



Kattarp & Hasslarp

two villages - one landscape

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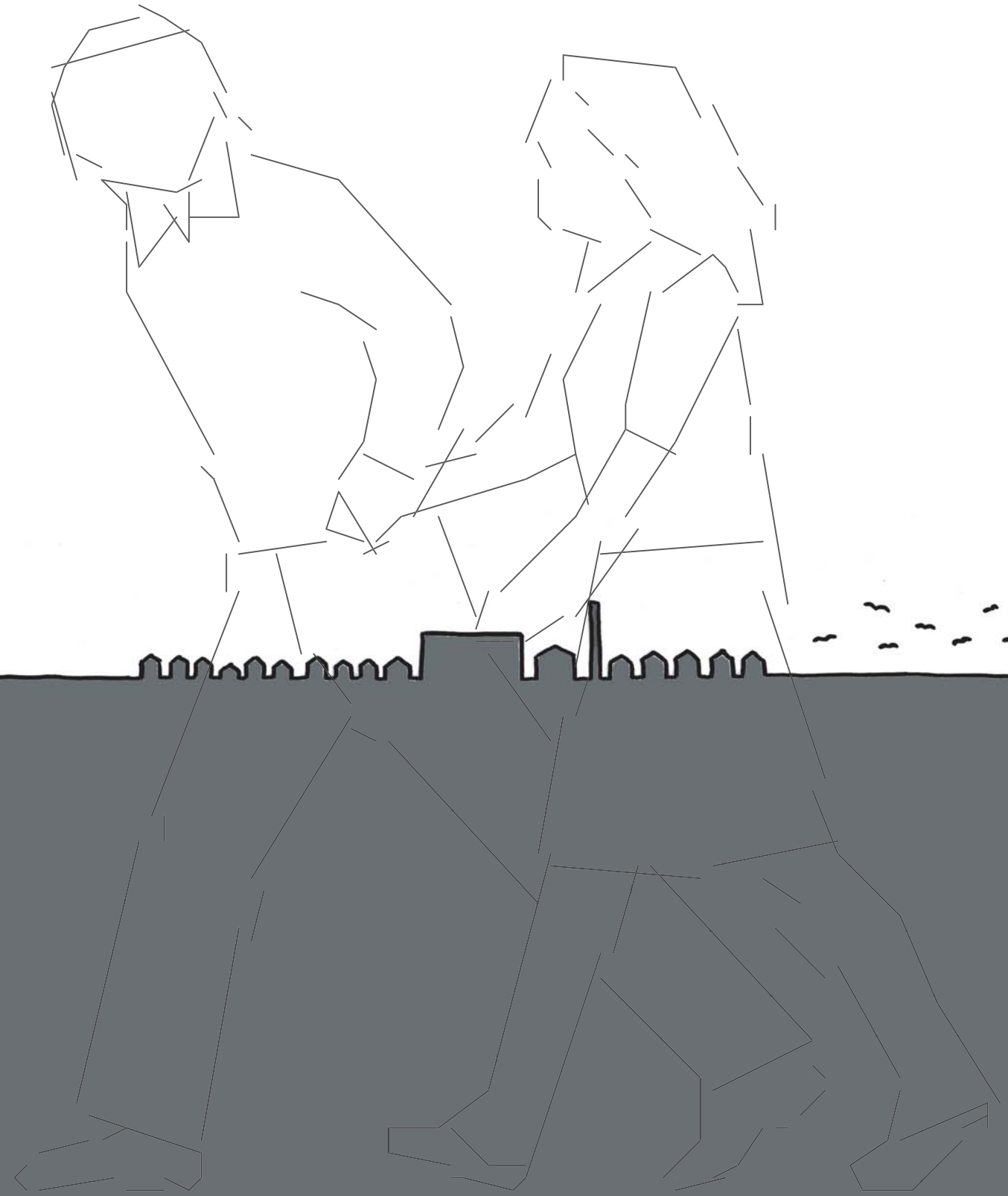
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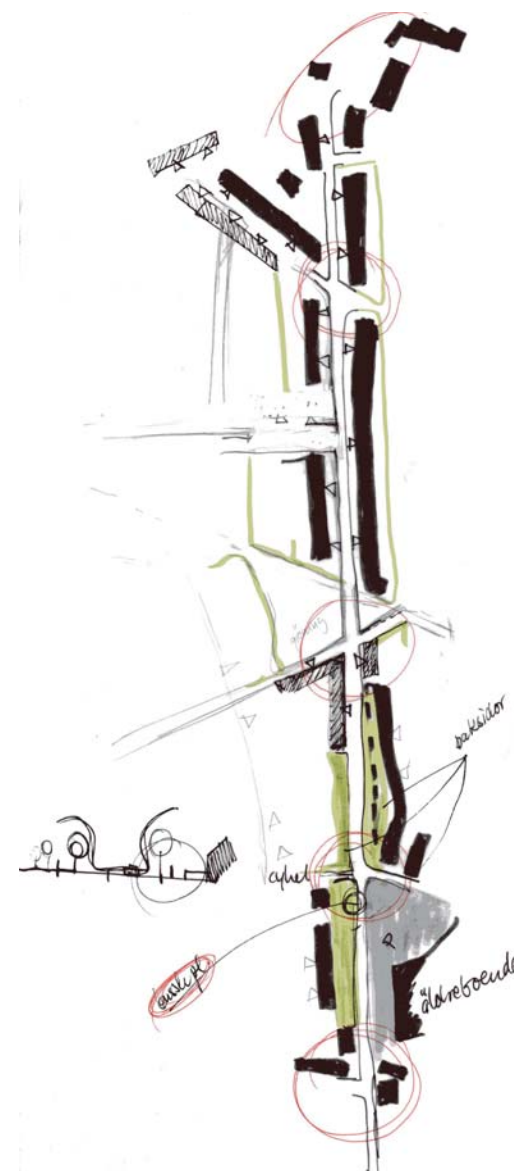
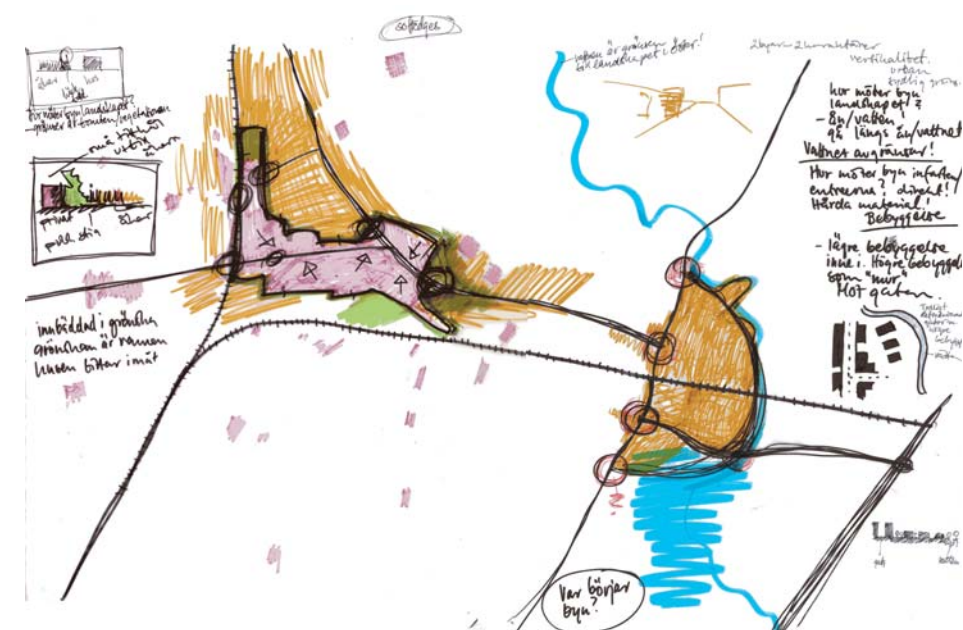
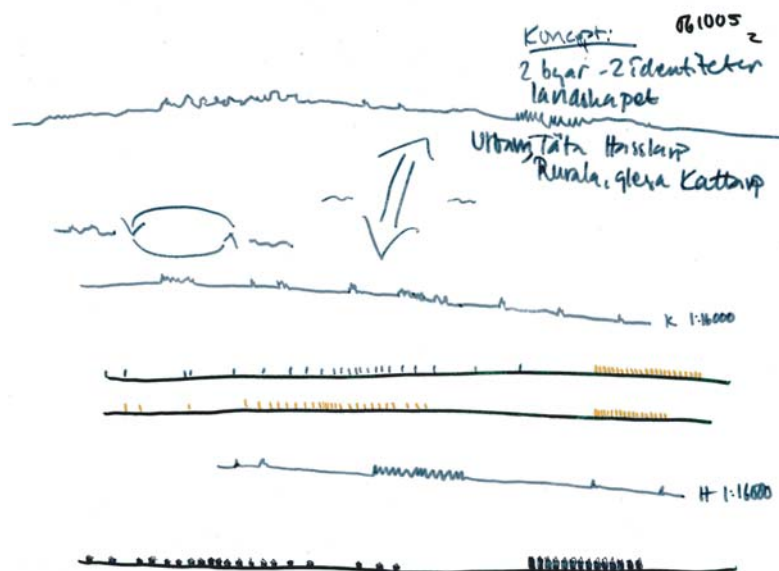
introduction



Introduction

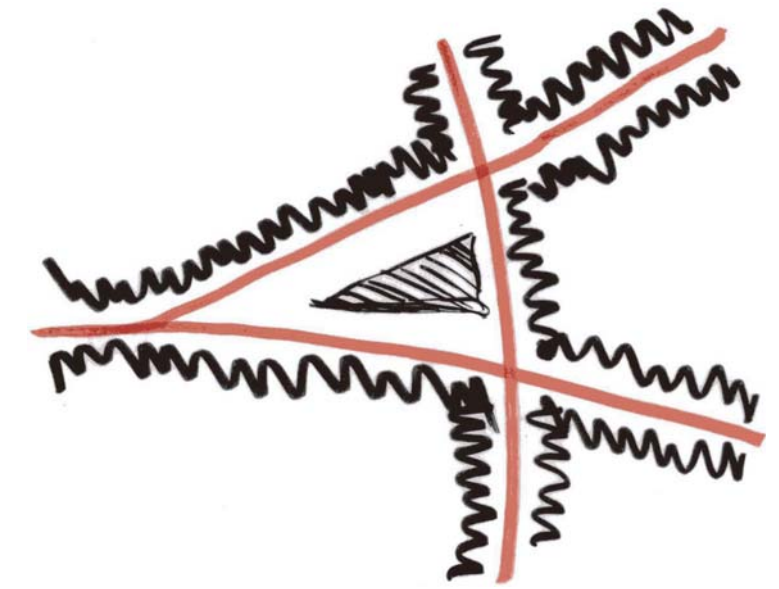
Out on the agricultural flat country side of Skåne, outside the city of Helsingborg, two small villages are located; Kattarp and Hasslarp. During the past 15-20 years they have struggled with social problems, criminality and bad publicity. They are today at a breaking point, and the municipality of Helsingborg has realised the villages' true potential of life in the countryside with easy commuting to Helsingborg and the rest of the region.

The aim for our degree project is to make a proposal of sustainable development for Kattarp and Hasslarp. The villages should be provided with a concept and a strategy for how they can develop in the future, mainly as individual villages, but also as parts of the Öresund region. We have chosen to work with the villages and the landscape as a totality without going too deep into details. Our work is the base for a future more detailed planning phase.





The school in Kattarp.



The main street in Hasslarp.

Thanks...

We would like to thank Caroline Dahl who gave us the opportunity to make this degree project, and for her guidance during the work. We also want to thank Peter Siöström for all his guiding and support, both during the degree project and for the past two terms as students of his. Also thanks to Gunilla Lindholm, Karin Gustavsson and SBK Helsingborg, for all the help. To the near and the dear for being there.

The Region

The landscape

"The situation of Skåne is considerable" Carl von Linné wrote of his Skåne journey 1749. He referred not only to botany, but also to the landscape and building tradition, which are different along the coast, near and in the forests and on the flat country side. A diagonal from the North West to the south east divides Skåne into two parts, with agricultural land in the former and more forest land in the latter.



On the flat country side, the dwellings were by tradition situated close to each other to seek shelter from the wind. The landscape formed the houses and vegetation was used to give even more shelter. The houses were often developed along a stream or on top of a hillock, where many times a medieval church had replaced a pre-Christian religious place. The buildings were placed around a common green, and framed by trees and greenery.

This way of building drastically changed on most places when new land division laws were introduced in the beginning of the 1800s. The reason was to make agriculture more effective, and the land was divided in strict geometrical patterns. Sometimes the boundary lines were more visually emphasized with avenues of willows. This distribution splintered up the villages, and the farms moved out on the fields, which of course also made a big change socially. To gain more land, the farmers drained and ditched swampy land, and even whole lakes disappeared. This major change in the landscape was followed by the industrialisation and the following urbanisation, and the developed infrastructure. The landscape we see today has changes drastically since Carl von Linné saw it.

The buildings also define the landscape. The traditional building material in Skåne since time immemorial is clay. First used as it is, and then as bricks. The high pitched thatched roofs also belong to the flat country side, as do the long and slim building volumes. Other typical details, often to hinder the wind from getting a hold, are minimal eaves and windows placed in line with the façade.



Traditional houses.

Kattarp and Hasslarp are two of totally thirteen villages in the municipality of Helsingborg, in the north west of Skåne. They are located in the rich, agricultural flat country side described above. The distance from village border to village border is only 1 kilometre, and they are linked with a road and a newly built bicycle lane. Even if they are close to each other, they have different history and identity, and what they have mostly in common is the landscape and the views.



Kattarp seen from Hasslarp.



Hasslarp seen from Kattarp.

The Region

Today, the Öresund region is one of the most expansive regions in Europe. It is the home of 3.5 million people, with about 1/3 on the Swedish side. It is estimated that the population will grow with 300 000 more people during the next 20 years. The region is a strong economical factor, with 25% of Denmark's and Sweden's GNP being produced here. The region has the largest concentration of highly educated people in northern Europe and has a well-working relationship between industry, higher education and the authorities. It is the home of 15 universities and colleges, with more than 150 000 students and 14 000 researchers.

The Öresund region is dependent on the infrastructure, were big investments have been made during the past years, both for cars and trains. The Öresund Bridge which links Malmö and Copenhagen is an important element in this, as well as the future European Corridor, which should link not only Elsinore and Helsingborg but also Sweden with Europe.

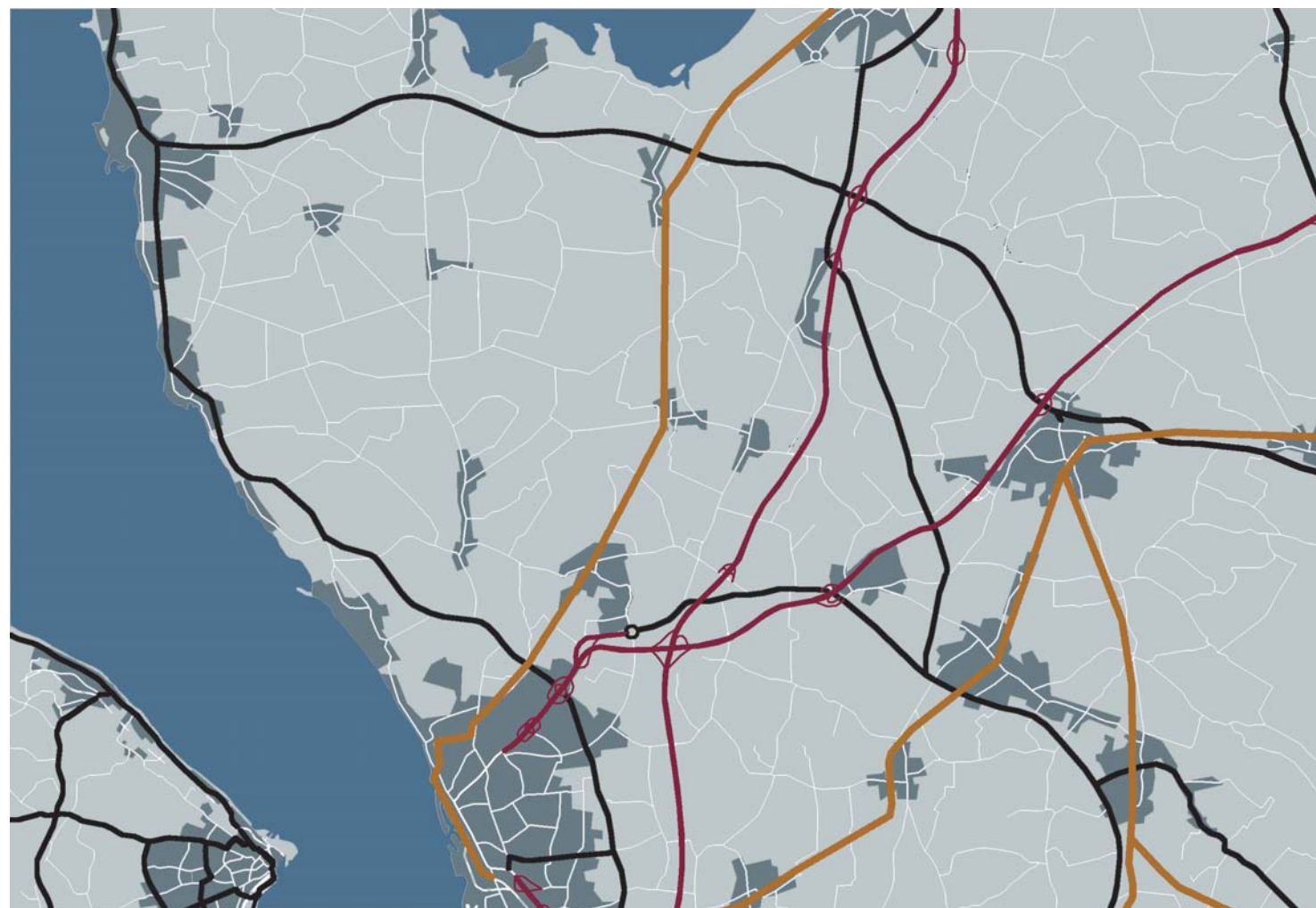
Visions

There is no question about the Öresund region being a hotspot, both in Sweden and in Europe. This is something that also small villages like Kattarp and Hasslarp will benefit from. With a rapid increase of people in the region as well as a new interest in moving to the country side, these villages have potential, not the least since they already are well connected to the infrastructure.

