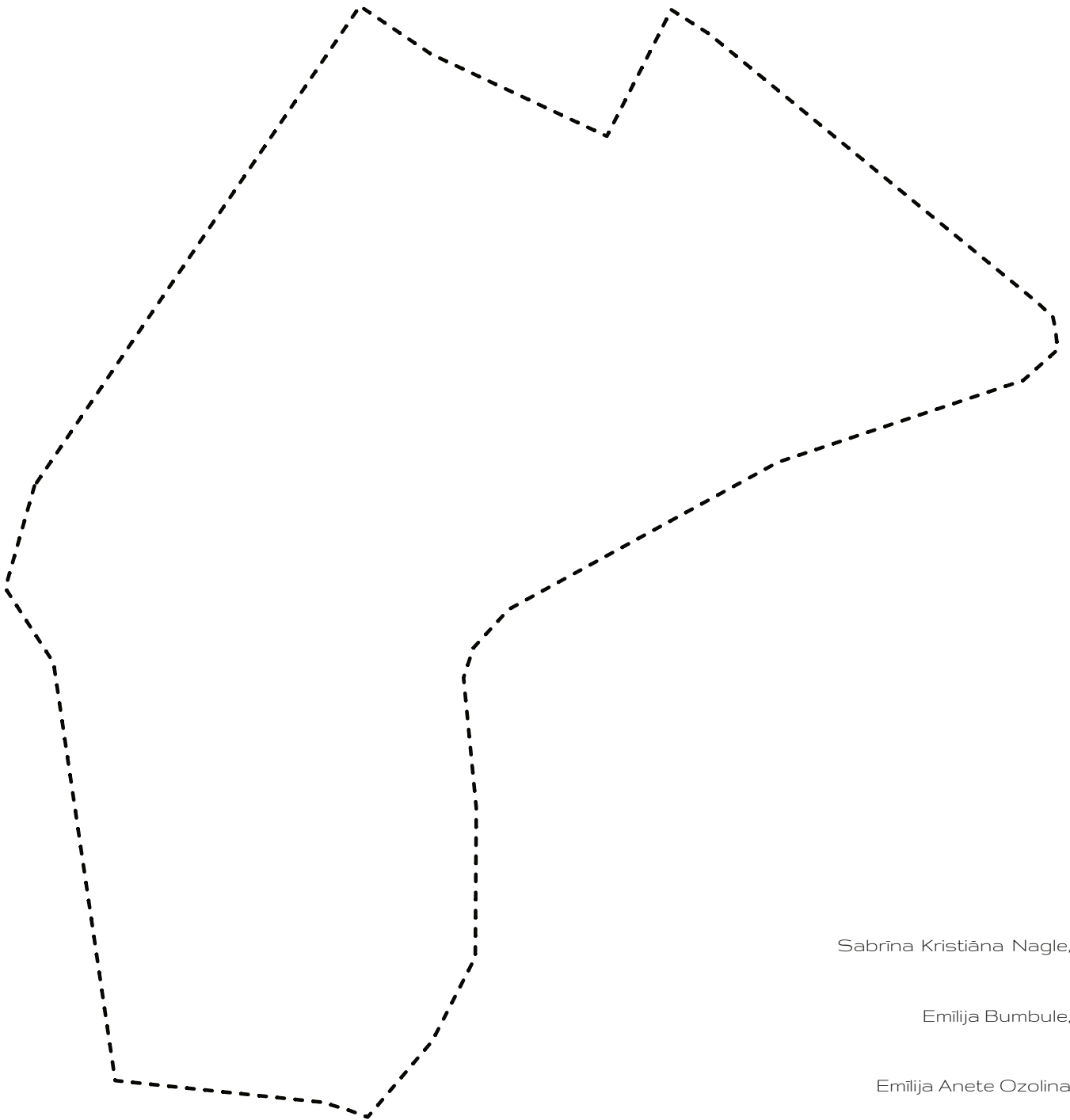


borderland



Sabrīna Kristiāna Nagle,

Emīlija Bumbule,

Emīlija Anete Ozolina



2025



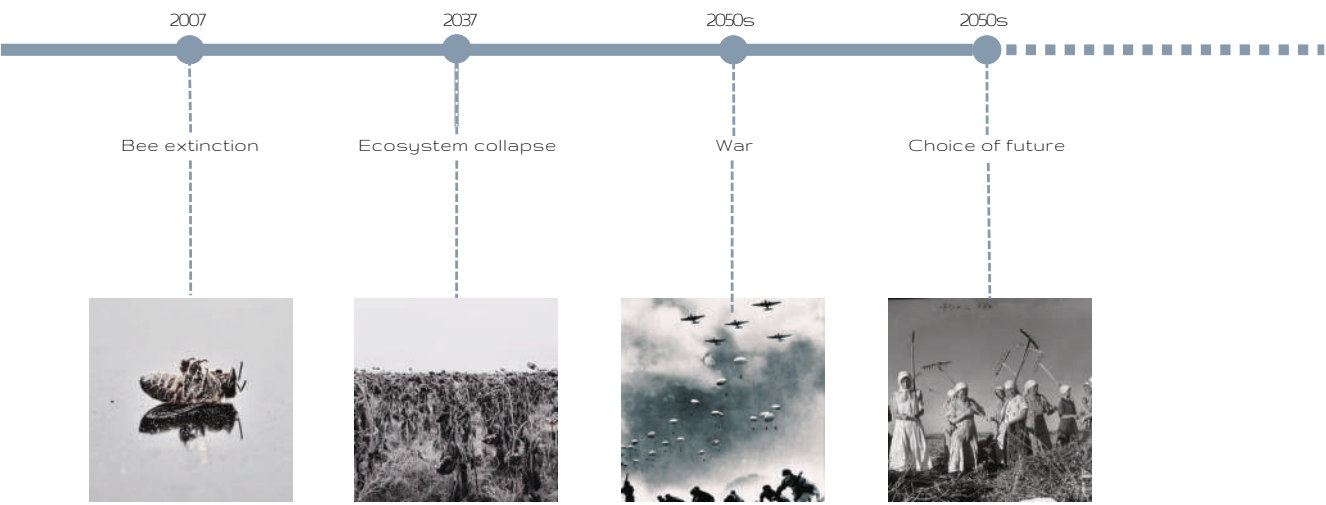
Farming in 2025

In 2025, modern farming practices continue to pose serious threats to bee populations around the world. Monoculture farming—growing a single crop over large areas—has become widespread, reducing the diversity of flowering plants that bees rely on for food. This lack of variety leads to seasonal shortages of nectar and pollen, weakening bee colonies over time.

To maintain these large monocultures, farmers often rely heavily on chemical pesticides. Even in small doses, these substances can impair bees' ability to navigate, reproduce, and resist disease. In many regions, pesticide use remains poorly regulated, further endangering pollinators.

Expanding farmland to meet growing food demand also contributes to habitat loss. As natural areas are cleared for agriculture, bees lose vital nesting sites and foraging grounds. Climate-related changes—like altered bloom times, heatwaves, and shifting weather patterns—add even more pressure, disrupting the delicate timing between bees and the plants they pollinate.

Together, these factors are driving global declines in bee populations, threatening biodiversity and food security. Addressing this crisis will require a shift toward more sustainable, pollinator-friendly farming practices worldwide.





DYSTOPIA 2098

2098

Seventy-three years into the future, ecological collapse has rewritten daily life. The disappearance of bees triggered by pesticide use, monocultures, climate change, and deforestation has led to global wars and deep societal disruptions. In response, the residents of the site have fortified their boundaries, building fences and converting the basement of one of the larger homes into a communal bunker. Under government pressure, the community is transformed into a collective farm with workers brought in and housing shared. Traditional homes are converted into dormitories, and yards are used for agricultural production. Large, makeshift greenhouses, assembled from salvaged materials, dominate forest park focusing entirely on food cultivation and manual pollination. Streets fall into disuse and disrepair—abandoned cars, lampposts, and façades become overgrown with moss, algae, and creeping plants. Leaves carpet the roads and nature slowly reclaims the built environment.



