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The impact of globalization on functional diversity on the Genoa coastline

Küreselleşmenin Cenova kıyı şeridindeki işlevsel çeşitlilik üzerindeki etkisi

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the effects of globalization on the development of Genoa's coastal zone and its urbanization process, focusing on architectural globalization. It also examines the role of the global economy and global dynamics in shaping coastal urbanization. The transformation of Genoa's port structures and coastline from the past to the present is analyzed, emphasizing the relationship between globalization and functional diversity. The traces of coastal trade are examined, and the functional diversification created by commercial globalization on port structures is analyzed (Figure 2). These effects are discussed conceptually, and spatial integration is evaluated through functional analyses of the Genoa coastline. Based on developments between 2000 and 2024 presented in the Genoa Annual Reports, key themes, functions, relationships, and concepts of spatial integration in port structures and the coastal zone are examined. The reports particularly emphasize the formation of functional diversity in architectural structures along the coastline. In addition, the role of Genoa's geographical values in this process is addressed. The findings are supported by tables, figures, graphics, and visual materials. GIS, literature review, visual analysis, and spatial analysis methods are used in an integrated manner. Genoa has been influenced since the late 20th century by global dynamics such as economic transformation, the development of tourism and trade, sustainability approaches, the growth of cultural spaces, and advances in transportation technologies. These dynamics have contributed to the development of public spaces, functional diversity, and experiential spatial configurations along the Genoa coastline.

Keywords: Genoa, Port Structures, Coastal Trade, Architectural Globalization, Functional Diversity.

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, küreselleşmenin Cenova şehrinin kıyı şeridindeki gelişimi ve kentleşme sürecinde mimari küreselleşmenin etkilerini ortaya koymaktadır. Ayrıca, küresel ekonomi ve küresel dinamiklerin kıyı şeridindeki kentleşme sürecinde nasıl bir role sahip olduğu incelenmiştir. Bu çalışmada, Cenova şehrinin tarihten günümüze liman yapılarının ve kıyı şeridinin nasıl bir değişim sergilediği ve işlevsel çeşitliliğin küreselleşme ile nasıl bir ilişki içerisinde olduğu ortaya koyulmuştur. Kıyı ticaretinin izi sürülmüş ve ticari küreselleşmenin liman yapıları üzerinde oluşturduğu işlevsel çeşitlilikler analiz edilmiştir (Şekil 2). Söz konusu etkiler kavramsal olarak ele alınmıştır ve mekansal entegrasyonu tartışılmıştır. Cenova kıyı şeridinin fonksiyon analizleri yapılmıştır. Cenova yıllık raporlarının (Genoa Annual Report) 2000-2024 yılları arasındaki gelişimlerle, liman yapılarında ve kıyı şeridinde öne çıkan temalar, odaklar, ilişkiler, işlevler ve liman yapılarında mekansal entegrasyon kavramları incelenmiştir. İlgili rapora göre, kıyı şeridindeki mimari yapılarda işlevsel çeşitliliği oluşturması üzerine durulmuştur. Ayrıca, Cenova kıyı şeridinin coğrafi değerlerinin, söz konusu süreçte nasıl bir role sahip olduğu ele alınmıştır. Elde edilen bilgiler doğrultusunda tablolar, şekiller, grafikler ve görseller oluşturularak sonuca gidilmiştir. İlgili çalışmada, Coğrafi Bilgi Sistemi (CBS) yöntemi, literatür özeti, görsel analiz ve mekansal analiz yöntemleri entegre edilerek kullanılmıştır. Cenova, 20. yüzyılın sonlarından itibaren bölgede ekonomik yapıda değişimler, turizmin faaliyetlerinin gelişimi, ticaretin gelişimi, sürdürülebilirlik anlayışları, kültürel mekanlarının çoğalması ve ulaşım teknolojilerinin gelişmesi gibi küresel dinamikler olarak sağlamıştır. Cenova kıyı şeridinde, küreselleşmenin etkisiyle kıyı alanında kamusal mekanların gelişimi, işlevsel çeşitlilik ve deneysel kullanımı öngören mekansal kurgulara odaklanıldığı belirlenmiştir. Küresel dinamiklerden etkilenen bu odaklar, kıyı mimarisinde işlevsel çeşitliliğe olanak sağlamıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Cenova, Liman Yapıları, Kıyı Ticareti, Mimari Küreselleşme, İşlevsel Çeşitlilik.*

1. INTRODUCTION

On the Genoa coastline, the traditional port function, drawn into the background, has led to the coastline taking on a structure focused on public space, culture, tourism and recreation. Especially in the Porto Antico (Old Port) region, with the 1992 Expo transformation process, the Genoa coastline has been repositioned on a global scale. In the development of the Genoa coastline, this process has left important traces in architectural, urban design and socio-economic dimensions. The transformations that took place on the Genoa coastline were re-formed with concepts such as functional diversification, spatial restructuring and urban identity change in the context of the effects of globalization. The changing usage patterns of the coastline from past to present have been shaped by global dynamics and have taken on the identity of a contemporary port city. This study examines the functional and spatial transformation of the Genoa coastline caused by the impact of globalisation.

Also, how traditional port functions are transformed, in what forms cultural and recreational activities occur on the coast that you're dating it is to analyze how global tourism and trade networks reshape coastal space, the change of public space fictions that occur along the coastline, and how urban identity is redefined in the age of globalization. To demonstrate how globalization is reflected in the production of urban space by evaluating the relationship of current forms of use on the coast with spatial organization. Within the scope of the study, the historical background and coastline of the city of Genoa were examined under the subject of architectural globalization. Porto Antico (Old Port) region, Acquario di Genova, which are urban and architectural transformation areas, coastline walking areas, fairs and cultural venues were discussed. The effects of spaces on globalization dynamics and architectural functional diversity in coastal architecture were examined. Current spatial uses, current functions of commercial, tourism, recreation, cultural and public spaces have been evaluated. In this context, visual and spatial analyses have been carried out.

