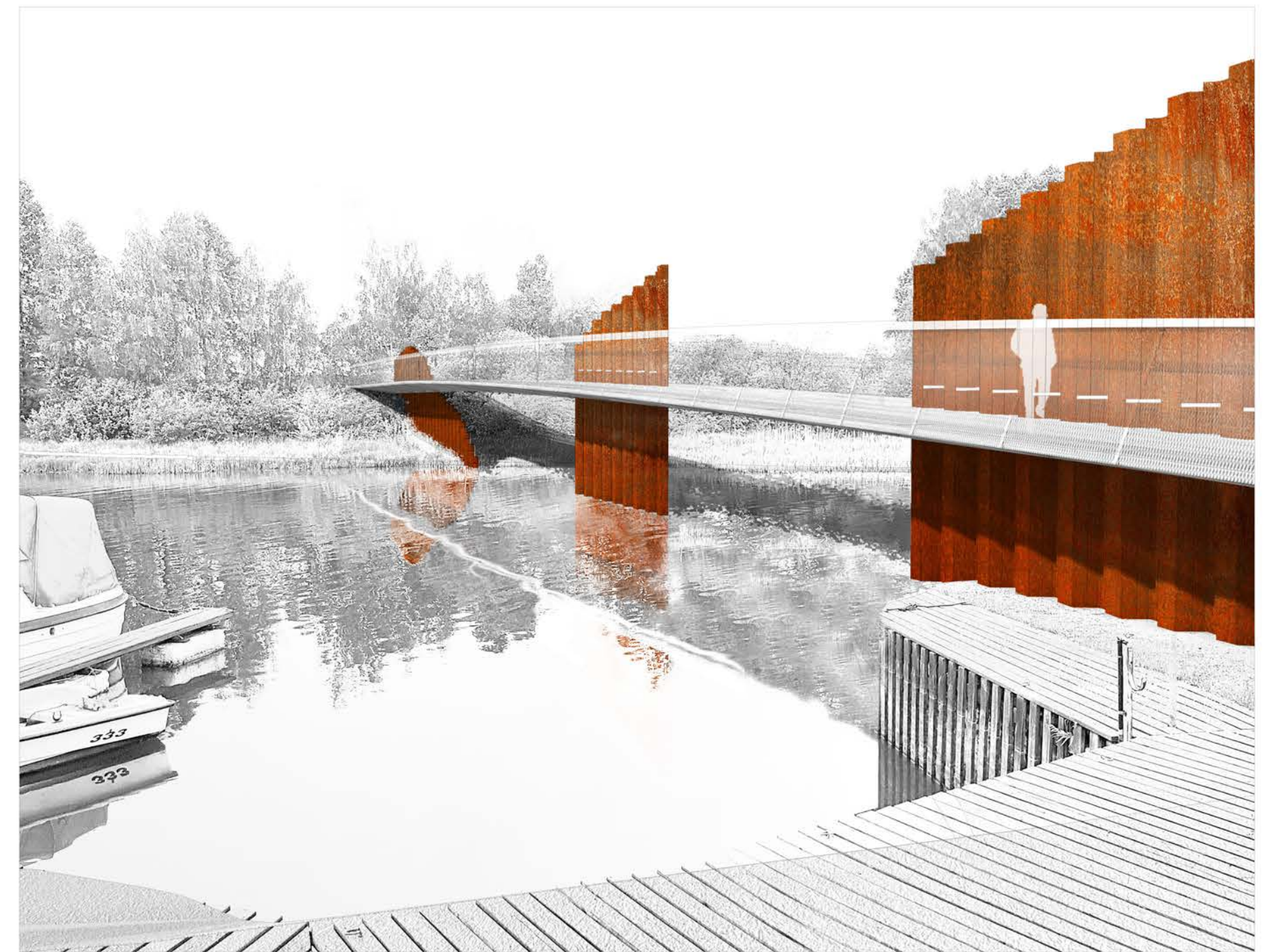
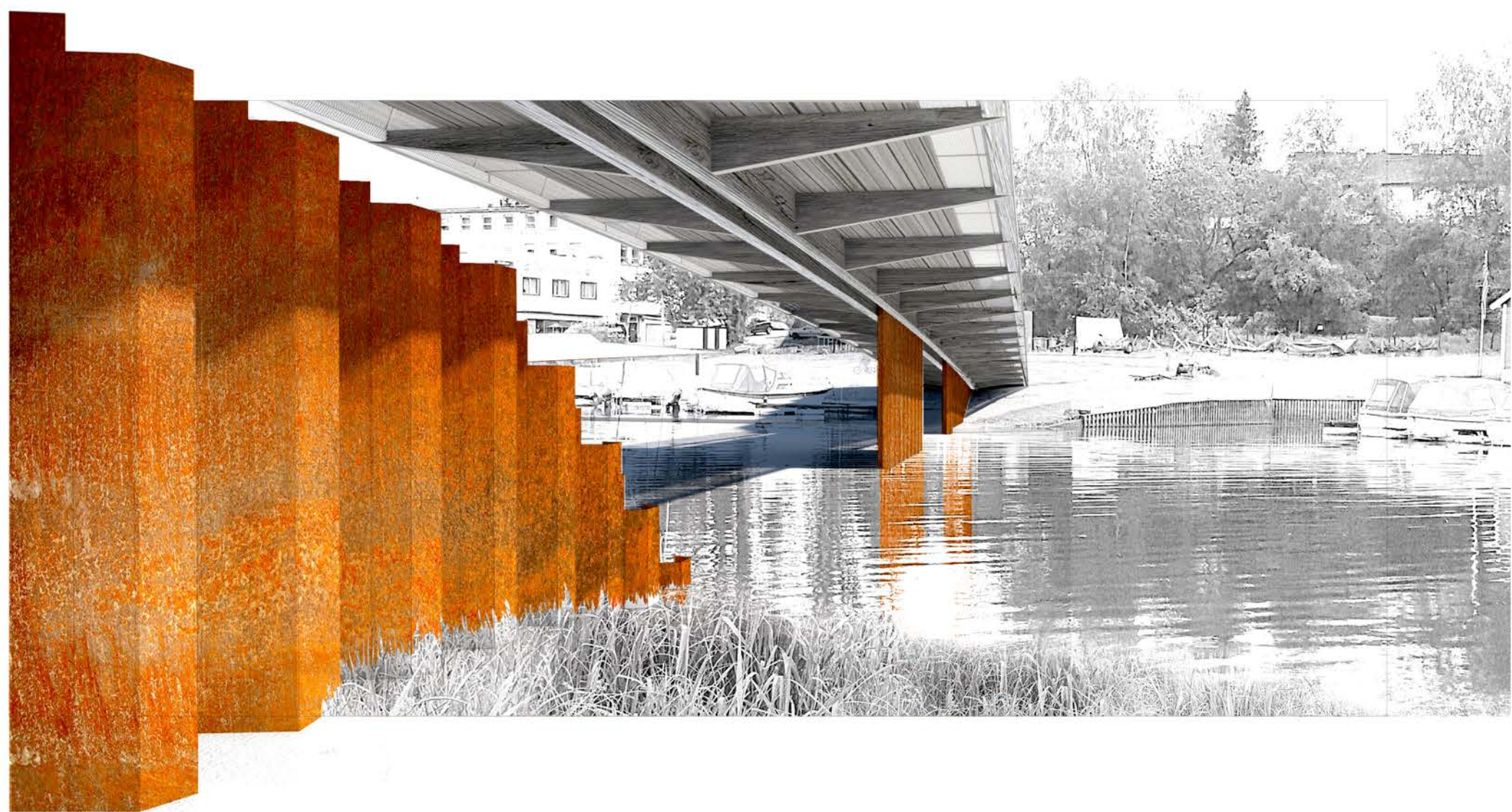