"Kolkhoz"



"People's commune"



"Borderlands"



Fruit tree fields

Backyards

Greenhouses

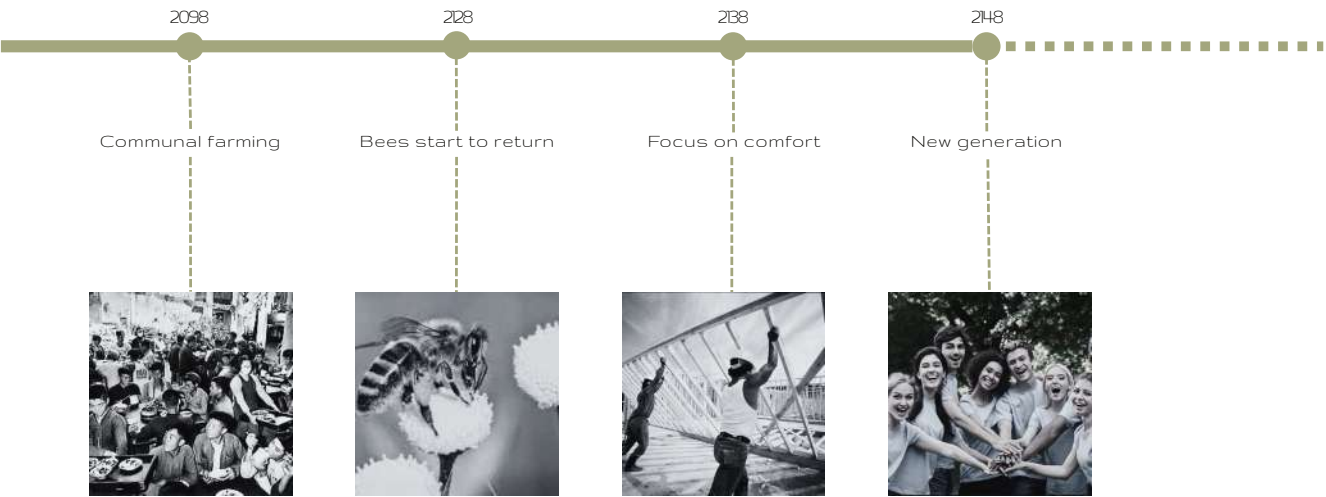




Fresh start rooted in responsibility

For decades social structures evolved around necessity. Shared kitchens, rotational sleeping schedules, and hard work-days for survival became the norm. Tensions rose at times, but a strong culture of mutual reliance kept the community intact. Slowly, the land began to respond. Greenhouse yields improved, native plant species crept back into the parklands, and pollinators other than bees, like butterflies and beetles, started to reappear in small numbers. The air, once choked with smoke and decay, grew cleaner, and the forests that had once retreated began to encroach again, this time welcomed.

It was during this time that was marked by cautious hope rather than despair, the first bee colonies were sighted. At first, the return was met with disbelief, then awe, and finally quiet celebration. A few scouts, golden and dusted with pollen, floated near old hives repurposed for storage or firewood. Soon after, wild bees established nests in hollow trees, under eaves, and even in the cracks of neglected buildings. The resilience of nature rekindled a sense of purpose and a vision for something beyond mere survival..





UTOPIA 2148

Fifty years after the collapse, the bees return, marking the beginning of a more stable and environmentally conscious era. The new generation focuses on ecological balance and self-sufficiency. Former shared dormitories are converted into private living spaces, and new housing is added for the workers who stayed. Each household now has a greenhouse attached to the front yard for personal food production. Garden beds for vegetables, flowers, and medicinal plants are part of daily life. Beekeeping is reintroduced to support biodiversity and provide useful resources. A community center is built for education and skill sharing. The forest park is preserved and protected, and transportation is limited to walking, cycling, and public buses. Roads are redesigned for non-car use, new pathways are aded with gravel and wood-sticks, and public seating is made from wood blocks . The layout reflects a practical, sustainable lifestyle focused on independence and environmental care.

