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ACE465 urban prototypes
zone B

Standing 20 meters tall, the tower is composed of two distinct structures. The inner structure is designed for human use and interaction, while the outer structure provides a protective „skin“ for bird nesting. Divided into levels that cater to different bird species based on their preferences and behaviors, the project demonstrates a deep understanding of ecological needs. Furthermore, it engages the local community through workshops, conservation efforts, and interactive activities, ensuring that it serves as both a habitat and a center for environmental education. Its adaptable prototype design allows the tower to be implemented in various contexts, making it a model for ecological and architectural innovation.

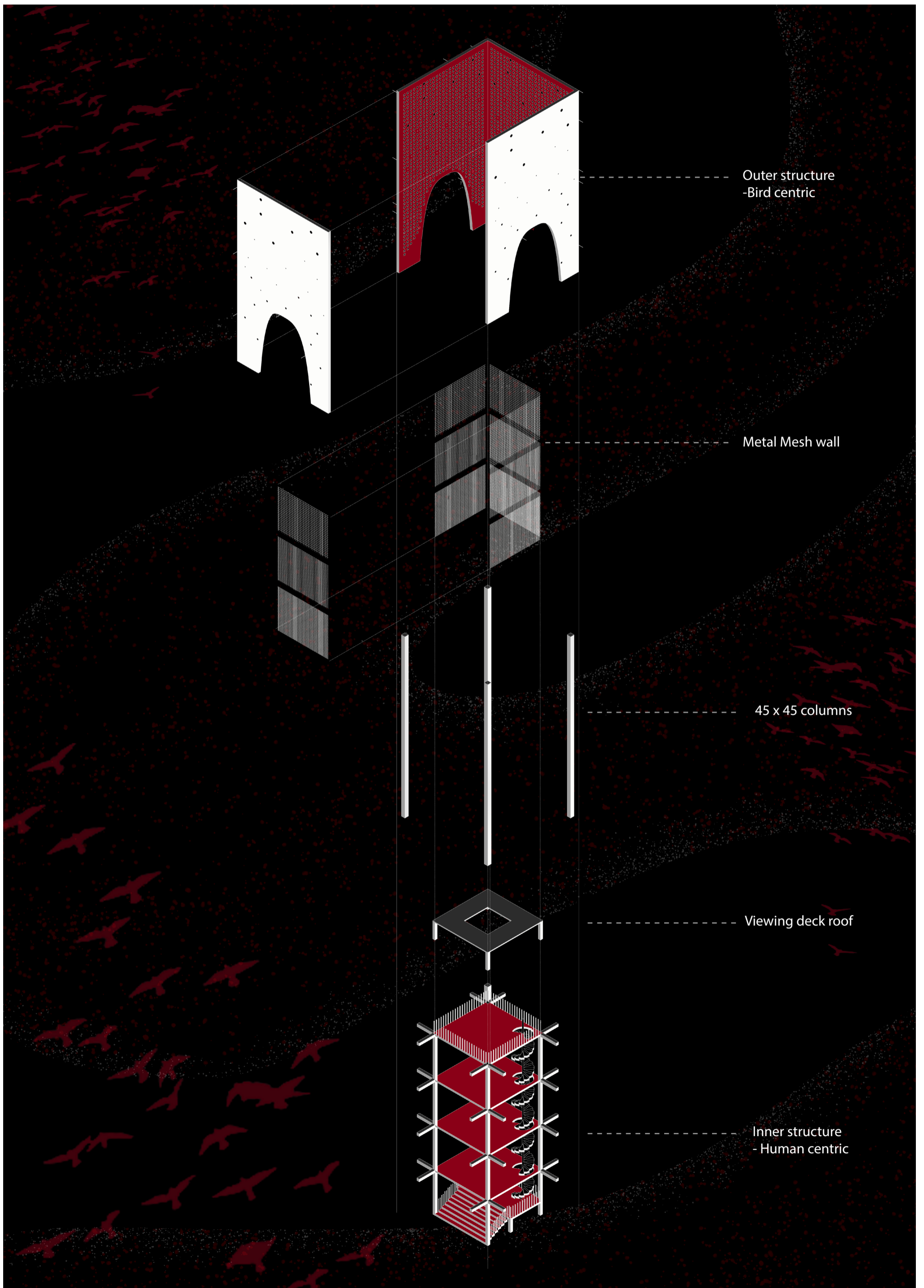
THE BIRD TOWER

