

Research Plan

MSc Architecture

City Of The Future

VENICE

BEYOND THE DREAM

**Redefining belonging: a comprehensive mapping of external
agents' influence and architectural solutions to Venice's housing
problems**

Flavia Scafella

5863481

TU Delft

1	Overview
2	Introduction and context
6	Problem Statement
7	Research aim
7	Research question
8	Theoretical framework
10	Methodology
12	Relevance
13	Conclusion
14	Research diagram
16	Annotated bibliography

Venice - Beyond the dream

Redefining belonging: a comprehensive mapping of external agents’ influence and architectural solutions to Venice’s housing problems

Abstract

Venice stands at a pivotal crossroads, grappling with the challenge of preserving its rich architectural heritage while addressing the complex demands of the modern world. This research focuses on Venice’s architectural evolution during the latter half of the 20th century, placing particular emphasis on external agents’ role in shaping the city. The lessons learned from Venice extend well beyond its unique context, offering valuable insights into architectural preservation, urban planning, and heritage conservation.

Key words:

Venice, overtourism, underpopulation, historical cities, heritage, residential architecture, public space, stakeholders, policy impact, urban sustainability.

Introduction and context

Fascination

The roles of resident and city are reciprocal. They evolve together, interdependently, and yet this relationship often leads to a questioning of belonging. It is only when abstract concepts are turned into tangible realities, that one can analyse the city for what it is, and for what it wants to be.

Growing up in Rome, I familiarised myself with my role in a city. We, the city and I, operated as an ensemble, a precise mechanism, engineered to offer spaces that fulfilled my needs. However, moving countries and inhabiting foreign locations made me question what a city actually was, what is meant as permanent and what was simply transitional, and led to my fascination for understanding complex systems. It was clear to me that there was an underlying presence that guided my everyday paths, that a lot of what I did was predictable, easy, and when I did not feel that way, I wondered why.

Introduction

The case of historical cities is based on a dichotomy. On one hand, a city can appear static, frozen in the vision of its prime, masked in nostalgia and romanticism. On the other, a city is an ever-moving apparatus, never still, always changing.

Taking the latter point of view as the base for this research, another principle must be established. A city does not change itself. There is a constellation of protagonists in its development, and their roles have significant consequences in the mutation of a city’s image and perception.

These protagonists are going to be referenced as ‘external agents’. They are the stakeholders, with varying degrees of power and influence, that mutate the city operating at different scales. Their decisions shape the built environment, in the same way that the built environment shapes its users.

Extreme situations are often justified in our mind because of history. That gives us a sense of justice, a lack of blame, a warm shelter from the realisation of the unsustainability of the present. The present is simply a consequence of the past, and that distances us from truly understanding it.

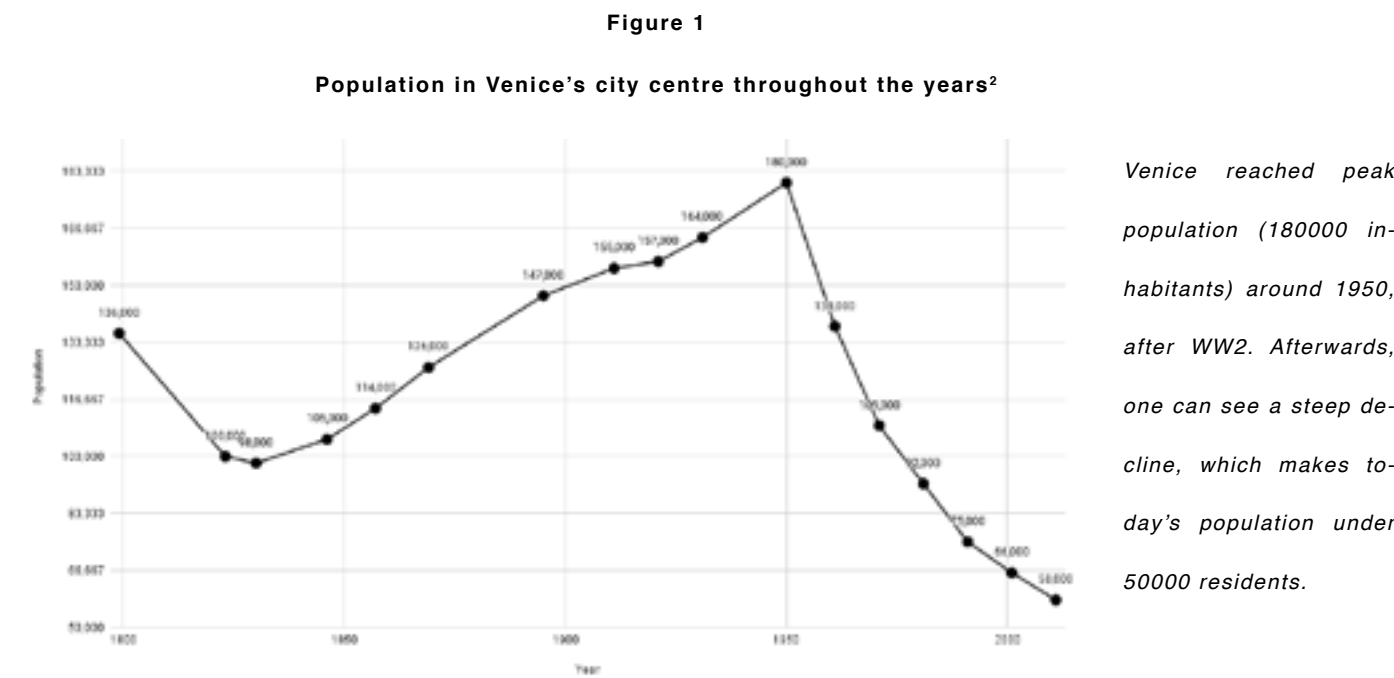
Context

Exploring extreme situations in historical cities, I decided to investigate Venice. Described as a ‘victim of its own success,’¹ Venice caught in the paradox of its global allure. Picturesque scenes of Venetian canals, historic structures, and carnival masks have attracted millions of global visitors. Yet, this ever growing influx of tourists, while essential for the local economy, has placed an immense burden on the city.

