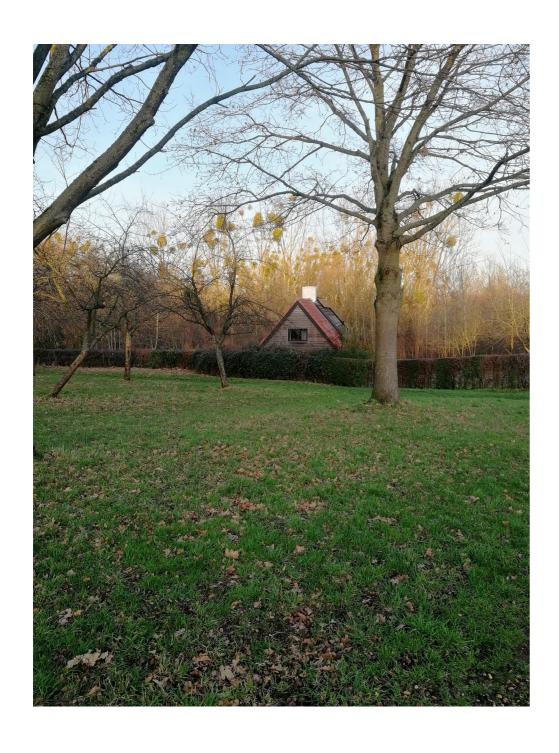
THE FOREST FORMERLY KNOWN AS

Reimagining forest infrastructure as an agent of care



The language of landscape is our native language.

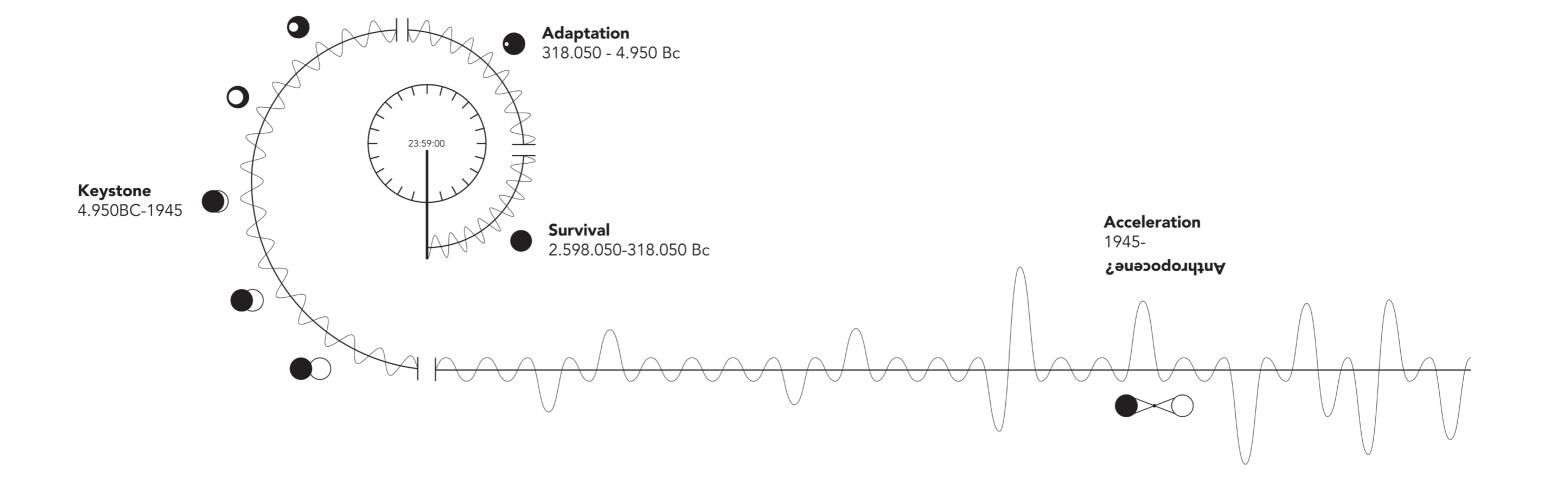
Landscape was the original dwelling; humans evolved among plants and animals, under the sky, upon the earth, near water.

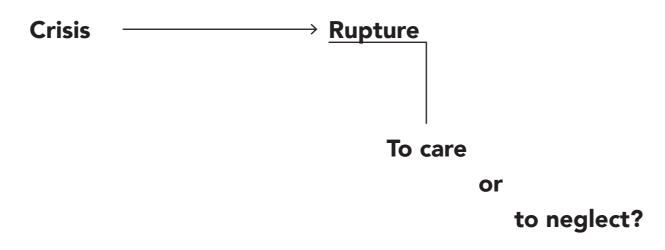
Everyone carries that legacy in body and mind.

Humans touched saw, heard, smelled, tasted, lived in, and shaped landscapes before the species had words to describe what it did.

Whiston Spirn, 1998 The Language of Landscape

Based on Larsen & Harrington, 2021; Hamilton 2017 Human- Environment Timeline & Defiant Earth





"a species of activity
that includes everything we do
to maintain,
contain,
and repair our 'world'
so that we can live in it
as well as possible.
That world includes
our bodies,
ourselves,
and our environment".

Joan Tronto and Berenice Fisher

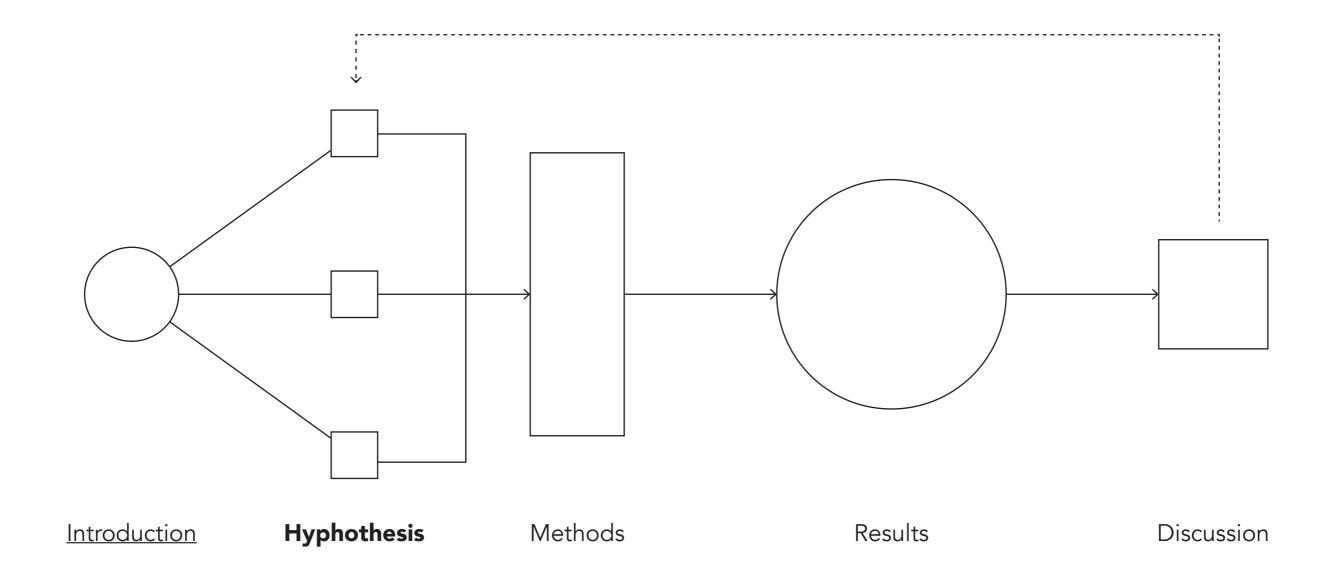
Production Reproduction

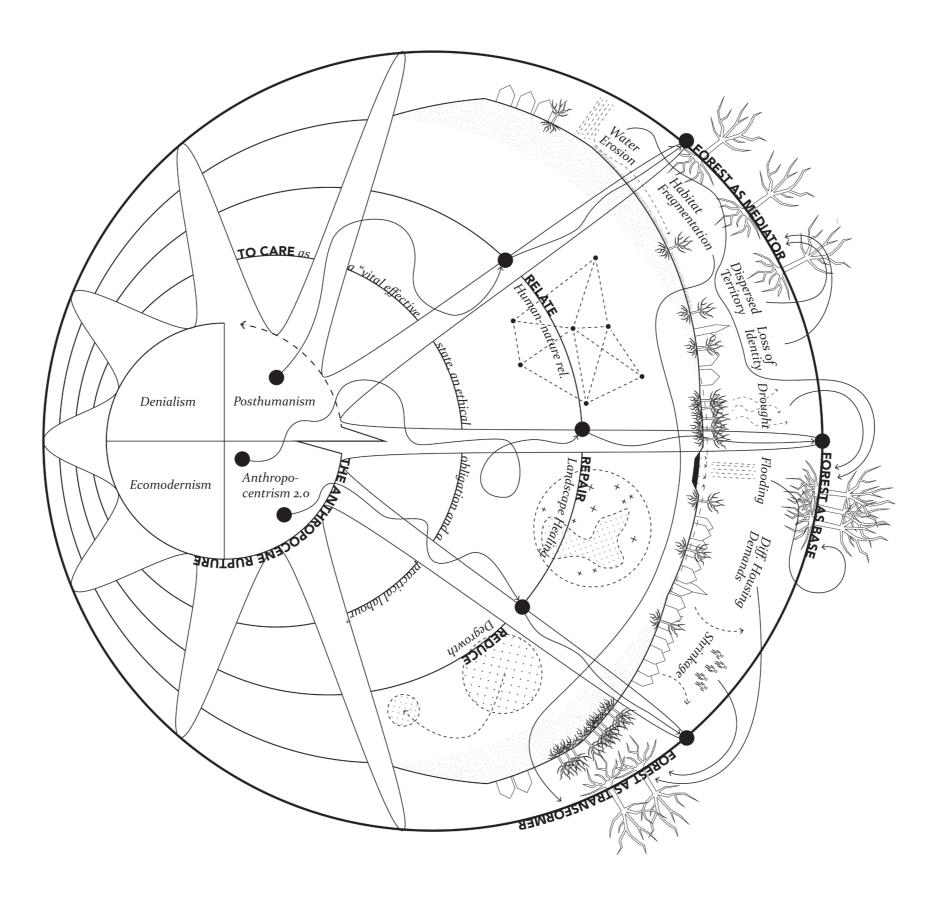
Object Community

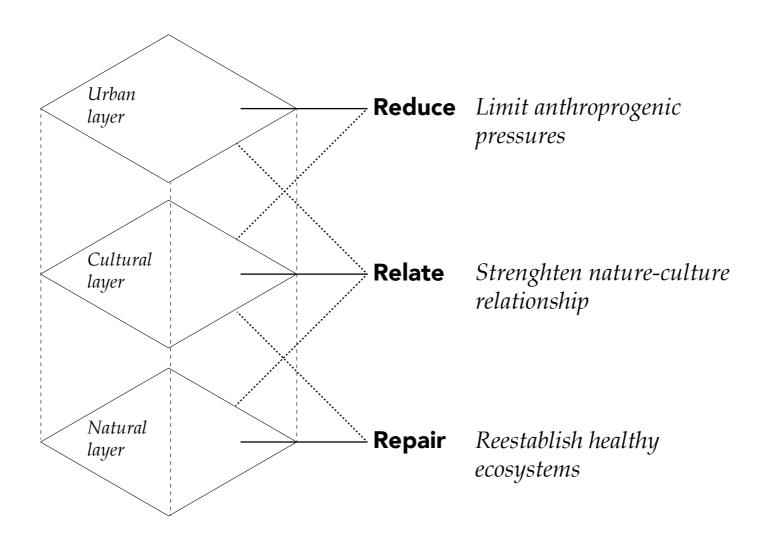
Renewal Repair

Progress Liveability

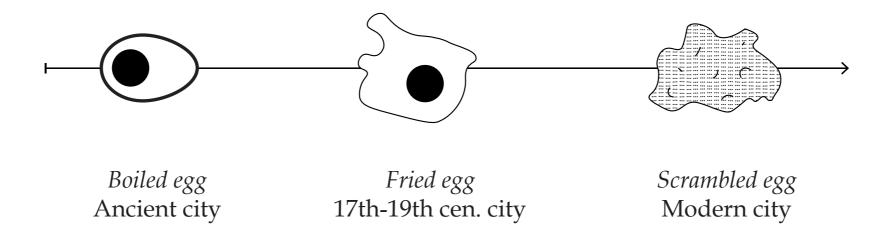
- I. The Anthropocene <u>challenges</u> us to care for and take care of the world around us.
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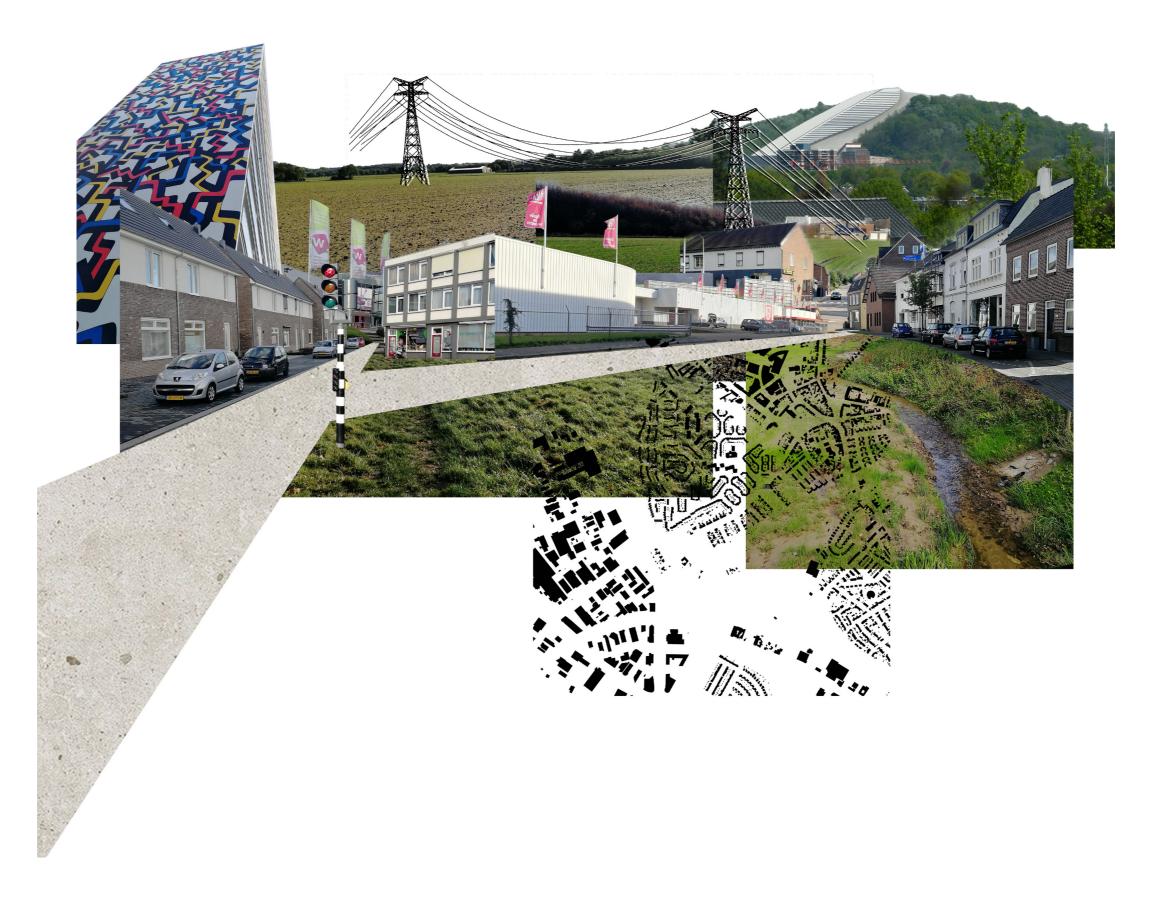


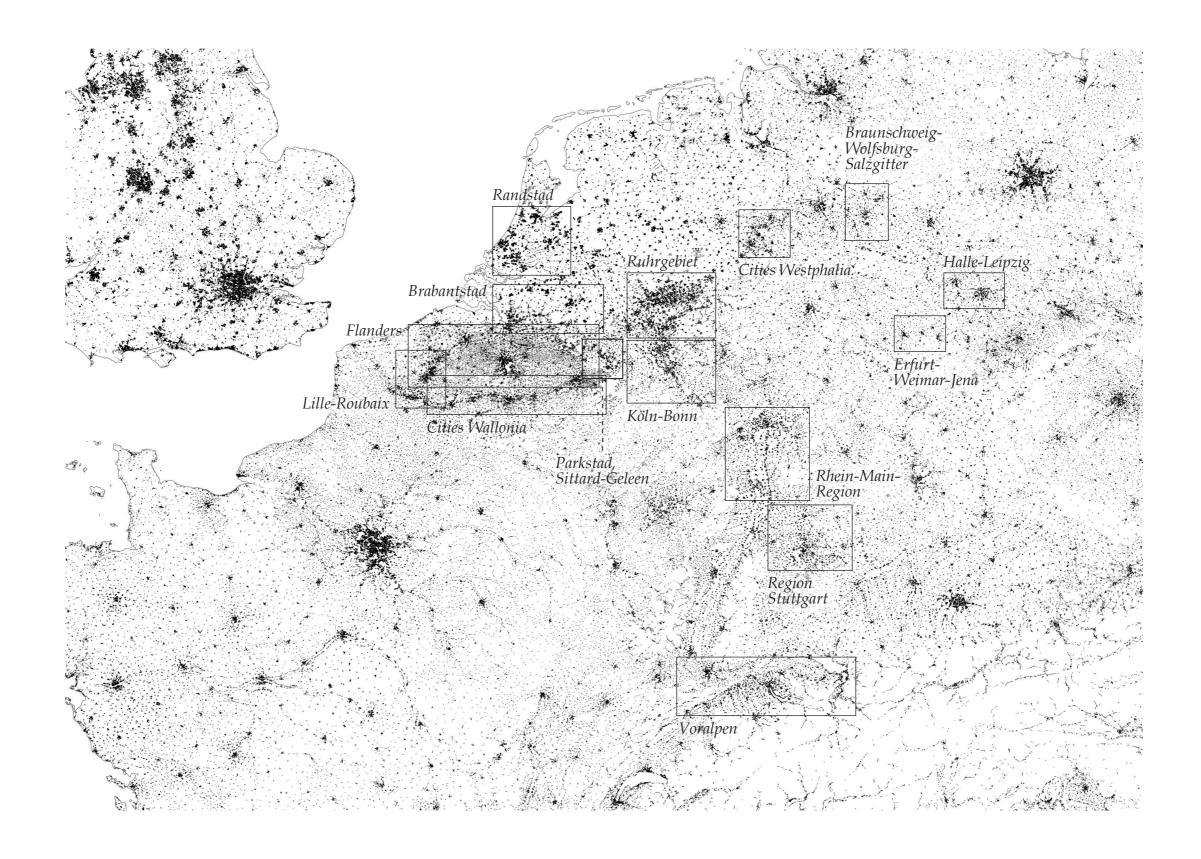




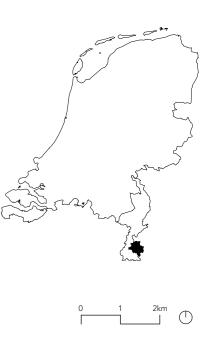
How can forest infrastructure <u>revitalize</u> the **Zwischenstadt** through becoming an **agent of care**?

