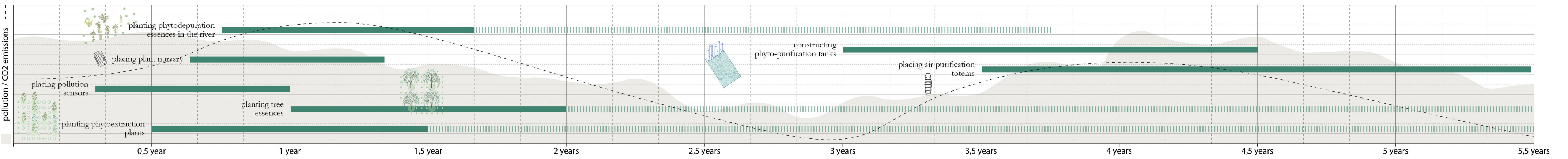
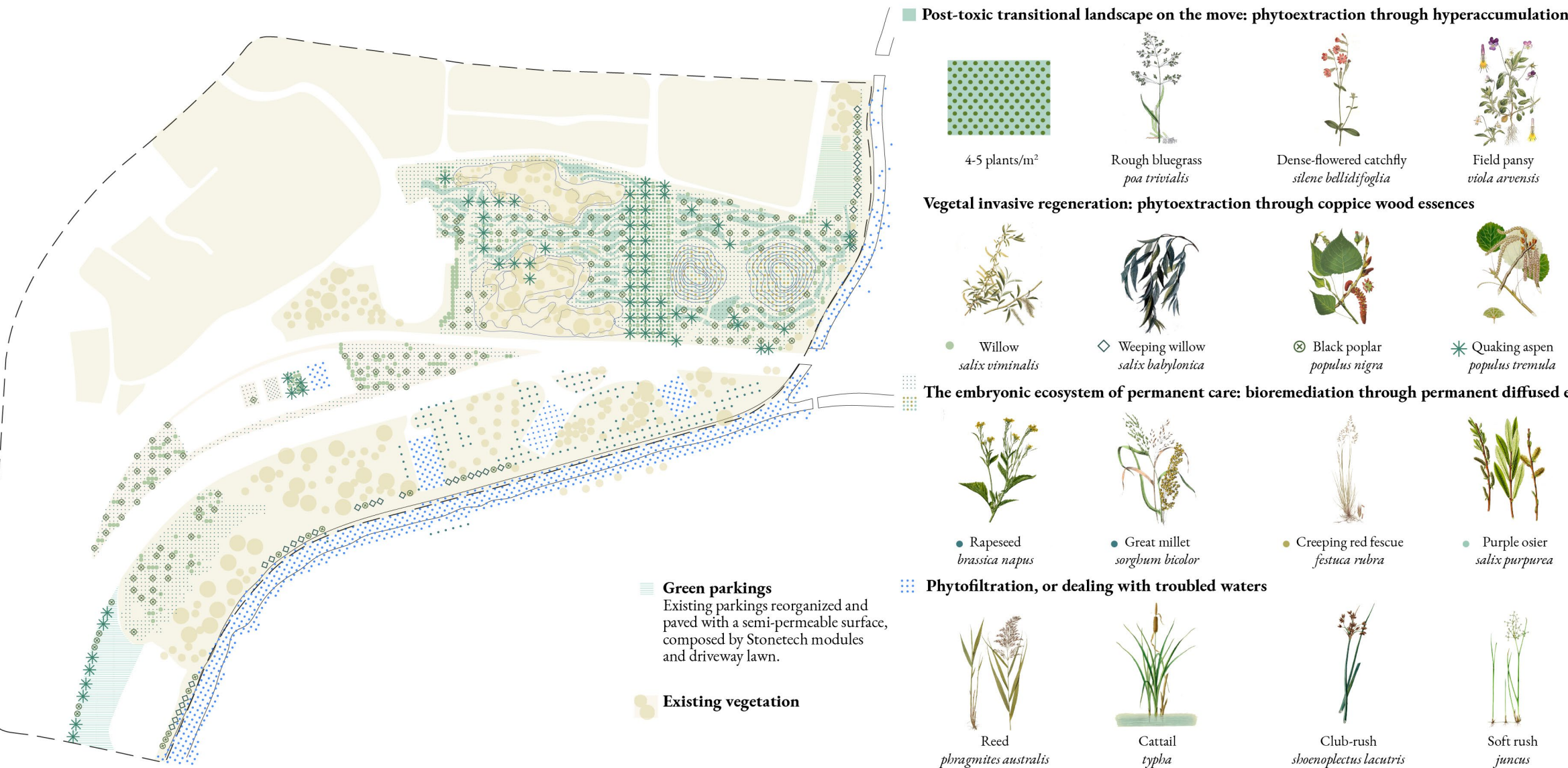


