

Studio Sergison
Autumn Semester 2019

A Plan for Zurich, 5
Unterstrass, Wipkingen, Höngg

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Tram line 13 to Höngg

Introduction

Over the course of the semester we will continue to work in Zurich, the largest city in Switzerland. This is the fourth part of a six-semester research project that aims to produce an urban plan for Zurich as the cumulative result of six separate area studies. In this instance we will focus on the Unterstrass, Wipkingen, Höngg areas of Zurich.

Several years ago, the Department of Urbanism and Architecture for the municipality of Zurich announced that the future development of the city would prioritise densification within the existing urban area and limit the expansion of building on agricultural land. This was endorsed by a public vote. The result of this strategy will ensure that denser, more compact urban growth is promoted. For a city that is well served by public transport, has a refined public realm and has generally experienced well planned urban growth, this ambition seems a logical response to the need to absorb a growing population and deal with the pressures it exerts on housing and other public services.

This is the context we will be operating in. Concrete proposals should be developed for sites designated for future densification and development. Projects should offer credible options and will take the form of realistic proposals based on current building regulations.

A commission of experts has been assembled to support you in developing project proposals, and your work will contribute to a wider discussion on the future of Zurich.

Aerial view of Unterstrass,
Wipkingen and Höngg

Our ambition to develop a plan for the city of Zurich is an academic exercise in the sense that it will have no legally enforceable planning status. Nevertheless, it is intended to generate realistic design proposals as a form of propositional planning and to demonstrate that the largest city in Switzerland can absorb the growing pressure on housing without resorting to an expansion of its current territorial limits.

Our work will address questions relating to the evolving image of the city and the strategies it might adopt for densification.

Each semester will focus on a specific neighbourhood, and situations where it is realistic to consider densification and re-building. Naturally, this leaves out the historical centre and nineteenth century neighbourhoods that are already reasonably dense and protected by planning regulations.

At the beginning of the semester a 1:1000 model of the area under study will be constructed and used as a tool for assessing urban strategies.

As in previous semesters, we will survey existing buildings carefully, although unlike in previous semesters this task will occur later in the semester and will be part of the study trip we undertake to Copenhagen. We hope that, by accurately recording older existing examples that address similar needs it will be possible to offer contemporary solutions rooted in place and in local building culture.

We will rely on a panel of experts – architects, planners and people with experience of building and commissioning buildings in Zurich – to assist us in our work.

In addition to the studio reviews and programmed critical appraisal of projects, a number of lectures will be organised to address relevant themes.

On completion of the six-semester programme, the studio will organise an exhibition in Zurich and produce a book documenting the range of proposals developed.

View from Höngg towards Zurich West



Unterstrass

Unterstrass stretches from Walchebrücke, near Central, to the university campus and Bucheggplatz. Its elongated form bears witness to its origins: like Oberstrass, it developed along the two northern arterial roads leading to the Rhine, Schaffhauserstrasse and Winterthurerstrasse.

The village had no actual centre and the houses were built along the road to the north, which was used by traders and pilgrims from the German area walking from and to Einsiedeln and three fountains along the road provided refreshment to travellers.

In 1948 the population of Unterstrass peaked at 33,143 inhabitants, at a time when only nine Swiss cities were more densely inhabited. Such demographic growth, which was particularly significant in the 1920s, was the result of the establishment of Wohnkolonie (residential settlements). During World War I the city established a settlement between Winterthurerstrasse and Riedtlistrasse, Siedlung Riedtli, to address the housing shortage. A second settlement in Birkenhof followed in 1926, and four years later a third one was built north of Bucheggplatz. Of even greater importance was the construction of cooperative housing estates. The first was built on Stüssistrasse in 1916, and today this is the prevalent building typology north of Schaffhauserplatz which gives the area its distinctive character. Among the most prominent estates are Siedlung Schaffhauser-Milchbuckstrasse, Baugenossenschaft Brunnehof, Siedlung Ilanzhof, Froheim, Riedtli-Hotze-Bucheggstrasse, Baugenossenschaft Oberstrass, Siedlung Bucheg-Wehntaler-Grebelackerstrasse, Baugenossenschaft Vrenelisgärtli, Siedlung Buchegg, Genossenschaft Hofgarten, Wohnsiedlung Brunnehof, Siedlung Kronenwiese.