We strongly feel that now is the perfect time to raise the questions about Kattarp and Hasslarp, develop their characteristics and give them a place and identity of their own in the region.



Communications in the region.



Communications in the area.

Kattarp

Geography

Kattarp is located about 15 km north east of Helsingborg. The village is surrounded by other villages and farms. The connection to the surrounding region is better provided with railway than with roads, and the station connects with the whole Öresund region. From a distance the village is defined with vegetation and the church tower gives a signal of the place's historical importance.

Vegetation

The flat agricultural land is the dominating landscape around Kattarp. Vegetation is framing the village and both protect it from the wind but also make it hard to reach the actual landscape. There are two bigger green areas in the village. The peat bog, Kattarps Måse, is located in the southern part and totally inaccessible because of brushwood. Äppelskogen in the northern part is the remaining of old gardens with apple trees. It is used as recreation area today, but is very unkempt. The village makes a green expression mainly because of the green framing, big gardens and some clumps of trees. The common green areas inside of the village are mostly lawns.

History

Kattarp is an old village which dates back to the eleventh century. The name is from the early middle ages and probably has something to do with a person named Kate or Kati, which was a common man's name at that time. The church is from early thirteenth century and was not built in the village centre as was usual, but east of the village. Before 1826 Kattarp consisted of 13 farms placed in an angle east and north of Kattarp's peat bog, on land that formerly was a lake. The farms had four buildings in a square, and were made of clay and wood with thatched roofs.

After the land division law, the land was drained from water and turned into rich agricultural land. Some of the farms from the early nineteenth century still exist, surrounded by big fields. These farms got very wealthy and the owners were called the aristocracy of Kattarp (Kattarpsadeln). One of the farms, Jöns-Jonsgården, is preserved and nowadays a museum. At this time, the central point in the village was around the church which also included the school, the parish cottage and some market and craft activity.

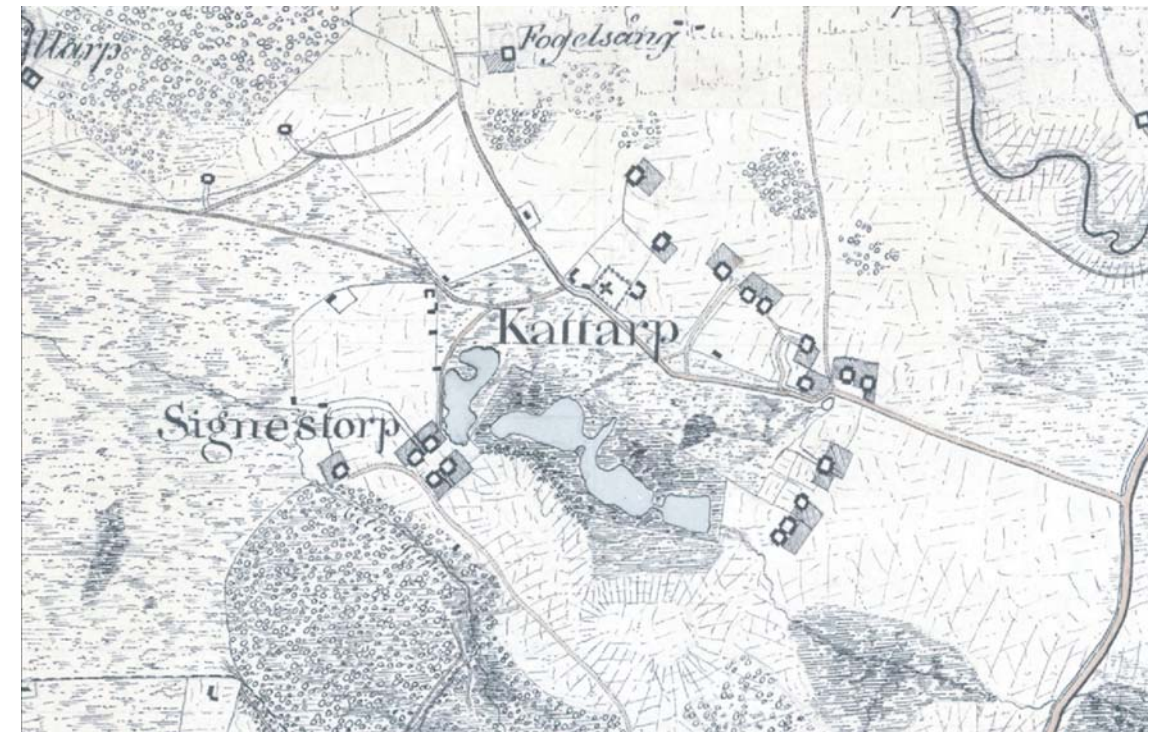
Kattarp was a municipality of its own for 90 years, from 1862 to 1951, and during this time the parish cottage was used as the municipality house. The municipality took decisions for themselves and the surrounding area. During this time there were five grocery shops, dairy, butcher's shop, café in the hotel building, trucking company, shoe store, haberdashery- and fashion shop, clog shop, stone hugger and a blacksmith. Kattarp has been a part of the municipality of Helsingborg since 1971, and was part of a big municipality from 1951 to 1971.

The railway was established in 1885 and created a new centre in the village. The station building (demolished in 1984), hotel and the local bank were built along Rallaregatan. In 1975, the trains ceased from stopping in Kattarp. In the year 2000, the station re-opened. Today, the station, which actually is just a platform, is used by local trains that run at least once an hour. The train takes 13 minutes to the centre of Helsingborg. The railway area is busy since the trains to Gothenburg and Copenhagen also use the tracks, as part of Väst kustbanan, without stopping in Kattarp.

In the middle of the 1990s a motorcycle club moved into the old dairy which led to great disturbances in the village, not the least since a rival club moved to Hasslarp. Their activities also got a lot of attention in media which created a negative feeling about both villages. The motorcycle club moved several years ago and the dairy is torn down, but unfortunately the bad rumour is left.



Kattarp 1:8000



Kattarp 1815

Streets and buildings

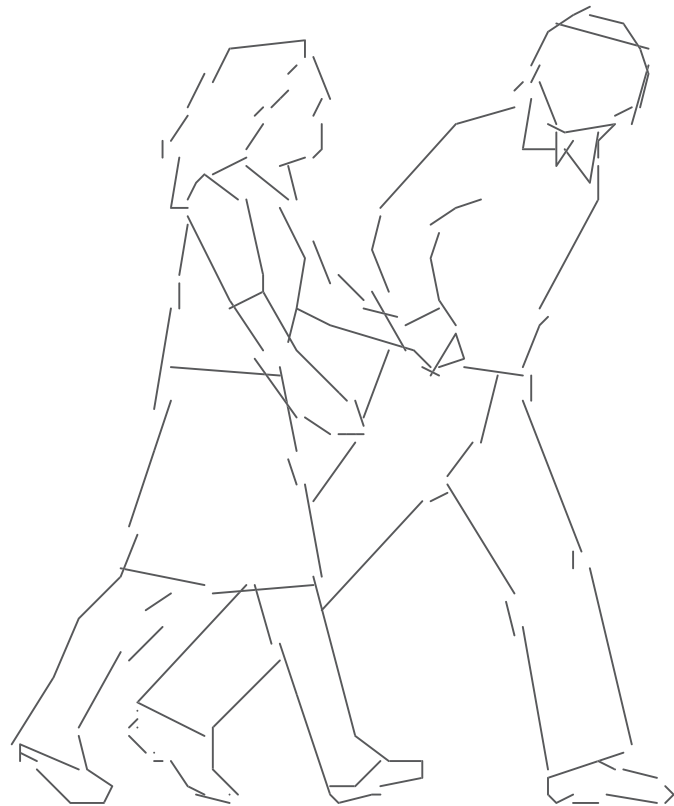
For the past 100 years Kattarp has transformed from church village to station village to commuter village, and the layers are easily seen. Especially the past 50 years has put its mark on the village, with one-family houses from the 1950's, -60's and -70's with big gardens. Planavägen, one of the most important streets, is linking the church village with the station village, but it is a wide road that divides more than it brings together. The old fire station along Planavägen makes a landmark and is today made into apartments. The houses are often sparsely placed with their back against the streets. The different layers are built as enclaves, with few or no streets that link the enclaves together. The streets are wide and without sidewalks. The houses are maintained differently, but there is a notable improvement in the care of houses.

The other important street in Kattarp is Rallaregatan which runs along the railway and the scale of the buildings are bigger and more magnificent. The houses are exclusive and made in brick or plaster. The possibility to take the train connects the village to the rest of the world in one way, but on the other hand the tracks disconnect the east part of the village. A very high bank along the west side of the railway makes the disconnection even stronger.

People and activity

There are about 700 people living in Kattarp and many are families with children. Kattarp has an identity as a village for commuters since about 75% of employed people commute. Close to the station is a small place with a kiosk and abandoned mini golf court. The area is dominated with parked cars belonging to the commuters. There is a lot of bike and walk paths in Kattarp, but they are not very well kept and in some parts hard to find.

There are a lot of social functions in the village which also serves people from Hasslarp. Kattarp holds a nursing home (a new is under construction), school for children ages 6-15, day care centre, library, district nurse, the church and station. Kattarp is seen as a safe place to raise the children, and the rural feeling and slow pace is appreciated.



Population: 737
2002.
Share employed: 76.1%
20-64 years, 2002. Hbg 71%
Share unemployed: 5.1%
20-64 years, 2002. Hbg 8%
Wage earnings: men 270 300, women 205 500
20-64 years, together with Hasslarp, 2004. Hbg: men 312 200, women 227 800
Share born abroad: 12%
2002. Hbg 16%
Ill-health: men 39.3, women 61.7
No. of days/person, together with Hasslarp, 2005. Hbg men 34.7, women 51.1



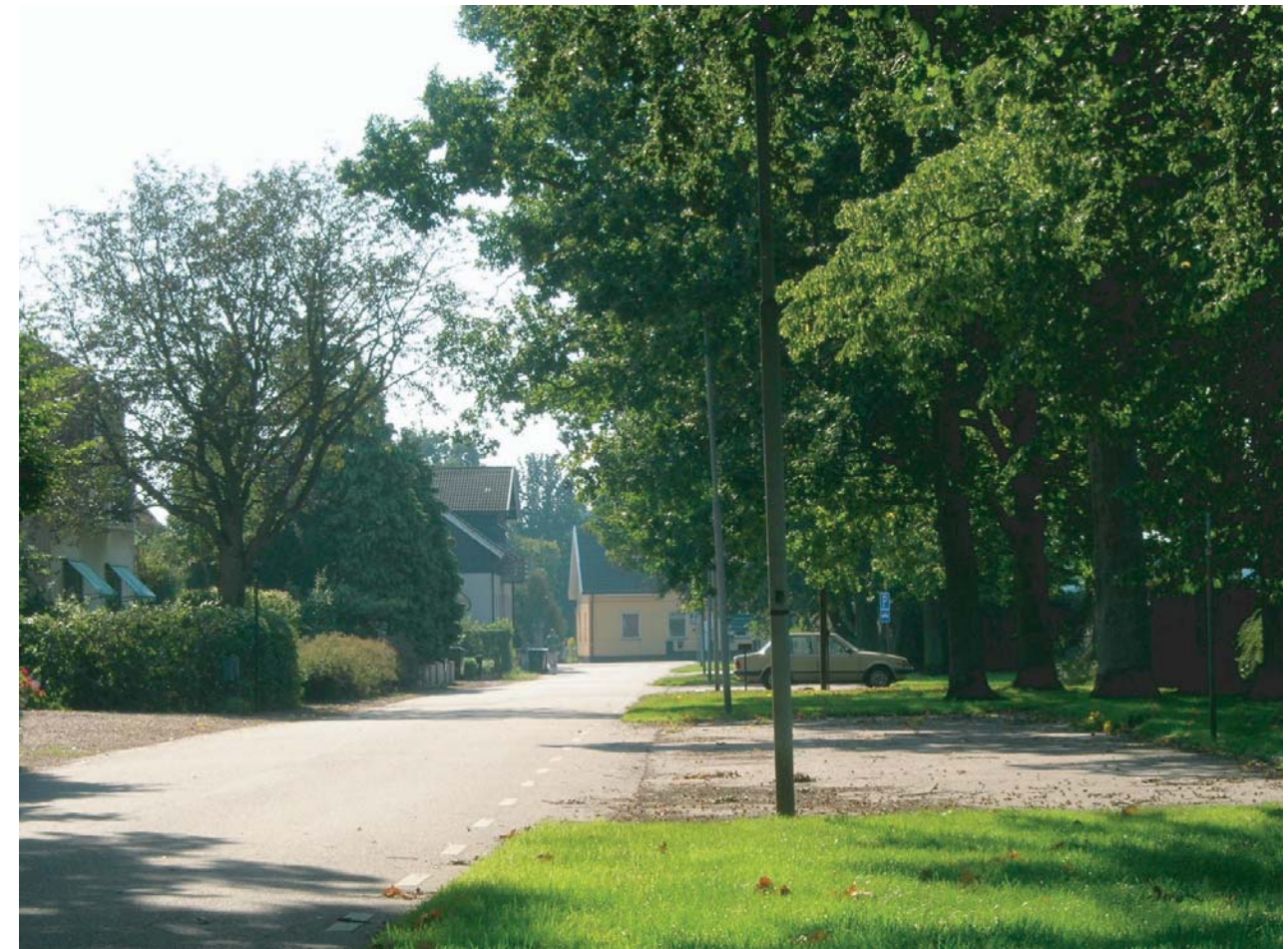
The old firestation.



Greenery.



The church.



Rallaregatan.

Hasslarp Geography

Hasslarp is situated just west of the E6 in the east part of the municipality of Helsingborg. In spite of the closeness, the village is physically isolated from the motorway. The village lies along Västkvägen which is the former motorway to Gothenburg. Thanks to its abandoned factory buildings and high chimneys the village is seen from a far distance.



Hassarp 1:8000

Vegetation

The greenery is concentrated as a frame in the outskirts of the village and especially prominent is a row of poplars in the east. Inside the village there are a couple of big lawns, which seem to be unused. Some beautiful big trees are situated in the northeast. In the factory area an old abandoned English park is no longer accessible. Otherwise the vegetation is not very organized and there are a lot of abandoned brushwood areas. The village is clearly defined in the east by a small stream, Hasslarpsån, but brushwood makes it hard to reach it. The views from the village out in the landscape are far and wide across the flat fields. A special viewpoint in the east from the village is the huge slagheap in Nyvång and Söderåsen in the distance. Since the surrounding landscape is mainly fields it is not needed to be accessible but serves more as a view.

The ponds

The ponds south of the factory area were used by the sugar mill to wash the sugar beets. Today Hasslarp's dammar have developed into a unique area for wetland birds and are frequently visited by ornithologists. In 1997, the municipality of Helsingborg bought some of the area for nature conservation. Today there is a parking lot, information boards and two observation spots for bird watching and recreation. The pond area is possible to reach in some parts, while other parts are very overgrown. The quality of the water also varies wildly.



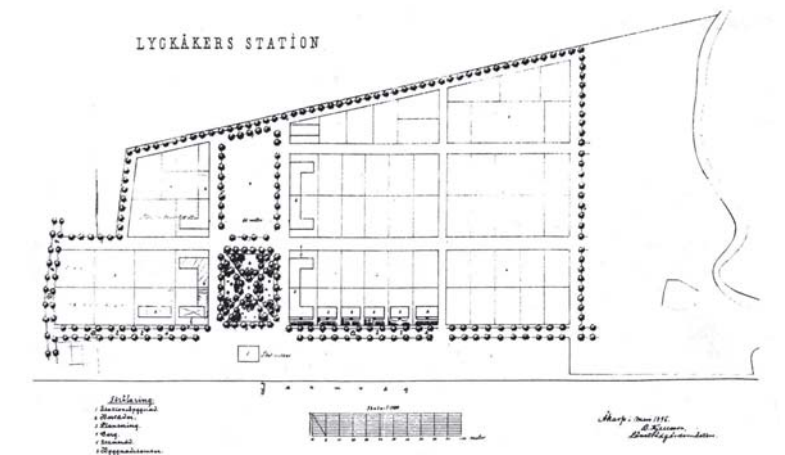
The old logotype for Lyckåker's factory.

