

N A T U R E C E N T R E
and R E S E A R C H S T A T I O N
on Ö L A N D



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Abstract

Our Master Thesis explores how to make an amendment that will enhance the experience of the characteristic landscape of the Southern Öland. We share views on the nature being a place for contemplation and inspiration. To translate this into a building has made us choose this topic for our Master Thesis.

We have been in contact with an existing research station that want to expand their business and become more extrovert and visible to visitors. The project is based on their wishes but we have made our own interpretation of the program.

The site is placed on Öland, where the Great Alvar and the agricultural landscape meet. The landscape of the southern Öland is part of UNESCO's World Heritage and an important part of the tourism industry on Öland. The buildings' main purpose will be to display and educate about the nature of the southern Öland.

The project consists of two parts; the Nature Centre & Research Station and a landscape hotel. Both parts are about experiencing nature, but in two different ways.

Elin Ekman and Emelie Ljungqvist
Gothenburg, january 2012



Carl Linnæus

The natural features on Öland attract scientists and nature lovers from all over the world. One of the first scientists who visited Öland, almost 300 years ago, was Carolus Linneaus, in Sweden better known as Carl von Linné. This world famous scientist is the founder of the namegiving system of plants and animals: Systema Naturae. His travels on the island have been documented and it still inspires people to discover and enjoy the nature on the island.

*"Ölands strand hade vi knappt rört, förrän
vi märkte, att detta land var helt annorledes
än de andre Sveriges provincier."*

"We had just touched the shore of Öland,
when we noticed that this land was
different from the other provinces of
Sweden."

- Carl von Linné

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2

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chapter

PRESTUDY 1

Understanding the context.

THE LANDSCAPE

chapter PRESTUDY

/ 1:1



The Great Alvar



The Agricultural Landscape



The Great Alvar with its characteristic stonewalls and windmills.



The king Karl X Gustaf gave order 1653 to build this stonewall. It stretches straight across the island, measuring 4611 meters.

UNESCO World Heritage

In the year 2000 the landscape of southern Öland was added to UNESCO's world heritage list. The area of 56 000 hectares include farm land, pasture land, villages and hill forts. This was the committees motivation:

"The landscape of Southern Öland takes its contemporary form from its long cultural history, adapting to the physical constraints of the geology and topography. Södra Öland is an outstanding example of human settlement, making the optimum use of diverse landscape types on a single island."

The main features of the landscape are the agricultural landscape and the Great alvar, separated by the Västra landborgen. The landscape of the southern Öland is interesting because of the way the medieval land-use pattern of villages and fields are still present.



The Great Alvar - a flat and barren landscape.



*“Alvarets växter förtjäna uppmärksamhet såsom
de trivas på den allra torraste och skarpaste
hälla.”*

“The plants of the alvar deserves a remark
as they flourish at the driest and sharpest
land.”

- Carl von Linné 1741

The Great Alvar

LANDSCAPE

The Great Alvar spreads out to the east of the Västra landborgen. It covers 26 000 hectares and is one of the world's largest alvars. The surrounding villages has used the Great Alvar as the common pasture and wood supply for thousands of year. There are many prehistoric graves, ancient forts and remains of ancient dwelling-houses on the Great Alvar.

The alvar landscape covers almost one quarter of Ölands surface and consists primarily of treeless moor land. The bedrock is Ordovician limestone and on top of this lies a thin layer of soil. The ground has poor drainage properties and after rainfall there can be large water accumulations in the landscape.

Karums alvar, Slottalvaret, Alhöke alvar, Västeralvaret and Byrums alvar are some of the smaller alvar that exist on the northern and central parts of Öland. The Great Alvar in the south is one of the world's most peculiar cultural landscapes. Infinite, desolate and beautiful - a treeless horizon.

FLORA AND FAUNA

The thin or non-existent layer of soil, varying access to water, a harsh climate has created living conditions suited for very unusual flora and fauna. The species living here must be able to handle the sometimes desert-like heat of summer, the torrential rains of autumn and the frost erosion and drifting snow of winter. The limestone in the ground is an important factor for the diverse flora and fauna on Öland. The limestone creates a higher temperature in the ground at night and a lower temperature in the day. This creates a more oceanic microclimate, that prolongs the warm seasons that are preferable to the flora and fauna.



Great capricorn beetle, *Cerambyx cerdo*, *Större ekbock*.



Yellow bedstraw, *Galium verum*, *Gulmåra*.

USE OF LAND

The kilometer long stone walls is the most obvious sign that man made use of the Great Alvar. The walls were primarily built during the 17th and 18th century after the land division in 1819.

There are many ancient graves out on the Alvar. The graves are generally not very large, but in the open flat landscape you can see them from a long distance; they are important orientation marks for people who walk over the alvar.

The Great Alvar probably started to be used for grazing land as early as Stone Age, but in a relatively small scale. During the Bronze Age, the pressure increased and reached a peak during the Iron Age. The intense ranching led to over-exploitation in some places. The area with a thin soil layer was particularly sensitive and the mottes could not supply the farms fire wood. When the soil is not tied to a vegetation it is exposed to wind erosion and leaching. The sand and soil erosion is probably the reason that many farms were abandoned during the Iron Age. Today, the villages and the cultivated land is located along the eastern and western coasts.

RESTORATION

In the late 90's, when 40 percent of the great Alvar was ungrazed and quickly getting overgrown restoration projects started on the Great alvar. These projects and environmental refundings were partly financed by the European Union and made it possible to do efforts and to restore and open the pasture. Today, there is cattles grazing all over the Great Alvar again.



Grazing cattles in the landscapes.



Views of The Agricultural landscape and Kalmarsund.



A field during harvest.

The agricultural landscape

LANDSCAPE

Along the west coast of Öland there is a 3 km wide plain of agricultural land. The soil here is the most fertile of Öland. Together with the great Alvar it is part of UNESCO's World heritage.

The first to cultivate the land were the people of the stone age, ca 3000-1800 BC. The use of the land today is similar to how it was then, with farming and livestock.



A wide open agriculture landscape.



Fertile soil - elongated fields.



THE BUILDING- AND CULTURAL TRADITION

chapter PRESTUDY



Limestone, a traditional and local material.



Wood aswell, here with a traditional gate in a row village.



Beautiful building from the north of Öland with plastered limestone fasade and shingled wood roof.



Jan Gezelius famous *Fågelhus*, (birdhouse). An interpretation of the landscape of southern Öland.

The building and cultural tradition

WEATHER AND WIND

The weather conditions of the island play a part in how the buildings are designed and placed. Öland is a flat island and therefore very exposed to the weather, especially the wind. It is also one of the sunniest places in Sweden; there is no coincident Öland is called “the island of the sun and the wind”. Some say that they can see the bad weather pass below the southern tongue of land without casting a shadow on the island.

MATERIALS

The building materials have historically been limited to what the island has to offer; limestone and wood. Limestone has mostly been used to build the farm buildings while the dwelling-houses have been made out of oak- or pinewood. The moist absorbing properties of the limestone made it unsuitable for dwellings. There are still limestone quarries active on the island today.



The row village Himmelsberga.



Hulterstad

ROW VILLAGES

The villages on Öland have a characteristic typology; the houses are placed in rows along the street. These so called row villages are the best preserved in Sweden. The houses can be placed along one side of the road or both. This typology origin from the Middle ages and is a result of the rotation of crops that divided the farm land into long stripes that each had a short end to the road. Along the plots short end to the road is where the house was placed, at the point where the farmland meets the road.

THE RESEARCH STATION

chapter PRESTUDY



Bertil Kullenberg: founder and entomologist



Fly Orchid, *Ophrys insectifera*, *Flugblomster*.

STATION LINNÉ

The existing research station we have been in contact with during this project is called “Station Linné”. Their goal is to carry on research, education and youth activities in connection to the nature and culture of the landscape on Öland.

HISTORY

Station Linné was founded in 1963 by professor Bertil Kullenberg. He researched on the scent communication between the Fly Orchid and a certain beetle. Since then the station has continued research on insects and right now has an on-going national project that maps the different insect species in Sweden.

The existing research station.



Entrance.



View from the parking.



Inneryard.



Existing green house.



Research cube.



Activities for schoolkids.



Malaise-trap.



Research in the lab.

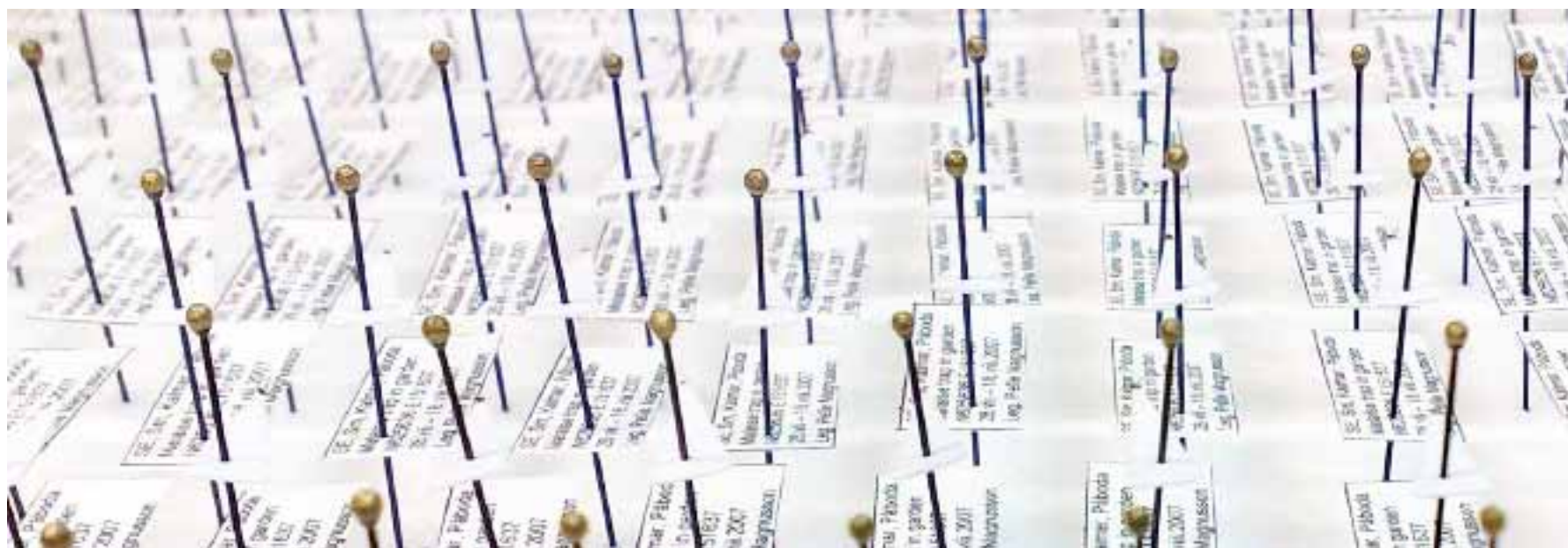


Photo from the on-going national inventory of insects on Station Linné



THE MALAISE-TRAP PROJECT

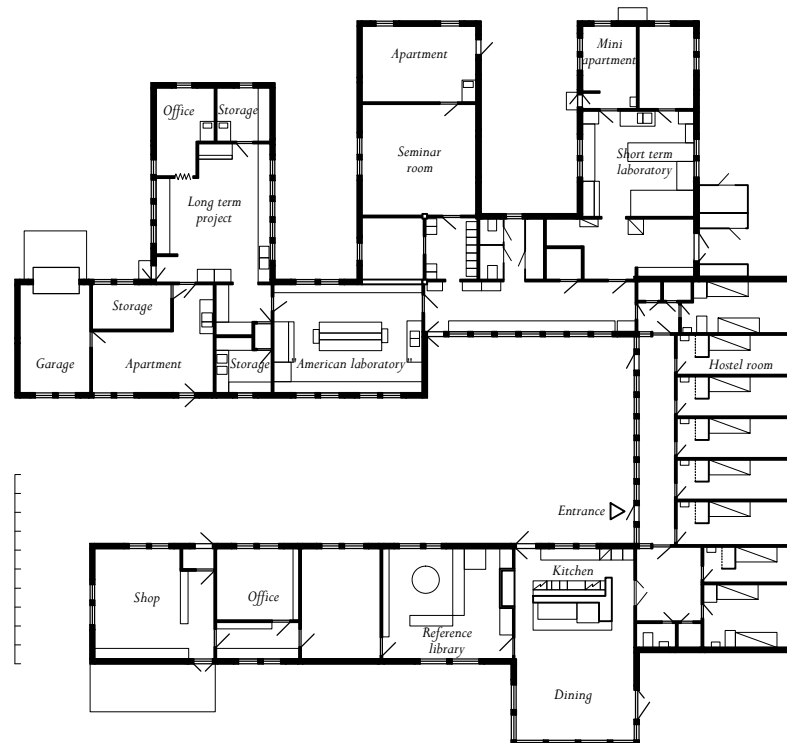
One of the on-going long term projects on Station Linné is the Malaise-trap project and is part of a big national inventory of insects. The purpose of the project is to gain more knowledge about the Swedish insect fauna and provide the research with high quality material of the existing species.

