

URBAN ALLEMANSRÄTT

Urban Freedom to Roam



LUND UNIVERSITY

Lunds Tekniska Högskola, School of Architecture
Sustainable Urban Design - Degree Project
Harry Mantilla



LUND
UNIVERSITY

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Lunds Tekniska Högskola, School of Architecture.
Sustainable Urban Design Master Course

Urban Allemansrätt (Urban Freedom to Roam). *Urban intervention between the LTH and the IDEON Science Park. ASBM 01 Degree Project*

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A REFLECTION ABOUT A SENSE OF PLACE

One of my main interests as an architect has been to reflect upon the sense of place and memory, both from the context where I am and from my own personal experiences.

As a university-city, Lund (Sweden) is one of the most important nodes of the Oresund Region. Here, tradition and innovation coexist, not only from the varied academic activities but also from how these dynamics have influenced the development and growth of the city itself.

In some cases, these dynamics between tradition and innovation in Lund has led to urban paradoxical situations such the area between the LTH (Faculty of Engineering) and the IDEON Science Park; both considered as reference nodes of academic and technological development for the city and the region, but mostly surrounded by urban voids that lack active urban life.

Based on the experiences and reflections in the master's degree course Sustainable Urban Design, this project aims to intervene those undefined urban areas, creating a reference place that reconnects the context through activity and memory.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This thesis is the result of my experiences in the Master Program Sustainable Urban Design at Lund University in Sweden.

I would like to thank the Swedish Institute for granting me the SI scholarship 2018/2020 and for the dedicated support during my studies.

Many thanks to the academic staff of SUDes; Peter, Andreas, and especially to Louise Lövenstjerne for her encouragement to develop my ideas working with models from our first studio workshop to this thesis development (also for her patience when I got lost during our studio trips), and to Daniel Wasden for his advice and kind assistance.

Special thanks to my SUDes friends for all the great memories and experiences, and also to my friends and colleagues at different parts of the world.

To my family in Colombia for their continuous and loving support. This is for them.

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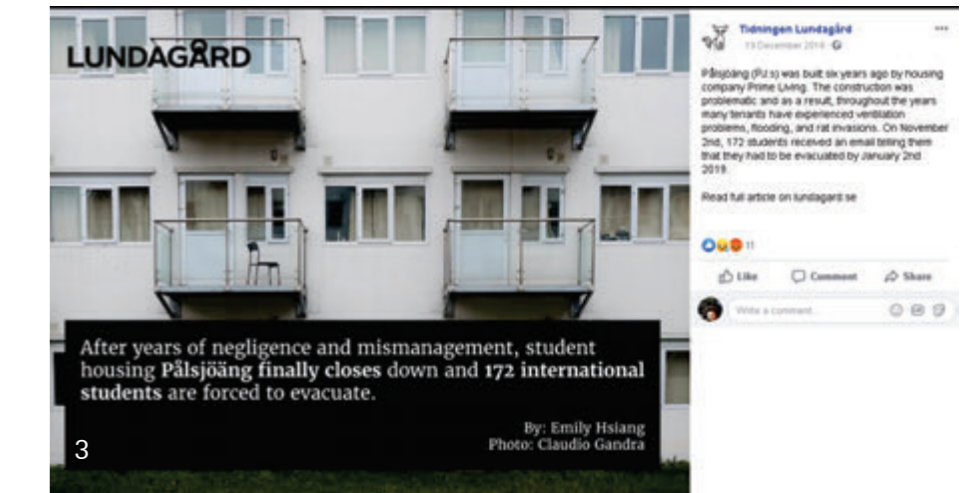
1. INTRODUCTION (A personal reflection)



THE ARRIVAL TO A NEW (NO) PLACE

When I arrived in Lund, I was told that these buildings would be my residence: Pålsjöäng student housing, five blocks surrounding an inner courtyard located in the middle of a parking lot but conveniently located in front (or the back) of our school. Needless to say, the interior spaces were not any exciting or better than the exteriors.

After 5 months, we were informed that we had to vacate these residences, not only because of serious technical deficiencies, but I think also because of the lack of a real sense of livability: just a generic experience.



- References:
1. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/northeasterngeo/29895949812>
 2. <http://lulund.blogspot.com/2013/08/palsjoang.html>
 3. <https://www.facebook.com/tidningenlundagard/photos/p%3%A5lsj%C3%B6%C3%A4ng-pjs-was-built-six-years-ago-by-housing-company-prime-living-the-constr/2980224855337033/>



VÅRDTRÄD: *A place traverse by time and memory*



This experience reminds me of this concept:

Non-place "...spaces of transience where the human beings remain anonymous and that do not hold enough significance to be regarded as places..."

Marc Augé, *Non-Places: An Introduction to Anthropology of Supermodernity*, Le Seuil, 1992, p. 122.

Vendula Källmark. <https://www.lundagard.se/2019/08/21/oklar-framtid-for-evakuerade-byggnader-pa-palsjoang/>

Buts also reminds me about this other concept: The sense of place. As architects, how could we defined a place?
Quoting Spaniard architect Antonio Armesto "...the purpose of architecture is not only to protect us from the inclemency of the weather, but also to establish a place traverse by time and memory..."

Allan Gunnarsson. <https://byggnadsvard.se/vardraden-och-vi/>

A WORK IN PROGRESS...

My work in SUDEs has focused upon reflections on each of the places in which we have worked in, through the extensive use of models, to get an spatial concept related to the memory of the context. I believe we all need references; we need to remember.

Therefore, this thesis process should consider as a continuation of those explorations and reflections.

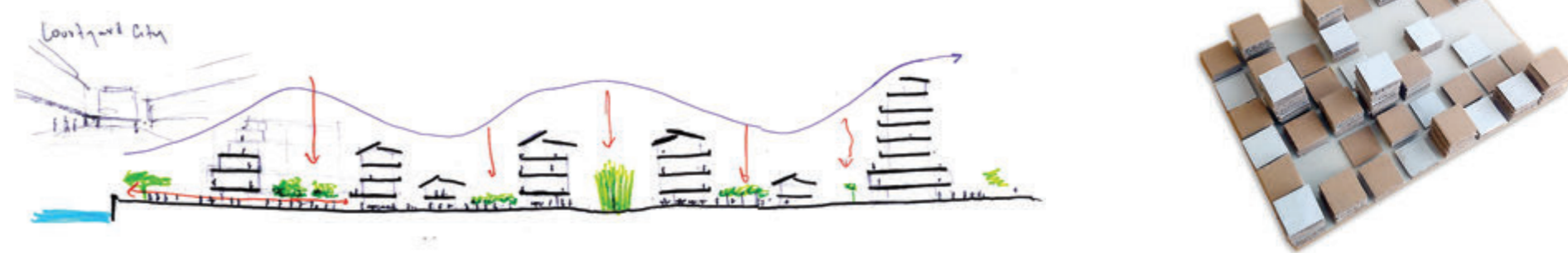
YSTAD (The transitional place)



ÄNGELHOLM (Vårdträd)



DUJIANGYAN (No China Trip)



2. ANALYSIS OF THE SITE



2. ANALYSIS OF THE SITE

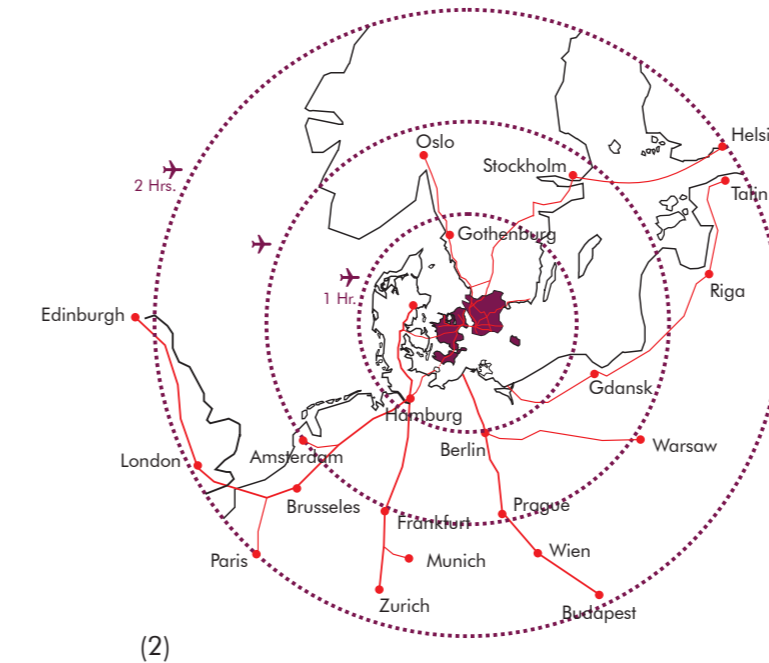


THE ØRESUND REGION: A Transnational Hub

The Øresund region (Or Greater Copenhagen) comprises the province of Skåne (Sweden) and the Region Zealand and Capital Region (Copenhagen) in Denmark; one of the best-known examples of cross border collaboration between countries.

It is a reference node of activity for Europe which attracts people from all over the world to work in the the fields of business, technology, education, and research.

More than four million people live, work, and study in the Øresund Region. Also, 40000 researchers; 119000 students; 19 science parks and innovation incubators; and 17 universities and colleges of higher education are located in the greater Copenhagen area.



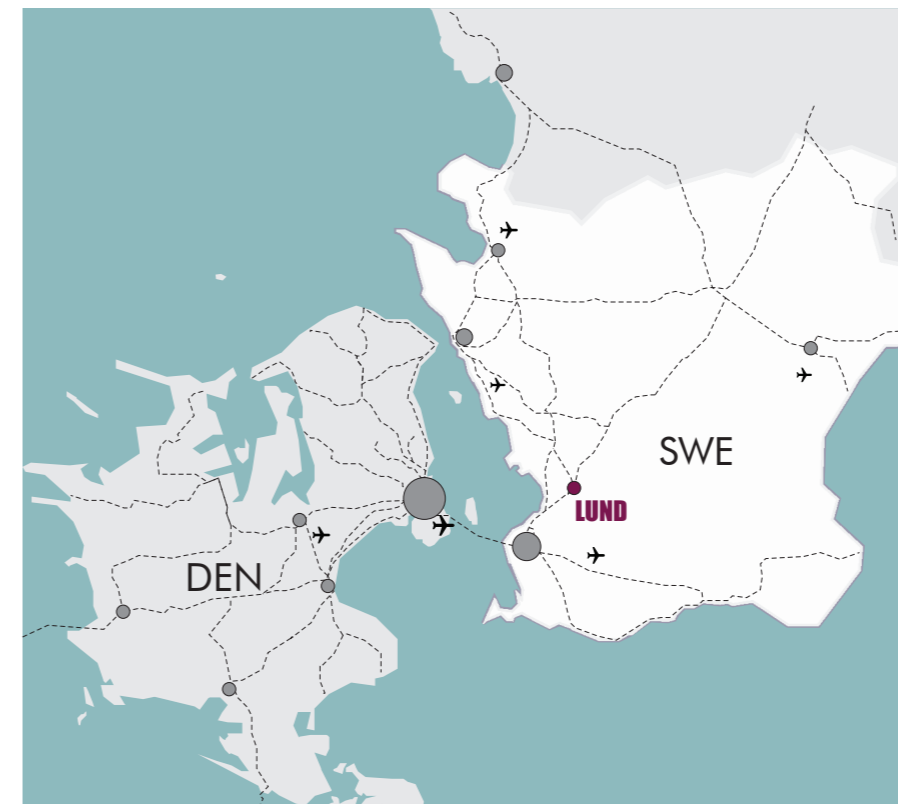
“Vision. Greater Copenhagen is the centre of sustainable growth and quality of life offering an agile, collaborative and accessible metropolis – where people and business can unleash their potential” (3)

- References:
1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%98resund_Region#/media/File:Malmo_view2.jpg
 2. <https://www.greatercph.com/life-science/1c?tile=/life-science/tiles/life%20science%20with%20icons/located%20in%20the%20heart%20of%20scandinavia>
 3. <https://www.greatercph.com/about>

2. ANALYSIS OF THE SITE



Kritika Singhal. Öresund Landscape from Sankt Hans Park, Lund, Sweden



THE LINK: A region that shared historical cultural values between Sweden and Denmark (2)



SKÅNE (SWEDEN) - The Southern Entry Point

Skåne is Sweden's southernmost region, covering around 3% of Sweden's total area. It consists of 33 municipalities with a total of 1.3 million inhabitants. In 2016, all Skåne's municipalities saw an increase in their populations. The biggest municipalities of Malmö, Helsingborg and Lund saw the largest increases. The largest in population being Malmö (the 3rd biggest city in Sweden with its 319 246 inhabitants), Helsingborg (136 000) and Lund (116 115 inhabitants).

It is evident that the western part of Skåne is increasing faster than the eastern part. In fact these three cities have been identified as growth engines based on the fact that they have larger population and employment growth than Skåne on average, providing growth potential for the entire region.

Research and development, universities, the knowledge-intensive service sector and major cultural institutions are located here, as well as a wide range of retail. Even though Skåne is characterised by highly urbanised zones, but also rural parts which actually makes it also the most important agricultural area in Sweden. (1)

References:
1. SKÅNE – FACTS AND KEY TRENDS. Utgivningsår: 2017. Rapporten är framtagen av Region Skåne och Helsingborgs Stad 2017 inom ramen för OECD studien OECD Territorial Review Megaregion Western Scandinavia
2. <https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=909658735840930&set=a.156631451143666>

2. ANALYSIS OF THE SITE



Location and general plan

LUND- The City of Ideas

As a key component of the Oresund network, Lund, founded around the year 999, is one of Sweden's oldest cities. Today it is a city of contrast where tradition and innovation dynamically interact.

The city has a population of more than 10000 inhabitants of which almost half are related in some way to Lund University, founded in 1666, is one of the oldest and most important educational and scientific research centers in Northern Europe.

Therefore, closely related with the university, Lund is proper university city: a node of history, knowledge and innovation

References:

1. <https://elchkuss.de/lund/>
2. <https://www.lunduniversity.lu.se/about/about-lund-university/a-brief-history-0>
3. <https://www.akademiskahus.se/ditt-campus/lund/campus-lund-lth/>
4. <https://www.lunduniversity.lu.se/international-admissions/why-study-at-lund-university/meet-us-in-a-city-near-you/summer-campus-tours>



(2)



(3)



(4)

