

A Margin of Indeterminacy: Reevaluating the Potential of Residual Landscapes in Future Urban Development Strategies

LAURA PEDATA
POLIS University

This paper intends to reflect on the importance of landscape conditions, processes over time and change, particularly in transitioning countries like Albania, where cities are subject to fast urban growth and the proliferation of residual spaces, which result in antagonistic and confused landscapes - *landscapes of mutation and crisis*. Although residual spaces are a result of the rational organization of the urban territory, they have become the opposite of the organized world. Analyzing these landscapes at the micro scale we can learn from the natural order that shapes them and from the way the urbanized territory influences their existence; whilst at the macro scale they appear as scale less fragments, interruptions of the urban fabric that reveal a new geography. Their temporary suspension and availability to transformation – but also their unstable, dynamic, heterogeneous and chaotic character - generates an opportunity for designers to reframe the urban design discourse, acknowledging the value of indeterminacy and open-endedness. Residual spaces have the potential to become test sites for experimenting new urban landscape management strategies aimed at guaranteeing people’s comfort and health, responding to social needs, and contributing to the restoration of degraded urban ecosystems and the preservation of the environment. Residual spaces can become the genesis for possible futures.

INTRODUCTION

While the presence of residual spaces has largely been studied by Western culture in both Western and Eastern consolidated urban environments - considering the social, political and economic processes that influence their existence - the value of such spaces as potential platforms for the re-introduction of some level of spontaneity in the development of cities has yet to be fully explored. The paper refers to an expanding city, Tirana¹ in Albania, and observes the consequences brought by fast

social, political and economic mutations on the urban landscape in terms of proliferation and evolution of residual spaces. Genesis, evolution and character of such spaces are then examined through the *Tiers paysage* (Third landscape) theory by Gilles Clément, with the objective of attributing them a new value within the urban environment.

In substance the research intends to offer an extended perspective on the discourse about overlooked residual spaces in contemporary cities, establishing the importance of ‘observation’ as a fundamental operational tool to approach complex urban phenomena, like the one taking place in Tirana. A closer observation of abandoned and indefinite spaces under a renewed value system, can then lead to the definition of new analytical processes, and the reassessment of their role within the urban context, considering them as a potential ground for future urban development.

The final part of the paper deals with the issue of residual space spontaneous occupation strategies, considering the potential of people’s informal approaches to the management of such spaces and the possible influence on the urban ecosystem, hypothesizing a future open-ended operational mode of urban development.

INCOHERENCE & DISORDER: TIRANA’S LANDSCAPE

Long processes are the ones that create stabilized landscapes, the ones that are culturally identifiable; whilst the mutations that occur in a short time can cause considerable and clear disruptions, antagonist and confused landscapes: landscapes of mutation and crisis. (TURRI 2008, 19)

Tirana has experienced periods of stasis (like the 45 years of isolation during the Socialist Regime - 1946-1991) that are sedimented in the landscape², moments of abrupt breaks with the past and phases of fast mutations that resulted in antagonist landscapes, or *Topographies of Trauma* (CANTARELLA e GIULIANO 2013). The latter almost unavoidably generate residual spaces.

The lack of order and coherence in Tirana’s urban landscape after the Nineties can be attributed to the abrupt social and political changes that occurred in the last 25 years³. Tirana is a city accustomed to big and violent changes in the development and evolution of the landscape: a succession of foreign rulings and occupations until the mid-Twentieth Century⁴, was followed by a long isolation period caused by the Socialist



Figure 1: Residual space and contradictions. Tirana (AL). Source: author.

regime under Enver Hoxha⁵. All the sequence of historical events can partially be traced on what is left of historical maps, but the continuous breaks with the past and the tendency to erase the traces left by every new conqueror or established government (which still happens today), resulted in a city without a clear morphology, a city with no clear identity. The reason for this can be traced back in the fact that foreign occupations always imposed new signs on the city eliminating, but not totally erasing, all local cultural expressions. This resulted in a very weak historical layering: most of these overlapping morphological layers are not fully embedded in the local culture and they survive only in the form of monuments and in the infrastructural layout of some parts of the city.

