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What's left

Research

what's left

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Jimmy Cliff concert at AJZ 1981, Sozialarchiv

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what's gone

züri brännt Bob Marley concert in Zurich's Hallenstadion, demonstrations in front of the Opera House. It is May 30, 1980, and the city government has recently approved a loan of 60 million francs for the renovation of the opera house. The demonstrators in front of the Opera House are demanding the financing of alternative cultural activities, although such a demand had been rejected before. Some spectators of the Bob Marley concert join the demonstrations and the situation escalates. Both the demonstrators and the police turn violent. The night goes down in the history of the city of Zurich as the **Opernhauskrawall** and marks the start of two years of unrest with repeated violent riots.

On June 4, 1980, the first **Vollversammlung** takes place in the Volkshaus, attended by the youth movement and a representative of the city government. Further plenary assemblies were held, each of

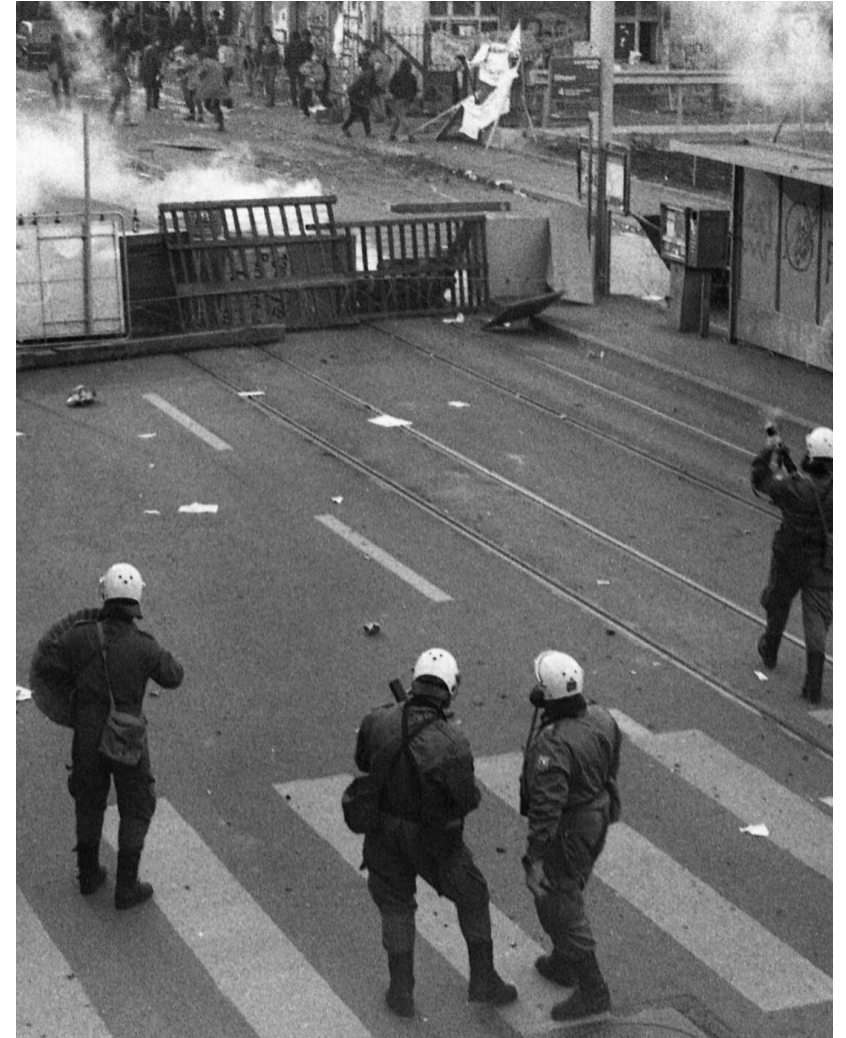
which lasted several hours and attracted up to 3,000 people. The youth movement is characterized by political commitment, discussions and rebellion against the system. The movers use creative media, draw flyers and comics. The medium of film is also used extensively; they are filmed and edited at great expense.

„Socially and culturally, the 80s movement was very heterogeneous. What they had in common was a sense of being uprooted and a feeling of not belonging - often verbalized with cold metaphors in the discourses of the youth movement - as well as the need for self-development, which manifested itself in a new lifestyle. This included elements such as clothing, hairstyle, living arrangements, colloquial language and music, and sometimes also the use of drugs. There were numerous rock concerts at the AJZ. A highlight was Jimmy Cliff's performance on the AJZ grounds on June 30, 1981.“¹

¹ quote from sozialarchiv.ch



new glas after demo, sozialarchiv.ch



Strassenkrawall Zürich, sozialarchiv.ch



AJZ, tagesanzeiger

AJZ, the autonomous youth center in Zurich, was the center of unrest in Zurich for years. The 80s movement stood up for an autonomous youth center, demanding funds for alternative cultural offerings. The AJZ was located on the site of today's Carplatz near Zurich's main train station, next to the Sihl river. As a result of demonstrations by the youth movement, the AJZ was opened at the end of June 1980. Two turbulent years followed with much back and forth, the AJZ was closed and opened several times until it was finally demolished in March 1982. The fight for the AJZ was not in vain, however, because numerous cultural-political demands of the youth movement were to be fulfilled. By 1990, the city's budget for alternative culture had increased tenfold. In rapid succession after the closure of the AJZ, alternative cultural centers were opened, including the Rote Fabrik, the Theaterhaus Gessnerallee and the Jugendhaus Dynamo.¹

¹ from sozialarchiv.ch



Zeitschrift Brä-chise, 80.av-produktionen.ch

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what's gone

Chaotikon I In 1981, as a reaction to the housing shortage prevailing in Zurich, some movers create a shanty village on the right bank of Lake Zurich. Over a period of about a week, between 50 and 100 people live here until the city of Zurich's horticultural office, together with the police, forcibly evicts Chaotikon. In response, violent riots again follow on the streets of Zurich. The movement magazine „Brä-chise“ takes up the theme and calls for the formation of another village, the Chaotikon II.



Neu-Chaotikon, tagesanzeiger.ch

Chaotikon II is being built on the bank of the Sihl, near the railroad station and well visible. Nevertheless, it is well protected, the Bewger describe in the magazine „Brächise“ the possibility of drawbridges from island to island, which can be lifted at any time. The barracks stand on piles, raised from the water. The proximity to Platzspitz and the AJZ ultimately leads to addicts also settling in the village in the meantime.



political posters, Sozialarchiv

Open drug scene Zurich The drug scene in Zurich begins to form in the 60s, but at first mostly only hashish is consumed. The situation came to a head in the 70s, when hard drugs such as heroin were also consumed. When the first drug-related death occurred in Zurich in 1972, the federal government reacted by banning drugs around 1975. New drug hotspots were then formed in Zurich again and again, each of which was dissolved by the police after a shorter or longer period of time. The spots were alternately the „Riviera“ near Bellevue, Central, Stadelhofplatz, Hirschenplatz, the youth center Schigu or near Drahtschmidli. In 1986, the open drug scene was concentrated on Platzspitz, where the addicts were tolerated by the police and politicians. The situation increasingly worsens, and addicts from all over Switzerland and further afield meet in the now internationally known „Needle Park“. At peak times, up to 3000 people per day frequent the Platzspitz. In 1991, 21 people die on the