The population of Venice has been rapidly declining since the post-world war two years, as shown in figure 1. Simultaneously, millions of tourists have replaced the residents as users, visible in figure 2, and the city is caught in this friction between its roles. The residents leaving changes the nature of Venice, leading to the city’s depersonalisation, which in turn lowers its appeal to the tourist.

Furthermore, looking into the population decline from the lens of a demographic shift, a notable trend over the years appears, highlighted in figure 3. Towards the end of the twentieth century, the population in all age groups, except the elderly category, experienced a consistent decrease. This pattern indicates a significant shift towards an ageing population, which will heavily affect the liability of the city.

Born as a lagoon, Venice has transformed from a universal trading centre, to an international tourist attraction, leading multiple agents to shape it. Therefore, understanding the spider web of actors and actants of this transformation, and how Venice reacted to them is paramount. This thesis first analyses a moment in time, and then is geared to understand the issues of the present.



1. Bertocchi, Dario, and Francesco Visentin. 2019. ““The Overwhelmed City”: Physical and Social Over-Capacities of Global Tourism in Venice” Sustainability 11, no. 24: 6937. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11246937d>

2. Shource data: Favero, Giovanni. 2014. “Venezia Dopo Venezia: Economia E Demografia Urbana Nel Novecento.” Laboratoire Italien, no. 15 (December): 79–89. <https://doi.org/10.4000/laboratoireitalien.830>.

Figure 2

Tourists’ arrivals and presences, and residents in Venice from 1950 - 2011³

Tourists arrivals and presences distinguish the overnight stays and the day trippers in Venice. The local residents, marked in yellow, are virtually non-existent amongst the visitors.

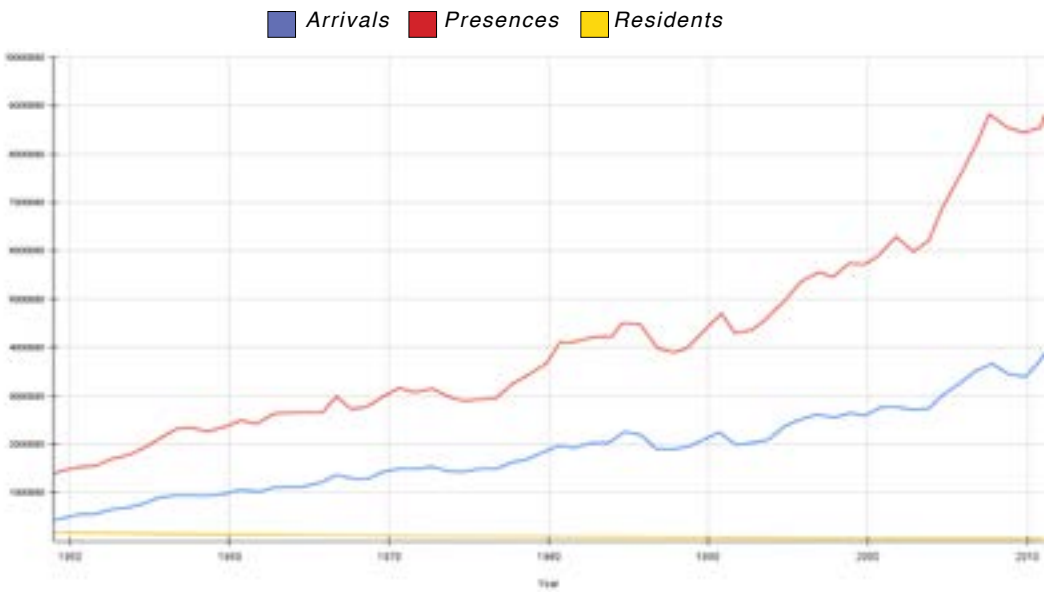
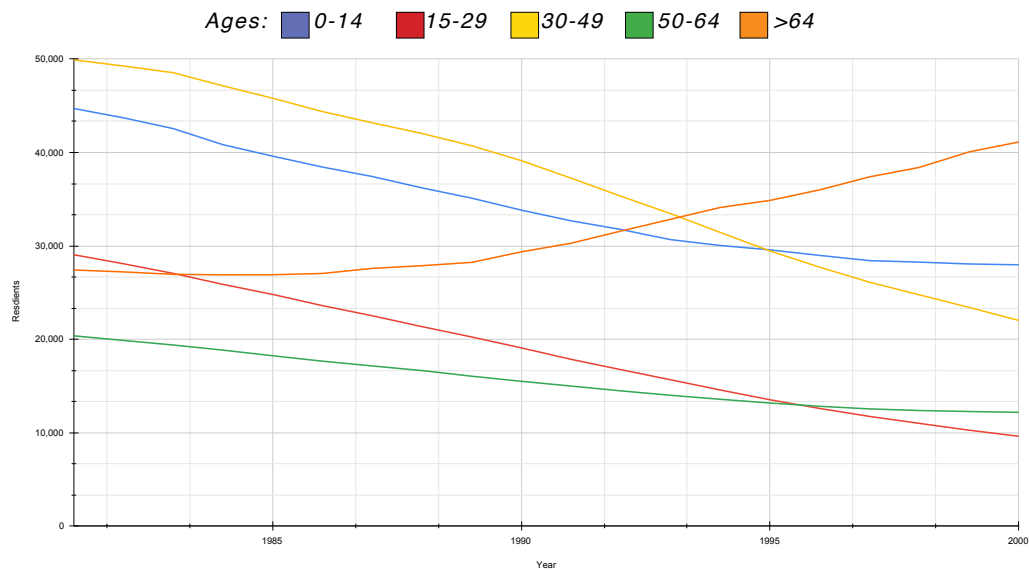