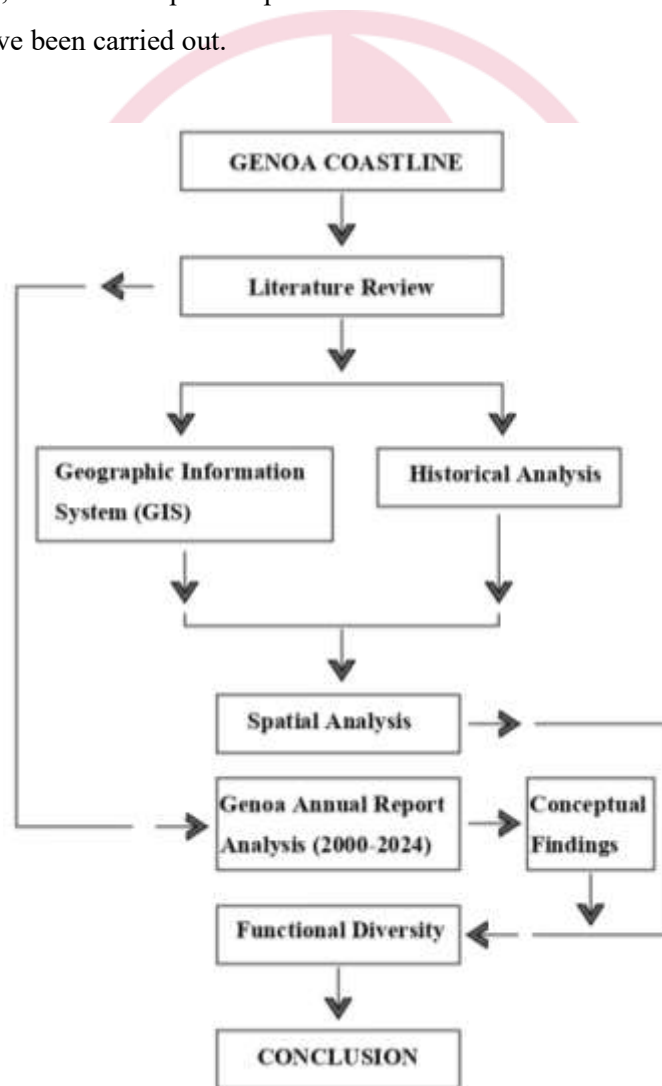


Figure 1: Method Flowchart (Reyimov B. Drawn By, 2025).

A literature summary was first created to analyze the Genoa coastline. In the light of theoretical information, the architectural structure that developed depending on the commercial structure of the city was traced. After the information in the process in question was analyzed through the Geographic Information System (GIS), images were created. Spatial analyses have been carried out on the coastline of present-day Genoa, assessing historical and GIS outputs. In line with the architectural structure and the themes obtained in the Genoa annual reports (Genoa Annual Report), the functional diversity created by globalization on coastal architecture was analyzed. Through the graphs, the prominent themes between 2000-2024 and the effects of these themes on functional diversity were analyzed and the result was reached (Figure 1).

2. GLOBALIZATION AND GENOA

The city of Genoa has taken its place on the stage of history as an important port city since its existence. The increasing increase in port trade has brought with it global understandings and structural diversity. In this context, the effects of tourism on the globalization of the city are also great. The city is integrated into global trade and transportation networks. This process has allowed city architecture and urban renewal projects to be affected by globalization. The effects of globalization on Genoa's architecture, port renovation, restoration and renovation projects, integration of modern and postmodern understandings, and commercial and cultural diversity stand out. The area known as 'Oporto Antico', located on the coastal strip of the city, was designed by Renzo Piano in 1992. In the early days, the region in question served only the port trade. However, due to its impact on global dynamics and diversification of needs, the buildings in the Porto Antico region took on mixed use after the renovation project. The synthesis of structural materials and modern materials that create the local architectural identity has adapted to global trends. In this context, modern materials such as glass and steel are integrated into stone structures, which are largely used in the region. With the effects of globalization, the entry of international brands into the commercial areas of the city of Genoa has enabled the formation of multifunctional structures.

2.1 Globalization and Local Architecture

Within the scope of the study, while the concept of globalization interpreted from the framework of architecture strives to eliminate architectural local identity, the local architectural identity of the region is in a struggle with globalization. According to Abel, the concept of vernacular architecture has been defined as the interplay of the social events of the region and formal language. It is not based on a written culture that the characteristic features, functional tools and spread of globalization are. On the contrary, globalization has its own culture. Visual and auditory systems form the basis of the culture in question.

The functions of globalization culture interact with local culture and have a great impact on local architectural identity. Today's media plays a major role in the rapid proliferation of globalization in recent days (Khalil, 2023).

Architectural globalization is an integration that goes beyond local and global boundaries and expresses the change in this interaction process. The understanding of globalization in architecture is nourished by cultural, social and economic structures around the world. These events cause design approaches to be closer to each other. The traces created by globalization on the discipline of architecture, on the one hand, affect local architecture and traditional understanding, and on the other hand, defend modernism. As a result, architectural globalization reveals a new character and uniformity with its modern technologies and the effects of global trends.

- Universalization of design understanding: Globalization of a particular design understanding. For example: a design firm making designs in different regions or areas.
- Technological and materials innovations: The globalization of technology and material diversity. For example: An internationally known company exports its structural materials to different regions.
- Local identity and cultural diversity: Globalization may bring the risk of local architecture being lost. For example: the branching of a particular brand worldwide and the effort to integrate the same architecture into different regions. This process has demonstrated a global understanding of the process of integration of advertising signs with architectural structures.
- Social and economic impacts: Another impact of globalization is social formation and economy. For example: Financial investments and urbanization projects of a global company can cause the region to transform rapidly.
- Cultural interaction and architectural integrations: Globalization, as well as cultural interactions can carry. These interactions act on the architecture, allowing local architecture to be influenced by global character.

Globalization is a two-way interaction. Because globalization not only means the interaction of global movements with each other, but also the effects of cultures and traditions on spatial structuring in a global understanding. This creates the necessity for architects to question and interpret how their local understanding of architecture can be integrated with global language (Leslie, 2002. and Woodward, and Jones, 2008).

2.2 Historical Development of the Genoa Coastline

Genoa city history dates back to 5 AD. It is known that it dates back to the Christian Colony period. The city of Genoa developed under the Byzantine Empire after the collapse of the Roman Empire in the west.

The city's introduction to Christianity began towards the end of the Roman period. During these periods, the religion of Christianity began to spread rapidly in Genoa City and became important for Christianity. The interaction, which started as a Christian city in the Mediterranean, especially towards the Middle Ages, formed the foundations of trade. Commerce and religion played a major role in the growth and development of the city. (Pagano, 1959):



Figure 2: Map of the Genoa Christian Colony Era. Figure 3: Genoa Byzantine Era Map.



Figure 4: Map of Genoa Year 1200



Figure 5: Map of the Year Genoa 1656



Figure 6: Map of Genoa Year 1840



Figure 7: Map of Genoa Year 1937

Source: Pagano (F). (1959). Piano Regolatore Generale. Reparto Lavori Pubblici e Ripartizione Urbanistica Pubblicazioni.

Genoa City, which began to develop on the Ligurian seashore, spread over the sea coastline to the Polcevera and Bisagno river banks. This spread is similar to port cities in the Mediterranean basin such as Venice and Barcelona. The similar development of the trade and maritime activities of these cities played an important role in the urbanization process (Heywood, 2002).

2.3 Commercial Development and Structuring on the Genoa Coastline

The Genoa coastline has witnessed significant architectural interventions in the process of transformation from port functions to modern commercial and cultural sites. The first settlements on the coast of today's Genoa were seen during the Christian colony period. Due to its commercial and strategic location, the city developed rapidly and has survived to the present day as a port city. Port trade played an important role in city expansion and structuring.



Figure 8: Map of Urban and Commercial Structuring of Genoa City (Reyimov B. Plotted by Pagano F. 1950 data considered, 2025).

The Porto Antico region, known as the old port, was restructured after the 'Expo' held in 1992. Old industrial buildings such as hangars and warehouses in the region were restored and started to be used as restaurants, museums and stores. After these practices, significant contributions were made to city and port trade. In the process of transformation of the industrial zone into modern cultural, commercial and tourist areas, new structures have been built in the Porto Antico area. Buildings such as the Bigo elevator aquarium are some of the important tourist areas of the coastline. Public spaces located on the coastal axis have been made attractive for both local people and tourists. Open squares, walkways and other public spaces contribute to the commercial development of the area, while at the same time providing its users with the opportunity to meet the city. The modern harmony of steel, glass and concrete used on the Genoa coastline increases visual contact and demonstrates strong integration between the port and structures. These changes have been affected by architectural globalization and have created a multifunctional and user-oriented coastline in accordance with international standards. Brand stores, global chain restaurants and cultural buildings have been part of this change process (RPBW, 1992; Gastaldi, 2008; Ferrando, 2016).