Platzspitz. In February 1992, the Platzspitz is closed, bars and gates are installed. For the time being, due to the lack of alternative programs, the scene disperses into the surrounding neighborhoods, causing enormous problems for businesses and residents. In 1993, a new hotspot was formed a short distance away, on the Letten. In 1995, this one is also cleared again, and this time the city and police are better prepared. There are now fixer rooms and forced psychiatric treatment for addicts, controlled drug dispensaries, and drug users from outside the canton are repatriated.



guestroom Hotel Zürich, Archiv Spögler

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what's gone

hotel zürich In the midst of restless Zurich, the Hotel Zürich is built after decades of planning as an answer to the shortage of hotels in the luxury class. The Hotel Zürich is completed in 1972 by the architects Lehmann Spögler and Morf as a total work of art. During a conversation with the architect Kurt Spögler, who is 87 years old today, it becomes clear that art in construction played an important role in the design. In addition, they had designed the facade at the time so that it would appear as high as possible. The vertical is emphasized, and on the top floor a pergola makes the building appear one floor higher. According to Mr. Spögler, you would have preferred to build the building a few stories higher. The passerelle across the street in 1984 finally connected the Hotel Zürich with La Residence. For more information about the Hotel Zurich, see website: the-spirittosearch.cargo.site



guestroom Hotel Marriott, HRS.ch

hotel marriott In 1997, the us hotel chain Marriott takes over the Hotel Zürich. The Platzspitz and the Letten are cleaned up, the gate of the underpass remains open. With the Marriott's move into the 70's high-rise building comes a general overhaul of the interior and technology. The Marriott has its own design as a brand, the rooms will be designed like anywhere else in the world in order to be able to offer the same comfort to guests worldwide.

The overall work of art that is Hotel Zürich will be destroyed, leaving only the concrete structure of the building and a few works of art, including sculptures by Rehmann. The Hotel Marriott primarily serves international business guests, most of whom are brought to the hotel directly from the airport by cab.

For more information about Hotel Marriott, see website: thespiritsearch.cargo.site.



