

COMMONALITIES ON THE ZÜRICHBERG

DIPLOMA TOPIC B

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INTRODUCTION

Commonalities on the Zürichberg

Between Zurichberg and Adlisberg, the area around this topic's site has been with the city of Zurich for centuries, firstly as natural commons such as vine yards and forests outside of the city wall. Today, ASVZ Fluntern and other neighbouring modern facilities create a vast neighbourhood, with the mixture of unique activities such as Zoo Zurich, Friedorf, Home of FIFA, as well as housings, familien-garten, and other institutions surrounded by the forests.

While some workers or visitors benefit from multiple venues (some FIFA workers go for lunch to Zoo, or people jogging across borders, for instance), many people just visit one venue, then go back to the city. We would like to amplify the potential of this area, by creating relationship(s) of activities and resources as a form of spatial design.

The design task is simple – to propose a public space by extending ASVZ Fluntern, or by a new building on the site of ASVZ Fluntern. However, through this project, this master

thesis tasks students to bring back the 'Commonalities' of the place to Zurichberg area again. It is about how architectural design can help creating 'commons,' integrating both natural and urban elements as shared resources. Your project needs to enrich the relationship between people's activities and resources around the area, including neighbors and forests. At the same time, it would be a great opportunity to start discussing the meaning of commons for the City of Zurich, in a contemporary sense.

The Chair of Architectural Behaviorology have investigated how the idea of Actor Network (by Bruno Latour) can be argued in the realm of architectural design. The exploration has been about how such Actor Network of natural/urban resources, which consist of both human and non-human (such as nature, skill, knowledge, and materiality), can be drawn in the form of a territorial map and other types of architectural drawings. The existing Actor Network of the place is investigated

INTRODUCTION

Commonalities on the Zürichberg

and visualized to share the understanding of what kind of architectural project can contribute to the place as an 'Actor' to reconnect / rearrange the existing Actor Network of resources. Then, the proposal drawings situate the architectural project in the center, and show how that architecture could be a good node of the local and global 'Actors' (including human and non-human such as materials, climate, and history of the places, etc.).

In order to create the commons which would benefit the area in the long term, your project needs to take advantage of what is already there. In order to investigate the network, and to visualize your idea to share with everyone, the design of Actor Network can be a powerful tool for you.

Here is an excerpt from the introduction of "Commonalities" by Atelier Bow-Wow.

The individualist form of architectural practice, hailed and encouraged in late 20th century, which – according to our research – is com-

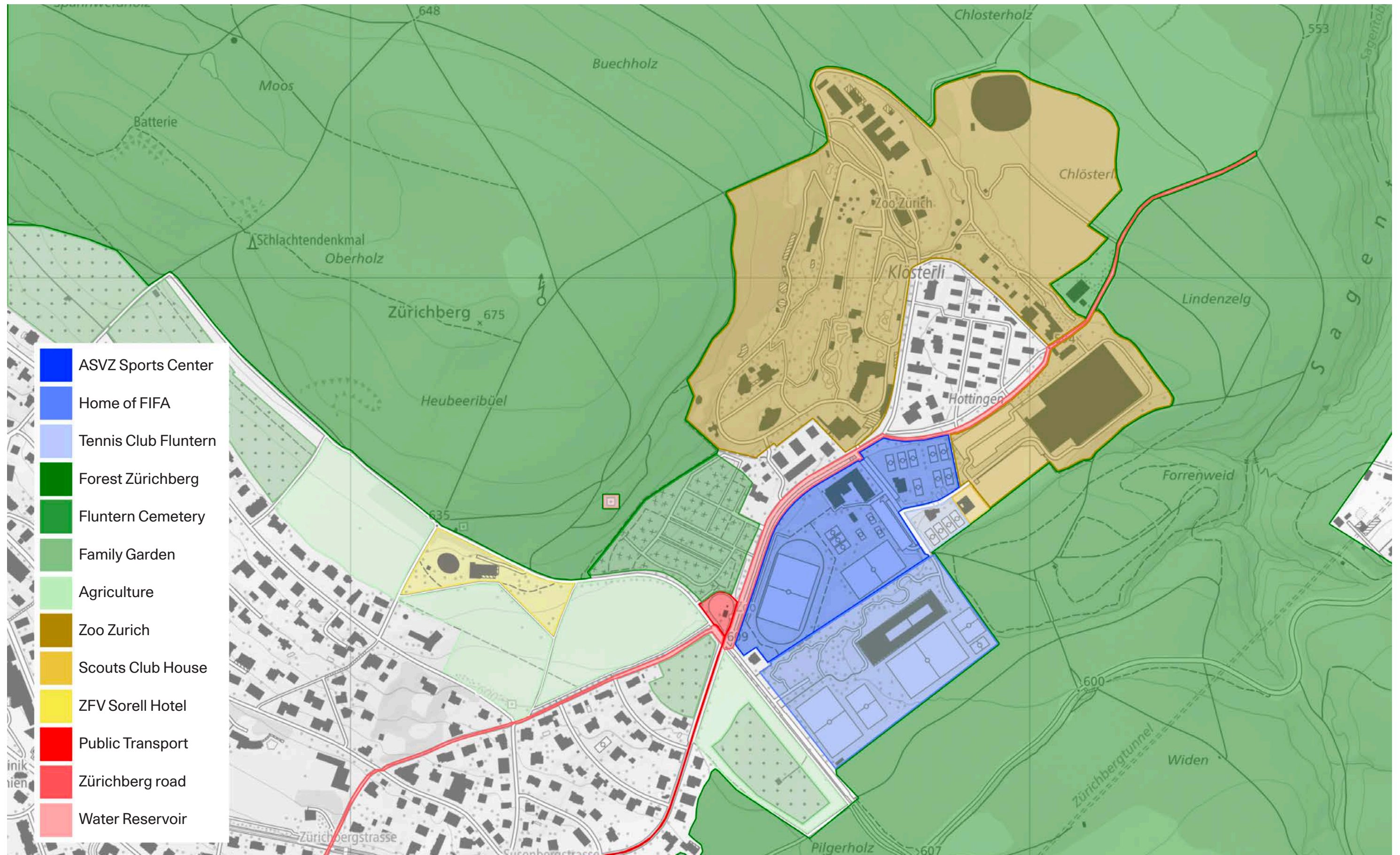
ing to an end. Individualism and publicness were too relevant in the architecture of 20th century, paying very little attention to 'commonality.' Now it is the time to take risks on the way we practice architecture, with more emphasis on the common, and you will find a new category in the course of that practice, which we have named 'architectural commonality.'

We have conceptualized this idea of 'commonality' as shared resources, so that anyone could be able to understand the relations which are hidden yet full of potential in things and behaviors.

Please propose the architecture which fosters new possibility of Zurichberg area.



NEIGHBORS Overview



Img. 02: Neighbours, facilities and stakeholders around the common Fluntern (Base map ©swisstopo)

NEIGHBORS Overview

SPORT ASVZ Sports Center



Img. 03: Aerial photo of the ASVZ Sport Center Fluntern (ZHAW)

Given the situation, that both the University of Zurich and the ETH are located in the dense urban fabric of Zurich made it necessary to find a different spot for the sports facilities in a less central part of town. Four requirements for the new plot were formulated.

1. Relative proximity to the universities
2. Well connected by public transport and a good road access
3. Integration in a bigger, existing green area, if possible
4. A flat area to allow for large outdoor sports facilities

The by the city provided, 42'852 m² big area on the Fluntern common fulfils the requirements perfectly. The large green area at the edge of town with the adjoining forested hills is one of the nicest places in Zurich. The area allows for true recreation, connections to the nearby Dolder bath, the forest and the zoo, and allows for a beautiful view over the lake and the alps.

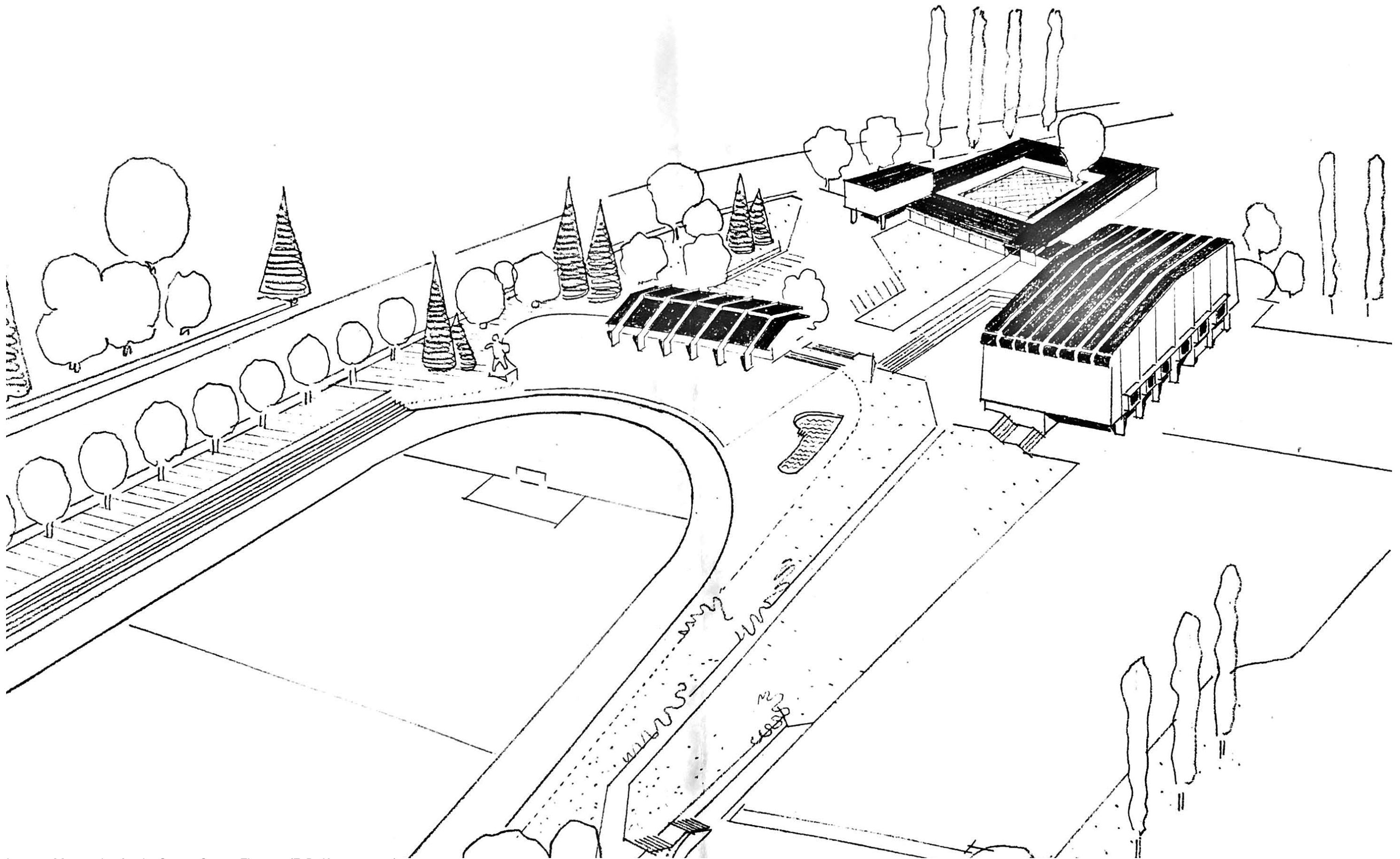
Because the sports center is an outpost to the two universities, additional features such

as rooms for students to meet up, sit together and maybe having a snack are needed. The sports center should not only provide facilities for sports and movement but is to be seen as a leisure center and a place where people meet up. Especially because the swiss universities have an international name and are workplace for many students from different countries, the sports facility is a unique place to bond across cultural, national and language barriers and is a place to exchange ideas between different fields of study.

