



Bruneck City in Italy

Ahmet Hadrovic

Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

* Corresponding Author: **Ahmet Hadrovic**

Article Info

ISSN (Online): 2582-7138

Impact Factor (RSIF): 7.98

Volume: 06

Issue: 06

November - December 2025

Received: 13-09-2025

Accepted: 16-10-2025

Published: 10-11-2025

Page No: 241-253

Abstract

The author made a content-rich trip through Austria and the northern part of Italy by participating in the scientific conference 15th International Passive House Conference 2011, which was held (May 26 - 30, 2011) in Innsbruck. In order to get to know those parts of Austria that are not on the main roads (from Slovenia to Germany, for example), the author decided to drive from the Slovenia-Austria border to Innsbruck by car (with the possibility of taking breaks where he wants) the southern part of Austria and the northern part of Italy in order to better get to know the alpine part of these countries, smaller urban settlements in their natural environment and experience the atmosphere of the most important road that connects the southern part of Europe with its northern part. Arriving from Slovenia to the Austrian town of Villach (in the south of Austria), the Author continued his drive to Innsbruck through the colorful Gail Valley, which stretches in an East-West direction, passing through smaller towns - Sankt Stefan im Gailtal (St. Stefan in the Gail Valley), Hermagor -Pressegger See and Kötschach-Mauthen. Considering the time of the trip (May), the experience of the Gail valley, squeezed between the high peaks of the Alps (which were covered with snow), was particularly rich. From Austria, the journey to Innsbruck continued via the Italian cities of Bruneck, Bolzano and Merano.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.54660/IJMRGE.2025.6.6.241-253>

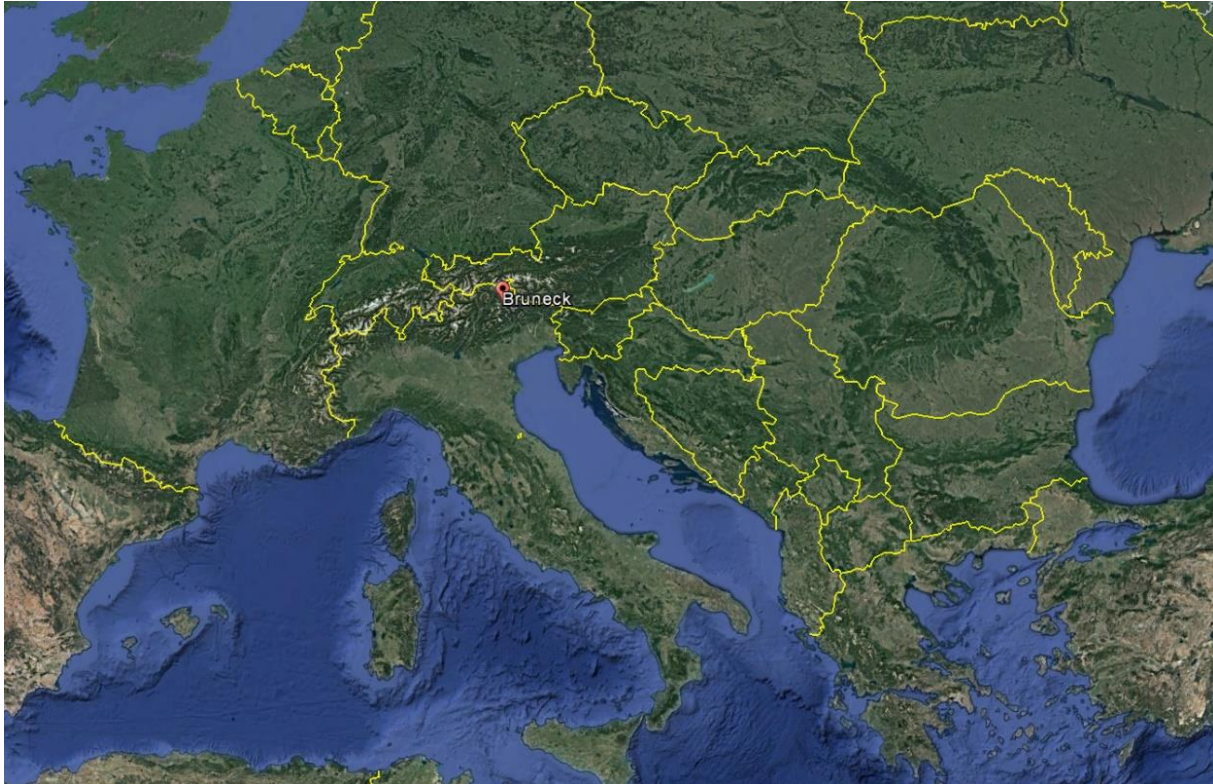
Keywords: Italy, Bruneck (Brunico), Synergy of Natural Environment, Social Environment and Man

