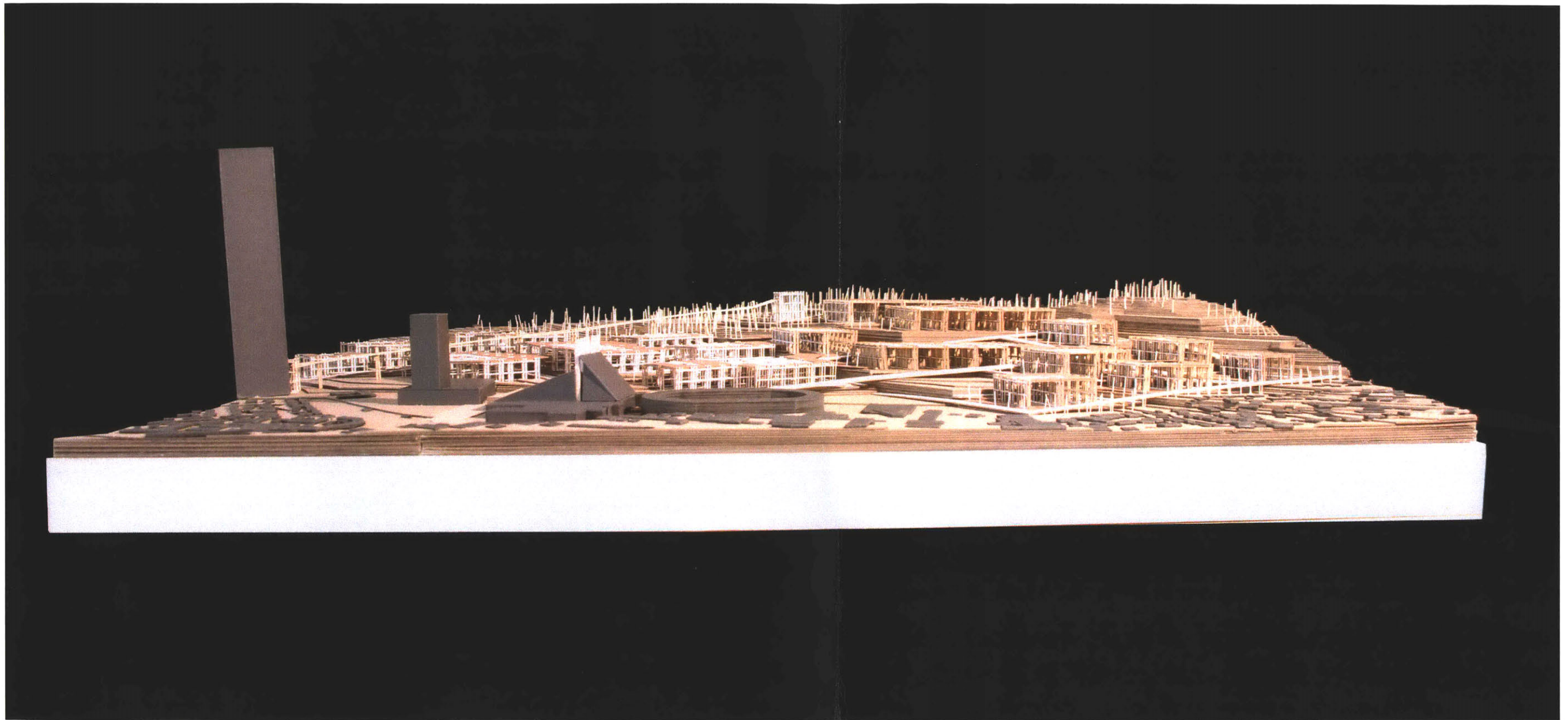


Container model, scale 1:400, perspective view

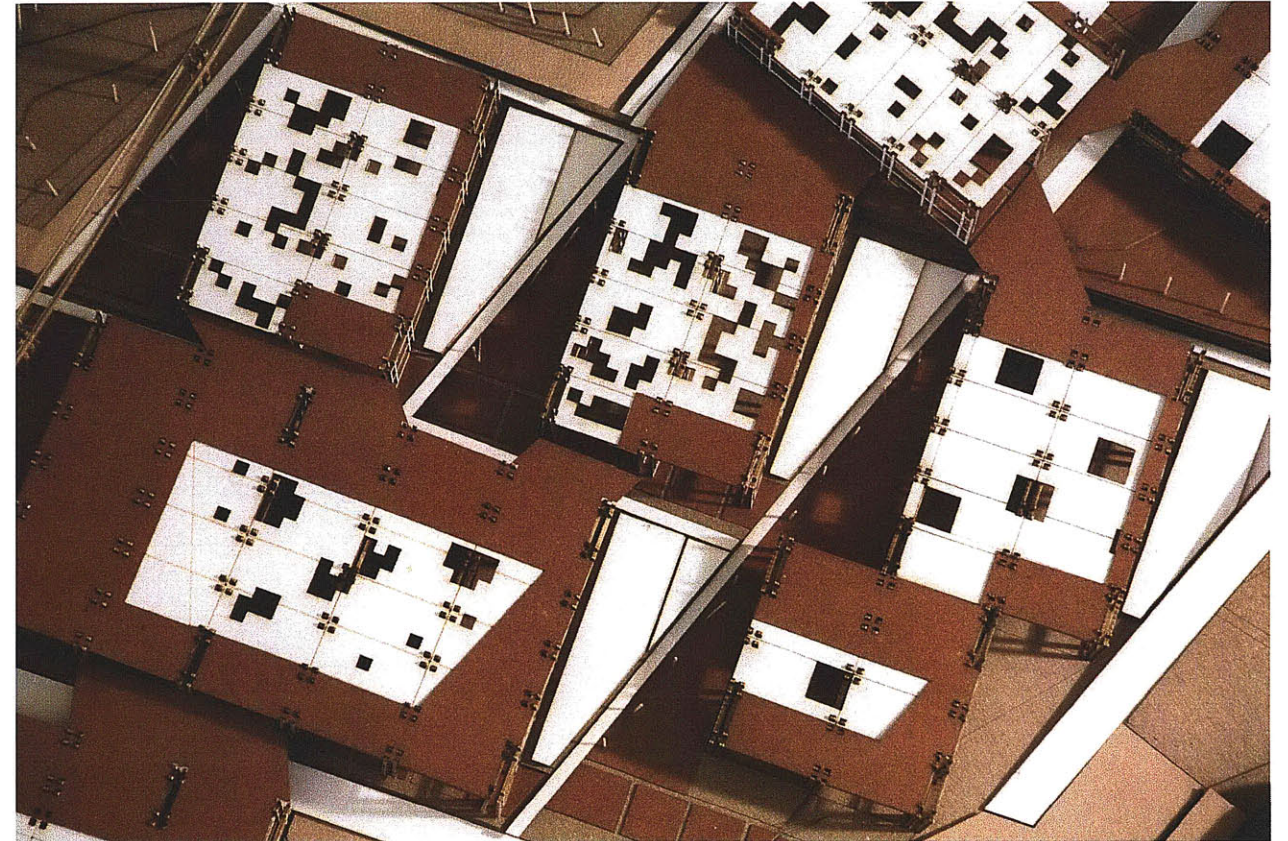
SITE MODEL



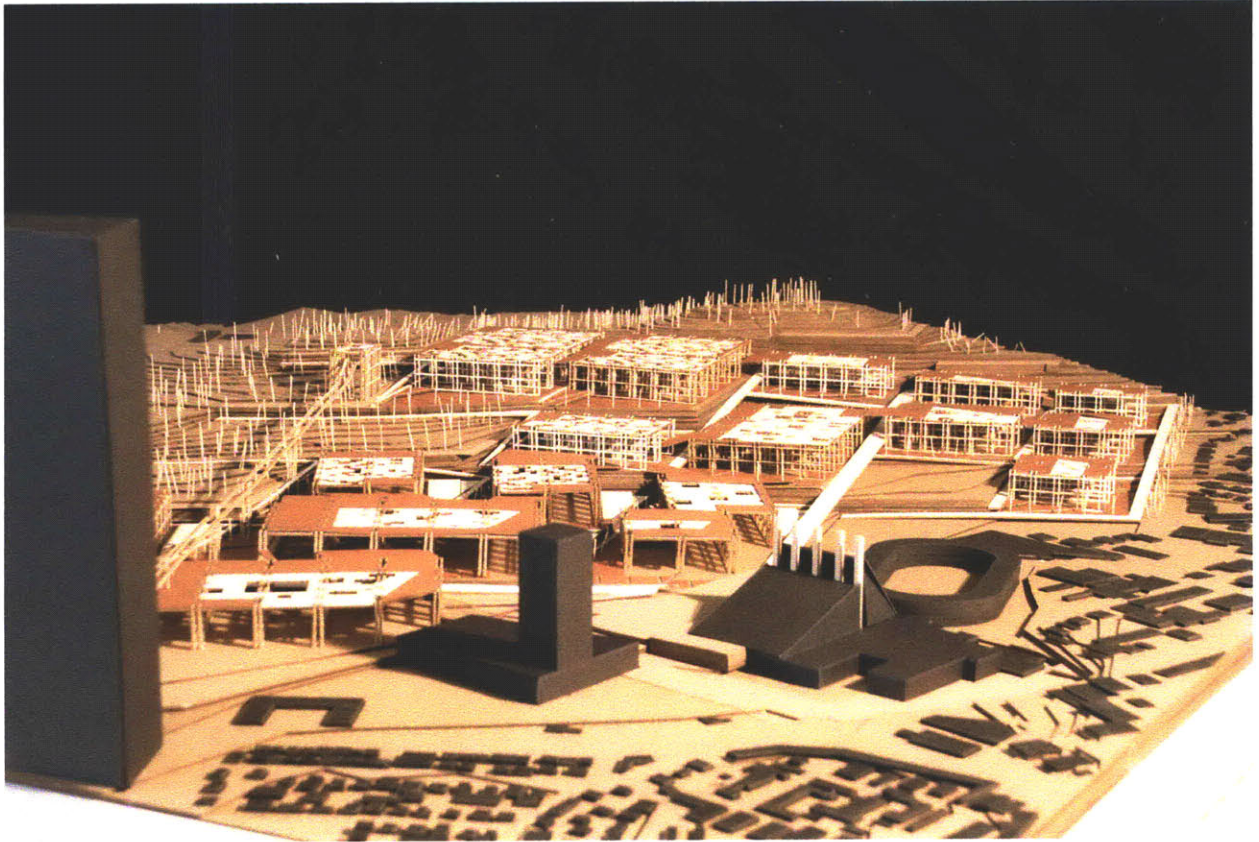
Site model, scale 1:1000, top view



Site model, scale 1:1000, side view

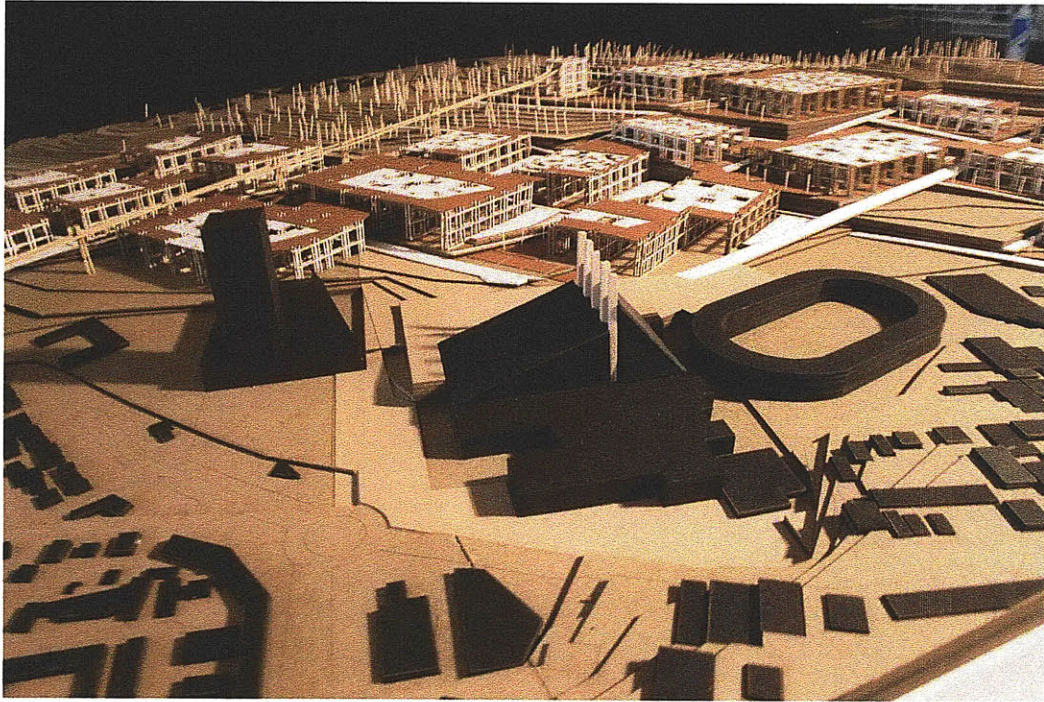


Site model, scale 1:1000, detail view

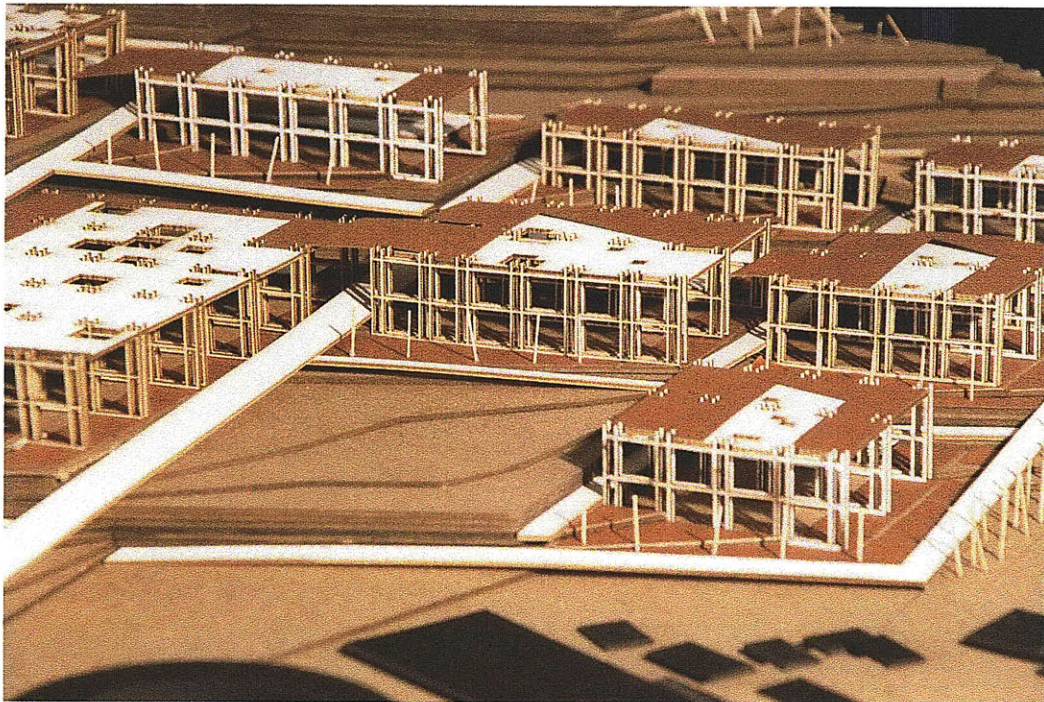


Site model, scale 1:1000, city view

DESIGN & PROCESS



Site model, scale 1:1000, entry plaza view



Site model, scale 1:1000, detail view



Site model, scale 1:1000, perspective view

FINAL PRESENTATION

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2009

massachusetts institute of technology
masters of architecture * december 14

PRESENTATION BOARDS

Architecture's *grand TOURISM*
The emergence of prishtina within a global discipline

THE ABSTRACT

THE CHARACTERS

THE STAGE

THE PREMISE

THE PROPOSAL

THE TIMEFRAME

Figure 1. World's Fair

Figure 2. Capital Complex

THE CULTURAL BAGGAGE

THE REDEFINITION

SITE
PRISTINA, KOSOVO

TOURIST FRAMEWORK

IDEALIST FRAMEWORK

PRISTINA CITY MAP

SITE IMAGES

CITY ZONE MAPS

SITE SECTIONS

PROGRAM
WORLD'S FAIR - CAPITAL COMPLEX

Timeline of World's Fairs since 1851

Timeline of Contemporary Nation-State Development

Typology defined

World's Fair Precedents

National Capital Precedents

PROGRAM TRANSITION CONCEPTS

PROGRAM BRIEF

WORLD'S FAIR	WORLD'S FAIR	WORLD'S FAIR
1851	1876	1883
1889	1893	1897
1904	1907	1914
1925	1934	1937
1939	1958	1967
