

# How to Ru- ral.

2020 — 2021  
TU Delft

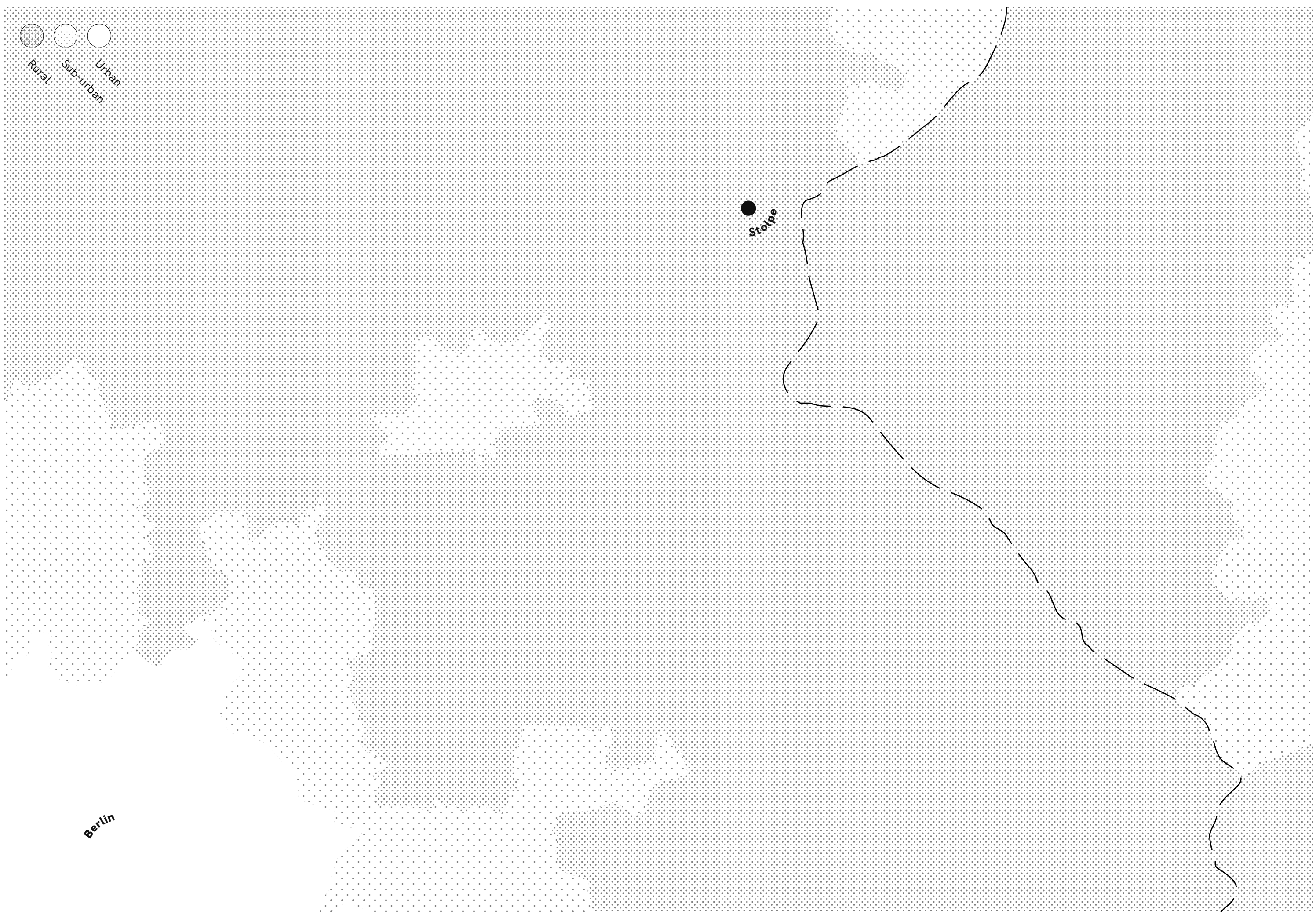
## A Scenario-Based Investigation of the Countryside’s Role in a Post-Industrial Future

Land prices and rents are constantly increasing in core cities around the globe. They are becoming an object of speculation and investment. Current progressions suggest a development in the outskirts through a process of post-urbanisation. While the suburbs and adjoining villages in the satellite sprawl experienced popularity among young families rather early, the core city remained as the main habitat for professional utilisations. People commuted for that purpose to the centre.

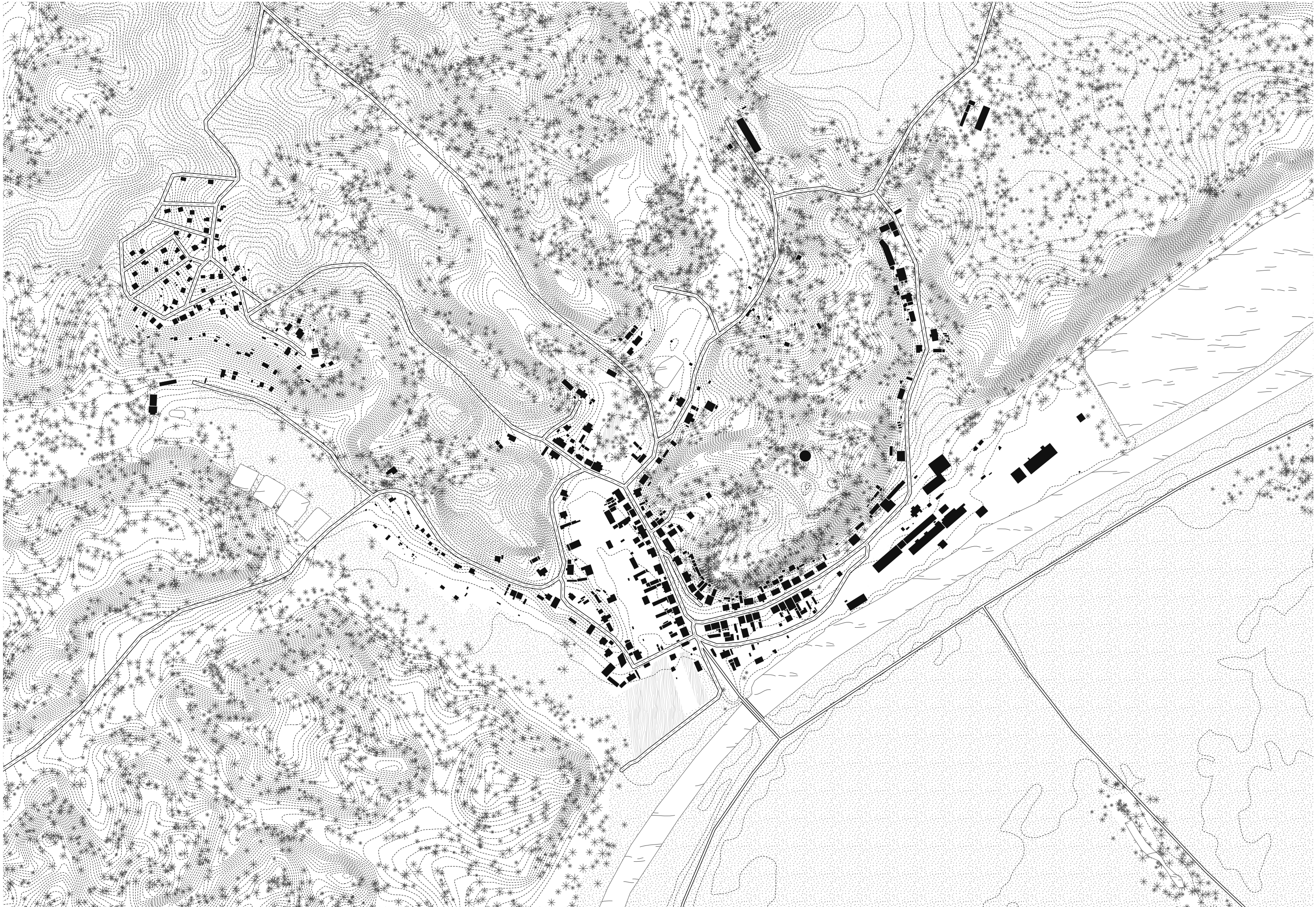
However, with rising land prices: industry, education, and cultural facilities move to the suburbs. New centres outside of the core city arise. The planned and rapidly constructed extensions seem to lack in qualities of traditional core cities like their diverse supply or compared to their individual characteristics. Moreover, the density of cities in combination with their anonymity causes social stress. Architecture becomes a commodity in the suburbs.

Although a trend of people moving to the space outside of the city, or as commonly referred to as the countryside, can be observed, the majority of the population lives and moves towards the city. This attraction may be routed in the diversity of the city. Nevertheless, the countryside needs to be maintained for the function of the city and still, it lacks qualities and is out of the scope of most spatial practitioners.

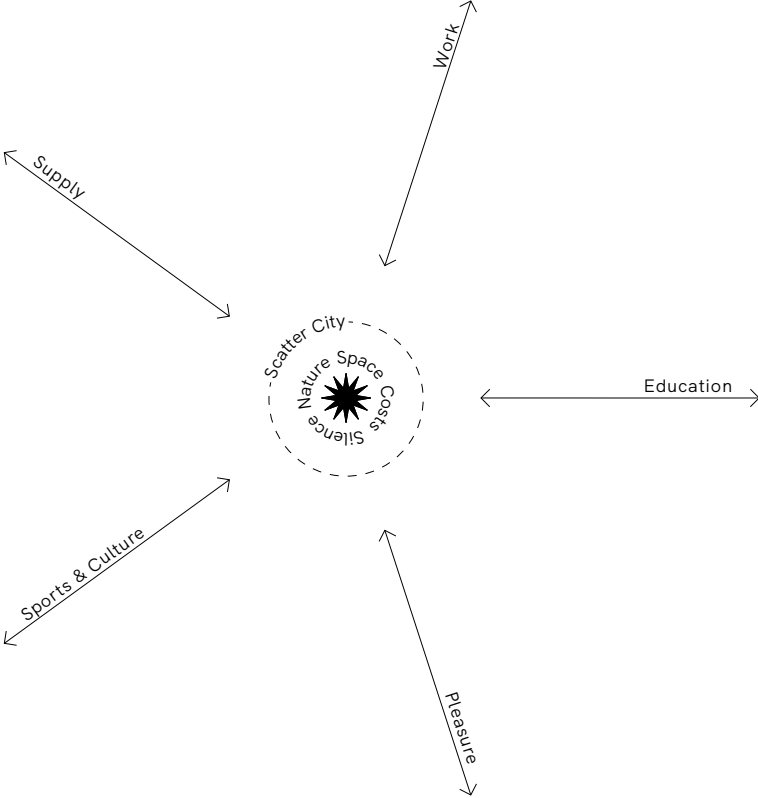
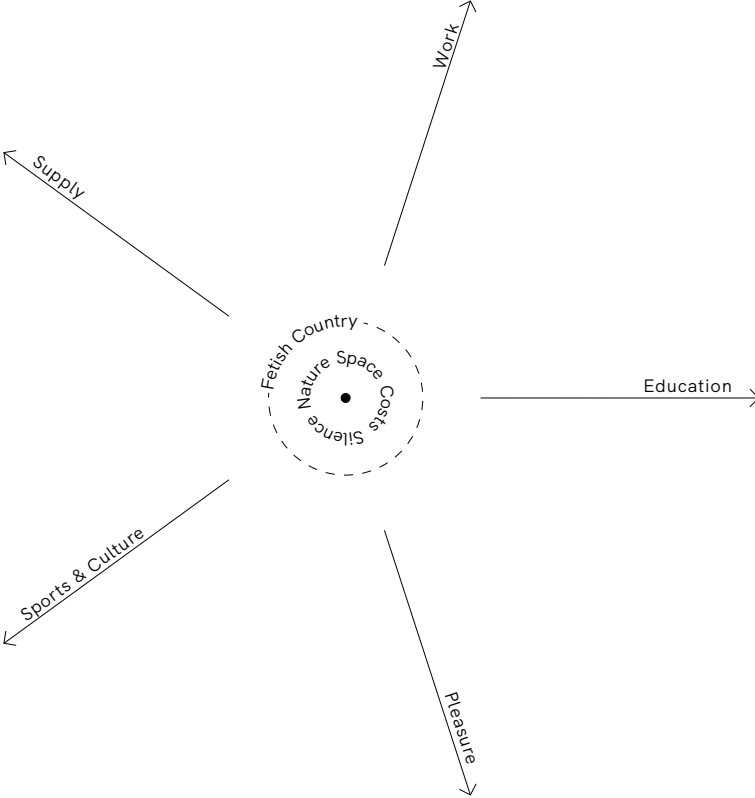
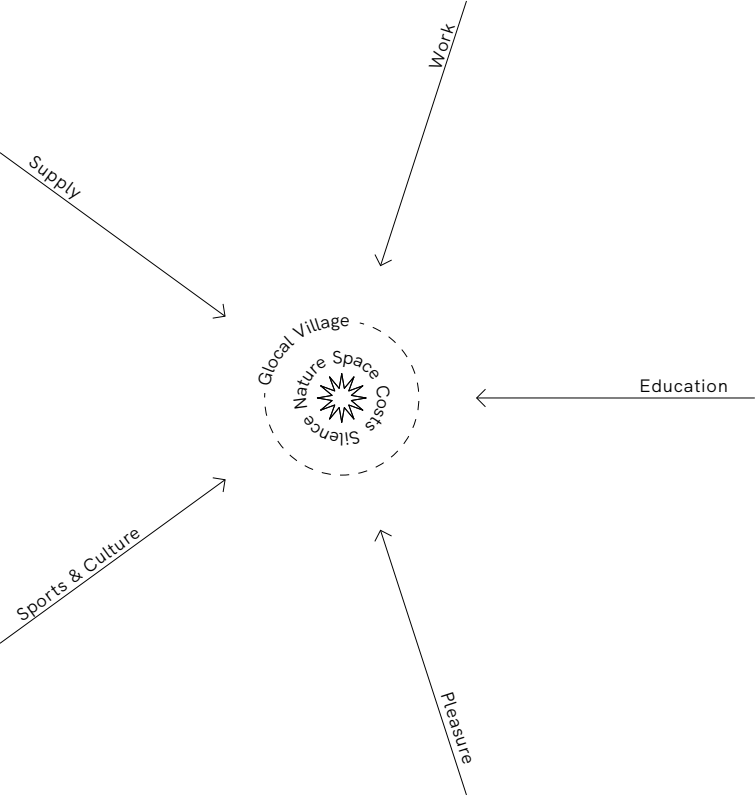
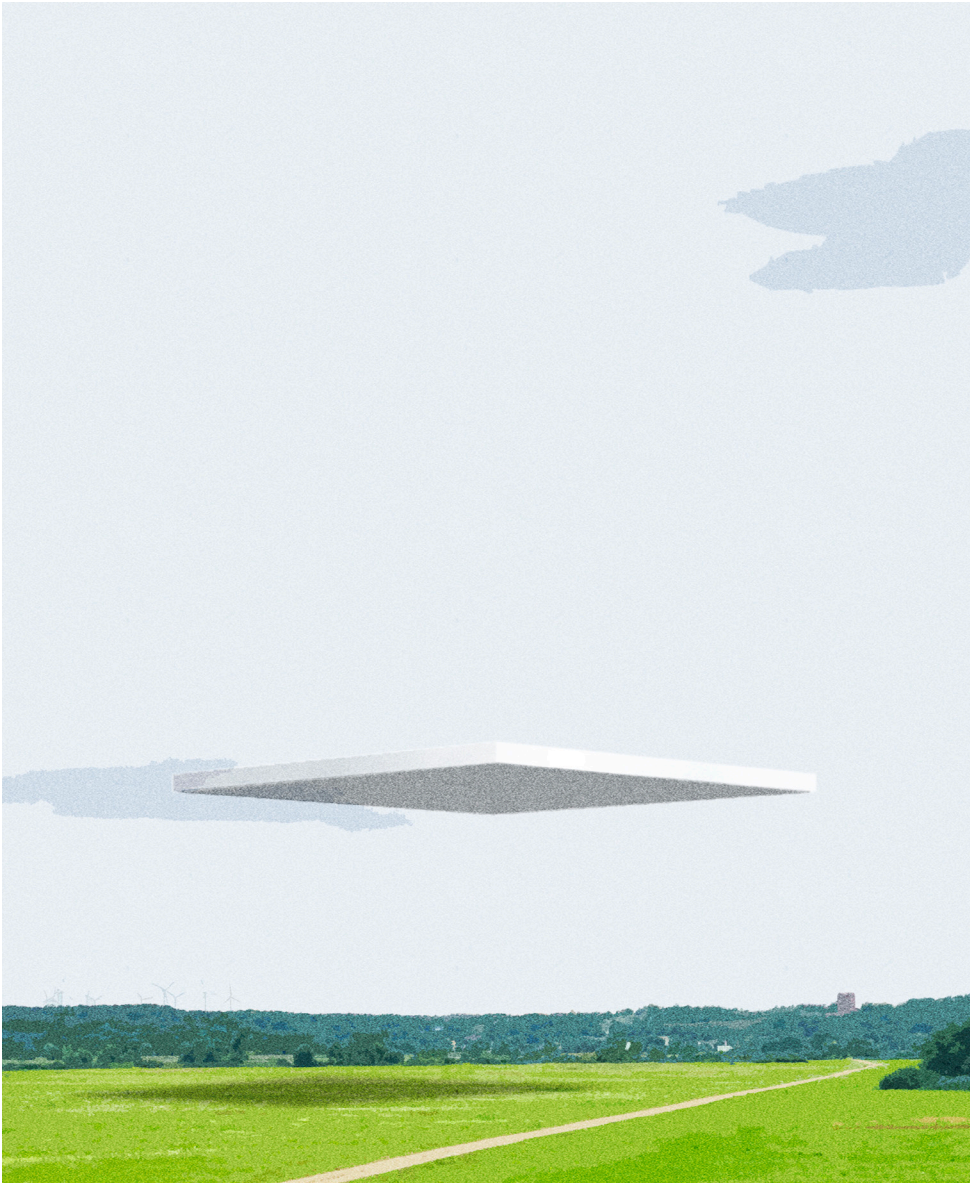
Opposing the uneven living conditions, considering the necessity of maintaining the hinterland, and recognising the countryside’s potential, this research raises the question: How can rural life patterns be adapted to substitute qualities of urban density in the countryside?