1. Introduction

Bruneck (Brunico) is a city (with about 17,143 inhabitants, 2024) ^[1] located on the Rienza River, in the Pustertal Valley in the Italian province of South Tyrol (Geographic coordinates: 46°47'46.72"N, 11°56'07.87"E, elevation: 834). The city is framed by the Zillertal Alps to the west, the Rieserferner mountain to the east and the Kronplatz mountain massif to the south (Figure 1). Bruneck is about 35 km west of Brixen, about 70 km from Bolzano on the way to the Brenner Pass, and about 60 km from Winnebach on the border with East Tyrol in Austria. The majority of Bruneck's population speaks German (82.4%), while 15.24% speak Italian and 2.29% speak Ladin. The city of Bruneck was founded in 1256, and was named after the prince-archbishop of Bressanone Brune von Kirchberg (?-1288). Twenty years after the founding of the city (1276), the Bruneck fortress is mentioned in written documents. The first church, the Rain Church, was built (1358) under the walls of the fortress. The city acquired the status of a free market in 1370, during the reign of the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, Charles IV (1316-1378). During the 14th and 15th centuries, Bruneck was a trade center on the way from the Pustertal valley to Venice, which contributed to its development. At this time, the painter and sculptor Michael Pacher (1435-1498) lived and worked in the city, and the city was one of the most important artistic centers in the entire Alpine area. An order of Capuchins arrived in the city (1626) and built their monastery on "Spitalangerle", which still exists. The city (1723) suffered a devastating fire when it was almost destroyed. The Ursulines built their own monastery in the town (1741). During the time of Napoleon Bonaparte, in the period 1804-1815, the city was a logistics center for his army.

During the First World War, a unit from the Czech Republic (as part of the Austro-Hungarian army) was located in the city, where the city was a center of logistics, without direct war actions. During the Second World War, the city was repeatedly bombed by the Allies. The modern city of Bruneck is connected by traffic with its immediate surroundings, and the main highway connecting Southern and Northern Europe

passes through it. A traffic circle has been arranged around the city, which relieves the city of transit traffic. A large number of thermal power plants operating on biomass (with a total installed capacity of 109 million kWh) have been installed in the area of the city of Bruneck, and the city is the largest energy hub in South Tyrol.



Source: Google Earth. Accessed: November 10, 2025

Fig 1: Bruneck (Brunico). Location

Today, tourism is one of the most important economic branches of the town of Bruneck, where numerous ski resorts with well-equipped accommodation facilities attract a large number of visitors. The city has a wide spectrum of industrial production (located in the industrial zone) and a large number of service companies. The city is famous for its beer production (Rienzbräu).

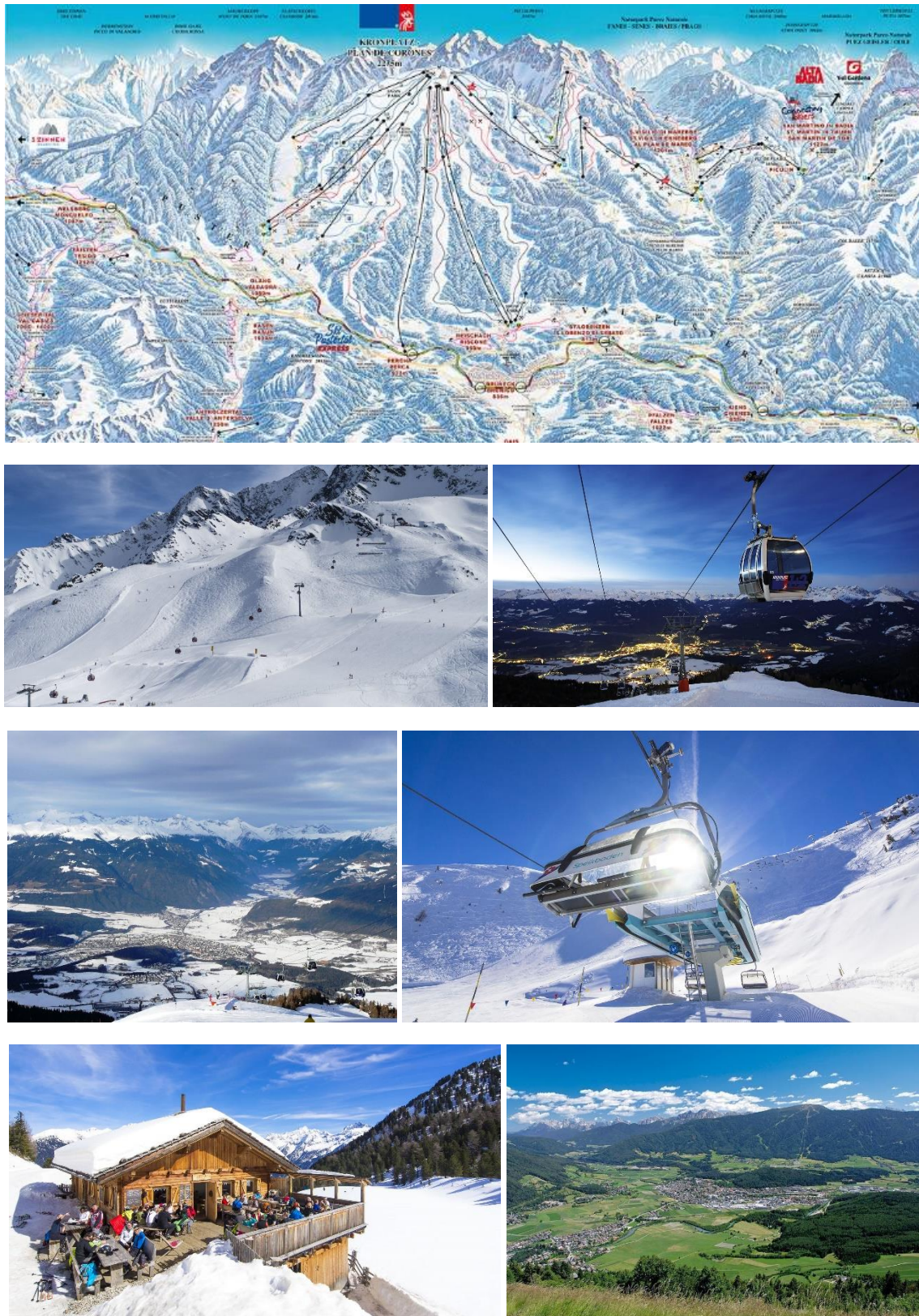
The author's visit to the Gail River Valley in Austria and the northern part of Italy is part of an extensive study and confirmation of his theory of Architecturally Defined Space (ADS) [2-28].

