

A safe, inclusive backbone for living and ecology is the solution to the challenges of the growing northern Sweden community of Skellefteå.

Introduction

Rapid regional development is occurring in a country that is at the forefront of innovation. New and existing residents of the Skellefteå metro area, both local and global, human and nonhuman, require a solution which is mindful in design and promotes safety, equity, inclusion, livability, accessibility, and biodiversity. The subarctic climate, landscape, history, and context are opportunities to embrace with a both forward-thinking, and historically reflecting approach.

The Skellefteå region is in imminent need of accommodating their booming population as a result of rekindled industrial development and job creation. Growth is particularly accelerated due to the nearby, state-of-the-art, electric car battery factory under construction, which will be the largest of its kind in Europe.

The nearby town of Ursviken was once a booming factory and small port settlement, with boats coming in and out, lumber floating in the river, a rail spur diagonally crossing the site, and the landscape being constantly altered to meet the industrial needs. In present times, the mostly vacant land has frayed the Town's connection to the Skellefte River. This is problematic because the River is not only the Town's founding asset, but a continuing natural gift.

The small Town of currently about 3,900 residents is expected to double or triple in size in the next 20-25 years. Rising current and future demand for housing has the opportunity to attract a new diverse milieu of residents.

Ursviken has all of the potential to become a new local center, tying dispersed communities together. Local centers do not need to replace or compete with the nearby urban centers, but, rather, are necessary to support and to relieve them. This is a chance for the Town to make a comeback and transform into a gravitational intercommunity asset.

The local municipality has clearly emphasized their values by making improvements to the land in preparation for a new vision which honors the use of the River and the lifestyle of their present and future residents. The next step is to realize the dream into a flourishing and inclusive place!

Design Principles

1. Safe Residence
2. Historical Rejuvenation
3. Inclusive Ecology
4. Mobility

The paramount goal of this vision is to create a safe, inclusive and desirable place to live. Naturally, safety and public health are the basis of the hierarchy of needs. Transformative historical narratives are a unifying vine which continues to grow, bear fruit, and take on new meaning. Planning for blue, green, and white infrastructure will ensure that life-giving water is handled with care. The land shows its gratitude with lush vegetation and cozy conditions for people, animals, insects, and fungi.

Many species will call this place a safe home.

Coexisting diverse communities increase resilience with awareness and have binding overlaps. Social resources for multi-generational learning, playing, and health are woven into an ecological framework. Couples meet and fall in love. Families gravitate to quality of life. Beautiful views, amenities, and leisure spaces for the public are free of barriers.

The riverfront is a place for all.

Accessibility and mobility are enhanced by inviting pedestrian pathways, scenic cycling routes, convenient public transit, and a ride-sharing fleet reduce the need for personal cars and their related costs. Within 15 minutes walking from the existing village center, 15 minutes cycling from the harbor, and 15 minutes by bus to the nearby City center, the inhabitants will have their necessities in close proximity.

Seasonal accessibility remains important with alternative solutions for winter and summer conditions. The outdoorsy inhabitants use snow scooters and fat-tired bicycles along the frozen River, through terrestrial trail systems, and on existing roads in the winter. Buses pick up additional riders to help with their errands and commutes. Existing train tracks facilitate a future rail station, further expanding transit possibilities. Summer ferries transport site residents and visitors to and from the City Center of Skellefteå as well as the port settlement at Skelleftehamn. Reinforced multimodal infrastructure could not only reduce car dependency, but strengthen global, regional, and local connections.

Safe Residence

Above all, safety is envisioned to encompass the safe, inclusive, and hospitable living project ecology is the solution to the challenges of the growing northern Swedish urbanity of Skellefteå turning the site into safe living beds

Creating public safety in a place where women, children, and people of all ages, are drawn to and rapid regional development is occurring in a country that has the fifth highest rate of immigration in the world, the Skellefteå urban area, and local and global sustainability in winter, and ensure that the whidarks and mid-tide high design and promotes safety, equity, species safety, and biodiversity and biodiversity. This is a classic climate, landscape, history, and context are opportunities to embrace with a both focus on design, historically effective approaches such as dioxin and arsenic behind in the soil of the Skellefteå pulp factory in site. The Town has addressed this by creating a population way as a result of a local industrial development and job creation of Skellefteå particularly accelerated in the design stage of the site to address soil contamination and to future site development that is the best of its kind in Europe.

The floor is not lava.

The nearby town of Ursviken was once a booming timber site and port settlement that was becoming left behind by the site of the Scharins factory and pulp mill. What was once a site of an experimental landscape proposed to attract the attention of the public, present times, the mostly cycling and pedestrian friendly species. This new safe site Skellefteå River is a probability to connect the river to the existing town center for the riverfront and the historical railway line. The old rail lines actually coincide with non-hazardous soils and the surface of the ground. The ground is expected to be made into a pedestrian friendly site in 2025 years. Rising access to the future of the existing town with a primary, secondary, and tertiary services and a road network along this line to allow for social programs, gardens, play grounds, and exercise for Ursviken. A new bridge over the river connects the east side of the site to the south side of the river. Local water and high speed water to compete with the nearby outdoor recreation, but, rather, are necessary to support and to relieve them. This is a chance for the town to make a course back and to use the site to a good soil conditions are the seven Raamburt and the De Ceugel projects in the Netherlands. The town of Raamburt has a clear development plan to be a participatory and to be a site of the river and the bicycle life of the site. The site is a place of the river and the bicycle life of the site. The next step is to realize the development of the site to be a flexible cultural use and short stay, allowing for natural remediation to run its course. A mix of paving and softscape, a raised wooden walkway, and a lively water's edge are used

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to create a charming and popular place. These two cases inform the public of site conditions, while still attracting activity and interest.

Design Principles

Localized strategies for addressing the soil contamination are included in the design with further investigation and case testing required. Geotechnical Ecology and the use of pile and foundation systems are proposed to construct buildings in a less intrusive manner over contaminated areas and to address ground stability of safe and desirable place to live. As a result, safety and public safety are the basis of the design. The design is a historic and modern design in a living environment to provide a safe and healthy environment. The design is a historic and modern design in a living environment to provide a safe and healthy environment. The design is a historic and modern design in a living environment to provide a safe and healthy environment.

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Ground formations are proposed at the southeast corner of the site. The ground is a historic and modern design in a living environment to provide a safe and healthy environment. The design is a historic and modern design in a living environment to provide a safe and healthy environment. The design is a historic and modern design in a living environment to provide a safe and healthy environment.

Phytoremediation is a place for a site, but is ineffective due to the types of contaminants on the Scharins site. Remediation is a historic and modern design in a living environment to provide a safe and healthy environment. The design is a historic and modern design in a living environment to provide a safe and healthy environment. The design is a historic and modern design in a living environment to provide a safe and healthy environment.

The design provides a framework which makes public safety, inclusivity, and biodiversity the top priorities.