The *cultural sedation* imposed by Communist dictatorship was followed by a sudden explosion of individuality. The city grew too fast for authorities to keep up with it and respond to the housing and service needs of a *swelling* urban population. Similarly to what Engels noted about Manchester in the in 1842, after the Nineties Tirana appears to have been built through *accident* rather than planning (JOHNSON 2002, 36). It seems as if repeated invasions and interruptions have delayed the homogeneous reflection of coherence and order on the Albanian Landscape⁶ and caused a permanent state of conflict in the relationship of people towards the landscape. Nowadays Tirana's landscape is dominated by individual will that continuously clashes with the general and centralized will.

Micro scale individual actions/informal approach

After the fall of the Socialist regime (1991) the individual needs of people became the driving force of development and informal settlements started growing relentlessly. This condition coincided also with a new drastic attitude of people toward nature⁷ and the urban landscape in general: Albanians started neglecting their natural environment and, moving from a predominance of programmed and controlled communal spaces, the city witnessed a decrease in shared spaces and the transformation of all the public spaces into *non-places*⁸. Venturing in the *accidental landscape* of one of Tirana's informal development areas - characterized by disorder, the lack of reference points and the absence of a clear morphology in the building and street layout - what strikes our attention are the high walls and gates around informal (often illegal) detached houses. These walls contain *gardens without landscape*⁹, voluntarily erasing the neglected landscape that surrounds them, but also underlining the sense of property over the landscape and the will to confirm the long denied property rights¹⁰.

Recurring elements in Tirana's contemporary landscape are also the visible signs of its recent history, like abandoned war objects and industrial *ruins*. These ruins are present in Tirana and in the rest of the Albanian landscape. Among them the "*strange case of the Albanian bunker*"¹¹ is emblematic of the complex and manifold relationship that Albanians have with their environment. These currently dismissed war objects are spread throughout both the rural and the urban landscape. As nature takes over and absorbs them¹² they become "*Second Natures*" and,

to the person passing by, they might appear as ancient Roman ruins appeared before the eyes of travelers in the late Eighteenth Century Europe: as “elements of nature that operate at the civil level”¹³, but nevertheless integral part of the landscape. In spite of their original military function, the bunkers were never really needed or used and most of them are now ruins in the landscape. Similarly, abandoned industrial facilities and endless fields covered by rusty greenhouses are subject to a gradual deprivation of meaning, experiencing a slow and inexorable *purgatory*, and progressively becoming part of the natural landscape.

Indistinctively all the *signs* present in the territory are “expressing something about men and the society they live in”¹⁴, they represent the importance of people through their transformations of the landscape and therefore they should be considered and valued as meaningful expressions of our presence in the world.

Tirana, a diffused city with undefined urban margins like many others, suggests a crisis of the canonical vision of a defined city and can be used as an example of a city that cannot be studied and understood solely through aerial representation and maps, as most of its essence lies within small scale individual actions, in the *accidental landscape* of self-built environments, generated as a consequence of direct needs and in the absence of urban regulations¹⁵. Until recent times these *antagonist landscapes* generated by fast urban growth have been mostly ignored or considered only as a problem to solve.

AN EMERGING NEW-ORDER: LE TIERS PAYSAGE¹⁶

Among the key researches and theories on urban landscape processes related to residual spaces (liminal, in between, abandoned spaces; urban voids etc.) in urban contexts, such as “Drosscape” (BERGER, Alan), “Terrain Vague” (SOLÀ-MORALES, Ignasi), “Tokyo Void: Possibilities in Absence” (JONAS, Marieluise & RAHMANN, Heike); “Non-places” (AUGE, Mark); “The City Center Full of Holes” (SMITHSON, Alison), for the purpose of this paper I choose to concentrate on the concept of *Tiers Paysage* by Gilles CLEMENT. According to the definition Gilles



Figure 2: Bunker in the Albanian landscape. Source: Jason Payne.