History

Hasslarp is a comparatively young village. The localisation of the sugar mill and the railway are the main reasons for the village to develop in the late 1800s. From the beginning the name of the village was Lyckåker (Lucky field), but after the sugar mill went into bankruptcy after just one year the village was called Olycksåker (Unlucky Field) in popular speech. The name was not a god branding and the new sugar mill owners demanded a new name. In 1898 the village was re-named Hasslarp and a new sugar mill company opened.

The railway runs in east west direction and was established in 1885 and closed down in 1971. Today the railway is a part of Skånebanan between Helsingborg and Hässleholm. The train still runs through Hasslarp in some amount but mainly with goods and without stopping. The station building was torn down in 1980. During the sugar mill industry era the train traffic was of big importance, but today the tracks are just dividing the village in a northern and southern part, with all life in the north part.

The village today have about 450 inhabitants which is about half of the population that lived in Hasslarp in the beginning of year 1900. The sugar mill closing down in 1993 led to unemployment and dilapidated buildings. Motorcycle gangs were located in the centre of the village in the 1990s which led to major problems. There are still doubtful house owners, various social problems and criminal activities in the village. However, the trend is now moving in a different direction and one can sense an optimism and pride when talking to the people living in the village.



Kjellson's plan for Hasslarp 1896.

The factory

The old sugar mill is situated south of the railway. Today the factory is totally separated and works as barrier without any connection to the rest of the village. Through the years, many buildings have been added, but today the area is more or less abandoned and in big need of upgrading. There is a low grade of activity with some offices, garages, manufacturing and storing. The old brick buildings dominate the village and have been used differently by the sugar mill during the years. Some years were good, some were bad, and finally the sugar mill unexpectedly was closed down in 1993.

The old buildings are beautifully made of brick while the newer ones are simpler and often out of sheet-metal. The buildings are in different states of destruction, with most of them in very bad shape. The factory area is today surrounded by fences and in some respects dangerous to visit.

Streets and buildings

When the sugar mill factory was built in 1896-97 it also included a railway station, offices, hotel, housing for employees and even a town plan for the area north of the factory and railway. The factory let their workers buy plots for a symbolic sum of money and small single family houses were built.

In 1909 the people's amusement park with sports ground were built to support the growing village with recreation. New housings were added in the 1950s and 1960 and these were mostly single family dwellings. Two new housing areas were built in the 1990s by private investors, and since then nothing has been built in the village. Most of the older buildings are built in brick from local manufacturers, some are covered in plaster and a couple of the newer additions are built in wood. The scale in the northern part is low and has variation in style, material and colour. The plan from the late 1800s is still noticeable in the structure although new streets have been added. The buildings along Västkvägen are higher; up to 4 floors with apartments. These buildings are more town like with entrances towards the street and characteristic corners. Norra Torggatan is also an important street, used mainly by pedestrians. The structure is dense and the distances are short in the village.

People and activity

The village mostly contains single-family housing with some block of flats along the main street, and commercial centre, Västkvägen. Along this street grocery store, car repair shop, garage, furniture shop and a pizzeria are found. Most of Hasslarp's municipal services, like school, district nurse and library, are situated in Kattarp except for a day care centre and bus stop. There are also soccer plans used by the local team, playground and a vivid village society (Byabetan) with people from both Kattarp and Hasslarp.

Since 1999, Hasslarp has a bicycle connection with Kattarp. There are bus connections every hour to Ängelholm and Helsingborg and also some departures to Kattarp. Hasslarp is a village for commuters and the possession of cars is above average in the municipality.



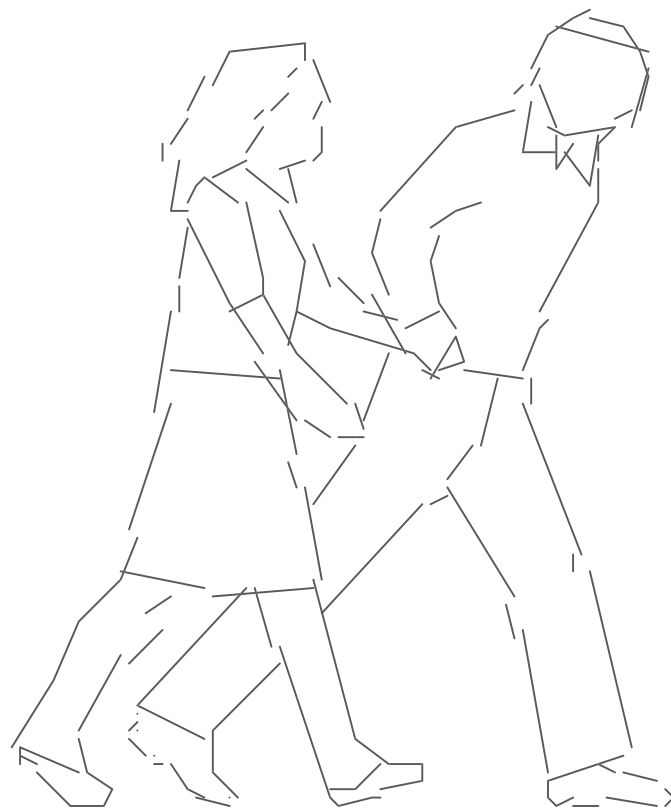
Sightlines out to the landscape.



Västkvägen.



The old sugar mill



Population: 450
2002.
Share employed: 59.5%
20-64 years, 2002. Hbg 71%
Share unemployed: 10.9%
20-64 years, 2002. Hbg 8%
Wage earnings: men 270 300, women 205 500
20-64 years, together with Kattarp, 2004. Hbg: men 312 200, women 227 800
Share born abroad: 18%
2002. Hbg 16%
Ill-health: men 39.3, women 61.7
No. of days/person, together with Kattarp, 2005. Hbg men 34.7, women 51.1



The ponds.

Main concept

We are certain that Kattarp and Hasslarp could be positively developed. Both villages are in the beginning of a positive spiral after years of problems and decline, and we think now is the right time for changes and development. The pressure in the region for new dwellings is huge, and there is a new demand for dwellings in the countryside. Both Kattarp and Hasslarp are easily accessible, which also speaks in their favour.

We are also certain that one of the most important things is to handle the villages as two individuals. Since they are very different from each other, we have decided to treat them separately, after presenting our overriding concept for the villages as places in the landscape.

Kattarp is the rural village. The identity is based on the church and later the train station. The village is sparse and you experience it as horizontal. Hasslarp on the other hand is urban. The old factory gives the village its identity. The village is denser, and the feeling is vertical. Hasslarp can take and would benefit from a more extensive development, while Kattarp rather requires smaller contributions. This is developed in the concept line below.

The one thing that joins them together is the landscape and the green horizon. They are two villages that will live in symbiosis together on the flat country side of Skåne, with connections to Helsingborg, Skåne and the world by railway and motorway.

Main Concept

- 2 villages – 2 identities – one landscape
- Kattarp – rural, sparse, church village
- Hasslarp – urban, dense, old factory
- A green horizon
- Symbiosis
- Connections



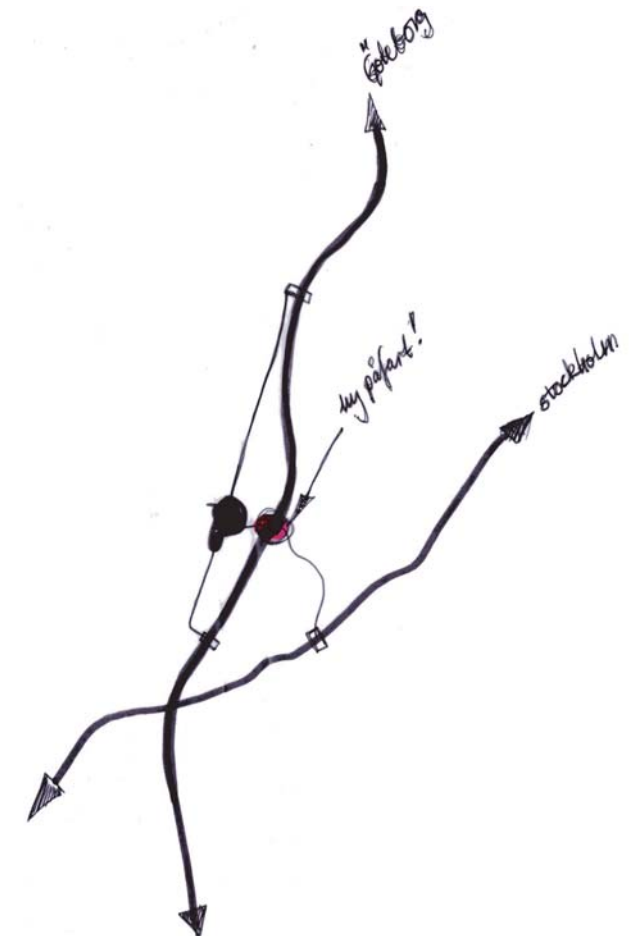
The concept line. Kattarp is sparse and more rural, Hasslarp more dense and urban. The flat landscape in between.



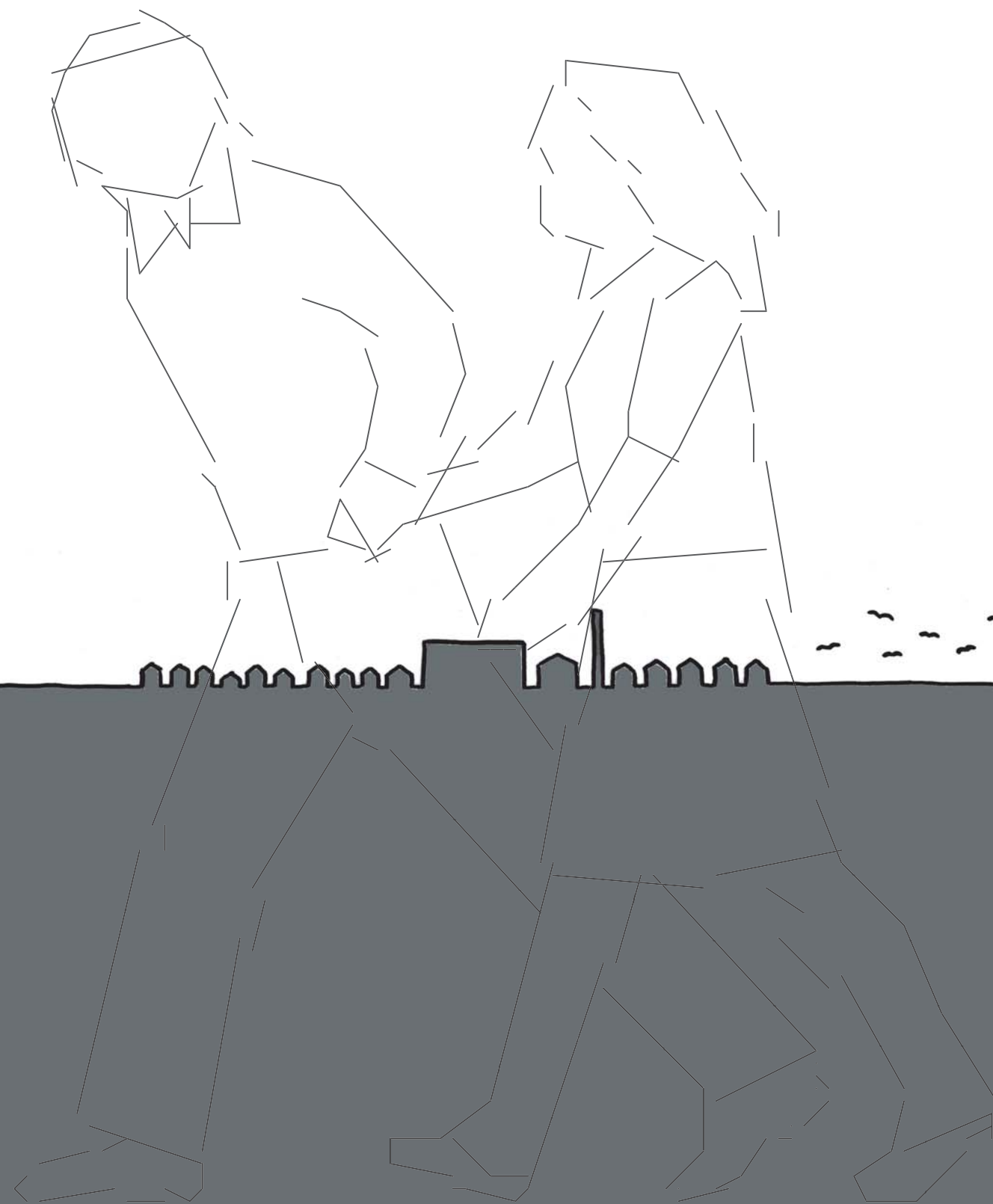
Connections

We would also like to improve the connections from the villages to the rest of the region, mainly the connections to and from Hasslarp, which are rather poor. Most importantly, we want to connect the village with the motorway E6, which is so close geographically but harder to reach in reality. A new turn-off also means a lot psychologically; Hasslarp is important enough to have its name on the motorway and an own turn-off. It would obviously also mean a lot for Kattarp.

In the future, we would also like to see a new railway stop in Hasslarp, perhaps with light rail to Helsingborg and the region. Kattarp already has a railway stop, which has meant a lot for them, and that is important to keep when Väst kustbanan is reconstructed for high-speed trains.



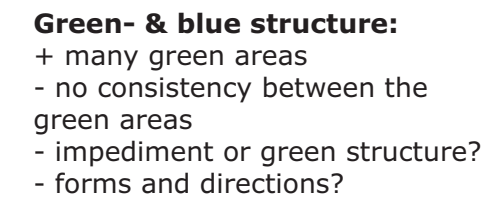
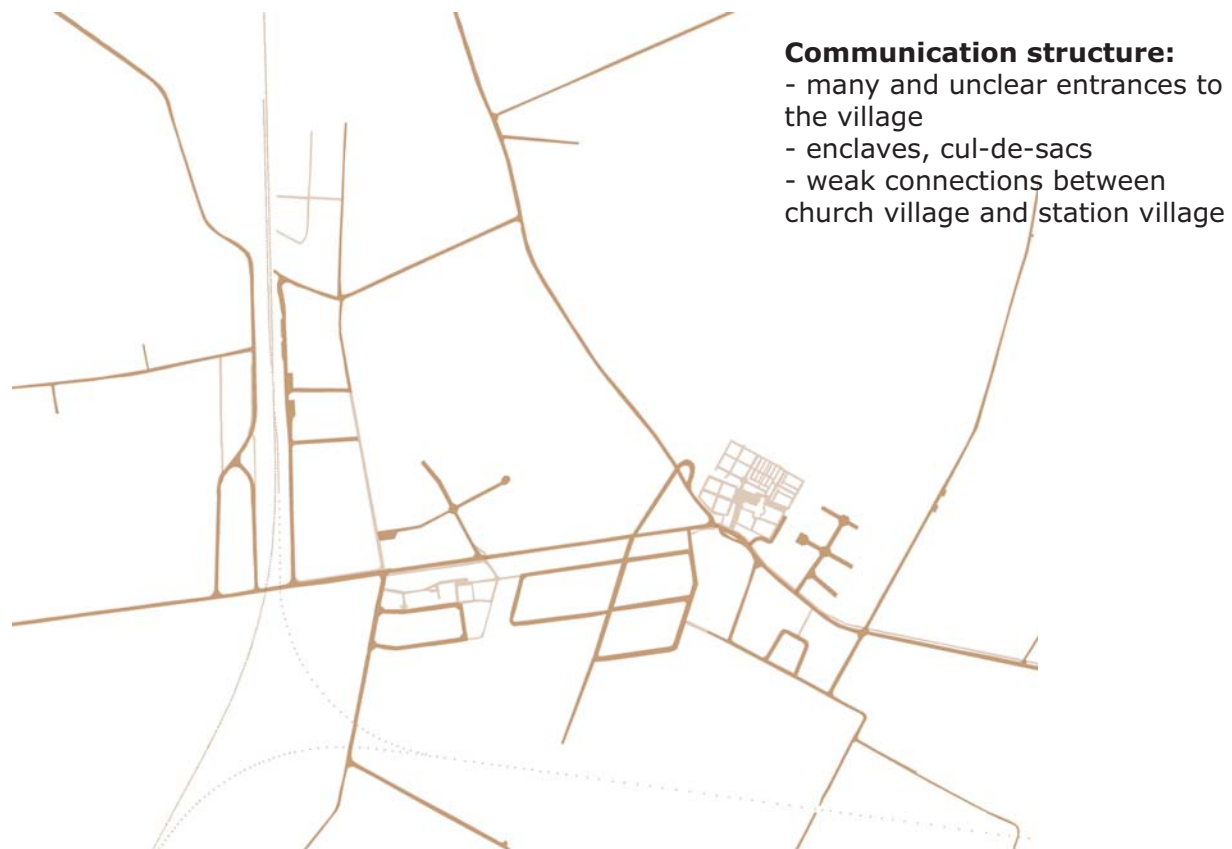
analyses



Analyses

To get further on and really understand the villages; both how they are built and how they function, we did several analyses. We divided them into two categories – actual and experienced. They are presented with a short list of advantages and disadvantages to each analysis. The analyses lead to a vision, a strategy and a set of rules for each village. This vision and strategy is our goal for the degree project, and the set of rules is a help for us to achieve the goals.

