Workshop: bringing the city together / spatial interventions in Tirana residential areas

urban identities / memory modernism architecture

petros phokaides loukas triantis

urban identities

do people / cities have singular and stable identities?

what is the role of culture and politics?

who is telling the story?

why are certain spaces symbolic such that they become landmarks?

how is public and private space defined through identity?

does the city represent particular spatialities of identity, politics or culture?

identity construction

inclusion - exclusion

diversity - uniformity

urban identities

- + local global
- + migration mobility
- + balkan identities
- + post-socialist identities

+ local - global





+ city marketing – mega projects







+ urban restoration

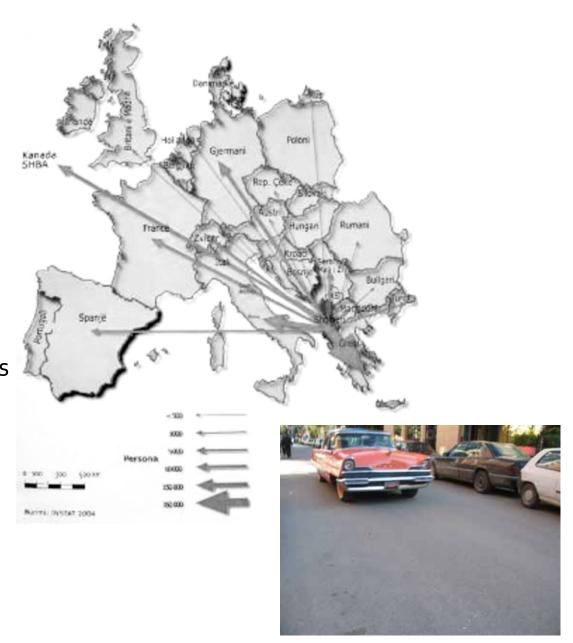






+ migration

mobility cosmopolitanism multiple (hybrid) identities





+ balkan identities

balkanization

nationalism



+ post-socialist identities







memory

especially since 1989 the issues of memory and forgetting have emerged as dominant concerns in post-communist countries in Eastern Europe (Huyssen, 2000)

the politics of memory: remembering and forgetting

selection

rejection

reconstruction

nostalgia









MEMENTO PARK BUDAPEST

remains of communist dictatorship

















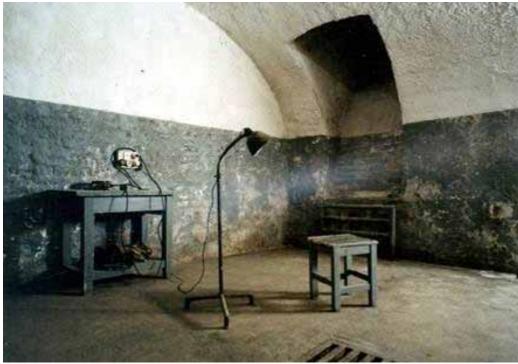
The red star in the middle of Memento Park has become the most spectacular sight, which is more than 10 meter in diameter and its made up of red flowers. Next >















GJENOCIDI DHE TERROLI KOMUNIST NE SHQIPERI

U VRANE 5157 NJEREZ, NGA KETA 89 ISHIN GRA.

U VRANE MBI 1000 KOSOVARE NE SHOIPERI VETEM NE FILLIM TE VITIT 1945.

VDIQEN NEPER BURGJE 952 NJEREZ, NGA KETA 7 ISHIN GRA.

HUMBEN AFTESITE MENDORE 273 NJEREZ, NGA KETA 29 ISHIN GRA.

U BURGOSEN SI TE DENUAR POLITIKE 17900 NJEREZ, NGA KETA 450 ISHIN GRA.

U INTERNUAN ME MOTIVE POLITIKE 30383 NJEREZ.