Crossing
"Skjærvagapet"

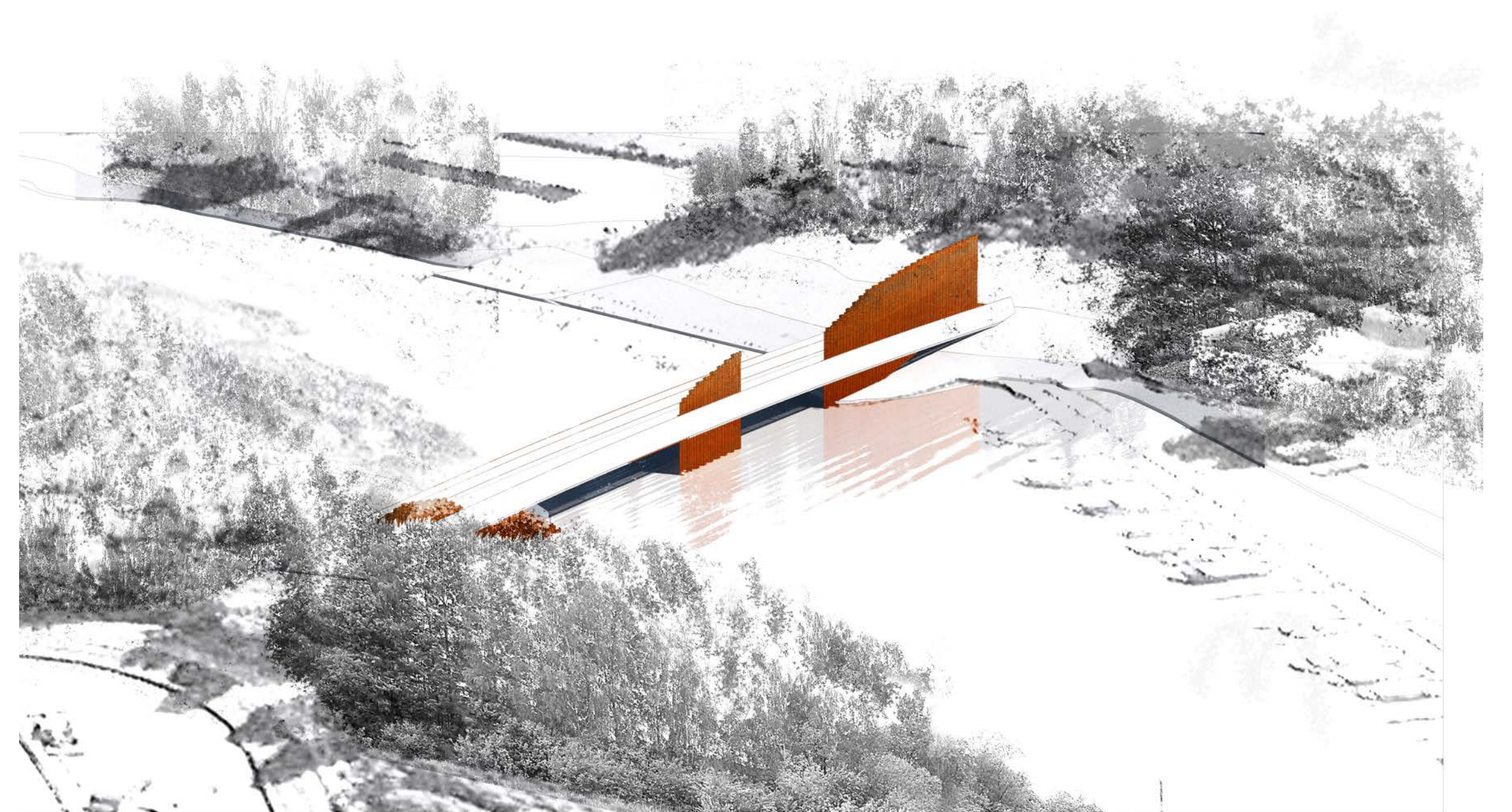


View from
"Strømmen Båtförening"

