

A COLORFUL PLACE



A COLOURFUL PLACE

Colours mean joy and variety. These two aspects are what influence our project. Firstly, the variety of activities, functions, elements, professions of the participants and generations. We want people of different ages to be able to relate to each other without any problems in the activities. On the other hand we want people to feel happy and comfortable when they are there and that the elements of the space are coloured to favour that comfort. Finally, we would like to motivate the children to participate in the whole process, to help color the space and to organize it.

1. What is the mindset you are trying to portrait with your work?

Society has to change its way of thinking, we need to be fair to the Planet as well as to the humanity. The work is of social and environmental character.

2. Do the common first impression of your work is what you are trying to portrait?

Sometimes it is, sometimes it is not. The first impression may be individual depending on the person, but it is his artistic choice to potrait with colors and the visual estetics by choice. "Works have all kinds of reactions; they can be very intense for some people, or they can be liked by others. It varies a lot between projects. "

3. Is your intention for everyone, in matter of the general public to understand your work?

The work also has to reflect a bit of bad thoughts, heavy ordeals or realistic image in order to raise awareness.

4. Not perfect, because that is irrationally idealistic, but as humans we naturally and individually have varieties of that scale and grading of "perfection", so lets say in your hierarchy of "perfect" do you have a scene at the top of it that you had photographed or you would like to photograph?

Each moment and place that you are trying to portrait has its own character, variables, and dependables on light, mood, weather etc. so each of them has its own story, beauty, and uniqueness. I cannot put them in hierarchy. All different, all special in their own way.

6. Usually there are climate change justice marches, informational booths on streets, and unimaginable amount of information on the internet for this topic, as well as art but the humanity doesn't seem to get a grip of the seriousness of the situation.

the first thing we architects do is imagine and construct a place for specific personel to share their agenda. now, that is our way. But would it be helpfull? Can you spread your message, fight for the cause, from a specific location, from a place?

If the place is done right and is located on good spot in the city, yes.

7. Would a laboratory with experiments of different kind, be in the range of effectiveness? for ex. video presentations, art or documentation and witnessing of for ex. plants experiment and their lifecycle progressed few years/decades ahead of now, under an artificial imitated microclimate that we live under, just to see what happens? if the people were to see this "laboratory" and its events, for temporary period of time, would that action be in some way effective/ eye-opening?

A perfect gallery is one that connects with nature. For example, let nature invade the gallery. The space full of plants and trees. It is necessary that the gallery is well equipped with the necessary working material.

An important aspect for this perfect gallery is the light. It is necessary that the light enters from the ceiling, if it enters from the walls it is reflected in the works. The zenithal light is the best type of light for exhibitions.

Bio-art is the way nature is used in art, like plants or insects. Adequate space for this type of art.

8. What would your version of "laboratory" or usage of this space be? What do you need from the space to excercise your passion in its limits, of what kind of character would it be? (ex. experimental, interactive, exibition-like, process witnessing...?)

All in one. With perfect gallery, enough space, people can come in see the process of my working, witness that, interact with the other associates of the program, which if we want to develop bio-art space, we'll be in need of people who know and work with plants, at the same time having an exibition-working space, where people can join in making banners or art, see the previous work made by the people of the program etc..

AN INTERVIEW WITH A STAKEHOLDER

Nejc Trampuz, photography/video/intermedia & graphic design

Nejc in his professional life is dedicated to different subjects like photography, video, intermediation and graphic design and collaborates in Youth for climate Justice- sl. MZPP)_environmental climate activist movement.

Through the interview we were able to recognize what kind of spaces this activist movement would need:

Interactive space-bonding between the team, as a picnic place, but under a roof with heating for the cold days. Space that is theirs, that they can use for meetings, as a workshop in the preparations of the banners, additional space as a storage for the materials they use. Some events need open spaces.

Also, spaces where they can do the rehearsals for before the demonstrations. That they can talk about everyone knowing what to do.

There are people who are not regular, so before the demonstrations up to 70 people can gather. It is important that there is space for many people.

1. How do you describe your association?

An association that organize and promote the study and conservation of butterflies in Slovenia

2. How do you understand butterfly watching?

Butterfly monitoring is essential to understand each species characteristics and long period changes of habitat and butterfly species assemblage.

3. What should the ideal butterfly garden look like? Should it have a space for every stage of life (egg, larva, chrysalis, adult)?

By selecting plants and following some basic principles for gardening, we can contribute to the diversity of butterflies in the garden. Butterflies are thus provided with feeding, resting, weeding, and mating surfaces... In this case, the size of the garden area is not so important. It is important to plant as many types of flowering plants as possible in the garden, to take care of them throughout the year, to leave a part of the garden in a natural way and not to use pesticides. It is best to decide on the old tried and tested types of plants (lavender, mint, chives, *Origanum vulgare*, thyme, *Hysopus officinalis*, *Echinacea purpurea*) as well as others (violet, *Viola tricolor hortensis*, *Dianthus barbatus*, *Lythrum salicaria*, *Centranthus ruber*, *Lotus corniculatus*, *Myosotis* sp., *Echinops ritro*, *Centaurea cyanus*, *Lonicera xylosteum*,

4. Does it have to be an open, closed or mixed space?

As much open and warm space with a lot of sun light, where butterflies can rest and heat.

5. What must be taken into account when creating it? (orientation, wind, plants...)

A selection of native plants described above.

6. What kind of problems can we find in the creation of this space?

Pesticides, shading, proximity to busy roads, lack of space.

