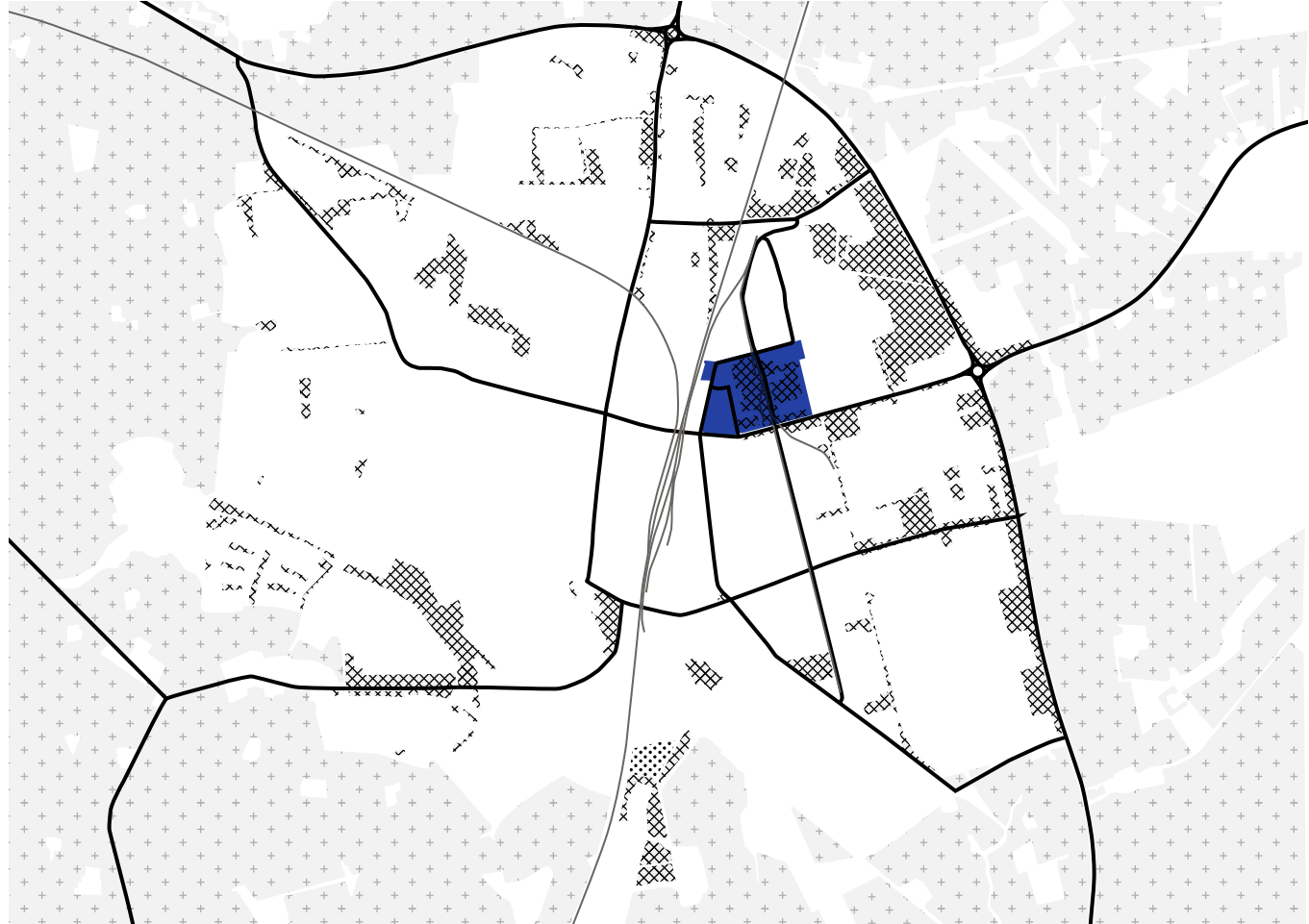
