

O P I N I O N

by

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arch. Rosen Petrov Savov

ON:

Thesis for obtaining a Doctorate degree in a professional field 5.7. Architecture, construction and geodesy, scientific specialty "Architecture of buildings, structures, structures and details" by author arch. Armend Hajrush Fazliu, Architecture Department, NBU, Sofia. with Scientific Advisor: Prof. Dr. Arch. Georgi Georgiev

The review is presented as:

- Member of the Scientific Jury, appointed by Order No. 3-RK-15 of 09.10.2019 to Prof. Dr. Plamen Bochkov - Rector of New Bulgarian University, pursuant to Art. 4, para. 2 of the Academic Staff Development Act of the Republic of Bulgaria (ZRARB),
- was selected for opinion on the competition by a decision of the Scientific Jury from its first meeting, held in 2019

SHORT BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

Arch. Armend Hajrush Fazliu was born on 20/09/1979 Nationality Kosovar Albanian From 09,2015 - until now. .e Teacher at the University of Prishtina "Hasan Pristina", Pristina (Kosovo)

From 09.2012 - until now has been appointed as a full-time assistant at "AAB College" -

BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

Arch. Armend Hajrush Fazliu was born on 20/09/1979 Nationality Kosovar Albanian From 09,2015 - until now - Teacher at the University of Prishtina "Hasan Pristina", Pristina (Kosovo)

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FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE AND ARTS

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION WORK

The paper deals with the theme: "Sustainable Development of the City of Pristina, Kosovo and Revitalization of Kosovo"

Volume and structure - The dissertation contains 208 pages incl. Bibliography 40 pcs source, list of figures, tables and applications in work - 3 pages in total

The actual research includes 205 pages. The number of literary sources is 40. Author's publications on the topic are 3 issues.

The dissertation contains the following parts: Introduction, 4 main sections, Conclusion and Annexes. The main part of the dissertation includes a bibliography and a list of figures, tables, annexes.

The relevance of the topic according to the author are: Geopolitical and geostrategic changes at the end of the last century laid the basis of new political, socio-economic and material realities in the world and European space with their natural and anthropogenic environment. They have significantly altered the existing commodity, economic and energy balance, resource, labor and market security, domestic and transnational commodity-monetary relations.

- 1. The subject of the study is Pristina, with its social, economic and spatial structure, territorial systems and infrastructure, on the one hand, and on the other, the system of habitation with its territorially arranged locations and architectural and urban development elements, residential areas and terrains. , complexes, neighborhoods, regulated and unregulated land properties, low-rise, mid-rise and high-rise buildings and building formations, building and inter-building spaces, objects and elements.***
- 2. The object of the study is the genesis of the living environment, pathogenic changes, problems and potential for future growth, renewal and revitalization in the conditions of sustainable development such as diverse nature, vision, function, architectural and urban planning, functional-technological and spatially communicative formulation. , energy efficiency, eco-balance and culturally identical signal for material-structural and human presence and location.***
- 3. The main objective of the doctorate is the wide-ranging scientific-theoretical and practical-applied study of the development of the city of Pristina, its chronology, socio-economic and spatial structure, resource, functional and territorial systems with emphasis on revitalization and sustainable development of the residential environment.***
- 4. The tasks related to the realization of the stated main purpose of work are:***
- 5. Situational analysis, summaries and conclusions of the historical-geographical, socio-economic and spatial development of the city of Pristina;***
- 6. Summary of functional and spatial analysis and conclusions of the Municipal Development Plan 2012 - 2022;***

The expected results relate to the achievement of the main objective and the resulting research tasks aimed at revitalization and sustainable development of the residential environment in Pristina .

The sequence of research, planning and design activities is as follows:

7. Analysis, synthesis, evaluation and mapping of natural, cultural, material, human and financial resources.
8. Analysis, synthesis, evaluation and mapping of the landscape and its natural and anthropogenic elements.
9. Analysis, synthesis, evaluation and mapping of the sites and sites of cultural and historical heritage.

As a result, all the necessary measures, activities and projects are being synthesized for: optimization and completion of eco-infrastructure, which reduces the fragmentation and loss of habitats and species of flora and fauna and preserves the stability of the natural resource potential of the region; elimination and prevention of violations related to tourist activities; restoration of ecological balance and reproduction of recreational resources; disaster relief and industrial accidents, floods, fires, landslides, tornadoes; removing sources of soil, water, air pollution and developing preventative measures to control and counteract potential pollutants and offenders.

