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Architectural Design of Multifunctional Center in Prishtina

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Abstract. *Trade and the business process, the system of human development has undergone major transformations in relation to the development of life style of the urbanites, moreover with improvement of human standard of living. The main purpose of this paper is to promote greater architectural design knowledge in the field of multifunctional contemporary structures, and thus further encourage of academic research. Through a review of the literature, the paper explores various aspects related to the planning, design, philosophy, convenience, policy, sustainability and efficiency of those nowadays structures. The following research methods are used for the purposes of this paper: the basic used methods are inductive and deductive evaluation, in the dialectical method of separating the unity of the general and the particular. During the research, are applied comparative and descriptive methods, comparative analysis, literature description. Also, the empirical method was used through the study of previous urban plans, analysis of the case study's, and through the research activity in collecting and analyzing data within the questionnaire of the Pristina municipality. The design principles of the multifunctional center, are intended to be a model of compliance with urban legal regulations by the municipality of Pristina at the same time, fulfilling the need for trade of the larger influx of residents from the Arbëria neighborhood, strengthened with other functions that enrich the environment and customers with active relaxation and rest.*

Keywords: *Architectural design, Multifunctionality, Trade, Culture, Prishtina*

1. INTRODUCTION

Trade and commercial process, the system of human development which has undergone major transformations in relation to the development of science, technology, increasing the material base of society and increasing the standard of living of mankind. The main purpose of scientific research is to promote greater design knowledge in the field of multifunctional centers, and thus encourage in further academic research to consult specialists who have the necessary expertise in architectural design. Much of this research clarifies standards regarding high technical, organizational, and commercial requirements. These standards and norms are mainly related to commercial buildings

or structures, with mixed architectural modality. From historiography we learn that the sales arcades or plates were initially presented as such at the Burlington Arcade in London, the Galleria Vittorio Emanuele II in Milan, and the numerous arcades in Paris which have been known to have been successful. However, many small arcades have been demolished and replaced with large shopping malls accessible by car. From the end of the 20th century, shopping centers began to be attached to entertainment buildings such as cinemas, restaurants, public garages, distribution centers. As a single structure built, shopping malls that world were often very important architectural constructions, enabling wealthy clients to trade and buy goods in areas protected from weather influences (Bajčinovci, 2016-2017). Stationary parking buildings are usually the conceptual part of large shopping malls. The architecture of commercial and economic buildings often reflects the fascinating atmosphere, visors and the most modern technological levels, and in reality this activity has a rapid and massive growth, especially here in Kosovo in recent times. The national development of a country is directly reflected in the development of financial circulation, therefore commercial megastructures are one of the financial generating activities.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The quality of the architectural design is distinguished by the user or the clients, while the need to improve the performance of the architectural structure is the task of the designer/planner, to ensure the suitability for a certain functional purpose. Therefore, there is a need to develop an efficiency measurement system so that functional efficiency can be assessed and continuous improvements promoted with sustainability, timeliness, maintenance, suitability, revitalization and environmental impact. In this context we can quote (Le Corbusier, 1922), in his study "Architecture or Revolution", highlights the role of architecture as a promoter of social development, therefore, many contemporary architects agreed on the role of architecture as a creative development activity, for this reason architecture represents a role of social stability¹.

The European Union has introduced a series of measures to ensure the free movement of goods throughout the European Union to ensure free trade. The quality approach to the directives and guidelines aims at product control, and above all the harmonization of product technical standards throughout Europe. Planning and programming for the realization of commercial economic buildings or shopping centers implies multi-disciplinary analysis, respectively a holistic approach is required in the realization of this design task. In the context of business, first of all, profit is required, profit is the engine which derives a host of activities and actions of economic development. Therefore, starting from the profit and the basic business maxim "circulation derives profit" we reach a similar situation during the programming and planning process for commercial buildings, with business activities as follows (Bajčinovci, 2017)² :

¹ Jencks, Ch. (2000-2007). Le Corbusier. Crown Publishing Group. The University of Michigan.

² Bajčinovci, B. (2017). Commercial Hybrid Buildings, Planning & Design. JOSHA. Vol.4.(3). Germany.

1. Purchase of a plot or terrain;
2. Preparation of the parcel for further business;
3. Determining the best part of the location for own business needs;
4. Lease of the remaining area from the plot ².