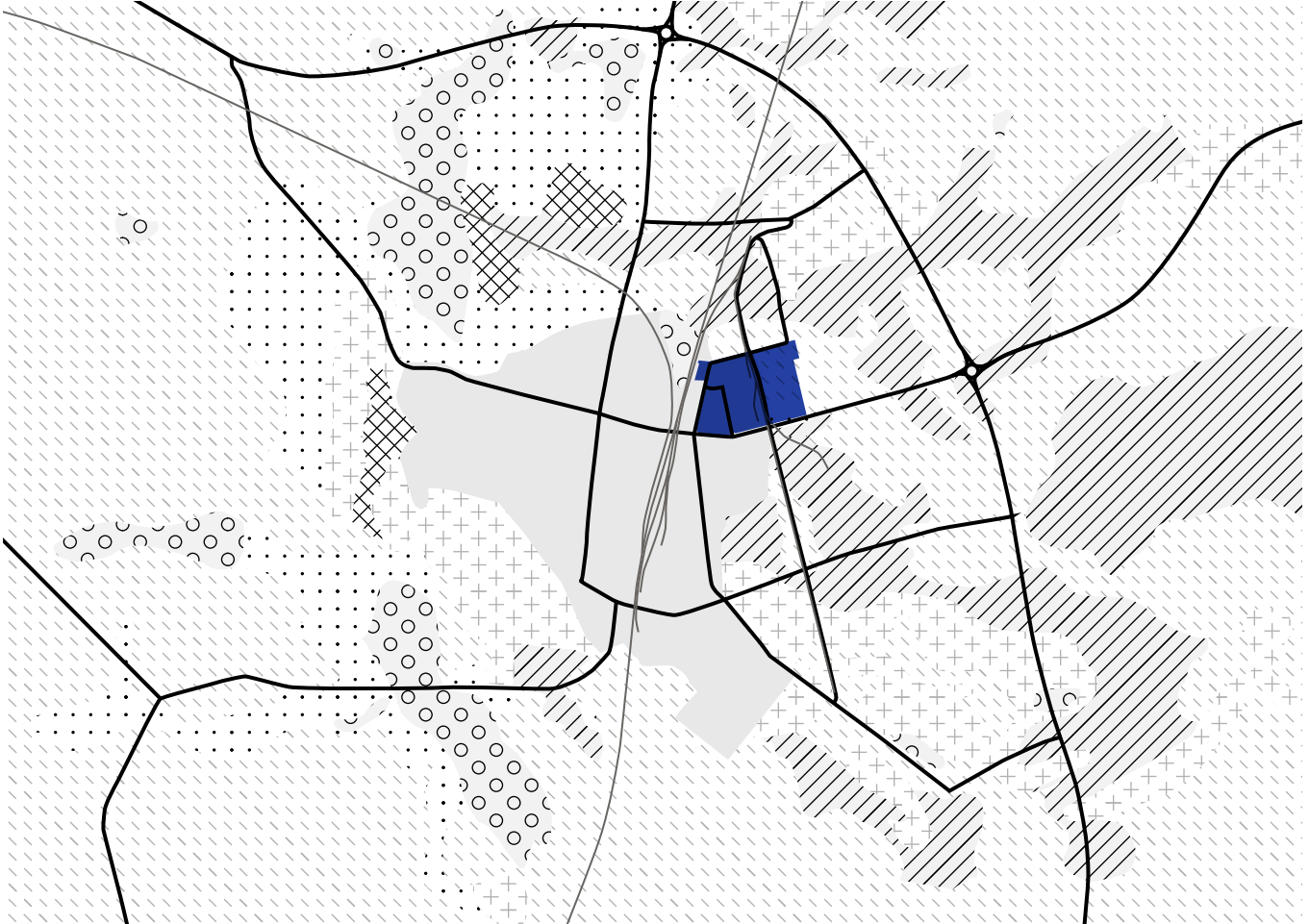


