

# Väg för Strana



## ***PATH FOR STRANA***

### HÄLLEVIKSSTRAND

Interventions for a sustainable development in Hälleviksstrand

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*Hälleviksstrand is a community that, like many other small coastal communities on the Swedish west coast, is facing many challenges. Involving the community to find solutions has been our guideline through the process. The result is a proposal for how Hälleviksstrand, through several small interventions, can develop in a sustainable way.*

*Follow us to discover the path for a future Hälleviksstrand!*

# *Path for Strana*









# ***STRANA***

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# *Introduction*

## Path for Strana.

This booklet is the explanation of our final project in the studio “Planning and design for a sustainable development in a local context” that is held in the master’s program at the Institution of Architecture at Chalmers University of Technology (Gothenburg). Each year the students collaborate with a small municipality in Västra Götaland. Our common objective is to deal with sustainable development and rural municipalities. This year the chosen municipality is Orust. Within this context our team chose to work with the community of Hälleviksstrand.



# Who we are

## *From a group to a team. A story.*

04

Our team in a few words? An urban planner who wants to learn more about architecture. Three architects who want to learn more about urban planning. One boy who will finish his studies. Three girls who have just started their Master's degree. Two Swedish citizens. Two French citizens. Four students together in one team: The Strana Team.

Community planning - participatory method - acupuncture architecture - west coast - community - Hälleviksstrand. Around these keywords we built our team. Our way of thinking as a team is to use the different strengths we have and share those with each other. In this way the project is strengthened and so are we. It is important for us to give a strong place for each of us in the team and offer a chance to express our own personality. We thought a lot about the role of the architect and our role as planners. For us, it was essential to involve the population. Let yourself be carried away by the story we are going to tell you.



## Roberto

### *Background.*

Bachelor degree in architecture at Chalmers University of Technology (Gothenburg) and now enrolled in a second year of Master's degree in architecture at Chalmers University of Technology (Gothenburg).

### *In a few words.*

I am Roberto and I grew up in Virserum in Småland. I am very interested in subjects connected to urbanisation and rural development.



## Marine

### *Background.*

Bachelor degree in architecture at École nationale supérieure d'architecture de Paris-Belleville (France) and now enrolled in a first year of Master's degree in architecture at Chalmers University of Technology (Gothenburg) as an exchange student.

### *In a few words.*

My name is Marine but I prefer have my two feet on the floor of the cows. I am passionate by earth and straw-bales construction. I am a totally fruit addict and I can eat more than ten fruits in a day.



## Johanna

### *Background.*

Bachelor degree in architecture at École nationale supérieure d'architecture de Montpellier (France) and now enrolled in a first year of Master's degree in architecture at Chalmers University of Technology (Gothenburg) as an exchange student.

### *In a few words.*

Hej, I am Johanna. I come from the South of France, which means I have at least one common point with Orust inhabitants, I am used to live close to the sea ! I also love the peacefulness of natural landscape. I'm really fond of sports particularly dancing and volleyball.



## Sandra

### *Background.*

Bachelor degree in spatial planning from Blekinge University of Technology (Karlskrona) and now enrolled in a first year of Master's degree in architecture at Chalmers University of Technology (Gothenburg).

### *In a few words.*

I am Sandra. Since I have been working as a urban planner on the Swedish west coast I'm contributing a lot with knowledge about "real world experience of planning", but then my team helps me to dream a bit and expand my visions further.



# From Hälleviksstrand to Strana

## Why Hälleviksstrand?

Hälleviksstrand is situated on the west-coast of Orust, far from the main commuting routes and with only 194 inhabitants all year round in 2016 (Orust kommun, 2017). We wanted to work with issues related to depopulation, cultural heritage, climate change, seasonal changes and the social aspects of public space. One important part of the project should be to challenge the urban norm. Hälleviksstrand offered us good possibilities both when it comes to physical sites for development and a community that we thought was suitable for a participatory method.

Hälleviksstrand



## Why Strana?

It was fishermen from the inland village of Hällevik that started to build boathouses at Hälleviksstrand (Hälleviksstrands främjande, 2012c). The name Hälleviksstrand means Hällevik's beach or shore. Probably because of the long name locals gave the place the nickname Strana which is probably a dialectal pronunciation of the word stranden - the beach/shore. Today, Strana is the nickname of Hälleviksstrand that we have heard many inhabitants use.





Hälsjöstrand from the sea.

# Process and method

During our process we have worked with different methods that we will shortly describe in this part.

## Local situation

The studio started in September by spending four days on Orust. During these days we were divided into groups with the aim to map different geographical areas specially given by the municipality. One group worked with Hälleviksstrand and Edshültshall. This is when we first got to know Hälleviksstrand.

## Site visits

We have done several site visits during which we have observed and analysed the site. We have also talked to people we have met on the street.

## Backcasting

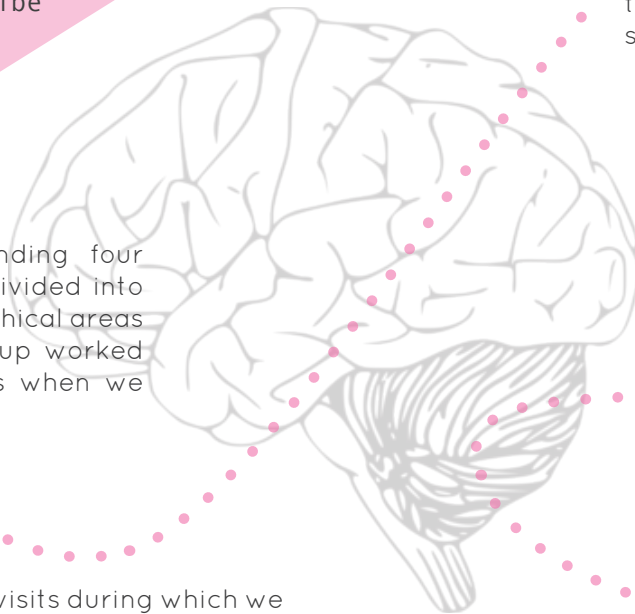
Early in our process we decided our vision for the future of Hälleviksstrand. Since then we have worked with the backcasting method to find a way for Hälleviksstrand to reach this vision. One way of doing this has been to break the vision down into some objectives and then define strategies for our interventions.

## Site analysis

The site analysis was based on our analyses during site visits, information we got during the workshop and old maps and plans. We have then used the site analysis as a base when working with our interventions.

## Hälleviksstrands Främjande and Lokalen

The local community association of Hälleviksstrands Främjande has been very helpful for us, not at least when we arranged our workshop. They helped us with advertising and fika. We also got to use their venue "Lokalen" both for the workshop and when we had our open day in Hälleviksstrand. Members from the främjande also gave us good information through email conversation.



## Workshop

From the beginning of the project we wanted to work with a participatory process as a method. The main way in which we did this was to arrange a workshop where we invited local residents.

## Interviews as a complement

To get complementary information we have been in contact with different people, both inhabitants and others. We have had mail contact, phone contact and also physical meetings.

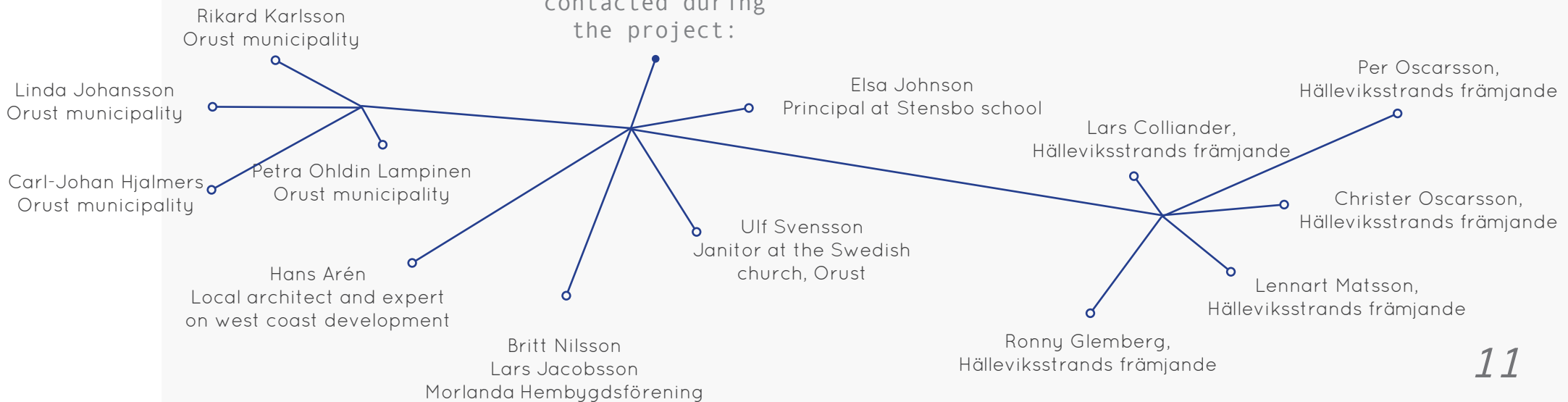
## Feedback

To reconnect to the community we invited the people who attended the workshop to an open day at "Lokalen". This was an opportunity for us to have feedback and extra information from local people. During the day four people turned up, included the woman who let us in.

## Sketches

All through the process we have worked a lot with hand sketching to explain our ideas to the team, the teachers and people in Hälleviksstrand. When we started the final design for our interventions we kept the sketching but added details with the help of different computer programs. Every intervention has a site plan but then we have used different techniques to illustrate them.

## List of people contacted during the project:





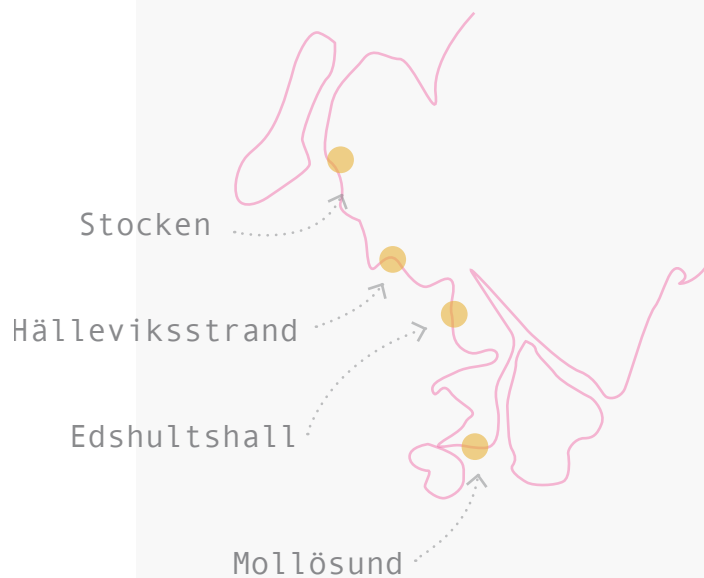


# *Strana then and now*

To understand this project you need to understand the story behind Hälleviksstrand. Why does a community exist on this site? How has Hälleviksstrand developed since it started? And what is happening in Hälleviksstrand today?

**This is the story of Strana.**

# Follow the story



## *The story behind the west-coast of Orust*

Before the middle age, what is now Hälleviksstrand was then below sea level, then the land was raised. In the 16th century the first period of herring shoals close to land came and represented the starting point for villages like Mollösund and Gullholmen. The herring came and left the coast in different period and you can roughly say that the economy and population of the fishing villages went up and down depending on the herring for the first centuries. Another important historical industry is the shipping-industry. In times before railways and highways; the sea was the primary transport system for both people and goods. During the many wars between Sweden, Denmark and Norway, Bohuslän was often fought for. Until 1658, Bohuslän belonged to Norway. During the 19th century, the boatbuilding industry grew and became Orust's largest industry (Orust kommun, 1994).

During the 20th century, the need for labour in agriculture decreased due to new technologies and the expansion of the main inland transportation routes made boat cargo less used. 1967 the herring fishing was stopped in the entire north sea and this year marked a new era when herring no longer constituted as the main income for the people. Orust then became less populated (Orust kommun, 1994 & Arén, 1994).

Before the municipal mergers in 1950-1960 Hälleviksstrand belonged to Morlanda municipality and Orust was divided into three parts with their own political governance. When Orust municipality was founded the centralization of services started and the local knowledge decreased among politicians, the focus moved to the bigger towns (Arén, 1994).

### *The history of Hälleviksstrand.*

The first settlements in the beginning of the 17th century in Hälleviksstrand were located on both sides of the strait. The farmers that first settled had their boats in the strait and probably also had a few boathouses to store fishing gear. During the 18th century due to the largest herring period the community grew and people subsisted mostly on the fishing and shipping industry. The oldest houses that remains today are from the 19th century (Westerlind, 1982).

In the early 1800s the village became a shipment village for oats that was stored in large warehouses for grain next to the shoreline. Close to the old settlements a larger lodging dock was built that early became a steamboat dock to connect to Lysekil and Gothenburg. In the end of 19th century Hälleviksstrand became a seaside resort and a bathhouse was built in the 1880s on the site that now is used by the local community association Hälleviksstrands främjande as their association-venue.

Just before the last herring-period ended in the beginning of the 20th century the economy was good and the population peaked in the year 1910 when Hälleviksstrand had almost 600 inhabitants (Westerlind, 1982 and Orust kommun, 2010). In 1905 there was a big fire in the community and almost half of the old core of the built environment burned down. Afterwards they rebuilt the community with the help of the old foundations.

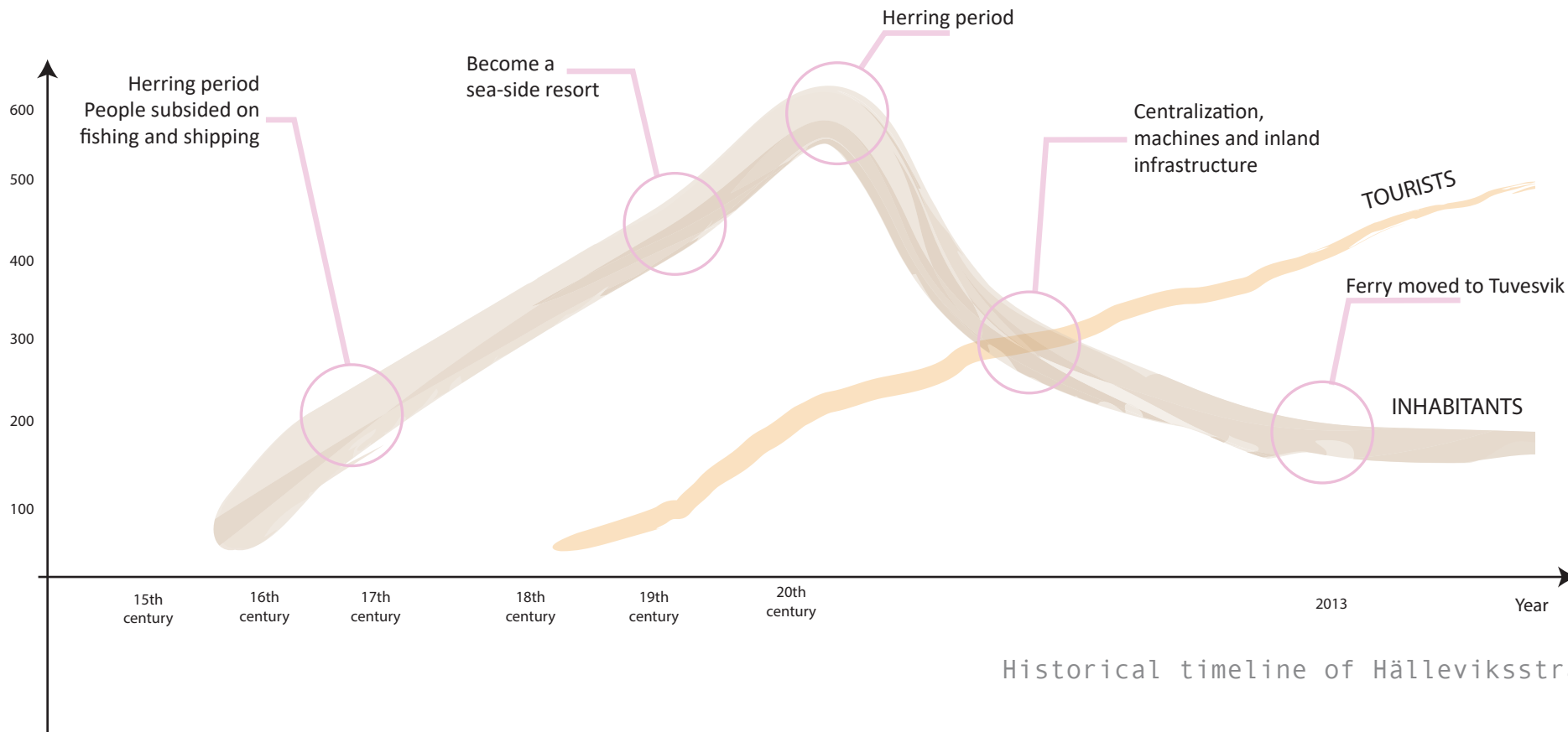
After the first world war the economy decreased together with the amount of inhabitants and fishing boats. In 1931 there were only 4 fishing boats and 3 shipping boats left in Hälleviksstrand. In 1950 the number of inhabitants was only 270 (Westerlind, 1982)

***// In the early 1800s the village became a shipment village for oats that was stored in large warehouses for grain next to the shoreline. //***



Hälleviksstrand 1938, Bohusläns museum





Historical timeline of Hälleviksstrand

The most important change in recent times was when the ferry to Kärringön was moved from Hälleviksstrand to Tuvesvik in 2013. Because of Kärringön being a car-free island everyone that is visiting the island have to park their car before they enter the ferry. This created an unsustainable traffic situation in Hälleviksstrand and the municipality decided to build a new and bigger ferry terminal in Tuvesvik (Västtrafik, 2013). The loss of the ferry terminal in Hälleviksstrand was a dramatically change for the community. We found out when we met people from Hälleviksstrands främjande that the inhabitants were very divided on this topic. Some thought that Hälleviksstrand will have even more problems to maintain basic services due to less flow of people and some were relieved because of all the traffic and cars that will leave the area (Hälleviksstrands Främjande, meeting 2017-09-21).

A few years before their only shop had closed as well. Then some people that lived in the area tried to re-open the shop but they did not manage to get the economy of that project to work so the shop closed again short after they reopened it. Today the only commercial service that is left is a kiosk and a restaurant that is opened during summer (Hälleviksstrands Främjande, meeting 2017-09-21).



Hälleviksstrand 1970, Bohusläns museum

# Plans for Hälleviksstrand

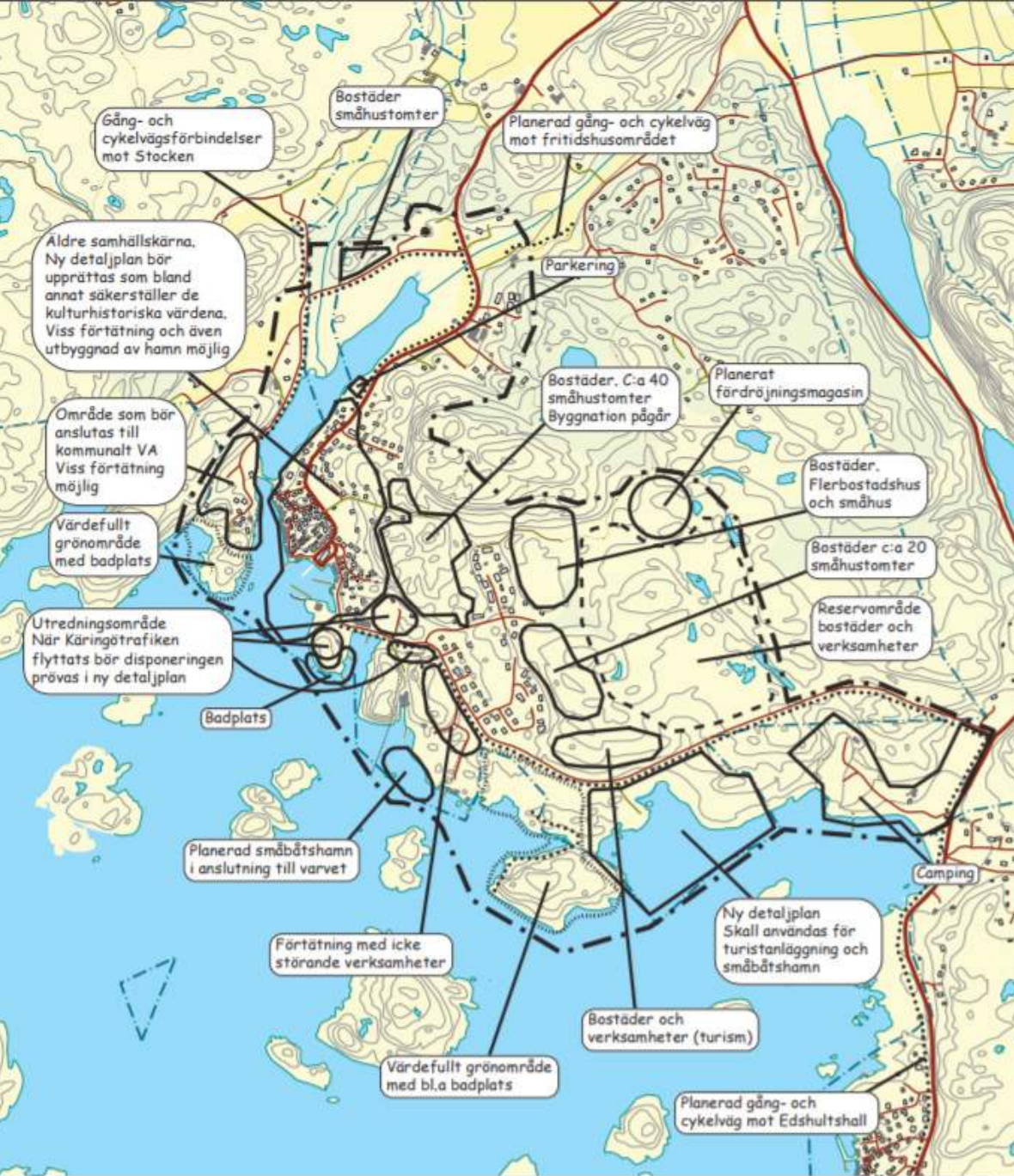
## *Orust comprehensive plan.*

Orust's current comprehensive plan is from 2009 but they have now decided that they should start a new process. The collaboration with Chalmers should be seen as the first step in this process. The plan is to have a completed plan in 2022 ( Rikard Karlsson, lecture, 2017-09-19).

In Hälleviksstrand Orust's current comprehensive plan suggest 40 new dwellings, both apartments and single family villas. Some land is also reserved for new or expanding businesses. Some parts of the existing built environment are proposed as possible to densify. Two of the main parking areas are interesting to look more deeply into and suggest new uses.

*Every municipality in Sweden shall have a comprehensive plan that covers the whole municipality with recommendations. The comprehensive plan should be seen as a guidance for future decisions and permissions concerning the future use of land and water (not legally binding) (Boverket, 2016a).*





- · — · — · — Gräns för samhällsområde
- — — — — Område med helt eller delvis förändrad markanvändning
- - - - - Reservområde
- ||||| Övrig mark
- ..... Föreslagen gång/cykelväg
- · - · - · - Strandskyddsgräns

**Hällevikstrand**



0 600m

Extract from Orust comprehensive plan, Orust kommun 2009





**Planning program of Hälleviksstrand and Edshultshall by the Municipality.**

The process of a planning program for Hälleviksstrand and Edshultshall has just started (Carl-Johan Hjalms, oral presentation 2017-11-19). That means that they have just started to define their planning objectives for the areas and their aim for the future development. This process will be based upon the comprehensive plan, national interests and other policy and political documents (Boverket, 2014). The focus for this planning program is to find possible sites for further developments that work well with the cultural heritage of this community.

The planning program is now covering the whole communities and is later going to be divided into several detailed plans (Carl-Johan Hjalms, oral presentation 2017-11-19). Carl-Johan Hjalms from the planning department at the municipality is leading the process and attended the public workshop we had in Hälleviksstrand (read more about this in 1.7 Process and methods) to observe and introduce the inhabitants to the upcoming work.

He explained that the student workshop is going to be seen as the first among several that is going to be held within this process. There is going to be more workshops and probably a focus group with different representatives from Hälleviksstrand. The goal is to be finished with the planning program in the beginning of 2019 (Carl-Johan Hjalms, oral presentation 2017-11-19).

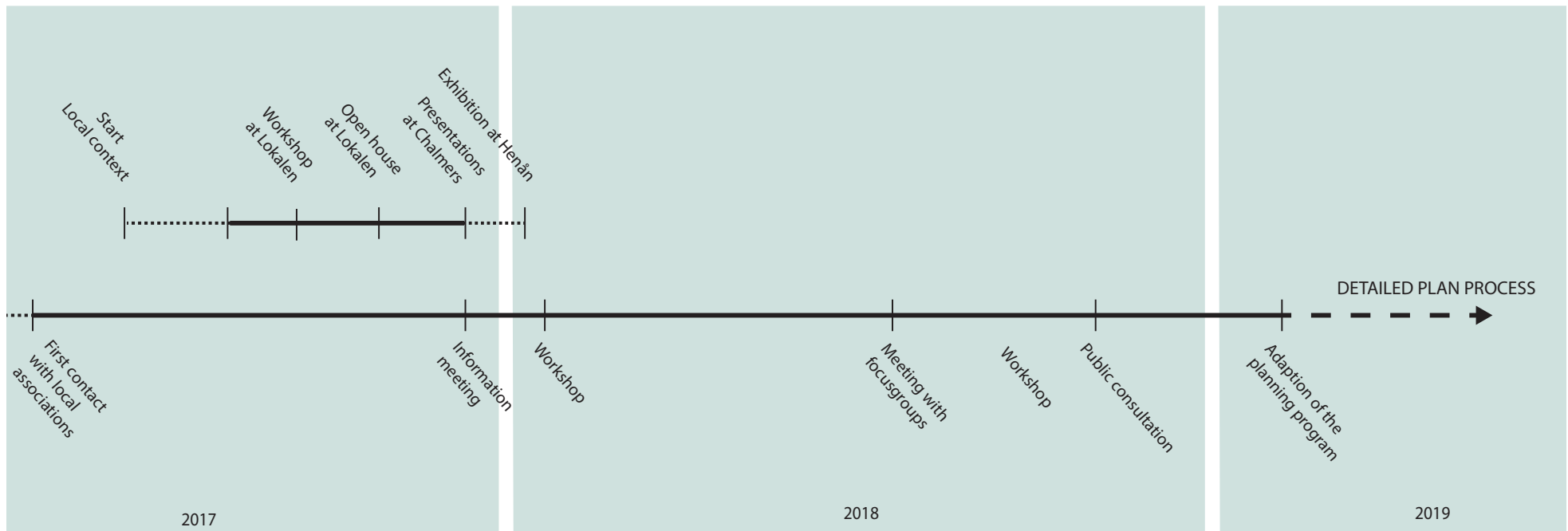


Diagram of our project process compared to the municipal planning program process.

