

UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

SARAJEVO



Università
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di Ferrara

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Dipartimento
Architettura
Ferrara



Development of integrated
Architectural Design Programs
for City, Environment, Landscape

ArcDesPress
ArchiLab didactic experiences

Collana di
ArcDes
Development of Integrated Architectural Design Programs
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This book reports the didactic experiences developed in the context of the Architectural Design Studio at 3rd year of the Degree Master Course in Architecture, academic years 2017-18 and 2018-19, School of Architecture, University of Ferrara, and results of the 1st and the 2nd International Workshop in Sarajevo led by the University of Ferrara with the collaboration of the University of Sarajevo.



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INTRODUCTION

Alessandro Massarente
Associate Professor UniFe
Architectural Design Studio Lab III

Notes

1. Guido Incerti, Alessandro Gaiani and Alessandro Massarente.
2. Prof. Amir Causevic.
3. San Micheal Church, National Library and Central Market.
4. For example, in E. Durmisevic, A. Pasic, *Sustainable Strategies for Istanbul Kadikoy*, University of Twente, University of Sarajevo, Yildiz Technical University, 2014, concerning the results of "International Design Studio 2013 Urban Strategies for Green Kadikoy".
5. DA Dani Arhitektura are conceived as an annual, multi-day festival which includes international and local architects' lectures, exhibitions, discussions, movie projections and similar events related to the subject of architecture, design, urbanism and spatial planning.
6. SubProgram *Higher education student and staff mobility between Programme and Partner Countries*, Action Type KA107, Professor in charge for the agreement project Alessandro Massarente.

A bridge over Balkans

This story began in July 2017, when 3 brave researchers from **University of Ferrara** decided to drive for about 10 hours to meet some professors of **University of Sarajevo**, and then have a survey on the site where they expected to develop a didactic project with the students of the two schools¹.

Of course this first meeting was prepared by some previous contacts, thanks to Guido Incerti, and was very warm and friendly: we were hosted by the Dean of the Faculty of Architecture and by other Professors, among whom the Vice Dean for International Cooperation².

In that occasion, we were formally invited to work on **Marshal Tito Barracks** area in order to compare our didactic experiences to some other didactic and research actions that University of Sarajevo was going to develop on that area, aiming to establish there a new Campus and thus gathering there most of the university infrastructures and services.





In September 2017 activities of Architecture Design Studios started, involving about 150 Italian and Erasmus students, of the 3rd year of the 5 years Degree Course in Architecture of the University of Ferrara.

At the end of the semester, after 2 intermediate seminars in Ferrara, in January 2018 we had an amazing **study trip through the Balkans**, visiting Jasenovac memorial, one of Bogdan Bogdanovi's masterpieces, and Kozara memorial, one of the most interesting work of Dušan Damonja, and then a

Workshop in the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo.

During this Workshop students were involved in deepening their projects developed until the end of December visiting the town, better understanding social and urban conditions, discussing and comparing their own work with other students and professors through some didactic games, in order to get an higher level of consciousness of the real problems posed by a new campus in Sarajevo.

After our arrival in Ferrara, there were

final exams of Architecture Design Studios. In the meantime, we professors exchanged each other the text of a **Cultural, Educational and Scientific Cooperation Agreement** between University of Sarajevo and University of Ferrara, that I had previously prepared, then signed in February 2018 by the Rector of the University of Ferrara, Prof. Giorgio Zauli, and the Rector of the University of Sarajevo, Prof. Rifat Skrijelj.

This agreement encourages the cooperation between our two Universities in fields of teaching and research and defines the following possible activities: joint degree programs and cooperation for double degrees; exchange of invitations to scholars for lectures, talks, and sharing of experience; exchange of invitations to scholars to participate in conferences, colloquia, symposia; exchange of information in fields of interest to both Universities; exchange of faculty members, graduate and undergraduate students for study and research; joint research activities.

Photo of the EARN workshop 2018, Sarajevo

In September 2018 we had a **second didactic experience on Sarajevo** with Architecture Design Studios of the 3rd year. This time, we had the Workshop in Sarajevo and the study trip at the beginning of the semester, at the end of October: besides Jase-novac and Kozara, we had a visit in Lubiana to some Joe Plenik's masterpieces³ and contemporary building of OFIS and Sadar +Vuga. Then, coming back to Italy, we visited Mostar and Split, with their extraordinary palimpsest of architecture.

During this **second Workshop in Sarajevo** professors and students, besides deepening projects developed the previous 5 weeks, had the possibility to exchange their experience with the ones of Prof. Adnan Pasic, formerly commissioned to project the new university Library of the Sarajevo Campus. He has participated to all the activities and critics hosted in Faculty of Architecture, aiming to foster the cooperation between our two schools of architecture, and extending it to other neighbouring schools. One of them is Istanbul Technical Universi-



This agreement encourage the cooperation between our two Universities in fields of teaching and research and defines various possible activities

ty, Department of Architecture, which shared some years ago didactic and research activities with Sarajevo⁴.

By this way, we started to have some skype meetings with Pasic and Prof. Birgül Çolakolu, in order to program some further cooperation activities, as for example exchange of didactic experiences on the same theme (Sarajevo Campus) and a common exhibition about the results of this comparison, scheduled for academic year 2019-20.

In the meantime, we have started to strenghten some **relations with other groups acting on architecture** in the region, such as Balkan Spatial Perspective Platform or DA Dani Arhitektura Days of Architecture, June 2019, titled “Rethinking Paradigms”, one of the biggest events in the field of architecture in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the exhibition of best students’ projects of University of Ferrara on Sarajevo Campus⁵.

In February 2019 we have submitted an application for an **Erasmus+ exchange programme** between Ferrara and Sarajevo, and last July we

received good news: our project was selected and partially financed⁶. Thus for 3 years we shall put the basis for a wider cooperation between our two schools, through the exchange of Master and PhD students, Professors and personal technical administrative, involved in various didactic and research activities, of whom this book, with the work developed by students and professors on Sarajevo Campus, could be a first document.



DESIGN STRATEGIES

Adaptive architectural education: the case of reconditioning the Tito's barracks in Sarajevo

Alessandro Gaiani

Assistant Professor UniFe

Architectural Design Studio Lab IIIB

The new century confronts us with continuous new dynamics of change influenced by rapid technological, economic, social and above all cultural changes. The planetary dimension of the effects of the environmental crisis added to the dynamics produced by phenomena related to digitalization, migration, the consequences of the energy transition and social tensions impose, just as quickly, a paradigm shift in the figure of the architect. In this climate of profound revision of the founding elements of our society, the teaching process promoted in the Design Laboratory in the third year is configured in the broad and shared overview begun since the 1930s in the AA London School and progressively refined over the decades, from many promoters including Herman Hertzberger in the Berlage Institute of Rotterdam and called "Learning without teaching".

The need to impose on students a

critical process even before planning is part of the need to expand decision-making skills that can no longer be linked to the theme of architectural design, but must start from the concept of design as a process applied to different and continuous change of context conditions. Introducing an "adaptive design process" allows students to learn a method that can be applied regardless of the data-driven present.

According to Hertzberger "Education should, above all, teach students to form their own opinions about concepts and practices currently held in high esteem. Thinking is perhaps the only thing that can still be taught these days". In this dialectic "sharing knowledge" the role of teachers is redefined as a dispenser of knowledge as a **privileged interlocutor, stimulator of critical overcoming the unidirectional teaching model.**

Notes

1. M. Biraghi, *L'architetto come intellettuale*, Einaudi, Torino, 2019, p.77.

2. Vitruvio, *De Architectura*, 2 voll, Einaudi, Torino 1997, libro I.3, p.14

3. M. Tafuri, *Progetto e utopia. Architettura e sviluppo capitalistico*. Laterza, Roma Bari, 1973, p. 169-70

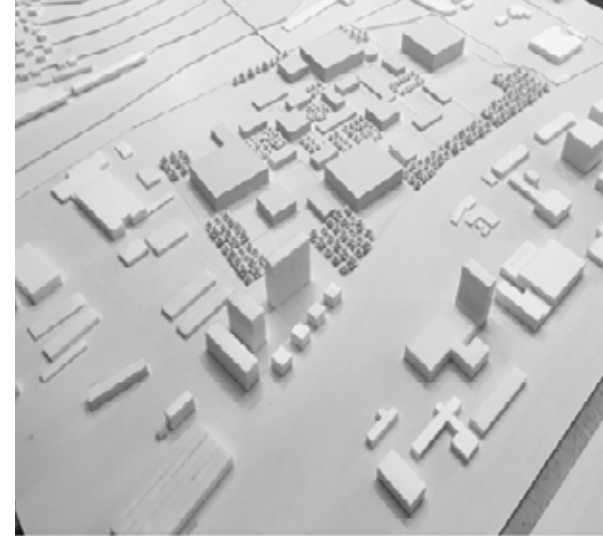
The theories related to the Wagner's "Community of Practices" highlight how the contemporary cultural system cannot disregard information sharing through rhizomatic models no longer vertical, in continuous adaptation to the conditions and relationships of the context.

The method seeks to prepare an architect who is not a mere specialist but a strategist, who does not only design reality, but reality: that **mix between utopian thought and its implementation**, which has always been the meaning of one's work. That ability to translate reality into an interpretation of meaning. That ability to subject reality to a critical path capable of making a "theory" explicit through the architectural project, which becomes its operational plan and its genealogy. A figure closer to what has been described and outlined by Vitruvius in *De Architectura* in the past, and by Manfredo Tafuri in "Projects and utopia. Capitalist architecture and development", recently.

Working on Sarajevo, a city that historically was a crossroads between the

The need to impose on students a critical process even before planning is part of the need to expand decision-making skills

Ongoing Physical models, Architectural Design Lab 3,
UNIFE, 2018, Ferrara



history of the West and of the East, which is considered the Jerusalem of Europe, and was at the same time the trigger of the First World War, seemed to us to be a unique opportunity for apply the learning system to a changing city, full of contradictions and paradoxes, an archipelago with many different islands. From the end of the war to the present, Sarajevo has been struggling to return to being the capital and multi-ethnic and religious crossroads, with an eye to the historical past of the pre-disintegration bloc of the Soviet bloc and a look to the future: the forerunner of that multi-ethnic constitution and multicultural that the European Union itself is inspired by.

The regeneration of the Kasarna Marsal Tito area is an opportunity to transform a former abandoned barracks on the University Campus. The Campus is therefore considered here as an urban part of an experimental nature, both in its more autonomous expression and in that of an element integrated in the urban fabric; a university environment that can become

The Campus is therefore considered here as an urban part of an experimental nature, both in its more autonomous expression and in that of an element integrated in the urban fabric

Workshop project review, UNISA, 2019, Sarajevo





a key community for the development and regeneration of a circular city.

Working on the mutation of the area of the former Kasarna Marsal Tito on its existing architectures and spaces, therefore, does not only mean and simply safeguard them, protect them, fix them, but it is necessary to proceed further, through a sustainable circular system of overlapping, an **overwriting of places and existing buildings**, incorporating different philosophies of life, shapes, spaces and materials, using the strategy of re-conditioning.

A project strategy based on urban insertions, Clusters, punctual, able to revitalize the object itself first and then the whole environment through an osmotic principle, connected through an open space made up of paths and services, which act as **a single background and connection of the whole complex**, and one and a series of tools such as: the Graft, with the tactics of the Landmark, the Density, the Urban Markers and the Box in the Box; the Parasite with the adaptive prosthesis tactic; the Edge,

in the sense of Limit|Border|Inhabited Edge; the Level 0 Open spaces as a system of connections, platform plan in the form of a void or fabric, and social condenser; the In-between with Infill and the Pocket Park able to change the buildings now considered as waste in value. This approach allowed the **articulation of projects through different compositional grammars** including interventions at different scales and on different spaces: a sort of new urban metabolism. The tools used, precisely because they are children of a strategy and not of a language, will have the characteristic of being “adaptive” with respect to the project, able to satisfy the possible re-configurations over time. So we worked through a series of juxtaposed figures, hybridized together to interpret the previous layers and introduce new ones.



SPATIAL AND THEORETICAL APPROACHES

Sarajevo. Military barracks Vs Campus

Alice Gardini

Adjunct Professor UniFe

Architectural Design Studio Lab III A

Theories of contemporary
architectural research

Sarajevo: is a city of war and rebirth. Working on this city, with such a recent dramatic history has led the workshop to an immersive and totalizing experience that has held together values and ancestral forces linked to the nature of man, to his history and to his environment.

The starting trace is a disused military barracks that are now university building, which claims to become Campus: an “arrow” to the future and a lighthouse for the revitalization of the urban center.

If **military barracks and campuses based on the same compositional matrix** are compared, many similarities are historically highlighted.

Military barracks and Campus are born as confined organisms, in which various kinds of activities are arranged and most of them take form as small towns with autonomous life weakly linked to the city that hosts them. In the course of the 20th century many situations have changed: fortunately

the military barracks no longer serve so much and the need to reconvert these spaces, has become a crucial topic of investigation in the last decades in Europe both for the number of the structures and for city life itself. The barracks are often found in strategic areas, like Tito's ex-barracks in Sarajevo.

The analysis and evaluation of the consistency of the building heritage, is the first operation conducted by the students of the workshop through the in-depth study of the architectural and settlement features of the building complex state of affairs.

The analysis has highlighted the opportunity **to enhance the structure also through the recovery of existing buildings**, pushing the debate towards arguments that evaluate the possibility of re-use by considering the

existence of some recurrent and invariant conditions in the different exi-

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P. Hall, *Cities in Civilization*, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London, 1998

L. Molinari, *Vagelos Educational Center*, Lotus 165



To convert Tito's ex-military barrack into a Campus, means to recognize the mutual advantage that can be gained from the integration

TESTAMENT.

To intervene on the existing in order to maintain the memory of the past.(Bergamaschi, Buttignol, Cozzitorto, Gardenghi)

sting complexes.

The next step was the analysis of the territorial context with its potential and criticality, the role of the orography of the architectural emergencies, the surrounding building fabric and the viability.

Finally, the exploration of possible transformation scenarios has been conducted by **making an imagination effort of possible future solutions**; a virtual action that has become an opportunity to discuss and understand its advantages and disadvantages.

To convert Tito's ex-military barrack into a Campus, means to recognize the mutual advantage that can be gained from the integration of university and city and from the exchange between them on a daily basis, making the new campus one of the keys to a **revitalization of downtown Sarajevo**.

Until not so many years ago the university was considered an awkward presence by city planners.

Even urban campuses were treated in this way, often located on the edges

of the city -as in the case of Città Studi in Milan or the Universidad Politécnica in Madrid- with the principal aim of limiting interference and congestion. This view has been progressively gainsaid by reality. The city has gradually swallowed up famous campuses like those of Berkeley, Harvard or MIT, originally constructed outside its limits but now part of an urban setting that has developed around them. The reasons for this change of perspective have to do with both the development of university systems and the transformation of cities. The cities themselves have changed profoundly and their strength, in the new phase of economic development, lies in the fact that they function as milieu, where proximity and contemporary presence create a profusion of actual and **potential exchanges**, between manufacturing and culture, between management and finance, between art and creative industry (Hall 1998). In this transformation universities play a central role. It could be said that the city of **higher education has**



The cities themselves have changed profoundly and their strength, in the new phase of economic development, lies in the fact that they function as milieu

gradually supplanted the industrial city, and thus the universities have become fundamental players in the process of urban transformation. Gradually the effects of congestion that the construction of campuses outside the city was intended to avoid have instead turned out, even from the viewpoint of urban planning, to be one of the most interesting ways of bringing life back to building complexes and districts from which it had vanished. So we can see that **a coevolution has taken place in the relationship between city and university**: on the one hand the university is increasingly in need of the city, and on the other the city has more and more need of the university, which has seen a growth in its functions. (Balducci 2010)

New works of architecture are inserted in this picture that become explicit manifestos of the change in strategy, establishing unprecedented physical and visual relations, as in the case of the Roy and Diana Vagelos Education Center in New York, designed by Diller Scofidio + Renfro in 2016. This structure is designed to reshuffle the

cards in the traditional sequence of public space, lecture halls and administrative offices, with a building in which the informal spaces are the main framework of the organism. (Molinari 2018)

The project for Manhattanville Campus of Columbia University of which is also part the Vagelos Education Center, envisages the construction of a campus open to the city, on which the ground floors are devoted to public activities, as an extension of the street. University programs have been pushed up a floor or more above street level, creating what has been termed the “Urban Layer.”

The barrier that ideally separated the campus from its traditional urban context has progressively crumbled, turning the university into a locomotive of development that blends education, fluid forms of sociality, services open to the public and joint-venture startups.

OVERSTEP

To reconnect the elements of the lot of land in a unitary and homogenous plan, that relates also with the city. (Bergamaschi, Buttignol, Cozzitorto, Gardenghi)

The tenacious nature of signs

Guido Incerti

Adjunct Professor UniFe

Architectural Design Studio Lab III B

Theories of contemporary
architectural research

Sarajevo is, in an inconspicuous way, one of the centres of the world.

A symbolic city, unfortunately protagonist in the last century of two events of historical importance.

The first - obviously - was the killing by Gavrilo Princip, Franz Ferdinand, Archduke and heir of the Habsburg Empire and his wife, Princess Sofia. It was the trigger of the First World War and the subsequent fall of the empires that started the “short century”¹.

The second, the ferocious siege that saw her as the target of the grenades and snipers of the JNA and the Bosnian-Serbian forces from April 5, 1992 to February 29, 1996.

If the first event to date shows few traces in the city, is very twisted and lost between the wars the thread of urban signs in memory of that day, the second is still fully present in the streets and buildings of the city. Even though in the memory of many.

These physical and psychological scars, it is necessary to remember,

derive from the fact that **Sarajevo has always been a border territory between East and West**. A place where people, beliefs and religions have touched each other and -though in a less powerful way than yesterday- touch each other. It may be because of history that sees it born as Serraglio -a place of passage, but even today the Canton of Sarajevo grafts itself as a pin between the borders of the SPRSKA Republic and those of the Bosnian Confederation sealed by the Dayton agreements. From then on, time seems to have stopped and, for example, the perturbing district of Novo Sarajevo is totally within the Bosnian-Serbian borders and tensions have not subsided. On the contrary. At a time when nationalisms -now re-named in a sneaky way sovereign- pervade the globe, the unfortunate energy of these policies are returning to burn even in a place where it is still and always present -in the daily background of people- the final result of

Notes

1. E. Hobsbawn, *The Age of Extremes: The Short Twentieth Century, 1914-1991*. ed. It *Il Secolo breve: 1914-1991: l'era dei grandi cataclismi*. Biblioteca Universale Rizzoli. Milano, 1995.

