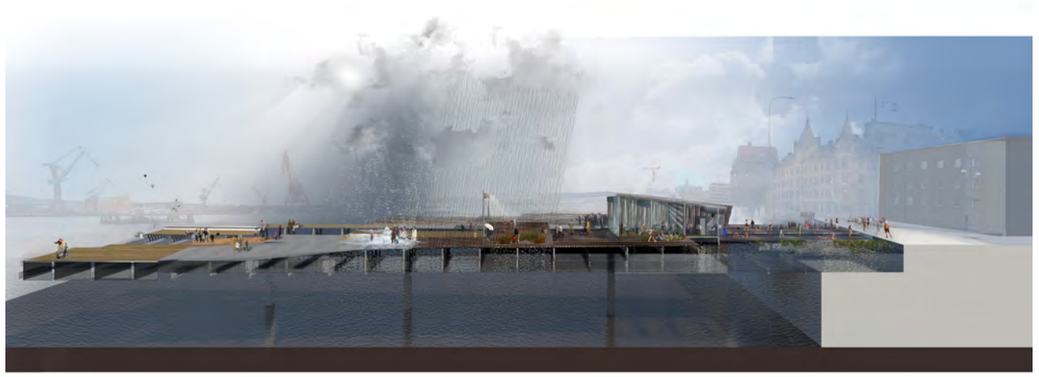
A CITY OF DIVERSITY

Exploring possible strategies for the water edge of Gothenburg



Edyta Świątek • Master Thesis MPARC • CHALMERS spring 2014 • examiner: Ana Betancour • tutor: Carl-Johan Vestlund

Abstract

The thesis reflects my interest and explorations into the complexity of the city of Gothenburg: the variety of people, background, cultures, urban everyday life, and the water edge. All of these aspects triggered my attention and became the framework for my thesis: to work with the water edge of the city aiming to design a public space, where multiple activities could happen by and for the citizens.

My research on the urban development of the central part of Gothenburg revealed strong tendencies of exclusion of some groups of people from the active participation in shaping and using public spaces, resulting in a shortage and a lower quality of a common ground in the city. The area of Skeppsbron, that is currently under development is a clear example of this tendencies. In my studies I encountered that the future plans for the area would lead to gentrification and exclusion instead of strengthening the possibility of a future network of public spaces.

The result of these investigations is a strategy aiming to increase the inclusive character of the public space of the waterfront in the city. An alternative plan for the area of Skeppsbron, trying to reconnect the city and the river, open and non-commercial public space for both local dwellers and citizens living at the suburbs – striving for urban diversity and flexibility, aspiring for an inclusive urban space for the city.

Therefore, a wide variety of example of activities are also suggested, and the design of the urban space concerned with making an open space for interaction and possible multiple uses, responding to the citizen's needs, necessary to raise the quality of the public spaces and places along the water edge. In my proposal I am trying to explore what architectural conditions would allow for such a complexity of spaces for a diversity of actors and activities to occur.

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"Flows of the port city.
Port cities build a network connecting the world. Flows of people, commodities and ideas are moving over the oceans.
This contact with the world has formed Gothenburg and the history of its port. (...)
The movement of people has characterized the city. Seamen, dockers, emigrants and merchants – some come to stay, others to move on."

Maritime museum's website

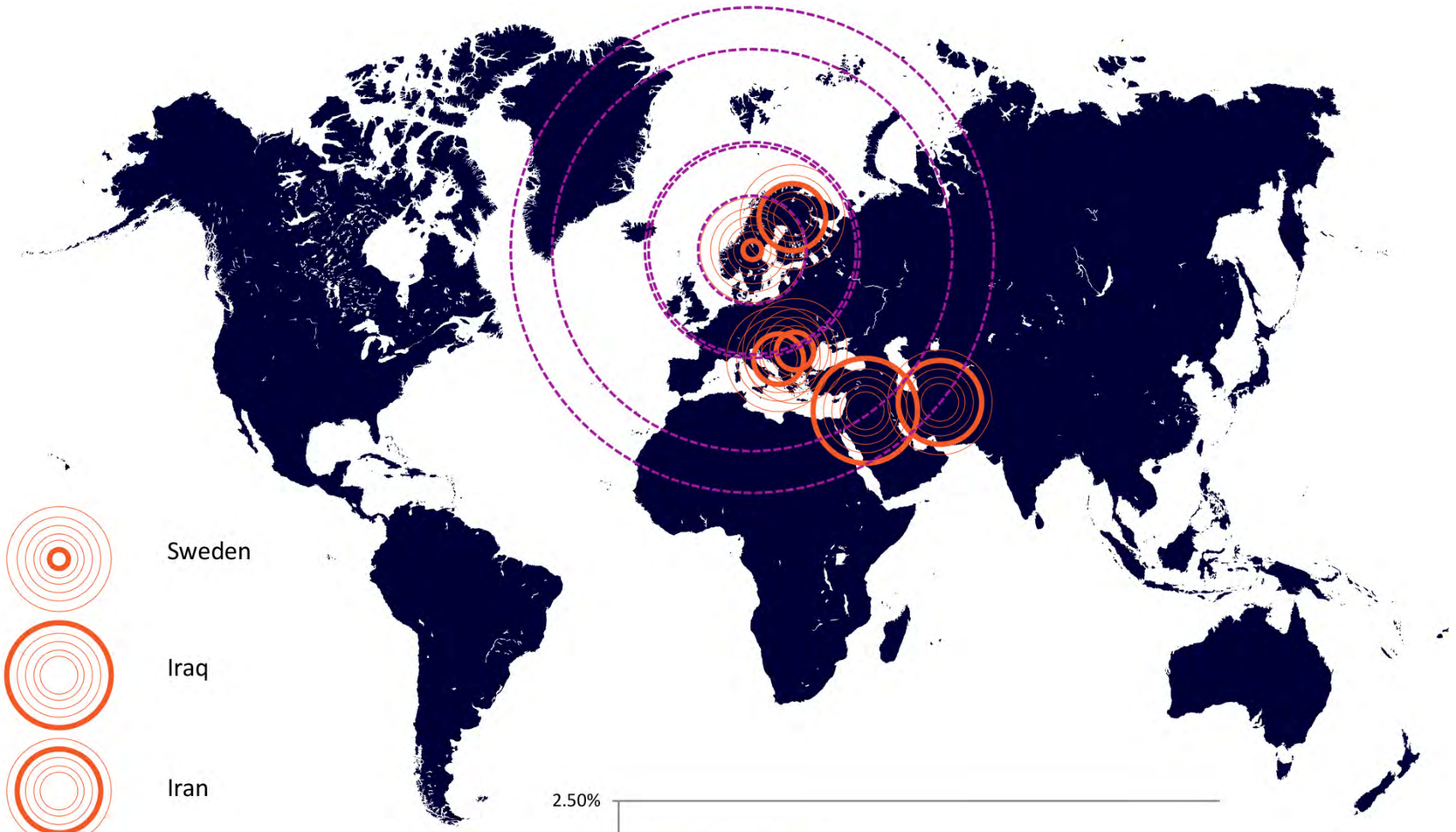
Gothenburg has a multicultural history-the city was founded by the Swedish king Gustav II Adolf as a port city.
The port city situation has always favored cultural exchanges. It is not a new phenomenon that population of Gothenburg vary its ethnical background. Multiculturalism is part of its identity since 1621.

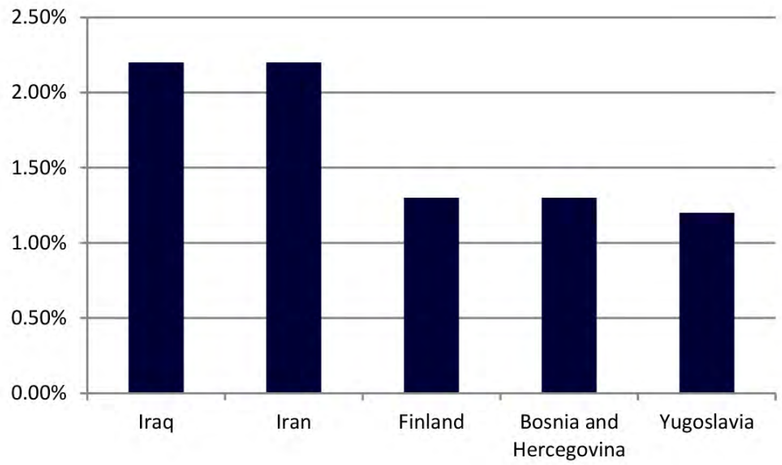
The map below cames from the Maritimes' museum collection. It was drawn in early XVII century. It shows connections between Sweden and places all around the world. Those contacts were possible thanks to the Swedish East India Company-which was the largest trading company in Sweden at that time.

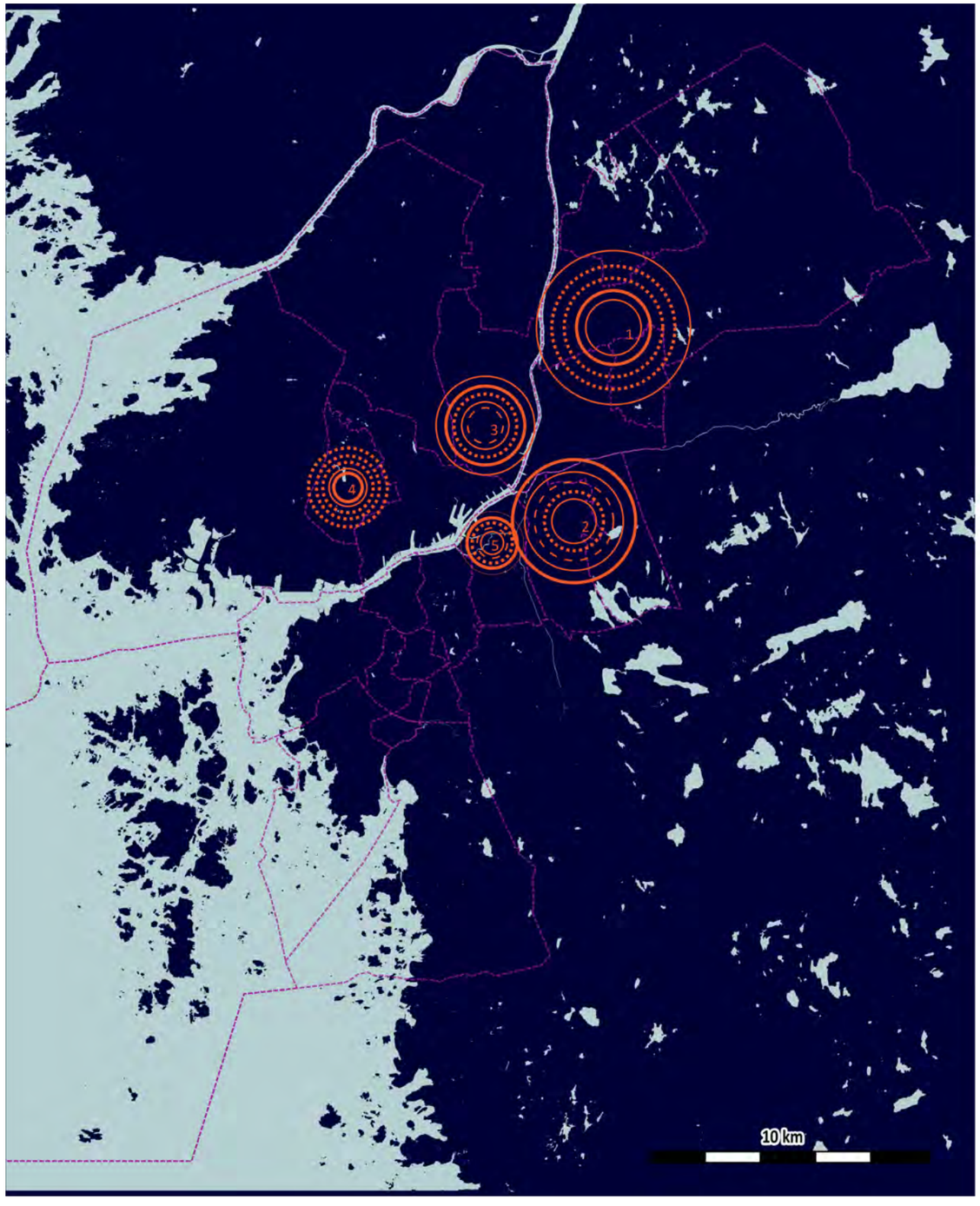
Nowadays, the multicultural background of the population of Gothenburg is shaped mainly by the immigrants, rather than seamen and merchants.

This lead to the study of main minorities of Gothenburg. In order to show the current situation a reverse map was drawn. The map is an answer for two questions: who are the main five groups of immigrants living in Gothenburg and how long distance they needed to cross to come here. The image shows 5 main most numerous groups, originaly coming from Iraq, Iran, Finaland, and terrains of the former Bosnia and Herzegovina and Yugoslavia. Just one miniority account for 2% of the total population of Gothenburg.

Main miniorities living in Gothenburg







In Gothenburg there are five main groups of imimigrants.
Every each circle corresponds to each of those five groups,
according to the country of origin:

Iraq

Iran

Finland

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Yugoslavia

The type of the line, which creates the circle,
corresponds to the number of population
within a group.

the first most numerous group in the area
the second most numerous group in the area
the third most numerous group in the area
the fourth most numerous group in the area
the fifth most numerous group in the area

The situation in the city of Gothenburg
would be represented by the circles below.

The biggest minorities are Irakian and Iranian groups.
In 2013 each group count 2,2% of the entire population
of Gothenburg. The second is group of immigrants from
Finland and Bosienen-Hercegovina (1,3% each).
The amount of Jugoslavien immigrants is equal 1,2%
population of the city.

The map is tracing five areas of focus,
representing the factor of its multicultutralism
by the size of the radius of the circles.

The mapped areas:
1. Angered (Angered, Bergrum, Gunnared)
2. Östra Göteborg (Bergsjön, Kortedala)
3. Norra Hissingen (Backa)
4. Västra Hissingen (Biskopsgården)
5. Centrum

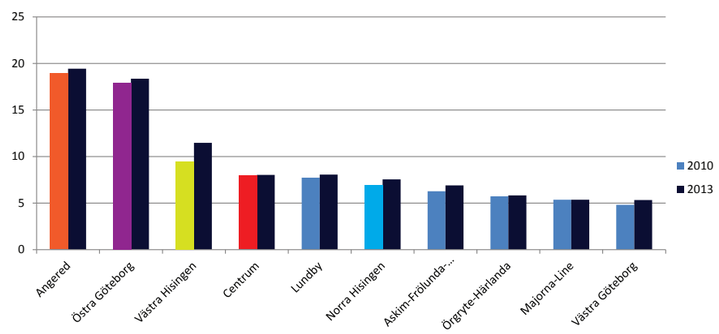
Next step was to trace where those groups are settling. The reasearch shows that the most multicultural areas are at the sububrs of Gothenburg, while the city center remain Swedish domain. Those part are opposites of each others. They mostly do not share common features.

Segregation and the districts

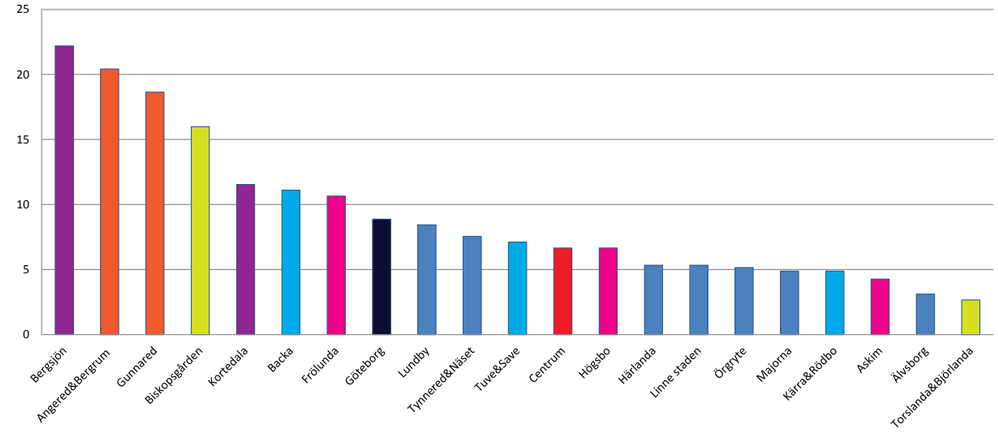
Proportion of population with non-swedish background per area

The non-Swedish background does not only include the first generation of immigrants but also people born in Sweden, whose both parents are not Swedish.
The statistics-especially the data from 2010 with an old administrative division- clearly states that segregation in Gothenburg is present.

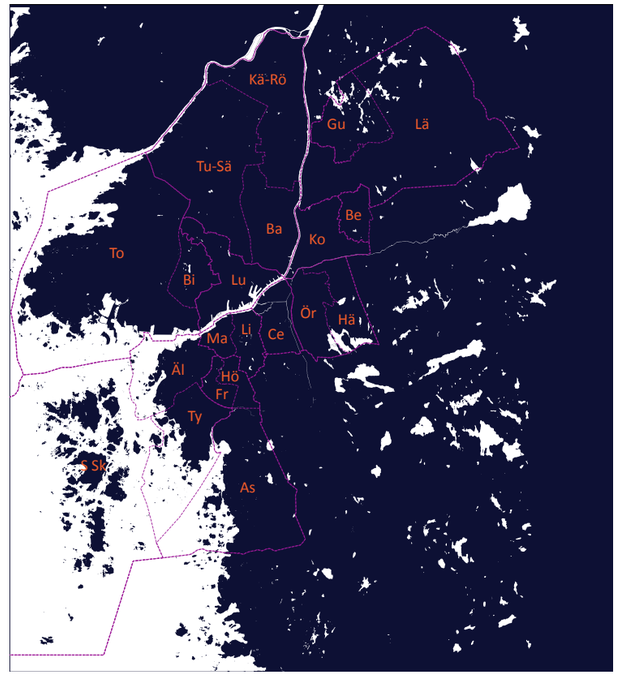
The data shows that the most diverse cultural background is visible on the outskirts of the city, while the central part remains Swedish domain.
The central part does not represent the social composition of the city, neither the suburban one.



The data according to the new administrative division; years: 2010 and 2013



The data according to the old administrative division; year: 2010



Segregation and the districts

In order to reveal the conditions and possibilities offered by the public space in the city, a set of interviews was conducted.
My research was considering both suburbs and the central parts of Gothenburg.

Margaretta

Margaretta, a social worker at Idee punkten,
engaged in the activities and events happening at Biskopsgården-
-one othe the Gothenburgs' suburbs :

The events, which are gatering all the inhabitants of the city
usually are concerning matters like food or flee market-
-basic activities familar to everyone.

Mosis

Mosis, capoeira trainer,
renting a space for trainings at Culture house "200km" at Florunda:

There is not so many places to train capoeira
It will be nice to meet other poeple trainig it in other parts of the city
and have a common place to practice.

Emma

Emma, an Gothenburger living in centrum:

There is any pleasent public space for youngster in the center.
I see many of them hanging at Nordstand without even any intention of shoping.
They are just siting there or walking around with no puropse.

VIVID SUBURBS

The urban life at the suburbs is full of diverse activities. There are many events happening in the suburbs, which are not apparent in the center.
There are, for example, outdoor markets and carnavals. There are also several artists working in those areas, having very few possibilities to present their works for a wider audience.

How does the life at the outskirts looks like for its inhabitants? To answer this question I am quoting the suburban dwellers. They are stating that there is a good sense of community and an opportunity to learn from each other's cultures.

(Two of those images comes with quotations. One is a photo exhibition about one of the Gothenburg's suburbs-Hammarkullen. People from the pictures were interviewed by the photographer Jens S.Jensen.
The other quotation is from a short movie produced by Nordost association to promote Northern-east suburban areas.)

"There was not the same ethnical mixture in my class in Katrinelund High School, which is nearby Ullevi. All my classmates were Swedish. I have noticed that I know things which are not so obvious for them. For example, during the geography lessons, they have been learning theory, which I had known from practice, since I have grown up in Hjällbo, with people from all around the world."

Sgal Husseini
The member of the Swedish National Boxing representation

"We were certainly not as dangerous as everyone thought. We had a damn good sense of community, and we stayed in touch for a long time too. (...) There was pretty much never any conflict in the group"

Gerard,, one of the residents of Hammarkullen, the quatation from the photoexhibition's folder "Hammarhulen 40 years later" by Jens S Jensen

Visions of Gothenburg 2021

To take a step back I looked at the Gothenburg's city policies. Due to 400 years anniversary of Gothenburg establishment the municipality strives for changing the image of the city from industrial into a cultural hub.

In order to achieve that the municipality carries a debate with citizens about how do they imagine a better city and what kind of improvements does it requires.
A set of meetings and surveys represent the citizens' visions of the future development.
Some of the most commonly occuring issues raised by the participants were lack of culture hubs in the center and lack of lesuire activities on the river bank.
Mostly the answers were emphasizing the need of developing and improving common goods, available for all inhabitants.

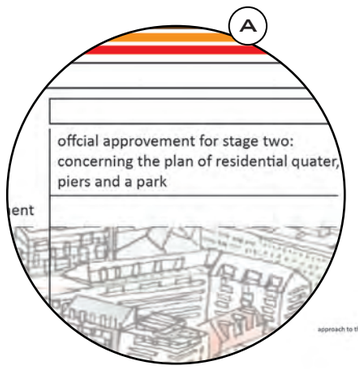
"“Scandinavian cities were becoming increasingly multicultural, yet the consequences were generally not mentioned in the policies and plans for sustainable development.”

H.Bjarnadóttir and K. Bradley, 2003

Factors shaping public space

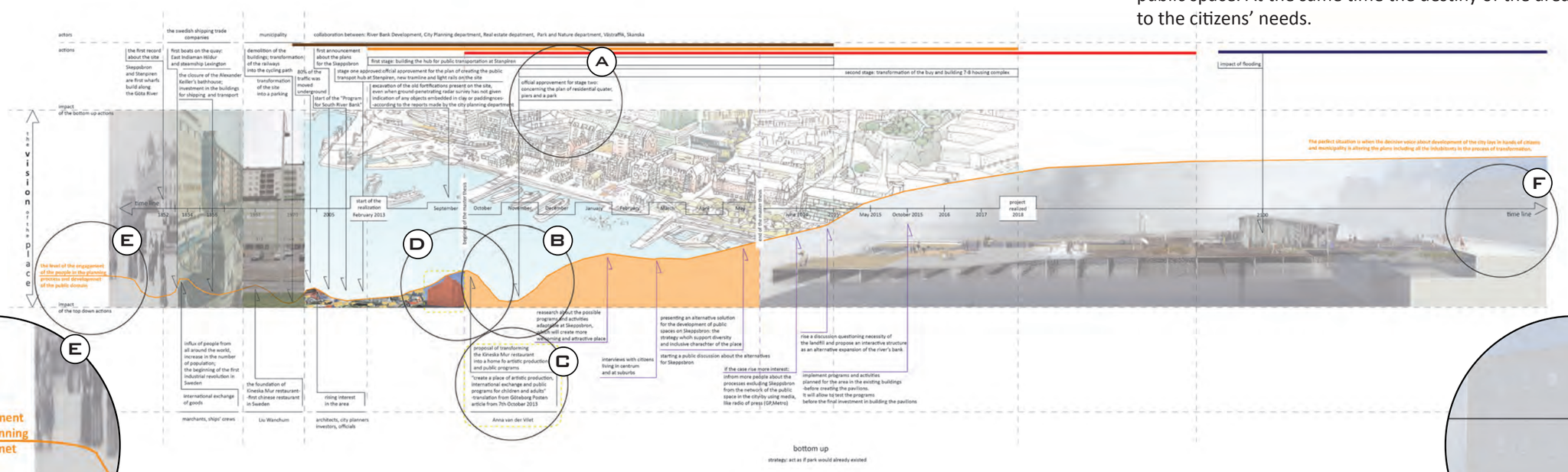
Transformation of Skeppsbron

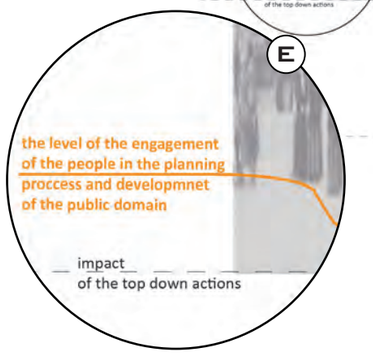
My research on the urban development of the central part of Gothenburg revealed strong tendencies of exclusion of some groups of people from the active participation in shaping and using public spaces, resulting in a shortage and a lower quality of a common ground in the city.
The area of Skeppsbron, that is currently under development, is a clear example of this tendencies. In my studies I encountered that the future plans for the area would lead to gentrification and exclusion instead of strengthening the possibility of a future network of public spaces.