7. Is there anything to be careful about? (wind, birds, pests, bacteria...)

As naturally maintained as possible, pesticide free, constant maintenance and selection of plant species for a constantly flowering garden.

8. What kind of vegetation is needed?

Already answered.

9. How to control plant pests?

Do not use pesticides, remove weeds and remove unwanted invasive plants by hands.

10. What's the best time to watch butterflies?

Some butterfly species fly in Primorje by the sea all year, for example common brimstone. In general, butterflies are active at sunlight, temperature above 10 °C, which is usually between 10 AM and 4 PM.

11. What time of year are there most sightings?

From May to August.

12. Is there any way to attract the butterflies? If so, how?

Nocturnal butterflies can be attracted by UV light. Daytime active butterflies are attracted by flowers they feed on. Some can be attracted by puddles or other wet surfaces, where they sip minerals.

13. What kind of butterflies are typical in Slovenia? (I saw that you have an atlas, could I get it somewhere?)

Slovenia is a geographically very diverse country, so there is about 170 species of daily butterflies present. Atlas of butterflies in Slovenia can be bought at <http://www.ckff.si/publikacija.php?pid=1>

14. How can we prevent the extinction of the butterflies?

By protecting butterfly habitats, creating more butterfly friendly gardens and stopping global warming. <http://theconversation.com/three-steps-to-save-britains-butterflies-45967> <https://www.ufz.de/index.php?en=35367>

15. What is your advice to anyone who wants to enter the world of butterflies?

Join association like DPOMS and meet butterfly and other insect enthusiasts. Learn about conservation of habitat, get to know the butterfly community of place where you are located, contribute by collecting butterfly distribution data, meet new people and participate in community activities.

AN INTERVIEW WITH A STAKEHOLDER DPOMS (butterfly watching society)

DOMPS is an organization that studies, observes and promotes the conservation of butterflies in Slovenia.

When designing for something I knew so little about I realized that we have to take more into account what surrounds us. I had to analyze everything from the types of plants to the wind direction.

It was not possible to interview via video call, so I finally sent them a series of questions that they answered



SURVAY QUESTIONS

1. What is your favourite place?
2. Why?
3. What is it about that place that you like so much?
4. If you had to choose a place to study, what would it be?
5. Is that place outdoors or inside a building?
6. Who would you go with?
7. What do you play with in your free time?
8. Where do you like to play? Outdoors, in a sports centre or at home?
9. What is your favourite game?
10. Would you like the park to have a garden and trees?
11. Would you like a park with swings and slides?
12. When you go to the park, would you like to have soccer fields?
13. Do you like the rain? Do you prefer the sun?

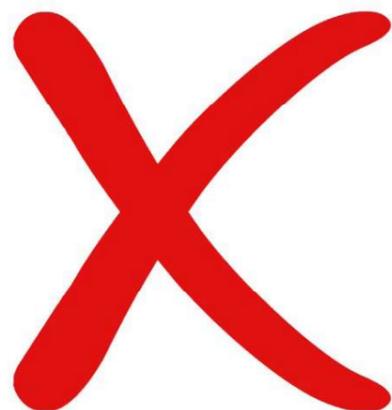
LOCAL USERS SURVEY (CONCEPT)

Kindergarden and preschool children

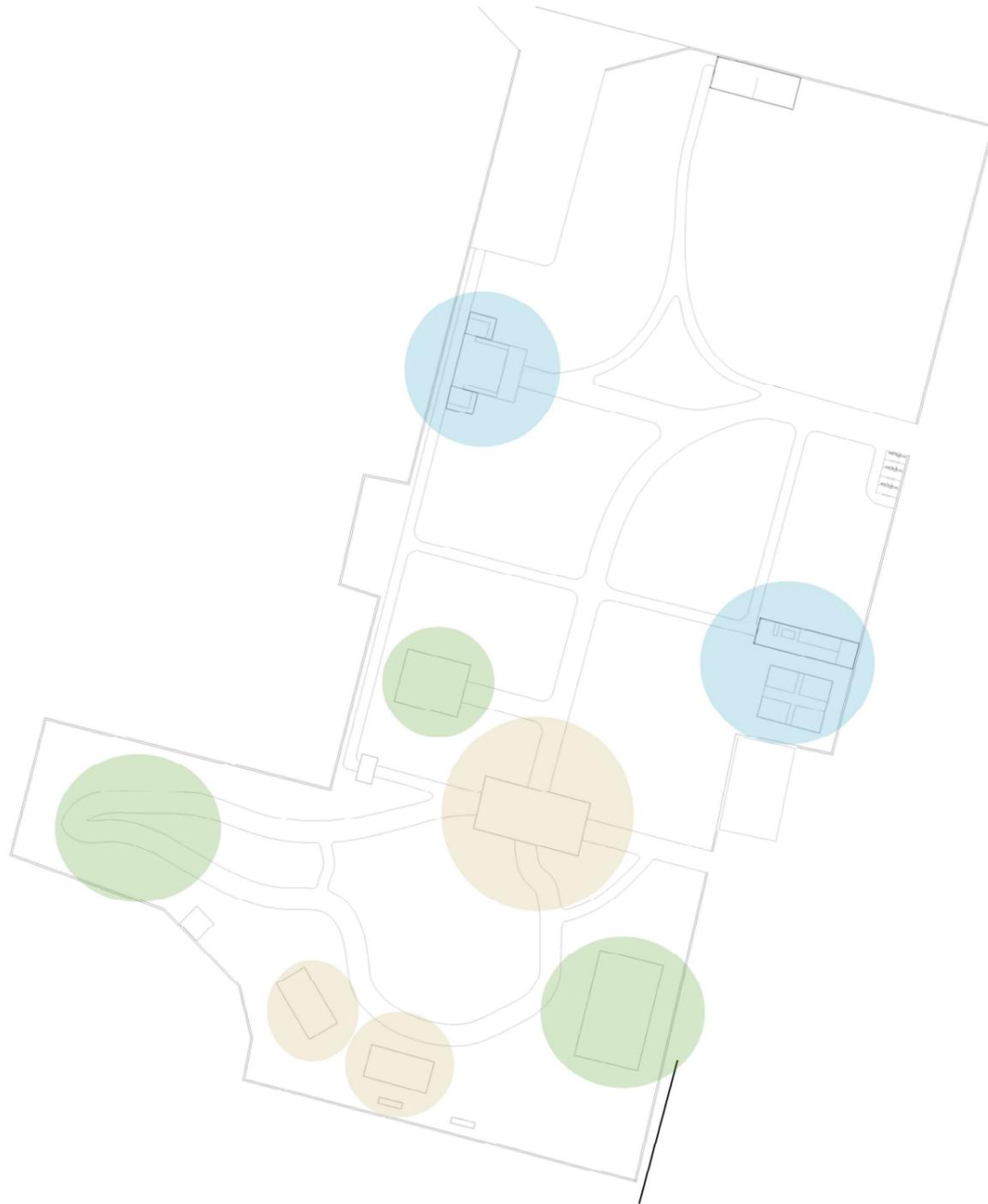
Because of the situation we were living in, it was very difficult for us to communicate with the children, so we contacted teachers who could guide us in that for the public space. We were also interested in the opinion of these teachers to see another vision close to them.