2. One cannot but mention the fundamental book, written by Juraj Neidharth and Dušan Grabrijan, to understand the modern architecture of this part of Europe: *The architecture of Bosnia and the way modernity*, Ed. Dravna zaloba, Slovenija, 1957

slogans such as “Only Us”.

Despite this, Sarajevo has within itself an inherent -though weakened- force that is the generating nucleus to cope with such pressures. Sarajevo is a city where other energies are born to face the darkness. Sarajevo is a city where wounds are not erased. But those same wounds -though always at the centre of the debate in a continuous underlying lament- are able to generate **alternative forces**. Sometimes, in fact, one does not have to spend one's strength simply to counteract those who face us. This is something that wears out and leaves us still in the trenches of our own positions. Rather, it is better to abandon the position and generate new energy in another place, together with new individuals, with new goals. So as to fully oppose the opposite thought, but on a renewed level.

This is what we have tried to build by opening the collaboration between the Faculty of Ferrara and the Arhitektonski Fakultet of Sarajevo through projects for the area of the **Tito Barracks**.

1272 days of siege, Sarajevo 1993 © Paolo Siccardi





**Sarajevo is a city
where other energies
are born to face the
darkness. Sarajevo is a
city where wounds are
not erased**

1272 days of siege, Sarajevo 1993 © Paolo Siccardi

Changing the perspective, renewing the level of thought by bringing to light the **tenacious nature of traces** and signs.

It was a work that required, for the students as much as for the teachers, the discovery of a part of the world little known in our latitudes. A portion of Europe, from which we are divided only by the Adriatic Sea but which remains distant as if it were beyond our comfort zone.

Designing in the Bosnian capital required the rediscovery of the radical signs left by modern Yugoslav architecture of the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s. That Yugoslavia in which - before the dismemberment - the city theorized by modernism had the opportunity to be realized completely like nowhere else. The development of Sarajevo imagined by Juraj Neidhardt and Dušan Grabrijan² with the plan for Marin Dvor, NeoBeograd in that Belgrade of which Bogdan Bogdanovic was mayor from 1982 to 1986, the post-earthquake Skopje born from the work of Kenzo Tange, the developments of Split with Split 1,2,3. Then

there is the work of Boris Magaš, Vjenceslav Richter, Ivan Anti, Ivanka Raspopovi and many others.

The projects carried out by the students in the framework of the laboratories of the 3rd year of the Department of Architecture of the Faculty of Ferrara for the Tito Barracks, the area on which it insists and on which it is intended to generate new energy with the future University Campus, have raised the veil of dust that lay over all these names and on many theoretical, formal and philosophical issues.

The empire of signs, the passing of time, the space of freedom, the place of the border, the traces of architecture, memory and drama.

The need for reconstruction, regeneration and displacement of the “paradigm” of Memory of the past to the needs of the future. Sarajevo is the canvas on which the “tenacious life of signs” of past centuries and decades transported to the present is fully unfolded.

Sarajevo - if you come from outside - lives this present in a schizophrenic way. It is Europe but it is not Europe. It is rich in history but poor in

economy. It is disputed **between the West and the East**. It is backward but for this reason, in part, still virgin and less affected than other places by capitalism. But at the same time it is among the cities with the worst air quality in the world, thanks to obsolete plant and technological networks never renewed. A place that, despite being immersed in Nature, shows no respect and environmental sensitivity for the landscape on which it insists. At least for how today we can conceive this model of respect and fusion between nature itself and anthropized nature. Maybe it's because hidden by that Nature, helped by that Nature the bombs were raining?

Sarajevo by virtue of all this continues to be a paradigm, perhaps THE paradigm, for academic research and beyond, on the city of tomorrow. A tomorrow that never before shows its possible dystopian, but that, by virtue of its being tomorrow is still a becoming maybe **utopian again, visionary and bearer of new traces**.

Memory as a cure

Alessandro Tessari

Adjunct Professor UniFe

Architectural Design Studio Lab III C

Theories of contemporary
architectural research

Deep wounds leave scars that remain for a long time even after healing. The remaining mark is a testimony of the reaction of the body to a trauma but also becomes an internal and sometimes irreversible change of function. It had been nearly twenty years since 6 April 1992. Twenty years from the beginning of the siege of Sarajevo as well as one of the most atrocious European wars from the post-war period. Sarajevo seems to have left behind the horrors of war but not the wounds, which are still visible. The effort to rebuild an identity and a project for the future have not covered up the image of a hurt city, involved in a slow healing process. Sarajevo still occupies an uncomfortable space in the **collective memory**, inevitably related to violence, since the murder of Francesco Ferdinando, casus belli of the First World War, up to the warlike conflict that hit the ex-Yugoslavia during the 1990s. However, the city has highlighted since its foundation in a

completely different way. It is placed both geographically and ideally at the centre of the stresses of the “Balkan tangle”; it has always featured as an “open space” where different religions, cultures, ethnicities met and cultivated a modus vivendi. It results therefore violence and wounds, but also a secret strength for rebirthing, social peace and civil coexistence. Welcoming and meeting citizens were the banner of this city where we used to live in peace until the madness of the nineties. **Don’t forget!** Claim the messages during the commemorations celebrated in Sarajevo over the years. Don’t forget! That is what the city is doing likely, moving forward without forgetting, or rather, trying to move forward, in absence of any certainty.

The experience of LAP III Architectural Design Laboratory of the University of Ferrara has been an important opportunity for reflection on the possibilities



that architecture offers as a “stitching” and “testimony” tool. The wrath of war has destroyed human lives, their stories and hopes throughout the city, across the streets and its walls. This infinite sum of private tragedies is anchored plastically becoming a public witness that has passed noiselessly through the time and events of recent history. The wounds of the biological bodies have mended slowly and strugglingly, responding to the urgent need of life and rebirth; those in the body of the architecture are heavily remained; gashes, voids, fragments. Don't forget! this is the lab's field of activity.

Design a new University Campus in the former Tito barracks area able to regenerate the neighborhood in urban planning, economic and social terms, besides trigger a partial and important restart of the whole city, represent an **ambitious challenge**. The students had to face up the meanings and ambiguities offered by the theme: to seek

**The wounds of the
biological bodies
have mended slowly
and strugglingly,
responding to the
urgent need of life
and rebirth**

a definitive cure, even an utopian one, for the evils of the city, try to force the healing times of the large amount of wounds through the project or let them appear, without censorship, as the inevitable process of sedimentation of memory.

Once again, entering the area of intervention, preserve or destroy the remains of the old military pavilions? Operate a stitch or a positivist tabula rasa that would allow to completely rewrite this piece of town?

The students of the Laboratory did not answer unambiguously to these complex questions but rather open and contradictory solutions, asking frequently further questions. The projects considered the condition of the violated city of Sarajevo as an indispensable opportunity for confrontation, without concealing this **uncomfortable inheritance**; they moved to the uncertain ground of compromise and have reflected on the architecture role as a “knowledge tool” able to recompose the scenario broken by violence and at the same time as the necessary

“memory vehicle” which should not be exceeded but elaborated. The workshop has developed the belief that the construction of the future of Sarajevo can only take place due to the scandalous and **revolutionary power of memory**. Don't forget!





The students moved to the uncertain ground of compromise and have reflected on the architecture role as a “knowledge tool” able to recompose the scenario broken by violence

Don't forget, Murales, A. Tessari, Sarajevo, 2018



SARAJEVO CREDITS

City of Sarajevo - Marijin Dvor area

University of Sarajevo Campus

Adnan Pašić

Associate Professor UniSa

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2. *Generalni urbanistiki plan grada Sarajeva*, ARH, Broj 2-3, godina I, Sarajevo, 1963.
3. .. Adi, *Tra storia e laboratorio urbanistico-architettonico. Il caso di Marijin Dvor a Sarajevo (Between history and architectural laboratory, case study of Marijin Dvor in Sarajevo)*, Confronti n. 2-3. Quaderni di restauro, Napoli, 2015.
4. The Statement of Significance of the Good – Decision of the Commission to Preserve National Monuments on the Designation of a Building Block - Hiseta (Marijin-Dvor) Electric Power Station in Sarajevo as a National Monument at a session held from 4 March 2015 in Sarajevo.

The city of Sarajevo, the Capitol of the Bosnia and Herzegovina, from its foundation has dualistic character. IN comparison with other Capitol cities, its physical relevance is relatively small, but its cultural and symbolical relevance can be considered quite important on the global level at least in last more than 100 years. The particular beauty of the city of Sarajevo, from the point of city planning and architecture, is its simultaneously different and interconnected historical urban tissue clearly recognizable in its different historical and stylistic urban and architectural layers. Through short overview and comparative analysis of the city's historical, urban and architectural development, there will be presented **important whit the goal to clarify the causal relations**, to recognize their important reflections on the current state and to serve as the starting point for introducing future perspectives of integrated

development of the city of Sarajevo, Marijin Dvor urban area and University of Sarajevo Campus.

Sarajevo **contemporary urban form** was established by Ottomans in 15th century. In its birth certificate from 1462, by Isa-Beg Ishakovi, the governor of Ottoman Bosnian province in that time, Sarajevo was established by its major founder by the legacies of public buildings and infrastructure, all of them necessary for creating of the new city. Bridge over the river of Miljacka, public water infrastructure, mills, public bath, caravan-sarai, guest house with dervish monastery, governor palace and mosque among plenty of other legacies, founded the urban core of the contemporary Sarajevo¹. The city started to develop from the east, where the Miljacka river enters the valley and flow in linear manner toward the west for some 13 kilometers. The Ottoman city core

was made of public and commercial center placed in the valley, next to the both banks of the river, and housing areas on the slopes. Housing areas started firstly to develop on the north insolated slopes of the hills, and later with further city development on the south hill slopes. The Sarajevo during Ottoman govern in Bosnia mostly was the Capitol of Ottoman province, with two breaks, first in second half of 16th and first half of 17th century where the Capitol was the city of Banja Luka. The second one started in 1696. by military campaign of Habsburg's Prince Eugen of Savoy, who along the river of Bosnia penetrates to its spring, placed on the western part of the Sarajevo valley, and finally burnt the city of Sarajevo. The curiosity of this military campaign was preserved two oldest images of the city of Sarajevo, one before and second made after military campaign. Both of them were made in 1699 by military spies who headed the Habsburg's army during the campaign.

The important reflections on the current state are the starting point for introducing future perspectives of integrated development of the city of Sarajevo, Marijin Dvor urban area and University of Sarajevo Campus

Dr.hfz. Senaid Zaimovi, «Isa-Begov Vakuf – Nekad I Sad» Zbornik radova Isa-Beg Ishakovi I Njegovo Vrijeme



**The already existing
ambience, urban,
architectural and
landscape values
and qualities will
be the base of an
integral, intelligent
and creative vision**

After Sarajevo was burned the Capitol was replaced to the city of Travnik from 1699 to 1826. All phases of Ottoman Empire decline since 16th century and attempts of its western civilization oriented state reforms of 19th century of “Tanzimat” had its provincial reflection on Sarajevo, mostly in construction of new public edifices. Since Berlin Congress Bosnia and Herzegovina were handed over by the Ottomans to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Sarajevo became the Capitol of Austrian-Hungarian province Bosnia and Herzegovina, and through the period of the next 40 years the city was rapidly and substantially transformed into exemplar of Western Cultural urban model based on urban blocks and urban grid developed on contemporary infrastructural, urban and architectural concepts.

During this period the city was introduced with first contemporary kind of cultural and educational institutions since then developed until today.

From establishing of Yugoslavia in 1918 to the end of the WWII in 1945, Sarajevo urban development was not

so extensive, with exception of introduction of Modern movement architecture and small scale urban intervention, which since midst of 1920's make a critical shift and introduced the city of Sarajevo with rapid modernization period of urban and architectural development since 1945 to 1990.

The seminal moment in its contemporary urban development was first General Urban Plan of Sarajevo (GUP) from 1963 made by City Urban Planning Institute who carefully and precisely planned the all aspects of the future city urban development for the next 21 years. “GUP” envisaged urban development of the city along the river of Miljacka, taking into account the **logic of the city's historical urban development**. Starting from Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian urban centers, by introducing the systematic development of the new urban centers along the river from the east toward the west, GUP is until today the forrunner of all later concepts for the city development².

Marijin Dvor Area as Urban and Architectural Laboratory

The Marijin Dvor in last 150 years was an urban and architectural laboratory. At the end of Ottoman rule construction of the Military Hospital in neo-historical style, was absolute novelty for the city developed more than four centuries in Ottoman style buildings. In 1885 and 1895 industrial entrepreneur August Braun constructed here the experimental office and apartment building Marijin Dvor, not conceived to satisfied specific city development, but to promote Braun's brick factory. Between two world wars in 1932, Master Plan "Crni Vrh" proposed development of unique residential area in the spirit of Modern movement.

Because this was the **sand soil area**, this Master plan was considered as technical experiment too, and it was the reason why Austrian-Hungarians didn't dare to build on this area. The Electrical Power Station built in Hise-ta, quarter of Marijin Dvor area, was built in 1895 for the purpose of city electrical lightning and for establish-

ment of the first full-time operational electrical tram line in Europe from the same year. Since 1918 until today **the Marijin Dvor was gradually developed** as Sarajevo's governmental, commercial, transport and educational hub, without getting its final form. From WWII on there were numerous master plan proposals, urban and architectural competitions, what is an extraordinary legacy of never closed story of urban development of the city of Sarajevo center.

After the war destruction from 1995 until now, Marijin Dvor experienced two major phases of urban development. The first one was from 1995 up to first decade of new era and was marked by enthusiastic approach regarding understanding of importance of the Marijin Dvor area as City and State central and representative urban district. Several international urban and architectural competitions were held with ambition to find the appropriate solutions for: Master Plan for extended area of Marijin Dvor, Sarajevo Concert Hall and University of Sarajevo Campus.

Winning competitions entries were implemented in city of Sarajevo Urban plans and development projections and citizens as well as professionals in these 10 years enthusiastically looking into the future of the city urban development.

The second phase of postwar urban development of Marijin Dvor is almost last 15 years of deregulations of previous urban and architectural planning by introducing current *laissez faire* urban development trend. The most visible trend in its urban and architectural development is incredible high ratio of private investments in comparison with public ones, where the public ones are directed mostly into providing infrastructure for the private ones. The space for professional and public debate in decision making process was narrowed. This was the trigger for opening the space for all kind of parallel public and professional comprehensive actions what in the end deeper misunderstandings between public and professional community toward official urban poli-

cymakers. Marijin Dvor area today is ground zero of urban and architectural future of the city of Sarajevo.

University of Sarajevo Campus: past and present

Sarajevo University Campus is placed on the west-north outskirts of the Marijin Dvor Area. Its site was developed as military barracks established by Austrian-Hungarians and used for this purpose until 1995 when they became Campus of University of Sarajevo. The existing Master Plan for University Campus was result of long planning process started in 1995 with two international urban and architectural competitions what finished with Master Plan in 2001. Due to introducing of USA Embassy complex on the eastern part of Campus site by cutting approximately 1/3 of the original size, was followed by minimal changes what resulted in the new University Campus Master Plan established in 2015. The both of them are based on traditional urban block pattern very symbolically defined. Contemporary

University Campus Master plan is still not implemented because of the lack of financial and governmental support and vision. Several existing buildings were transformed into faculty buildings, as temporary solutions. The first new building which will be erected in Campus will be University Library, thanks to grant by Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The importance of the future urban and architectural development of Marijin Dvor will be strongly influenced with sense for **already existing ambience, urban, architectural and landscape values and qualities** who will be the base of an integral, intelligent and creative vision and design solutions of the utmost value and quality. The **already existing strong stamp** of this urban area on its cultural and educational institutions demand finding intelligent solutions for their integration on the city level with additional public programs and spaces appropriate for contemporary city development, on the benefit of all citizens. Ambition for the future University Cam-

pus design solution is **integration of open spaces, architecture and landscape** through transformation of the University Campus in Sarajevo city center Living Room. The vision of future University Campus is in creating unique urban and architectural ambience as an open place who integrates academia, research and cultural production with the city and its citizens as the lesson how future Sarajevo should learn from Sarajevo itself.