## **Local development plan by Hälleviksstrand Främjande.**

Hälleviksstrands främjande is an association with a long history. They started in 1944 with the aim to look after the interests and the wishes from people living in the area. 1949 they inherited the old bathhouse. Since then this association has owned and managed the little white building next to the harbour, now they call the building “Lokalen” (The venue). Early they were also given the responsibility to take care of the bath area that is close to Lokalen (Hälleviksstrands främjande, 2012a).

Now they have 595 members, both permanent residents and summer guests (Roger Andersson, treasurer in Hälleviksstrands främjande, e-mail conversation 2017-11-25). On their web-page Främjandet says that they arrange yearly parties, dances, movie nights, christmas celebrations, art exhibitions to mention some examples. Right now they have after work almost every Friday and coffee on Tuesdays. The after work is for every member but everyone (even non-members) are welcome to join on Tuesdays for coffee (Hälleviksstrands främjande, 2012b).

In 2011 they had a growing demand for new developments in the community, the discussion of moving the Ferry had started and they needed to build a community “beyond the Ferry”. People were engaged in the community and had a lot of ideas for the future. They decided to form a special group that worked more specifically with questions related to spatial planning. This group led to the formation of a new committee that focused on the future built environment in Hälleviksstrand. In 2011 they started to work with a local development plan (Hälleviksstrands främjande, 2011a).

As the first step in the process they arranged a workshop together with Hans Arén, an architect that has worked a lot with local developments around Bohuslän. Together they did a SWOT-analysis (p.26) and formed their vision and objectives for the future.

After this first step they agreed on several projects and continued working on it in smaller groups (Hälleviksstrands främjande, 2011b). The projects they continued with are (Hälleviksstrands främjande, 2011c):

### **Andstenholmens sauna**

They will build a sauna close to Lokalen.

### **Lerkilen**

They have made an inventory of the bird-life here and suggest a birdwatch tower.

### **Storehamn - boat museum**

They have a vision of promoting recreational activities on the west coast and building a boat museum.

### **Housing & infrastructure**

Thoughts about expanding the guest harbour and developing the area next to Lokalen and the mechanical workshop.

### **Meeting Places**

Re-establish a meeting place at Hamnplan (harbour square).



# Främjandet

Information  
triangle of  
Främjande

Lokalen







# *Our vision*

By setting up a vision, as well as objectives and strategies our goal for Hälleviksstrand become more clear. This has been a tool for us and the vision is also in a way a summary of the whole project.

Our vision for Hälleviksstrand is about creating a rural norm instead of applying a urban norm. Communities like Hälleviksstrand cannot have all the services and facilities that large towns and cities have due to their size. Instead these small communities offer life quality in other ways than the urban norm. By developing these qualities, for example closeness to nature and strong community feeling, an alternative to the hectic city life, can be created.

## *VISION*

***Hälleviksstrand is a vibrant community all year round for people in different stages in life. The history, culture and nature of the area is present. People living in Hälleviksstrand have a sustainable lifestyle and are well informed about the environment and local issues.***

# Future Hälleviksstrand

## Local objectives.

These objectives can be seen as a more detailed explanation of the vision. They describe how Hälleviksstrand should be in the future. Our objectives are based on the objectives for the whole municipality that were decided by the entire studio in an earlier stage of the course.

- People in all stages of life are able to live permanently in Hälleviksstrand.
- Hälleviksstrand is flexible and functioning throughout the seasons.
- In Hälleviksstrand you can enjoy good life qualities: jobs, services and activities exists in a rural way.
- The community feeling is strong, the inhabitants are doing activities together and share things between each other.
- Nature, culture and history is preserved and enhanced.
- Mobility works in a safe, enjoyable and sustainable way.
- Infrastructure is made in a respectful way, improving safety and climate change protection.

## SWOT

SWOT stands for strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. It is a method of mapping a place. When planning for the future the SWOT can be used as a tool to understand problems and possible solutions. This SWOT-analysis is based on our observations on site and information we received through interviews with local people.



## STRENGTHS

- A very active local community association, Hälleviksstrands främjande, that involves both permanent residents and summer guests. Which have lots of interest in developing the village.
- Beautiful nature, sea and coastline that both attract tourists and give recreational qualities for inhabitants.
- Strong cultural heritage that gives the village a strong local identity and also attracts tourist.
- Several ongoing projects and central places suitable for future development.

## OPPORTUNITIES

- Increased environmental awareness can lead to people from the cities moving to Hälleviksstrand to live in a sustainable rural way.
- There are trends of circular economy, local production and services within networks. These can affect the economy in Hälleviksstrand: more sharing, reusing and recycling.
- Digitalisation and faster connectivity make it possible for companies to move to and start up in a small place like Hälleviksstrand, far from the main commuting routes.

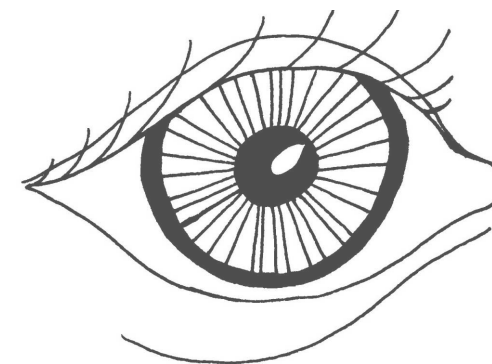
## WEAKNESSES

- A lack of activities and services, for example the grocery store closed some years ago.
- The population is in average getting older and there is no young generation living there to replace them.
- High property prices and a lack of rental housing make it hard for people to afford to settle in Hälleviksstrand.
- Some of the houses close to the sea are in risk of flooding in the future due to rising sea levels.

## THREATS

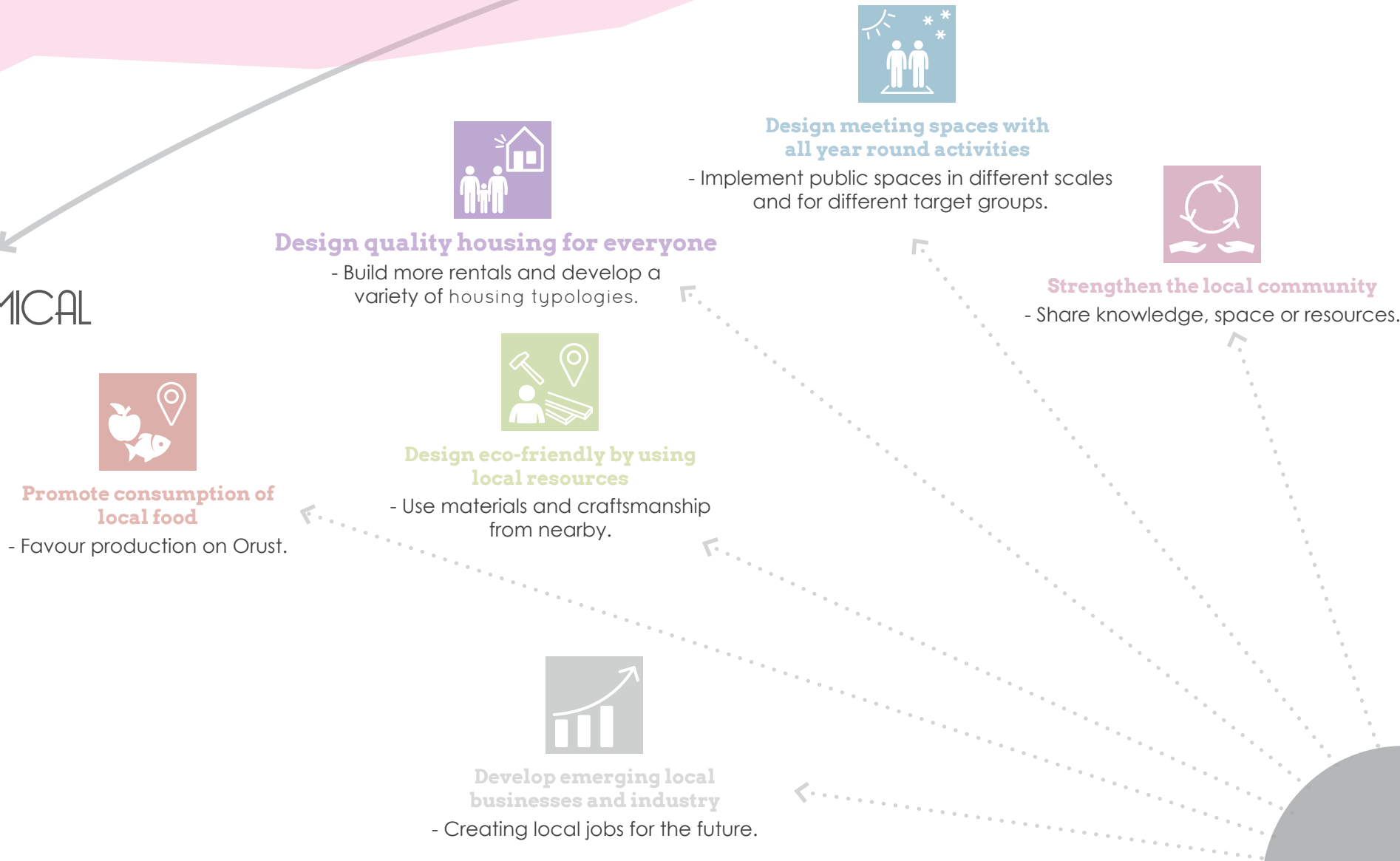
- Climate change means rising sea levels and flooding along the coast.
- Urbanization makes people leave small communities like Hälleviksstrand for big cities.
- Increasing tourism and summer guests puts lots of pressure on coastal areas during the summer.
- Globalization makes small places like Hälleviksstrand less self sufficient.
- The gap between the east and west of Orust is increasing, for example when it comes to services and population.

By setting up a vision, as well as objectives and strategies our goal for Hälleviksstrand become more clear. This has been a tool for us and the vision is also in a way a summary of the whole project.



These 13 strategies are based on strategies for all Orust that were agreed by the whole studio. We created our own strategies for Hälleviksstrand to be used as a tool for planning future development. The aim of the strategies is a future sustainable community. The strategies can be used to plan other similar communities as well. When working on the different interventions we have had these strategies in mind to make sure they were all implemented somewhere in the project.

## ECONOMICAL



# SOCIAL

# ECOLOGICAL



## Design attractive and safe environments for pedestrians and bicycles

- For the sake of the climate and public health.



## Promote environmental awareness

- Make climate change visible/raise awareness.



## Dealing with water and future flooding

- Adapt and mitigate.



## Support eco-system services

- Work with nature and not against.



## Optimize the land use

- Density within the built environment.



## Make the history present

- Use the rich culture to lift the community.



## Make the necessary car use more sustainable

- For example promoting electric cars and co-travelling.

# STRATEGIES





# Site Analysis

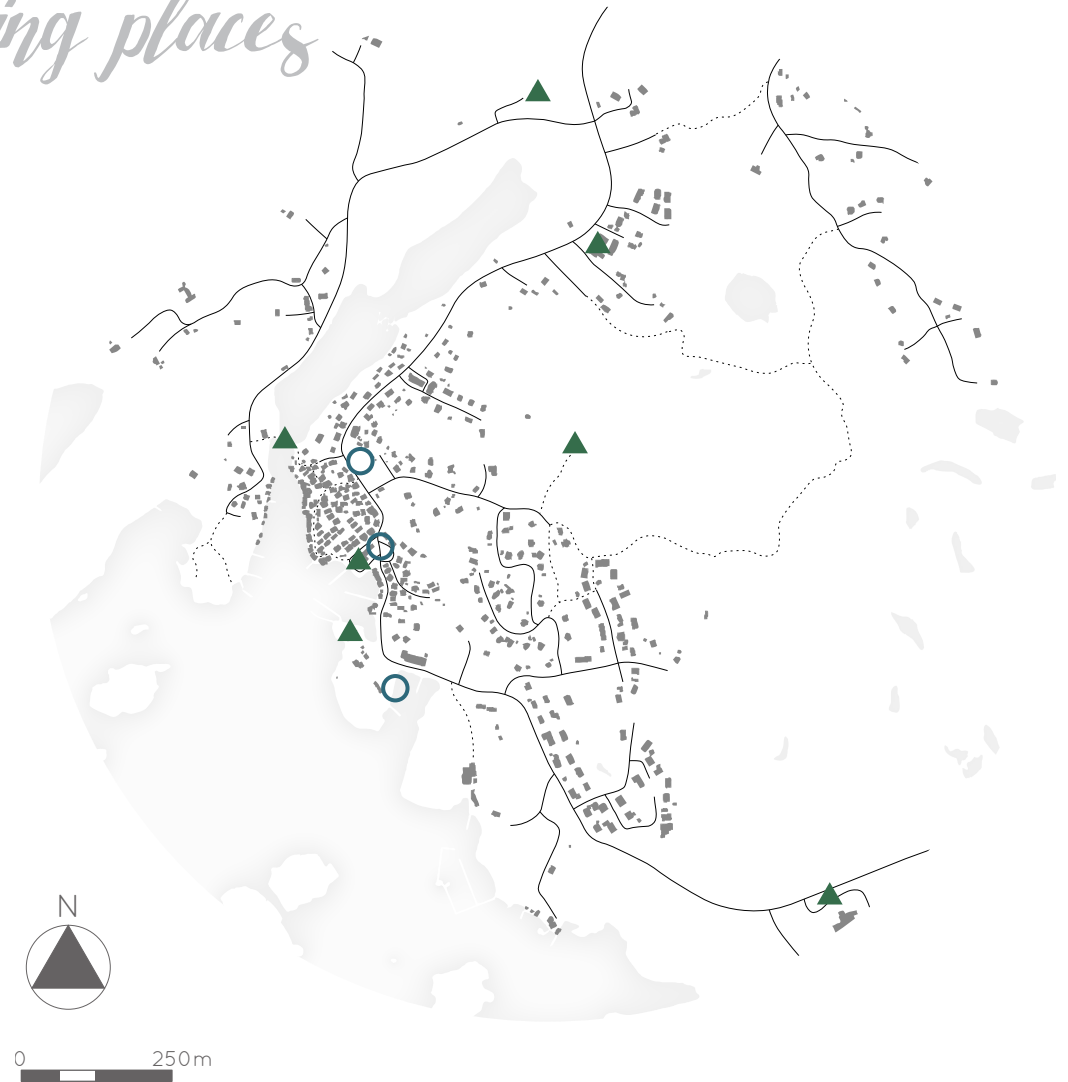
Site analysis as a tool for the architect.

To understand Hälleviksstrand we have done different analyses. The analyses builds on our observations on site, information from people we met, maps and historical documents. We have then concluded the analyses in diagrams and text as a base for the further work on the different interventions.

## Landmarks and meeting places

In this analysis we have pointed out what we felt were the most important landmarks and meeting places in Hälleviksstrand today. Landmarks are places that are easily recognisable for example the church and the old bridge, they can be used as guiding points within the community. Meeting places are public spaces where social interactions take place. The playground and the bath area are two meeting places, both used more in summer than winter. During the workshop inhabitants pointed out Hamnplan (the harbour square) as a place you decide to meet up but then you don't stay there as there is not much to do. This used to be a natural meeting place when there was a grocery store. Now people meet here because it's still seen as the village centre.

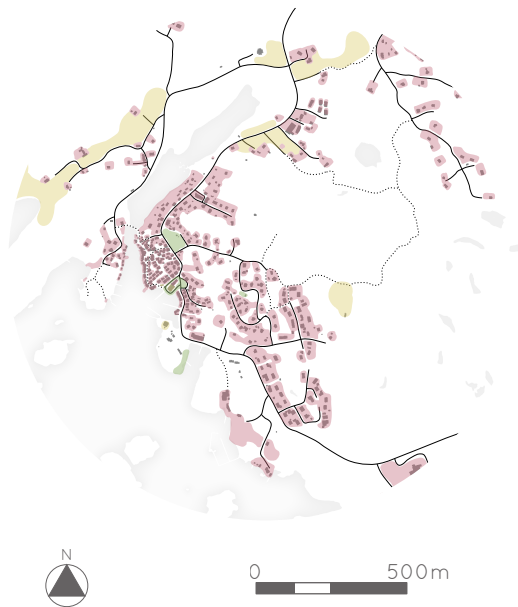
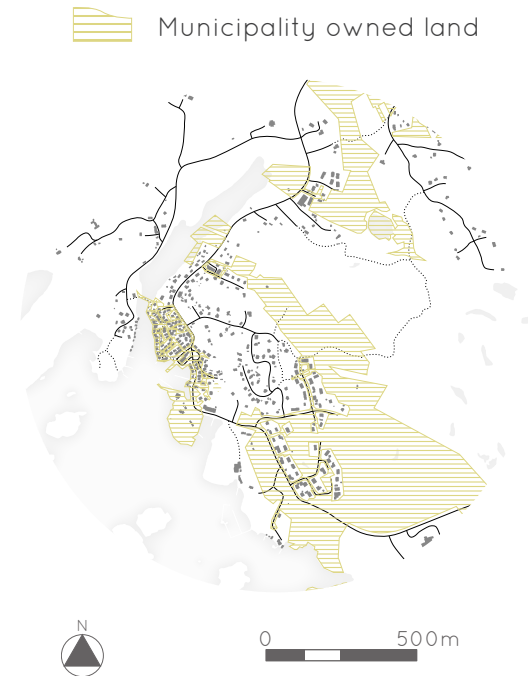
- ▲ Landmarks
- Meeting places



# Landownership

The mapping of landownership shows where the municipality owns land. It can be seen as an advantage if the land is owned by the municipality because projects there might be easier to realise. We will still propose interventions on private land as we feel it is important to start a discussion about development regardless of landowner.

What we can see on this diagram is that the municipality owns much land in the eastern parts of the community, but also Andstensholmen, the peninsula where "Lokalen" is located, some small parts of Lerkilen and land in between the houses in the oldest part of the community. In comparison with the neighbouring village of Edshultshall the municipality owns a lot of land here says Carl-Johan Hjalmer, Orust municipality (meeting 2017-11-07)



- Private space
- Semi private space
- Clearly public space

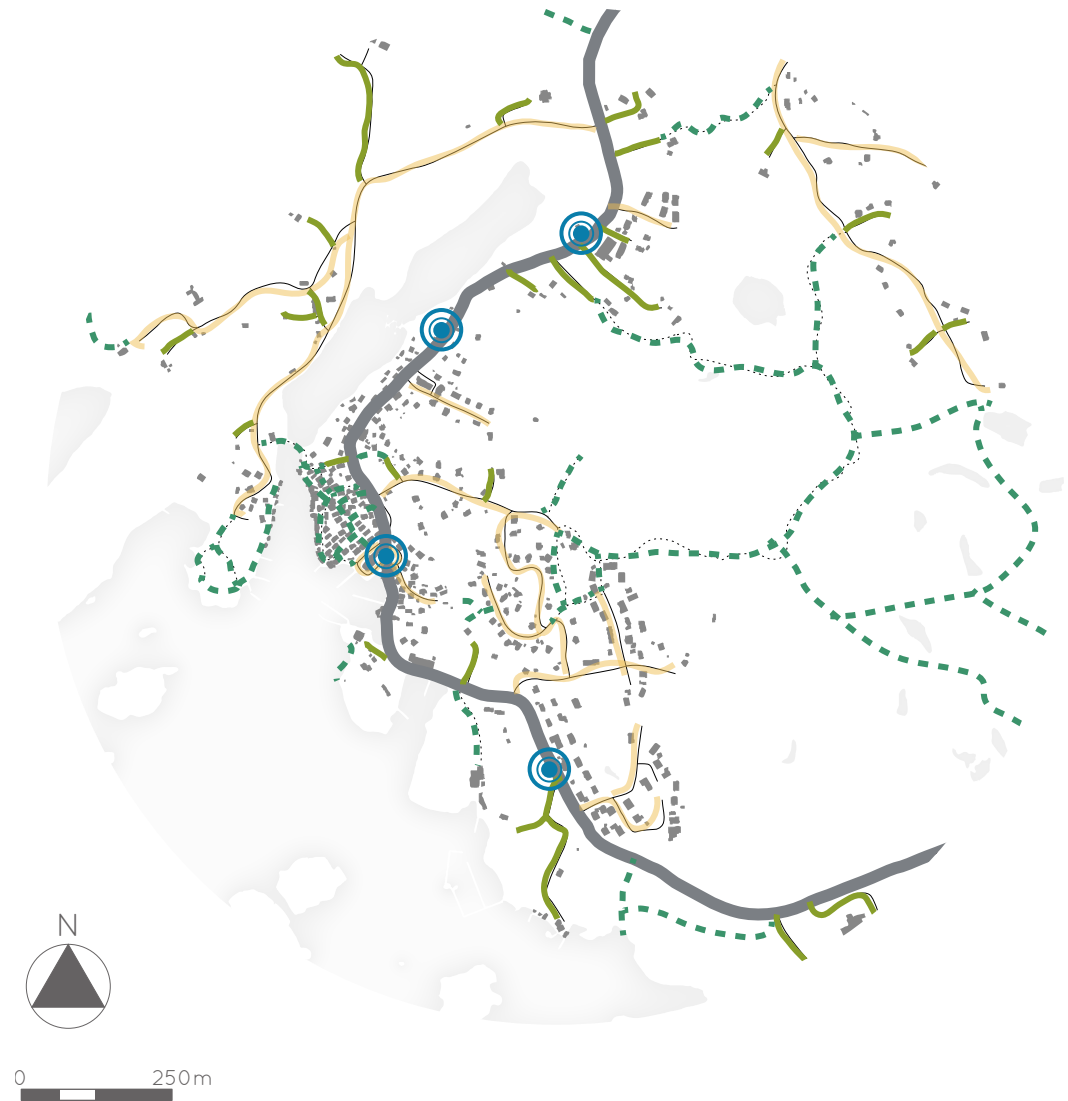
## Public space

The history of public space in the traditional fishing villages is that all land is public for everyone (Arén, lecture, 2017). In the old area of Hälleviksstrand this is still true to some extent. There are many small paths and stairs between the houses where we felt free to walk but at some places there are small gardens and signs making the areas feel more private. The other built up areas are much more clear in the division between public and private. Some areas can be seen as semi private for example restaurants and meadows. There are very few areas planned for public use, only two playgrounds and the central area of Hamnplan with the bus stop.

# Transport infrastructure

Here we have analysed how people can move around in the community. We can see that it is only one main road that goes through the community and the road is quite narrow, around 5 meters wide. Only a short stretch of the main road's central parts have a sidewalk for pedestrians. There are no special paths for bikes within the whole community. This focus on car-traffic through the community encourage the inhabitants to choose the car over more sustainable alternatives.

For the newer built areas the secondary roads are important and common. For the oldest areas these are rare or not existing, these areas were not built for cars. The least used roads we call Tertiary roads, these are dead-end roads.





We have mapped many natural pedestrian paths within the area. This analysis shows that there are a fine mesh of paths, mainly in the north-east part of the community. Longer hiking trails towards Stocken are starting next to the church.

Finally the public transport in this area is composed of three bus routes that go towards Mollösund, Henån or Varekil. If you need to go further you need to change bus. To go to Gothenburg you need to change bus twice (Västtrafik, 2017).