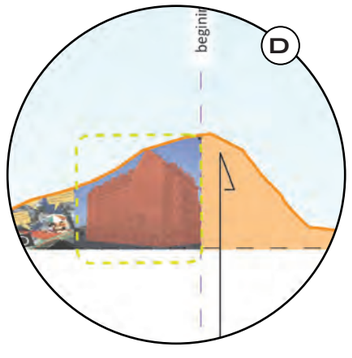


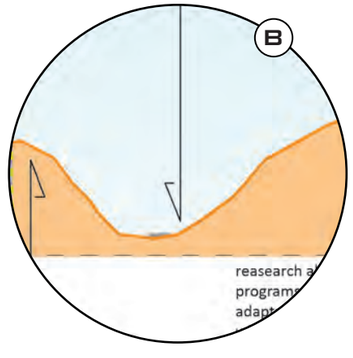
What is now happening in the city center is perfectly supporting present segregation of the districts and is in the opposition to the citizens' vision. Skeppsbron is situated at the river edge in the historical core of Gothenburg. Left behind from previous developments, the space is now predominantly underutilized.
The diagram shows my study of bottom up and top down relationship. The drawing horizontaly present the transformation of the Skeppsbron during the time. Verticaly, diagram represents shifting powers. Top down municiplaity actions and bottom up citizens engagement.
The perfect situation is when the forces shaping the space are balanced.
The higher the line is the more citizens are involved in shaping the public space. At the same time the destiny of the area is more relevant to the citizens' needs.

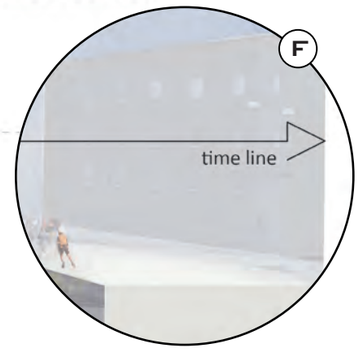
The possible process of change at the Skeppsbron neighborhood of Gothenburg









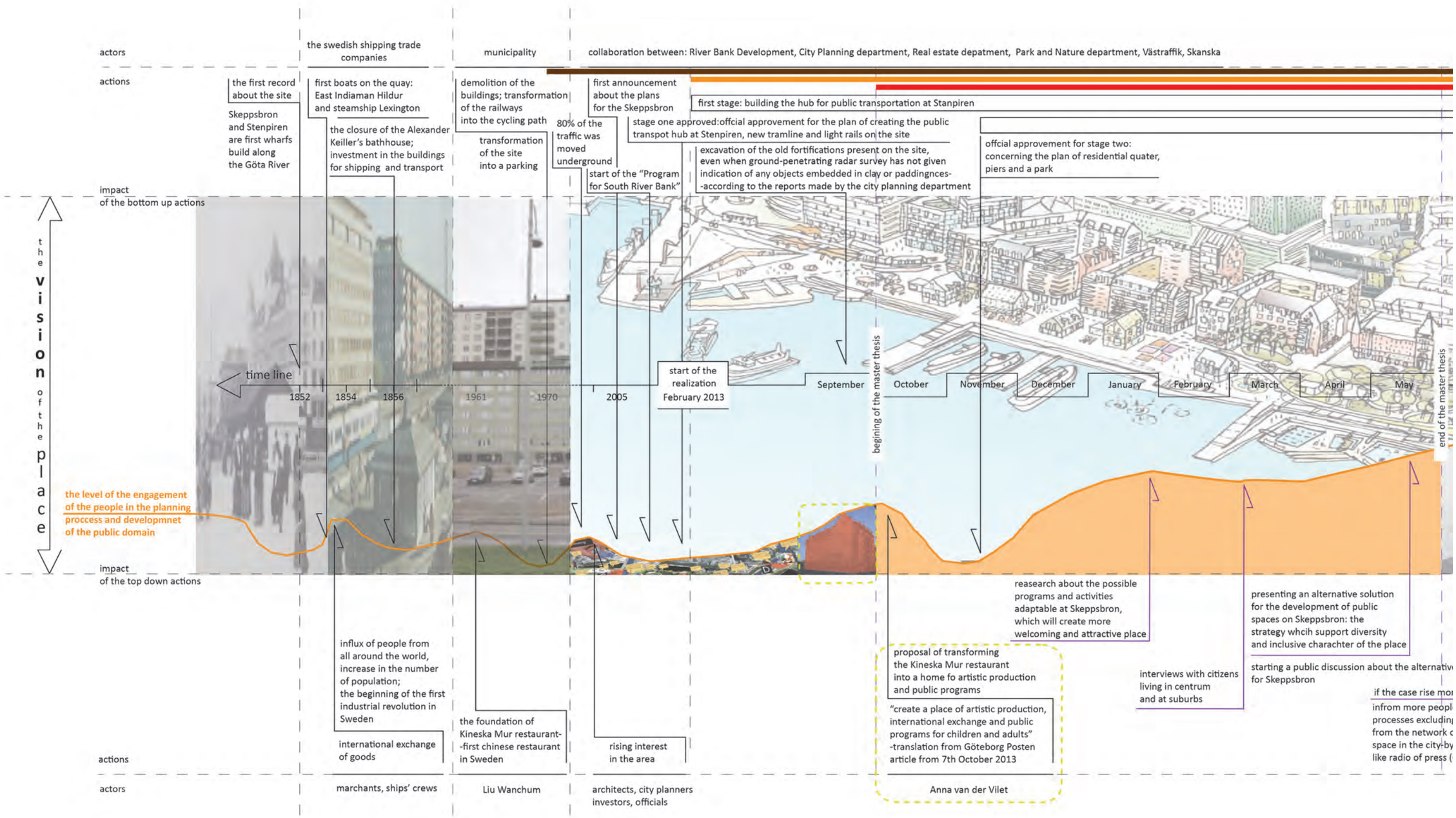


A: a description of the top down action made by one of the actors
B: impact on the site made by the previously explained action; here the impact is deforming the line strongly beacuse the results of the action lead to the spatial changes and are physicaly visible on the site
C: a description of the bottom down counteraction
D: impact is not deforming the line of diagram stronly because the counteraction was broadcasted in the media, but is not physicaly visible on the site
E: a line representing a strength of top down and bottom up factors, shaping the site.

F: an axe showing the transformation of the site during the time.

Transformation of Skeppsbron

The possible process of change at the Skeppsbron neighborhood of Gothenburg



Transformation of Skeppsbron

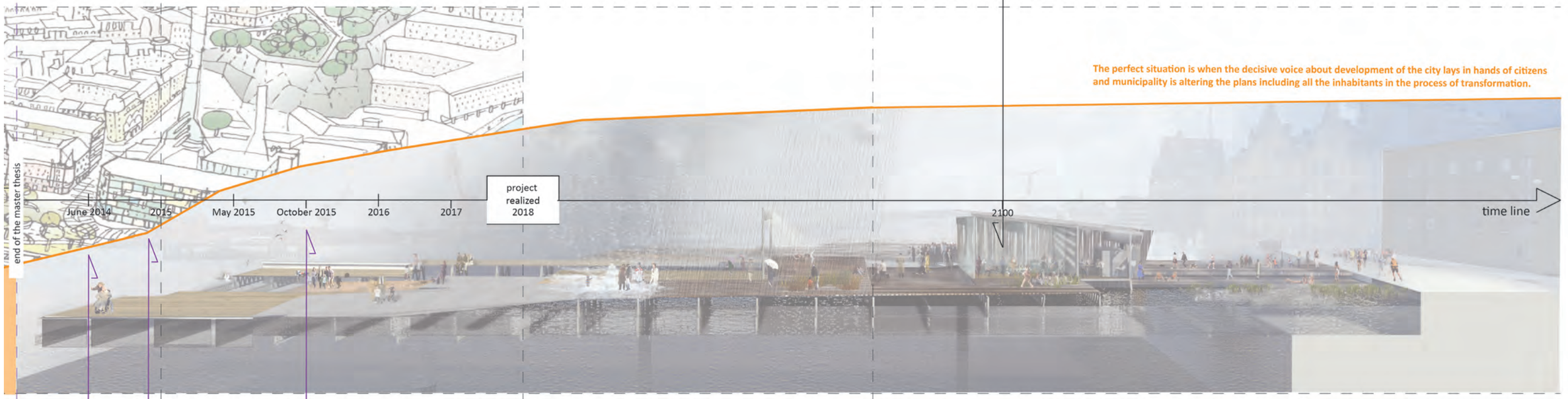
top down

approach to the harbor area
at Skeppsbron neighborhood

second stage: transformation of the buy and building 7-8 housing complex

impact of flooding

The perfect situation is when the decisive voice about development of the city lays in hands of citizens and municipality is altering the plans including all the inhabitants in the process of transformation.



rise a discussion questioning necessity of
the landfill and propose an interactive structure
as an alternative expansion of the river's bank

implement programs and activities
planned for the area in the existing buildings
-before creating the pavilions.
It will allow to test the programs
before the final investment in building the pavilions

rnatives

e more interest:
people about the
luding Skeppsbron
work of the public
ity by using media,
ress (GP,Metro)

bottom up

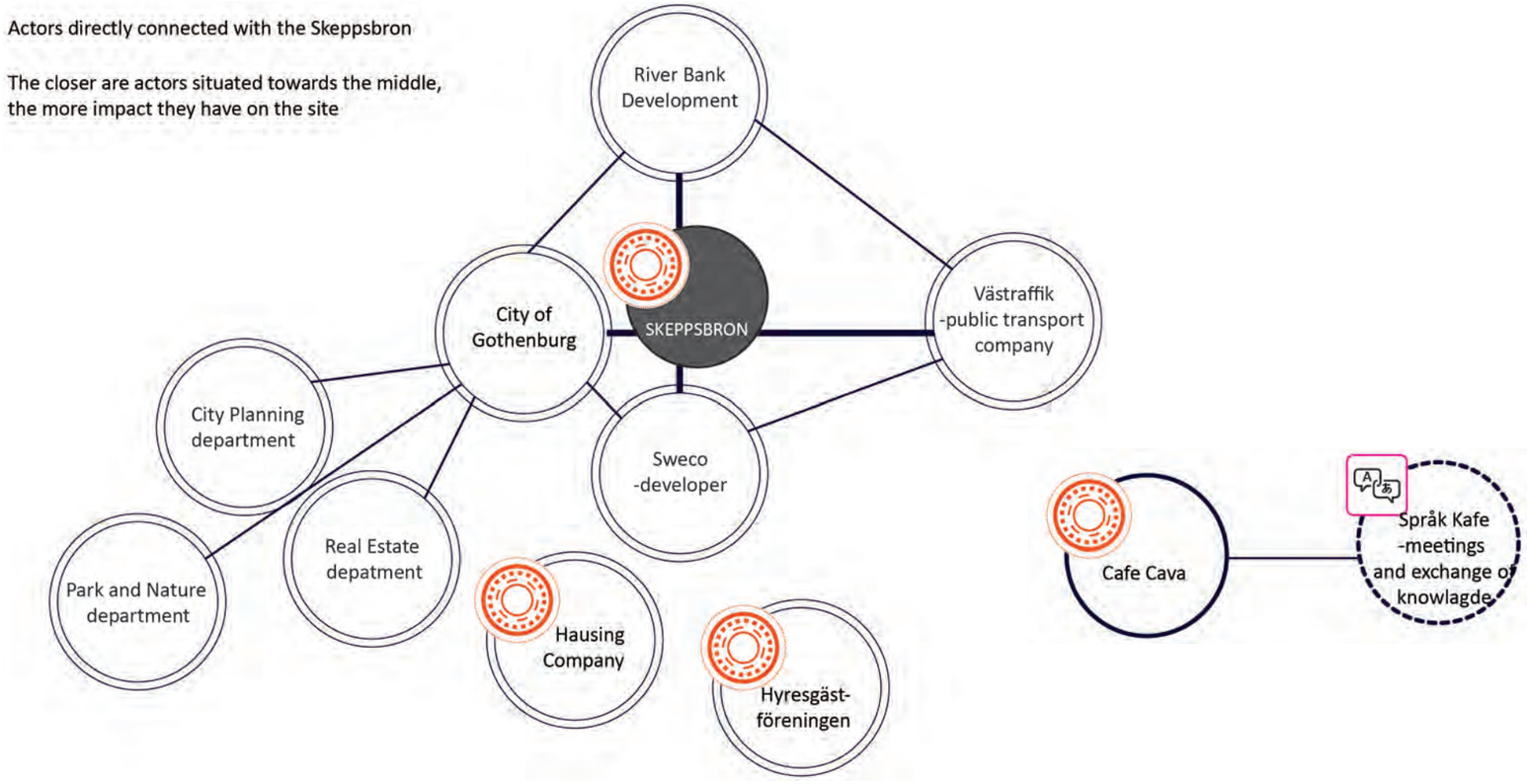
strategy: act as if park would already existed

Top down strategy

Nowadays the development of Skeppsbron is mainly driven by economical advantages from the taken decisions. The social, cultural and enviromental factors are neglected.

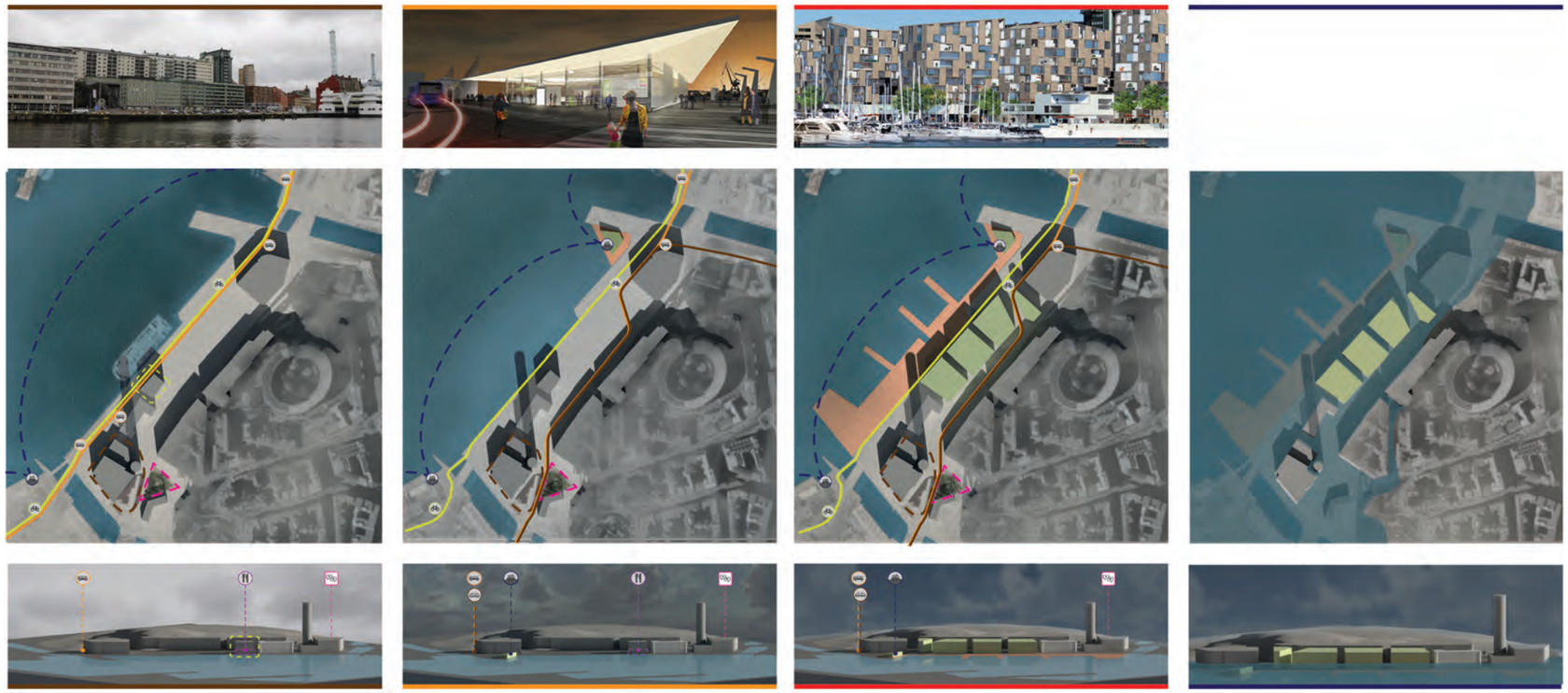
In order to trace possible reasons why certain actions were taken I have folowed the main actors involved in the change.
Then it becomes clear that the current transformation leads to exclusion of the spot from the chain of public spaces.
The heterogenity of the space was caused by the decisions taken by the heterogeneous group of people: the actors represents mainly Swedish middle class.
It leads my investigation to another groups of actors, who might be intrested in utilizing the space and simultaneously create interesting heterogenity.

My intention was to change the space at Skeppsbron into more public, complementary and balanced by making it welcoming and appealing for all citizens.
This type of intervention leading to the extension of the open public spaces is highly needed in the cities like Gothenburg, where we can observe a shortage of those kind of places.

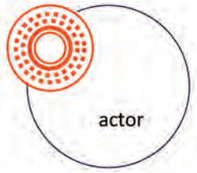


Municipalities' plans:
The new development is focused now on implementing the communication hub, hotels, housing units, restaurants, and a landfill in order to create the peers.
The transformation is conducted in two phases, illustrated by the diagram.
-first row of images represents the situation before the changes
-second row of pictures explains the first phase. The site is currently under construction. The focus is placed on implementation a new ferry station at Stenpiren and tram and bus hub nearby. The bus line is moved from the bank of the river towards the city.
-the second part of transformation includes construction of new exclusive housing units with restaurants and shops at the bottom floor. The parking boat will be moved. The extension of the shoreline will be executed by filling the water with the ground. It might be problematic in the area already under the flooding risk.
-due to the global warming and general raise of water the area might be completely flooded within 200 years. The last images represents possible scenario.

Colours on the bar refers to the colours onthe diagram and place those images on the imeline of the reansformation of the site.



Actors - legend



Actors, related to the specific distric in the city

The mapped areas:
1. Angered (Angered, Bergrum, Gunnared)
2. Östra Göteborg (Bergsjön, Kortedala)
3. Norra Hissingen (Backa)
4. Västra Hissingen (Biskopsgården)
5. Centrum

Types of actors

Connections between the actors

Collaoration between the actors - current situation

---------- weak

———— strong

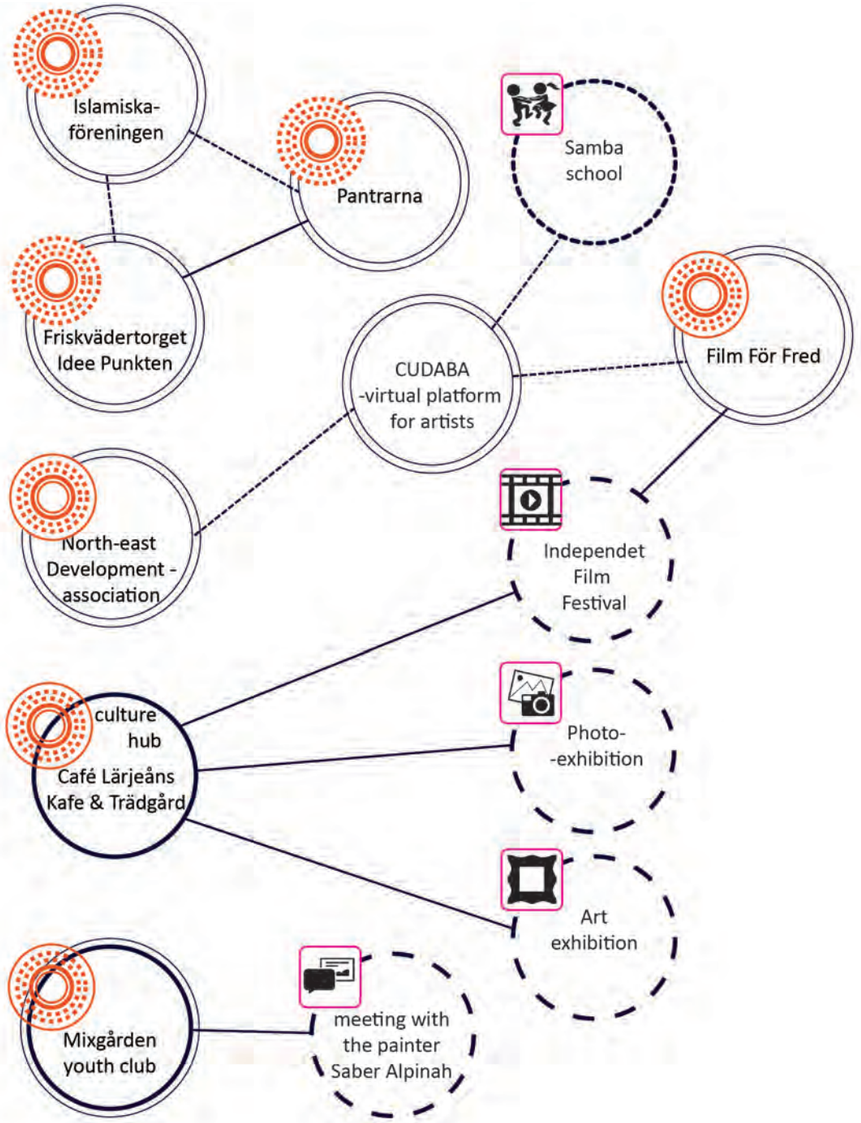
Collaoration - which is planned to strenghen or create

---------- weak

———— strong

Types of programes - division according to the duration

Actors, who might be interested in beeing more active on the site



By conducting interviews and observations I was exploring the diversity of people with different backgrounds and cultures. Very often artists are active in one of the suburbs and are not apparent in other districts of the city. I believe that providing them common ground to present their work in the city center could tie different parts of the city together.

Following the different groups of people and associations I have noticed that currently suggested program do not respond to the needs of the people.
Therefore I have accumulated the programs which might be appealing for a wider scope of citizens.
I believe that the Skeppsbron area have a capability to host all of them and even more. Not all the usage of the public place can be overseen well in advance. That is why the spaces giving the conditions for many activities works like catalists for things to happen.

In order to rise citizens' inters in the site I have planned three strategies to attract them. The first is to introduce the programs already popular in other parts of the city. Second is to expand and support sugestions and visions for this site made by an activist. The third one is to add programs which are possible to carried on once the conditions for the previous activities are created.

To collect the data I have conducted a set of visits to popular public spaces, culture houses, local libraries and by observing people spending their time.
The observations were carried in Gothenburg.

At the following page I have marged the set of programes for Skeppsbron with already registered in Gothenburgs' media cases. The programs conducted at Skeppsbron-as I have planned-would strengthen already happening events.

Catalog of programs

	Programs existing/according to the first strategy activities accried out by the miniorities	Planned to introduced directly on the side/ according to the second strategy:proposed by ICIA	Possible programs (suggested by me)/ possible to indroduced due to the flexible structure -accorfing to the third strategy
Come and experience	Films projectiojns	Art performance	Reading for public-in public
	Photo exhibition	Bookstore with possibility of reading for free at the shop	Fashion show
	Art exhibition	Lectures, seminars	Alternative venue for events and festaivals already carried on in the city
	Lectures, seminars	Training platform oriented towards curators	Warm drinks 24h
d interact e others)	Informal language lesson	Art hotel	Common dance tainings with groups from the whole city
	Dance lesson	Renting the working space among the other artists	La parkour
	Vernissage, meeting with the artisit	Presenting produced artworks as the a form of the rent payment	Meeting place for associations registered in Gothenburg
	Food market	Cafe, restaurant	Comfortable enivironment for casual conversations
Come and express yourself	Graffiti	Presentations, debates	Angry-notes' wall
	Manifestations		Peaceful manifestations of the ideas
			Venue for debutants
			Venue for young artists
Activities for children		Activities for children every afternoon during 2-3 hours	Snowman-building competition
	Free homework help	Free homework help	Theater and performence workshops

Activity

Actor

Details

Film Festival

Film För Fred

Gothenburg International Independent Film Festival
A forum for change

The scandinavian largest film event, taking place annualy in Gothenburg. Film För Fred was also active during the last festival in 2013.

