

A black and white photograph of a terraced hillside. The terraces are closely spaced and follow the contours of the slope, creating a rhythmic pattern of light and shadow. The sky is a uniform, light gray, providing a stark contrast to the textured earth. In the center of the image, there is a black-bordered square containing white text.

**MARCH  
STUDIO 1  
AI715.**

STUDIO URBAN FIELD LAB: RURAL REVOLUTION  
THE BEAUTY OF FARMING



**INTRODUCTION.**



**INTRODUCTION RURAL ISSUES UK :**

I think when you start looking at the issues that the rural context you start finding problems such as housing and fuel poverty. The poor quality of housing and significant fuel poverty in the most rural areas are threatening the well being and sustainability of communities. I will be using the potential of farming to connect and create a revolution to the rural environment its important to be able to use something that prominent in the rural environment as a method to change it .





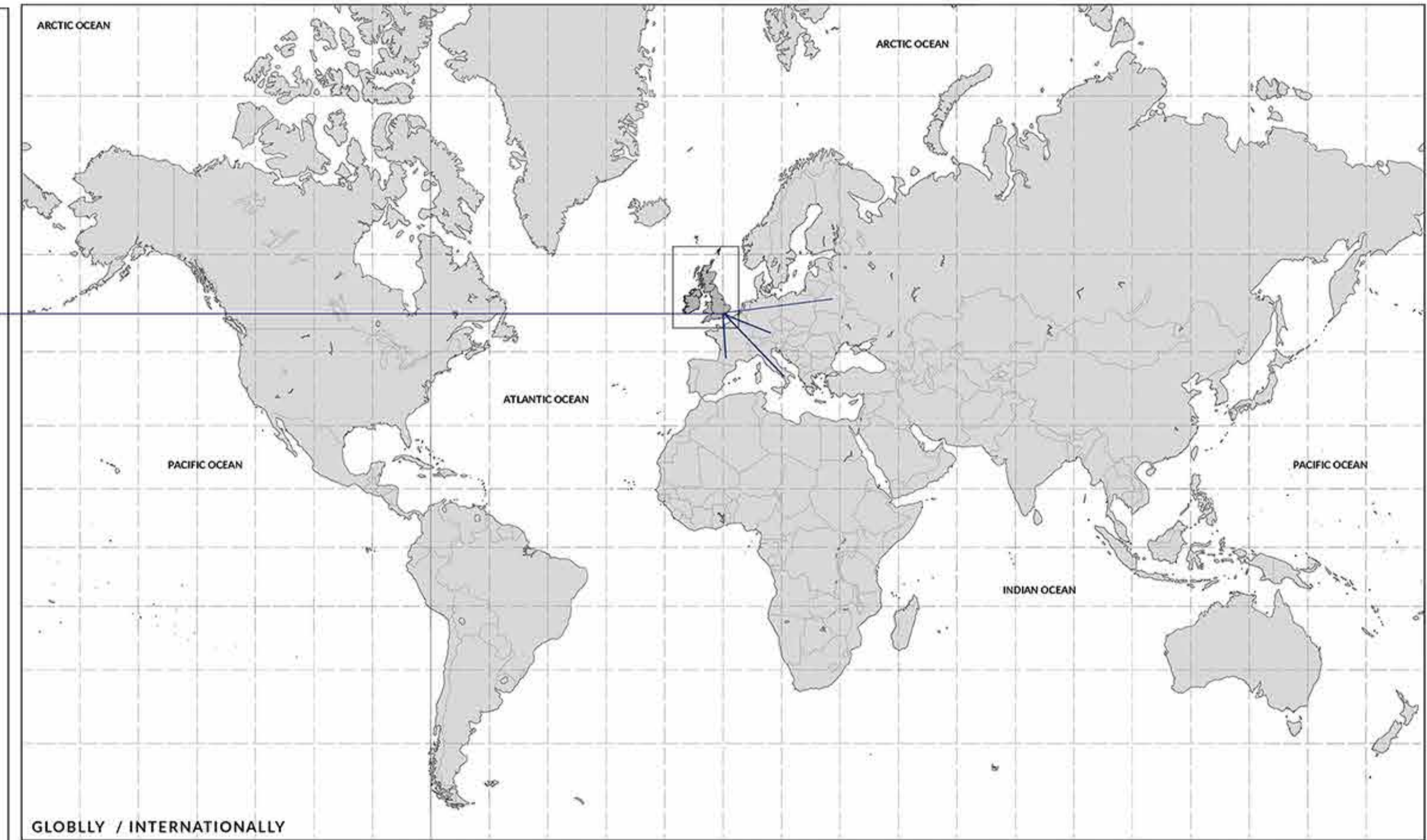
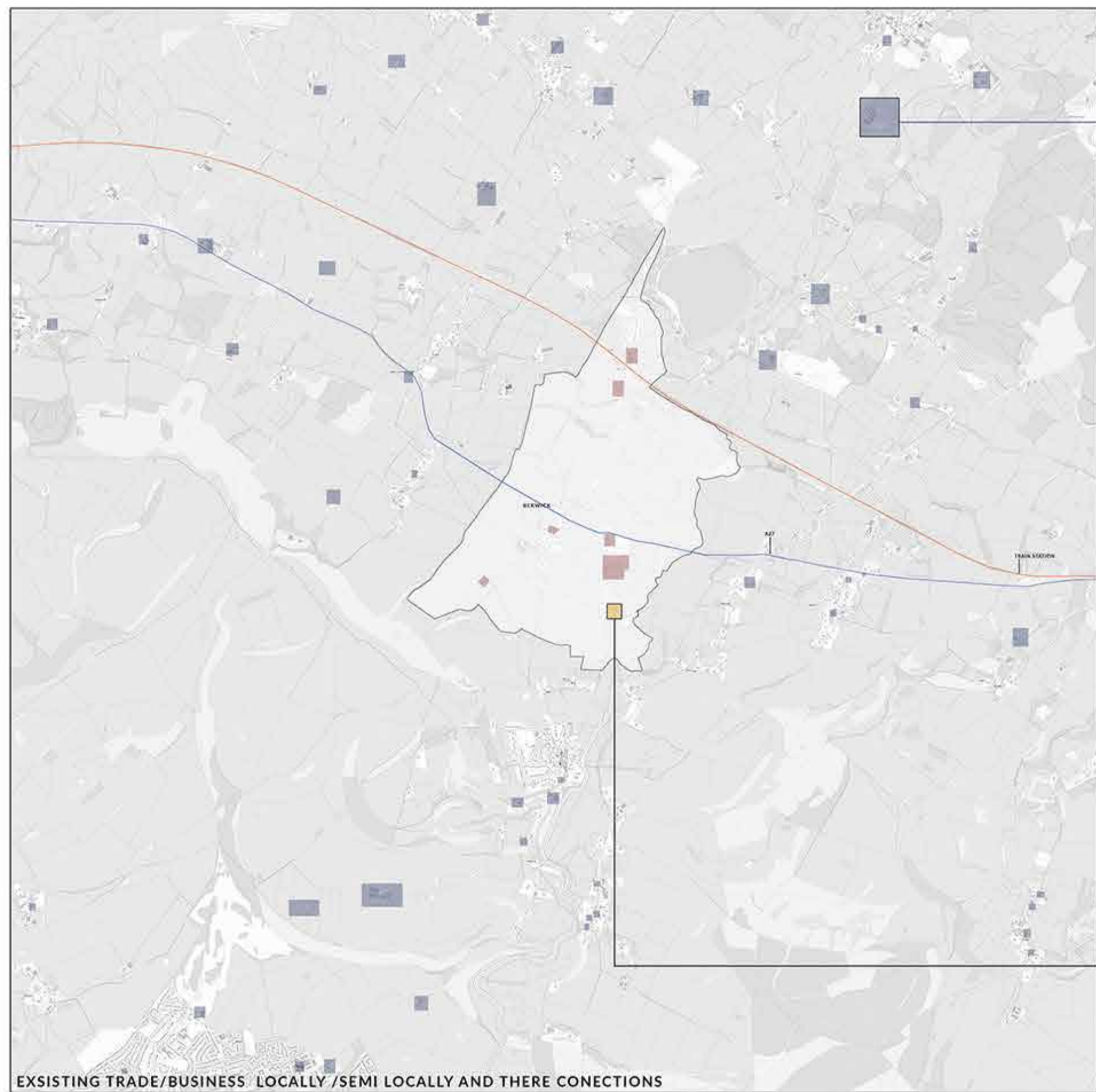
## **RESEARCH .**

RESEARCH AND MAPPING ABOUT  
CONNECTIVITY AND THE EXISTING  
FARMS IN BERWICK



# MAP 1.

TRADE CONNECTIONS LOCALLY,  
NATIONALLY AND  
INTERNATIONALLY

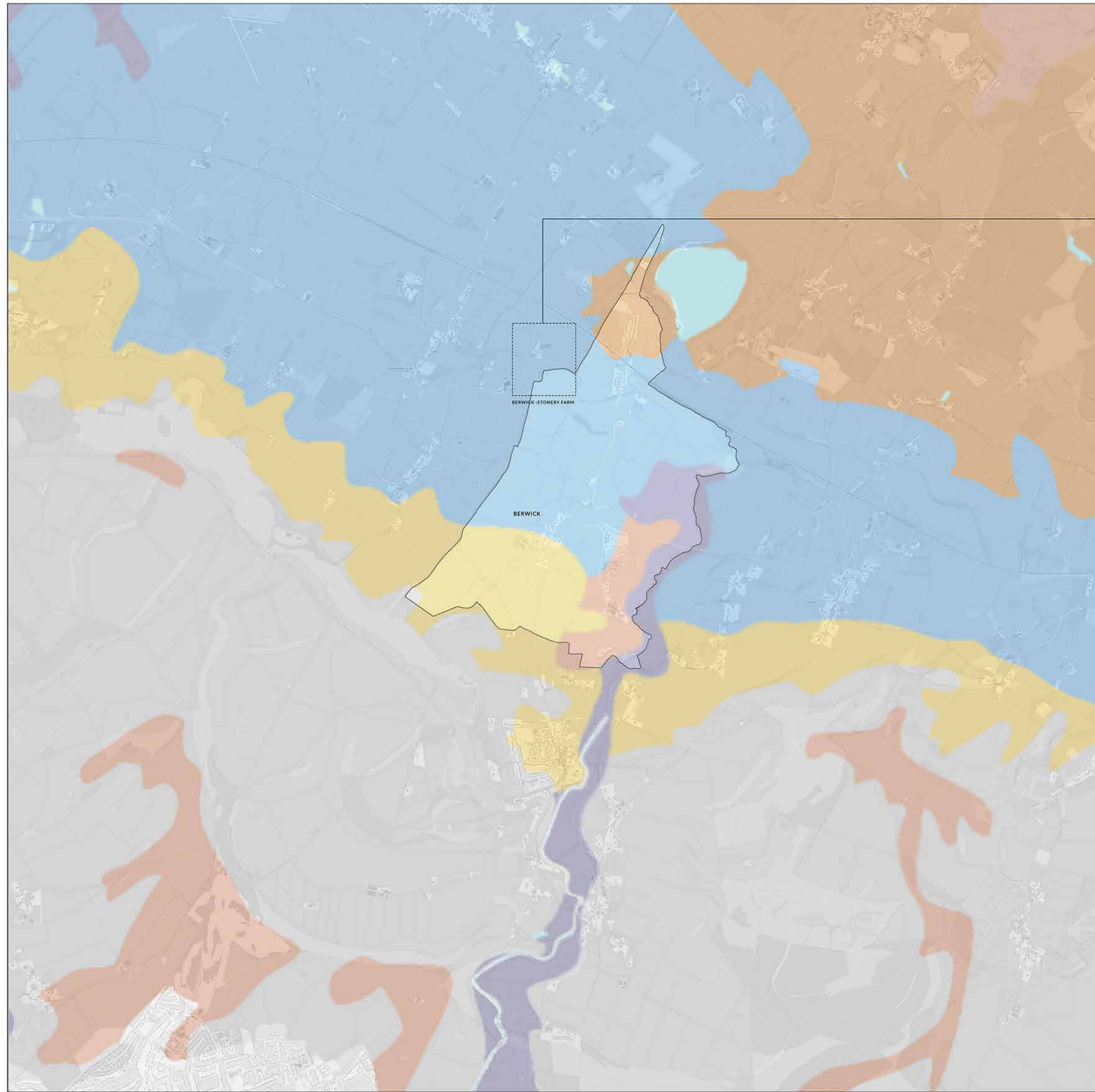


This map was looking at all the potential caonctions between all the differnt scales going from nationally to globally and then looking at the conections between all the different business existing in Bwerwick. Then reseraching how the business connect the site to the ouside world . As it turns out there arent many businesses that conect Berwick to other palces out side the uk .



**MAP 2.**  
SOIL MAP (WRB)

- NSRI World Reference Base (WRB)
- Arenosol
  - Cambisol
  - Fluvisol
  - Gleysol
  - Histosol
  - Leptosol
  - Luvisol
  - Planosol
  - Planosol
  - Podzol
  - Regosol
  - Stagnosol
  - Umbrisol
  - Unsurveyed/Urban
  - Water bodies



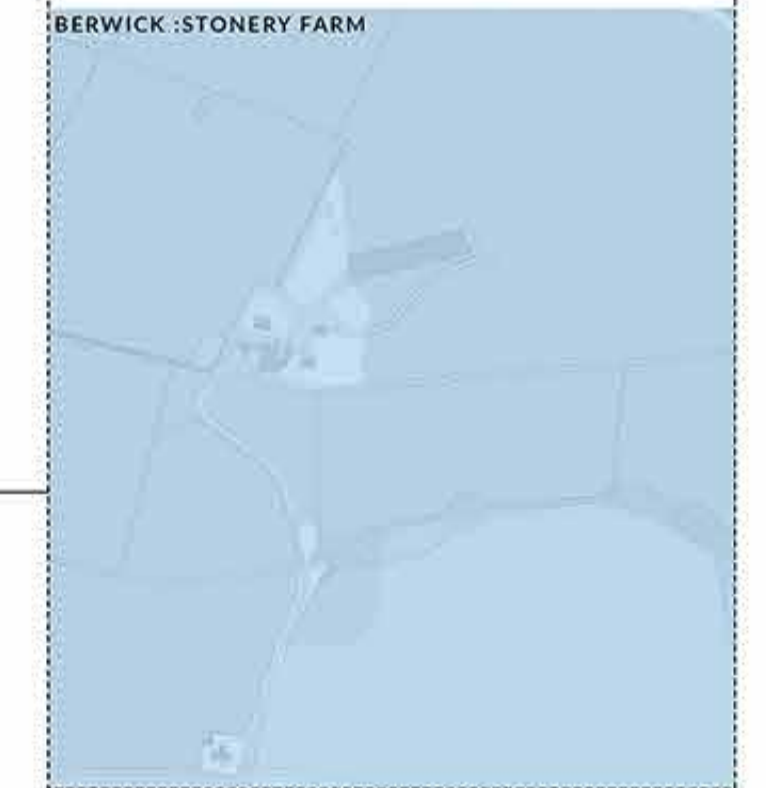
**Stagnosols**

A Stagnosol in the World Reference Base for Soil Resources (WRB) is soil with strong mottling of the soil profile due to redox processes caused by stagnating surface water.



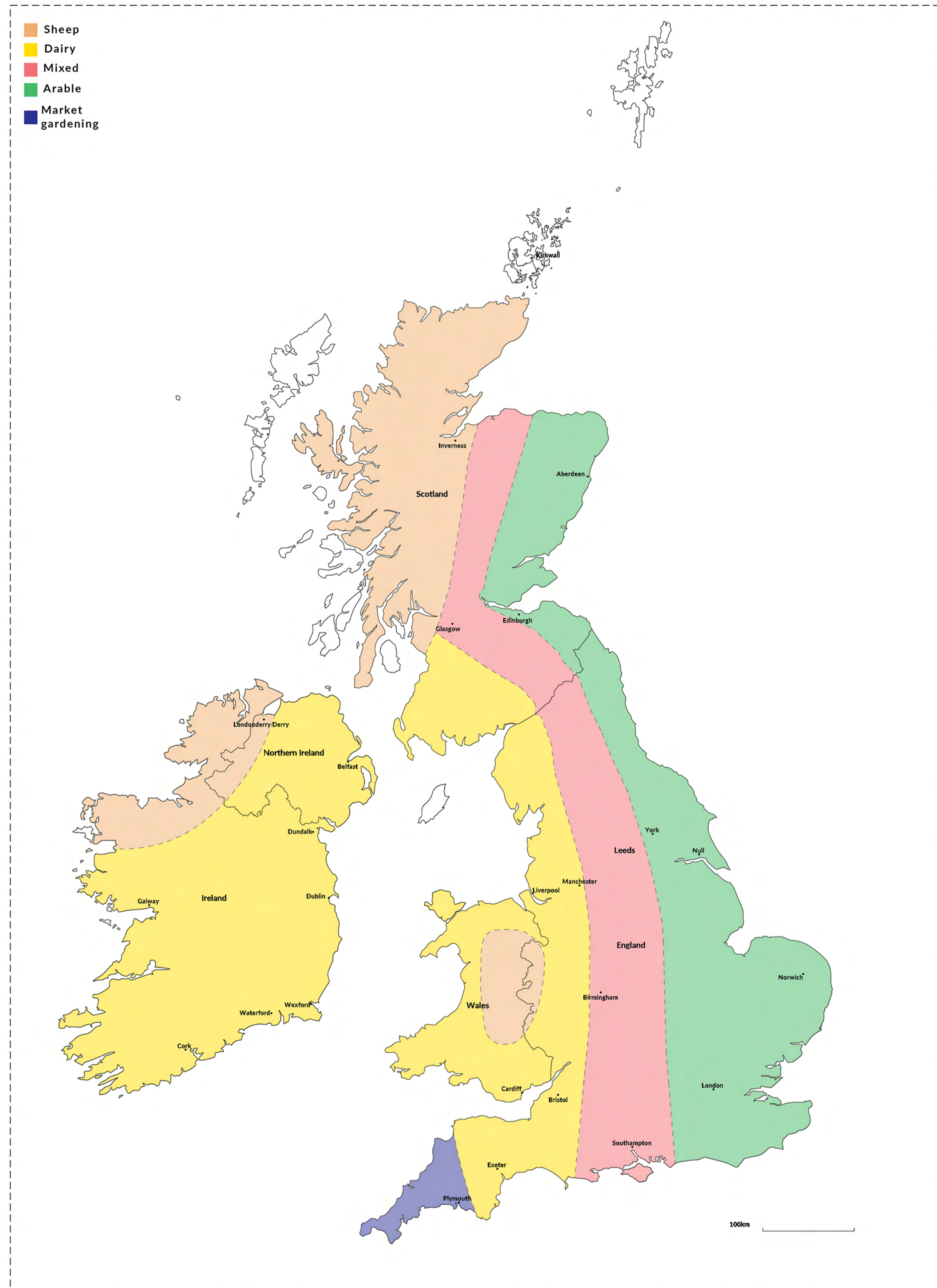
They are developed in a wide variety of unconsolidated materials like loamy deposits and physically weathered siltstone. Stagnosols occur on flat to gently sloping land in cool temperate to subtropical regions with humid to perhumid climate conditions.

Lomay is a type of soil that actually is ideal for farming so its a good precent to think about soil research for agriculture.