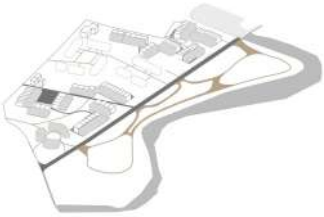
PLANT LIST		Notes	Image
Common plants			
1	Carex obovata	Evergreen	
2	Festuca glauca	Blue fescue	
3	Miscanthus sinensis	Chinese grass	
4	Hebe pinnatifida	Hebe	
Water-loving plants			
1	NERITA 'Six Hills Giant'		
2	Festuca glauca	Blue fescue	
3	Hydrangea arborescens		
Medicinal plants			
Water-loving (Perennial / Cool-Season)			
1	Liatris angustata	English Liatris	
2	Hypericum perforatum		
3	Feverfew (Tanacetum parthenium)		
4	Ginseng (Panax ginseng)		
Non-water-loving plants			
1	Alon latifolius	Alon	
2	Withania somnifera		
3	Ocimum tenuiflorum		

SYMBOLS	
	Grass
	Gravel pathway
	Asphalt pathway (existing)
	Private greenhouse
	Private garden
	Community center
	Existing houses
	Rainwater garden
	Garden beds
	Garden beds (Medicinal plants)
	Berches
	Light poles

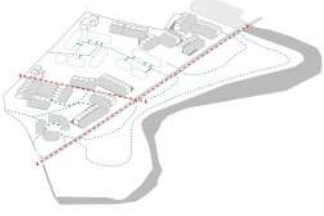
TREES	
Deciduous trees	
1	Small vegetation / Native shrubs
2	Betula pendula - Silver Birch
3	Alnus glutinosa - Black Alder
Coniferous trees	
1	Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris)