**Design solution
is the integration
of open spaces,
architecture and
landscape through
transformation of the
University Campus in
Sarajevo city center
Living Room**



*Generalni urbanistiki plan grada Sarajeva, «ARH», Broj 2-3,
godina I, Sarajevo, 1963.*

University Campus Sarajevo: transition-challenges-future prospects

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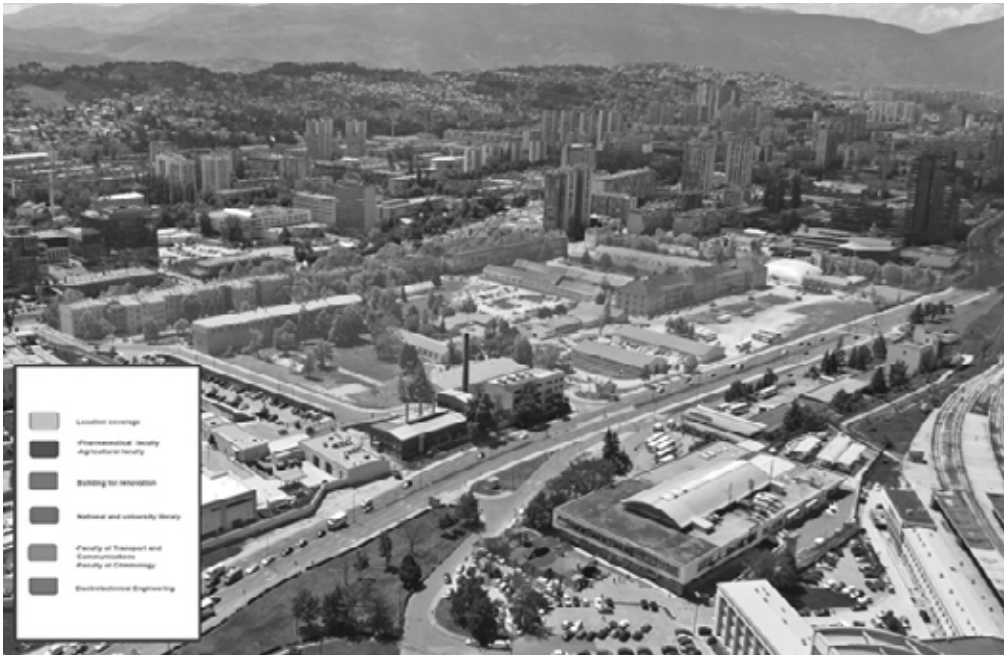
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Transition

A change from one to another system is always a **challenge** especially when we deal with society. There are always those who oppose the change and advocate not to change an “old system” pointing out the problems of transition and then there are those that are excited about the changes to a “new system” and what it brings in future. Some 75 years ago, when the outlines of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia were made, many were enthusiastic about building a new state based on socialist principles and bringing equality among people. General prosperity for all, was a driving force behind the new ideas fuelled by dedication and persistency. A new, industrial image of a country emerged that was even incorporated into the national emblem, but more importantly other changes followed which shaped the society: transition from rural to urban ways of

living, legislative changes, large scale education initiatives, advances in building sector through large scale projects and modernisation in general. However, for some transition from private ownership to public ownership which assumes nationalisation of the real estates and valuables was a tragic event when they lost their accumulated wealth (Perovi, et al. 2017). Instantly, a single document was sufficient to transfer legal rights from an individual to the State and make the assets at disposal to the Government. In a social surrounding, where almost everything belonged to the people (i.e. State) there was no real urge to deal with other levels of administration so many new buildings were not even registered in the property books. This was perfectly fine within given time-frame until 1992 when it all changed. Now 24 years after Dayton peace treaty, in time when a former Yugoslav republic of Bosnian and Herzegovina



Present view on UNSA Campus with existing buildings, Blekovi, Arnela and Slipac, Edna. 2017

So how do issues of transition from one system to another affect University Campus? How is this relevant today when discussing future prospects?

became a sovereign state, we witness transition yet again. Again, for many it was more that welcome and others count all the challenges, which are unresolved.

Challenges

So how do issues of transition from one system to another affect University Campus? How is this relevant today when discussing future prospects? The answer is linked to the legal matters. It was in 1996 that the University of Sarajevo (UNSA) became the holder of the right to use the real estate on the site of today's Campus (Federal Ministry of Justice 2017). Since this was a military compound for more than a century, these former military barracks due to the special treatment (i.e. top secret) did not appear in any maps or legal documents outside the military although they can be seen (Figure 1). So, the transfer of the rights to use property means that in today's legislative framework there is only land to be used and the existing buildings legally do not exist (Federalna uprava za geodetske i imovinsko-pravne po-

slove 2017).

Furthermore, there are now several levels of jurisdiction: State, Federal, Cantonal and Municipality levels bring it's own complexities. Since military property was on a state level, rights to use were given to a public university, which is registered on the Cantonal level, and the building permits and regulating plans are passed on the Municipality level. So the legislative reality is that if University of Sarajevo (financed and owned by a Canton) wants to add something to existing structures (not owned but given right to use), it would need to ask the owner (i.e. State level) to do it on their behalf and apply for a building permit (at local municipality). Eventually, it would not get the building permit since the regulating plan does not recognise the existing structures but only newly planned. So, what is the way out? **Change of an outdated master plan is an urgent necessity.** But that process lasts and brings along many worries. What if private interest of a few, overpower common interest of many? What if politicians decide not

to have University Campus anymore? On many occasions in the past decades of transition, one can see how private investments dictated urban development (mainly commercial and residential programmes) and the fear of losing a site to other non-educational concepts is very real. The best example is how American embassy was built within Campus and how it dictates future buildings in terms of height. Second question is which faculties and academies would move from their existing property to the Campus. Here the restitution of confiscated properties plays an important role because there are several institutions in UNSA that use property that was nationalised after WWII and the original owners want those building returned. How to secure funds for new development is yet another issue and a solid planning strategy is essential (Urban strategies Inc. 2017). A real commitment to invest into education and raise capacities of a country based on knowledge should not seem like an utopian vision in transitional processes (Bregman 2016).

Future prospects

The position of Campus in the city of Sarajevo is the greatest asset for long-term viable use of this area. In the immediate surrounding, several faculties and institutes are located, and besides the students, a large number of users gravitate to this part of the city. What is evident is that **the site lacks public content** and generally, the link between public and educational is not strong enough. The location should be enriched with articulated open spaces, green zones, spaces for extracurricular activities, and it is equally important to provide adequate space for the socialization of different ages and interest groups.

The principal question that arises is how the future development of the Campus can positively affect the recognisability of the city of Sarajevo as a place of desirable study for foreign and domestic students, but also in general for the development of Sarajevo Canton.

The answer lies in an already proven approach, according to which: there is no economic, social or cul-

tural progress without the adequate knowledge and skills acquired in the educational process (UNESCO Publishing 2015). The spatial coverage of Campus provides the **possibility of inclusion on the route**: public-private-educational, and therefore, it is possible to treat the mentioned space at the level of the ground floor completely as a public space. In addition to the service, commercial, recreational facilities that would be located on the ground floor of the building, floors can be used for educational purposes and business purposes. **Public interest is the availability of various contents for use on the principle of 24/7** (walkways, green areas, sports and recreation zones, educational, cultural and business facilities). Private interest is rental of business premises and exposure to creative student potential for business improvement, but also professional teaching staff who can provide support through knowledge and experience (development centres, incubators, start-up projects). Accommodation facilities for future students should be planned

and adequately dimensioned for both students and visiting teachers, as well as other visitors and tourists. **Spaces for socialization** play a very important role in the exchange of ideas and should be sufficiently represented (canteens, learning spaces and sports, recreational, entertainment). In terms of finance, only from the lease of business premises within the University Campus, it is possible to generate millions of revenues annually, which will pay off the initial costs. From the realized profit, it is possible to establish scholarship funds for foreign and domestic students, which would further profile Sarajevo as a place, which embraces excellence. The already started multi-million dollar investment in the University Library in Sarajevo should be followed with new facilities that need to be based on a realistic, sustainable financial model. Newly-designed spaces will directly affect the educational and business standards as well as the image of the city of Sarajevo and that is why it's important do deal with this topic. For this reason, students' participation in

the development of the new Campus is very valuable since it provides ideas on how we can approach complex matters of urban development and education.

Cultural Vitality: Evolution of Sustainable Urban Development

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In the past three decades, culture has undergone a major repositioning in our society in transition, having shifted from being an important survival factor during the siege of the city of Sarajevo to being rather peripheral sector in the late 90's and beginning of the new millennium to becoming more and more an essential element of sustainable development. This paradigm shift is undoubtedly connected to changes in society, in social structures, as well as in political and economic dynamics.

Already in the late 20th century we faced the cultural turn in advanced societies, which has been defined both as a substantive shift where culture expands beyond its traditional forms and becomes increasingly relevant for social and economic processes. (Wikipedia, Cultural Turn, 2017).

Culture proved effective in fostering social cohesion, lifelong learning and development of key competences for today's society such as cultural awareness, intercultural interaction, cre-

ativity and resilience, in regenerating derelict areas, in communities dealing with unknown and unexpected situations, in city branding, and economic growth. Thus, the position of culture in city policies has correspondingly changed. At present, culture is capitalized in cities as a factor for social transformation and urban regeneration, and as an indicator of the quality of individual and collective welfare and well-being.

In the city of Sarajevo we have this proof with the Sarajevo Film Festival but just indicating in some aspects change in the city as this is festival with time limit duration during each year. It lasts for max. 10 days and brings to the whole city big amusement and creativity as well as activation of the big open spaces and infrastructures for temporary cinemas.

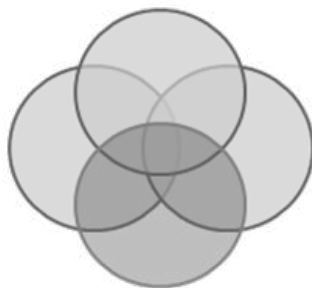
This research will describe possibilities how to (re)vitalize the area of former military camp in Sarajevo, through cultural activities and content in order

to assure evolution of sustainable urban development.

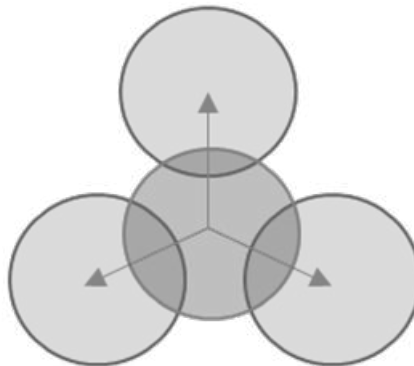
This area is granted to University of Sarajevo after the Siege to build a campus, excluding the part on the eastern side, where in 2008. US Embassy was constructed.

Culture and Development

There are various theories on the ways in which cities can draw most benefits from culture, some being centered on the potential of culture and creative industries to boost economic development, and some looking more at culture as a soft power that links segments of our society and generates cohesion, understanding and empowerment. One theory proposes culture as the 4th pillar of sustainable development, along with social cohesion, environmental responsibility and economic viability (Hawkes, J., 2001), stating that a community's values, ways to organize and the free and inclusive expression of these values, which make up its culture, need to be secured and supported in a healthy society.

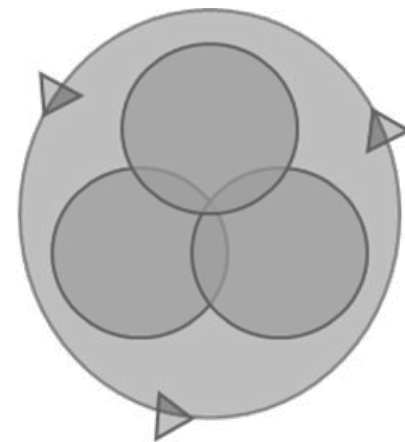


1) culture in sustainable development



2) culture for sustainable development

What obstacles need to be overpowered in order to “unlock” the area and reconnect with the city?



3) culture as sustainable development

A relevant synthesis of these models is proposed by Dessein, J., K. Soini, G. Fairclough and L. G. Horlings (2015) that illustrates the differences between (1) culture in sustainable development, (2) culture for sustainable development and (3) culture as sustainable development.

Creativity and cultural vitality

One of the first to introduce and develop the term of creative city was Charles Landry (Landry, C., 1995). He contributed to both the theoretical framework of urban creativity and directly assisted city governments in devising local strategies. Landry observes that a city's creativity and vitality does not depend only on concrete factors such as cultural infrastructure and financial support for culture, but also on intangible aspects like the quality of relations and networks and their will to create. He defined seven factors of urban creativity: personal qualities of the inhabitants, the will and leadership, human diversity and access to diverse talents, organizational culture, local identity, urban spaces and facilities and the dynamic of networks between people (Landry, Ch., p. 106). Following these ideas both advocacy and research on the impact of culture expanded quickly, to the point that a new wave of criticism appeared from within the cultural sector. Efforts to make visible the potential of culture for development bring culture on

the agenda of policymakers, shifting attention from cultural policies to the spillover effects of culture and creative industries, thus leading to an instrumentalisation of culture.

More complex approaches have also been developed, looking at the inter-connections between culture and other spheres and also at the relations that different cultural models establish between donors/patrons, cultural producers/artists and audience/participants. Thus policies and strategic programs have to take into account multiple levels of cultural influence on: innovation, welfare, sustainability, social cohesion, new entrepreneurship models, lifelong learning, soft power, and local identity.

Evolution of the urban neighborhood and Campus

The location of the University Campus, former military camp, TITO's barracks, is in the very attractive educational, administrative/business and cultural core of the city. (Figure 2) Interest in the space of the Campus has been expressed until now throu-

Thus policies and strategic programs have to take into account multiple levels of cultural influence



Mapping of educational, cultural, administrative/business magnets of the micro location



gh several activities such as international urban design competition for the Campus masterplan, competition for the best solution on Campus restoration within International Restoration Biennale BRAU 4 sponsored by UNESCO, STUDENT WORKSHOP SENSE THE_WS, Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo and Faculty of Architecture University of Ferrara, Italy, several student competitions, local and international.

Just across the main street Zmaja od Bosne, on the south side there is a „museum quarter” with big potential of social cohesion and interaction of local community with the area of the valuable Historical Museum, formerly Museum of the Revolution, which can be an example of cultural buildings that creates cultural identity and their sensitivity to the environment. (Figure 3) In this Museum there is a café named TITO which in this sense attracts local citizens and a lot of tourists to visit this site. The addition children’s playground attracts parents to spend their afternoons in this area.

The Historical Museum, former Museum of Revolution, Ivan Doroti

Nermina Zagora

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Notes

1. University of Sarajevo currently uses buildings for the purpose of 5 faculties, temporary building of the National library and several institutes and centres.
2. Historical data and project documentation used for purposes of writing this paper originate from the archive of the Development center of the UNSA Campus and courtesy of Prof. Mladen Burazor, PhD.
3. The first project in line for development is the National library building, financed by 17 million USD by foreign investment and 4 million USD by the Government of BiH.
4. October 2018, Association for Culture and Art Red (Crvena): Walking And Creating Herbarium Of The Uni-Sa Campus; January 2017, Student Workshop "Sense The_Ws", Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo and Faculty of Architecture University of Ferrara, Italy; October 2017, "Power Of Open Space", Landscape Architecture Master Program. Burch University, Faculty of Forestry - Sarajevo and IMLA program; September 2017, International Architecture Student Competition For The New Concept Of Use Of The Campus UniSa, BH CICOP, BRAU Biennale, Faculty of Architecture, UnSa.
5. The National university library will be relocated to the new library building upon its completion.

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Genius Campi: the spirit of the University of Sarajevo Campus

It has been 23 years since the land of the former military camp has been granted to the University of Sarajevo by the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 19 years since the close of the international urban design competition for the campus masterplan and 15 years since the adoption of urban regulating plan for the area.

Yet, comparison between the 1996 and 2019 photographs of the site would hardly reveal any significant developments except for some minor refurbishments of particular buildings and for the site area reduction due to the construction of the US Embassy in 2008. Today there are 21 buildings on site, out of which 12 buildings on the campus are used by the University,¹ which have undergone partial ad hoc refurbishments, while the other structures on site are mostly in deteriorating conditions. Both random on-site observations or systematic quantitative measurements of public activity (e.g. tools developed by Gehl

Institute (Gehl Institute 2019) in several seasons and in different times of the day regardless of the academic calendar, indicate a low level of public life and social activities performed either by its primary users (students, academic and administrative staff) or by the citizens.

On the other hand, the auspicious location of the campus in the very heart of the city of Sarajevo and its long and inspiring history add up to the site's idiosyncrasy. What are the causes of this status quo, preventing the site's development in spite of its **rich legacy** and which obstacles need to be overpowered in order to "unlock" the area and reconnect with the city? The subsequent paragraphs provide an overview of the locus of the campus and its historical layers, in the quest for its genius loci (Norberg-Schulz 1991), following with a discussion on possible symbolic links of David Bowie on one hand, and Aikido philosophy on the other hand, with **poten-**

tial strategies of development of the UNSA campus.

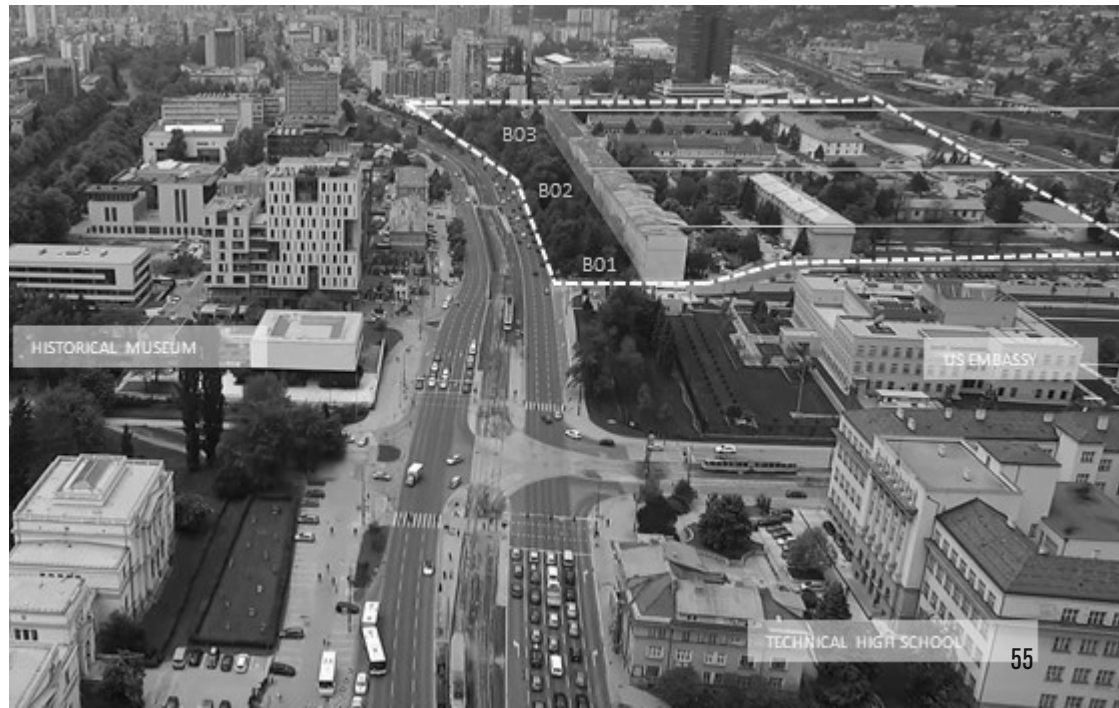
Locus and Genius loci

The campus is located within the administrative, business and cultural core of the city of Sarajevo. Within the 500 meters' range, the site is located around the important infrastructural and socio-cultural facilities: the main bus and the railway station on the north, the National and Historical museums, as well as the site of the future Contemporary art museum designed by Renzo Piano, in the vicinity of the Faculties of Natural sciences and the Philosophy and Mechanical engineering the Parliament building and the three most prominent shopping centres.