Figure 3

Demographic age shift in Venice’s city centre, 1981 - 2000⁴

All age groups under 64 experienced a significant decline towards the end of the 20th century, especially between 15 and 49 years old. On the other hand, the age group of over 64 increased, marking Venice's ageing population



3. “Dati Demografici - Popolazione.” Città di Venezia, February 2, 2023. <https://www.comune.venezia.it/it/content/statistica-statistiche-popolazione-0>.

4. “Serie Storica Dei Quartieri.” Città di Venezia, May 26, 2022. <https://web.archive.org/web/20220806163834/https://www.comune.venezia.it/it/content/serie-storica-dei-quartieri-anni-1982-2020>.

Hierarchy of problems

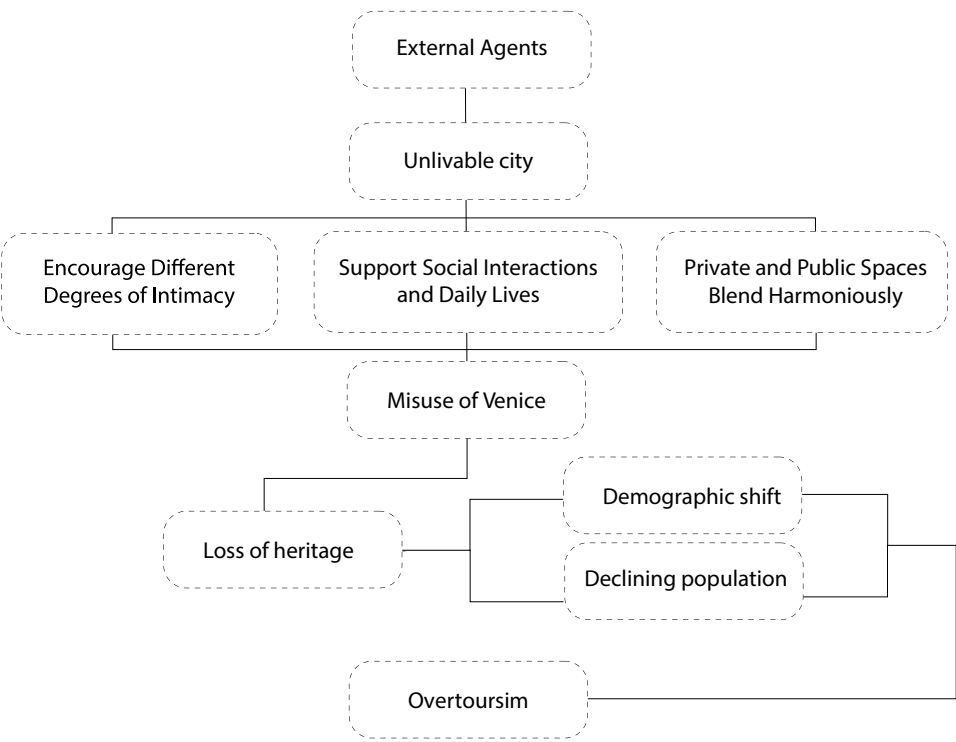
To conduct a precise research, one must categorise the layers of Venice’s problems, revealing the core issues that led to current situations. This hierarchical understanding is essential for devising effective strategies and solutions, especially in recognizing how architectural changes due to external agents are at the heart of these far-reaching consequences.

At the outermost layer lies overtourism, which, although a noticeable challenge, is a consequence of existing conditions. As one moves inward, the issues of loss of heritage, declining population, and demographic shift appear. These are more profound and interconnected, but are dependent on other factors.

Further toward the core, lies the unlivable city, caused by the misuse of Venice. A livable city, in the context of Venice, is one where private and public spaces harmoniously blend into each other, fostering a sense of interconnectedness and community. Thus, the urban environment is designed to encourage different degrees of intimacy, allowing residents to interact and form meaningful connections. The flow between private and public spaces, seamlessly integrated into the city’s fabric, is essential for creating a vibrant and thriving community. In such a city, residents feel a sense of belonging, safety, and well-being, as the built environment supports their social interactions and daily lives. Finally, at the very core are external agents, serving as the catalyst for the problems that ripple outward.

Figure 4

Schematic representation of the hierarchy of Venice’s problems



The diagram shows the way Venice’s problems are interconnected. The diagram, supported by the thesis, places the ‘external agents’ as the core problem, which then influence the unlivability of Venice, the misuse of the city, all leading to overtourism.

Problem statement

The general problem is the external agents’ impact on residential and public space for Venice’s residents. This leads to Venice being an unlivable city, resulting in a continuously declining population, often overshadowed by the ever growing overtourism.

