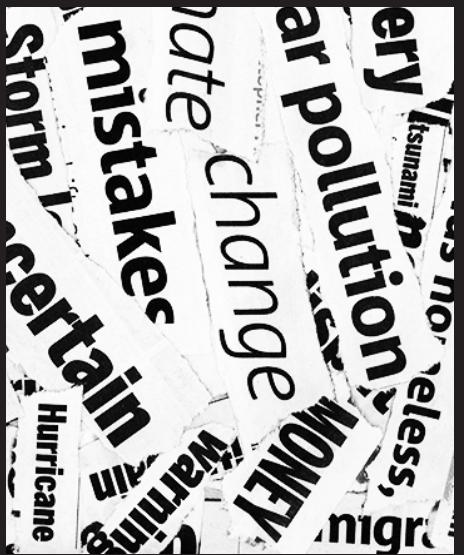


NIN 2100: A resilient city

How can our cities comply with the changing world?

A CLIMATE ISSUE

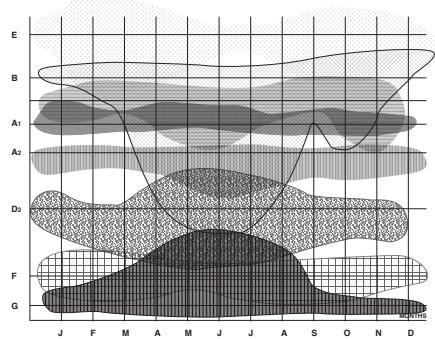
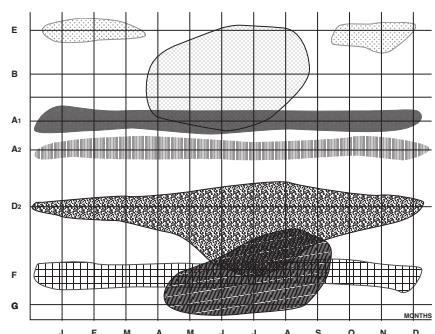
1612 Nowadays dealing with a site laying on the sea means questioning what this site will look like in 50-100 years. Climate change is a sad reality that we can not simply ignore and assume that everything is going to be fine in the end. We need to understand the processes and the timing of these changes to plan and design appropriate solutions. According to scientist and projections (IPCC 2018), a sea-rise between 60- 120 cm is very likely to happen before the end of the century. Even though this may seem a very low amount that could be easily handled, it is not. Such a rise could result in the displacement of millions of people, and the loss of entire regions.