After elaborating a question for these children, we realized that we had to think of something more direct, so we thought of making some cards to choose simple things, such as preferring a circle or a triangle.

Finally, in our space we implemented a play area with different elements that would help to entertain the children, although there are activities in which they can participate.



USERS



Regular users

- Paper and wood workshop
- Mushroom laboratory and permaculture garden
- Kids

Temporary users

- Gardeners
- Birdwatching society
- Yoga teacher
- Butterfly watching society
- Abandoned plant sanctuary
- Climate justice movement

Communal area

- For everyone

LOCAL USERS SURVEY (CONCEPT)

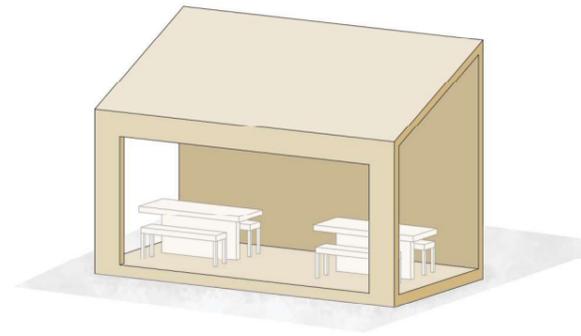
Users

As for the plot, we divided it according to the study of the use of the different areas and accesses.

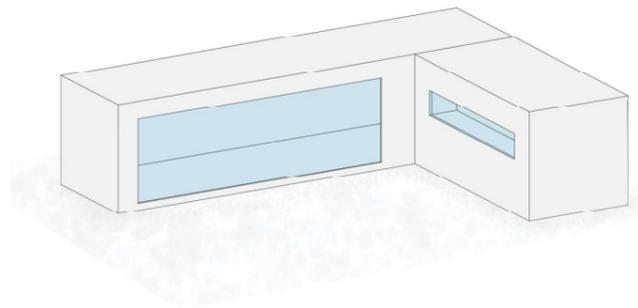
We find the temporary users, which are all those who come sporadically and for a non-continuous activity. They are the different interest groups that we interviewed.

Then there are the regular users, who are going to stay all year round and have long term activities.

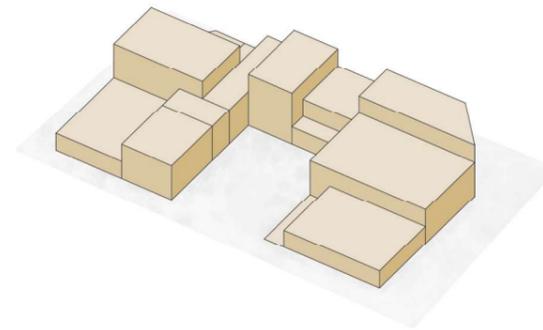
And finally an area for everyone, including residential users, who are the people who surround this space and in which they actively participate.



