"We are facing major global challenges in society that will affect our business locally; war that causes many people to become refugees, the digitization which creates new jobs in the creative sector, whereas the traditional industry is changing......While Malmö grows with new residents, we have a housing shortage. Unemployment still is high though eight new companies start up every day. Malmö’s young and multicultural population is our strength and thanks to the new cityscape, multinational companies choose to outsource their office to Malmo.”

Christer Larsson Malmö’s Director of City Planning (November 2016)

Malmö city once more has “growing pains”, just as in the 1960s. At that time five decades ago, the model for solving the housing crisis was to expand into the suburbs, toward the east and the south with the Modern Million program buildings. In the 21st century this is not what we consider a sustainable solution. The city should instead be densified. Now the opportunity has come since the inner harbors constructions from the 19th century, which erased Malmö’s coastline, no longer are need for industry and shipping. These landfills can instead be reused for housing of our time. The advantage is that the building plots this time are in the city centre and in this way Malmö can once more become a city by the sea. Nevertheless, in order to solve this, two major problems need to be worked out; first of all, the railway barrier needs to be made “invisible” and possible to cross over. Secondly new convincing transformation projects have to be designed in order to secure some of the unique symbol buildings of the industrial era. Only by giving the built industrial heritage a new use and a second chance we can secure the historical traces of Malmö as the active harbor city which it once was. These two issues will our studio explore during the spring semester.

With the input from stakeholders our studio involves sketching infills linked to the modernistic grammar and to cross barriers by creating a bridgehead; a sustainable transformation project so as to save Silo Polstjärnan (North star); a unique industrial heritage at risk. Our study trip goes to Hamburg where we study modernistic architecture of Gustav Oelsner, analyse transformed warehouses in the Hafen city and more recent architecture like the Elbe Opera House by Herzog & de Meuron

New Nyhamnen; to cross barriers and secure industrial heritage at risk by transformations

ABVN02 Modernistic Architecture – renewal, 15 credits
The aim with the spring’s studio *Modernistic Architecture – renewal* is to study the architecture of the modernistic movement through sketching infills during Project 1. In Project 2, the first task is to reunite Malmö’s city centre with the harbour area which was cut off by the railway tracks in the 19th century. The second assignment is about transforming the Silo Polstjärnan (North star) into a bridgehead and node for public use. It stands at the other side in the expanding Nyhamnen and thereby we can preserve a unique industrial heritage. We will analyze existing and transformed silos sites for guidance. Our inspirational “tools” are value assessments, existing constructions/materials and its contexts to design a sustainable transformation project. During *Project 1* we base the new infill concepts on a set program. In *Project 2*, starting in March, you will develop a couple of program to choose from for the final silo transformation project.

The main themes of the spring semester will be;

- The start-up workshop
- Project 1; Bauhaus in Lund, an infill project at Västerport
- Study trip to the city of Hamburg and its surroundings
- Project 2; The bridgehead Silo Polstjärnan (North star); a transformation project to preserve an industrial heritage at risk in Nyhamnen.
- Theory week; literature and analyze studies on modernism, program design and value study
- Construction week; site documentations, analyses, lectures and assignments.

Teachers and lecturers
Thomas Hellquist arch. SAR/MSA examiner
Frans Liliedahl, arch. SAR/MSA tutor
Ingela Pålsson Skarin arch. MAA, PHD, senior lecturer, examiner
Sibylla Wiebert arch. SAR/MSA tutor
Tyrëns construction engineer

Guests and Lecturers
Marcus Björk, Strängbetong
Joakim Faritzon, SAR/MSA New Line Arkitekter
Ted Gustavsson City Plan Office, SBK Malmö
Agneta Hahne, AHA architects
Anders Jonsson, Weber Malmö
Jonas Johnsson, Lantmänne Lantbruk, Malmö
Sofie Karlsby, Whilborgs Malmö
Maud Karlström, White architects Malmö
Anders Öreberg, SWECO architects
Olga Schlyter, arch. Curator, Cultural Heritage Dep. City of Malmö
Tyke Tykesson, architect SAR/MSA City Plan Office (SBK) Malmö
Personal at a building site in Lund

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New Nyhamnen; to cross barriers and secure industrial heritage at risk by transformations

ABVN02 Modernistic Architecture – renewal, 15 credits
Project 1 Bauhaus in Lund, an infill project at Västerport
Project 1 aims to give an increased understanding of Modernistic Architecture and its ideals, theories and design strategies. These can all be understood as something developed through the life course of the Bauhaus School in Weimer, Dessau and Berlin during the years 1919-1933. In Project 1 we will try to find answers to the following questions: How is an early modernistic building conceptualized? How is it composed? How can we understand it today and redevelop the townscape it creates? Architect Mogens Mogensen designed modernistic housing projects in Byggmästaregatan and Bokbindaregatan in Lund. We will analyze them and try to design a new building volume, as an infill in the immediate vicinity to these.

Project 2 The bridgehead Silo Polstjärnan (North star);
The challenge in Project 2 is, to develop a sustainable transformation The bridgehead Silo Polstjärnan (North star) based on reality. Only by giving this built heritage a new purpose and a second chance it will be preserve and Malmö’s historical traces as a harbor city still will be visible.

