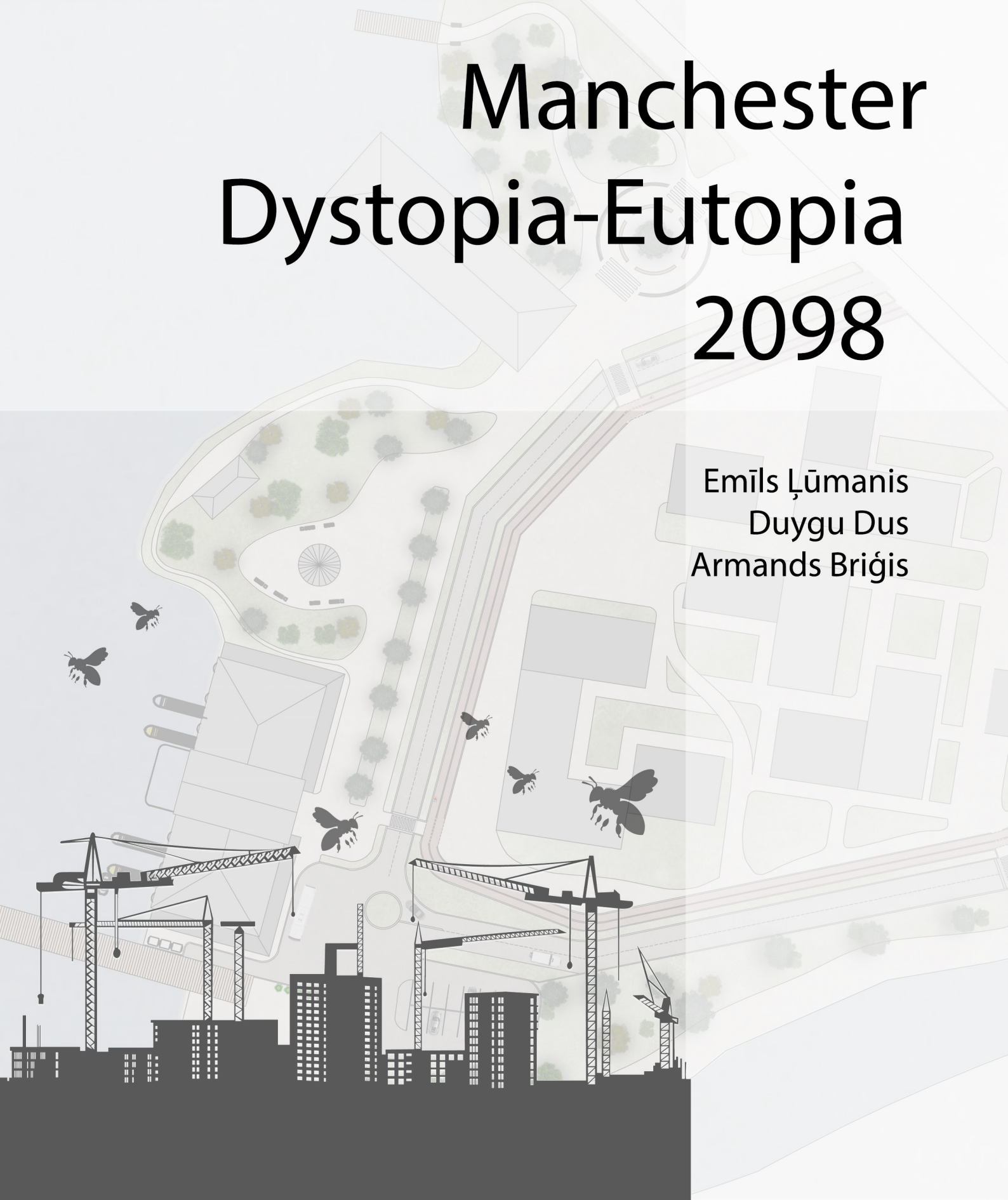
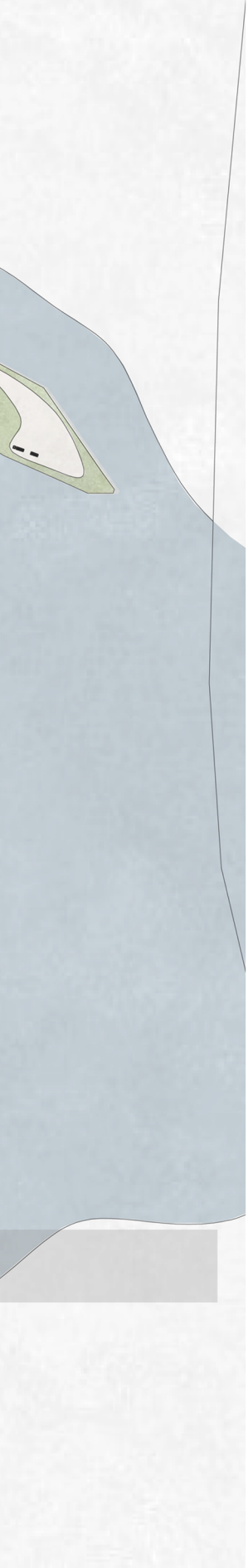