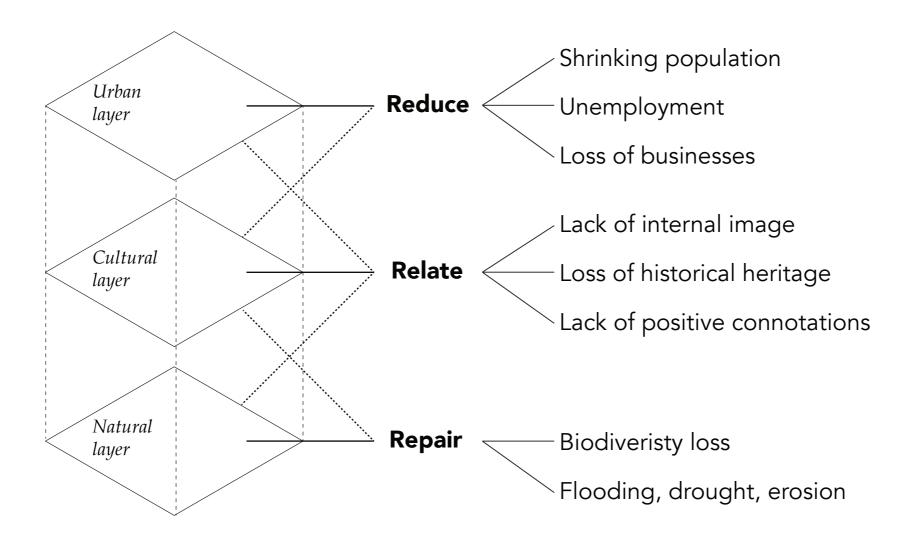




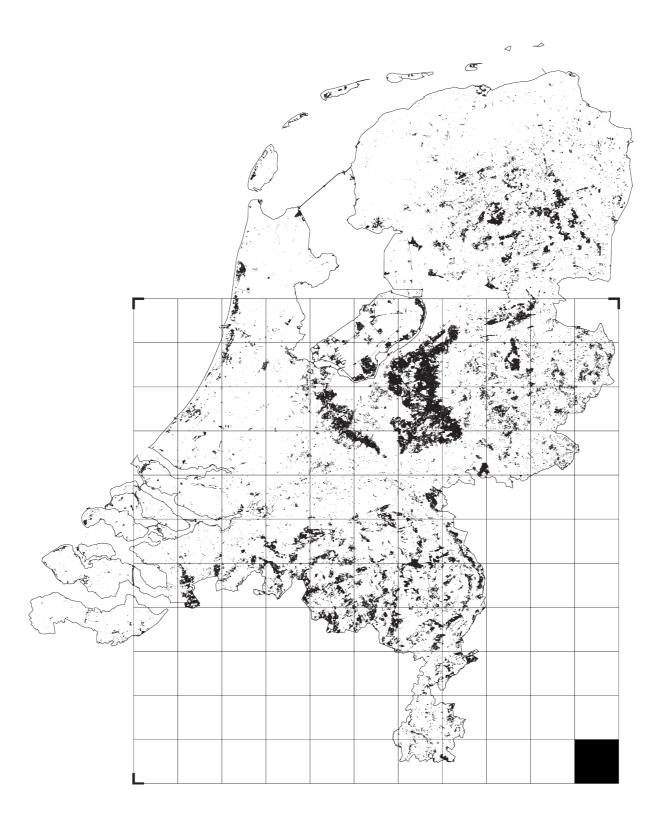


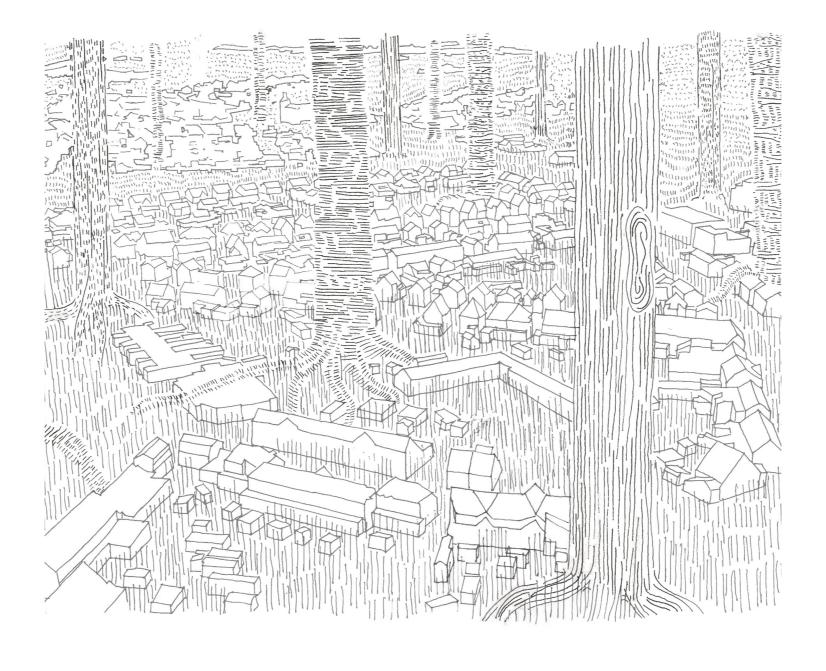




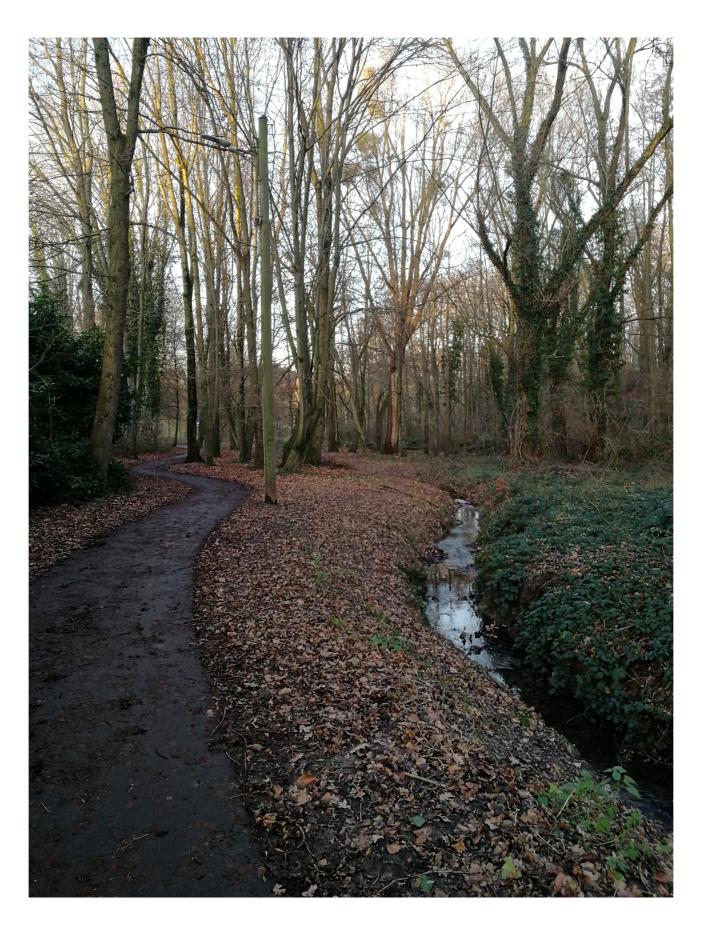


		Scales of the Urban Forest Individual trees, streets, parks & woodlands, urban ensembles, urban patterns, green systems			
		Element	Feature	Area	Territory
Dimension of the Urban Forest	Environmental		regulation, carbor pollution reducti	,	pater
	Ecological	Individual, con	nmunity, ecosyst	em, bioregion	
	Social-cultural	Identity, healt	h & recreation, ae	sthetics, place ma	king
	Spatial	Structure, exp	erience, tree archi	itecture	
	Economic	Employment,	wood production,	food, leisure	

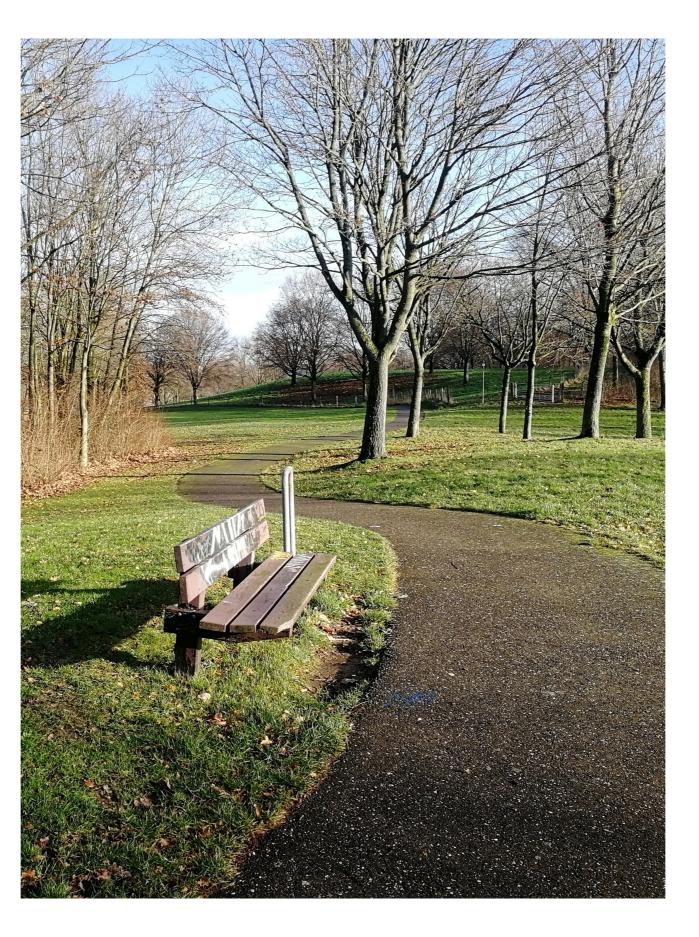




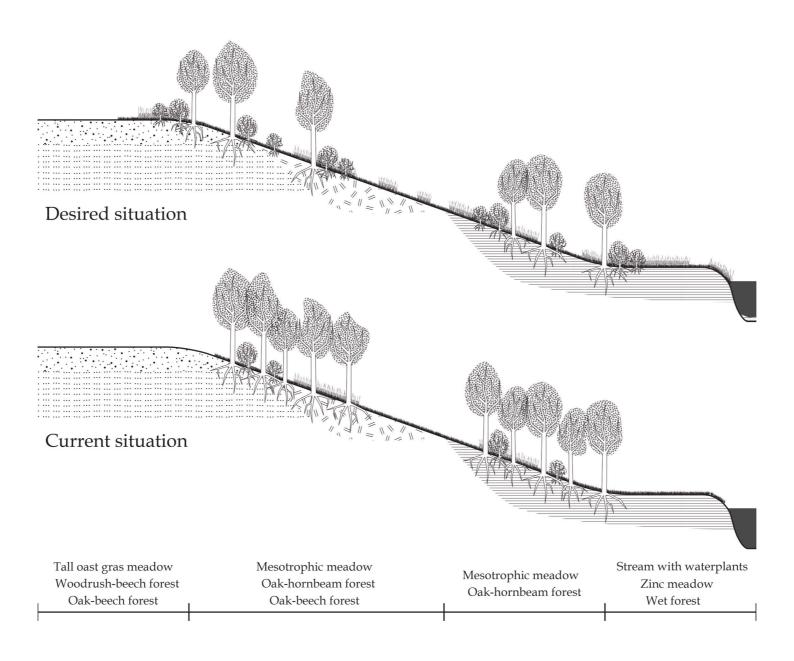




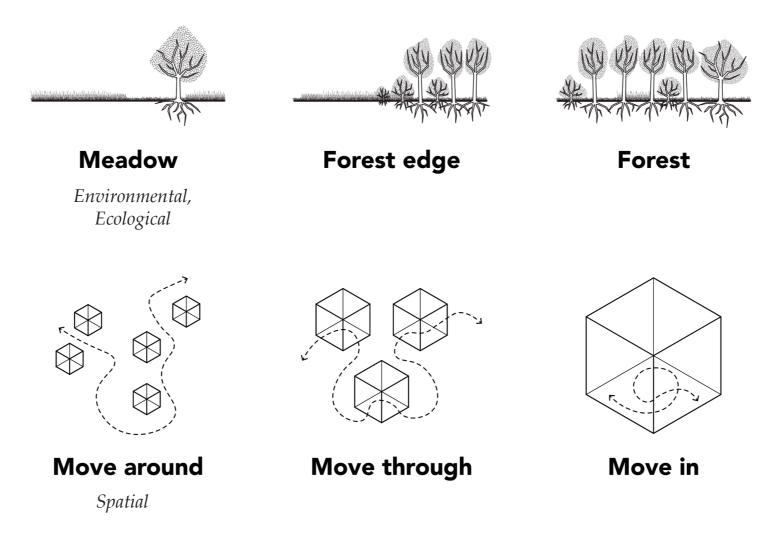


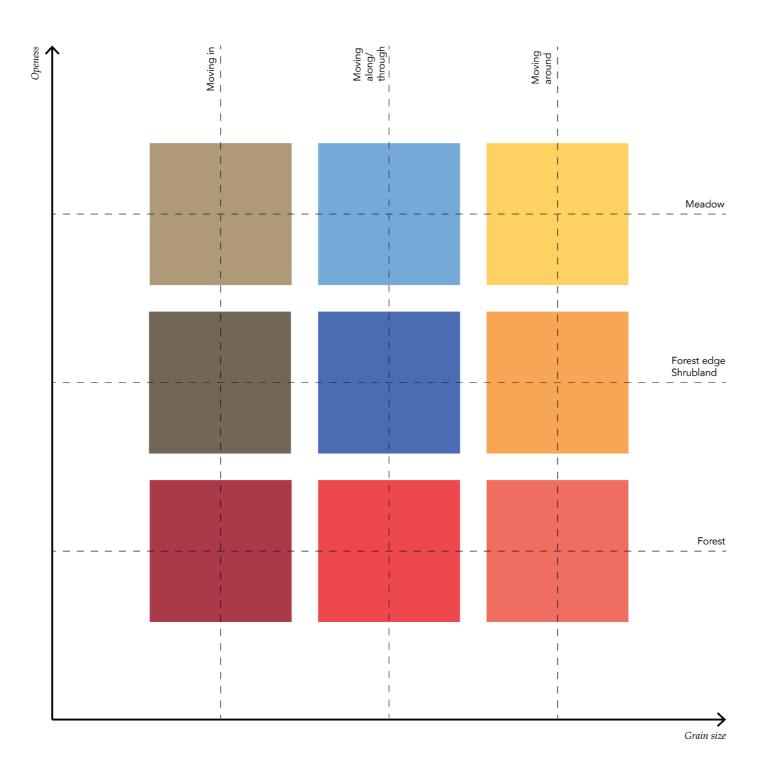


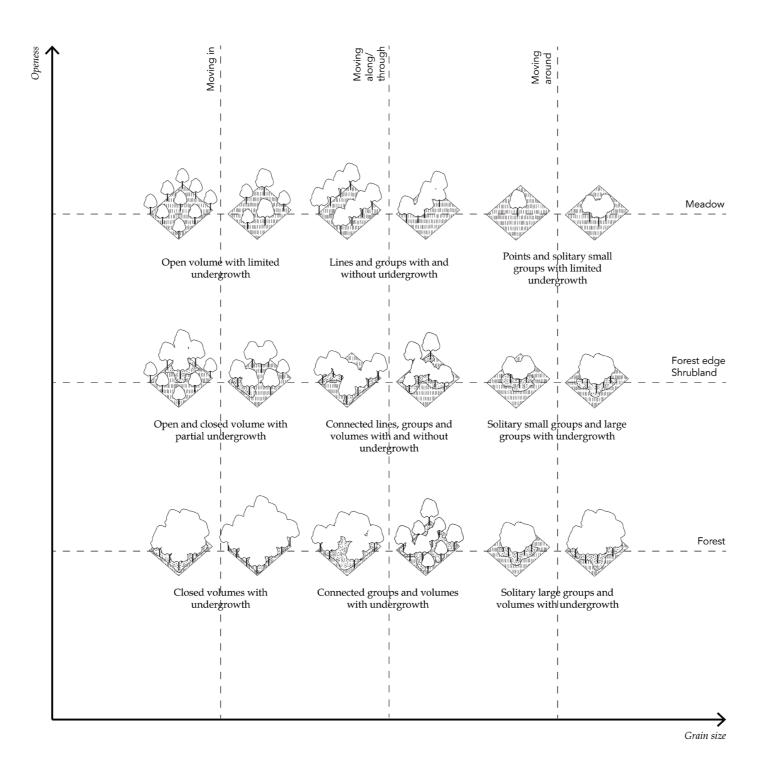


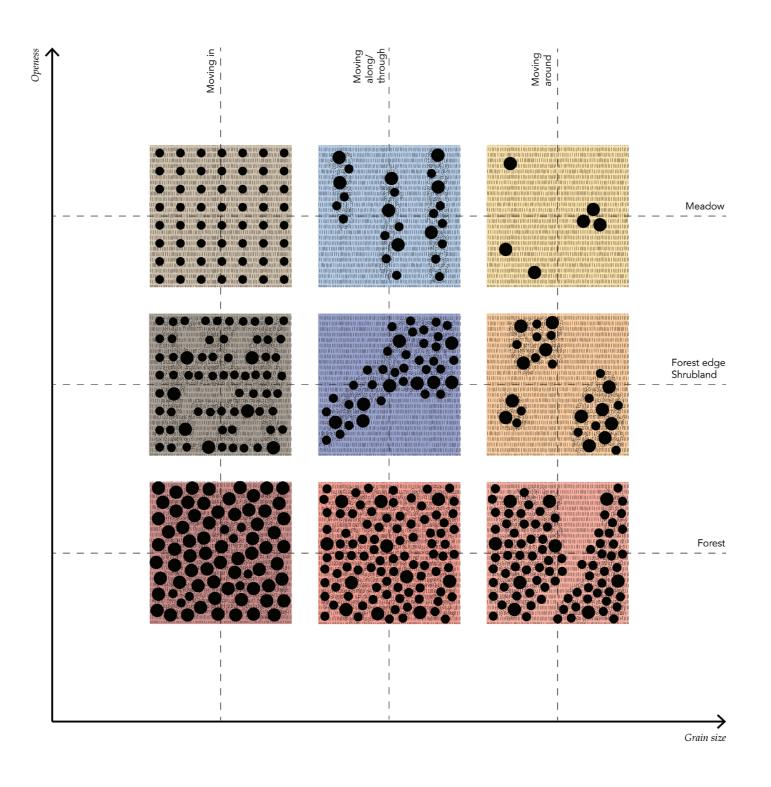


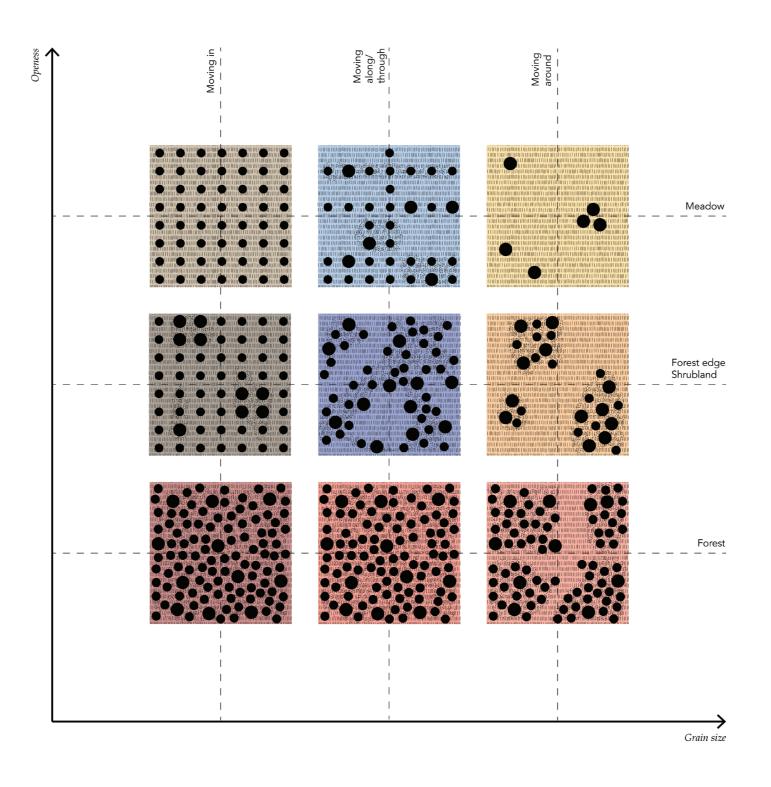
Results ○ ○ ○ ● ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ A forest catalogue



