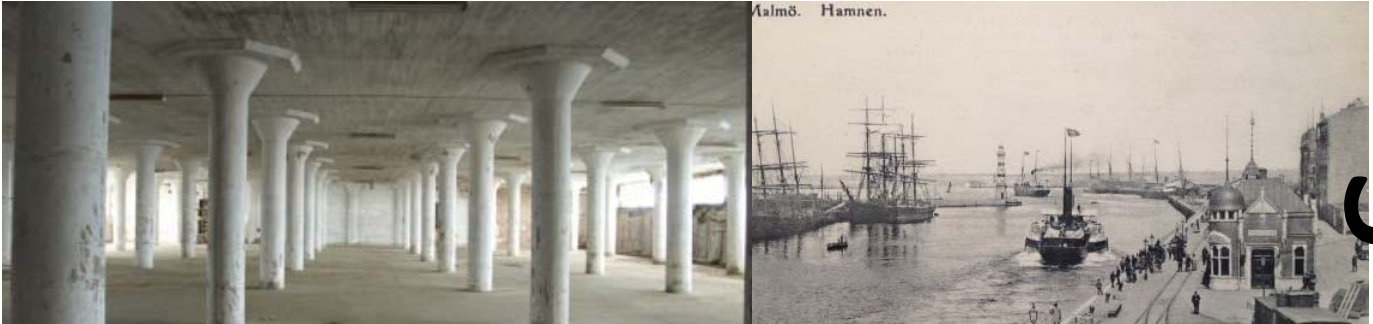


# Transform

# Scale

*"Nyhamnen (the New port) has an attractive and central location .. close to the sea ... with existing buildings of great architectural and cultural historical value. The western part of the Nyhamnen. follows the block structure regulation of 1862. Other parts have industrial and harbor characteristics .. and the former activities ... are being replaced by a ... mixed urban development. ..of housing, workplaces.. and public spaces. The New port's quayside will be made available for public, hence supply the area with new valuable maritime values. Existing cultural historically significant buildings should be preserved and given new uses. A walking and cycling connection across the track area..would be arranged so that Nyhamnen with connected to the Old City "*  
(Malmö's Comprehensive plan 2014)



The industrial expansion of Malmö from 1850s enabled a strong development of the harbour. Since Sweden was unaffected by the two world wars, architects already during the 1930s designed in the new futuristic style of modernism; "funkis" in Malmö. This movement completely changed the traditional design process since the role model no longer was architecture history, but industrial production, which advocated the egalitarian society *Folkhemmet* in Sweden. This spring we will study the ideological approach and the architectural grammar of the Modernism in Project 1.

Due to the oil crisis Malmö's financial decline occurred in 1970s, which closed down the city's the shipbuilding industry; Kockums. However, in the 1990s a new positive era began with the University establishment in the port area and the former industrial Västra hamnen became a dynamic part of the city centre. Today Nyhamnen goes through the same process, yet here the industrial buildings rapidly are demolished or refurbished for private office use. Malmö's city plan office therefore is working on Nyhamnen's future zoning plan with preservation requests to prevent that "inaccessible offices" will be the future and to erase the railway barrier to historic Malmö. In Project 2 we will investigate how to transform two very different buildings, representing the recent past and how to design a new link to the city. Our two buildings have granted projection as symbols of Nyhamnen's industrial era but need to be vitalize architecturally.



The aim with the spring's studio Modernistic Architecture – renewal, theory is to scrutinize means and methods of how to transform and revitalize the modernistic architecture in a sustainable way. With the input from lectures, literature and discussions in theory we will analyze what it means to transform an industrial heritage for new uses. The question is what it means for us today and will do for future generations?

During the semester we will analyse existing and transformed buildings for guidance at lectures and during our study trip to Rotterdam. Our inspirational "tools" are value assessments, existing constructions/materials and contexts to develop realistic projects. 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 programs for your final semester project, which you can choose from. In Project 2 you additionally will explore how to reunite historic Malmö once more with Öresund through Nyhamnen, which ever since the mid-19th century was cut off by the railway tracks.

Scale up- and down the symbols from the recent pas; transform to preserve industrial heritage

**ABVN02 Modernistic Architecture – renewal, theory 7,5 credits**

# Transform

## Teachers and lecturers

Agneta Hahne, arch. SAR/MSA tutor

Thomas Hellquist arch. SAR/MSA

Frans Liliedahl, arch. SAR/MSA tutor

Ingela Pålsson Skarin arch. MAA, PHD, senior lecturer, examiner

Anna Wahlöö, PHD tutor

Sibylla Wiegert arch. SAR/MSA tutor



## Guests and Lecturers

## Marcus Björk, Strängbetong

Lars Brinte, Building department Malmö Municipality

Lars Böhme City Plan Office, SBK Malmö

Anders.Jonsson, Weber Malmö

Maud Karlström, White architects Malmö

Niklas Kristensson, Copenhagen Malmö Port AB

Olga Schlyter, arch. Curator, Cultural Heritage Dep. City of Malmö

Tyke Tykesson, architect SAR/MSA City Plan Office (SBK) Malmö



## Course administration

Helene Svenningsson 046-222 76 10

## Literature

Denslagen, W. (1994) "Architectural restoration in Western Europe: controversy and continuity".

Architectura and Natura Press, Amsterdam. Fitch, J. M (1998) "Curatorial management of the Built World. Historic Preservation". University press of Virginia.

Keiding, Harlang, Siza m.fl ( 2011) "Transformation" Arkitektens Forlag.

Hein & Bouck (2012) "Construction Challenges of Adaptive Reuse of Historical Buildings in Europe". Elsevier

FEILDEN, Bernard M (1982/2003) "The Conservation of Historic Buildings". Architectural Press, Elsevier.

Pålsson, Skarin, I. (2011) "A finance Model for the Built Cultural Heritage -

## Proposals for Improvements of Future Heritage Economics

Worthing, D., Bond, S.(2008) "Managing the built heritage.The role of cultural significance.

Curtis, W. (1996) "Modern architecture since 1900"

Modern architecture in the US, Alvar Aalto and Scandinavian developments, Extension and critiques in the 1960s

## Course information

For approval every student needs to complete the two semester projects; Projects 1 and Project 2 and all other deliveries during the semester. Additionally, in order to pass, 80% active participation at seminars, lectures and group presentations are required. The language of instruction will be available in English.

The grading scale will be; passed or not passed. It is compulsory participate in the parallel course ABVN02 Modernistic Architecture -renewal. 15 credits

Scale up- and down the symbols from the recent pas; transform to preserve industrial heritage

**ABVN02 Modernistic Architecture – renewal, theory 7.5 credits**



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