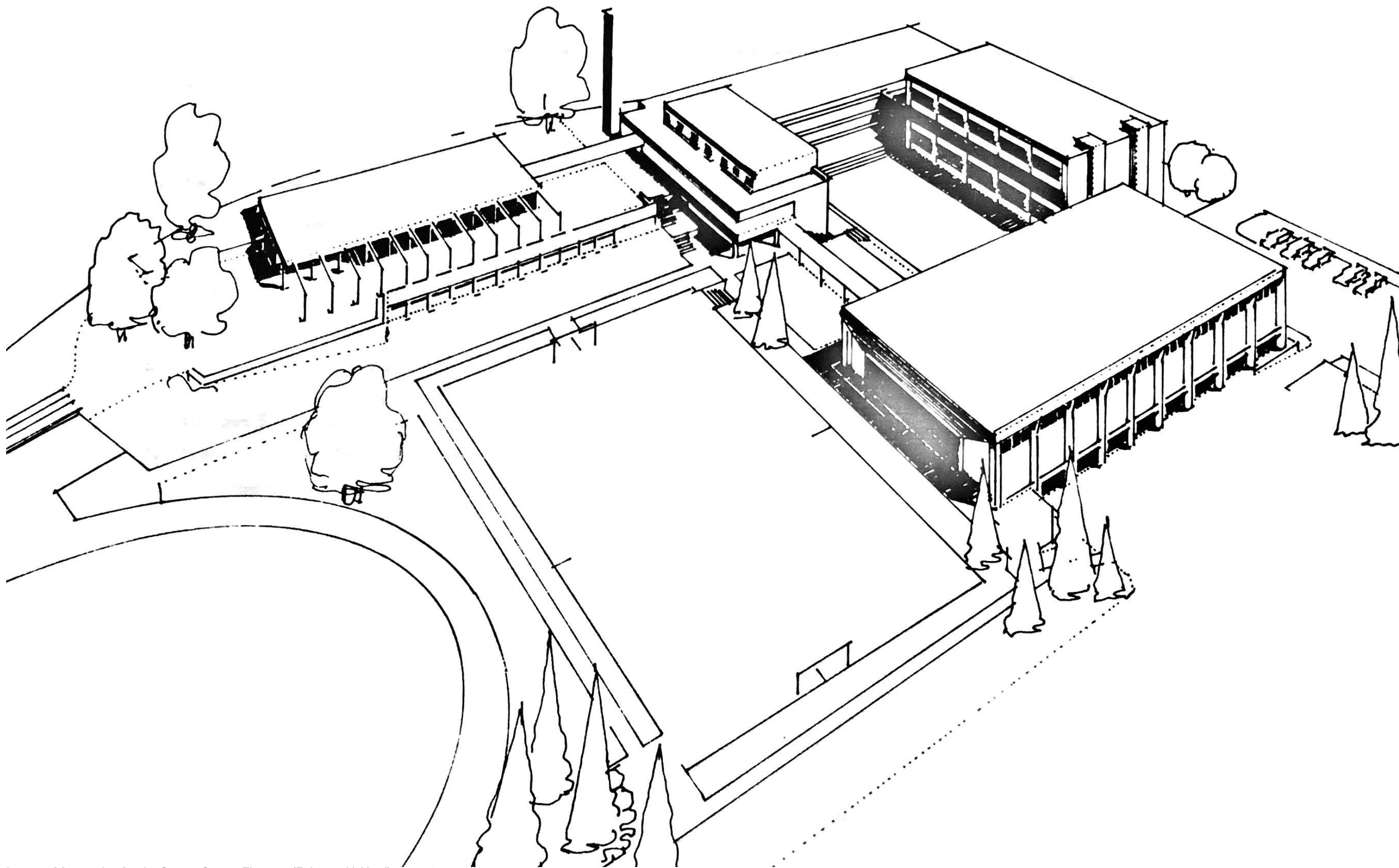
The privileged location, high above the city demands a special sensibility to the design of the buildings and their surroundings. The compound should be subtle in its appearance and should not diminish the overall image of the green landscape at the place. The outdoor facilities have to be placed in the existing topography with only minimal changes to the terrain. The view from this frequently visited area should not be stained.

From the original design brief by Dr. Edy Rudolf Knupfer, Architect ETH SIA

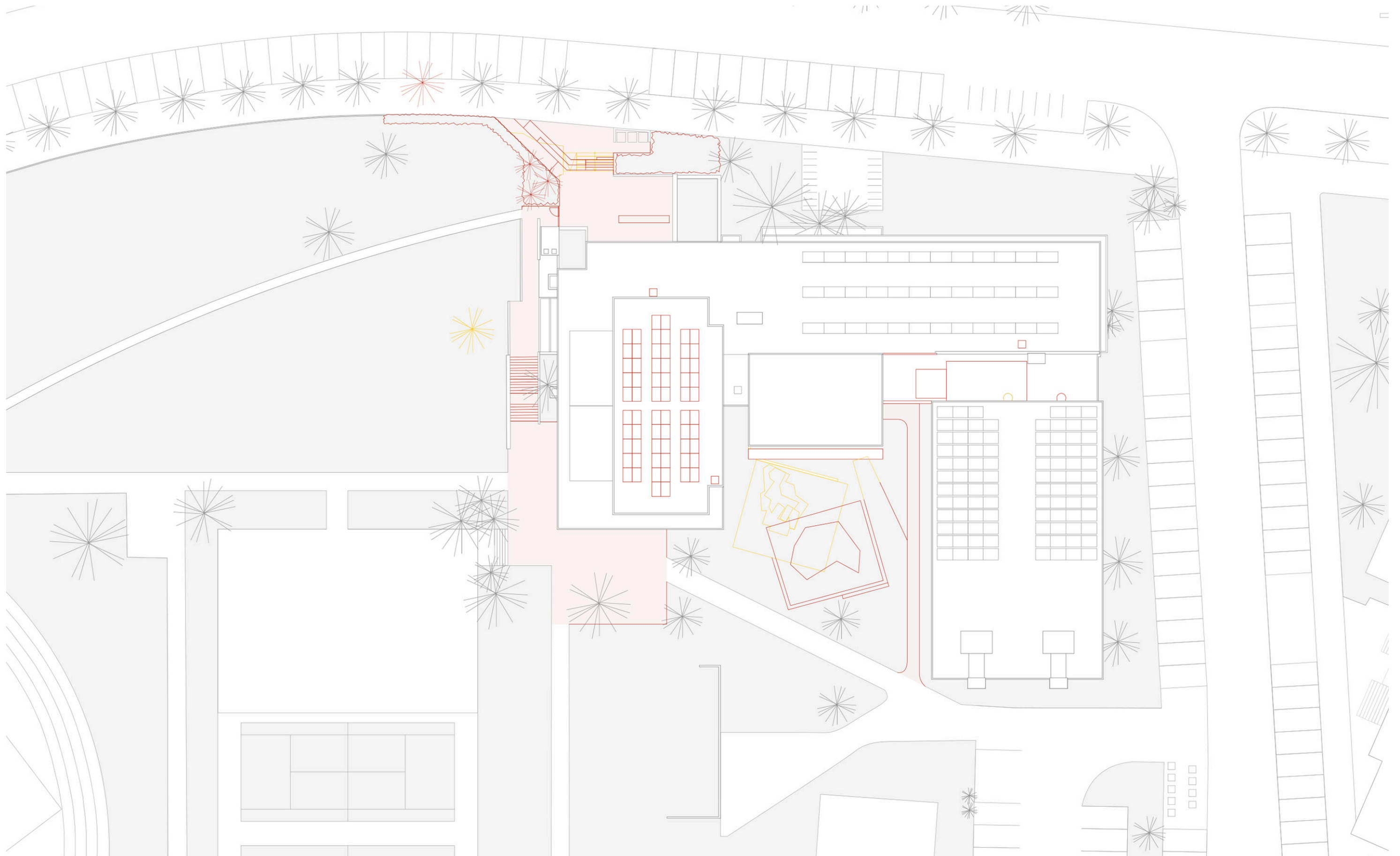
(Translated and paraphrased)



Img. 04: Masterplan for the Sports Center Fluntern (E. R. Knuper, 1960)