Volume of exhausted emissions and physical connectivity within the sceanrios

How to Rural.





A masterplan for the former concrete factory of Stolpe



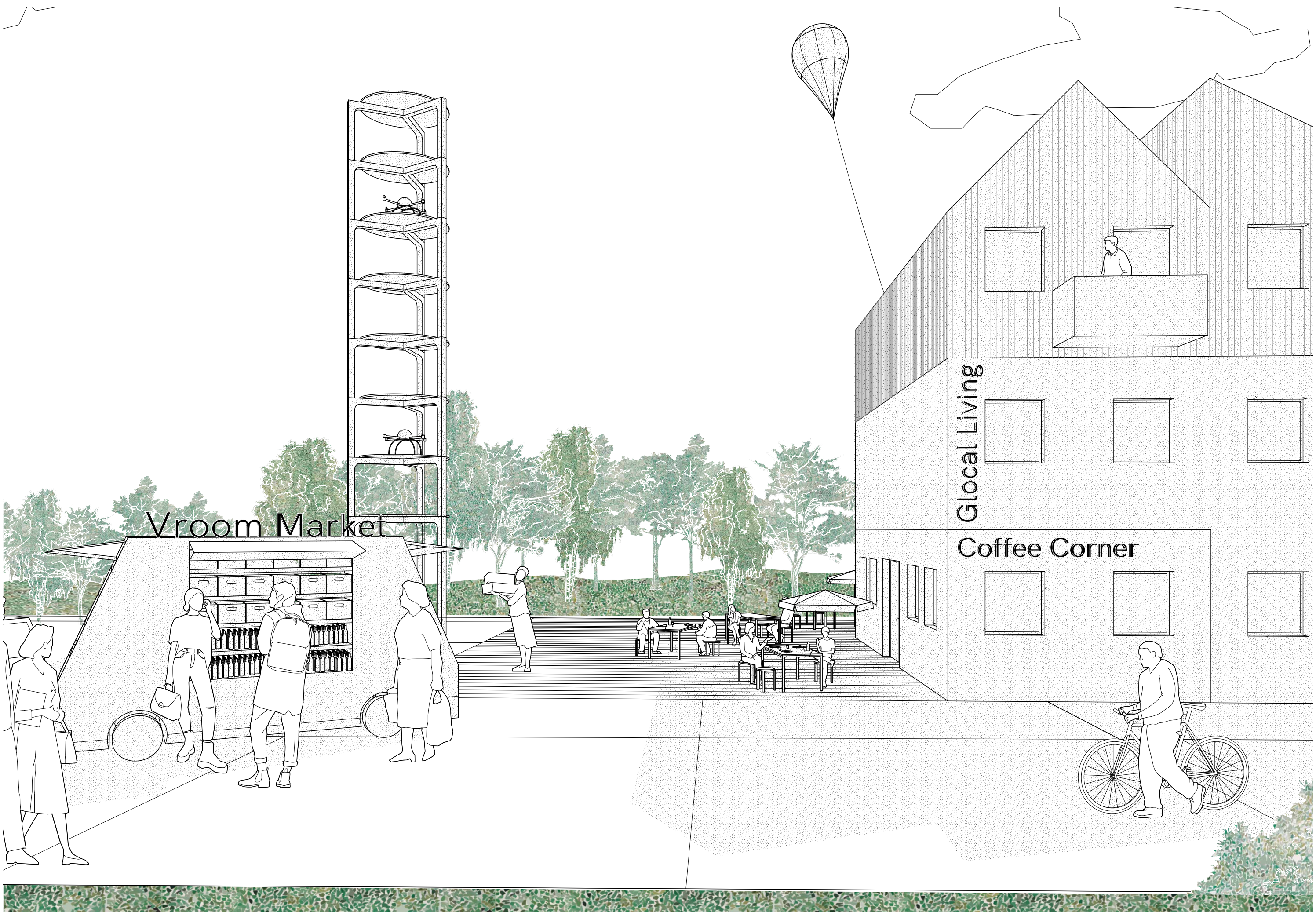


Transformative approaches: A digital school for the area

