



VIEW A - BRUKSSTADEN COMMUNITY CENTRE The Courtyard showing the reinvented tracks which can be used for sustainable transports.

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

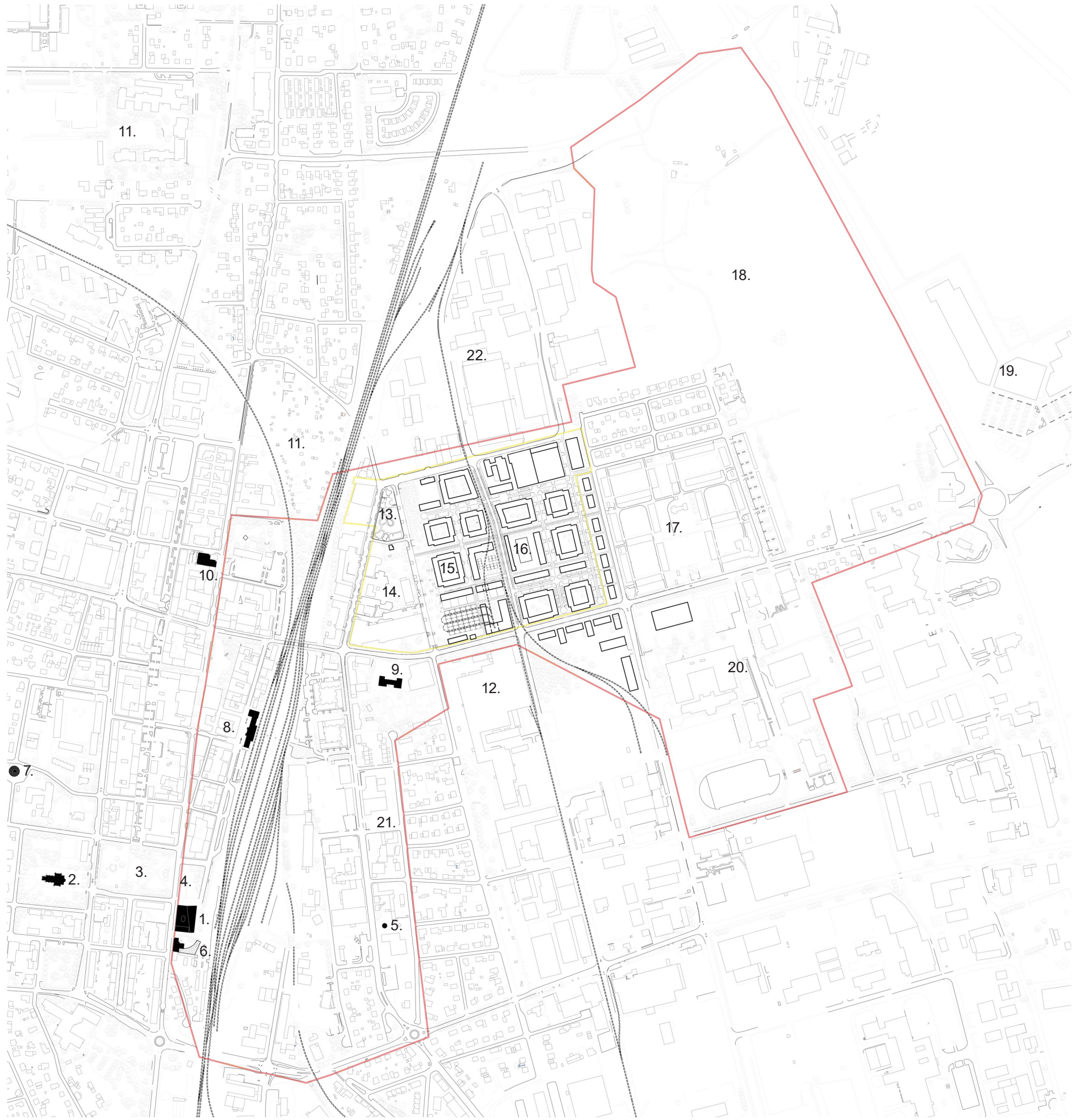
be remade to planting beds and furniture etc. The citizens are part of forming their living environment with materials from the site. Through this process bonds both between the citizens and between the citizens and the place are created, laying the ground for a neighborhood where everyone feels included.

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 vending vegetables and other goods. The old lumberyard is refurbished to a restaurant and next

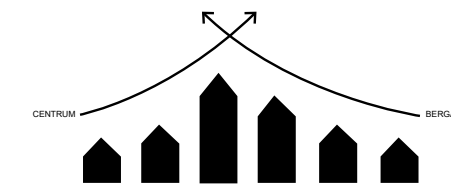
to it we add a wading pool. The pool can be used as an ice rink during winter season and is an example of how we integrate regulating functions for storm water management with social functions. Another example of this is the skate park with its snake-run, that allows water to flood, where children and 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.



