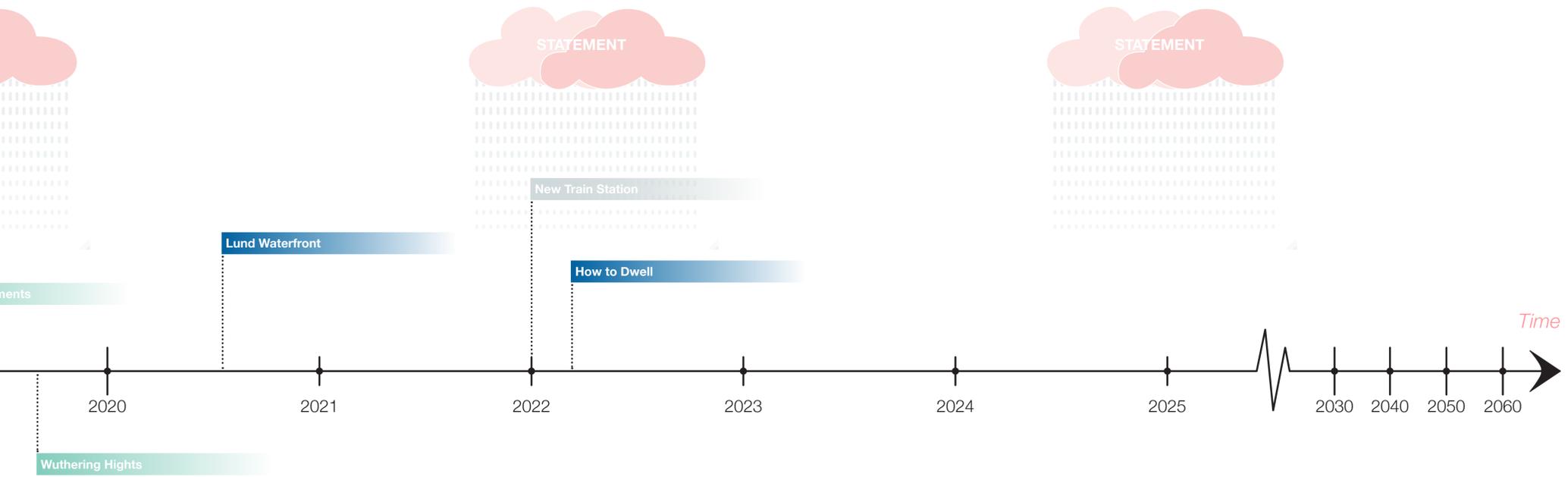
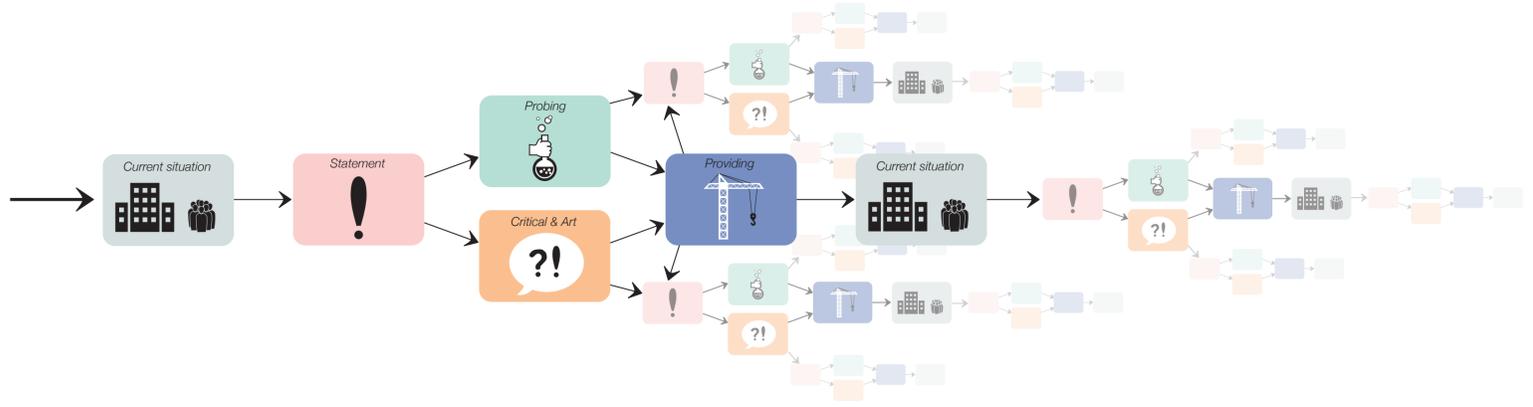


WORK FLOW

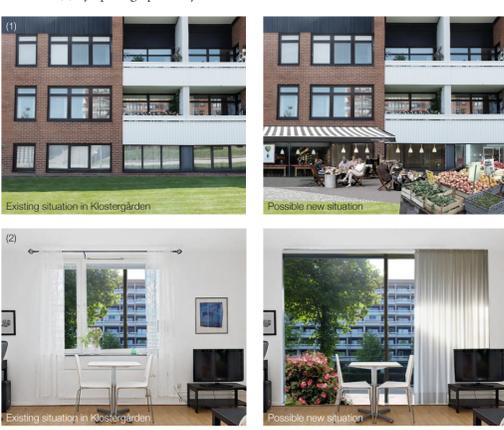
The diagram is demonstrating how the Monster Planning stages relate to and feed each other. The current situation is always the point of departure consisting of environment, people, culture etc. Statements are formulated and grow into projects, either *art & critical* or *probing*. They might eventually lead to *providing* projects, but could just as well end up defining new statements. The *providing* projects add to a new general situation which in turn can lead to the formation of new statements.



