

The exploitation and marginalization of the non-human realm continually contribute towards anthropocentric thinking and threaten ecological stability, creating a clear division between human and non-human realms. Ringön with its current strong industrial atmosphere, were once a thriving wetland. This proposal seeks an alternative perspective of the built environment where co-existence can emerge even in the harsh environment of this industrial site, blurring the boundaries between human and non-human, reimagining Ringön as a shared habitat.

SHIFTING GROUNDS

REIMAGINING RINGÖN AS A SHARED HABITAT

Analysis, Concepts & Strategies

Sub title

HISTORY & CULTURE

The site Ringön has a strong industrial culture connected to its environment. Many industries has been located in this area since the start of the development this 'island' has been through. Considering the industrial heritage and culture is therefore of importance when developing the site. Many of the current inhabitants share the idea that this site, at least for now, needs to stay an industrial site since it is offering possibilities that otherwise would be hard to achieve in other parts of the city. The physical developments should therefore be limited and encourage the existing social and cultural behaviour while achieving social and environmental sustainability goals and aims.

LIMITATIONS, CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

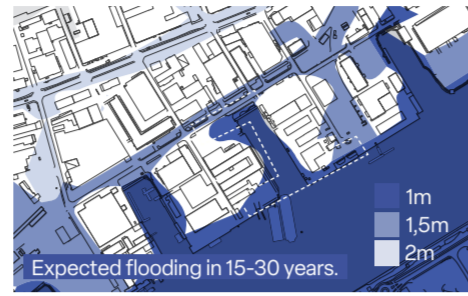
Ringön is not developed for pedestrians, limiting accessibility and pedestrian safety. Considering the social atmosphere and activities that co-exists with the industries such as pubs, clubs & creative arts, **connecting Ringön to the city** would enable the already existing public functions to thrive.

The long time period of industrial activity has left traces on the site in form of pollution, limited greenery and ecosystems. Historic flora and fauna from its time as a wetland such as reeds, birds and fish are almost completely absent. The sparse greenery and waterfront are generating opportunities to and **recover and expand habitats and ecosystems**.

As many parts of Gothenburg, Ringön is in risk of flooding to different degrees within the near 25-100 years. Considering that the long-term plans for Ringön is unsure, the future development of the site enabled possibilities to over time, letting the site flood, slowly **reclaiming its history as a wetland**. This proposal therefore consists of semi flood prevention, **strategically allowing certain parts of the waterfront to flood while preventing others**. Over time, more and more area will be allowed to flood, expanding the recovered wetland in parallel to industries closing or moving due to planning permission.



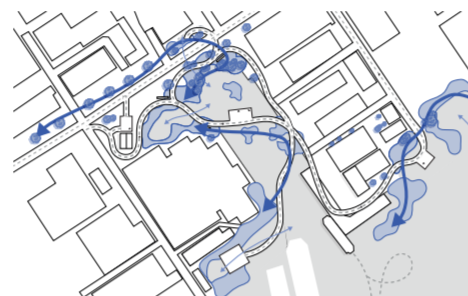
CONNECTIVITY
Enabling waterfront access & introducing a new ferry line between Ringön & ...