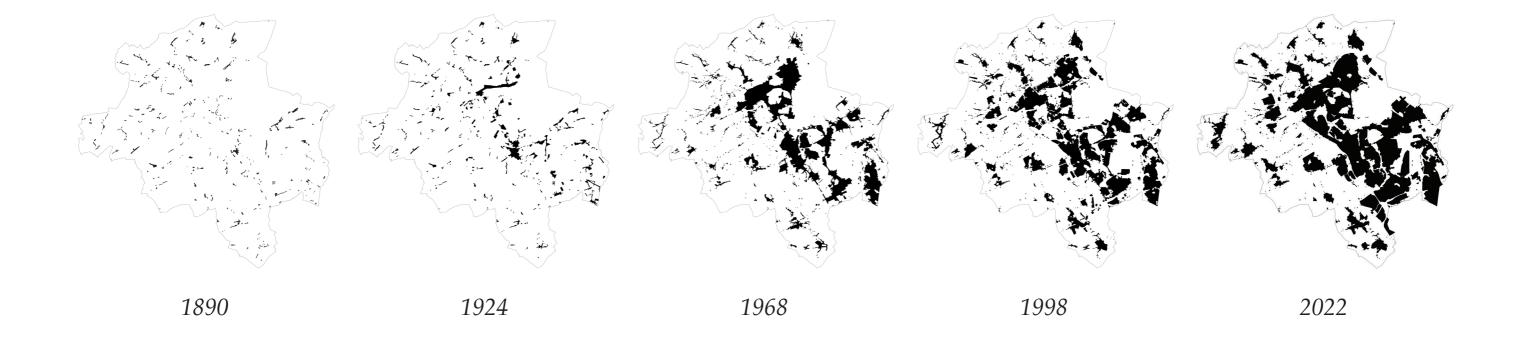


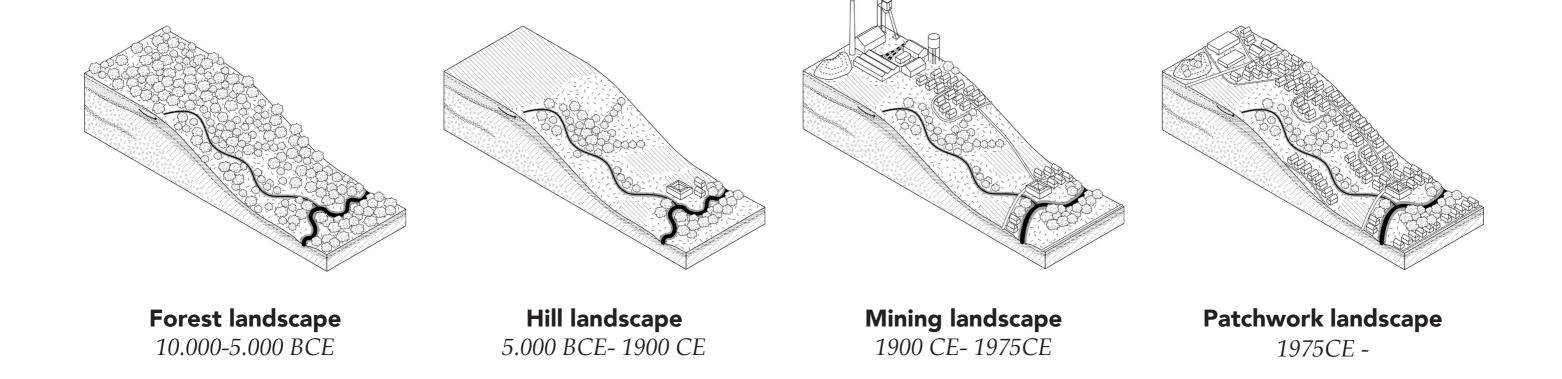


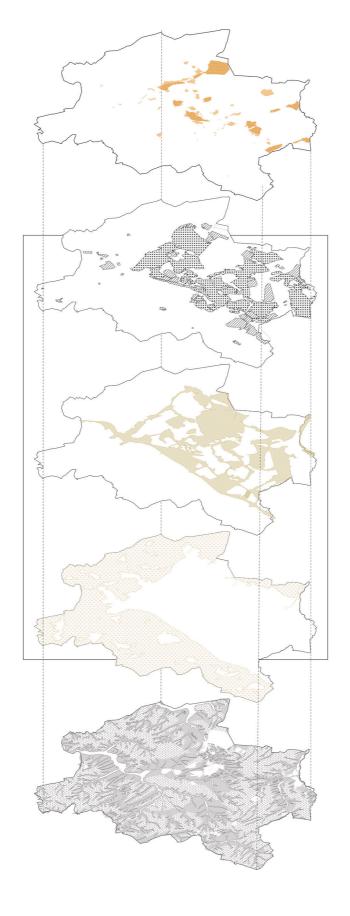












Lost landscape

Former mining landscape

Patchwork landscape

Current urbanized and industrial landscape

Fragmented landscape

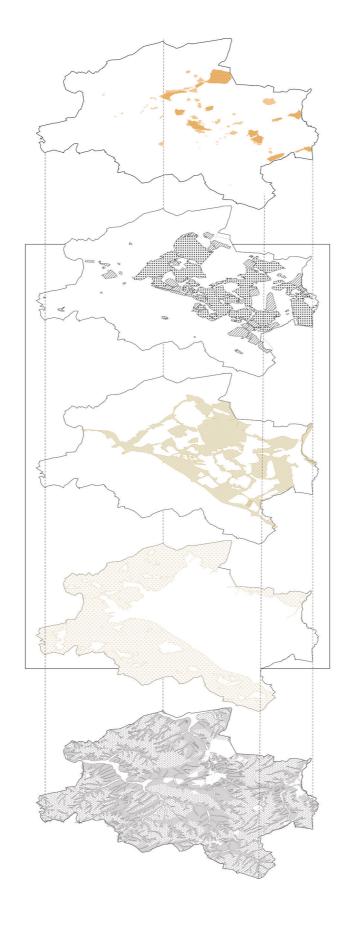
Left-over landscape between cultural and urban

