

# REIMAGINING INDUSTRIAL SPACES:

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## CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC RENEWAL THROUGH NON-EXTRACTIVENESS

### WHY?

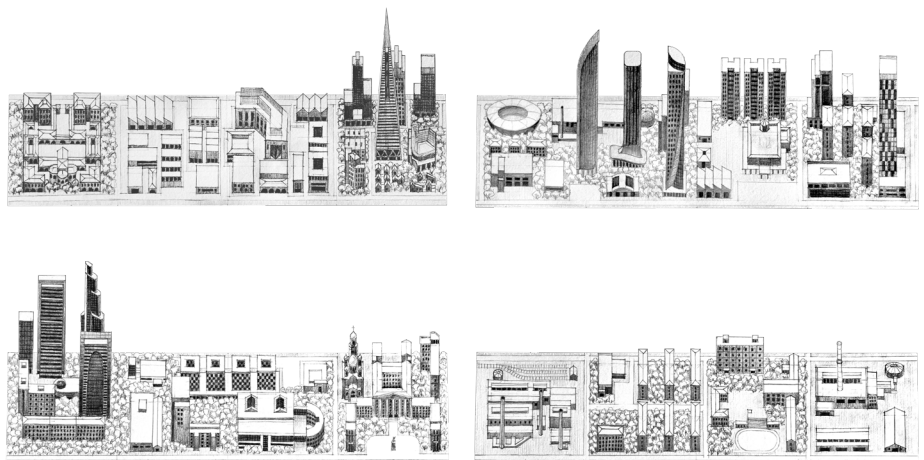
The project's relevance comes from global ecological, resource, and political crises, such as the era of total denial of the old by the new generation, destruction and loss of human and material resources, and the questionable quality of the environment. I became intrigued by how things might change in the future after overcoming these barriers and what contribution architecture could make, as well as what preventive measures could be taken. For example, promoting rapid economic and social growth, leading to the renewal and improvement of the environment, restoration of the cultural and historical layers of large and small settlements, and helping to avoid societal degradation and the formation of new subsidized territories.

### HOW?

During the pre-project analysis, I delved into the concept of a non-extractive approach (a method of preserving material and social resources) and industrial parks (modern and efficient drivers of territorial development and economy). This led me to the idea of refurbishing industrial parks by reusing the territory of former production sites inherited from the 20th century. This way, we could preserve their production potential while integrating them into the city system, which has expanded over time.

THE INDUSTRIAL PARK MODELS I  
ANALYZED.

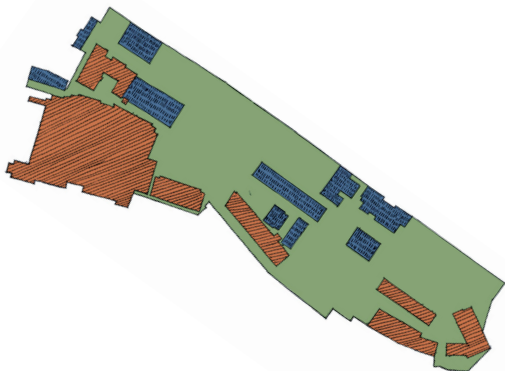
AMERICAN, ASIAN, EUROPEAN,  
POST-SOVIET, MONOCITIES.



## HOW?

Additionally, I observed that despite their positive environmental qualities, modern industrial parks lack a cultural component. While they produce goods and intellectual property, they often overlook the production or preservation of cultural identity and diversity due to globalization. Therefore, repurposing them on the territory of abandoned factories could lead to the preservation of industrial heritage in various countries, as any industrial space is a cultural legacy, within its own aesthetic, remaining an isolated industry throughout the history of industrial development. Particularly, this is relevant in post-Soviet spaces like contemporary Ukraine, which inherited many industrial territories from the Soviet Union but were abandoned or destroyed due to crises and conflicts.

This leads me to an urbanistic project focused on working with spaces and functions within the industrial park. For me, buildings are secondary in this project; they are tools in shaping these spaces and their extensions. «Openness» and «closeness» create a comfortable environment for leisure and work, as two opposites gives rise to alternative space. Various diagrams allow for describing the project on different scales, from the city to the specific plot. A scale model of the area helps visualize the plot in volume and better understand its compositional and spatial changes. An axonometric drawing of the area, sections of the site, plan and a view from a human perspective should help envision life within the project and understand how production, sociocultural, and transit functions can coexist.



