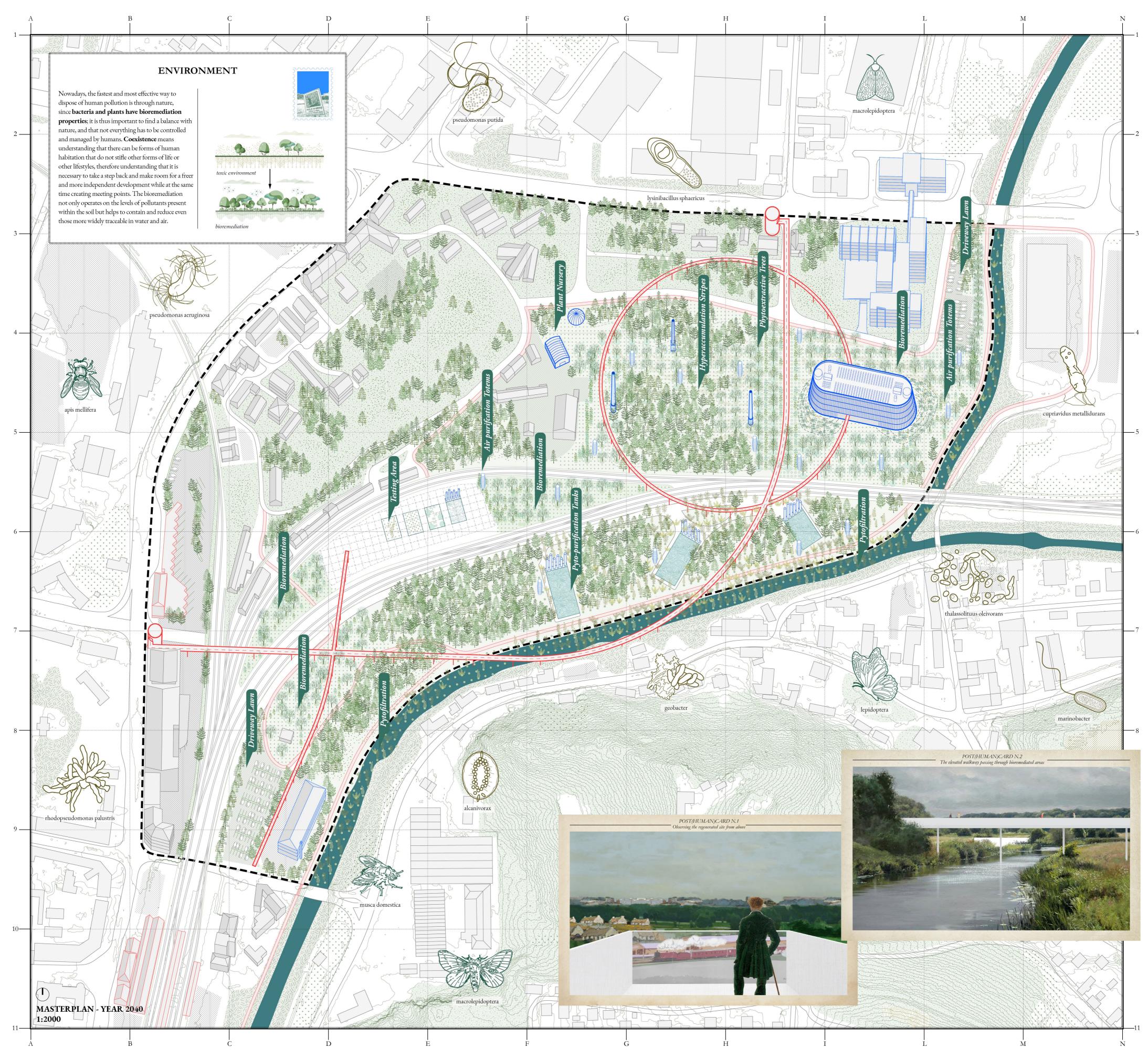
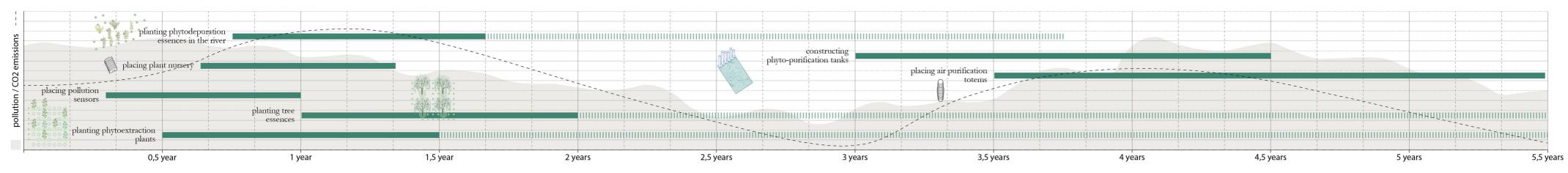
BACK OFF!