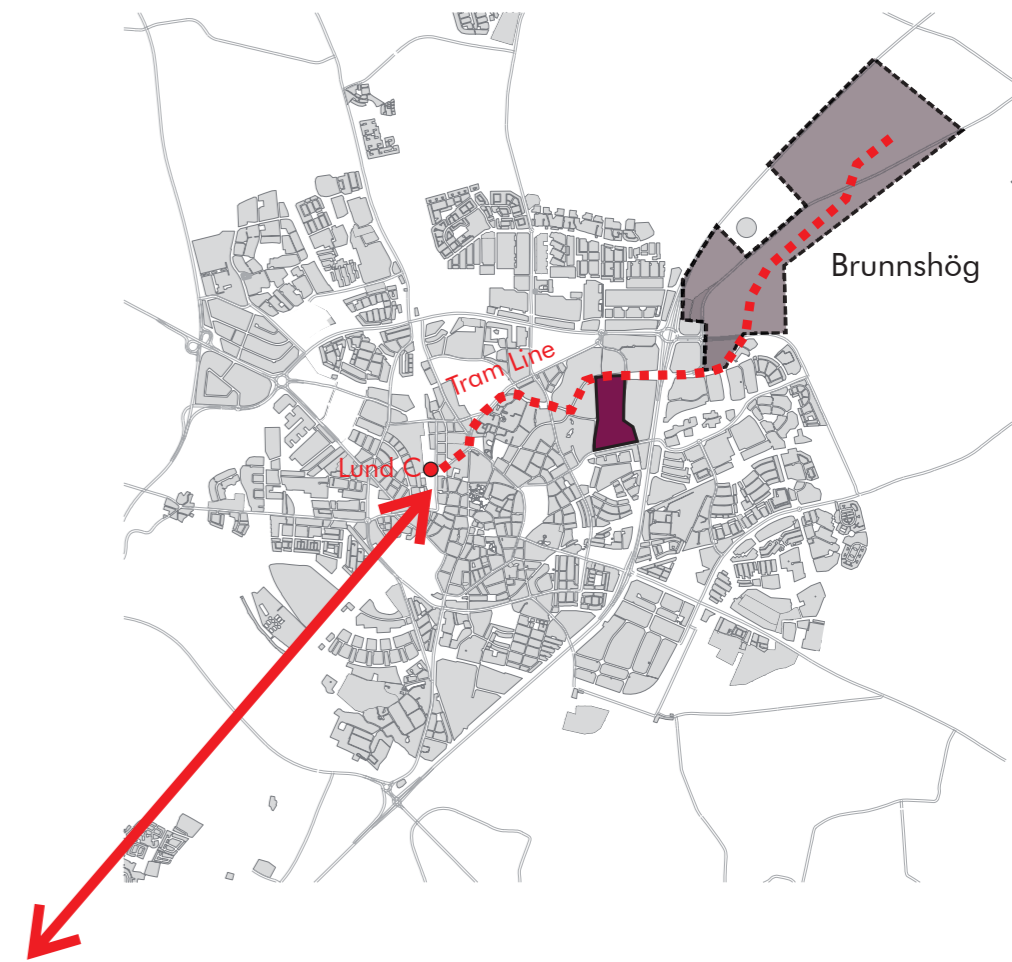
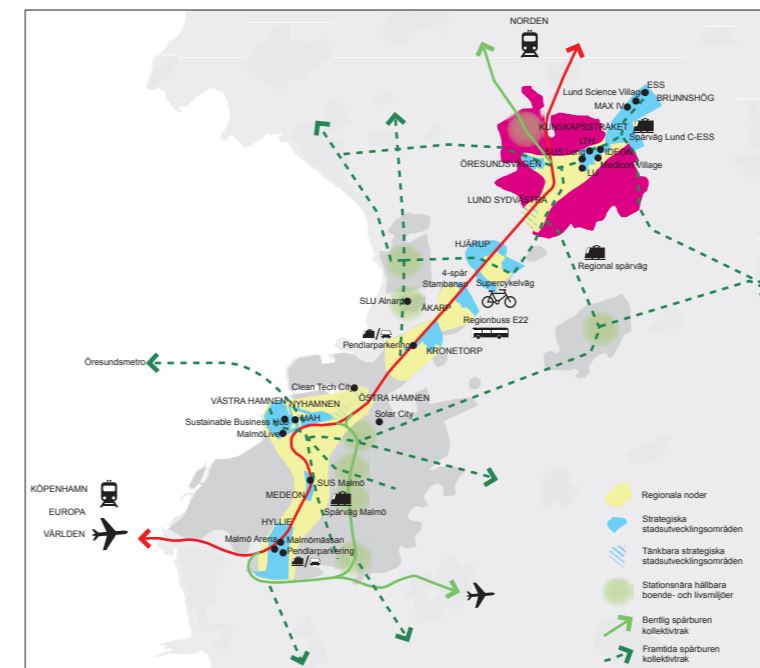
2. ANALYSIS OF THE SITE



KUNSKAPSSTRÅKET - The Knowledge Path

The most important aspect in the current city's urban development is the so-called knowledge Path (Kunskapsstråket), an infrastructure axis of regional relevance that connects Sweden with the rest of Europe by entering through Malmö.

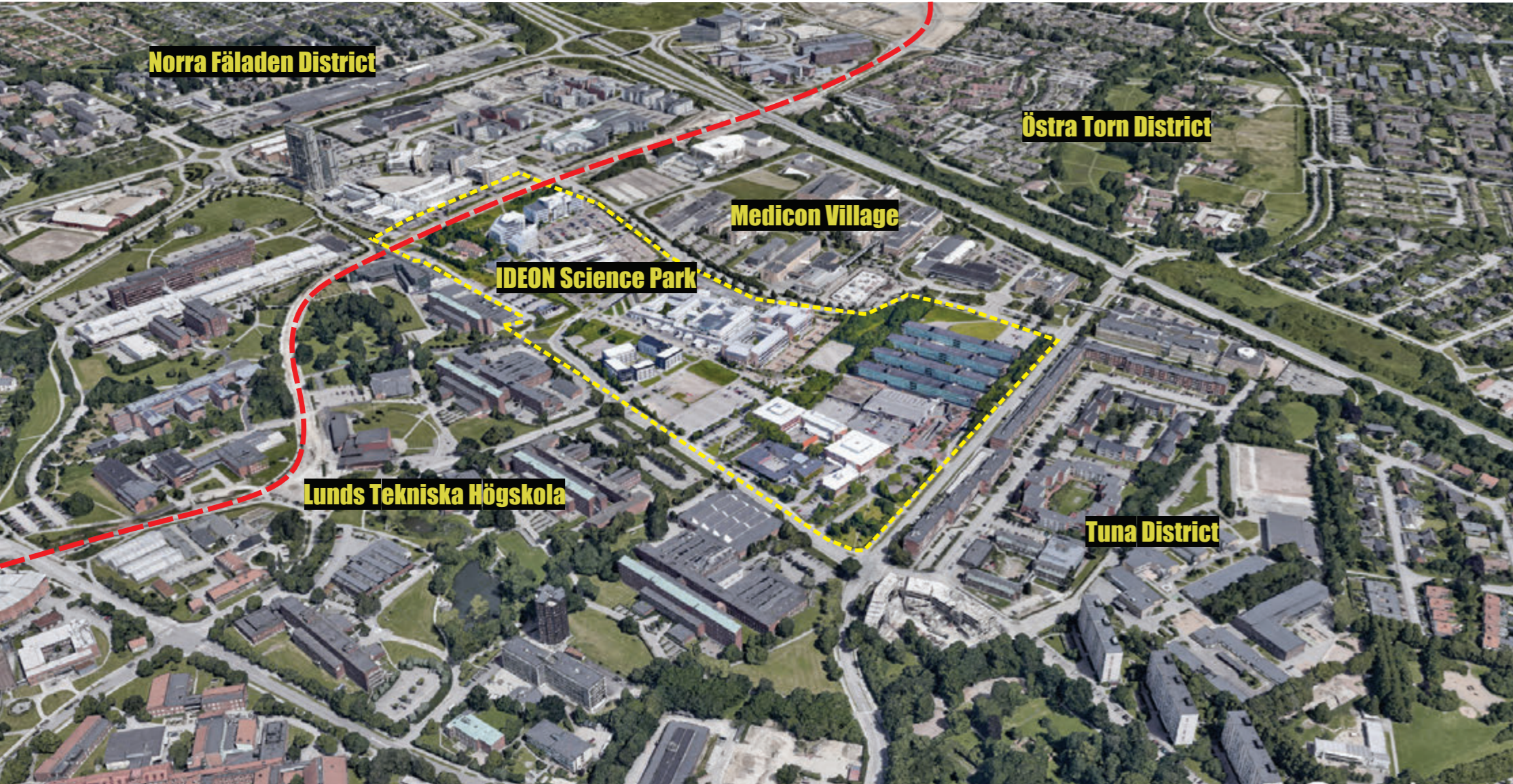
Currently, it is defined by a new tram line which connects the central train station at the center of Lund, with a new urban area in development (Brunnhög) to expand the city to the northwest to host new research facilities. This new area will be home to more than 40,000 people over the next 40 years.



References:

- <https://www.lund.se/trafik--stadsplanering/byggprojekt/kunskapsstraket/>
- Vision for MalmöLund. A couple of regional nodes are developing in a stretch between Brunnhög and Hyllie. The image is taken from the Structural Image MalmöLund.

2. ANALYSIS OF THE SITE



(1) Image Google Earth



Context Components - The Transition Area

Connected to the Knowledge Path and the future tram line and located 1.5 km from the historic center, the study area is located in the northern area of the university campus (Norra Universitetsområdet).

It is buffer zone between the Faculty of Engineering (LTH) buildings and the Medicon Village complex in the west-east direction, and between the Norra Fälåden District and the Tuna District in the north south direction.

Urbanely, the area is mostly characterized by an urban fabric of independent cluster of blocks intended to have green areas around. The green structure is characterized by the presence of the Central Park of the LTH and the Tuna Park as the main protagonists.

It also consists of a network of urban mobility connections in between including the future tram line and pedestrian paths. The uses are sectorized, mostly institutional (University and companies) with housing areas around them.

- References:
- <https://www.facebook.com/lundstekniskahogskola/photos/a.433694443182/10153093710773183/?type=1&theater>
 - <https://via.tti.se/pressrum/ideon-science-park/mi?publisherId=1951692&item=image-2093401>
 - <https://www.sydsvenskan.se/2014-08-01/medicon-village-kan-bli-storre> . Arkivfoto: Ingemar D Kristiansen 2014

Lunds Tekniska Högskola (Lund University)



IDEON Science Park



MEDICON Village



2. ANALYSIS OF THE SITE



SITE LOCATION - Detailed Area



IMAGE 1. Norra Universitetsområdet



IMAGE 2 - Urban Fabric



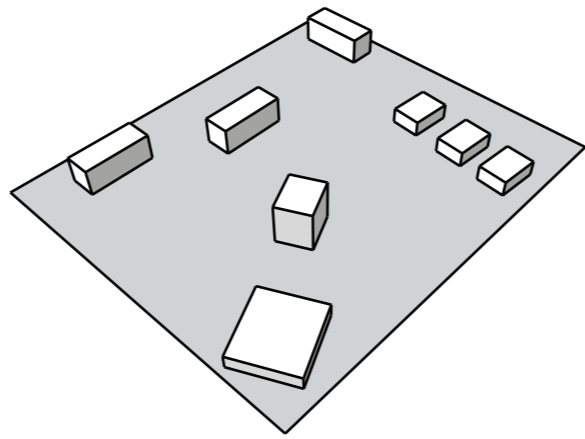
IMAGE 6 - Green Structure



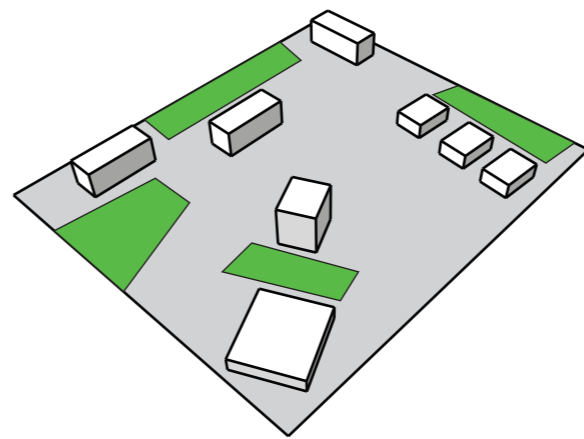
IMAGE 4 - Mobility (Regional Road, City street, Local street, Pedestrian path)
 --- TRAMWAY ● TRAMWAY Station



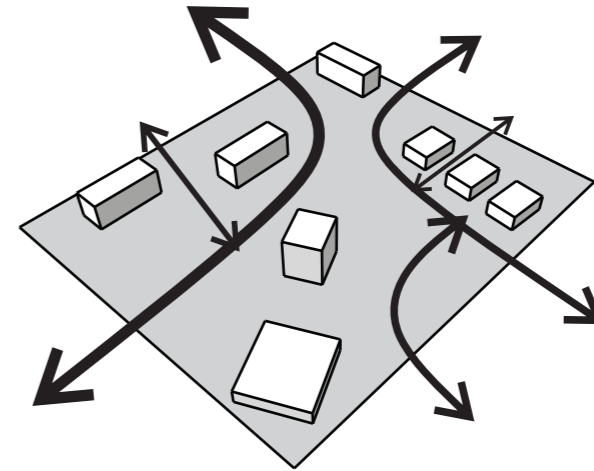
IMAGE 5 - Uses (Academy, offices, housing, Infrastructure)



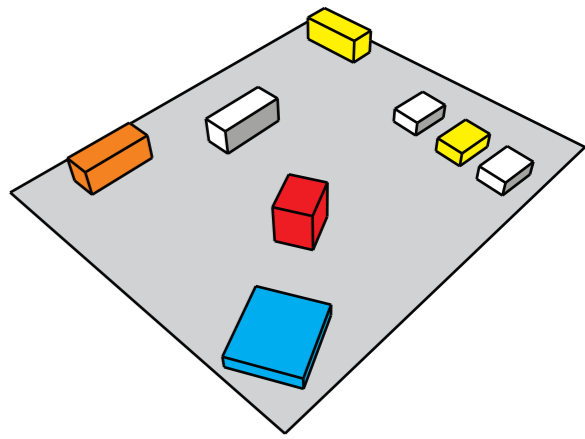
CLUSTER BLOCKS



SECTORIZED GREENERY



IN-BETWEEN CONNECTIONS



SECTORIZED USES

References:
 1. <https://www.facebook.com/sparvaglund/photos/sp%3%A5v%3%A4gen-fr%3%A5n-sjukhusomr%C3%A5det-fill-lth-lunds-tekniska-h%C3%B6gskola/2436265933106956/>

2. ANALYSIS OF THE SITE

The intervention area is around 200,000 square meters, which contain the IDEON Science Park buildings, the University Faculty of Economy buildings, a supermarket, a park, the Sparta student residences, the abandoned Pålsjöäng student housing buildings, a park with little use, as well as a large number of parking lots and small fragmented patches of green areas.

The mobility is characterized by the tram line at the north and the Tunavägen Street at the south of the study area, the Ole Römers väg to the west and Scheelevägen at the east. John Ericssons väg comes from the west finishing at the site as its end point. The mobility connections are not fully related to the urban form around resulting in some urbanelly undefined areas. It should be noted that between the northern point where the future tram station will be, and the lower area at the south (Tuna), there is a level difference of 16 meters.

1. Kemiska institutionen, Lunds Universitet
2. Ingvar Kamprad Designcentrum
3. A-huset
4. V-huset
5. E-Huset
6. M-Huset
7. Sofieberg Housing
8. Ekonomihögskolan
9. ICA Supermarket
10. Institutionen för Informatik
11. Ekonomisk-historiska institutionen
12. Pålsjöäng Housing
13. Ideon Science Park - Alfa House

14. Forskarparken
15. Sparta Housing
16. Housing Project
17. Medicon Village
18. Ideon Science Park - Beta House
19. Ideon Science Park - Gamma House
20. Hotel Ideon Gästeri AB
21. Förskola Minideon
22. LTH Central Park
23. TRAMLINE Station LTH
24. TRAMLINE Station Ideontorget
25. Tuna Park

