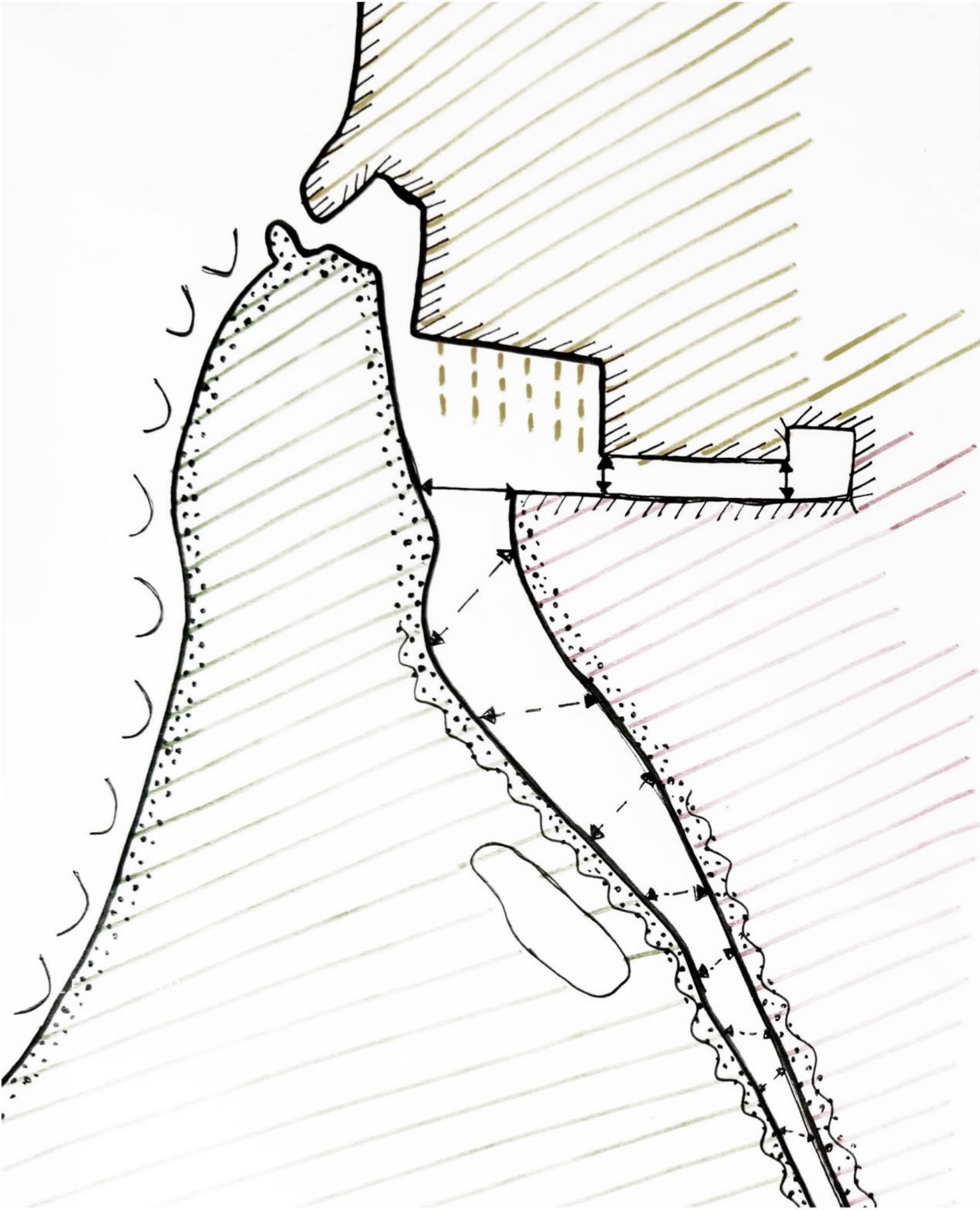
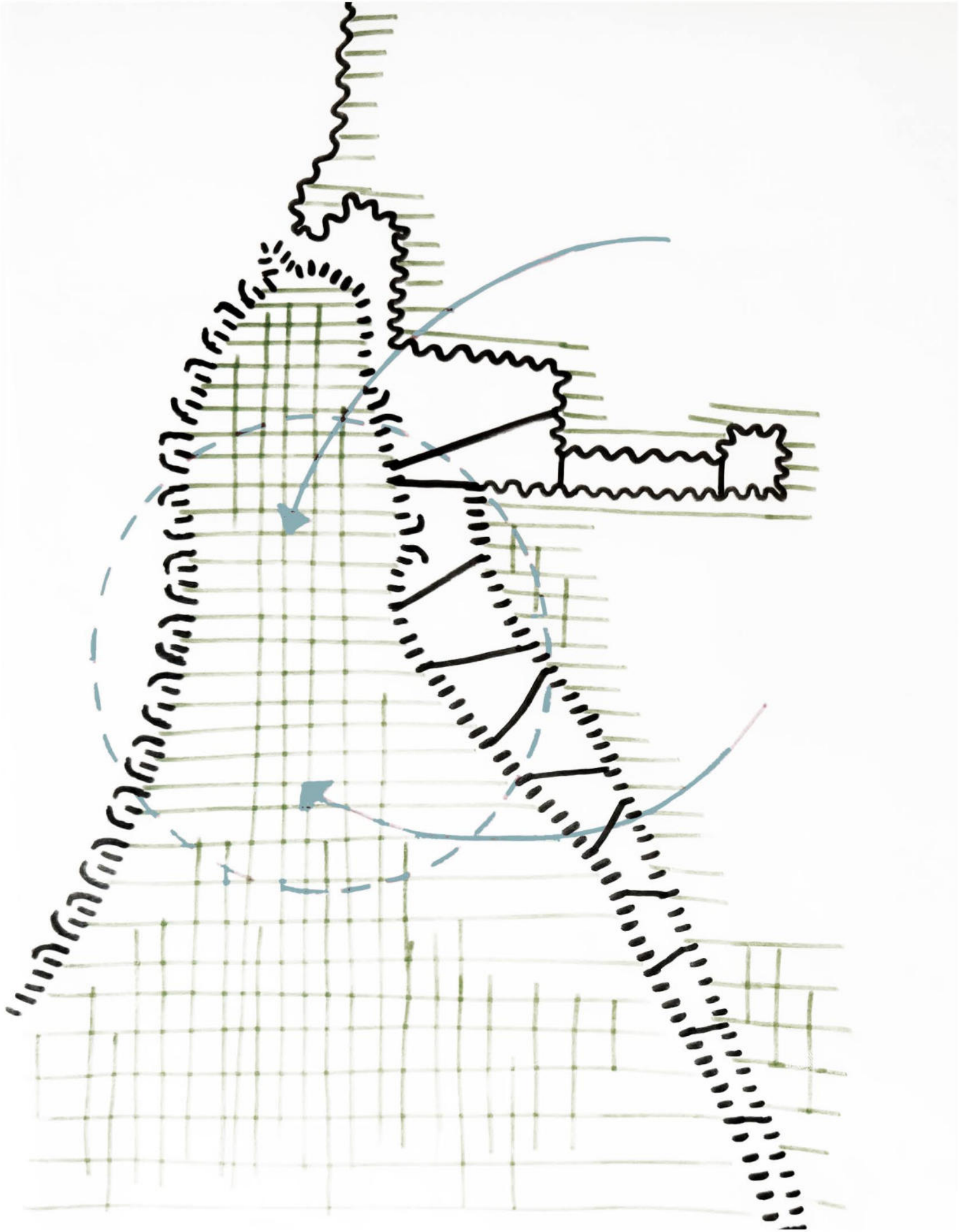