Actual analyses Kattarp



Experienced analyses Kattarp



Landmarks:
 + the church
 - give no real identity, many are shut down



Boundaries & edges:
 + clear borders between landscape and village
 - vegetation boundaries that are unused



Barriers:
 - Planavägen divides the village
 - they are spreading the village, instead of gathering it



Sightlines:
 + beautiful sightlines to the church
 - the connection to the landscape is more physical than visual

Experienced analyses Kattarp



Movement:
- long distances
- only one way to go
/ no alternative



Day activity:
+ proportionately much activity for such a small village
+ station area
- scattered activity



Lighting:



Evening activity:
+ station area
- "dead" in the middle of the village

Strategy Kattarp

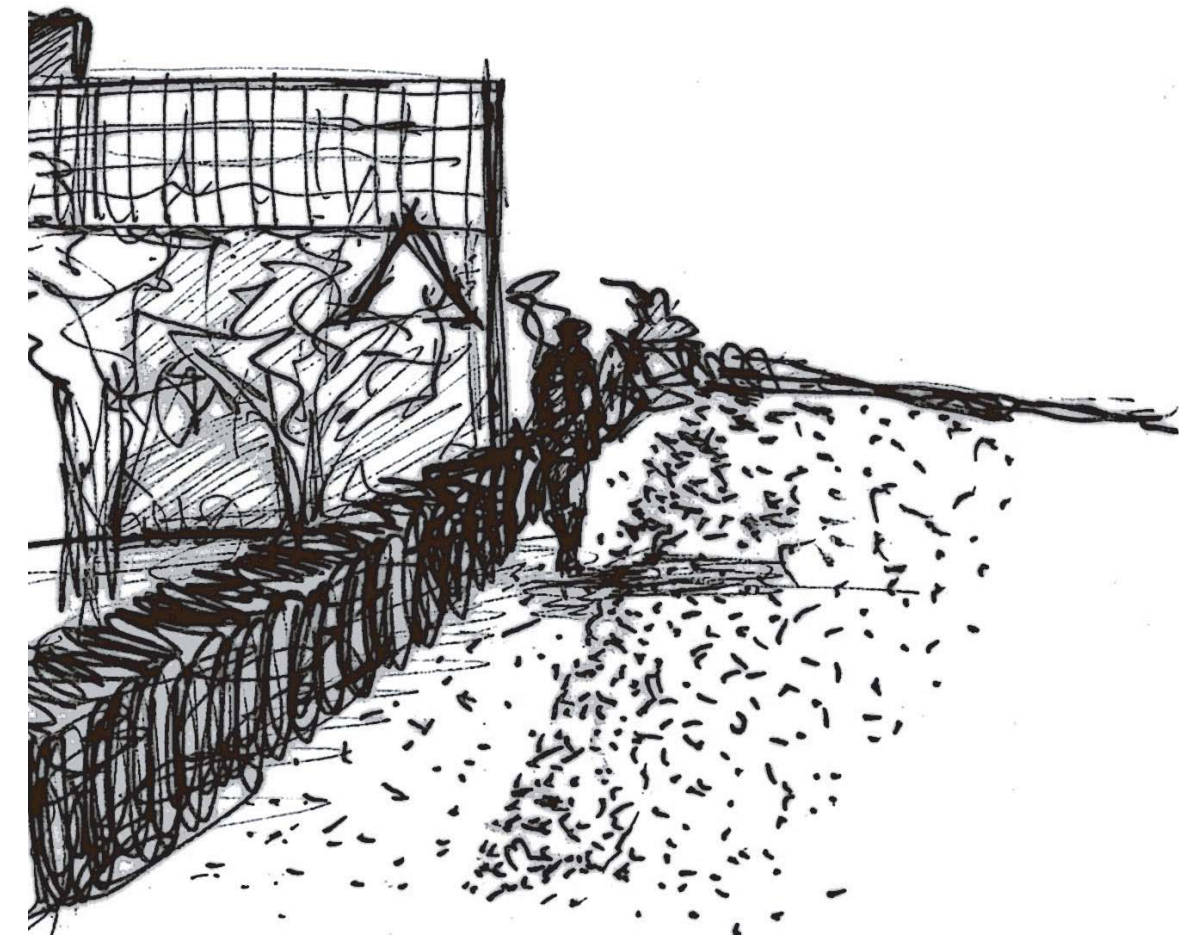
Vision - life

Life in Kattarp is calm and easy. It's a rural living in a small village with great communications. There are small common rooms, and it is a village where you chat with your neighbour over the hedge and the children can play freely. The pace is slow, and you live accordingly to the seasons. The nature is both around you and stretching inside the village, which is sheltered from the winds by trees. The development in Kattarp is made gently, according to life there.

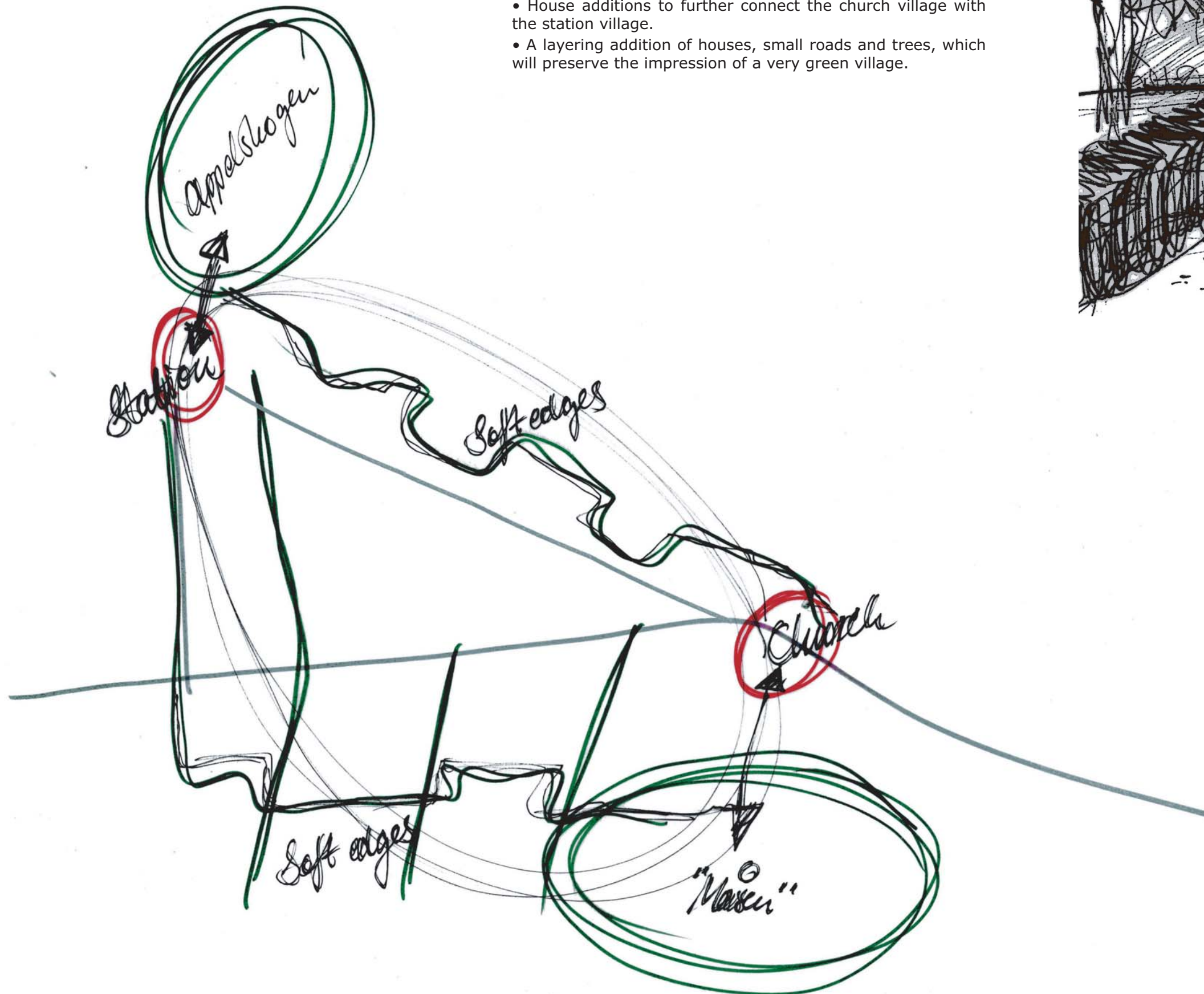
The expansion

The negative spiral that so long has been dominating the village is gone, and there is a pressure for new building sites. But we think that it is important to develop Kattarp in a slow and gentle pace, or much of the rural identity would be lost. Our strategy for the expansion is divided in several parts:

- An overall idea of the village as a church village, that grows with layers of time.
- A new entrance to the village from both west and east. In west according to the improved railway, and in the east to better suit the village.
- House additions to further connect the church village with the station village.
- A layering addition of houses, small roads and trees, which will preserve the impression of a very green village.



Soft edge - the houses lying just on the border to the landscape.



Set of Rules

- Soft edges between village and countryside
- Being a part of the countryside
- Vegetation defines the village and its entrances
- Green wedges from the landscape into the village
- Strengthen and improve the station area and the church area, and a strong connection between them
- Sequence of places - Äppelskogen - The station - Something new - The church - Måsen
- Walking on the street



Built structure:
+ gathered compact buildings -
well defined borders
- fizzles out in the south



Communication structure:
+ grid street system
+ easy to read
- shattered grid street system
- lack of connection in the north
south direction



Building structure:
+ some sort of centre area
+ variation in sizes
+ buildings along the streets
- sparse
- huge building volumes (the old
sugar mill)



Green- & blue structure:
+ some sort of structure
- what is the green?

Experienced analyses Hasslarp



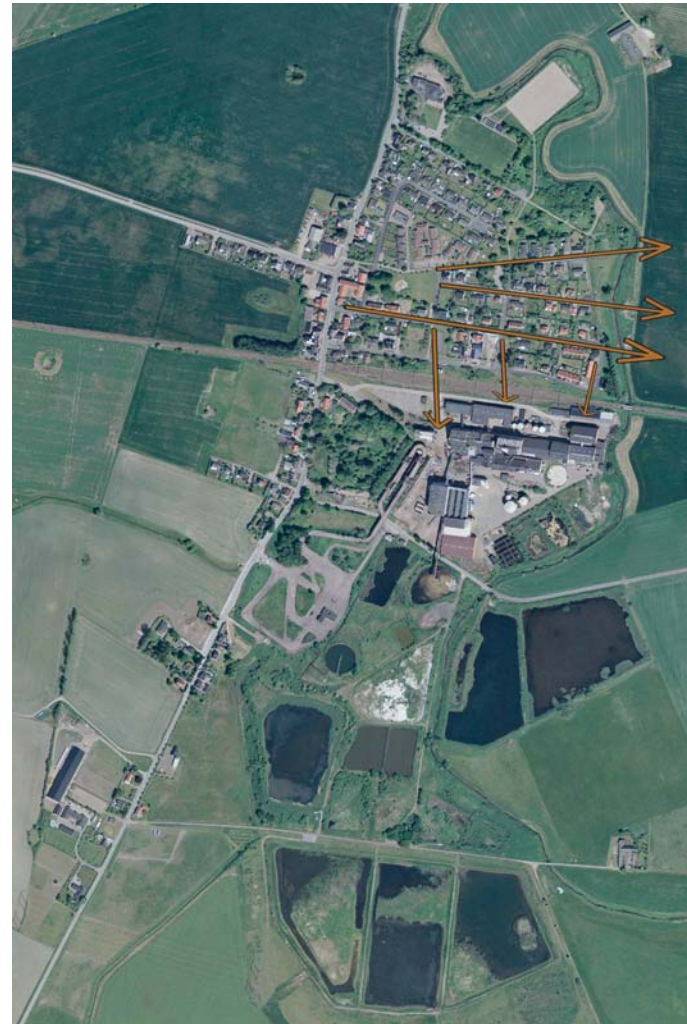
Landmarks:
 + many beautiful and identity-creating landmarks
 - clear skyline



Boundaries & edges:
 +well defined
 - the factory area is like one big boundary



Barriers:
 + gathers the village
 + the poplars are fantastic
 - brushwood makes the stream inaccessible
 - the factory area doesn't belong to the village
 - the railway



Sightlines:
 + beautiful sightlines to the landscape
 + you know where you are in the village
 - no sightlines to Kattarp

Experienced analyses Hasslarp



Movements:
+ rather gathered
+ easy to see and meet people



Day activities:
+ much activity for such a small village



Lighting:



Night activities:
+ much activity for such a small village

Strategy Hasslarp

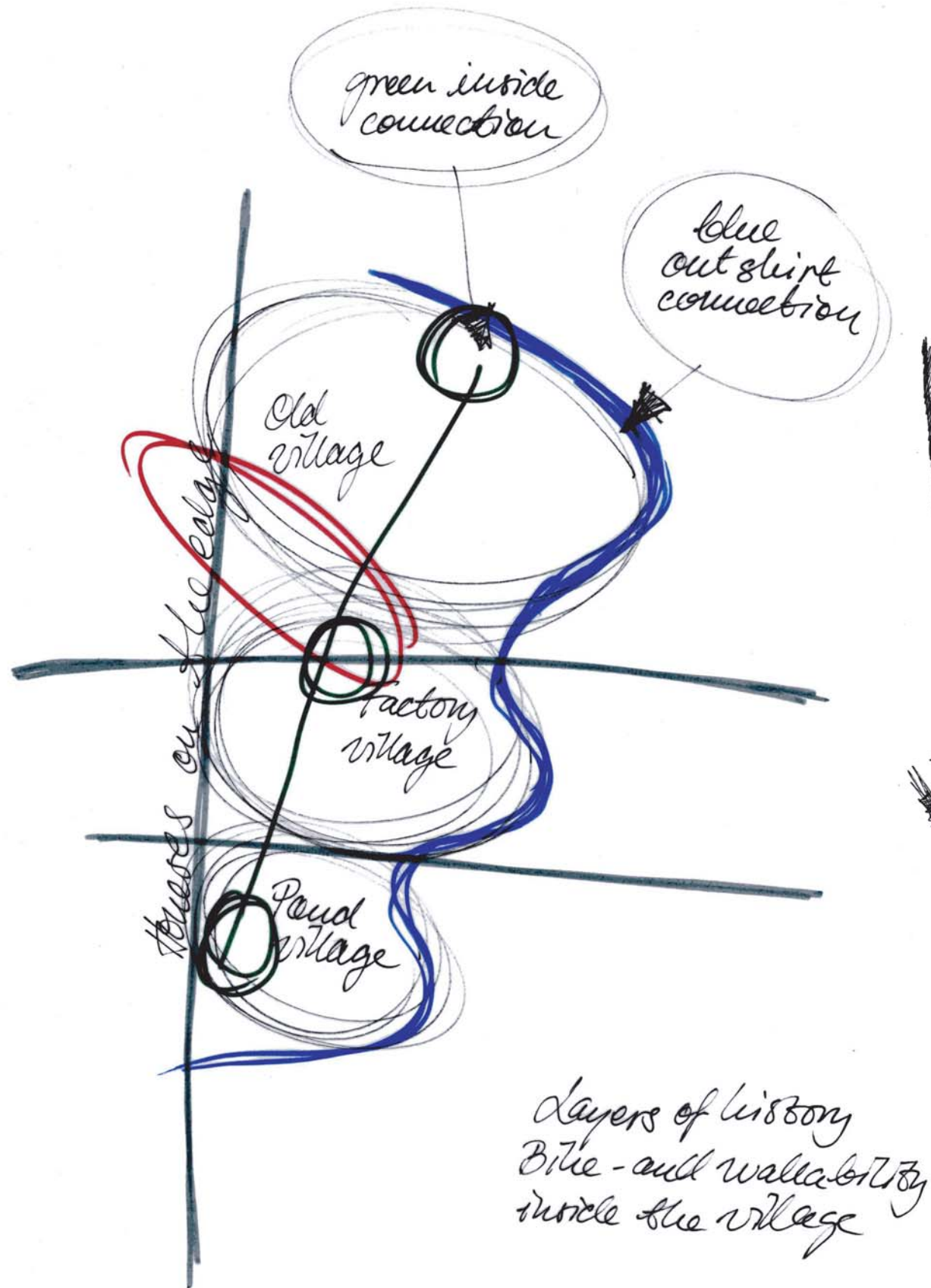
Vision - life

Life in Hasslarp is energetic. It's the pace of a town, but you have the size, social life and connections with the landscape as in a village. It's the exiting and vital factory environment, which is changed into a mixed-use area with a strong identity. It is a perfect area for housing, both in new buildings and as loft living in the old factory buildings, but also for culture, services and leisure. You can take a walk along and across the stream, pass by the factory ponds with activities all year round, through the factory park and into the centre and have your cappuccino. When you move in the village, you have a strong visual contact with the landscape. The development is intense, just as life.

