

CAN AN INDUSTRIAL 'DOMINO' CATALYST MEMORY AND ACTIVATE
DEVELOPMENT?

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ABSTRACT

CAN AN INDUSTRIAL ‘DOMINO’ CATALYST MEMORY AND ACTIVATE DEVELOPMENT?

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Industrial development has occurred relatively late in Albania, starting around 1920 under the supervision of Italians and then re-born after the WW2 with the formation of the new socialist system. From 1945 till 1980 many factories were built. New cities were created as the result of the establishment of the new industrial sites. There is an important fact to be noticed among all, communities participated voluntarily in building the factories, the dams, the railways etc. Albania, despite the political approaches, renovated itself with the means of its citizens. But with the fall of the system, the industrial development fell as well. Companies and factories were closed. Nowadays, after 25 years, it is strange how invisible these areas have become. They are not only abandoned but in some cases, they are also destroyed due to the scrap phenomena, where people demolish the structures to sell the steel and bricks.

The aim of this study is to bring attention to these heritage from the near past with the means of academic research, and to come up with a possible proposal of revitalisation of the selected case which is full of yet unexploited potentials: situated in an important location which links the city of Fier with three other developed cities; TAP project will influence; lies nearby a river which is important for the city though currently is a problem because of pollution; surrounded by informal settlements especially that of Roma people; and the land is being used for agriculture. There is a combination of diverse situations which intrigues for a solution and poses the question “Can an industrial ‘domino’ catalyst memory and activate development?”

'Domino' refers to the physical situation of the structures, where in some cases there is only the envelope of the building no slabs at all or only the structure and no envelope at all. Memory: it is important to make people be aware that these sites are their heritage and their wealth. Maybe these establishments are among the least architectural and technological innovations that truly represent the Albanians of nowadays (taking into consideration the fact that Albania isolated itself during the socialist system).

Keywords: industrial history, industrial heritage, abandonment, destruction, collective memory, revitalization.

ABSTRAKT

A MUNDEN STRUKTURAT E DËMTUARA INDUSTRIALE TË SHENJOJNË NË KUJTESË DHE TË JETËSOJNË ZHVILLIM?

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Zhvillimi industrial ka ndodhur relativisht vonë në Shqipëri, duke filluar rreth viteve 1920 nën mbikqyrjen e italianëve, dhe më vonë rilindi pas luftës së dytë botërore me formimin e shtetit të ri socialist. Gjatë periudhës 1945 – 1980 shumë fabrika u ndërtuan. Qytete të reja u formuan si pasojë e themelimit të zonave të mëdha industriale. Përpos shumë faktorëve gjatë atij zhvillimi, shumë e rëndësishme është të theksohet se puna më e madhe në ndërtimin e fabrikave, digave, hekurudhave, etj është bërë në formë vullnetare nga ana e komunitetit. Shqipëria, pavarësisht përqaasjeve politike, u ripërtëri me ndihmën e njerëzve të saj.

Por me rënien e sistemit, zhvillimi industrial ra gjithashtu. Fabrikat dhe kompanitë u mbyllën. Sot, pas 25 vitesh, është e çuditshme sa të padukshme janë bërë këto peizazhe ish të zhvilluara. Për të mos mjaftuar vetëm braktisja, një pjesë e objekteve janë të prirura për t'u shpërbërë deri në qelizë, si pasojë e fenomenit të skrapit.

Qëllimi i këtij studimi është të sjellë sëpaku vëmendjen mbi këtë trashëgimi nga e shkuara jonë e afërt, dhe të vijë me një propozim të mundshëm të rijetëzimit të rastit të përzgjedhur i cili është gjithë potenciale të pashfrytëzuara ende në kohën e tanishme: vendndodhje e volitshme gjeografike; projekti TAP do të ndikojë në aspektin e ri-zhvillimit; shtrihet pranë një lumi të rëndësishëm të qytetit, pavarësisht se aktualisht është problem prej ndotjes; i rrethuar nga një lagje informale; dhe toka përdoret për bujqësi. Ka një ndërthurje të situatave të ndryshme të cilat të nxisin për një zgjidhje, dhe ngrihet pyetja ‘A mund strukturat e dëmtuara industriale të shenjojnë në kujtesë dhe të jetësojnë zhvillim?’

Është e rëndësishme t’i bësh njerëzit të jenë të vetëdijshëm se këto peizazhe me gjithçka brenda, janë trashëgimi dhe pasuri e tyre (jona). Ndoshta këto ndërmarrje janë ndër të paktat zhvillime që përfaqësojnë shqiptarët e sotëm (duke marrë parasysh faktin se Shqipëria u izolua gjatë sistemit socialist).

Keywords: historia industriale, trashëgimia industriale, braktisje, shkatërrim, kujtesë kolektive, rigjallërim.

*Dedicated to my family who best taught me:
No matter what, man can succeed in life
iff there's passion for learning
and desire for contributing!*

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The first segment of the path I chose to follow is nearly over and rather than to acknowledge, I would like to sincerely thank every single member of the academic staff in the department of Architecture for the lessons I learned from. It is not about learning for a day or two, it is about training for the future! I appreciate the time and effort spent to improve my character as a candidate for a future architect.

I cannot skip to the next pages without saying special thanks to my supervisors, to whom I debt a lot of concerning patience, and who have made me understand that architecture is not merely a beautiful building or a group of. Being a good thinker is a skill I should always develop, and practice in real. Thank you!

The architect job is a team job. This is a thing I best understood with the help of the other students, future colleagues. It was a pleasure collaborating with them.

Last but not least, I am grateful for the friends I am blessed to be surrounded with.

This work is not done instantly, thus I found it relevant to thank all the people supporting me along the whole process.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
TICCIH	International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage
UNESCO	The United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organisation
ARMO	Albanian Refining and Marketing of Oil
ARMF	Regional Environmental Agency, Fier (Agjensia Rajonale e Mjedisit, Fier)
KRRT	Regional Territorial Regulatory Council (Këshilli Rajonal për Rregullimin e Territorit)
VNM	Assessment of the impact on the environment (Vlerësimi i Ndikimit në Mjedis)
VSM	Environmental Strategic Assessment (Vlerësimi Strategjik Mjedisor)
AIPA	Italian Oil Company, Albania (Azienda Italiana Petrolio Albania)
WWII	World War the second
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialists Republics
FPR Yugoslavia	Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia
PRC	People's Republic of China
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
EU	European Union
VKM	Decision of the Ministers' Council (Vendimi Këshillit të Ministrave)
METE	Ministry of Economy, Industry, and Energy (Ministria e

	Ekonomisë, Industrisë dhe Energjistikës)
MEI	Ministry of Energy and Industry (Ministria e Energjistikës dhe Industrisë)
MZHETS	Ministry of Economic Development, Trade and Entrepreneurship (Ministria e Zhvillimit Ekonomik, Tregtisë dhe Sipërmarrjes)
TEC	Thermo – Electric Central
PPK	National General Development Plan (Plani i Përgjithshëm Kombëtar)
MZHU	Ministry of Urban Development (Ministria e Zhvillimit Urban)
AKPT	National Planning Territory Agency (Agjensia Kombëtare e Planifikimit të Territorit)
AKP	Property Compensation Agency (Agjensia e Kompesimit të Pronave)
MMRS	Ministry of Welfare and Youth _ (Ministria e Mirëqënies Sociale dhe Rinisë)
TAP	Trans-Adriatic Pipeline

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. The problem: Abandoned industrial sites in Albania

If someone travels Albania, besides the beauty of nature, it is impossible not to notice vast industrial landscapes in oblivion. “September 2012 - It was a casual (if you can call rides in Albania 'casual') furgon ride from Vlora to Berat via Fier. Approaching Fier I couldn't ignore the huge industrial structures seen from behind houses and fields just on the city outskirts. When we reached Berat I rushed to the nearest Internet Cafe to find out more about this place: Fier's large fertilizers factory, inactive for many years, as most of the communist-era factories, stripped down from its metal parts that were sold for millions of dollars involving corruption. For me, it was now a mysterious concrete amusement park waiting to be explored.” [Shachar, 2012] This was a description of an industrial abandoned site in Albania who found it intriguing and kept searching so that to explore it. I, as a young traveler every day by the main road viewing the same site, was curious but never took the initiative to go, visit and learn more about it. This is a problem! There is a lack of curiosity from us, the young generations, to take initiatives to learn about the near past of our country, the way our parents used to live and work. They say a history left in oblivion, is meant to be repeated. Thus, I choose for my master thesis to deal with this issue, which seems to be very complex and interesting at the same time. The following image (*Fig.1*) is a collage of some abandoned industrial areas in different cities in Albania materials of which are photos taken from the author in Fier, Ilir Parangoni in Elbasan and the rest downloaded from web. From left to right the sites

are as follows: A building in the nitrate factory, Fier; Plant 12 the processing facilities, Elbasan; Petroleum wells, Patos 1926; Kerosene Refinery, Ballsh 1978; Oil refinery and TEC, Fier.

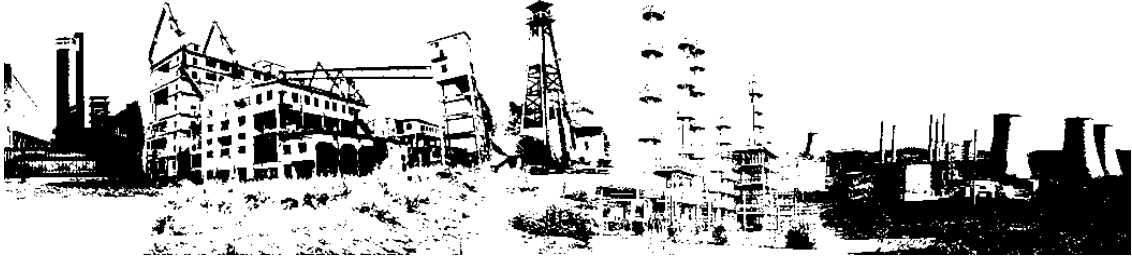


Figure 1. Silhouette of Industrial Building in Albania [Author drawing]

1.2. Scope and objectives of the study

This study focuses on industrial remains in Albania and if these remains have value in the eyes of different actors of society let them be from community, from investors, from related NGOs or from governmental institutions. The aim of the study is to understand the concept of industrial heritage and its applicability in Albania concerning heritage from the near past of the country, and to attempt to initiate discussions which could lead to further development of the heritage concept itself and possibly the development of certain industrial areas as a pilot project for repurposing vast abandoned spaces and buildings.

It is of a high importance understanding the genesis of the destruction and abandonment of ex-industrial areas in Albania through the perspective of community and workers, not only from the media acclaims. Thus, it is taken into consideration testimonies from the ex-workers in industries, history transmitted from the community and their perspective on the future of these areas.

The main objective of this study is tackling the discussions concerned industrial heritage in Albania. It is so far discussed about these heritage, but not given the appropriate value argued this with the existing situation of the most sites and with the lack of the protection order of them.

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. Industrial revolution

Industrial Revolution was a relatively long transitory period from the handmade products to mass production with the means of machinery. According to Lewis Hackett “The Industrial Revolution is the name given the movement in which machines changed people's way of life as well as their methods of manufacture.” [Hacket, 1992] It bloomed in England mainly where people started using machines to make cloth and steam engines to run the machines. By 1850 Great Britain became the “workshop of the world” [Hacket, 1992] There were many changes that brought the revolution but three were the most important: the invention of machines to substitute the handmade work, the use of steam for the engines and later other means of power, and the third the adoption of the factory system which by default brought the separation of work from home. All that we have today is because of this revolution. Nowadays the products are more diverse and because of fewer efforts cheaper so all the people can afford. There are plenty of reasons why the today society should be thankful for the results of courage and imagination of the industrialists. But, as every medal has two sides, the same with the industrial revolution too. Environment and our health are not thankful at all. Chemical dust and other fumes still remain in the air and land and by default, the ecological pyramid risks unbalancing because of loss of primary producers. Despite the increase in a number of the factory-produced goods and the rise of the living standard for many people, especially for the middle and upper classes, the migrants and working classes continued with difficulties because the industrialization meant that some craftspeople would be

replaced by machinery. Also referring to an urban structure, industrialized areas were unable to control the flow of the arriving workers from the countryside. A developed city always attracts migrants and immigrants who leave their place of origin to seek a better job and life, but not everyone succeeded to a better life because of overcrowded neighborhoods created also known as slums which resulted in inadequate, polluted and unsanitary living conditions thus leading to diseases' sprawl. Later, due to the reforms instituted, the living conditions improved, but the urban structure had already received the print of the movement.

Industrial Revolution facilitated means of transportation, but the case of 9 de Julio Avenida, Buenos Aires, Argentina (illustrated in Figure 12, image 5 from left) and other junctions transmit the excess of this facility. It causes by default the projection of new cities based primarily on machinery than people.

Having a variety of products is good because the competition among producers allows cheaper prices for the consumer, but this fact is not much healthy. Processed food should be consumed in measured quantities and bio food should be considered as the main daily product. According to Asia-Pacific Economic Organisation, some of these processed foods are the main cause of lifestyle diseases like diabetes, heart attack, cancer and a lot more. Also, in their study "Pros and cons of Industrial Revolution", they claim that another negative result of industrialization is that it brought a negative impact on culture, values, and morality of mankind. According to them, technology drives the shift in principles, beliefs, and faith.



Figure 2. Negative effects of industrial revolution [Web]

As previously said Industrial Revolution indeed is a progress for humanity, but the people driving any new change should be aware of all the consequences, not only the monetary ones. It is not impossible as far as one can imagine, just the structure of functioning should be carefully thought. A positive example can be mentioned the story of Faber-Castell, a company which nowadays contributes in greening the globe with its initiative of pioneering forestry, a project driven by ecological and social objectives. It is for sure a policy for the company development but can be considered among the ‘positive factories’ in the industrial revolution and development.



Figure 3. A story from Faber-Castell [fabercastell.com/company/history]

May the information on the past stop here so that to take a look on the post-industrial society and the concept of the past nowadays. The following subchapter discusses some case studies what they were in the past, what became in the present, and what do they promise to the future.

2.2. Concept of industrial heritage in post-industrial society

According to Encyclopaedia Britannica “post-industrial society is a society marked by a transition from a manufacturing-based economy to a service based economy, a transition that is also connected with subsequent societal restructuring. Post-industrialization is the next evolutionary step from an industrialized society and is most evident in the countries and regions that were among the first to experience the Industrial Revolution.” Changes which are related to urban development often involve the demolition of built-scape and

natural elements, wiping out the physical expression of the former ways of living which are important to people and their culture. “Especially after the WWII when industrial landscapes faced deep transformations that in many cases contributed to its dereliction and to the disappearance of numerous industrial values, commonly known as industrial heritage.”[Loures, 2008]As Loures refers “the concept of Industrial heritage was only introduced in England in the middle of the twentieth century, during a period when several industrial buildings and landscapes were destroyed.”We cannot refer here to the case of Albania which developed its industry after the WWII. By this time the concept of heritage crossed the boundaries of the industrial era, moving to a past much closer to the present. Since then several efforts have been made in order to define what should and should not be considered as industrial heritage. According to the Nizhny Tagil Charter for the Industrial Heritage, the “industrial heritage consists of the remains of industrial culture which are of historical, technological, social, architectural or scientific value” and “the historical period of principal interest extends forward from the beginning of the Industrial Revolution in the second half of the eighteenth century up to and including the present day, while also examining its earlier pre-industrial and protoindustrial roots”. With the new concept many ex-industrial areas which faced a shutdown of the activity, are taken into consideration for repurposing with various and diverse activities, may they relate to the former function or not. As successful examples of these repurpose can be mentioned Zollverein Culture Center in Ruhr Area in Germany which is also a UNESCO World Heritage Site, Emscher Park in Ruhr Area as well, TATE galleries in England, Istanbul Modern in Istanbul and many others. Each of them has their own specific characteristics and transmit their stories to people despite the fact that they do not carry the same function anymore.

Zollverein Culture Center used to be a coal mining site and the reason why it became a UNESCO site is because it is considered as a masterpiece of industrial architecture, created by the visionaries Fritz Schupp and Martin Kremmer. The symmetrical arrangement of buildings is still impressive today: the facilities designed down to the last detail are a completely preserved synthesis of the arts.



Figure 4. Images from Zollverein Culture Center and Ruhr Museum [Zollverein Foundation official website]

Considered as the cultural heart of the Ruhr Area, a region which has transformed itself from a coal and steel industrial site to a service and culture-oriented metropolis, with the slogan “1 coal mine, 1 cooking plant, 1000 possibilities” Zollverein offers to the visitors various and diverse activities and services as seen also in *Figure 15* and *Figure 16*. According to the office of information, Zollverein UNESCO World Heritage Site is considered a magnet for visitors to the Ruhr Metropolis from where a whole region becomes accessible. As the center of the “Route of Industrial Heritage,” from the data taken from Zollverein Foundation official website, it fascinates more than 1.5 million visitors from Germany and abroad every year.

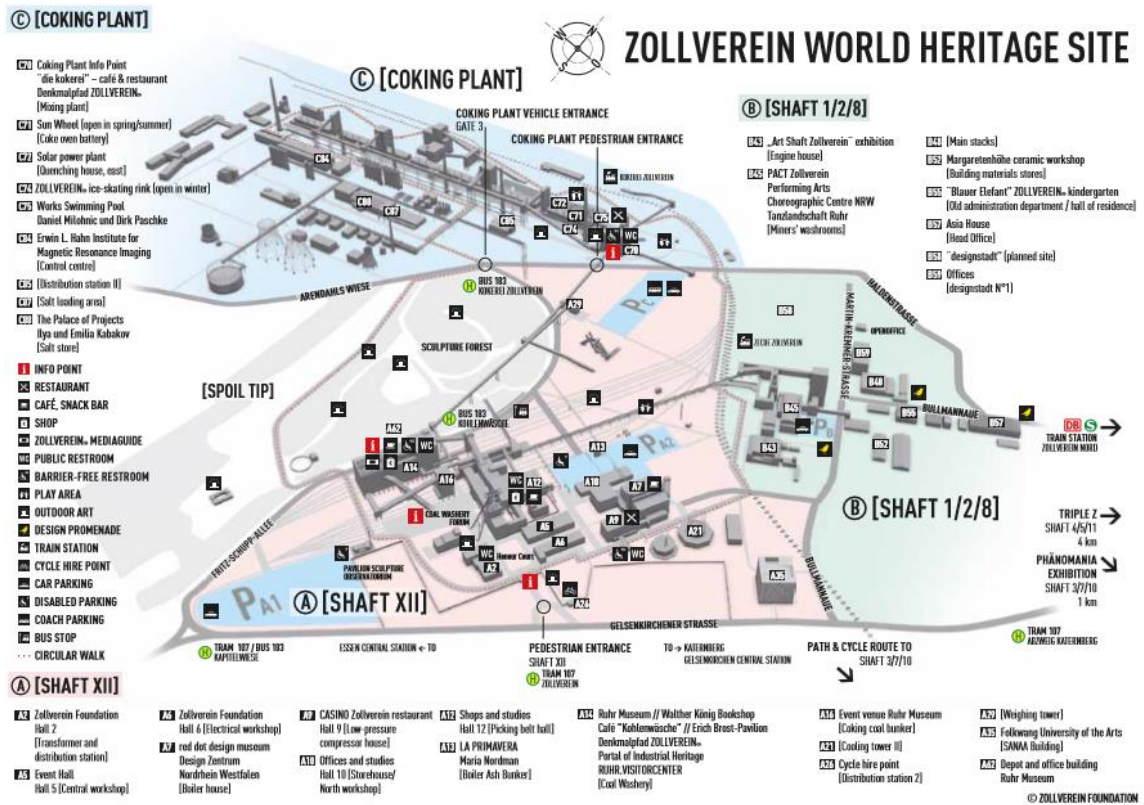


Figure 5. Zollverein World Heritage Site Map of activities [Zollverein Foundation official website]



Figure 6. Activities in Zollverein Culture Center: Concerts, recreational spaces, informative tours, exhibitions etc. [Zollverein Foundation official website]

If Zollverein is considered the cultural heart of Ruhr Metropolis, Emscher Park is considered the “green heart of the Ruhr Metropolis”. According to the designing studio Latz+Partner, it was the International Building Exhibition Emscher Park in the Ruhr District attempting to set quality building and planning standards for the environmental, economic and social transformation of an old industrialized region. The Emscher Park is one of the projects for this region for which the existing patterns and industrial use were developed and reinterpreted with a new syntax to tangle into a ‘new landscape’.



Figure 7. Views from Emscher Park [Photo credits: Christ Panick(1) and Michael Latz(2,3)]

The Park itself is composed of smaller parks based on the spaces and their characteristics such as Blast Furnace Park (*Figure 18*), Waterpark (*Figure 19*), Sinter Park (*Figure 20*), Railway park (*Figure 21*), playgrounds’ park (*Figure 22*) and of a gallery, Ore Bunker Gallery (*Figure 23*).