curtains shape the facade



boss in his bureau



Dynamo next to the Marriott



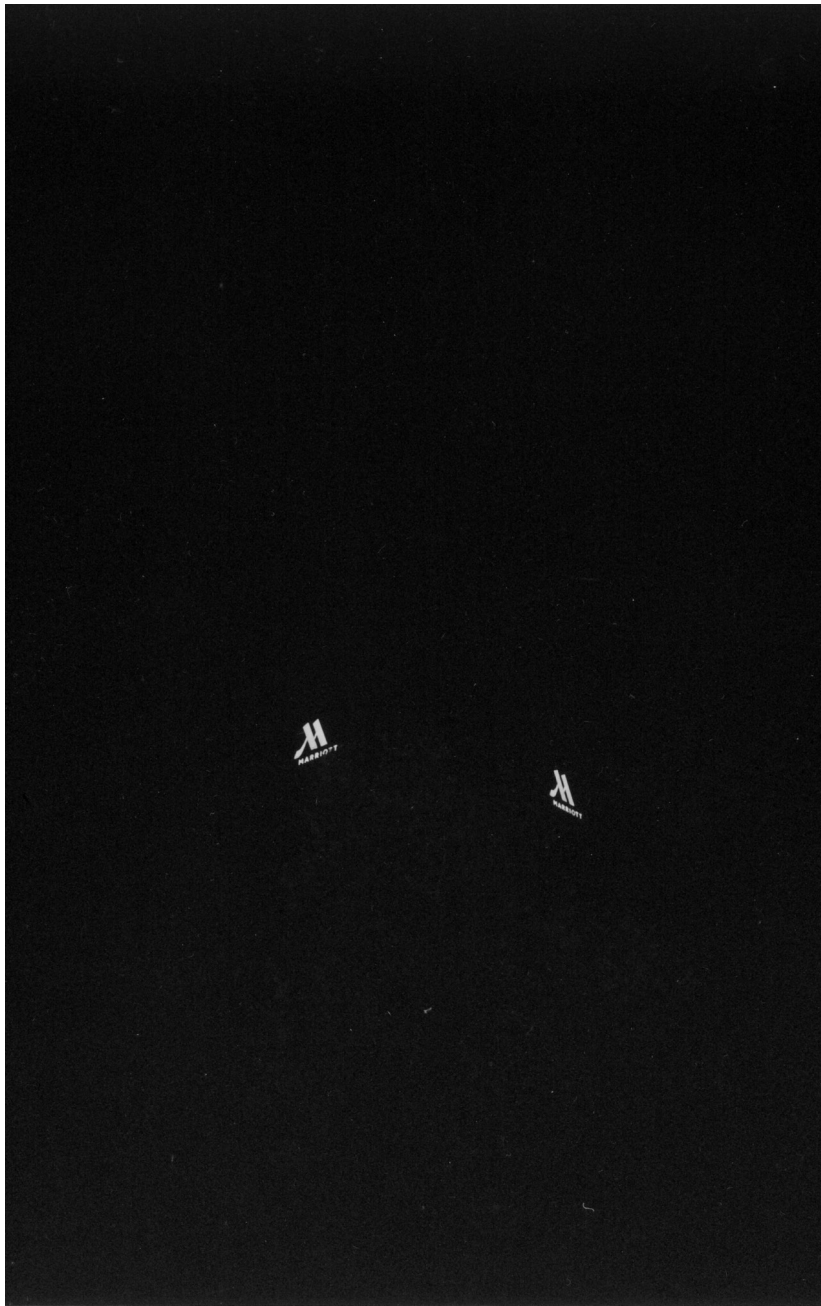
Platzspitz next to the Marriott



Lux-Guyer-Weg as bike path



pedestrian link between Dynamo und Schigu



Illuminated sign of the Marriott



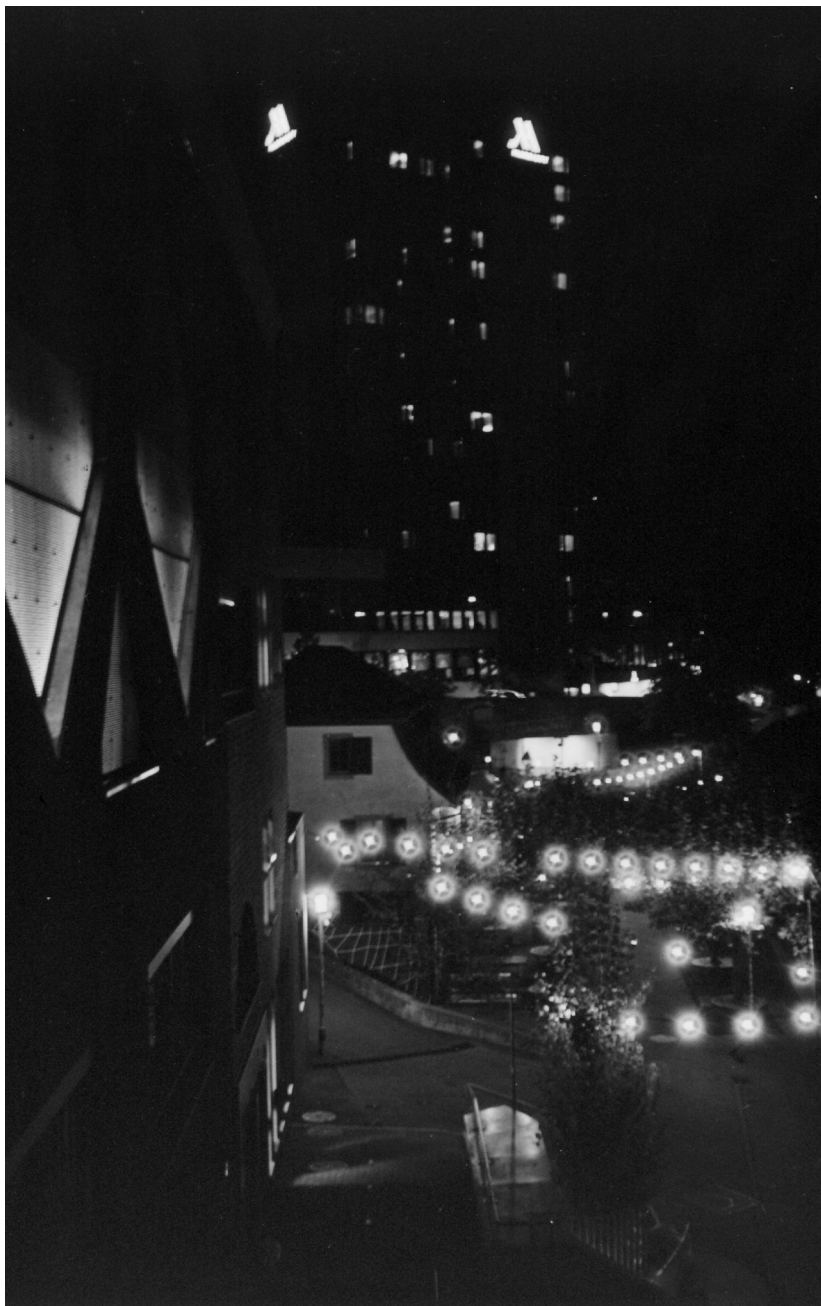
Connection between hotel and airport



A hole in the bushes at the Marriott



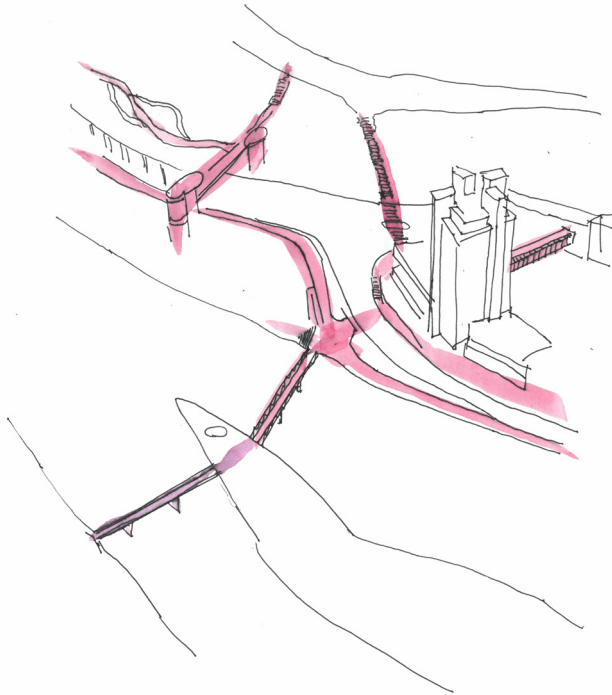
unclear bicycle path



Dynamo and Marriott



Entrance la Residence, Marriott



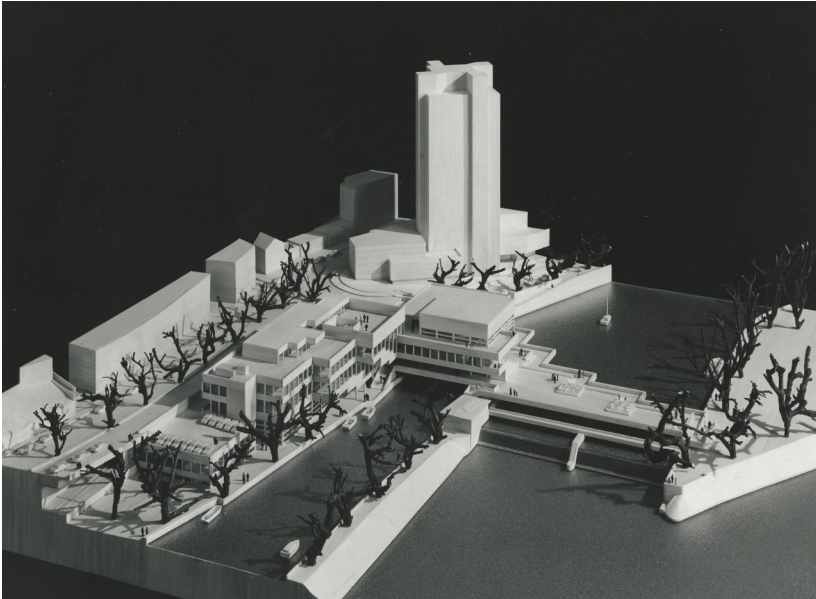
connecting elements

The development of the Unterstrass neighborhood is strongly related to the development of the major motorways. Also, the 80s movement and the open drug scene at Platzspitz, the internationally known Needle Park had a great influence on the development of pedestrian paths and the connection between the Unterstrass neighborhood and the Limmat, respectively Platzspitz and Letten.

The intersecting connecting road of the Milchbuckeltunnel from the 1980s separates the neighborhood from the river. There were projects for a better connection, but these failed. This could well be because this separation was quite convenient for the city, and the connection did not want to be made at all. For it also offered a certain protection. Not only was the neighborhood separated, but also the Hotel Zürich could hide behind the street. On the other side of the street, different laws prevailed, a different world. The open drug scene nested on the Platzspitz in

the course of the 80s until 1991, when the situation escalated and the addicts were driven out. But the scene did not dissolve; due to a lack of alternatives, it merely moved to the Letten.

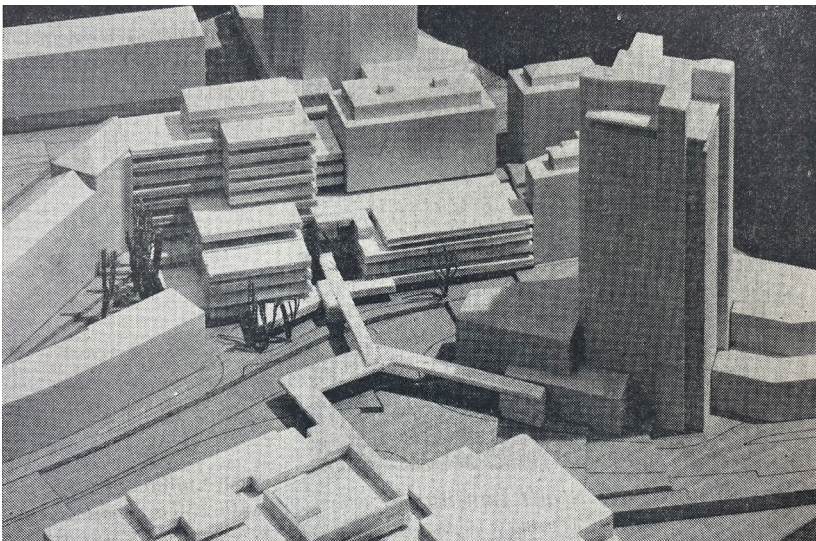
The sparse structural connecting elements across the river, under and above the street could be well secured and blocked. Thus, in 1991 gates and grids were installed at those connections. Today, the situation has not changed much, the connecting elements are the same since the 80s: The Drahtschmidlisteg, the Mattensteg, the Lux-Guyer-Weg, the passenger underpass, the stairs from Wasserwerkstrasse to Stampfenbachstrasse and inside the Hotel Marriott the passerelle over Wasserwerkstrasse.