Representative forest park space
Residential zone
Community center



Existing asphalt cover
Gravel cover pathway



Primary flow
Secondary flow

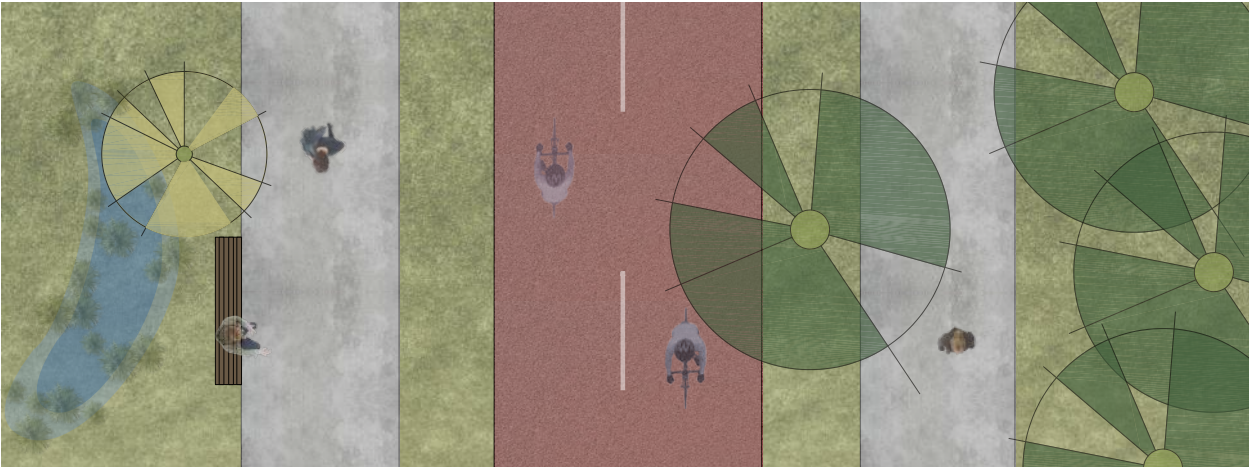
Greenhouses

Added housing

Bee hives

Community center

2148



2025



2098



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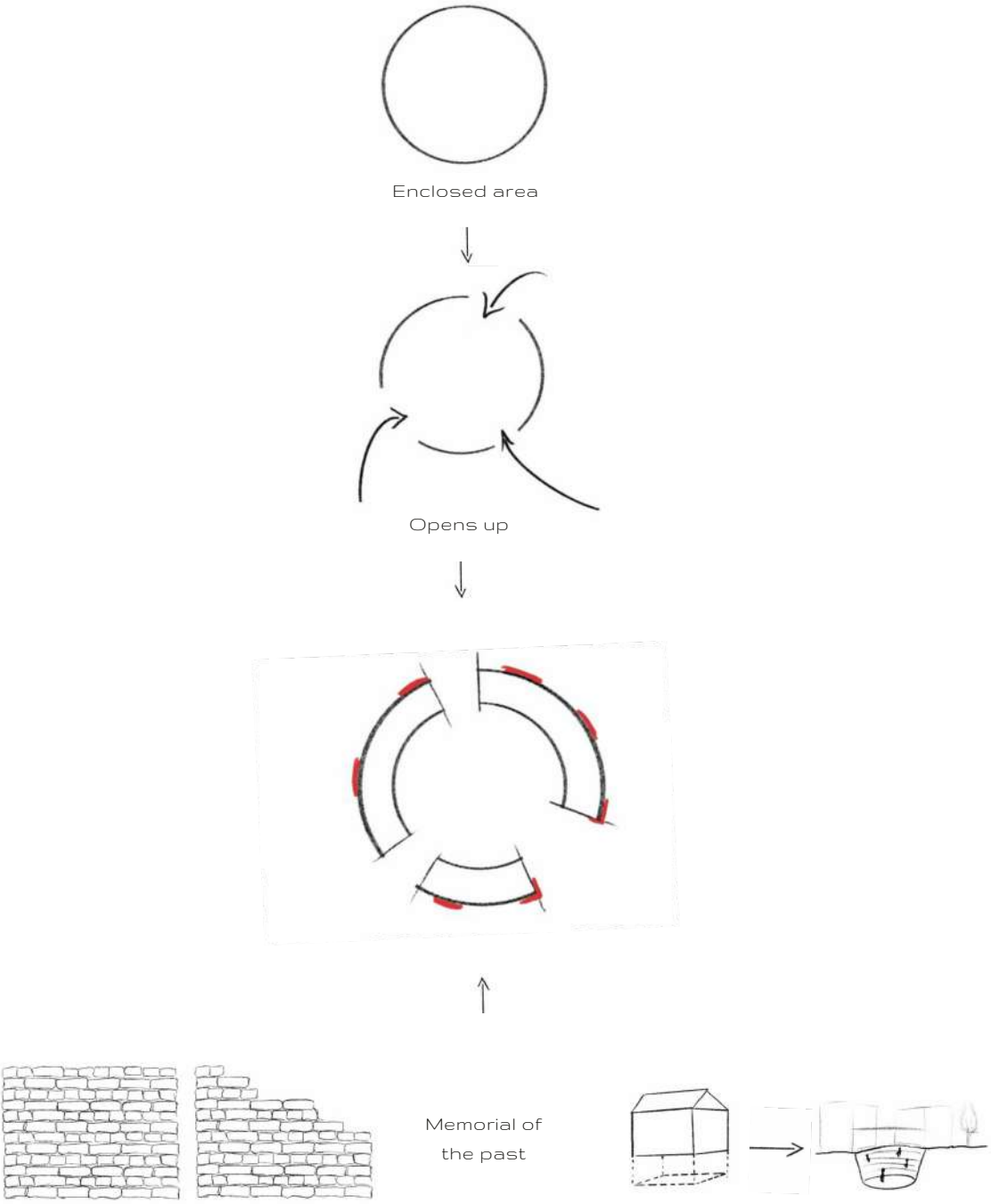


