

**AN ISLAND IN BETWEEN
TWO RIVERS
THE LIMMAT AND THE
RAILWAY TRACKS
KREIS 5 KREIS 9**

**FROM
INSIDE
OUT**

**MASTER THESIS
THEME A
HS19
DARCH, ETH Zürich
Studio Anne Lacaton**

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I INTRODUCTION

AN ISLAND IN BETWEEN TWO RIVERS

THE LIMMAT AND THE RAILWAY TRACKS, KREIS 5 KREIS 9

The Master Topic A deals with contemporary urban conditions and challenges of one of Zurich's most heterogeneous territories, attractive for new development at once. Here, we explore the optimal ways to live in the city while having an optimal use of ground and everything existing. The meaning of overused terms such as "densification" or "transformation" in a context of continuous use and re-use of rare or contested urban soil enter into a critical reflection and position taking.

In contrast to a masterplan strategy, the master thesis' process implies an approach of case by case, from inside out. It is not about defining zoning or rules, but a vision based on the approach of the real situation. It implies an accurate observation in situ, as near as possible to what already exists. Observation, inventory and analysis aim to detect and bring out the existing resources, potentials, opportunities and capacities of each chosen situation.

This will constitute a process of transformation based on accumulation and coexistence, with precision and delicacy, far away from a quantified, regular densification or the application of general rules. All qualities of the context, like spaces, programs, inhabitants, scales of time, uses and sensitive details such as what we could define as neighbourhood or community, are taken into consideration within the proposal.

Sensitivity, precision, the will of reuse instead of destruction and the attention to the existing is seen as a resource and opportunity which sustain the project. This attitude is at the same time ambitious, efficient, inventive, sustainable and economic. It requires the learning of new skills and methods as well as the implementation of creative and inventive ideas.

The master thesis' territory stretches from Escher-Wyss (Kreis 5) to Grünau-Altstetten (Kreis 9), from urban to suburban characteristics, demonstrating a large challenging heterogeneity which invites new programs, uses and changes. It is one of the cities attractive zones for urban development, thus for densification and transformation. Which capacities and potentials can be revealed to intervene, foster, engage, and how could a strategy for the future be defined?

II CONTEXT

The territory is embedded between two rivers, a natural one, the Limmat, and a constructed one, the railway tracks. Both offer wide and generous views along their shores, forming a sort of singular remote island within the topology of Zurich. Thus, it is in its length (east-west) physically and mentally traversed and divided by the most frequented city highway A1H, and secondly north-south by the flyover of Europabrücke.

The targeted zone of Kreis 5 and 9 is one of the most complex and heterogeneous areas of Zurich, from the very urban to suburban character: industrial zones, family gardens, sport fields, water retention basins, logistic buildings, high-end housing, temporary housing structures and artist studios, sex work parking lots, post war II housing complexes of all variety, transport facilities and offices. The found housing typologies and densities vary equally: from high rise (Vulkano, Bändli) or prefabricated housing blocks to 4-storey-Gründerzeit houses, from family garden huts (in temporary use) to student and asylum seeker accommodations in containers,... Open or green spaces, left over areas, sport fields, private gardens and parking lots form the void, often undefined, in between.

In the same way, the density and character of these urban and suburban pockets differ very much. Although near, they are either softly merging or promptly hitting each other. This sometimes results in conflicts of interest, spatial tensions, rough gaps, but also opens diverse potentials of use, synergy and in(ter)vention.

The site shows a wide variety of situations and different degrees of availability and potential of change over time:

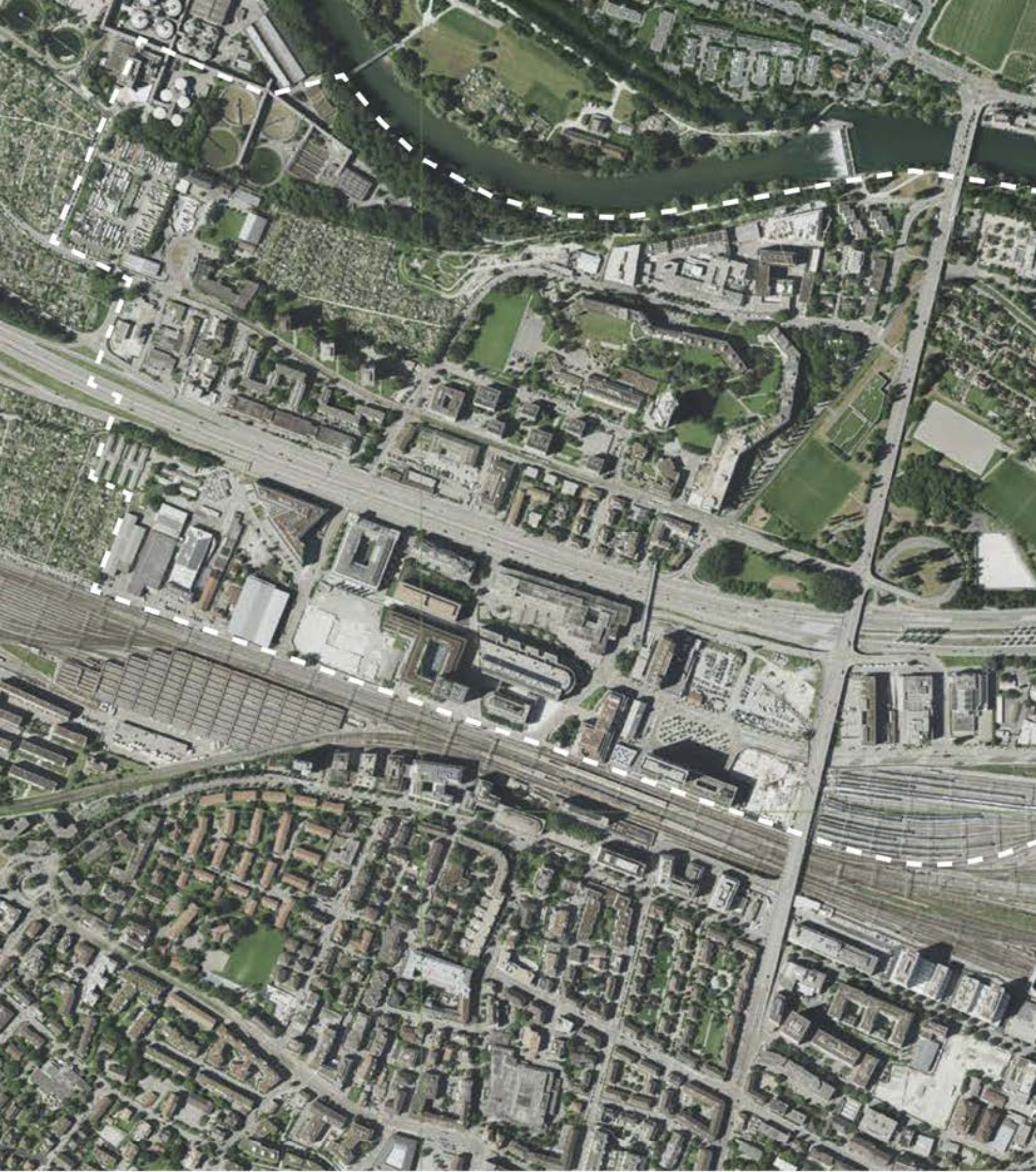
- the stable areas, where the present functionality, activity or use establish a durability
- the more undetermined areas of a shorter temporality, where rapid mutability could occur
- the zones of medium-term change linked to activities in place, where it can be seen already a change or a reduction of the activity
- the large undeveloped areas, now green, with a strong identity, but which are not categorized as specific urban "green spaces", but whose quality and particular identity are nevertheless very strong.

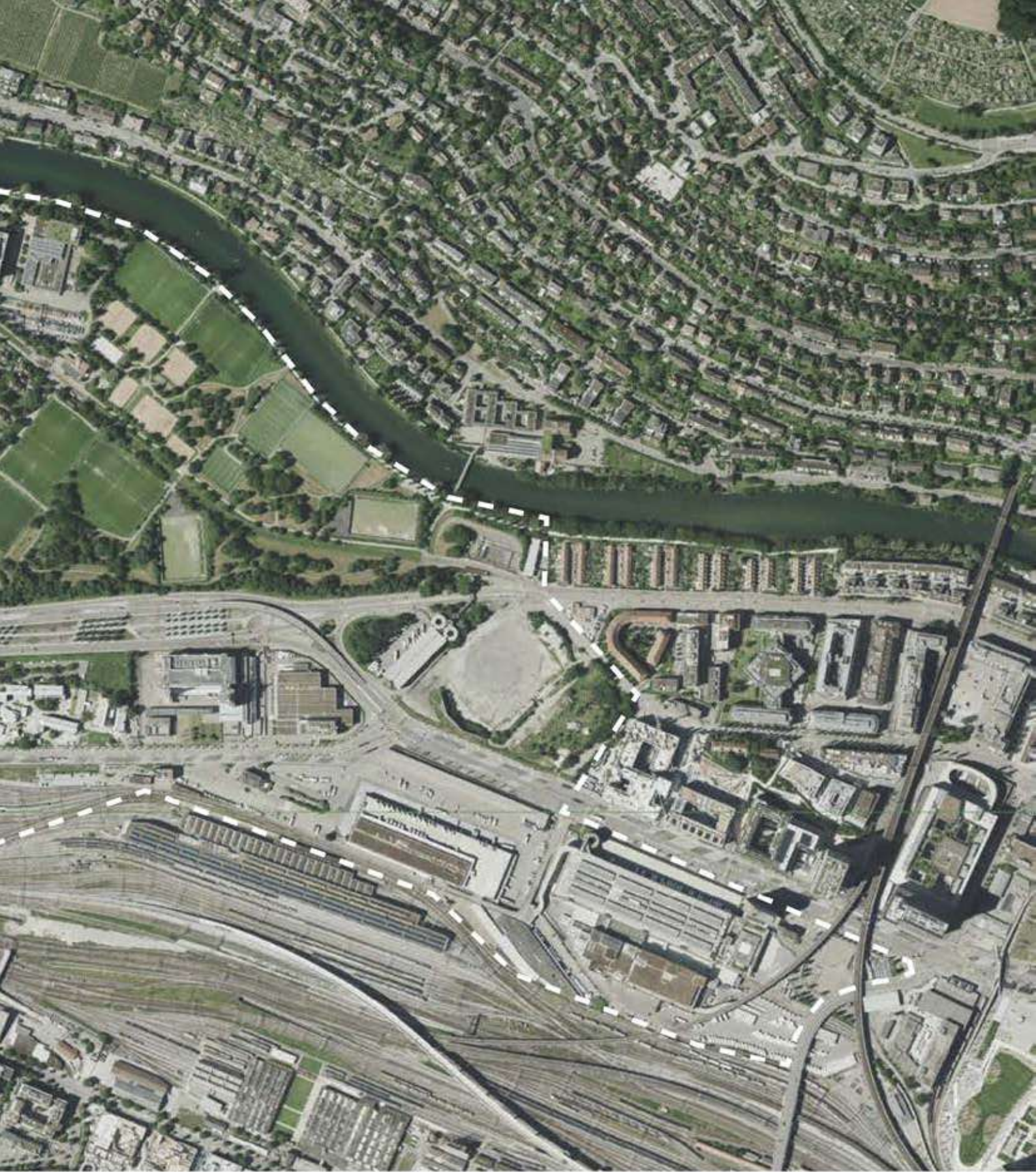
Its centrality as well as capacity for future and prompt transformation makes the area of Escher-Wyss and Grünau-Altstetten one of the most attractive investing zones of the city. Various projects are already decided and will change the districts significantly. (short description of projects)

What will happen sooner or later to the logistic and industrial buildings still in use? What about the railway tracks, its future reduction to less ground occupation or even its vast potential to cover by construction? How can the residential use and the quality of life cope with the presence of the highway?