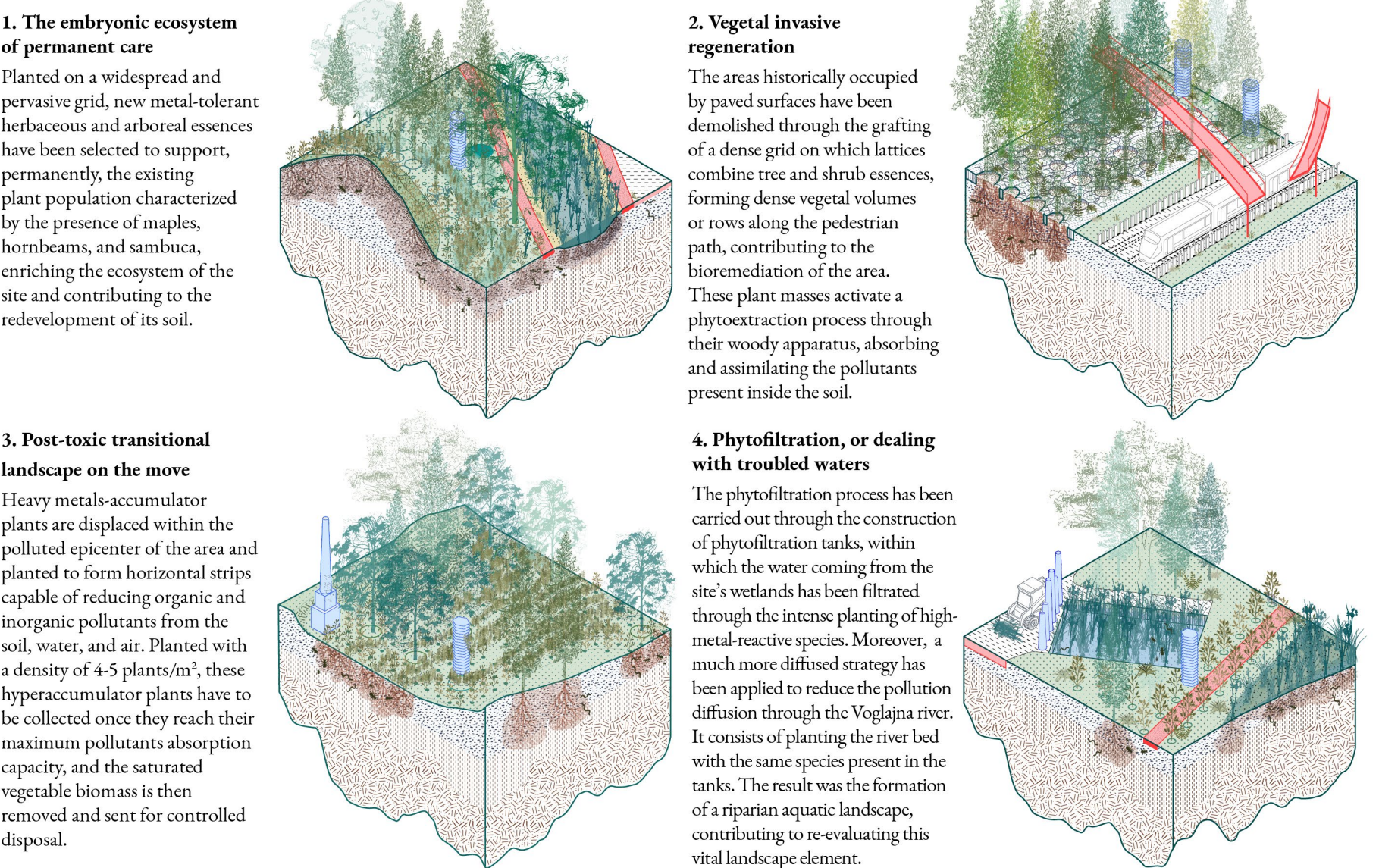
phase 1 ~ bioremediation: taking care of the damaged soil

