

## /solstice & equinox

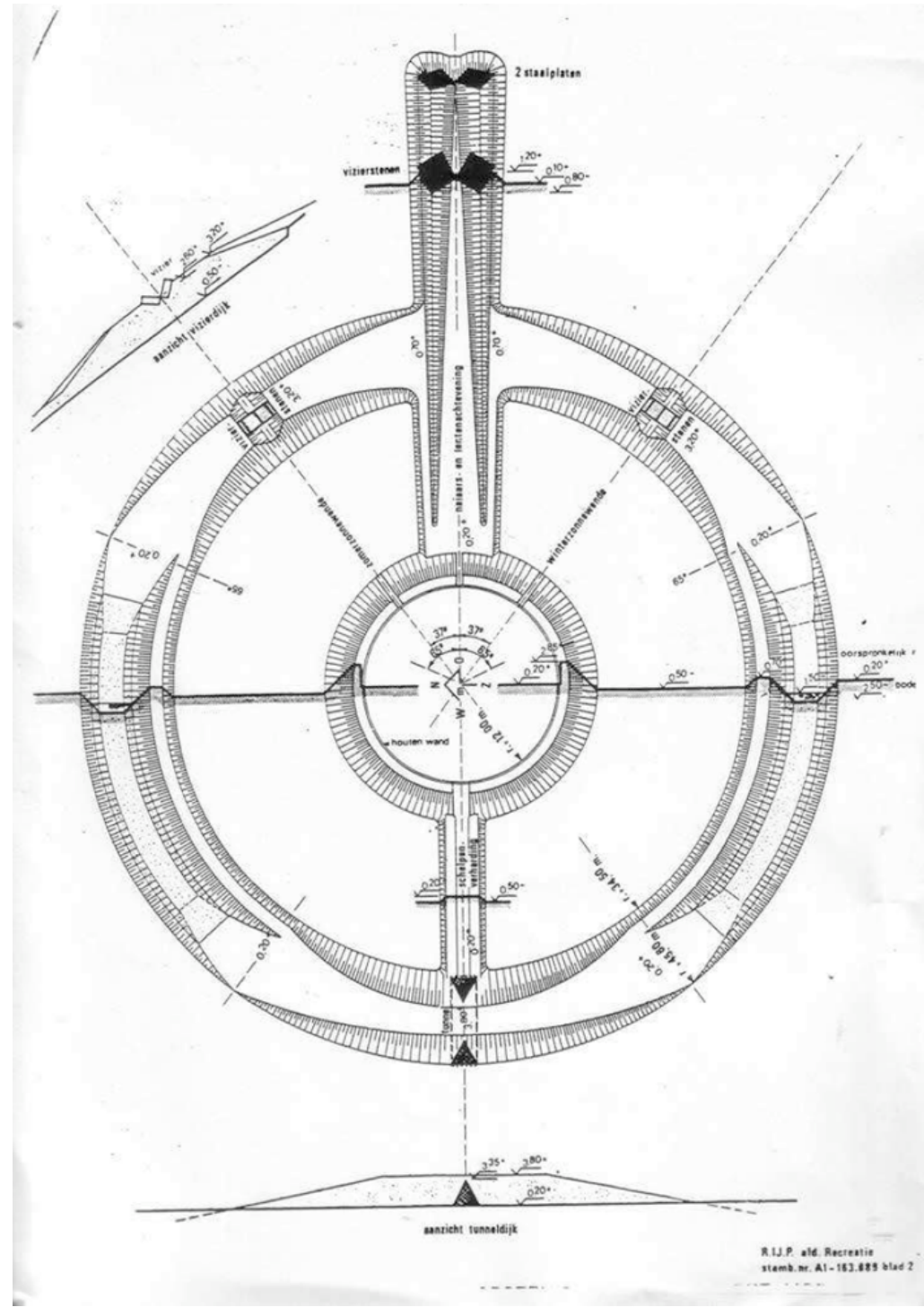
Historically Midsummer is a celebration, on the 24th of June, to welcome summertimes and the season of fertility. Maypoles where decorated, with fern and green leaves, and danced around as early as the 1500s in Sweden from Germany in the late Middle Ages. Since the 6th century AD Midsummer bonfires have been lit. This is more common in south of Sweden.

