

Architectural portfolio

Oskar Gideon Lundqvist

February 2025

About me



I started my architectural education in the fall of 2020 and graduated with a bachelor's degree in the spring of 2023. After a year of internship at Fredblad Arkitekter, I continued my education with a Master of Planning and Architecture at Chalmers.

I like architecture because it is a field where I can combine artistic expression with my interest in technology and social issues such as sustainability.

In my free time, I enjoy art, cooking, reading, sailing and brewing beer.

Digital porfolio oskargideonlundqvist.com

Phone (+46) 0702 80 25 10

E-mail lundqvist.oskar01@gmail.com

Instagram @oskar_ritar_hus

References

Per Uhlin
Manager/Architect
Fredblad Arkitekter Göteborg
per.uhlin@fredblad.se

Johan Linton
Professor of Architectural History at Chalmers
linton@chalmers.se

Björn Lundvall
Manager at Protector CPE AB
bjorn.lundvall@protector.no

Experience

2024- *Masters programme in Architecture and Urban Design (MPARC)*
Chalmers University of Technology

2023-2024 *Intern*
Fredblad Arkitekter Göteborg

2020 - 2023 *Bachelors degree in Architecture*
Chalmers University of Technology

2023 *"Visions of a new Luleå"*
Architectural exhbition at Kulturens hus i Luleå with architecture collective RMSKNST

2022 *Teaching assistant in Architectural History*
Chalmers University of Technology

2020 - 2023 *Volountary architectural theory group*
Chalmers Tekniska Högskola

2022 *Initiator and participant in Fria Studion (The Free Studio), an independent student driven studio at Chalmers Architecture*

2021 *Treasurer, PR comittee of the Architecture Student Division*

2016 - 2021 *Designer and full stack developer*
Protector CPE AB
In this role, I had the opportunity to grow and take on more responsibility as the lead developer of our new front-end and automation tools

2019 - 2020 *Art History (30 hp)*
University of Gothenburg

2020 *History (15 hp)*
University of Gothenburg

2014 - 2018 *Graphic designer and publishing assistant*
Bokförlaget Korpen (publishing house)

Digital tools

ArchiCad	Advanced skills
AutoCad	Expert skills
Revit	Basic skills
Rhino	Expert skills
Grasshopper	Basic skills
LadyBug Tools	Basic skills
Skethcup	Advanced skills
V-Ray	Basic skills
Blender	Expert skills
Enscape, Twinmotion	Basic skills
QGIS	Advanced skills
Photoshop	Expert skills
InDesign	Expert skills
Illustrator	Expert skills
Microsoft Excel	Expert skills
Javascript, HTML, CSS	Expert skills
Python, C#, C++	Advanced skills

Other skills

Writing I enjoy writing and think it's important to be able to express myself clearly.

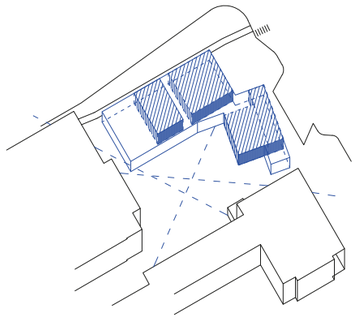
Drawing I have been drawing my whole life and it is a very important part of my design process.

Languages *Swedish* – First language
English – Advanced skills
French – Basic skills

KREPIDOMA
NEW CITY HALL IN MÖLNDAL

År 3. 2023 //
Addition to Mölndal City hall
Instructors: Filip Rem and
Emy Tiderman



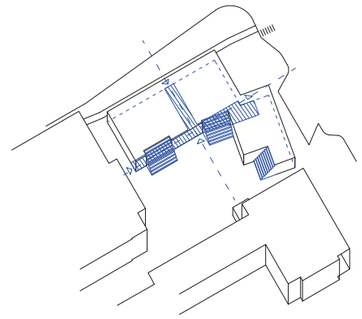


1. Location and concept

Stadshusplatsen, the city hall plaza, is centrally located within the town of Mölndal, Sweden. The surrounding buildings feature a mid century modernism reminiscent of the town's social democratic heritage.

The new building is located here because of the site's strong connection to the city centre, making it as accessible as possible for the citizens.

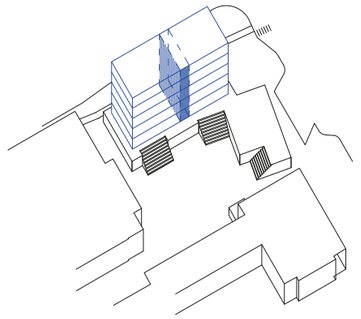
The public ammenities – auditorium, citizen centre and exhibition hall – are located around the plaze. This encloses the site, creating an enclosed yet democratic space.



2. Movements and stairs

The entrances are strategically located on all sides, enabling the building to open up in every direction. This creates a large, unified public space on the ground floor, connecting the various public functions.

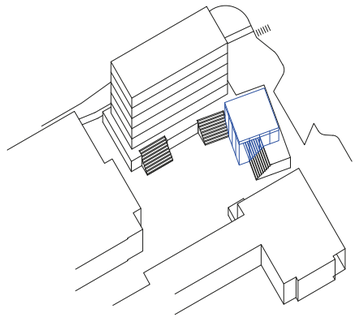
The stairs provide seating for passers-by, visitors, and municipal employees, inviting them to occupy the space and feel welcome. The motif of an ancient theater evokes a sense of historical civic and democratic architecture.



3. The office volume

The new office spaces are perched atop the imposing public base. The office levels are slender and oriented north-south, providing optimal lighting conditions both inside and on the plaza.

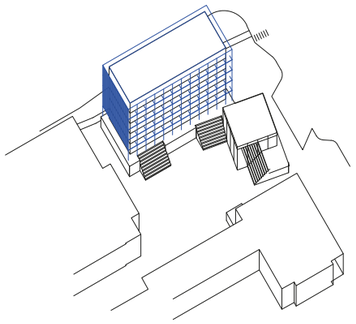
A narrow lightwell with stairs cuts through the volume, connecting the office levels and allowing for more natural light.



4. Auditorium

On the south side of the Plaza, part of the seating stairs are glazed in, forming an auditorium. In the evening, this transparent volume illuminates like a lantern, making the civic and public function of the building visible to the surrounding city.

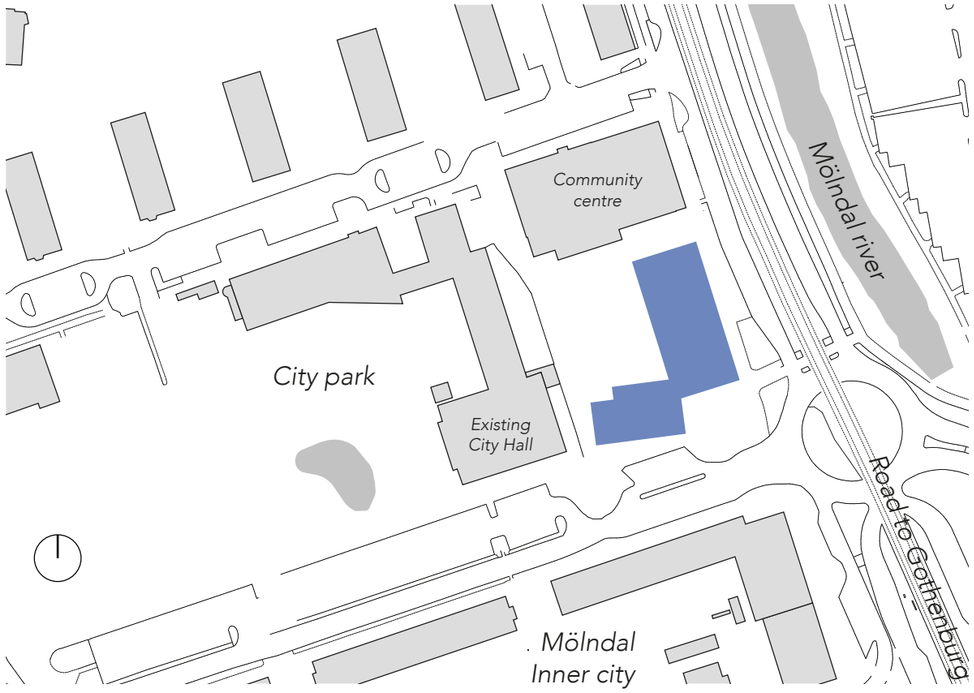
The auditorium space itself enjoys a great view of the plaza and is filled with soft northern light, filtered through transparent curtains.

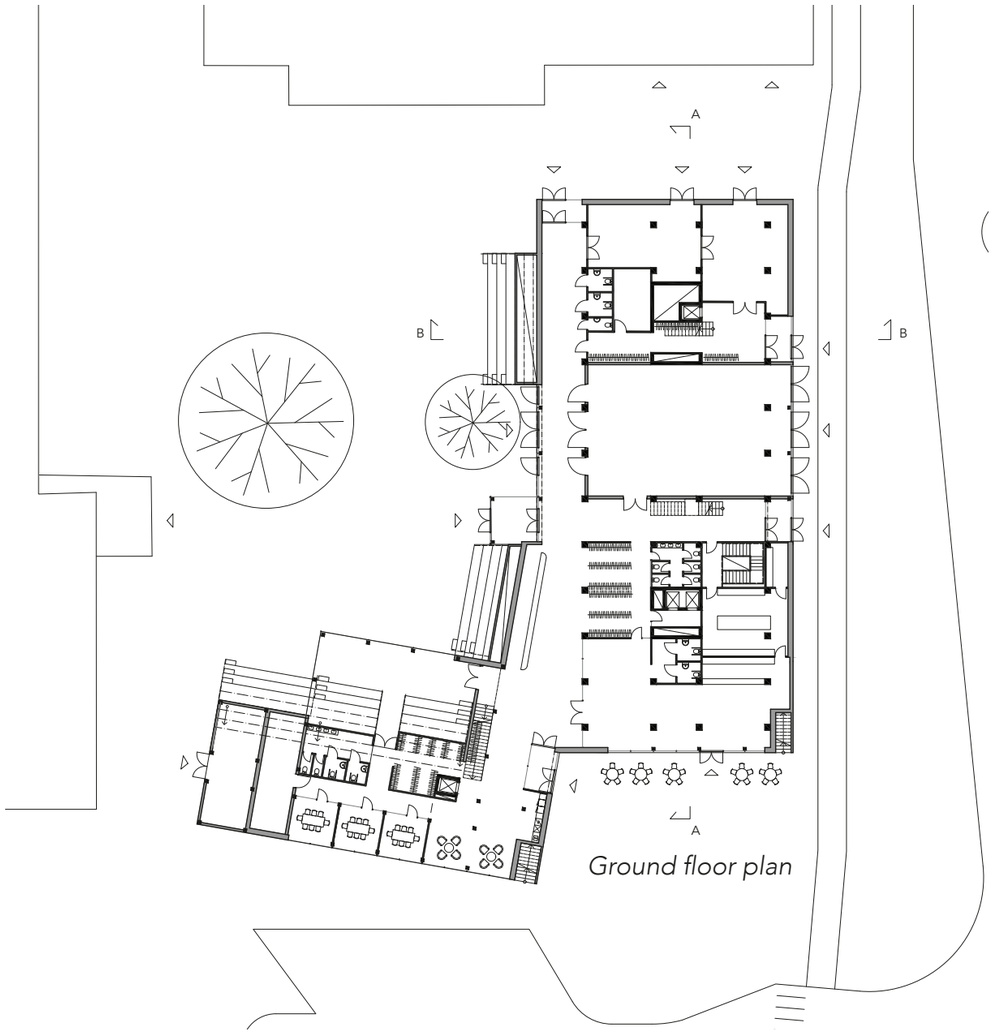


5. Balconies

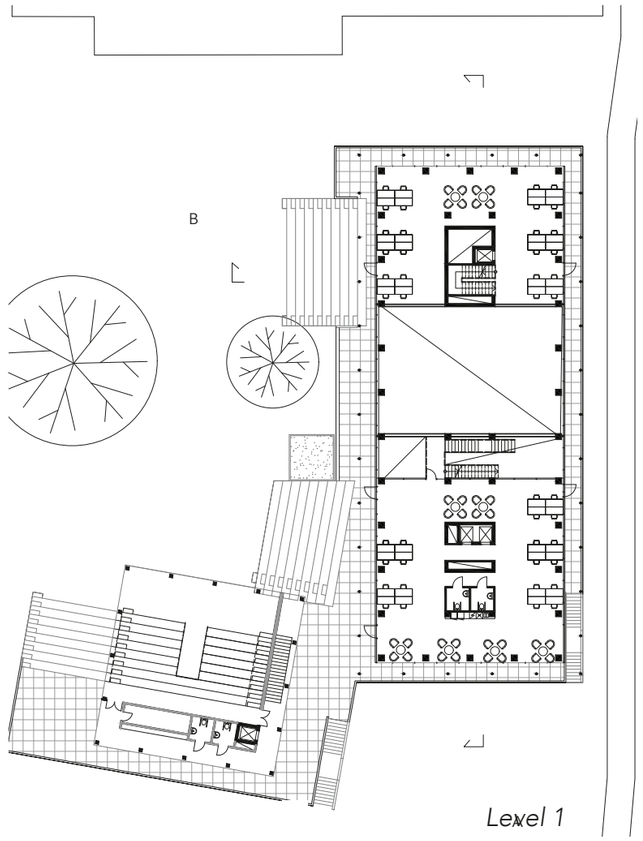
The glass facade of the office building is enclosed by balconies, limiting the heat load and enhancing the symbolic connections between the civic administration and the city.

The balconies are supported by slender steel columns, providing a stark contrast to the heavy timber construction that supports the interior of the building.

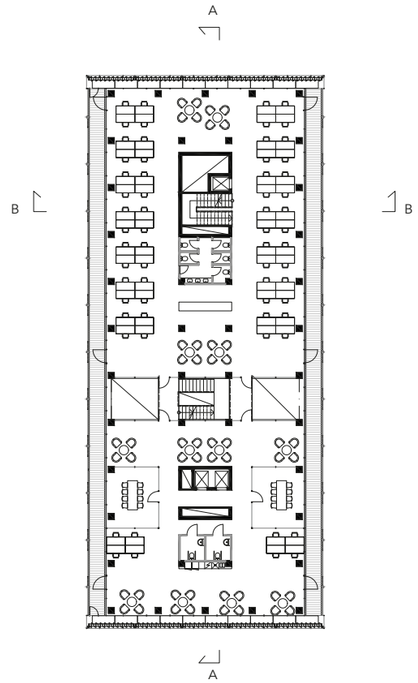




Ground floor plan



Level 1



Standard floor (3-4)

The concept of a "democratic space" has been interpreted as a public and accessible building where all citizens feel welcome.

The public components of the program are located in a public area are gatehered in an open and citizen focused section.

The exhibition hall becomes a flexible citizen space which is open to both the street and plaza.

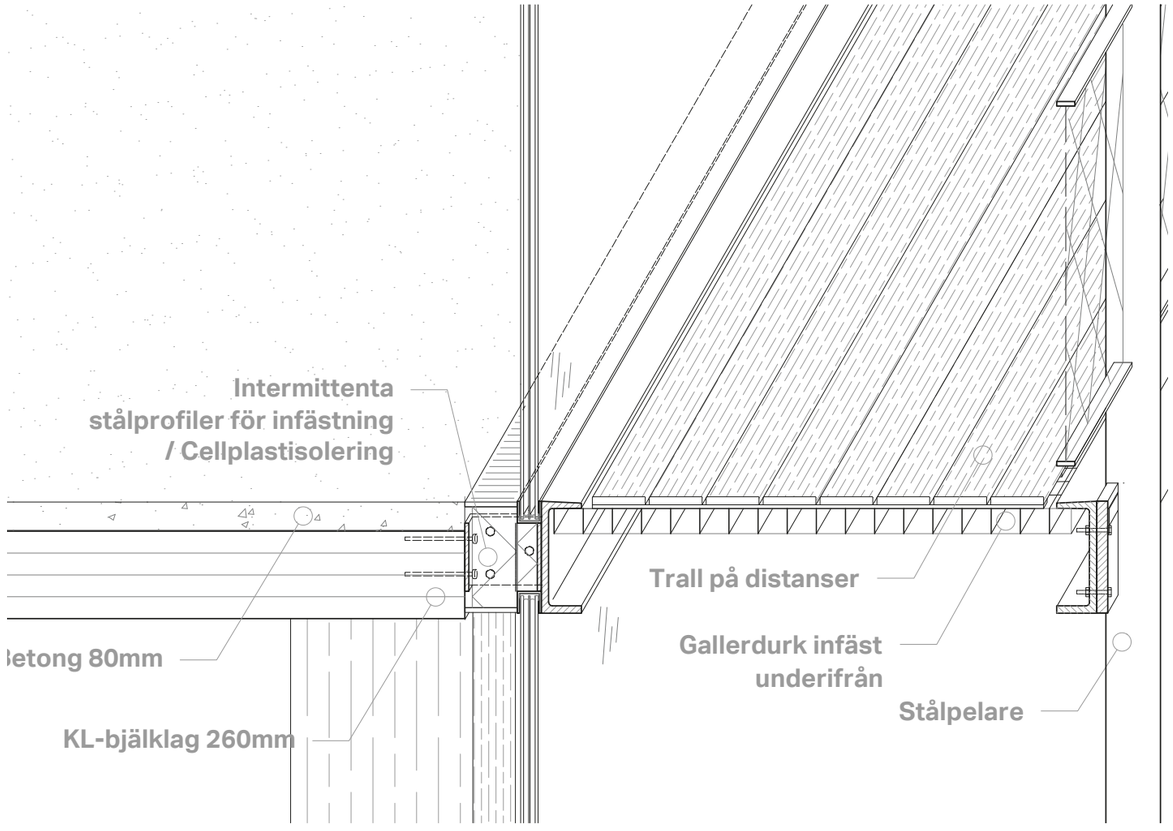
The fact that the employees have to pass the public secion acts as a reminder that they are the servants of the public.

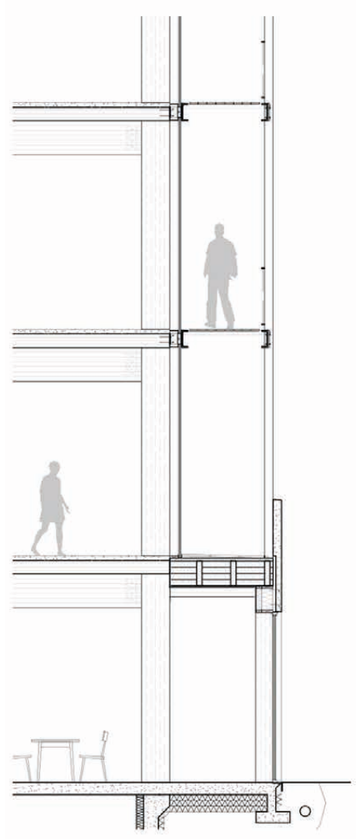
Lastly, the exterior of the building has been made special and formal, contrasting with both the old and new buildings in Mölndal.

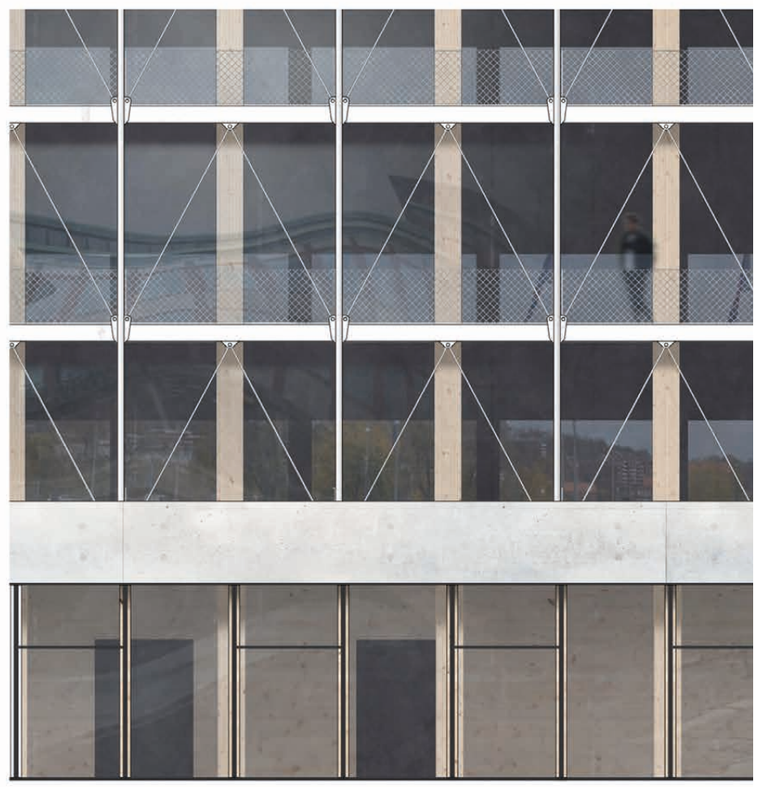
Democracy is an ongoing pursuit for a better society; it is never finished, but always evolving. Consequently, the form of the new city hall should reflect the evolution of our understanding of democracy since the 1960s, when the last one was built.

The motto "Krepidoma" refers to the Greek name of the plinth on which ancient temples and public buildings were constructed.