1970	1974	1984
1988	1992	1998
2002	2005	2010
2013	2017	2020

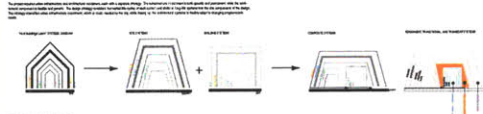
REPOUSED GOVERNMENT FACILITIES

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

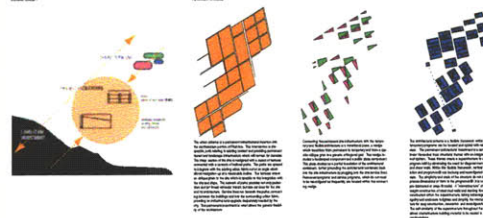
PROGRAM ELEMENTS SCALAR COMPARISON

DESIGN:
SITE PLAN

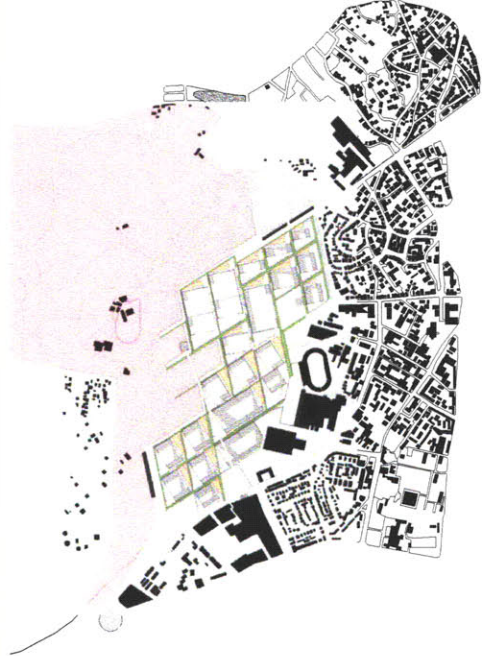
DESIGN STRATEGY



SITE SYSTEMS



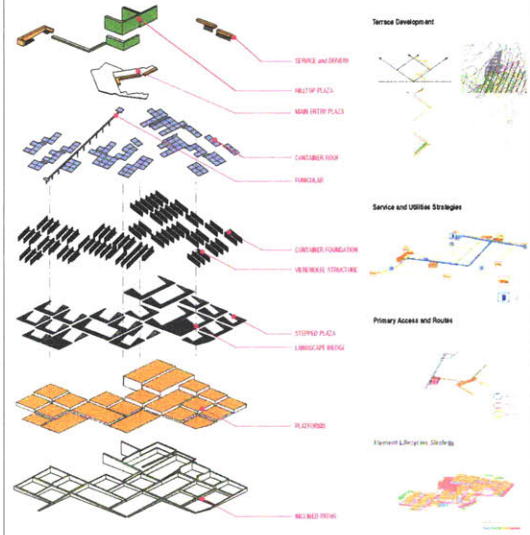
SITE PLAN
Scale 1:2000



SITE SECTION
Scale 1:500



SITE ELEMENTS



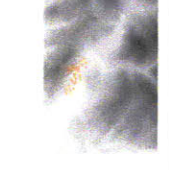
CITY MAP
Scale 1:5,000



Basic Urban Framework

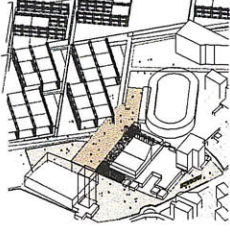


City Sectional Boundary Integration

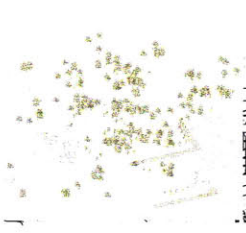


PRESENTATION BOARDS

MAIN ENTRY PLAZA

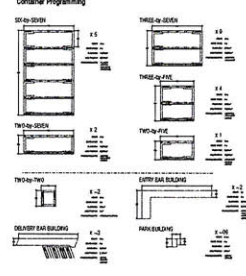


HILLTOP PLAZAS AND PARK FACILITIES

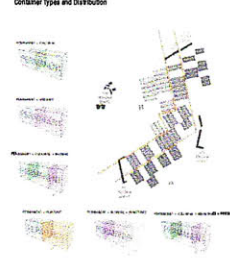


PROGRAM STRATEGY

Container Programming




Container Types and Distribution




NARRATIVES

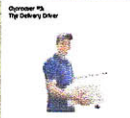
**Option 1A
The Market Near You/for**



**Option 1B
The Greening Office Employee**




**Option 1C
The Delivery Driver**



Three narrative panels, each with a photo, a title, a short text paragraph, and a small map of the site.

DESIGN:
PROJECT LAYOUT

PROJECT PLAN
Scale 1:1000



A detailed architectural site plan showing building footprints, streets, and landscaping. The plan is titled 'PROJECT LAYOUT' and 'PROJECT PLAN' with a scale of 1:1000. It shows a complex arrangement of buildings and open spaces.