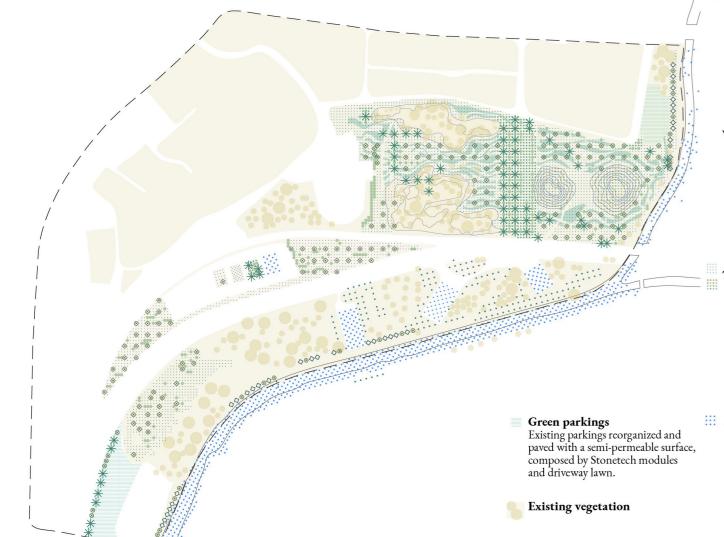
CELJE (SI) ~TIME AS A CURE FOR AN INJURED TERRITORY~

0

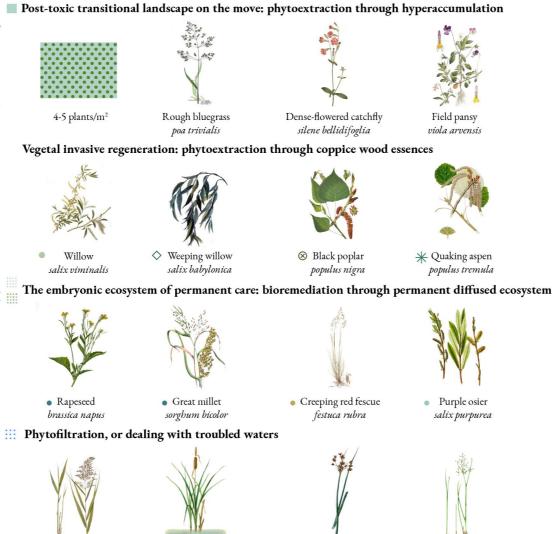


phase 1 ~ bioremediation: taking care of the damaged soil





bioremediation sintax



phragmites australis

Club-rush

shoenoplectus lacutris

four planting strategies to deal with pollution 1. The embryonic ecosystem of permanent care Planted on a widespread and pervasive grid, new metal-tolerant herbaceous and arboreal essences have been selected to support, permanently, the existing plant population characterized by the presence of maples, hornbeams, and sambuca, enriching the ecosystem of the site and contributing to the redevelopment of its soil. 3. Post-toxic transitional landscape on the move Heavy metals-accumulator plants are displaced within the polluted epicenter of the area and planted to form horizontal strips capable of reducing organic and

inorganic pollutants from the

soil, water, and air. Planted with

a density of 4-5 plants/m², these

hyperaccumulator plants have to

be collected once they reach their

maximum pollutants absorption capacity, and the saturated

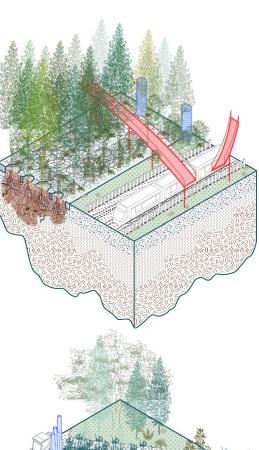
removed and sent for controlled

vegetable biomass is then

2. Vegetal invasive regeneration The areas historically occupied by paved surfaces have been demolished through the grafting of a dense grid on which lattices combine tree and shrub essences, forming dense vegetal volumes or rows along the pedestrian path, contributing to the bioremediation of the area. These plant masses activate a phytoextraction process through their woody apparatus, absorbing and assimilating the pollutants present inside the soil. 4. Phytofiltration, or dealing with troubled waters



