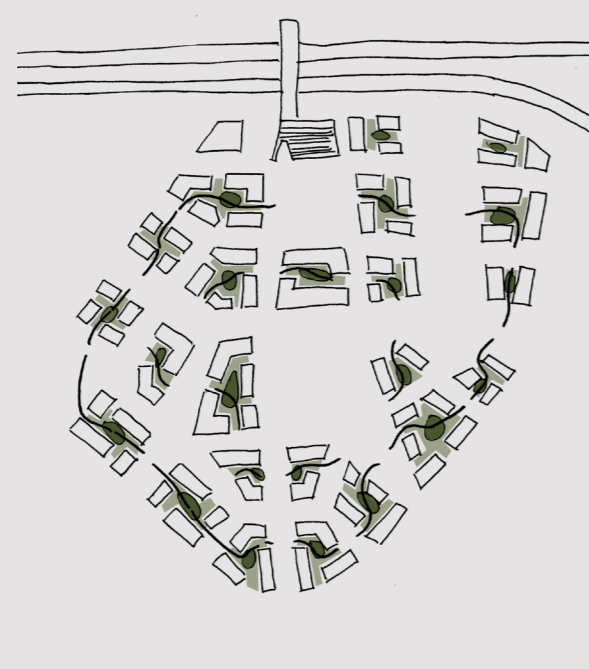
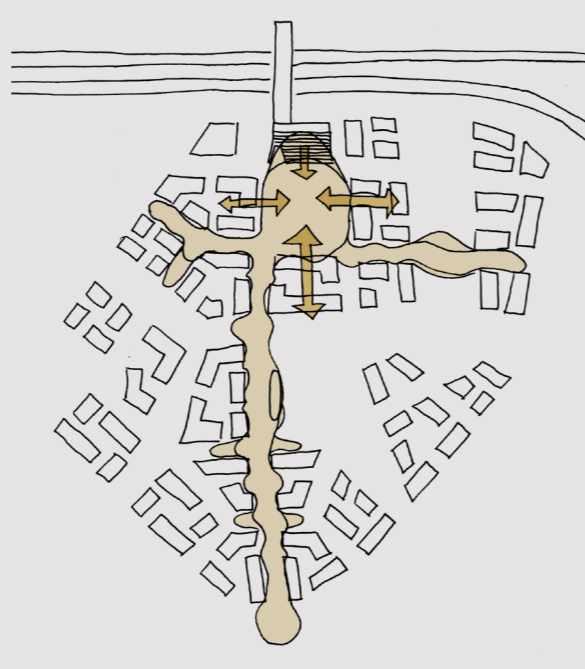


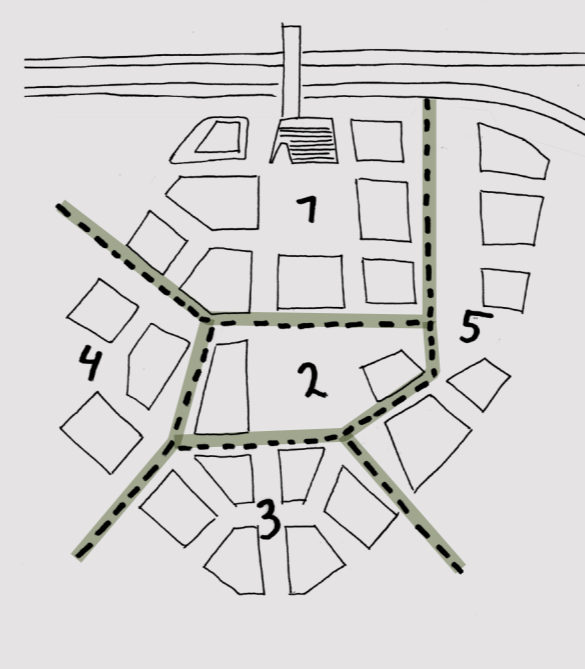
The forest strips that constitute the primary green-blue structure in the area originate from the central forest park and spread radially outwards. They feature existing and newly planted forest.



The green courtyards within the building blocks form the secondary green-blue structure. They form a system of green urban spaces that complement the strips of forest land.



The urban layer, carefully placed above the green-blue layer, has its center in the plaza and spreads throughout the area along the boulevard, infusing vitality throughout the entire city.



The strips of forest land will serve as natural borders between different parts of the site that will be built in stages, acting as buffer zones providing visual and auditory protection during construction.



Public functions such as the railway station, the bus terminal, a market, a cultural center and a hotel are situated around the plaza; offices along the boulevard; and industries along the outer ringway.



Altogether, Skavsta Forest City is a multilayered city where nature and urbanity meet and merge into a vibrant and sustainable mix of wildlife, attractions, and business.

Structural plan 1:5000

- 1. Northern Mobility hub / Outdoor gym
- 2. Bus terminal
- 3. Forest Boulevard
- 4. Railway station / Sun stair
- 5. Market hall
- 6. Cultural center
- 7. Pine Tree Plaza
- 8. Offices
- 9. Industries
- 10. Forest Hotel
- 11. Forest Park
- 12. Tourist centre
- 13. Viewing tower
- 14. Woods Venue
- 15. Southern mobility hub / Logistics center



Proposal

Skavsta Forest City is a multilayered city where nature and urbanity meet and merge into a vibrant and sustainable mix of wildlife, attractions, and business. The living and innovative city is thoughtfully designed to accommodate everyone, including workers, visitors, locals, children, commuters, travelers, tourists and wildlife.