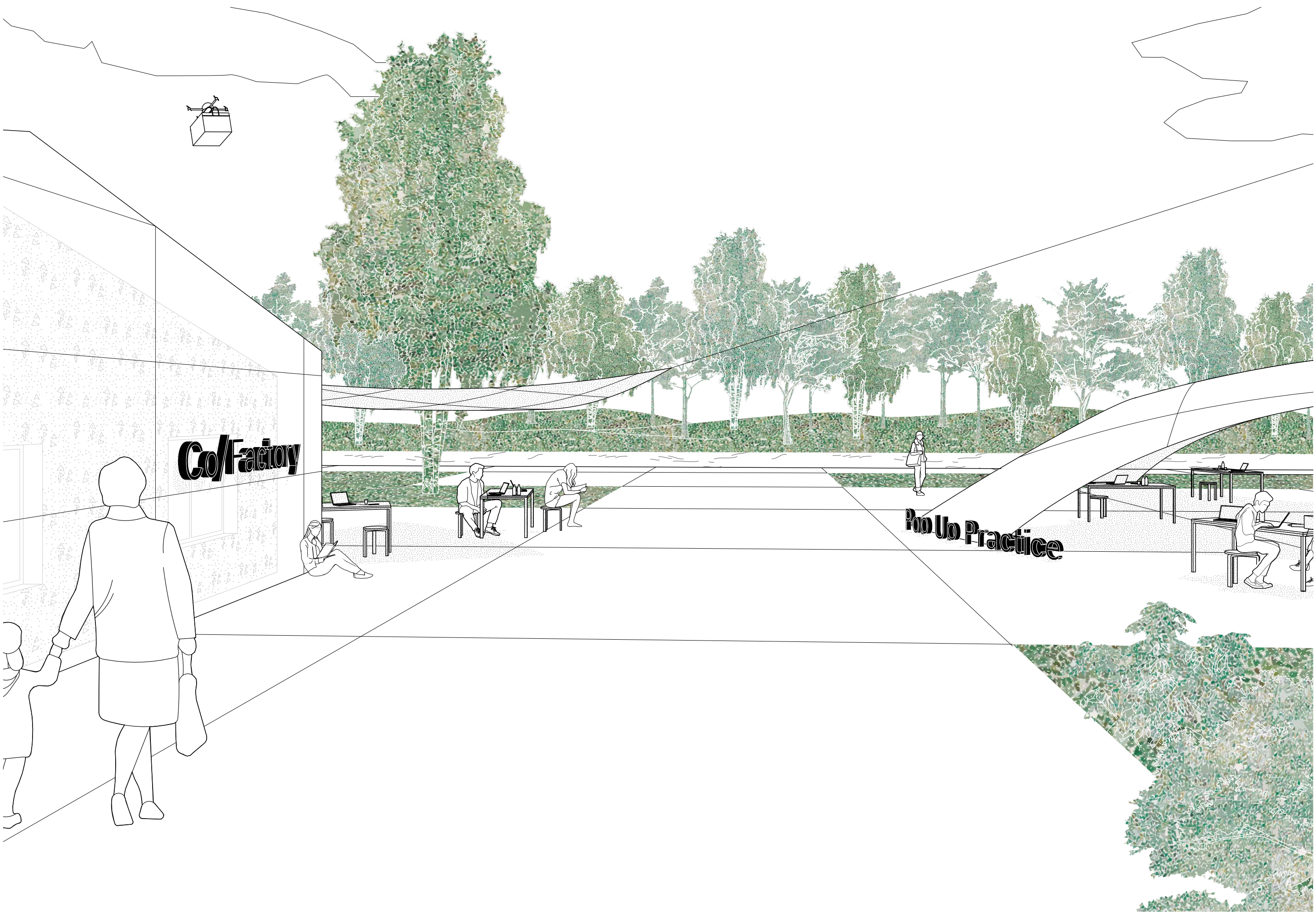


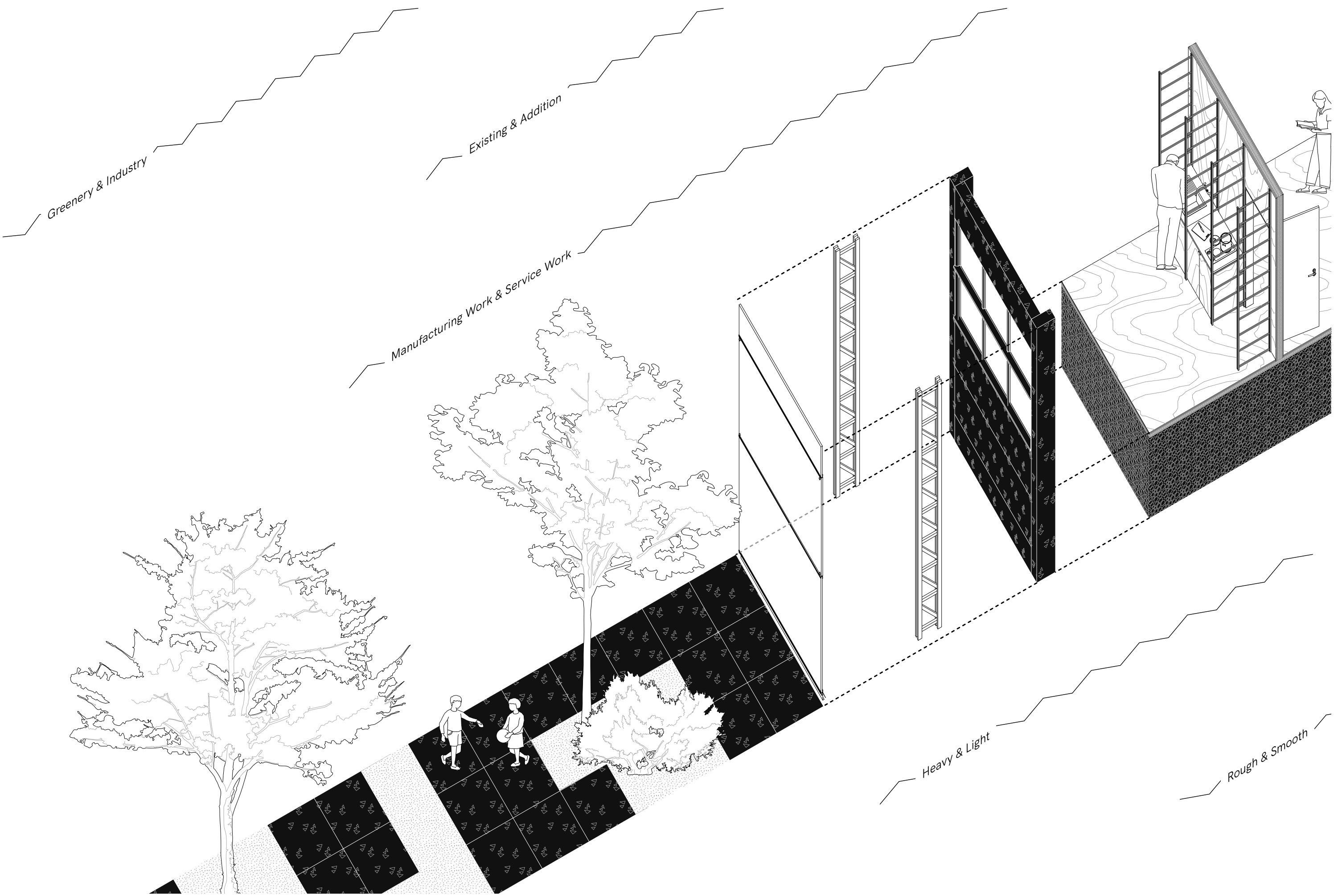






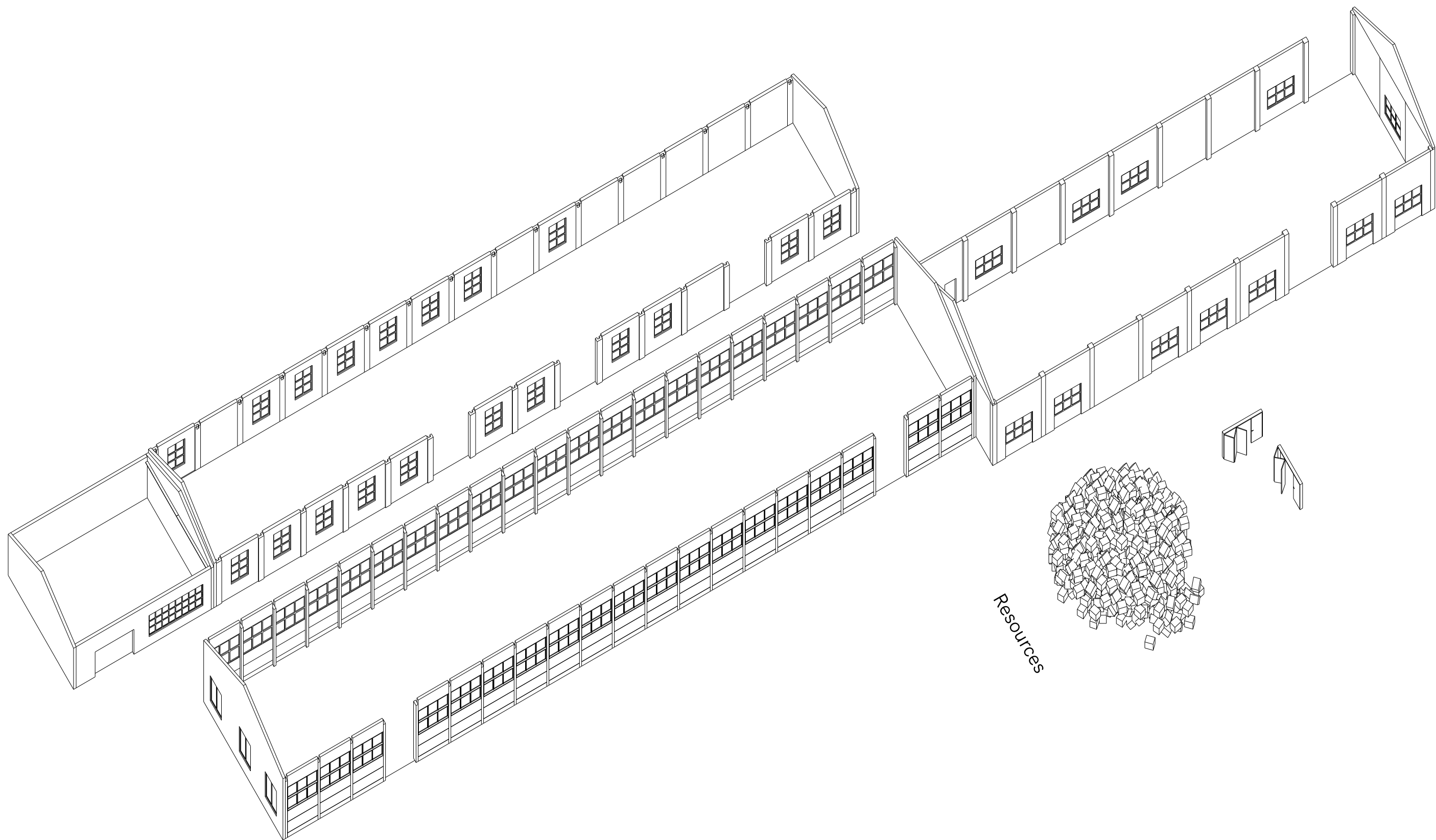




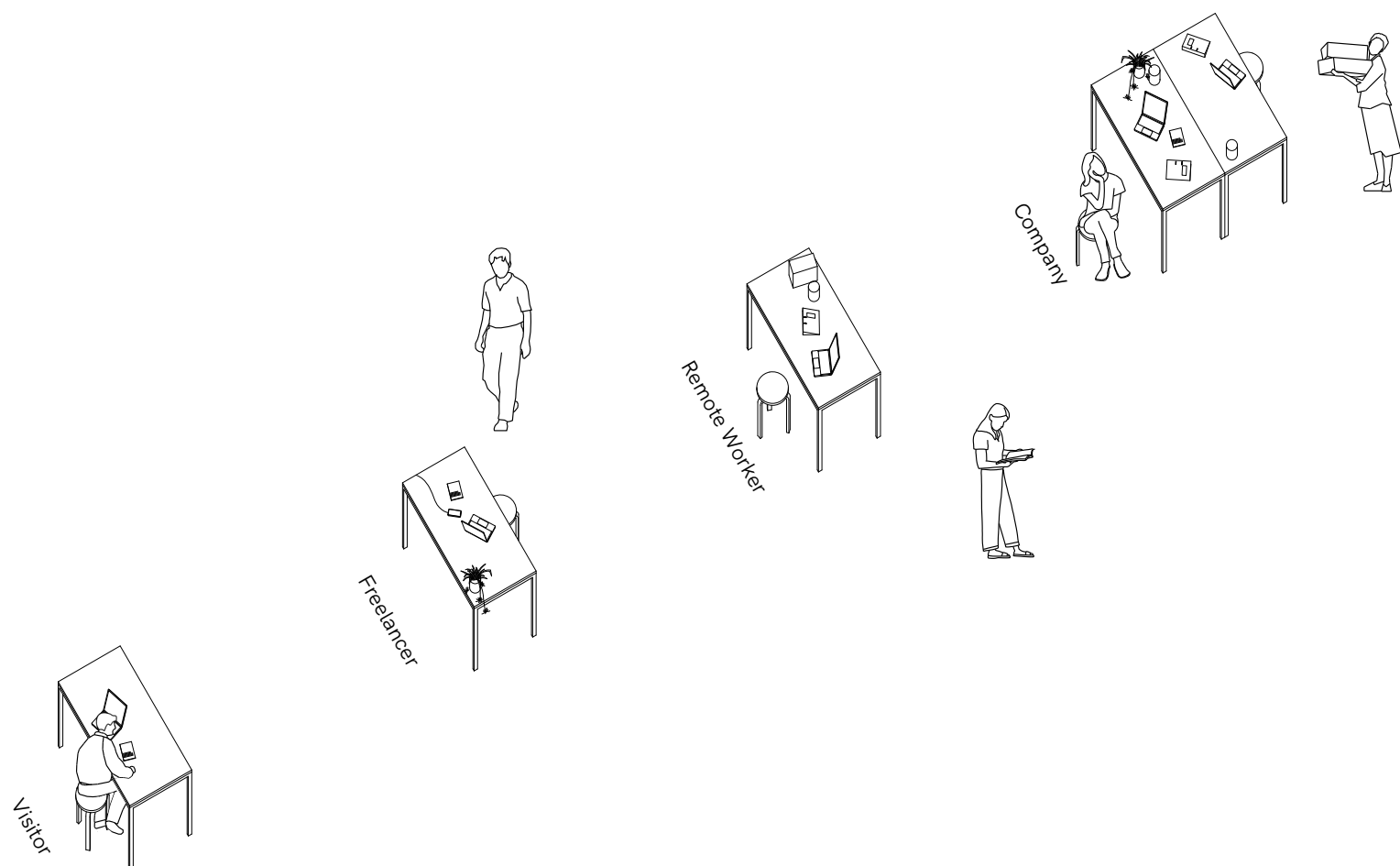


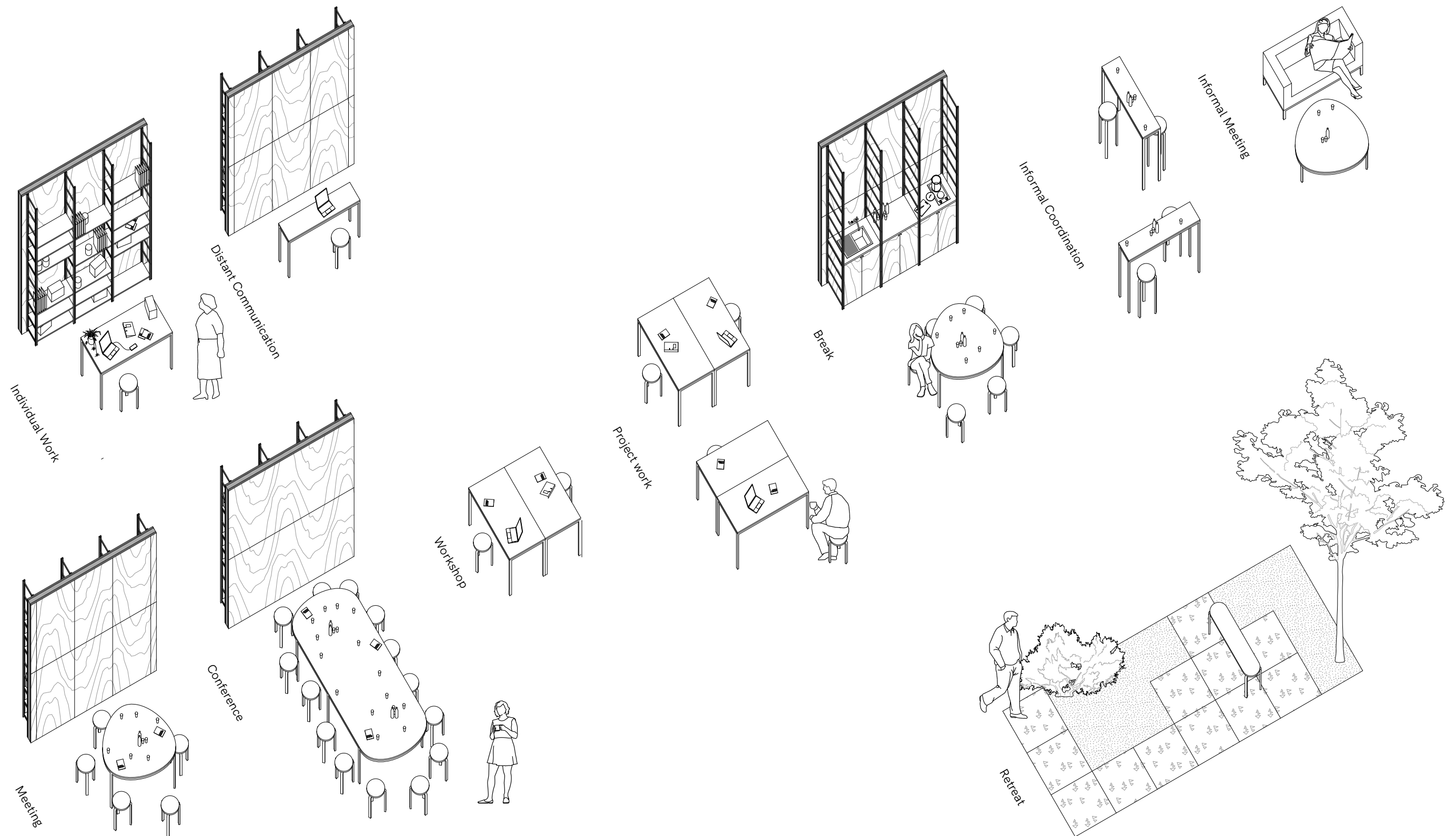
Thematic layers: Emphasizing the existing by contrasting