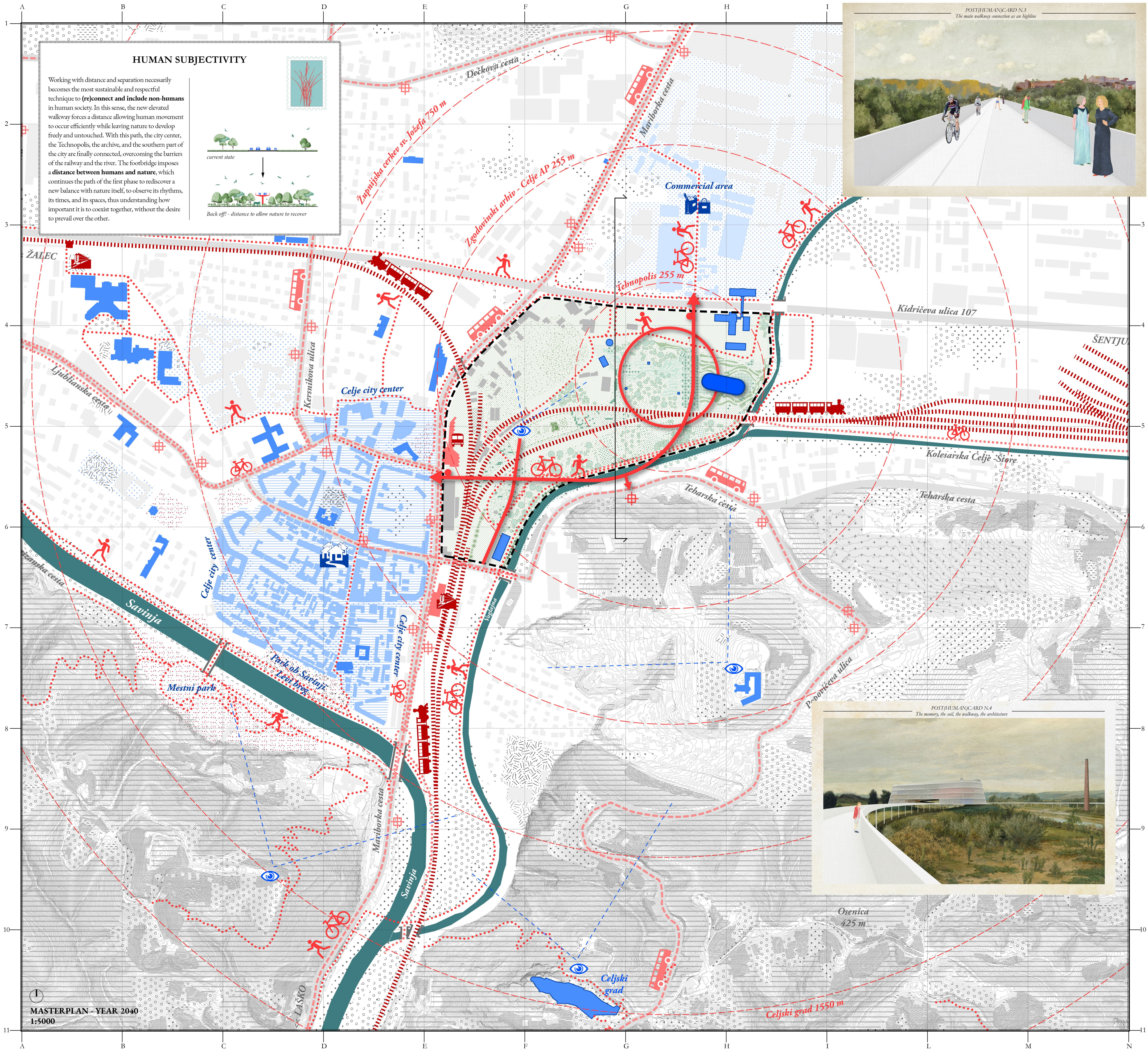


bioremediation syntax

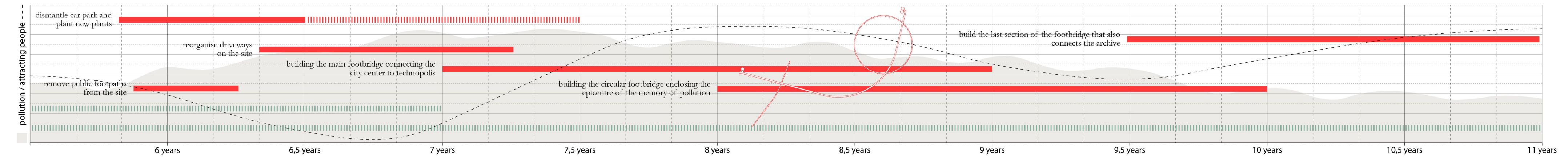


four planting strategies to deal with pollution