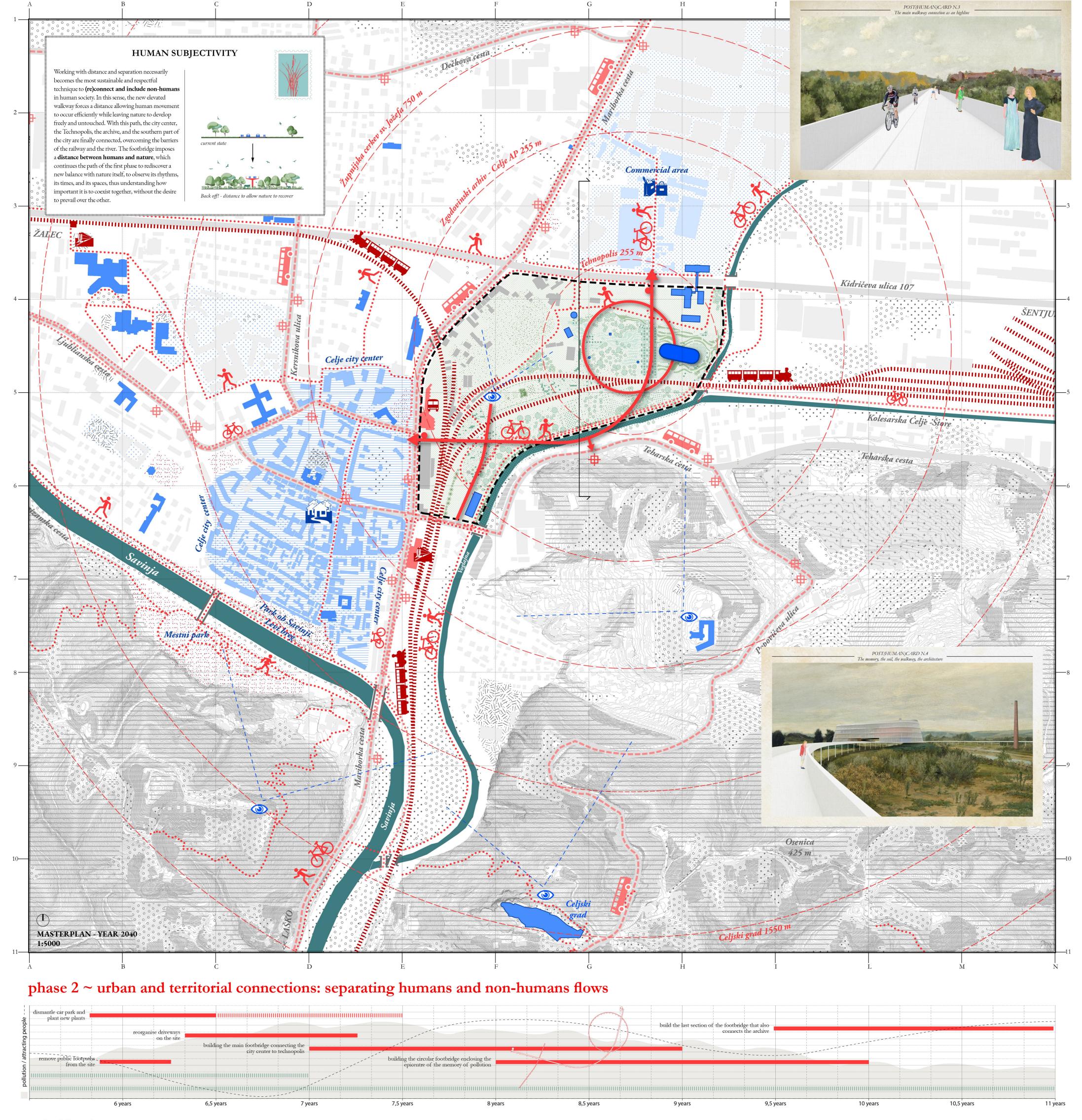
vital landscape element.



