Temporary urban extension in a former landfill
Maribor, Slovenia
[ecosistema urbano]

INTRODUCTION

1. The new site in the Pobržje district (Maribor) transcends its limits, acting as a geographical attraction of regional interest. The motorway infrastructure will be used as a communication channel addressed to all the foreign visitors, who can stay by car and pass through Maribor, an important crossing on the Barlavento-River, international corridor. People coming from Ljubljana (Slovenia) or Belgrade (Serbia) will also be tempted to join any activity announced on the highway signs.

2. The new Pobržje complex will be a FIVE STAR SERVICE AREA, where travelers can find any kind of programmes, from hosting to save or activities. Building growth will bring additional programmes – avoiding mono-functionality and also additional visitors, in order to create more intense social relations and high quality urban areas, blended in with green public areas.

3. Visitors coming by car from the highway will be received in special peripheral parking areas, hidden from the residential and the open public areas. These can also be served by central service programmes as customs parking, gas station, supermarket, and other built facilities, associated to car topics.

4. Maribor city center is only 2 km away from the site. This means that the new service area will not only attract foreign visitors to the site, but also bring them to the city of Maribor. This fact is symptomatic, and means that Mariborians will count on the new Pobržje complex as a local point of interest, where they can share dramatic programmes in open space areas with other fellow citizens, or foreign ones.

5. The new Pobržje complex will be included into the local activities network. Sports and recreational areas will serve not only the Pobržje district, but also the town of Maribor. We propose linking the new settlements with the city center, through a green corridor on the Ebro or river, served by a bicycle lane or pedestrian path, in order to reduce its landscape penetration.

6. The site should be reached by the local public transport, in order to avoid traffic jams at

7. Neighbours and inhabitants of the new settlement will meet Maribor citizens and foreign people, coming from far away, around their neighbourhood, sharing sport activities and exchanging experiences, which contribute to create a higher intensity of social relations. Fairs, concerts invited and local businesses, will be set in enclosed venues, easily to receive anyone who comes to the Pobržje complex.
The site: Soft urbanism

The city of Maribor, located with more than 70% of green or natural surface (green, agricultural, and forest areas). We propose a soft urbanism, site is a blend of landscape design, housing and facilities, with open-air public green areas, all of it is surrounded by a high-quality landscape perception.

The site in the historic district of Maribor is identified as a site for the potential development of new residential and commercial buildings, which will be seen as green areas.

We take the temporary nature of the project in mind, the area is not permanent. Our approach to architecture in a reversible process, that due to its openness, requires capacity of self-adaptation and the use of diverse materials, including the natural environment as a necessary tool for the design.

We think that the architectural concept is to manage the built-up area, so we are interested in architecture which is projected for construction and also for demolition.

We carry the site for a short period of time. For this, a temporary landscape is officially built on the flat land, creating a new building level (120 m) on which it is possible to build temporary structures. This new topography generates different spaces and new views, on which different types of buildings are built. These rings contain open-air green areas, sometimes dedicated to recreational spaces, linked to the residential dwellings, and often creating woven views of different sizes; made to accommodate different public programmes (bars, concerts, sport facilities, etc., directly to public services buildings).
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WATER AND ENERGY

Metropolitan Waterpark (recreation and water purification)

The project uses architecture as a manager of energy resources (water, wind, sun), which eventually would become the driving force of the city and the surrounding area of landscape recreation. A network of technological elements characterizes the theme of the Waterpark and launches a complex system of atmospheric, hydrological, and social features. This network incorporates an innovative process of energy generation, water purification, irrigation, artificial flooding, and diverse leisure activities, thus converting all the park's functional needs.

A project that affects architecture's work with the geography of invisible materials (such as the study of air and water movements) might be just as important as a focus on the visible. The strategic incorporation of architecture's intervention into the logistics of air movements, just as we believe that the landscape and the urban space need to respond to the demand for energy recovery to serve the city's development needs.

We aspire to establish a dynamic system in the park that integrates non-conventional purification processes through clean energy, irrigation, and leisure activities related to water, monitoring the distinct systems of water purification to their relevance to human activity.