The midsummer night is the lightest of the year and is therefore seen as magical. Girls ate salted porridge so that their future husband could bring them water in their dreams. Ferns turned into flowers during this night.

Midsummer is a social gathering, many Swedes celebrate it together with family and friends. Sometimes you dance around the maypole in larger gatherings and afterwards have a midsummer feast with family and/or friends. People dance around the Maypole with flowers in their hair. The feast often have pickled herring, new potato, dill and strawberries with cream. Schnapps, and beer, is the traditional beverage and you drink while singing songs.

The Catholic Church could not stop people from celebrating neither Midsummer nor Winter solstice, so they established December 25 as the date of Jesus birth, in the 4th century, to absorb the pagan midwinter festival of Winter Solstice. Same goes for St John the Baptist that had his birthday 6 month before Jesus and therefore could associate his birthday with Midsummer festival.

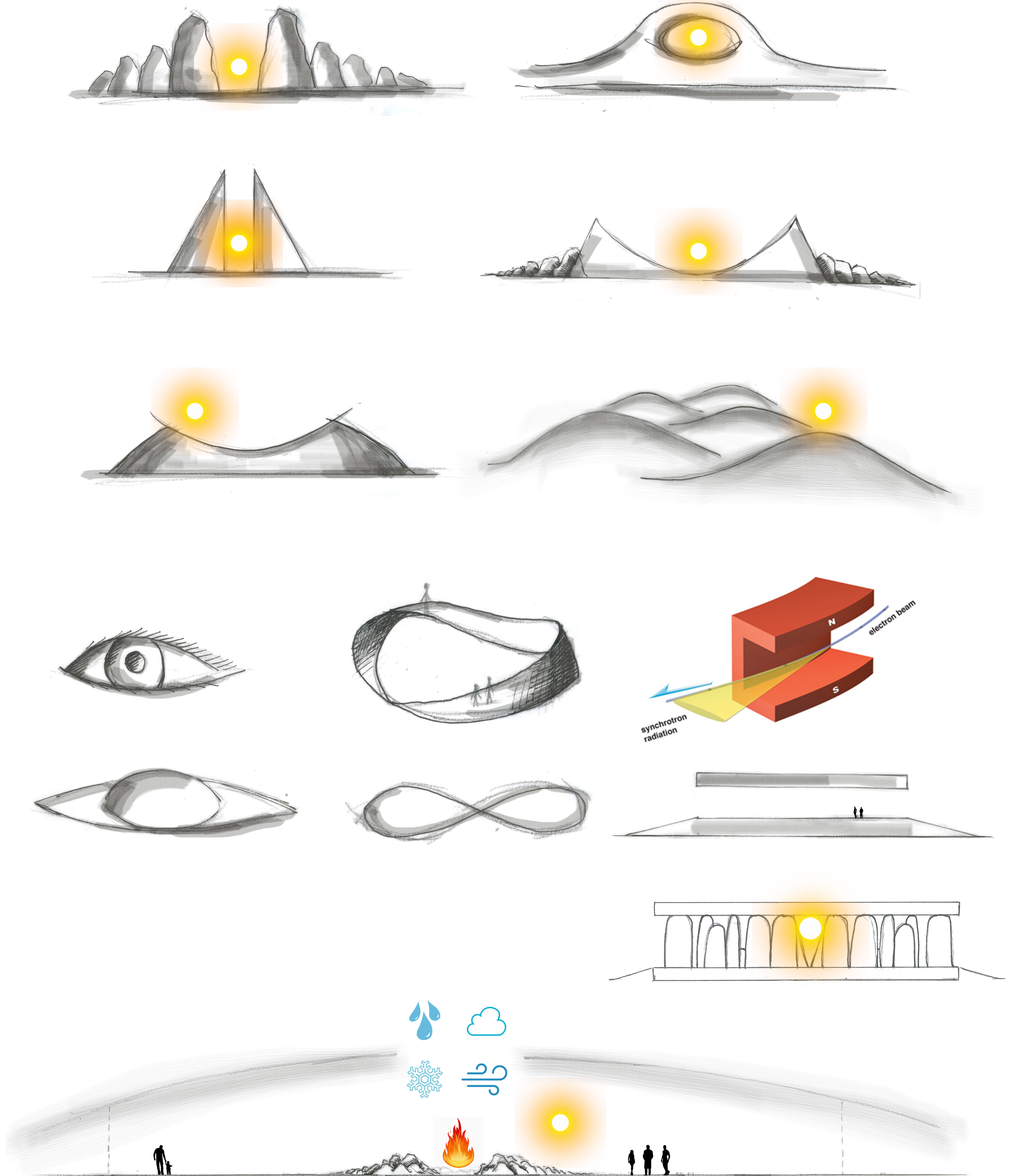
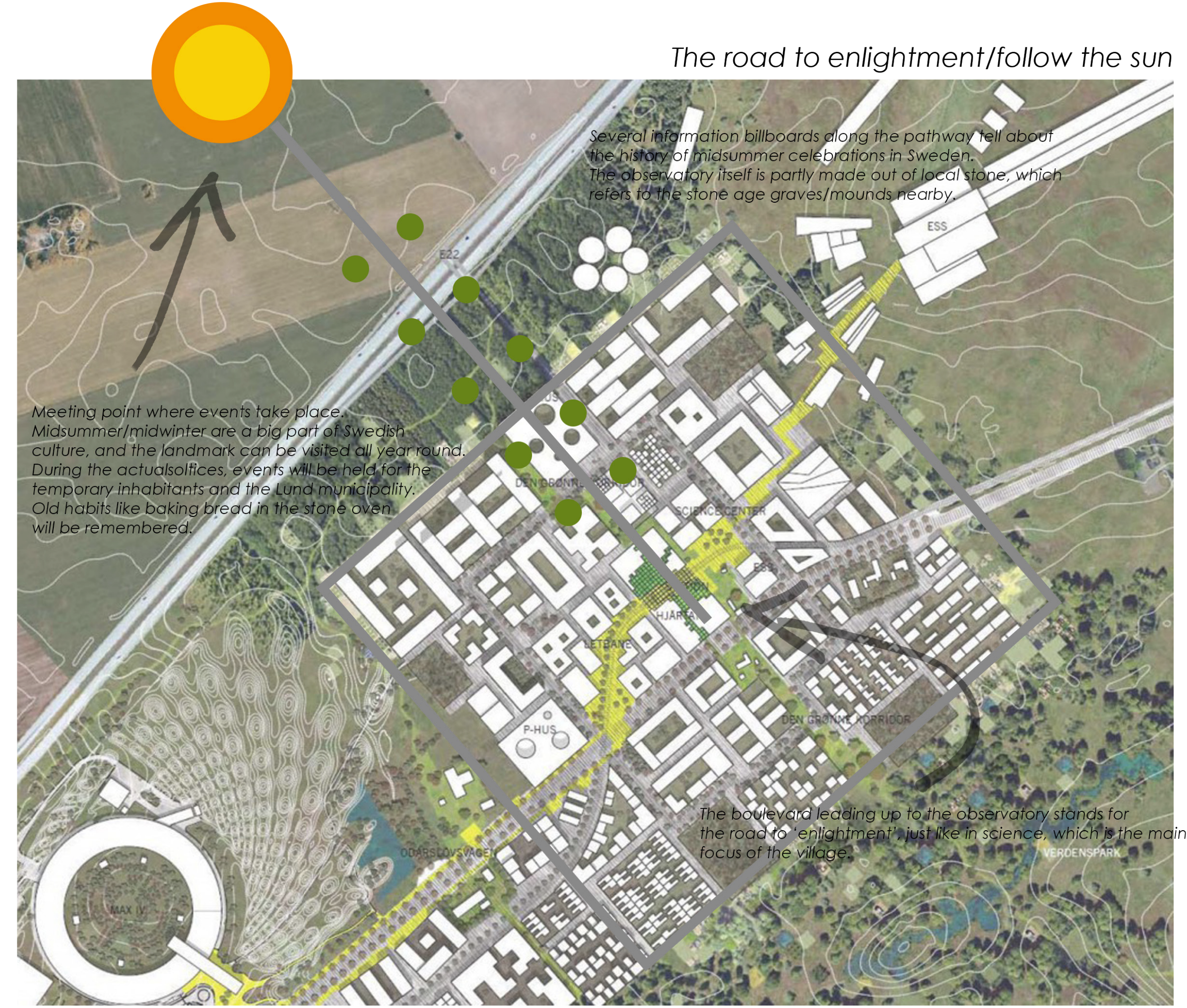
The winter solstice was not always celebrated for the birth or rebirth of a sun god. The winter solstice celebrations were of greater importance for people up in northern countries with harsher winters. The time of the winter solstice was known as Yule among Germanic people, it refers to the months of December and January. In Sweden sacrifices of both animals and humans where made in the name of Freyr, a fertility god, not a sun god. A boar was often sacrificed to Freyr. The winter solstice was not always celebrated for the birth or rebirth of a sun god. The winter solstice celebrations were of greater importance for people up in northern countries with harsher winters.