Manchester Dystopia-Eutopia 2098

Emīls Ļūmanis
Duygu Dus
Armands Briģis







Manchester Dystopia-Eutopia 2098

Main Focus: Historical development of Manchester Port District

Riseba FAD

Efe Duyan,
Ilze Paklone,
Jonas Buechel

Riga // 2025



Contents

Part 0: Cite Analysis

Location of the cite

History of the cite

Part 1: Dystopia

References from “History of bees”

Timeline of the story

Spatial Planning

Part 2: Eutopia

Timeline of the story

Change to Eutopia

Concept of the Port

Spatial Plannig

Part 3: Graphical Documentation

Part 0:

Cite Analysis

Location of the cite
History of the cite



Manchester

Step into Manchester in the late 1700s.

The smell of coal and damp wool clings to the air. Steam curls from brick chimneys, and the steady thud of looms rolls down stone-paved streets. Back then, this wasn't just a town—it was the spark of something immense. Manchester was becoming a symbol. A city at the edge of a revolution that would reshape the way the world worked and lived.

The Thread That Wove a City

At the heart of it all? Cotton. It didn't just make clothes—it gave people something to hope for. A future. That's why they called it "Cottonopolis." The mills spun more than fabric; they spun opportunity. Families left their farms and walked into a city of risk, invention, and grit. It grew fast. Sometimes too fast. But the spirit? Unstoppable.

A River of Coal and Possibility

Progress needed more than muscle—it needed movement. That's where the Bridgewater Canal changed everything. Opened in 1761, it wasn't just a ditch filled with water. It was a breakthrough. Picture longboats slicing through early morning mist, stacked with coal to feed the city's hungry machines. The canal cut costs, moved dreams, and made the impossible feel within reach.

Canals as Arteries of a New Age

These canals were more than just trade routes—they were lifelines. They pulled Manchester closer to the world. Through them, cotton flowed out, and global goods flowed in. Manchester's reach stretched across oceans, threading ties with India, Africa, the Americas. Along the water's edge, new neighborhoods took shape—messy, crowded, alive with the sound of labor and laughter.

Growing Pains of Progress

But not everything gleamed. The skies turned thick with soot, and families packed into narrow alleyways. Children worked longer than they played. Water, once clean, carried waste and whispers of disease. Yet still, people kept going. They pushed on—if not for themselves, then for what might come next. Manchester didn't just build things. It built belief.

A City That Touched the World

Every time a ship sailed out with cotton, it carried something else—Manchester's spirit. A gritty, inventive pulse. This city wasn't just fueling factories. It was building the blueprint of modern life. Before anyone called it globalization, Manchester was already living it—through its canals, its coal, its cloth, and its courage.

New Tracks, New Times

Then came the railways. Fast. Loud. Unstoppable. The Liverpool and Manchester Railway, in 1830, took the spotlight. But the canals? They didn't disappear. They slowed, faded a bit—but never left. They became history in motion. Quiet reminders of the city's relentless beginnings.