Efforts to protect Venice’s heritage often fall short because they neglect the needs of its residents⁵, who themselves are an integral part of the city’s heritage, with policy priorities favouring other programs⁶.

The physical disconnect between city and residents has transformed Venice into a tourist-oriented destination rather than a permanent community. As a result, residents are likely to relocate to areas outside the city centre⁷. This decentralisation and congestion in peripheral areas will lead to isolation and a growing sense of alienation from the city.

External agents come into play when they decide effective measures and take actions that actively alienate the residents. It is important to evaluate which decisions acted as catalysts in this case study, and how the built environment changed as a result.

Notably, removing tourists, or the city’s efforts to celebrate the heritage of the city, is not part of this solution. Residents and tourists must coexist in this environment, and it is an architectural priority to make sure they have the right spaces to do so.

This has been a problem in Venice since 1945⁸, after the city saw the benefits of positioning itself as a cultural heritage site, and instead of protecting its residents as benefittors, it slowly has been drawing them away.

Providing residential dwellings with degrees of intimacy, where public and communal spaces are designed as continuations of private ones, is a possible solution to these issues.

5. <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/394/>

6. Good, Robert. “Tourist Commodification of Residential Vernacular Architecture in Venice: Livability and Conservation in an Historic District.” Traditional Dwellings and Settlements Review 17, no. 1 (2005): 65–74. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41758305>.

7. Fainstein, Susan S., and Dennis R. Judd. The Tourist City. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1999.

8. Ibid

Research aim

To truly understand Venice as it is, this research aims to look beyond the fantasies that have captivated the world for centuries. This city has weathered not only the romantic gales of artistic inspiration but also the turbulent winds of historical upheaval. The city’s adaptation and transformation during and after this tumultuous period were the result of deliberate policies with clear intentions.

Research question

“What architectural solutions can be proposed to effectively respond to the impact of external agents on Venice’s architecture, with a focus on achieving a livable city for the residents?”

External agents

- What external agents have played significant roles in shaping Venice’s urban fabric?
- How have policies influenced the urban fabric of Venice?
- Who benefits from those policies?
- Who is going to be affected by these problems?

History

- What significant events acted as catalysts for the urban and demographic shift in Venice?
- To what extent was this problem preventable?
- Why did past solutions fail?

Urban fabric

- What makes a city livable for the residents?
- How did the architectural language of the city of Venice change after 1945?
- How did residential and public spaces change after 1945?
- What are the limitations of Venice’s urban planning and building use?
- Where were people relocated to?
- Why are the livable spaces in Venice unfit for its inhabitants?

Theoretical framework

This research explores urban studies and historical sociology, emphasising urban developments’ dynamics and societal transformations over time. Its central objective is to address the disparity between perceived reality and objective truth, constructing a practical framework. The study employs specific lenses to dissect Venice’s complex issues, converting abstract challenges into concrete solutions while building on prior re- search.

Residents as heritage

The intricate relationship between tourism and urban heritage preservation hinges on resident involvement within tourist cities. According to Dennis R. Judd, professor of political science, and Susan S. Fainstein, professor of urban planning, the transformation of urban spaces into consumable attractions results in a ‘*stark division*’⁹, reducing cities to mere tourist attractions. This division deepens the gap between the tourist experience and residents’ daily lives, especially prominent in developing nations with resort-driven dispari- ties, resulting in alienation. The phenomenon, driven by profit-driven commodification, has significant cultural implications, eroding authentic experiences, centralising focus on affluent visitors, and marginalising work- ing-class communities, causing decay in underprivileged areas.

Suitable living environment and impact of external agents

Assessing the suitability of the living environment in Venice requires a clear point of view applicable to all projects analysed in the research. Thus, this thesis will follow the framework of the ‘*Delft method of typo-mor- phological project analysis*’¹⁰.

This offers an analytical approach to architectural education developed at Delft University of Technology in the late 1960s by Bernard Leupen, architectural theorist and educator. It finds its foundation in the work of architects and researchers Clemens Steenbergen, Henk Mihl, and Wouter Reh, who contributed to ‘*Architec- tural Design and Composition*’ (2002).

Incorporating the Delft Method’s principles, this framework encourages critical, creative, and holistic prob- lem-solving when evaluating living environments. It underscores the importance of contextual sensitivity, echoing the approach developed by Leupen in ‘*Design and Analysis*’ (1997), to consider social, cultural, en- vironmental, and technological factors that define the environment.

9. Ibid

10. Bekkering, H., Hoekstra, M. J., Rooij, R., Wagenaar, C., & Zeinstra, J. (2018). The Delft Fundamentals:integration of disciplines, pro- jects and analysis. Proceedings of the ICE - Urban Design and Planning, 171(2), 87-96. <https://doi.org/10.1680/jurdp.18.00008>

The analysis aspect of the Delft Method is integrated into the assessment process. An iterative approach, in- spired by the method, is employed to continually refine the assessment based on feedback and critique from stakeholders.

A multidisciplinary perspective is vital for considering various factors, including social, cultural, economic, and environmental aspects, when assessing living environments through historical and contextual research.

Housing shortage as a problem

Evaluating the challenges in Venice’s housing landscape, it is essential to shift the focus from dwelling prices to the misuse and unfitness of residential buildings. Architect Robert Good’s research on Venice’s residential vernacular architecture supports this, delving into the complex interplay between architectural change and so- cial continuity. It emphasises that a city’s livability cannot be measured solely by economic factors¹¹.