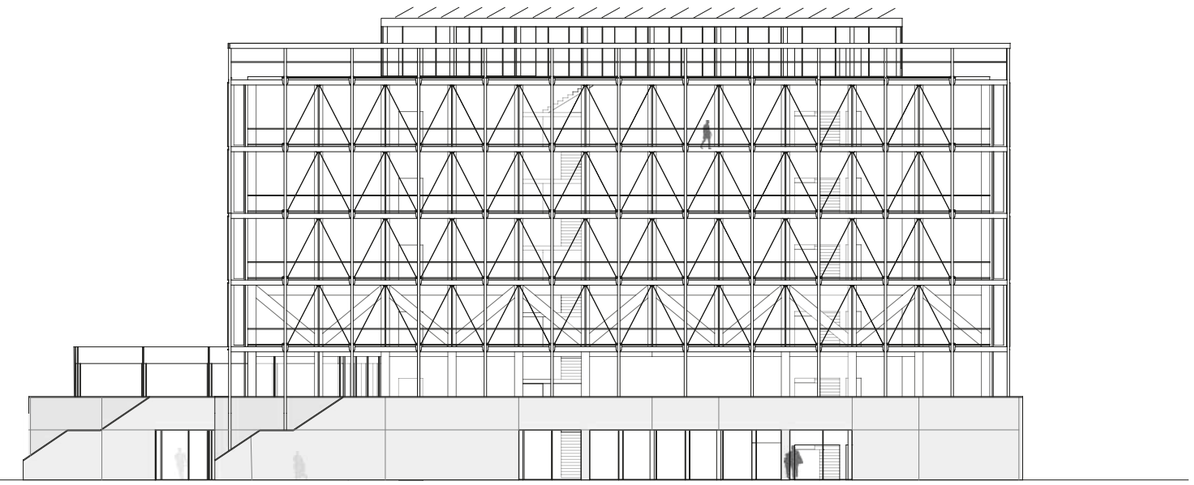



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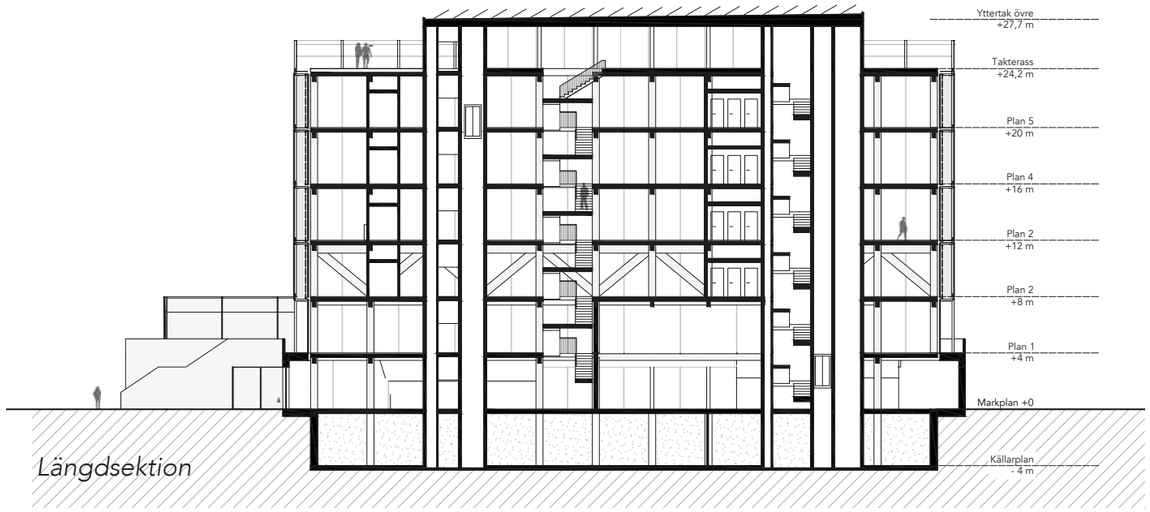




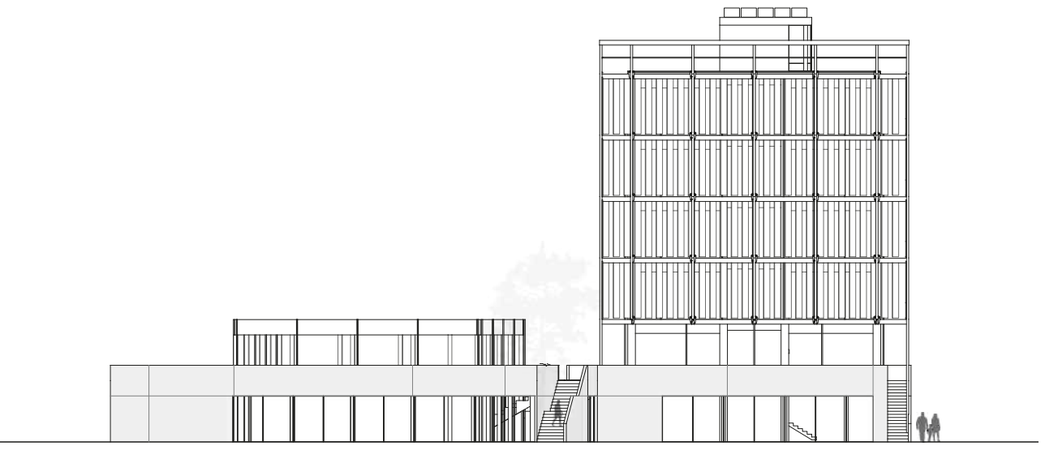




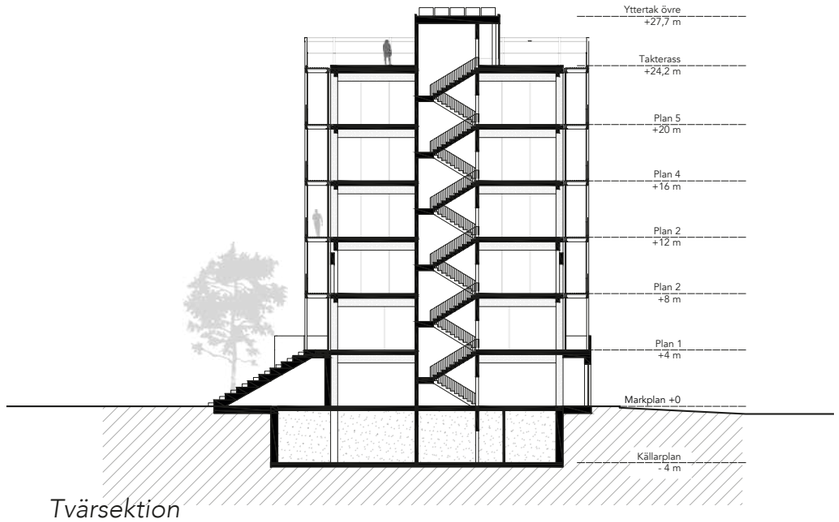
Fasad mot öster



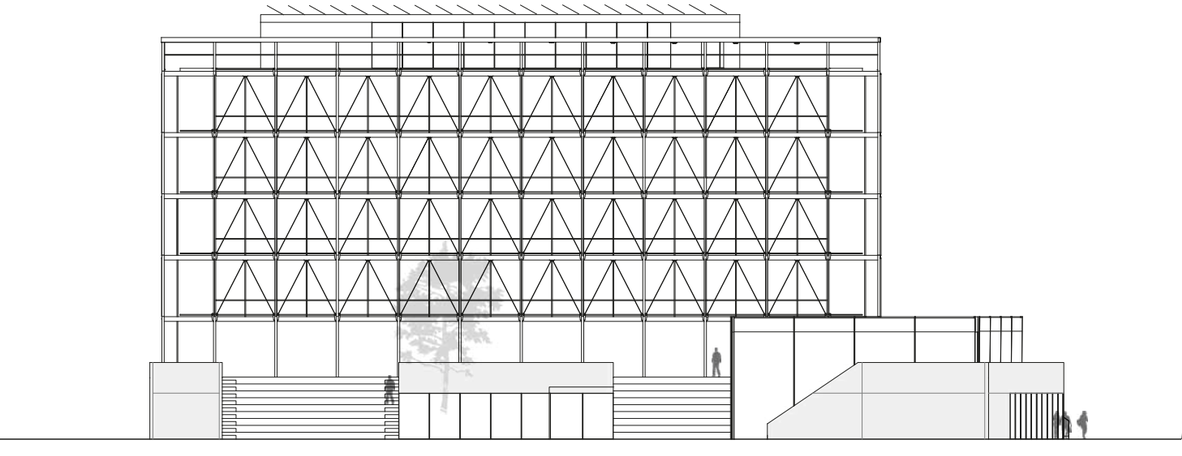
Längdsektion



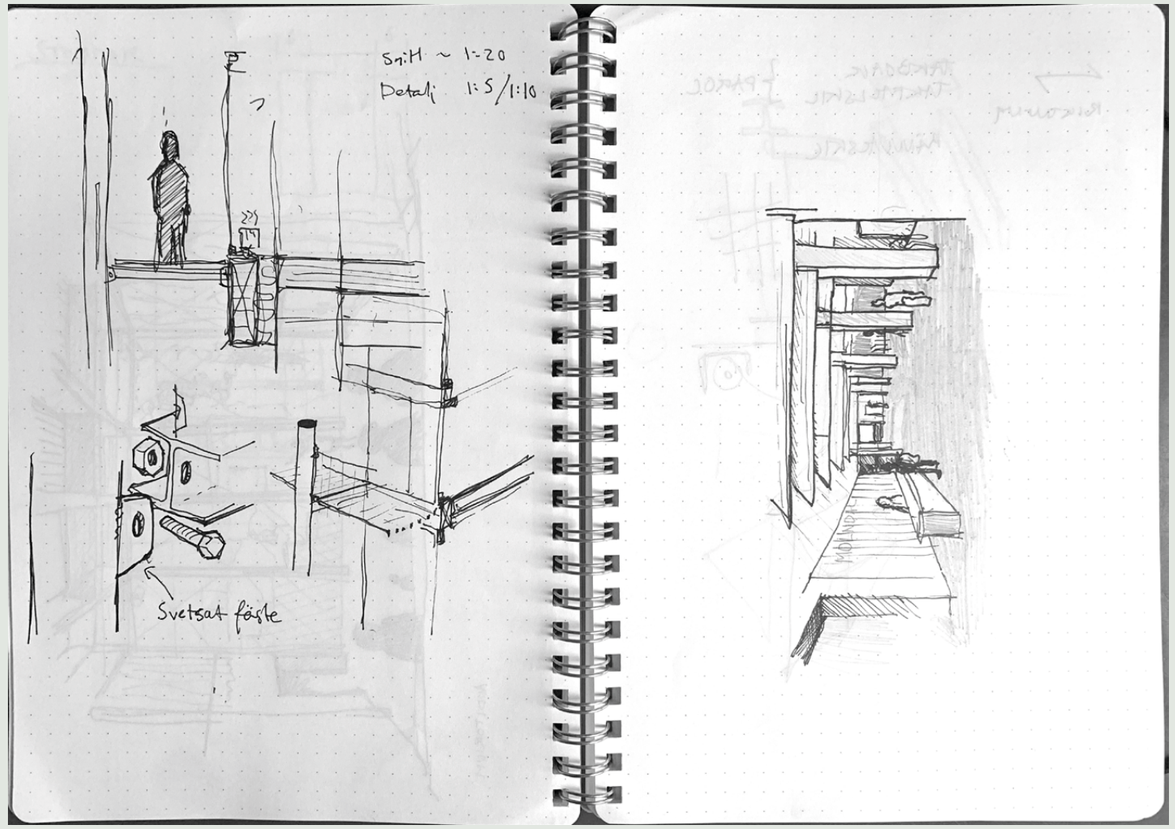
Fasad mot syd

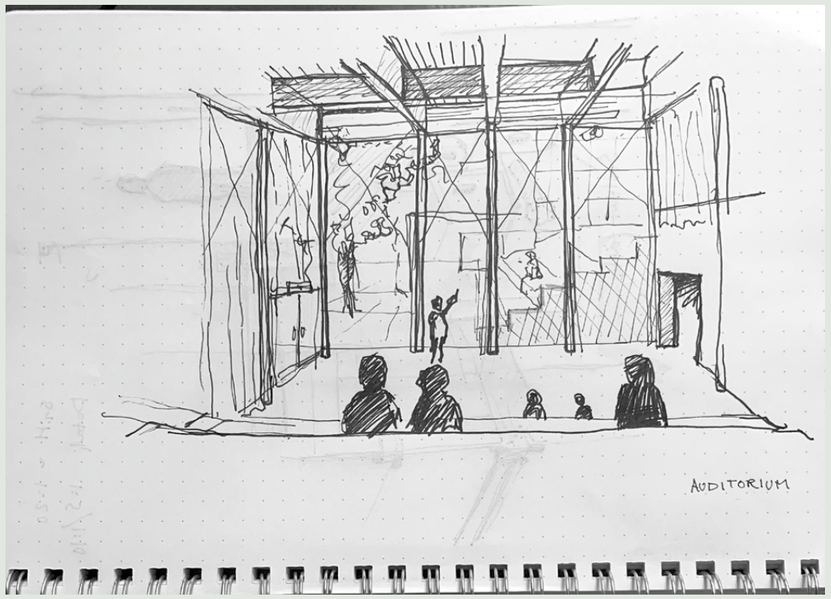


Tvärsektion

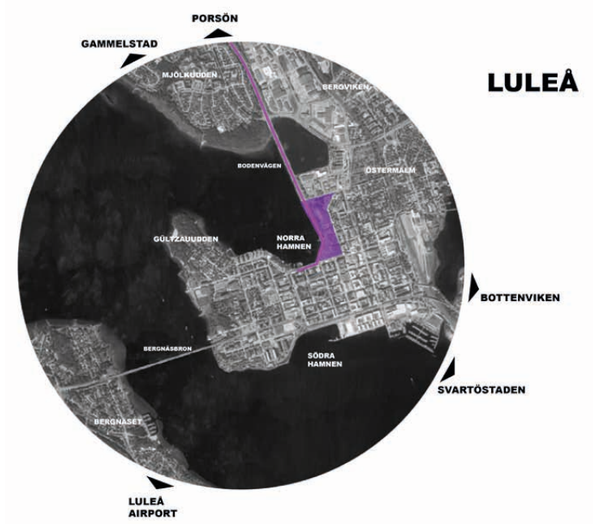


Fasad mot väst


Sn:H ~ 1:20
Detali 1:5/1:10
Svetsat fäste


AUDITORIUM





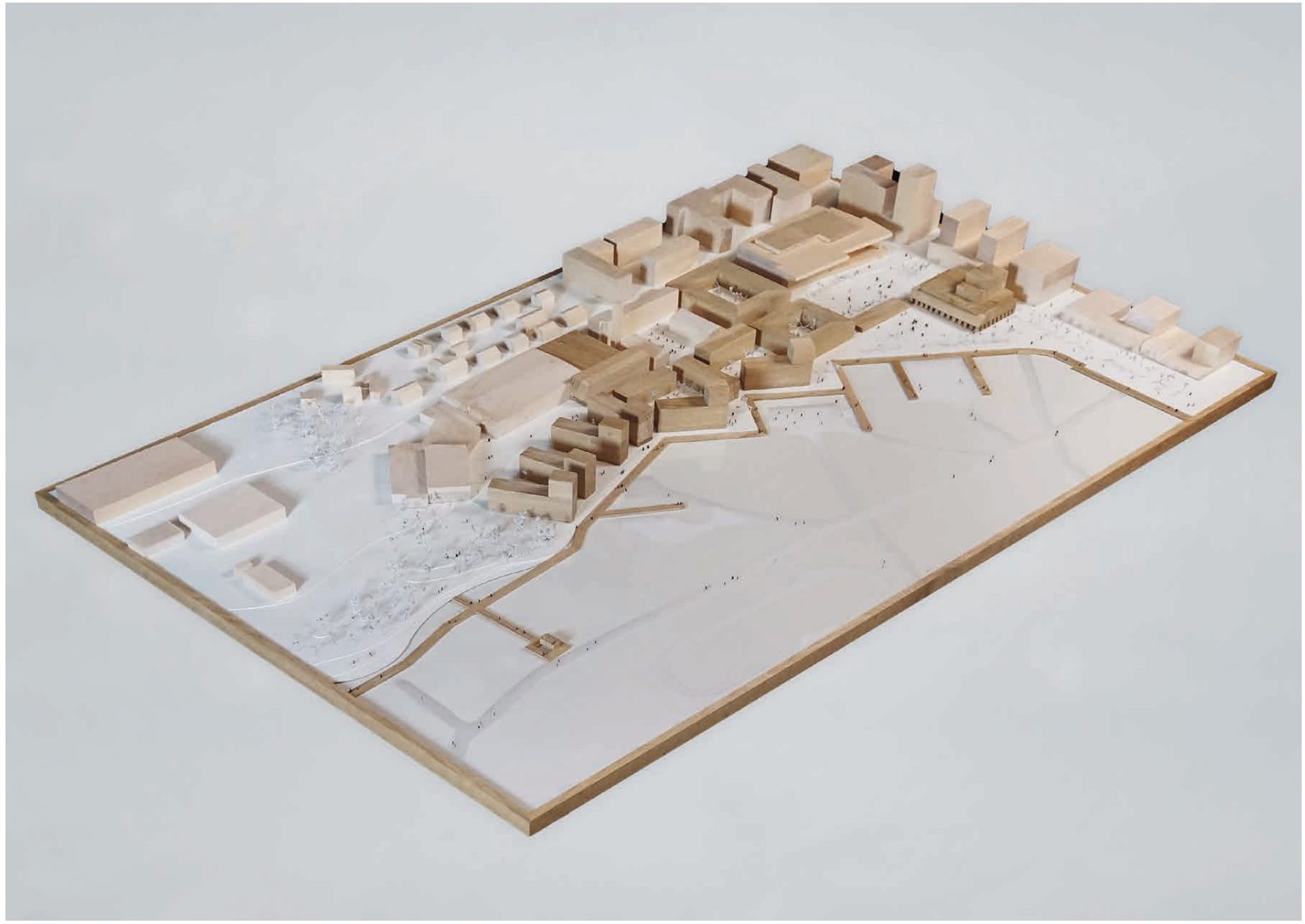
VISIONS OF A NEW LULEÅ

År 2. 2022 // Spontaneous propsoal for urban development and preservation in Luleå, north of Sweden

In collaboration with
Vilhelm Anderson,
Ulrik Brokvist,
Jakob Elfström,
Philip Johansson and
Ludvig Jönsson

With advice from
Naima Callenberg and
Johan Linton.

As architecture students, we asked ourselves: what could be done with this area to create the most benefits for the residents of the city? This project is the result of our work, presenting our vision for Norra Hamn.





1 Water front promenade

2 Harbor Square

3 Seating stair by the water

4 Seating stair by the water

5 Culture Centre Plaza

6 New university Campus

7 Square in the old fire station

8 Public baths in the river

9 New park

Our proposal attaches to the existing city centre and extends it to the water in a pleasant, considerate manner. We extend popular streets and axles in order to bring the public baths, the sports arena, and the cultural centre into the heart of the city.

We are bringing nature back to the city center through a waterfront park, green courtyards, and tree-lined streets. The public baths and sports arena are given a grand entry plaza with a beautiful view of the Lule river.

Below: the fire station as it looks today




BAR





Luleå is a city of seasons. We propose several new public spaces by the water, giving the city access to evening sun and swimming opportunities in the summertime. Additionally, these spaces will be accessible through a walkable promenade stretching along the entire northern seafront.

In the winter, the waters around Luleå become a vast, walkable ice landscape, a popular desination to for weekend hikes among locals. We want to make it more accessible with stairs and jetties, connecting the ice and the city center.

But we also propose a new, sheltered street within the area, to protect pedestrians from the harsh sea winds.



På tisdagen presenterade sex arkitektstudenter på Chalmers ett förslag på hur Norra hamn kan utvecklas i framtiden. Ulrik Brokvist, Jakob Elfström, Oskar Gideon Lundqvist, Vilhem Anderson, Philip Johansson och Ludvig Jönsson. FOTO: ALICE SANGWILL



I visionen ingår bland annat att bevara slangtornet och utveckla brandstationstomten. FOTO: ULRIK BROKVIST



I visionen finns förslag för så väl sommar som vinter. FOTO: ULRIK BROKVIST

Studenternas vision för ett bättre Norra hamn

LULEÅ

Bevaring och fler trivsamma platser. Det låg i fokus när sex arkitektstudenter från Chalmers tekniska högskola presenterade sin vision för Norra hamn under ett seminarium på Kulturens hus i Luleå.

Redan i juni 2022 kom arkitektstudenterna med ett förslag på hur Norra hamn skulle kunna utvecklas i framtiden.

Men på tisdagen var det första gången de fick möjlighet att presentera sin vision för olika aktörer inom samhällsbyggnad och utveckling i Luleå. Detta gjorde de under ett seminarium som de anordnade i samarbete med Norrbottens museum.

– Nu pratar vi om vad människor behöver och vad behöver är i Luleå. Det är lite därför jag tyckte det här var så viktigt. Den här diskussionen sker aldrig i den här sammansättningen, säger Martin Bengtsson, Norrbottens museum.

En av de viktigaste aspekterna i förslaget bygger på att få bort vägen som går längs vattnet och istället skapa platser där fler fotgängare att kunna vistas på.

– Luleå är världsunikt med att ha så mycket vatten så nära inpå centrum. Det är väldigt synd att det går två väldigt stora vägar på de mest vattennära platserna i stan, säger en av arkitektstudenterna Ulrik Brokvist, som är uppvuxen i Luleå.