A line, that is manipulated by context, nature and the topography,
Connecting either shore of the site, from points without conflict to existing
context. Using the typography of the area to generate a design that is
bound to the site. The "spine" of the bridge is pushed down, exposing the
underlying bedrock visually. These vertical fragments support the deck of
the bridge.



Weathered steel
supporting structure



Aerial view of "Skjærvagapet"



N / E

Facade

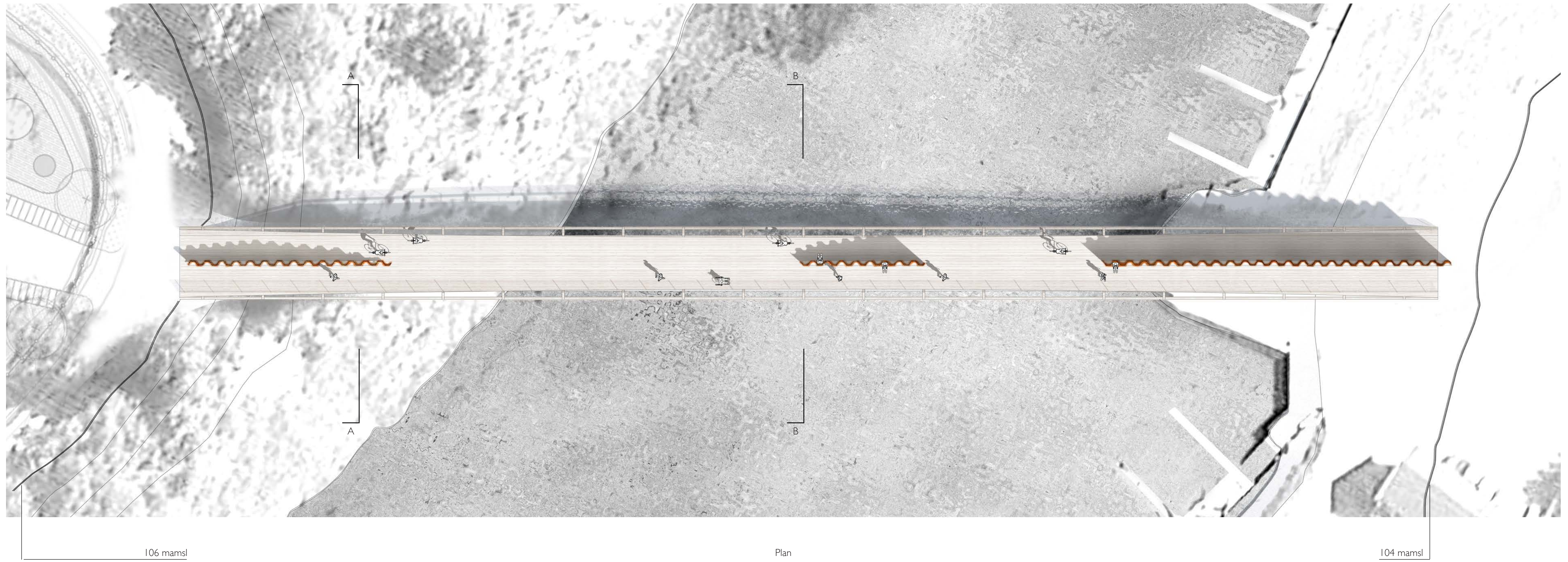
1:200



S / W

Facade