Resting areas



Indoor space



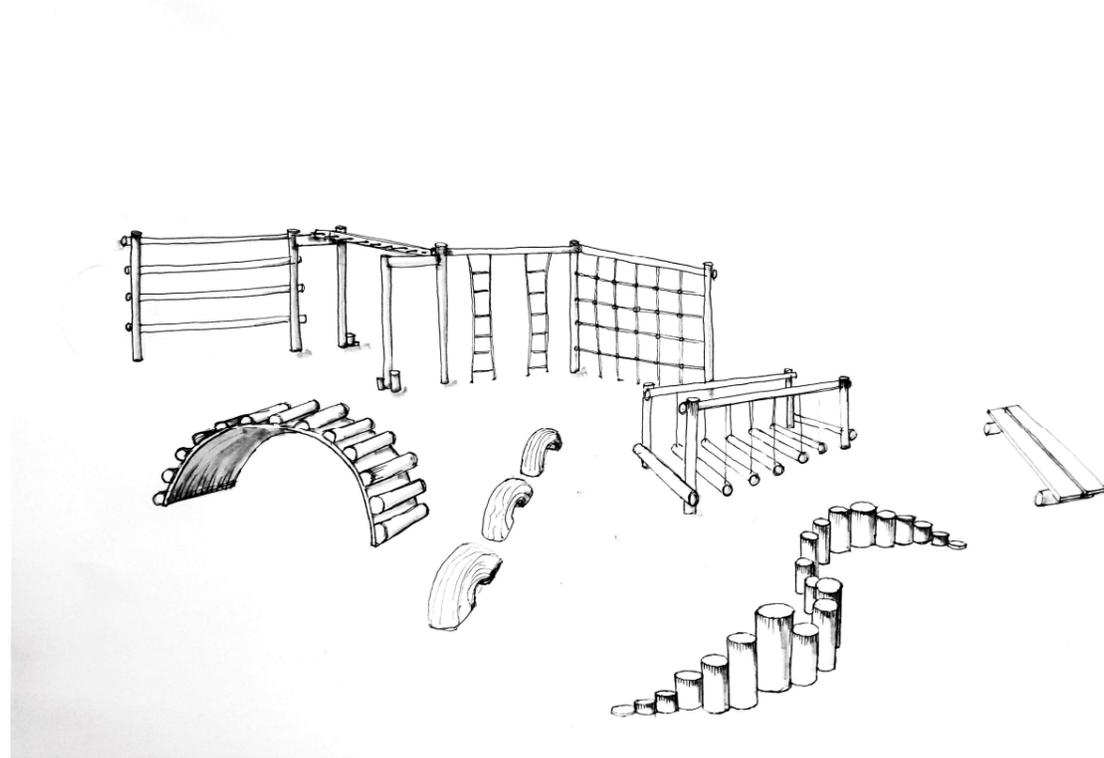
Benches

THE PROCESS

Furniture

First proposal of some elements of the enclosure, which belong to the Community part.

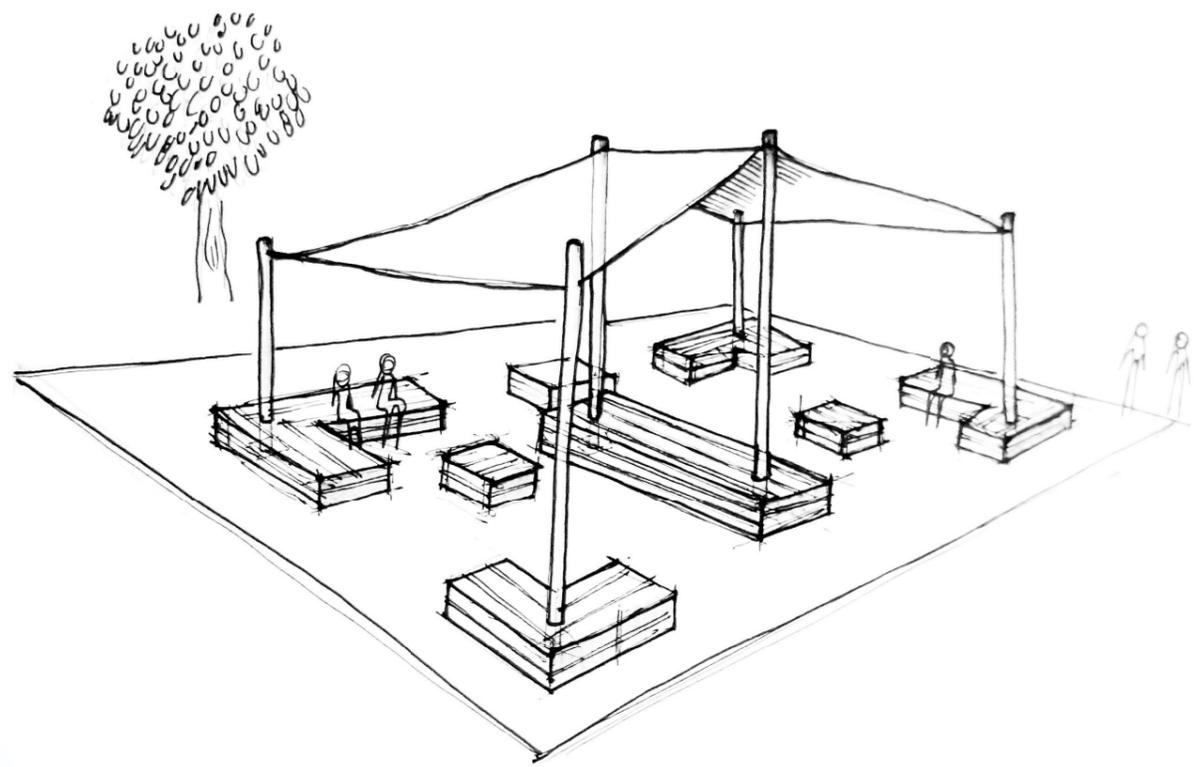
- Resting area, roofed modules with picnic areas.
- Interior space, first proposal of a meeting area formed by recycled containers. This element was suppressed due to excess of activities.
- Wooden seat with different heights that create activity around it.
- Playground, a design for children's entertainment made of wood and recycled elements