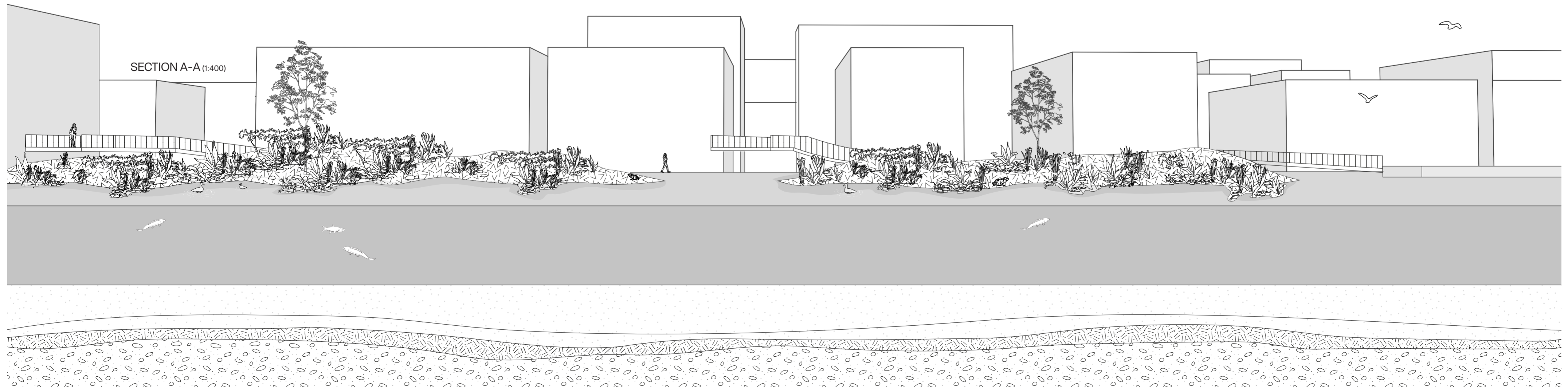
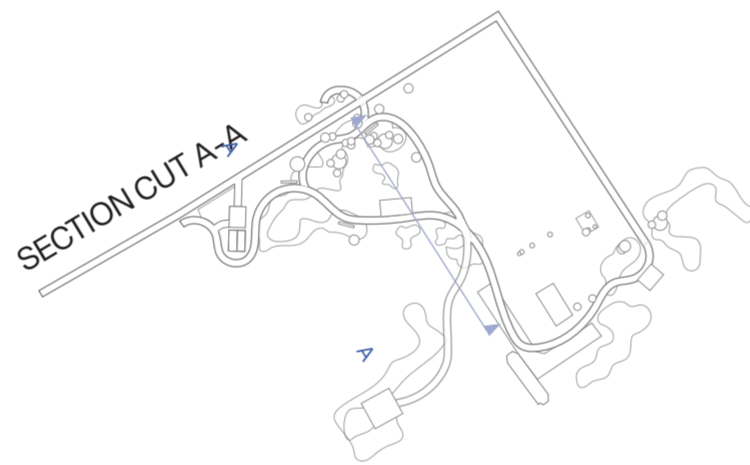
FLOOD PREVENTION
Prevention by adding small hills integrated in recovered wetlands.



WETLAND RECOVERY
Building floating wetland structure as well as reshaping waterfront edge into wetland typogophy.



ECOSYSTEM RECOVERY
Connecting and expanding existing and new blue and green infrastructure.