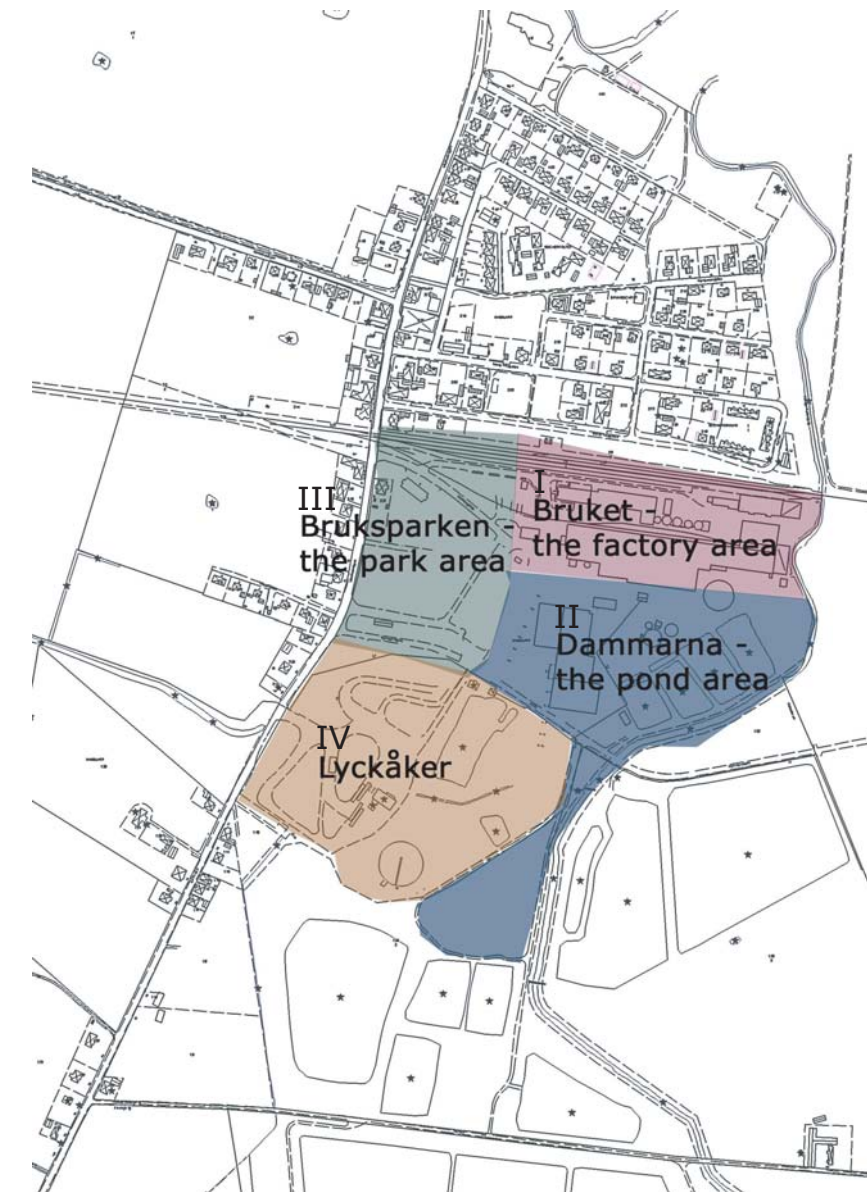
The expansion

With Hasslarp, we think it is important to have a comprehensive approach for the whole village, and not make small additions and improvements here and there. It is crucial to break the negative spirit that still lingers, and actions should be put on many parts at the same time.

- Create new functions in the factory area. The development should be made in several steps, but it is important that the first step is by the railway, and connects with the existing village across the railway.
- Develop the factory park and green structure.
- Create a new main street.
- Develop the ponds so that they can have different activities year-round.



An active life in Hasslarp.

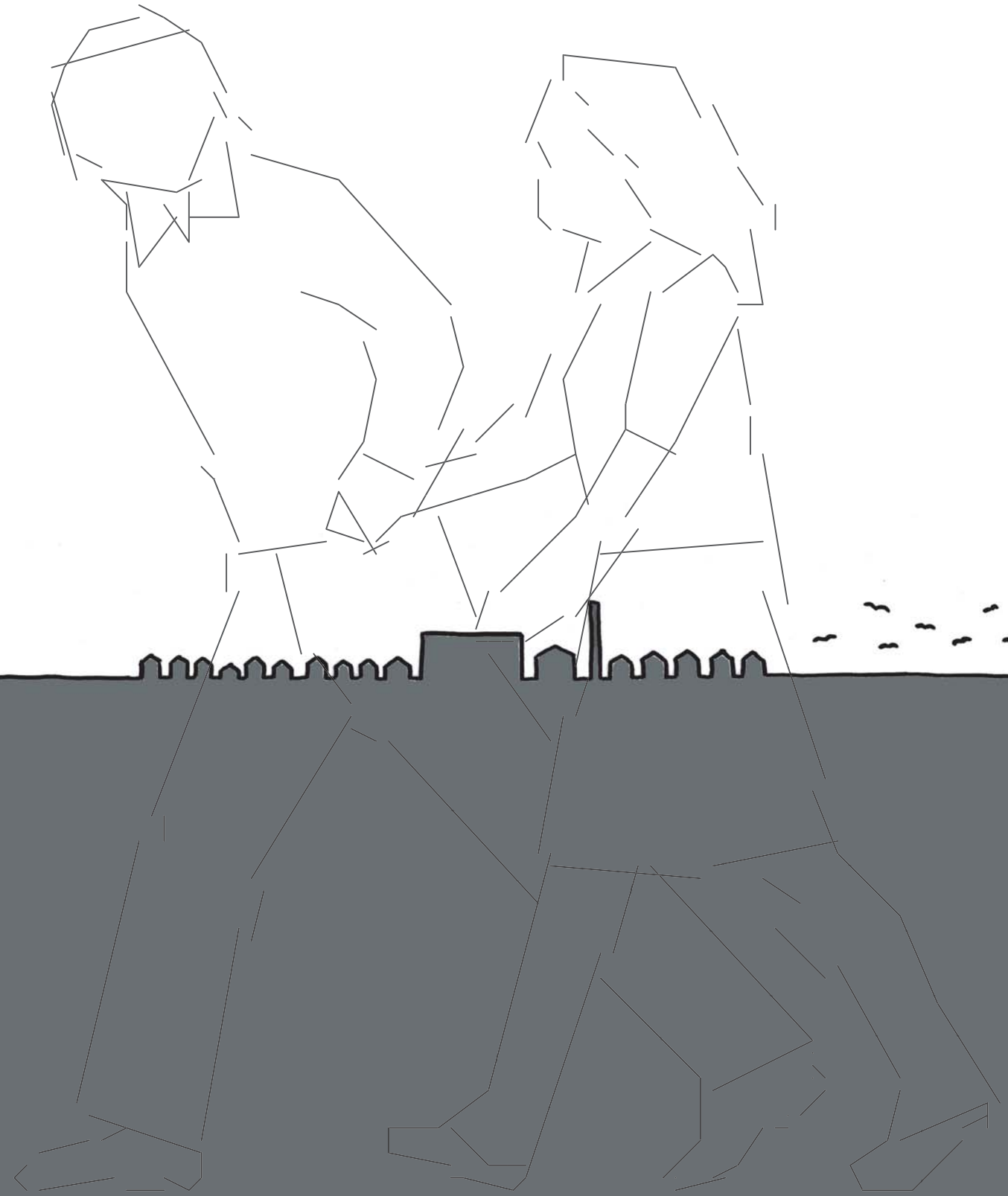


The different areas of development.

Set of Rules

- Develop the factory area to mixed-use area – keep everything which can have new functions / fitting in the new structure. Keep the identity / skyline
- Use and develop the existing structure
- Connections across the railway, prepare for light rail
- Create a distinct centre
- Water connections – the stream, the ponds
- Sightlines / perspectives / views to the landscape
- Sharp borders and entrances
- Walking on the pavement

proposal



The Landscape

Between the two identities of the villages is a third identity, the landscape. The road and bicycle lane links the villages together but needs something more. Firstly, it needs better lighting, in a human scale and without the sickening yellow light. The obvious thing would be to place an avenue of trees here, but we think that the road itself is a strong enough feature. Also important, we didn't want to shut off the views to the landscape. We wanted to focus the views out into the landscape, and draw it to you as you move between the villages. Instead of focusing on the road we looked at other lines in the landscape, both present and historical. We found several lines to emphasize, and we also wanted to turn it from being just an experience into an activity, by connecting it to the nature- and culture walking path. The path connects the villages with each other and the landscape, and we could connect our lines to it as well.



The lines connecting to the nature- and culture path.

Long distinct tree rows draw the attention to the landscape and its beauty. They connect to the walking path and further tighten the relation between the villages. It also gives protection for the strong winds. However, the main point is to model the landscape into art, to give this landscape and its villages a feature that makes them even more special.

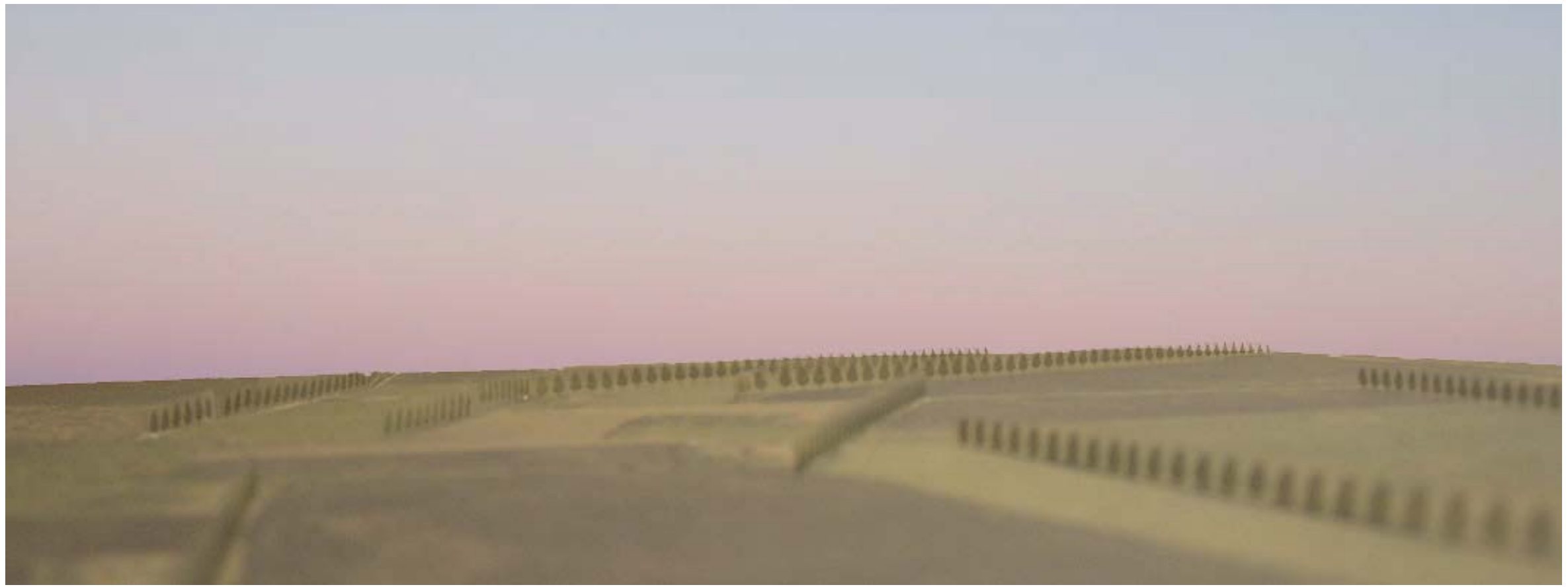
The trees are ashes, planted as 4 metre high trees and can be up to 30 metres. In less than 50 years it can be up to 20 metres, but already as newly planted trees they will make an impression in the landscape. In the autumn, some species turn into bright reds and yellows, and they are planted randomly among the other species with more modest autumn colours. With this new landscape element, we raise the identity of Kattarp and Hasslarp by bringing something new and positive to build their identity on.



The ash's foliage in autumn and summer.



Autumn colours in the landscape.



Summer morning in the landscape.



Lines in the landscape.



Autumn walk with the dog.
27

Kattarp

Background & Purpose

The vision for Kattarp is that the life should be calm and easy. You can live an urban life in a rural environment. The development should take place in steps over a longer period of time and therefore our decision has been to create a quality program. The quality program should be a tool to reach the goal to make Kattarp a village with a well compound character. The quality program will principally control the appearance of the main buildings towards the street. Within the block the design can be handled more freely and individually.

Phases of development

As we already have stated, we think that the development of Kattarp needs to take place during a long period of time. It is important so we can keep the feeling of a small, randomly planned green village. Layers of time is an important feeling in a village like Kattarp, and this is our suggestion



Kattarp in 20 years.



Kattarp scale 1:8000.



Kattarp today.



Kattarp in 30 years.



Kattarp in 10 years.



Kattarp in 40 years.



Kattarp
1:4000

Project Kattarp & Henslarp
Petersson & Sjö
Autumn 2006



Overall Character

The identity of a village is creating its form. The identity of Kattarp should be that of a church village. This means:

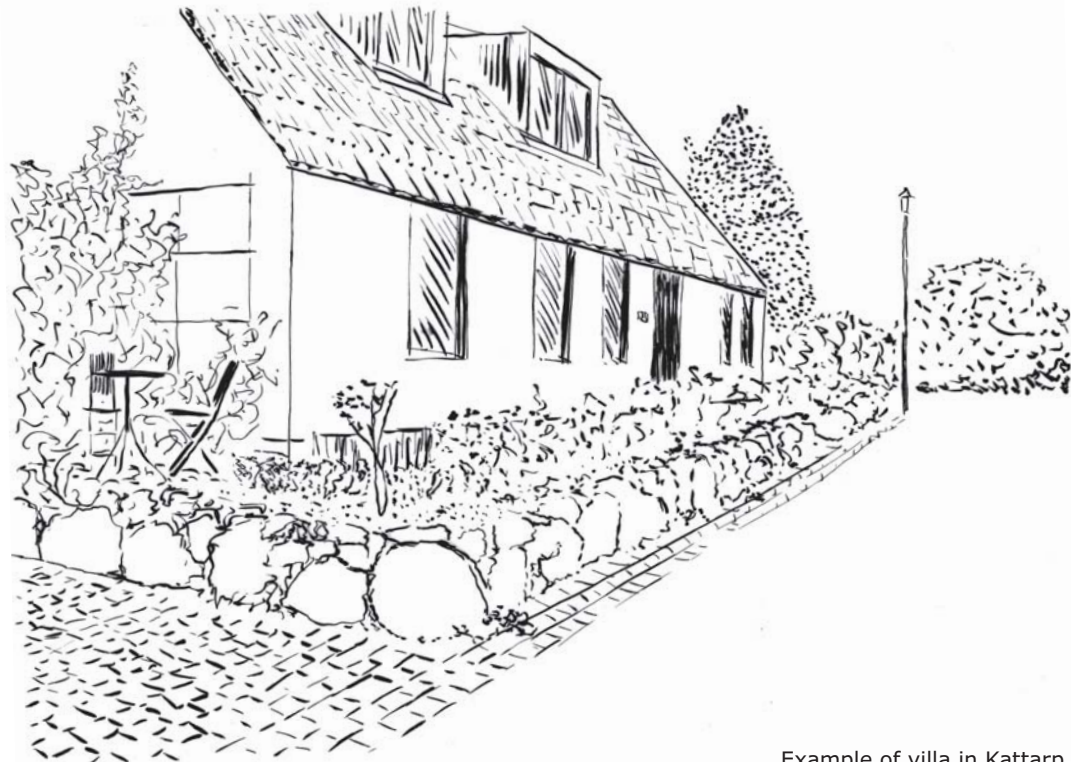
- Definite borders
- Small scale and harmony in height and length, relating to human scale
- Closeness to the surrounding landscape
- Variation in housing design, but with common forms – considering the whole
- Variety in house- and plot sizes to attract different kinds of people
- Streets with definite borders. The buildings should be placed in line with important streets, entrances facing the street
- Car traffic on the unprotected road-users conditions
- Sequence of public places
- Non-disturbing activities such as arts and crafts, small shops, day-care centre etc
- The street pattern is created by layers

Built environment

In Kattarp it is important to show respect and care for elderly buildings and street patterns showing layers of history. The built environment will help to clarify borders between private and public.

Public buildings

There are today some public buildings that clearly show time layering in their appearance. New additional public buildings can be designed with a slightly different design than ordinary housing buildings. They should continue to show new ideals of our time. They should be seen from a distance and show their content.