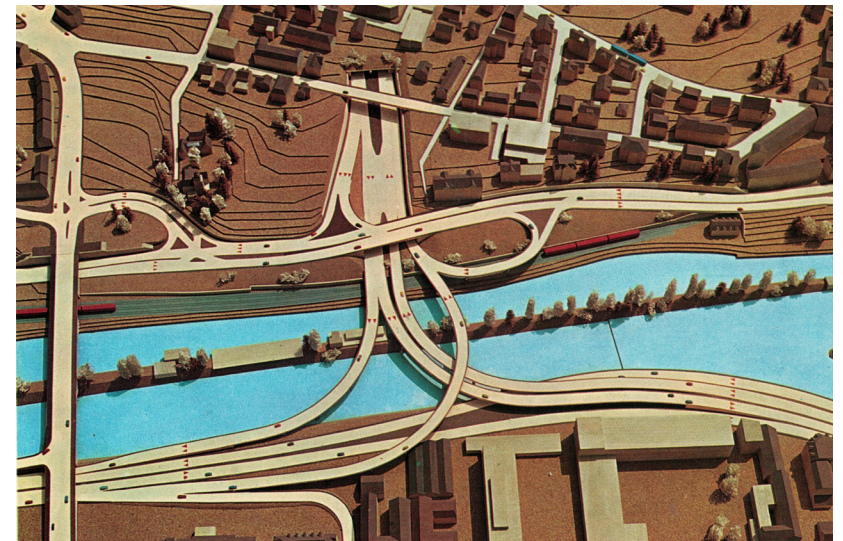
competition Jugendhaus Drahtschmidli, Baugeschichtliches Archiv

The **Ypsilon** has had an enormous influence on the traffic development of the city of Zurich, even though it was never final implemented. Today, the highway stubs end at the Milchbucktunnel and at Sihlhölzli, a connection never took place. With the two projects at Drahtschmidli, the **Jugendhaus** Dynamo over the Limmat and the **pedestrian**

bridge over Wasserwerkstrasse, an attempt was made to improve the connection between Unterstrass and Limmat. Both projects were not realized.



pedestrian bridge Wasserwerkstrasse, Tagesanzeiger 1973



Ypsilon, neue Zürcher Zeitung

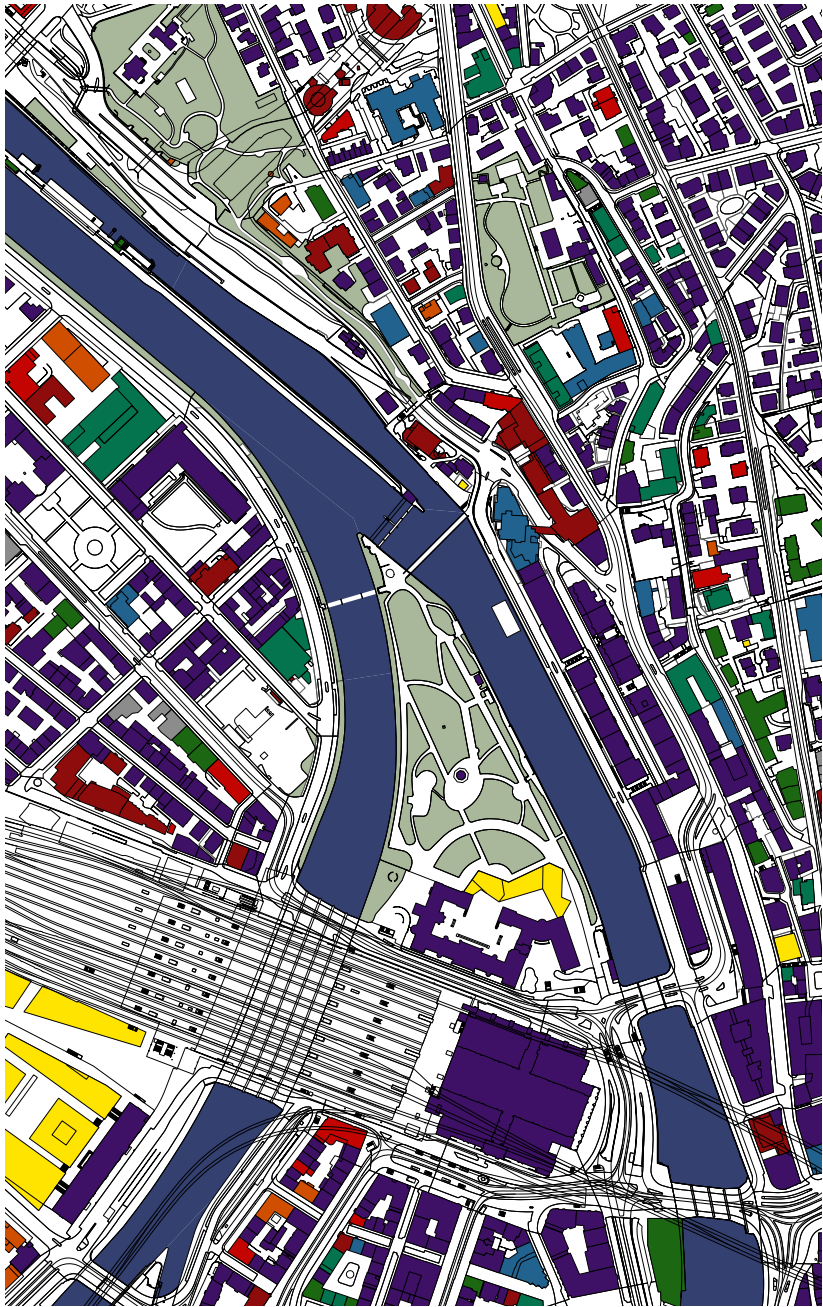
Züri brännt, the open drug scene, the AJZ and the invasive traffic policy of the city of Zurich in the post-war period have left their traces. Partly they are physically present, but sometimes they are not so obvious. In an analysis of the surroundings of the Marriott Hotel, I tried to find out how the situation has developed.

In the process, it became apparent that many projects that were formative for the site were realized in the 70s and 80s.

