

plan By *Local development together with the byalags*

INTRODUCTION

A lot of smaller villages in Sweden are declining in population. People living there often lack access to jobs and higher education. This forces people to relocate to larger cities. This also leads to public and commercial services also being centralized to the cities. Many inhabitants in the countryside in Sweden therefore feel that they have been "left behind" by modern society. In many ways the rural development has come to a standstill because of the lack of economic drivers.

Therefore it becomes interesting to look on how smaller villages can develop in a sustainable way, so life also here can improve and thrive.

To get some good ideas on what could be done, we started talks with many of the Byalags in Marks municipality. We wanted to hear what they think should be improved in their village.

Goals

- Find and refine a potential development in the more rural part of Mark
- The development should be sustainable both ecological, social and economically.
- The project should be in the interest of the public

SWOT - PROJECT

STRENGTH

- Local engagement
- Smaller scale stronger cohesion
- Natural resources

OPPORTUNITIES

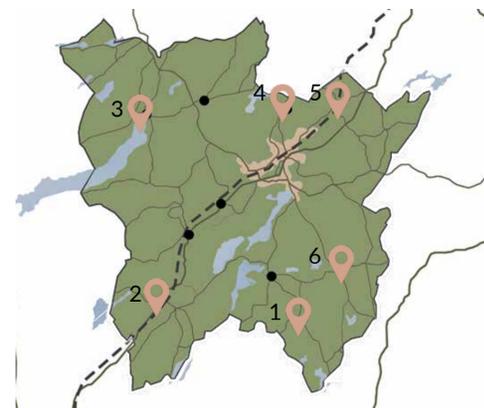
- Shifting perspectives

WEAKNESS

- Unequal development of different areas

THREATS

- Uneven population development



1 ÄLEKULLA

Population: 300 inhabitants (80 in the center)