Clément gives to *Tiers Paysage* in his Manifesto¹⁷, the main elements that define the latter are the presence of spontaneous vegetation, the former exploitation by men and the current absence of human activity. The *Tiers Paysage* is composed by forgotten spaces “in between”, “at the end”, “on the border”, spaces in transition, abandoned urban or rural areas. G. Clément uses the term ‘third landscape’ to designate all “places that man has abandoned”, parks and nature reserves, large uninhabited areas of the globe; *les friches*¹⁸ (brownfield sites, swamps, moors, as well as roadsides, shores and riverbanks, railway embankments, displaced industrial zones covered by bushes, weeds that grow in the seedbeds of traffic islands); as well as those more widespread, smaller, nearly invisible spaces within the centre of cities. They can be produced by cities, industry, tourism, and by agriculture and farming¹⁹. After being abandoned they evolve naturally towards a secondary landscape. They are dynamic spaces, instable, heterogeneous and chaotic and the species that inhabit them change rapidly until they reach a balance. These spaces can have different shapes, size and status and the only thing they have in common is the absence of any human activity and their importance for the conservation of biological diversity²⁰.

With his Manifesto G. Clément doesn’t propose the usual dichotomy of contraposition between city and landscape, he proposes a more articulated contraposition between spaces managed by men and spaces not managed by them, governed by the spirit of *laissez-faire*²¹. The Third landscape is the opposite of the organized world and it derives from the principle of rational organization of the territory. (CLÉMENT, 2005)

Based on this theory it comes as no surprise that Tirana, given the recent transition period and the lack of clear and effective planning regulations, has witnessed a proliferation of such spaces in the last 25 years. If we look at abandoned and neglected landscapes in Tirana through G. Clément’s eyes, less obvious places such as hidden passages, remains of defensive structures (bunkers and underground tunnels), and abandoned cars covered by weed or abandoned greenhouses, may very well fall within this category. The identification of such spaces within the urban context of Tirana and the invitation to see the latter as an opportunity for future development can stimulate Albanians to re-consider what is familiar to them in terms of *potential landscapes*.

Every break in the urban fabric is an opportunity to connect these landscape *fragments*²² and reframe them in a broader system, projecting them in space and time – for instance through the creation of green corridors to stimulate biological continuity - using the indeterminacy of such spontaneous landscapes as a germ for possible futures.

Observing residual spaces from the satellite to the microscope

The “tools to observe the Third landscape range from the satellite to the microscope”²³ - the very near and the very far - and they encompass also the temporal dimension. Analyzing these landscapes at the micro scale we can learn from the natural order that shapes them and from the way the urbanized territory influences their existence; whilst at the macro scale they appear as scale less fragments, interruptions of the urban fabric that together reveal a new *geo-geography* (JAKOB 2009, 118-119). Each fragment acts like a spatial organism of the city, or a *monad*²⁴, “[...] containing within it the totality whence it came, and [is] also illuminating as



Figure 3: Residual spaces, 'Third landscapes' in Tirana (AL). Source: author.

parts of the new montage in which it is assembled." (GILLOUGH 1996, 35). Meanwhile the temporal component of landscape - intended as changes according to the time of the day, seasonal changes and changes caused by long processes over consistent spans of time - is the aspect that identifies it as a means by which we can decode the relationship between society ecology and history.

In Tirana residual spaces are predominantly a result of the instable political, cultural and financial pressure upon the formation of the built environment. They can be found in both private and public areas. They can manifest the administration's incapacity to manage public space due to the lack of (or difficulty in allocating) financial resources. They can be produced by economic and/or political issues related to property rights disputes, or by the relatively recent phase of fast real-estate development, which was operated without clear planning regulations (or rather with a very loose interpretation of the latter). The factors which influence these spaces are in constant mutation, while the spontaneous,

informal, and most of the times illegal, use that people make of them are expressing the immediate needs of the population. But the indeterminate and provisional nature of such spaces could actually constitute an asset for the urban development of cities; these spaces leave room for flexibility and adaptation in an otherwise *fragile*²⁵ environment. And it is indeed the peculiar character of temporary suspension and availability to transformation of such residual spaces, their instable, dynamic, heterogeneous and chaotic character, that makes them suitable as opportunities to test new strategies for occupying and managing the urban landscape.