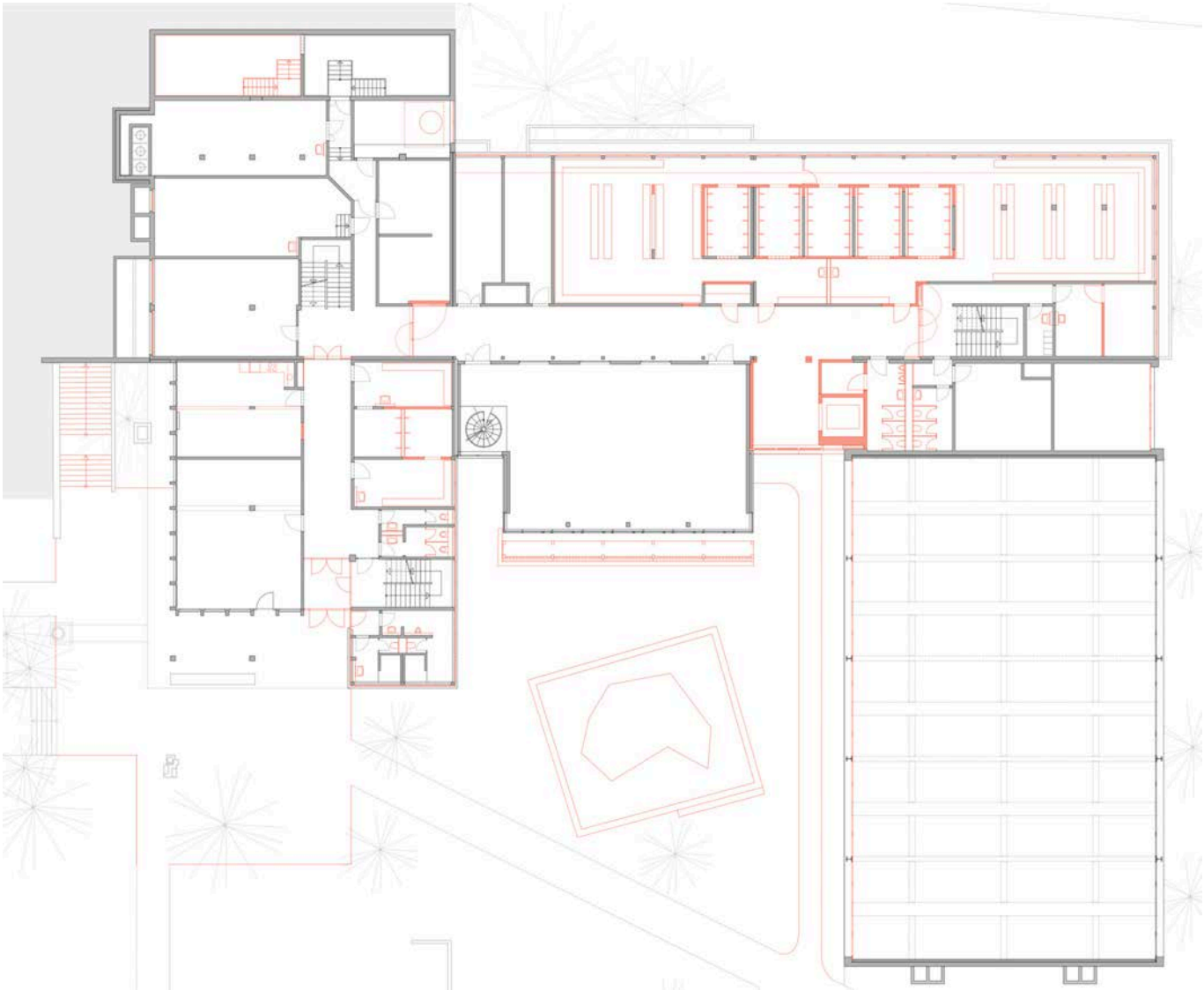


Img. 05: Masterplan for the Sports Center Fluntern (E. Jenny, H. Hugli)



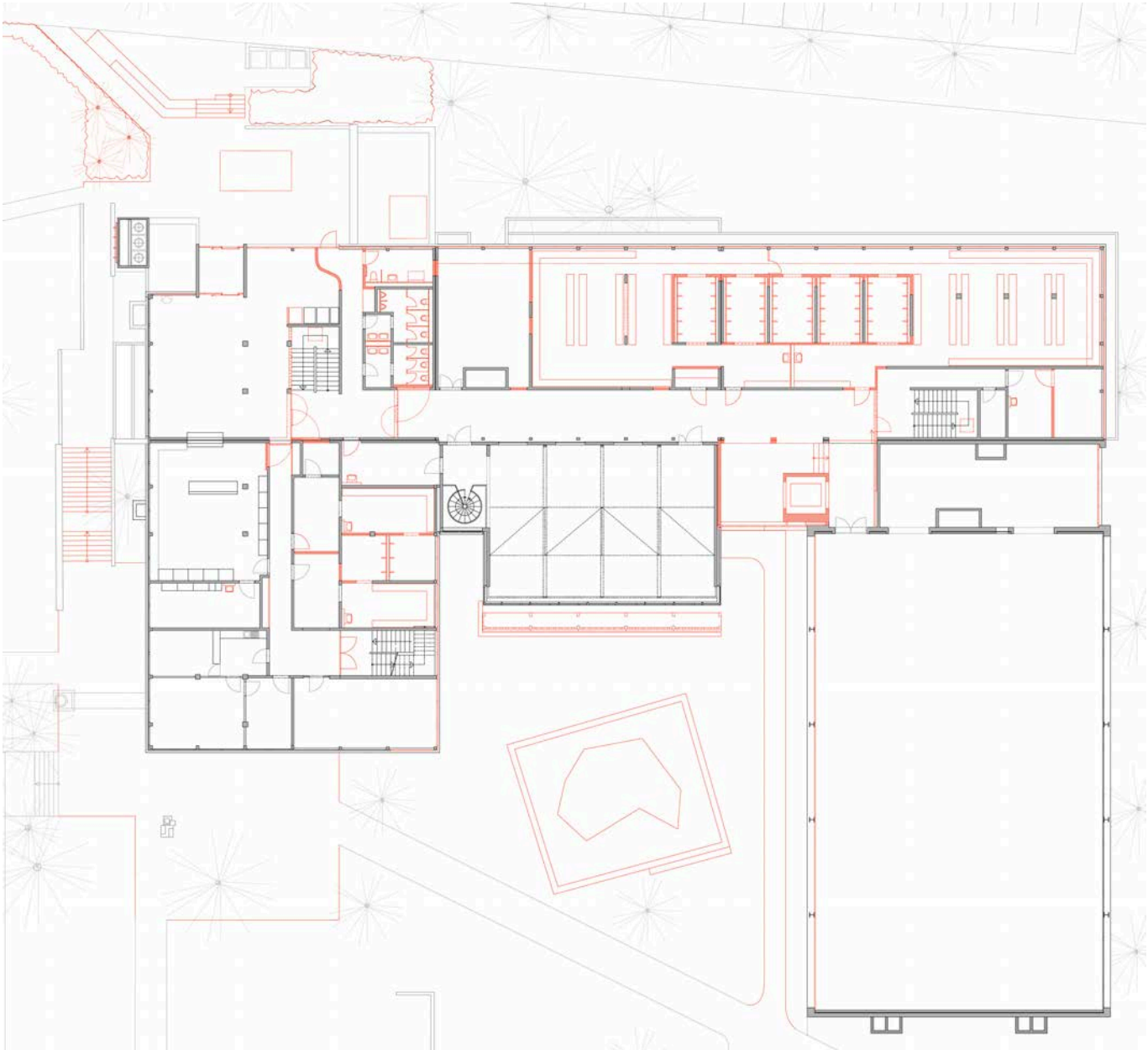
Img. 06: Masterplan for the Renovation of the Sports Center Fluntern (GfA GmbH)

SPORT
ASVZ Sports Center



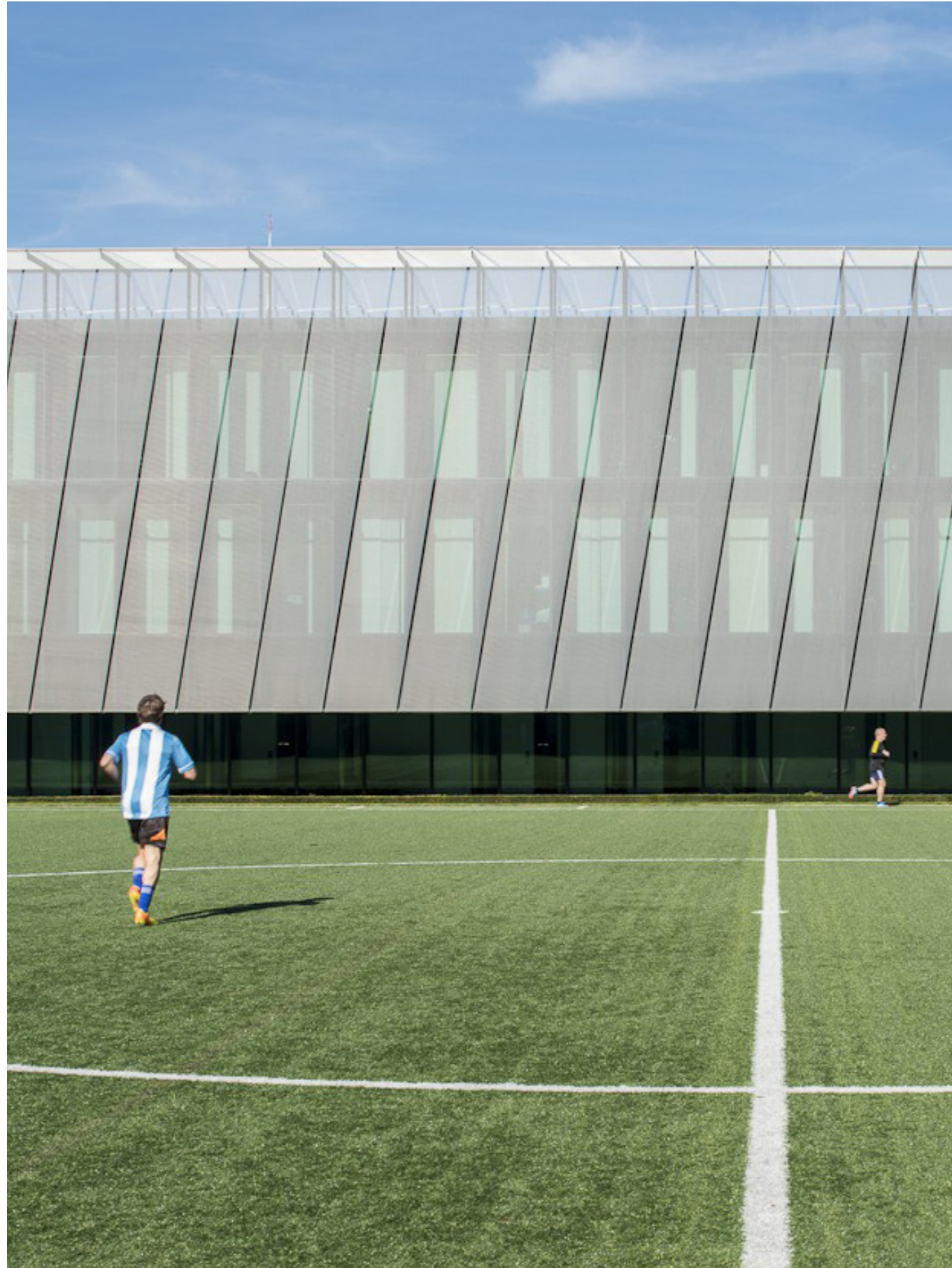
Img. 07: Renovation of the ground floor (GfA GmbH)

SPORT
ASVZ Sports Center



Img. 08: Renovation of the upper floor (GfA GmbH)

SPORT Home of FIFA



Img. 09: Home of FIFA (A. Barakat)

Behind the site of the Zurich Academic Sports Association (ASVZ) opposite the Fluntern cemetery, Credit Suisse used to have its own sports ground with tennis courts, football pitches and a covered swimming pool. FIFA acquired this 44,000 m² site in 2003 to set up an operations centre for the football association's 200 employees. The headquarters on the Sonnenberg had become too small and the workforce had to be accommodated in five additional properties. In addition to its excellent location on the Zürichberg (surrounded by greenery), the good transport connections on offer also influenced FIFA's decision to purchase this site. The terminus for tram line 6 is located just a few minutes' walk away. Zurich airport is also no more than 30 minutes away.

The FIFA headquarters were designed by architect Tilla Theus. The building, with its metal net façade does not make a big impression at first glance. But the building size and the selected materials speak of luxury. The building is only accessible for FIFA employees.

