Purpose and Aim

This project aims to critically examine urban development under the viewpoint of developing the city bottom-up according to socio-ecological concerns where new development has to adapt to existing conditions as well as have the ability to adapt to various future scenarios. The purpose is to investigate how temporary urban interventions in both nature and the built environment could influence and change structures and patterns. Temporary Urbanism initiatives seek to transform vacant spaces into vibrant destinations, but is something temporary that leaves a lasting impression? If so, how can this knowledge be applied on Bergs to create resilient and sustainable place?

How can temporary urbanism be applied as a strategy on Bergs under the viewpoint of adaptability?
**STRATEGIC SITE**

**Bergs**

The strategic site area is broken up by topography into islands separated by forest covered hills. The existing housing areas are mainly suburban areas that the politicians in general want to turn more urban and city like.

The project site is an existing area of oil storage built in the 1950s and is today run by Statoil. The current site leasehold runs out 2019 which opens up for other uses.

The terminal consists of oil terminals and storage tanks owned by Statoil and is used to supply customers in the area around Stockholm, Nyköping, Eskilstuna and Uppsala with various petroleum products like gasoline, heating oil and jet fuel.

The location of the oil port is positioned nearby the residential areas of Nacka Strand and Jarlaberg. Nacka municipality owns the land.

**Local Site Morphology**

Bergs is defined by a dramatic topography. The topography consists in the current situation of a number of plateaus with silos. The plateaus are proposed to be used for new buildings. Some silos are advocated to be retained and re-used for pop-up activities since they already hold a flexible building structure. The most accessible silos in the curves of the road are retained in this proposal.
**Connectivity**

**Well connected but isolated**

On a regional level Bergs is located on a site with many possibilities of becoming very well connected to both the new subway, Nacka centre, Nacka Forum and to the existing ferry for commuters connected to Stockholm city centre and Lidingö. The new bridge from Kvarnholmen links the area to Nacka Strand and opens up new pedestrian and cycle routes. Despite the regional linkages it is difficult to get into Bergs from the west and east where the geographical situation is such that the area is bounded by steep rocks. The south part also lacks a proper link to the nearby residential area Jarlaberg.

**Strategies for Mobility**

It is locally very difficult to get into the area from the east and west today. In order to overcome these barriers different approaches are required.

**Local Infrastructure**

There are currently two roads leading to Bergs. Where they meet the main entrance of the oil terminal. The existing main local road network is kept as it is already adapted to the topography. A new pedestrian route along the water will pass through Bergs and further connect to Nyckelvikens natural and cultural trail, and local street network.
ECOLOGY

Healing the Nacka Green Wedge

Nature is the most basic pop-up structure. It pops up here and there and it pops up every season. Berg has a unique natural location in one of Stockholm’s important green wedges Nacka-Värmdö-kilen. Here are the ability to heal, strengthen, enhance biological diversity by re-connect the green belt that has been broken by the oil port’s huge silos and asphalt plateaus.

Local Green Structure

Berg has a unique natural location in one of Stockholm’s most important green wedges. Here is the ability to heal and enhance biodiversity by re-connecting the green belt that has been broken up by the huge silos and asphalt plateaus.
The way Nacka uses pop-up urbanism provides accommodation in developing areas for the local services and cultural life that is missing in an area where nothing yet has established. It is mainly temporary events that aim to promote the area and make it more attractive for visitors and condo buyers. In this way, it contributes directly to the gentrification although it outwards is said to be for everyone.