The 20th century historical trajectory designated the site's military prefix, merely alternating the names of its commanders and regimes. The genesis of the site² dates back from the Austro-Hungarian rule, when the site was used as military barracks of general Josip Filipovi (1878-1918), later turning into King Alexander's barracks

The auspicious location of the campus in the very heart of the city of Sarajevo and its long and inspiring history add up to the site's idiosyncrasy

Aerial image originates from the 4Life Sarajevo drone video channel, YouTube, 2017



during the Kingdom of Yugoslavia (1818-1945) and ultimately converting into Marshall Tito's barracks during the socialist period of Yugoslavia (1945-1990s). **The spirit of the place** certainly has to do with the military historical narrative and the mentioned historical figures, including Gavrilo Princip whose trial and sentence reading was held in the Filipovi's military barracks. Yet, identity of the site is predominantly associated with Josip Broz Tito (Marshall Tito), the late president of Yugoslavia, which is why today there is a replica of the bronze statue located in the park evoking the age of "Tito's Barracks". During the 1992-1995 war, this complex was seriously damaged. During the war, the boulevard on the southern border of the campus was informally named the Sniper Alley (today the Zmaja od Bosne Street), because it was one of the most dangerous zones in the besieged city, in which the snipers targeted civilians from the surrounding hills and occupied neighbourhoods. After the war, the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina has given the University of

Sarajevo the rights to use the land and convert it into campus area.

The previous overview shows that the turbulent, multi-layered history of the city of Sarajevo in a way was projected on the micro location of the UNSA campus in a condensed format, while its militaristic legacy, the socio-political shifts, the wars and conflicts, the recent memory of divided city all contributed to the aura of spatial isolation and invisible borders, as well as the absence of internal or external urban cohesion which characterizes this area today.

Challenges and potentials

Recent history of the area begins in 1996, when the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina passed the rights to use the land and the buildings to the University of Sarajevo, following with the invited international competition for urban design of the new campus in 2000 and the adoption of the Regulating plan in 2004. Since it was adopted, the latter plan has received professional and public criticism, for not having fully respected the urban,

cultural and historical context of the site. Due to economic difficulties ensuing from the social and political circumstances in the post-conflict society of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the follow-up activities of the development of the master plan were postponed³. Overall analysis of the site reveals the necessity **to reintegrate the facilities** and areas within the campus, as well as to connect the campus area with the adjacent urban zones. In spite of its convenient location, and the site has retained its enclosed, introverted character, with minimum interaction with the city. On the other hand, the contested memory of the site may be regarded as its hidden and undervalued feature, representing a stimulating potential for developing future concepts of urban transformation and regeneration of the area.

Change starts at the threshold

The process of campus transformation, besides spatial and physical changes, comprehends a total urban identity makeover - the replacement of the military character of a confined urban area with an open, liberal public space devoted not only to education, creativity and innovation, but also to social integration and cultural emancipation. In a broader context, the campus area, together with three neighbouring off-campus faculties and the two most important museums and future museum in development, may form an educational-cultural district, a gravitational zone and a platform for future educational, cultural and social activities of local and international significance.

The first point of departure in the strategy of **re-joining the campus area with the city** and opening the gates starts from the threshold: the southern border of the site, parallel to the main avenue Zmaja od Bosne. This area features three elon-

gated buildings which are located along the southern boundary of the site, constituting the southern elevation, the feature image or the "face" the entire campus. The original buildings were designed by architects Karlo Parik and Ludwig Huber in neoclassical and secession styles and their architectural features preserve the genius loci of the campus. On a positive note, the prolonged duration of the in-between period of a decade and a half, in expectation of the follow-up of design and development activities since the formal adoption of the valid Regulating plan, offered an **opportunity to rethink the concept of spatial interventions in the area**, manifested in a series of international design workshops, competitions and collaborations, and even incited citizen activism⁴.

Even though the cited "threshold buildings" vary in terms of the state of conservation of their authentic architectural values. The Faculty for criminology and security studies (8 400 sqm) in the east which has been altered to the largest extent including the vertical

extensions, while central building of the present National university library (6 000 sqm)⁵, has maintained most of the original architectural features in neoclassical style and decorations and details in secession style. The building in the western part (4 700 sqm) of the entrance zone of the site has underwent severe destruction in the 1990s war, and according to the urban-regulating plan, it is intended for demolition. However, its historical and architectural values and urbanistic significance for the site call for its creative solutions of its architectural revitalization, such as conservation of its building envelope while inserting the new contemporary interior structure which would to host new functions. (Figure 1), while preserving the spirit of the campus, they may accommodate innovative architectural programs such as centre for entrepreneurship (offering flexible, multifunctional co-working spaces), innovation incubator (facilitate further development of the start-up scene) and creativity lab (hosting workshops, prototype development labo-



The three “threshold buildings” hold a potential for adaptive reuse projects



ratories). Development of further studies and project documentation may lead to establishing the basis for modification of guidelines of the regulating plan for this particular part of the Campus.

Conclusion

Change should start at the threshold. Instead of starting from scratch, concept for spatial interventions should be site-specific and refer to the spirit of the place, or in this case, the spirit of the campus. Whether the spirit is manifested in the multifaceted history, be it contested or not, it should be liberated and exposed in its full richness, just as it was depicted in the **David Bowie's mural** (BBC 2016) located in the UNSA campus, illustrating artist's versatility, associating with heroism in 1990s Berlin. Therefore, the introductory reference with the late great artist. Ultimately, how may Aikido be linked with UNSA campus project? Philosophy of Aikido (Ursprung 2003) may serve as inspiration for the approach to tackle

challenges and obstacles in development of the UNSA campus area; instead of opting for a violent response, such as demolishing existing buildings, their energy and spirit may not be regarded as a threat, a should rather be redirected to create a new, more effective, harmonious resolution.

Photo Marsala Tito, Nermina Zagora, 2017



METHODOLOGIES

Mapping: Thematic urban analysis

Giovanni Bazzani

Teaching Assistant

Architectural Design Studio Lab III C

Sarajevo's recent history tell us on the importance of understanding the city as a whole, composed not only by single episodes of buildings and urban fabric, but also of its peculiarities in terms of society and demographic phenomena.

After the war, Sarajevo's demographic composition changed: the new groups of citizens lived the city in different ways and often on different parallel tracks that encountered together only in public places. That's why the process of rethinking and redesign a place like Marshall Tito former Barracks is so sensitive: not only does it represent a strategic piece of the public city, but it is furthermore the future university campus: a cultural and educational hub with the clear strategic vision to be the place where people come together to build a new world.

So, the aim of the first exercise the students of the Architectural Design Laboratory III faced was to collect and draw up materials trying to render a

critical and interpretative reading of the available cartography from a territorial scale down to the urban and the project scale; the ultimate goal was to map and understand the city dynamics and to focus on the ability of the project area to intercept and develop them. The research is subdivided in different themes to be singularly investigated in order to cover specific subjects of the urban analysis; anyway, keeping a **wide connotation on the subject able to permeate the different aspects of such a complex city-environment is essential.**

The students were divided in four groups, each for every theme to investigate: mobility, energy, nature and society.

For instance, the analysis of the mobility system starts from the individuation of the different urban fabrics composing the city; the intention is to describe their mutual relation with the historical period of establishment in a general process of identification of the

different kinds of urban connections within the city landscape.

This approach, focused on the mobility infrastructure as an element defining the urban public space and not only as a place for vehicular circulation, underlines the importance of the public transit system and the bike lanes network as primary elements, able to bring important strategic meaning to the project area, connecting it to the rest of the city and connecting different parts of the city through it, building new relations in the public city.

As for the mobility analysis, the other themes were also treated and investigated from a general macroscopic overview to a more specific and applied zoom-in on the humane-scale aspects. Moreover, they provided **critical readings on the city system** together with proposals to enhance its strengths.

Particularly interesting has been the work made by the group analysing the theme of “society”: they didn’t only try to identify the neighbourhoods and the demographic distribution of the

The aim was to collect and draw up materials trying to render a critical and interpretative reading of the available cartography



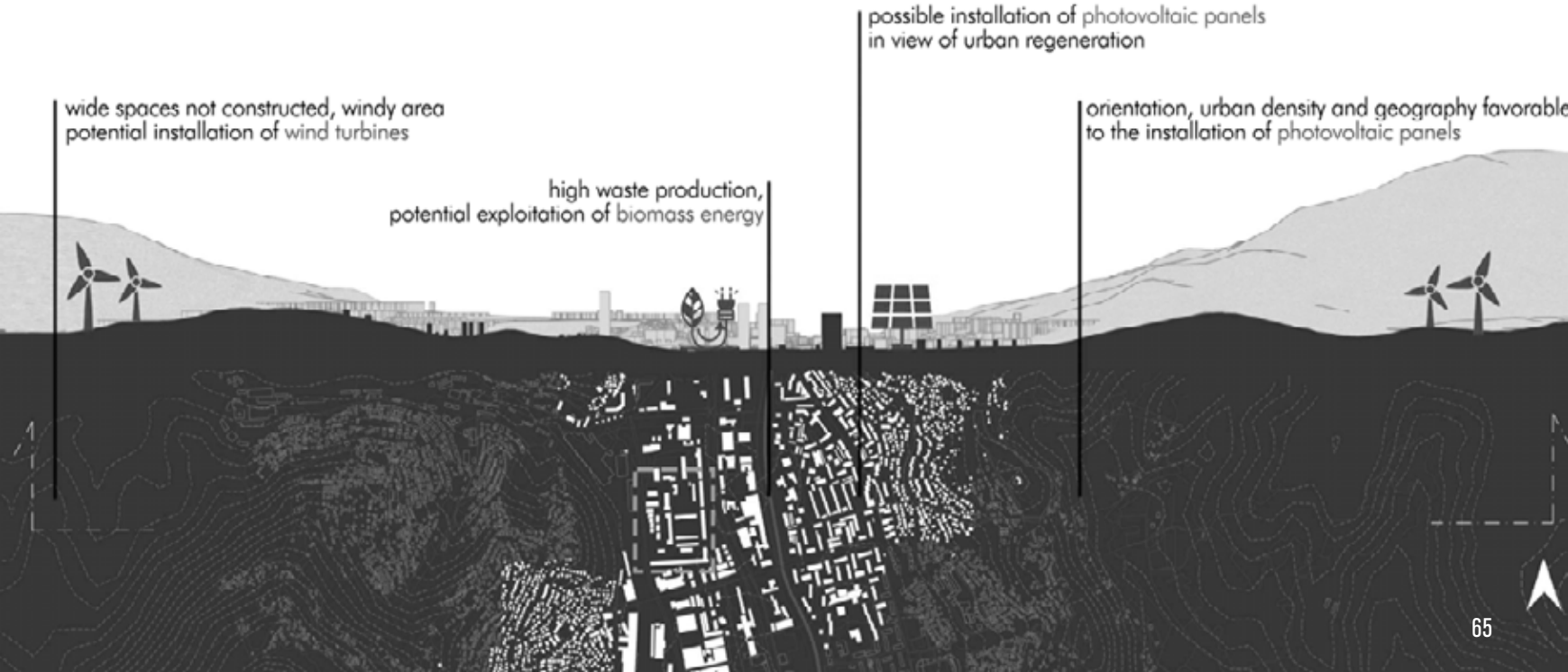
Collage maps of Sarajevo, Architectural Design LAB 3C, 2018, Ferrara



different ethnic and religious groups of citizens, they also identified the differences in worship places and their relations with the exterior environment; on the other hand, they analysed the meeting points in the city, searching for relations in the cultural approach to the public space by the different groups.

The students, divided in the four thematic groups, presented their works and their achievements to the rest of the laboratory, in order to generate a **collective and shared cross-awareness** on the different subjects.

This awareness and sensitivity flows in the definition of conscious masterplan designs able to generate and attract city-scale dynamics.



The Overlapping methodology in a dual pace didactic framework

Elena Guidetti

PhD Student, Teaching Assistant
Architectural Design Studio Lab III C

Notes

1. Hornby, A.S. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, Oxford University Press, 1989
2. J., Morales, Associate, *overlap, connect*, in *The Metapolis Dictionary of Advanced Architecture: City, Technology and Society in the Information Age*, Actar, 2003, pp. 65
3. U., Coope, *Time for Aristotle: Physics IV. 10-14*, Oxford University Press, 2009, pp.172,
4. G., Incerti, E., Guidetti, *Overlap in I Laboratori Di Progettazione e le Pratiche di Insegnamento: Book Of Abstract*, VII Forum Proarch, a cura di Leveratto, J., Veronica, F., Marchetti, F., Pradel, C., & Orsenigo, G., Milano Imparare Architettura, 2019, pp. 116

The course Architectural Design Laboratory III is structured in two main paces for the learning and design practice. During the first part of the semester, lectures are given to all students. Those classes support the design activity of each one of the three design laboratories, and combine multiple teaching, based on a common brief, and a low-intensity schedule of activities. The whole laboratory structure assures the two paces in learning described above.

The course includes two intermediate Critics, an Intensive International Workshop in collaboration with the Faculty of Architecture of Sarajevo and based in Sarajevo, and a final exam.

A new way to live Sarajevo: Sarajevo Earns Natural Shared Environment made in the last two years gives the opportunity to explore a high intensity didactic approach with a tight schedule and in an unknown context.

As the diagrams show (Figure 1) each

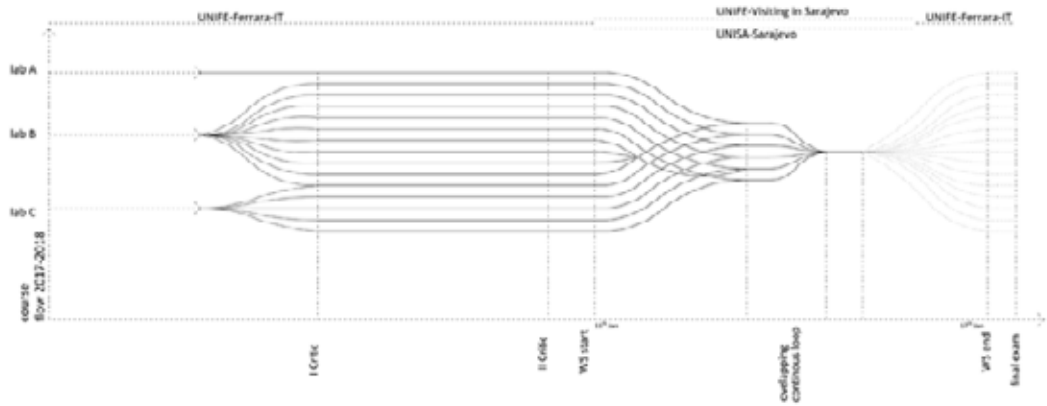
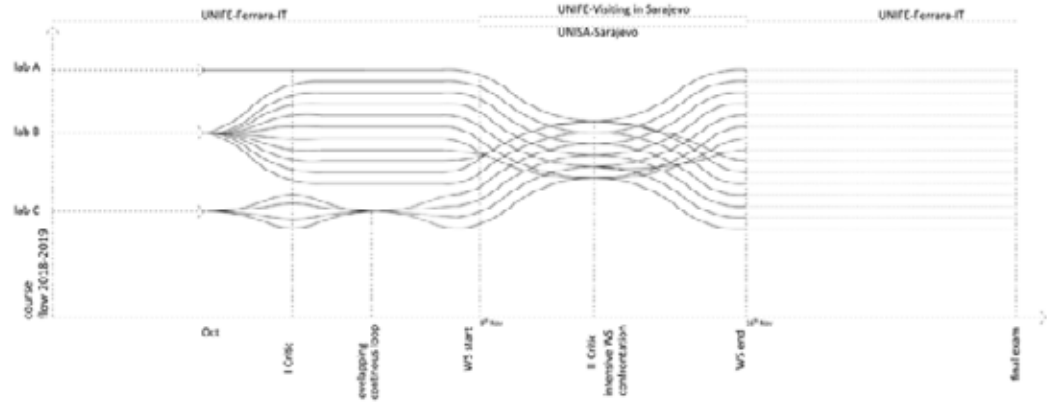
line represents a design project, and the flow-chart briefly illustrate the time-set and the research flow.

Overlap means to extend over both a common area of interest and timeframe in which events or activities happen together.

According with the conception of a **spatial synthesis** as an impossible task to satisfy in Architecture field, the idea about Overlapping as a methodology approach want to test an ideal overlap between multiple projects. As José Morales said: «The project is about relating, associating, overlapping, connecting tensing... Architecture should not implant decisions, and constrictions, but indetermination and incertitude».

The whole project is made by the **process of choosing** and becoming stratified, with no need of absolute definition. As stated by Coope, regard

Overlap means to extend over both a common area of interest and timeframe in which events or activities happen together



Flow-chart of Course Structure for 2017-2018 and 2018-2019, by Elena Guidetti, 2019, Ferrara

ding Aristotle's conception of time: it is necessary that changes have such parts if time is to be a universal order within which all changes are related to each other.

Such process is itself the design project, able to show the possibilities enhanced, the weight of each decision and its frequency.

The provisional convergence of time/space/action, as a theatre performance, is fundamental in order to express the full potential of the didactic experience.

