

(RE)DISCOVER MARK

AIM

The main objective of this project is to highlight and strengthen Mark's identity by adding architectural interventions to locations with high cultural and natural values. These interventions can be linked and accessed in various ways, allowing tourists to discover and locals to rediscover the municipality based on recreational and educational activities. By using existing and newly added structures, acknowledging present qualities, and carefully reacting to local needs, the vision is to create something that showcases the exciting environment that Mark offers.

STRUCTURE

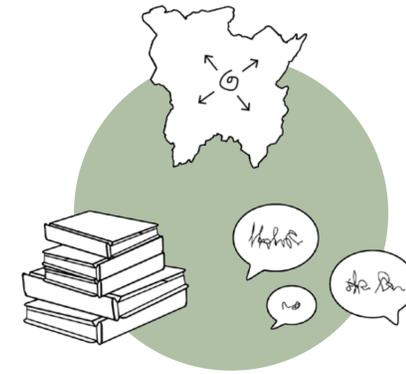
Our project started with an extensive site visit in Mark and a general study of the municipality. A SWOT-analysis (see below) helped to define key areas of interest and provided the starting point for our aim. An in-depth site analysis followed, combined with a theoretical literature review. Both focussed on nature, the experience of culture and tourism, and resulted in our five main design strategies. Based on these strategies we first created several interventions, and later, four key projects which explore a sustainable and locally driven development in Mark.

SITE ANALYSIS

METHODS

We have studied various documents, derived from the municipality and the internet, which helped us with the mapping of the area and the identification of potentials. We then conducted an interview with the municipality and re-visited the site to narrow down the focus of our project and to find specific areas to develop our key interventions.

Additionally, several reference projects and literature about topics as nature and well-being and eco-tourism provided guidance in our design process.



PROBLEM DEFINITION

<p>STRENGTHS to build upon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong social bonds on village scale Natural, ecological qualities regarding landscape and biodiversity Rich cultural history and industrial heritage 	<p>WEAKNESSES to improve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spatial segregation, lack of communal spaces, activities for all ages Lack of knowledge about existing sights & activities Unsustainable approach to nature in decision making
<p>OPPORTUNITIES to make use of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing environmental awareness and preservation Shifting values toward a more social, ecological perspective in planning 	<p>THREATS to overcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human impact on ecology Increasing segregation within the population Increasing isolation and mental health issues

DESIGN STRATEGIES

1

Accessibility

2

Inclusive design for the local community

3

Respecting the surroundings

4

Highlighting the local context

5

Sustainability

1) The picked areas should be accessible throughout the entire year and they should be connected to the existing network of roads within the municipality. Public transport such as bus and train, as well as biking and walking should be encouraged. 2) The design should be inclusive and invite people of all age and interest groups to come and visit. 3) The

design should respect the surrounding built and natural environment. 4) The design should act as a medium to experience the existing cultural, historical and / or natural aspects of the area. 5) The design decisions should have all aspects of sustainability in mind, for example material choice and origin and the maintenance of the different structures.

MAPPING

We have analysed a lot and mapped topics as public services, transportation networks, national and municipal interests, as well as ecological qualities and landscape values. This process provided the foundation for our choice of the places for the interventions. We also aimed to link each project to the respective services and public networks

which we found in close proximity. The national and municipal interests, as well as valuable landscapes that were addressed by the municipality documents also helped us to identify the most relevant locations for our project. These areas have to be taken into consideration when planning on a local scale, and can also contribute to marketing for tourism.

