

THESIS

Hostel und offener Markt in Prishtina





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Hostel und offener Markt in Prishtina

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Abstract.

Pristina is an ancient city that went through several periods and today is going through a new difficult phase, problems with new neighbourhoods and enormous growth of inhabitants. The massive changes Pristina has gone through are the reason why Pristina could not have architectural and urban development. Due to its historical background, Pristina did not have the opportunity to create a unique style that could be compared to other cities around the world.

The location of our building has been used as an open market in the Ulpiana district for the last 30 years and has never been reconstructed until now. For about 30 years, this market has been an important place, not only for the residents of this district, but also for the residents of the whole of Pristina. Shopping at markets has a long tradition and is an easy way to get fresh and local products at an affordable price.

Before 1999, there were very few markets and shops available. After the war in 1999, this open market was the main one in town for about 10 years. After 2010, the market started to lose customers because Pristina had started to offer more shopping facilities where people could get their products. This market currently offers poor conditions for its customers, so there is an opportunity to create a new marketplace with new structures and public spaces, while continuing the notorious Albanian hospitality in the form of a hostel.

Abstrakt.

Pristina ist eine antike Stadt, die mehrere Perioden durchlief und heute eine neue schwierige Phase durchläuft, Probleme mit neuen Stadtteilen und enormen Zuwachs an Einwohnern. Die massiven Veränderungen die Pristina durchlaufen hat, sind der Grund, dass Pristina keine architektonische und städtebauliche Entwicklung haben konnte. Aufgrund des historischen Hintergrunds hatte Pristina nicht die Möglichkeit, einen einzigartigen Stil zu schaffen, der mit anderen Städten auf der ganzen Welt verglichen werden könnte.

Der Standort unseres Gebäudes wurde in den letzten 30 Jahren als offener Markt im Stadtteil Ulpiana genutzt und wurde bis jetzt nie rekonstruiert. Seit etwa 30 Jahren ist dieser Markt ein wichtiger Ort, nicht nur für die Bewohner dieses Stadtteiles, sondern auch für die Bewohner von ganz Pristina. Das Einkaufen auf Märkten hat eine lange Tradition und ist ein einfacher Weg, um frische und lokale Produkte zu einem erschwinglichen Preis zu ergattern.

Vor 1999 standen nur sehr wenige Märkte und Geschäfte zu Verfügung. Nach dem Krieg im Jahr 1999 war dieser offene Markt für etwa 10 Jahre der wichtigste in der Stadt. Nach 2010 begann der Markt Kunden zu verlieren, weil Pristina begonnen hatte mehr Einkaufsmöglichkeiten zu bieten, wo die Menschen ihre Produkte besorgen konnten. Dieser Markt bietet derzeit schlechte Bedingungen für seine Kunden, so dass sich die Gelegenheit ergibt, einen neuen Marktplatz mit neuen Strukturen und öffentlichen Plätzen zu schaffen und gleichzeitig die berühmt-berüchtigte albanische Gastfreundschaft in Form eines Hostels fortzusetzen.

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Introduction

Since my childhood, it was my dream to live in the capital city with lots of people, big buildings, and many cars flooding the streets. Another dream of mine was to go to university and move to Pristina afterwards. Unfortunately, I never lived in the city because I studied abroad and all I could do was just visit and take pictures around the city. After a few years, I got the opportunity to do something for my capital city and realize my dream. Ever since my last trip to Kosovo, a desire to do something for Pristina or to ask what the residents need was always on my mind. Recognizing the benefits of public squares in the city, modern buildings, streets, parks, student spaces, universities, etc. was also an advantage to keep aiming for a new idea. If you compare the changes during different periods, how much the city has grown, it is easy to figure out how accessible it is by walking, by car, or by public transportation.

It will take approximately not more than 1 hour to walk from the Technical University to Boro & Ramiz. Walking through Pristina takes no longer than 3 hours, depending on location. Before I decided to do my thesis on Pristina, Prizren, another city with old, traditional architecture and a view that Pristina does not have was also on my mind as the second city. But the problem was that most parts of the city are marked as Kosovo heritage and it was difficult to find a location, although I spoke with the municipality of Prizren and a few private residents. I was thinking what the city of Prizren needed to improve their life, something amusing for different ages, etc. But Prizren will remain on my mind if the opportunity presents itself to do something similar like I am doing in Pristina. Knowing many places and people in a city was easy for me, but it was also challenging to research and find the proper location considering the future design of the city.

The philosophy behind doing a master's degree about Pristina was also welcomed by a few friends of mine that are architects or architecture students there. We talked about it many times and the main topic was the residents and identity. Both aspects are important for a transit city like Pristina. The voice of residents always prevails for new urban design to bring more public spaces, parks, etc. The other problem in Pristina is also the identity of the city. There was a wave among the architects in the former Yugoslav-era where a city would build its own identity. However, after the war in Kosovo, buildings started to spring up like mushrooms after the rain. Either way, changes come from architects.

Finding the idea for my thesis was on my mind before I decided for my location. Among the ideas going on in my head, I was thinking to analyze the building that was related with the culture and heritage of my country. In the past, it was a tradition to host guests that come into your house with an open heart. Hospitality and hosting guests were also a way to earn money.

Hostels, which in my mother tongue are called "Bujtina," had the same meaning as today, "Sleep and rest." I got a lot of information about this idea through the many stories told to me by elderly people during my childhood, especially my grandfather. Today, we rarely listen to stories about identity 100 years ago. There are also times when I recall stories, I later heard were not real.

It was easier for me to have an old and a new map of the city while looking for a proper location. I first wanted to compare which parts of the city had changed, if the city suburbs were being built, and how they were connected through the districts. The location that I found was a market that had not changed through the years. I wondered if it was functional now as it had been functioning as a market for 30 years. During the 30 years of its existence, the organization

of the market had not changed, and from its appearance, it looks more like messy architecture than a real market. Here we do not have modernism or brutalism like we do in other buildings; there are just simple aluminum kiosks. During my vacation in Kosovo, I decided to go to Pristina to visit the location from close-up and take pictures around. I spent almost all day in Pristina and I visited other places as well to see if they had changed. It is evident that parking places in the city were a big problem in the past and they might remain a problem for the next 5 years. Analyzing and collecting the documentation was the first goal to reach. While conducting my research, I found other sources for my idea. A great source of analysis was the municipality of Pristina with files about the location and the whole city. The worst thing was that Pristina still does not have a plan for the future of the city in the coming 10 years.

There was another location I had picked as plan B to use for my design, but the municipality was more interested in the first location. The location I proposed was elsewhere in an area in the city suburbs that was not much developed, except for a good connection with public transportation. I interviewed a few vendors on the same day about their impressions about the place and the many generations that passed through there to sell their products. I also got the opinions of the residents that have been living there for a long time and they can remember almost every story about the place, how it started to develop first as an open space made of concrete and now as a market, and they hope that it will be better in the future. Things are different for the residents that live in this district; for the older generation, the idea is to have a modern market that can also be adequate in every season, while the younger generation needs to have a place where students can work together, have coffee and exchange ideas and opinions.

PRISHTINA PRISTINA



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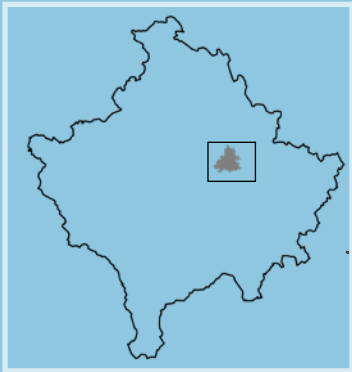
1. City of Pristina

Landscape and topography

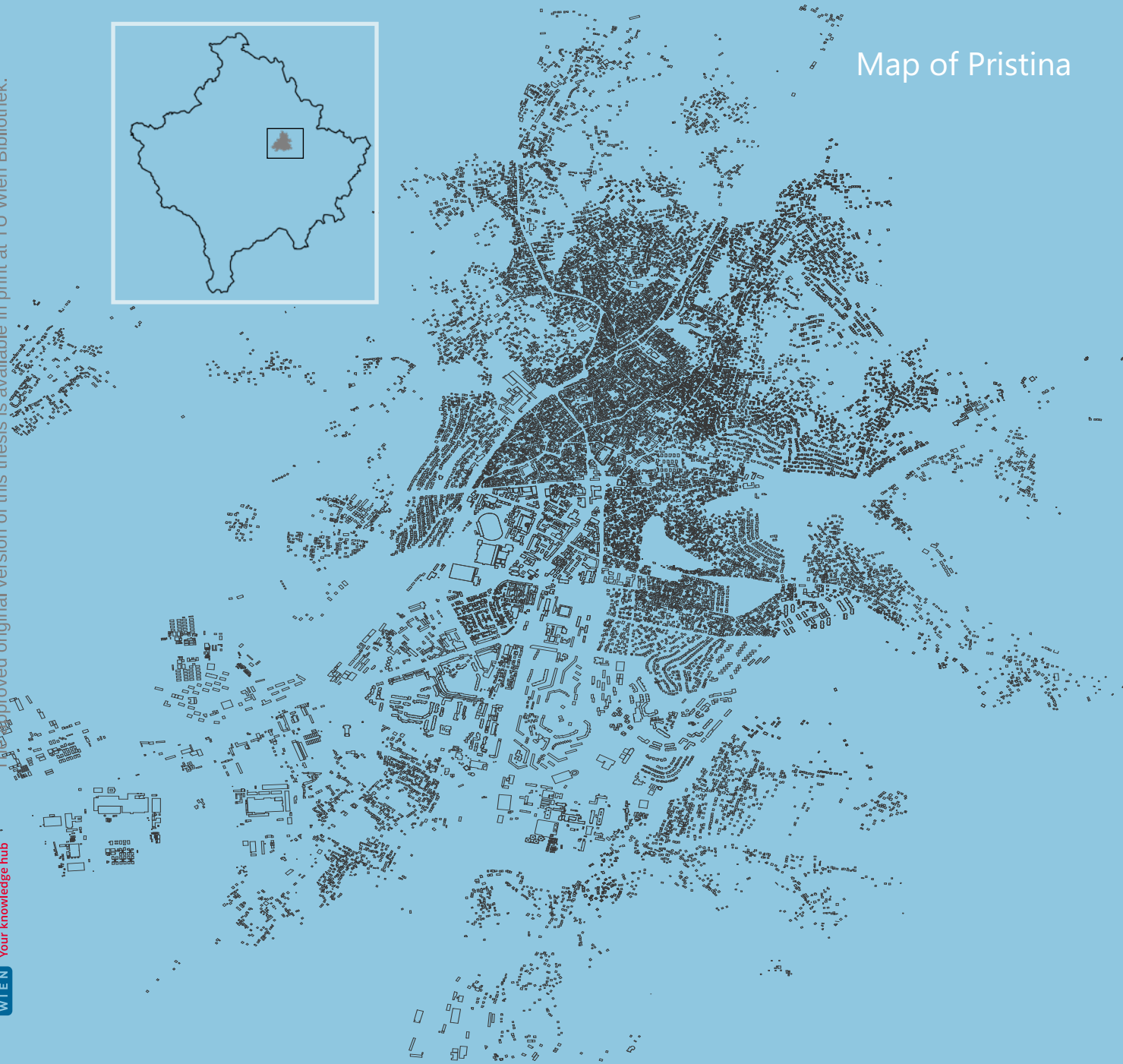
History of Pristina

The beginning of the construction of Prishtina in the years '70s-'90s

Pristina after the 2000s as new city with new development strategy



Map of Pristina



1. City of Pristina

1.1. Landscape and topography

Pristina is the capital city of Kosovo and it is located east of central Kosovo, in a historical landscape with more than 200,000 residents. It became the capital of Kosovo in 1940, replacing Prizren as the previous capital city. The city landscape is on a slope, reaching an altitude of approximately 595 meters above the Adriatic Sea level. Due to its status as the capital city of Kosovo, Pristina has grown a lot over the past years. By road it is 520 kilometers south of Belgrade, 90 kilometers north of Skopje, 250 kilometers north-east of Tirana, and 300 kilometers east of Podgorica. The city has changed dramatically after the war of 1999. The Pristina City Park is completely changed with new stone pathways, tall trees, flowers, and new playgrounds for children. After the reconstruction of the Mother Teresa Square, many trees and flowers have been planted.

Many old buildings in front of the government building have been cleared to open up the space. Pristina is divided by "Dëshmorët e Kombit" Boulevard.¹ This street goes through the center, passing by several buildings with good functionality in the city, such as the Post Office, Grand Hotel, Radio Television of Kosovo, Saint Mother Teresa Cathedral, etc. Other streets that are a part of the city connectivity are Agim Ramadani, Eqrem Çabej, Enver Maloku, Zagrebi, Tirana, etc. The distance between Pristina and other big cities in Kosovo are 80 from Prizren, 40 km from Gjilan, 80 km from Peja, 30 km from Mitrovica, and 30 km from Ferizaj.

¹ "Doracaku për sistemin e adresave në Kosovë"- Project for support of the civil registration agency and the unified address system, Prishtinë 2012, <http://www.kca-ks.org/documents/10179/1745512/DORACAKU+PER+-SISTEMIN+E+ADRESAVE.pdf/7b613b5a-6d65-4bb5-b9c3-6f17350357a5>

1.2. History of Pristina

Early history and etymology of Pristina as a city in the central part of the Balkans peninsula had traces of habitation since the Neolithic age. Important settlements in the region have existed near Pristina, such as Ulpiana,² which arose as one of the largest Byzantine centers in the early Middle Ages in the IV century by the great Roman- Byzantine emperor, Justinian. During the 3rd and 4th centuries, Ulpiana reached its peak development and was named Municipum Ulpiana Splendisima in 518 A.D.; after the earthquake, Justinian gave a new name to the city: Justiniana Secunda. Ulpiana is one of the biggest ancient urban centers in Kosovo and is located approximately 7 km to the southeast of Pristina. As an ancient Roman-Byzantine site, Ulpiana was discovered in 1953. Ulpiana was one of the most important centers in the Balkans, and this is due to the enviable geostrategic position close to several sites rich in underground mines.

The city was organized with protective walls, a Basilica,³ a necropolis, Roman bath etc. The first historical document that mentions Pristina by name belongs to the year 1342 when the Byzantine Emperor Jan VI Kantakouzenos describes Pristina as “a village surrounded without walls”. In the Middle Ages, the city was part of the rulers and principalities of various Byzantine and Serbian rulers. Pristina was under Ottoman occupation since the Battle of Kosovo in 1389, a battle that took place in Fushë Kosovë, about 5 kilometers away from the city center. During the XIV and XV centuries, Pristina experienced economic prosperity. Its position near the mines of Novo Brdo and Stantërg⁴ made Pristina develop as an important trade and craft center.

² Archaeological Guide of Kosovo, Pristina 2012.

³ Buxhovi, J. (2012). Kosovo: Dardania in Ancient and Medieval Times. Pristina.

⁴ Komisioni i Pavarur për Miniera dhe Minerale, Mineral resources of Kosovo, Republic of Kosovo, Prishtinë 2015, <https://www.kosovo-mining.org/resurset-minerale/gjeologjia/>

The first data that appear in 1477 in the Ottoman Defter, describe Pristina as a settlement with 9 neighborhoods and 351 houses. The oldest building in Pristina is the Stone Mosque dedicated to Sultan Bayezid I, whose construction at the end of the century XIV, when the city was still ruled by the family vassal Brankovic.⁵

It is probably the oldest surviving mosque in the Balkans today. The Ottoman period recognizes the development of the city through various constructions, mainly religious and public. Hammams, mosques, fountains, streets, inns, and shopping bazaars were built in this period. The "Mosque of the King,"⁶ dedicated to Sultan Mehmet Fatih, was built in 1461. Pristina was known as a city during the Ottoman period also for the important market in the center of the city, which served for inhabitants and even for visitors who passed through; it served as a main road between traders. With the large number of inhabitants, aside from the public buildings, most apartment buildings were built from clay and have one or two floors. Some of them can still be seen today in the old town center. The famous Turkish guide, Evlia Çelebi,⁷ visited Pristina in 1660, and described it as a settlement with 2060 houses, 300 shops, and 11 Hane (inns) and many old townhouses in Prishtina. Hanet or Bujtinat are Albanian rooms for the reception of guests.

Residential buildings were on the ground floor, and floors were built of solid material, covered by traditional tiles. Based on the descriptions of Çelebi, Pristina's townhouses had thick walls and clean courtyards with beautiful flowers and vines.

⁵ Zdenko, Z. (2011). Medieval to Modern: The Myth of Kosovo, "The Turks," and Montenegro (A Lacanian Interpretation). Zagreb

⁶ Kosovar Stability Initiative. A future for Prishtina's past. Pristina 2006, <https://iksweb.org/projekti-nje-e-ardhme-per-te-kaluaren-e-prishtines/>

⁷ Elsie, R. (2000). 1660 Evliya Chelebi: A Journey through Kosova, Leiden, p.11-25.



Figure 1: The "hyjnesha në fron" or "goddess on the throne", a clay figure thousands of years old from Ulpiana the predecessor city of Pristina.



Figure 2: Big Mosque of Pristina



Figure 3, 4: Pristina view in the 18th century which private houses were built with stones and tiles and the left photo it is an old mosque.

During the 18 and 19 centuries, the city of Pristina was built by the masters that came from regional and local cities. The impact of Ottoman elements was not missing; windows, doors, and interior decorations were adapted to each other. Sloping roofs with tiled houses were presented simply, but functionally. The stone basement, which is also visible from the main side of the road, shows the quality and precision of the masters. Much importance was placed on basements by building them mostly from stones, which were processed at the construction site. The stone materials were found in rural, mountainous places, which were then transported with many difficulties through a long distance to the construction site. The stones were processed using simple tools.

Other materials, such as wood and bricks, were processed at the construction site. Bricks as a base material were processed from soil and straw.

Considering that Pristina in this time was not a center of trade like Prizren, Prizren was a connecting point for the cities of the Balkans and the Ottoman Empire.⁸ Years later, Pristina started becoming a center or point of contact for traders. The Ottoman Empire also began to concentrate on two cities, Pristina and Prizren; with the advent of religious site bazaars and squares, cities appeared to demonstrate their importance to the Ottoman emperor. The roads were paved with river stones and the road width was based on its importance.

⁸ Buxhovi, J. (2012). Kosovo: Ottoman Empire. Pristina.



Figure 5, 6, 7: Photographer Albert Kahn⁹: Çarshia of Pristina in 1913 (Nowadays Galabria)

In the first half of the 18th century, Pristina reached the peak of its prosperity as a highly developed city in economic terms due to strong trade links with different cities in the Balkans. Every year in September, the Bazaar of big summer fair was held in Pristina, which gathered about 1500 traders from all over, even from the Middle East. Various weapons containers were sold at this fair, copper and iron, coffee, sugar, costumes, shoes, equestrian equipment, glassware from Venice, silk poles from Aleppo, and carpets from Izmir. However, the prestige of the city of Pristina began to wane as early as 1859, when it was engulfed in a great fire, which destroyed many shops in the old bazaar. Further wars also influenced the loss of importance of the city, so the fair, which once gathered merchants from all over the world, was no longer held since 1879.

In the 19th century, Pristina got the first museum in the house of Emin Gjika with private exhibits of family.

In the last years of the Ottoman occupation, Pristina had lost its importance as a city and had military importance. During the 19th century, Jashar Pasha, the local leader, built a mosque known today as the Jashar Pasha Mosque. A clock

tower 26 meters high was also built.¹⁰ Although over the centuries this mosque has undergone transformations from its origins, the clock tower has not changed.

From 1883 until 1897, Pristina became the capital city of Kosovo and in this period, as in the whole Empire, we begin to see the first influence of European architecture. Before Pristina, the capital city of Kosovo was Prizren. While the traditional architecture for the residential buildings of the city consisted mainly of two-story brick buildings from the ground in the nineteenth century, new taller buildings began to emerge with stronger bricks and greater height. The best example is a house that was built shortly before 1880 and served as the first Albanian school in 1908. In 1874, Pristina built the first train station; it was built by the British. According to some notes, the train connecting Thessaloniki and Mitrovica was not well-received initially by the local population.

⁹ Elsie, R. (2008). *Albania and Kosova in Colour, 1913: the Autochromes of the Albert Kahn Collection*. Tirana.

¹⁰ Municipality of Pristina Magazine. *Narrativa e Prishtinës*. 2018, https://prishtinaonline.com/uploads/narrativa_e_prishtines.pdf

Afterwards, new opportunities for the citizens of Pristina required a new train route to be added. In 1912, Pristina was liberated from Ottoman occupation through forces led by Hasan Prishtina.¹¹ Hasan Prishtina was an Albanian politician; before the First World War, he supported the Albanian independence movement Rilindja. For a short time in 1921, he served as the Prime Minister of Albania. In the same year, Pristina was occupied by the Serbian forces. In 1915, it was briefly placed under Bulgarian occupation until 1918 when the French returned it to the occupation of the Yugoslav Kingdom.

The map of 1939 (created by an orthophoto taken in this time) presents the historic center with the urban features that this area once had with a network of narrow and curved roads that emphasized the compactness of the city structure. The heart of the city was composed of public contents surrounded by residential areas distributed approximately uniformly in all four directions of the city. The two main roads that influenced the development at that time were "Divanjolli"¹² east-west that came from Taukbahçe¹³ and passed right through the city center where the bazaar was located and continued to the old train station (in Arbëri), known as the connection of public life in the city. The other north-south connection was of economic importance for the city, through which caravans passed to get to different Balkans cities. Over time, this road would become an axis of physical development of the city. The "Divanjolli" Bazaar and the market area were located right in the middle of the city center. There were two

¹¹ Haxhiu, Ajet (2010). Hasan Prishtina dhe lëvizja patriotike e Kosovës. Pristina.

¹² Ibid., p. 14.

¹³ Ibid., p. 14.

parts to the bazaar, one was covered, and the other open.

"Divanjolli" was a very wide road compared to other roads in the city. Most of the buildings near the bazaar were built from natural materials.

Until the end of the Second World War, Pristina¹⁴ was a typical oriental city. After the liberation, Pristina experienced rapid development and day by day, it is developing into a modern city. The shops gradually became old, unstable structures that were demolished after the war; this includes one of the largest covered bazaars in the region, mosque, the main Catholic church, synagogue, and the old Ottoman hammam, as well as a number of Ottoman-style houses.

During the '50s, under the motto "Destroy the old and build the new,"¹⁵ some parts of the city were demolished, including the old city bazaar, and residential, administrative and health buildings, schools, squares, monuments etc. were built instead. The Bazaar of Pristina was influenced by European-style building and no traces of the past were left of the heritage of bazaars that Pristina had from the Ottoman period.

'Today, Pristina is abandoning old memories and is moving away from the past to become one modern city – a new socialist city.'

"Prishtina"

¹⁴ Malcolm, N. (1998). Kosovo: A Short History. University Pres New York.

¹⁵ Cultural Heritage without Borders. Remained Heritage of Prishtina.

Pristina, 2008, <http://chwb.org/bih/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2016/05/Cultural-Heritage-for-Peace-and-Reconciliation.pdf>



Figure 8: Demolition of the bazaar in Pristina.



Figure 9: Pristina at '50s demolition period.

The map of 1950 presents a new face of the city where a new social life is trying to appear. Therefore, the dissolution of traditional values and way of life through new forms of architecture in Pristina began to find its architectural identity. This is because the new socialist order had to bring the city in harmony with other urban centers in Yugoslavia at the time. These developments destroyed the old Pristina, destroyed cobblestone streets, the Hammam, and the main urban fabric "Divanjolli" to create more space for the "Brotherhood-Union" square. And just like that, the mysticism of the narrow streets disappeared. It was disappeared to make way for the new boulevard (first named "Marshall Tito", now it is named "Mother Teresa") as the new city center and the new way of social life. The boulevard became the space where people meet their friends.

It took a few years of change and destruction to give another direction to the development of the city based on ideological background. The detachment of the main east-west connection that kept the bazaar complex alive was

crucial in this process because it interrupted an entire line of public life activities.

New buildings began to be built on the suburban parts of the city. They were constructed through voluntary actions without any high standard of professionalism. The plans were brought from the republics of former Yugoslavia and several of them were from neighboring countries as well. In the '50s, Pristina did not have a university of architecture. The only contribution to architecture and urbanism was the external influence of architects, who were educated in the neighboring countries.



Figure 10, 11: Demolition objects that previously had important functions.



Figure 12, 13: At '50s The photo on the left shows the demolition of the building from the Ottoman period and the photo on the right shows an object that survived.

*"In this city without a river I stay,
I avenge time with a glass of brandy,
I think of you"*
Gjurmët¹⁶

We know also Pristina as the city without a river. The old town of Pristina lies between two rivers, Vellusha and Pristina (Prishtevka). This river is how it got its name. Prishtevka was a river that was covered during the communist era and remains under the ground of Pristina. In the 1950s, the Vellusha river, which flowed from Gërmia Hills was covered as well. In the late 1970s, Pristina river that flowed west of the old city center was also covered. These rivers were transformed into sewage systems. In the 1980s, Pristina became a city without rivers and a city without a visible history. There were 8 bridges in Pristina.