Example of villa in Kattarp.



The new meeting-point in Kattarp during Christmas. This is the place for the new library.

Private housings

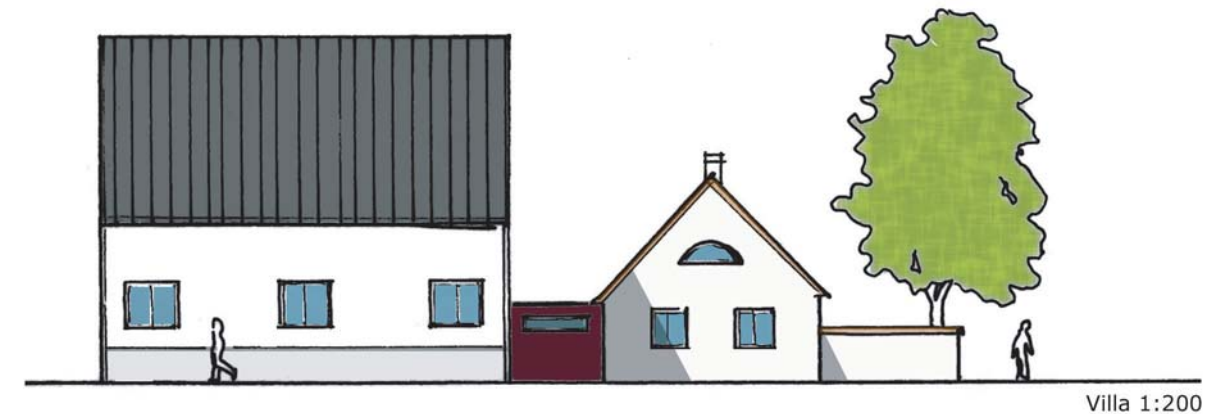
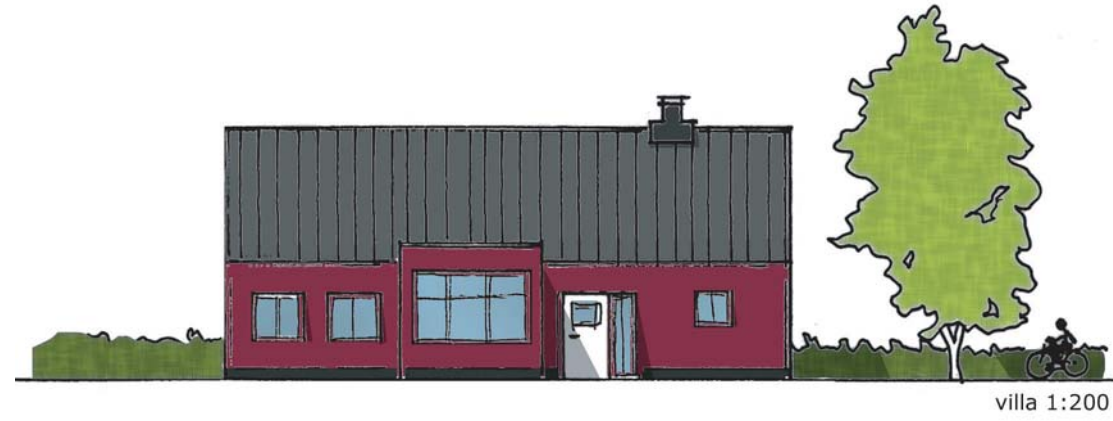
The design of the private buildings and the belonging plot are determined by the quality program to create a whole. The framing of the plot is very important considering what it makes out of the connecting streets, neighbours and public places.

Houses:

- Placing on the plot should be in connection to the street with clearly marked entrances
- Street numbers shown uniformly
- Building material – brick, wood, stone, plaster
- Traditional facade colours
- Windows are designed to be a part of the facade
- High finish and good detailing
- Roofs; black, grey or red saddleback roofs or traditional roof pitching
- Chimneys; strong vertical character and nicely done
- Volumes in harmony
- Simplicity rules

Plots:

- Additional buildings should be built in harmony in volume, height, length and placing on the plot
- Car parking should be taken care of and be framed
- Fences: 1,3 m - 1,6 m primarily facing bigger streets. The fences should be made of wood and be dense and room creating
- Stone- or plastered brick walls: 1 m - 1,6 m, primarily facing bigger streets. Gates in forging
- Hedges: 1,3 m - 1,8 m cut beech or other dense and room creating plants. Hedges are used primary inside the blocks, facing smaller streets and places



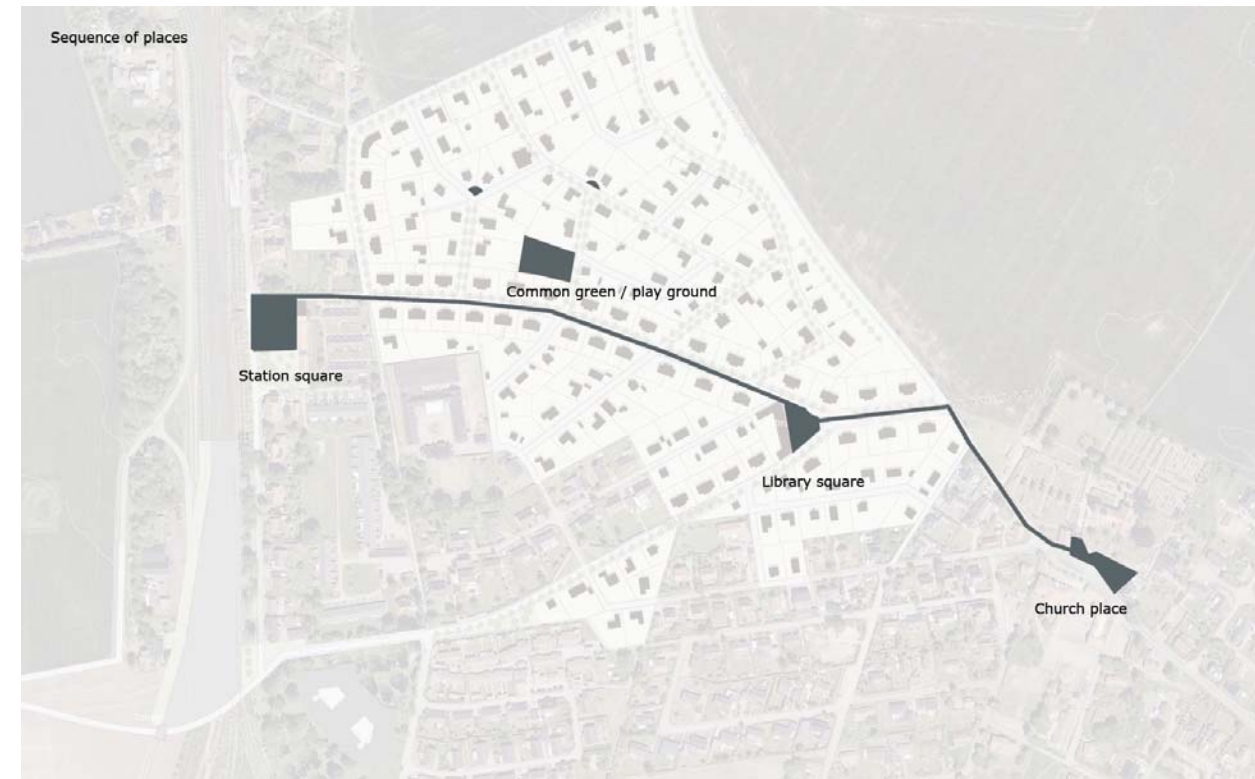
Public places and social life

The care of the public places plays an important role for the social life in a village. The possibilities for meeting and making contact are created in spaces with proper dimensions, shape, equipment, material and situation. Good conditions for children to play, people to meet, walk your dog and so on is crucial demands for a lively village. Safety, security and accessibility should also be taken in consideration. This will mean high detailing considering furnishing and lighting of the public areas.

The important public places should be connected to each other in paths and also in vision, for instance with tree rows or bike paths. There should be a high level of walkability. In the low traffic areas you walk on the street, otherwise you share the space with the bikers. A strong rural identity is desirable. All the public spaces should be taken care of and should not be understood as abandoned or forgotten.

Recreation areas

The recreation areas are of special concern when it comes to public spaces. These are the places for the inhabitant to use easily and they should be accessible and easy to understand for all people. The areas are, Kattarps Måse, Äppelskogen and The Path. Connections between the areas are important and also the security aspect. This puts special focus on lighting, floor covering and furnishing as for instance benches and waste bins.



Sequence of places in Kattarp.



Small, small public places.

The church area

This area needs improvement and has possibilities to be a good public meeting place. The area in front of the church, today a parking lot with gravel, has potential to hold both parking lots and a small place for meeting and staying. The area needs to be designed. The covering of the ground should be in stone or concrete. There should be some parking possibilities in front of the church, but bigger parking spaces can also be planned west of the church. The space should take care of people waiting to meet up before a wedding, funeral etc. It should also be a place for newlyweds to leave in their hired limousine. Special consideration will be taken to make the place accessible for elderly and handicapped. There should also be places where you can sit and rest or just look at people and cars passing. A "something" to look at in a proper size could be placed on the area.



The church place today.



The church place from the east.



The church place from the west.

The station area

This area needs to be strengthened and improved. The village requires a station square or place with a public shop in the right size to fit the village growth. There should be parking lots and bicycle racks to serve the commuters and the design should be well adjusted to the surrounding buildings. A green alley path connecting to the existing "park" could be a good connection in the south direction. The existing great old chestnut trees in the area should be protected.



The new place by the station in Kattarp

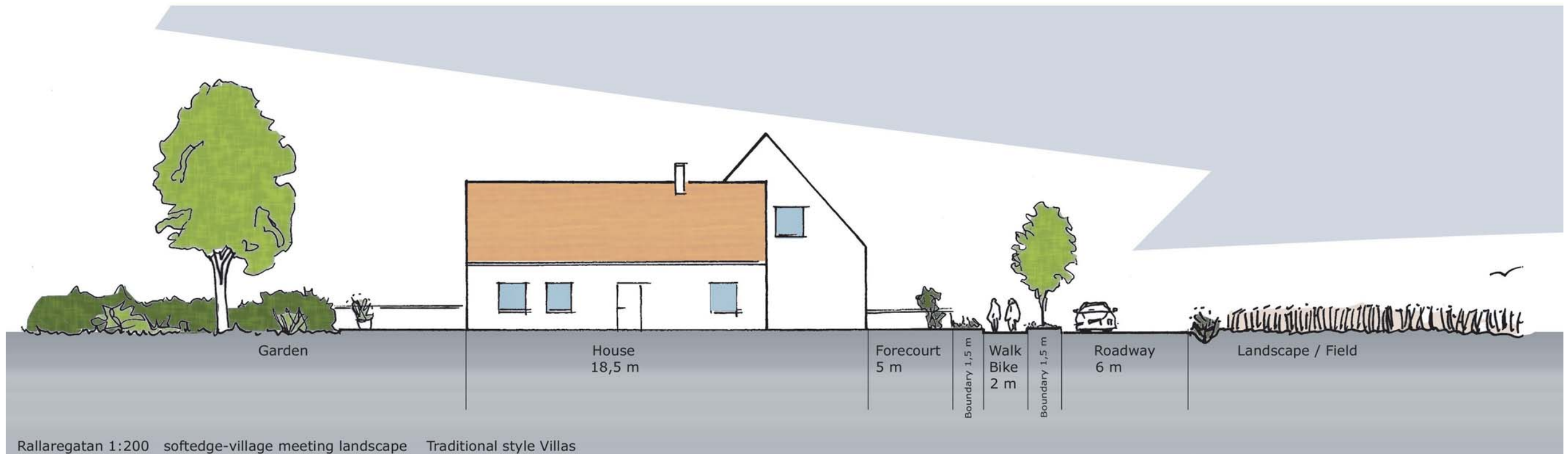
The green areas and soft edges

The nature should surround you outside the village but also stretch into the village. The village is framed with vegetation to create an obvious landmark from a distance but also work as a shelter from the wind, which often is strong in this area of the country.

Furthermore the edges have a function as *soft edges*. The soft edge means a transition between village and countryside where you should be able to walk along the village edge and sometimes the paths connect to the landscape and to Hass-larp. The green surrounding will define the village and its entrances.



Rallaregatan with its magnificent trees.

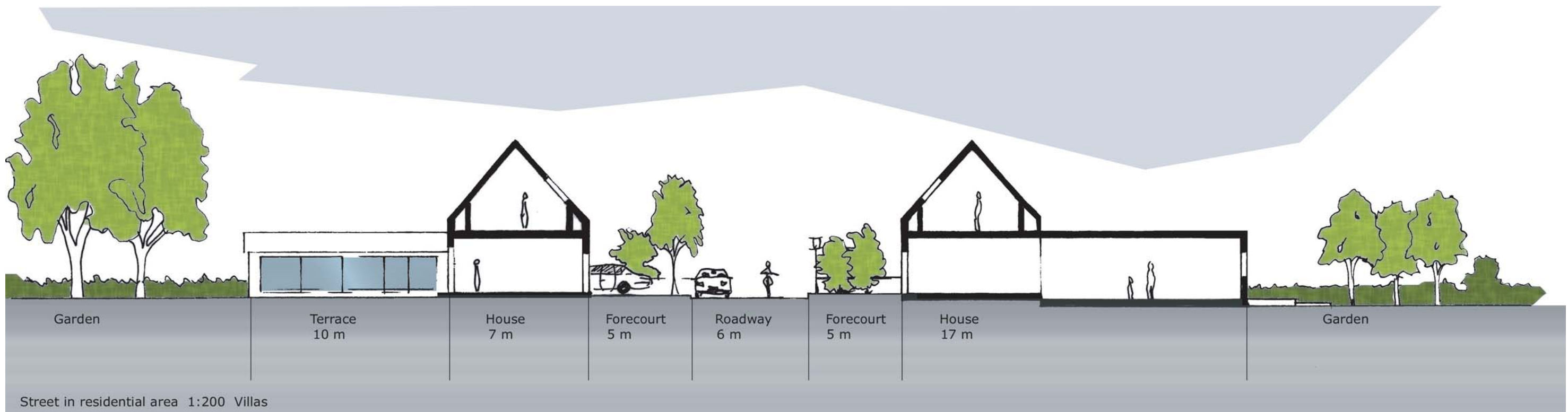
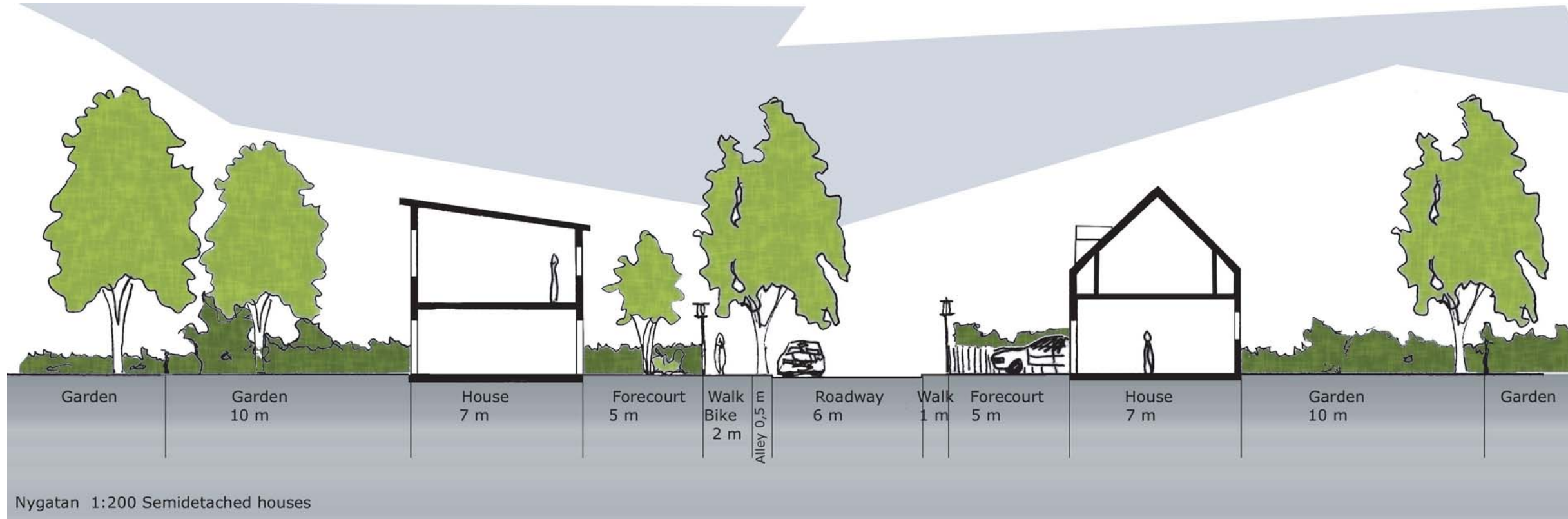


Rallaregatan 1:200 softedge-village meeting landscape Traditional style Villas

Streets & Paths

The street pattern should be in hierarchy, accessible and inviting for visitors. The design of the plots and space between the buildings will create rooms not only by the volume of the building but also from trees, fences, hedges, walls and additional buildings.