1:200



Plan
1:200
N



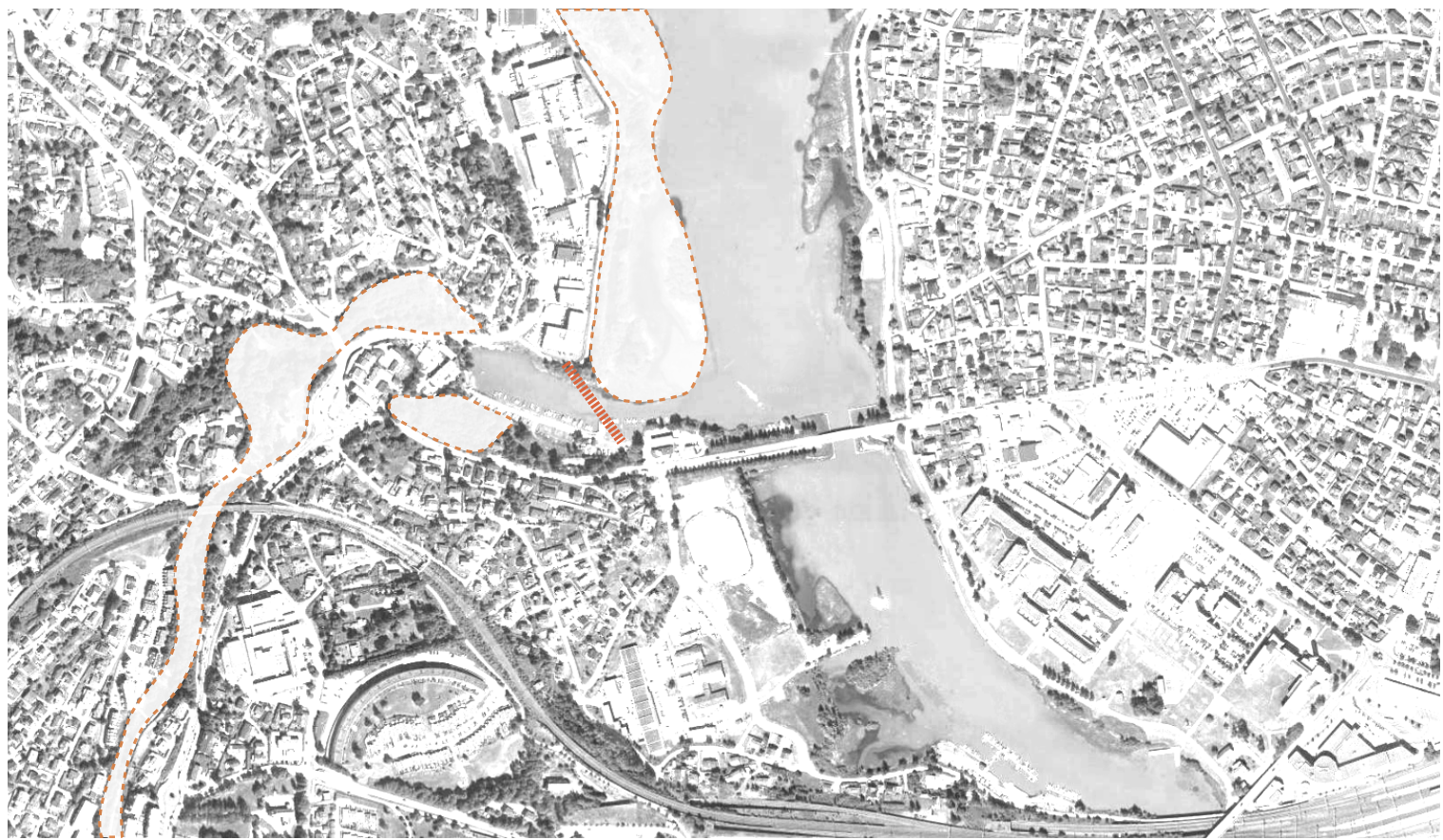




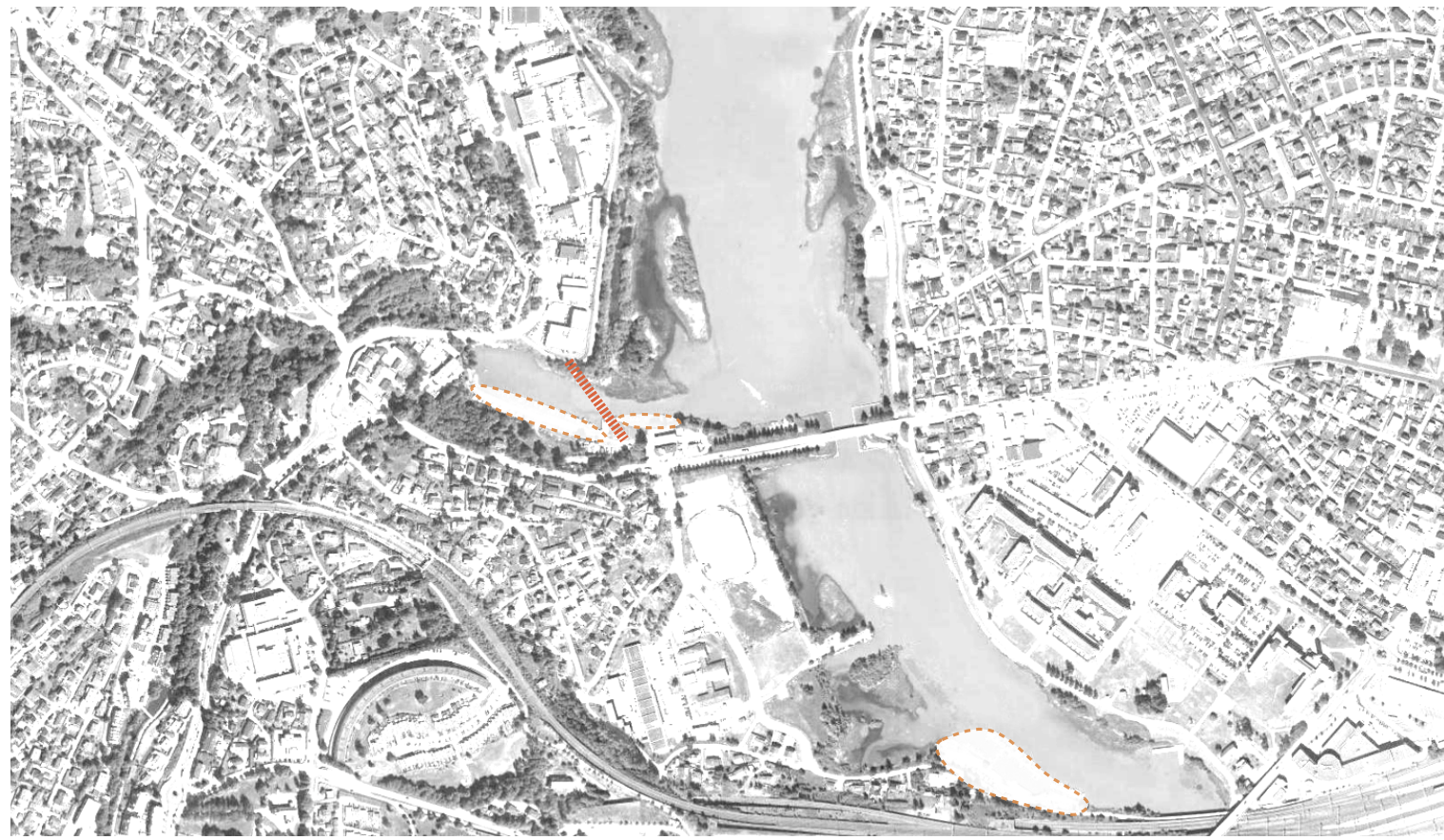
Plan
1:1000
1
N



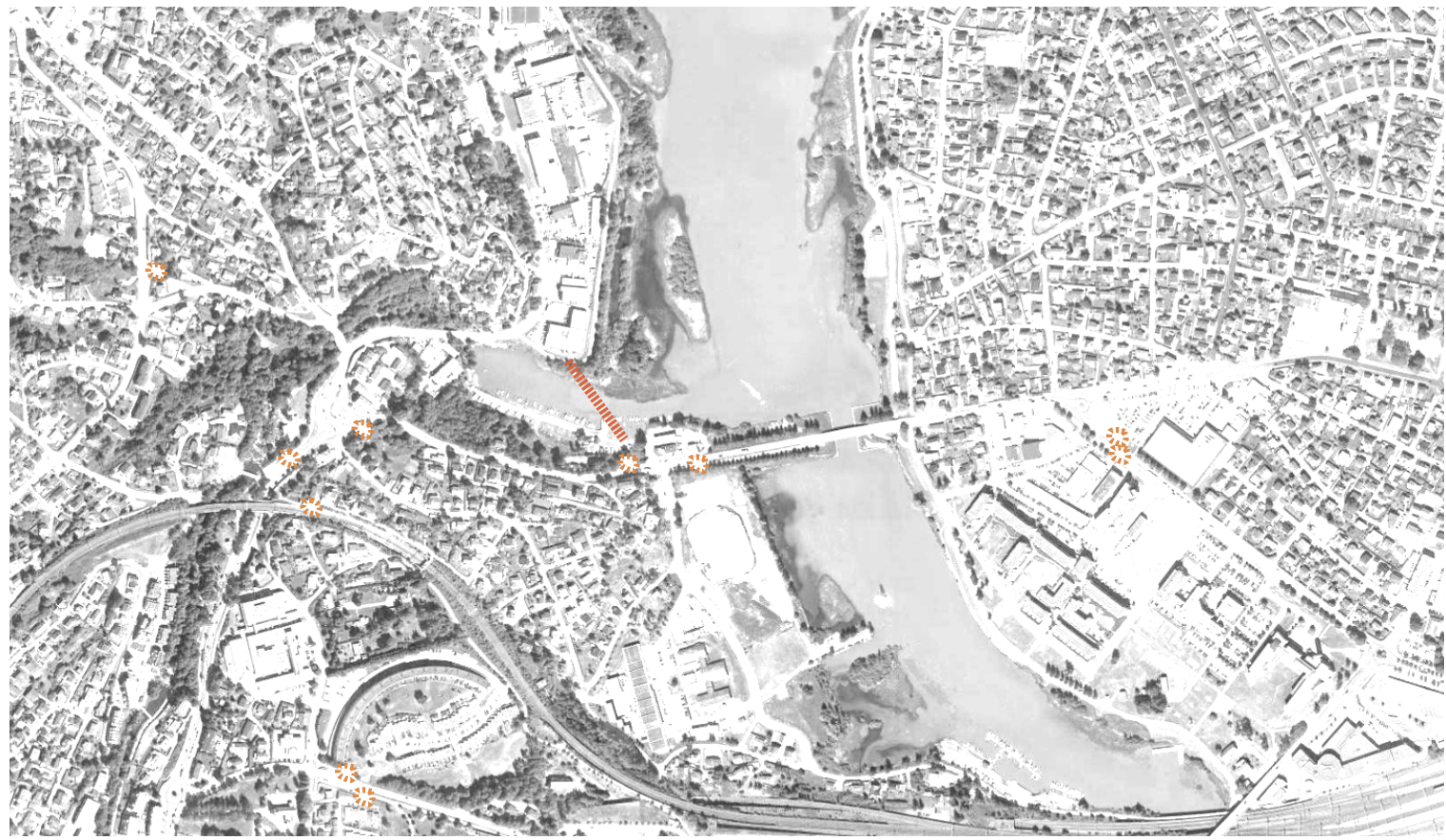
Connecting areas under development.
New school to the north and residential to the south.