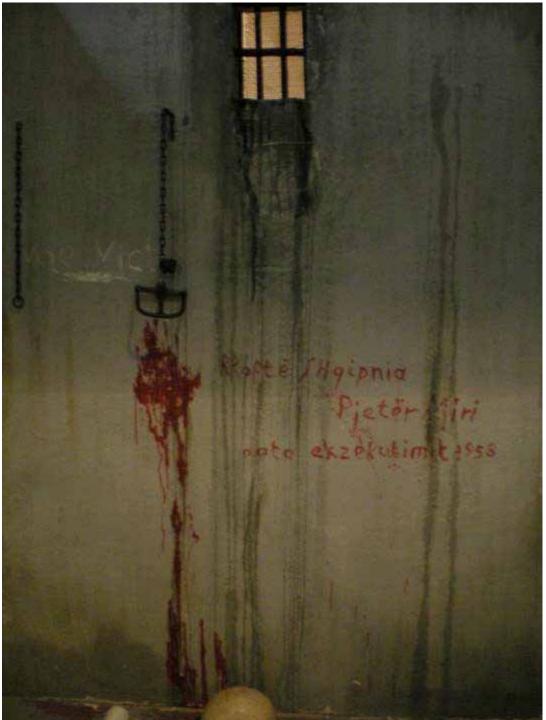
KISHTE 23 BURGJE.

KISHTE 48 KAMPE INTERNIMI MASIV.

U DEBUAN NGA OYTETET KRYESORE DHE RAJONET KUFITARE ME DHJETERA MIJERA BANGRE

























'...one of the most surprising cultural and political phenomena of recent years has been the emergence of memory as a key concern in Western societies, a turning toward the past that stands in stark contrast to the privileging of the future so characteristic of earlier decades of twentieth century modernity'

(Huyssen, 2000)

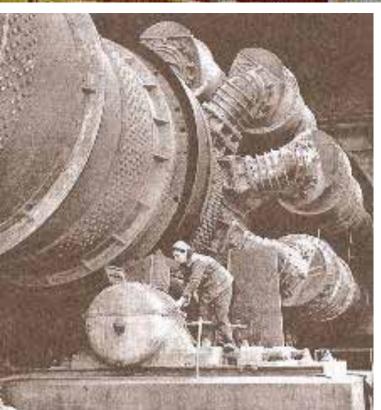
Modernism / architecture

+ modernism as a utopian project that was to free the people from problems of the city, from the constraints of the past.

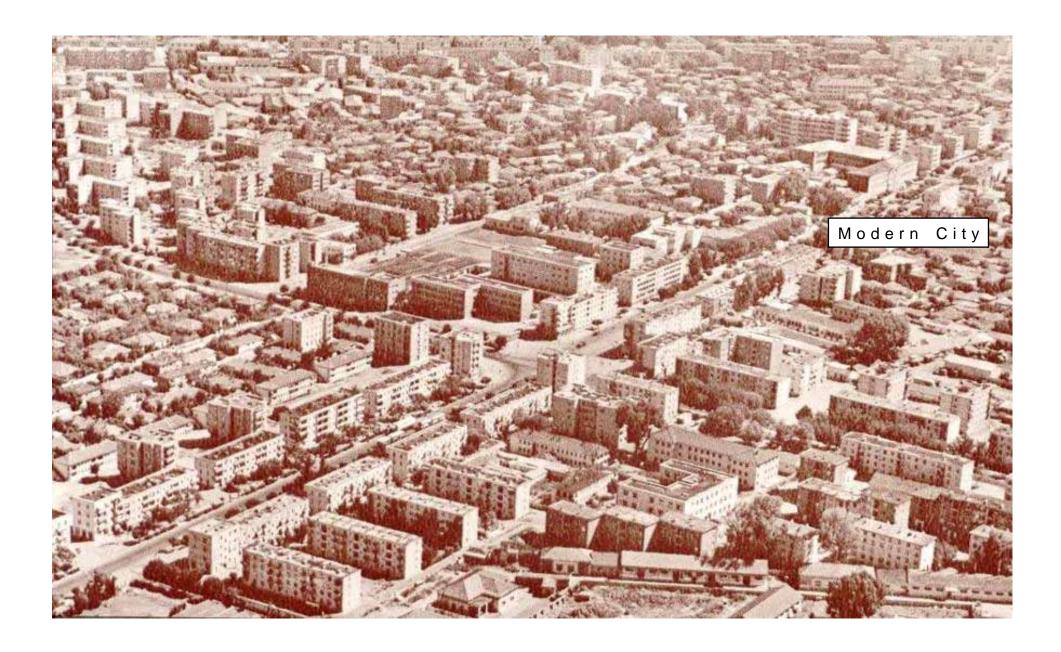
+as a tool of authority and power expressing in a symbolic way the political and ideological agendas and as tools of social control creating uniformity and exclusion at the same time.

