

EARTHSHIP:

FROM SKELLEFTEÅ RIVER BANK'S REHABILITATION TO ITS INHABITATION

The metropolitan areas are the most densely populated human developments on the planet. 80% of the global population lives in cities and that number is going to rise by 2050. (World Economic Forum) There is little to no space that isn't cataloged or classified.

We are in the era of space, the era of simultaneity, the era of juxtaposition, the era of the close and the far, side to side, of the disperse (Foucault, 1967). Today the relations between humans (virtual or physical) are being intensified. For one, we have the globalized trade and technologies that allow us to exchange goods and services worldwide. And, on the other hand, we have the tectonic poles of activity since the dawn of humankind, the cities. In the metropole of change, void and full are complementary. Active and inactive spaces, served and serving structures, local and global infrastructure. (Latour, 2017) In the dark alleys, the metro stations or the stadium parking lots we find the unwanted spaces. The "other spaces" which are of service to our society and yet often overlooked at. Foucault coins the term Heterotopy for this phenomenon. We find in cities today all sorts of leftover space or unattended infrastructure. They range from an uncomfortable necessity, like a highway that passes through a residential area, to an unwanted liability, like a wasteland. Yet the living organism find their way through this anthropic stages to reclaim them.

As Gilles Clement proposes in the concept of The Third Landscape, these spaces compose, what in the Anthropocene era, we can call post-architectural paradigm. A transitional landscape that goes back from a utilitarian exploitation of the land to an organic proliferation of living systems. This is why today, in such fragmented and disperse spatial configurations, we can find solutions. This thesis questions if an approach to the potential for resilience and life improvement can come from this space. And how the urban ecosystem can be rendered more sustainable not just enhancing its socioeconomic strategies but also integrating all forms of life in the process.

With a semi-polar environment and a thriving industry, we are in Skellefteå a booming technological centre in the north of Sweden. The obstacles for the site's occupancy are numerous. We should be able to overcome these problems in a significant amount of time through a performative landscape and architectural intervention. starting with the biological cleanup of the area and ending with the cutting-edge, ecologically friendly new settlement.

This project focuses on environmental adaptation, human integration and resilience. We have developed a radical idea that could seem unrelated to the world as it is right now. But as a wise person once said, today's utopias are tomorrow's realities.

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Continuous Landscape

The place's heritage lies in its landscape and biodiversity. We believe that the project should emerge following a symbiosis with its context from which the ecosystem. Our proposal transcends architecture to emerge from the rich inhabited soil on the Skellefteälven river front. 80% of the global population lives in cities and that number is going to rise by 2050. (World Economic Forum) There is little to no space that isn't cataloged or classified.

We are in the era of space, the era of simultaneity, the era of juxtaposition, the era of the close and the far, side to side, of the disperse (Foucault, 1967). Today the relations between humans (virtual or physical) are being intensified. For one, we have the globalized trade and amounts of time. These will gradually lay the foundations for future buildings while appearing like open wounds in the landscape that heal through time.

We have the tectonic poles of activity since the dawn of humankind, the cities. In the metropole of change, void and full are complementary. Active and inactive spaces, served and serving structures, local and global infrastructure. (Latour, 2017) In the dark alleys, the metro stations or the stadium parking lots we find the unwanted spaces. The "other spaces" which are of service to our society and yet often overlooked at. Foucault coins the term Heterotopy for this phenomenon. We find in cities today all sorts of leftover space or unattended infrastructure. They range from an uncomfortable necessity, like a highway that passes through a residential area, to an unwanted liability, like a wasteland. Yet the living organism find their way through this anthropic stages to reclaim them.