Figure 8. Blast Furnace Park [Photo credits: Michael Latz(1,4,5) and Christ Panick (2,3)]



Figure 9. Waterpark, Emscher [Photo credits: Michael Latz (1,2) and Jane Sebire (3,4,5)]



Figure 10. Sinter Park, Emscher [Photo Credits: Michael Latz (1,2,4,5) and Jane Sebire (3)]



Figure 11. Railway Park, Emscher [Photo credits: Michael Latz]



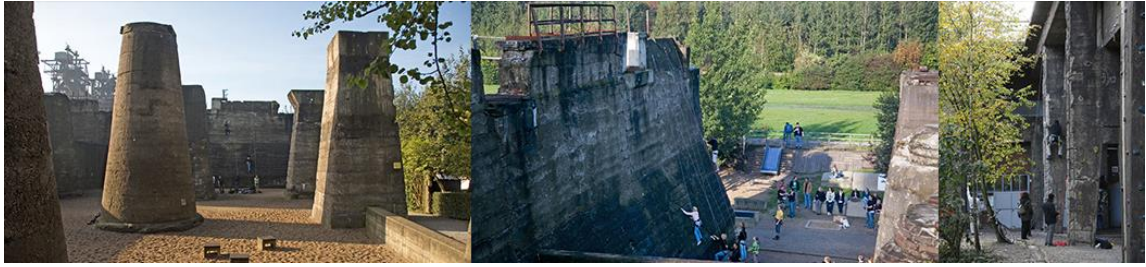


Figure 12. Playgrounds, Emscher Park [Photo credits: Jane Sebire (1,6) and Michael Platz (2-5)]



Figure 13. Ore Bunker Gallery, Emscher [Photo credits: Michael Latz]

The project lasted 10 years of implementation but has become a landmark of the industrial areas converted to recreational areas. As cited in the touristic descriptions “the Emscher Landscape Park combines industrial heritage and landscape art with a lot of nature.”

2.3. Industrial cities: Productive – service character of the city

As cited also in the previous subchapter, the post-industrial society is a service oriented society. It means that production is a ‘duty of machinery’ meanwhile people are on duty of management and creation of service facilities and efficient machinery for production. As Richard Florida would say, we are living in the society of creative people. Without people, no machinery can work. There is a short story illustrated in *Figure 24*, moments

of the life of Charlie in Roald Dahl famous book “Charlie and the Chocolate Factory”. It is the moment when Charlie’s father who worked in a toothpaste production factory gets fired from work because a machinery could check more caps than he did. Later on, he was hired again to ‘take care of the machinery that fired him’. Despite the technological innovations, there is a need for people who would deal with the maintenance of these innovations.



Figure 14. Substitution of handcraft with the technology. A story from 'Charlie and the Chocolate Factory' of Roald Dahl [Images from the 2005 film of the same title]

Analyzing this aspect in Albanian cities, according to the study of Professor Artan Fuga, after the fall of communism the Albanian cities among all faced also an unbalanced ratio of production and service. The products in Albanian market are mainly of foreign patent. Besides this, he complains in his book that it is hard to find trained people who would maintain the technological products. Let the innovators of these products! He urges the immediate empowerment of vocational schools. The society does not need only virtual services, but physical services as well. The opinion of Professor Fuga can be amplified by the call “Skills For Albania” from the Ministry of Welfare aiming to bring foreign professionals on vocational schools. As Fuga would say, the city has fallen again. [Fuga, 2012]

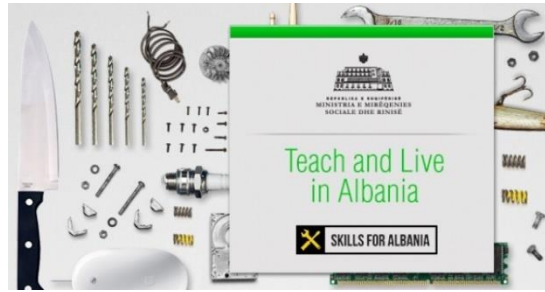


Figure 15. . 'Skills for Albania' poster, call from MMSR on vocational schools [Source: Ministry of Welfare official website]

2.4. History of industry in Albania

Throwing back to the history of Albania and its industry, this development occurred relatively late due to different factors. Before the independence, the country's economy was mainly based on agriculture and farming. Though, the oil and fuel discovery and usage have an earlier history than the other industries. It starts in 1868 with the discovery of bitumen in Selenica. Pukevili and Th. Virlei were the first geologists who prepared a report on the natural resources in Albania. In 1875, the Turkish Government of the time approved a law in exploiting these resources. The geologist F. Plate describes in 1915 the first oil layers in Shushica where the products were met after 10m digging. The results and outcomes gathered in Shushica were published in the French magazine of that time 'Revue Petrolifere' in 1924. This publication took the attention and brought foreign companies from industrialized countries to invest and hire certain areas. Among these companies can be mentioned the English – Persian company 'Oil Co' which won the concession of the structure Ardenica – Seman – Cakran – Patos (Fier); the Italian society AIPA which took partially Seman till Vlora, Shushica, and Devoll field in Korça; the American society 'Standard Oil Co of New York' which took the marsh of Karavasta in Lushnja; and many other French, British companies. In April 1928 AIPA discovered the first oil well in Kuçova (Berat). During the 1930 – 1935 period, the full

study of the oil depository areas was done and this resulted in the first refinery construction in Kuçova which stopped working during the war and restarted in 1945 from the Albanian specialists with the remaining technology from the Italians. [Murataj, 2010]

After the WWII, with the formation of the new socialist system, Albania began renewing itself under the philosophy of the ‘new man’ according to which the Albanian man was the strongest, the safest.



Figure 16. Postage stamps used during socialist period in Albania [flickr.com]

Figure 2 presents some of the postage stamps used during the socialism period. Since postage is a very important mean of communication among people and with other countries, details such as stamps are prone to show the country’s development. The above stamps show the success of the Albanian man and woman in building huge factories for the good of society, in electrifying the entire country and other achievements. It may be political such visualization of glorifying the system, but the proof of this achievements are still existing today unfortunately not as glorious as decades ago.

The period of socialism had a lifespan of nearly 45 years (1945 – 1990), and based on the foreign political relations which affected the development, can be subdivided into 4 intervals:

- FPR Yugoslavian Influence (1945 – 1948)
- USSR Influence (until 1959)
- PRC influence (until 1978)
- Self – isolation (until 1990) [Parangoni, 2010]

As a country which chose to collaborate with certain foreign countries, by default this influenced a lot in all the aspects, especially the economic one. The first interval did not have a real and very intense effect in the industry due to the very short collaboration with the FPR Yugoslavia. Meanwhile, the collaboration during the second and third phase is well reflected both in industrial development and other aspects of life. Can be mentioned the Cultural Revolution in 1967 ‘inspired’ from the People’s Republic of China where the country declared itself atheist. Many new industrial sites were built by USSR, but some of them were left unfinished because of the political break up. These sites for instance textile combine ‘Stalin’ in Tirana, Metallurgical Combine in Elbasan, coal mining in Valias (Tirana) etc, were finished from the Chinese and Albanian specialists.



Figure 17. Images from the past in industry. From left to right: Fier Industrial Area 1970, A day at 'Gogo Nushi' Nitrate Fertilizer Factory 1978, An Albanian combine harvester 1978, Cover of 'Puna' Magazine - 'Produce faster, better and cheaper' 1978, Laç Superphosphate [flickr.com]

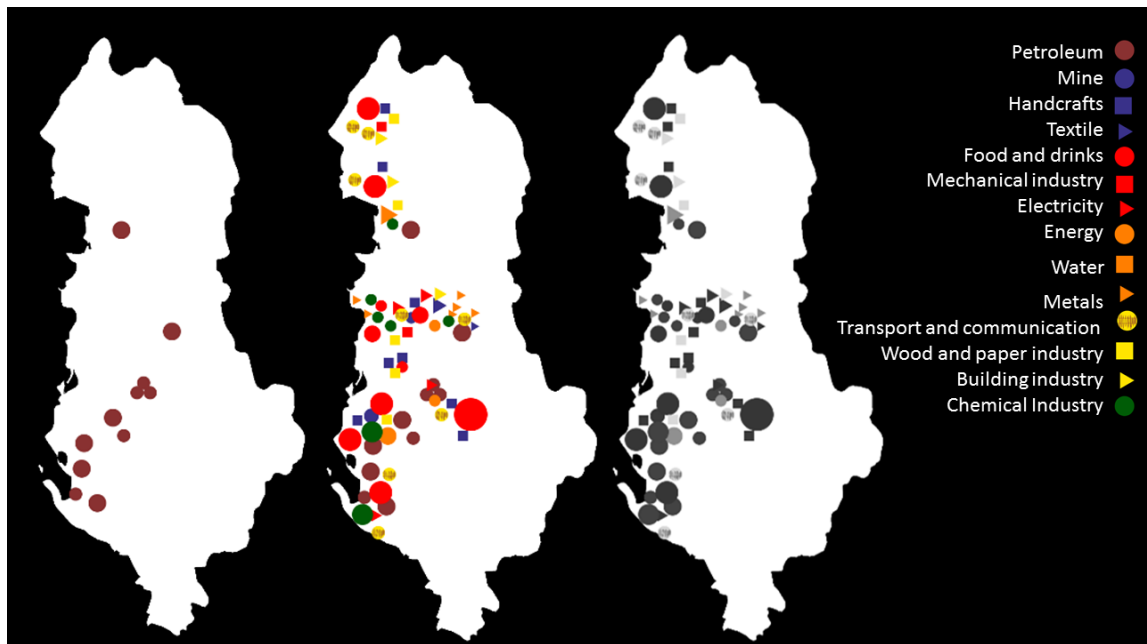


Figure 18. Industrial development in West Lowland of Albania through years. From left to right: pre-socialism period 1868 – 1945, socialism period 1945 – 1990, the post-socialism period 1990 – current. [Author drawing based on the study ‘Arkeologjia Industriale_Një vlerësim i trashëgimisë industriale në Shqipëri’ by Ilir Parangoni]

After the interruption of relations with the People’s Republic of China, Albania isolated itself and had no contacts at all with any other country. The following figure is a placard translated in French after the breakup which was accompanied with the slogan ‘With the tractor of Enver let us destroy the revisionist and capitalist entourage!’ (In original ‘Me traktorin e Enverit të dërrmojmë rrethimin revizionist dhe kapitalist!’)



Figure 19. A placard against capitalism translated in French, 1978 [flickr.com]

This affected the economy of the country negatively, yet the investments in the industry kept going. This was the time when bunkers' construction began throughout all the country. A non-profitable industry which had the protection of the country as a justification.

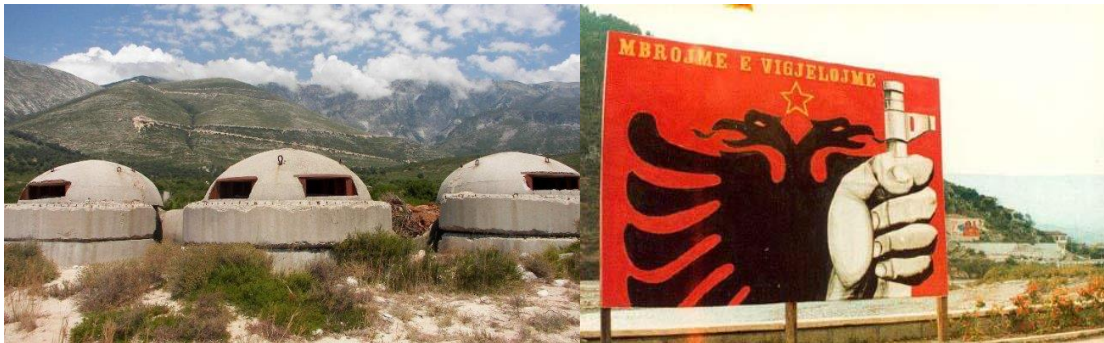


Figure 20. (A) Bunkers in the village (B) Slogan 'Protecting and watchful'. [flickr.com]

After the fall of the socialist system, the industrial development fell as well. Only some of the industries which succeeded to get privatized could survive and are still active today, despite the difficulties.

2.5. Industrial legacy in Albania nowadays

“Physical manifestations of the Industrial Revolution left a permanent imprint on the complexion of cities.”[Chilingaryan, 2014] Though in Albania this revolution occurred late, it does not mean that the influence on the cities was less than the other countries. The same as in Europe or elsewhere, new industrial cities were formed in Albania, like Prrenjas or Kuçova, or already existing cities boomed because of industrial development, like Fier which is also known as the city of production.

However, the early 1990’s marked the beginning of a new era for Albania. The system switched from the planned economy to a free market one. By default, the industrial enterprises inherited from the communist period faced either the shutdown process or the difficulties of surviving with the help of private sector initiators. The ones that shut down, during these 26 years, also known as a transition period in Albania, have been prone to different adaptations like informal housing, storage for certain businesses, or are being destroyed especially because of scrap phenomena. Many buildings are now inexistent. Let the machinery, which were amongst the first elements stolen and sold.



Figure 21. Adaptation of ex-industrial areas. From left to right: Textile Combine 'Stalin', Tirana; Glass factory, Tirana; House at Refinery Fier; TEC Fier; Myshqeta Mining, Tirana [Ilir Parangoni (1,2,5) and author (3,4)]

Yet, some other buildings and areas are still functioning as industrial areas, despite being changed from the initial functions or not. This was an opportunity for these areas from

the process of privatization. The privatization in Albania started with the law 7512, dated 10.08.1991 and according to government decision no. 307 dated 28.08.1991 "On the rights and duties of the AKP and the Preparatory Commission of the process of privatization", accompanied by instruction no. 3, and dated 30.07.1991. On the other hand, some parts of the heavy industries, that have been non-profit since the communism, were slowly closed by Decision of the Council of Ministers (VKM). The most important law on this issue was VKM, Nr.550, date 26.08.1996, Approval Date: 26.08.1996 "On the overall closure of some mining companies and mining sectors of iron-nickel, coal and metallic mining enterprise building in Tirana". However, during the privatization process, many of sites inherited from the communism had positive results by reusing old buildings with new technology; whilst other industrial sites due to their technology, bankruptcy or worse privatization are left adrift and abandoned towards decay, with no future.

Since 1990, most of the reused/privatized sites have undergone physical reconstructions, but there are also privatized sites that are in ruins conditions. State-owned sites have been left in very bad physical and environmental condition. Mines are the most typical examples of this. Since their underground galleries were closed, the surface buildings have not been subjected to even a minimum level of maintenance. Moreover, leftover building supplies and materials, machinery and other metal equipment from the factories have been targeted through theft by residents. The current 'no protected status' of many of the factory facilities has meant that these sites and buildings are degrading into dangerous places, especially so for residents. This danger zone includes not only the specific mining area but also most buildings that don't have any reuse potential or adaptation opportunity. [Parangoni, 2010]

2.6. Is this legacy considered heritage in real?

“To define and give value to the Albanian industrial heritage and of the near past is of a high importance because the most of it is in danger. The objects and the ‘industrial-scapes’ are being destroyed in silence and, together with them, a part of the community fades away. This is a life which can be nourished and keep continuing through maintaining of them and allowing to be visited as monuments, but much more through the careful restoration of the buildings and the landscapes so that the new development can be a link to the past, the continuation of the present, and conduct vision for the future.... Indeed, it can be an argument that the industrial monuments of Albania have a direct and bigger importance for the nowadays Albanians, than national treasures like Berat, Butrint, or Gjirokastra. The Hellenistic, roman, byzantine, Venetian, and ottoman past of Butrint is a source of beauty to be admired, but it is not something people can identify themselves. It is a product of the others, of those empires who invaded Albania and usually benefited from her.”[Parangoni, 2012]

Besides the entrepreneurs who hired or bought industrial objects/sites still in their good conditions, nowadays there is an approach from the professionals to appreciate the ‘destroyed’ ones. Ilir Parangoni is among the people who strives to raise his voice for these sites. It is not about ‘objettrouve’ and romanticism, it is about knowing and remembering a certain interval in the history, were it good or bad. We have the right to history, the future generations have the right to know what is going on now, and it is our duty to transmit the truth of the present. This cannot be done only with storytelling anymore, as the legends and myths, but with concrete and physical works. In the end of the day, there is a physical/social product of what we do which should be shown. It is about lifeliving and development of society. The current situation of most of the industrial sites is not in the appropriate condition to tell a story to the visitors who know nothing about them, but with the help of professionals and investors, it can express a part of its story. According to Hon. Dr. José A. Herrera, it is impossible for the government

to be the sole operator of the vast quantities of cultural heritage material that exists in the country, but the government has to create opportunities so that NGOs and private sector come together to collaborate and help the government in investing in such areas.

“It is not solely a matter of funding wherein different approaches like Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs or EU funds can be tapped into. It is also an operational matter wherein different formats of interpretation can be adopted for particular subject matters. Through its agencies and legislative power, the government has to be one of the main instigators to set the framework. However, the government needs the help of the private sector, working hand-in-hand to create best practices and to give direction. We must keep in mind an area which always seems to be forgotten: a contemporary history. In a few seconds, the ‘now’ becomes the past. Sometimes we do not appreciate the wealth that is currently around us, and how the technology is silently but profoundly affecting the way we live: a simple tweet from a protestor can bring about a revolution. Let us become fully aware of this and find a way to capture the tangible and the intangible of our present history.”[Herrera, 2013]



Figure 22. Collaboration state - stakeholders - NGO's – community – entrepreneurs
 [Author drawing elaboration]

The year 2015 was defined by the EU as the year of the industrial heritage, the same did the Albanian Government. Because of this, various seminars and informative sessions on what has been done with the industrial heritage of the country were held. This was a good start but seems it stopped within the same year because there is no concrete project from the government for these areas. At least a concrete protection order. According to the law Nr.90 48, date 07.04.2003 “On the cultural heritage” in the third point “Historical assembly is an assembly of urban and architectural values with historical values.” The law does not include historic and architectural values from the industry. Yet! So they are not protected, though in focus for development since the government is

issuing contracts for investors. Below are stated the policies of the government in attracting as much investments.



Figure 23. 2015 - Year of Industrial Heritage [industrialheritage2015.eu]

The state should have a clear mapping of which areas are already privatized and which one belong to the state. There is an ambiguity concerning the property issues, and sometimes with the responsible institution of public ones. It was hard to find precise information whether it was Municipality, METE, the Ministry of Culture or already privatized. Yet from documents received, what the state proposes for the investors are certain offers:

- Through the creation of new economic zones
Legal base: Law no. 9789, date 19.07.2007 “For the creation and the functioning of the economic zones”
VKM no. 860, date 10.10.2007, “Rules on the creation and functioning of the economic zones”
- Concessions
According to the legal base for the concessions
- Renting towards the symbolic price 1 Euro
Legal base: VKM no. 54, date 05.02.2014, “For the determining of the criteria, procedures, and of the way the renting proceeds, ‘enfiteoze’ or other contracts, of the state heritage”

The criteria for the competition to hire the state heritage are as follows:

- The level of the employment
- The level of the investment
- The monthly rent wage offer

The criteria for 'enfiteoze' renting are as follows:

- The level of the investment on real estate for the improvement of the property should be over 200% of the value of the real estate property to be taken.
- The purpose and the level of the investment in the real estate given
- The level of the employment
- The monthly rent wage offer

The criteria for the rent towards the symbolic price 1Euro are as follows:

- Investment over 10 million \$
- With the decision of the Ministers' Council for every case

It is not to be discussed in this study in detail these procedures, but it is of importance to know what the approaches from all the actors are, especially from the government.

In order to have kind of an enthusiasm for this study, I found relevant to a search on this point, whether the industrial legacy is considered heritage in real or not, in relation with people. It is of the same importance of how aware the people are, especially the generations born after the '90s, for this part of the history. Because of this, questionnaires and discussions with people of different backgrounds were held. If an impression rather than a conclusion within a sentence would come up, it would be that the generations who worked during the socialist period appreciated as a heritage either in the moments in nostalgia, or in the case of unemployment, but did not usually transmit the spirit of heritage to the new generations. Thus the new generations mostly have taken for granted some vast comatose areas of concrete that used to be active once upon a time, but nearly never have taken the initiative to go, ask, or explore these areas.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

3.1. How to approach the problem?

“In the post – industrial context, industrial heritage is a locus of imaginaries – a complex, dynamic and hybrid entity, which can be looked at from different perspectives. Thus, judgments and images of industrial heritage are formed on account of multiple sources of communication.” [Chilingaryan, 2014] In Albania, the studies on industrial heritage are rare enough to not find much information. The topic itself is unexplored and not ‘trendy’ yet. Though recently the initiatives seem to become more in number. Dealing with these topics in a totally different context of time, politics, and development, by default makes it more intriguing but also difficult at the same time because of the diverse backgrounds and perspectives of the people, because of the physical conditions, because of the positive – negative effects they used to have etc. “Many revitalisation schemes are dealing with the need of establishing an image for derelict industrial sites to improve and shape their rotten perception.” [Chilingaryan, 2014] Image (B) of the following figure represents the industrial heritage sign of Ruhr Area in Germany according to Prosek. [Prosek, 2006]



Figure 24. Image of derelict industrial sites from post-industrial society [(A) derelictlondon.com (B) rVr (2006): Theruhrgebiet. Facts and Figures. Essen (C) zollverein.de]

This is a matter of interpretation aiming the representation aspect of the past and present layers, which derive from different sources: either from the knowledge of the past or are influenced by the flows of information and images generated by the market impulses of the consumer society. According to Chilingaryan, the author of the study “Industrial Heritage: in- between Memory and Transformation”, it is crucial to read both internal and external narratives of the industrial heritage and its developments in order to understand its values and reasons of new meanings. Methodologically, to try to give an answer to the question posed in the title of this study, the problem is approached through an exploratory research involving academic research on the concept of industrial legacy and heritage worldwide and in Albania, foreign case studies of re-giving life to derelict industrial sites, opinions of various people of different ages and backgrounds with the means of questionnaires and discussions, and an analysis and study of a specific case in Albania.