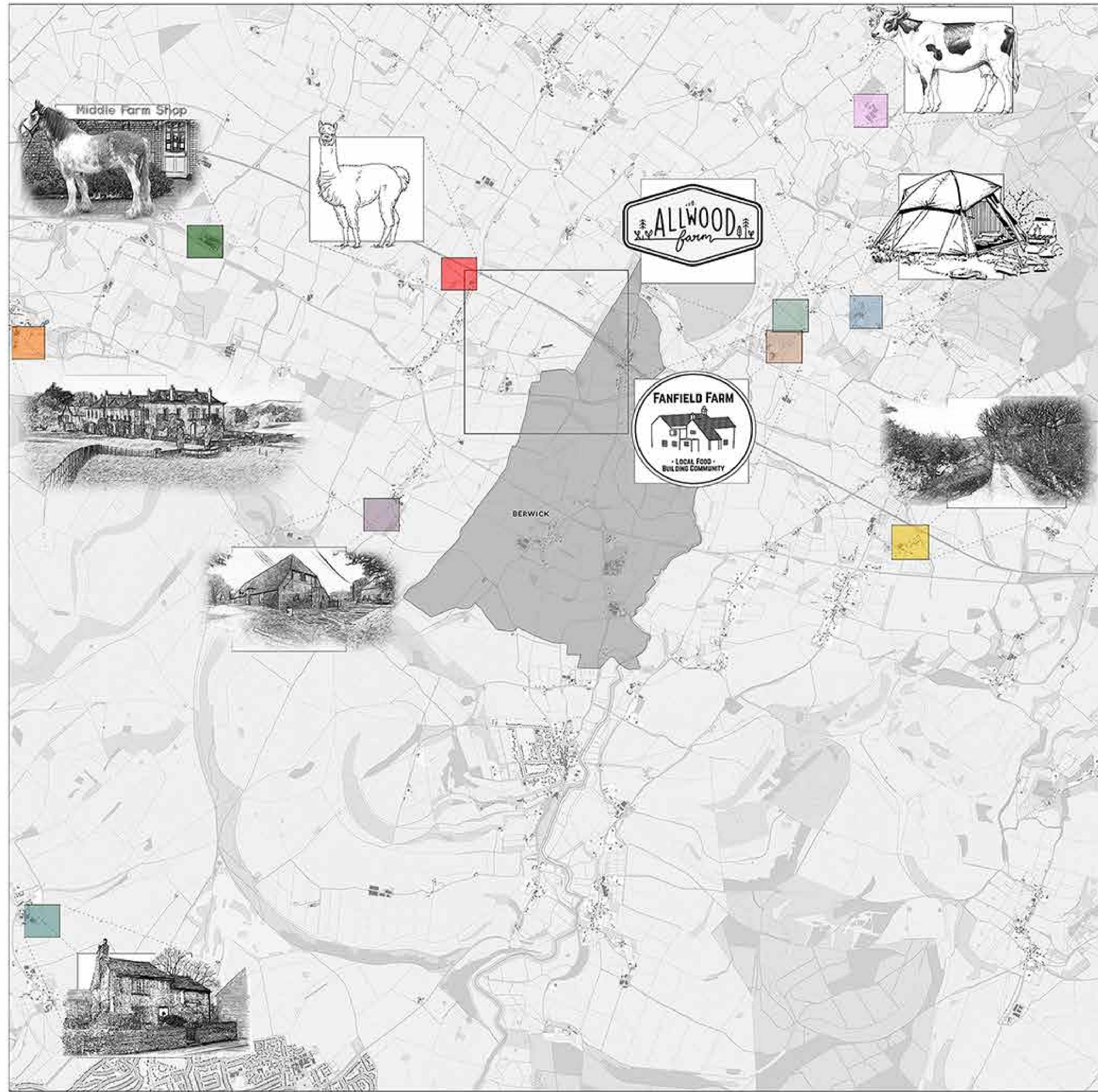


**MAP 3.**  
TYPES OF FARMING IN THE UK







**MAP 4.**  
EXISTING LOCAL FARMS



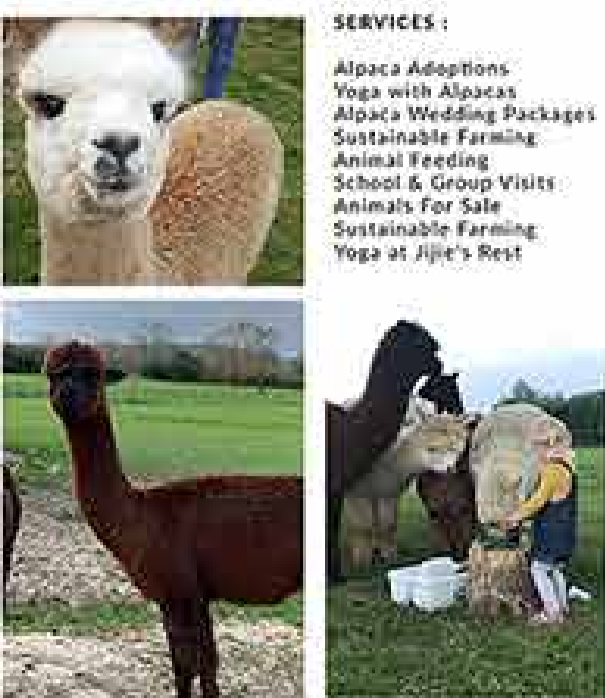
LOCAL FARM SURROUNDING BERWICK

**W & A APPLETON ARLINGTON LTD**

W & A Appleton Arlington Ltd is a limited company that sells various of goods globally one of these goods where products produced by a business in berwick/near berwick the main business in was a dairy farm that raises cattle to distribute dairy products.



**JIJIE'S REST ALPACA FARM**



**SERVICES:**  
Alpaca Adoptions  
Yoga with Alpacas  
Alpaca Wedding Packages  
Sustainable Farming  
Animal Feeding  
School & Group Visits  
Animals For Sale  
Sustainable Farming  
Yoga at Jijie's Rest

Jijie's Rest Alpaca Farm manages our farm according to the principles of natural, welfare friendly farming. They strive to provide a totally chemical and pesticide-free haven. They do not place profit before the wider environmental needs and they also have invested in developing a vibrant ecosystem, that can sustain a wide variety of plant and animal life for its own sake.


**WILBEE'S FARM**

This is an inactive farm but its a Pasture land which is farmland, that is used for grazing by domesticated livestock, such as horses, cattle, sheep, or swine.

Even though its an active farm the space its actual used as a camping ground as its spacious and has a beautiful view of the south downs.

**WALTON HR & A L**




This farm hasnt got much known about it there is only a few descriptions of some of there som to there productions.


**DISCRPTION**  
Farmers  
Farming  
Agriculture  
Animal Husbandry

**Crops**  
Agricultural Services  
Farming Crops

**ALLWOOD FARM**





The farm offers seasonal produce, range naturally varies throughout the season. Allwood Farm not only sells medical and aromatic herbs but it also grows produce over 100 different varieties of vegetables many of which are not seen in standard stores, they choose for diverse flavour and aesthetics, harvested within 24 hours of delivery. The farming system is known as Agroforestry which combines the methods of forestry and agriculture to create a more integrated, diverse and sustainable farm system. At Allwood Farm they also have a dedicated team of organic growers and a qualified herbalist working together to offer a genuine sustainable option of the fresh nutritious, medicinal and aromatic farm products.



Working with...  
ECOSIA

Ecological Land Co-operative have also an members of the Local Co-operative Farm Support...  
Ecofarming offering...  
The aim of the investment is to support agriculture projects in order to...  
Ecofarming team have a major CO2 output to a CO2 sink as well as improving ecosystem (landscapes and scenery).


**MIDDLE FARM**


Located at the South Downs in Sussex, Middle Farm is a 625 acre working family farm. There six generations of farming have given them a unique insight into British food production. The highest standards of animal welfare and environmental care show in there products.

**What they do:**  
Farming  
Open Farm  
Tea Room  
School Visits

**FANFIELD FARM**



This is a family run, community supported agriculture farm serving healthy, chemical free veg boxes to Potogate, Hailsham, Eastbourne, Seaford and the surrounding areas of East Sussex.




**1** Select your veg box size  
**2** Select how often you want it  
**3** Select your delivery location  
**4** Select your delivery option  
**5** We pack your veg  
**6** We Park Your Veg

Regenerative Farming: Sustainable is no longer good enough, we have done too much damage to just let it go any more. In fact we need to regenerate the soil, environment and climate system. The only way to regenerate farming is to do it's making sure we give more back to the soil and environment than we take out... whilst also producing delicious, chemical free, nutrient rich local food!

Our version of regenerative agriculture includes minimum disturbance to the soil which is great for soil structure and the mycorrhizal network, plus it helps sequester carbon in the soil. It also means we work alongside nature, we create areas for nature to thrive and allow natural predators to take care of pest problems. We do not use any chemical pesticides or herbicides on the farm as our veg.

We also do not use any chemical fertilisers as we do not want to break down the natural food network in the soil. Think of a rainforest the most amazing and fertile places on earth with millions of species in each square foot. That is what we are trying to replicate in a controlled environment so that we can produce great veg alongside nature too.


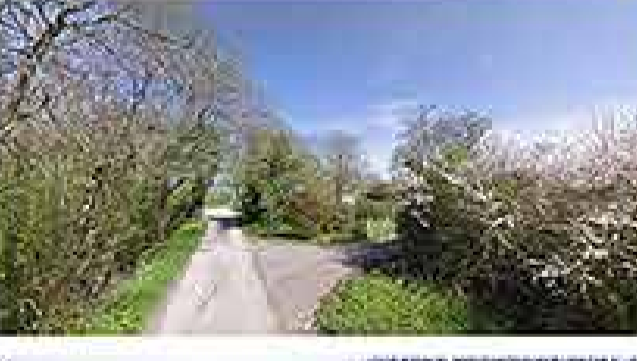

**FIRLE FARMS LTD**



As an outstanding privately owned country house in Sussex that dates from the time of Henry VIII, but which was substantially remodelled during the Georgian period, Firle Place is very much a family home which provides the perfect setting to house an exemplary collection of works of art, fine furniture and porcelain of national significance.


Incorporating several villages and farms spread over rolling hills, the Firle Estate, in the heart of the magnificent South Downs National Park, is just 60 miles from London. Firle illustrates a rare cultural continuity with an unusually intact estate and a thriving rural community. Central to the atmosphere is Firle's diverse and culturally rich community with many artists, craftsmen and local businesses. As well as magnificent walks, bike rides and country pursuits, the Estate has many places to stay, eat and drink.

**NEW BARN FARM**

This is a private property that produces food product not much is known about it but its a farm that has food interests.

**THE NORTON FARM**



The cottages are in the peaceful rural hamlet of Norton on a 1,300-acre farm. Norton is an ideal location for touring the South East.

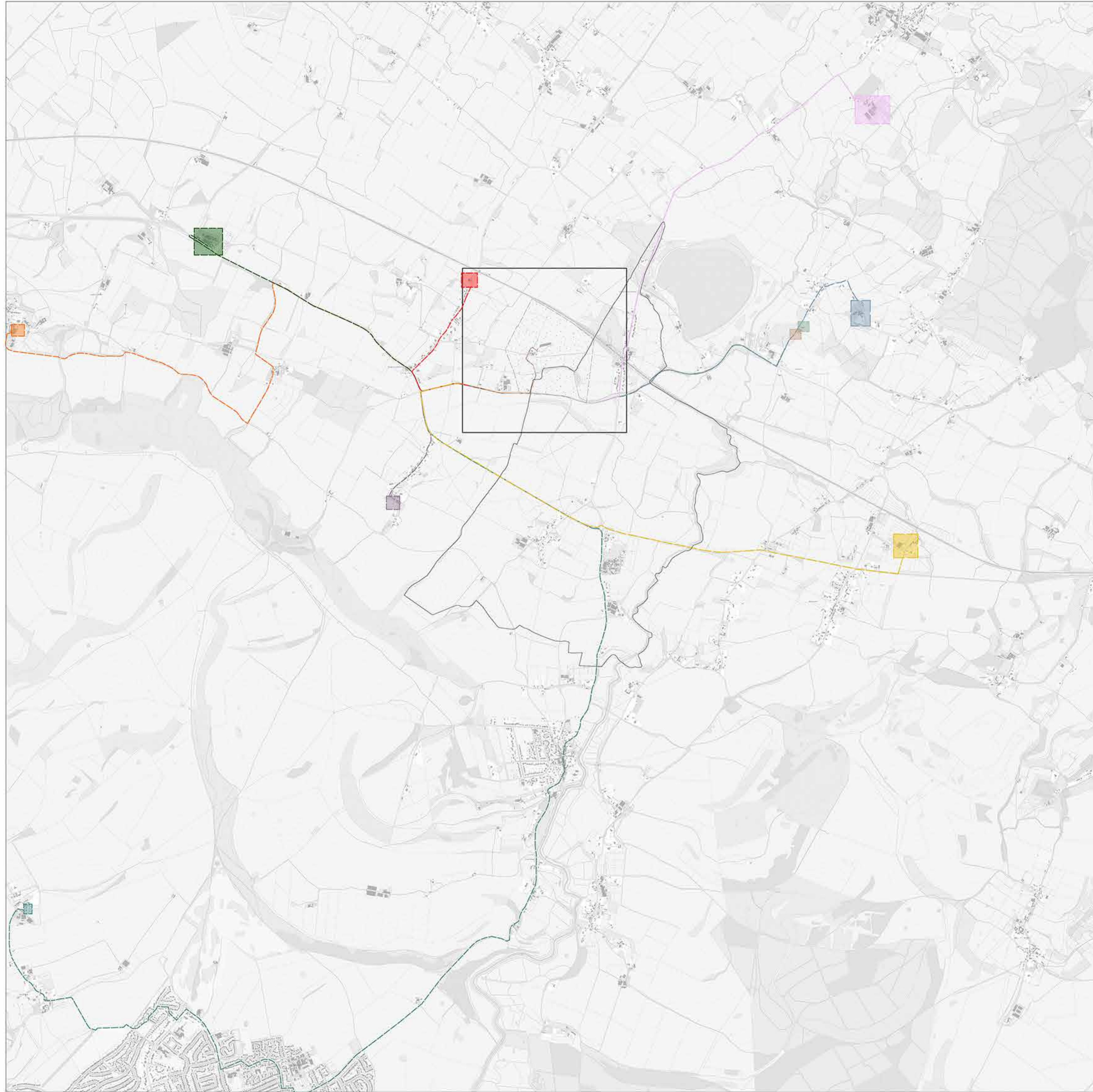
Norton Farm is situated within the South Downs National Park, close to the coast between Newhaven and Seaford. The Farm is home to the Norton herd of cattle, they also have a large flock of sheep.

This place also, where people can stay in a cottage to enjoy the country side.

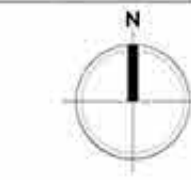




**MAP 5.**  
EXISTING LOCAL FARMS  
AND THE DISTANCES TO  
THE SITE

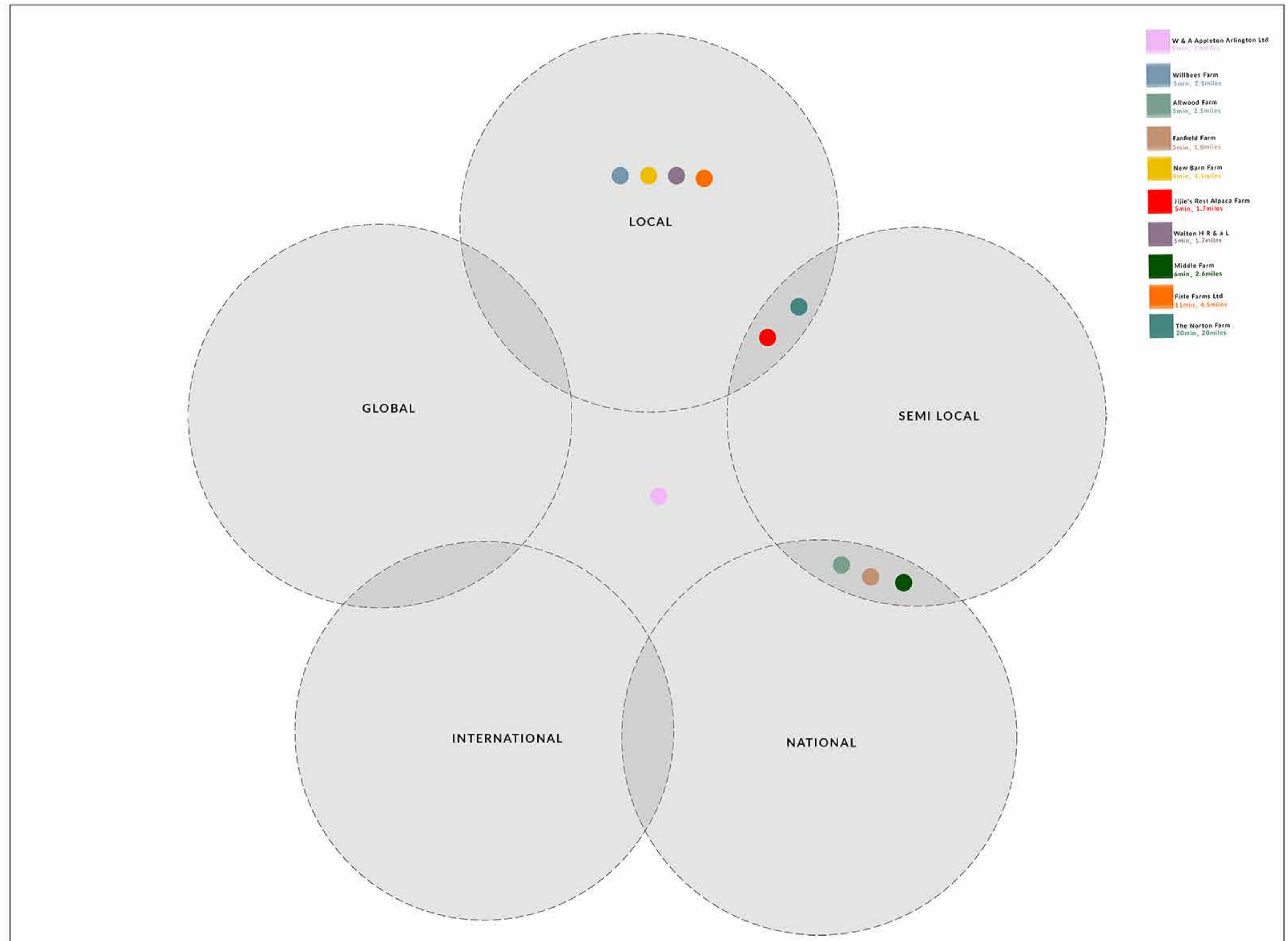
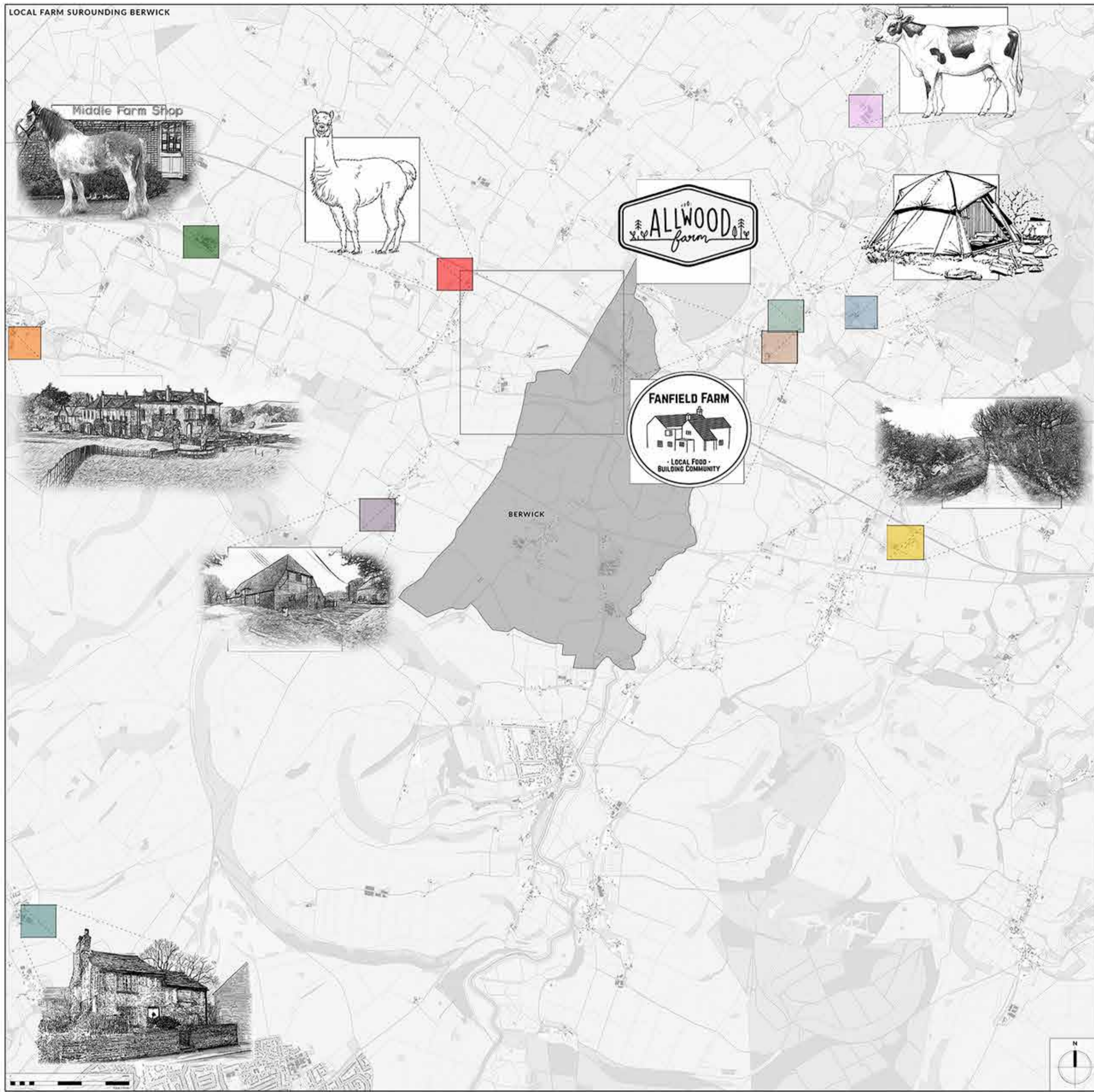


- W & A Appleton Arlington Ltd  
3.5mi, 2.2miles
- Willbees Farm  
2mi, 2.1miles
- Allwood Farm  
5mi, 2.1miles
- Fanfield Farm  
5mi, 1.2miles
- New Barn Farm  
8mi, 4.1miles
- Jillie's Rest Alpaca Farm  
5mi, 1.7miles
- Walten H R & L  
5mi, 1.7miles
- Middle Farm  
6mi, 2.6miles
- Firle Farms Ltd  
11mi, 6.5miles
- The Norton Farm  
20mi, 20miles