family gardens

Grünau

Bändli towers
and houses

Werdwies

1.4 km2

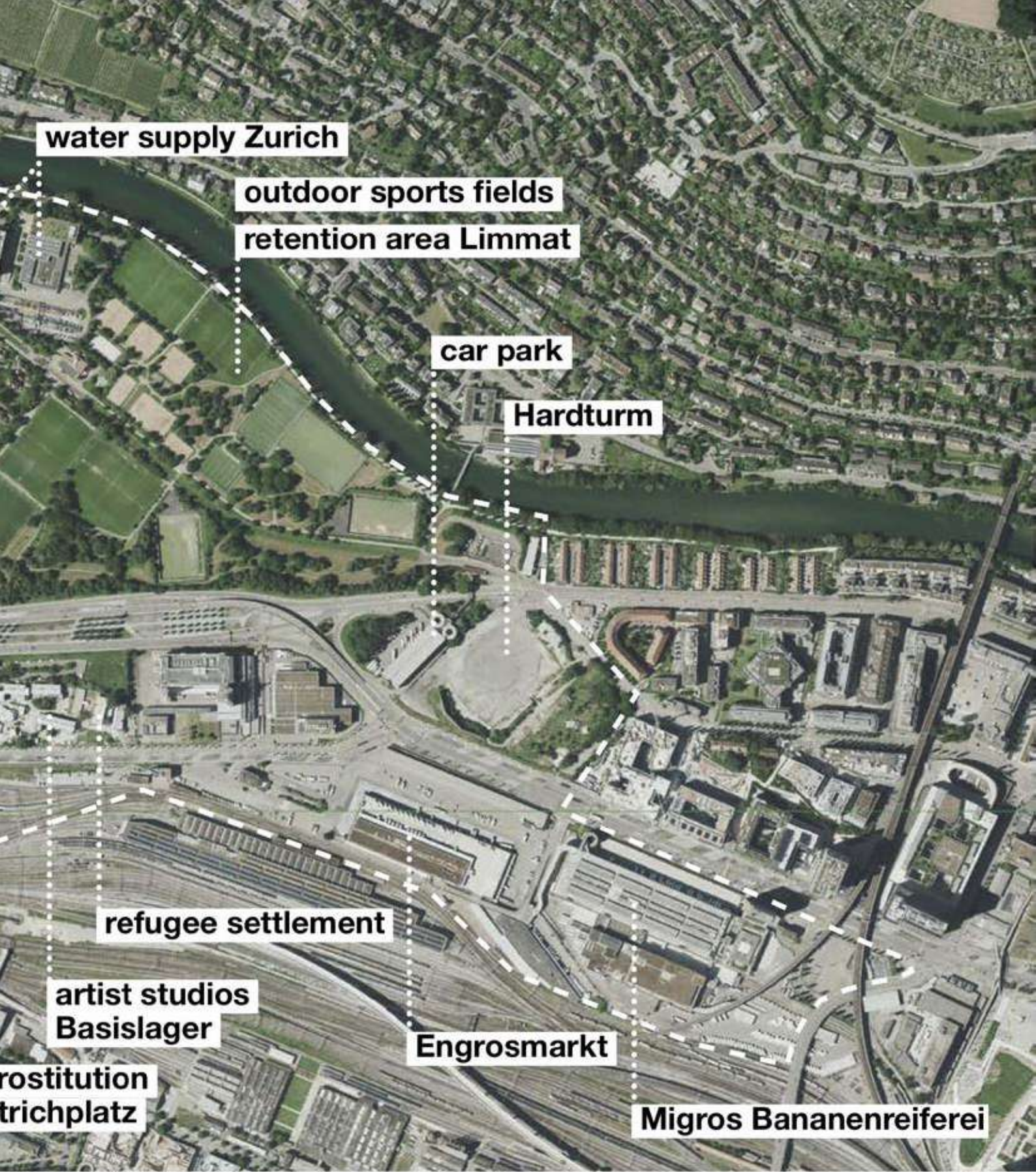
asylum centre Juch

Vulkanplatz

train station Altstetten

patchwork-district

interweaved in an urban park



water supply Zurich

outdoor sports fields

retention area Limmat

car park

Hardturm

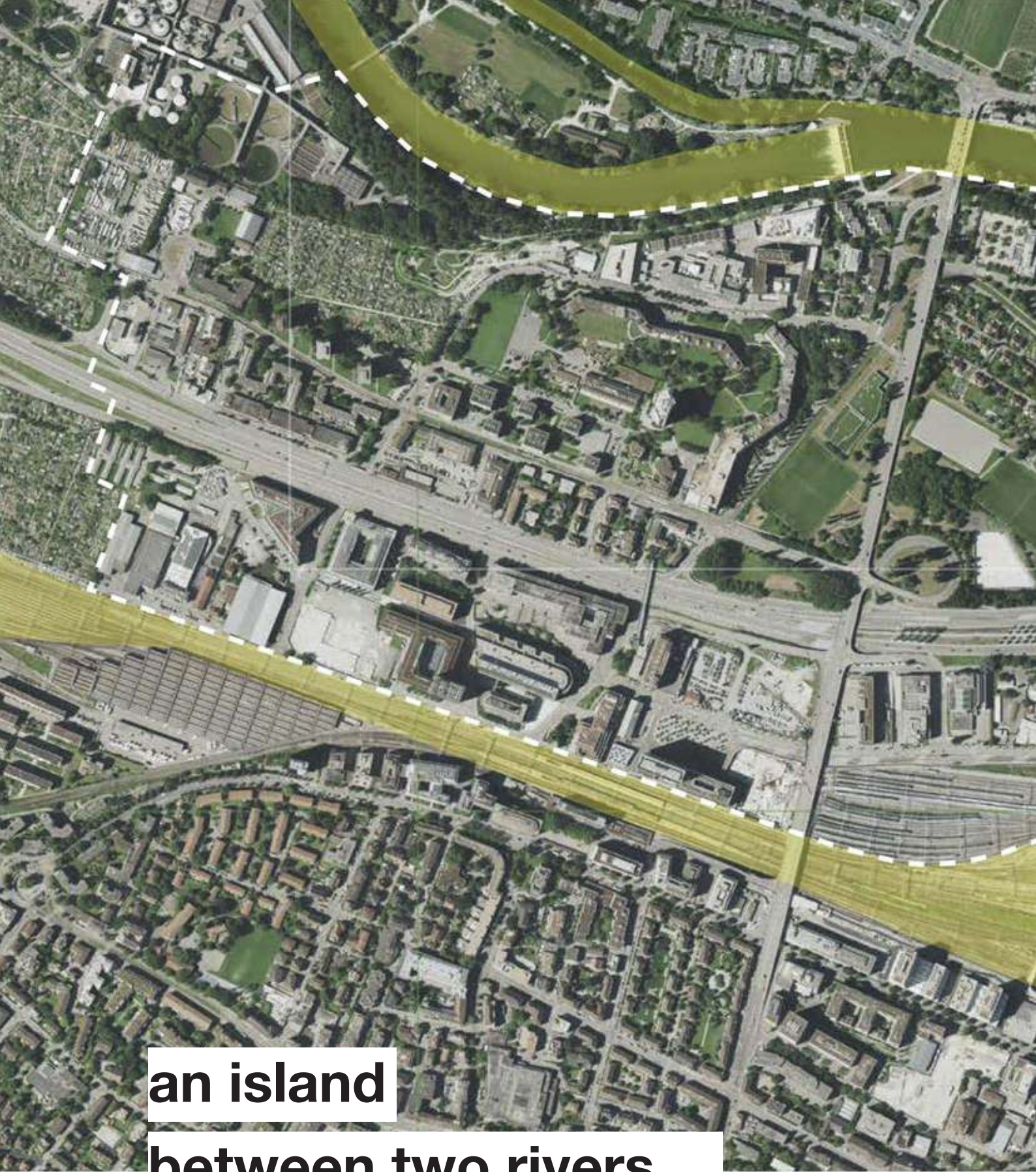
refugee settlement

**artist studios
Basislager**

**prostitution
trichplatz**

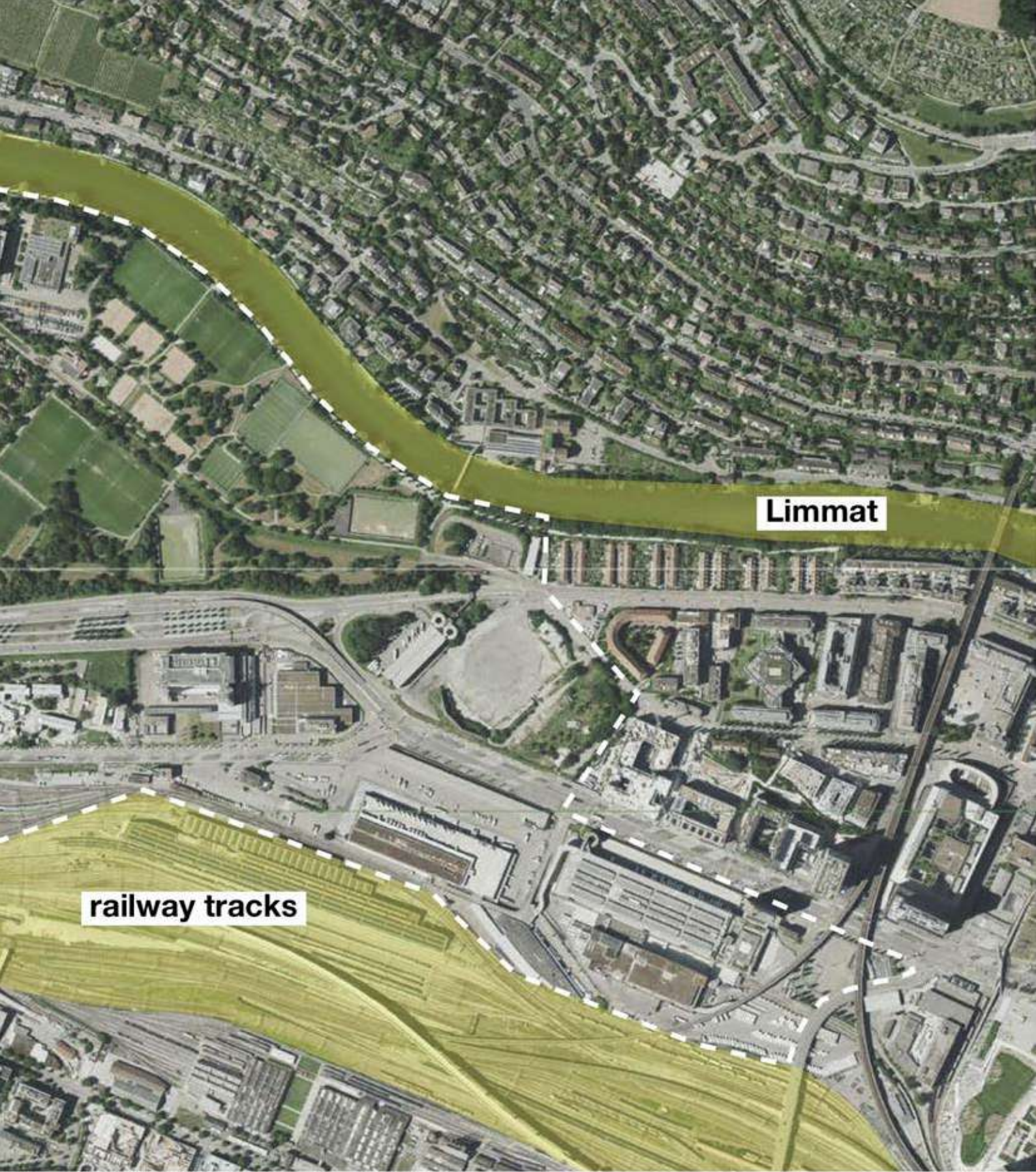
Engrosmarkt

Migros Bananenreiferei



an island

between two rivers



Limmat

railway tracks

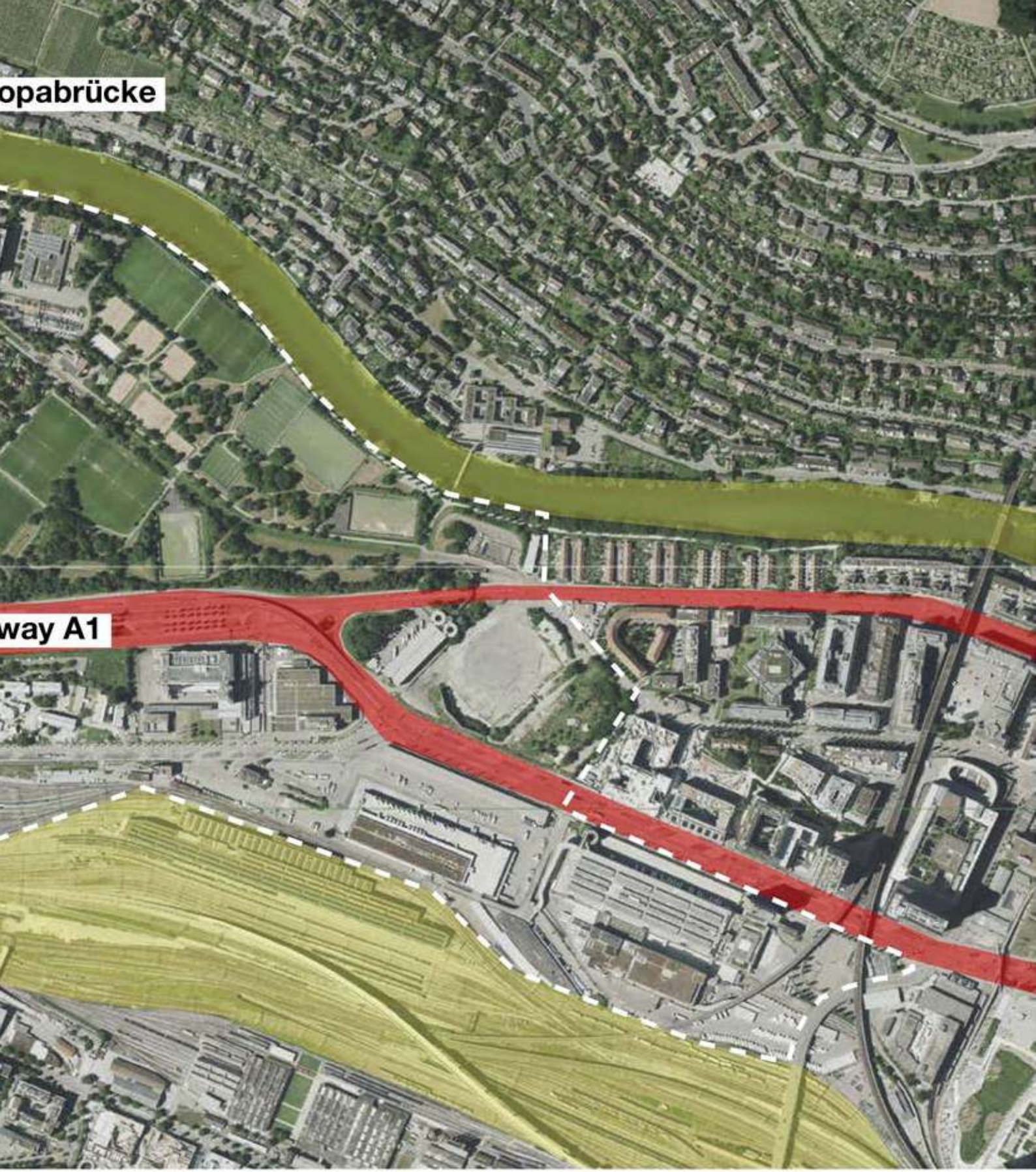


**intersected
by heavy traffic roads**



opabrücke

way A1





**zones for densification
(Richtplan Nov18)**