The name of the project comes from the tent-like traps that are used to capture the insects. There are 73 traps spread out on locations that are potentially rich in species.

The project has up to now gathered 80 million insects whereof at least 1000 are new species in Sweden and half of them are new to the world. The insects are stored at the Natural History Museum in Stockholm but the work of sorting the insects is done at Station Linné.



Einar and Stina: chemists and married couple.



Existing Research station 1.400

VISION

The station has ambitions to become an internationally well-known research center within the areas nature and culture.

Their vision is to build a new visitor centre, meeting place and market place for everybody who is interested in nature, culture and environment. The focus of the center will be popular science, research, culture and tourism with connection to sustainable development, for researchers, students and the public.

chapter

ANALYSIS 2

Determining the framework.

PROGRAM

chapter ANALYSIS

Program, Nature centre, research station and landscape hotels

After a meeting Station Linné we made our own interpretation of what a station like this could be.

RESEARCH	1140 sqm	EXHIBITION	800 sqm	PUBLIC	945 sqm	LANDSCAPE HOTEL	160 sqm
Long term Projects		• Exhibition agricultural landscape	180 sqm	• Restaurant	66 sqm	• 10 sleeping rooms á 16 sqm	160 sqm
• Laboratories	102 sqm			• Kitchen	38 sqm		
• Storages	27 sqm	• Exhibition the Great Alvar	170 sqm	• Office	9 sqm		
• Offices	45 sqm	• Temporary exhibition	50 sqm	• Changing room	8 sqm		
		• Shop	65 sqm	• Café	19 sqm		
Short term Projects		• Info desk	25 sqm	• Local farm store	19 sqm		
• Laboratories	66 sqm	• Back-office	28 sqm	• Storage	17 sqm	• Outdoor exhibition	
• Storages	18 sqm	• Break room	18 sqm	• Cloakroom	15 sqm	• Outdoor school	
• Offices	32 sqm	• Meeting room	13 sqm	• Rwc, Wc	6 sqm	• Bike rental	
• Lab. Apartments	108 sqm	• Storage	32 sqm	• Showers and sauna	36 sqm		
		• Cloak room	26 sqm	• Waste room	7 sqm	• DNA-archive	100 sqm
Common spaces		• Rwc/Wc	18 sqm				
• Reference library	87 sqm	• Technique	70 sqm				
• Copy room	6 sqm						
• Living room	17 sqm						
• Kitchen	28 sqm						
• Hwc/Wc	6 sqm						
• Laundry	14 sqm						
• Foajé	44 sqm						
• Auditorium	125 sqm						
• Seminary room	34 sqm						
• Meeting room	15 sqm						
• Cloak room	21 sqm						
• Rwc, Wc	6 sqm						

Description, Program

INFO DISK AND ENTRANCE

The entrance hall should be connected to the exhibitions. This space will contain an info disk for selling tickets to the exhibition, renting out bikes and greet the residents of the landscape hotel. The temporary exhibition space can be a part of the entrance hall.

EXHIBITION

The purpose of the exhibition is to inform the public about the nature and culture of the southern Öland. The exhibition area is divided into two parts that describes different themes; one permanent exhibition about the plants and animals of the great alvar, and one permanent exhibition about the world heritage, agriculture and culture of Öland. The exhibition spaces can be separated from each other though it should be easy to go from one exhibition space to the next.

TEMPORARY EXHIBITION

There should be a flexible space for temporary exhibitions or activities of popular science. This space should be visible from the road to display when something new is happening in the center.

POPULAR SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES

These are outdoor activities that appeals to families with small kids, school kids, people interested in nature and tourists. Some examples are; the bumble-bee nature school, orchid wanderings, bat excursions, edible insects, butterfly-watching, nature photography, species-spotting exam and more.

RESEARCH

The foundation of the center, figuratively speaking. Though the research is an introvert work it would gain interest and acknowledgement if at least a little part of it would be visible to the public. The research consists of a permanent part for long term projects and a rental part for short term projects. The scientists working in the long term projects live somewhere else and only come here to work. They need laboratories with storage and office space. The scientists working in the short term projects rent a lab + apartment. The apartment should be connected to the lab but preferably with a social area as the connection, so that the transition between working and living becomes softer.

LANDSCAPE HOTEL

Consists of several small housing facilities that appeals to people interested in the nature of Öland, bird-watchers, species-spotters and researchers.

The housing facilities should be separated from each other and be placed further out on the alvar to give the sense of being exposed to the nature. The houses should make as little impact on the alvar and be as close to self-sufficient as possible.

AUDITORIUM

Facility for lectures and conference for up to 100 people. The auditorium can be utilized for activities during evenings combining popular- or natural science with a culinary experience, which means a position close to the restaurant.

SEMINAR ROOM / MEETING ROOMS

Seminar and meeting rooms are provided for both researchers and staff. They should have close access to libraries, laboratories, staff facilities and auditorium.

LIBRARY

A library with literature about Öland, guides to Sweden's and Öland's flora and fauna and important works for course-literature. The library should also contain computers. (The library should be connected to Reference library and Experiment laboratory).

REFERENCE LIBRARY

A reference collection of the Swedish flora and fauna. Both a digital collection of pictures, keys and art specification of Sweden's all species (open for everyone; elaborated by Artdatabanken and Naturhistoriska riksmuseet) and a real collection of references of Sweden's animals and plants (access for researchers and amateur researches; compiled by the Swedish natural history museums).

EXPERIMENT LABORATORY

A flexible laboratory for amateur and professional researchers to conduct research within the station's area but also in an interdisciplinary perspective. The experimental facility should also be arranged so that it can be used for children activity. It should contain a room with microscopes and other equipment for biological studies, which can be used in conjunction with various outdoor activities in summer. During a semester, this laboratory could be used for nature school activities (see below). There should be a direct contact with a surface outdoor for more space-consuming experiments.

RESTAURANT

The restaurant is serving organic and locally produced food and drinks (depending on the seasons). It should be in close contact with the production, for example good view over agriculture fields, connection to vegetable garden and a direct contact to the kitchen.

CAFÉ

The café should be placed close to the road and connected to the restaurant. Here you can buy a cup of coffee to take outdoors.

LOCAL FARM STORE

A store that sells local products and ingredients from Öland. The store will also include a section that sells books and equipment for nature studies; binoculars, insect nets, insect boxes, microscopes, telescopes and stereo loupes.

Activities, Station Linné



Wanderings on the great alvar

Experience the peculiar flora and fauna on the great alvar. Depending on season you can see orchids, birds, butterflies and grass hoppers.

May- September



Stag beetles and bats

This nature experience starts in the twilight when Europe's biggest beetle, the stag beetle, swarms. As the night falls you can listen to bats with ultrasound equipment.

June - July



Scientific lectures

Scientists and biologists give lectures about nature, culture and Öland.

Year round



Butterfly excursion

A visit to the finest butterfly meadows of the southern Öland.

July



Bumblebee nature investigators

A nature school for kids (5-12 yrs). With nets and loupes the kids discover all kinds of plants and animals in the wild.

July - August



Mystery in the dark

An excursion among bats and other nocturnal animals.

April - October



Catch of the night

The moth trap on the station is emptied on the catch of the night. An opportunity to see moths and bombycids.

July - August



Nature in the Valley of the Nun

A wandering between Resmo and Vickelby to discover the plants of the spring.

April - May



Orchid wanderings

An excursion to see the many beautiful orchids on the alvar.

May-June



The most dangerous spider of Scandinavia

An excursion to search for snakes, leeches and above all the dreaded "större sporrspindeln".

July



Tick safari

An excursion in the blood sucking world of ticks with an expert guide that will tell you all about ticks.

July



Nature's scariest

A chance to meet snakes, spiders, cockroaches and centipedes. A guide tells about the truths and myths of the animals.

July



Harvest festival

The big celebration of the autumn harvest takes place on Öland in the end of september. The famous harvest festival is spread among proud farmers on the island that show and sell their crop.

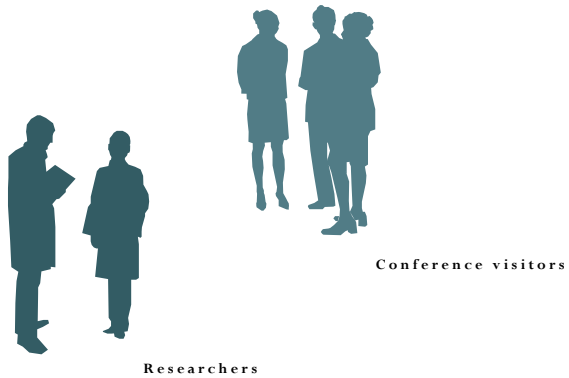
September



Art exhibitions

Throughout the year there are a lot of art shown on Öland.

Year round



Researchers

Conference visitors



Tourists

Target groups

The centre will be a place where researchers, school kids, conference guests and tourists can gather and experience the nature in its different forms. Depending on the seasons the composition of the people visiting the centre can vary and the addition of the landscape hotels, that celebrates the landscape in its different seasonal shapes, will attract visitors throughout the year.



School kids

DESIGN PREMISES

chapter ANALYSIS



The site

The site on the map of Sweden



Öland in relation to the east coast of Sweden and the connection to Kalmar.



Ortophoto showing the distinct difference between the landscapes of the site.

The road

THE ROAD is a significant element in this project. A single road divides the landscape into two. On one side the alvar landscape, and the other the agricultural landscape.



When going south from the Öland-bridge you have the Great Alvar to the left...



...and the Agricultural landscape to the right.



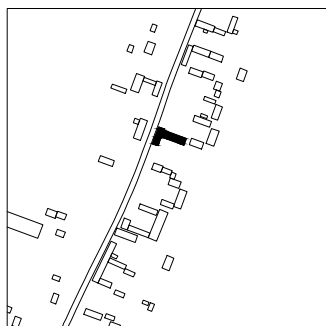
← The Great Alvar

The Agricultural Landscape →

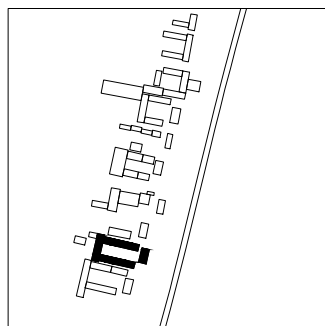
Street view from site.

Row villages, visited examples.

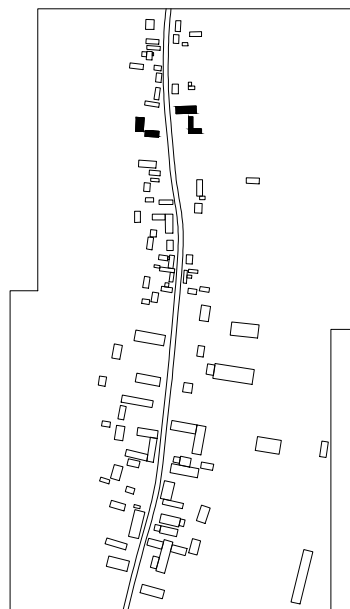




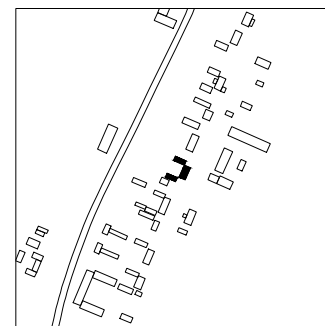
Långlöt



Mellby



Triberga

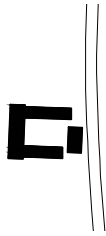


Åkerby

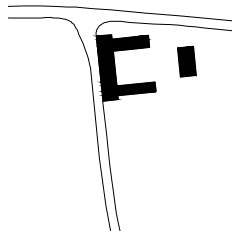


Lilla Frö

The row villages, typologies.



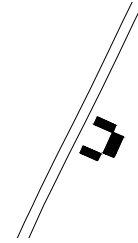
Living house next to the road.



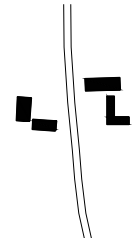
Barn next to the road.



Longsidings towards the road.



Gables facing the road.



Building placed on both sides of the road.

chapter

DESIGN
PROJECT

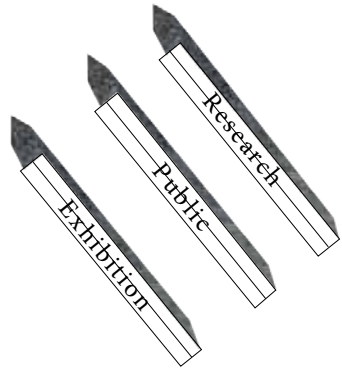
3

Presenting the outcome.