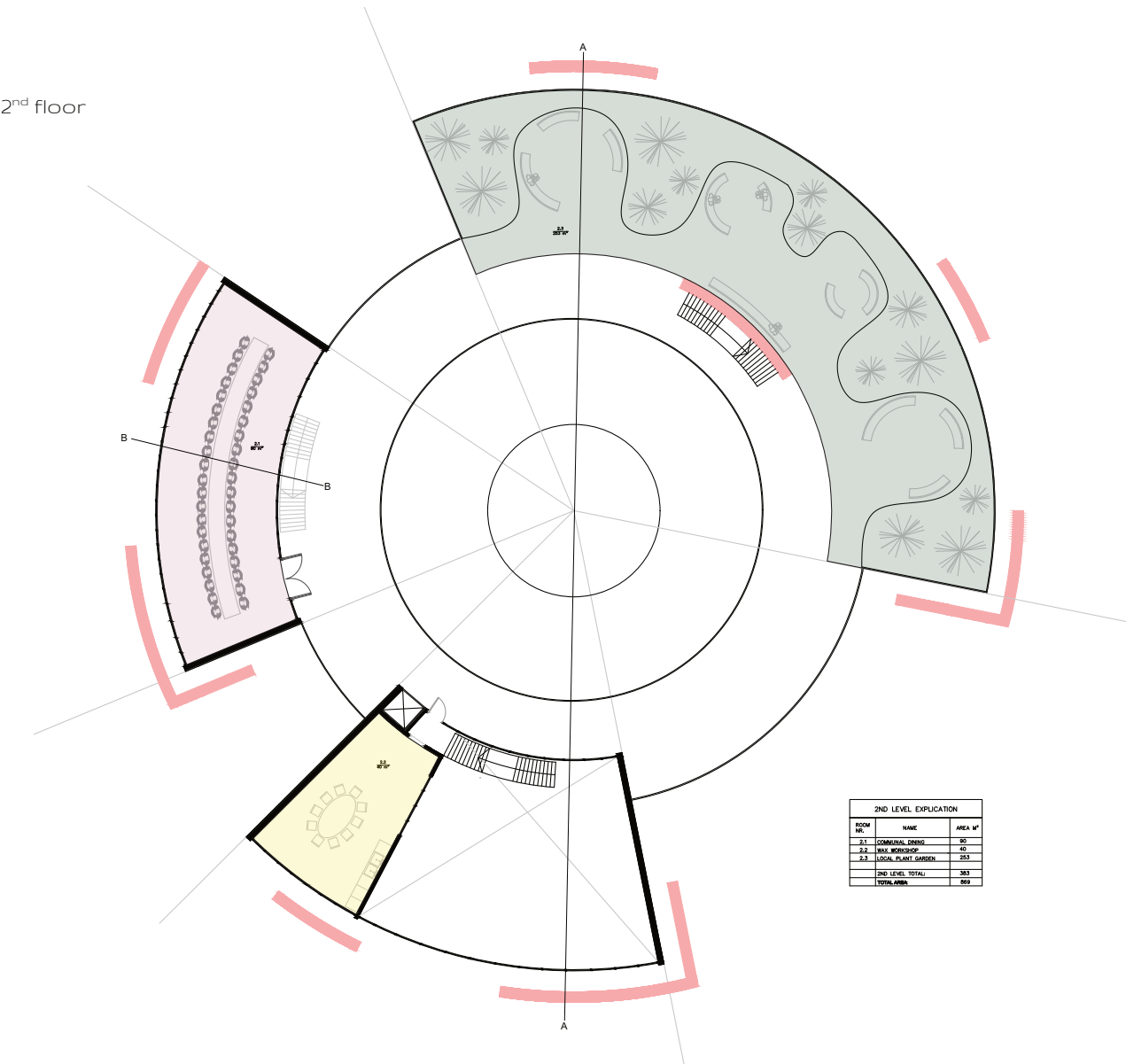