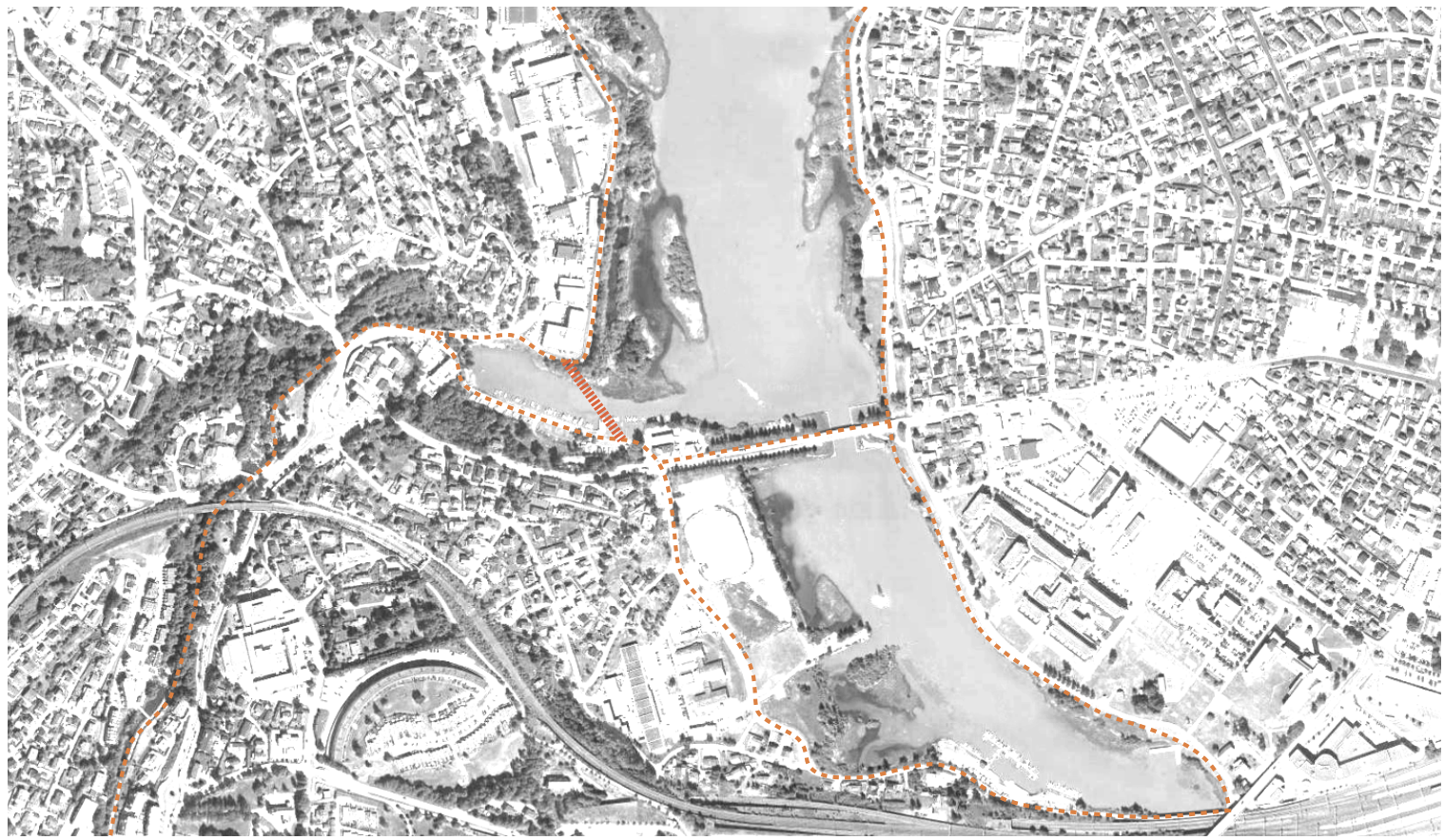
Protecting natural preservation areas.



Existing marinas for private boats.



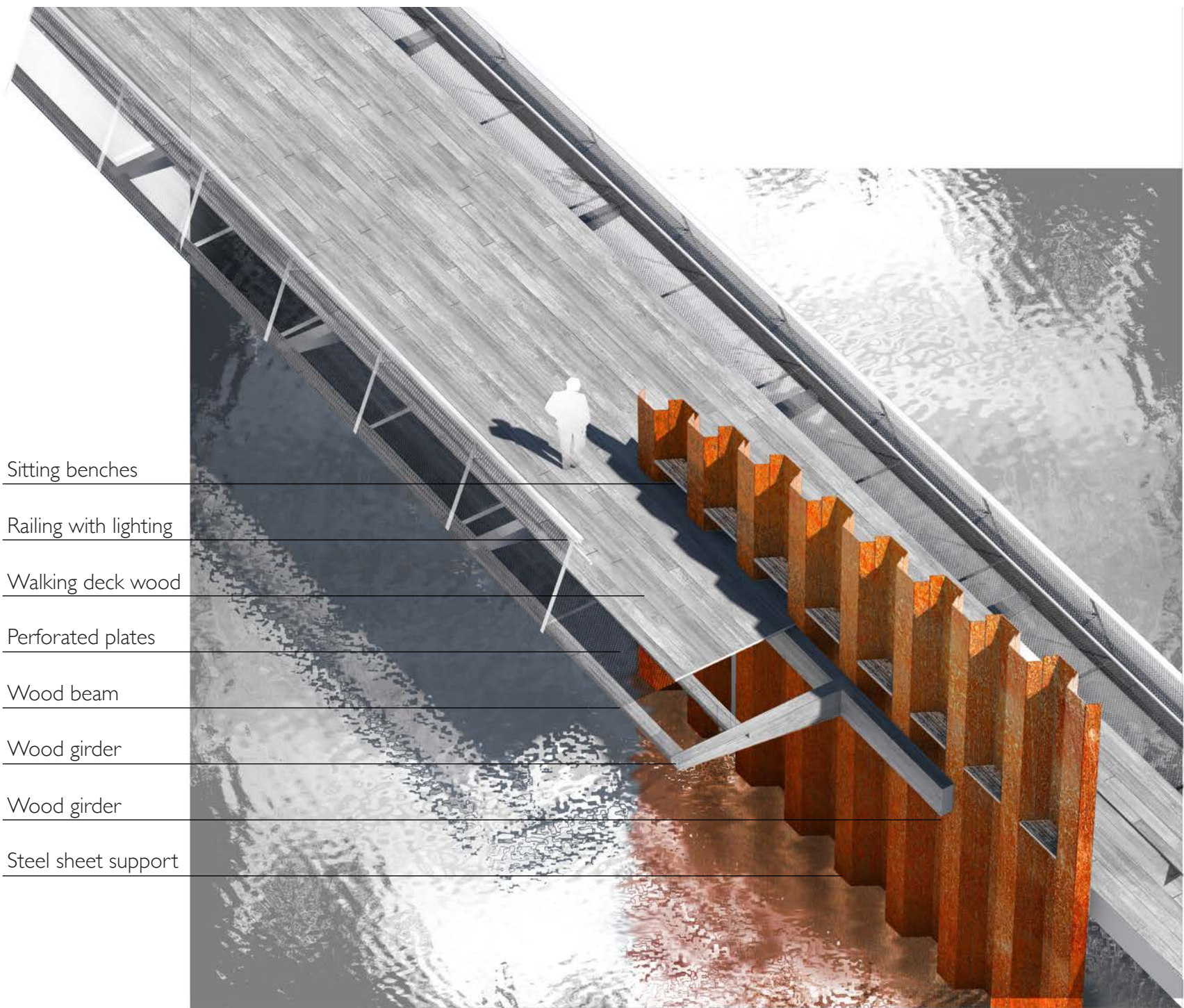
Public transport stations.



