"A PUBLIC WALKING LANDSCAPE BETWEEN THE CLOSED AND THE OPEN."

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Examensarbete inom arkitektur, avancerad nivå 30 hp
Degree Project in Architecture, Second Level 30 credits

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LOCATION: Karlaplan, north-eastern part of central Stockholm.
WHY THE CHOSEN SITE, FÄLTÖVERSTEN AND THE LACK OF HIGH QUALITY PUBLIC SPACE.

In a critical point of view, the neighborhood has a shortage of high quality public spaces and lack the ability to pass through blocks and inneryards, different alternatives of streets and a choice between the commercial and non-commercial space. There is shortage in the balance between the commercial and non-commercial space and I would like to see a finer gradient between those.

The neighborhood is now completely closed and private, like a fortress with high walls. Habitants can use the terrace and the visitors can benefit from the service center for commercial reasons.

The entrances to the dwellings are hidden on top of the service floor. The street is public and common, and inside there are private space and in between is a sharp boundary. In order to enter into the private one must go through a code lock and a gate.

MY INTENTION WITH THE PROJECT.

The proposal is both an investigation of the city and a proposal of possibilities to this specific site.

My intention is to attract people to choose the landscape walkway through the neighborhood as a competitor to the commercial space. To strengthen the urban landscape of today with intertwining the neighborhood with the walking landscape.

A public walking landscape formed as a walkway through an existing space, a block consisting of a shopping centre and residences where the walkway continues between the buildings.

The landscape is formed as an open deck and incorporates within the neighborhood. It offers a choice for the pedestrians to choose between the commercial and the non-shopping space when moving through the block. The project also creates new public spaces in-between the existing space and the proposal.

This project could be one step to gradually grow larger. To build on the existing content, to make the city a physical shape based on a better balance between cultural and economic integration (the commercial and the non-commercial space.)

PUBLIC SPACE IN RELATION TO THE COMMERCIAL SPACE AND HOW TO USE THE CITY LIKE FLUID BOUNDARY BETWEEN PRIVATE AND PUBLIC.

A public landscape formed as a walkway through an existing space, a block consisting of a shopping centre and residences where the walkway moves between the buildings and offers a choice for the pedestrians with or without bike to choose between the shopping space or the public landscape when moving through the block.

The result of my investigation in contemporary and historical material of the site and the city has developed to a public landscape formed as a walkway through an existing space, a block consisting of a shopping centre and residences where the yellow walkway moves between the buildings and offers a choice for the pedestrians with or without bike to choose between the commercial and non-commercial space and I would like to see a finer gradient between those.

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TOP IMAGE: An overview of the north-eastern part of central Stockholm. The yellow line shows an extended version of the walkway from north to east.

BOTTOM IMAGES: The development of the north-eastern landscape from left to right, from 17th century, 18th century, 19th century, from rural to urban landscape.
TOP IMAGES: the location developing during 18th, 19th and today situation.

TIMELINE: telling the story of the location developing from rural to urban landscape and the economical value from 15th century until 20th century, from being a shantytown transformed to a site with the highest value.
During construction of the subway tunnels under Karlaplan in the 1960’s, problems arose because of the isolated mud lake which formed the surface of Karlaplan. Walls, basements and water piping collapsed. A thorough investigation revealed compressed clay with a depth of 6m which caused the damage.

Fältöversten was a shantytown until 1968, popularly called “the pit”. In 1954 Carl Nyrén Architects won a competition to design an office building in the block Fältöversten. The result was a reference project which lay a base for a competition. The winner was Familjebostäder as contractor, along with Lennart Bergström Architects.

In 1968, the block was transferred from the state to the municipality of Stockholm. Carl Nyrén Architects were hired to design a service oriented residential project, a collective residence with extended service. The initiator of the project was Hjalmar Mehr. The project was inspired by Hässelby family hotel where service and residence were integrated.

The program focused on the commercial and cultural with social community services and facilities for exercise and leisure. The main plaza featured a reception serving the tenants of Fältöversten as well as a winter garden with several benches.

Fältöversten was renovatd 1999-2002. Program and interior was designed by Jan Lundqvist Architects. The social programs disappeared and were replaced by retail.

Carl Nyrén submitted a written protest against that which was built in the end. He objected to everything ranging from apartment plans, lighting conditions and inner communications to the barren outdoor environment. He wrote “the gestalt of the realized project no longer corresponds to the intentions of the city plan”.

The service area was 20 000m² with an inner street of 165m between Karlavägen and Valhallavägen. Below, a parking lot housed 450 cars. Five residential blocks stand above the terrace plane with a total of 536 dwellings. The planes are connected with 43 elevators, staircases and escalators. 1500 persons live in the apartments, 600 persons work in the building.
Isometric perspective showing the proposal of the ground floor by Carl Nyren Architects. My proposal continued working on the social part of the program colored in dark grey.
THE PROPOSAL OF THE SITE:

LEFT IMAGE: The walkway in relation to the landscape and in relation to the different levels of the building.

RIGHT IMAGE: The walkway proposal on the terrace, showing the relation to the ground floor.
The walkway through the terrace and the stairs down to the ground floor.

The walkway on the bridge.

The walkway on the bridge, direction to north.

The walkway on the bridge by the entrance to the terrace.
The Terrace.

Today situation of the terrace.

Carl Nyrén Architects visual drawing of the terrace.

The proposal of the walkway landscape through the terrace.

TOP IMAGE: Lennart Bergström Architects final plan of the terrace.

BOTTOM IMAGE: Carl Nyrén Architects proposal of the terrace.
LEFT IMAGE: Proposal of the walkway, the bridge cladded in wood and steel.

