THE WALKABLE CITY: ALONG THE EDGE OF STOCKHOLM

Stockholm is an archipelago of islands, connected by water through tunnels, bridges and ferries. Its network of streets, canals and parks form a unique urban landscape that is closely connected to the city and its surroundings, which, in turn, are part of a larger regional context. This context and its evolution can be seen in a number of strategic policies along the interwar period.

The history of the development of central Stockholm is marked by the expansion of the city's network of streets and squares, which were designed to accommodate the growing population and the increasing demand for housing and commercial spaces. The development of the city's infrastructure, including its network of streets, canals and parks, was closely linked to the development of the city's economy and culture, and it is evident in the city's history and in its current development.

This is the context in which this project is situated, aiming to create a participatory design process for a new walkable city. The project focuses on the development of a new transportation network that connects the city's various districts, including the central business district and the residential areas. The project will involve a collaborative approach that takes into account the needs and interests of the city's residents, businesses, and visitors, and it will be developed in a participatory and inclusive way.

The aim of the project is to provide a sustainable and efficient means of transportation that is accessible to all residents and visitors. The project will also aim to create a more livable and attractive environment for the city's residents, by improving the quality of life in the city's walking and cycling areas.

Strategies will be developed for the city's transportation network, which will be implemented in a phased approach, starting with the central business district and expanding to the residential areas. The project will involve a close collaboration with the city's authorities and stakeholders, and it will be developed in a participatory and inclusive way.

An analysis will be carried out, and a plan for the development of the city's transportation network will be created. The project will also involve a close collaboration with the city's residents and visitors, in order to ensure that their needs and interests are taken into account.

VITTORIA ALBERTINI

MASTER THESIS
UPD | KTH | 2013 - 2014
WATER

CLIMATE CHANGE

WORLD'S THREATS

The map displays the percentage of natural and man-made threats to the Arctic. Natural threats include sea ice melting, permafrost melting, and glacier retreat. Man-made threats include oil spills, mining, and deforestation. The percentage of each threat is indicated by the color and size of the icon.

RISING TEMPERATURES

The graph shows the annual temperature increase in the Arctic from 1900 to 2000. The temperature has been rising steadily, with a significant increase in the past few decades.

BALTIC SEA AND POLLUTION

STOCKHOLM'S BASIN CONTAMINANTS

The map shows the distribution of contaminants in Stockholm's basin. The contaminants include heavy metals, organic compounds, and pesticides. The percentage of each contaminant is indicated by the color and size of the icon.

STOCKHOLM SITUATION

Stockholm is the capital city of Sweden, located on the west coast of the Baltic Sea. The city has a population of around 1 million and is a major cultural and economic center. The city is known for its beautiful architecture and its location on the seafront.

THE VULNERABLE CITY

ALONG THE EDGE OF STOCKHOLM

THE LENS OF CONTAMINATION

The lens of contamination is a term used to describe the area where contaminants accumulate. The lens is typically found in urban areas and can be caused by industrial activities, sewage discharge, and other sources.

TOLERANCE LEVELS

The table shows the tolerance levels for various contaminants. The tolerance levels are based on health and environmental standards. The contaminants are categorized as low, tolerable, and hazardous, with hazardous being the most dangerous.
STOCKHOLM’S EDGES

PROMENADSTADEN

The Stockholm Vision City Plan aims to create a city with a new walkable city edge. The plan includes the development of connected green areas, parks, and waterfronts, creating a dynamic fringe for new homes and businesses. The vision is to enhance the city’s accessibility and sustainability.

2030 MUNICIPALITY VISION

The vision for the future of Stockholm’s municipality emphasizes the integration of green spaces, water bodies, and pedestrian-friendly areas. The plan focuses on creating a more connected and sustainable city edge.

HOLGER BLOM AND HIS VISION

Hans Holger Blom was an architect who shaped the development of Stockholm in the late 19th century. His vision was to create a city that was not only functional but also aesthetically pleasing. Blom’s work emphasized the importance of integration between natural and built environments.

