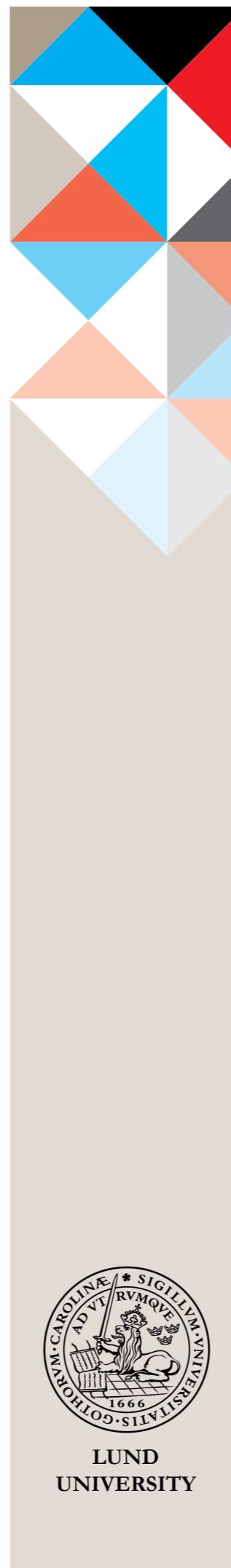


► RE-thinking the Public Realm in Höganäs, Sweden

► Design Thesis Project
Master in Sustainable Urban Design
SUDes, School of Architecture LTH

Prepared by: Ahmad Kanaa
Supervisor : Louise Lövenstierne
Examiner : Peter Siöström

2017



ABSTRACT

"Cities have the capability of providing something for everyone, only because, and only when, they are created by everybody."

Jane Jacobs, *the Death and Life of Great American Cities*, 1961:238



Sundstorget was the main entertainment square in Höganäs Nedre formed by the fishing community in 1880. Photo captured from Höganäs Museum.

Höganäs city is considered the main center for the municipality which has experienced a rapid growth in population by 50% over the past three decades. The fast urbanization took place in three different places which developed overtime and joined together to form the existing physical city structure. As a result, it became very difficult to determine the city center. The main Street 111 which connect Höganäs to Helsingborg considers the spine of the city is designed for car uses bringing difficulty for pedestrian and bikes to cross over which limited the freedom of access. Many recent sprawl development lack adequate planning for public spaces with fragmented pattern of urban activity. However, there is no simple technique or form to be followed rather than an organic process which evolve over time.

The Public realm is an essential part of our everyday cavities which forms Höganäs's identity and reveal its rich history. Well-organized public system is vital for Höganäs to provide dynamic, socialize, livable and sustainable environments. While interviewing residents, it was clear that people of all ages want Höganäs to provide energetic, healthy lifestyle, and community place which prioritize walkability and promote a strong sense of belonging, spaces for everyday life which preserve Höganäs identity and promote social diversity in the city where everyone is welcome. Thus cannot be achieved without an assessment of the existing character, function, microclimate of the public spaces and streets in relation to the existing social movement and building typologies. Providing a long-term strategy for incremental changes to the public system is important to create places that function well and response to climate change.

The thesis main aim is to bring more understanding of the public realm in Höganäs and will provide solutions which could act as a guide line for any future sustainable urban development and management. Enhancing the public realm in Höganäs by proposing a new approach for rethinking the public realm as a volumetric space emphasizing on its livable dimension where social life exist, rather than consider it a simple surface.

Two different study areas have been selected to provide more detailed plan and different solutions. The first area focus on creating new public square which define the new center for Höganäs. The seven design principles which have been followed response to the question: Why old cities are more attractive, while we have better technology today? The design aim to promote the city as small intimate town, while focusing on solving the social, economic and environmental issues.

The second detailed plan focus on activating a green area as city garden which consider a part of the proposed green structure. The green area is not used today and become an abandoned backyard. The main aim of the proposed design is enhancing the quality of green spaces in connection to the proposed new Center in Höganäs.

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RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- ▶ **Why** the public realm is important for generating values and for the success of Höganäs?
- ▶ **What** is the main characteristics for making Höganäs more attractive city?
- ▶ **How** to provide a fully integrated sustainable public system in Höganäs?



INTRODUCTION TO THE PUBLIC REALM

Over the time, cities across the world, in different scales, are struggling to achieve a sustainable living spaces where citizens are full of pride to call home.

According to Ontario Professional Planners institute (OPPI), the public realm is all the spaces that owned by public which are accessible. These includes streets, squares, plazas, sidewalks, parks, transit systems, civic buildings and institutions.

A public space or a public place is a place where anyone has a right to come without being excluded because of economic or social conditions (Webster dictionary).

"Public space is all around us, a vital part of everyday urban life: the street we pass through on the way to work, the places where children play, or where we encounter nature and wildlife; the local parks in which we enjoy sports, walk the dog or sit at lunchtime; or simply, somewhere quiet to get away for a moment from the bustle of a busy daily life. In other words, public space is our open-air living room, or outdoor leisure centre." (The Value of Public Space, CABE Space, 2004)

The OPPI institute started to classify the public realm into different category which I believe it is important to create variety of interesting spaces which attracts different group of people at different time and in different seasons.

- ▶ **Passive environment: sitting in a café**
- ▶ **Active environment: cycling in a bike lane**
- ▶ **Interior spaces: reading a book in library or a recreation center**
- ▶ **Exterior spaces: Public square**

However, the public real could be a combination of the above mentioned environment and spaces.

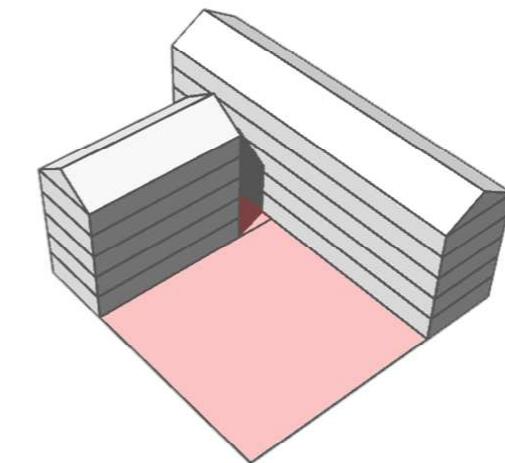
VOLUMETRIC PUBLIC REALM

Based on summarizing all the definition, I would illustrate the public realm in the flowing diagram. So the definition of the Public Realm is that all exterior and interior volumes that are physically and/or visually accessible where public life is performed. The volume which interact with environment and the private realm. It influences our everyday activities and has a direct or indirect affect over the private spaces.

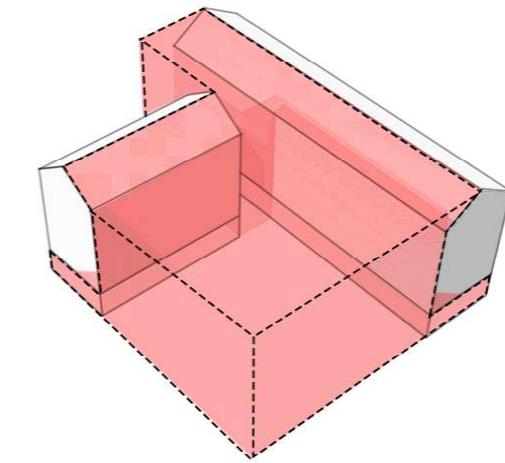
The success of designing a high quality public space is providing human-scale, productive, safe, healthy, livable, social and thermally comfortable void where the living organisms interact with each other and with the forms.

The external roofs and façades consider as part of the public realm which indicate the relation between people and buildings and has to be defined and controlled by the city planners.

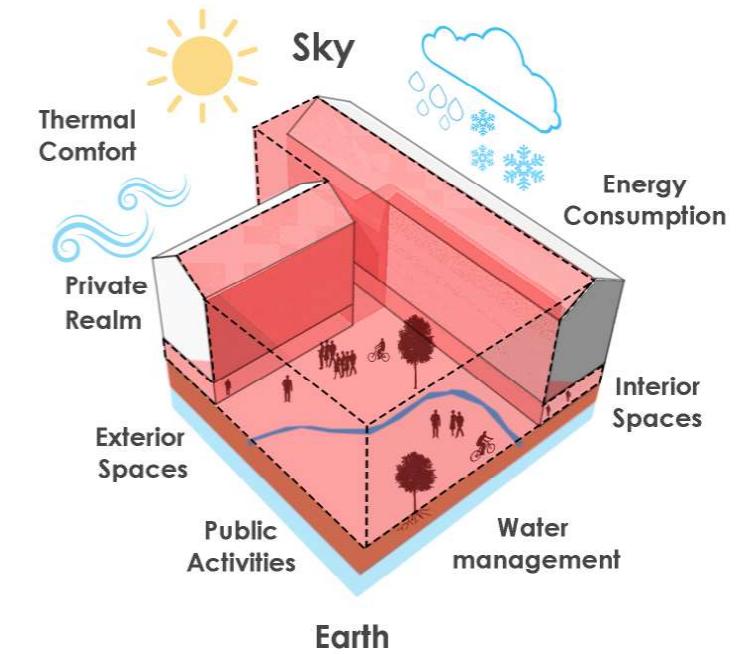
PUBLIC REALM AS SURFACE



PUBLIC REALM AS VOLUME



THE LIVING ORGANISMS INTERACTION IN THE VOLUME AND WITH FORMS



VOLUMETRIC PUBLIC REALM



The images above show the old town square in Prague which consider the main attraction for visitors and locals. The square provides a beautiful outdoor cafes, green spaces, central statue of Jan Hus and church. The square is divided into smaller spaces using the green structure, the statue and different pavement.

► Environmental Value

Recent developments where vehicles are prioritized had increased the hard surfaces and resulted in more carbon dioxide emission. The green public places are important to bring the balance back to the environment. Sustainable public realm is a tool to manage flood, reduce urban heat island impact, provides thermal comfort and enhance the biodiversity. People, flora and fauna are created to have respectful relationship where the public realm consider the main engine that could strengthen this relation and create a beautiful life where we live in harmony with each other.

PUBLIC REALM AS GENERATORS OF SUCCESSFUL CITIES

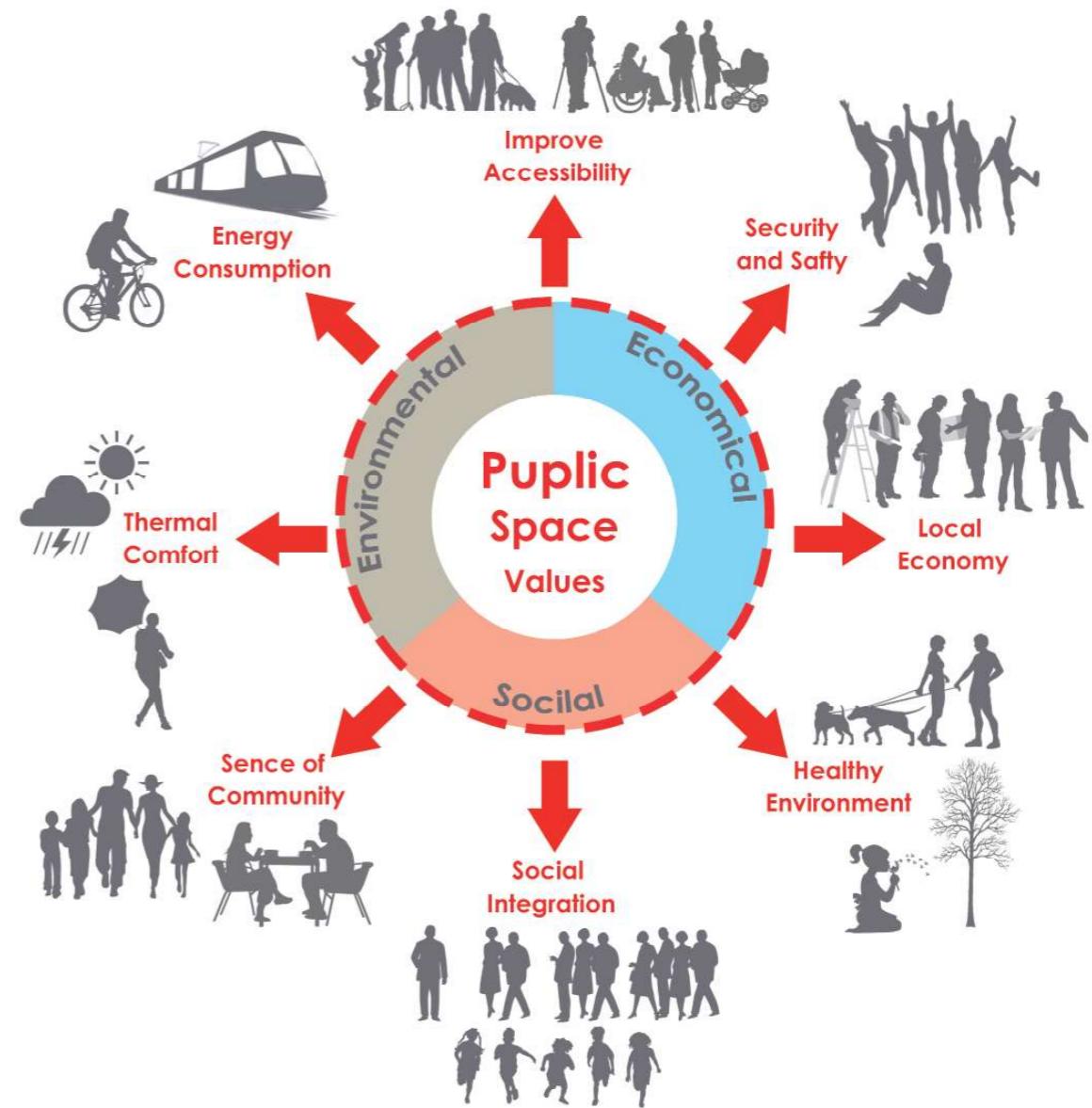
Providing a high quality public realm is essential feature of successful city where the public places is very well connected which generate economical, social and environmental values.

► Economic Value

Sustainable public realm would increase the competition with other cities to attract investors. The existing of the square, waterfront and city garden are essential to increase the economic vitality which create an attractive environment to companies, employees and services. Moreover, the property prices will prosper and thus will increase the business confidence. A well-managed public realm would reduce expenditure on maintenance and health care.

► Social Value

The existing of public activities allow people from different background and culture to interact and socialize. It has a significant impact on physical and mental health as well-function public realm encourage people to walk, play, relax, listen to the silent in the park, listen to the sound of water and enjoy natural environment. The public real consider as powerful antipoetic for many health issues, such as obesity. The sense of pride, community, cultural identity are all shaped by the public realm.



Public Realm as Values Generator

WHY CITIES NEED SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC REALM?

Motor vehicles have become the main mean of transportation and it is occupied most of our public realm. It has been prioritized over the human movement where the design of streets comes first. During recent decades, the design of the public realm has provided more noise, pollution, less convenient to move around and you are not encouraged to walk, bike, meet or play.

