

Chalmers Architecture

Project Portfolio

Design and Planning for Social Inclusion

Period: 2012/2013

BREDFJÄLLSPLATSEN

A STUDENT PROJECT BY

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This portfolio briefly summarizes the project "Bredfjällsplatsen", a student project within the Chalmers Masters degree course Design and Planning for Social Inclusion, part of the Master Programme Design for Sustainable Development, Department of Architecture, Chalmers University of Technology.

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The suburbs in north-eastern Gothenburg are physically separated from the city-centre by barriers such as woods, mountains, highways and long distances which contribute to a sense of not belonging to the city of Gothenburg.

These barriers also create a mental barrier which stops citizens from other parts of Gothenburg from getting to and from the area and for outsiders to discover Hammarkullen unintentionally and contributes thereby to a segregation within the city. An uneven demographic distribution within Gothenburg further contributes to this separation.

These barriers are also increased by prejudices among people living in other city-districts about Hammarkullen and the rest of north-eastern Gothenburg. These mental barriers are strengthened by the negative image that has been given in media since the 1970's. It is for this reason that we felt motivated to give the inhabitants of Hammarkullen an identity that will give them a positive attitude a new meeting place in the design of a modern park at Bredfjällsgatan.

The site is an open space in Hammarkullen, which is situated in Angered District in the North Eastern part of Gothenburg. The aim of the project was to redesign the open space to be a meeting place for the people of Hammarkullen.

The main task was to identify the needs of the people by involving them in workshops and interviews with a view of gathering what they like and don't like in the space and what exactly were the changes they had wanted us to address.

From the information gathered, we finally focused on functions and altering elements on site, e.g. improving the pond, planting more flowers and trees in the park, and creating three specific nodes within the park where people can meet and have their activities.

These are areas with canopies and benches with barbecue spaces, a playing ground for the children, and also an area around the pool where people can meet next to the water. The idea was to create an inviting place which people can be encouraged to go to.

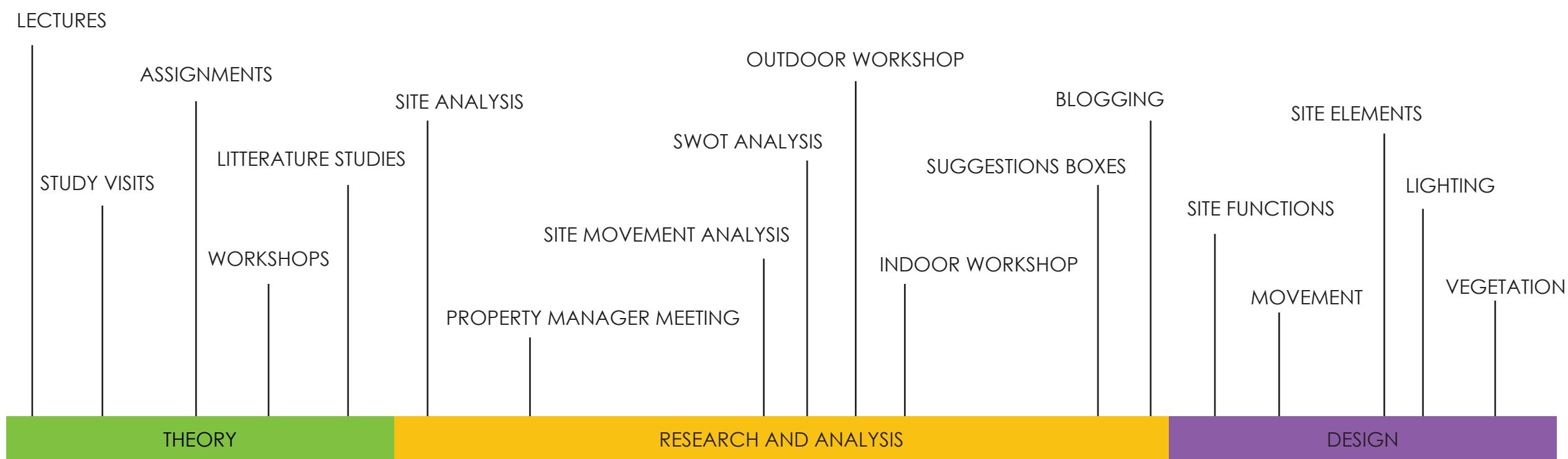


Site photos



Panoramic site photo

PROCESS OVERVIEW & TIMELINE



THE MILLION PROGRAMME

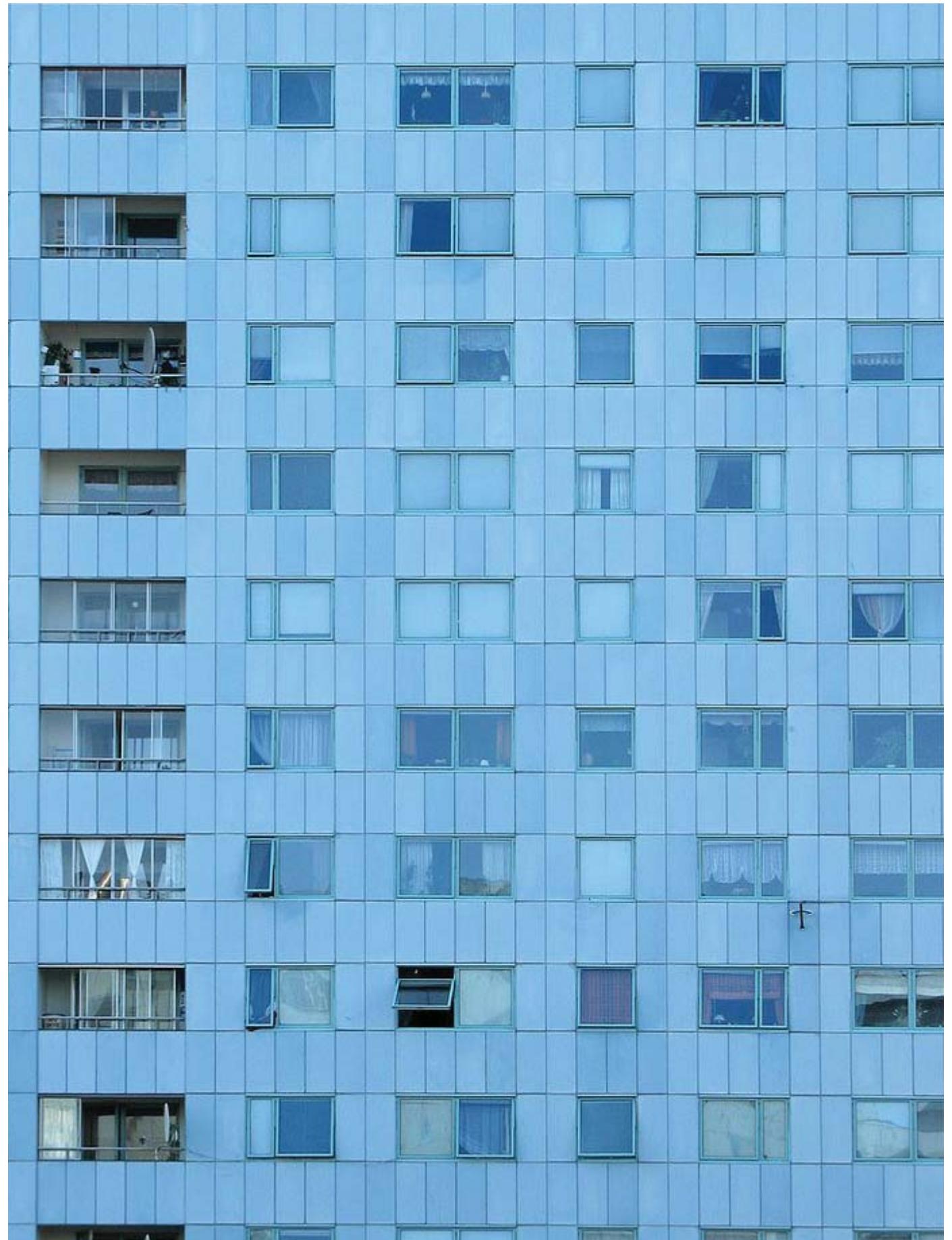
In 1965, a parliament decision was made to over the next ten years construct over a million new homes in Sweden, while at the same time taking the opportunity to improve living standards. Lack of housing especially in urban areas was painfully evident, as more and more people moved towards the cities, and housing standards were poor.

One of the key financial conditions that made the "Million programme" possible was the recent pension reform, which meant a substantial share of capital was available in government funds. The only way to construct such a large amount of dwellings in such a short amount of time was to heavily industrialize the building sector and opt for mass-production of prefabricated construction elements.

It did not take long for critical voices to be heard however, as the new extensive often concrete dwellings to many people were felt to lack a human dimension, and not soon after completion a few areas were remodeled. Though usually thought of as only consisting of huge concrete blocks, a large amount of the Million programme dwellings constitute of row houses and single-family houses.

Although in hindsight the produced amount of dwellings during the period corresponds very well in numbers to the amount one set out to produce, the actual net addition of dwellings was comparatively lower as a large amount of older housing were demolished during the time. Recently, the Million programme housing constituted approximately 25 percent of the housing stock in Sweden.

Today, a large extent of especially the multi-storey family houses of the Million programme struggles with the effects of timeworn materials and adhering to updated governmental and EU energy legislation, and the debate rages on whether large-scale nation-wide refurbishing or even demolition is the most viable option.



HAMMARKULLEN IN GOTHENBURG

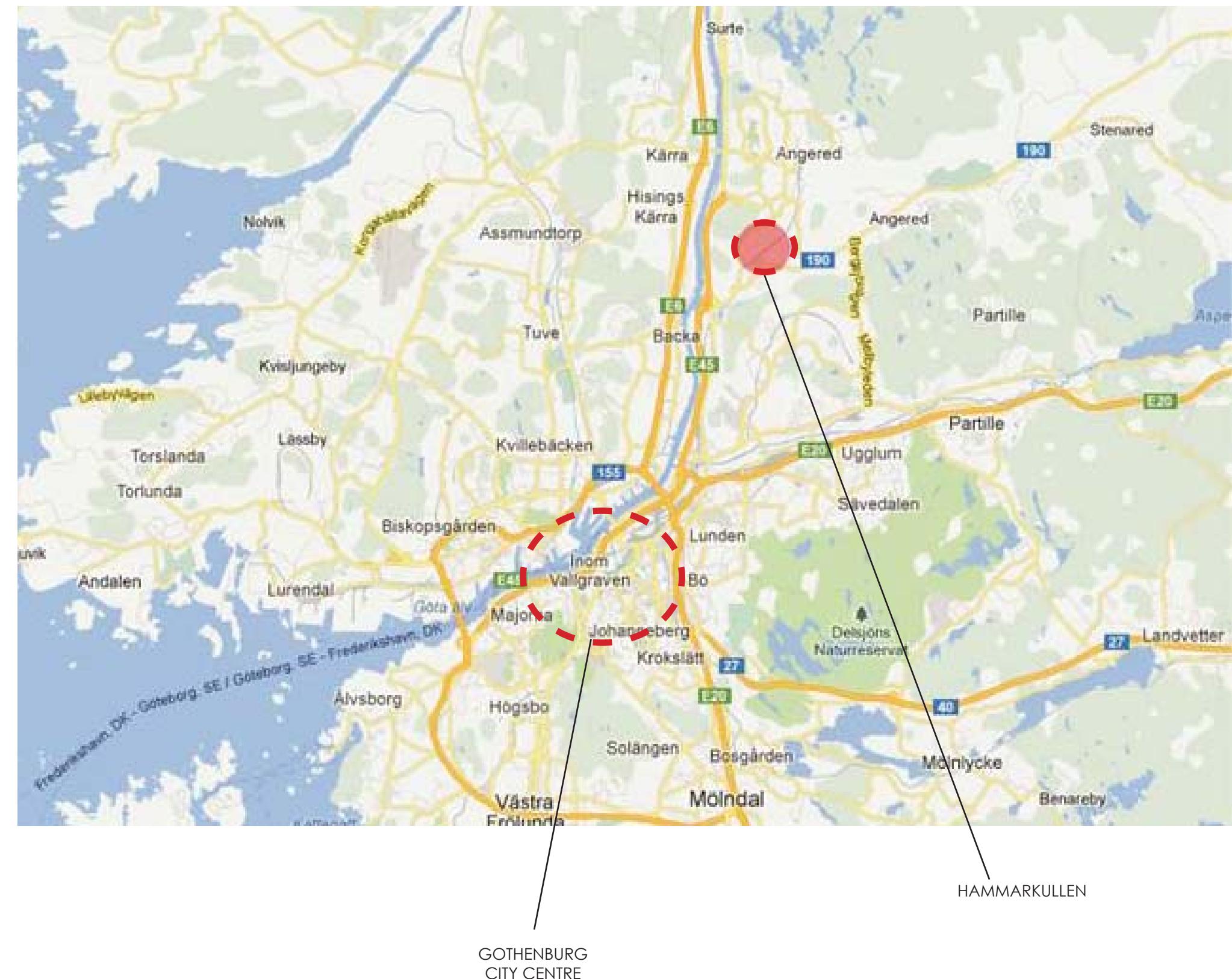
Though seemingly easily accessible via a fifteen-minute tram ride from the central city parts, Hammarkullen due to its somewhat solitary location in the far north-east of Gothenburg seem separated from larger Gothenburg.