In the late 1960s the extension of the western bypass on Rosengartenstrasse was a major infrastructural project. In 1973 the University of Zurich-Irchel was founded, and the construction of the southern entrance to the Milchbucktunnel began three years later. This was probably the most significant change in the area's character. From then on, the construction of the tunnel and the university campus were pursued in parallel, so that in 1978 the last of the area's agricultural vestiges disappeared. In the early 1980s the area around Milchbuck was also quite unsightly, until the materials resulting from the excavation were used to create the hills which now lie south of the Uni-Irchel-Park and shield it from traffic. Today the natural park is regarded as a jewel in the city as a whole.



1

1
Aerial view of Milchbuckquartier around 1930 with Milchbuck school and housing cooperative Birkenhof from the historical archive of the City of Zurich



2

2
Evangelical reformed church Unterstrass, 1884 from the historical archive of the City of Zurich



3

3
Housing complex Im Eisernen Zeit Cooperative Vrenelis Gärtli 1924-26 Otto Gschwind and Anton Higi from the historical archive of the City of Zurich

Wipkingen

Wipkingen lies at the foot of Käferberg and appears as a green urban space interspersed with individual multi-family apartment buildings, generally four- to seven-storey high.

Because of its topography, most traffic axes run in an east-west direction. Created in 1972 as an extension of the newly built Hardbrücke, Rosengartenstrasse is the main access to the city centre from the north and from heavily densified Glattal (Oerlikon, Seebach, Airport, etc). It also connects two motorway branches to the north and south of the city, a link which in the 1970s was only intended as a temporary solution that would remain in place until the completion of the Ypsilon motorway, a project which was later abandoned. Since then, the four-lane traffic axis has divided the neighbourhood in two halves.

Rosengartenstrasse is the busiest stretch of road in Switzerland, with more than 56,000 vehicles a day driving between Bucheggplatz and Hardbrücke. The area's quality of life has been massively affected by being cut in half, noise emissions, the concentration of exhaust fumes and particulate matter, all at higher levels than the guideline pollution limits. This explains why Wipkingen has seen relatively little development in recent decades.

However, the Canton is now planning an underground bypass which should relieve traffic congestion and pollution. Opposition to the mammoth project has been fierce, with the left and green parties rejecting the project on the grounds that it requires the demolition of entire swathes of houses and that the proposed tunnel would only move congestion closer to the city centre. An additional concern is that a significant reduction in traffic would lead to gentrification, and housing price increases would force out many current residents, such as students and owners of family-run shops who are attracted to the area by cheap rents.

The proposed plan has been recently approved by the City and Canton: it includes a tunnel between Hardbrücke and Milchbuck with intermediate connections at Wipkingerplatz and Bucheggplatz. In addition, the plan features a new tramline between Milchbuck and Albisriederplatz. At present, Wipkingen is not as well connected as other areas of Zürich, and bus routes are regularly obstructed by slow-moving traffic at peak times. The Rosengarten tram will link Zurich North and Zurich West optimising public transport services for the urban areas in the Glatt and Limmat valleys.

The proposed tunnel will remove the corridor that cuts the residential area in two, interrupts pedestrian links and cycle lanes for schoolchildren and forces them to use road underpasses. This will result in a marked improvement in the quality of life in Rosengartenstrasse and Bucheggstrasse which, having been overburdened by traffic for decades, will now be redefined as neighbourhood streets. It is inevitable that extensive urban re-development will follow.

There are several cooperative housing estates in Wipkingen: Waidberg, Letten, BEP, Buchegg, Denzlerstrasse, Kronenwiese. Another significant building is the Wipkingen community centre, located on the banks of the Limmat. First opened as a "Robinson playground" in 1954, it is a lively place with a café, a rope climbing frame, a children's farm and runs an extensive programme of events and courses. The area along the river banks was designated as a city park and is used extensively in summer.



1



2

1
School and "Kreisgebäude"
(district house), Wipkingerplatz
1964- 1968
Ernst Schindler
from the historical archive of the
City of Zurich

2
Wipkingen Church parish hall
under construction
1930-1932
Hans Vogelsanger, Albert Maurer
from the historical archive of the
City of Zurich

Höngg

The settlement of Höngg was incorporated in the City of Zurich in 1934. Originally a wine-growing village, it became a residential neighbourhood in 1886 when phylloxera and peronospora caused so much damage that local winegrowers were forced to sell their vineyards as building lots and houses started to be built on the hillsides. The population grew rapidly at the beginning of the century and the sunny southern hillside village proved an attractive residential area for the middle class.