The measures for car spaces are in small human dimensions to create slow speed. Within the blocks the pedestrians takes precedence. The floor material will decide the function and clearly show where to walk or drive.



Hasslarp

Background & Purpose

The vision for Hasslarp is that life should be energetic like a town but with the social life of a village. It's the place for urban life in the landscape, with streets with sightlines out in the landscape. The expansion should be fast and intense, as we think it is important to lift the village once and for all and really fill it with positive energy.

Phases of development

The expansion should be fast and intense, as we think it is important to load the village with as much positive energy as it is possible, already from the start. Therefore, it is important that the new turn-off to the motorway is made as fast as possible, as well as the area around the factory square.



Hasslarp scale 1:8000



Hasslarp today.



Phase 1 - the factory area.



Phase 2 - the park.



Phase 3 - the pond area.



Phase 4 - Lyckåker.



Phase 5 - the ponds.



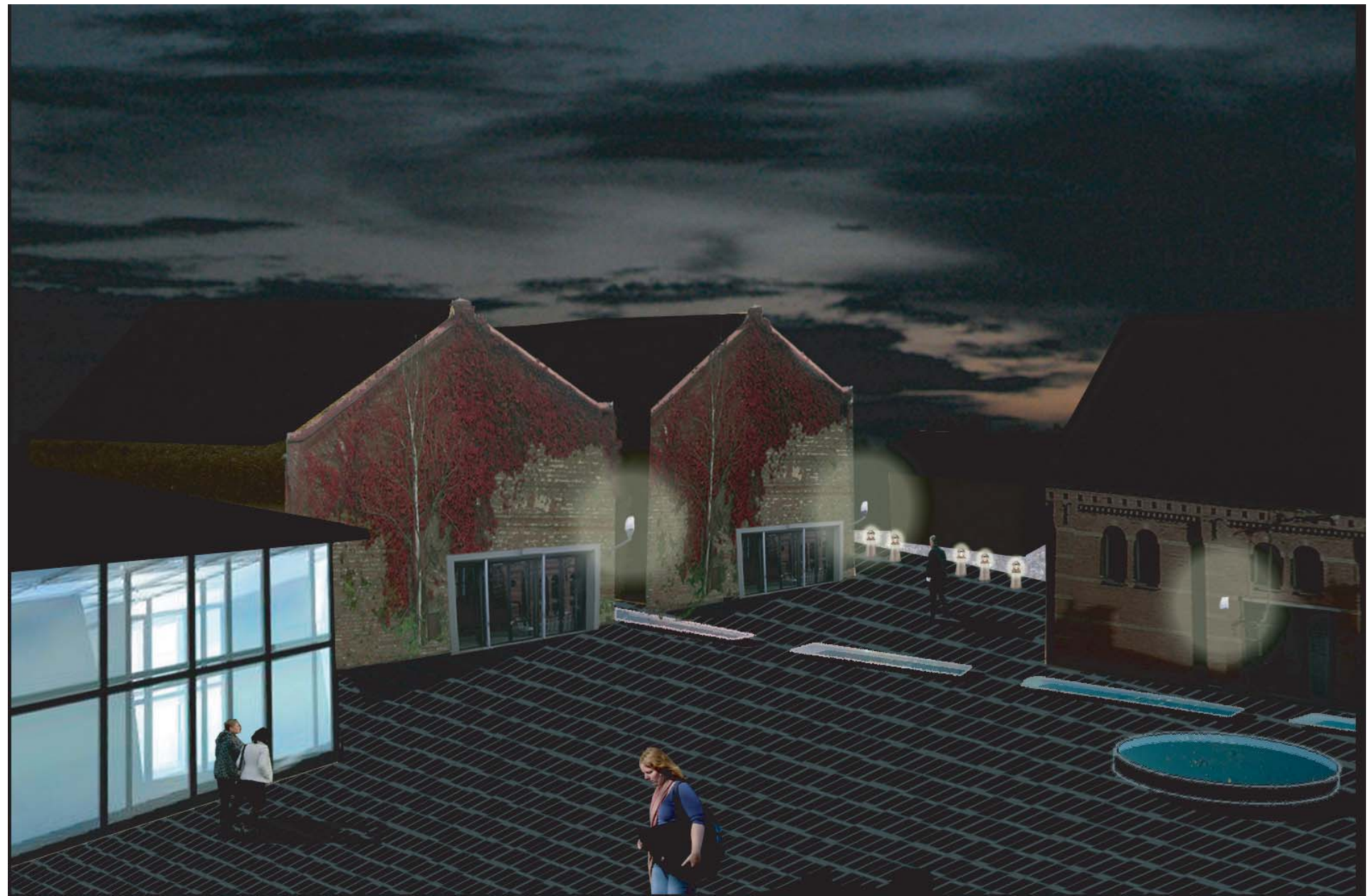
The factory square

The most important spot in Hasslarp is the new factory square, formed by the buildings we keep, near the railway tracks. This is important for the chance of a future light rail. The impressive skyline Hasslarp has today will unfortunately be a bit lost, since we have to take down the biggest buildings because of their bad condition. But three of the beautiful brick buildings can be kept and transformed for new purposes. It could be exhibition halls, concert- and theatre stages, public baths, hotel, congress centre... We don't want to decide exactly what the function should be, but it is very important that it is public and makes the square outside alive and vital. Some of the spaces inside the buildings can also be used for dwellings, as loft living. We also add two new buildings to the square, which should be very modern in their expression.

The two meter wide water mirror on the square takes up the trace of the old industrial railway tracks, and continues down into the stream.



Reference to the water mirror from Gammel Dok, Copenhagen.



The factory square at night.

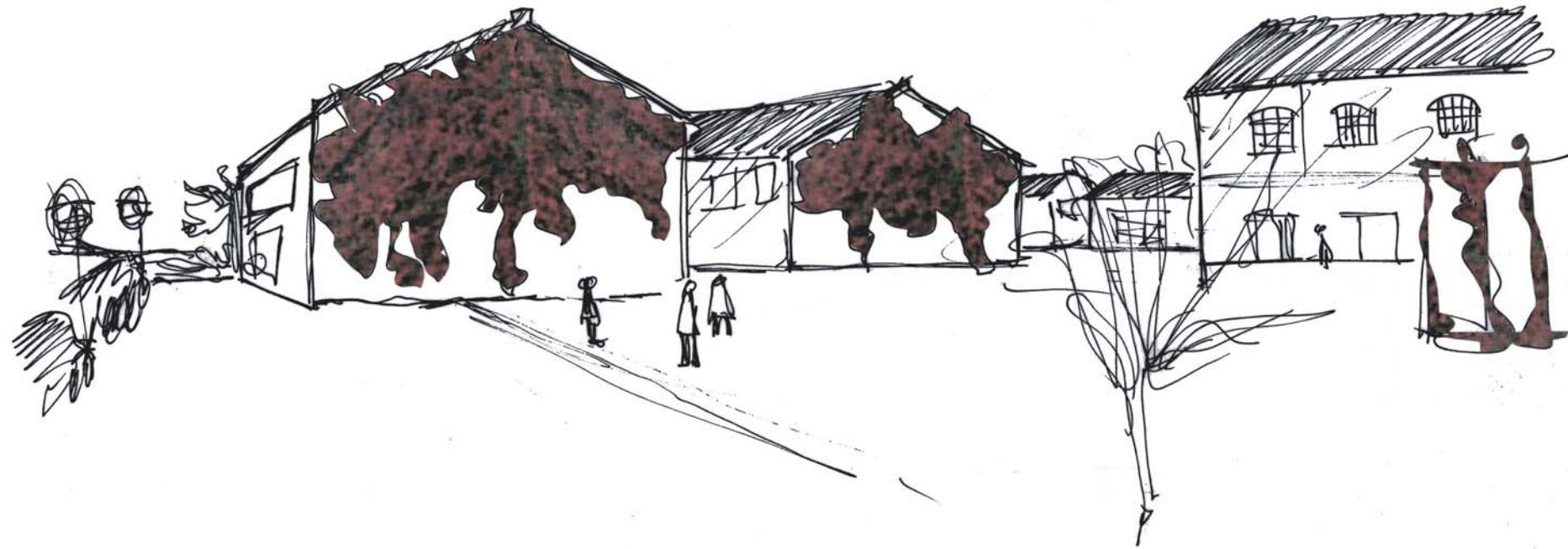




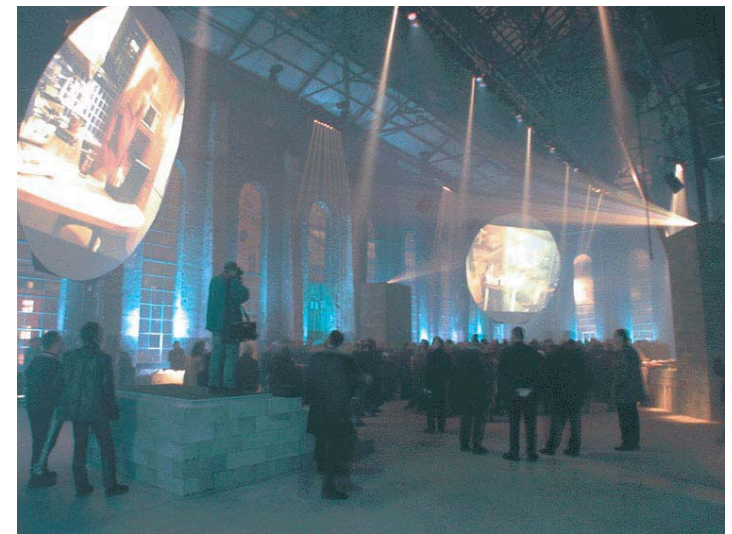
Sightline to the square and out towards the landscape.



On the way to the square, along the treelined railway.



On the square.



Overall Character

It is important that the new part of Hasslarp connects with the old part of the village. The identity of Hasslarp should be that of a small urban community, with a romanticizing factory feeling. This means:

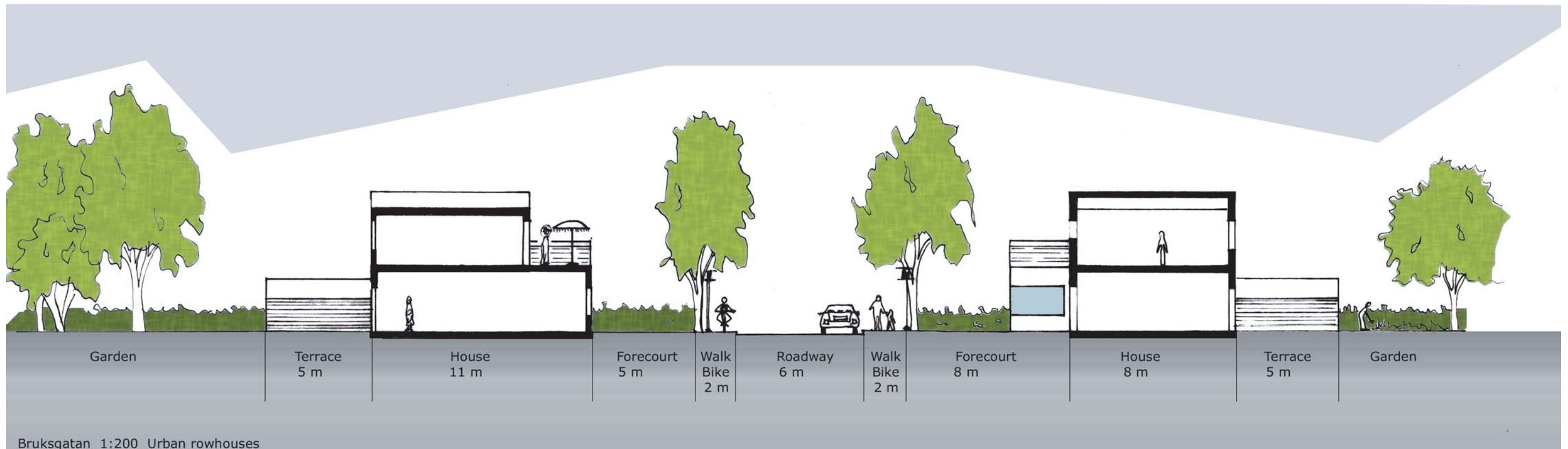
- Re-use of the factory buildings in serviceable condition and the bricks of those taken down
- Sharp, distinct building volumes which relate to both the traditional way of building as well as a modern feeling. A variety in sizes to attract different kinds of people
- Sightlines, views and perspectives to the surrounding landscape
- Variation in housing design, but with common forms – considering the whole
- Streets with definite borders. The buildings should be placed in line with important streets, entrances facing the street
- Car traffic on the unprotected road-users conditions



Sharp volumes-traditional materials 1:200



Example of house in Hasslarp.



Bruksgratan 1:200 Urban rowhouses

The green areas

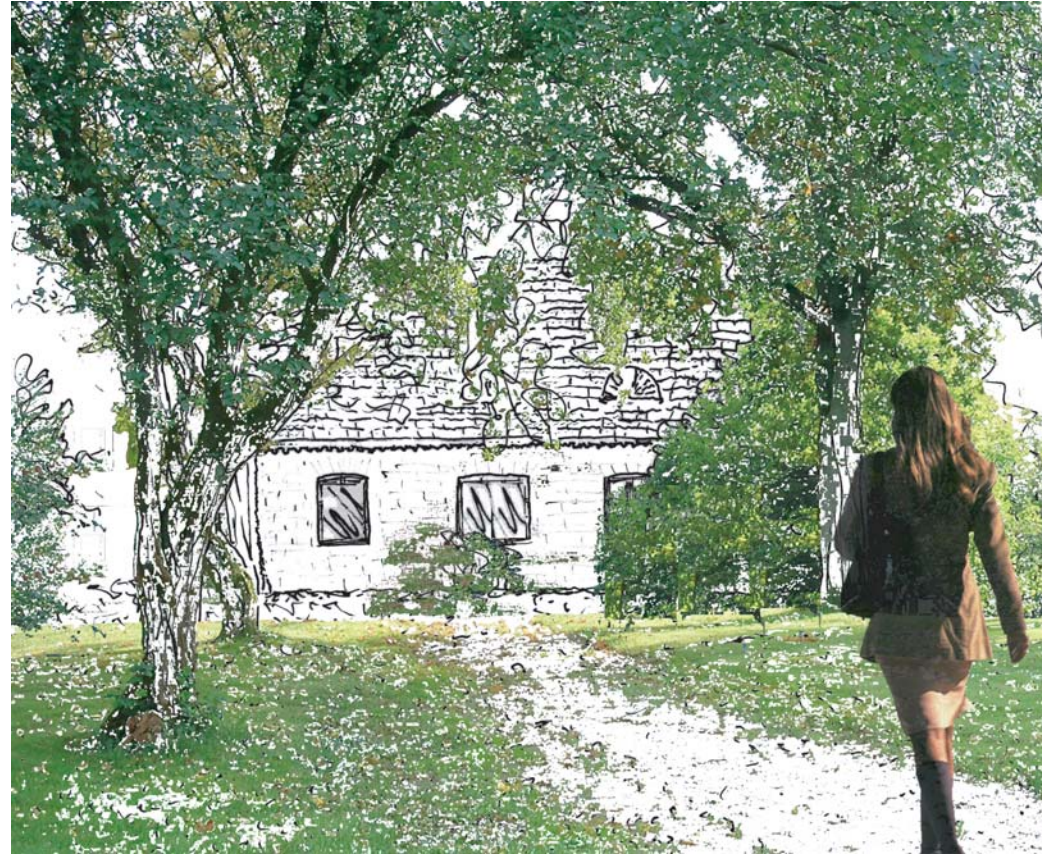
Even though Hasslarp is the urban village, the green areas and the ponds are very important and strong features for Hasslarp's identity. The pond area stretches itself all the way up to the factory park, and connects to the walking path along the stream. The water is another recurrent theme in Hasslarp. The ponds and the stream connect to a new water mirror on the square, and also a small swimming lake and a surface water system among the dwellings.