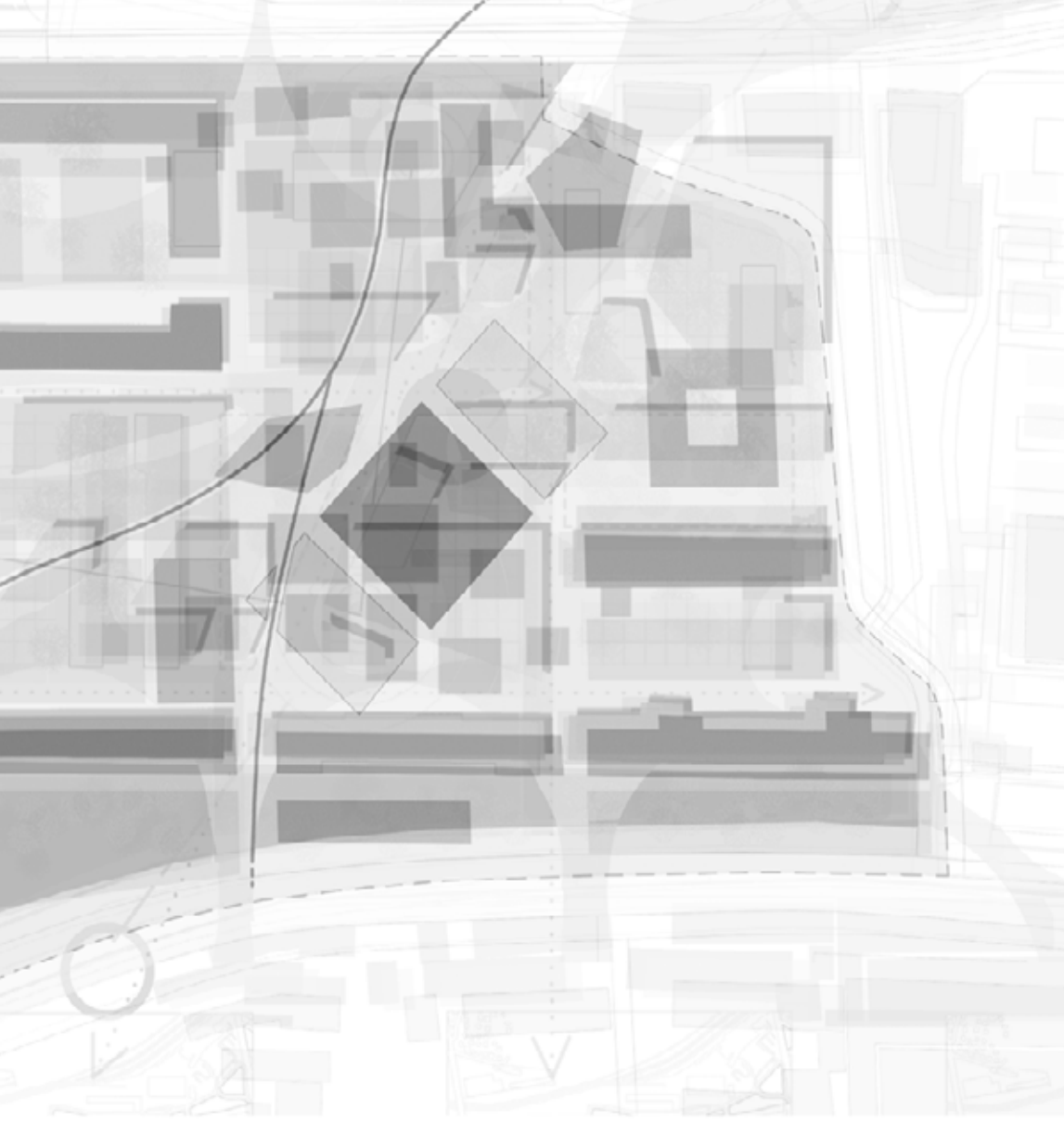
Compressing the working session in few hours, connecting multiple project in a novel asset of student-team, and being physically placed in the city of Sarajevo, led us to play the Overlapping during 2017-2018 workshop experience.

The next academic year (2018-2019) the same methodology was applied in the Laboratory C, before the workshop in Sarajevo, in order to test the process in an intermediate phase, highlighting the different role in the project setting, and influencing the final masterplans approach of each team in-

olved. The overlapping methodology was discussed in the thematic panel about Alternatives Models during Pro-Arch 2018 summit in Milan.

The Overlapping masterplan (Figure 2) is not described as a single, closed and defined solution. It is an **indication of the generative process and of the weighted sum of the available possibilities**, obtained by the repetitions of re-writing, stratifying and choosing without properly erasing.





**The whole project is
made by the process
of choosing and
becoming stratified,
with no need of
absolute definition**

Overlapping Masterplan, EARNs International Workshop, 2018,
Sarajevo

The role of the university campus in the contemporary city

Andrea Matta
PhD, University of Parma

Notes

1. For further information on this essay see: Andrea Matta, *The experimental campus city. Form and urban role of the university campus in Europe*, Doctoral thesis discussed at the University of Parma, 21 September 2018. In an attempt to give a new definition to the theme of the university campus we wanted to take up the definition of «part of the city» understood as «completed form» given by Carlo Aymonino in the important text *The meaning of the cities*, Laterza, Bari, 1975.

2. Andrea Matta, vi, p. 583.

3. E. Faroldi, interview given to the newspaper *La Repubblica Milano* of 9th August 2019, p. 3.

4. Among others see: E., Rullani, *Economy of knowledge: creativity and value in the capitalism of networks*, Carocci, 2004 and, of the same author, *The immaterial factory. Producing value with knowledge*, Carocci, 2004.

5. A fundamental text for the knowledge of the evolution of the university campus is certainly that of P., V., Turner, *Campus: An American Planning tradition*, MIT Press, Cambridge, 1984.

6. M., Loi, *Thomas Jefferson (1743 – 1826). First American architect*, CittàStudi, Milan, 1993.

7. On the subject see the essay by F., Zuddas, *The University as a settlement principle*, in AA.VV., *Territories of knowledge. A project for Cagliari and its university*, Quodlibet Studio, 2017, pp. 10-49.

8. In this regard, see Chapter n.3, *The Analysis of University Campuses in Europe* contained in Andrea Matta, VI, pp. 339-573.

9. For the Mastercampus project and the Mastercampus Strategy in general, please refer to C., Quintelli, *The controversial universe of the Mastercampus project*, in *Urban Landscape year XXVI*, n.1, September-October 2017.

University campus as part of the city¹. This is the possible general role in the context of reference. More specifically, the identity trait that already characterizes it in the substance of its activities should be sought within its dynamics. Precisely that experimental vocation which, if we think about it, until now is not yet fully explicit as a fundamental characteristic and degree of recognizance that this type of settlement should communicate, by virtue of precisely those functions that find their place within it, nourished by a particular community. A spirit of the place, that of experimentation, that could allow to identify the inhabited space of the campus, its own architectures, even in a functional mixité of background, like a city; a city in the city therefore. The experimental part of city².

This consideration is even more relevant if we realise that we are operating in a European context in which the city is the highest representative expres-

sion of our own civilisation, which still needs to renew itself and its different territorial (including economic) identities. In this perspective the thrust comes from the prominent role that urban nodes have assumed for the dynamics of the global market.

Furthermore, what other reasons support the point of view that we are advocating?

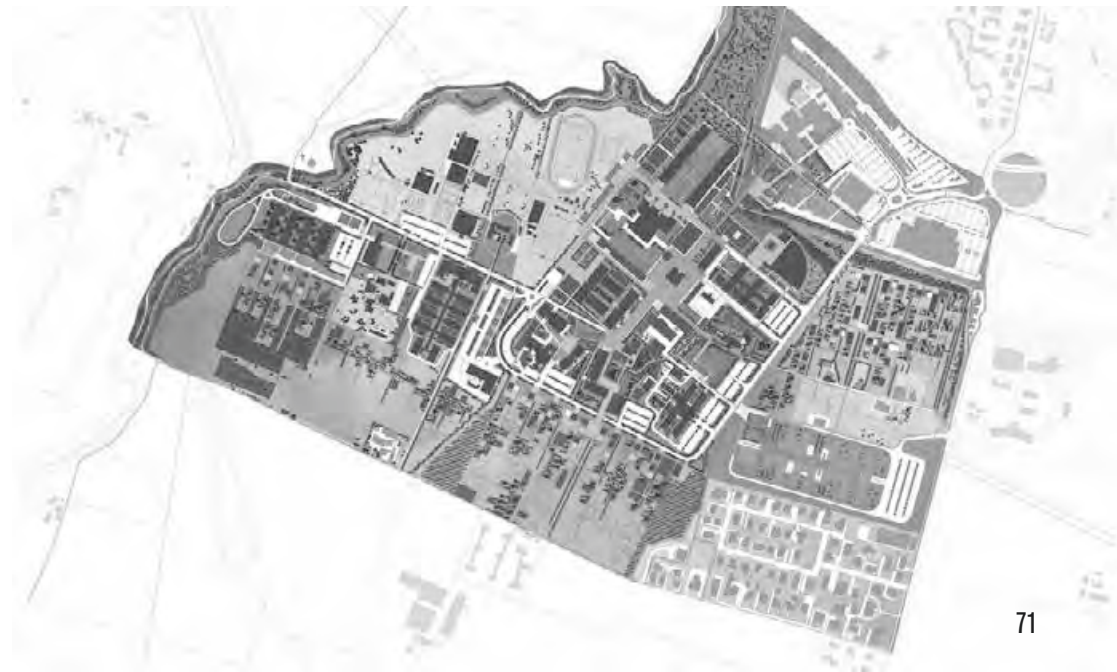
First of all, we are faced with a renewed interest in this theme, witnessed by a kind "race to make room for knowledge"³. Today, in fact, we are witnessing in every part of the world an ever higher competitiveness in what could be called the «global training market»³ in which, following the launch of the Bologna University Reform Process in 1999, knowledge also seems to have become an economic commodity⁴. In addition, a fact related to the settlement tradition referring to the type of university campus and the different interpretations compared to the original identifiable model in the

«academical village» of the University of Virginia inaugurated in 1826⁵. In fact, in addition to being the author of a masterful synthesis between the campus in the Latin sense - meant literally as “field”, as a geometrically described place - and the university as an educational entity capable of bringing together a community, formed by professors and students, that for the first time breaks away from ecclesiastical conditioning towards a free and rational search for knowledge, Thomas Jefferson made it possible to identify the university campus with the anti-urban concept linked to what has been called «country ideology»⁶ for example placing the settlement far from the town of Charlottesville.

So, if from this last datum considering the campus as part of the city turns out to be a paradigm shift, it's also true that over time, and especially with the first European examples of the twenties and thirties of the twentieth century and then especially with the Italian attempts of the seventies of the last century, We have experienced what could have been an urban

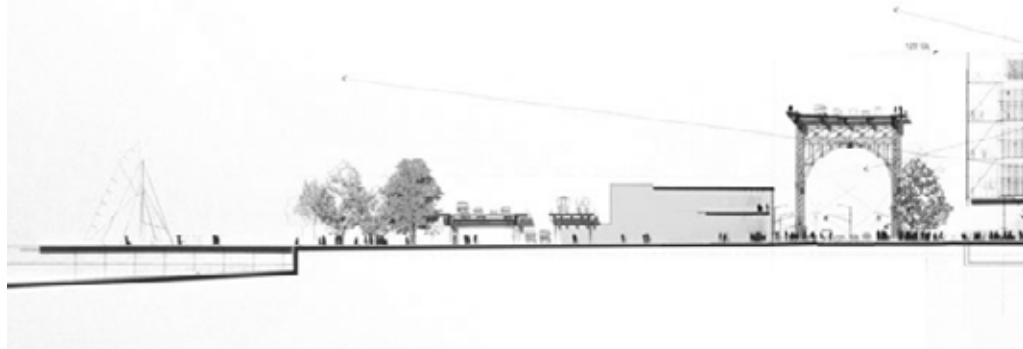
The Campus as part of the city turns out to be a paradigm shift

General Plan of Mastercampus Project, Carlo Quintelli with Mastercampus-Lab

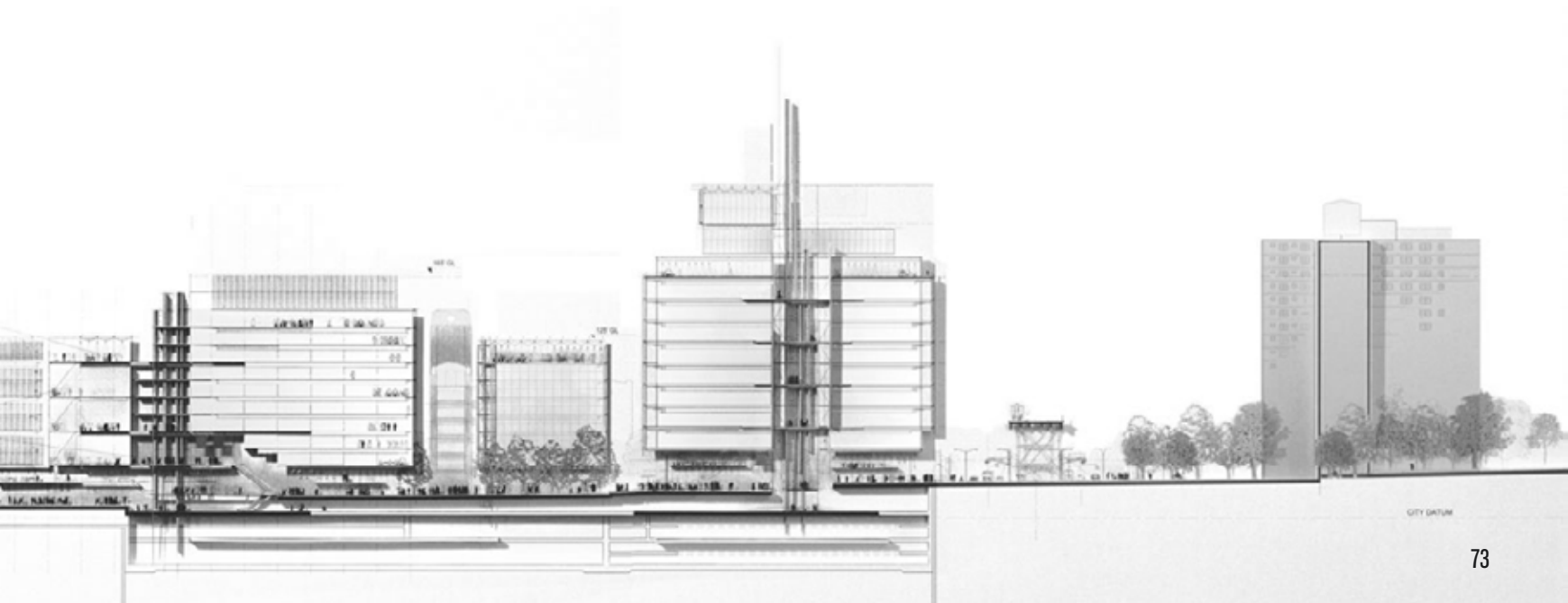


settlement principle but linked to the theme of university function⁷. It is precisely by retracing the thread of this settlement development that we are witnessing a return, not only in Europe, to this concept. Examples such as the Columbia University Campus, a multitude of European cases⁸ and the same Italian attempt called Mastercampus in fact give evidence of attempts to overcome the same original concept of campus towards that, more European, of “urban district” or, as in the last case, of «model urban district»⁹ It is therefore on the basis of these considerations and their sharing, that I believe it is possible to continue in the project’s experience related to the topic in question and in this sense to set up a methodology from time to time that can be updated through architectural researches that measure up with the development of this settlement to be understood more and more, in my opinion, as a meeting and exchange place, a field open to ideas for the contemporary city.

Section of Manhattanville, Extension of Columbia University Campus, RPBW



**The development of
this settlement to be
understood more and
more as a meeting
and exchange place,
a field open
to ideas for the
contemporary city**





PROJECTS

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN LABORATORY IIIB

Professors **Alessandro Gaiani**
Guido Incerti

The particular multi-ethnic situation of Bosnia Erzegovina, where three are the “constitutive peoples” of the Nation and in particular operate on the regeneration and mutation of the Kasarna Marsal Tito, is an opportunity not only to transform a former abandoned barracks on the University Campus, but above all for the students, to work in a **cultural “interstice”**, to work on the construction of a negotiation space in which new cultural and physical connections are designed. The Campus was therefore considered as an urban part of an experimental nature, both in its more autonomous expression and in that of an element integrated in the urban fabric; a university environment that can become a key community for the development and regeneration of a circular city.

Therefore a “relational” approach has been activated with the context in which the final projects are formal structures that have dialogue with the existing structures, recombining the

available elements with an instrumentation that reuses a series of already existing figures that have been manipulated and recycled to be “re-staged”, putting the process strategy as the basis of the new project relationships that will be formed.

Working on the mutation of the area of the former Kasarna Marsal Tito on its existing architectures and spaces, therefore, does not only mean and simply safeguard them, protect them, fix them, but it is necessary to proceed further, through a **sustainable circular system** of overlapping, an overwriting of places and of the existing buildings, inserting different philosophies to a current life, shapes, spaces and materials.

The application of the method refers to the concept of a circular system, that is, a model that puts back into circulation resources already used but not totally obsolescent, such that it is possible to obtain not only primary material (recycling) but a new device converting

waste into value.

A device that results from integration between what exists and new insertions, implemented with the logic of minimum intervention. This approach allowed the articulation of projects through different compositional grammars including interventions at different scales and on different spaces: a sort of new urban metabolism.

The tools used, precisely because they have been generated **by strategy** and not of a language, will have the characteristic of being adaptive with respect to the project, able to satisfy the possible reconfigurations over time. So we worked through a series of juxtaposed figures, hybridized together to interpret the previous layers and introduce new ones.