Bändli

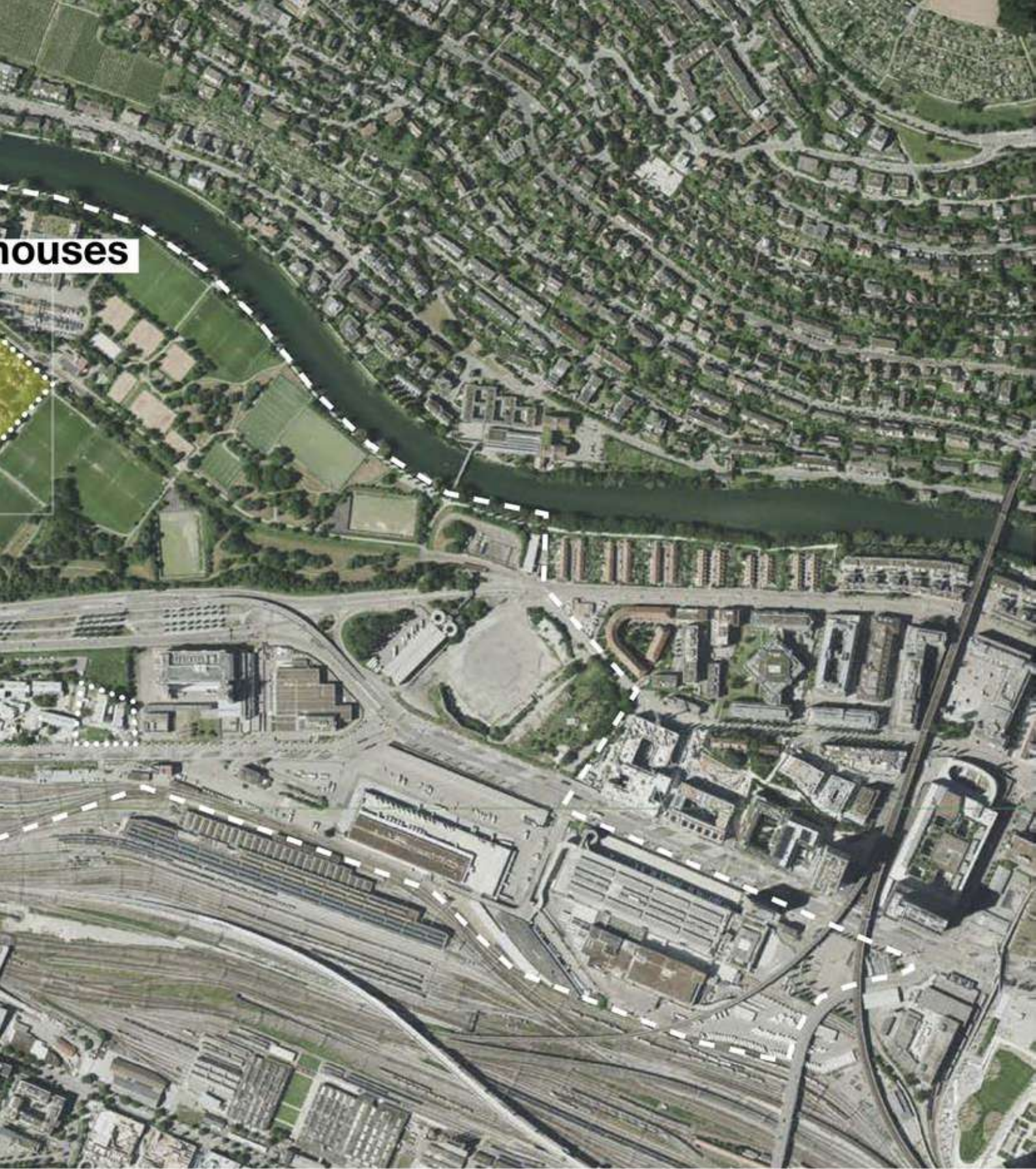
individual h

Werdwies

Grünau

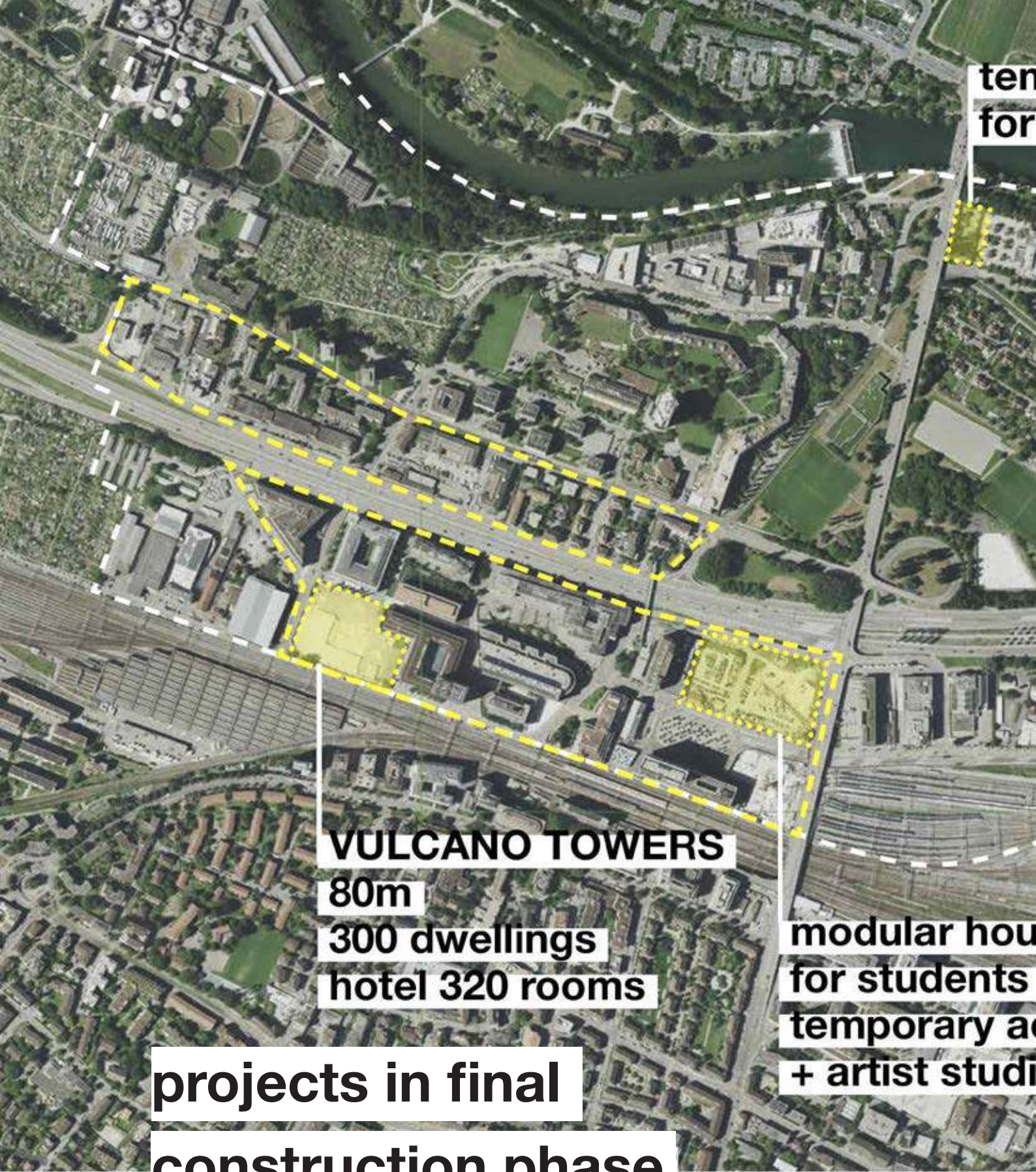
housing





houses





ten
for

VULCANO TOWERS

80m

300 dwellings

hotel 320 rooms

modular housing

for students

temporary accommodation

+ artist studios

projects in final

construction phase

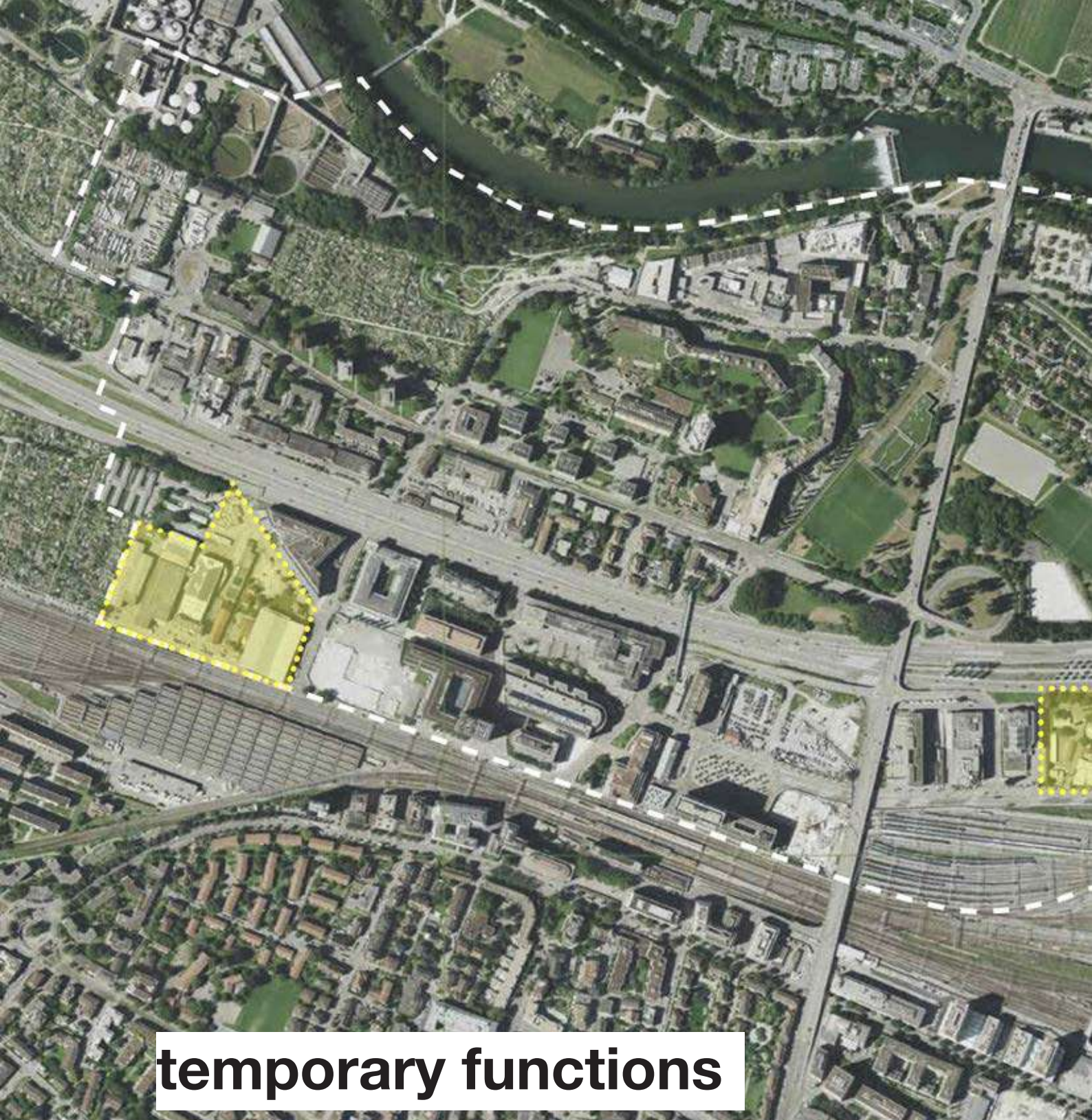


**Temporary accommodation
for 48 asylum seekers**



**Living
and asylum seekers (33 dwellings)
accommodation for 150 asylum seekers
OS**





temporary functions

Basislager (artist studios, refugee

Hardturm Brache (garden, circus,

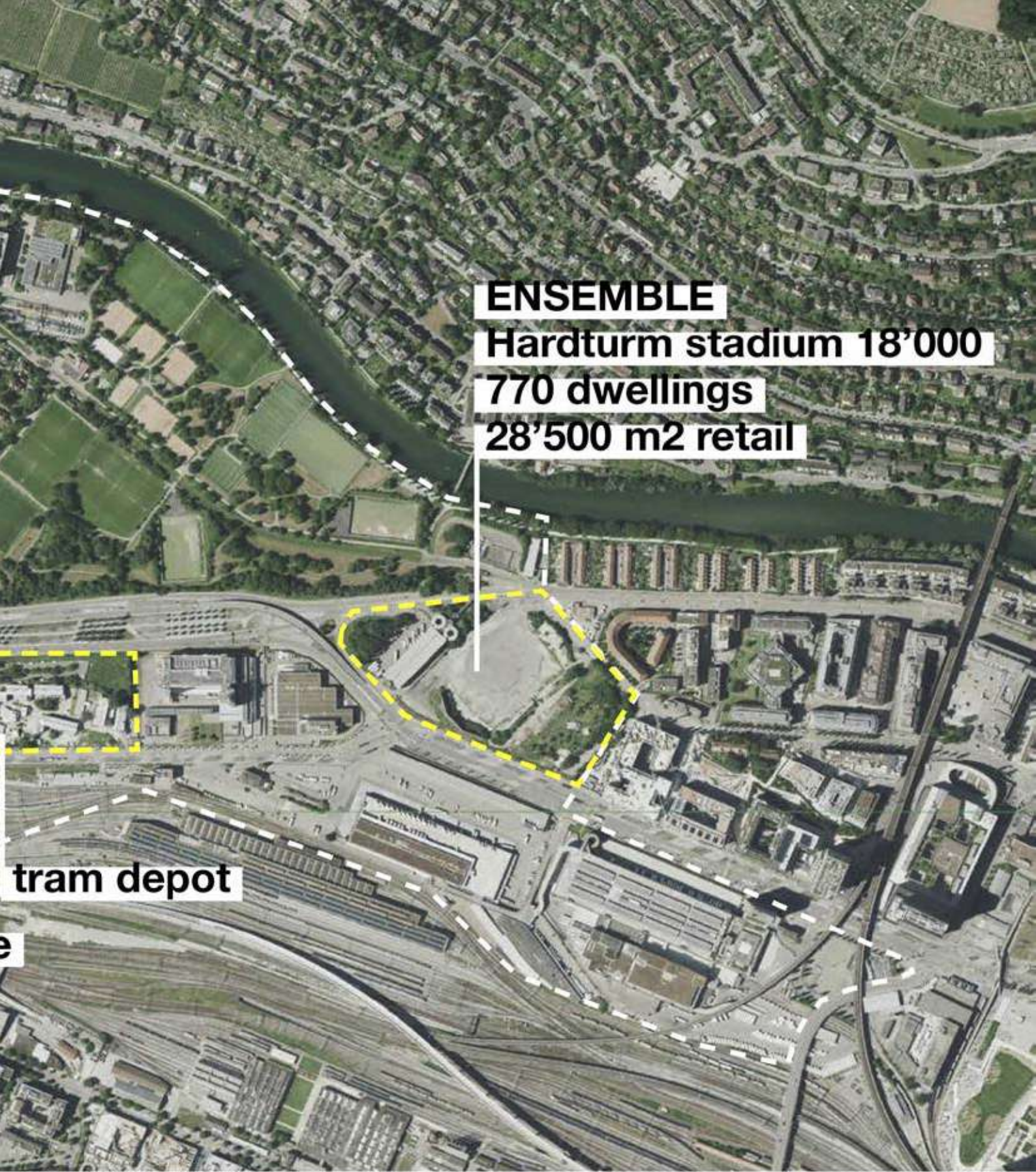




accommodation, prostitution)

events...)