The ground floor contains an entrance hall of the size of a football field. The offices for the 300 employees and a conference room are placed on the first floor. There are six more storeys underground, containing archive, documentation, meditation room, a parliament, technical facilities and parking spaces. Stone,

American walnut, aluminium and stainless steel are used as wall cladding. The floor is covered in Lapislazuli.

Anchoring, transparency and light are the fundamental architectural ideas behind this Home of FIFA. Strips of lighting line both the corridors and the stairways clad in Brazilian quartz shale (integrated into the glazed hand-rails). Light is also dominant in the lifts.

The offices are furnished so that all the employees have a window seat and can benefit from maximum daylight at any time. All of the meeting and conference rooms at the top of the Home of FIFA also receive daylight.

The building is surrounded by six different, park-like areas, designed by the landscape design office Vogt Landschaftsarchitekten. The six green areas with their different vegetation symbolise the six continents Europa, Asia, South America, Oceania, Africa and North America. Adjoining is a outdoor sports facility with four football fields.

Lighting artist James Turrell has designed a dramatic lighting display for the building at night. It submerses the Home of FIFA in an array of alternating colours each night with striking colour accentuation in the atriums. The goal of achieving "an architecture of the imagination" has therefore been achieved.



Img. 10: Situation plan of the Home of FIFA (Vogt Landschaftsarchitekten AG)

SPORT

Tennis Club Fluntern



Img. 11: Tennis courts in Fluntern (Tennis Club Fluntern)

The Tennis Club Fluntern is located next to the ASVZ sports center. Although the activity is similar, the two institutions are not affiliated in any way.

The tennis club has four tennis courts, which can be reserved and used by members of the club. Besides the courts, the facility contains a club house with a restaurant. The members of the club do play interclub games on a regional level and take part in championships. They also offer training for children.

Tennis court and club house are only available for members and their guests.

About 115 adults and 20 children are active members of the club.

NATURE

Forest Zürichberg

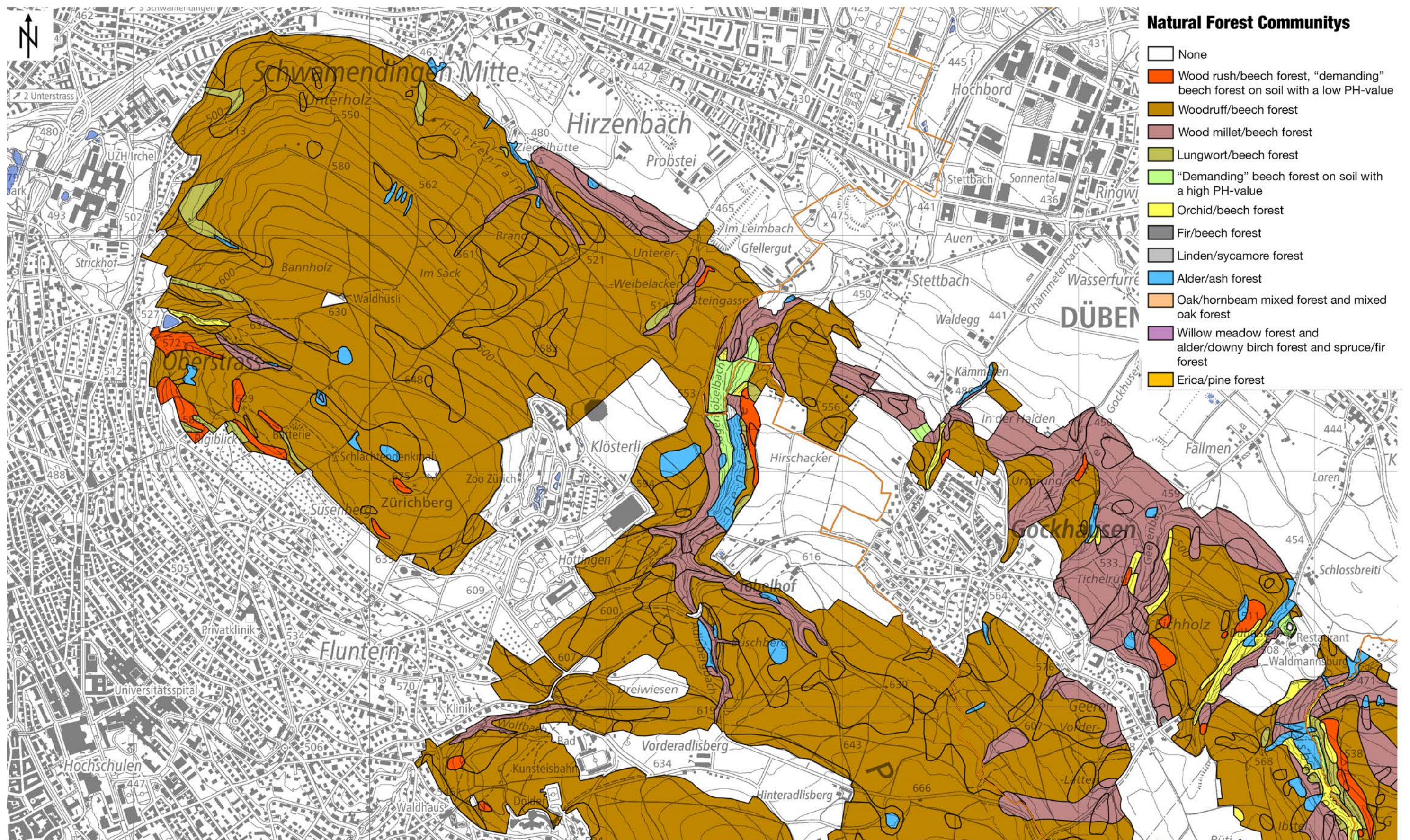


Img. 12: The Forest of Zürichberg (Stadt Zürich)

Until the early 20th century, the forest was mainly used as a resource for building material, fuel and as grazing land for cattle. Different peasant families were holding the rights to use the forest. The citizens of Zurich had to buy their fuel from the forest owners. Since the forest on the Zürichberg was close to the town and the wood could be transported downhill with ease, this forest was overused constantly. Some parts looked more similar to pastures than forest since the animals would feed on the young trees and did not allow the regrowth of the forest. Fire wood was a scarce resource for a town like Zurich. Disputes about the right to collect firewood and court rules on who can collect how much and when were common. Wood was not the only resource from the forest. Especially acorns were a sought after good and were used to fatten the pigs.

Today's forest is well protected by the guidelines of the Zurich forestry office. First nature, second recreation and only at third place the use of the resources. Dead trees are left in the forest, will rot and form habitats for insects and fungi. Still the forest has to be maintained. Trees need to be felled to make space for younger plants or different species. Biodiversity has a high priority. Forming habitats for different plants and animals is a key goal for the forestry office.

Recreation is another important topic. The forest is an important piece of nature, right next to the city. People should be allowed to use the forest, but only to a degree to which they do not disturb the ecosystem.



Img. 13: Forst communities on the Zürichberg (GIS-ZH Kanton Zürich)

NATURE

Fluntern Cemetery



Img. 14: Sculpture of James Joyce by Milton Hebdal (S. Schmidt)

The independent township of Fluntern grew quickly in the 19th century. The existing graveyard, located in what was now the middle of town had to be closed in 1886 and the new cemetery was opened at today's location in 1887.

The small cemetery was laid out according to baroque ideals. Long, straight axis cross the whole area.

In 1893, when the township of Fluntern became part of Zurich, the town planned to close the cemetery. Fluntern's inhabitants should be buried in the larger cemetery Enzenbühl. But because of heavy resistance from the citizens and the church, the cemetery was kept.

In 1907, the cemetery had to be enlarged. The reason being the fast-growing population of Fluntern. A second extension happened in 1928. Now the cemetery reaches up until the edge of the forest. The baroque style was kept throughout all the extensions. The plan resembles a Romanesque church, with a round apsis formed by the slightly higher placed, semi-circular area.

The westernmost extension of the cemetery happened in 1948 or 1949. The baroque

ideas were abandoned for this last extension. Larger open spaces and partially curvy paths characterize this part of the compound.

Today's cemetery has a total area of 33,250 square meter. Besides private graves for inhumation and urns the cemetery also contains communal graves and family graves. Many of the family graves are individually decorated by elaborated sculptures. The green areas in the western parts form a park for recreational activities. The large spruces present on the cemetery form a soft transition to the forest. Parts of the cemetery are even classified as a forest cemetery.

The cemetery contains a small chapel with seats for about one hundred people. Offices and the house for the cemetery manager are placed in the same building.

Many important people were buried at the Fluntern cemetery, most famously the Irish writer James Joyce. He was buried here on the 15th of January 1941 and reburied in a honorary grave, together with his deceased wife Nora Barnacle in 1966. The grave is decorated with a statue by the American artist Milton Hebdal.

- 1 Ammann, Thomas
- 2 Augspurg, Anita
- 3 Canetti, Elias
- 4 Conne, Louis
- 5 Corti, Walter Robert
- 6 Früh, Kurt
- 7 Gaule, Justus
Gaule-Leonard, Alice
- 8 Gerber-Ten Bosch, Alfred
- 9 Giehse, Therese
- 10 Ginsberg, Ernst
- 11 Hegar, Friedrich
- 12 Heymann, Lida Gustava
- 13 Hug, Fritz
- 14 Joyce, James
- 15 Karrer, Paul
- 16 Keel, Anna
Keel, Daniel
- 17 Lavater-Sloman, Mary
- 18 Liechti-von Brasch
- 19 Marti, Fritz
- 20 Moser, Karl
- 21 Oprecht, Emil
- 22 Roelli, Hans
- 23 Ruzicka, Leopold
- 24 Rychner, Max
- 25 Scherrer, Paul
- 26 Schwartz, Philipp

- 27 Senning, Ake
- 28 Siegenthaler, Walter
- 29 Stranz, Ulrich
- 30 Szondi, Leopold
Szondi, Peter
- 31 Tzermias, Pavlos
- 32 Waelterlin, Oskar
- 33 Wagner, Hans
- 34 Wening, Rudolf

- 35 Widmer, Sigmund

Img. 15: Graves of famous people in the Fluntern cemetery (Stadt Zürich)



NATURE Family Garden



Img. 16: The family gardens in 1909 (BAZ)

In 1900, the «Verein für Volksgesundheit» (Society for national health) bought a large area of land between the Toblerstrasse and Krähenbühlstrasse. The society established family gardens and a sunbath (Luft- und Sonnenbad, LuSoBa) on this plot.

The society for national health was a product of a rich and diverse “back to nature” movement, which was at the time popular all over Switzerland and other parts of Europe. The movement aimed to lead people back to a healthier life style. Basis for this healthier life style are a vegetarian diet, recreation within nature, sport and natural healing. A big influence were the ideas of Dr. Moritz Schreiber, a physician from Leipzig, and his friend, Dr. Hauschild. Schreiber and Hauschild hold the view, that humans will live healthier if they practice gardening. This idea led to the founding of several family gardens, also called “Schrebergärten” in German. The theory and the gardens are still very popular.