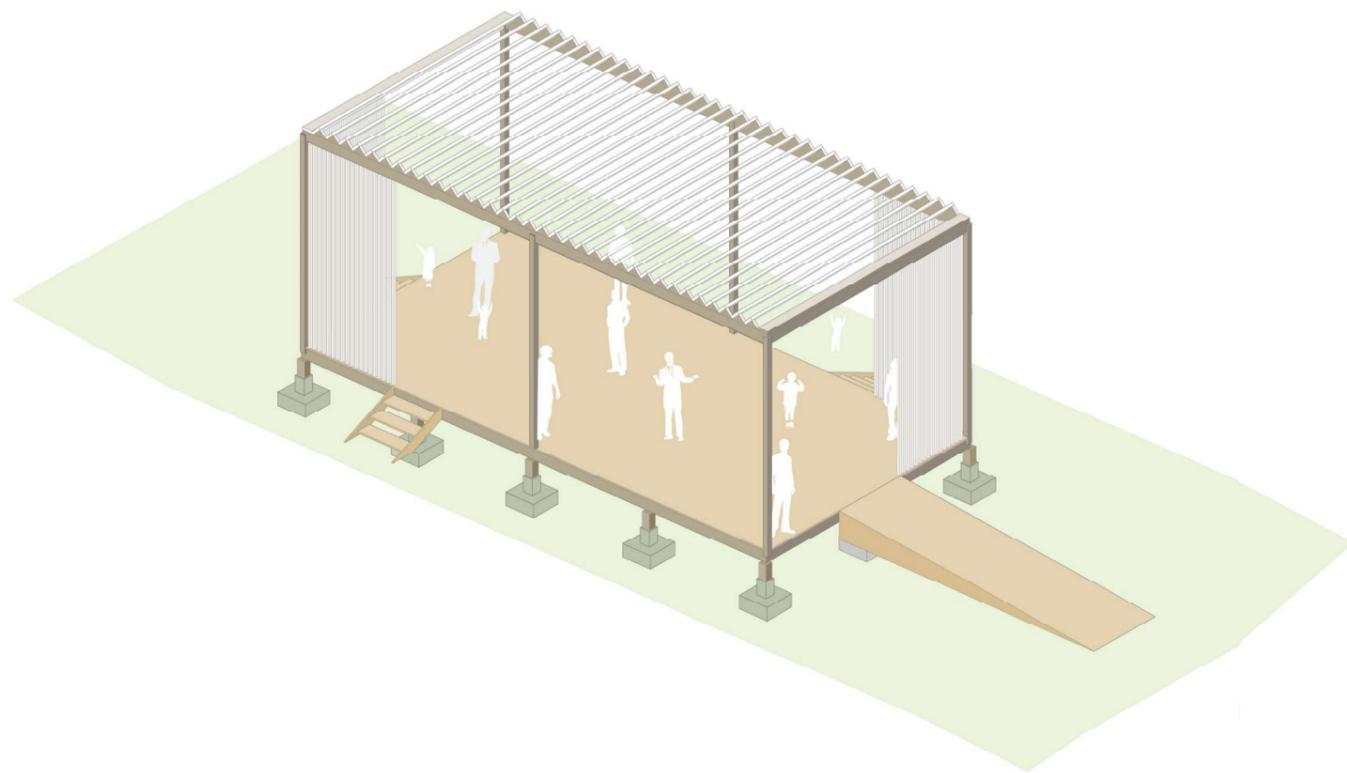
Playground area



Floorplan



First Propousal



Final Propousal

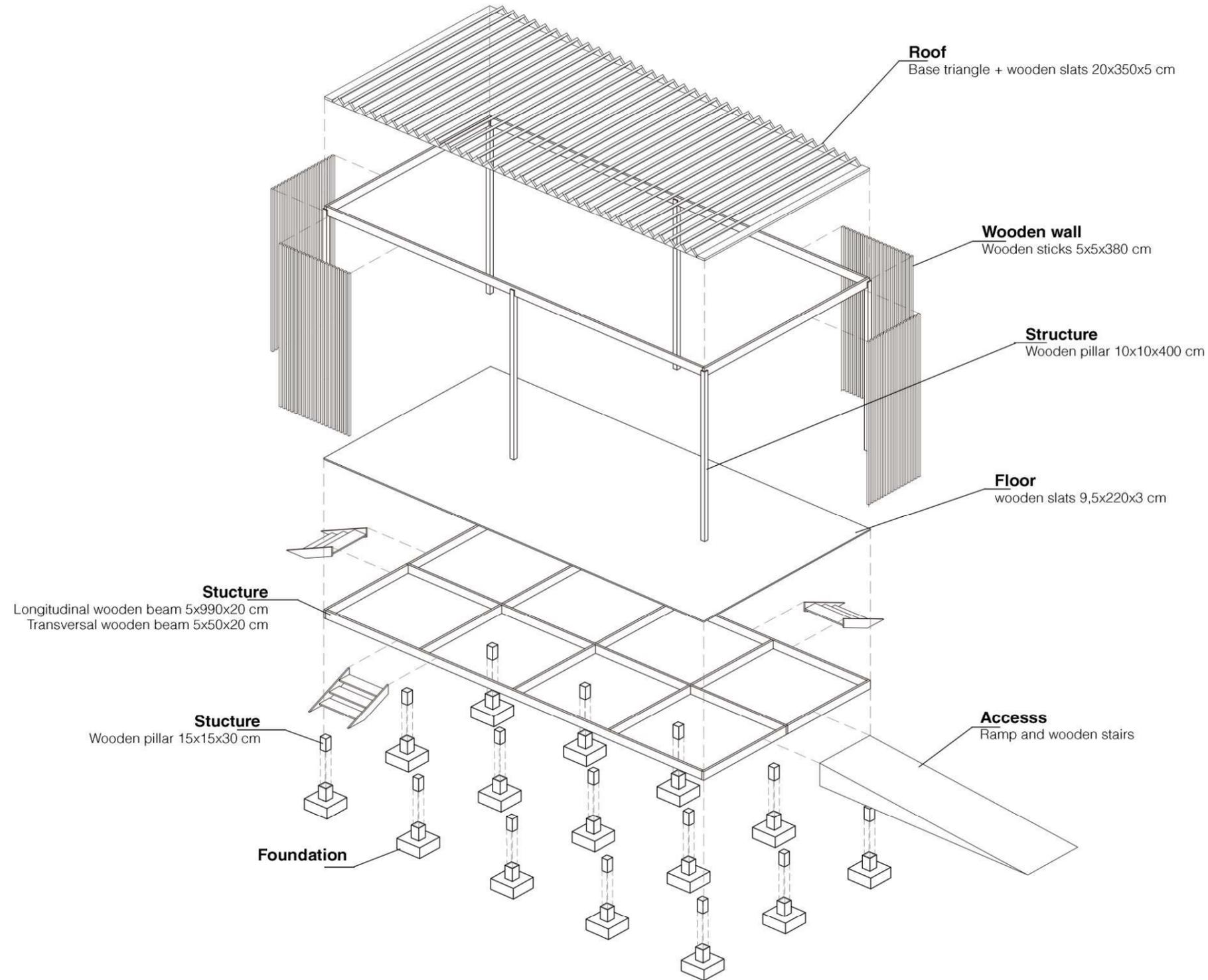


THE PROCESS

Community area

It is the central area of the site, where various temporary activities take place. They can be from meeting to yoga classes. It is characterized by being an open space from which you can see the whole area. It is visually connected to one of the entrances of the enclosure to draw the attention of passers-by.

ELEMENT DETAIL
COMMUNITY SPACE



THE PROCESS

Detail of Community area

As for the structure is mostly composed of wood of various sizes, has access from all 4 sides to be in constant communication, 3 stairs and a ramp.

We consider the illumination important so we have placed the inclined slats in the ceiling to allow the entrance of the light to the space, and at the same time to provide shade in the peak hours

Fence

- Wood
- Concept: different heights



THE PROCESS

Fence

The function of the fence in our project, apart from delimiting the area, consists of wooden blocks of different heights that represent the diversity of activities that we offer in the plot. At certain points height influences and directs the view towards interesting points outside. Is a conceptual representation of our project.





Floor plan of circulation

MOVEMENT ANALYSIS

PATH

-  Accessibility
-  Main path
-  Secondary path