The area between Hammarkullen and the city of Gothenburg was originally planned for extensive housing construction, however many of the plans later was scrapped, leaving Hammarkullen and several of its neighbouring suburbs at a geographically fair distance from greater Gothenburg.

While access via tram is easy enough, coming to Hammarkullen by car or by bike poses something of a challenge as the central parts are closed-off by physical barriers; the car road and the green areas. Overall, these conditions lead perhaps as well to a mental kind of barrier, placing Hammarkullen even further away from the public's view and interest, also shutting the door on spontaneous visits.

Hammarkullen is furthermore struggling with reoccurring bouts of unflattering media coverage which unfortunately helps to strengthen the generally negative image of the suburb as one of poor living conditions and high crime rates.

However not everyone agrees with this image, as many have experienced first-hand the multicultural cosmopolitan atmosphere that permeates Hammarkullen due to its high rate of inhabitants from many different parts of the world. One way many chooses to experience the different cultures is via the yearly Hammarkullen carnival, which since 1974 has drawn a large numbers of visitors each time.

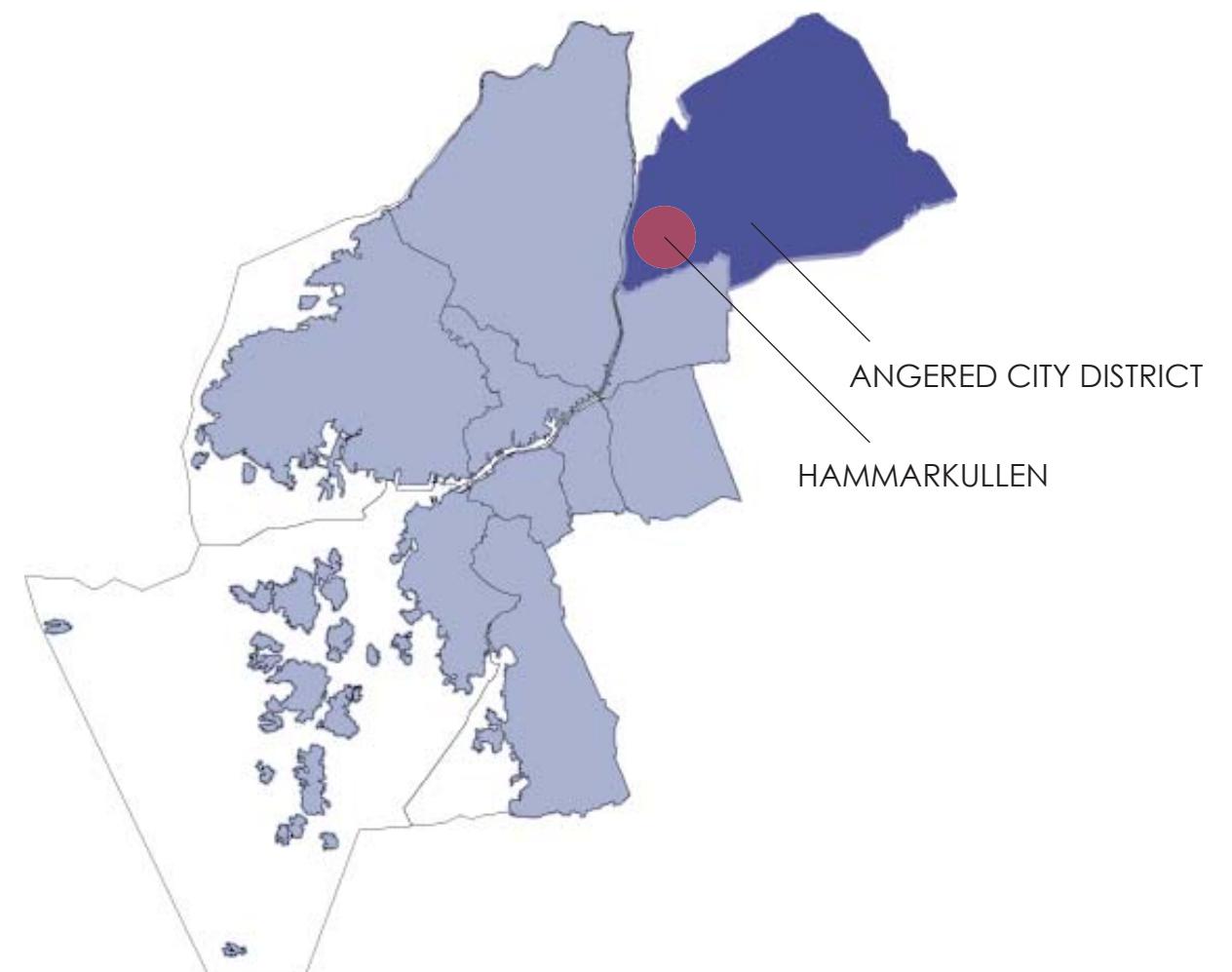


ANGERED CITY DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHICS

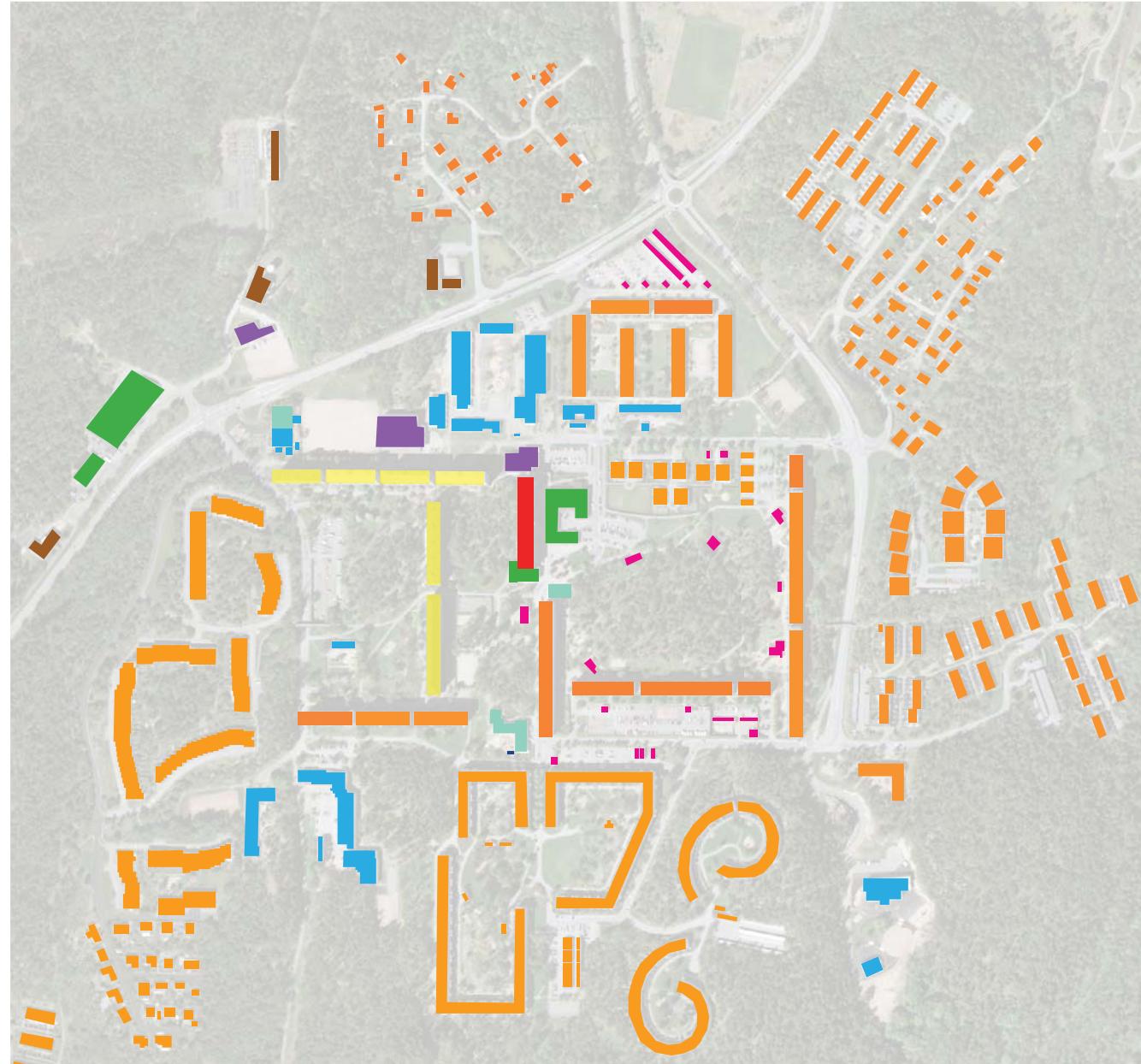
HAMMARKULLEN HAS ABOUT 8000 INHABITANTS

	GOTHENBURG	ANGERED
AVERAGE INCOME	246.200SEK	170.800SEK
BORN ABROAD	22,8%	49%
POST-SEC. EDUCATION	50,2%	26,8%
FAMILIES ON WELFARE	6,9%	20,4%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6,7%	12,8%
RENTED APT. (ALLM. NYTT.)	27,4%	56,6%
OWNER APT.	27,2%	10,4%

(Samhällsanalys och Statistik, Göteborgs stadsledningskontor, 2012)