A well-designed public realm should start with people movement and prioritize their social activities by creating various public spaces in terms of size and function. The small intimate in-between places are as important as the large ones. Large size places would allow for big events to take place and small places encourage people to meet when they commute. Parks and gardens consider the heart of the city which offer a variety of green public spaces for people to enjoy and provide major environmental benefits.

I have come into a conclusion after my research about the public realm that the core of cities is its public spaces where the social life exist and these places are vital for **democracy**. In the public realm, you are free to play,

to sit,

to walk,

To bike,

to sleep,

to meet,

to speak,

to demonstrate,

to watch,

and you do not need to pay, while you will have a sense of being part of the community.



The photo shows how the street 111 which becomes the main barrier before the entrance of the city center in Höganäs. It is very difficult for pedestrians and cyclists to cross, while it is very convenient for cars!



The photo is taken in Fredsgatan in Göteborg at night. It shows how the intimate place encourage walkability.



Höganäs city provides a public place for dogs where people can rest their dogs free.



ACTIVITIES IN THE PUBLIC REALM

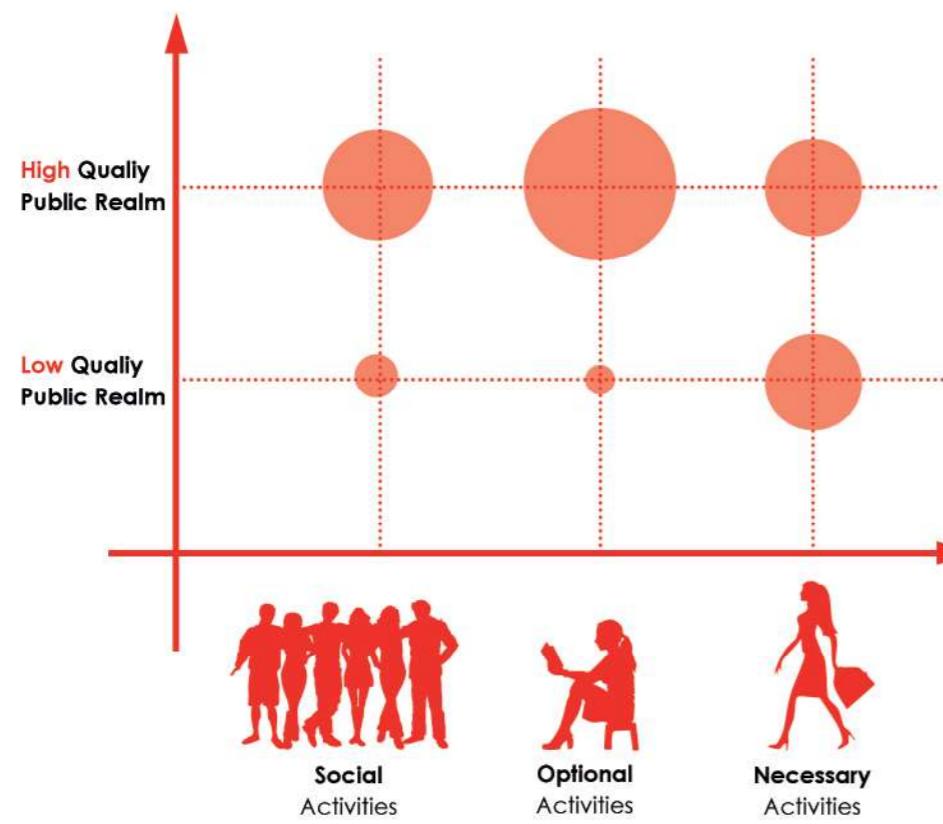
According to Jan Gehl, activities in the public realm can be classified into three categories:

- ▶ **Necessary Activities**
- ▶ **Optional Activities**
- ▶ **Social Activities**

Necessary Activities are more compulsory, such as walking to work, going shopping, going to school and waiting bus, where people have no other option. This could include every day tasks and the quality of the physical environment has less influence on these activities.



Optional Activities are recreational and fun, such as, sitting, reading, walking for fresh air, and sunbathing. It depends on exterior physical conditions. These activities are most likely to happen when weather and place are inviting. It is highly dependent on the quality of the physical environment.



The relation between the Public realm and Activities (Gehl, 2010)



Social Activities are all type of communication between people. It depends on the existing of other people in the public place. It includes children at play, conversations and greetings.



Lomma Bibliotek created a wonderful seating places next to water where people could enjoy the sea view and read. The situation encourage the social activities.

WHY OLD CITIES ARE MORE ATTRACTIVE?

We have better technology, but less attractive cities!

According to Alain de Botton from the London School of Life, only a few cities in the world are truly beautiful and none of them built in the recent history. He stated that there is six fundamental things a city needs to get right.

1. Not too chaotic , not too ordered

Cities have to seek order and variety to achieve organized complexity. One of the examples of organized complexity can be clearly seen in Amsterdam where the buildings designed to have the same width and height, but different roof types, form and color (de Botton, 2015).



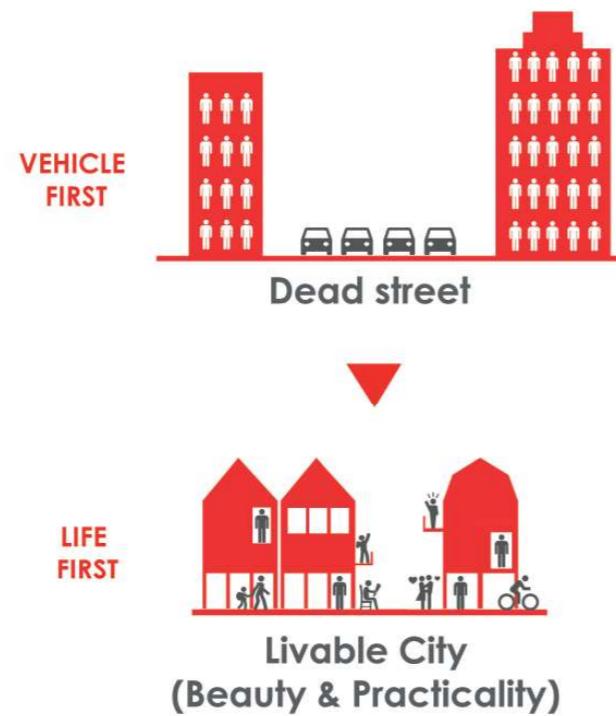
The photo is taken from Höganäs Museum, illustrates how the small public spaces are important, where it promotes the social activities and create intimate places.



Order and variety creates different experience while we cross each house, but at the same time we feel the place is very well organized.

2. Visible Life

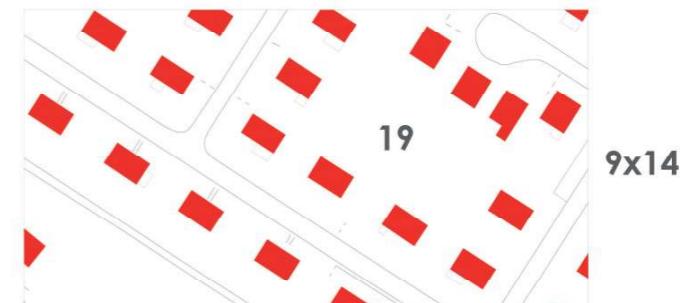
Many of the modern cities have created dead streets which looks dark and formed with huge traffic lanes. The life takes place inside the buildings where the public life is less emphasized. As a contrast, the livable streets have more transparent where we can see shops, markets and balconies where people interact with each other and with buildings. This is to say that we need to build for both beauty and practicality at the same time (de Botton, 2015).



3. Compact

Cities have to be well ordered and highly integrated. Compact cities have high density, mixed-use development and high quality services. Urban designers recently focus more on avoiding urban sprawl, reducing energy consumption, lower emissions and at the same time providing a higher quality of life (de Botton, 2015).

**PRIVATE REALM
20TH CENTURY**



**Cold, Boring, Wasteful
(Social Isolation) (Ängsgatan)**

+

PUBLIC REALM



Compact city (Köpmansgatan)

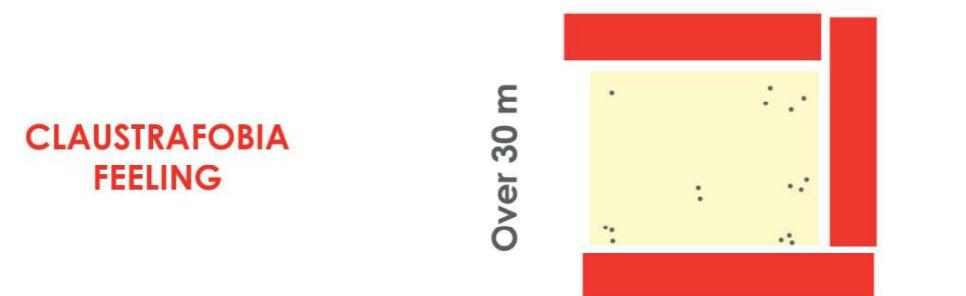
=

BALANCED REALM



**Close & ordered with public spaces
(Ängsgatan + Köpmansgatan)**

4. Art of the square



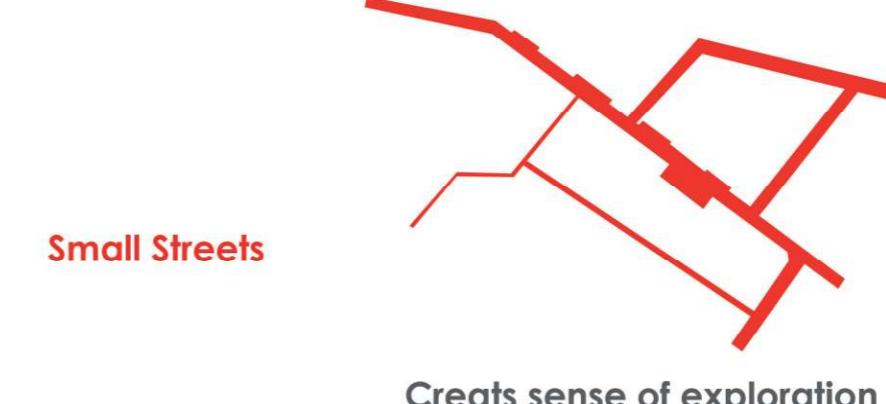
People become small relative to surrounding
Not able to see the face of a person across the square



- Intimate
- Close
- Extension of home feeling
- Sharing

5. Orientation and mystery

Cities should provide a balance between big boulevards and small streets. Many of the new developments have prioritized motor vehicles over humans. Cities should be easy to navigate. The big boulevards provides good orientation while back streets and small lanes create a sense of mystery and exploration. It is lovely to get lost! (de Botton, 2015).



- Providing a mix of streets sizes
- Human scale
- Prioritize pedestrian

6. Scale

Most of the recent developments have focused on creating big scale buildings. People tend to focus on who own land and forgot to focus on who own the space and have air rights. Alain de Botton, recommended that above five- story building height, people will start to feel small (de Botton, 2015).



INTRODUCTION TO HÖGANÄS

Höganäs municipality is located on the Kullen peninsula in the northwestern part of Skåne region. The municipality consists of seven urban areas (Höganäs, Lerberget, Brunnby, Jonstorp, Väsby, Viken & Farhult) with small community of 25.925 inhabitants. Höganäs city consider the main center for the municipality which has experienced a rapid growth in population by 50% over the past three decades. Over the past five years, housing production in Höganäs has been among the highest in Skåne regain, relative to population size. Around 600 housing units have been built and more than half of it as apartment buildings (Höganäs i siffror & stapler, 2016).

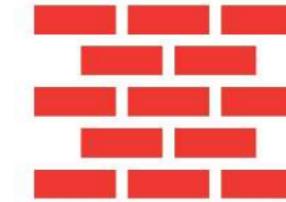
The start of the urban settlement in Höganäs back to the 15th century as a small fishing village. The fishing community consisted of 20 household which called Höganäs Nedre. Later on the discovery of a big coal mine in the eastern part of Höganäs has transferred the city into a mining and ceramic industry which known as Höganäs Övre. Today Höganäs AB considers the world leading manufacturer of metal powders. The company employed 1,878 professional and reported sales of SEK 7,590 million in 2015.

The most urban development took place between 1930s and 1970s. In 1936, Höganäs received the city right and started its municipality (municipal community). The city developed fast and built more schools, water tower, fire station, healthcare center. The city started to expand in all direction with large-scale urban development. The fast urbanization took place in three different places which developed overtime and joined together to form the existing physical city structure. As a result, it became very difficult to determine the city center.

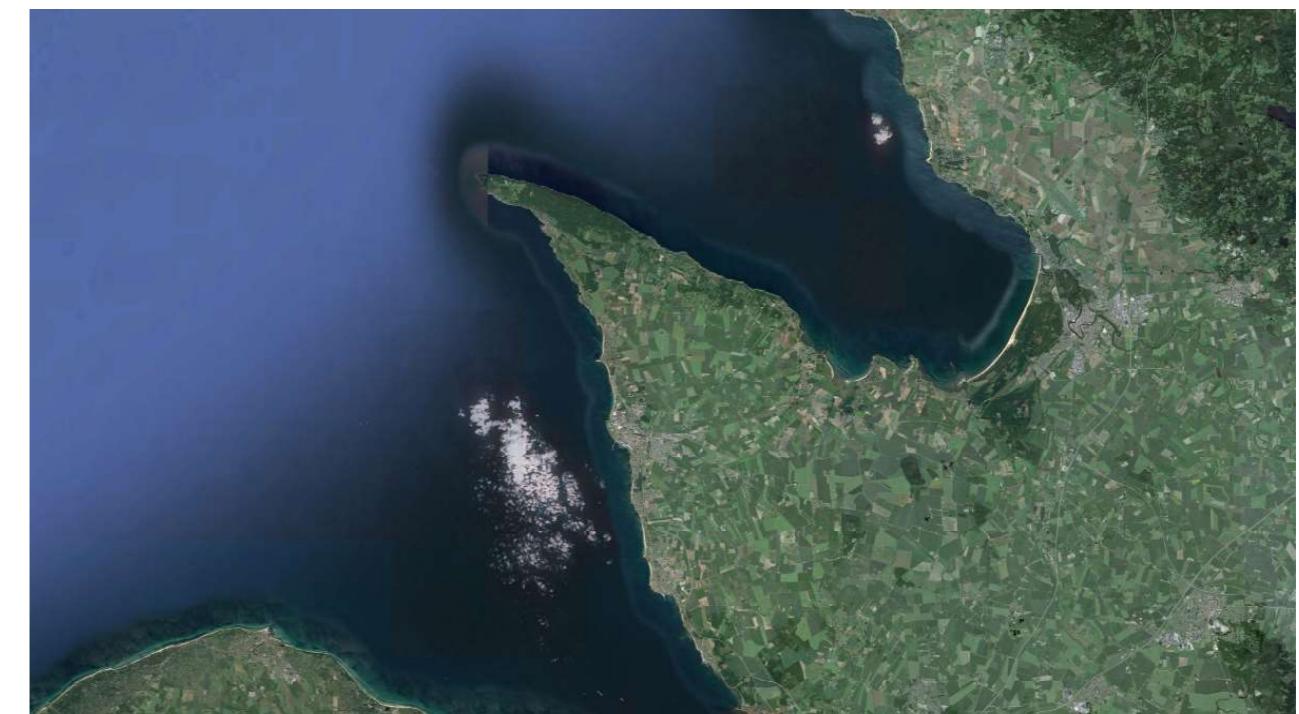
7. Make it local

According to de Botton, buildings should not look the same everywhere as cities needs to preserve its identity and culture. Cities needs to have strong characters in terms of materials and forms. The architecture designs should respond to the city's culture, climate, history and traditions.