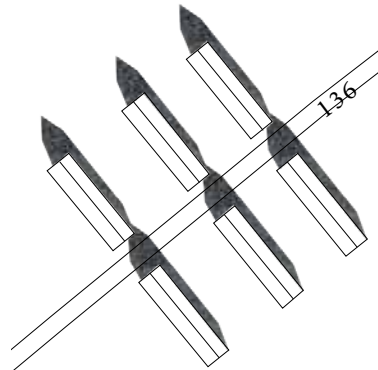
CONCEPT,
NATURE CENTRE AND
RESEARCH STATION

chapter DESIGN PROJECT

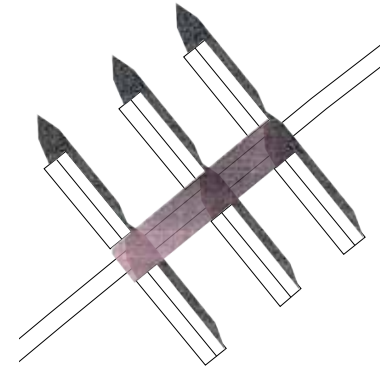
Orientation, Nature centre *and* research station



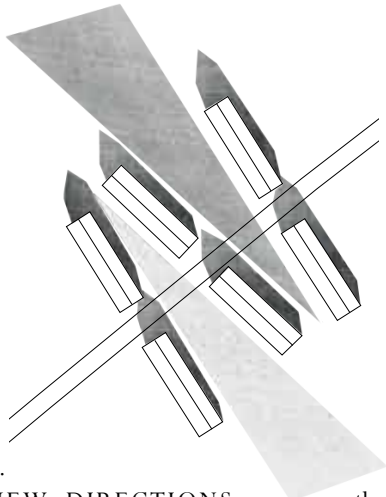
1.
DIVISION OF PROGRAM,
Research, exhibition and public program
are divided into three volumes.



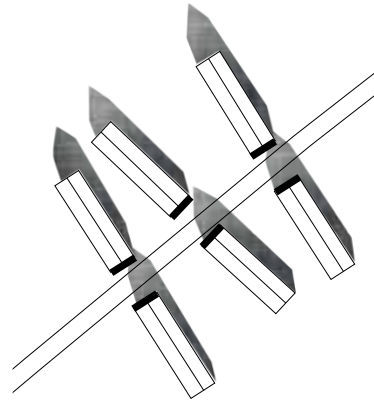
2.
POSITION, The volumes are placed so
that the road figuratively cuts through the
buildings.



3.
ACTIVE SPACE, The space between the
buildings combined with the road creates a
courtyard with a square function. This is a
place for seasonal activities such as the
Harvest festival and art events.



4.
NEW DIRECTIONS opens up the inner courtyards towards the Argiculture Landscape and The Great Alvar.

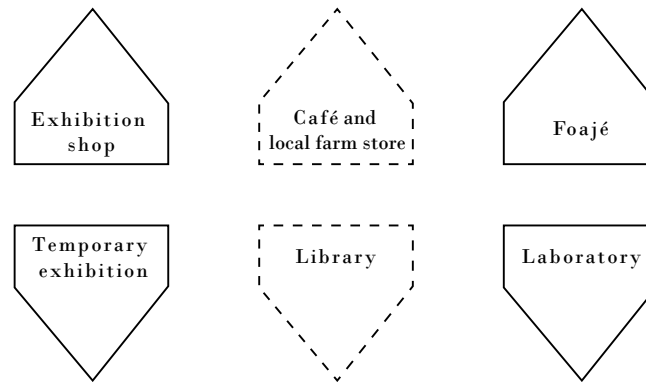


5.
THE GABLES directed to the road expose the program of the buildings like shop windows to attract interest from people passing by.

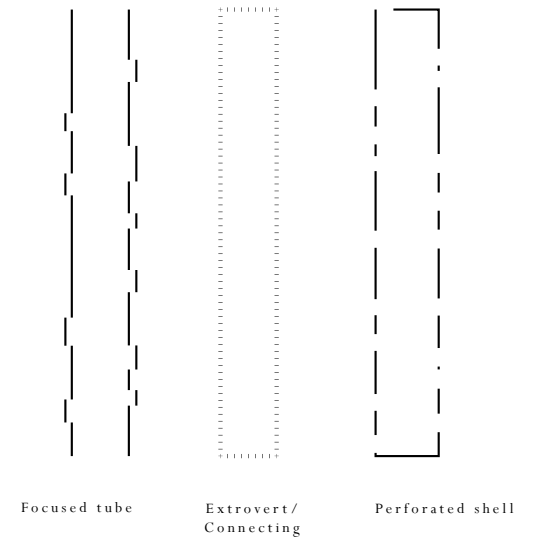


6.
SHARED SPACE, The common solution today is to separate the traffic. By doing the opposite, mixing cars, bikes and strollers the square is activated.

Characters, Nature centre *and* research station



THE GABLES display their contents to the road like shop windows to inform and create interest among the people passing by.



3 BUILDINGS - 3 CHARACTERS

NATURE CENTRE AND RESEARCH STATION

chapter DESIGN PROJECT



The Agricultural Landscape

Road 136

Parking:
cars and buses

Parking:
cars and buses

Existing research station

The Great Alvar

The green loop

Landscape Hotels

METERS
0 10 50 100



Nightview: from The Great Alvar landscape.



Night view.



Bird's eye view over the centre.



The road 136 cutting through the three buildings. The gables work as display windows that shows the buildings' contents.

EXHIBITION,

The exhibition building is divided into two parts. The exhibition that is about the agricultural landscape is focused towards the agricultural landscape. The exhibition about the alvar is focused towards the alvar landscape.

The shop and the temporary exhibition are visible from the road and what you first meet. This way you are able to see when there is a new exhibition in the temporary exhibition space, which changes often. In the shop area there is an info desk where you check in to the landscape hotel, rent bikes and get information about the centre.

PUBLIC,

The middle building is the most extrovert building; you can both see and walk through it. The passages sometimes also have a function, like the outdoors restaurant and the outdoors school.

There is an educational part, with library and experiment laboratories, which is visibly connected to the research building.

A café and a local farm store where the local farmers can sell their products is visible from the road.

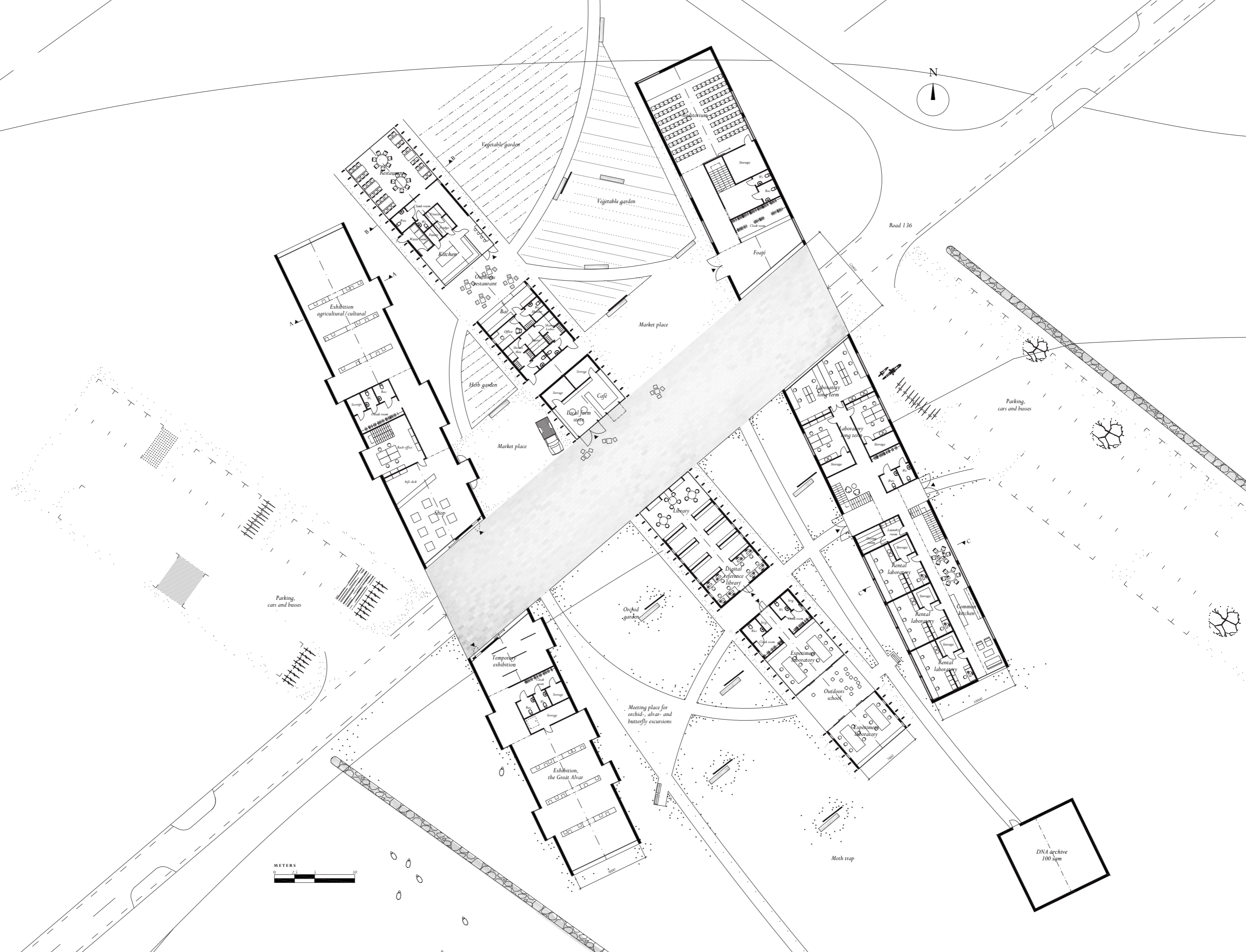
The restaurant is entered through the outdoors restaurant and has an open kitchen that is connected to the vegetable garden outside where they grow the vegetables to the restaurant. Further into the dining area there is a grand view towards Kalmar sund.

RESEARCH,

The research is divided into long term laboratories where the researchers work on the projects for one or two years and short term laboratories where the researchers work on the projects for weeks or months.

The researchers in the short term laboratories can be students or international researchers visiting Öland for its unique fauna and flora. Since they come from far away they might need somewhere to live during their research, the short term laboratories are therefor rentable along with an apartment.

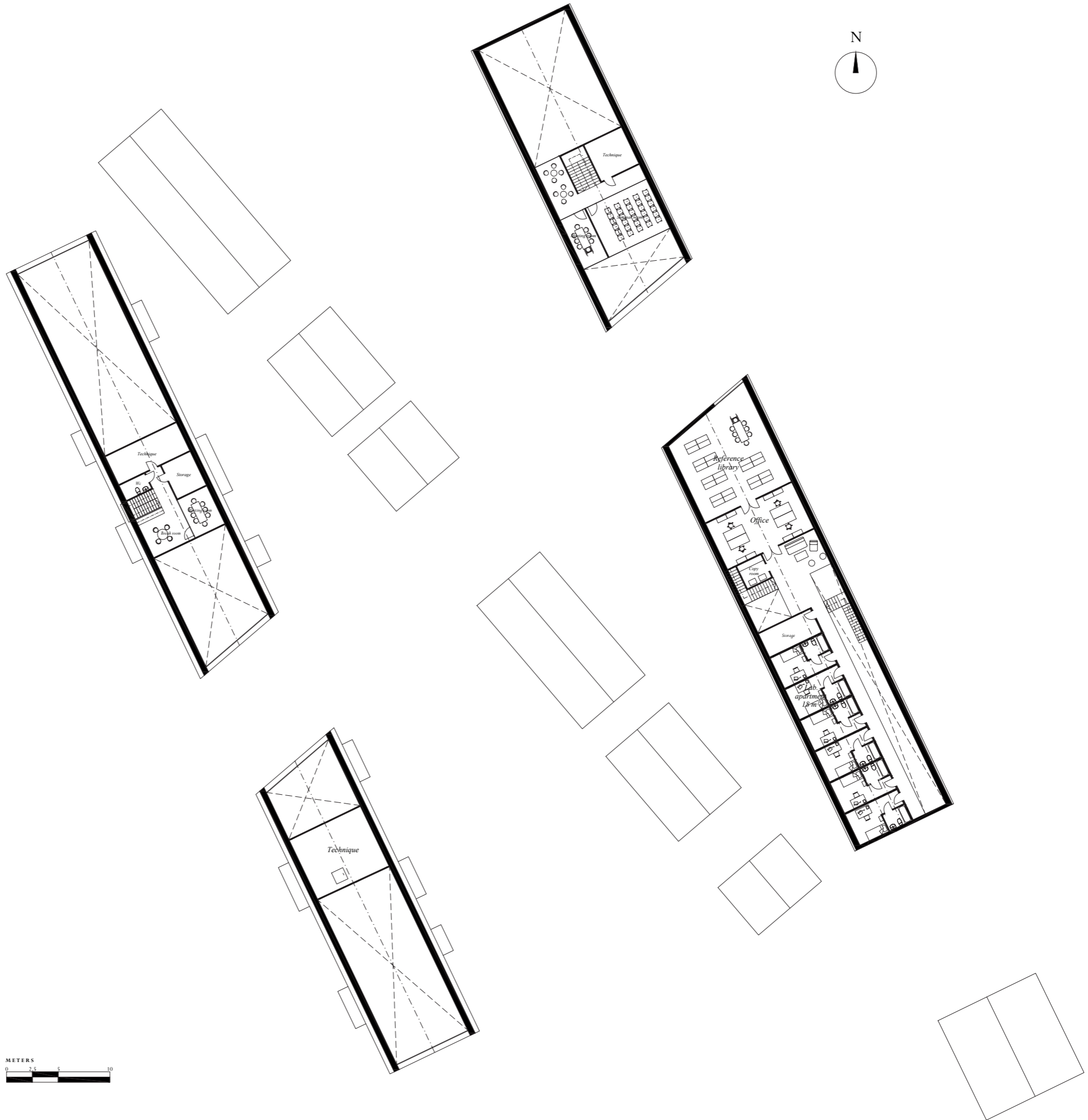
The auditorium, seminar room and meeting room are available to the researchers and also for public events.