CHARACTERISTICS OF HAMMARKULLEN



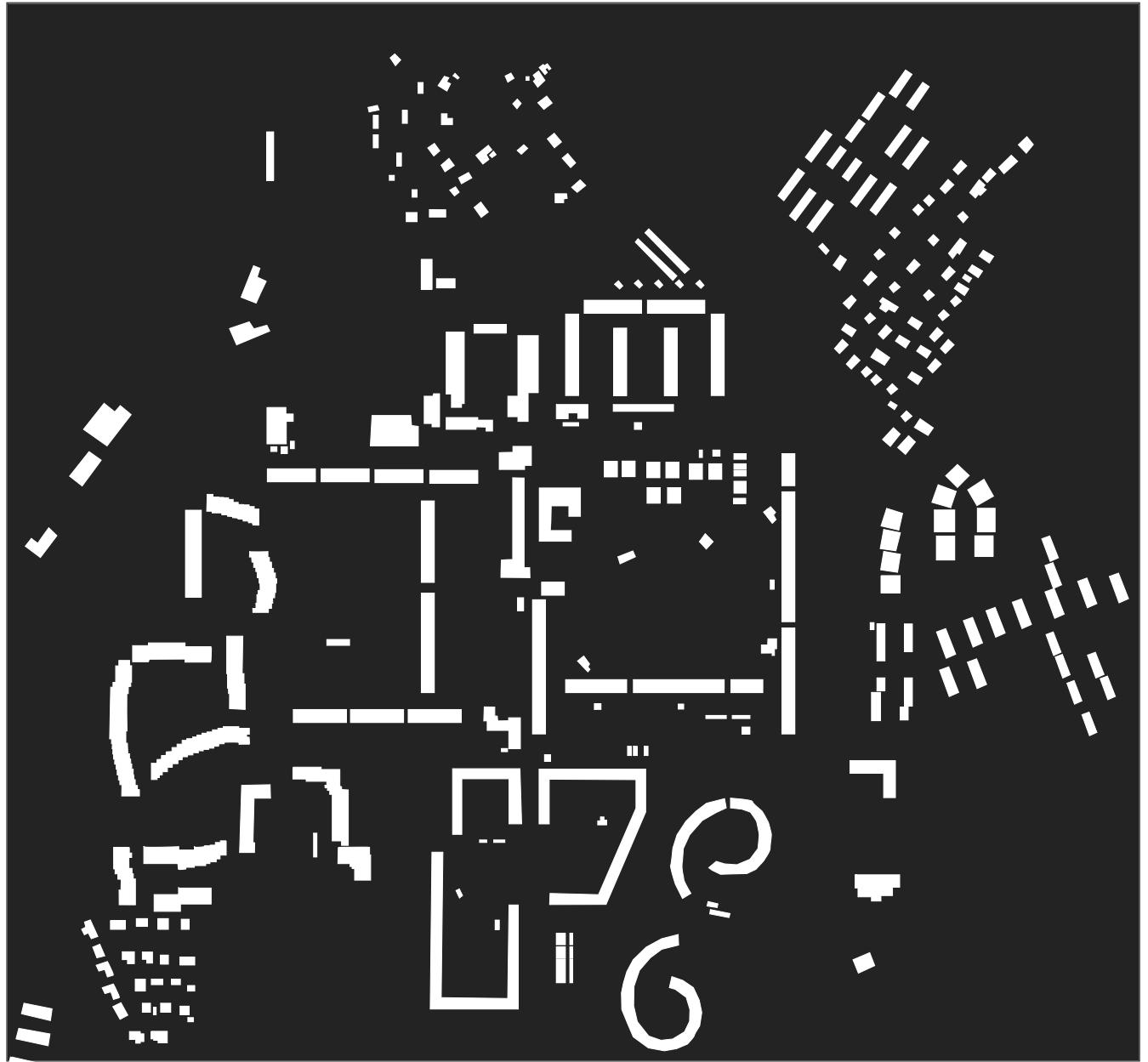
Usage and functions map

- Residential
- Residential/services
- Services
- Sport
- Education
- Public and or associations
- Public/associations/education
- Industrial
- Maintenance or miscellaneous



Green map

- Gardens and hilly areas
- Buildings
- Streets, pedestrian pathway, carparks and other paved areas



Mass v/s void map

- Mass - buildings
- Void

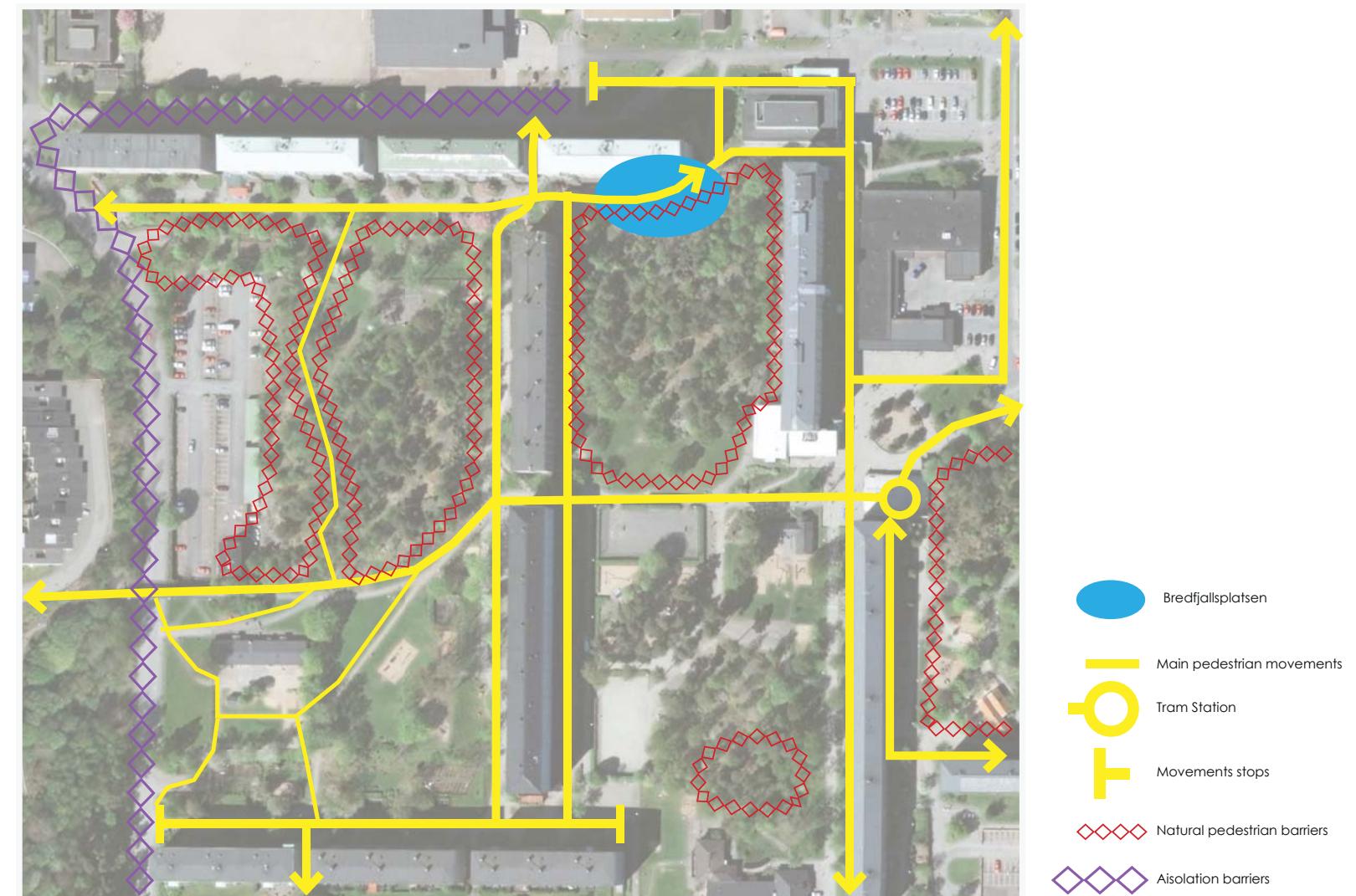
SITE/HAMMARKULLEN MOVEMENT ANALYSIS

Main access to Hammarkullen today is provided by the tram station. As visible on photo, central Hammarkullen to a large extent is enclosed by barriers paradoxically formed by a) major roads and b) hilly green areas. Car access is difficult and if coming from Gothenburg city made by first continuing north-east almost entirely past the central area of Hammarkullen while then turning south-east. Some access for pedestrians and bicyclists is provided by pathways, the more extensive of these however are felt to be located in areas considered unsafe. (See site context area movement analysis)

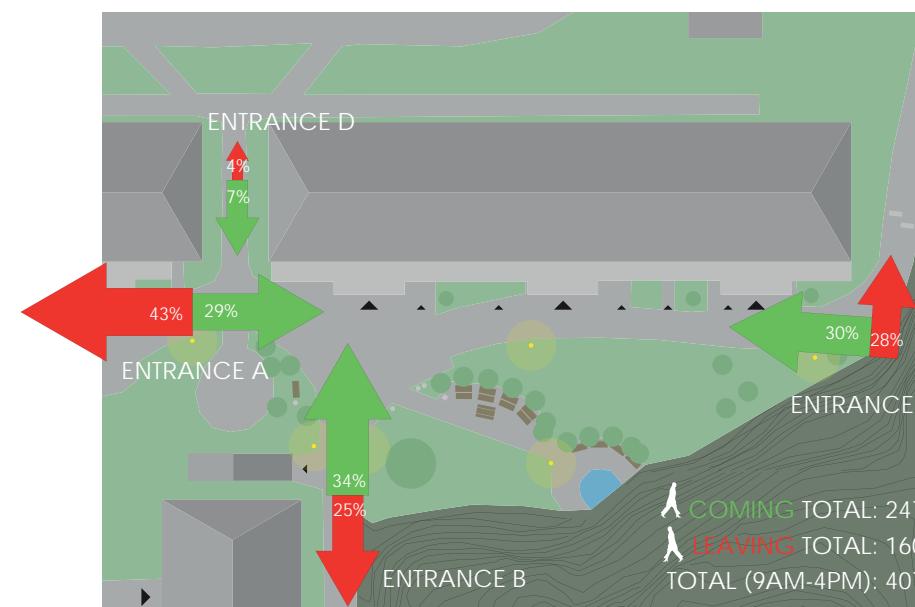
The project site on Bredfjällsgatan (see project site movement analysis) is accessed via either of four (4) asphalt walkways, three of which (A, B and D on project site map) converge left to site. For entering the site area, entrances A, B and C appear to be almost equally used (29%, 34% and 30%). For leaving the site, entrance A is prominently the most frequently used (43%), possibly due to it being the main access way to the adjoining and larger part of the residential buildings on Bredfjällsgatan. The naturally occurring and main converging node (where entrances A and B meet) of the site has been utilized in the project for the dining/resting area (see separate concept map).

Entrance D in the north-west of the project site is comparatively considerably less used, with only a 7% portion of people entering and 4% of people leaving via this access route. Although for example the Hammarkullskolan school is accessible via this node, this is also true for entrance C, passage through which does not pass next to an area known for having extensive problems with littering. Note should be made that the above conclusions has been made with the basis of our study which was conducted in a limited time window during a single day and thus should not be read as an exact description of the movement of the site.

A meeting with the site property manager Graflunds (see upcoming slide) provided the insight of the site's geographically advantageous location (purple on map) in terms of corresponding to the existing main node of the area; the Hammarkulletorget square next to the tram station building (purple on map). By utilizing the location as a meeting space one would in effect provide a motility loop of sorts, increasing pedestrian traffic in the neighbourhood and thus in parallel producing positive effects in terms of feeling of safety, connection etc.



Site context area movement analysis



Project site movement analysis

FUNCTION ANALYSIS OF PROJECT SITE CONTEXT AREA

MAP OF SITE CONTEXT AREA, DISCUSSION ON NEXT PAGE



FUNCTION ANALYSIS OF PROJECT SITE CONTEXT AREA

The area of the project site and its surroundings contain a variety of buildings and installations of diverse functions. In terms of buildings, the immediate area is dominated by multi-storey concrete residential housing, some of them with assorted services in the ground floor, also providing activity to the site area.