Response to
-climate,
-culture,
-tradition,
-history



Create strong character interms of local material and forms





HÖGANÄS IN EUROPEAN CONTEXT

- ▶ The world's leading metal powders producer
- ▶ One of the oldest settlement in Sweden back to Stone Age
- ▶ 60 km long Coast
- ▶ Attractive swimming beaches for Europeans
- ▶ Direct trains from Berlin to Mölle! (were function)
- ▶ Variety of Natural & Cultural Attractions
- ▶ Dramatic landscape (0-190m experience)



HÖGANÄS

HÖGANÄS IN ÖRESUND REGION

Öresund region consists of Swedish and Danish cities where the region is connected by a 16 km bridge between Malmö and Copenhagen. The region cover an area of total 21,203 square kilometer whit density of 179 inhabitants per square kilometer. The region consists of 33 municipalities in the Swedish side which form the Scania Region and 46 municipalities in the Danish side.



From Helsingborg and within an hour you can reach 3 million people. Öresund region has 3.6 million inhabitants.

HÖGANÄS IN HELSINGBORG FAMILY

In late 2009, decided ten municipalities in the Northwest Skåne to form new organization (Helsingborg Business Region). It is based on collaboration between eleven municipalities and Höganäs is one of them. The family mission is to pursue common issues that benefits the region. The main aim is to make an effective business process in the area and strengthen the identity of Northwest Skåne as a business and tourist area. The area cover one million square meter.



Helsingborg family has over 337,000 inhabitants and consists of eleven municipalities.

HÖGANÄS MUNICIPALITY

Höganäs municipality is one of 290 municipalities of Sweden located on the Kullen peninsula in the northwestern part of Skåne region. The municipality consists of seven urban areas (Höganäs, Lerberget, Brunnby, Jonstorp, Väsby, Viken & Farhult) with small community of 25.925 inhabitants. Höganäs city consider the main center for the municipality which has experienced a rapid growth in population by 50% over the past three decades. The north part of Höganäs is local nature reserve which sits on a hill called Kullabery. The area reach a maximum height of 187.5 meter above the sea level and consider on of the most attractive nature in the region.



Total Area 143.88 km²
 * Land 143.50 km²
 * Water 0.38 km²

Density 180,12/km²

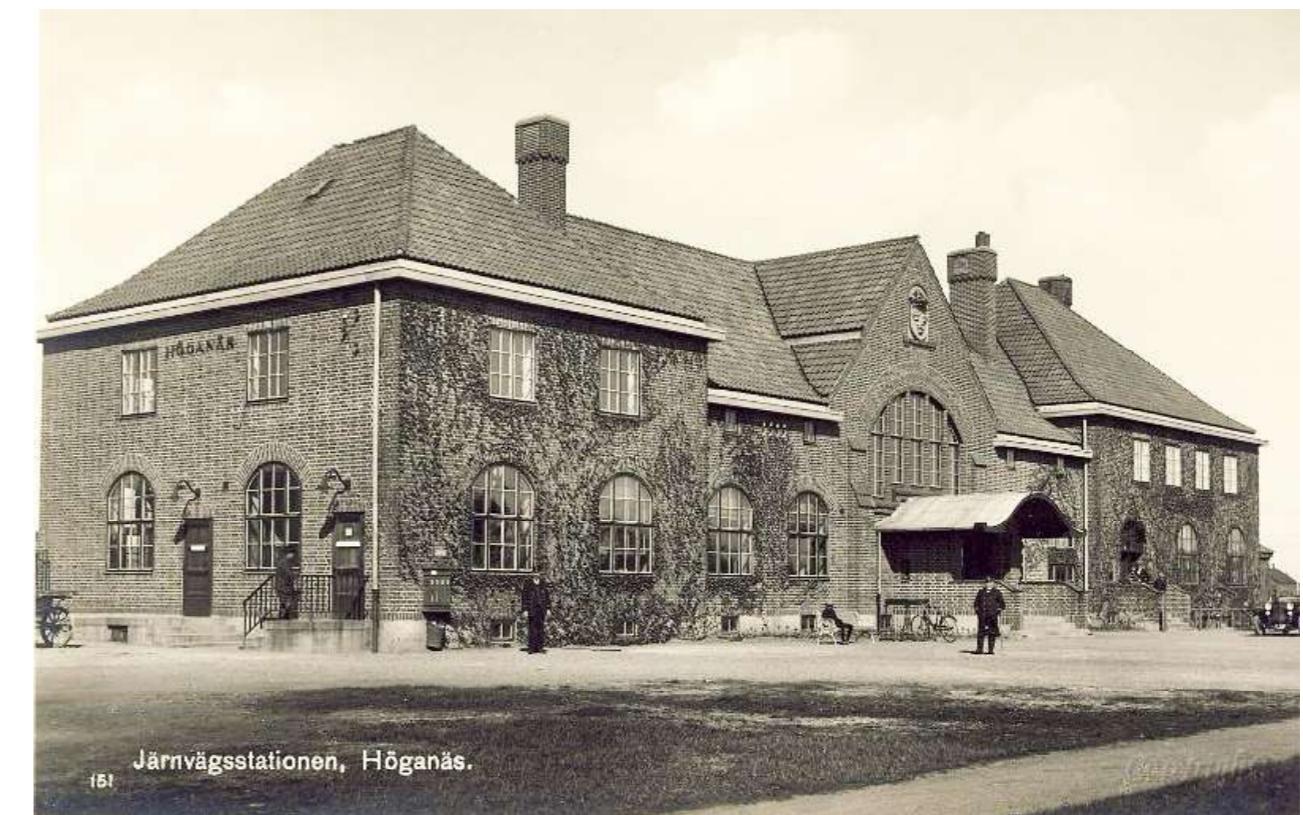


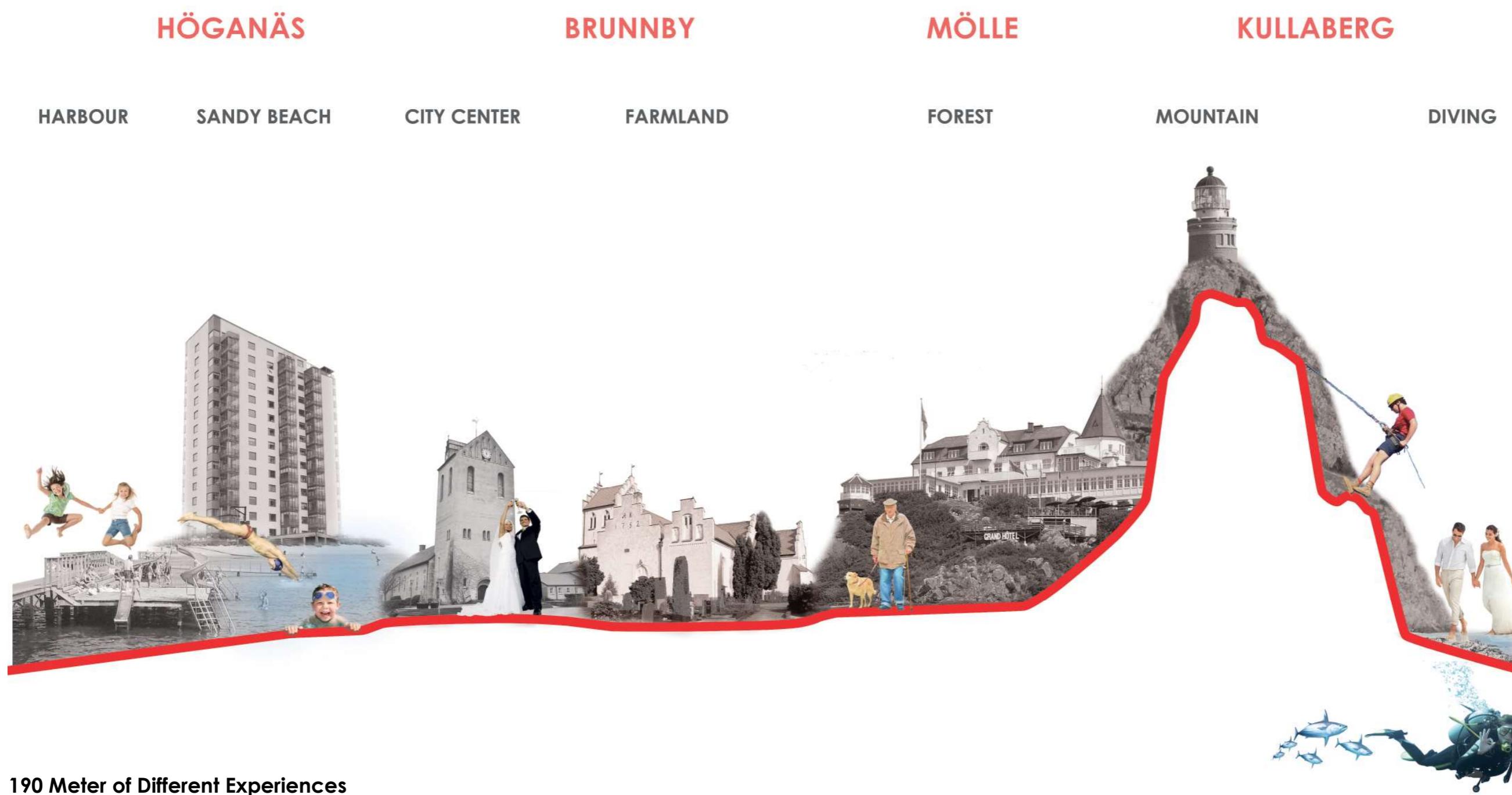
Photo by Alf Petersson(www.birdsandnature.se) for Höganäs former railway station which is used by Höganäs municipality.



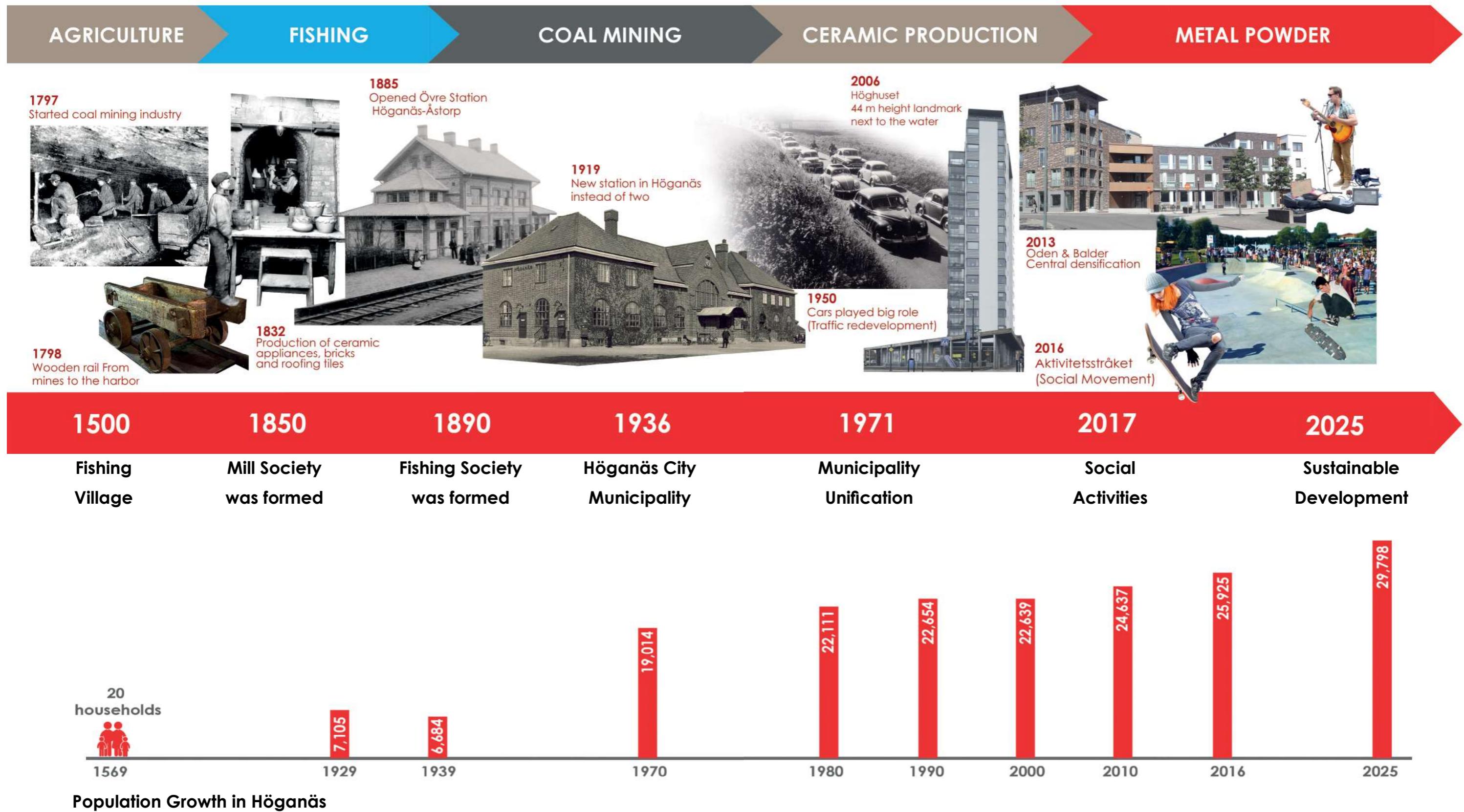
Höganäs municipality located in the old railway station building which completed in 1919 and it was planned to replace the two old railway stations in Höganäs Övre and Höganäs Nedre. The place considers today as an important transportation node where the bus station exist.