AERIAL VIEW OF BRUKSSTADEN



GROW AND HARVEST
Potential arable land
Agricultural by-products and growing crops for construction
Site



SOILS
Coarse clay till
Clay till
Sand
Clay
Landfill
Sand till
Glaciofluvial sediment
Site

TO TAKE CARE OF THE EARTH

The process begins by restoring polluted land through phytoremediation, regenerating productive soil. Paved surfaces are removed to plant salix, creating habitats for natural vegetation, and improved soil infiltration. Eslöv holds great potential to begin growing building materials locally through three scenarios: 1. Cultivating underused urban arable land such as grass lawns and roadside strips. 2. Utilizing local by-products from food production, such as straw and stems. 3. Growing dedicated crops for construction such as hemp and sunflowers.

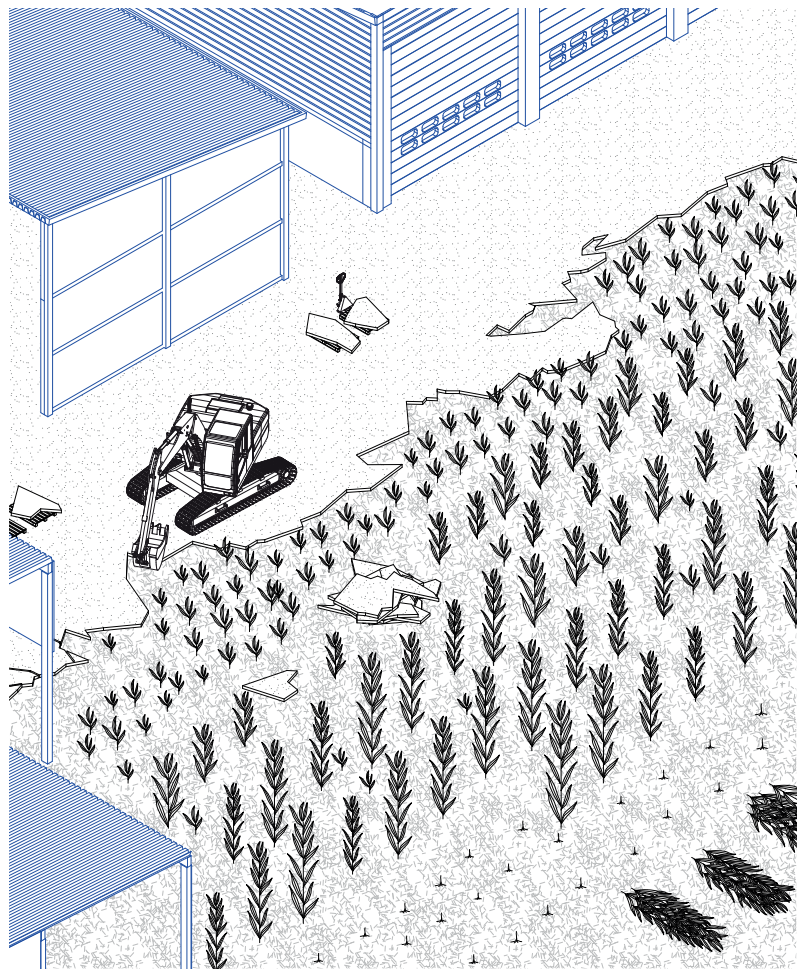
The region's varied soil types also allow for investigating suitable local extraction sites. At last, reuse through deconstruction at the site is used as a strategic method for responsible material harvesting. Most existing buildings will be preserved through renovation and transformation into residential units, community houses and service facilities. Reusable materials will be part of a system at the site where it will be examined, stored in material depots, to later become part of the new additions.