INTERVIEW

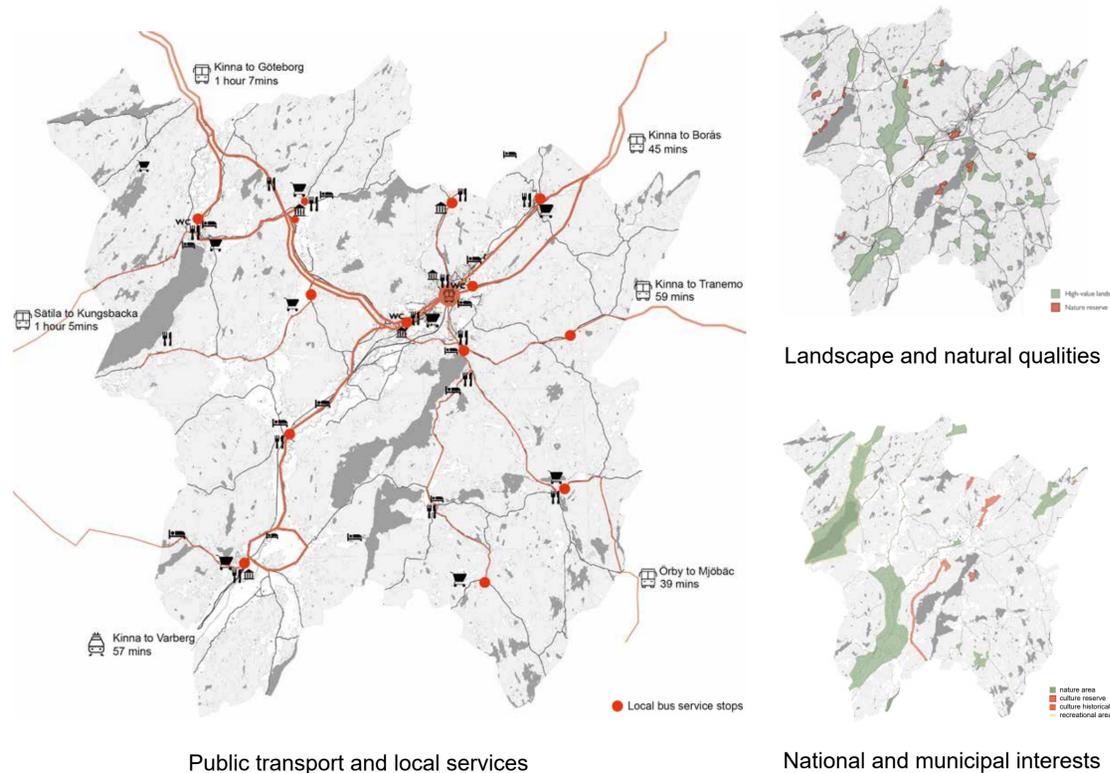
After contacting Johan Lundblad, the official cultural operations manager of Mark's department of "Kultur och fritid", we were invited to a one-hour interview with him and his colleague Carola Melo. Besides confirming the places we had already found as suitable and interesting, they recommended "Solänge Kvarn" as a place with great value for the local community.



The diverse landscapes in Mark include a large number of lakes, wetlands and forests



The old mill "Brokvarn" close to Öxabäck (top), the hill of Örestens fästning (bottom left) and Marieberg parken close to Kinna (bottom right).



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INFORMATION POINT KULTURUM-MAP

As a starting point for discovering the municipality, a movable InfoPoint is placed between Skene and Kinna. It gives a visual description and overview of all interventions and events throughout Mark.



1

RAMHULTAFALLET SAUNA PIER

A new floating pier next to existing wooden stairs offers the possibility of reaching the waterfall by boat. The sauna house provides an additional function to attract more people to visit the magnificent place.



2

HJORTNÄS FESTPLATS SIGNS

This event space has its origin in the 1920s. To remind people of the fun memories that have been made at Hjortnäs festplats, an exhibition of local photos and stories is created together with local volunteers.