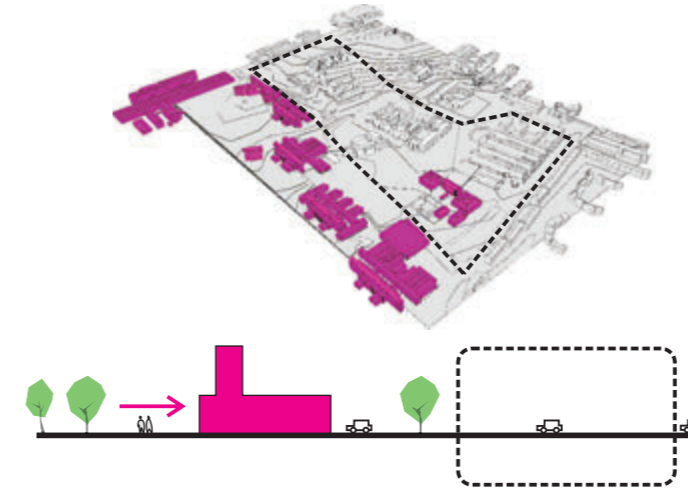


IMAGE 1. Academic Buildings

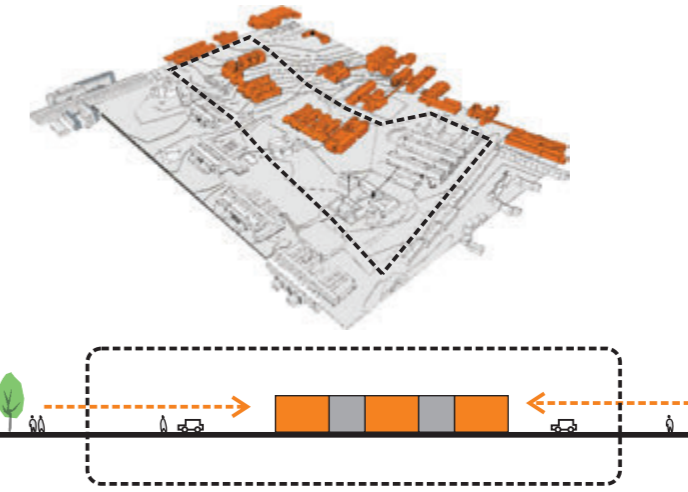


IMAGE 2. Company Buildings

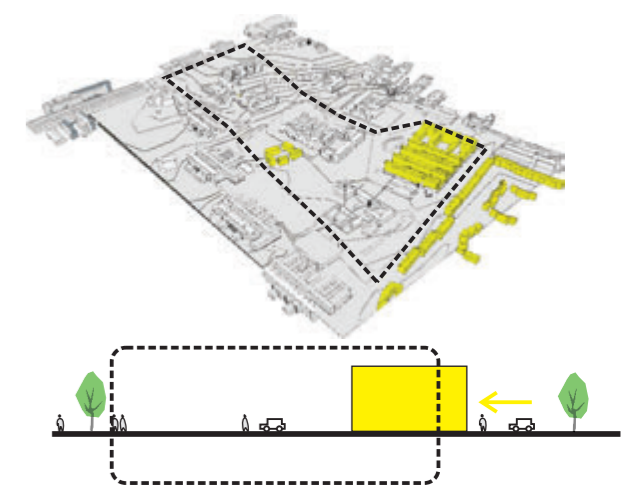


IMAGE 3. Housing

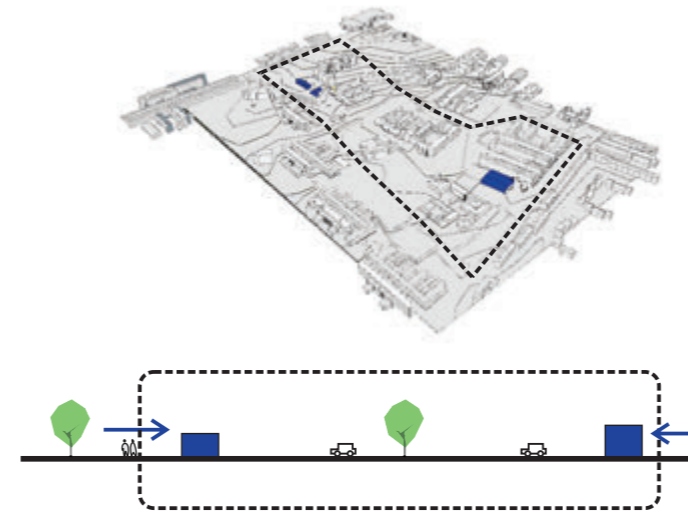


IMAGE 4. Services infrastructure

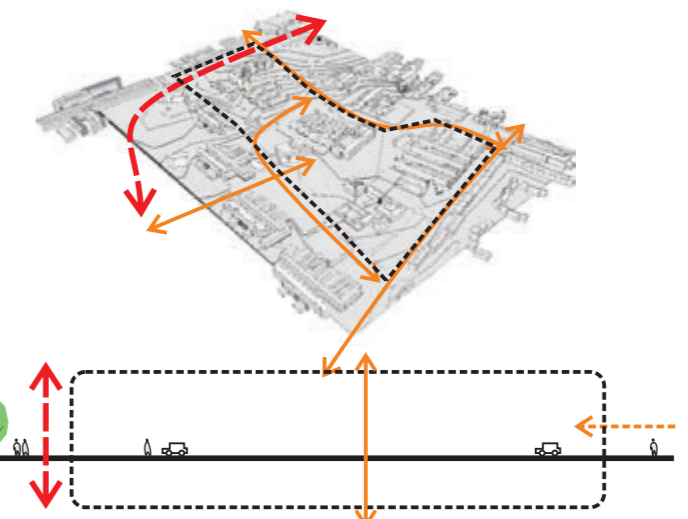
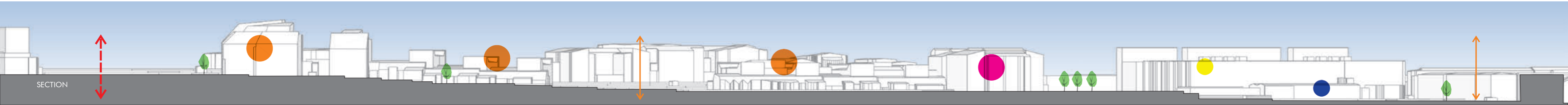


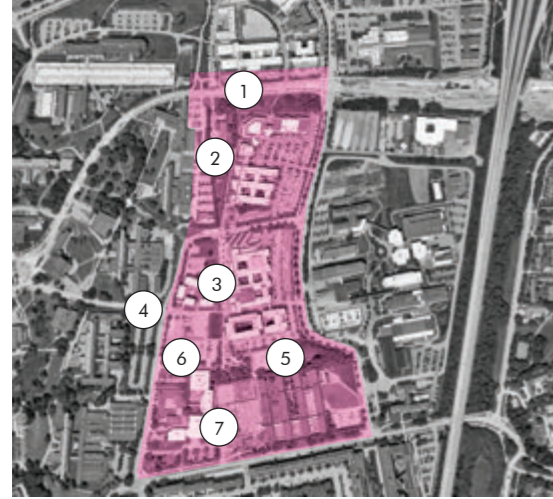
IMAGE 5. Mobility connections



IMAGE 6. Green Structure



2. ANALYSIS OF THE SITE



1. Tramway (Knowledge Path) and the new station (Ideontorget) location



4. John Ericssons väg



5. Forskarparken



2. IKDC Parking Lot



3. Pålsjöäng Housing and IDEON Alfa House



6. Ekonomihögskolan Parking Lot



7. ICA Supermarket Parking Lot

2. ANALYSIS OF THE SITE



Weaknesses

1. There are many undefined spaces and large parking areas. The area, in general, is considered as the backspace of each building.
2. The roads that connect the sector with the city have been planned as mobility connections, but there is no sense of a relevant urban streetscape.
3. There is a lack of student housing and other mixed uses infrastructure that can offer activities related with the student life.
4. The sectorized uses cause an active city at certain times of the day but still desolate at others, especially during the night.
5. The green structure is partially unconnected resulting in a lack of spaces for nature-people interaction.

Strengths

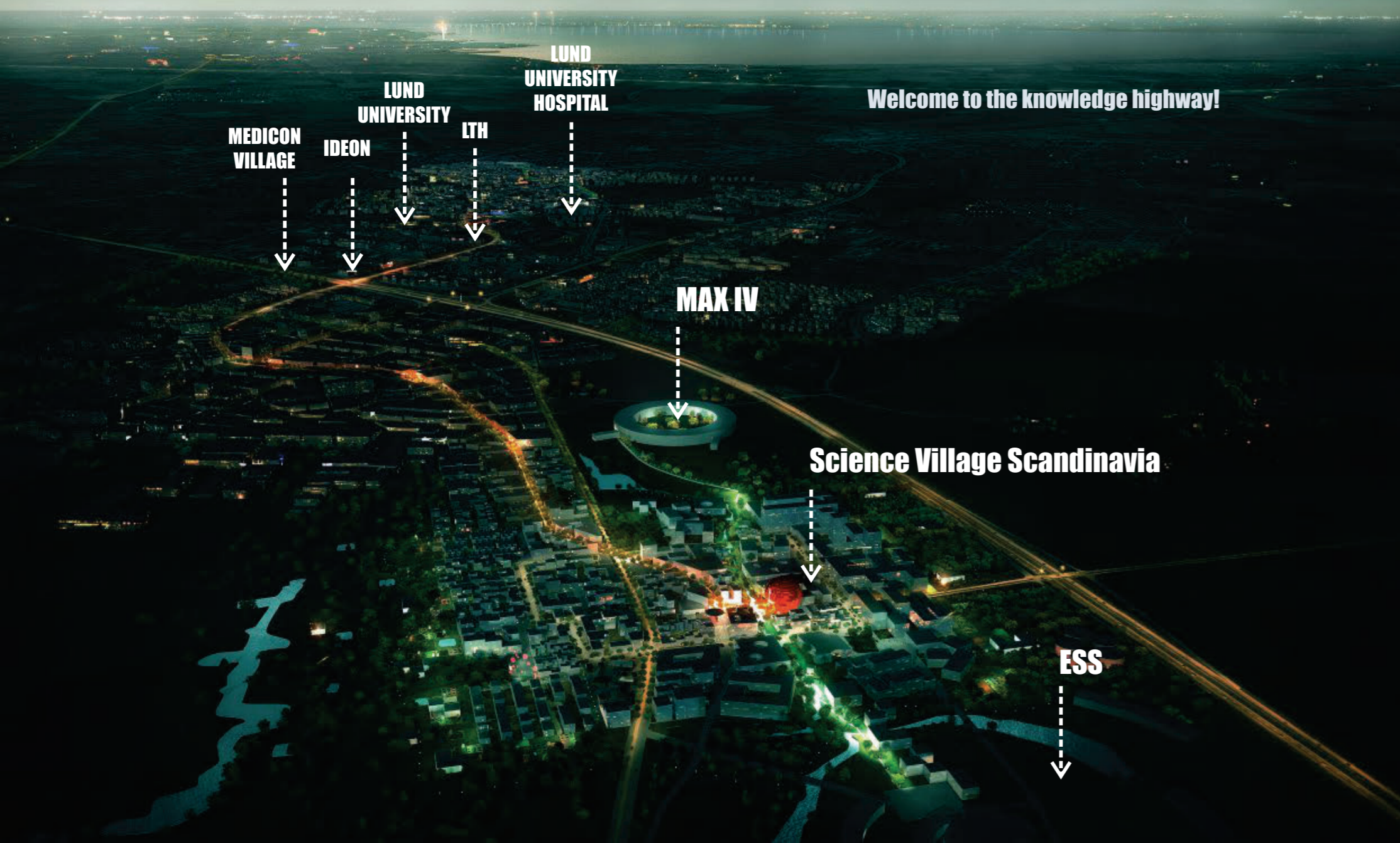
1. It is a transition zone between different urban situations that are part of Lund's identity.
2. A large number of people study and work in the area.
3. It is a well-connected area with the city center, both by bus lines and by the future tram line.
4. The existing green areas are often spaces of activity and meeting for the community. In the picture, the central park of the LTH.

Reference:
1. <https://www.facebook.com/lundstekniskahogskola/photos/%C3%B6rfesten-i-full-g%C3%A5ng-runt-hela-sj%C3%B6n-sj%C3%B8n/10155297171143183/>



2. ANALYSIS OF THE SITE

Reference:
1. <http://www.cobe.de/project/science-village-scandinavia#science-village-scandinavia>



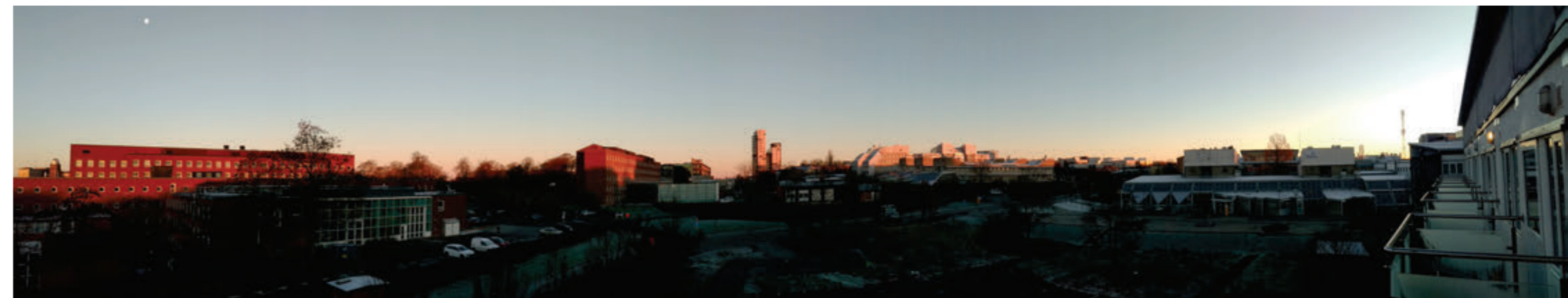
Opportunities

The presence of established academic, research, and innovation institutions not only at the city level but also at the regional level, continuously attracts people from all over the world.

The urban growth of the city to the north will bring more people who would want to live and work in Lund. But they also will need complementary services in their daily lives.

The proposal should respond to different scales; from regional to site-specific. This is an area yet to explore at the pedestrian level, to rediscover Lund.

3. VISION AND STRATEGY



Defining the Place

3. VISION AND STRATEGY

Despite the current situation, the site has enormous potential as a re-connection space in order to have a 24 hours active city and to create a new place within Lund. To accomplish this, it is necessary to create a new landmark for the city (1). Connect the area with the Knowledge Path, while proposing transversal connections between the university and the science park (2). Propose a node of different uses and activities for the locals and visitors (3). Reconnect and consolidate the green structure of the sector (4). Taking into account the topography of the sector, new spatial relations both vertical and horizontal can be developed (5).



IMAGE 2 - Urban consolidation



IMAGE 3 - Connections and nodes

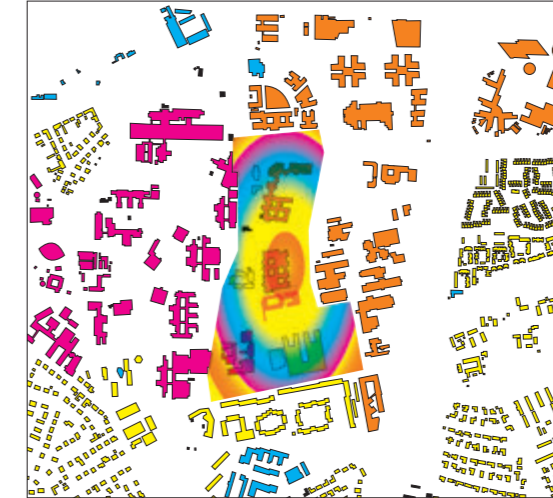
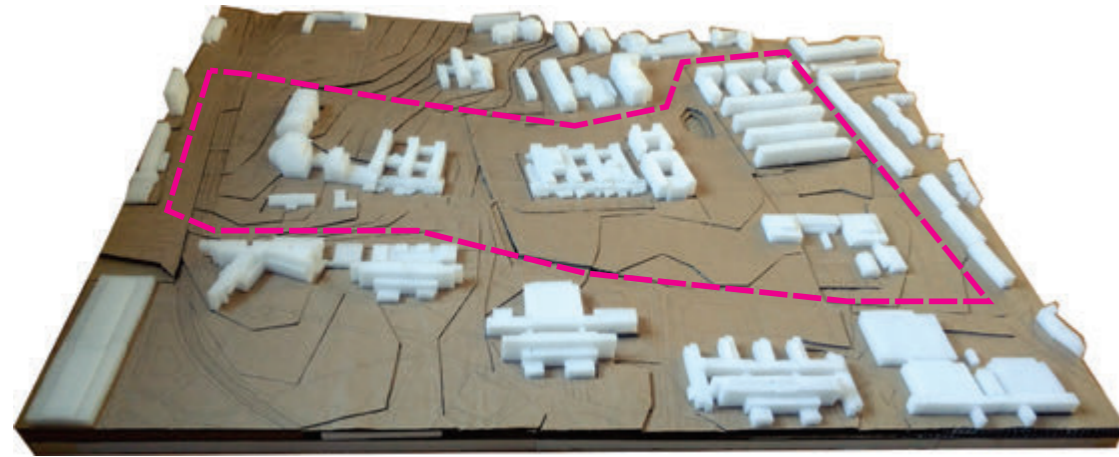