THE PROCESS

Path

The path connects the different activities, it is composed of compact soil, reused from the ground itself. Maintenance of this material is economical and simple, as only the damaged area needs to be wetted.

We use a hierarchy of roads. First we have the accesses to the plot from which the main paths start, which directly connect all the spaces. On the other hand we have the secondary roads, which allow mobility on a smaller scale between less busy spaces.



PATH

- Compacted soil road
- Reused soil from the terrain itself.
- Maintenance : anual
- Low cost

WOOD

- Pallet and wooden strip
- Recycled
- Maintenance: varnish to protect



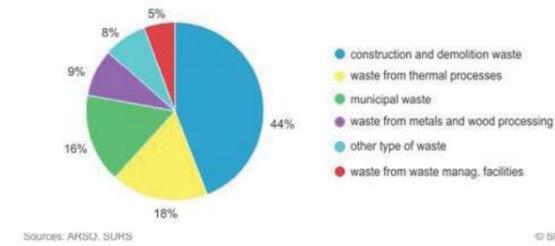
STEEL

- Maritime container
- Duration around 10 years
- Recycled



Opciones obtencion material

Type of waste generated, Slovenia, 2017

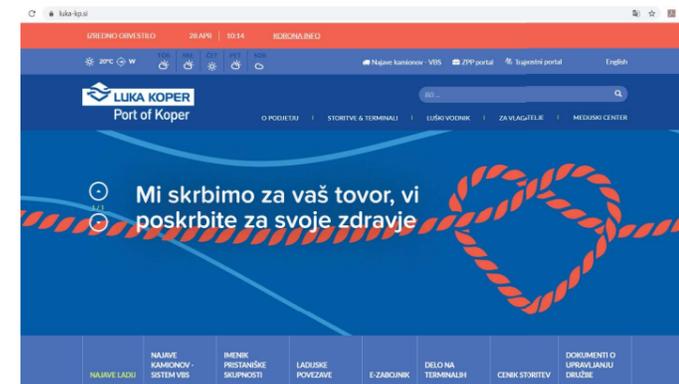


Via: <https://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/News/Index/7761>

THE PROCESS

Material

Our main idea is to use recycled and sustainable materials. Therefore, we have mainly developed our project with wood and steel. To see the availability of these materials we have visited several pages that provide these resources. We also looked at the amount of waste generated in Slovenia and the highest percentage was construction elements, so we could also reuse the material from these landfills.