2. Natural resources and sights

The town of Bruneck (Brunico) is a typical Alpine town whose natural resources are generated by the Alps: water (snow), extensive pastures, fertile plains along the Rienza River, forests (Figures 2,3). The location of the city on an important European road connecting Southern and Northern

Europe gives all these riches their full value. The climate in Brunico is cold and temperate. Bruneck has significant rainfall throughout the year. Even the driest month still has a lot of precipitation. This location is classified as Dfb by Köppen and Geiger. In Bruneck, the average annual temperature is 4.2 °C. The annual amount of precipitation is 1146 mm. Bruneck is located in the northern hemisphere. Summer here starts at the end of June and ends in September [29].

Kronplatz ski resort (German: Skigebiet Kronplatz) is the most famous ski resort (also known as Plan de Corones) in the surroundings of the town of Bruneck and in South Tyrol (Figure 2). Within the ski resort, there are trails for all levels of races, from recreational to competitive. During the summer, the area of this ski resort attracts many visitors (mountaineers and recreationists) because of its exceptional beauty and wide view of the town of Bruneck and its surroundings [30].



Source: <https://www.bergfex.com/kronplatz/>, Accessed: November 10, 2025

Source: <http://www.kronplatz.com/en/winter/skiing-snowboarding>, Accessed: November 10, 2025

Source: <http://www.archiv-bruneck.it/it/storia-della-citta/plan-de-corones>, Accessed: November 10, 2025

Source: <https://www.hotel-rudolf.com/en/skiing-alps/ski-resorts-italy>, Accessed: November 10, 2025

Fig 2: Kronplatz ski resort



Source: <http://www.messner-mountain-museum.it/en/ortles/offers/#events>, Accessed: November 10, 2025

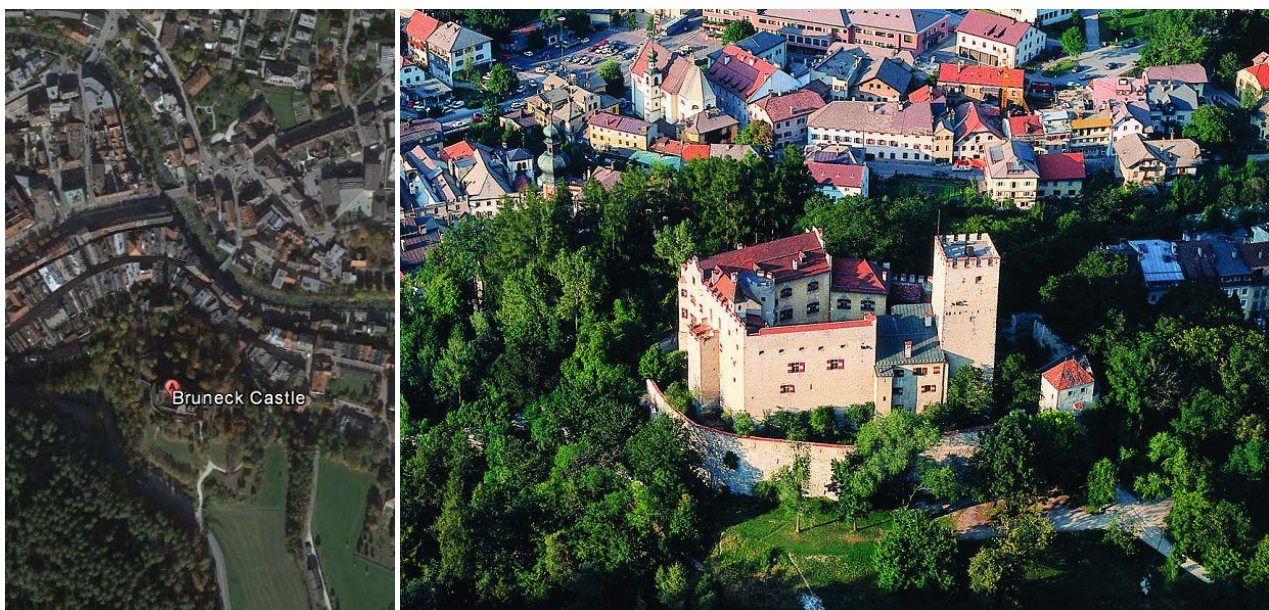
Fig 3: Animal husbandry in the surroundings of Bruneck