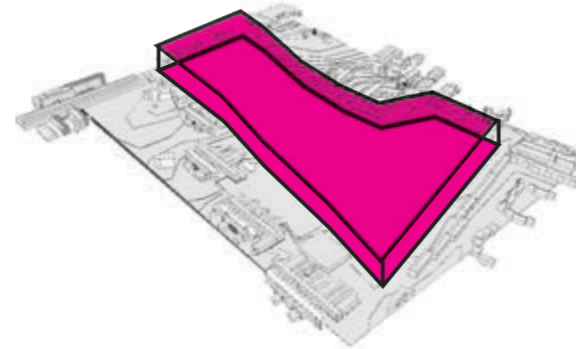
IMAGE 4 - Activities



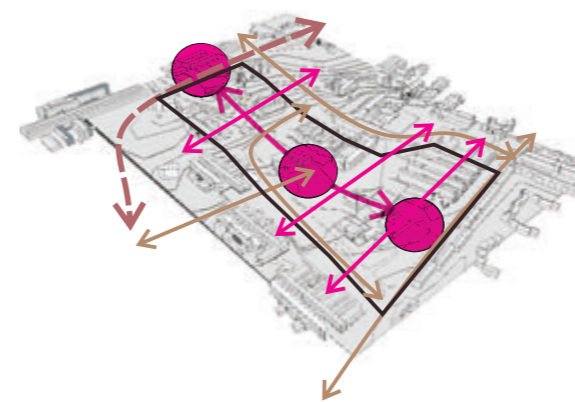
IMAGE 5 - Green Structure



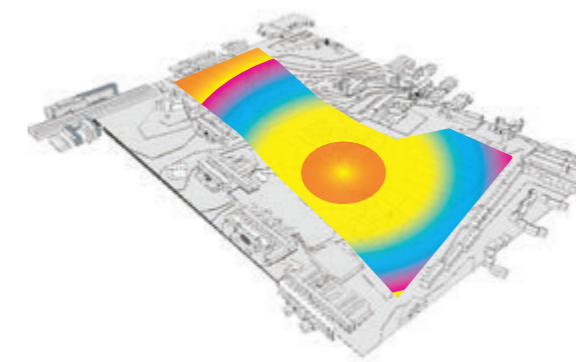
6. UNDERSTANDING THE TOPOGRAPHY



LANDMARK



FABRIC



NODE

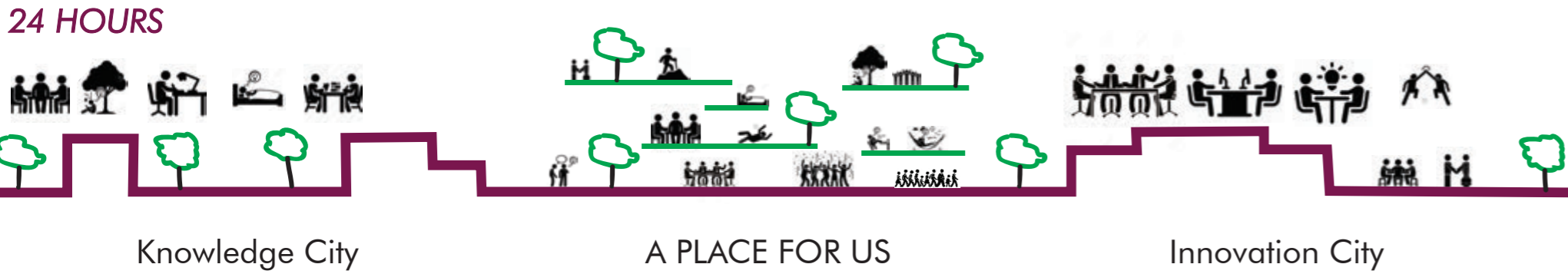
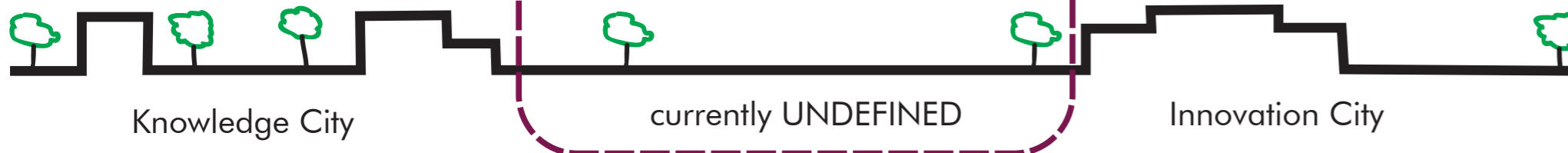


CONNECTION



6. CONCEPT SECTION

3. VISION AND STRATEGY



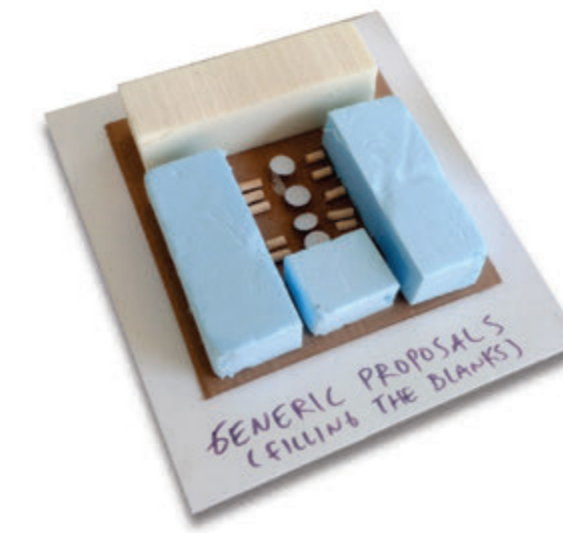
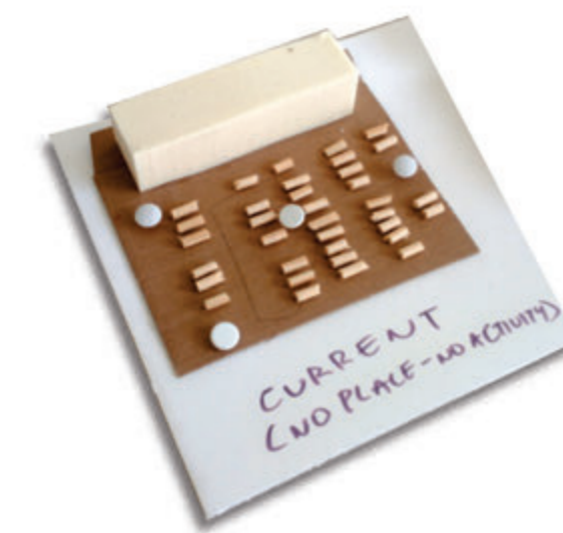
Also, for the development of the proposal, it is necessary to raise the following questions:

*How an urban sustainable intervention of this site should be?
Do we have just to filling the blanks to fulfill the program requirements?
Or we can take the opportunity to offer something else with the design?*

Apart from the physical analysis, it is also necessary to establish a connection with the memory, history and culture of the context.

To this end, the following reflections are presented.

Reference:
1. Tallriken, Gunilla Bandolin, Råby sjöpark, Lund. <https://www.lund.se/en/culture--leisure/sports-and-outdoors/parker-och-gronomraden/rabysjon-och-raby-sjopark/>



3. VISION AND STRATEGY



(1)



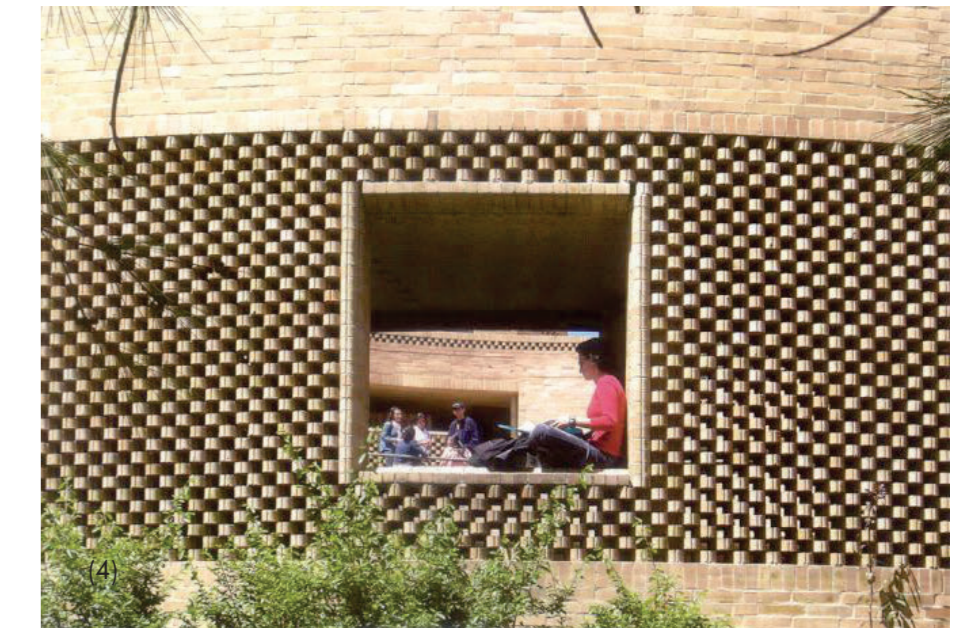
(2)

MEMORIES

An approach to the sense of place comes from my own experience: The National University in Colombia, a city within a city, on there, The Graduate School Building of the Faculty of Human Sciences at the National University of Colombia, by Colombian architect Rogelio Salmona.

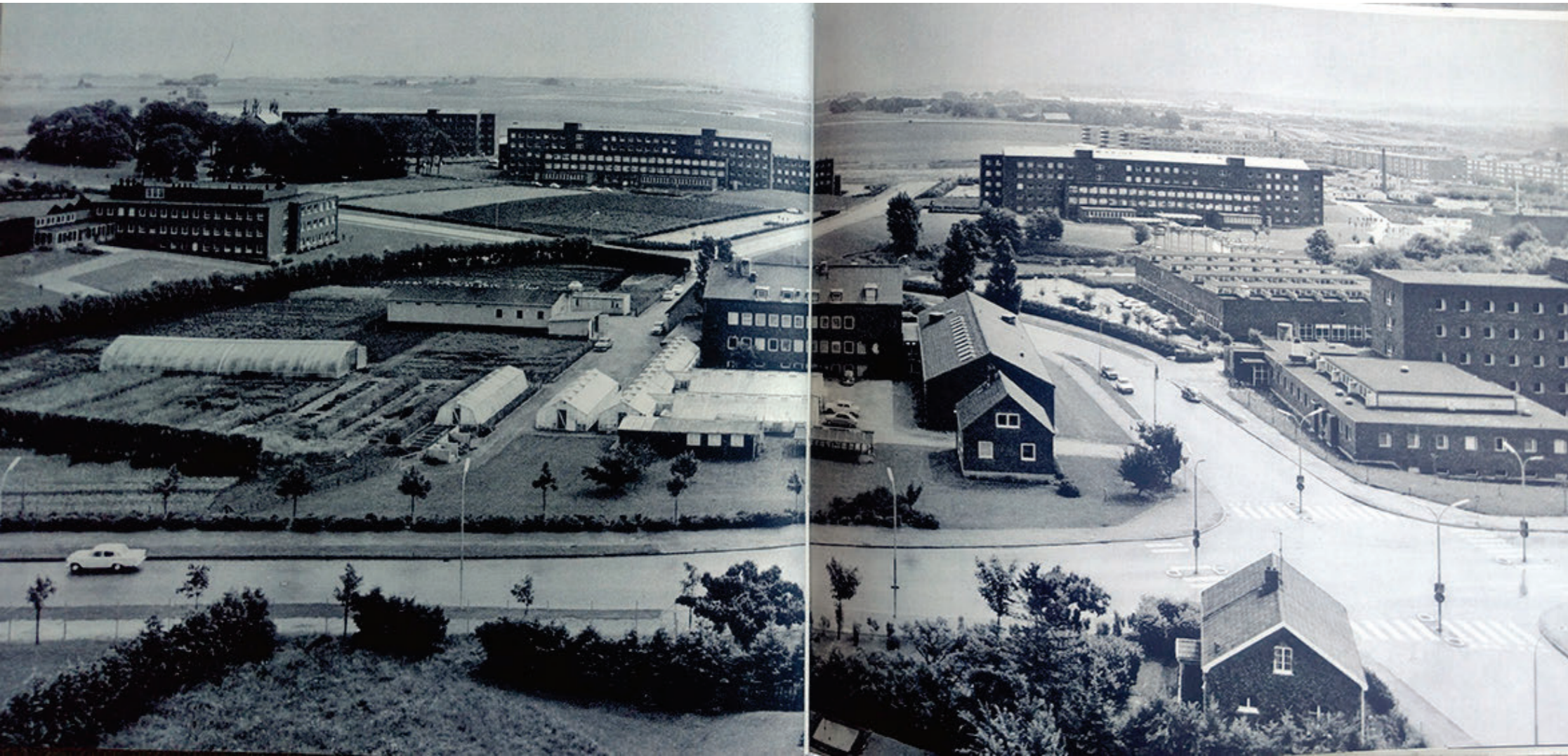
Many students and casual visitors like to come to this building even if they are not part of this faculty or even taking a course there. Beyond the academic activities, the users are always looking for the different experiences that this place offers at different levels.

- References:
1. https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archivo:00139_Universidad_Nacional_Edificio_de_Postgrados_de_Ciencias_Humanas_6.JPG . EdgarKhan1.
 2. <https://www.pinterest.ca/pin/478859372849237254/>
 3. <http://extension.bogota.unal.edu.co/acerca-de/extension-en-facultades-e-institutos/>
 4. <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/319755642270525389/>



(4)

3. VISION AND STRATEGY



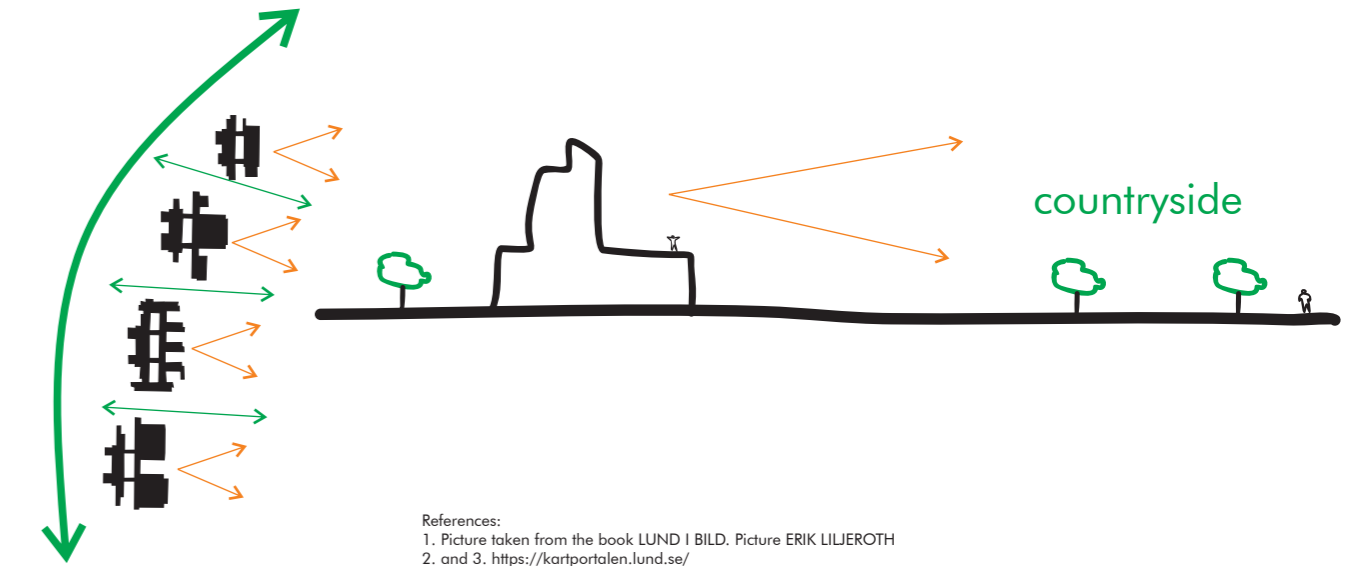
(1)



1965



1978



DIGGING INTO HISTORY - LTH during the 70's (20th century)

The previous page picture, is taken from the brick tower observatory of the Department of Astronomy and Theoretical Physics, it is showing the buildings of the Faculty of Engineering (LTH) and the Central Park, developed by Arch. Klas Anshelm during the '60s of the past century.

At that time, the site was on the outskirts of the city of Lund, beyond which lay the farm fields and the typical countryside landscape of the Skåne region.

The architecture allowed contact with the natural landscape as a view and as an experience.