Old residents described the river environment of river as an attractive place with trees around them and the waters of both rivers were useful for residents.

The city without a river as a main topic was an inspiration for many artists and singers; TV shows, songs, and movies were made about it. The closest lake to the city is an artificial lake called "Badovc," which is approximately 5 km far. The city is also known as the blue city.



Figure 14, 15: River of Vellushka

¹⁶ Kelmendi, Migjen (1985) - Hero i qytetit pa lum (Hero in the City without river). Prishtinë.

1.3. The beginning of the construction of Pristina in the years '70s-'90s

Yugoslavia started dominating after the Ottoman Empire. The architecture in Pristina and other cities started to change towards modernism. Freed from the Ottoman influence, Pristina started breathing more freely in terms of living and architectural development.

In 1952, a socialist plan was drafted for 50,000 residents, with a completion deadline until 1980. This plan was the infamous second and final step in the destruction of old Pristina. The author of this plan was a Yugoslavian architect and he had no discussions with the residents. The main purpose of this plan of the Serbian (Yugoslav) government at that time was to destroy the Islamic architecture and to disappear all traces of the city. The period between 1950 and 1990 was marked as an important period when public buildings in Kosovo were built.

The second phase in the development of the socialist city of Pristina happened in the time of the so-called Liberal Socialism. This period was based on two urban plans, traffic directions and urban areas planning in 1967 for 100,000 inhabitants. This area had 1,950.00 hectares and a General Urban Plan of Pristina in 1969¹⁷. During this time, Kosovo gains autonomy from Yugoslavia and a local government, which was more or less taken over by Albanians. However, the above plans were developed in the offices in the center of Belgrade and other Yugoslav cities by architects who had never been to Kosovo. These two plans were intended to support the new city so as not to attract attention. During this time, there was a dramatic increase in population in Pristina, which was a result of the economic, political and educational development. During this period, the expansion of the city of Pristina continued to the south where the

largest urban quarters of the current city, such as Ulpiana, Dardania and Bregu i Diellit were built.

In the first period of urbanization of the city after the plan was approved, new streets, new buildings, schools, and the University began to be built. The residents of Pristina started to feel comfortable with the new environment of architecture between new buildings and green areas they could use in their spare time. This progress seemed a good way for many people that moved to live in Pristina; they saw more opportunities to find a job and to have a better life. Cities across Europe were including both modern and traditional architecture. The period between the '60 and the '70s was a time when the elements of modernism and brutalism began to have an impact in the city. Bashkim Fehmiu¹⁸ was the only Kosovar architect that had the most influence in the development of the city. They started to build neighborhoods, Ulpiana in 1960, Dardania in 1970, and the University Campus. The only criterion for architects was to pay attention to the division of public and residential spaces.

The beginning of residential complexes in the neighborhoods of Pristina began to give the city a spirit of modernity and offer citizens better conditions while at the same time increasing the number of inhabitants in the city.

¹⁷ Gjinolli, I. & Kabashi, L. (2015). Modernizmi Kosovar, një abetare e arkitekturës, Prishtinë.

¹⁸ Sadiki, A. (2015). Architecture in verses of Professor Bashkim Fehmiu". Pristina.

Considering Pristina relief,¹⁹ public areas and public buildings were mostly planned close to the city center. Collective housing and hotels were in different parts of the city. Some of the buildings are the National Library, Technical University of Pristina, Grand Hotel, Palace of Youth and Sports, Bill Clinton Square,²⁰ Newborn Monument,²¹ Rilindja Media Palace, Radio Television of Kosovo, Bozhur Hotel, Kosovo National Theater, etc.

Mother Teresa Boulevard is one of the most important squares of Prishtina; it was originally named “Marshall Tito” Street under the Yugoslav government, which was then renamed to Mother Teresa. The dimension and the centrality make this place a hotspot for military parades and protests. The works for the pedestrianization of Mother Teresa were finished recently; a large square with fountains and benches were built at the end of the street opposite to another square at the starting point, which is planned to have a playground for children and a fountain. The huge complex was built in 1977, but it was never completed.

The Palace of Youth and Sports was constructed as an all-sports center, but it burned in 2000 and lost the old appearance. It was opened in 1977 and named “Boro Ramiz”. Živorad Janković, Halid Muhasilović, and Srećko Ešpek were architects from Sarajevo. There is a public area in front of Boro Ramiz the Newborn Monument. The National Library is a symbol of contemporary architecture in the Balkans. Andrija Mutnjaković was the architect and it is located at the University campus area planned by Bashkim Fehmiu, and the library is located at the center of the complex. Inaugurated in 1982, it is a symbol of progress and rapid changes. At the National Library, the purpose of the dome is to provide natural lighting for the reading spaces supported by lateral lighting from the façade, in order to avoid shadows while

reading. The library with 99 small domes was supposed to be the 22 focal point of the complex of university buildings. During the ‘80s, the area close to the library became increasingly a place where students and citizens demanded their freedom through protests.²²

Nowadays, the view of the National Library has not changed and the environment is the same as 40 years ago. For many generations, the Grand Hotel was “Genius Loci”. Close to Mother Teresa Boulevard, it is a unique place of modernism. It is located on the edge of the street; this location enables areas around Grand Hotel to become vibrant public spaces. Grand Hotel brought a new atmosphere during the ‘80s; it opened its doors in 1978 under the communist regime when Kosovo was still a part of Yugoslavia. For ten years, the 360-room hotel enjoyed its status as the best and only five-star hotel in the region with thousands of local and international visitors, discotheque, halls, and guestrooms every night. This was the place where high schoolers would throw their most glamorous graduation parties complete with ball gowns and red carpets. This was the place where international royals and politicians would hold conferences – even Tito was a guest. Kosovars dreamed of staying at the Grand at least once. Now that dream might as well be a nightmare. The building of the Technical University of Pristina was designed by the famous Slovenian architect Edvard Ravnikar and is or rather was one of the few buildings in Pristina that symbolized modern architecture, especially the brutalism style.

¹⁹ Beganović, D. (2014). Complex urbarchitectonic structures of Pristina and Novi Pazar cities. Novi Pazar. p. 39-46

²⁰ Ibid., p.14.

²¹ Fisnik Ismaili. The Newborn Monument (NEWBORN) is a typographic sculpture and tourist attraction in Pristina, Kosovo, 2008.

²² Clark, Howard (2003). Ziviler Widerstand im Kosovo.



Figure 16: Rilindja Media Palace during '70s and today.



Figure 17: Pristina in 1980s and Radio television of Kosovo (right site).

Since 1979, this building began to identify the capital city with its appearance and meaning in this period. The University Clinical Center is also near this building.

The interesting thing about the landscape is that the technical university alone looks like a big concrete monument with a horizontal façade and a red roof. The sloping terrain has stairs from bottom to top. The parking lot in the front the yard behind is useless. We must also mention Bashkim Fehmiu, the famous Albanian architect, who was educated in Belgrade. His and his friends' contribution was always to make something different. He brought the greatest architects from the Balkans to Pristina. Bashkim Fehmiu, Miša Jevremović, and Dragan Kovacević were the architects of Grand Hotel. Rilindja Media Palace is one of the landmark buildings with a structure and volume that dominates the city center of modern Pristina. Located near Boro & Ramiz Sports Center, the structure consists of two different volumes – the 18-storey office tower and the printing hall with a typical

industrial volume with two floors. The façade was built in natural concrete, and it could be categorized as international modernism with architectural features of brutalism and socialism.²³

White concrete façade elements create a variation of visual experience of the façade. The transformation of the building today to house the Kosovo Government has erased a historical period of modern architecture in Kosovo, although the spatial organization of the building provided a successful adaptation to new office functions for state administration. The architect from North Macedonia, who was the designer of the building, said, "Pristina with its architecture is a city completely without an identity". Other modernism buildings²⁴ in Pristina we can mention are the Kosovo Government, the Ministry of Education, the Electricity Company, etc.

²³ Navakazi, Vlora & Jerliu, Florina (2018). The Socialist Modernization of Prishtina: Interrogating Types of Urban and Architectural Contributions to the City. Article. Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 55-74.

²⁴ Ibid., p.23.



Figure 18: National Library of Pristina.



Figure 19: Palace of youth and sports "Boro Ramiz".

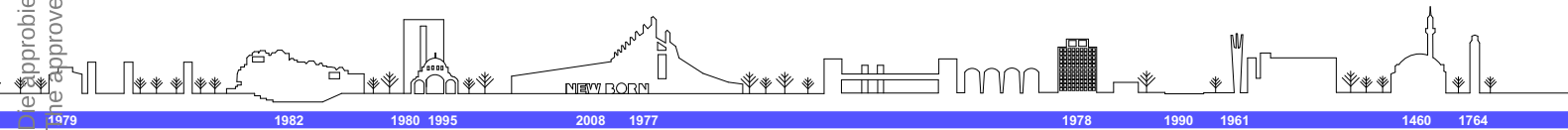
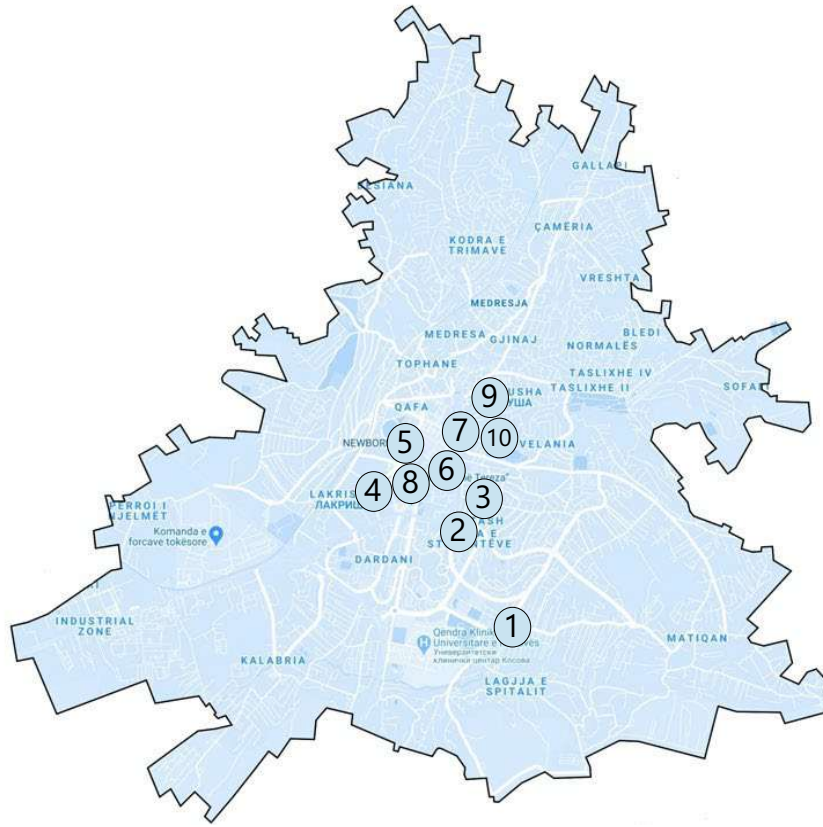


Figure 20: Technical University.



Figure 21: Grand Hotel.

Silhouette of Pristina



2. National Library

3. Rilindja Press Center
4. Unfinished Orthodox church

5. NEW BORN Sign
5. Palace of youth and sports

6. Grand Hotel

7. Mother Teresa Boulevard

8. Brotherhood and Unity monument

9. Sultan Mehmet Fatoh Mosque

10. Clock Tower

1.4. Pristina after the 2000s as new city with new development strategy

A new era began after the war ended in Pristina, considering that there had been destruction of many private buildings, but also other commercial-type buildings. For a few months, the city did not have any future development strategy any solution to find urban strategy plans to recover the city.

The University of Architecture in Pristina was available to help the city with their capacity of professors to give the city identity. But that cooperation was never discussed between the city and the university; with big hopes to rebuild the city, there were discussions about private investment with occasional permission from the municipality. After 2000, the Urbanism Department in Pristina had many problems with staff, equipment, maps etc. (that were stolen by Serbia and never brought back).

On residents' self-initiative, the city was cleared from ruins. The destroyed building was without a roof and building materials were more available to reuse. We must also mention that Pristina and other cities in Kosovo got help from European countries to rebuild or restart a new life after the difficult economic crisis for the country.

After 2000, problems with the staff and lack of an urbanism strategy in the municipality of Pristina was a crucial issue for the city. The urban sector also lacked professionals in the field of urbanism and architects had the opportunity to come up with ideas for urban plans in the city.

The diaspora²⁵ was also a strong point for almost every family in Kosovo; many families survived during and after the war with their remittances.

²⁵ Bajrami, D. (2019). Attracting Investment from Kosovar Diaspora. Rochester Institute of Technology. Pristina.



Figure 22: Old post office with demolished roof.



Figure 23: Pristina after the war in 1999.

After 2000, they started focusing on investing or rebuilding their home country. They lived in different European cities, but they sent money just to rebuild the cities, with hopes that they will return to Kosovo after some years when the economy would stabilize. The diaspora²⁶ ties was this relation through family members where one family member lived in Kosovo and the other lived abroad. Together, they cooperated to build houses and commercial buildings, always thinking about the future to sell or to use as advantage to increase the level of rich people in the country. Diaspora, as one of the largest investors with their remittances have pushed the country forward and have also made unplanned investments in architecture etc.

Between 2000-2005, getting a permit to build a house was easy, the only requirement was to prepare the plan, property, and land ownership permit. After that, issuing a permit took no longer than 2 weeks. The construction frenzy was not restricted by regulations by the emergent national governments and municipalities. There were many documents missing on properties; as mentioned before, those documents were stolen by the Serbian regime back in '99. Pristina is still a city in transition, recovering from a long period of conflict and the shift to a market economy. The population began to grow fast after the war, the move from the countryside and the presence of internationals in Pristina.

The city soon became overbuilt as investors tried to get as much usable space out of their lots as possible. This meant building up to the property boundaries and adding up floors until the money ran out. Additions were also made to the sides or tops of existing buildings. As shown below, the urban landscape gained unique elements described as "maximum houses" and "houses on roofs".

After 2000, the city identity is losing its value day by day; this kind of situation has no meaning for the young generations. They do not like the city with this architecture, it is becoming informal or unknown architecture.

The municipality was unable to prevent any kind of illegal building after the war. Pristina had the free space, which was useful for many investors for a short time. The tourists who visited Pristina talked about their impressions about the architecture and they said they could not compare it with any other city they know, they liked it and want to visit again. One interesting point for tourists is that there is no distinction between the old and new parts of the city of Pristina because everything was built together without a concept or any architecture conservation, and the new architecture does not have any connection with the city's past. If we talk about the future of Pristina, Utopia is the form and identity of the buildings.

Public spaces, streets, and parks were planned to invest on for many private investors because they did not see them as a potential for profit. For them, it was crucial to reduce pedestrian spaces because new buildings were now using previously empty spaces and took over the pavements.

Although the building permits were issued for 5 floors, the investors always tried to do the maximum and build something more without a permit, in hopes to get the municipal permit later. The streets started to become narrower from bigger buildings and electric poles obstructed the free movement of pedestrians and cars.

²⁶ Deberdt, Grégoire (2020) An investigation of the spatial manifestations of the ties of the diaspora with the city of Pristina, <https://futurearchitectureplatform.org/projects/3d75f77c-bb09-4eff-9561-730dfd0d69c/>

Prototype 2
Urban Densification

2



Prototype 4
Urban Densification

4



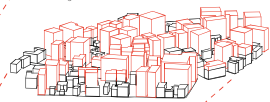
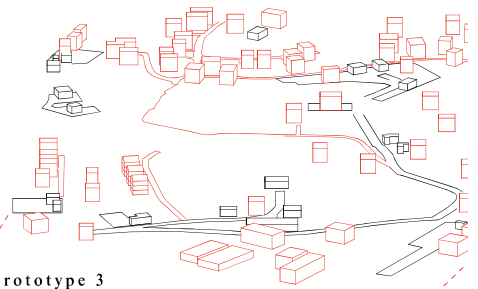
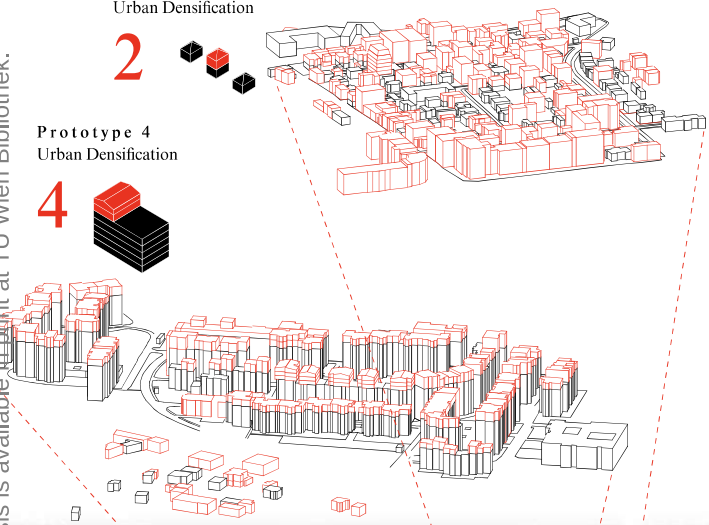
Prototype 1
Urban Extension

1



Prototype 3
Urban Densification

3



Source: Kai Vöckler / Archis Interventions
Pristina is Everywhere

ARCHIS in 2004 – A group of architects in Pristina started to analyze the city 4 years after the war. They detected many problems and organized workshops with residents and students to bring more attention and

knowledge about what was happening in Pristina. In the illustration above, the existing buildings up to 2000 are shown in black and new buildings after 2000 are shown in red.

The environment was a topic that was never talked about by the Urban Department in the Municipality of Pristina. It seems like a city made of concrete and stone. No collective building meets the conditions for greenery, plants, and free space they would have to provide for their residents in terms of greenery, recreational space, etc.

Pristina and other cities in the Balkans, such as Tirana, Skopje, or Podgorica, each has their own identity. Podgorica with ex-Yugoslavian style, Skopje with a new identity of old and new styles in public spaces, and Tirana with almost 1 million residents, a number that is planned to increase further. In 2006, the municipality created some relation with some offices in Pristina²⁷ that wanted to manage the city urban planning through architecture offices. They tasked those offices with developing an urban plan for some neighborhoods in Pristina and detect the problems of unplanned spaces in the city.

Many neighborhoods in Pristina changed quickly within a 5-year period. If we talk about Veternik, the entry from the south was a field of greenery and was not useful before the war; fast forward a few years later, a new neighborhood called Kalabria²⁸ was planned in Pristina. Kalabria²⁹ has mostly private investors but there are also some collective buildings, schools, kindergartens but it lacks parks, playgrounds for children, etc. We will detect the problems in the beginning or urban development. The residents took permits to build their houses without city urban plans. If we think about the future, the problems of identity will reappear and the things residents need from the municipality are not available to realize. The problem from informal to formal looks are not reachable, for example the street names or house numbers are a crucial point that is confusing or still not confirmed by the municipality. Street plans are irregular, without infrastructure, and are not adapted to the urban plans.

In 2008, Kosovo gained independence and with the NEWBORN Monument, it wanted to present a new era as a

new beginning in front of Boro Ramiz.

After 2008, the unplanned city continued and for many architecture researchers it was an advantage to analyze how Pristina is changing over time. The debate between the architects and investigators was not lacking as architects required explanations about the new constructions around Kosovo. No new style has been detected until now, just an informal style. After the independence in 2008, there was a big hope that the architecture would change in a positive way, but that did not happen.

The degradation of urbanism just continued. The trend of constructions in Pristina continues even today, just at a slower pace because the municipality of Pristina with the Urban Sector have introduced some restrictions for obtaining a building permit. During this time, urban planners tried to stop the lower trend of informal building, they also tried to create a new strategy plan, but on the other hand, the architects with their investors are rushing to build new buildings every day to confirm that the investors are stronger than the other city institutions.

In figures 24, 25, 26, 27, we see the design and differences between the buildings are not proper; height, width, and façade are the most commonly appearing problems. Many private buildings or houses have unfinished exteriors. The interior spaces are arranged and usable as the main purpose was to build first, and then invest occasionally, depending on income.

²⁷ Planifikimi strategjik i zhvillimit urban të Prishtinës (Strategic urban development planning of Prishtina). Kuvendi Komunal i Prishtinës. 2004, <https://www.prishtinaonline.com/drejtore/ekonomi-dhe-zhvillim-lokal>

²⁸ Plani rregullues i hollësishem për zonën e lagjes Kalabria. (Detailed regulatory plan for the Calabria neighborhood area). Komuna e Prishtinës. 2019, https://prishtinaonline.com/uploads/plani_rregullues_i_hollësishem_per_zonen_e_lagjes_kalabria_-_pjesa_e_kolektorit_2019-2027_compressed.pdf

²⁹ Elvida Pallaska. Integrimi i qytetit të Prishtinës përmes mobilitetit si indikator - rasti i lagjes Kalabria (Integration of the city of Prishtina through mobility as an indicator - the case of the Calabria neighborhood). nr.1, 2013, <https://dokumen.tips/documents/integrimi-i-qytetit-te-prishtines-per-mes-mobilitetit-si-indikator-rasti.html>



Figure 24: Houses facade appear not proper with each other.



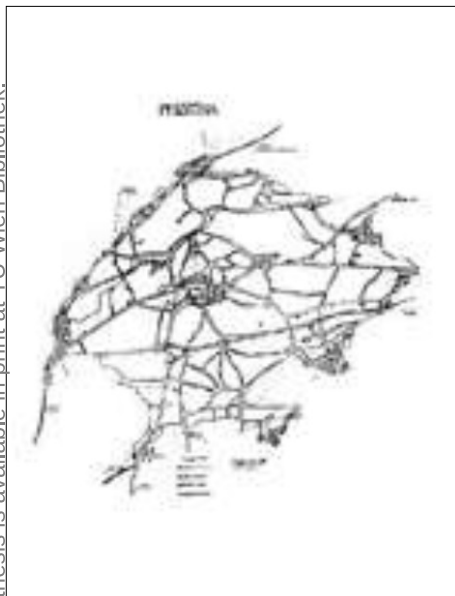
Figure 25: Chaos on the street with many cars and without traffic light brings problems for pedestrians.



Figure 26: The style of buildings without any Architecture and urban regulation.



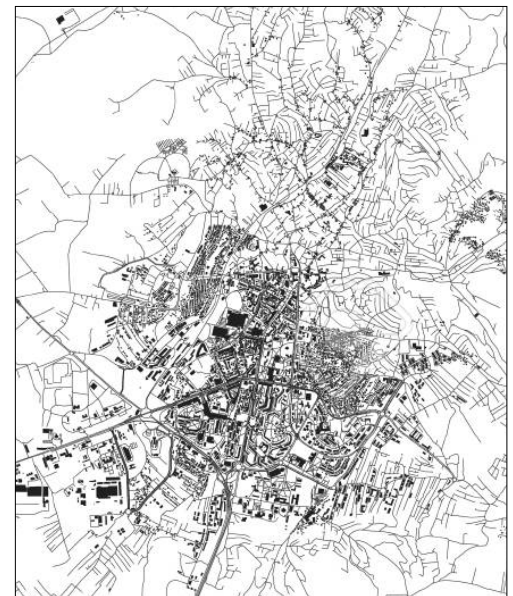
Figure 27: Over building.



1916



1953



1999

Figure 28: The development of Pristina through the time from village to a city .

In previous photos, we can see that it is difficult to find a style that shows the identity of the city.

Nowadays, the city of Pristina continues to grow the number of inhabitants that come from different cities to have a better future. It should also be said that during the day, there are many other people from the surrounding cities who come to Pristina to work, study, etc. Pristina as a capital city did not manage to have a long-term urban plan.³⁰ What would happen with the city if the numbers of residents increase enormously?

In 2016, the Municipality of Pristina,³¹ more specifically the Urban Development³² did some programs for a year and they also started legalizing each building in Pristina that was legalized before 2000. With that program, the municipality wanted to know what the situation of the city was.

In the same year, the restrictions on obtaining a permit were difficult. Each investor who wanted to change was

obliged to meet all the conditions required by the city's urban planning. In 2017, the urban plans for some neighborhoods of Pristina were completed, which helped both parties; the investors were very grateful to the municipality for the plans as after that, they were ready to continue with their investments. Since 2017 until today, the constructions in Pristina continue, but with strict rules that the municipality requires.