DESIGN:
LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

SCHEME DEVELOPMENT

06/04/2009

08/11/2009

09/08/2009

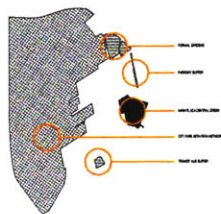
15/05/2009

15/11/2008

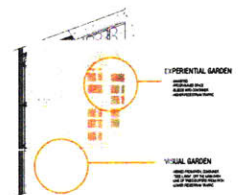
15/15/2008

11/13/2008

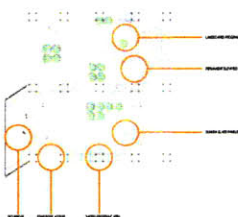
MACRO-LANDSCAPE STRATEGY



TERRACE LANDSCAPE STRATEGY



ROOF LANDSCAPE STRATEGY



KOSOVO FLORA

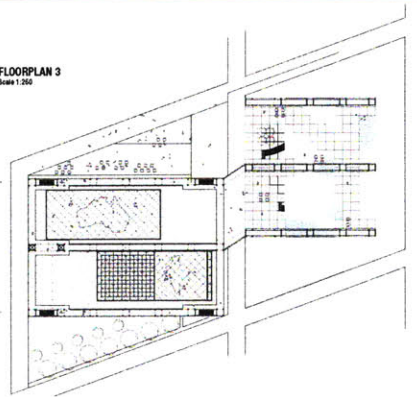


Precedents

Project	Location	Key Features	Images	Notes
Project 1	Location 1	Feature 1, Feature 2		Note 1
Project 2	Location 2	Feature 3, Feature 4		Note 2
Project 3	Location 3	Feature 5, Feature 6		Note 3



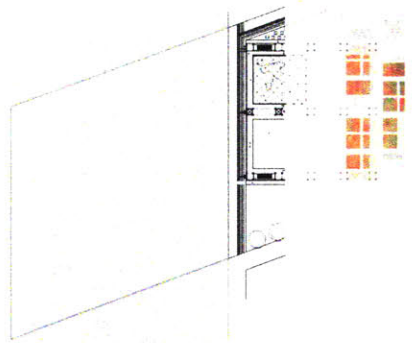
FLOORPLAN 3
Scale 1:250



FLOORPLAN 2
Scale 1:250



FLOORPLAN 1
Scale 1:250



PRESENTATION BOARDS

DESIGN:
PROGRAM CONTAINERS

CONTAINER CONCEPTS

Path Spine Elements

Terrace Elements

Container Structure

CONTAINER SECTION
Scale 1/250

WORLD'S FAIR PUBLICITY MATERIALS

FINAL REVIEW PHOTOGRAPHS



WORLD'S FAIR

TIMELINE OF WORLD'S FAIRS SINCE 1851

Size indicates attendance number



TYOLOGY DEFINED

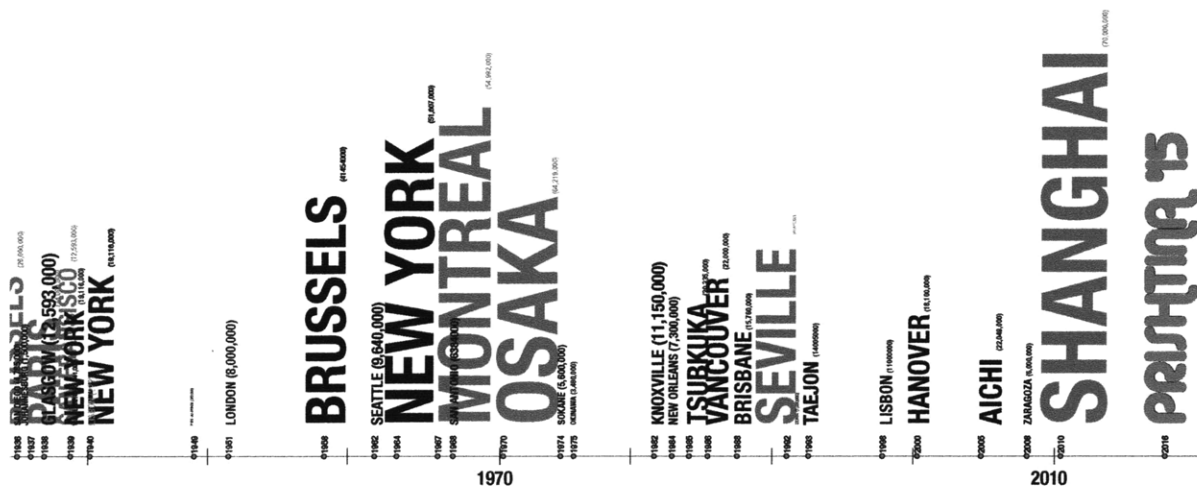
The first international exhibition in the modern sense took place in 1851 in London, at the time the world's leading industrial power with a vast empire. Other countries joined the trend, including a series of expos in Paris in 1867, 1878, 1889, and 1900, and other European and US countries. These events 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

RESEARCH APPENDIX

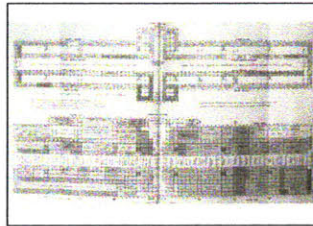


aspect of the host city. Expos provide a massive impulse to the local economy: The construction and exploitation of large scale projects requires work, providing opportunities for business and employment for citizens. World’s fairs develop a commercial apparatus for tourists, day-trippers, and shoppers: 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. Loscartales summarizes this by stating

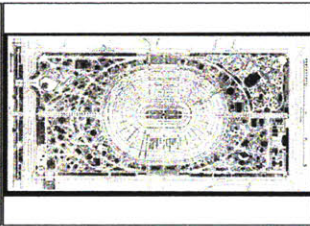
that “contemporary expos are carried out with a clear purpose of serving, securing, and supporting a sound course of progress for humanity. This is why world expos are a powerful tool for education for sustainable development (Loscertales, 3)”.

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).