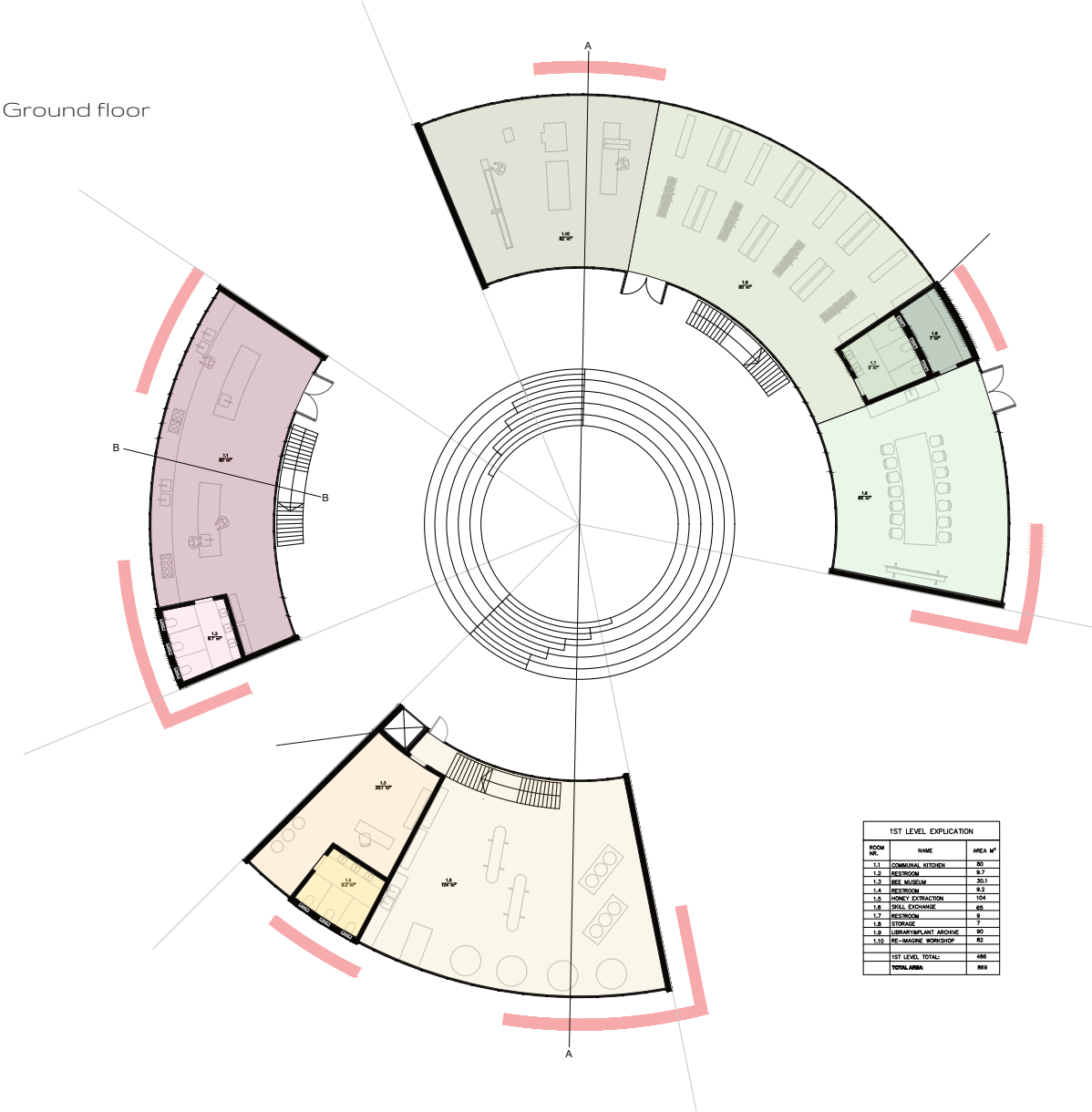