2.3.1 Global Trade Networks and Ecology of the Genoa Coastline

The impact of globalization on the functional diversity of the Genoa coastline is a complex issue that encompasses ecological, economic and social dimensions. Globalization significantly affects marine ecosystems through intensive resource use and changes in land use patterns, facilitating the link between markets and ecological pathways. This linkage has profound implications for coastal areas with rich biodiversity and important ecosystem services.

Global trade networks can obscure local ecosystem boundaries and allow producers to exploit marine resources without fully understanding the consequences of their actions. Deutsch et al, argue that globalization enables the substitution of local ecological inputs, which can lead to unsustainable fishing practices such as overfishing and habitat degradation (Deutsch et al, 2007). The interaction of local overexploitation and global market demands creates a fragile ecological balance, especially in areas such as the Genoa coastline, where local fish populations are crucial for both marine ecosystems and regional economies.

The Genoa coastline has a unique mix of rich marine habitats, including seagrass beds and rocky shorelines, which enhance functional diversity and provide critical ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration and breeding grounds for fish. Miloslavich et al, highlight that marine vegetation ecosystems, such as those along the Genoa coastline, support a large number of species that contribute to biodiversity and essential functions (Miloslavich et al, 2018). These ecosystems are vital for both local fisheries and global ecological processes.

Moreover, the increasing pressures of global climate change are exacerbating the transformation of marine ecosystems along the Genoa coastline. Doney et al, describe how climate change affects marine ecosystems through mechanisms such as habitat degradation and changes in species distributions, which can lead to shifts in community structure (Doney et al, 2012). These changes affect functional diversity, as species interactions and ecological redundancy can be disrupted, compromising the adaptive capacity of marine ecosystems.

Understanding the consequences of declining biodiversity on ecosystem functioning is vital. Balvanera et al. highlight the link between biodiversity and ecosystem services, noting that various ecological communities are often more resilient to degradation it states (Balvanera et al., 2006). In the context of the Genoa coastline, biodiversity loss due to processes of globalization, including habitat change and pollution, can seriously affect the ability of coastal ecosystems to withstand and recover from environmental degradation.

The importance of marine protected areas (MPAs) is critical as they can increase the diversity of marine living resources and enhance ecosystem resilience to the pressures of globalization and climate change. Mellin et al, found that MPAs can increase resilience within coral reef communities by maintaining diversity in these key habitats (Mellin et al, 2016). However, the protective role of MPAs could be undermined by external man-made pressures from global trade and resource exploitation.

Habitat loss and increasing invasive species caused by globalization further threaten the fragile ecological balance of the Genoa coastline. Doney et al, state that the arrival of non-native species can displace local biodiversity, alter trophic dynamics, and potentially lead to ecosystem collapse (Doney et al, 2012). This degradation not only endangers local fisheries, but also disrupts the diverse ecosystem services that coastal communities rely on.

Additionally, the economic drivers behind globalization have led to unsustainable practices in coastal areas. Pitcher notes that the economic value derived from ecosystem services is significant and that coastal ecosystems contribute significantly to global GDP (Pitcher, 2001). However, the focus on maximizing short-term economic returns often comes at the expense of long-term ecological sustainability; This is further evidenced by widespread overfishing practices that extend beyond the Genoa coastline to global fisheries (Jackson et al., 2001).

Climate variability, generated by the impact of globalization, creates additional stress factors that can disrupt the delicate balance of coastal ecosystems. Regional and local changes, such as nutrient load from agriculture and urbanization, have synergistic effects on coastal systems, leading to events such as hypoxia and algal blooms, as discussed by Pitcher et al. (Pitcher et al., 2021). The responses of marine organisms to these changing conditions can vary considerably and affect biodiversity outcomes in both the short and long term.

Investments in coastal protection and ecological restoration are vital to address these challenges. While these investments often occur in the context of globalization, they should prioritize sustainable practices that enhance local ecological integrity. Reports such as those of Worm et al, highlight that the rapid decline of biodiversity has serious implications for marine ecosystem services and requires proactive measures to preserve functionality (Worm et al, 2006). Policy frameworks must be developed to reflect the realities imposed by globalization. Österblom and Folke address how international trade and global market dynamics affect marine and coastal management, highlighting the need for consistent strategies that combine ecological management with economic development (Österblom and Folke, 2015). Policies with an emphasis on sustainable development goals can effectively manage the complex interdependencies promoted by globalization, while promoting the maintenance of functional diversity along coastlines.

3. COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS AND PORT STRUCTURES ON THE GENOA COASTLINE

The Genoa coastline, especially the region called Porto Antico (Old Port), stood out with its industrial and port functions when it was first built, until the renovation project carried out by Renzo Piano was implemented. After the conversion project, the region in question was commercial, it has been renovated to serve cultural and tourist functions. While one of the port buildings 'Magazzini del Cotone' was used as a cotton warehouse, it has been restored and is now used as a fair, exhibition and conference hall. After the restoration project, the original frame of the building was preserved, but it was supported by modern materials such as steel and glass. The building mass consists of linear blocks and has interconnected halls, exhibition areas and passage halls. The building attracts attention with its brick facade. While it exhibits organic form, one of the largest aquarium structures in Europe 'Aquario di Genova', its facade overlooking the port attracts attention. It is one of the good examples of modern architecture with its mixed construction of materials such as glass and steel. In the plane of the plan the visitor route is organized in one direction longitudinally and also has linear flow. Thanks to the glass surfaces of the building, the interior is nourished by natural lighting, while strengthening the relationship between the interior and exterior spaces. Functions such as cafes, restaurants, museums and shops integrated into the buildings on the Genoa coastline have created a hybrid structure and allowed the diversification of commercial buildings. On the other hand, the commercial structures of the coastline attract attention. For example: Bigo Elevator (Panoramic Elevator) is a cabin building that can monitor city and port views in 360 degrees. This building, inspired by ship cranes, bears the signature of Renzo Piano. The circular rotation structure is supported by a central steel column.

The buildings on the city's coastline were designed with inspiration from the sea theme, and the materials used in their application beautify the sea port relationship in this context (Gastaldi, 2008; Ferrando, 2016).

3.1 Global Approach to Urban Transformations on the Genoa Coastline

The city of Genoa and its coastline have taken their place on the stage of history as 'Port City'. The city has grown and developed in this context, but has undergone significant urban transformation processes under the umbrella of globalization and modernism. Global language has had an impact on environmental, economic, architectural design and social structures. These urban transformation projects on the coastline of the city of Genoa have become a part of these global processes.

