

ACE 360  
THEME  
2025

NORDIC ARCHITECTURE  
**PEOPLE'S MOVEMENTS**  
CHALMERS

# MORISK PAVILJONGEN

Marcus Adeen, Marc Brucet, Ziyang Liang, Agnes Lindblom, Carl-William Sandberg.



IMG001. The Pavilion. Pic by Werner Nystrand

Moriska Paviljoggen  
**Nordic Architecture 2025**

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## Folkets Park Movement in Sweden

The first Folkets Park in Sweden is established in Malmö

The first People's Park outside Skåne is founded in Eskilstuna.

The Folkets Parkers Centralorganisation (FPC) is founded.

the General Strike

world war II

Establishment the postwar Social Democratic welfare state

The decline of industrial labor movements

Many parks are sold or repurposed for urban development projects

## Moriska Paviljongen & the Folkets Park of Malmö

1808

Private park

1891

Private park acquired by the Social Democrats

1898

1902

Building constructed

1905

1909

1939-1945

1940-1950

1960-1980

1990-2010

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1970

The pavilion was abandoned.

2011

Restoration

## Influence & Significance

Initially, these parks serve as spaces for recreation, entertainment, and political gatherings for the working class.

the movement expand beyond its regional origins.

Many People's Parks serve as critical gathering places for workers, reinforcing their role as centers of political agitation and solidarity.

The parks expand significantly, incorporating dance floors, theaters, concert stages, and other entertainment facilities. Their role in labor culture strengthens, integrating both political and cultural activities.

The movement's radical roots faded as People's Parks became more inclusive to the broader public, aligning with the state's vision of a unified national culture rather than a space for class struggle.

The decline of industrial labor movements, the rise of television and mass entertainment, and changing urban development policies lead to the decreasing influence of People's Parks.

People's Parks gradually transitioned from being spaces of political activism to state-supported recreational venues.

Moriska Paviljongen

# I - BACKGROUND

## Key architectural features and design philosophy

Folkets Park (People's Parks) was created through voluntary labor by workers who cleared land, built structures, and designed landscapes. This process reinforced a sense of working-class solidarity and collective ownership. Unlike bourgeois landscape ideals that emphasized passive appreciation, Folkets Park embodied the working-class ethos of shaping and transforming space.

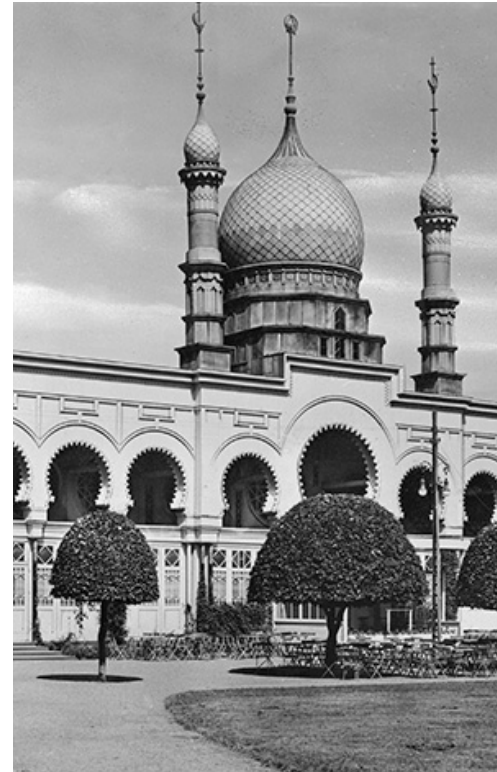
The Moriska Pavilion, located in the Folkets Park, is a striking example of Neo-Moorish architecture, which was popular in the 19th century when architects across Europe embraced exoticism, incorporating non-European motifs into public buildings. It was designed by Swedish architect Aron Krenzisky, who was deeply influenced by the Eclecticism architectural style. His designs incorporate Moorish elements.

A signature feature borrowed from Moorish design, these horseshoe arches create a sense of exoticism and cultural fusion. Colourful and elaborately framed windows on the facade enhance the building's visual rhythm. The design emphasizes rhythmic repetition of arches and patterns, evoking a sense of order and harmony.

## II - MODELS



IMG002. The Pavilion in 190 (I)2. Unknown



IMG003. The Pavilion in 1902 (II). By Berndt Johnsson

Moriska Paviljoggen

# II.I - BUILDING MODEL

Moriska Paviljongen, building model

Scale 1:100

## Description

The model is made to show how Moriska Paviljongen was originally built at the time of its completion in 1902. Since the building has had extensions built multiple times, we have chosen to abstractly represent these extensions to elevate the original design while also showing how it has changed over time. To showcase the roof truss, a significant part of the design, a part of the roof has been made transparent.

## Material and technique

The model uses two main materials, with the original part of the building being made with wood and the extensions constructed with white paper. To achieve a high level of detail and showcase the complex geometry present in the vaults we have utilized a laser cutter to engrave and cut these pieces. The hole in the roof is made with an acrylic sheet to keep the actual volume but allow the truss to be visible. The model is placed on a plate of black MDF in the same manner as the rest of the models.