However, several of the buildings are in dire need of refurbishing, as the materials from the 60's and 70's have withstood time badly and display apparent issues with eg mold (image 1). Although providing living quarters for a large proportion of the residents in Hammarkullen, the high-rise scale of many of the buildings also tend to allow for little light to reach the ground in certain areas, eg the project site.

As a likely consequence of industrial prefabrication building practices (not allowing for variations of plans), most of the short side facades of the multi-storey buildings are closed and inert (image 2), as are certain stretches of ground floor facades of the long sides of these buildings (image 4, see also map on previous page). The areas connected to these latter facades display extensive problems with littering.

A probable consequence of 1960's traffic separation oriented city planning, pedestrian movement and access to most parts of the area is swift and secure. Car parking means are still ample (see also map on previous page), today perhaps bordering on overgenerous, especially due to the large underground parking garage underneath the larger yard.

The amount of greenery in the area is comparatively large, however somewhat paradoxically the biggest green (forested) areas are to a large extent inaccessible due to their extreme topography (see also red dotted lines on "movement map"). These areas of greenery thereby also in effect act as barriers for example to adjacent residential areas (image 3).

A fair amount of the ostensibly more accessible grassy areas appear difficult to utilize for common day activities due to their placement in and relationship to their immediate surroundings and or sometimes sloping and or uneven character (image 6) . According to the "Program för stadsutveckling in Hammarkullen" (summary at end of portfolio) "no one really use them".



1



2



3

Providing further accessibility to and means of activity in the outdoor areas is a large array of sitting installations, mostly benches, sometimes in well thought-out connection to adjacent functions (image 5, see also map on previous page) eg sports fields .

Amount of playgrounds is also comparatively good in the entire area and contain good sitting functions (eg for parents), although some of the playgrounds are fenced off (see map on previous page). Distributed throughout the large open yard at Bredfjällsgatan are also found a number of collected cultivation plots (image 7, see also map on previous page)

A number of sports field are provided in the area (see map on previous page), for example allowing for soccer and basketball. Provided are also very basic but sturdy installations for barbecuing, in almost all cases consisting of a large concrete cylinder placed with one of its openings facing upward.

Although the project site context area generally present a fair assortment of all of the aforementioned functions, these are in many cases provided perhaps rather in quantity than in quality.

The installations are often worn and seemingly haphazardly placed, without greater thought to the single elements possible connection to adjacent elements and or area or its or their context or function as a group.



4



5



6



7

Herein the programmed installations and functions in our proposal (see upcoming pages) for the project site hopefully can prove a welcome addition to the larger area, in effect also utilizing and strengthening the project site's potential as a naturally occurring meeting place in the larger context by making it the focal point of attention.

With the overall condition of most of the existing functions in mind, the Bredfjällsplatsen would hopefully also be able to inject a much needed sense of quality and "worth" to the area.

COMPARISON OF AMOUNT OF GREENERY GOTHENBURG VERSUS HAMMARKULLEN

The term greenery in this analysis comprises forested areas, lawns, parks and green functions comparable to same, all of which are public or semi-private in status (which includes or excludes a residential housing court yard depending on eg its size and location) and accessible from adjacent area by a pedestrian, ie eg single family-house gardens or grass plots between traffic lanes have not been included. Due to the immanent technical limitations in comparison and producing of the material (eg the fact that digital "Nolli" building boundaries do not match satellite photographs in terms of orthogonal perspective) the results (including the given percentage figures) should be interpreted as providing a general overview of the situation. Note should be taken that eg several of the larger green areas in Hammarkullen are difficult to access due to extreme topography, see also separate function analysis map. Area calculations produced in Rhinoceros 5.

1 SQUARE KM INNER CITY GOTHENBURG



1 SQUARE KM CENTRAL HAMMARKULLEN



14% GREENERY
39% BUILT AREA
47% OTHER



53% GREENERY
11% BUILT AREA
36% OTHER

SWOT ANALYSIS OF PROJECT SITE

This analysis was produced with the basis of the group's collected experience of the site and the area.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Presence of shops provides an opportunity for many people to use the space• The pond is one of the basic requirements of a resting or recreational place• The trees would provide shade during summer• The three pathways along the space invite many people to the area• The small waterfall is a potential attraction• The rocky hill plays a big role for the waterfall• The green space which allows for planting of trees and flowers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of enough light in the area• The site is quite hidden away• The pond is not well maintained, it has a lot of trash• The space lacks planters• The entrances to the buildings are not aesthetically made• The facades of the buildings are grey and monotonous• The space is unsafe especially in the evenings since many people hung around the shops smoking and making a lot of noise• There are careless moped drivers who are quite dangerous because they can cause accidents• Strong windflows
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The management organization, Graflunds, has interest in improving the space• Most people living in Hammarkullen are interested in the space• The space has the potential of a meeting point• It can be the node for the commercial area and host people and informal activities• It is enclosed and therefore more cosy and semi-public• It can be another reference icon of Hammarkullen• The site already today is a naturally occurring meeting node

SUMMARY OF MEETING WITH PROPERTY OWNER GRAFLUNDS (FORMERLY NEWSEC)

- Graflunds maintains 900 apartments in Hammarkullen
- Whereof 700 at bredfjällsgatan (where their office also is)
- 1-4 Room apartments
- The buildings are owned by the company acta as investments for Norwegian pensioners
- Graflunds and bostadsbolaget together form Miljösamfälligheten ("association of the milieu") which have responsibility of the site
- Graflunds want people on "their square" (the site)
- 13 businesses around the site
- People don't know where to go from the tram station
- The lighting conditions need to be looked over
- People should be able to move with the HK square as one point of reference and the site as the other
- A recent refurbishment of one of the façades proved a success also financially



BREDFJÄLLSPLATSEN

ETT STUDENTPROJEKT AV DANIELA GONZALEZ JANE OGADA OCH OLOF BERN ANTONSSON CHALMERS TEKNISKA HÖGSKOLA GÖTEBORG

Vår projektplats är en hörnyta belägen mellan två höghus och en bergvägg på Bredfjällsgatan i centrala Hammarkullen. En viktig del av vårt arbete har bestått av att kontakta olika intressenter i området för att ta del av deras uppfattningar om platsen och vad de skulle vilja se där i framtiden. Många av åsikterna är samstämmiga och kretsar kring platsens fysiska förutsättningar, de element som finns där idag, platsens relativt dåliga skick och liknande. De boende i området vill ha en fungerande, tillgänglig och vacker plats. Vi vill också försöka dra nytta av platsens lokala placering i det att den har potential att utgöra en ny mötesplats för invånarna i närområdet.



HAMMARKULLEN



PROJEKTPLATSEN IDAG

WORKSHOP PÅ PLATSEN

Vi begav oss ut på platsen för att möta de boende och föra en dialog med dem om platsen och dess förutsättningar och potential. Vi använde oss huvudsakligen av två metoder.

NUVARANDE ELEMENT

Vi bad deltagarna i workshoppen att på fotografier av de främsta platsskapande elementen på platsen placera gröna klistermärken på sådant de tyckte om, och röda på sådant de inte tyckte om.



BÄNKAR



DAMM

REFERENSBILDER

För att nära oss konkreta förslag till den fysiska utformningen av platsen bad vi deltagarna att på fotografer av referensobjekt placera gröna klistermärken på sådant de tyckte om, och röda på sådant de inte tyckte om.



GRÖNYTOR



SITTSKULPTUR



WORKSHOP PÅ PLATSEN



NUVARANDE ELEMENT



REFERENSBILDER

● TYCKER OM ● TYCKER INTE OM

ANDRA ANALYSER

FÖRSLAGSLÅDOR: Vi placerade ut tio förslagslådor med enkäter i nästan lika många entréer i fastigheterna närmast vår plats. Vi fick ett stort antal svar.



INOMHUSWORKSHOP: Vi bjöd in ett stort antal boende i området, och även butiksnehavarna. Denna andra workshop inkluderade bl a analys av rörelsemönster i området.



SWOT-ANALYS: Vi utförde en analys av platsen utifrån begreppen Styrkor, Svagheter, Möjligheter och Hot. Det finns en rad svagheter att bemöta här, men även många möjligheter.



MÖTE: Vi arrangerade ett möte med bostadsbolaget och fastighetsskötaren Graflunds, huvudansvarig för platsens nuvarande konfiguration och framtida utveckling.



STUDIER: Vi tog del av ett antal studier utförda i området, bland andra en kommunal samrådshandling från 2009 involverande public participation-metoder.

PARTICIPANT'S OPINIONS

Topics touched upon by participants in our dialogue with the local stakeholders.
A common thread is a wish for a general tidying up and refurbishing of the physical elements on the project site.

These opinions were collected via our public participation methods:
Outdoor workshop, indoor workshop, suggestion boxes, blogging and different conversations with people in the area.

- DAMMEN**
ÄR BRA MEN
DEN BEHÖVER
SES ÖVER OCH
STÄDAS
- PLATSEN ÄR FÄR-
GLÖS OCH GRÅ
OCH BEHÖVER
PIGGAS UPP
MED LITE FÄRG**
- DET FINNS OFTA
SKRÄP
PÅ PLATSEN, STÄD-
NING BEHÖVER SKE
OFTARE**
- MÅNGA SKULLE
VILJA KUNNA
GRILLA
PÅ PLATSEN**
- PLATSEN HAR STOR
PLANTERBAR YTA
OCH MÅNGA VILL HA
BLOMMOR
OCH VÄXTLIGHET**
- TRÄD**
PÅ PLATSEN KAN
ARRANGERAS MED
STÖRRE OMSORG
OCH VARIATION
- MÅNGA VILL HA
MER GENOMTÄNKTA
BÄNKAR
OCH SITTYTOR**
- BERGVÄGGEN**
ÄR ETT OVALNIGT
INSLAG SOM
UPPSKATTAS T EX
SOM KLÄTTERVÄGG
- PLATSEN ÄR IDAG
GANSKA MÖRK,
NÅGOT SOM KAN
FÖRBÄTTRAS MED
BELYSNING**



RESULTAT OCH KONCEPT

Våra huvudsakliga målsättningar har varit att skapa en fungerande plats för spontana möten, en ny centralpunkt för umgänge och aktiviteter i området, och att förbättra de fysiska förutsättningarna i utemiljön på den aktuella ytan.

För att uppnå dessa villkor har vi sökt konsultera lokala aktörer på plats, dvs individer och grupperingar som redan vet mer än vi om förutsättningarna på platsen och dess närmiljö. Via dessa kanaler och vårt eget arbete har vi nått fram till en lösning vi hoppas kan bidra till ökad samvaro, aktivitet och frygghet i området:

1- Byggnaden

Skärmfak över entréerna och butikerna på markplan tas bort, vilket ger mer dagsljus och säkerhet.

Nya entréer med lås och pin-kod byggs.

Balkonger och entréer målas i nya ljusa färger som kontrast till betongfasaderna, vilket visuellt även tydligare påvisar entrésituationerna till byggnaderna.

Nya individuella skärmfak påbyggs för huvudentréer och entréer till butiker.

Planteringar anläggs i direkt anslutning till fasad, vilket skänker färg och liv via buskage och blommor.

Rökare kan därmed inte längre röka vid fasaden och förorena ovanliggande luftintag.

2 - Belysning

Pollare på låg höjd tillhandahåller belysning med varmt ljus av huvudstråk och entréer. Högre belägna lyktor belyser med varmt ljus de olika konceptuella ytorna på platsen. Strålkastare med kallt ljus belyser bergväggen, vilket tillhandahåller en dramatisk fond.