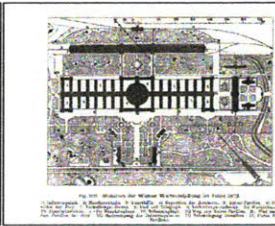
WORLD'S FAIR PRECEDENTS



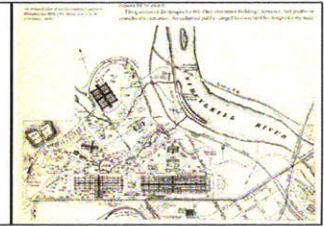
1851
London



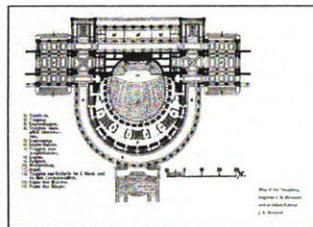
1867
Paris



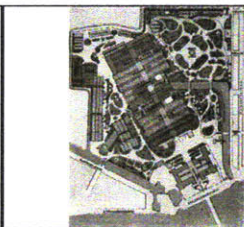
1873
Vienna



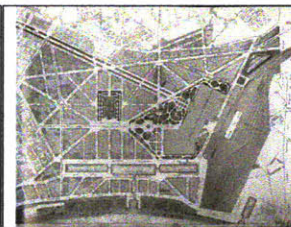
1876
Philadelphia



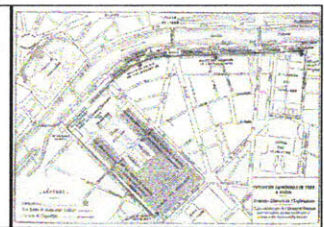
1878 Paris



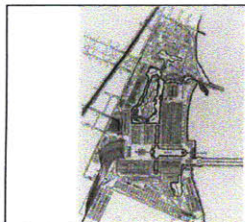
1883
Amsterdam



1885
Antwerp



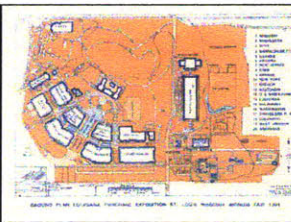
1889
Paris



1893
Chicago



1900
Paris



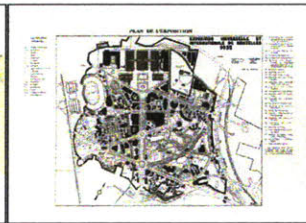
1904
St. Louis



1910
Brussels



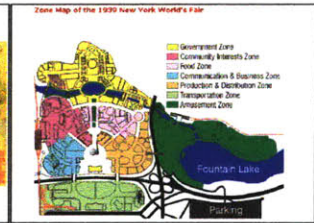
1933
Chicago



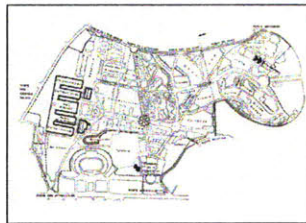
1935
Brussels



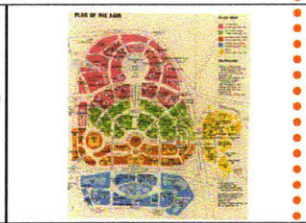
1937
Paris



1939
New York



1958
Brussels



1964
New York



1967
Montreal



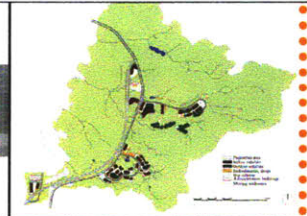
1970
Osaka



1992
Seville



1998
Lisbon

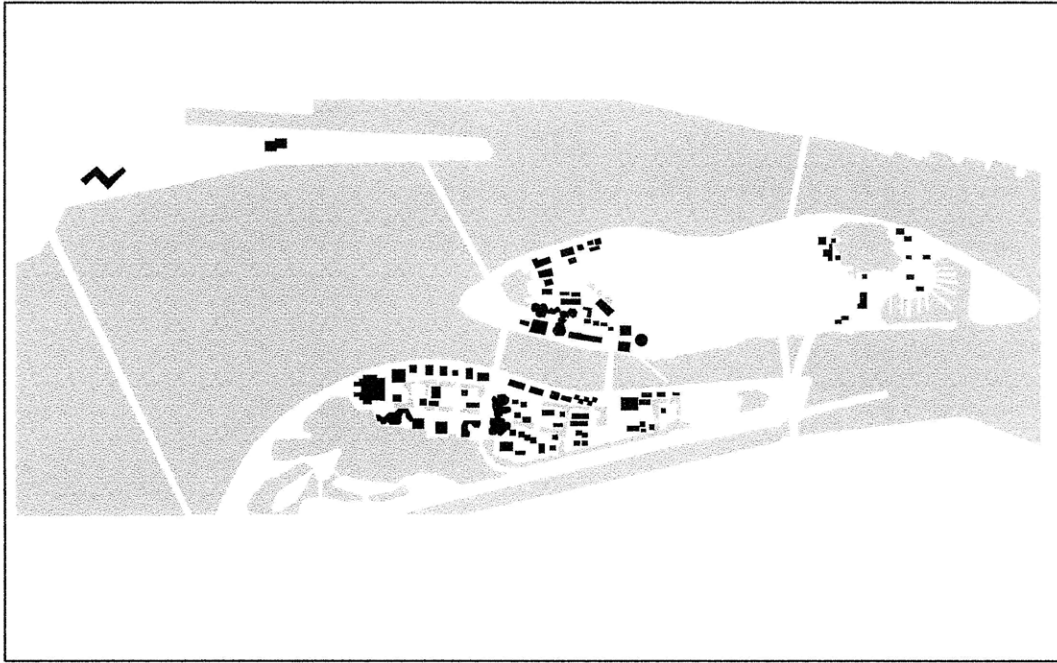


2005
Aichi

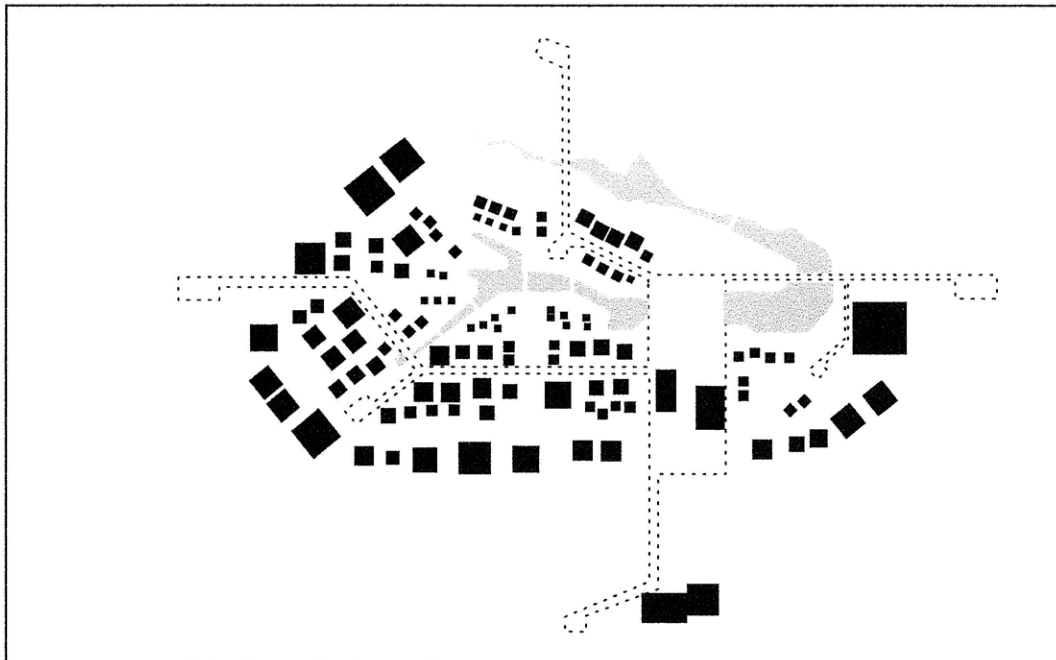


2010
Shanghai

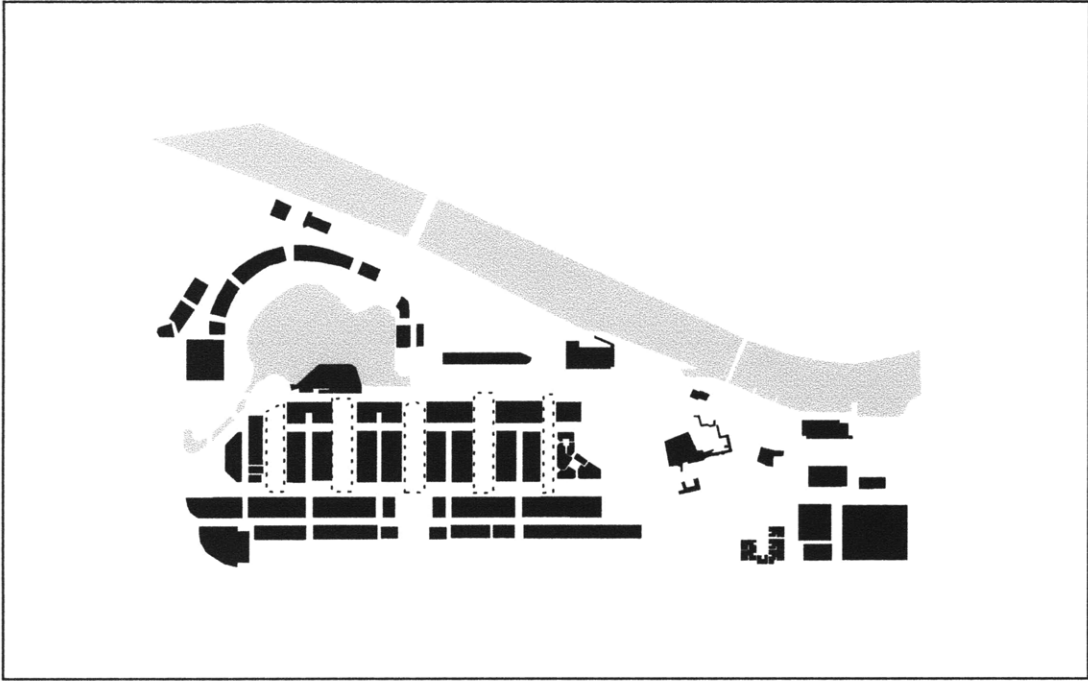
WORLD'S FAIR PRECEDENTS



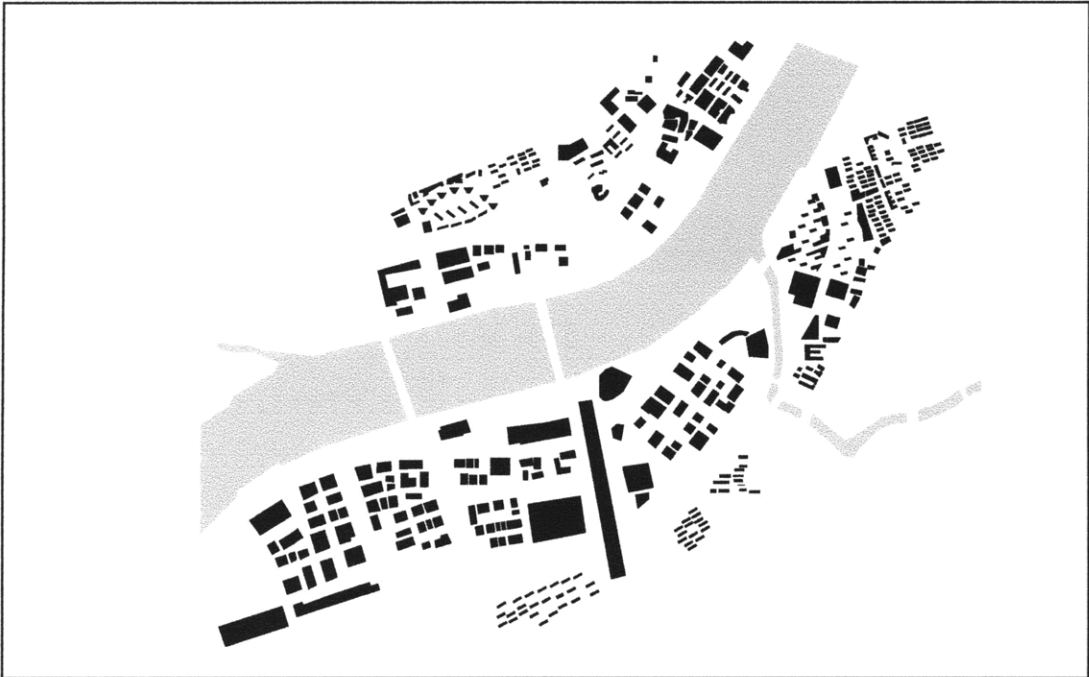
Montreal '69



1992 Seville

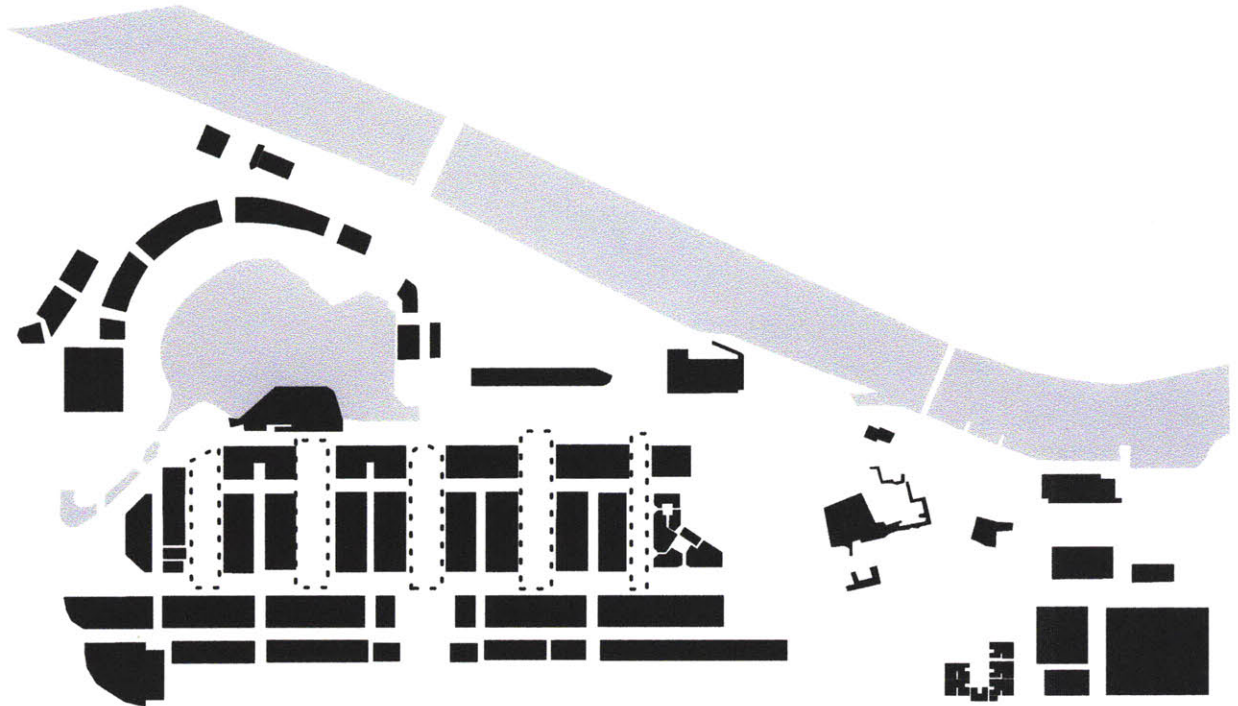


1992 Seville



2010 Shanghai

WORLD'S FAIR CASE STUDY: SEVILLE 1992 WORLD EXPO



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

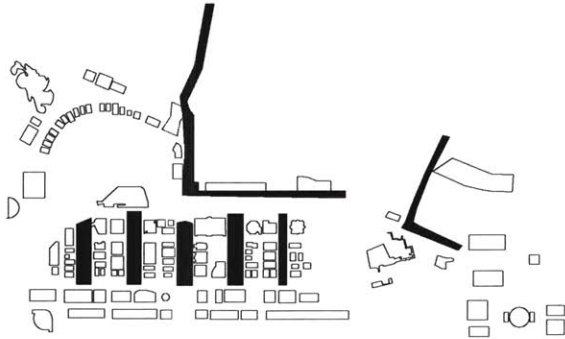
-530 acre site, island of La Cartuja, on Guadalquivir River

-Walking distance to historical city center

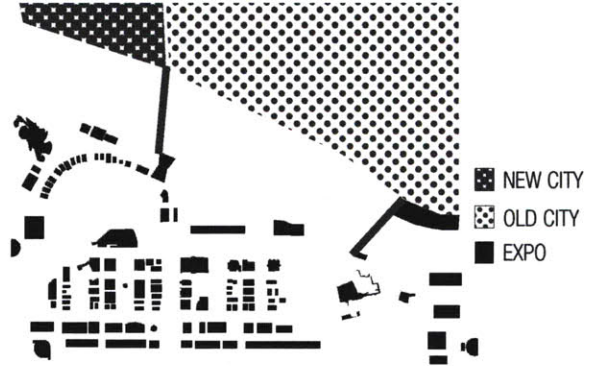
-Carthusian Monastery of Santa Maria de Las Cuevas

-New infrastructure, canal, 6 bridges, airport, high speed rail, telecom systems

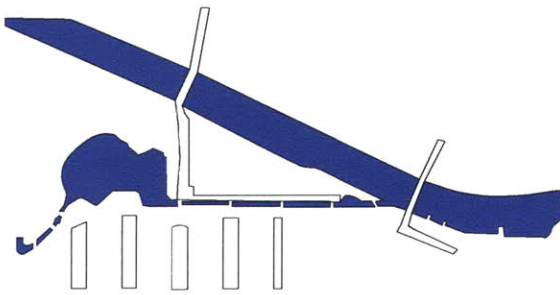
Infrastructure Connectivity



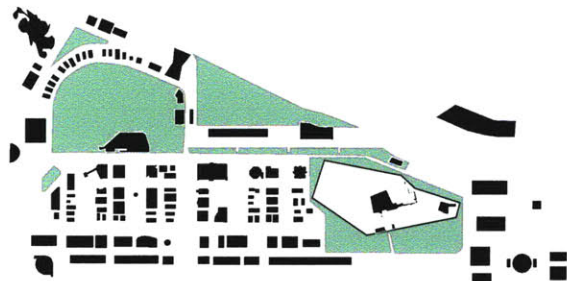
Contextual Relationship



Relationship to Water



Paved, Constructed, Green



Post Expo plan:

3 new areas

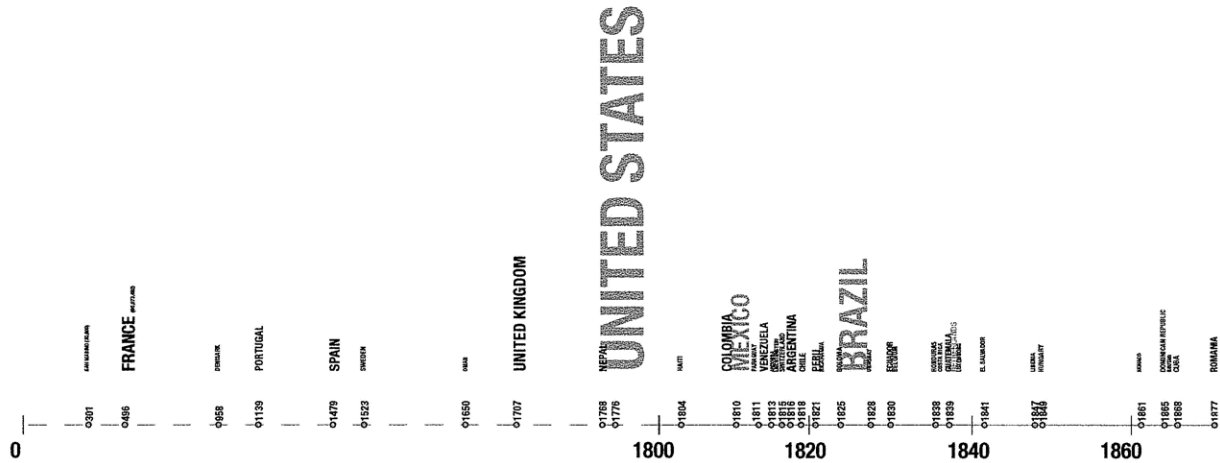
- 1) Technopolis of scientific research and development
- 2) Service zone in the World Trade Center
- 3) Press Center

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



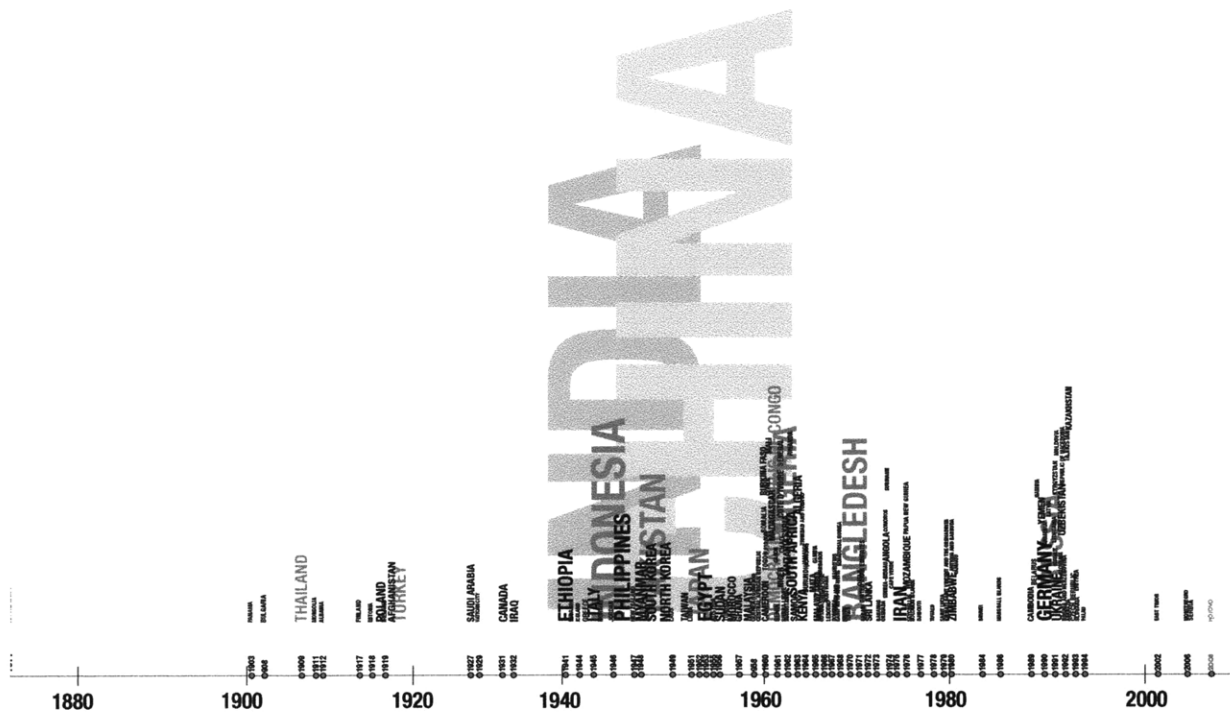
TYOLOGY DEFINED

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 Capitol 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



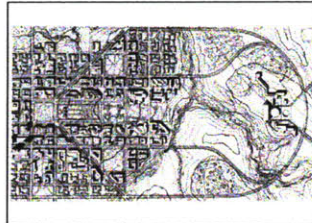
worse, our buildings serve as stand-ins for those that govern us (Vale, viii).”

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 captiol 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

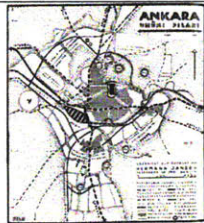
though, as every capital city has some degree of design or planning in its layout and use. For those traditionally labeled as natural, it is simply more accurate that their “origins obscured by the passage of time and the accretion of complex layers of development (Vale, Architecture. . . , 14).” Polycentric capital city (organic) vs. single hierarchical city (planned)