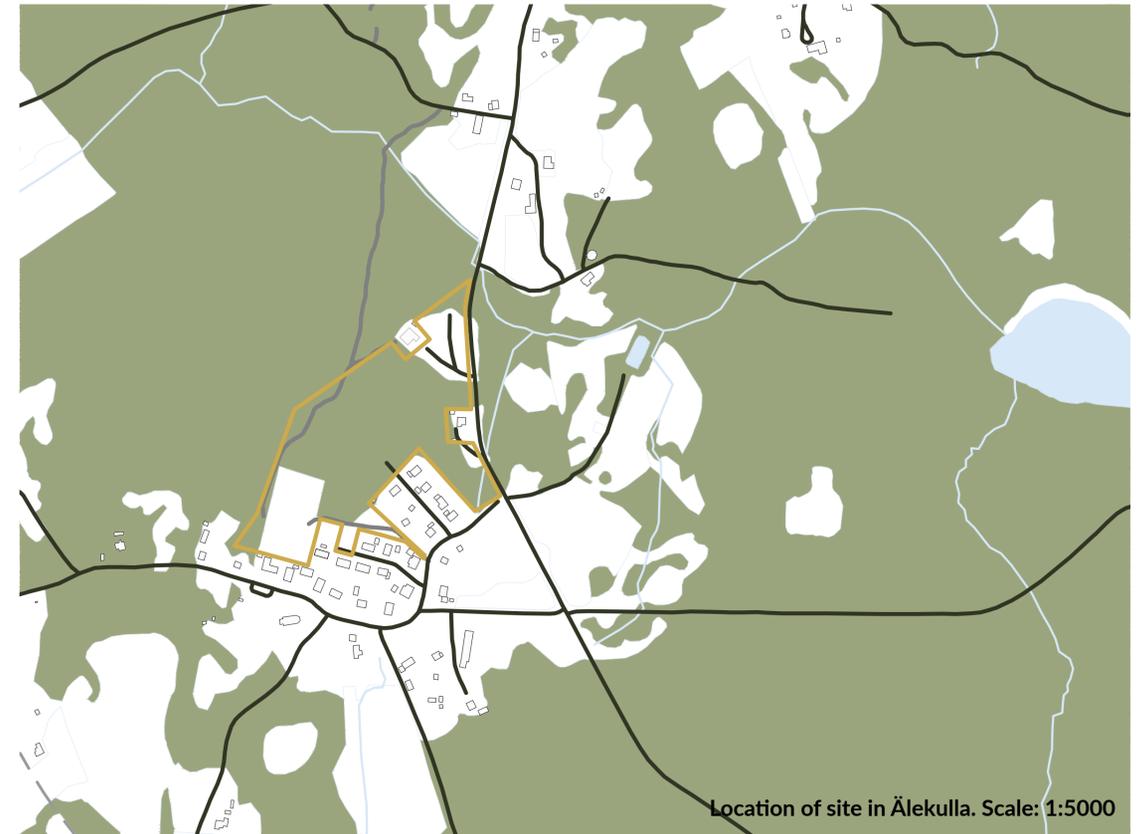
Size: 62 km²

Services: Grocery store, gas station, bus station church, football field, gym and community center.

Proposal from Byalag:

- New plots for new housing on land owned by the municipality in the center of Älekulla
- A new kindergarden
- Connect village center and community center

Challenge: A big part of municipal land is located in a water restriction zone. There you are not allowed to build houses. Also, some parts of the plot are wetlands and not suitable for building on.



DIALOGUE

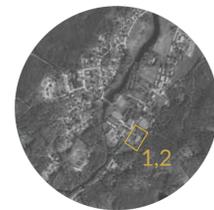
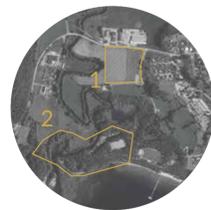
Our dialog with the Byalags started by us approaching them through emails, social media and SMS.

After we got some answers we talked by phone to the Byalags that replied, to get a better understanding of the suggested projects.

After this we picked the projects that we thought matched the most with our goals.

From the beginning our thought was just to work with either the Älekulla or the Horred project. But after supervision we decided to work with both projects since they were in different scales, and as a whole they could show both the big scale planning and the more detailed planning.

During the design process we visited the different sites and where shown around by represents from the Byalag. In the Horred project we had the chance to discuss parts of the proposals on site halfway through the process.

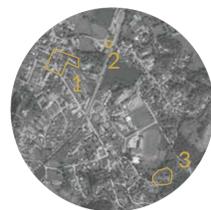


3 SÄTILA

1. New area/building for culture and shopping combined with bus station.
2. Improve area around camp site.

4 RYDAL

1. Restore Rydal mansion wing buildings for over night stays.
2. New outdoor stage by the mansion.



5 FRITSLA

1. Improvement of square.
2. New train station building.
3. New kiosk in Viljans Park.

6 ÖXABÄCK

1. New outdoor gym

2 HORRED

Population: 1 261 inhabitants

Size: 46 km²

Services: Primary school, residential college for adult education, grocery store, hardware store, design outlet, gas station, restaurants, train and bus stations, church, football field and indoor sports hall, running trails, community center

Proposal from Byalag:

- Restore a park near villas and the football field
- New dance floor
- Creating new meeting places
- Use the waterflow through the area



Älekulla

The main task of this part of the in-depth project was to propose a village development plan with a strong emphasis on the residential part, in order to meet the village's ambitions for further development.

Taking into account the scattered development in Älekulla, a municipal plot located in the center was chosen as the main site for new building plots and residential development. The plot features a varied topography, seen as a potential. The challenge was to address restrictive groundwater protection regulations. The existing conditions forced a limitation of the residential area within the plot and indirectly led to a clear functional division into residential, service (with the preschool) and recreational (park and sports facilities near the former sports field) parts.

In the residential area, 14 new residential buildings have been proposed, of which 5 are semi-detached houses, another 5 are detached single-family houses, and 3-unit terraced houses, in which further subdivisions into apartments and alternative forms of living such as co-living are possible, in order to meet future social changes and increase sustainability.

