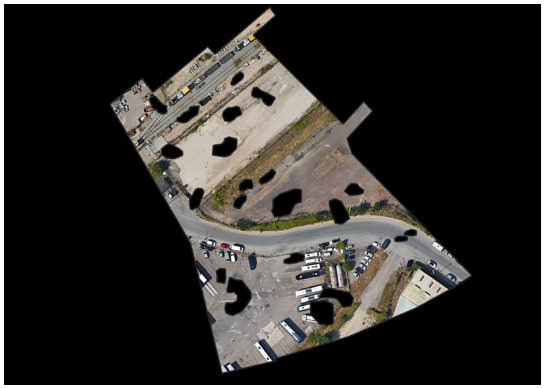
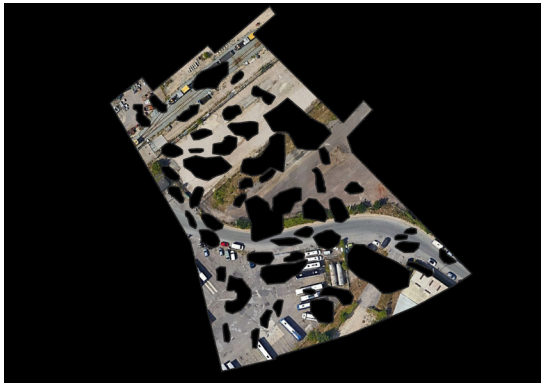
MASTERPLAN

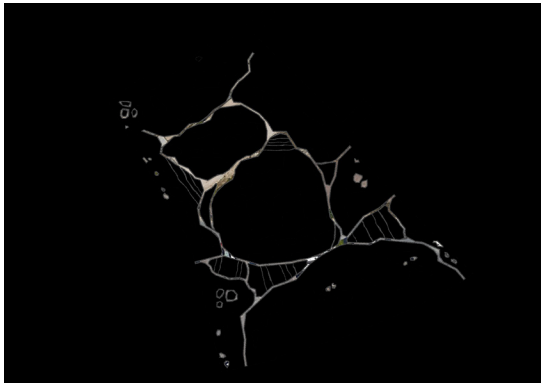

Kindergarten
Bridge
Stream
Wild Food Gardens
Pioneer Planting
Meadows

MATERIALITY

an industrial remnant







Excavation Diagrams
from exisiting site

Excavation and maintaining parts of the existing mineral surface will develop the path system and a punctual pioneer-planting surface.

The previous use of the site is re-used or simply kept, as a new surface. This brings a consciousness about the previous function and a lower material consumption, as the material should have been removed otherwise.

Emblematic for Jernbanebyen as a site, this shows the fold between the indsutrially produced and the organic growth. It also acts as a mirror of the processes that always occur within the city and the urban condition.

Throughout the path-system, pioneer plants will occur to create connections between the site as a whole and its exterior conditions.

Pioneer plants are plants with a large mycorrhiza and are thereby able to grow in many conditions and with a low amount of soil.



Existing photo from the site





Examples of surfaces permeated by Pioneer Pants



STREAM

natural hydrology and topography

The landscape of Denmark has changed radically the last 250 years. Once dominated by wetlands, rivers and water streams, the landscape is now almost exclusively efficient agriculture.

The stream, with a natural hydrology, meandering endlessly, is a highly biodiverse and specific biosphere.

Through a slight change in the topography, a stream that varies dependent on the downfall, is found in the middle of the site.

Around the stream, planting and the biodiversity comes closer to the wetland with birch and elm trees.

The center of the site with the stream also acts through the topography as a potential water deposit, with small pockets of water depression surrounding the stream itself.

Streams and the connection with water is one that that also brings a connection with our immediate self, often in an act of contemplation. The stream as such also functions as an organizing principle and a root of spontaneous occurences.

CO2: wetlands are per SQM four times as efficient at sequestering CO2 than forests or similar biospheres.