Because of different perspectives and backgrounds, all of the methods are based on diversity of information. Concerning the academic research, it is taken into consideration various materials and I have tried to put myself to see in the eyes of an architect, of a landscape designer, of an academician who tackles the government with her studies, sociologist, nature lover, and last but not least as a young citizen who has inherited some stuporous spaces from the near past of my country. Development in Albania has always occurred later than the other European countries, so learning from the mistakes and the achievements of the others is always positive. For example, the successful history of Zollverein Cultural Center, the scenic landscapes of Emscher Park, the international modern and contemporary art center Tate Modern, Istanbul Modern etc cases which will be discussed in subchapter 2.3.

Understanding the context requires some long discussions and dialogues with people who know about the way and the time this heritage was originated from. Thus the questionnaires, which are attached in Appendix A, are organized into four categories:

1. Workers of the Industrial Zone of Fier (sample 15)
2. Random people in the city (sample 50)
3. Roma people from the neighborhood next to the site (sample 20)
4. Young people from different cities in Albania (sample 310)

The questions of the first three categories are nearly the same with slight changes due to the different user characteristics. They were divided into four sections:

1. User's profile
2. Relationship between the user and the site
3. Social context
4. The site as an identifying element of the city

The fourth group, the youth one, was a general and short questionnaire in order to assess the knowledge of the new generations on ex-industrial sites. The sections are as follows:

2. User's profile
3. Assessment on ex-industrial sites

The specific case of this study is the industrial area in Fier, composed of existing and working oil refinery, thermoelectricity power plant, and three plants of nitrate fertilizer production. It is further discussed in chapter three and gives the reader an insight in the city, the analysis on how the industrial area gave the 'production' character to the city, what happened and what can be done, analysis quite important to understanding the physical context of the site. This information is followed by physical site analysis, SWOT analysis, and the city strategy which are quite important to step in a possible proposal.

Chapter four is the bridge to the proposal in chapter five, where the ‘social’ analysis is conducted. The ‘social’ analysis consists in the analysis of the questionnaires and visualization of the results with graphs.

The proposal in the next chapter remains a strategy rather than a detailed project. The aim of this study is to bring at least a well thought and done analysis, so that could lead to a possible proposal in the perspective of Jane Jacobs’ vision of development: from bottom – up’. The proposal then is a matter of interpretation and is not the only one, but it is based considering the social and environmental context of the city of Fier, aiming a sustainable development and possibly to serve as a pilot project for potential ex-industrial areas and allows the flexibility of activities within the site complex. It is crucial to belong, not only to fit within a place.

The last chapter concludes the analysis and reasons the solution of the proposal which leads to further discussions and hopefully intends to attract the attention of the responsible authorities to engage for the next campaign of European Industrial and Technical Heritage: 2018 E-FAITH weekend_“Industrialization, science and technology, Key to European integration”.

CHAPTER 4

CASE STUDY _ FIER

4.1 History of Fier

The origin of the city of Fier dates back in the VI B.C with the ancient city of Apolonia which was named after the Greek God, Apollos. Apolonia was the second largest Illyrian city and had a high importance due to the port settled in Vjosa River gulf which was connected with the south branch of Via Egnatia, the axis that connected West Roma with East Constantinople. The origin of the name of Fier is yet ambiguous due to the different opinions from researchers. Despite this, most of them argue that it originates from the Italian word 'fiera' which means fair. According to the researchers on this argument, it was the Venetian traders who named the city after Fier in the 14th and 15th centuries, the time when they started buying agro-products from the city's fairs. This bazaar catalyzed the second south branch of Via Egnatia named Adriatica Novam which allowed trade between Apolonia and Dyrrah as well.

The nowadays city was founded in 1864 when the local governor of the time, Kahreman Paşa, asked from some French architects to design the future city as a craft and trade center as located in the strategical crossroads Lushnje – Fier, and Berat – Mallakaster – Seman. The city was designed according to the model of the European cities of the 19th century. The main activity of the city would be the trade of the agricultural products of Mallakastra and Myzeqe Field. During 1864 – 1865 there was build a bazaar along the Gjanica River which had space enough for 122 traders to set up their stands. The first citizens of the city were the servants of Kahreman Paşa and members from Vlachs families who had been living in these areas since 1800. After the bazaar was built, the city gained its economic status quo and was known as the city of traders and

craftsmanship. The bazaar was used as a reference from the Italian surveyors and architects, Tabolini and Momori, who designed the architectural plan of the city. The first demographic registration was made in 1923, a time when the city was composed of 5 neighborhoods with a total number of people of 1493. A lot of demographic changes occurred in the city in between the beginning of the 20th century and the WWII. Migrants from Labëria, Kosovo, Mallakstra, Berat and Gjirokastra settled in Fier. After the war ended, many families from Çamëria migrated in the city as well.

After the WWII until 1991, Fier became the second economic power of the country after Tirana. The city boomed after the investments in the industry which included the petroleum refinement, construction, agriculture and the processing of agricultural products. The largest industrial complex (mechanical, chemical and energetic) in the country was settled in Fier. The city was in development and by default, many people from all over the country migrated to Fier. In 1965 the demography was estimated to 20.000 people, in 1982 to 35.000 people and by the end of the socialist period to 48.000 people. The switch of the political system, which caused an economic collapse, allowed many people to migrate abroad, mainly in Greece and Italy in search of work. Also many people from rural areas migrated towards the city center. These demographic movements effected in the number of population which by 2004 was estimated to 83.000 people.

Due to the economic collapse many factories, state companies, and enterprises shut down though some of them converted to private businesses.

Fier is among the most developed cities in the country, considering economy, and is the largest city of Myzeqe Field. The density of the population is 202 people per km², nearly twice of the national ratio of 106.7 people per km², and comes third after Tirana and Durres with 12% of the total population of Albania. [Gjishto et. al., 2012] The development of the city lays on the southwest region of the country, the south part of the field of Myzeqe, bordered with Seman River in the north to Vjosa River in the south,

Mallakastra in the east, and the Adriatic Sea in the west. The fields and the low hills are very fertile and appropriate for agricultural products thus giving Fier another crucial asset for its development. Due to its high level of production in agriculture, Myzeqe Field is also known as the ‘Granary of Albania’

As previously mentioned, the geographical location is an asset for the city. Historically it has served as a node for the Central, South and Southwest Albania. The city is permeated from three main arteries of communication: the National North – South which connects Tirana with Gjirokastra, Tirana – Ballsh and Tirana – Vlora Railway lines. A recent new arterial was added to the city, the new highway Lushnje – Fier – Vlora.

According to VSM for the city of Fier the identifying elements of the city are: Gjanica River, Apolonia, Nitrate Factory, TEC, Historical Museum, Bar Rinia, AlbPetrol, ARMO, the National Scientific Center of Hydrocarbons, the old public library, “ish-Turizmi” (the square in the city where the hotel Tourism was located), “Rrepet” (The road with plane trees planted during the regime of King Zog I. The plural of the tree in Albanian is ‘Rrapenj’ but in the common language is known also as ‘Rrepet’), the church, the mosque, Bylis Theatre and the city center. [Gjishto et. al., 2012]

4.2 Industrial spot as a new identifying character for the city

After the WWII the agriculture was a high demand and the government asked for a chemical fertilizer factory and it was decided to be built in Fier due to the fact that the largest plantable areas were in Myzeqe Field. So it was built the first Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer Factory which started its production in 1968. It was building with the plans of an Italian project and for the time was a high technology which caused a need for a high electric energy consume with high parameters. The first source of energy, the national source, could not fulfill the requirements because it was too far and had loss during transmission. Also, the factory required high amounts of the steam for chemical processes. Thus it was asked for another parallel structure with the ammonium nitrate

factory and soon TEC came into producing the required energy using mazut as raw material. But the inappropriate infrastructure and the insufficient capacity for transporting mazut from Cërrik Refinery to TEC Fier required the construction of a refinery nearby the already planned industrial area. This strategy was ‘approved’ also by the fact that the underground of Cakran and Marinza, regions in Fier, were very rich in petroleum. So the fast projecting and construction of Fier Refinery started, along with the construction of Ammonium Nitrate Factory and TEC. In this way, it was created a large industrial complex which was complemented with other factories like KMC near the Refinery responsible for the raw material production to be used for oil extraction industry, and the two other nitrate factories in the same industrial complex. The refinery was fully designed and constructed from Albanian engineers and technicians with the model of Russian project used in Cerrik Refinery. In the 70’s the production capacity was increased to be exported, so it was built the underground infrastructure for supplying with oil the refinery, the underground infrastructure for selling the products, and the railway within the complex.

The switch from the planned economy to the free market after the 9990’s caused difficulties for the survival of the refinery and the industrial complex itself. Until 2004 the refinery produced mainly mazut and liquid bitumen and other processed products, but with the close of TEC, mazut was removed from the list of products. By default, bitumen was the main and vital product for the refinery to survive. [Murataj, 2010]

Despite its current situation, the industry remains identifying for the city. This fact is translated into an element in the new city flag (*Fig.31*) and logo. The winner of the competition for the new logo explained that the fountain in the middle with its details is considered as the fountain of wealth and industrial power.



Figure 25. The new flag of Fier Municipality [source: Fier Municipality]

It happened that along with the switch of the political system, the industrial development stopped gradually and got ‘attacked’ by its people. During discussions with people who used to work in TEC, refinery or ‘Azotik’ (The common name for ammonium nitrate factory) there was always the questions: -Why? What happened? The most common expression rather than an answer was “Well, the time changed. The system is now different, we are in capitalism.” Not a defined answer at all. In his book “Under the mark of modernity” anthropologist OlsiLelaj argues that it is difficult to answer such a question maybe because of the dualism ‘the past – the future’ in which the Albanian of nowadays of old generations feels. [Lelaj, 2015]According to him, it is occurring a catharsis of how the proletariat used to live and work under the political policies of the time. Maybe they feel they were brainwashed. This subchapter discusses hypotheses rather than facts, but the reason it is being discussed is like an analogy with the diagnose of the problem and the proper medication. Health problems are not always because of fully known reasons thus leads to discussions for answers of many WHYS. The ‘why’ of

this thesis is abandonment and destruction. Maybe if the proposal for the development of the case study chosen for the study might be destroyed after any political change in the future. (Hypothetically talking as if the project gets implemented.) This is why it is important for me to try to understand why destruction occurred from the same people who voluntarily renovated Albania after the war despite the political approaches. As a member of the post 90's generations, I would say maybe it did not really belong to the people. People were puppet-volunteers. The development and the glorious industry were not part of the people in their full consciousness. My opinion remains on the basis of the impressions from discussions with elder people of different backgrounds and different 'classes' of the socialist period.

The image below is a collage of moments from the play of a song launched in Albanian 100th Independence Year, the theme of which is how come Albania is not yet developed though it has passed so many time from the state formation. The actress in the play is happy about having new flowers and creates her own collection of colorful flowers but in a moment of nervosity (and doubt maybe), she destroys the collection. After the damage is done she reflects but it is too late. The collection is destroyed already.



Figure 26. "Ease of Destruction"_ Impression from the play of 'Cold November' (Nëntor i ftohtë) song from Kosovar Gheg Rock Band Jericho

The play for me is so meaningful and the very first thought it comes into my mind is an analogy with the story of industrial agony in Albania. Industrial landscapes were abandoned also in other countries, but nowadays they are already repurposed and seen as

an important artefact of the history. Maybe we are still in time to offer to the future generations an artefact from our history, may it be good or bad.

As previously stated, this subchapter is based more on opinions and thoughts rather than facts.

4.3 What happened?

4.4 Site analysis

6.4.1. Previous studies on the site and proposed strategies

6.4.1.1. Albania 2030

Approved in December 2016 the vision of AKPT and MZHU [AKPT , 2016] on cities refers the Municipalities of Fier, Vlora and Berat as primary Urban Developed Centers, Municipalities Lushnja and Kuçova as secondary Urban Developed Centers, and the other municipalities of the region illustrated in *Fig.41* as tertiary centers. The hierarchy by default:

- Will stop the urban sprawl and informality by coordinating the cities' centers from densifying.
- The efficient management of the economic activities along with the improvement of infrastructure will stop the phenomena of migration and abandonment of this region.
- The strict protection of agricultural land stopping the informal constructions.
- Collaborations among the farmers in the region.
- Improvement of irrigation systems for the agricultural land.

-Offering a regional bazaar on agricultural and other products based on the chain production – procession – trade.

-Definition of the Blue Corridor according the ruling law and the strict protection of this corridor.

-The written management plan for the rivers' basis, Shkumbini, Seman and Vjosa River in accordance with the Environmental Sectorial Strategy.

-The primary and tertiary city centers should have at least two sewage filtration impiants besides the 2 existing in Vlora and Orikum so that by 2030 the phenomena of pouring sewage in rivers will have stopped.

-Touristic blue guides which consist in the guides of boating in rivers and lakes of the region, and sailing guide: Karavasta Lagoon – Seman Estuary – Narta Lagoon – Sazan Island – Karaburun Peninsula.

-The improvement of train infrastructure. Functioning the existing lines and nodes and adding the new railway to Kakavija across Ballsh and Memaliaj.

-The exploitation of TAP project which passes through this region. To be considered the refunctioning of existing TEC or the construction of new ones using gas as energy source.

-The exploitation of the potential of sunrays as renewable energy considering the estimation of 2700hr/year radiation.

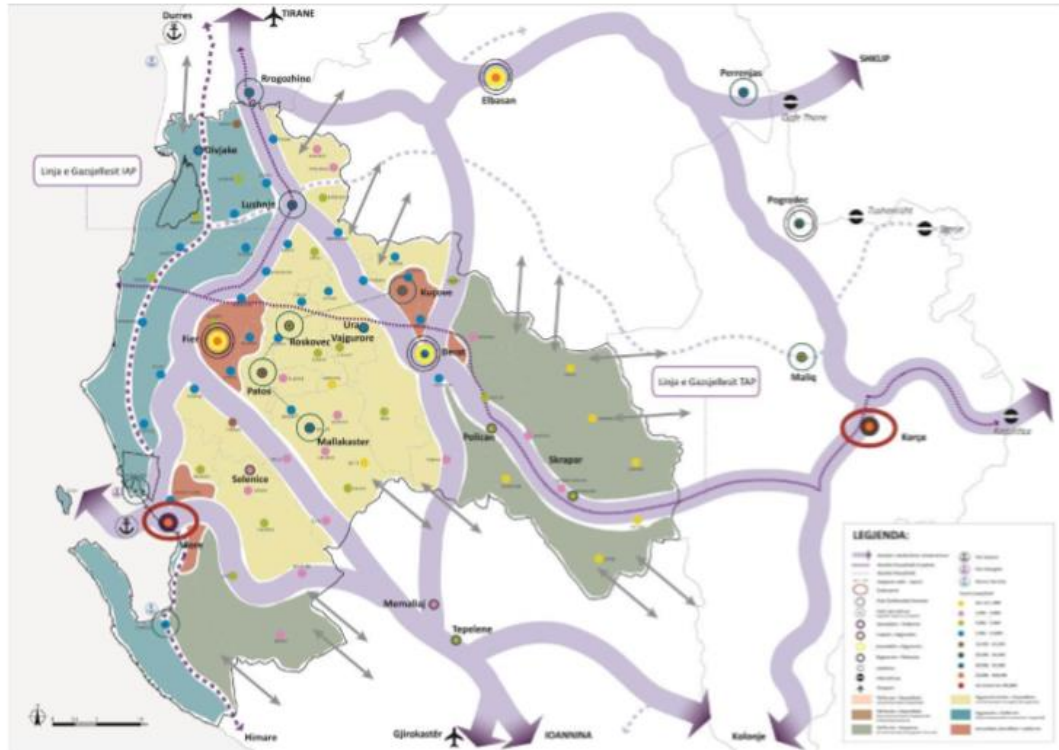


Figure 27. Fier 2030, AKPT strategy [MZHU]

6.4.1.2. Approaches from professionals

There is also another study done for the case of ‘Gogo Nushi’ Factory, the ammonium nitrate factory, done by a group of students and professors from Polytechnic University of Bari. “The final result should be to achieve an innovative system that allows a rational use of energy through: -The plant flexibility to guarantee the individual management of each building of the area; -the remote control of each area with the possible management of switching times of the plants and the possibility to differentiate the types of local distribution of each building; -the flexibility of the spaces and the plants for future expansions and modifications; -the accessibility to the plants and easy maintenance. To do this it’s important, since from the early stages of the design that the technological networks in an urban area (water supply, sewage networks, power supplies, cabling

system, etc.) must represent the vital systems through which the individual building organisms can live and be lived in their uses.” [Menghini et. al., 2014]



Figure 28. Site in relation to the city and surroundings [Menghini et. al.,2014]

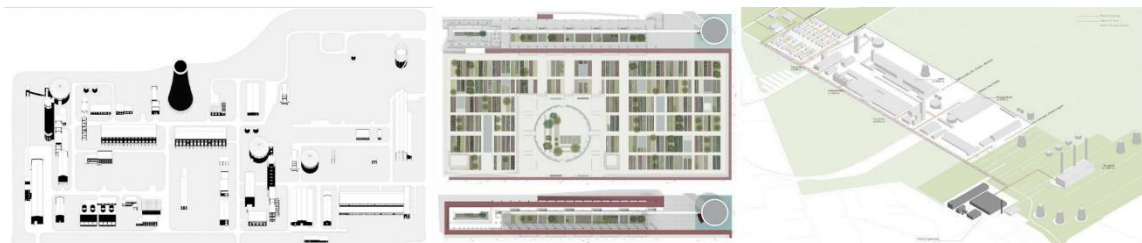


Figure 29. Site analysis [Menghini et. al., 2014]



Figure 30. Proposal, partial collages [Menghini et. al., 2014]

There is also another approach for the same site. It comes from Guy Shachar, an Israeli architect and traveller[Shachar, 2012], who got ‘in touch’ with the site while visiting Albanian touristic cities like Vlora and Berat. Fier is in between these two cities and offer the view of the site while travelling. *Figure 46* illustrates some graphics from his perceptions on ‘Gogo Nushi’ factory’s elements.

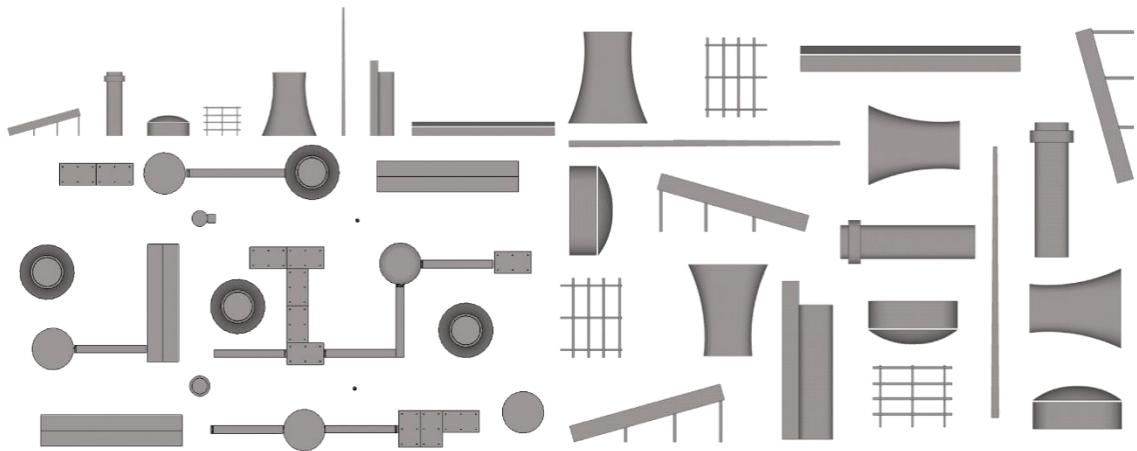


Figure 31. Composition of site elements [Shachar, 2012]

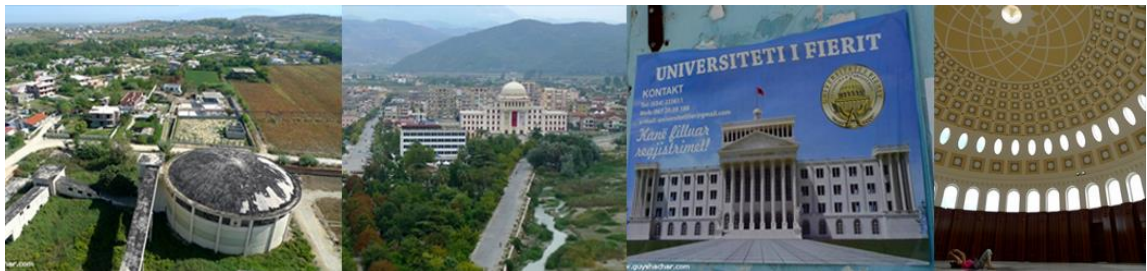


Figure 32. A brainstorm on how can the site revitalise according to Guy Shachar [guyshachar.com]

6.4.2. Site physical analysis

Subchapter 6.4.2 is focused on the analysis of the industrial site chosen as a case study in Albania. The site, located in the southeast of the city of Fier, is a composition of several industries build for self-sufficiency of the entire complex: TEC, three ammonium nitrate fertilizer factories which shut down in 1993 and oil refinery which is privatized by ARMO and still remains active.

Figure 33 shows the relationship of the site in relation to the city in the perspective of the city sprawl (the industrial area's inception was during socialism); in the perspective of the economic zones where the site is a vast footprint in this perspective despite being not fully exploited; and in the perspective of environmental pollution which shows that despite being not fully exploited the pollution coming from this area is much bigger than the pollution coming from the city landfill. The information retrieved from the maps of *Figure 33* are based on the City Strategy in 2004 elaborated from Co-Plan studio and the Municipality of Fier.