Hill landscape

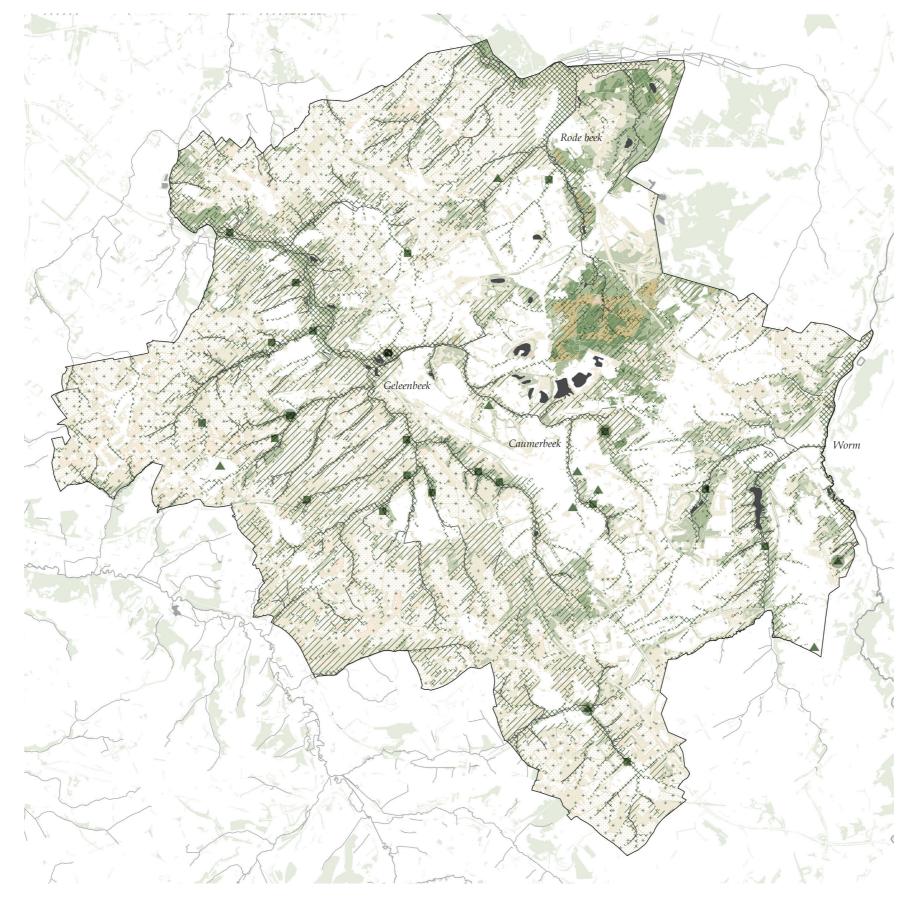
Remnant cultural landscape

Plastic landscape

Underlying natural system

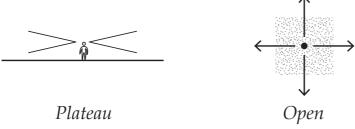


Hill landscape
Remnant cultural landscape

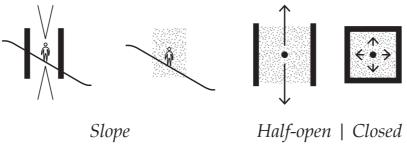


_37 Plateau of Ubachsberg

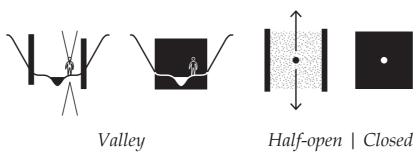


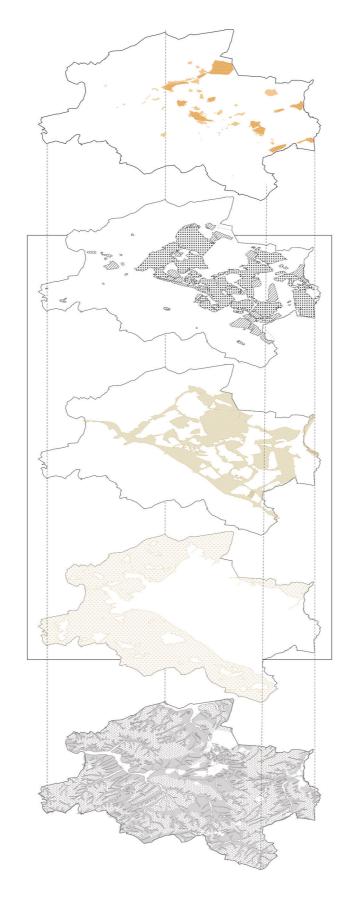






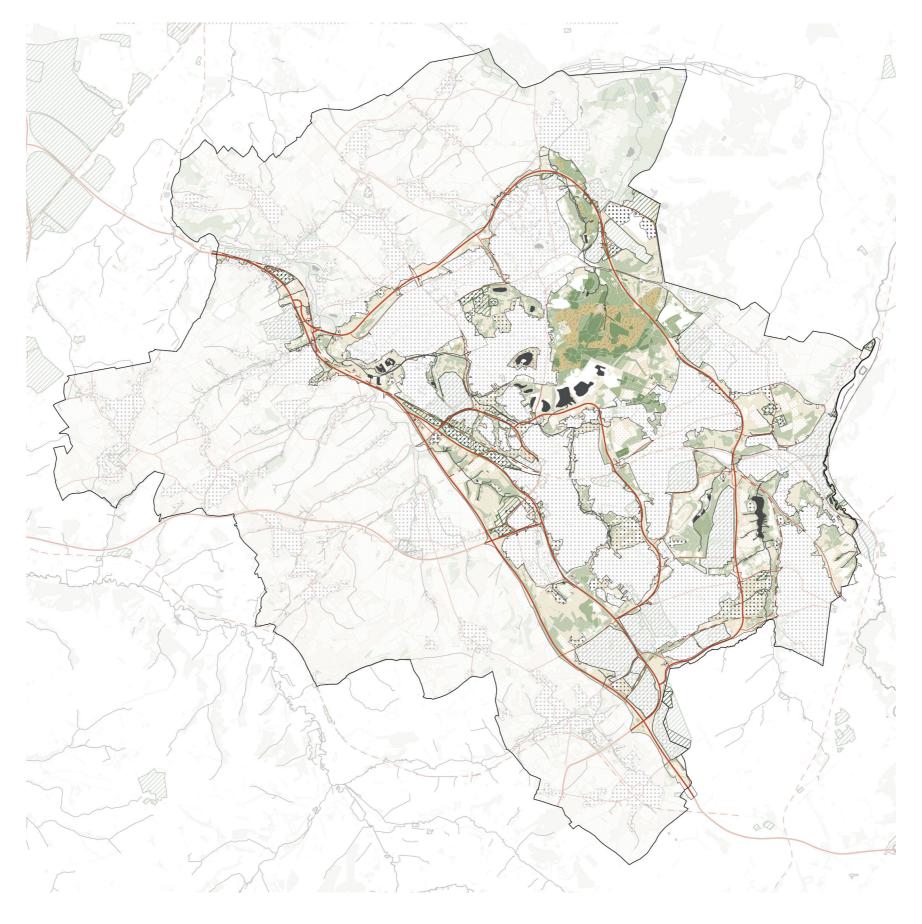






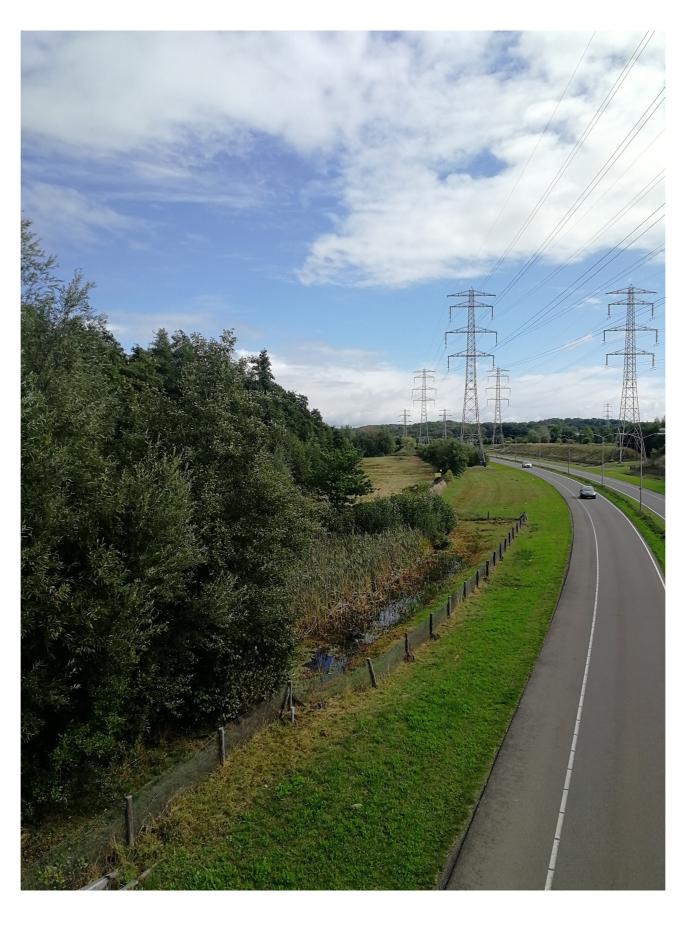
Fragmented landscape

Left-over landscape between cultural and urban

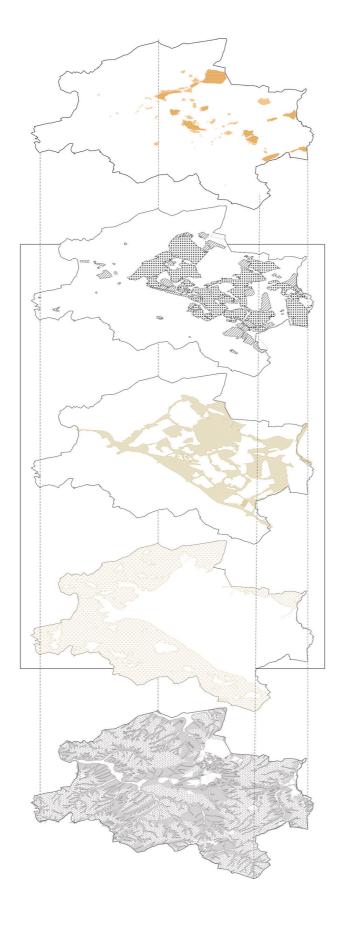


_42 Caumerbeek close to Beersdal

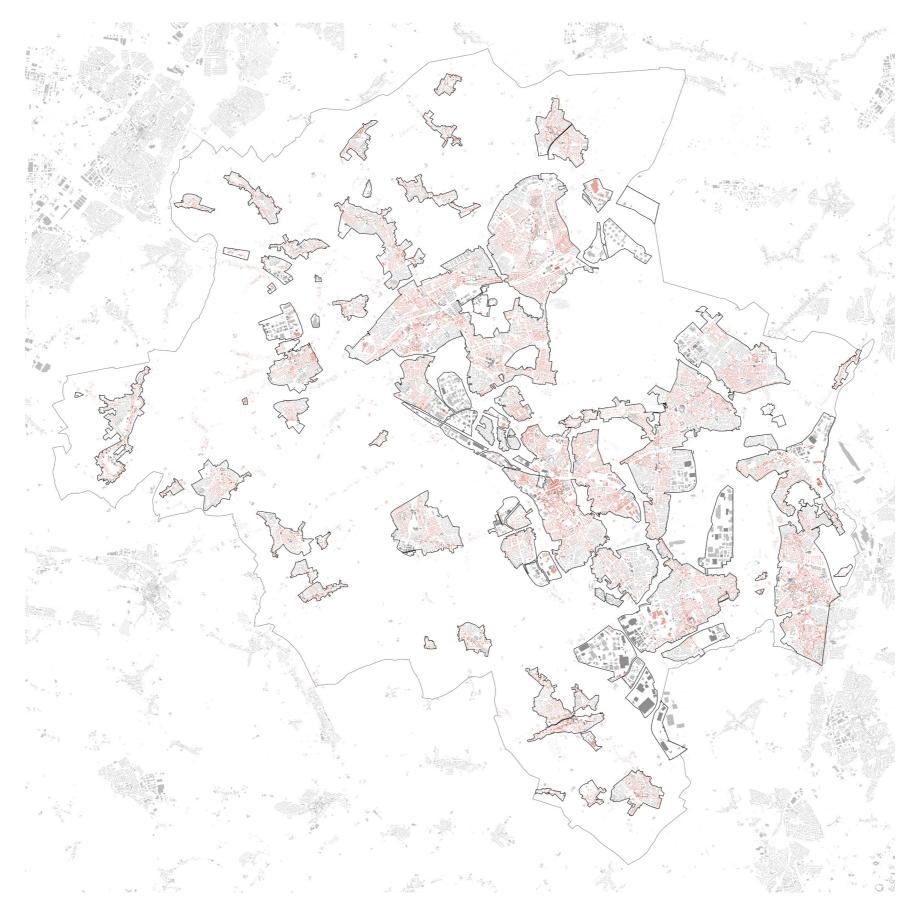




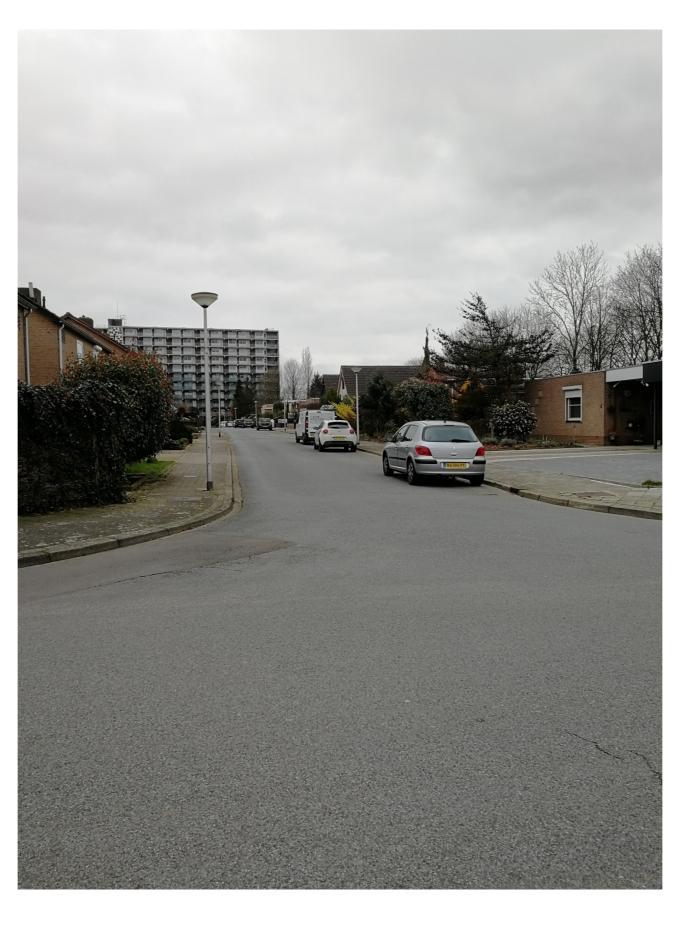




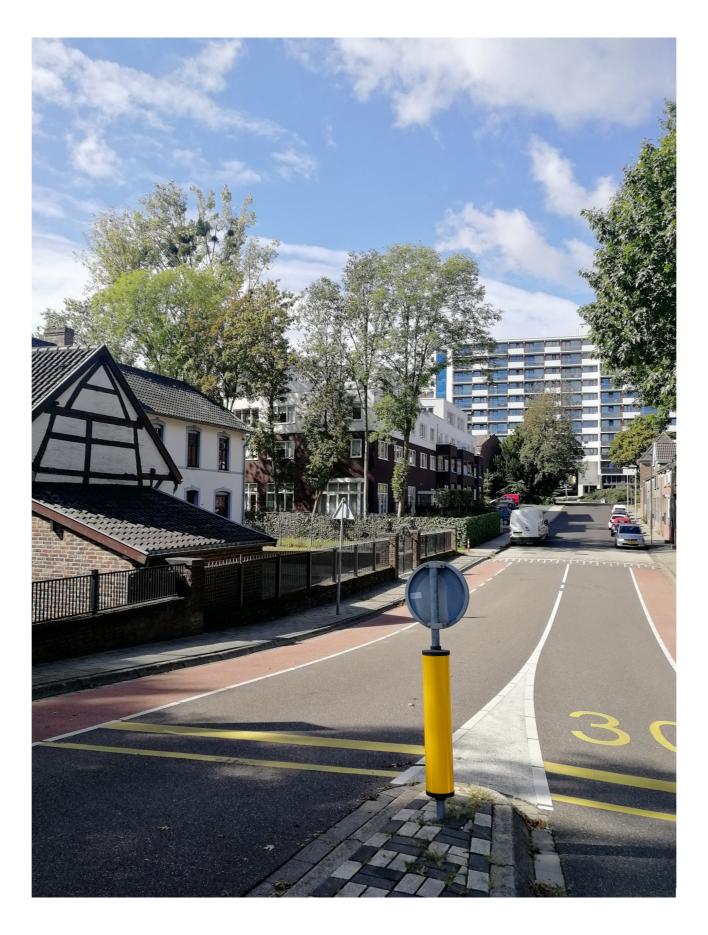
Patchwork landscape
Current urbanized and industrial landscape

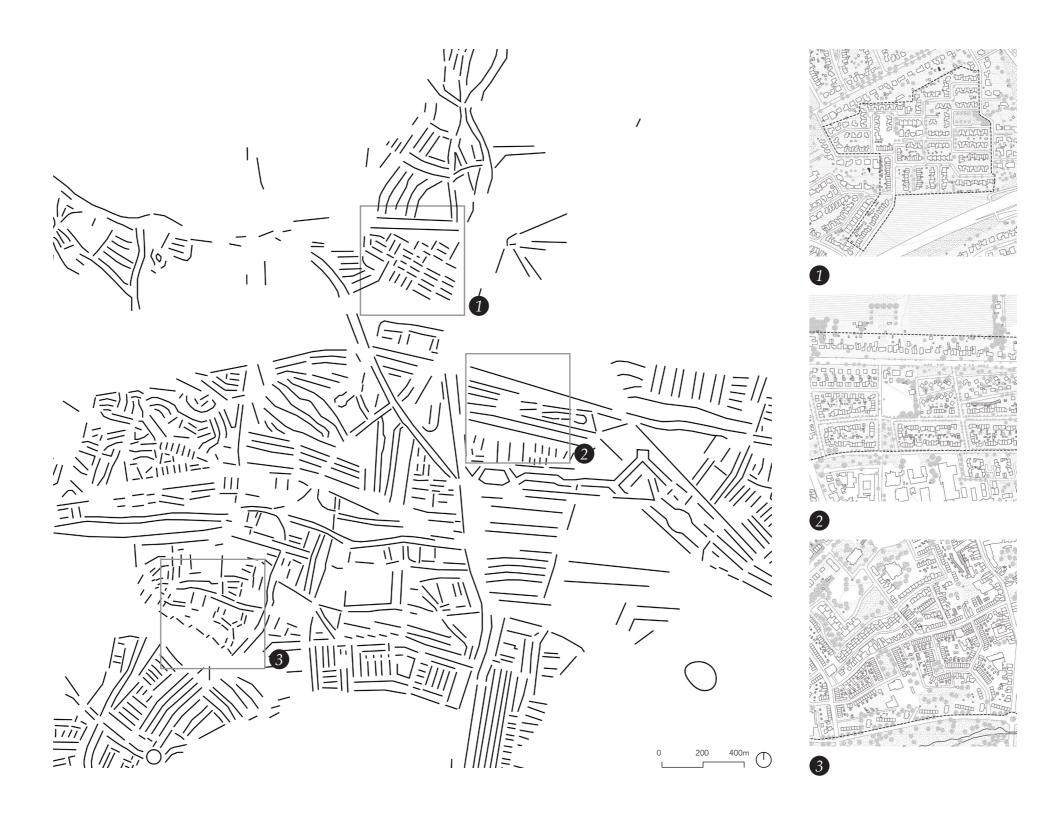


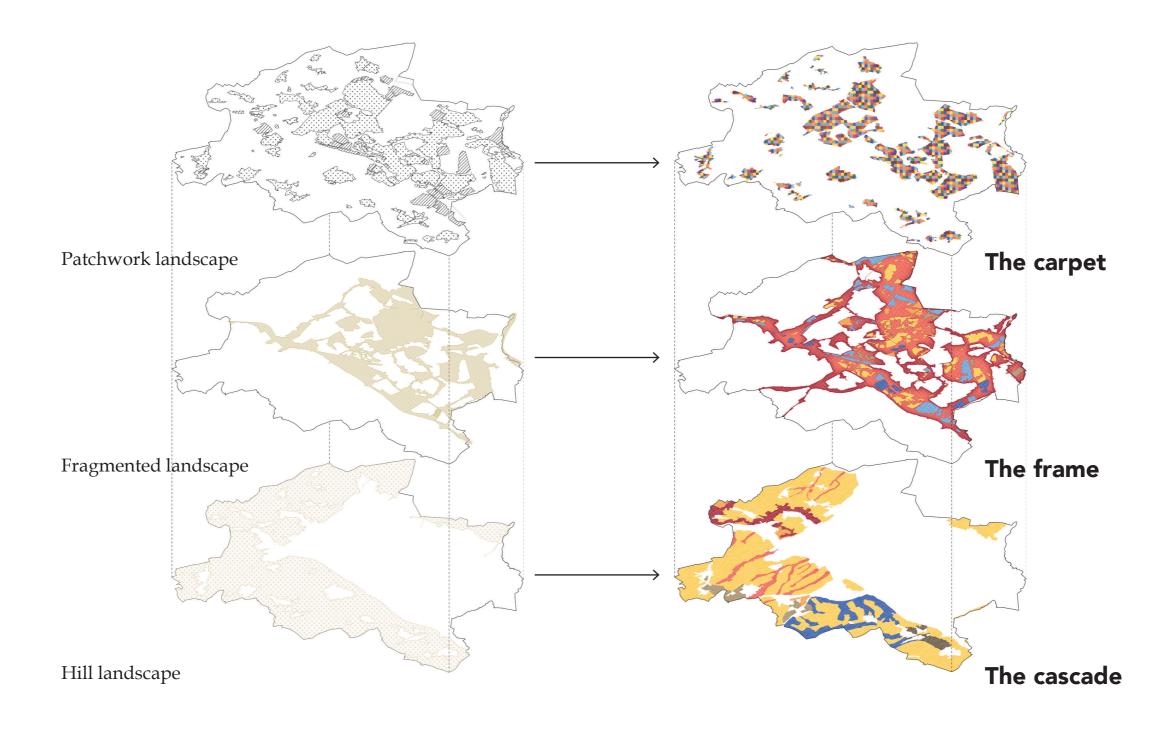
0 1 2km

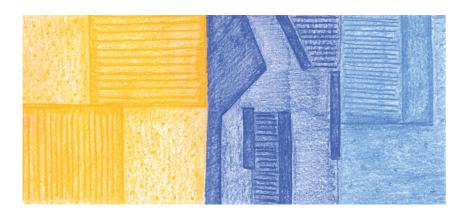












THE RECION THE LANDSCAPE

INTO THE LANDSCAPE

FINDOY
THE
UNEWLI

THE
UNEWLI

THE
UNEWLI

TODOER AND
THE
UNEWLI

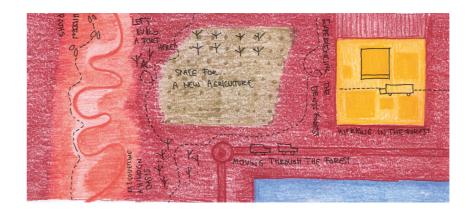
THE
UNEWLI

THE
UNEWLI

TODOER

The cascade



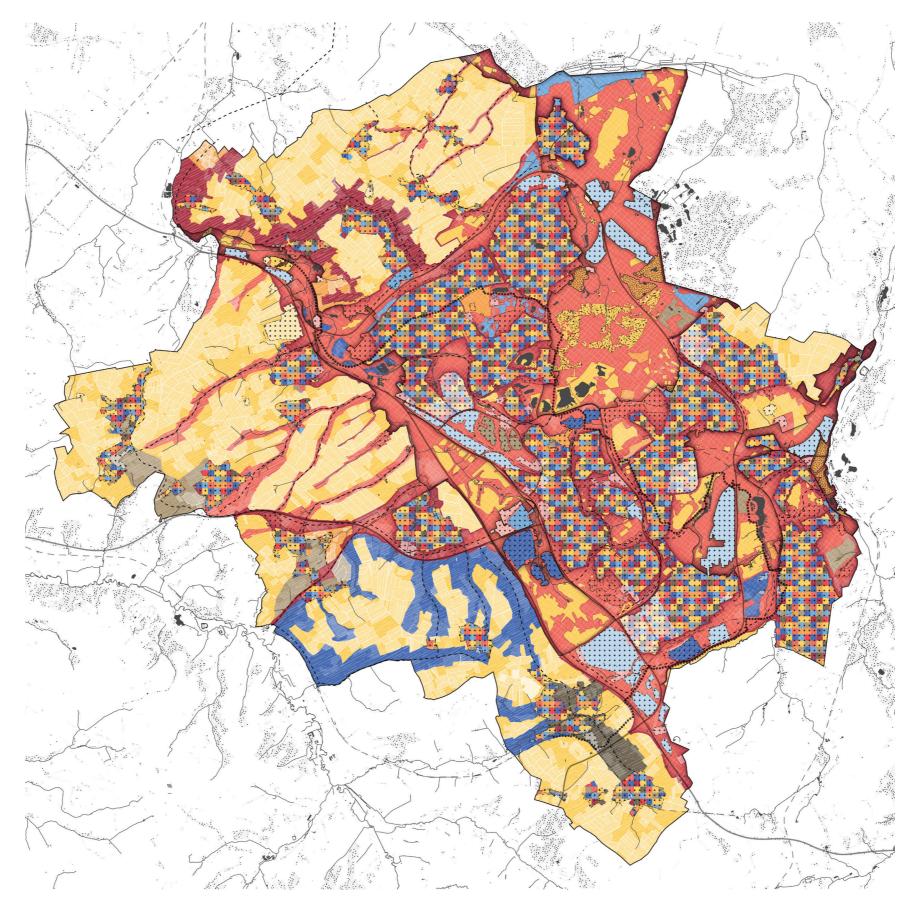


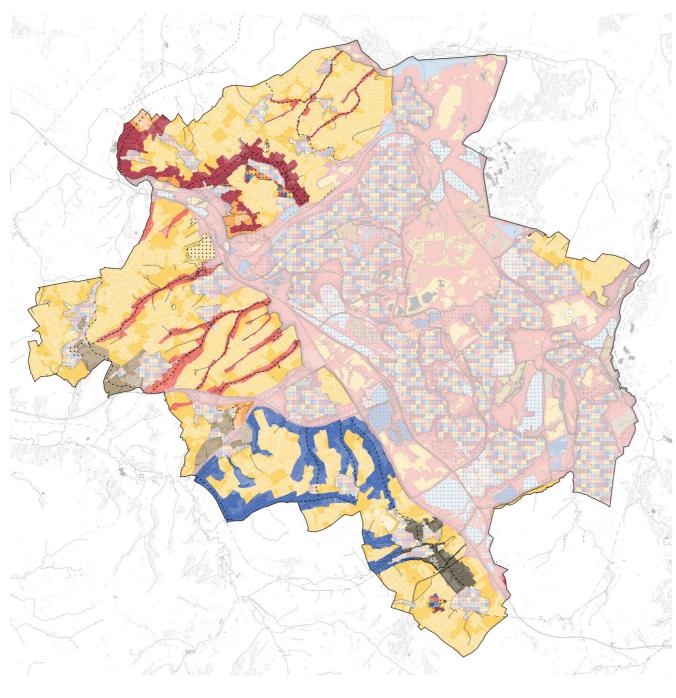
The frame



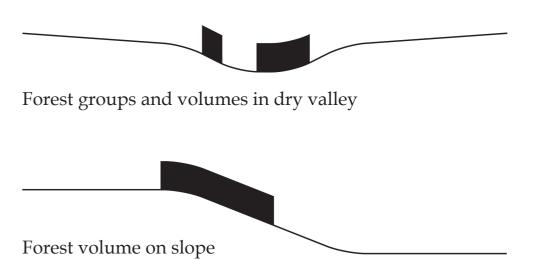
WHERE WE WELL LORLD ON THAT PLAN ON THE PL