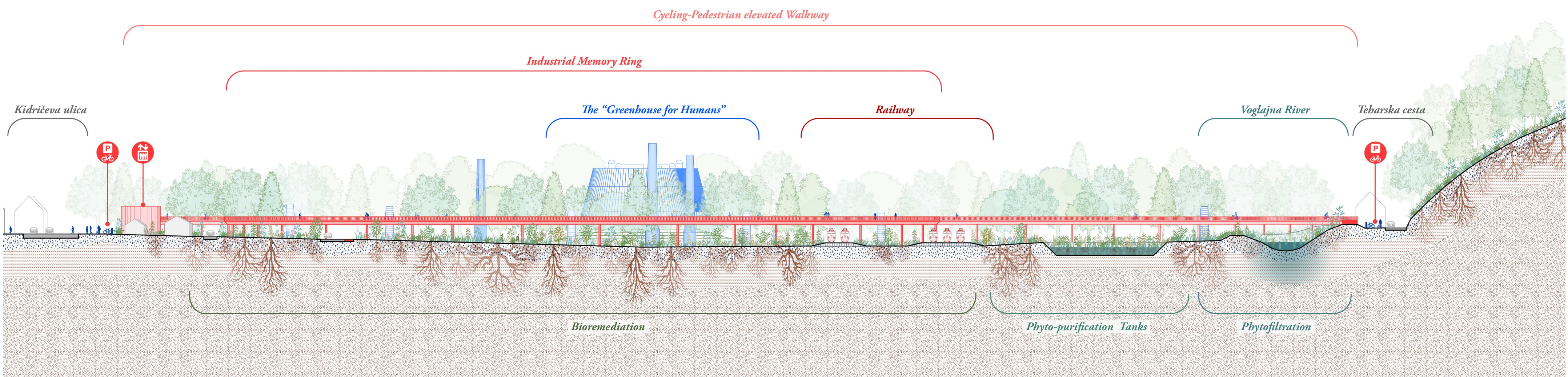




phase 2 ~ urban and territorial connections: separating humans and non-humans flows