³⁰ Gollopeni, B. (2013). Urbanization and Socio-Urban Developments in Prishtina in Post-Conflict period. University for Business and Technology, Pristina, <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/268080039.pdf>

³¹ Komuna e Prishtinës (2013). Plani zhvillimor Urban (Urban Development Plan). Pristina, https://kk.rks-gov.net/prishtine/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/2018/02/PZHU-_Prishtina.pdf

³² Municipality of Prishtina, Directorate of Culture, Youth and Sports. Riggjenerimi i rrugës Model Prishtinë (Regeneration of road in Prishtina). 2018, http://chwb.org/kosovo/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/RRU-GA_MODEL12_compressed.pdf

2. The history of Guesthouse in Kosovo

Master of buildings in Kosovo

The history of Guesthouse

Kosovo hospitality

Transforming houses nowadays as a guest house

The breadth of Kosovars, the hospitality of international people in Kosovo

what it means hospitality

*traditional
culture
heritage
hospitality
guesthouse
welcome*

*traditë
kulturë
trashëgemi
mikëpritje
shtëpi për mysafirë
mirë se vjen
mirë se ju gjej
buke kryp dhe zemër
dashuri miqësore*

2. The history of Guesthouse in Kosovo

2.1. Master of Buildings in Kosovo

Going back few years researching the traces of Kosovar architecture and heritage, I can say that the architecture a few years ago was well adapted to the conditions, and we have Kosovar skilled construction workers (masters) to thank for that. Undoubtedly, houses are mostly buildings that were built by masters in towns and villages. This architectural heritage was achieved separately by Kosovar masters³³ who were anonymous and uneducated. Everything was achieved on their part by learning from experience and from traditions that had a great role at that time. With all the knowledge they had about architecture, they created autochthonous values with Albanian elements by using these elements in the façades, columns, stairs, doors, and windows. Aside from these elements, they were also known by the shape of the construction presenting the objects in perfect shape, considering the materials that were available in this time. Although they were under pressure from the Ottoman Empire, the tradition of architecture, national costumes, songs, and folklore, were strongly protected from disappearing.

Only a handful of materials was available to them to use, such as wood, earth, and stone, and when they needed to build a house, they considered the terrain of the building site and the number of residents that were going to live in that house. There were no differences between houses that were built in villages³⁴ and those in towns, except that the houses in villages had other additional parts that were used to house livestock. After a few years, the construction technicians were perfected by using stone as a first material and building walls up to 1 m thick, bridges, mosques etc. In addition to having a constructive function, the walls in residential towers in every region of Kosovo had a protective function as well.

³³ Doli, F. (1993). Shkolla Kosovare e mjeshtrit popullor Shqiptar (Kosovar master). Prishtinë.

³⁴ Muka, A. (2001). Banesa fshatare dhe familja e madhe (Rural housing and big family) Tiranë.



Figure 29: Kulla in Dukagjin-Peja renovated by the owner.



Figure 30: City house in Prizren.

The constructions were well thought out not only in terms of exterior architecture, but also the organization of life inside the walls, separating the living quarters and sleeping quarters. There were also parts dedicated to food storage. Masters from Dukagjini³⁵ region were better known for their "Kulla" or defense constructions, while other regions, such as Pristina and Prizren, were known for residential homes. The dominant color of the residential home was white and rarely other colors. There were built up to 2 floors high with windows larger than Kulla and different layouts. A part of the constructions of Kosovar masters would be destroyed during the war, especially in Dukagjini region, some Kulla would be completely destroyed and some less, which would later be restored by the owners themselves or by the heritage institutions in Kosovo. Prizren is the city with the largest number of houses that have been preserved from the time when Kosovar craftsmen began to acquire knowledge about their constructions.

Many parts of the city are protected as heritage or even by UNESCO. Infrastructure intervention is needed to offer better conditions for visitors. Nowadays, we can find fewer traces of Kosovar craftsmen in Pristina. Few houses that have been preserved by private individuals can be found today. Records show that there were houses that were built perfectly, reflecting no distinction between many of the house styles from other regions of Kosovo. Except that architecture Kosovar craftsmen did not have any great knowledge about city urban development as the urban divisions were divided earlier. Stone was the main material that was used for the Kulla of Dukagjini Region, and it was also the main material used in the city of Prizren. Kosovar craftsmen improved on their knowledge every day, using even the most complex forms of working with stone. It is also important to note that every region in Kosovo was rich in stone.

³⁵ Cultural Heritage without Borders (2010). Traditional Architecture and Documentation Methodologies Architecture, <http://chwb.org/albania/>

2.2. The history of Guesthouse

The story of guesthouses dates back to ancient times, and it has been passed on to different generations, thus not forgetting the custom of hospitality for the guest. Going back to many generations in the regions of Kosovo, we can collect many stories that talk about guests being invited and highly respected. All family members who had the honor to have a guest, the best words of hospitality were spoken with all the respect and accommodation that was offered. The customs of hospitality according to the 3 regions of Kosovo (Dukagjini, Anamorava, and Plane of Kosovo) were more or less similar. But the difference was in the place where guests were welcomed. In the Dukagjini Region, guests were received in the Kulla, while in other regions, guests were received at home, which were smaller in size than Kulla. The hospitality for guests in the Kulla takes place in Oda (Chamber), which had the status of respect and heritage. Unlike the Kulla, the reception of guests at home in other regions took place in large rooms, which accommodated a larger number of guests. Also, the interior design was distinctive. Oda is the main part of the Kulla, which was also a reflection of the hospitality and economic strength of a family. Therefore, great importance was placed on Oda in terms of architectural design. In this chamber, in addition to receiving guests, men also ate and spent their spare time there, while those who were not married slept. The men's chamber always had a special entrance. They entered the room directly through the wooden stairs. The men's chamber was then connected by a narrow corridor which then connected to the other rooms.

The guests sat on handmade mattresses and propped their backs against pillows, which were also handmade. The most important thing in the chamber was the seating order according to the hierarchy.³⁶ The eldest members sat on the head of the chamber, but when there were guests in, they

were seated there out of respect.

Other family members sat on the other side. The head of the household sat next to the fireplace, which gave him a full view of every corner of the chamber. He also played the role of the servant by offering guests cigarettes and coffee. There would be a cupboard next to the fireplace, where they stored cigarettes, coffee, and cups. The food was served by men and prepared in a different room by women. Women had no contact with the men's chamber while they had guests. They stayed in another room preparing food and doing household chores.

Regarding the other 2 regions of Kosovo, the men's chamber was more open and modernized; it was plastered in white and decorated with wood. Unlike Kulla, the entrance to the chamber was through the main entrance, which was also the entrance to the other rooms of the house. The customs of hosting a guest were the same, offering them all the goods they had at hand. The chambers were usually located at the end of the courtyard, near the road, to make them easily accessible to guests, who would be returning late at night. In earlier periods, the Chamber was considered schooling for the younger generations, where they learned things that prepared them for life. Many different topics were discussed there both by guests and the host. All topics were related to daily life from stories they had heard before. Nowadays, chambers, separate units, and building separate rooms for friends and guests inside the houses are being abandoned. There are also a few cases where the guest room is built separately from the house.

"A guestless Oda is like a seedless field."

Albanian proverb

³⁶ At Shtjefën Gjeçovi (2014). Kanuni i Lekë Dukagjinit (Kanun of Lekë Dukagjini). Prishtinë.



Figure 31, 32: Both photos are from the chamber of the Dukagjini region, dominant red and black colors as a symbol of the Albanians tradition.



Figure 33, 34: Photos show townhouses formerly used as men's chamber which are now used as an ethnological museum. The photo on the left is in Pristina and on the right in Gjakova.



Figure 35: The Gazi Mehmed Pasha Hamam - Prizren.



Figure 36: Hani i Haraçisë - Gjakovë.

In addition to the Kulla and town houses, there are also known Hane (inns), which had almost the same role, but they were larger form and served as hotels. Hani i Haraçisë in fig. 36 was an important place for many traders early on, today it is cultural heritage³⁷ and a restaurant that serves traditional food. Hanet were located near roads that connected with Balkans cities Skopje-Prizren-Pristina and Nis, along the most frequented crossroads. Aside from rooms for travelers and traders sleep and rest, Hanet had storage warehouses, which were used on market days, especially on days of fairs, with wide yards for chariots, surrounded by walls 2-3 meters high and large doors, stables for animals, animal feed, etc. In the cities, they were usually located near bazaars. The most characteristic plan of the Hane was an inner courtyard with two-story buildings around. The ground floor was used for stables and warehouses while side facing the street was used for shops. Upstairs were the bedrooms and an open gallery to the courtyard.

The design of the rooms was extremely poor. According to the guide Çelebi, coffee was served mostly to guests. Prizren used to be the center of the Balkans with many traders who passed through the city or even came to buy often and to spend the night in the Hane or guesthouses offered by the city, which at that time were in sufficient numbers. The most famous guesthouse in Prizren that still exists today is Gazi Mehmet Paşa built in the 15th century, which is a museum today. An additional part to that were clock towers, which had more of a public function as they were fitted with a clock showing the citizens the time.

The architectural design has more elements of the Orient considering the Ottoman influence in this period in Prizren and their intent to take over the Balkans using Prizren as a center.

³⁷ Jerliu, Florina (2017). Trashëgimia Kulturore e Kosovës, Konceptet dhe kontestet e mbrojtjes (The cultural heritage of Kosovo, Defense Concepts and Disputes). Prishtinë.

2.3. Kosovo Hospitality

Men's chamber was an obligation for the owner of the house. A man who can serve guests must be always at home. Traditional food, such as homemade cheese and bread, is served on the table. There was always a cupboard with a lock in the men's chamber; bread and water would be stored in there for any new guest that came later. The custom was to call for the head of the house at the courtyard gate, "O head of the house" until someone answers. Then the guest asks, "Have you any room for guests?", and the host answers with the affirmation, "Welcome, thank God for bringing you!"³⁸ Then he comes out to the front door, opens it and invites the guest to the chamber. If was late at night and the other friends were sleep, they would be invited to the table with leftovers from the dinner, chatting in the meantime to honor the guest, asking him how he journeyed, how was his health, etc. without disturbing the others that would be asleep and would wake the next day to get on with their journey. It is the duty of the owner of the house to make his friend to feel comfortable.

Hospitality³⁹ is always shown with a smile and a hug when welcoming guests. That element of hospitality is still used today. After the guests are accommodated, the conversation starts around different topics. Hospitality among Albanians including Albania, Montenegro, and Kosovo differs a little in terms of customs, but the intention to receive the guest with honor and pride is always present. Pristina as the capital of Kosovo is always openminded to welcoming different guests, tourists who want to spend the day there. It is a fact that even Pristina and Prizren as the cities that receive mostly international guests are well appreciated by the tourists in terms of hospitality. Even if the city would not impress in terms of beauty, the desire to spend a day in

Kosovo is big. "The best hospitality in the world" say almost all tourists from around the world and they recommend that other people visit Kosovo once in their lifetime to see the country and their hospitality. Hospitality in Kosovo does not change, regardless of the country the guest comes from. With all the kind words spoken with guests, they feel more comfortable and safer.

For cities like Pristina and Prizren, who have many visitors, it is an honor to offer great food and everything else from the heart. Welcoming a friend who comes from another city or even from another country, show them respect, offer them food, and afterwards some coffee or tea. This form of hospitality was many years ago, and we still use it now in modern times.

Since the end of the war in 1999, the hospitality for the countries that contributed to the liberation of Kosovo has been great. This is also related to the fact that the hospitality has been proven by the citizens of Kosovo for the former US President Bill Clinton who visited the country for the first time in 1999. And this is not the only case for Kosovo, Pristina has also received many famous people from all over the world, to whom it has extended its hospitality with the hand over the heart as a form of showing love for the guest. For visitors coming from Kosovo's friendly countries (in Kosovo, the word friendly is used to refer to the countries that helped Kosovo during the war and in the post-war recovery), during their visits to restaurants and bars, often their food or drinks are paid for by the citizens to show appreciation for their countries. Visitors are also thankful and surprised by these behaviors of the citizens of Kosovo.

³⁸ Ibid., p.36.

³⁹ Musliu, V. (2019). From Kosovo With Hospitality. Rethinking Hospitality Beyond Westphalia. p.39-53.

Hospitality in the regions of Kosovo is shown with traditional music and games. For guests who would come to a Kulla or a townhouse, often they were also honored with folk music. Traditional music contained stories about the place or even the people who had contributed to the place. The instruments for playing this kind of music were made of wood. In a city house, we can also find music played with the most modern instruments, whose lyrics are composed of love motifs, various events, and songs dedicated to a person. It can be said that music was part of the respect and hospitality for a friend. Another thing that was important was that the people playing the music were dressed in traditional ethnic garments, which distinguished them from the guests and other people in the men's chamber.

2.4. Transforming guest houses nowadays as a guest house

Considering the time spent, including the economic and architectural conditions of many people around the world, the cities of Kosovo have also tried to provide better income from their private investments. Seeing this, citizens began to invest in their homes, offering tourists better accommodation conditions. In the cities of Kosovo, this form of turning private homes into guest houses began after the end of the war. Some houses, which are being rented out as guest houses⁴⁰ are new constructions and some of them are old or belong to our heritage. Architectural interference through some old objects that belong to the cultural heritage, changes or loses the old style it had, adopting another style. This form of adapting houses as guesthouses is most widespread in the cities of Pristina and Prizren, but it also includes mountainous places that also offer different guesthouses.

Their exterior looks simple, while their interior is adapted to the conditions of tourists for more comfortable and a better quality of accommodation. Mountain⁴¹ guesthouses have received financial support to renovate their homes and offer them to tourists. This has been a form of support to encourage them not to abandon rural areas. In some guesthouses in the city, we can also find yards that offer guests food in the summer season. The various traditional foods seem to promote the food culture. Unlike hostels or guesthouses in different cities, in the mountains, such as Rugova or Boge (Dukagjini Region) they only work in the spring and summer season because in the winter, the roads are difficult because of the snow. We have the same situation in mountain guesthouses in Albania during the hot seasons. Most of the time, mountain hostels have organized hiking guides to the surrounding area and wider perimeter.

Tourist guides can be organized by the owner for his guests or they can also be organized for larger groups of tourists from 2 or 3 guesthouses. Programs for these trips include hiking. In addition to their guides, tourists can also encounter sheep shepherds in their hikes, who may share various tales and stories, and together with their sheep, provide a pleasant atmosphere to tourists in the mountain region. Transportation is also organized for guests because there are no transportation connections between the city center and the mountain.

Meals are also provided by the owner of the guesthouse, which consist of traditional foods. The architecture of guest houses in Rugovë and Boge is simple, made of materials such as wood blocks, and rarely from stone. In terms of functionality, they are organized simply.

⁴⁰ Nimani, Sh. (2006). Guida e biznesit Prishtina. Botues oferta Sukses. Prishtinë.

⁴¹ GIZ. The Guide of Kelmend, Albania. 2016, <http://bashkiamalesiemadhe.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/kelemd-guide.pdf>



Figure 37: Guesthouse in Rugovë 20 km from the city of Peja.

In the capital of Prishtina, we can find that apartments have been adapted into some form of hostels by private persons, adapting the rooms and the entrance of the building into a place to accommodate a number of tourists. This form of adaptation is seen as positive in terms of investment because it has activated a building that previously did not have an adequate function, and the proximity of tourists to the city center is seen as an advantage. The tourists who visit these hostels are satisfied with the conditions offered in Prishtina; they offer common areas, such as eating and reading areas, etc. Unlike hostels, which are adapted in the city of Prizren, here the houses offered to tourists have a different atmosphere than in Prishtina, including the old areas of the city of Prizren, in which tourists are offered good opportunities to get to know the architecture and culture of the city by being closer to the city center. The cobblestone streets of Prizren also offer tourists a sense of remembrance

of the city's past, as well as awakening their nostalgia for the primitive life that was lived back then. Hostels in Prishtina and Prizren do not offer food on their menus as in most cases, hostels are surrounded by restaurants that also serve food. Converting of some private houses in Prishtina keeping the exterior intact and adapting the interior to host guests brings an opportunity for tourists to experience warm hospitality and stay for a reasonable price. Hostels in Prishtina and Prizren are much frequented by the young generations, who see it as a reason to mingle with many other tourists from different countries at a lower budget. Tourists appreciate hostels in Kosovo because they also meet local people who are hospitable and help tourists with their recommendations. For the young generations, hotels offer a more unfavorable atmosphere where you are not given the opportunity to meet new people because of the privacy of people in hotels. It is important to note that Kosovo hostels can be easily found on the Internet, which are followed by evaluations of other tourists; the owners of hostels see their evaluations as a positive thing for the hospitality they offer. Prishtina is becoming increasingly like other European cities. New hostels are offered every day with more modern conditions, presenting Prishtina as a hospitable place where there is something to offer for tourists. Hostel names are very special as they are related to the country's past and traditions. Hostels are more common in Prishtina and Prizren, while other major cities are dominated by hotels.



Figure 38, 39: Pristina: Buildings are adapted as Hostel.



Figure 40, 41: In Prizren the old town house turned into a hostel and to preserve the original view. On the right side private house with inner courtyard turned into a 3 bedrooms hostel.

2.5. The breadth of Kosovars and the hospitality of international people in Kosovo

After the Kosovo war many, international people who helped Kosovo to be liberated automatically became friends of Kosovo. People from different nations and religions were those who had their doors always open in Kosovo. The countries that helped Kosovo to be liberated in 1999 are Italy, France, United States, United Kingdom, Germany, etc. Each tourist from those countries were not convinced that the hospitality⁴² in Kosovo is that widespread, afterwards they saw and experienced it first-hand. They commented and they told their stories about Kosovo back in their home countries.

They liked the hospitality, simplicity of the people, history of the country, landscape, food etc. We often hear stories from bars in Pristina that tourists from different countries got free beers just by saying they are from the countries that helped Kosovo in the past. This is also a message to other tourists who did not visit Kosovo. Great hospitality atmosphere, modesty, and community all play a role nowadays to welcome a guest in your home.

Many internationals helped Kosovo during the war and many high-level personalities visited after. Bill Clinton and Joe Biden were the highest level politicians that visited Kosovo many times. Each time they were amazed by the hospitality in Pristina from different people in the streets. 1999 was the first time when Bill Clinton visited Kosovo after liberation. In this time, they were full of energy and power to encourage us to rebuild our homes and move forward. He always came with his daughter. His third visit to Kosovo was in 2019 for the 20th anniversary of liberation. He brought his friends to show them what Kosovo looks like after 20 years of freedom. As a hero in Kosovo, he walked around

Mother Teresa Square without fear. He shook hands with many people and saw many tears in their eyes as they remembered the times during the war.

Now, we can find the photograph of Bill Clinton or the flag of the United States in some houses in Kosovo. This means this family has a special story the with United States; they are always thankful for their help during the war in 1999. Another international politician aside from Bill Clinton that also visited Kosovo 3 times was Joe Biden. He was received as a hero in Pristina. He came together with his family to take a tour around some cities in Kosovo have seen the hospitality in Kosovo and brought back good memories from here. Proof of Kosovars' love for Joe Biden can be seen in figure 44. A road in a city in Kosovo was named after his son, who was deployed to Kosovo after the war. Joe Biden visits this road every time he comes to Kosovo in memory of his son who has since passed away.

Often, the city of Pristina welcomes guests with different flags. In this case, figure 45 depicts how well received was the football team from England. Many tourists from England were impressed by the city and its citizens. The hospitality of Kosovo after this match in Pristina was the main topic. After returning to England, they began to comment on the hospitality in a positive manner, feeling as if they were being welcomed to their hometown. Daily Mail, the famous newspaper in United Kingdom, wrote: "It can be freely said that the British never knew what hospitality was before coming to Kosovo." Many foreigners, after visiting Kosovo and seeing the atmosphere here, are convinced that the hospitality extended to them was with heart and love.

⁴² Krasniqi, Mark (2005). Mikpritja në traditën shqiptare (Hospitality in the Albanian tradition). Pristina, p.54.



Figure 42: Bill Clinton in 2019 for Liberty day in Kosovo.

Figure 43: With different flags are welcomed the international friends of Kosovo.

Figure 44: In 2016 Joe Biden and his Family was the last visit in Ferizaj and the street with his son name.





Figure 45: Pristina : The football game Kosovo vs England. With UK's and Kosovo's flags welcomed and thankful.

3. Hostels in Pristina

How began the history of hostels

Hostels in the city

Social life in hostel

3. Hostels in Pristina

3.1. How began the history of hostels

The history of hostels started in 1912 in Altena Castle in Germany. Teacher Richard Schirrmann⁴³ created the first permanent so-called Jugendherberge or as we know it "Youth Hostel." It was Schirrmann's idea to create a space where young pupils can get together and spend the night out in the nature cheaply and close to the nature. This is the very basic thing you need to know, and now you see that from the beginning it was supposed to be cheap, social, close to nature, simple.

What is the difference between hotels and hostels?

-Hotels are usually higher quality – at least so the cliché says. Compare it with a 5-star hostels and you will learn that this is not the case anymore:

- hostels are more informal, while hotels are more formal,
- hostels have social areas usually set up for people to mingle. Hotels are more private. Even the lounge is more suited to dining in private and having a drink.

Nowadays, we find many different names similar to hostel, depending on the language, but hostel is going to be the international word used for it. In fact, since 2010, hostels have experienced a significant change in their business practices. They became more modern, started to use technology, and to compete with hotels. In the beginning, hotels were laughing at the hostel business. The hostellers kept learning from the professional side of hotels.

Today, each of tourist can wonder if hostels are safe. Generally speaking, hostels are safe. There are a few rules to follow to stay safe. You should always remember that hostels are about sharing. This means there are more people to share with. While we believe there are more good people than bad, there is still a chance that you might encounter a bad person. Hostels are safe as long as you follow the rules and pick a safe hostel in the first place.

⁴³ Schirrmann, Richard (2015). The man who invented youth hostels. p.14

3.2. Hostels in the city

Starting from places that offer vacation rooms in the capital city, we can find different offers and different hospitality. Location is an important and influencing factor for clients. Hostels are private, and their owners follow the progress of hostels around the world and try to open new hostels either on their own, or with a friend. These collaborations were successful, but it should be noted that the hostels trend in Prishtina started in the last 10 years. In the beginning they did not have as many visitors, but the numbers started to grow, often with hostels being more visited than hotels in Prishtina. At first, almost all owners were afraid of what would be the best opportunity to have visitors at any time of the year, what they had to offer to visitors so they are satisfied and leave a good review, and the important thing was the hostel location.

Every visitor who visits the city for the first time wishes their hostel to be close to the city center where there is a larger number of people. The wishes of the owners are almost similar to those of the visitors, but it seems that the other important fact is to find the location of a building, which could be adapted into a hostel after reconstruction and the number of rooms that the guesthouse would be able to offer. Each hostel in Prishtina has more than 3 rooms, and each room has a minimum of 4 beds; this depends on the model that the hostel has been adapted to. This means that all hostels in Prishtina are located at a distance between 500 to 700 meters from the city center. If we go back to the period when Prishtina started to modernize with the buildings in the '70s and the '80s, even then the potential was to build important objects near the center. For modern times, this form of concentration is seen as negative because other parts of the city will remain unused and without importance

for visitors although public transportation covers a large area of the city. It is not difficult for visitors to find the hostel location because like I said, all hostels are located close to the center, following the frequented streets of the city.

With the arrival of hostels in Prishtina, motels and hotels have another disadvantage in losing a large number of guests. This has also helped to improve the level of hospitality in every part of the city. The most frequent guests in hostels are ages from 18 to 35 years old.

Many young tourists travel in organized groups and they prefer to choose a hostel rather than a hotel for their accommodation. They find a warmer atmosphere in hostels than in hotels, and they are also open if any of the residents offers hospitality and free accommodation in their private homes. Most hostels today begin this profession as a passion to later become more professional and attract more visitors, in order to increase the profits. The most common motto of hostels is, "Share the space, laughs, stories, and smiles."

3.3. Social life in hostel

Hostels in Pristina are restricted in the services offered. They offer lockers, a shared kitchen, a common area, a reasonable number of washrooms, free internet connection, information about local activities, organize activities and excursions, availability of power outlets, access to laundry machines, a hostel bar, etc. Nowadays, many of us tend to travel with a handful of valuables. It is not always convenient to take them everywhere you go. Each visitor is offered a locker where they can put their things while they are outside. The social life in hostels is always noted as a big advantage. Beginning with a shared kitchen, bar, common area, this is always the reason that brings people together and not split them into groups. If you are traveling on a low budget, having the ability to cook your own meals can help you save quite a bit of money. Hostel kitchens are also typically busy areas so they are great spots to meet other travelers. Aside from shared kitchen areas, hostels in Pristina do not offer breakfast or dinner. They are considering to offer more opportunities to visitors in the future. But they find food not a problem because there are many restaurants and fast-food places close to the hostels. If the rooms in hostel are smaller for visitors, they offer additional common areas to relax and meet new visitors.

Despite how much travel research you do beforehand, it is always great to get recommendations from the locals. Maybe they know something more exciting that would make your trip a lot better. Brochures, tips from hostels, and walking are welcome for tourists. Seeing that everybody has electronic devices, such as laptops, telephones, or cameras, they need to recharge their batteries while resting in their hostel room. Access to power chargers offers guests the convenience of recharging filling their equipment faster.