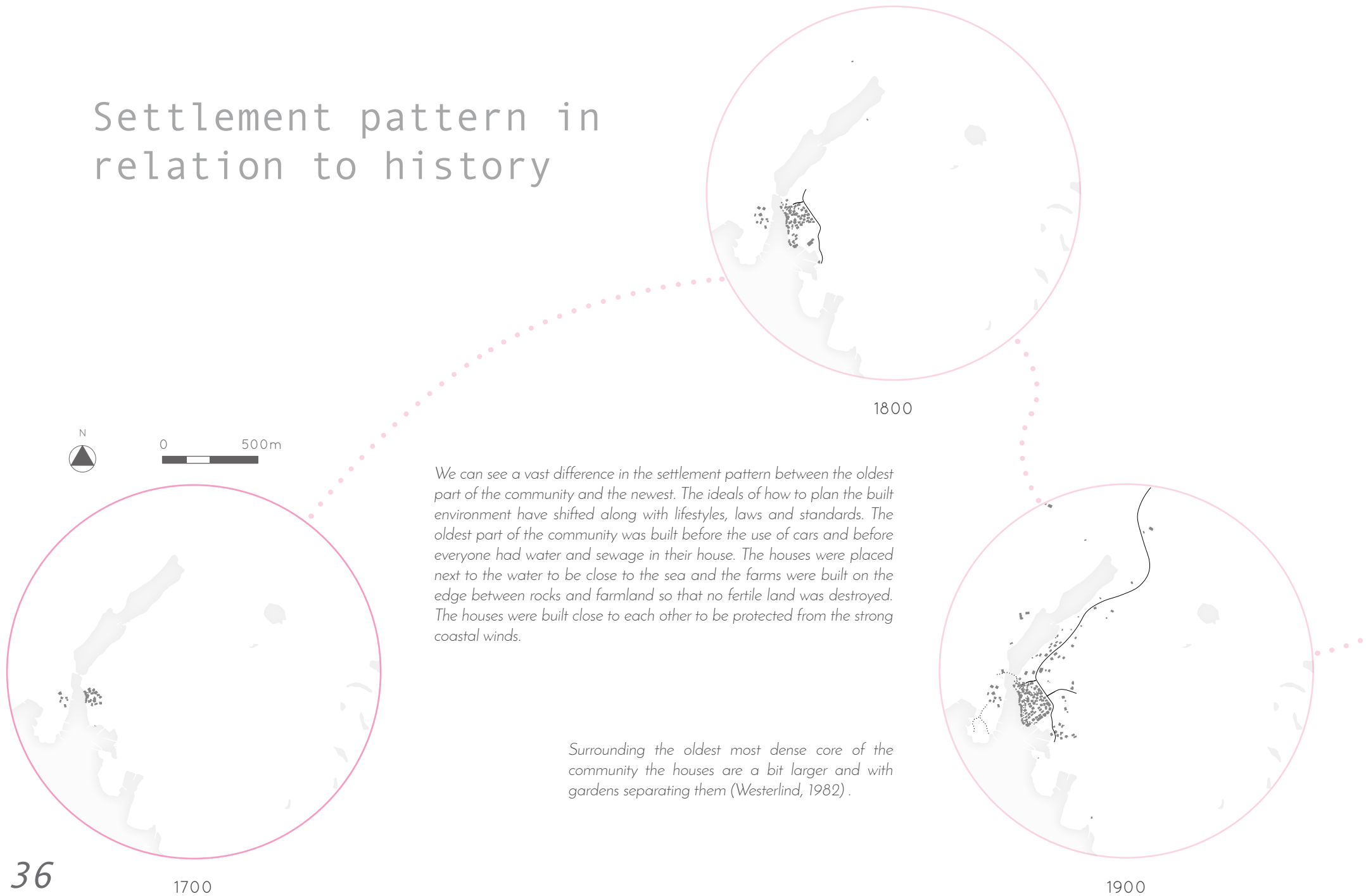
-  Main road
-  Secondary road
-  Tertiary road
-  Pedestrian path
-  Bus stop

## Parking spaces

After the ferry terminal was moved to Tuvesvik, several large parking were left in central locations of Hälleviksstrand. Some of the parking spaces are municipality owned and some are privately owned. Some are used as parking for summer guests who don't have a parking place next to their house. As the parking areas are centrally located they are very interesting as sites for future development.



# Settlement pattern in relation to history





1930

During the modernist era new housing areas were built, mostly in the east parts of the old village. These areas were clearly built for a car dependent lifestyle. Roads are wider and connect every house. These areas are placed on the small flat plots of former farmland between the hills. During this time the summer house area north of Hälleviksstrand was developed. Houses from this period can be recognised by their characteristics and materials that are different from the old houses.



2017

The newest areas are placed between the old village and the modernist areas. The houses are placed high in the landscape to get views of the sea. Almost all of these houses have white painted wood on the facade to copy the character of the old village. As these houses are more sparsely placed and with their own gardens and car parking the feeling is not the same. The detailing and craftsmanship do not either reach the same level as in the oldest part of the community.



1960

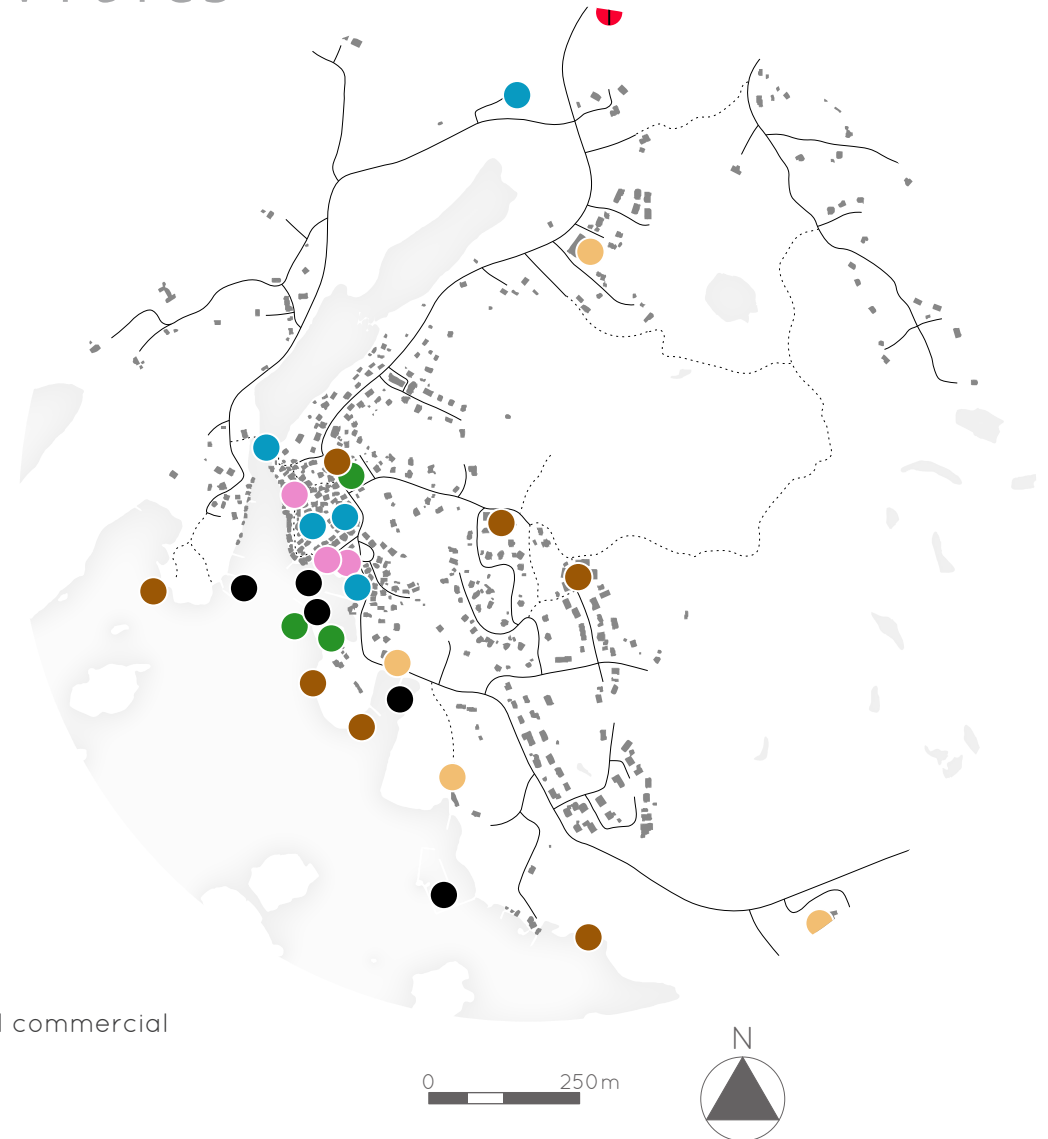


2005

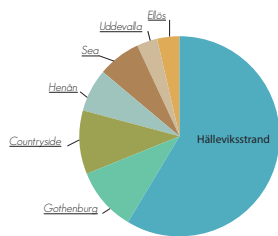
# Services, culture, activities and businesses

This map shows which places in Hälleviksstrand are used for something else than residential purposes. It's clear that there is a lack of services in the area. Stensbo school (a private school) just outside the map is the only public service in the area. The few commercial services are only open during the summer. Something that is not lacking in the area is recreational activities. Special places, both natural and designed spaces, that are popular for activities like walking, bathing and playing (playgrounds for kids). Finally we can also notice a strong culture of associations in the community. On the map three of the associations are shown but others exist as well for example smaller road associations.

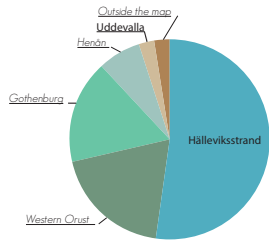
- Businesses
- Associations
- Recreational activities
- Places of historical importance
- Harbours
- Public service
- Summer opened commercial service



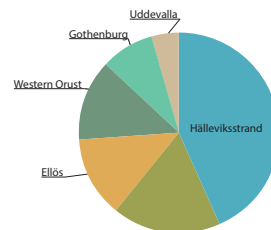




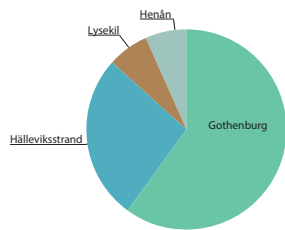
RECREATION  
29 answer



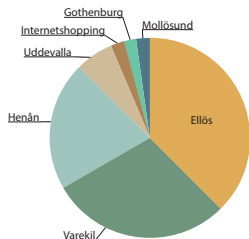
MEET FRIENDS  
42 answer



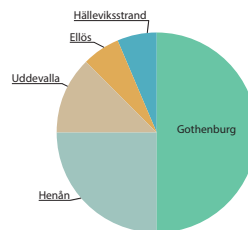
SPORTACTIVITIES  
23 answer



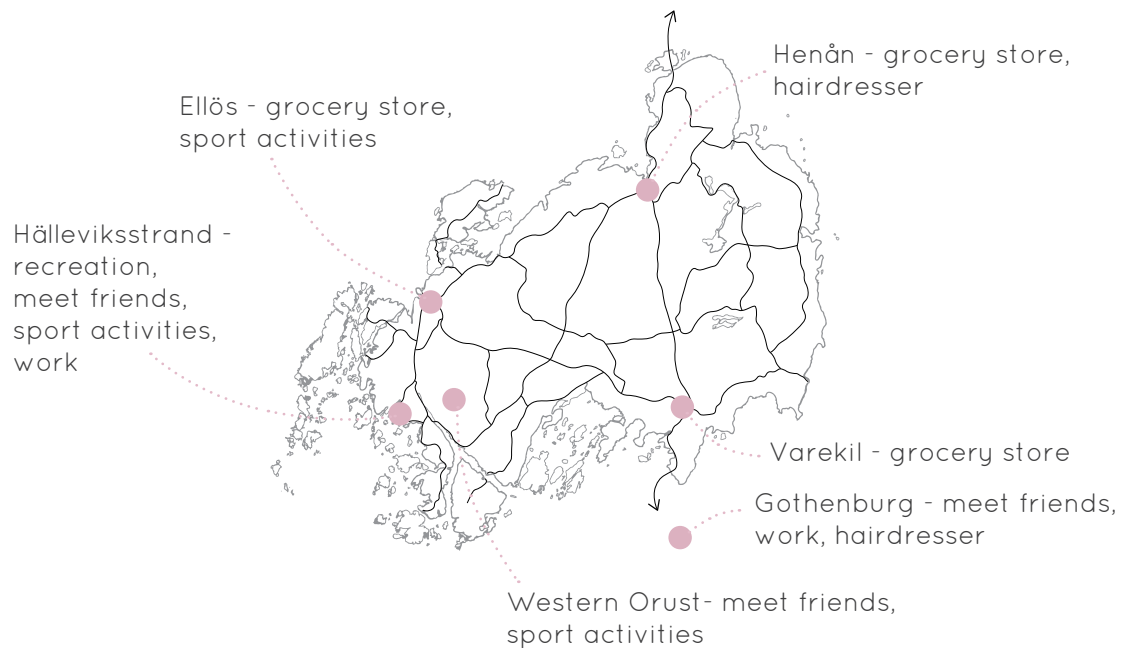
WORK  
15 answer



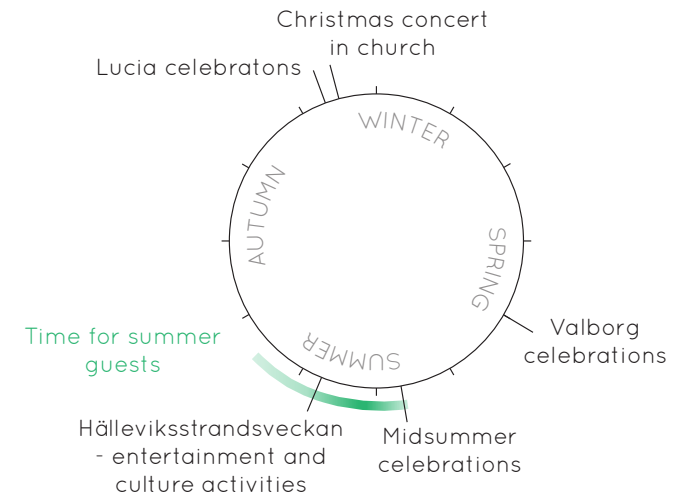
GROCERY STORE  
48 answer



HAIRDRESSER  
16 answer



During the workshop we asked people to fill in a paper where they pointed out different facts about their life on a map. The result of this can be seen here as pie charts and on a map. It is clear that for recreation and socialising people don't need to leave Hälleviksstrand but for work and services people are dependent on other places.

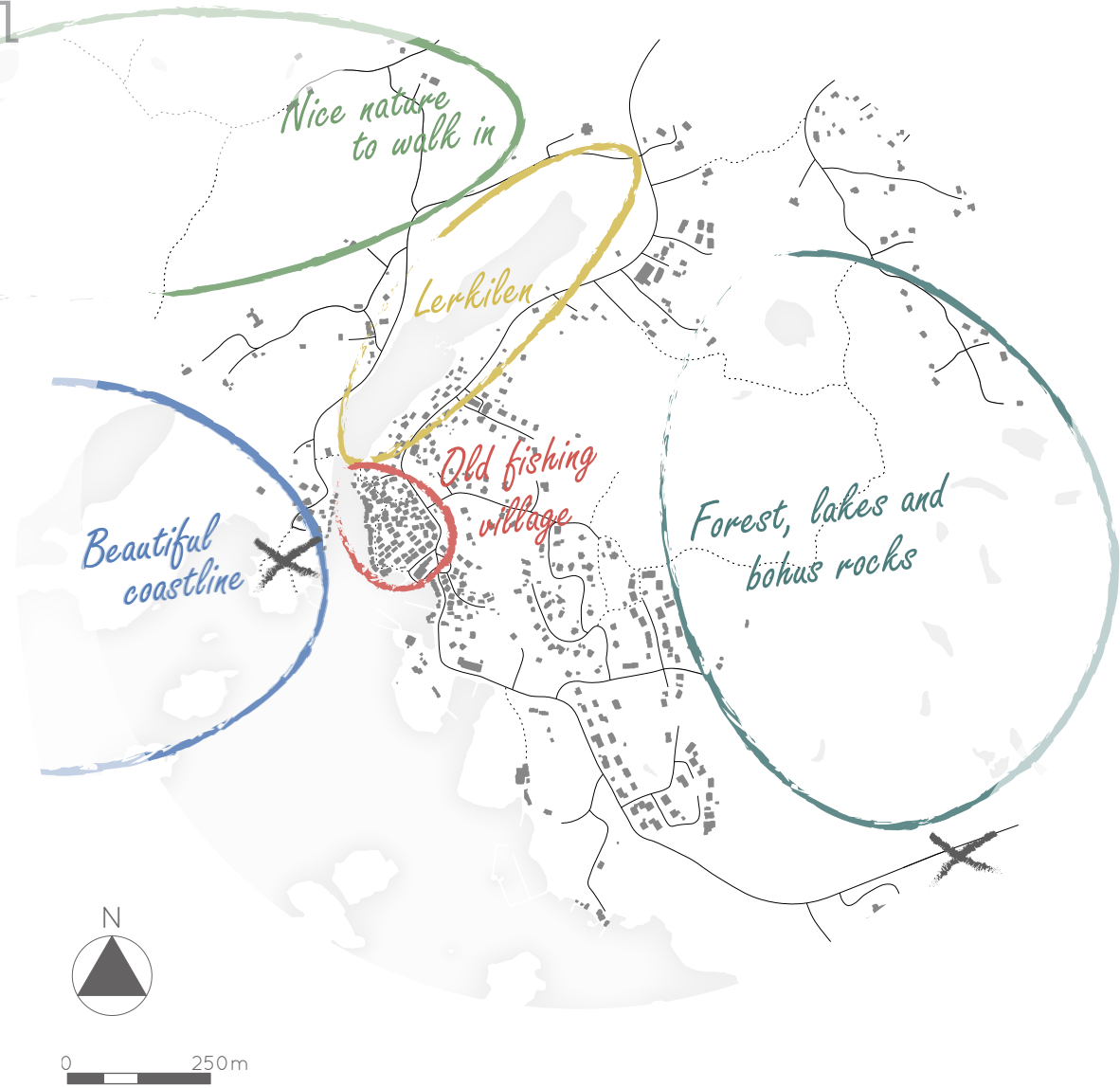


This diagram shows some annual happenings in Hälleviksstrand. It also shows the short time when summer guests come to live in their houses. During this time the population is much larger than the rest of the year.

# Natural and cultural interest

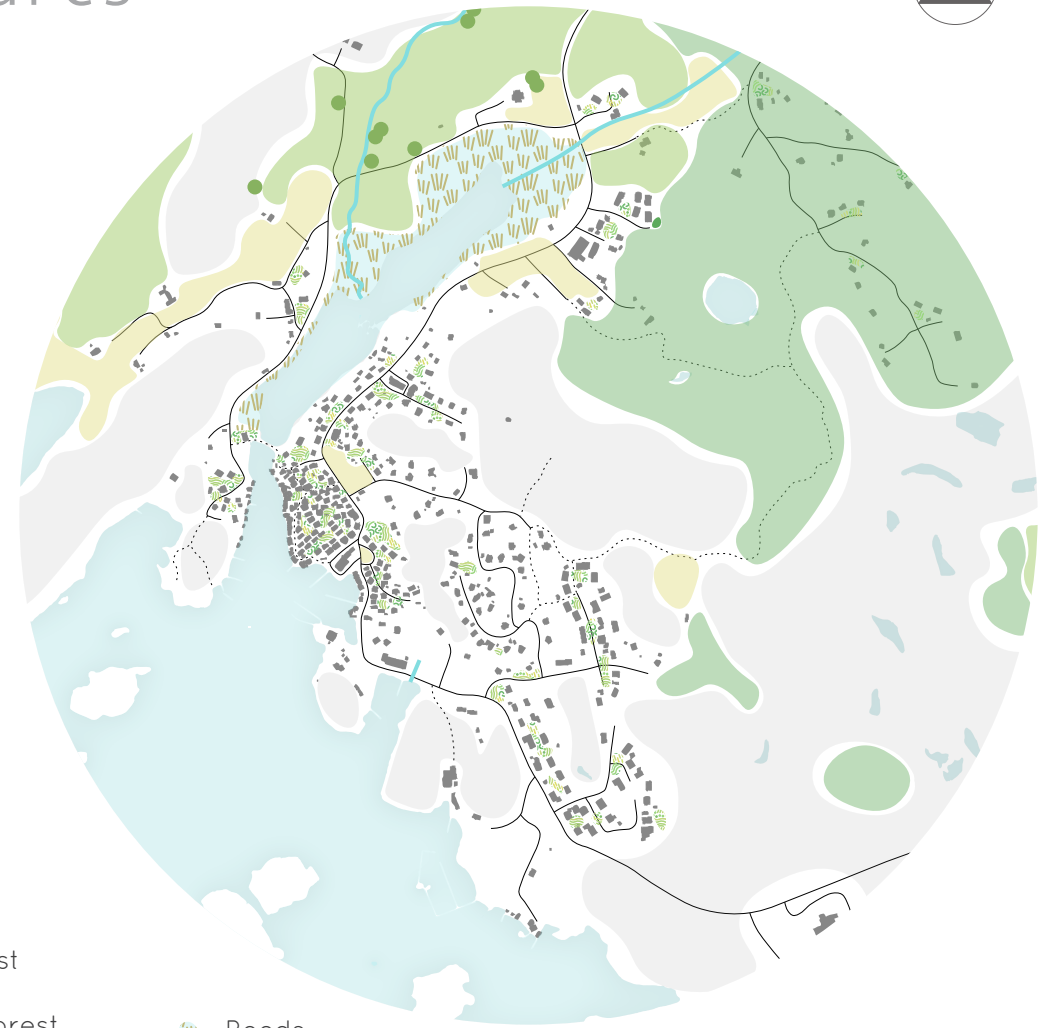
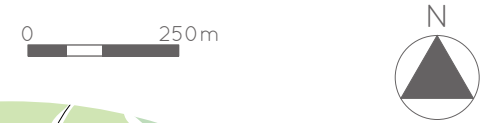
Many people, both during the workshop and people we met on the street, have pointed out the nature as the best thing about living in Hälleviksstrand. There are both the beautiful coastline and different kinds of inland nature. Lerkilen is a habitat for 99 species of birds (Liebig, 2012). The old parts of Hälleviksstrand are an important cultural interest with their dense built up area of old wooden houses which details showcase great craftsmanship. Within Hälleviksstrand and its surroundings you can find all the eight parkland characters described by Patrik Grahn, researcher within the field of gardening therapy. The eighth parkland characters complement each other and together they offer benefits for people with different needs. The characters are: tranquillity, wildness, richness of species, space, vastness, refuge, socialising and culture (Lemberg, 2012).










 Good viewpoints



# Green- and blue structures




Much of the nature surrounding Hälleviksstrand is typical Bohuslän nature with bare rocks. There are some other types of nature as well in the area that makes the landscape varied and interesting. Small forests of different kinds becomes dominating towards the inland and farmland exists in the more fertile valleys. Different types of nature intersect at Lerkilen where the shallow water and reeds creates good habitats for birds. Close to Lerkilen there are also some trees that the county administrative board have inventoried and pointed out as specially worthy of protection. In this area they are mostly ash, oak and alder trees. This trees contributes especially to the rich biodiversity within this area (Naturvårdsverket, 2012 & Länsstyrelsen i Västra Götaland, 2017). The ecological benefits of private gardens should not be forgotten. There is a tradition of keeping the gardens nice and flowering. Especially the oldest part of the community has very pleasant greenery in between the houses.

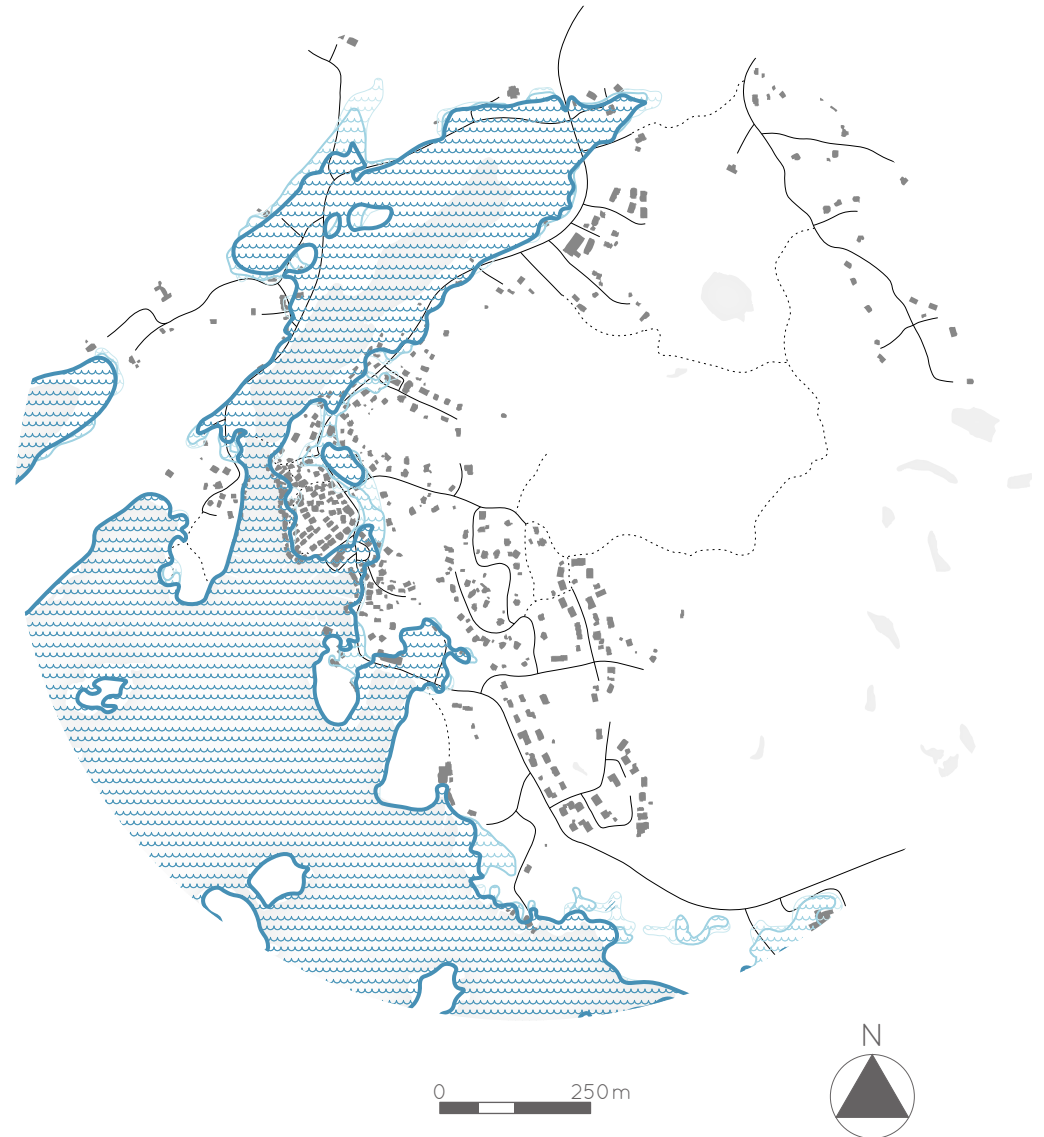


-  Water
-  Stream
-  Rocky bohus nature
-  Conifer forest
-  Deciduous forest
-  Open land
-  Reeds
-  Gardens
-  Important trees

# Climate change

In the year 2100 the water level at the highest tide in this part of Sweden is predicted to be 2,3 meters higher than the average level today. During special happenings such as storms the water level might be even higher (Länsstyrelsen i Västra Götaland, 2014). As it looks today this will have severe consequences on Hälleviksstrand since many houses along the coast are below this level. Even the main road will be flooded in many areas. Some interesting areas for future development are situated in the risk areas. Therefore, our proposed interventions there need to be realistic solutions.