**MAP 6.**  
CONNECTIONS



Define what the existing farms local semi local international or global



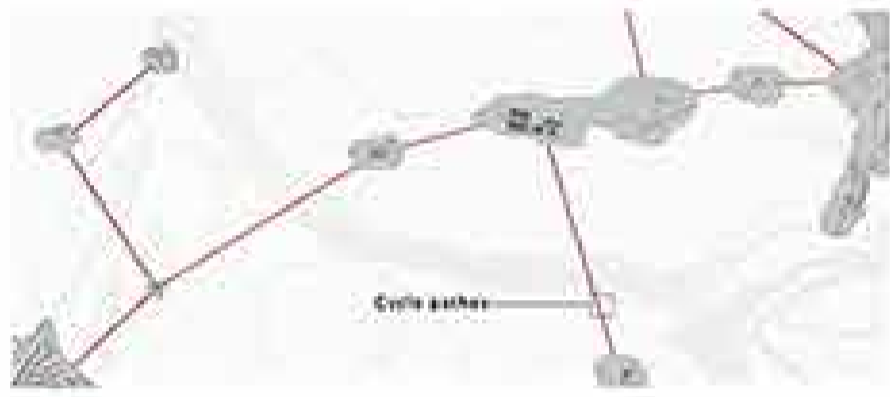


## **RESEARCH .**

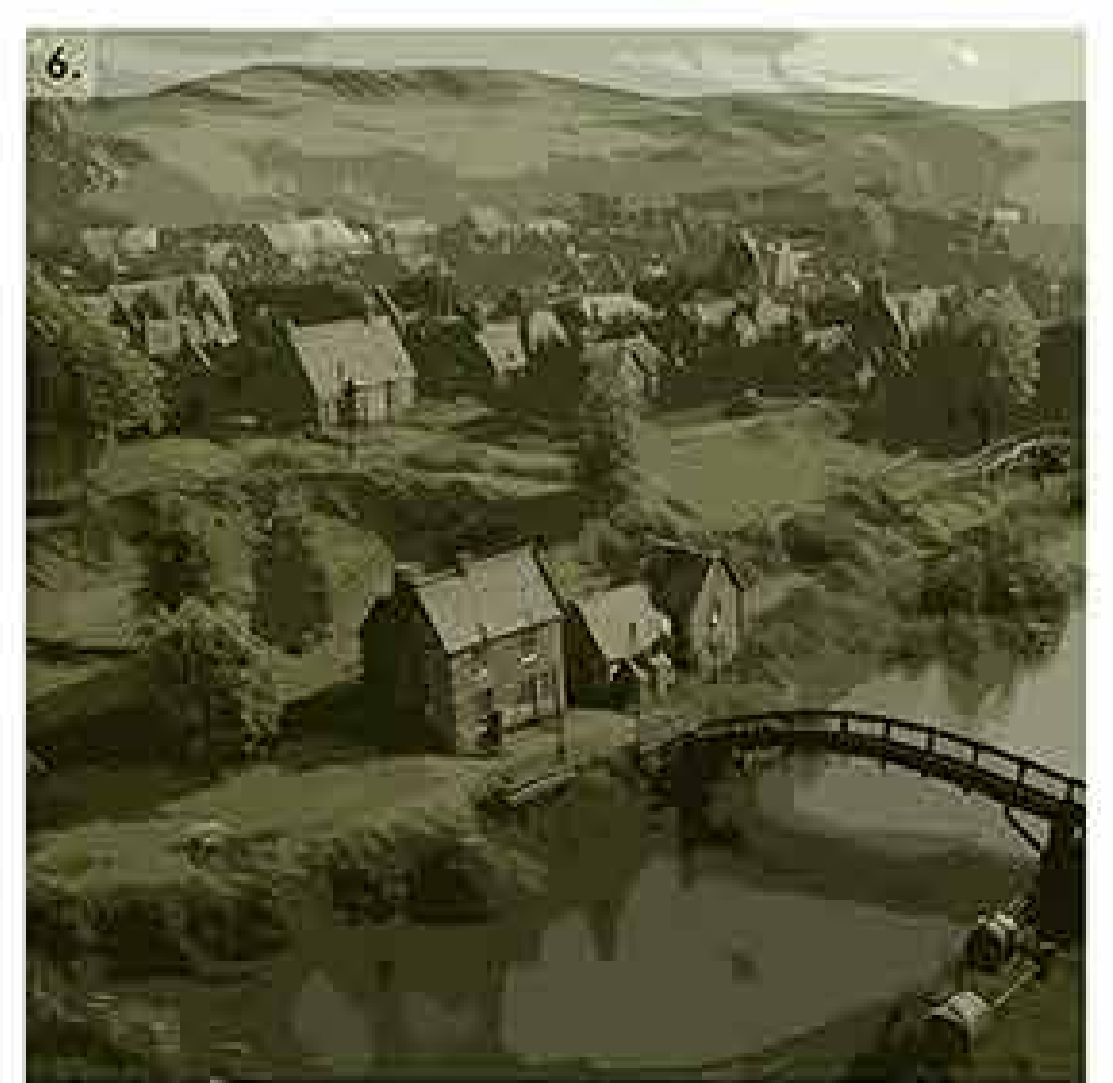
PROPOSING A NEW NETWORK  
THAT CONNECTS PEOPLE IN BER-  
WICK AND FURTHER CONNECT ALL  
THE EXISTING FRAMES .



**PROGRAM.**  
GROUP STRATEGY PROPOSEL  
CONECTIVITY NETWORK



This is the group strategy that shows the connectivity strategy between all the settlements nearby. Bernick the method I will use is by starting wooden cycle paths that will cross all over Bernick to start increasing connectivity it won't only create connectivity with cycles but they can become foot paths as well as this space can be created by people walking. This can be shown in some of the foot paths.





**PROGARM.**  
CONECTIVTY NETWORK  
BETWEEN FARMS



This is the strategy that shows the connectivity between all the existing farms to creat a new under lying conection in berwick .This is a map shows all the roots from the existing farms.



This how the wooden cycle path miagh look in some of these coanctions .



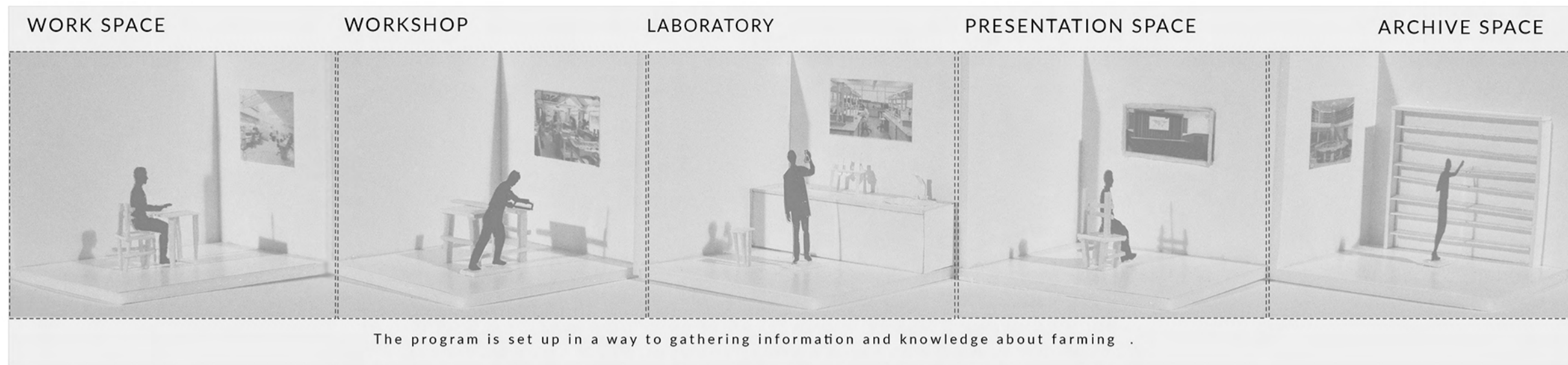
## **PROGRAM.**

PROGRAM PROPOSALS AND A FINAL PROGRAM /RESEARCH FOR FARMING AND WHAT WILL BE FARMED



# PROGRAM.

SPACIAL PROGRAM



## WORK SPACE



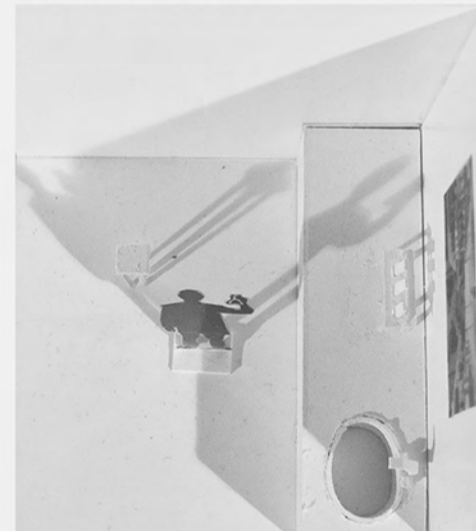
The program starts with a work space this is to gather ideas and free thinking and to hypothesise its also for the production. Where much like a studio space it will be where most work will be done whether its papers or books.

## WORKSHOP



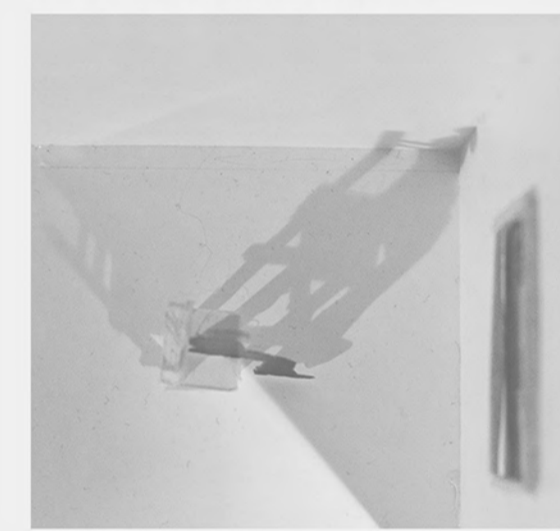
After theroy's have been made the experimenter starts this is where anything practice will occur this will be a green house/ workshop space that will look into the and build differn apparatuses to experiment with farming .

## LABORATORY



The other option is if there is somthing that requires some scientific experimentation such hydroponics or even soil PH regulation or even looking genetic atration of crops.

## PRESENTATION SPACE



When all the work has been curated you then present your findings this would be done at differnt points of reserch the projects not only that about lectures about farming.

## ARCHIVE SPACE

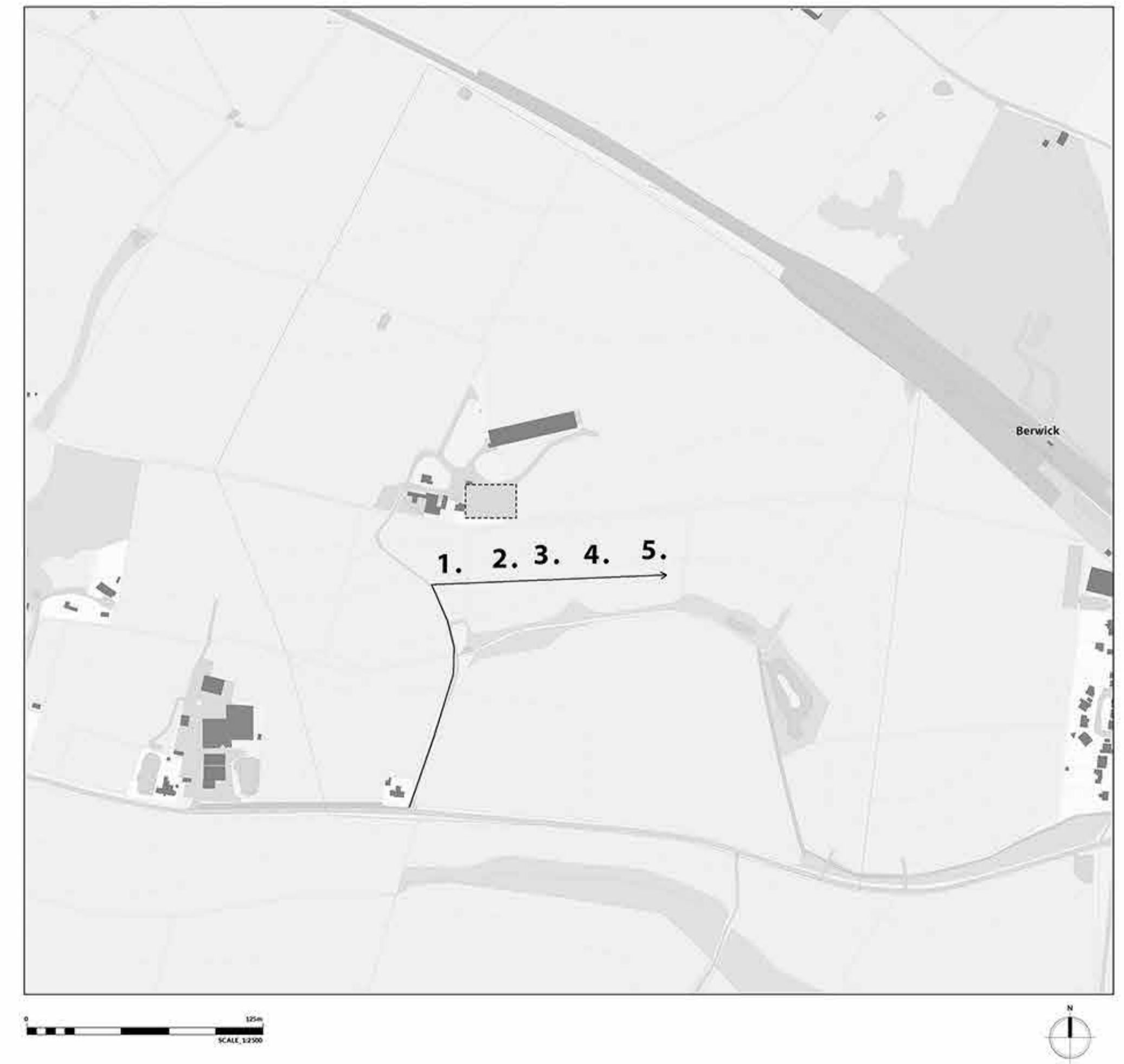
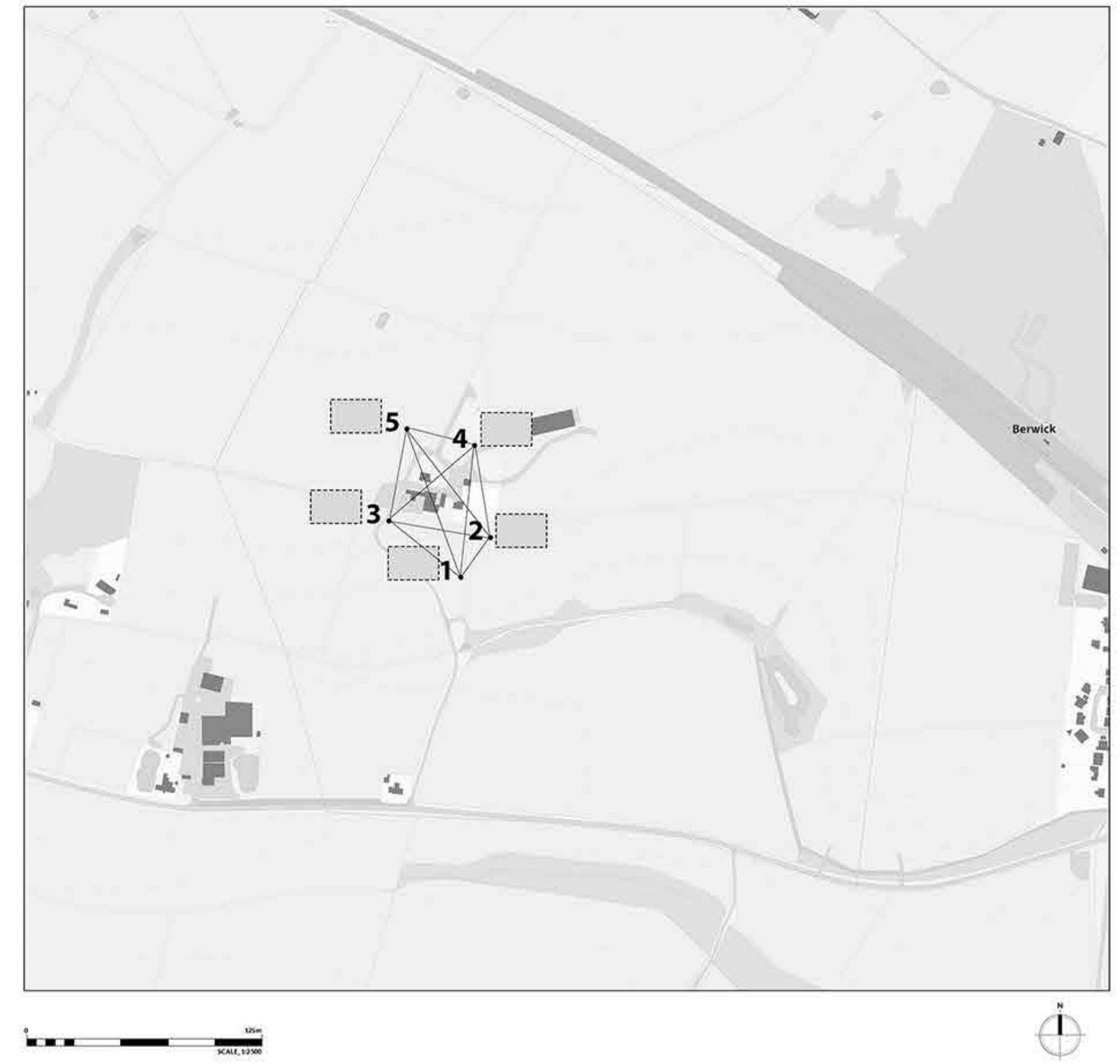
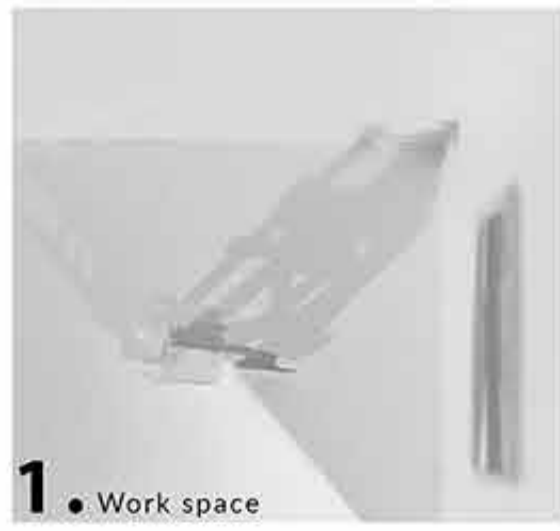


Finally when all the information is cocleted ,discussed and apparovred it will be stored and used to inovate and create a better futer for farming.



# PROGRAM.

PROGRAM ON SITE





# PROGRAM.

INITIAL PROGRAM IDEA

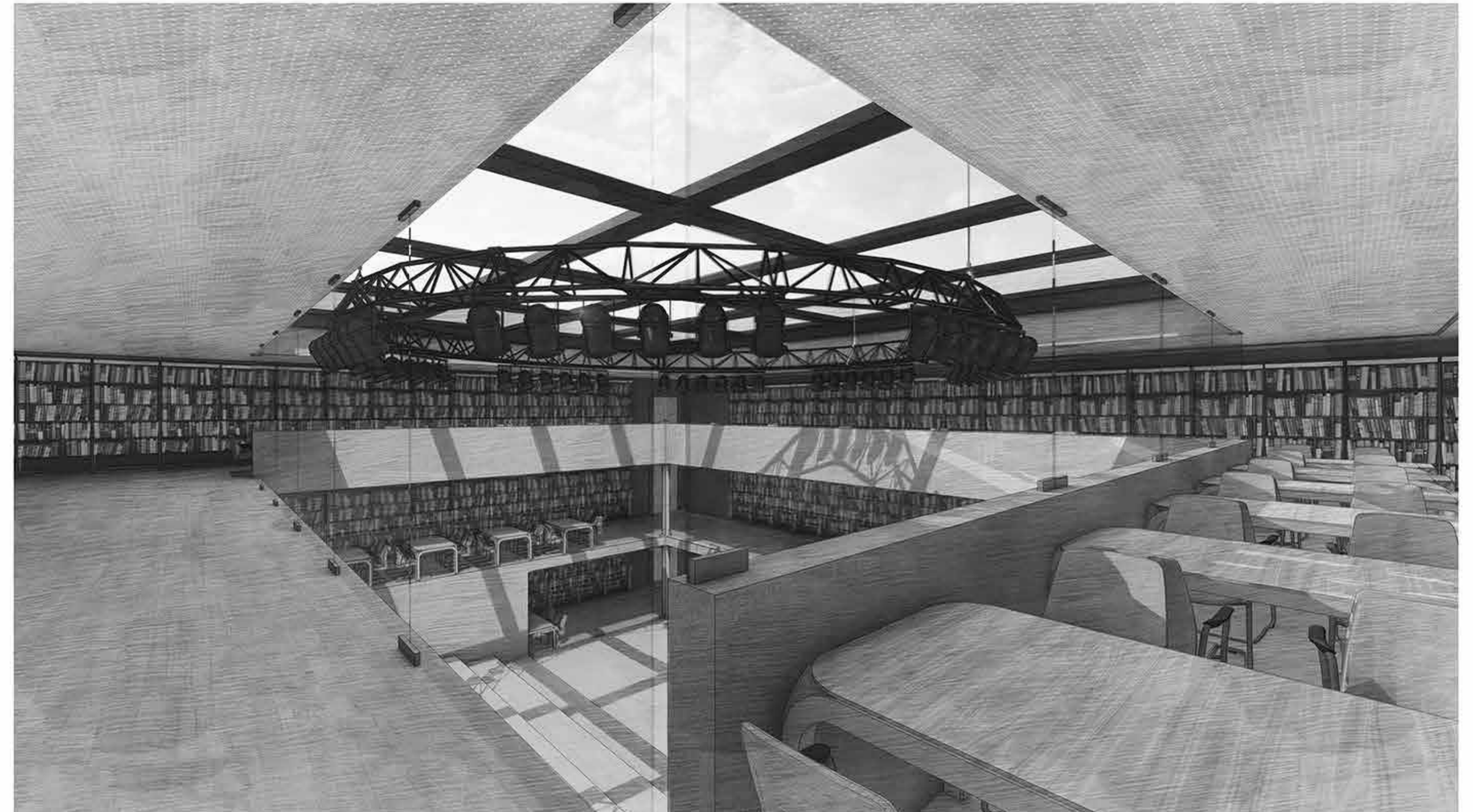


## PRESENTATION SPACE



This is a presentation space which will stage that will have good acoustics so that voices can be heard whilst presentation a storage space for chairs.