Each building or unit has its own private garden, and in addition, residents share green spaces between the buildings. Paths running through the estate are intended for pedestrians and cyclists, and create a connection to the community building and preschool, as well as to the village center.

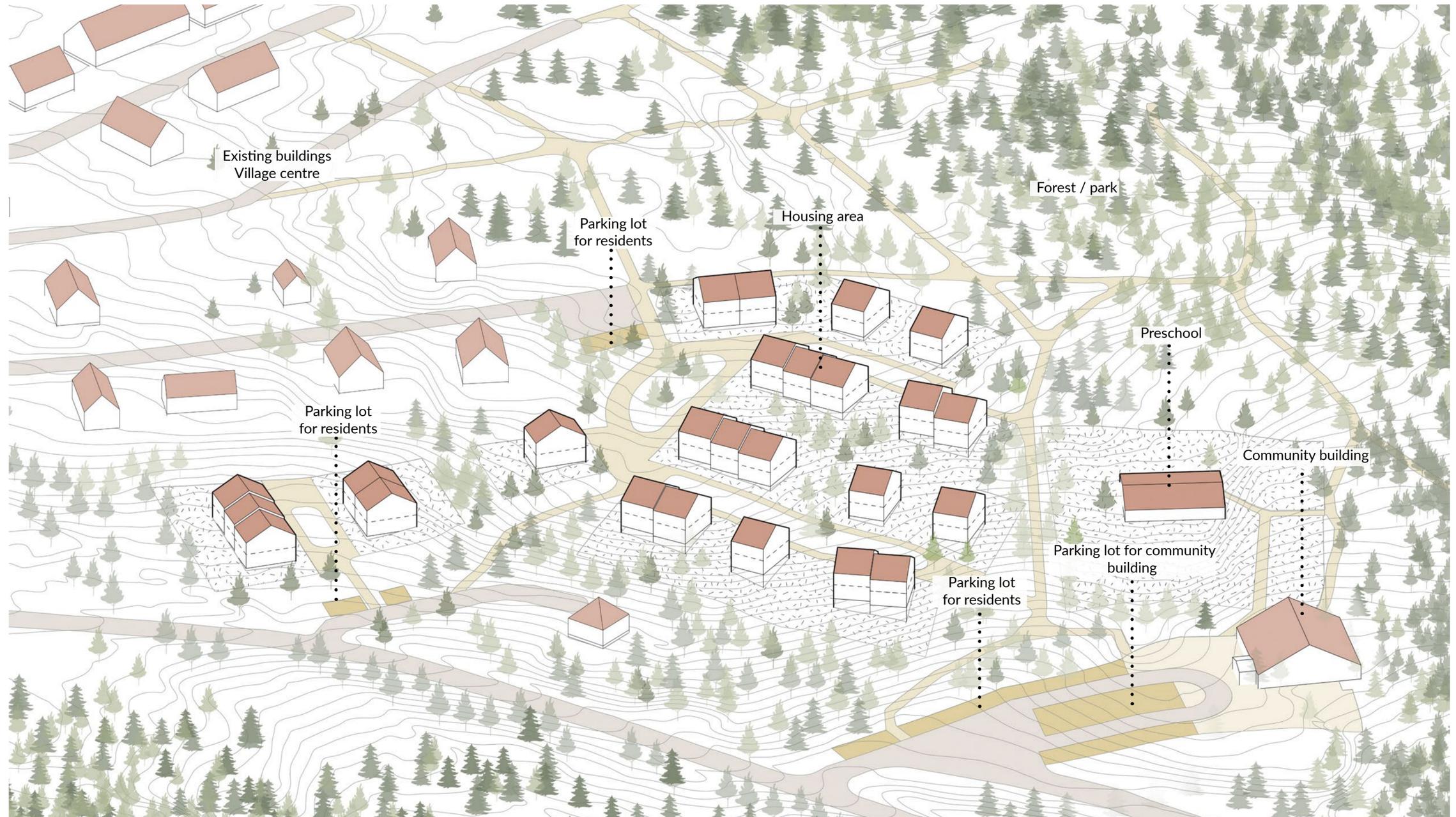
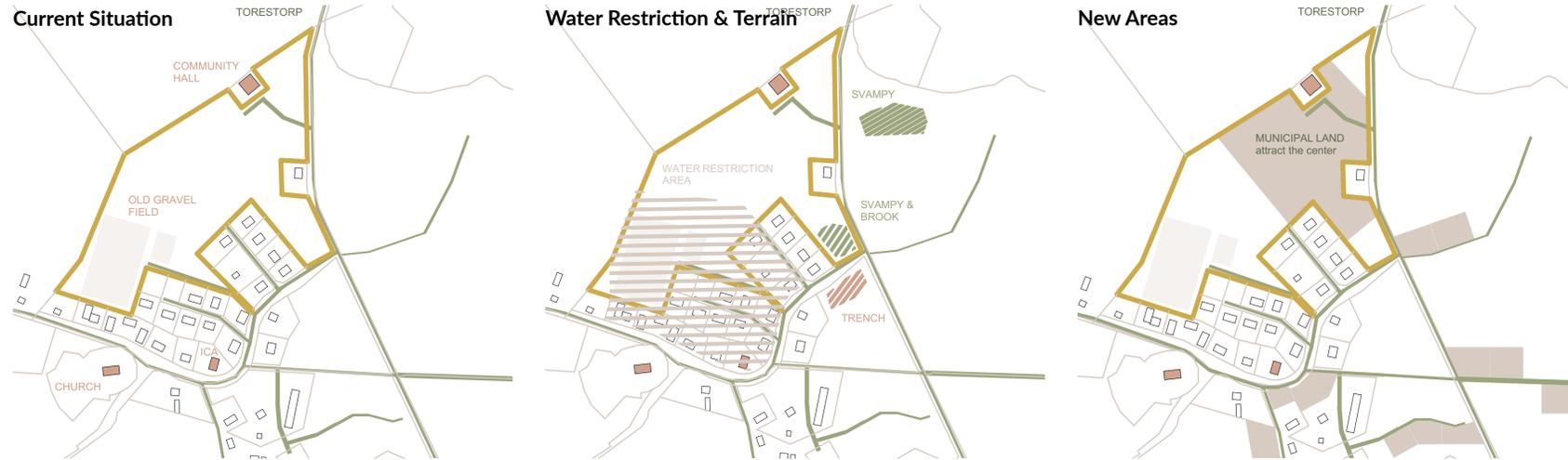
The main idea of the proposed residential estate is to provide diverse and more sustainable living options, and to create a space that is conducive to establishing close social ties and developing a strong community.