REFLECTION SITE 1:8000

- |  |   |                            |                   |
|--|---|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Medborgarhuset                        | 7. Stenberget                               | 13. Skatepark/ Stormwater  | 19. (Unbuilt)     |
| 2. Eslöv Kyrka                           | 8. Carl Engströms School (Old Östra Skolan) | 14. Bruksstaden South West | 20. Flygstaden    |
| 3. Eslövs stadspark                      | 9. Eslöv City Library                       | 15. Bruksstaden West       | 21. Idrottsparken |
| 4. Joel Sallius Park                     | 10. Norrevångs-School                       | 16. Bruksstaden East       | 22. Järnvägstaden |
| 5. Eslöv vattenorn                       | 11. Allotments                              | 17. Berga                  |                   |
| 6. Lilla Teatern/ Eslövs nya kulturskola | 12. Saint Gobain                            | 18. Berga Garden City      |                   |

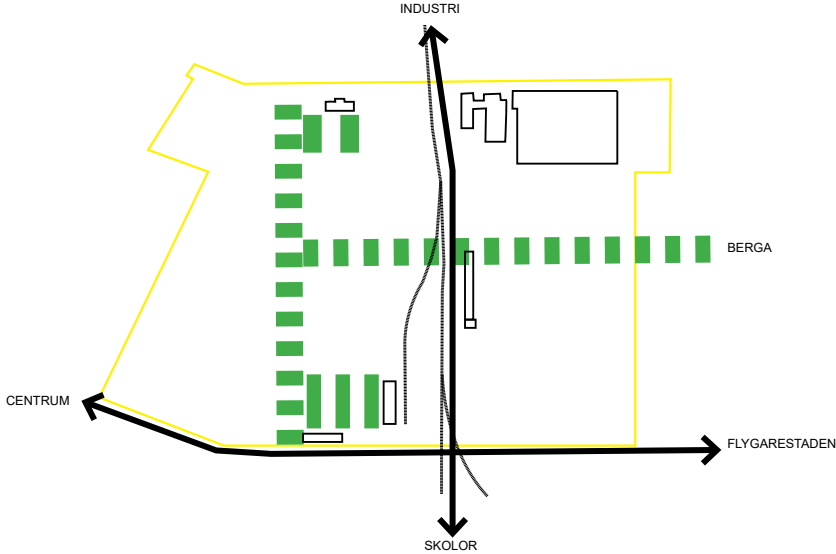


CONCEPTUAL SKETCH



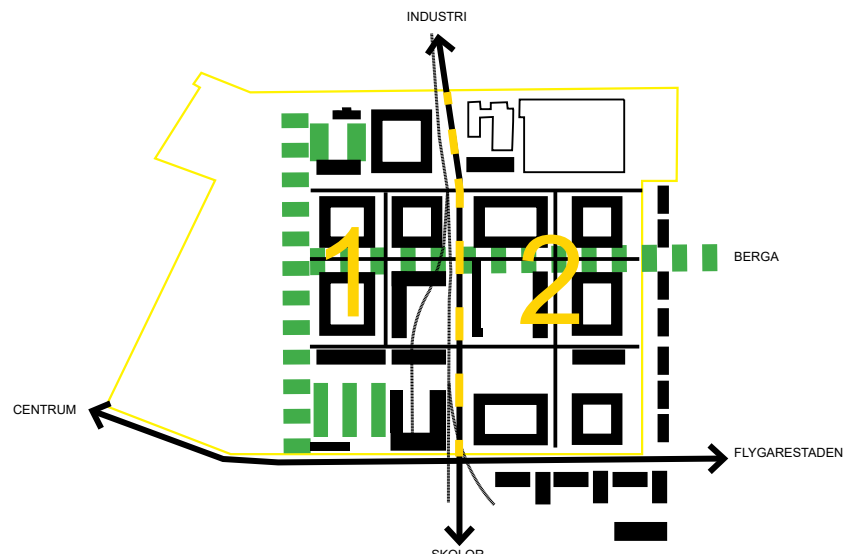
EXISTING BUILDINGS AND GREEN AREAS

The site contains a large number of industrial buildings of different time and quality.