The society, the gardens and even the sunbath still exist. The facilities were extended by

a sauna, a dojo for aikido, a medicinal and a vegetable garden. The complex was rebranded as wellness, seminar and trainings center and completed by its very own vegetarian restaurant. Parts of the facility still have this early 20th century feeling of reformation. The sunbath and the 51 original garden plots are practically unchanged.

To this first family gardens, more were added. City council member Paul Pflüger suggested to form the society for family gardens (Verein der Familiengärten), which was founded in 1915. Two new areas were developed as family gardens, the area Krähenbühl, at the corner of Krähbühl- and Toblerstrasse and an area north of the tram stop Zoo, which was removed during the extension of the Fluntern cemetery.

Today, the local group Fluntern owns two areas, the area Krähenbühl with around 30 plots, and the area Dreiwiesen, below the Dreiwiesenstrasse, with 58 plots. Close by is the area Susenberg with 344 plots, which belongs to the local group Ober- / Unterstrass.



Img. 17: "Tithe plan of Fluntern" showing agricultural properties (State archive of Zurich, 1682)

Large parts of the project area were once the common of Fluntern, the shared land, managed by all citizens. The common is marked in dark green and titled "Allmeind off dem Zürich Berg" on the "tithe plan of Fluntern" from 1682. Every citizen, who "maintained his own smoke", meaning every household which had and used an oven, had a right to the common. Besides grass land, the common also contained parts of the forest. Although the forest looked similar to the pastures and was also mainly used to graze cattle.

The acorns of the planted oak trees and the wood were valuable goods about which the citizens held many disputes. Otherwise the common was not very valuable. Cattle raising

was not an important agricultural enterprise at the Zürichberg. Cattle breeding was more common on slopes of the alps, than in the flat lands around Zurich. Here, more than 90% of gains were made with wine. The cattle to be found on the common were either working animals like horses or oxen from wealthier farmers or goats owned by poorer inhabitants, who did not own any land. For the latter the common was an important good. The goat milk could be sold in the city for extra income.

Today, agricultural land is rare on the Zürichberg. Most of the non-buildable land ("nicht baugebiet" according to the zoning law) is occupied by the family gardens, the cemetery and the zoo.

RECREATION

Zoo Zürich



Img. 18: The elephant house at the Zoo Zurich (Sika Schweiz AG)

The history of the zoo reaches back long before the zoo opened in 1929. In the 19th century the citizens of Zurich demanded a zoological garden. Several possible locations were discussed. The pressure of the people for a zoo peaked when Zurich received two lions, the heraldic animal of Zurich, as a gift. But by the time the city of Zurich bought the land on the common Fluntern to establish a zoo, “Mizzi” and “Barri” already lived out their lives in Basel.

The designated location on the Zurichberg was well suited for a zoological garden, it was connected to the tram lines and big enough to allowed for a steady enlargement of the zoo.

While the early zoo was mainly an attraction, focused on displaying animals to interested visitors, the zoo changed its scope after the second world war. The preservation of species in fast disappearing ecosystems became a new goal. The zoo managed to breed several endangered mammalian species and many of the births were unique achievements. For example: The Zoo Zürich is known as the only and first European institution to successfully breed Galápagos tortoises. Over the course

of the years, the Zürich attraction has sent the baby tortoises to more than two dozen other zoos.

In 1992 a new plan for the development of the zoo was presented. The area of the zoo was to be doubled by 2020, while keeping the number of species the same, redoing and enlarging most of the enclosures. The goal was to shift the focus away from displaying animals towards displaying ecosystems, even allowing animals to retreat into spaces hidden from visitors.

Today, the Zoo Zurich is considered as one of the best zoos in Europe. Opened in 1929, it accumulated a collection of 2,200 specimens of 300 species by its seventy-fifth year.

All this makes the zoo a very attractive leisure destination. Around 2 million people visit the zoo every year. This causes heavy traffic in the area, especially on nice and sunny days. A project for a cable car, connecting the zoo with the nearby station of Stettbach is currently being discussed but residents fear this project will bring even more visitors and will destroy the surrounding leisure area.



Img. 19: Zooplan (S. Weber)

RECREATION

Scouts Club House



Img. 20: Scouts club house (A. Helbling)

The scouts are with around 50,000 members the largest youth organization in Switzerland. The scouts offer a wide range of activities in and around the forest and nature. There are 23 cantonal organizations and over 700 local groups. One of this local groups is the Pfadi Gryfenberg, founded in 1941. Their headquarter was located in Leutschenbach until summer 2007. In 2001, with the development of the area Leutschenbach, the scouts started to investigate if the area is still suitable for scouts' activities. The result was negative. They began with the search for a new headquarter. The criteria were quite clear: the plot had to be close to the forest, close to the public transport and it had to be up for sale. It was uncertain if such a plot could even be found in Zurich and if scouts activities, which are centered around nature and the forest, were even possible in Zurich.

In June 2002, the scouts were approached by Alex Rübel, the director of the Zurich zoo and a former scout's member. He suggested the plot of the former shooting range on the common Fluntern. The plot fulfills all the requirements of the scouts. Planning for the new "Pfadiheim" began.

The "Pfadiheim" has two functions. It is the headquarter for the group Gryfenberg. They have a room to meet and use when the weather does not allow exercises in the forest. Besides that, the house can be rented by other groups, scouts or otherwise. The house offers beds for 50 people, a hall for 100 guests and a industrial sized kitchen. The functions are arranged on two floors. The ground floor, almost square, contains kitchen, hall, toilets and the room for the local scouts' group. The upper floor, L-shaped, contains the bedrooms. It was designed by the architectural firm architectick.

RECREATION ZFV Sorell Hotel



Img. 21: Sorell Hotel Zürichberg in winter (Hotellerie Suisse)

On the 27th of September 1894, Susanna Orelli-Rinderknecht and 14 other women founded the Zurich Women Association (Zürcher Frauen Verein). Orelli was previously engaged in many welfare institutions and was an advocate against the consumption of alcohol. The goal of the association was to offer more affordable restaurants, with no compulsion to buy and without any alcohol being served. The associations grew quickly and opened its sixth restaurant in 1898.

The association wanted to offer more. Orelli had the dream to run a Kurhaus (convalescent hotel) on the Zürichberg. The prices should be affordable enough to provide a place for weekend trips or holidays even for the poorer population of Zurich. Compared to all the other restaurants, the association had started so far, the hotel had to be newly built. But the

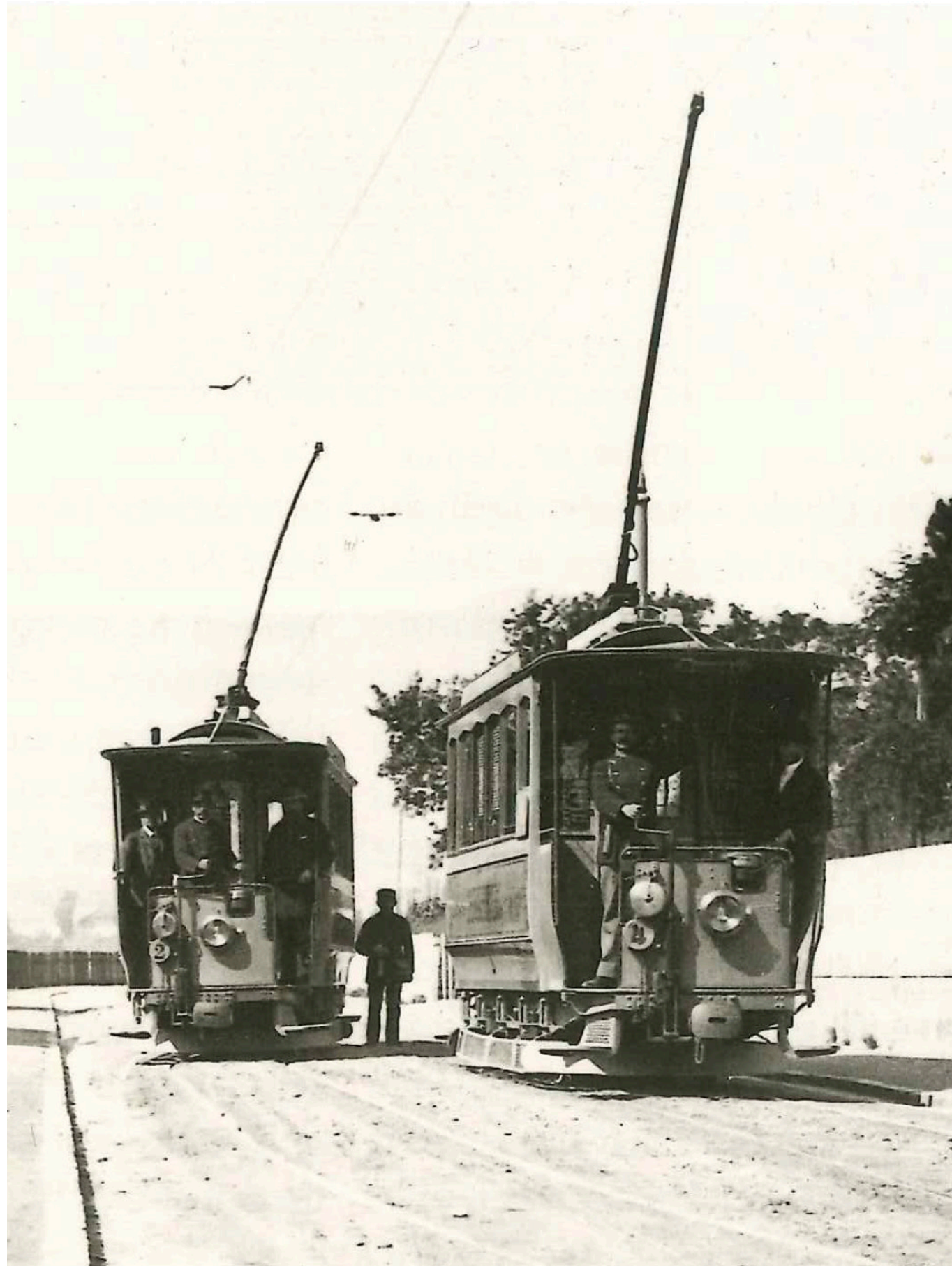
women managed to buy the land, come up with the funding, hire an architect and build the house within three years. The hotel opened its doors in November 1900 and hosted over 1,000 guests on the first Sunday.

The project was in many ways ahead of its time. The hotel housed the first self-service restaurant in Switzerland. All employees were paid a fair wage instead of relying on tips. Additionally, free days every week, payed holidays, insurance and a pension were guaranteed for all employees.

Today the Zurich Women Association (ZFV) has 2800 employees and runs hotels, restaurants, cafeterias, bakeries und caterers all over Switzerland.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Public transport



Img. 22: Two streetcars crossing each other on the way to Fluntern (BAZ, 1895)

The Zentrale Zürichbergbahn (central Zurich mountain train) was the second oldest transport organization in Zurich and one of eight companies which formed the VBZ (Verkehrsbetriebe Zürich). The ZZB was founded in 1895 several years after the Fluntener Dr. C. Ausderau brought the idea for a train from England to the Zürichberg.

