

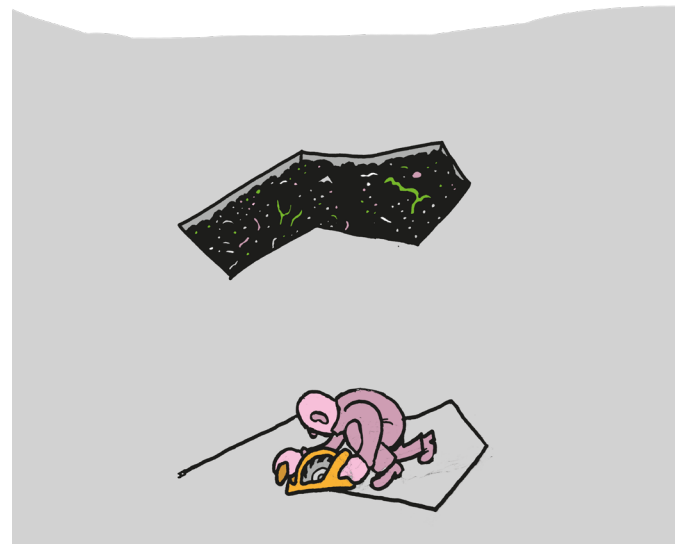
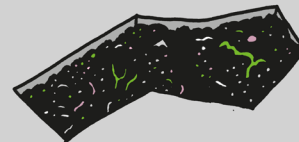
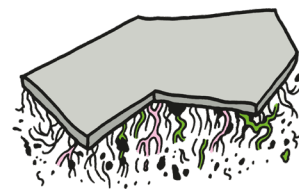
## THE GREEN TRACK

The industrial area between western and eastern part of Eslöv can today be considered somewhat a wasteland. As constituted today it becomes a barrier between the living areas, contributing to segregation and separation, both in terms of social life and of functions. Our proposal seeks to “fill in the gap” by adding to the existing and preserving and refurbishing the old buildings rather than creating a new area from scratch. We believe this is necessary, not only from an ecological perspective, but also a social one.

The cultural and historical heritage and collective memory of the place must be embraced for a project like this to be successful. Therefore we aim to lift the qualities of the existing environment, with respect to its heritage and through adding new functions that make the area accessible and livable to the citizens of Eslöv. This means preserving a bit of the roughness and variegation that the industrial areas brings to a city, while making it accessible and a little softer around the edges through adding new buildings and functions that support this.

In our proposal the street grid is mainly informed by the two main roads present today - Östergatan and Bruksgatan, but also relates to the neighboring housing area Berga. The existing green structures are extended from the orchard, binding it with the green area south of the site. A green corridor that runs in the west - east direction is added to allow for the green to “flood” the city. Through the corridor pedestrians and cyclists are allowed to move more freely and is an extension to the already existing bike lane that runs through Berga.

We add 85 000 BTA (approximately 1000 housing units) of housing, consisting of a mix of housing blocks, lamelas and row houses with the scale increasing in relation to the adjacent areas. On each side of Bruksgatan the blocks are divided into housing blocks with closed courtyards. Each housing block consists of four gavel roofed lamelas, offset in relation to each other. This decreases the scale and form “squares” and niches of different characters that creates variation in the cityscape.



One important part of the proposal is to preserve and reuse. The material from the buildings that are taken down is reused in many ways. Through a new community center that will work as a catalyst for placemaking we see a lot of potential for synergies between social and ecological life. The center will work as a makerspace with gardening, and workshops where people can meet, exchange skills and ideas and where the torn down materials can be remade to planting beds and furniture etc. The citizens are part of forming their living environment with materials from the site. Through this process bonds both between the citizens and between the citizens and the place are created, laying the ground for a neighborhood where everyone feels included.

The design choices are mainly inspired by and reflecting the industrial history of the site, but adapted to sustainable modern standards. The new housing units are generally designed with a load bearing structure of wood covered with brick veneer. The new community center is built by a

mix of reused materials such as metal trusses and corrugated metal sheets.

We add a square with a grocery store and slots for wending vegetables and other goods. The old lumberyard is refurbished to a restaurant and next to it we add a wading pool. The pool can be used as an ice rink during winter season and is an example of how we integrate regulating functions for storm water management with social functions. Another example of this is the skate park with its snake-run, that allows water to flood, where children and youth can play during different seasons and weather conditions.

The tracks that runs through the site is one of the characteristics from the site that we want to highlight. By refurbishing them and also adding new ones, they become an integrated part of the city that can be used on a daily basis and at the same time bare memory of the industrial history.