TO MAKE WITH THE EARTH

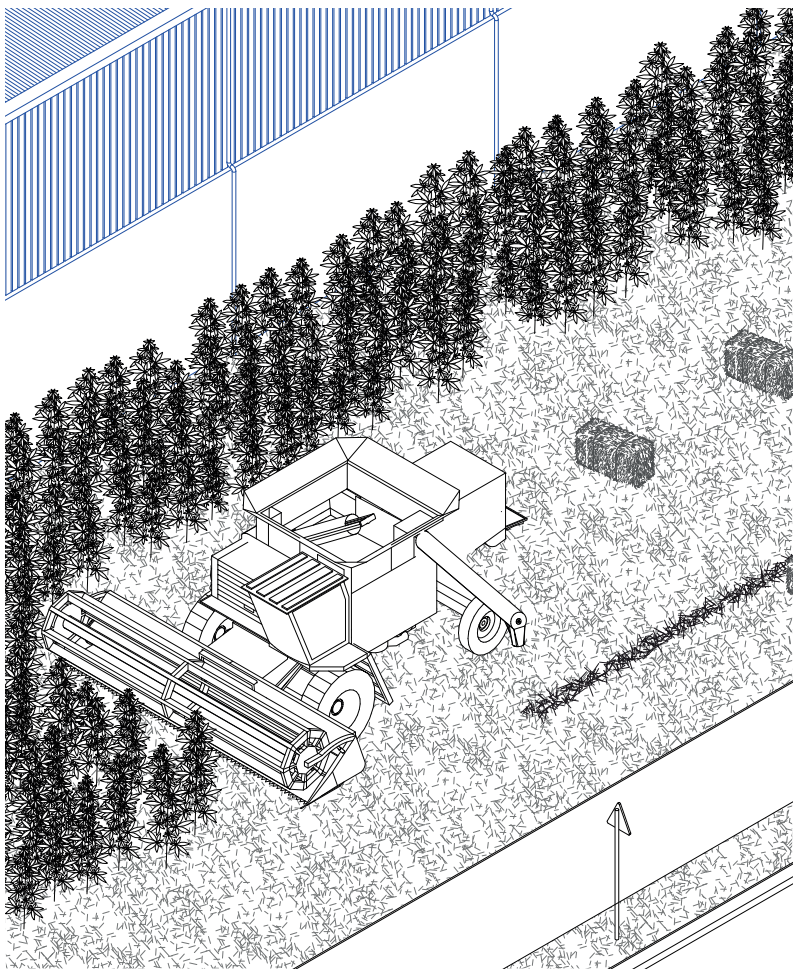
The phase of making involves material exploration and collaborative processes involving the project team, local youth and citizens with the outcome of prototype pavilions built at the former recycling center, and youth centers yard. The test hub combined with sheltered workspaces in industrial halls and sufficient storage space for harvested and dismantled materials, enables the processes of using bio-regional and reused material possible. The existing industrial halls will later be transformed into framed courtyards, becoming inclusive areas between new buildings, offering a living environment closely connected to green spaces. The implementation of straw bale and frame houses alongside building with clay, wood, rammed earth etc. is complemented by, for example, transforming old fences into balcony railings and repurposing deconstructed concrete elements from the recycling center into gables. The phase drives design from, and with, material conditions but the backbone for the solutions is to provide an area for a resilient life.