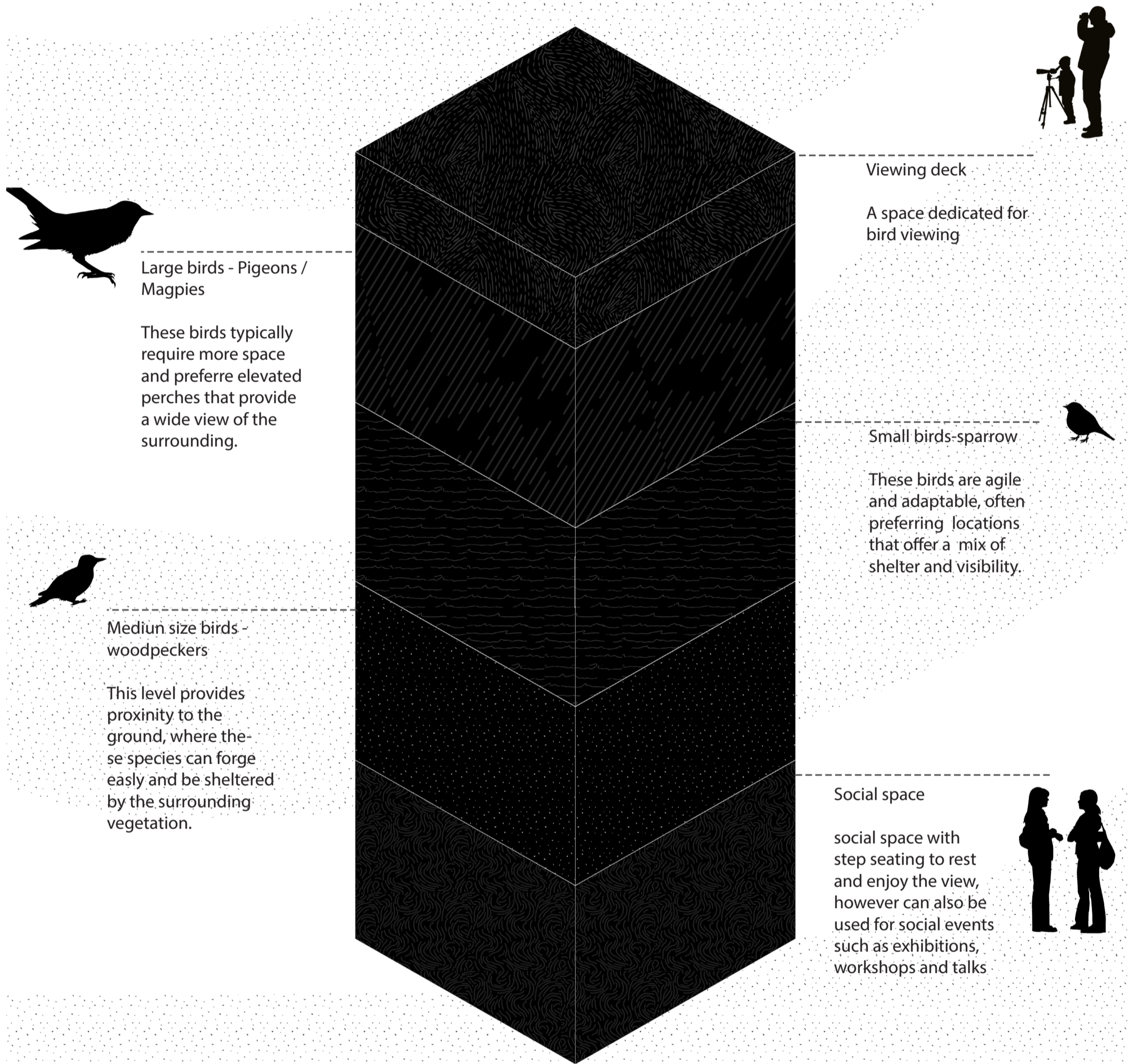
COEXISTENCE IN RINGÖN



The tower itself stands as a striking 20-meter structure that seamlessly integrates functionality for both humans and birds. The inner structure, designed for human interaction, is enclosed by a mesh to ensure that visitors can observe birds up close without disturbing their nesting routines. This part of the tower consists of five floors. The first floor serves as a social space equipped with stepped seating, providing an area for rest, informal gatherings, or larger community events. The next three floors are designed as observation decks, allowing visitors to view the birds at appropriate distances and engage with their activity without causing stress to the wildlife. The fifth and highest floor offers a bird-viewing deck with panoramic views of Gothenburg, creating a serene and educational experience.