Starting in the 1850s and through the 1930s, an ambitious road construction programme accompanied this process of densification. Between 1945 and 1965 the neighbourhood expanded in all directions and new roads were built farther up the mountain. As in the rest of the city, most of the buildings were built between the 1930s and 1960s.

Although some industrial companies, mainly textile manufacturers, settled in Höngg on the Limmat, the neighbourhood retained its village character over time – in some places to the present day.

In what was formerly the wine-growing core of the village, importance was attached to special building regulations issued to preserve the village structure and to ensure that the centre of Höngg would retain its rural atmosphere.

In the 1960s, the city planned a large shopping area in Meierhofplatz and a multi-lane traffic system that would ameliorate the poor traffic conditions. The demolition of “Rebstock” and the construction of a mixed-use development were the first step in that direction. However, the opening of the street at Meierhofplatz was not intended to indicate a square, but rather to announce a high-traffic throughfare, as it was assumed at the time that the Limmattalstrasse would become a four-lane road. However, the plan was never realised.

While proposals were drawn up and rejected, the village centre became increasingly neglected, as property owners did not want to invest in buildings that may later be demolished. The result of this twenty-year planning phase was the Core Zone Regulation, approved in 1981. The aim was not to preserve the centre as a museum, but nevertheless to protect the existing spatial structure. Meanwhile, the Höngger Markt was planned, with an underground supermarket and a multi-storey car park, various service providers and small businesses. Since then, the Höngg village centre has not changed much and congested traffic remains a big concern.

Meanwhile the ETH campus was being planned on Hönggerberg, and it opened in 1961. With its futuristic architecture and its location at the top of the hill, this “City within the City” is completely separate from the village. The masterplan for the ETH Zurich Campus Hönggerberg 2040 makes this explicit: committed to a strategy of inner consolidation, the campus does not seek a direct connection to Höngg or Affoltern and aims to preserve the surrounding landscape and what's left of the local recreation and agricultural zones.

Rütihof is located on the outskirts of Höngg. From a hamlet of a dozen residential buildings, the neighbourhood started developing from 1979 onwards, as a result of the re-zoning decided by the local council. A satellite city was built over 20 years, which counts 4000 residents today. The different architectural styles suggest that there was probably neither a master plan, nor strong building regulations.



1

1
Historical center of the village with “Rebstock” merchant’s house dating from the middle ages, demolished in the ‘60s. from the historical archive of the City of Zurich



2

2
Multi-family housing and offices, Giblenstrasse. from the historical archive of the City of Zurich

Located at the foot of Hönningerberg in the Limmat valley, Werdeinsel is the work of engineers. The crescent-shaped island was created between two canals in the floodplain of the Limmattal. A private turbine house was built by a textile industry located on the island to supply electricity for its flax mill.

The island was largely farmed and today it is a popular recreation area, with a public park and a bath-house which also houses a restaurant, barbecue stations and a family area.

For decades, the right to use the island has been a matter of dispute among various sections of the community; dog owners and families have clashed with nudists who claim the right to walk naked on the beaches and forested areas.



p 15
From left to right, the
Winzerstrasse, the Winzerhalde
and am Giessen and the tip of
Werdeinsel in the Limmat, 1961.
from the historical archive of the
City of Zurich

p 18-19
Fussbad Oberer Letten
1951-1952
Elsa Burckhardt-Blum and Ernst F.
Burckhardt
from the historical archive of the
City of Zurich