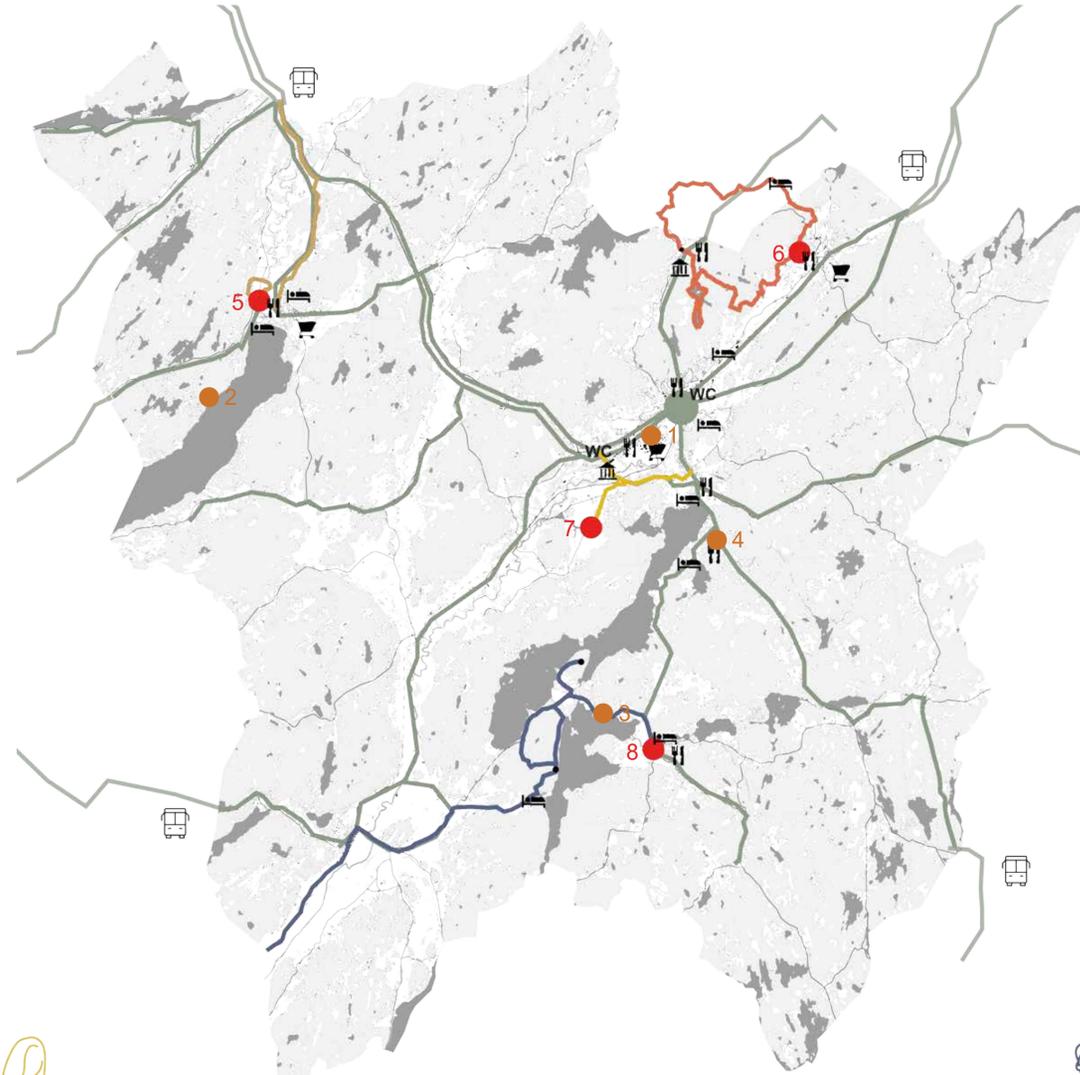
3

RAMSHOLMENS CULTURE RESERVE

The artist Anthony James creates art installations with birch tree trunks. Placed in a small birch forest in the culture reserve it wakes the interest in the issue of clearcuts. This is a crucial topic in Mark.



4



Mapping the interventions and routes of our four stories



Hey, I'm Mirabella! I live in Skene with my grandparents. Every other weekend I cycle 15 min with my best friend to the observation tower at Örestens fästning. We take the 1km hiking path up the hill where we can have a great view.



Tja! I'm Carl, I'm 15 and live in Fritsla. My friends and I decided for a 22km hiking route which connects Fritsla and Rydal. We love the outdoors, especially fishing, which is great along the Häggån. There is a also new shelter to hang out.



Hejsan, I am Sanna! I live in Varberg. On Sunday I took my bike to Torestorp where I found a small pavilion close to "Sju strömmar". It was so calm there, so I sat down for a picnic and watched the beautiful surroundings.



Hej, I'm Magnus! I'm a mechanical engineer and I live in Gothenburg. I will take a bus to Sätla to go for a short 6 km hike along Storån and to learn something about the geography over there in the new built Storånrum.