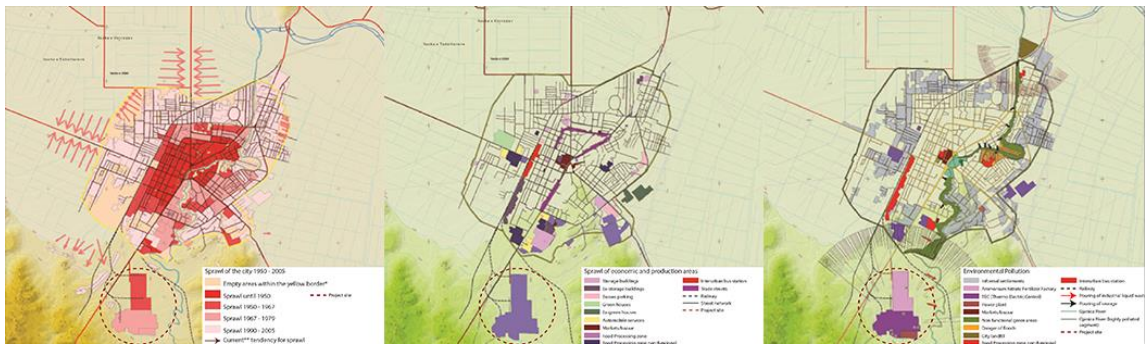


Figure 33. Site in relation to the city analysis. From left to right: (A) Sprawl of the city 1950-2005, (B) Sprawl of economic and production areas, (C) Environmental pollution.

[Author elaboration on maps from 'Fier city strategy 2004']

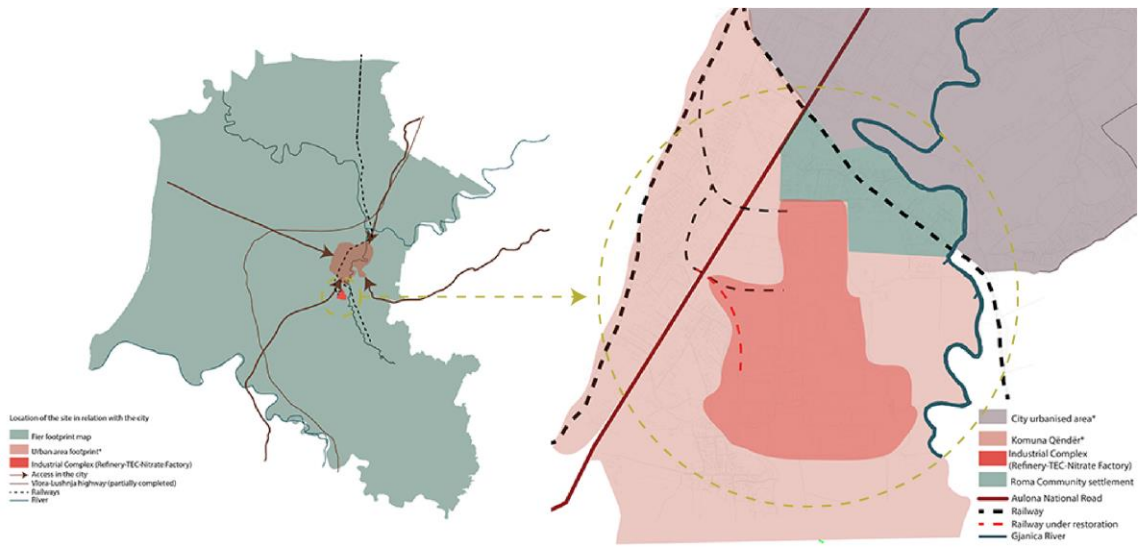


Figure 34. Project site in relation with the city and surroundings [Author drawings]



Figure 35. Access to the site, circulation in the site, building footprint [Author drawing]



Figure 36. Site zoning according to industry [Author drawing]

Table 1. Partial information on objects' number and surface

Zone name	Number of existing objects	Building area (m2)	Functional area (m2)	Total area (m2)
Ish-azotiku (Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer Factory)	24	45524	-	81420
Ureja e Vjetër (Old Urea)	19	16772	-	41323
Ureja e Re (New Urea)	24	17659	-	59442



Figure 37. Site images, Refinery [Author photos]



Figure 38. Site images, TEC [Author photos]

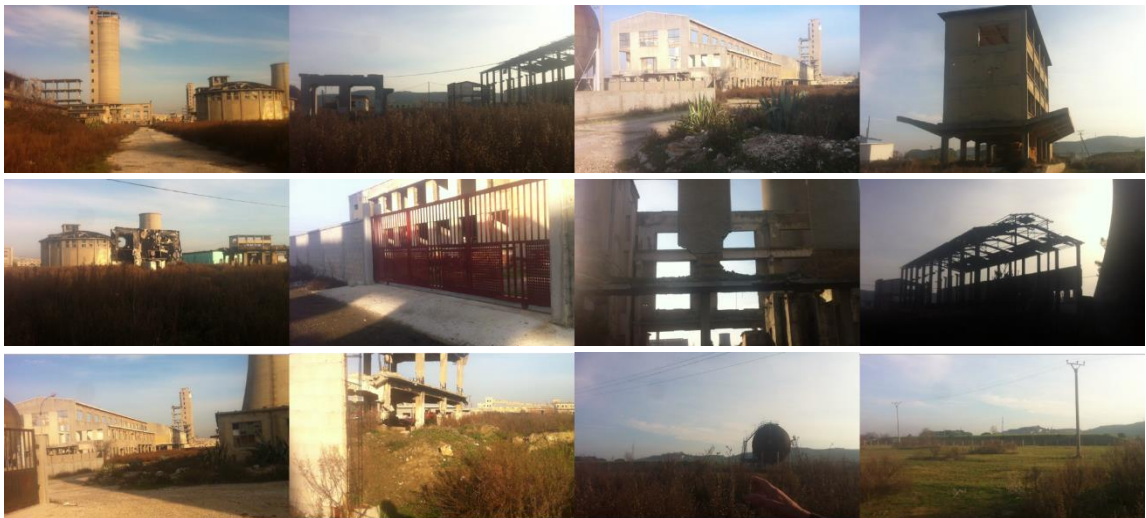




Figure 39. Site images, Ammonium Nitrate Factory [Author photos]



Figure 40. Site images, surroundings [Author photos]

6.4.3. SWOT analysis

1. Strengths

- Along the National 'Aulona' Road (Fier – Vlora axis)
- Nearby Gjanica river, an important river of the city
- Large structures self-resisting
- Land used for agricultural purposes

2. Weaknesses

- Ex-power of the city
- Lack of the professionals
- Only large structures self-resisting left, no machines/equipment at all
- Property ownership issue

3. Opportunities

- Ex-power of the city
- Lack of the professionals
- Only large structures self-resisting left, no machines/equipment at all
- Property ownership issue

4. Threats

- The river nearby is highly polluted
- The arsenic used is now buried in a small spot of the site

- Pollution from the Refinery
- Land used as agricultural might be contaminated

Because of environmental pollution weaknesses and threats are of a primary concern towards the proposal. Weaknesses can be translated into opportunities if seen in an optimist perspective. The city used to be a power in economy but it not anymore. It can be again. Lack of professionals – they can be trained. Only large self-resisting structures left, no equipment at all – allows freedom of flexibility in design. Property ownership issue – ex owners can be integrated as possible actors for development.

6.4.4. “Social”analysis

Results of the questionnaires

1. Questionnaire on workers_ sample 15

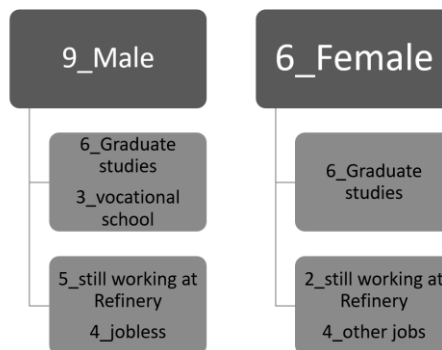


Figure 41. Questionnaires report_User's profile section [Author analysis]

The questionnaire on ex-workers on the zone aimed the understanding of the industrial period in Albania through the perspective of people building these industries and maintaining them till the collapse of the political system. The questionnaire was

composed of four sections: users' profile, relationship between the user and the site, social context, site as an identifying element of the city. According the people interviewed the industrial areas were beneficial for the economy of the country, beneficial for the community because most of the people were employed and there were discipline of work which is missing nowadays. The only problem they notice was the close distance with the inhabited areas due to the environmental pollution these areas produced. As for the shutting down of the industry and its current condition most of them were sorry about because it used to bring positive effects in society. It would have been better if the industry kept developing but with the only condition of improving the technology so that not to be a threat for the environment and the people.

2. Questionnaire on random people in the city_ sample 50

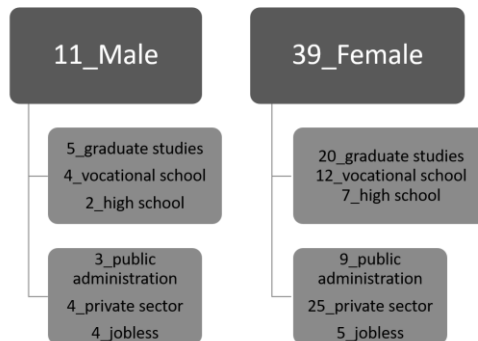


Figure 42. Questionnaires report_User's profile section [Author analysis]

3. Questionnaire in the Roma community_sample 15

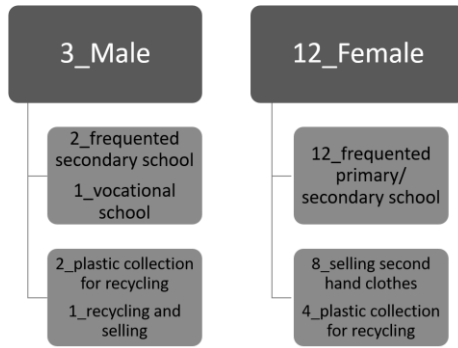


Figure 43. Questionnaire report_User's profile section [Author analysis]

4. Questionnaire on young people_sample 338

GENDER RATIO

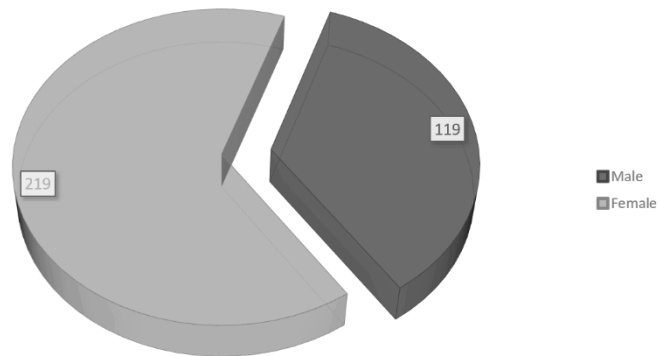


Figure 44. Questionnaire results_Gender ratio [Author analysis]

HOMETOWN

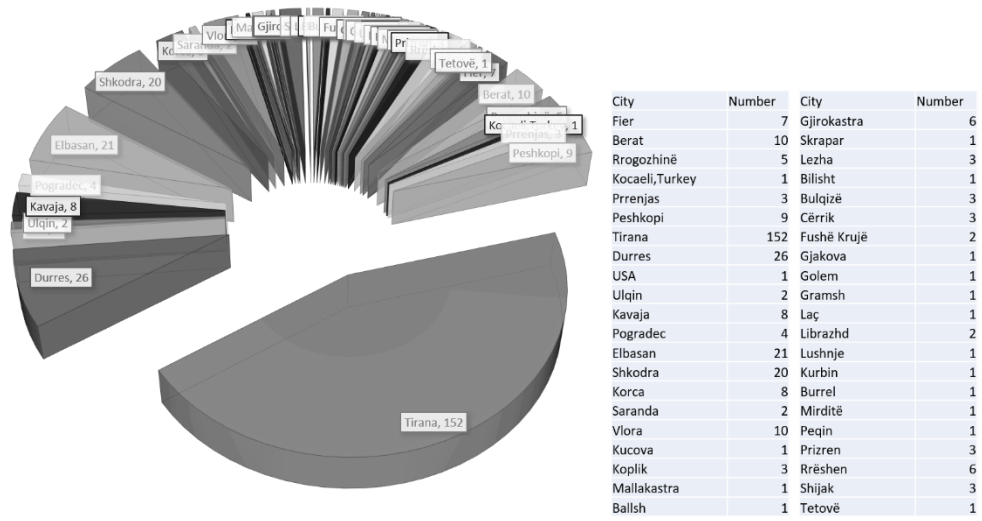


Figure 45. Questionnaire results_Hometown estimation [Author analysis]

AGE

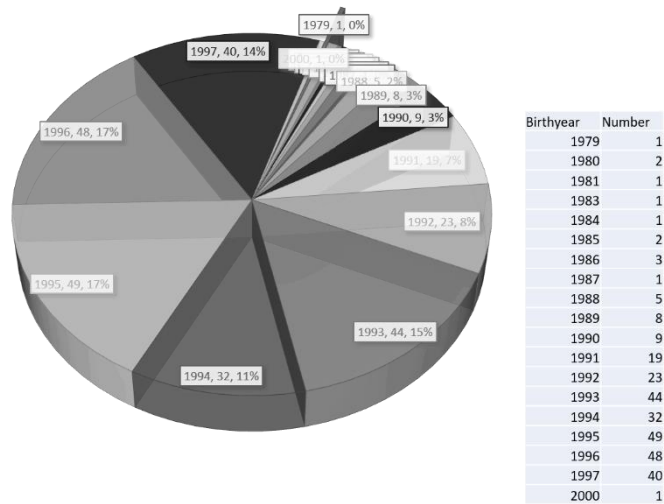


Figure 46. Questionnaire results_Age estimation [Author analysis]

EDUCATION

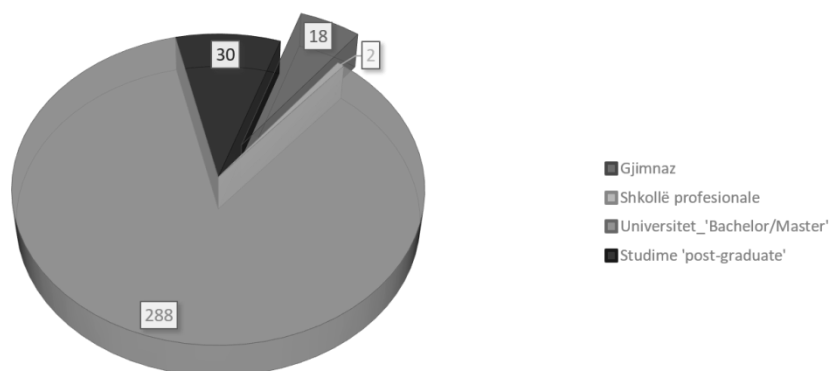


Figure 47. Questionnaire results_Education estimation [Author analysis]

CHAPTER 5

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As a conclusion, it can be said that the concept of industrial heritage in Albania appears ambiguous to the majority of society. There is an approach from certain people to raise the voice in protecting and repurposing these vast entrepreneurships from the near past, yet it seems not to be enough since there is no serious engagement neither up - bottom (from the governmental institutions) or bottom - up (from the community or NGOs oriented in public investments). The only people so far discussing such topics are mainly academicians who are attempting to tackle the young generations, studying in diverse departments, to initiate and activate further possible development and repurposing of abandoned industrial sites.

Concluding this study, it is important to take into consideration all the levels of hierarchy of our society. This is the reason why the approach was more towards the work and opinion of people, the reaction of artists, the analysis and discussion of professionals, and less towards the engagement of the institutions.

The industrial site in Fier due to all the reasons explained in the analyses remains for the moment the biggest environmental threat for the city and its residents. Beyond the paper projects and the theories why and how and what, there should be a collaboration among all the actors of the society to bring a concrete solution to the problem and make a step further in the appreciation of the past, may it be positive or negative. As they say, a history left in oblivion, is meant to repeat.

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APPENDIX A_ Questionnaires

1. Questionnaire_ Ex-workers of the zone

A. User's profile

Gender:

Birth year:

Hometown:

Education:

B. Relationship between the user and the site

1. Are you a citizen of Fier? (If not) Where do you come from?
2. Did you live nearby Azotik/TEC? (If not) Where?
3. What was the mean of transportation?
4. How long have you worked there?
5. Where? What position?
6. How did you proceed with the work in a normal day?
7. Did accidents occur often?
8. What happened in case of accidents?
9. How was the everyday life in the factory?
10. What do you think about the site current situation?
11. Was it better to keep going with the activity or shutting down was a good solution?
12. Do you think the area should be revitalized? If yes, why? If no, why?
13. It might be revitalized with other functions. What do you propose?

C. Social context

1. Where did man usually work in the factory? What type of position?
2. What about women?
3. Was the site visited by other city citizens or by people from the other cities?
4. What was the relationship with Roma neighbourhood? Did you collaborate with them?

D. The site as an identifying element of the city

1. What do you remember from this area?
2. Was it identifying for the city?

3. What about now?
4. Do you consider Gjanica as an important asset of the city?
5. According to you, what is the identity of the city?

2. Questionnaire_General (citizens of Fier)

A. User's profile

Gender:

Birth year:

Hometown:

Education:

B. Relationship between the user and the site

1. Are you a citizen of Fier? (If not) Where do you come from?
2. Do you live nearby Azotik/TEC? Since when?
3. Have you worked there?
 - a. (If yes) How long?
 - b. What do you think about its current situation?
 - c. Can you describe a usual day working there?
 - d. Was it better to keep going with the activity or shutting down was a good solution?
4. Are there problems with ownership in this area? To who does the site belong, to the state or is it taken during communism?
5. Do you use the land for cultivating crops, vegetables etc.? Do you find problems because of the pollution from [ish-Azotik], and [Rafineria e naftës] which is still in use?
6. Do you think the area should be revitalized? If yes, why? If no, why?
7. It might be revitalized with other functions, healthier ones? What do you propose?

C. Social context

1. What is the primary job men do here?
2. What about women?
3. What do kids play most here? Where do they engage in their free time?

4. What is the relationship with Roma neighbourhood? Do you collaborate with them?

D. The site as an identifying element of the city

1. What do you remember from this area?
2. Was it identifying for the city?
3. What about now?
4. Do you consider Gjanica as an important asset of the city?
5. According to you, what is the identity of the city?

3. Questionnaire_Roma community

A. User's profile

Gender:

Birth year:

Hometown:

Education:

B. Relationship between the user and the site

1. Are you a citizen of Fier? (If not) Where do you come from?
2. Since when do you live here?
3. Have you worked there?
 - a. (If yes) How long?
 - b. What do you think about its current situation?
 - c. Can you describe a usual day working there?
 - d. Was it better to keep going with the activity or shutting down was a good solution?
4. Do you have problems with the housing? What about the property?
5. How is it to live along the railways which is still in use? Don't you find it dangerous? How did the housing evolve here?
6. Do you find problems because of the pollution from [ish-Azotik], and [Rafineria e naftës] which is still in use?
7. Do you think the area should be revitalized? If yes, why? If no, why?
8. It might be revitalized with other functions, healthier ones? What do you propose?

C. Social context

1. What is the primary job men do here?
2. What about women?
3. What do kids play most here? Where do they engage in their free time?
4. What is the relationship with the surrounding neighbourhoods? Do you collaborate with them?

D. The site as an identifying element of the city

1. What do you remember from this area?
2. Was it identifying for the city?
3. What about now?
4. Do you consider Gjanica as an important asset of the city?
5. According to you, what is the identity of the city?

4. Questionnaire_Youth (Post 90's generations)

A. User's profile

Gender:

Birth year:

Hometown:

Education:

B. Njohja e siteve ish-industriale

1. A ka në qytetin tënd godina/zona ish-industriale? Sa të mëdha janë/ishin?
2. A i japin kuptim/vlerë qytetit?
3. Në ç' gjendje janë?
4. Ç'mendon për gjendjen? A duhet të ishin prishur?
5. Mendon se duhen rihetëzuar (rigjallëruar)?
 - a. Po? – Si?
 - b. Jo? – Pse?

Gjinia	Vendbanimi (Në rast se vendlindja dhe vendbanimi janë të ndryshme, qyteti që njihni më mirë)	Viti i lindjes	Edukimi	A ka në qytetin tuaj godina/zona ish-industriale? Sa i njihni ju ato?	A i japin kuptim/vlerë qytetit?	Në ç'gjendje ndodhen aktualisht?	Ç'mendoni për gjendjen? A duhet të ishin prishur?	Mendoni se duhen rijetëzuar/rigjallëruar/ri ndërtuar? Nëse po, si? Nëse jo, pse?
Femër	Fier	1995	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po, pak	Jo	Keqe	Janë rëndë. Po	Jo, duhet të jenë larg zonave të banuara.
Femër	berat	1995	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po,ka.	Momentalisht aspak.	Ne gjendje te shkaterruara.	Ose mund te rikonstruksionohen.	Do ishte nje zgjidhje e mire nqs ato rijetesohen megjithese eshte shume e veshtire duke pasur parasysh ekonomine e shtetit tone.
Mashkull	Rrogozhinë	1993	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po, ka. Njihen shume pak ne pergjithsi pas viteve '97 nga banoret e zones si pasoje e mbyljes dhe e shkaterrimit te tyre.	Jo. Dikur kane qene nje nga pikat qe e benin te njohur dhe te nevojshem Rrogozhinen si qytet por tani qe nuk funksionon asnjera nga ato eshte harruar si qytet.	Te rrenuara, te vjedhura, te braktisura	Jo, eshte nje minus per ekonomine. Tani te gjithë enderrojne te shkuaren per vendet e punes qe mundesonin ato.	Po. Ato sic thash edhe me lart kane qene nje nga vlerat kryesore te qytetit qe normalisht eshte i vogel ne numer banoresh por qe eshte bere edhe me i vogel si pasoje e "vdekjes" se ketyre zonave. Pra, rigjallërimi i tyre do te sjelli patjetersisht edhe gjallërimin e jetes ne qytet. Eshte domosdoshmeri po-ja.
Femër	kocaeli turqi	1994	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	po	rritje ekonomike	shume aktive	jo vetem duhet te merren masat riciklimi dhe pajisje mbrojtese te ambientit ndaj ndotjes	mjafton kaq sa jane
Mashkull	Prrrenjas	1996	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Ish fabrikat e duhanit. Jo shume.	Per momentin jo.	Vetem si ndertesa , pa asgj tjeter.	Ishin shum fitim pruresë per qytetin , por qe vet njerezit e prishen.	Mendoj se po . Do te ndihmonte shum te ardhmen e qytetit . Dhe te gjithë e dine se si eshte te punosh ne ate fabrik. Do te ndikonte shume ne papunesine e qytetit.