ENSEMBLE

Hardturm stadium 18'000

770 dwellings

28'500 m2 retail

tram depot

e





family gardens

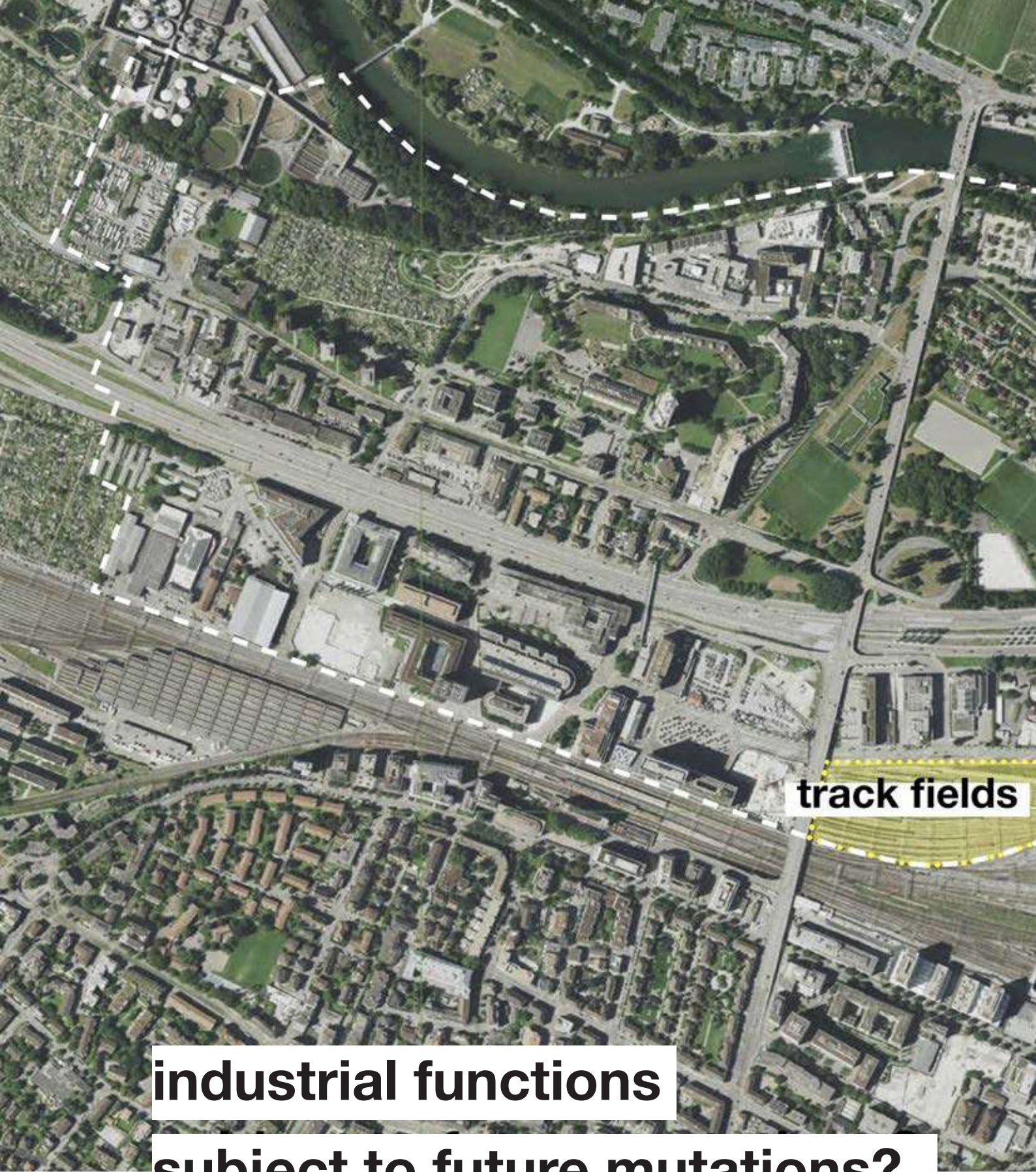
**steam model
railway**

water supply

**outdoor activities
and equipment**





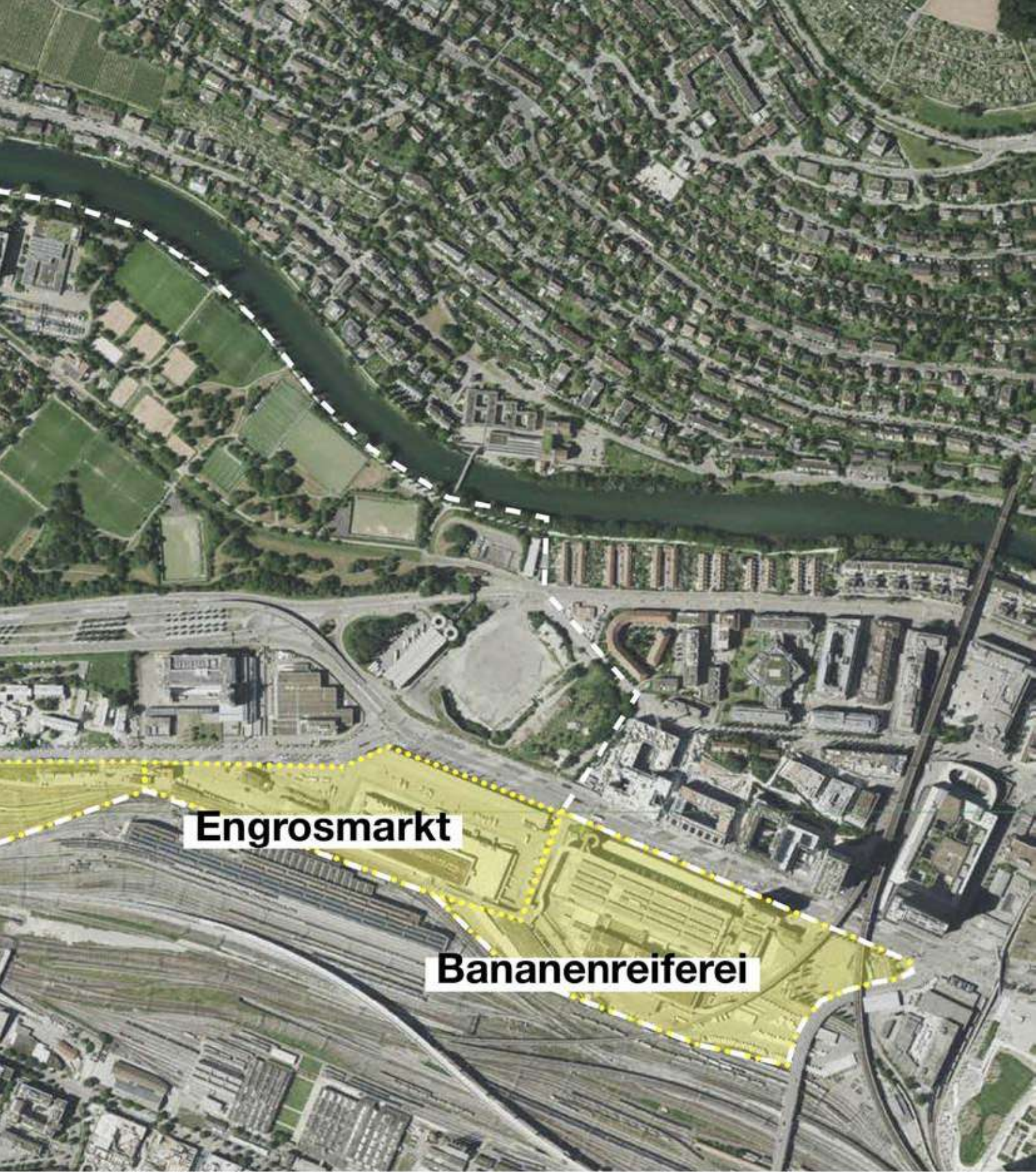


track fields

industrial functions

subject to future mutations?





Engrosmarkt

Bananenreiferei





treatment plant

water supply

industrial buildings

without predictable mutation



oly

Swisscom

PREAMBLE

“Whether it is of vegetal, of use, of view, of space, of ground or of construction, the existing is the structure prior to every project. It must be considered with interest and attention, as a resource, that brings an initial value to any project.

The use, the re-use, the transformation, are today part of the creation and invention in architecture and urbanism. It is necessary to pursue consistently to extend and perpetuate existing situations with the utmost delicacy and lightness. Adding, sticking, expanding, superposing, spanning the existing is a matter of economy and de facto effectiveness.

Or doing nothing or doing very few when the situation is already well constituted, when everything is already there.

Utterly based on the observation, inside the place and at the closest of its elements, the understanding, the acknowledgement of qualities and values on which we can rely, the approach is situated somewhere in a permanent adjustment between, on one hand, the character and assets of the existing, the potentialities offered by the spaces and the land, and on the other hand, the necessity of evolution, adaptation, creation, taking care of the conditions of a new context and new uses.”

TOPICS

- **vision** for the future of the site

this is not to do a masterplan,
this is not to define zoning or rules,
but elaborate a vision and a strategy based on the approach of the real situation,
based on the understanding and analysis of the potential of this territory, its forces and its values
made of its diversity

- **strategy**

a strategy which would make do over the time with the opportunities and the potential, more
flexible than a planned development, would it be pertinent and appropriate for such a place?

- **densification, intensification**

densification? or no densification? where? how?
is urbanization necessary? interesting?

- **transformation, reuse, reprogramming**

the existing when obsolete or in loss of use and following the opportunities

- **character, identity**

unique and specific character of this territory in the city

- **environmental issues and challenges**

the site is a huge greenspace, a "green island", an uncomposed park, made of an extreme variety
of green areas in size and character: gardens, green areas, inbetween, abandoned, etc

- **people interaction and initiative**

how to preserve and foster this life present on the site

- **timeline, long term perspective**

approach of a timeline of evolution, a scale of time: 5 years, 10 years, 20 years and +
which take into account the various temporalities of the different components of the site

II

PHOTO ESSAY



EWZ triangle



Basislager



Basislager



Basislager Atelier



Basislager Atelier



Juchareal



Juchareal



Bâtiment redents



Bâtiment redents



Hardtturm Brache



Bernoulli



Villas



Bâtiment à côté Hardtturm



Kraftwerk



Werdwies



Limmat West



Grünau



Swisscom



SBB Herdern Tracks



Space inbetween highway



Engros Markt



Engros Markt



SBB Herdern Tracks

Family Garden



Family Garden



Water reserves



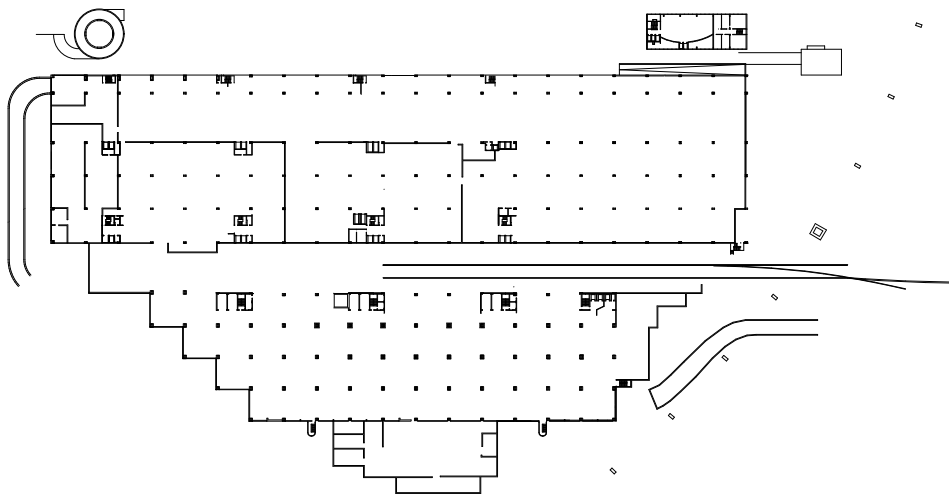
Vegetation between highway and Limmat



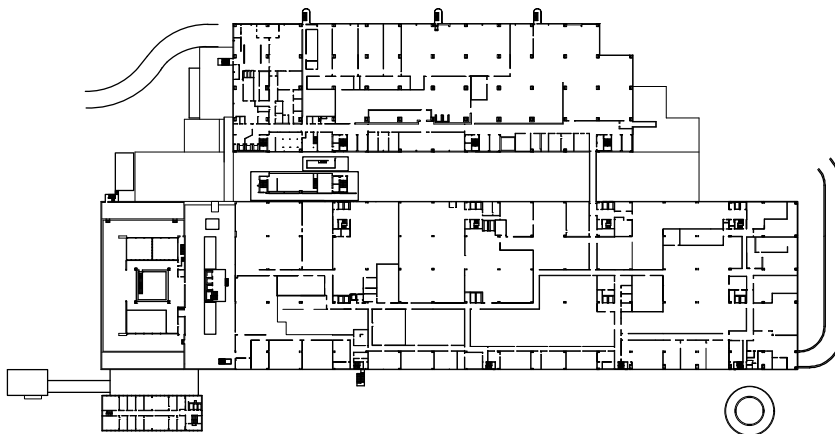
II

MORPHOLOGY AND BUILDINGS

Bananenreiferei (Migros Herdern)