Different and other identities were suppressed and excluded in the modernization processes.

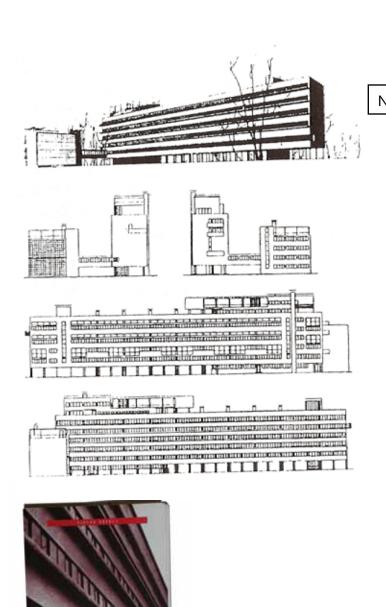




Modernization



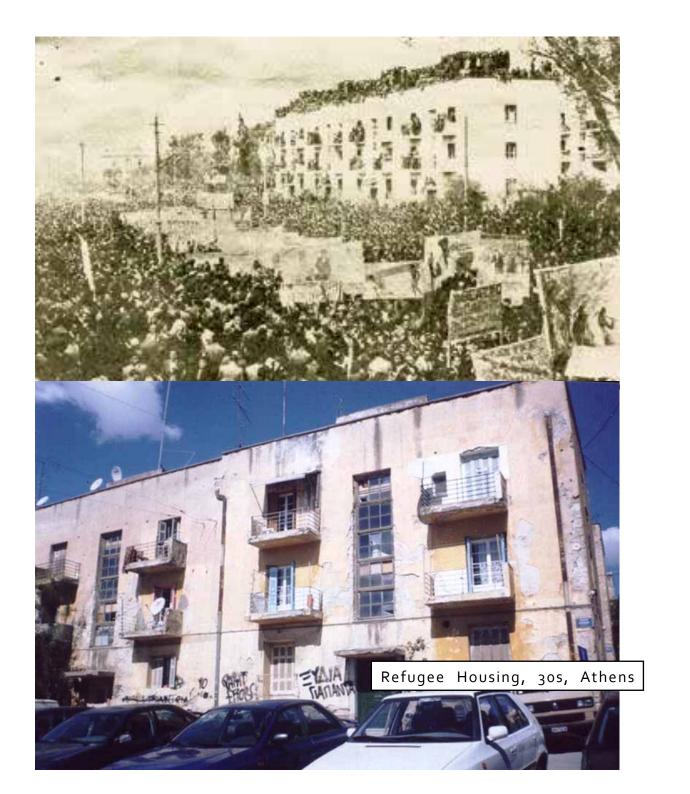






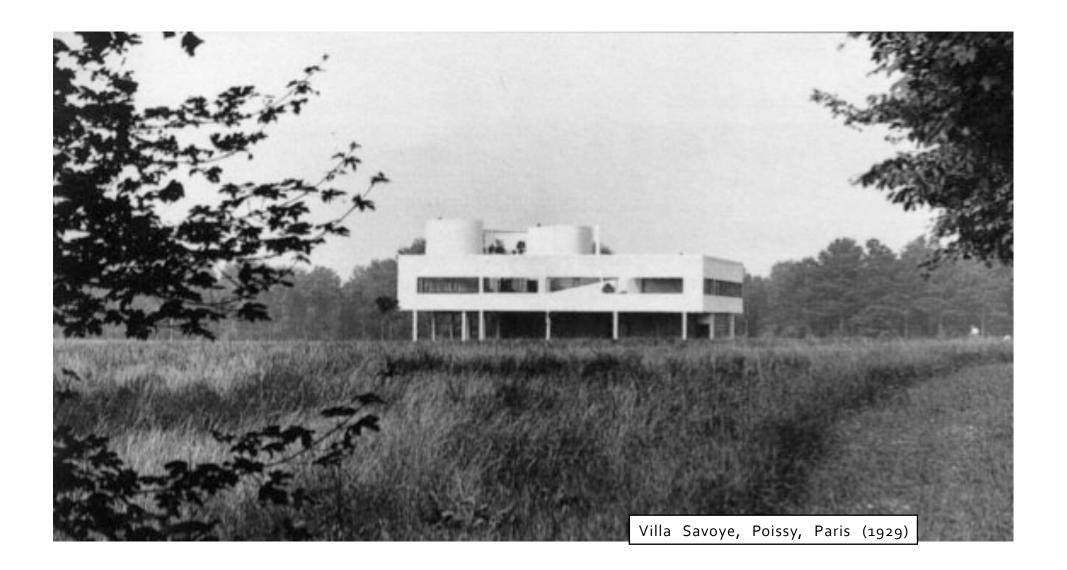




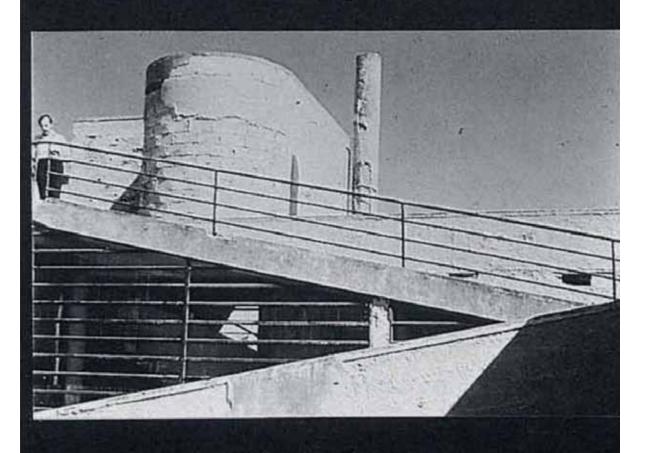




Refugee Housing, 30s, Athens



The most architectural thing about this building is the state of decay in which it is.



Architecture only survives where it negates the form that society expects of it. nere it negates itself by sgressing the limits that

history has set for it.

Tschumi B. 1976, 'Architecture and Transgression', Oppositions, p.55-68, MIT Press

DOCUMENTATION and **CONSERVATION** of buildings and **MO**DERN **MO**VEMENT

DO.CO.MO.MO



Minimum Documentation Fiche 2003 composed by national/regional working party of: CYPRUS



depicted item:

source:

View of front façade of the Public Market

Personal archive of Stauros Economou

c. 1965

Identity of building/group of buildings/urban scheme/landscape/garden

- 1 current name of building
- .2 variant or former name
- 1.3 number & name of street
- .4 town
- .5 province/state
- 1.6 zip code
- 1.7 country
- 1.8 national grid reference 1.9 classification/typology
- 1.10 protection status & date

Public Market (Dimotiki Agora)

Lefkosia (Nicosia) Lefkosia (Nicosia)

Cyprus

COM

"Other" Modernisms

'...mainstream historiographic construction of twentieth-century modernism through its canonic texts and buildings has marginalized or suppressed some modern trajectories, which are now gaining an unprecedented legitimacy as the subject matter of revisionist histories. Today the exclusive, totalizing and teleological histories of modern architecture are highly suspect and the presumed internal consistency and morphological integrity of modernism is no longer taken for granted by recent critical approaches in line with contemporary scholarship in the humanities and social sciences.'