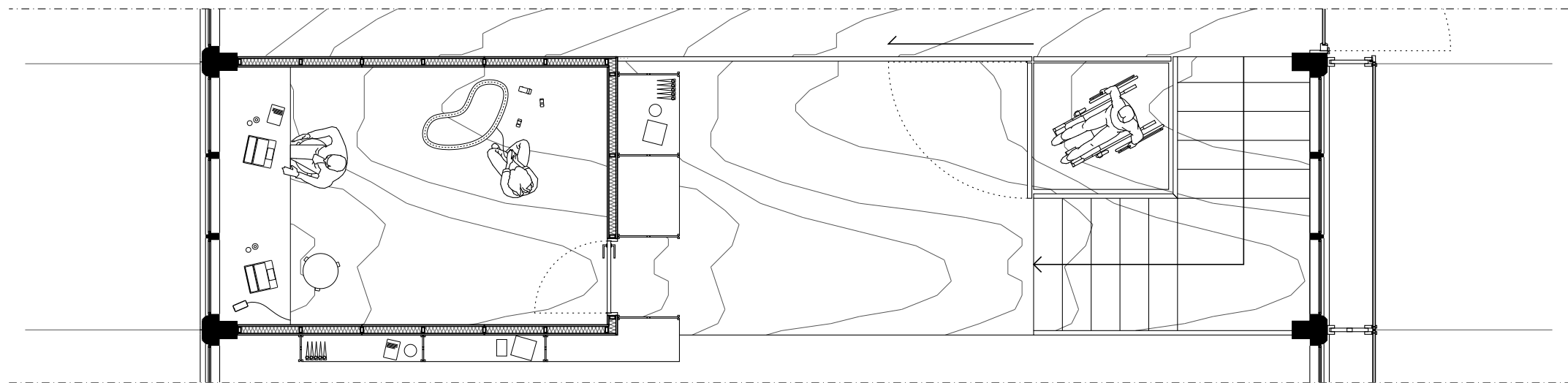


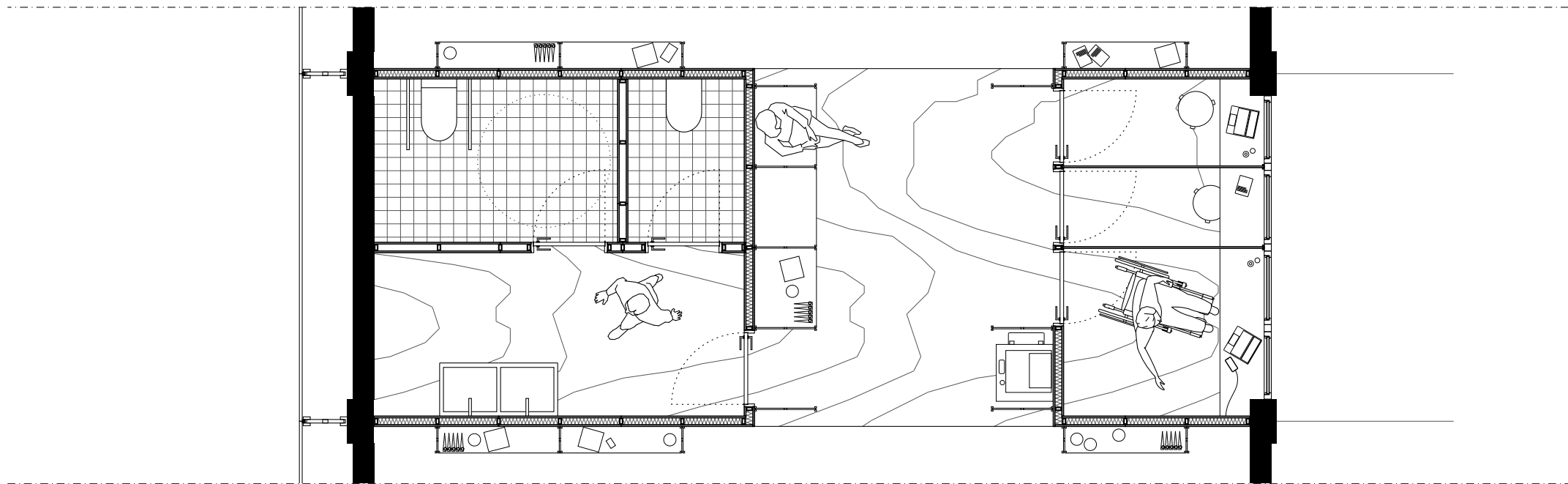


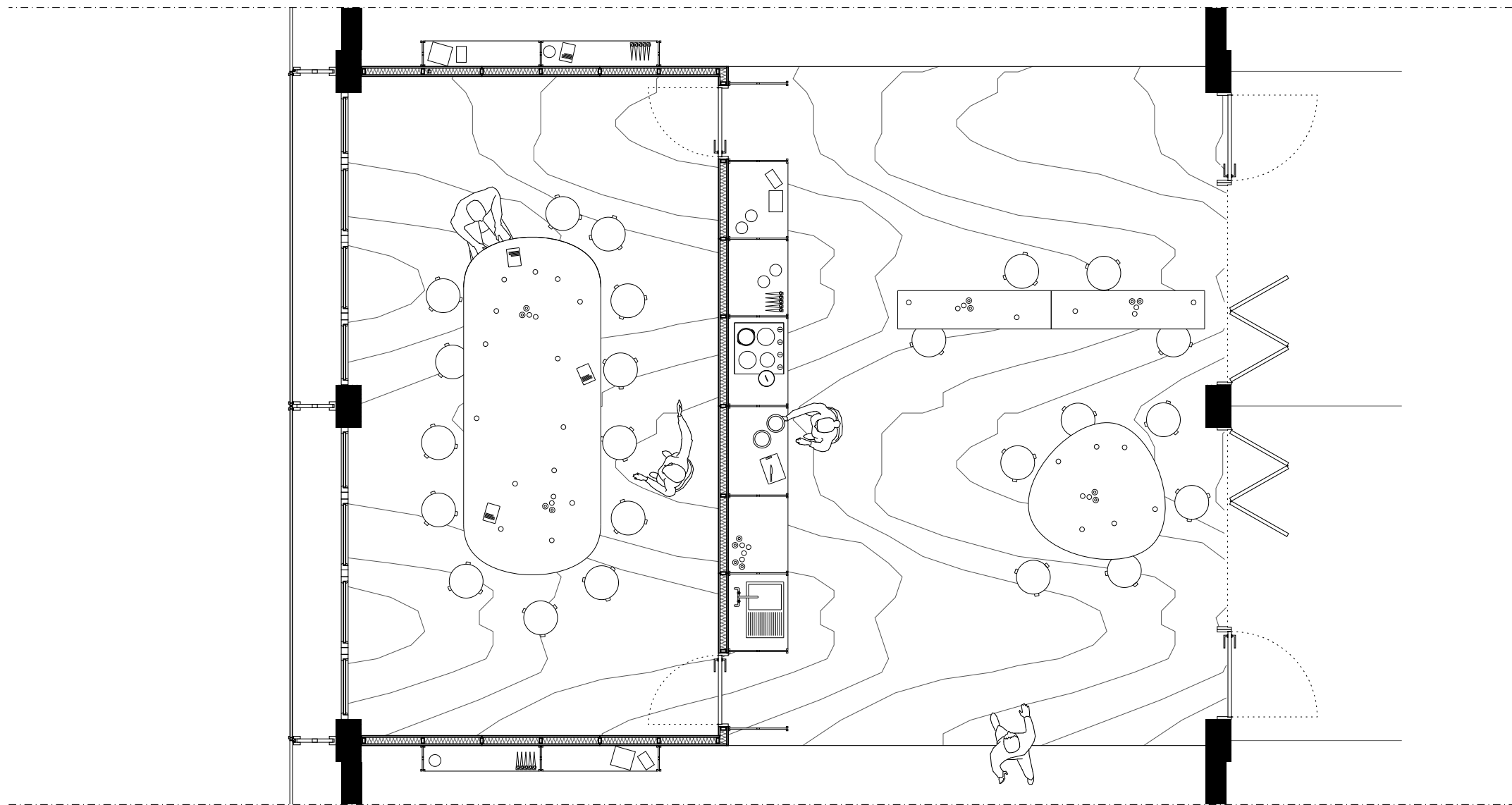
The remaining built structure

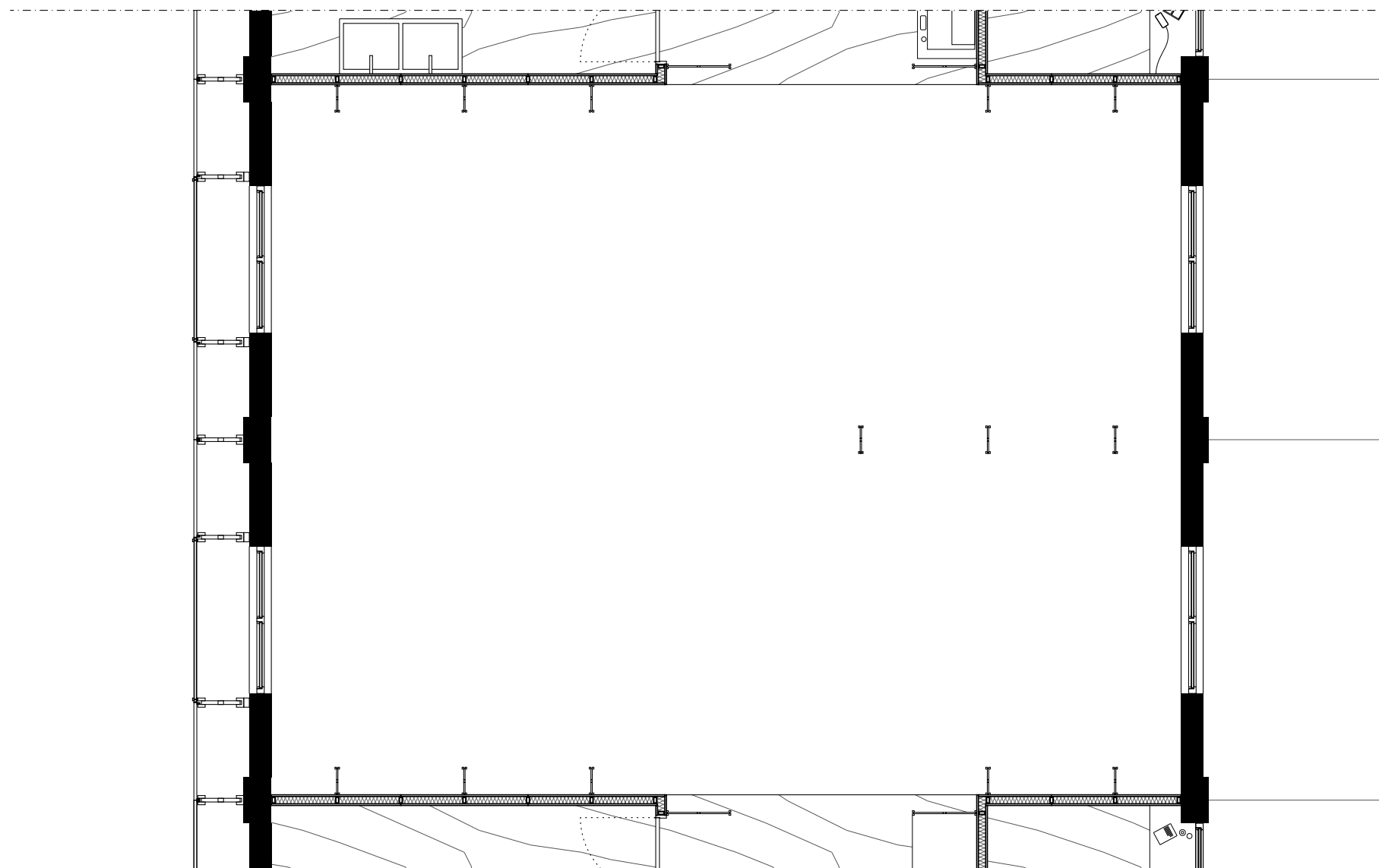