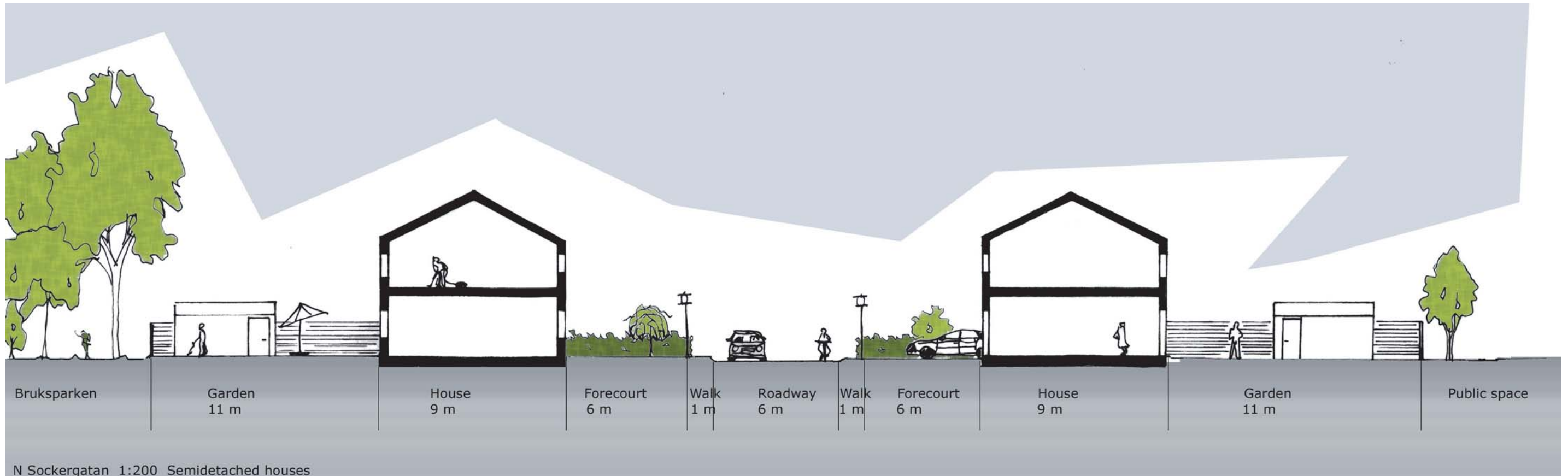
Green rooms in Hasslarp.

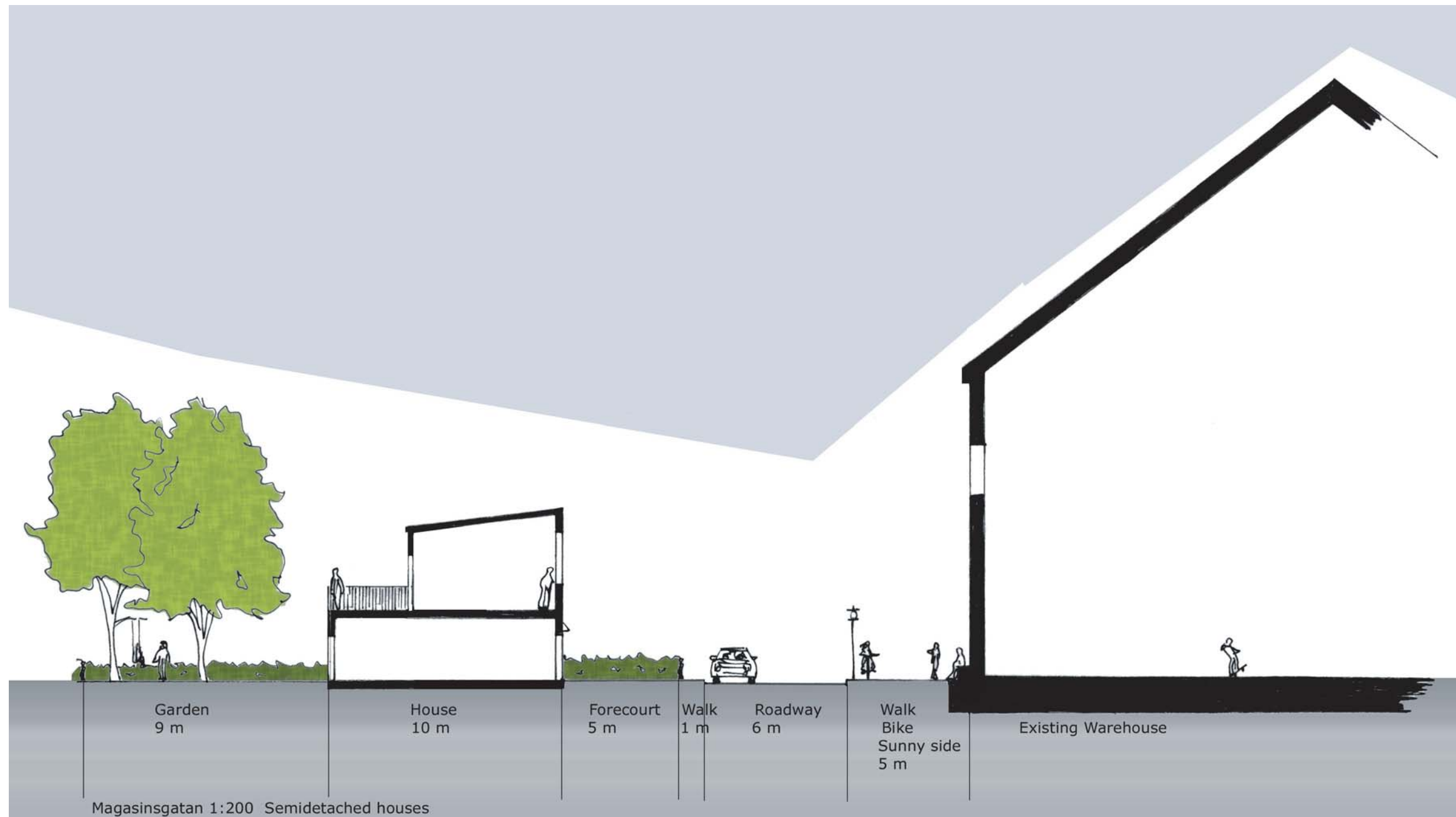
The Park

The old factory park is important for the identity of Hasslarp, and it is therefore restored. When the factory still was active, there were some big villas in the park, and we take back this feature. The houses don't have a garden of their own, but instead they can enjoy the beauty of the park. The old office building in the park is remade into a school.



A walk in the park.





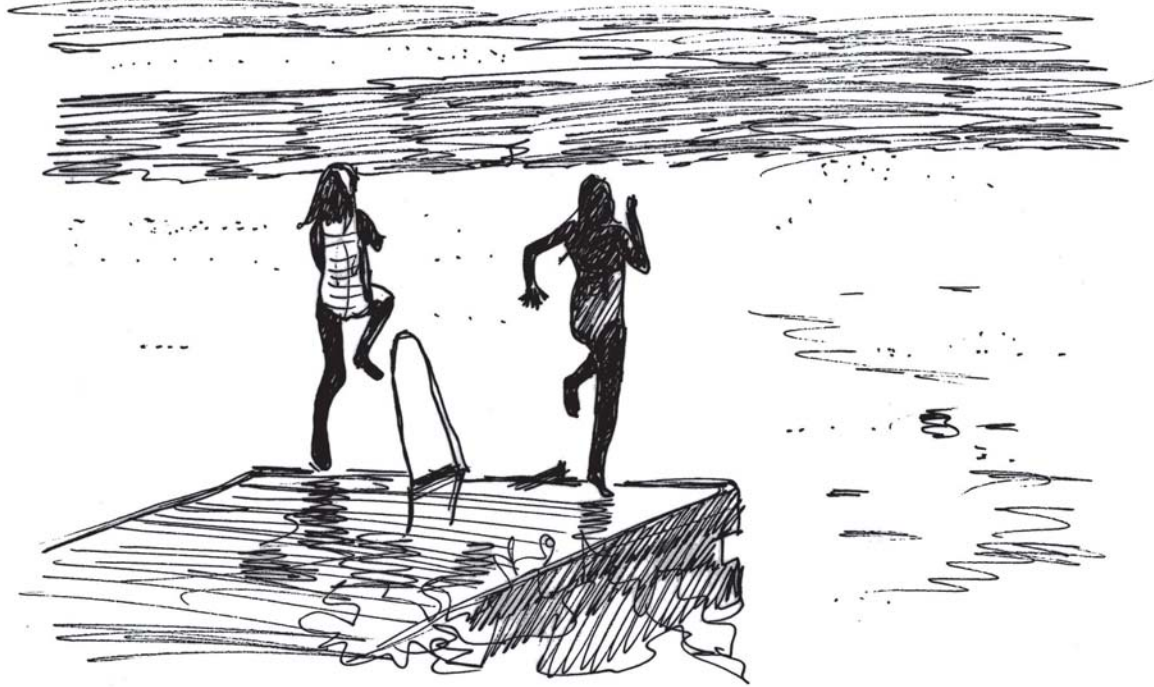
Semidetached houses - reused bricks 1:200



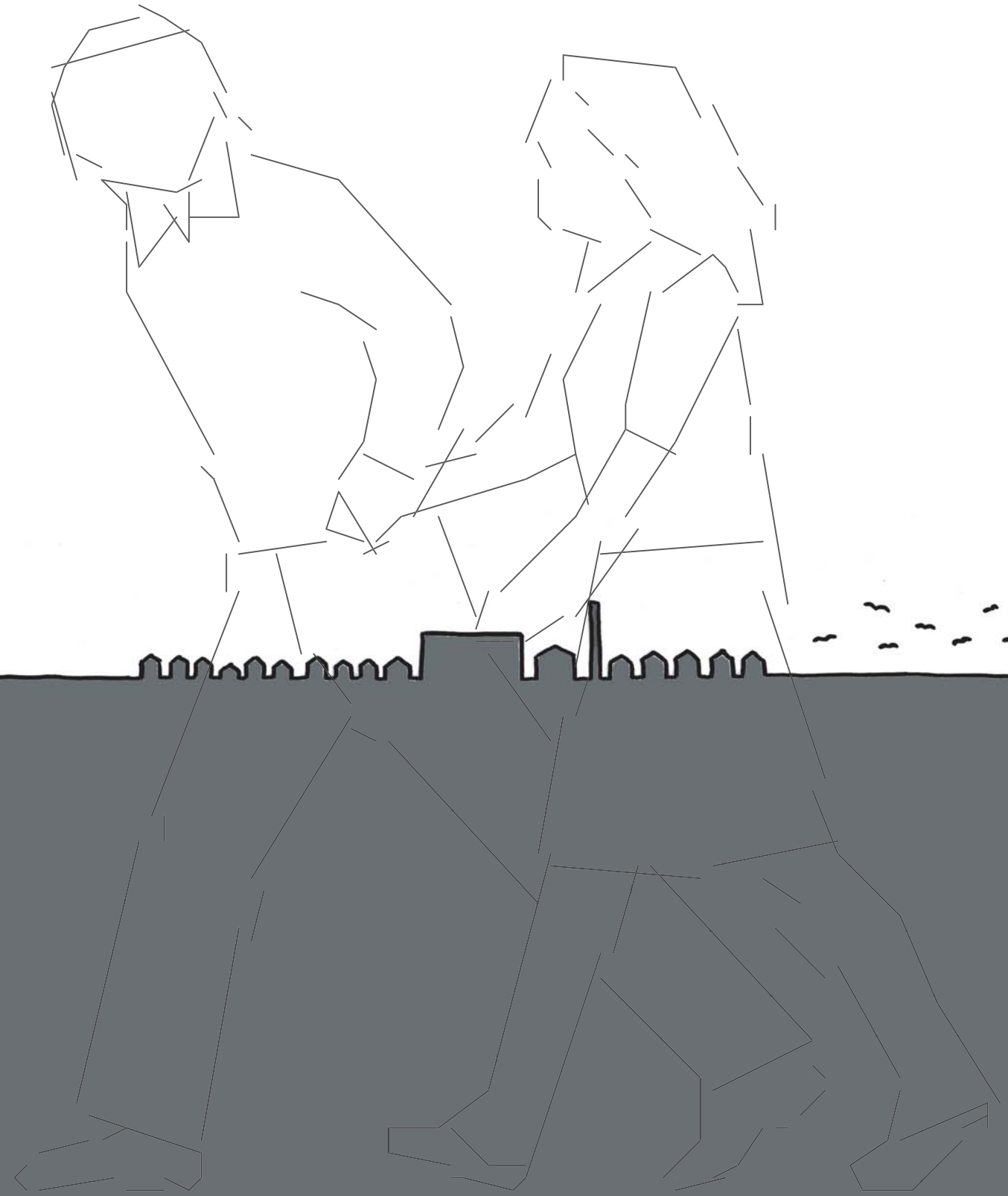
sharp volumes -modern language 1:200

The ponds

The ponds, previously used for washing the sugar beets, have a varying quality of the water. Our aim is to clean them up and take away the brushwood, so that they can be used the year around, and not just for bird watching, even though it is the main activity. During the winters they can be used for ice-skating, in the summer for bathing (mainly in the newly created swimming lake), and fishing.



conclusion



Conclusion – the future

When we started working with Kattarp and Hasslarp, visiting and analysing them in the early autumn, we had no idea where the project would land. All we knew was that we wanted to make them better, and to get a new positive sound around their names. As the months passed, we dug deeper into the villages, and none of us have ever used so much sketching paper in a project. Even so, the proposal you see here is for us just the beginning for the villages. It's the first steps and guidelines on how to give a new identity and shape to Kattarp, Hasslarp and its landscape.

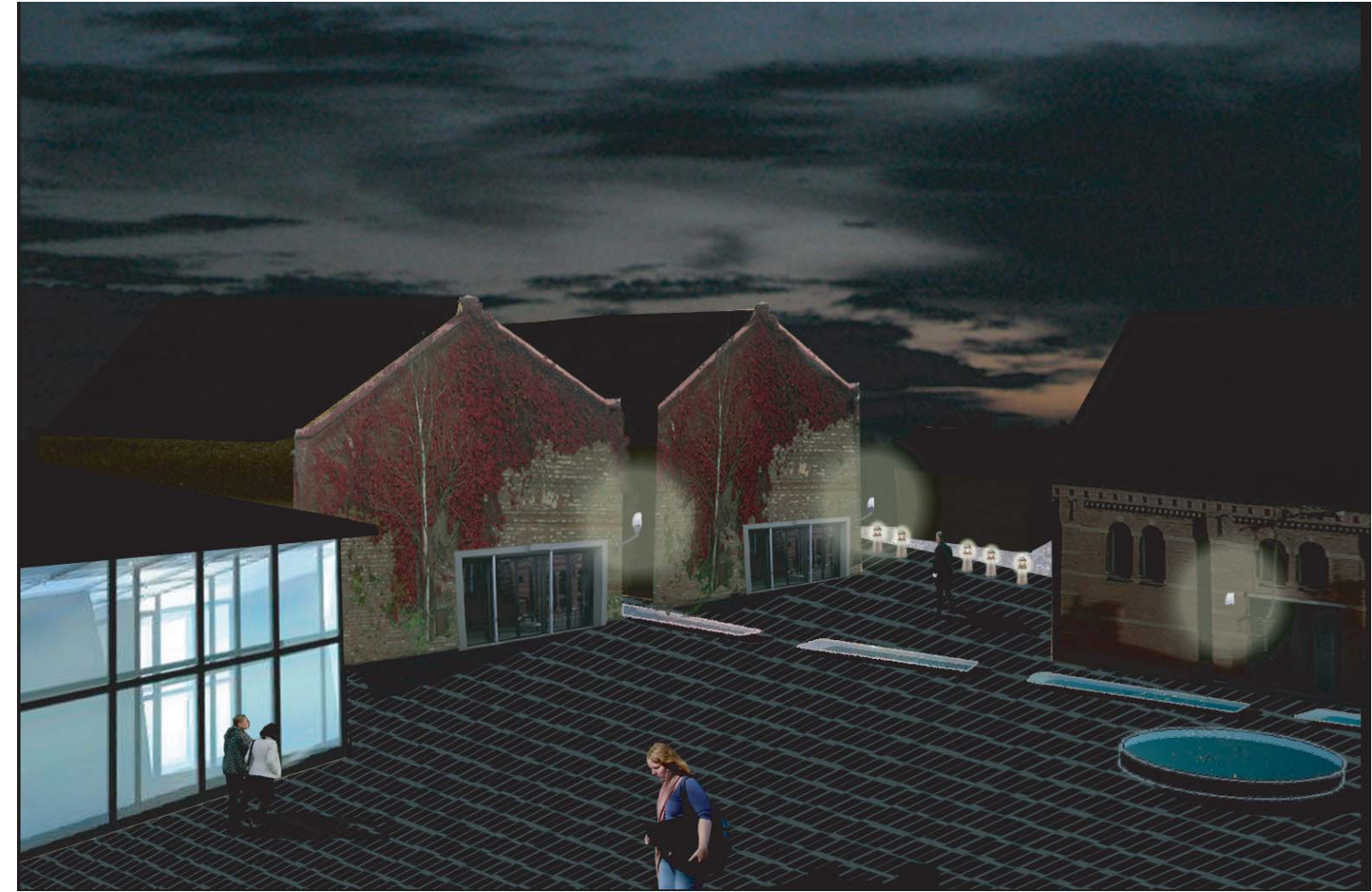
Our degree project has taught us a lot. Sometimes, the first idea really is the best. Sometimes absolutely not. The more we have discussed the more we have drawn, and the more we have drawn the more we have discussed. It's needless to say that we could have continued for much longer with this project, but our 20 weeks have passed. If we would be able to continue for another 20 weeks, we would go deeper into the plans; developing each block, each street, each corner, house and garden, to really fit them into the village, the landscape and its context. We hope that our project can be of use when the municipality of Helsingborg start to develop the villages and the landscape, and that we some day can see our ideas realised. We truly believe in them.



The landscape with the tree lines of ashes.



The new library place in Kattarp.



The new factory square in Hasslarp.

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Lyckåker logotype	10	Sockrets katedraler, Jean-Paul Darphin, 26:1994
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