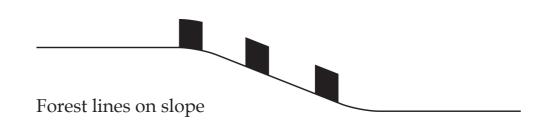
The carpet

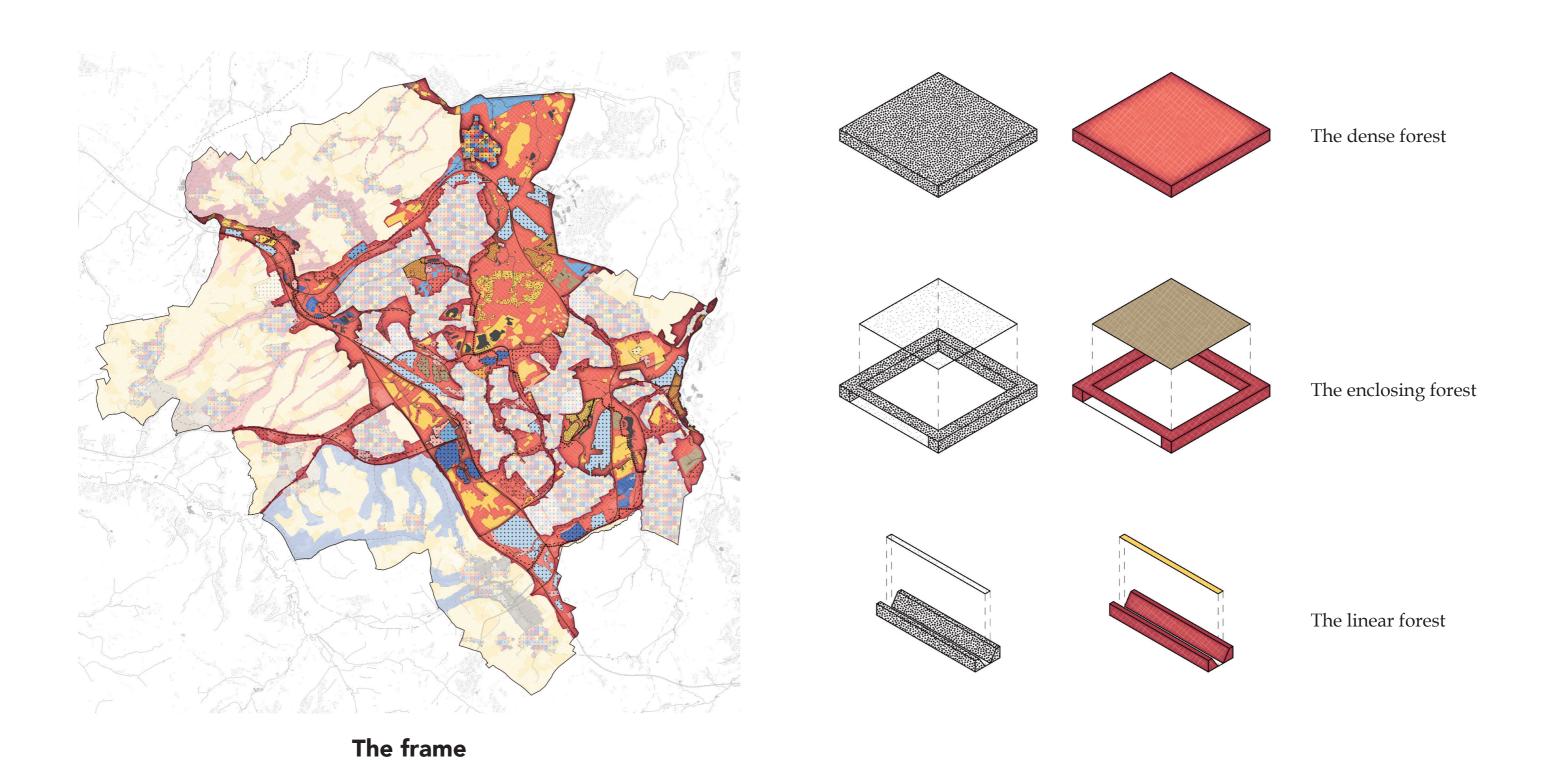


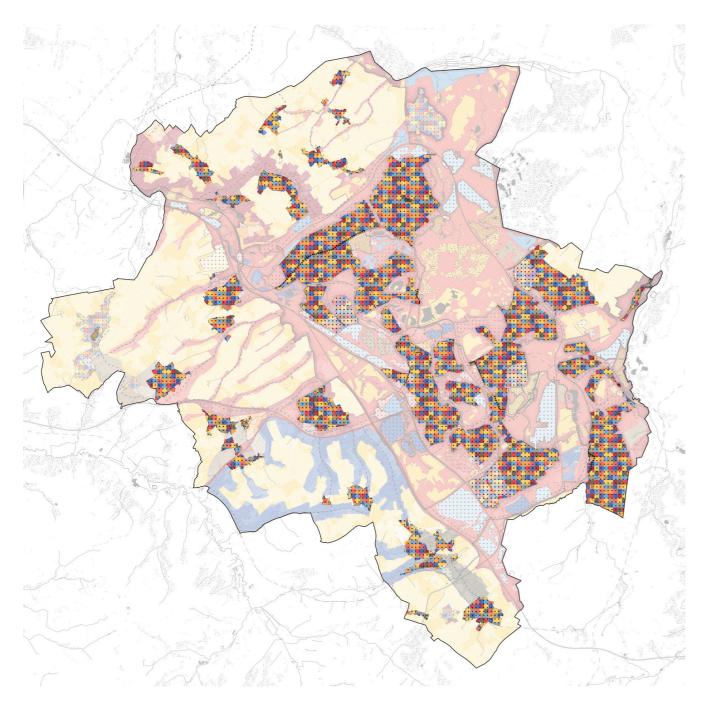


The cascade

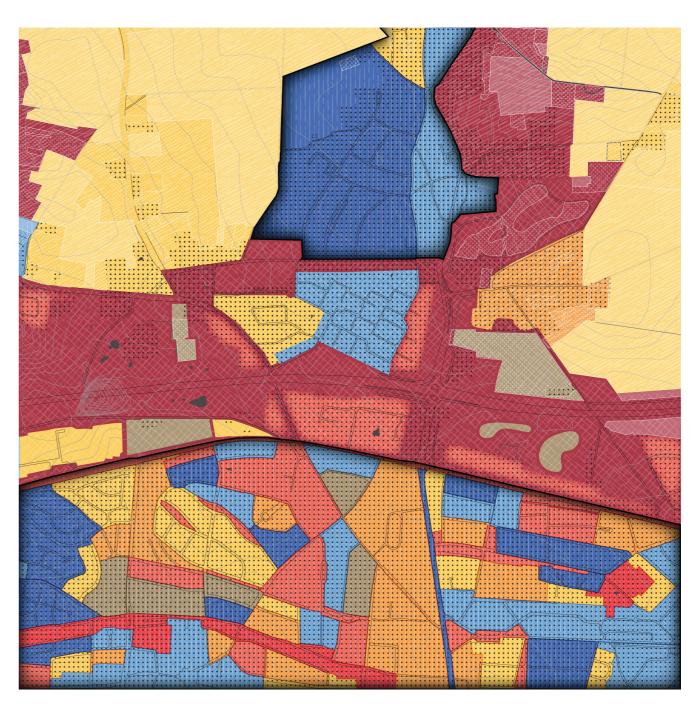




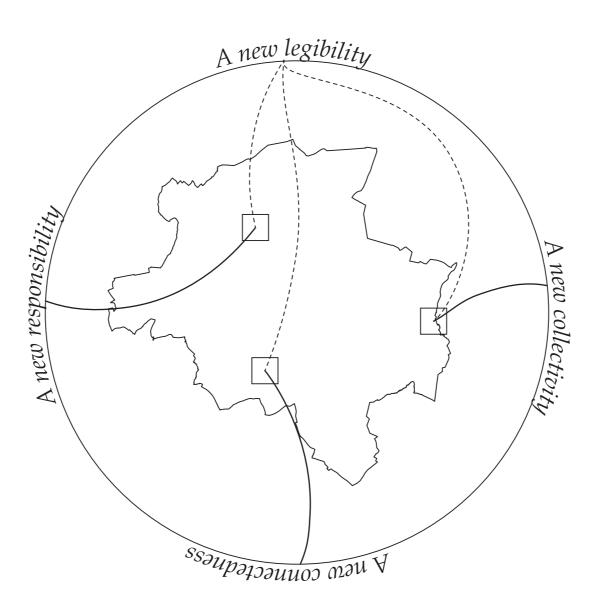


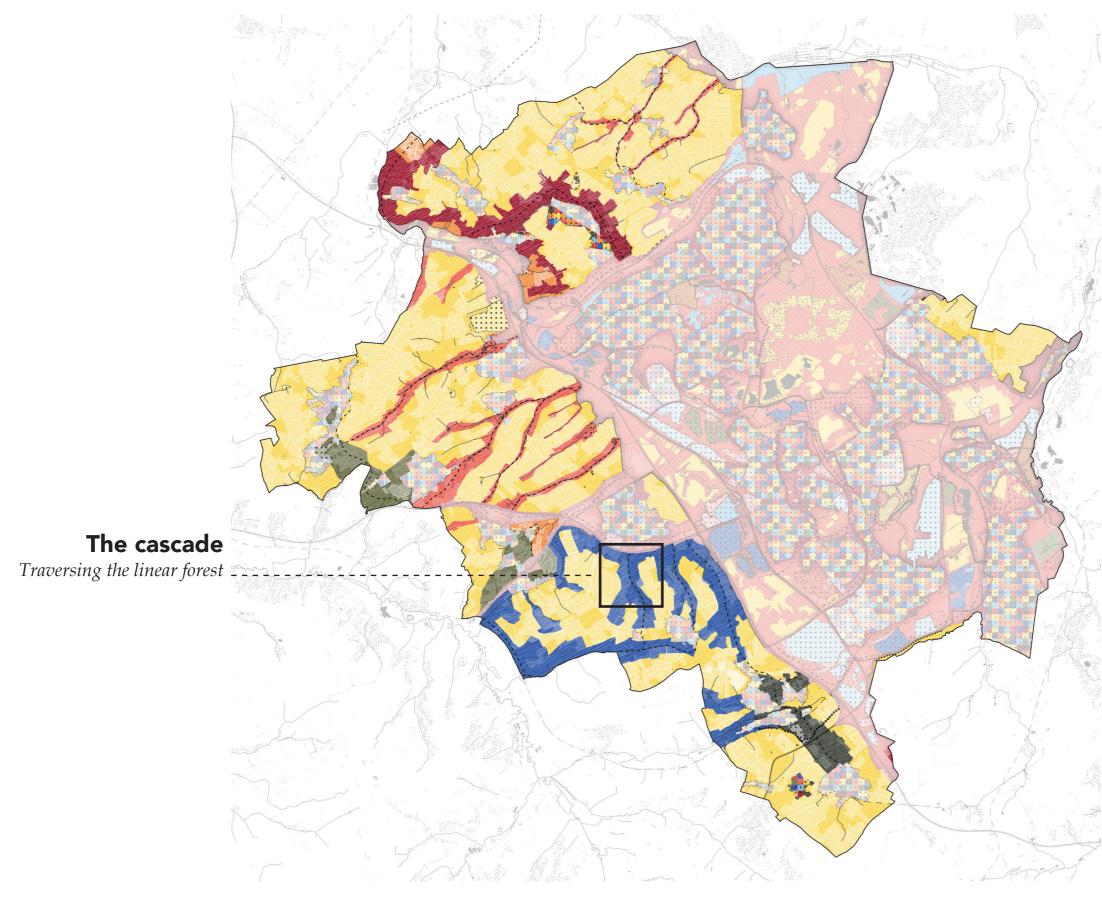


The carpet



Proposal for the carpet in Hoensbroek and Amstenrade











Current situation





+50 years of forest development



0 100 200m

Results



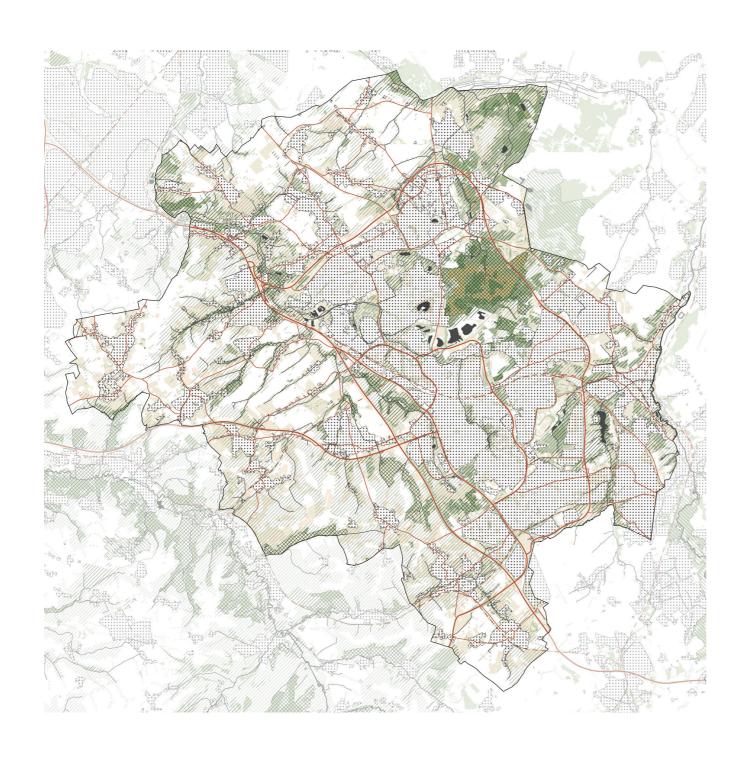
Agricultural land

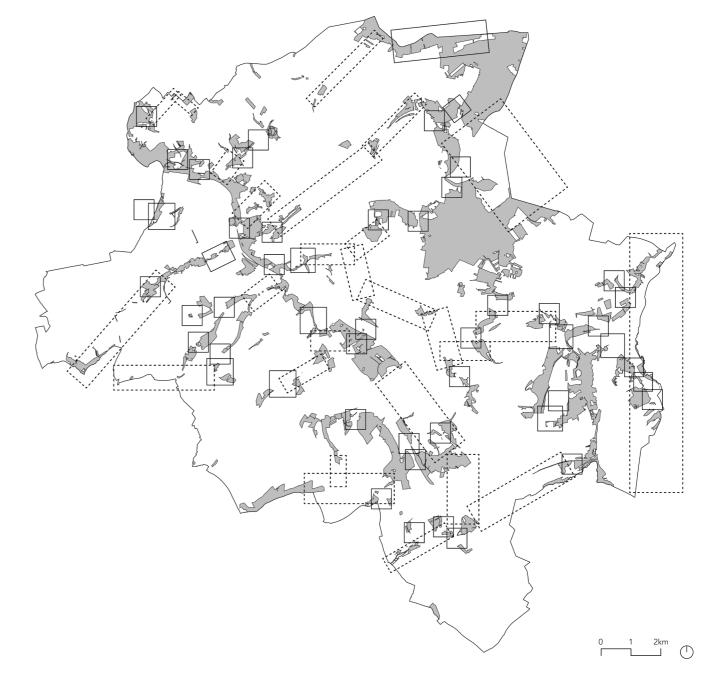


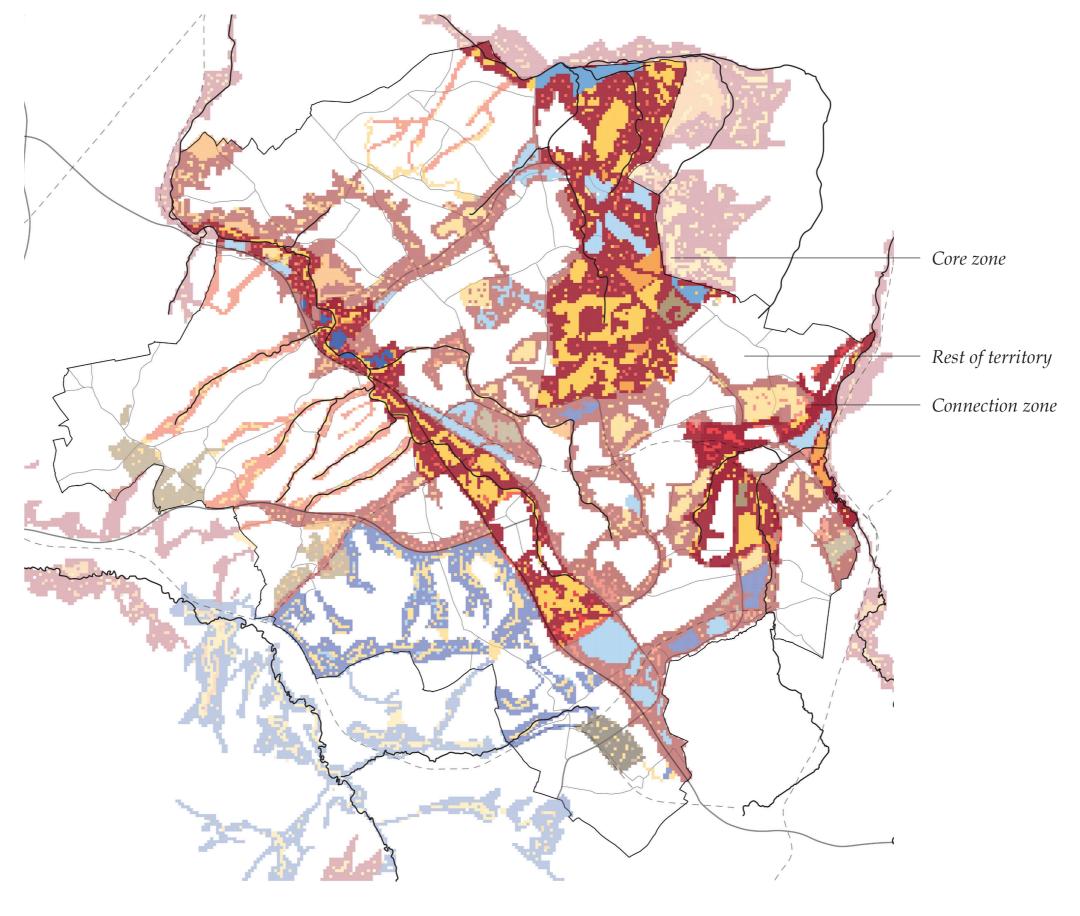
0 100 200m

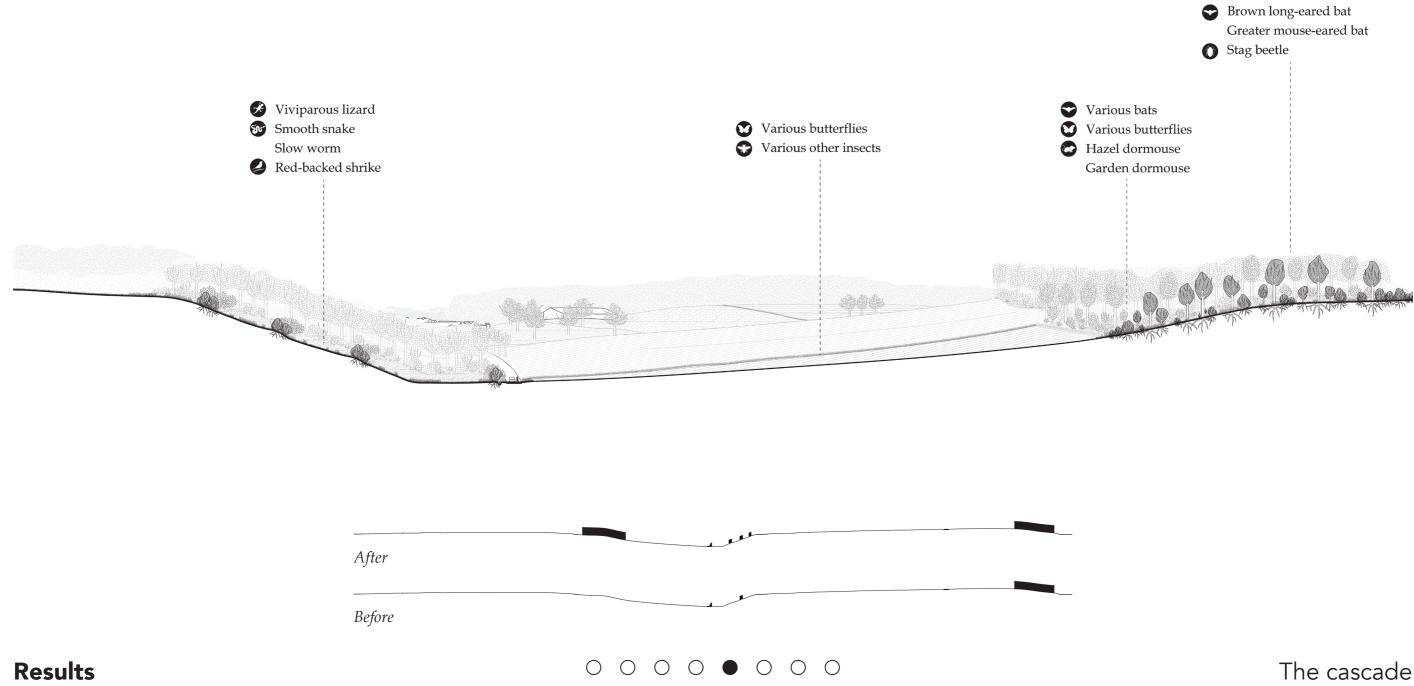
Land for ecological restauration



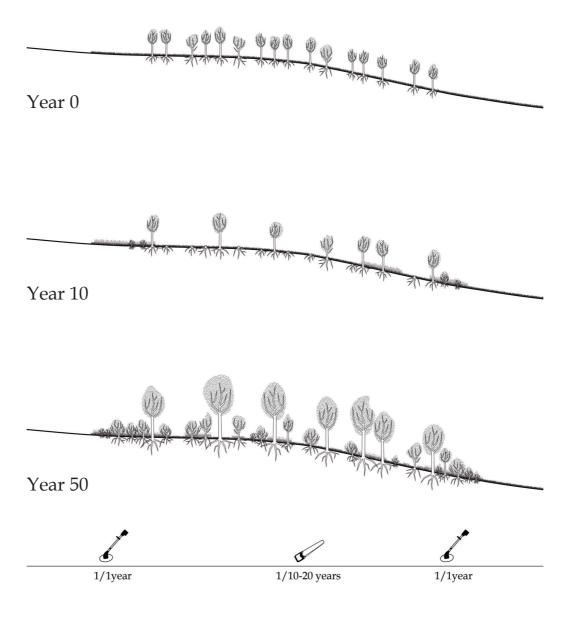


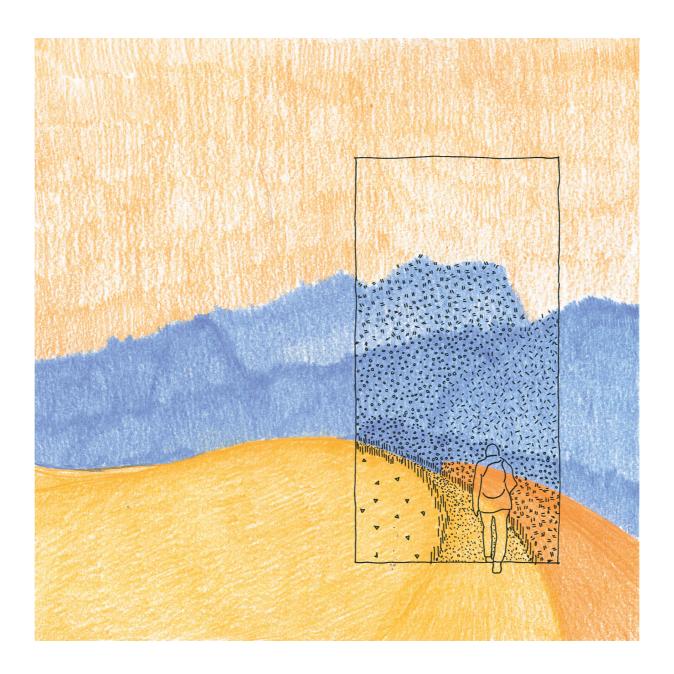






Deer

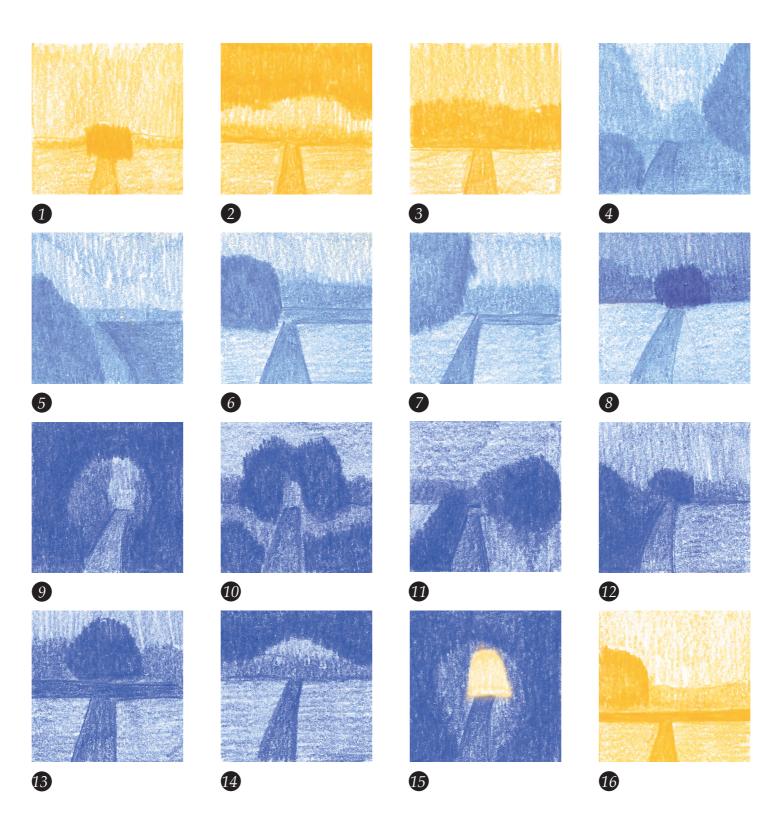