New values: 'loss of control', disorganization, inaction & disinterest

"[...] apparently incoherent or complex conditions that one might initially mistake as random or chaotic can [in fact] be shown to be highly structured entities that comprise a particular set of geometrical and spatial orders. In this sense, cities and infrastructures are just as "ecological" as forests and rivers." (WALDHEIM 2006, 29)

Order is not equal to *cleanliness*. Even within the urban landscape we can identify a *natural disorder*, or better *biological order*, which has its own logic and does not necessarily need to be reorganized, but rather *observed, studied and managed* (CLÉMENT, *Il giardino in movimento*. Da La Vallée al giardino planetario 2011, 19).

Natural disorder is still seen as something to be organized by architecture, while biological order is not perceived as a possible conception yet. In his first book “Le Jardin en mouvement” (Garden in motion), G. Clément mentions that only in gardens nature is represented according to particular order. The order of the garden is only visual and perceivable through its form; order is therefore at the same time an illusion, a contour of forms, a surface or an architecture, everything else is considered disorder. Of course, if we see the order in the garden as a static order, an exception is undesirable; if, on the other hand, we see it as *dynamic order*, then an exception (a seed that escapes or enters) can start a new evolutionary phase in the garden (‘disorder’ would then be to interrupt this evolution) (CLÉMENT, *Il giardino in movimento*. Da La Vallée al giardino planetario 2011).

In the concept of “Garden in motion”, the gardener himself has less power than the past, he *inhabits* the garden and then *guides* it. There is a substantial difference between *managing*²⁶ or *guiding*²⁷ vegetation and predetermining its form. In the history of garden design man has always imposed a formal order on the garden, fighting against the natural movement and the changes that occur in the vegetation. The new strategy towards the landscape, according to G. Clément, is following the natural flux of vegetation, the biological current that animates a site, and orienting it. Consequently in the “Garden in motion” the process followed by the gardener ought to be *observing, understanding* and, only then, *acting*. But *acting* for G. Clément means using natural forces that are already present on the territory and cooperating with the “*power of invention of nature*”²⁸. (CLÉMENT, *Il giardino in movimento*. Da La Vallée al giardino planetario 2011, 5)

If we extend the concept of *natural forces* and include also the forces in terms of spontaneous approach of people toward the residual spaces, and therefore include the informal uses and the creative approach people have towards these apparently unproductive spaces, they acquire even more richness and contribute to growth and development. Then such spaces can be considered as shared *fragments of a collective conscience*²⁹ in a specific culture, where a different kind of growth and development occur: unlike economic systems where growth and development result in (and are aimed at) accumulation, in biological systems growth refers to transformation and evolution processes (CLÉMENT, *Manifesto del Terzo paesaggio* 2005, 55). In this sense the Third landscape is a constantly *developing global landscape*³⁰, the common space of the future, and residual spaces represent an opportunity.

EMERGENT BEHAVIOR: ORDER + ANARCHY

Vacant or abandoned lands usually confer a sense of discomfort, probably caused by the apparent *loss of control* over such indefinite and imprecise spaces. Moreover they are commonly considered as a *left over*, as the result of a subtraction from the totality of the land controlled

by men. *What if we see them as an addition, as urban fertile land, as wilderness spontaneously reentering the city, instead?*

If we consider disorganization as an opportunity to introduce life in an organized operational model³¹, then also indecision, inaction, unproductivity, disinterest and disorder (in the formal sense) acquire dignity and are seen as an actual potential that ought to be valued. Then, surrender to chaos ought to be protected from the “*contamination by the city*” (KOOLHAAS and MAU 1995, 977) and not vice versa.