3. Architectural cultural and historical heritage

The Bruneck city (Brunico) was founded in the 13th century, in the rich natural surroundings of the Alps and on the routes of old Roman roads. These conditions generated a rich life of people, which is evidenced by its architectural and general cultural-historical heritage, both on site and exhibited in several museums in the city.

Bruneck Castle (German: Schloss Bruneck, geographic coordinates: 46°47'39.7" N, 11°56'22.3" E) is located on a hill (Schlossberg), visible from afar above the town of Bruneck in the Puster Valley (South Tyrol). The first documentary mention dates back to February 9, 1276. The history of Bruneck Castle began in 1250 in a turbulent period after the death of Emperor Friedrich II (1194-1250). Powerful local princes began to occupy areas, especially the church. Bishop Bruno von Kirchberg's administrative seat in the Puster Valley was in Aufhofen, which was completely unprotected. That is why in 1251-1288. year, a small but well-fortified castle was built on a rock that jutted out above the valley. At the same time, he began to build a city at the

foot of the Schlossberg in Bruneck. The first captain of the castle was (probably) Jakob von Trautson, who was appointed in 1309. Already in the 14th century, Bishop Albert von Enn (?-1336) expanded the castle and surrounded it with a wall. In the 15th century, fortifications and dam systems were greatly expanded under Prince Georg Golser (?-1489). As a result, the castle was renovated and expanded. Prince-bishop Christoph von Schroffenstein (1460-1521) turned the castle into a residential palace at the beginning of the 16th century. Around 1900, the castle was again thoroughly restored by Simon Aichner (1816-1910). In more recent times, Bruneck Castle served several times as emergency accommodation for schools with a lack of space, namely the Bruneck Trade School (today the Bruneck Commercial High School) and the Realgymnasium Bruneck. Finally, the Südtiroler Sparkasse Foundation bought it and handed it over to the municipality of Bruneck for use. This in turn was offered to extreme mountaineer Reinhold Messner, who opened his mountain museum Messner Bergvölker in July 2011 (Figure 4).





Source: Google Earth, Accessed: November 10, 2025

Source: <http://www.messner-mountain-museum.it/en/ripa/museum/>, Accessed: November 10, 2025

Source: <https://www.langgenhof.com/en/brunico.html>, Accessed: November 10, 2025

Source: <https://www.suedtirol-kompakt.com/schloss-bruneck-messner-mountain-museum/>, Accessed: November 10, 2025

Source: <https://www.vivosuedtirol.com/burgen-schloesser/schloss-bruneck/>, Accessed: November 10, 2025

Fig 4: Bruneck Castle (Schloss Bruneck)

The Church of the Assumption of Mary (German: Die Pfarrkirche Bruneck/Mariä Himmelfahrt Kirche, geographic coordinates: 46°47'39.6" N, 11°56'35" E) is a Roman Catholic church built in the 19th century (Figure 5). The first church dedicated to St. Maria was built in the 13th century in Bruneck. This church was extended (1515). After the church building was destroyed in fires (1851, 1853), the present

church was built according to the project of the Viennese architect Hermann Bergmann (1816-1886), and was consecrated in 1856. The church was built in a mixture of neo-Romanesque and neo-classicism. The church is known for the ceiling paintings (frescoes) made by the Austrian painter Georg Mader (1824-1881) and the paintings in the altar made by Franz Hellweger (1812-1880).





Source: Google Earth, Accessed: November 10, 2025

Source: <https://suedtirol.live/en/city/bruneck-brunico-c16>, Accessed: November 10, 2025

Source: <http://www.glorie.at/PUSTERTAL/Bruneck-liebfrau/bruneck-liebfrau-all.html>, Accessed: November 10, 2025

Fig 5: The Church of the Assumption of Mary (Die Pfarrkirche Bruneck/Mariä Himmelfahrt Kirche)

Bruneck City Theater (German: Stadttheater Bruneck, geographic coordinates: 46°47'53.7" N, 11°56'45.8" E) is a German-language theater in Bruneck (Figure 6). Stadttheater Bruneck was founded (1994) by Klaus Gasperi (1950-) as a theater in a pub. Originally located in the Hotel Bruneck, the theater changed its location several times in the first years of its existence. The current headquarters at Dantestrasse 21 was moved in 2006/2007 after a comprehensive renovation. Since then, Stadttheater Bruneck has realized ten theater productions per season, including co-productions with

friendly theaters from Austria and Germany. In addition to the theater (which also includes dance and children's theater, in addition to indoor productions), jazz concerts by internationally famous musicians (Wolfgang Muthspiel, Dave Douglas, Marc Copland, David Liebman, Christian Muthspiel, Benjamin Schmid...), cabarets and film screenings are regularly offered. and discussion events. Until today, Klaus Gasperi was responsible for the artistic direction of the Schauspielhaus.