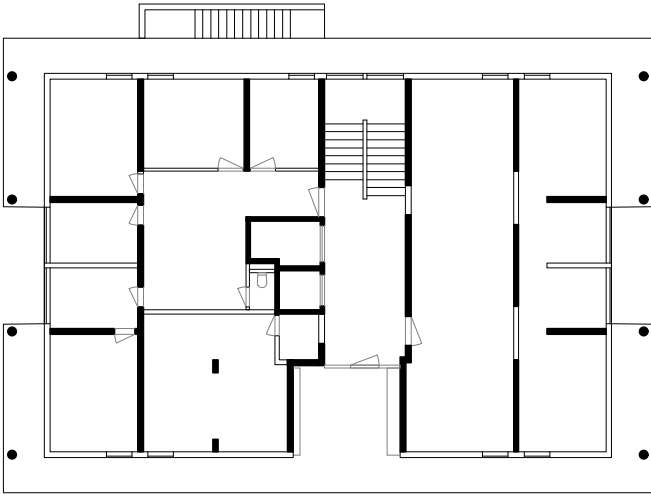


EG

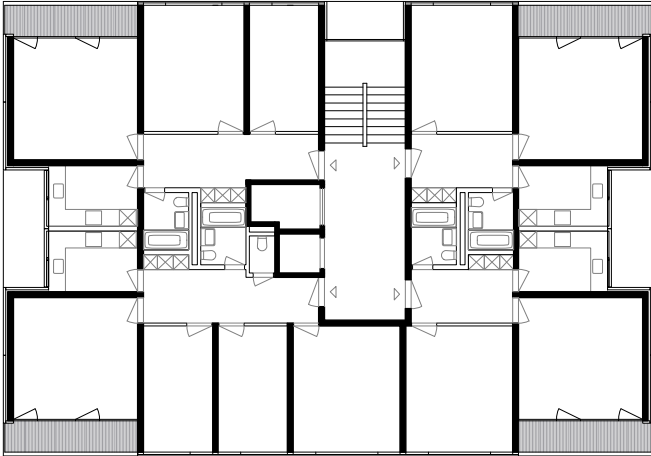


2.OG

Bändlitowers

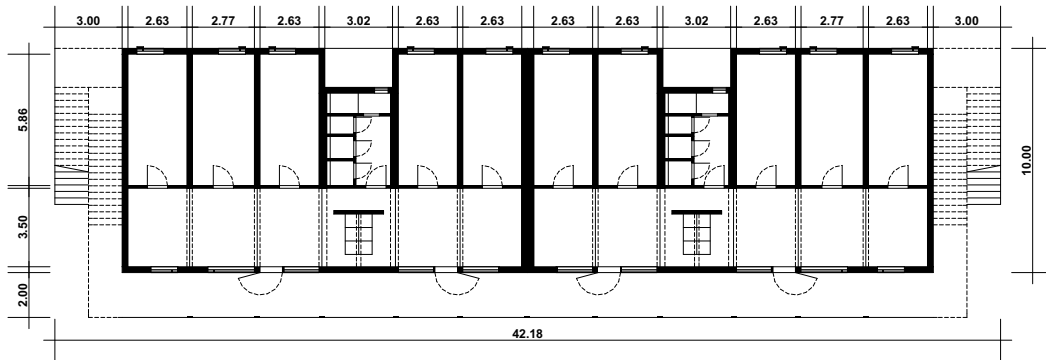


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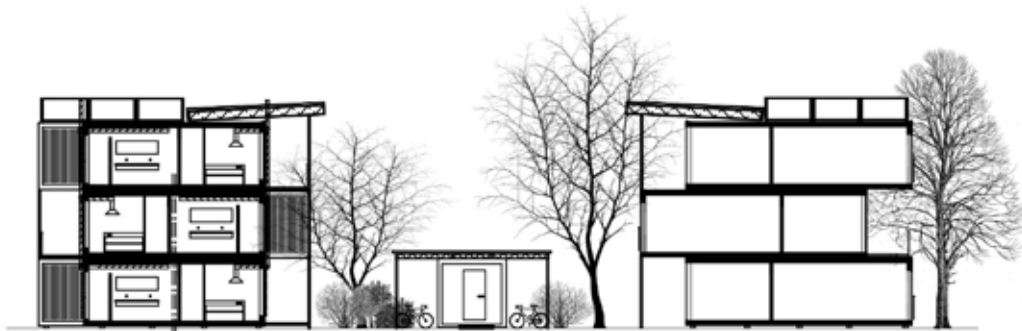


RG

Basislager



RG



Section

Bernoulli



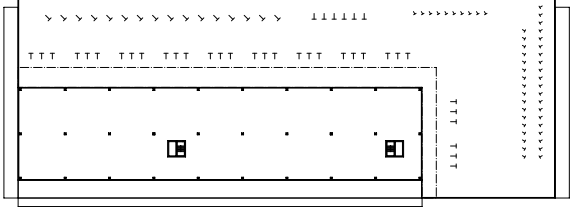
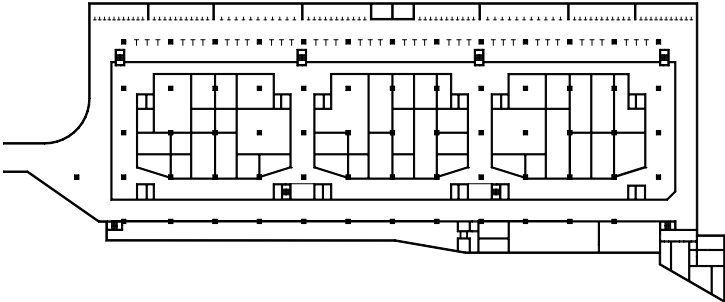
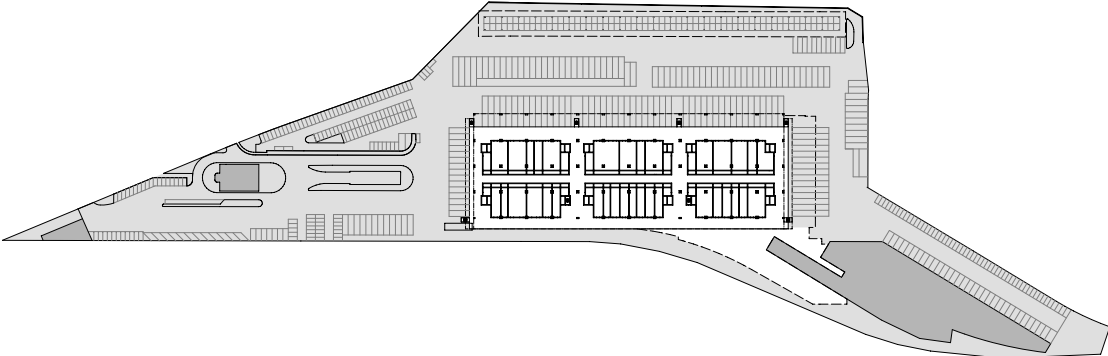
Situation