The Porto Antico di Genova (Old Port, 1990 's) urban regeneration project is one of the major projects on the Genoa coastline. The purpose of this project was to host the Genoa World Trade Fair, which was to take place in 1992. The project's concept was to re-establish and strengthen the connection between the city and the sea. The project, which strives to establish a connection between the city and the sea, has been affected by globalization by bringing mixed functions in port structures. Porto Antico promotes tourism activities by integrating modern infrastructure and trade areas. The project aims at urban development by adopting a combination of culture and trade. This approach has been the integration between the rich historical background of the city of Genoa and the sea. The Porto Antico di Genova project was designed by Spanish architect Renzo Piano and includes restaurants, shopping malls, cultural centers, aquariums and other tourist areas in the port area. One of them is the Porto Antico building. The building, which has a mixed function, includes a museum, congress hall, commercial area and social areas. Within the scope of the project, other old industrial buildings were repurposed and shops, restaurants and shopping axes were located on the ground floors. Some structures have been restored and continue their original function. The Guardia Costiera structure is located right next to the Porto Antico building, and displays a modern design approach. Bridges of different elevations were built between these two buildings and a connection was established between the two buildings. These connecting bridges are built with modern materials, are a blend of modernism and historical texture, and exhibit technology-material globalization (RPBW, 1992). The mixed usage approach brought about by globalization in the city of Genoa can also be seen in other buildings of the city. Regional spots were made on the lower figure. The buildings within the painted areas are buildings of mixed use and represent tourism areas. Located in the North-East direction within the area in question area buildings are buildings that respond to local culture with their traditional architecture.

Many of the buildings in the direction of the port were designed with a modern approach, and especially the buildings in the Porto Antico di Genova region exhibit a modern understanding (Figure 9).



Figure 9: Port di Genova Site Plan (Reyimov B. Drawn By, 2025).

The regions examined within the scope of the study were framed with ABCD numbers and functional analyzes were made within the scope of the relevant frameworks. The Porto Antico (Old Port) area of the Genoa coastline is considered and spatial analyses were made by the author.

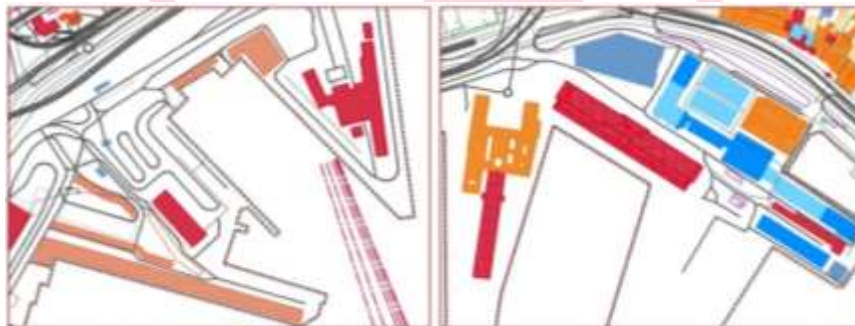


Figure 9. A-B: Function Analysis (Reyimov B. Drawn By, 2025).

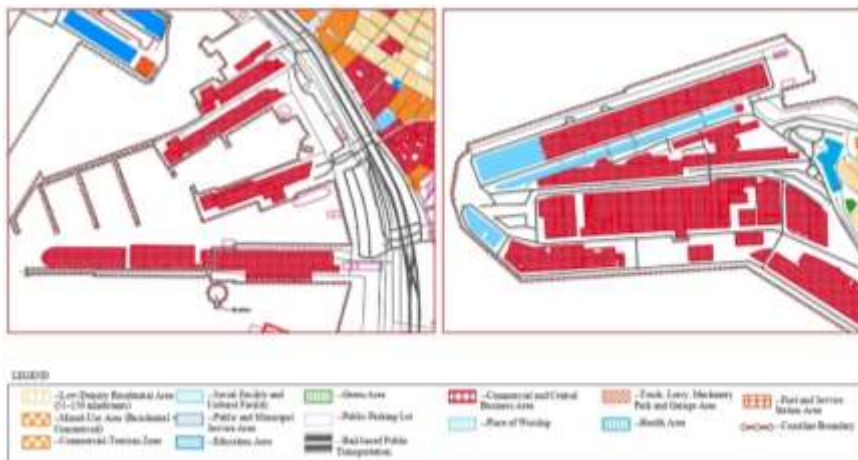


Figure 9. CD: Function Analysis (Reyimov B. Drawn By, 2025).

The city of Genoa has developed as an important port city throughout its history and has received different architectural influences in the process of globalization. Since the coastline is an area where trade, maritime and cultural interactions are intense, the buildings in this region have undergone different functional and aesthetic transformations with globalization. Some notable structures along Genoa's coastline that have been affected by architectural globalization include:

- a. **Porto Antico (Old Port):** After the 1992 EXPO process, the region was affected by global dynamics.
- b. **Aquarium of Genoa (Genoa Aquarium):** The mixed-use structure responds to educational, research, entertainment and commercial functions rather than just an aquarium function.
- c. **Palazzo San Giorgio:** The building, which was first designed as a maritime and trade structure, has undergone great changes under the influence of the globalization process. Today, the building hosts touristic activities.
- d. **La Lanterna (The Lantern):** This monumental building, which is a maritime symbol, has now become a visiting point for tourists.
- e. **Genoa Museum of Art (Genoa Art Museum):** This structure has been influenced by the globalization process and has undergone functional diversity and changes in its spatial organization. It has been reconstructed with modern interior designs and displays global historical artifacts.
- f. **Genoa's Cruise Ship Terminal (Genoa Cruise Ship Terminal):** The cruise ship terminal on the Genoa coastline has undergone a significant transformation, particularly with the increasing impact of tourism. Modernizing and expanding the terminal has strengthened the city's global ties to maritime tourism and trade. The surroundings of the terminal are enriched with functional diversity such as restaurants, shopping malls and cultural event areas.

The city of Genoa is one of the important commercial centers from history to the present. In this context, the city hosts many important global brands. These world-renamed brands are branched on the ground floors of traditional residences on the coastline of Genoa city. This the venues are branches of world-famous brands located on Genoa's coastline and preferred by both locals and tourists.

3.2 Globalization and Functional Diversity in Port Structures

With the impact of globalization, the city of Genoa, like other port cities, is undergoing not only cultural or economic, but also structural and spatial changes. There is functional diversity in the region, which is constantly updated as an architectural structure. It is possible to talk about many structures that have changed due to the impact of globalization in the city of Genoa. For example: Porto Antico, Acquario di Genova, Fiera di Genova, Genoa port and modern trade areas. In the Porto Antico di Genova urban regeneration project, the Porto Antico area on the coastline has been renovated to meet world standards. This project has stripped the old industrial buildings located on the Renzo Piano coastline of industrial functions and transformed them into a mixed-function structure combining cultural, commercial and tourist functions. Today's Porto Antico region includes shopping malls, restaurants, museums, exhibition areas and other social areas. These transformations caused by globalization have prevented the Port of Genoa from being limited to maritime and transportation activities and have also transformed the region into a tourism, culture and entertainment area. Global dynamics have made the city's coastline a globally competitive tourist attraction.

Located in the Porto Antico di Genova region, the Acquario di Genova structure is a world-renowned aquarium structure. The aquarium exhibits the cultural and touristic face of the city of Genoa and is one of the important structures of tourism and trade. With globalization, the building has become an important part of tourism and has contributed to the international recognition of the port of Genoa. In addition to organizing various events on both marine science and environmental protection, the building offers its users the opportunity to meet the marine creatures in the Liguriya sea. This functional diversity that the aquarium receives is part of globalization and also increases environmental awareness.