View towards the research building from the agricultural land.

Plan 2 1:400

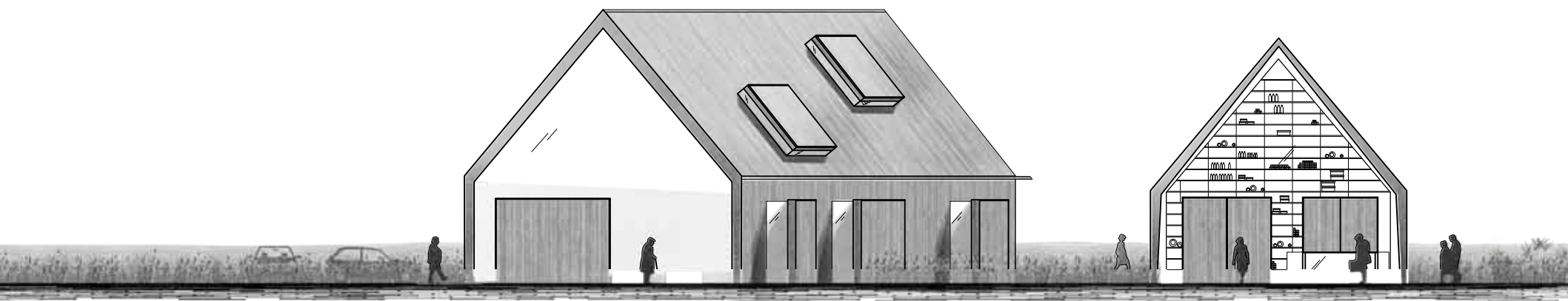




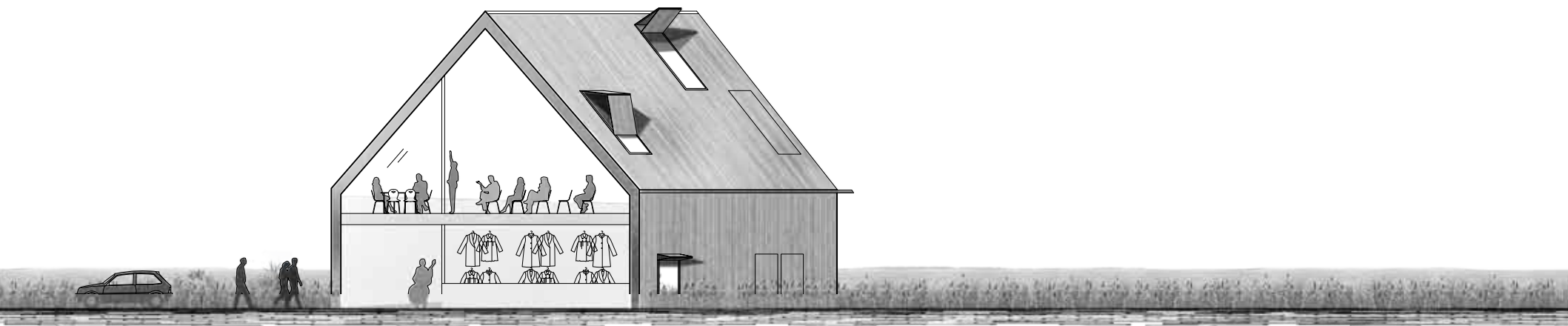
Wind-protecting screens with nature motifs on the inner yard.



Nightview: Gables towards The Great Alvar.