References:
 1. Picture taken from the book LUND I BILD. Picture ERIK LILJEROTH
 2. and 3. <https://kartportalen.lund.se/>

3. VISION AND STRATEGY



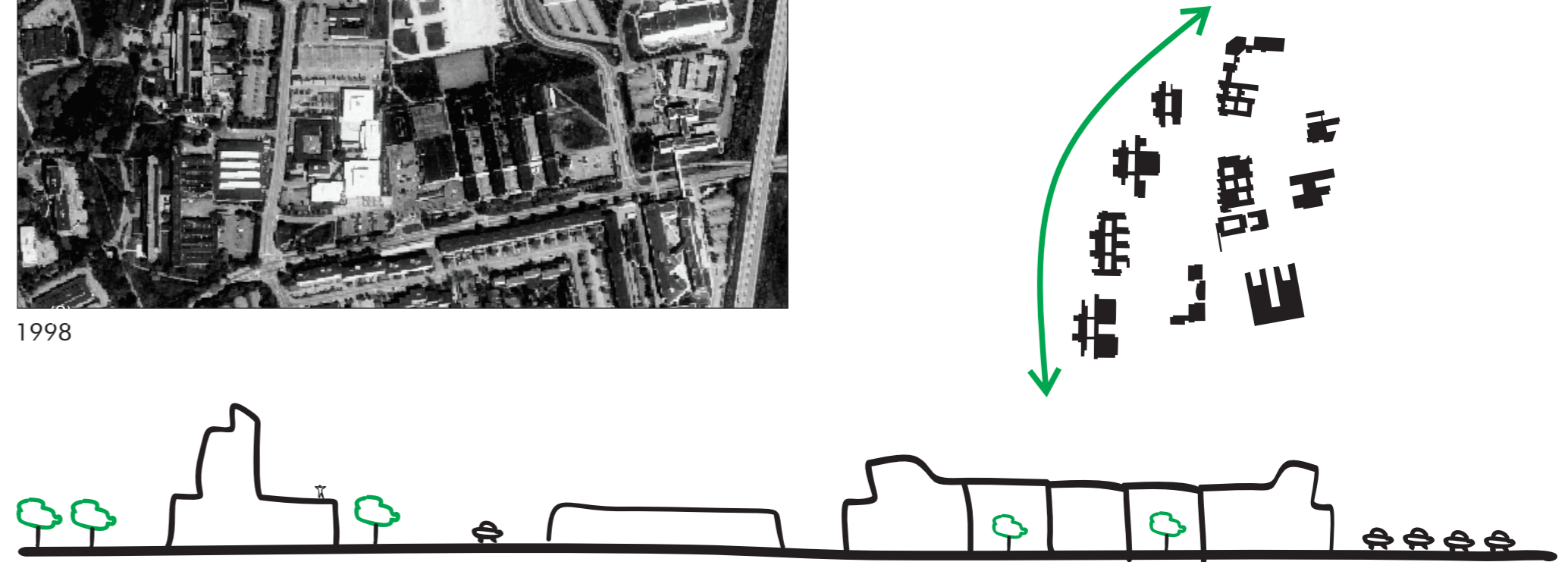
1998

THE LINK BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITY AND INDUSTRY

The IDEON Science Park was established in the early 80s as a strategic bridge between university and industry.

Paradoxically, conceived as a meeting place to promote closer connections with LTH, it has developed as a cluster of scattered and introverted buildings with all the activities inside, surrounded by parking lots.

The relation between the city and the countryside changed.



References:
1. Picture taken from the book IDÉN OM IDEON - EN FORSKNINGSBY BLIR TILL, Håkan Westling. Picture by Torbjörn Anderson
2. <https://kartportalen.lund.se/>

3. VISION AND STRATEGY

Skåne farmfields at Östra Torn, Lund



Reference:
1. Leif Johansson, Xrayfoto. <https://visitsweden.no/lund-by-skane-sverige/>



Sankt Hans Park, Lund

The definition of the place not only comes from urban references but also from the cultural strong relationship with the landscape that I have found during my experience living in Sweden.

This relationship has strong cultural roots. By doing this research, I found the concept of ALLEMANSRÄTTEN, characteristic of the Nordic countries; a unique right to freely roam in the countryside, to explore it, to embrace it. This concept has caught my attention because it is not only a metaphor about the Swedish culture but also, a still valid sustainable approach to the context.

Based on the research of the current characteristics of the context at different scales, together with a personal reflection, two topics have been defined as a design strategy to achieve a sense of place.

The *Activity* as the added value that each project should offer the user beyond just the function and *Memory*, as an essential component to have a reference and establish a relationship with the place in which we are.



4. THE PROPOSAL

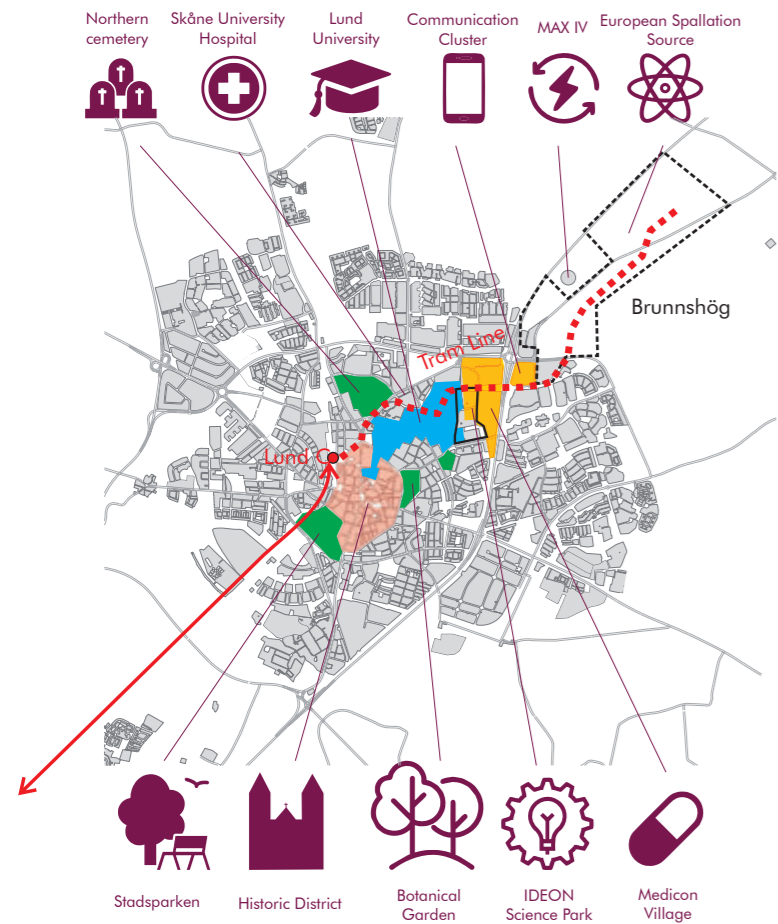


Allemansrätten

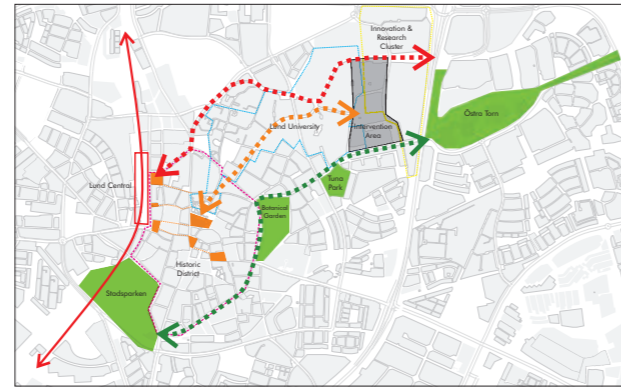
4. THE PROPOSAL (Design Strategies)

The proposal is presented as an urban structure of variable density that seeks to create a sense of place, redefining the limits between architecture and landscape through memory and activity. This proposal is the result of the following strategies at different scales.

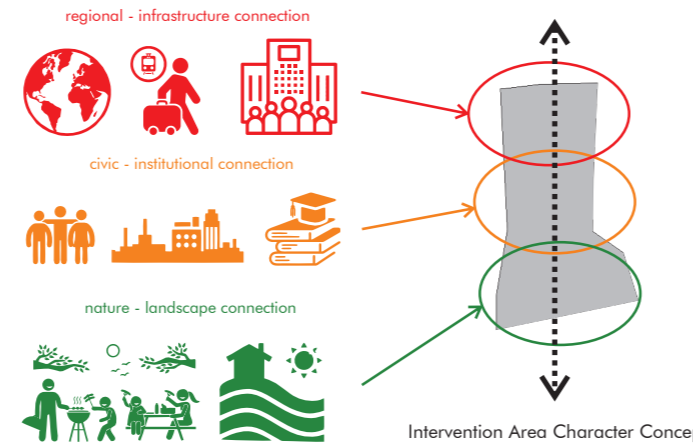
- At the city level, the knowledge path is not only an infrastructure development but a connection of linked scenarios that define Lund's identity. The study site it's a transition between those scenarios.



This urban situation (linked scenarios) define the character of these connections and how the site should respond to these dynamic in terms of activity and memory: the north area corresponds to the connection of Lund with the region, the central area has a civic character coming from the historic district and going through the university campus, and the south area has a nature-landscape character as part of the Stadsparken-Botanical Garden-Östra Torn axis.



regional - infrastructure connection civic - institutional connection nature - landscape connection



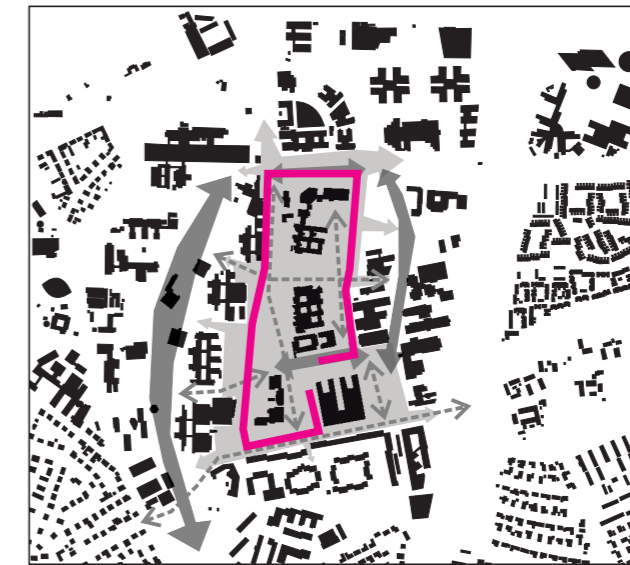
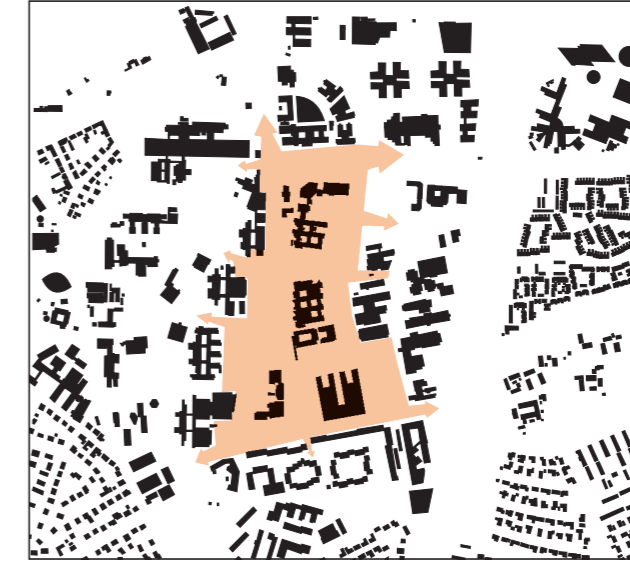
Intervention Area Character Concept

1. In order to consolidate those characters, it is necessary to unify the proposal from the ground beyond the boundaries of the site: the ground level for urban roaming as a first layer of memory: an (urban) allemansrätten.

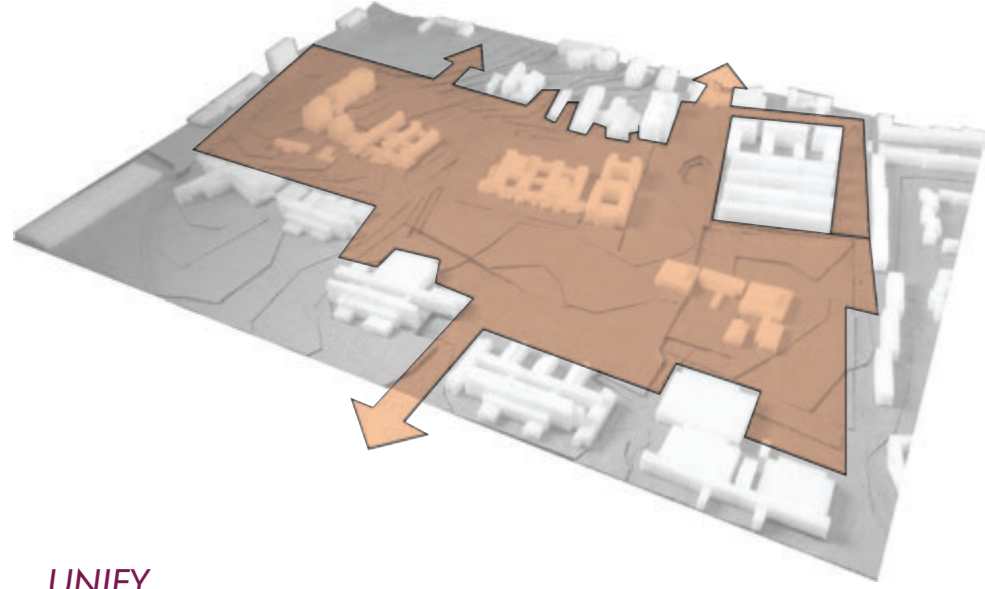
2. To connect the green structure as an active landscape bringing back the experience of roaming in the countryside.

3. To urbanely consolidate the streetscape adding scale and defining the passage from one place to another by creating different spaces and urban thresholds all over the proposal: an upper layer of memory: Vårdträd.

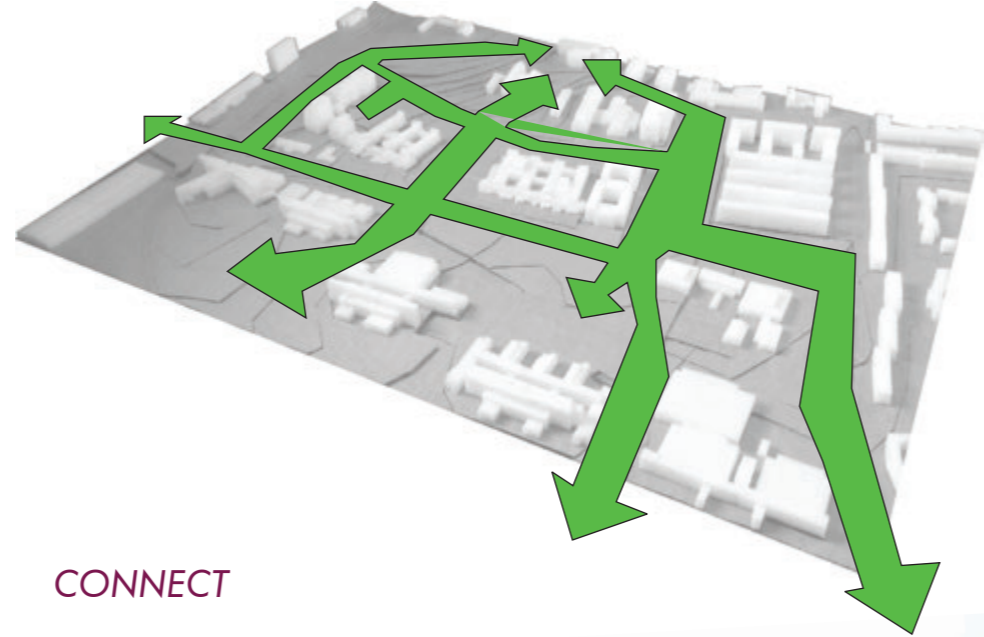
4. And to activate the area with nodes of activity at different levels, and then, the architecture as container appears.