Utöver det bygger förslaget på att skapa fler trivsamma platser och torg i området. Men även ta tillvara på de kvaliteter som finns och vidareutveckla dem. Två av dessa är brandstationstomten och slangtornet.

– Det finns massa kvaliteer här att titta på. Om det finns kulturvärden och om det finns något intressant med slangtornet, kan man kanske gör det till en turistattraktion där folk kan titta ut över hela Luleå, säger Brokvist.

Även Luleås stadsarkitekt Mia Persson var inbjuden och hölll ett kort anförande under seminariet. Där hon bland annat berättade om två pågående projekt i Norra hamn. Där det ena handlade om Trekanten.

– Där har kommunen under lång tid har haft som mål att omvandla det här till en mötesplats. I förslaget som ligger nu är det mening att man ska gräva ner parkeringen och skapa en torgyta med platser ovanpå och lite mindre småskalig bebyggelse. Det är målbilden, säger hon.

Det andra projektet handlade om brandstationstomten – där det just nu pågår tävlingshandlingar.

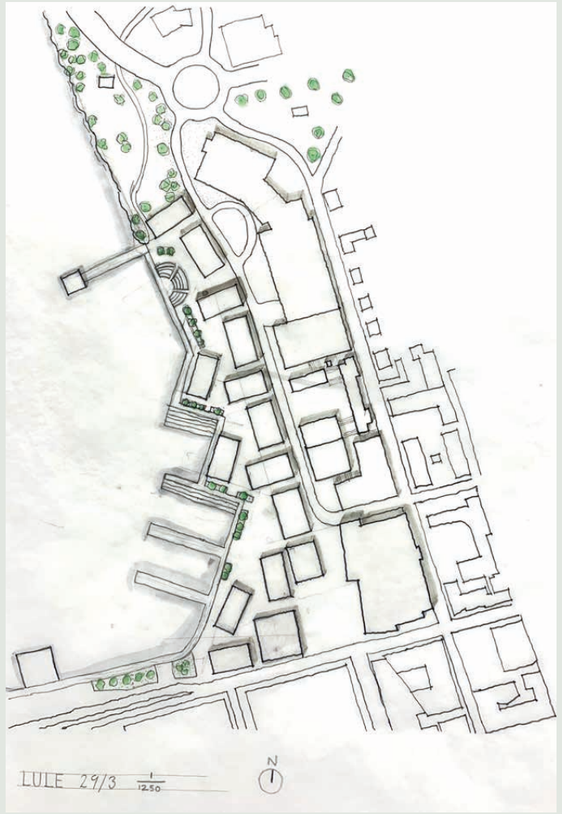
– Ansikten är att vi kommer ordna en markanvisningstävling. Det finns inga beslut fattade ännu kring det, men vi tänker att det behöver komma saker som stärker evenemangsbågen men som också innehåller bland annat bostäder, säger Persson.

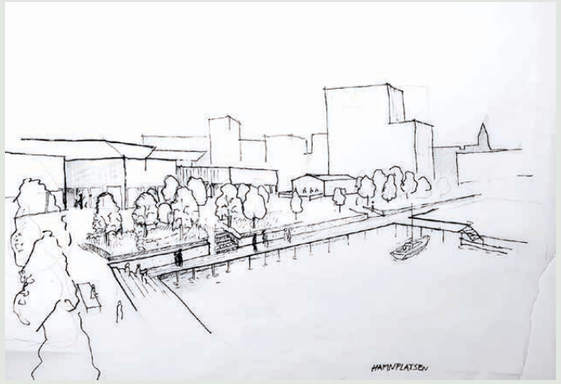
Studenternas vision kommer finnas som utställning på Kulturens hus fram till mitten av februari.

Alice Sangwill

Alice.Sangwill@norrmedia.se

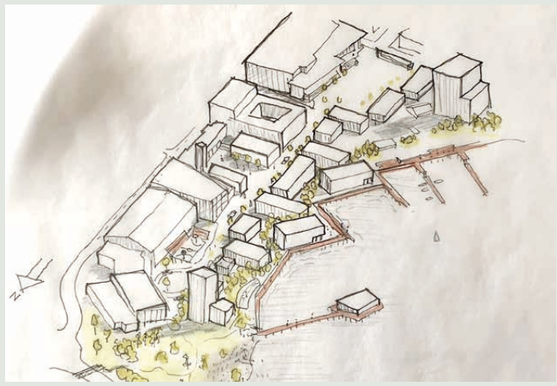
The project was featured in local newspapers

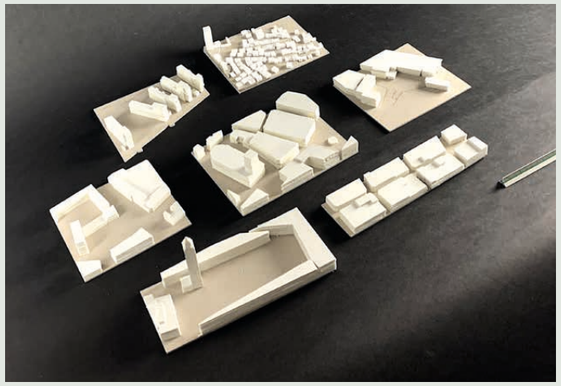






Sketches







As Gothenburg, once again, has decided to rebuild it's river edge with the artificial peninsula of Masthuggskajen, it has chosen to mimic the form of the industrial port city with hard quays and heavy materials, even though it is obvious that no ships are meant to be moored here.

The real reason to build it this way is that it "signifies" trends in urban planning discourse: orderly "city block typology," waterfront boardwalks, and river access. It is anachronistic - and very far from sustainable.

When Gothenburg was first founded in the 1600s, the river edge looked very different. Around the fortifications, huge areas of marshlands called "stadsvassarna", urban reeds - remained, even as the city grew. While marshes and lowlands have traditionally been seen as a source of problems by agricultural societies, we now that they provide invaluable services.

The urban layout of this corner of Masthuggskajen revolves around using the same amount of filling material as the real world project but instead creating a shallow marshland ecosystem, with towers on piers to create as much natural area as possible [T3]. The towers are connected by walkways, giving the public access to this "blue park" - a sort of public space which the central city does not have today [T8 T9].

Primary producers

- Common reed *Phragmites australis*
- Marsh Angelica *Peucedanum palustre*
- Freshwater algae

Primary consumers

- Moorland Hawker Dragonfly *Aeshna juncea*
- Water Vole *Arvicola amphibius*
- Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa*
- Moor Frog *Rana arvalis*

Secondary consumers

- European Eel *Anguilla anguilla*
- Salmon (juvenile) *Salmo salar*
- Water Rail *Rallus aquaticus*

Top predators

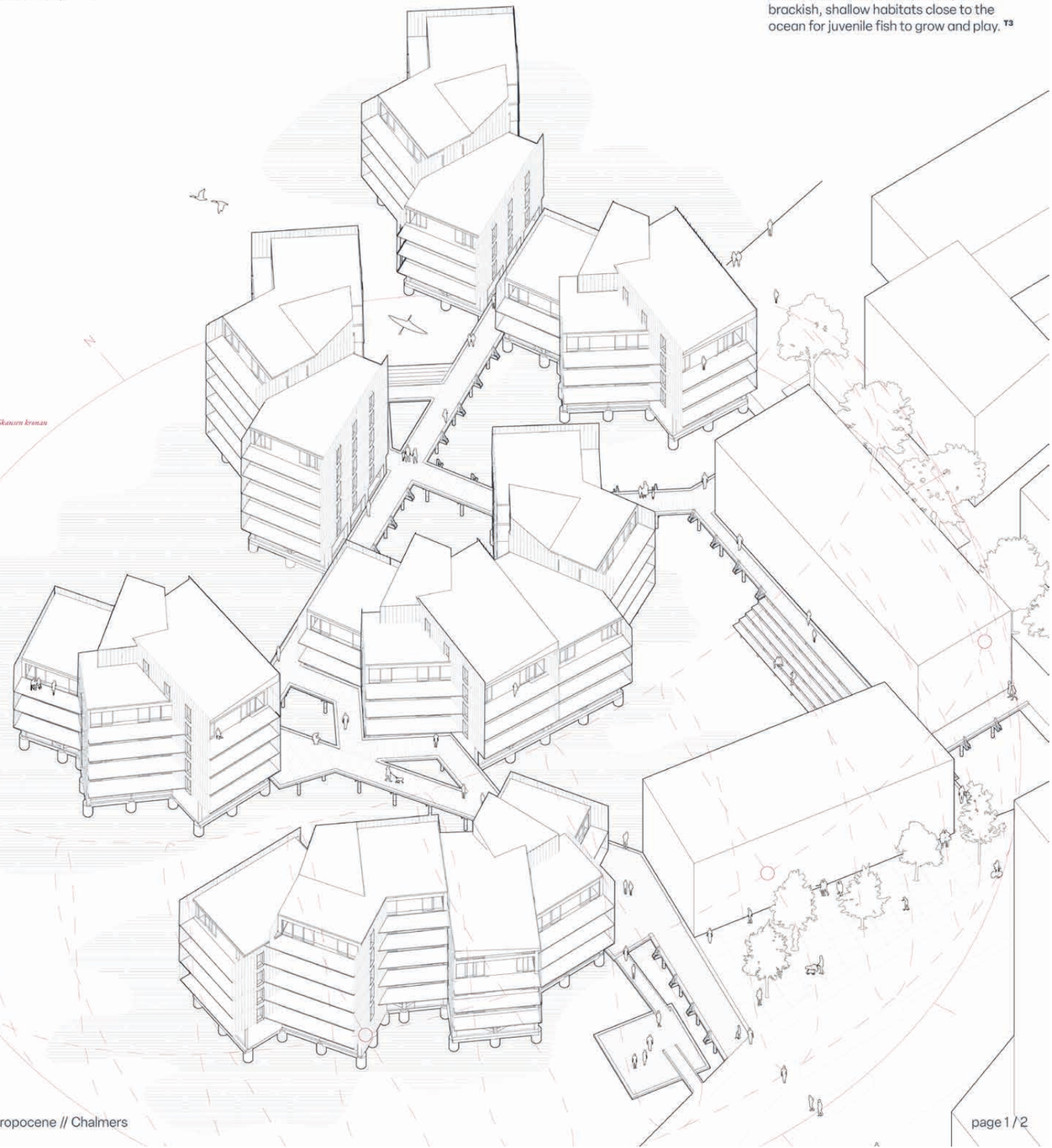
- Great Crested Newt *Triturus cristatus*
- Eurasian Otter *Lutra lutra*

* Red species are vulnerable

Marshlands often make up some of the most productive and biodiverse ecosystems, an ornithological guide from the 1950s even described it as "formerly Europes most fertile hunting grounds for birds". When reshaping the river-city interface again, could we use the urban reeds as our model?

As we are facing a global anthropocenic crisis of biodiversity, urban redevlopment projects have a moral responsibility to be not only neutral be regenerative. While a local restoration of of the urban reedlands might seem too little too late, it would offer habitat for several vulnerable species. [T3]

The strategic location in the Göta Älv delta would help migrating species such as salmon and the dangerously threatened eel which depend upon brackish, shallow habitats close to the ocean for juvenile fish to grow and play. [T3]



URBAN REEDS

Masthuggsvassen

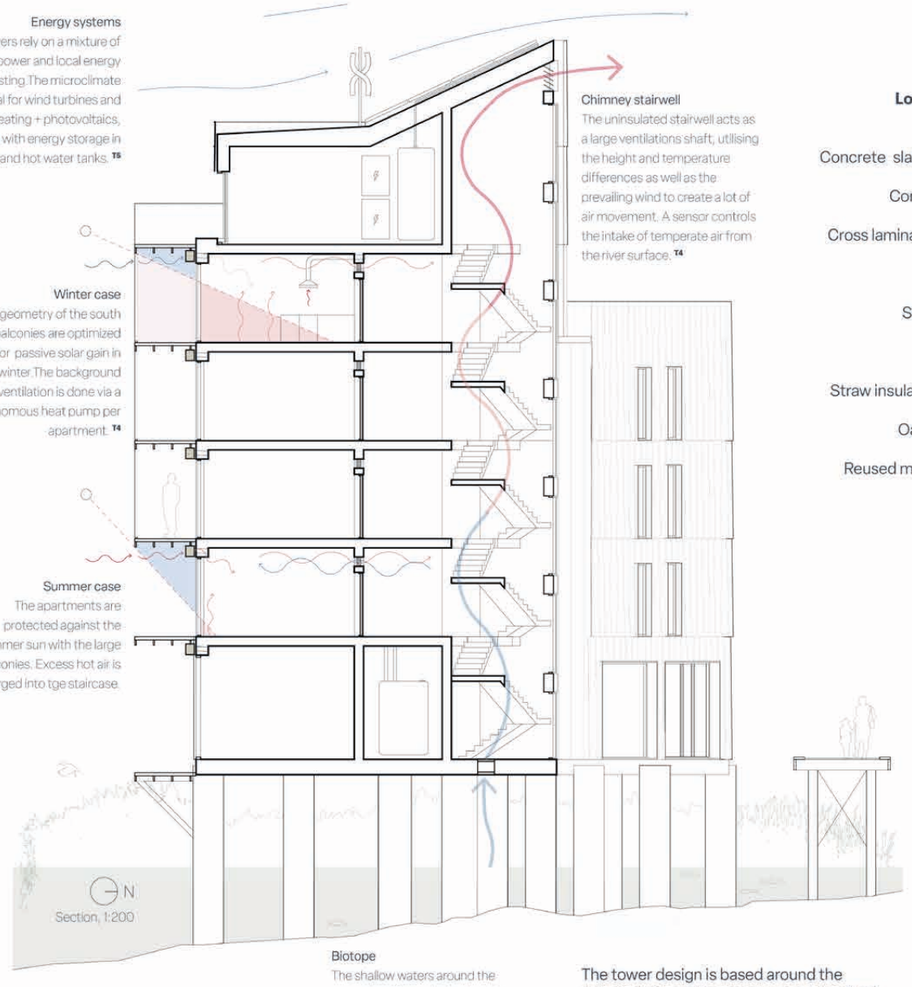
ACE380 - Architecture in the Antrhopocene
Oskar Gideon Lundqvist // 2024.10.12
Tutor: Jonas Lundberg

Energy systems
The towers rely on a mixture of grid-power and local energy harvesting. The microclimate is ideal for wind turbines and solar heating + photovoltaics, combined with energy storage in batteries and hot water tanks. [T5]

Winter case
The geometry of the south facing balconies are optimized for passive solar gain in the winter. The background ventilation is done via a autonomous heat pump per apartment. [T4]

Summer case
The apartments are protected against the summer sun with the large balconies. Excess hot air is purged into tge staircase.

Chimney stairwell
The uninsulated stairwell acts as a large ventilations shaft, utilising the height and temperature differences as well as the prevailing wind to create a lot of air movement. A sensor controls the intake of temperate air from the river surface. [T4]

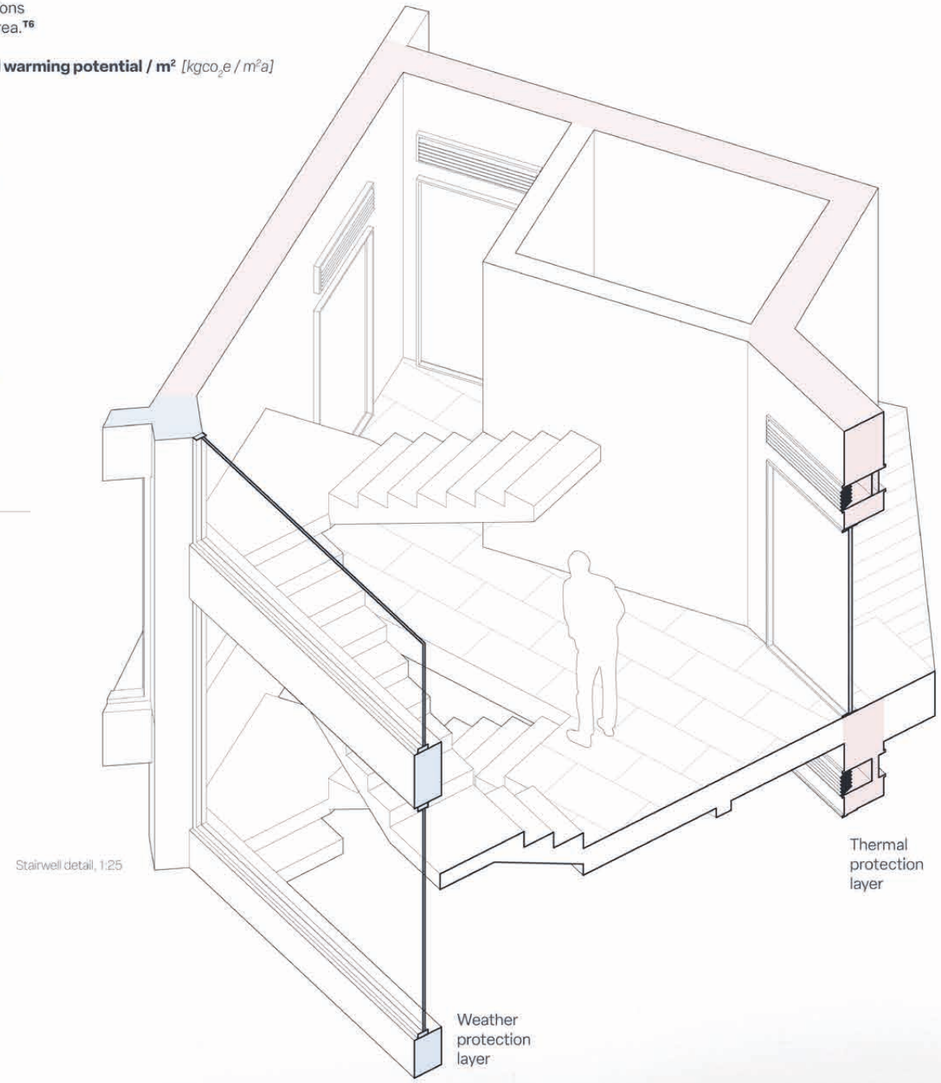


Section, 1:200

Biotope
The shallow waters around the supports offer protected habitat for aquatic life, insects and birds.

Material contents and lifecycle assesment of annual carbon emissions per square meter, for one six floor tower with 1 524 m² total floor area. [T6]

	Volume *[m³]*	**Weight** *[kg, 1000s]*	**A1-A4 Global warming potential / m²** *[kgco₂e / m²a]*	
Loadbearing structure				
Concrete slab and shaft	80	188	3,10	66%
Concrete piles	23	54	0,89	19%
Cross laminated timber	341	158	0,32	7%
Glulam	55	24	0,03	1%
Sawn timber	30	14	0,02	<1%
Enclosure				
Straw insulation panels	271	31	-0,98	N/A
Oak windows	463 (m²)	15	0,35	8%
Reused metal sheets	873 (m²)	4,7	0,01	<1%
		Total	3,74	



Stairwell detail, 1:25

The tower design is based around the principal of passive energy use and natural heating and cooling. Large, south facing balconies offer a great deal of passive heating in the winter but provide shade in the summer. With the stairwell being unheated it acts as a great ventilation shaft, utilizing the chimney effect to naturally move the inside air.

The plan of the tower is designed to give each apartment access to solar heating, river views and throughdraft potential. [T7] [T8]

TECHNICAL REPORT

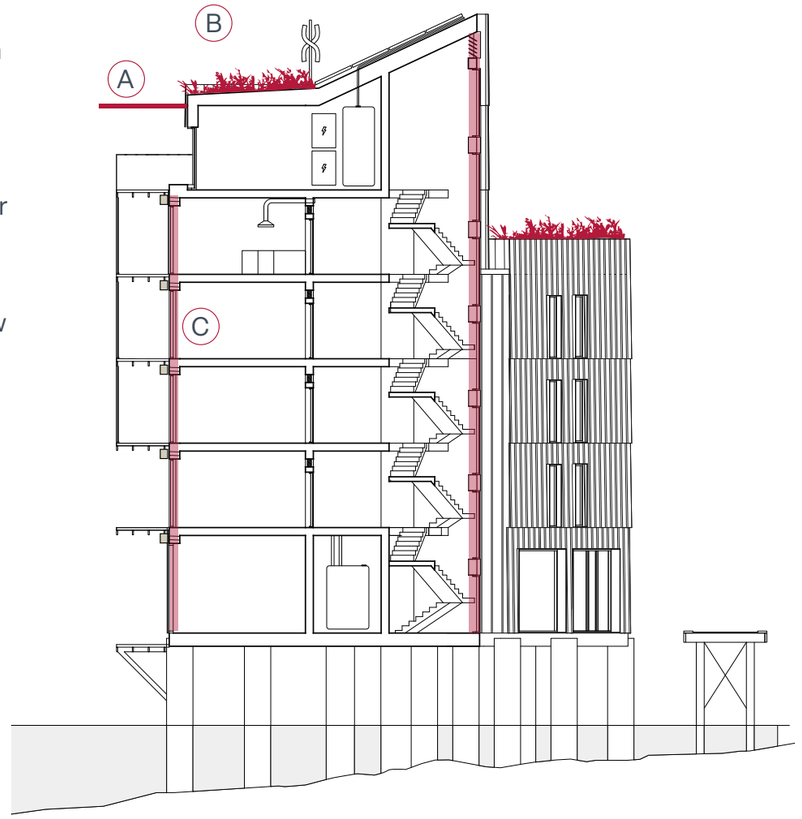
Project 2

Oskar Gideon Lundqvist //
2024.10.30
ACE400 - Architecture in the Anthropocene
Tutor: Jonas Lundberg

The project reimagines Gothenburg's river edge through an ecologically responsive approach, blending natural ecosystems with urban structures to mitigate climate impacts. The proposal substitutes traditional heavy waterfront quays with shallow marshlands, optimizing habitat creation and supporting local biodiversity, particularly keystone species like the European eel and Eurasian otter. By integrating urban reeds, the design restores historically productive wetlands, generating new ecological spaces within the Göta Älv delta. This regenerative approach addresses global biodiversity loss by leveraging local conditions, creating a "blue park" for the public and reducing the environmental footprint of urban development.

