

# ArchDaily Unbuilt Project Publication Form

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## \*General Information

**Project Name:** rks2 | transcendent locality

**Architecture Firm:**

**Exhibitors:** Poliksen Qorri-Dragaj, Hamdi Qorri

**Commissioner:** Dafina Morina

**Organisation:** The Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports of the Republic of Kosovo

**Website:** pavilionofkosovo.com

**Press Contact e-mail:** nadia@closeencounters.fr

**Firm Location:** Arsenale, La Biennale di Venezia

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**Is your project a competition entry?:**

**Competition name:**

**Competition website:**

**Will your project be realized?:**

**Completion Year (if applies):**

**Gross Built Area:**

**Project location:**

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**Lead Architects:**

**Lead Architects e-mail:**

## \*Media Provider

**Renderings credits:** ©Poliksen Qorri-Dragaj, Hamdi Qorri for the Republic of Kosovo Pavilion at the 18<sup>th</sup> Architecture Venice Biennial

**Video link:**

## Additional Credits

Design Team:

Clients:

Engineering:

Landscape:

Consultants:

Collaborators:

Etc..

## \*Project Description

**Short text**

**Up to 80 Words**

The Republic of Kosovo is taking part for the fifth time in the International Architecture Exhibition – La Biennale di Venezia from 20 May to 26 November 2023 with a project by architects Poliksen Qorri-Dragaj and Hamdi Qorri entitled “rks2 | transcendent locality”.

**200 - 500 Words**

Up to the present day, migration plays a significant role in the social development of Kosovo. It manifests itself in different forms, which differ in motives, manner and duration. The exhibition deals with a special form of migration, which illustrates that the migratory process is not completed with the simple move to another country. It often takes place in different phases, some of which end in a return to the home country. This return can be temporary, seasonal or permanent, but what they all have in common is that they ensure that connections and networks of different kinds are created between the homeland and the hostland. This form of migration can be described as the concept of translocality, a model of life that is becoming more and more prevalent. People living in multiple places at the same time, maintaining connections between Hostland and Homeland through communication, transfer of knowledge, information, material and immaterial goods.

In the course of the tense political situation and an ever-worsening marginalization of the Albanian population during the breakdown of the Yugoslavian Republic, hundreds of thousands of people sought refuge and protection abroad. In some cases, this flight would often last for decades without return. During this conflict- and war-related migration wave in the late 1980s to the late 1990s, people fleeing found temporary arrival mostly in OECD countries, regulated in the form of a residence permit as politically persecuted persons. This legal status did not provide for a return to the homeland as long as the reason for flight had not been resolved and lifted. For many refugees, this represented a state of waiting and lingering, because the reason for migration was not a self-determined one, it was imposed from the outside.

The perceived locality of this migration group is the starting point for a spatial-philosophical narrative: transcendent locality. The concept of transcendence is variously described and defined from ancient to contemporary philosophy. Common to all meanings is that transcendence implies the process of crossing a boundary that separates two fundamentally different spheres.

The project explores the impact of transcendent locality on immanent space in the short and long term: how the return of migrants after the war has affected Kosovar cities and how the social migration networks, which developed in the hostlands, impact on urban space in the form of translocal urbanism. It opens for discussion how urban planning can respond to these specific conditions in order to create urban resilience and livable cities.