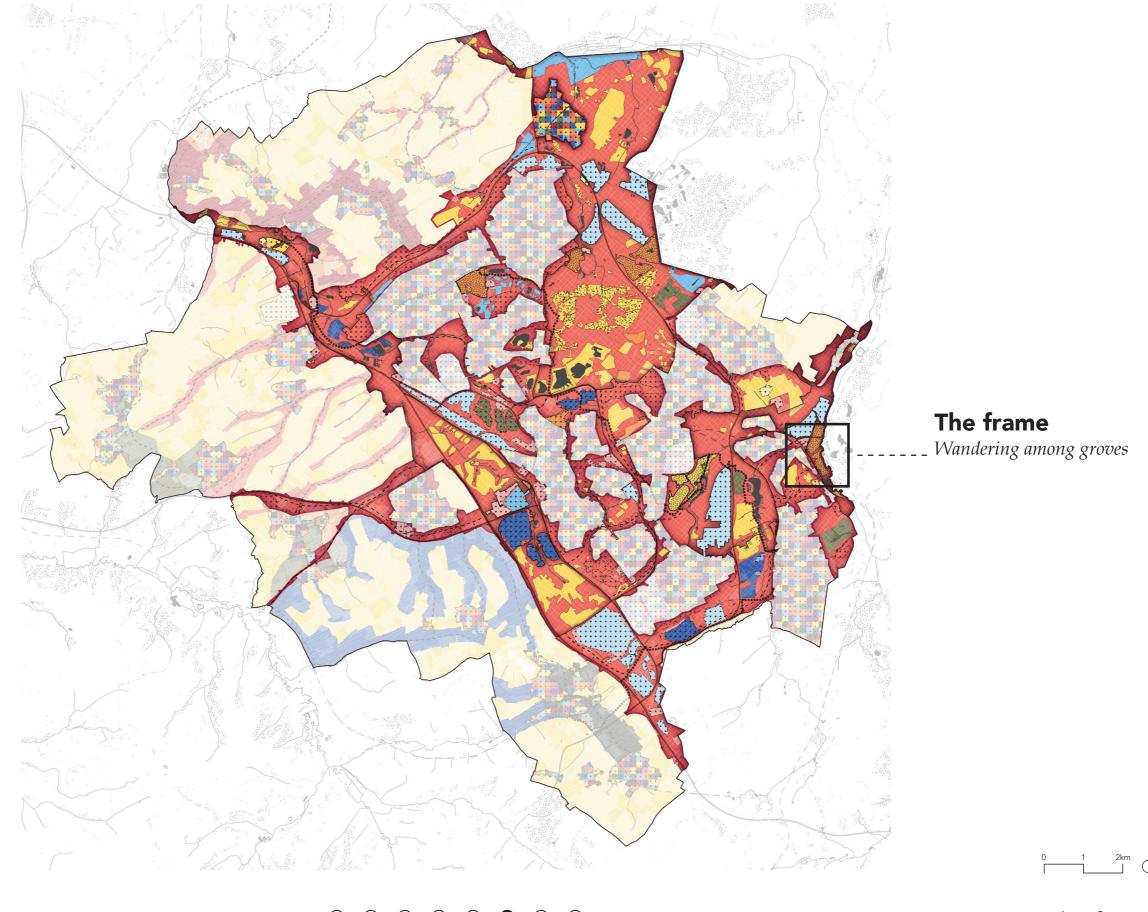


Staying and moving Linear forest as habitat and highway for various insects, birds and small mammals

Making Fields for local food production

Moving *A hiking route*

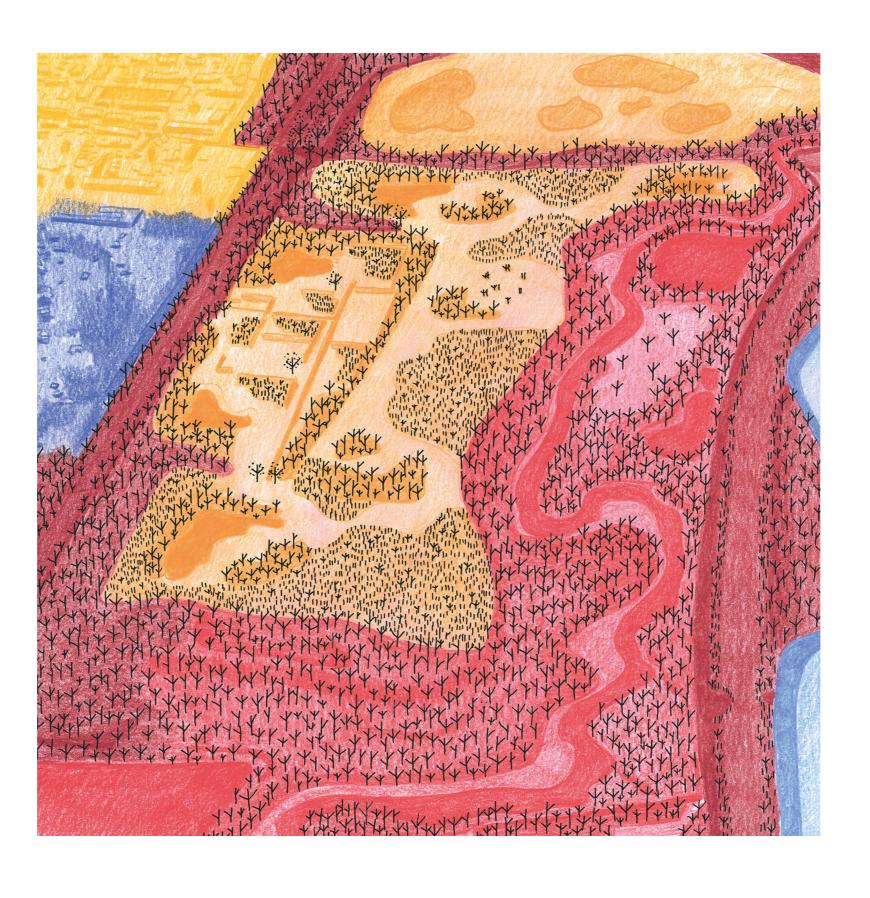




Results

0 0 0 0 0 • 0 0

The frame











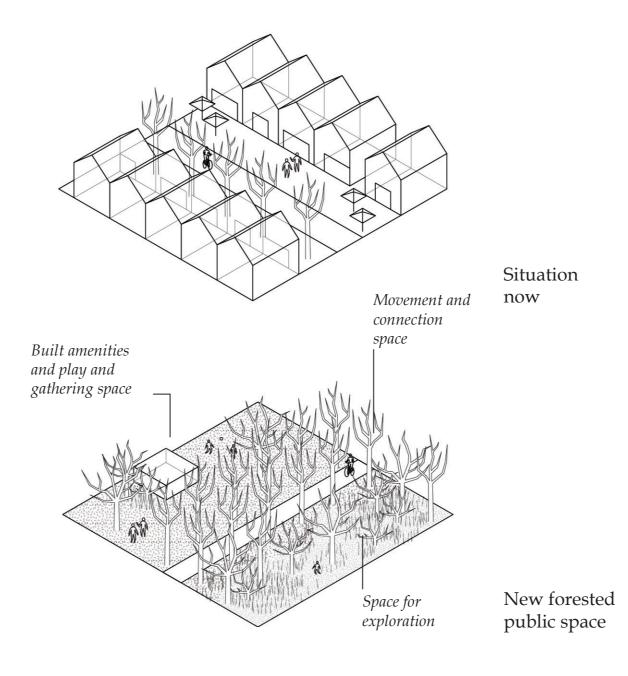


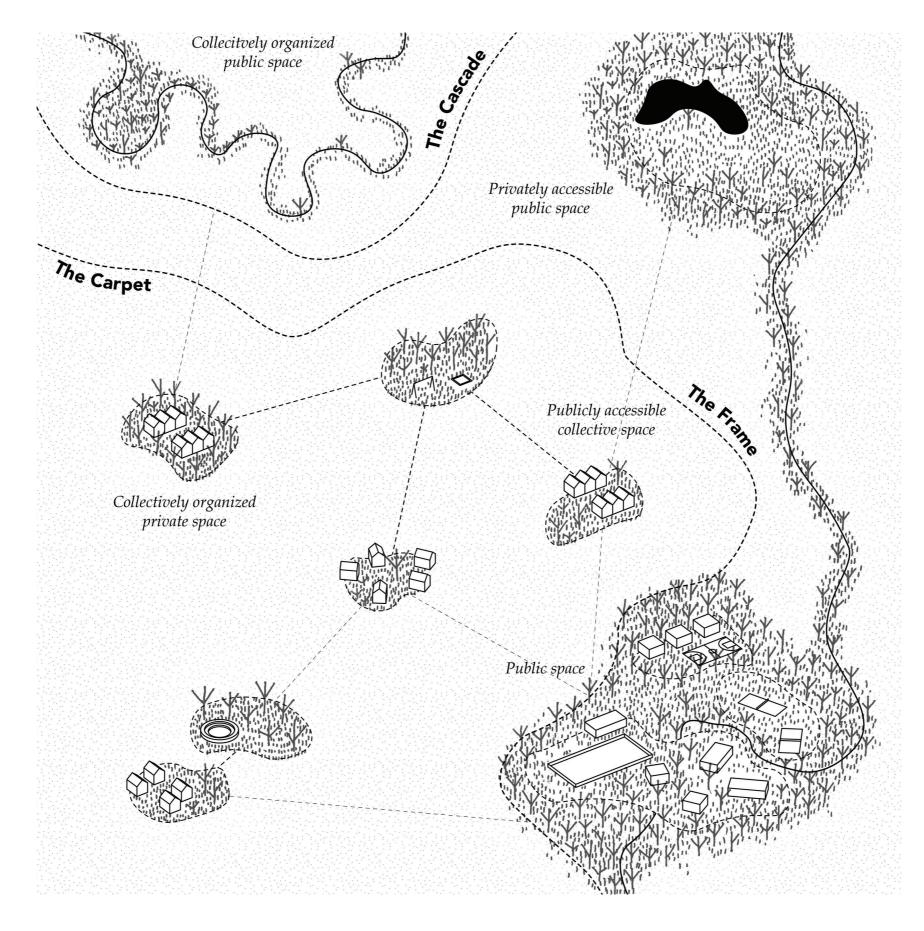






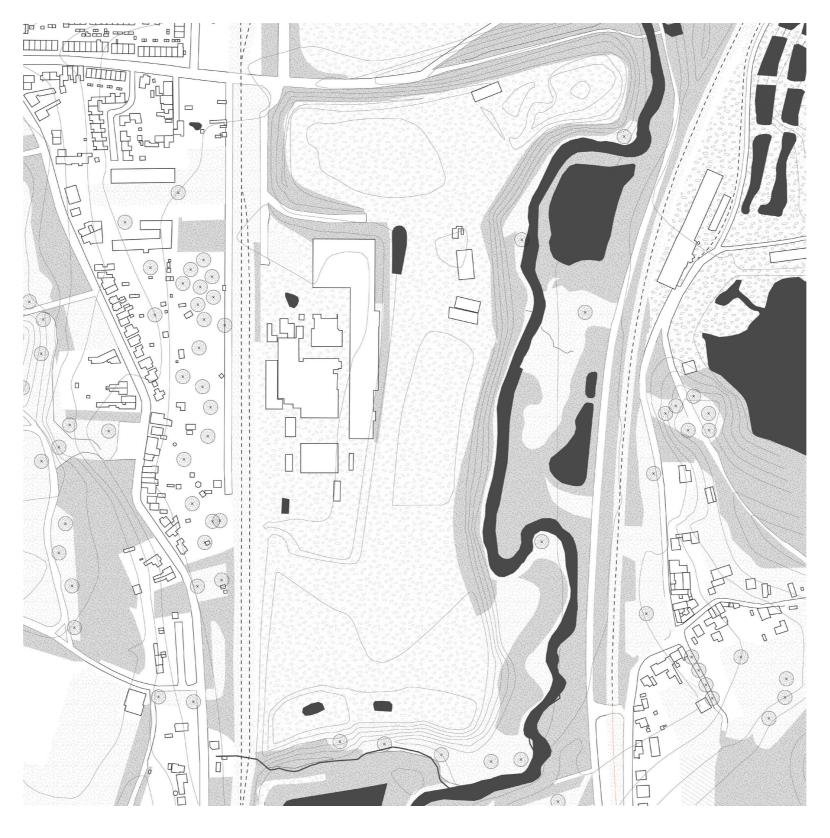






Results ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ● ○ ○ Collectivity





Current situation

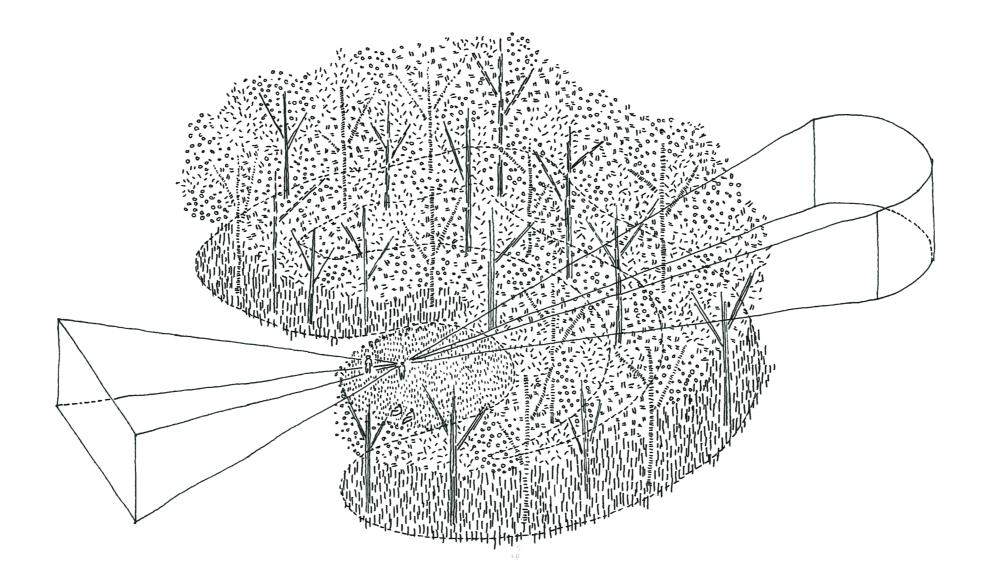


The frame



+20 years of forest development





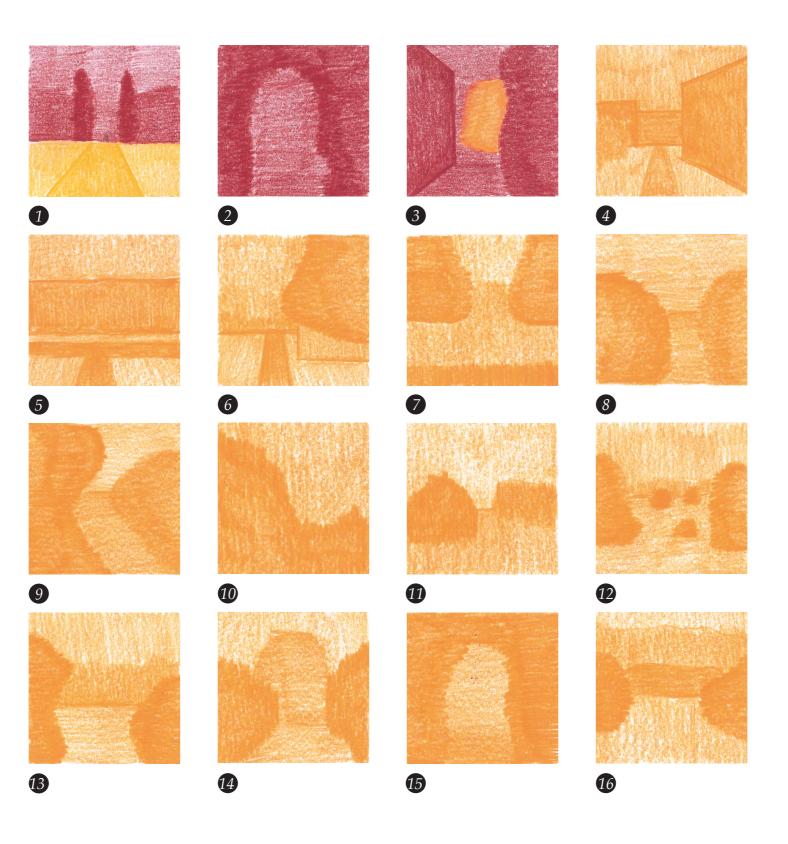
The tree cove as a hidden hangout



Area to wander, rest, hang out







Staying
Gradients of wet to dry,
open to closed as diverse
habitat for manifold animals