Geographical Chronological Formal Ideological and political diversity

IXth International DOCOMOMO Conference, Turkey, 2006

-How we deal with a specific part of architectural history? how do we evaluate? how can we consider this as a part of the city's memory and identity? And how their current condition presents a challenge and architectural and historical interest.

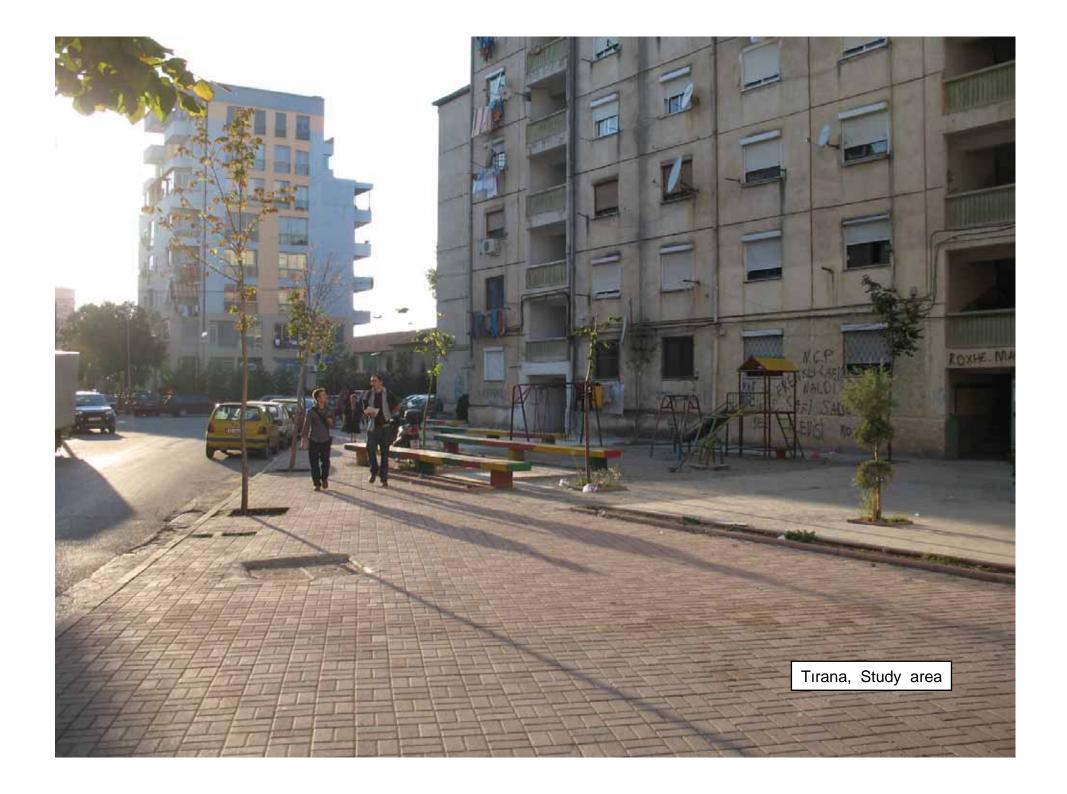
-the "non-western" others of a predominantly western modernism (colonial encounters, exile, emigration, diasporas, trans-national histories etc); -the national, regional or local others of "international style" (various searches for "national expression" within twentieth -century modernism); -the subaltern others of homogeneous modern identities (race, gender, sexuality and class as they have informed modern spatial practices); -the anonymous, vernacular or "ordinary" others of canonic modernism (generic slab-block apartments or squatter zones); -the "hybrid" others of a pure, pristine modernism (eclectic variations, multiple identities, cross-breeds); -the "underdeveloped" others of advanced, industrial modernisms (low-tech, appropriate tech, infrastructure projects, materials, building industry, labor, capital, patronage etc); -the preservationist others of a transient, design-oriented, utopic conception of the modern (the idea of modern architecture as repository of collective memory, as "heritage"); -the temporal others of a linear modernist history that has peaked in two periods: interwar and postwar (time-lags, synchrony, diachrony, pioneers, latecomers etc).