DYNAMIC LANDSCAPE EXPERIENCE OF HÖGANÄS

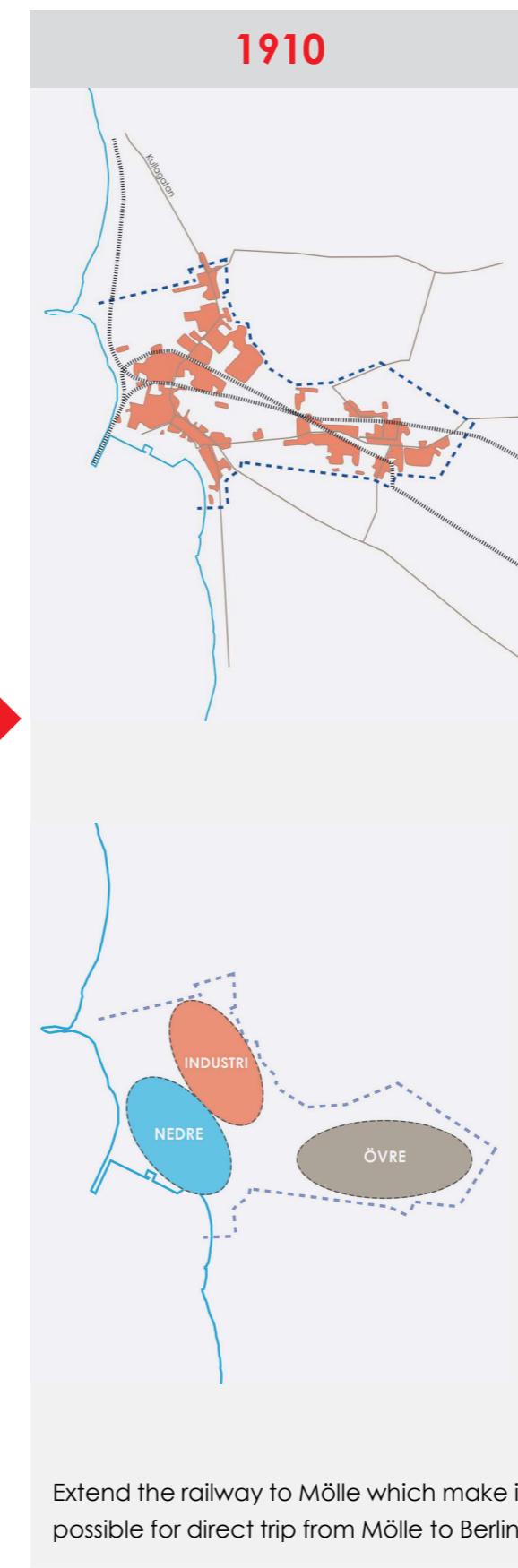
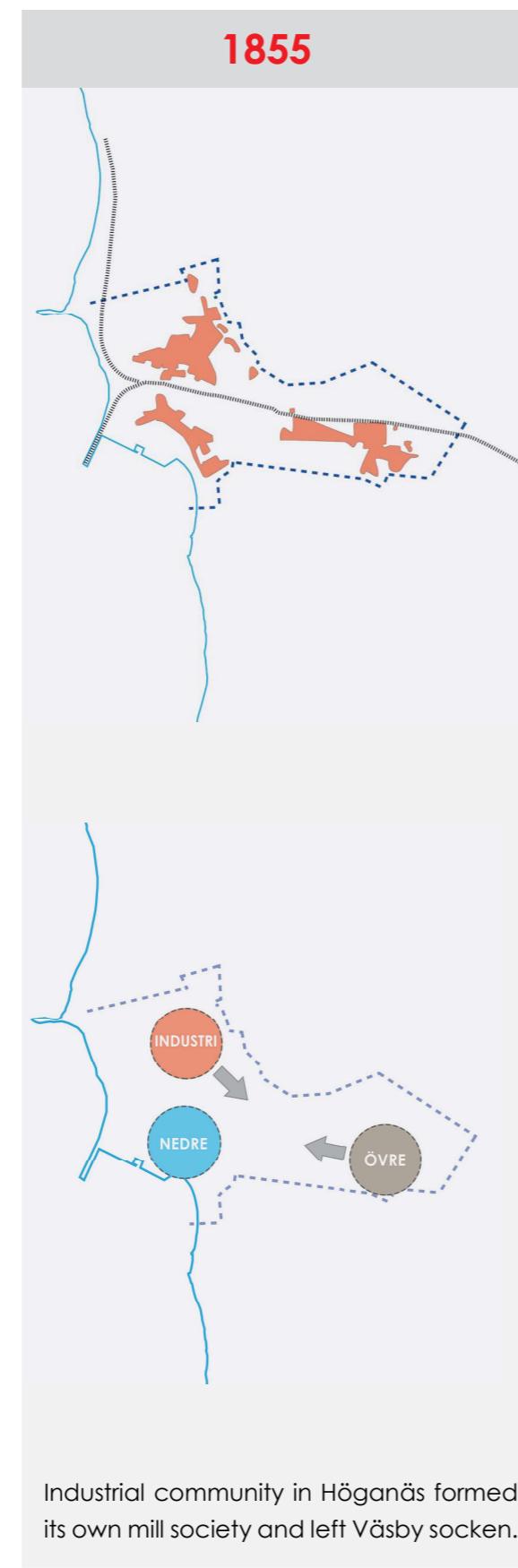
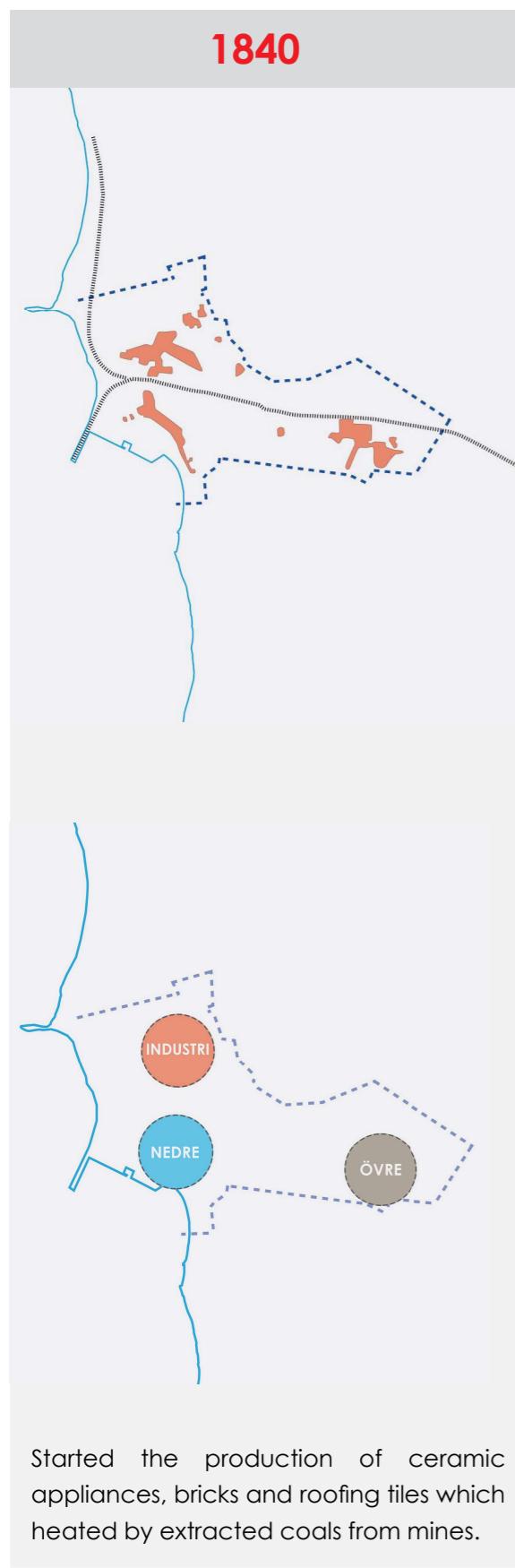
The municipality area has a dynamic landscape experience which formed over the last five centuries. In order to understand the uniqueness of the landscape, a very deep look into the history is very fundamental. Höganäs is a peninsula which bordered by water on three sides. The landscape encompasses sandy beaches, farmlands, industrial area, city center, small rural areas, steep slopes, deep caves and very high hill in Kullaberg which rises above the sea level at 187.5m. Kullaberg nature reserve provides wide range of adventure and relaxation activities from climbing, costal hiking to diving.



HÖGANÄS HISTORICAL MOVEMENT

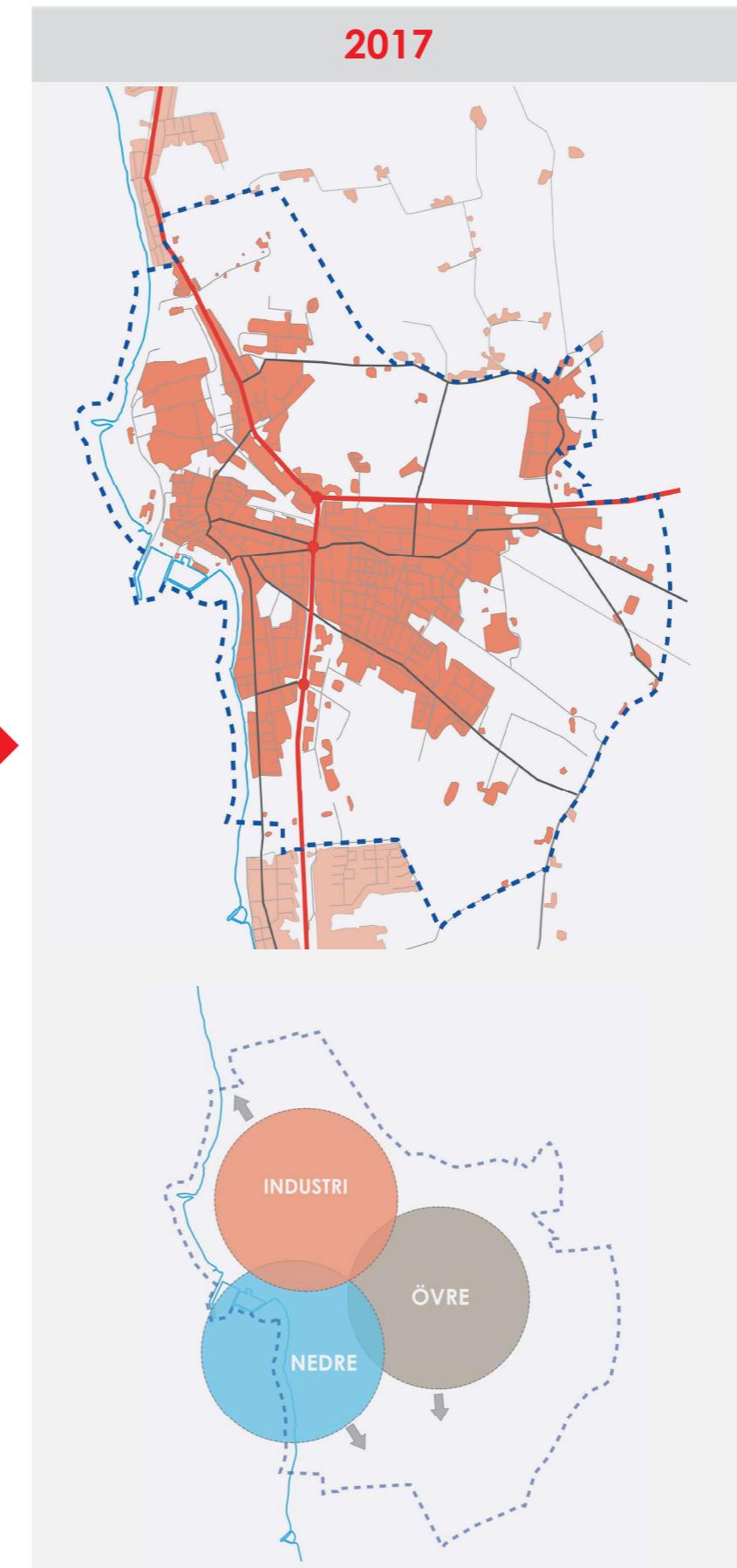


HÖGANÄS CITY - DEVELOPMENT OVER TIME





- Big scale housing development
- Municipality Unification (Höganäs, Väsby, Viken, Brunnby and Jonstorp) .
- The current municipality was reformed.
- The end of using the railway.
- Höganäs become the Central place.
- Kullagymnasiet open (High Scool) in 1999
- Höghuset (residential tower). 44 m height landmark building 15 story building next to the water.

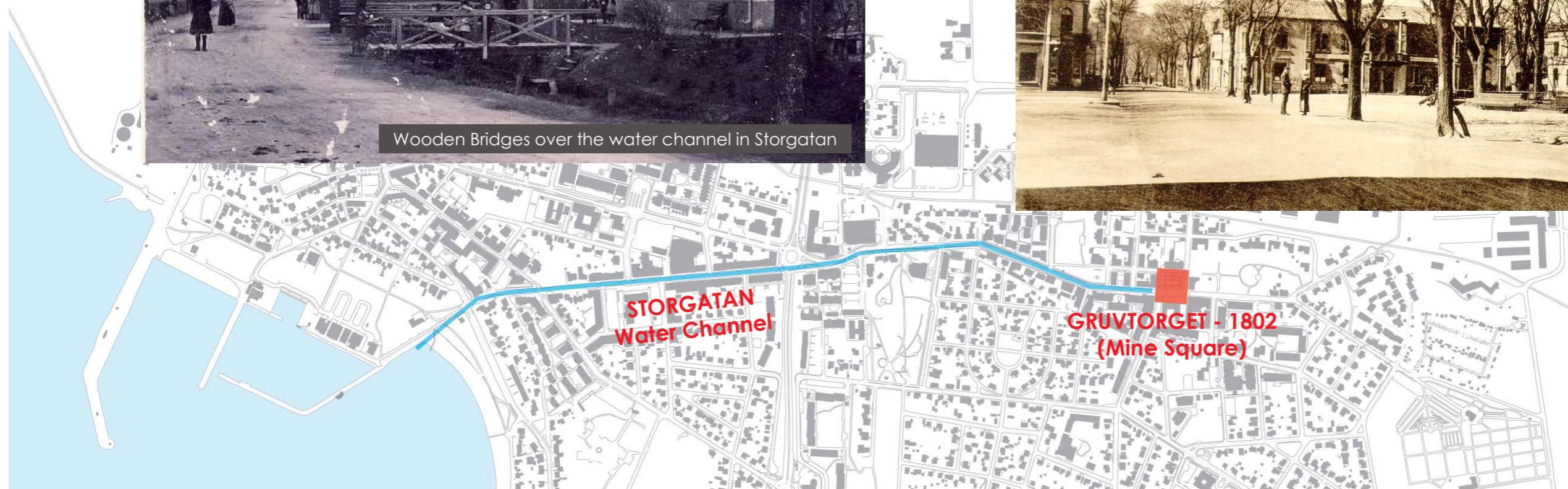


Social Movement
Compact City
Sustainable Transportation

HISTORY OF THE PUBLIC REALM IN HÖGANÄS

GRUVTORGET (Mine Square)

In 1797, started the coal mining industry which lasted for 150 years. In early 1800s, a large coal mine was found in the east of Höganäs and the mining community Ryd started to form Höganäs Övre. The mining community started the town plan in 1802 for Ryd with mining square (Gruvtorget) and small retail center. The center developed over time with more shops, administrative buildings, post, hospital, and housing which became the main center for Höganäs Övre. A water channel excavated to transfer water from the harbor to the mine in Ryd. Storgatan is the street which connect Gruvtorget to the harbor was the path for the water channel.





SUNDSTORGET (Fishing Square)

In 1880, the fishing market flourished because of the growing demand on fish by the mining community. New houses were built next to the harbor and the fishing community started to form their own square (Sundstorget) with new hotel (Schweiz restaurant), dance hall with theater venue (Sagabiografen) built in 1883. Sundstorget became the main entertainment center in Höganäs Nedre.



Sundstorget



**SUNDSTORGET-1880
(Fishing Square)**



Höganäs. Sundstorget.



Höganäs N.