BACK OFF!

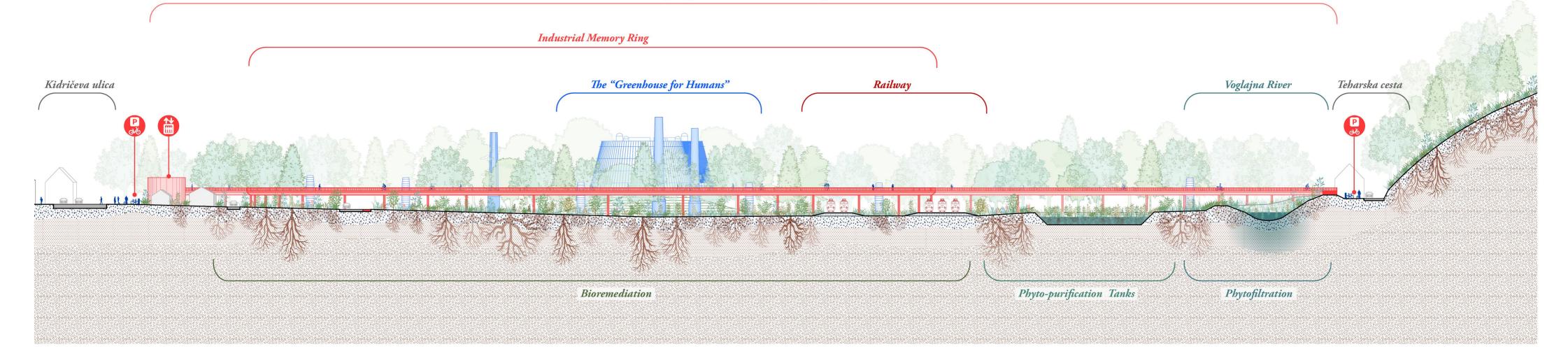
CELJE (SI) ~TIME AS A CURE FOR AN INJURED TERRITORY~

02



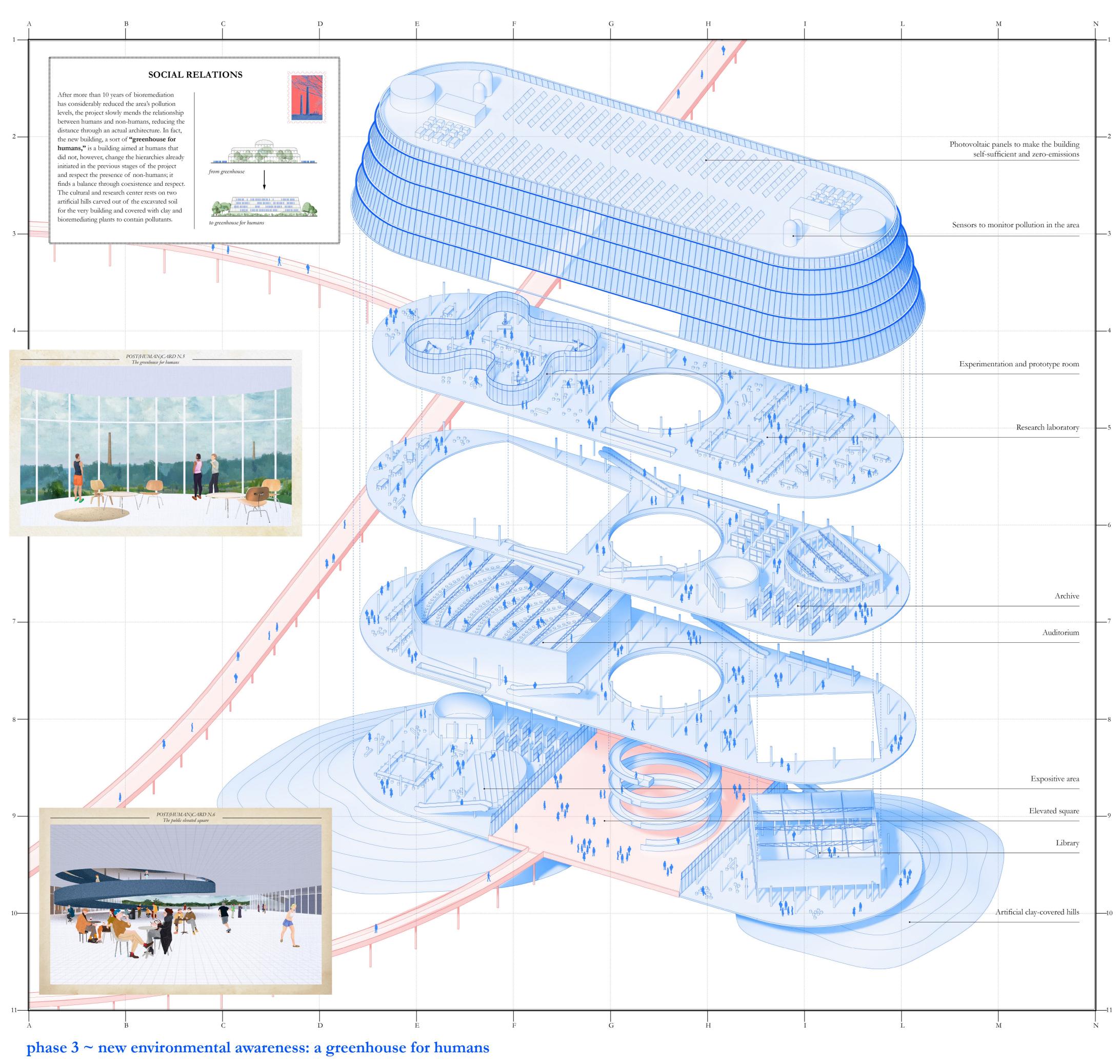
territorial section

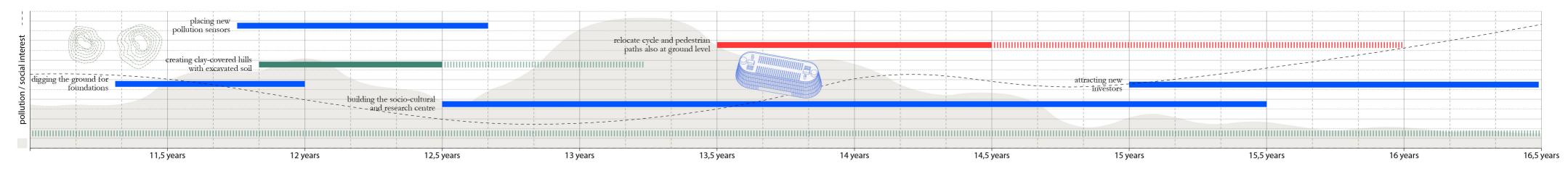
Cycling-Pedestrian elevated Walkway



03

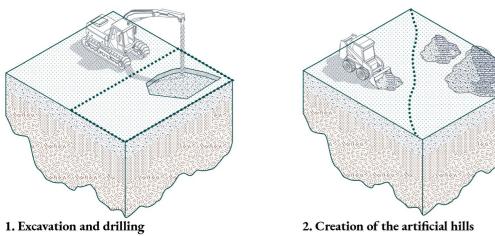
CELJE (SI) ~TIME AS A CURE FOR AN INJURED TERRITORY~

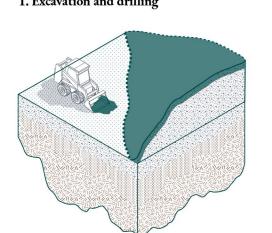




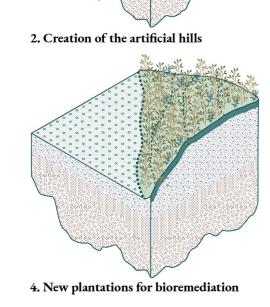
the artificial clay-covered hills

The building rests on two artificial hills that used the terrain excavated for the foundations. These hills were covered with clay to prevent the spread of pollutants, and conceal the building's loadbearing structure; An alternation of Creeping red fescue (festuca rubra) and Purple osier (salix purpurea) were placed on the clay. The same red chromatisms of this landscape still indicate the building material of its composition, constituting a plant warning of the area's industrial past.





3. Covering the contaminants with clay



the research and cultural center's south elevation

The building is a cultural and research center, and it appears to work as a sort of "greenhouse for humans", i.e. a protected environment where people can carry out social, cultural and research activities, but without interfering with or subjugating the surrounding nature.

The building works as an examples of a construction specifically designed for polluted land such as Stara Cinkarna. A new way of making architecture that takes care of the territory and the damaged soil both respecting then preserving it while being suspended above the ground.