TENTATIVE COLLAGES

The Tentative Collage method can be used when trying out new possible situations based on existing qualities. We believe that transforming instead of demolishing is better for sustainability reasons (environmentally, economically and socially), which is why this method is useful when communicating ideas in an easily understandable way.

The following examples show two existing situations and how they have been changed in fairly simple ways: (1) by adding live/work spaces in dwelling areas and/or (2) by opening up visually between



HOW TO DWELL

Housing areas on the site today are mainly located in the North west (Sotarevagen, Malarevagen and Radmansvagen) and in the East (Klostergarden). According to the City of Lund the population is growing and more dwellings are needed, but where and how should we dwell?

With the created statements in mind, different locations for new dwellings could be found. For example, big mono-functional areas like the green lawn west of the railway, the football fields or the big parking lots north of Kallbybadet could all be considered for further development. The existing housing could also be developed, or other unused buildings could be transformed. The following example shows how a dwelling project could develop in the industrial area west of the railway, based on the statements *big mono-functional spaces are unreasonable* and *care for the existing*.

The industrial area is today characterized by its large-scale and lack of accessibility and only about 30% of the area is rented out, according to the site manager. Temporary events like pop-up stores, workshops or performances would help to establish the area among the public and new passage ways would make it more accessible. The tradition of cultivation in the neighborhood could be encouraged by giving space to common gardening

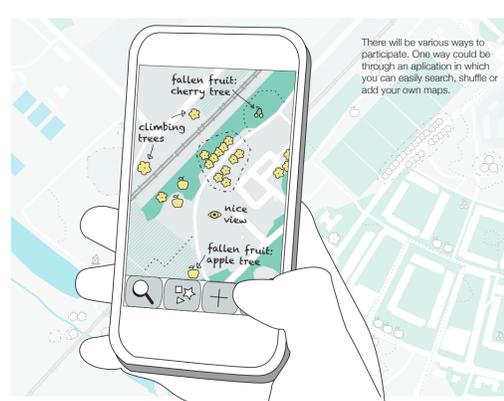
and depending on the popularity of the temporary projects, some of them could become more permanent. Parts of the industrial building could be transformed to dwellings or live/work spaces and, depending on the development, even more dwellings could be introduced. Together with the new train station, this possible future project would help activate Åkerlund & Rausing's väg and make the whole area more vibrant.



TREASURE MAPPING

In traditional planning, local knowledge and interests are easily forgotten in favor of large-scale aspects. Treasure Mapping enables small stories to take part in a larger context. With this dynamic and never ending method, where maps are created and layered on top of each other, anyone can add information: a child, the municipality, a community, a tourist etc. The contents of a map can vary both in scale and character. Infrastructure, housing, culture, environment, history, all form stories independent of hierarchy or scale. By mixing various maps different stories will be layered upon each other and add nuances to the context.

Above all, this is a tool for investigating existing qualities of a place. In a planning process Treasure Mapping can question the established norms; like who will live in a certain area, what activities can take place on a football field, or where it is appropriate to grow vegetables. This method could infiltrate a communal process that is usually controlled from above and there by make it more democratic. Treasure Mapping does not, however, have to produce a result. The process can be a motive in and of itself by simply giving people the opportunity to express themselves in their surroundings.



WUTHERING HEIGHTS

At the end of Åkerlund & Rausing's Väg there is a plateau with great views of Høje å and the fields to the south.

By creating a small parking lot and a few simple walkways, one can easily make this place accessible for more people while also establishing a welcome destination at the end of an otherwise truncated road.

An observation tower that allows visitors to climb up above the rosehip bushes and have a clear view in all directions could eventually be built. This could become an excellent place for Lund's birdwatchers or for watching fireworks on New Year's Eve.



PRESCHOOL ALLOTMENT

Klostergårdens preschool groups already go on walks in the allotment area. We propose that the Preschool Väderleken should rent one of the allotments closest to its schoolyard. In this way, children can take part in the life of the allotment gardens and get to know the other gardeners.

Interesting conflicts and meetings could then arise that provoke beneficial changes and increased participation in the gardens. Learning about plants and gardening from an early age is also an easy way of showing the value of being close to nature.



LUND WATERFRONT

Lund has always been missing one natural element, water. On warm summer days, residents of Lund have to travel to, for example, Dalby Quarry or Lomma Beach, to cool down. There exist, however, great possibilities within Lund of supply its residents with water-filled environments. Høje å, the fields toward Staffanstorps, the meadows full of livestock, the water treatment plant's dams together with Klostergårdens large apartment blocks and Kallbybadet form an environment, that is both an urban and wild, at Lund's southern border.

The Water Treatment Plant's dams will, within a foreseeable future, not be needed for their current function. This provides Lund a great opportunity to transform one or several of the dams into bathing areas that would surely become a point of attraction and hopefully inspire more recreational projects in the area. The dams would need to be dug-out, cleaned of old sediment, and provided with new water and a cleaning system. When the dams are suitable for bathing, new elements, such as beaches, diving platforms, terraces, and improved

accessibility, can gradually be added. To make sure that these projects don't harm existing qualities in the area, it is essential that biodiversity is taken into consideration in every step of the process.

Høje å is currently victim to over-fertilization and toxic heavy metals. By changing the course of the river and adding more meanders, one can improve the oxygen levels of the water, which in turn leads to many benefits, including increased biodiversity.