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

NATIONAL CAPITOL PRECEDENTS



Abuja



Ankara



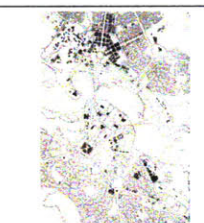
Athens



Berlin



Brasília



Canberra



Chandigarh



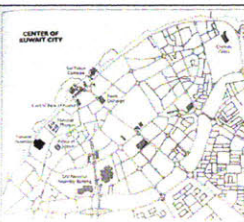
Dhaka



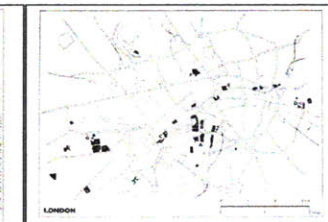
Dodoma



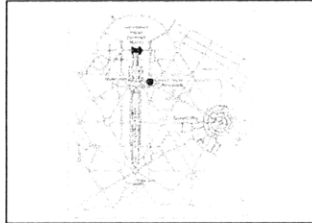
Islamabad



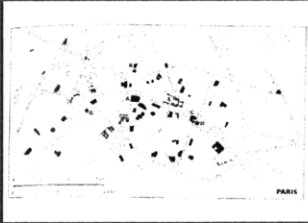
Kuwait City



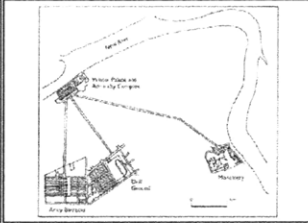
London



New Dehli



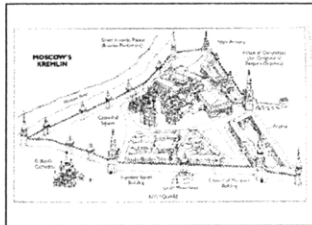
Paris



St Petersburg



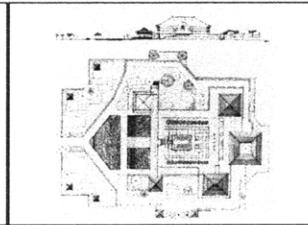
Putrajaya



Moscow



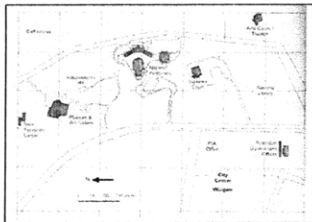
Scotland



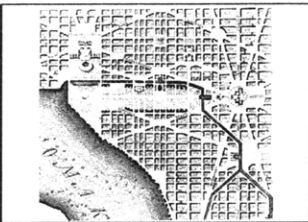
Sri Lanka



Vienna

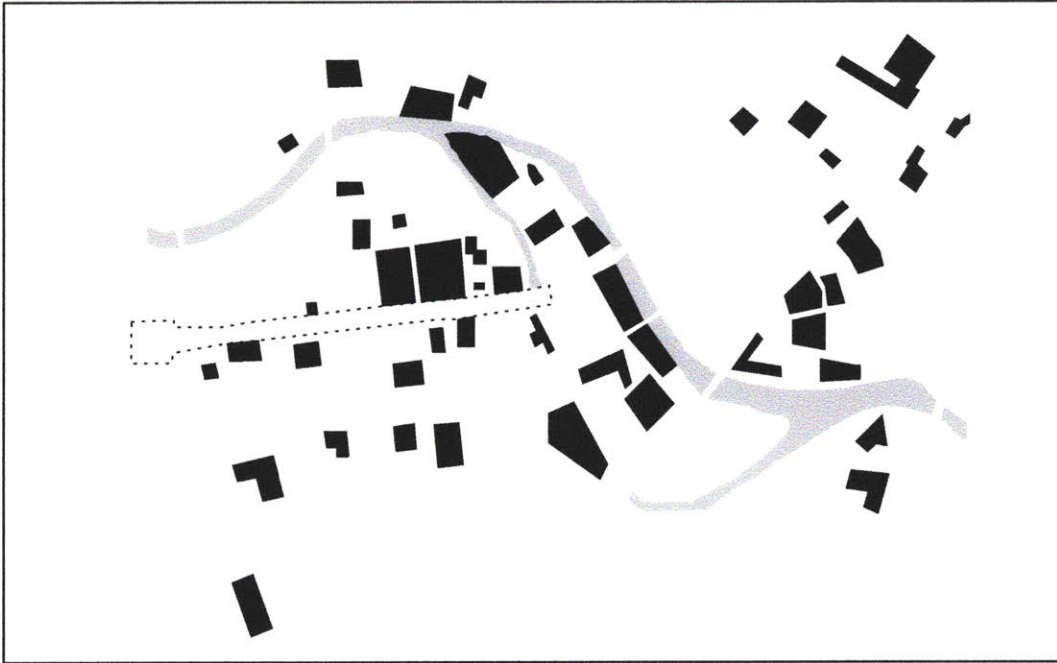


Waigani

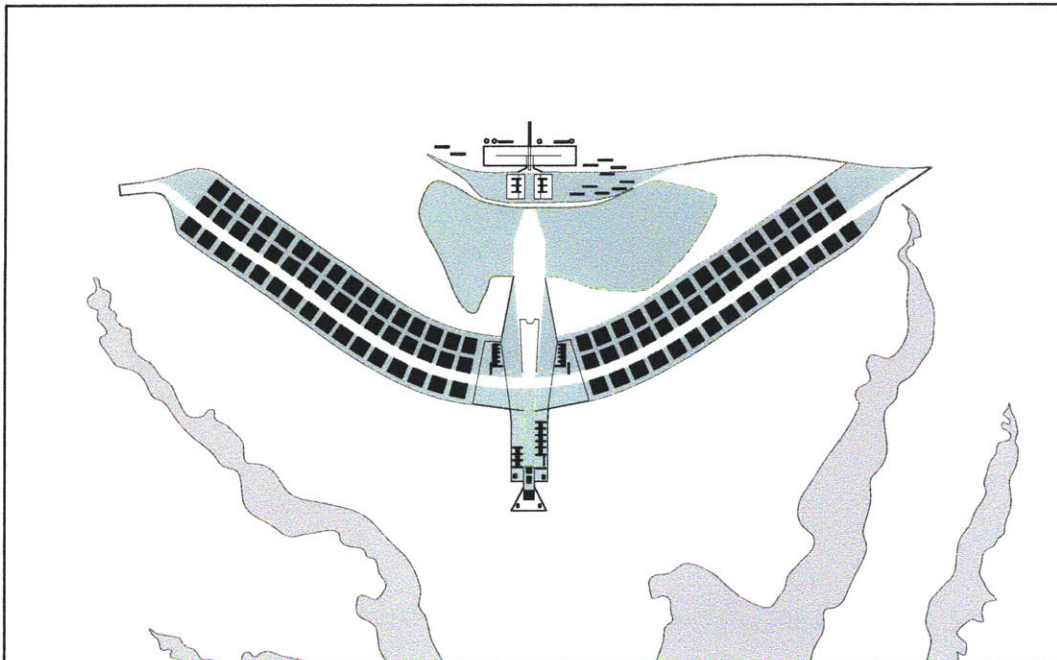


Washington DC

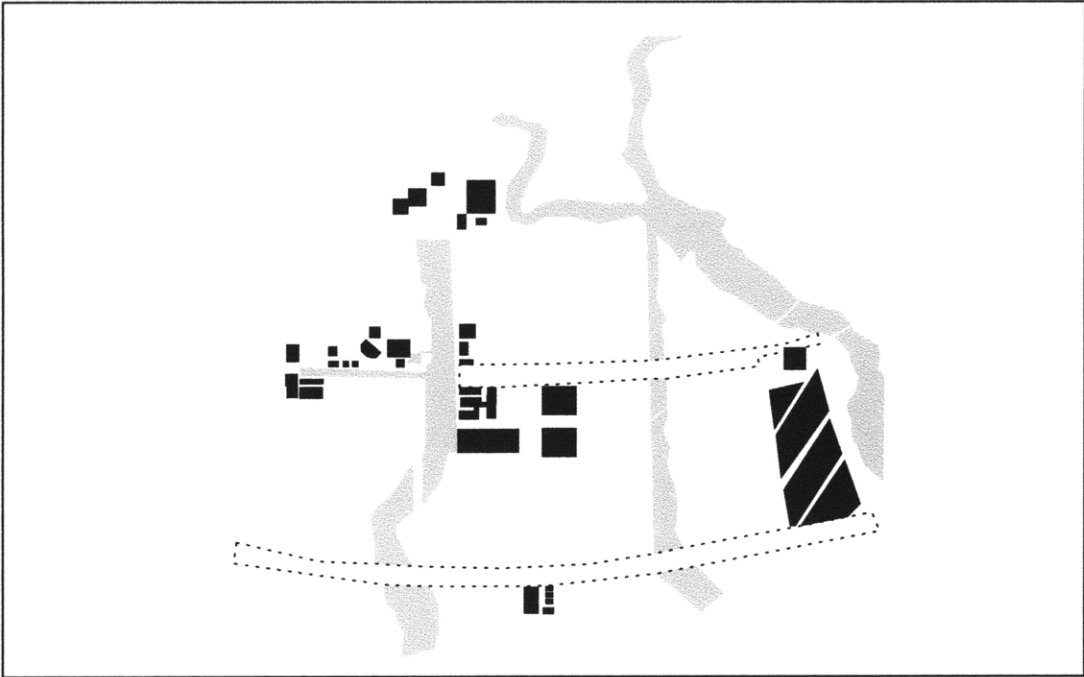
NATIONAL CAPITOL PRECEDENTS



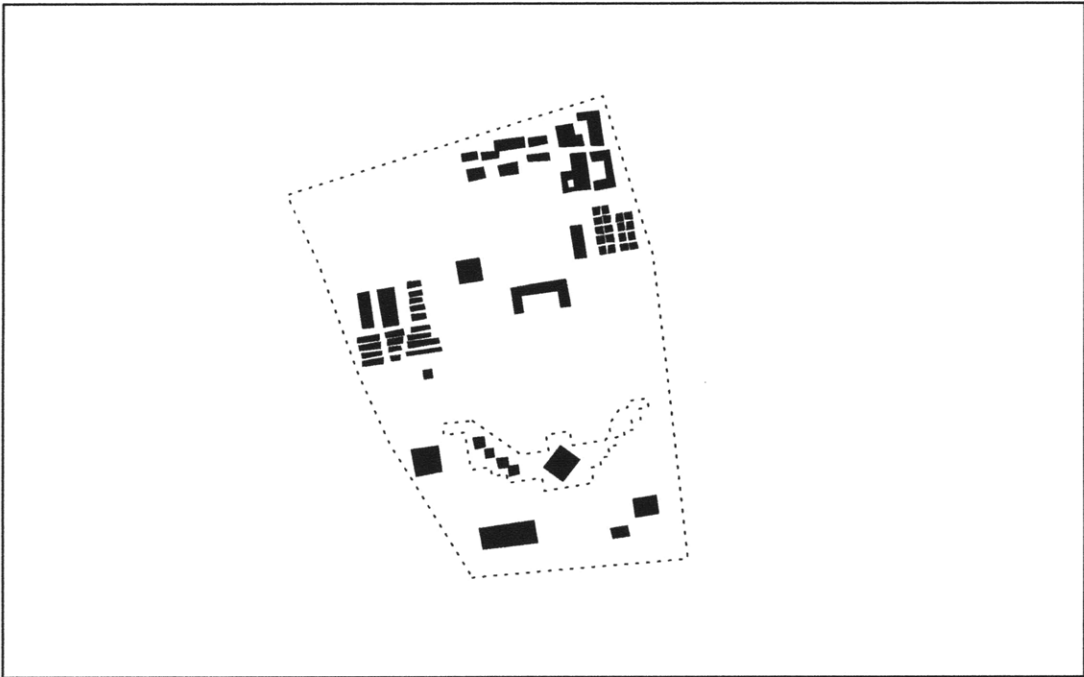
Berlin Capital Complex



Brasilia Capital Complex



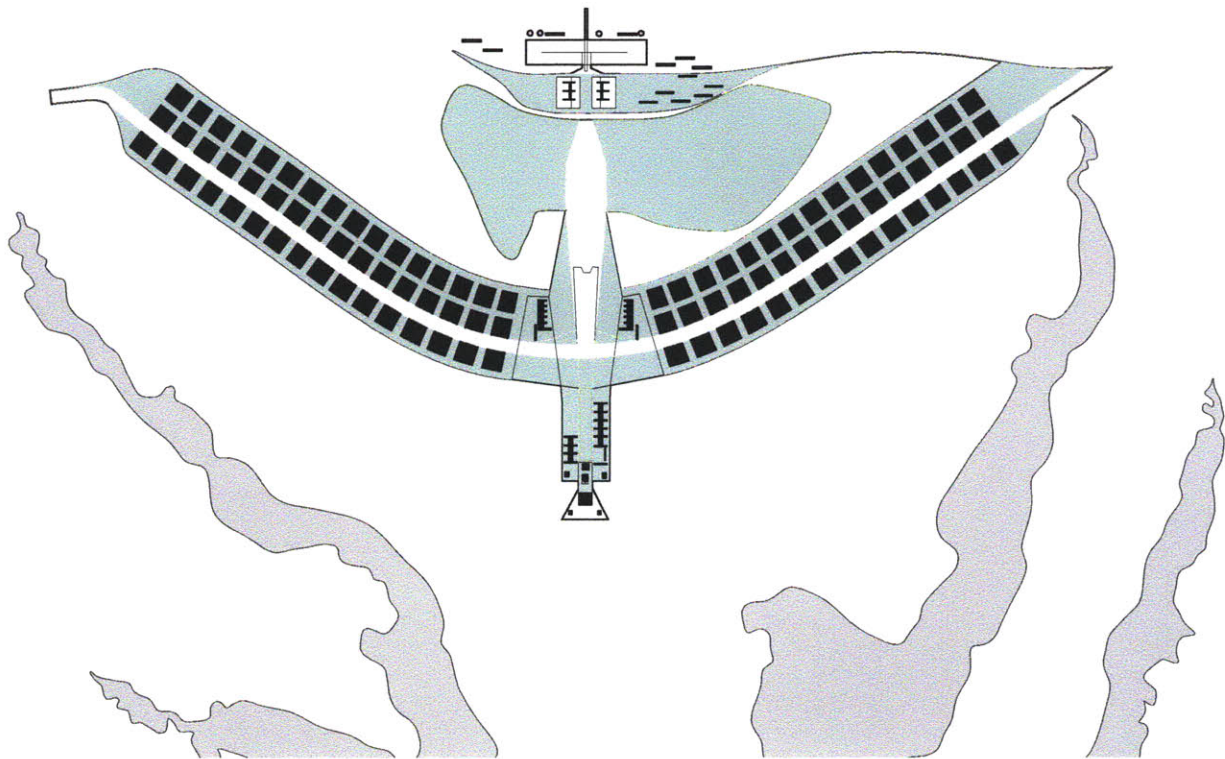
Berlin Capital Complex



Brasilia Capital Complex

CAPITAL COMPLEX CASE STUDY

Brasilia, BR, Lucio Costa and Oscale Niemeyer, 1957

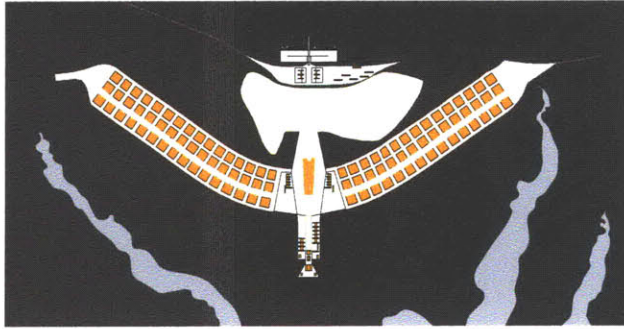


“Lucio Costa and Oscar Niemeyer’s Brasilia was constructed from 1956 to 1960 as Brazil’s new capital city, in an attempt to rectify regional inequalities. Closely following the principles of the Athens Charter (CI AMAM), the Radiant City-inspired plan was superimposed on the jungle landscape in the shape of a open-winged bird. The North-South monumental administrative axis at the center of the

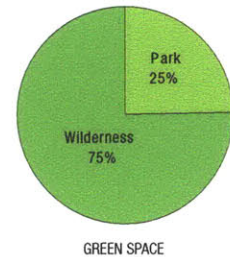
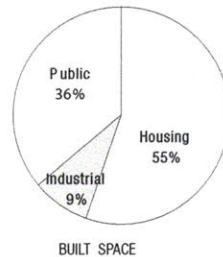
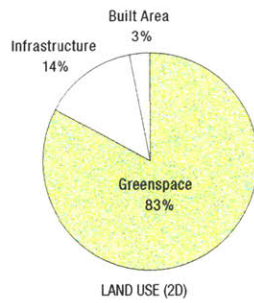
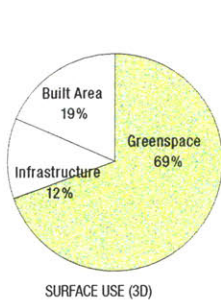
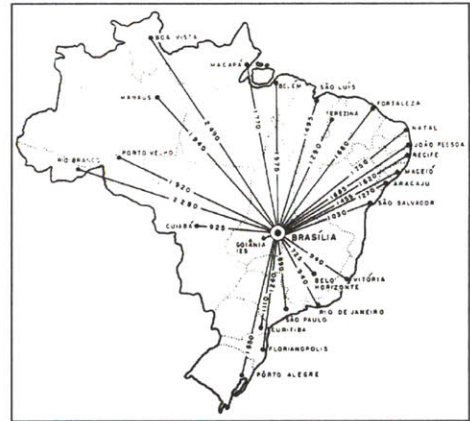
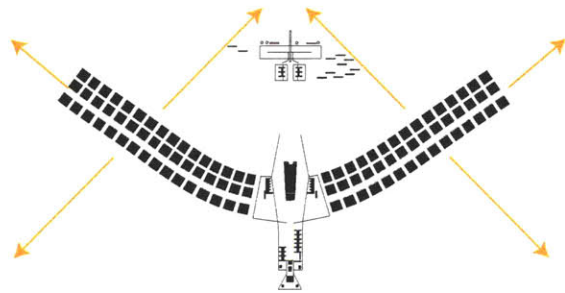
city was flanked on either side by residential blocks. These subdivisions, known as Superquadras, uniformly contained several Modernist mid-rise apartment building slabs, local commercial enterprises like cinemas and shops and public amenities like schools.”