5



STORÅNRUM EDUCATIONCENTER

An education center by the Storån, close to Sätla, highlights the qualities of Storån valley that has a large biodiversity and historical urban structure. The center acts as a meeting place.



6



SOLÄNGE COMMUNITY MILL

A local community space by the ruins of the old Solänge Kvarn in Fritsla. The structure highlights the remaining ruins of the mill which was built in the late 1870's and acts as a meeting and event space.



7



ÖRESTENS FORTRESS REVIVAL

A watch tower at "Öresten fästning" highlights the burned down castle that existed here in the 13th and 14th century. The tower is an information space and resting spot for local and external visitors.



8



SJU STRÖMMAR PAVILION

A pavilion by "Sju strömmar", and a water installation highlight the surrounding environment and traditional methods of grinding wheat, which connects to the mill history of the area.



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STORÅNRUM Educationcenter

Håkankila

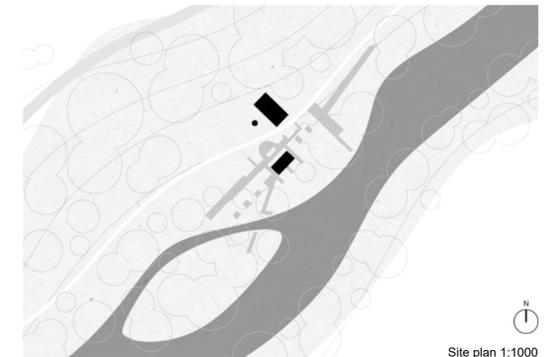
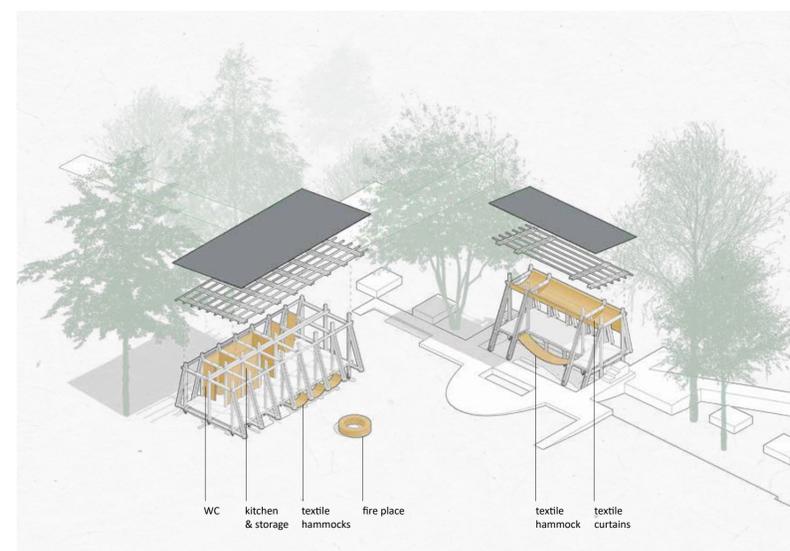
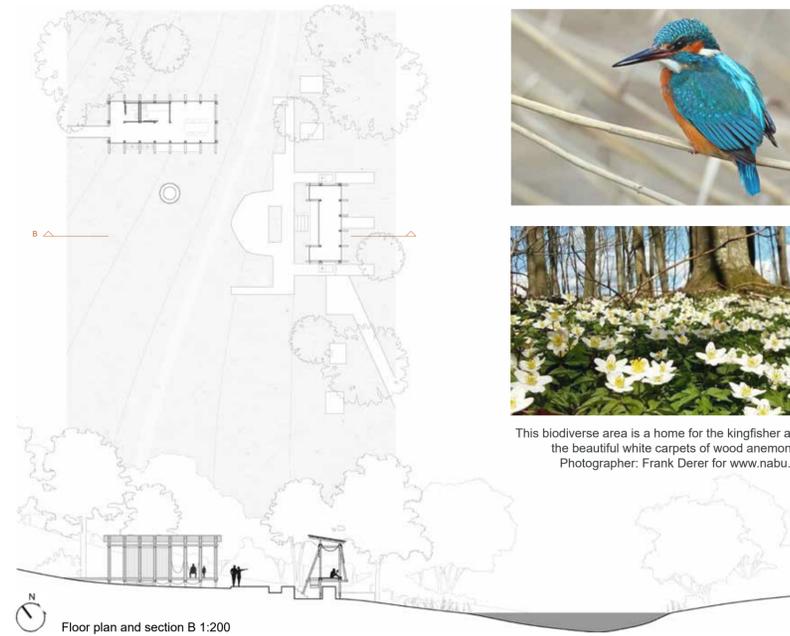
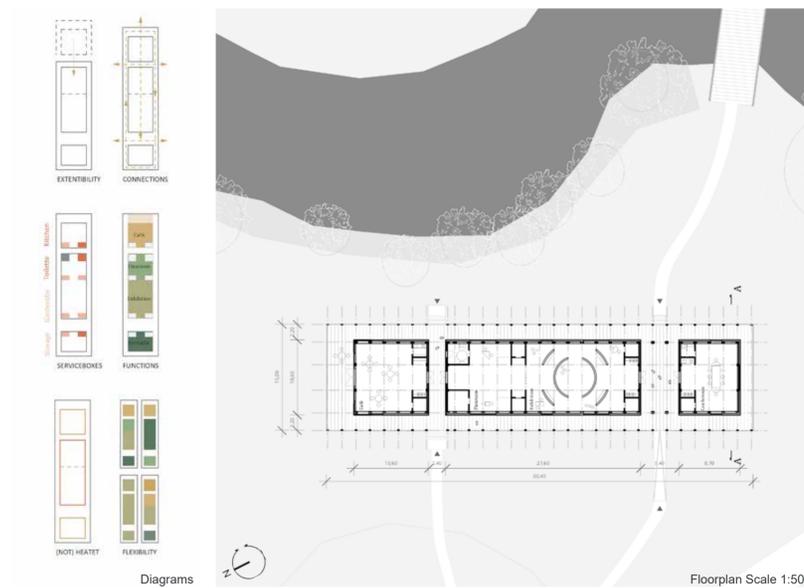
Håkankila, the village close to the Storånsrum, was created in 1836 and since then the buildings have barely moved. Along the stream are a few structures from the stone age. Many of the locations of the buildings and plots are today marked as relics of antiquity because of their long continuity as places of residence. Historically, the valley is a part of a large rift valley in the primeval rock area with some of the best examples of oxbow lakes, which are very important areas for wildlife and biodiversity.