Femër	Peshkopi	1995 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Kemi po nuk esht se i di mire.	Po	Jo te mire.	Nuk jane ne gjendje te mire, po nuk mendoj se duhen prishur.	Po mendoj se duhen rigjallëruar duke i restauruar, se tek e fundit jan pjese e te kaluares tone e cila duhet te njihet edhe nga brezat ne vijim.
Femër	Tirane	1990 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Patjeter qe po, si ne shume shtete si rezultat i revolucionit industrial.	Mos patja e nje funksioni aktual, jane thjeshte pjese e imazhit historik te qytetit	`derelict` , ne gjendje: in need for Regeneration.	Te prishesh eshte zgjidhja me e lehte. Nese shohim zhvillimin e modeleve urbane, gjithmone e me teper `fizikja`, pra prishja/ndertimi i strukturave, po perdoret si mjet per te arritur rezultate gjithpershirese per komunitetin. Mund te them se nje pergjigje e kesaj pyetje eshte me vlere vetem nga banoret aktual te zones dhe sigurisht ne baze te kushteve struktorore qe ato mbartin.	Mendoj se eshte mire te qartesohen diferencat midis, rijetezimit/rivitalizimit/ri gallerimit/rindertimit/ri struktimit/regjenerimit/ gentrification`/. Terma te perafert por jo te njejte qe ndihmojne ne marrjen e vendimit. Jam pro regjenerimit te zonave ex-industriale por jo rijetezimit nese rijetezim=renewal. Jo, sepse renewal nenkupton gjithcka nga e para, dhe mendoj qe ne jemi thjeshte kujdestare te trashëgimnise qe i perket brezave pasardhes.
Femër	Fier	1993 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ka, nuk jane funksionale dhe ndaj thujse nuk i njoh fare.	Ne gjendjen qe jane nuk besoj.	Jane ne trajten e magazinave, jo te mirembajtura.	Jo, duhet te rivendosen ne pune e te jene funksionale.Si te tilla, ne trajte zinxhiri ato kryejne funksionin e tyre dhe rritet vendi i puneve dhe mbase kushedi dhe ekonomia.	Patjeter qe po, nuk di si...eshte puna e shtetit kjo por gjynah te rrine ne trajten e germadhave.

Femër	Durres	1992 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Ka! Njoh disa prej tyre.	Relativisht! Me se shumeti nostalgji.	Te shnderruara ne qendra funksionale.	Nje pjese u prishen, per tu kthyer ne vende te perdorshme. Duhet te ishin prishur me kohe!	Do thoja po nese do merrja ne konsiderate vendet e reja te punes qe do krijoheshin, por duke ditur qe i perkisnin nje industrie specifike, nuk mendoj se do kishin treg shitje.
Femër	Tirane	1996 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po . 1	Po	Te mjerueshme	Jo . Gjendja e tyre duhet te rregullohet	Duhen rigjallëruar pasi vet stili industrial eshte shume i bukur . Dhe nese nuk do te perdoreshin ne formen e meparshme ato mund te perdoreshin per studime , ose praktike per studentet e ardhshem .
Femër	USA	Shkoder Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Shume pak	Ne disa aspekte.	Rrenoja	Duhet te ishin risjelle me gjendje pune.	Po, teknologjite e koheve moderne ndoshta mund te kishin bere pune. Duhet rishikuar dhe gjendje e ndertesave ne pershtatje me qellimin.
Mashkull	Tirane	1992 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ka, por nuk i njoh shum mire	Po	Te shkatrruara	Absolutisht qe jo	Po duhet rigjallëruar, duke ju dhen nje funksion qe do ti ndihmonte dhe ekonomis se shtetit, si psh: fabrike
Femër	tirane	1992 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Jo, jo afer qendrave te banimit	Po	kombinati - mirembahet	Jo, per sa kohe nuk sjellin deme ne mjedis	Fabrika, punishtet ..nese nuk shkaktojne deme mjedisore, e mira eshte te hapen e mirembahen .. ne te kundert, jo

Femër	Berat	1994	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po, pak	Dikur po, ish kombinati, ish uzina e baterive	Kombinati eshte tanime prone e firmave te huaja, uzina besoj te jete jofunkionale	Jo, duhej te ishin privatizuar dhe vene ne perdorim edhe me ndryshimin e regjimit	Veshtire, kostot e amortizimit duhet t jene te larta por besoj sektori i industrise ne vetvete ka nevoje per me teper alternativa nga sa aktualisht ka ne vendin tone, ndaj pse jo :)
Femër	Tirane	Peqin	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po kane qene dikur zona ish-industriale.kam degjuar me shume nga prinderit pasi ato jane prishur	Jo	Ne gjendje shume te keqe..jane te shkaterruara	Jane prishur direkt pas diktatures	Mendoj se po..do te kishin rol kyc ne rritje e numrit te personave te punesuar ..mireqenie me te mire..sikur te merreshin ne pronesim te dikujt pra prone private
Femër	Peshkopi	1993	Studime 'post-graduate'	Ka por pak njoh un	Edhe po edhe jo	Ne gjendje jo te mire	Jo nuk mendoj qe duheshin prishur	Jo sepse nuk kan qene me stndarta edhe pse pak ka pasur ne qytetin tim perseri ndotje per qytetit edhe njerzit.
Mashkull	Ulqin	1997	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Jo aq mir	Po	Nuk e di	Mvaret nga funksioni saj	Po, duke e rikonstruktuar edhe futur ne funksion prap

Femër	Tirane	1994 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po	Po	Pak a shume te harruara, te lena anash.	Jo, sduhet te prishen sepse mund te hyjne ne ri-funksionim..	Po, absolutisht. Rijetezimi apo rigjallerimi i tyre do te ishte me vlere per qytetin, duke sjelle ne kete menyre nje ndertese te vjeter, te vlefshme apo identifikuese te nje periudhe te caktuar ne ri-funksionim pa pasur nevoje te humbim hapesira te reja (sidomos hapesira te gjelberta) dedikuar ndertimeve te qellimeve te ndryshme qe shume here i humbin vleren qytetit.
Femër	Lezhe	1995 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Fabrika e letres	Å° japin	Jo funksionale	Mendoj se jo	Mendoj se po pasi eshte shume mundsi e mire punesimi dhe nevoje per komunitetin
Femër	Tirane	Lushnje Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	I njoh pak	Po	Jo funksionale	Patjeter qe jo. Shume persona mund te punonin aty	Duhen rijetezuar. Megjithese, psh. Fabrika e plastmasit ne Lushnje, kam perhstypjen se kerkon teknologji te avancuar dhe eco-friendly.

Femër	Shijak	1981 Studime 'post-graduate'	Po ka godina tashme te braktisura te cilat ndertonin pajisje bujqesore. Pasi vete zona eshte e rrethuar nga fshatrat. Kuptohet tani eshte jasht funksionit.	Ne kohen e meparshme po, tani kane vlere vetem per funksionin e meparshem asgje tjeter.	Godina eshte e braktisur dhe pothuajse e shkaterruar plotesisht.	Per gjendjen e tyre ndjej keqardhje ndersa persa i perket pyetjes se dyte sigurisht qe nuk duheshin prishur, pasi kane qene burim punesimi per banoret e zones.	Mendoj se duhen rikonstruktuar dhe pershtatur funksioneve te tanishme persa i perket nevojave qe kane fshataret rreth e rrotull. Kjo mund te arrihet mendoj vetem nepermjet investimit privat i ndihmuar nga grante te siguruara nga organizata shteterore ose jo.
Mashkull	Athin	1989 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Fabrika e plasmasit	Po	Skandaloze	Po	Po ..te rifilloj funksionimi se punsojm shum njerez
Femër	Tirane	1986 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ka! I njoh si zona dhe struktura te hartuara ne protje te rihzwillimit urban!	Nga ana e trashegimise kolektive te brezit te prinderve e gjysherve po! Per brezin tim nuk i japin ndonje kuptim.	Drejt rrenimit! Te pamirembajtura.	Jane ne gjendje te mjerueshme! Te gllaberuara nga zonat urbane te reja. Mendoj se duheshin rihzwilluar!	Po mendoj se kjo gje duhet bere patjeter! Mendoj se ato per vendodhjet strategjike qe kane neper Tiranen e zgjeruar dhe urbanizuar vetem ne kontekstin banese, mendoj se zonat ish- industriale mund te sherbejne per te ndertuar qendra arsimore, sherbime publike, rikreative, parqe te gjelberuara, etj. Te gjitha ne funksion te komunitetit! Kjo do te pasuronte qytetin dhe individin qe e jeton ate! Suksese
Femër	Gjirokaster	1995 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po, jo shume mire.	Jo	Askush nuk eshte kujdesur per to dhe jane ne gjendje te mjerueshme	Jo sepse dikur kane qene nje nga rruget kryesore te te ardhurave per shume familje	Po, ndertesat aktuale duhet te rikonstruktohen dhe te vihen serish ne pune

Femër	Skrapar	1996 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po. Shume pak	Po	Ne nje gjendje jo te mire.	Jo	Po . Mendoj se kane nevojë per nje rikonstruktim.
Mashkull	Tirane	1993 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Ka shume prej tyre	I japin vlere ato te cilat jane funksionale	Gjendje jo te mire	Nuk mendoj se duhet te prishen te gjitha	Po me ndonje rikonstruksion duhet nderhyre
Femër	Elbasan	1995 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Ka. I njoh mjaftueshem	Po .	Ndodhen ne gjendje te mjerueshme.	Sigurisht qe jo.	Duhen rijetezuar por jo ne te njejtin vend.
Mashkull	fushe kruje	1993 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	po vetem nje ne fakt Grumbullimi quhet	jo per fat te keq	te rrenuar	jo ristauruar ndoshta po	po do doja te ndodhte sepse eshte vertet shume e bukur
Femër	Tirana	1996 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ka zona te tilla. Nuk i njoh shume	Mendoj se i japin rendesine e vet historike por edhe nga pikepamja arkitektonike.	Ato jane te lena pas dore.	Gjenddja eshte e keqe, kane degraduar edhe jane lene pas dore, por jo nuk mendoj se duhet te ishin prishur. Por rimenduar edhe rimodeluar duke u bere funksionale per kohen qe jetojme.	Po duhen rijetezuar. Ti jepet nje funksion qofte perseri industrial.. Ose te rimendohen si qendra komunitare. Duke sjelle keshtu mundesine per te ruajtur hapesirat e gjelbra edhe duke i dhene jete ndertimeve te lena ne dezertim.
Femër	Tirana	1993 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	shume pak	po,moderisht	te braktisura	jo nuk duhej te ishin prishur	Po,duhen rindertuar.Mbartin historine,vlere aritekturore,rivenia ne pune do ndihmonte shume njerez
Femër	Lezha	1993 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Jo	Jo	Se di	Se di	Se di
Femër	Korce	1991 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po.	Jo	te shkateruara	Jo mendoj se duhen rindertuar. te futet teknologji e re	mendoj se duhen rindertuar por sipas standarteve europiane. mendoj se kushtet e ndertimit ndryshojn sipas qytetit tku do rindertohet. Kostos etc

Mashkull	Tirana	1994	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po. Sjam ne kontakt te drejtperdrejte kshu qe nuk i njoh mire.	Aspak	Te mjerueshme	Perderisa nuk jane funksionale duhen prishur.	Po nese industria perkatese eshte akoma pjese e planit ekonomik dhe jo nese ska me asnje vlere ekonomike per vendin.
Femër	Rrogozhine	1991	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ka. Nuk i njoh shum mire.	Po	Te rrenuara	Jo, duhet te ishin mirmbajtur	Po, duke i rijetezuar, duke i dhene nje funksion te ri nderteses dhe duke bere te kuptueshme per cafr eshte perdorur me pare, ose duke i kthyer ne qendra komunitare e sociale.
Mashkull	Tiranë	1993	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po, pothuajse nuk i njoh	Nuk e besoj	Jo funksionale	Jo	Mendoj se duhen rikonstruktuar, për të mos mbetur si zonë jofunksionale
Femër	Vlore	1997	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po	Jo	Te shkaterruar	Mendoj se nuk duhet te ishin prishur per shkak se ne qytetin tim nuk ka shume godina industriale	Mendoj se jo per shkak se nuk besoj qe do te kryej ndonje funksion tanime, nuk eshte e nevojshme
Femër	Saranda	1990	Studime 'post-graduate'	po	jo	Kan falimentuar	Normalisht qe jo	Ne menyre qe ekonomia te rritet dhe papunesia te ulet duhen qe keto godina te rindertohen
Femër	Elbasan	1994	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po,mjaftueshem	Po besoj	Jo te mire	Duhet te ishin funksionale	Patjeter, nepermjet rikthimit te funksionit qe kane pasur.
Femër	Tirane	Burrel	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po i njoh	Po	Ne gjendje jo te mire	Duhet te rindertohen	Rindertimi sjell lehtesim te bizneseve, i shton vlere vendit, rrit numrin e te punesuarve, ndikon pozitivisht ne ekonomi
Femër	Tirane	1993	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po	Po	Jo te mire	Po perderisa nk funksionojn	Po

Femër	Tirana	1993 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	I njoh si vendndodhje dhe hitori te pergjithshme, mirepo jo shume me detaje.	Disa prej tyre po, fundja jane pjese e historise se qytetit. Gjithsesi, mendoj se ka godina ish industriale me me vlere ne Shqiperi si psh metalurgjiku ne Elbasan dhe zona industriale e Fierit	Gjendja ne pergjithesi nuk eshte aspak e mire, si pasoje e braktisjes se vtyre. Gjithsesi, ka zona si psh ne rrugen Siri Kodra, ku godina ish industriale ende perdoren sot si zyra.	Kjo eshte ne varesi te vleres se godines. Disa prej tyre ndoshta duhen prishur per shkak se kane arritur nje gjendje sa nuk mund te mirembahen dhe nuk paraqesin vlera per ne. Gjithsesi, ne disa raste, keto godina duhen mirembajtur.	Sic thashe me pare, kjo varet nga secila godine, gjendja dhe vlerat qe paraqet. Kemi raste te komplekseve te medha industriale , te cilat un mendoj se duhen ruajtur , rigjallëruar , dhe mirembajtur si trashëgimi, por kemi dhe raste te godinave te cilat per arsye se nuk paraqesin vlera te medha, apo edhe per arsye ekonomike nuk mund te mirembahen. Pra, cdo vendim nuk mund te merret ne pergjithesi, por duhet marrë sipas rastit specifik.
Mashkull	Vlore	1980 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po mesatarisht mire	jo sepse jane jashte funksionitte tyre	shumica per mos te thene te gjitha jane shkaterruar mbas vitit 1990	jo absolutisht ato ishin nje rrjet teknologjik edhe pse modeli i vjeter po sherbenin mire per kohen kur ishin,	nqse do te mund te perditesoje teknologjine e re ato do te ishin te vlefshme per qytetin si nga ana e punesimit ashtu dhe nga ajo cka qyteti mund tye perfitonte nga ato edhe pse pasojat per ambientin nuk ishin te mira ne kohen kur ishin funksionale

Mashkull	Tirane	1995 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po. Shume pak	I japin vlere pasi jane pjese e historise.	Te mjerueshme	Mendoj se duhet te ishin rikonstruktuar dhe te riviheshin ne pune.	Po. Shumica e komplekseve industriale ne tirane i kane godinat por ne gjendje te keqe. Nqs do riperdoreshin per te njejtat arsye qe jane ndertuar qyetiti do merrte hov ekonomik por dhe identitetin qe dikur ka pasur.
Femër	Mallakaster	1996 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po	Po	Funksionojne ende.	Jo, sepse jane ne gjendje relativisht te mire.	Po. Duke u restauruar dhe duke u vene perseri ne funksion.
Femër	Ballsh	1996 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po, uzina e qytetit.	Eshte burimi kryesor ekonomik i qytetit.	Aktualisht jane ndaluar punimet ne te .	Jo, duhet vitalizuar.	Patjeter qe po, duke zevendesuar mjetet aktuale me te reja dhe duke vendos filtra per te pastruar ajrin qe del .
Femër	Gjirokaster	1994 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po, ka shume objekte te ndertuara gjate viteve 90' qe funksiononin si fabrika lekure-kepucesh dhe alumini, por tani jane thjesht rrenoja me dyer te mbyllura	Ne kete moment nuk kane asnje vlere sepse jane ndertesa ne degradim e siper, por nese perdoren mire mund te behen qellim ne vetvete	Te amortizuara	Une them qe nuk duhen prishur, por duhen shnderruar ne kopshte vertikale	Po, sepse neses prishen ne vend te tyre do te ndertohen apartamente banimi dhe nqs qendrojne ashtu do te vazhdojne te jene pa funksion
Femër	Tirane per momentin, ç	1993 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po, thjsht di qe ka, por skam me shume informacion	Perderisa ekzistojne deri me sot edhe disa jane funksionale	Se di... Thjesht kam degjuar se pjesa me e madhe e tyre jane thjsht si ndertesa	Jo aspak duhej t ishin me funksionale, keshtu nr i punesimit rritej, ekonomia,vlerat kulturore etj etj	Po e shpjegova edhe me lart
Femër	Tirane	1991 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po	Po	Te braktisura ose te perdorura si magazina nga uzurpues	Nuk duhet te prishen pasi pasqyrojne vlerat dhe historine e qytetit , por ti jepet funksion dhe te rivitalizohen	Duhet rijetezuar pasi kane potencial si funksional, estetetik, historik dhe arkitektonik
Mashkull	Tirana	1994 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po. Vetem si emer	Si pika referimi dhe asgje me shume	Jo funksionale	Po	Jo pasi per momentin eshte nje investim i kote.
Femër	Shijak	1992 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ekzistojn disa	Po	Te paperdorurshme	Jo	Po

Femër	Sauk	1996 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Nuk jam ne dijeni	Mendoj se i japin	Nuk e di	Jo. Pasi permbajne nje te kaluar brenda tyre	Nese do kete atehere mendoj se i duhet dhene nje "dore" qe te terheqi interes te njerezit dhe sidomos brezat e rinj qe do vijne qe mendoj se do e shihnin ate zone thjesht si nje zone te shkaterruar. Mendoj se zona te tilla duhet te jene pika kyce te qyteteve(landmarks) qe bien ne sy per vecorite e tyre.
Femër	Berat	1997 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po, kombinati i tekstileve, ish uzina e baterive . Njohuria ime eshte e kufizuar.	Jo pasi tani nuk jane me funksionale	Nuk kam njohuri	ne ditet e sotme godinat industriale kane ngelur te harruara ne kohe. Nese mund te jene perseri funksionale nuk besoj se duhen prishur.	Nese do te kete perseri kerkesa ne tregun shqiptar atehwre besoj se keto godina duhen rindertuar pasi kjo do sillte e ne punesimin e qytetareve. Nese jo apo nese keto godina shkaktojne demtim te mjedisit atehere nuk duhen lejuar te rindertohen. Per sa kohe keto zona apo godina nuk kane vlera kulturore, historike atehere ato duhet te prishen.
Femër	Perrenjas	1994 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ka, i njoh shume pak. Kam degjuar vetem per funksionet dhe rendesine qe kane pasur ne kohen e perdorimit te tyre.	Me sakte i jepnin. Dhe vete qyteti eshte ndertuar nga prania e minierave, duke filluar si strehim per personat qe punonin atje.	Te rrenuara dhe pa funksion.	Duhet te ishin rindertuar dhe vene ne funksion me kohe. Nuk duhet te ishin prishur, pasi per vite me rradhe kane qene burim kryesor per ekonomine e asaj zone.	Mendoj me rijetezimi i tyre do ishte dicka shume e mire, qofte ne funksionin e meparshem ku do te kishte permiresime te ekonomise, qofte dhe me funksione te tjera si pika tregtare, hapsira kulturore, edukative etj