Wind is often viewed as a negative element that detracts from environmental comfort. Nevertheless, the wind's great potential to generate energy is often overlooked or underestimated. In this context, it is an excellent example of great importance for the Waterpark. We consider it a project material that we should utilize. To gain complete information about a specific place, cartography might not be enough. It is also necessary to map the geographies of the invisible—such as the study of air and water movements.

The harnessing of wind can provide enough energy for the Waterpark's autonomous operation. The choice of vertical-axis wind turbines—rotorv validated and implemented since the invention of the modern engine by J. S. Black and B. L. B. in 1883—was selected since the park's true potential energy resources (water and wind) were discovered. This approach reiterates the principle of harnessing on concretion. The turbines have several advantages such as high efficiency, lower noise pollution, and ease of construction and maintenance. The energy can be transferred through small-scale wind turbines capable of producing electrical energy that can be used in conjunction with traditional electricity generation or for water works,raising the possibility of a zero-energy park. Based on the study of wind direction and intensity, environmental areas or cells are created that directly respond to the characteristics of wind and sunlight and are provided with water surfaces. Their morphology is exchanged through the overlapping of several vectors of wind intensity and direction. Through a series of protective barriers formed by a high mangrove of the mangrove and a mosaic of pine woodlands, the wind and topographical protection, a serene environment is generated that will operate differently according to seasonal changes of wind and light.
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Overview: The site features a series of wind turbines arranged to maximize wind flow, which are connected to a network of underground conduits. These conduits collect rainwater and channel it to a central storage tank, where it is filtered and used for various purposes. The system also includes solar panels and a small hydroelectric power plant to generate additional energy.

The wind turbines are strategically placed to capture the maximum amount of wind energy. The rainwater collection system is designed to ensure optimal water flow and to prevent flooding. The central storage tank is equipped with a filtration system to ensure that the water is clean and safe for use.

The energy generated by the wind turbines and the hydroelectric power plant is used to power the adjacent buildings and other facilities. The system also includes a network of pipes that transport the filtered water to various locations, where it is used for irrigation, landscaping, and other purposes.

Overall, the system is designed to be sustainable and environmentally friendly, with a focus on maximizing energy production and minimizing environmental impact.
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PUBLIC SPACE AND SOCIAL INTERACTION

First do the people make a city or a city make the people?

We live in a technologically advanced world, which now would appear significant contributions to the idea of public space. However, today’s public space is often treated as a place with features of identity and appears as a mere site of activity and entertainment. This condition makes the public realm a site where people pass through, points that come up in various and alienating because the space is designed without them.

Commercial activity is moving away from the street, so a public space surrounding the store is disappearing. This is not only a problem of contemporary public life, threatened by the development of commercial spaces that are designed to be enclosed and isolated from the street. In our opinion, the public space should remain open and on the contrary, a series of public buildings should make a continuous path.

The key is the regeneration of the urban environment. The idea of a social space is not the same as the space of activity. This is not a question of the creation of new public squares, which are not more than the accumulation of randomly placed urban furniture. Instead, it is about rethinking the urban environment as a place that can serve as a social arena.

The key to the regeneration of the urban environment is to think of the regeneration of public space in which the process of regeneration itself takes place. This process involves different types of public spaces, providing a wide range of possibilities for regeneration.

The city is an arena of social transformation in which people have the possibility to interact, communicate and express their identities. The public space in the city is not a mere passive space, but a dynamic space where the public can express their own ideas and expectations.

The objectives of the project are:

- Citizen participation: Transforming the urban environment as a new space of expression for an active role in the public life of the city. The project involves different types of public spaces, providing a wide range of possibilities for regeneration.
- Ignite curiosity: The use of public space as a tool for the regeneration. The quality of public space is strongly related to the quality of public life. The project aims to create a sense of ownership and pride for the city and its people.
- Accessibility: The design of the different areas is to be considered as a social and structural configuration that defines the development of different areas and events both day and night. The TEMPORARY URBAN EXTENSION is an innovative and forward-looking approach to urban development. It is designed to make the city more accessible to the people who live in it.
- Nepotism: The project is innovative and temporary, thus designed for those urban areas that are undergoing a transformation process.

path across the mine site plain