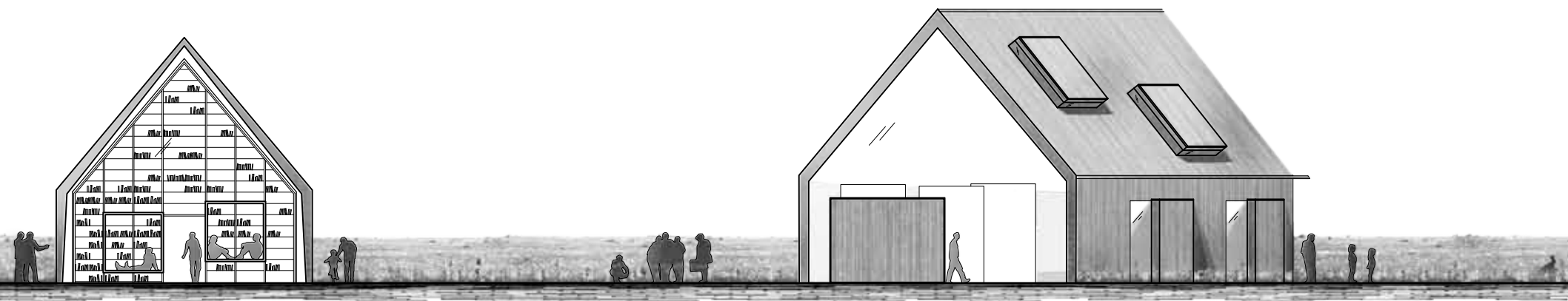


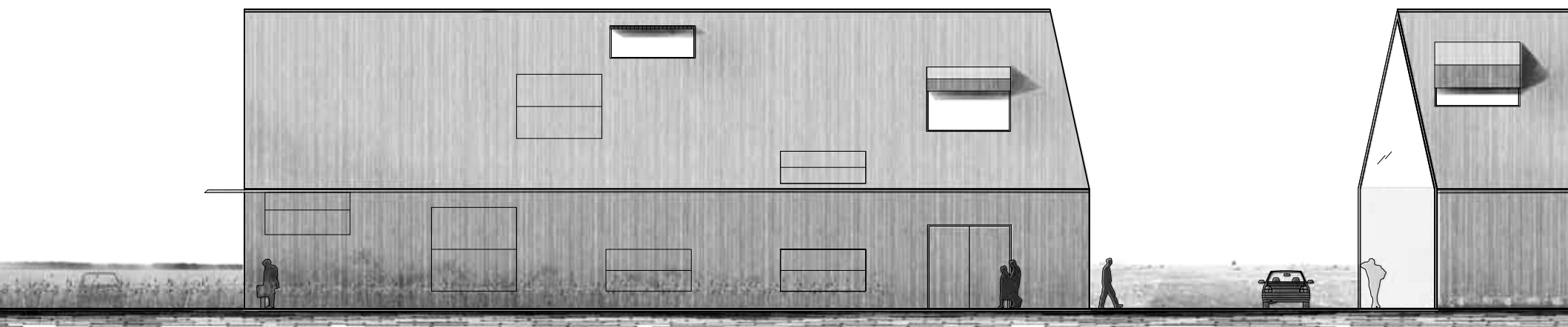
Facade *Gables south-east* 1:200



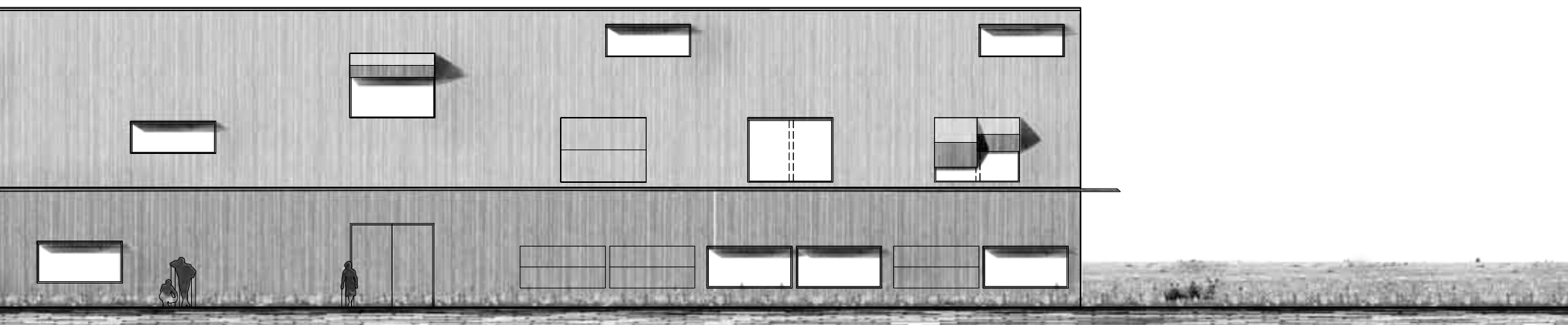


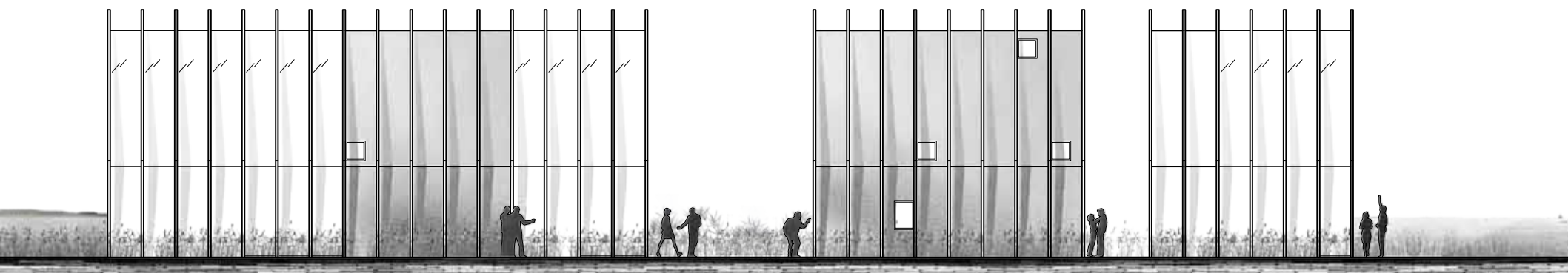
Facade *Gables north-west* 1:200



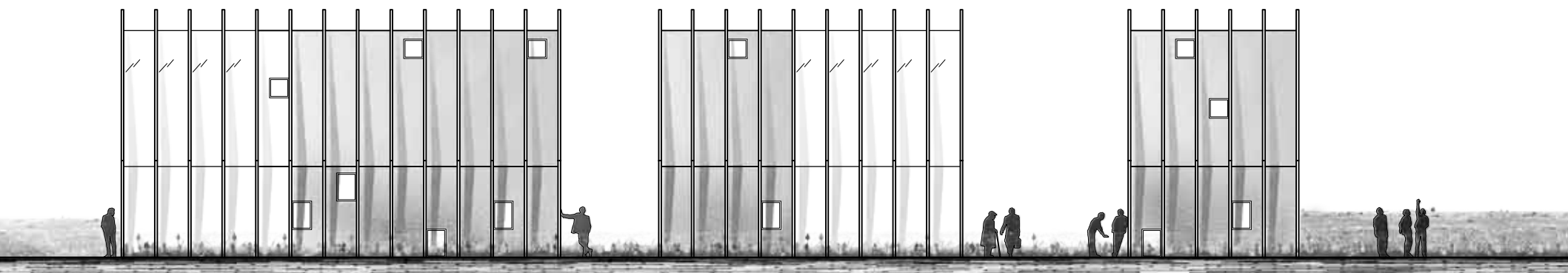


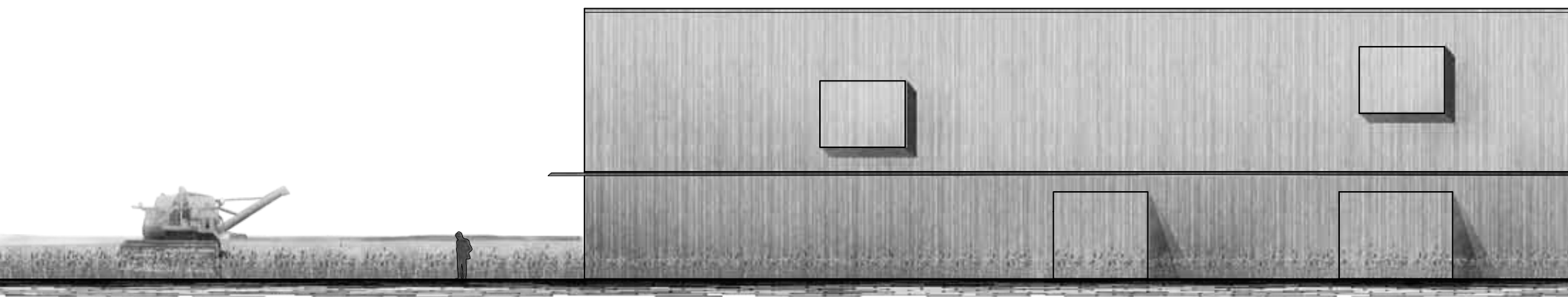
Facade *Research building* 1:200



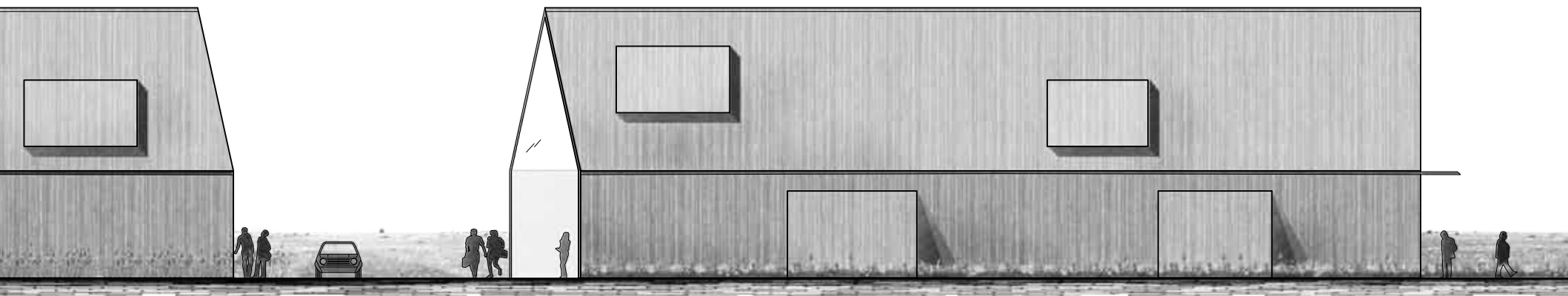


Facade *Public building* 1:200





Facade *Exhibition building* 1:200



Research

EXTERIOR,

Roof and facades are clad in wood panels to give them a uniform expression. Since the use of the building will vary depending on seasons it is possible to close parts of it with folding shutters, to save energy. They can also be regulated depending on bright sunlight. By time the wood panel will become grey and melt in to the colors of nature.

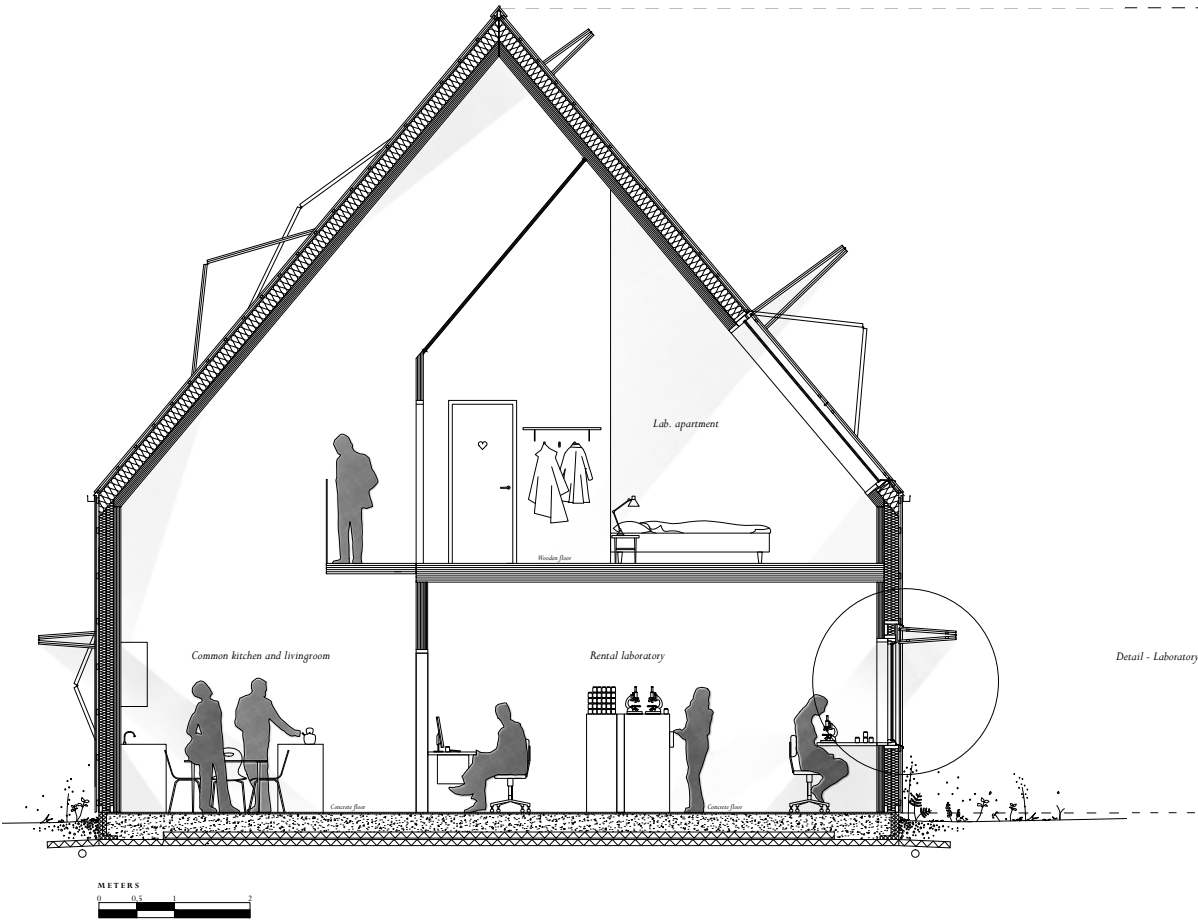
INTERIOR,

Light comes in from facade and roof windows, all with electric folding shutters that can be adjusted depending of sunlight or if the locality is used or not. A semi-transparent glass lets the north light in to the laboratory apartments.

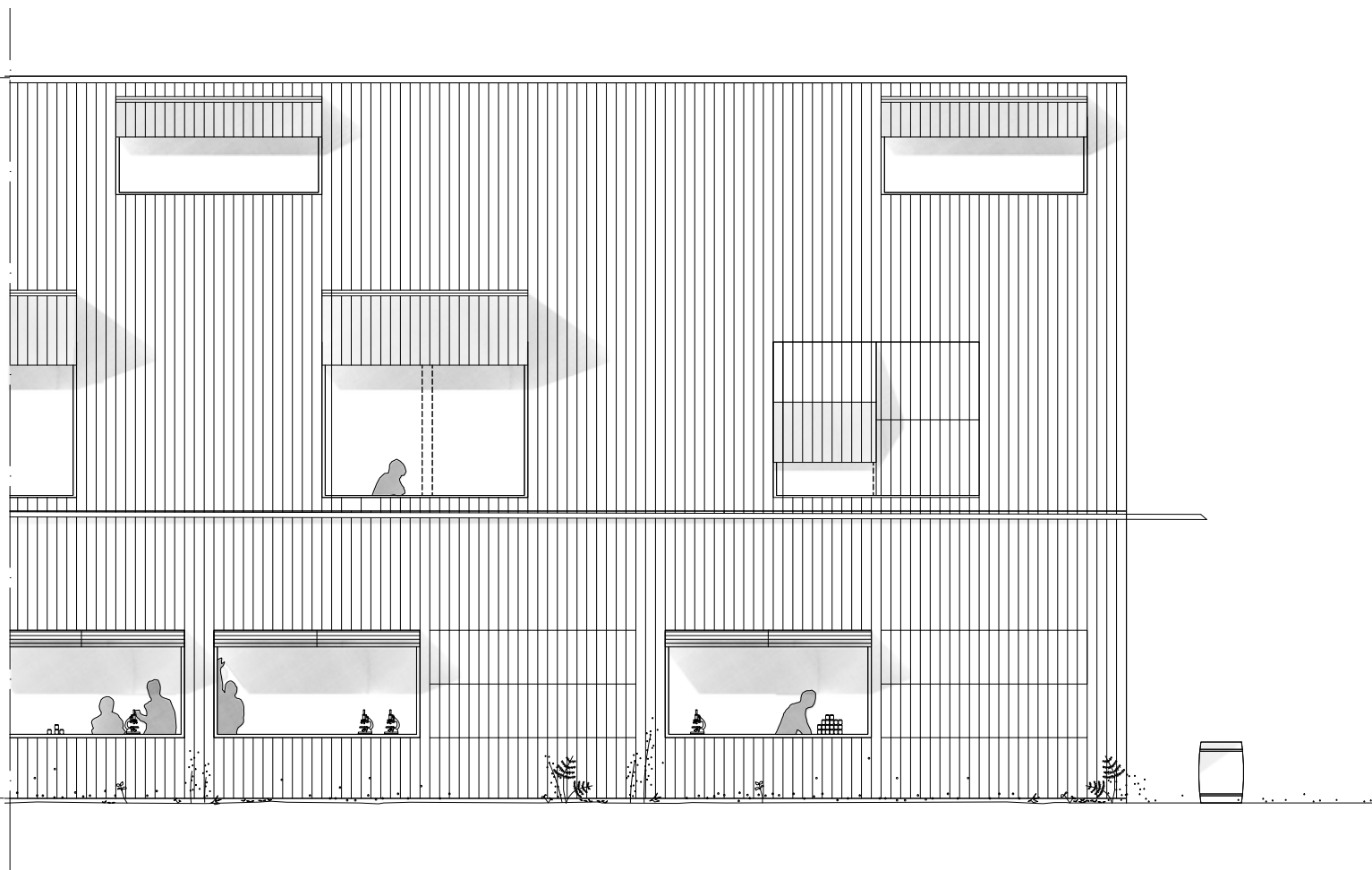
The massive wood elements are preserved as interior on the outer walls. Other interior walls are painted in white.

CONSTRUCTION,

The walls and roof are made out of self-bearing massive wood elements with the wood exposed to the interior. The foundation is a concrete slab in the same level as landscape outside.



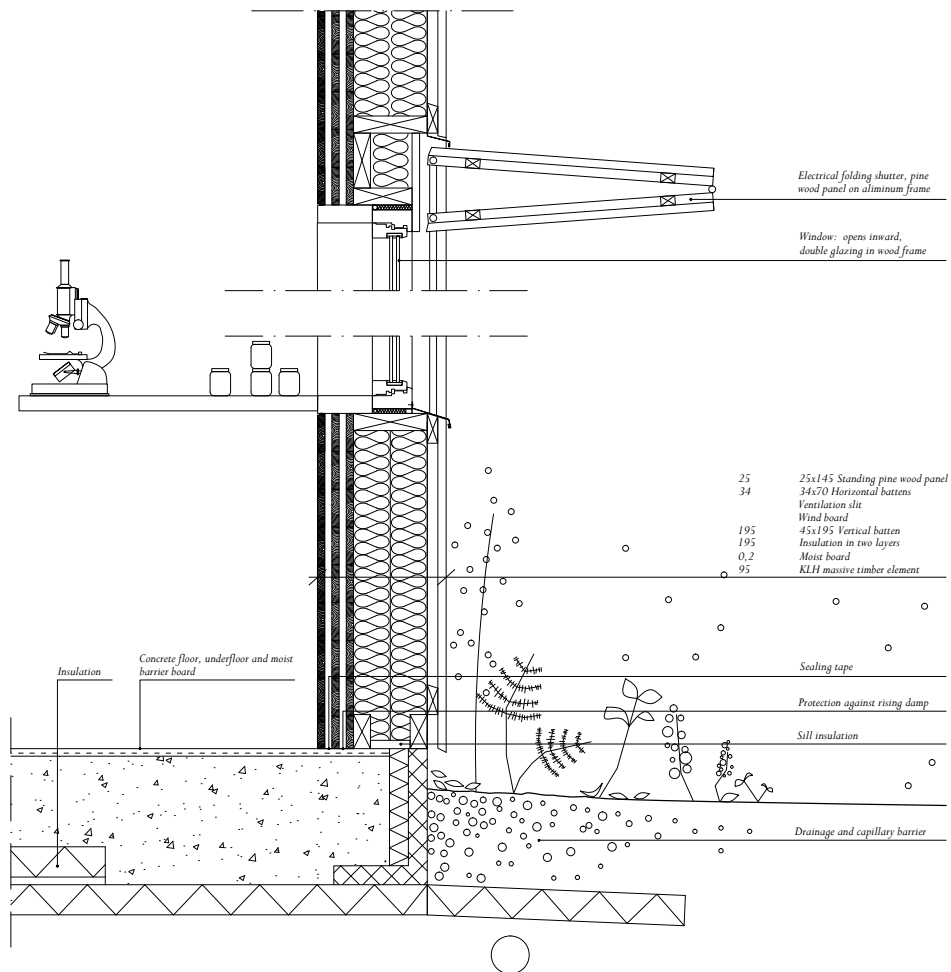
Cross section 1:50 Laboratory + lab.apartment



Facade 1:50 *Laboratory + lab.apartment*



Laboratory and reference library facing the road.