Film Festival

Film För Fred

Film festival organised complitely by Film För Fred, promoting young amatours both actors and directors.

Music Festival

World wide known music festival 'Way Out West' appeals both artisits and fans from different parts of the world. At the same time the festival promotes the city.

Graffiti

High School

Graffiti under a brigde at Vårväderstoget in Biskopsgåden. The graphics were design by the student from the local high school.

meeting with the painter Saber Alpinah

Mixgården youth club

Author of both abstract and figurative paintings, working with aquarelle and acryl; Saber Alpinah was leading the project of creating the mosaics for the new meeting point in Hammarkullen

meeting with the artist Ollio

Mixgården youth club

Jonathan Ollio Josefsson, also known as graffiti artist Ollio, is presenting a set of his works "Transformation" in the showroom in Hammarkullen. This is his first exhibition in the art showroom.

Anna van der Vliet

An activist, co-founder of ICIA.
She is an activist, who -by her initiatives- tries to change the image of Gothenburg from industrial city into the culture hub.

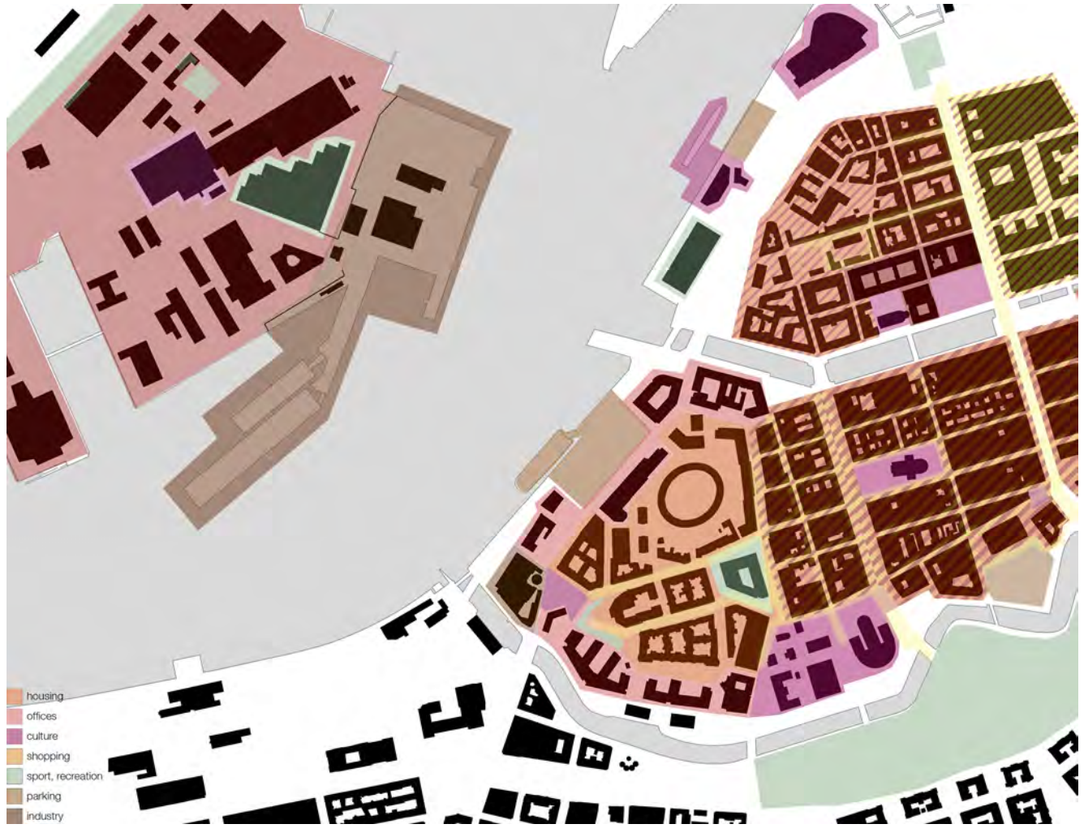
Site

LOCATION

This map shows that Skeppsbron is in a very central part of Gothenburg. The close proximity to the river is its main asset.
To understand the urban context I cunducted a set of analysis.

Programe layer

In terms of programs and activities the main meeting and culture hubs oscilate around Brunnsparken and Järntorget. The area become more homogenious towards the water. The Skeppsbron area, now underutilized, is far from taking advantage from its potential.



Natural conditions

The natural topography around Skeppsbron isolate the site from the rest of the city. There is also a green belt nearby with a commonly used walking path. The part of the belt along the channel is visible on the map. It continues up and around the old city walls, and stops just at the river bank.

Communication layer

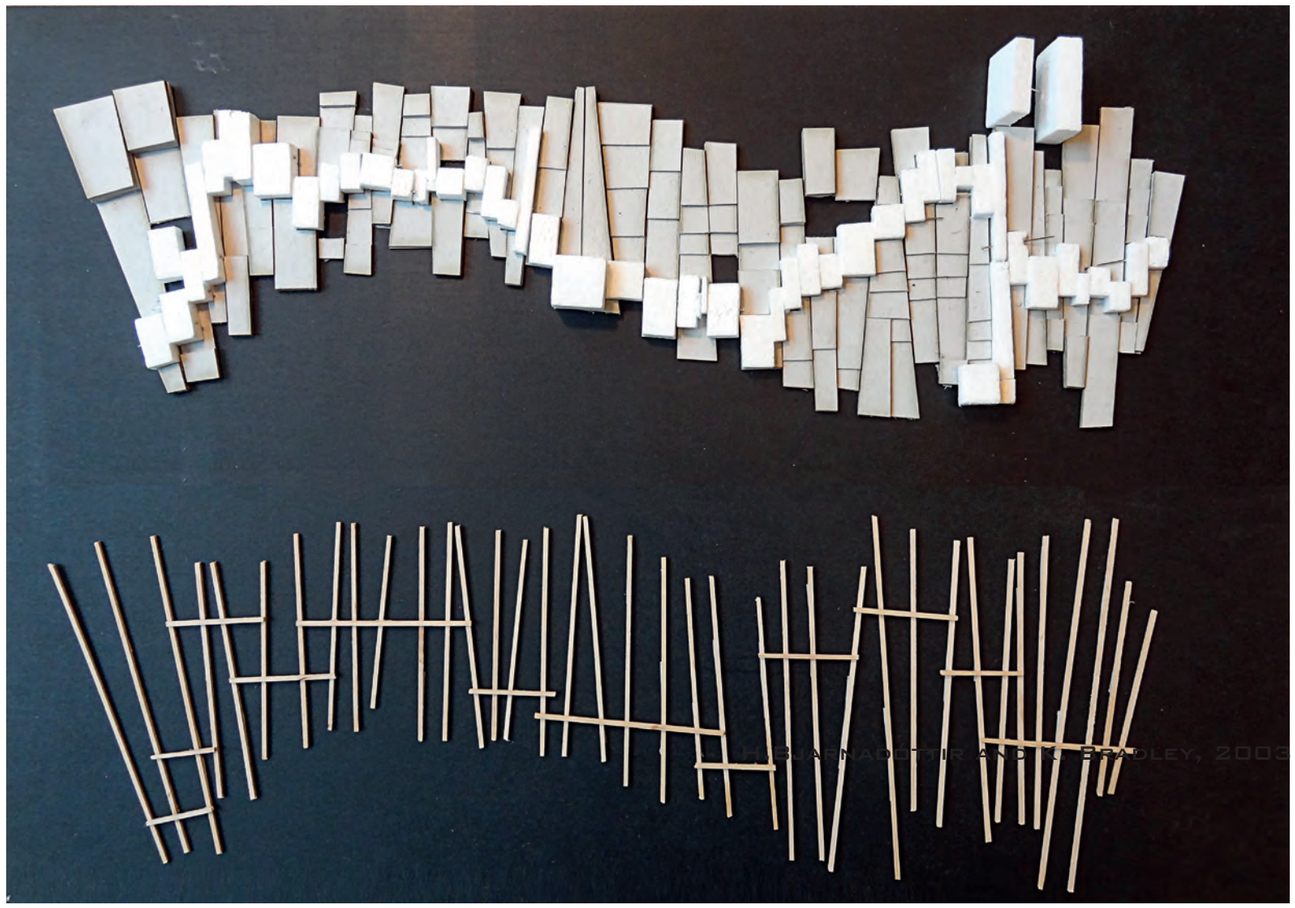
In contrary, the site is a very well connected by the public transportation with the rest of the city. In a walking distance there are main communication huns like: Brunnsparken, Kungsportplatsen and Järntoget.

Urban analyzes

Flundra
Kallers park
Lundbyleden
Kvarnbergsparken
Fiskebäcksmotet
Fiskebäcksparken
Rya skog
Götaverkens Arbetsmuseum
Södertorp
Hut Åsen
Södertorp
Södertorp
Södertorp

3

URBAN LANDSCAPE / ARCHITECTURAL PROPSAL



PROTOTYPES

The result of these investigations is a strategy aiming to increase the inclusive character of the public space of the waterfront in the city. An alternative plan for the area of Skeppsbron, trying to reconnect the city and the river, open and non-commercial public space for both local dwellers and citizens living at the suburbs – striving for urban diversity and flexibility, aspiring for an inclusive urban space for the city.

My architectural response to the presented situation is a spatial appropriation of the introduced area. I would like to create conditions supporting generosity of the public space at Skeppsbron. My design is a structure which expands the usable riverfront. The main characteristic of the expansion is that created peers are design to be partly flooded. The hourly fluctuation of the river's level covers the structure more or less with the water during the day. Thanks to that it is possible to observe constantly changing shoreline. There is also a part of the structure which always remains above the flooded area. Some of the ever-dry parts are fixed while the over are floating and rising with the water level. In contrary to steep embankment-present now on the side-the structure provides gradual transition between the adjacent urban space and river edge. It allows the access to the water without a perceptibly hard borderline. In opposition to the planned landfill it reconnects with the natural assert of the side by creating the awareness of the rivers' dynamics among the local inhabitants. I believe that my intervention will be beneficial both for the local dwellers and citizens of Gothenburg in general.
I order to achieve that, while designing, I have decided to focus on three main aspects: building a new relation the river at the river's edge, make the space more accessible and more flexible.

Main axe of the presented structure is a path along the river-an avenue. The avenue – which is traditionally a straight route with a line of trees or a large shrubs running along each side, which is used as its French source 'venir' (to come) to indicate, emphasize the 'coming to' or arrival at a landscape or architectural feature.
All the other tools are subservient to the main axe, and as the trees planted along the avenue are the most cases all the same species, the elements of my design appear as belonging to one family. I am building its complexity by multiplying few simple elements and grouping them in various configurations. It is in order to give the uniform appearance along the full length of the avenue. In my proposal I am using the avenue as a mean of connection between cultural venues along is track and as an element caring a cultural value by itself.

Therefore in the prototypes I was trying to work with relation with the river edge, flooding and
flexibility and accesibility of the spaces. I was trying to create a landscape with a path along the river.
I have decided to create a structure of 11 piers and an avenue along all of them.

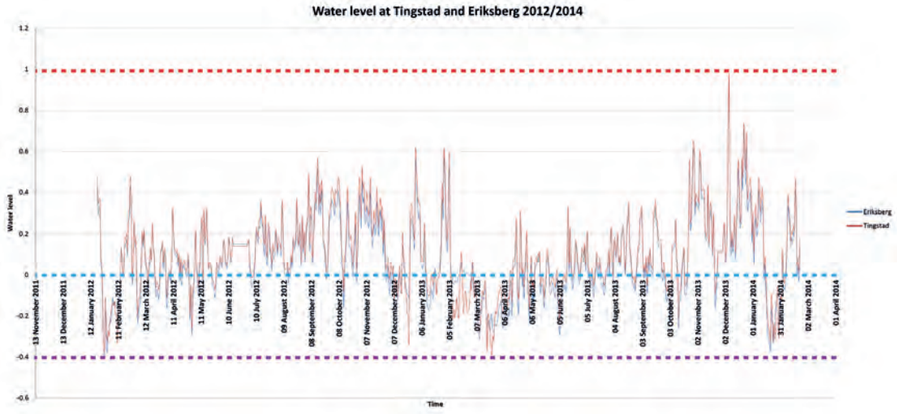
Proposal

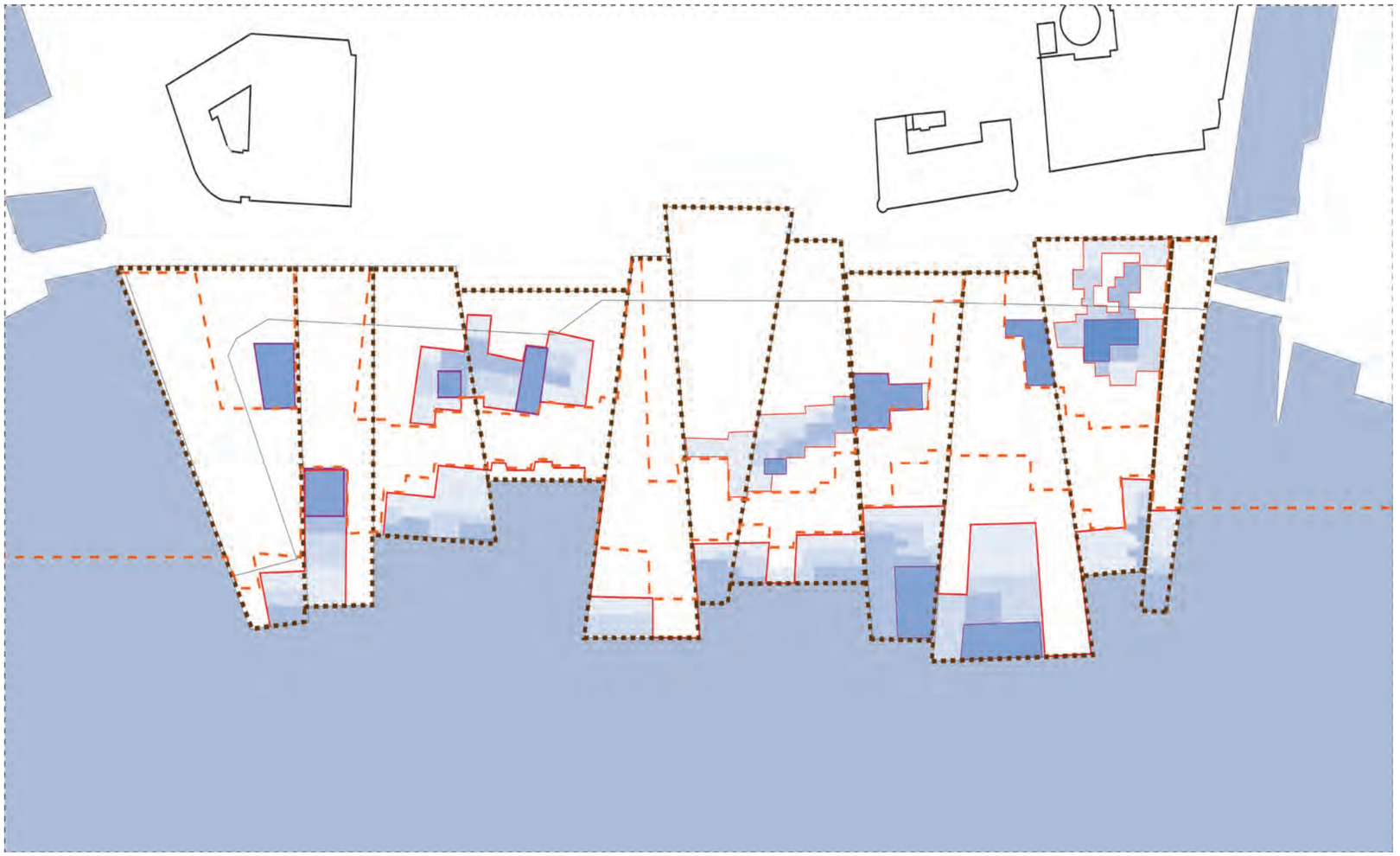
Fluctuation of the Göta river

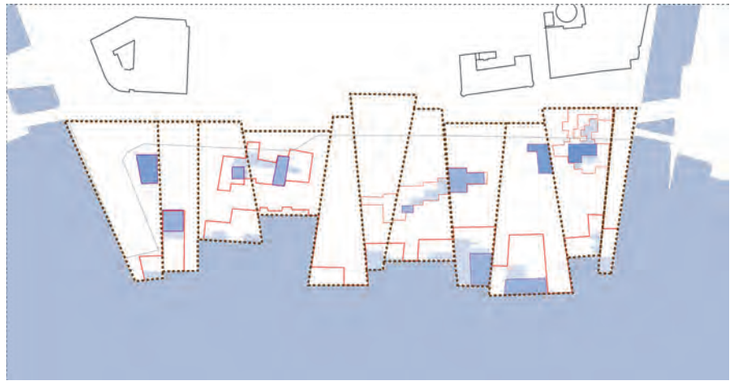
Exploring the spatial qualities of the river adjacent to the side, I have noticed that the water level constantly changes.
The diagram registers constant changes of the water level. Yearly the difference between the maximum and minimum level can be even 1,40m, but daily it mostly vary between 30-60 cm.

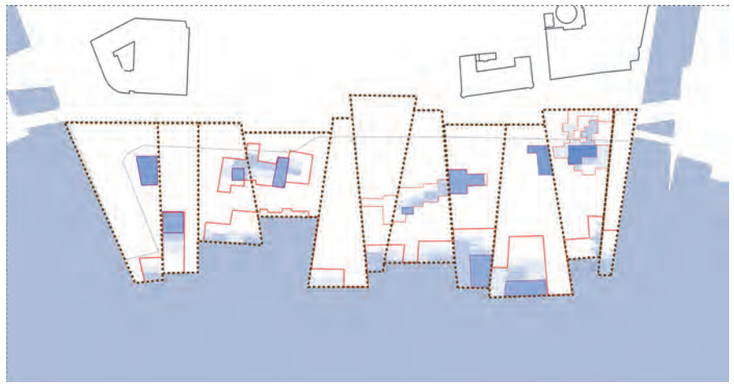
I have decided to take advantage of this phenomenon. My structure becomes partly flooded. The changing water level is deciding about the shape of the shoreline and which parts are accesible and which are not.

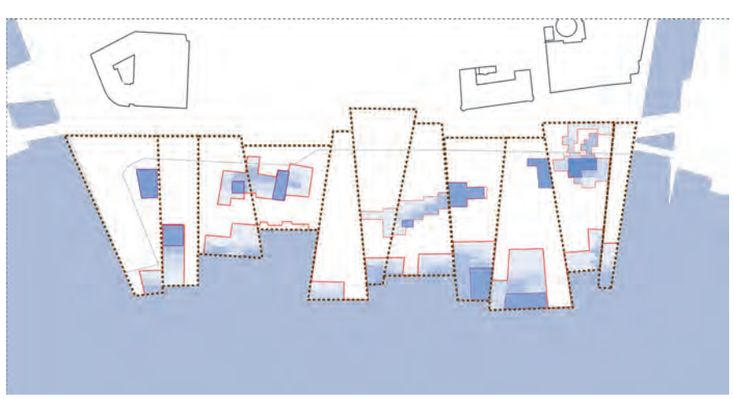
The images represent different water levels and changing landscape.
The last image below shows the situation with the highest registered water level. The orange dashed line represents a border of the main path-an avenue. The path always remains dry. The outer edge of the avenue divides the area into two parts: the one more exposed to the water dynamics and the other part, more connected to the land.











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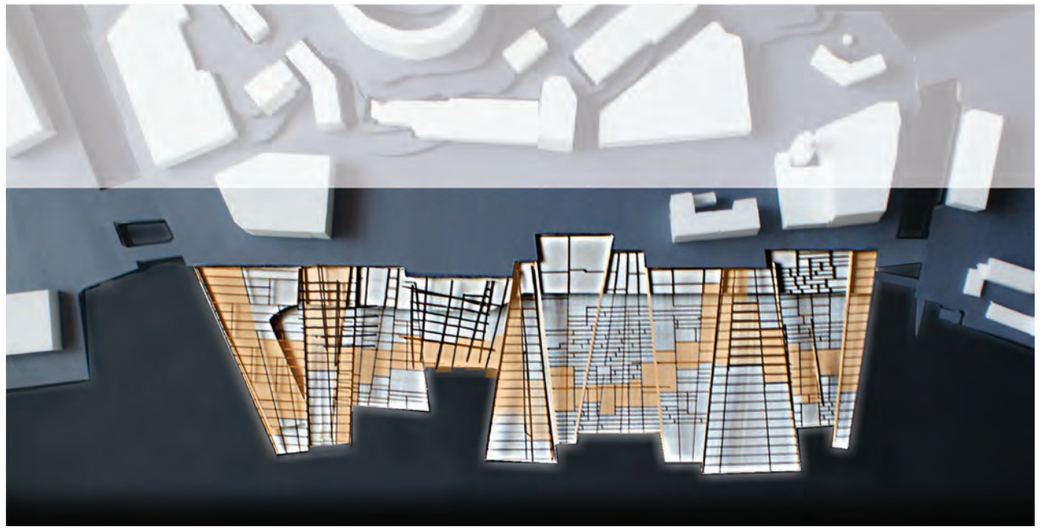
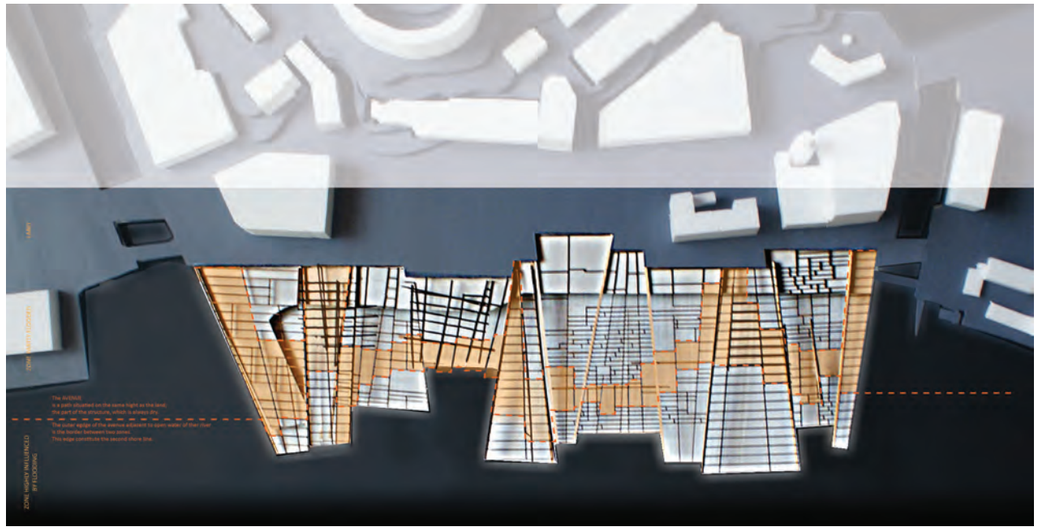
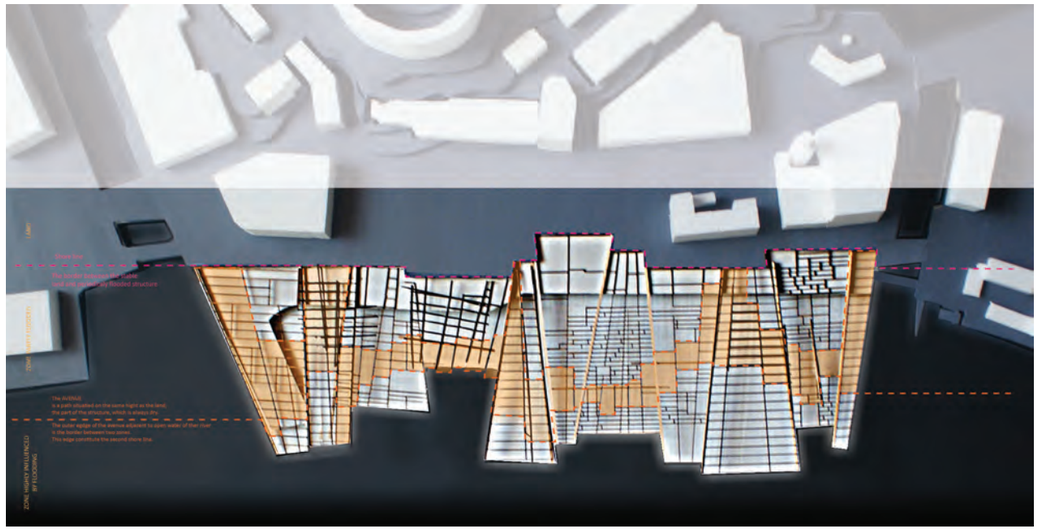
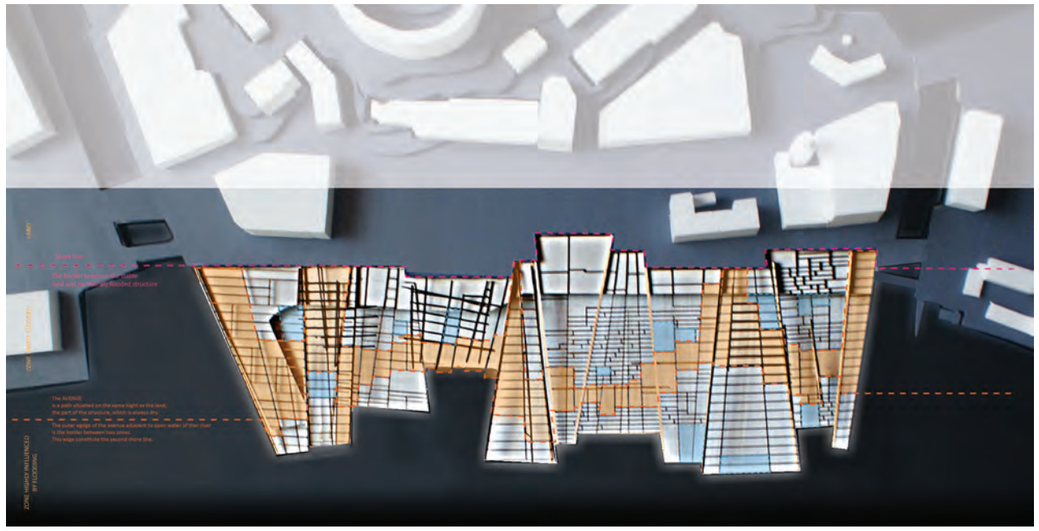
3	4