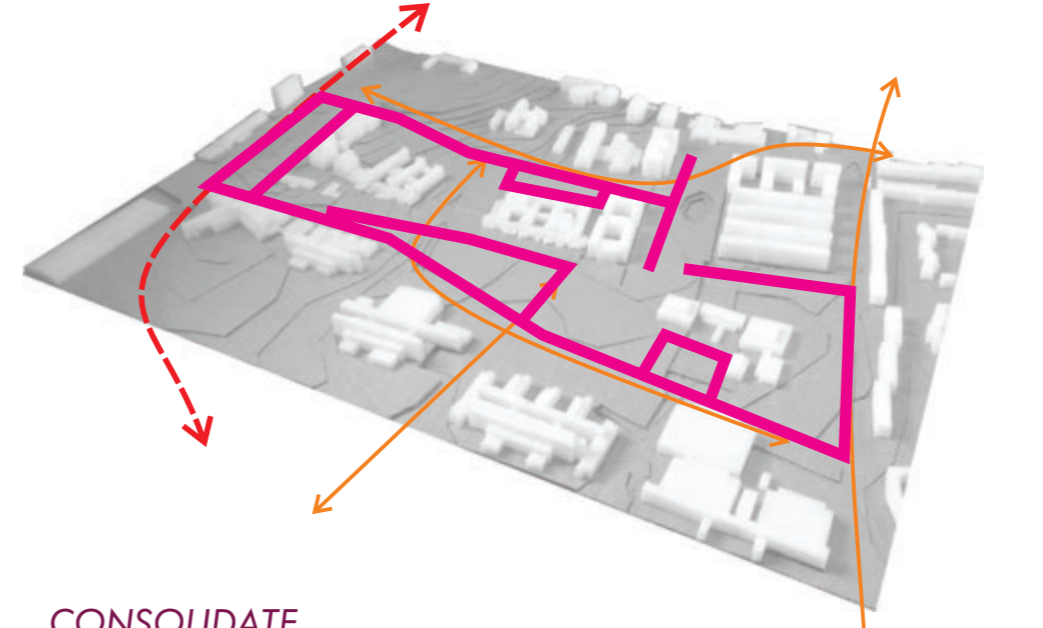
4. THE PROPOSAL (Design Strategies)



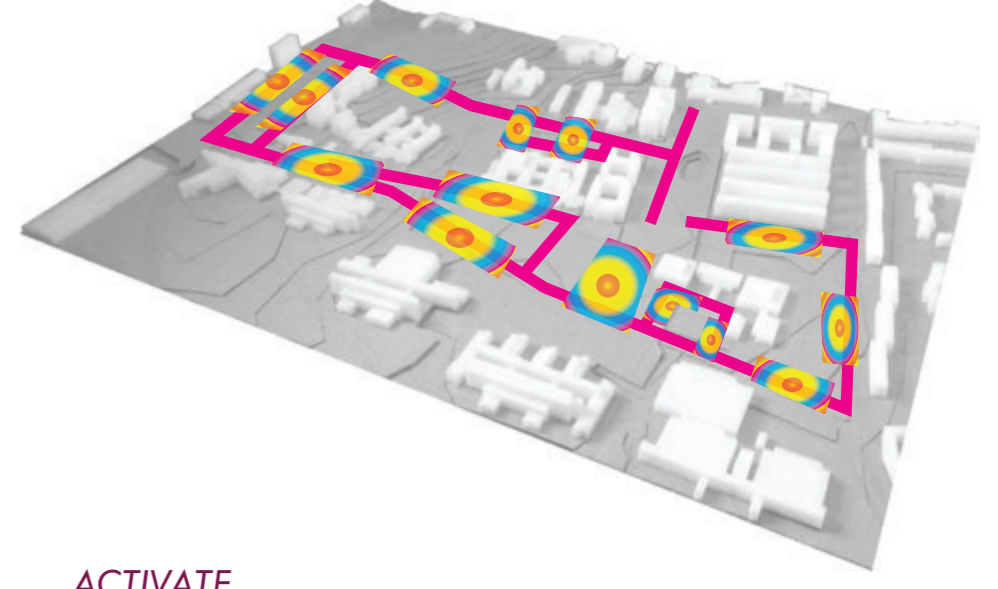
UNIFY



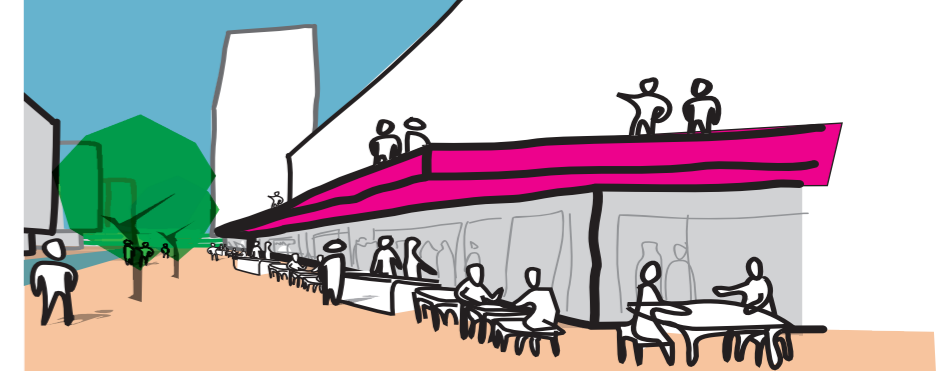
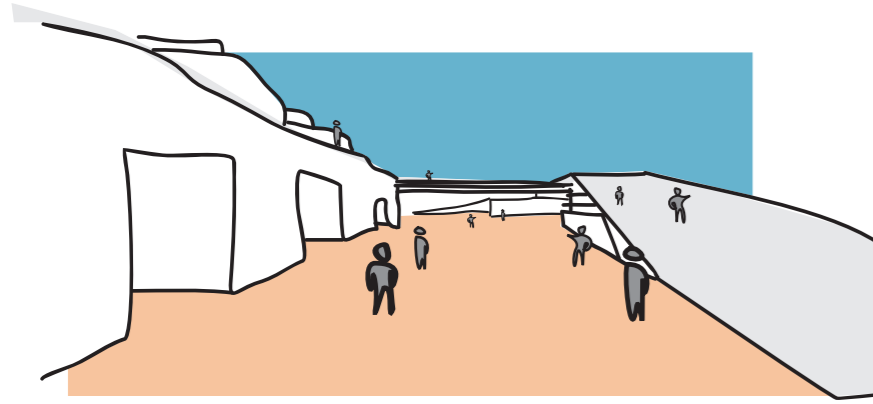
CONNECT



CONSOLIDATE



ACTIVATE



4. THE PROPOSAL (Master Plan ESC. 1:5000)



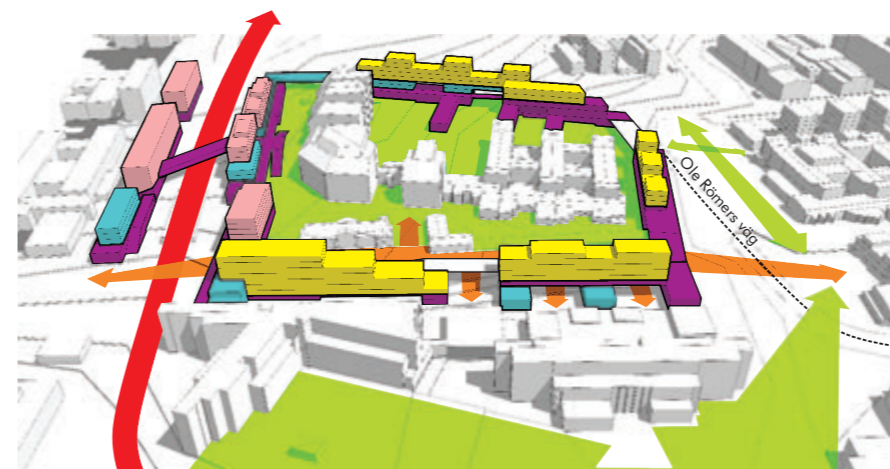
4. THE PROPOSAL (Proposed Program)



Current Situation (Tram Line IKDC, A-Huset Area)



Current Situation (PJ Housing, Forskarparken, Ekonomihögskolan)



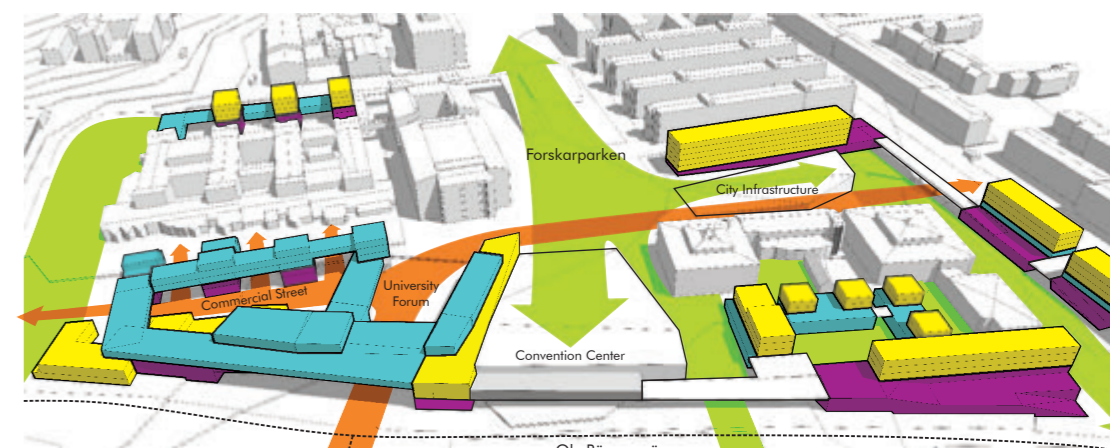
Regional Connection (Tramline)



Civic Connection



Green Connection



Student Housing



Mixed Uses (Housing-Offices)