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: November 10, 2025

Source: <http://pendolaria.it/in-alto-adige-nuove-stazioni-a-brunico-nord-e-bolzano-casanova/>, Accessed: November 10, 2025

Source: https://lh5.googleusercontent.com/p/AF1QipOemuy_ou9WXJDF0lPkitM8DQioimWJnJLrUHcE=h1440, Accessed: November 10, 2025

Fig 6: Bruneck City Theater (Stadttheater Bruneck)

The Austro-Hungarian Military Cemetery in Bruneck (Italian: Cimitero Austro-Ungarico di Brunico, German: Bruneck-Österreichisch-Ungarischer Friedhof, coordinates: 46°47'35.99" N, 11°56'16.26" E) is a war cemetery created during 1. world war (and partly during the 2nd world war) in

which Austro-Hungarian soldiers were buried. It is interesting that dead soldiers of different ethnic and religious affiliations, including Muslims and Jews, were buried in the cemetery (Figure 7).



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: November 10, 2025

Source: <https://www.ww1cemeteries.com/ita-bruneck-austro-hungarian-war-cemetery.html>, Accessed: November 10, 2025

Fig 7: The Austro-Hungarian Military Cemetery in Bruneck (Italian: Cimitero Austro-Ungarico di Brunico, German: Bruneck-Österreichisch-Ungarischer Friedhof)

Ursuline City Gate (German: Das Ursulines Stadttor, geographic coordinates: 46°47'45.3" N, 11°56'20" E) is the western entrance gate to the city of Bruneck (Figure 8). Before the construction (1741) of the Ursula monastery, the door led to the customs square and customs buildings where goods were declared. The tower at the entrance gate is decorated with paintings. One of them was probably made by the painter Hans von Bruneck (1390-1440). Stadtgasse is located in the historic center of the South Tyrolean town of Bruneck. For a long time it was the only street in the city that explained its name. Around 1250, the alley was an integral part of Bruneck Castle. Its route was based on the old main road from Augsburg to Venice. To what extent this also applies to the Roman road that passes through the Pusteria valley (Val Pusteria) is controversial in research. In any case, the Stadtgasse was relatively wide towards the west, while the eastern part is narrow, due to the course of the river Rienz approaching the Schlossberg. In 1336, the city wall was completed under Brixen bishop Albert von Enn (?-1336), who limited the city alley with his gates. There were about 90 houses in this street. With the exception of Ragen, the individual districts ran along the Stadtgasse: one on the

Schlossberg side from Ragentor to the former courthouse (today's Meusburgerhaus), the second from there to the Ursulinentor, the third on the Rienz side, from the Ursulinentor to the Florianitor and the fourth, from there to the Ragentor. These districts were governed by so-called district masters, who were appointed by the city council. All traffic through the Pustertal led, therefore, through Bruneck and through the Stadtgasse. The goods were uncovered here and were temporarily stored in the ball pit, which was located on the site that would later become the Ursuline convent. In 1723, the buildings on the Stadtgasse were badly affected by a severe city fire. It was not until the middle of the 19th century that traffic was diverted from the Stadtgasse to the now filled moat north of the city wall. At the end of the 19th century, animal husbandry within the old town was suspended and finally banned. At that time, cattle were still kept in many houses on the Stadtgasse. In 1911, the last stables disappeared here. During the Fascist period, the German name Stadtgasse was replaced by the Italian name Via Principe Umberto. Today, the entire Stadtgasse is a pedestrian zone.



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: November 10, 2025

Source: [https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stadtgasse_\(Bruneck\)#/media/Datei:Bruneck,_Ursulinentor_01.jpg](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stadtgasse_(Bruneck)#/media/Datei:Bruneck,_Ursulinentor_01.jpg), Accessed: November 10, 2025

Source: <https://www.sentres.com/en/the-town-gates-of-bruneck>, Accessed: November 10, 2025

Fig 8: Ursuline City Gate (Das Ursulines Stadttor)

Municipio Square (Italian: Piazza Municipio, German: Rathausplatz, geographic coordinates: 46°47'46.78" N, 11°56'07.68" E) was designed (2003) by the architectural firm Willeitu Architektur (Figure 9). The square is a multi-

functional open space where various mass events such as concerts and Christmas celebrations are held. The square is framed by public buildings (municipal offices and City Marketing Bruneck) ^[31].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: November 10, 2025

Source: <http://development.idm-suedtirol.com/en/film-location/locations/locations-5/detail?id=92403>, Accessed: November 10, 2025

Fig 9: Municipio Square (Italian: Piazza Municipio, German: Rathausplatz)

The South Tyrolean Folklore Museum (Italian: Museo del folklore sudtirolese, German: Südtiroler Folkloremuseum, geographical coordinates: 46°48'10.83" N, 11°57'14.92" E) is the oldest museum in South Tyrol, which exhibits exhibits that testify to the history of this Italian province. The museum

is arranged in the historical baroque building "Mair am Hof" built in the 17th century. On three hectares of open space, original farms, craft workshops and gardens are arranged (Figure 10).