Existing scenic areas of forest land found throughout the site are carefully preserved and extended to form an interconnected network of green spaces that provide a framework for the city's development as well as serving as attractions in themselves.

Interspersed and allocated between these forested parts is the built environment that is designed to have a positive impact with regard to ecology, social sustainability, energy and food production. The buildings made out of wood will provide workspace for 10,000 people.

The Forest

Large areas within and surrounding the site currently feature well-established cultivated forest land that has remained untouched for decades. These areas constitute a naturally beautiful and calm environment that greatly contribute with ecosystem services. This environment will be preserved and allowed to increase in size through reforestation.

Parts of recently felled areas and open land will add to the preserved forest land to form larger strips of continuous forest land. Thus, one of the main ideas of the structural plan is to preserve as much as possible of existing valuable elements of nature such as old trees and forest land and shape the future built and planted environment around them.

Initially the long-stretched forest lands will constitute natural borders between the many parts of the site that most likely will be built in stages. Hence, they will serve as buffer zones providing visual and auditory protection during the construction and development of the area.

These wide green strips of forest land will, similar to vascular rays in plants that serve the plant with nutrient and fluids, radially stretch from the center of the area and outwards to the periphery of the area. They will contain a system of swamps and trenches to handle the storm water and outflow from the area. In relation to the blue structure a network of paths, spans, boardwalks, bridges and viewing towers are proposed to allow for human accessibility and interaction with nature. The new system of trails will naturally become an addition to Sörmlandsleden and turn into a new attraction in the region.

Forest Park

The Forest Park is situated at the heart of Skavsta Forest City, serving as a central hub for the proposed green-blue structure. The park is designed around a pre-existing rocky hill, which is the highest natural point of the site, with an elevation approximately seven meters above the surrounding terrain. The park features elevated boardwalks, a wooden viewing tower and a pavilion that serves as a tourist information center.

Pine Tree Plaza

Pine Tree Plaza is the main public space in Skavsta Forest City, situated at the entrance of the area when arriving from the north, whether it be from the railway station or the airport. In its center the plaza features a grove with pine trees arranged within a sunken patch of forest-like land, surrounded by seating. The grove serves as a meeting place and playground for children,

as well as a strong symbol for Skavsta Forest City. It is the first sight that visitors encounter when entering the area from the north.

The plaza is encompassed by buildings on all four sides that are more or less public - the railway station, the bus terminal, a cultural center, a hotel, offices blocks and a market hall. The ground floor facades of these buildings seamlessly integrate with the plaza through glazed facades and arcades, creating a fluid transition between the interior and exterior spaces. These buildings, with their public spaces and open ground floors, collectively create a vibrant plaza that remains lively throughout the entire day.

Towards the northern side, there is a station-building designed in the shape of a stairway. The building frames the plaza while creating a visual backdrop that conceals the railway behind it. It also provides a space for relaxation and meetings while offering a good overview of the plaza.

Forest Boulevard

The Forest Boulevard, spanning nearly 700 meters in length and 25 meters in width, stretches across the area from north to south. It is a hybrid between a street and a strip of forest, combining urbanity with nature. The gentle curve of the boulevard, coupled with the topographic rise in its central section adjacent to the Forest Park and its rocky hill, generates dynamic sightlines as one travels along it.

From side to side it is divided into five zones, each with a width of five meters and serving a specific purpose. At the center of the boulevard lies a sunken forest-like strip, forming a vibrant green spine that places nature at the heart of the experience for everyone to appreciate. This green zone is interwoven with wooden decks, providing pathways for people to navigate through or relax within the natural

surroundings. On either side of the green strip are zones for pedestrians, bicyclists, self-driving pods, and social activities related to the neighboring buildings.

Similar to the rest of the central areas of Skavsta Forest City - within the ringway that links the roundabouts with the railway station - the boulevard will be designated as car-free. Instead, there will be multi-story mobility hubs located in the north and south regions of the central parts. These hubs will serve as parking facilities for workers and visitors arriving by car. To facilitate transportation within the central areas of the city, self-driving electric pods will operate from these mobility hubs, efficiently ferrying people and goods throughout the designated zones.

Block design

The design of the blocks in Skavsta Forest City follows certain key principles that go hand in hand with the overall concept. To reduce transport and minimize carbon emissions, all buildings are proposed to be built in wood. The buildings in the blocks are also arranged around a central and spacious courtyard filled with greenery that offer pleasant views, daylight, and recreational and ecological qualities.

Multiple openings provide access to the courtyards from the outside, serving to both enhance accessibility within the block and reduce its scale. These openings also offer flexibility for construction in stages.

The roofs of the buildings are adorned with greenery, solar panels, and greenhouses, serving dual purposes for urban farming and recreational activities. The street-facing ground floor facades are mainly made of glass and have multiple entrances for shops, cafés, and restaurants. These facades are set back to create an arcade, offering both weather protection and a social space in front of the building.