## LIBRARY



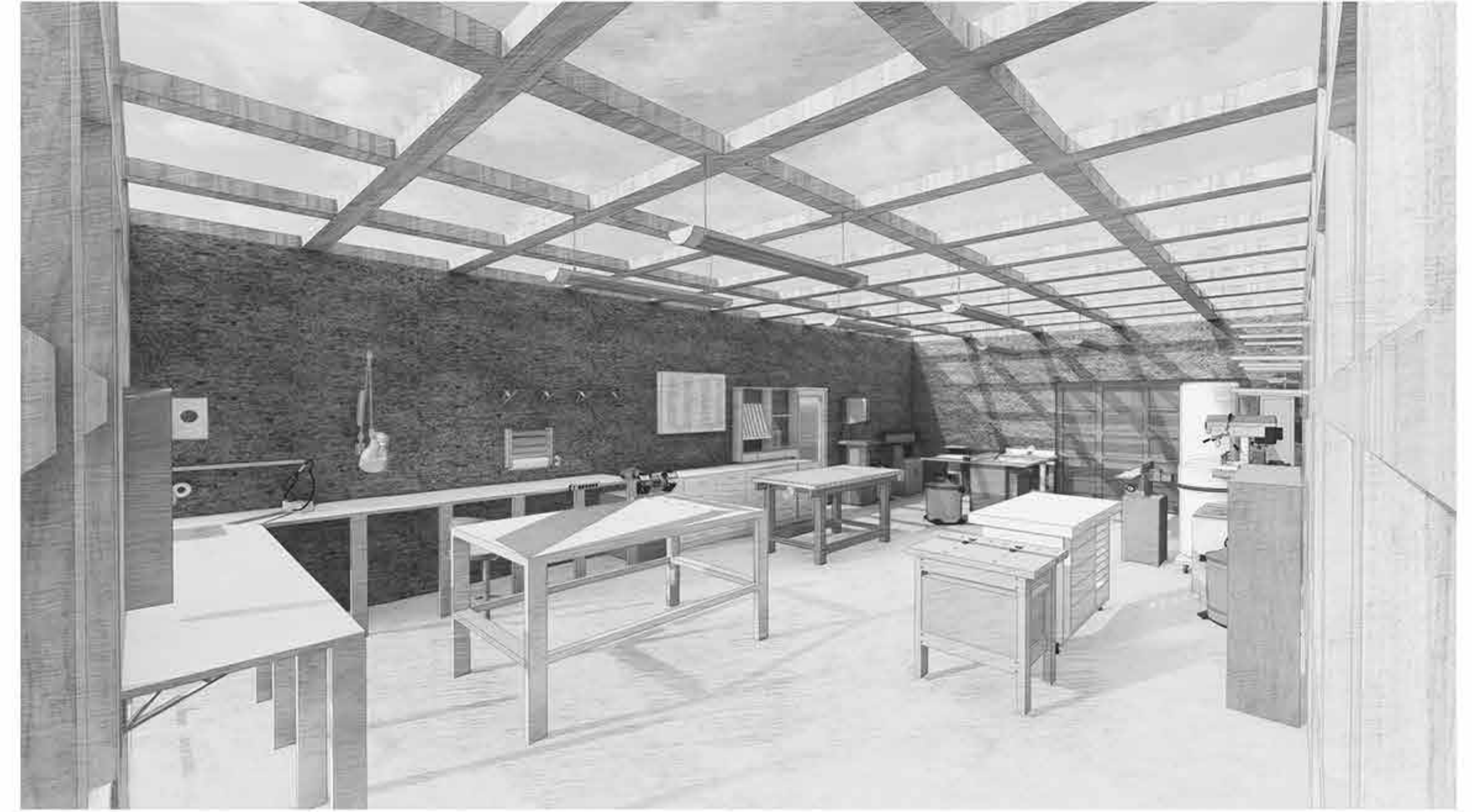
This is an archive space this will be a light space that will be sound proof the spaces will be full of shelves or hard drives that will hold all the research information and any findings that have been found. The spaces will be made for silent reading there will also be a seating/study spaces.



**PROGRAM.**  
INITIAL PROGRAM IDEA

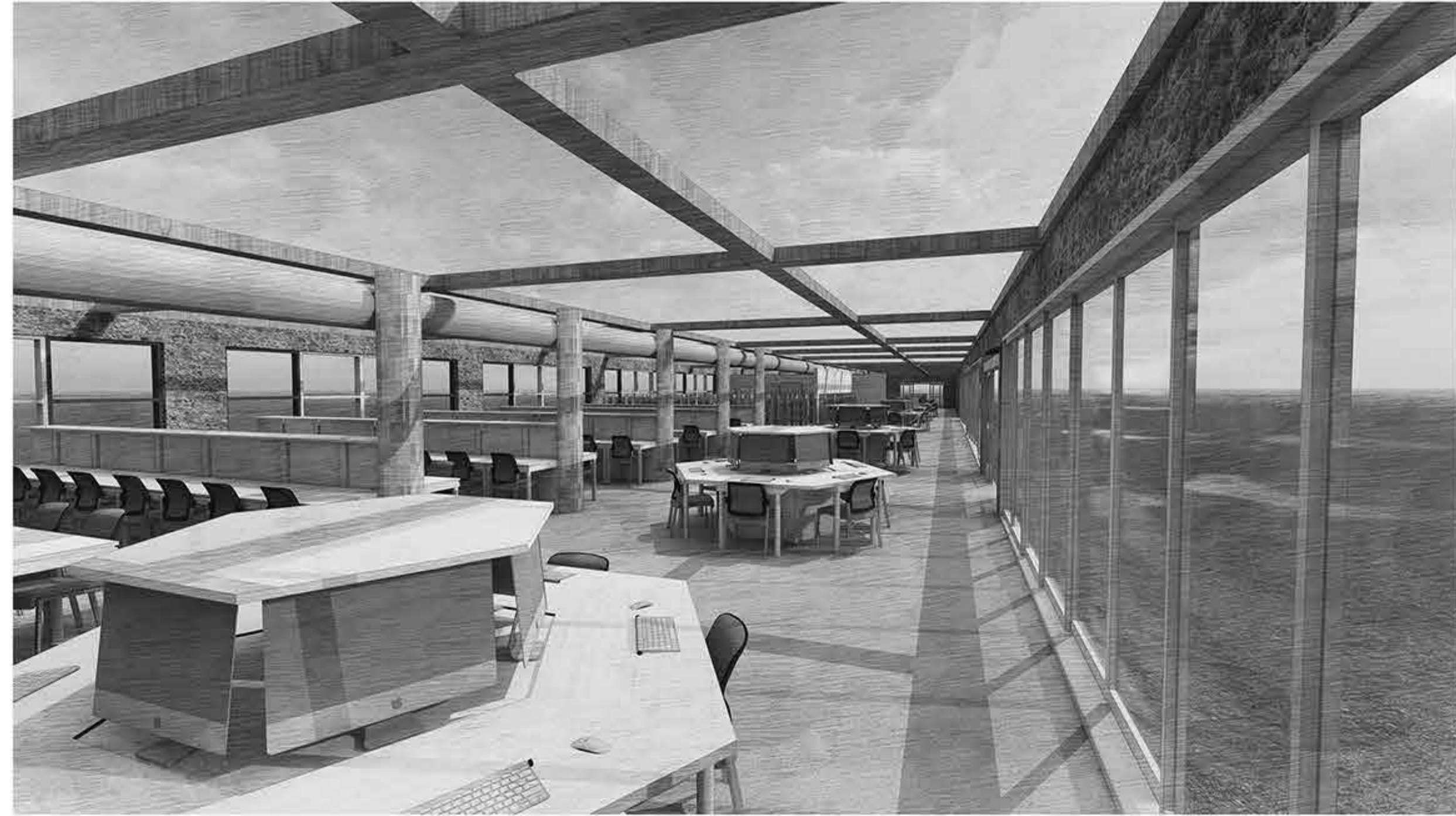


**WORK SHOP**



This space is a work shop for the practical bits of work such building models or experimnting with materials .This space will have to be well ventalatid and spaciouso so that movement around the work shop is free.As well as a storedge space to store materials and allot of space for machinery.

**WORK SPACE**



The work space is an office type space but with a more social and open spaces to be able to share ideas it will be much like a studio space in architecture where student.  
as well as having well light space for the psychologigiccomfort of the user of this space.This building will consist of privateand public work/office spaces as well a small cafe for breaks, reestesand socelising.

**LABORATORY**



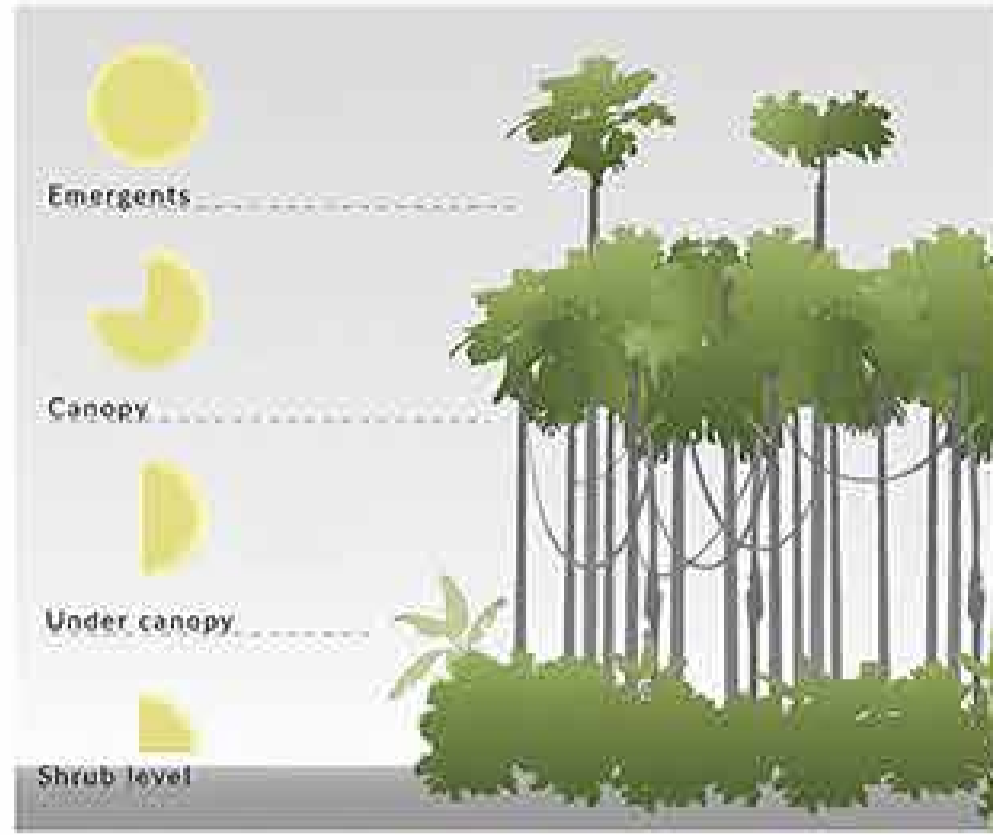
This space is a laboratory for siencthc experimetation reserching. This space will have to be well ventalatid as chemicals are bing used and spaciouso so that movement around the laboratory is free.



# PROGRAM.

## AGROFORESTRY:INTERCROPPING

Intercropping involves cultivating two or more crops in a field simultaneously. In addition to cash crops, cover crops are also sometimes used in intercropping. This practice has gained attention worldwide, particularly in the tropics due to its beneficial effects on soil fertility and nutrient cycling.



### LONG-TERM LOW SPECIES.

Common name: Chili pepper  
Habit: Shrub



Propagation methods: seed  
Uses: food, medicine  
Production Notes: Direct sow or transplant seedlings at desired final density. Begin fruiting in 4-5 month and produce ~ 5-2 kgs fruit/bush/year.

### LONG-TERM MEDIUM SPECIES.

Common name: tree basil  
Habit: Shrub



Propagation methods: seed, cutting  
Uses: food, medicine  
Production Notes: Direct sow seeds or cuttings. Harvest when plants reach ~1m tall. Possible to harvest 4-5 times each year in good conditions.

### LONG-TERM HIGH SPECIES

Common name: sugar apple  
Habit: tree



Propagation methods: seed  
Uses: fruit  
Production Notes: Direct sown trees begin to fruit in 3-6 years. (Morton 1987)

### LONG-TERM EMERGENT SPECIES.

Common name: ironwood  
Habit: Tree



Propagation methods: seed  
Uses: erosion control, windbreak, firewood, lumber, medicine  
Production Notes: Direct sow seeds at 20-35 seeds per 10 square meters, then thin them over time to the desired final density.

#### Plant list

##### Long-term low species

Common name	Botanical name	Habit	Lifespan months	Prune at height (m)	Prune at diameter (m)	Post-prune height (m)	Post-prune diameter (m)
chili pepper	<i>Capiscum anuum</i> (Solanaceae)	Shrub	7	1.5	1.2	5	1

##### Long-term medium species

Common name	Botanical name	Habit	Lifespan months	Prune at height (m)	Prune at diameter (m)	Post-prune height (m)	Post-prune diameter (m)
tree basil	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	Shrub	40	4.9	3	3.7	2.4

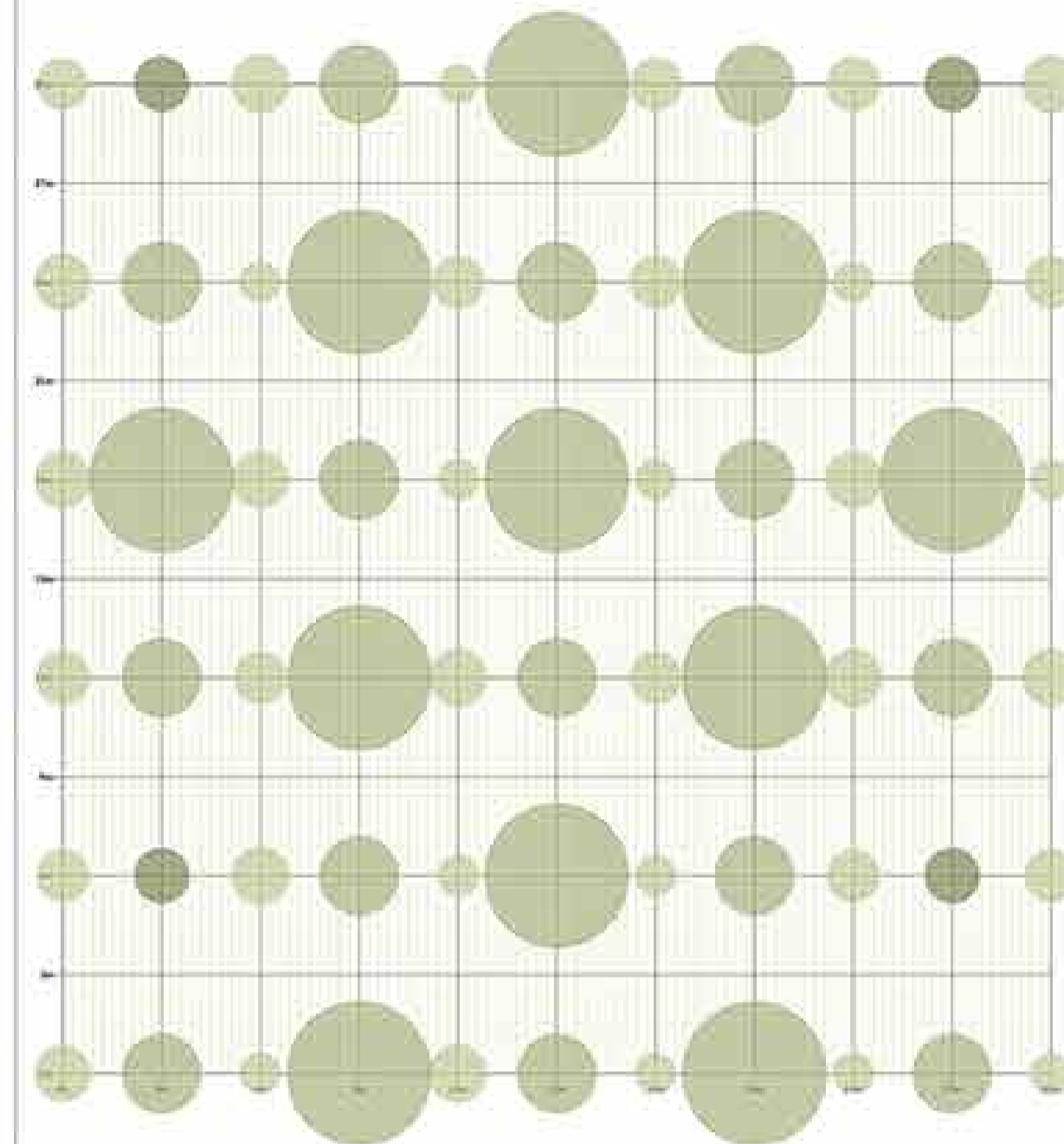
##### Long-term high species

Common name	Botanical name	Habit	Lifespan months	Prune at height (m)	Prune at diameter (m)	Post-prune height (m)	Post-prune diameter (m)
sugar apple	<i>Annona squamosa</i> (Annonaceae)	Tree	60	7.3	7.3	4.9	4.9

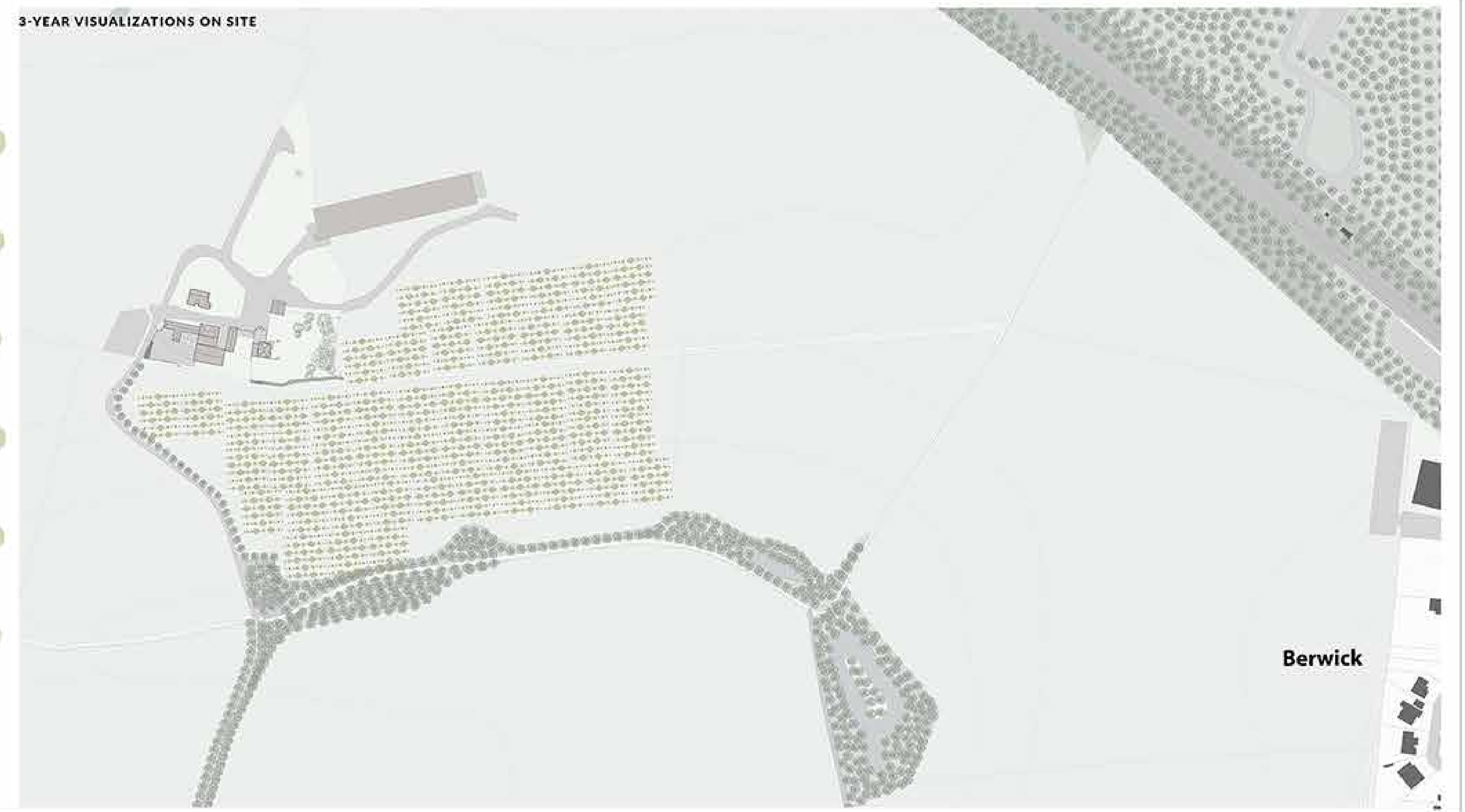
##### Long-term emergent species

Common name	Botanical name	Habit	Lifespan months	Prune at height (m)	Prune at diameter (m)	Post-prune height (m)	Post-prune diameter (m)
ironwood	<i>Copaifera equisetifolia</i> (Caesariaceae)	Tree	100	15	11.9	7.6	11.9