**GRUVTORGET - 1802
(Mine Square)**



JÄRNVÄGSSTATIONEN (Buss Square)

In 1919, the fishing community left Väsby socken and united with Höganäs industrial parish to form the municipality. The new train (JÄRNVÄGSSTATIONEN) station completed and the other two stations in Övre and Nedre closed. The new plan focused on bringing both communities together. The new square flourished (Busstorget) with the bus station and became an important node where Höganäs Municipality is today located.





HIMMELSFÄRDSYRKAN (Church Square)

The new city church which was built in 1932 (Himmelsfärdssyrkan) with small square after the formation of Höganäs Parish in 1918. It was designed by Ivar Tengbom.



Kyrkplatsen



Photo by world travel images - Flower Market





TRIANGELPLATSEN (Triangle Square)

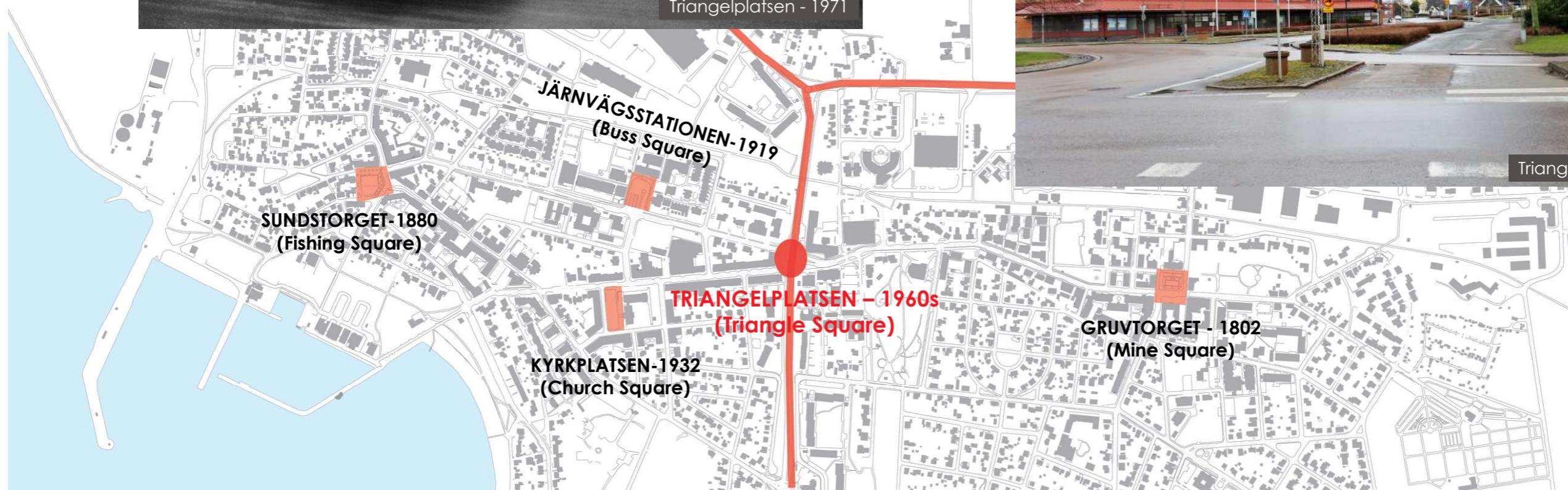
In 1960S, more traffic development was prioritized in response to the increased number of cars. The railway stopped operation completely in 1992. The last railway in the left photo is removed in 1997 and the pedestrian bridge is kept and rebuilt.



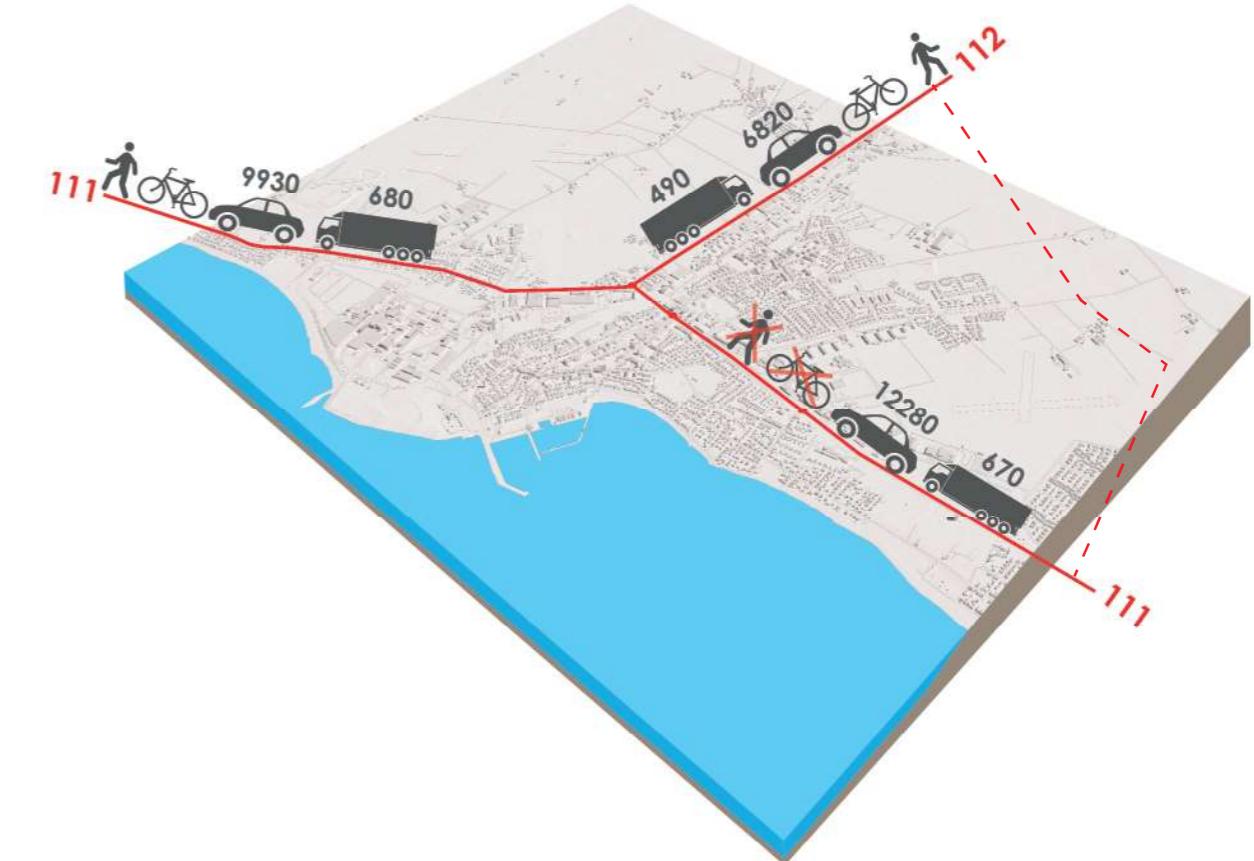
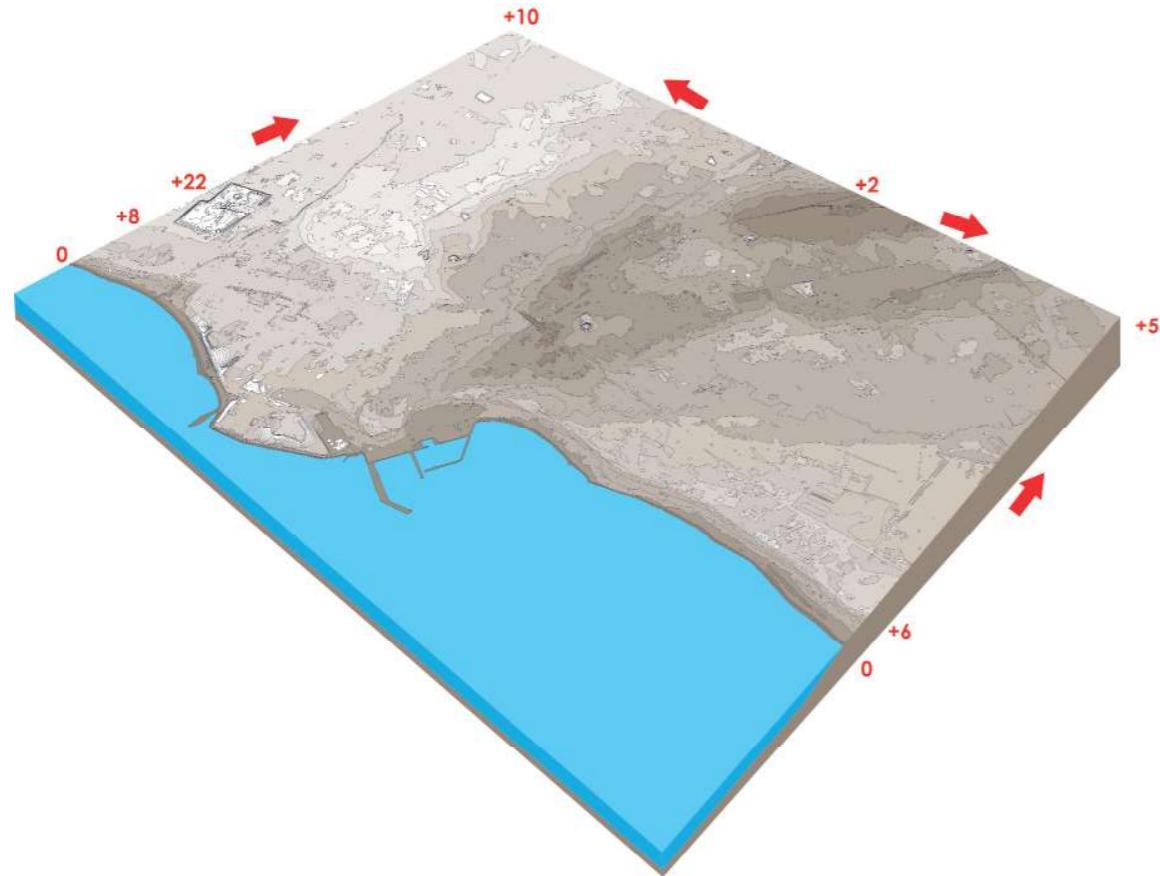
Triangelplatsen - 1971



Triangelplatsen - 2017



CITY ANALYSIS



Topography

The city has almost flat topography in the southern part, while in the north the height of the landscape is gradually increase. All the landscape has a slop from +10 meter above the sea level from the north eastern part towards the sea side. The Landscape creates a wonderful opportunity for water management where the storm water could be collected and directed to the sea.

Traffic Flow

The city has two main streets 111 which connect the city to Helsingborg and 112 in the direction of Ängelholm. The road 111 consider the main barrier in the city where it is over difficult to cross over and lack bike and pedestrian path. The idea of directing all the trucks towards the road 112 could be a great solution to free the road 111 and the new proposed center from emissions. Providing pedestrian and bike paths are important for the future sustainable development.



CITY ANALYSIS

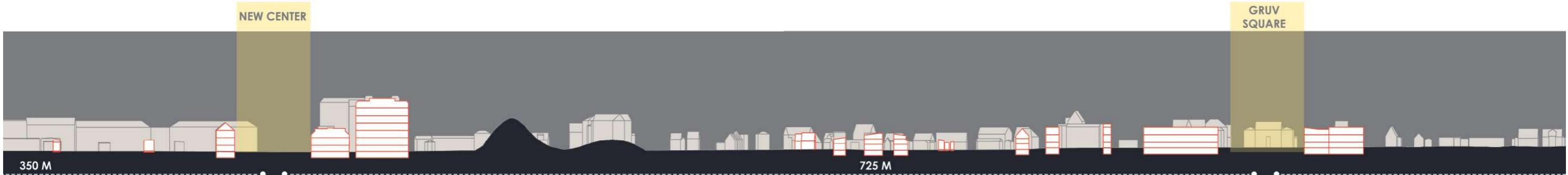


Buss Stops within 5 minutes walk (400m)

More than 3000 people commute from Höganäs and almost 1000 people travel to Höganäs every day. The road 111 carries around 3 million bus trip every year to Helsingborg. The idea of providing tramway is very important for reducing the number of trips and emissions. The idea of providing better connection to Helsingborg will have significant impact on the prosperity of the city.

Public Activities

Most of the activities occur during the summer and next to the sea. The sport activities are gathered in the southern part and formed Höganäs Sport Center. There is a need for connecting the activities and provide better public system. The public squares is not really active, but still it is very important for telling the history of Höganäs. The active green spaces are shown in green color in the above diagram while there is a need for connecting and activating the rest of green areas to provide a green loop.



REGIONAL STRATEGY

BRANDING HÖGANÄS IN ÖRESUND REGION 2050



From Helsingborg and within **an hour** you can reach **3 million people**.
Öresund region has 3.6 million inhabitants.

Changing Höganäs Location into a **DESTINATION!**

► To Promote

- Existing Qualities
- The Rich History
- Sustainable Living
- The Spirit of Höganäs



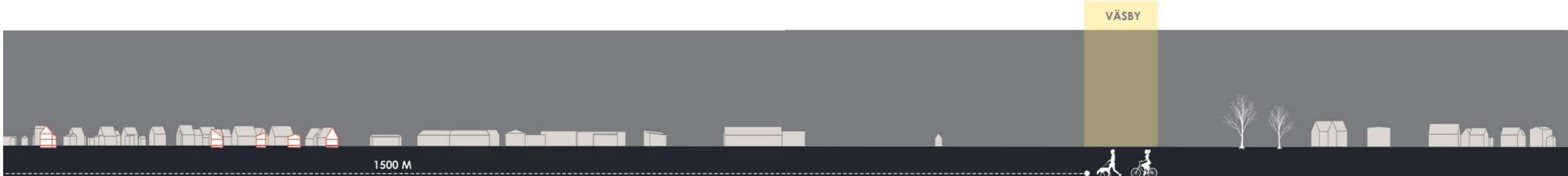
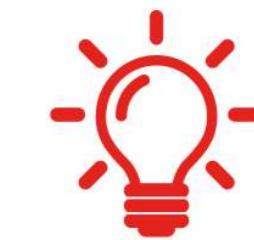
► To Attract