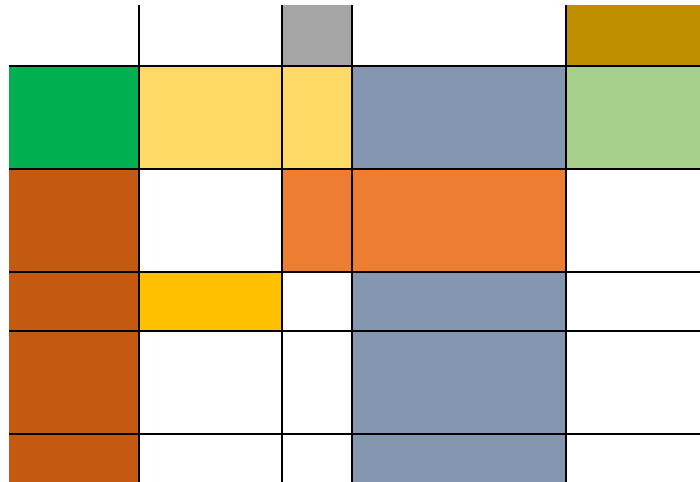


Fig 1. Plot planning in commercial economic areas, (Bajčinovci, 2019)

Research methodology is an instrument by which research seeks to identify the components and solve the problems posed. “The term problem thus has a special meaning in the world of research, one that sometimes confuses beginners. In our everyday world, a problem is something we try to avoid. But in academic research, a problem is something we seek out, even invent if we have to. Indeed, a researcher without a good conceptual problem to work on faces a bad practical problem, because without a research problem, a researcher is out of work”³.

For research purposes the following research methods will be used: The basic method is inductive and deductive evaluation, ie the dialectical method of separating the general and the particular unity. During the research, comparative and descriptive methods, comparative analysis, description of literature, international bibliographic basis were used. Empirical methods have been used through the study of previous urban plans, through the analysis of case study methods and through research activity in data collection and analysis with individual interviews with Kosovar architects. Field research, fieldwork with research of public buildings, commercial buildings in the municipality of Prishtina, has provided *in situ* information on the problem. Prishtina is a city that after the year 2000, has undergone a crucial transformation in the social, economic and spatial plane. Quantitative and qualitative data collection, field research and situation research, research of a specific functional context and specific attributes, include a thorough urban analysis of existing buildings, including practices,

³ Booth, W., Colomb, G., Williams, J. (2008). *The Craft of the Research*. Chicago & London: The University of Chicago Press. pp: 54.

construction standards and current primary infrastructure structure are an urban target in the future.

“Design is not making beauty, beauty emerges from selection, affinities, integration, love.”

Louis Kahn

Multifunctional building is a structure that contains at least two different destination spaces, but most of present realizations contain a large number of them. In general multifunctional building contains a large amount of functions, mixed-used spaces that create a complex system. Multifunctional building allows to use the urban space in a more efficient and compact way⁴. Multifunctional buildings are absorbing an increasing number of people through an ever-expanding service sector. Urban centres are expanding mainly through their vertical development where in one place many different users' needs intersect. The design process of new multifunctional buildings should be adequate to reflect the needs of the present society. The structure of multifunctional building can be described structure composed of functional program and technological systems based on the construction system as an internal set of elements⁵. Finally, multifunctional building depends on the environmental elements set, such as:

- localization,
- natural environment,
- management system,
- social aspect,
- economic aspect⁵.

In other words, the importance of multifunctional centers is greater than we think because it unites man with nature, trade, culture, art and many functions that this environment contains!

3. DISCUSSION

Life and contemporary lifestyle, defines a variety of daily activities, therefore, there are few changes in the daily approach of the architectural design strategy, there is a lack of a holistic system for the implementation of a sustainable concept of contemporary design.

There is a need for a legal and development mechanism to address that the construction of architectural structures can be easily accomplished by enabling respect for the urban development of the community and the realization of economic profit. All these activities can be easily implemented by respecting the legal regulations in force. Therefore, the purpose of this research was that new architectural structures can be

⁴ M. Gerigk, A. Taraszkievicz, “Safety-based approach in multifunctional building design”, Safety and Reliability: Methodology and Applications - Nowakowski et al. (Eds), London, 2015.

⁵ M. Gerigk (2017) Multi-Criteria Approach in Multifunctional Building Design Process. IOP Conference Series Materials Science and Engineering 245(5):052085.DOI: 10.1088/1757-899X/245/5/052085

realized by respecting legal procedures, depending on the location by the municipality of Prishtina, profit realization, development of the urban community and incorporation in the existing urban structure, without in any way violating the development regulations of the city which is in power.