The application of the method refers to the concept of a circular system, that is, a model that puts back into circulation resources already used but not totally obsolescent



Group 01 - Archipelago

M. Fustini, C. Mezzabotta, G. Margotti, C. Pasquon



masterplan

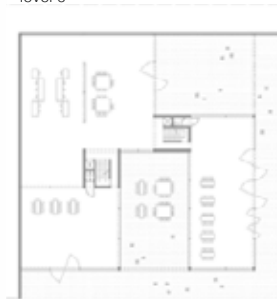


level 0



level 01

level 02



Group 02 - Void

M. Giancarli, A. Lopez Rodriguez, S. Nicoletti, A. Rosati



level 0



strategy



facade N



section E-W



facade W



section N-S



Group 03 - Box

L. Prochmann, J. Lazzari, D. Lillo, A. Montella



Group 04 - *Memory/Repetition/Obsession*

P. Gallucci, M. Gentile, E. M. Misenti, F. Tomas

masterplan



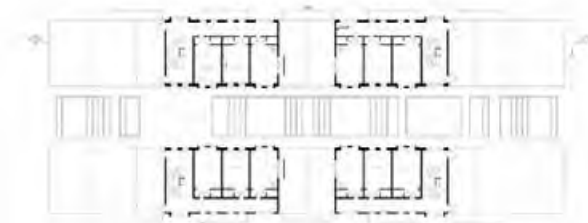
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strategy



level 02



facade N

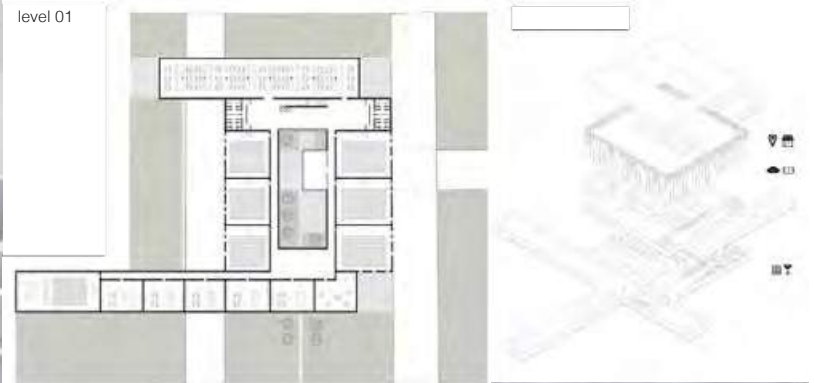


section E-W



Group 05 - Memory

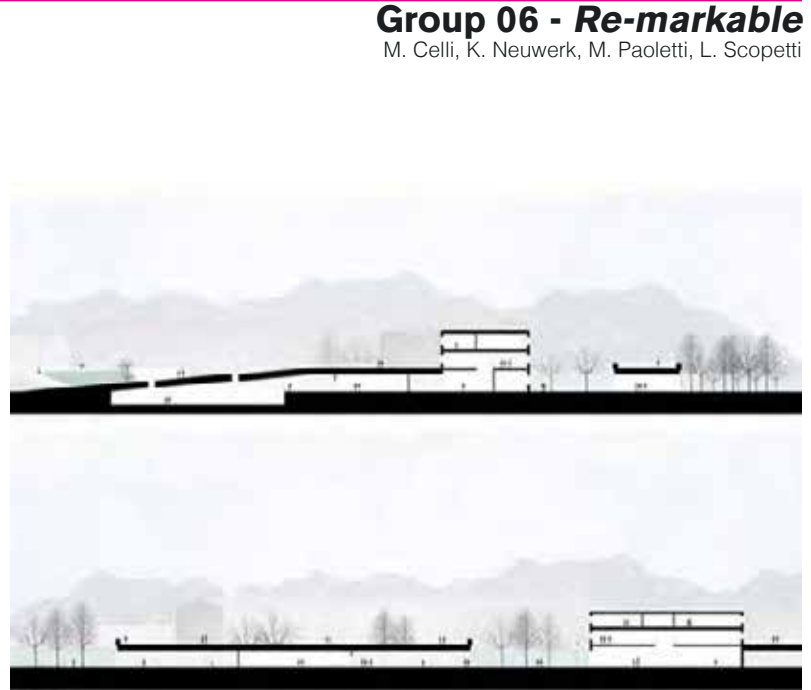
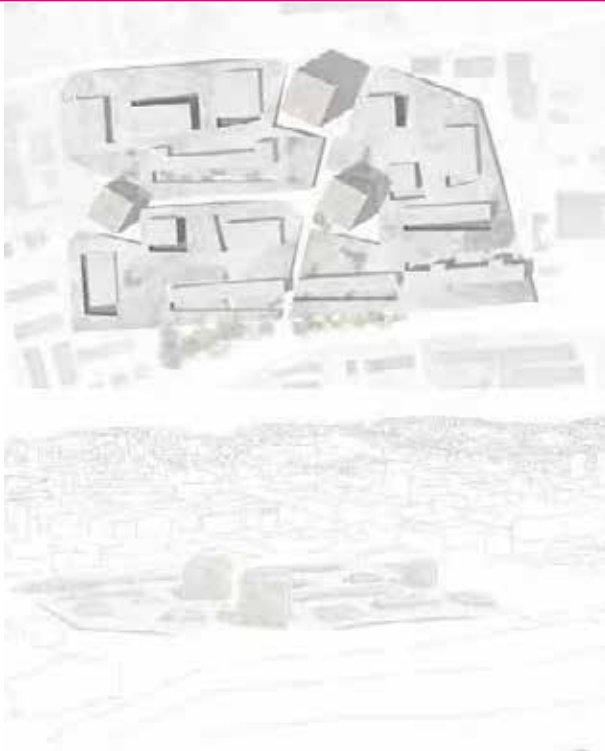
B. Dutkiewicz, S. Franchi, L. Mattia, L. Rallo



Group 06 - Re-markable

M. Celli, K. Neuwerk, M. Paoletti, L. Scopetti

masterplan



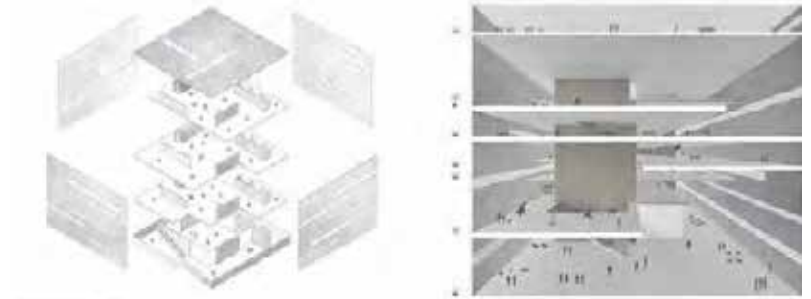
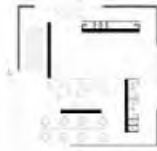
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level 01

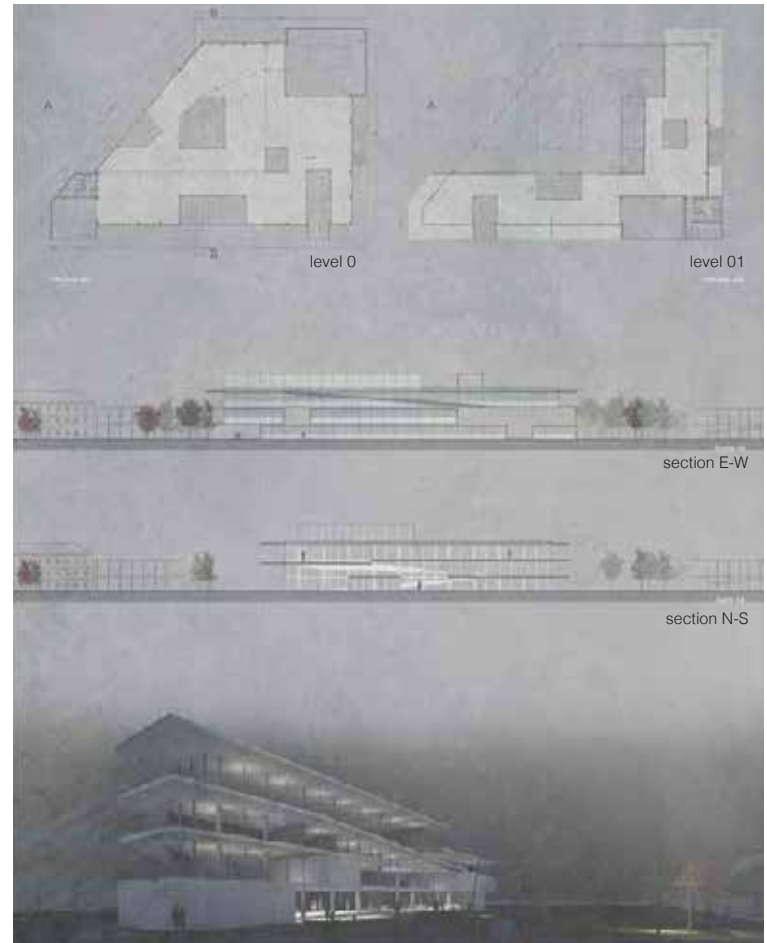
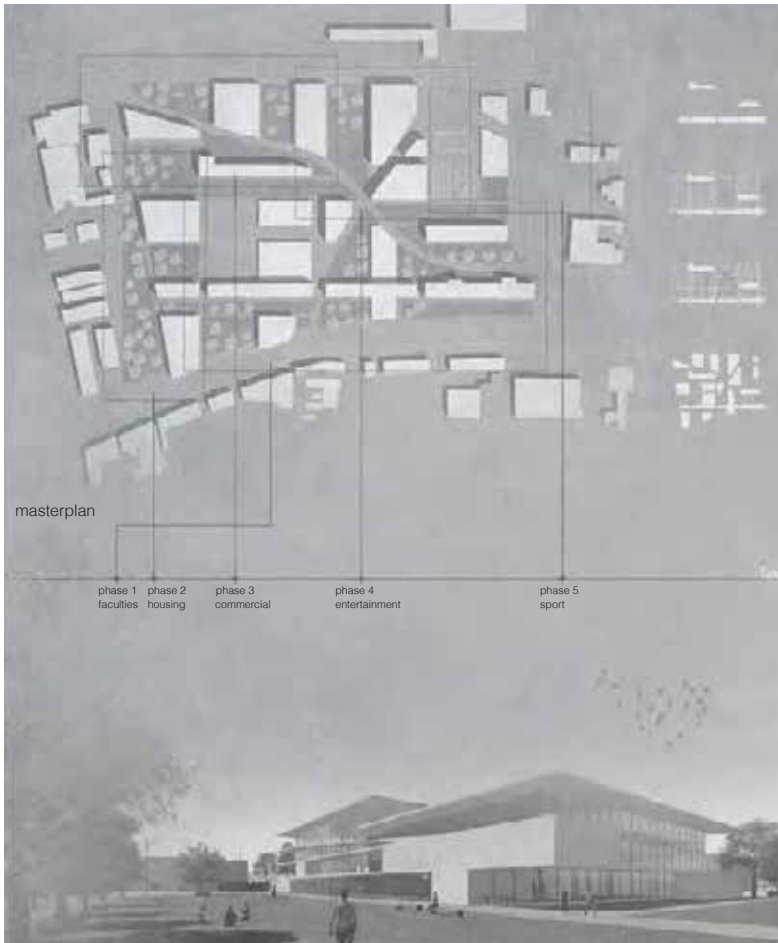


level 02



Group 07 - Connections

A. De Dieuleveult, M. Lalli, A. Mengoli, M. Originale Di Criscio

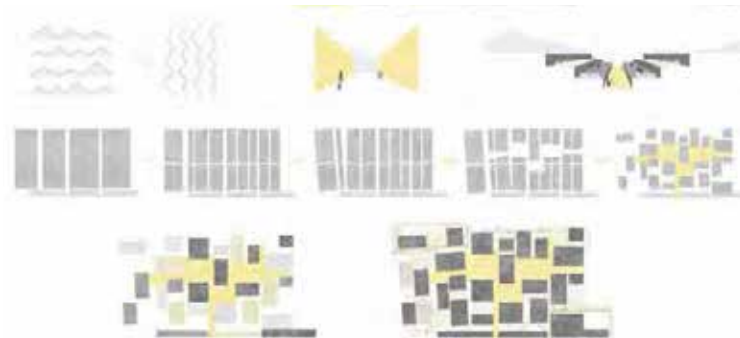


Group 09 - Topography

M. Minnucci, F. Pedone, L. Pellegrini, A. Todoran



masterplan



strategy



level 0



facade N



facade S



section N-S

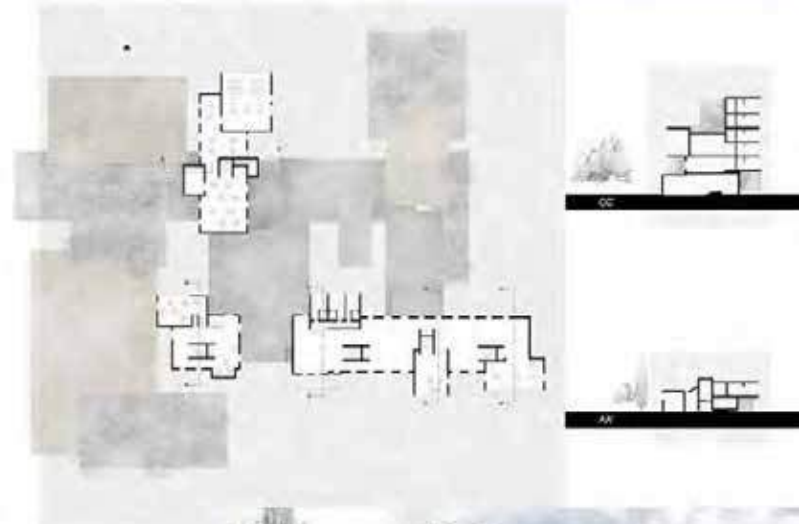
Group 10 - Snap the border

B. Giordano, C. Gurrieri, M. Mastroianni, K. Undraitytė

strategy



masterplan

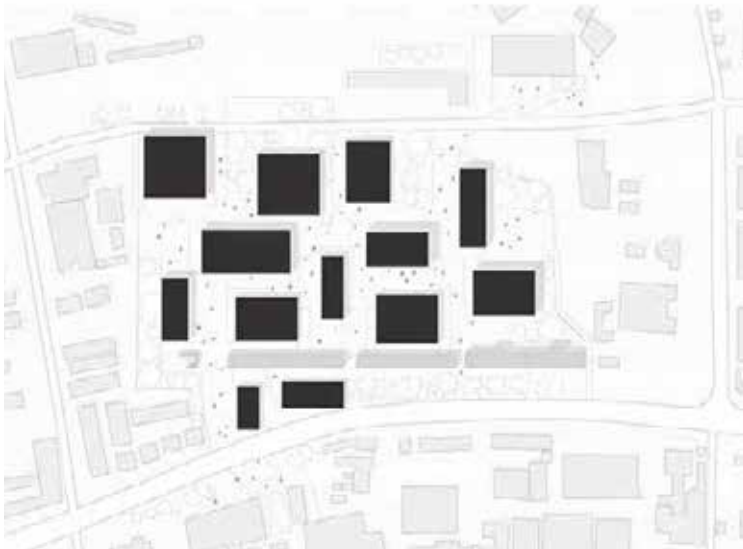


level 0



Group 11 - *Box in the box*

M. Eisert, A. Lugli, A. Santilli



masterplan

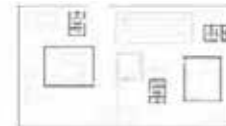


section E-W

section N-S



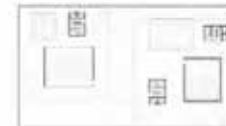
level -01



level 0



level 01



level 02



level 01



level 02



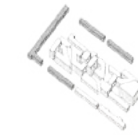
Group 12 - Topography

I. Wehowsky, R. Muscatello, D. Schopflin, F. Happes

steps



masterplan



student housing



engineering faculty



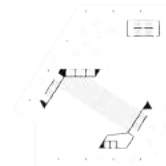
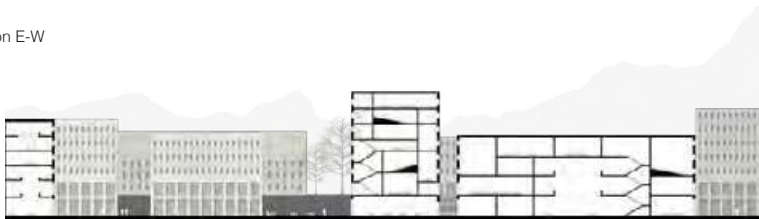
sciences faculty



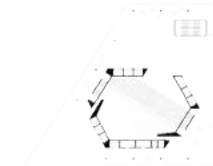
public administration



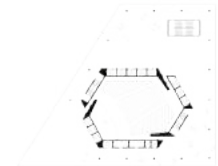
section E-W



level -01



level 0



level 01

Group 13 - Re-border

M. Aleman Gonzales, Y. Karaman, I. Lusa, L. Morganti



section E-W



section N-S

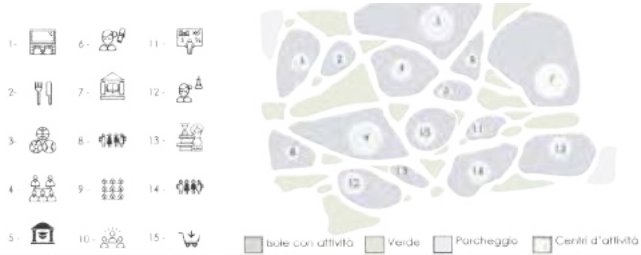


Group 01 - Arcipelago

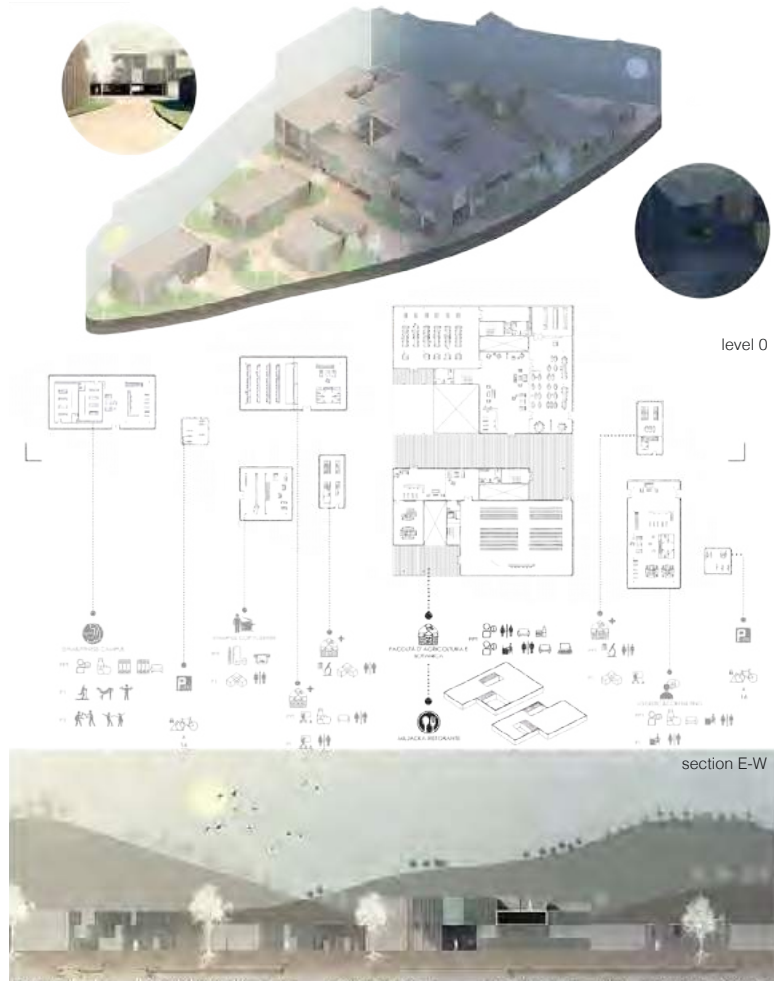
M. Baranzoni, L. Exolo, C. Fernández, M. Ionardoni