Large water flow



Small water flow



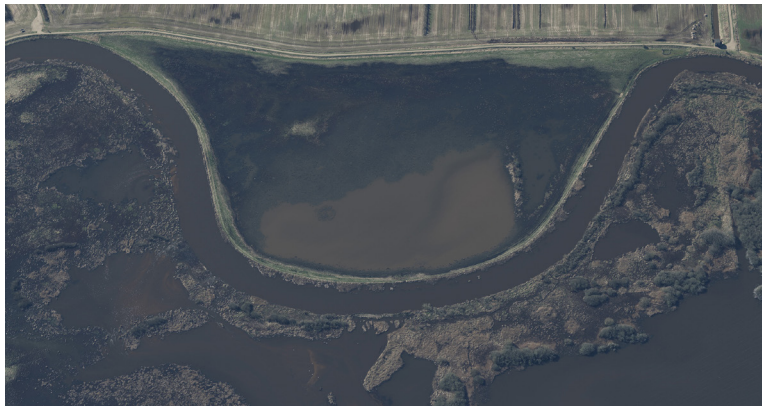


Water stream

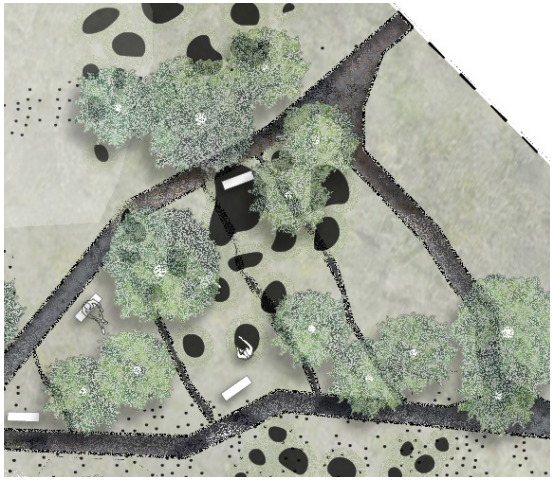


Initial sketch

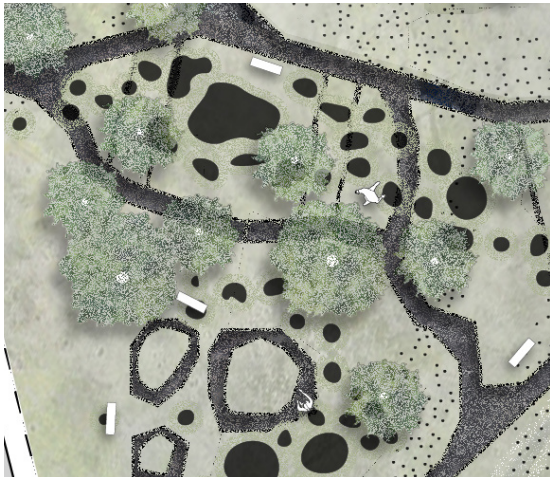




Examples of natural hydrology and river streams in Denmark, Skjern Å



Zoom South-East



Zoom South-West

wild food

A set of wildfood utility gardens are indicated around the larger garden complex, acting as places to interact and learn from the environment as it develops both on its terms and while it is influenced and planted by the inahibitatants residing nearby.

Being open to different types of edible greeneries occuring often in what we today call more wild environments will hopefully bring a nuanced perspective to the produce that we eat and what is possible within the local.

The gardens will change with the seeaonal fluctuation and acccording to the spontaneous occurences. They become a place of many generations to explore.

The following examples of wild food is an excerpt from VILD MAD.



spring



summer



autumn

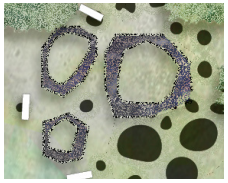


PLANTING

succession and spontaneity



Plan with planting palette and color gradients indicated



Pioneer plantig surfaces

Within the planting of the garden different categories are present. The pioneer plants which find their way through the existing material conditions and surfaces. The wetland planting within the middle of the garden and flowing along the stream. The larger climax plants puncturing the site in groups. The open meadows with edges of perrenials.