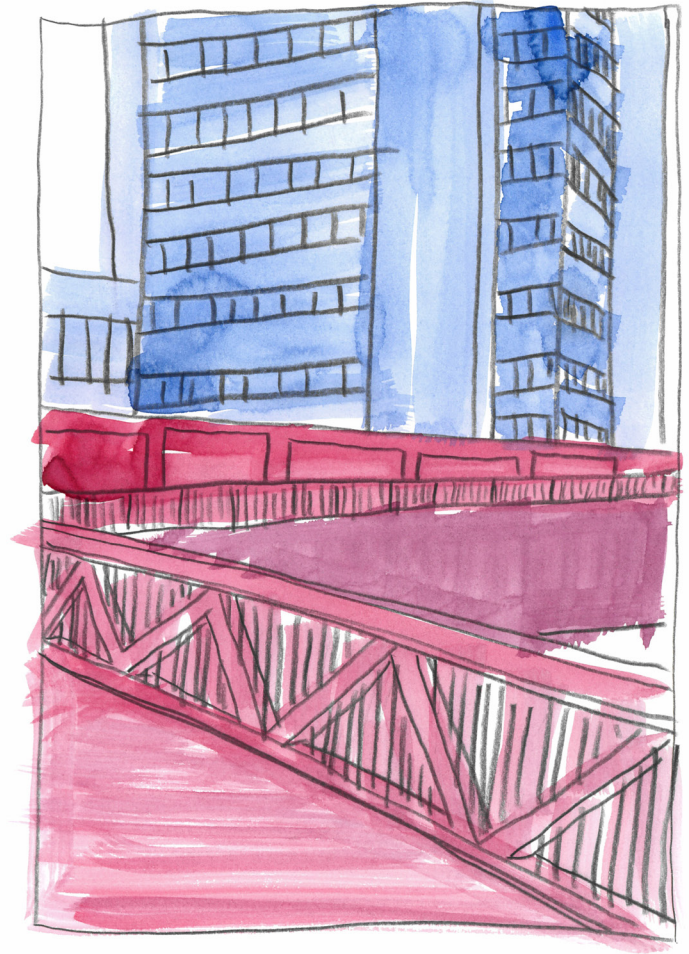
As a result, the developments were shaped at the beginning by the invasive traffic policy of the city of Zurich. Unterstrass and the Limmat River were separated. Further developments are marked by the riots and the open drug scene, so that the missing connection to the river should remain.

With the help of historical photographs and with plans of the city of Zurich, I tried to find out as much and as accurate as possible about the built environment and the Marriott itself. I have presented the information in the form of colored sketches,

as these can provide information about the age both in overview and in detail.