Community center

2148





North-West



South



Community center

People are the mirror of their community. It is this belief that inspired the creation of a space dedicated not just to gathering, but to belonging - a community center where connection, memory, and hope intertwine.

Now, in a time of openness and possibility a utopia has born from hard-learned lessons. This deep sense of unity is sown into the building's architecture. Though the borders have dissolved, the memory of what once was is not forgotten.

The building's form is rooted in the history of a once-enclosed society, shaped by the architecture of barriers, both physical and metaphorical, war bunkers, and fortified boundaries that marked a dystopian past. During those times, access in and out of the community was strictly limited, and survival depended on what existed within. That physical isolation forged strong social ties - a closeness that, despite the eventual fall of walls, endured.

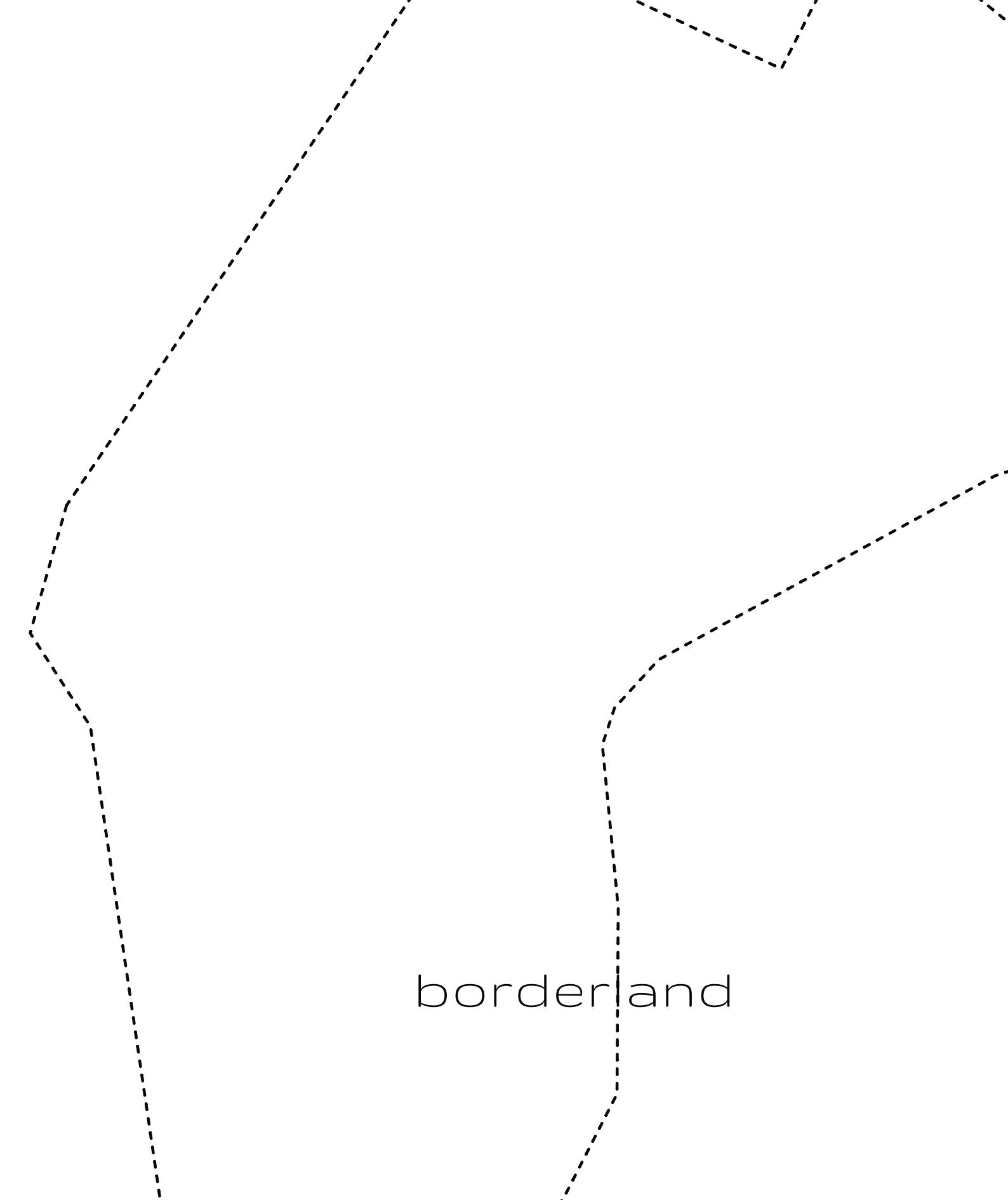
The structure stands as both a shelter and a statement: embracing the forms of the past not to glorify them, but to remember. It reinterprets the raw, heavy geometries of bunkers and ruins— not as symbols of fear, but as reminders of resilience and of the responsibility never to repeat the mistakes that led there.

The community center is more than a place. It is a space of collective memory and shared future. We created a space where people come together, reflect, and build forward, side by side.



South-East

North



borderland