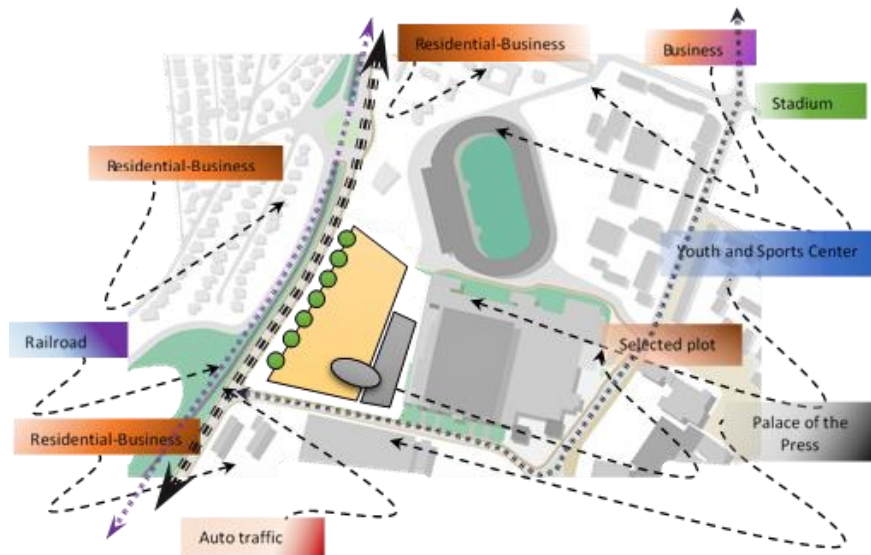


Fig 2. Proposed plot for the Multifunctional Center in Prishtina.
Source: (PZHU, PRU municipality of Prishtina, processed by Bajçinovi, 2019)

The purpose of the realization of a Multifunctional Center in Prishtina is evidenced by many reasons, one of these is the lack of a multifunctional center. Really who benefits if such an object is applied? Of course, the community is the citizens of the city of Prishtina, so the advantage of the possibility of application and plan proposals of urban plans provided by the city of Prishtina enable us the freedom to implement this facility. The main benefit of why the city of Prishtina needs a Multifunctional Center is that the capital itself and its citizens can benefit both socially: culturally, urbanly, as well as commercially so that all activities are harmonized in one structure. Sustainable design consists of 3 basic principles: Economy, Culture, and Ecology that all 3 of these principles are interrelated in the research project proposal, all these above mentioned factors come together and are presented in an architectural entirety. Prishtina is expanding every day and more but we must use the opportunity of strategic development, harmonizing with European laws and standards for a healthier urban future.

According to the study, the tree species used for the GAIA-urban afforestation project were selected, starting with the green Bologna City Regulations and assessing important factors such as the potential for absorption of pollutants (CO₂ and PM₁₀), the release of volatile substances and factors allergy specific, the first 24 most suitable

species have been identified to fulfill this function⁶. There is considerable potential to further develop the beneficial use of vegetation to promote the quality of the urban environment and the health of citizens ... Trees and shrubs were compared for PM accumulation on the surface⁷.

Table 1. Trees that can reduce air pollution. Adapted.

Source: GAIA., Institute of Biometeorology, Bologna. Baraldi, R., European Life+ project.

Tree	Height m'	CO ₂ stored 30/yr. City (kg.)	CO ₂ stored 50/yr. Park (kg.)	VOC	Ozone format. potential	Potential for absorption of gaseous pollutants	Potential for capturing dust
Ability to environmental mitigation potential							
Acer Platanoides	25	4807	6601	Low	Low	High	Med.
Tilia Platyphyllos	>25	3660	5070	Med.	Aver.	High	High
Tilia Cordata	15-25	3660	5070	Low	Low	High	High

Based on the information and the possibilities of possible design development, we have managed to evolve the idea of applying greenery in our environment, therefore exactly this data needs to be incorporated in the urban silhouette of an Multifunctional Center in Prishtina.

4. CONCLUSION

Trade and commercial process, the system of human development which has undergone major transformations in relation to the development of science, technology, increasing the material base of society and increasing the standard of living of man. The main purpose of the research is to promote greater design knowledge in the field of multifunctional centers, and thus encourage further academic research. The intention is to be a model of respecting the urban legal regulations by the Municipality of Prishtina, at the same time, fulfilling the need for supply mainly of residents with a larger influx from the neighborhood of Arbëria, fulfilled with more customers from the city center, but also with special customers who find themselves in this center with specific items. The very presence of an multifunctional center enriches the urban structure with functions of business activity, culture, and recreational services. Of course, a multifunctional center is foreseen that in addition to business services, it also has other functions which enrich the environment and customers with relaxation and active rest, fulfilling the primary purpose for which they need this center in the first place.

⁶ GAIA., Institute of Biometeorology, Bologna. Baraldi, R., European Life+ project. Trees that can reduce air pollution. 2016. < <http://lifegaia.eu/> > [Accessed: 8-January-2020]

⁷ Saebø, A. et al., S.W. Characterization of urban trees and shrubs for particulate deposition, carbon sequestration and BVOC emissions, 2013. Acta Hort. 990, 509-517. DOI: 10.17660/ActaHortic.2013.990.66

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