Übersichtsplan Zürich mit Gebäudealter, Daten von GIS Zürich



AB 2010

1970-1980

2000-2010

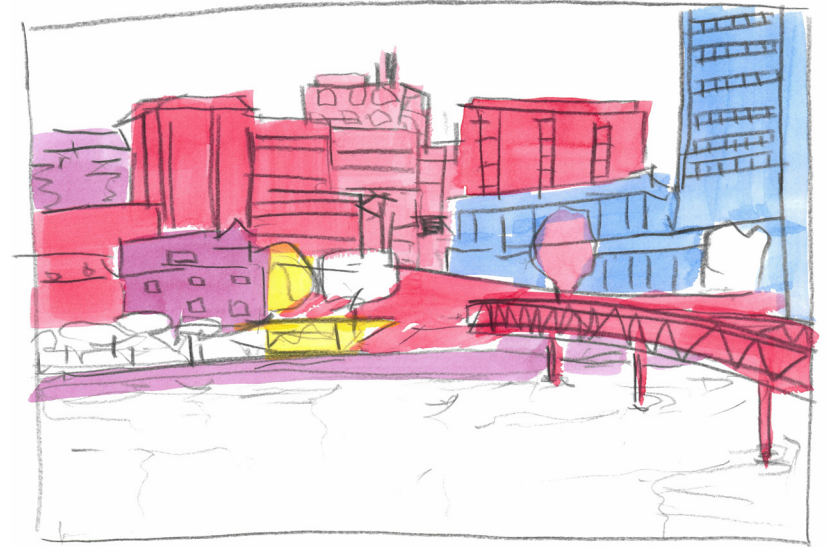
1960-1970

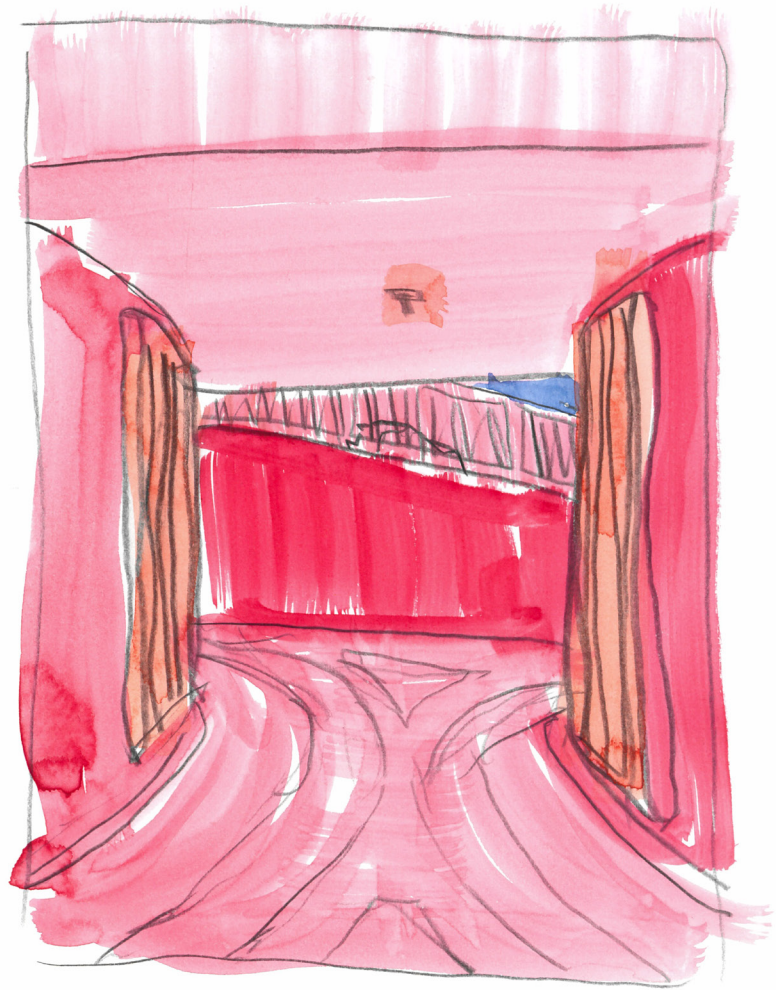
1990-2000

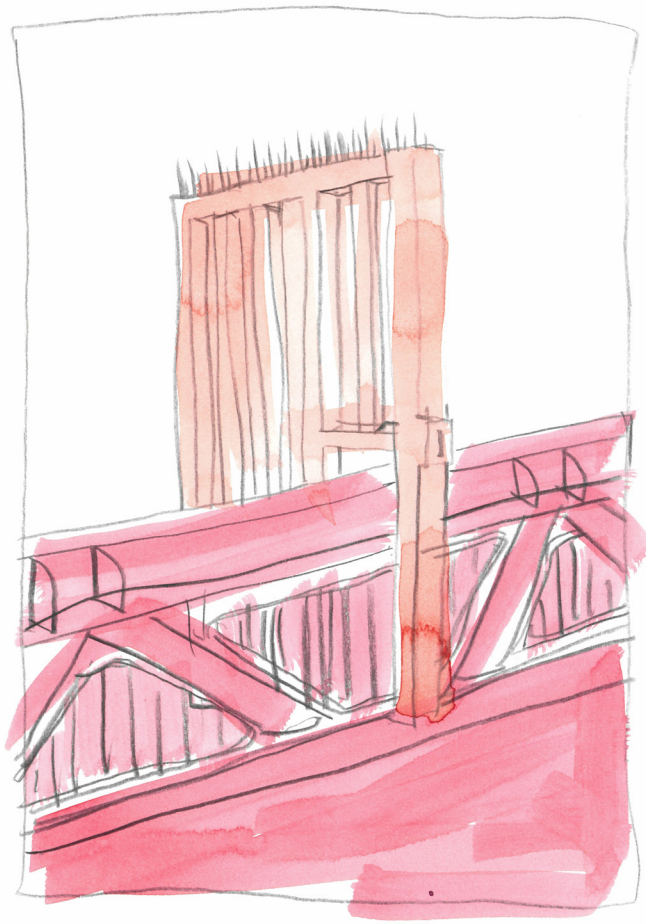
1950-1960

1980-1990

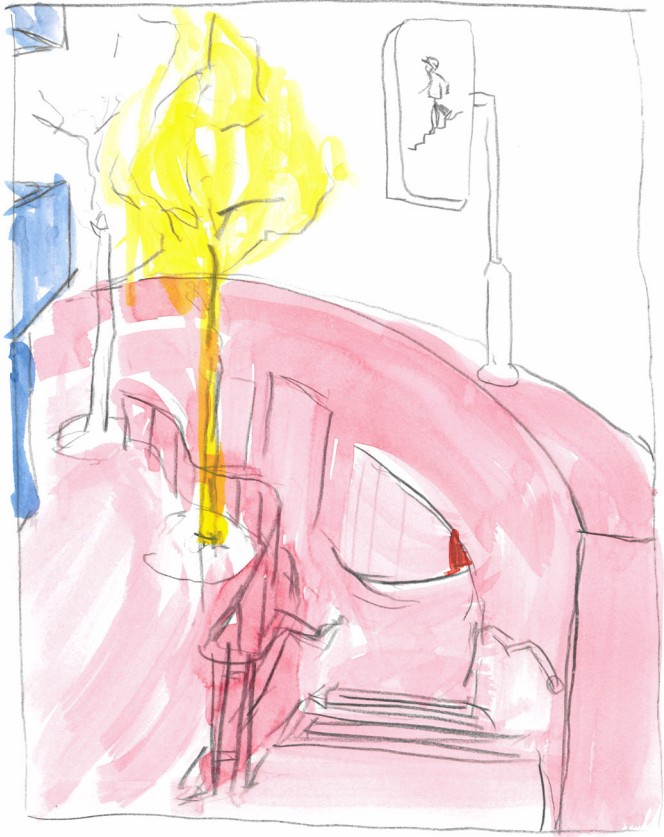