Source: Google Earth, Accessed: November 10, 2025

Source: https://www.suedtirol.info/en/experience/south-tyrolean-folklore-museum_activity_11802, Accessed: November 10, 2025

Source: <https://www.outdooractive.com/en/historical-site/dolomites-kronplatz/south-tyrolean-folklore-museum/16432975/#dmlb=1>
Accessed: November 10, 2025

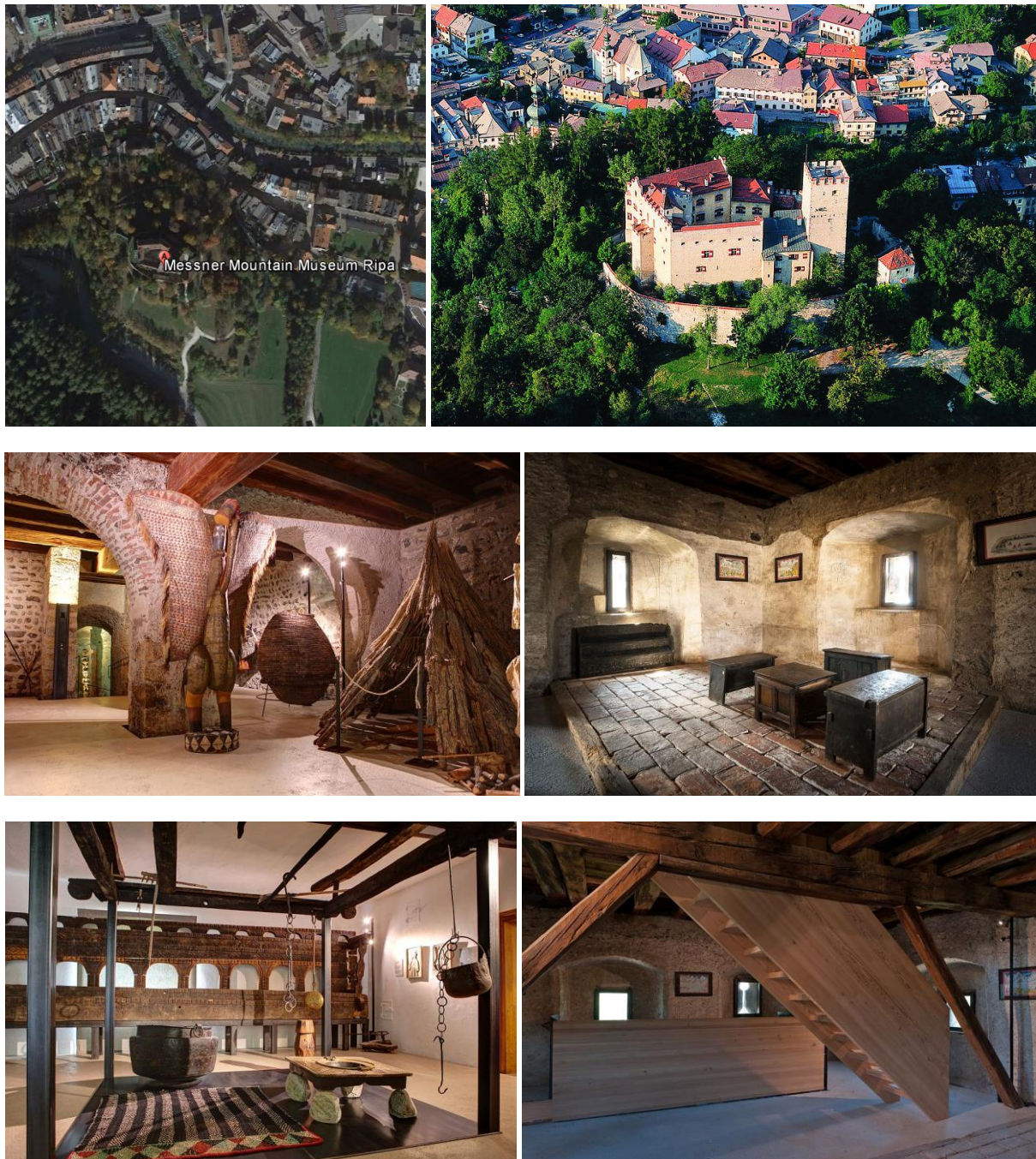
Source: <http://hotelbroetzde.blogspot.com/2012/04/ausfluge-ins-volkskundemuseum.html>, Accessed: November 10, 2025

Source: <http://www.volkskundemuseum.it/en/my-visit.asp>, Accessed: November 10, 2025

Fig 10: The South Tyrolean Folklore Museum (Italian: Museo del folcloro sudtirolese, German: Südtiroler Folkloremuseum)

The Messner Mountain Museum MMM Ripa (Italian: Messner Mountain Museum MMM Ripa, German: Messner Bergmuseum MMM Ripa, geographic coordinates: 46°28'49"N, 11°18'19"E) is arranged in Bruneck Castle. The museum displays exhibits that show the culture and way of

life of the people of the mountainous regions of Europe, Asia, Africa and South America. From the museum (Bruneck Castle) there is a wide view of the natural environment: Kronplatz, the Ahrn valley and the high Zillertal Alps (Figure 11).