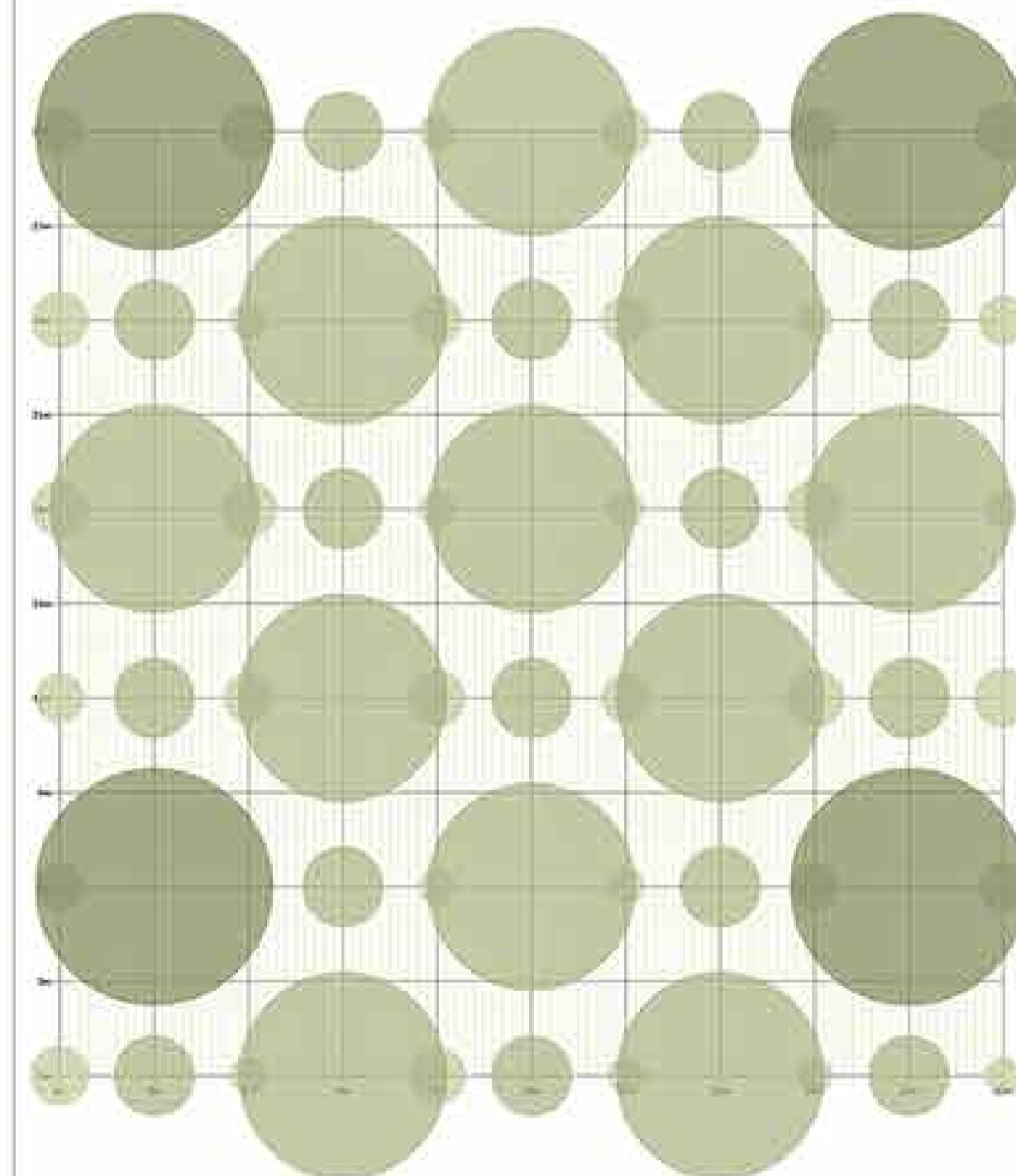
### 3-YEAR VISUALIZATIONS



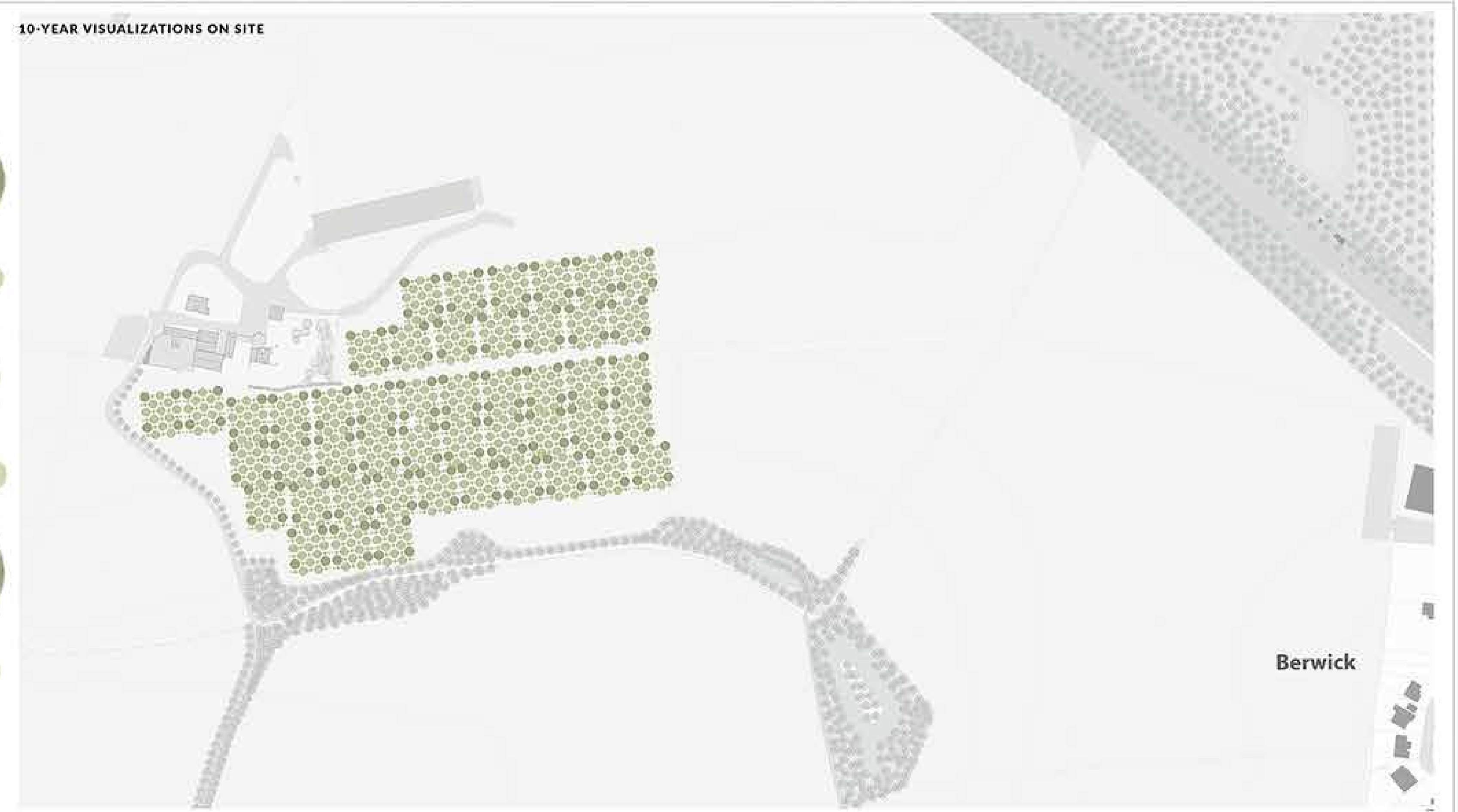
### 3-YEAR VISUALIZATIONS ON SITE



### 10-YEAR VISUALIZATIONS



### 10-YEAR VISUALIZATIONS ON SITE





**PROGRAM.**  
LANDSCAPE VISUAL AFTER 3-10 YEARS





# PROGRAM.

RESEARCH FOR FOOD WASTE



**FOOD WASTE ON FARM:** The focus of this work is on farm-stage food waste. We are defining 'food waste at farm stage' to apply to any outputs from primary food production that are, or were at some point, intended for human consumption, but which end up either not being harvested (and subsequently ploughed in) or sent to one of the eight other food waste destinations listed above. This starts by defining the point at which the food chain begins, when the outputs from primary production can be regarded as 'food'. For crops and produce this is defined in terms of crop maturity and being 'mature and ready for harvest'.

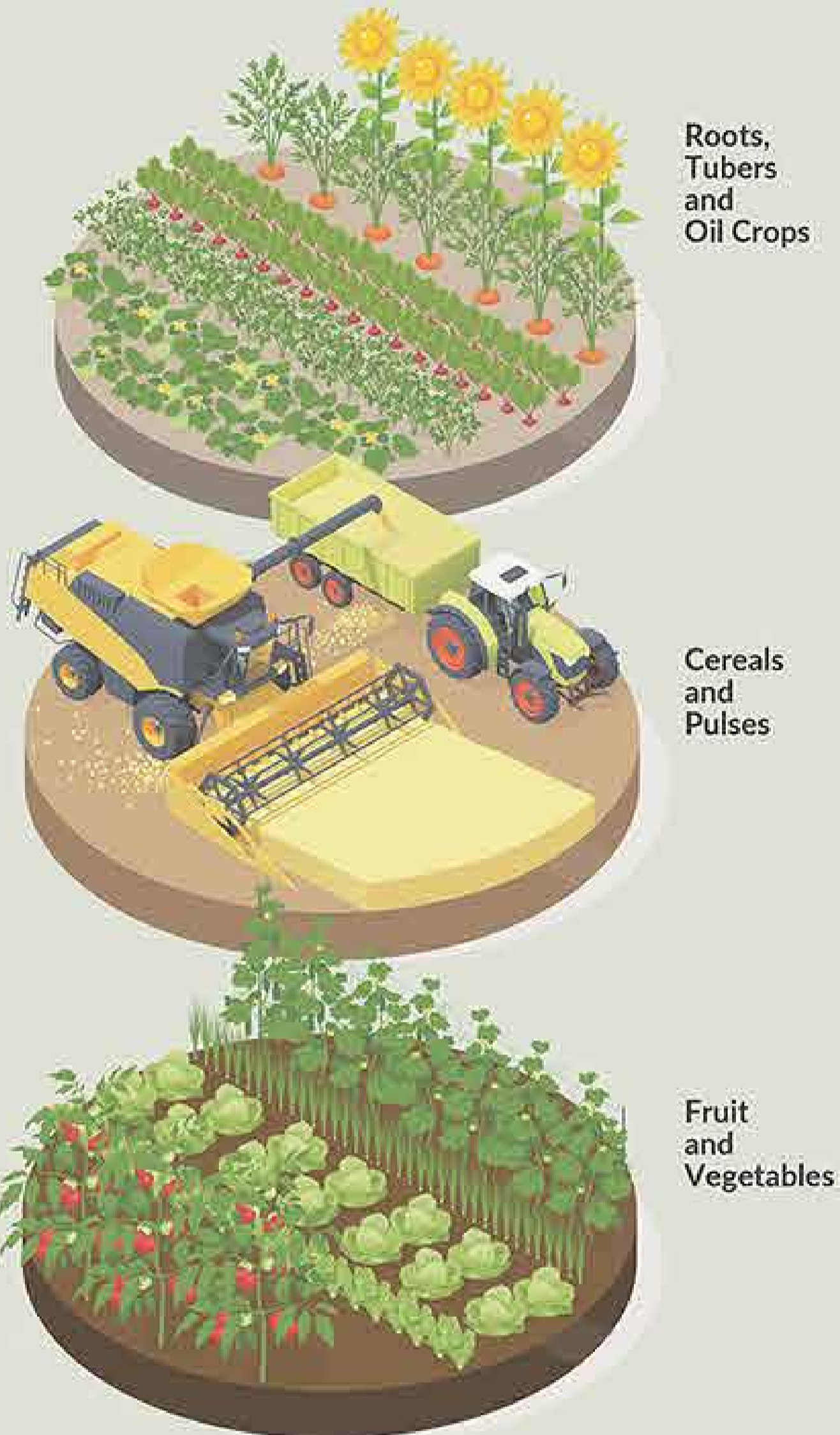
**IN FIELD FOOD WASTE:** This is waste which occurs once crops or animals have reached a mature or harvestable state (NB: harvestable could mean a variety of states as food is often harvested pre-ripening to allow for a greater lifespan in the supply chain). Typical examples of IFW in field is food that goes unharvested due to surplus with no secondary market, lack of affordable labour to harvest, not meeting specifications due to aesthetics, size or weather, pest or disease damage, or last-minute order cancellation.

**POST-HARVEST FOOD WASTE:** This is food that is lost post-harvest but pre-farm gate; for example, due to damage or becoming over-ripe in transport, on-farm packaging houses or in storage.



THE POPULATION OF BERWICK > 380  
UK food waste - households dump 28.1kg of edible food each month this means per month the whole of Berwick would waste about 11 tonnes of food per month. This is just a local number imagine semi-local or a international level.

## FOOD SURPLUS AND WASTE IN PRIMARY PRODUCTION.



Roots, Tubers and Oil Crops

Cereals and Pulses

Fruit and Vegetables

### CAUSES OF IN-FIELD WASTE EXAMPLES.

- Goes unharvested due to lack of market
- Left in field due to lack of affordable labour for hand harvesting
- Out-graded for not meeting specifications due to aesthetics, size criteria or weather
- Out graded for not meeting (non-safety related) specifications due to aesthetics, size or weather
- Harvester settings, malfunctions and errors causes damage or waste

### CAUSES OF POST-HARVEST WASTE EXAMPLES.

- Damaged during transport
- Becoming over-ripe or spoiling on-farm packaging houses or in storage
- Last-minute order cancellation or changes to order
- Out-graded in packhouse



This food is then determined as either Surplus or Waste depending on its destination

#### FOOD SURPLUS

Food is counted as surplus when it is sent to one of the following destinations:

- Re-distributed for human consumption
- Animal feed
- Biobased materials and biochemicals processing

#### FOOD WASTE

Food is counted as waste when it is sent to one of the following destinations/treatments:

- Composting
- not harvested
- Anaerobic digestion
- Landfill
- Incineration
- Discarded + unmanaged disposal
- Sewer
- Land application post-harvest



## SOLUTION



#### VEGETABLE BOX

Bunch of carrots  
Swede  
Onions  
Leeks  
Savoy-cabbage  
Cauliflower  
Broccoli

£8

#### VEGETABLE BOX WITH 5 kg POTATOES

£11

#### POTATOES

5kg £3    12.5kg £5

Maris Peer, Mozart and King Edward available

Vegetable boxes play a crucial role in addressing food waste and promoting sustainability. These boxes typically contain a variety of fresh, seasonal vegetables that are sourced directly from local farms. By connecting consumers with local producers, vegetable boxes support the local economy and reduce the carbon footprint associated with long-distance transportation.

One of the significant benefits of vegetable boxes is their positive impact on food waste reduction. In traditional food supply chains, large amounts of produce are discarded due to cosmetic imperfections or overproduction. However, vegetable boxes challenge this wasteful practice by embracing the concept of "ugly" or imperfect produce. By including these blemished but perfectly edible vegetables in the boxes, they help minimize food waste at the farm level.

Furthermore, vegetable boxes operate on a "subscription" model, where consumers receive a regular supply of fresh produce. This approach encourages better meal planning and reduces the likelihood of impulse purchases, resulting in less food waste at the household level. Since the contents of the boxes are typically determined based on what is in season and available, they promote a more sustainable and efficient use of resources.

Moreover, vegetable boxes often incorporate sustainable packaging materials, such as reusable or compostable containers, which further contribute to reducing waste. This eco-friendly approach helps mitigate the environmental impact of excessive plastic packaging commonly associated with traditional grocery store produce.

In addition to reducing food waste, vegetable boxes also foster a stronger connection between consumers and their food sources. By receiving a curated selection of locally grown vegetables, consumers become more aware of the seasonality of produce and develop a deeper appreciation for the efforts of local farmers. This connection can lead to increased support for local agriculture and a more sustainable food system overall.


In summary, vegetable boxes have a positive impact on food waste reduction by embracing imperfect produce, promoting better meal planning, and utilizing sustainable packaging. They help minimize waste at both the farm and household levels while fostering a closer relationship between consumers and local food sources. By supporting vegetable boxes, individuals can contribute to a more sustainable and environmentally conscious approach to food consumption.



# FINAL PROGRAM.

OVER ALL PROGRAM FOR THE DESIGN

## PROGRAM.



**FOOD WASTE ON FARM:** The food on the farm is the food that is not sold. It is the food that is not sold to the consumer. It is the food that is not sold to the consumer. It is the food that is not sold to the consumer.

**IN-FIELD FOOD WASTE:** This is waste which occurs in the field. It is the food that is not sold to the consumer. It is the food that is not sold to the consumer. It is the food that is not sold to the consumer.

**POST-HARVEST FOOD WASTE:** This is waste which occurs after the food has been harvested. It is the food that is not sold to the consumer. It is the food that is not sold to the consumer. It is the food that is not sold to the consumer.

**CAUSES OF IN-FIELD WASTE EXAMPLES:**

- Crop unharvested due to lack of water
- Lack of labor due to lack of labor
- Out graded for not meeting specification
- Not to standard, not uniform or smaller
- Out graded for not meeting the quality standard
- Insect damage, soil contamination and other damage to the crop
- Crop damaged by weather
- Crop damaged by pests and diseases
- Crop damaged by machinery
- Crop damaged by fire
- Crop damaged by theft

**CAUSES OF POST-HARVEST WASTE EXAMPLES:**

- Damaged during transport
- Rotting over time or getting
- Not meeting the quality standard
- Last minute order cancellations or change in order
- Out graded to standard.

**FOOD WASTE:**

- Composting
- Not recycled
- Animal digestion
- Landfill
- Incineration
- Disposed - unrecycled disposal
- Sewer
- Land application post harvest

## SOLUTION



**VEGETABLE BOX** £8

- Batch of Carrots
- Onions
- Leeks
- Savoy cabbage
- Cauliflower
- Broccoli

**VEGETABLE BOX WITH 5 kg POTATOES** £11

**POTATOES**

- 5kg £3
- 12.5kg £5

Marie Peer, Mozart and King Edward available

This food is then determined as either surplus or waste depending on its destination.

**FOOD SURPLUS:**

- Food is destined to a specific outlet (to be used in one of the following destinations):
- Re-distributed for human consumption
- Animal feed
- Robust industrial and biochemical processing

**FOOD WASTE:**

- Food is destined as waste when it is sent to one of the following destinations/processes:
- Composting
- Not recycled
- Animal digestion
- Landfill
- Incineration
- Disposed - unrecycled disposal
- Sewer
- Land application post harvest

# CONECTIVITY THROUGH FARMING

## RESEARCH

FARMING TYPE: AGROFORESTRY  
FOOD WASTE :BERWICK

VEGETABLE BOX TO LIMIT FOOD WASTE ALSO ALLOWS FOR SMALL LOCAL FARMS TO GET MORE CONNECTED AND MORE INVOLVED WITH THR PRODUCTION OFF FOOD FOR BERWICK AND AS ONE ORGNISATION PROVIDING FOOD .

## OCCUPANCY

FARMERS IN BERWICK  
CITIZEN OF BERWICK  
FARMERS FROM ALL AROUND THE UK  
TOTAL AMOUNT OF PEOPLE: 100MIN

## SPACES

GERMINATION ROOM  
GREEN HOUSE  
AGROFOREST (LANDSCAPE )  
WORK SPACE  
AUDITORIUM  
LEASURE SPACES  
VEGETABLE SHOP  
LONG TERM AND SHORT TERM HOUSING

GERMINATION ROOM



GREEN HOUSE



AGROFOREST (LANDSCAPE )



AUDITORIUM



LEASURE SPACES



VEGETABLE SHOP



WORK SPACE



LONG TERM AND SHORT TERM HOUSING



## PROGRAM.

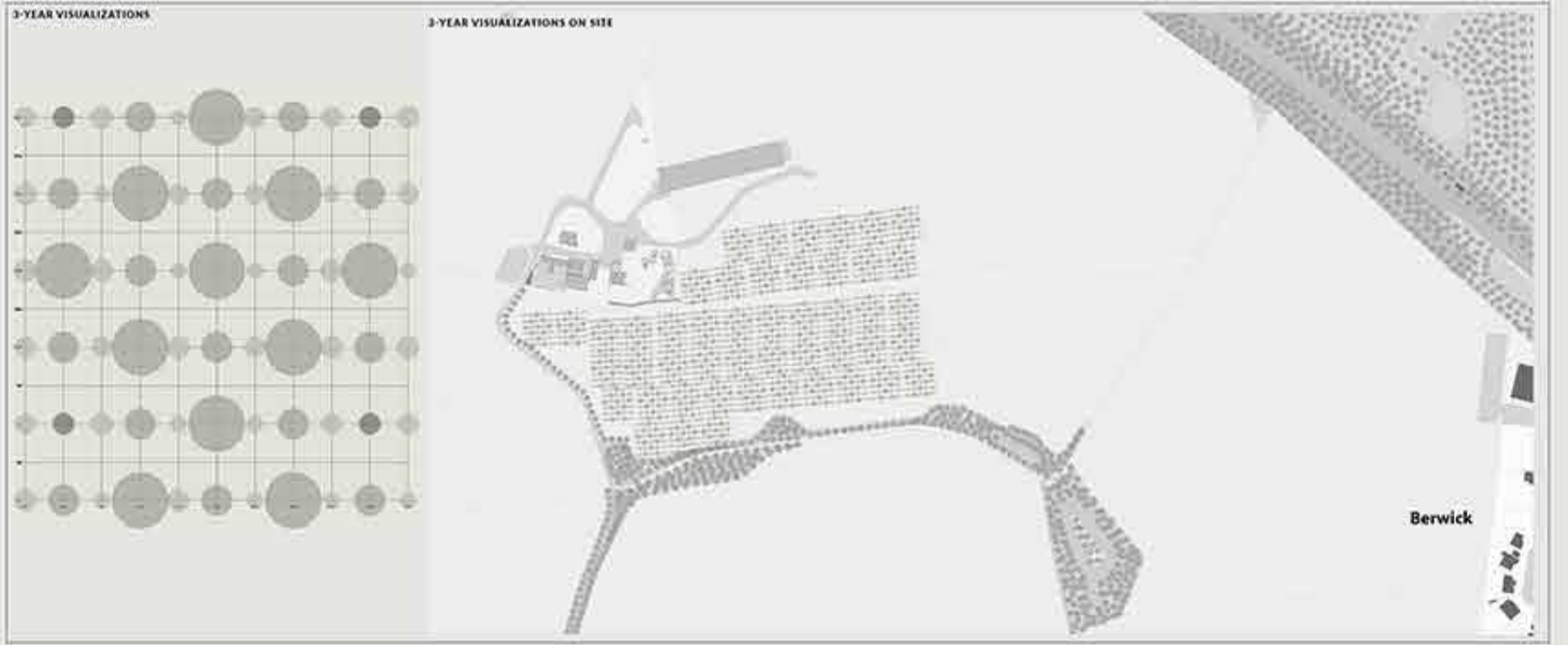
**LONG-TERM LOW SPECIES:**

**LONG-TERM MEDIUM SPECIES:**

**LONG-TERM HIGH SPECIES:**

**LONG-TERM DIVERGENT SPECIES:**

Species	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



this page outlines all final program that will be in my project.



