

# Framed space vs. Free space

Gradaties van vrijheid in Stedebouwkundig ontwerp

Een ontwerpstudie voor Hirzbrunnen Zuid, Basel, Zwitserland

P5 presentatie

27 juni 2014

Sarah Oudenaarden

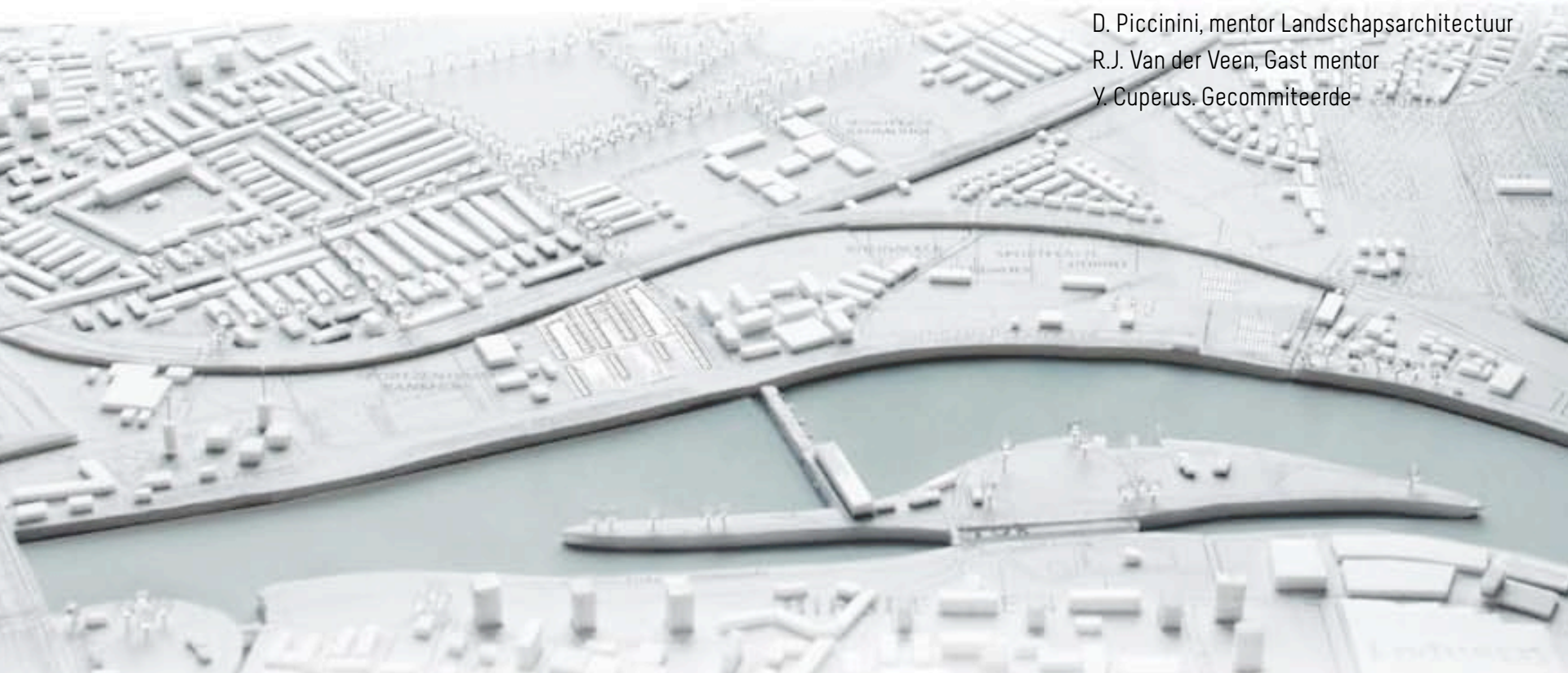
Urban Regeneration Studio, TU Delft