--from WorkAC’s 49 Cities

Isolation from Context,
Integration Between Elements

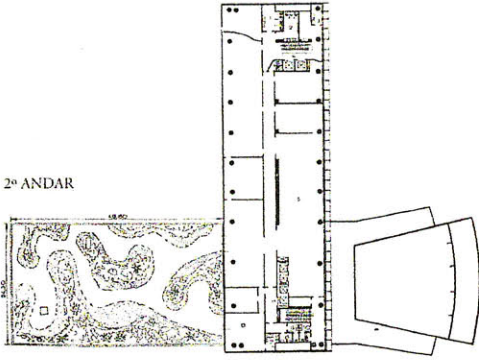
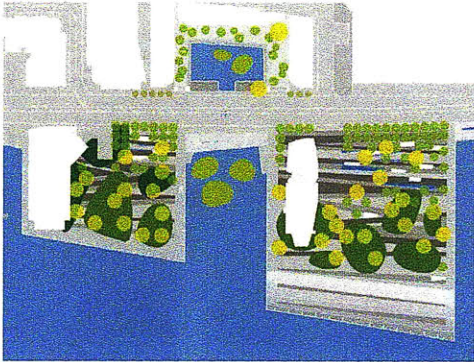
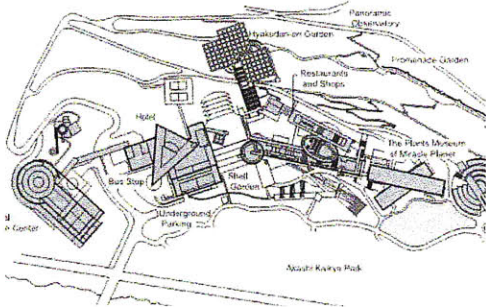


Formal Operations Direct Space



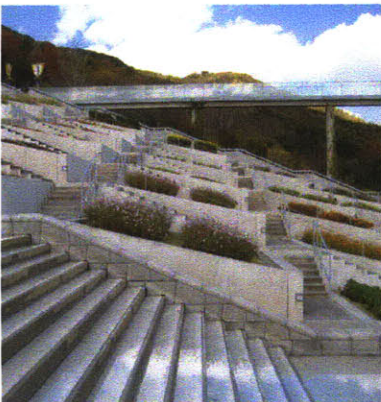
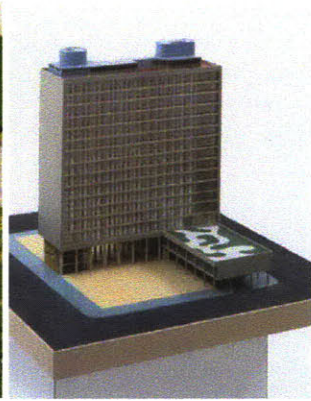
--from WorkAC's 49 Cities

LANDSCAPE PRECEDENTS

PROJECT	PLAN	INFORMATION
<p>Ministry of Education and Health</p> <p>Rio de Janeiro, Brazil Roberto Burle Marx (landscape), Lucio Costa, Oscar Niemeyer, Le Corbusier (Architects)</p> <p>1936</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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.
<p>HTO Park</p> <p>Toronto, Canada Janet Rosenberg and Associates, Claude Cormier Architectes, Hariri Pontarini Architects</p> <p>2007</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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
<p>Awaji Yumebutai</p> <p>Tsuna-gun, Hyogo, Japan Tadao Ando</p> <p>2000</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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.



PROJECT IMAGES



ECONOMIC SUMMARY

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

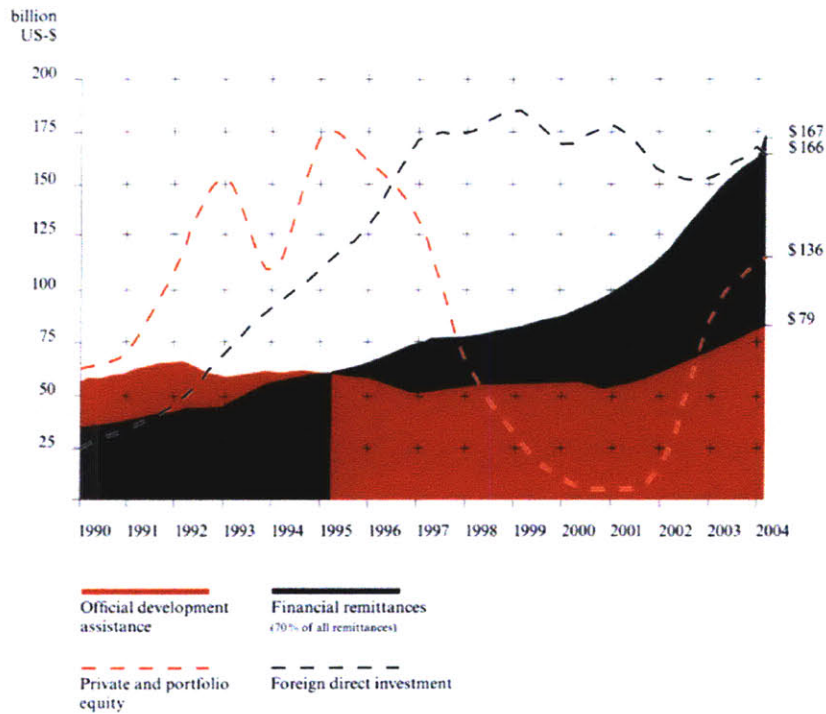


Image Source: Vockler, "Prishtina is Everywhere"

Current Kosovo Financial Model with Outside Support

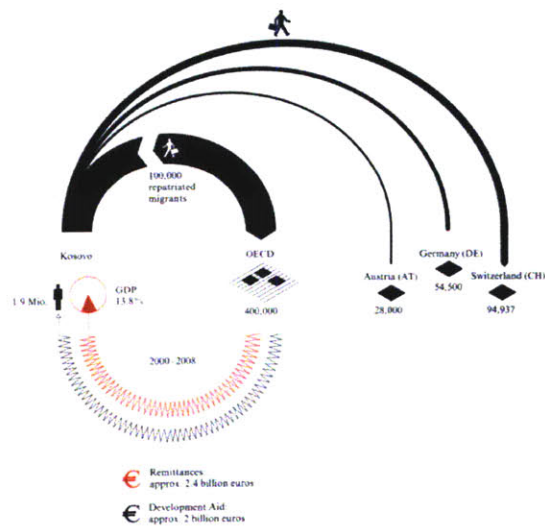


Image Source: Vockler, "Prishtina is Everywhere"

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

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.

U.S. ASSISTANCE TO KOSOVO

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)

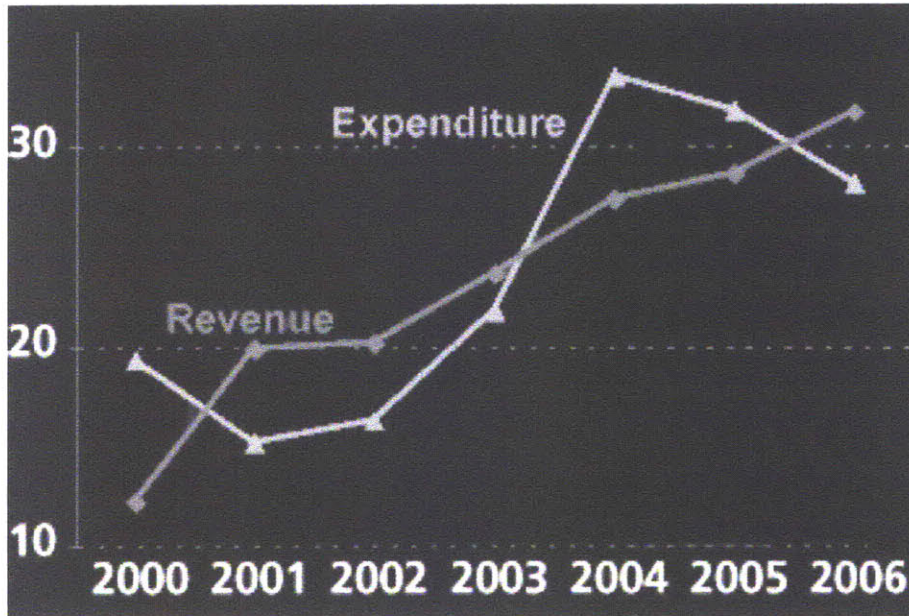


Image Source: European Commission on Economic and Financial Affairs
http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/een/008/article_6170_en.htm

WorldBank Lending to Kosovo

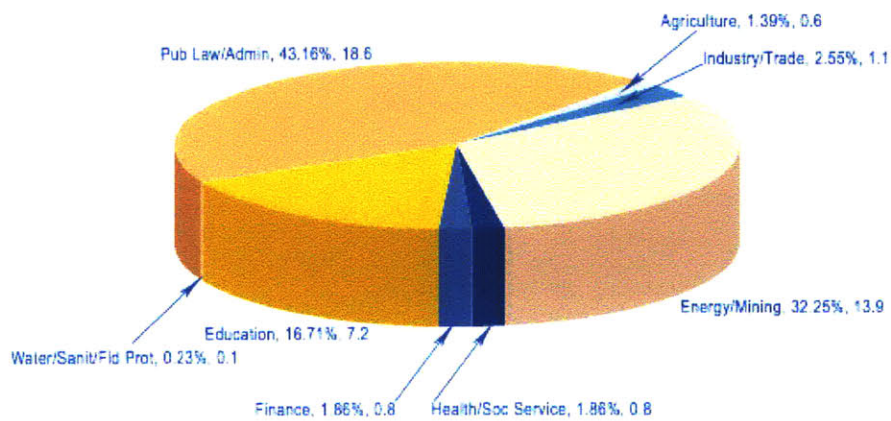


Image Source: World Bank Kosovo
<http://web.worldbank.org>

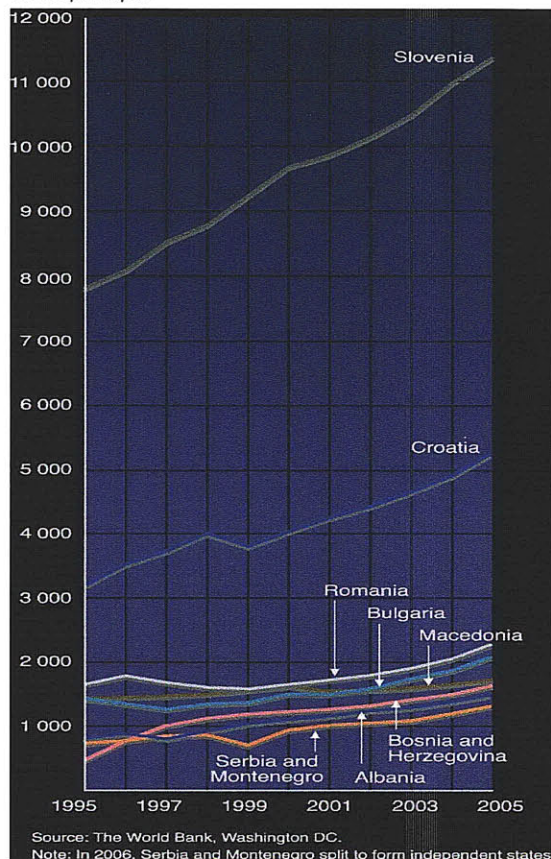
BALKAN ECONOMIES

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.