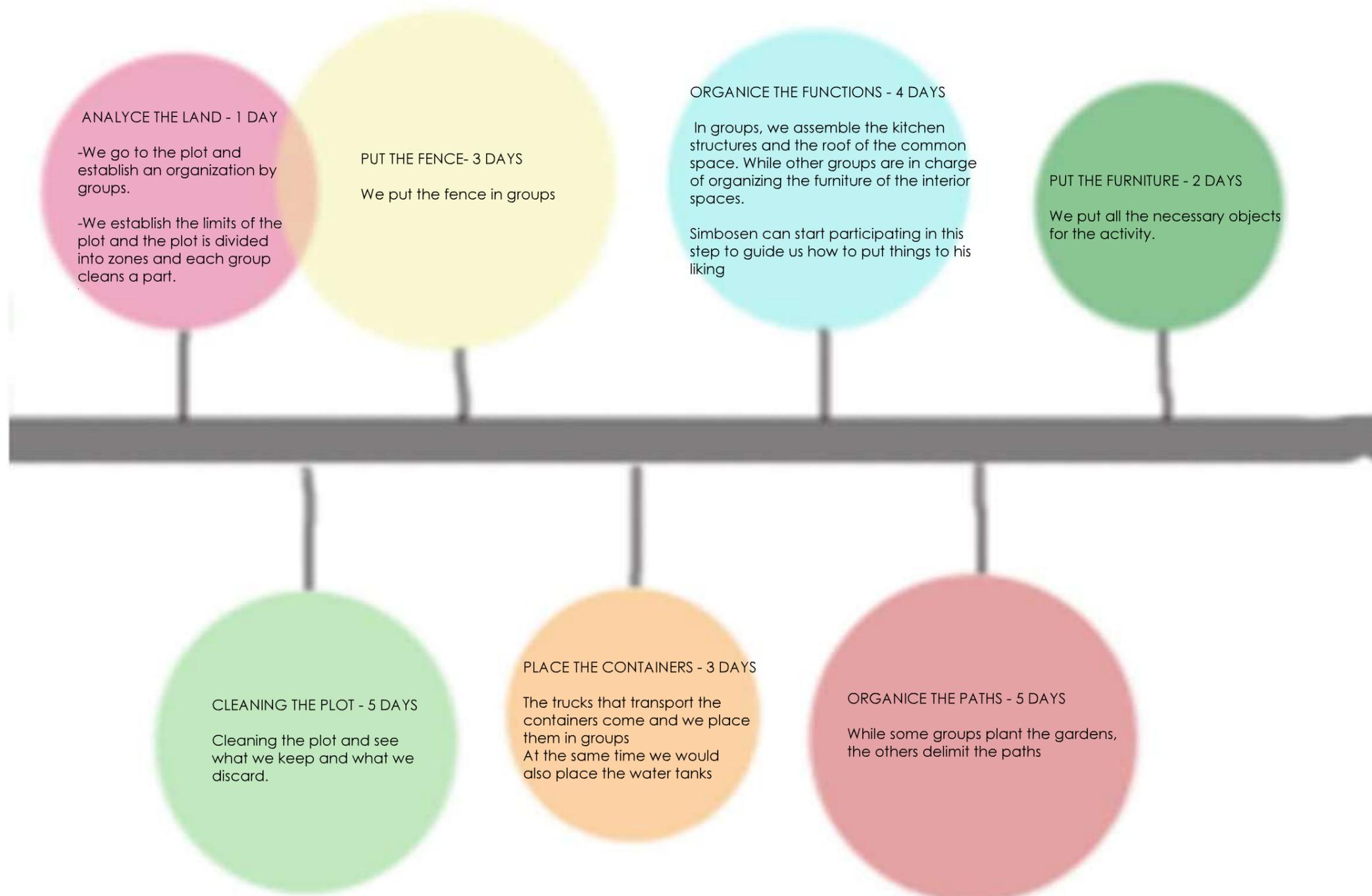


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THE PROCESS

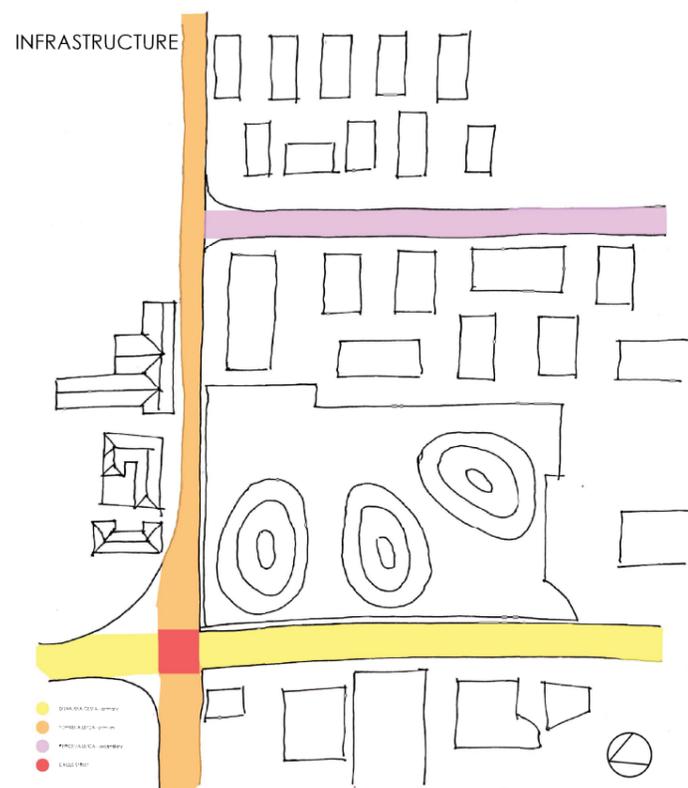
Timeline

To realize the timeline, we first had to think about the local needs and those of simbiosen since that was what mattered most to us. In this way, we started to organize the days and the activities that we are going to do in each one of them according to their importance. We had to take into account that many participants were going to help in the process and we had to organize groups so that the process was as fast as possible.