3 - Återvinningsstation

Problematik med sophantering löses delvis genom installation av nytt återvinningshus, vilket i direkt anslutning även har utrymme för prylutbytesutrymme.

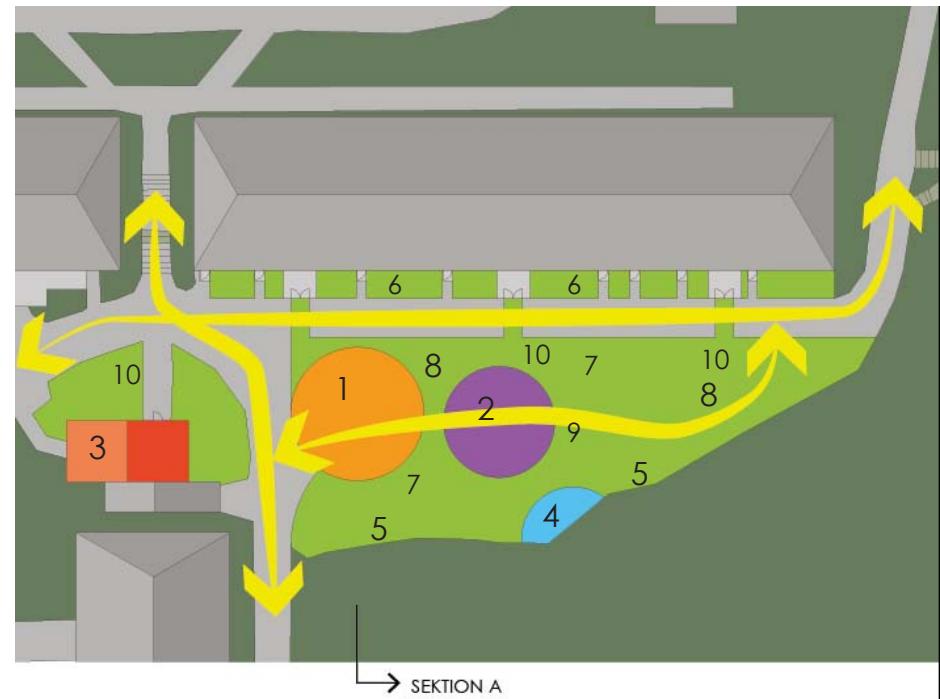
4 - Platsen

Planteringar anläggs med bred variation av träd, buskage och blommor.

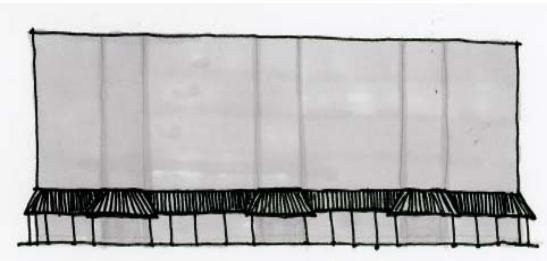
Dammen vid berget monteras ned och en ny damm installeras.

Yta för samvaro och möjlighet för förtäring installeras på platsens mest välbesökta yta.

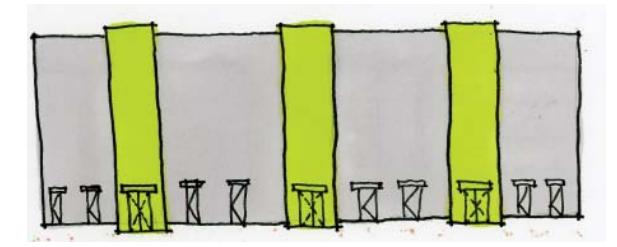
Lekplats anläggs i anslutning till ovan nämnda yta.



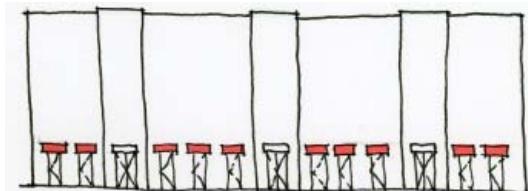
CONCEPT PLAN



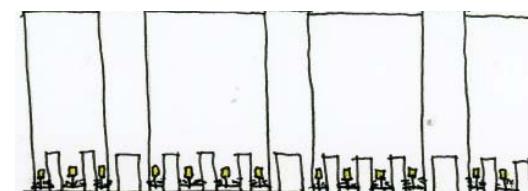
roofing to be removed



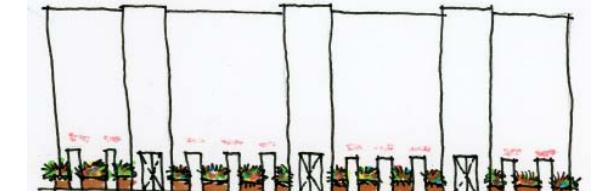
new entrances with painted balconies



individual canopies for shops



lower lights in the planters



new planters attached to facade



high lights to the hill



10. High post light to illuminate the square



6. Lower postlight illuminating the planters



7. In-placed tables and chairs at semi-public areas



8. Antivandal rubbish bins around the square



9. Sitting benches at semi-public areas

REFERENCE IMAGES



2. Children playground facing the picnic areas



4. Rain water pond on the ground level



3. Recycling house and goods exchange area

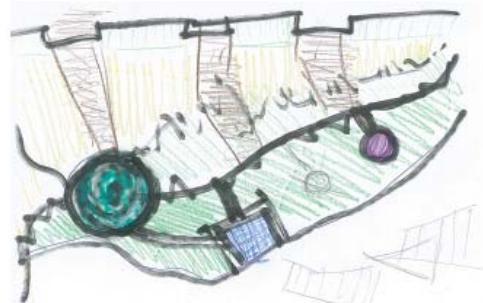


5. High lights to the hill



1. Area for sitting and picnic

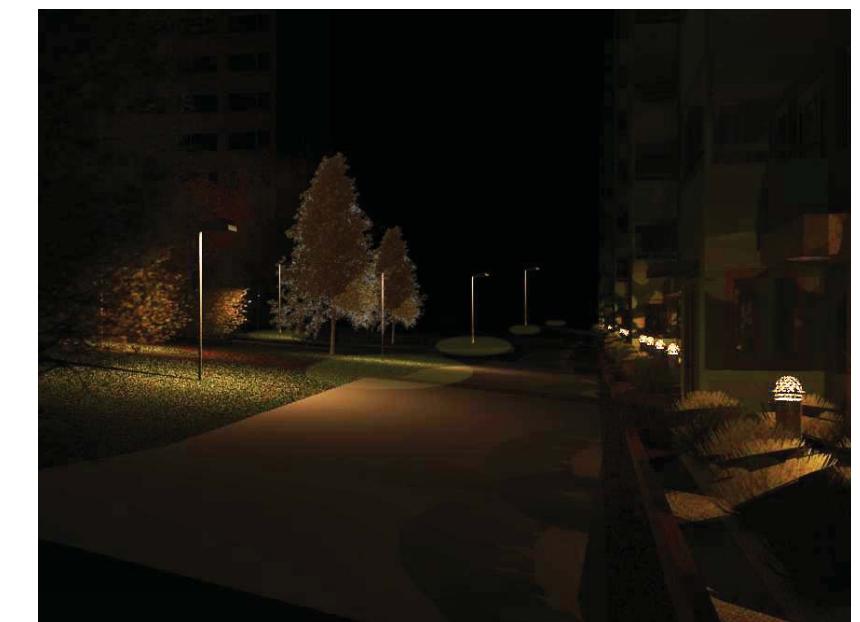
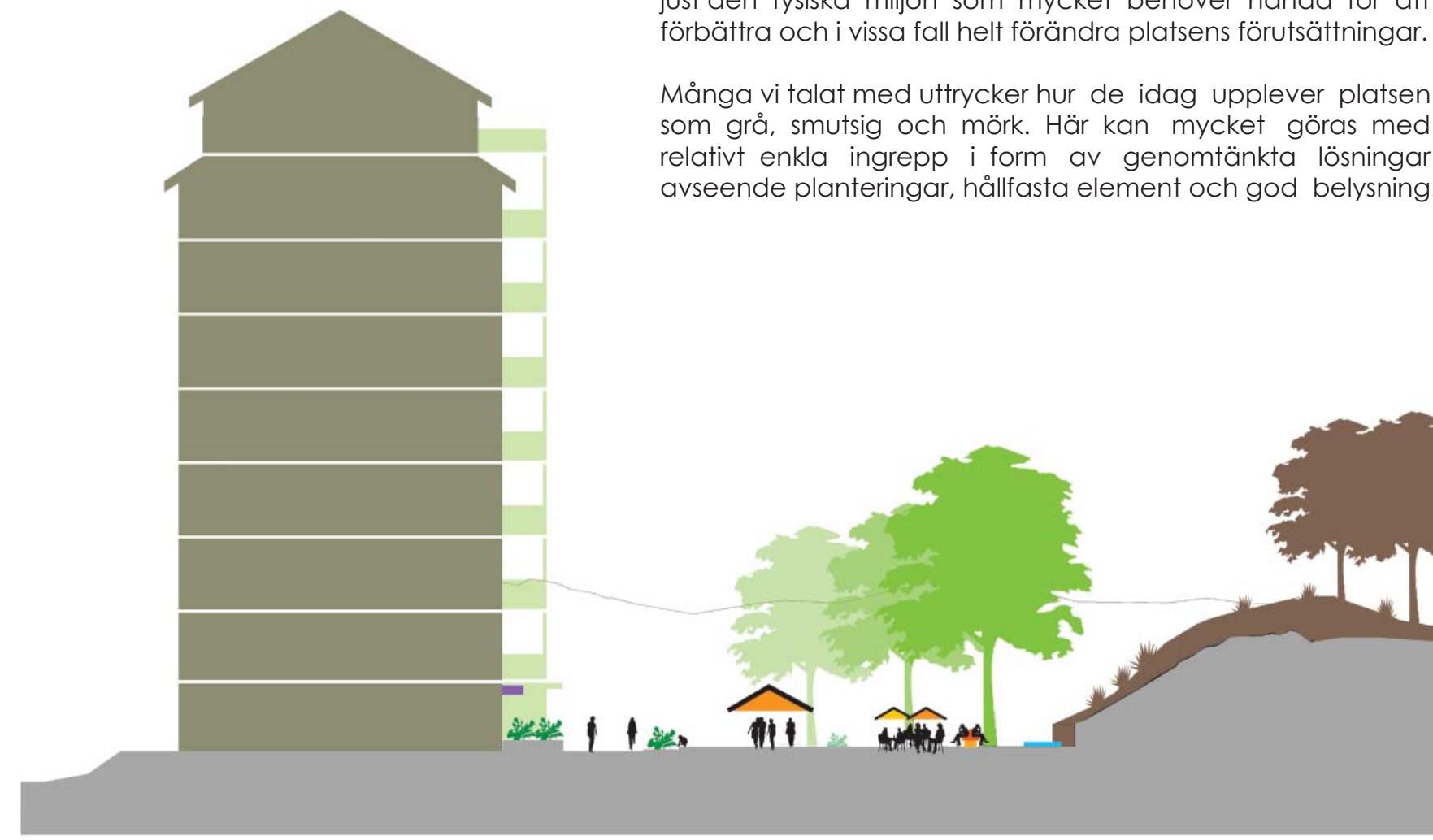
IDÉUTVECKLING



DEN FYSISKA MILJÖN

Den fysiska miljön på platsen är överlag i mycket dåligt skick, till följd av slitage och delvis eftersatt underhåll. Det är även i just den fysiska miljön som mycket behöver hända för att förbättra och i vissa fall helt förändra platsens förutsättningar.