The possible path up the hill and the type of train were open questions. The terrain was too steep to use horses to pull the tram. A steam powered train or an extension of the Polybahn were possible but costly solutions. Finally, with the dawn of the age of electricity, an electrical tram was commissioned. To obtain enough electricity, the ZZB build its own power plant near the Kirche Fluntern (church of Fluntern). For ten years the ZBB operated as an independent tram company until it was incorporated into the city trams of Zurich (städtische Strassenbahn Zürich, today: VBZ).

The first line of the ZZB connected the city with the center of Fluntern, similar to today's tram number 5. In 1924 the line was extended to reach all the way up to the common, today's stop "Zoo". The existing tram line to the common was a deciding reason for the zoo, the ASVZ and many other institutions to build their facilities on the Fluntern common.

Today, the facilities at Zürichberg attract many visitors. On a busy day the existing public transport can barely cope with the amount of passengers. A cable car, connecting the transport hub Stettbach directly with the Zoo should bring relieve. The project is currently in planning and will have to go through several stages of approval until it can transport the first passengers.



Img. 23: Plan for the new cable car (Zooseilbahn.ch)



Img. 24: Visualisation of the cable car (F.Preisig AG)

INFRASTRUCTURE

Zürichberg road



Img. 25: Construction of the road over the Zürichberg (from Chonik Wickiana, 1587)

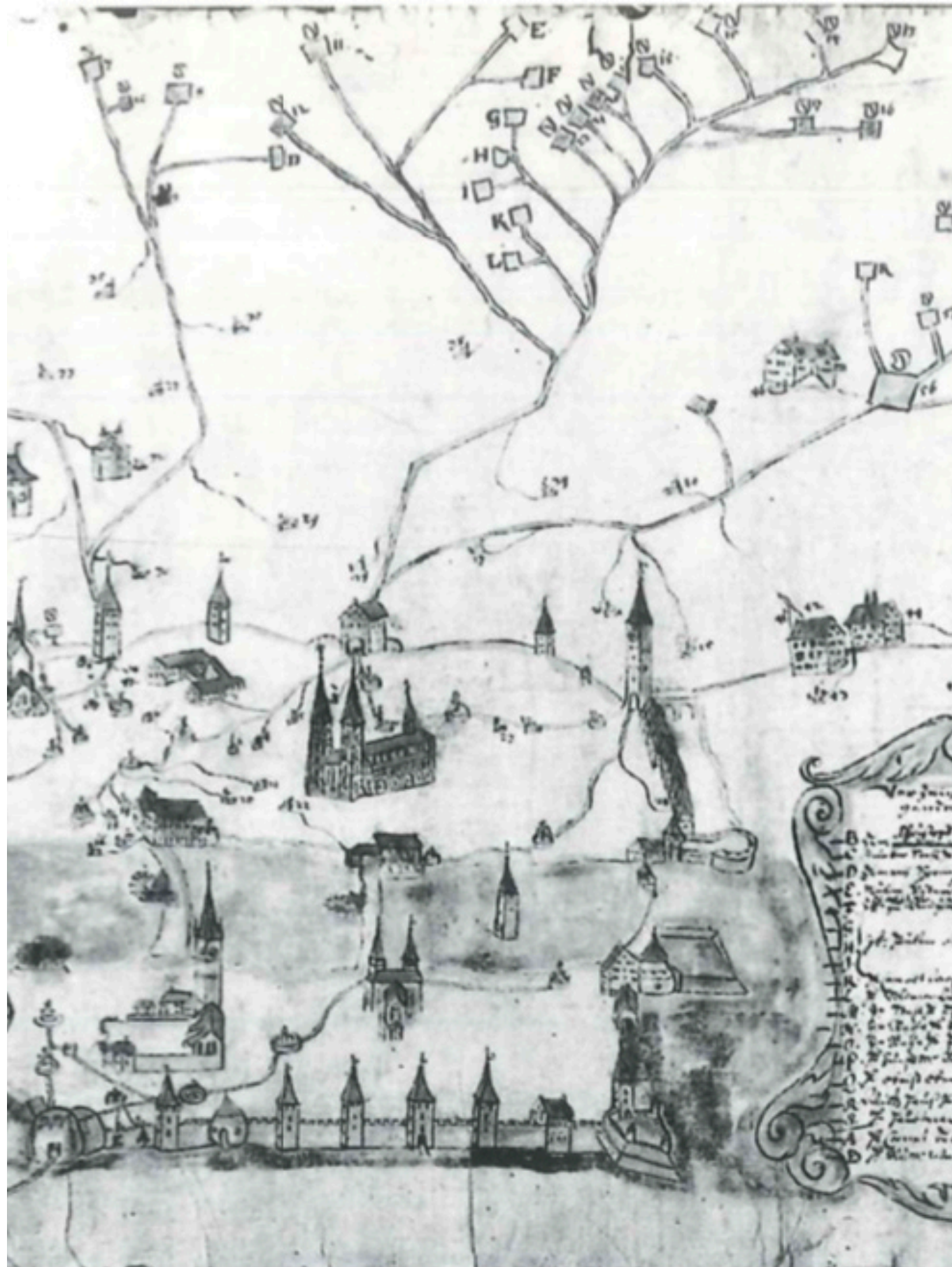
The “Zürichbergstrasse” (Zurich mountain road) leads from Zurich, through Fluntern to Stettbach, Dübendorf and Greifensee and is documented since the year 1311. Further documentation of the importance of this route exists from 1440, when the city council discussed the renovation of the road. The road was subsequently renovated about every 50 years. The most famous renovation happened in 1587 and is documented in the chronicles of pastor Johann Jakob Wick, the “Wickiana”. The renovation is illustrated by an unknown artist. The town of Zurich was on the brink of famine, especially the poor people suffered. The city council decided to renovate the street to create jobs for the people in need.

The road was clad with massive stones and suitable for horse carriages. It was mainly used to transport corn from the villages in the north to the corn chamber and markets in Zurich. This gave street the nickname “corn street”.

In 1787 the construction of the new street through Schwamendingen to Stettbach began. Although this path around instead of over the mountain was much longer, it was much easier and the Zürichberg road was subsequently degraded to a pedestrian path.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Water Reservoir



Img. 26: Register of all wells in and around Zurich (BAZ, ca. 1650)

Besides forest and pastures, the Zurichberg offers another valuable good: water. Several springs and wells could be found on and around the Fluntern common. For the medieval city, these wells were important. Households got their water from fountains, for which the mountain provided water.

Fountains were often owned privately but strongly regulated by the township. Landowners were compensated if a new water pipes crossed their land or for any damage caused by broken pipes.

When farmers owned the fountains, which became more common through time, they formed fountain communities. Usage, maintenance and repairs were managed through the community for the community. Everyone in the community helped keeping the fountain

working and only members of the fountain community were allowed the use the water. This kind of organization was wide spread in Switzerland.

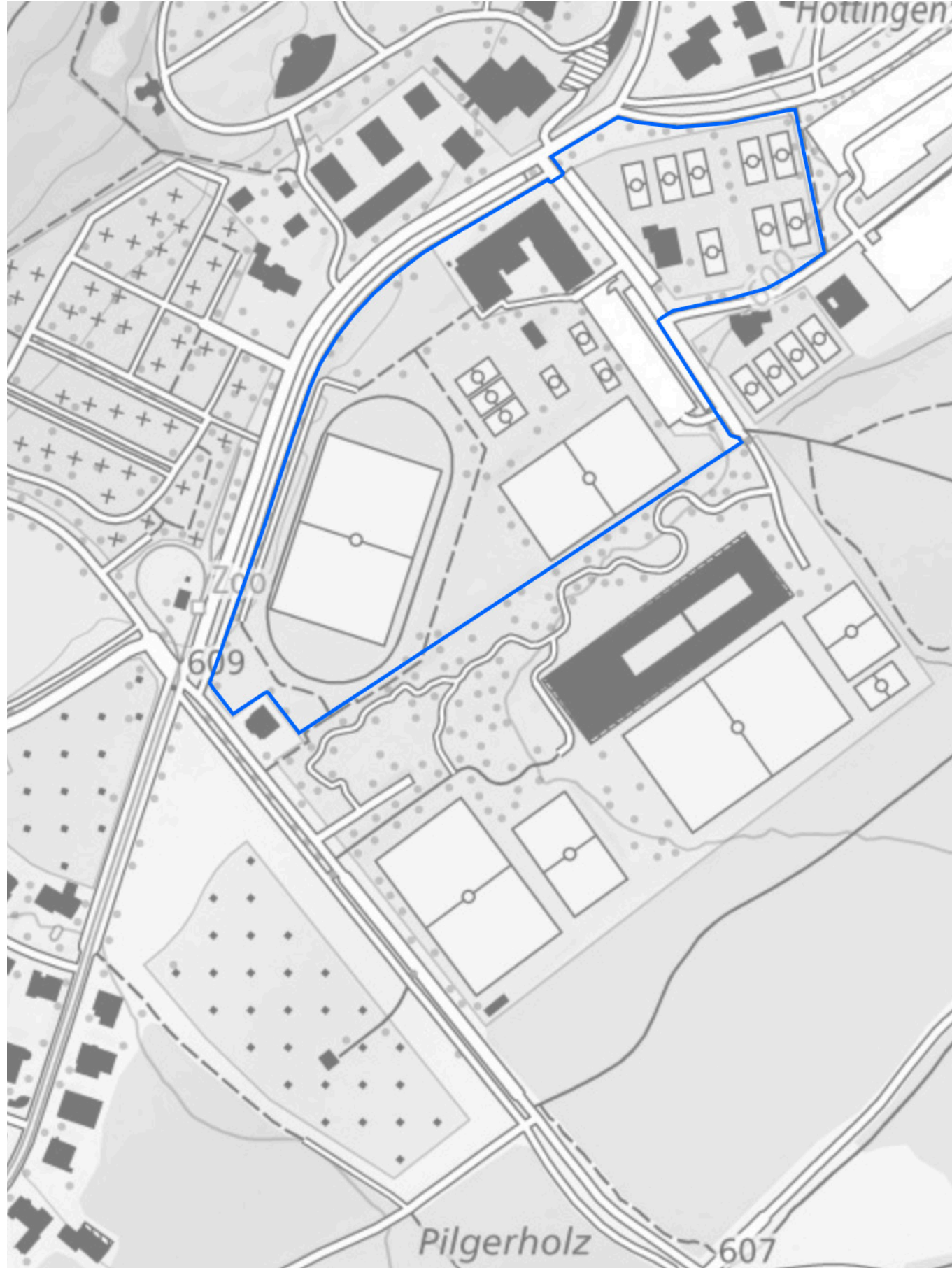
Because the forest was heavily overused during the 19th century, many springs and wells dried up. Construction lead to the contamination of the other springs and Zurich was forced to install a completely new fresh water system in the year 1870.