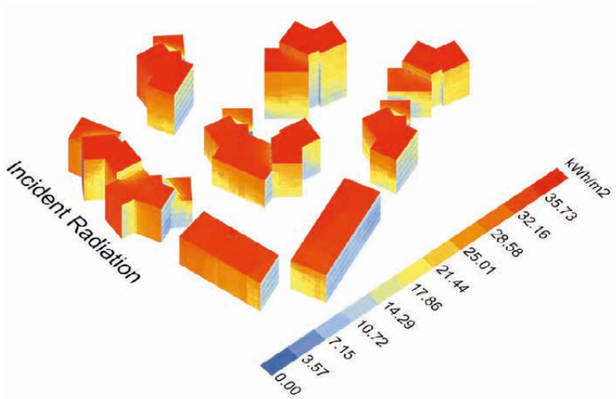
The building's energy performance emphasizes passive heating and cooling, enhancing resilience in diverse climates. For instance, south-facing balconies contribute to winter solar gain while providing shade in summer. The unheated stairwell harnesses the chimney effect for natural ventilation, with an air intake from the river, reducing energy demands. This strategic layout ensures apartments benefit from solar exposure, cross-ventilation, and river views. Local energy sources, such as wind turbines and photovoltaic systems, further reduce grid reliance. In terms of material choices, the use of cross-laminated timber and straw insulation minimizes embodied carbon, achieving an annual reduction of approximately 3.74 kg CO_2e/m^2.

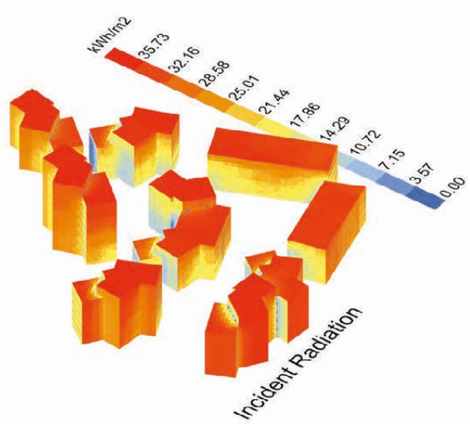
For a Mediterranean climate adaptation, three key modifications could enhance building performance and comfort. First, expanding shading elements, such as adjustable louvers on balconies, would mitigate excessive solar gain during hotter months **(A)**. Second, implementing green roofs and vegetative facades would help cool the building by creating evaporative cooling effects, reducing urban heat impact, and supporting local flora suited to Mediterranean climates **(B)**. Lastly, integrating high-performance insulation with phase-change materials would stabilize indoor temperatures, preventing overheating while maintaining a comfortable living environment year-round **(C)**. These modifications ensure the building remains energy-efficient in warmer, drier conditions.



	Volume *[m^3]*	**Weight** *[kg, 1000s]*	**A1-A4 Global warming potential / m²** *[$kgco_2e / m^2a$]*
Loadbearing structure			
Concrete slab and core	80	188	3,10
Concrete piles	23	54	0,89
Cross laminated timber	341	158	0,32
Glulam	55	24	0,03
Sawn timber	30	14	0,02
Enclosure			
Straw insulation panels	271	31	-0,98
Oak windows	463 (m^2)	15	0,35
Reused metal sheets	873 (m^2)	4,7	0,01
		Total	3,74

Material contents and lifecycle assesment of annual carbon emissions per square meter, for one six floor tower with 1 524 m^2 total floor area.



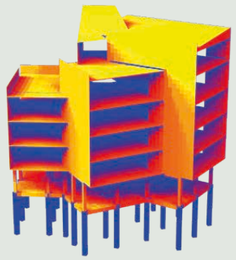


The placement of the buildings were informed by the Ladybug incident radiation studies.



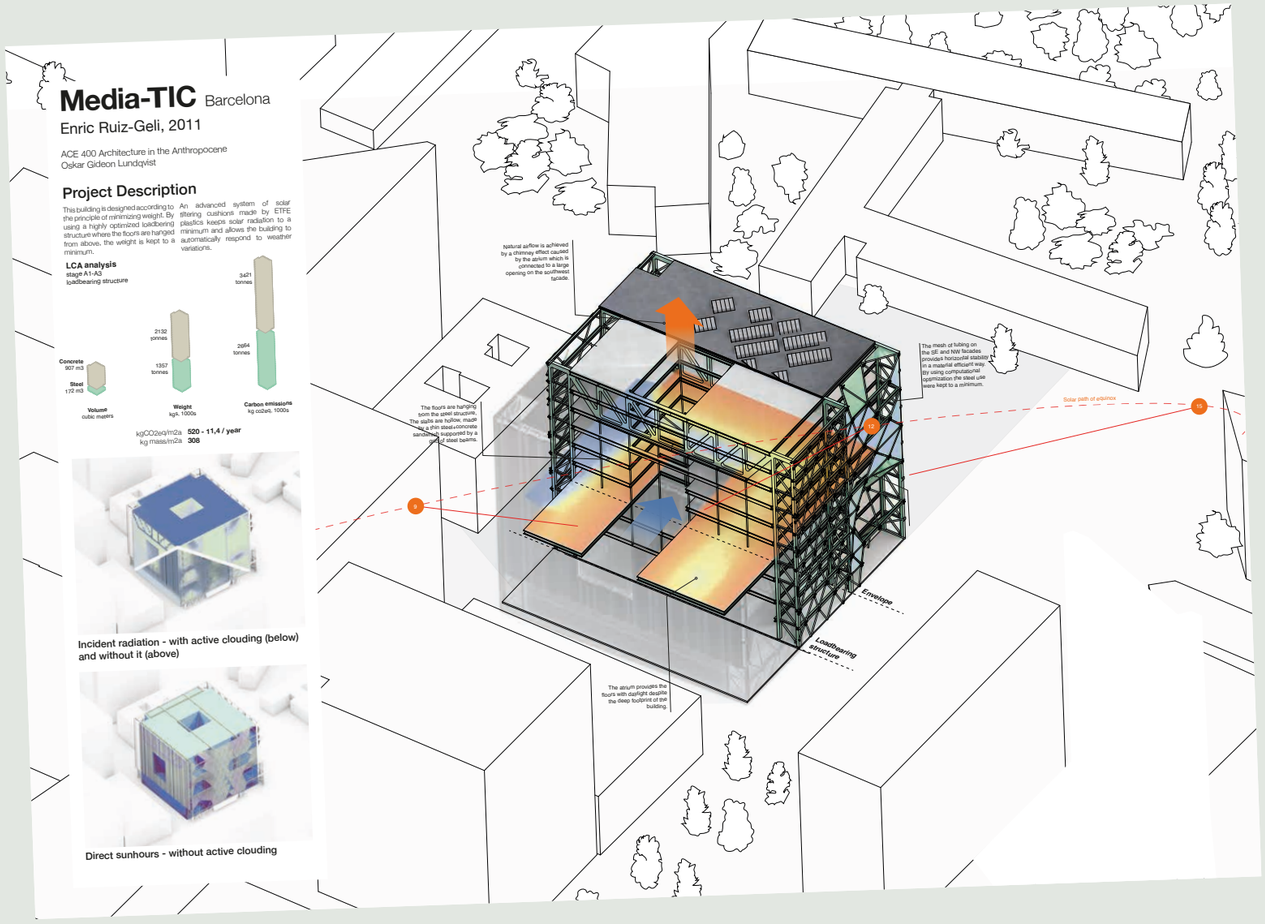


A physical wind simulation was attempted on the physical model, but due to time constraint we could not get it to work well.

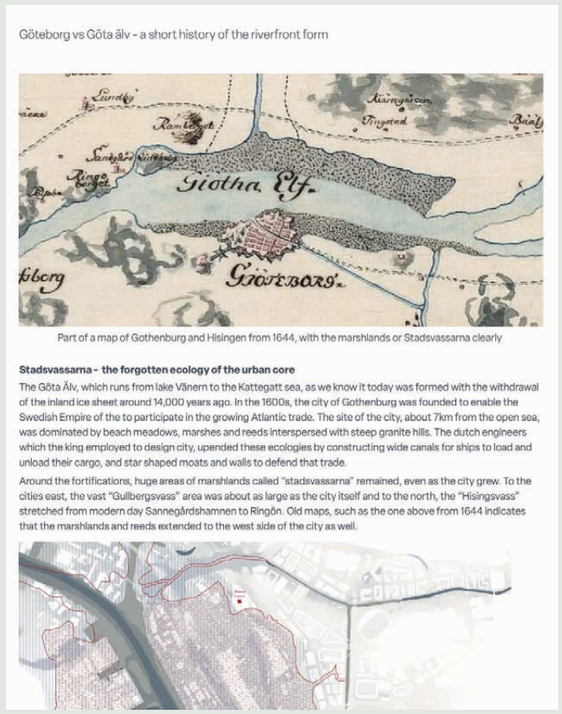


Several analytical simulations were run as part of the process and informed the de-sign of the projects geometry.

This shows a direct radiation analysis done using Ladybug tools and grasshopper.



A energy and LCA/carbon analysis of the Media-TIC building in Barcelona was done as part of the course.

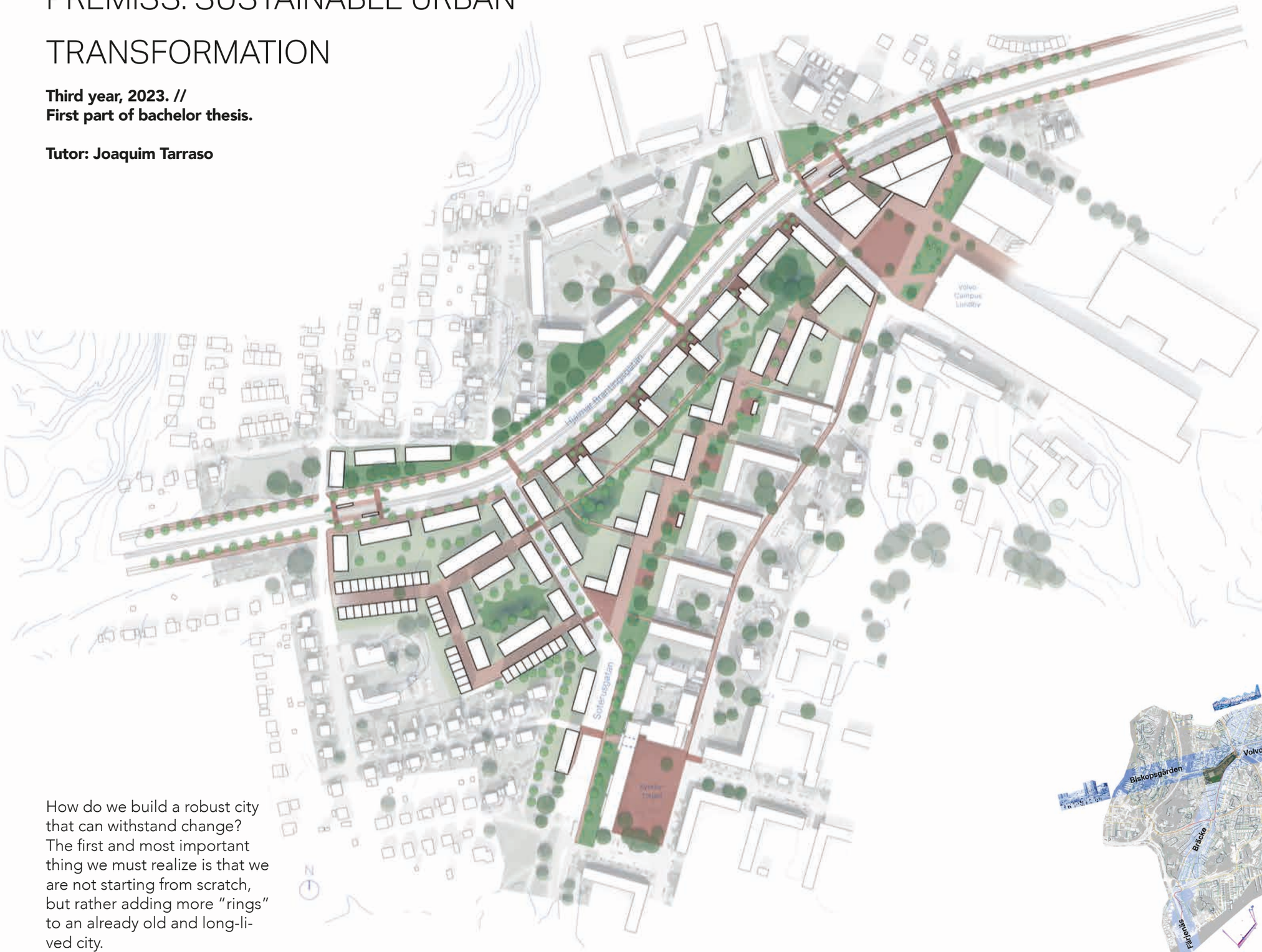


I wrote a longer blog post laying out my research into Gothenburgs history of using and building on the River.

PREMISS: SUSTAINABLE URBAN TRANSFORMATION

Third year, 2023. //
First part of bachelor thesis.

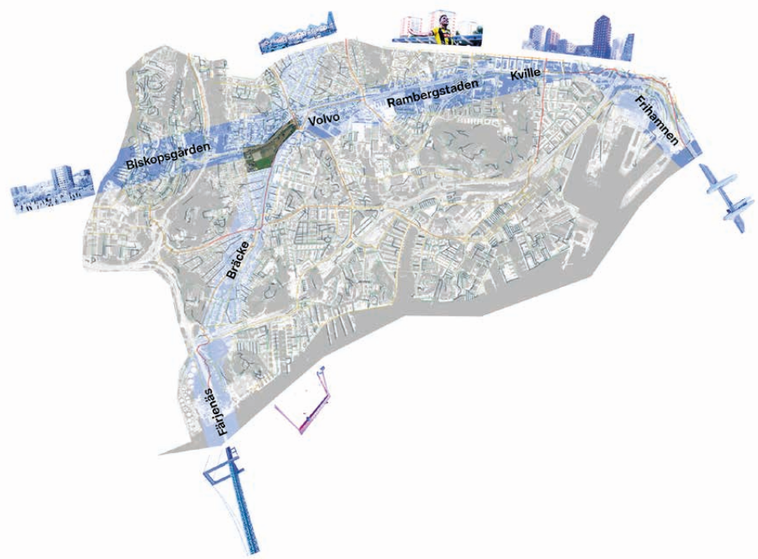
Tutor: Joaquim Tarraso



How do we build a robust city that can withstand change? The first and most important thing we must realize is that we are not starting from scratch, but rather adding more "rings" to an already old and long-lived city.

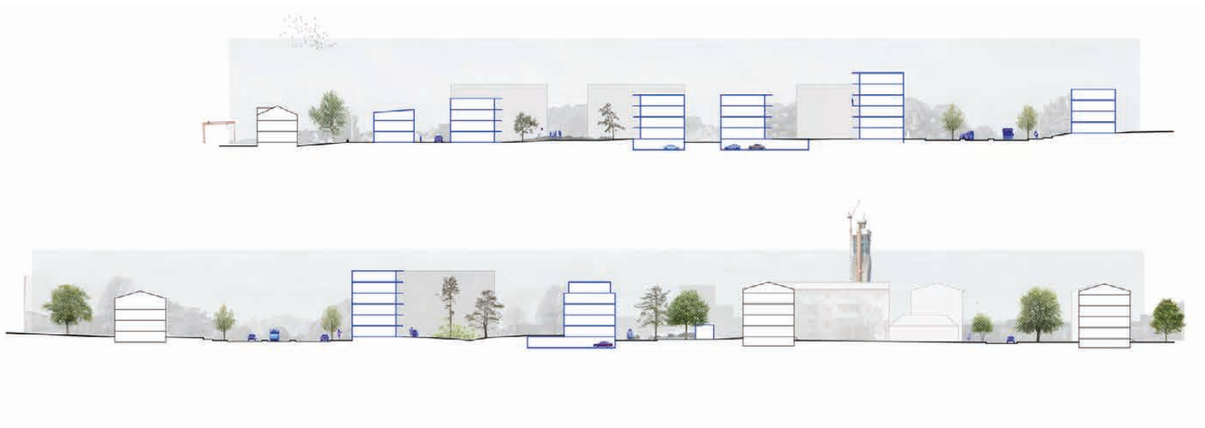
The narrow area between Soterusgatan and Hjalmar Brantingsgatan may seem like a kind of "no-man's-land" at first glance, a leftover space between modernism's various traffic systems, industrial facilities, and residential areas. But with an open mind, we can identify what is specific to the place.

Central Hisingen is today a one-dimensional district – all residential areas are located along the same axis with Hjalmar Brantingsgatan and the parallel tram line. But with new planned river connections and investments in, for example, Jubileumsparken, this can change in the long term. Space Syntax analyzes of the street network show the potential for a connection to the river through Bräcke. The Älvsborg Bridge and the Eriksberg Crane are visible as backdrop motifs in several places in the district, but the possibility of moving there needs to be improved.









The site for the project is located at the intersection of two major routes, one from Älvsborgsbron northwards via Bräcke, and the other the tram line from Hisingsbron to Biskopsgården.

The area is characterized by small houses and sparse apartment buildings with great qualities in terms of greenery and light conditions. Therefore, the proposal has, as far as possible, tried to match the scale of the adjacent residential areas and used similar typologies with airy park rooms and open courtyards. General types such as corridor and gallery houses simplify adaptation to different functions over the building's lifetime.

Around the Eketrägatan stop, a larger scale is allowed because this will be a very central place with lots of people in motion. Here, commerce and workplaces are concentrated.





VIDARE: MULTIFUNCTIONAL URBAN BLOCKS

Third year, 2023. //
2nd part of bachelor thesis.

Tutor: Joaquim Tarraso

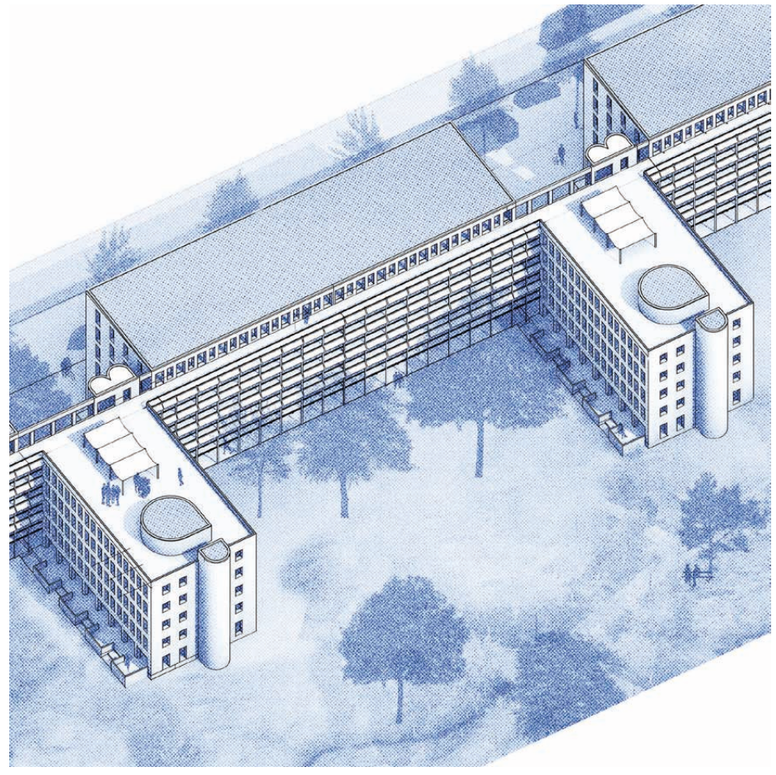


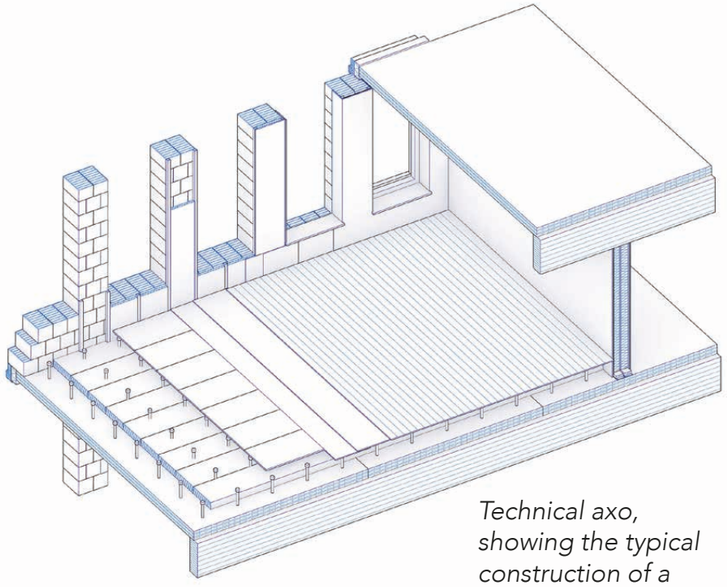


The discussion on sustainable architecture has in recent years focused on the impact of building materials on the climate and ecosystems. Truly significant climate gains could be achieved if we built with a much longer time horizon than we do today. Instead of building optimized houses, we should build houses that can stand the test of time.