ANALYSIS SCALE 1:2000



- CONCRETE WATERFRONT EDGE
- UNSTRUCTURED GREEN EDGE WITH STONE COASTAL EDGE
- UNFRIENDLY SECONDARY EDGE
- DISCONNECTED EDGE
- CHANNEL ACTING AS A BARRIER BETWEEN THE THREE AREAS
- DISCONNECTED EDGE WITH POTENTIAL ACCESS
- UNUSED GREEN OPEN SPACE
- RESIDENTIAL AREA
- SPORT AND LEISURE CENTRE (PARKING)

DETAILED STRATEGY SCALE 1:2000



- ECOLOGICAL COASTAL BUFFER WITH FLOOD PROTECTION
- WOODEN WATERFRONT PLATFORMS
- PEDESTRIAN BRIDGES OVER THE CHANNEL
- PARTIAL TRANSFORMATION OF HARDENED WATERFRONT EDGES
- LOW-HEIGHT, LIGHT-CONSTRUCTED SOCIAL ZONES WITH PARK FUNCTIONS
- NATURE-CONNECTED SOCIAL ZONES WITH ECOLOGICAL IMPACT
- PRIORITY COASTAL ZONE (INTEGRATION ANCHOR)

LOCATION



The selected project area is located in Malmö, at the meeting point of the sea, a canal and three urban zones with clearly differentiated functions: a residential area, a sport and leisure complex, and an underused green peninsula. Despite their proximity, these zones remain spatially and functionally disconnected. Hard waterfront edges and the canal itself operate as physical and perceptual barriers, fragmenting public space and limiting everyday access to the water.

The site was chosen as a representative example of a contemporary urban coastal threshold, where water and infrastructure divide the city instead of connecting it. The area reveals a clear conflict between the natural value of the waterfront and its current infrastructural and technical character. The strategic objective of the project is to reinterpret this fragmented boundary as a spatial seam — a continuous, inhabitable structure that reconnects the separated zones into one coherent urban landscape system. Rather than introducing new building density, the strategy focuses on spatial continuity, public accessibility and ecological performance.

The main strategic principle is the differentiated transformation of edges: while some waterfront sections are strengthened to protect the city from flooding, others are deliberately softened to enable contact with water, social activity and ecological integration. Through this approach, the former barrier becomes an active connective layer between the sea, the canal and the urban fabric.