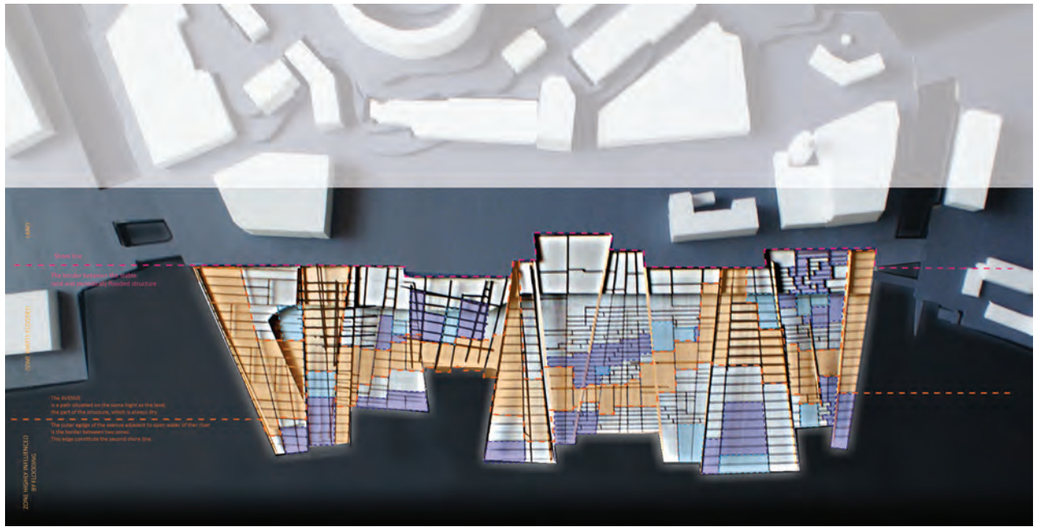
1. Avenue: Constantly dry Main axe of the structure, and main path along the river, mean of transportation Remain dry
2. Border between main zones: The outer edge of the avenue becomes the border between the area highly exposed to the inluence of the flooding and the part more connected to the land

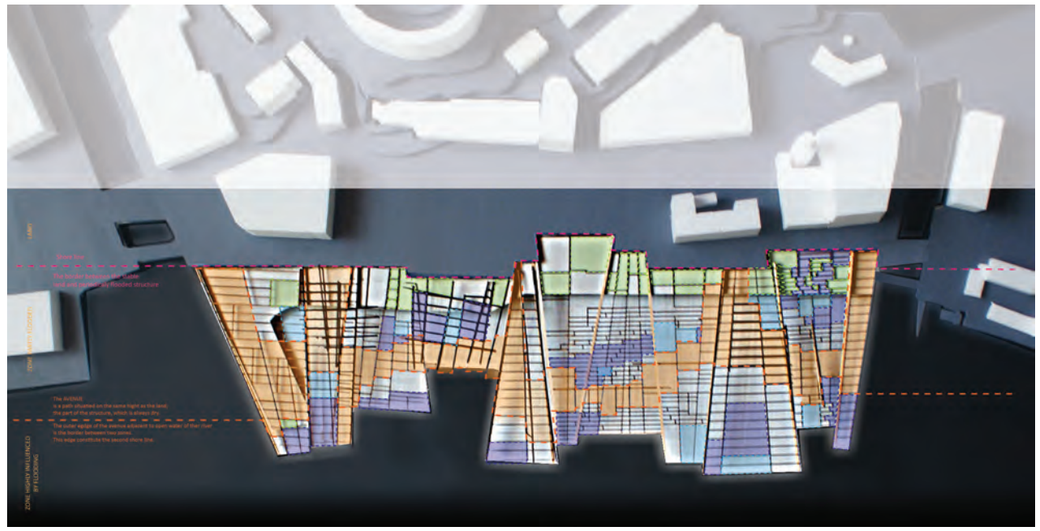
3. Shoreline

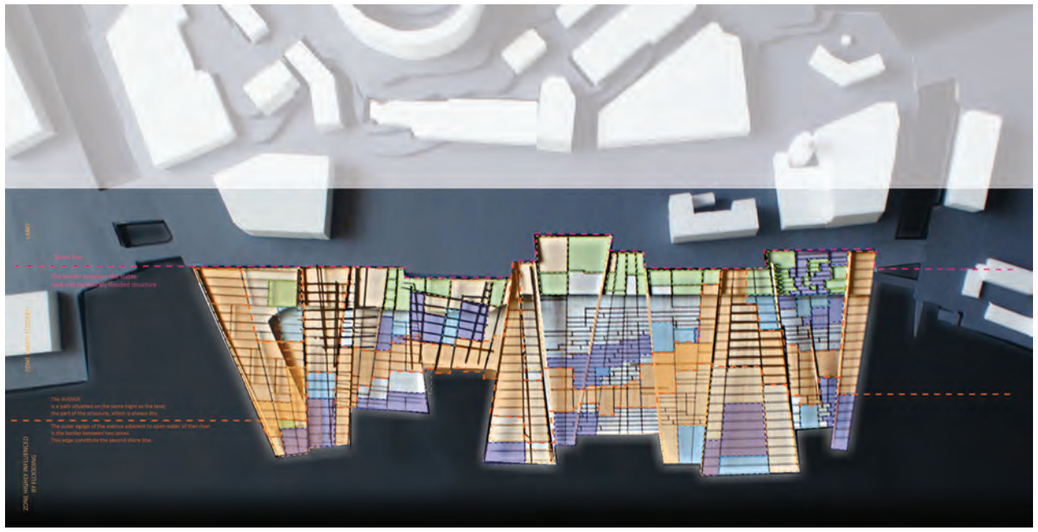
4. Constantly wet areas

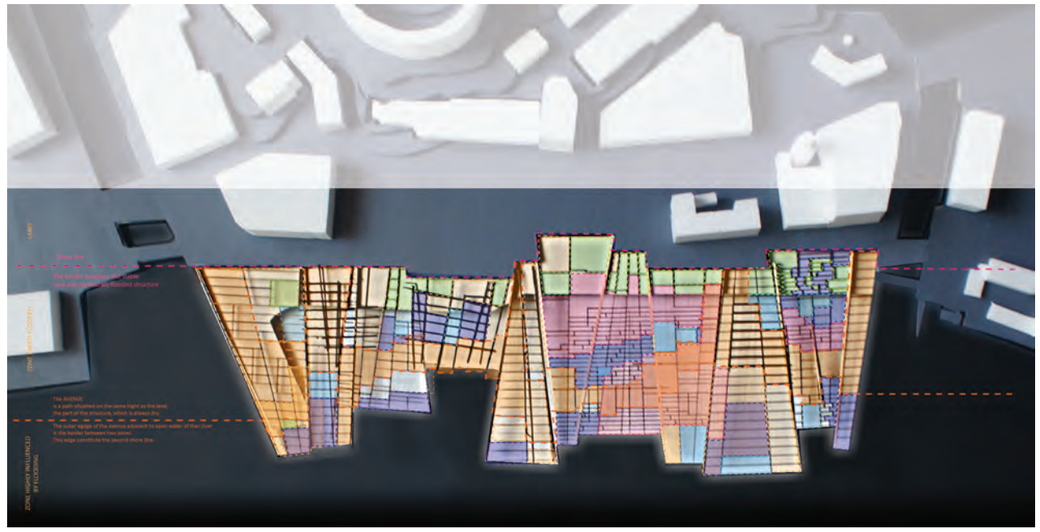
Zones

5	6
7	8









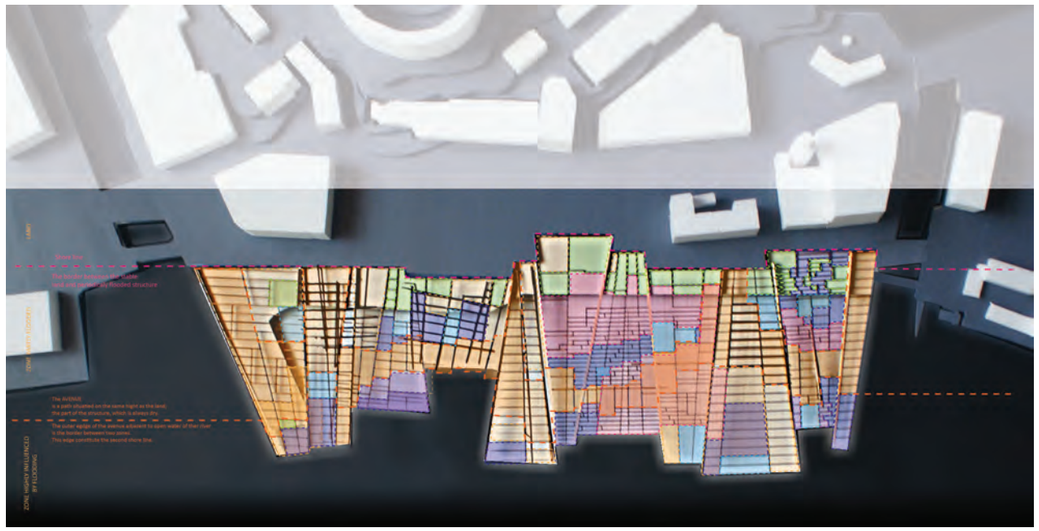
5. Frequently flooded areas

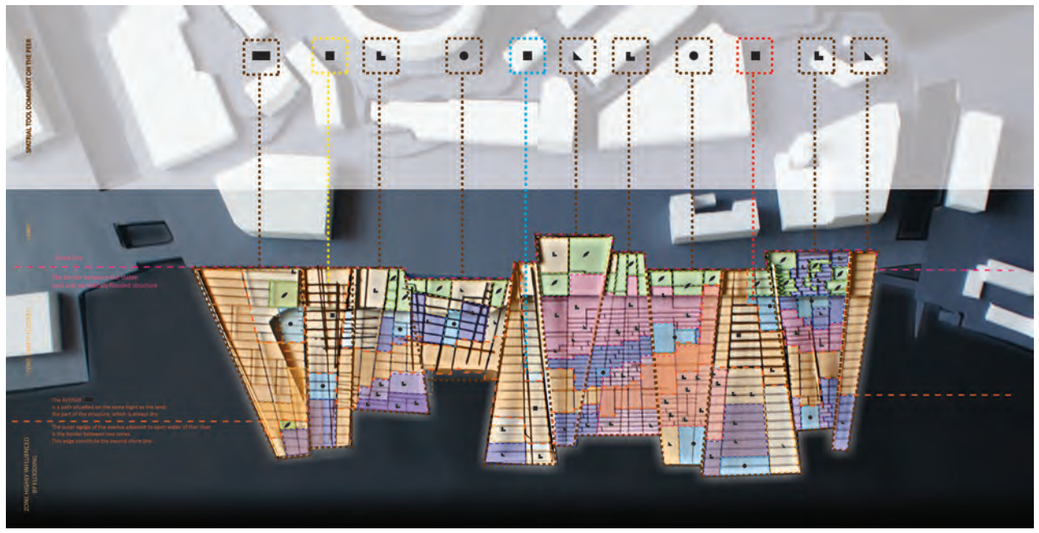
6. Areas dominated by nature

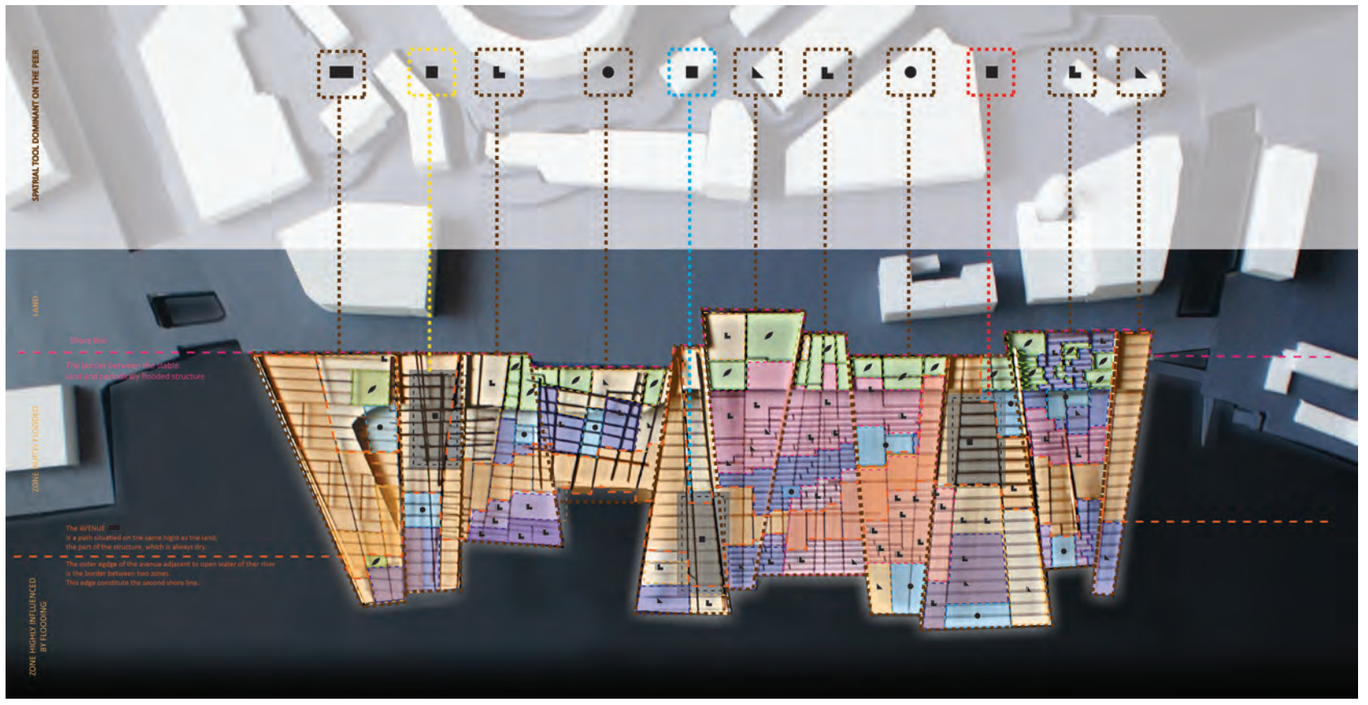
7. Leisure areas exposed to the sun

8. Easily accessible open space

9	10
11	12







9. Smaller places with a more intimate atmosphere: Not so easily accesible and quite often covers by water therefore not so often visited

10. Tools: tools which help to avoke previously mentioned ambient which later on becoe my spatial components

11. Main components per piers

12. Zones adjacent to the pavilions

Proposal

PAVILIONS

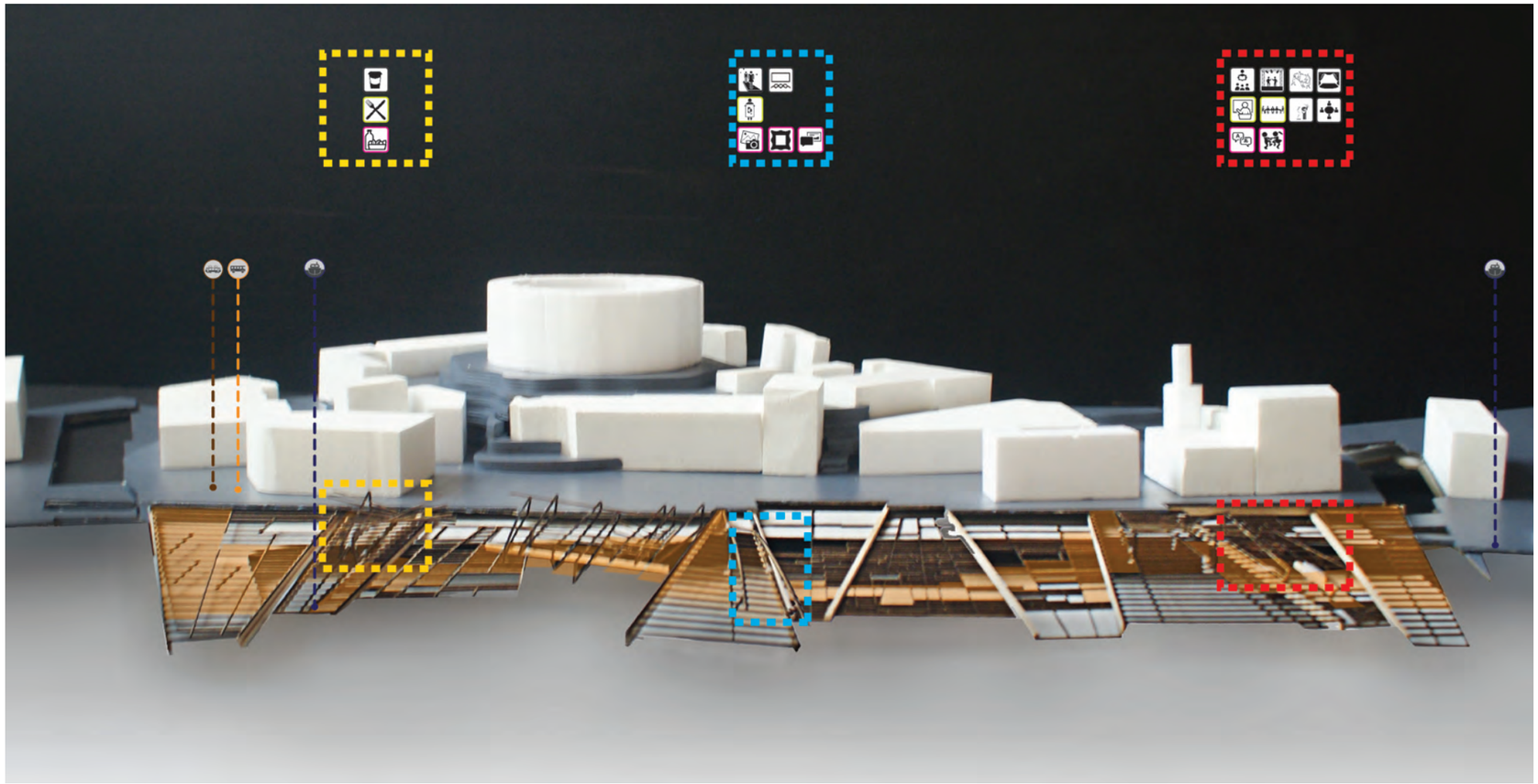
Creating zones I was trying to name the type of space and ambience. The avenue is the main axis of the structure - a mean of connection between different zones. In order to avoke mentioned ambience I have created a set of tools which later become spatial components of my design. There are 11 piers in total and each is dominated by one of the elements. Three of those piers are dedicated to three buildings: Passage for food facilities, Exhibition pavilion and communities' culture house. The different types of programs result from my research. I would like to employ the knowledge from different cultures into the final solution.

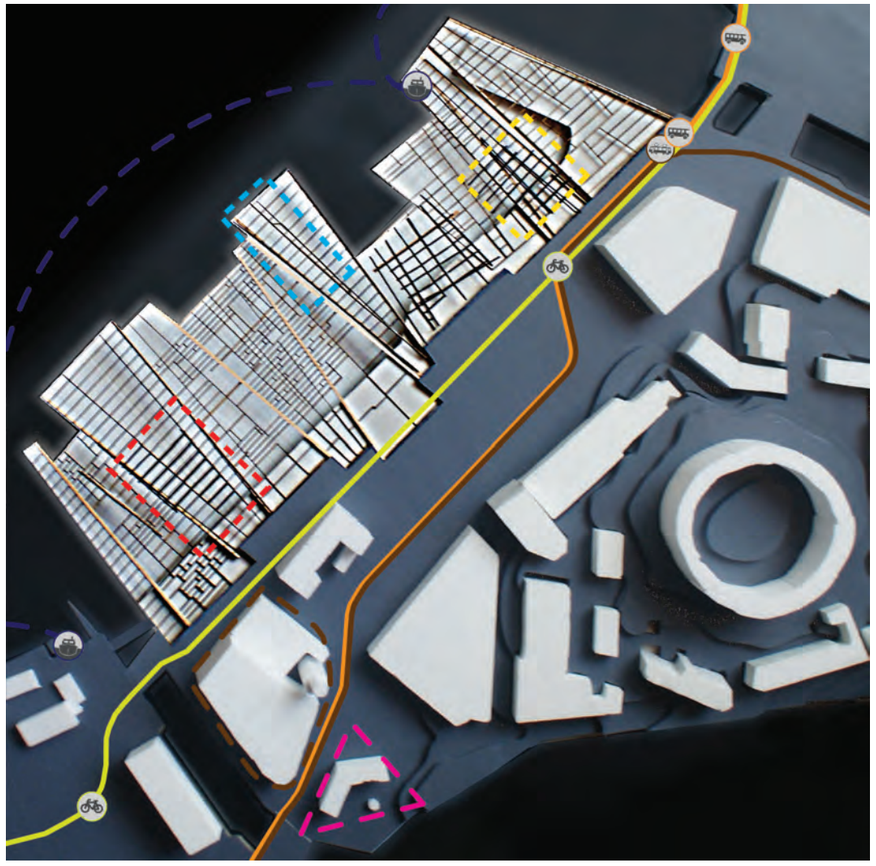
Passage for food facilities

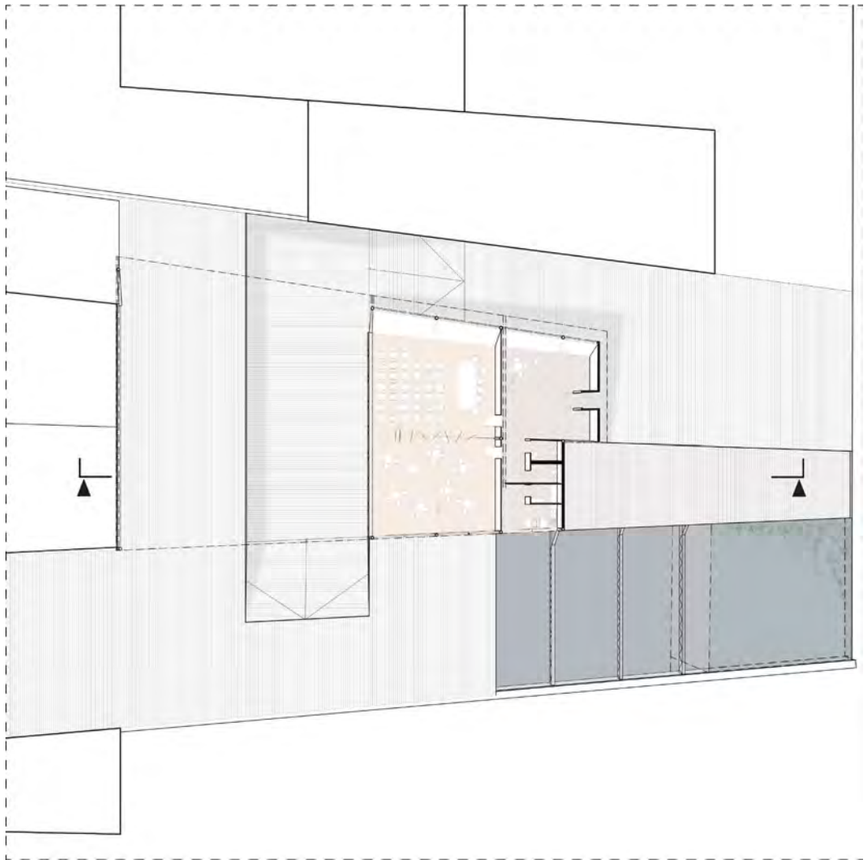
The first building provides an opportunity to sell and share food. Food was always a mean of attracting and connecting people. There will be possible to purchase snacks from all around the world, and -during the common meal-exchanging knowledge and part of each other cultures.
I was working with models to explore spacial qualities they can provide Working with the model of the gastronomic passage I was trying to shape the roof in a way that it would avoke a feeling of movement. The perception of the space changes while walking.