Intervention

Based on the concept of a Naturum, the new designed building acts as an entrance to the area of Storåns Valley and contains a museum, a classroom for workshops, rentable space for local associations and a small café. Besides that it's connected to a new created walk by the stream of Storån up towards the more nature valuable areas.



Conceptual Drawing
Hiking Path Storånvalley



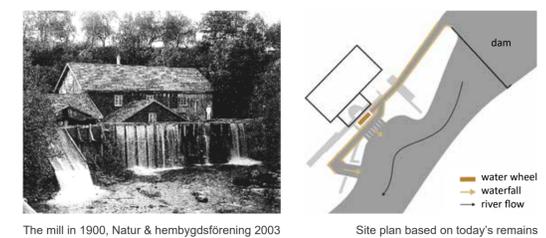
SOLÄNGE Community Mill

A homage to Fritsla's old mill

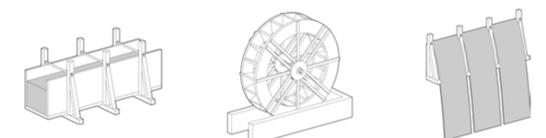
Nestled between the river Häggån and a hill covered by a lush oak forest, one can find the remains of the old "Solänge Kvarn", an old mill that was built during the late 1870's. This place was and, after the mill's destruction by a flood in 1927, still is an important part of the local community in Fritsla.

Celebrating local community life

The new intervention is a subtle reminder of the past and supports the activities that are currently taking place in this beloved area: school trips to nature, family picnics and community events. One of the two structures offers a toilet, a kitchen facility and storage space for furniture, while both of them feature playful textile elements that allow different ways of using and interacting with the structures.