## DESIGN STRATEGIES

### *Cultural and historical heritage as a catalyst for social life*

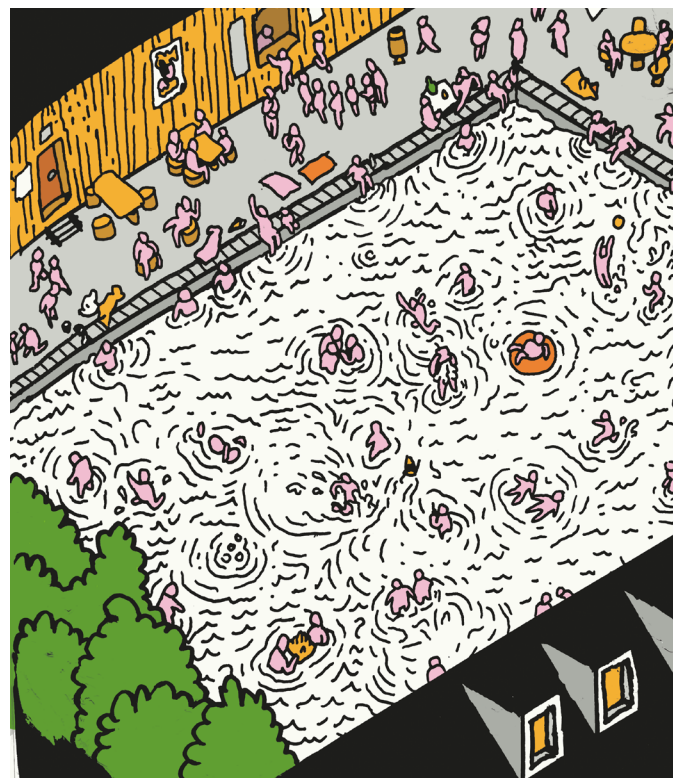
We want to support and strengthen the social structures that already exist at the site as well as honor and preserve the industrial heritage. This means letting the allotments near the orchard remain as well as making room for more. It also means preserving as much as possible of the existing building stock and repurpose materials from the ones that are taken down.

As a catalyst for social life we propose to create a new community center that will work as a meeting place for people from all over Eslöv. The community center is situated on the corner of Östergatan and Bruksgatan and is an extension to a warehouse. Eslöv is situated in one of the most fertile farmlands in Sweden and has a long history of food processing. The industrial area bears memories of the heritage of cultivation and refining, with big company names like Felix and Kavli, but also the old slaughterhouse. There are also traces from manufacturing such as the old shoe factory and the lumberyard. We imagine that the new community center will work as a maker-space that focuses on small scale farming, food preservation and self-sufficiency, but also be a creative workshop where you can fix your broken clothes and maybe refurbish some old furniture. The old railroad running through the area can be used to transport the crops that are cultivated on the field next to the building, to the square to be sold on the Sunday markets. By creating structures where social and ecological sustainability are intertwined we believe a resilient city can thrive.



### *Fifteen minutes in Eslöv*

Most Swedes have heard the beloved song Fifteen minutes from Eslöv from 1969, about a young man that unexpectedly stumbles upon love at a gas station fifteen minutes from Eslöv (the song is a remake of the even so famous original song Twentyfour hours from Tulsa). This springs to mind when thinking of the possibilities of the so-called Fifteen minute city in relation to Eslöv. The Fifteen minute city is a planning strategy striving for an urban model that allows everyone, in every neighborhood, to meet most of their daily needs within a short walk or bike ride of their home. By adding built structure, new functions as well greenery, between the eastern and western part of the town, and by connecting them with decent bike and walking lanes integrated in greenery, we believe Eslöv can become a city that allows its citizens to do just that. The new Bruksstaden fills the gap that Eslöv needs in terms of closeness between functions and housing and thanks to it, all you need is not further away than a short walk or bikeride.



## ECOLOGICAL GOAL

### What:

*Enhancing and extending the natural environment at the site and creating a resilient city*

### How:

- By *supporting existing green areas and extending them*. We add two green corridors at the site that aims to connect the larger green areas from north to south and from west to east.
- By *making the green areas more accessible to the citizens*. We want to keep the allotments and also add more of them. We think this adds to the social aspects and helps people to reconnect with the soil. We also add a pathway that supports movement in north-south direction. Our hope is for this pathway to be a natural choice for pedestrians moving through the beautiful orchard, picking an apple along the way.
- By *supporting biological diversity through ecosystem services*. Along the streets we add trees to help regulate temperature and to support pollination. We add water in the area, an element that is missing in Eslöv today. The plants we add to the site are regenerative ones that help to clean the soil from contamination.
- By *not digging in the contaminated soil*.
- By *adding structures for bikes and pedestrians*
- By *integrating gardening in the city*. This deepens the citizens' relation with their green surroundings and the non-human habitat.
- By *adding water preserves for storm water management* that are integrated in the city; the wading pond, skate park and the green corridor

## SOCIAL GOAL

### What:

Creating a social and livable neighborhood with structures that contributes to an inclusive community

### How:

By *"healing"* the urban sprawl and filling the gap between western and eastern part of Eslöv

By *creating a mix of housing stock*, we create prerequisites for a mixed population and also a neighbourhood where you can stay during different circumstances of life.

By *adding a range of "social hotspots"* of different character that can fuel social life and integration through changing seasons; the community center, the skate park, the square and the wading pool. By creating places for people to meet we stimulate possibilities for knowledge exchange, cooperation and tolerance.

By *integrating play as part of the design*. We believe a playful approach can help stimulate participation and engage the citizens.

The *community center becomes a source for knowledge exchange* where innovative solutions can bridge over ecological to social challenges.