Visting
A new type of
decommercialized public space

Moving *Area to explore and get lost in*

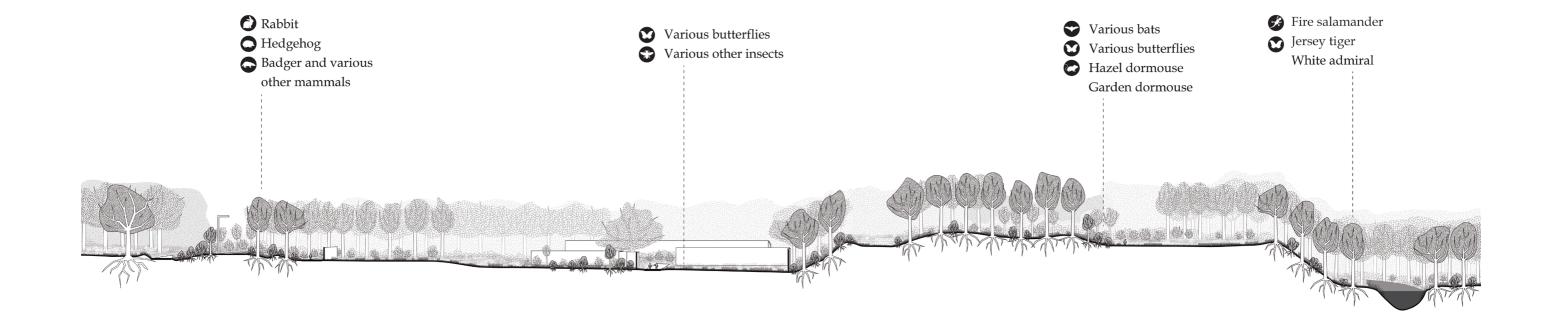


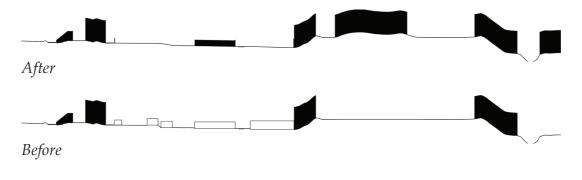
0 50 100m

Excavation for ecological restoration, dry to wet gradients

Results ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ● ○ ○

Before transformation After transformation Year 0 Year 25 Year 50 2/1year 1/2year 2/1year



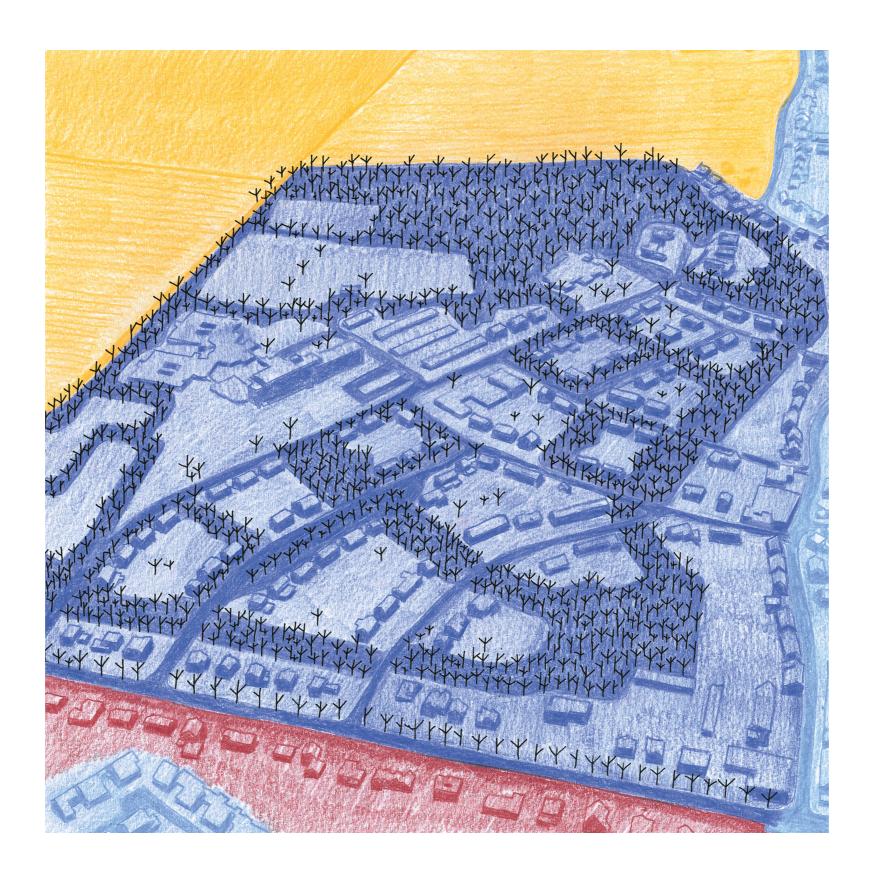


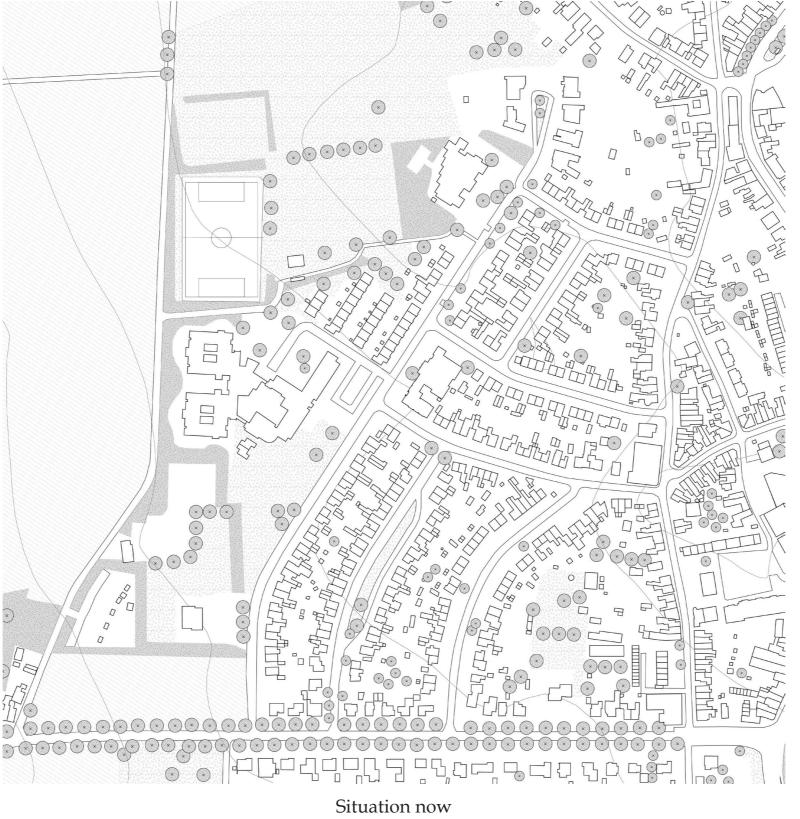


0 0 0 0 0 0 • 0

The carpetLiving in a forest clearing

The carpet





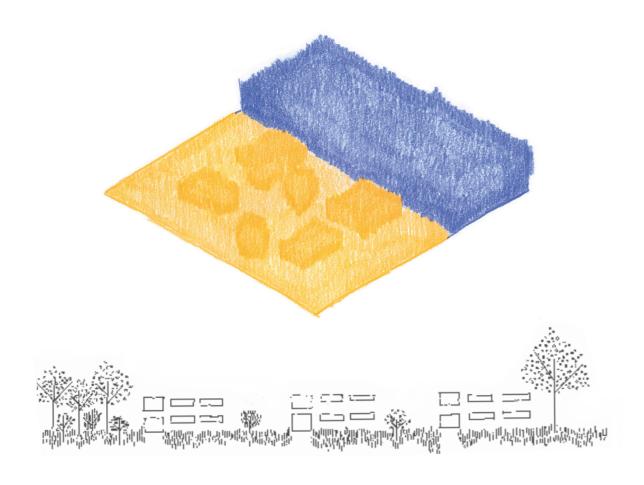
30 60m



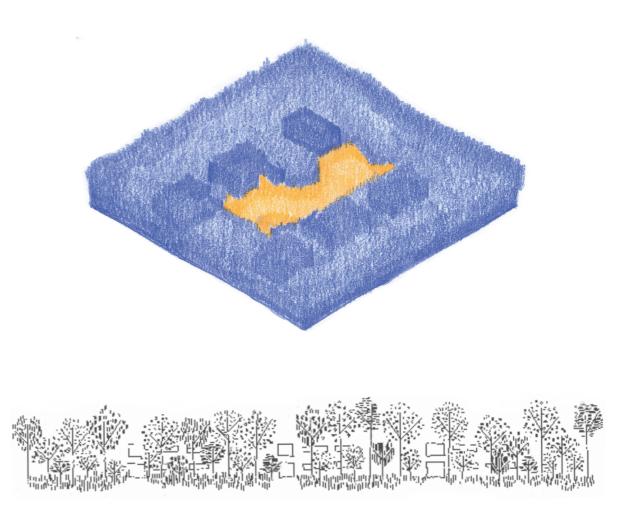


20% decrease in housing stock





Housing typology of the meadow at the edge of the forest



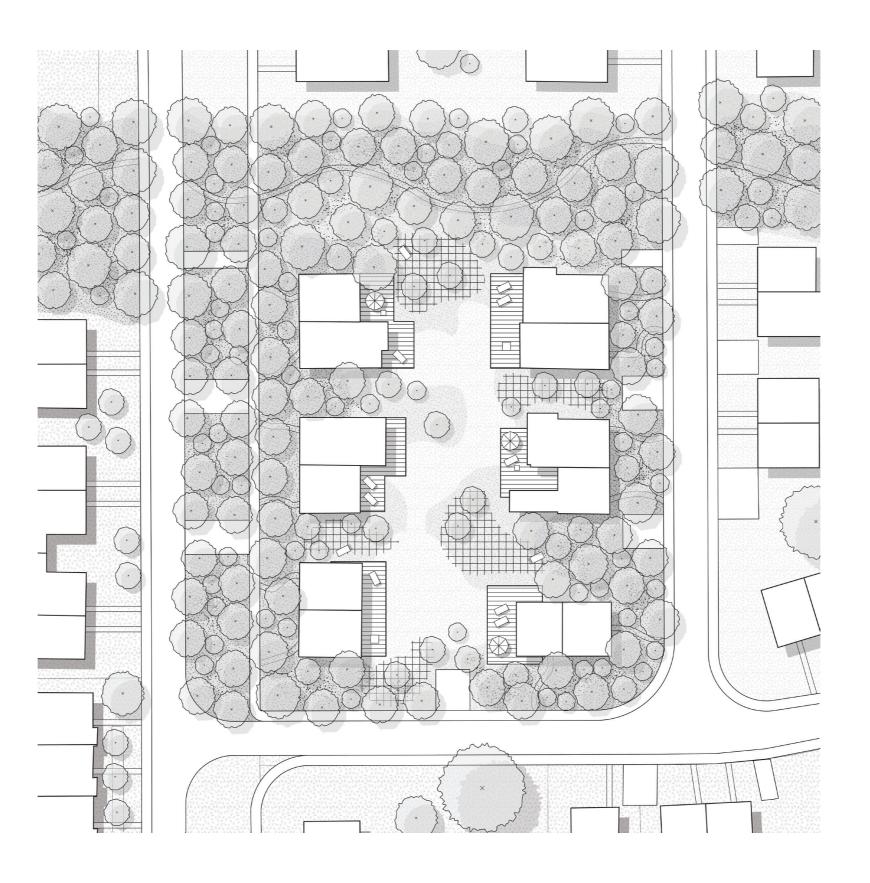
Housing typology of the forest clearing

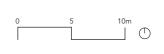


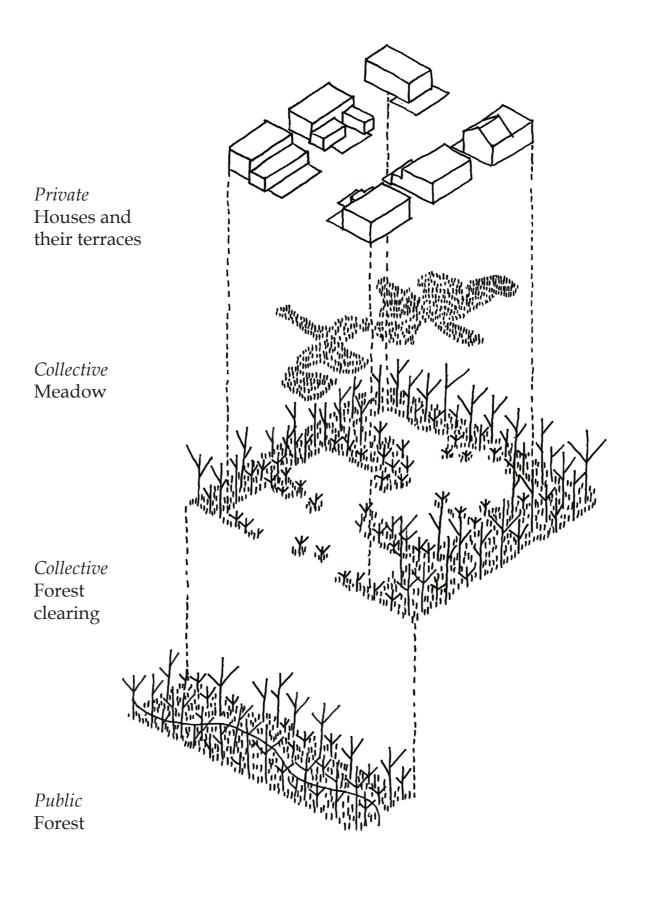
20% decrease in housing stock

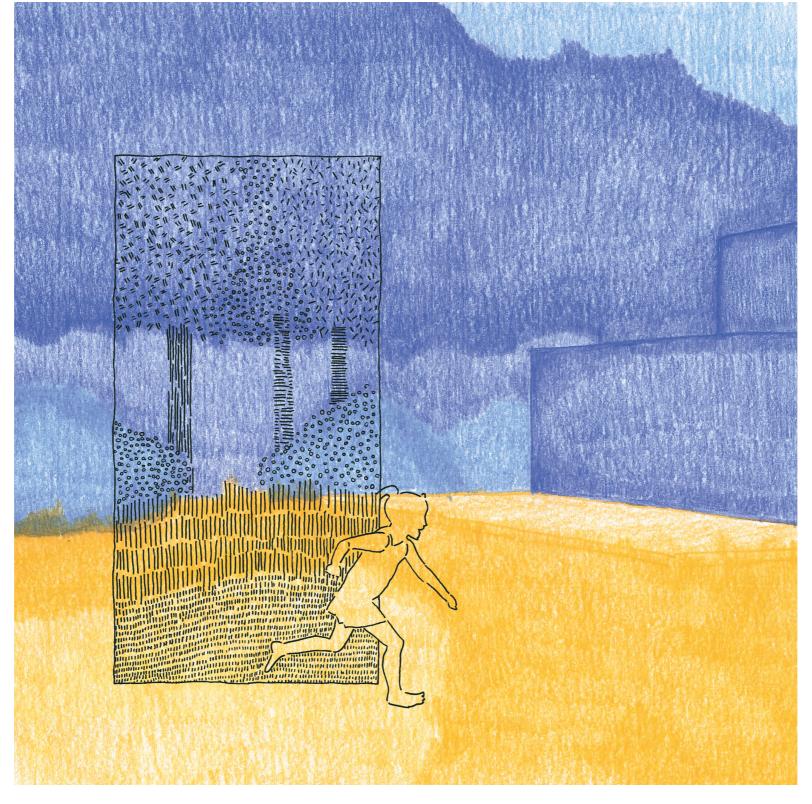












Moving
Forest edge as bat and bird
highway

Making Forest gardens for personal food production

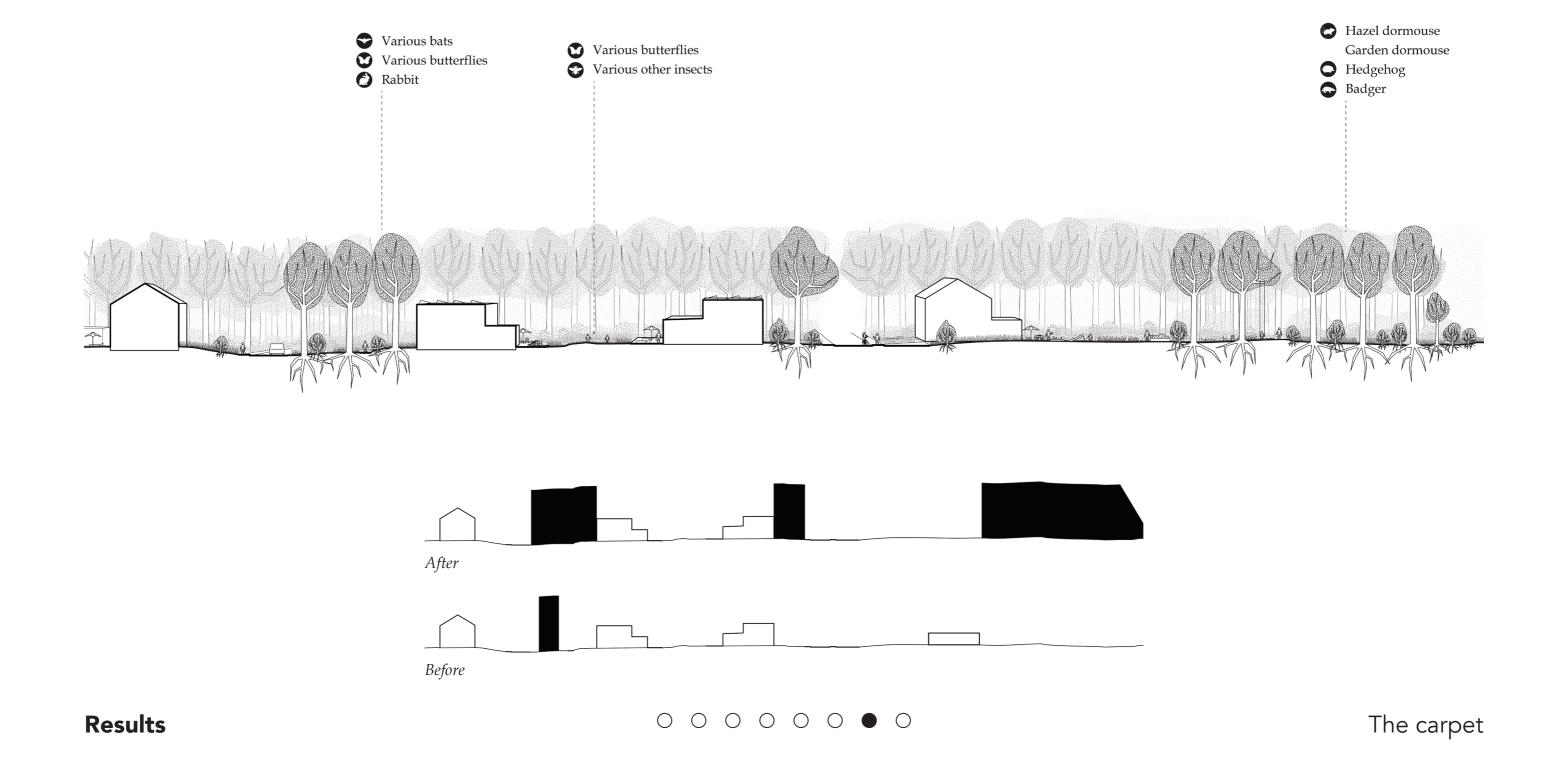
Staying
Forest clearing and
meadow as shared habitat