Backpacking through Europe for a handful of weeks during the travel is heavy on the clothes; they get dirty and need washing. In terms of cleaning, hostels offer laundry services. The laundry service is included in the hostel room price.

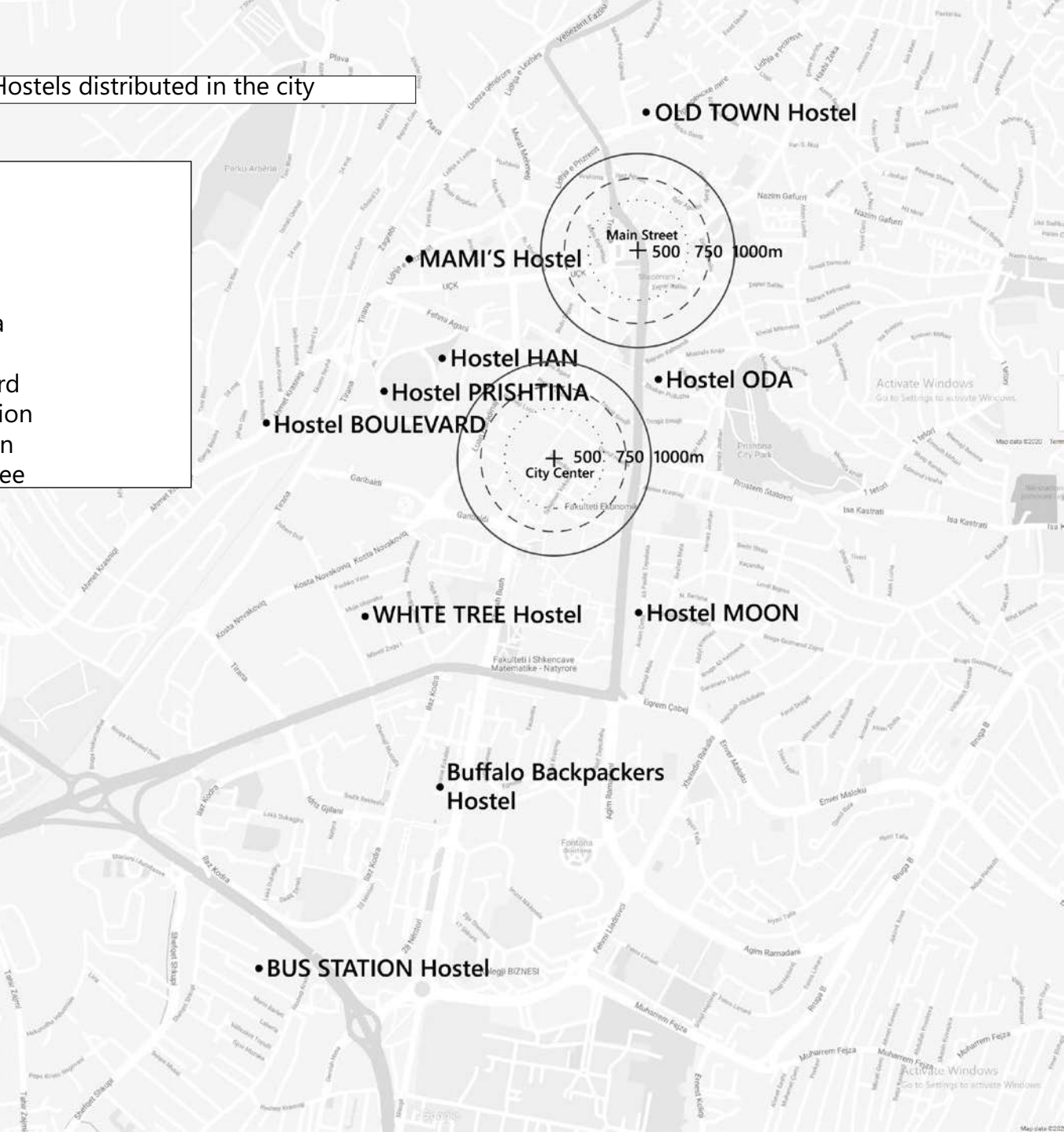
Pristina hostels presented on the next page fig. 46, 47, 48 and 49 have created areas for visitors to have the best time. In addition to offering places to sleep on the ground floor of the hostel, the White Tree Hostel offers a café that aside from visitors, can also be used by other people. This offer is seen as very positive from many visitors because the hostel guests can also have contacts with local residents. The other opportunity at this hostel it is that tourists can also stay for free at the hostel, but they need to work for the hostel by doing various chores, such as cleaning, waiting on visitors, cooking, etc. At the same time, they can visit the city and get to know new people on a low budget.

The newest hostel in Pristina is Mami's Hostel. The owner took a private house and completely changed the interior; they try to introduce Kosovo to internationals. The areas of this hostel are dominated by natural light and bright colors – a place where the traditional meets the contemporary face to face. An amazing game of figures and stories merge into elements of the ancient Kosovo tradition, conveying different messages. The main part of the interior belongs to works of art. Every art form is associated with traditions and colors. Buffalo Backpackers is another hostel in Pristina; they offer their tourists a guide around the country, as well as different traditional games.

Hostels distributed in the city

Hostels

- 1.Han
- 2.Mami's
- 3.Moon
- 4.Prishtina
- 5.Oda
- 6.Boulevard
- 7.Bus Station
- 8.Old Town
- 9.White tree



• **OLD TOWN Hostel**

• **MAMI'S Hostel**

• **Hostel HAN**

• **Hostel PRISHTINA**

• **Hostel BOULEVARD**

• **Hostel ODA**

• **WHITE TREE Hostel**

• **Hostel MOON**

• **Buffalo Backpackers Hostel**

• **BUS STATION Hostel**



Figure 46: One evening in White Tree Hostel in Pristina. As first hostel opened in 2005.

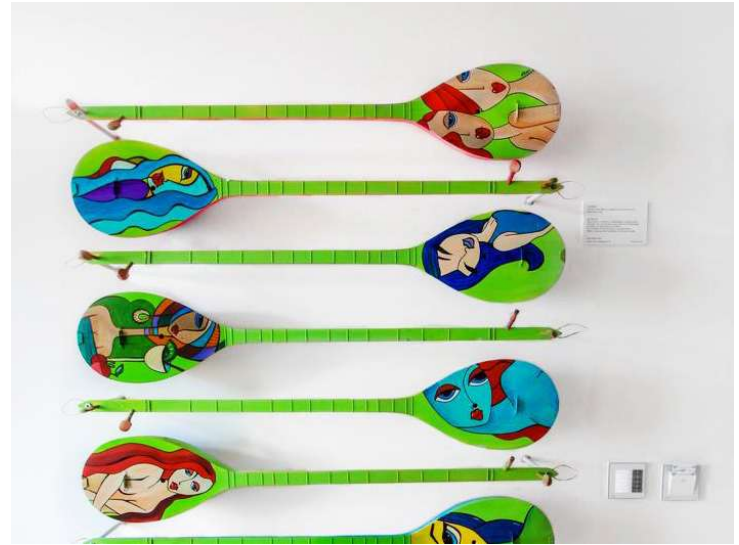


Figure 47: Traditional instruments are presented with the face of a woman made by a local artist in Pristina.



Figure 48: Interior designed with photos of many different tourists who visited Pristina's Hostel.



Figure 49: Guests from different parts of the world gathered together.

In each hostel in Kosovo we find a notebook where different people can write their feedback or draw their expression. Hostel owners talk about the different comments they get from visitors and there are lots of them. They put a writing table in a common area like in figure 47 and the visitors write the names of the cities where they come from. Aside from Pristina, there are also other cities in Kosovo that offer hostels. Prizren is a city 70 km from Pristina, and it offers fewer hostels. The city has old architecture and they did the same thing as Pristina. They rebuilt their houses to fit the new proper design of hostels. They inherited the houses from their parents and they saw it fit to make further investments so they can have the opportunity to be closer to the tourists visiting the city of Prizren. One of the hostels was even more creative by offering visitors a room to watch various Albanian movies with English subtitles. Another hostel in Prizren is an old house where they decided to keep the architectural form and even the façade shows the materials their grandparents used to build it.

It should be mentioned that Prizren, like Pristina, has enough tourists, and they consider the “Doku Fest” Film Festival in Prizren to be a catalyst for tourists as it brings many of them here in August. In this time, it is very difficult to find vacancies at both hostels and hotels in the city. The hospitality in Prizren is the same as in Pristina, food specialties and many other things.



Figure 50: A guide from Buffalo Backpackers Hostel around Kosovo.



Figure 51: Social life in Buffalo Backpackers Hostel- Happy Easter from Buffalo.

4. Markets in Pristina

Markets in Pristina

How are Markets distributed in the city

Analysis of functions and characteristics of open markets

Closed markets

4. Markets in Pristina

4.1. Markets in Pristina

The history of the markets in Pristina began earlier respectively during the Ottoman Empire.⁴⁴ Since the trade began in Pristina specially markets was placed in the main streets. They sell different products, daily they brought also handicrafts products that they did by themselves. Nowadays, we can not find any trace of old markets and market street no longer exist in Pristina. Residents in Pristina count some advantage and disadvantage. As disadvantage it is that market streets polluted from sellers and as advantage the consumers find easy their products.

During the Ottoman⁴⁵ period in Pristina the impact was in higher level. Culture, religion, tradition changed time by time therefore market streets had also products traded from east. The history of Pristina count a market in the Ottoman period that was close to the Mosque. Front of Mosque was a square with cobblestones. The Mosque has today the same view that had before but the square exist no longer.

⁴⁴ Gjejlane Hoxha (2011). Qendra Historike e Prishtinës, Thirrje për konservim (Call for conservation). Këshilli i Kosovës për Trashëgimi Kulturore. 2011.

⁴⁵ Buxhovi, Jusuf (2012). Kosovo: From Occupation to International Protectorate. Pristinë.

Open Markets

1. Wholesale market
2. Green Market
3. Ulpiana Market

Figure 52: The mobile market of farmers in Pristina.

Figure 53: Situation of green market.

Figure 54: Ulpiana market.

Figure 55: The wholesale market .





Figure 56, 57: This is the view of mobile markets in Pristina which have been operating since 2015 presenting local products.

The mobile market of farmers in Pristina usually are located in free spaces which the neighborhoods do not use and the free space and the infrastructure of location it is good. Mobile markets are expected to enliven some neighborhoods areas and to improve the infrastructure. The disadvantage of these mobile markets it is because in winter time the sellers have problems with cold temperatures.

Through these mobile markets the awareness of farmers and consumers has been achieved and also the integration of farmers from different cities. With this project of mobile markets the demand of consumers for local products has increased.

It has been proven that the agricultural sector has the capacity to supply different products with good quality. The municipality it is always able to improve the infrastructure for the markets in Pristina seeing in interest for consumers.

Citizens in each neighborhoods can know the schedule of markets because they changed location almost every day. The small wooden kiosks are designed in two parts including the part where the products are placed and the part of the cover. This design is very practical to use and it is proper for any space.

The markets are divided into two groups: **open and closed**. Nowadays, we count in Pristina some markets which some are daily and some are 2 or 3 times a week. Before the war in Kosovo markets in Pristina and other cities in Kosovo were organized once a week.

Open markets changed the schedule after the war in Kosovo being open 6 days a week. The new schedule seems as an advantage for consumers.

Ulpiana market where our building site is located existed since 1990 first with a smaller capacity and later being a main market in Ulpiana.

The largest markets in Pristina are: **Green Market, Ulpiana Market and Wholesale market**. All three markets belong to the municipality. Municipality of Pristina has drafted urban and architectural plans for the relocation of the Green market⁴⁶ in 2022 near to the city center so called "Çarshia e vjetër" (Old Bazar). The project has been completed and construction is expected to begin.

⁴⁶ Municipality of Prishtina - Projekti "Çarshia e vjetër" Përzgjedhja e ndërmarrjes fituese bëhet bazuar në ligjin për partneritetin publiko privat në fuqi (Ligji Nr.04/L-045).2016, <http://investment.pristinaonline.com/2016/11/03/project-three-old-bazaar/?lang=sq>

4.2. How are Markets distributed in the city

As hostels, markets in Pristina are spread in different places. Markets in the city are distributed without any regulation. Open markets day by day are losing the value and tradition that had before. Only a solution to rebuild should be help to survive and to keep the market still alive.

Markets distributed in the city

Open Markets

1. Wholesale market
2. Green Market
3. Ulpiana Market

Mobile Markets neighborhoods

1. The hill of the brave
2. Zahir Pajaziti Square
3. Bill Clinton Square
4. The shore of the sun
5. Tophane

■ **Mobile Market Mondays**
The hill of the brave

■ **GREEN Market**

■ **Mobile Market Saturdays**
Tophane

■ **Mobile Market Tuesdays**
Zahir Pajaziti Square

■ **Mobile Market Wednesdays**
Bill Clinton Square

■ **ULPIANA Market**

■ **Mobile Market Thursdays**
The shore of the sun

■ **WHOLESALE Market**

Map of Prishtina

4.3. Analysis of functions and characteristics of open markets

As an analysis i have chosen the wholesale market which is located at the entrance of Pristina.

The markets are separated in sectors for tools, vegetables, clothes and mixed products. This division in sectors is also a advantage for customers where they can save time and also to find the product easier. Warehouses for seller are located in market area. As the disadvantage is that the corridors have no rain cover and during the winter it has no heating cabin.

The analysis includes 3 open markets in Pristina: Ulpiana, Wholesalemarket and Green market.

Wholesalemarket - Pristina Southwest

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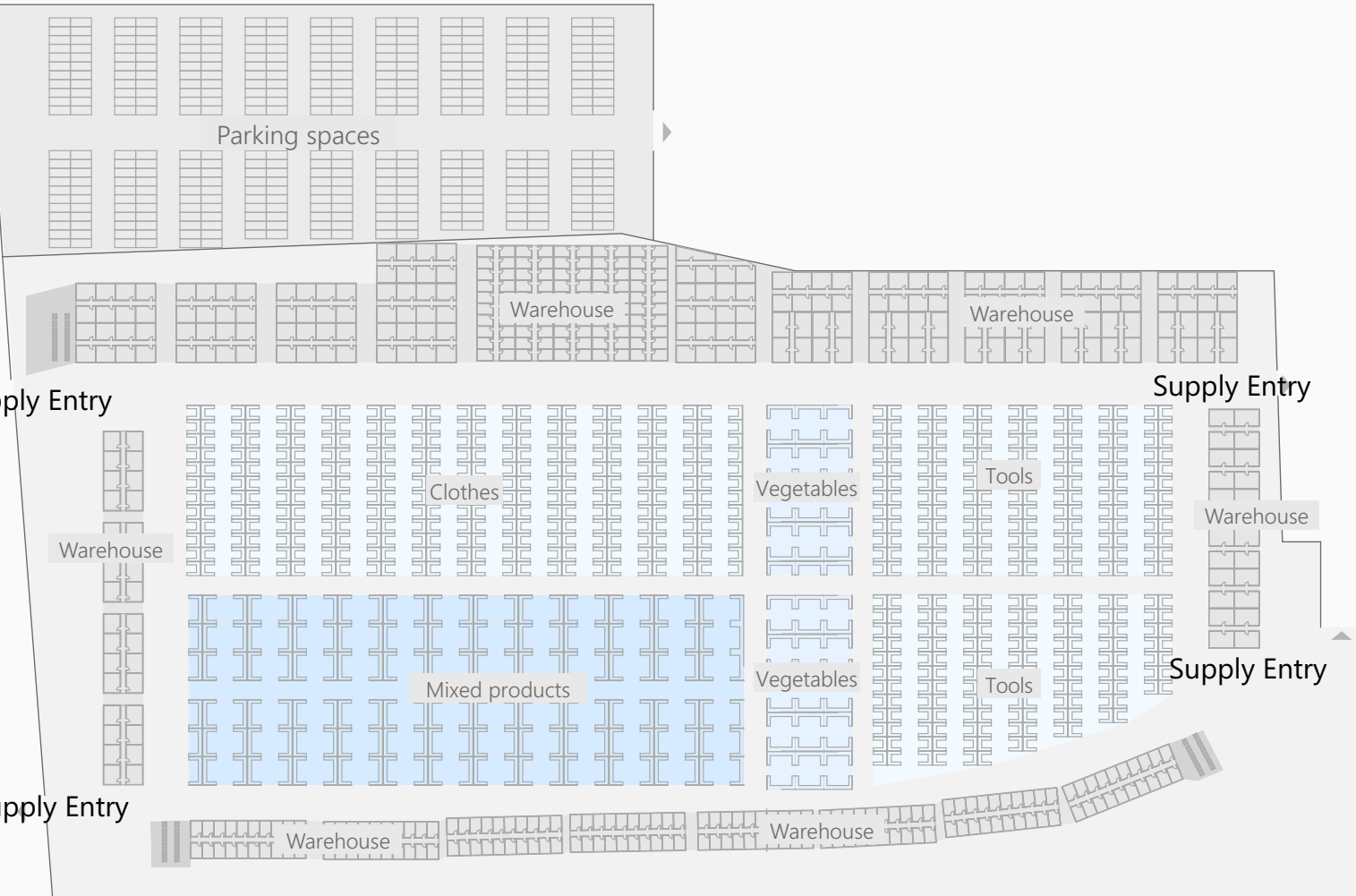


Figure 58: Ground floor Wholesalemarket.

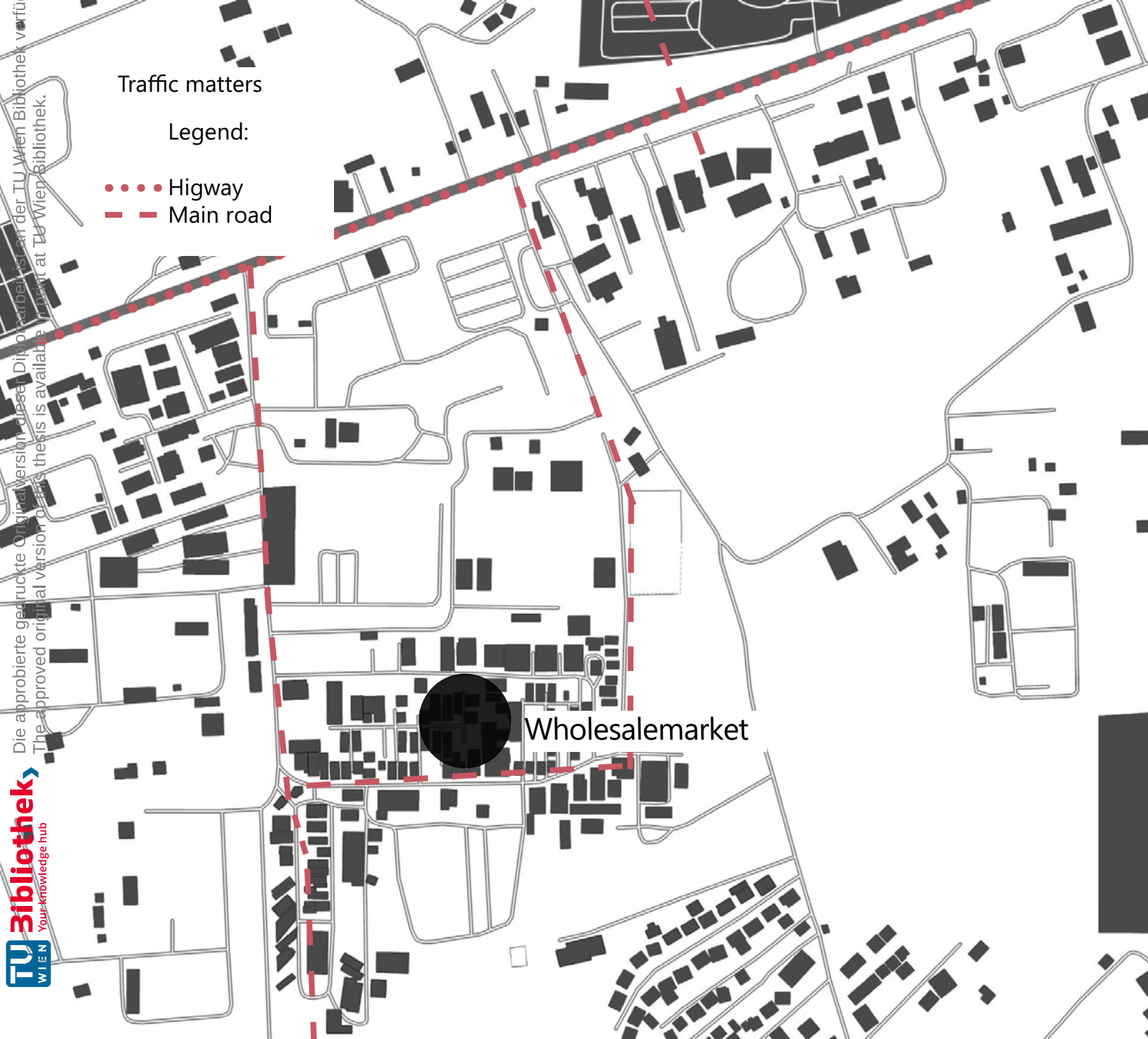
Traffic matters

Legend:

- Highway
- - - Main road



Wholesale market



Wholesalemarket - Pristina Southwest



Figure 61, 62, 63, 64: Documentation of Wholesale Market the situation it is as informal market.

Green Market⁴⁷ not far away from the center of the city or not far from Mother Teresa square as well. Close are some institutional building as government national theater and the parliament of Kosovo. These institution did not affect anything positive since the war in Kosovo to improve the condition of this market which shows the district as ugly and shows the informal architecture in Pristina. Considering that the market was established 20 years ago in the same place it represents for the citizens a Genius Loci or meeting point.

As we are seeing in the figure 63 and 64 are many things that are not working well: Parkings, supply and not

free move for the people that not frequenting the market, prevent of pedestrians, presentation of product direct with street view etc.

Relocation of the market in 2022 will be as initiative from municipality of Prishtina. They create an urban development of this area to revitalize area and to extend activity. More space appear to be for public space and the products will be better presented from seller. Space that was used before from the market will be reconstruction and will return to municipality as public area. Mostly of buildings around the market are private house and some institutional buildings.



Figure 65: Situation of informal place. View from google map of Green market location.

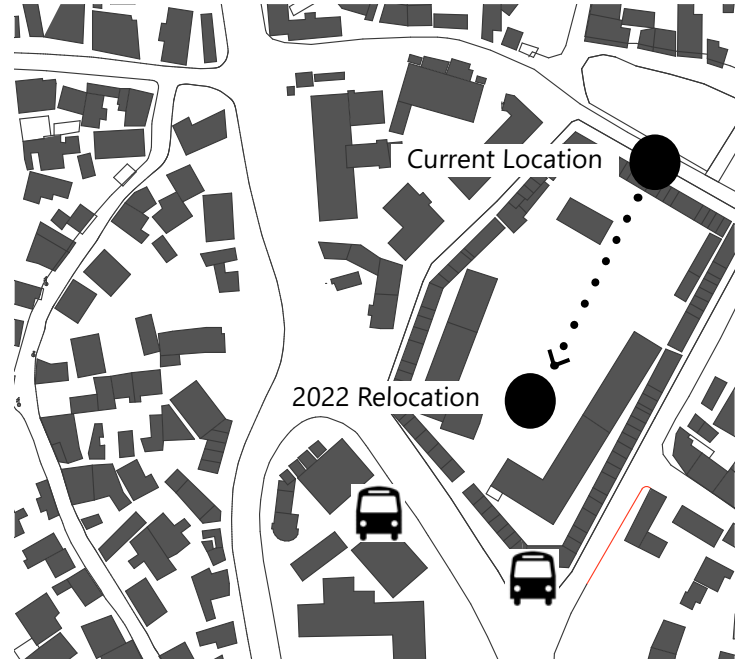


Figure 66: Current location of Green market now and the future location that will start to revitalize in 2022.

⁴⁷ Ibid., p.61.

Green Market - Vellusha district



Figure 67, 68, 69, 70: How the products are presented to consumers with lower infrastructure



Traffic matters

Legend:



Bus Station



Main road



Public Transport



Green Market

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Green Market - Vellusha district
Revitalization

ILJAZ AGUSHI

Floor mosaic

Markets

Markets

Markets

Markets

Pergola

XHEMAIL PRISTINA

HYRJA PER GARAZH

DALJA NGA GARAZHA

AGIM RAMADANI



Figure 72: The situation now of the shops close to the main street.



Figure 73: How it will look in 2022 as a plan to revitalize this area.

The new market of Pristina before called old Market is close to the old Bazar.⁴⁷ The municipality of Pristina started this project to improve the infrastructure of the old market by making many changes in order to bring better opportunities for the citizens. In the part where the market will be revitalized, we are dealing with a place of heritage where many years ago the city of Pristina had started the history of markets. This is the first market before it was an exchange through the products which for many generations it was a reminiscent of large center with many foreign traders and many different products. There were also products from orient traders. Infrastructure is one of the main points of the project, providing good conditions for all citizens including the citizens with disabilities. The streetlight it is another infrastructure problem, repair it will give a safe view for the market. The small shops through the area will be stay small cafe places for people who want to enjoy the silence with out cars noise.for people who want to stay in silence with

out cars noise.