The outer structure of the tower functions as an „exterior skin“ that provides a safe nesting environment for the birds. This layer consists of four walls positioned three meters away from the inner structure, ensuring the privacy and security necessary for nesting. The design carefully considers the needs of different bird species, dividing the habitats into three levels based on their preferences. Woodpeckers and thrushes nest closest to the ground, benefiting from proximity to vegetation and foraging areas. Sparrows and smaller birds, which require both shelter and visibility, nest at a mid-level height. The highest level is reserved for larger birds like pigeons and magpies, who prefer spacious perches with broad views of the surroundings.

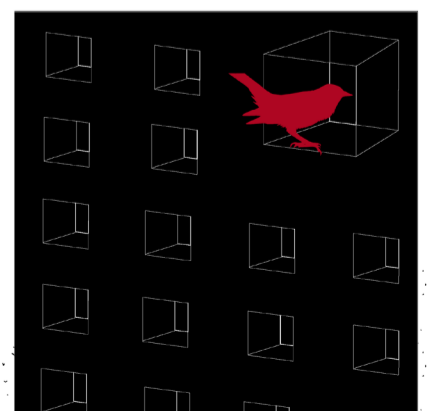
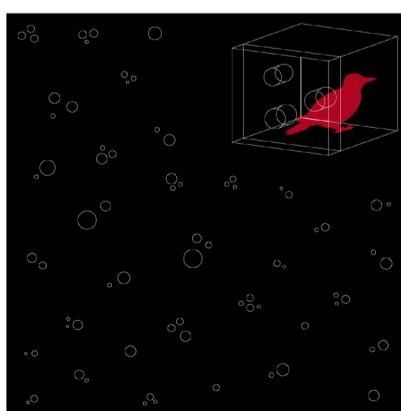
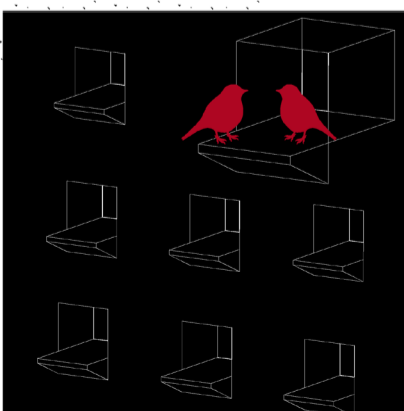