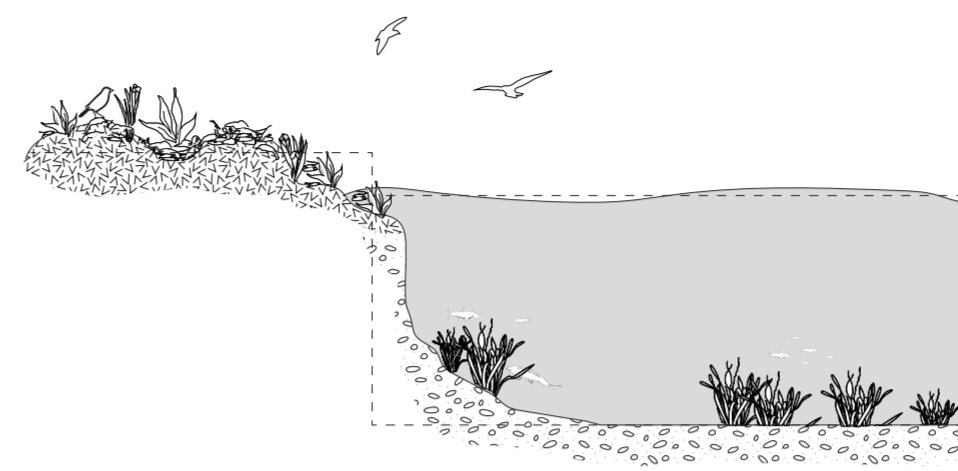


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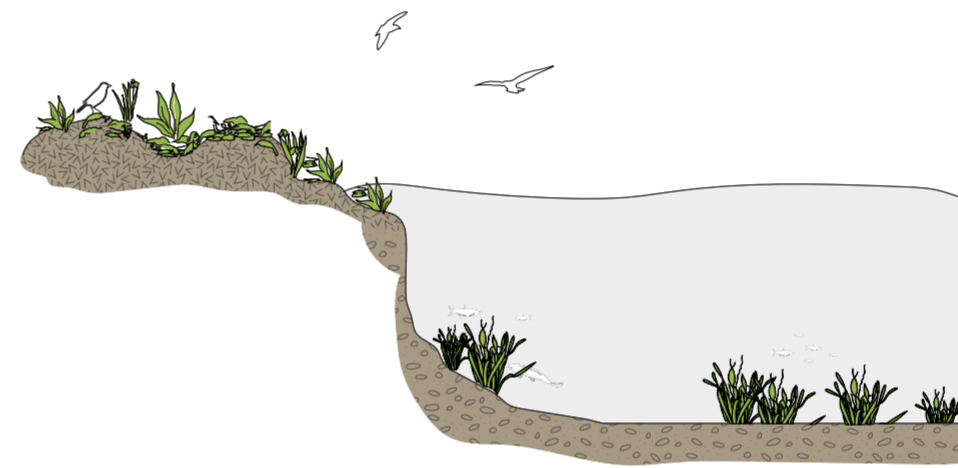
Landscape strategy

Sub title

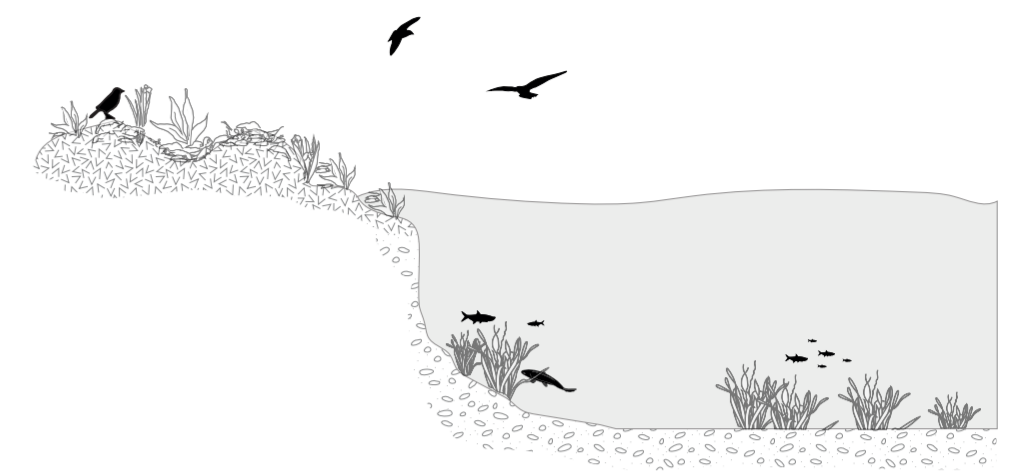
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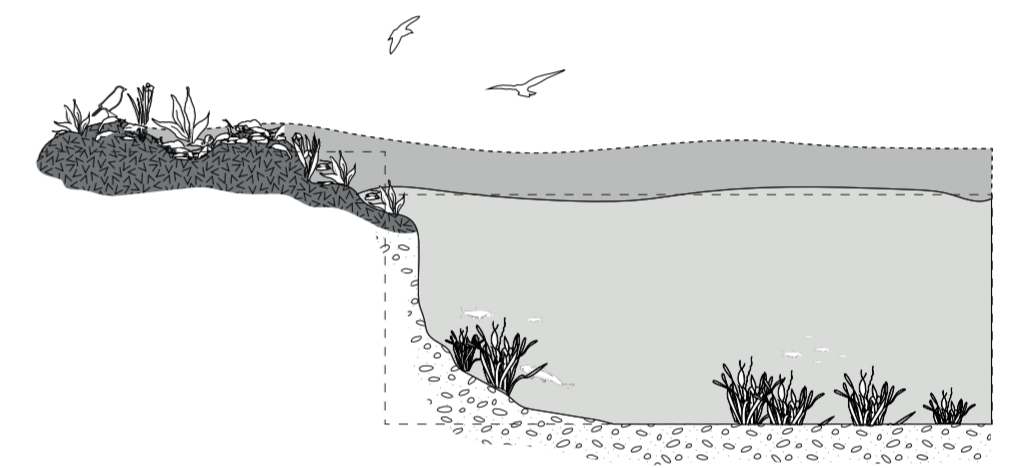
SOFTENING/BLURRING EDGES
Break down waterfront edges to make green and blue infrastructure flow into each other, creating new habitats for the historical flora and fauna of the site.



FLORA HABITAT
Recover habitats to allow for more vegetation on land and in water. The new vegetation in the recovered wetland help clean soil and water, enabling animals to live here again.



FAUNA HABITAT
The new typogrophy and vegetation helps create new habitats to attract new and current animal species on land and in water.