Bahnhof Altstetten & Vulkanplatz



Section

Engros Markt

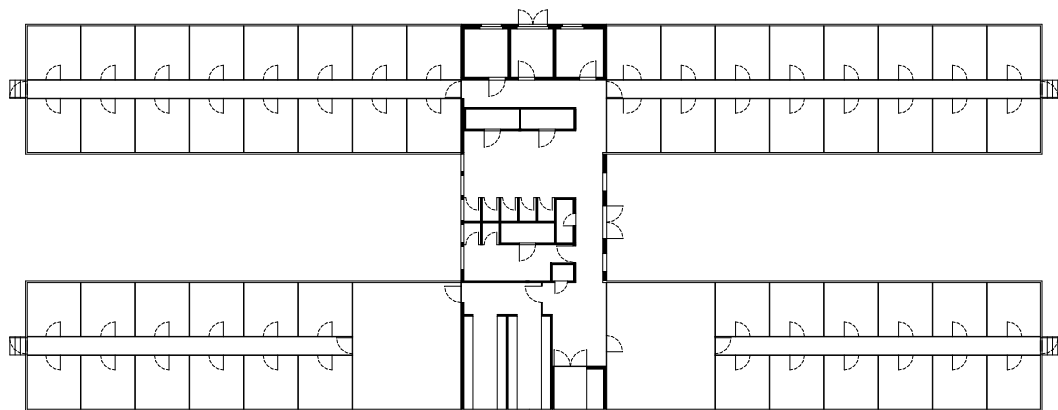


Grünau

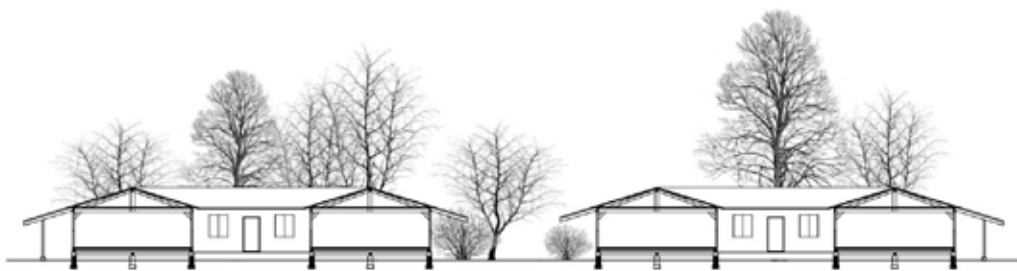


Situation

Juch

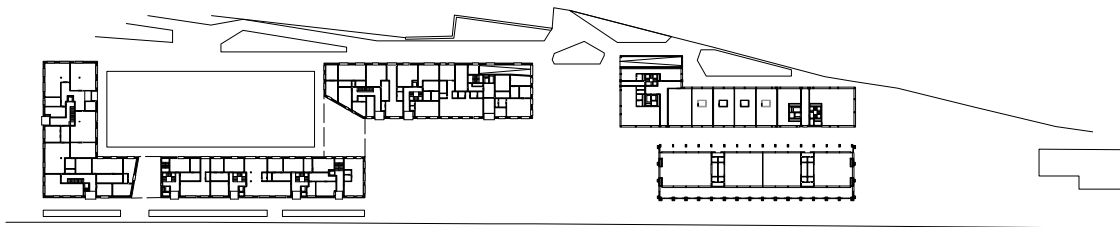


EG



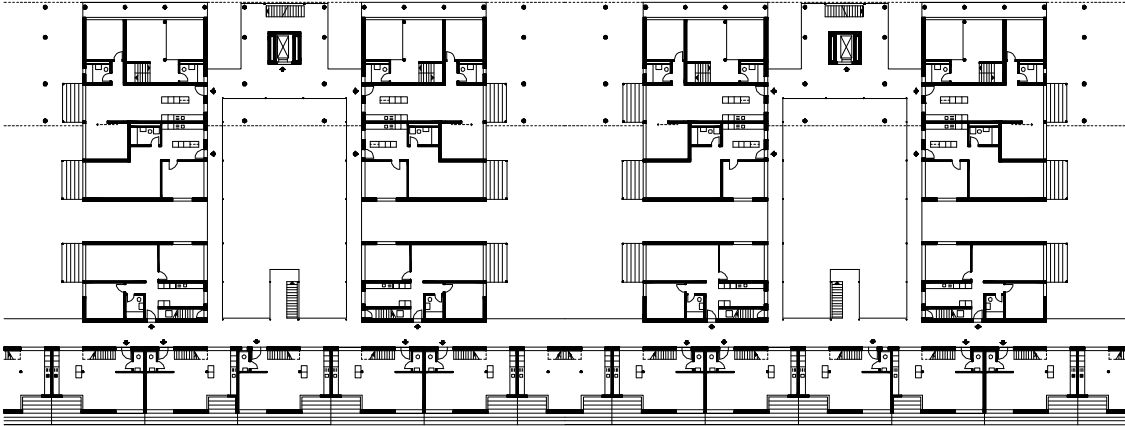
Section

Letzibach

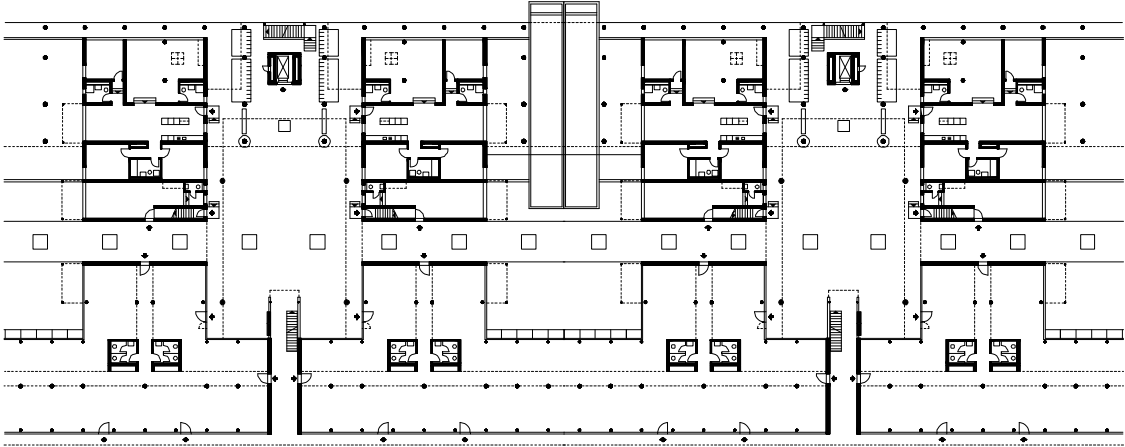


EG

Limmatwest



2.OG



EG

Würzgraben

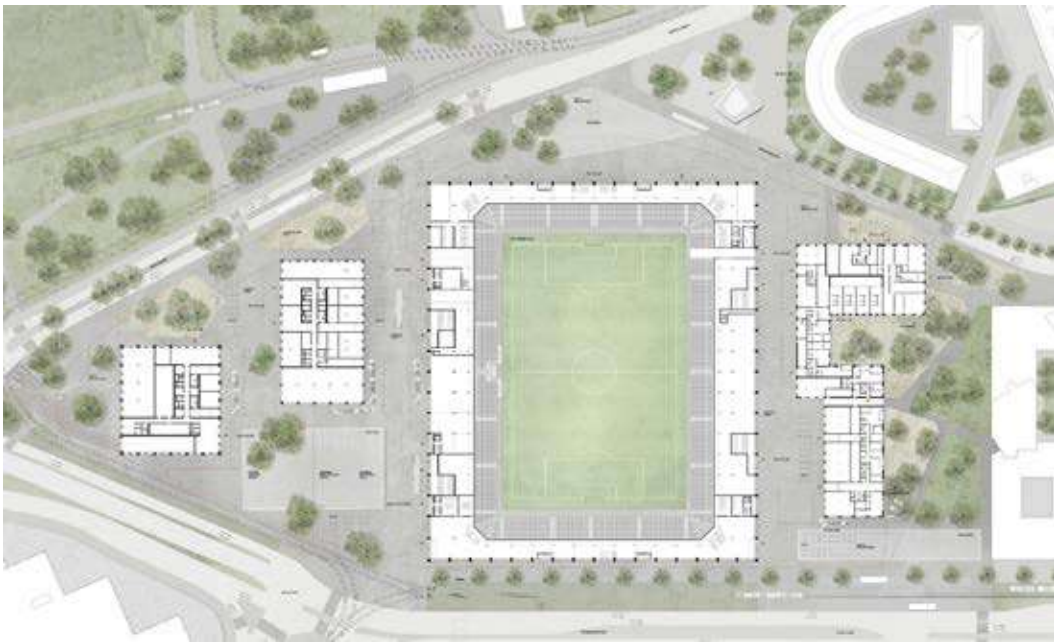


RG

II

FUTURE PROJECTS

Hardturm Projekt



Eishockeystadion ZSC



Manufakt 8048



II TRANSFORMATION





Der Situationsplan zeigt links die Ein- und Ausfahrt mit dem Empfangsgebäude und Stauraum, längs der Pflingstweidstrasse den langgestreckten Produzentenmarkt und zentral den Importeuremarkt mit dem Gleisfeld der SBB.



Blick auf die Baustelle vom Parkdeck der Migros Herdern im Osten des Marktareals. Importeuremarkt mit der Dachebene für die spätere Zusatznutzung.







HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1847

In 1847 the Spanisch-Brötli-Bahn was built. To enclose Oerlikon, an earth dam was constructed to reach the height of Wipkingen. The main station was outside the ancient city wall. There was not much between Altstetten and the city, most of it was common land. For example the "Pfingstweid" which comes from the farmers who brought their animals there after Pfingsten (Whitsun). Altstetten was a small village at that time. By train, the travel time to the city was reduced from one hour to 8 minutes. The tracks divided Altstetten into two parts, but through the train station, the village began to grow.

1864

The train connection to Luzern and Zug was opened.

1880

The densification around the stations took place. In Zürich East, between the earth dam and the station, they set up a working area comparable to the Docklands in London. In order to get a better connection to the railyard they built the track on the Hardstrasse. Surrounded by the Sihl, the dam and the tracks, the quarter became quite dense. It is characterised by an orthogonal grid. The narrow grid made it difficult for the industry to build large halls. The most visionary entrepreneurs like Escher-Wyss began to buy the land outside the dam. The architecture and the footprint of the buildings tell the story of their function. Silo-tower (food industry), large halls (heavy industry) and long saw tooth roof for the textile industry.

1882

With the opening of the Gotthardbahn as the most important north south connection, the first major expansion for Altstetten was initiated. The population grew from 1000 inhabitants in 1860 to 5000 in 1900. The railway station was the centre of the new buildings. The trade and the industry took place around the tracks. And towards the south and the city they built a residential district.

1893

The first incorporation in 1893 led to a second wave of development and an unprecedented building boom. The first big city in Switzerland was built. The municipalities Aussersihl, Enge and Leimbach, Fluntern, Hirslanden, Hottingen, Oberstrass, Riesbach, Unterstrass, Wiedikon, Wipkingen and Wollishofen were founded.

1894

After the destruction of the earth dam, they built the viaduct instead. Thus the land behind the dam became accessible. Investors and companies bought the land on a large scale. Within 10 years, almost the entire land was sold to industry. The development did not follow any urban development regulations. The companies bought the land they needed for their function. There was no clear street grid. And most of the streets ended with an industrial area.

1901

In the eastern part of the district, most of the buildings were Blockrandbebauungen or industrial developments, located in the western part. Hardstrasse and Hardturmstrasse were built. And Escher-Wyss-Platz emerged at their intersection. At that time they also built a bridge over the rail tracks, so that the area around the Hardplatz was developed. In the eastern part they had a density of 270% to 400% which was more than three times higher than in the rest of the city.

1926

The poor working conditions and lack of free space forced the city to build the Josefswiese and the modern idea of the garden city and the hygienic urban planning affected the development of Zürich West. So they built some gardens inspired by Doctor Schreber's ideas about healthy work in nature, and sports also became important, so they built some soccer fields in the Hardturm-Areal.

1929

In this sense the Bernoullihäuser were built in the 1920's as a place for individual and communal living at the boarder between the city and the countryside. Dr. Stephan à Porta built in 1935 just vis-à-vis new apartments, which were built quite quickly with a small budget. The round facade still characterises the entrance to Zürich-West today. In addition, there was not much more than sport centres and family gardens.

1920's

A similar development took place in Altstetten. Around the tracks the industry grew quite fast and in Werdhölzli some cooperative flats were built. In 1926 the city built up its sewage treatment plant in this area.

1934

Due to the financial crisis in the 1930's, some of the municipalities around Zürich were close to a ruin. Zürich decided to incorporate Albisrieden, Altstetten, Höngg, Affoltern, Seebach, Oerlikon, Schwamendingen and Witikon. This led to a development as fast as we might know it from America. Zürich invested in social housing and built around 22000 apartments and several schools between 1942 and 1950.

1960's

During this time there were many changes in Zürich. With 450'000 inhabitants, the city reached its highest population ever, and its euphoria for Europe and its progressive thinking was reflected in the Europabrücke, built in 1964, and the Lochergut, built in 1966. The Duttweilerbrücke and the Käferberglinie were also built in the 1960's. This brought the logistics sector in this area. The newly built bridge opened up the area between Altstetten and Höngg. Werdhölzli was a real building boom. The residential complex at Bernerstrasse was built in 1959 with 267 apartments. It was destroyed in 2004 and rebuilt as today's Werdwies estate. In 1966 the new railway station in Altstetten was built and is one of the architecturally most important buildings of the SBB.

1970's

The motorway reached the city and caused many traffic problems. In order to bring the A1 and A3 together, Zürich wanted to build a junction at the Platzspitz. Instead, they built the Westtangente over the Hardbrücke which was built between 1968 and 1972. Thanks to the good accessibility, many sales companies have settled close to the tracks (Migros 1961, Grossmolkerei Toni, Engrosmarkt 1976, Fernmeldezentrum Herden 1978 etc.).

1976

In Altstetten the Grünau housing estate was built by Halter, Steiner AG and four building cooperatives. The area has its own tram station, school, post office and small shops. The city built its 25 hectares water supply area between the bridge and Hardturm. It is protected and only open to tram traffic. At this time many people left the city and in 1990 the population dropped to 361'000 inhabitants.

1980's

Two tendencies became apparent: On the one hand, the industrial society has changed into a service society. On the other hand, the working class has become the creative class. This can be seen in the empty spaces and youth protests of the 1980s. Thus Zürich received many cultural, temporary uses but also many service uses. Many landowners consider it the most lucrative way to build some office buildings, which led to a monofunctional and bleak development in Zürich West. Some similar developments took place in Altstetten. It was just as attractive for offices as in Zürich West or Oerlikon. With the A1, the S-Bahn and the train to the airport, the area around the train station in Altstetten became a service district. In addition, the regulation by Ursula Koch made it difficult for service companies to build in Zürich West.

1990's

Ursula Koch recognized the problem of the service districts and made a new building regulation. The solution for her was cooperative planning and regulated diversity. Which limits the density for the service sector. Diversity, sustainability and a clear street grid were now the guidelines for the further development of Zürich West. They also wanted to strengthen the character of the district.

1999

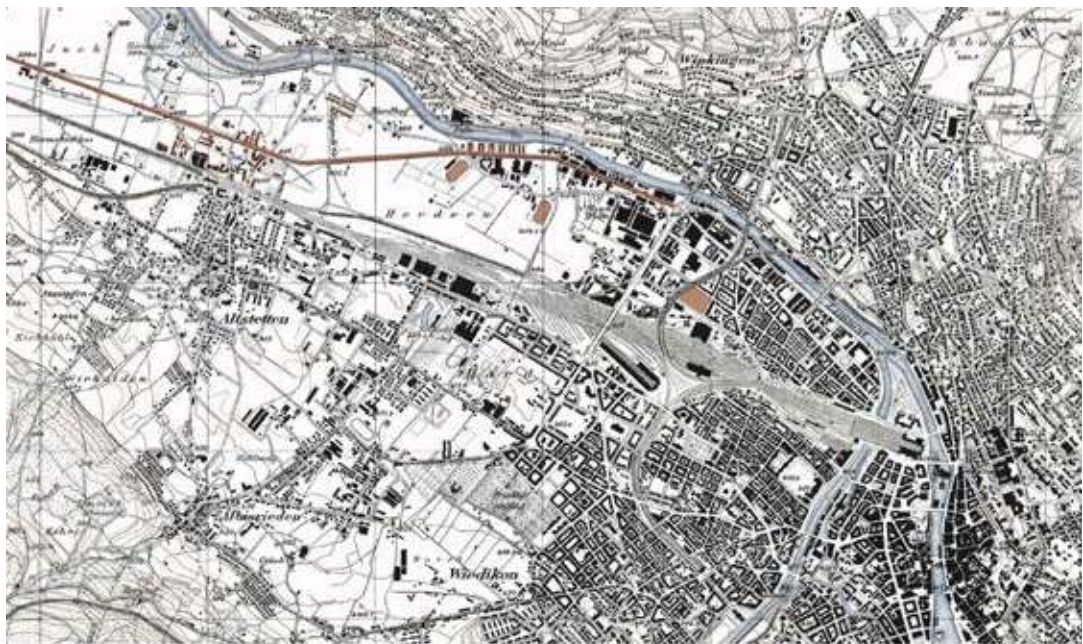
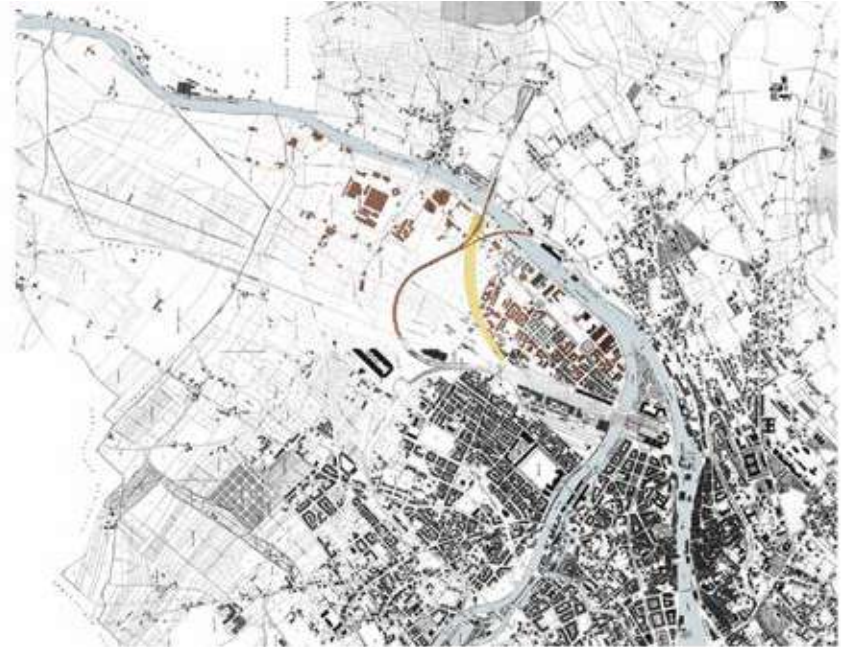
The current building and zoning regulations of 1999 were based on these ideas. Mixed use and a density of at least 30% for residential construction in this area was the goal. In this way, the Limmat-West estate was created between 1997 and 2002, offering space for offices on Hardturmstrasse and the Limmat apartments.