## II - MODELS



IMG004. The Folkets Park in Malmö. By Almquist and Cöster

Moriska Paviljongen

## II.II - SITE MODEL

Folkets Park, site model

Scale 1:1000

### **Description**

The model depicts Malmö's Folkets Park, home to the notable Moriska Paviljongen. Originally established as a private park in the early 19th century, it was purchased by the Social Democrats in 1891 and became Sweden's first people's movement park. The model illustrates the park's integration within the urban landscape, showcasing its abundant green spaces and various pavilions.

### **Material and Technique**

The model was primarily crafted using a laser cutter, with the exception of the base plate, which was cut from black MDF. The topography is represented with laser-cut gray paper, emphasizing the park's relatively flat landscape. To further distinguish the green spaces, an additional layer of gray paper is applied. The surrounding buildings are also constructed from gray paper, while the pavilions are cut in white to ensure they stand out. The central feature of the park, Moriska Paviljongen, is 3D-printed in red to draw extra attention. The water areas, which transform into ice rinks during winter, are depicted with laser-cut transparent PET. The tree crowns are crafted from frosted acrylic glass, cut using a laser, while the trunks are represented by 1mm wire for added detail and realism.



## II.III - CONCEPT MODEL

1902 vs 2025, concept model

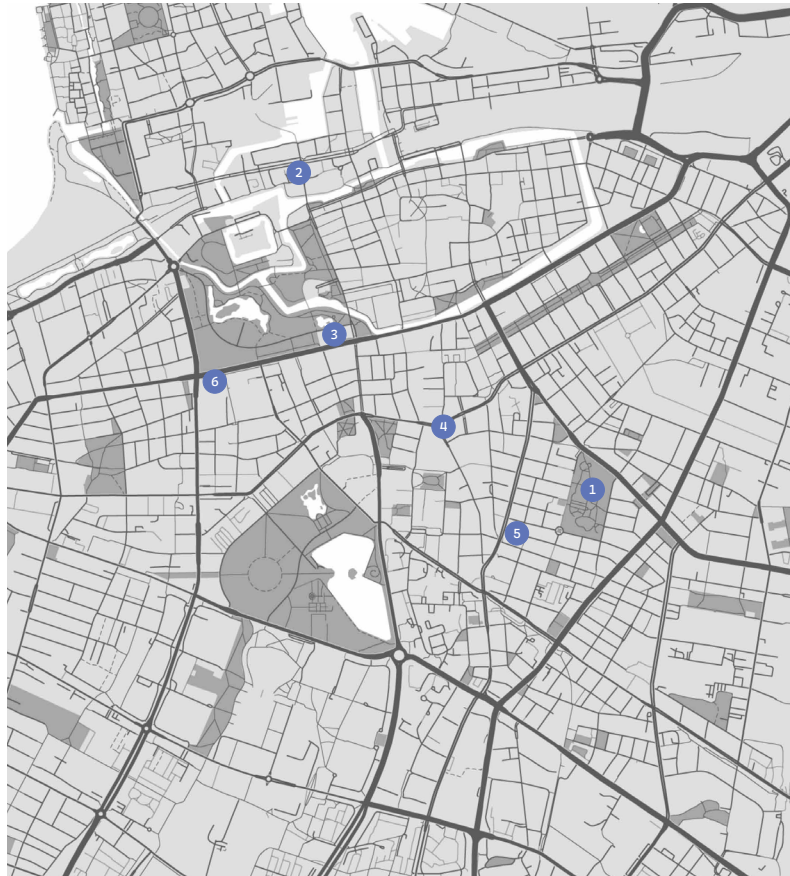
Scale 1:2500

### **Description**

The model illustrates the transformation of the urban landscape between 1902, when the Moriska Paviljongen was built, and 2025. At the time of its construction, both the building and the park were located far from the city center. However, over time, the city's boundaries have expanded. Today, Folkets Park is entirely surrounded by buildings and is considered part of central Malmö. This development has altered the park's connection to the city's residents, strengthening its role as a vibrant meeting place, just as the original vision for the building and site intended.

### **Material and Technique**

The model was primarily produced using a laser cutter, except for the base plate, which was cut from black MDF. The topography is laser-cut from gray paper to represent the flat landscape and the watercourse running through the city. On this base, white building volumes are placed, also laser-cut but this time from white paper. Finally, the acrylic glass has been laser-engraved with the historical city plan, allowing for a comparison between the different layers of time.



IMG006. Malmö Map. Done by Nordic Architecture group 6  
Moriska Paviljongnen

# III - STUDY TRIP

The study trip allowed us to make contact with the building itself, seeing its surroundings and its placement in the Folkets park of Malmö. We also took the chance to visit other interesting buildings that are related to the course and remain listed below.

## Places Visited

1. Folkets park and Moriska Paviljongen
2. Malmö Saluhall
3. Malmö City Library
4. Triangeln train station
5. Möllevångstorget
6. Kronprinsen

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