ADAPTING TO CHANGE

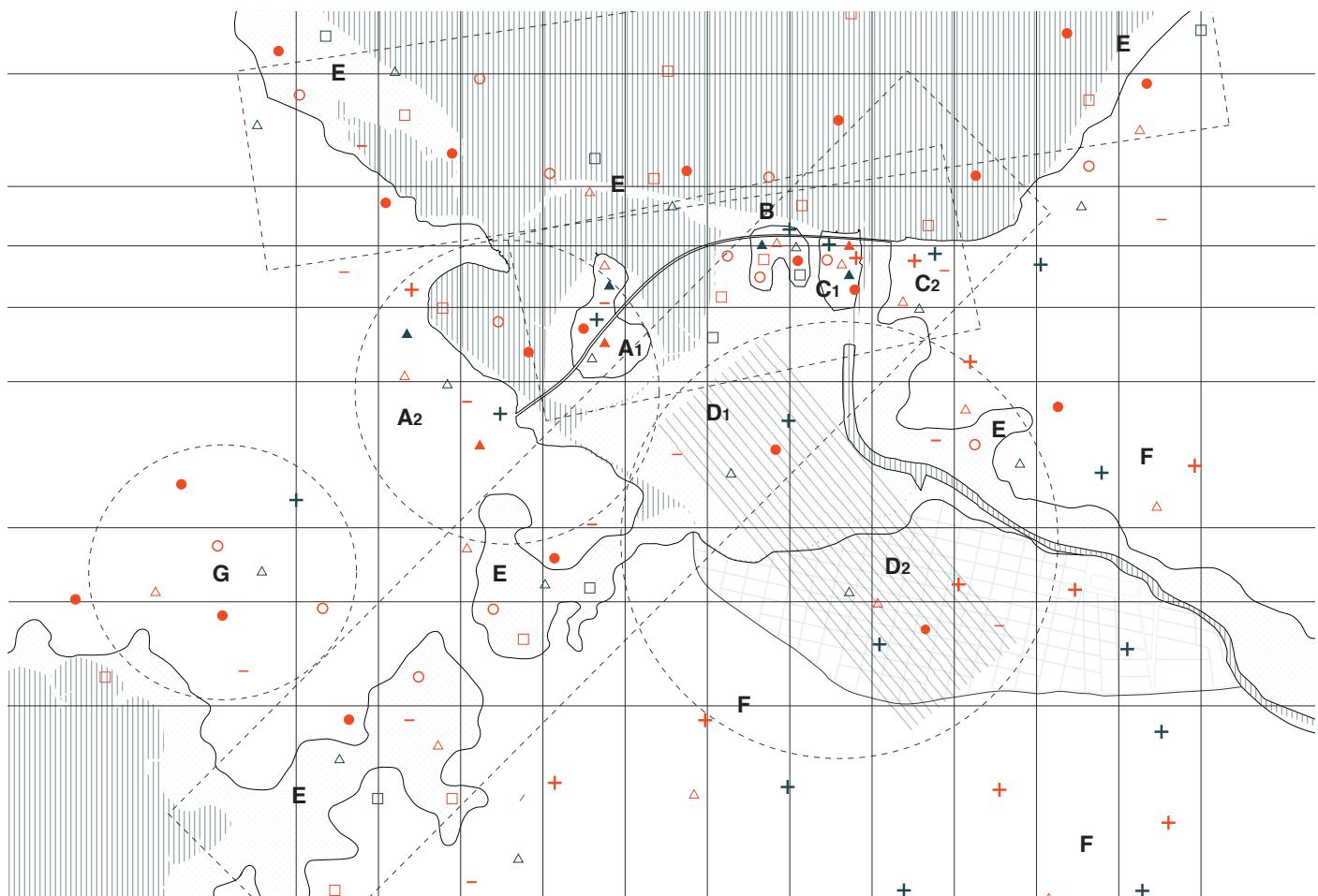
Climate change and consequent sea rise bring a series of issues, the most relevant of which is the submersion of large urbanized areas. This problem may result in sea pollution due to the urbanized ruins, implants, etc. besides it would create a problem in terms of living spaces, residences and activities. The topic then becomes how to cope with this transformation sustainably. The first and most important intervention is to produce a solution that can solve permanently the problem of further floodings. For us, the solution to this lays in the planning of a buffer zone, a resilient area between the urbanised context and the sea, that will be able to absorb sea changes. It will be mainly what it's foreseen to be submerged by 2 metres of water. This area will become a lagoon before the city and will generate a new subsystem, very important as biological path and filter for animals and plants. Moreover, this space can make room for new paths or light installation for people gathering. The other important intervention that needs to be done to absorb the change is planning a phased transformation of the city, by:

- individuating risk and safe areas
- cooperate with private owners, making understandable for them the risk of not moving their property in safe areas
- plan the demolition of unsafe building and infrastructures and coordinate their reconstruction elsewhere
- decontaminate the ground and free it from implants and other human leftovers to prevent future sea contamination.