masterplan

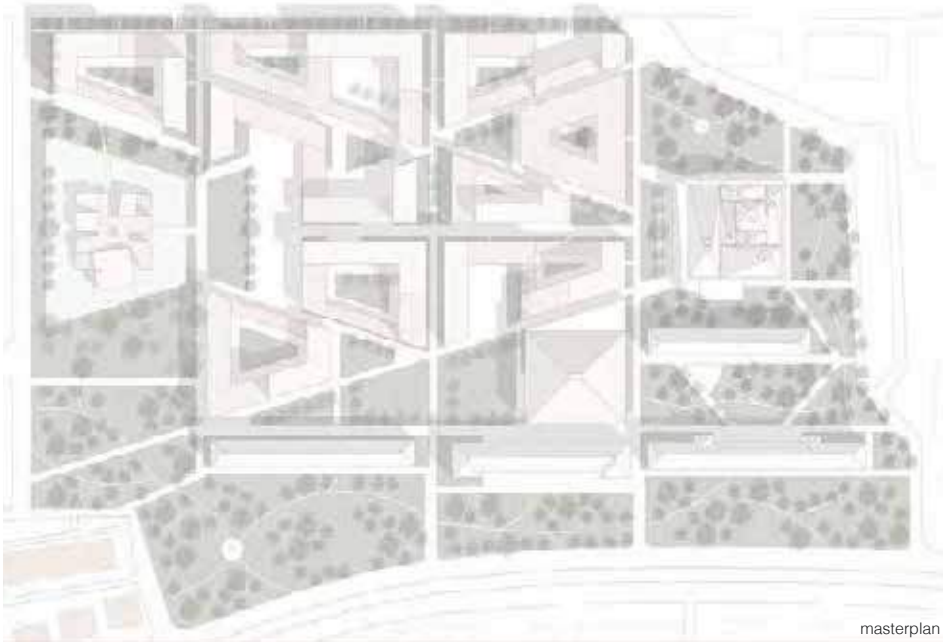


strategy



Group 02 - Connections

K. Andriivna, D. Gob -bi



masterplan

functions



- performance
- dance
- music
- distribution
- conviviality
- technical
- exhibition

level 0

level 01



section N-S

facade E



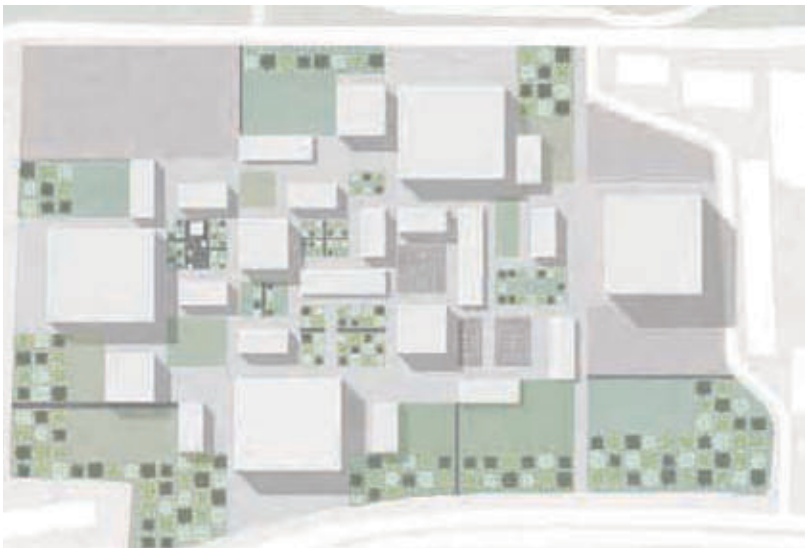
section E-W

facade W

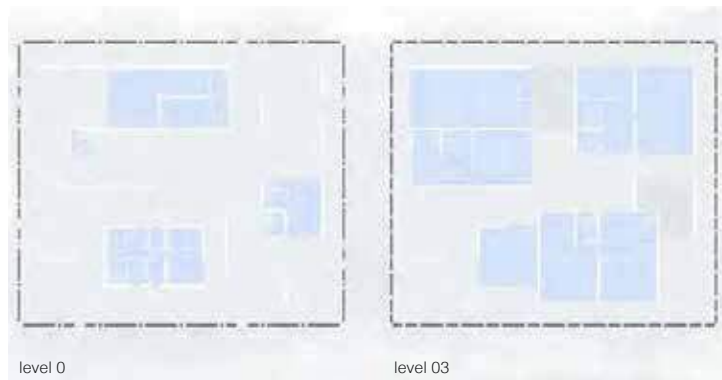
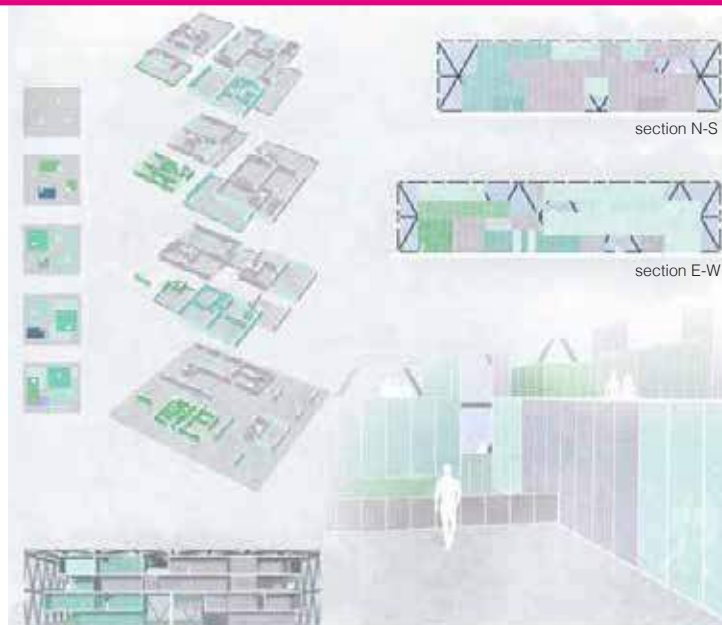


Group 03 - *Box in the box*

L. Minghetti, E. Oca, R. Popescu, E. Punturieri



masterplan



Group 04 - *Cum Finis*

F: Casula, D. De Cecco, T. Gnani, E. Lefevre

masterplan



facade N

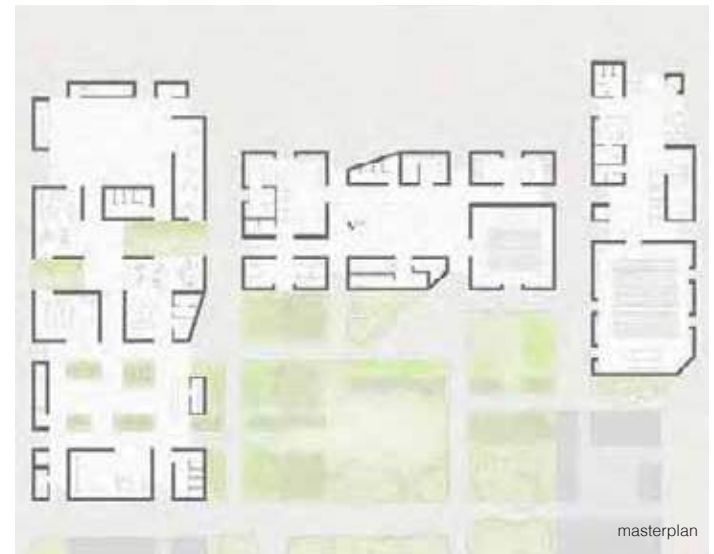


section E-W



section N-S

section E-W



masterplan

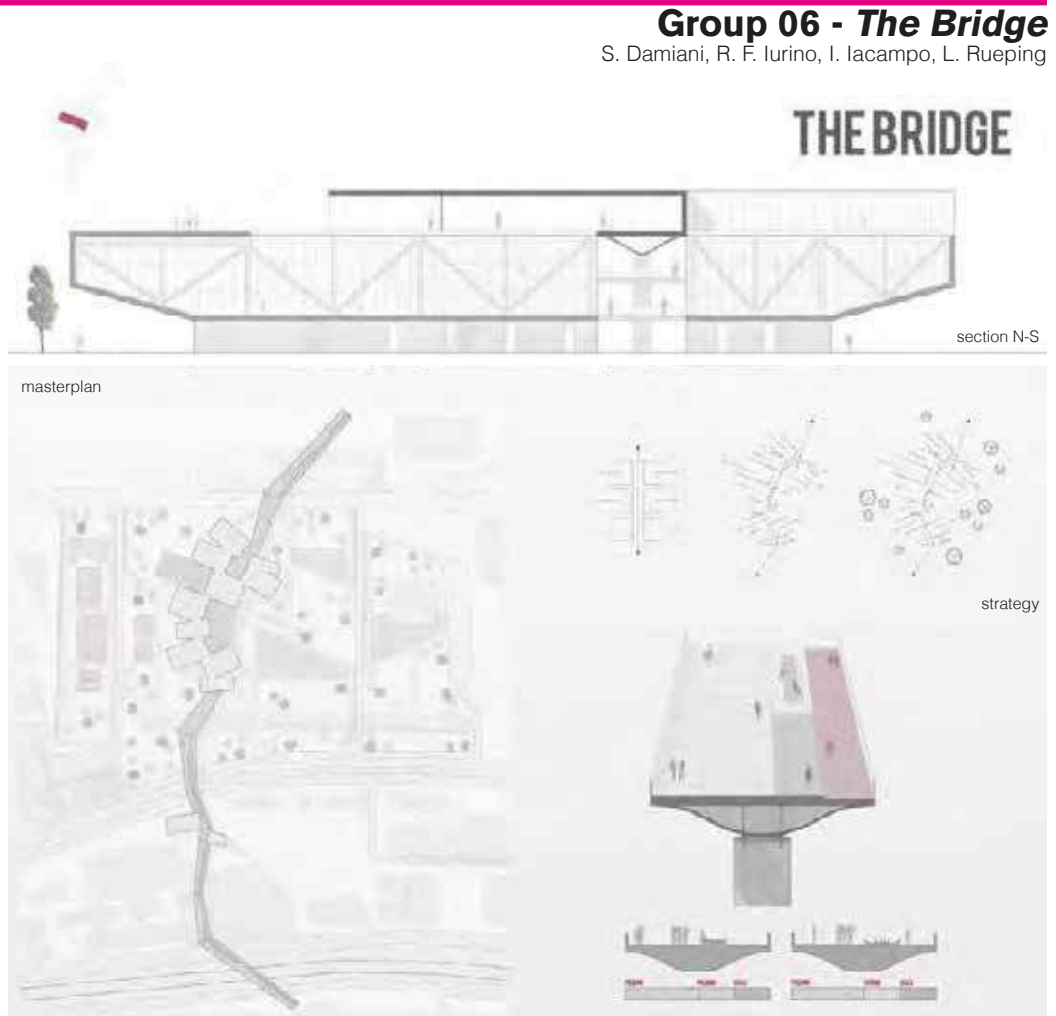
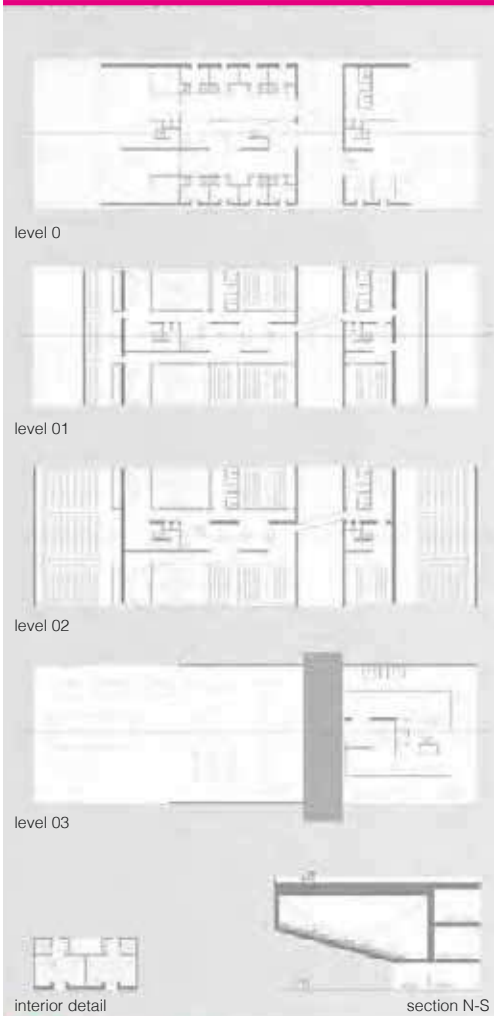
Group 05 - Memory & Deconstructivism