Pine wood panel

Detail 1:20 Laboratory



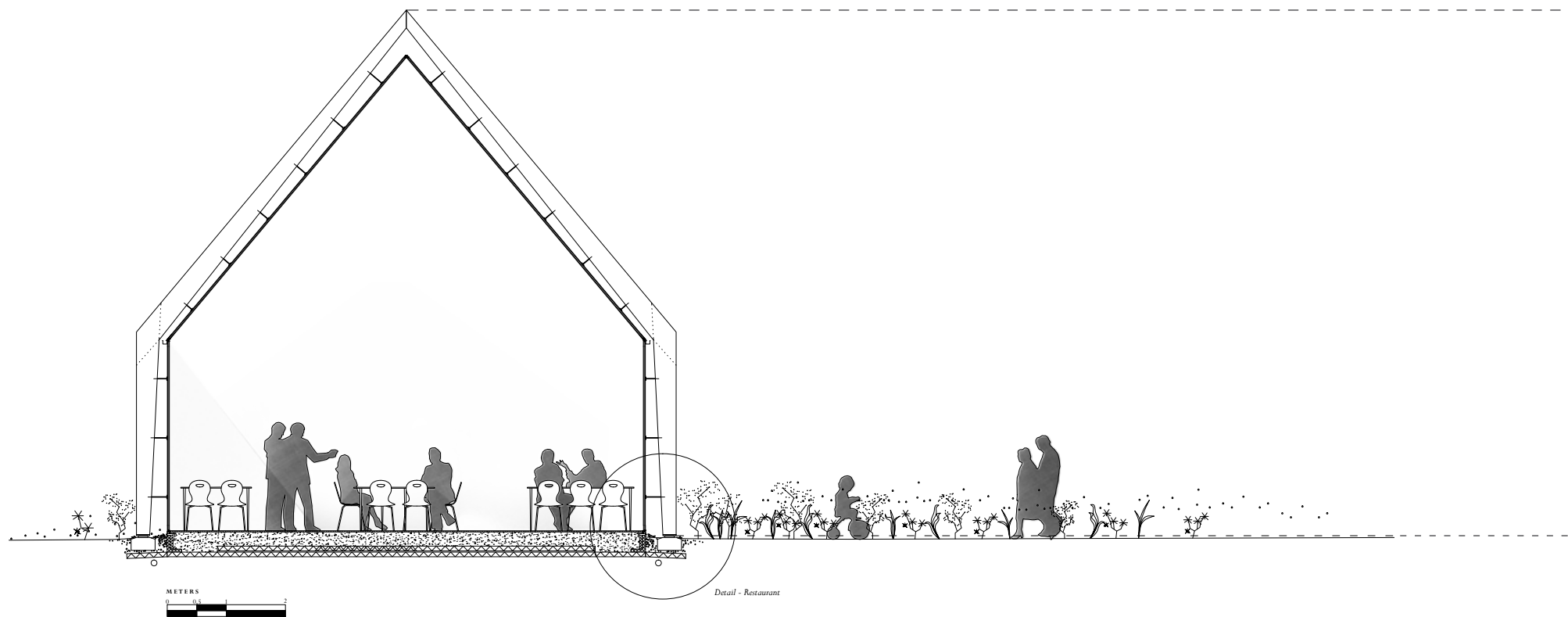
Gap between experiment laboratories.



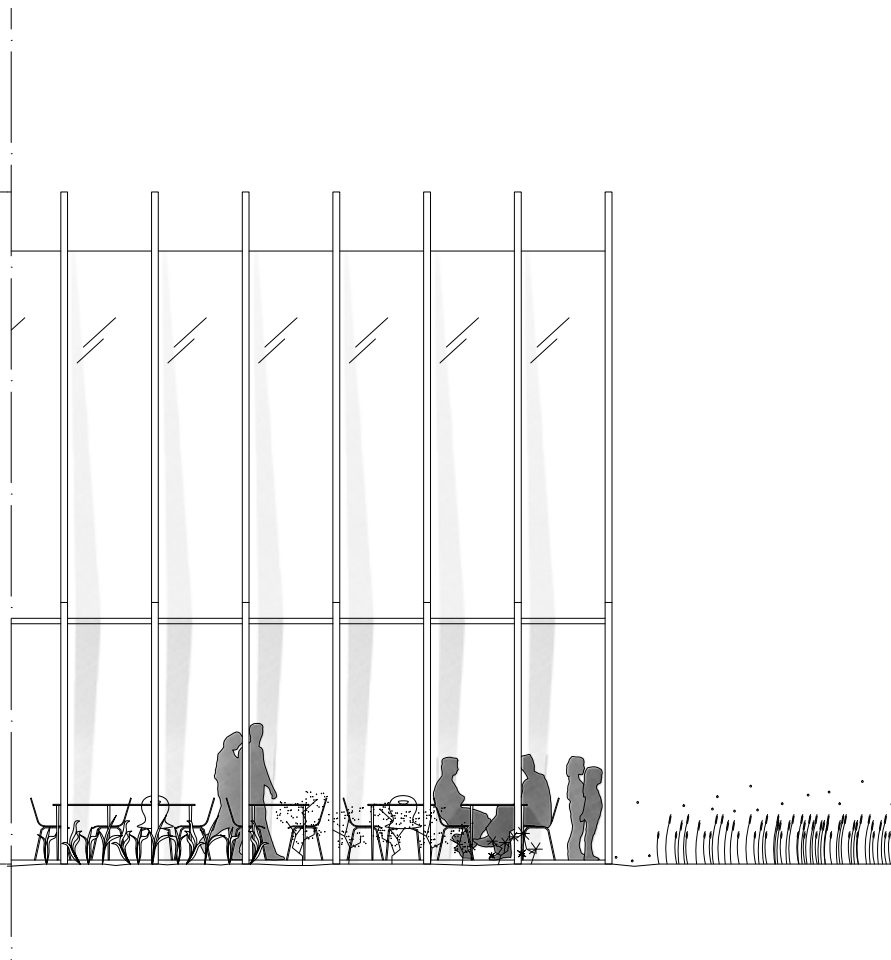
Foajé facing the road.



Night view showing the openings and gaps in the middle building.



Cross section 1:100 Restaurant



Public

EXTERIOR AND CONSTRUCTION,

The laminated wood frames work both as load-bearing structure and sun shield. The glass is hung on the inside of the wood frames to create a wooden look from the outside, that is cohesive with the other buildings.

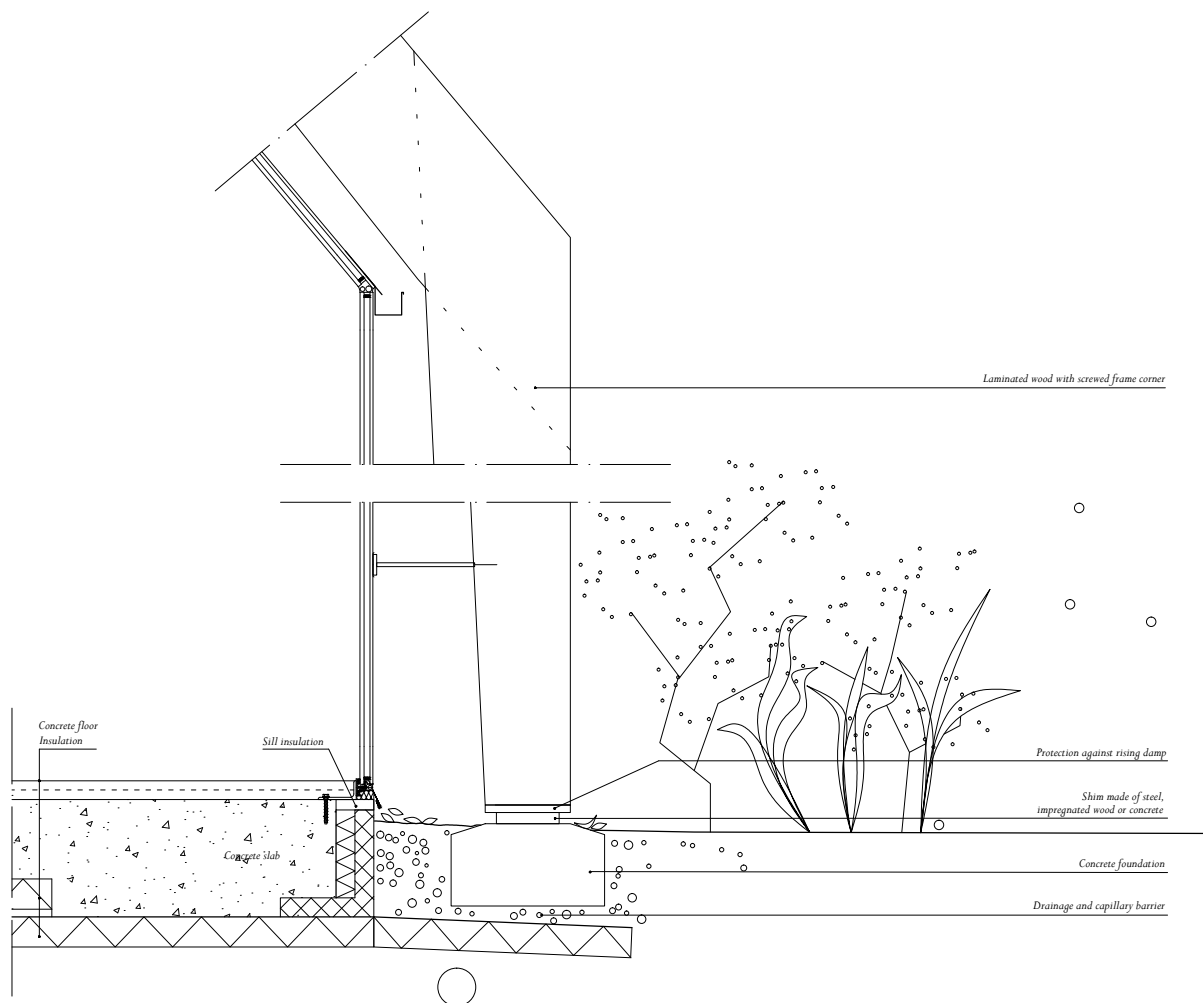
INTERIOR,

The public building consists of glass and wood volumes, framed with the laminated wood structures.