From Smokestacks to Sunlight

Walk along the canals today, especially in Castlefield, and you'll see a different Manchester. Cleaner. Quieter. The same bricks now echo with café chatter instead of factory noise. But if you pause by the water, you might hear something old and true—the hum of ambition, the breath of hard-earned change, and the voices of those who built a city, stitch by stitch, stone by stone.



Location of the cite

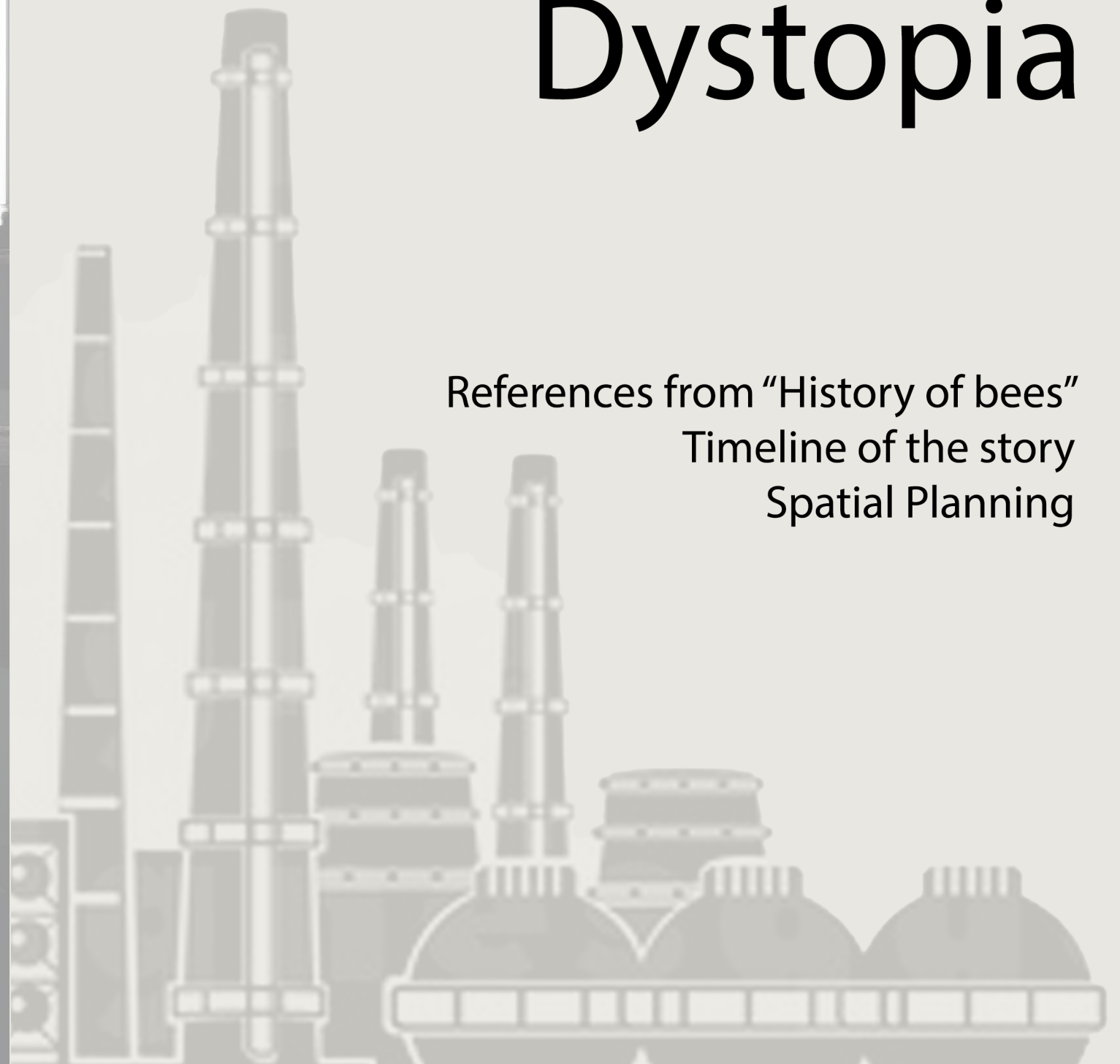
History of the cite





Part 1: Dystopia

References from “History of bees”
Timeline of the story
Spatial Planning



The History of Bees: A Story of Survival, Loss, and Connection
By Maja Lunde

Maja Lunde's *The History of Bees* is not just a novel—it's a haunting meditation on our relationship with nature, our legacy, and the quiet unraveling of a world we take for granted. Structured around three interwoven narratives set in different centuries and continents, the book explores the global consequences of ecological collapse through intimate family stories. Each timeline—1852 England, 2007 United States, and 2098 China—reveals a different phase of humanity's interaction with bees, and by extension, with the natural systems that sustain us.

In the earliest timeline, we meet William, a struggling biologist in mid-19th century England. Disillusioned and sinking into depression, William sees in his beehive invention a chance at personal redemption and paternal pride. His story is not just about science; it's about a father trying to reconnect with his children and leave behind something that matters. Through William, Lunde examines the roots of curiosity and the human drive to understand and control the natural world.

Fast-forward to 2007 Ohio, and the story shifts to George, a traditional beekeeper whose world is thrown into turmoil by the mysterious disappearance of his bees. Known in real life as Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD), this event represents a very real and contemporary environmental crisis. George's stubbornness and deep attachment to his bees reflect a man grappling with change—cultural, environmental, and personal. His relationship with his son becomes increasingly strained as generational ideals clash. George's narrative highlights the fragility of human dependence on nature, and the emotional toll such dependence takes when it's threatened.

