

## **NIMBY - Nature in my backyard**

**Why talking about production?**

### **Contemporary man in the city**

The city in the European context, today, connects the practices and use of contemporary man to the shape of the city. He distances himself from architecture as an object per se, but he is increasingly tied to the conformation of the space in which he lives, to the shape of the city he lives in. He is now subject to the rhythms and locations of contemporary life, in which each experience has a well-established temporality, in a given place. The cities must be ready to withstand these steps and hence the need to change their static character to instead be configured as elastic spaces, able to accommodate communities more or less substantial, to expand and contract over time and within their boundaries, to be bound to the surrounding realities but also to maintain one's character. The contemporary city is a place that tries to identify all the elements with which to resonate. It is inextricably anchored to a territory with which it continually communicates, in an eternal relation of strength between the spaces and the practices dictated by the bodies that inhabit it.

### **The city and production**

The city-production relationship is dominated by the two-way correspondence that unites distance and proximity in the design process. A research on the relationship between city and production cannot ignore the use of transcalar gazes.

It forces our design skills to reflect on the continuous twisting, destruction and reconstruction process of the dichotomy between public-private capital and its implications.

The establishment of production facilities, whose object of production cannot ignore the territory in which it is located, has a leading role in determining this character. This influences the practices of living and summarizes the image of the city, anchored to a territory but in constant transformation.

### **Tourism as an economic activity**

In this regard we can read tourism as a productive activity in the Croatian territory, and in the city of Nin, viewing it as an economic activity that strongly depends on environmental features. There is a two-way link between the environment and tourism.

The project proposes a strategic vision and provides the tools to be able to sustainably support the construction of tourism in a territory with strong natural connotations.

# 1. Geographic context

## The transcalarity of the territory

The need to frame the city of Nin within a complex and articulated system of land and archipelagos, characterized by areas of natural and non-urbanized reserves, allows us to frame the overall scenario in which the relationships between territory, economy and society are articulated.

Attention to these widespread nature reserves makes the area a scenario of overall interest and an element of tourist attraction. To maintain their original naturalness, these places need urbanized support areas, satellites equipped with infrastructures suitable for receiving flows of dynamic tourists and channeling them over time and space.

The city of Nin is part of this system of widespread natural areas, and occupies a strategic position in terms of connections with the major urban centers located in the archipelago of which it is part. Its fragmented morphology and its lagoon character make it a city able to relate to the surrounding context in different ways. Furthermore these characteristics make it a focal point of connection with the various pieces of a territory that is at the same time fragmented and united by common features.

Compared to the other sites of interest, Nin is located in a dense and stratified natural area, which offers different nature scenarios, and deploys itself on the coastal portion with 3 different plates of different character and diverse use. The medicinal mud wing, with its strong natural connotations, is in constant dialogue with the east wing of the city, a strip of land that, between the sea and the saltworks, places an area of urban settlement suitable for tourist accommodation.



coast typology



piers



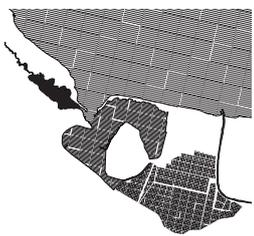
pedestrian



facilities



sandy



water typology



swimming areas



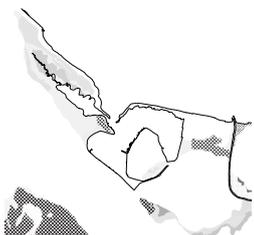
river



lagoon



medicinal mud



natural items



water typologies



spontaneous



fields



private gardens

ZL402

## 2. The element

### Architecture proposal



The strong dependence of tourism on the environmental features of the place in question is based on the two-way link between environment and tourism.

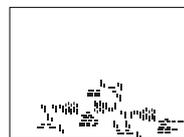
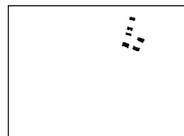
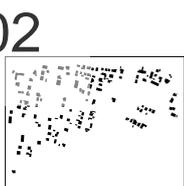
Hence the primary idea of enhancing the ever changing relationship between environment and man, based on the temporal conditions of permanence and the variation of natural rhythms.