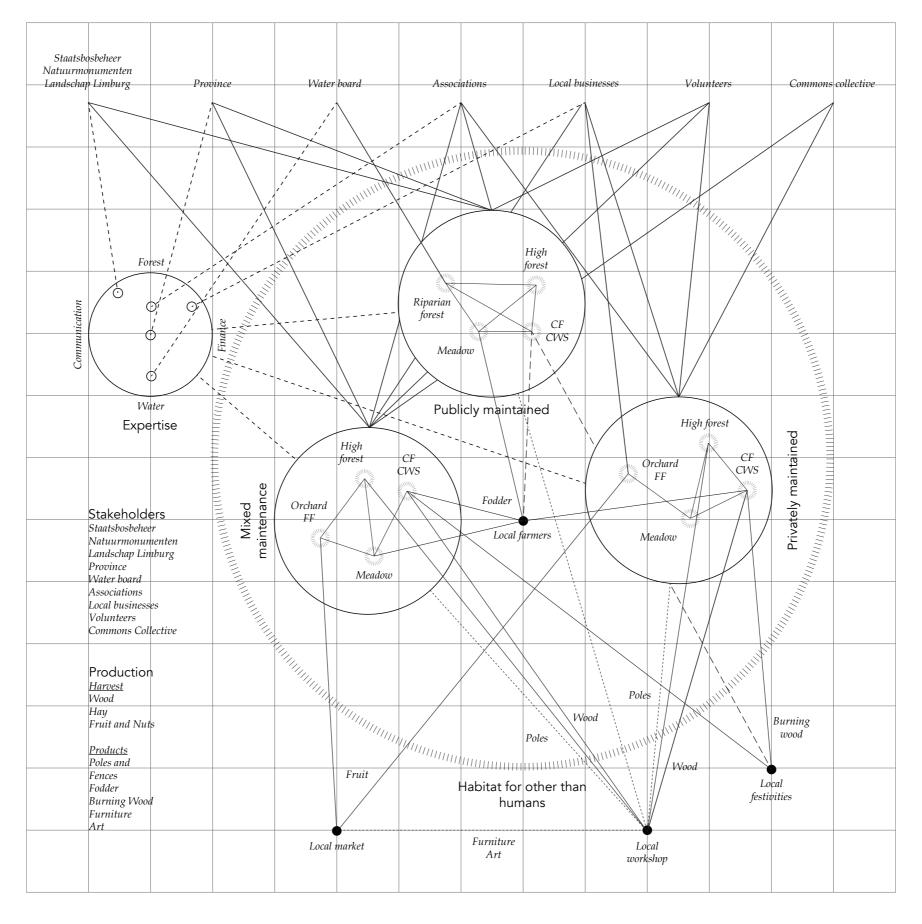


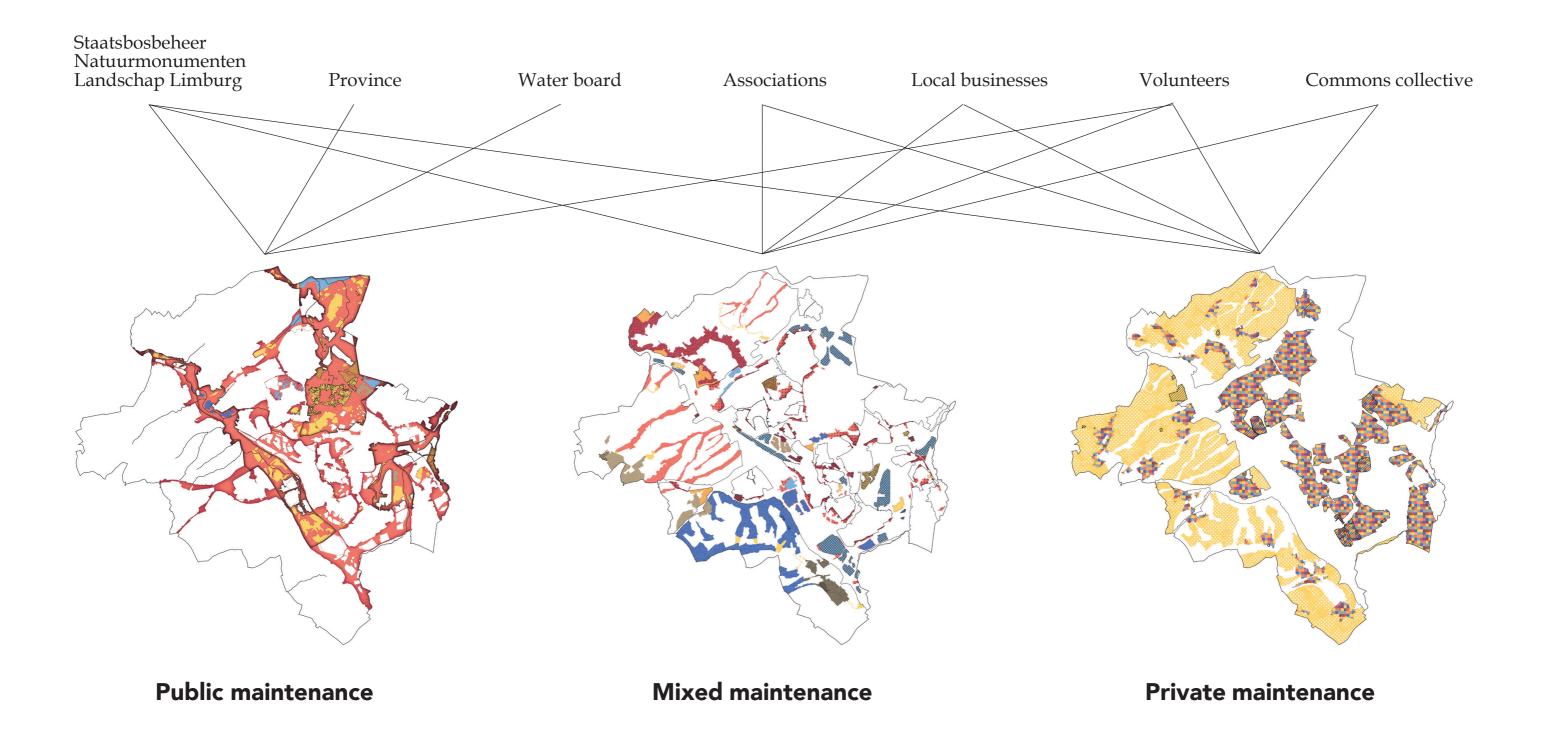
Moving
Forest edge as bat and bird
highway

Staying
Forest as other than
human habitat with
human visitors

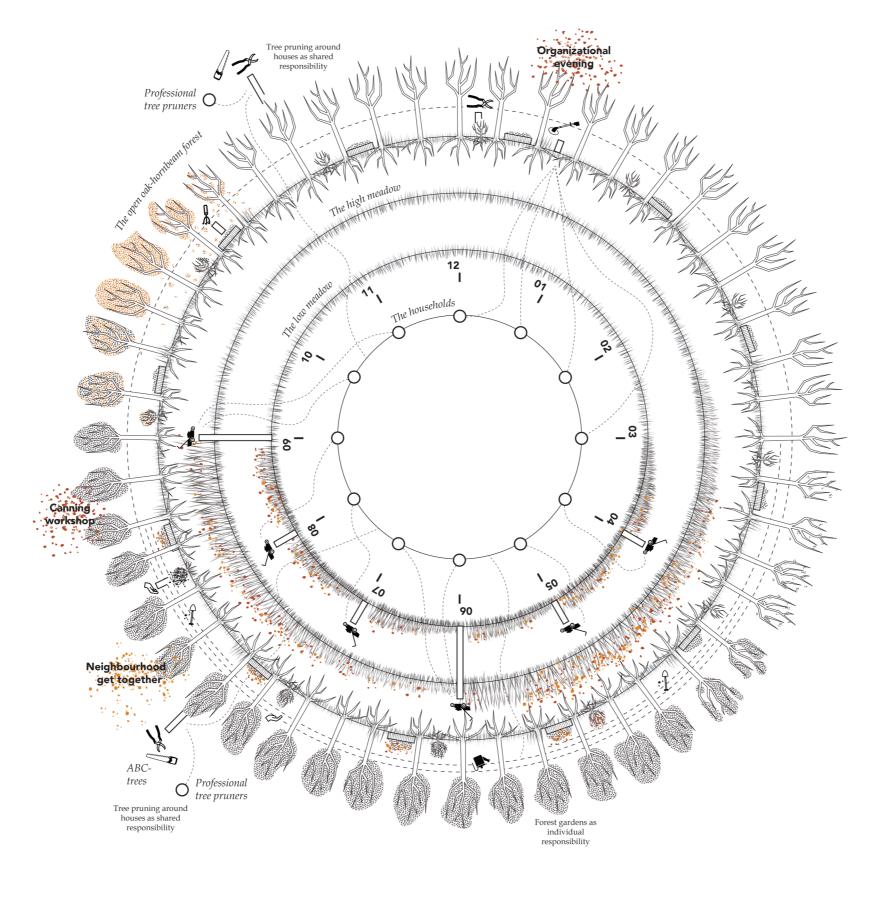
Staying
Forest as action of
the garden, a space
to play and explore



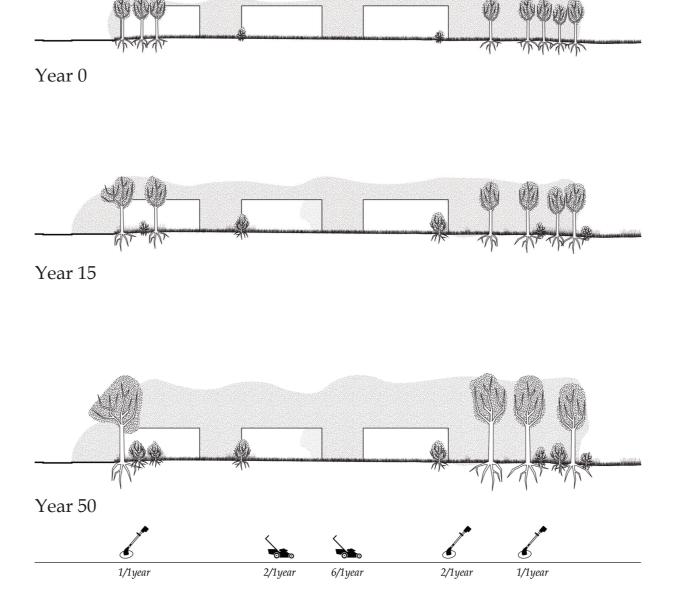


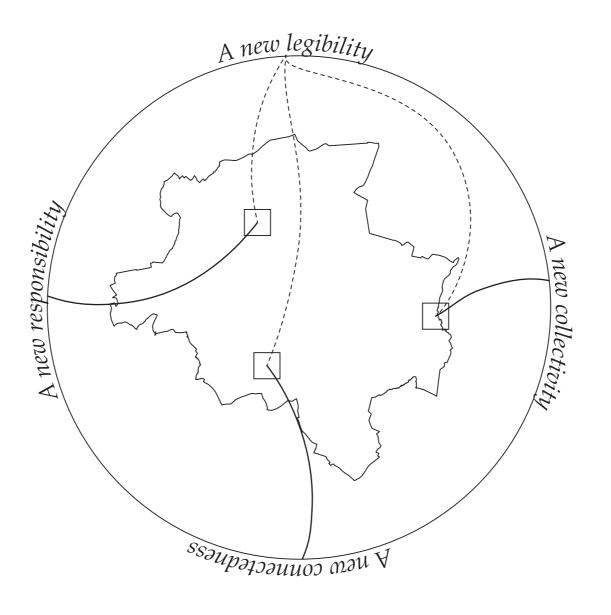


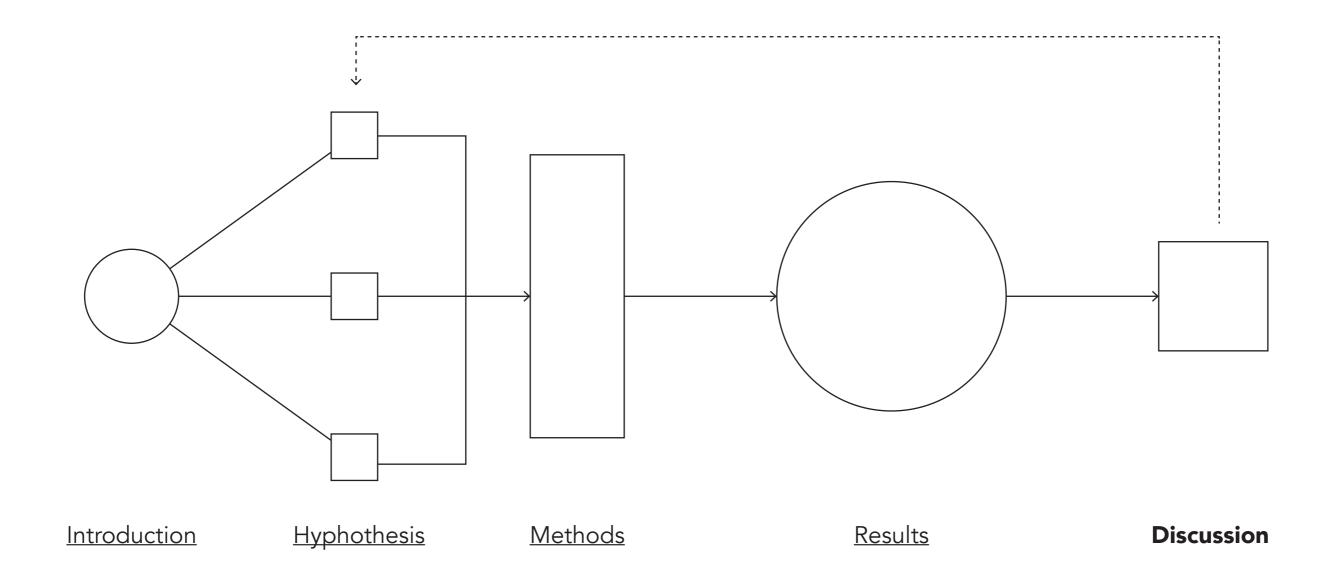
Results ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ● ○ The carpet











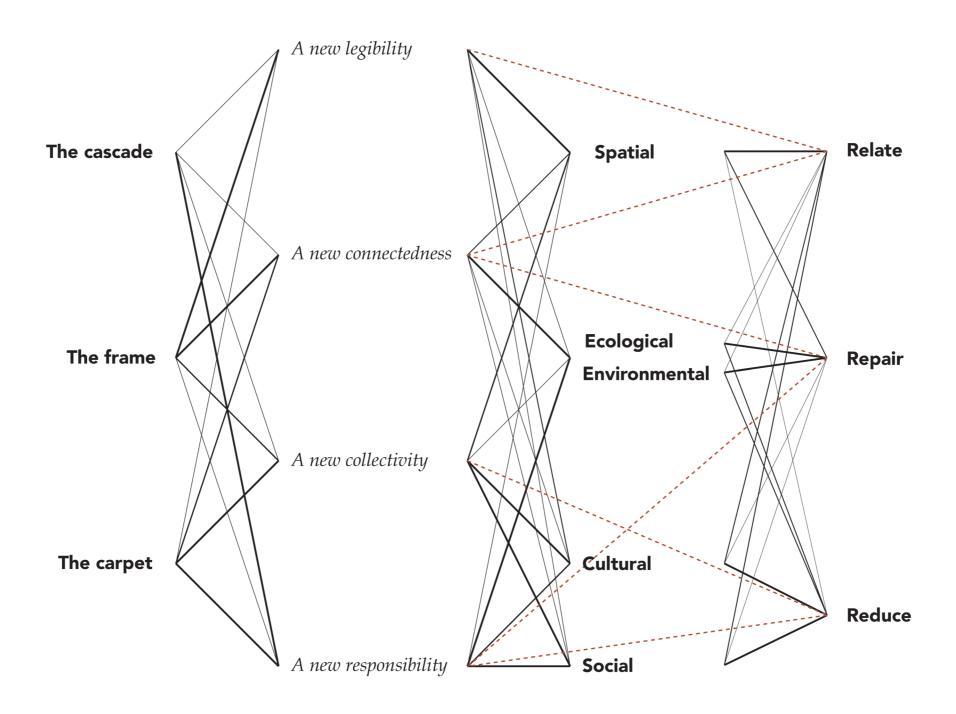
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- III. For this we need to incorporate landscape holistically into our projects, cities, territories.

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- VII. The concept of care, lastly, compels us to work this into a landscape architecture of maintenance not material.



Welcome, to the forest formerly known as Parkstad

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