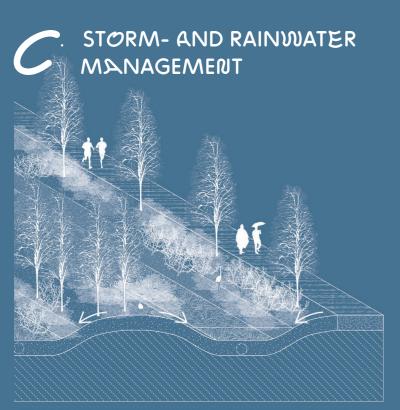


REATING BOUNTIFUL GROUNDS / THERE ARE MANY WAYS TO CLEAN UP TOXIC SOIL, BUT COMBINED WITH THE SITE'S NEED FOR GREY WATER MANAGEMENT PHYTOREMEDIATION CROP UP. BY CREATING A MARSHLAND TOXIC COMPOUNDS CAN BE ABSORBED AND BROKEN DOWN BY THE PLANTS WITHOUT THE NEED FOR LANDFILLS. DEPENDING ON THE DEGREE OF TOXICITY THERE ARE DIFFERENT SUITABLE APPROACHES — FOR EXAMPLE A COMBINATION OF POPLARS AND SUNFLOWERS FOR HEAVILY POLLUTED EARTH, OR BIRCH AND WILD ROSES FOR THE CLEANER. FURTHER, IT SERVES AS A WISTFUL PHYSICAL REMINDER OF THE WORK THAT IS

NEEDED TO MAINTAIN US. OUR WASTE DOESN'T JUST DISAPPEAR AND THE WATER DOESN'T JUST GO DOWN THE DRAIN. WHEN THE WOUNDS HAVE HEALED MAYBE THE MARSHLAND CAN STAY, RETAINING SOME OF THAT STRANGE MYSTICISM INDUSTRY AND NATURE SHARE IN THAT THEY ARE REALLY NOT MADE FOR US?

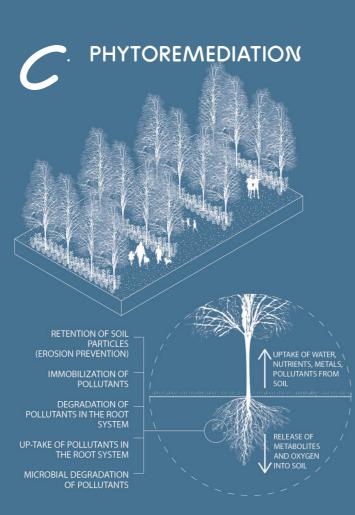
AVING & LIGHT STEP / A FEW METERS ABOVE THE MARSH RUNS A NARROW FALURED BRIDGE RESTING ON DIRT MOUNDS. IT CONNECTS THREE CRUCIAL PARTS OF THE SITE — THE TUNNEL BELOW THE TRACKS, THE BRIDGE ABOVE THE TRACKS AND THE FAR SOUTH SIDE. A SLIVER OF ACCESSIBILITY FOR US.

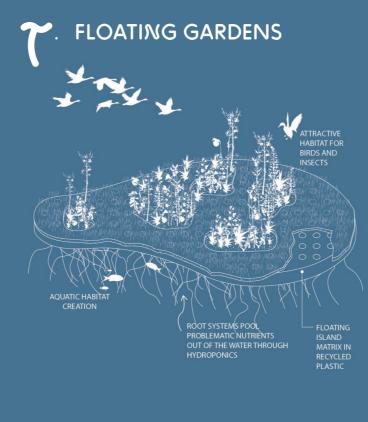
WHEN YOU'RE USED TO STAYING IN ONE PLACE. SO SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE SITE ARE NURSERIES FOR TREES AND PLANTS. SOME SPACIOUSLY PLACED AND SOME FORMING THEIR OWN KIND OF JUVENILE PARKS. FAR TO THE WEST, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE TRACKS WE HAVE THE MOST SHORT LIVED COMMUNITY, PACKED WITH THE QUICKEST GROWING SEEDLINGS AND SPROUTS, SOON TO BE SENT OFF. ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE HARBOUR AND NORTH OF THE OLD FACTORY, THE GREENERY CAN TAKE ITS TIME. THEY CAN STAY UNTIL ALL ELSE IS FINISHED, OR BEYOND, MAYBE EVEN A PERMANENT PLACE FOR (A) NEW GENERATION.



STREETS AND NOT-PERMEABLE SURFACES ARE A MAJOR SOURCE OF POLLUTION I.E. INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS AND ALSO EXACERBATE RAINFALL BY REDUCING INFILTRATION. THERE IS A NEED TO MANAGE THE RUNOFF FROM THE VAST PROJECT AREA, ESPECIALLY DURING INTENSE RAINFALL. EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS ARE PREDICTED BY CLIMATE SCIENTISTS TO BECOME MORE FREQUENT, AND THEREFORE IT IS PERTINENT TO INVESTIGATE SUITABLE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS.

THE PROPOSAL IS TO CREATE A LARGE "RAIN GARDEN" TO MANAGE, BUFFER AND CLEAN STORMWATER RUNOFF. THE RAIN WATER IS INFILTRATED THROUGH THE SOIL OR COLLECTED THROUGH A SUBTERRANEAN PIPE SYSTEM IN CASES OF EXTREME RAIN.



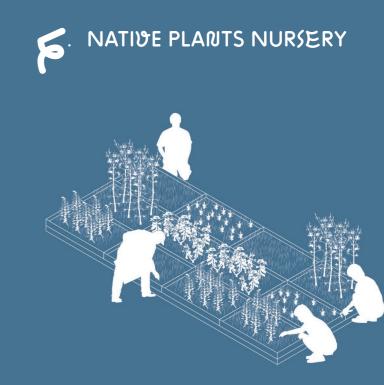






NEW TREES ARE COLLECTED IN TEMPORARY NURSERIES (UNUSED PARKING LOTS AND TEMPORARY AVAILABLE AREAS) AS A STRATEGY TO GIVE THE TREES TIME TO ADJUST TO THE LOCAL CLIMATE AND DEVELOP A LREADY ON SITE. THE TRANSPORT AND INSTALLATION OF THE TREE HAS VIRTUALLY NO IMPACT ON THE ROOT SYSTEM. ONCE THE ARCHITETURE IS COMPLETED, THE TREES ARE SIMPLY CRANED ONTO A FLATBED TRUCK, TRANSPORTED TO THE NEW NURSERIES, AND CRANED INTO PLANTING PITS.

AS AN EFFECT, A NEW TEMPORARY LANDSCAPE IS CREATED THAT CAN BE OPEN FOR INHABITANTS AND TOURISTS ALIKE. THIS CHANGING LANDSCAPE BECOMES A SYMBOL OF A SITE IN TRANSFORMATION.



THE NATIVE PLANTS NURSERY IS PLACED IN ONE OF THE MEDIUM/LONG TERM AVAILABLE SITES. THE GOAL IS PRODUCING LOCAL NATIVE PLANT MATERIAL THAT CAN BE USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW PARKS OR TO IMPROVE THE LANDSCAPE AND BIODIVERSITY QUALITY OF THE AREA. FOR THE INHABITANTS OF THE CITY, THE NURSERY PROVIDES AN OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN ABOUT THE VALUE OF NATIVE PLANTS. LEARNING ABOUT THE LOCAL DIVERSITY HELPS TO STRENGTHEN THE IDENTITY OF THE AREA, CITY AND REGION.