Then comes Tao's story, set in a dystopian future where bees have vanished completely. In a heavily monitored region of China, Tao works long days pollinating fruit trees by hand—a mechanical echo of the natural process that bees once provided. Her love for her young son is the emotional heart of her narrative. When he falls ill and disappears under suspicious circumstances, Tao embarks on a journey of desperation and discovery. Her story is the most harrowing, not just because of its bleak setting, but because it feels like a very real possibility. It paints a chilling picture of what could come if humanity fails to act.

Equally central is the theme of legacy. Whether it's William's scientific ambitions, George's family farm, or Tao's determination to find meaning in a broken world, each character seeks to preserve something. Knowledge, love, hope—these are the legacies at stake. And in presenting environmental decline through these deeply personal stories, Lunde makes climate change more than a statistic. It becomes human.

Ultimately, *The History of Bees* is a quiet but powerful call to reflection. Lunde avoids alarmism; instead, she invites readers to care. Through beautifully drawn characters and emotionally resonant storytelling, she reminds us that every system—natural or human—is more fragile than we think. The bees may be small, but their absence leaves a giant void. And in that silence, Lunde lets us feel both the weight of loss and the possibility of change.



2030

World War 3 is happening and the world is experiencing great destruction.

World War 3 is happening and the world is experiencing great destruction.

2040



References from “The history of bees” Timeline of the story



2041

Manchester becomes hiring individuals for pollinating plants, therefore investments were done for workforce

Manchester Port was constructed to transport goods and workers

2056

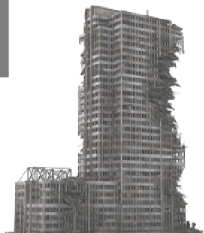


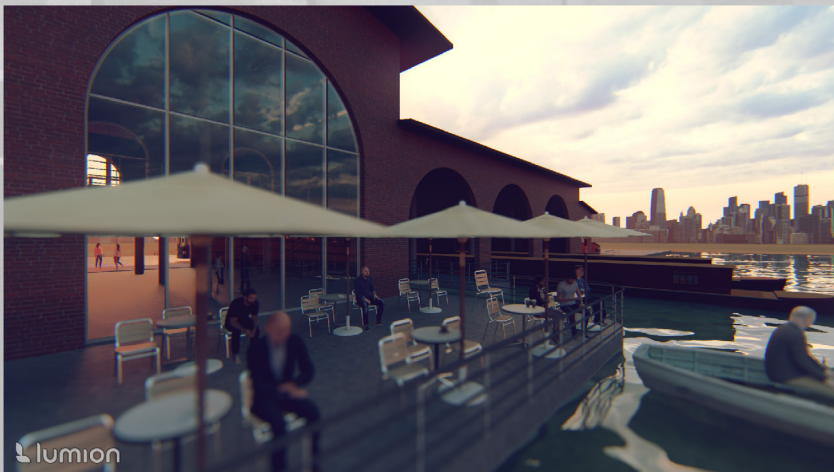
2070

There was a flood and a large part of the port was flooded. The government did not have the money to repair it.