TO LIVE WITH THE EARTH

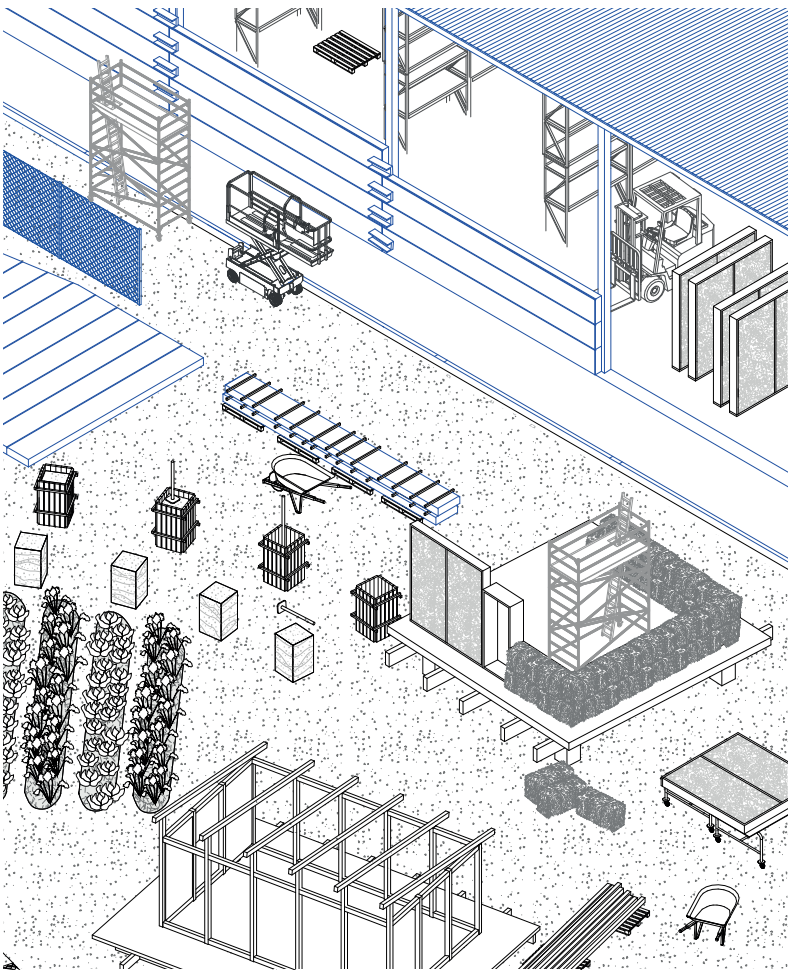
Actions for living with the earth are divided into the green systems and the spatial solution. Productive courtyards for local food cultivation are central to the green systems. These are organized by the urban farm located in the repurposed garage of the former recycling center, which serves as a plant nursery, a space for aquaponics, and food distribution. Greenery and water management channels in courtyards and along streets create a diverse and resilient landscape. The buildings are designed to collect and slow down rainwater through a sequence of retention zones. Living with the earth means establishing systems for continuous care. One key element is providing easily accessible maintenance workshops and material storage.