The succession often found in spontaneous enviroments is allowed a visual apperance within the garden. With the wild utility gardens, the garden invites spontaneity and an exploration of this spontaneity.

Pioneer Plants

Climax Plants

Smaller



'Calluna Vulgaris'



'Stachys Rosea'



'Knautia Macedonia'



'Andromeda Polifolia'



'Salvia Nemorosa'



'Achillea Glashoff'



'Betula pubescens'
Birch

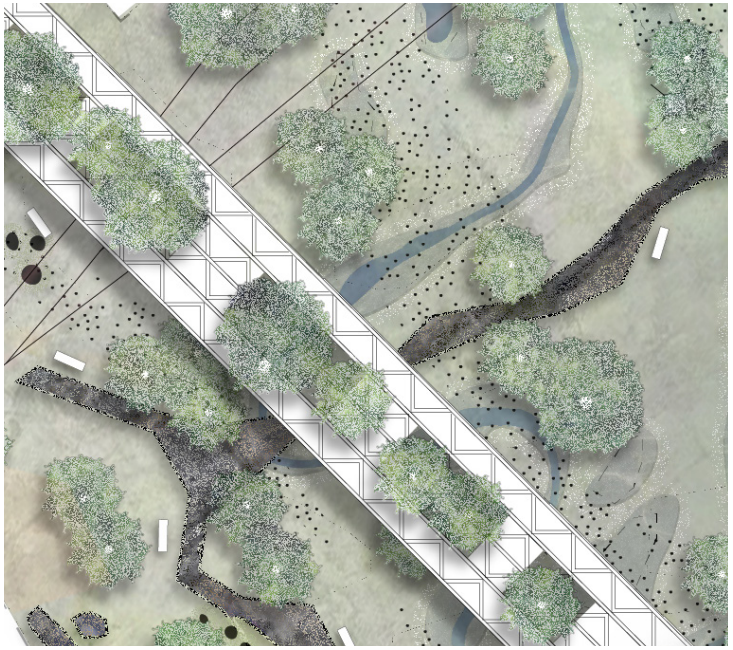
Larger



'Quercus robur'
Oak



'Fagus sylvatica'
Beech



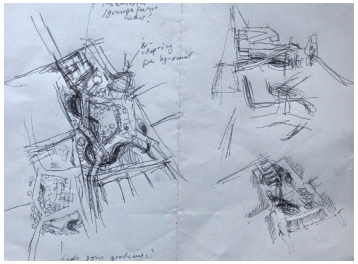
Zoom North-West

The bridge connecting Vasbyhave with Lokomotivskoven is constructed using existing railway tracks as found on the site and in Jernbanebyen in general.

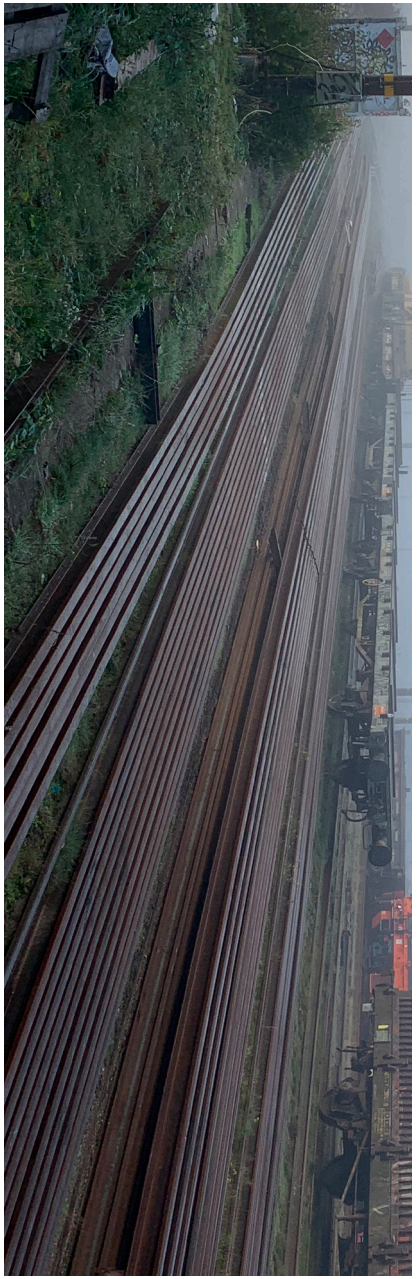
Using a 'scaffolding-principle', multiple parts will be welded together to form the bridge itself which in turn becomes partially transparent. Occasionaly the larger climax trees will rise from the ground through the bridge to form a canopy over the bridge.