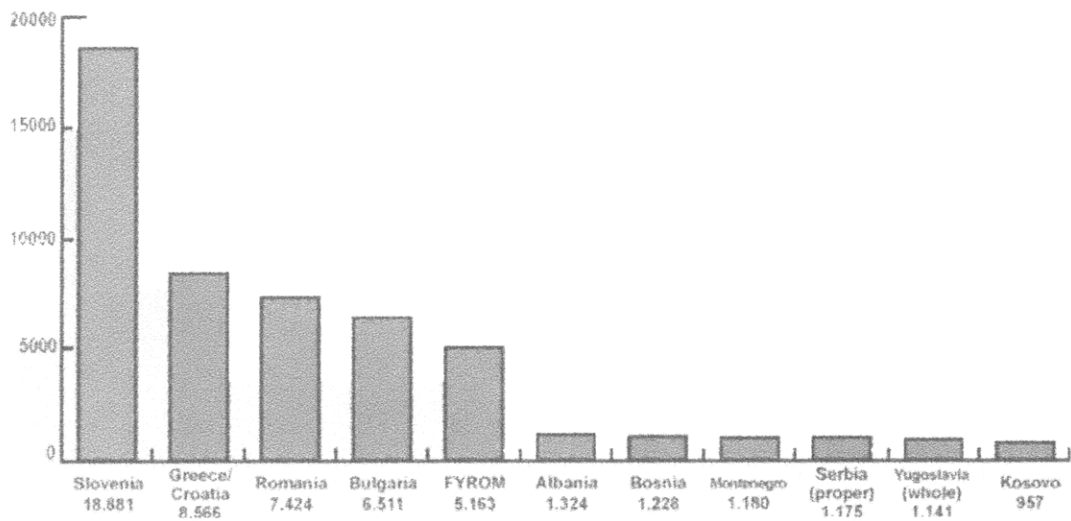
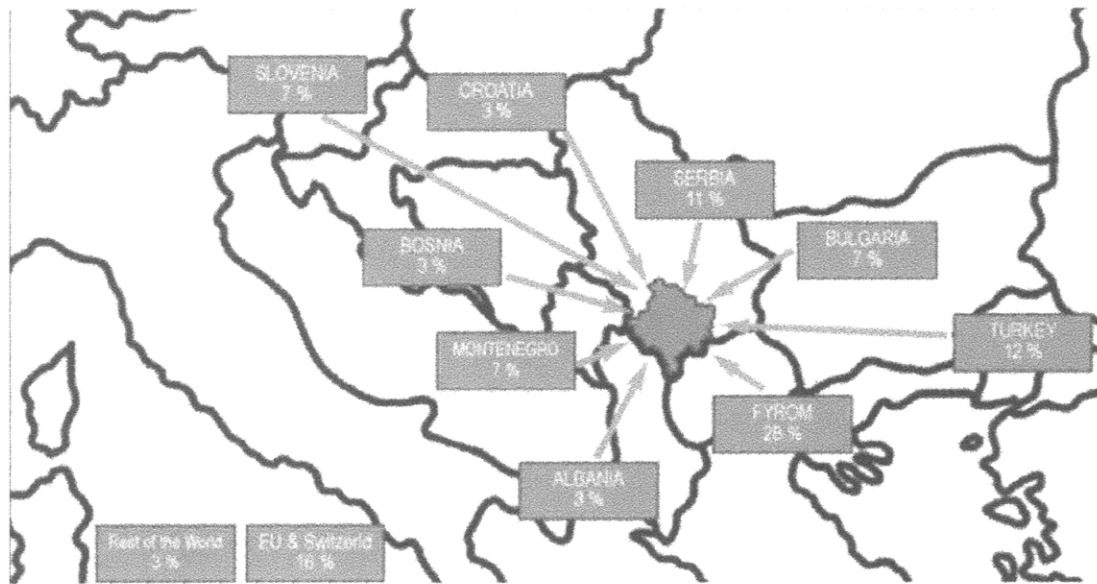
However, the Slovene economy has transformed itself over the past 10 years, moving away from the old command-style of organization, to a much more dynamic structure, able to compete in international markets. Consequently, Ljubljana's citizens are already richer than many in the European Union, and the 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)

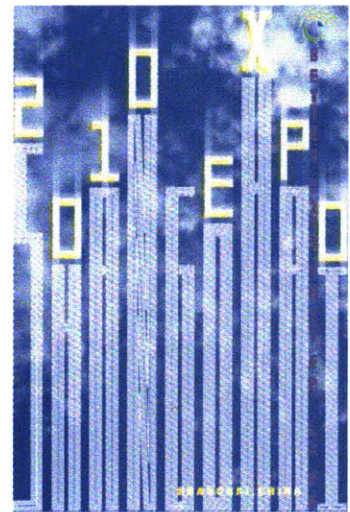
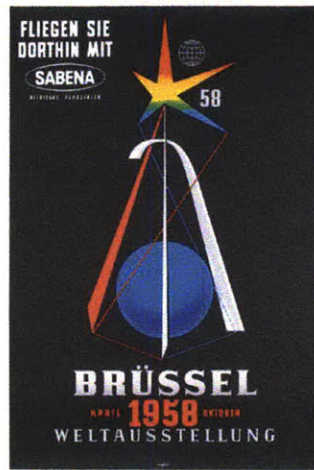
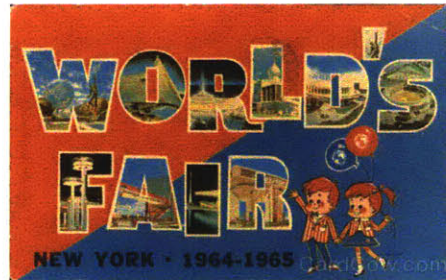
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
In USD per capita

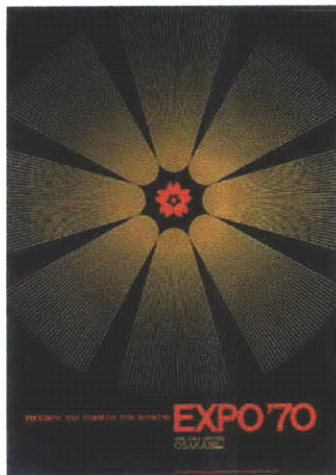
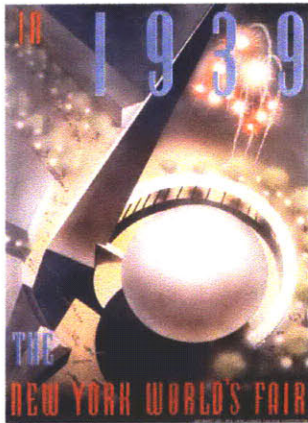


Kosovo's Trading Partners

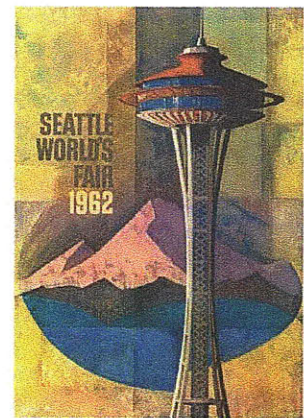
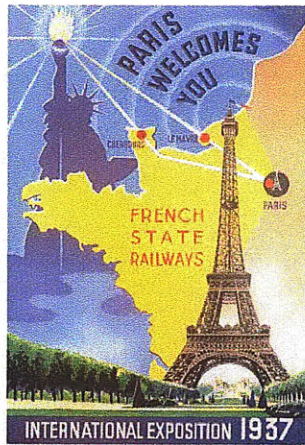
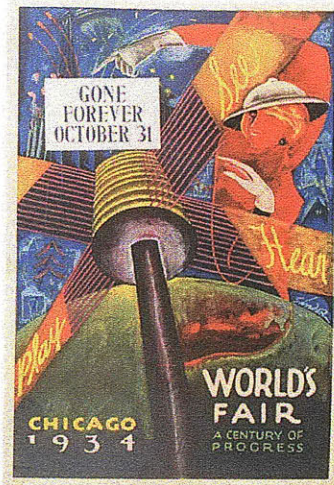
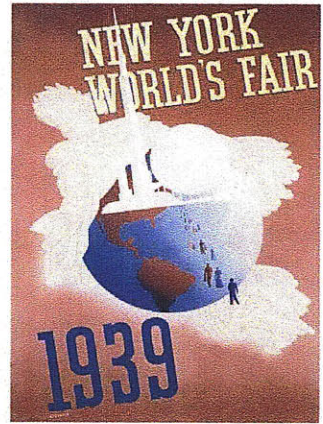
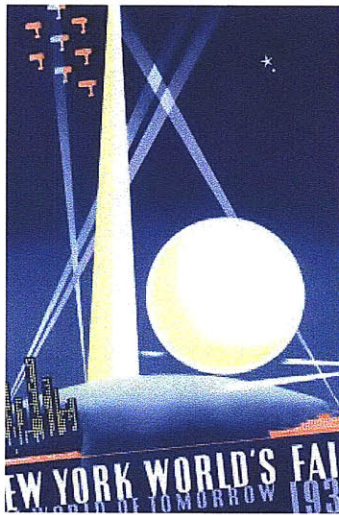
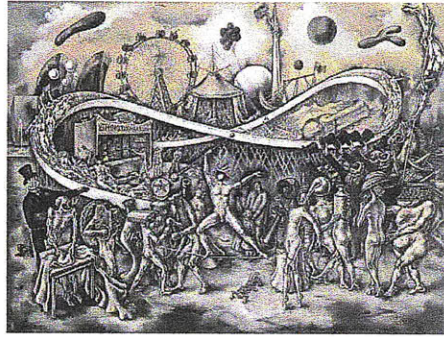


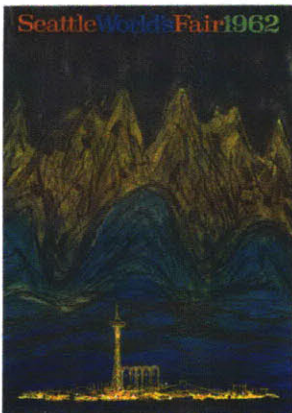
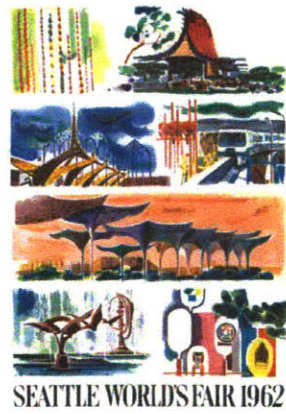
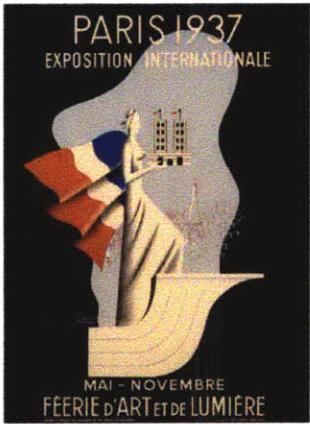
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