Frauenabteilung

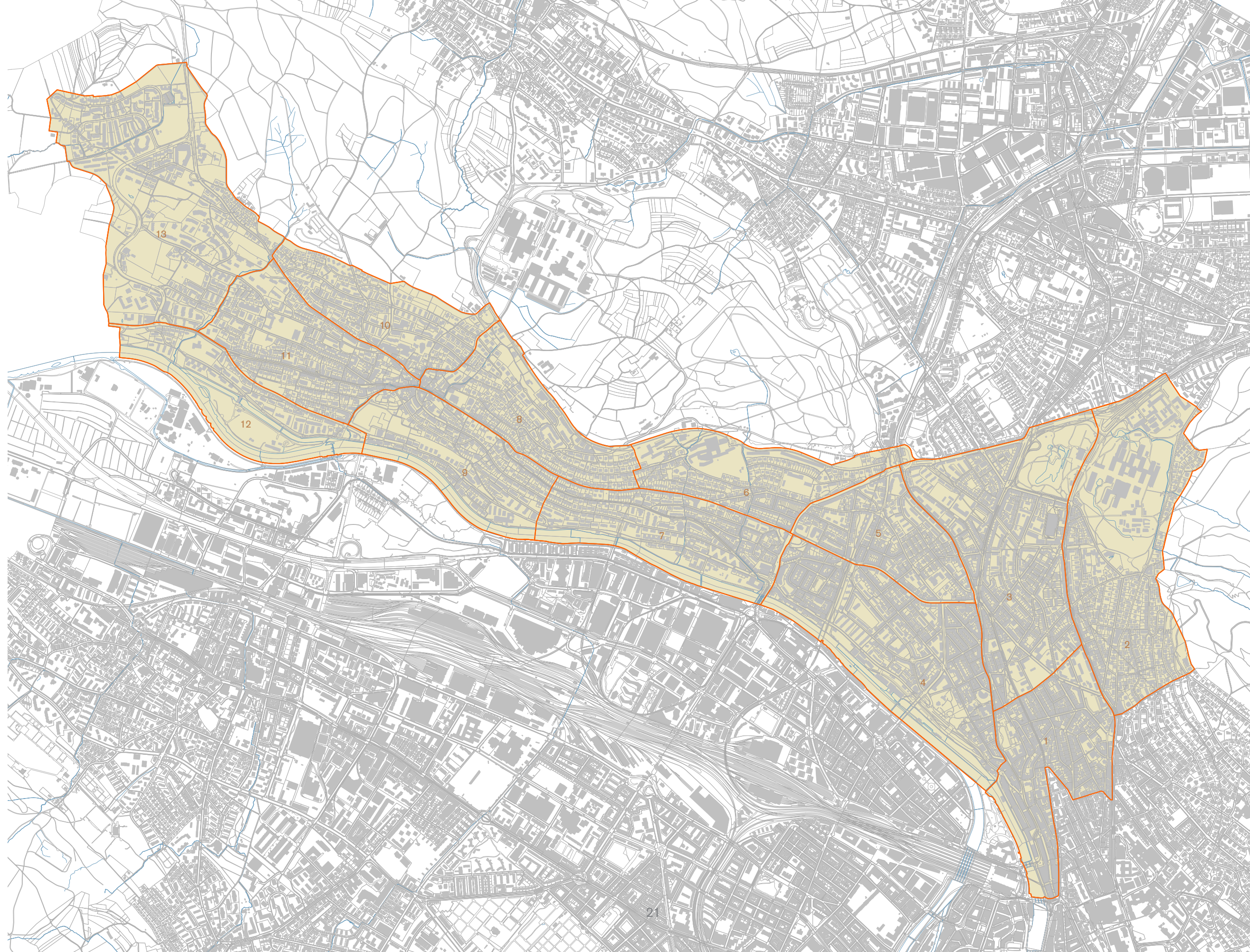
Badzimmer

Seitzellen

Frauenaborte

Project sites

- 1 Central
- 2 Rigiblick
- 3 Unterstrass
- 4 Letten
- 5 Wipkingen
- 6 Waid
- 7 Am Wasser
- 8 Meierhofplatz
- 9 Am Wettingertobel
- 10 Höngerberg
- 11 Regensdorferstrasse
- 12 Werdeinsel
- 13 Rütihof



First exercise: Survey

We believe that invention is a necessary ambition in architecture, although it rarely emerges by spontaneous intuition. Years of study and reflection are necessary before an architect can make a truly unique proposal, and it is questionable whether true originality can ever be achieved in view of the wealth of examples in the history of architecture.