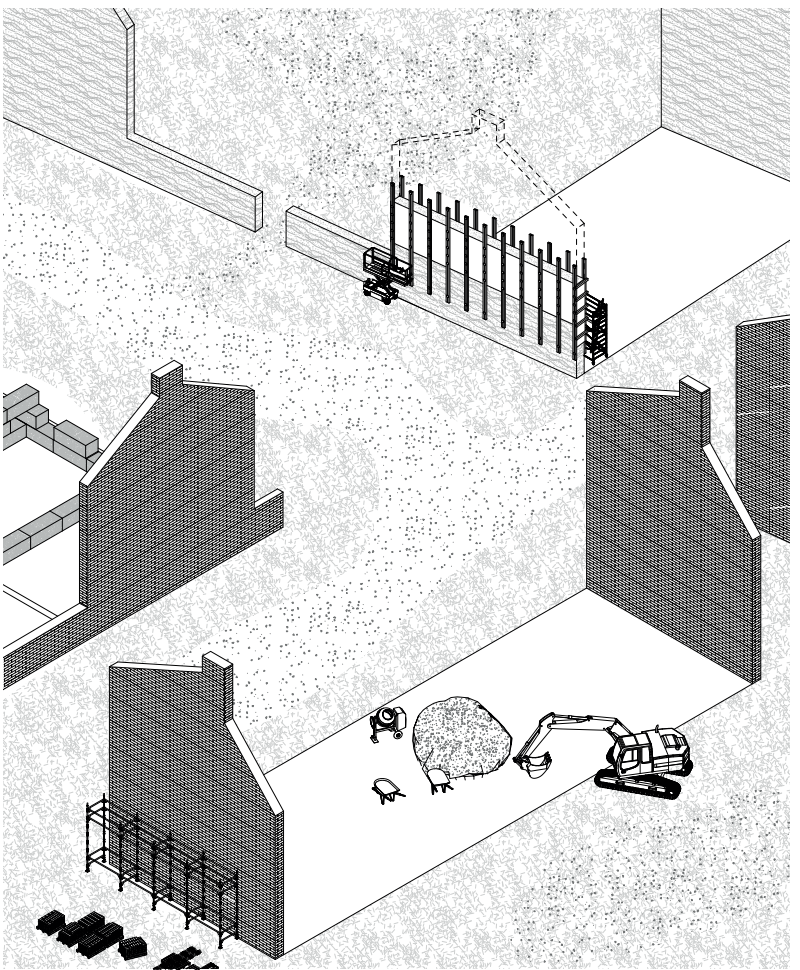
REMEDIATION



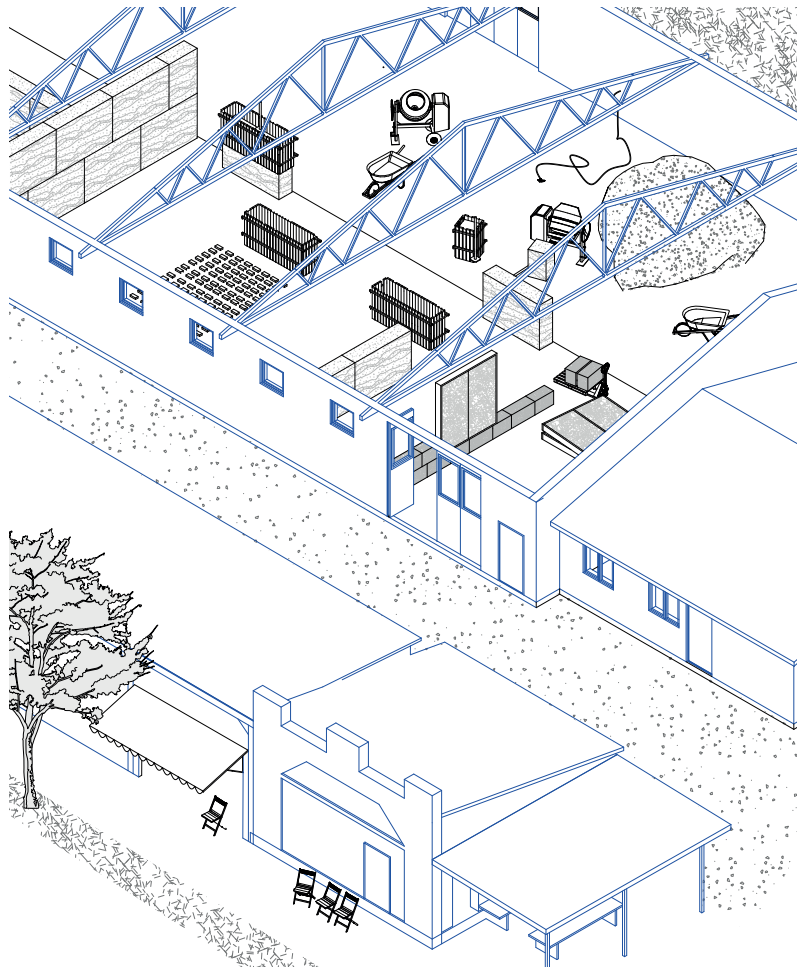
FARMING ON UNDERUSED URBAN LAND