Some of the submerged areas were reused with their functions changed. Manchester Port has grown bigger

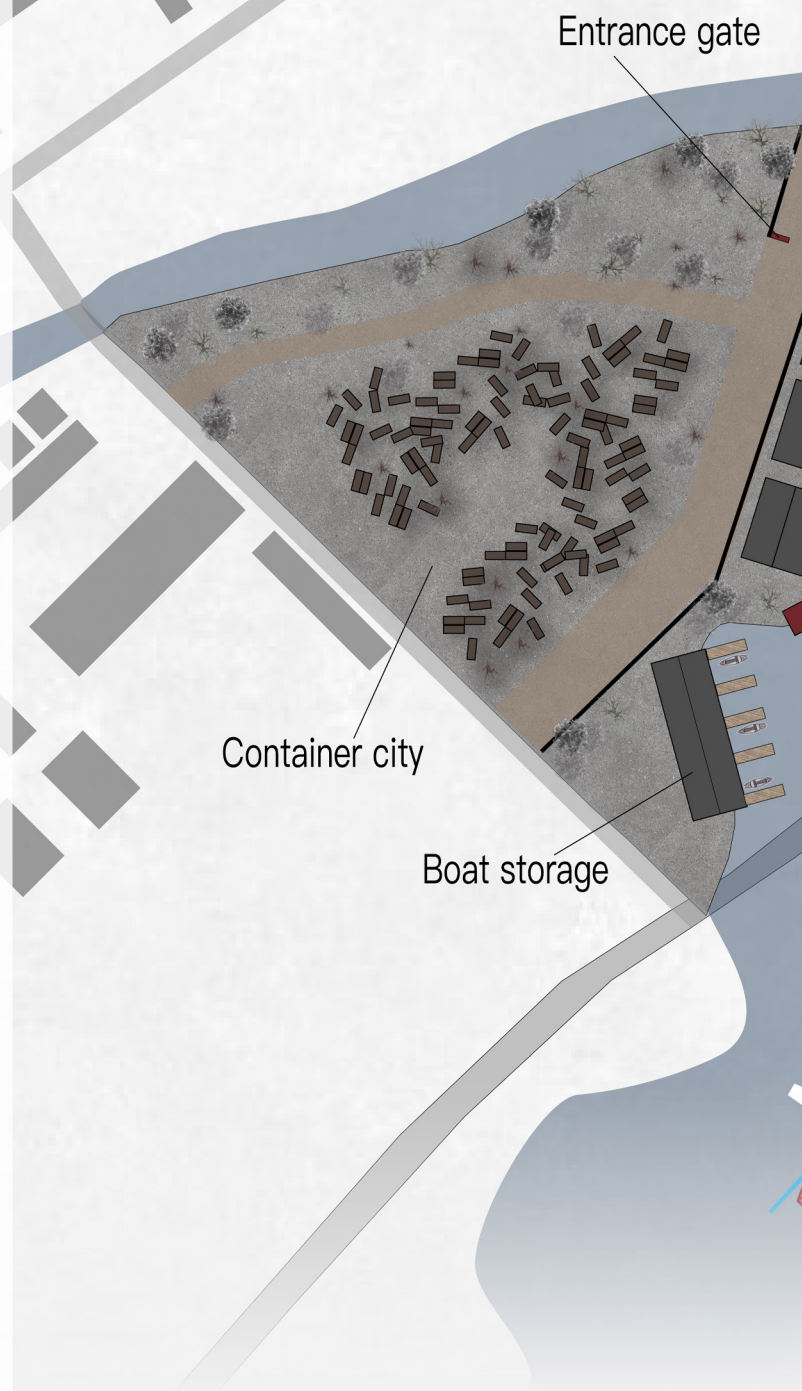
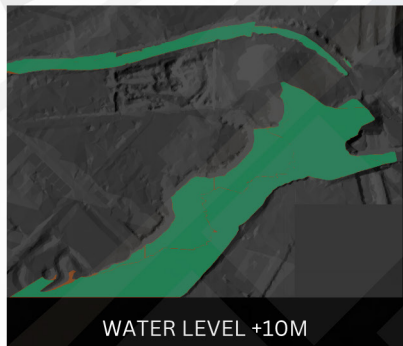
2096