## **SITE STUDY .**

THESE WILL BE A SIERES OF DRAWINGS  
THAT ANALYSIS THE SITE AS WELL AS  
WHAT TYPE OF BUILDINGS EXIST AND  
SOME MATERIALS

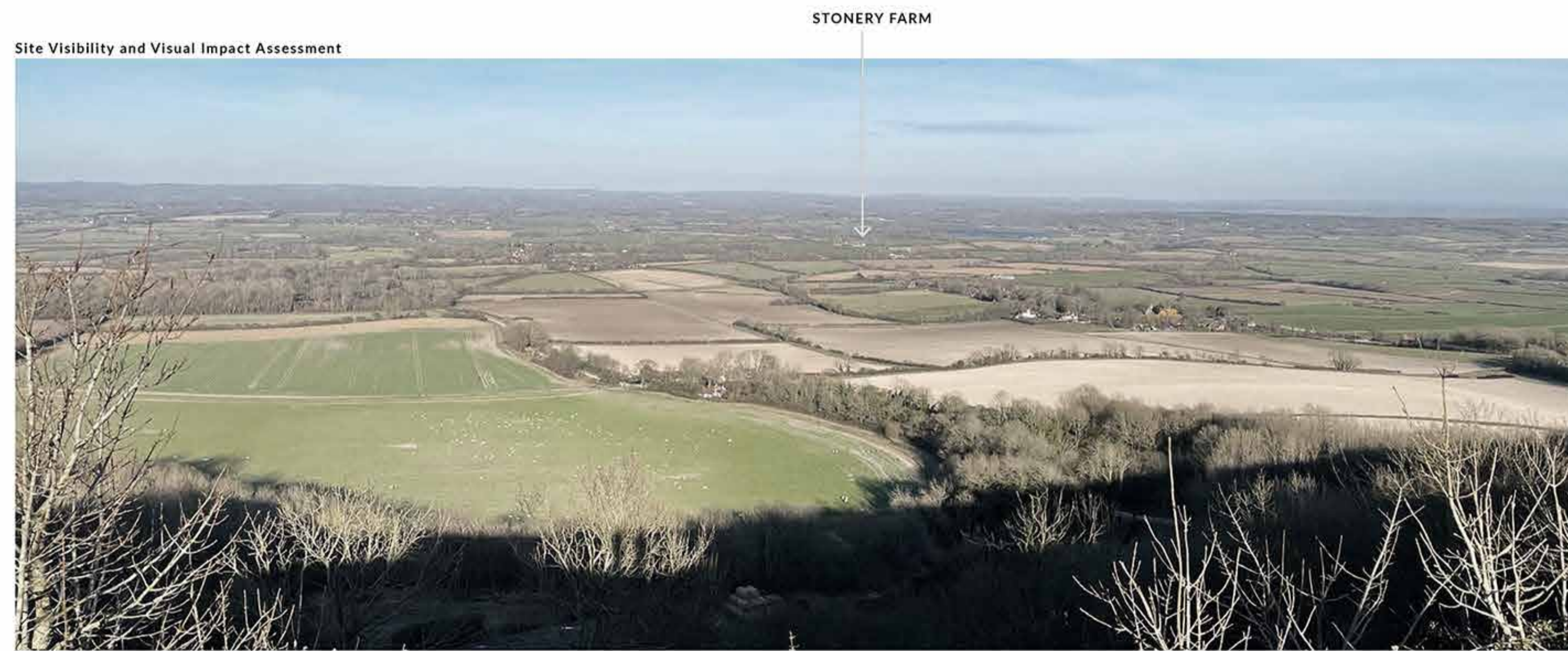




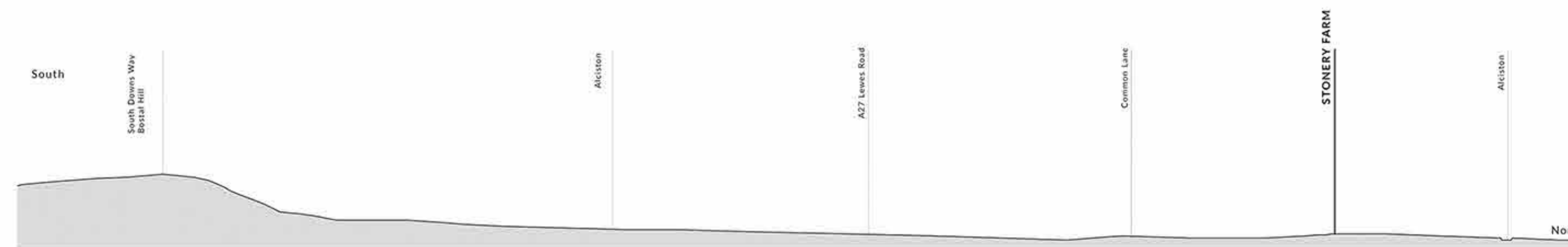








Instant public vantage viewpoint from the BoPeep car park



South Downs National Park  
Larger scale topographic section back to the South Downs

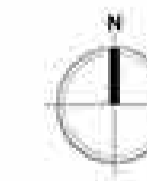








0 125m  
SCALE 1:2500

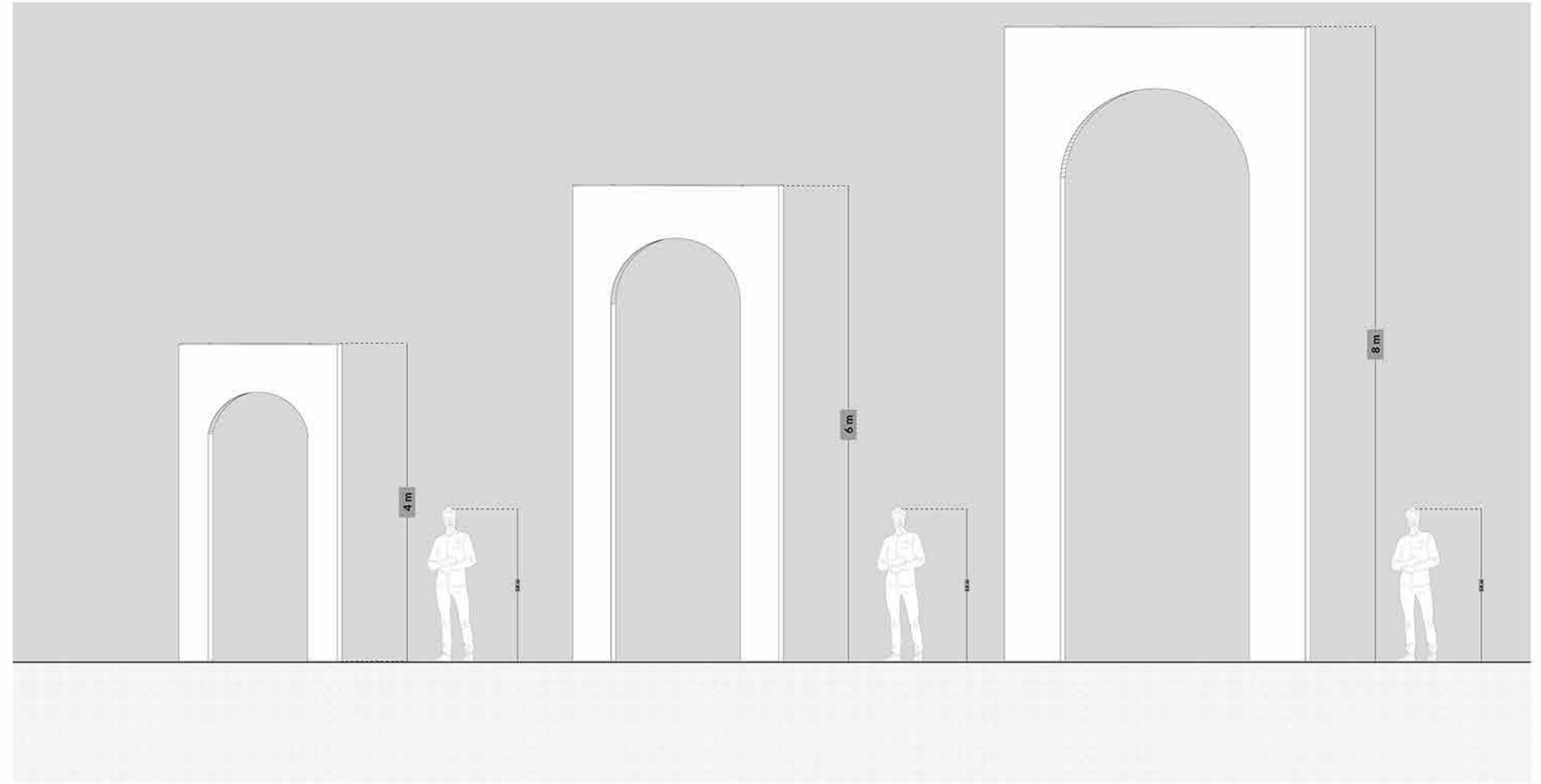




# SITE .

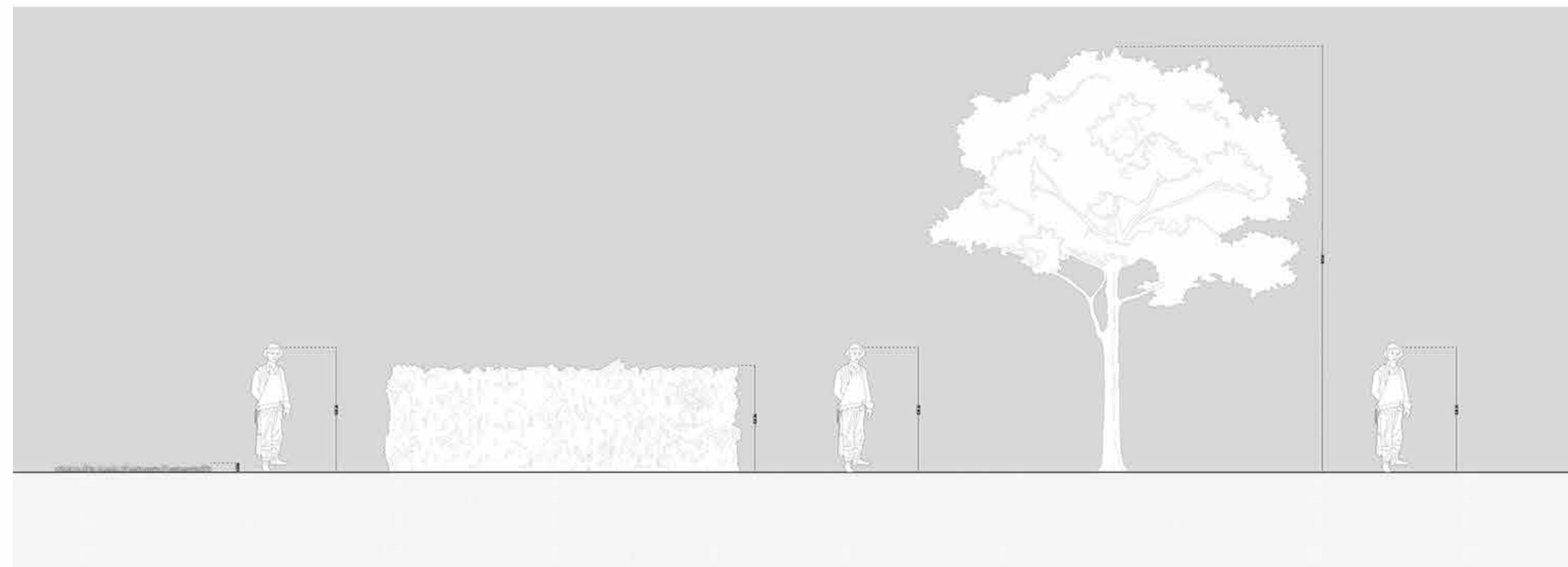
## ANALYSIS OF SITE TYPOLOGY

What I have noticed about canelotose paintings of Venice is that the square that is painted in Venice has a hierarchy in the importance of the buildings the more large and more decorative the more important the building. In this case it is the cathedral then the basilica and then the normal arches for domestic buildings. The reason for this is that architectural hierarchy was set towards religion being above everything making the cathedral the most decorative and the most important and grand spaces .



## BERWICK :STONERY FARM

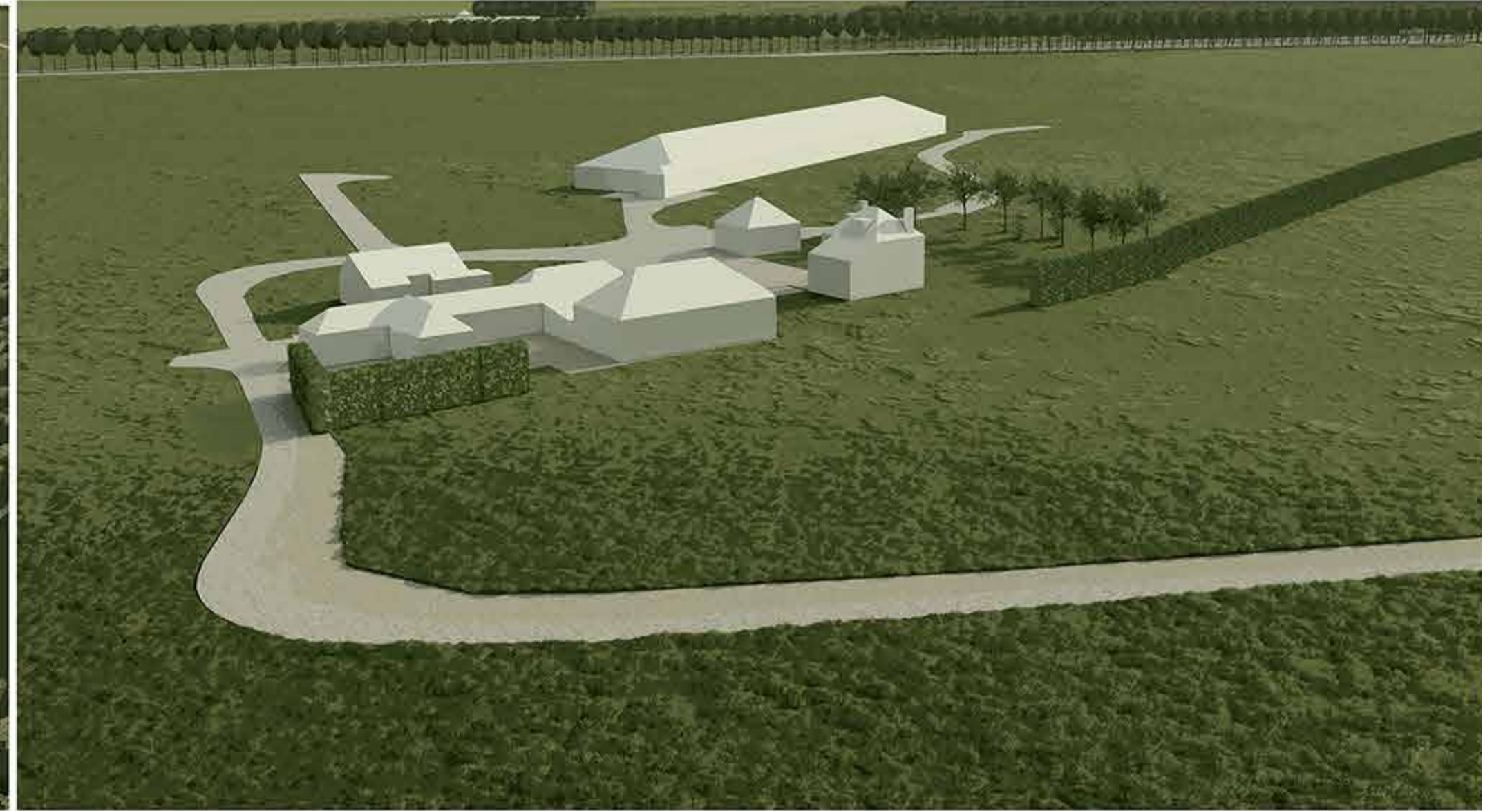
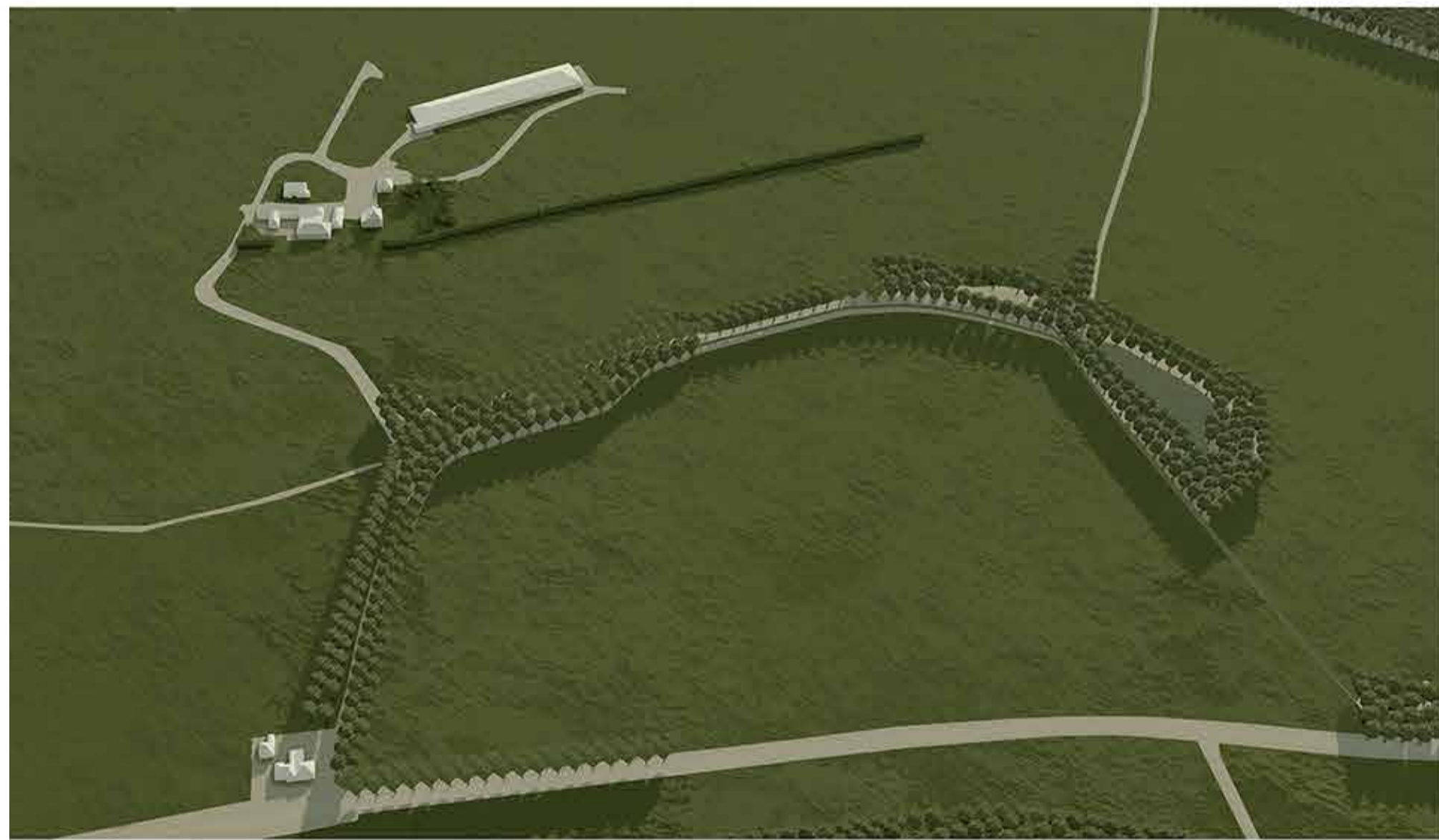
You can see a similar hierarchical typology on the site's environment not that it highlights anything important on the site but it can be used on site as a method to create a natural typology on site highlighting some of the important areas not only that but to rewild the site .