Current trends in management of the urban landscape appear to be shifting the attention from a holistic and programmed approach towards the territory, to a localized and site specific approach centered on the specificity of each urban fact. Since Jane Jacobs published “The Death and life of Great American Cities” in the 1960’s, people started noticing the failure of the orthodox planning practice - planning based on sorting out and bringing order from *above* - and the attention shifted to small scale dynamics (like spontaneous neighborhood clustering). This new attitude caused a paradigm shift, affecting also the approach towards urban design, and conferring a new role to landscape, which started becoming a model for urban process, the most suitable medium³² for managing and guiding the contemporary urban conditions and the future development of cities (WALDHEIM 2006).

Within this new scenario, and considering that landscape evolution is not fully predictable and controllable, bottom up approaches seem to represent the most suitable tools to deal with the temporal and unstable aspects of city evolution, flexible enough to continuously respond and adapt to the needs of people in relation to their environment.

Organized complexity and Emergent Urban Ecosystem

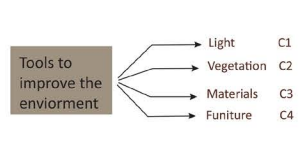
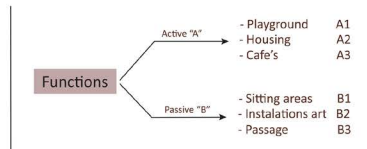
“[...] the discipline of ecology suggests that individual agents acting across a broad field of operation produce incremental and cumulative effects [feedback mechanisms] that continually evolve the shape of an environment over time”. (WALDHEIM 2006, 29)

In the 70’s Mathematical Biology started demonstrating how a higher-level order of intelligence can form out of relatively simple component parts, affecting not only the scientific disciplines of brain science and software design, but also the world of urban studies (JOHNSON 2002). Theories about complexity³³ of self-organizing systems related to cities, explore how bottom up behavior and positive feedback loop mechanisms can generate complex structures without the need for a “*master planner calling the shots*” and dictating the plan form above (JOHNSON 2002, 14, 40). Science of complexity and self-organization applied to urban studies demonstrate how it’s the interaction between people in the streets that creates *emergent systems* like cities, where knowledge and intelligence are created³⁴.

If we apply the concept of *organized complexity*³⁵ to our understanding of the dynamic relationships and agencies of process of residual landscapes, we can begin to identify a higher level order of positive feedback mechanisms operating in the urban ecosystem: an “*emergent behavior*”, a “*mix of order and anarchy*” (JOHNSON 2002, 38), a space which expresses neither power nor submission to power, a Third landscape seen as a *Third state*³⁶.



○ Strategy



- Curtain wall lighting (LED) to improve the importance of one area or simple light installations to light these narrow spaces and give them a new identity.
- Create visual effects with these type of vegetation to attract people in the area.
- Create different patterns of the paths (integrating both vegetation and tiles) to highlight these narrow areas
- It will be all warm materials: wood or stone tiles that reminiscent old albanian streets

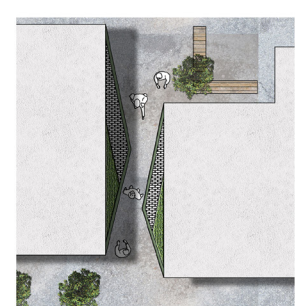
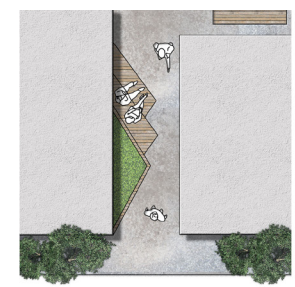
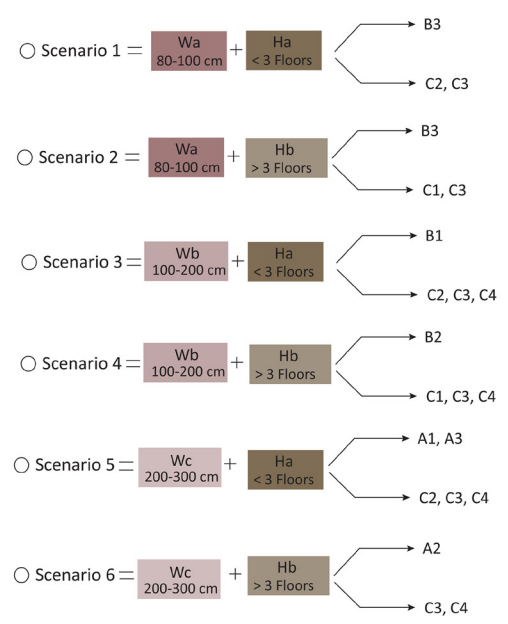