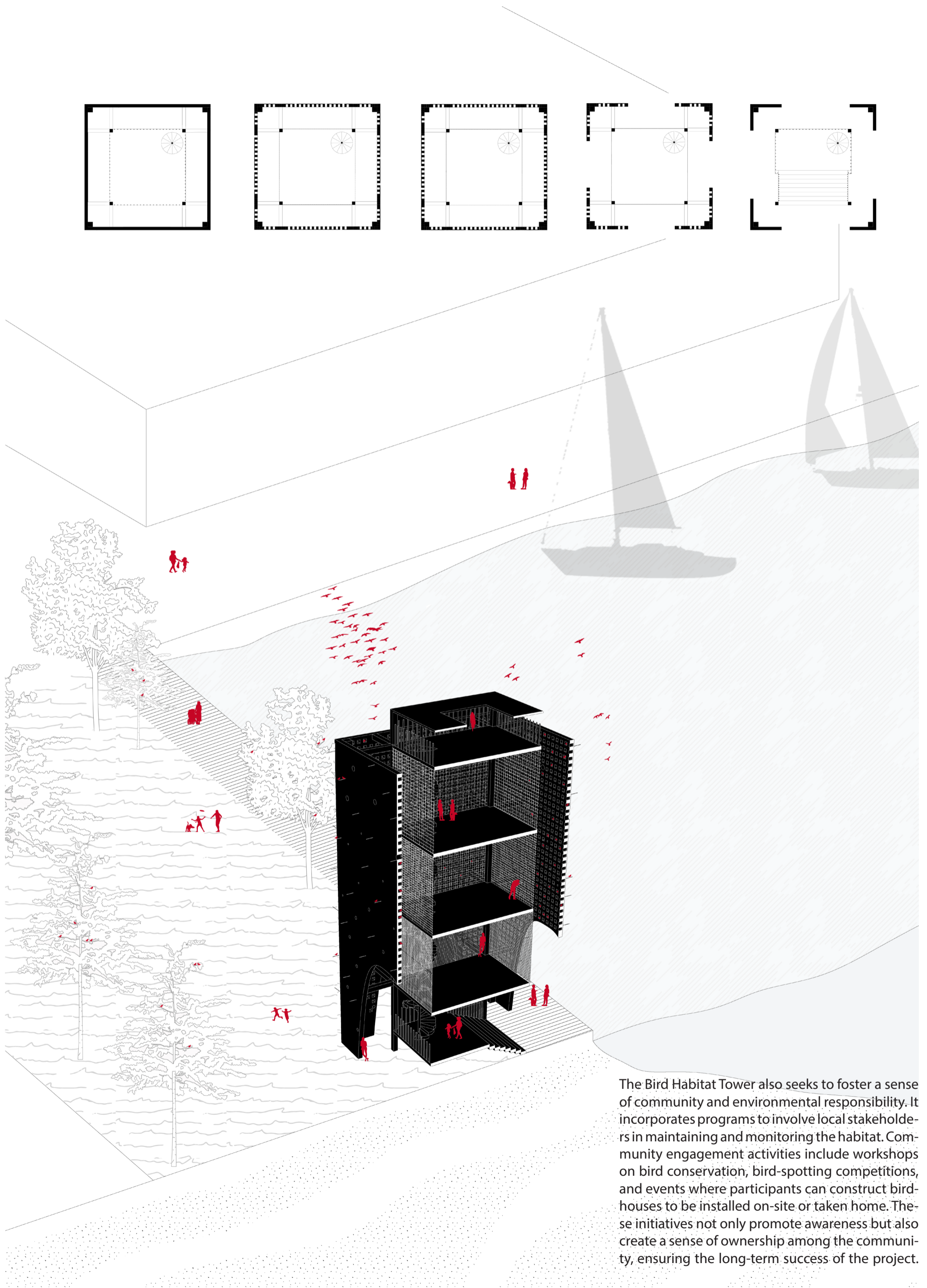


Nest1 - small birds

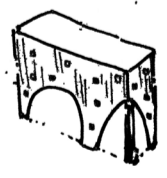
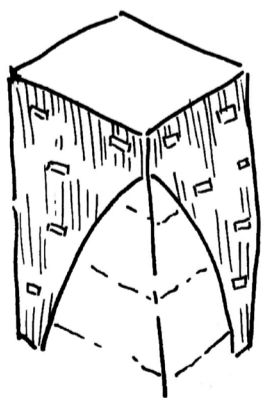
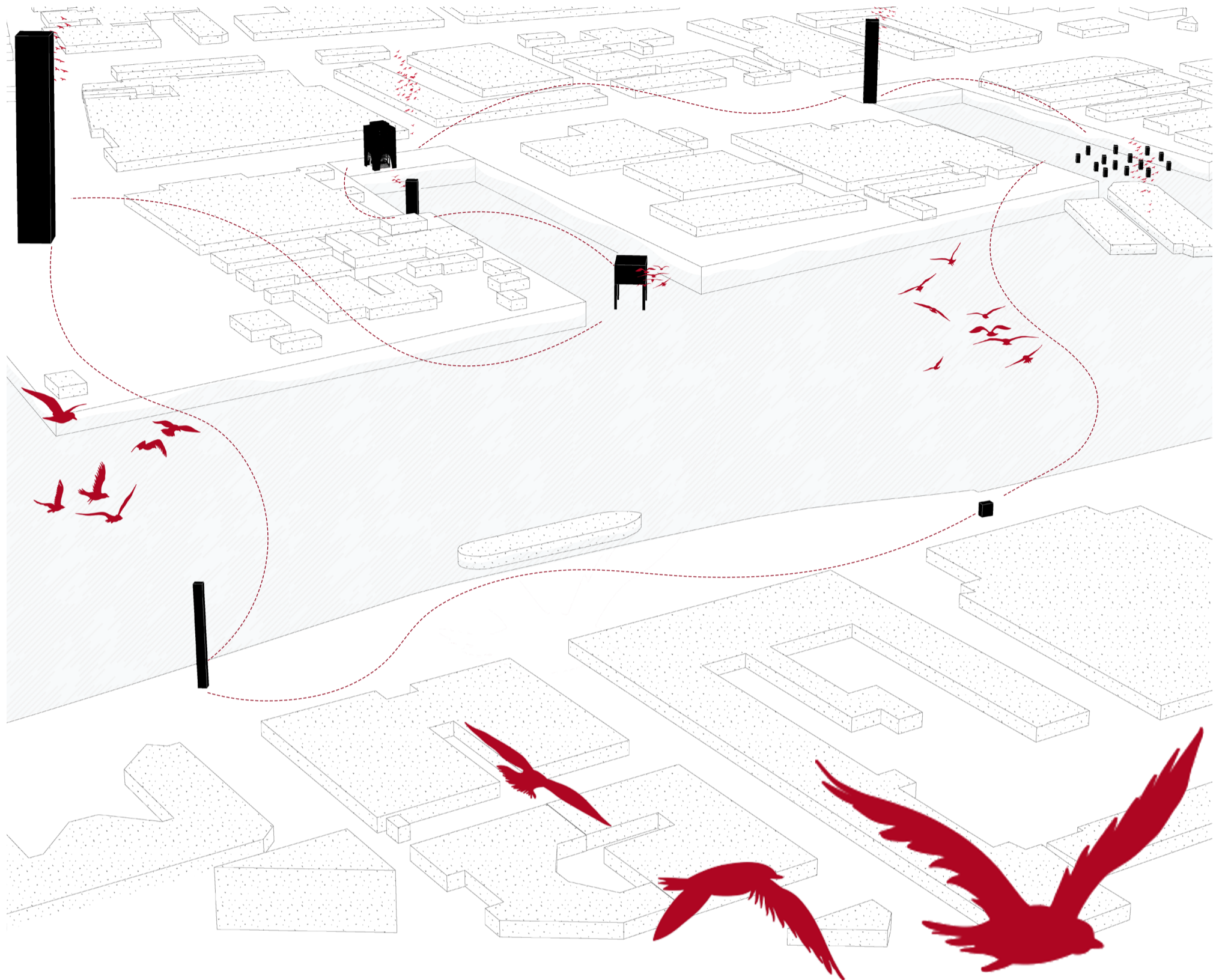
Nest 2 - Medium size birds

Nest 3 - Large birds





The Bird Habitat Tower also seeks to foster a sense of community and environmental responsibility. It incorporates programs to involve local stakeholders in maintaining and monitoring the habitat. Community engagement activities include workshops on bird conservation, bird-spotting competitions, and events where participants can construct bird-houses to be installed on-site or taken home. These initiatives not only promote awareness but also create a sense of ownership among the community, ensuring the long-term success of the project.



What sets the Bird Habitat Tower apart is its adaptability. Designed as a prototype, it can be adjusted and replicated to suit different locations and accommodate the needs of various bird species. This flexibility allows it to be implemented across a range of urban and rural contexts, offering a scalable solution for biodiversity conservation in cities around the world. In essence, the Bird Habitat Tower transforms an industrial site into a beacon of ecological coexistence. By providing a safe and structured habitat for birds while inviting humans to observe and learn, it bridges the gap between urban life and the natural world. It is not just an architectural structure but a symbol of harmony, sustainability, and the potential for thoughtful design to foster mutual respect between humans and nature.