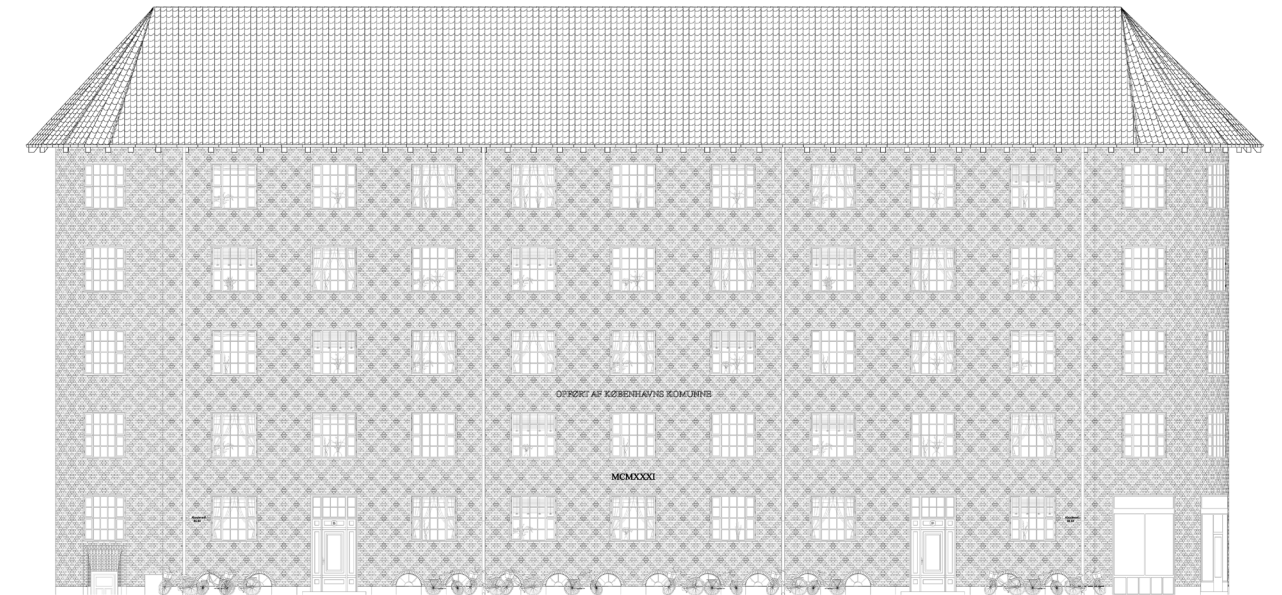
To help you understand the task you are attending to this semester, you will survey one of the six notable buildings in Copenhagen we have selected. This is intended to be a group exercise.

Your work should consider the organisation of the plan of the building and particular attention should be given to the facades, describing them clearly and analytically with diagrams where necessary. The plans and facades of the building should be drawn at 1:100. A number of representative details should be selected and drawn at 1:20. Drawings should not include textures or shadows.

In addition to the drawings, you should take a series of photographs that portray the building, its character and atmosphere.

This exercise requires you to look carefully and communicate your observations in a clear and understandable manner. The work you are undertaking at this stage will contribute to a collective piece of research that will inspire and inform the projects you will develop later in the semester.

A lecture will be offered to introduce this exercise.



Ågade Housing
Nørrebro, Copenhagen
1930
Povl Baumann

Survey drawing
Vincent Caussignac, Marc
Sanchez, Paolo Reali, Robert
Dobrowolski
Spring semester 2019

Buildings to be surveyed
Zürich



1



2



5



6



3



4



7



8

1
Siedlung Birkenhof
Im Birkenhof 1-7
1925-1926
Karl Kündig, Heinrich Oetiker &
Albert Froelich

2
Gartenstadt Favorite
Hofwiesen- Schaffhauserstrasse
1912-1920
Kündig & Oetiker

3
Herderstrasse 80
2016
Lütjens Padmanabhan

4
Siedlung Grünmatt
Friesenbergstrasse
2014
Graber Pulver

5
Kolonie Wasserwerk I/II
Wasserwerkstrasse 130-146
1945, 1947
Aeschlimann & Baumgartner

6
Kolonien Rousseustrasse
Rousseustrasse 44-102
1924-1928
Leuenberger & Flückiger

7
Stadthaus Friesenbergstrasse
Friesenbergstrasse
2018
Huggenbergerfries

8
Hunziker Areal Haus B
Hagenholzstrasse
2015
Miroslav Šik



9



10



13



14



11



12



15



16

9
Wohnüberbauung Klee
Mühlackerstrasse, Affoltern
2011
Knapkiewicz & Fickert

10
Mehrfamilienhäuser Felix &
Regula
Winkelriedstrasse 34 - 36
2012
Loeliger Strub

11
Sonneggstrasse 48–66
1893–1897
Heinrich Ziegler (Nr. 48–62)
Jakob Rehfuss (Nr. 64, 66,
Nelkenstr. 4, 6)

12
Frauenkolonie Lettenhof
Wasserwerkstrasse, Imfeldsteig
1926–1927
Lux Guyer

13
Kraftwerk 2
Regensdorferstrasse 190
2011
Adrian Streich

14
Kolonie Geibelstrasse
Geibelstrasse 4–32
Rosengartenstrasse 56–64
1930
Willy Roth

15
Siedlung Schönhof
Gladbachstrasse 5–29
1923–1924
Werner Jakob Rehfuss

16
Siedlung Buchegg
Bucheggplatz
from 2011
Duplex architects

The first component of the work to be undertaken this semester requires you to develop a strategy plan. This can be understood as an urban planning exercise and should result in a clear and appropriate urban concept for developing the site you have been invited to study. The principal tool to assist you in this exercise will be a 1:1000 model. This will be produced collectively and will encompass the area of Zurich under study this semester. Plans and other drawings should be produced to represent and communicate this work.