Femër	Elbasan	1995 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po. Metalurgjiku	Vlera negative per ndotjen e qytetit dhe identifikim te qytetit nepermjet kesaj zone	Jasht funksionit	Jo nk duhen prishur thjesht te permisohen	Po nese ndertohe ne nje zon me larg qytetit dhe permisohen filtrat per te ndaluar ndotjen
Femër	Peshkopi	1993 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Ushqimore	Patjeter	Jo funksionale	Normalisht qe jo	Po pasi prodhimet e saj ishin me prodhime bio
Mashkull	Tirane	1992 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po	Po	Ne gjendje te keqe.	Nese gjendja e tyre eshte e mire nuk mendoj qe duhet prishur.	Kam 2 mendime: 1- disa prej ketyre zonave me rendesi te madhe mund te restaurohen per qellime muzeale (kujtojme ketu rastin e muzeume industriale ne Angli); 2- ata zona te cilat jane lene gjate pa shfrytezuat dhe qe vete ekzistenca e tyre eshte kthyer ne nje rrezik per banoret, atehere mund te merret vendimi per ti prishur me qellim rivitalizimin e saj ne nje objekt tjeter (park lojrash, shkolle, spital etj). Pra nje objekt ne sherbim te qytetareve.
Femër	Elbasan	1994 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Jam ne dijeni te Metalurgjikut, nuk i njoh mire	Me shume ne anen negative	Nuk jam shume e informuar	Besoj se po	Mendoj se duhen rijetezuar, po ne menyre me ecofriendly
Femër	Tirane	1992 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ka. I njoh deri diku nga cme kane thene edhe prinderit dhe njerez te tjere qe kane punuar ne to.	Mendoj qe i japin perderisa jane deshmi e nje pune qe eshte bere nga njerezit me perpara dhe menyra sesi ishin gjerat e organizuara	Te braktisura, ne gjendje jo te mire	Duhet te ishin mirembajtur	Po, kjo do mund te behej nese eshte nje fond i mjaftueshem per to qe te perdoren serisht ose te sherbejne si nje deshmi e jetes me perpara

Femër	Peshkopi	Zall Kalis, I Gjimnaz	Nuk e di	Nuk e di	Nuk kam informacion per kete	Nese ekzistojne po mendoj se duhen prishur	Jo
Femër	Bulqize	1995 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Pak	Po	Sic kane qene ne kohene Enverit	Jo sepse jane akoma funksionale	Po duhet.
Femër	Tirane	1988 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Ne Tirane ka disa zona ish industriale. Perpara se te punoja temen time te diplomes(qe ka te bej pikerisht me keto zona), nuk i njihja thuajse fare. Sot e njoh mire si tipologji sepse me eshte dashur te bej kerkime ne literature dhe ne terren.	Kuptim deri diku po. Nese do te flasim per te shkuaren dhe ate qe perfaqsojne, zonat industriale jane nder shenjat e pakta qe kane mbetur nga e shkuara e Tiranes. Per sa i perket vleres ajo mbetet ne diskutim. Gjendja ne te cilen ndodhen tani nuk perben ndonje vlere te shtuar per qytetin. Per momentin vlere mund te perbejne vetem ato fabrika qe prodhojne ende dhe ofrojne vende pune per popullsine. Pjesa tjeter eshte shume larg shfrytezimit te potencialit qe kane.	Pergjithesisht eshte investuar vetem ne rastet kur jane marre ne perdorim nga biznese private. Pjesa tjeter, edhe ne rastet kur perdoren ende si reparte shteterore ku vazhdon prodhohimi apo ato qe jane kthyer ne banesa, gjendja eshte mjaft e keqe. Keto zona perbejne nje hapsire te degraduar te lagjes ku ndodhen.	Mendoj qe nuk mund te jepet nje pergjigje pergjithesues. Secili rast specifik i zonave do te kishte arsyetimin e vet ne lidhje me prishjen apo ruajtjen. Nje gje eshte e sigurt qe prishja, braktisja apo keqperdorimi qe i eshte bere keto 25 vite nuk duhet te ishte bere ne kete menyre.	Prishja apo jo e zonave industriale nuk duhet te jete nje vendim i marr vetem nga "specialistet", por nje proces vleresimi i cili merr parasysht mendimet e te gjithëve. Duke e nisur pikesepari nga banoret e zones, profesionet e lidhura me ndertimin si dhe pushtetin vendor. Jo gjithmone vlen ruajtja me fanatizen e zonave, dhe jo gjithmone prishja eshte zgjidhja me e mire. Nese ruhen, ateherë ato do te duhet ti sherbejne komunitetit ku jetojne, te gjenerojne vende pune dhe jete sociale te shendetshme.
Femër	Tiranë	1994 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Ka , por nuk kam shumë informacion lidhur me to .	Mendoj se po , i japin vlerë .	Të dëmtuara.	Prishja apo rindërtimi mendoj se duhet të jetë në varësi të gjendjes aktuale dhe sa i shërbejnë ato komunitetit .	Duhen rindërtuar ,sepse shtojnë fuqinë puntore por duhet të jenë larg qëndrave të banuara .

Femër	Tirane	1994 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po	Po	Gjysem te shkaterruara	Jo	Po se krijone shume vende pune dhe rritet prodhimi i produkteve vendase dhe zvogelohet blerja e produkteve jashte vendit dhe mund te dergohen edhe per shitje jashte vendit. I bejne mire ekonomise se vendit, rrisin ekonomine e nje vendi. Vetem duhet te kete makineri te kohes se fundit qe te zvogelojne pak pluhurat dhe tymrat qe nxorren gjate prodhimit te produkteve.
Femër	Shijak, Durres	1993 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po, ne qytetin e Shijakut ndodhet nje fabrike qe dikur prodhonte salce domatesh.	Per sa kohe nuk eshte funksionale nuk mendoj se fabrika mund te konsiderohet si vlere e shtuar e qytetit. Ne eventualitetin qe fabrika te rinise funksionimin atehere po do ishte vendi per te folur per vlera.	Jashte funksionimit qe prej dekadash.	Absolutisht jo. Fabrika jo vetem eshte burim vende punesh por gjithashtu do te ndihmonte me nevojat e tregut pa qene e nevojshme importimi i salces nga jashte vendit. Ne terma ekonomik do sillte si pasoje uljen e importin e per rrjedhoje ndryshimin e raportin import/eksport.	Sigurisht qe po, pa dyshim qe fabrika do kete nevojte per rikonstruktim dhe pajisje te reja per perpunimin e salces por do ti sillte nje frymemarrje te re qytetit ne terma te punesimit dhe besoj ky fakt eshte mese i mjaftueshem qe te merret ne konsiderate rihapja e fabrikave te tilla.
Mashkull	fieri	1993 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ka. Nuk I njoh shum	Ne njefar kuptimi po	Te rrenuara	Duhet te ishin mirmbajtur	Duhet te rrikthehej ne pun. Esht nje nga burimet kryesore te ekonomis se qytetit.

Femër	Tirane	1992	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po, konsiderueshem	Po	Jo funksionale	Nje menyre me eficente e perdorimit te tyre do te ishte "retrofitting" (perdorimi i energjive te qendrueshme)	Mendoj se duhen rijetesuar duke i kthyer problemet ne potenciale, duke analizuar aktivitetet te cilat mund te pershtatet ose ripershtaten ne ate zone
Femër	Elbasan	1994	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po, nuk i njoh shume.	Deri diku, jo shume.	Disa perdoren akoma, disa jane braktisura.	Ato qe nuk perdoren, po.	Po, disa prej tyre, mund te marrin funksione te tjera.
Femër	Durres	1992	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po. I njoh pak.	Perdoren akoma si pike referimi. Jo shume per brezat e rinj.	Te rrenuar	Jo nuk duhet t ishin prishur por duhet ber dicka per te mos i lene ne kete gjendje.	Mendoj se rijetezimi do ishte zgjidhja me e mire. Ndoshta te kthehen ne formen e mepareshme ose te perdoren per nje tjetër funksion qe i pershtatet me shume diteve ge sotme.
Femër	Tirane	Kruje	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ka, nuk i njoh mjaftueshem	Besoj se po	Jo ne gjendje te mire	Ndoshta mirembajtur, por varet nga kushtet aktuale	Mendoj se eshte dhe venddodhja e atyre zonave eshte e rendesishme, per sa kohe qe mund te vendosen serish ne funksion pa shkaktuar probleme me dinamiken e qytetit, ate here perse jo.
Mashkull	tetovë	tetovë	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	po	po	të keqe	po	duhet rindertuar sepse gjendja e pa punësis është e madhe dhe rinderitimi i tyre jep më shum mundësi pune

Mashkull	Mamurras, Kurbin	4/5/1996 Gjimnaz	Jo ekzaktesisht ne qytetin tim, por aty afer, dhe jam ne dijeni vetem per 1	Jo shum, te them te drejten fare	Shum te vjetra, nuk e di sesi qendrojn akoma themelet	Me vjen keq per at gjendje, dhe jo sduhet prishur, edhe pse tani mund te jet von, atje duheshin bere restaurime dhe ta kishin kthyer perseri ne funksion, nuk e di ndoshta do kishte qene me mire per zonen dhe do kishte patur pune, besoj se jo vetem ne zonen time esht keshtu Imagjinoje te ishin te gjitha ne funksion	mendoj se duhen rindertuar. Si? Me gjith at lek qe ka shteti, munden te bejn gjithcka nga fillimi dhe tshpetojn shume familje me vende pune.
Femër	Tirana	1994 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po, ne Tirane zona te tilla jane shumta,por jo ne funksionin e tyre primar. Disa prej tyre jane degraduar, e disa kane marre funksione sic jane magazinimi, sherbimet tregetare.	Zonat Industriale , mbajne nje pjese te historise se qytetit. Per me teper jane vlere e "memories kolektive" dhe sigurisht pjese e siluetes se nj qyteti.	Disa jane te degraduara, disa jane vendosur ne perdorim	Jo,mendoj qe duhet te mbahen e te vihen e shfrytezim	Mendoj qe me e mira eshte rijetezimi i tyre, por jo ne formen primare, ne industri, por si zona me zhvillim te qendrueshem, ku mbrohet mjedisi dhe socializimi i njerezve te rritet. Idete jane pafund,ne varesi te zonave te ndryshme, por zona te tilla sic jane "Ish frigoriferi" apo Kombinati" ne Tirane te cilat ,pjeserisht mund te kthehen ne "Urban Farming" apo ne qendra kulturore, ose ne sherbime tregetare. Ajo cka ne kerkojme sot per te rivitalizuar, e kerkojme te jete "mixed-use".

Femër	Plazh, Durrës	1994	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Në qytetin e Durrësit gjenden shumë komplekse ish-industriale të cilat e kanë humbur funksionin e tyre primar dhe tanimë janë godina "fantazmë" të braktisura. Në Durrës njoh disa të tilla, si psh. zona e Frigoriferit, Fabrika e Miellit, Fabrika e Cigareve, Fabrika e Radio Ilirias, NISH Goma, NISHTulla, Zona e Porto Romanos, etj.	Mendoj se ato janë pjesë e memories kolektive të qytetit dhe sigurisht që mbartin vlera të rëndësishme në vetvete por edhe vlera të lidhura me vendin ku janë të pozicionuara. Mendoj se zonat ish-industriale mund të quhen edhe elemente primare të nje qyteti, sepse ka qenë industria ajo e cila i zhvilloi qytetet dhe rriti mirëqenien, por edhe ajo që i shtoi numrin e qytetarëve në qytete dhe ka patur vendbanime të tëra që janë zhvilluar përreth komplekseve industriale, e këtu përmendim qytetin e Kuçovës, Përrenjasin, fshatin Mëmelisht (pranë Gurit të Kuq),	Zonat ish-industriale të qytetit të Durrësit, në përgjithsi janë në gjendje jo shumë të mirë, e me raste të degraduara.	Jo. Në asnjë mënyrë këto objekte nuk duhet të prishen. Prishja mund të jetë zgjidhje vetëm në rastet kur nuk mund të ndërhyhet në mënyre efikase dhe kur ndërtesat rrezikojnë jetët e njerëzve që banojnë përreth.	Unë mendoj se po, sepse këto ndërtesa janë pjesë e rëndësishme e qytetit ku ndodhen. Nëse fillojmë të fshijmë të gjitha gjurmët e qyteteve tona, atëherë do të ngelemi thuajse pa histori... Rijetëzimi do të ishte zgjidhja e duhur për ato komplekse që nuk mund të ripërdoren me të njëjtin funksion për shkak të ndotjes që do të shkaktonin, apo mungesës së interesit nga persona të caktuar për të investuar në to. Ripërdorimi adaptiv është një zgjidhje e zgjuar për shumë nga këto zona. Funksionet mund të variojnë në varësi të nevojave që zona ku ndodhen ka.
Femër	Pogradec	1993	Studime 'post-graduate'	po	po	te veshtire	jo, duhen sistemuar	po, duke investuar
Femër	Tirana	Durrës	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po, i kam studiuar dhe ne bachelor	Ne zonen afer tyre ka probleme te medha	Ne perpjekje per rehabilitim , me banore rreth zones.	Ka shume perpjekje por eshte e veshtire te rikuperohen, prishja nuk eshte e zgjidhje e problemit.	Jo, duhet te perdoren "kapsulat" per izolimin e ndikimeve te tyre ne mjedis.
Femër	Rreshen	1997	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po, ne qytetin tim ka zona ish-industriale. Mund te them qe i njoh mire.	Po, i japin shume vlere	Pak te rrenuara	Jo, mendoj se nuk duhen te lihen pas dore nga bashkia	Mendoj se nuk duhen rindertuar per shkak se ndodhet shume afer qytetit dhe rindertimi i tyre eshte e demshem per banoret e qytetit
Mashkull	Vlorë	Vlorë	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po	Po	Mjerane	Jo	Duhen rindërtuar. Sigurisht ne periferi te qytetit
Mashkull	Vlorë	Vlorë	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po	Po	Mjerane	Jo	Duhen rindërtuar. Sigurisht ne periferi te qytetit

Femër	Tirane	1993 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Ka, por i njoh shume pak.	Ne gjendjen ne te cilen ndodhen jane me shume rrenoja se sa vlere e qytetit.	Degraduese	Disa qe jane shume te rrenuara nevojiten qe te prishen. Por ka elemente dhe struktura qe ende qendrojne dhe jane te pershtatshme per tu riperdorur si baze e propozimeve te reja.	mendoj qe duhet te rivitalizohen, te rigjallerohen me nje program te vlefshem per qytetin dhe zonen perreth. Mund te integrohen struktura additional per te nxjerre ne pah nderhyrjen e re, dhe te sherbeje si element qe ben diferencen historike. Gjithashtu aktivitetet te jene per komunitetin dhe jo per qellime komerciale, duke qene se keto struktura mbulojne nje hapesire te madhe te konsiderueshme. Do ishte shume bukur te shikoje salla baleti, muzike, sporti, teatri, atelier, apo forum spaces, ne keto ndertesa te pajete; ti shtoheshin ngjyrat qytetit. Me e
Mashkull	lac	1979 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Ka dhe i njoh mjaft mire.	Jo. Ne kete periudhe	Nuk ndodhen ne gjedje pune. Te shkaterruara	Jo nuk duhet te ishin prishur.	Nuk jam i sigurte se mund te rindertohet per te kryer te njejtin funksion qe kryente ne periudhen e funksionimit te saj sepse nuk njoh gjendjen teknike te saj, por nese ne keto momente do te funksiononte do ishte nje burim punesimi per nje qytet te tere. Uzina e superfosfatit Lac ishte arsyeja qe u ndertua qyteti i Lacit.

Mashkull	Elbasan	1991 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Ka. Kam njohuri siperfaqesore.	Patjeter. Vlere i kane dhene pasi kane qene burimi ekonomik dhe i zhvillimit per sa kohe kane qene aktive.	Nje pjese jane aktive, nje pjese jane demtuar, prishur.	Inercia e ndryshimit te sistemit ka demtuar goxha, pasi demet qe jane bere duke i quajtur ato si objekte te komunizmit, e jo si pasuri kombetare, i ka katandisur ato godina si te jene qytete fantazem.	Mendoj qe industrite e lehta te jene perseri aktive. Jo vetem si ndihme ekonomike per shtetin duke rritur prodhimin vendas e nxitje te eksportit, por edhe duke rritur numrin e punesimeve dhe nxitje te edukimit profesional teknik. Industrite e renda, duhet te kete nje rishqyrtim i ceshtjes duke bere nje vleresim sic duhet midis perfitimeve dhe demeve ambjentale qe mund te shkaktohen.
Femër	Berat	1997 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po	Po	Jo te mire,shkaktojn shum ndotje mjedisi	Jo	Po , jane me vlere per vendin
Mashkull	Tirana	1997 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Jo shum	Po	Te keqe	Po	Jo
Femër	Shkoder	1997 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ka, i njoh mjaftueshem	Patjeter	Te shkaterruara pjeserisht	Jo, duhet te ishin ruajtur	Po, duke investuar
Femër	rreshen	1997 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	po	po	nuk funksionojne	mendoj se jo sepse do te mund te sherbenin akoma per rritjen e punesimit.	Po,mendoj se duhet te merren masa per rindertimin e tyre.Te parat qe duhet te fillojne te punojne jane bashkite perkatese.
Femër	rreshen	1997 Gjimnaz	Nuk kam dijeni te sakta mbi to	Kuptim jo, po vlere medoemos	jofunksionale	Mund edhe te mos ishin prishur duke u perdorur si burim punesimi dhe mireqenieje deri diku.	Nuk mendoj se duhen rijetezuar, per shkak se nuk i pershtatet nje qyteti te tille te vogel.

Femër	Peshkopi	1995 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ka. Nuk kam shume informacion.	I japin vlere qytetit dhe ndihmojne ne zhvillimin e tij.	Nuk jane aktive.	Nuk mendoj se duhet te ishin prishur.	Do te ishte shume mire te rindertoreshin dhe te kujdesej per to sepse do te ishin nje ndihme e madhe per ekonomine e qytetit dhe gjithë vendit nese shtrihet rijetezimi i tyre ne nivel kombetar. Kjo do te ishte e mundur me ndihmen e fondeve dhe specialisteve te afte per ta realizuar.
Femër	Shijak	1996 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Se di	Se di	Se di	Besoj	Ndoshta
Femër	Cerrik	1995 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po. Metalurgjia Elbasan	Po	Ne gjendje pune	Jo sepse punesohen shume persona qe rrezikojne te mbeten te papune.	Po sepse duhen permiresuar kushtet e pastertise dhe sigurise per punonjesit.
Femër	Tirana	1991 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ka, kam njohje te pakta mbi ato sepse jane ose te mbyllura per publikun (pra qe te shkoj e ti analizoj vete) ose te privatizuara e te paaksesueshme nga une. Ne rastin e nje zone te Kombinatit, banoret per rreth zones ku doja te hyja nuk me linin te hyja brena se qe te hyja ku deshira duhet te kaloja mes per mes brenda nje prej shtepive private te ndertuara aty ilegalisht ne fillim te 90tes	po	Te mjere ose te privatizuara	Nuk duhet te ishin prishur e nuk duhet te prishen	po, duhet te rijetesohen duke iu dhene ose nje funksion i ngjashem a i njejte industrial me ate qe kane pasur ne komunizem ose duhen rigjallertuar ne formen e hapsires publike a qendre kulturore.

Femër	Rrëshen	1997 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ka dhe di që janë, por nuk më kujtohen.	Sigurisht!	pothuajse të rrënuara	Nuk janë në gjendje fare, dhe absolutisht nuk duheshin prishur.	Mendoj absolutisht që duhen rijetëzuar.
Femër	Rreshen	1980 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Ka zona industriale që i njoh mjaftueshem sic janë Rubik, Reps, Kurbnesh, Perlat	Patjeter që i japin vlere, flasin për historikun e zhvillimit industrial të zones e cila para viteve 90 ka pasur një ekonomi me drejtim industrial të nxjerrjes dhe pasurimit të bakrit dhe pas viteve 90 është orientuar drejt tregut të hapur	Jashtë funksionit dhe vemendjes së shtetit duke qenë se kanë qenë prone shteterore	Jo vetëm që janë amortizuar totalisht nga mosfunksionimi, por edhe janë shembur qëllimisht për qëllime të ndryshme	Mendoj se rindertimi i tyre ka kosto të larta për shtetin kurse dhënia e tyre me koncesion mund të jetë një mundësi e mirë
Mashkull	Librazhd	Librazhd Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Ka disa zona por që kam vetëm disa informacione sipërfaqesore	Kanë pasur një rëndësi të madhe më parë dhe besoj se tani janë vlerë e qytetit	Nuk përdoren dhe në kushte jo shumë të mira	Nuk mendoj se duhen prishur sepse përfaqësojnë dëkë për të shkuarën tonë dhe pse jo të rihihen në përdorim	Po unë jam me mendimin se duhen rindertuar ose rigjallëruar sepse mund të jetë një zhvillim për vendin tonë
Mashkull	Rreshen	1997 Gjinnaz	Po	Po	Te keqe	Po	Jo
Femër	Peshkopi	1990 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po	Shumë	Të përdorshme	Jo	Po, në mënyrë që t'i shërbejnë më mirë funksionit të tyre.
Mashkull	Tiranë	1988 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Ka ish zona industriale, njëje disa	Jo	gjysmë të shkatërruara	Jo, të rinovohen	rinovuar mendoj, duke krijuar hapsira të volitshme për investitor të jashtëm dhe vendor

Mashkull	Tirane	Kukes	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ka, p.sh. ish-Uzina Dinamo	Ne gjendjen qe ndodhen, nuk i japin aspak vlere qytetit, perkundrazi zene hapesiren.	Ne gjendje te rrenuar.	Mendoj se duhet te ishin prishur dhe hapesira te shfrytzohej ne sherbim te komunitetit, p.sh. te kthehej ne lulishte apo park.	Mendoj se nuk mund ti sherbejne me qellimit pse jane ndertuar edhe po te rivihen ne fuksion, per arsye te teknologjise dhe zhvillimeve te reja. Prandaj, menyra me mire eshte, nqs jane ne pjeserish te demtuara, te restaurohen dhe te perdoren si qendra sportive per komunitetin, apo si kinema, teatro etj. ndersa godinat qe jane te rrenuara plotesisht te kthehen ne parqe apo kende per femije.
Mashkull	Mirdite	1991	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po	Po	Ne gjendje te mjerueshme	Jo	Po,duke i studiuar,ndertuar dhe duke i vene ne fuksion.
Femër	atirane	1983	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	nuk kam dijeni	nuk kam dijeni	Nuk kam dijeni	Nuk e di	nuk kam dijeni
Femër	Tirane, Shqiperi	23/12/1995	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po.	Disi	Te mjere	Jo tamam. Mund te ishin rikonstruktuar e te viheshin ne pune.	Po natyrisht. Mbase me investime te ndryshme.
Femër	Bulqize	1991	Studime 'post-graduate'	Jo nuk ka	Po	Shume te mire	Te pa mirembajtura	Normalisht qe po
Femër	tirane	1995	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	po, ka uzina enver, autotraktoreve	po	te paperdoreshme	jo, ska pse mund te perdoret si muze,	po, rikonstruktuar dhe me pas vendosja ne perdorim
Femër	Tirane	1994	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po, nuk kam shume informacion	po, aspekt negativ	Funksionale	Po,pasi demtojne ajrin dhe njerezit qe jetojne perreth e me gjere,plus prishin imazhin e vendit.	Po, te rikonstruktohen ne menyre te tille qe te mos demtojne imazhin dhe shendetin.