-  Area under water in 2100
-  High risk of flooding in 2100
-  Smaller risk of flooding in 2100





# Topography and barriers

Most of the land in Hälleviksstrand is made up of hills. This creates special conditions for development, steep slopes are problematic to build on. But at the same time it is desirable to build high up to get the sea view. When there are steep slopes in between the built up areas of Hälleviksstrand it create barriers within the community. Other barriers are generated by buildings along the shoreline blocking the access to the water and private land that blocks walking paths. Through this analysis we can see that densifying the central area of Hälleviksstrand is the best way to create a cohesive community.

 Hight curves       Barriers



0 500m



Section through Hälleviksstrand.



# Participatory method

## **Introduction**

Strana first aroused our interest for its pattern, its architecture and its landscape, it was certainly the community that resides there that confirmed our idea to work there. Thanks to our meeting with the association Främjandet we have seen the potentiality to collaborate with the inhabitants in the planning process. In this scale of community, the people are the basis that keeps a village alive. Exploring the participatory method through this project was a big opportunity for us as students to discover and experiment with this method and from the point of view of architecture and not only municipal planning.

WHY?

***The strong implication of Främjandet and the inhabitants in many of their own projects convinced us to organise a participatory process with them. After have developed this concept together, in our team, with a lot of excitement, we proposed the project to the association that confirmed our enthusiasm by taking part in the project.***

# Our method

## *Start somewhere (but where?).*

This kind of participatory method was new to all of us. Some of us have taken part in workshops before or were working in the planning department in a municipality. These experiences were our point of departure before searching for information in literature. We developed our personal method focused on a workshop on the site to catch the local feeling of the place, to start designing but also to show our objectives to communicate our work. Our idea has been to involve the people in the design, not only propose a “consultation”. The workshop was designed to invite people to express ideas but also to expand those ideas and develop some real plans.

The next step after the workshop was to go back on site the week after for an “open-work-day”. During the workshop people were invited to visit us this day. One of our guidelines is to propose a definition of the participation through our experience. We define it as a design “by four hands” which means the architect, the local population but also all the other stakeholders.

## VISIT ON SITE

Monday-Tuesday, November, 6-7th - Halleviksstrand



## WORKSHOP

Sunday, November, 19th - Halleviksstrand



## OPEN-WORK-DAY

Monday, November, 12th - Halleviksstrand



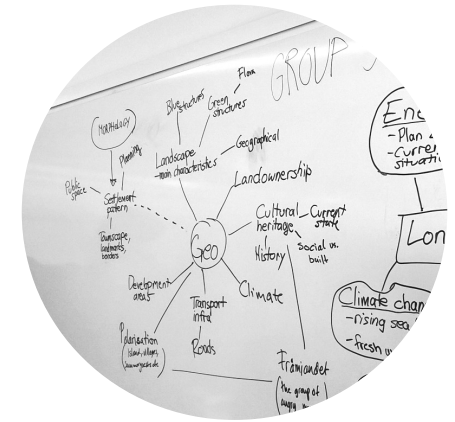
## EXHIBITION

Wednesday, January, 10th - Henån

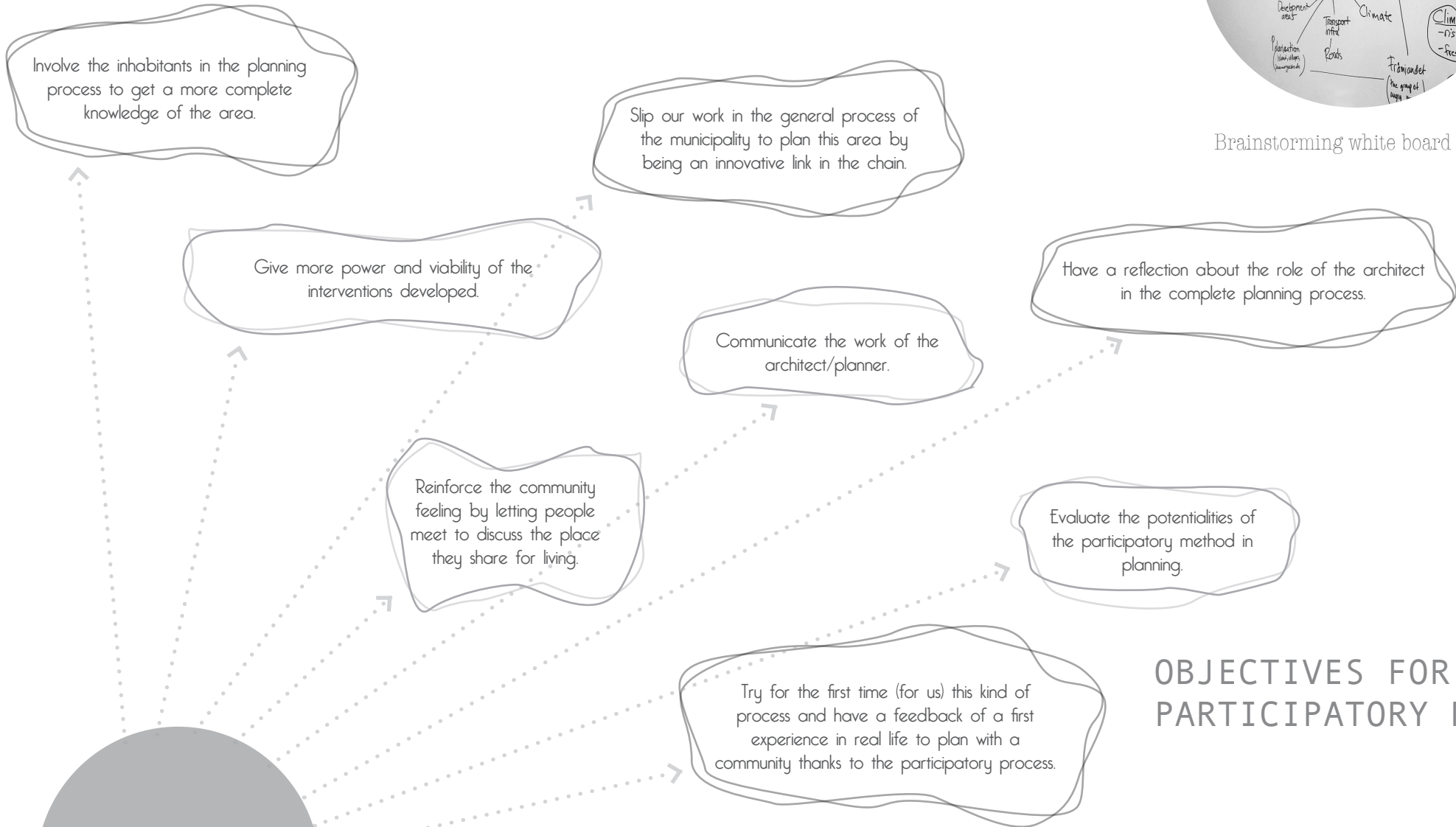




// "Public participation should be an indispensable element in human settlements, especially in planning strategies and in their formulation, implementation and management; it should influence all levels of government in the decision-making process to further the political and economic growth of human settlements" - Delegate communiqué, United Nations Habitat 1 conference, Vancouver, 1976. //



Brainstorming white board process

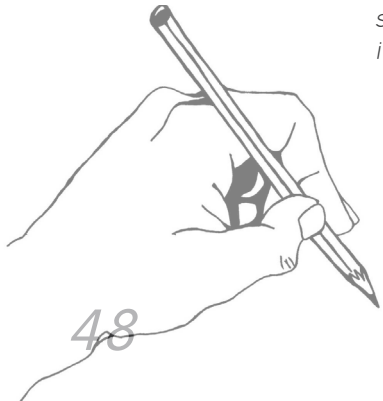


## OBJECTIVES FOR THE PARTICIPATORY METHOD

# Workshop

## Be prepared.

*Invite people: The first step of the organisation of the workshop was of course to invite people to take part in it. We prepared a flyer before going to the site at the beginning of the week 45. The design of the flyer evoked the design of the workshop (post-it ideas were put in a "sheet paper" as a work in progress). The aim of this flyer was to give the practical information of the workshop to the people, to explain our aim, who we are and appeal them with a fika. We also quietly informed that the session will be both in Swedish and English. This flyer was distributed to everyone we met during our two-days-trip but also in the information pinboards of strategic places in Hälleviksstrand and some communities around (Edshultshall, Mollösund and Ellös). We also gave a digital version to the association Främjandet, the Stensbo school and the municipality to spread the message via internet (newsletter, mail to parents or put on a website).*



Flyer to promote the workshop



### **Be ready for the day.**

The design of the workshop was the major part of the work we did before going back to the site. We needed to design the activities but also the materials for each activity (programme, maps, instructions). Having the workshop not in our study environment, we needed to double-check our material (printed documents), organise the transportation, the schedule of the workshop and think about all the bad scenarios we could face.



### **Plan the follow-up.**

Before going to the workshop, it was necessary to know and organise the next steps to involve directly the people in the entire process and use the emulation of the workshop to keep the interest in the process. We planned before the workshop to go back to Orust in the week 48 for an "open-work-day in the same place of the workshop. During the workshop we also collected the e-mail of everybody who wanted to keep informed about our work.



### **Take care of everyone.**

Another fact we had to take care of was to make everyone feel confident to speak. No one should keep the word and no one should feel uncomfortable to express their ideas. Our role during the activities was to moderate the conversation to have the most fair and interesting conversation.



### **Consider the difficulties before.**

The more we planned for possible difficulties, the less they appeared and the less they are difficult to reverse. One of the first questions in our planning was: how many people are we expecting? The bets have estimated between ten and sixty people coming. So we needed to prepare several scenarios of organisation (from three groups of three people each to five groups of ten people) in which the activities needed to be arranged.

Another question that appeared really quickly was how to manage the language difficulties as two of us don't speak Swedish. We were prepared for this issue. It was necessary to prepare the participants with the flyer and during our introduction. The conversation could be taken in Swedish in the groups lead by a Swedish speaker and they could be both in Swedish and English in the other groups. We developed several strategies if the conversation would be difficult in English.

First, it is to find some supports in each group, analyse who has enough English knowledge to translate the essence of the conversation.

Ask often questions in English to have English explanation and follow the conversation.

# Let's go to Hälleviksstrand

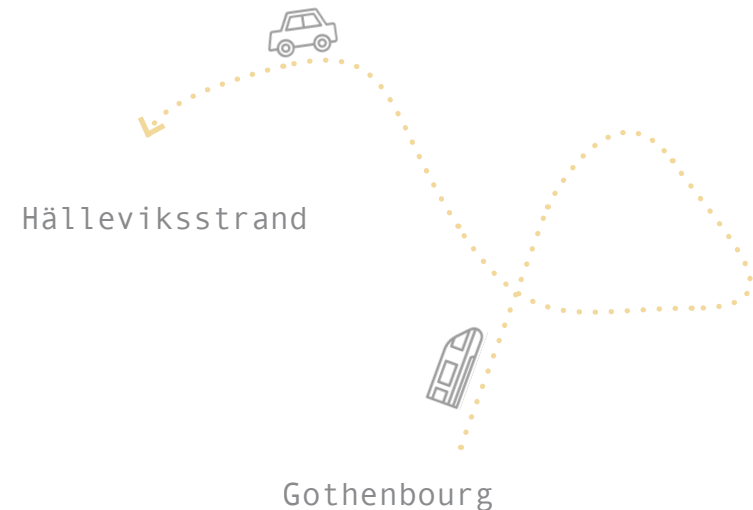
PROGRAM	
Söndag 19 November	
14:00	VÄLKOMMEN STRANA - HÄLLEVIKSSTRAND! <i>Uppstart!</i>
14:30	<b>DEL 1 - REFLEKTION</b> <i>Hur ser Hälleviksstrand ut för dig?</i>
15:30	FIKAPÅUS! <i>Strök på dig, ta lite fik!</i>
16:00	<b>DEL 2 - IDÉVERKSTAD</b> <i>Om jag var arkitekt!</i>
17:15	TALA TILLSAMMANS! <i>Ge oss ditt intryck.</i>

HÄLLEVIKSSTRAND WORKSHOP

Program of the workshop

## On the way to do it.

Sunday 19th of November, we left Gothenburg's Central station at 8.00 direction: Hälleviksstrand for the workshop. During the train ride we noticed that it started to snow. For the French members of the team, this was their first experience of snow in Sweden and we were very excited! The excitement disappeared when we got out of the train and the snow blew hard and cold into our faces... The last part of the journey was done by car and on the way we stopped in Stenungsund at 10.00 to buy some sticky dots for the workshop. By the time we arrived in Hälleviksstrand the sun was shining and the snow had totally disappeared. Unfortunately, we never got to see Hälleviksstrand covered by white snow.





# WARM-UP EXERCISE: Data map

Time: 30 min

## Objectives.

Welcome people and at the same time collect some data to interpret our work. One of the weaknesses of Hälleviksstrand is the aging population and the difficulty to attract new people.

## Standing welcome.



## Feedback

First, we were impressed of how well people understood the exercise. We have seen some people "make mistakes" with the sticky dots but it does not really matter to views of the general results. We put the installation at the entrance of the workshop and we welcomed people directly with the activity. It was an efficient way to start discussing with them. We counted the number of visitors arriving and we got a bit nervous by the amount. At the same time, one of us added chairs to the tables for everybody.

## What we need to take care of.

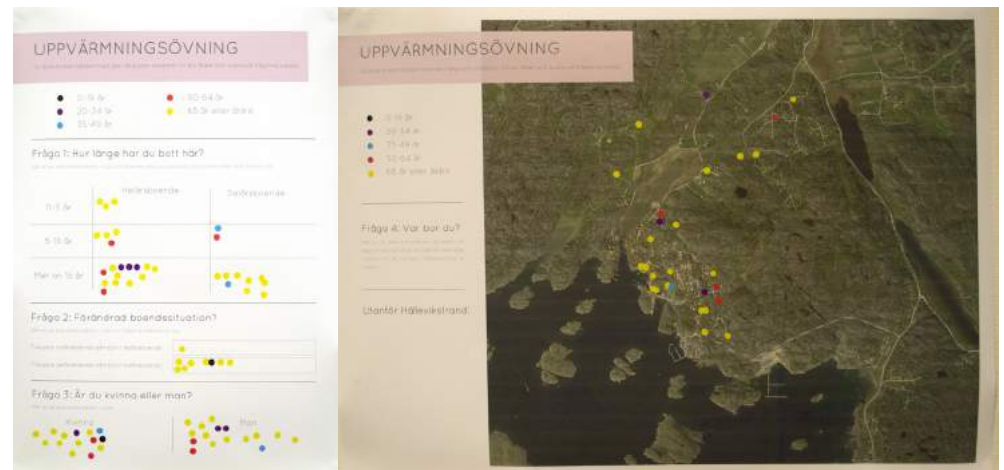
The comprehension of the use of the sticky dots on the map and the questions could be difficult. We also need to check that everybody answers the questions. But If not exactly everybody answers, it is not the end of the world.

## Organisation.

When they arrive, people are invited to answer the questions by using "sticky dots" according to their age. The questions were:

- For how long have you lived here?
- Have you changed between being summer guest and permanent resident? (in both ways)
- Are you a woman or a man?
- Where do you live?

## Raw results.



# ACTIVITY 1: Reflection

Time: 1h

## *Objectives.*

Bringing people to say their feelings of the place. The idea was that people were asked to rate their living environment to find the issues of Hälleviksstrand and to priorities them.

## *During the workshop.*



## Feedback

*This activity was easily understandable and we felt the keen interest of the people. One difficulty we faced was that some groups only had positive adjectives, so we proposed to them to broaden their feelings towards more controversial adjectives. Unfortunately it didn't work for every group.*

*We noticed that it was much more easy with the first group we managed. For the groups that had a Swedish speaker before an English one, it was hard to change the conversation from Swedish to English.*

## *What we needed to take care of.*

Explaining that the language was not a problem. The groups needed to take care of that and some of them could translate for the English speakers. We needed to be aware that all people should have the possibility to express their ideas. It was important to be careful about the managing of time. Inviting people to use the maps we put on the table.

## *Organisation.*

We proposed four or five tables in which groups of people teamed up as they wanted. Each of us led a group for the activity and we switched groups between the first and the second part. In this way, a group would not have only Swedish or only English leader. We divided the exercise in three parts:

1 - The feeling (25 min): on a big paper, people wrote three adjectives on three different post-it notes that best described their feelings of Hälleviksstrand and they had to gather them in topics (and name the topics). Sometimes we had to ask for the meaning of the adjectives .

2 - The place (25 min): we proposed some places in Hällevikstrand (places we were interested in knowing more about) and on each photo, people put adjectives and/or more notes on post-its if they wanted (they could also add new places). Sometimes we had to ask for the meaning of the adjectives and propose new ones which could provoke their thinking (for example "proud").

3 - Activity map (10 min): we proposed to people to fill in a paper individually and to put on a map the services they use. A place was given to put ideas about Hälleviksstrand. We also collected the e-mail addresses through this way if we needed to spread informations later. During the exercise, the leaders were available to help and explain the purpose of the questions.



## FIKA BREAK

Time: 30 min

### *Tongues are loosened.*

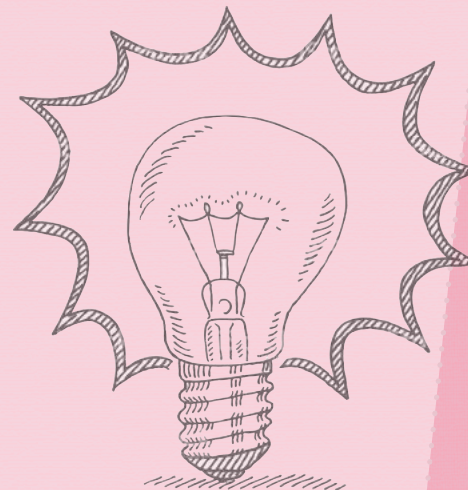
Because a break is necessary, we programmed a fika break with the help of the members of the association. Tea and coffee were obvious, the association prepared nice sandwiches for all and we added our “French touch” with some French crêpes and a lemon cake. This informal time was one of the most interesting to follow. If it was a time for a break for the participants, it was not one for us! The discussions were continuing with full mouths and we moved through the crowd to catch the conversations (and some “pearls” we did not miss).

### *Prepare the next.*

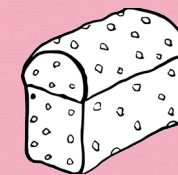
Because the objective is to base the second activity of the workshop on the results of the first one, we needed time to collect the information of the first activity. We also discussed together our feelings in order to choose the most interesting things that emerged. We also needed to distribute the subjects between us and form new groups of people around the tables.

### *Switch!*

We proposed to the participants to take a sit where they wanted for the first activity to switch and mix them for the second activity. In this way, everyone would be confronted to different points of view. This workshop was a way for us to collect information but it was also a way for them to think about their place and talk to others with different opinions. We imagined that some people could change their minds about specific subjects if they started to discuss with others about it.



French crêpes



Lemon/Poppy cake



Sandwiches

## ACTIVITY 2: Production

Time: 1h15

### *Objectives.*

Extracting the main ideas the participants developed in the first activity (topics and area) to use as a base for the second activity. Now they were pushed to discussing and designing future solutions. They would need to compare their points of view, make decisions and concessions together. We wanted to propel them in the role of the architect by making concessions and discussion and drawing ideas in a concrete way.

### *Organisation.*

The groups were rearranged to create new ones in order to make people exchange and share their points of view. Each of us had one specific topic and one area to propose to each group. The leaders turned around each table with a topic and an area which were proposed to the group. We would conserve the same big paper to write the ideas. In this way, the next groups could see what was said before and they could comment it. The objective was to switch tables three or four times but it was not necessary to turn around each table.

1 - Design Hälleviksstrand (15 min x 3 or 4): each leader would propose his topic and his area extracted from the first activity and explained why we chose this topics (a lot of people spoke about that or nobody spoke about that and we were interesting in learning more about that). For the topics, people had to put ideas to answer the question: How can we “solve” this topic? or How can we “strengthen” this topic? For the area, the groups had to design the place to answer the issues they had found in the previous activity. A map was the base for this work. A white A3 was also available to draw and write on. The idea was to promote the reflection and discussion about their ideas. The aim was to encourage them to take the role of the architect.

2 - Let's share with others (15 min): each group would present in 3-4 min their propositions on the poster to the other groups. The other participants could react or comment to create an overview of the possibilities. This time was also made for some feedback about the workshop.

### *Work in progress.*



### *What we needed to take care of.*

We needed to make sure that all people would take part and propose their ideas. The conclusion needed to be a teamwork and not show the strong idea of one person in the group. At the end of the day it was important to check if they were not too tired to continue, or we should better stop.

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### Feedback

*This last activity was the most innovative we proposed. After the first round we noticed that people were more in the same mood as before and wanted to put down feeling of topics. We needed to explain in a different way that it was more about solving the problems. After that we heard a lot of very interesting things. After three rounds we felt that people seemed tired but we also had collected enough information so we stopped the activity with satisfaction.*



# Close the workshop

It is difficult to imagine how a workshop will turn out. How hard, difficult or tiresome it can be. Our main surprise was at the end of the workshop: we did it! The afternoon passed very quickly and we needed time to realize that what we organized two weeks ago was now finished. It was time for the feedback and the work with the material we have collected.

## *Tack så mycket.*

At the end of the last exercise, we gathered all together to thank the participants and the members of the association but they were quicker than us to thank us for the workshop. We were a bit disappointed because we just realized that we did it! It was a success and at the same time we received thanks from the inhabitants and the association. We just had time to give back a thanks under the applauses and it was time to tidy up Lokalen.

## *Start feedback.*

While moving back the chairs to their right place, we already started to speak about our first impressions. It was a lot of good feelings we exchanged and the atmosphere of this crazy day made us very playful. We needed to quickly tidy the place and go back home by car. We could not wait more and started to discuss in the car about the things we heard. In this quick exchange and between laughs, we shared the comments we had and confront them to have a general first impression. When one of us wanted to say something interesting, the other remembered something else in relation to that and the quotations fused. We were surprised by some of the things we heard, we also were not sure about others things we thought we heard. This mix of words accompanied us until we split up in Gothenburg.



Gemenskap & engagemang

Demografi

Närhet till

70-års tillräckligt

KUSTNÄRA

KULTURVÄRDE

ELÄNT

VÄDER

FAMILJÄR

silent

INFRASTRUKTUREN TILL FRÅN DRUST

ALLMÄNNA KOMMUNIKATIONERNA

NATUR

Maritime Park, Arb...

Tillgång

- FLER GÄSTH...
- UTVECKLA B...
- FLYTTA BÄTK...





# Feedback

## Exploit the results

We designed the workshop to have the most of data directly useful (as maps) but we also made some statistics from the information we collected. The step after the workshop was to extract the main information we got and incorporate that into our first analysis of the site. That moment was the time of the “unlearning process” in which we needed to be humble and to question our first impressions. The idea was not to forget our first reflections and just realize exactly the projects the inhabitants proposed. We would add our expertise to the knowledge we learned during the workshop and draw proposals from that combination.

## Which result?

We were expecting a lot of the propositions they made but we also heard some new and very interesting things about the bath area for instance. We took advantage of this moment to ask the questions we had and we collected a lot about not only the history but also about the current situation in the village. We collected lots of contradictory inputs which was natural as people have different view of things. In that way the workshop added also new questions and difficulties in our work. We decided to continue the work by taking each project one by one and combine our analysis to the results of the workshop and try to find new stakeholders to give some more inputs to help us take a decision about our interventions when the ideas contradicted each other.



## The fill in paper.

Before the fika we did a short exercise with the participants. This was what we call the “fill-in-paper”. An a4 paper that we had prepared was given to everyone to fill in. In this paper the participants had to fill in on a map where they did different things. For example where they lived, where they worked, where they met friends and where they bought groceries. Through this we got information of what people do in Hälleviksstrand and what places people visits to do things (a conclusion of the results can be found in the site analysis chapter). On the paper there was also space to write spontaneous ideas for Hälleviksstrand, some of which were useful to us later.

### ***The next step: the open-work-day.***

As a second step of the participatory process, we planned to have a day to work in Hälleviksstrand in Lokalen. We worked in Hälleviksstrand the whole day and we kept the doors opened for everyone interested in taking a look at our work. The local people were invited to speak with us about the on-going project and be a part of the design. It was a way for us to work on site and have all the information we needed to develop our projects but also to keep the connection with the people during the design part. We saw it was an excellent way to communicate our work and our approaches as architects.

For our efficiency, we proposed at the beginning of our work to try different ways to work but also sometimes to change our space of work as a strategy to keep the enthusiasm about the work. This kind of a more informal day of work was a part of this idea.

### ***Feedback open work day.***

This open work day was useful for all of us. Apart from the cold, it was really nice to visit each area carefully, photograph details, materials, buildings, vegetation, views etc. Moreover, we really enjoyed changing our work environment, although we were not as efficient as at school, but the main purpose was more to immerse ourselves in Hälleviksstrand's mood.

Four people came to Lokalen during that day. Probably, we should have communicated more with them about the date and hours by email few days before going. Also it was a Monday so some people were probably working. Because of that we thought that four people were quite a lot! They helped us pointing out details like functions of some buildings and also they had some new ideas of residential areas that we discussed and later implemented in our project. One couple said that it would be okay that we took away the boats from the bath area if we provided them with a new place for their boat somewhere else.

Through our several visits on site, we realised how important it was to go there several times, in order to really feel the environment and keep it in mind.

*Results for future students:* This workshop was our first. We based our work on general literature but also on the work of previous students we found all over the web and from previous Chalmers students as well. Our ambition is also, thanks to this experience, to share our method and feedback to propose a basic to future students who are interested in participatory method. We hope that it will help other students or graduated architects to develop their own workshop. We also hope that this experience told here could promote this kind of process to people who are working with planning.