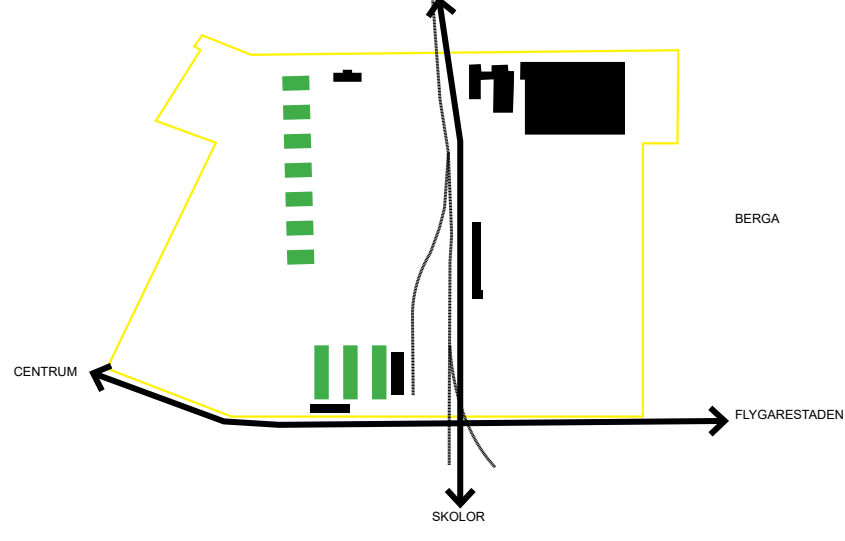
ADDED GREEN AREAS

The green areas are extended.



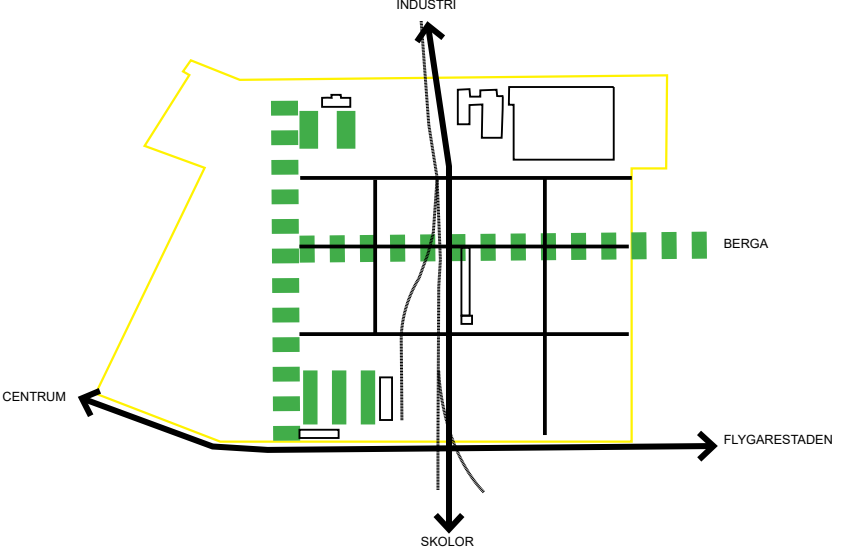
NEW BLOCKS EMERGING

The development is undertaken in stages with the western part as stage one continuing with the eastern part as stage 2.



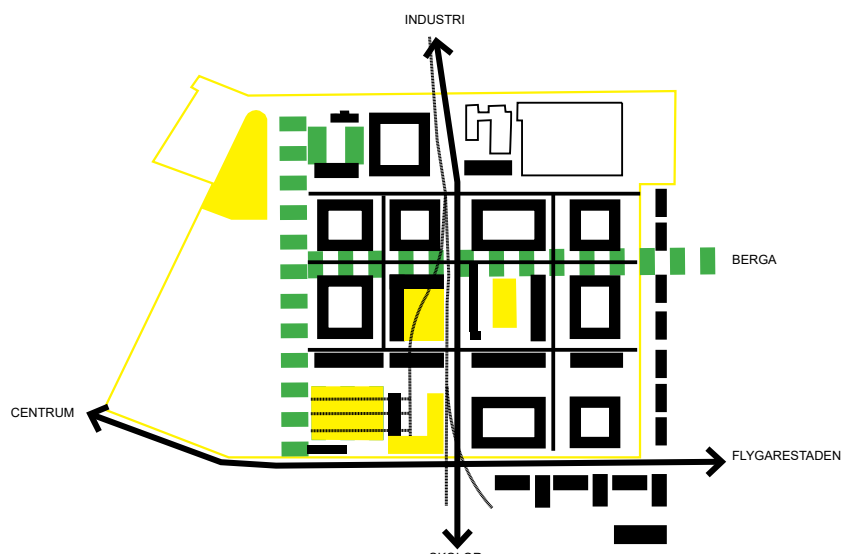
PRESERVED BUILDINGS & MAIN ROUTES

These buildings and elements are deemed worth saving. The main routes through the site are recognized.



NEW ROUTES

A division of the two sites are made into smaller portion.



SOCIAL HOT SPOTS

The yellow areas are showing where there are new areas of social interactions.