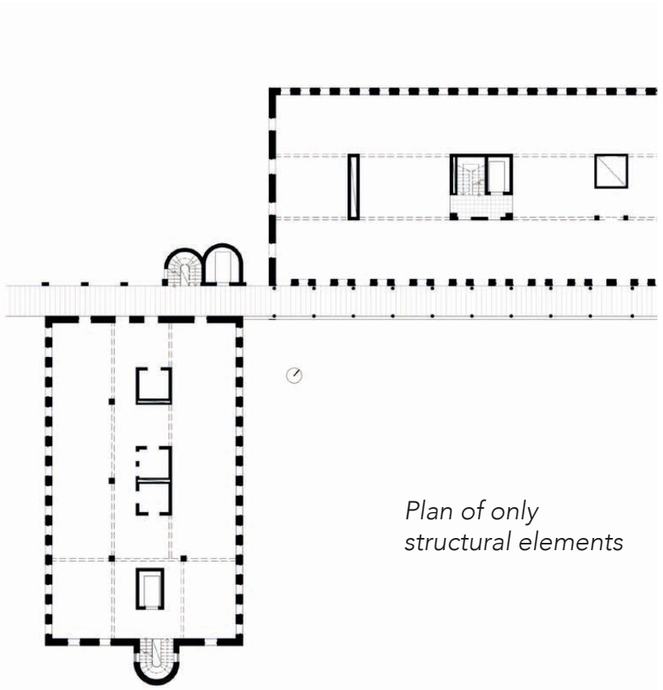
If contemporary urban planning should be about finding qualities and situations to build on, then building architecture should be about creating buildings as premises for the future life.

The two houses are part of a chain of houses located between Hjalmar Brantingsleden, a future boulevard, and a larger green courtyard. The houses are in a T-configuration to create an entrance room between the public street and the inside, as well as a larger, south-facing courtyard with large existing trees.

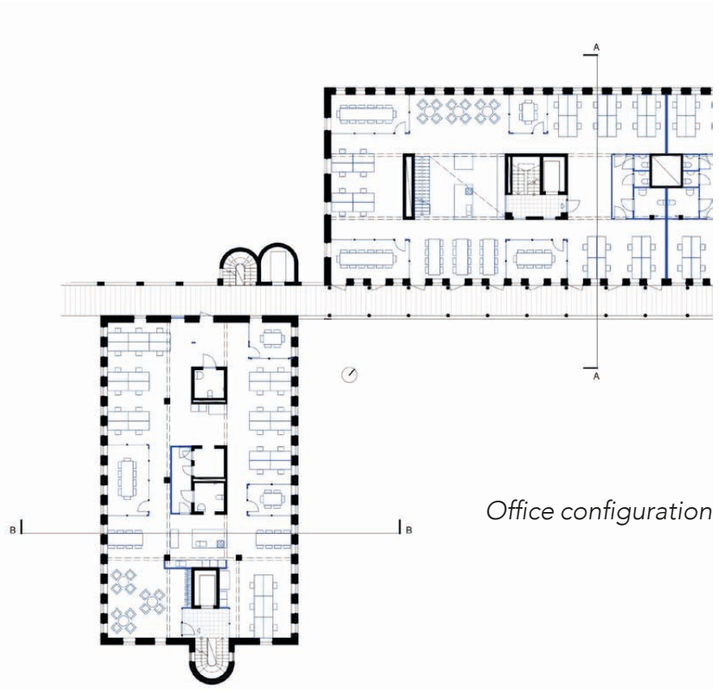




Technical axo, showing the typical construction of a floor and walls.



Plan of only structural elements



Office configuration

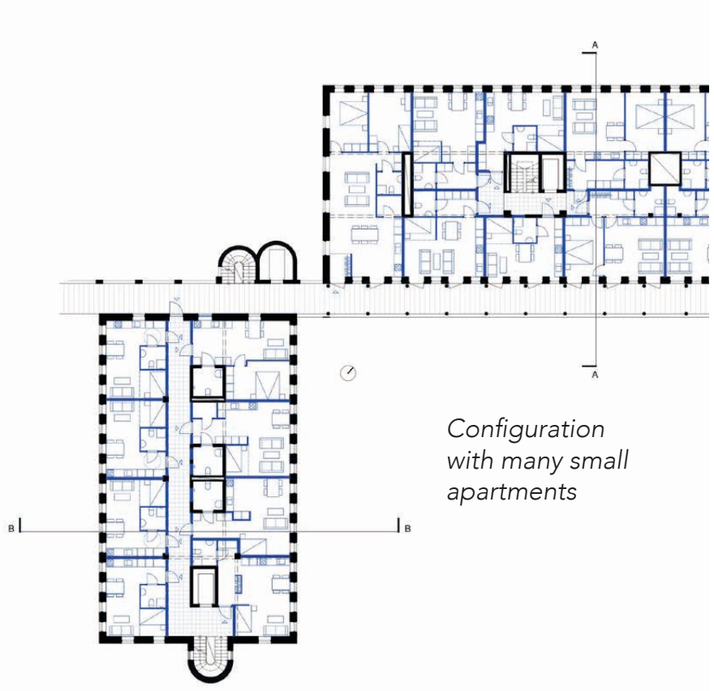
The configuration gives all houses access to a quieter private side without creating any dark courtyards; it is open enough to provide light and greenery, but not sparse enough to be densified in the future.

The ideals surrounding housing and offices are constantly changing. Instead of optimizing for contemporary requirements, it is wiser to plan for convertibility.

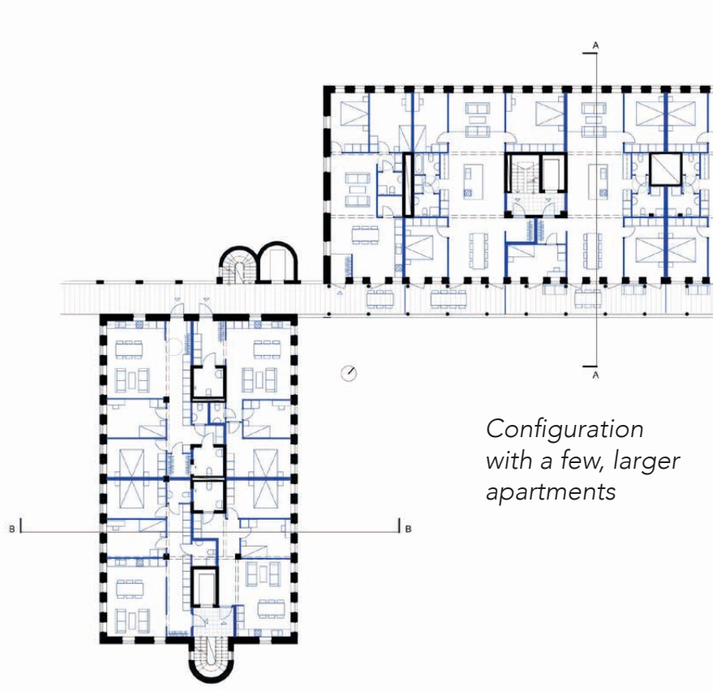
The houses minimize structural elements in the plan, avoid built-in installations and have a facade with many connection points, which makes the floor plan freer. Each floor in each house can be adapted individually without affecting the other floors, but they can also be connected by opening the floor joists in several places.

By using a simple construction with few, natural materials, individual parts of the house can be repaired more easily.

The facade is plastered, which means that the frame can be modified without affecting the appearance of the house. The windows are made of wood so that they can be repaired instead of being thrown away and replaced, and electricity and water are drawn into an underfloor to simplify the reconstruction of installations.



Configuration with many small apartments



Configuration with a few, larger apartments

THE VILLAGE: A SUSTAINABLE SUBURBIA

Third year, 2022. // Entry for the student competition "Bo2049" about the future of single family homes.

In the year 2049, Sweden has had to adjust to the difficult realities of climate change. Energy, land, and resources now has to be utilized more efficiently.

Recurring shortages and unstable markets have spelled trouble for the consumerist lifestyles of old. Instead, ideas such as sharing and quality have become more important. Many question the old system, where a lot of people lived isolated and atomized.

Thwarting loneliness has become a central issue. All this, has in the year 2049 led to a new way of building homes. Gone are the sprawling suburbias of old, and instead a very old way of living is being rediscovered - the village.



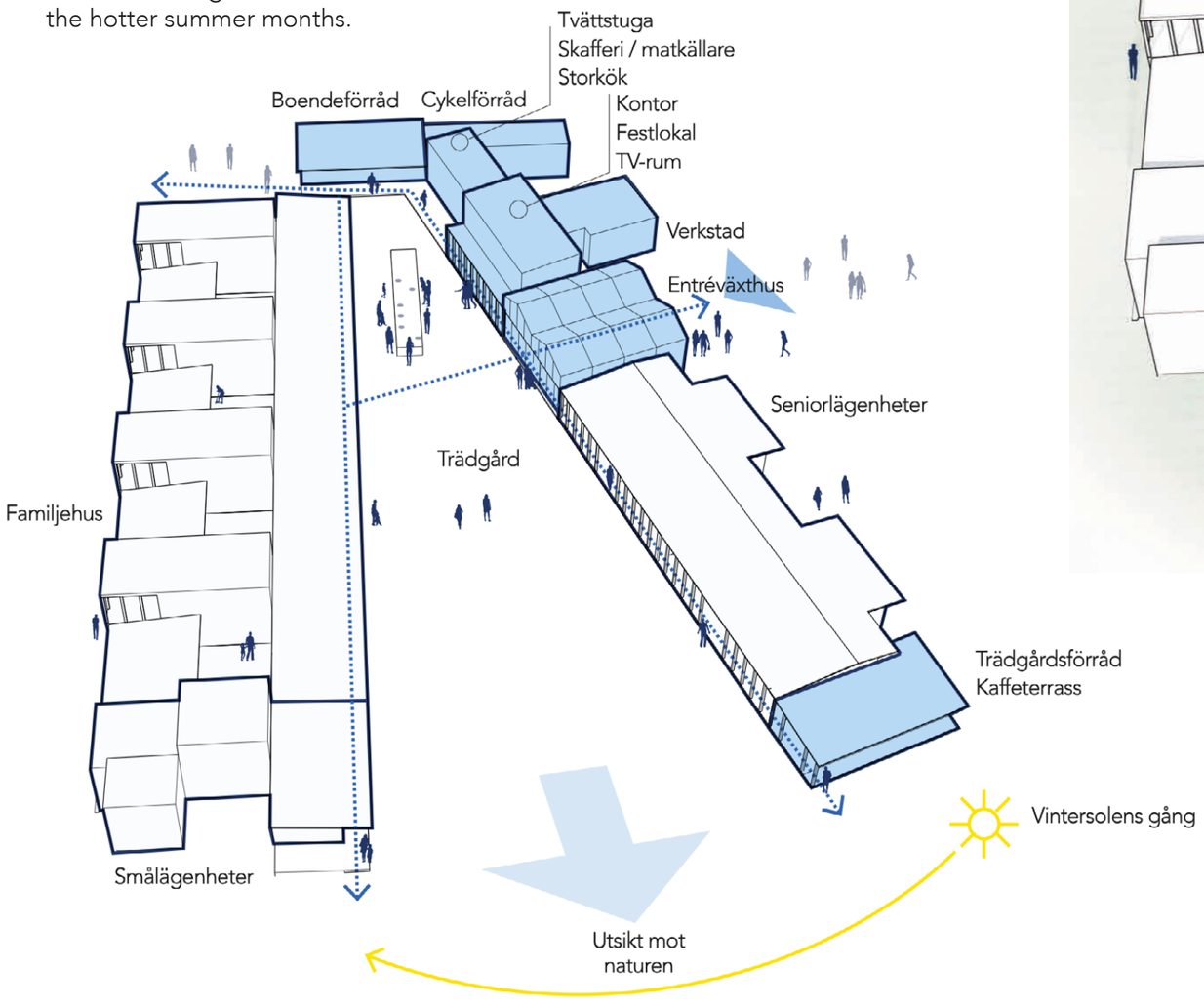
By building our homes close together, along with communal spaces for us to meet, we can make our place of residence bigger and more social. We can use less land and tenants can gain access to more spaces and utilities. Additionally, thoughtfully designed homes can give them the integrity which Nordic people often crave.

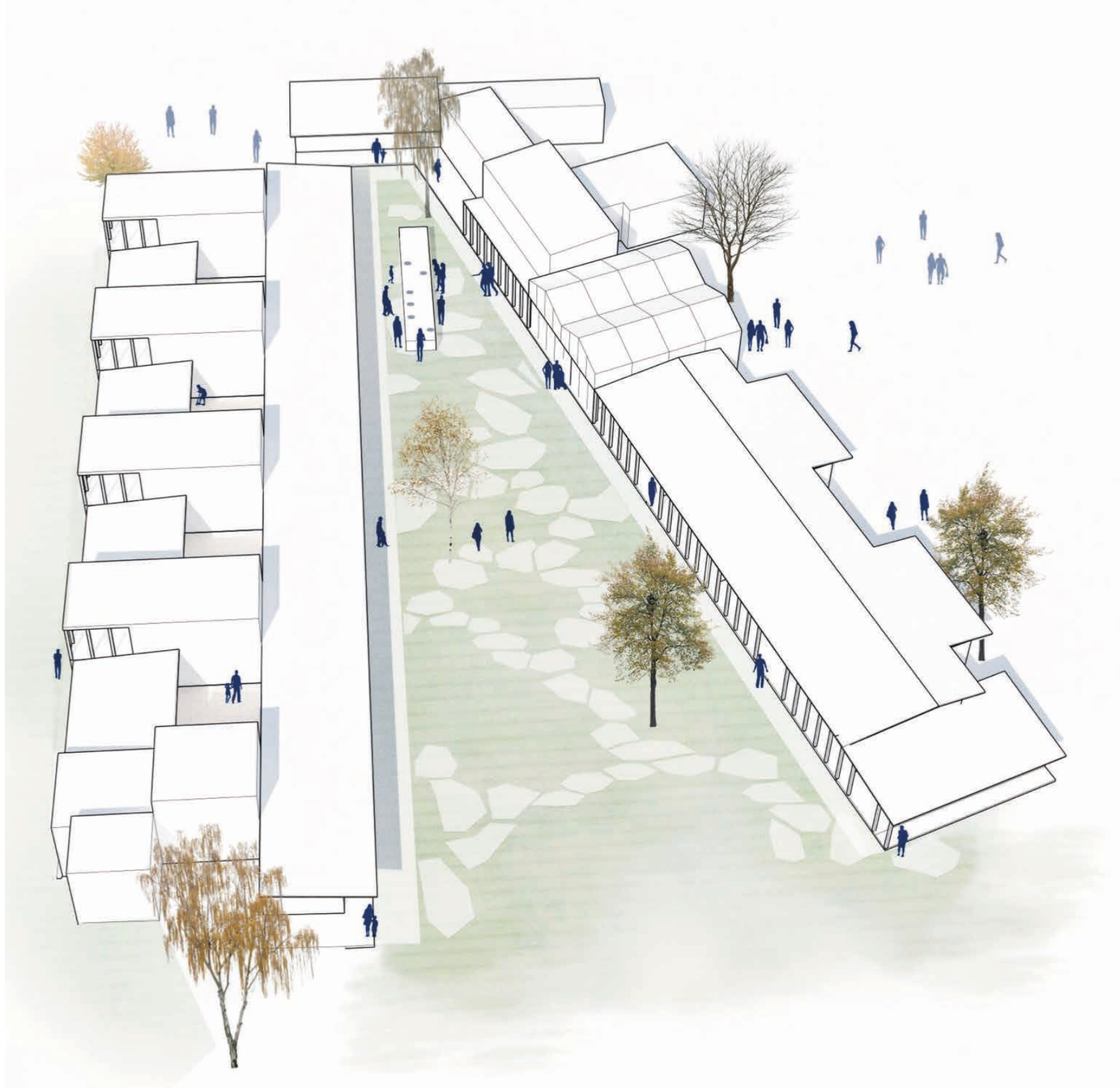
The shape of houses and villages has been altered due to the harsher climate. Everyone acknowledges the importance of constructing buildings in a way that optimizes the use of solar energy. However, the need for cool, shaded outdoor areas has also grown due to the hotter summer months.

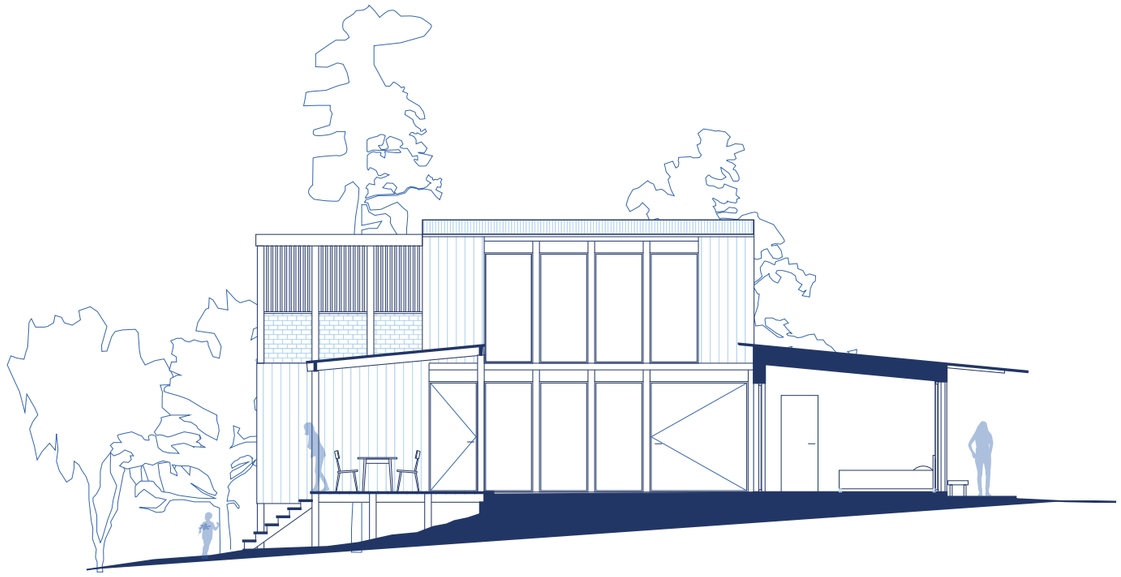
A living, healthy village necessitates community participation and long-lasting personal connections. To that end, it features housing for all stages of life.

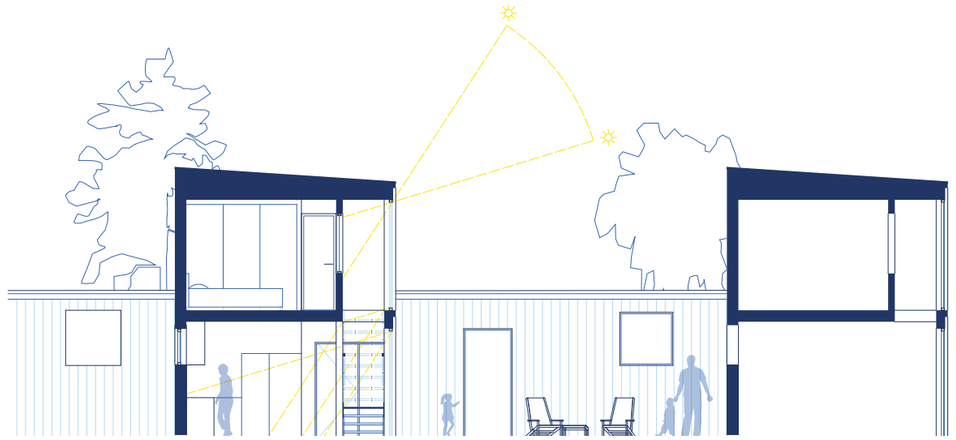
The family house is the largest home, able to accommodate 4-5 people. Apartments, meanwhile, are tailored to the needs of young people and single adults.