FLOOD PREVENTION
Using access material removed from the site as well as other parts of Ringön to create hills in the typogrophy, allowing water to flow into the new landscape and act as flood prevention.



WETLAND RECOVERY WHY?

Wetlands are among the most **productive ecosystems** in the world. An immense variety of species of microbes, plants, insects, amphibians, reptiles, birds, fish and mammals can be part of a wetland ecosystem. In addition to being an important ecosystem, wetlands **absorbs contaminants** and be used to clean the water, making it a habitat for even more species and potentially over time, be part of efforts to make the water clean enough for humans to swim in.

FLOATING WETLANDS

Due to the current site, recovery of traditional wetlands requires heavy construction. The river-bed needs to be filled up, concrete, stones and contaminants needs to be removed and thus becoming expensive and extensive construction-wise. Instead artificial floating wetlands will be constructed. The structure is fairly simple and could easily be constructed on site with a few volunteers, making this proposal a **community engagement** project as well as creating a sense of common ownership.

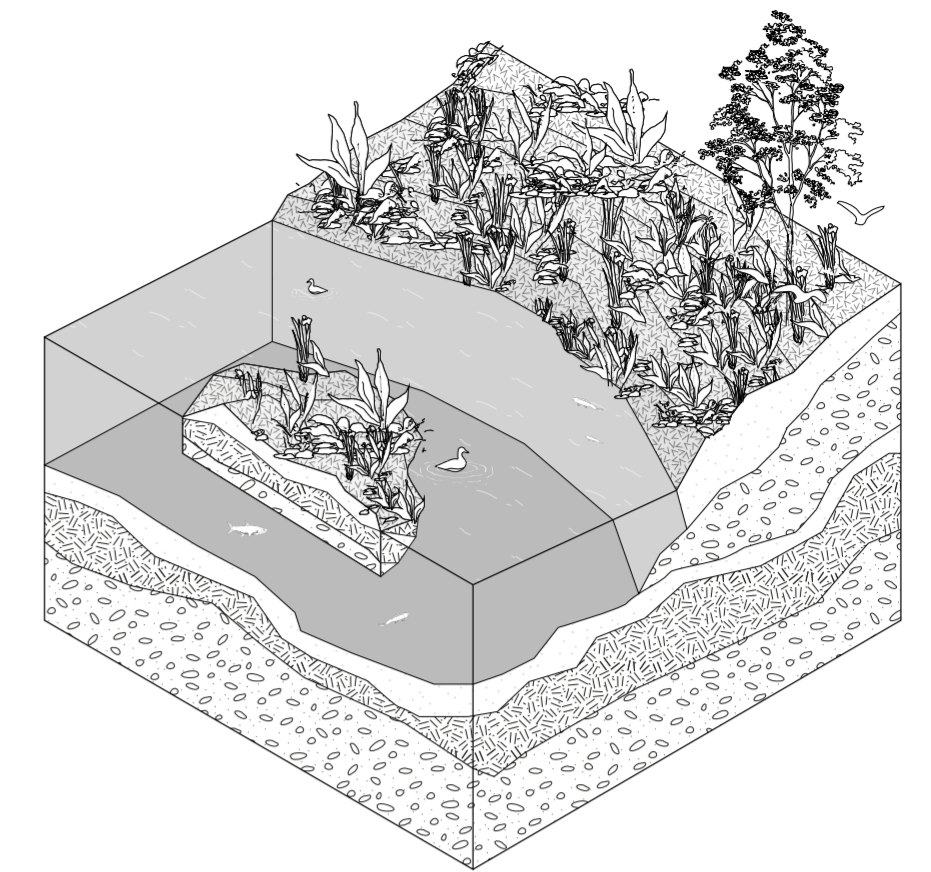
Part of the waterfront construction will be demolished in an attempt of softening the edges, using the waste to construct parts of the floating islands. Over time these wetlands will produce soil and mass, expanding and growing, re-establishing a new hybrid wetland.

The islands' surfaces attract wildlife, while the underwater plant roots absorb contaminants and support aquatic life. These artificial wetlands are part of an effort to **clean** up a portion of the waterfront that has long served the interests of industry.

(4) EXPERIENCE BRIDGE

The experience bridge offers access to and through the waterfront edge. It flows over the recovered wetland and offer its users a walk through nature, experiencing different type of vegetation and animals without disturbing the existing ecosystems and habitats.