### ***Our personal feedback of the workshop:***

We were really surprised how well it worked. Inhabitants came, they understood all the activities and were all painstaking and interested in the work. We heard a lot of interesting things about our work and some non-expected. We didn't collect all the information we wanted but we were also prepared for that scenario.

*Johanna: "Talking with inhabitants during the workshop through the activities was really interesting. They had a huge knowledge about their village and it gave me a concrete feeling that was really useful when I had to think about interventions and solutions."*

*Marine: "This experience was completely crazy! Doing this kind of experience abroad is a double experience. We couldn't imagine how it would work. I hope that this document could be used as an example for next students who want to experience the participatory method"*

*Roberto: "I think the workshop went beyond expectations! The most interesting thing was how we, by letting them start to discuss their feelings for Hälleviksstrand today, managed to keep the remaining discussion on a realistic level where participants proposed small solutions to existing problems."*

*Sandra: "I think our work gives them a bit hope for the future. After the workshop I felt that just the fact that we are doing this project is something good for this community, even if some of our ideas will not be realized this process means something for them."*





# *The path*

## ***A real path for Hälleviksstrand?***

The interventions are our proposals for small and larger things to do to develop Hälleviksstrand in the future. We have looked both at what Hälleviksstrand needs and which are the good sites for development. These have been put together to form the final interventions. The Input from the participatory method have played a big role in shaping these interventions. Things have moved around and changes have been made during the process. Now we propose the next step for Strana. From the north of Hälleviksstrand to the south, we propose to you to cross the village through our interventions and follow the path towards a future Hälleviksstrand.

Six interventions have been designed more detailed than the others. This does not necessarily mean that those six are more important but rather that we thought they were specially interesting to look more deeply into. Binding the interventions together is the idea of a clear path.





# ***Interventions***

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# Follow the path

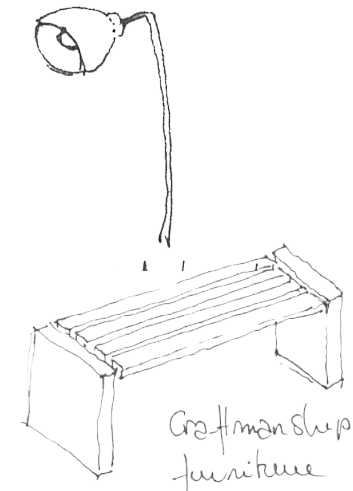
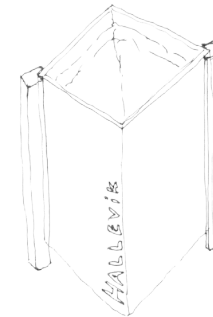
## *A physical path for Strana.*

From the church, through the community, to the end of Hälleviksstrand, we propose to cross the village through our interventions connected by a path that connects the existing paths, the beautiful nature and cultural heritage. Our interventions are oriented towards a visionary transformation of Hälleviksstrand, step by step. Together the interventions also creates a new defined physical path to implement in Hälleviksstrand.

At some places the path will be clear as a wooden deck to walk on. At other places the path might be just a sidewalk or an existing path between the old houses. Everywhere along the path you will recognise some specific furniture. The path sometimes splits in two and it has also many “ends” where it connects with the existing paths in the community.

## FURNITURE

### TOOLKIT BOX



*A toolkit for the path. To make the path clear to follow we suggest some furniture, lighting, etc. to be placed along the path. By having a recognisable design along the path it will be easy to follow.*



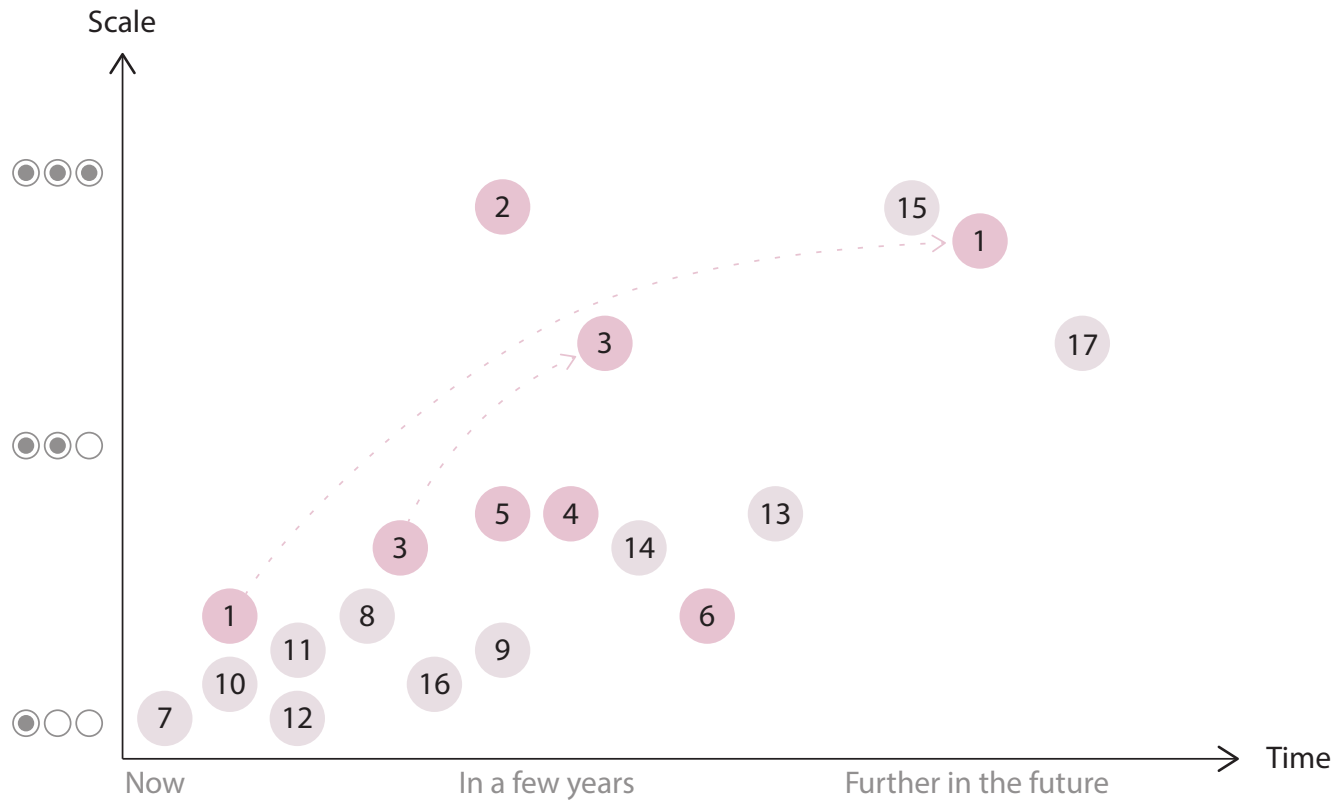




INTERVENTIONS

LONG-TERM PERSPECTIVE

# Time scale perspective



- 1 Revitalizing Hamnplan
- 2 Build rental apartments
- 3 Business hotel and centre for sharing
- 4 Improving the bath area
- 5 Lerkilen: bird watch tower and paths
- 6 Developing the playground
- 7 Clarify nature trails
- 8 Creating a boat pool and rental boats
- 9 New harbour for local boats
- 10 Carpool bus to Gothenburg
- 11 Connecting the west boardwalk
- 12 Improve the west bath place
- 13 Walk- and bike path to school
- 14 Place for smarten up boats
- 15 Sites for future rentals
- 16 Create an investment company
- 17 Possible site for a grocery store



0 250m

**Many small things create something big.**

The 17 interventions are placed in a scale and time diagram. In this way the different interventions can easily be understood in comparison to each other. Some interventions are small and can be done relatively easy while others need more investments to be realised. The time scale describes not only what takes least time to do but rather what is most important to do soon and what can wait for a longer time. Sometimes also one invention is to be seen as the next step to be realised after another intervention.

The interventions can be developed by different stakeholders. Some can be done by the local community and others by the municipality for example. By implementing all of our interventions, our vision for Hälleviksstrand is to be seen as fulfilled. Hälleviksstrand is a robust community with a belief in the future. We need to start somewhere and the time and scale diagram can be the point of departure.







01

# *Hamnplan*



# Hamnplan

## Definitions.

Downtown. Hamnplan. {Def.}: Syn. Core/nerve/center. Often assimilated to the historic center, most of the cultural, commercial, political (in the sense of the Greek polis) and administrative activities are concentrated there: there are also small retail shops and department stores, the main places of worship, public services, transport infrastructure such as public transport connections.

Waterfront. {Def.}: The waterfront area of a town is its dockland district, or the area alongside a body of water often turn into recreation to enjoy water.

## Downtown, what does it mean?

During the workshop, one of the areas we proposed to the participants was the “downtown”. Just said as that, the questions spurted: “Do you mean our old houses?” “Which place exactly is it?”. The questions revealed the issue: where is the center, the core of Hälleviksstrand? We proposed to the participants to think about this place with provocation. When we visited the site, we were surprised by this place without appropriation where the road is underlapping the public space. The place is the opposite to what we have the tendency to see: not an open space around which it is built but a building in the center surrounded by car roads. During our visit we saw cars turning around but no pedestrians. Are we wrong? Is it just a roundabout?



// “The downtown?  
Which place exactly  
is it?”. The questions  
reveal the issue: where  
is the center, the core  
of Hälleviksstrand? //



# STRATEGIES



**Design meeting spaces with all year round activities**



**Design attractive and safe environments for pedestrians and bicycles**



**Dealing with water and future flooding**



**Promote environmental awareness**



**Make the history present**



**Strengthen the local community**



**Promote consumption of local food**



**Design eco-friendly by using local resources**



**Optimize the land use**

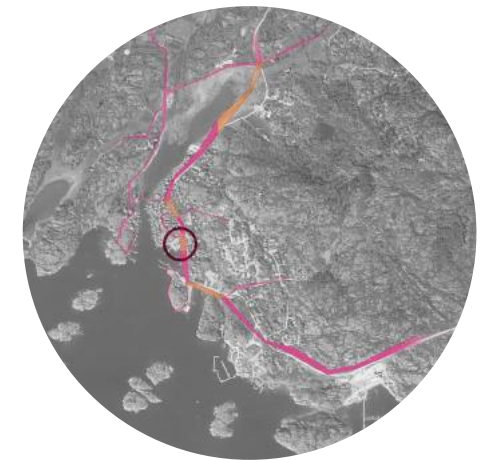
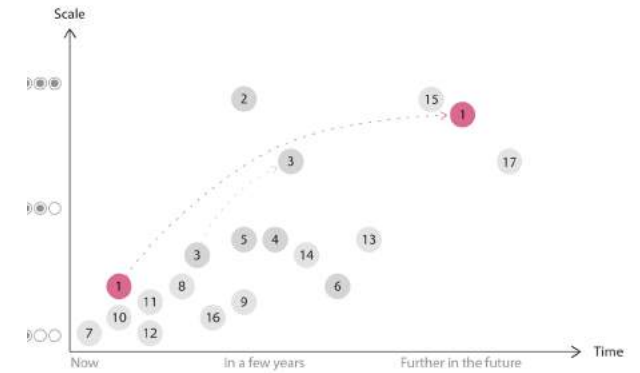
// The evolution of the Hamnplan in several images from the Bohusläns Museum of Uddevalla. //

## *It is not a roundabout*

“I like that we can turn around. I will tell you the history of this place, I will take the photos one minute...”. The woman got up and came back with some drawings from the wall behind us and started to tell the story. The previous building in the center of the area was first placed in the water so it created a street on one side of the building. After several times of adding concrete, the building was put out of the water and situated in the centre of the artificial slab of concrete. We heard during the workshop that it was an alive place before the ferry left with a grocery store and services. Now, it’s characterised as a “landmark” to set an appointment but people move in another place after. In the mind of the participants of the workshop, Lokalen is more of a “meeting center” than the downtown.

This place has a real potential to be more than a roundabout and become a pleasant place all year round. A basis that serves the needs of the population through a meeting place and returns to the real definition of a downtown.

// Revitalization. Many “rurban” villages like Hälleviksstrand, are in a vicious circle in which the departure of one service provokes the departure of a part of the population followed by others services which gradually leads to the ending of the villages. The difficulty here is to reverse this process. Attract population by implementing new shops need to be use as many as needed to be viable (but it could shut down before the population is arriving). The main vision we developed for this space is to work on different steps with a time-scale perspective from little and easy interventions to visionary and big changes. //



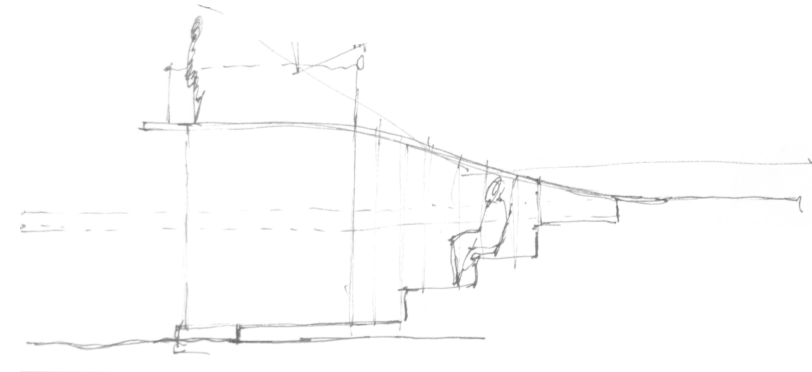
1 - Make the place attractive and safe. Create a meeting place.

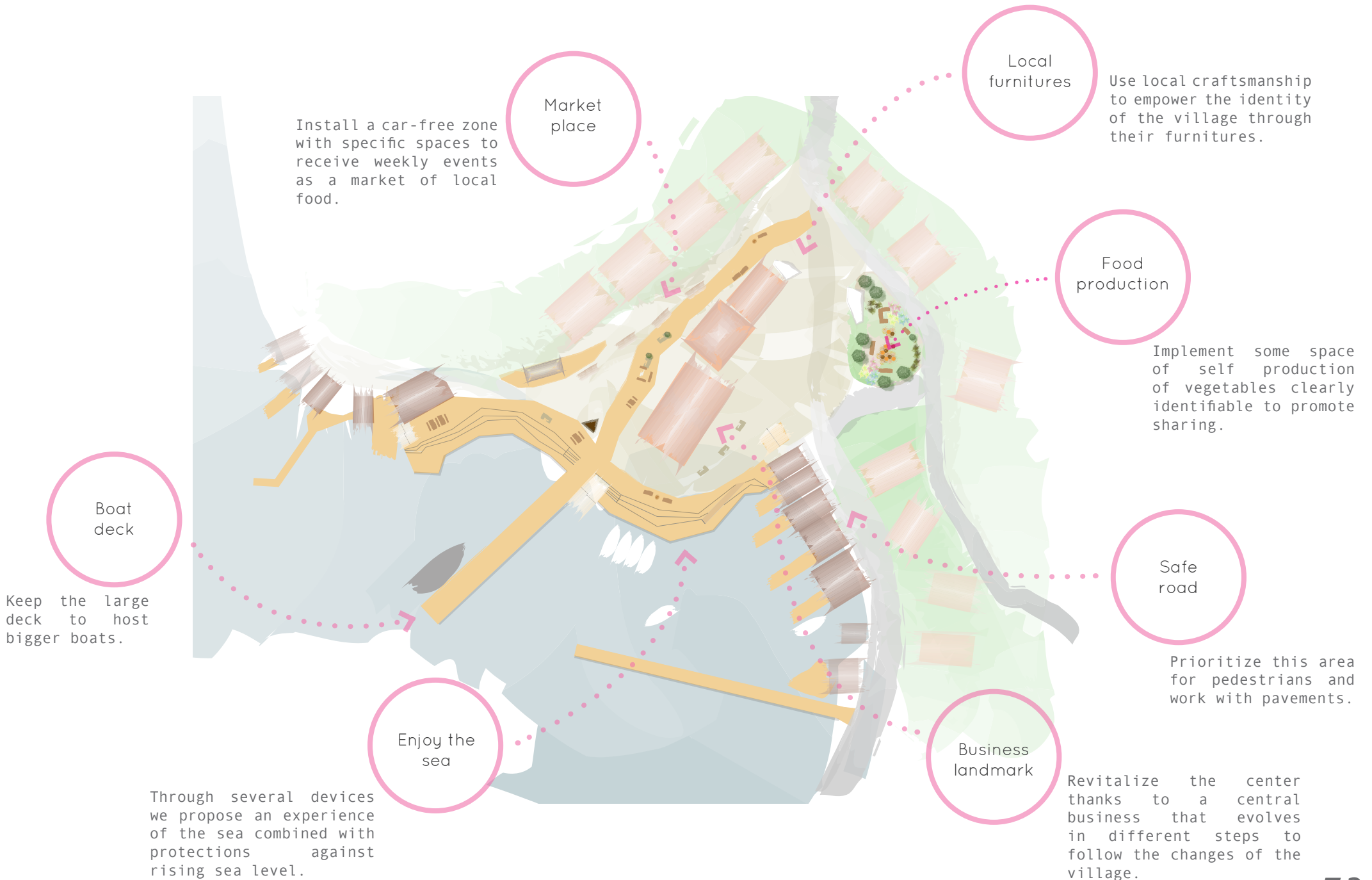
The first step is to attract people to visit the place a few times a day or a week to feel that the place could be attractive for the people. We will work with few changes, like new furnitures (made by local craftsmanship) to transform the place. One change is to implement vegetation quickly with the use of "big bags" by the main street to rapidly improve the place. Thus we can try different propositions before really implement them in the soil in the next step. One main intervention will also be to clarify the car circulation. As it is now, the track of the cars is not clear and it is dangerous for pedestrians to cross the road. The idea is first to suggest a clear car road by painting on the road and prioritize the place for pedestrians.

We propose to make the downtown around the central building completely car free with the possibility to use the car exceptionally (for delivery for the restaurant for instance). To be revitalized, a place needs to welcome services and create spaces to socialise. To begin with, we propose a temporary meeting space like welcoming a food truck of local products once a week and a pick-up space for products bought online. These two areas need to be highlighted in some way (by a painted place for the food truck for instance and by a sign for the pick-up space). Even if these events are not permanent, their shadows are always visible in people's minds.

### *Follow the path. Follow the steps.*

The center, more than the other places, need to follow different steps to be upgrades. In the center, we are working with a strong existing and revitalize it will follow the general plan for Hälleviksstrand. The steps are:





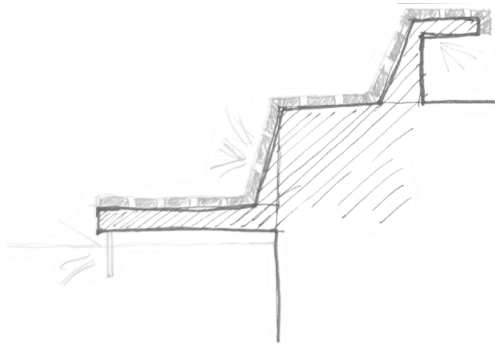




## 2 - Implement the next path for Hälleviksstrand.

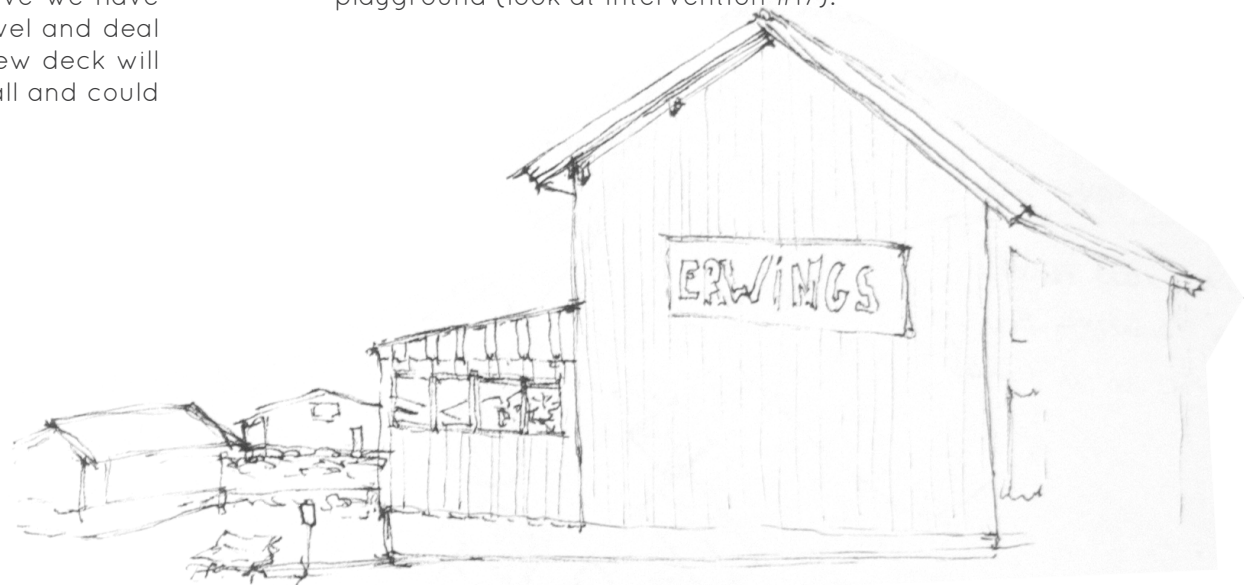
After experimenting with the solutions through some sketching, the next step was to learn about these changes and plan concrete converting. The car-free zone will be clearly distinct by a new pavement and a central sidewalk will follow the main street downtown. The center could welcome a bigger market every week and a little permanent shop could be installed in a part of the central building which for the moment is occupied by a summer restaurant. The restaurant could extend its opening hours and open a space for workplaces.

A new deck with different spaces will be designed to offer the opportunity to the inhabitants to enjoy the waterfront all year round. For a long term perspective we have to have in mind the rising sea level and deal with it. So, the benches on the new deck will increase the height of the sea wall and could be a solution against flooding.



## 3 - Build the new downtown.

The next step could be to implement new permanent services in different scales. A way to permit it could be to tear down the central building and rebuild a new one which will be designed for the specific needs they have. To have a complete downtown, the place need to combine attractive streetscape, variety of uses (working, housing, recreation) and effective marketing to answer the daily needs of the population. This new building in the downtown need to be a landmark for the village that will participate in the new face of the sea facade. In the far future and in connection with the implementation of the new rental housing, we could think about implementing a grocery store in the green area between the downtown and the playground (look at intervention #17).



Social meeting place

Transform the centre from a landmark to a real social centre with space for recreation.

Housing

Implement permanent housing for an all-year-round activity

Business-hotel

Propose few rental places, sharing and co-work in a central place.

Buy local

Promote local products and services combine with some of meeting in the community.

Clear circulation

Redefine the traffic for cars/bikes and pedestrians.

Tourism opportunity

Attract tourism by a nice central area and make for big hotels (+ hotel and breakfast??)

Walkable environment

Create a part of no-cars in the centre to push installation in the street to meet and show objects of life (traces).

# PLAYGROUND



Links

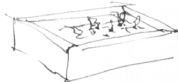


Bike track?

Bike + Bus Station

Road safety

Imagine children!



Toilet

FOOD PRODUCTION



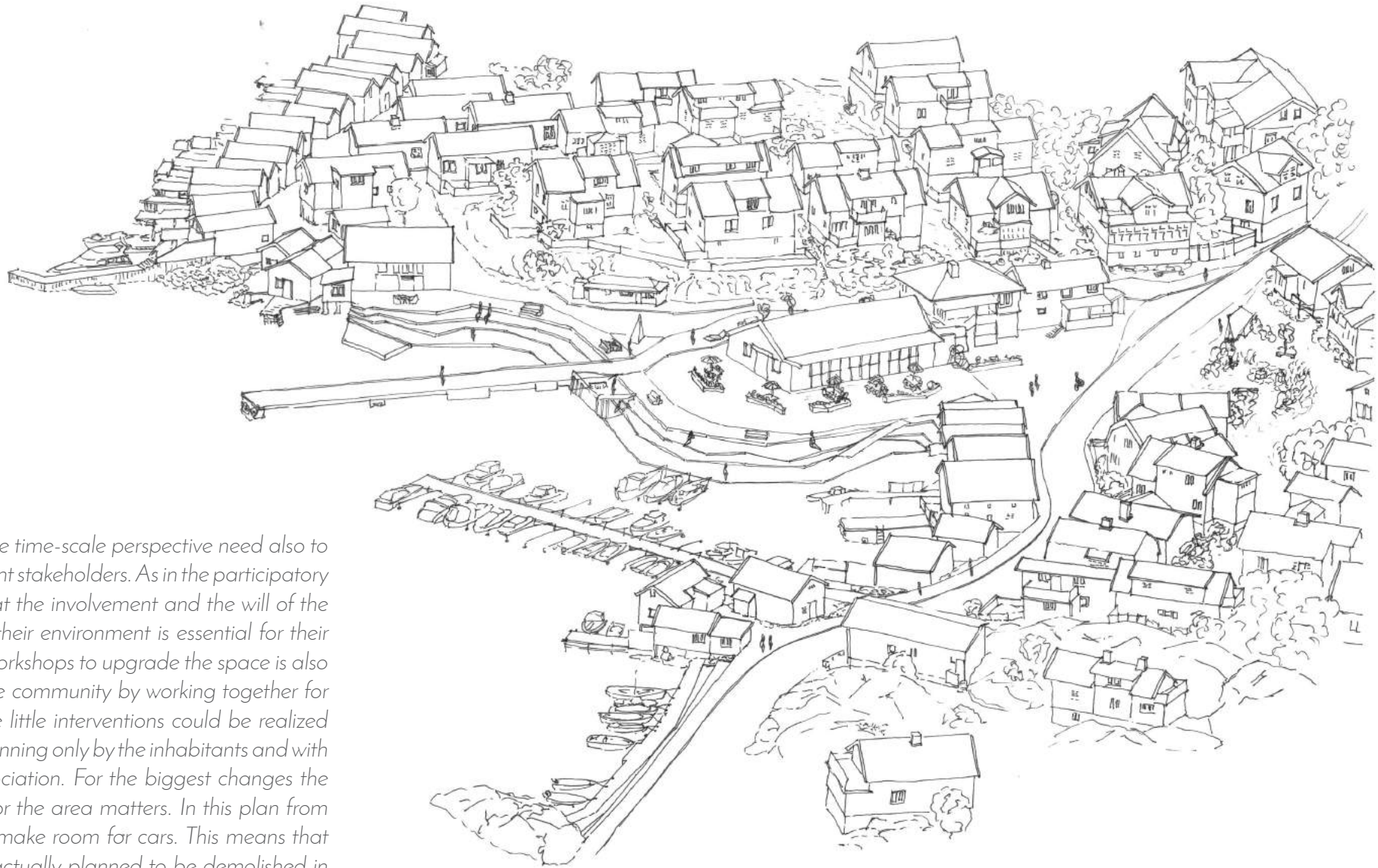
Future Spain is a BD



Car park  
Car pool



Seasonal events



// Who? The idea of the time-scale perspective need also to be read through different stakeholders. As in the participatory method, we believe that the involvement and the will of the population to change their environment is essential for their success. Participatory workshops to upgrade the space is also a way to strengthen the community by working together for a common project. The little interventions could be realized without professional planning only by the inhabitants and with the support of the association. For the biggest changes the current detailed plan for the area matters. In this plan from 1963 the focus was to make room for cars. This means that the current building is actually planned to be demolished in favour for a larger road and a roundabout (Orust kommun, 1967). The detailed plan needs to be changed to allow the new building before the changes can be made. //





02

# *Rental housing*



# Rentals

## Background

Today there is a lack of rental housing on the whole of Orust. Only about 12% of homes on Orust are rental apartments (SCB, 2016). The attractiveness of Orust for summer guests has created very high prices for small houses along the coast. In Hälleviksstrand the lack of rental apartments and the high property prices creates a problem. For many people who want to live in Hälleviksstrand it is unaffordable. Young and elderly are the groups of people who are most likely to live in rental apartments because of their economic conditions. There is a demand for rental housing in Hälleviksstrand from both of these groups: elderly who live in detached villas in Hälleviksstrand and want to downsize as they get older, and young who want to stay in their birthplace when they move from their parent's home. During our meetings with locals we have been told things like "my son wants to move here but he can't afford a house". We also believe that more rental housing in Hälleviksstrand can attract people who otherwise wouldn't move there. Because no one want to rent an apartment all year round just to use it as a summer house rentals will not be used by summer guest. Therefore rentals ensures permanent inhabitants in the future.