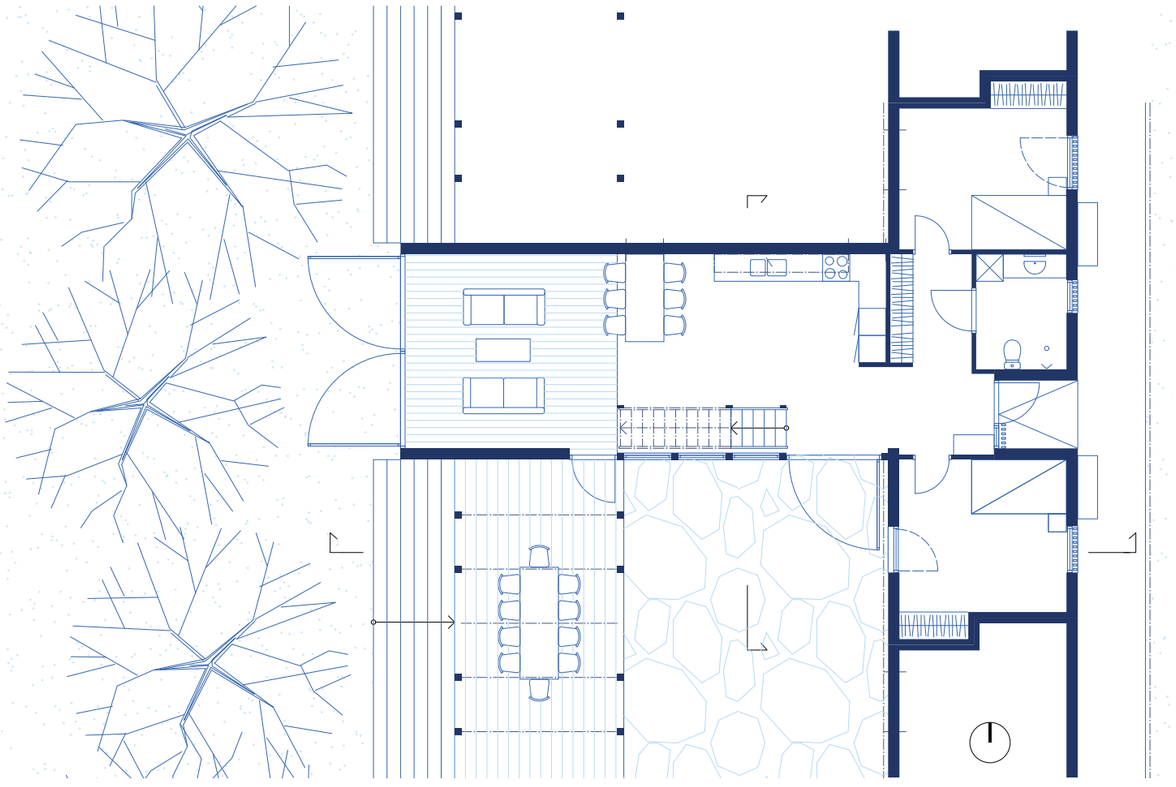
A large section of the village is dedicated to the elderly. It features bright and accessible apartments which are in direct contact with communal spaces, encouraging socialization among the seniors.

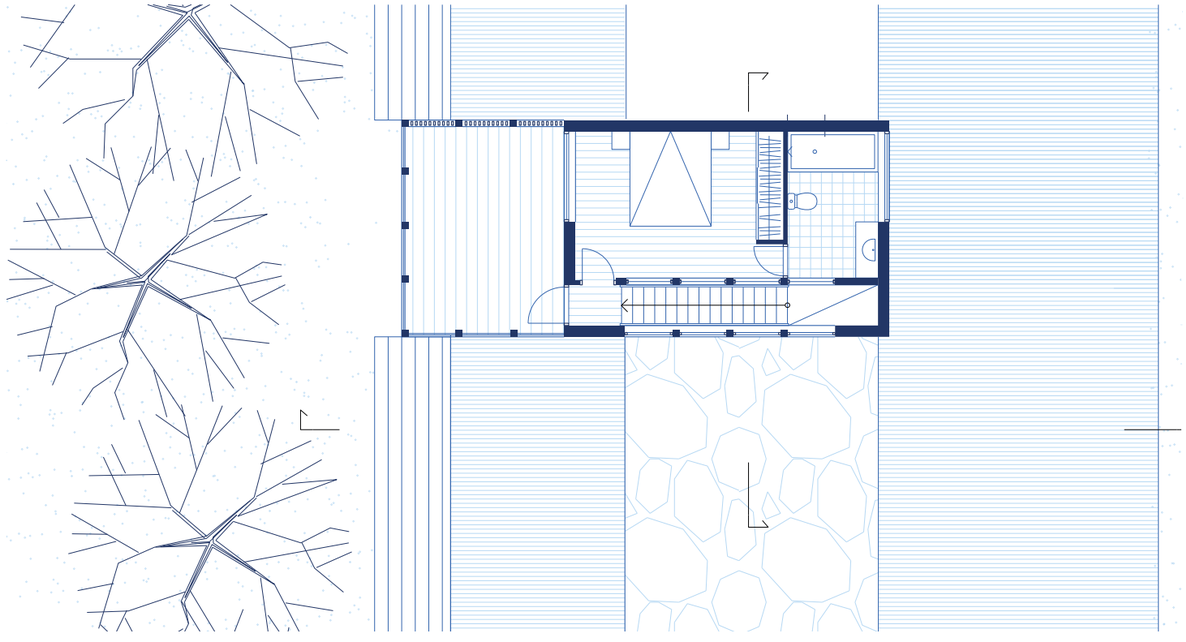














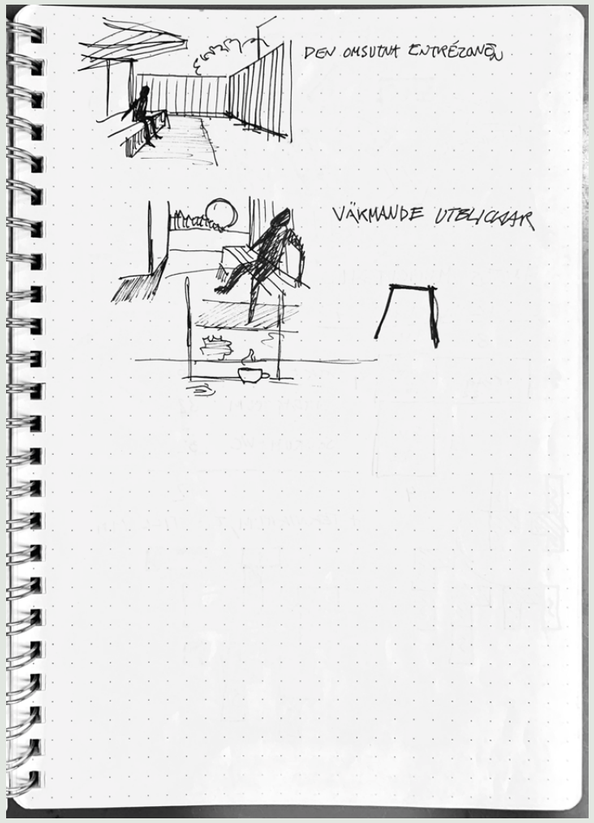




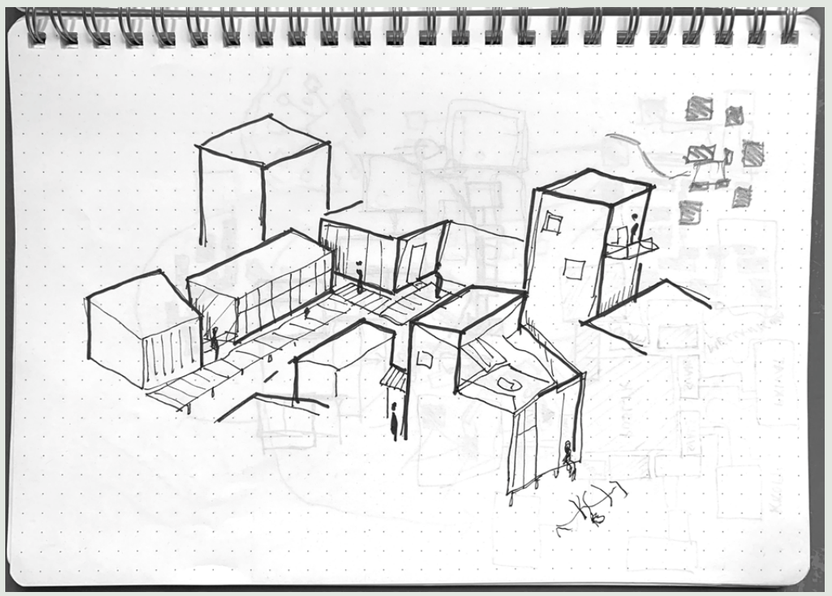


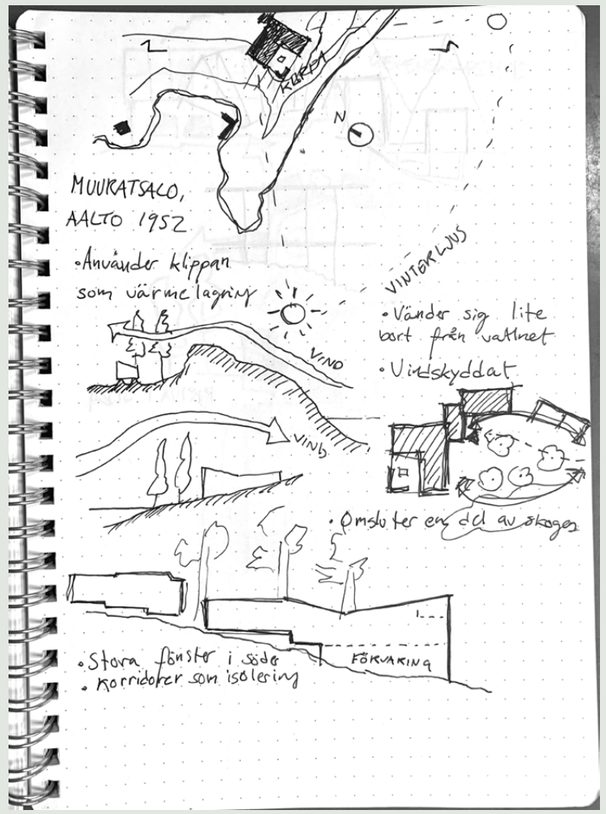






Processskisser





MARCONI ÄNGAR / STAPLAD VILLASTAD

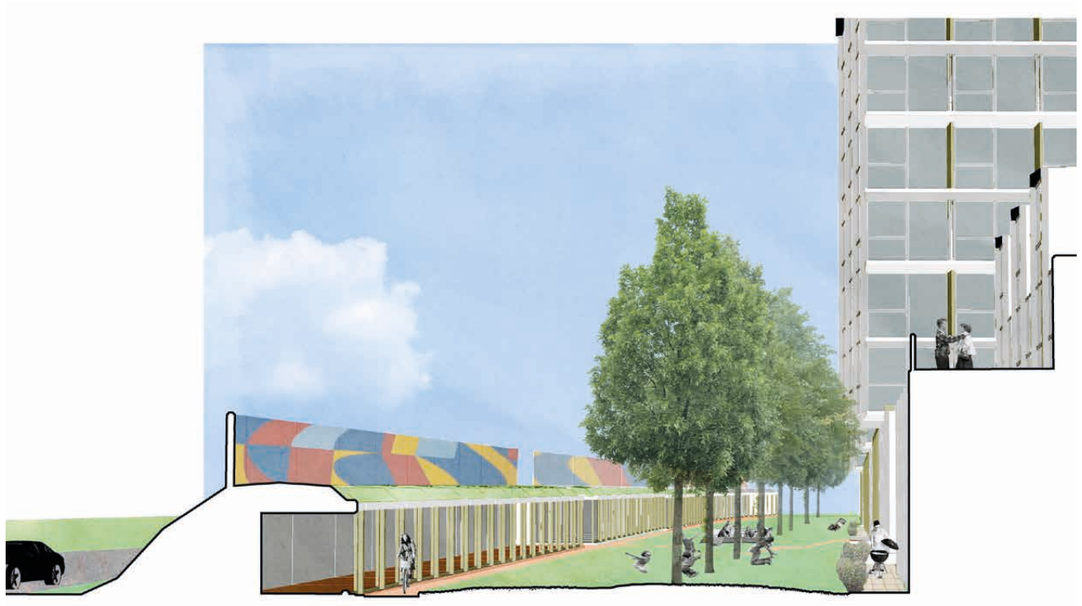
År 2. 2022 //
Planförslag för nytt bostads-område i Göteborg

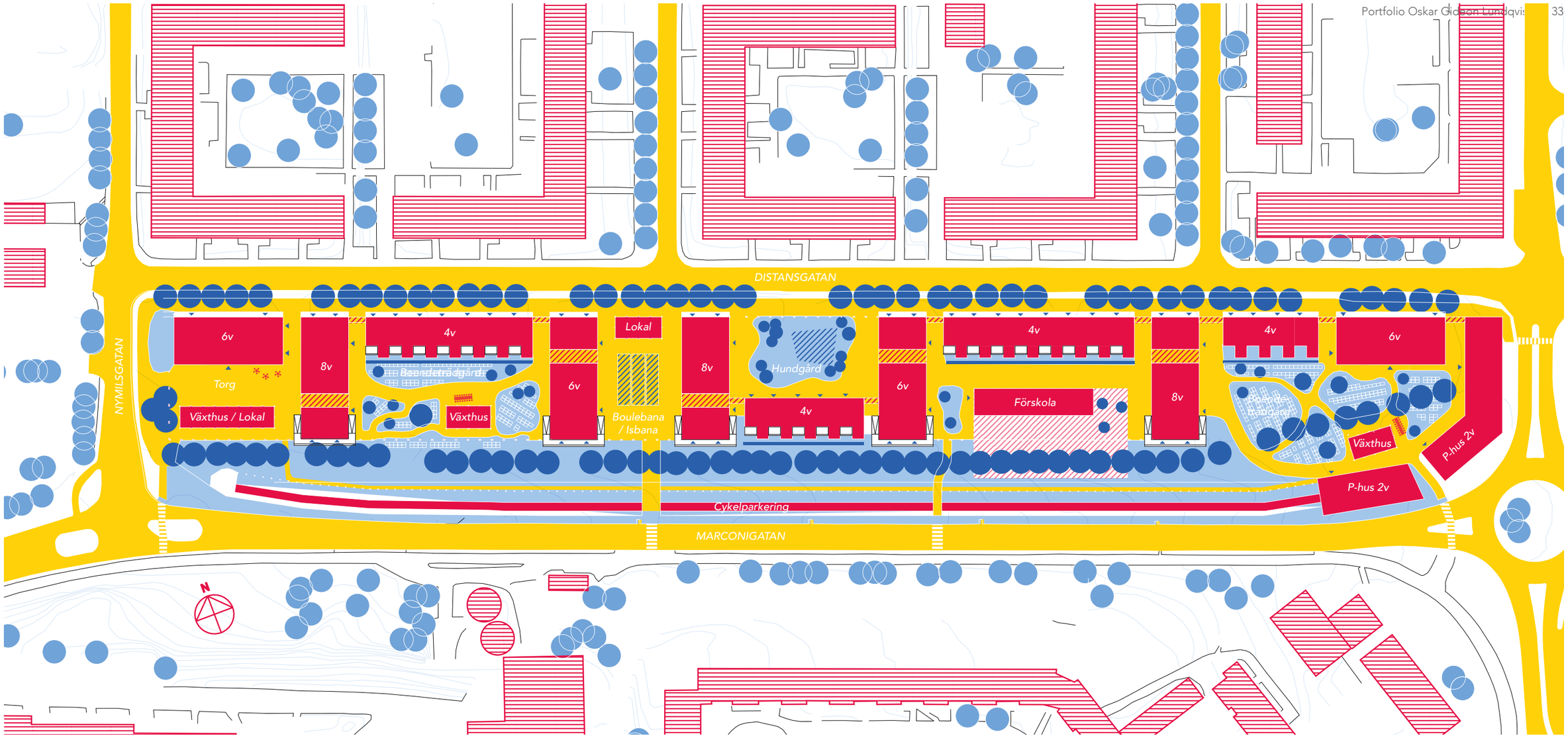
Handledning Louise Didriksson

Villor är ljusa och bekväma bostäder med plats för växande familjer. Men storstäder som Göteborg får problem när nybildade familjer måste söka sig till kranskommuner för att få tillgång till detta. Varför inte skapa dessa kvaliteter i en urban kontext där de kan kombineras med närhet, dynamik och en bilfri livsstil?

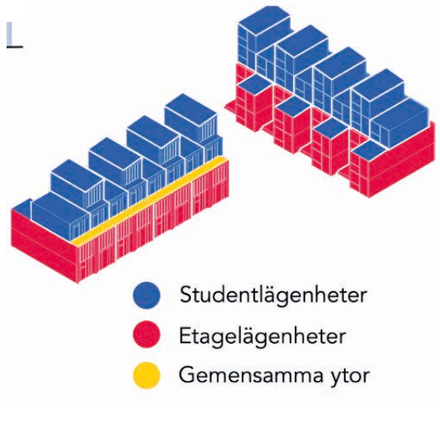
Den samtida villaexploateringen breder ut sig på orörd skogs- och åkermark och skapar sociala satelliter som bidrar till segregation. Glesa villområden stänger in vuxna i en bilbaserad livsstil och barn i en ofrihet då de blir beroende av föräldrar för all förflyttning. Om vi komprimerar fotavtrycket och flyttar denna exploatering till lågexploaterade områden nära staden ökar hållbarheten och friheten till andra livsstilar.

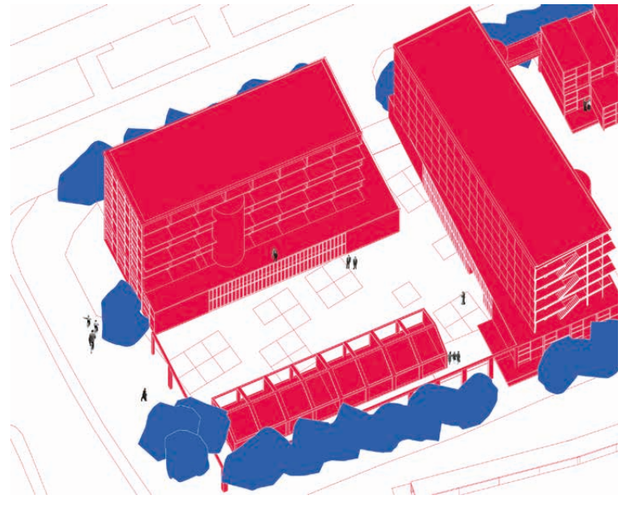





DISTANSGATAN
NYMILSGATAN
MARCONIGATAN
6v
8v
4v
Lokal
Torg
Växthus / Lokal
Växthus
Boulebana / Isbana
Hundgård
Förskola
Cykelparkering
P-hus 2v
N


Bilen till jobbet → Spårvagn och cykel till jobbet
Varje barn leker för sig → Alla barn leker i parken
Alla måste sköta sin gräsmatta → De som vill kan odla
Partytält i trädgården → Festlokal i växthuset
Flest renoveringar vinner → Hyresvärden fixar
Barnen får ingen lägenhet → Studentlägga på taket
Bostäder
Parkeringar
Annat


Studentlägenheter
Etagelägenheter
Gemensamma ytor





PRISM SLEEPING POD

First year, 2021 // Entry for "Sleeping pods on a cliff competition" (Shortlisted)

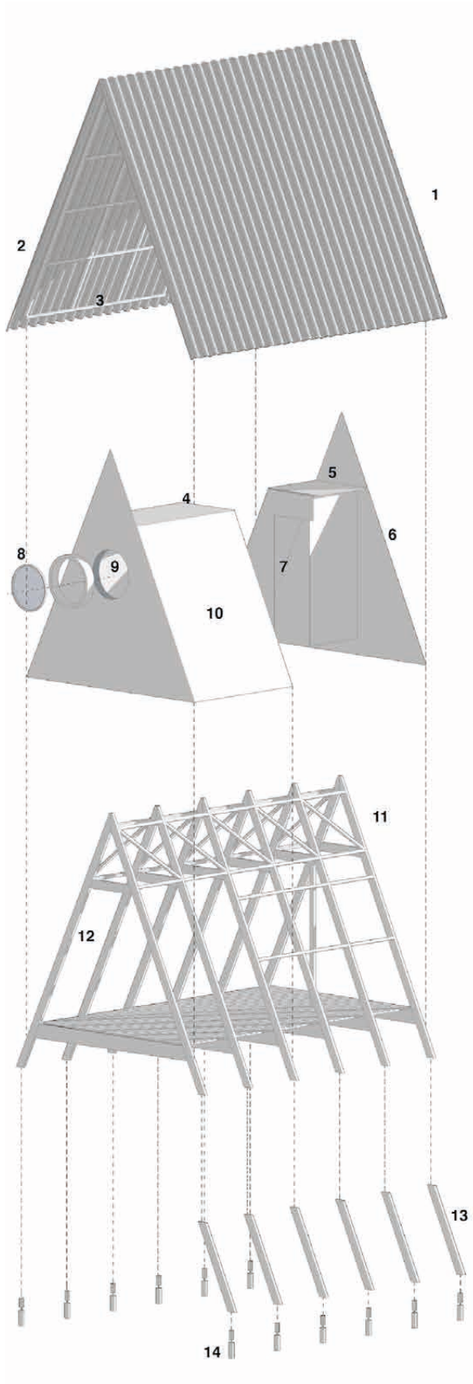
Collborators:
Vilhelm Anderson,
Ulrik Brokvist,
Ludvig Jönsson

Overlooking the rolling foothills of the Serra de Estrela mountains, visitors can step away from their hectic lives and find meditative refuge in one of the sleeping pods scattered along the steep inclines surrounding the Val de Moses retreat. During the day, they offer an escape from the beating sun and by night, an embrace of calm and light.

Prism provides more than just a place for rest. It is a sustainable system that helps the business grow, become off-grid, and more sustainable. Not only is a sleeping pod supplied, but there is a future concept for expansion to battle climate change, energy and water shortages.