- 1 Education Hub
- 2 Wetland recovery
- 3 Information hubs (event board & ecology info)
- 4 Experience bridge
- 5 Social bridge inc. seating areas
- 6 Dockyard & ferry terminal
- 7 Event space
- 8 Unprogrammed social space
- 9 Ferry terminal building inc. waiting area

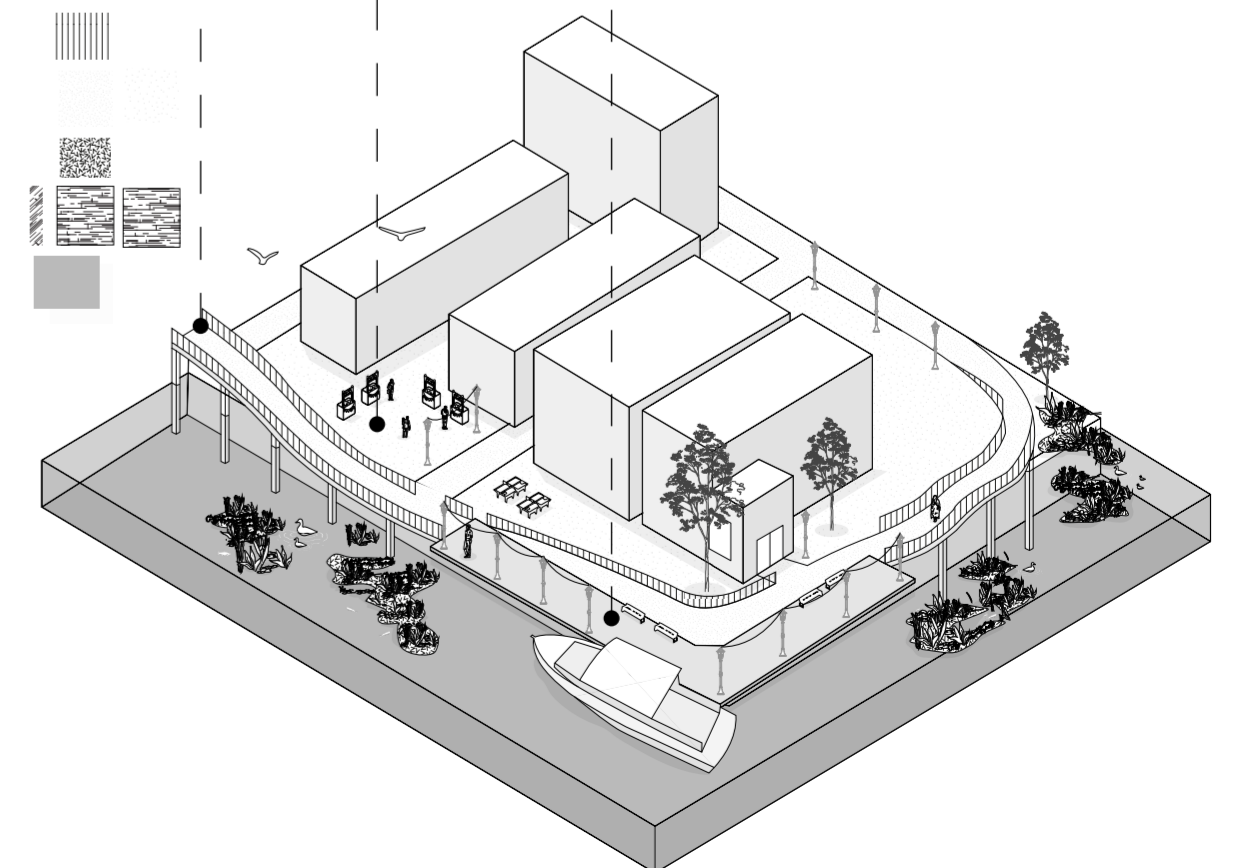


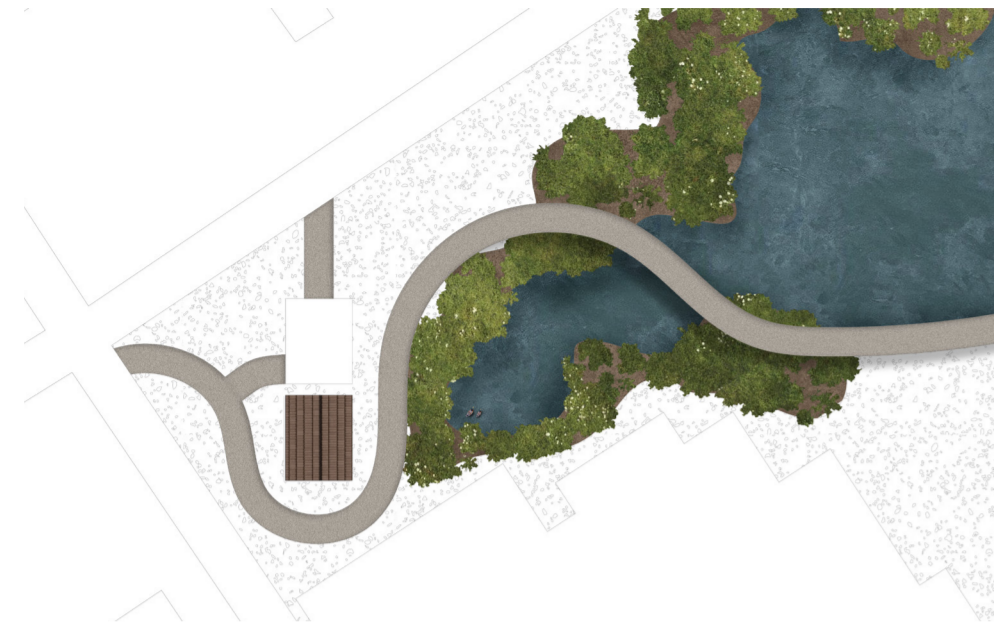
(7) EVENT SPACE

Ringön is consisting of many creative ventures. Much engagement in art and music such