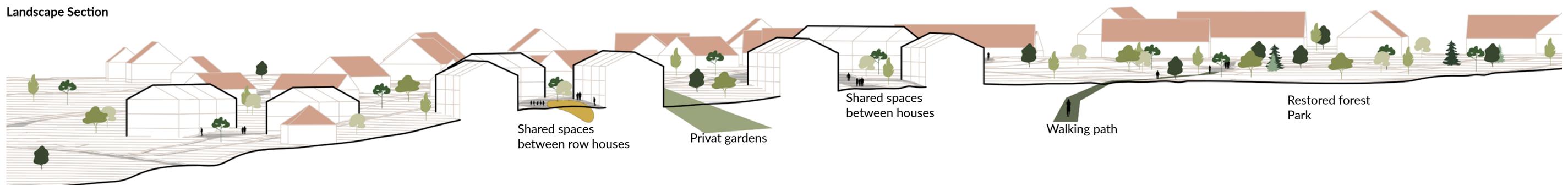
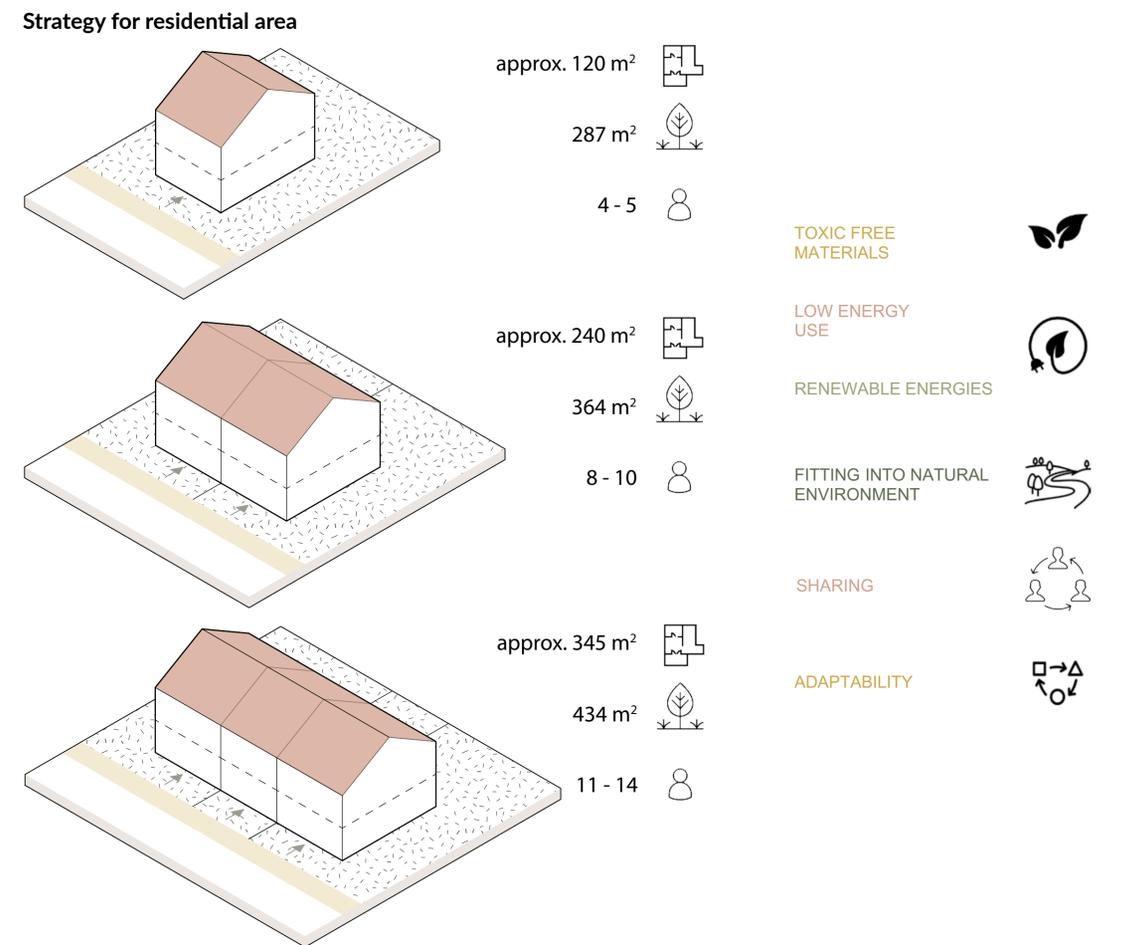
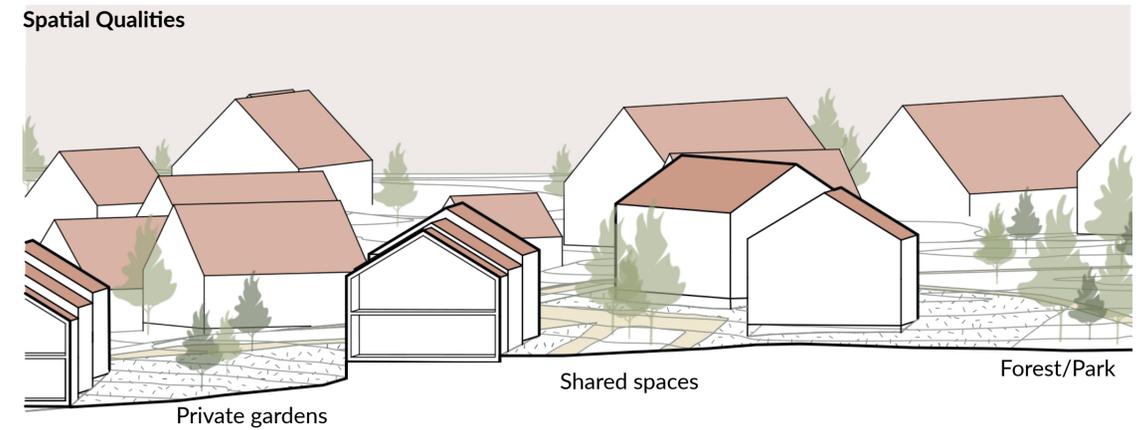
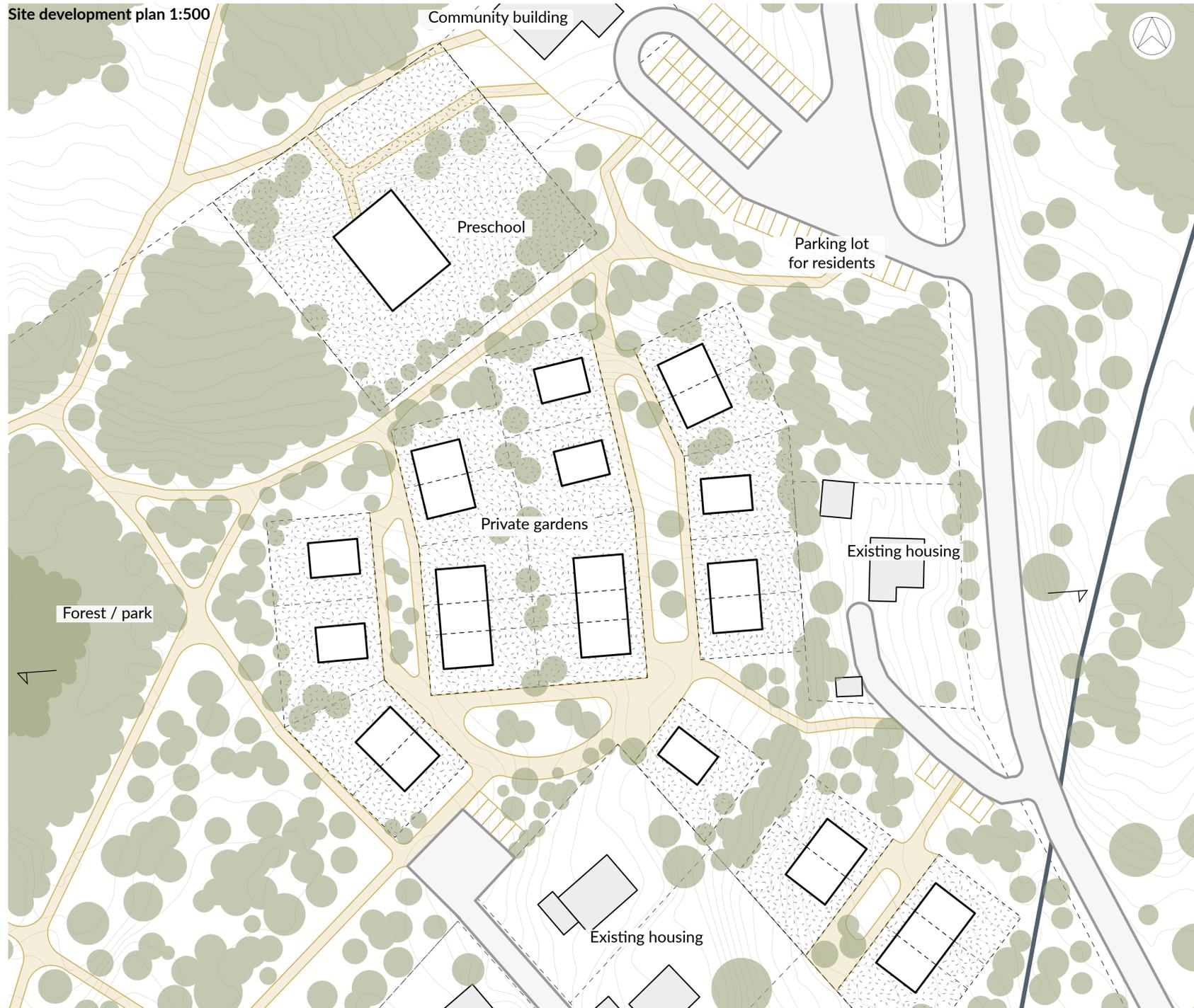
Although the project does not provide specific building designs at this stage, the main guidelines for the buildings are the use of sustainable, local building materials, reference to the local traditional building forms, and a high degree of adaptability.