Många vi talat med uttrycker hur de idag upplever platsen som grå, smutsig och mörk. Här kan mycket göras med relativt enkla ingrepp i form av genomtänkta lösningar avseende planteringar, hållfasta element och god belysning.



BREDFJÄLLSPLATSEN'S ROLE IN THE AREA

Bredfjällsplatsen is intended to bring together the people of Hammarkullen by providing an inviting meeting place for all ages. The space provides a playing ground for the children and spaces with benches and canopies which could be used for picnics and the like.

Hammarkullen is known for its cultural diversity which has resulted in it having many associations. These associations could have a meeting place in Bredfjällsplatsen. The space has a special connection to the square and the tram station providing a loop right from the tram station through to Bredfjällsgatan.

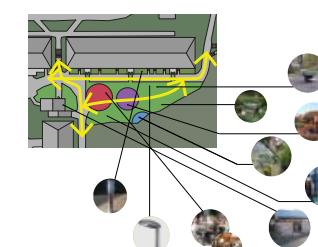
This creates an economically viable space since it is believed that many more investments like shops and restaurants will be created in the area. This will further open up Hammarkullen to the city center and thus more and more people will move from the city to Hammarkullen.

The space is believed to contribute a great deal to the carnival festival which is celebrated yearly in the region. Finally we generally believe that this space will contribute immensely to creating a positive identity and a sense of ownership to the people of Hammarkullen.



DECEMBER 20 EXHIBITION BROCHURE

Briefly describes the background of the project, methods used for analysis, and the final results.

<p>BREDFJÄLLSPLATSEN ETT STUDENTPROJEKT AV DANIELA GONZALEZ JANE OGADA OCH OLÖF BERN ANTONSSON CHALMERS TEKNIKA HOGSKOLA GOTEBORG</p>   <p>CHALMERS</p> 	<p>BAKGRUND</p> <p>Vår projektgrupp på tre personer har arbetat med en mindre yta mellan två av höghusen på Bredfjällsgatan i centrala Hammarkullen.</p> <p>Våra mål har varit att skapa en fungerande plats för spontana möten, en ny centralpunkt för umgångs och aktiviteter i området, och att förbättra de fysiska förutsättningarna i utemiljön på den aktuella ytan.</p>  <p>ANALYSMATERIAL</p> <p>För att uppnå dessa villkor har vi sökt konsultera lokala aktörer på plats, dvs individer och grupperingar som redan vet mer än vi om förutsättningarna på platsen och dess närområde.</p> <p>Via dessa kanaler och vårt eget arbete har vi nätt fram till en lösning vi hoppas kan bidra till ökad samvaro, aktivitetet och trygghet i området.</p> 	<p>METODIK</p> <p>Då de personer som främst kommer att beröras av platsens eventuella renovering är de individer som är bosatta i platsens direkta närhet, har vi i första hand försökt vända oss till dessa människor.</p> <p>De för oss två mest framgångsrika metoderna bestod i en s.k. workshop, utförd på plats (bilder nedan) i vilken vi bad förbipasserande att betygssätta befintliga och potentiellt framtid fysiska element på platsen, och en andra metod, "förslagsläder", upplacerade i byggnadernas entréer och i vilka vi bad människor att besvara och bifoga en mindre enkät med frågor om området.</p>  <p>WORKSHOP PÅ PLATSEN</p>	<p>RESULTAT</p> <p>Utläran de resultat och synpunkter vi inhämtat från vårt analysarbete, har vi utarbetat ett förslag till stor del utgående från den fysiska miljön. Här finns mycket att göra avseende städning, siltage, färgerättning, belysning, trygghet etc. Vi tillför nya platsanpassade fysiska element och föresår förändringar i växtlighet, stråk och funktioner.</p>  <p>KONSEPIPLAN MED ELEMENT</p>  <p>SEKTION EFTER INGREPP</p>	<p>TORSDAG 20 DECEMBER</p> <p>PLATS: RÖDA STUGAN HAMMARKULLETTORGET kl 15-17 Utställning, fika, och mingel kl 17-19 Projektpresentation</p>  <p>KONTAKT e-post: hammarkullen2012@gmail.com Hemsida: bredfjallsplatsen.wordpress.com Ansvarig lärare: Pål Castell, tel. 0736-200668</p>  <p>CHALMERS</p>
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EXCERPT FROM BLOG BREDFJALLSGATAN.WORDPRESS.COM

Another communication method used for our group, was the creation of a blog in order to keep communication between other course groups, teacher, Hammarkullen community and any other people who wish to reach the site.

Small banners with our blog address were placed at the entrances of several buildings in the area and people passing by.

BREDFJÄLLSGATAN SQUARE?

We invite you to get involved in the design process giving ideas and finding a name for this place



[hem/home](#) / [frågeformulär/survey](#) / [om oss/about us](#) / [våra vänner/our friends](#) / [kontakt/contact us](#) / [bildgalleri/gallery](#)

KATEGÖRIER

- o Social Inclusion
- o Uncategorized

ARKIV

- o december 2012
- o november 2012

1ST WORKSHOP

november 21, 2012 · by bredfjällsgatan · in Social Inclusion ·

Vi hade vår första workshop tisdagen den 20:e nov på den lilla platsen vid Bredfjällsgatan. Många passerar förbi här, och människor ur olika åldersgrupper stannade för att diskutera med oss, både barn och vuxna. Vi hade roligt och fikade med dem och pratade både svenska, engelska, "svengelska" och improviserat teckenspråk med dem.

We had our first Fika-Workshop on Tuesday 20th November, on the Bredfjällsgatan square where residents are passing by. Diverse aged residents have participated: from adults until kids. It was a lot of fun share fika with the neighbours and talk about their ideas in "Swenglish" Swedish and English and some mimics some time to time.



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FINAL CONCLUSIONS

We believe the implementation of our project would render a functioning, appreciated and accessible meeting space for the people of Hammarkullen. One of the challenges with public participation is attempting to contact a base of people representative of the public or the groups affected by the project at hand.

Although since having used several methods, e.g. both active and passive ones, we noticed attempting a dialogue sometimes is not enough, as not every supposed stakeholder will be interested in participating. As always in projects, time is a factor, and sometimes predicting the actual time one has to spend on certain tasks not previously known can be a challenge.

Perhaps it was mainly also this factor that made us want to make the overall plan more of a conceptual than a detailed one, e.g. not showing the exact placement of each tree. Early on, we made the decision to focus largely on the public participatory methods.

The methods used was mainly our own creations inspired by well-known methods mentioned in e.g. lectures and litterature studies. When communicating with the local stakeholders, we felt we should try to move to their level so to speak, focusing less on our roles as university students. We feel we will not leave this project empty-handed. First and foremost, familiarizing ourselves with the concept of public participation has been very interesting.

During the first part of the course, we took part of a number of lectures and seminars regarding this topic, but also regarding the suburb, the Swedish million programme, etc. This was too valuable. Lastly, as a student you always make little improvements when working in a group project, whether it is in terms of group dynamics, software, presentation techniques etc.

APPENDIX

STUDY REVIEW: Program för stadsutveckling i Hammarkullen (Programme for urban development in Hammarkullen), City of Gothenburg, 2009

19% of the dwellings in Hammarkullen are single houses, 81% are apartment blocks. Of the latter, 79% are rental apartments, 0% condominiums (bostadsrätter) and 21% owner right dwellings. The lack of larger apartments is a problem. There are many three room-apartments but few four-room or more. It is not unusual for six people or more to live in a three-room apartment in Hammarkullen.

Many citizens in Hammarkullen wish to be able to make a "residential career". Many wish to live in smaller buildings such as two-storey apartment blocks (e.g. Sandeslätt), row houses or single houses. The type of building appears more important than the form of tenance. The housing market need a certain diversity to be able to attract different households in different phases of their lives and to make them want to stay.



Left: Opening up gables of existing buildings is a good method to build safety-conducive views that keep an eye on what happens below and beside the house (White, Mjölby)

Give character to the different houses. Give them clear names, each building can have its own style. Construct new buildings that connect current buildings. Create more semi-private sites in connection to the entrances of the buildings. Investigate the possibility of creating "bokaler", facilities for both living and working, to stimulate more working places. Also by the same token investigate the possibilities of adding business activity facilities to parts of buildings.

The large forest area close to Bredfjällsgatan is by some regarded as unsafe. In the northern part of the slope a small park have been constructed, which has quickly become popular. On the space currently occupied by the parking lots, multi-storey apartment blocks with a quite large amount of storeys can be constructed. New residential buildings can even be constructed on the aforementioned forested area.

One of the main purposes of the programme is to improve the preconditions for business and service. The Hammarkullen square is a key player as a strategically placed potential meeting place. The great height of many current buildings creates downdraughts and winds. Many people consider the square unsafe perhaps due to the surrounding buildings lacking windows towards it. The square has no clear front- or backside. The amount of dwellings in direct connection to the square need to be greatly increased. The current one-storey commercial building on the square should be replaced with one or several multi-storey buildings. The general scale of the square needs to be lessened.

A greater amount of motor traffic in connection to Hammarkullen would likely improve circumstances for business activities. However certain areas are unlikely to be in question for new housing due to issues with noise from traffic, likely from the surrounding car road. The often times hilly terrain of Hammarkullen can also be an obstacle for new building construction.

Observations on roads, traffic and parking: Cars, bicyclists and pedestrians are separated. The current road structure provide weak connections between the different dwelling areas in Hammarkullen and complicate spontaneous meetings and flow of traffic throughout the area. Walking- and bicycle roads are used for car traffic. Around Bredfjällsgatan and Hammarkulletorget there is a redundancy of parking lots. Current (2009) amount of parking lots at Bredfjällsgatan: 529, according to the parking norm: 682, according to the directions for parking: 350-500 (Parkeringsnorm för Göteborg, 2004, Riktlinjer för parkering – underlag för bedömning av parkeringsbehov, 2008).

The programme suggests a new car road from Hjällbovägen past Hammarkullsskolan, going to the square. This road will pass quite close to the project site (see page 36 (20 in the PDF) in "Program för stadsutveckling I Hammarkullen sida 17-38.pdf").

Observations on service and acitivities: Quite an amount of services are available in Hammarkullen, however on site they come off as few. Commercial activities are spread out over Hammarkulletorget and Bredfjällsgatan. Those not adjacent to the square are located in the ground floors of the buildings, in remodeled apartments and basement premises. There is a consumer need of a larger grocery store/supermarket in the area. Several of the shops have generous opening hours which contribute positively to the general feeling of safety in the area, and also induce life and movement.

There is a great pressure on facilities of a lesser size appropriate for smaller activities. The possibility of renting out ground floors of the residential buildings to different actors should be investigated. The need for small, cheap premises is great.



Observations on pathways, places and safety: (image caption: "Pathway with greenery on one side and the backside of a building on the other... Would you like to walk here alone on your way from the tram at night?" p. 40) Many residents express a feeling of insecurity in regard to bridges and tunnels. Buildings turned inwards toward the courtyard, insufficient lighting, lack of sufficient maintenance of greenery and a large amount of walkways and bicycle lanes in connection to greenery or backsides of buildings are conducive to feelings of insecurity. Men generally feel safe during all hours while the opposite is true for women. Residential buildings with entrances in only one direction risk creating an anonymous backside that people feel belong to no one. This could lead to littering. Pedestrian pathways regardless of importance all look the same, thus they become difficult to get an overview of.



Semi-private areas are overlapping zones between private and public. These are the most important ones for the life between the buildings. Semi-private areas give a sense of belonging and a positive way of means of influence which in turn is conducive for feelings of safety. Naming a site is a good beginning in making it semi-private. In Hammarkullen most of the areas are public. This creates a feeling that the site belongs to no one, and that littering and destruction is alright, since there is no reason to care about a place that is not yours. Semi-private locations encourage meetings between the tenants and encourage a sense of responsibility for the outdoor environment.