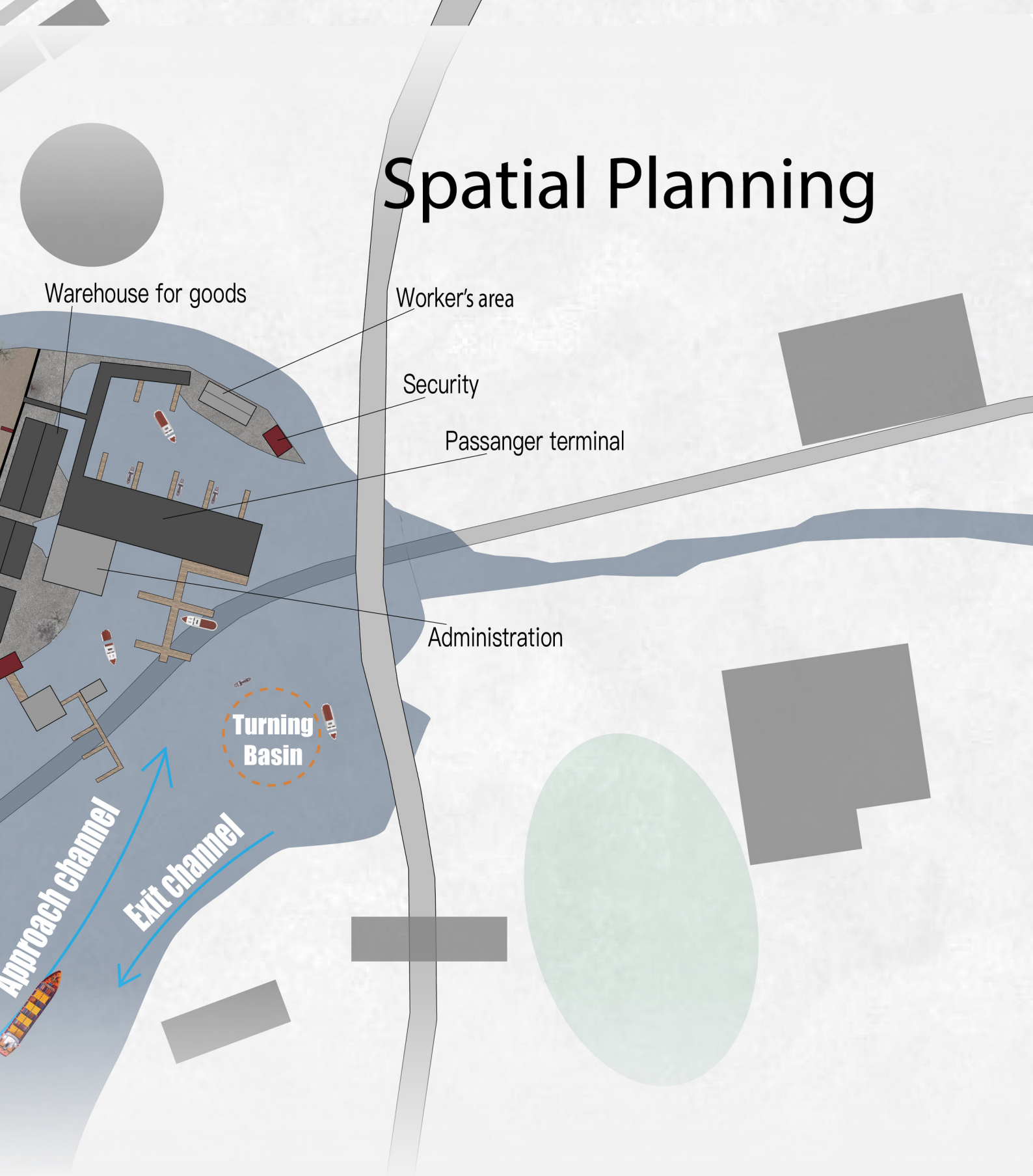


Part 2: Eutopia

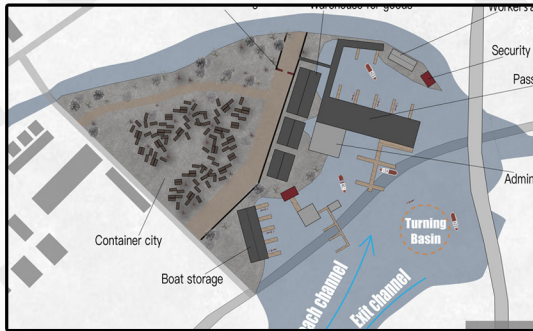
Timeline of the story
Change to Eutopia
Concept of the Port
Spatial Planning



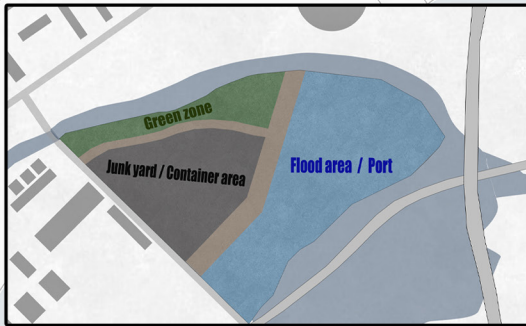