Mashkull	Fier	1993 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po, i njohim sipas produktit qe prodhonin p.sh. plehra kimike, nafte, nenprodukte te naftes, tekstile	Po	Industria e naftes ka rritje pet sa i perket sasise, neproduktet e naftes si solari, bitumi jan ne sa si me te uletanda ind e prodhimit te plehrave kimike dhe tekstile nuk egzistojne me.	Gjendja per industrite e tjeta pervec asaj te nxjerrjes se naftes eshte e shkaterruar, jo sigurisht qe jo madje i kan sjell deme te medha ekonomise sone prishja e tyre.	Po, duhen rindertuar, me ndihmen e shtetit i cili duhet te krijojekushte dhe te terheqi investitoret e huaj.
Mashkull	Fier	1993 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ka ,i njoh mjaftueshem.	Po	Ne gjendje te keqe.	Mendoj se me mire do ishte qe te rikonstruksoheshin. Te prishen vetem nese do ishte mundesia e vetme.	Patjeter qe po. Te marrin funksionin per te cilin jane ndertuar ose te kthehen ne ambiente ne sherbim ne komunitetit.
Femër	Tirana	1991 Studime 'post-graduate'	Zona te ndryshme prane Lumit te Tiranes ne veri te ish stacionit qendror te trenit si dhe pergjate lumit ne drejtimin drejt malit te Dajtit. keto zona jane te parikualifikuara, te mbetura te paperdorshme ose te riperdorura per industri tjeter pas viteve 90. nje tjeter zone e njohur si qender fokus per industrine e lehte eshte ne rrugen siri kodra ku kane qene tregjet e industrise se lehte.	I japin pak kuptim per njerezit qe e njohin perdorimin fillestar te tyre si dhe dine vendndodhjen e tyre ne lidhje me perdorimin e perditshem te qytetit apo afersise me vendbanimet vetjake.	sic permendur me siper, te perdorura per industri te tjera, te braktisura ose si kapanone.	nese do te rizhvilloheshin si industri me kushte te qendrueshme qe nuk demton qytetin do te duhej te vazhdonin te perdoreshin, se dyti mund te rikualifikohen si qendra shoqerore per banoret e zones, sidomos per arsyen se kane qene percaktuese per fatet e zonave ku ndodheshin ne sensin negativ te fjales.	po duhen rijetezuar duke percaktuar nevojat e cdo zone ku ndodhen sipas banoreve te atjeshem dhe duke llogaritur pasojat.

Femër	Rrogozhine	1993 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ka. Uzina e nizevajt (besoj se mund te qhet uzina e vaj-sapunit). Di qe ka edhe godina te tjera te vjetra por nuk e di nese i perkasin viteve para '90 apo nese jane magazina te pas '90. Njohuri kam vetem pak.	Jo	Uzina ndodhej prane qendres se qytetit dhe eshte prishur vitet e fundit per ndertimin e nje pallati te ri ne ate hapshire.	Per ato godina qe ndodhen ne vende te dukshme si psh qendra e qytetit mendoj se duhet te prishen pasi tanime nuk kane ndonje funksion dhe prishin estetiken e qytetit. Per ato qe ndodhen me ne periferi mendoj se mund te mirembahen ose te vihen ne punen nese jane ne gjendje te perdorshme.	Pergjigja lart :)
Femër	tirane	1990 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	jo. nuk ka.nuk i njoh	i japin vlere zhvillim	nuk ka	nese ndodhen brenda ne qytet sigurish qe po.	po duhen rinderguar por ne zona te posacme te zhvilluar posacerish per industrializem ne lidhje me kushtet e mjedisit
Femër	Librazhd	1993 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ka zona ish-industriale, minierat e hekur-nikelit ne zonen e Prrenjsit.	Nuk I japin me vlere qytetit duke qene se nuk jane ne perdorim.	Nuk jane funksionale.	Jo nuk duhet te prishen.	Po duhen rindertuar nepermjet investimeve dhe gjetjen e burimit te shitjes se hekur-nikelit (duke qene se eshte arsyeja kryesore e lenies ne harrese te tyre).
Femër	Fier	1997 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po	Per momentin jo	Jo te mire	Te permiresoheshin	Po

Femër	Kavaje	1996 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Kam degjuar qe ka por nuk kam shume informacion.	Ne kavaje di gje ka qene fabrika e qelqit por tn nuk esht fare funksionale. Esht komplet e rrenuar.	Ne gjendje te keqe.	Ose te rikonstruktohen per te mbajne nj funksion te caktuar..ose te ndertohen nga fillimi.	Besoj se ato fabrika te ndertuara gjate komunizmit e kan humb tashme vleren e tyre konkruese ne treg, dhe mendimi im eshte qe ato te prishen. Por nese do te flisim per nj periudhe 20 vite m pare qe nga koha e prishjes se sistemit nuk mendoj se duhet re shkaterroheshin, perkundrazi te beheshin sa m funksionale. Ama tn ato veç sherbejn si fasada komuniste dhe vendgrumbullim plehrash. Te rrenihen ose te rikonstrtohen per nj qellim te caktuar frytdhenes. Ish Fabrika e qelqit esht ky rast .
Femër	shkoder	1993 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	po ka /shume pak	sot jo	te pashfrytezuara	nuk mendoj se duhen prishur	Po mendoj qe duhet te kete iniciative per ta risjelle ne jete nje godine te tille, nese eshte e mundur me ane te iniciatives se sipermarresve te rishfrytezohen per qellime industriale, nese kjo s'eshte e mundur te mirembahen keto godina dhe te rivitalizohen per aktivitete te perkohshme .

Femër	Bilisht	Bilisht	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Ka shume pak. Nuk jam shume e informuar mbi to.	Qyteti i Bilishtit nuk dallohet per te tilla, te pakten ne dijenine time.	Nuk jam shume e informuar konkretisht edhe ne menyre te detajuar po ne dijenine time jane ne gjendje te paperdorshme.	Ne parim, per sa kohe qe nuk permbajne nje vlere historike dhe jane shume te vjeteruara ekzistenca e tyre nuk ka shume vlere.	Mendoj qe gjithmone varet ng a gjendja e ketyre zoneve, por nese demet jane te tilla te riparueshme dhe duke pasur parasysh zhvillimet me te fundit teknologjike ndoshta rindertimi i tyre do ishte me logjik se rikonstruktimi.
Mashkull	Prizreni	02.10.198	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Pi	I kan dhënë dhe vazhdojnë t'i japin	Të mjerueshme	Jo duhet të funksionalizohen	Po përmes rikthimit në prona publike ashtu siç kan qenë dikur dhe rindertimit riparimit të tyre, gjë e cila do te ndikonte në krijimin e vendeve të reja për punë.
Femër	Durres	2000	Gjimnaz	Nuk i njoh.	Nuk e di.	Nuk e di.	Jo nuk mendoj. Nuk e di.	Nuk me intereson.
Mashkull	Tirane	1995	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Nuk e di
Femër	Tirane	1992	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Nuk e di	Nuk e di	Nuk e di	Nuk e di	Nuk e di a ka por mendoj te ishte mire te rindertoheshin po duhen ringjallur, duke investuar shteti ose duke kaluar ne pronesi te privatit
Mashkull	tropoja tirane	1996	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	ska	ska	rrenuar jo gjendje pune	jo	po duhen ringjallur, duke investuar shteti ose duke kaluar ne pronesi te privatit
Femër	Vlore	1996	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Shume pak	s besoj	katastrofale	jo, te rinovohen	Po, me ane te investitoreve vendas
Mashkull	Berat	1996	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Jo	Se di	Ska	Po	Po sepse skane pse rin si germadha
Femër	Korce	1996	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'		3 Po	Te shkaterruara	Jo	Po. Ne te njejten forme por te modernizuara.
Femër	Shkoder	1997	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ,nuk i njoh shum mire	Jo	Ne gjendje te keqe	Po	Jo sepse nuk kane me vlere per qytetin
Mashkull	Tirana	1995	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Se di	Mendoj qepo	Se di	Joo	Poo sepse gjdo gje e ka vleren e vet dhe si e atille ka nje qellim te saj

Femër	Tirane	1993 Studime 'post-graduate'	Po ka, por nuk kam njohuri per to	Jo	Nuk perdoren edhe pse do kryenin shume pune	Meqense nuk perdoren mire do ishte te ishin prishur	Varet ne cilen pjese te qytetit jane.
Mashkull	Peshkopi	1989 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	po,nuk i njoh te gjitha	po ,tregon qe ka qene zone e rendesishme industriale	te shkaterruara	mendoj qe nuk duhet te ishin prishur	mendoj qe jane te nevojeshme.duhet ndertuat nga e para per fat te keq
Mashkull	Tirane	1996 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Ish kombinati industrual	Qe ka qen dikur vend punetoresh po qe nga rinia e sotme nuk ka asnje vlere as njohuri qe u jan thene.	Jasht perdorimit ose te kthjera ne industri te tjera (te pakten nje)	Shumica jam prishir vec nje fabrike mesa kam dijeni eshte bere per berje tullash.	Jo per shkak te demeve qe mund ti sjelli zone edhe natyres perreth
Mashkull	Tirane	1992 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po	Jo	Te rrenuara	Po	Jo, sepse jane hapësira te rrenuara dhe do kushtonte me pak ndoshta po te rindertoheshin nga fillimi
Femër	Gjirokaster	1995 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ka. Nuk jam e informuar.	Mendoj se po.	Nuk i kushtohet vemendje keshtu qe jane ne harrese.	Jo.	Mendoj se po sepse jane pasqyre e te kaluares se ketij vendi. Ndoshta duhen te rindertohen me aq sa kane mbetur edhe sigurisht duke pyetur ata te cilet ishin pjese e tyre, dmth gjysherit ose prinderit tane per te patur nje skice me te qarte ne lidhje me keto zona. Besoj se me vullnet dhe deshire do dilte dicka mjaft interesante si per ne qe te kemi sa me shum informacion mbi vendin tone por edhe per te turistet do ishte dicka teper atraktive.

Femër	Pogradec	1994	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ka por nuk i njoh shume	Po patjeter	Nuk jane fare te mirembajtura	Ndoshta dhe po por eshte nje trashegimi qe nuk kemi ditur ta shfrytetojme si duhet	Po mendoj se po. Ndoshta duke i dhene funksionin qe kishin ose ndoshta duke perdorur pjeserisht funksionin qe kane pasur dhe pjesa tj te perdores si muze. Do terhiqte shume turista
Femër	Tirane	Tirane	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Jo	Mbase	Se di	Mbase	Jo
Femër	Tirane	1992	Studime 'post-graduate'	Po, nuk kam info	Ndoshta po	Te dobet	Jo	Nuk kam ide
Femër	Kavaje	1995	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ka zona ish-industriale dhe kam njohuri mesatare per to.	Po i japin shume vlere sepse jane godina te ndertuara nga aleatet tane ne kohen e komunizmit: Kina dhe Bashkimi Sovietik	Gjendje shume te keqe	Po, duhet te ishin prishur perderisa kane ngelur thjesht si germadha	Po, sepse jane shume te rendesishme per qytetin per te rritur numrin e krahut te punes dhe per te bere qytetin me te zhvilluar sepse nuk ka ngelur asgje.
Mashkull	Elbasan	1997	Studime 'post-graduate'	Po . I njoh shumë pak.	Po, sigurisht .	Drejt shkatërrimit.	Jo.	Duhet të ishin rindërtuar në mënyrë që të ketë më shumë vende pune dhe ti hapë rrugë industrializimit të vendit.
Femër	Tirana	Durrës	Studime 'post-graduate'	Po. I njoh pasi po studioj doktrature ne lidhje me zonat industriale	Aktualisht nuk jane pjese e integruar e qytetit. Por kane luajtur rol kryesor ne formulimim e tij	Shumica jane te degraduara, jashte funksionit ose te privatizuara	Disa prej tyre jane degraduar aq shume saqe nuk ka pse te qendrojne. Disa te tjera duhet te ruhen, rehabilitohen dhe te behen pjese e jetes sociale apo ekonomike te vendit	Po. Te riperdoren per qellime sociale, kulturore apo ekonomike
Mashkull	Tirane	1996	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Ka por nuk kam shume njohuri	Sigurisht qe po	Kane nevoj per rikonstruktim	Sigurisht qe jo. Ato perbejne vlere te ndryshme te vendit tone	Ndoshta per kete pyetje duhet folur me ambientalistat dhe me profesionistet perkates por per sa kohe nuk perbejne shqetesim per komunitetin jam dakort qe duhen rindertuar

Femër	Durres	1994	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Ka.	Po	Ne gjendje jo te mire	Ndoshta	Varet nga plani qe do te realizohet
Mashkull	elbasan	1996	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Sigurisht qe ka. Ish metalurgjiku. Nuk i njoh sh	Me shum se sa vlere i ka dhen ndothe	shumica joaktive	Po duhet te ishin prishur, madje mos ishin ndertuar hic	Jo sepse industria e rend kursesi sduhet te ndpdhet prane qytetit
Femër	Tirane	1996	Gjimnaz	Po ka por un nuk i njoh te gjitha.	Po , i japin vlere qytetit .	Jasht perdorimit .	Une mendoj se ato duhet te ishin ristauruar e jo lene ashtu si gerrmadha , sepse me rivenien e tyre ne pune do te hapeshin me shume vende pune gje per te cilen njerzit dhe shteti yne kane shume nevoj.	Po , sic e permenda edhe pak me siper me rihapjen e tyre do te sillnin vende te reja pune gje per te cilen eshte shume e nevojshme .
Femër	Korca	1996	Gjimnaz	Ka , por mund te them se i njoh pak	Besoj se po	Jofunkionale	Disa po .	Disa duhet rijetezuar mbasi do rrisnin drejtperdrejt prodhimin e brendshem , ndersa disa te tjera , duke qene se disa zona industriale jane kthyer ne qendra te banueshme eshte mire te rindertohen diku tjeter
Femër	Tirane	1994	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po, s'kam mjaftueshem njohuri per to.	Po	Te pa perdorura.	Duhej te ishin rikonstruktuar.	Po
Mashkull	Tirane	1996	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Ka por skam pasur interes.	Krijojne nje fare vlere,por jane plotesisht bezdisese kur jane brenda ose ne zona te populluara te qytetit.	Jo shume te mirmbajtura.	Jo,patjeter jo,pervec disave.	Po
Femër	Tirane	1985	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Ka, po nuk kam qene e interesuar.	jo nuk mendoj se i japin vlere qytetit, duhet te jene jashte qendrave te banuara.	Nuk e di, nuk kam informacion.	Patjeter.	Jo, nuk duhen rindertuar, mendoj se duhet te behen te reja jashte zonave te banimit.
Femër	Tirane	1996	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po	Po	Te mjerueshme	Te mjerueshme,jo	Po,duhen rikonstruktuar
Mashkull	Tirane	1991	Studime 'post-graduate'	Po	Jo	Jashte funksionit	Jo	Po, duke u rivene ne pune.

Femër	Tirana	1995 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	po	jo	jo te mire	Duhej te ishin rikonstruktuar e te ishin bere funksionale	Po, duke i bere funksionale qofte nga biznese te diteve te sotme, qofte per qendra aktivitetesh sociale.
Femër	Durres	1996 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po, ish-fabrika e prodhimit te cigareve, nuk funksionon me. Gjithashtu ka dhe te tjera ne pjeset periferike te qytetit qe kane sherbyer si rrobaqepesi ose perpunuese nafte, por qe nuk perdoren.	Ne fakt do ishte me mire t'i merrte dikush me koncension e t'i shfrytezonte. (Ato qe jane ne qytet kane madhesine e duhur per t'u kthyer ne facilities te ndryshme e ato jashte qyteti mund te perdoren per te njejtat arsye si dikur, perkundrejt normave te minimalizimit te ndotjes, ose dhe per shopping mall apo vlefshmeri te tjera perkundrejt qytetareve.)	Jane te amortizuara, jashte funksioni.	Gjendje e mjerueshme, mund te ktheheshin ne ndertesa te tjera ne sherbim te njerezve pa qene nevoja per t'i prishur.	Po, sic permenda dhe me lart, ato brenda qytetit mund te sherbejne si qendra bowling, librari te medha apo mund te shnderrohen ne ndertesa te tjera argetimi per shoqerine, duke qene se kjo gje i mungon Durresit. Sa per ato jashte qyteti, do ishte me e vlefshme te perdoreshin per dege industrie, sigurisht ne perputhje me standartet e jeteses, ose thjesht si shopping mall-e.
Femër	Gjirokaster	Gjirokaste Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po. Pothuajse fare.	Jane germadha. Perdoren si kosha plehrash, burim semundjesh. Nuk ka investim.	Te mjerueshme	Prishur rrenjesisht ose investim per ti rregulluar sepse jane ne gjendje shum te keqr fhe japin nje pamje te shemtuar te qytetit/lagjes.	Duhet rijetezuar, "shteti" duhet te vendose doren mbi keto ndertesa kur te kete ndonje here kohe te lire dhe per popullin apo qytetet tona. Ti ktheje ne jete ti beje vende te pershtatshme per punesim dhe te njerezve do ndihmonin ne shtimin e vendeve te punes nese do te perdoreshin per dicka.
Femër	Tirane	1996 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Ka ,i njof mesatarisht	Pothuajse.	Ne gjendje te mjerueshme	Jo duhet te ishim rikonstruktuar	Po
Mashkull	Tirane	Diber Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Jo	-	-	-	-

Femër	Tirane	Tirane	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Se di	Besoj se po	Se kam idene	Jo ndoshta	Besoj se po
Femër	Tirane	Tirane	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Se di	Besoj se po	Se kam idene	Jo ndoshta	Besoj se po
Femër	Shkoder	Shkoder	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ka	Po	Jo te mire	Jo	Po .
Femër	Berat	1995	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	po ka dhe i njoh	po jane te rendesishme dhe pike referimi ne shume raste	jane ende ne perdorim disa prej tyre	Mendoj se ato zona jane nje vlere e rendesishme per qytetin dhe njerezit, pasi jo vetem historia por dhe nostalgjia qe ato mbartin si nje kujtese njerezore eshte teper e rendesishme	Po mendoj se duhen rigjallëruar ato qe jane ne gjendje te mire, duke bere adaptime te llojeve te ndryshme ne baze te deshirave apo dhe nevojave, ndersa ato ne gjendje jo te mire te rindertoen.
Femër	Tiranë	1997	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Nuk kam njohuri mbi to por edhe neqoftese kane ngelur ende, duhet te jene te pakta.	Jo dhe aq sepse jane lene ne harrese.	Mendoj se duhet te jene ne gjendje te rrenuar.	Mendoj se nuk duheshin prishur. Sherbejne per te patur me shume vende pune.	Mendoj se duhen rindertuar, eshte nje lloj riciklimi per te cilen Tirana ka nevojë.
Femër	Gjakove	1997	Gjimnaz	Po. Pak.	Po	As te mire as te keqe	Jo	Po.
Femër	Tiranë	Tiranë	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ka, po nuk i njoh shume	Varet sa perdoren, nese jane ne gjendje funksionale, kane vlerë ekonomike. Nese jane te paperdorshme, nuk kane vlere.	Nuk e di, ndoshta perdoren. Uzinat qe kam informacion te paket, di qe punojne, ama jane goxha ndotes, dhe nuk jane marre masa per tu permiresuar.	Nese jane te paperdorshme, nuk them se duhen prishur, por restauruar. Ne menyre qe te ndosin sa me pak ambientin, mund dhe te zhvendosen me ne periferi, ose zona jo shume te populluara.	I jam pergjigjur me siper. Mund te restaurohen, vetem nese jane ne zona large qendres, dhe te jete investim cilesor, ne menyre qe te shmanget ndotja. Ama, eshte goxha kosto e larte dhe nuk besoj se ka buxhet per investime te tilla. Me e mira eshte te punohet ne menyre te zgjuar, dhe te rindertoen nga e para, uzina qe punojne me energji te rikuperueshme.
Mashkull	Bulevardi "Zogu I"	1995	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po. Uzina Enver, Uzina Dinamo, Fabrika Tullave, Uzina Autotraktori	Jo	Ne mjerim, pjese te vogla te tyre perdoren. Rreth 10% e ish uzines autotraktori per shembull.	Po, nuk mund te mbijetonin sepse do e kishin te pamundur te konkuronin me industrite e huaja	Ndoshta nje rinkonstruktim te lehte per tu trajtuar si muze por asgje me shume.