To enhance feasibility, the project assumes a phased development of buildings and landscaping elements - pathways, green common spaces, etc.

The preschool has been located near the existing community building, which provides an opportunity to attract young families and meet the needs of the people who currently live there.

An important aspect of the new development plan for Älekulla's center is the restoration of woodland on a large part of the community's land to protect groundwater and enhance natural values. New paths are being designed among the restored forest, around which small architectural objects may appear over time to diversify the public space.





Eksäterparken

The Byalag and Hembygdsförening in Horred want to recreate the meeting place that Eksäterparken once was. Today the site is generally an overgrown natural area located between residential areas and football pitches and a sports hall with a bowling alley. The park had a dance floor with performances, like a small public park in the middle of society.

The area is bounded by Eksättersvägen and Sjöby Norrväg, as well as two footpaths in the other two directions. The Byalag and Hembygdsförening in Horred recommend that the park should be resurrected in some form. Discussions around this issue have already been going on for a few years among various residents. To appeal to different ages, some form of nature playground and perhaps some form of water are suggested.

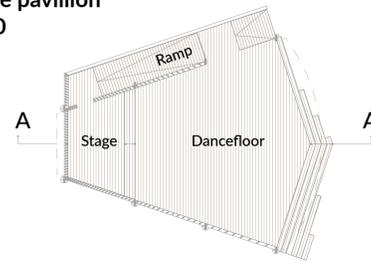
The place has many benefits. The site contains several large old oaks and a ditch for stormwater management runs through the area. Between the trees you have a beautiful view of Viskadalen.

The focus of the project has been feasibility. We have therefore tried to start from the site's conditions and make as small interventions as possible. The fact that the buildings are mostly made of wood makes it easier for non-professionals to participate in the construction and the local sawmills can provide the material.

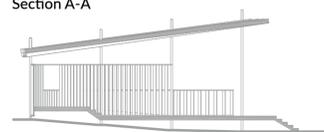
We have also tried to minimize the need for maintenance in the park by allowing a wildgrown nature in the design. Bushes can continue to grow on large parts of site and helps to create different rooms in the park.



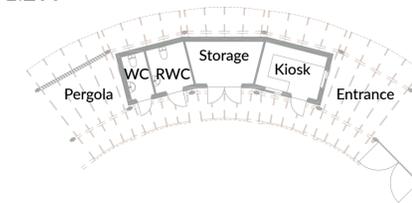
Dance pavillion
1:200



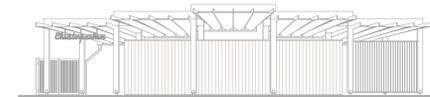
Section A-A



Entrance
1:200



Elevation west



Visualization