Figure 4: "In between spaces", work by students: Anisa Simixhiu, Arnold Pulaj, Anjeza Karajani, Jonida Ukperaj; Landscape Design Studio 2013-2014, POLIS University - Tirana (AL), instructor Msc. Laura Pedata, assistants Mario Shllaku, Erialda Zekthi, Mariana Proko.

A MARGIN OF INDETERMINACY: LOOSE GUIDELINES

Like in the approach adopted by the 'planetary gardener', Gilles Clément - first observing and leaving room for the plants to develop spontaneously, understanding, and only then acting to steer their evolution - the future urban landscape approaches could include loose guidelines, where individuals respond to simple rules and the rest is left to individual creativity and intelligence.

To understand the true potential of landscape interventions operated in residual areas left behind by cities, industry, tourism, and by agriculture and farming we can turn to a number of successful temporary landscape interventions and spontaneous initiatives by citizens, like Estonoesunsolar (this is not an empty site), "Urban Tactics"³⁷ and "pop-up Urbanism"³⁸ or the collaborative effort of the "Pavement to Parks" program³⁹ in San Francisco, which offers a set of loose guidelines for

transforming underused streets and sidewalks into landscaped surfaces. All the above mentioned initiatives have in common a contained scale and the provisional nature of the interventions, but most importantly they all act as catalysts of public life and biodiversity.

Also Tirana citizens are slowly turning the attention back toward shared and green spaces, reclaiming public areas, and reestablishing their relationship with nature inside the city. They are temporarily reclaiming unused swathes of land and quickly and inexpensively turning them into new public spaces. Strategies and approaches for the *management* of unused or underused spaces in consolidated urban environments should be considered also in terms of the initiative that drives the intervention – private or public - and the adopted implementation process – legal or illegal interventions, informal/spontaneous or guided/planned approaches, as the latter can determine the extent of the potential social and ecological benefit of the intervention.

The main approaches adopted in Tirana until a few years ago were mostly privately driven and implemented illegally both on public and private properties; the occupation of residual sites was motivated

exclusively by individual needs (land used as a private kitchen garden, as grazing field for livestock, as a space for hanging laundry, as a garbage dump, etc.), and therefore did not necessarily stimulate social interaction with the rest of the community, nor it was coordinated with other interventions around the city.

But in the last three years, and thanks to initiatives promoted jointly by local NGO's and foreign organizations, more hybrid approaches are being tested. In 2015, for example, the local NGO Co-PLAN in cooperation with local schools, operated the transformation of a neglected public space in Tirana into a pocket park, through a community engaging, participatory process⁴⁰. The project was carried out in phases coordinated by the NGO, who had the task of catalyzing the bottom-up initiative of a neighborhood in Tirana and overseeing the participatory planning process and the involvement of citizens and higher education institutions (local school of Architecture POLIS, and Goethe Institut), with students acting as negotiators between locals (neighbors), private stakeholders (investors) and representatives of the Tirana Municipality (JANO 2015). In the above mentioned case the process itself stimulated social interaction among neighbors, activating a communication channel between the latter, private local business owners and the local authorities, but most importantly, it stimulated a sense of responsibility in the community (who was involved in the process of shaping interventions in their neighborhood from the very first phases of the project) and the investors, who are now both in charge of the maintaining the new public space. If extended and managed in a set of coordinated actions, this approach could guarantee an ecological benefit extended to the entire city, reframing residual landscapes in degraded urban environments and using them to sustain and regenerate ecosystem services⁴¹.