Spatial Planning



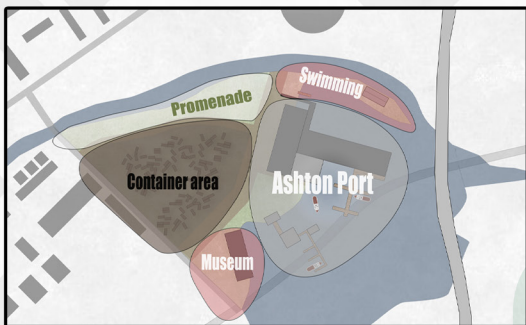
Chan



Dystopia Planing



Division of Spaces

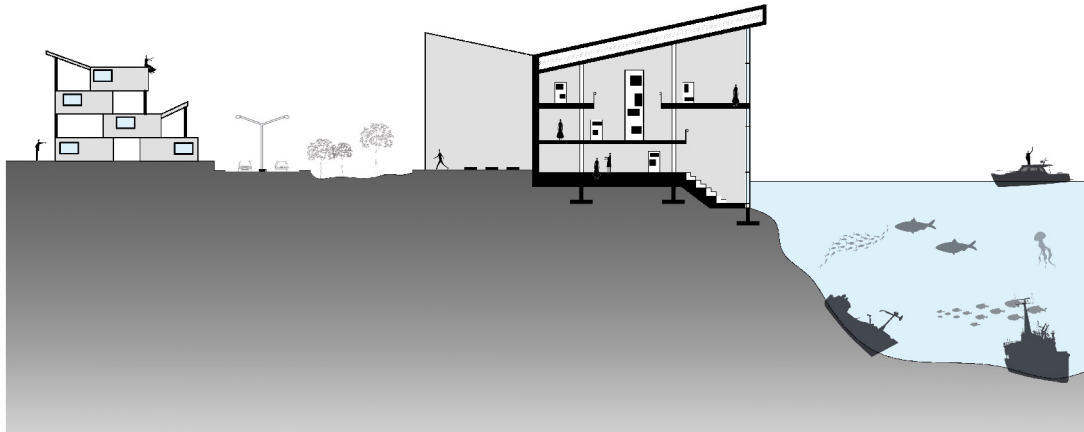
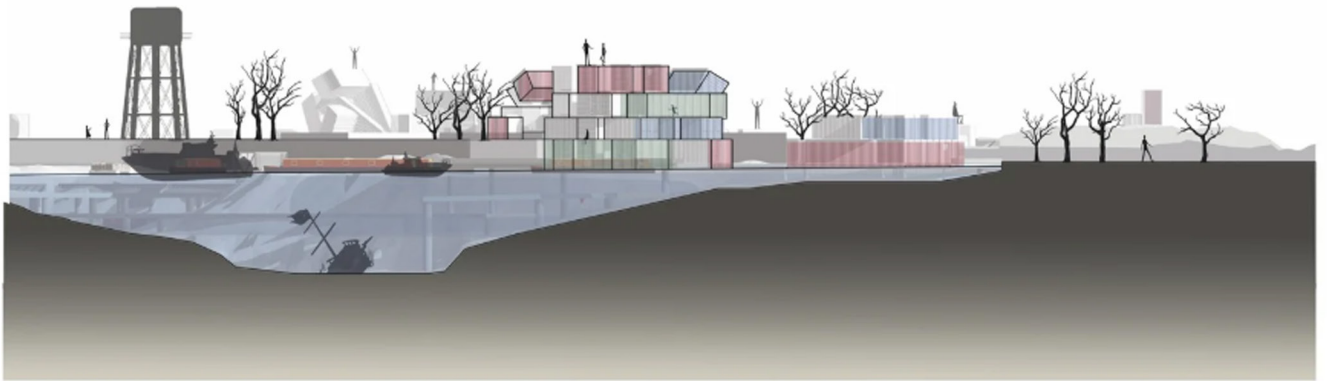