To begin with, you will be invited to develop a collectively produced strategy plan for the entire area under study. This should consider heritage and building preservation and include a strategy for the public realm. You should consider movement, and the distribution of non-residential uses, educational needs, medical facilities and other public functions, as well as work spaces. This exercise should also consider neighbouring site conditions and the place Unterstrass, Wipkingen and Höngg area occupy within the city as a whole.

This is an iterative process and the research developed collectively should inform the studies of the specific site or urban block you have been allocated. We ask you to begin by exploring various options for the location of new buildings to develop a strategy that takes into account the wider needs of the neighbourhood. This should take the form of an appraisal that begins to develop an idea of the project you will be working on throughout the semester. Once this task is completed you should be able to argue the case for how the site should be developed.

It is important that you bear in mind the various planning codes that affect the site you are working on. This includes density and height restrictions, permitted uses and any protected buildings on the site.

Your work should also be sensitive to the ideas and proposals of colleagues working in neighbouring sites and should be developed in parallel with their own proposals.

A lecture will be offered to introduce this exercise.



Strategy plan, Public realm and mobility, from 'A Plan for Zurich 4' Spring Semester 2019

Third exercise: Building concept

The third component of the work to be undertaken this semester requires you to develop a clearer concept for the new buildings you are proposing for the site. This should be understood as a typological exercise. You should be able to explain how your buildings address the planning codes and conform to the wider strategy the studio has developed for the neighbourhood. It is important to consider how any new building would sit in relation to existing buildings and what relationships are being proposed.

At this stage the presentation of your ideas should prioritise the study of plans and the organisation of the different uses or building programmes. When working on this, it is helpful to ask yourself what the organisational role of a building should be, how it might be inhabited and how flexible it might be. Also consider how a building might serve a variety of uses and functions.

You are expected to produce drawings and models at different scales, depending on what aspects of a project they are exploring, and while priority should be given to the plan, you will also need to produce sections, elevations and sketch models. You should build on the lessons learnt in the first exercise and draw upon the precedents visited in our study trip to Zurich.

A lecture will be offered to introduce this exercise. At this stage in the semester your work will be subject to an intermediate review.



Urban housing
Svea Petersen and Micaela
Tedone
from 'A Plan for Zurich 4'
Spring Semester 2019

You will now need to focus on the overall appearance of the building. The plans you have developed will need to be adjusted to include a clear volumetric idea and the organisation of the facades.

You need to explain why your project appears as it does in the manner that you propose it, and what this says about adjacent buildings and local building traditions.

Priority will be given to model making to assist this stage of the work. Models should be produced quickly to explore options and then adjusted and remade as necessary. We are interested in using models as a way of describing the atmosphere of streets and spaces, and photography will be used to explore their atmospheric potential

A lecture will be offered to introduce this exercise.