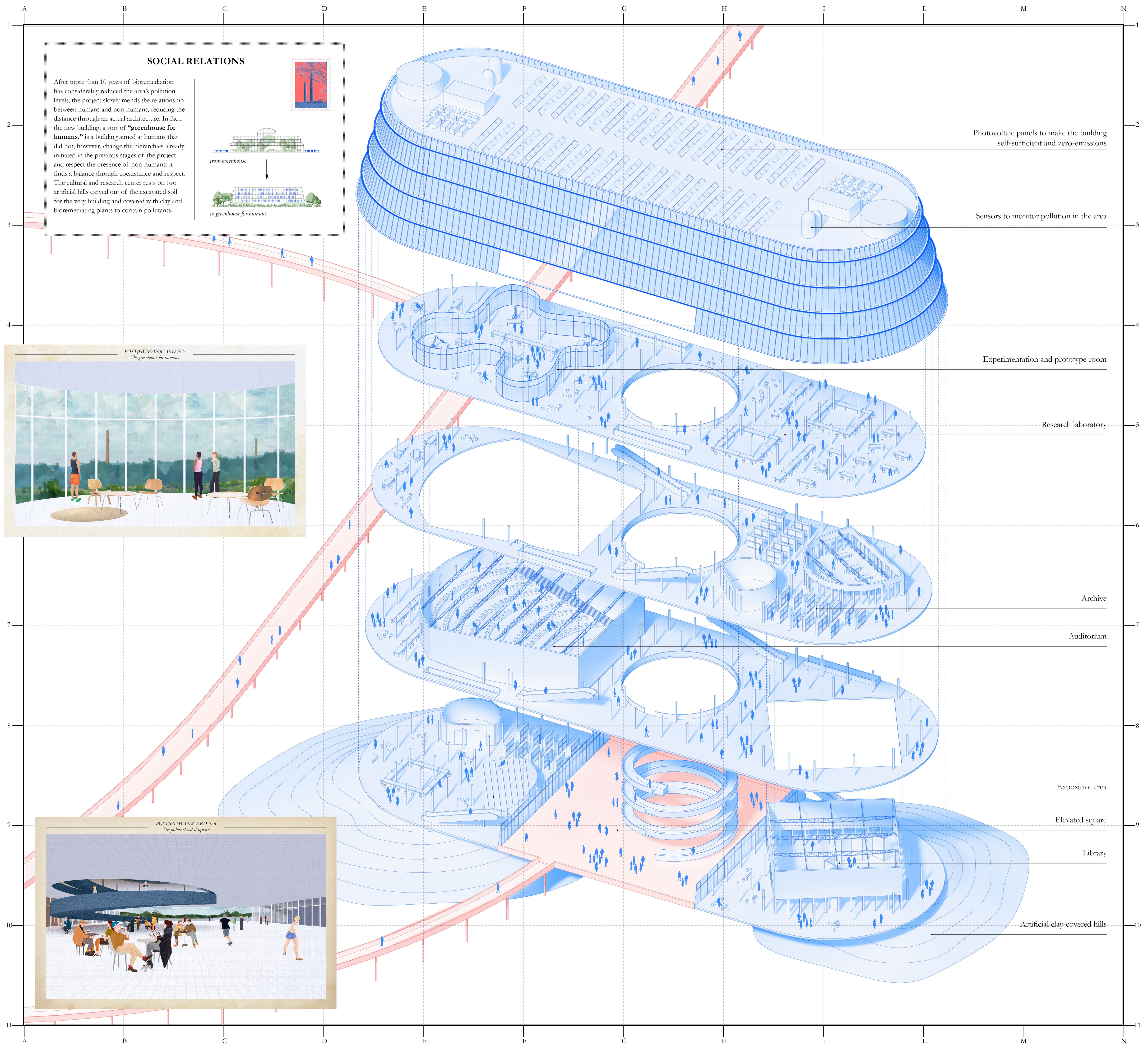


territorial section

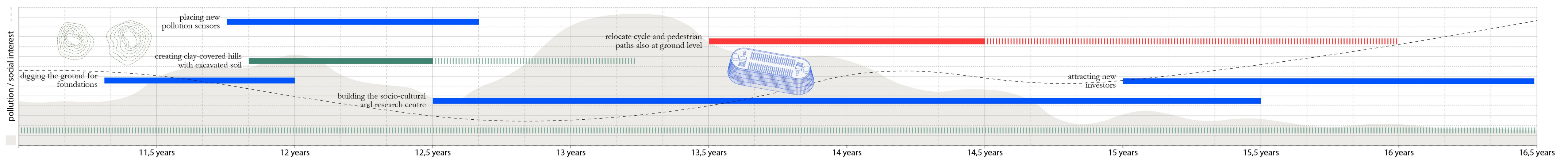


CELJE (SI)