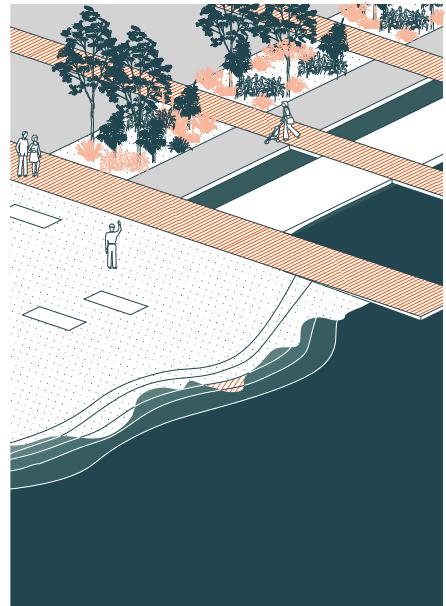
△ MUNICIPALITY ▲ PRIVATE OWNERS — CITIZENS
● TOURISM ○ YOUTHNESS + WORKERS □ SPORT

A₁ HISTORICAL CITY	D₂ NEW SALTWORKS
A₂ TOWN	E LAGOON
B SANDY ISLAND	F FIELDS
C₁ FISHER ISLAND	G RESORT
C₂ FISH CENTER	■ PROVIDERS
D₁ DISMISSED SALTWORKS	■ USERS



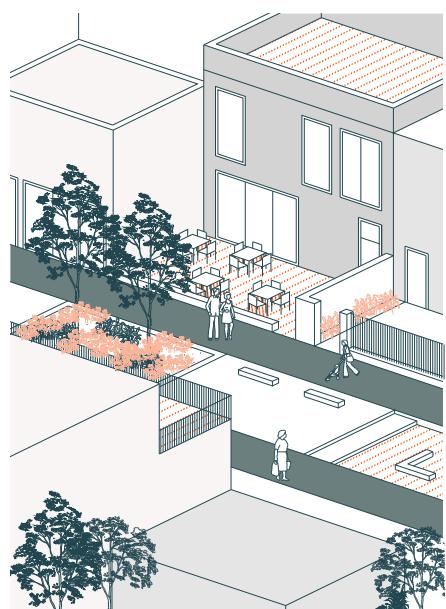
PRESERVING MEMORY

Working in these terms doesn't mean forget about the existing and re-design from scratch. It is the opposite. Preserving the memory and the characterization of the place is a fundamental factor to transform the site with quality and respect for the environment and the actors involved.



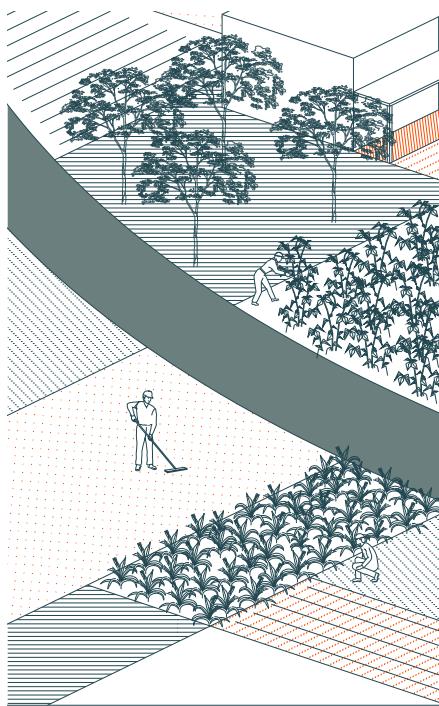
MULTIPLYING IDENTITIES

An important factor that comes out from the research on the new coast conformation is the coast-line length. The fact that it is moved backwards lengthens it up a lot. This means that new situations are likely and willingly to happen in this long line. It means also that more agents may be taken into account to contribute to the formation of new relations and cycles. This natural multiplication process creates the opportunity to improve existing and settled identities and enrich them with new ones.



PRODUCTIVE CITY

As said the identities can be multiplied and this brings together the possibility of enhancing the production cycles and enrich the activities. The saltwork, now one of the most interesting productive uses of the site, if not controlled would end up eaten by the sea. Our plan for it is to phase through the year the reconstruction of a new saltwork right behind the existing which will make use as a resilient zone for it. This means that the productive use of the land will be preserved and improved. Moreover, if climate change will be stopped, the city will end up with a bigger productive area than the actual one, so it means a win/win change. Other agencies such as beaches, cultural tourism, sports activities, fishing, agriculture, will find their place in the new conformation of land, in a safe zone (behind the buffer zone).



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