- Tourists
- New Businesses
- Younger Generation

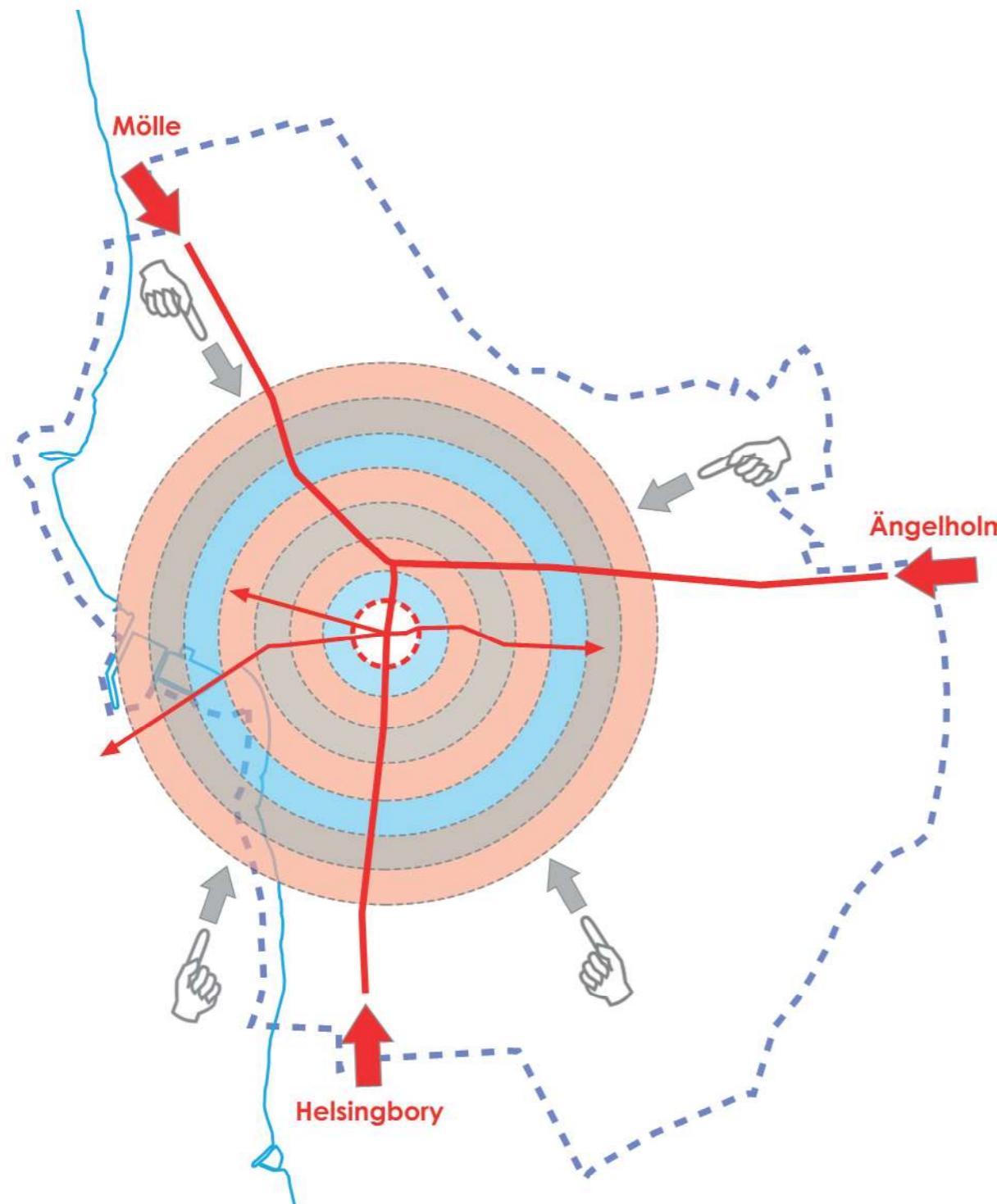


► To Generate

- Sense of Pride
- Stable Economy



HÖGANÄS CITY STRATEGY



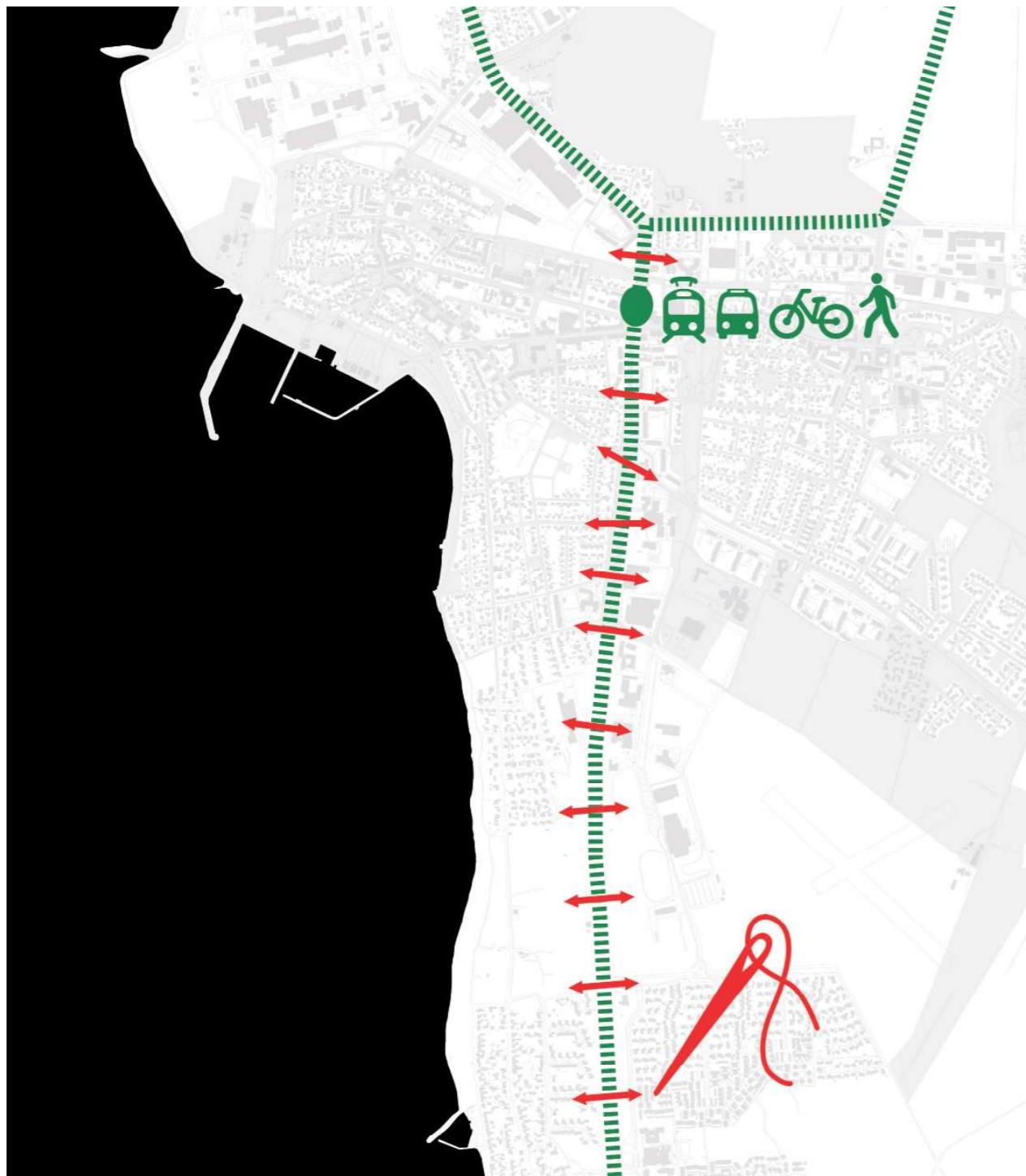
The City Main Strategies

- ▶ **Develop new center:** The new center will provide sense of orientation and promote public activities
- ▶ **Densify around the center :** Avoiding urban sprawl, while providing mixed-use infill in respect to the existing urban structure.
- ▶ **Create gateways:** Strengthen the city entrances where people feel more welcome and feel that they enter the city.
- ▶ **Strengthen the connection to water:** Connect people to the water by water stream which strengthen the identity. The stream could function as a drain for the whole city.
- ▶ **Promote walking and cycling:** Providing the necessary infrastructure for encouraging safe environment for people to walk and cycle.

SITE STRATEGIES

CONNECT HÖGANÄS

The strategy will focus on linking the isolated two parts of the city together and promoting public transportation. It will increase the number of trips made by foot and bike. The main streets will be transferred into green corridors.



GREEN LOOP

The green loop will link the green and urban public spaces together while providing new life experience to the city center. The loop will promote walking, cycling and jogging and thus will enhance the health of Höganäs. It will create new public spaces while linking the green structure and make it active and accessible.



GREEN SYSTEM

The green structure and the water front will strengthen the image of Höganäs as blue and green city. It will provide access to the nature through different green qualities by the water and inside the city. The natural home for flora and fauna is very well connected and consider the green heart of the city.



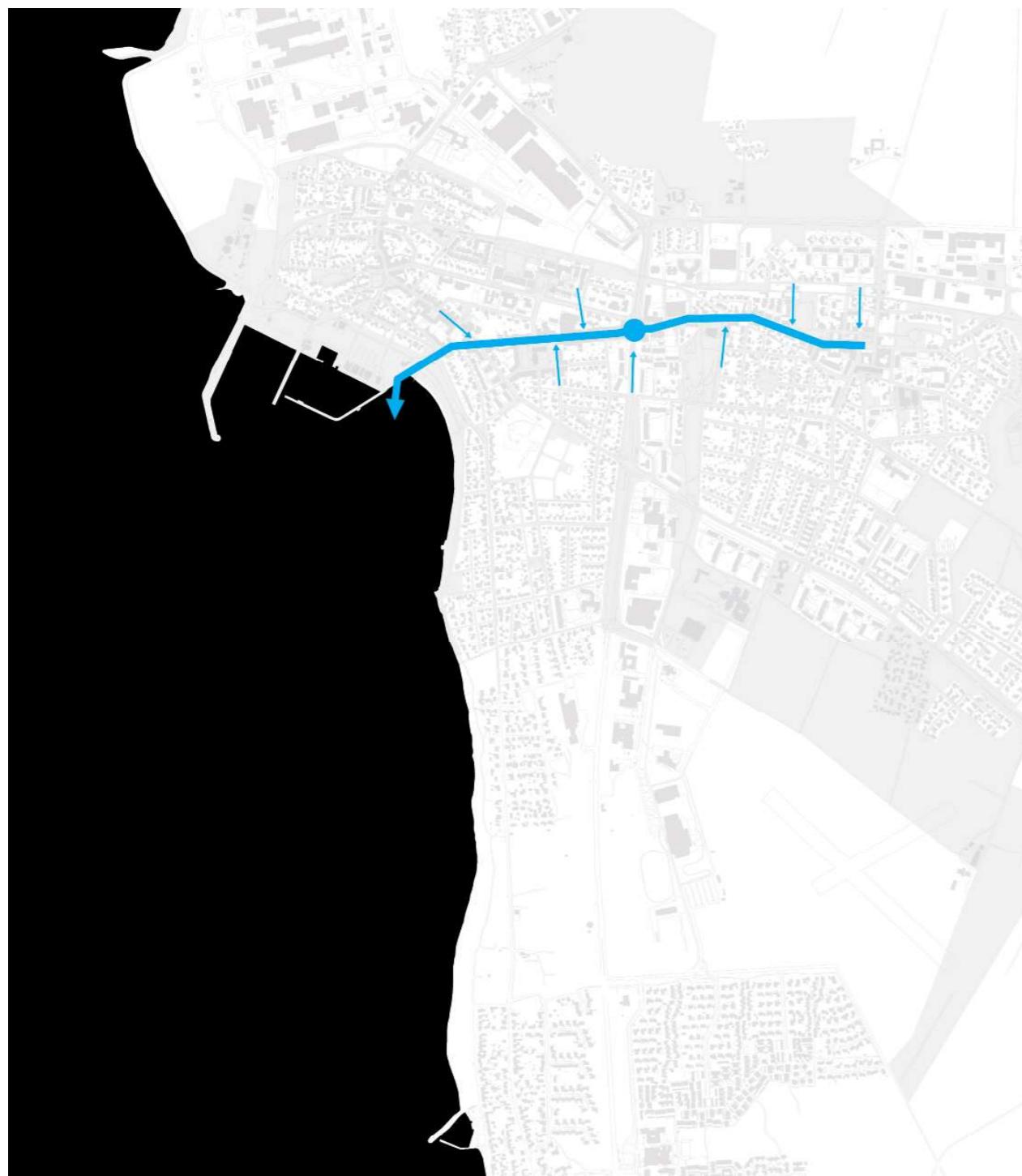
DEFINE THE CENTER

The connected center will focus more on telling the history of Höganäs and how the public realm developed over time. The proposed center will strengthen the identity and the sense of orientation while entering the city. The urban public spaces will function in parallel with the green structure in a very beautiful harmony. Connection to the water is emphasized through two main access which connect together through Köpmansgatan (street).



WATER MANAGEMENT

The historical water channel which excavated to transfer water from the harbor to the mine in Ryd is no more exist. The strategy of bringing back the water stream is very important for the storm water management, telling the history of the city, and strengthen its identity. Connect to the water by water..



CONNECTED PUBLIC SYSTEM

The public system is a combination of all the strategies where the city will provides very well connected public realm with more recreational facilities. Höganäs will become the most eco-friendly city in the region.



DESIGN PROCESS

The design process is based on the following steps:

1. Tracking

The first step focus on registering the movement and the flow of people. This includes people's speeds and which way they prefer to take. Then it will be followed by a proposal for the new movement which will help to clearly show the pedestrian and cyclist connections.

2. Mapping

In This step we draw the people's activities on map, such as, where people sit, stand, talk and other. It helps to understand how people interact with the space. It also include a proposal for new activities where we start the design with creating new people activities.

3. Activating

The stage where the spaces is decided to be activated based in the proposed new activities. The relation between spaces and dimensions is considered. Places to sit, play, talk, stand and eat.

4. Forming

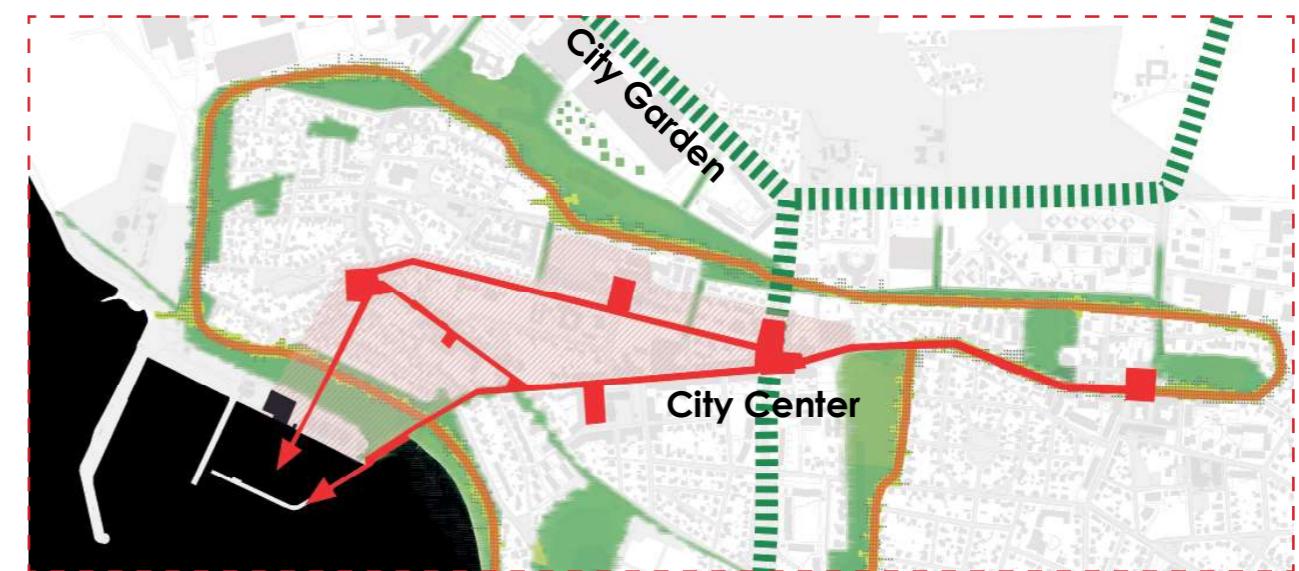
The densification with buildings which form the space and create a street life at the pedestrian level. The new buildings have to respect the existing ones in term of height, solar access, views and material. It should help to form small in between spaces, as well as, private realm.