as Ö-festen attracts people for this very reason. Allowing space where smaller scale events can take place encourage social interaction and cultural engagement.

(6) FERRY TERMINAL

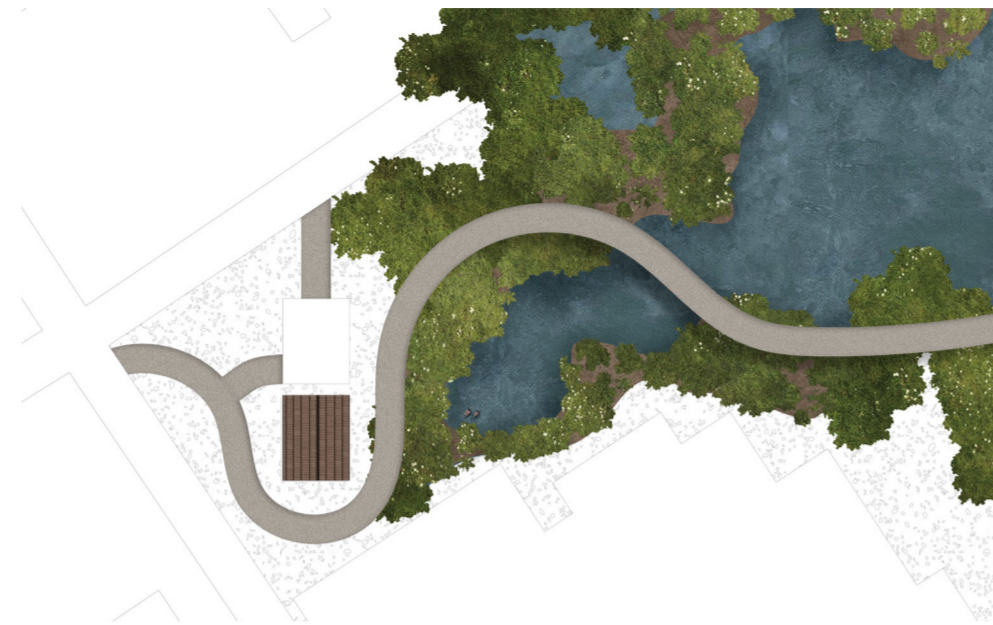
Due to the current access limitations to the site through Ringön a new ferry line is proposed. This enables easy access to the site as well as highlighting one of the most special and attractive aspects of the site - the water.