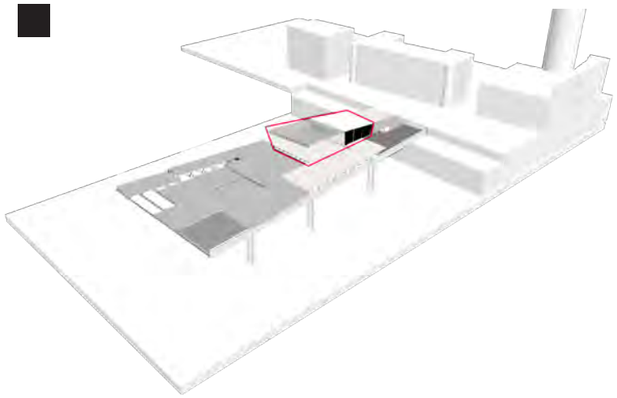
Exhibition pavilion

The second pavilion is intended for exhibitions. Various artists living in the city of Gothenburg will be able to present their works there. The place is sheltered and always open for the public. There is no entrance fee.
The exhibiton pavilion can be transfomed according to the requirements of exhibitions thanks to light, movable walls, situated on the rails.



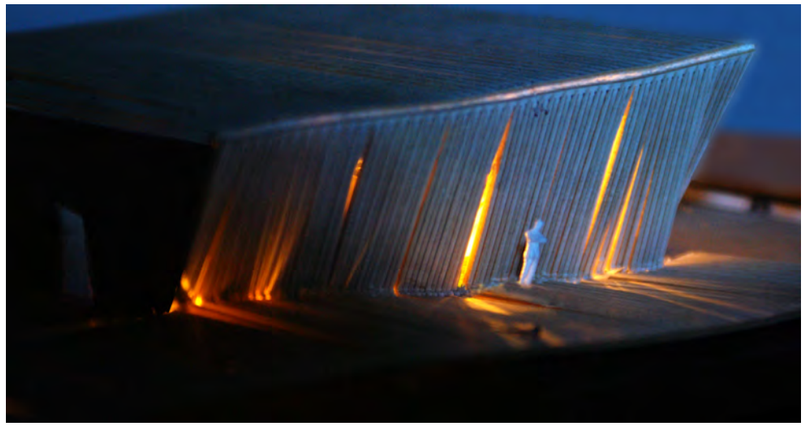


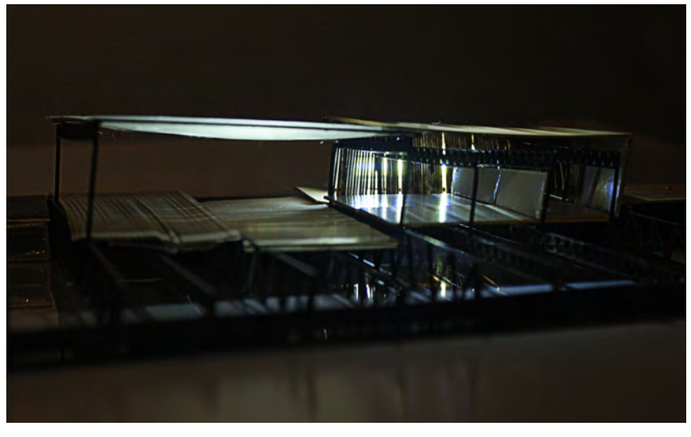




Communities' culture center

The third pavilion is an alternative meeting place for all the associations renting the places in the culture houses all around the city. The place can be rented for free by everyone belonging to one of the associations or living in Gothenburg, and who would like to organize a cultural event or a meeting.
In the model I was trying to work with transparency and flexibility of the facade. The events carried after the dusk are more apparent due to the light coming through very slim stripes of wooden cover. The visualisation presents the situation when some parts of the structure are slightly flooded. The covering materials like wood and metal are still visible.

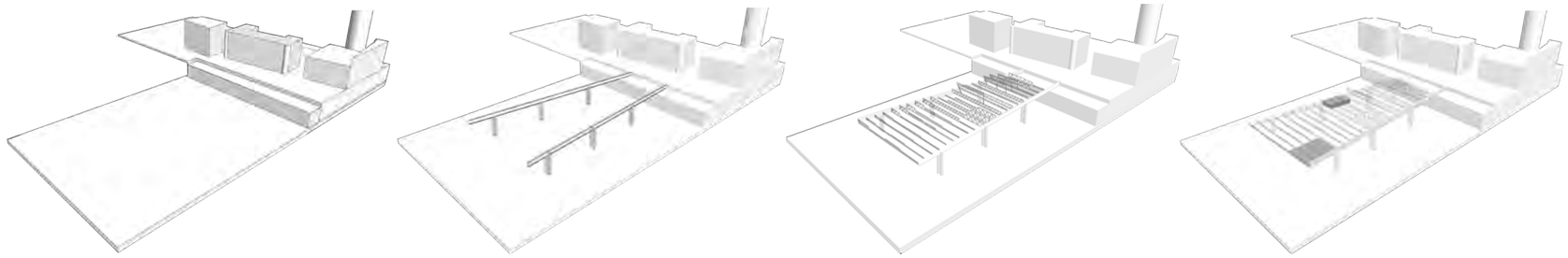




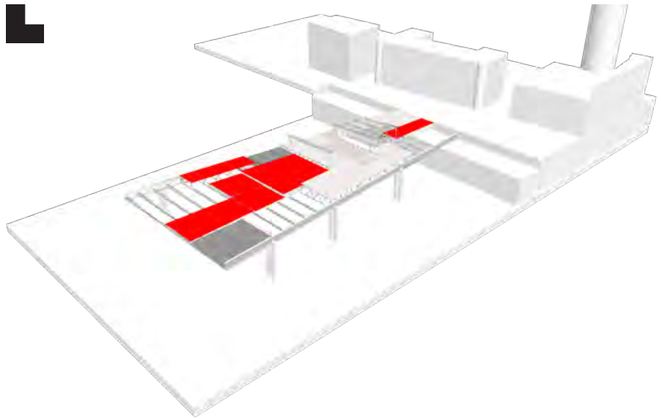
Pavilions. Communites' culture center. Entrance

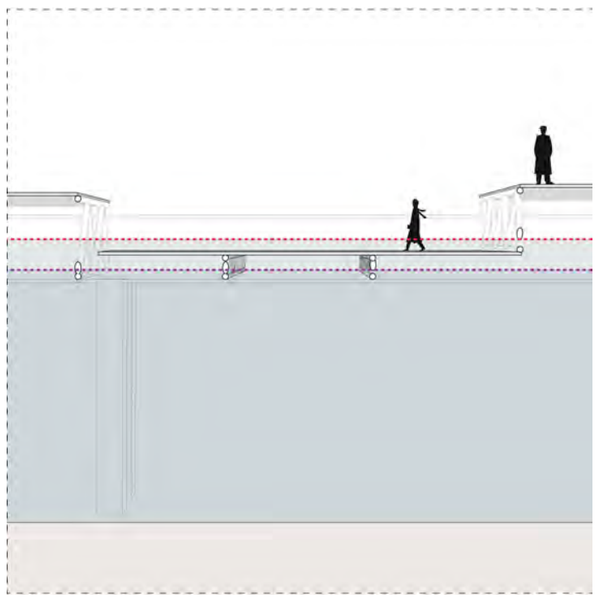
Components

In order to elaboratery explain my components, I have choosen one pier for a detailed description of the design. To begin, the general principle of the structure are presented below. The preliminary structure consists of two huge I-beams on three sets of pillars for each beam. The secondary structure is built by three-dimensional beams made of metal. Within the structural frame the floating units are attached. Those floating units are one of the factors allowing the artificial landcape for the constant change due to enviromental conditions.

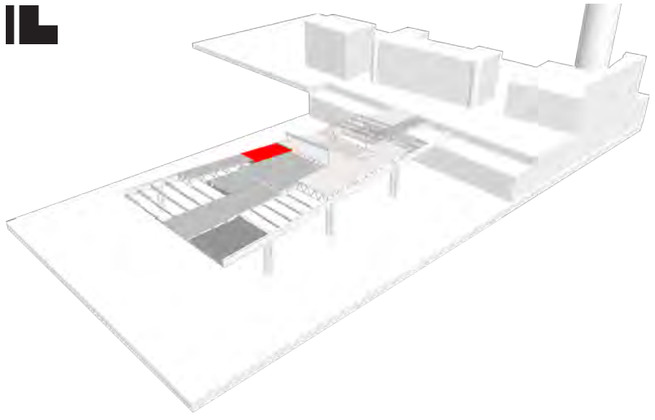


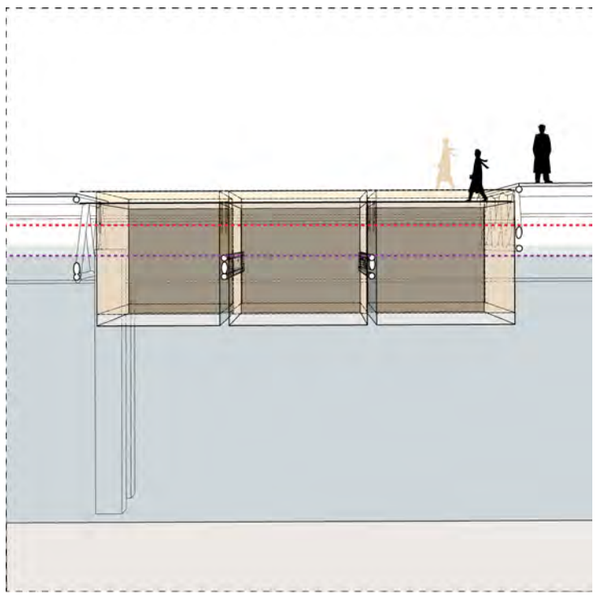
The level which allow access to the next part only when the water level is low enough



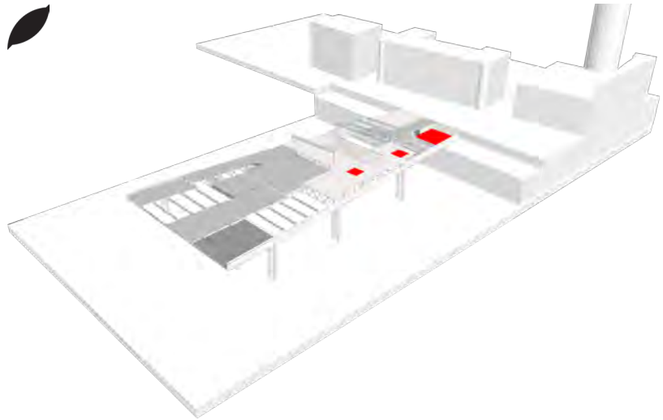


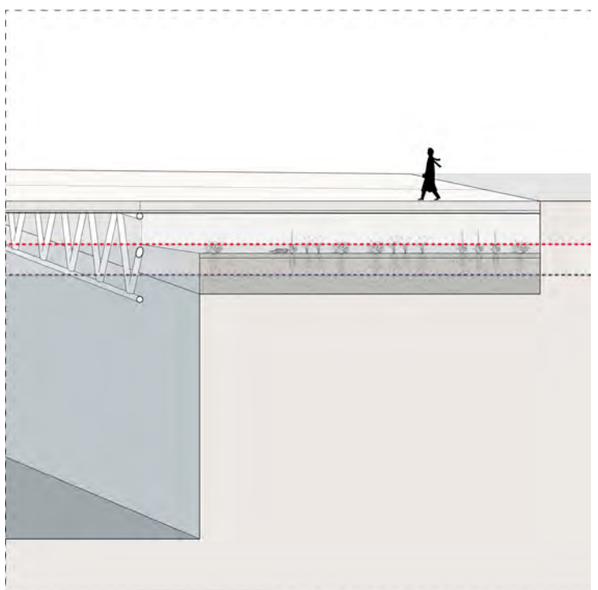
Floating movable platform, adjusting to the water dynamics, always provide the access between the parts.





Biozones with flora and faune chcracteristic for the wetlands.

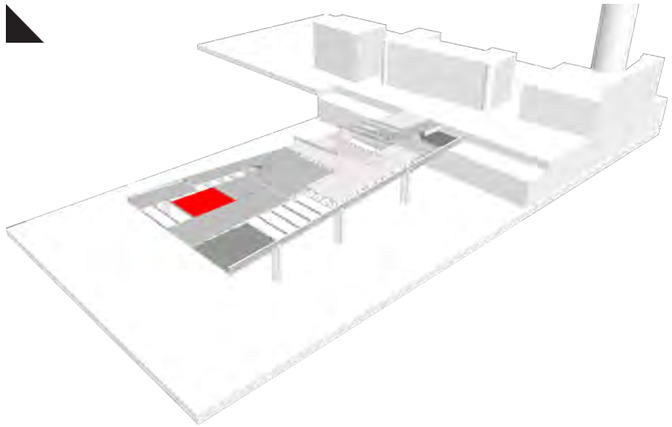


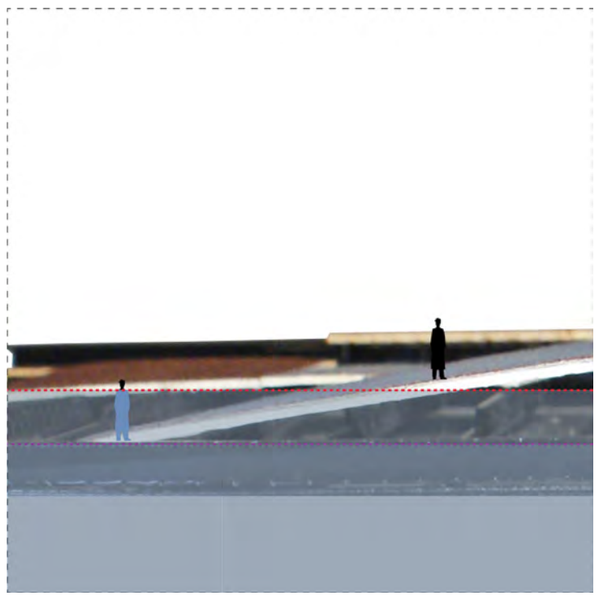


Componenets

Spatial components differ in height, breadth and its later function. However, the elements are built in a common way.
The avenue is an attractive pathway along temporary inaccessible part of the structure. It remains unaffected by the water fluctuations. That is why it can be used all year around.Fixed levels, which are low enough to be submerged makes the fluctuation more discernible. An accumulation of levels with varying height makes the water fluctuation vividly apparent. The height of them determinates the frequency they are flooded.
The decision in favor of smaller and larger steps has an immediate bearing on the possible uses. The material used to cover them also influent its function. (Wood encourage stay and sit, while metal is mainly dedicated to walk on)

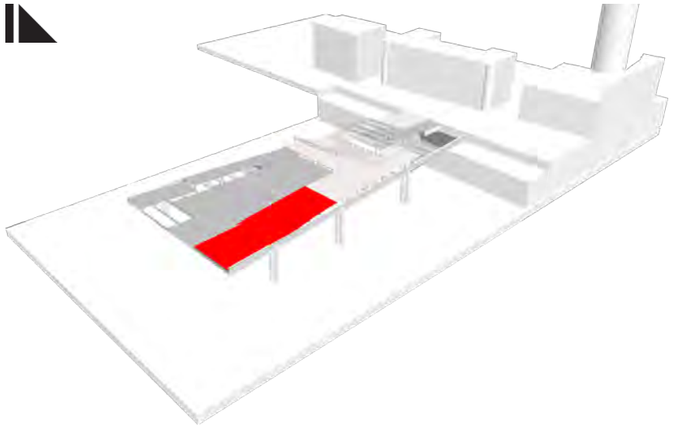
Fixed ramps which makes people aware of the changing water level.

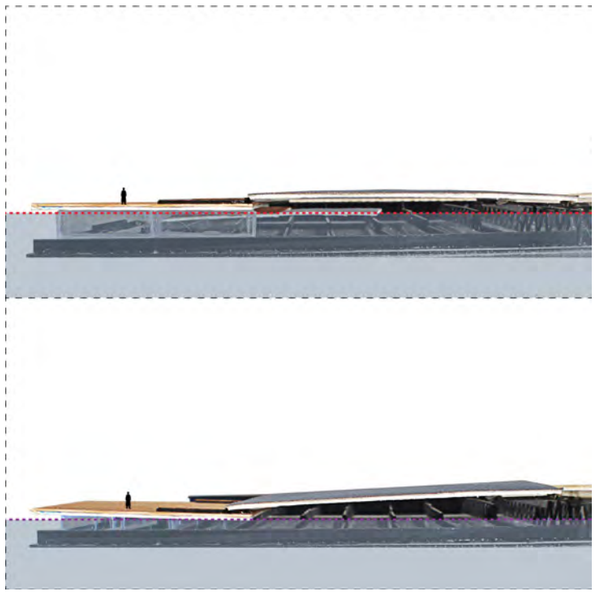




The lower levels are not so expose to the strong wind and more cozy to sit even during windy days. Floating levels are moving with the water, allowing or preventing communication between the adjacent levels. The ramps are fixed elements which by slow submergement in the water show even small changes in the water level
The floating movable ramps are the connector between floating and fixed levels, allowing for the constant connection between those two.
The floating ramps and levels create an alternative to the avenue pathway. The biozones are located in the spots constantly facing the water. Thanks to regular floods the plants are watered. The permanently uncovered parts of the structure become ponds and enhance the experience of flowing water making the direct contact always possible.

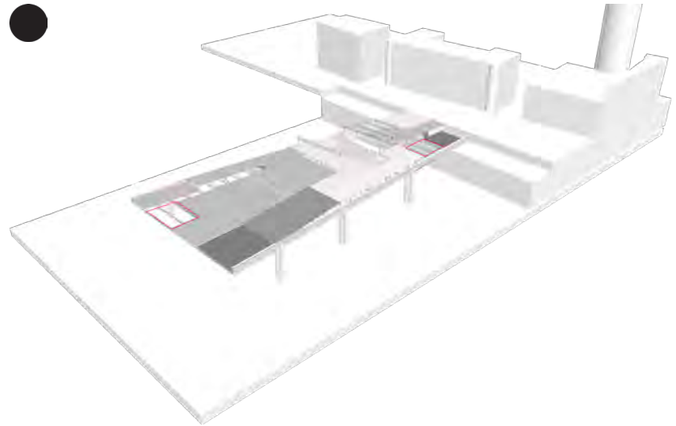
Floating movable ramps, which gives changing points of view on the surroundings.

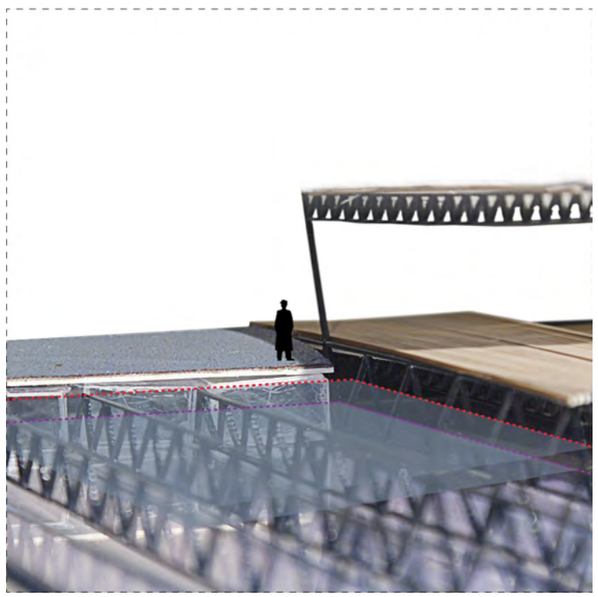




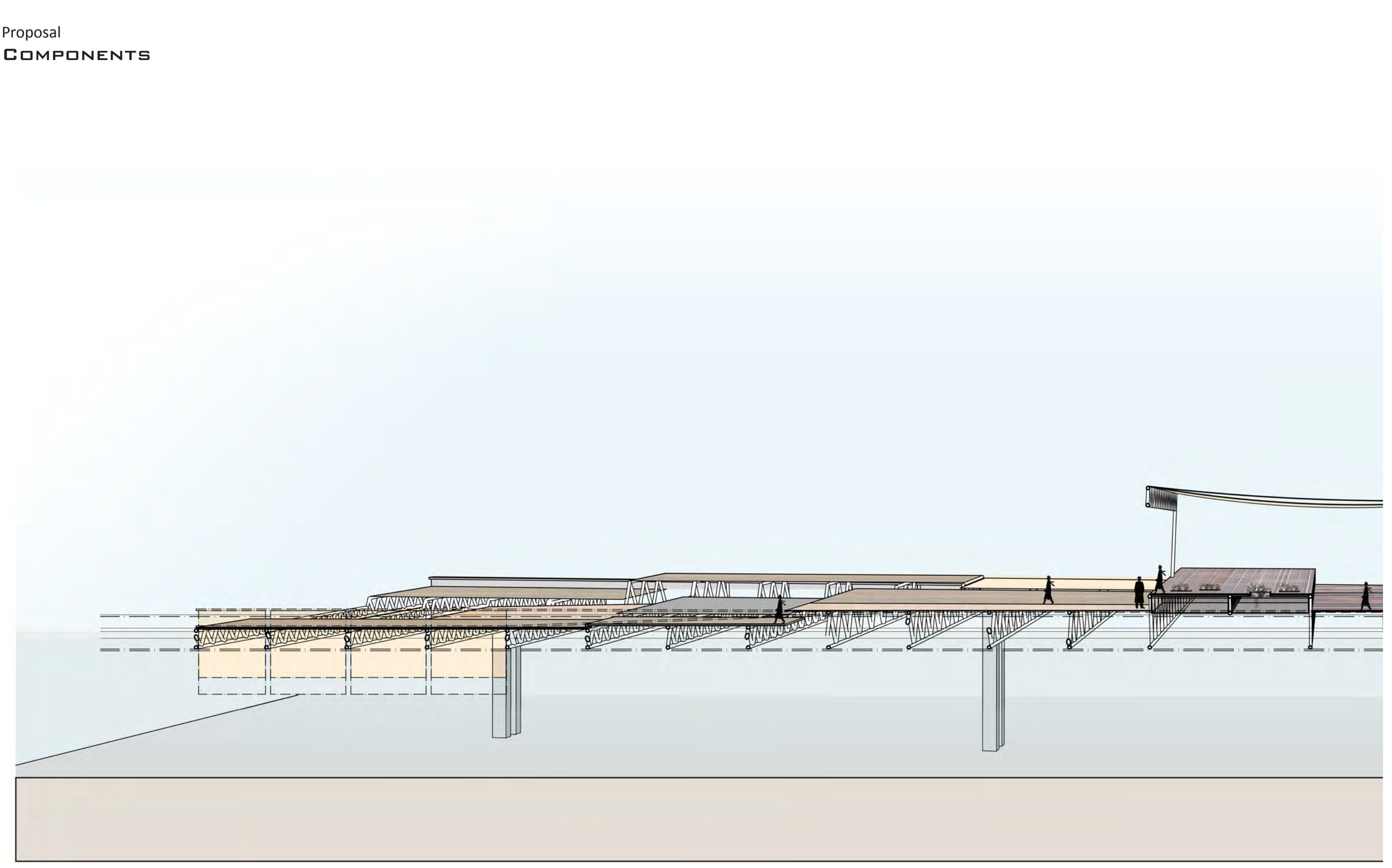
The main factor influencing the design of the elements is their resistance to the corrosion
The structure is made of aluminum which is getting mat and protects itself afterwards
Some of the steps and ramps are covers by the painted steel-the others are allow to rust and change with the time.
Not all the elements are entirely made of steel. There are also wooden parts which are changing the color with the time and humidity of the water is encouraging those processes.
This re-establishment of the riverbank allows the urban tissue for a direct interweave with the water edge.
It elevates formerly underestimated area into prominent part of the cityscape.