Image caption (p. 41): "The greeneries around the residential buildings often are nice to look at, but no one really uses them." The proportion between private, semi-private and public areas in a residential neighborhood is often connected to its popularity. Row house- and single house areas are most popular since they contain a lot of private areas. The houses on Bredfjällsgatan and Hammarkulletorget herein is positioned at the bottom of the list

New entrances are needed for the backsides of the multi-storey slab blocks at Bredfjällsgatan and Hammarkulletorget, thereby the backsides will be experienced as semi-private areas which the residents will have a sense of responsibility for. Outdoor places that are common for several entrances should be constructed. Large balconies (glazed or not) that really are useable become semi-private rooms and create a sense of security on the adjacent street. Shop-owners should be allowed to make use of the area just outside of the shop. Uses should be mixed — let the visitors to the pizza restaurant have their meal out in the park in the summer and let the tenants farm on the large open grass areas.



Create entrances to the most important sites. A good example is the entrance arches to Sandeslätt (right image). The fruit shop (left image) is an example of a very good transition between the street and the shop.

Observations on lighting: People describe feeling unsafe during the dark hours both in the central parts of Hammarkullen and on solitary pathways. A feeling of unsafety is rarely proportional to the actual risk of being the victim of a crime, but rather is related to a lack of overview and control over the surroundings. Hammarkullen contains many glaring lights with misdirected light that impair the overview of the surroundings and our night vision.

Current light situation in Hammarkullen:

- many different types of lights
- glaring point of lights, totally unlit areas
- pathways which appear unclear due to many ways of lighting
- lighting that does not guide but that confuse
- lighting that does not invite to activity during the dark hours
- several directed measures have been taken to improve lighting conditions

There is a great need for improving considerable parts of the current lighting arrays. Vision: The lighting in Hammarkullen should convey a feeling of safety and promote more people using the public spaces also in the dark hours. Lighting should also increase ease of mobility and access.



The following aspects should be regarded in the planning of the light:

- light in the right place rather than more light
- all light should be free from glare and most of it directed downwards
- the light should describe and show important pathways, meeting points, areas, entrances etc
- lighting of vertical areas makes the surrounding area seem bright
- arranged points of light create clear pathways
- lighting can enhance and increase scales and speeds
- lighting sources with good colour rendering should be used to lift natural colours
- control of lighting provides the opportunity for a varied and exciting light
- for good maintenance it is important to reduce the amount of lighting fixtures and the number of light sources
- opt for long service life and high-quality fixtures and sources
- consider environmental aspects
- control of light over the day and year save energy
- lighting principles that invite vandalism should be used sparingly

Observations on park and nature: The amount of greenery is large. The amount of programmed areas is small. The amount of housing area is small compared to the amount of wooded areas and courtyards. The amount of park is small. Hammarkullen is surrounded by large green areas acting as barriers for pedestrians and bicyclists. Several of the inhabitants express a fear of the woods and a longing for a constructed park. The scale of the courtyards at Bredfjällsgatan and Hammarkulletorget rather makes you think of nature areas than residential courtyard. The amount of programmed areas needs to be increased. Everyone loves water. Combine possibilities of active recreation with passive one. Create more allotment farm areas.

Hammarkullen need to grow from the inside out. Bredfjällsgatan and Hammarkullens väg are some of the prioritized areas herein.

Notes on economy: When refurbishing and developing there is always a need for complementing and altering paths, park areas etc to meet the requirements of access, comfort etc. These changes in themselves lead to an increased interest in living in the area which in turn increases the value of the properties for the developer or property owner. The costs of these measures thus are paid for by each development project. For the Hammarkulletorget the volume of trade is an important parameter for which businesses will establish.

Enhancing and altering traffic inflow and bus and tram stops are examples of other costs of measure that primarily will be financed by developing revenues from new building rights and sale of ground. A good balance between various costs, developing revenues and parameters of national economy hence need to be achieved to make the deployment of the plan possible.

Most of the area in Hammarkullen is privately owned or by lot tenure (tomträtt). The municipality owns undeveloped and public facilities in the area. The square is managed by Förvaltnings AB Göteborgslokaler. A change in the physical structure i.e. new roads, a better functioning square and public areas likely will affect the social integration in the right direction.

Possible considerations of “Program för stadsutveckling i Hammarkullen” for Bredfjällsplatsen

- Create more semi-private sites in connection to the entrances of the building.
- Strategically placed meeting places are conducive to business.
- Several of the shops have generous opening hours which contribute in a positive way to the feeling of safety in the area, and also induce activity and movement.
- Insufficient lighting and maintenance of greenery create feelings of unsafety.
- Semi-private areas are the most important areas for the life between the buildings, they give a sense of belonging and means of influence, and encourage a sense of responsibility for the outdoor environment.
- Naming a site is important in making it semi-private.
- In Hammarkullen most areas are public which creates a feeling that the area belongs to no one, which can lead to littering and destruction.
- The houses on Bredfjällsgatan and Hammarkulletorget are the least popular in Hammarkullen.
- Outdoor places that are common for several entrances should be constructed.
- Shop-owners should be allowed to make use of the area just outside the shop.
- Create entrances to the most important sites (eg to Sandeslätt).
- Lighting today is confusing not guiding and does not invite to activities during the dark hours.
- Lighting of vertical areas make the surrounding area appear bright.
- The amount of park and programmed areas in Hammarkullen is small.
- Several inhabitants express a longing for a constructed park.
- The scale of several of the green areas today is too large.
- Combine possibility of active recreation with passive.

STUDY REVIEW: Principles for Establishing Open Spaces

Open space is often described as any piece of land that is undeveloped and has no building on it. The term green space is a part of open space and serves to provide recreational opportunities to the society. Green space may consist of a broad range of landscape characters from highly maintained parks, gardens, avenues, playing fields and church yards to natural landscape environments. Water systems such as open water, rivers, streams and storm water systems are usually included in green space and are also referred to as the "blue structure" in the field of urban and regional planning. Resting is an integral part of pedestrian activity patterns.

The provision of frequent seating opportunities gives people the opportunity to rest in order to be able to enjoy public life and the hustle and bustle of the city. Apart from the number of public benches, other factors such as views, shade and comfort, location on important pedestrian links, and orientation to street activities are important in order to provide a good seating ambience.

Principle 1: Attractive Distinct Character

The principal aim of urban design for open spaces is to create innovative and distinguishing spaces that are able to attract users and stand out amongst a city. This is especially essential for spaces that aim to become landmarks where creating a distinctive built form character in public space, draws interests and assists in attracting users. With this, creating open spaces that are visually stimulating and intriguing is important in creating character for space. The use of materials and landscaping that are able to standout in "context, visual juxtaposition and irony," (Loukaitou-Sideris 1998, pp. 203) are essential. The positioning of trees, seating, public art and access points should be appropriately positioned to highlight the different qualities a space holds eg views, microclimate, lighting, surrounding uses etc.

Qualities of the Principle:

The following are the qualities and that achieve the principle:

- High quality use of materials that are intriguing and highlights key features
- Design of space is in a comfortable human scale and context
- Appropriate theme for a place is developed that fits within the meaning of the open space
- Common architectural style and theme that is unique through the space

Principal 2. Provision of a public art culture.

"Open space is not only for recreation and conservation of environmental and cultural values, it is the foundation of urban liveability. It underpins many social, ecological and economic benefits that are essential to healthy functioning of the urban environment." (Stratcorp Consulting 2007, pp. 3) The provision of a high quality public art culture, with artworks created distinctly for specific public spaces is necessary. Artwork need to hold meaning through visual symbolism and provide a reflection on the history of a city and its people. It allows users to understand and reflect upon the underlying objectives and aspirations of an open space and its city (Corbett 2004, pp. 119). This is especially important in key landmark open spaces where people find definition in a city through key public spaces. Public art is able to provide this definition to people but it is important that this definition is a reflection on the peoples taste and not for the purposes of artists seeking to invite controversy. (Corbett 2004, pp. 119)

Qualities of the Principles

The following are the qualities that achieve the principle:

- Public art reflect the core values of the city and its people
- Artworks are meaningful and connect users with space
- Artworks are engaging and at a suitable scale
- Artworks naturally act as focal points in space
- Artworks do not detract from the key qualities of space

Principle 3: Good Lighting

The most successful public open spaces around the world utilise lighting as a major tool in creating attractive aesthetics that attract users. Gallacher states "The visual and amenity value of lighting needs to be recognised in the design of spaces, rather than operating as a separate and purely functional element" (2005, pp 47). In providing good lighting it is important to recognise the importance of both natural sunlight and artificial lighting. Providing good sunlight for an open space is important both aesthetically and functionally as this has a great impact on the number of users attending a site. Good sunlight draws users to a space as people are more likely to use open spaces that hold positive microclimates with good natural sunlight (Corbett 2004, pp 107). However appropriate shading is necessary also to provide cover for pedestrians and spaces to enjoy both sun and shade depending on the weather. Artificial lighting in public open spaces is essential during hours of darkness as it serves to bring a sense of safety and security to open spaces and assists in the facilitation of the night economy (Corbett 2004, pp. 124).

However lighting should not hold uniformity throughout a space as this can prevent creating moods in spaces and accentuation of key features. As Corbett points "illuminating special features within the city, different areas become visually distinct" (2004, pp. 125). This involves directing light at objects within a pedestrian's field of vision, such as key buildings, landscaping and public art, as people are naturally drawn to light especially at night when it is dark.

Qualities of the Principles

The following are the qualities that make up the principle:

- Good sunlight is made available to a space
- Appropriate use of sunlight and shading to build character and provide comfort to pedestrians
- Artificial lighting is not uniform throughout with accentuated lighting on key features
- Artificial lighting creates distinctions in space and builds overall character of a Space

Principle 4: Linking and Connecting

All spaces require available ease of access and appropriate linkages to its surroundings to attract users. This is derived from the human mentality whereby people are more likely to use space or places where they are easily accessible. "The degree of movement within any square is depended upon how well connected its site is to surrounding districts and to the city as a whole. This is crucial to a spaces success" (Corbett 2004, pp 50). This is especially true with Jan Gehl identifying this as one of the key problems in Sydney's open spaces. In doing so, spaces need to be aware of its surroundings and provide appropriate points of access to encourage thoroughfare in accordance with "pedestrian desirelines" (Gehl 2007, pp. 85). This in turn encourages pedestrian activity increasing the opportunities for use of the open space. The connecting streets should utilise areas that are high in pedestrian activity increasing the chances of users accessing the space. This includes making ease of access to public transport.

Providing appropriate connections to its surroundings also incorporates the need to make use of elements such as topography so that it directs pedestrians to open space. Corbett points out that "if a square is significantly higher or lower than its connecting streets, it runs the risk of appearing detached from street activity" (Corbett 2004, pp. 83). This can act as a barrier to the number of users likely to use a space. Access points such as corridors or roads should also ensure there is a clear visual of key views and open space.

Qualities of the Principles

The following are the qualities that achieve the principle:

- Ease of access to space through high activity connecting streets
- Connected streets make use of typography to encourage pedestrian activity towards the space
- Clear visual between connecting streets and open space
- Ease of access to public transport

(Corbett 2004, pp. 82). Public Open Spaces should ultimately act as hub for movement in districts of a city hence the need to inform appropriate connections and links to its surroundings. .

Principle 5: Legibility

Creating legibility in public open spaces is important to define the boundaries of a space with clear accented entrances and good focal points. Users need to be able to identify where a space begins and ends to evaluate their position in a space and city. "Creating legible centres within a main square strengthens the identity of a space" (Gehl 2007, pp. 53).