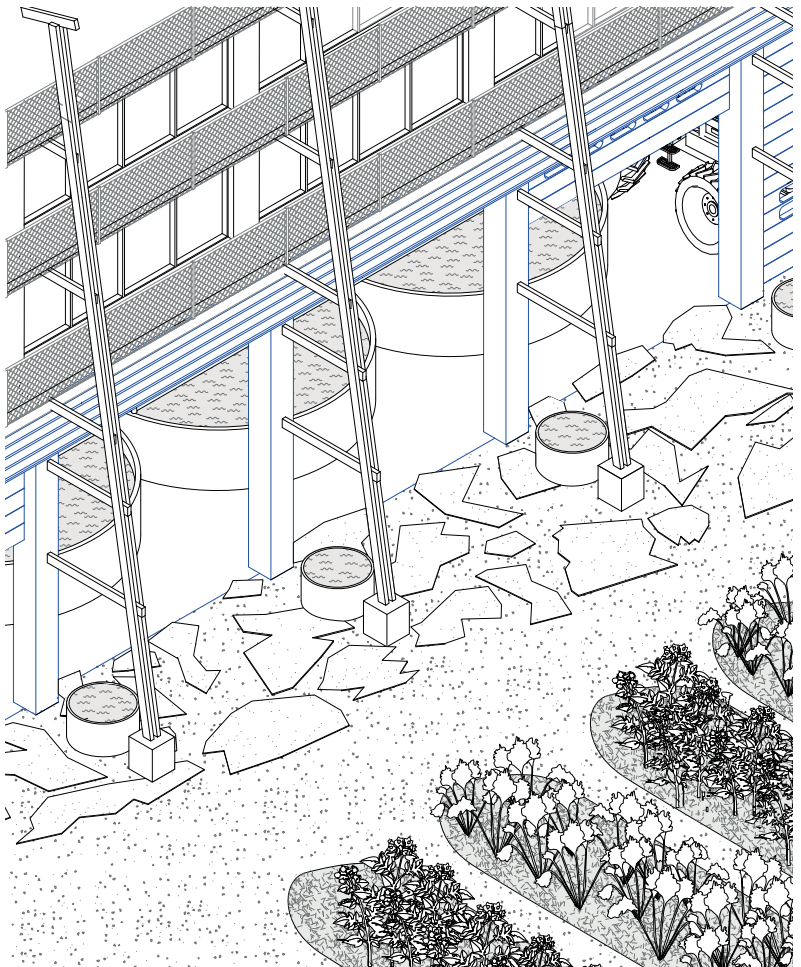
COMMUNITY TEST HUB / REUSE DEPOT



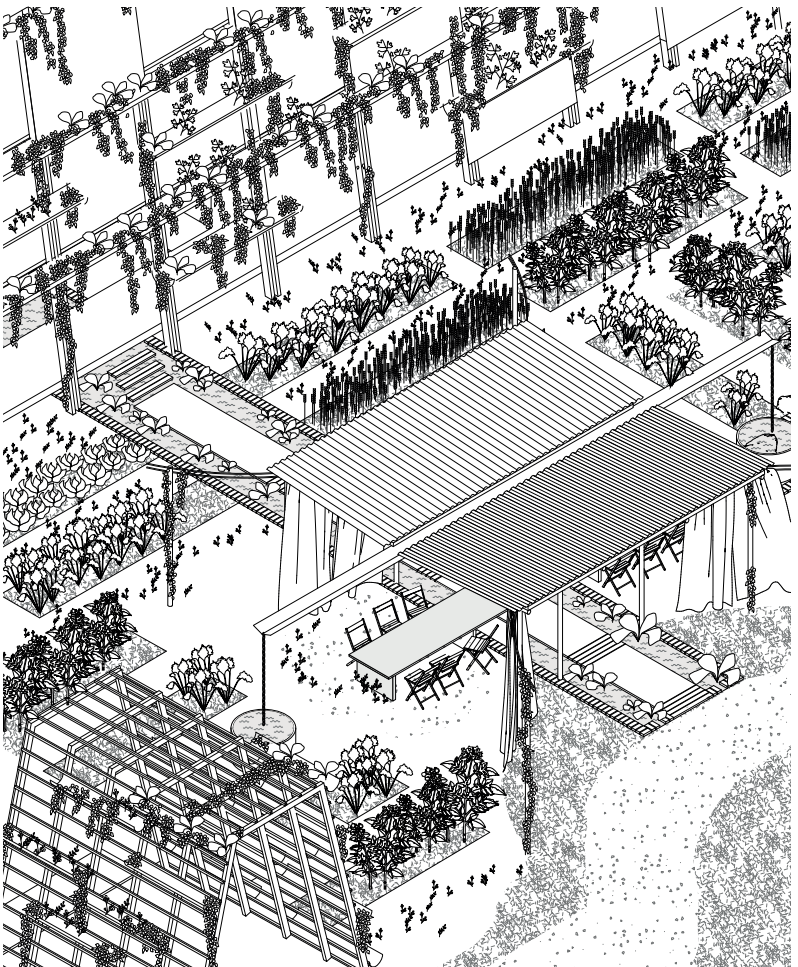
BUILDING MASONRY GABLES AND WALLS