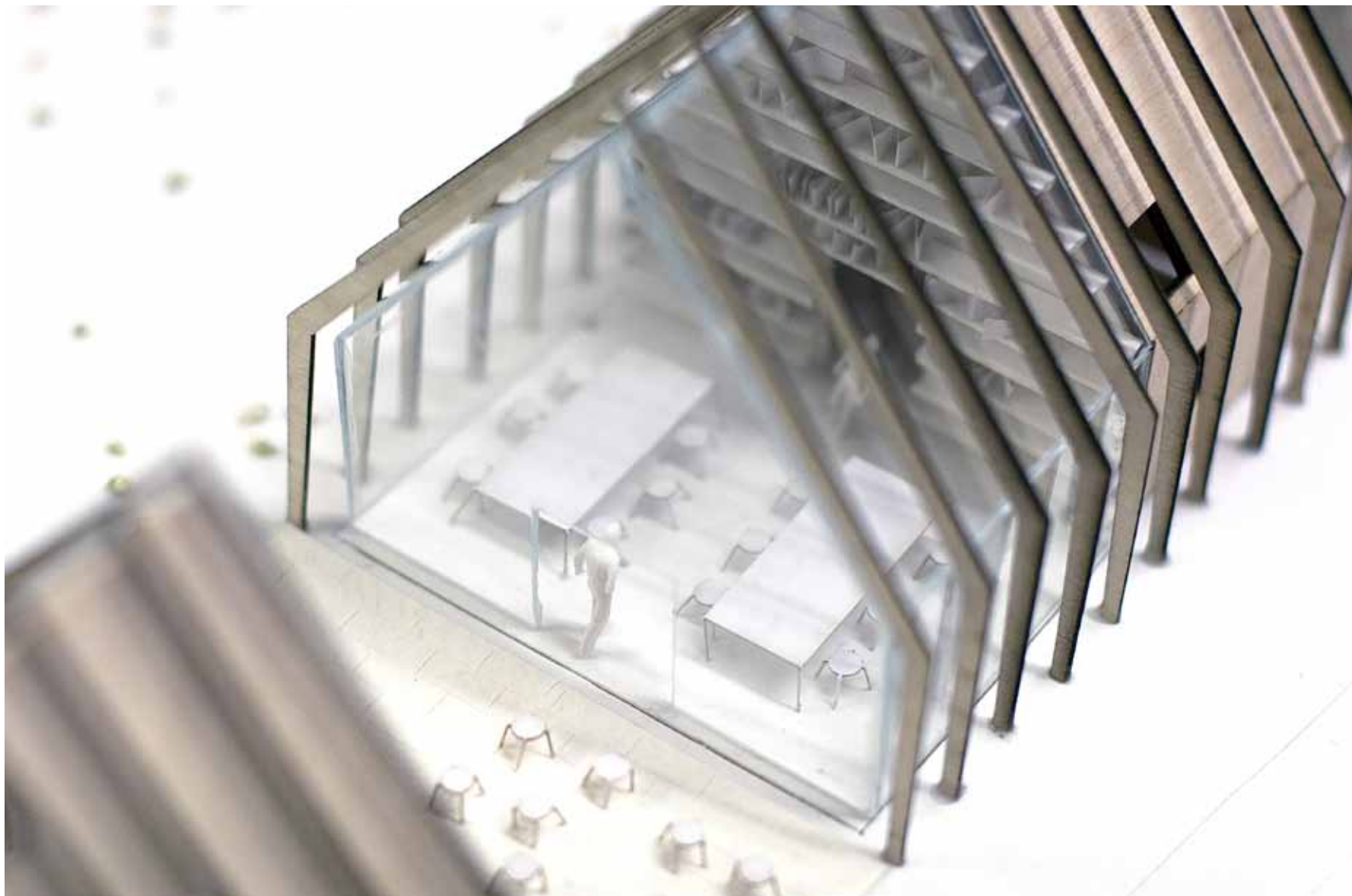
These translucent facades creates connections between the two other buildings and diffuses the transition to the Alvar and Agricultural gardens.



Café and farm store facing the road.



Limestone paving on the square.
A commonly used material in the
history of settlement on Öland.



Experiment laboratory with connection to the outdoor school



Restaurant with a view to Kalmar sund.



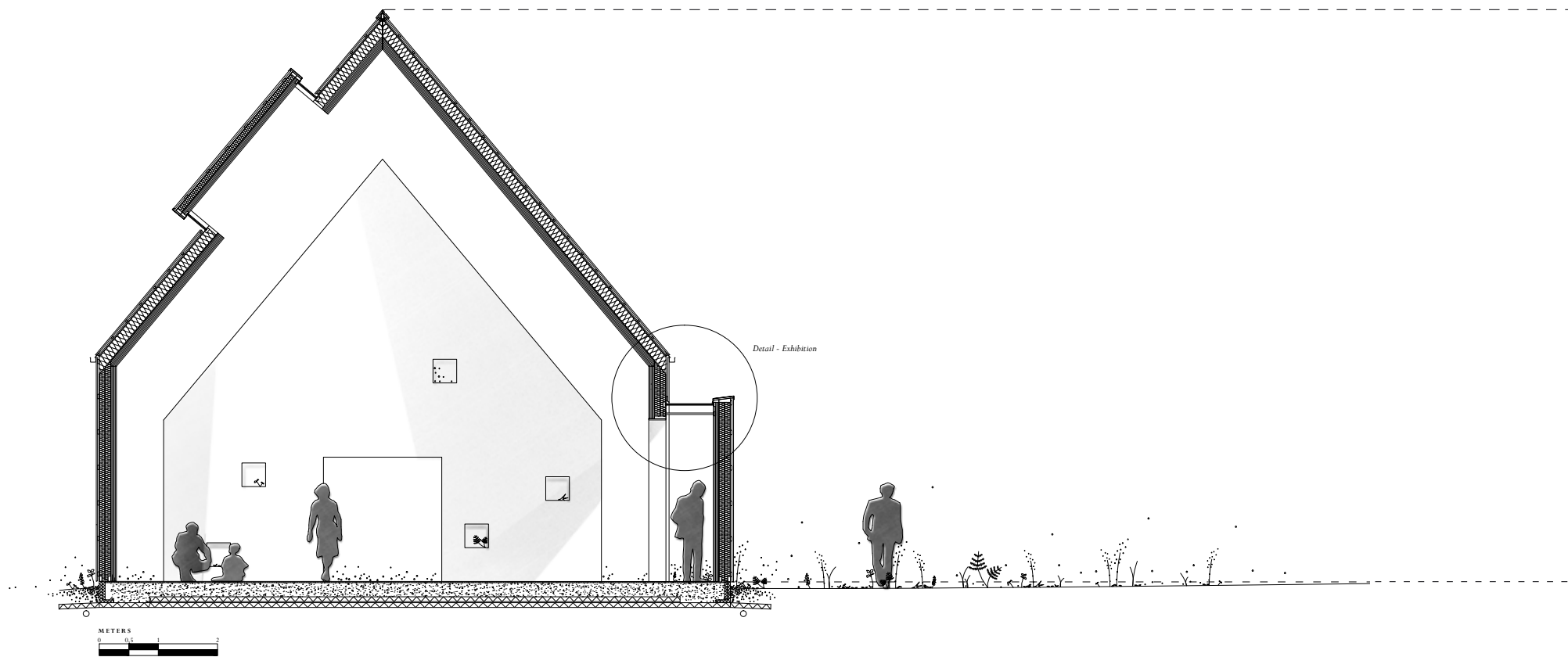
The middle building at night.



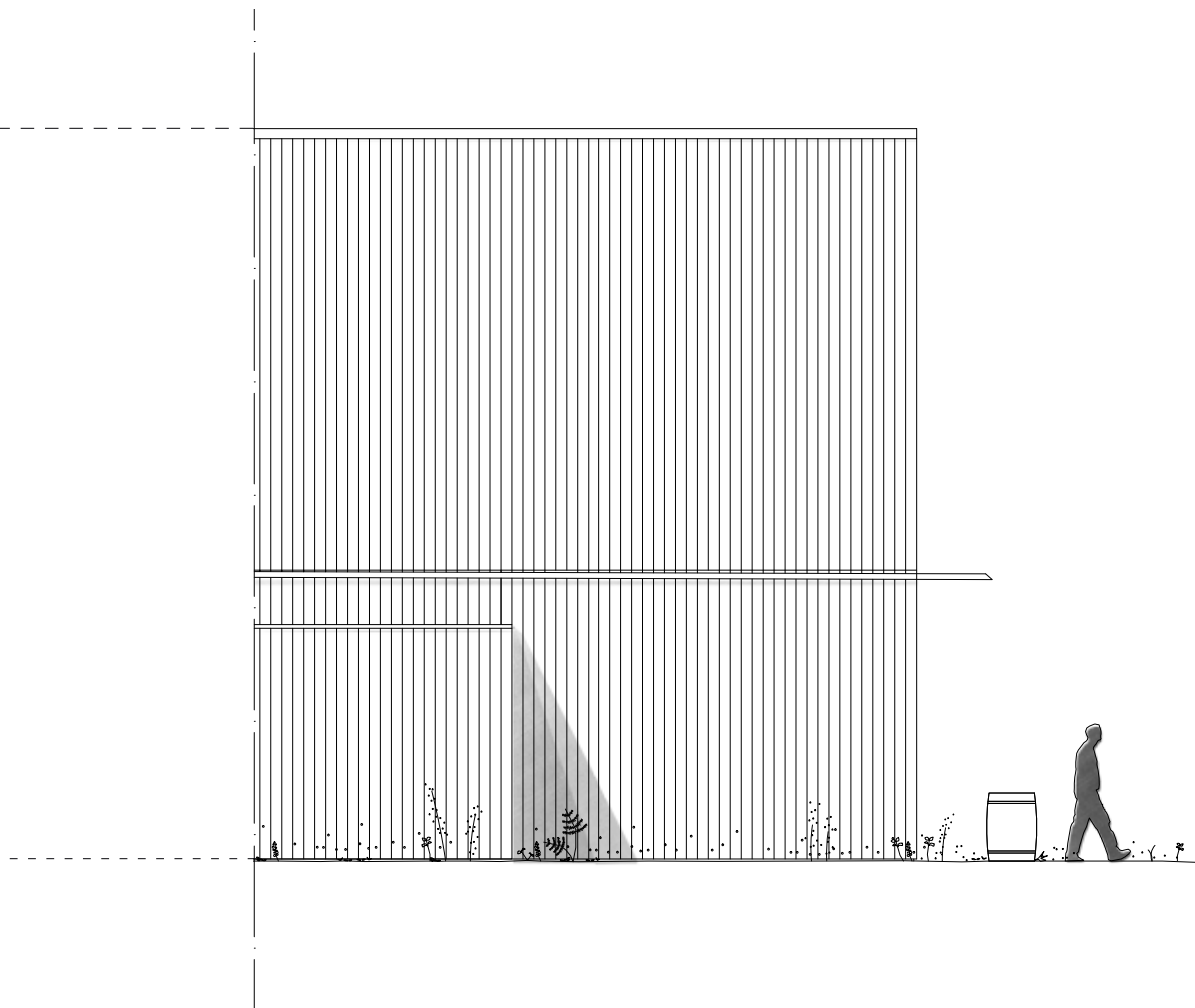
Library facing the road.



Kitchen and gap with outdoor serving.



Cross section 1:100 Exhibition



Exhibition

EXTERIOR,

Roof and facades are clad in wood panels to give them a uniform expression. From outside the building appears as a closed fundament placed in the open landscape. By time the wood panel will become grey and melt in to the colours of nature.

INTERIOR,

From inside the building is focused to one direction, the landscape that the exhibition represents. There are openings with indirect sun light and if you step out into the openings you have direct contact with the plants outside and the linear horisont.

CONSTRUCTION,

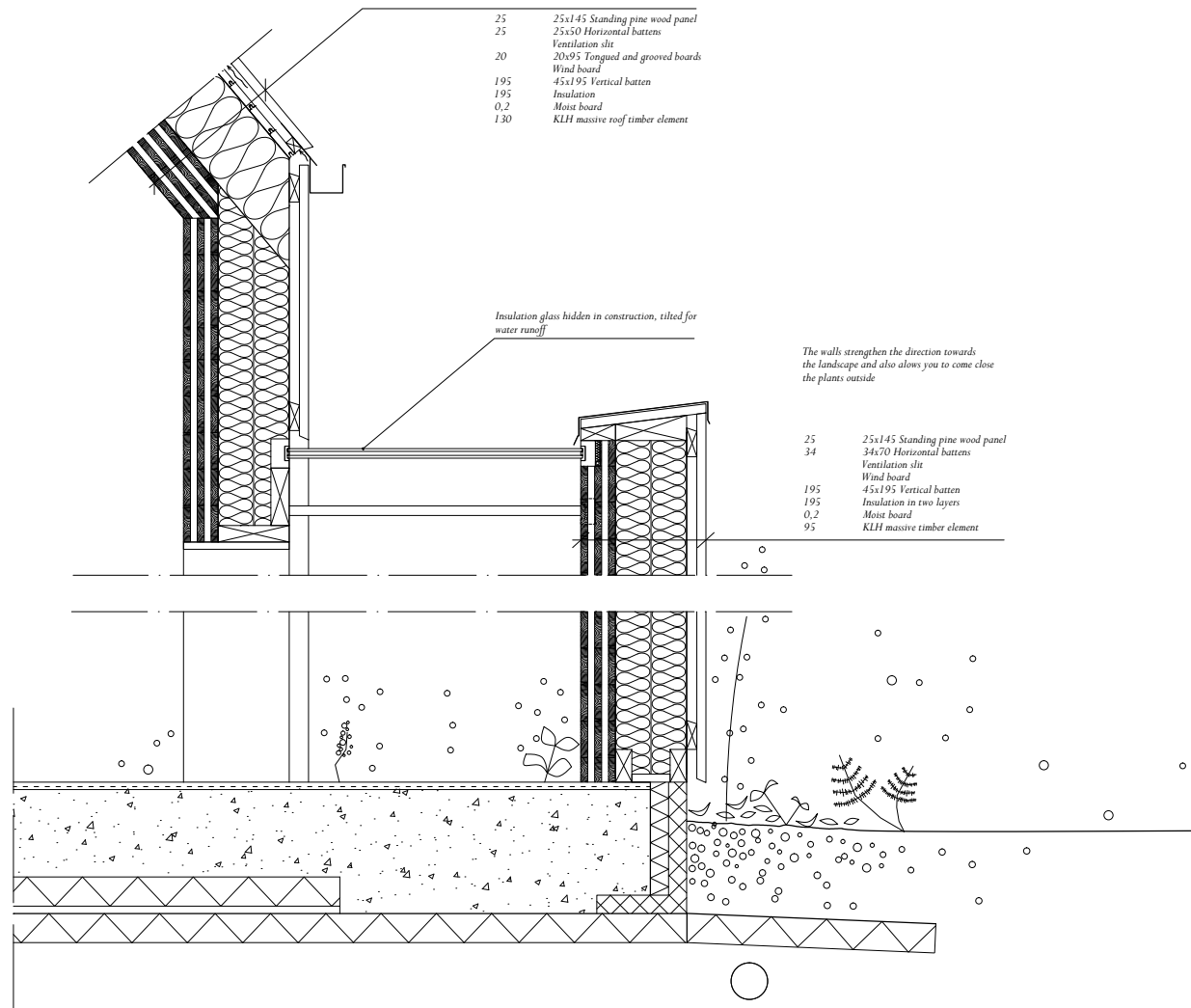
The walls and roof are made out of self-bearing massive wood elements with the wood exposed to the interior. The foundation is a concrete slab in the same level as landscape outside. The floor is polished concrete.