Good’s examination reveals a significant issue - the commodification of residential spaces in vernacular build- ings due to tourism. This shift in housing use introduces architectural and contractual changes that jeopardise historic qualities supporting long-term resident livability. He states that the focus should extend beyond prop- erty prices to the impact of such transformations on the quality of living spaces.

The framework recognizes that gentrification, due to preservation mismanagement and residential unit conver- sion for tourism, displaces residents. While housing prices are one dimension of the problem, the real issue lies in the misuse and unfitness of dwellings for long-term residents.

11. Ibid

Proposal Development

The initial phase focuses on meticulously developing the research proposal, which involves precisely defining the research’s scope and objectives. It is paramount to establish a clear understanding of the objectives of the study, which focus on comprehending the architectural evolution of Venice during the mid-20th century and the role external agents played in shaping it. This step delineates the boundaries of the research, and lays the foundation for all subsequent stages. Concurrently, preliminary research commences, enabling the identification and aggregation of relevant literature that will inform and underpin the study.

Archival Research and Literature Review

The second stage involves archival research and a comprehensive literature review. Archival research plays a pivotal role in accessing historical records, documents, and artefacts that shed light on Venice’s architectural evolution during the specified period. These primary sources are essential in unravelling the authentic trajectory of Venice’s architectural transformations. The literature review, which continues in parallel, seeks to consolidate existing knowledge and scholarly insights, providing the background information needed to interpret the research findings within their broader context.

Site Visit and Data Collection

The third stage of this methodological process involves a physical engagement with the subject matter. The site visit to Venice becomes the crucible of data collection. Conducting interviews with residents offers the opportunity to gain firsthand perspectives, experiences, and opinions on the architectural changes witnessed over time. These insights help capture the nuances and subjective dimensions of Venice’s architectural evolution. Simultaneously, speculative data collection is undertaken, encompassing visual and quantitative data, such as photographs, architectural plans, and drawings. This multifaceted data collection approach provides a comprehensive view of Venice’s architectural developments.

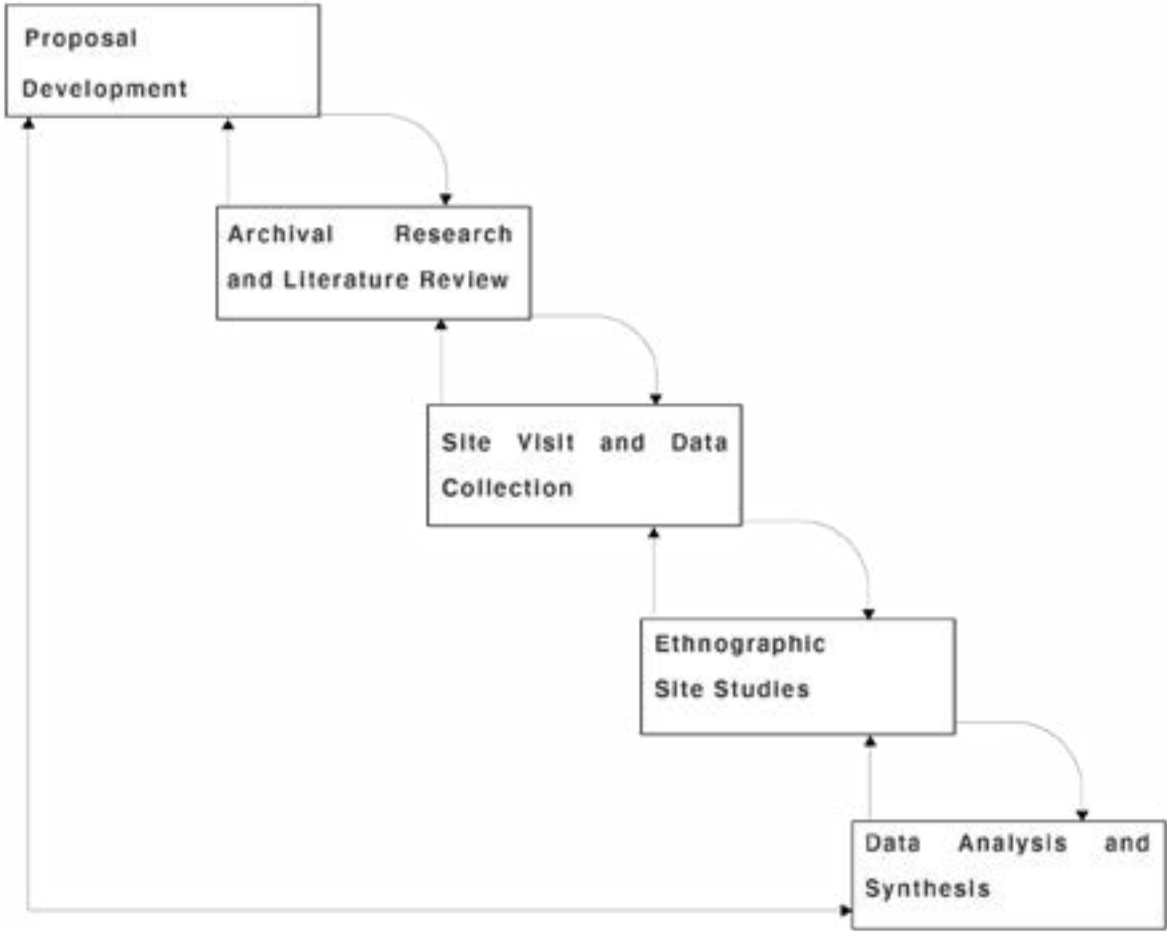
Ethnographic Site Studies

The next stage is the ethnographic site studies. It is within this segment that the collected data is meticulously examined, analysed, and contextualised. An objective lens is employed to scrutinise Venice’s architectural evolution, thus facilitating a comprehensive understanding. The review of photographs, architectural information, drawings, and maps presents an empirical and data-driven foundation for the analysis. The synthesis of this information not only fuels subsequent steps but also guides the research to identify patterns and key findings.