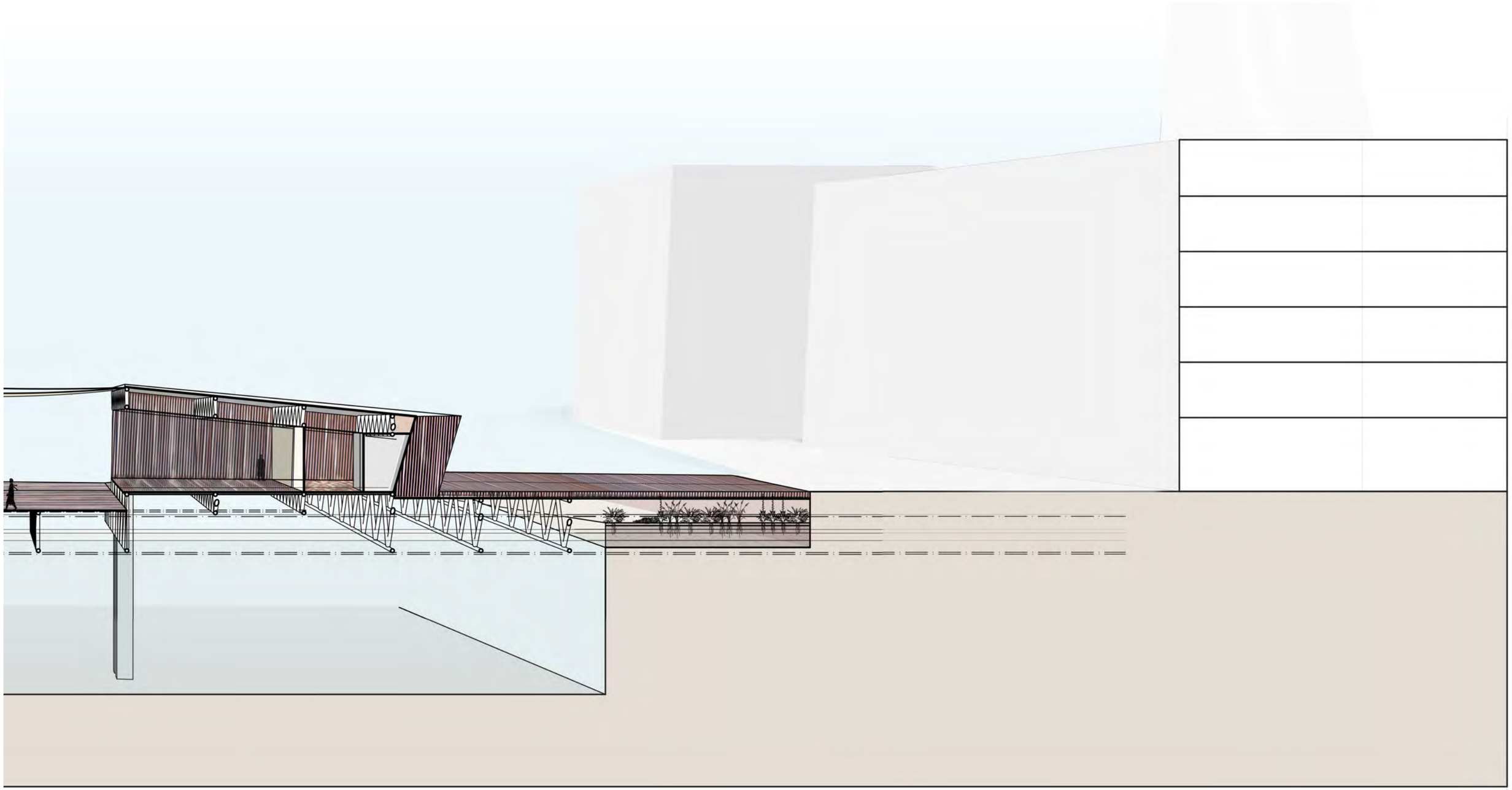
Ponds which are not coverd part of the structure.





Components





Scenarios

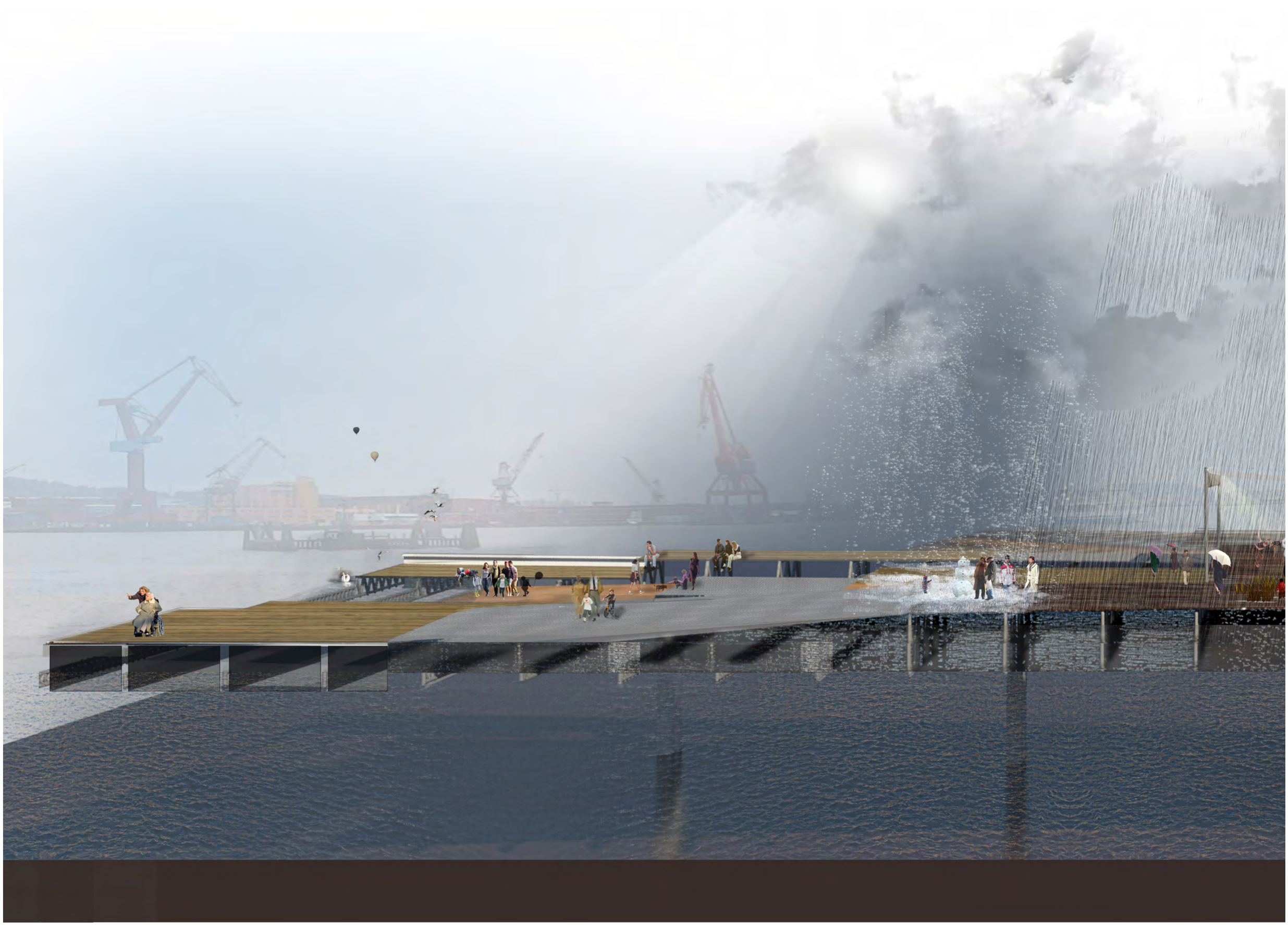
I would like to present how the space at Skeppsbron can be used all year around.
In summer, people can exercise along the river, or just sunbath and daggle their feet in the water.

In autumn it is possible to seek shelter from the rain inside the building or attend lectures.
Outdoors, one can take cover from the rain under the textile roof or conduct over activities
on the decks.

Scenarios during the winter include staying outdoors, for some fresh air on a winter sun. Children can build snowmen and have snowball fight.

In spring flock of birds returning from warmer parts of the globe Fly by the pier and it is finally time to enjoy the wormer days!

I believe that my design creates inclusive environment along the river, which is attractive for people from all parts of the city. Moreover, the proposal directly corresponds to the urban conditions of the site.



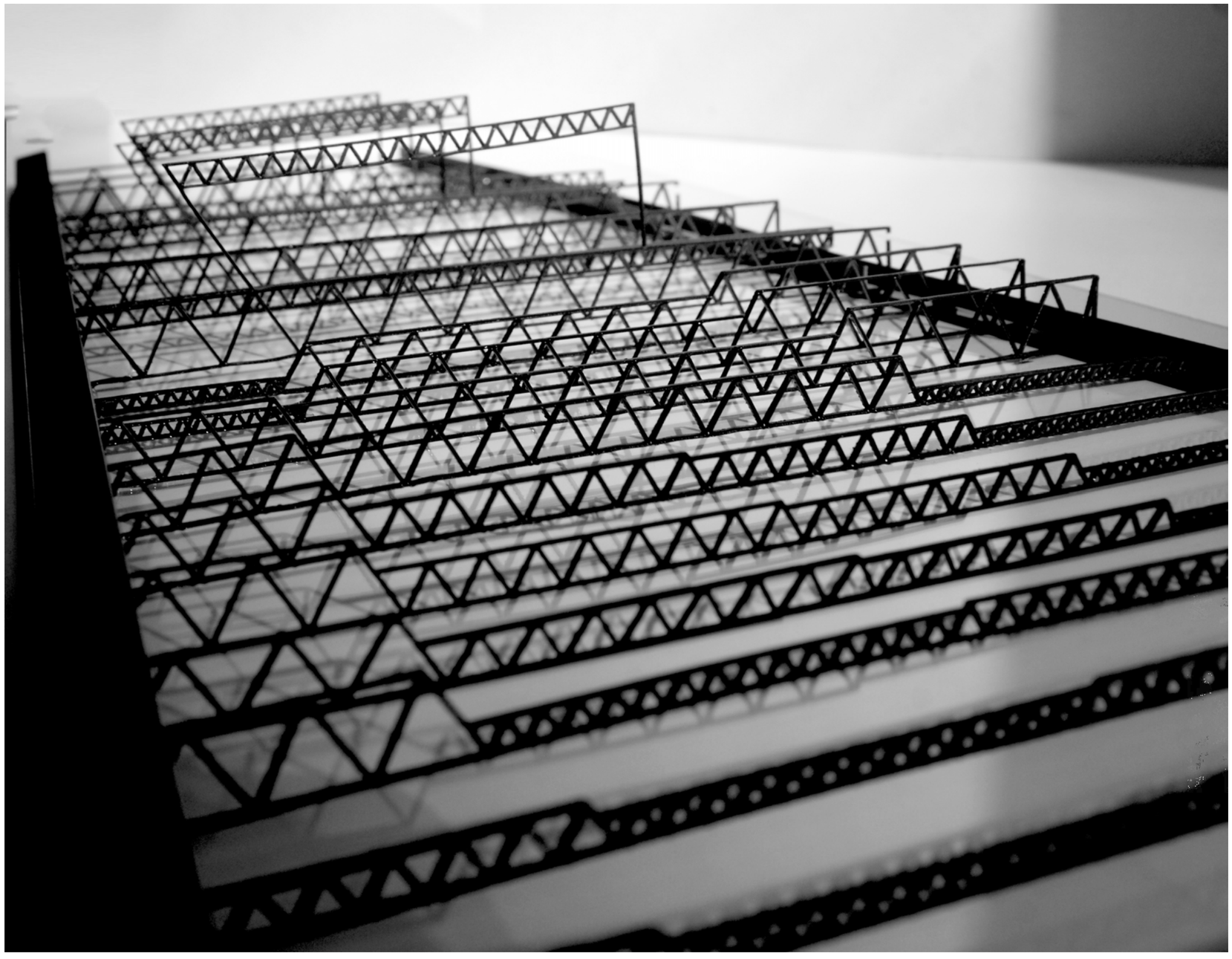
Acknowledgement

I am heatily grateful for the advisors team in Urban and Architectural Design Studio: Ana Betancour, Carl-Johan Vestlund and Joaquim Tarraso, for their support, supervision, patience and motivation throughout the research. Their guidance enable me to complete this master thesis successfully.

I also would like to thank to my collegues in the stuio for their encouragement. The discussion with people who share similar challanges helps to overcome the moments of stagnations. Thank you for your time and involvment in building up a great atmosphere in the studio.

I am sincerely grateful to my parents for their love and support and for my sister for her encouragement.
I owe my gratitude to my boyfriend for his patience, understanding and involvement, and to my friend Emma for her constructive advice and positive energy. Without them, my master thesis would not have been possible.

Edyta Świątek



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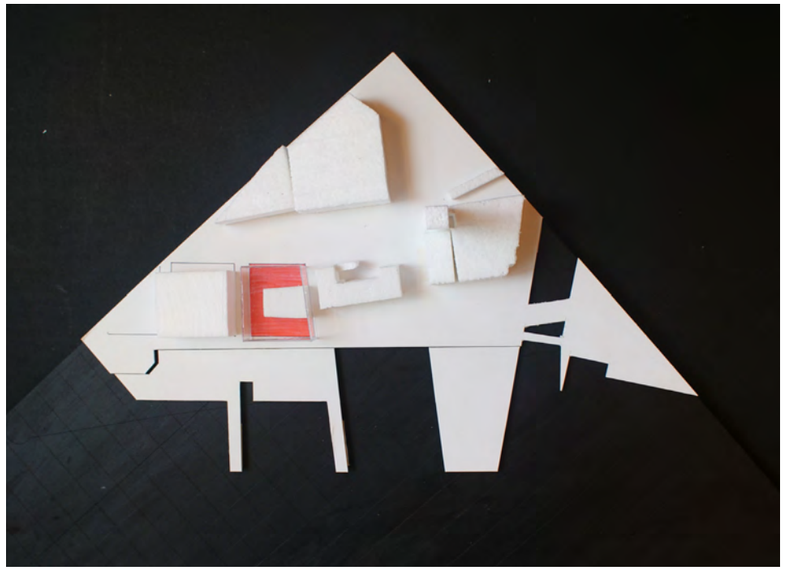
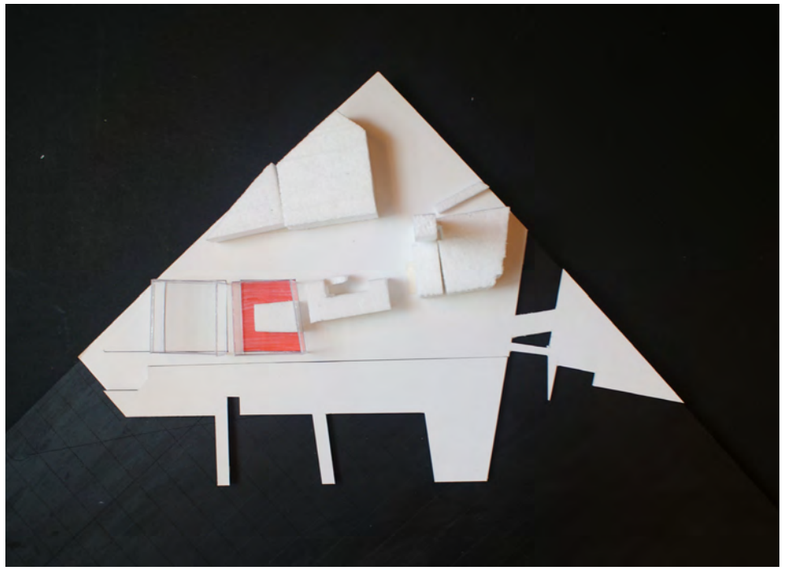
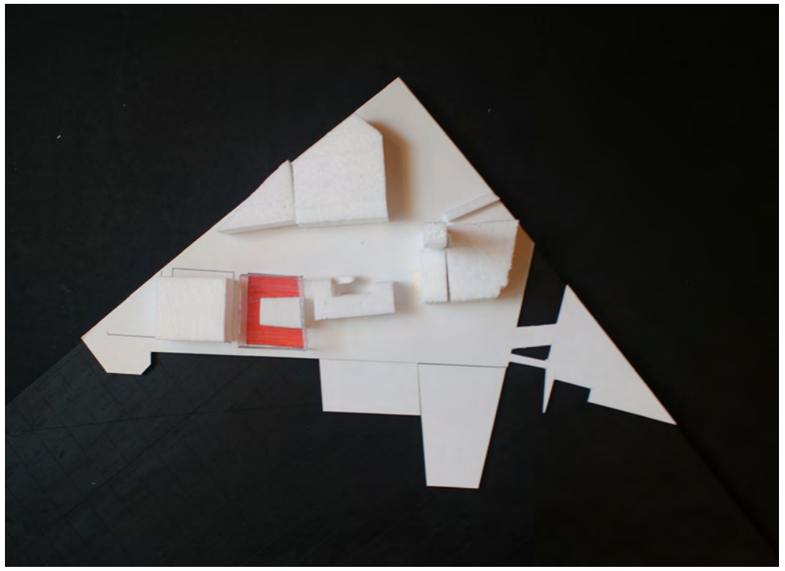
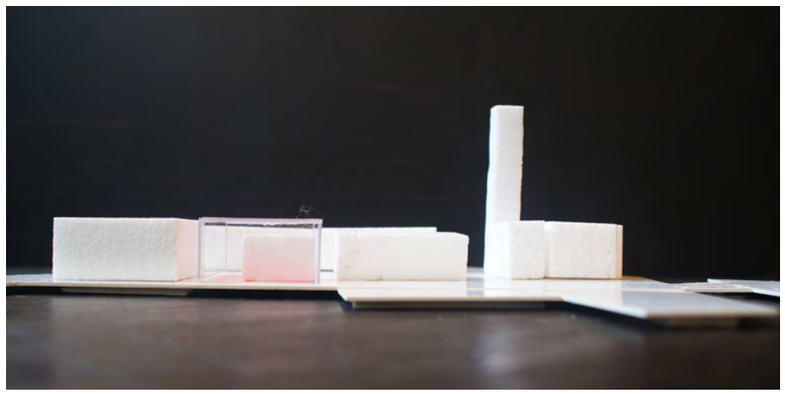
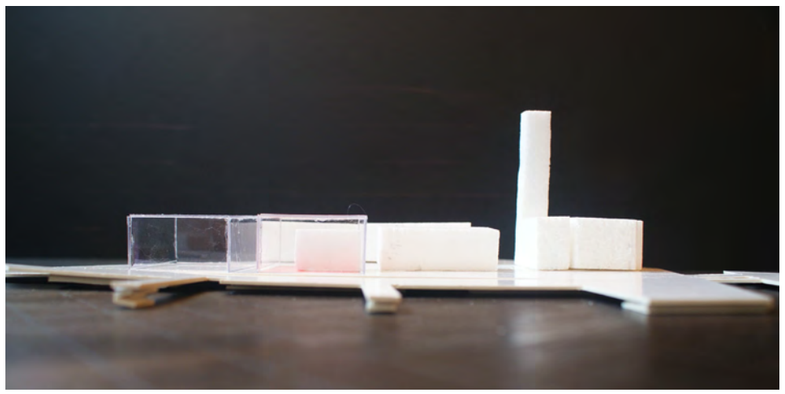