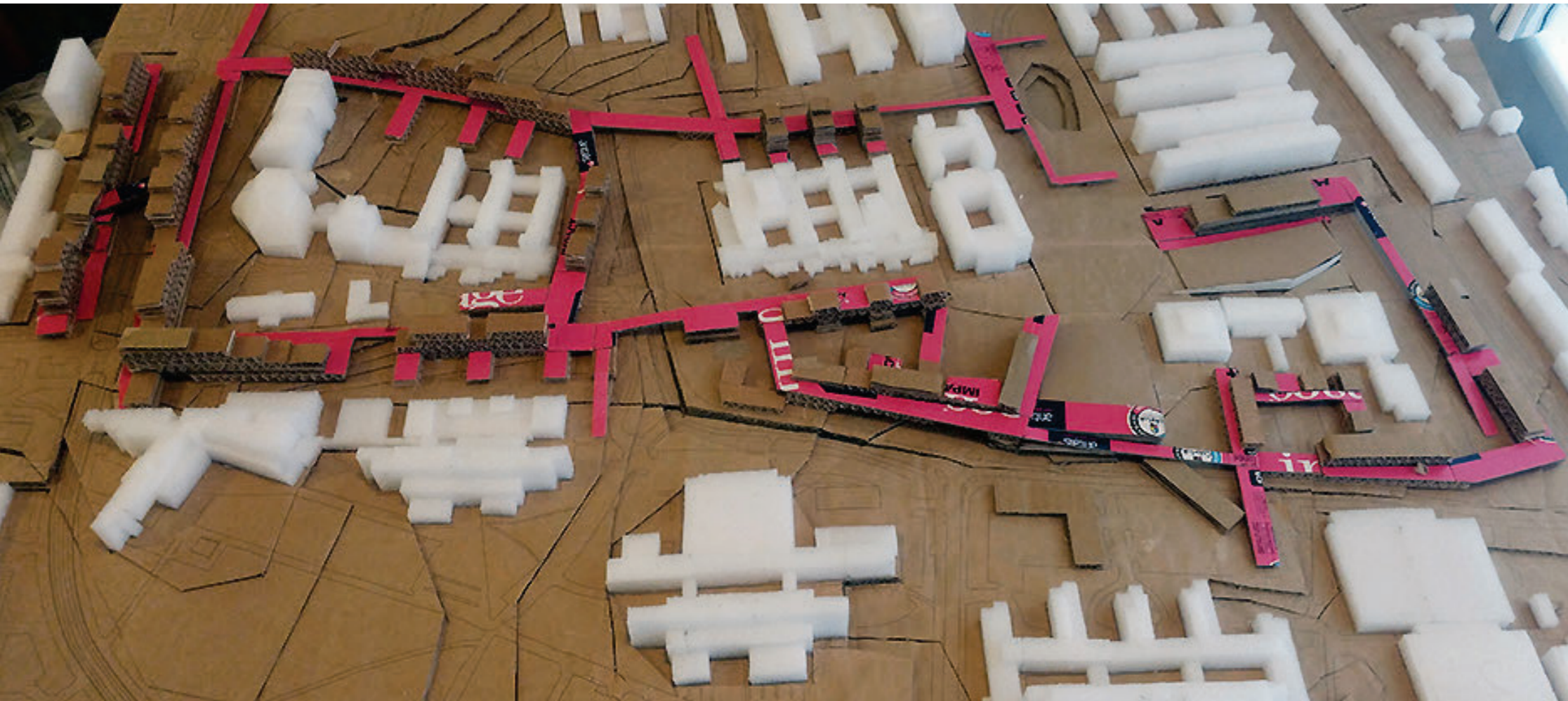
Commerce



Workshop Areas



4. THE PROPOSAL (Studio Model)



TRAMLINER Station Ideontorget



LTH Student Housing



IDEON Connection



Commercial Street



University Forum



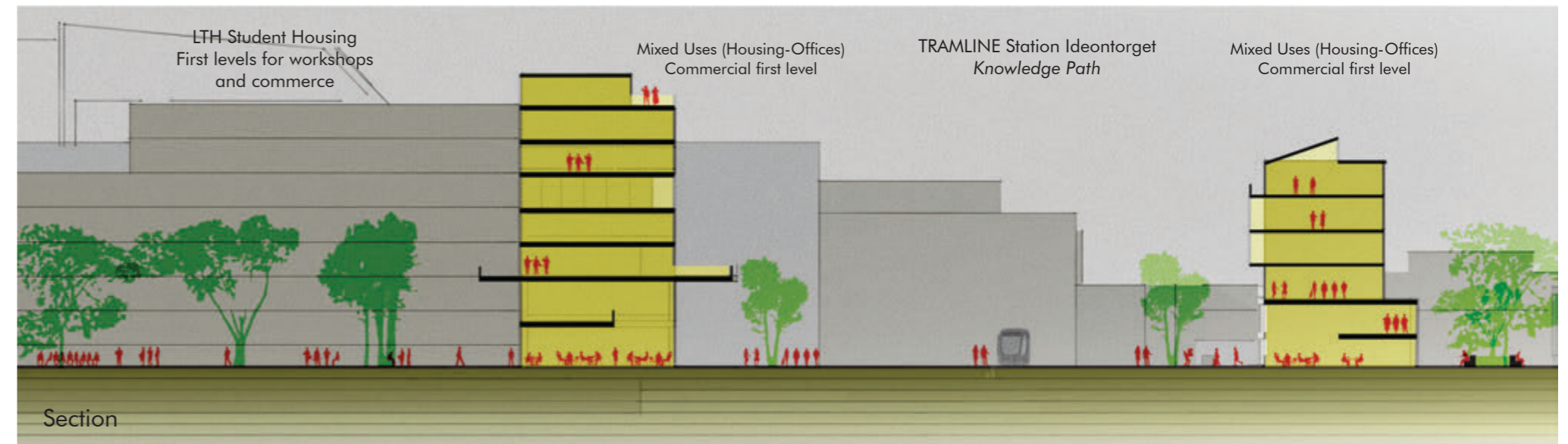
Forskarparken extension



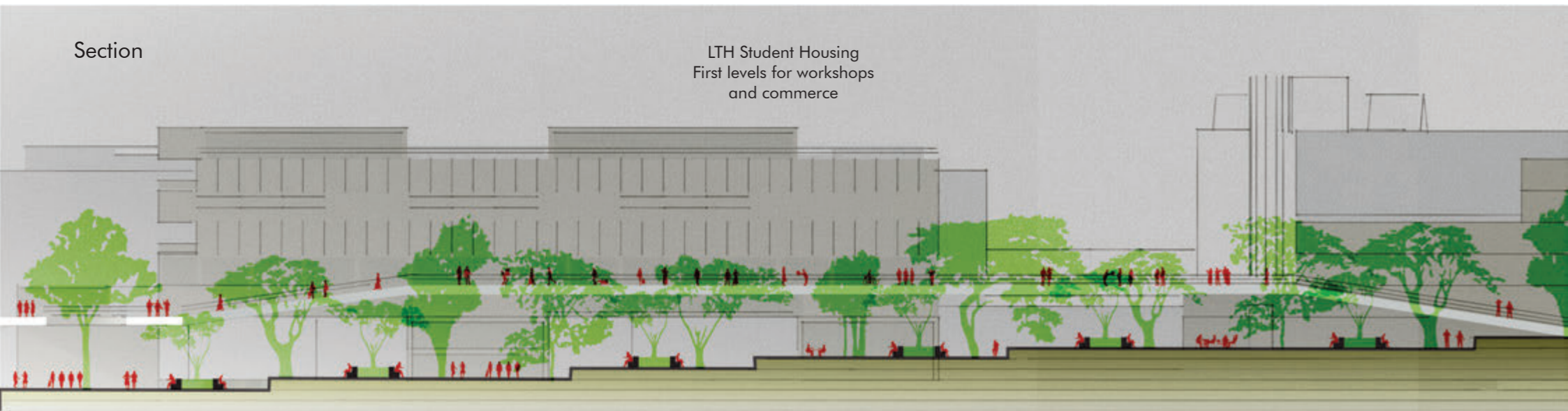
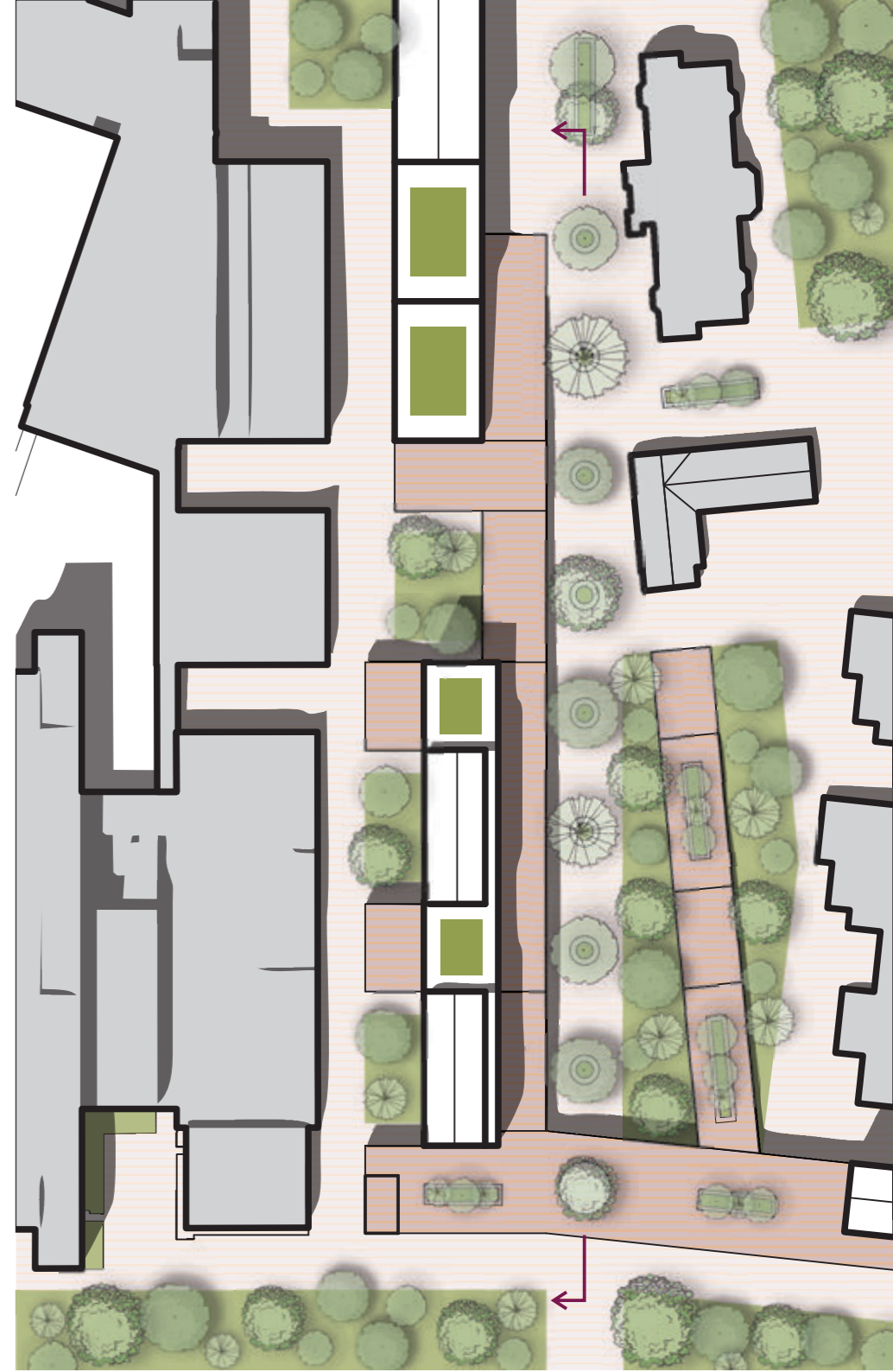
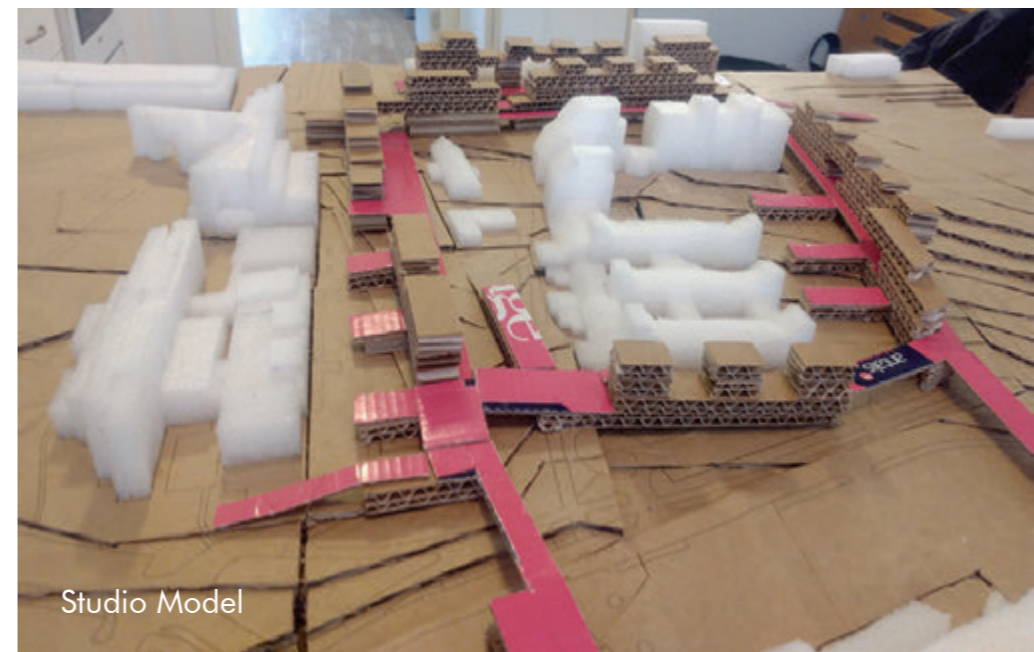
Soft Square



4. THE PROPOSAL (Tramline Station Ideontorget)



4. THE PROPOSAL (LTH Student Housing)



Detail 1:1000

4. THE PROPOSAL (IDEON Connection)



Current



Studio Model

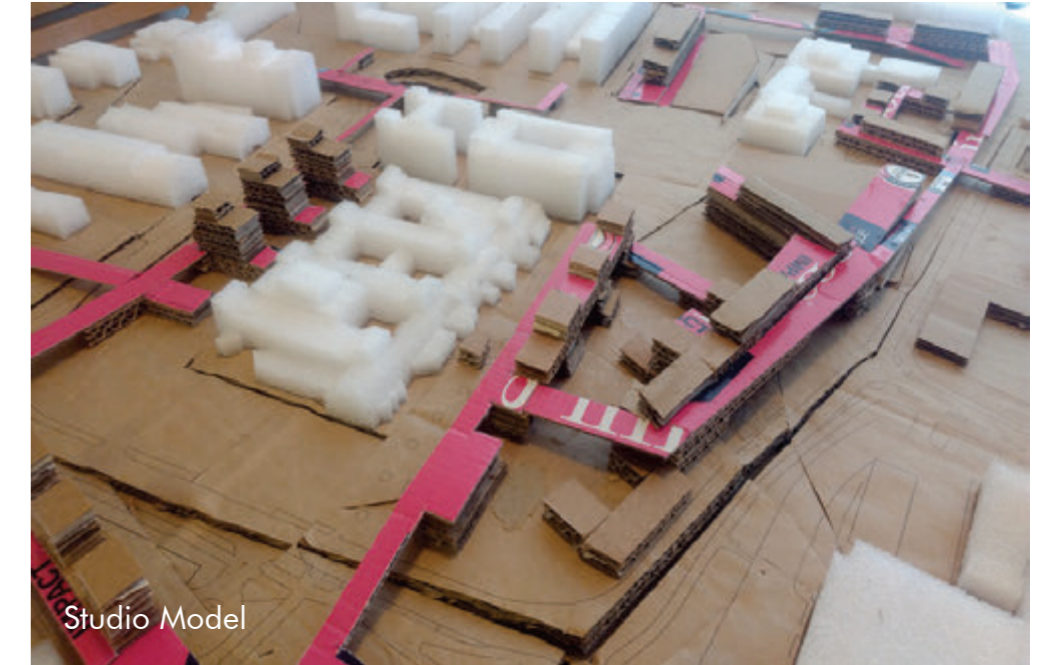


Section

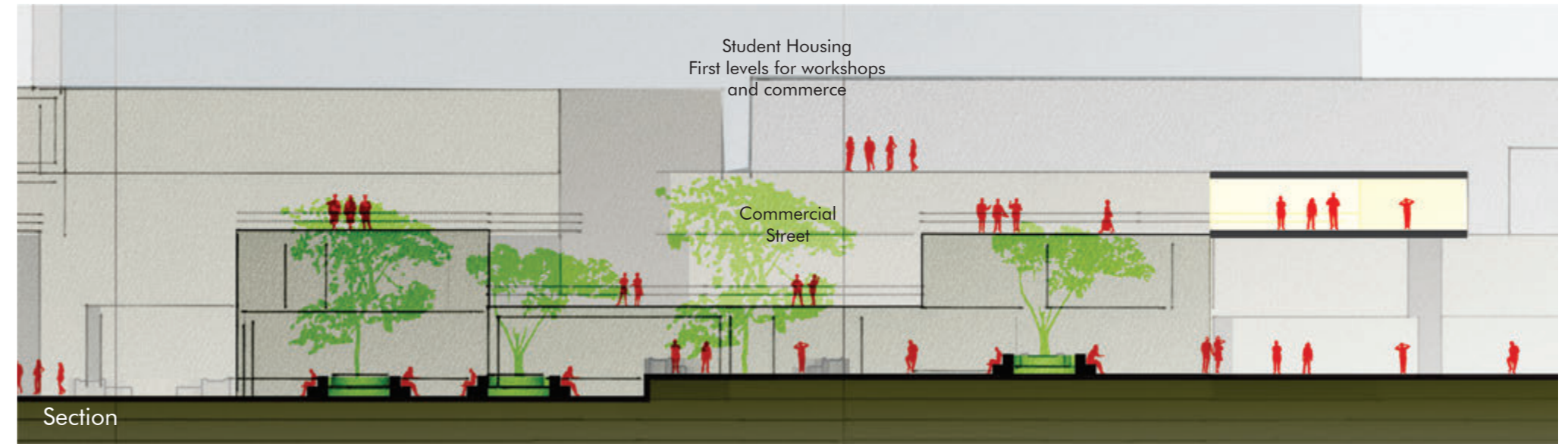
4. THE PROPOSAL (Commercial Street)