~TIME AS A CURE FOR AN INJURED TERRITORY~

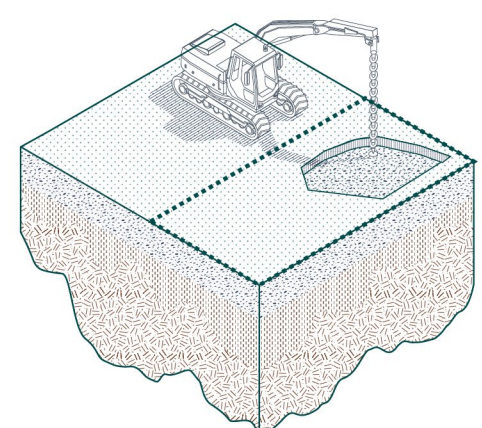


phase 3 ~ new environmental awareness: a greenhouse for humans

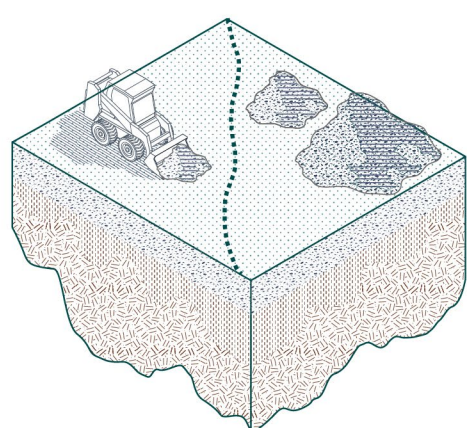


the artificial clay-covered hills

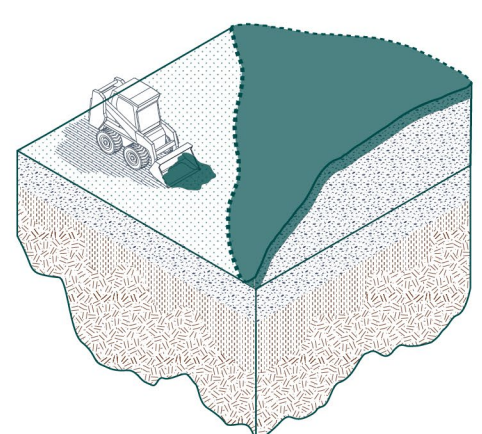
The building rests on two artificial hills that used the terrain excavated for the foundations. These hills were covered with clay to prevent the spread of pollutants, and conceal the building's load-bearing structure; An alternation of Creeping red fescue (*festuca rubra*) and Purple osier (*salix purpurea*) 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.



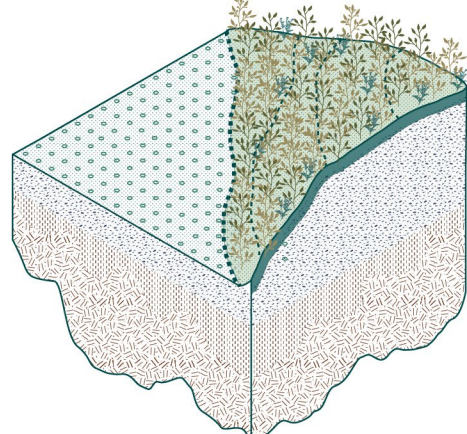
1. Excavation and drilling



2. Creation of the artificial hills



3. Covering the contaminants with clay



4. New plantations for bioremediation

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.