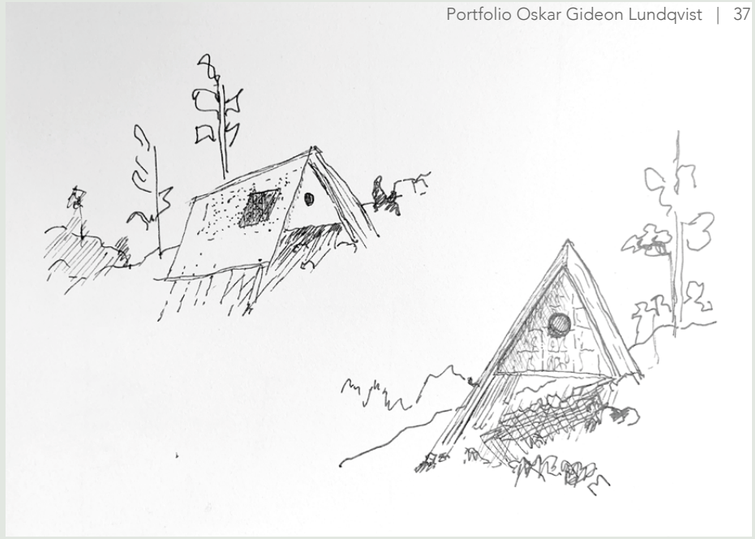
The complexity of the pod's aesthetic lies in the dramatic interactions between sunlight, lamps, and its semi-transparent shell. During the day, it absorbs light from the environment, but at night, it emits a warm glow that illuminates the hills of the Portuguese valley. We endeavored to create a system of pods that is integrated with nature, utilizing a strong concept, well-known construction methods, and a sustainable mindset.

The environmental impact and cost are drastically decreased by using a simple construction method and locally sourced materials. This means that the sleeping pod can be built with standard equipment and without help from carpenters. By designing the pod with standard material measurements, we can minimize construction waste. Plinths are used to secure the structure to the steep terrain, requiring minimal groundwork and having a minimal impact on the existing landscape.

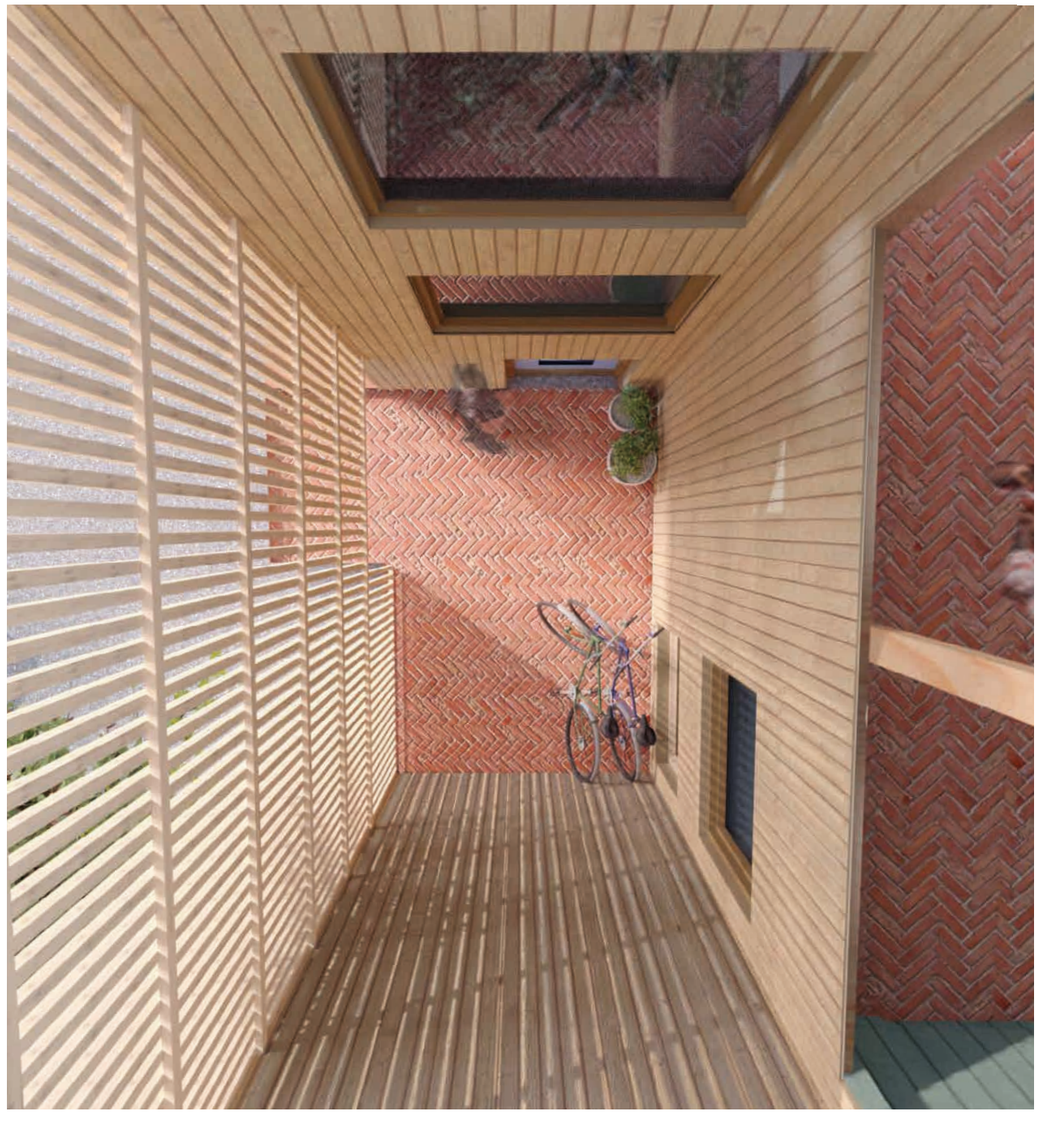


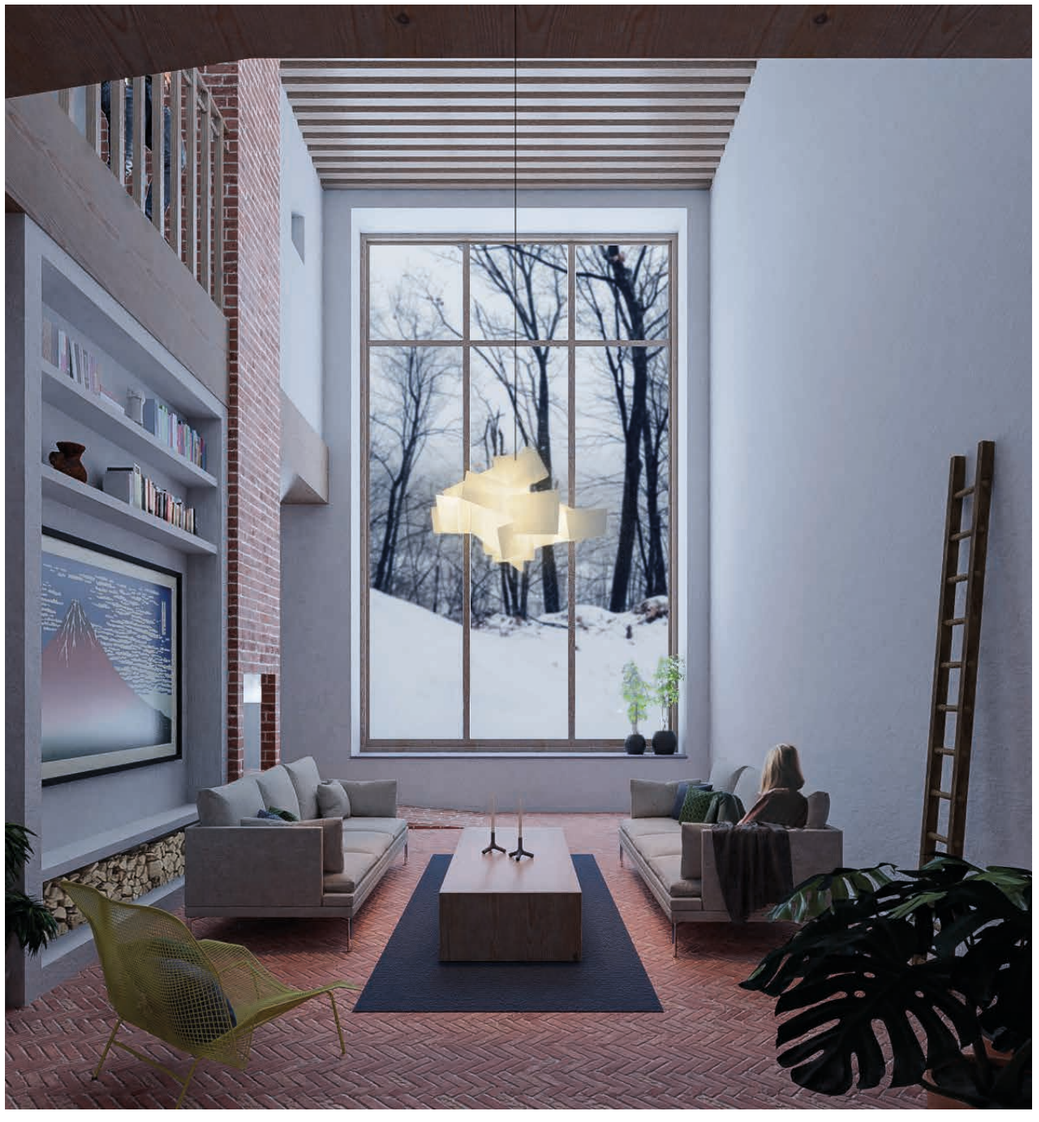
1. PVC	A semi transparent sheet revealing the constructive framework. Waterproof and weather resistant material.
2. SOLAR PANELS	Provides the pod with renewable energy.
3. LATH GRID	Double layered lath to create a ventilated space under the PVC to minimize the risk for condensation in the construction. Also allows light to spread along the inside to emphasise the prism concept.
4. STORAGE	1,9 m^3 storage above the insulated sleeping area. Additional storage area under beds and pentry.
5. WATER TANK	A black 50 liter tank for storing and heating shower water.
6. PLYWOOD	Solid, sustainable and affordable facade material with elegant grains.
7. OFF GRID TOILET	Waterless composting toilet. Runs on solar energy.
8. INSULATED WINDOW	Good insulation qualities, openable for ventilation purposes.
9. CORK INTERIOR	Sustainable portugese material providing a soft surface and acoustic insulation.
10. INSULATED BEDROOM	7 m^2. Room with two beds and storage.
11. TRUSS	Provides horizontal stability.
12. A-FRAME	Simple, strong and historically tested construction.
13. ADJUSTABLE POSTS	Makes the pod adaptable to different topologies.
14. PLINTHS	Requires minimal ground work.











UPPÅT, INNÅT

År 1. 2021 // Radhus ritat i kursen "Boendets rum".

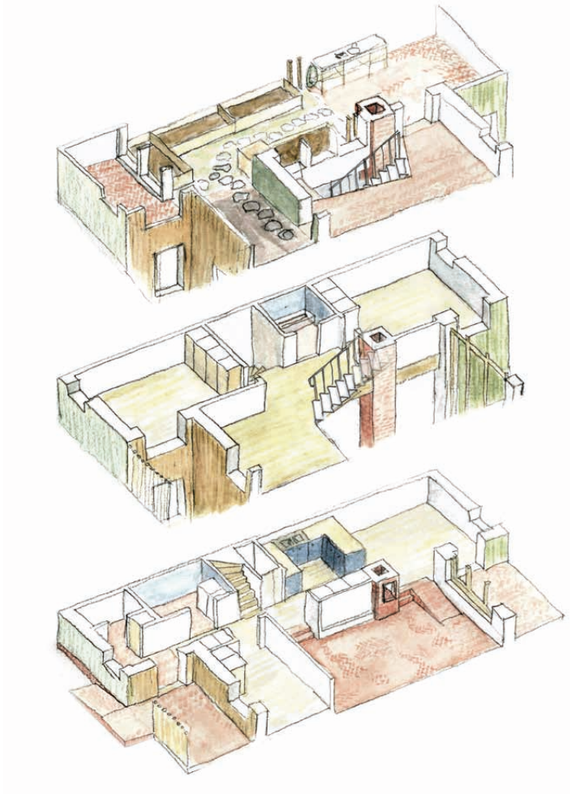
Handledare Frida Nerdal Svensson

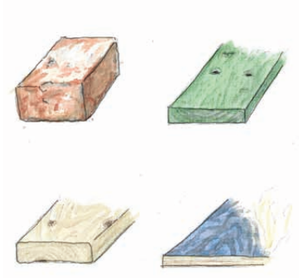
Upplägget för projektet är att en länga med stadsradhus skall byggas vid Sven Hultins gata i Johanneberg i Göteborg, där jag skall rita ett av dem. Radhuset jag skall rita ha något typ av atrium eller gård och som med grannhusen skall bilda en gemensam "vägg" mot trottoaren. Huset som står på en tomt som är 7,5x14 m, skall ha tre plan, inklusive ett terassplan, och en boarea på max 180 kvm.Tomten har Chalmers Campus Johanne- berg framför sig och en brant backe med orörd natur bakom sig.

En av projektets grundidéer är att ha ett hus som är slutet mot gatan, men öppet invändigt och mot naturen. Gatufasaden skall kännas enkel och massiv men ändå intressant. En annan idé är att ha en övergångszon mellan gaturummet och det privata hemmet. Därför har huset en liten förgård dold bakom ett raster av träribbor, som släpper in ljus och utsikt men föhindrar insyn.

Något annat som är viktigt är att insidan skall ha bra gemensamma ytor och ge en känsla av rymd. Långa siktlinjer, både framåt och uppåt, och en variation mellan mörka och ljusa utrymmen skall ge ett behagligt och varierande hem.

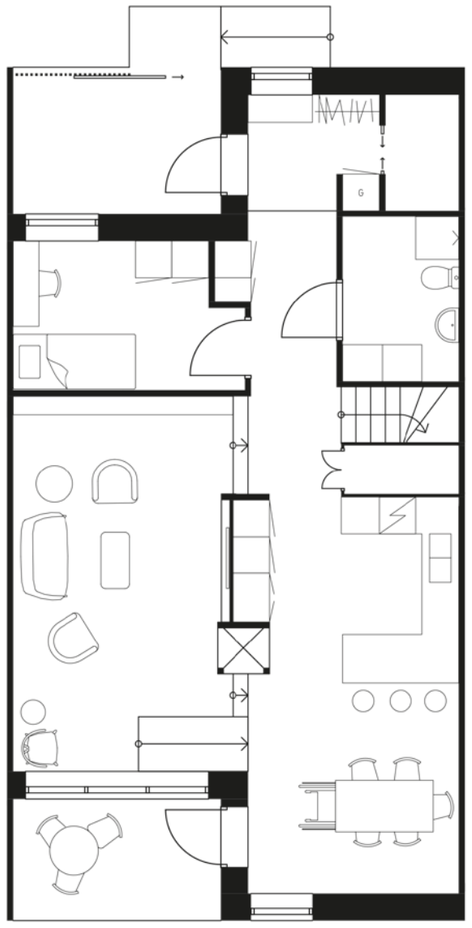
Fasaden mot naturen skall vara så öppen mot naturen som möjligt samtidigt som den ska fung- era väl visuellt med gatusidan. Till sist ska huset vara flexibelt och med minimal ombyggnad kunna anpassas för olika boendesituationer.