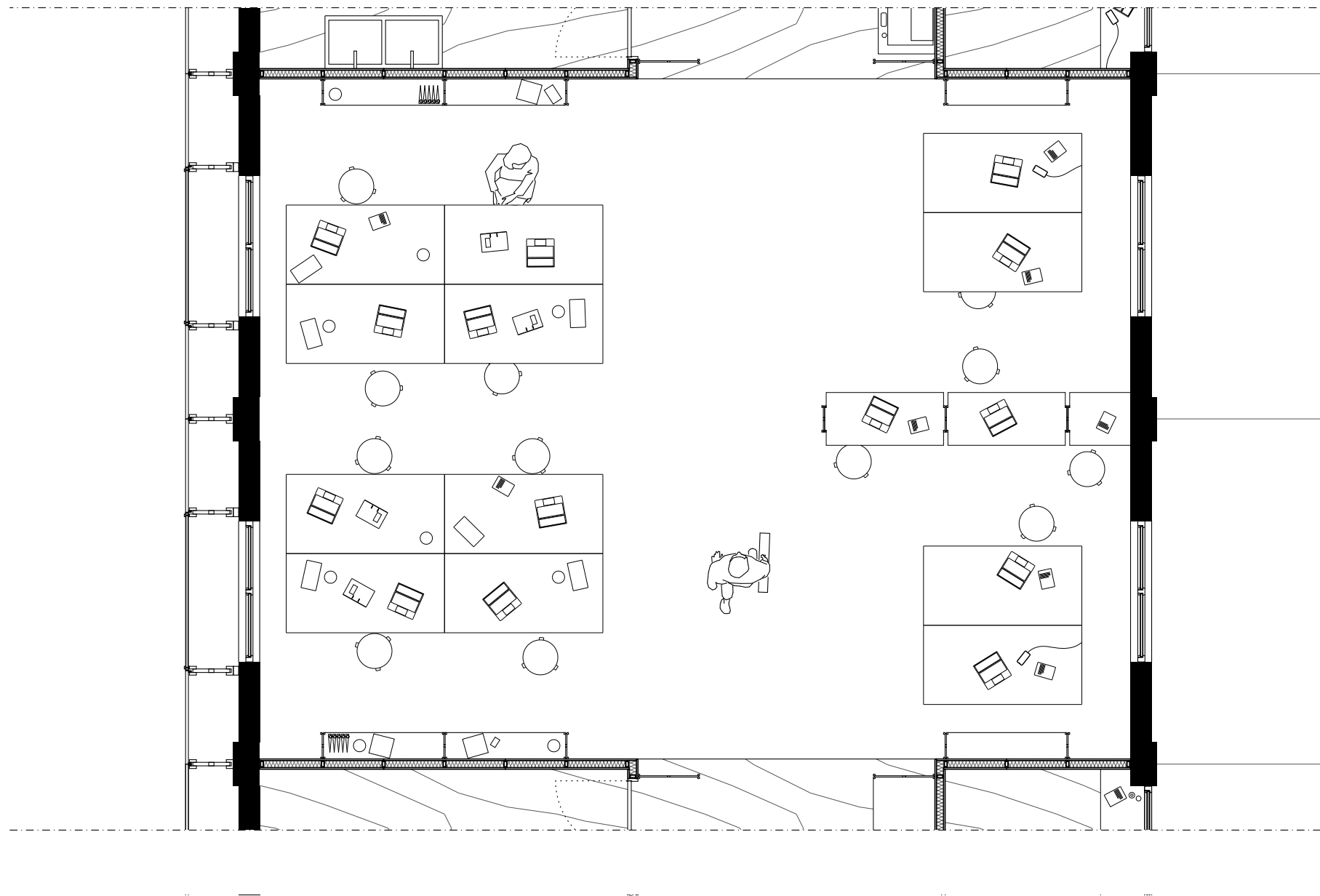




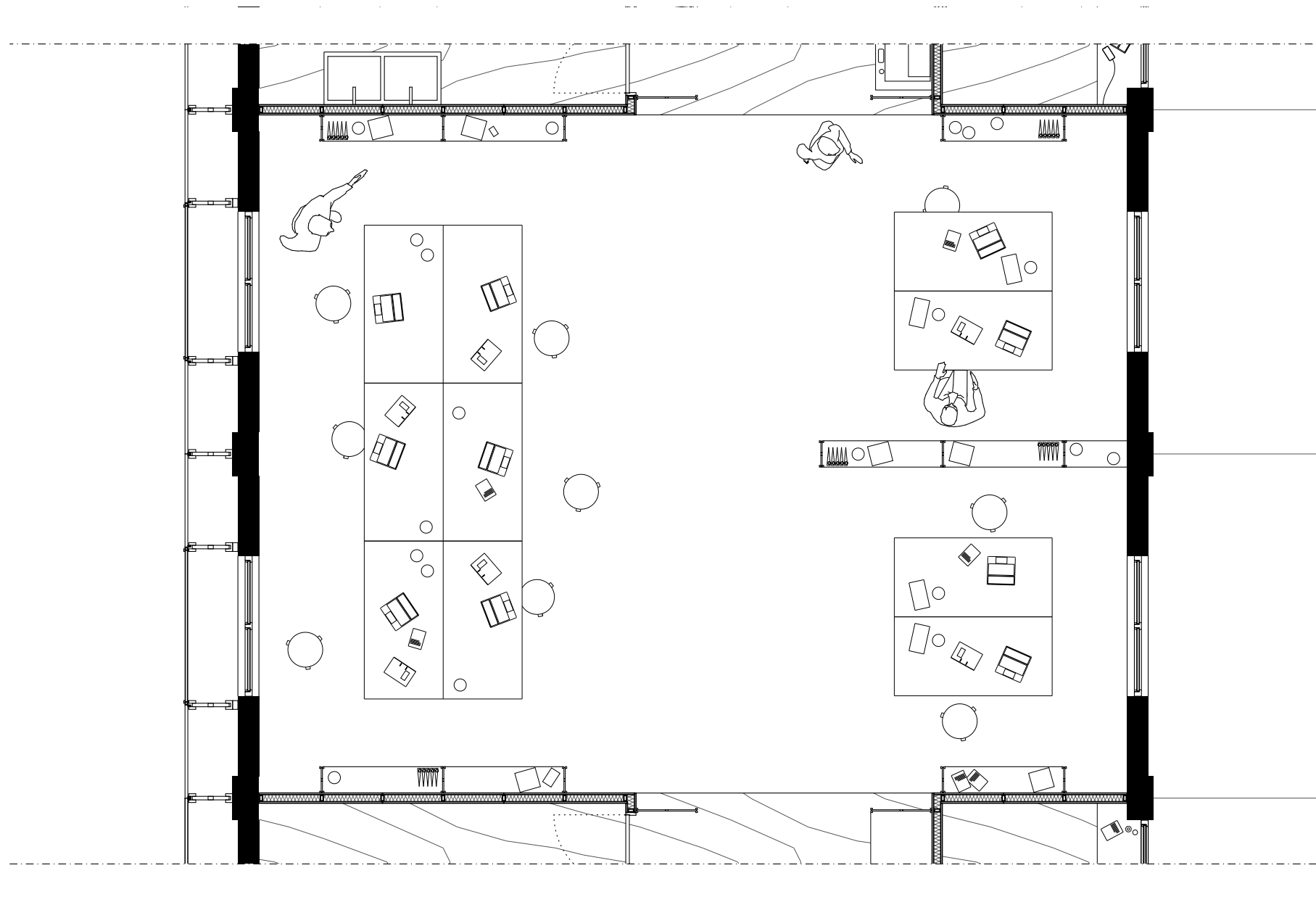


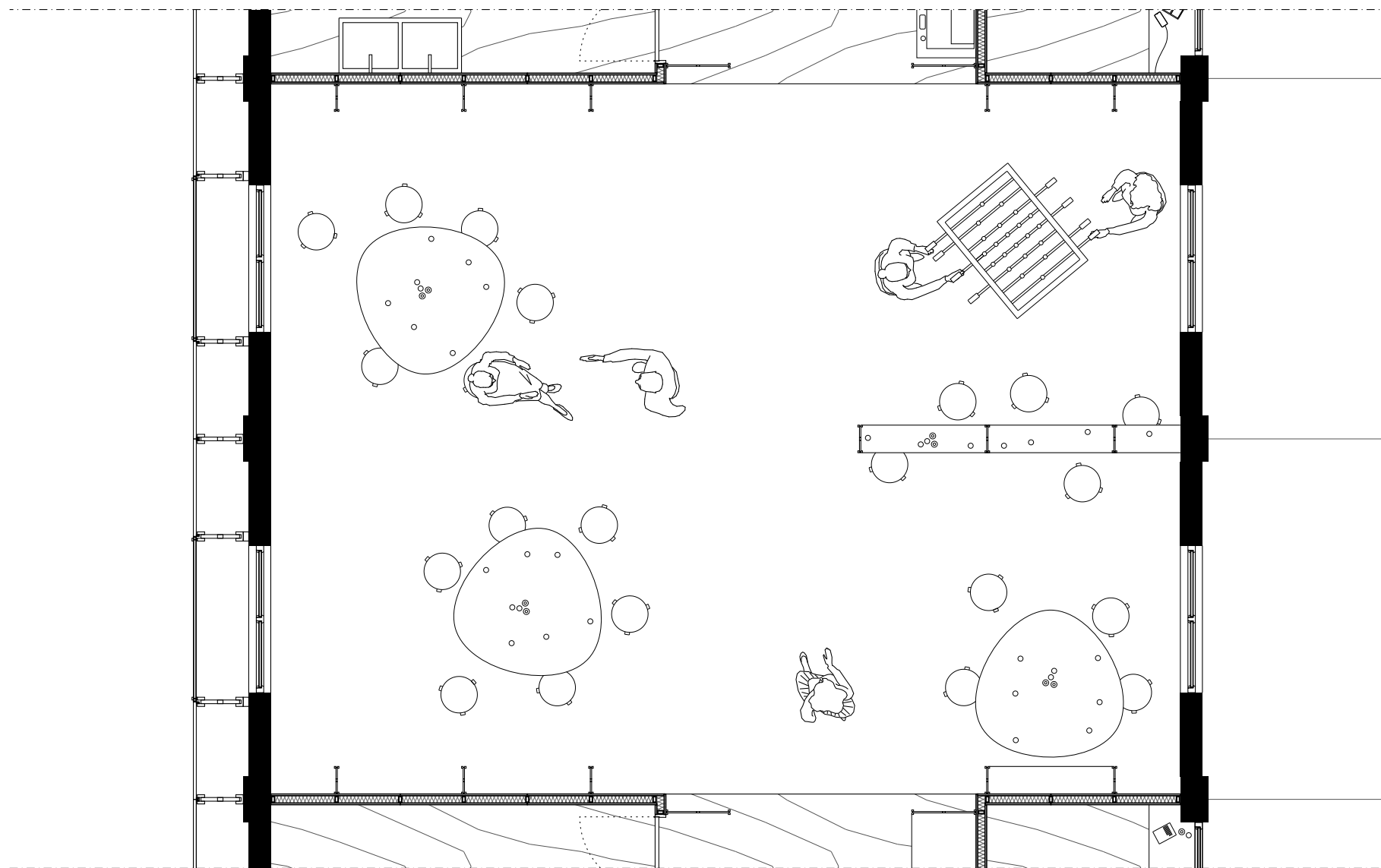


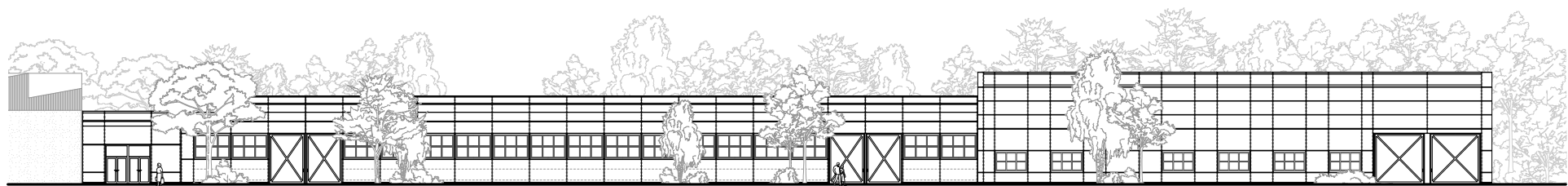


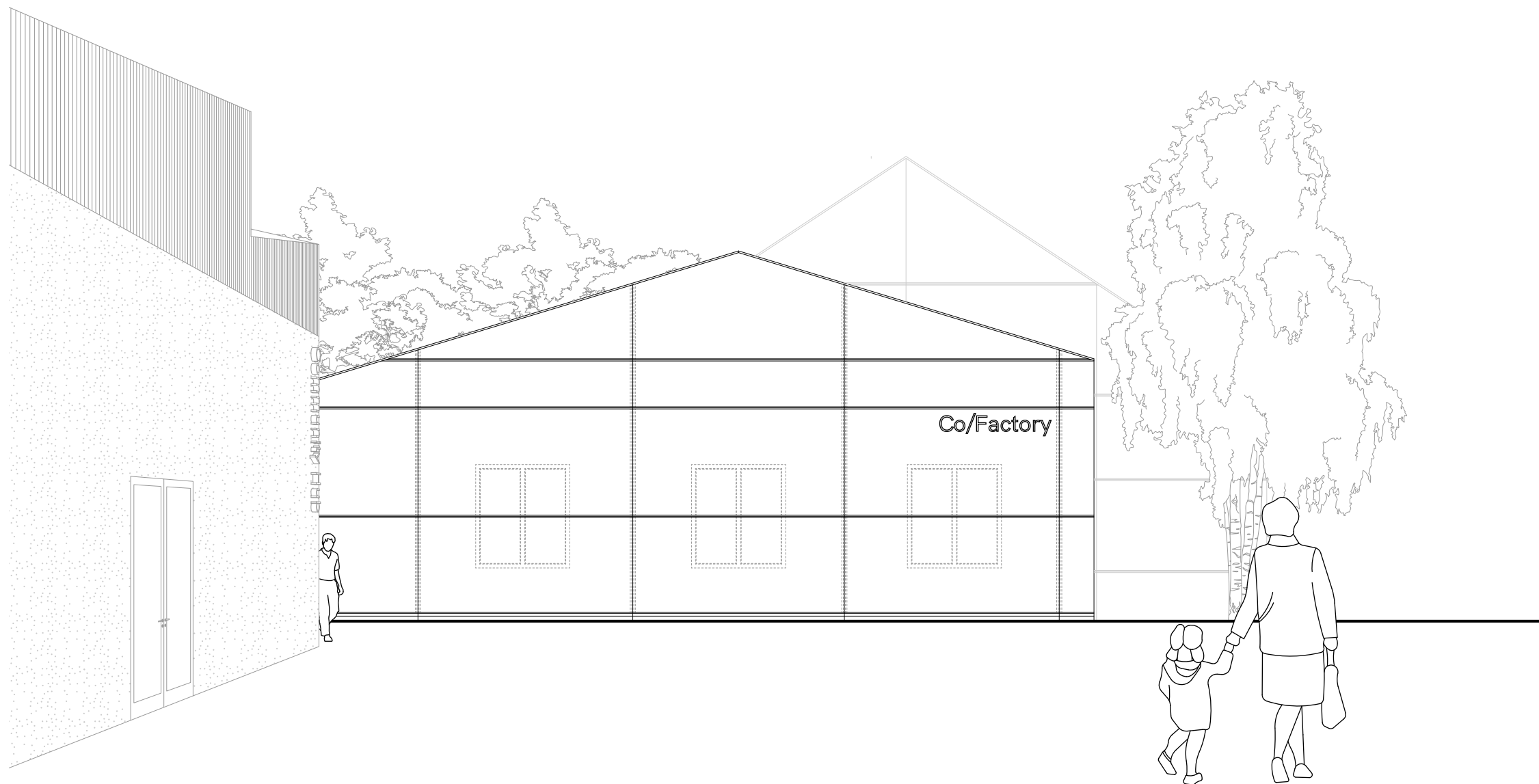