Mashkull	Cerrik	1997	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ka zona ish-industriale. I njoh pak.	Qyteti eshte ndertuar per shkak te saj.	Te shkateruara.	Shum keq qe jan ne ate gjendje. Nuk duhej te ishin prishur pasi punesoheshin shum njerez.	Mir do te ishte qe shteti ti rindertonte perseri keto uzina por kjo ne fjalt duhet te rindertohet diku tjt pasi tani perreth saj esht qender e banuar. Nje rindertim i ketyre uzinave do te sillte nje shtim te madh punesimit pasi do te duhej te shtohesh punesimi edhe ne sektorin e procesit te nxjerjes se naftes.
Mashkull	Kavaje	1993	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Deri diku	Te prishura jo	Shume te keqe	Jo	Patjeter.
Mashkull	Pogradec	1990	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po. I njoh si lagje dhe disa si emra.	Aspak	Privatizuar disa. Gjendje te mjerueshme	Duhej te ishin mirembajtur ose provatizuar me qellim punimin dhe mirembajtjen e tyre	Po duke u provatizuar dhe gjetur zgjidhje me ish pronaret.
Femër	Cerrik	1995	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ka por nuk esht se i njoh shum mir	Jo mendoj se jan thjesht godina tvjetera	Te braktisura	Ose te ishin prishur ose te rindertohen	Mendoj se do ishte nje ide e mir per tu rindertuar.
Femër	tirana	tirana	Studime 'post-graduate'	Po, pak.	Po	shumica Jane te Lena pas dore	Mund t rikonstruktohen dhe minimumi te perdoren per dicka te dobishme.	Po
Mashkull	Shkoder	1993	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Per te pasur ka. Pothuajse fare.	Jo	Te mjeruar.	Nuk mendoj se duhet te ishin prishur, thjesht sduhet te ishin lene te shkoje ne nje gjendje te tille.	Mendoj se duhet ti rigjallerojme. Kjo mund te jete nje iniciative shume e mire per nxitjen e siper marrjes, nxitjen e zhvillimit te sektorit privat duke i shtuar nje vlere vendit. Duke pasur parasysh se sa inaktive, te pazhvilluar jemi ne aspektin industrial eshte kusht rigjallërimi dhe planifikimi funksional i tyre.
Mashkull	Golem	1993	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po	Po	Te rrenuara	Jo aspak	Patjeter qe Po

Mashkull	Tirane	1992 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	kombinati tekstil	jo	te pa perdorura	duhet te ishin privatizuar dhe funksionale	duhen rrigjalleruar duke vendosur nje partneritet koncesionar midis te huajve dhe qeverise shqiptare
Femër	Elbasan	1995 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Kam njohuri te pergjithshme	Po i japin	Nje pjese eshte funksionale nje pjese eshte mbyllur	Po mendoj se duhen prishur	Mendoj se duhen rindertuar larg qytetit.
Femër	Peqin	1991 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	S'kam informacion!	Se di!	Se di!	Se di!	Se di!
Femër	Tirane	1991 Studime 'post-graduate'	Po ka. Njihen thjesht si emer	Ne kohen e komunizmit i kane dhene tani jane thjesht te braktisura	Te pa mbrojtura	Personalisht mendoj per revitalizim si nga ana arkitekurore si dhe ne aspektin ekonomik te vendit	Mendoj se po. Ne menyren si kane qene
Mashkull	Peshkopi	1995 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Nuk e di, me shum mundsi jo	Jo	Jo funksionale	Jo	Po, nuk e di si
Femër	Tirane	1994 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	nuk kam njohuri	jo	se di	se di	se di
Femër	Tirane	1996 Gjimnaz	Per qytetin tim nuk di te permend por ne Elbasan dhe ne fier , di te them qe ka disa si: Ish kombinati metalurgjik, fabrika e perpunimit dhe prodhimet te pllakave (elbasan), ndersa ne fier Ureja e re , ureja e vjeter.	Nese nuk vihen ne pune , dhe ndertesat te pajisen me pajisje nuk mendoj japin ndonje vlere qytetit .	Ndertesa te boshatisura , pa pajisje .	Mendoj qe jo , sepse nje nga faktoret kryesore qe pershpjetoj procesin e urbanizimit ne shqiperi ishte vete industrializimi.	Mendoj qe duhet te rindertohen dhe te rivihen ne pune , duke i pajisur me mjete perkatese qe duhen per prodhimin e nje lende te caktuar dhe punesuar njerez . Keshtu niveli papunesise bie , ekonomia mund te rritet duke sherbyer ne te mire te vendit .
Mashkull	Tirana (lindur Skrapar)	1995 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po, shume pak i njohe.	Per mendimin tim jo, mendoj se jane te rrezikshme madje per femijet qe luajne ne to.	Te mjerueshme.	Po	JO, i shof si kosto financiare te tepert, mendoj qe do ishte me mire nese parate per rijetezimin e tyre te perdoreshin per ndertesa te reja.
Mashkull	Elbasan	1997 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ka. Nuk i njoh pothuajse aspak	Po i japin sepse ato jane pjese e qytetit.	Jane ne gjendje te mjerueshme	Ndoshta duhen te rikonstrukturohen.	Po. Ato duhen rindertuar por duke e ruajtur formen dhe funksionin e tyre te meparshem

Femër	Tirane	Tirane	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po, ka. Nuk kam shume informacione lidhje me to, thjesht pak emra, aq sa kam degjuar dhe se pse jane perdorur me pare.	Nuk besoj, jane lene mbas dore dhe per me teper kane ndryshuar dhe funksionin. Kane kuptim per ata qe punojne ne disa nga kompanite qe operojne aty aktualisht. Per qytetin mbeten thjesht disa zona te varfera.	Gjendje te mjerueshme.	Ose duhet te ishin prishur, dhe te ndertohej dicka tjeter qe ti sherbente komunitetit ose te ishin rindertuar. Zona Kombinatit p.sh., eshte kthyer ne vendbanim per disa njez te cilet nuk kane patur mundesi strehimi dhe shteti gjithashtu nuk ka mundur tu siguroje nje. Kushtet e higjenes jane skandaloze. Te kujon vitet e monizmit, mjerimit.	Duke patur parasysht mundesite dhe aftesite e shtetit tone aktualisht, besoj se mund te rindertohej dhe ti rikthehen funksionit qe kishin. Eshte nje investim shume i madh, i cili nuk mund te ofrohet aktualisht. Kerkon shume pune, energji, perkushtim nga ata qe do te merren me rindertimin/rigjallerimin e ktyre zonave. Per me teper, si zona Kombinatit, duhet gjetur zgjidhje edhe per familjet qe jetojne aty. Ne fakt atje ka disa kompani qe operojne, dhe ndoshta mund te thuhet se kjo zone nuk e ka humbur totalisht funksionin e saj. Gjithsesi nuk eshte e pamundur! :)
Femër	tirane	skrapar	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	jo nuk i njoh	tani ska te tilla ne qytet	nqs ka patur tani sjane funksionale	jo nuk te prishen pasi ato sjellin rritje te ekonomise	Po, uzinat duhet te jene ne largesi nga qyteti dhe zona e banuar.
Mashkull	Tirane	1993	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po. Mjaft mire.	Jo	Te paperdorshme	Jo	Duke rehabilituar strukturat dhe duke vendosur politika qe ndihmojne rigjallerimin e industrive perkatese.
Femër	Shkodra	1996	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	po, por nuk i njoh mire	jo	Te rrenuara	po	jo, te shemben dhe te perdoret hapesia per dicka tjeter
Femër	TIRANA	1991	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	PO, FARE	JO	MJERUAR	PJESERISHT	PO, PER TE DHENE VLERA ME SHUME

Femër	Kavaje	1986 Studime 'post-graduate'	Po kavaja ka zona ish industriale, ka ish fabrike qelqi dhe ish fabrike letre te cilat nuk i kam vizituar nga brenda vec i kemi pare nga jasht.	Normalisht qe aty kane qene te punesuar shume qytetare te Kavajes dhe familjare te familjes time gjithashtu dhe nisur nga kjo jane elemente te rendesishem te situates ekonomike e sociale jo vetem per ate periudhe qe kane qene aktive por edhe sot sepse shume punonjes se tyre jane akoma gjalle dhe akoma i kujtojne aktivitetet e tyre.	Te rrenuar dhe oxhaku i njeres prej tyre duhet te jete konvertuar ne minare. Absurde !	Ato kane nje gjendje te degraduar sot , por mendoj nqs aktiviteti i tyre do te kish vazhduar do kish patur nje impakt me te mire , per punesimin e shume vetave, per rritjen ekonomike te qytetit gjithashtu , ato qe jane ne afersi te qendres se banimit dhe qe shkaktonin ndotje te drejtperdrejte si psh.fabrike e letres duhet te ishte prishur.	PO them se rindertimi i tyre dhe rivitalizimi do ishte pozitiv por gjithmone duke studiuar ndikimin e tyre ne mjedis dhe ndotje ajri .
Mashkull	Tirane	1992 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po, fabrika qelqit, ish- PO kombinati tekstil		Braktisura	Jo	Po, duke i kthyer ne funksionin qe kane pasur me perpara duke u pershtatur me kohen.
Femër	Fushe kruje	1994 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po	Po	Nuk egzistojne me	Jo	Duhet ri ndertuar sepse eshte kulture , histori per nje vend duhen rijetezuar me funksione te reja.
Femër	Durres	1995 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	po	po	te braktisura	jo	patjeter, si pasoje do rigjallerohet edhe qyteti qe ne rastin tim piken me te forte te punesimit ka patur bujqesine dhe industrin, tani vetem bujqesia ka mbetur edhe ajo e plagosur nga infrastruktura kangren.
Mashkull	Harizaj/ Rrogozhine	1993 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po, shume pak pasi jane te rrethuara dhe jo te aksesueshme	tani jo, por i kan pas dhene jo vetem vlere	te rrenuara	jo, absolutisht jo. po- në po e pertojme edhe po ua kemi nevojen keshtuqë jo	

Femër	Durres	Durres	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po,i njoh pjeserisht.	po	jo te mire	Mendoj se duhet te ishin rindertuar.	Po,mendoj se duhen rijetezuar duke investuar ne to, me ane te projekteve dhe ideve te ndryshme nga te rinjte,por jo vetem.
Mashkull	Shkoder	Oblike	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Ka disa godina, fabrika me sakte thujse te gjitha jashte funksionit. Vetem disa qe funksionojne ne prodhimin e kepuceve. Ndersa zona ish-industriale jane 2 qe te dyja jashte funksionit.	Ne kete pike qe ndodhen sot jo.	Plotesisht jashte funksionit.	Duke marre parasysht prodhimin e larte qe kane pasur normalisht duhet te kishin vazhduar me te njejtin ritim. Forca e madhe punetore qe ka qene e punesuar eshte nje dem me vete. Praktikisht humbjet jane te medha.	Marre shkas nga niveli i larte i papunesise, varferia e tepert, aspiratat e nje vendi te vogel per ne Europe; mendoj qe duhen rindertuar, ose disa rikonstruktuar me shpresen per nje te ardhme me te mire, ekonomike dhe sociale.
Femër	Rrogozhine	1988	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ka. I njoh shume pak	Po	Te braktisura	Po	Jo. Pasi ndodhen ne qender te qytetit
Femër	Tirane	1995	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ka. Metalurgjiku Elbasan	Jo, thjesht shton ndotjen pasi eshte akoma funksionale.	Ne gjendje funksionale.	Jo, duhet te vazhdoje te punoje por duhen marre masa qe te mos ndotet qyteti.	Po.
Femër	Tirane	1989	Studime 'post-graduate'	Ka, i njoh pak	Japin informacion per nje kohe te shkuar dhe per sistemin e kaluar	Te rrenuara	Po	Duhen rindertuar si nje aktivitet i ri ne pershtjate me sistemin aktual
Mashkull	Tiran	1993	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po, Aspak	Te moshat e vjetra po te te rinjt jane thjesht objekte qe bejn hije	Bosh	Jo shfrytezuar	Po ndikojne ne ekonomin e vensit
Femër	tirane	1992	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ka... shume pak	Jo sepse nuk jane funksionale	Jo te mire	Jo nuk duhet te ishin prishur,por duhet te ishin rikonstruktuar	Po duhet te rindertohen, te pershtaten me tekologjite e reja bashkekohore dhe me kerkesat e tregut.
Mashkull	Tirane	1996	Gjimnaz	Se di.	Se di.	Skam informacion.	Ndoshta po ndoshta jo.	Se di a ka apo jo.

Mashkull	Durres	1995	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po, ka disa, po nuk eshte qe i njoh shume mire.	Jo.	Te braktisura,.	Jo, se mund te sherbejne per qellime te tjera neqoftese rikonsturktohen, pasi jan godina shume te mbedhaja,	Sic e thashe me siper po, duket krijuar nje biznes tjetër ne ate vend.
Mashkull	Durres	1996	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ka . Si godina dhe funksioninn.	Tani jo sepse jan jasht perdorimit , me perpara kan pas goxha vler.	Ndyshim funksioni(qendra trektare!insitucion arsimor) ose jasht sherbimit.	Nuk mendoj se duhet te ishin prishur	Besoj se po. Gjeja me minimale krijojn vende te reja pune.
Femër	koplik	1997	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	po . I njoh mjaftueshem	jo nuk i japin vlere.	ne gjendje mesatare!	Them se duhet te ishin rikonstruktuar!	Duhet te ishin Rigjalluaruar ,pasi ndoshta do i jepnin vlere qytetit .
Femër	Tirane	1996	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ka pasur...uzina enver tek 21 dhjetori, uzina e traktoreve tek ali demi, kombinati i tekstileve etj	Po ne momentin qe kane ekzistuar i kane dhene shume vlera dhe kuptom qytetit tim.	Ne gjendje te rrenuar inekzistente	Jo..mendoj se duhet te ishin akoma ne pune	Duhen rindertuar sepse aty punesoheshin mijera punetore..ishin shum eficente per gjendjen ekonomike te familjeve te asaj kohe
Femër	GRAMSH	1995	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	PO.Nuk I njoh shume	PO	Ne gjendje te keqe	Nuk mendoj se duhet te ishin prishur.	Nje rindertim do te ishte shume i vlefshem,dhe te viheshin ne pune nepermjet aktiviteteve te reja shteterore apo private.
Femër	Tirane	Tirane	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Ka por i njoh shume pak	Per sa kohe jane jo funksionale mendoj se nuk kane me asnje vlere	Jashte funksionit	Normalisht qe jo. Ishin nje mundesi per te siguruar punesim dhe rritje ekonomike ne vend.	Po mendoj se duhen rijetezuar por me duket shume i veshtire si proces pasi kerkon shume kosto investimi dhe pajisje.
Mashkull	Shkodra	1997	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Ka shum zona te tilla, i njoh shum pak	Shume pak	Te rrenuar	Jo	Jo sduhet sepse jan shume te vjetra dhe nuk do ishin eficente

Femër	Shkoder	1990 Studime 'post-graduate'	Po, jo ne sasi te madhe	Cdo ndertese ka vleren e vet dhe kontributin e vet ne nje qytet	Jo te mire	Duhen restauruar dhe riperdorur	Pse te prishim nje ndertese e cila mund te riperdoret perseri. Ato permbajne vlerat e tyre dhe duke i restauruar mund te kthehen ne ndertesa te perdorshme, qofte ne funksionin e tyre te meparshen, qofte ne nje funksion tjetet.
Femër	Tiranë	1996 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ka dhe i njoh.	Po	Jo te mire	Jo	Po kane nevojte per tu rijetozuar, per ti bere qe te duken ashtu sic ishin pasi ka shume njerez qe prishin keto ndertime duke bere zhgaravina per shembull. Do ishte me mire nese do dukeshin sikur sa ishin ndertuar.
Femër	Tirana	Berat Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po	Po	Ne gjendje te rrenuar	Jane shume keq por nuk duhen prishur	Absolutisht po, nje rikonstruksion i zonave te cilat mund te perdoren nga kompanite shqiptare si ambiente industriale
Femër	Tirane	1993 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po	Jo	Skandal	Mendoj se duhen prishur dhe te rinderutar ne periferi te periferise duke e kaluar periferine!	Un mendoj se po,por jo kur duam ne.Kur te doje shteti!Ne nuk zgjidhim gje ! Te uroj shum suksese!
Mashkull	Durres	1993 Gjinnaz	Po/pak	Po	Mjerusheme ose jan kthyer lokale dhe supermarketete	Jo.duhen rinovuar.	Po.investim nga shteti qe te mbeten prona shteterore qe te kthehen po ato zona industriale qe ishin.
Mashkull	Kavaje	1995 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po. Eshte fabrika e gozhdes, e letres, e qelqit.	Me pare po, por tani jo me.	Jane gati te shkaterruara.	Jo, nuk duhet te ishin prishur, pasi punonin gjysma e qytetit.	Po, pasi produktet tona mund te shiten jashte vendit dhe te rrisin produktivitetin e vendit.

Mashkull	kavajje	1994 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	po	po	te shkatruara	jo	po,qeveria duhet te nderhyje
Mashkull	mat/burrel	1992 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	po ka.	po. ne aspektin e emertimit te lagjeve dhe percaktimin e lokacinit. perdoret ne fjalor te perditshem si pike referimi nga njerezit	mesatare	jo	po. nga fonde qeveritare dhe vendosjen e tyre ne fazen funksionale
Femër	Tirana	1997 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Besoj se jo duke qene se eshte kryeqytet dhe jane te vendosura me se shumti aktivitetet ekonomike/politike etj.	Nuk jam ne dijeni te ekzistences se tyre ne qytetin tim.	Skam informacion.	Ne vend te prishjes mendoj se me i pershtatshem do te ishte investimi per permirsimin e kushteve te tyre.	Disa industri iane te rendesishme per zhvillimin dhe rigjallerimin e vendit, por duhen ndertuar/rijetozuar ne menyre te kujdeshme per te mos shkaktuar probleme ne mjedis ose ne ambientet e banueshme.
Mashkull	Tirane	1997 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po.i njoh mire.	Jo ne nivelin e duhur.	Te keqe, te shkaterruar	Jo, nuk duhen prishur	Po, ne formen e muzeve
Femër	Shkoder	1993 Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ka, nuk i njoh edhe aq mire	Po	Te lena pas dore	Jo, biles po te ishte investuar ne to do te kishte me kuptim.	Po. Duke inkurajuar bizneset e medha/fabrikat te zhvendosen ne ate zone. Duke rindertuar ndertesat e prishura dhe duke bere nje riplanifikim te te gjithë zones.

Mashkull	Tirane	1990	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po.	Po	Pika reference. Jo detyrimisht funksioni qe i emerton.	Jo. Duhet te ishin rimekembur.	Po dhe jo. Po, duhen rindertuar, por tashme nezona te tjera, me te thella, ku mund te kryejne funksionin e tyre pa demtuar komunitetin. Nderkohe, ambientet aktuale te perdoren per qellime kopshtesh, jetimoresh, institucione edukumi te tjera, ose si muze mbi funksioni qe me pare eto kryenin. (Qendra te tjera kulturore do ishin te deshiruara gjitjashtu.)
Femër	Shkoder	Shkoder	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po ne Shkoder ka zona ish-industriale. Une njoh nje zone nga Spitalet sot, qe nuk eshte ruajtur aspak.	JO, ato zona jane komplet ne zevendesim e siper per funksione te tjera	Ndertesa pasive ose te zevendesuara me shkolla apo spitale	Absolutisht qe nuk duhej te ishin prishur.	Une besoj se eshte teper e rendesishme te rindertohen zonat industriale per arsye kryesisht ekonomike. Ka jashtezakonisht shume inxhiniere qe me pare kane punuar aty, flas para viteve '97, e tani detyrohen te kalojne ne profesione te tjera. Organizimi i qytetit duke ndare zonat industriale me ato urbane eshte shume i rendersishem gjithashtu.

Mashkull	Elbasan	1997	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Kurum	i japin mjaft vlera pozitive dhe negative. punesimin ne qytetit tim dhe negative shkakton ndotje, gje te cilen e kan evakuuar ne mas te madhe duke perdorur filtra.	punojne	normalisht duhet te ishin prishur por shteti jua dha me koncensjon	mendoj qe duhet te rindertuar duke perdorur paisje te teknologjis se fundit sepse kurum ben shkrirjen e metaleve dhe shkrirjen e mben me furnnalta. mendoj t perdor nje menyre per mos patur shum ndotje mjedisi.
Femër	tirane	1997	Gjimnaz	ish-Uzina traktoreve, ish-uzina , ish-kombinati tekstileve Stalin	Nese do ishin ne gjendje me te mire po .	Te gjitha te prishura .	Nqs do mirembaheshin nuk kishin pse te prisheshin.	I perkasin se kaluares , duhet te ndertohen te reja .
Mashkull	Durres	1994	Studime 'post-graduate'	Ka , nuk i noh shum mir	Zonat industriale jan ne gje shum e mir per qytetin dhe mirqenjen e saj	Jo shum e mir	Gjithmon kam qen kundra prishjes dhe nqs ndrrohet sistemit	Mendoj se duhen rindertuar me paisje bashkohore dhe te cilsis se fundi , ne bashkim me fondin monetar te zhvillimit duke ndertuar. Fabrika ku ka ecuri zhvillimi import dhe export
Femër	Tirane	Tirane	Universitet_'Bachelor/Master'	Po	Jo,sepse jane te lena pas dore dhe te pa rregulluara.	Disa kane filluar ti rregullojne, disa jane te lena djere.	Zgjidhja nuk eshte prishja, zgjidhja eshte permiresimi i ambienteve dhe pastrimi nga kimikatet dhe plehrat e tjera.	Mendoj se duhen rijetezuar dhe rigjallertuar, sepse ska nevojte qe te prishet dicka per tu bere me mire. Per menyren e kam shprehur dhe me siper.