In conclusion the observation of such spatial solutions adopted in the in between, abandoned or neglected spaces in Tirana, and the identification of a new level of 'order' in the emergent system that characterizes Tirana's urban condition, can contribute to a new understanding of contemporary urban processes. In a broader sense, the attribution of an aesthetic value to indefinite spaces, the acknowledgement of their positive environmental and social impact on the urban ecosystem at large, and the establishment of a new relationship between order and self-emergence in urban environments, constitute the basis for reframing the contemporary urban design discourse.

Ultimately, the new perspective on urban residual landscapes presented in this paper suggests the possibility of a future open-ended operational mode of urban development, as opposed to fixed traditional top-down planning approaches. The lessons learned from the observation of residual space spontaneous behavior and existing informal occupation strategies, could be the starting point for outlining a methodology to operate within highly planned and programmed spaces following loose guidelines, leaving room for a margin of indeterminacy to increase the flexibility and resilience of urban environments.



Figure 5: "Pocket Park", in Tirana (AL), 2014. Source: Co-PLAN.

ENDNOTES

- 1 The topic of residual spaces concerns all transitioning cities: both shrinking and expanding cities, dense and sprawling urban structures.
- 2 The Socialist regime imposed a *sign* on the Albanian landscape through a rational organization of the territory which reflected the economic and social organization of the regime (collectivization), generating the still identifiable industrial and agricultural landscapes that once surrounded (and are now included inside) the capital city, Tirana.
- 3 For more information refer to (ALIAJ, LULO e MYFTIU 2003)
- 4 Roman-Byzantine (before Fifteenth Century); Skanderbeg's Liberation (1444 ca., resisting to Turk invasion); Ottoman (1481-1912); 1912-24 (Princedom); 1928-39 (Reign of King Zogu); Italian and German occupation (Italian protectorate 1939-1943); Socialist Republic of Albania (1946-1991).
- 5 First secretary of the communist Party of Labor Central Committee and political commissar of the Army of National Liberation, who became Prime Minister of his country in 1944.
- 6 Considering Landscape both as intermediary and tool of the relationship between man and environment and as a witness of the presence of men, their living and operating in the world. Cit. translated from Italian text (TURRI 2008, 59).
- 7 **L+S+N**. The formula indicates that Landscape exists if there are three factors: a subject, nature and a relationship (contact, encounter or liaison) between the two. Cit. (JAKOB 2009, 29-30)
- 8 Marc Augé defines non-places as anthropological spaces of transience that do not hold enough significance to be regarded as "places". (AUGÉ 1995)
- 9 Referred to the medieval enclosed garden typology, a *garden without landscape* is a garden with no exterior views, no horizons and profiles of mountains and sea. (PANDAKOVIC e DAL SASSO 2013, 64-67)
- 10 During the Socialist regime most Albanians were deprived of their lands in favor of the collectivization of property. After the fall of the regime many lands in the capital have been occupied illegally and, still today, Albanians are dealing with tedious issues caused by the reclaiming of property rights by original owners in illegally occupied areas.
- 11 See "The strange case of the Albanian bunker", Cit. from Article by Jason Payne. (PAYNE 2014)
- 12 A part from the ones that have been adapted for practical use by farmers or repurposed programmatically as hotels and bars by resourceful entrepreneurs.
- 13 In "Viaggio in Italia" Goethe defines them as a "*Second Natures that operate on a civil level*". See also John Dixon Hunt, "Nel Concetto delle Tre Nature" where he operates a distinction between three types of nature: First Nature: Uncontaminated Nature; Second Nature: Anthropized Nature; Third Nature: Gardens, a refined art of the environmental sphere", in Casabella 597-598, 1993; also cited by Bianconi in the book "Nuovi paesaggi. Rappresentare seconde nature". (BIANCONI 2008, 41-43)
- 14 Signs intended as recognizable marks on the landscape (TURRI 2008, 137).