For all these reasons the receptive spaces for tourists try to reinterpret the consolidated features already in the neighborhood. Tourist accommodations are reduced to the essentials, differentiating themselves from the local accommodation types that are oversized and attached to the residents' homes.

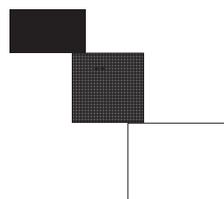
The mixture of permanent inhabitants and tourists generates opportunities for the exchange and sharing of domestic spaces and moments of everyday life, in a neighborhood setting where green becomes an essential element for the regulation of life, a preferred area to host domestic activities and a space for everyday life. Nature with its rhythms and its breathing becomes an infrastructural matrix able to hold together spaces and it becomes the setting for contemporary living practices.

This fragmentation in small units is also supported by economic reasons, to the benefit of the owners of the lots in the area and of the residents of the neighborhood. The mixture of micro-accommodation for tourist use and residential homes creates relationships between owners and tenants, and allows for a direct management of the receptive areas, while ensuring independence for each individual unit.

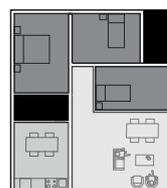
The domestic spaces of the tourist dwelling are no longer thought of as traditional residential areas, but are instead broken up. In the more closed part lies the essential: bedroom + bathroom. The rest of the domestic spaces is dislocated and accommodates a first form of sharing among the tenants of the same block. Showers, Kitchens, Living Rooms, they all become collective spaces, in an almost familiar dimension. The architecture of these shared domestic spaces has a more rarified form, and is articulated with septa, pillars, boxes, suggesting more or less reserved scenarios of everyday life, in dialogue with the surrounding natural environment. The disintegration of the built space takes place gradually and determines the transition from a private environment to a shared space, finally materializing in a public, accessible, collective space.



neighborhood  
morphology



gradient private space



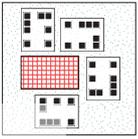
traditional  
house



new touristic  
house

### 3. The neighborhood

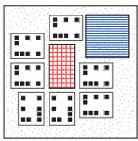
#### Elastic tourism



Despite their essentiality, the spaces of the tourist's living are presented in various configurations, suitable for hosting different size groups. The fragmentation in small cores carries a continuous variation between the dynamics of these spaces, whose relations and purposes are always different but always based on the principles of gradual sharing of living spaces.

The aggregation of multiple blocks creates a succession of constructed and unconfined spaces, putting into constant relation the private spaces of living with the collective domestic spaces. The dialogue between external / internal environment and private / collective space is articulated according to different degrees of intensity. From the compact and essential, private, introverted space to the open, flexible, collective, extrovert space: a space of constant dialogue is created between the inhabitants of the neighborhood and the temporary guests, in a structured urban context, able to expand and contract itself during the seasons.

ZL402

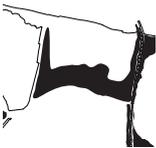


#### The bubble



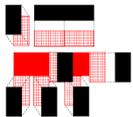
The project area is surrounded along its borders by water, in various forms and domestications. It articulates on each border by extending or retreating towards them in ever-changing relationships but overall resulting in an isolated area, a bubble, on the borders of the city of Nin.

The space in it is divided into a sequence of parallel bands. On one side the productive settlement, element and border at the same time, on the other the urban settlement, widespread and fragmented.



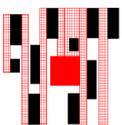
The idea is based on the reinforcement of a green strip, which becomes an infrastructural matrix, acting as an element of mediation between the sea (in its original form and its connotation of production resource), the private spaces and the spaces for community life. The natural elements have a direct consequence on the rhythms of life of the neighborhood which becomes a pulsating and living settlement throughout the course of the year.

#### The configuration



The proposed configuration of the urban settlement holds together the settlement principles of contemporary living, articulated in its mixture of spaces for temporary and permanent use; the erosion of the closed and private space towards an open and collective space.

The green membrane acquires ecological advantages not only in terms of plant elements but in regard to the variables of elastic tourism, essential residential areas, direct use of outdoor spaces and recall of the rhythms of nature.



It extends into the space of the neighborhood, deploying itself up to its borders, and inside it tourism is presented as an articulated and complex ecological system that brings along the natural elements characteristic of the territory.