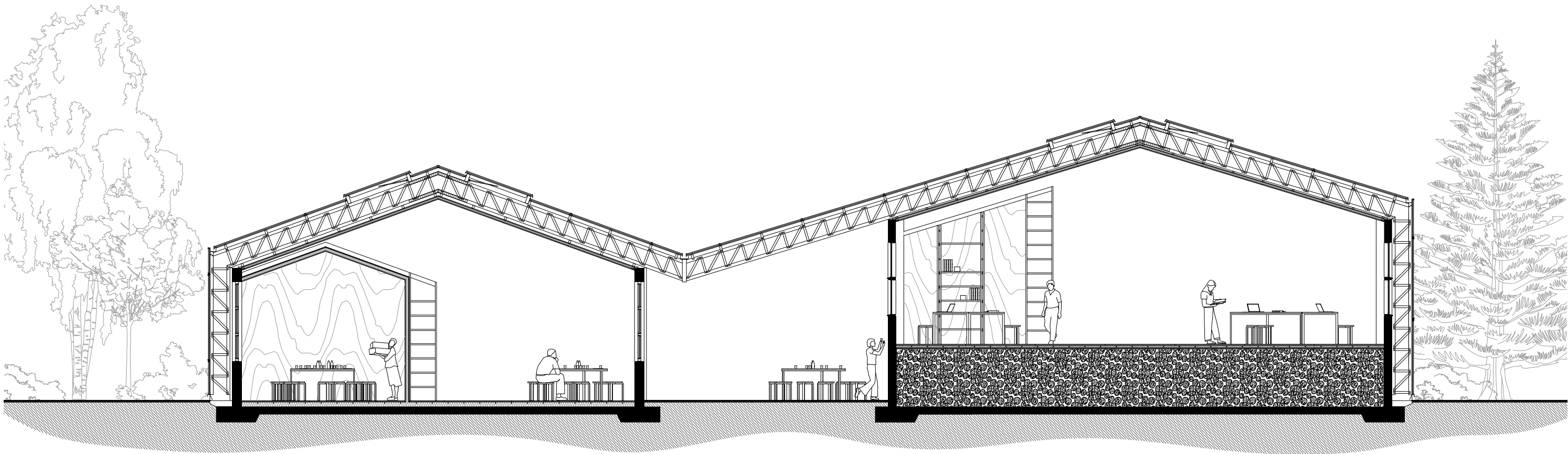




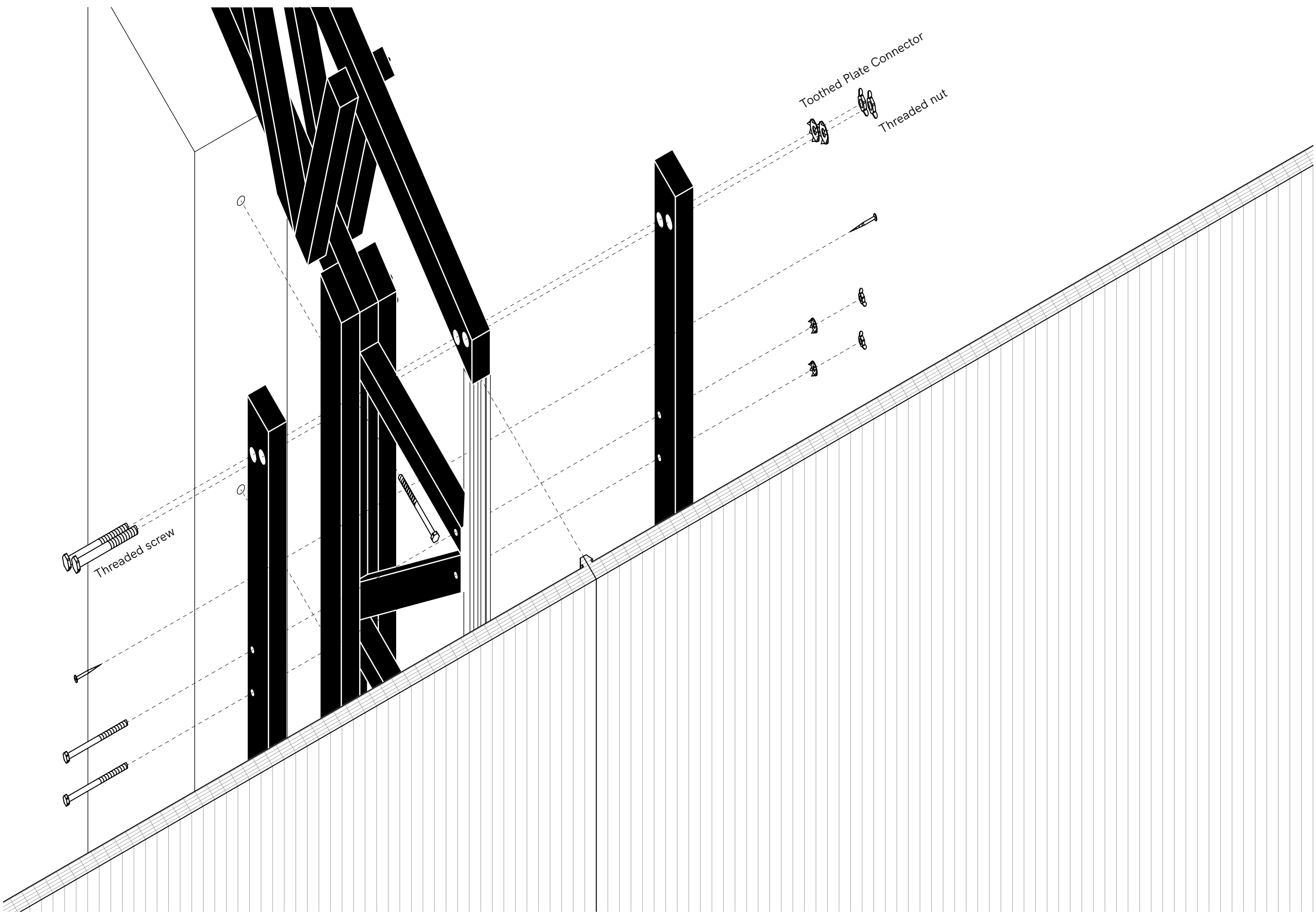






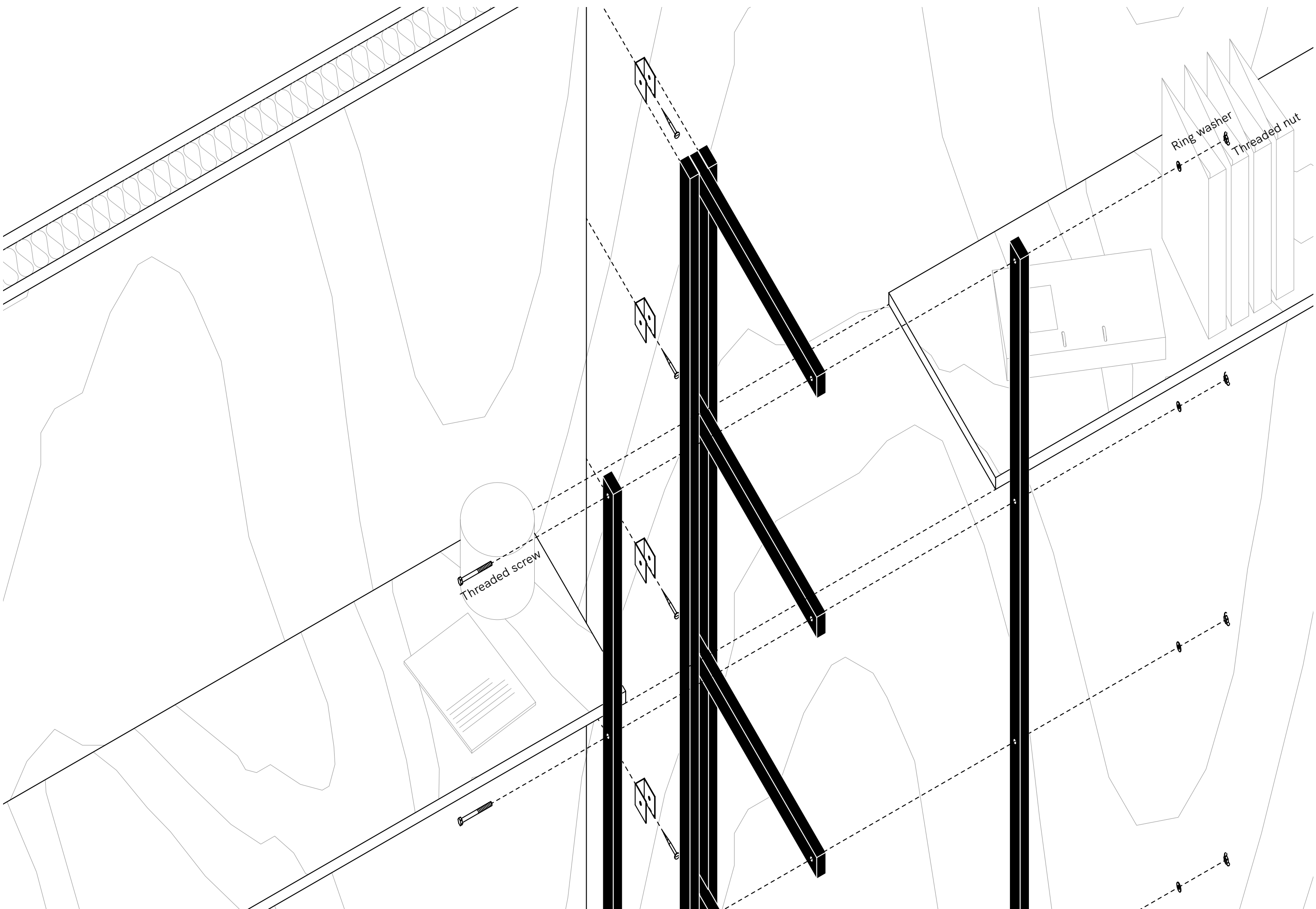


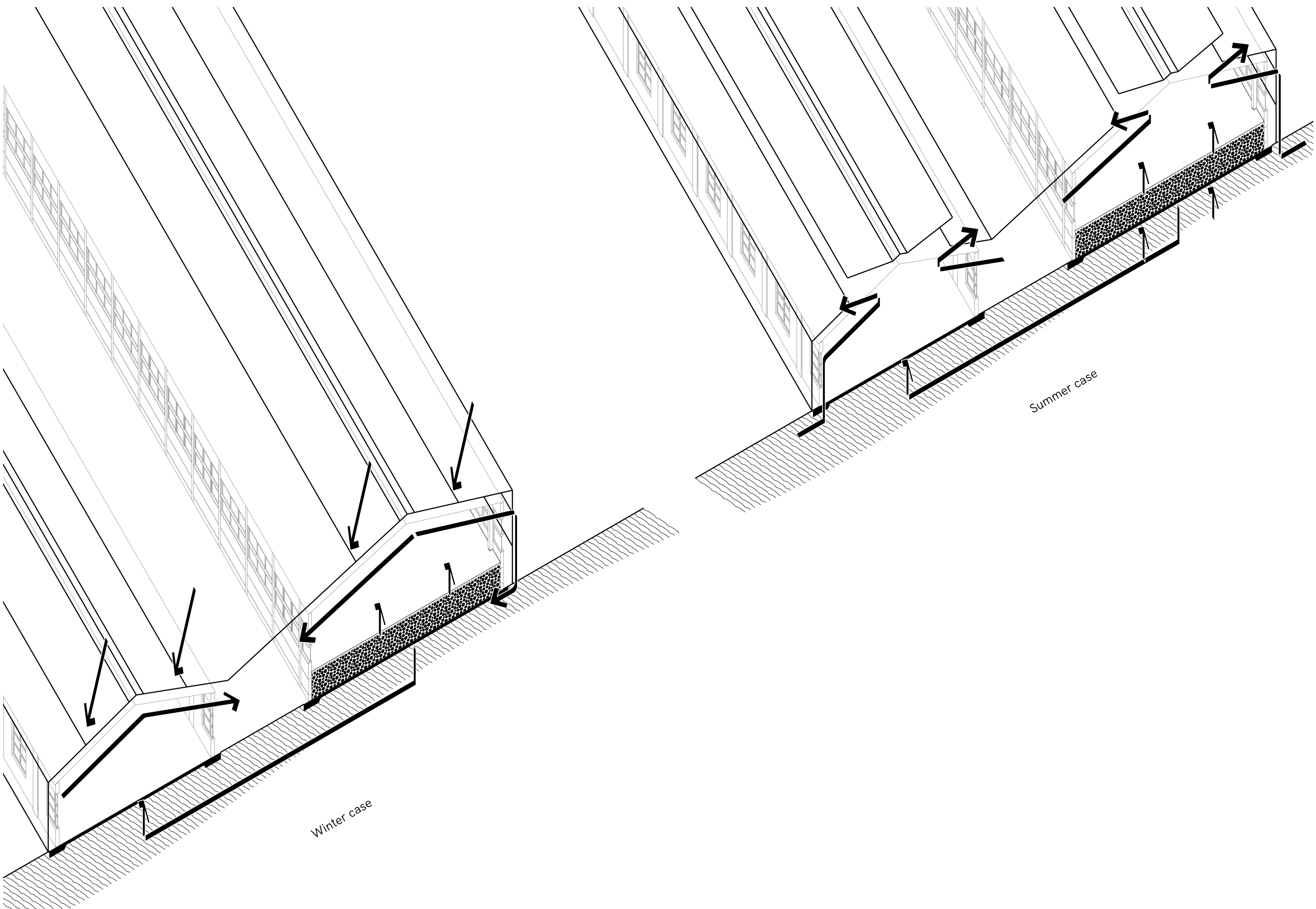
Section A-A: Vertical layers and variety in working spaces — 1:100