IXth International DOCOMOMO Conference, Turkey, 2006

Challenge of change

Xth International DOCOMOMO Conference, Rotterdam, 2008

- + MODERN BUILDINGS AND PLANNING IS PRESENT IN THE CITY and ITS EFFECTS ARE STILL EVIDENT in everyday and cultural life of the city.
- + BUT IN THE CONTEMPORARY CITY MORE ISSUES OCCUR REGARDING MODERN ARCHITECTURE:
- -many buildings are still in use and are for many people homes
- -building materials decay and the transformation of social needs bring modernist architecture n derelict or ruined condition
- -demolished and unrecorded
- -neglected and under-evaluated

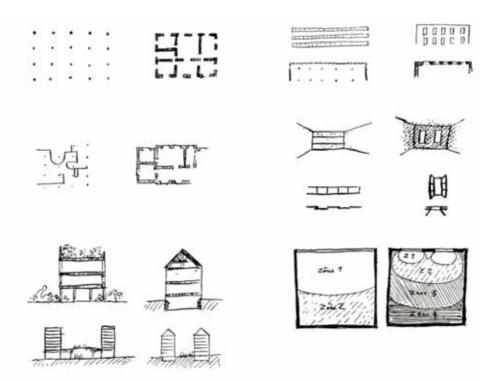




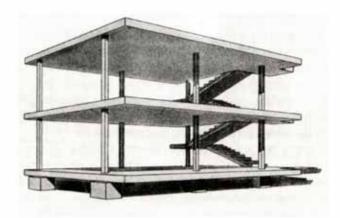




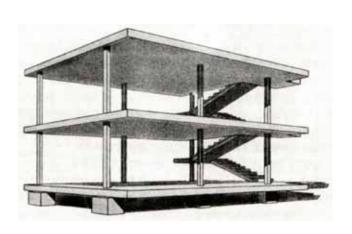
Tırana, Study area



ΕΙΚΟΝΑ 2: Σκίτσο των αρχών της μοντέρνας αρχιτεκτονικής σε αντίθεση προς τις αρχές της κλασικής αρχιτεκτονικής, από τον Le Corbusier

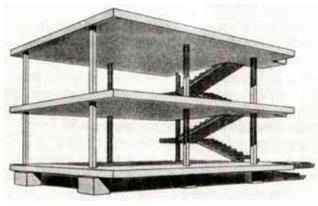


ΕΙΚΟΝΑ 3: Σχέδιο του Maison Domino που πρότεινε ο Le Corbusier.









what is interesting to us?

is it just the original conditions of the buildings?

is it just a reconstructed past in the archive (drawings) or in the city? The creation of a museum of modern architecture or monuments of modern architecture?

An archaeology of modernism

- + an extended field of reading architecture that goes beyond the building and takes into account the objects, the equipment, the left-overs and the traces of inhabitance, the indifferent or even hidden spaces of the buildings
- + the dynamic of changes, transformations, expansions, distortions and disfigurations, the errors and failures of modernist planning and architecture are part of this study.

The aim is not just the creation of the archive that would preserve a precious past but also an archive that would take into account the history of the buildings and everyday life.

