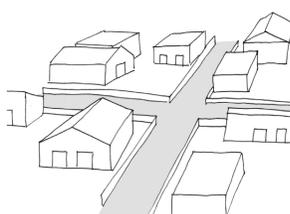
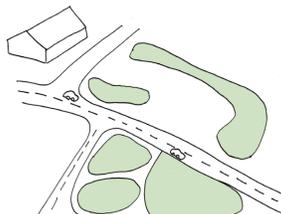


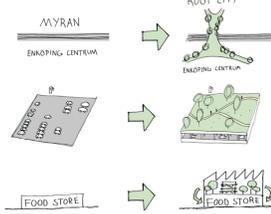
Myran today. Large impervious surfaces. Lack of green qualitative areas.



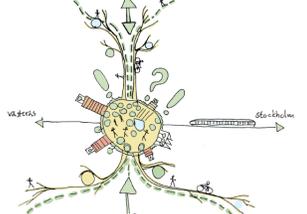
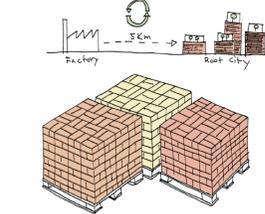
Myran today. Fragmented urban structure due to large traffic routes. Decentralized location of services.



Myran today. Large and undefined green spaces. Limited and discontinuous pedestrian paths.



New connection over the railway area. Existing parking connected to railway area is covered with park. Existing food stores establish vertical farming on roofs.



Locally produced bricks are used in facades and paving. Sustainable and consistent architecture while at the same time allowing variation.

A city promoting innovation and sustainable growth.

ANALYSIS / ENKÖPING

TRADE

Enköping is a medium-sized Swedish town with a long history. Today, almost 45,000 inhabitants live in the municipality, of which about half live in the urban area. Already during prehistoric times, Enköping was, thanks to its proximity to Lake Mälaren, a trading place where people later came to settle. Due to the isostasy of the land crust, the shoreline has moved south, but Enköping has remained connected with Lake Mälaren through a four-kilometer long watercourse, Enköpingsån, which starts at the harbor and opens into Lake Mälaren. Enköping remained an important trading city until the 18th century.

PARKS

The watercourse connecting Enköping with Lake Mälaren was extended during modern times with a man-made canal that today is an appreciated feature in the city. The canal runs one and a half kilometers through central and southwestern parts of Enköpings urban area where it runs along several parks, including the famous town park Drömparken. Enköping features a large amount of parks and is also known for these, which is the reason why the city proudly chooses to call itself City of Parks (Parkernas stad).

SWEDEN'S CLOSEST CITY

Enköping is not only called the City of Parks. It has several nicknames related to the qualities or products of the city. One of these has to do with Enköpings favorable geographical location. The city is close to several of the country's most populated cities, which is why it is nicknamed "Sweden's Closest City" (Sveriges närmaste stad). Within a radius of 120 kilometers, one-third of the Swedish population can be found. Stockholm, Uppsala and Västerås are all less than an hour's drive away.

INDUSTRY

The logistically advantageous situation between several important cities has not only been an important factor in the historical growth of Enköping but it also holds a great future potential when new companies choose to establish their business. Enköping has previously had a strong innovation culture and industry sector. The clearest example of this is the wrench, which was one of many inventions that were invented by the inventor JP Johansson in Enköping late in the 19th century.

HEALTH

The most famous person from Enköping, alongside JP Johansson, is Dr. Ernst Westerlund, whose treatments came to make him nationally renowned. The doctor Westerlund, who was active during about the same time as the inventor Johansson, was a city doctor in Enköping. He had an innovative approach to health that included, among other things, work and exercise as a part of therapy. Patients from all over Sweden, but also from other parts of Europe, came to Enköping to receive his treatments.

AGRICULTURE AND DEFENSE

Enköping, at this time, also had a strong position in agriculture. Many different vegetables were cultivated to a large extent in the city during the middle of the 19th to the early 20th century. The cultivation of a specific vegetable, the horseradish, stood out from the rest and came to be strongly associated with Enköping which is why the city had the nickname "Horseradish City" ("Pepparrottsstaden"). In recent years, Enköping has also come to be associated with the military. Since 1943, Enköping has been a garrison city with many employees within the Armed Forces.

ANALYSIS / MYRAN

NEGLECTED AREA WITH POTENTIAL

Myran is a 72-hectare area in the northern part of Enköpings urban area. The area is limited in the north and in the south by two elongated physical barriers in the form of the highway E18 in the north and the railway in the south. In the west, the area is bordered by Salavägen and in the east by watercourses that form a natural boundary with the adjacent new plan area.

The area is today largely asphalted with simple buildings in varying scale. The area was previously characterized, to a greater extent, by light industry, but has over time switched more to retail and grocery trade. Green surfaces are limited and undefined and the traffic situation is inadequate for both pedestrians and cyclists. There is no consistent network for cycling and walking paths and in many parts of the area there is no traffic separation at all. Today, Myran is a place that you almost exclusively approach and move within by car.

Thanks to the location of the area in the city, close to the central parts of Enköping and proximity to the railway and railway station, there is a great potential to take advantage of. The area's proximity to the highway also gives it good exposure for passers-by and good conditions for accessibility, transport and logistics for existing and future companies in the area.