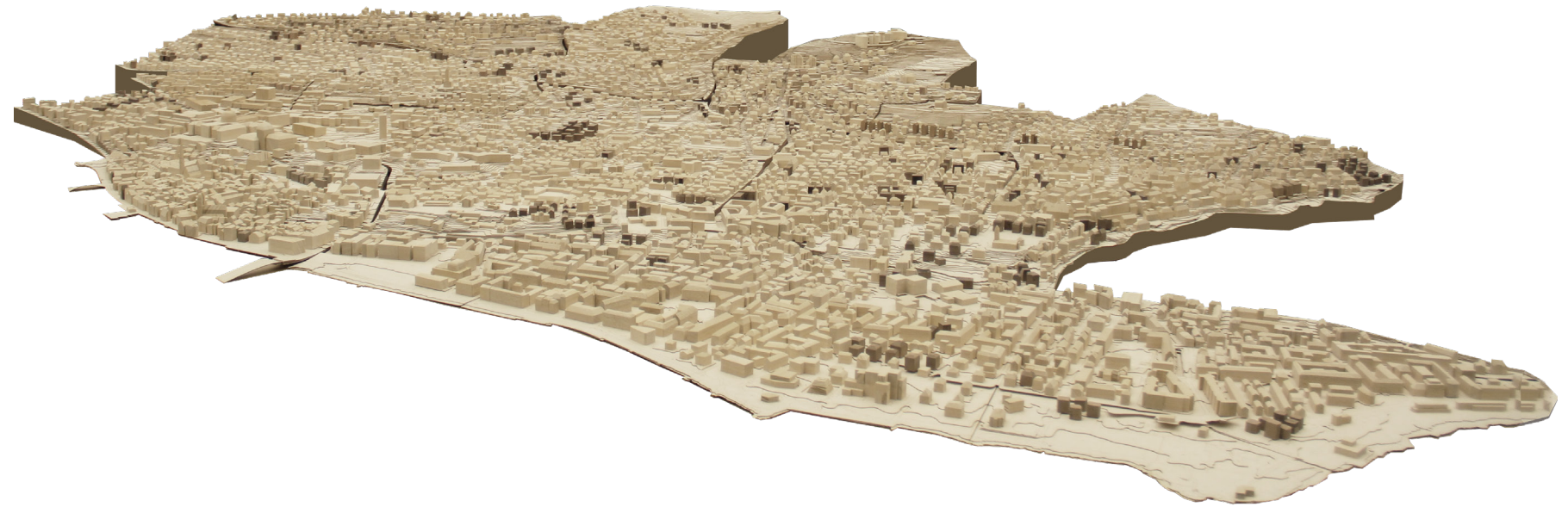
Urban housing
Laura Toledo Martin and Emelie
Ahqvist
from 'A Plan for Zurich 4'
Spring Semester 2019

As a convincing set of ideas for your buildings emerges, you will need to produce a series of drawings at appropriate scales.

A landscape plan at scale 1:200 should describe landscape surfaces, hard and soft elements and a general approach to the public realm. This should be complemented by the 1:1,000 model revised to include your project.

The main piece of work will be the final version of a model at an appropriate scale. Careful consideration should be given to the choice of materials and the model should be accompanied by plans, sections and elevations at a scale of 1:200 or 1:100.

Finally, you should produce a pdf or Powerpoint presentation. This is an important tool for presenting your project and should explain the development of your work and the strategy you propose, drawing upon references where appropriate.



1:1000 model of Riesbach,
Hirslanden and Hottingen
Autumn Semester 2018

Programme

Date	Event	Details	Assignments
19 September	Studio presentation		
20 September	Studio introduction	Autumn semester studio presentation by Jonathan Sergison in Mendrisio Lecture :“Survey drawing” (JS) Introduction to the 1:1000 site model (MSB and JW) Trip to Zurich in the afternoon walking tour of Unterstrass, Wipkingen and Höngg	
21-22 September		Lecture: “Codes and conventions in Zurich housing”, Irina Davidovici Saturday, Sept. 21, 10.00-11.30, at ETHZ, HIL E 71 Individual site visits	Site visits Survey of buildings (drawings and photographs)
26-27 September	Survey drawing review	Survey drawings Site presentations Lecture “Strategy plan” (JS)	1:1000 site model Site presentations
3-4 October	Tutorial	Strategy plan discussion	1:1000 site model Strategy plan
10-11 October	Strategy plan review	Strategy plan review Urban concepts Lecture: “21 Ideas on housing”, Jonathan Sergison	Strategy plan 1:1000 volumetric model studies Diagrams
17-18 October	Tutorial	Urban and building concepts Models	1:1000 volumetric model studies Diagrams 1:500 plans, sections, elevations 1:500 model studies
24-25 October	Tutorial	Building concepts Models	1:1000 volumetric model studies 1:500 plans, sections, elevations 1:500 model studies
31 October - 1 November	Intermediate review	Project reviews with guest critics Lecture: “Architectural photography”, David Grandorge	Presentations (PDF) 1:1000 model 1:500 or 1:200 plans, sections, elevations Plaster models

Date	Event	Details	Assignments
7-8 November	Study trip to Rome	Detailed programme to be issued	Survey photographs
14-15 November	Tutorial	Review of survey photographs Lecture: “Representation and images” (MSB and JW)	Survey photographs Adjustments to projects following intermediate reviews Models 1:200 plans, sections, elevations
21-22 November	Review	Revisions to all plans, sections elevations	1:200 plans, sections, elevations
28-29 November	Tutorial	Revisions to all plans, sections elevations	1:200 plans, sections, elevations Drafts of exterior and interior image
5-6 December	Deadline for handing in plans	Revisions to all plans, sections elevations	1:200 plans, sections, elevations Drafts of exterior and interior image
12-13 December	Tutorial	Revisions to images and models	Exterior and interior images 1:200 models
18 December	Final review		PDF presentation 1:1000 site model 1:200 ground floor plan 1:200 plans, sections and facades Exterior and interior images Models at appropriate scale