Another advantage are the wide streets for emergency cars it is a condition that each public space in Pristina must have. Middle part of market is a free space with pedestrian way, greenery and the front of the yard is a pergola with great ancient design. The insight view from the main street to other side is wide and clear. We have also to mention the market area is close to Mother Tereza square and National Theater. On the street that we are seeing in figure 69 some bui Idings are very old, and the materials are simple, straw soil and wood. Those houses are planned to be reconstructed after that will fit proper to the plan. This street can be a good remembering of Pristina a Genius Loci for many young generation to come.

⁴⁷ Arkivi Komunal i Prishtinës (2019). Katalogu i dokumenteve osmane në arkivin komunal të Prishtinës. (Catalog of Ottoman documents in the municipal archive of Prishtina).



Figure 74: Old Bazaar 2022.

The Revitalization⁴⁸ of the green market will bring more atmosphere in the citizens life, a place where you can sit, you can see people moving around, see tourist and buyers. Greenery will adopt the atmosphere from village into the city and it will increase the quality of the air and reduce the noise for the people which are enjoying their coffee or walking. In figure 74 and 75 we see the revitalization of the green market which will be happening in 2022. The place will be open and will increase the connection between the square and main road. Infrastructure and streets will be part of my projects, create a safe space for the city and markets. Almost every part of the markets that I mentioned are structured during the last periods. 100 years ago, the main markets were on the edge of the street and corners. Today's situation changed the markets need more space and better infrastructure.



Figure 75: Green market- reminiscent and a good sightseeing for tourist.

⁴⁸ Navakazi, Vlora & Jerliu, Florina & Geci, Visar (2013). Archis Interventions Prishtina, Prishtina Dynamic City. Exhibition.

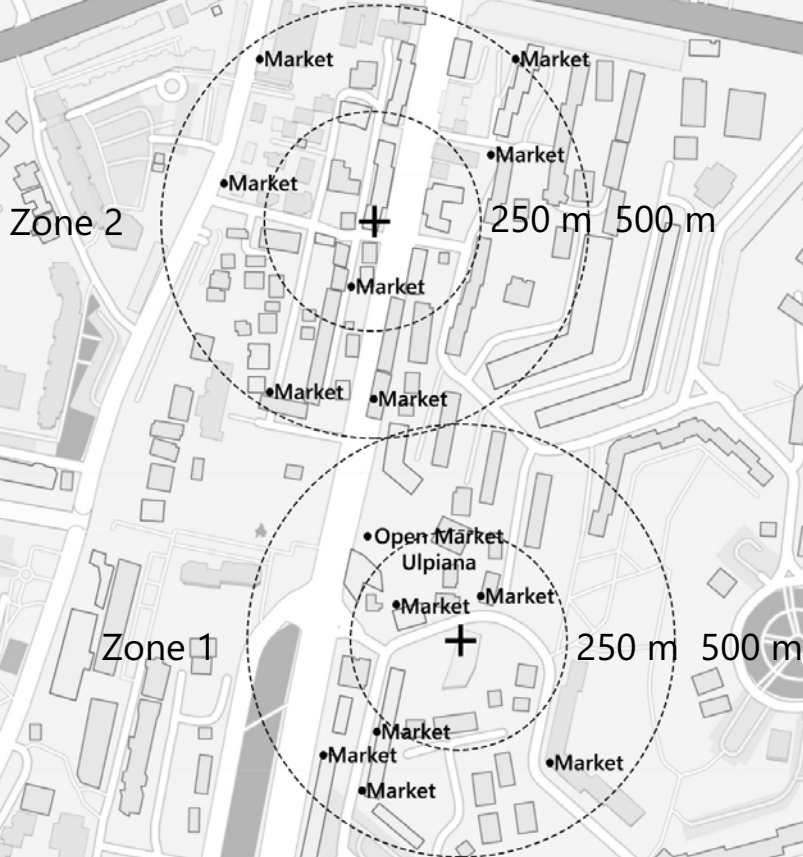
4.4. Closed Markets

As i said before we distinguish two forms of market in Pristina. Closed market offer several or daily products and we can find nowadays in Pristina in different locations. No regulation drafted for distribution of markets, in a wide perimeter in the city we can find different markets. I analyze this perimeter and the only advantage that i can mention it is for consumers that will not spend long time to find a market. As disadvantage of mostly markets in Pristina it is that rarely offer parking place for consumers. We can count few markets that offer number of parking place that sometime those parking place are not enough for consumers. An other disadvantage it is for wheelchair that is a crucial problem in mostly markets in Pristina.

To see the distribution of markets in Prishtina i show it in 2 Zones, first it is located close to my site and second it is located nearby. Numbers of markets that are now are if we compare with number of residents in 2 areas are not required.

In terms of architectural the facade of the markets are not proper with other facade. Each of them has the own design. Advertisements in facade show not a unique style and critical. The windows of the markets are covered with advertisements and we can not see inside of the market. The problem is that the advertisements are not transparent and inside of market it is dark.

Closed Markets distributed in Ulpiana Neighborhood



Markets	
Zone 1	7 Markets 1 Open Market
Zone 2	8 Markets



Figure 76: Parking along the sidewalk this part of the parking belongs to the market.



Figure 77: The Market with the same name offer parkings and work not well.



Figure 78, 79: In both photos shows the architectural design of the markets along the street and the parking problems.

5. Market of Ulpiana

Urban Profile of Ulpiana

Market of Ulpiana, development and urban connection

5. Market of Ulpiana

5.1. Urban Profile of Ulpiana

Ulpiana is one of the neighborhoods which was built in the '60s in time that Pristina was built in urban and architectural context. In the '70s the city get the shape of a modern neighborhood offering better conditions for residents.

Ulpiana it is connected with roads and pedestrian ways and was surrounded with Dardania, Kodren e diellit and Pejton. City center and Ulpiana was connected with main road. Bashkim Fehmiu during '70s was architect who worked in municipality of Pristina drafted urban plane for Ulpiana neighborhood and he collaboret with other architects from ex Yugoslavia.

Name of Ulpiana⁴⁹ was for the first time mentioned in 4th century during the justinian time in a small city near to Pristina location nowadays. Pristina used this name for second time to remember a history of a city. Urban plan of Ulpiana was drafted simply with greenery space, parking place and sport. Nowadays, when Pristina has enourmes number of residents neighborhood or Ulpiana do not cover all needs of residents.

⁴⁹ Buxhovi, Jusuf (2012). Kosova: Dardania in Ancient and Medieval Times. Pristina

Pejton

City Center

University Campus

Kodra e Diellit
Sunny Hill

Dardania

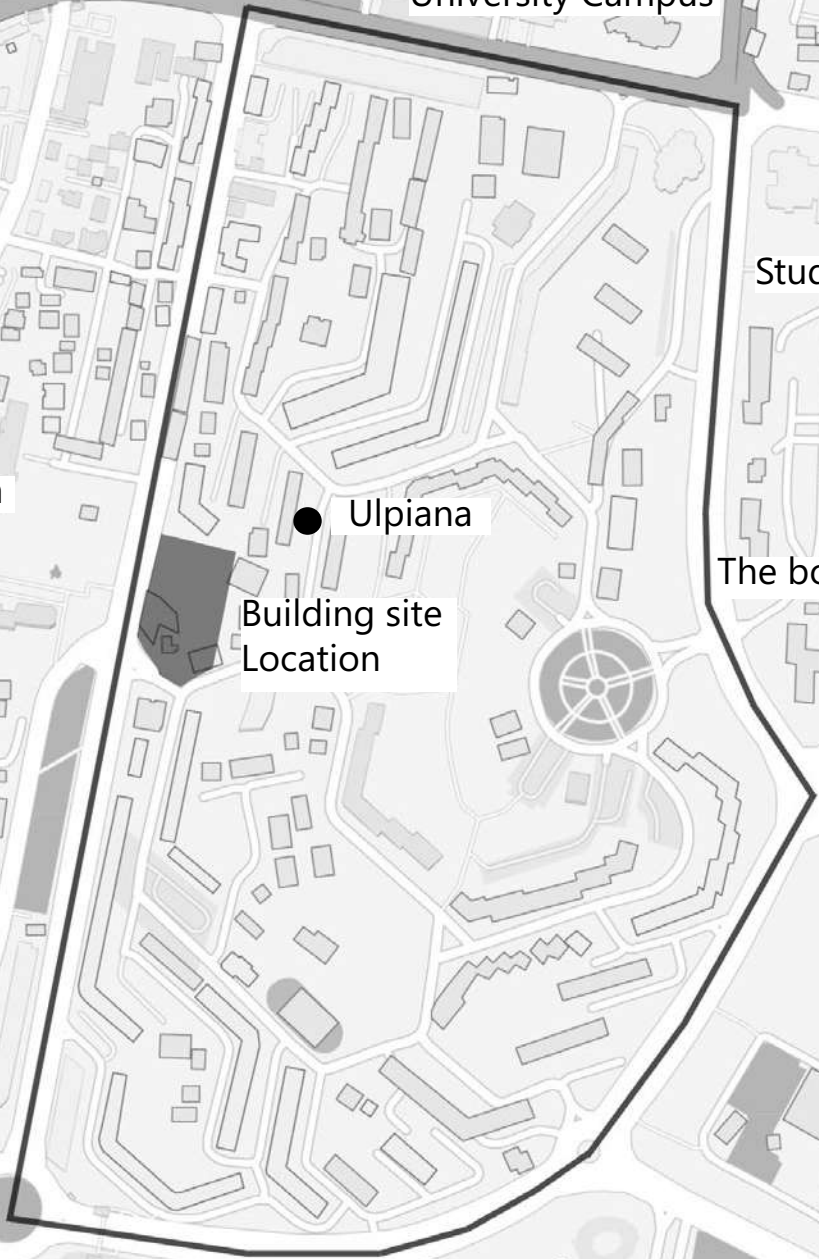
● Ulpiana

Student Center

Building site
Location

The boundary line of Ulpiana

Kodra e Diellit
Sunny Hill



Ulpiana neighborhood and our building site



5.2. Market of Ulpiana, development and urban connection

During the periods when the open markets was developed in Pristina the minimum condition for sellers was offered. During '90s the sellers improve alone the infrastructure of open markets. Ulpiana market began to work in '70s with few market stalls and it is only market in Pristina that was good connected with other parts and the infrastructure was medium.

Time to time open market in Ulpiana began to be important for residents in Pristina the could find several products and with numbers of consumers, began to increase also numbers of sellers. During '90s this market worked just once a week after 2000 began to work 6 days in week.

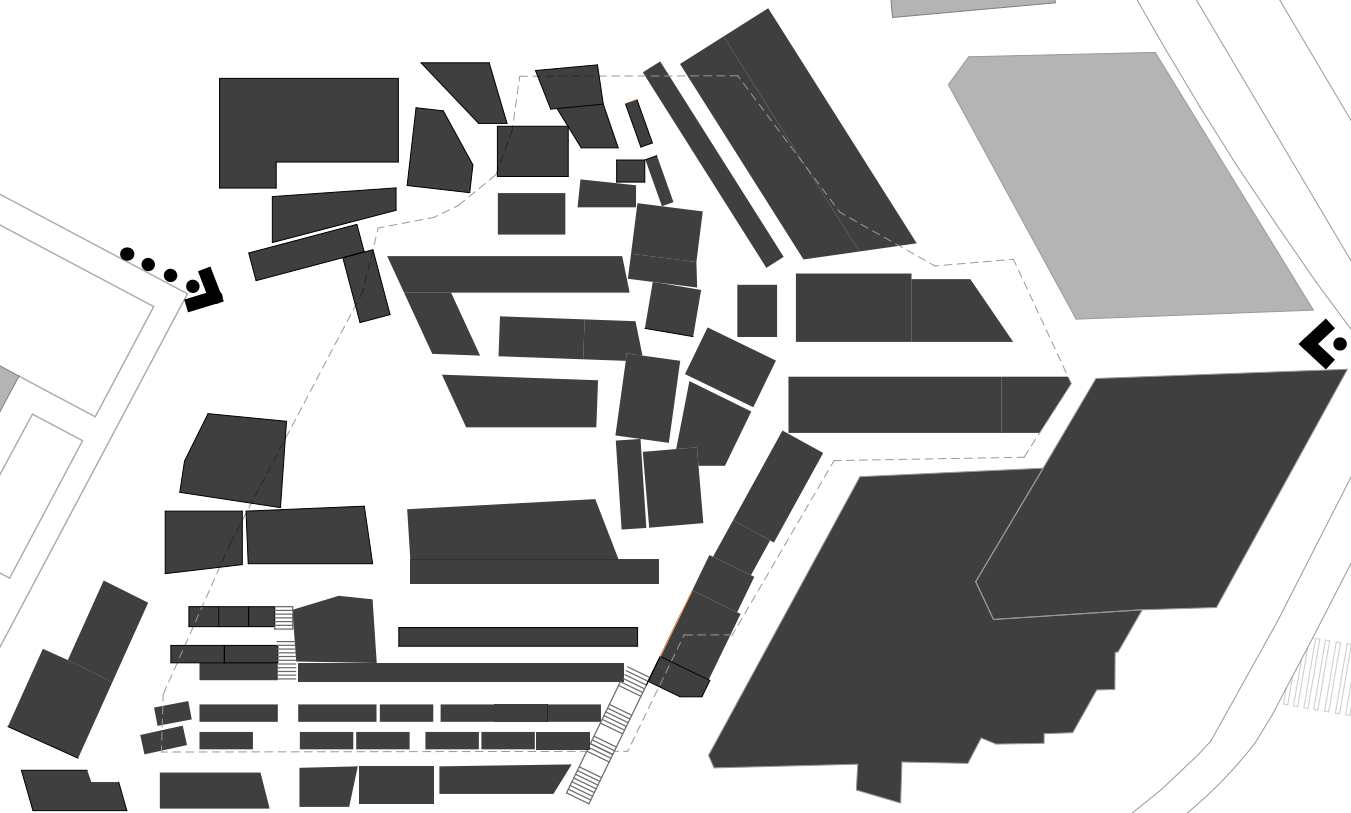
After 2000 the market municipality have not any project to change the infrastructure and allways the sellers did the

improvement with self initiative and nowadays the market has the same view as 30 years before.

Market in Upliana has 3 gate and are narrow covered with aluminium. As advantage of market it is that Ulpiana and this area need for kind market but as disadvantage are manys. Suppliers have not parking place that can park their trucks during the supply time and in the winter time the sellers have problems with aluminium roof of the market.

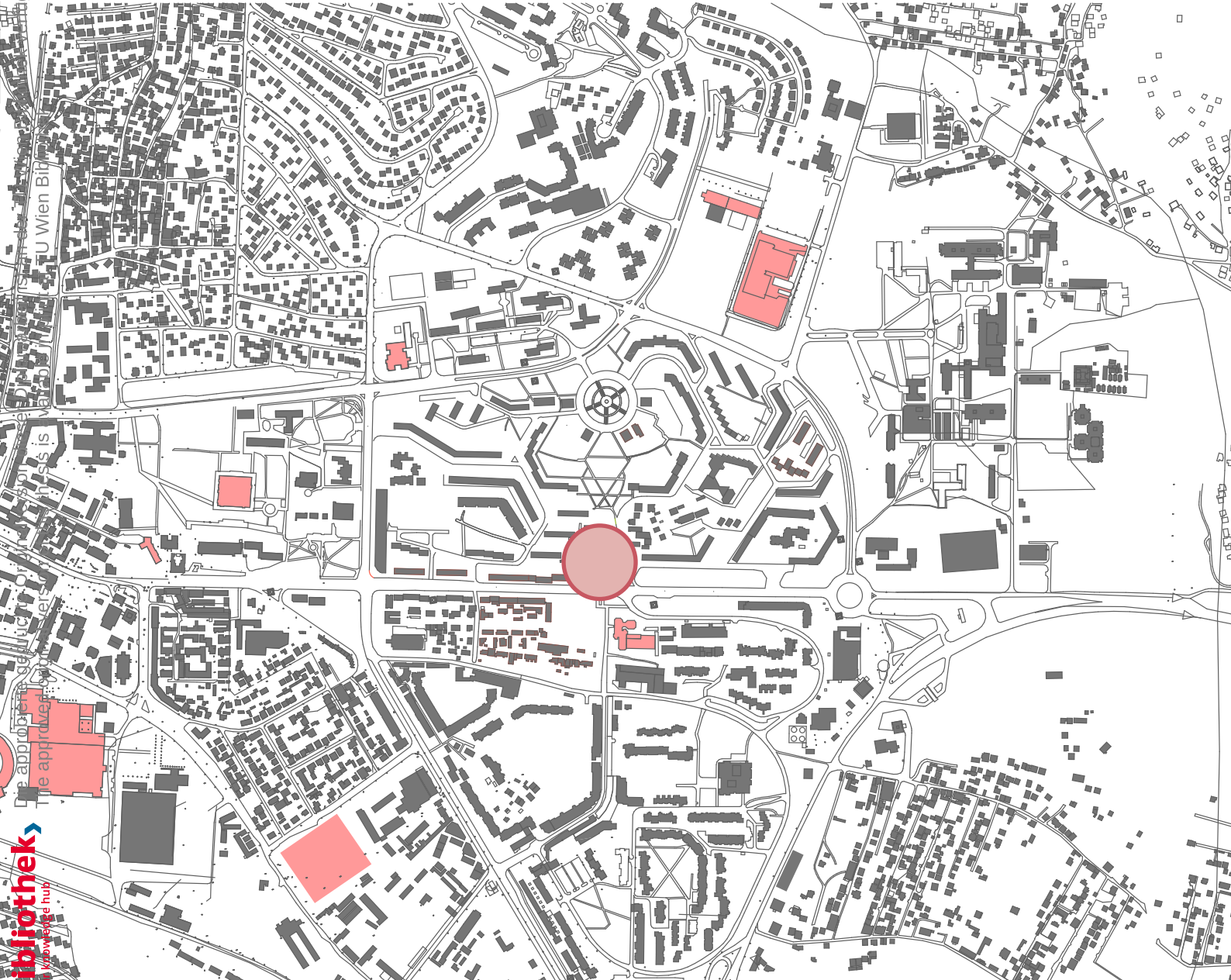
I documented the current situation of open market in Ulpiana with pictures and seems as informal market.

Ulpiana Location Map



■ Kiosk for sellers

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● Location of Ulpiana in wide context

■ Stadium of the city, Boro & Ramiz Shopping center, Prishtina City center, Technical University of Pristina, Mensa, Hospital, Radio television of Kosovo ,National Library

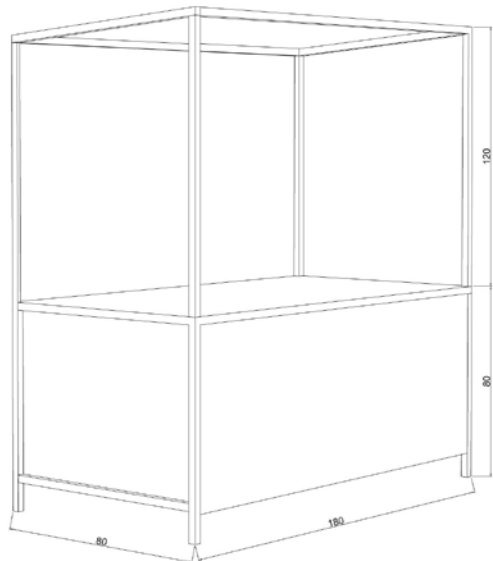


Figure 80: Prototype of aluminum kiosk for seller in Market of Ulpiana more than 70 kiosks are placed.



Figure 81: View of the infrastructure of Ulpiana market and presentation of products by sellers.



Figure 82: Infrastructure and natural lighting.

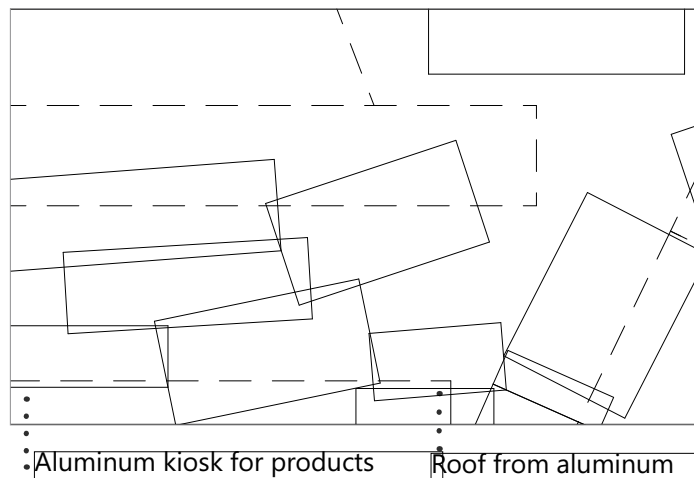
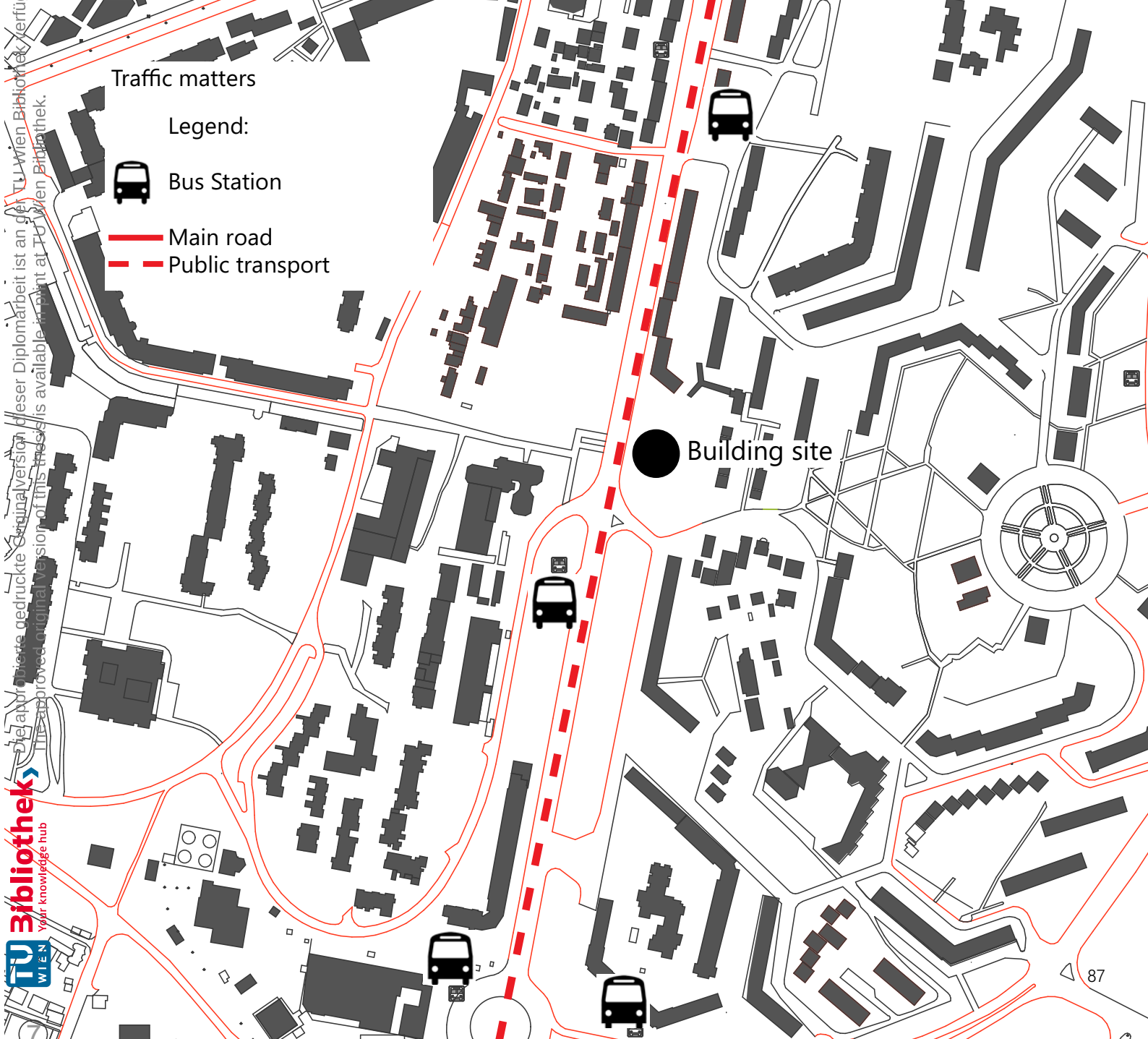


Figure 83: Unconstructed roof with many problems during the rain and winter weather.