Current



Studio Model

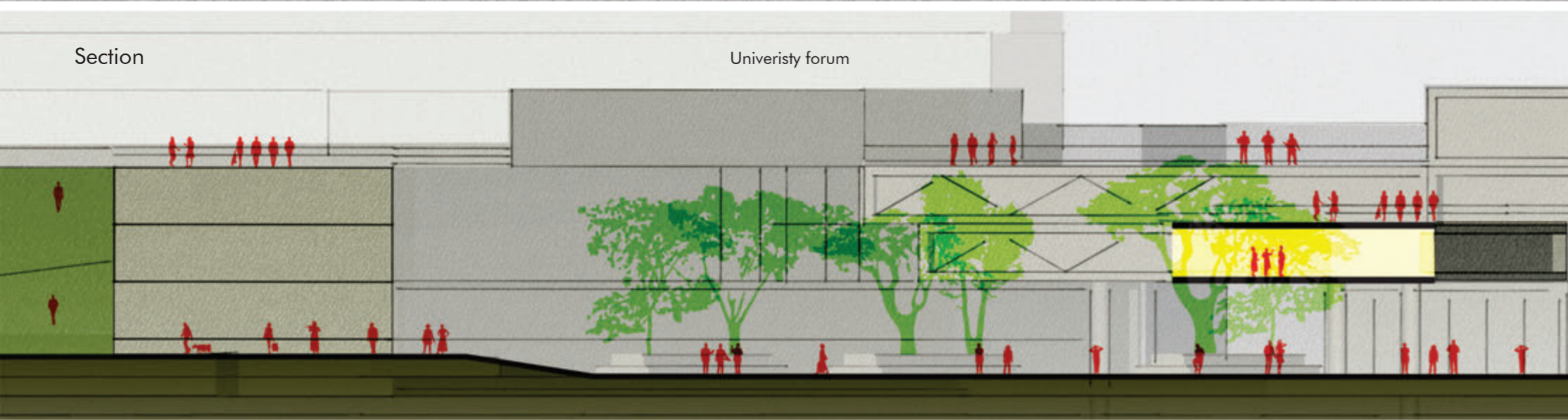


Section

4. THE PROPOSAL (University Forum)

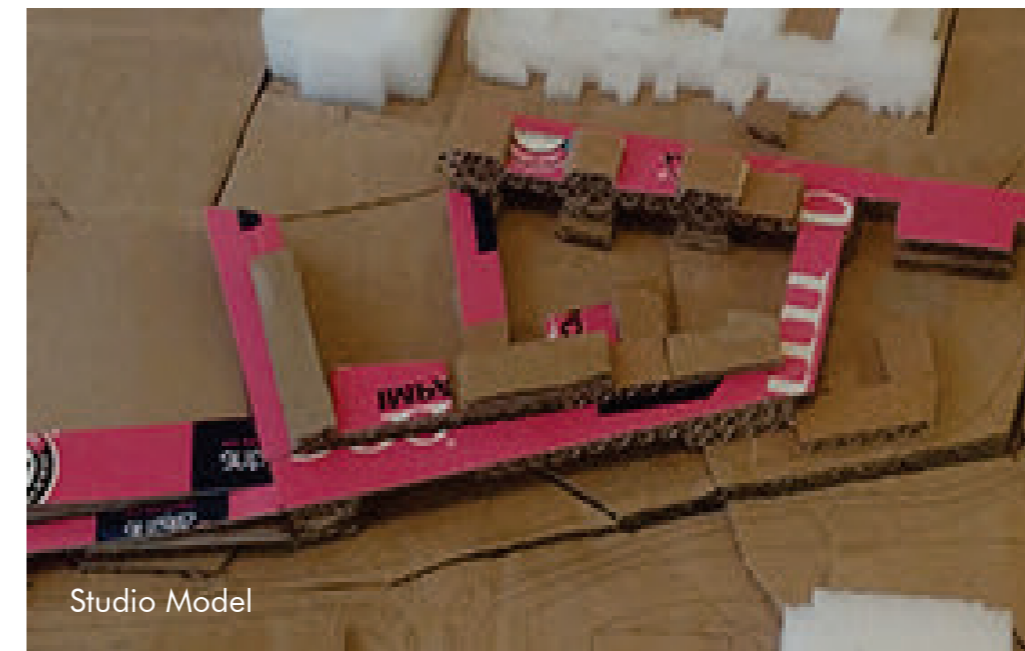


Current

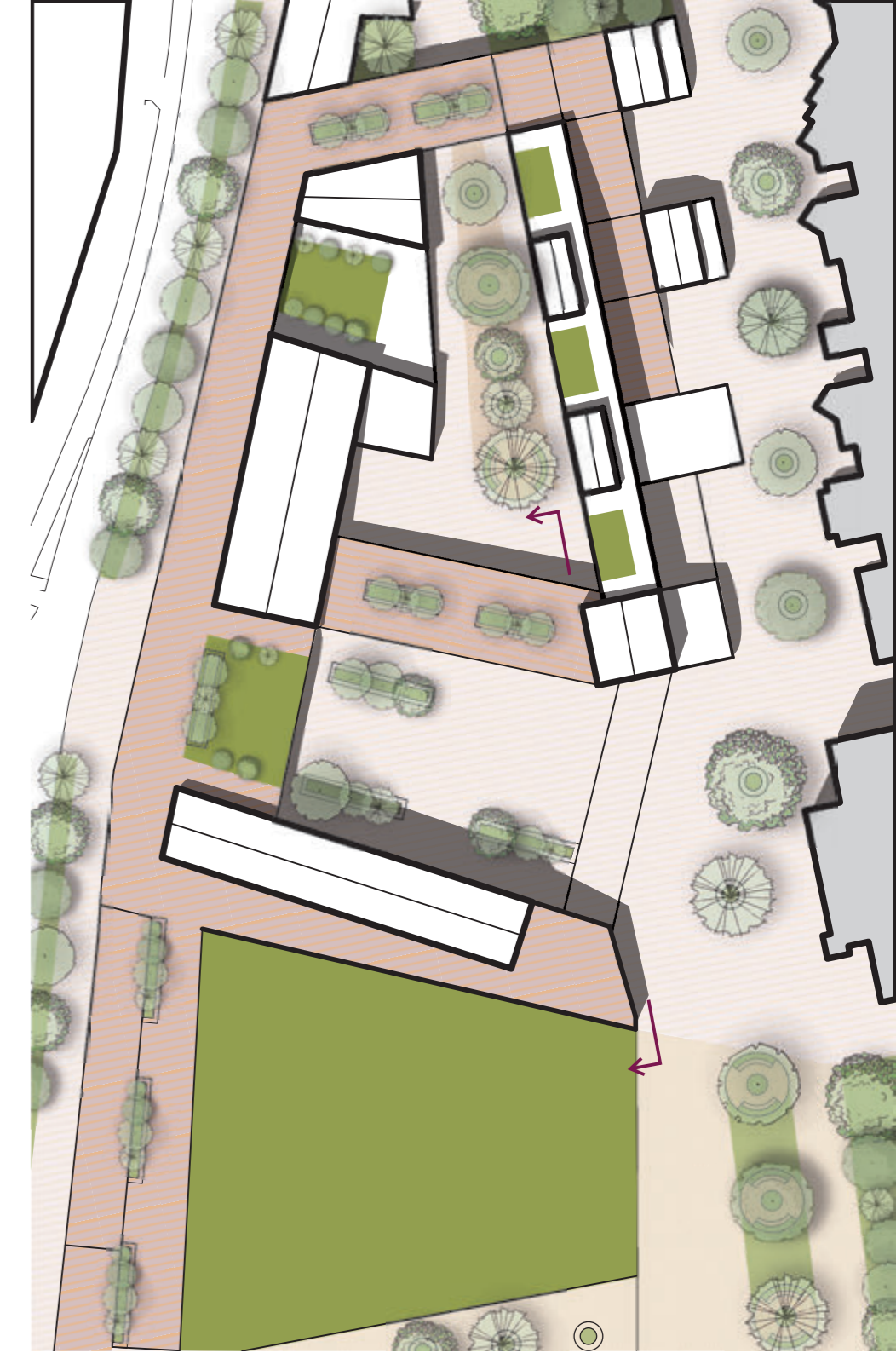


Section

Univeristy forum

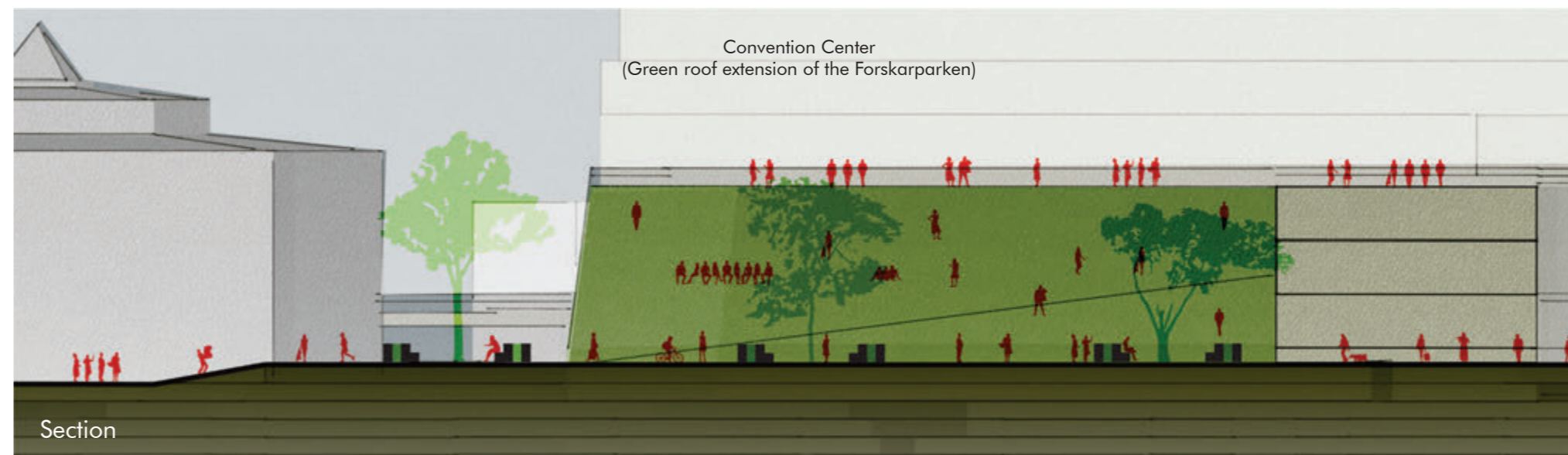
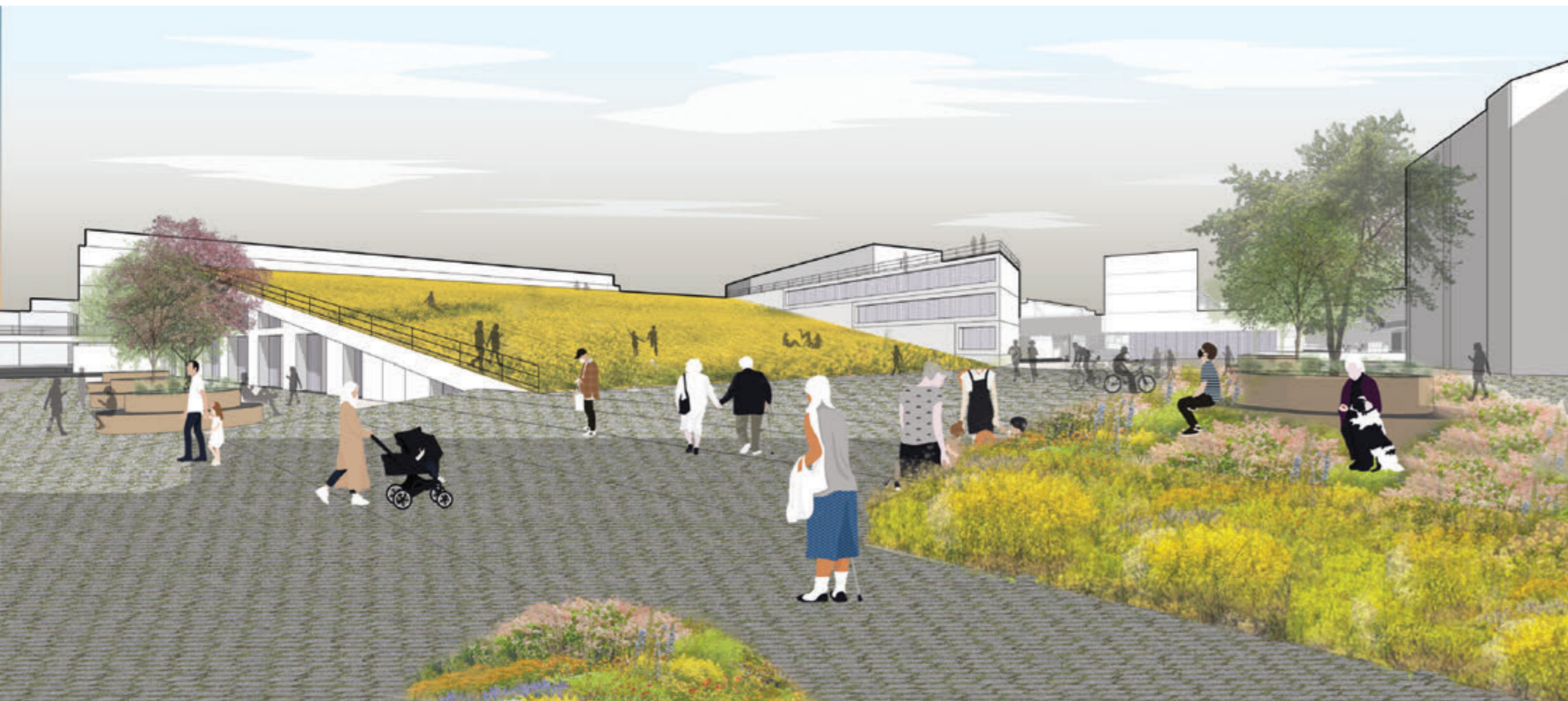


Studio Model



Detail 1:1000

4. THE PROPOSAL (Forskarparken extension)

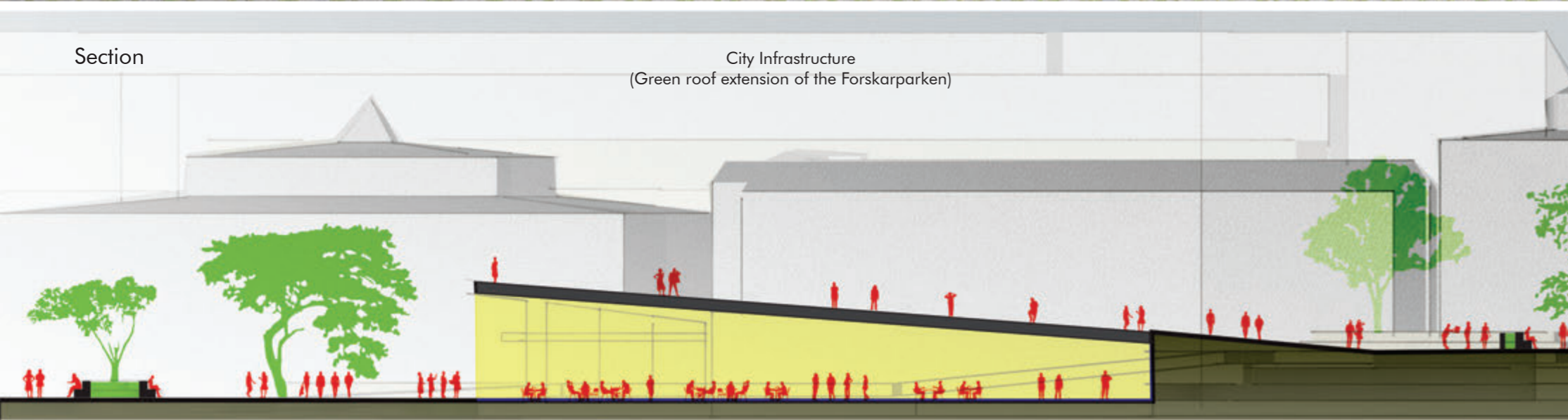


4. THE PROPOSAL (Soft Square)



Section

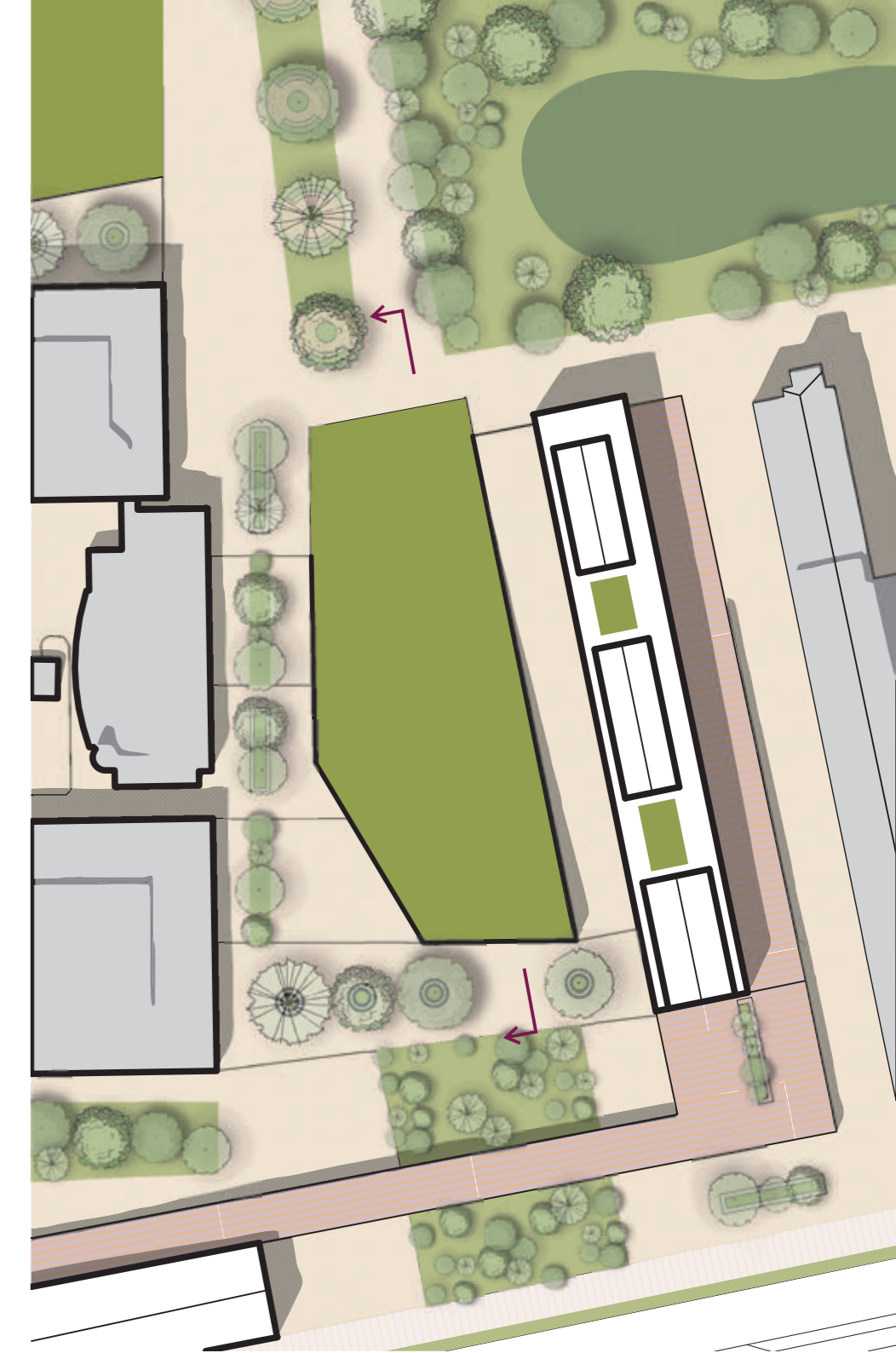
City Infrastructure
(Green roof extension of the Forskarparken)



Current



Studio Model



Detail 1:1000

5. REFLECTIONS *(Not conclusions)*



From the experience of developing this work as a continual process instead of a finished product, I would like to raise some reflections.

- Having experience as an architect, I found it challenging but interesting to work with these city-region scales. However, in the design process, the initial questions regarding an architectural project can be similar to an urban exercise in terms of the relationship with the landscape, spatial sequences, openness-closeness, intimacy levels, etc.

- As architects and urban planners, we design from what we remember not only from the references of the context where we are designing but from our past experiences and put them together in something that was not there. That connection is Memory.

- Specific interventions in the cities should be considered as part of a regional scale network; to take advantage of local dynamics (culture and identity) considering the global impact of urban design.

- This exercise of reflection upon Memory and Place should be considered as a personal approach of a broader exercise that is sustainable urban design; designing the public space for the cities involves a collective discussion and the participation of many actors from different backgrounds and experiences.

- I would like to think this exploration is not only a metaphorical approach to a concept of the site, but to raise discussions about our role as urban designers upon sustainable strategies to approach the current relationship between the city and the landscape. As part of my experiences in Sweden, this is in Gothenburg. Exploring the city I found this situation; the same spot, different point of view.



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Lunds Tekniska Högskola, School of Architecture.

Sustainable Urban Design- Master Thesis

Urban Allemansrätt (Urban Freedom to Roam)

Urban intervention between the LTH and the IDEON Science Park

Harry Mantilla

May 2020, Lund, Sweden.