*// A new detail plan is needed for this project to be realised as the current detail plan allows only parking. //*

## STRATEGIES



**Design quality housing for everyone**



**Dealing with water and future flooding**



**Support eco system services**



**Strengthen the local community**



**Promote consumption of local food**



**Design eco-friendly by using local resources**



**Optimize the land use**

## *The site*

The biggest rental housing complex in Hälleviksstrand today is situated between the village and the church. When planning rental apartments in the future it's good to do it in more central locations, building on the history of a dense built environment and the strong community feeling. It's important to make the rentals attractive and to place them at appealing locations to attract people to Hälleviksstrand. Some people move to places because they find it nice, not because they got a job there (Hans Ahren, meeting, November 2017).

The site we have chosen as the most suitable for new rental housing is the large parking space next to the mechanical workshop. This is a large plane area where you can enable sea view from all apartments. Both Främjandet and the municipality have pointed out the area as interesting for development (Hälleviksstrands Främjande, meeting, 2017) (Carl-Johan Hjalms, meeting, November 2017). This parking space is one of the least used according to people at the workshop. A quality is the close walking distance to some of the new services we are proposing.

The fact that this is privately owned land makes the intervention's realisation dependent on the landowner. In our overall plan for Hälleviksstrand we have pointed out some other possible locations for future rental houses (intervention 15) but we suggest this site to be built first.



## *Dealing with water*

During the workshop some participants pointed out that much stormwater flows through the site towards the bath area. This is seen as a problem as it transfers soil to the sea making the water in the bath area dirty. This problem gave us the idea to add a stormwater pond on the site. This will both reduce the amount of stormwater that reaches the sea directly and increasing biodiversity. In a pond much of the water will infiltrate through the ground and therefore not reaching the sea directly (VISS, 2016). If the pond overflows there is a ditch to take excess water to the sea.

Another challenge of the site is that it is within the area which is likely to be flooded in the future. This needs to be solved anyway as the main road in front of the site would also be affected. Our proposal is to raise the land by a bit more than one meter as it is about one meter above sea level today and will need to be 2,3 meters above today's sea level in the future.

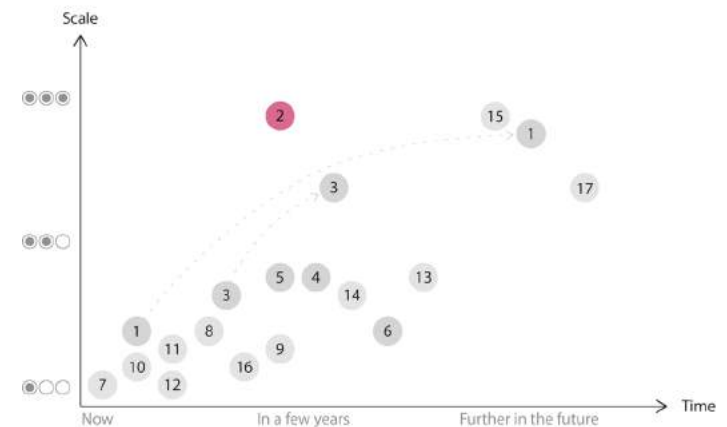
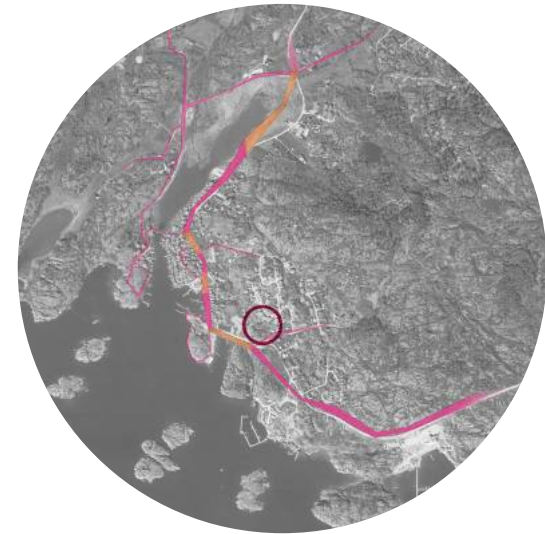
## Apartments

The plan consists of three two story apartment buildings with four apartments each. The idea is that half of the apartments are two rooms plus kitchen and the rest are three rooms plus kitchen. This is to complement the many villas and to create apartments for the target groups: young, elderly and single-person households. The plan also include two family sized semi-detached houses. These will also be rentals but for families that can't afford to buy a villa.

To open up the sea view from all the apartments the buildings are placed along the edge of the site. To improve this quality more, bay windows and balconies can be placed directed towards the sea.

We imagine the apartments to be built either by Orustbostäder or a private developer. By not having more than two stories an elevator is not needed and the developer can thereby build more economically. As moving to a new place is a quite big step one of the apartments could be a "test apartment". This would be an apartment where you can live for free for a limited amount of time, maybe one or two months. This way people who are unsure if moving to Hälleviksstrand would work for them can test how it works and afterwards decide whether to move to Hälleviksstrand permanently. This concept has been tested successfully in Röstånga, Skåne (Hans Ahren, meeting, November 2017).

// A local reference of new built rental apartments are Orustbostäders Fjordbacken apartment buildings in Varekil. These apartment buildings are also two stories with view of the sea (Orustbostäder, 2017). //

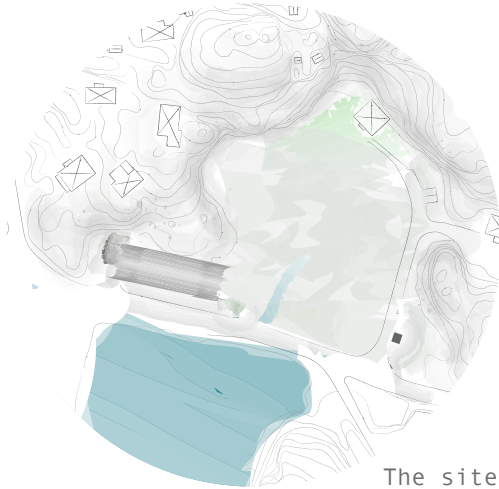






Perspective sketch of new housing.

Access to water. The access to water and possibility to have a boat is something important for most people who moves to the coast (Hans Ahren, meeting, November, 2017). This is not easy to solve when planning new houses and it is even more difficult to achieve for rental houses. People who rent their accommodation often have a limited economy we think this can be solved by a boat pool rather than a permanent boat place (see intervention 8).



The site today.

### Siteplan

In the north there is an opening between the buildings to preserve the view from the existing villa there. Other surrounding villas are placed higher in the landscape and will therefore keep their sea view.

The reasons for dividing the apartments into several small buildings are to keep a small scale feeling and the possibility to walk between the houses, as in the old fishing village. The rowhouses are placed next to the existing villa to make a smoother transition between typologies.

The cultural heritage of Hälleviksstrand makes it very important to be careful when adding new buildings. As the site is quite separated from the old fishing village we think that you can be more free in the design.

The stormwater pond and its associated ditches are placed to divide the large yard into smaller more private spaces in front of the buildings. In the north where there is no risk of blocking any views a group of fruit trees is placed. These are for common use and will also contribute to biodiversity (flowers for bees, berries for birds, etc.).

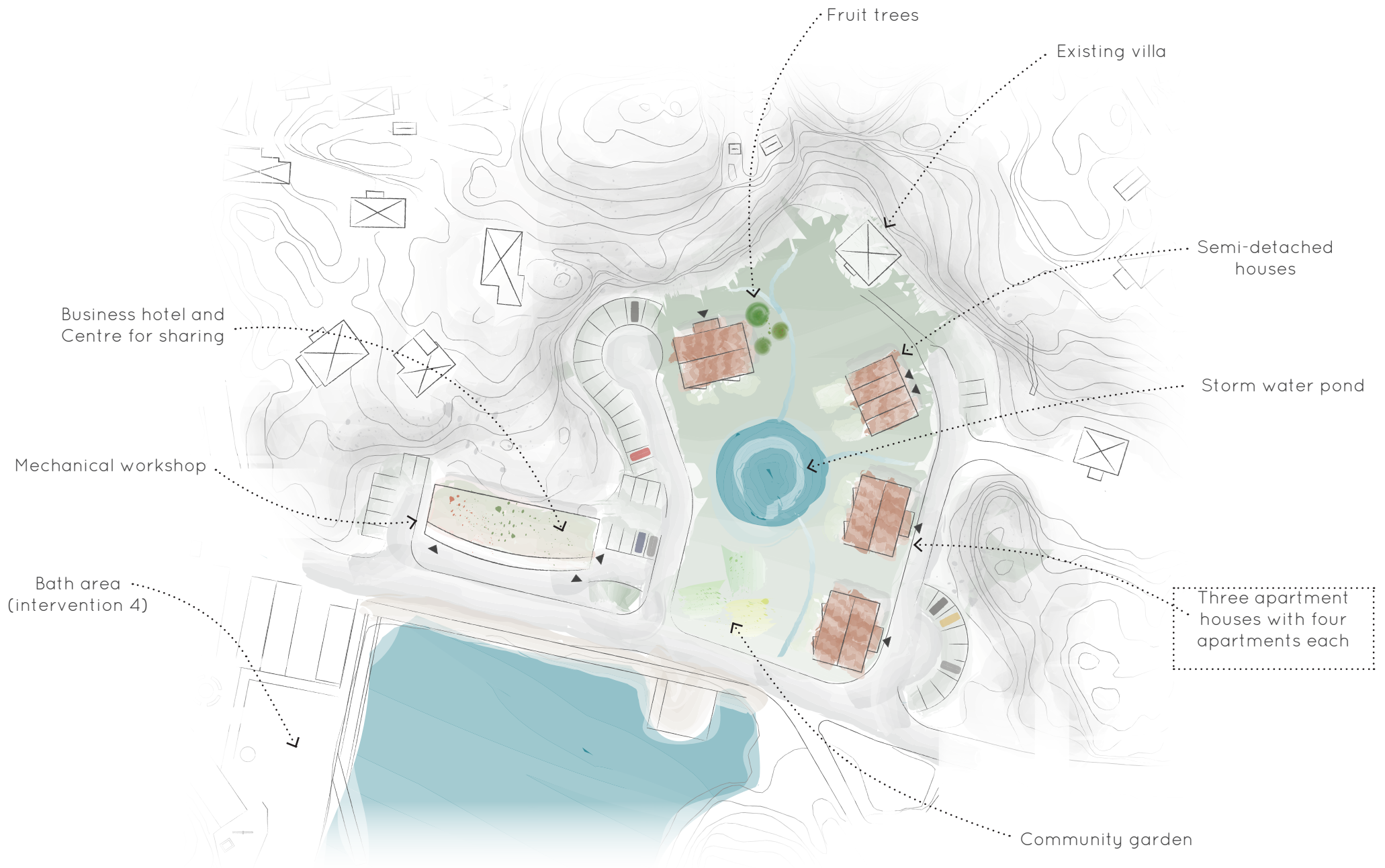
### Community garden

South of the pond there is space for a community garden that can be used for the whole Hälleviksstrand. This is based on the strong community feeling that already exists today. This space is favourably situated next to the proposed entrance to the centre for sharing and business hotel (intervention 3).

### Parking

A new small street is added to reach the north-western apartment building. Along this street there are parking spaces, not only for the residents of the apartments, but also for the employees of the workshop and the office hotel and the visitors to the sharing facility and community garden. In the summer some of these parking spaces can be used for visitors to the bath place. The eastern apartments have parking spaces next to their street.





Site plan of new development.





03

***Business hotel  
and  
Centre for sharing***



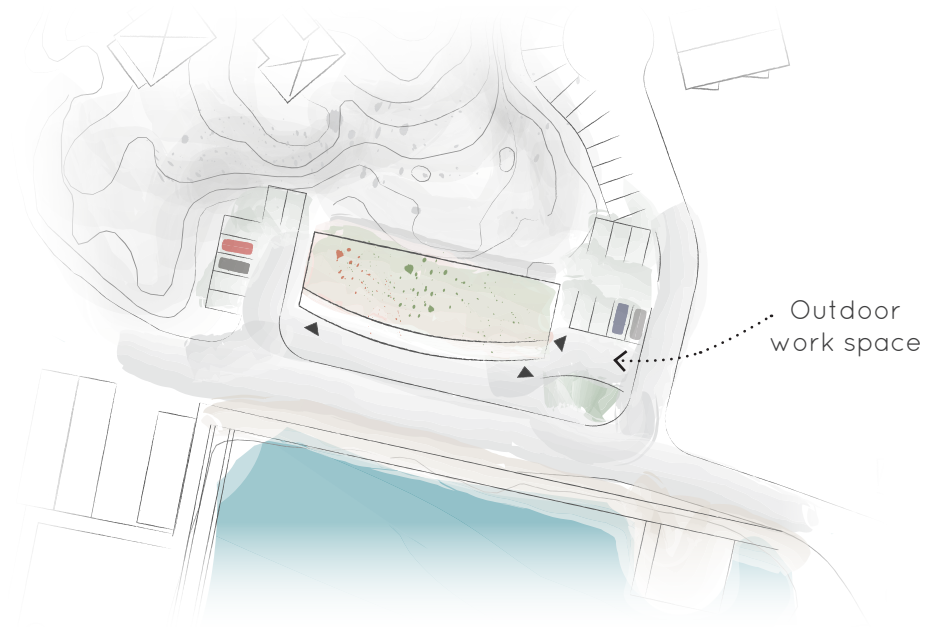
# Business Sharing

// A centre for sharing would contribute to less need for consumption and thereby economical and ecological savings. //

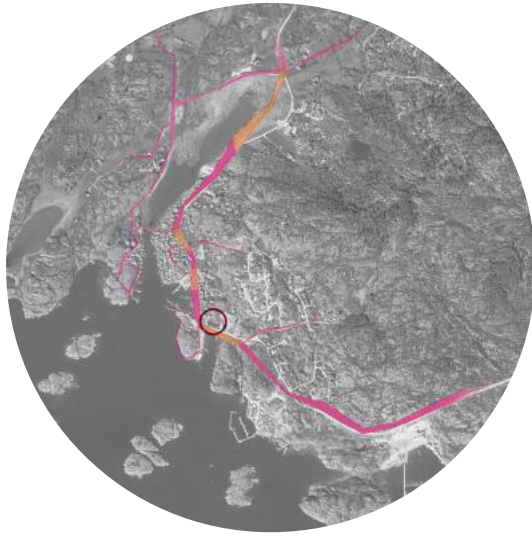
## Background

During the workshop many people wanted more jobs in Hälleviksstrand. One suggestion that was mentioned was to have a business hotel (Workshop, 19 November 2017). We had already thought of this ourselves and therefore felt that the confirmation from the inhabitants makes this a prioritised intervention.

As the community feeling in Hälleviksstrand is very strong, sharing between inhabitants should be easy to arrange. A centre for sharing would contribute to less need for consumption and thereby economical and ecological savings. Sharing things between the whole community can strengthen the community feeling even more. A place for sharing things like tools, machines and knowledge would benefit both the business hotel and the community as a whole and bring the two together.

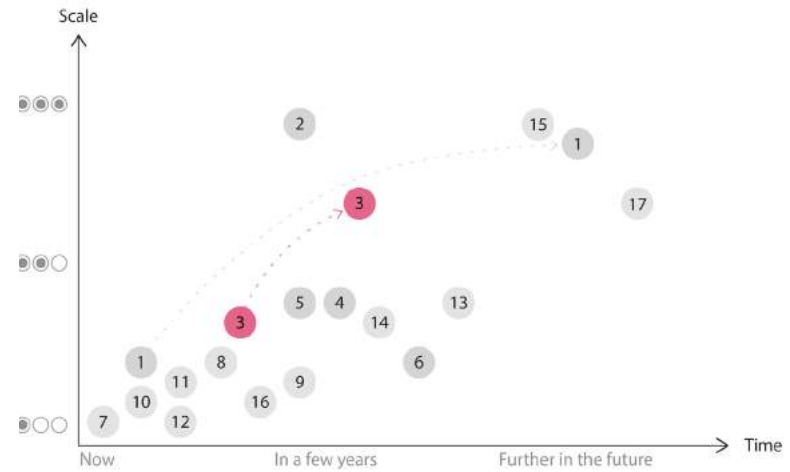


This illustration shows how a new workshop with business hotel and a centre for sharing could be.



### *The site*

The site we propose for these functions is the existing mechanical workshop. The workshop is already a functioning business with knowledge and resources that could be shared with the rest of the community and with people who want to start new businesses. It's important to offer a view of the sea from the work places as this quality is something people are looking for when planning to relocate to coastal areas. This site enables nice views of the sea at the same time as it is situated at a central location to where most people in Hälleviksstrand can go without using a car.



## STRATEGIES



**Design meeting spaces with all year round activities**



**Dealing with water and future flooding**



**Promote environmental awareness**



**Develop emerging local businesses and industry**



**Strengthen the local community**



**Design eco-friendly by using local resources**



**Optimize the land use**

## *Implementation*

The two main challenges here are to combine the private business with a community sharing centre and combining the noisy mechanical workshop with nice office facilities. It is necessary that the owner of the land understands the benefits this intervention can bring to the community and therefore realise this it. Otherwise the intervention would need to be realised by someone else, for example Hälleviksstrands Främjande, the municipality or a local investment company (intervention 16) in another location that offers the same qualities.

We propose a business hotel and a small centre for sharing to be placed in connection to the mechanical workshop. It could be within the current facilities or as an extension to the east and/or one more floor of the current building. As the road in front of the workshop needs to be raised in the future it is likely that the workshop needs to be demolished and rebuilt. We suggest the road to be raised soon to enable the building of a residential area next to the workshop. This would be a good opportunity to construct a new building with spaces optimised for the mechanical workshop, a business hotel and a centre for sharing.

The current detailed plan over this area is from 1963 (adapted in 1967) and it was first after the plan was adopted that the main building was build. The detailed plan says that it is allowed to run a small scale industry within the building which in this case means an industry that not disturb the surroundings (noise, smell or higher risk of fire). The building can be up to 4 meters high but if it is required the planning council can decide that the building can be higher (Orust kommun, 1967). This means that it actually could be allowed to the changes of building we suggest even before the new detailed plan is finished.



## Content

The business hotel could contain about 10 workplaces, a shared lunch room, a conference room, printers and other office tools.

It would be good if the machines of the workshop could be shared with local craftsmen. This would benefit other types of businesses than those who would use the business hotel and maybe contribute to more small craftsmanship companies in the area.

The centre for sharing could be a quite small space where you can lend different tools and maybe have some machines that people can use, for example a sewing machine. Some space, both inside and outside, for small projects should be included, for example space for repairing a bike. The centre for sharing should be accessible for everyone in the community but should not need much administration or any permanent staff. Hälleviksstrands främjande or a separate association could organise the centre.

A tool library exists today on Hisingen, Gothenburg. It's called Ceres tool library and was started by a student who thought it was unnecessary to buy all the tools she needed just for fixing her new apartment. At Ceres tool library you can borrow lots of tools like hammers, screwdrivers or an iron (Hisingenftw, 2013).

A local reference of a business hotel is Tedarhuset in Tanumshede. This is a quite typical business hotel with several office rooms of different size for rent. Businesses renting spaces also gains access to broadband, meeting rooms and dining area (Tedarhuset). A business hotel in Hälleviksstrand could be much smaller than Tedarhuset and still work as a good office space for new small businesses.

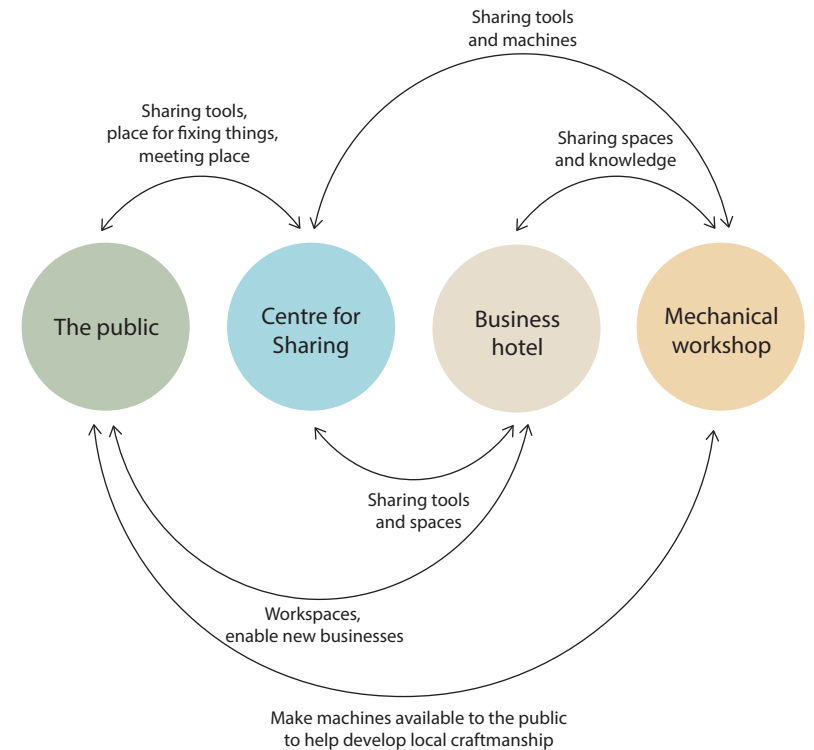


Diagram of different ways of sharing.



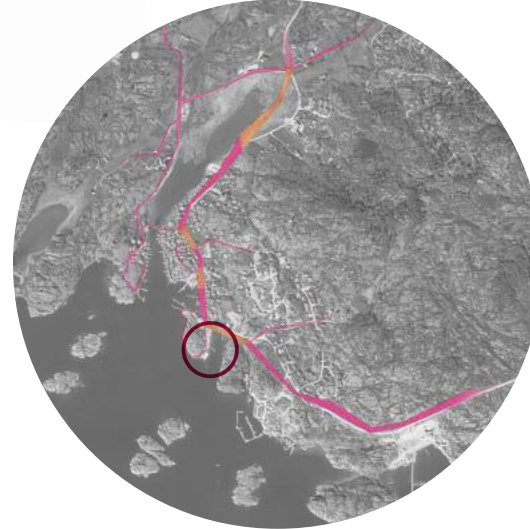


04

# *Bath area*



# Bath area



## Background.

When Hälleviksstrands främjande showed us their sauna project and their ideas about expanding the current bath area we immediately saw potential in developing their ideas even further to connect Lokalen and the sauna to the bath area. When we did our site analysis we realized that the bath area is really central but not used to its full potential. During the workshop people told us that the area is really crowded during summer. We have also heard that people come from all over Orust to bath here. Pupils with learning difficulties come to Hälleviksstrand once every summer to bathe and take a walk around the village. We saw the opportunity to expand upon their project to create a lively central meeting place. We also want to design a place that can be used by people in different stages of life and preferably not only during summer.

## The site.

- The area that is called
- Andstensholmen today
- consists mainly of car
- parks. There are around
- 70 car parks and they are
- often full during summer
- because the price is
- lower here than at the
- other places. You have to
- cross the parking area to
- get to the bath area.