The methodological process finally reaches the data analysis and synthesis stage. Here, the amassed data are subjected to rigorous analysis. The primary aim is to dissect the collected information, discern emerging patterns, and ultimately derive significant findings. Data analysis is characterised by a meticulous examination of the evidence to identify causal relationships and underlying factors. Key findings are distilled from this analysis, enabling a comprehensive interpretation of the architectural evolution in Venice during the study period.

The research method used is cyclical, with ongoing feedback to refine scope and objectives. Intertwining rigorous proposal development, archival research, site visits, ethnographic site studies, and data analysis and synthesis, the research enriches itself with a diversity of information, ensuring the fulfilment of its objectives. This method is represented diagrammatically in figure 5. The scheme resembles the chronological approach to the research, even though the ‘data analysis and synthesis’ is established with particular importance, and poses itself at the top of the hierarchy amongst the other methods.

Figure 5
Schematic diagram showing methodological flow
Different stages in the design influence each other, first as a waterfall effect, and then as multi-methodological stream. Diagram showing the chronological order or operations.



Relevance

Venice and the “Museum City” Paradigm

The rise of “*museum cities*” like Las Vegas and Disneyland¹², which meticulously craft immersive and themed experiences for visitors, prompts the question of how much cities should prioritise curated spectacles over traditional urban elements. Venice’s architectural changes highlight the struggle between preserving genuine urban history and constructing controlled, immersive experiences. This underscores the need to acknowledge a place’s true narratives, tangible and intangible heritage, like its residents. Venice’s transformation provides insight into how cities worldwide are maintaining their cultural essence and catering to the tourism industry’s demands.

Architectural Evolution and Overtourism

Venice’s architectural evolution during the latter half of the 20th century is not just a historical account but a pertinent inquiry into its future. Venice’s architectural development is closely intertwined with the challenge of overtourism, a growing global concern¹³. Venice’s allure has drawn millions of visitors, causing the streets of its historic centre to be more crowded with tourists than residents. Understanding architectural changes can provide insights into urban planning strategies for mass tourism, a challenge shared by many destinations worldwide.

Venice and UNESCO’s “World Heritage in Danger”

Recent discussions surrounding Venice’s possible inclusion in UNESCO’s “*World Heritage in Danger*” list underscore the urgency of this research¹⁴. Venice’s unique cultural and architectural heritage is at risk, and this research sheds light on the actions of external agents and the consequences of their decisions. By critically examining the intentions that have steered Venice’s architectural development, the study contributes to the broader debate on the balance between preservation and urban evolution in historical cities.

12. Hanley, Anne. “The Disneyfication of Venice Just Went a Step Further – with Entry Fees and QR Codes.” The Telegraph, July 8, 2022. <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/travel/destinations/europe/italy/veneto/venice/disneyfication-venice-just-went-step-entry-fees-qr-codes/>.