The current drinking water system still relies on the water of Zurichberg. Two reservoirs collect the water from this location and deliver it to the city of Zurich: the reservoir Strickhof, in the west and the reservoir Orelli, above the Fluntern cemetery. The reservoir Orelli was built in 1896 and extended in 2004.



PROJECT BRIEF

Perimeter



Img. 28: Plot boundaries (base map ©swisstopo)

Within the site of ASVZ Fluntern, based on your site research, please propose a program(s) and design its architecture which can enrich the potential of the area by intervening into the local resource network - of nature, institutions, infrastructure, and people, etc. If you think it makes sense, you can also renovate, convert or demolish the ASVZ Fluntern building.

*Keep the car access to Pfadihuus and Zoo parking lot

Total Floor Area : Minimum 4,000 m² (semi-outside space can be counted)

PROJECT BRIEF

Example 1

An extension of ASVZ Fluntern,
opening more diverse membership and integrating more forest activities.

- Communal Cafeteria with Pizza Ovens:	1,000 sqm
- Accommodation:	500 sqm
- Hot Swimming Pool with Shower:	1,000 sqm
- Firewood working station with seminar room:	500 sqm
- BBQ Site:	400 sqm
- Storage:	200 sqm
- Circulation and others:	400 sqm
Total:	4,000 sqm

Exemplary actors to be networked, in this case:

- Forest as the place to source fire wood
- Pizza Oven and BBQ Site to use the fire wood (firewood can also be an energy source for some of the rooms' heating.)
- Firewood Chopping Exercise?
- Communal Cafeteria to connect various kinds of people there, or utilizing locally available foods such as marrons from the forest, or some vegetables from Familiengarten.
- Accommodation for longer term training program.

PROJECT BRIEF

Example 2

Wood + Gardening Work and Learning Center,
to create a collective hub for the activities in Friedorf, Familiengarten, Forests, and other facilities, by timber structure

- Wood Workshop (with machines):	1,200 sqm
- Timber Storage:	400 sqm
- Tool and Product Shop	300 sqm
- Flower and Vegetable Market Space:	600 sqm
- Loading:	200 sqm
- Restaurant	300 sqm
- Shower Rooms (shared in the busy season of ASVZ):	100 sqm
- Seminar Rooms (shared with ASVZ):	200 sqm
- Library Room mainly on wood and plants:	200 sqm
- Office for Foresters and Other Specialists:	50 sqm
- Delivery Center	50 sqm
- Circulation and others:	400 sqm
Total:	4,000 sqm

Exemplary actors to be networked, in this case:

- Machines of woodwork, to create the DIY culture involving the users of Familiengarten, the families with children (who visit Zoo), also connecting the resource from the forest.
- Market place and connect the visitors of Friedorf and other venues.
- Restaurants utilizing local food resources.
- Wooden furniture to be put in the forest and other public space, made in this building.
- Shower Rooms and Seminar Rooms to supplement the activities of ASVZ, as well as providing more possibility to learn/work in wood and gardening

PROJECT BRIEF Deliverables

PROJECT PRESENTATION

For the exhibition, four panels (120 cm x 180 cm, portrait format) will be available for each diploma student.

Situation plan, showing the nearby context. Preferably showing connections and synergies between the project and its surrounding.

Any necessary drawings to understand the project, plans, sections and elevations with adequate scale, other visualisations and model photos.

Model(s), possibly including provided 1:500 model with your project inserted.

PROCESS BOOK

Collection of sketches, texts, photos, etc. illustrating the design process

SUPPLEMENTARY SUBJECTS

Deliverables depend on the chosen supplementary subjects

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORSHIP

On the form provided by the department

PROJECT BRIEF Schedule

HAND OUT

February 17th 09:00
ETH HIL, E3

SITE VISIT

February 20th
8:50 - 12:20, meeting at Tramstop "Zoo"
Organized site visit and guided tour through some of the facilities of the area

SELECTION OF TOPIC

February 21st 16:00

ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION

February 27th 18:00 - 20:00
ETH ONA, Fokushalle

MODEL PICK UP

February 28th, 08:00, HIL Ramp Floor A / 13:00, ONA Ramp Entrance

HAND IN

May 7th 18:30
ETH HIL, assigned exhibition space

PROJECT PRESENTATION TO STAKEHOLDERS

May 18th Time TBD
ETH HIL, assigned exhibition space

SUPPLEMENTARY SUBJECTS

Overview

ART

Chair of Prof. Karin Sander

THEORY OF ARCHITECTURE

Chair of Prof. Dr. Laurent Stalder

ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEM SCIENCE

Chair of PD Dr. Christoph Küffer

SUPPLEMENTARY SUBJECT

Art

OBJECTIVES

Art is a field in which the realities of perception and conception are continually being reinvented. The kind of knowledge generated by art is applied in the subsidiary subject, in which drafting is accompanied by artistic thinking and praxis. The methodological dialogue between architecture and art requires in particular that one's conceptual approach be precisely defined. In addition, great value is placed on using artistic resources to give expression to the resulting draft.

DELIVERABLES

These methodological reflections are integrated into the draft. No further work is required to be submitted. However, each individual step of the draft—from the original idea to detailing and realising it—should be based on a consciously structured and transparent work process. This includes putting intensive discussion and critique of students' work to productive use. A thoroughly thought out work process is the necessary prerequisite for an independent submission—cautiously guided by the subsidiary subject in Architecture and Art.

PREREQUISITES

This course is open to all diploma students.

CONTACT

Zilla Leutenegger
leutenegger@arch.ethz.ch
<https://www.sander.arch.ethz.ch/>

SUPPLEMENTARY SUBJECT

Chair of Prof. Karin Sander

SCHEDULE

Discussion of students' work and participation in the critiques will be coordinated between the diploma students and the departmental chairs.

SUPPLEMENTARY SUBJECT

Theory of Architecture

OBJECTIVES

The hill of Zürichberg has shaped the city of Zürich and has been shaped through the centuries by its different uses. After centuries of wine cultivation and forestry, over the last 150 years the landscape developed into an area of leisure and recreation. In this process paths and vantage points were built and facilities such as hotels, the zoo, sports centers, the cemetery or allotments have been established. At the same time, the hill was integrated into the city's infrastructure networks. Not only through the connection with the tramway and road, but also through the construction of the water reservoir and the telecommunications tower. Zürichberg can serve as an example for the slow transformation of a space perceived a natural into a comprehensively designed and controlled environment.

The Diploma Elective in Theory of Architecture is intended to provide a better understanding of the causes and consequences of this transformation. The theoretical work should examine one aspect of the development in its historical depth. With the focus on topography, forest, view, leisure, water, traffic or the like, the steps, means and criteria that formed Zürichberg will be examined. In this process, aesthetic and spatial developments should be considered in the context of changing technical and social conditions. The aim of the work is to gain insights for the design task from historical understanding. It is expected that the analysis will not be limited to a summary of existing studies and the proposed literature, but that on the basis of the acquired knowledge and new findings new and personal hypotheses will be formulated.

DELIVERABLES

The work is to be written in the form of a scientific paper of 10,000 characters. A first draft must be submitted on Friday, 20 March 2020 and will be discussed in the following week in an individual critique. Additional meetings before or after can be arranged individually. The completed work is to be submitted on Friday, 24 April 2018. The Chair's consultation hour on Wednesday, 19 February 2020 is available for questions on the task.

PREREQUISITES

This course is open to all diploma students.

CONTACT

Tobias Erb
tobias.erb@gta.arch.ethz.ch
<https://stalder.arch.ethz.ch/>

SUPPLEMENTARY SUBJECT

Chair of Prof. Dr. Laurent Stalder

SCHEDULE

To be coordinated between students and the chair for theory of architecture

LITERATURE

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SUPPLEMENTARY SUBJECT

Environmental system science

OBJECTIVES

Prof. Christoph Küffer will support you to integrate natural commons (especially forests) and urban commons in your project. From a human's point of view natural commons can help to sustain nature experiences in everyday city life that have been proven to have very positive effects on the physical and mental health and quality of life. From the forest's point of view, natural commons engage people of all walks of life with stewardship activities that not only consume forests but help to support their health and beauty. Through architectural and landscape design you can enable more creative relationship between people (and other living beings) and forests.

DELIVERABLES

Incorporate some relationship(s) between your project and a forest (or other landscape element that enables interaction with nature such as urban gardening) in a way that strengthens your overall concept. You can work at various scales such as:

- Expand your program's activities to the forest (jogging, biking, yoga, forest bathing, outdoors kindergarten or school, hunting, bird watching, social activities etc.)
- Utilize food resources such as game meat, nuts, mushrooms, fruits or herbs, etc.
- Utilize timber resources such as firewood for energy, or logs, timber and wood chips as building materials, etc.

And, you are more than welcome to integrate multiple relationships.

Argue how such relationship(s) enrich the aesthetic, social, cultural and ecological qualities of the area. Consider the sustainable use of the forest area(s) and product(s). Specify the media you use to visualize the relationship(s) with nature – text, master plan, site plan, details, actor network drawing, or diagram, etc.

PREREQUISITES

This course is open to all diploma students.

CONTACT

Prof. Dr. Christoph Küffer
Department of Environmental Systems Science, ETH Zurich &
Professor of Urban Ecology, Department of Landscape Architecture, HSR Rapperswil
kueffer@env.ethz.ch