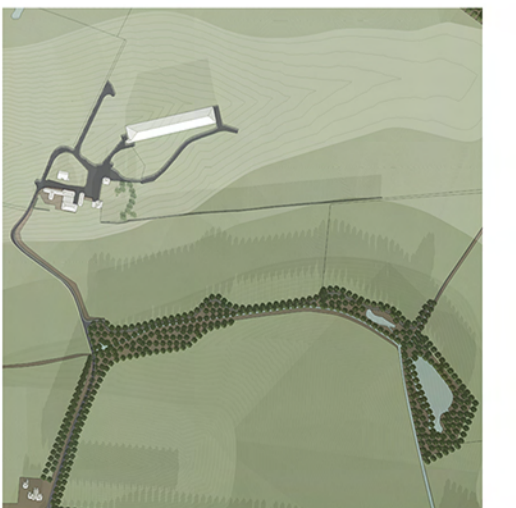
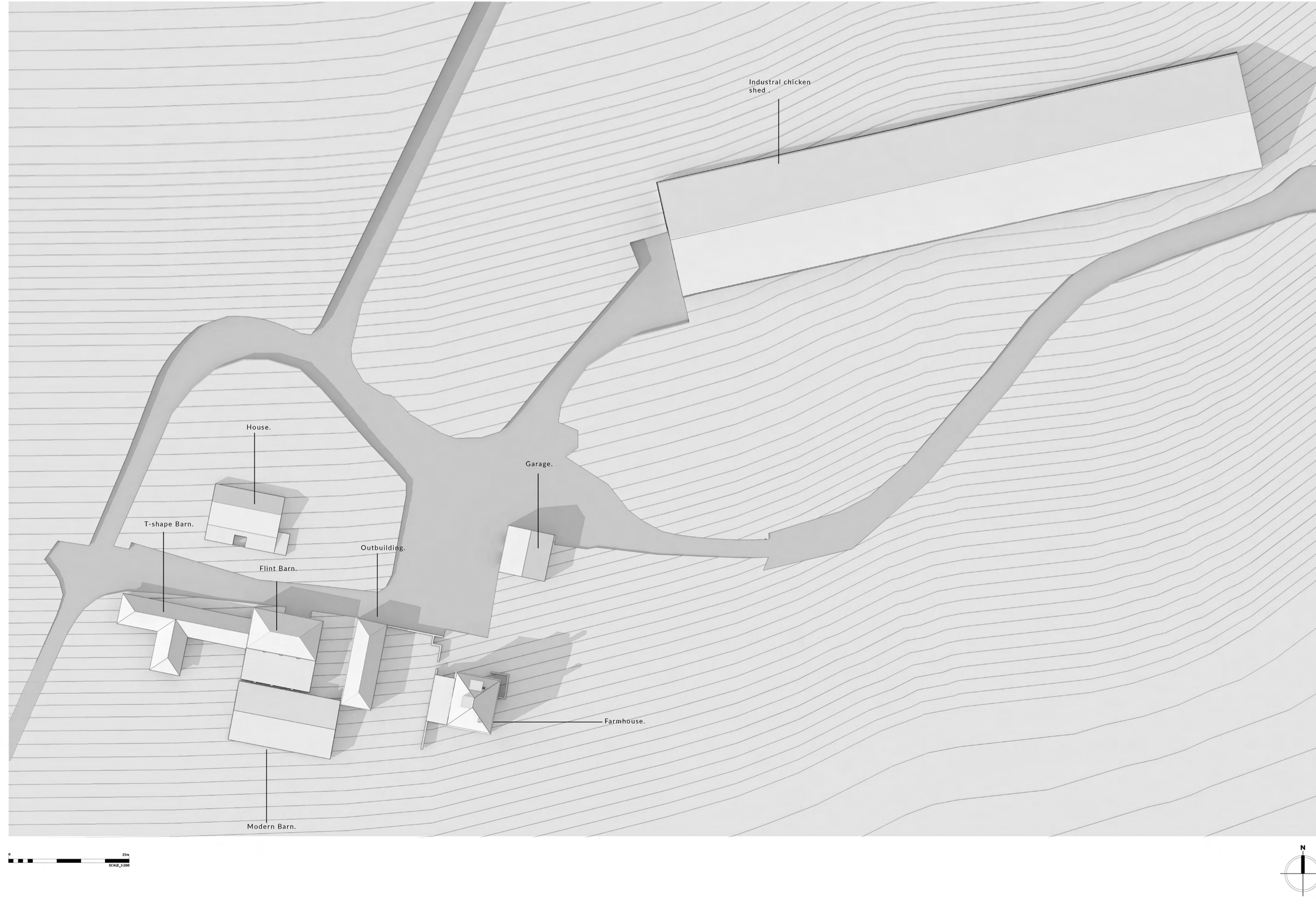


AXO 1:500

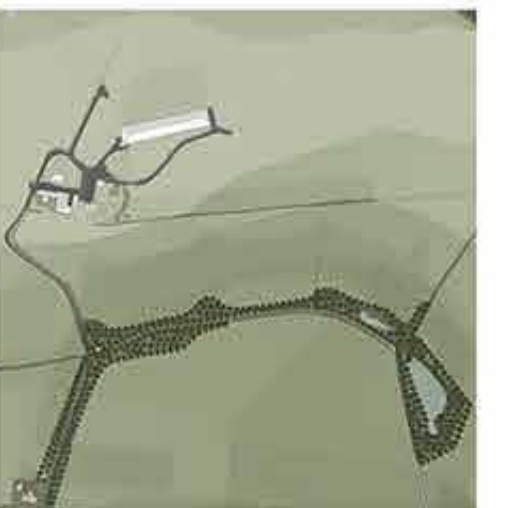
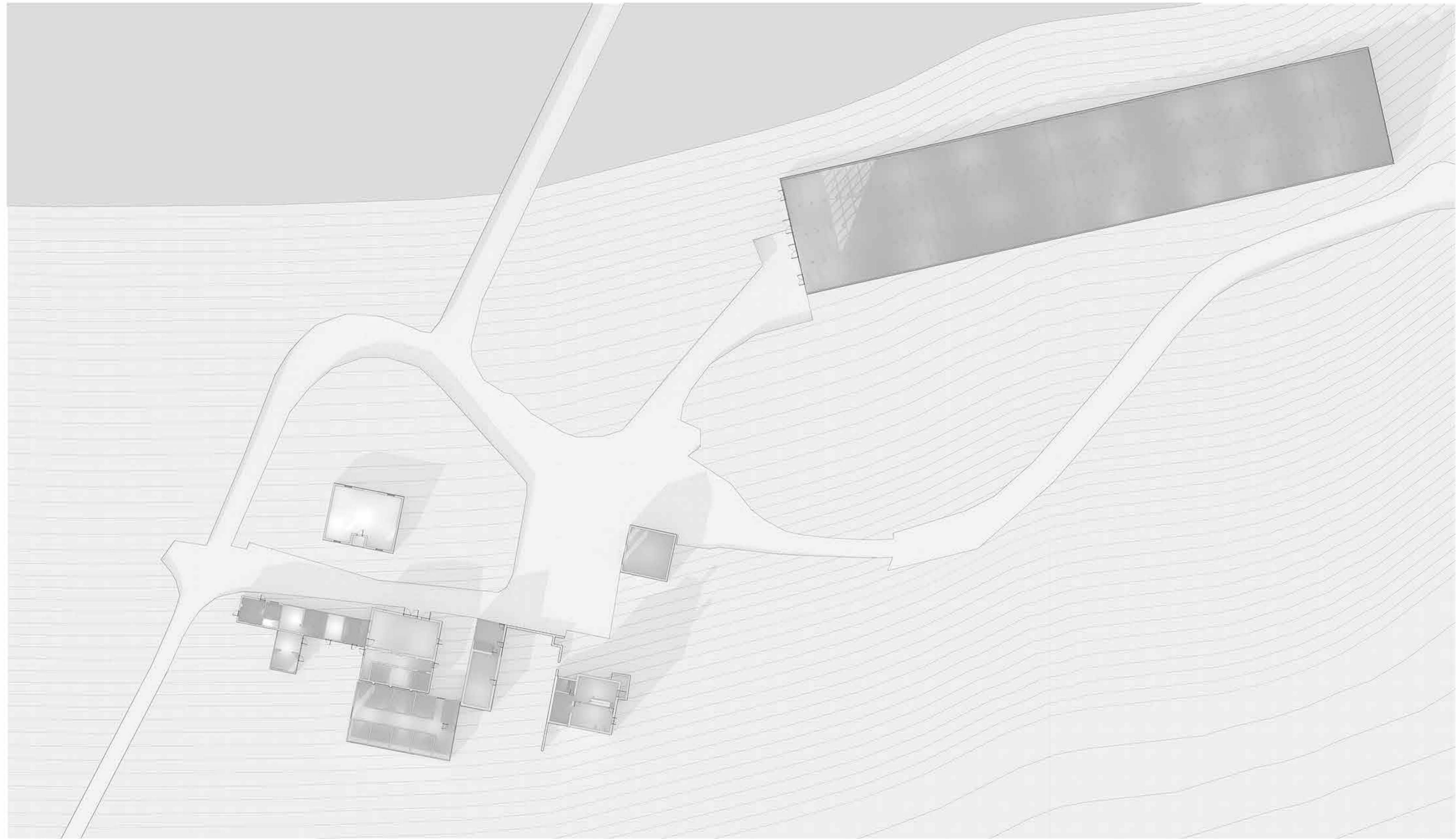




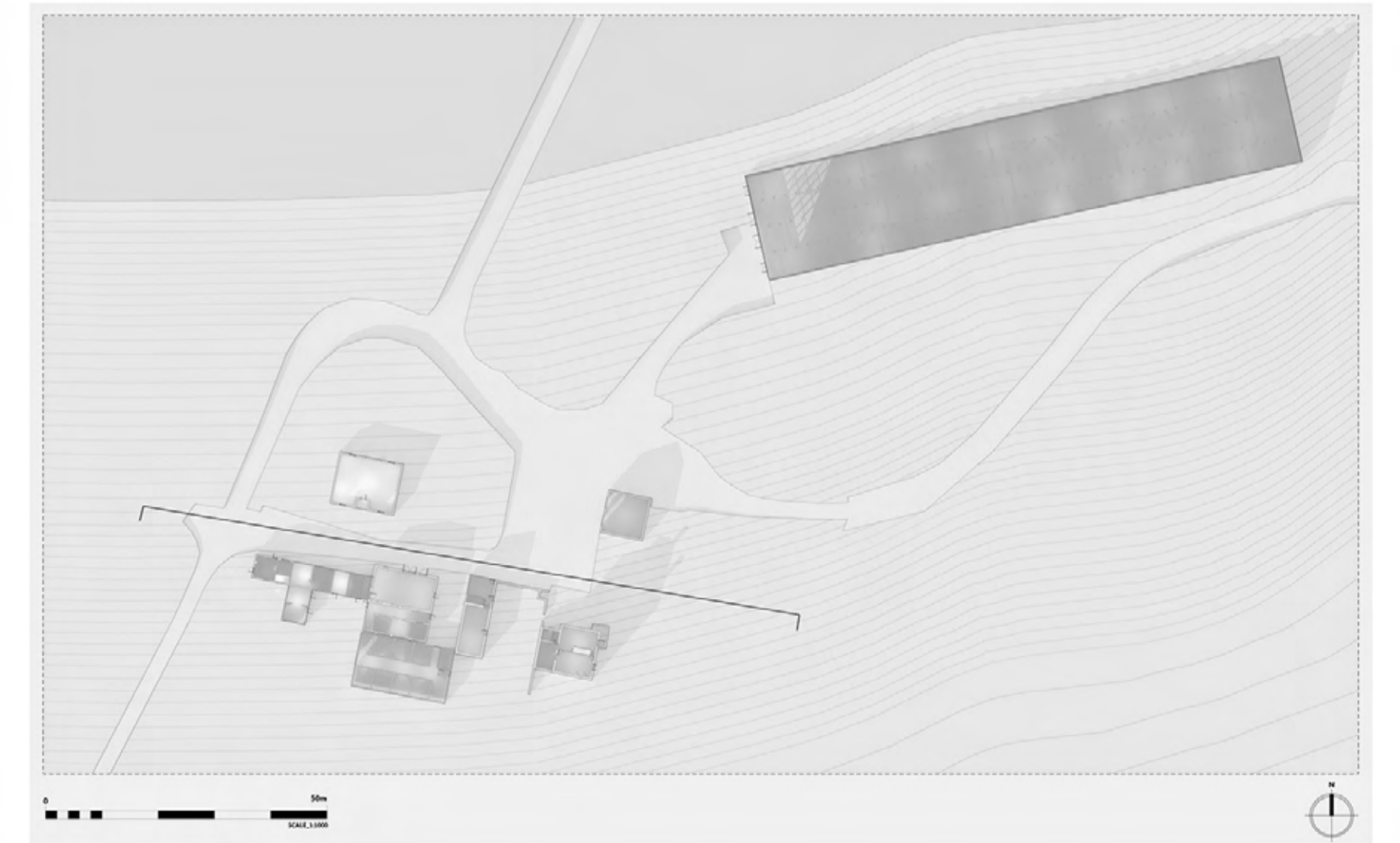
EXISTING BUILDINGS.





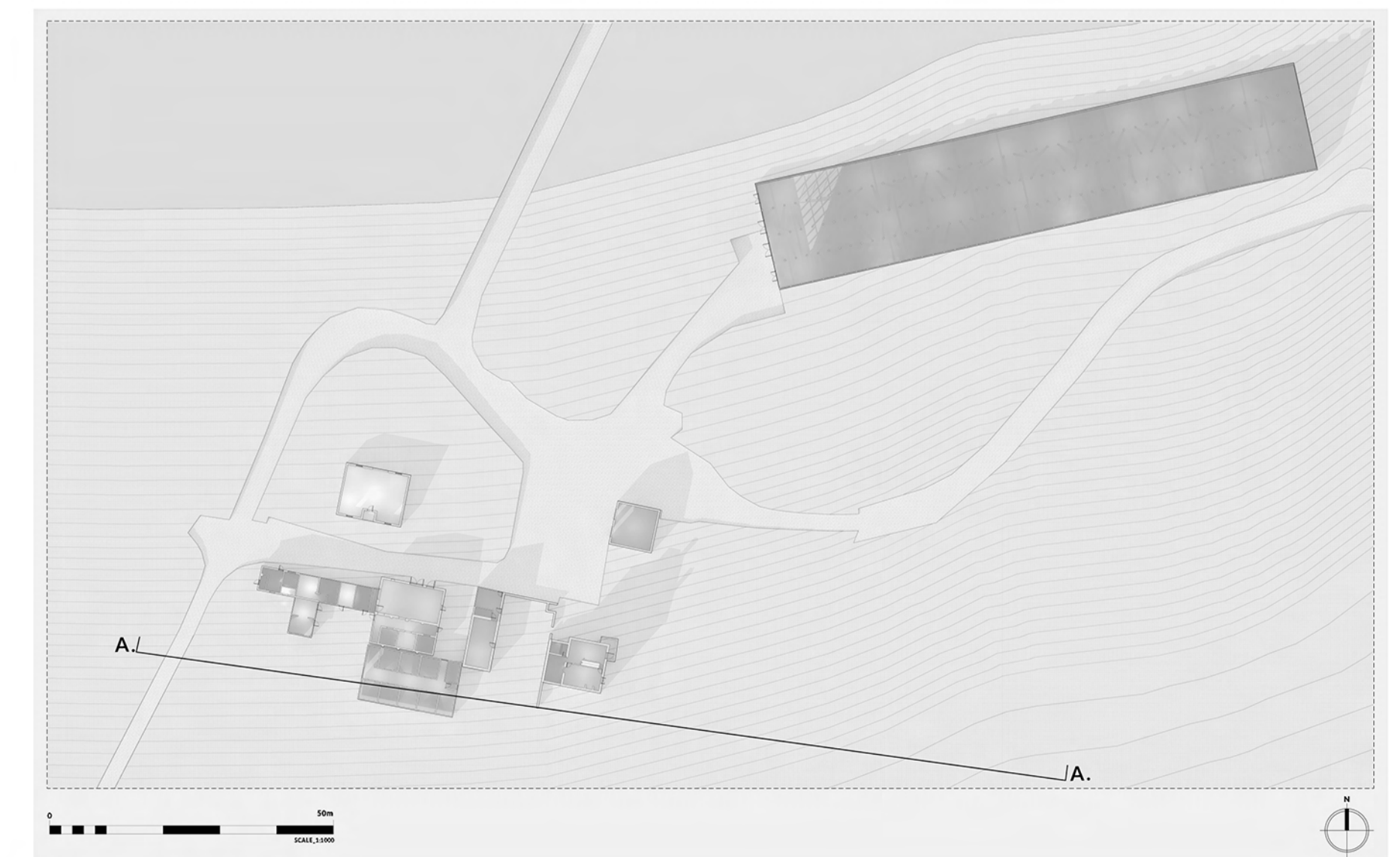
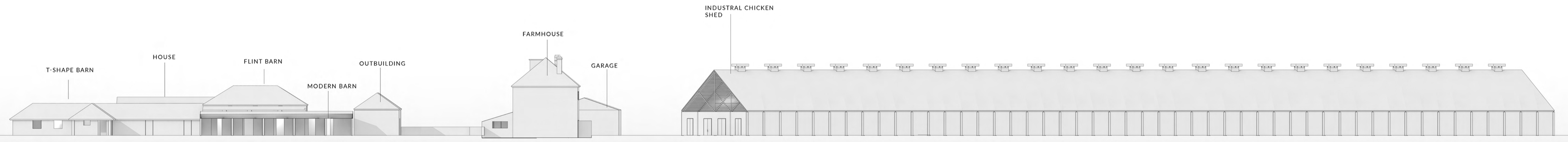






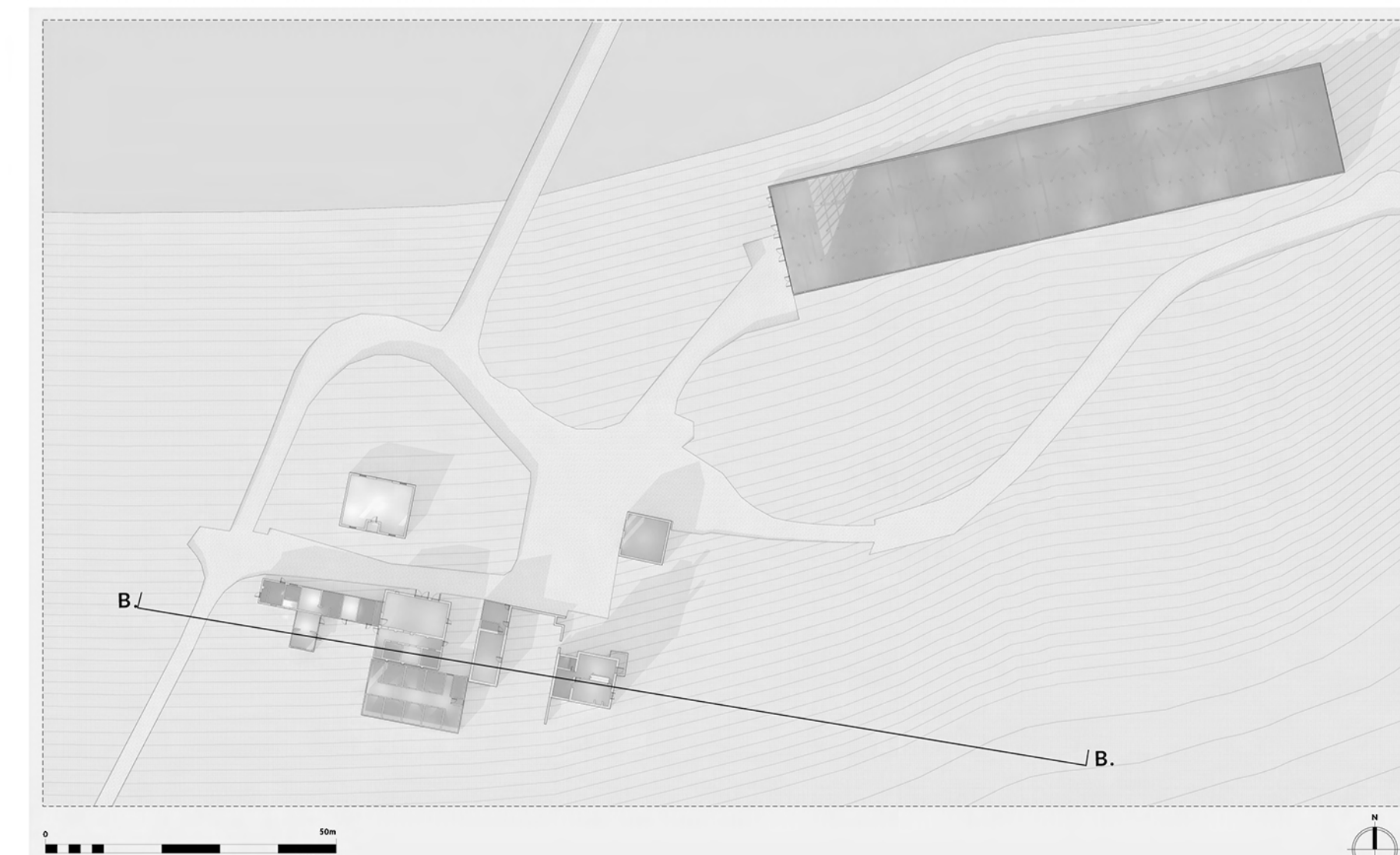
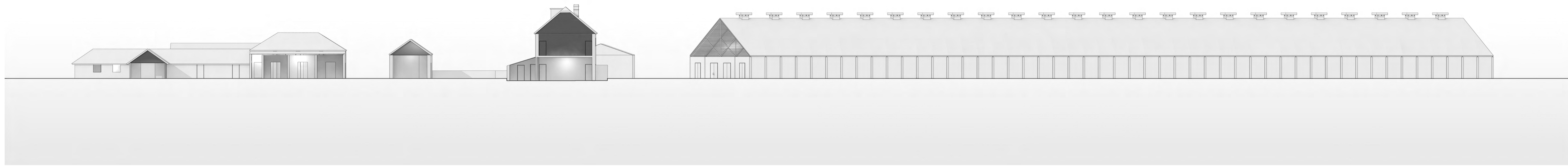