RIGHT AND BOTTOM IMAGE: The bridge today.
Groundfloor 1974-80

Groundfloor 1980-90

Walkway proposal through the groundfloor.

A cut through the building showing the walkway proposal and the relation to the site.

Handdrawn visualisation of the groundfloor. The top drawing showing today situation and the bottom drawing showing the walkway proposal moving down to the ground floor.
Comparing proposals and today situation.

Berndt Alfreds and Gunnar Larsén, proposal of the site 1954.

Carl Nyrén Architects, proposal of the terrace, 1970.

Jan Lundqvist Architects, the ground floor today, completed 2002.

Carl Nyrén, proposal of the site 1954.


Lennart Bergström Architects, drawing of the ground floor, completed 1973.

Sven Backström och Leif Reinius, proposal of the site 1954.

Jan Lundqvist Architects, the terrace, completed 2002.

Carl Nyrén Architects, proposal of the ground floor, 1970.

Jan Lundqvist Architects, the ground floor today, completed 2002.
THE PROPOSAL OF THE SITE: elevation perspective, model of the walkway and material explanations of the site.

TOP IMAGE: Handdrawn section showing the walkway proposal through the building.
MIDDLE IMAGE: The model of walkway.
BOTTOM IMAGE: Diagram of material along the walkway proposal.
TECHNICAL EXPLANATIONS OF THE PROPOSAL

The ramp
Additions to the existing bridge: ramp for bicycles, prams and seating on the bridge.

The house on the bridge
Additions to the existing bridge: wooden house and seating. The existing bridge in concrete is dressed in a pattern of surface treated chafer plywood and the fence is wearing thin sheet.

Entrance
The walkway moves through the neighborhood. Additional: the walkway is covered with a pattern of surface treated chafer plywood.

Stairs
The walkway opens up the terrace with seating and stairs down to the shopping center. Additional: the walkway is covered with a pattern of surface treated chafer plywood.

More entrances
The walkway opens up the terrace and create more exits and entrances to get through the building. Additional: the closed exits are removed.

The entrance to Karlaplan
The walkway leading out to Karlaplan and Fältöverstens main entrance.
TECHNICAL EXPLANATIONS OF THE PROPOSAL

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Additions to the existing bridge:
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Additions to the existing bridge: wooden house with seating.
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The entrance to Karlaplan.
The walkway leading out to Karlaplan and Fältöverstens main entrance.
Additional: the escalator is replaced with stairs and ramp and wheelchair steps.
TECHNICAL EXPLANATIONS OF THE PROPOSAL

WALKWAY SECTION (TERRASS)
1:50
1. Custom fabricated floor of plywood with protected surface and paint 21mm
2. Woodboards 21mm
3. Timber notches, horizontal placed 45mm
4. Reinforced concrete floor slab
5. Waterproof membrane and drain mat
6. Ceiling
7. Hanging wires
8. Custom fabricated concrete fills for support

WALKWAY SECTION (BRIDGE)
1:50
1. Custom fabricated floor of plywood with protected surface and paint 21mm
2. Woodboards 21mm
3. Steel beam
4. Reinforced concrete floor slab
5. Steel panel

THE DIFFERENT SHAPES OF THE BRIDGE IN SECTIONS
1:50
STUDY DRAWING of the ground floor and the commercial space.
PRESENTATION of the final examination in June 2014.
Inspiration of pattern. Rotterdam, Shouwburgplein, or "Theater Square," by West 8.

Surface treated chafer plywood. Often used in outdoor constructions of skate playgrounds.

How the pedestrian walk line could be constructed. (Årsta, playground).

The suggested pattern.
INSPIRATION PROJECTS: roof terraces and walking extensions in the city.

CALGARY + 15 SYSTEM: 1970 a system of walkway bridges were developed and build in the city Calgary in Canada. By 1984 the city consisted of 38 bridges between buildings, connected to a series of enclosed shopping centres. An efficient strategy of connection between shopper, commodity, housing and workspace, while providing climatic comfort.

THE TERRACE OF HÖTORGCITY: In connection with the transformation of central Stockholm in the 50th century the architect David Helldén got the assignment to develop a proposal for the new Hötorgcity, based from the city plan by Sven Markelius. Until the end of 1980 the terrace worked as a social space and recreation but over time the lack of maintenance made the space miss used by addicts and criminals. Today the terrace is closed for the public and only used by the companies situated in the sky scrapes.

ZUS LUCHTSINGEL: In Rotterdam an urban alternative large scale pedestrian bridge was developed and finished 2012. The idea was to re-connect Rotterdam Central District with the Hofbogen. The project is crowd funded and anyone can contribute with a piece of cladding.

Samtal med Mats Edblom, arkitekt som ritade förslaget på Fältöversten 1968 tillsammans med Carl Nyrén.

Inspiration projekt) MCALGARY + 15 SYSTEM, Canada.

Inspiration projekt) THE TERRACE OF HÖTORGCITY, Sweden.

Inspiration projekt) HIGH LINE: New York, USA.

Inspiration projekt) Zus, Architects, NL. Project Luchtsingel pedestrian bridge Rotterdam.

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Planer, kartor) Kartago.


Per Wirtén, Välkommen till förorten.

JLARK, Arkitektkontor.

Lars Bergström Arkitekt.

Östermalm I, Byggnadsinventering 1973, Stockholms stadmuseum.

Kvarteret Fältöversten Stockholm.

Jane Jacobs, The death and life of great american cities.


Håkan Forsell, Bebodda platser.

Jonas Malmberg, Fältöversten.