G. A. Giotta, I. La Selva, L. P. Massaroli, S. Milazzo



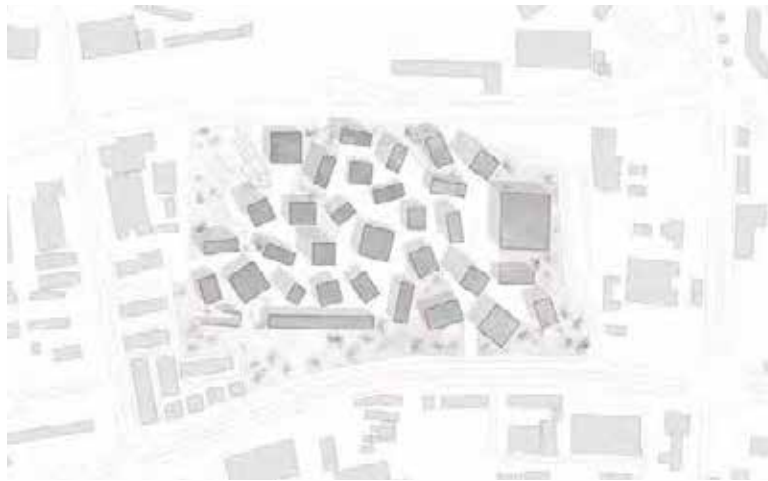
Group 06 - The Bridge

S. Damiani, R. F. Iurino, I. Iacampo, L. Rueping



Group 07 - Space

A. Caruso, M. Dinota, A. Dumonjic'



masterplan



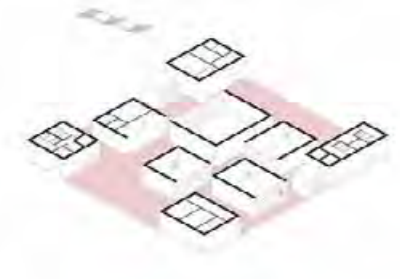
facades



level 02



level 01



level 0

Group 08 - Box

C. Dondi, C., Guarnieri, G. Panzarino, P. G. Quesada



masterplan



level 01



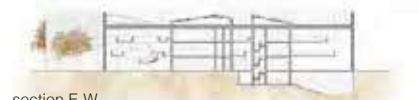
facade W



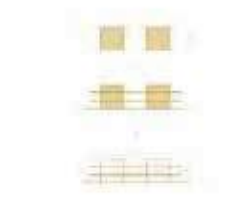
facade S



section N-S



section E-W

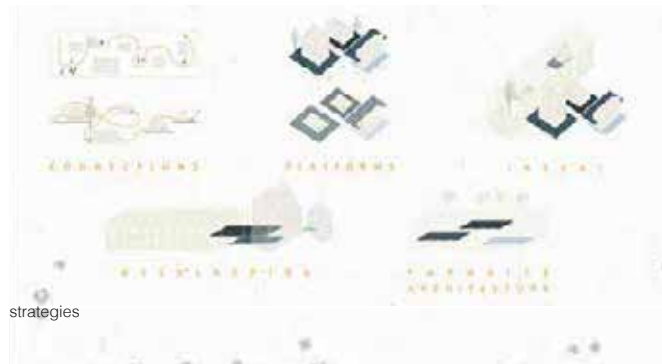


strategy



Group 09 - Parasite

A. Corbo, G. Montanari, S. A. Timut



strategies



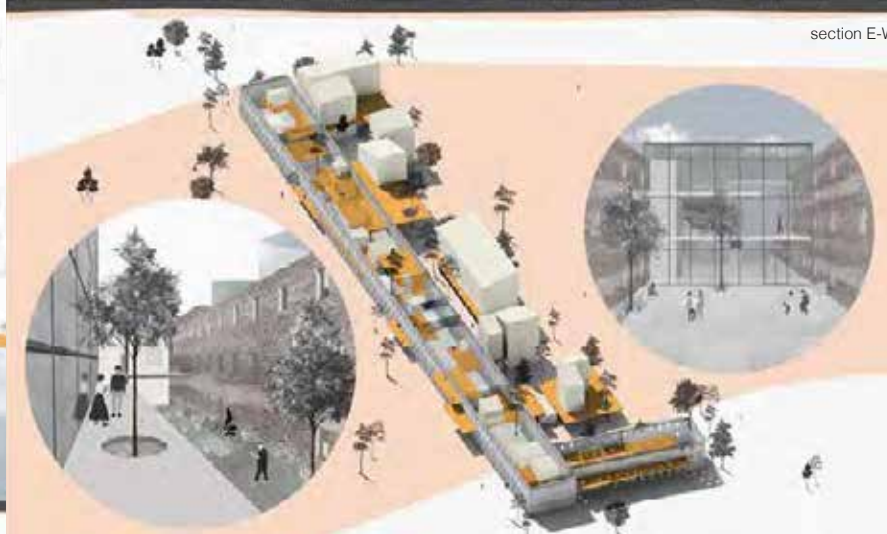
section E-W



level 0



section E-W



Group 10 - Pavilions

F. Boscardin, C. Juric, B. Mazzucco, A. Minutolo



masterplan



facade N-S / day

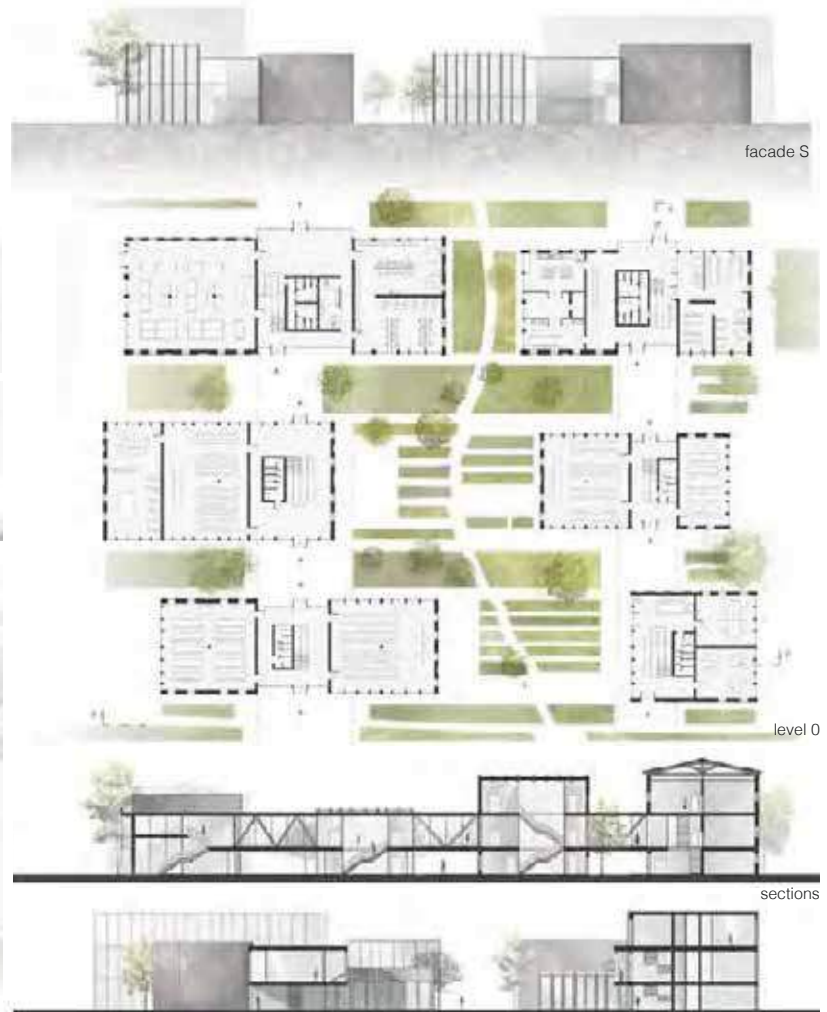


facade N-S / night



Group 11- Stripes

G. Barillari, A. Martin, E. Nicolle, A. Paolini



Group 12 - Land Park

N. Ercoli, D. Mattei, A. Verni



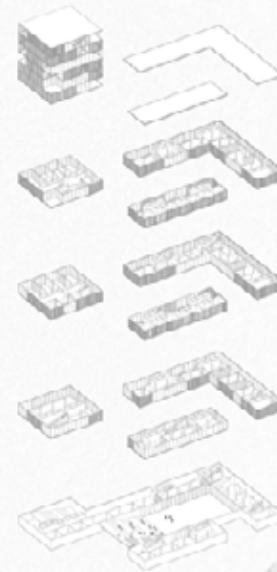
masterplan



elements



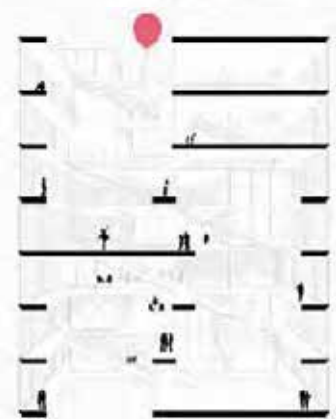
axonomy



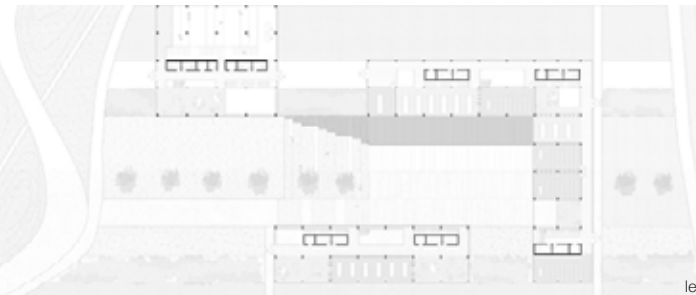
program



section



level 0



CONTRIBUTORS

Alessandro Massarente



Alessandro Massarente is an Architect, PhD, Associate Professor (Full Professor qualification, 2018) at the University of Ferrara, Italy, in Architectural and Urban Design. He is teaching since 1992 at the Faculty of Architecture of Ferrara. PhD in "Methodology problems in architectural design", he was Researcher since 1999 at the First Faculty of Architecture at the Politecnico di Turin and since 2004 at the Faculty of Architecture of Ferrara. Author or editor of more than 200 articles, essays and books on design tools and methods, in particular dedicated to the relation between historical urban landscape and contemporary architecture. Some of his projects were published in various architectural books and magazine, as "Area", "Il progetto", "Almanacco di Casabella", "d'A d'Architettura", "Paesaggio urbano". Since 2005 he became director of the research laboratory ArcDes "Centre for the Development of integrated programs for City, Environment and Landscape", Department of Architecture, University of Ferrara. Since 2010 he developed research projects for area "Tools, materials and techniques for museography and exhibition design", TekneHub, Tecnopolo di Ferrara, Rete Alta Tecnologia ER region.

Alessandro Gaiani



Alessandro Gaiani, architect, since 1999 is Assistant Professor in Architectural and Urban composition at Department of Architecture, University of Ferrara, has made the hybrid and sustainable strategic approach its own project, also winning national and international design competitions. A staunch supporter of the value of connection and of the contamination between socio-economic disciplines and architecture, for the Quodlibet types he recently published the Urban Overwriting book. He is the author and editor of books, numerous essays and articles on theoretical and methodological topics related to architectural design, especially residential. From the second half of the nineties he developed publics and private research projects. The common thread of the research carried out within the discipline is the concept of sustainable mutation declined both through the transformation of the existing heritage and in the definition of new projects and methodologies.

Alessandro Cambi



Alessandro Cambi was born in Siena on 6th June 1976. He graduated in Architecture at the University of Florence in July 2002, after two years studying at La Défense and La Villette Schools of Architecture in Paris. He worked with architectural practices in Siena, Paris (Buffi Associés SA) and Rome (Studio Sartogo). The result of this line of activity was his affiliation with SCAPE in January 2005. In 2016, with Francesco Marinelli and Paolo Mezzalama, founds a new professional reality: IT'S srl, operating in the offices of Rome, Paris and Geneva; a company created with the purpose of hybridizing architectural methods with the know-how of other fields, contaminating different kinds of knowledge in an attempt to increase job horizons. He has tutored national and international workshops and held conferences at the university architectural faculties of Ferrara, Genoa, Reggio Calabria and Rome. In 2012 he has been a visiting lecturer at the Faculty of Architecture at the University of Roma Tre. Since the 2013 he has been professor at the Faculty of Architecture at the University of Ferrara. Since the 2019, he is Visiting Professor at the École Nationale d'Architecture Paris Val de Seine.

Alice Gardini



Alice Gardini graduated in architecture in 1996 at the University of Florence. Since 1997 she has been dealing with urban and residential planning, taking part in numerous design competitions, obtaining prizes and awards, including the selection for "RIBA International Awards 2018" for the project called "AP House Urbino (IT)". In 1997 she obtained a specialization in "Executive Design" at Oikos University in Bologna and a Master in "Public Space Design - MASP 2001" in Lucca (IT), of which she has been tutor in following editions. She has collaborated with some Italian architectural magazines and she is author of numerous articles and essays. She is partner in the office GGA gardini gibertini architect since 2004, parallelly to the academic activity at the University of Genoa where, she concludes a PHD in "Architectural Design" in 2008. Since 2012 she has been in contract as professor in "Theories and Techniques of Architecture" at the University of Ferrara and in the same year she published the book: "Abitare ai margini della città. Trasformazione dei modelli insediativi residenziali moderni."

Guido Incerti



Guido Incerti is an Architect, PhD. Visiting Tutor at the Royal College of Art in London. He teaches at the Department of Architecture of the University of Ferrara and at Kent State University. He also collaborates with the Domus Academy and IAAD. He took his first steps in the world of architecture with DS+R and other international firms, and in 2014 founded bda bottega d'architetti. He has won national and international competitions and awards, including the Inarch Prize and the honorable mention at the XXIII Compasso d'Oro. He writes for architecture magazines and portals such as Abitare, Area, Domusweb, Klat, Materia and has directed "Opere" Tuscan architecture magazine. He deals with projects in border areas, reuse, disassembly and re-assembly of architecture. For Skira, he edited the monograph on the studio DillerScofidio+Renfro, with LetteraVentidue "Trasformazioni: storie di paesaggi contemporanei" and for Skira, "L'atlante dei paesaggi riciclati". He loves to travel with his motorcycle through the streets of the beloved Balkans towards the East.

Alessandro Tessari



Alessandro Tessari has studied in the University Institute of Architecture of Venice and in the University of Architecture of Seville. He finished his degree with Bernardo Secchi and Guillermo Vazquez Consuegra, with whom he collaborated from 2005 to 2008. He is Ph.D in Architecture at Villard d'Honnecourt - IUAV of Venice and in Urbanisme at PROURB - URFJ of Rio de Janeiro. He has been visiting professor at IUAV of Venice, Roma Tre of Rome, Catholic University of Pereira, Javeriana University of Bogotá and Escola da Cidade of São Paulo. He has been professor from 2016 to 2019 at UNIFE, Faculty of Architecture of Ferrara. Alessandro Tessari has supported lectures in the main universities of Architecture, including IUAV of Venice, Politecnico di Milan, AAM of Mendrisio, ETSA of Seville, UFRJ of Rio de Janeiro, Javeriana of Bogotá, Escola da Cidade and the FAU-Mackenzie of São Paulo and in several cultural institutions in Europe such as the Venice Biennale of Architecture and the Maison de l'Architecture of Geneva. Alessandro Tessari has founded in 2008 with Matteo Bandiera ETB, an International Architecture and Urbanism practice based in Seville and Treviso.

Mladen Burazor



Mladen Burazor is a member of teaching staff at the Department of Architectural design and his previous research work, including master's thesis, doctoral dissertation and published scientific papers and books, is directly related to the topic of architectural design. He attended Strode College (UK) and later graduated at the University of Sarajevo, Faculty of Architecture in 2004 where he also completed doctoral theses in 2012. He has more than 15 years of experience on a numerous international architectural projects as well as Higher education programmes, most recent being the HERD programme financed by Norwegian ministry of foreign affairs. As a member of dedicated personnel from engineering faculties in the country, he was involved in creation of the very first database of the energy characteristics and potential refurbishment models of the entire residential building stock. Beside academic duties, over the course of years, Mladen Burazor has been involved and collaborated with many professional organisations in promoting architectural profession and also participated on a number of architectural competitions receiving in total 8 awards.

Adnan Pašić



Adnan Pašić (Zagreb, 1967) is an architect who is Head of design and research studio at the Institute of Architecture, Urbanism and Spatial Planning and teacher on Architectural Design at Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina. He lectured on the Universities in USA, Nederland, Japan, Turkey and Bosnia and Herzegovina. He was Visiting Scholar on Department of Architecture on MIT, Cambridge, Mass., USA and Guest Professor on the Faculty of Architecture on Istanbul Technical University. As practicing architect he combined practice with research on various projects in urban design, housing, office buildings, cultural facilities, sacral spaces and interiors. His architectural works were presented on three solo and fifteen group exhibitions in region and Europe. Association of Architects of Bosnia and Herzegovina awarded him with annual awards in 2006, 2009 and 2012.

Senka Ibrišimbegović



Ph.D. Senka Ibrišimbegović was born in Travnik, BiH. She attended High school in Switzerland. She finished Faculty of Architecture at the University of Sarajevo. During studies, she participated in educational programs at the Yildiz Technical University Istanbul, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Cambridge USA in 2001. and TU Wien in 2003. She did her postgraduate studies in Italy in 2004, in cooperation with Università di Siena, Politecnico di Milano, IUAV di Venezia, Università di Roma - La Sapienza. In May 2014, she did her doctoral thesis research at the Université Paris 8. From January 2008, she works at the Faculty of Architecture University of Sarajevo, and since 2019 as an Assistant professor. She has participated in several international scientific and professional conferences, as well as scientific and professional projects. She works with the Museum of contemporary art Ars Aevi in Sarajevo since 2004, on architectural design proposed by Italian architect Renzo Piano and exhibition setups. In 2019 she commissions the exhibition of Bosnia and Herzegovina pavilion for the 58th Venice Biennale.

Nermina Zagora



Nermina Zagora graduated from the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo (2005), obtained Master's degree in Product Design from the Fine Arts Academy, University of Sarajevo (2008) and doctoral degree from the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo (2012). During her graduate and postgraduate studies, Nermina participated in academic mobility programs architecture schools in Barcelona, Oslo, London, Ghent, and Kobe. As assistant professor at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo, Nermina has been teaching in the academic fields of architectural and interior design. Nermina is a co-author of two books and twenty articles and her research included architectural education, energy efficiency, ideological dimension of architecture and correlations between interior and urban design. As a founding partner and principal architect of Sarajevo-based architectural studio Firma, Nermina has co-authored than 90 architectural, interior and urban design projects since 2009, including several award-winning and internationally published projects. Nermina speaks English, Spanish and French.

Giovanni Bazzani



Giovanni Bazzani is an architect graduated at the Department of Architecture of the University of Ferrara (Italy) with master thesis focused on rehabilitation and enhancement of post-industrial landscape. Since 2016 he has been collaborating with Heriscapè - Heritage & Landscape Training & Consulting, working on different projects in the field of heritage conservation and enhancement, such as the definition of architectural guidelines and protection policies for the buffer zones of the UNESCO world heritage sites of Al Ain in UAE. During his work experience he developed his attitude for urban design with works on urban developments masterplans and projects for public urban space with special focus on urban mobility reorganization, development of sustainable mobility and resilient city-landscapes, working for example on the Parco del Mare project in Rimini from the urban planning stage to the detailed final project in the Northern area of the city. Since 2016 he is assistant professor in the Architectural Design Studio (LAP3) at University of Ferrara, studio held and coordinated by professor Alessandro Massarente.

Elena Guidetti



Elena Guidetti is an Architect and a PhD Candidate in *Architecture, History and Project* at Politecnico di Torino, and a member of *The Future Urban Legacy Lab*, the interdisciplinary research centre of PoliTo. Her PhD research focuses on defining, assessing and measuring the *Potential* in the Architecture field, involving the concepts of Embodied Energy and Flexibility. Until 2018 she keeps working both as freelance Architect and as teaching assistant in the Design Lab III at University of Ferrara. She takes part in the organization of the international workshops EARNs in Sarajevo and starts an ongoing collaboration. During 2017 she worked as intern in Zimoun Contemporary Art Studio in Bern, setting international exhibition -Paris, Aarhus, Appenzell- and developing some art-work prototypes. In 2017 she ended her Integrated Master degree at the Faculty of Architecture of Ferrara, with a thesis focused on the design strategies for a post-industrial site in Oporto -in collaboration with the Faculdade de Arquitectura do Porto- advised by Alessandro Massarente (UniFe) and Helder Casal Ribeiro (Faup).

Andrea Matta



Andrea Matta graduated with honors in Architecture in Parma (2013), with a thesis on the theme of urban and architectural redevelopment of a block situated in the district Oltretorrente in the same city. After participating in the Mastercampus urban regeneration project for the University campus and the entire strategic reorganization of the spaces of the same University (2014-2017). In 2015, he moves for a year to Porto where he studies at F.A.U.P., subsequently obtaining the Doctorate of Research in 2018 at the Department of Architecture and Engineering (DIA) of the University of Parma, with a thesis entitled "The experimental city of the campus. Form and urban role of the university campus in Europe". In the Portuguese city has way of entering into contact with some prominent personalities, including the architect and urban planner Nuno Portas who will provide an important contribution to research carried out on campus and city themes. In the meantime he takes part in various academic and professional experiences, including a competition international invitations to a new campus on the theme of social assistance architecture

ArcDesPress

ArchiLab didactic experiences

In 1995, on the initiative of Gianluca Frediani, ArcDes-design workshop was established as a study center within the Institute (now Department) of Architecture of the University of Ferrara.

Since 2005 Alessandro Massarente directs the **ArcDes Development of Integrated Architectural Design Programs for City, Environmental, Landscape** Research Laboratory within the Department of Architecture of the University of Ferrara.

During more than 20 years of activity, ArcDes carries out research activities through the integration and coordination of specialist skills in the areas of enhancement of urban areas and residential complexes, landscape evaluation of infrastructure, urban and territorial networks, complexes and buildings for culture and education, restoration and requalification of architectural and cultural heritage, enhancement and recovery of archaeological, industrial and rural heritage, even through exhibition and museum design.

ArcDes has developed specific skills carrying out basic and research activities, applied at local, national and international level:

- investigations, preliminary projects, feasibility studies, preliminary design documents, programs for grant, as essential elements for the preliminary design of enhancement interventions of urban areas, design of public buildings, recovery and restoration of cultural heritage;
- consultancy for design, through the coordination of specialistic skills;
- advertising, training and professional updating in the field of architectural and urban design methodologies through seminars, workshops, masters and advanced courses.

ArcDesPress is an editorial brand created in 2016 for the *Open Access* publication of books, monographs, multi-author volumes, exhibition catalogs, conference proceedings, focused on architectural and urban design themes in its multiple and complex interactions with the other disciplines related to the project.

The **ArcDesPress ArchiLab didactic experiences series** aims to document the most interesting teaching experiences, both in the context of university curricular courses and workshops -held on behalf of city and local government bodies- in collaboration with other national and international universities.



Development of integrated
Architectural Design Programs
for City, Environment, Landscape

Sarajevo University Campus reports the educational experience developed over two academic years by the Third Year Design Laboratory of the Department of Architecture of the University of Ferrara.

The work focuses on the development of design strategies for the former Marsala Tito in Sarajevo, proposing design approaches capable of converting the dismissed military area into a University Campus, following the current process underway by the local government.

The first section of the book collects the theoretical contributions both by professors and collaborators of the Architectural Design Lab III of the University of Ferrara and the professors of the University of Sarajevo involved in the two international workshops held in Sarajevo in 2018 and 2019.

The second section of the publication shows the projects developed by students of the Architectural Design Lab III, embracing the disparate design approaches, linked both to student's inclinations and educational methods of the professors of each project group.

This research work aims to be the first step, in a broad vision of international collaboration between the University of Ferrara and the University of Sarajevo, focusing both on the shared training of students and on the joint research of innovative approaches in the field of reuse, recovery and reconditioning of existing built environment.



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