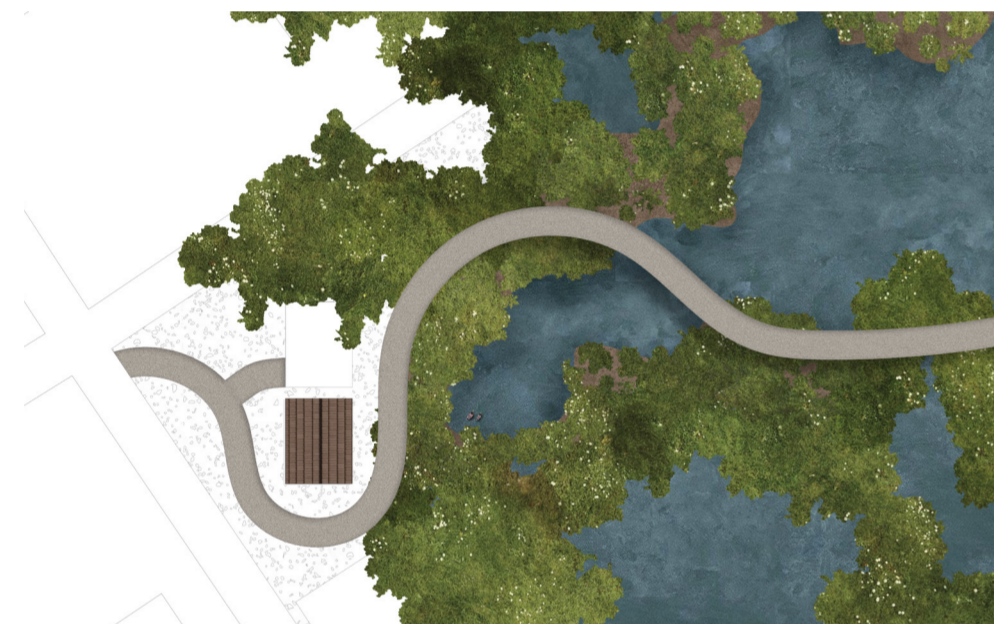
PHASE 1

Introducing wetland recovery by softening the concrete waterfront edges, planting appropriate vegetation and launch the first floating wetland islands.



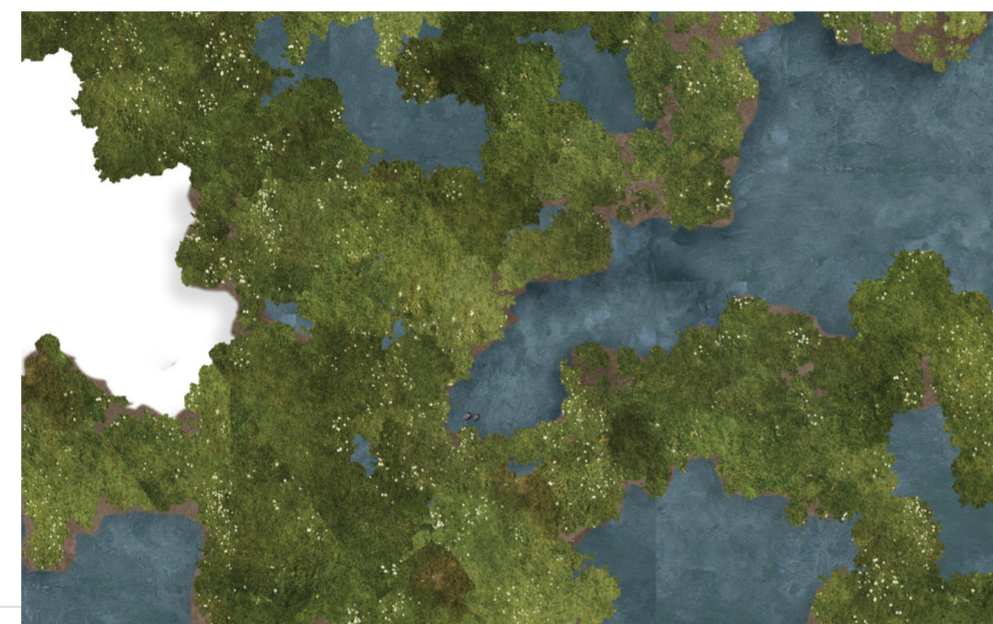
PHASE 2

In 5-10 years the wetland has established itself in its new environment, slowly naturally expanding and widening its boundaries. New habitats are formed for both flora and fauna, adapting to these new inhabitants



PHASE 3

After 15-20 years the wetland continues to expand its boundaries. Local companies has moved, allowing more area for the wetland to thrive. Soil & water contaminations has reduced significantly if not completely, enabling more species to inhabit the site.



PHASE 4

In 20-30 years, the waterfront area is no longer accessible to humans, fully reclaiming its history as a wetland.