- 15 Sometimes the regulations exist and the problem lies in the difficulty in implementing them.
- 16 In English the French word literally translates into "Third landscape".
- 17 From the "Manifesto del terzo Paesaggio" (CLÉMENT, Manifesto del Terzo paesaggio 2005)
- 18 The French term *Friches* indicates uncultivated abandoned land and fields (no equivalent term in other languages). Friches are dynamic. It still has a negative meaning, as if the re-conquer of a soil by nature corresponds to degradation.
- 19 The anthropized territory (result of human activity) influences the existence and the form and shape of the 'Third landscape'. As cities grow the number of residual spaces increases; this doesn't necessarily mean that their total surface is increasing, but rather that they are becoming more fragmented (CLÉMENT, Manifesto del Terzo paesaggio 2005, 37).
- 20 According to G. CLÉMENT it's the very disinterest of the institutions for the Third landscape that determines the existence and survival of such spaces and the thriving of diversity in them. "*Il disinteresse per il Terzo paesaggio da parte dell'istituzione garantisce il mantenimento e il dispiegamento della diversità*" (CLÉMENT, 2005, p. 54).
- 21 French for "Let (people) do (as they choose).
- 22 "*Ogni rottura nel tessuto delle maglie può essere considerata come un'opportunità di comunicazione tra i "vuoti"*". Form the original text in Italian (CLÉMENT, Manifesto del Terzo paesaggio 2005, 40).
- 23 Translated from the Italian text: "*Gli strumenti di osservazione del Terzo paesaggio vanno dal satellite al microscopio*" (CLÉMENT, Manifesto del Terzo paesaggio 2005, 41)
- 24 From Walter Benjamin's theories on the life and form of cities, where he introduces the concept of "monad", in which the "universal is discernible within the particular".
- 25 Intended as fixed, rigid and breakable due to the lack of elasticity.
- 26 From the Italian '*gestire*', which also translates into 'organizing'.
- 27 From the Italian '*orientare*', which also translates into 'steering' or 'directing'.
- 28 Translated from the Italian text: "*il poteredi invenzione della natura*" (CLÉMENT, Il giardino in movimento. Da La Vallée al giardino planetario 2011, 12)
- 29 Translated from the Italian text: "*Il terzo paesaggio può essere considerato come frammento condiviso di una coscienza collettiva [...]*" (CLÉMENT, Manifesto del Terzo paesaggio 2005, 57)
- 30 Translated from the Italian text: "*Paesaggio globale in divenire*" (CLÉMENT, Manifesto del Terzo paesaggio 2005, 63)
- 31 "*Considerare la non organizzazione come un principio vitale grazie al quale ogni organizzazione si lascia attraversare dai lampi della vita*" (CLÉMENT, 2005, p. 59).
- 32 "LANDSCAPE IS A MEDIUM, it has been recalled by Corner, Allen, and others, uniquely capable of responding to temporal change, transformation, adaptation, and succession. These qualities recommend landscape as an analog to contemporary processes of urbanization and as a medium uniquely suited to the open-endedness, indeterminacy, and change demanded by contemporary urban conditions. As Allen puts it, "landscape is not only a formal model for urbanism today, but perhaps more importantly, a model for process." (WALDHEIM 2006, 39)
- 33 Referred to the 'Systemic complexity' that in "The condition of the working class in England", Engels recognizes in Manchester, a pattern that emerges out of uncoordinated local actions.
- 34 See also "Emergence in landscape architecture" by Prof. Rod Barnett (BARNETT 2013).
- 35 According to 'organized complexity' theory "many interrelating agents [that] create a higher level behavior", a distinct macro behavior, "[...] forming a specific pattern over time" (JOHNSON, 2002, p. 48).
- 36 Translated from the Italian text: "*Uno spazio che non esprime né il potere né la sottomissione al potere*" (CLÉMENT, Manifesto del Terzo paesaggio 2005, 11).
- 37 <http://tacticalurbanismguide.com/>
- 38 <http://www.popurbanism.org/>
- 39 "Pavement to Parks" id a collaborative effort between the San Francisco Planning Department, the Department of Public Works, and the Municipal Transportation Agency (<http://pavementtoparks.sfplanning.org/>).
- 40 http://walk21vienna.com/?dg_voting_submission=pocket-park
- 41 Benefits provided by natural ecological processes (production of oxygen form plants, breaking down of waste from bacteria, absorption of water by soil, etc.)

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