Entrances to spaces must be legible and pronounced as they are the first point of entry into a space. Pronounced entrances allow users to identify an open space and should be permeable to provide clear views into and out of a space. Clear legible and permeable entrances attract users to open spaces especially within high and dense cities. In providing legibility it is important to implement distinguishable hard and soft edges within a space (Johnson interview on 29 September 2008). Hard edges should be clear and distinct such as building frontages and entrance points so as to provide a clear indication to users of the boundaries of a space. Soft edges are passive in nature, allowing for activation of a space and connecting a space and the city. This includes pathways and routes within a space that create a visual linear direction or boundary to a space. Legible points of focus are also necessary within a space. These focal points should be within clear view of pedestrian's sightlines and be located in central locations of a space. These focal points become places of meeting and gathering within a space which are essential for a space to become remembered. These focal points also allow for an appreciation of the surrounding space because of a centre positioning within a space.

Qualities of the Principles

The following are the qualities that achieve the principle:

- Clear visually defining boundaries of open space

□ Clear permeable and pronounced entrances

- Hard and soft edges that are appropriate to the space
- Accented and legible focal points for open space

Principle 6: Activating Edges

Creating strategies that promote active frontages which are both attractive and inviting are important in ensuring open spaces are able to uphold a steady flow of users. These active edges should provide an appropriate activation of open spaces. (Jan Gehl) The placement of mixed uses along these edges is a common frontage along landmark open spaces. As Gallacher points out "the most successful new public spaces are associated with 'mixed use' economics and settings" (2005, pp. 38)

Qualities of the Principles

The following are the qualities that achieve the principle:

- Mixed use developments that are complementary to a space
- Attractive frontages that link the space with edges
- Edges provide a positive response to a space
- Uses along edges operate under broad hours drawing sustainable flows of users to space
- Transparent frontages that provide casual surveillance sustainability

Principle 7: Designing for Accessibility and Diversity

In today's community, especially in Sydney where a diverse demographic of people reside, it is important that open spaces provide available access and cater to the inherent needs of different cultures. (Mossop, 2001) Sydney has always promoted itself as a culturally diverse city that promotes equality amongst its people. Promoting elements of this in open spaces, whether by the users of these spaces, or through public art is essential in defining the underlying values of a city.

Qualities of the Principles

The following are the qualities that achieve the principle:

- Design for cultural diversity;
- Providing for access and usage of spaces for persons with a disability;
- Designing spaces with all ages in mind;
- Spaces are meaningful and non definitive in meaning to allow for growth in the community.

Principle 8: Sustainable Open Space

Developing open spaces that are sustainable within a city's development, community evolution and change in meaning is essential in the survival of a public realm. Public open spaces that consider the notion of sustainability in their design and management are the most successful ones.

"The best public open spaces are those that can expand from their original intention, accommodating new uses and conditions, constantly enriching their stock of meanings and associations....a space should be full, but not 'full up'" (Gallacher 2005, pp 53). This is especially true with the recognition of depleting resources and growing negative impacts of global warming around the world.

Qualities of the Principles

- Allow for growth and adaptability of meanings in space
- Sustainable microclimate designs
- Appropriate choices of landscaping that are sustainable
- Good management practices that allow for sustainable growth and development

Principle 9: Sense of Place

The creation of public open spaces is essentially to create useable and meaningful spaces for people. In achieving this there is need to create a sense of place. Having a sense of place holds different meanings for individuals but it is important to recognise common traits for having a sense of place. Sense of place for people can include qualities such as connection and meaning with place, position in place, personal role in place, safety in place, warmth in place etc. It is important that public open spaces especially key ones are able to achieve these common traits. This allows key spaces to act as places of identity and refuge for users.

Qualities of the Principles

The following are the qualities that achieve the principle:

- Space connects socially, physically and culturally with users
- Space is welcoming and inviting
- Space promotes a city
- Place promotion to host key events and encourage use of a space.
- Heritage conservation practices that achieve

Possible considerations of “Principles for Establishing Open Spaces” for Bredfjällsplatsen

- Green spaces (part of open spaces) provide recreational opportunities to the society.
- Means of resting is an important part of pedestrian activity patterns.
- Seating installations should be placed in good location to pedestrian links and street activities.
- Open spaces should attract users and be visually stimulating.
- Appropriate positioning of trees, seating and access point is important.
- Human scale and context should be considered.
- High quality public art should be implemented.
- Both sunlight and artificial lighting should be considered.
- Means of cover and shading is also important.
- Artificial lighting during dark hours induces feelings of safety.
- Appropriate access and linkage to a site's surroundings and to the city as a whole are necessary to attract users, and considering “pedestrian desirelines”.
- The space should be located on the same vertical height as its surroundings.
- Clear visual views of the open space should be ensured.
- Clear boundaries of the space is necessary for legibility and for the user to evaluate their position in space and city.
- Points of focus are necessary within the space.
- Edges of space should be activated to produce a steady flow of users.
- Design for cultural diversity, different age groups and with accessibility in mind.
- Develop the space so as to allow it to evolve and adapt naturally.
- Attempt to create a sense of place.

SUMMARY OF SUGGESTION BOX QUESTIONNAIRE

(Translation have attempted preservation of "individual" characteristics of replies/expressions)

A. What do you like about/on the site?

I like the so called waterfall and the trees around it
When the garbage is gone I can't see anything negative!

Grey, colourless, can become a bit more colourful

Bitter, small

not good

Community

I do not like anything to become honest. Maybe the mini fountain that nowadays is dirty

It is good place

I think not good it is dyrt areas

Very good

The water fountain

B. What don't you like about/on the site?

That it is so run down and always untidy
garbage often there shames the entire area!

Grey colourless

Lifeless

must clean

Everything criminal

It looks untidy and dirty. Boring and depressing.

Much garbage

rocks

dirty! ugly!

C. What would you like to be able to do here?

I don't know since people who come here and sit here usually are the ones who destroy it. More colorful flowers.

Make sure the garbage goes away permanently

More colour, some nice statue, more benches? Colour, colour, colour (Flowers)

More plants

control the area

Plant shrubs, plants and maybe mini trees. The question is only if it will stay tidy and nice.

Make it nice

Play

playground! Benches

D. What do you think this site should be called?

International Place of Nature [or International Nature Place]

Waterfall/H.K. Waterfall

Don't know

curry sauce street

Dwelling Place

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FROM THE ON-SITE WORKSHOP HELD ON 20/11/2012 AT THE OPEN SPACE IN BREDFJÄLLSGATAN

The workshop attracted people of all ages that were passing by the open space as they go about their activities. The following is a summary of their thoughts and suggestions about the open space.

The children aged between 8-14yr (7)

The benches were ugly and therefore need refurbishment

- Color the benches
- Clean the pool
- Remove the mountain to create space for driving the mopeds

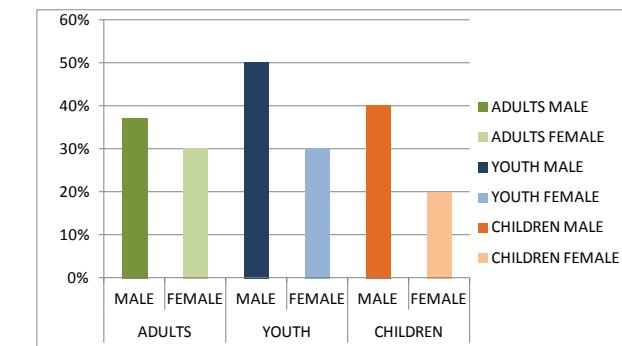
The youth aged between 18-20yrs (4)

- Need more flowers in the space
- The power source next to the pool is dangerous and needs to be removed
- Need for more lumps
- Need for a playground for children
- A lot of thrash on the mountains
- Don't feel safe here especially in the evenings since most people hung around the shops smoking and making a lot of noise
- People smoking destroy the windows
- Soccer field

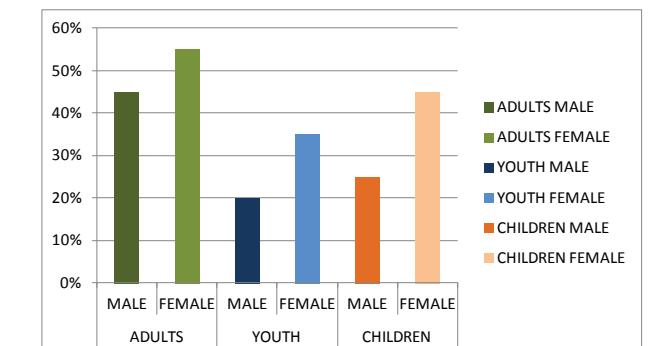
Adults aged between 35- 65yrs (8)

- Need for sculptures
- Need for a fountain
- Introduce a playground but make it bright
- Change the entrance of the building
- The roofs are ugly
- The shops are too close
- Need for new benches facing each other
- Put flowers close to the benches
- Garden lots
- Different sizes of trees
- The façade is grey need for more color
- No stairs
- Change the pond by putting roof and walls to prevent garbage
- Remove the pond
- Remove the fences
- Plant flowers
- Put plants for the winter
- Let the benches be made of metal to avoid vandalism
- Places for children to play

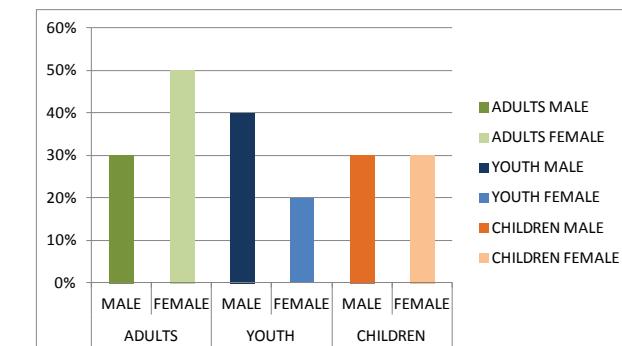
DISTRIBUTION OF TOPICS TOUCHED UPON BY PARTICIPANTS



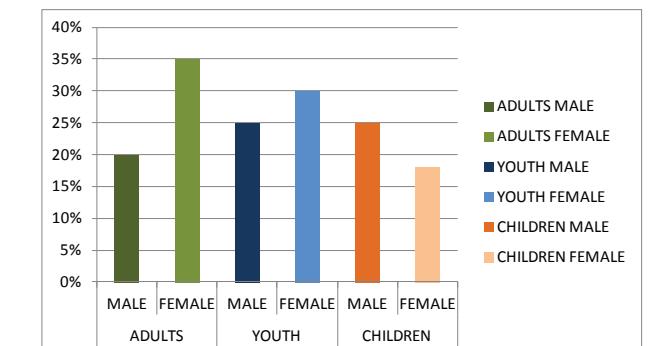
POND



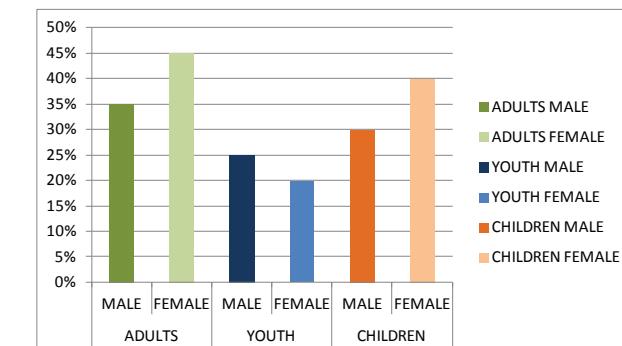
TREES AND FLOWERS



BENCHES



GARBAGE



SHOPS