The industrial expansion of Malmö from 1850s enabled a strong development of the city and its harbour. Since the city was unaffected by the First and the Second WW, architects such as Stolz and Lewerentz soon after could design buildings in the new futuristic style of modernism; “funkis”. This movement changed completely the traditional design process since the role models no longer came from the architectural history, but from the industrial production, which thus advocated the egalitarian society in Sweden. Parallel to this new architecture the industrial Silo buildings came to Malmö. Skånska Lantmännens (a farmers cooperation) that built grain storages and feed factories to improve the Swedish food export capacity in the 1940s.

The financial decline due to the oil crisis reached Malmö in 1972. This closed drastically down the city’s largest employer; the shipbuilding industry Kockums and so began the city’s regression. This period of decline came to an end in the 1990s, when the new University was establishment in the port area. A new positive urban era began and thus the former industrial Western Harbour (Västra hamnen) now is a dynamic part of the city centre with its refurbished housing and new office building. Today Nyhamnen (the New harbour), goes through the same process as the Western harbour did. Yet here the more recent and neglected industrial buildings either rapidly are demolished or refurbished for office use. For this reason the city plan office of Malmö (SBK) is working on Nyhamnen’s future zoning plan to prevent buildings to become “inaccessible private office buildings. The ideal for SBK is that the harbour would have a mixed use of housing, public buildings and retail. In other words; be an active harbour area accessible for all of Malmö’s citizens. Transformations of former industrial heritage such as the Saltimporten by Jonas Lindvall A&D and Metro architects’ restoration of the Stockholmsmagasinet, represent the first two successful projects of this kind in Nyhamnen.

In our studio, you students with your design projects, will contribute to the future of Nyhamnen since the final layout is not yet at hand. Thanks to the dialogue we will have during the semester with stakeholders involved many wants to see your visionary transformation projects for the industrial legacy of Silos Malmö, since you represent the future’s architect generation. Transformation of silo buildings hardly is a new phenomenon and we have many interesting sites to study both in Sweden (Söderköping and Nyköping 2013) and Copenhagen (The Gemini tower 2009, The Portland tower 2014).

New Nyhamnen; to cross barriers and secure industrial heritage at risk by transformations

ABVN02 Modernistic Architecture – renewal, 15 credits
Project 1 Bauhaus in Lund, an infill project at Västerport
The housing at Byggnästaregatan and Bokbindaregatan were built between 1935-38 by the famous builder Harry Karlsson. The housing projects were designed by the Swedish functionalistic architect Mogens. Mogensen who was educated at Kungliga Tekniska Högskolan was early on commissioned to design in the functionalistic style at the Stockholm exhibition in 1930. His employment at Sven Markelius’s architecture office 1931-32 explains his involvement in the construction of functionalistic Helsingborg’s concert hall. Mogensen set up his own firm in Helsingborg and here he designed many more modernistic icon building such as the Simhallsbadet, but preferably always in brickwork. The housing projects in Lund all comprise a coherent early modernist expression and carries, for its time, advanced housing qualities.

Project 2 The bridgehead Silo Polstjärnan (North star)
The Polstjärnan silo area covers one building block (Polstjärnan 2), situated between Jörgen Kocksgatan and Vintergatan. It consists of two separate silo structures; Phoenix to the east built in 1948 and Hydran to the west from 1938. The Hydran’s architect was Mogens Mogensen who also created the housing projects in Lund (Project 1). Architect Yngve Östbom designed the Phoenix silo, which was built together with the first silo. This larger unit had grain storage, feed factory, machine towers and offices. The Silos were constructed out of in situ casted concrete and thanks to the efficient slip forming technique the construction time was reduced. Silos show how form follows function. The silos are still in use for storage to some extent, but the structures are old. The Silo Polstjärnan is at risk since Lantmännene recently sold the complex to a real estate company, though Lantmännene still use parts of the present buildings have no protections and can be demolished. The municipality’s City plan Office suggests that this site should fit public and residential use in the future.

You will develop new creative visions for The bridgehead Silo Polstjärnan this semester. It will be linked to the new bridging structure crossing the railway track where inspiration can be found and architect Anders Öreberg (SWECO) will reveal. The future silo use can span from cultural activities (museum, music), sport activities to student homes. All industrial or storage buildings are at risk in Malmö. Especially those which were constructed or “tailor-made” to fit a specific functional purpose such as a Silo. This is because in the building industry many consider them to be less flexible for alternative uses. However, without the Silos’ silhouette shapes in Malmö’s future skyline the city’s unique local character will definitely be lost. Therefore, if we as architects fail to underline and amplify the value of these industrial heritage buildings, structures like the Lantmännennene’s Silo buildings, quickly will be demolished. Our tools and means to act is by designing new and relevant uses for industrial buildings with iconic status in Malmö harbor and communicate our future concepts by illustrations.

Course information
For approval every student needs to complete the two semester, Projects 1-2 and all other deliveries during the semester. Additionally, in order to pass, 80% are active participation at seminars, lectures and group presentations, required. The language of instruction will be available in English. The grading scale will be; passed or not passed. It is compulsory to participate in the parallel course ABVN06 Modernistic Architecture – renewal, theory 7,5.

New Nyhamnen; to cross barriers and secure industrial heritage at risk by transformations
ABVN02 Modernistic Architecture – renewal, 15 credits