VOR 1950







fence at Platzspitz 1991, Neue Zürcher Zeitung

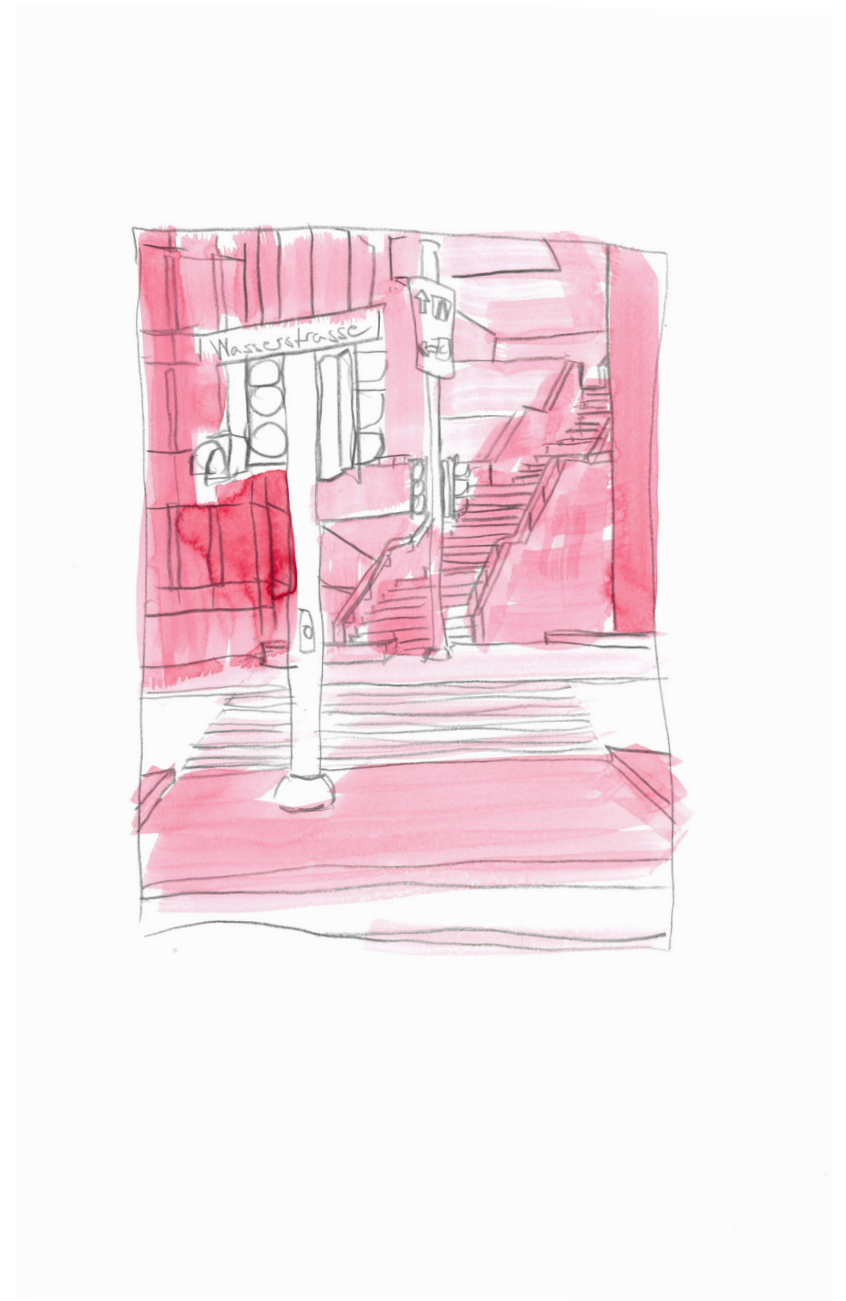


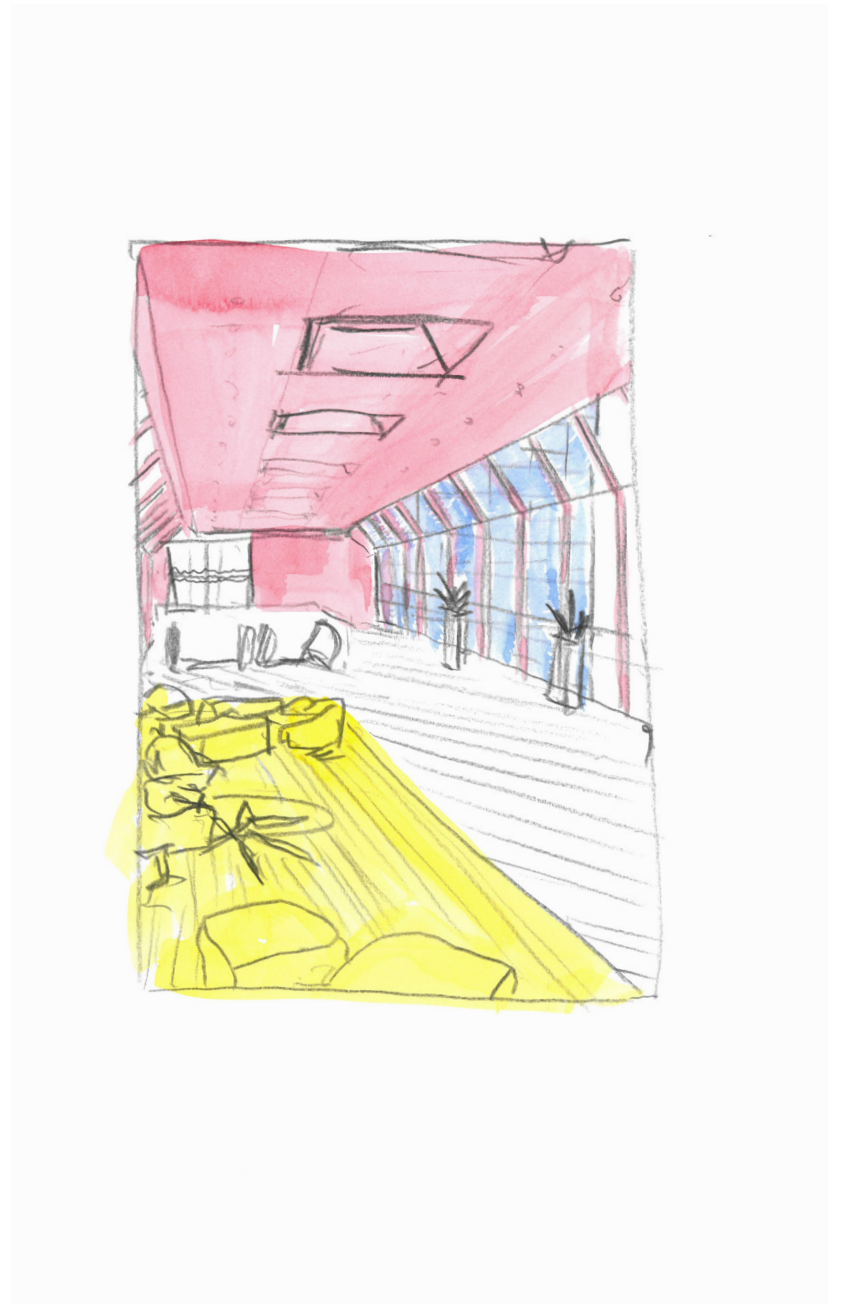


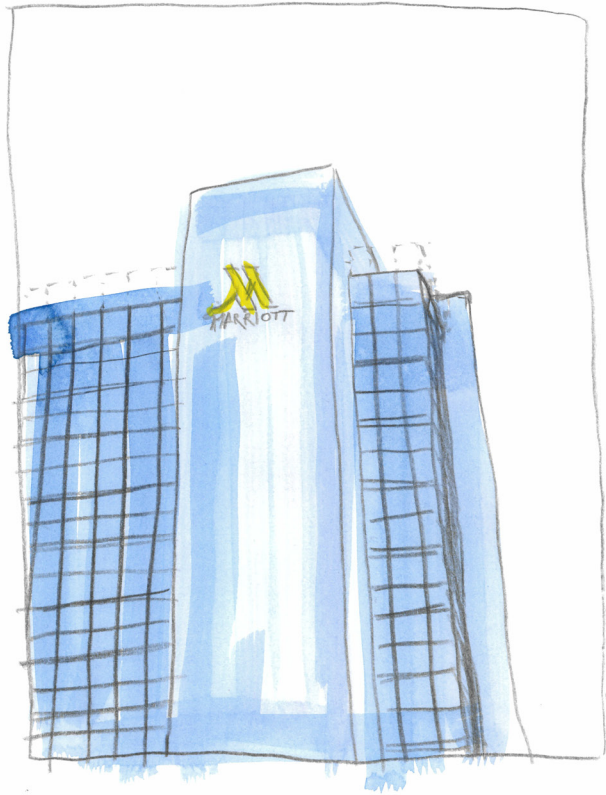
Lux-Guyer-Weg, Baugeschichtliches Archiv

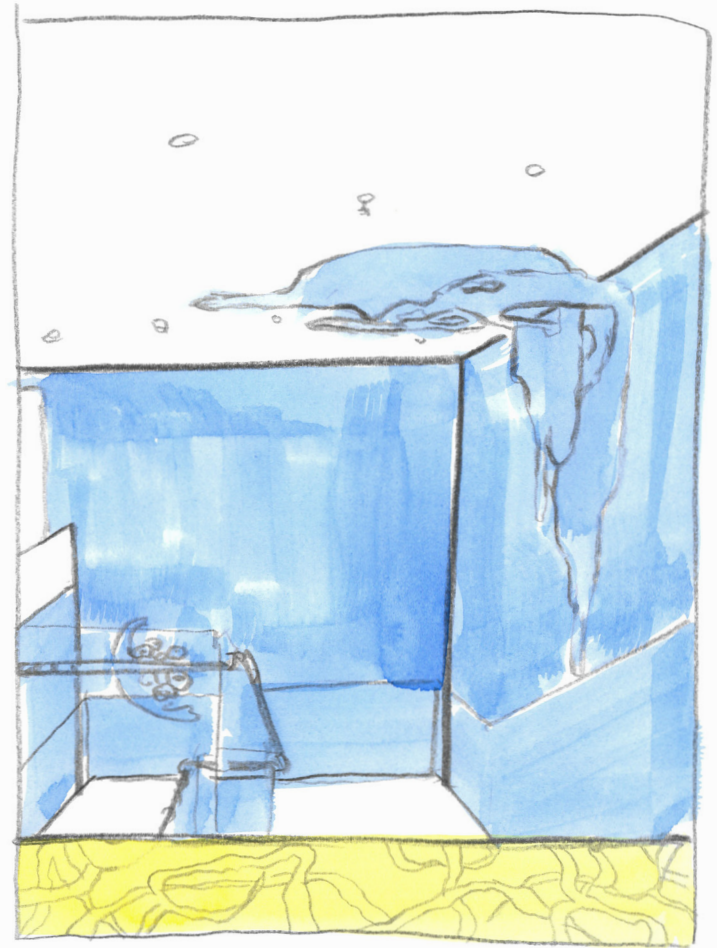
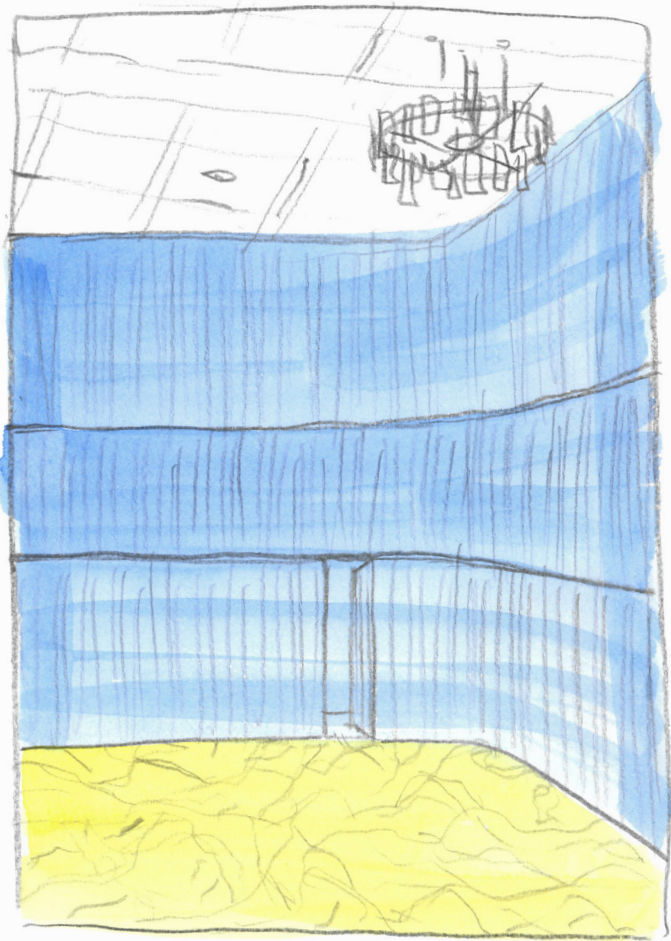