1864



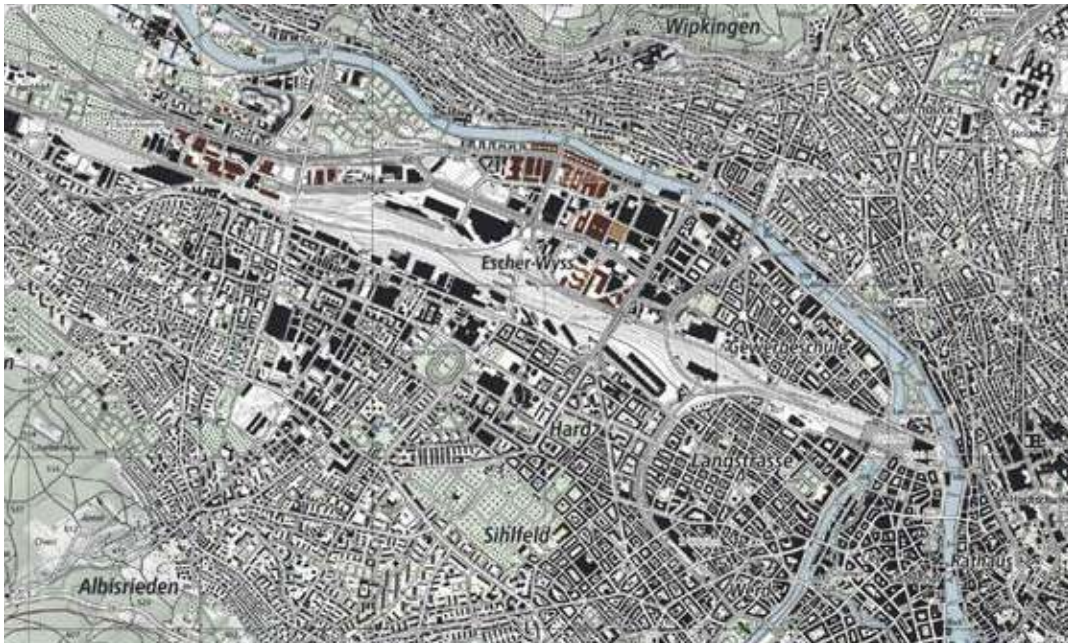
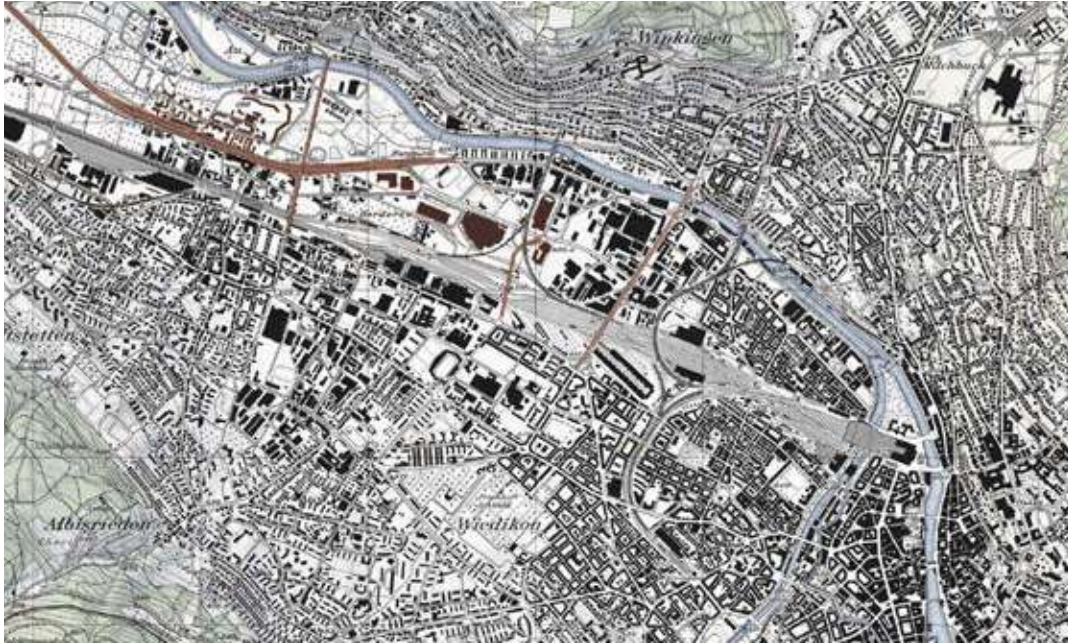
1896

1900



1940

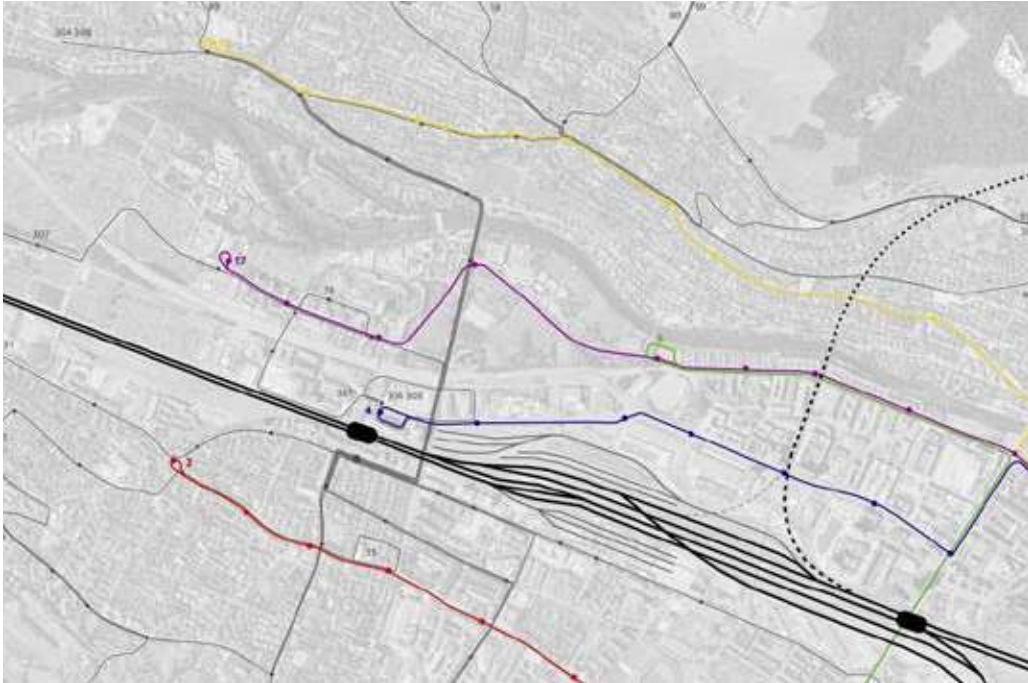
1982



2013

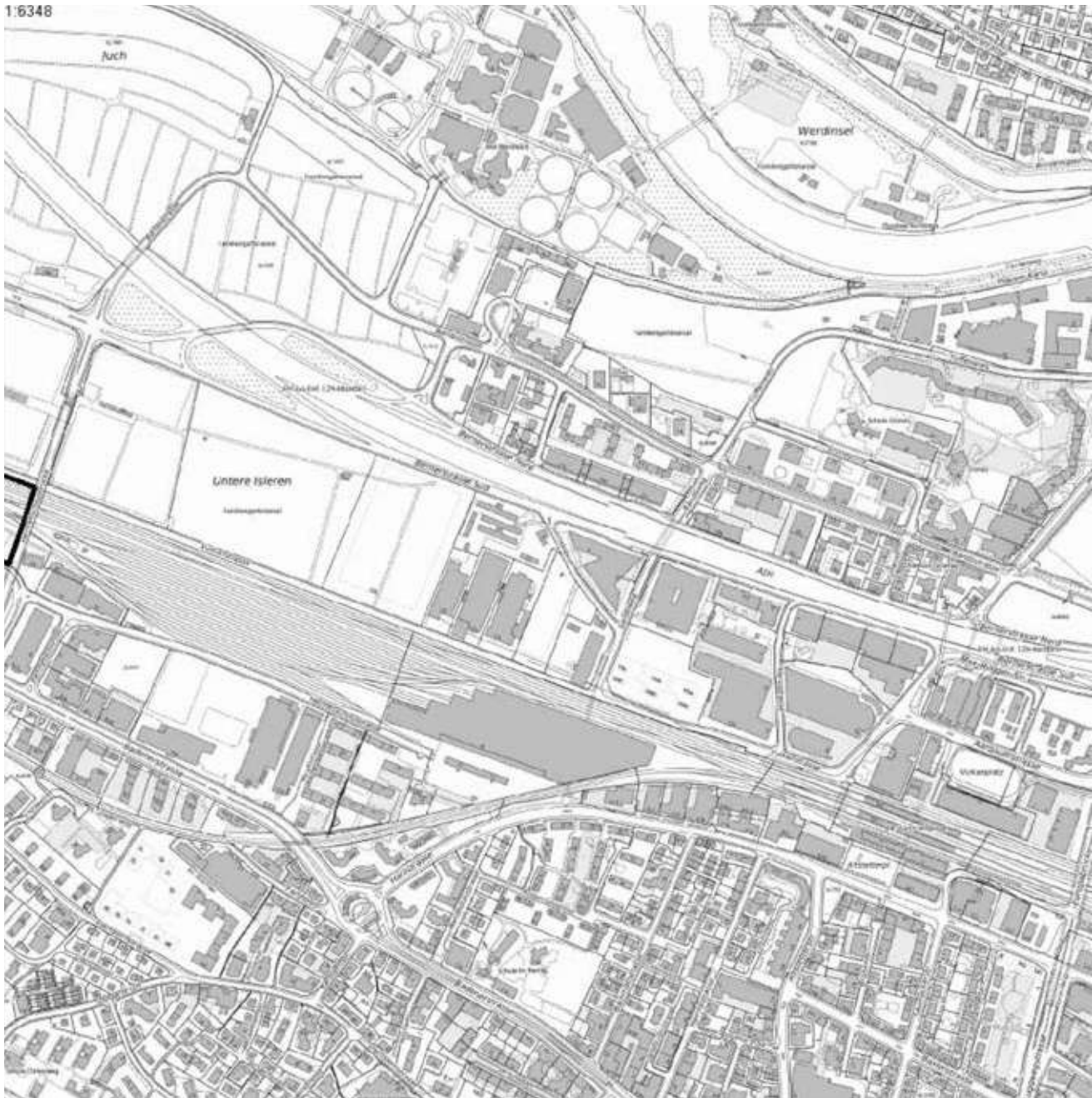
II

MAPS OF ZÜRICH - PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION



II

MAPS OF ZÜRICH - CADASTRE





III TASK

How can we develop a strategy for the future development of the site which cares about its heterogeneous character, fosters the already existing qualities, enlarges opportunities and invents new facilities?

The vision for the future of the site based on the capacities, the potential and the unique and specific values of the site can integrate and combine a strategy of long-term mutations as well as a strategy of short and successive temporalities.

Instead of elaborating a masterplan, the strategy evokes scenarios for exemplary cases and situations treated with intelligence and sensibility. This is tightly interconnected with the understanding of the territory, its elements and relations. Analysis and inventory of the existing – its potentials, qualities, opportunities and capacities – is one of the starting points.

The proposals can be seen as fragmentary process-driven interventions and/or projects which are reformulating and reinterpreting the already existing. Reuse, accumulation, adaption, addition, expansion... allows to continue (hi)stories and situations. Invention and imagination of new structures are able to transform case by case.

It is necessary to clearly take position before starting to define the spatial and programmatic proposal. Critical reflection on how cities are developed and converted is an important feature of architects, urban planners and designers.

Key topics and challenges to address are the following:

- densify? where? how? or not densify?
- intensify
- keep the character of the site, as a particular part of the city
- save the natural ground, increase the green spaces
- transform, reuse, reprogram the existing when obsolete or in loss of use
- find solutions for the huge constraint of the highway (noise, cut of relations and continuity)
- encourage and conserve people initiatives (gardens, associative gardens)
- create places for the community
- find the place for affordable housing
- ...

An evolution timeline like a scale of time (5 years, 10 years, 20 years and +) considers the various temporalities of the different components of the site.

A few words ...

Existing qualities, capacities, potentials, opportunities

Expansion, superimposition

IV INFORMATION

PROCESS CYCLE

We don't call it method or a path to follow, rather we would like to call it "process cycle" that consists of tools and elements which you employ without a special order. It's not a linear movement, but a back and forth, more or less between the elements arranged in a circle.

The approach "from inside out" implies to place yourself inside the site, closer to what is there, with feet on the ground: to observe, to know, to understand, before doing and designing.

The profound and broad knowledge of the site should enter in a comprehensive analysis and inventory. This leads you to a feeling, an idea where to intervene, to investigate, to engage and to define a program, an intention ...

A strategy in fragments with a clear vision should derive from the analysis, research, observatory and documentation of the site's situations.

Your main subject/question of the work as well as its implementation synthesised in an explanatory text is required.

Choose appropriate mediums to communicate your proposal in the best way.

You can work with various materials to document your process, from analysis and observatory to the definition of your position, a program and the formulation of the project.

References might help you to refine your ideas.

The collaboration sheet must be filled in, signed and presented with the project. (?)

No model will be provided. You are free to produce one for your chosen site or sites.

IV

DELIVERABLES

The student is encouraged to use the tools and media of representation which are the most appropriate for their project.

Any type of medium possible can be used:

videos,
interviews,
collages,
sketches, paintings and drawings by hand,
texts, pamphlets, storyboard, etc.
as well as all the classic documents: plans, sections, diagrams, etc

The following documents are at least expected:

- „teaser“ : kind of synthesis of proposition - should not last more than 2mn
- book of existing qualities (could be for example 20 selected photos with notes, legends, etc)
- general analysis : maps, plans (1/4000), diagrams, descriptions, any kind of report
- urban site plan 1/2000 - local site 1/500, 1/1000
- video to show the concept and the vision of the evolution (replace the plaster model)
- a timetable representing the evolution of the site over the time and a phasing of this evolution and the temporalities.
- a focus on some specific parts of the project represented with plans, sections, diagrams, etc
- free representations

The surface of display allocated for every project is 4 panels equivalent in surface to 2 A0 horizontal each.