Scientific theoretical statement

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In Chapter I. / Module 2.Situational Analysis of Socio-Economic and Spatial Development of the City of Pristina, Kosovo.

Historical and spatial development of the Republic of Kosovo and Pristina

The Republic of Kosovo has a central position on the Balkan Peninsula in Southeast Europe. In the past it was part of the SFR Yugoslavia, and in 2008 it gained its independence. Kosovo has a population of 1 884 981 people as of 2015, but according to some institutions, incl. It is between 1 900 000 and 2 200 000 inhabitants.

Socio-economic and spatial development of Kosovo and Pristina

This chapter provides a detailed and precise analysis of the Natural and Geographic Characteristics of the Municipality of Pristina

The summarized conclusions from these data are that there are all the necessary natural resources for the development of intensive agriculture and animal husbandry, the natural preservation of the natural environment and the utilization of the prevailing power of the northeast winds and the considerable amount of sunshine for their use as alternative sources of energy.

In Chapter II. Module 3. Analysis and diagnosis of the state of the housing environment in Pristina

3.1. Architectural-urban planning analysis

The architectural planning analysis follows the logic of the interdisciplinary, procedurally adaptive, classical and returnee research approaches in the reading and synthesis of the processes of changes in the disintegrated SFR Yugoslavia, its former republics and Kosovo, which led to degradation in 1990. and the destruction of the existing material environment.

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3.2. Summary analysis of the condition and development of parks and landscaped areas in residential complexes and neighborhoods.

The principles, approaches and conditions for the development of the living environment and the green⁷⁹ system are based on the three-fold global goal for sustainable development adopted by the UN Member States, economic, social and environmental. In the context of the living environment, this means the guaranteed development and management of a harmonious and healthy building and park environment capable of lasting socio-economic and moral-physical functioning with minimal negative impact on the surrounding natural environment.

3.3. Typology of neighborhood building structures, inter-building space and attractive residential apartments

The chronological analysis and the extensive study of the formation and development of monolithic and industrialized housing stock and between the building space, typologically outline 10 types of quarterly assembly space It can be said that up to the 90s of the last century, residential complexes and quarters in many European countries⁹⁸ including. and Pristina were structured as relatively self-functioning territories located in the contact and peripheral urban areas.

In Chapter III, Module 4. Basic Guidelines for the Sustainable Development of Pristina

The development of the municipal region and the city of Pristina since the 1960s is characterized by three stages. The first is the coordinated planning and spatial implementation of structural urban and regional elements, or so-called "coordination", which continues at an accelerated rate until 1990. The years of stagnation 1990 - 2002 related to the collapse of the SFR Yugoslavia, armed conflicts, hostilities and other circumstances delayed the restart of the second intermediate stage. In the decade after 2008, the development of the city and the region has entered a "subordination" stage.

4.1. Alternative scenarios for sustainable regional and urban development. Macro-spatial and practically applied urban development model

Based on the situational analysis of the socio-economic and spatial development of the city of Pristina and the adjacent municipal region, the future of independent Kosovo and the ongoing geopolitical and geostrategic processes in the world, Europe and the Balkans, three alternative scenarios for Pristina's regional and urban development have been drawn.

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A. Scenario of small to zero socio-economic growth and destructive urban and regional development.

B. Scenarios for moderately realistic socio-economic growth and optimal urban and regional development.

C. Scenarios for high sustainable socio-economic growth and increased spatial and temporal development of the city and region.

All three scenarios are detailed and presented with a wealth of illustrative material

Module 5. Priority guidelines for the revitalization of the housing environment in Pristina

In recent decades, the developed European American and Southeast Asian countries have paid particular attention to the revitalization of the living environment and its sustainable development. Highlights in this respect are: harmonious construction and renovation of architectural and urban planning structures and inter-building environment; functional and aesthetic development of the compositional structure of residential complexes and neighborhoods, etc.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE DISSERTATION WORK

In the humble opinion of the author, the contribution of this study can be summarized as follows:

1. 1. • Topical choice of the topic, structural linking of the revitalization of the residential environment with the sustainable development of the city and its systems. Derived scientific-theoretical formulation and generalized supplemented terminological concepts with research tools.
2. 2. • Collected, systematized and summarized sources, the basis of situational analysis of the socio-economic and spatial-temporal development of the city of Pristina. Critically assessed condition of the city with its problems and derived strategic directions for its sustainable development.
3. 3. • A thorough traditional, comparatively returnable and process-adaptive analysis was carried out with a diagnosis of the state of the residential environment in Pristina.
4. 4. • Derived architectural and urban planning problems of building structures and inter-building spaces of residential complexes and neighborhoods.
5. 5. Introduced typology of neighborhood and building structures, inter-building space with the most wanted and attractive apartments for the current housing market.
6. 6. • Guidelines developed and synthesized in the revitalization of the residential environment in Pristina: priorities in the revitalization of residential complexes and neighborhoods; energy policy and energy efficiency; Housing policy.

Applicability of work results

1. 1. • The work developed complements the knowledge of the city of Pristina. It can be used as supplementary teaching material in the education of students in architecture,

urbanism, geography, economics and other specialties, as well as in the qualifications of their graduates.

2. • The work allows it to be used as a basis for future research in other Kosovo settlements and regions, as well as in contact areas of knowledge.
3. • The results can be used in future project developments for the city of Pristina and the surrounding region.
4. • His productions can be experimented with in separate parts of residential complexes and peripheral neighborhoods.

According to the author, the dissertation work and its results are in the attention of :

- Ministries concerned on sustainable development macros, strategic guidelines for socio-economic development, energy efficiency, eco-stability, energy and housing policies.
- The municipal government of Pristina as macro and micro-settings for the sustainable socio-economic and space-time development of the city and the region, as well as for the revitalization of the residential environment.

1. DISSERTATION LABOR PUBLICATIONS.

2. The author has presented the following publications on the topic of dissertation work:
3. 3. International Journal of Research and Engineering (IJSER)

Kosovo's Urban Environment

Book published in IJSER Volume 9, Issue 4, April 2018 (ISSN 2229-5518).

- 4. • International Journal of Research and Engineering (IJSER)

"Construction of central urban areas in major cities and historical context"

Book published in IJSER Volume 9, Issue 12, 2018 Edition (ISSN 2229-5518).

- International Conference "CHANGE OF CITIES: Challenges, Forecasts, Prospects"

Sofia, October 18, 19 and 20, 2018 at New Bulgarian University (NBU) CITIES OF THE

FUTURE "Smart Cities and Urban Development. Information and Communication

Revolution and Artificial Intelligence for the benefit of changing cities "

All publications reflect essential parts of the dissertation.

ABSTRACT

The abstract is in volume and content as required and reflects the main parts of the dissertation,

CONCLUSION

Despite some factual errors noted, dissertation work does not lose its significance. The bibliography on pages 206 and Nos. 30 and 31 gives the doctoral thesis **Architectural Conformity of Passive Solar Systems for Energy Efficiency in Buildings, UACEG, 2009. Developed by two different authors respectively, Arch Gichka Kutova and Arch Rosen Savov.**

31. 31. Savov P "Architectural Compliance of Passive Solar Systems for Energy Efficiency in Buildings", UACEG, 2009.

the thesis of the architect Gichka Kutova PhD is “Architectural integration of active solar systems in buildings”, UACEG, 2009.

I find this error insignificant because arch. Armen Hairush Fazliu correctly quoted her doctorate on p.185 despite the erroneous name of the doctorate.

With the dissertation presented by Arch. Armend Hajrush Fazliu illustrates his research skills in the in-depth analysis of the vast volume of scientific publications in the field in question and his ability to synthesize a thesis on the basis of the processed information, the proof of which I consider acceptable..

The scientific-theoretical and applied scientific contributions made in the dissertation are fully protected and I accept them without comment.

The requirements of the Law for the Development of Academic Staff in the Republic of Bulgaria have been complied with (SG, issue 38 of 21.05.2010, amended SG, issue 81 of 15.10.2010 and amended SG, issue 101 of 28.12.2010), the Regulations and the NBU regulations.

All this gives me reason to accept the thesis of Arch. Armend Hajrush Fazliu is finished.

In view of the above, I can confidently give my positive assessment and propose, as a member of the scientific jury, to be awarded the educational and scientific degree "DOCTOR" in professional field 5.7 scientific specialty 02.17.05. Architecture of buildings, structures, facilities and details by arch. Armend Hajrush Fazliu

Member of the Scientific Jury:

/ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rosen Savov /

Sofia, November 22, 2019