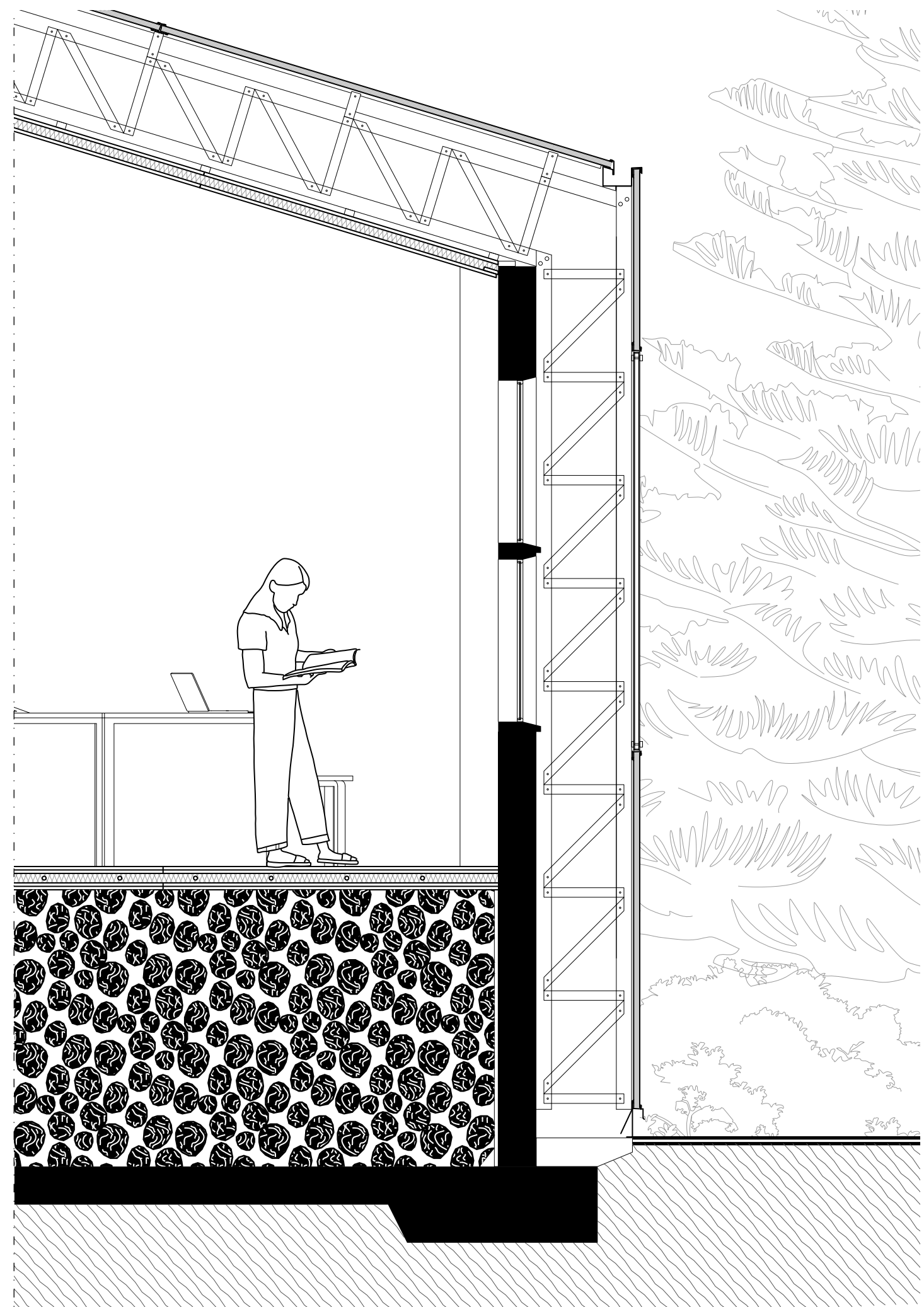
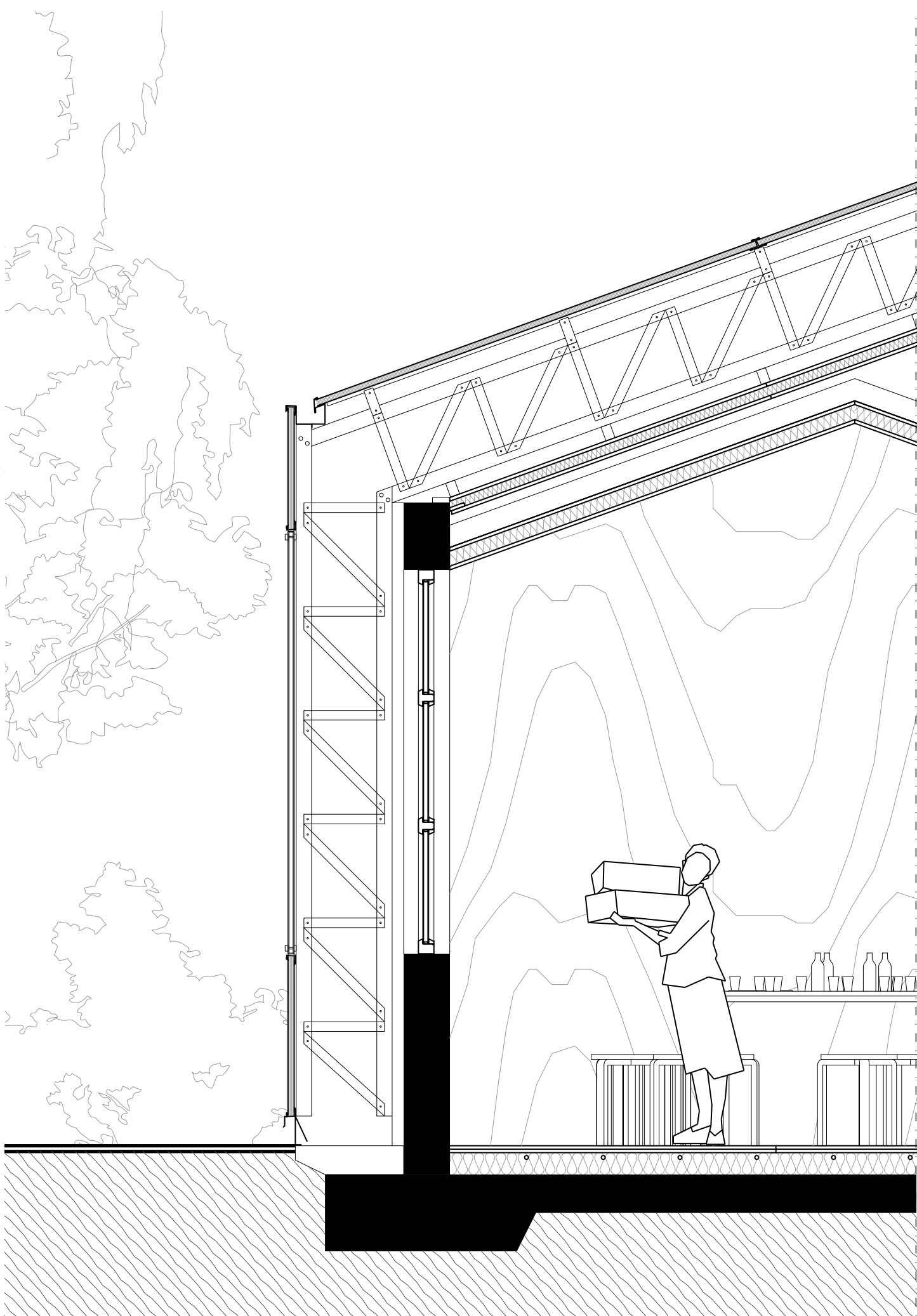


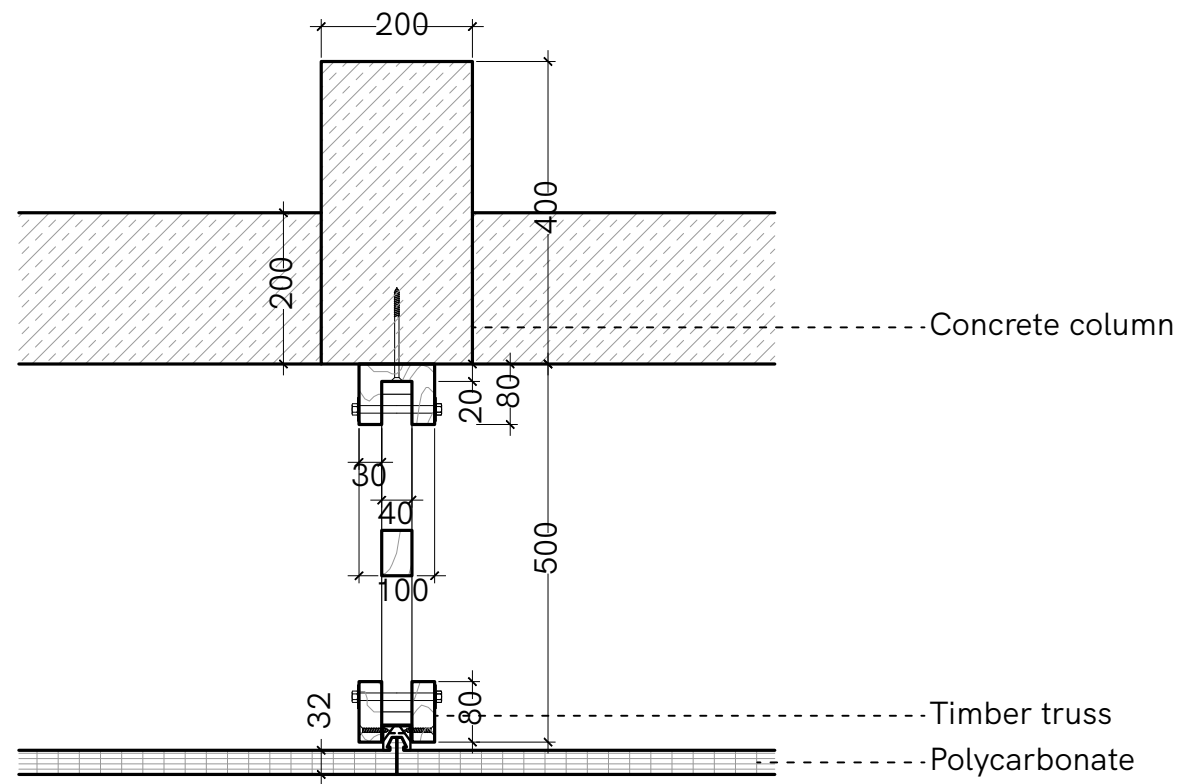
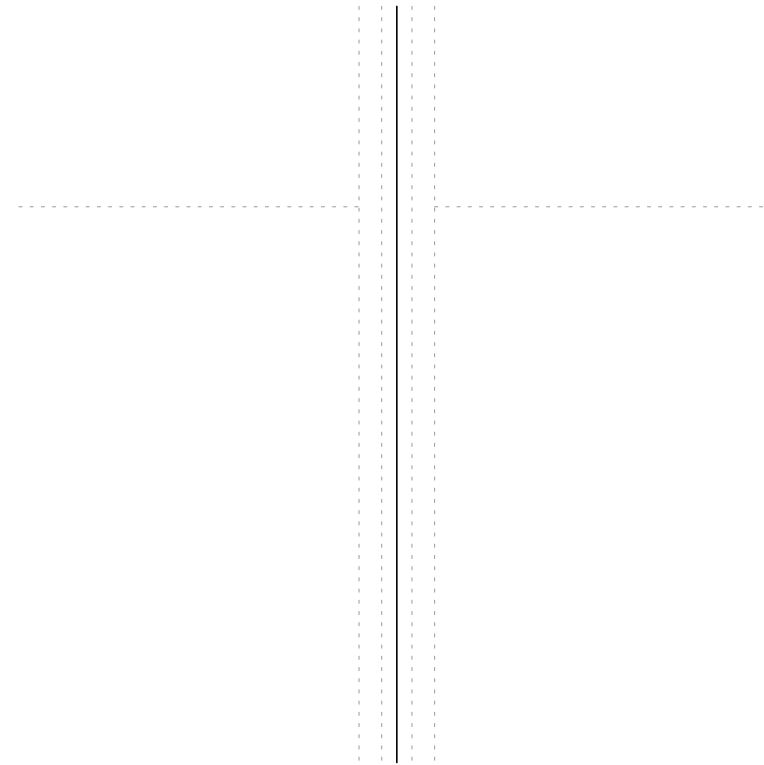
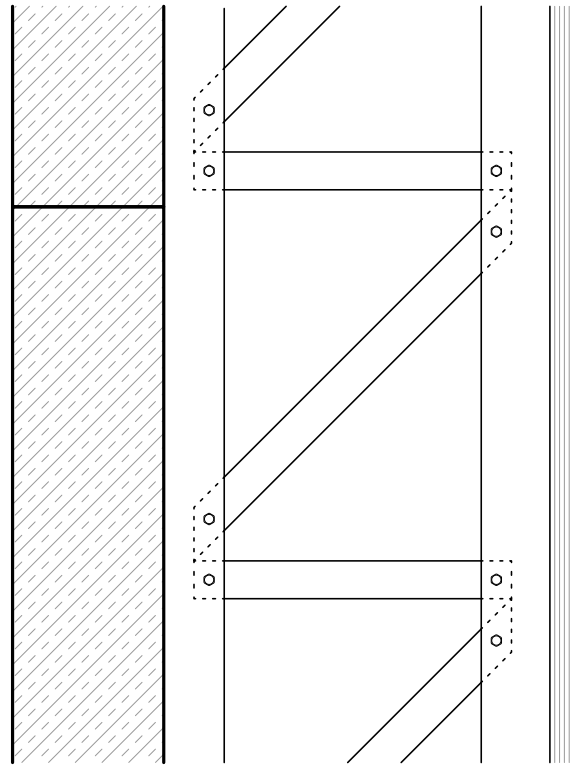
Construction and assembly of the climate coat