The bridge becomes an industrial remnant while being able to sustain a relation to the organic growth occuring adjacently.

Recycled materials drastically the CO2 emissions from constriction and in the case of Jernbanebyen bears a remniscience of the place and its previous function.



Initial Sketch



Picture from the current status of the railways in Jernbanebyen

MEADOWS

clearings and cover of wind

Open meadows occur around the garden, like clearings in the forest. The meadow is not a simple lawn, but rather a phenomenon which often occurs within the specific proximity of wet-areas. They can host a large amount of biodiversity, and in this case also become a place of feeling the sun and the possibility of events.

A spontaneous amount of flowers, weeds and grass will occur within a certain spreading of seeds. This allows the area to also develop specifically in relation to the site and not [illegible]ined only by design.

These are the potential areas, for meeting between generations and between species. Sitting, listening. Touching a straw of grass and feeling a gentle breeze going through the trees nearby. Hearing the sounds of other sounds, sounds that are presently ours and not-ours.



Plan of meadows and clearings on the site





INSECT HOSTS

footsteps of smaller agents



Along with the biodiversity of the meadow, wetland and the succession of trees, other agents such as insects will be invited to the site.

Spread out along the garden specific 'insect-hotels' are placed to allow insects to become a part of the garden and to be able to reside undisturbed.

The hotels can be small wooden structures with the necessary construction for insects to reside constructed within the wood.

Plan and zooms of insect hotels in the garden

FURNITURE

benches and compost



Benches flow along path system allowing the opportuity to rest and sit within the various areas of the gardens.

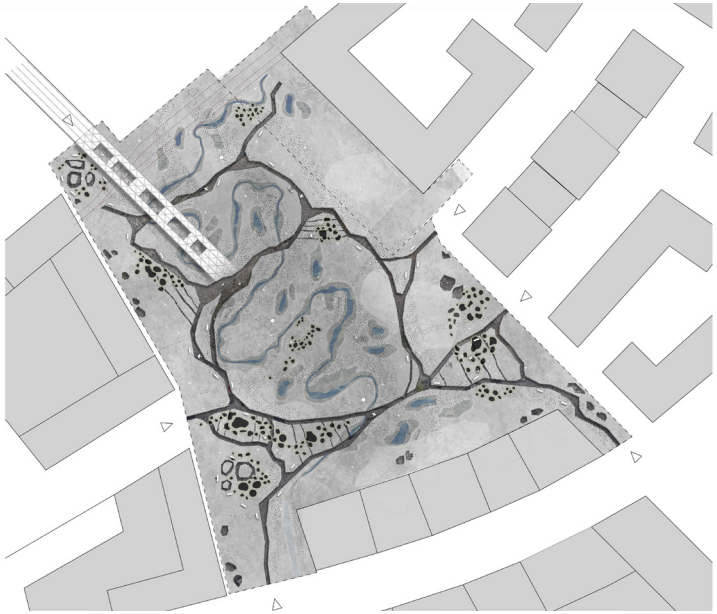
The benches are simple in their construction, blending into the landscape and the garden itself.

Compost stations are situated within the garden for nearby residents to use and for the dirt to become a part of the living system which is the garden.

It also works as a possibility of becoming conscious of another side of organic growth; de-growth.

\+ Potential areas for bike parking

CARBON SEQUESTERING



Wetland Biosphere:

156 Ton CO2 pr. HA sequestered

156*0,35 = 54,6 ton CO2



Forest Biosphere:

25 kg CO2 per year per tree

195*25 = 4.875 kg CO2



APPENDIX 1: INTERCONNECTION