Year 1955, Bohusläns museum





# STRATEGIES



**Design meeting spaces with all year round activities**



**Design attractive and safe environments for pedestrians and bicycles**



**Dealing with water and future flooding**



**Support eco system services**



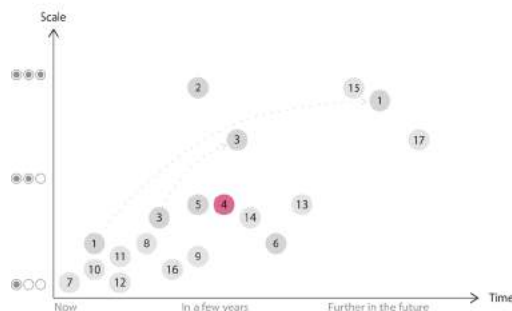
**Promote environmental awareness**



**Make the history present**



**Strengthen the local community**



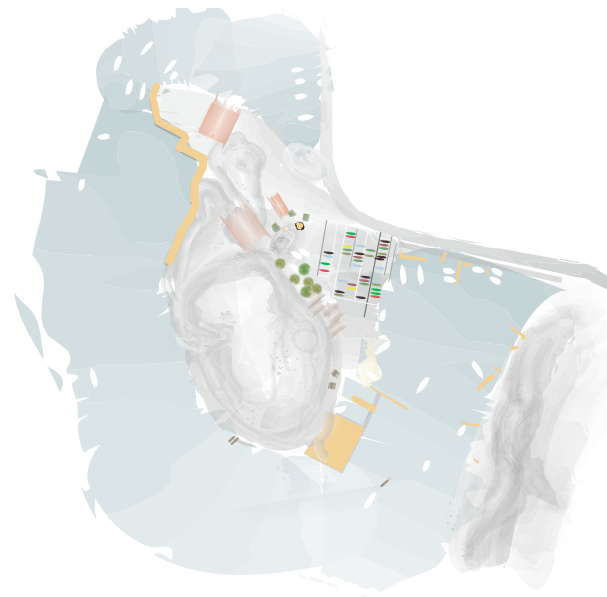
Right now this small bay is used both as a bath area and a boat harbour. The tiny beach is both a bath area and a slipway for boats. It has been like this for a long time and some say that it works well and others say that it is a conflict. When we visited the area the first time in september we met a couple of kayakers that said that Orust and the west coast was a good place for kayaking and that this bath area was a good place to stop and take some rest. To conclude, the small beach is now used for a lot of purposes that has nothing to do with bathing.

The smaller part of Andstensholmen and the bay that right now is only used as a bath area contains of a larger concrete dock at the edge of the islet and a wooden dock where the water is more shallow. That creates a good environment for children to bath. Also there is what they call the men's bath area, that is a more private part around the corner of the islet.

In the area between Lokalen and the main parking area there is today a building containing facilities connected to the guest harbour, a storehouse used by the sailing association and a sewage treatment plant. The municipality have decided to move the sewage power plant to a new location in Ellös (Olofsson, 2017). There is also three containers for recycling waste standing in this area. At the workshop people complained about that they were ugly.

When we went back to Orust the last time we saw things we did not see first time. Hidden behind parked cars, rocks and recycling containers we found a small barbecue area and a tiny playground.

The feeling we got from the area today is that it is very harsh and grey due to the large proportion of asphalt and rocks. Our analysis is though affected by the fact that we did not see the site during summer. During wintertime the bath area and the car parks are not frequently used.



Bath area today.

**Grey turns green.**

For us it is important to make the image of the area more green. This has both a social and environmental purpose. Our idea is to take away around half of the parking in this area to enlarge the green area that can be used as a park, a playground and a place for sunbathing. As we are designing for more car parks than the planned functions need on the other side of the road, we think the number of parking will still be enough. Also even the car parks can get a more green look with reinforced grass instead of the more traditional asphalt. This is good for infiltrating stormwater.

Site plan for bath area.



Reinforced grass  
for the parkings

### ***The wooden boardwalk.***

The boardwalks within this area have all different purposes and planned uses. The one that is next to Landsvägen is a new sidewalk for pedestrians. The boardwalk along the carpark and the green area is both a path to skip walking through the parkings, an accessible route for disabled people (no need to cross the grass or beach to enter the water) and a place to sit and enjoy the water. Then there is a possibility to continue the path to the dressing room and further to the larger dock. Then the boardwalk that goes around the islet and connects to the sauna is more of a recreational path where you can walk to enjoy the coast and also to walk between the bath, the sauna and the venue. When the sewage power plant is not there anymore we suggest that the area where the building is today is opened up to work as a shortcut between the boardwalk and the toilets. Here it is important to add lightning to not make the path too dark.

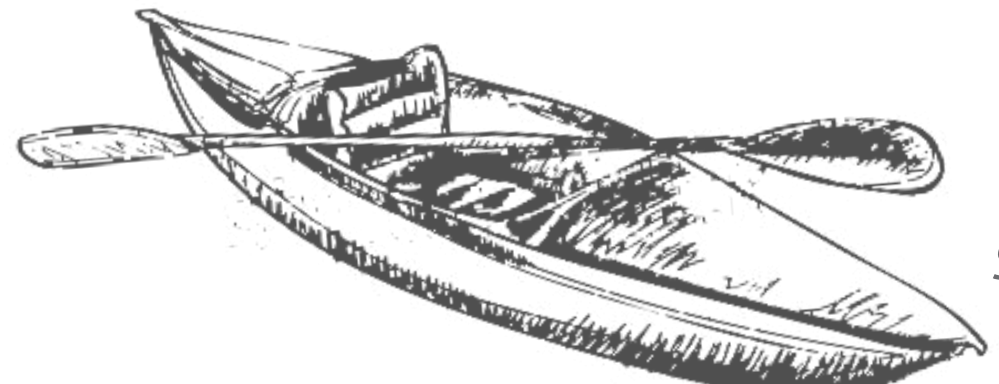


Boardwalk with stairs towards the water

### ***Design for different ages and needs.***

During the workshop many people pointed out that we need to attract youths and young families to Hälleviksstrand. We think that the small barbecue and playground needs to be given a nicer location within this area. Behind the western hillside there is less wind which contribute to a good environment for a new barbecue place that can be used throughout the year. The playground will be moved closer to the beach with longer distance from the cars and easy to supervise from the beach.

We also want to make this area accessible even for people with disabilities. Close to the beach where the water seems to be in a good depth we have suggested a ramp to enter the water from the boardwalk. With this placement everyone can enjoy the water at the same place. There is also possible to enter the larger dock even with a wheelchair.

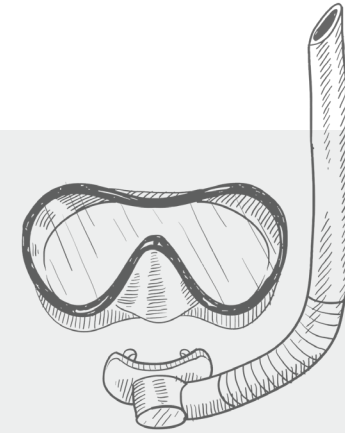




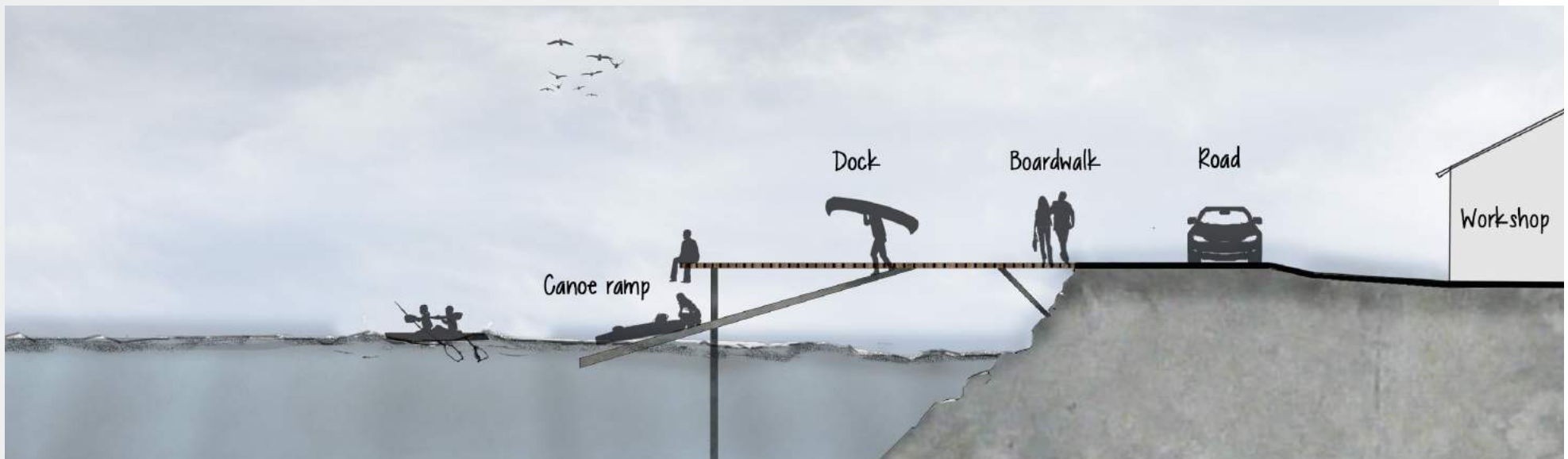
## Prioritize.

One important part of this intervention is to prioritize. Prioritize bathers over cars by taking away parking. Also putting up bike stands to promote cycling. Prioritize bathers by taking away the small harbour within the bay. It is important that everyone who wants can enjoy water, both swimming and by boat. We believe that it is better to densify the bigger harbours to fit the amount of boats that use to be in the bay.

We also want to dedicate this place to kayakers and canoers. We think that it will be less conflict because the kayakers do not stir the water and do not disturb bathers. We still want to separate these two uses, it is not well planned when the kayakers take up the whole beach by stopping here. Instead we design a new ramp with a slight slope for kayakers in the eastern corner of the bay. This way it is also close to the eastern parking.

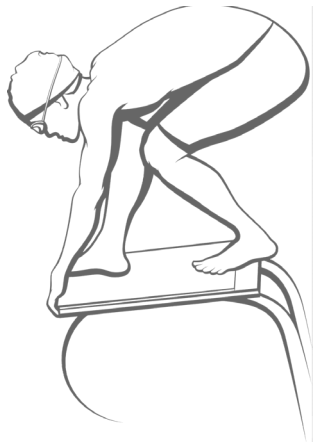


Instead of people having private storage in the middle of the bath area we suggest a new dressing room with temporary smaller storage possibilities for everyone visiting the area.



Kayak ramp





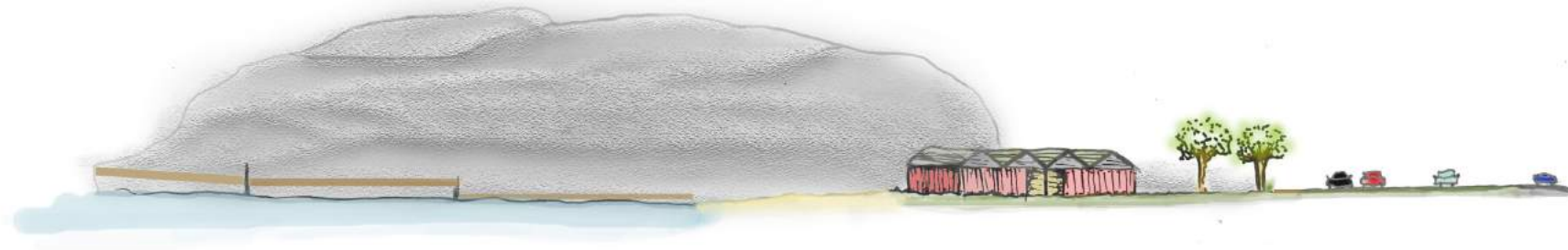
Kayaks at the beach,  
photographer: Linnea Carlberg

### *Planning with water.*

In the future this area will be exposed to flooding. Since this is not an area where people live or stay for a long time this is not a priority to protect it from the water. Instead we are planning to let the water come. When the asphalt is replaced by grass the risk of that contaminations comes out to the sea is decreased.



New changing rooms, inspired by  
boathouses



North-south section





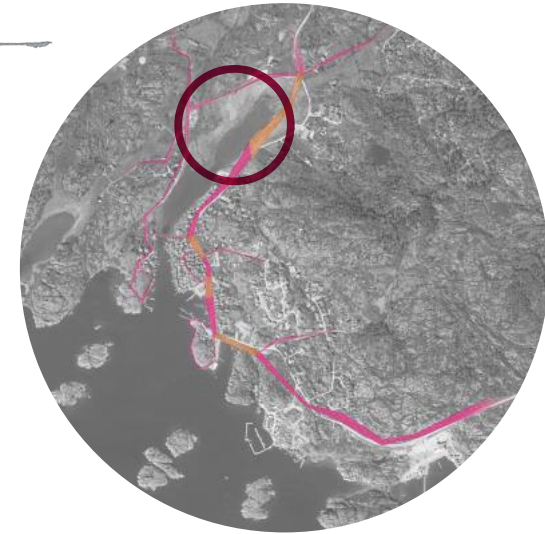
05

# *Lerkilen*



PROJET #05 | BIRD WATCH TOWER

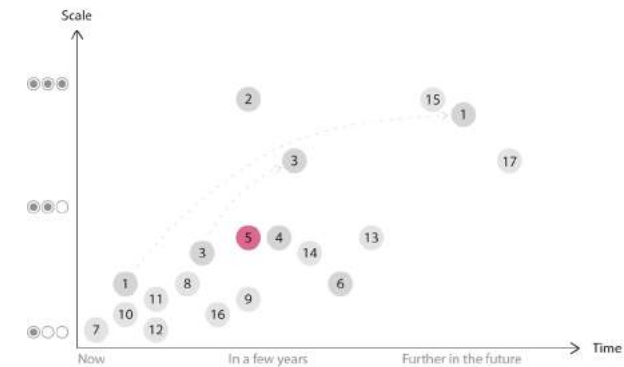
# Lerkilen



// 99 species of birds here. Currently, Lerkilen is a popular recreational path. People are walking and running along the path. It has potential to be a recreational oasis. //

Lerkilen is the large sea meadow between the old centre of Hälleviksstrand and the church. The meadow with its shallow water, reeds and surrounding mixed nature is a good habitat for birds. This has been proved by the biologist Thomas Liebig who identified 99 species of birds here (Liebig, 2012) and although Hälleviksstrands främjande have ideas about constructing a bird watch tower on the site. The road north and west of Lerkilen is today a popular recreational path. During one of our visits to Hälleviksstrand we met several people walking and running along this path. It was expressed by people during the workshop that the main road feels unsafe and therefore it is not possible to walk all the way around Lerkilen. In the north-east the main road continues towards Stensbo school and further north. Here, there is also a walking path towards a summer house area farther up in the forest.

Since the first time we visited Hälleviksstrand we wanted to develop this area. It has potential to be a recreational oasis for people who live in and visit Hälleviksstrand to enjoy its unique nature. Also we want to enhance and work with the different types of ecosystem-services.



// A new path. To enable people to walk safely around Lerkilen and also to improve connection to this interesting nature area, a wooden deck should be constructed through the meadow. This path should be placed so that it enables safe walking from Hälleviksstrand along the west side of Lerkilen and up to the north-east corner. From here a future pedestrian and bike path should continue towards the school (intervention 13). A deck on the east side can improve the connection to the nature and create different possible paths through the area. By connecting the paths to the parking spaces by the church this area will be accessible for people arriving with a car and for elderly that cannot walk so far. //





## STRATEGIES



Design meeting spaces with all year round activities



Design attractive and safe environments for pedestrians and bicycles



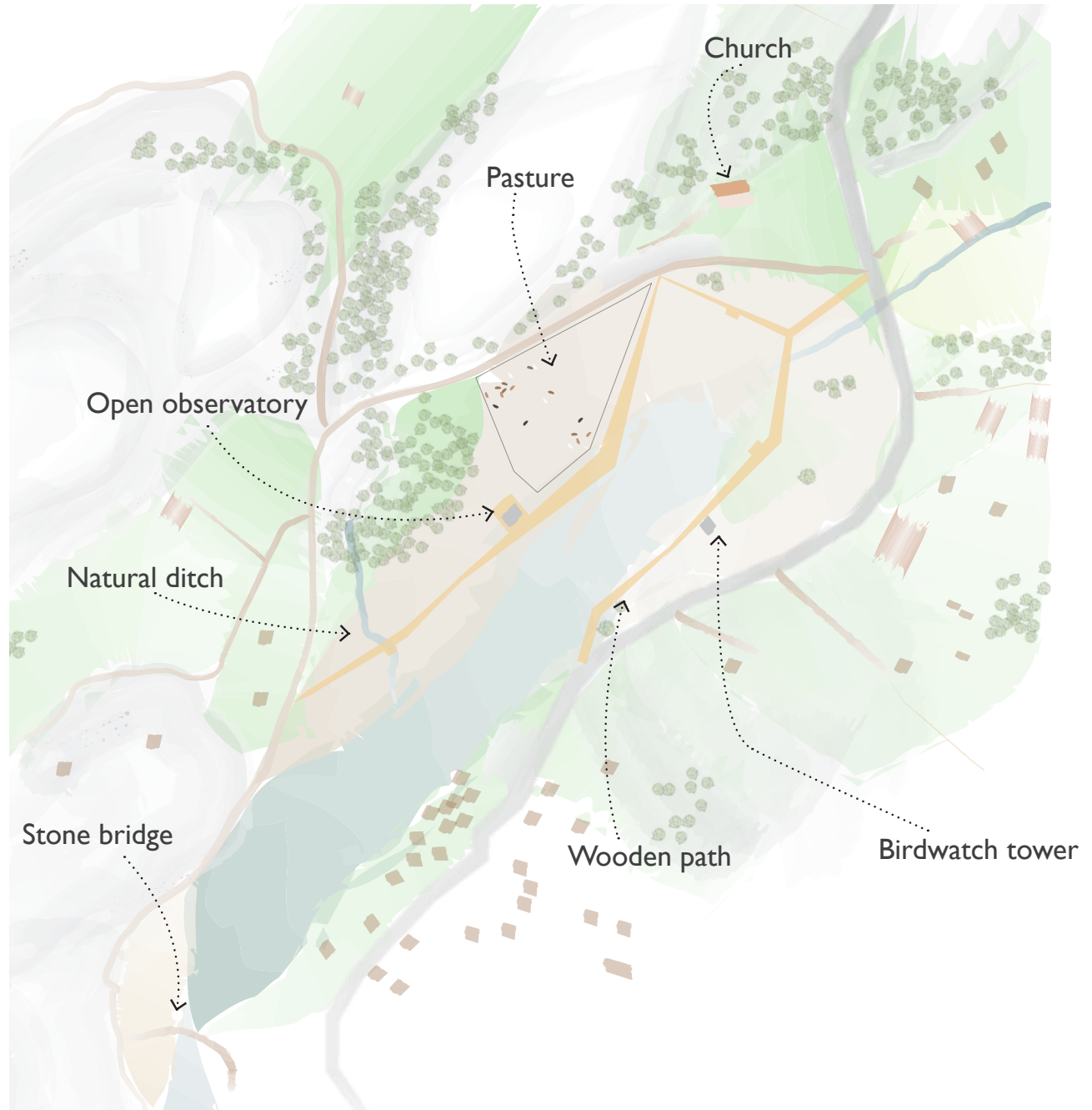
Dealing with water and future flooding

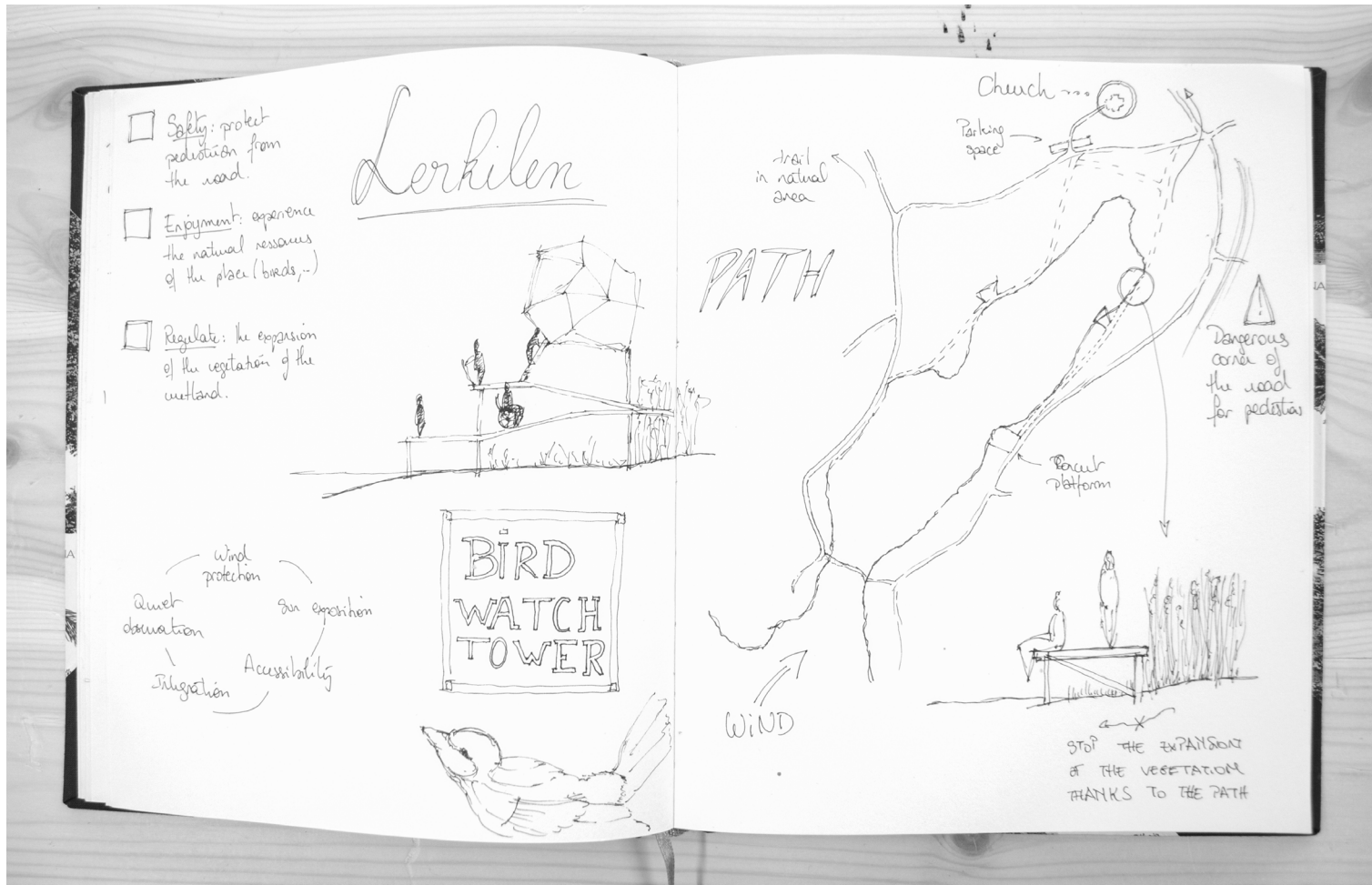


Promote environmental awareness



Design eco-friendly by using local resources





Collection of sketches and ideas

### ***Vegetation as a strategy.***

Vegetation within this area is really good for two reasons. First of all there is special kinds of plants that thrives in this wet environment which then contributes to a variety of species. Secondly, plants in flooded areas can help stabilize the soil and reduce the risk of erosion. The plants help to filter the water from pollutants and the plants will take up the nutrient (Appelgren & Lanevi, 2010). That is why we propose extra vegetation closer to the meadow. Right now there is only reeds in the water and mixing it with other vegetation plant is also a way of enhancing the experience of the new path. Maybe a new big tree can function as a local landmark. Fruit trees are both appreciated by birds and your tummy!



### *Stopping the spreading reeds.*

During the workshop people mentioned that recently the reeds have spread dramatically in Lerkilen. They said that now when there is so much reeds in the area it is hard to see the water from the road. Our suggestion is then to place the deck at the border of the reeds and the open water. Then it can work as a barrier to stop the spreading reeds.

Also traditionally these kind of environments are maintained thanks to grazing animals. And this area has a long history as farmland and pasture. As Nekoro & Sveden says these types of meadows often have great importance as cultural landscape (2009). That is why we want to add the proposition by the biologist that one part of Lerkilen could be used as a pasture land for cows for example. In this way, this installation hinders the reeds as well as increases the biodiversity. Grazing cows give way for more flora which increases amounts of insects which is good for birds (Liebig, 2012). We placed an open observatory close to the pasture where people can enjoy the animals.

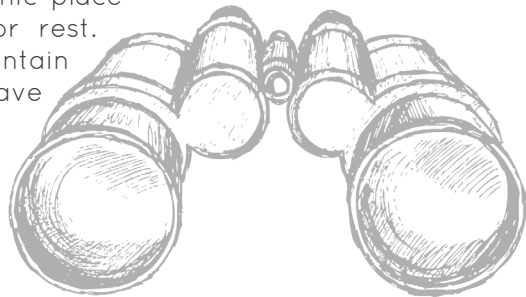




*Enhance the experience of nature.*

Different furnitures and view places will be added along the deck to encourage stopping so people could appreciate the beautiful nature. Along the path, small information signs can be implemented to tell more about different birds in the area and their situation - if they are doing well or threatened by extinction for example. This would improve people's awareness about this nature they have so close to their home.

We propose a birdwatch tower in the east side of the meadow. This should be placed so that you have the sun in your back while watching the birds. In the report from 2011, Liebig suggests that the birdwatch tower should be placed at the existing parking area in southeast. In our intervention it is moved a bit north to be more in the middle of the meadow not to be too close to the residential areas. We want the tower to be accessible to people that cannot climb the stairs so we propose a lower level that connects to the deck by a ramp. On the west side of the strait, we propose a opene observatory that can work as a picnic place or a place for rest. It could contain a table and have a simple roof.