**SITE.**  
SITE SECTION A



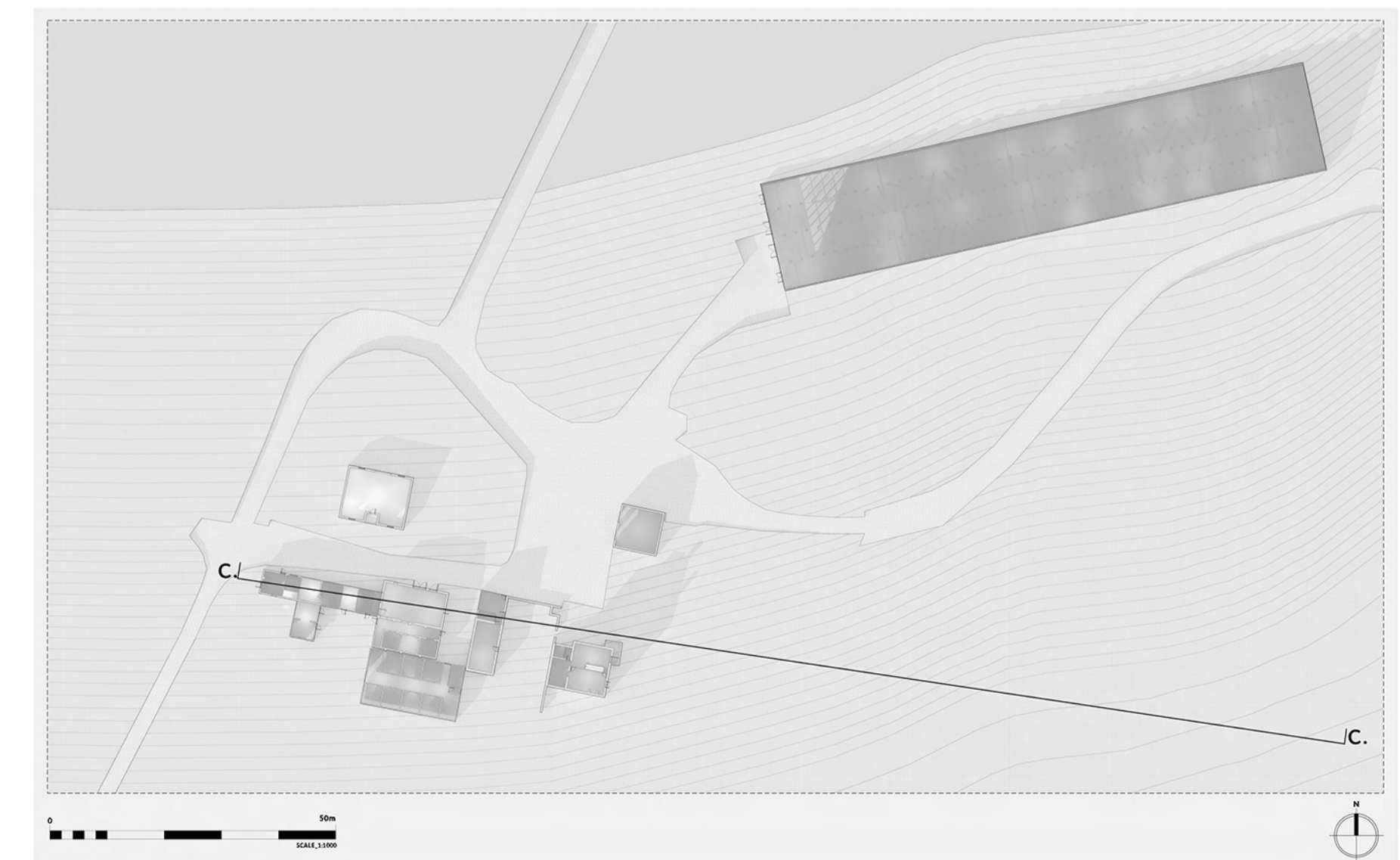
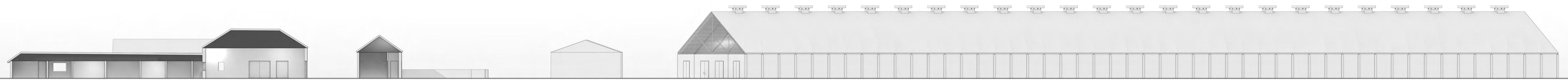


**SITE.**  
SITE SECTION B



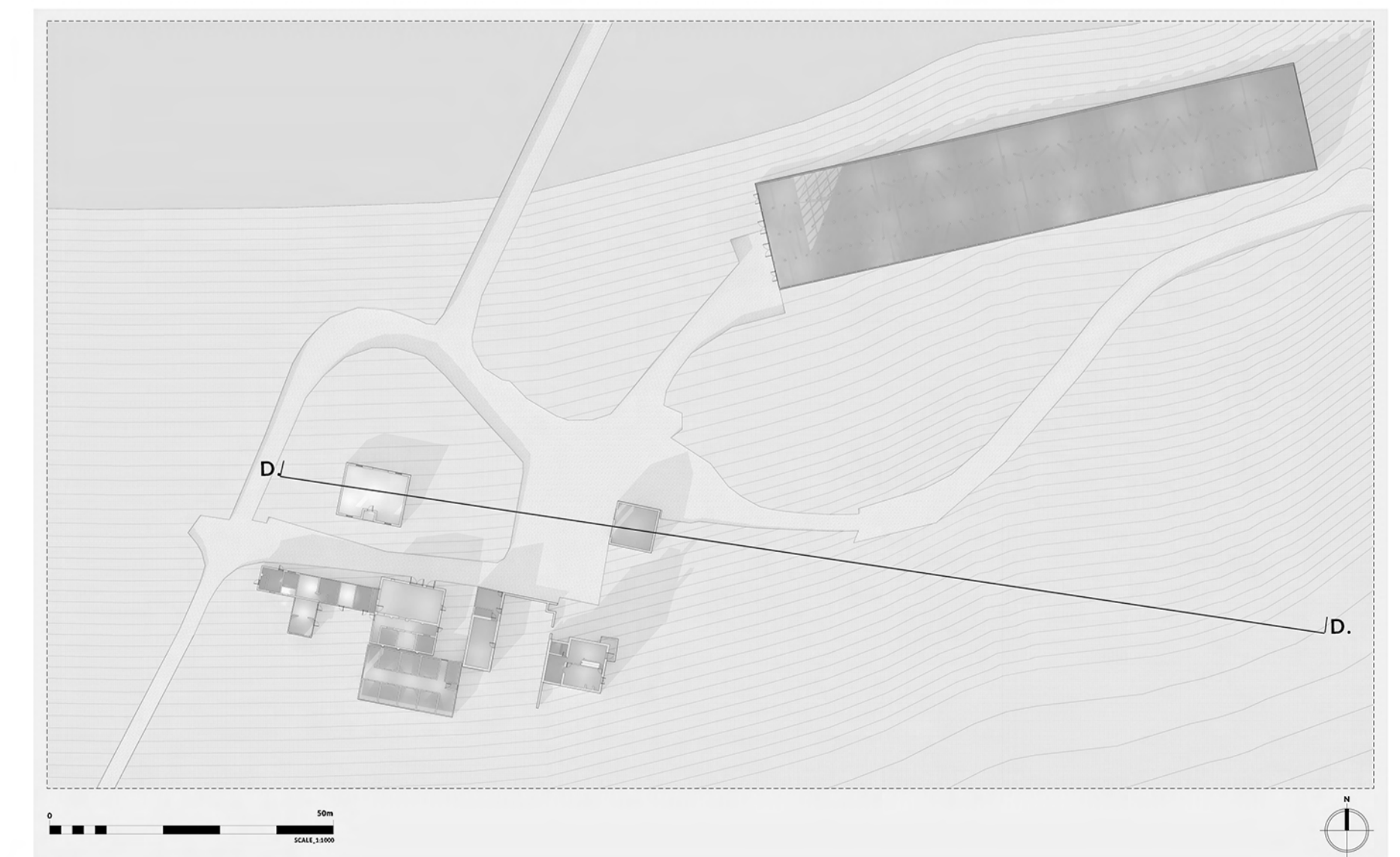
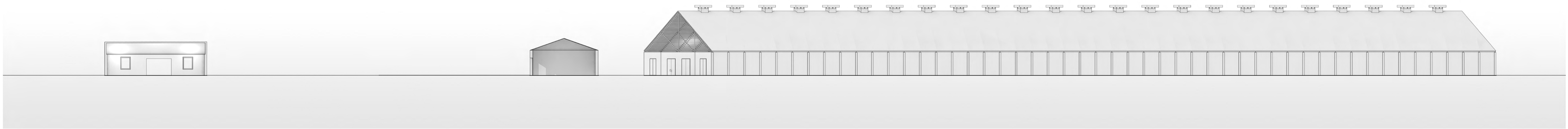


**SITE.**  
SITE SECTION C



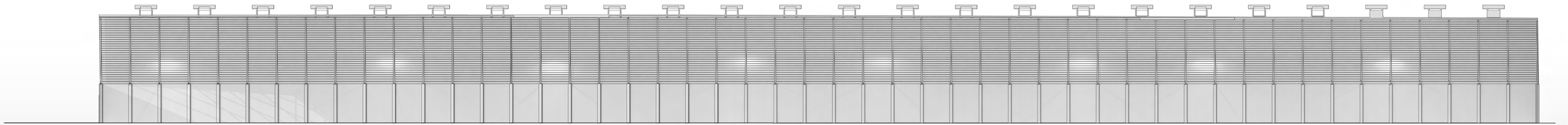


**SITE.**  
SITE SECTION D



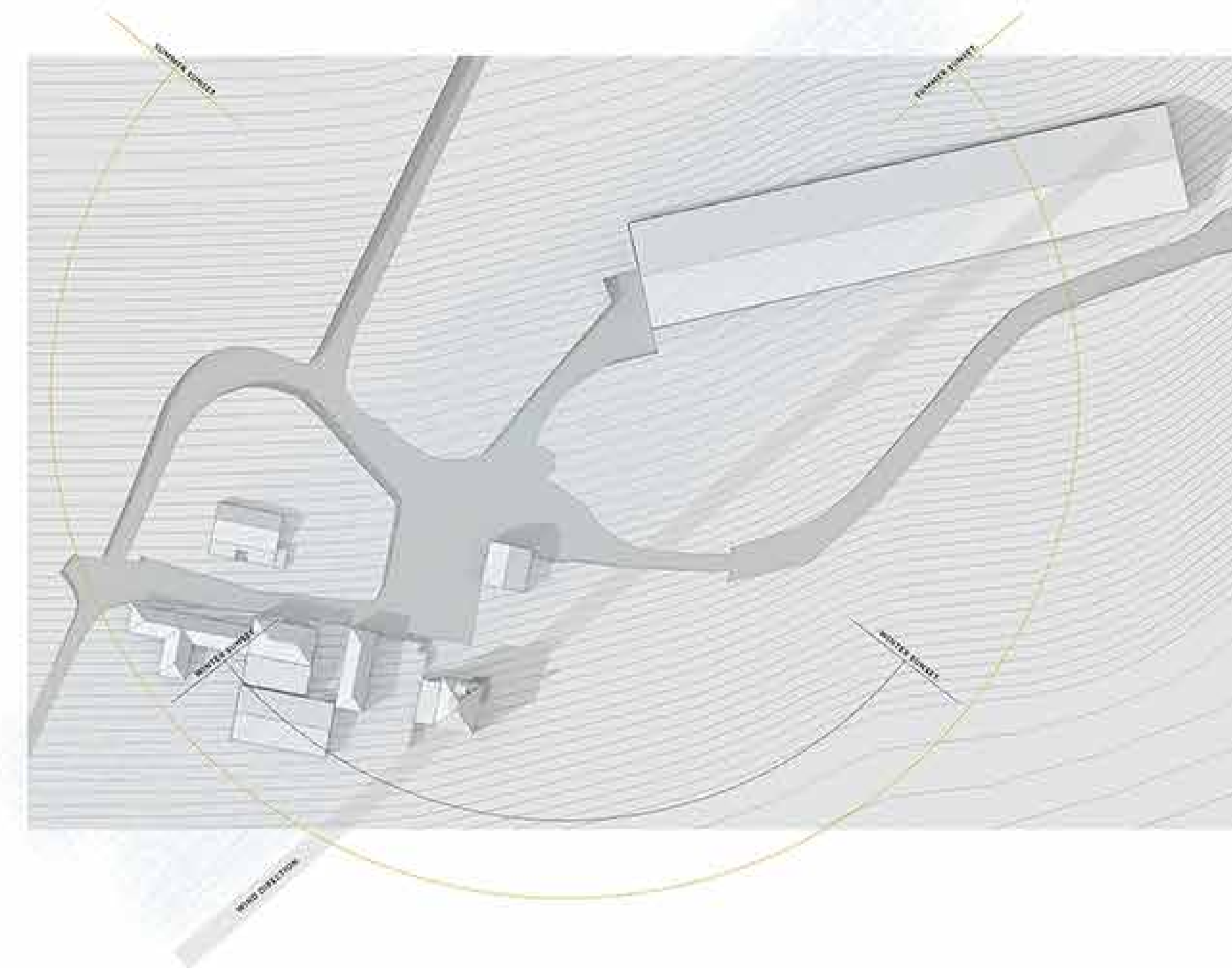
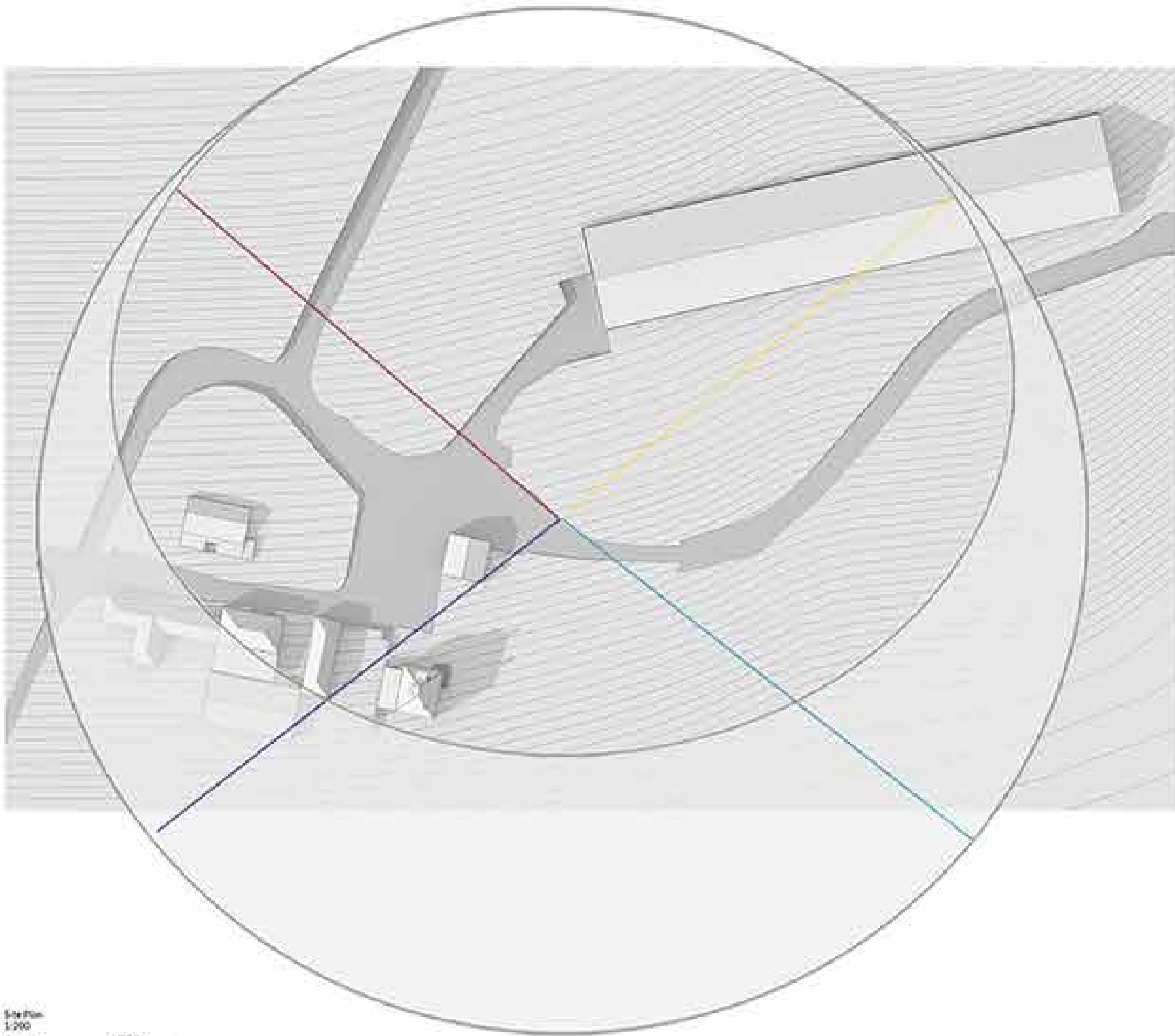


**SITE.**  
SITE SECTION E

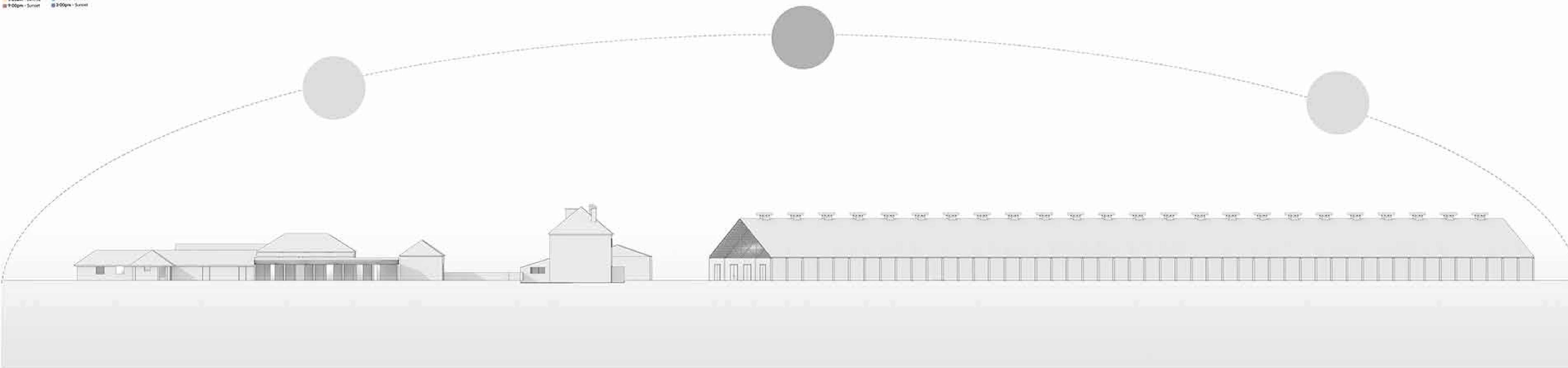




**SITE .**  
SITE STUDY : ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

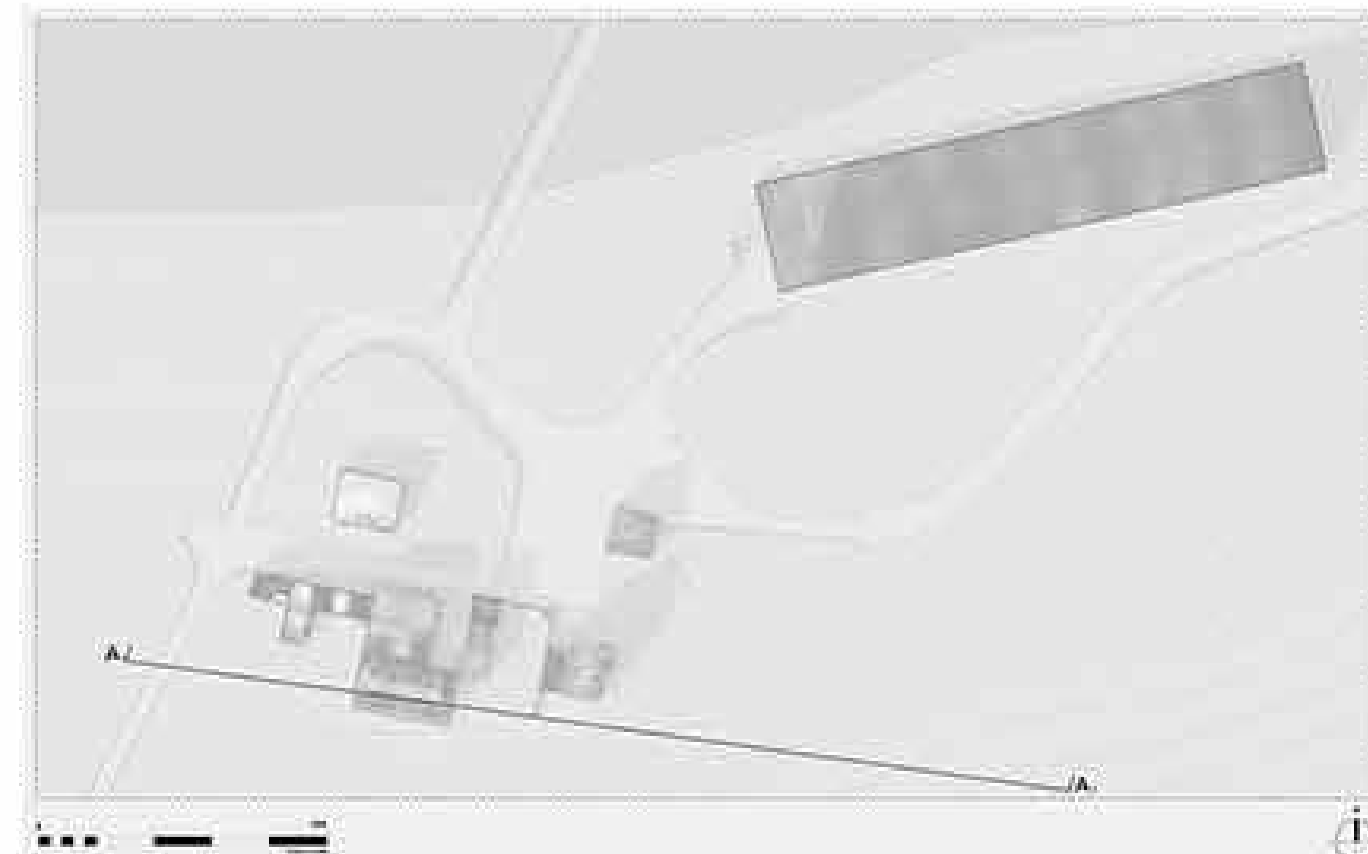


Site Plan  
1:200  
Summer  
9:00am - Sunrise  
3:00pm - Sunset  
Winter  
9:00am - Sunrise  
3:00pm - Sunset



0 1m 2m  
SCALE

Site Section  
1:200  
Summer  
Winter



0 1m 2m  
SCALE