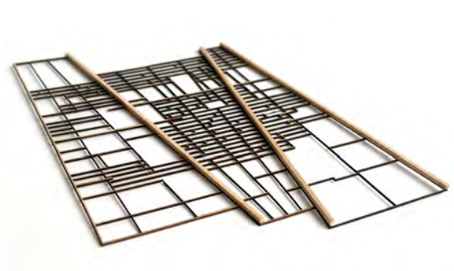

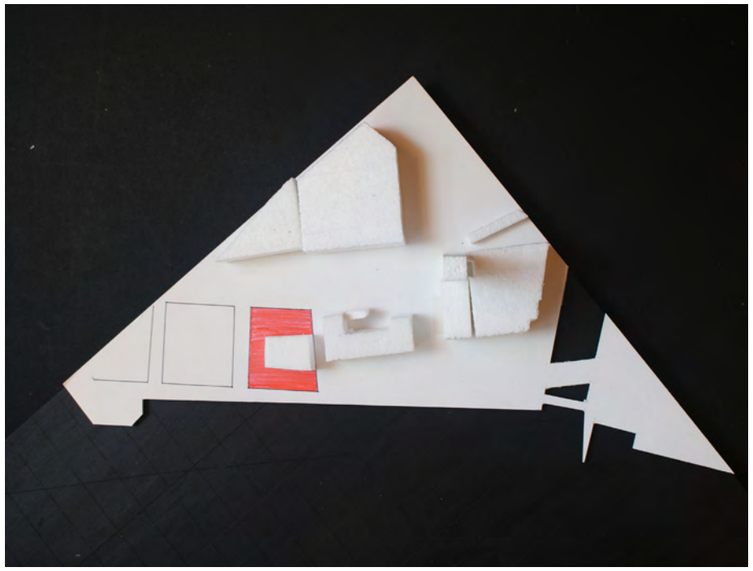

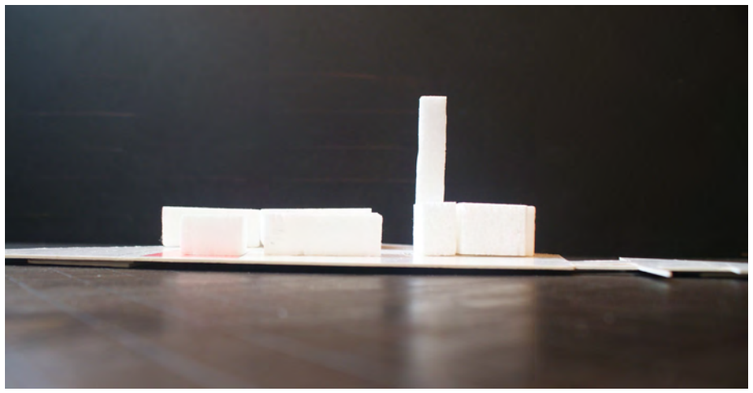

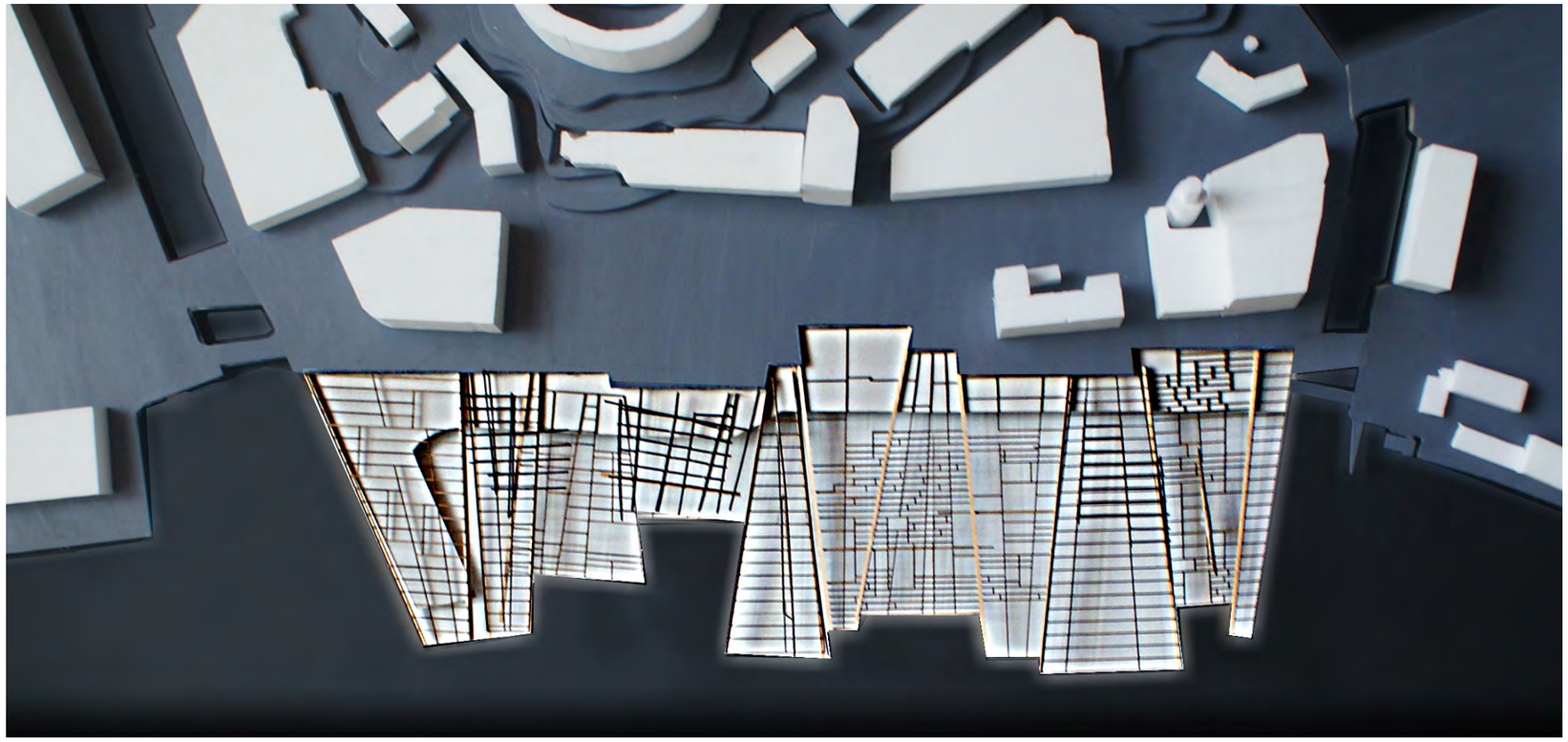

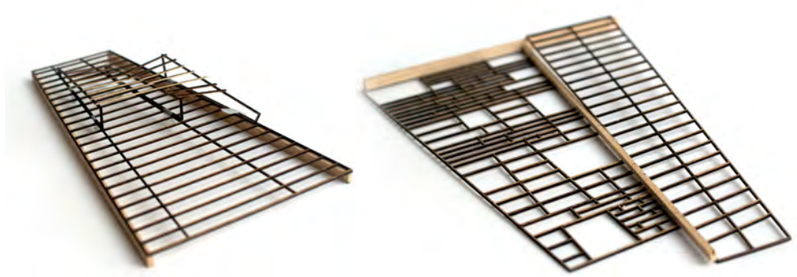

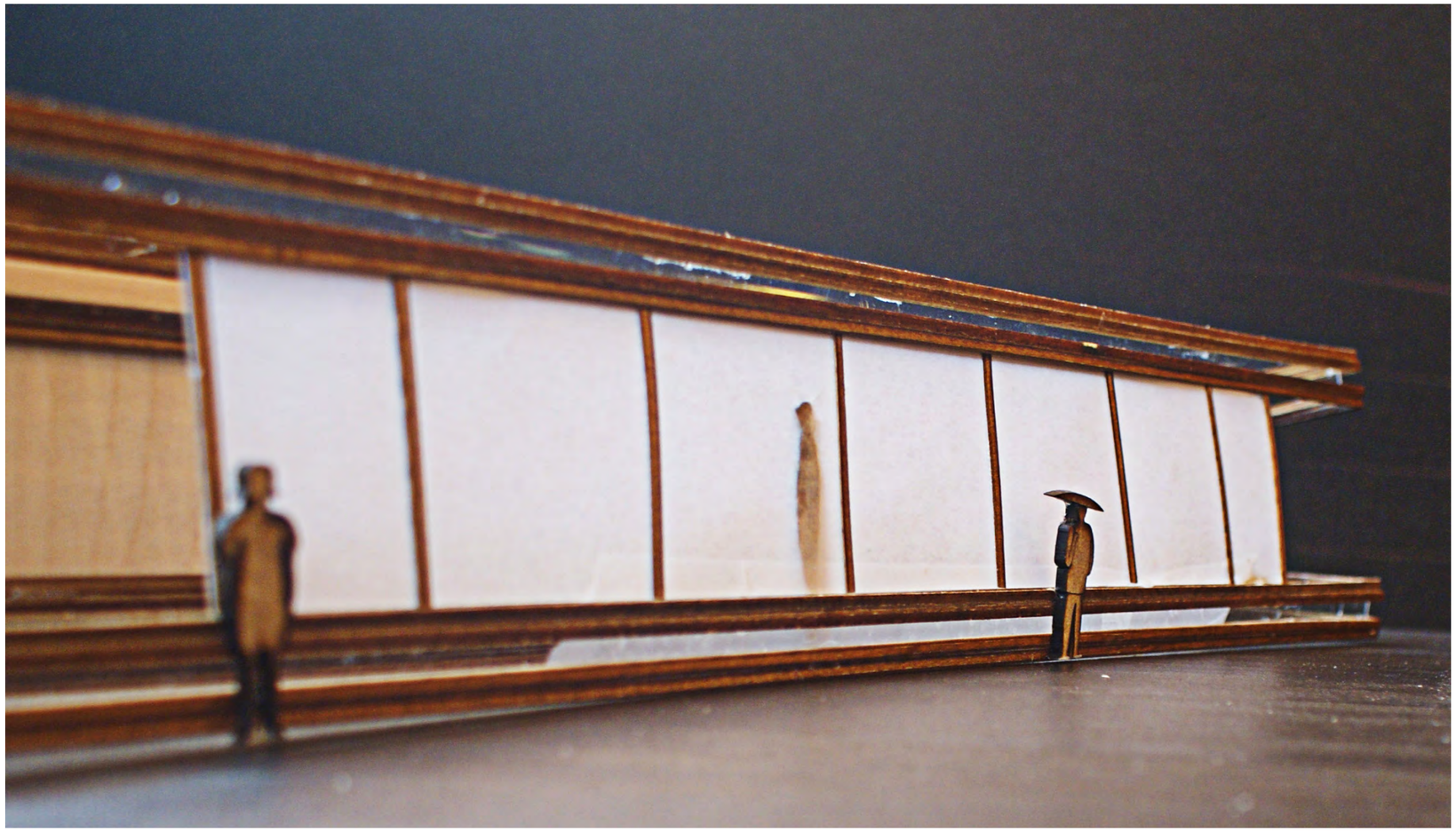

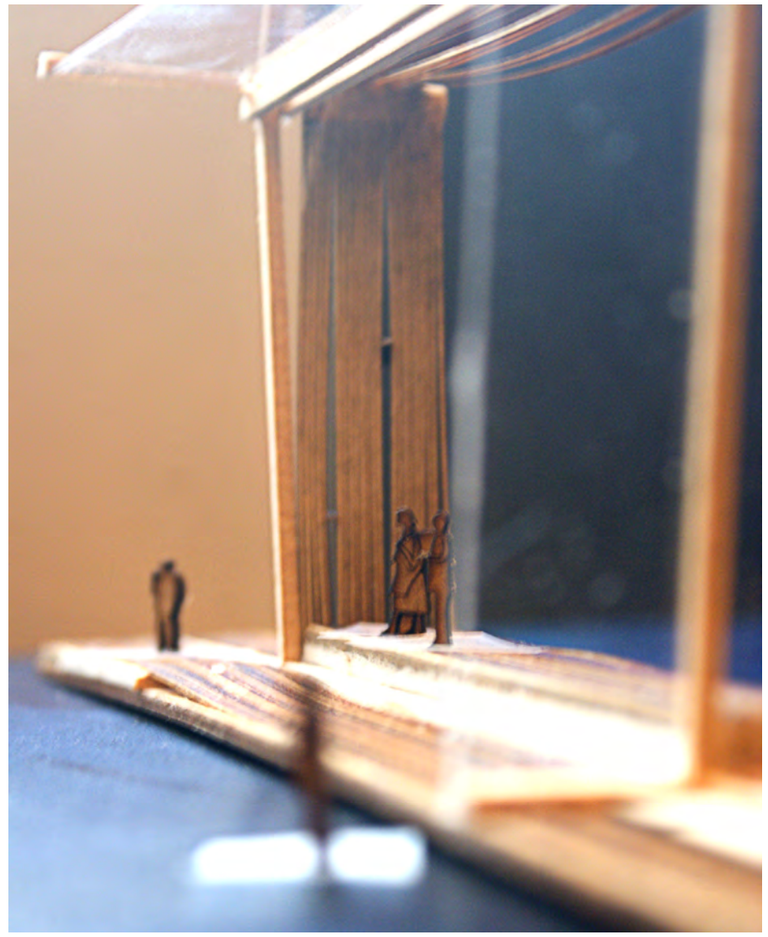

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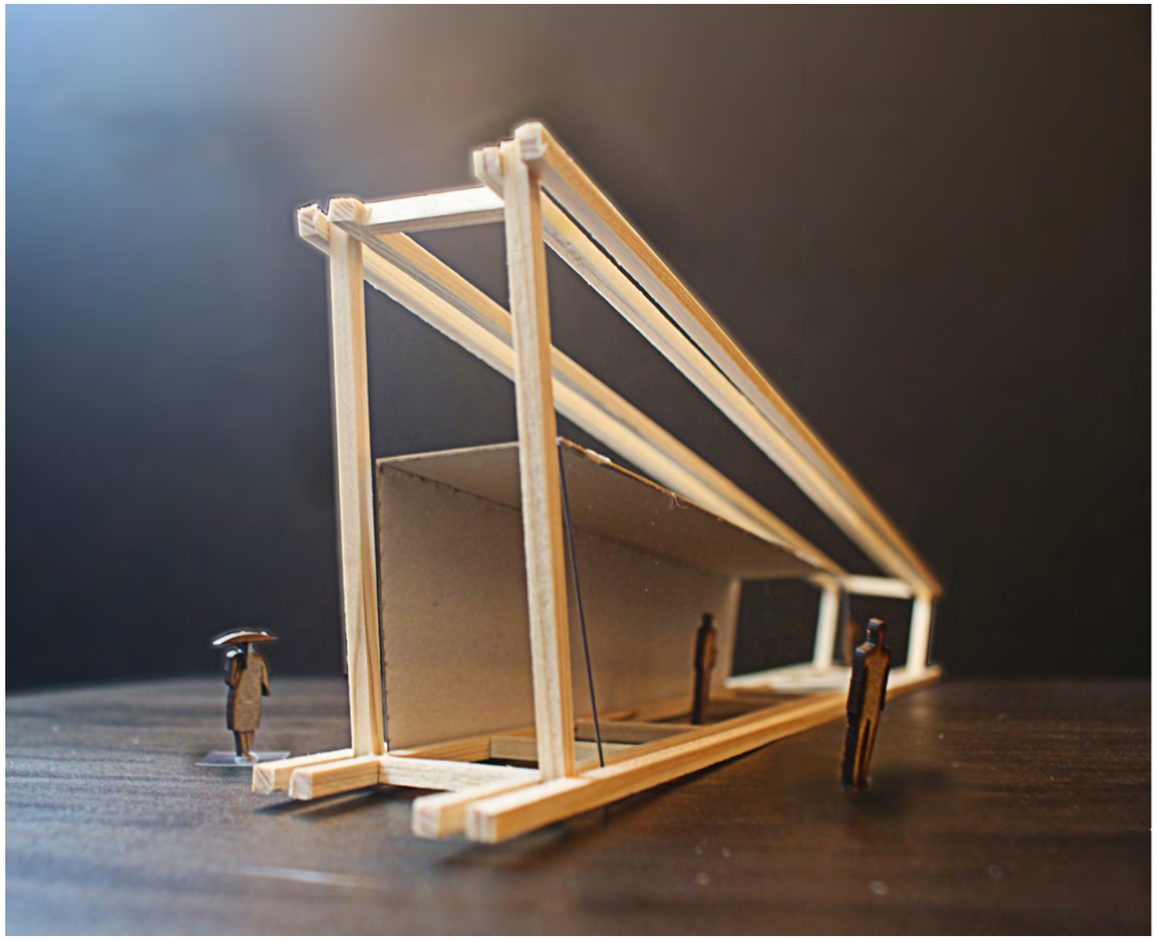