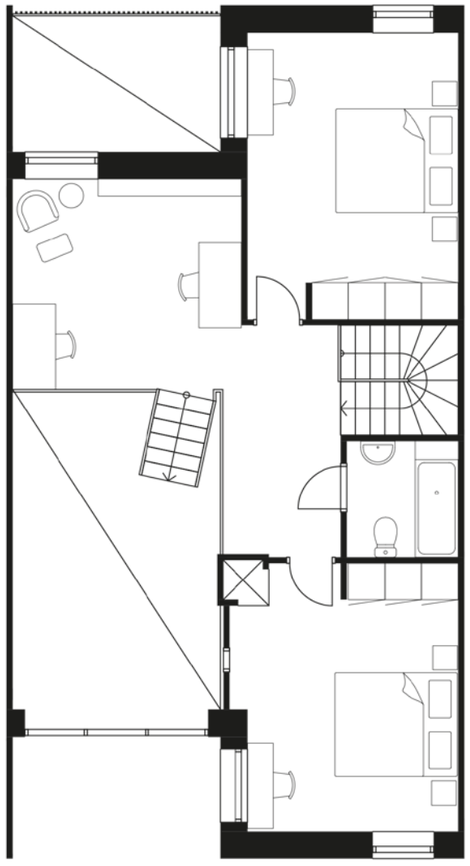


Materialpalett:
tegel, stående granpanel, grangolv,
blålaserad plywood

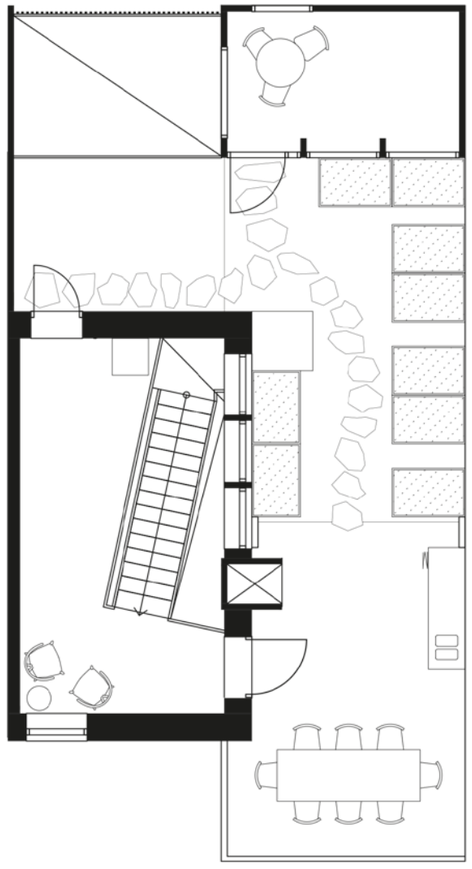




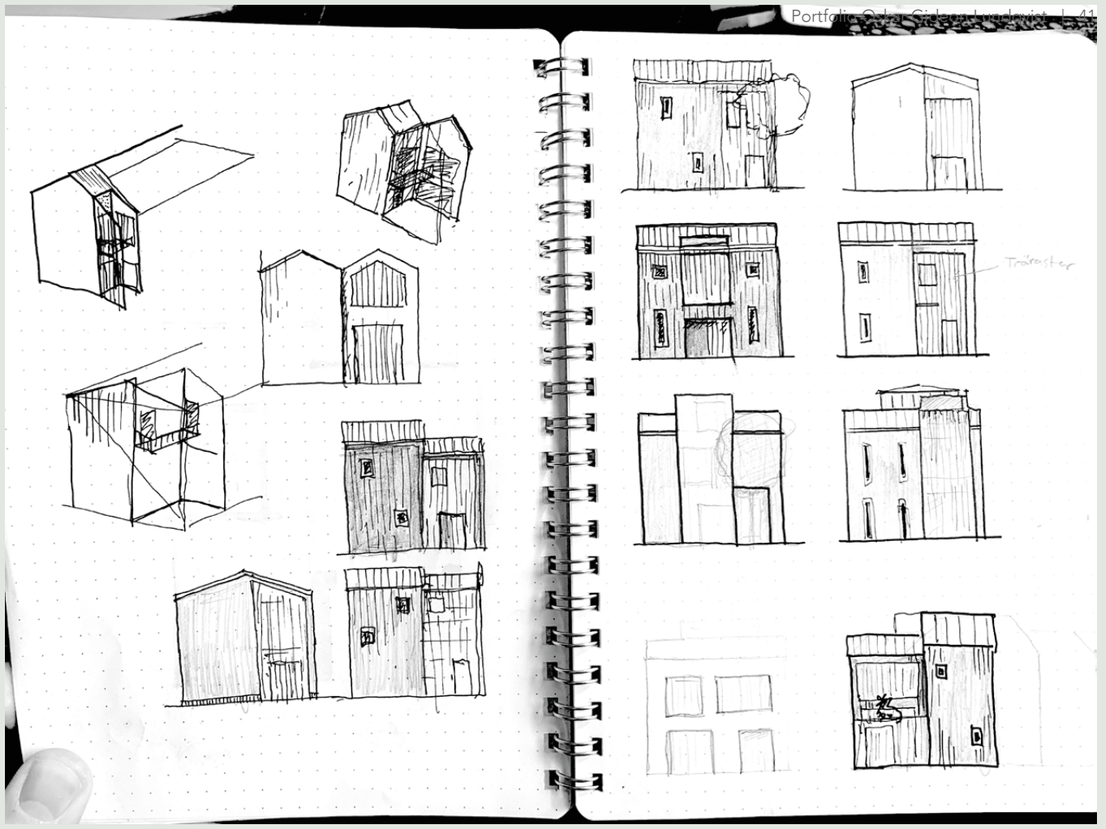
Första plan

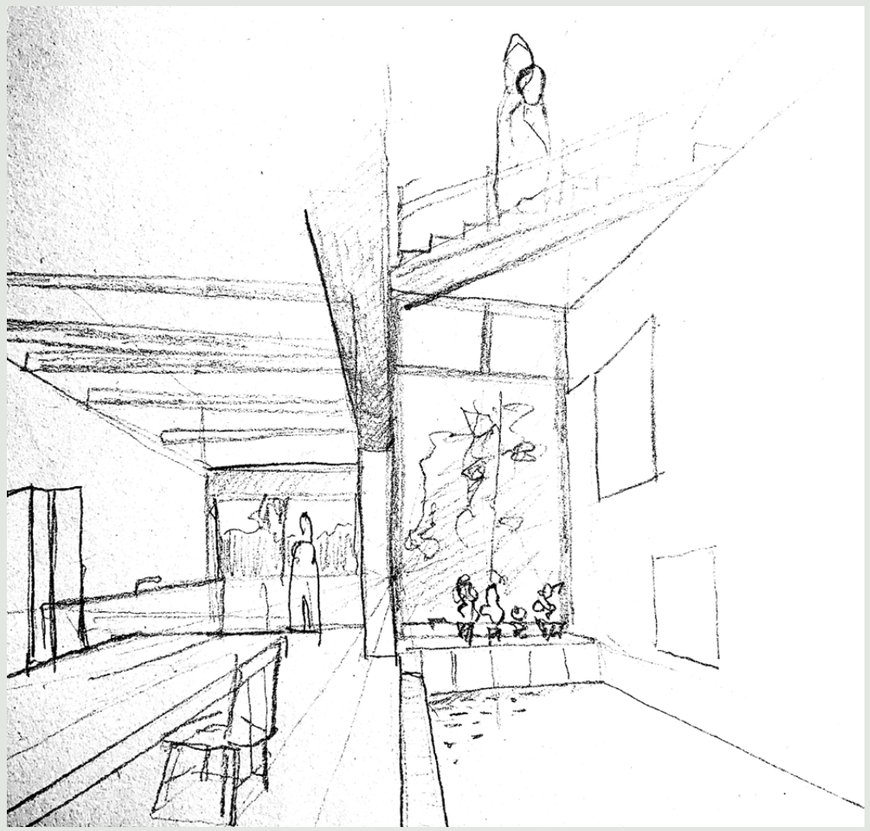


Andra plan



Terassplan


Trätrapp







KVARTERET VÄSTANVIND

År 2. 2021 // Flerbostadshus i Majorna, Göteborg

Handledare Jan Larsson

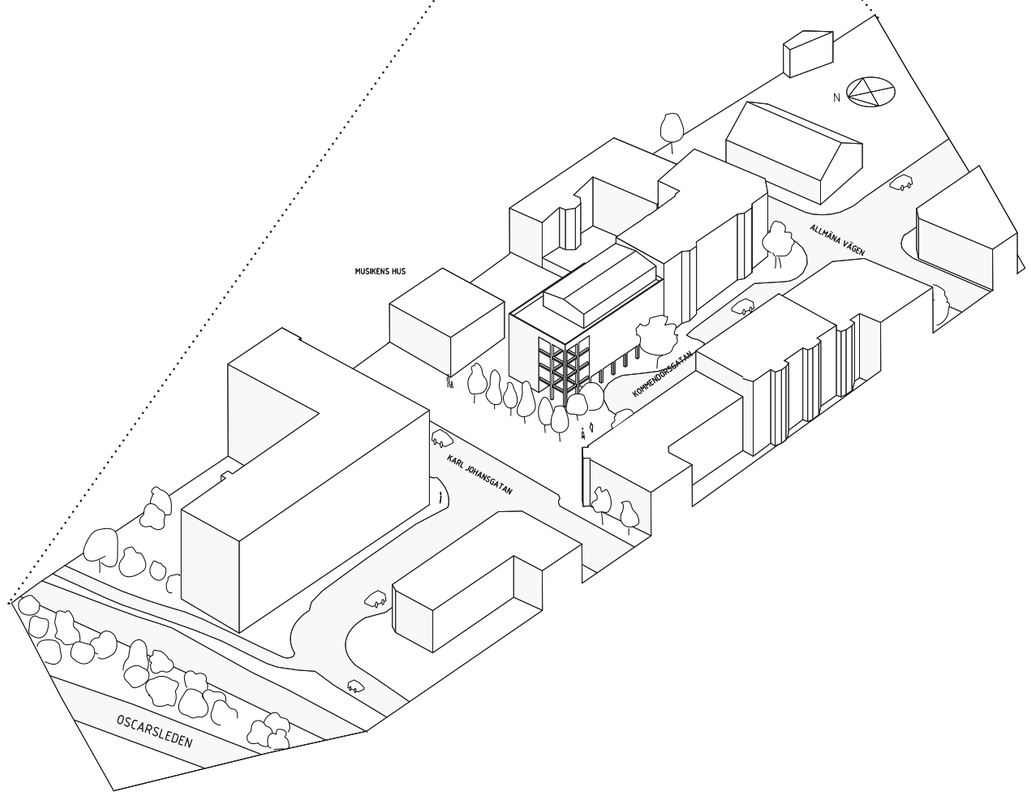
Projektet går ut på att rita ett flerbostadshus på tre till fyra våningar som skall stå vid Kommendörsgatan, i stadsdelen Majorna i Göteborg. Området präglas av den historiska kvartersstaden och bostadsbebyggelse i blandad skala, stil och ålder.

Tomten ligger på vad som idag är en parkeringsplats åt kulturhuset Musikens hus. Den är 13x25m stor och ansluter till en befintlig kvartersstruktur vid ena gaveln. Varje bostadsplan i huset skall innehålla en 2a, en 3a och en 4a som delar trapphus, och det skall också ligga en lägenhet på bottenplan.

Platsen har flera fina kvaliteter som jag har försökt att ta tillvara i mitt förslag. Karl-Johansgatan är en levande gata med stadsliv och mycket rörelse. I tomtens västra hörn ligger en vändplats som stoppar biltrafiken mellan Kommendörsgatan och Karl- Johansgatan. När det nya huset tillkommit bildas ett gångvänligt litet torg. Det ger ideala förutsättningar för en servering eller affär på markplan i västra hörnet. Detta hörn har starkast kvaliteter, med fin utsikt mot älvmynningen och kvällsljus för både lokalen och lägenheterna.

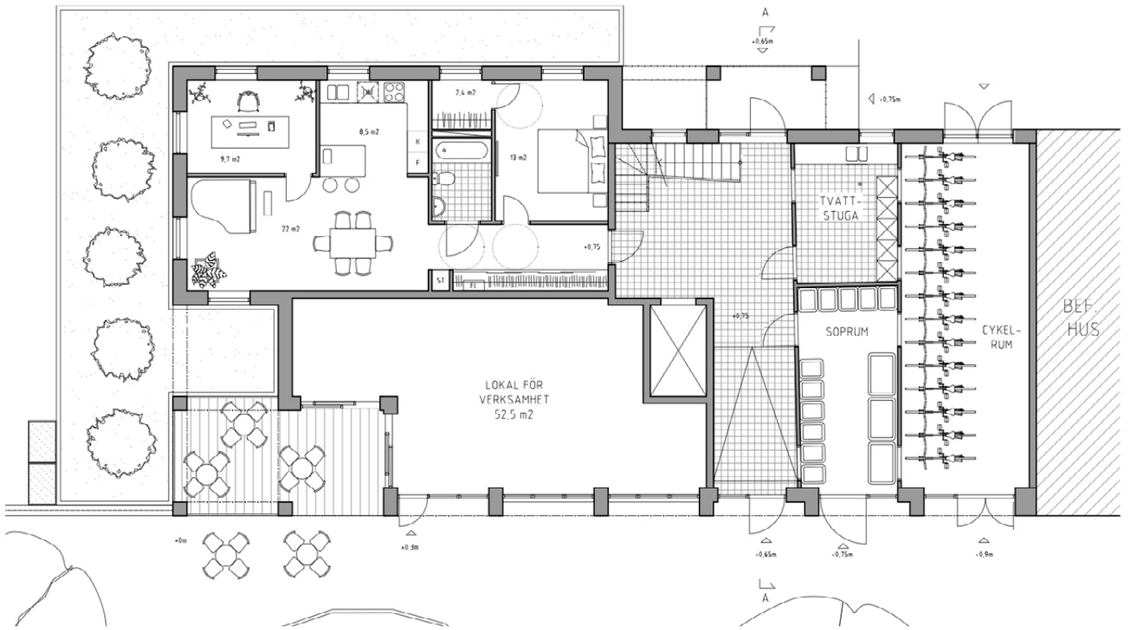
Husets läge medför också vissa utmaningar. Den nordöstra fasaden på huset kommer bara att nås av direkt ljus tidigt på morgonen. Därför blir det viktigt att alla lägenheter får ljus från minst ett annat väderstreck.







Sektion A-A



Bottenplan

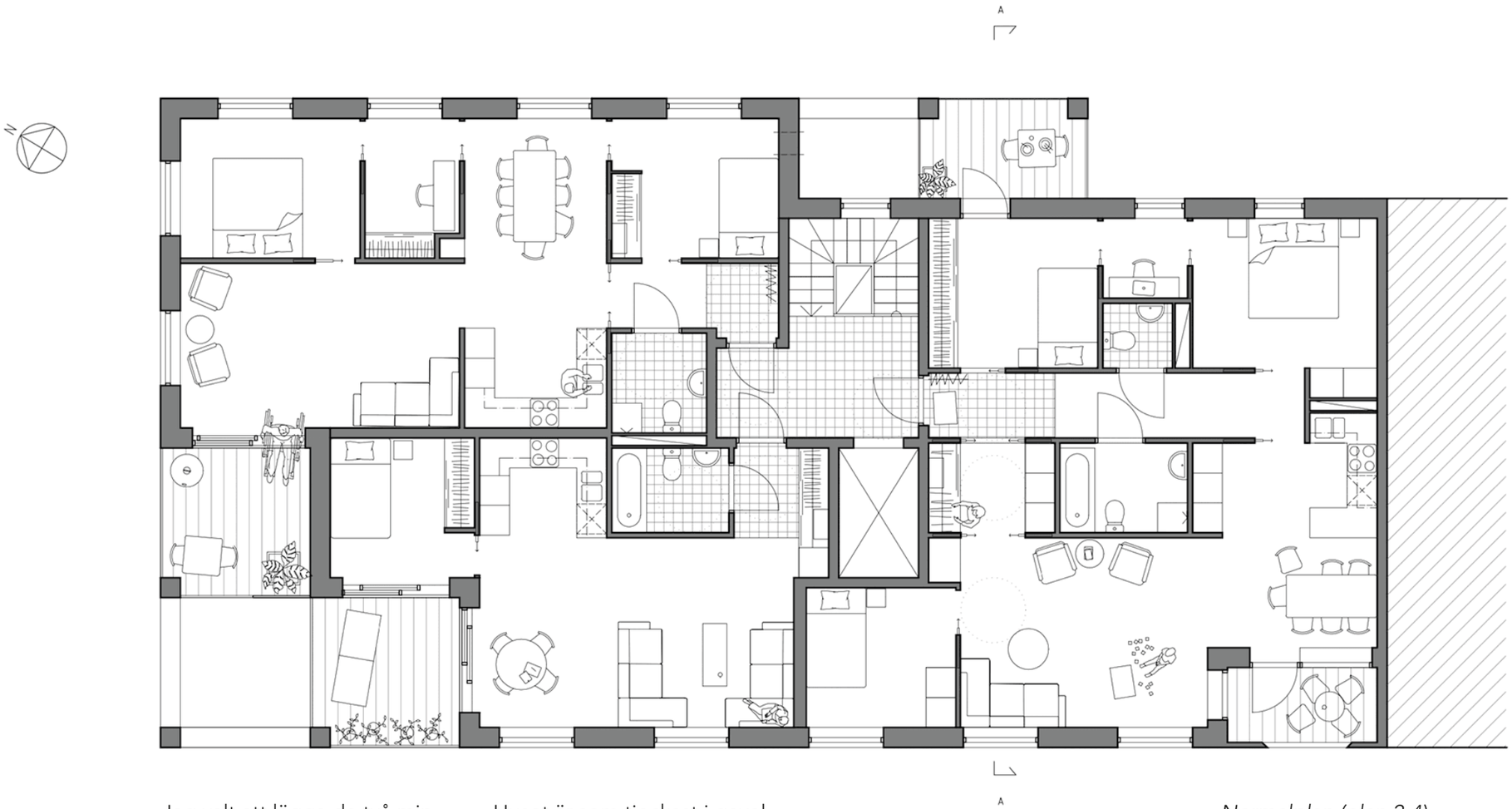


Fasad mot NO / gården



Fasad mot NV / gavel

Fasad mot SV / gatan



Normalplan (plan 2-4)

Jag valt att lägga de två mindre lägenheterna i gavelläge och den större som en genomgående lägenhet längst in, så att alla lägenheter skall få dagsljus från flera väderstreck. Jag gjort ett urtag i det västra hörnet för att lägenheten i det norra hörnet skall få bättre ljusförutsättningar. Där har jag förlagt balkonger och stora fönsterpartier som ger utsikt mot solnedgången och älvmynningen i väster.

Huset är som tjockast i gavelläget för att två lägenheter ska rymmas på bredden, men smalnar av på mitten för att på ett naturligt sätt docka an till det befintliga grannhuset. Övergången från tjockt till smalt hanteras genom att balkongmotivet upprepas vilket skapar en balkong till 4an och ett skyddat entréläge.

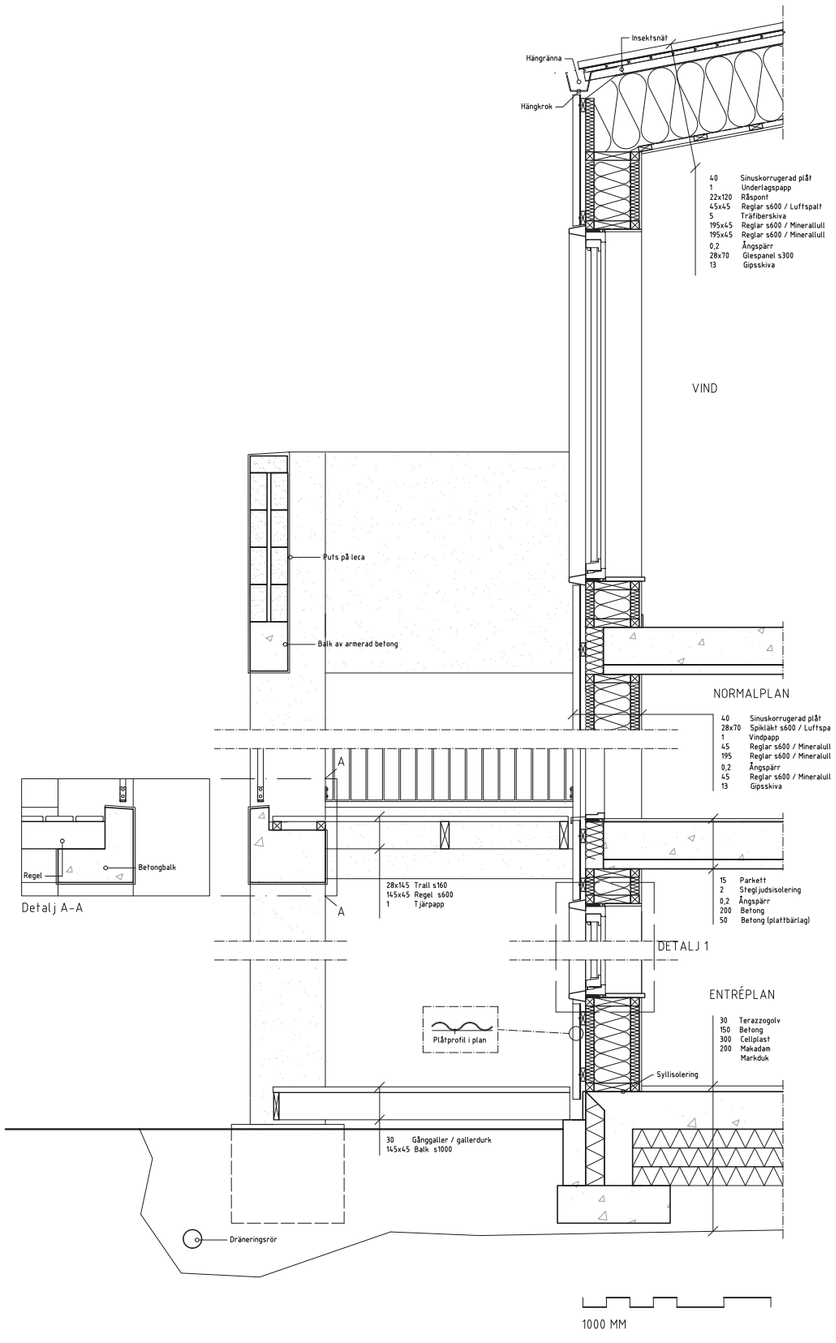


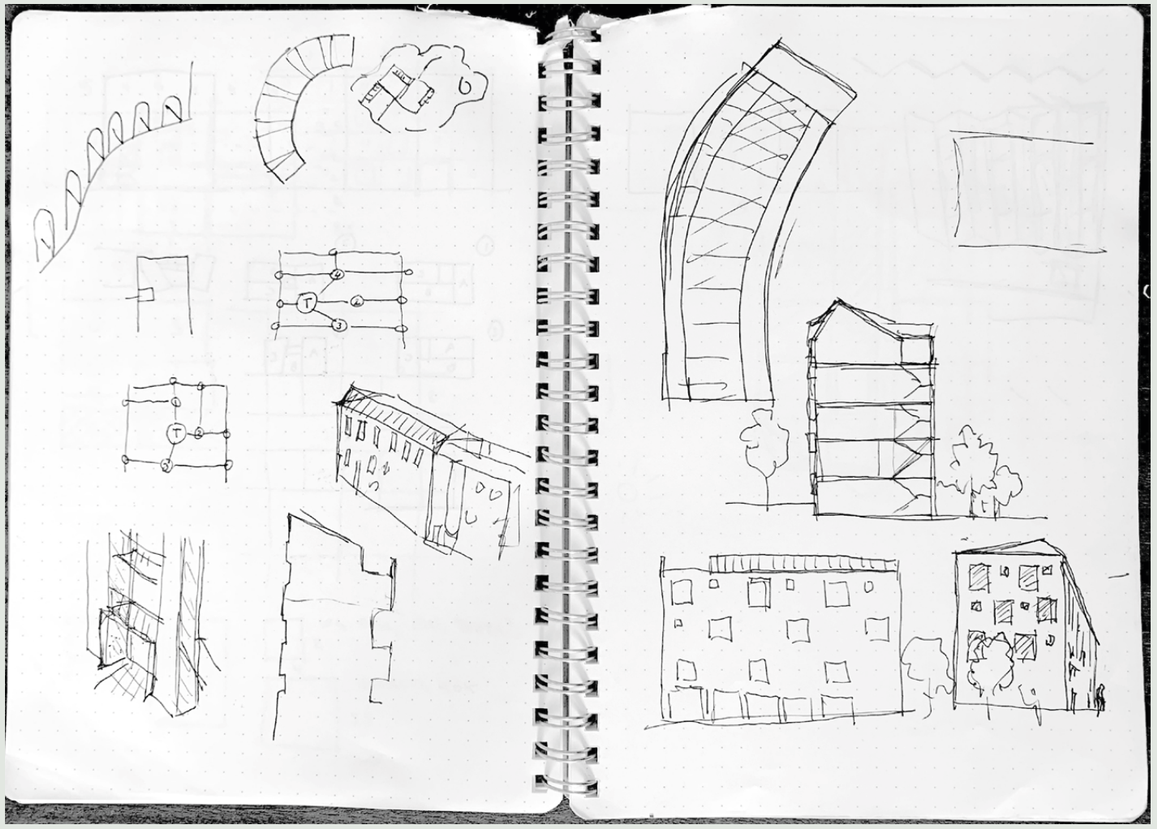


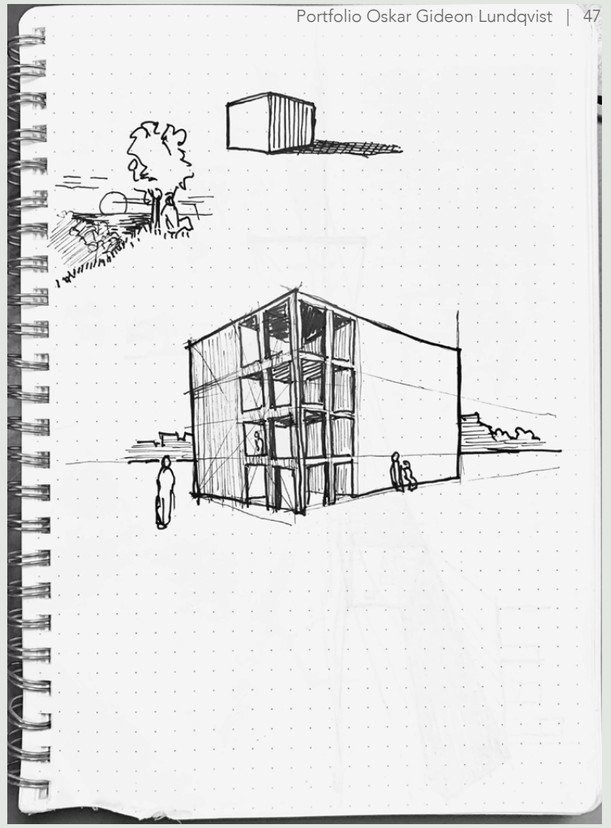


Husets regelbundenhet och strikta geometriska former är inspirerade av bostadsarkitektur från 1900-talets Göteborg. Trots de stora urtagen ur huset vill jag bevara känslan av en kloss. Därför livar pelarna och balkarna med gaveln och därför används puts som fasadmaterial, vilket ger en enhetlig plastisk känsla i alla byggnadselement. Mot gårdssidan vill jag understryka känslan av två överlappande volymer. Den inre volymen är klädd med grön sinuskorrugerad plåt för att ge en intressant materialkonstrast till den ljusa putsen. Valet av korrugerad plåt är inspirerat av de fartyg och nyttobyggnader som finns i hamnmiljön som Majorna har en så stark historisk koppling till.









Processskisser