Temporary exhibition facing road.



Night view



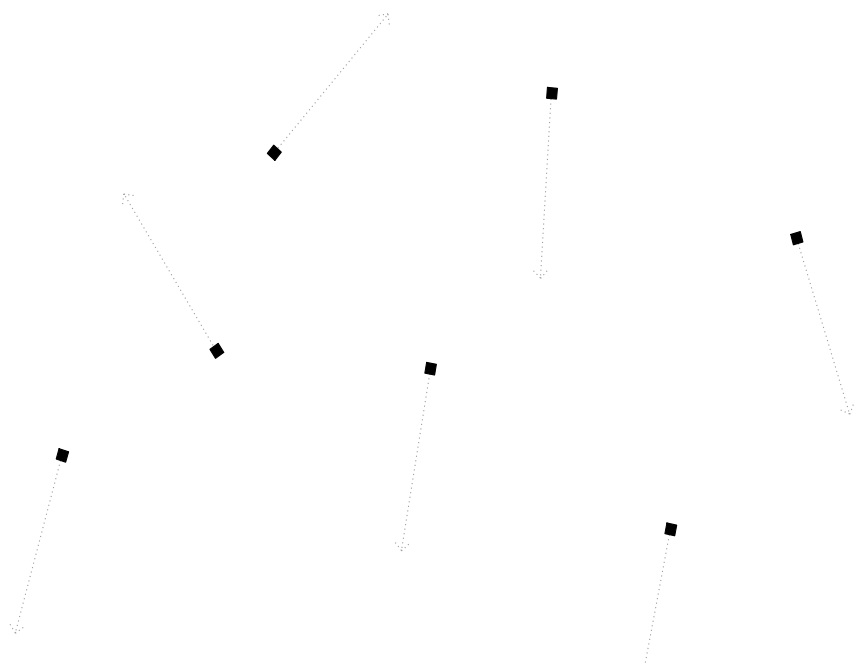
Orchid garden



Vegetable garden

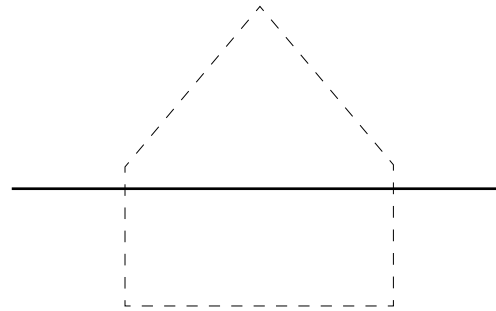
LANDSCAPE HOTELS

chapter DESIGN PROJECT



Landscape hotels *in the horizon*

SMALL DWELLINGS are scattered out on the Great Alvar. Dwellings that subordinates themselves to the surrounding nature and becomes almost invisible in the horizon.



CONCEPT

10 rooms are spread out in the landscape with a radius no more than 1000 meters from the centre but not less than 100 meters in between.

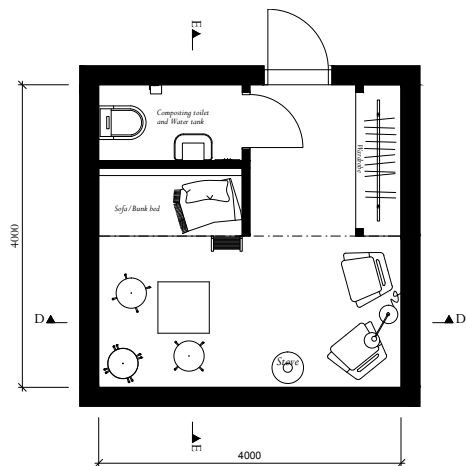
A simple building with a strong sense of materiality that subordinates itself to the surrounding nature.

LANDSCAPE HOTELS

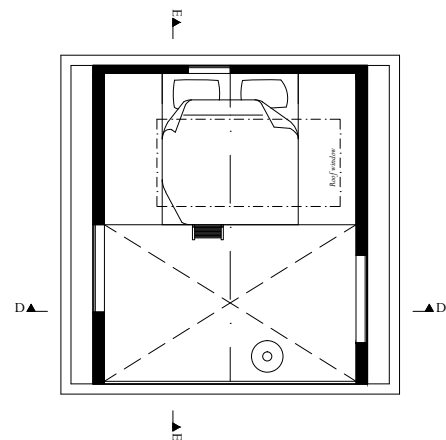
chapter DESIGN PROJECT



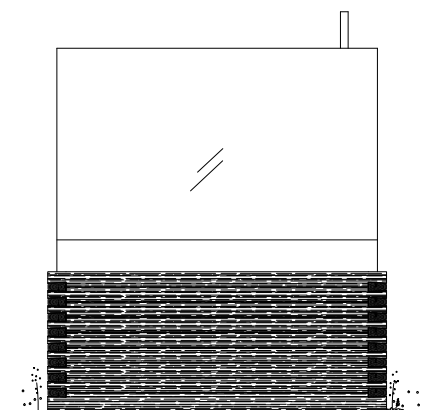
The timber resembles the ground of the alvar and the roof reflects the sky
which makes it almost invisible in the horizon.



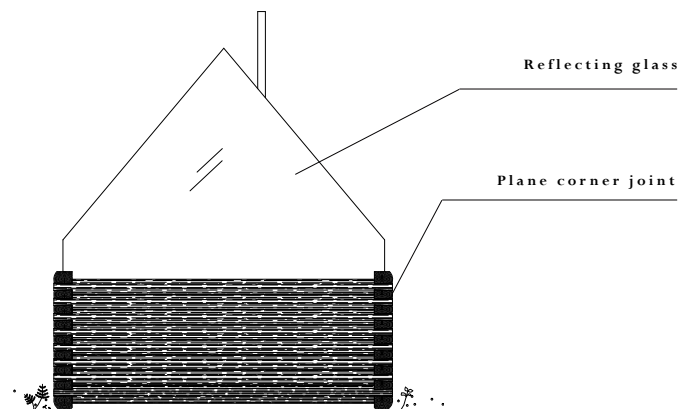
Plan 1:100



Loft 1:100



Facades 1:100

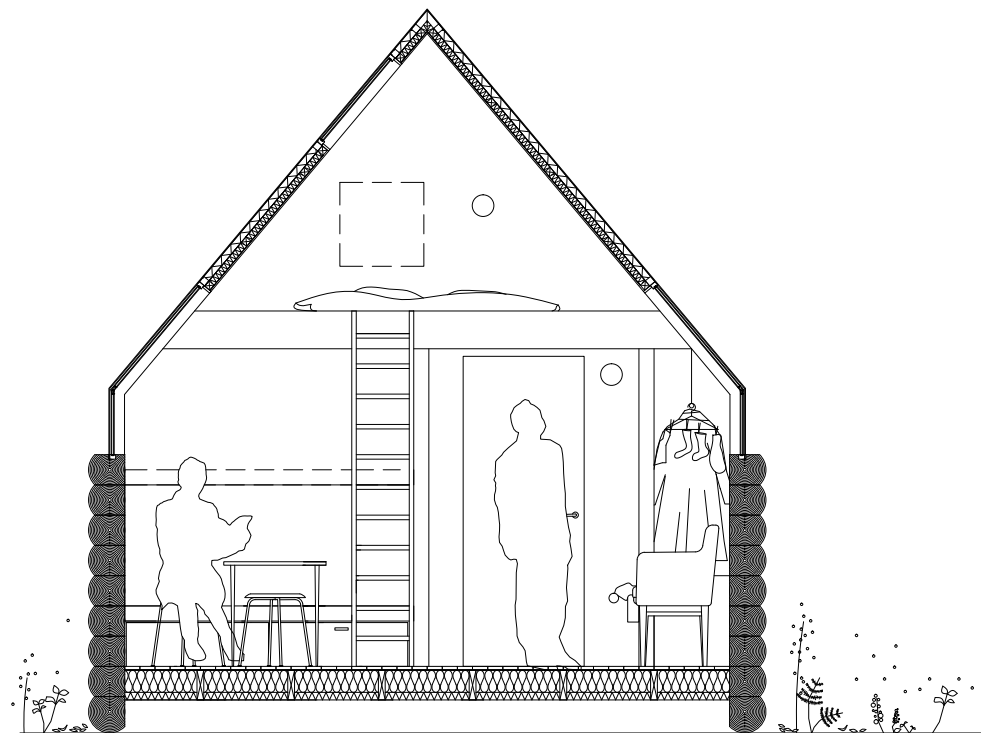




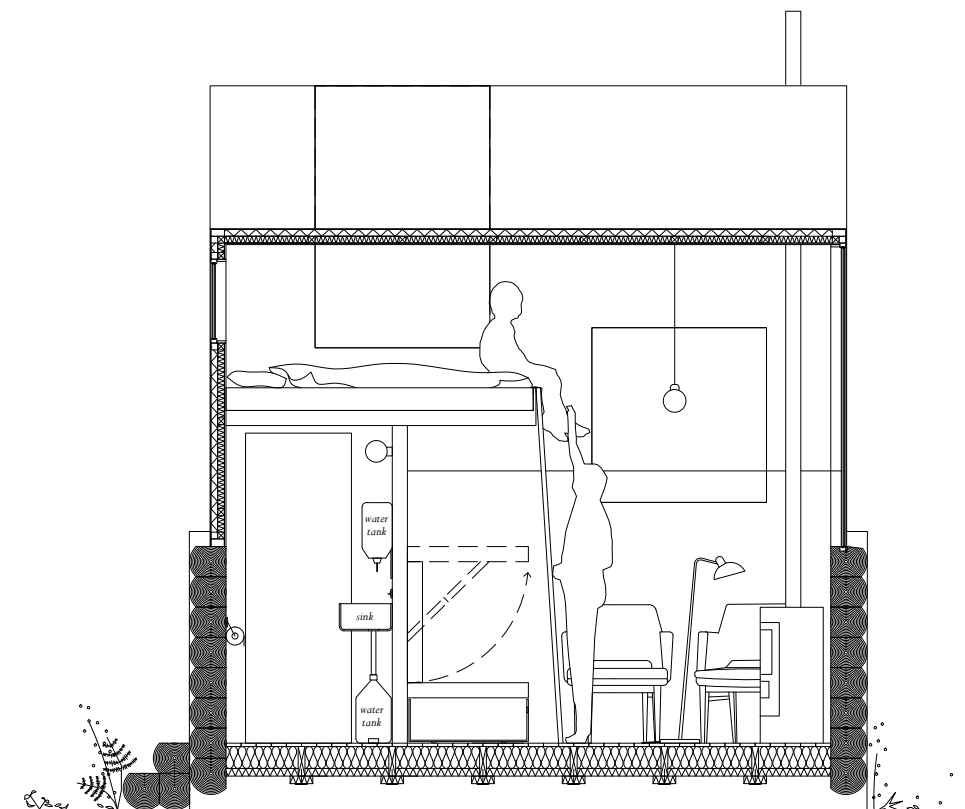
Materials that resembles to the horizon.

LANDSCAPE HOTELS,

This is the answer to the existing research station's wish for some kind of hotel at the centre. Instead of a traditional hotel building we chose to design several small dwellings scattered on the Great Alvar. If the centre is where you inform about nature, the landscape hotel is where you can truly experience it.



Cross section D-D 1:50



ROOF,

The inside of the roof is clad in plywood with openings for windows. The exterior of the roof is clad in reflecting glass to reflect the sky and make the building melt into the background.

PINE TIMBER,

The base of the building is made out of timber. The timber still has the bark attached on the outside to create a rough surface. On the inside the timber is treated into a plane surface.

Cross section E-E 1:50



At night windows appear in the roof.

*“Öland lämnades utur synen, men dess gröna
ängar, skuggfulle lundar och oförliknelige Tempe
blevo kvar i mitt minne.”*

”Öland was left out of sight, but its
green meadows, shadow filled groves
and incomparable Tempe remained in my
memory.”

- Carl von Linné

References

note

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note

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NATURE CENTRE *and* RESEARCH STATION *on* ÖLAND