Another structure located in the Porto Antico di Genova region, which has developed due to the impact of globalization, is the Fiera di Genova. This fairground hosts international events, not regional ones, due to the impact of globalization. The Fiera di Genova fairground offers its users various functions such as culture, trade, technology and education. Such fairgrounds contribute significantly to the city's economy and also support the survival of culture and art. In this context, the Fiera di Genova fairground has ceased to be just a commercial area and has become an area where cultural and touristic activities are carried out. As a result, globalization in the city of Genoa has increased the functional diversity of port structures. This event has allowed a combination of functions to meet the different needs of tourists and local people.

As for the thoughts on the macro scale, the analysis according to the Annual Reports of Genoa and the output of this analysis are included in the following tables and figures (Table 1).

	FEATURED THEMES	FOCUSES	RELATIONSHIPS AND FUNCTIONS	FEATURED THEMES IN PORT STRUCTURES
2080	*Ports Action *Urban Reconstruction *Modern Architecture *Cultural Integration *Transformation of Port Structures *Sustainable Urbanization	* Cultural Centers * Tourism and Trade * Cultural Heritage	*Relationship between Trade and Tourism *Social and Cultural Functions *Relationship between Port and City	*Spatial Connection *Integrated Transportation *Urban Consensus
2091	*Port and City Integration *Renovation Projects *Tourism and Economy *Cultural Wealth *Sustainability	*Port and City Integration *Urban Transformation *Modernization *Commerce and Tourism *Society and Culture *Social Interaction	*Port and City Relationship *Trade and Port Function *Tourism and Infrastructure Relationship	*Spatial Connection *Integrated Transportation System *Interaction Between the Port and Its Surroundings *Renewal of Urban Areas
2092	*Sustainable Urban Development *Port and City Relations *Protection of Cultural Heritage *Tourism and Economic Growth *Infrastructure Renewal *Green Areas and Public Space	*Urban Renewal *Port Area *Social Environment and Economy *Cultural Interaction and Tourism *Sustainability	*Port and Trade Relations *Tourism Infrastructure and Trade Relations *Cultural Functions *City and Function Relations	*Transportation Links Between the Port and the City *Modernization of Port Infrastructure *Spatial Transformation Projects *Link Between Society and Economy
2093	*Urban Sustainability *Ecological Reconstruction *Trade and Cultural Activity in the Port *Developing Tourism Infrastructure *Environmentally Friendly Infrastructure *Architectural and Cultural Identity	*Port *Urban Quality of Life *Tourism and Environmental Impacts *Cultural Protection and Development *Transportation and Connectivity *Infrastructure	*Socio-Economic Relationships Between Port and City *Cultural and Tourism Interactions *Infrastructure and Society Relationship *Urban Integration and Special Use Relationship	*Integration of the Port into the Urban Fabric *New Port Areas and Infrastructure Development *Port/Green and Port Integration *Strengthening Spatial Connections
2094	*Urban Reconstruction *Environmental Sustainability *Port Structures, Tourism and Economic Development *Cultural Identity and Modernization *New Infrastructure Investments	*Port Area *Urban Infrastructure and Quality of Life *Urban Transformation and Cultural Heritage	*City-Nature Relationship *Port and City Economy *Tourism and Cultural Heritage Relationship *Infrastructure and Social Structure Relationship *Cultural Events and Trade Relationship	*Contribution of Port Infrastructure to the Urban Fabric *Spatial Arrangement and Connections *Meeting Urban Needs in the Port Area *Transportation and Connections Between Port Areas
2095	*Sustainable Urban Development *Port Reconstruction and Economic Revitalization *Renew of Cultural Heritage *Environmentally Friendly Infrastructure *Tourism and Cultural Identity *Governance and Participation in Urban Space	*Ports Action *Environmental Impact and Sustainability *Tourism in the City *Environmental Awareness in the Port Area *Local Communities and Cultural Participation	*Port and Urban Economy Relationship *Culture and Economy Relationship *Urban and Tourism Functions	*Integration of Ports Action with the Urban Fabric *Spatial Design and New Infrastructure *Accessibility Between City and Port Areas *Aesthetic and Functional Harmony of Port Structures
2096	*Sustainable Urban Development *Urban Transformation and Port Areas *Environmentally Friendly Tourism *Protection and Renew of Cultural Heritage *Development of Tourism Infrastructure *Environmental and Social Awareness	*Modernization of Ports Action *Social Life and Economy *Urban Design and Public Spaces *Port Area and Urban Integration *Tourism and Urban Development	*Relationship between Port and City Economy *Tourism and Economy *Relationship between Cultural Heritage and City *Relationship between Local Community and Tourism	*Port and City Consensus *Renew of Public Spaces *Sustainable Design *Port Infrastructure and Urban Transformation
2097	*Urban Renewal and Integrated Planning *Sustainable Transportation Systems *Environmentally Friendly Design and Energy Efficiency *Tourism and Economic Development *Cultural Heritage and Identity Protection *Increasing Green Areas	*Port Areas *Environmentally Friendly Housing and Infrastructure *Cultural Heritage *Green Areas in the City *Social Participation and Social Benefits	*Relationship between Ports Action and Urban Economy *Relationship between Tourism and Social and Economic Development *Relationship between Local People and Tourism Sector *Relationship between Port Structures and Urban Area	*Integrating the Port Infrastructure into the City *Creating New Public Spaces *Strengthening the Physical Connections Between the Port and the City *Functional Contribution of the Port and Urban Area
2098	*Sustainable Urban Planning *Green Infrastructure and Environmentally Friendly Architecture *Development of Tourism Infrastructure *Renovation of Cultural Heritage *City and Port Relations	*Port Areas *Social Participation and Community Focus *Ecological Structures *Cultural and Social Areas	*Port-City Relationship *Tourism and Local Economy Relationship *Urban Functions *Public Space Functions	*Development of Ports Action and its integration into the city *Creation of new public spaces between the port and the city *Bringing the port closer to the city center *Modernization of the port infrastructure and urban
2099	*Social and Economic Reconstruction *Urban Renewal and Transformation *Green Infrastructure and Sustainable Development *Development of Tourism Infrastructure *Functional Change in the Port	Port Areas and Tourism *Social Participation and Urban Development *Environmentally Friendly Design *Urban Green Areas and Recreation Areas	*Port and City Relationship *City and Economy Relationship *Local Economy and Tourism Relationship *Cultural Heritage Functions	*Renovation Projects in Ports Action and Surroundings *Integrating Port Areas into the City and Creating Public Spaces *Physical and Social Connections Between the Port and the City
2100	*Urban Revitalization and Economic Development *Sustainable Urban Development *Modernization of Tourism Infrastructure *Environmentally Friendly Innovative Buildings *Ports Action Renewal Projects	*Port Areas *Environmentally Friendly Building and Infrastructure *Cultural Heritage and Modernism *Social Sustainability *Green Areas	*Relationship between Tourism, Culture and Local Economy *Relationship between Port and City	*Increasing Physical Connections Between the Port and the City *Creating New Public Spaces in the Ports Action Areas *Functionalizing Port Areas as Social and Commercial Centers
2101	*Urban Renewal and Modernization *Sustainable Tourism and Economy *Port to City Integration *Cultural Heritage Protection and Renew *Green Infrastructure and Recreational Areas	*Port Structures *Society *Sustainability *Socio-economic Impacts of Tourism	*Tourism, Culture and Infrastructure Relationship *Port and Transportation Relationship *Cultural Tourism Functions	*Physical Integration Between the Port and the City *Restructuring of Ports Action and Its Contribution to the City *Relaunching of the Port Infrastructure
2102	*Urban Reconstruction *Social Integration and Urbanization *Sustainable Infrastructure and Environmental Design *Connections Between Ports Action and the City *Protection of Historical and Cultural Heritage	*Urban Transformation and Port Structures *Environmental Sustainability *Local Society and Culture *Cultural Tourism and Urban Economy	*Port and Transportation Relationship *Port Economy and Tourism Relationship *Public Space Functions	*Integration of the Port Infrastructure into the Urban Fabric *Restructuring of the Ports Action District and Integration with the Port *Transformation of the Port Areas into a Recreational Area