**From Provider to Kickstarter**

Pop-Up Spreading

Pop Up Development is never a static or linear process. Some interventions are more temporary than others. Following diagrams illustrates some examples of how a pop-up interventions could affect other related...
Pop-Up Development Principle

**Goal**
- Zero energy neighbourhood
- Bottom-up developed
- Self-sufficient
- Flexible
- Biodiverse
- Resilient
- Genuine public space
- Socially diverse

**Strategy**
- Local energy production
- Soft mobility
- Temporary urbanism
- Stormwater management
- Community-based food systems
- Sharing economy/collaborative consumption
- Modular/prefab homes

**Pop-Up Tool**
- Solar park
- Windmill
- Biogas plant
- Algae farming
- Thermal storage
- Solar panels
- Bicycle sharing
- Car pool
- Cycle super highway
- Bike taxi
- Green corridor
- Neighbourhood system
- Green footprint
- Green cycle track
- Pop-up bus system
- Green facade
- Green roof
- Ditches, ponds, swales
- Permeable streets
- Water storage
- Modular greenhouse
- City poultry
- Garden restaurant
- Cafés on wheels
- Floating food market
- Eatable house
- Habitat
- Toolpool/streetbank
- Recycling station
- Build your own house
- Wikihouse
- Silo housing
- Food truck
- Eatable house
- Garden restaurant
- Café on wheels
- City poultry
- Modular greenhouses
- Floating food market
- Boat taxi
- Green corridor
- Smart jitney system
- Green cycle track
- Car pool
- Bicycle sharing
- Green roof
- Green facade
- Living machine
- Permeable streets
- Water storage
- Ditches, ponds, swales
- Windmill
- Biogas plant
- Algae farming
- Thermal storage
- Solar panels
- Solar park
- Windmill

**Pop Up Impact**
Various Pop-Up Tools have different impacts on their environment and each other. Both of different form and different degrees of impact. In the toolbox (Panel 9) graded the different tools for how much they affect the built environment (B), how temporary (T) they are as pop-ups, how accessible they are for people (S), whether they have the opportunity to earn a commercial function (C) and to what level they serve the natural environment (E).

**Patterns of Urban Growth**
The pop-up tools placed in the strategic Silo-areas are in this investigation considered to shape the built environment more (directly affecting residential development, public spaces, etc.) and has therefore been studied more closely in order to discern patterns of how this happens over time. These patterns have been interpreted and articulated as more or less abstract patterns where the arrows point towards the direction of growth over time.

**From Pop Up to Public Space**
Some Popups leave a clear imprint in the physical environment. A silo used as a kickstarter shown below, leaves a footprint in the form of a public place as new buildings are developed in relation to the activity.
POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENT SCENARIOS

2019-2020 - Decontamination Phase
As a first step towards the development of Berg’s towards a neighborhood for the future is remediated soil and the silos proposed retained prepared for the purposes of pop-up activities.

2020 - Kickstart Phase
Pop ups in the form of mainly social activities kickstarts the area while the first buildings are planned and built. Some pop ups will fill a more temporary function while others contribute directly to the place making and attract people to discover the new neighborhood. Pop-up development is constantly initiating new things to happen. New buildings must be constantly adapted to the ongoing pop-up events. Structures begin to form as the framework for future development.

2035 - Activation Phase
The pop up tools attracts other related pop ups and generates collaborations between temporary and established businesses and activities. Some pop ups remain, others move, some grow and evolve, and others disappear completely from the scene. Houses popping up through modular construction offers a more efficient, simpler and flexible construction process. Connection to the west is established by a funicular.

2050 - Intensification Phase
A new vibrant, flexible and well-connected district is created and kept in constant change through the system of pop ups. New public spaces have been formed, each with its own character linked to the previous and new features. Large natural areas are recreational and the water front is a place for various outdoor activities. Connection to the east is established by walking tracks. The area between Berg and Jarlaberg is raised up and becomes a public park connected by new housing, premises and a new road.

- Site border
- Forest
- Green Structure
- Water
Pop-Up Development has resulted in a range of public spaces, each one characterized by a specific kickstart pop up with a strong impact on the built and social environment. The different characters are reflected, both in functionality and architectural expression. The public places will continue to stay active through continuous ongoing and planned pop-up activities, and serve as both meeting places, room for play as well as a space for democracy.