CONCEPT / ROOT CITY

The vision for Myran is a green urban area that not only stands prepared for the challenges that the future might but also takes the lead in sustainable development of existing and new urban areas. The existing asphalt covered areas and warehouses will be replaced or transformed into spaces that have qualities that allow people to interact with each other, and with nature, for an interplay that both can benefit from. Ecological, social, health-related, economic and historical aspects are all interwoven with each other in the concept of the new productive city - Root City.

The area will be characterized by smart systems with regard to energy, water and production, high green area factor and large element of greenery, and good opportunities for communication, health and recreation. This transformation and future development is designed to take place in a way that makes it root well in Enköping and in the city's background, culture and history.

The idea is that the qualities that are injected to the area also will contribute to a positive development of Enköping in its entirety. The concept can be seen as divided into four parts - brick facades, green routes, green spaces and smart systems. These four conceptual parts handle four different aspects in the development of the area while at the same time having strong interaction with each other, creating overall synergy effects.

CONCEPT PART 1 / BRICK FACADES

SWEDEN'S ONLY BRICK FACTORY

In Enköping, Haga brick factory is the only remaining factory in Sweden that produces facade bricks in large scale. As new facade materials and new building technology developed, the brick industry in Sweden decreased. In connection with the 1960s million program, the great decline for Swedish brick came and several hundred Swedish brick factories have since then shut down. Haga brick factory in Enköping has a long history and has delivered bricks to, among other things, the gas clocks at Vårhemmen in Stockholm in 1891. The brick factory has existed since 1883.

PRODUCTION

The advantages of using bricks are many. It is a durable and maintenance-free material that has been used as a building material for thousands of years. To make new bricks, clay, sand, sawdust, old bricks and other crushed rock-based materials are used. The brick is burned in a furnace. The smoke formed during the firing is almost exclusively made up of water vapor. The clay used in the production in Haga brick factory is locally retrieved as there is plenty of clay in the Enköping area. Many new buildings in Enköping, including the Enköping new bath house and Munksundsskolan, have bricks from Haga in their facades.

LOCALITY AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY

The brick is not only an environmentally friendly and future-proof material, it also represents and symbolizes Enköping's history while strengthening the local industry. In addition, the brick expresses something complex that is composed of smaller parts in an ordered form. The tiles are either locally retrieved or come from recycled material, which is in line with the concept of a circular economy.

APPLICATION

The transformed Myran-area will gradually develop with a large feature of locally produced brick. Both the buildings and the urban spaces between the buildings will be characterized by a cohesive theme in brick. This can for example be expressed by brick being used in parts of the facade and brick as a ground covering in the planned walkways and parks.

The brick and the composition of a brick wall can be designed in infinite ways. The color of the brick and the joint can be varied, as well as different formats of the bricks and different types of brickwork can give different expressions, which means that the buildings will automatically distinguish themselves from each other. Furthermore, bricks work perfectly with other materials such as glass, wood and sheet metal to create a modern expression.

Bricks as an exposed building material becomes a cohesive visual theme in the area. The use of the material connects the new buildings and the new urban spaces with the history of Enköping - while it also benefits the local industry and the environment thanks to its sustainability. Bricks also allows a varied design between the individual buildings while allowing for a clear connection among them. This approach of choosing brick as the main building material provides a stable foundation, regarding both the environment and aesthetics, in the future planning of the area.

CONCEPT PART 2 / GREEN ROUTES

EXERCISE AND HEALTH

A city whose urban planning promotes human exercise and activity is a city that promotes health since good exercise habits are fundamental to a healthy life. This is in line with the treatment methods of the nationally acclaimed and innovative city doctor of Enköping, Dr. Westerlund (1839-1924). His patients often received directives on physical activity as part of their therapy. As a bonus, a city that promotes walking and biking instead of travelling by car is also good for the environment.

SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

With the shift from going by car to walking or biking, more people are moving and taking place in the city which means that the general speed of traffic is lowered. The conditions for meeting, greeting and seeing other people are automatically improved and thus the conditions for creating a socially sustainable city are also improved. These simple forms of social activity are valuable in themselves, but they are also basic prerequisites for more complex forms of interaction between people, such as friendship and relation. A city with many people in the public spaces is thus a safer city that promotes interaction and meetings between, new as well as acquainted, people.

GREEN NETWORK

Enköping has a reputation as a City of Parks thanks to its many and beautiful parks. A description that there is reason to be very proud of and an urban planning strategy that creates added value for many people in the city. This principle of parks in the city will also be injected into the new developments of Myran in the form of green streets and routes that contain walking and cycling paths accompanied by a lot of vegetation or water. These routes form a green network across the area that makes it safe, accessible and stimulating for pedestrians and cyclists (and other road-users on scooters and boards) to stay and move between different places within the area.

BIOTOPE AREA FACTOR

In line with the challenges that the world is facing regarding increased urbanization and climate changes, higher demands are put on urban planning. One of these demands is to create cities with more and larger areas of greenery. A high biotope area factor means that there is plenty of room for ecosystem services such as noise reduction, air purification, stormwater management and biodiversity to be accommodated in the area. The new green network of paths proposed in the area does exactly this since it significantly increases the biotope area factor in the area. Furthermore, all green streets and routes will have a high surface permeability coating. This provides good stormwater management and also good conditions for planted trees in regard to the gas exchange and the infiltration they need in order for their root system to spread roots and for the trees to grow.