Zoning of Eutopia



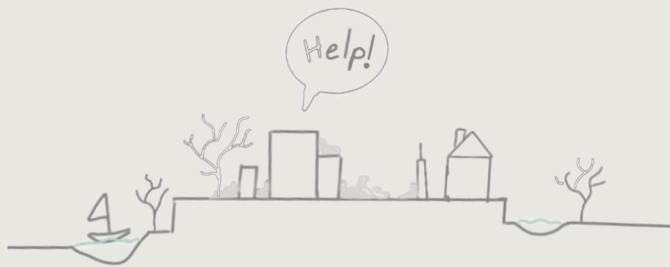
ge to Eutopia Spatial Planning



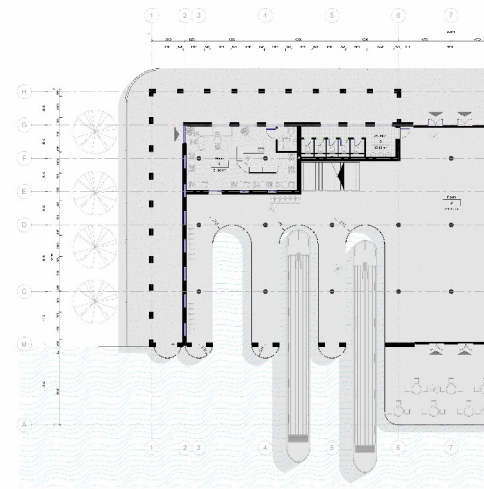
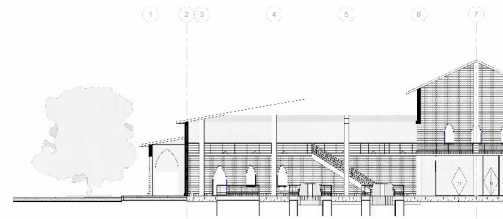
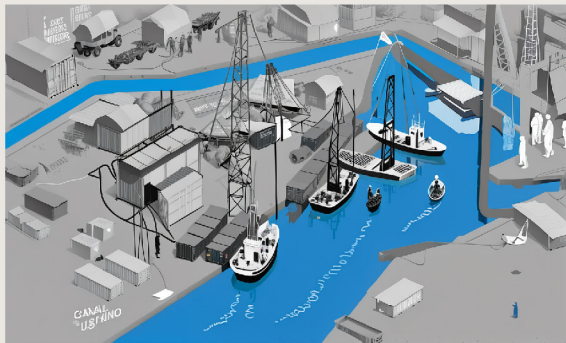


Part 3:

Graphical Documentation



Graphical Document



umentation (Port Design- Eutopia)