5. Testing

Testing the thermal comfort of the space in terms of solar access, wind simulation and storm water management. The forming stage will be adjusted to provide the thermal comfort.

MASTER PLAN

The master plan is developed based on the site strategies focusing on the area of 2.5 square kilometer as shown below. The main focus is the new city center and the city garden. The city center has been given more priority in terms of design, while the city garden consider a complement part and also important for the contribution to the new proposed center

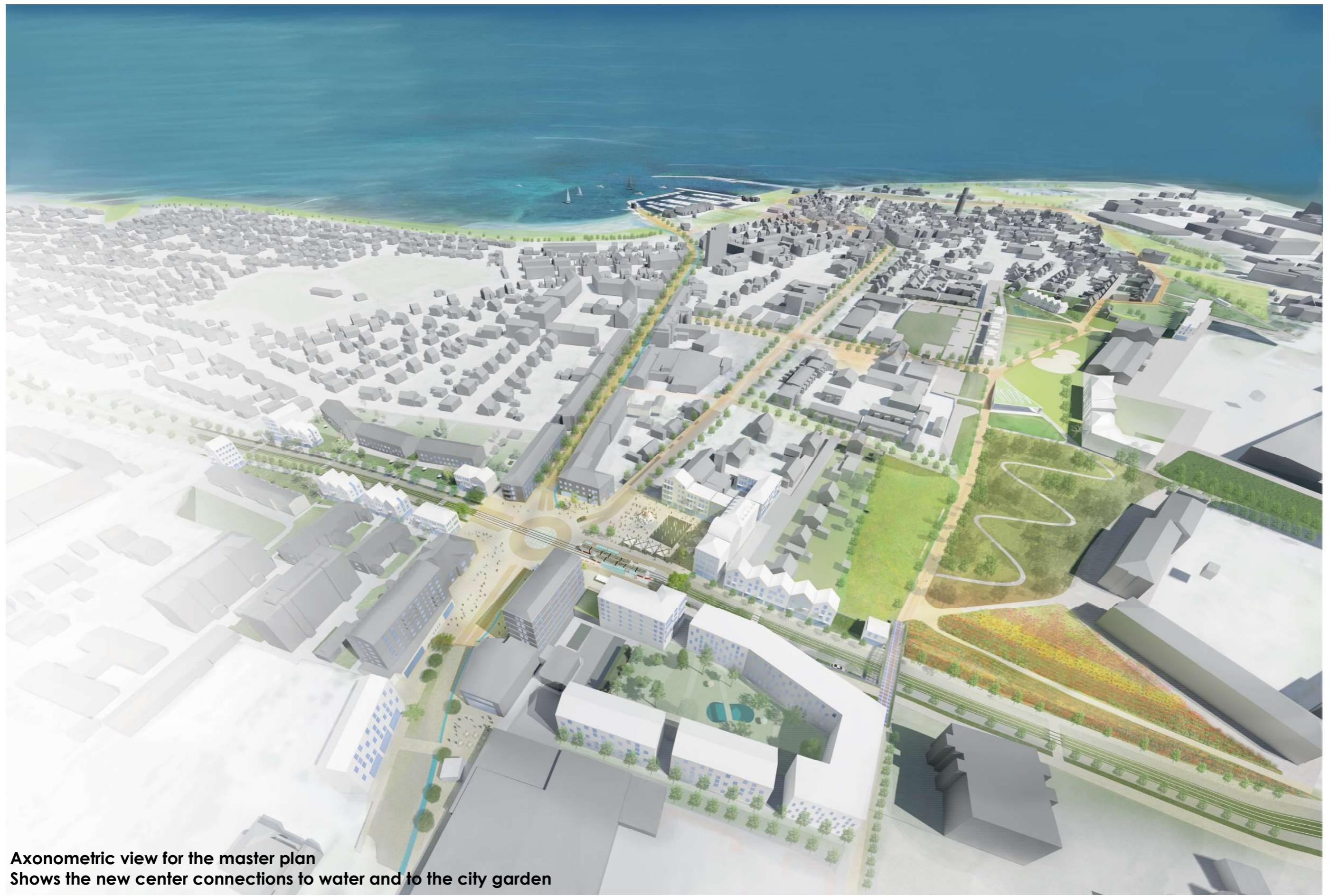


Mater plan area of 2.5 square kilometre

MASTER PLAN

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**Axonometric view for the master plan
Shows the new center connections to water and to the city garden**

DETAILED AREA 1 - CENTRAL SQUARE



Existing petrol station.



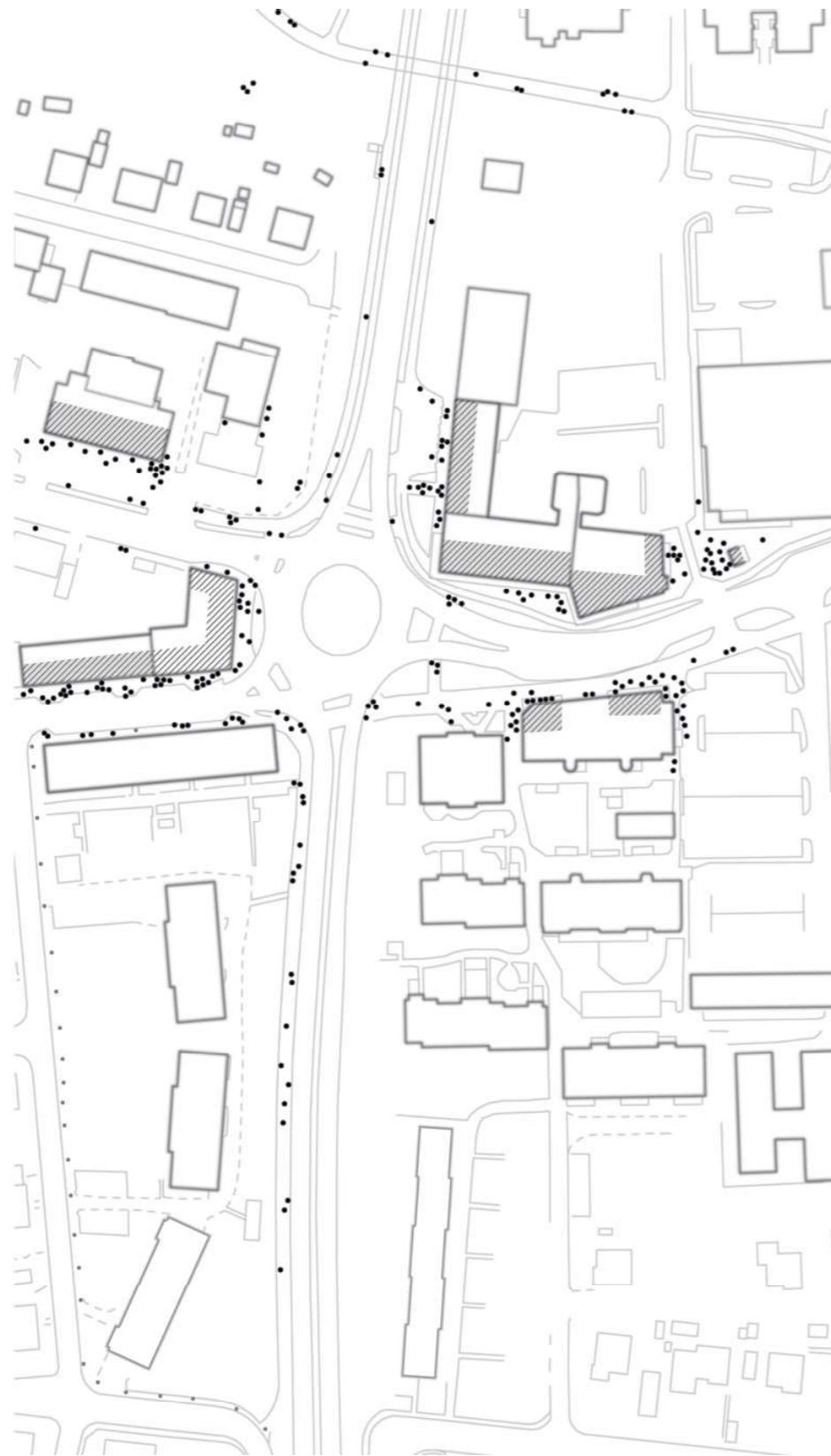
Seven-story residential building



1. Tracking



2. Mapping

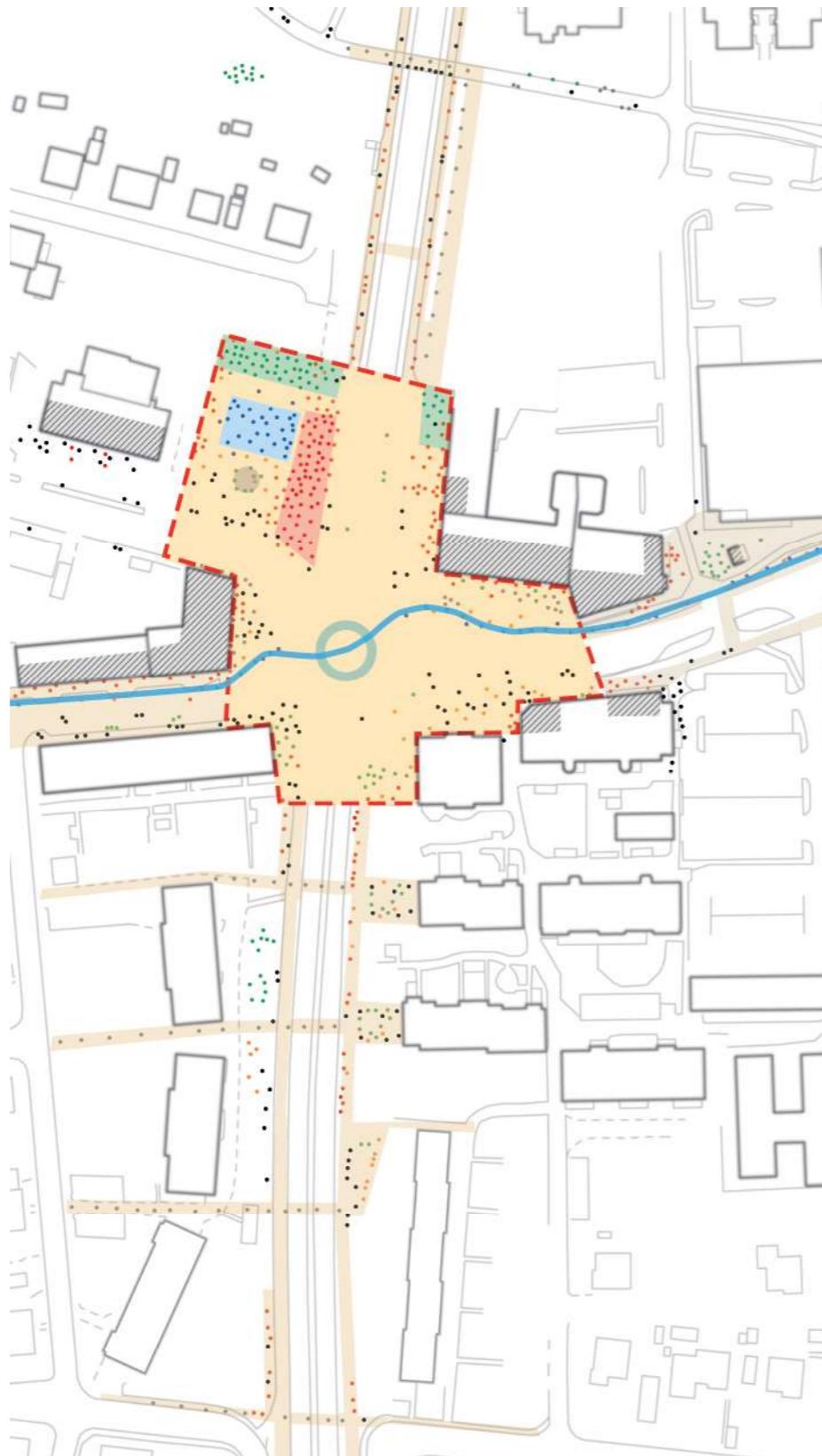


The activities that people perform are almost standing, watching and talking. There is no other activity is performed. The people observed for 2 weeks from 8:00 to 17:00 in different days

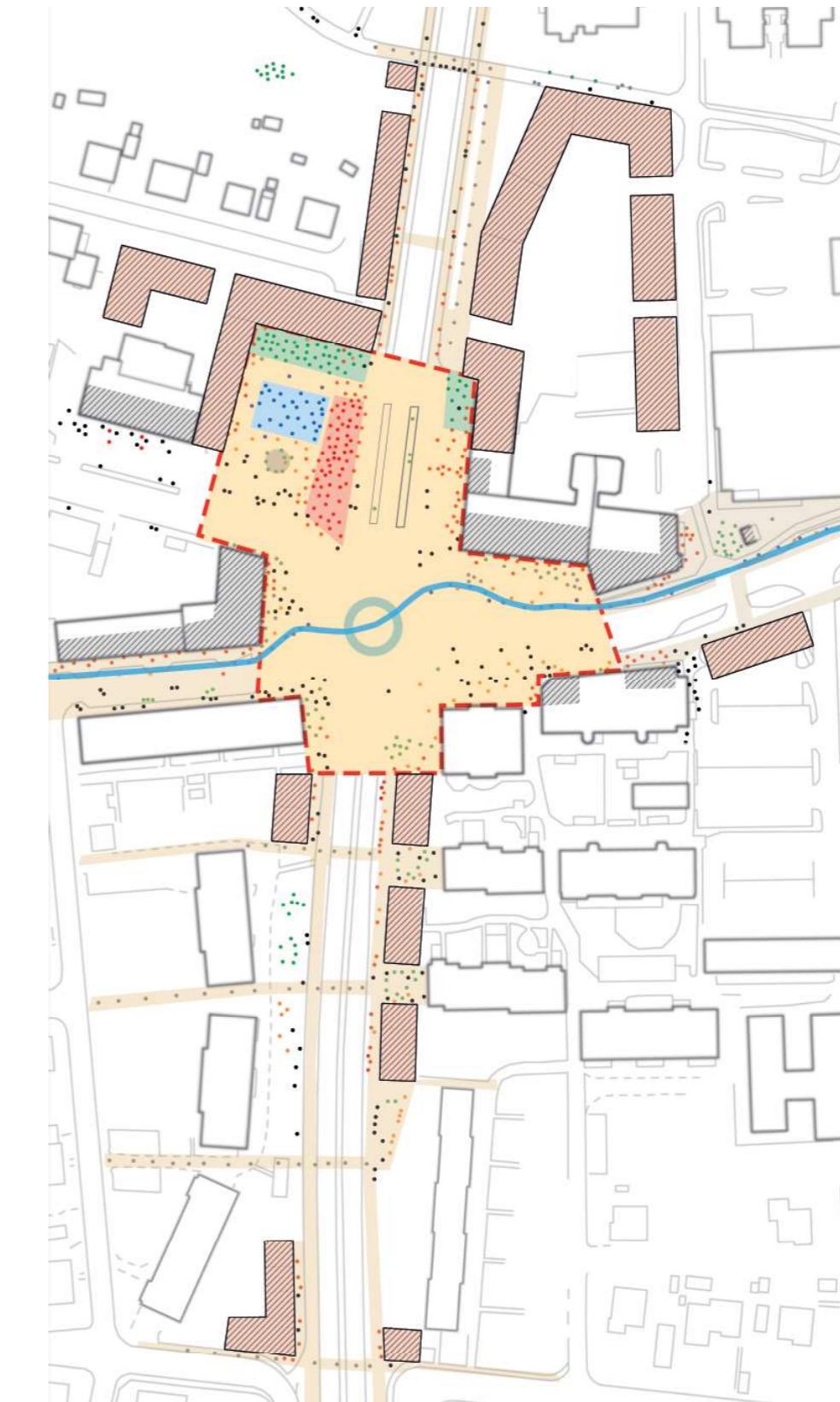


The proposed activities are sitting (Green), shopping (Red), Play with water or skating (Blue), talking (Black), standing and watching (Orange).