Traffic matters

Legend:



Bus Station

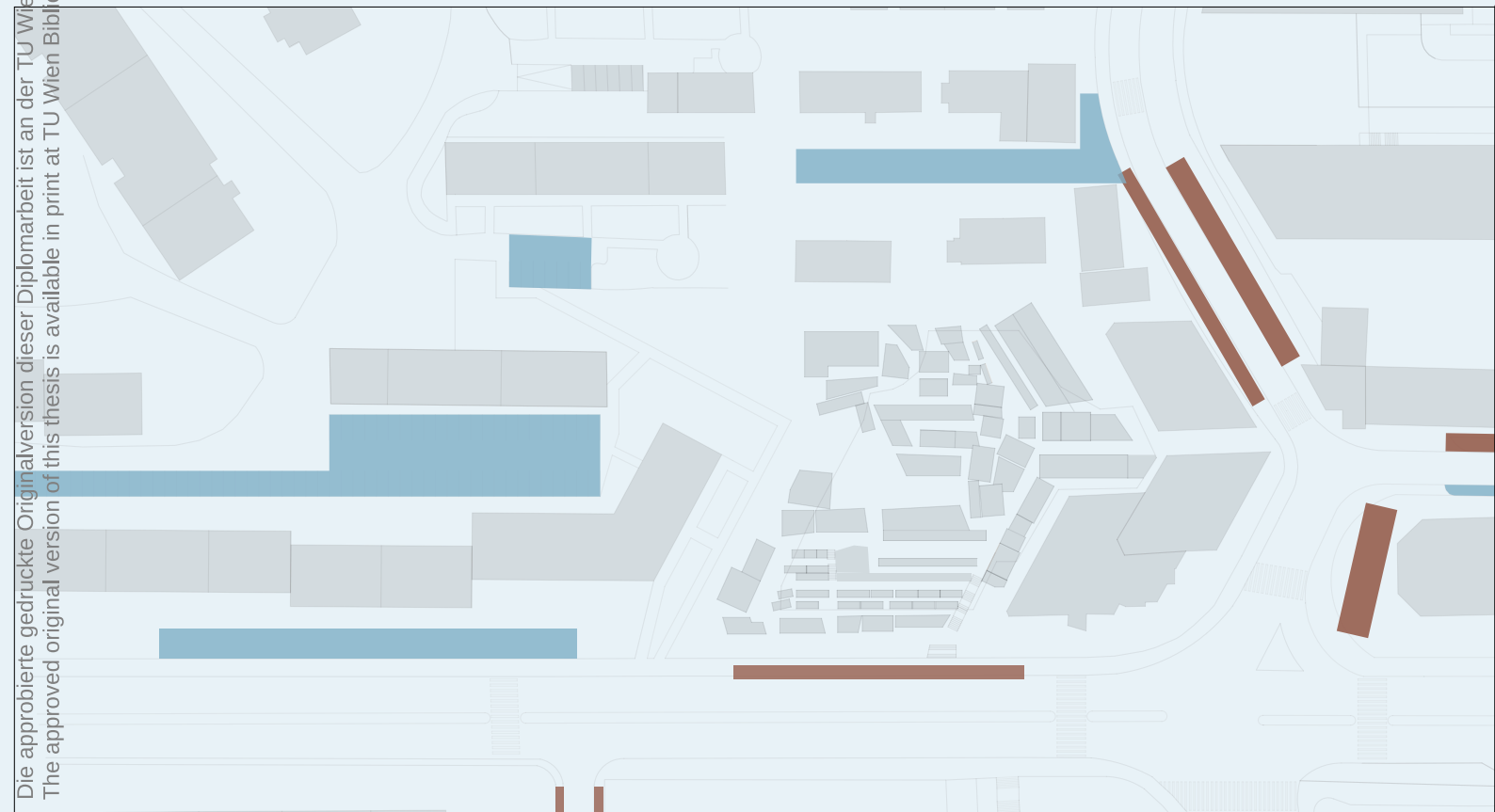
— Main road

- - - Public transport





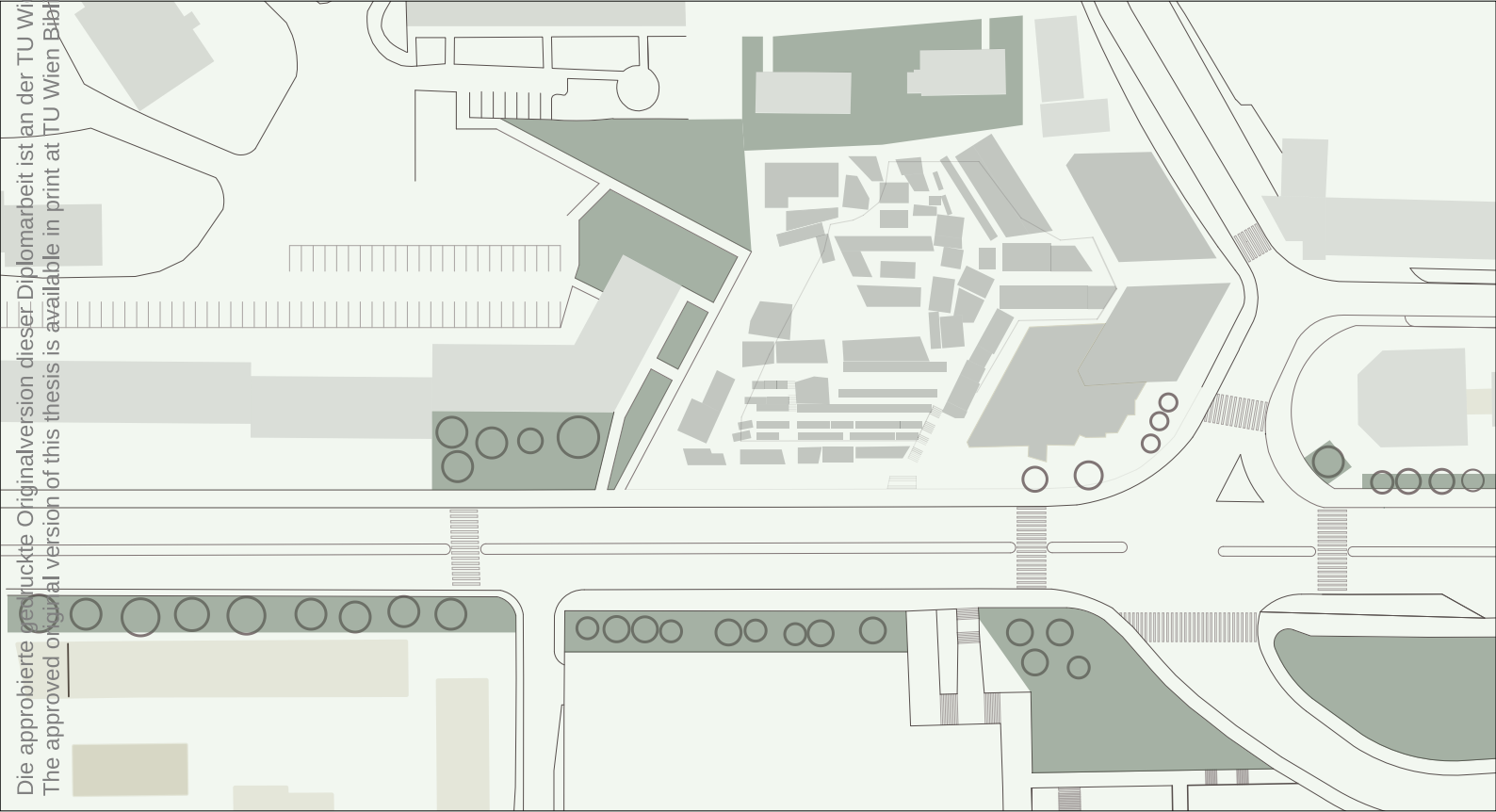
Building site

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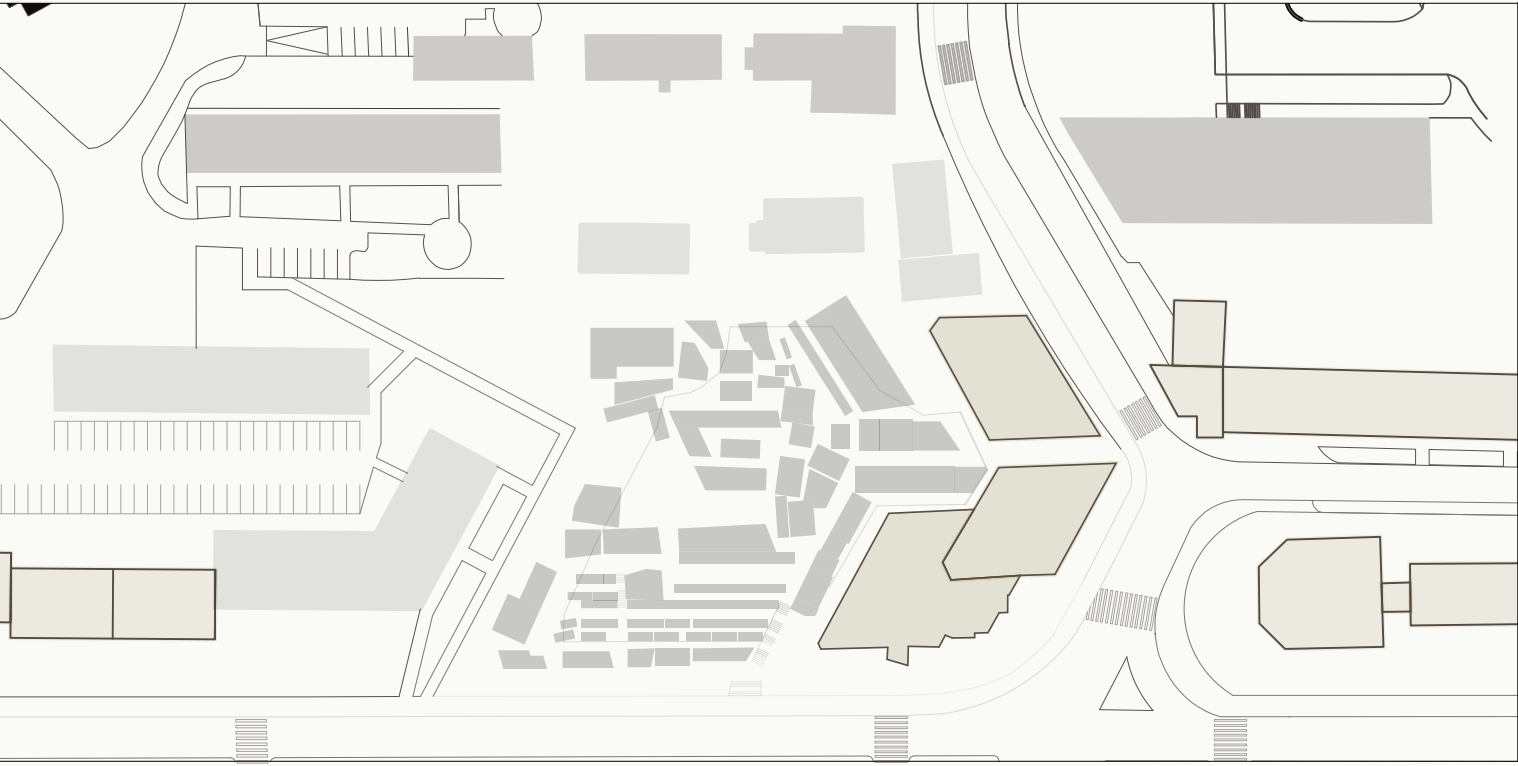


Parking place near to building location

-  Residents Parking place
-  Informal Parking place



Greenery situation



Groundfloor: Commercial buildings

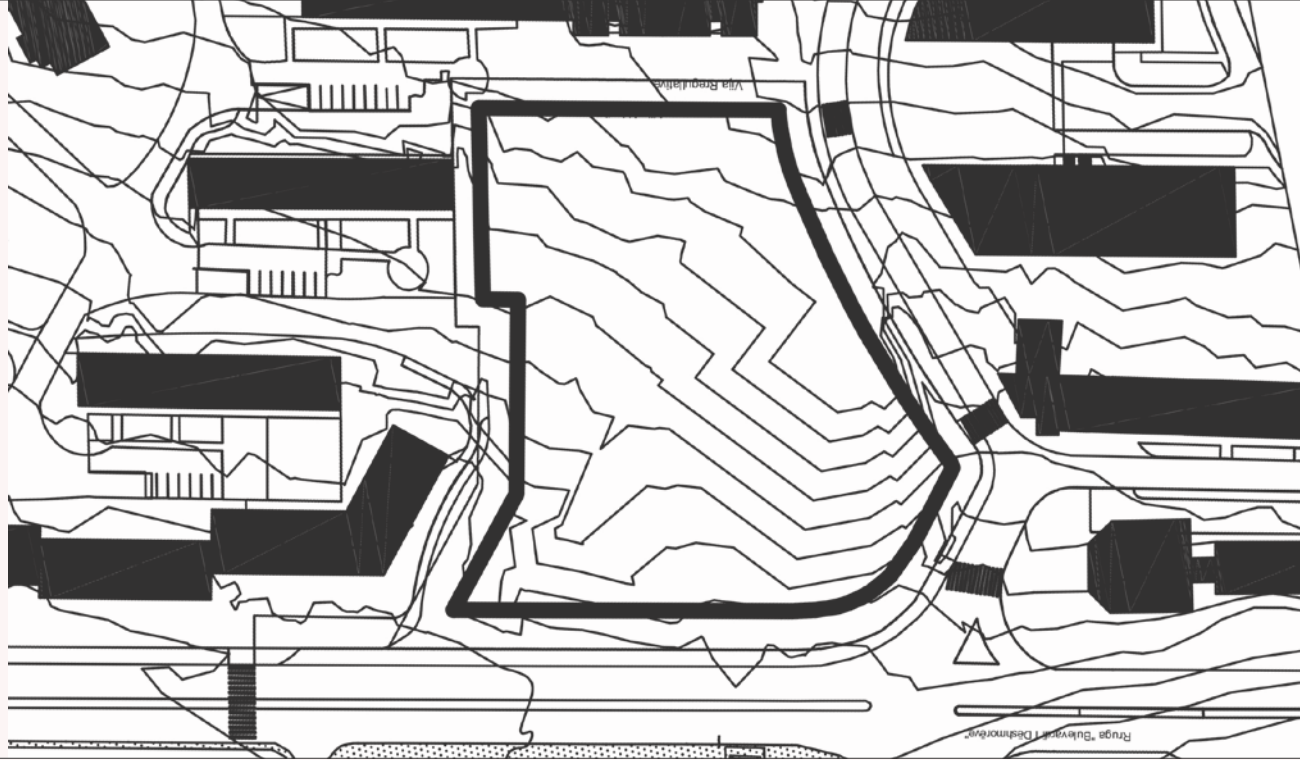


Figure 84: Izohipse of terrain

Collective Building Comercial Universum College

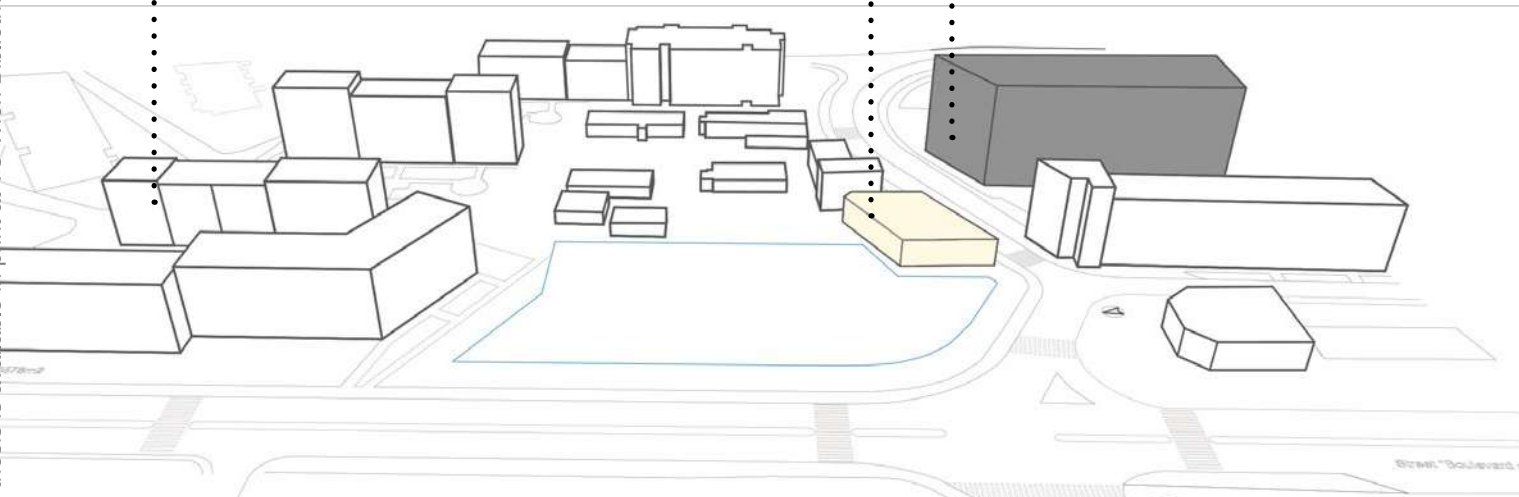


Figure 85: Types of buildings, street, connectivity, border of location. With white color are presented collective houses and mostly have in ground floor shops and with grey color it is a privat university .



Figure 86: Section : terrain of Ulpiana market

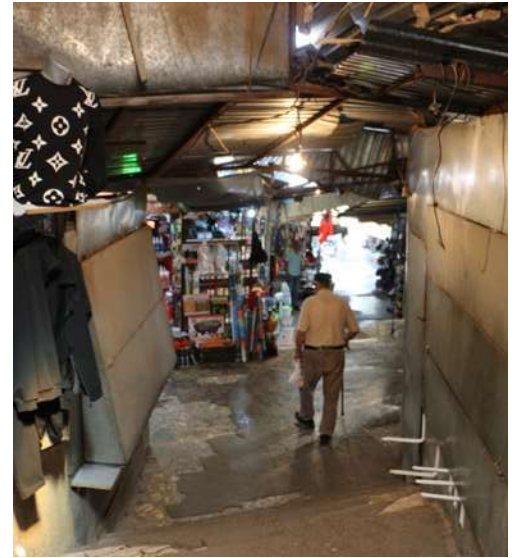


Figure 87, 88, 89: Passages through the seller kiosk and the view of products how they are placed.



Figure 90: Entry side from the main road and the supply space.



Figure 91: Behind of market it is empty, abandoned space and not potential to relieve.



Figure 92, 93, 94: Current situation: view from traffic and the building around show us a big distinction with each other in the facade.

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Figure 95: Informal sellers outside of market.



Figure 96: Invisible entry of market and informal sellers around the street.



Figure 97, 98, 99: Pedestrian barrier from market suppliers and from car parkers on sidewalks.