2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Sustainable Urban Development *Reconnection Between Port and City *Environmental Awareness and Infrastructure Innovation *Revival of Cultural Heritage *Social Participation and Urban Engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Urban Sustainability and Social Integration *Port Areas and Connections *Local Economy *Efficient Transportation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Port Areas' Relationship with Tourism and Trade *Public Space Functions *Functional Diversity in the Port Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Integrating the Port into the City *Transforming Public Spaces and Adding Green Areas *Restructuring Port Infrastructure and Social Functions
2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Sustainable Urban Reconstruction *Strengthening the Physical Connection Between the Port and the City *Protection and Re-use of Cultural Heritage *Environmentally Friendly Infrastructure Development *Social Participation and Public Spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Public Spaces *Tourism and Port Areas *Social and Economic Needs *City Transformation and Social Participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Port Areas, Tourism and Trade Relations *Cultural Functions and Spatial Relations *Local Economy and Social Area Relations *Urban Functions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Integrating the Port into the Urban Fabric *Developing Pedestrian Paths and Transportation Network *Opening the Port to the Public and Increasing Social Interactions *Integrating Infrastructure and Green Areas
2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Sustainable Urban Planning *Transformation of Port Areas *Economic Valuation of Cultural Heritage *Environmental Responsibility and Natural Resources *Tourism and Local Economy Integration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Green Infrastructure and Natural Areas *Social Participation and Local Community *Transportation Between Port and City *Cultural Events and Creative Industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Port and City Relationship *Ecological Infrastructure Functions *Cultural Heritage and Economy Relationship *Tourism and Infrastructure Relationship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Pedestrian-Friendly Areas and Accessibility *Physical Connection Between the Port and the City *Opening Port Areas for Public Use *Infrastructure for Social and Cultural Activities
2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Sustainable Urban Development *Revitalization of the Port Area *Environmentally Friendly Infrastructure *Green Cities and Improvement of Natural Areas *Digital Transformation and Smart Cities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Urban Spaces *Environmentally Friendly Design and Infrastructure *Port Areas and City Integration *Social Responsibility *Cultural Heritage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Port and City Relations *Design and Social Relations *Urban Infrastructure and Ecology Relations *Tourism and Culture Relations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Integration of the Port Area with the City Transportation Network *Integration of Various Users in Port Areas *Creation of New Public Spaces *Physical and Social Infrastructure Connections
2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Sustainable Port Development *Urban Renewal and Transformation *Environmental Sustainability and Green Energy *Tourism and Urban Identity *Cultural Heritage Protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Port Areas *Urban Infrastructure Modernization *Social Participation *Smart City *Economic Accessibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Port and City Relationship *Urban Infrastructure and Ecosystem Relationship *Environmentally Friendly Functions *Functions of Historical Buildings *Culture and Tourism Relationship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Integration of Port Areas into the City *Dual-Purpose Uses *Urban Renewal and Expansion of Port Berths *Modernization of Historical Port Structures *New Public Spaces and Social Spaces
2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Port and Urban Area Integration *Environmental Sustainability *Cultural Heritage Revitalization *Urban Renewal and Modernization *Tourism Infrastructure and Economic Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Port Areas and the City *Environmentally Friendly Solutions *Digitalization and Smart City *Social Housing *Social Participation and Urban Planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Port and City Relationship *Culture and Society Relationship *Green Space and Public Relations *Socio-economic Relations *Historical Buildings and Modernism Relationship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Integration of Port Areas with Urban Life *Dual-Purpose Use Areas *Innovative Designs and Infrastructure Innovations *Public Spaces and Green Urban Areas
2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Port Reconstruction *Sustainable Development *Smart City Technologies and Infrastructure *Social Participation and Urban Planning *Tourism Development and Cultural Heritage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Port and Urban Areas *Environmental Awareness *Urban Transformation Projects *Cultural Wealth *High-Performance Buildings and Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Port and Transportation Relationship *City and Social Relationship *Public Space Functions *Cultural Infrastructure Functions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Integration of Port Areas with Urban Life *Reuse Projects of Urban Transformation Areas *Creation of Green and Public Spaces *Dual-Purpose Use Areas
2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Post-Pandemic Reconstruction *Sustainable Transition and Projects *Smart Cities and Digital Infrastructure Development *New Strategies in Urban and Port Integration *Public Health and Quality of Life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Pandemic and Cultural Impacts *Environmental Responsibility *Port and City *Digital Transformation and Transportation Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Relationship between Sustainability and the City *Smart Infrastructure Functions *Relationship between Tourism and Economy *Public Space Functions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Integrating Port Areas with Urban Life *Environmentally Friendly Port Projects and Sustainable Transportation Solutions *Digitalization of Urban and Port Infrastructure *Dual-Purpose Use Areas and Public Spaces
2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Post-Pandemic Economic Recovery and Urban Renewal *Sustainable Transition and Environmental Impacts *Digital Infrastructure and Smart City Applications *Urban Transformation and Integration in Port Areas *Fighting Against Climate Change and Green Growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Post-Pandemic Society *Smart City and Digitalization *Social Participation and Local Economy *Cultural Tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Port and City Relationship *Environmentally Friendly and Smart Transportation Functions *Sustainability and Tourism Relationship *Infrastructure Functions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Revival of Ports and Their Association with Urban Development *Environmentally Friendly Construction and Environmental Protection Projects in Port Areas *Smart Infrastructure Applications in Urban Port Integration
2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Urban Transformation and Smart City Technologies *Sustainable Energy Solutions and Environmental Policy *Green Infrastructure and Reconstruction in Port Areas *Protection of Cultural and Historical Heritage *Tourism Economy and Digitalization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Socio-Economy *Carbon Footprint *Modernization of Ports *Digital and Smart Transportation Solutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Port and City Relations *Social and Cultural Relations *Environmentally Friendly Transportation Systems and Port Relations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *The Role of Ports in Economic and Urban Functions *Environmentally Friendly Port Structures and Sustainability *Smart Infrastructure Solutions in Port Areas
2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Sustainable Urban Transformation and Reconstruction in Port Areas *Digital Transformation and Smart City Applications *Community and Nature Friendly Infrastructure *Solutions Innovative Strategies and Digitalization (Urban, Tourism, Industry) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Sustainable Port Structures *Green Infrastructure Projects *Cultural Heritage and Digitalization *Renewable Energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Urban Development and Port Relations *Social Participation and Social Functions *Digitalization, Tourism and Cultural Relations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Interaction of Economic Activities and Urban Infrastructures in the Port *Integration of Social Infrastructure and Green Areas into Port Areas
2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Sustainable Port Development and Smart Infrastructures *Urban Strategies to Combat Climate Change *Digitalization and Data Management in Port Areas *Urban Resilience and Disaster Management *Social Participation and Economic Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Carbon Neutral Port *Social Participation *Green Infrastructure *Innovative Transportation *Energy Efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Port and City Relationship *Climate and Local Government Relationship *Smart Tourism and Cultural Relations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Economic, Social and Environmental Integration in Port Areas *Combination of Social Infrastructure and Ecological Design *Sustainable Ecosystem Management on the Coast