We do not construct a bar on top of a tabularasa, unlike the rationalistic architecture of the 20th century. We propose a series of stripes that are extruded from the terrain in wave-like shapes. Condensing activities and dwellings while maintaining harmony with the landscape systems. This is why today, in such fragmented and disperse spatial configurations, we can find solutions. This thesis questions if an approach to the potential for resilience and life improvement can come from this space. And how the urban ecosystem can be rendered more sustainable not just enhancing its socioeconomic strategies but also integrating all forms of life landscaping decisions avoid flooding on the riverfront. Additionally, we raise the ground floors in all residential structures 3 meters above the water's surface so that in the event of floods, the parking will sustain the majority of the damage rather than the homes. Additionally, concrete foundations are suggested in order to stabilize the unstable terrain, and the building and housing's basic framework, beginning on the ground floor, would be made of wood. Numerous. We should be able to overcome these problems in a significant amount of time through a performative landscape and architectural intervention. starting with the biological cleanup of the area and ending with the cutting-edge, ecologically friendly new settlement.

The trails and roads that weave the site together connect the entire area. The subterranean of each building provides access for cars to the main road along the length of the structure. We have developed a radical idea that could seem unrelated to the world as it is right now. But as a wise person once said, today's utopias are tomorrow's realities.

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Seasonal Lifestyle

The structure makes the following climate adjustments. Due to the stripes' north/south orientation, only one face will receive the majority of sunshine. This will be the side of the housing, 12 meters of various dwelling unit types, with the living areas looking out and the service chambers inside. A winter garden and terrace can assist in naturally regulating the temperature of the homes. A naturally ventilated gallery in the center serves as a barrier between residences and amenities. Additionally, only services or amenities like storage rooms, coworking areas, or community kitchens can be found on the land that faces north close and the far, side to side, of the disperse (Foucault, 1987). Today the relations between humans (virtual or physical) are being intensified. For one, we have the globalized trade and technologies that allow us to exchange goods and services worldwide. And, on the other hand, we have the tectonic poles of activity since the dawn of humankind, the cities. In the metropole of change, void and full are complementary. Active and inactive spaces, served and serving structures, local and global infrastructure. (Latour, 2017) In the dark alleys, the metro stations or the stadium parking lots we find the unwanted spaces. The "other spaces" which are of permeable dirt covers the whole of the site. This soil would be around 60 cm deep on top of the buildings and could support tiny shrubs, trees, and autochthon plants. Additionally, it might be used as a public area for seasonal activities like wintertime skiing and summertime tanning. They range from an uncomfortable necessity, like a highway that passes through a residential area, to an unwanted liability, like a wasteland. Yet the living organism find their way through this anthropic stages to reclaim them.

Conclusion

As Gilles Clement proposes in the concept of The Third Landscape, these spaces compose, what in the Anthropocene era, we can call post-architectural paradigm. A transitional landscape international and multicultural team. This work is a distillation of our deepest aspirations and longings for the future. A secure place where we have outlined our strategies for a brighter future. This is why today, in such fragmented and disperse spatial configurations, we can find solutions. This thesis questions if an approach to the potential for resilience and life improvement can come from this space. And how the urban ecosystem can be rendered more sustainable not just enhancing its socioeconomic strategies but also integrating all forms of life in the process. We had been residing in Brussels for a while. This has made it possible for us to observe this metropolis from all angles. Here, in a multicultural, global setting, we learned about and put into practice different sustainable architecture approaches.

With a semi-polar environment and a thriving industry, we are in Skellefteå a booming technological centre in the north of Sweden. The obstacles for the site's occupancy are numerous. Unexpectedly, Brussels proves to be the ideal location for the development of architectural, urban, and environmental policies that may be applied to cities worldwide through a performative landscape and architectural intervention. Starting with the biological cleanup of the area and ending with the cutting-edge, ecologically friendly new settlement. In short, as I see it, designing local actions with global perspectives is the path that will lead us to sustainable development. This project focuses on environmental adaptation, human integration and resilience. We have developed a radical idea that could seem unrelated to the world as it is right now. But as a wise person once said, today's utopias are tomorrow's realities.