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: November 10, 2025

Source: <http://www.messner-mountain-museum.it/en/ripa/museum/>, Accessed: November 10, 2025

Fig 11: The Messner Mountain Museum MMM Ripa (Italian: Messner Mountain Museum MMM Ripa, German: Messner Bergmuseum MMM Ripa)

Intensive sports activities in the city of Bruneck are mainly based on snow and ice, i.e. winter sports. Hence, the famous clubs HC Pustertal (ice hockey) and ALV Kronspur (cross-country skiing) operate here. Pustertal Hockey Club (Val Pusteria) is one of the most successful hockey clubs in Italy. The club was founded in 1954. The club is nicknamed "Lupi"

("Wolves"). The team plays its home games in the Rienzstadion (built in 1950, geographic coordinates: 46°47'28" N, 11°56'58.6" E), which has a capacity of 2,050 spectators. The colors of the club are black and yellow (Figure 12).



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: November 10, 2025

Source: <http://www.hcpustertal.com/de/rienzstadion/>, Accessed: November 10, 2025

Source: <https://lh6.googleusercontent.com/-YRIHloUpriE/W5WEAaNRmWI/AAAAAAAAaduY/qZ2bpTFNWM2vxQQsI70kxokwcvPGzHUQCLIBGAYYCw/w408-h306-k-no/>, Accessed: November 10, 2025

Fig 12: Rienzstadion (Dom HC Pustertal)

The Trilingual Free University of Bolzano (Italian: Università libera trilingue di Bolzano, German: Dreisprachige Freie Universität Bozen, geographic coordinates: 46°29'52.5" N, 11°20'58" E) was founded in 1997 (Figure 13). The university offers two study programs,

Management in Tourism and Management in Sports, within the Faculty of Business and Economic Activities. Within this university there is a university library, which also includes the Bruneck City Library (Stadtbibliothek Bruneck) ^[32].



Source: Google Earth, Accessed: November 10, 2025

Source: [https://eo.wikipedia.org/wiki/Libera_Universit%C3%A4t_de_Bozen-Bolzano#/media/Dosiero:University_of_Bozen_1_\(96\).jpg](https://eo.wikipedia.org/wiki/Libera_Universit%C3%A4t_de_Bozen-Bolzano#/media/Dosiero:University_of_Bozen_1_(96).jpg)
<https://www.unibz.it/en/services/library/>, Accessed: November 10, 2025

Source: <https://www.bookyourstudy.de/management-abroad/italy/balzano/economics-and-management>, Accessed: November 10, 2025

Fig 13: The Trilingual Free University of Bolzano (Italian: Università libera trilingue di Bolzano, German: Dreisprachige Freie Universität Bozen)

Annual market festivals are held in the town of Bruneck, and the Stegener Festival, held at the end of October, is the most

famous and largest festival of its kind in Tyrol (Figure 14).



Source: <https://www.kronplatz.net/ferienregion/bruneck/veranstaltungen/>, Accessed: November 10, 2025

Fig 14: Stegener festival

4. Conclusion

The Alps can be said to be the 'mother of Europe', its largest and most significant natural resource that generated the rest of Europe's goods. During the 14th and 15th centuries, Bruneck was a trade center on the way from the Pustertal valley to Venice, which contributed to its development. At this time, the painter and sculptor Michael Pacher (1435-1498) lived and worked in the city, and the city was one of the most important artistic centers in the entire Alpine area. An order of Capuchins arrived in the city (1626) and built their monastery on "Spitalangerle", which still exists. During the First World War, a unit from the Czech Republic (as part of the Austro-Hungarian army) was located in the city, where the city was a center of logistics, without direct war actions. During the Second World War, the city was repeatedly bombed by the Allies. The modern city of Bruneck is connected by traffic with its immediate surroundings, and the main highway connecting Southern and Northern Europe passes through it. A large number of thermal power plants

operating on biomass (with a total installed capacity of 109 million kWh) have been installed in the area of the city of Bruneck, and the city is the largest energy hub in South Tyrol. The city of Bruneck (Brunico) is located at the border of the Germanic, Romanic and Slavic civilizational and cultural circle, so it is an extremely complex, dynamic and controversial area and as such is attractive for the study of Architectural Spatial Definition (ADS).