Reading list

L'Architettura della città

Aldo Rossi, Padova: Marsilio 1966

Das Haus und die Stadt / The House and the City

Diener & Diener, Städtebauliche Arbeiten / Urban Studies

Roger Diener, Martin Steinmann, Birkhäuser 1995

Dichte / Density

Archithese, Niggli Verlag 2011

Forme forte

Martin Steinmann, Birkhäuser 2003

The seduction of place: the city in the twenty-first century

Joseph Rykwert, Weidenfeld & Nicholson 2004

Papers 3

Jonathan Sergison and Stephen Bates, Luzern: Quart Verlag 2016

Critical Regionalism: modern architecture and cultural identity

Kenneth Frampton in: Modern architecture. A critical history, Thames & Hudson (1980) 2007

Die Stadt im 20. Jahrhundert: Visionen, Entwürfe, Gebautes

Vittorio Magnago Lampugnani, Berlin: Wagenbach Verlag 2010

References

Mehr als Wohnen, Genossenschaftlich Planen. Ein Modellfall aus Zürich

Margrit Hugentobler, Andreas Hofer, Pia Simmendinger (Hrsg.), Basel: Birkhäuser Verlag 2016

Mehr als Wohnen - Gemeinnütziger Wohnungsbau in Zürich 1907-2007

Zürich: gta Verlag 2007

Bauen und Wohnen in Gemeinschaft

Annette Becker, Laura Kienbaum, Kristien Ring, Peter Cachola Schmal (Hrsg.), Basel: Birkhäuser Verlag 2015

Mehr als Wohnen, Genossenschaftlich Planen. Ein Modellfall aus Zürich

Margrit Hugentobler, Andreas Hofer, Pia Simmendinger (Hrsg.), Basel: Birkhäuser Verlag 2016

Mehr als Wohnen - Gemeinnütziger Wohnungsbau in Zürich 1907-2007

Zürich: gta Verlag 2007

Bauen und Wohnen in Gemeinschaft

Annette Becker, Laura Kienbaum, Kristien Ring, Peter Cachola Schmal (Hrsg.), Basel: Birkhäuser Verlag 2015

Zürich - für eine neue Planungspraxis

Archithese, Niggli Verlag 2015

Wohnen in Zürich - Reflexionen & Beispiele 1998-2006

Axel Simon (Hrsg.), Niggli AG 2006

Building Zurich: Conceptual Urbanism

Angelus Eisinger, Iris Reuther, Franz Eberhard, Regula Lüscher, Zürich: Birkhäuser Verlag 2007

Urbanity and Density in 20th-century Urban Design

Wolfgang Sonne, Berlin: Dom 2017

Zürich Als Industriestadt

Hans-Peter Bärtschi, Zürich: Schweizerische Verkehrszentrale 1980

INSA Inventar der neueren Schweizer Architektur 1850–1920

Nr. 10, Winterthur, Zürich, Zug. Hg. von der Gesellschaft für Schweizerische Kunstgeschichte, Bern: Orell Füssli 1992

Zurich Housing Development 1995–2015

Heinz Wirz, Christoph Wieser, Luzern: Quart Verlag 2017

Wohngenossenschaften in Zürich

Dominique Boudet, Zürich: Park Books 2017

Baukultur in Zürich: schutzwürdige Bauten und gute Architektur der letzten

Jahren: Unterstrass, Wipkingen, Höngg [Band 7]

Hochbaudepartement der Stadt Zürich Amt für Städtebau, Zürich: Neue Zürcher Zeitung Verlag 2009

Städtebau als politische Kultur der Architekt und Theoretiker Hans Bernoulli (1876-1959)

Sylvia Claus, Lukas Zurfluh, Zürich: gta Verlag 2018

Dichter – Eine Dokumentation der baulichen Veränderung in Zürich: 30

Beispiele

Zürich: Amt für Städtebau 2012

Besser : das baukulturelle Erbe Zürichs und seine Zukunft

Zürich: Amt für Städtebau 2015

Gerechter : die Entwicklung der Bau- und Zonenordnung der Stadt Zürich

Zürich: Amt für Städtebau 2013

Räumliche Entwicklungsstrategie des Stadtrats für die Stadt Zürich : RES

Zürich: Stadtplanung 2011

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