OPEN OBSERVATORY



WOODEN PATH



SPOT TO WATCH BIRDS QUIETLY



SAFE AND ENJOYABLE PATH FOR EVERYONE





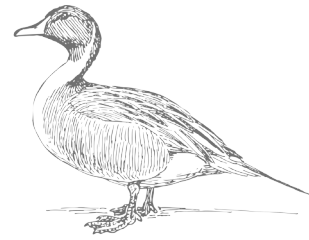
INFORMATION SIGNS



PATH THROUGH NATURE



TAKE PHOTOS WITH FAUNA



CROSS THE LERKILEN



RAISE ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS



**Planning with water.**

This kind of nature types gets flooded every winter and then dries during summer. The changing in water level is one thing that contributes to the high biodiversity within the site (Nekoro & Sveden, 2009). So in a way rising sea level will cause less damage within this area. The problem is the surrounding infrastructure, especially the main road that is going to be flooded in the future. We have not managed to find a good solution to that problem here but this is something that the municipality have to look into details in the continued work with the planning program.

Everything we propose for this site can handle flooding. We suggest the wooden paths and the open observatory to be floating, in that way people can still use them while the sea level is higher. Also the birdwatch tower is a few meter up and connected to the floating deck so you can still look at the birds when the water level is higher.

**Implementation.**

One big problem with realizing this project is the land ownership of the area. Främjandet have told us that there is a lot of different landowners and it is hard for them to work together with this. This is a question that we propose that the municipality should investigate more in detail during the process of the planning program.





06

# *Playground*

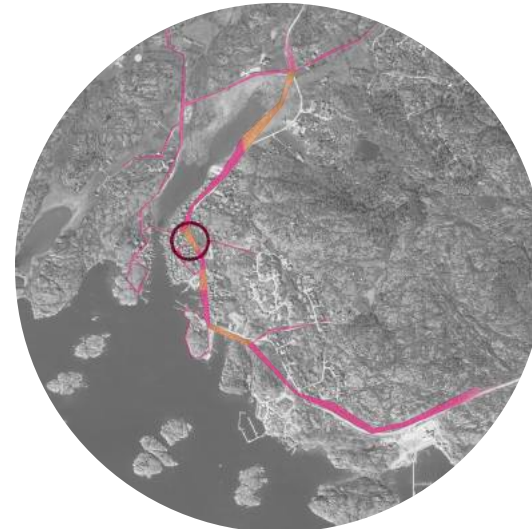
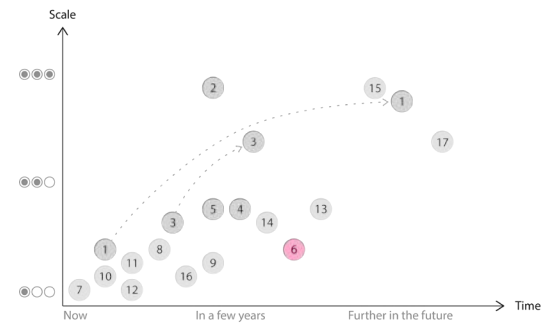
# Playground

## The vision of the playground.

When you come from the direction of Hamnplan and continue along the main road that goes through the village, just cross the dangerous narrow corner, you will reach the playground of Hälleviksstrand. This is a flat area situated between the old part of the village and the beginning of the small hills. The place has a football area, a boule field and several installations for young children such as a swing, a slide, a playground climber, a seesaw, and a sandbox. It gives the village and the houses around a green space to see and enjoy.

The area is really important for the community. In people's mind, the playground of Hälleviksstrand is a well used meeting place for the inhabitants whether they are small children, young or less young.

// The playground is really important for the community. It is a real meeting place for the inhabitants of all ages. //





# STRATEGIES

 Design meeting places with all year round activities

 Design attractive and safe environments for pedestrians and bicycles

 Dealing with water and future floodings

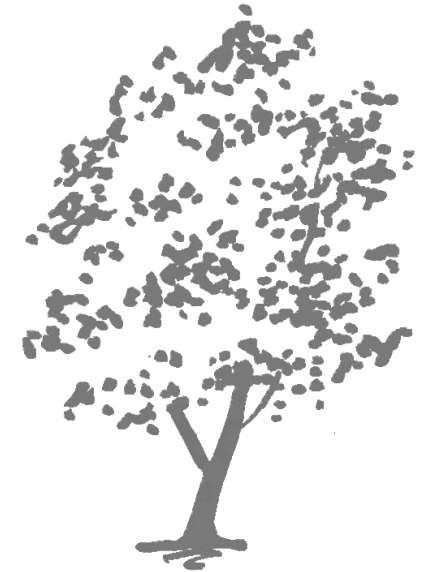
 Support ecosystem services

 Promote environmental awareness

 Promote consumption of local food

## *A recreational place to enjoy all year round.*

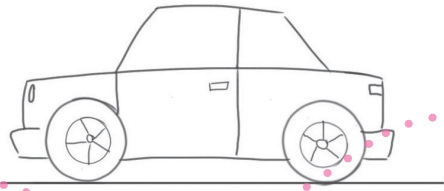
During summer time, the area is very lively. It becomes a place to meet for most of the summer guests' children who gather there to play. Moreover, the football field is used to organise the midsummer celebrations. That was one of the main answer we got when we asked people what the playground was used for today. During this event, which is one of the community's biggest annual events, all the village is assembled in the playground to dance, play games and share this moment together. As we could understand, it is a really happy and festive moment, and probably their favorite event of the year.



This vision of the playground during summer time was completely different from what we saw when we were visiting Hälleviksstrand during autumn. We were there in different weather, when it was sunny, raining and even snowing and most of the time the playground was empty. Sometimes, we could see a dog enjoying the fresh grass or someone walking along the road. The playground should be a place that all people could enjoy all year round. This goal became one our points of departure for this intervention.



Perspective.



### *Deal with the dangerous road.*

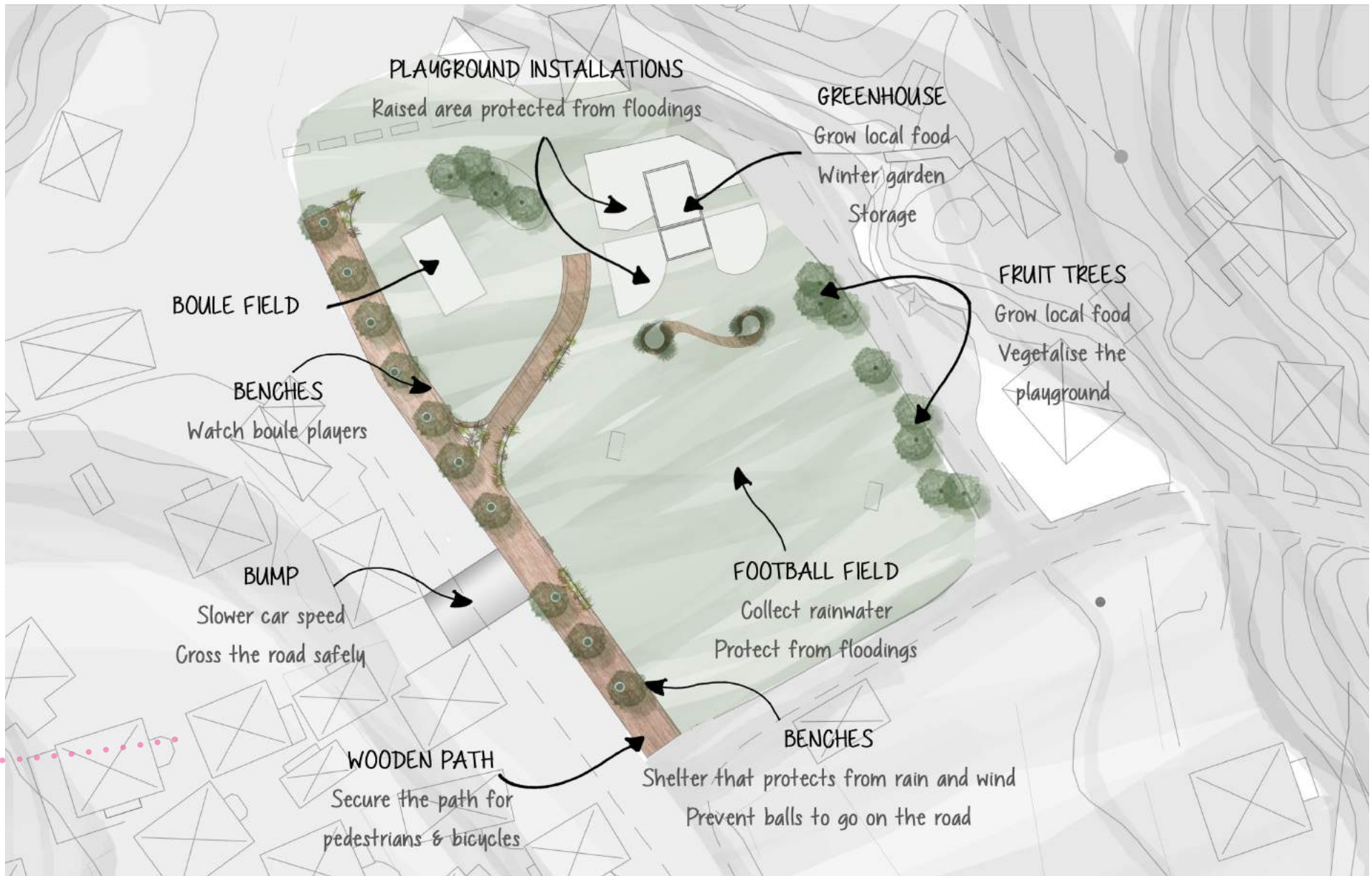
The proximity with the main road is quite dangerous when people want to cross, or when children are running after their ball. Indeed, either in summer when there are lots of traffic or in winter when people drive fast on this straight part of the road, there is a real danger to deal with.

// The road is very dangerous. The children are running after their ball on the road. //



Consequently, as part of the main path that goes through the village, we want to showcase the playground by creating a wooden path as a safe place to walk along the road. This five meters large path is raised compared to the road level, and stands above the ditch to keep the rainwater flows easy.





Site plan for the playground.





**A strategy for today and tomorrow.**

One of our wishes is to make people settle permanently in Hälleviksstrand. Today, only a few families with children live permanently in the village, and most of inhabitants are complaining about the lack of young people. Thus, in link with the project of building rental apartments, a nice playground might attract families with children to settle here. In consequences, we can assume there will be more permanent people living here. The playground would be more lively and active both in summer and in winter in the future. That's why, we added a greenhouse, to grow local food all year round. The benches we designed protect also from the wind and the rain so the space can be used also in bad weather.

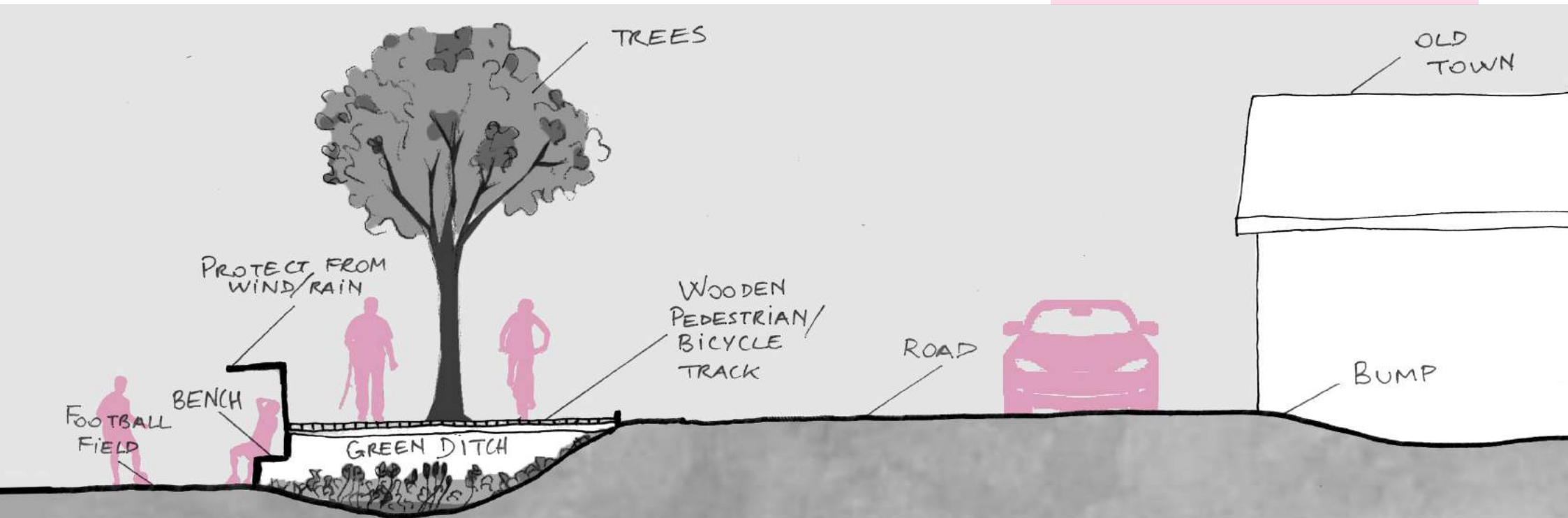


### Implementation of the intervention.

Nowadays, the playground is a private property managed by an association called the playground organisation. This will be an important issue to consider before implementing this intervention. The project should collaborate with the association in order to be able to add new activities and installations in this area. Our proposed changes correspond to the current detailed plan which means that the implementation of the projects can start sooner.

Lots of people during the workshop mentioned that the whole playground was often flooded when there is heavy rain. To solve this issue, we decided to lower the level of the football field and raise the east part where there are all the installations. In this way, the football field will work as a stormwater pond, which will retain the water and protect the rest of the surroundings from floodings. The other part of the playground could be still accessible even when the field will be flooded.

Section through the main road.



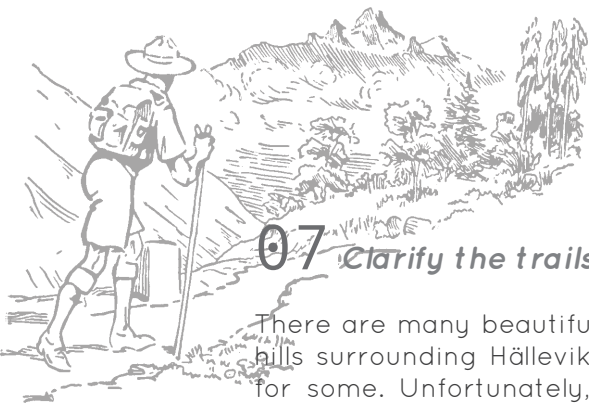




07-17

# *Other interventions*





## 07 Clarify the trails in the nature.

There are many beautiful trails in the forest and on the hills surrounding Hälleviksstrand which we experienced for some. Unfortunately, they are not so well marked and therefore some people said at the workshop that they didn't use them. Fixing this could easily be done by someone who uses the trails and continue the path from the concrete road to the nature.



**Design attractive and safe environments for pedestrians and bicycles**

## 08 Creating a boat pool and rental boats.

We have understood, from our visits on Orust, that owning a boat is something important for people and most families seems to have a boat. We question if it is really necessary that everyone have a boat, both for the sake of the environment and the personal economy. A boat pool where everyone in Hälleviksstrand pay a small sum for the access to a boat would be a good solution for everyone who's not using their boat more than average. A boat pool would also complement new rental apartments in a good way as people renting an apartment also wants good access to the sea. The boats in the boat pool could also be rented out to visitors. This could decrease the cost of being a member of the boat pool. An association could be started to arrange with this.



**Design quality housing for everyone**



**Promote environmental awareness**



**Strengthen the local community**



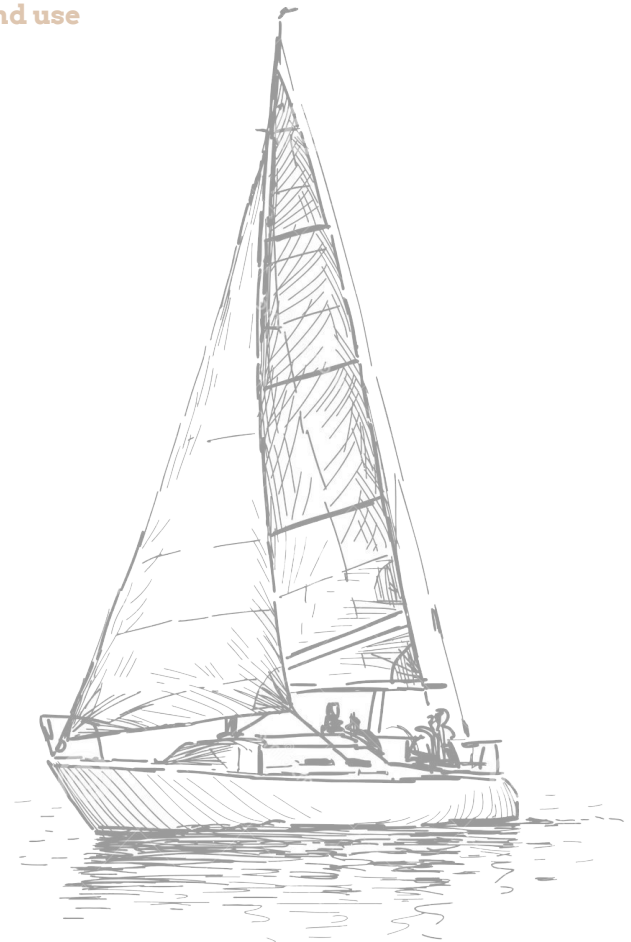
**Optimize the land use**

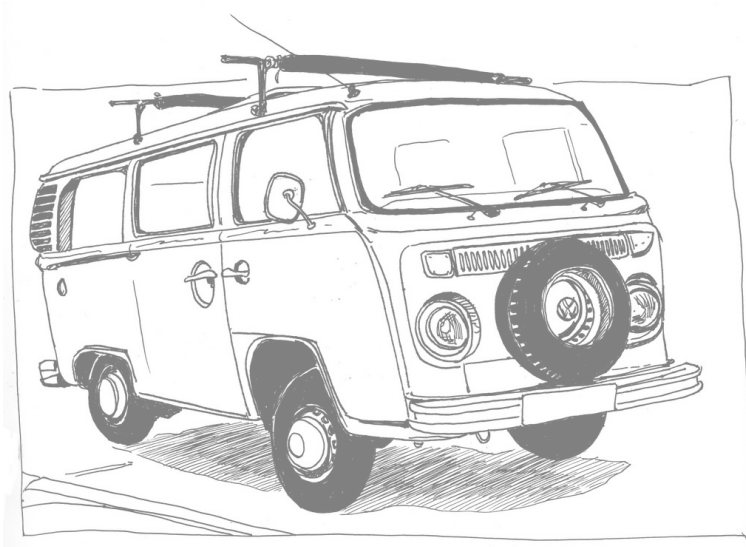
## 09 New harbour for local boats.

When the bath area will be expanded and the small harbour taken away, it will be necessary to extend the harbour somewhere else if there is a lack of mooring points (boat places). We suggest the harbour on the west side of the strait as it has very good infrastructure, a newly built path to it and new boardwalks.



**Optimize the land use**





## 10 *Carpool bus to Gothenburg.*

From the workshop we understood that many people from Hälleviksstrand work in Gothenburg. Some people pointed out that a direct bus line between Hälleviksstrand and Gothenburg would be ideal. As this is not likely to be done by Västtrafik we suggest that people who live in Hälleviksstrand and work in Gothenburg invest together in a minibus and commute together. By doing this, people can save money, the environment would benefit and the community can grow stronger.



**Make the necessary car use more sustainable**



**Strengthen the local community**

## 11 *Connecting the west boardwalk.*

The boardwalk west of the strait is not complete. There are some boathouses blocking the path. This is a shame as the inland path to the harbour is really nice with new built stairs. People would like to walk here without having to take the same path back. A boardwalk passing the boathouses would be an easy solution to this creating a small but very pleasant circular path around the peninsula.



**Design attractive and safe environments for pedestrians and bicycles**

## 12 *Improve the west bath place.*

Many people pointed out during the workshop that the main bath area is often full of people in the summer. Some people mentioned that they instead use to bath at the tip of the peninsula west of the strait. There used to be a ladder for reaching the water here before. This is an easy thing to develop which can bring big value to local inhabitants. Placing a ladder and a bench next to the water will create a nice intimate bath place for the locals to use when the main one is full of tourists.



**Strengthen the local community**



## 13 *Walk- and bike path to school.*

The school in Stensbo is very popular as it offers a small scale study situation with teachers and pupils in close connection according to people we talked to. The municipality have pointed out this main road as an important road to make more safe for cyclists (Orust kommun, 2017). Easy access to the school might attract more families to settle in Hälleviksstrand. The municipality should build the walk and bike path between Hälleviksstrand and Stensbo school as soon as possible.



**Design attractive and safe environments for pedestrians and bicycles**

## 14 *Place for smarten up boats.*

Cleaning and painting boats is a process with big risks to the environment. There are ways to do this more environmentally friendly if the used water is taken care of and treated (Havs- och vattenmyndigheten, 2012). A facility like this could be placed as an extension to the existing shipyard where dealing with boats is already a business. This would make the boat owning tradition in Hälleviksstrand more environmentally friendly.



**Promote environmental awareness**

## 15 *Sites for future rentals.*

If the rental apartments intervention (#02) doesn't cover the demand for rental apartments in the future we suggest more sites to be developed for this purpose. Condominiums could also be built if owners are restricted to only sell to people who will live permanently.

The potential sites are:

- By the camping site to the east. This site has good view of the sea and the existing infrastructure supports development in this area.
- At the empty green area close to Hamnplan. Densifying with apartments here at this very central site should be done in a way that enables businesses on the ground floor. Especially as this is an interesting site for a larger grocery store in the future.
- Somewhere else?



**Design quality housing for everyone**



**Design eco-friendly by using local resources**



**Optimize the land use**



## 16 *Create an investment company.*

In Röstånga, Skåne, the inhabitants together started an investment company to buy property for development of their community (Hans Ahren, meeting, November, 2017). This can be done in Hälleviksstrand maybe by Hälleviksstrands främjande. The company can buy attractive land and houses that comes out for sale to make sure that the development wanted by the community can happen. This can for example help ensuring that housing for permanent residents are realised.



**Develop emerging local businesses and industry**



**Strengthen the local community**

## 17 *Possible site for a grocery store.*

The empty lawn between the parking spaces and Hamnplan is not used today. Its position next to the centre of Hälleviksstrand and close to the main road and parking makes this a perfect place for a future grocery store. This would be if Hälleviksstrand grows so much that a local grocery store can work economically, otherwise the improved services at Hamnplan will be enough to supply the community. This site is interesting for development regardless (see intervention #15), if for example housing is built here it should be done in a way that allows a grocery store to open here in the future.



**Design meeting spaces with all year round activities**



**Promote consumption of local food**





# *Discussion/conclusion*

To conclude is very important for our project because the path and the interventions are not the only result for us. The things we have learned from the participatory process are just as important. Concluding the project is also important in the sense that we want people to be able to easily understand the project.

ENDING

CONCLUDE

# Conclusion

Our wishes for the future of Hälleviksstrand is that our projects will be used in some way. Hopefully it will give people inspiration to start projects that will make Hälleviksstrand a more sustainable community that will persist in time.

This project lists a number of interventions of different scales that we propose to be done in Hälleviksstrand. We also propose these interventions to be connected by a clear path that also connects all areas of the community. By doing all of this we imagine that Hälleviksstrand will come closer to our vision. Hälleviksstrand is a vibrant community all year round for people in different stages in life. The history, culture and nature of the area is present. People living in Hälleviksstrand have a sustainable lifestyle and are well informed about the environment and local issues.

We have seen that Hälleviksstrand has some very nice qualities, mainly the beautiful nature, rich culture and the strong community feeling. In this project we have tried to build on this with the aim of creating a rural norm instead of an urban norm in Hälleviksstrand. In the rural norm we lift the qualities that exists in this community and we say that these qualities can create just as good life quality for people as larger communities and cities. Hälleviksstrand should be an as good place to live as a city but in a different way.

To only lift the qualities in Hälleviksstrand is not enough. We have also worked with countering the trends of a decreasing permanent population and a more and more elderly population. Without new inhabitants the community will die in the future. To prevent this from happening we have proposed interventions of new housing and workplaces.

## *For whom is our project valuable?*

This project is done so that it can inspire the local people in Hälleviksstrand and the association of Hälleviksstrands främjande to start project for developing their community. Also it can and will probably be used as input when the municipality do their new planning program for Hälleviksstrand and neighbouring Edshultshall. Other developers can also take inspiration from our work, both within Hälleviksstrand and other sites. Finally we imagine that there will be future students within this studio that will read it and get inspirations from it, especially if they are interested in doing a participatory method.

# Close the process

## *Conclusion about the process*

The process of working with a participatory method was new to us and we all felt that the interaction with local people was relevant and interesting. By communicating with the people, our stakeholders, the project has become more realistic as we got a deeper understanding of the community. The people who came to the workshop were really interested in developing their community and they gave us much inspiration and ideas. Some of our ideas were also confirmed by them.

Also Hälleviksstrands främjande were much helpful for us. They have many ideas, both large and small. As we chose to focus on the life quality for permanent inhabitants we did not work directly with some of their larger ideas, for example the Storehamn project.

If we would have had more time for this project we would have liked to go more into detail with the participatory method, and the several interventions we proposed. For instance, we had ideas of involving school children from Stensbo school in the project. We would also have been really interested to design in detail how to build small intervention such as the bird watch tower so that inhabitants could easily construct it on their own.

## *Things not included in the project*

During the process we have scrapped some possible interventions due to different reasons such as lack of time or problems with finding suitable locations. Following is a list of such interventions:

- A place for future business within the fields of marine researching or aquaculture. Creating jobs that are connected to the history of fishing industry in Hälleviksstrand is something interesting to look more into.
- Making the old area of Hälleviksstrand more lively all year round is a challenge to which we were unable to find a good solution as all houses there are owned by summer guests.
- Dealing with traffic jams during summer. We have decided to propose inventions that will decrease the number of parkings in the area. As a lack of parking might promote more sustainable ways of travel we have chosen not to propose any alternatives to the parkings we are taking away. But another complementing approach to the unsustainable traffic problem they have could be to suggest car parks north and south of the community and make the central areas car free. At least maybe a few car free hours or summer days. We have not looked any further into whether that would work here.





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**Tack!**



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**CHALMERS** ARCHITECTURE

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ORUST - Rurban Island

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