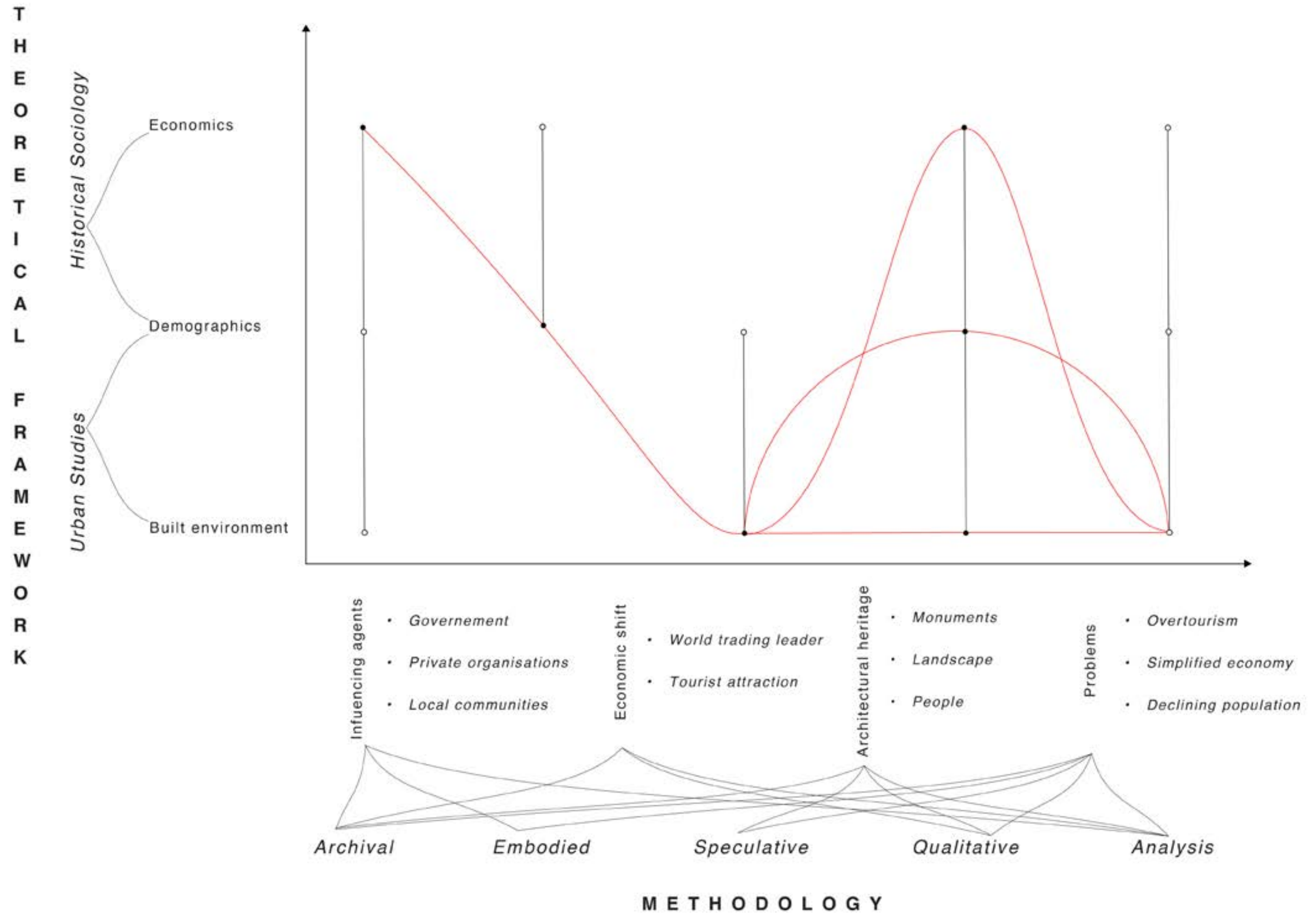
13. Ibid

14. Povoledo, Elisabetta. “Venice Keeps off List of Endangered World Sites.” The New York Times, September 14, 2023. <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/09/14/world/europe/venice-unesco-danger-list-tourism.html>.

Conclusion

In light of these reflections, this study aims to investigate Venice objectively and analytically, relying on empirical evidence and historical data to reach informed conclusions. By addressing the nuanced interplay between Venice’s population decline, urban landscape, and the intentions that have governed its transformation, this research contributes to a more comprehensive understanding of the challenges faced by this iconic city and, subsequently, propose viable solutions that safeguard its long-term sustainability.

This research stems from a fascination for the reciprocal relationship between residents and the city, one that evolves together and challenges notions of belonging. The population decline and shifting demographics, consequences of the impact of external agents, shape the city’s narrative. The hierarchical understanding of Venice’s problems highlights the importance of architectural changes due to external agents as core contributors to Venice’s challenges. They serve as catalysts for issues that ripple outward, making them central to the study’s focus.



Cover image:

- Inge Morath Venice. Italy. 1955. © Inge Morath | Magnum Photos. <https://www.magnumphotos.com/theory-and-practice/inge-moraths-essay-early-career-venice/>
Inge Morath’s photograph shows her early experiences in Venice. Her approach to photographing Venice provides results that provoke emotions and link to the theme of the dream of Venice.

Other graphs:

Own work

Books:

- Antonio Salvadori. Architect’s Guide to Venice. Butterworth-Heinemann, 1990.
Salvadori’s guide is a practical resource for architects and visitors to Venice. It provides valuable insights into the city’s architecture, helping readers navigate and understand the architectural heritage of Venice. I can use it during my visit, and gather relevant information about the built environment.
- Bernard Leupen. Design and Analysis. Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1997.
“Design and Analysis” by Bernard Leupen is a resource for understanding the fundamental principles of architectural design and analysis. While not Venice-specific, it provides a broader perspective on architectural concepts and gives me a framework for my architectural analysis.
- Ennio Concina. Storia Dell’architettura Di Venezia. Mondadori Electa, 1995.
This book, written by Ennio Concina, offers a comprehensive historical account of the architecture in Venice. It is a valuable resource for understanding the evolution of architectural styles and influences in the city, even outside of my research’s timeframe.
- Giulia Foscari and Rem Koolhaas. Elements of Venice. Lars Müller Publishers, 2014.
This book explores the architectural elements and history of Venice. Giulia Foscari and renowned architect Rem Koolhaas provide a unique perspective on the city’s design. The book is relevant as it examines residential spaces in Venice, and talks about the relevance of political influences in its development.
- J. Floris, S. Komossa, N. Marzot, R. Cavallo, A. Lengekke, and J. Stoopman. Tekenboek Stadsgebouwen: Functiestapelingen, Publieke Binnenwerelden, in één blok (Drawing book for city buildings: function stacks, public inner worlds, in one block). AIR, het architectuurcentrum van Rotterdam, 2011.
This book is a drawing book that focuses on city buildings and their functions. While it’s not specific to Venice, it may provide general insights into urban architecture and design principles that are relevant to the study of Venice’s architecture. I can also use it as a reference to base my own site drawings on, analysing public and private space.
- Leo van den Burg and H. C. Bekkering. Urban Analysis Handbook: Typomorphology. Delft University of Technology, 2004.

- Process Architects. VENICE: It’s Real and Imaginary Place. Bunji Murotani, 1977.
This book by Process Architects delves into the interplay between the real and the imagined aspects of Venice’s urban environment. It is valuable for my research as it features interviews with relevant architects, analysis of existing projects, and features the thematic relevance of Venice and the myth of Venice.
- Susan S. Fainstein and Dennis R. Judd. The Tourist City. Yale University Press, 1999.
Fainstein and Judd’s work provides insights into the impact of tourism on urban development, with a specific focus on cities like Venice. This book is especially valuable for my research, as it discusses the challenges and opportunities associated with tourism in urban settings, and the repercussions on the residents.
- Unesco. Venice Restored. Unesco, 1978.
“Venice Restored” by UNESCO offers a glimpse into the restoration efforts in Venice. It is a valuable historical document, as it lists some of the external agents that shaped Venice, the policies they enacted and the repercussions on the built environment.