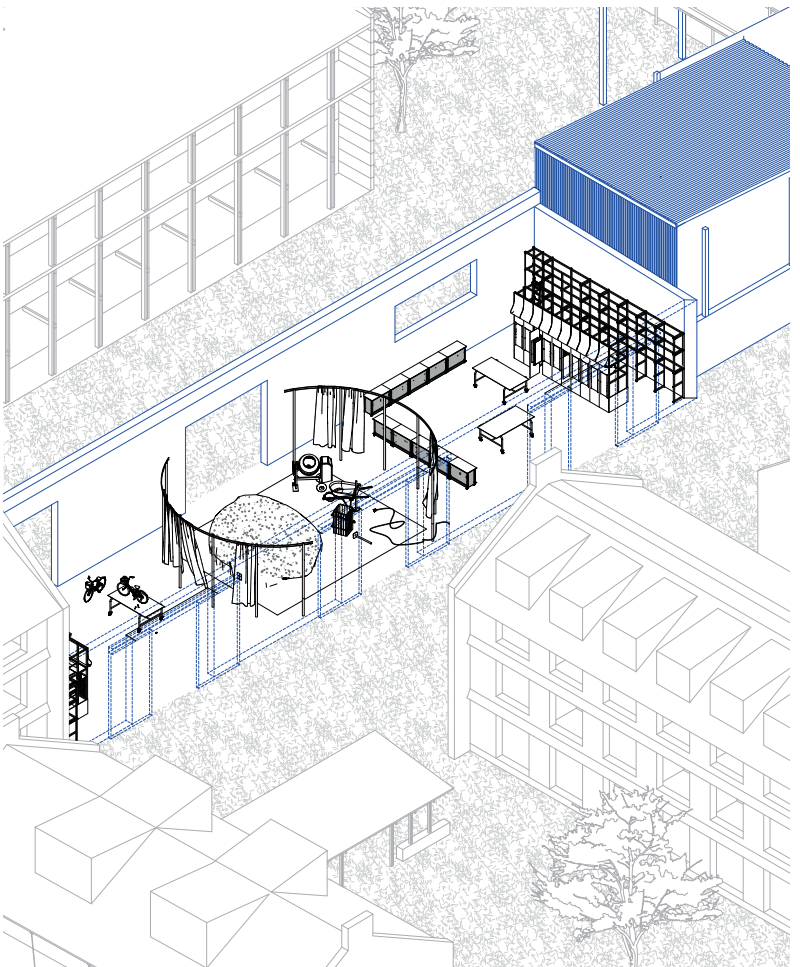
INDOOR PREFABRICATION



URBAN FARM HUB



PRODUCTIVE LAND, GREENERY & RAINWATER RETENTION



MAINTNANCE AND CARE WORKSHOP