Table 1: Genoa Annual Report (Genoa Annual Report) Analysis between 2000-2024 (Reyimov B. Created by Genoa Annual Report Considering municipal data, 2025).

Which years and what kind of themes came to the fore based on the themes obtained according to the annual reports of the Municipality of Genoa (Genoa Annual Report) are expressed in the chart below (Figure 10).

In line with this study, the effects of architectural globalization on port structures and functional diversity on the Genoa coastline were examined (Figure 11).

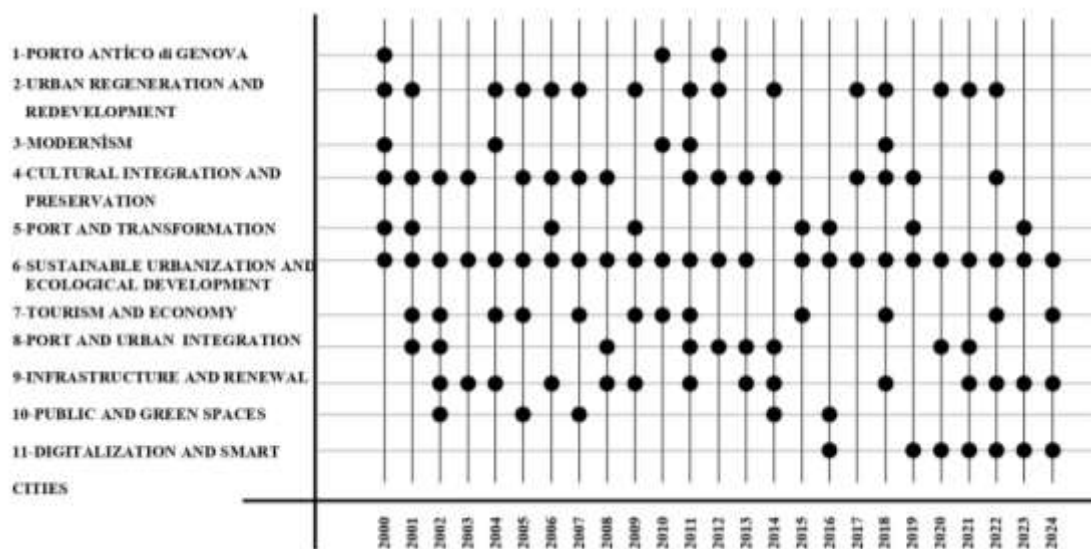


Figure 10: Analysis of Prominent Themes According to Genoa Annual Report Between 2000-2024 (Reyimov B. Drawn By, 2025).

4. FINDINGS

The coastline of the city of Genoa hosts the flow of important port trade around the world, first in Italy. The city has played a strategic role in areas such as industry, commercial and maritime from history to the present. Commercial, industrial and maritime activities and the global dynamics that these activities bring with them played an important role in the formation process of the city. Especially in recent years, factors such as architectural globalization, commercial development, urbanization, cultural interaction and environmental sustainability have been effective in the formation of both structural and functional diversity on Genoa's coastline. Architectural globalization has a great impact on the functional diversity of the Genoa coastline, the architecture of the city and economic structuring. With architectural globalization, the port of Genoa has become one of the important commercial points. In addition to traditional industrial and commercial activities, the city's coastline has begun to be used in sectors such as tourism, social, cultural events and entertainment. These functional variations and changes have become especially evident in the Porto Antico di Genova region of the coastline. This region has entered urban transformation processes and many of its buildings in the region have taken on a mixed function. The most prominent example that has taken on a mixed function is the Porto Antico building. This building houses multiple functions within its structure. The building, which hosts cultural, social and entertainment activities, has become one of the important points of tourism after urban transformation. On the city's coastline, the combination of cultural and commercial functions has led to the diversification of the city's socio-economic structure.

Another structure affected by globalization on the coastline of the city of Genoa is the Acquario di Genova, located in the Porto Antico di Genova region. The city's coastline is part of global tourism it has become an important center of attraction by being affected by its flow. Aquariums, museums, shopping malls and restaurants in the said region have increased the tourism potential of the city. The functional diversity that the region has received has become attractive for external tourists coming to the city. The Porto Antico di Genova area, which has become one of the key points of tourism flow, provides the balance between local architecture and modern architecture. The Genoa coastline combines traditional and global functions. The vehicle axis passing through the city's coastline is like a barrier between local and modern architecture. While functional diversity is observed on the ground floors of accommodation buildings in the northern parts of the region, buildings on the southern strip such as Acquario di Genova, Fiera di Genova, Porto Antico, etc. are free from accommodation functions and host global functions (Figure 9). In this context, spatial and structural differences have occurred.

The Genoa coastline has undergone significant urban regeneration projects and has been influenced in the process by global dynamics. Buildings such as warehouses and hangars located in old industrial areas have been transformed into modern living spaces. It has again diversified with numerous functions such as trade, tourism, hospitality, leisure and culture. Infrastructure and transportation investments along the coastline have allowed it to establish stronger connections with global networks. This process increased new functional requirements on the city's coastline, and functional diversity was achieved by building structures such as Fiera di Genova. The old buildings located around the port have transformed into modern offices, hotels and shopping malls, providing both functional diversity and economic growth.

The structures along the Genoa coastline have been redesigned in line with globalization's understanding of environmental sustainability. Renewable energy sources, green roofs and the use of environmentally friendly materials have been important steps towards both reducing environmental impact and strengthening the city's global image. Nature-sensitive and sustainable architectural practices have increased in projects carried out in port areas. This has transformed functional diversity into an environmentally conscious city structure.

Another impact of globalization on functional diversity has been observed in the socio-cultural structure of the city. Increased international trade and tourism around the port has allowed different cultures to interact with each other. This has enriched the cultural structure of the city, but also brought negative effects such as social inequalities and gentrification. In some areas around the port, new housing developments have been rapidly built in areas previously inhabited by low-income groups.

The increase in the number of marinas along the Genoa coastline has, due to the impact of globalization, generated a great functional diversity, especially in the areas of shipping and yacht tourism. These marinas strengthened Genoa's connection with the luxury tourism and yachting industry, making the city a marina center on a global scale.