Articles and online resources:

- Bertocchi, Dario, and Francesco Visentin. 2019. ““The Overwhelmed City”: Physical and Social Over-Capacities of Global Tourism in Venice” Sustainability 11, no. 24: 6937. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11246937>
This article discusses the physical and social over-capacities caused by global tourism in Venice, shedding light on the challenges posed by over tourism.
- “Serie Storica Dei Quartieri.” Città di Venezia, May 26, 2022. <https://web.archive.org/web/20220806163834/https://www.comune.venezia.it/it/content/statistica-statistiche-popolazione-0>.
This archived link offers historical data on Venice’s neighbourhoods over the years, covering the period from 1982 to 2020.
- Bekkering, H., Hoekstra, M. J., Rooij, R., Wagenaar, C., & Zeinstra, J. (2018). The Delft Fundamentals: integration of disciplines, projects and analysis. Proceedings of the ICE - Urban Design and Planning, 171(2), 87-96. <https://doi.org/10.1680/jurdp.18.00008>
This source discusses the integration of disciplines, projects, and analysis within the Delft Fundamentals, providing insights into a multidisciplinary approach to urban design and planning, useful for my methodology.
- Bertocchi, Dario, and Francesco Visentin. 2019. ““The Overwhelmed City”: Physical and Social Over-Capacities of Global Tourism in Venice” Sustainability 11, no. 24: 6937. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11246937>
This article discusses the physical and social over-capacities caused by global tourism in Venice, shedding light on the challenges posed by over tourism.
- Favero, Giovanni. 2014. “Venezia Dopo Venezia: Economia E Demografia Urbana Nel Novecento.” Laboratorio Italien, no. 15 (December): 79–89. <https://doi.org/10.4000/laboratoireitalien.830>.
Written in Italian, this article explores the economic and urban demographic changes in Venice during the 20th century, with a focus on the city’s evolving urban landscape.

- Good, Robert. "Tourist Commodification of Residential Vernacular Architecture in Venice: Livability and Conservation in an Historic District." *Traditional Dwellings and Settlements Review* 17, no. 1 (2005): 65–74. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41758305>.
The source explores the tourist commodification of residential vernacular architecture in Venice and its impact on livability and conservation within a historic district.
- Hanley, Anne. "The Disneyfication of Venice Just Went a Step Further – with Entry Fees and QR Codes." *The Telegraph*, July 8, 2022. <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/travel/destinations/europe/italy/veneto/venice/disneyfication-venice-just-went-step-entry-fees-qr-codes/>.
This source explores the Disneyfication of Venice, highlighting the various strategies employed by the Italian government as part of this transformation.
- Hugues Seraphin, Paul Sheeran, Manuela Pilato, Over-tourism and the fall of Venice as a destination, *Journal of Destination Marketing & Management*, Volume 9, 2018, Pages 374-376, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdmm.2018.01.011>. (<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2212571X17303311>)
This journal article discusses the impact of over-tourism on Venice and its transformation into a tourist destination, highlighting the challenges posed by excessive tourism.
- Nisen, Max. 2012. "How Globalization Created and Destroyed the City of Venice." *Business Insider*. September 8, 2012. <https://www.businessinsider.com/the-economic-history-of-venice-2012-8?international=true&r=US&IR=T>.
This online article explores the economic history of Venice in the context of globalization, examining how globalization contributed to both the creation and transformation of the city.
- Povoledo, Elisabetta. "Venice Keeps off List of Endangered World Sites." *The New York Times*, September 14, 2023. <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/09/14/world/europe/venice-unesco-danger-list-tourism.html>.
This news article reports on Venice's status regarding the UNESCO endangered world sites list, providing insights into ongoing efforts to preserve the city.
- Puga, Diego, and Daniel Trefler. 2014. "International Trade and Institutional Change: Medieval Venice's Response to Globalization*." *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 129 (2): 753–821. <https://doi.org/10.1093/qje/qju006>.
This scholarly article explores how medieval Venice responded to globalization and institutional change, with a focus on its role in international trade and adaptation to global forces.
- Sánchez-Montañés, Benito, José-Manuel Romero-Ojeda, and M Castilla. 2023. "The Impact of Over-tourism on Architecture and Urban Space in Historic Cities: An Understudied Phenomenon." *Revista de Análisis Turístico* 30 (1). <https://doi.org/10.53596/jta.v30i1.439>.
This article delves into the impact of over-tourism on architecture and urban space in historic cities, highlighting the understudied nature of this phenomenon.
- Staiff, Russell. "Contemporary Tourism Issues Venice: A Casestudy." *hsc.csu.edu.au*, January 21, 2022. https://www.academia.edu/69076374/Contemporary_Tourism_Issues_Venice_A_Casestudy.
The source is a case study on contemporary tourism issues in Venice, providing insights into the challenges faced by the city due to tourism.
- Van de Walle, S. 2010. Building local communities: Place-shaping as nation-building. *Lex Localis - Journal for Local Self-Government* 8 (1): 23-33.
This article discusses the concept of place-shaping in building local communities and its role in nation-building.