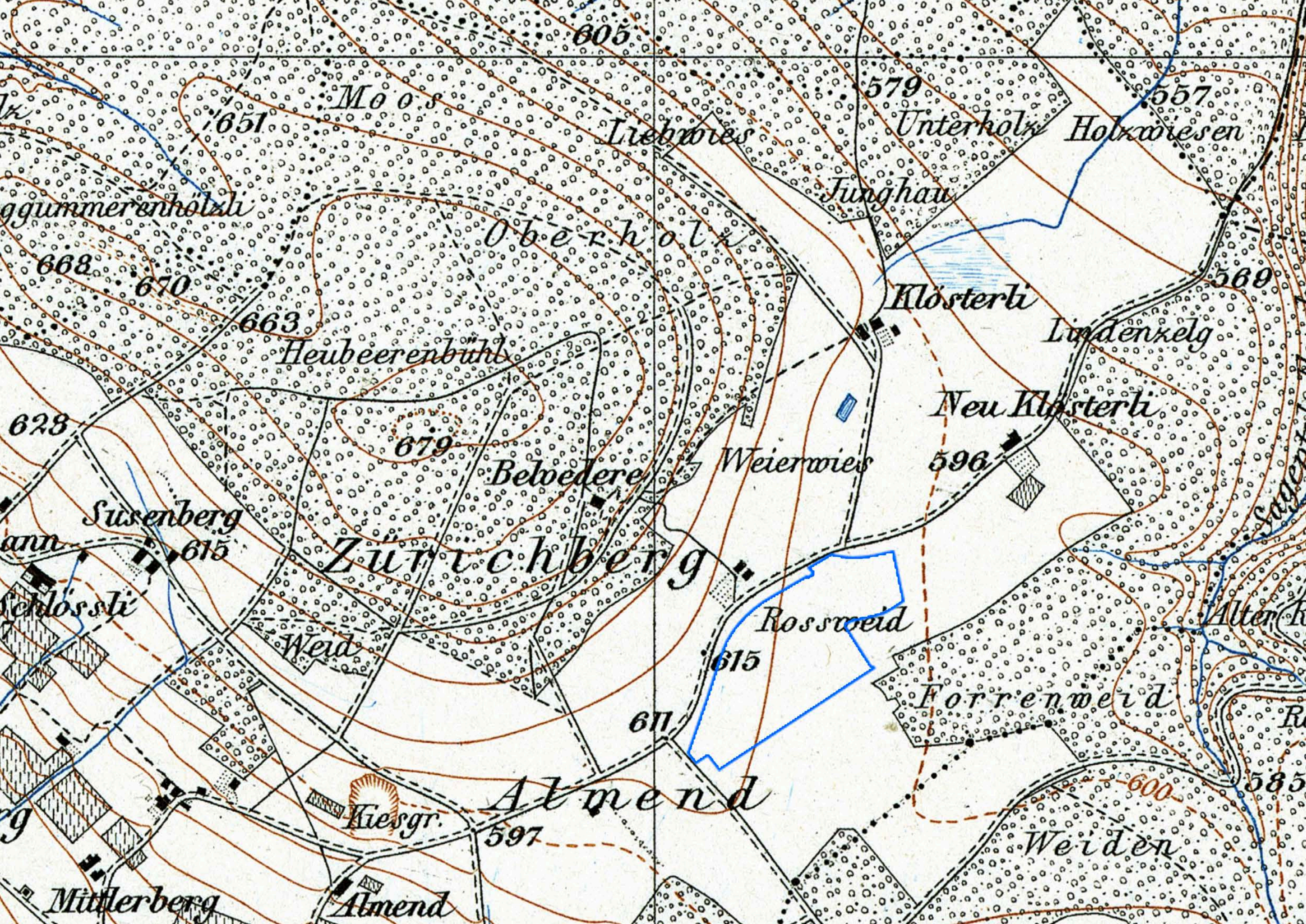
SUPPLEMENTARY SUBJECT

Chair of PD Dr. Christoph Küffer

SCHEDULE

February 25th
09:00 - 10:45
ETH HIL D 10.2
Introduction lecture on topics of urban ecology and group discussion

During the semester, the chair is available for discussion and advices, including on how to visualize your argument. Detailed meeting times will be coordinated between the diploma students and the departmental chairs.



HISTORY

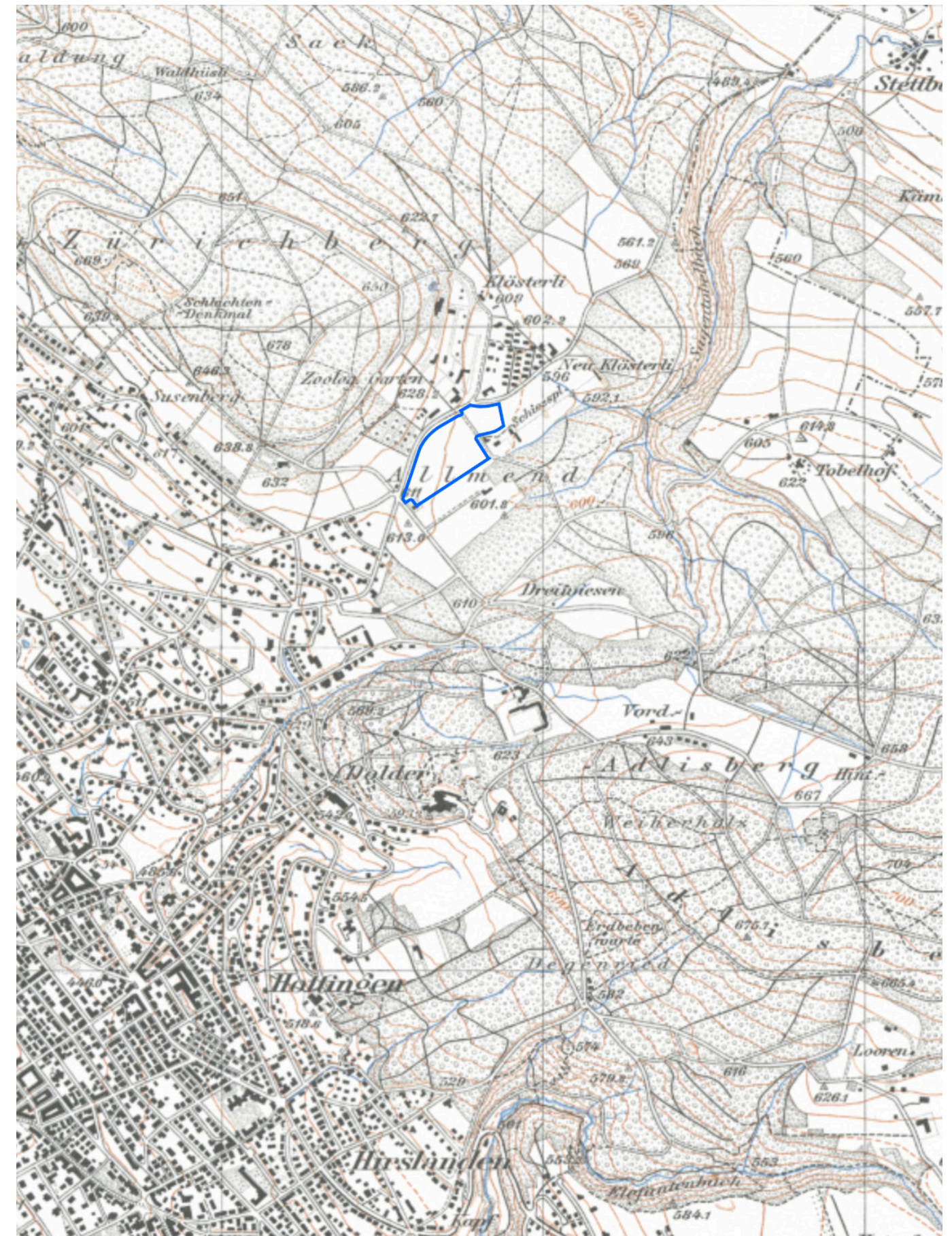
Map from 1915



Img. 30: Historical map of Fluntern (©swisstopo)

HISTORY

Map from 1945



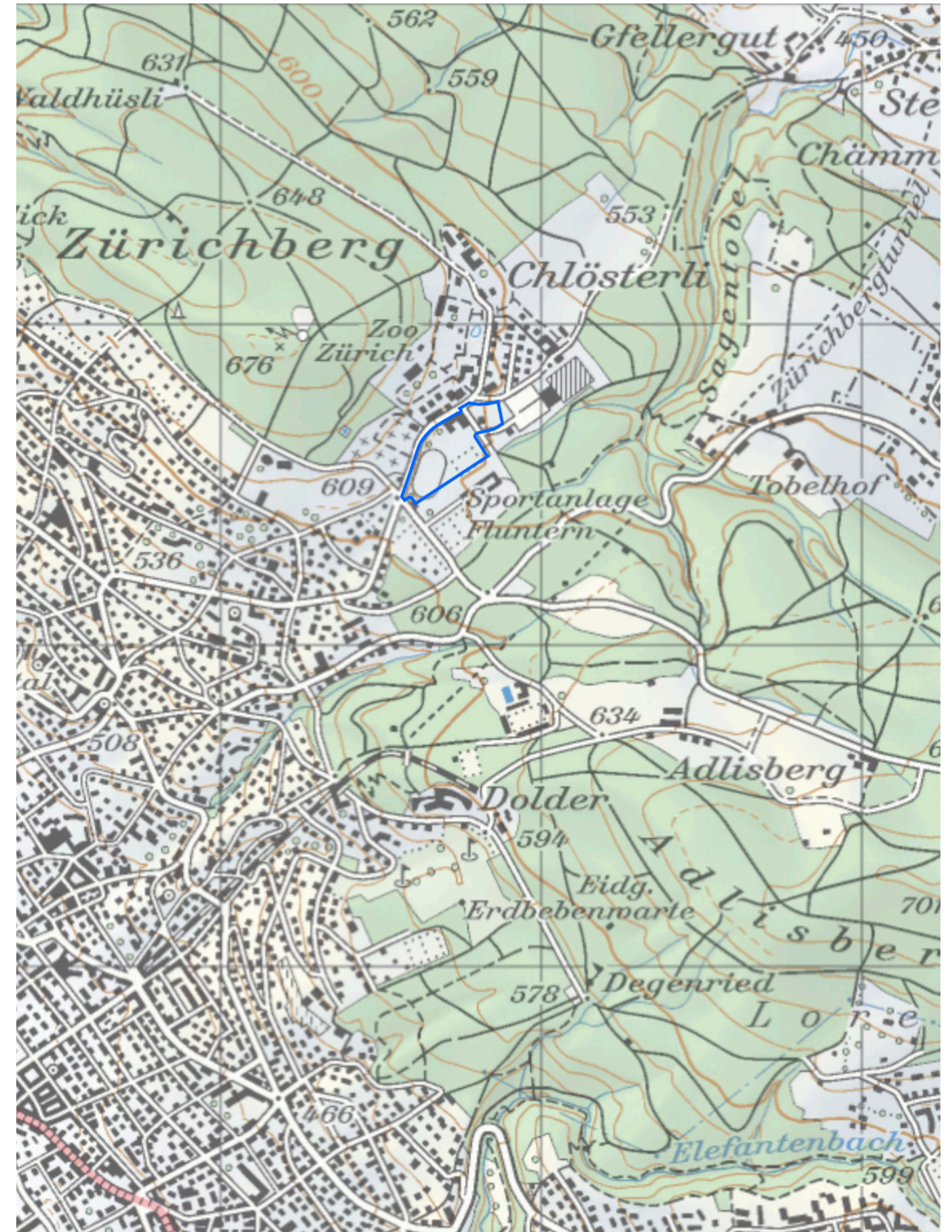
Img. 31: Historical map of Fluntern (©swisstopo)

HISTORY Map from 1985



Img. 32: Historical map of Fluntern (©swisstopo)

HISTORY Map from 2010



Img. 33: Historical map of Fluntern (©swisstopo)

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Diploma Theme B Spring Semester 2020

Commonalities on the Zürichberg

Professor: Momoyo Kaijima

Assistants: Tamotsu Ito
Chritsoph Danuser

Contact: Tamotsu Ito
tamotsu.ito@arch.ethz.ch

Swiss Federal Institute of Technology
Departement of Architecture
Chair of Architectural Behaviorology

Momoyo Kaijima
Christoph Danuser
Grégoire Farquet
Simona Ferrari
Tamotsu Ito
Diana Zenklusen

ONA G.34 ETH Zurich
Neunbrunnenstrasse 50
8003 Zurich
www.kaijima.arch.ethz.ch