6. Design open Market and Hostel

Urban Planning concept

Space program

Floor Plans

Sections

Facade section

Room program

Underground lighting

Material selection

Market Stall

Sideview

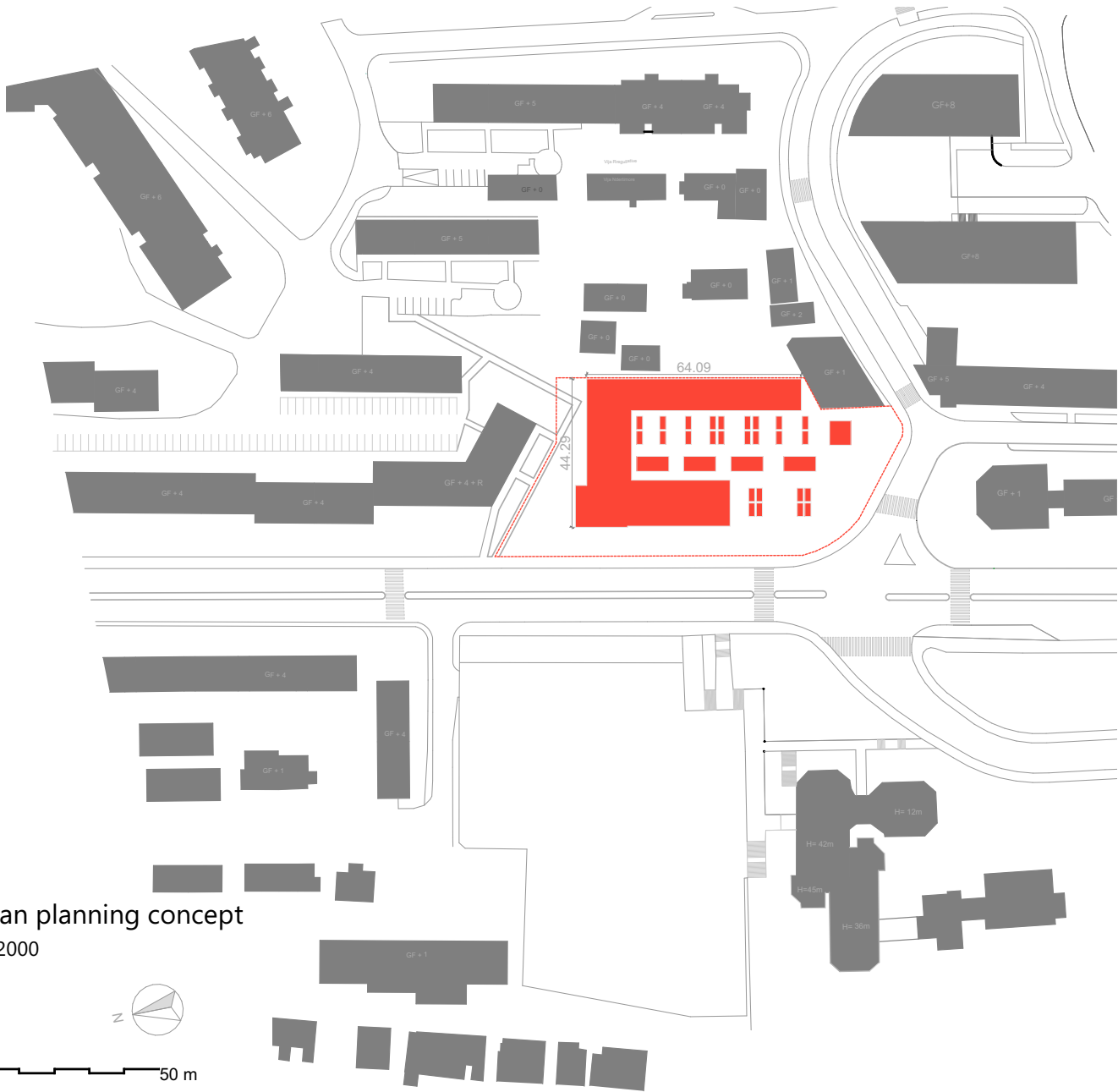
3D Visualization

Urban planning concept

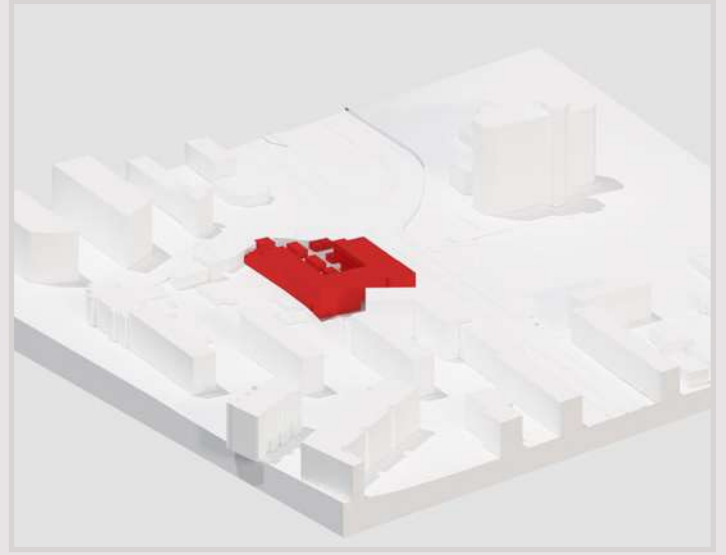
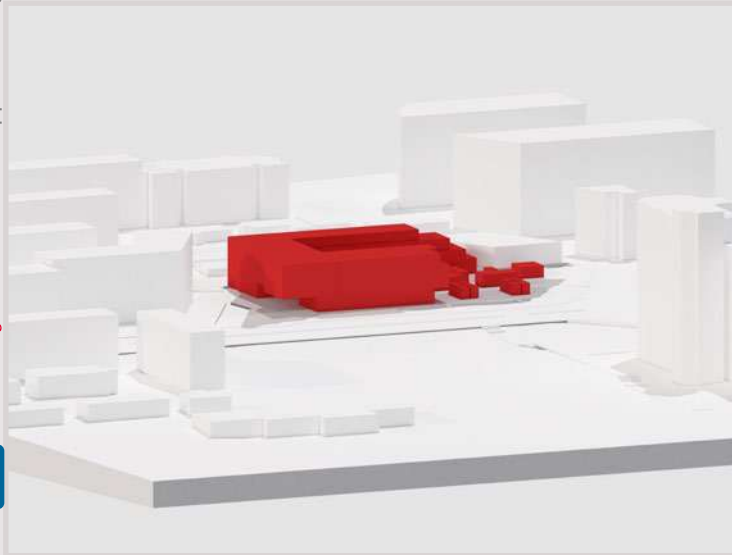
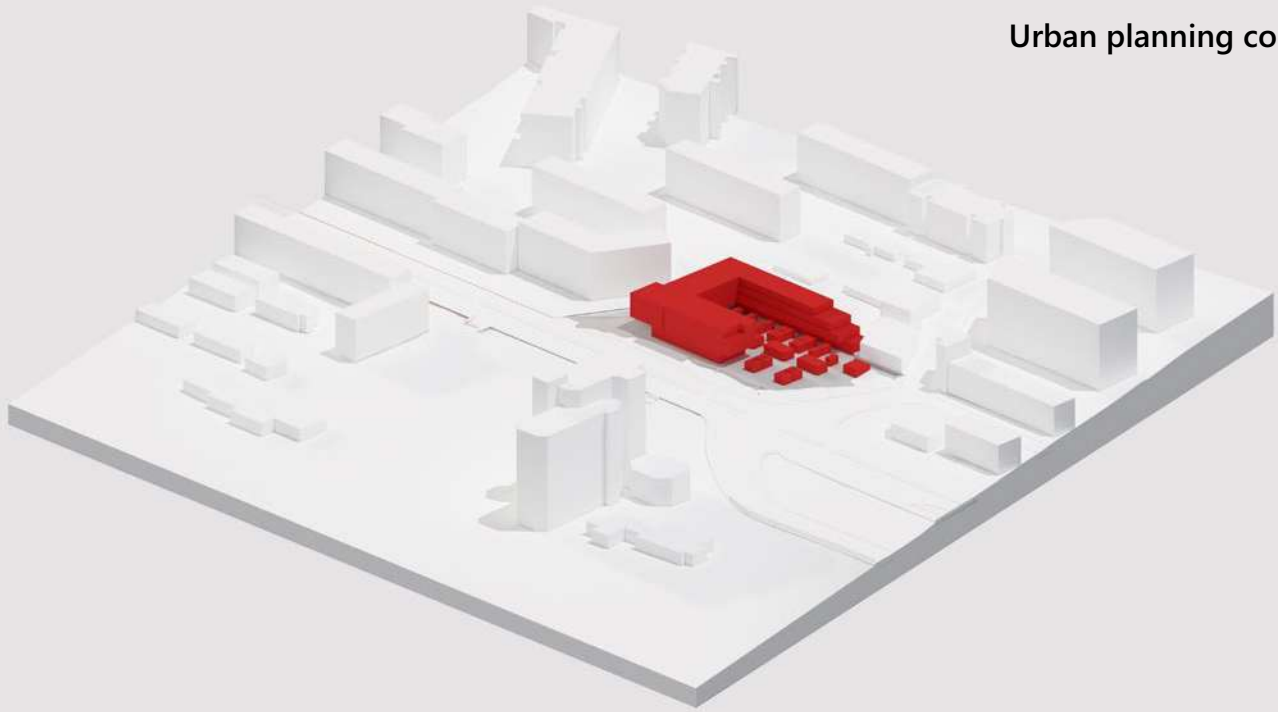
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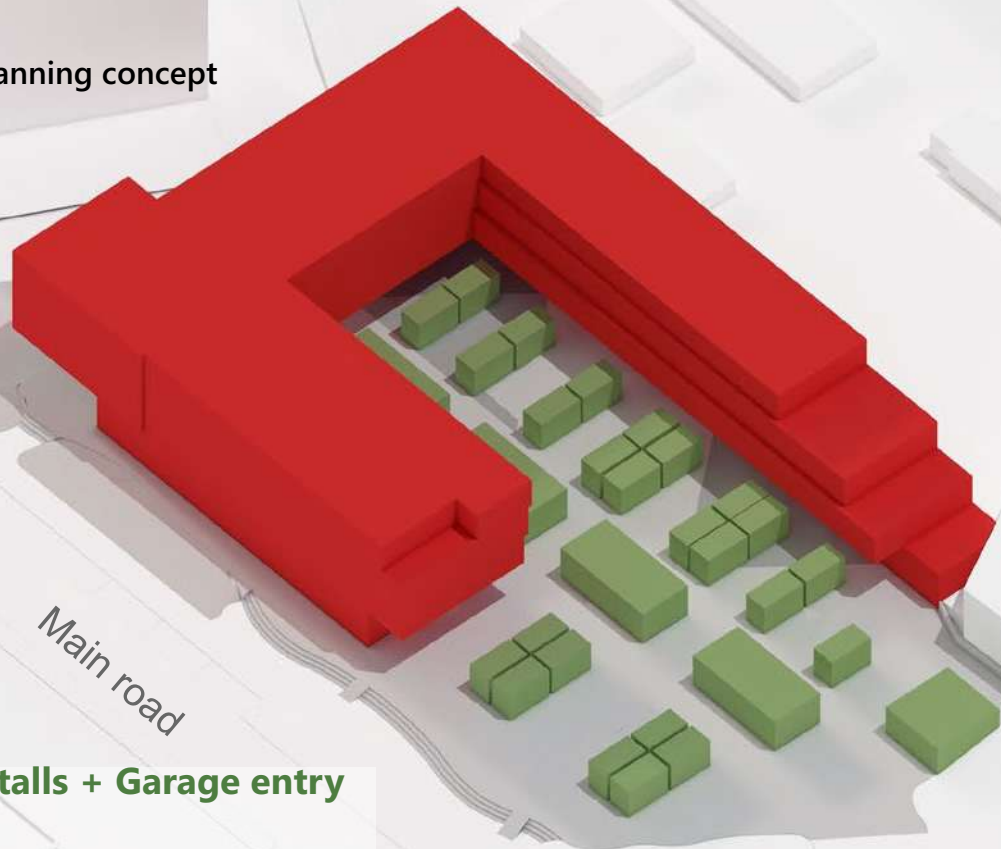
50 m



Urban planning concept

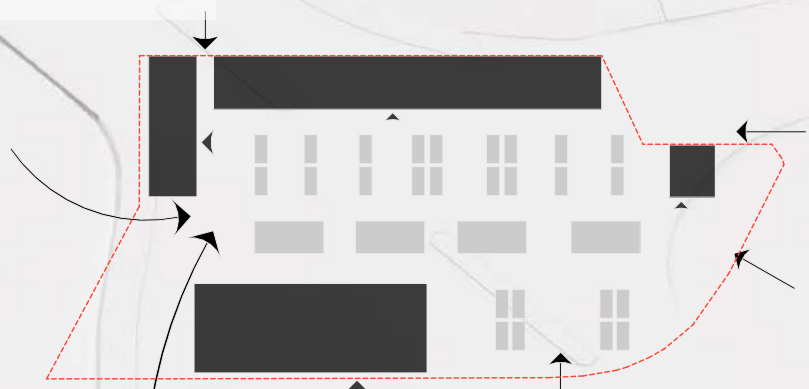


Urban planning concept



Marketstalls + Garage entry

Hostel

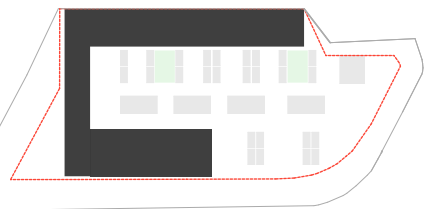


Groundfloor: Connectivity - Circulation

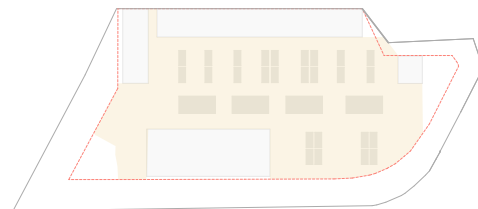
Urban planning concept



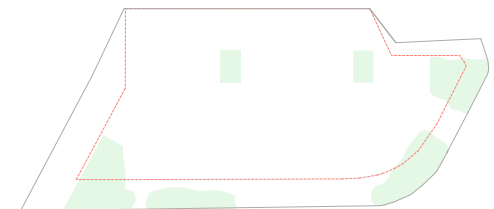
Marketstalls + Garage entry
Hostel



Building - Hostel



Public space

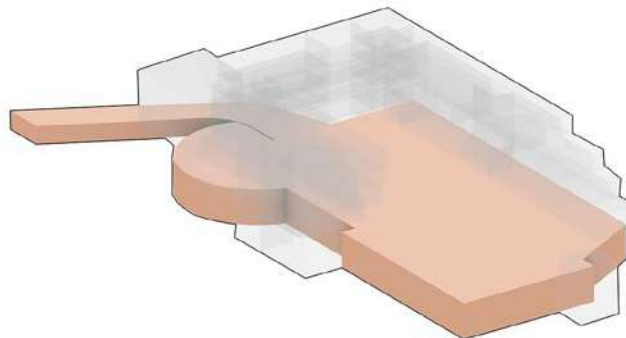


Greenery

Space program

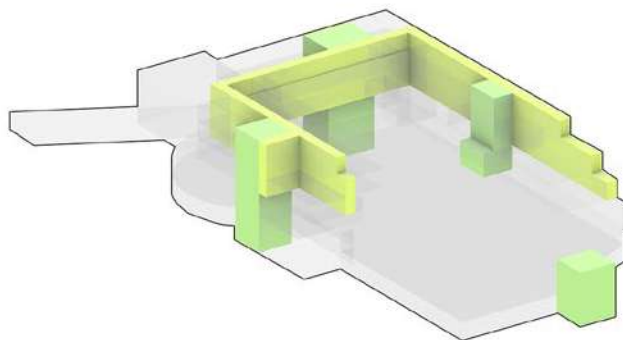
Basement 1,2 floor

Entry 1 fl.
Garage 1,2 fl.



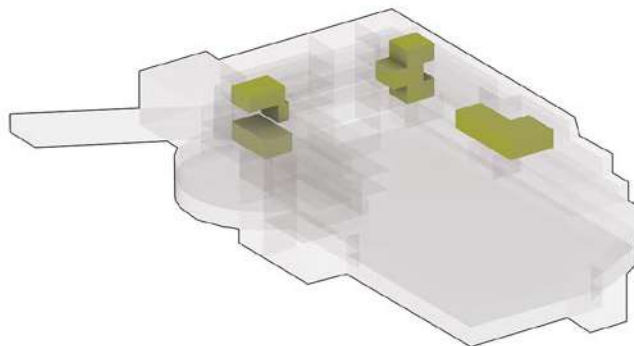
Connectivity

Elevator, Stairs
Corridors



Sanitary

Bed linen
Bathroom
Cleaning rooms



Rooms

First floor

2 Bed
3 B.
4 B.
6 B.
7 B.

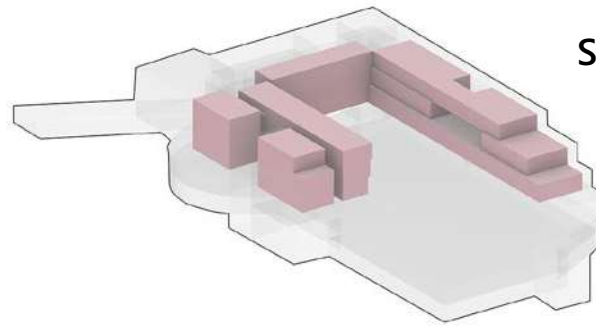
Second floor

2 B.
3 B.
4 B.

Third floor

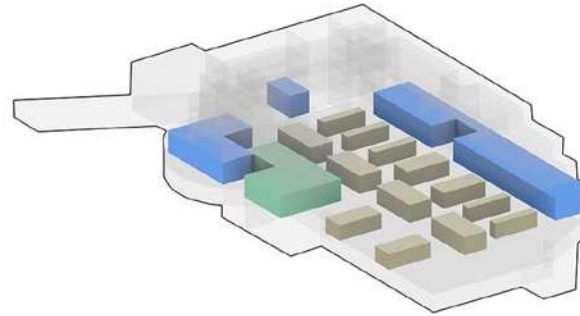
2 B.
3 B.
4 B.

Space program

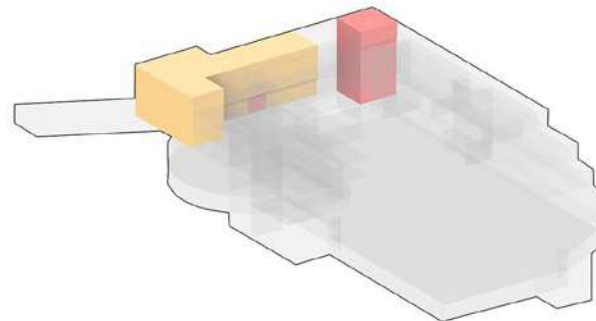


Groundfloor

Reception
Market stalls
Shops



Social Space / Kitchen
Seminar room



PARKINGS -1 Basement -2 Basement

Cars	64	64
Motorcycles	14	14

Groundfloor

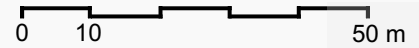
Shops	14
Marketstall	30

1-st Floor 2-st Floor 3-st Floor

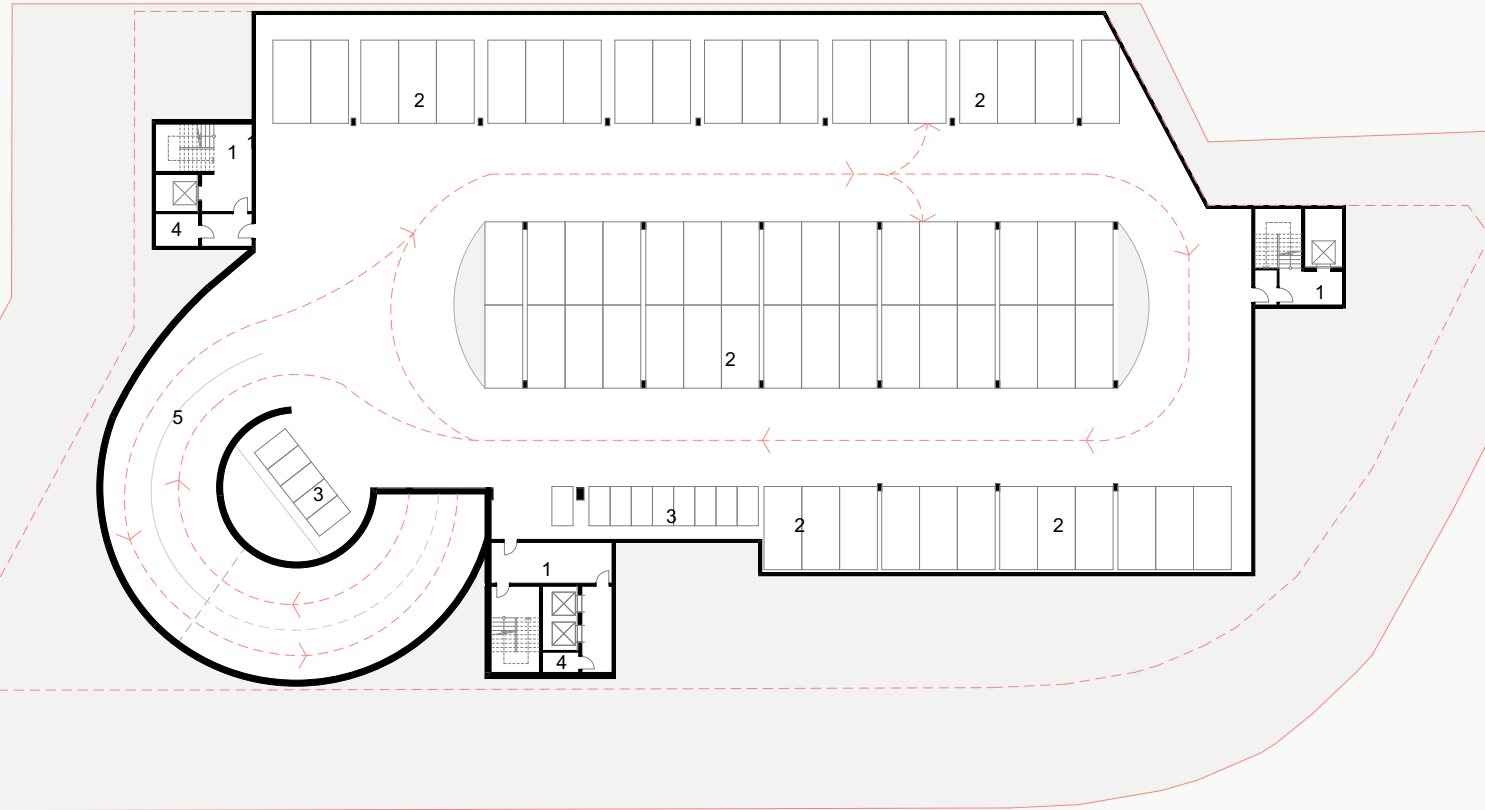
Rooms	22	18	18
Beds	59	75	54

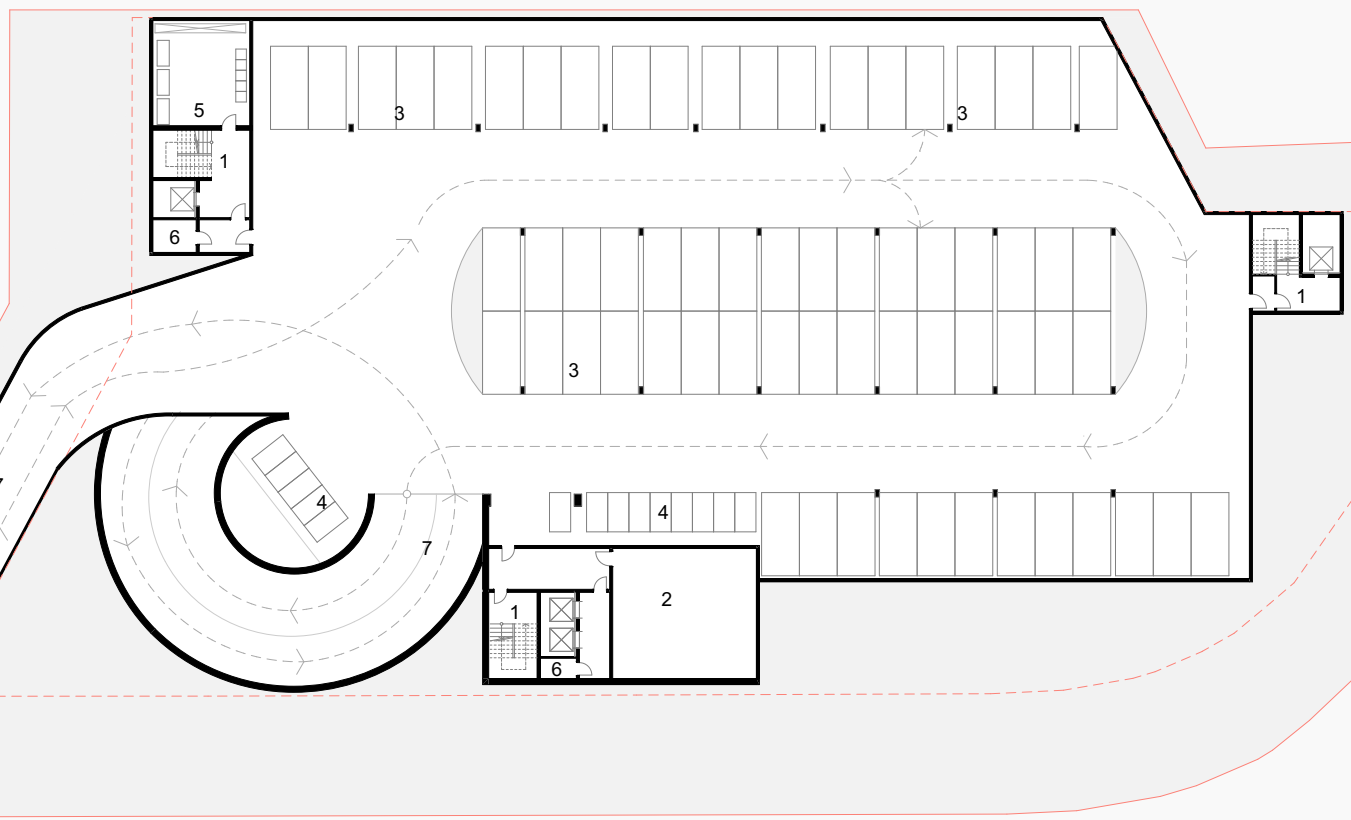
-2. Basement

1. Stairs and lifting (vertical connection)
2. Car parkings
3. Motorcycle parkings
4. Machine room
5. Garage ramp



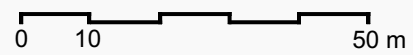
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-1. Basement

- 1. Stairs and lifting (vertical connection)
- 2. Technical room
- 3. Car parkings
- 4. Motorcycle parkings
- 5. Laundry room for hostel staff
- 6. Machine room
- 7. Garage ramp



S=1:500



GF + 0

GF + 1



Ground floor

- 1. Reception
- 2. Office
- 3. Shops
- 4. Stairs and lifting (vertical connection)
- 5. Stair for garage entry
- 6. Luggage room
- 7. Marketstall
- 8. Toilets
- 9. Garbage storage and cleaning room
- 10. Bikes for Guests
- 11. Machine room
- 12. Parkplace for supplier
- 13. Garage entry

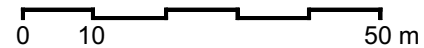


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Second floor

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Stairs and lifting (vertical connection) | 6. Wardrobe for employee |
| 2. Social spaces | 7. Hostel service room |
| 3. Seminar room | 8. Balcony |
| 4. Rooms: 2, 3, 4, 8 Beds | 9. Machine room |
| 5. Bathrooms | 10. Cleaning room |

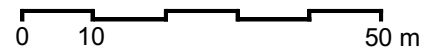


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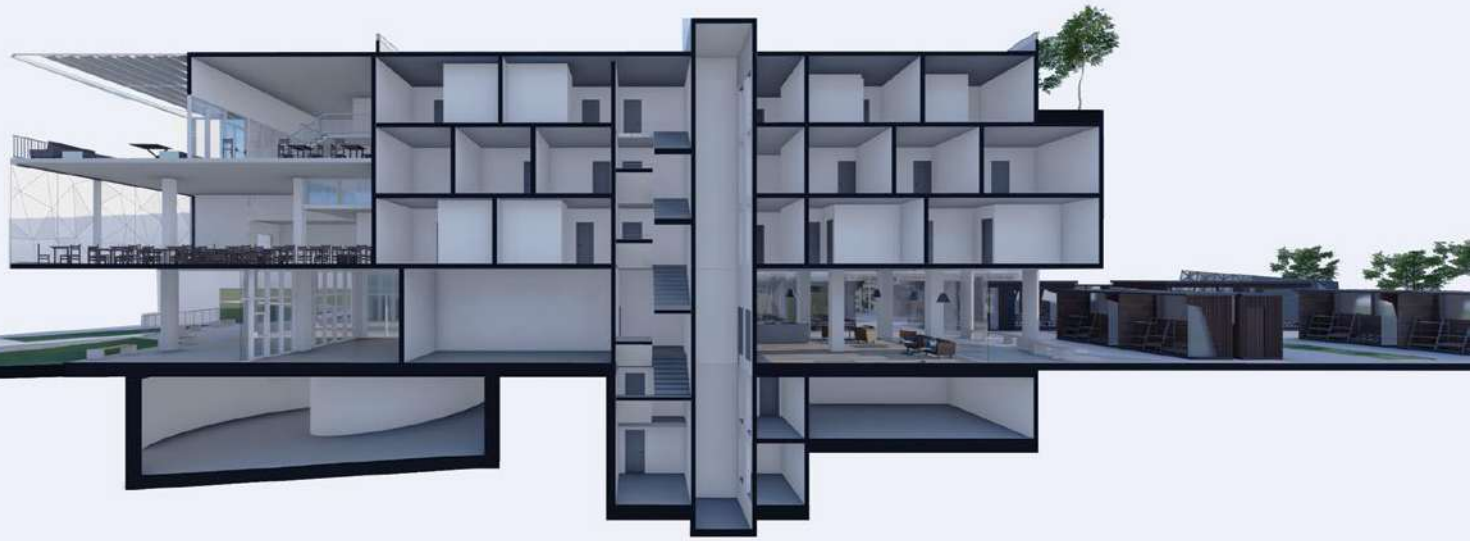
Third floor

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. Stairs and lifting (vertical connection) | 6. Hostel service room |
| 2. Social spaces sharing kitchen, pergola | 7. Toilets |
| 3. Social spaces | 8. Balcony |
| 4. Seminar room | 9. Machine room |
| 5. Rooms: 2, 3, 4, 8 Beds | |