Connecting to existing pathways.

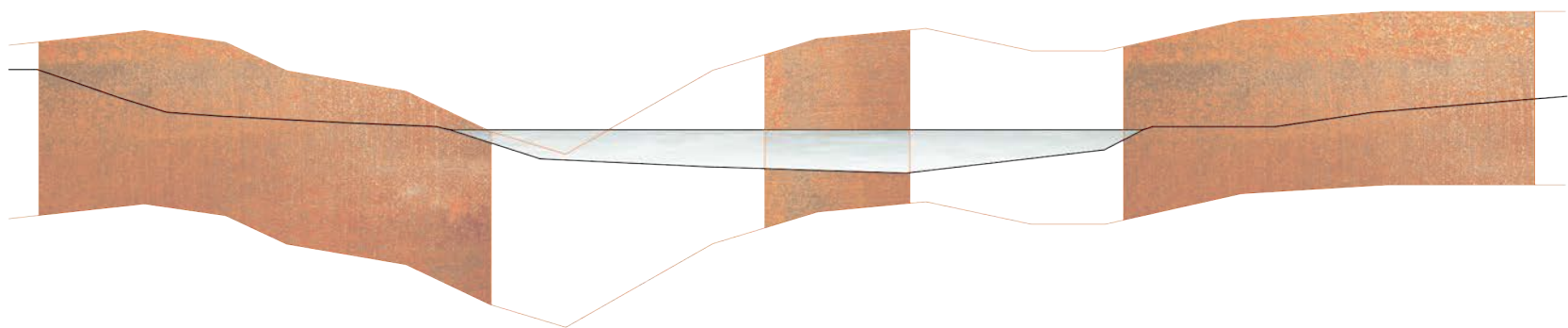


Passing bridge with boat.