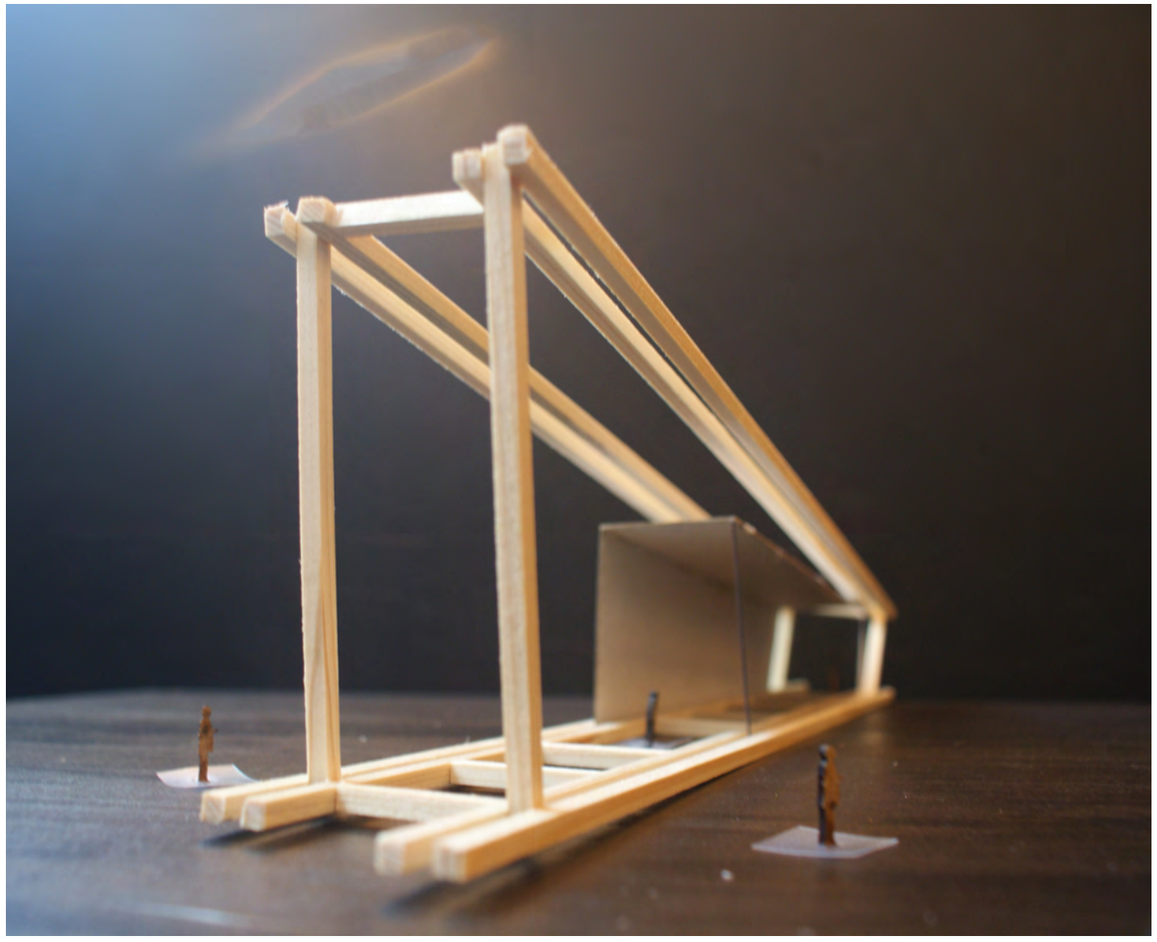

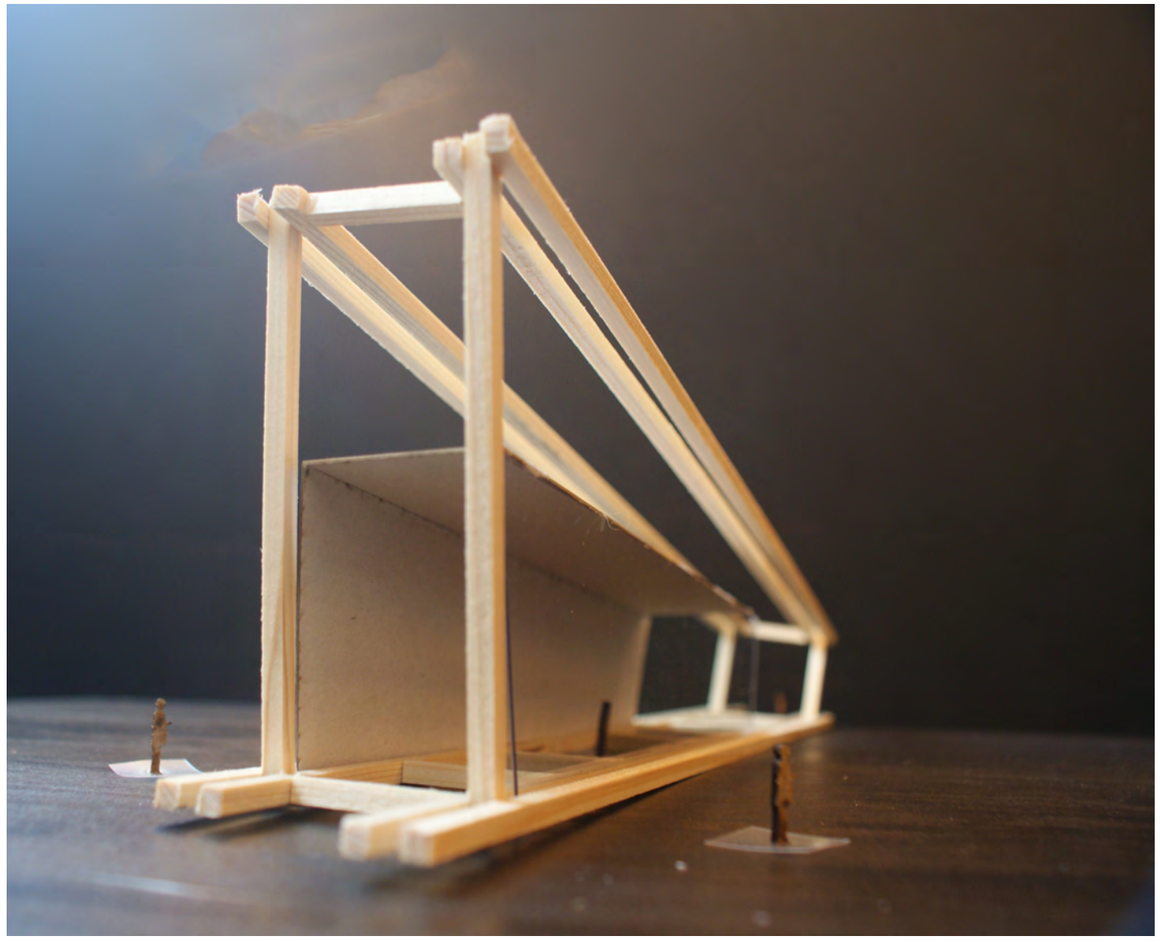

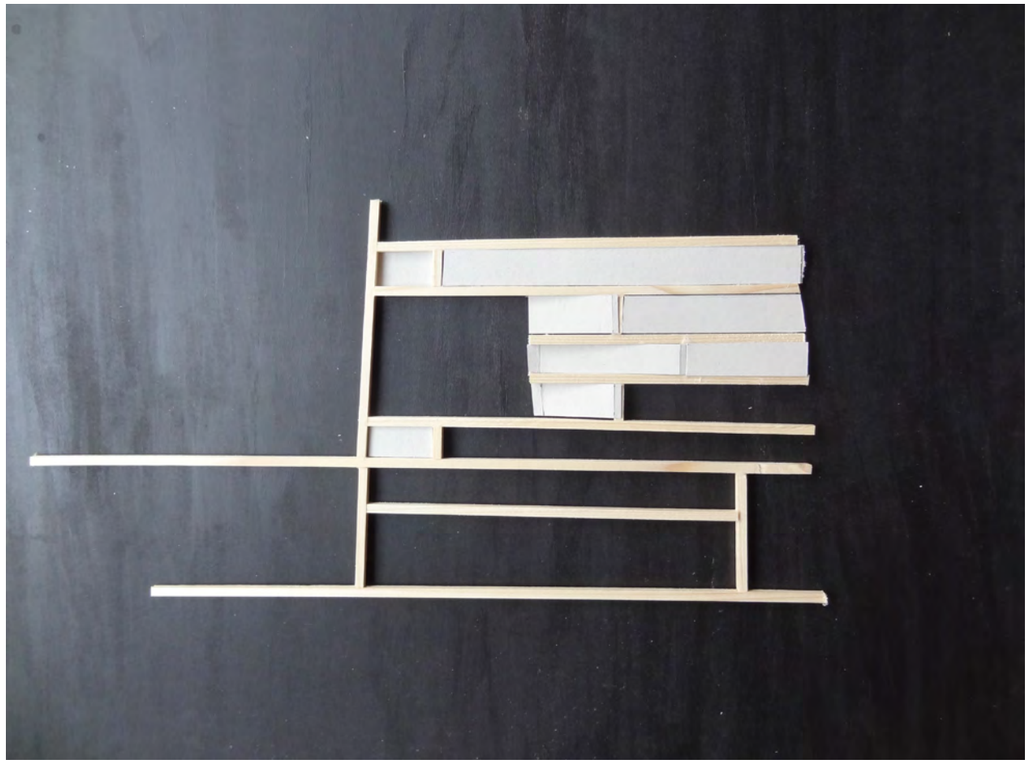

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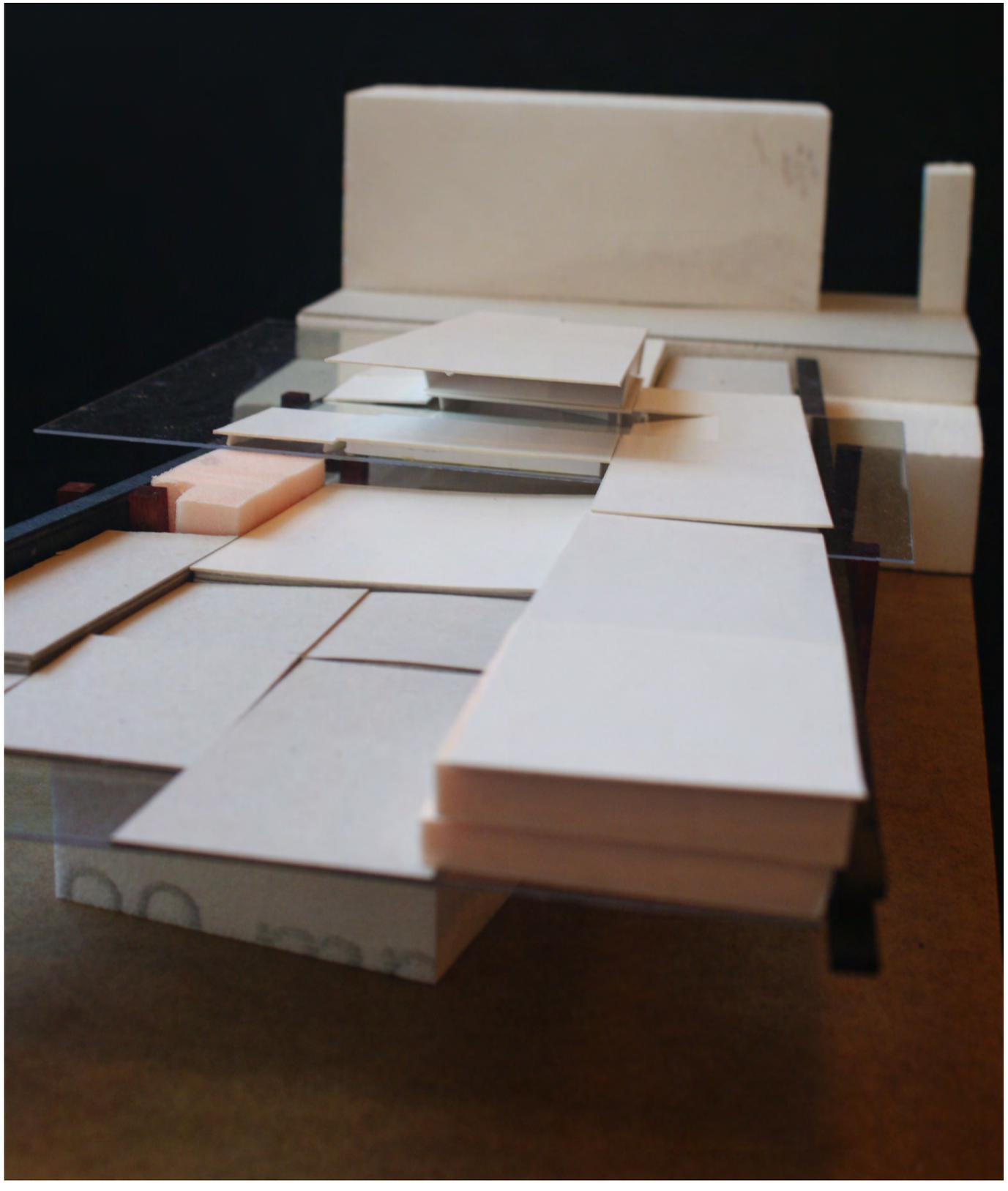
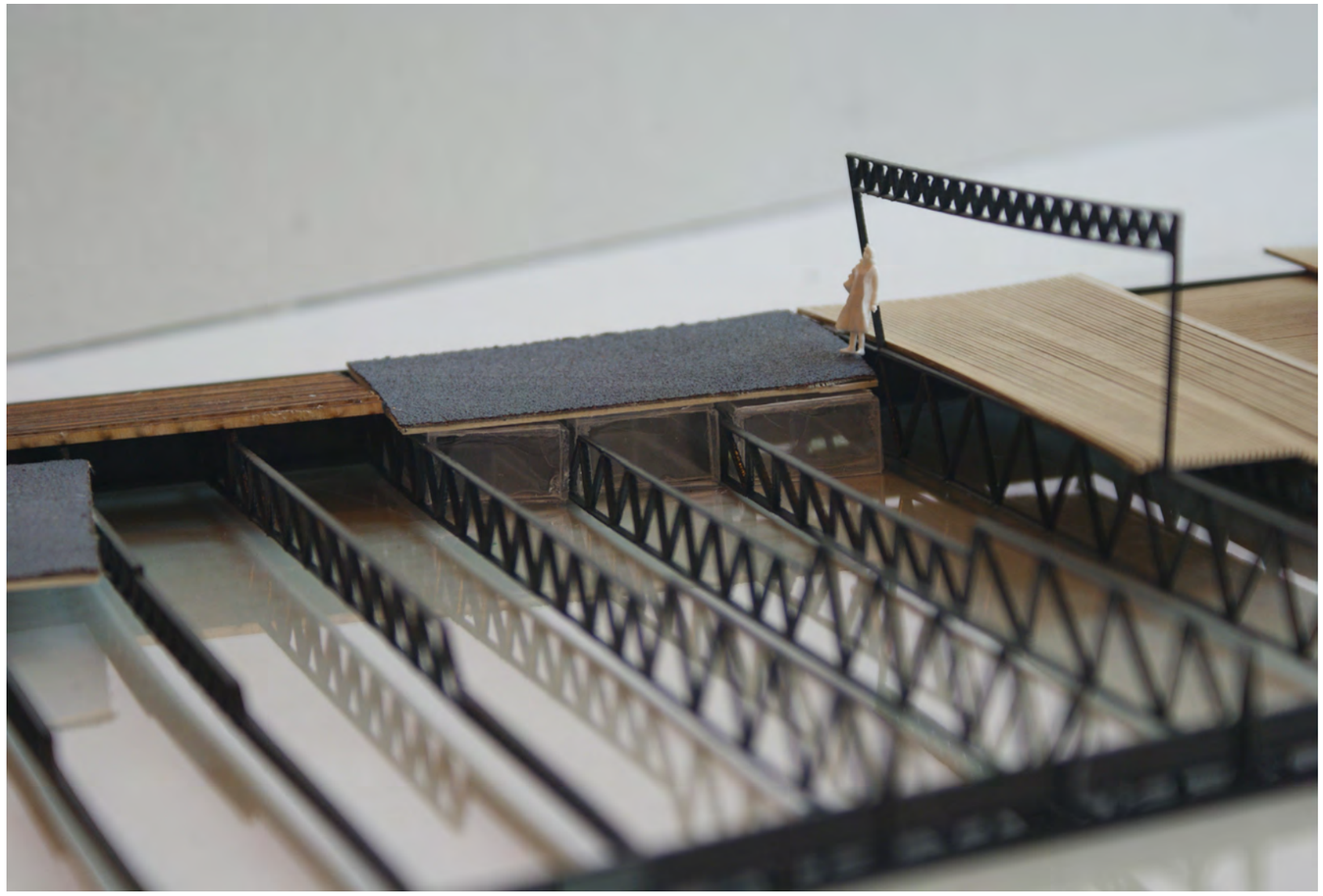
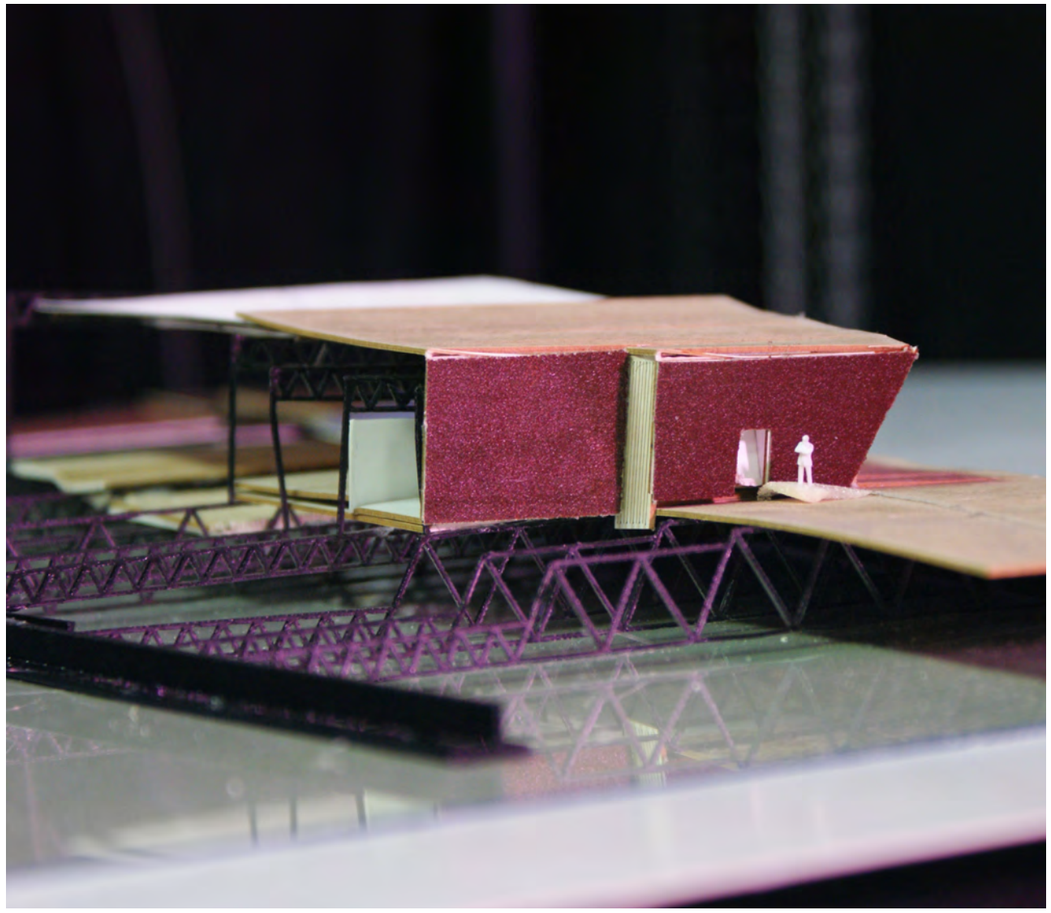
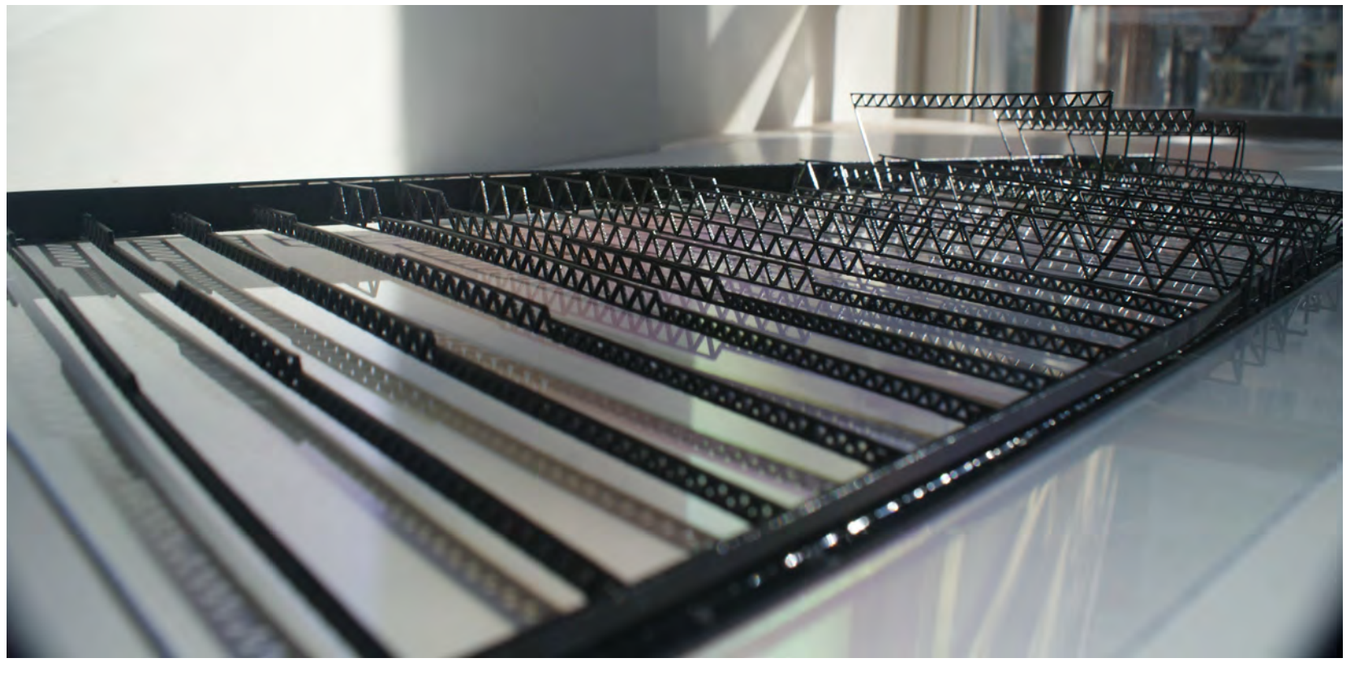
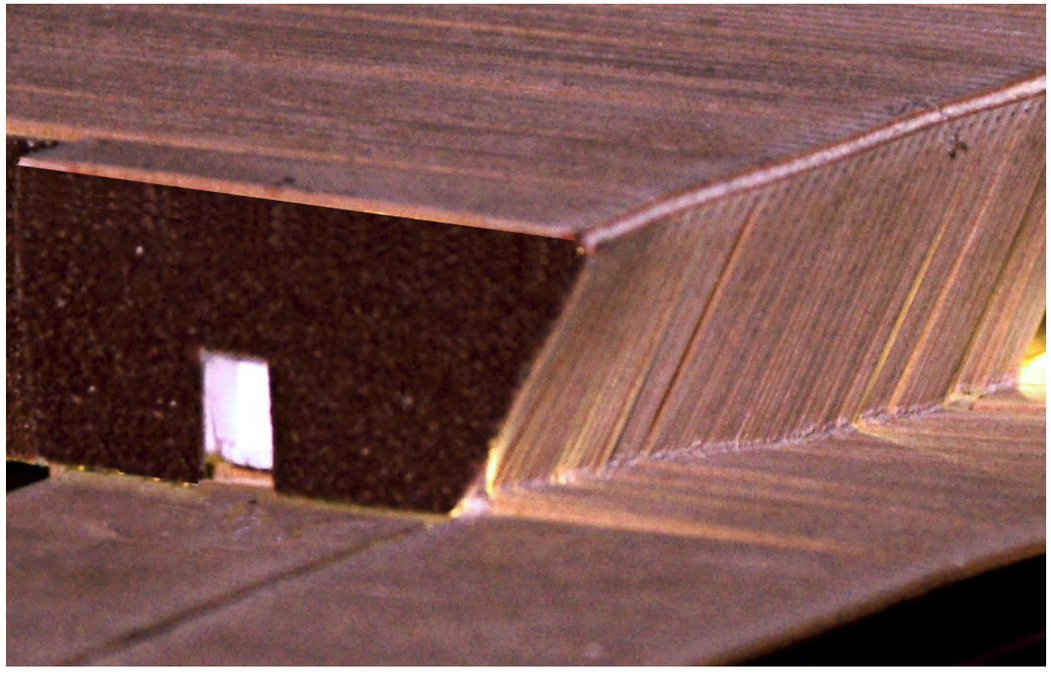










Appendix

Models' description

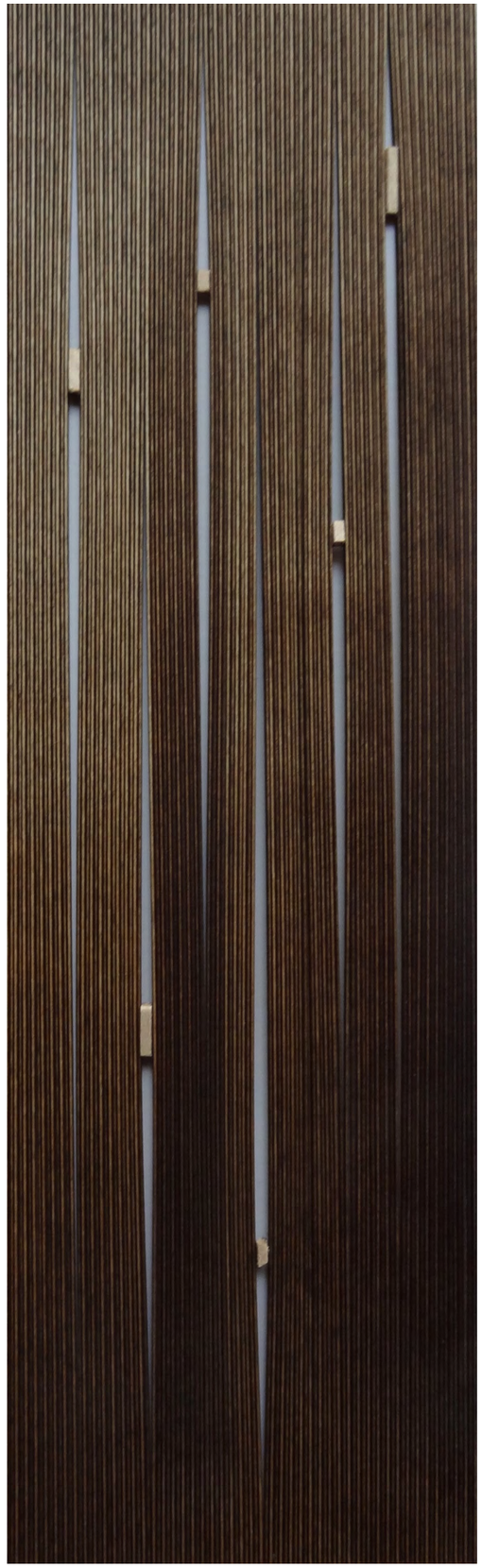
Testing ideas with models was one of my methods to improve the design. Presented photographs shows the path I have taken before I have reached the final proposal.

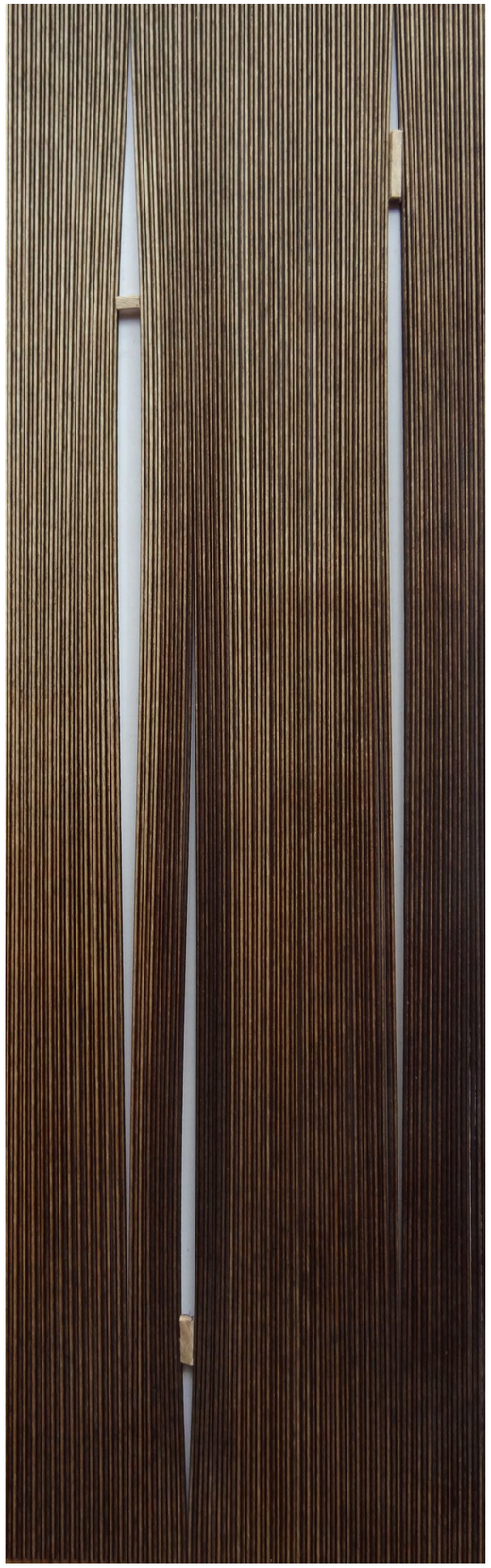
The adjacent images present flexibility of the wooden fascade, made of very thin stripes. In order to improve elasticity and resilience the other material can be suggested: like a fiber glass or strong rubber.
The number and size of the openings in the facade
can be adjusted by their users according to their needs.

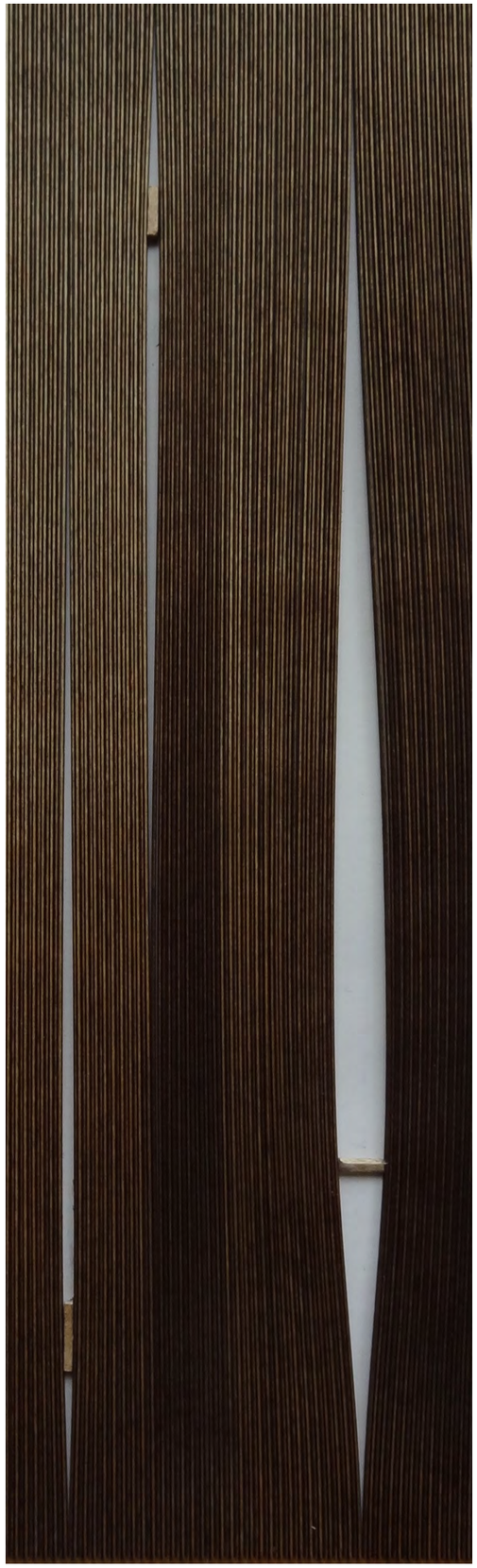
The other models document the process.
The images from pages:48-49 register my analyzes about the extension of the shoreline. I was testing the spatial alternatives to the landfil (suggested by municipality).

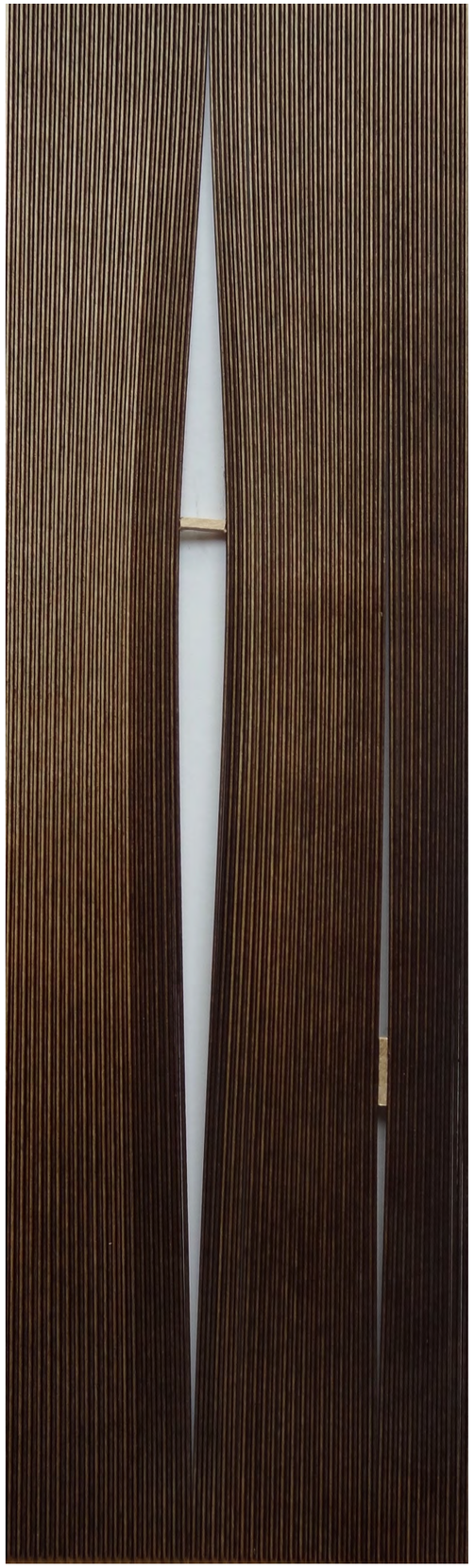
Pages 50-53 are representing my works with pavilions: I was testing many shapes and scales.

Pages 55-56 present how I was working with one choosen stripe. I was working at the same time with structure and the pavilion to make the design coherent. Simultaneously I was testing programs with the models.









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