5. EVALUATION

The impact of globalization on functional diversity along the Genoa coastline has shaped the social, economic and environmental structure in the city, with both positive and negative aspects. Architectural globalization has allowed Genoa to establish a strong global link in terms of trade and tourism, but with it problems such as urban regeneration, environmental sustainability and social inequality. These dynamics have led to an enrichment of functional diversity on Genoa's coastline, but with complex societal impacts.

According to Genoa annual reports, the city has highlighted themes of integration of local architecture and modern architecture, sustainable environmentally friendly designs, flexibility of spatial use, urban transformation, renewal, culture, social interaction, tourism, transport and accessibility (Figure 10).

The relationship between the historical texture of Genoa city center and the modern buildings on the coastline is noteworthy. The port buildings in the city showcase the blended version of local architecture and contemporary understanding to the environment and its users. Especially port structures have turned into multi-purpose buildings that combine functions such as trade, tourism and housing. The areas in question are planned in line with the needs of city users and tourists and with a cultural focus. Such planning contributes to the city economy while at the same time strengthening social interaction. Adopting urban transformation, the city has been renewed and changed under global influences. In recent years, ecological designs, green buildings and energy efficiency have come to the fore throughout the city of Genoa, especially on the coastline. These approaches have made significant contributions to the sustainable environment. Urban renovations implemented in the city have been affected by globalization. This event brought about functional diversity in buildings. It has been influenced by global dynamics, integrating modern requirements in regions with a historical texture, such as Porto Antico di Genova. This integration process has become globalized, giving both structural and spatial diversity to many of the structures in the region. Recently, with the planning of smart city infrastructures, sustainable living has begun to come to the fore throughout the city (Figure 10).

6. CONCLUSION and DISCUSSION

In conclusion, it stresses the urgent need for collective efforts to understand and address the complex interrelationships between the effects of globalization on functional diversity along the Genoa coastline, global trade, local biodiversity and ecosystem health. As coastal ecosystems face the growing impacts of globalization, it is critical to build resilience through conservation initiatives, informed policy frameworks and sustainable economic strategies. Such a multifaceted approach could create a future in which coastal ecosystems evolve alongside human activities, ensuring the continuity of their invaluable services. Like other Italian cities, the city of Genoa has been affected by globalization. As one of the important port cities, the Genoa coastline has had constant commercial and cultural interactions from its existence to the present day. The needs and needs brought about by these events affected the central structure and the infrastructure of the city. The spaces, which are constantly updated in line with the requirements, have been affected by globalization, allowing functional variations and mixed uses on the coastline. The themes that have come to the fore in the city of Genoa in recent years and the effects of the themes on architectural diversity are listed below.

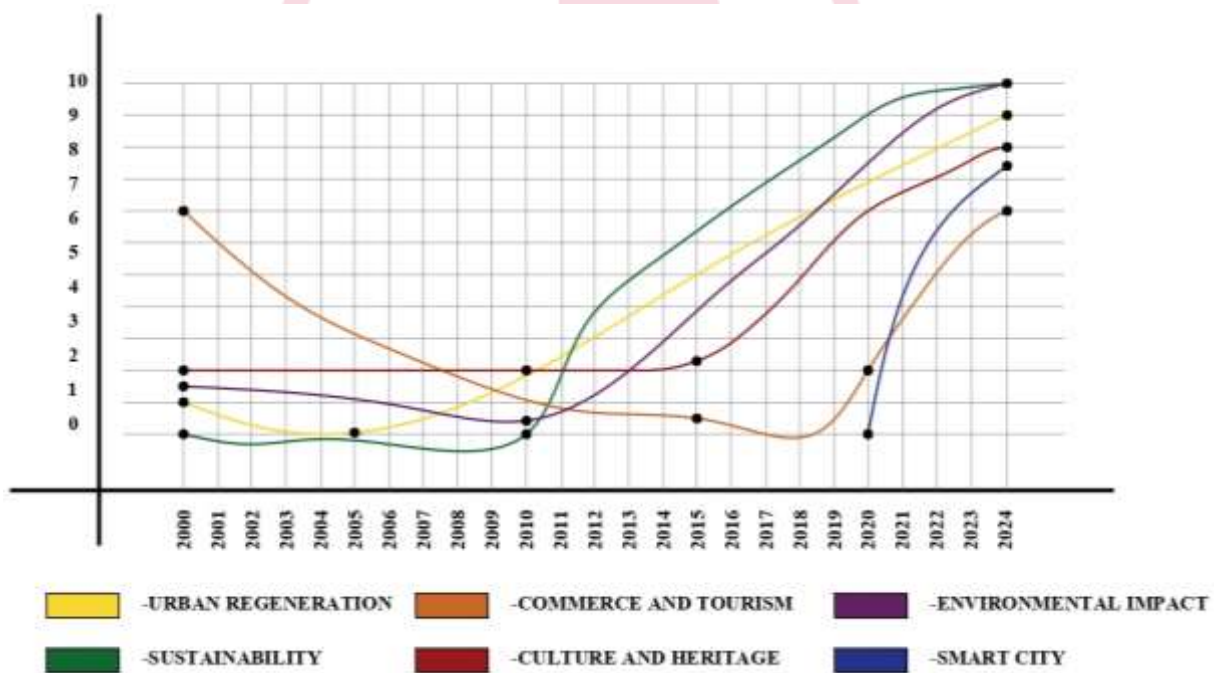


Figure 11: Analysis of the impact of globalization on functional diversity, According to the Genoa Annual Report Between 2000-2024 (Reyimov B. Drawn By, 2025).

- **Urban Reconstruction:** Starting from a low level in 2000, it has increased significantly since 2005 (Porto Antico Region). The renovation work done in this area has been influenced by global dynamics and the structures in the Porto Antico area have undergone functional diversity.
- **Sustainability:** It is at low levels in the 2000s. It has been increasing rapidly since 2010 with the emergence of sustainable development themes (Fiera Di Genova). The fairground is used and influenced by the sustainable ideas that come to the fore. This event has allowed for architectural globalization.
- **Trade and Tourism:** Starting from high levels, it experienced a decline between 2015-2020, but started to rise with the end of the 2020 pandemic (Acquario di Genova). The aquarium structure has adapted to global dynamics with its mixed use.
- **Cultural Heritage:** It remained at a constant level between 2000-2010 and started its rise as of 2015. This has led to functional diversity as well as preserving the initial urban fabric.
- **Environmental Impact:** Starting from low levels, it increased in 2010 and has reached an important point today. In this context, it initiated important infrastructure and superstructure projects in port architecture.
- **Smart City:** It emerged in 2020 with the development of its technology and is gaining importance and increasing rapidly. The smart city theme, which has become global with the development of technology, has enabled architectural globalization and functional diversity on the Genoa coastline.

Port structures, which have undergone globalisation and functional diversity as a result of being influenced by relevant themes: the:

- Porto Antico - region trade and tourism
- Porto di Genova - trade and modernism
- Fiera di Genova (Fairground) - tourism and culture
- Terminal Traghetti terminal - trade
- Acquario di Genova - tourism and trade
- Marina di Genova - tourism
- Porto di Pra - trade and smart city

as a result of being influenced by their themes, they have adapted to global understanding.

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