3. Activating



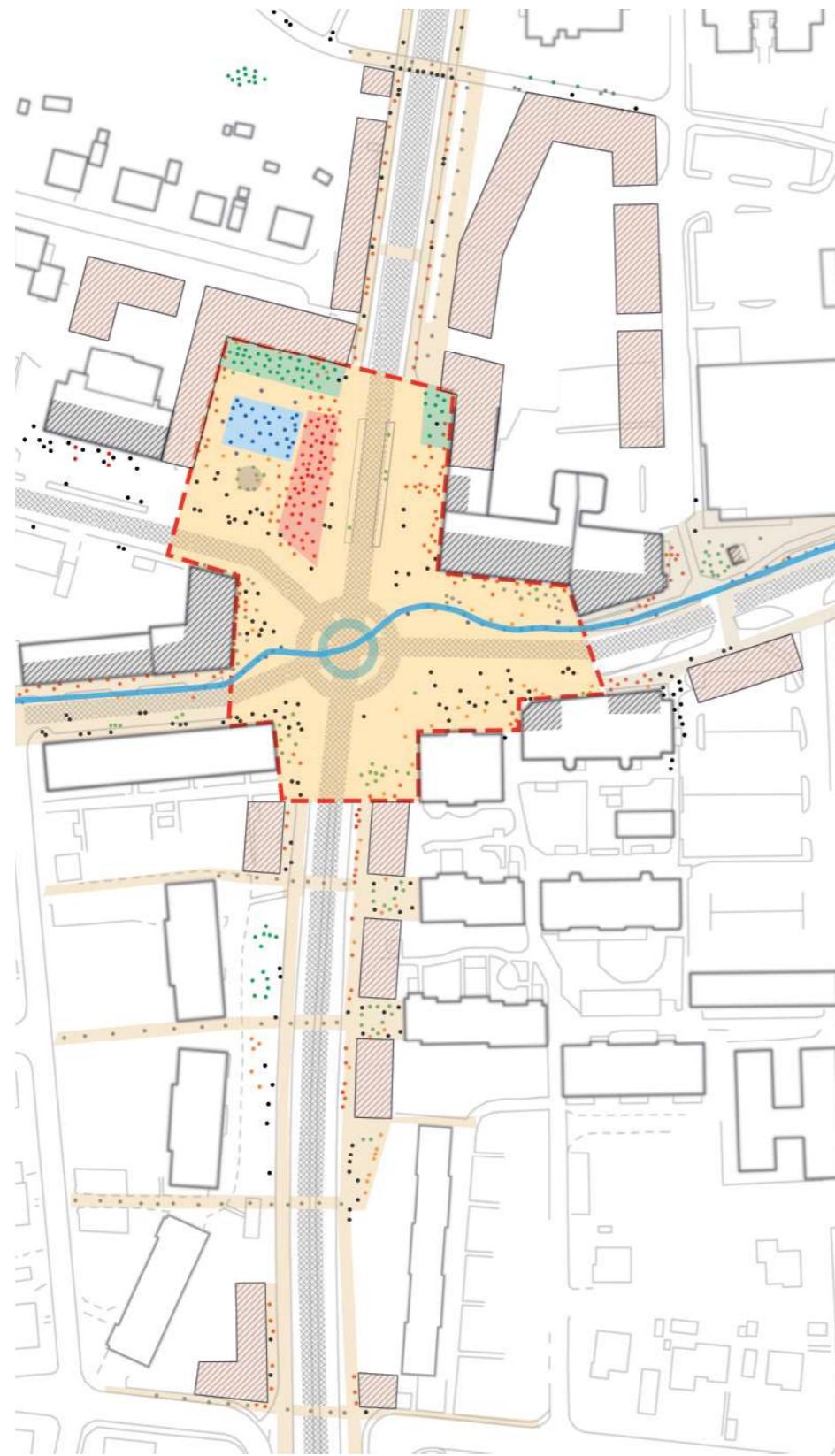
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6. Transportation



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EXISTING SITUATION



PROPOSED DETAILED PLAN - CENTRAL SQUARE



DETAILED PLAN - CENTRAL SQUARE

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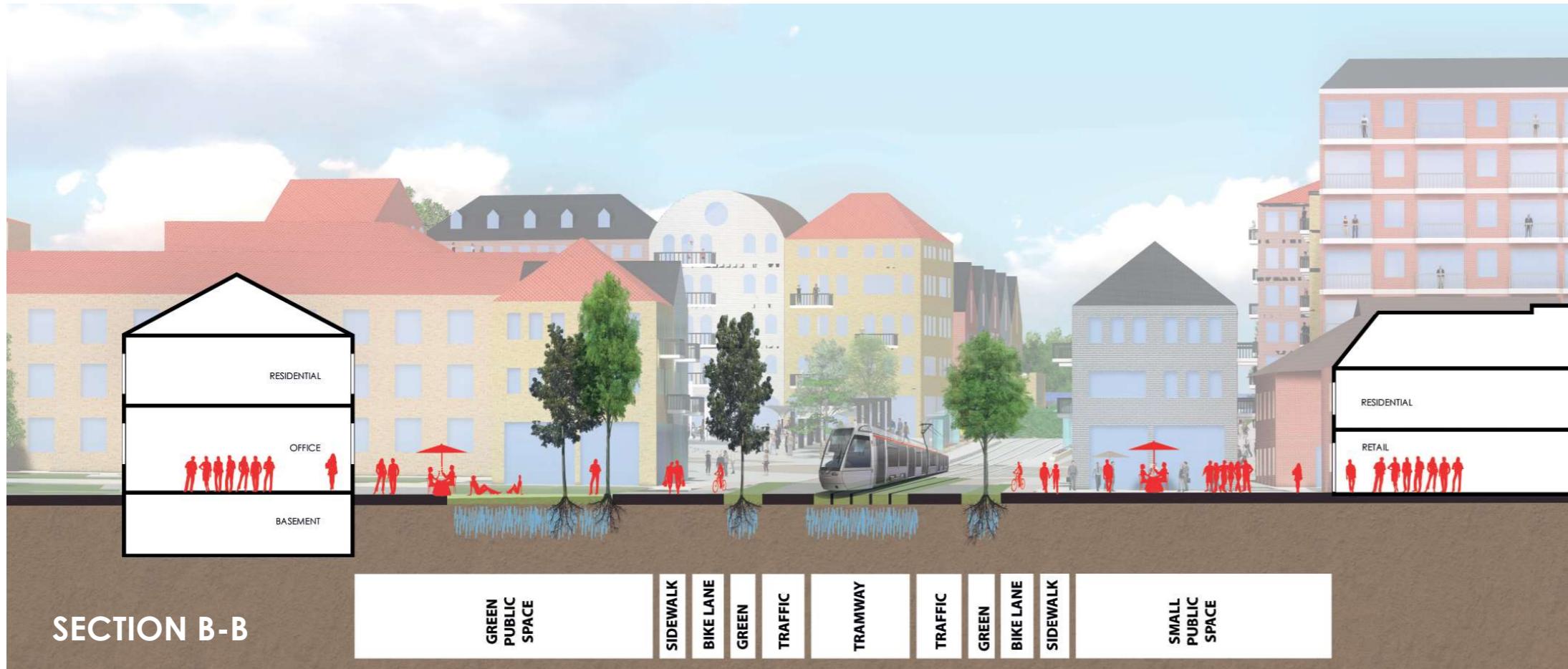
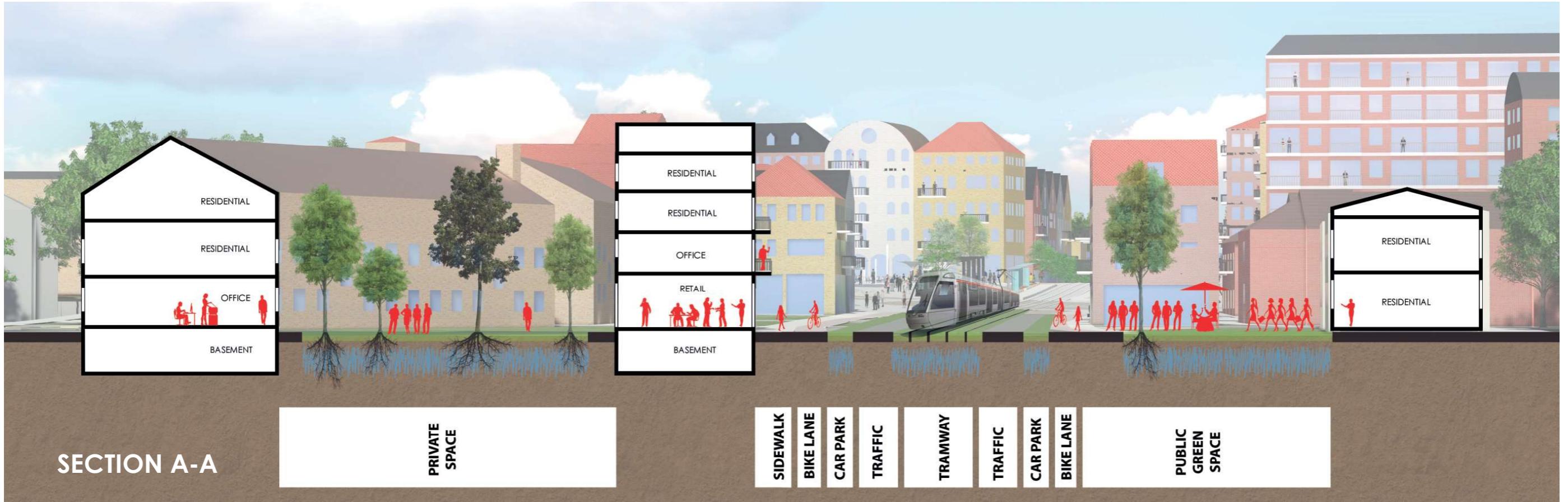




BIRD'S EYE VIEW- CENTRAL SQUARE



The new square accommodates the tram station and become the center of Höganäs which orient the visitors towards the museum area and to the sea.





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The main square contains ERIC RUUTH statue as landmark, Höganäs Hotel, Ice skating, BAR, Tourist office, Open market, and Retail.



Transparent bridge, green connection to the square, 2 lanes cycle path, permeable paving, open view to the new development, welcoming gate



DETAILED PLAN AREA 2 – CITY GARDEN

The city Park in Höganäs is part of the proposed green network which aim to make the city more accessible to nature and more attractive. The green loop provides a green connections which welcome citizens and visitors to walk. It creates a memorable experience from the welcoming flowers rise, through the forest and ending with Animals Park. Different experiences with all senses create a relation between people and spaces. Places where people want to spend more time in the community.

The garden is divided into smaller spaces which create different quality. The spaces provides different experience and feeling where it create memories in the following nine spaces:

1. **ROMANTIC FLOWERS RISE:** Brings welcoming feeling
2. **MULTIFUNCTIONAL SPACE:** Freedom Feeling
3. **FOREST EXPERIENCE:** Adventure feeling
4. **GREEN AND WHITE STAGE:** Excitement feeling
5. **SPORT AND PLAY:** Feeling energetic
6. **AGRICULTURE :** Feeling productive
7. **AQUATIC EXPERIENCE:** Relaxing feeling
8. **Dogs Park:** Friendly feeling
9. **ANIMALS PARK:** Friendly feeling

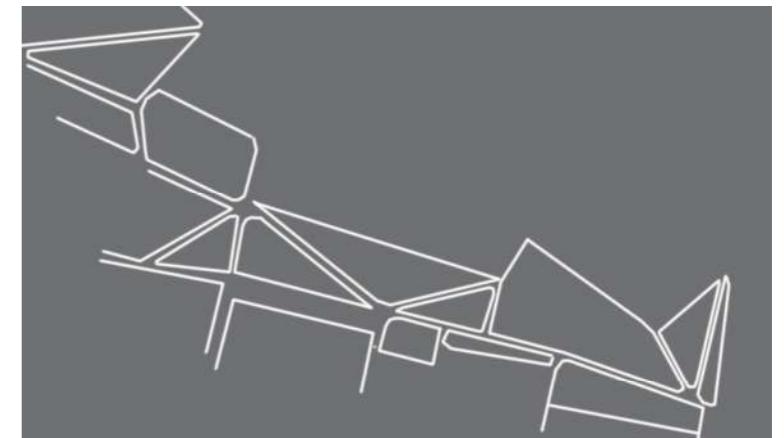
Providing Connections to the city center and to other part of the city.

1. Tracking



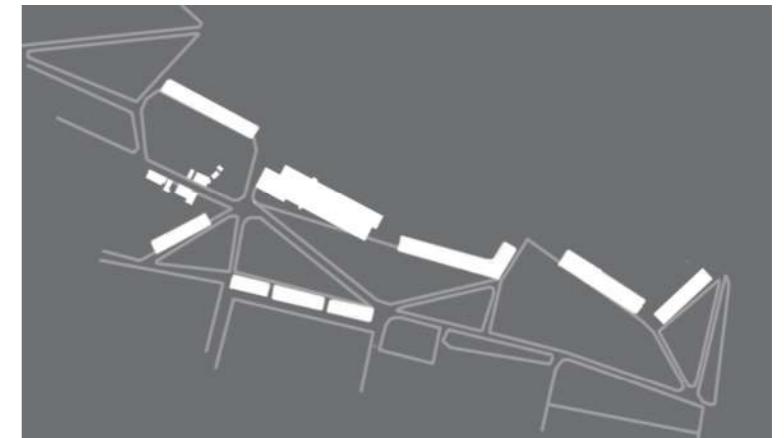
Divide the garden into smaller spaces with different qualities and experience.

2. Activating



Form the space with buildings and hide some of the big industrial buildings.

3. Forming



DETAILED PLAN - CITY GARDEN





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