IV

SCHEDULE

VISIT OF THE SITE

The visit of the site will take place on Monday 16th of September at 15:15 pm.
Meeting point is at the entrance of the high-rise building of the Grünauburg settlement (Grünauring 8064 Zürich).



..... Meeting point
..... 16.09.2019
..... 15.15pm

V INTEGRATED DISCIPLINES

HISTORY OF ART AND ARCHITECTURE
Philip Ursprung
philip.ursprung@gta.arch.ethz.ch

ARCHITECTURE AND TERRITORIAL PLANNING
Milica Topalovic
topalovic@arch.ethz.ch

ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEM SCIENCE
Christoph Küffer Schumacher
kueffer@env.ethz.ch

SOCIOLOGY
Christian Schmid
schmid@arch.ethz.ch

ARCHITECTURE AND TERRITORIAL PLANNING

Milica Topalovic

APPROACH

Architecture of Territory investigates phenomena and processes of urban transformation of contemporary territories. This approach comprises a shift of interest from architecture and urbanism of cities to research and design of wider environments.

In the diploma (Begleitfach), students focus on critical urban-territorial analysis of their sites, in order to inform and situate their projects in relation to wider social, political or environmental contexts and priorities. We will support each student in shaping his or her own unique research trajectories. For example, the work may be focused on urban transformation and landscape change, on site ecologies and resource flows, or on social and political dimensions of the territory. The methods and techniques used are both artistic and scientific. They encompass ethnographic fieldwork, various cartographies including GIS, photography, video and text. The results can be presented in mixed-media formats including booklets, photographic series, videos, maps, sketches and found objects.

SCHEDULE AND CONTACT

Students will present their research to the professor three times during the course of the semester. Additional meetings with assistants can be arranged individually.

To register the Begleitfach HS 2019 at the Architecture of Territory, please contact Hans Hortic hortic@arch.ethz.ch.

SOCIOLOGY

Christian Schmid

THEMA UND FRAGENSTELLUNG

Der Entwicklungsperimeter, in Zürich West zwischen Bahngleisen, Limmat, Familiengärten und Duttweilerbrücke gelegen, ist geprägt durch eine äusserst heterogene Mischung aus verschiedensten Nutzungen, Körnungen, Aussenräumen und Bezügen. Bestens erschlossen mit starker Identität und grossem Bekanntheitsgrad, macht der Entwicklungsdruck in Zürich auch vor diesem Ort nicht halt. So beschäftigt sich das Masterthema A mit der Frage, wie künftige Szenarien für dieses Gebiet aussehen könnten.

Die Aufgabe ist dabei offen gestellt: Erwartet wird nicht weniger als ein Zukunftsszenario für den Perimeter, wobei die Fokusaspekte selbst gewählt werden können – Verdichtung, Intensivierung, Umnutzung, Transformation, Spezifität, Identität, Etappierung und Heterogenität sind alles Aspekte, die dabei eine wichtige Rolle spielen. Die Masteraufgabe spricht damit diverse Themen an, die aktuell in Raumplanung, Städtebau und Architektur diskutiert werden. Dabei geht es nicht nur um die Frage der Verdichtung eines bestehenden Siedlungs- und Stadtgebietes, sondern auch darum, wie die spezifischen urbanen Qualitäten weiterentwickelt und gestärkt werden können.

Aus qualitativer Sicht stellt sich für die Entwicklung eines Szenarios die Frage, wie das Gebiet analysiert werden kann, um den in der Aufgabenstellung dargelegten Anforderungen gerecht zu werden. Was sind die spezifischen räumlichen und urbanen Qualitäten des Perimeters? Mit welcher Programmierung und Nutzungsstruktur können die urbanen Qualitäten des Gebietes gestärkt werden? Welche Potentiale bietet der Perimeter für zeitgemässe, zukünftige und nachhaltige Nutzungskonzepte in sozialräumlicher, städtebaulicher und nutzungsstruktureller Sicht? Dabei spielt die Beziehung zu den anliegenden Quartieren ebenso eine Rolle, wie das gesamtstädtische Gefüge.

Im Rahmen des Begleitfaches Soziologie unterstützen wir Sie mittels verschiedener Methoden bei der Analyse des städtischen Kontexts, bei der Abschätzung des stadträumlichen Potentials und bei der Formulierung einer städtebaulichen Strategie. Zum Einsatz kommt das Analyse-Instrument des urbanen Profils, das im Rahmen des Forschungsprogramms «Neue Urbane Qualität» (NFP 65) entwickelt wurde (Link zur Publikation «Urbane Qualitäten»: <https://doi.org/10.3929/ethz-b-000119976>).

Aufgaben

Verfassen Sie einen schriftlichen Bericht, der die folgenden drei Teilaufgaben umfasst:

1) Städtischer Kontext

In einem ersten Schritt geht es darum, das Gebiet um den Planungssperimeter im grösseren städtischen Kontext zu situieren. Wichtig sind hierbei insbesondere die stadträumlichen und alltagsweltlichen Bezüge zu den umliegenden Stadtteilen und die Einbettung in den gesamtstädtischen Zusammenhang. Wählen Sie für diese Untersuchung geeignete Perimeter und erstellen Sie eine oder mehrere Karten und eine schriftliche Interpretation.

2) Quartieranalyse: Urbane Profile

In einem zweiten Schritt sind die spezifischen urbanen Qualitäten zweier Gebiete zu untersuchen. Wählen Sie anhand der Kontextanalyse ein Gebiet im Bearbeitungsperimeter aus und erstellen Sie ein urbanes Profil. Vergleichen Sie dieses mit einem zweiten urbanen Profil eines weiteren Gebiets Ihrer Wahl. In die anzuwendenden Methoden sowie in die Grundlagen zum Erstellen eines urbanen Profils wird in der ersten Besprechung eingeführt.

Fassen Sie die Ergebnisse Ihrer Quartieranalyse in einem Bericht zusammen und präsentieren sie diesen in einem kurzen Vortrag (5 – 10 Minuten) an einer Plenumsbesprechung. Aus den verschiedenen Beiträgen im Plenum entsteht ein Gesamtbild, das für die weitere Analyse verwendet werden kann. Überarbeiten Sie anschliessend Ihren Bericht aufgrund der Diskussionen im Plenum.

3) Zielvorstellungen: Urbane Strategie

Erarbeiten Sie aus der Analyse des städtischen Kontexts, der Quartieranalyse und den Ergebnissen der Plenumsbesprechung ein eigenes Entwicklungsszenario und eine städtebauliche Strategie. Begründen Sie Ihre Ziele und versuchen Sie, unbeabsichtigte Nebenfolgen Ihrer Strategie abzuschätzen.

Schlussbericht

Überarbeiten Sie die einzelnen Aufgaben und erstellen Sie aus dem gesamten Material einen zusammenhängenden Schlussbericht. Ein Exemplar ist in der Masterausstellung aufzulegen, ein zweites Exemplar ist auf der Dozentur Soziologie abzugeben.

Termine und Anmeldung

Donnerstag, 19. September 2019 um 10:00 Uhr, Raum HIL E 71.1
Obligatorische Einführung mit Erläuterung der Aufgabenstellung und der Forschungsmethodik.

Freitag, 20. September 2019 um 12:00 Uhr
Anmeldeschluss zum Begleitfach Soziologie.
Anmeldung mit Angabe von Name, Thema und Entwurfslehrstuhl per E-Mail an Caroline Ting, ting@arch.ethz.ch.

Donnerstag, 3. Oktober 2019 um 10:00 Uhr
1. Besprechung im Plenum

2. Besprechung nach Vereinbarung

Donnerstag, 5. Dezember 2019 bis 18:30 Uhr, Raum HIL E 61.2
Abgabe des Schlussberichts.

Die Schlussfassung des Berichts ist in doppelter Ausführung abzugeben. Ein erstes Exemplar ist in der Masterausstellung aufzulegen. Ein zweites Exemplar geht an die Dozentur Soziologie (vorbeizubringen oder Versand an untenstehende Adresse).

Eine digitale Version des Berichts sowie der Abgabepläne sind abzugeben auf dem Diplomserver der Dozentur Soziologie.

Kontakt
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ETH Zürich
Departement Architektur
Dozentur Soziologie
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Stefano-Francini-Platz 5
8093 Zürich

HISTORY OF ART AND ARCHITECTURE

Philip Ursprung

ZIELSETZUNG

Es ist unser Anliegen, dass die Studierenden nicht nur das gegebene Programm erfüllen, sondern sich auch Gedanken machen über die Geschichte des Ortes und die Veränderung, die ihr Projekt bewirken wird. Wir erwarten, dass sie in der Lage sind, ihr Tun in einem politischen, sozialen, ökonomischen, kulturellen und ästhetischen Kontext zu situieren und über die Autonomie der Architektur zu reflektieren. Wir interessieren uns für ihre Haltung ihrem Gegenstand gegenüber und fordern Sie zu einer eigenständigen Positionierung in Form eines Manifests auf. Spezielles Gewicht legen wir auf die Frage, wie die Darstellung mit dem Entwurfskonzept zusammenhängt und wie das Projekt sprachlich und visuell in Form von Texten, Collagen, Zeichnungen, Renderings und einer schlüssigen Gesamtpräsentation vermittelt wird. Wir begrüßen es, wenn die Studierenden für ihr Projekt einen Namen wählen.

Die Betreuung der Studierenden findet in Form einer einführenden Vorlesung, zweier gemeinsamer Seminar- und Manifestationssitzungen, sowie auf Wunsch individuellen Kurzbesprechungen vor der Abgabe statt. Wir beurteilen das fertige Projekt. Es wird kein separates Produkt verlangt.

Termine:

TBC

Teilnahmebedingungen:

Sämtliche Masterstudierenden des Themas dürfen das Begleitfach belegen.

Prof. Dr. Philip Ursprung

Professor für Kunst- und Architekturgeschichte

Kontakt:

Tim Klauser

Dipl. -Ing. Architekt

Assistenz Professur Ursprung

tim.klauser@gta.arch.ethz.ch

ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEM SCIENCE

Christoph Küffer Schumacher

ZIELSETZUNG

Architektur und Städtebau sind zunehmend mit ökologischen Herausforderungen konfrontiert: Klimaanpassung (Hitzeinsel, Starkniederschläge und Überschwemmungsgefahr, Trockenheitsstress), Wasserknappheit (dezentrales Regenwassermanagement), Übernutzung und Versiegelung von Stadtböden, Nachhaltigkeit (z.B. Urban Gardening), oder Artenverlust (Städte gelten als Refugien für wilde Tier- und Pflanzenarten). Eine naturnahe Umgebung im alltäglichen Stadtleben hat erwiesenermassen grosse positive Auswirkungen auf die physische und psychische Gesundheit und Lebensqualität der Stadtbevölkerung. Natur und Wildnis in der Stadt werden zunehmend Teil eines urbanen Lebensgefühls (z.B. Terrain vague, Guerilla gardening, Stadtfüchse). Verdichtung führt oft zu einer Reduktion der ökologischen Qualitäten des urbanen Raums (Verlust von Bodenvolumen und Grünflächen, Zunahme von versiegelten Flächen, Verlust von urbanen Wildnisflächen).

Im Rahmen des Begleitfaches Umweltwissenschaften (Stadtökologie) unterstützen wir Sie, ökologische Perspektiven in ihre Arbeit einzubeziehen. Die obligatorische Betreuung der Studierenden findet in Form einer einführenden Vorlesung, einer gemeinsamen Seminarsitzung, und soweit organisatorisch möglich Rückmeldungen während der dritten Zwischenkritik statt. Soweit möglich wird bei der Betreuung auf die spezifischen fachlichen Interessen der Studierenden eingegangen, und es werden entsprechende Spezialistinnen und Spezialisten einbezogen.

Wir beurteilen das fertige Projekt. Zudem wird eine 1-2-seitige Argumentation als Teil der Abgabe des fertigen Projektes erwartet, welche erklärt wie ökologische Fragestellungen im Rahmen des Projektes behandelt wurden. Diese Argumentation kann auf einen Teilaspekt oder das gesamte Projekt fokussieren, und sie kann eine Kombination von Text und Visualisierungen beinhalten.

Termine und Anmeldung

Donnerstag, 2. Oktober 2019, 8:30 -12:30 Uhr, Raum HG F33.5

Obligatorische Einführung in die Themen der Stadtökologie und gemeinsame Diskussion von möglichen ökologischen Fragestellungen.

November

Soweit organisatorisch möglich, Rückmeldungen während der 3. Zwischenkritik

Mittwoch, 13. November 2019, 8:30 -12:30 Uhr, Raum CLA J1

Gemeinsame Seminarsitzung, nachmittags Möglichkeit für individuelle Besprechungen.

Teilnahmebedingungen:

Sämtliche Diplomandinnen und Diplomanden des Diplomthemas A dürfen das Begleitfach belegen.

Prof. Dr. Christoph Küffer

Department Umweltsystemwissenschaften, ETH Zürich &

Professor für Siedlungsökologie, Department Landschaftsarchitektur, HSR Rapperswil

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VI APPENDIX

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Texts from Anne Lacaton p. 5,7,34, 35, 74, 75

HS17 and FS18

Texts from the students p. 64, 65, 66, 76

Photos made by students front page, p. 36-44

Plans made by students p. 46-56

TOOLS

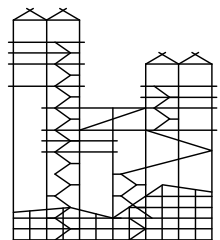
<https://hochhaeuser.stadt-zuerich.ch>

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<http://map.geo.admin.ch>



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