5. References

1. Citypopulation.de. Brunico in Bolzano (Trentino-Alto Adige / Trient-Südtirol). Thomas Brinkhoff; 2025. Available from: https://www.citypopulation.de/en/italy/trentinoaltoadige/bolzano/021013_brunico/
2. Hadrovic A. Defining architectural space on the model of the Oriental style city house in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo and Macedonia. North Charleston (SC): BookSurge, LLC;

2007. p. 14-26.
3. Hadrovic A. Water and man in autochthonous symbiosis in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Sarajevo: Avicena; 2014.
4. Hadrovic A. Bioclimatic architecture: searching for a path to heaven. North Charleston (SC): BookSurge, LLC; 2008.
5. Hadrovic A. Kriva Rijeka u dolini rijeke Krivaje: život na održivi način [Kriva Rijeka in the Krivaja river valley: life in a sustainable way]. Sarajevo: Arhitektonski fakultet Univerziteta u Sarajevu; 2020. Bosnian.
6. Hadrovic A. Hadre: the evolution of bioclimatic architecture. North Charleston (SC): BookSurge, LLC; 2009.
7. Hadrovic A. Architectura in context. Sarajevo: Acta Architectonica et Urbanistica, Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo; 2011.
8. Hadrovic A. Arhitektura u crtežima i slikama [Architecture in drawings and paintings]. Sarajevo: Arhitektonski fakultet Univerziteta u Sarajevu; 2018. Bosnian.
9. Hadrovic A. Graphic design cover books by Professor Ahmet Hadrovic. *Int J Multidiscip Res Publ.* 2022;4(12):69-86.
10. Hadrovic A. Open spaces for prayer (Musalla) in Bosnia and Herzegovina. *Int J Multidiscip Res Publ.* 2022;5(3):134-40.
11. Hadrovic A. The Krizevici village in the Krivaja River valley. *Int J Multidiscip Res Publ.* 2023;6(3):135-44.
12. Hadrovic A. The Vukotici village on the Krivaja River: life in a way of sustainability. *Int J Multidiscip Res Publ.* 2023;5(11):6-15.
13. Hadrovic A. The Milankovici village on the Krivaja River: life in a way of sustainability. *Int J Multidiscip Res Growth Eval.* 2023;4(1):588-98.
14. Hadrovic A. Solun on the Krivaja River: living on the way of sustainability. *Int J Multidiscip Res Growth Eval.* 2022;3(6):187-207.
15. Hadrovic A. The Bukov Do village on the Krivaja River: life in a way of sustainability. *Int J Adv Multidiscip Res Stud.* 2022;2(5):637-50.
16. Hadrovic A. Cunista village on the Krivaja River: life in a way of sustainability. *Int J Innov Sci Res Rev.* 2021;3(10):1879-88.
17. Hadrovic A. Professor Ahmet Hadrovic's philosophy of architecture. *SEE J Archit Des.* 2023 Oct 18;10070:1-26. doi: 10.3889/seejad.2023.10070.
18. Hadrovic A. Kriva rijeka in the Krivaja river valley: geographical space as the framework of life. *Acta Geogr Bosn Herzeg.* 2023;(19):51-68.
19. Hadrovic A. Great world exhibitions (1851-2022): main exhibition topics and overview architecture in the world in their time. *ISRG J Arts Humanit Soc Sci.* 2023;1(5):15-40.
20. Hadrovic A, Sabic A. Theory of the architecturally defined space of Professor Ahmet Hadrovic: from "amoeba" to architectural realizations in specific environments. *Int J Multidiscip Res Growth Eval.* 2023;4(4):686-96.
21. Hadrovic A. Architecture on other space bodies. *Int J Multidiscip Res Publ.* 2023;6(2):97-105.
22. Hadrovic A. Research study on architecture and overview of the architect's experience. Sarajevo: Acta Architectonica et Urbanistica, Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo; 2010.
23. Hadrovic A. Architecture in extreme climate conditions. *ISRG J Arts Humanit Soc Sci.* 2023;1(4):46-91.
24. Hadrovic A. Vernacular architecture in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In: *The First International Conference on Urban and Architectural Heritage in Islamic Countries*; 2010 May 23-28; Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Riyadh; 2010.
25. Hadrovic A. Architecture on the Silk Road. *ISRG J Arts Humanit Soc Sci.* 2023;1(4):7-45.
26. Hadrovic A. Architecture on the water. *ISRG J Arts Humanit Soc Sci.* 2023;1(4):97-138.
27. Hadrovic A. Earth water architecture (underwater architecture). *ISRG J Arts Humanit Soc Sci.* 2023;1(4):187-229.
28. Hadrovic A. Earth air architecture. *ISRG J Arts Humanit Soc Sci.* 2023;1(4):278-327.
29. Climate-Data.org. Bruneck climate (Italy). Available from: <https://en.climate-data.org/europe/italy/trentino-alto-adige-suedtirol/bruneck-13590/>
30. Skiresort.info. Ski resort Kronplatz (Plan de Corones). Available from: <https://www.skiresort.info/ski-resort/kronplatz-plan-de-corones/>
31. Bruneck.com. Town Hall Square. Available from: https://www.bruneck.com/en/info/town-hall-square_19539
32. Free University of Bozen-Bolzano. Bolzano: unibz.it. Available from: <https://www.unibz.it/>

How to Cite This Article

Hadrovic A. Bruneck City in Italy. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Growth Evaluation.* 2025;6(6):241-253. doi:10.54660/IJMRGE.2025.6.6.241-253.

Creative Commons (CC) License

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0) License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.