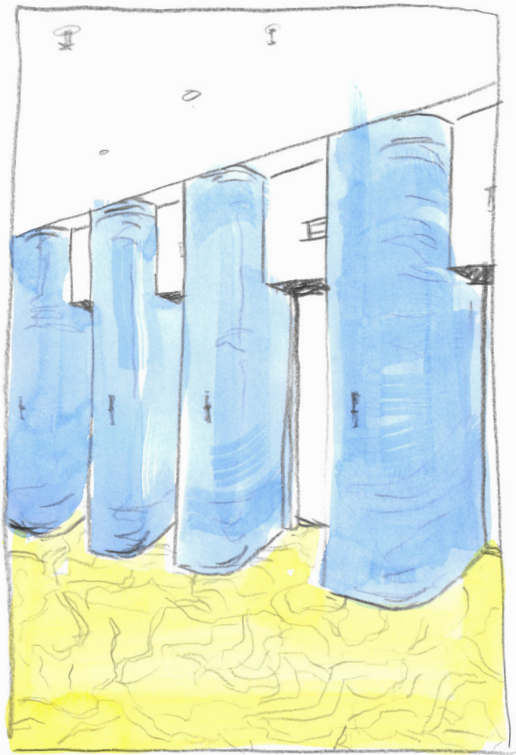
Hotel Zürich ca 1995, Bildarchiv ETH-Bibliothek



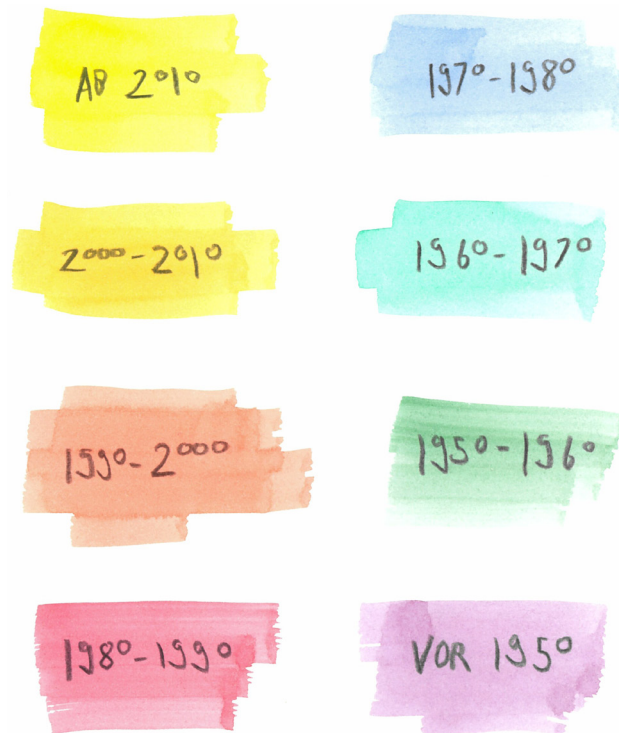








lift doors by Hanny Fries, Archiv Spögler



lusthain platzspitz 1780, Eingemeindung Unterstrass 1893, Musterhäuser Rotach 1928, flussbad oberer letten 1952, Einweihung Flughafen Kloten 1953, jugendhaus drahtschmidli 1960, Vorprojekt Hotel Zürich 1961, Gründung Hotel Zürich AG 1967, Hotel Garni 1971, hotel zürich 1972, erster autofreier sonntag 1973, Ablehnung Untergrundbahn 1973, milchbucktunnel 1975 - 1985, offene drogenszene 1980er, Flughafenbahnlinie SBB 1980, Opernhauskrawall 1980, eröffnung AJZ 1981, einstellhalle mofa 1982, turmbrücke schigu 1983, abbruch AJZ 1983, fussgängerunterführung 1983, drahtschmidlisteg blaue brücke 1985, tunnel hotel zürich 1985, passage hotel zürich 1985, einstellhalle zu werkräume 1988, eröffnung dynamo 1988, gitter und tore 1991, Eröffnung Zürcher S-Bahn 1990, räumung platzspitz 1995, räumung letten 1995, hotel marriott 1997, Lettentunnel wird aufgefüllt 2002, Erweiterung Kongresssaal Marriott 2007, aussentreppe marriott 2005, slackline

permitted 2018, new marriott logo 2019, FFF Fridays for Future 2018, Klimajugend Wort des Jahres 2019, new lobby and lenox bar 2020, Klimakrawall 2025, Züri heizt 2025 - 2027, klimaneutrale Schweiz 2050

			Erster autofreier Sonntag 1973	
		Gründung Hotel Zürich AG 1967	Ablehnung Untergrundbahn 1973	
	Musterhäuser Rotach 1928			Fussgängerunterführung 1983
	Einweihung Flughafen Kloten 1953		Eröffnung AJZ 1981	Abbruch AJZ 1983
Lusthain Platzspitz 1780		Hotel Zürich 1972		Turmbrücke Schigu 1983

Eingemeindung Unterstrass 1893		Hotel Garni 1971	Opernhauskrawall 1980	
	Flussbad Oberer Letten 1952		Flughafenbahnlinie SBB 1980	
		Vorprojekt Hotel Zürich 1961		Einstellhalle Mofa 1982
	Jugendhaus Drahtschmidli 1960		Offene Drogenszene 1980er	
			Milchbucktunnel 1975 - 1985	

	Gitter und Tore 1991		Neue Lobby und Lenox bar 2020
	Tunnel Hotel Zürich 1985		Neues Marriott Logo 2019
	Drahtschmidlisteg blaue Brücke 1985		Züri heizt 2025 - 2027
Milchbucktunnel 1975 - 1985	Passage Hotel Zürich 1985		Aussentreppe Marriott 2005
	Abbruch AJZ 1983	Hotel Marriott 1997	Teppichdesign Marriott 2015
			Klimakrawall 2025
			klimate neutrale Schweiz 2050
	Turmbrücke Schigu 1983	Eröffnung Zürcher S-Bahn 1990	Renovation Räume Marriott 2015
	Fussgängerunterführung 1983	Räumung Letten 1995	Erweiterung Kongressaal Marriott 2007
Einstellhalle Mofa 1982		Räumung Platzspitz 1992	Klimajugend Wort des Jahres 2019
	Einstellhalle zu Werkräume 1988		FFF Fridays for Future 2018
	Eröffnung Dynamo 1988		Lettentunnel wird aufgefüllt 2002