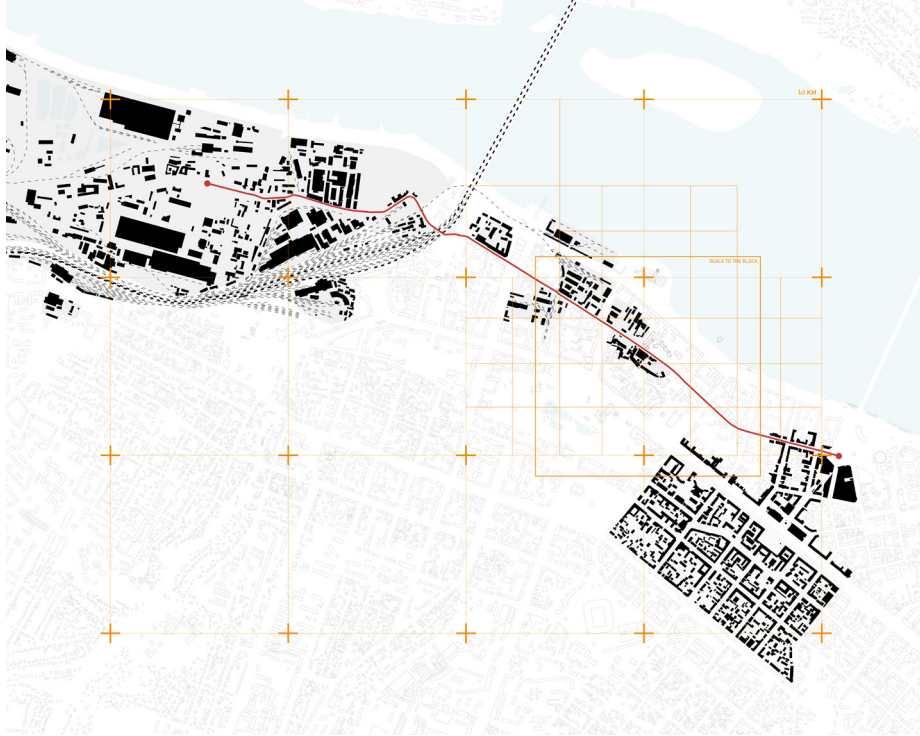
SCHEME OF  
OPENNESS (BLUE) |  
CLOSENESS (ORANGE) |  
ALTERNATIVE (GREEN)  
SPACES



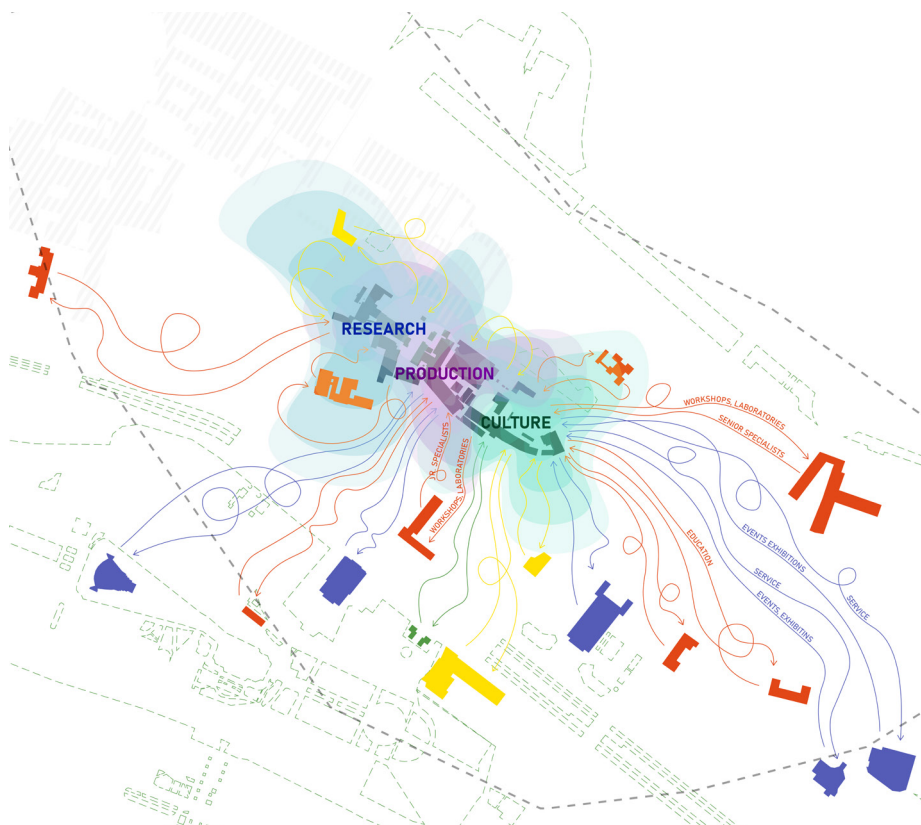
SATELLITE VIEW ON SITE

## WHERE?

The project is located on the territory of two adjacent abandoned enterprises in the city of Dnipro, Ukraine. Due to its proximity to the city center, the site is surrounded by a sufficient number of socio-cultural objects within a 10-minute reach, and there is also a mansion belonging to a wellknown writer Helena Petrovna Blavatsky on the plot. All of this could influence the functions within the industrial park



LOCATION OF THE SITE RELATIVE TO THE HISTORICAL CENTER AND THE LARGE INDUSTRIAL ZONE



SOCIO-CULTURAL STRATEGY