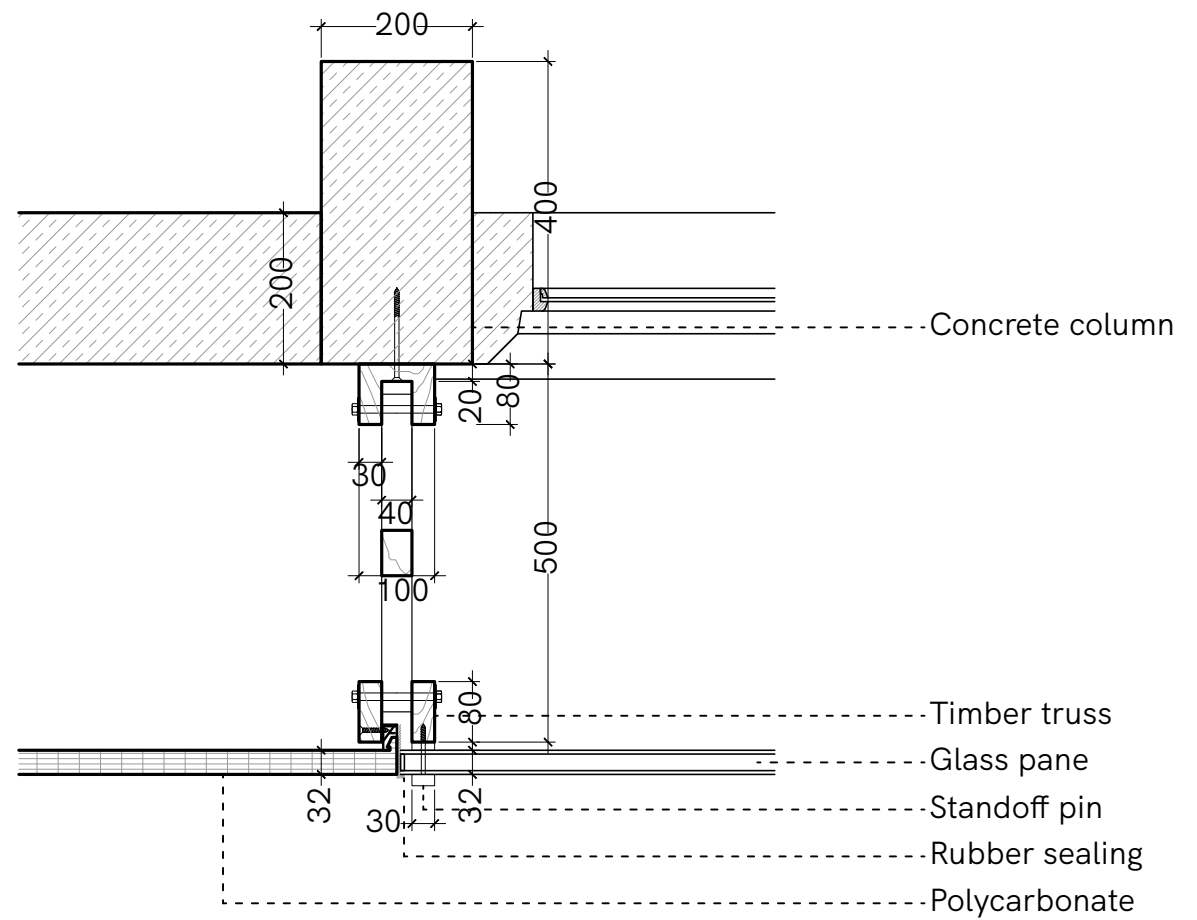
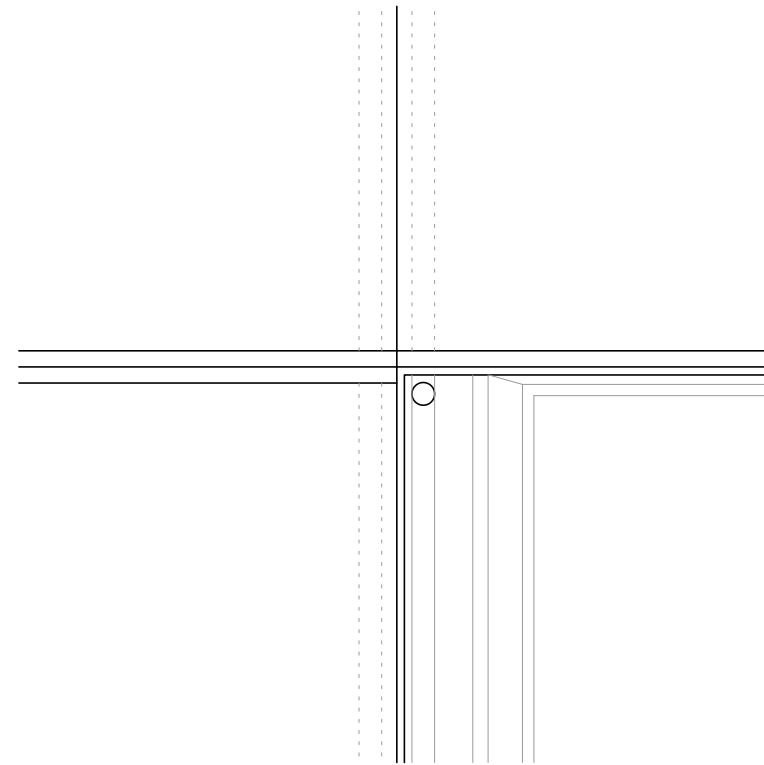
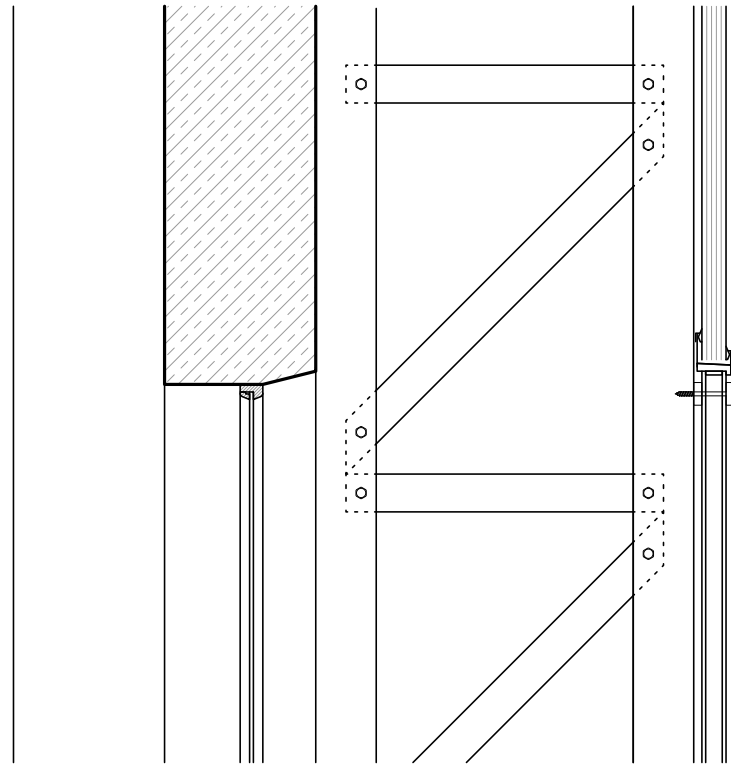


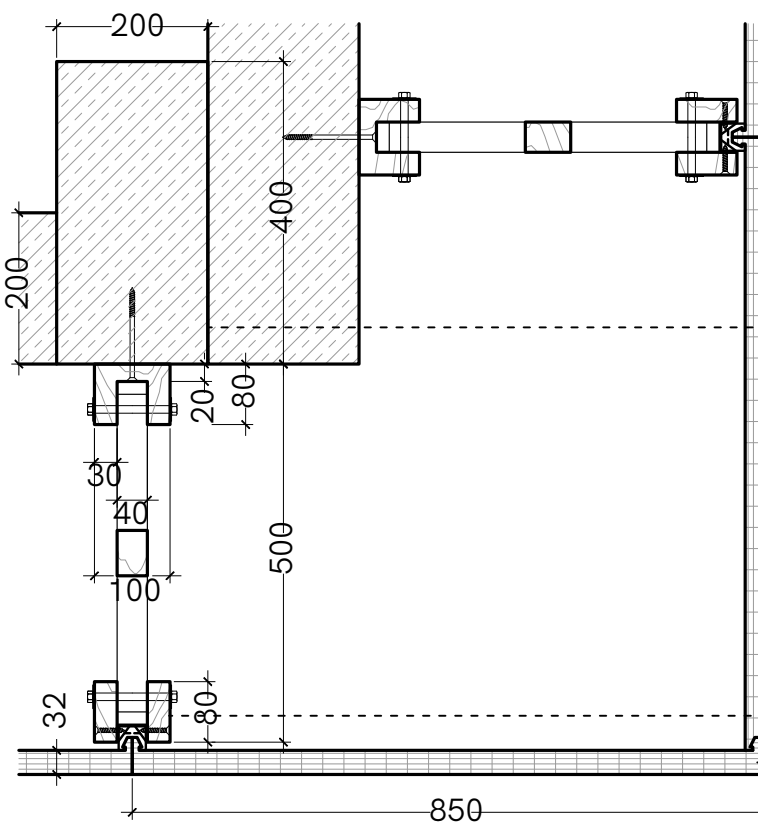


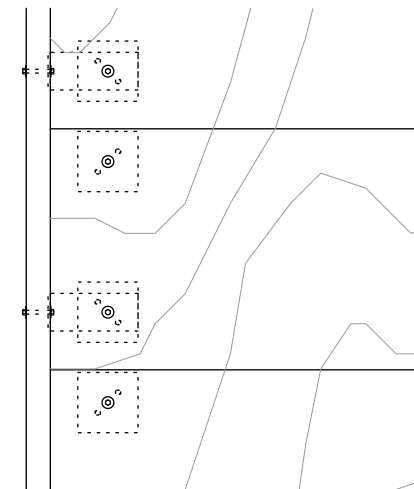
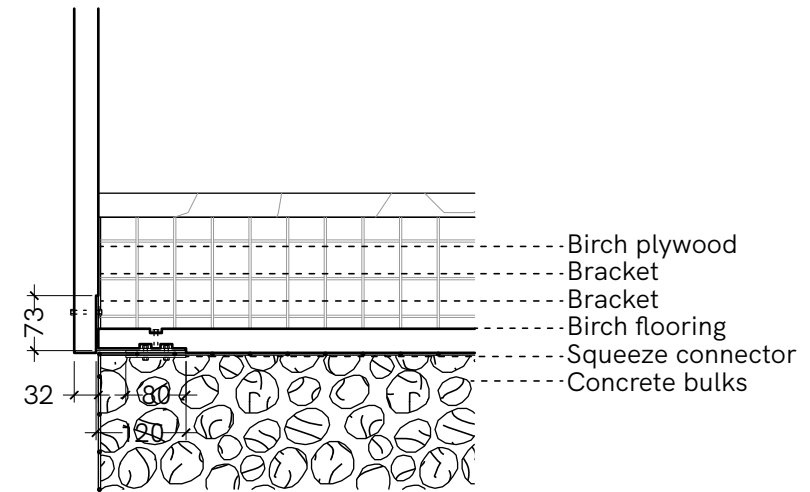
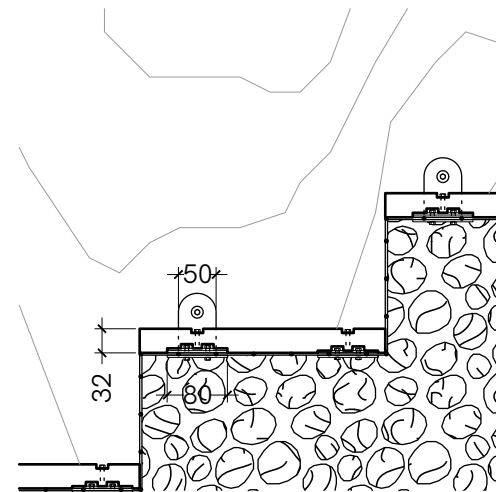




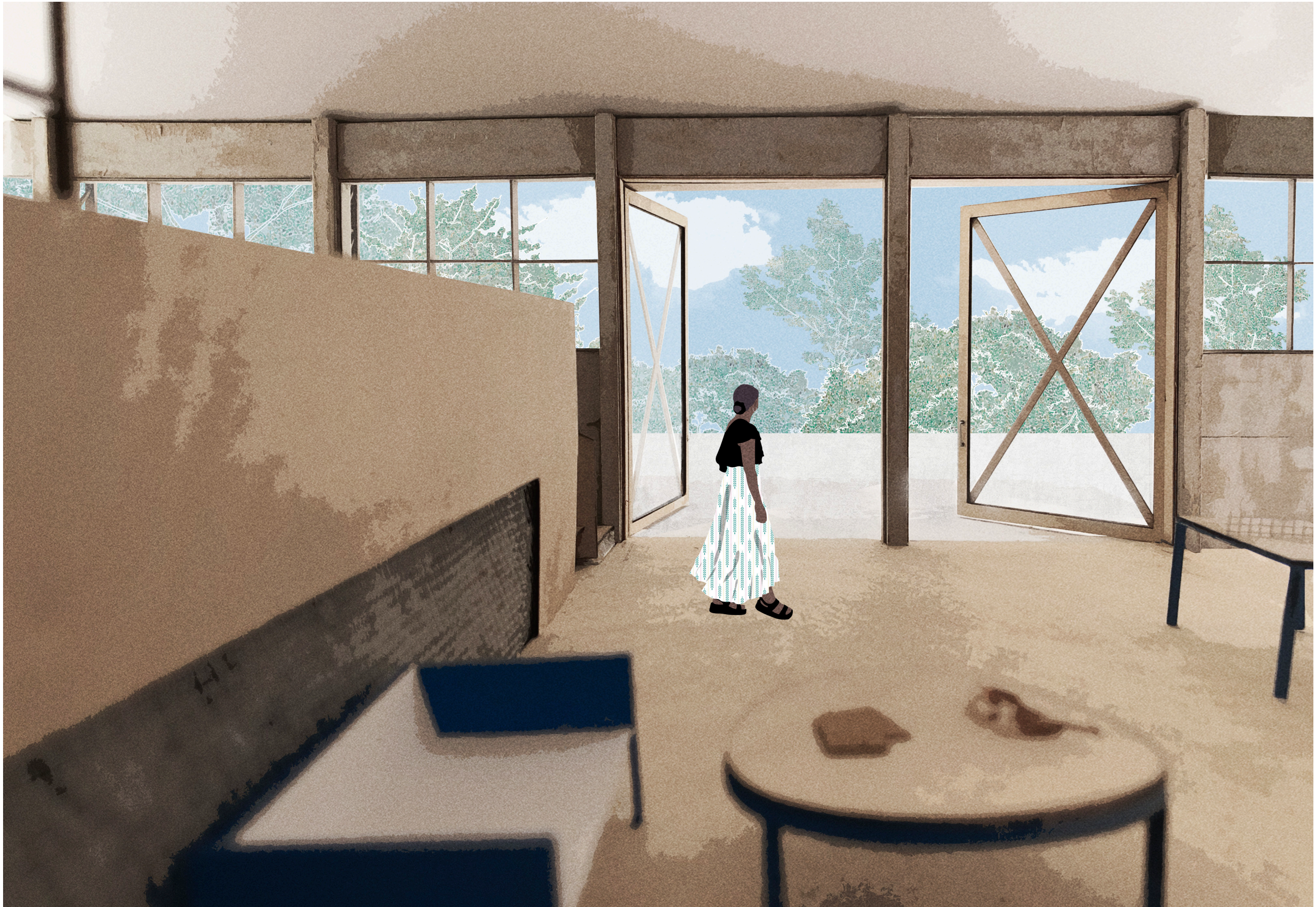












A prototype for rural vacancies





Booth element as a space activator





Booth element as a zone generator





Emphasizing the qualities of the surrounding

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The atrium as a circulation space and room for temporary work





The twofold function of the thermal mass presents the sites past





Wrapping the existing in a translucent climate coat