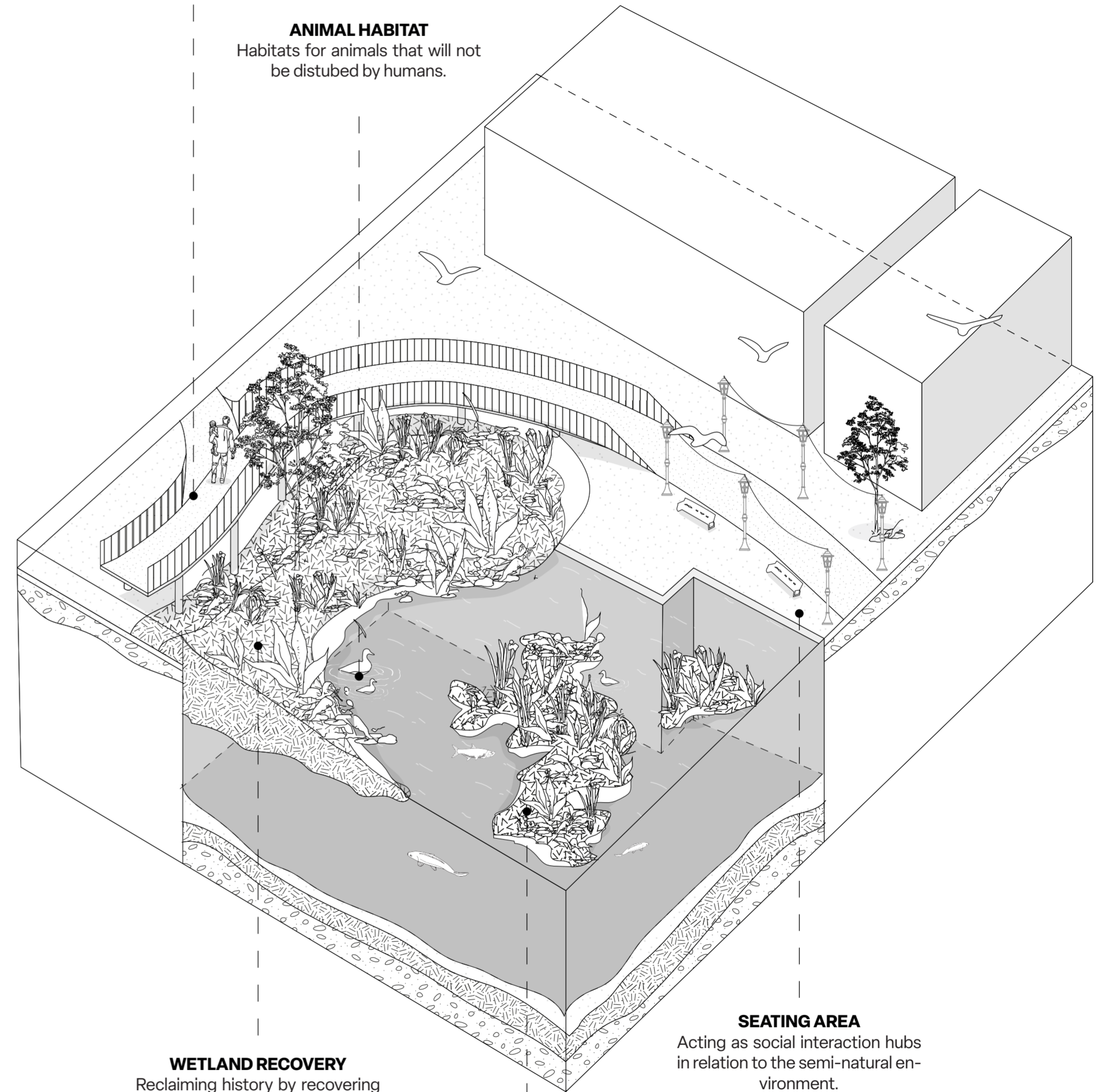


EXPERIENCE BRIDGE

The bridge goes over the wetland allowing visitors to interact with the landscape without impacting ecosystems or habitats.

ANIMAL HABITAT

Habitats for animals that will not be disturbed by humans.



WETLAND RECOVERY

Reclaiming history by recovering small scale wetlands, allowing new ecosystems and habitats.

SEATING AREA

Acting as social interaction hubs in relation to the semi-natural environment.

FLOATING WETLAND

Floating wetlands that over time cleans the water from pollutants, enabling more marine species to live on Ringön.