## /science village scandinavia

Science Village will provide functionalities for the researchers that use the two facilities; called MAX IV and ESS. The village and facilities in total are 18 hectares big. In the villages several services will be provided, like restaurants, gyms, shops, bars, student faculties and much more. The company Science Village Scandinavia was formed in 2009; and will be connected by a tram line that runs from Lund Centralstationen by 2019. The layout of the village is situated in Brunshög, a part of Lund. Brunshög nowadays is known for agricultural use; and the main crops are

beetroot and also sunflowers. Before the start of the two facilities, excavations were done due to archeological research. Several findings were done; like flintstones; seeds of barley and malt; and raspberry seeds. The numerous findings tell a story about the settlements before present-day. 5800 years ago; a farming culture occupied Brunshög, and the people mostly lived off of agriculture; growing hazelnuts and raspberries.



## /materials



## /inspiration



## /cultural heritage

The inhabitants of Science Village; and the visitors from Lund municipality; can come to the dome and experience the old Swedish tradition of Midsummer in a modern way. There will be events during both solstices and equinoxes; and during these events people will also get in touch with the underlying history of the place. Along the pathway; billboards will be placed with information about for instance the Stone Age, the Iron Age; the agricultural use of the land and the Midsummer spirit.

The building is a very futuristic landmark outside of the Science Village. The pathway towards the landmark is a curvy path; made out of... It represents a journey towards the dome. If you arrive at the dome; you will see that the horizon is captured between the land and the roof of the building. Approaching the building; you can still enjoy the view

behind it; and already see the sun captured in the glass between. Entering the building; you will experience a big; clean space with in the center a fireplace which represents the Maypole or the bonfire that people used to light on fire during Midsummer. The maypole stands for an ancient fertility symbol. The floor is at the outer sides made of a contemporary modern material; plain concrete.

Approaching the center of the space; the material gradually evolves into the same concrete but then polished so it reflects; and eventually into remakes of the shapes of the stones used for the mounds/graves. The floor gradually turns into a slope; ending at the fireplace which will be surrounded and decorated by upright pointing stones. The sun will come in from the north; and will hit the glass in a certain spot and angle. Where the sun comes in; the location will be pointed

out. The sun shines through the glass on the center of the arena. The arena will still function as an observatory; but then in a modern twist. As a new ritual; the midsummer celebration every year will start with the lighting of the fire; with help of the sun. So the sun will shine on a magnifying glass, which will concentrate the beam on the center and will symbolically start the fire.

Entering the dome; the senses will be stimulated because of the reflections of the sun and the fire on the glass polished floor; the size of the open space; and still the warm feeling of the midsummer sun and the fire.