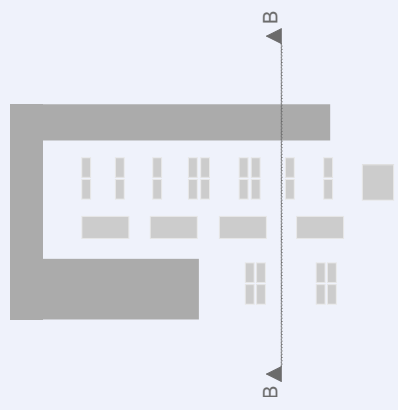


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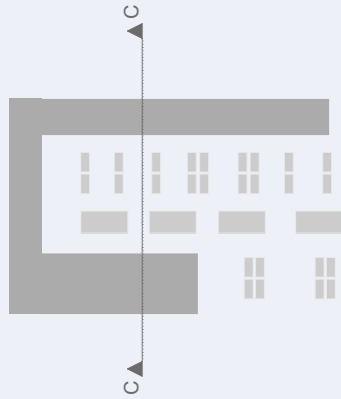




Section A-A



Section B-B

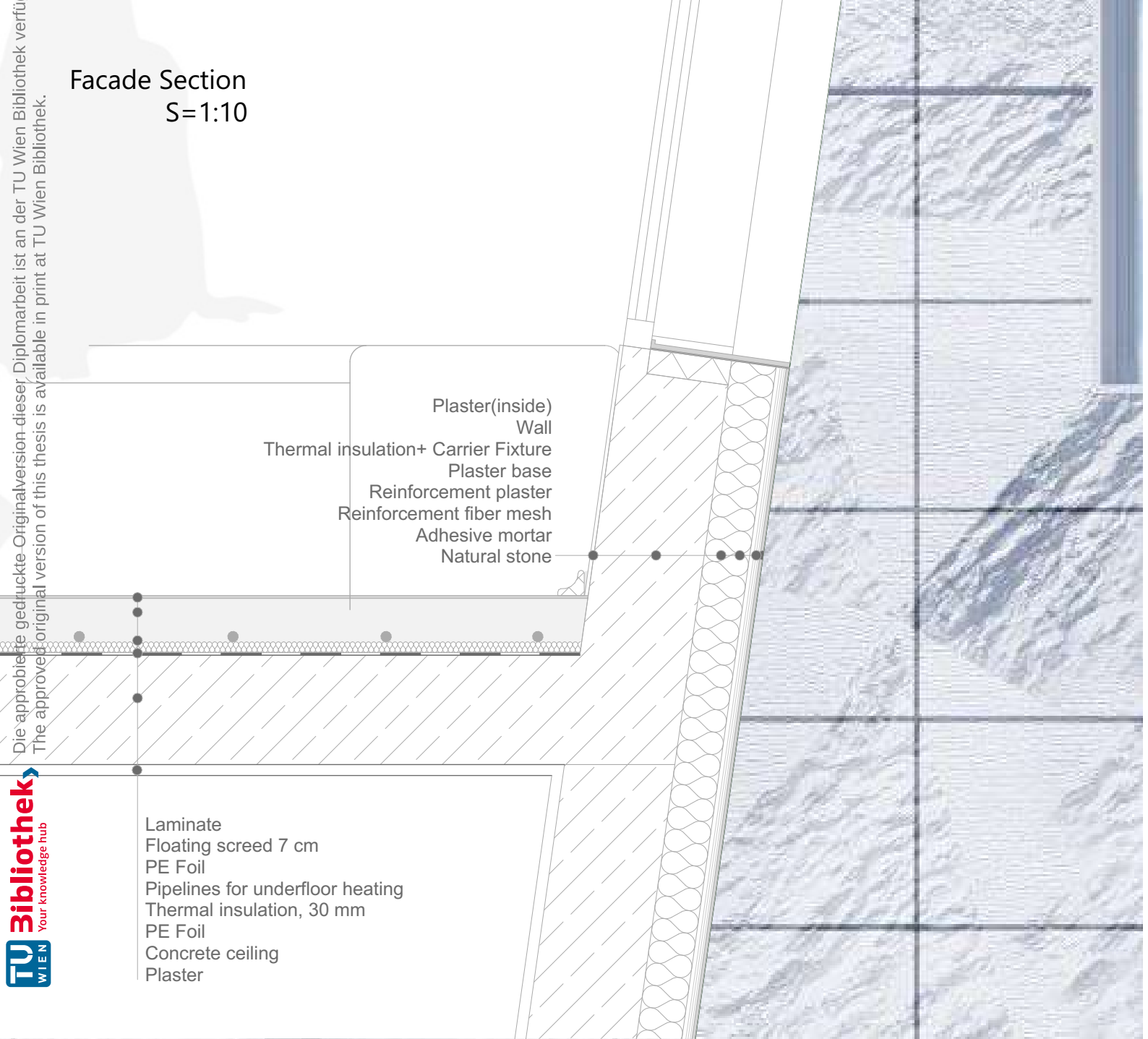


Section C-C

Facade Section

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Plaster(inside)
Wall
Thermal insulation+ Carrier Fixture
Plaster base
Reinforcement plaster
Reinforcement fiber mesh
Adhesive mortar
Natural stone

Laminate
Floating screed 7 cm
PE Foil
Pipelines for underfloor heating
Thermal insulation, 30 mm
PE Foil
Concrete ceiling
Plaster

Vertical vegetation

- 1. Vegetation layer
- 2. Substrate
- 3. Filtermatte
- 4. Drainage layer
- 5. Protective layer
- 6. Roof waterproofing
- 7. Thermal insulation
- 8. Vapor barrier
- 9. Concrete

1

2

3

4

5

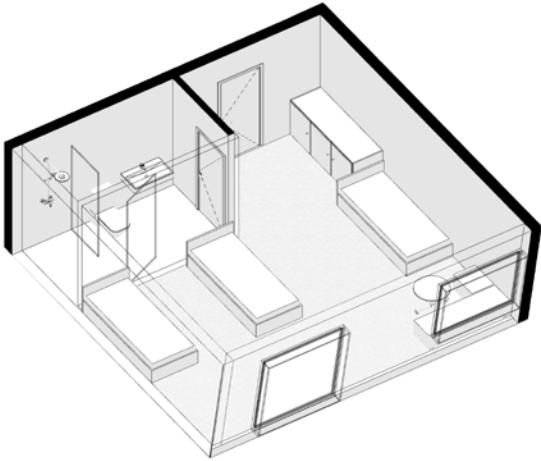
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7

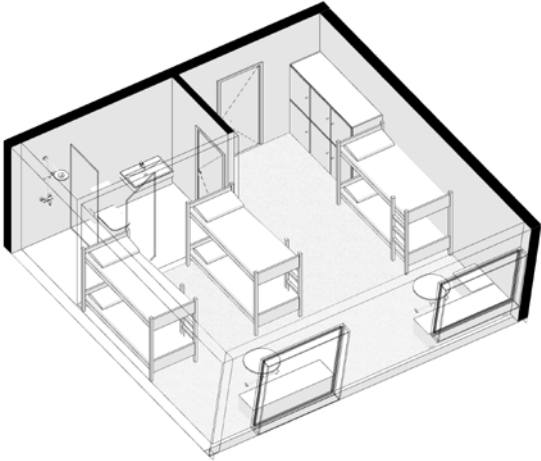
8

9

Room program

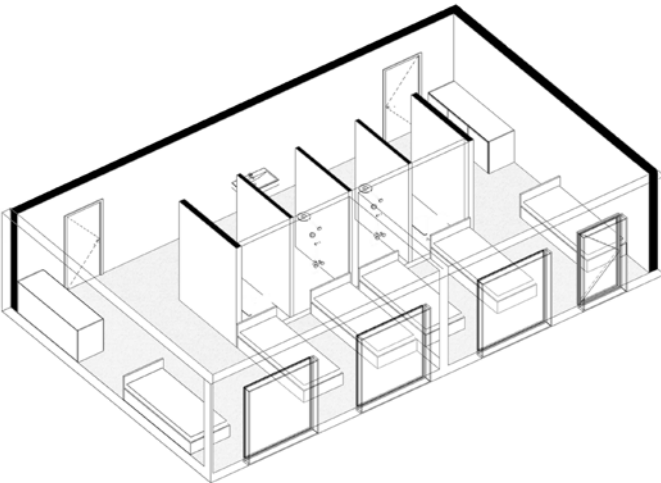


3 Bed

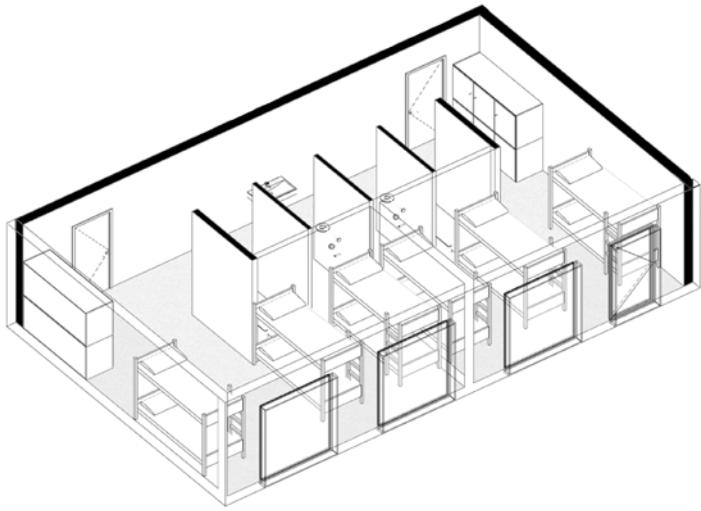


6 Bed

OPTIONAL



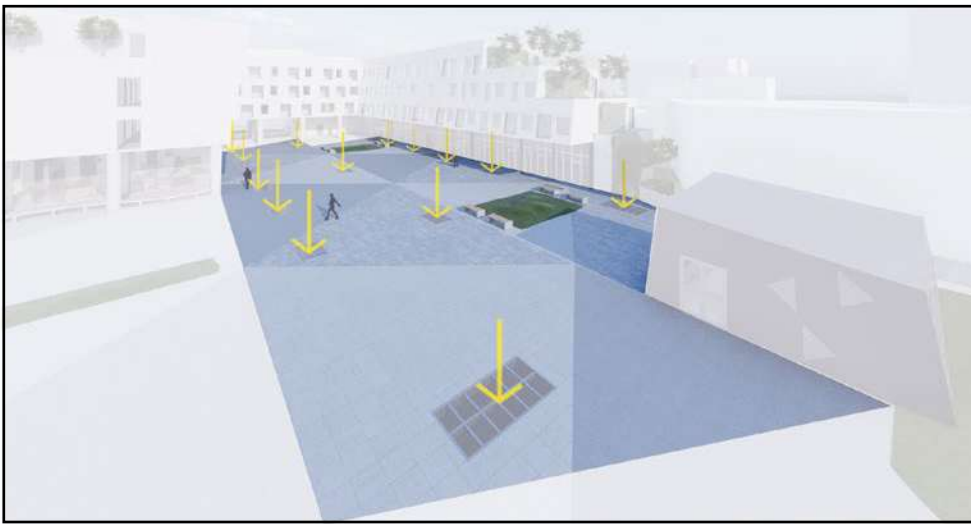
6 Bed



12 Bed

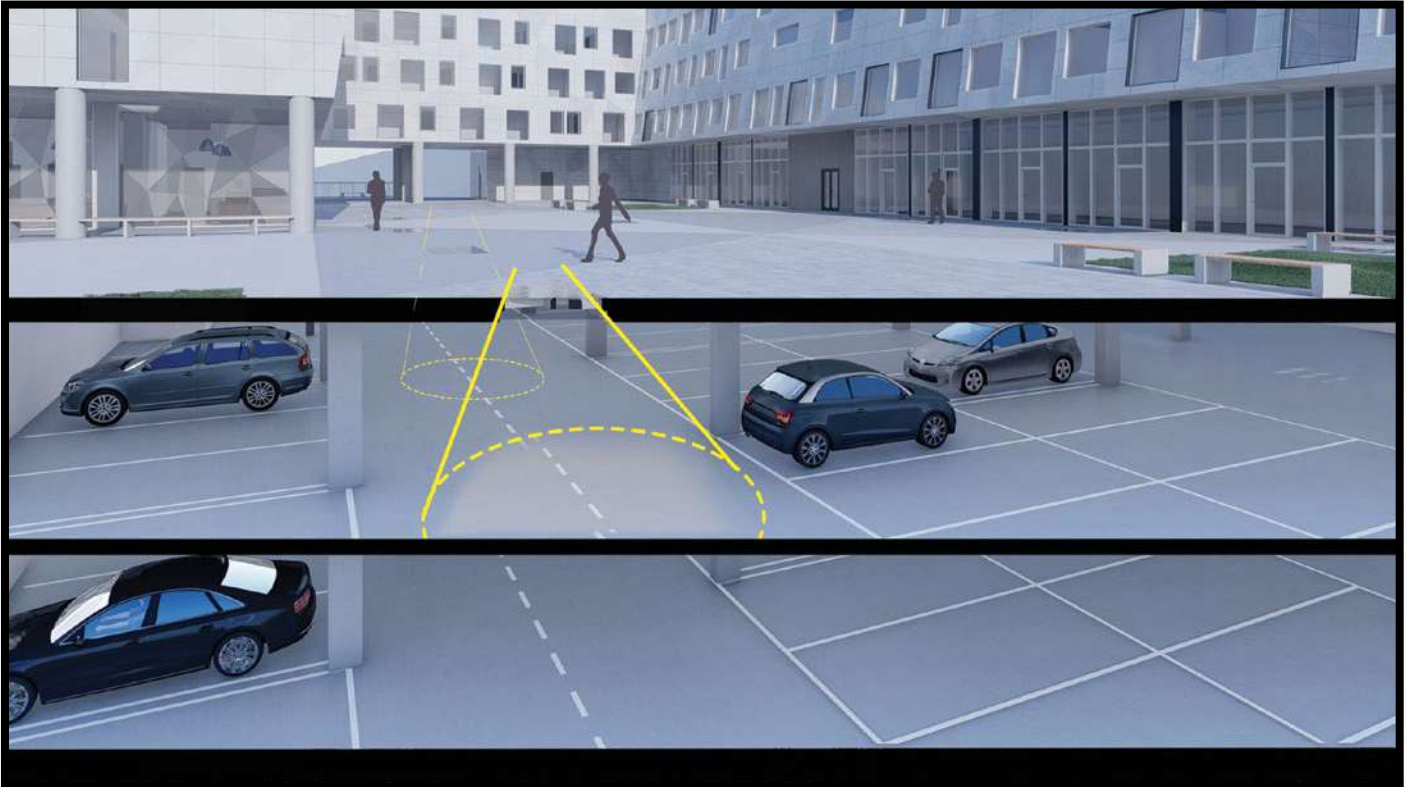
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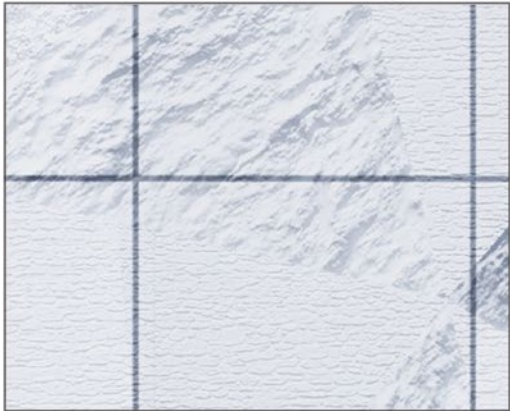


Underground lighting

Windows with dimension 120x200cm allow the light to go in first underground floor.



Material Selection



1.Nature Stone



Kosovo it is rich with stone, as building material differents stone are usable and easy to adopt in facade and others purpose.



2.Aluminium

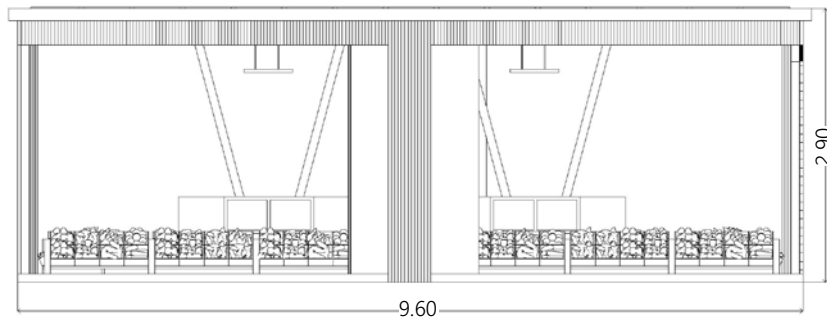
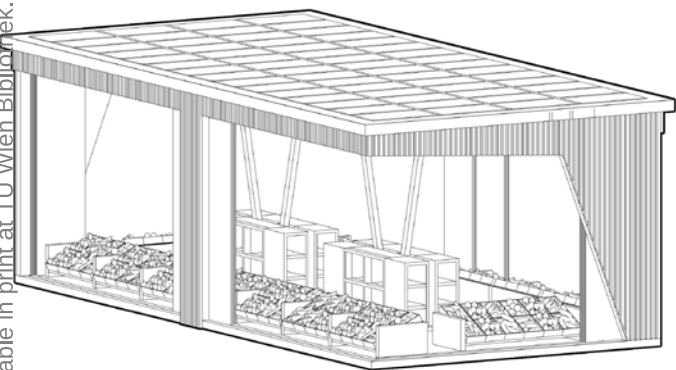


3.Natural stone floor

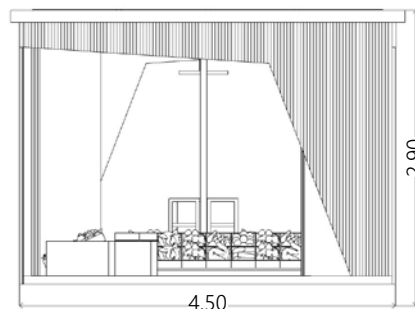


4.Glass

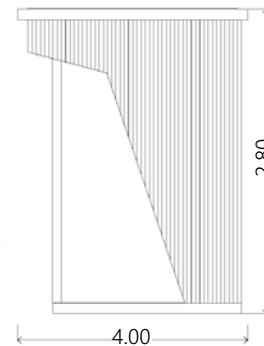
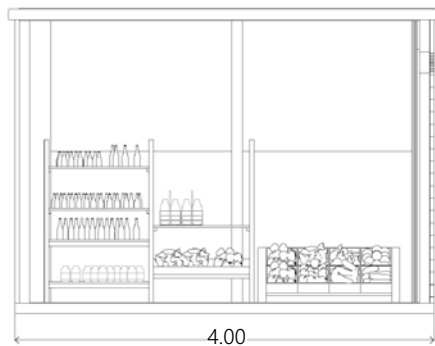
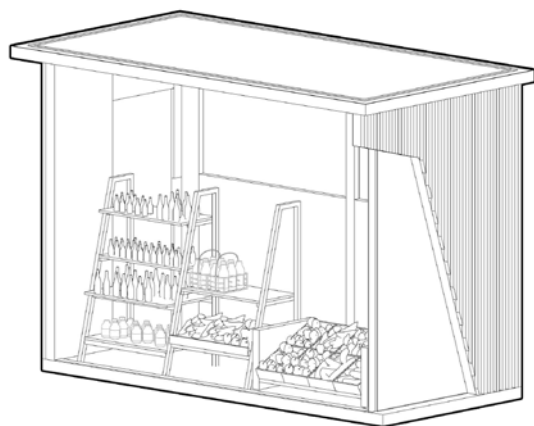
Marketstall



4x Market stall for 2 or more seller



26x Market stall for a seller





West view



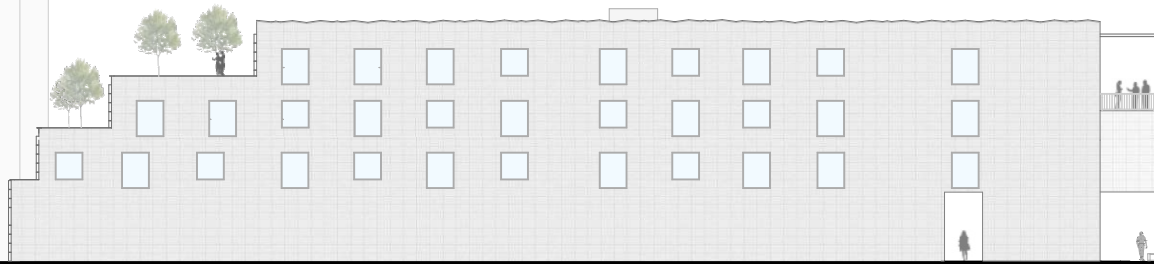
North view



S=1:500



South view



East view

0 10 50 m

S=1:500



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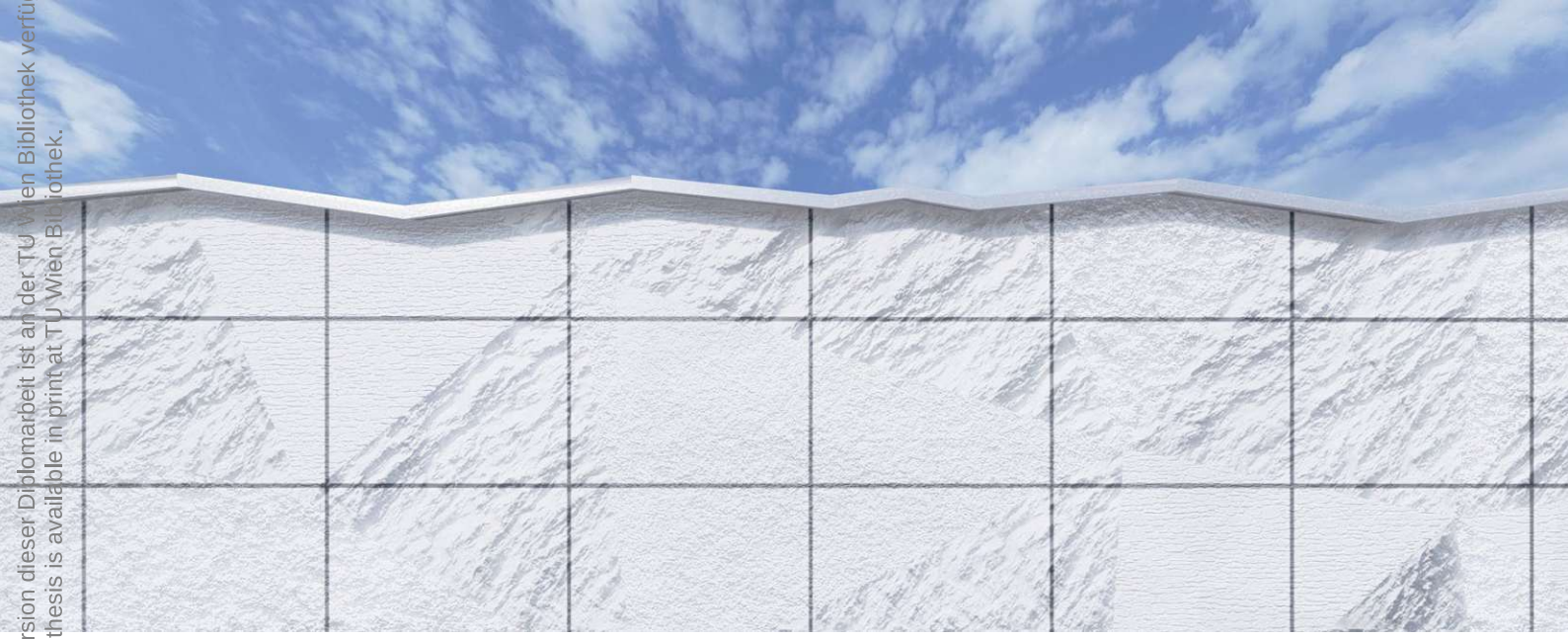
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Conclusion

While doing my project and research, I detected several problems that are visible and had influenced the residents' lives. The urban concept shows what the situation is and what are the needs for improvement.

Parking lots, social spaces, consumers' space in the market, and spaces for visitors in the hostel area were more crucial points during the projects. From the problems pointed out at that location, I learned how to improve the public space that I planned as an important space connected with the market. This connection brings more atmosphere and life. Urban development brought me more challenges because the site is situated in a triangle with a lot of vehicles, therefore, the supplier parking lots are placed on the main road close to the market.

Another issue is that markets are a sensitive urban solution that needs a functional space and referring to the municipality urban plans, they must provide better conditions for customers.

Parking areas on underground levels -1 and -2 have a

sufficient number of parking places that can be used by both hostel visitors and market customers.

Hospitality is another aspect of my research and project. I researched and analyzed the hospitality that was prevalent in my country in the past, and I compared hospitality in the past and now in the present day.

I connected the spaces in hostels with long corridors, taking to account escape exits. Most rooms have a view of the market and the reason for that was to help visitors familiarize themselves with the social life in the city. Thinking about social spaces and shared kitchens, I found it important to create a space where visitors in the hostel can meet new people. The view toward the city and the main street from some rooms and a shared kitchen create a relationship between visitors and the city.

For the city of Pristina, this hostel and the open market are just one solution for this specific location. Many other problems around the city are still visible and that **should be solved in the future.**

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