So after making contact with the plot, we organized the groups and gave them a part of the area to clean. The next five days should be for cleaning. We decided to keep most of the trees but remove the invasive plants and herbs as we could use them to make "tea" and invite people to the activities. Here, we could have the help of experts such as gardeners who could help us with the plants. We could invite the citizens and neighbors of the area so that they can feel part of the process from the beginning. This would make the children very happy.



Analysis area



Analysis Infrastructure



First proposal floor plan

1. Storage
2. Laboratory for wood and paper
3. Bike stand
Laboratory and grow room
5. Experimental mushroom garden
6. Glass house
7. Kitchen
8. Roofed community area
9. Indoor space
10. Benches
11. Experimental garden
12. Children playground
13. Resting area
14. Resting area

THE PROCESS

Development

To protect the area and the work done, a fence should be put up to prevent people who are not involved in the process from disturbing it. In the next three days, the trucks begin to arrive to place the containers. In this phase, Simbiosen can start to participate with us as they can influence their preferences. Then in the next nine days we would organize the functions and the roads and finally we would place the material.

We think that although most things are necessary for Simbiosen, it is very important that the local people feel very identified with the project and can contribute their ideas that will also influence the process. We must emphasize that the children could paint the elements as they like throughout the process



THE OUTCOME

Our main idea was to create a space that was inter-communicated, that each function was connected to each other and at the same time had its own space. To create a space that invites people of all ages to interact in all the activities, in this way we achieve that all the people who want to participate feel included.

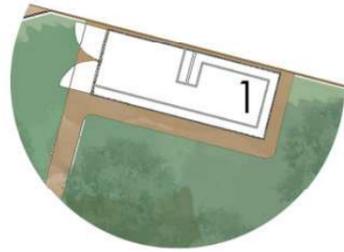
At the beginning we tried to use the paths as a way to connect and differentiate the functions, but throughout the process this was shaped until it became easier to access and circulate between the functions.

We also wanted to separate the spaces according to their uses. For example, to bring together all the functions related to the communal space, such as the kitchen, experimental garden, roofed space, rest areas and children's playground. And on the other hand, the more rational spaces such as the laboratories or storage.

simbiocen

We make participate to simbiocen with respect to the cleaning of the plot of the harmful plants, and taking advantage of the beneficial plants to prepare teas. In this way we create our project respecting the vegetation that is beneficial and without making changes harmful to the ecosystem of the plot.

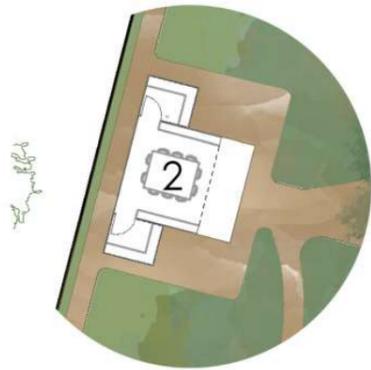
THE OUTCOME



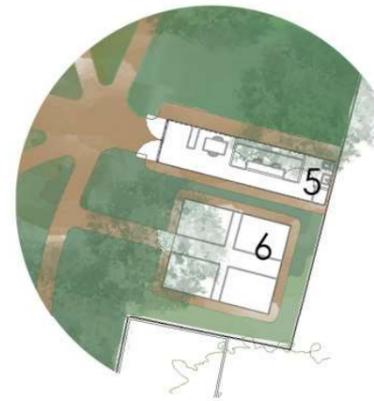
Storage



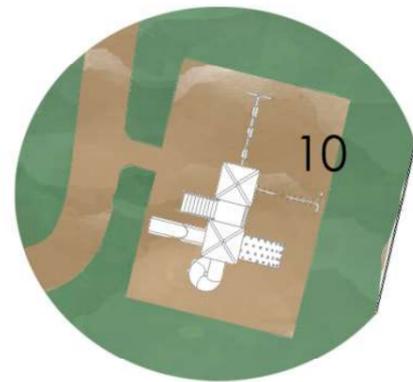
4. Experimental garden / 7. Kitchen / 8. Community space



Wood and paper laboratory



5. Laboratory of mushrooms / 6. Mushroom garden



Children playground



Resting area

local residents and communities

As we mentioned before, our main concern was to make a happy and comfortable place for the local people. In this way we want to have a variety of generations and professions so that people of different types can relate to each other in the same activities. We design common spaces to create these connections. On the other hand, so that children can be entertained, we used the idea of colours to involve them in the look of the space. This would be both a part of the development process and an activity. The participants could access from two entrances. The first one would be more focused on the work spaces and the other one on the spaces more focused on the common activities, so they would know

place making

Our main idea is that all people, whether tourists, locals, people of different ages and professions can live together doing the same activities and bringing different perspectives. In this way you can also see a variety in the spaces where functions are defined that can be related and even change their use depending on what you want to do in them.

In order to make the place known, we would like to use the tea we get from the herbs we collect, to invite people to discover the place and to put advertisements on social networks about the activities we do and what we offer to attract people's attention. This is a good initiative to be able to attract people of all kinds.