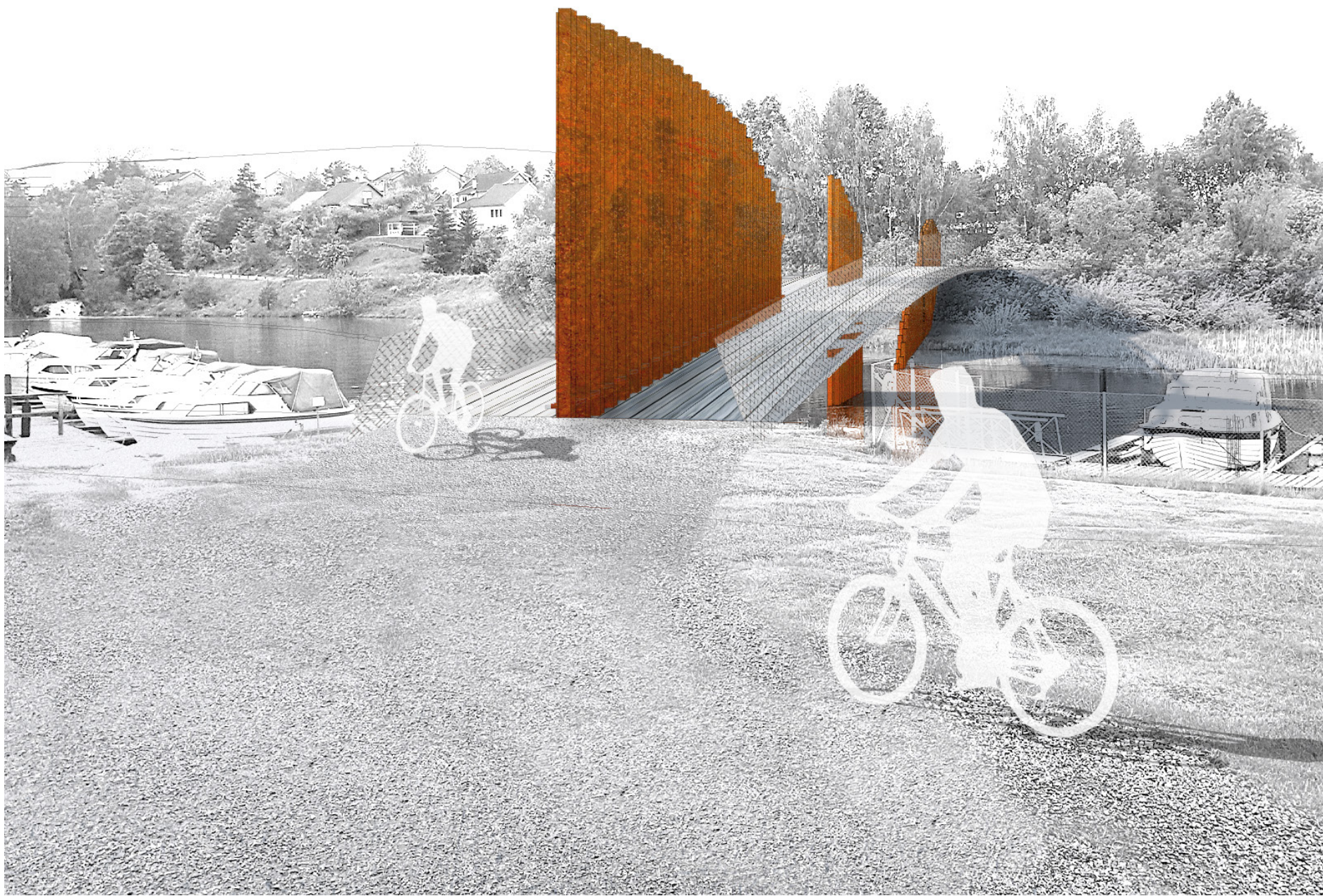


Structural composition of the bridge.

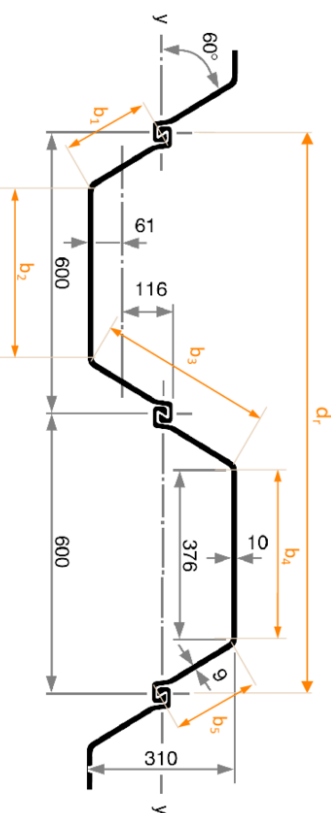
Topography and architectural concept.
 Allowing the project to be formed by the landscape. Incorporating existing urban / natural elements and using them as guidelines. Sheet piling to the underlying bedrock extrudes the sub terrain above ground level. The variations in height allows for interesting spatial sequences and is formed by the existing topography (a simple concept allowing the design to generate itself). The wooden bridge deck is suspended between each support sheet.



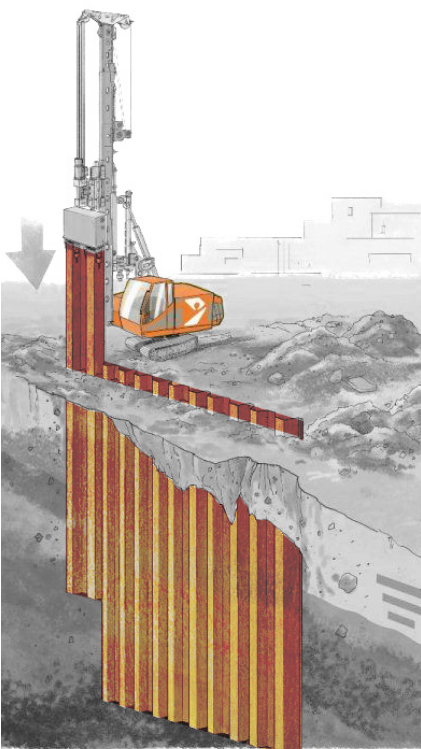
The steel sheet are piled into the ground exposing the underlying topography



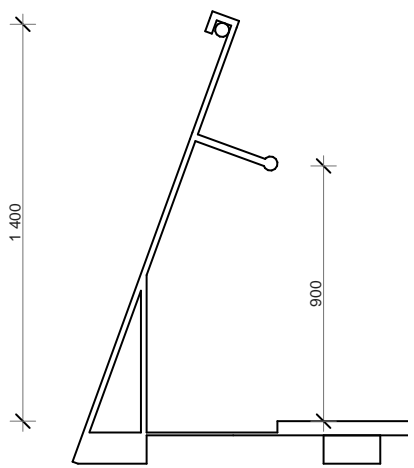
Gravel pathway



Steel dimensions



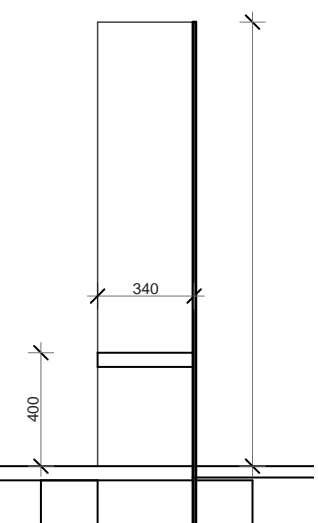
Weathered steel
 adapting to the topography of
 underlying bedrock



Railing measurments



Benches in each groove of supporting steel



Bench measurments