The mill in 1900, Natur & hembygdsförening 2003
Site plan based on today's remains



Architecturally, the intervention is inspired by three main elements of the former mill: the wooden construction of the water channels, the big wheel (6 meter in diameter) and the distinctive mill-waterfalls that once characterized the riverbank.

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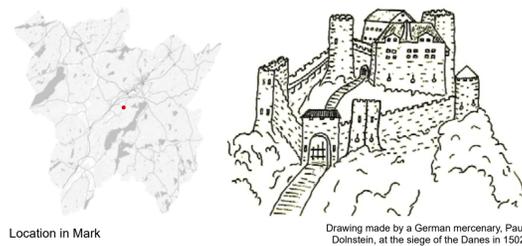
ÖRESTENS Fortress Revival

Background

Öresten fortress was a medieval fortress built to defend Sweden's western border in the 13th and 14th centuries. It has been burnt down three times and rebuilt twice, so there is not much left. Some stones marked with numbers in the grounds indicate the remains of previous excavations. Today, the ruins form a beautiful point and a pleasant destination.

Intervention

It is difficult to relate the history to the present because almost nothing is left on the site now. In order to highlight the history of the site, I want to insert a viewing tower that resembled the watchtower of the old castle, marking the nature and culture of the site in the language of architecture. And four additional general observation decks were created, whose locations also relate to the remains of parts of the historic building.



Location in Mark

Drawing made by a German mercenary, Paul Dolnstein, at the siege of the Danes in 1502



Elevation 1:200

Third floor - Overlook

Ground floor - Exhibition



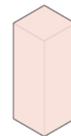
A-A Section 1:200

Third floor plan 1:200

Second floor plan 1:200

Ground floor plan 1:200

Diagrams



1. Generation Mimicking the form of the old tower



2. Delineation Different functions are divided according to their height.



3. Streamline A progressively more exciting ascent from bottom to top.



4. Facade The facade is designed from the bottom to the top, from real to imaginary.



Site plan 1:5000



Site plan 1:1250

Map of the 1949 excavations Naturcentrum AB, 2020



The location of "Sju strömmar" has wooden and stone paths which takes you through the area. In the northeast part lays an old mill building from 1947 and a fallen down storage building.

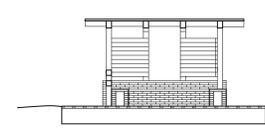


The bricks and still functioning wood are salvaged from the destroyed storage building and used in the pavilion. Some old wheels found on the site create the base for the water wheel installation.



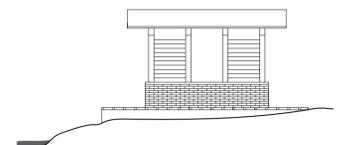
The northwest opening highlights the old mill building.

Section A-A 1:100



The southwest opening highlights the forest and streams.

Section B-B 1:100



Elevation northeast 1:100

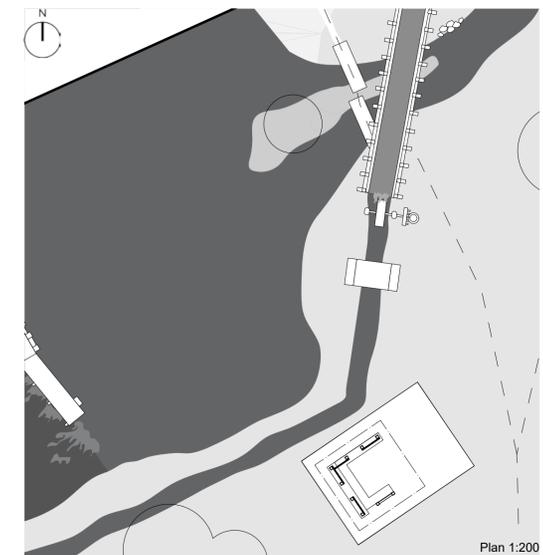


— Natura 2000-area
- - - Hiking path

SJU STRÖMMAR Pavilion

On the existing spot of an old fallen down storage building for the mill is now a pavilion where you can sit, listen to the streams and take in the beautiful surroundings. The design for the structure is inspired by the form language of the water transportation.

Next to the pavilion is a bridge that takes you closer to the water, and a playful element of highlighting the history of the area by showcasing the traditional mechanics of grinding wheat.



Plan 1:200