VISION FOR A WALKING ALONG THE EDGE

How to transform and reconnect former industries to the city by qualifying and expanding the edges. How to strengthen and valorize the water edge.

THE VULCANIC CITY

ALONG THE EDGE OF STOCKHOLM
STRATEGIES

WATER AS A RESOURCE

WETLANDS

A wetland is a zone where land and water interact in a way that is very specific to the region. They are often found in coastal areas, wetlands provide important ecological benefits by improving water quality, reducing flooding, and providing habitat for wildlife.

PHYTOREMEDICATION

Phytoremediation is the process by which plants are used to clean up polluted soil, water, or air. Plants can absorb contaminants such as heavy metals or toxins directly into their roots, which can then be removed for disposal.

BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity is the number of different species in an ecosystem. It is important for maintaining ecological balance and providing services such as pollination and nutrient cycling. By preserving biodiversity, we ensure that ecosystems remain healthy and resilient.

ENERGY PRODUCTION

Energy production from water is a sustainable and renewable source of power. It includes hydropower, which involves harnessing the energy of falling water, and solar power, which uses the sun's energy to generate electricity.

INDUSTRY AS A RESOURCE

ADAPTIVE RE-USE

Adaptive re-use involves repurposing existing buildings or structures. This can include converting old factories into offices or apartments, or repurposing historic buildings for modern use.

RE-PROGRAMMING

Re-programming is a strategy that involves changing the function of a building or space to better suit the needs of the community. This can include converting a former retail space into a community center or a former industrial building into a cultural hub.

EDGE AS A RESOURCE

WATER EDGE

The edge of a body of water can be a valuable resource. It can provide opportunities for recreation, transportation, and economic development. By preserving and enhancing the water edge, we can create new opportunities for people to enjoy and benefit from the waterfront.

EDGE POTENTIAL

The edge of a body of water is a transitional zone that can offer unique opportunities for design and development. By understanding the potential of the edge, we can create more sustainable and accessible spaces for people to enjoy.

ADDITIONS

Adding new features or amenities to the edge of a body of water can enhance its value and appeal. This can include creating new green spaces, improving access to the water, or developing new commercial or residential opportunities.
THE CONNECTING PATH

PROPOSAL

AIMS
The proposal is to create strategies for safe, secure, and accessible pedestrian pathways to encourage people to use the waterfront as a public space.

Strategies
- Implement pedestrian-friendly spaces
- Enhance the natural environment

WATER
- Integrating water bodies to create a more enjoyable and accessible public space

FORMER INDUSTRY
- Reusing former industrial areas to create public spaces

EDGES
- Connecting the site to the surrounding area

FLEXIBLE AND TEMPORARY PAVILIONS
- Providing temporary spaces for events and activities

EDUCATIONAL SPACE
- Spacing

SPORT-RELATED SPACE
- Viewport pavilion

THE VULNERABLE CITY
ALONG THE EDGE OF STOCKHOLM
**VISION**

The site is located in central Stockholm between Sickla and Östermalm, on the edge of the city. The goal is to create a walkable and connected network that reacts to water as a resource. The site is characterized by a valuable industrial heritage and offers great potential for sustainable urban development. The site's location on the water edge provides unique opportunities for reactivation of production (cultural, recreational, tourism) and reconnection through and with water.

**PROPOSAL**

FLOATING EXTENSIONS

The site is connected by floating pedestrian bridges and reactivation of production (cultural, recreational, tourism) through water. The proposal includes floating extensions on the water's edge.
LÖVHOLMEN

PROPOSAL

STRATEGIES

ACCESSIBILITY

FLOW

ACTIVITIES

- MAIN PUBLIC SPACE
- SPACE TO REST
- SLOW MOVEMENT
- FAST MOVEMENT

- ROAD 
- TRAM ACCESS
- BUS ACCESS
- CAR ROUTE - CAR FREE AREA
- EDUCATIONAL
- RESTAURANT/CAFE
- BOAT STOP
- PLAYGROUND
- RECREATIONAL
- SPORT
- OBSERVATION POINTS
- RESEARCH CENTER

THE VARIABLE CITY
ALONG THE EDGE OF STOCKHOLM