E.H. Stolk, hoofdmentor Stedebouw

D. Piccinini, mentor Landschapsarchitectuur

R.J. Van der Veen, Gast mentor

Y. Cuperus, Gecommitteerde



# Inhoud

## 1. De Context Hirzbrunnen Zuid, Basel

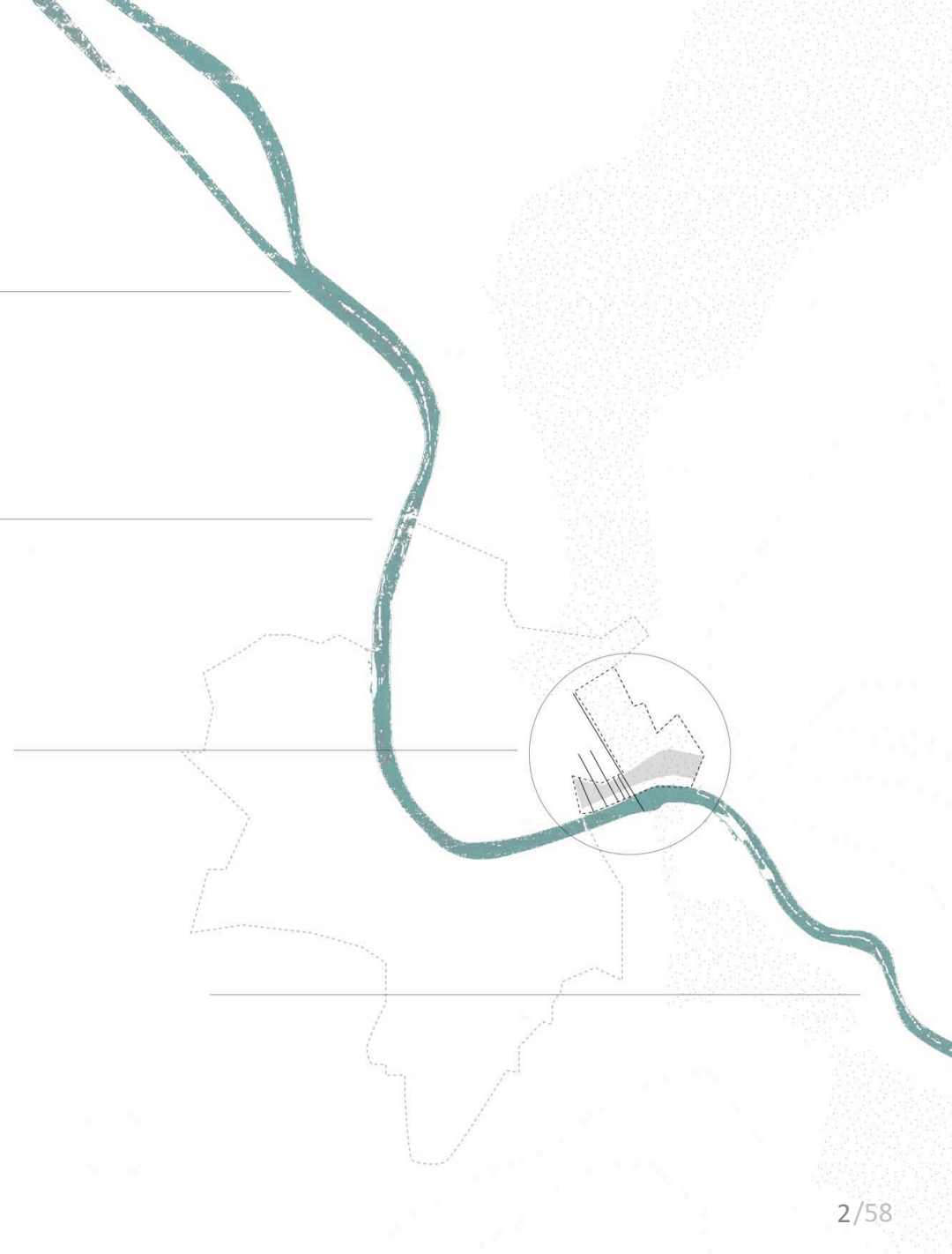
- De locatie
- Project kader

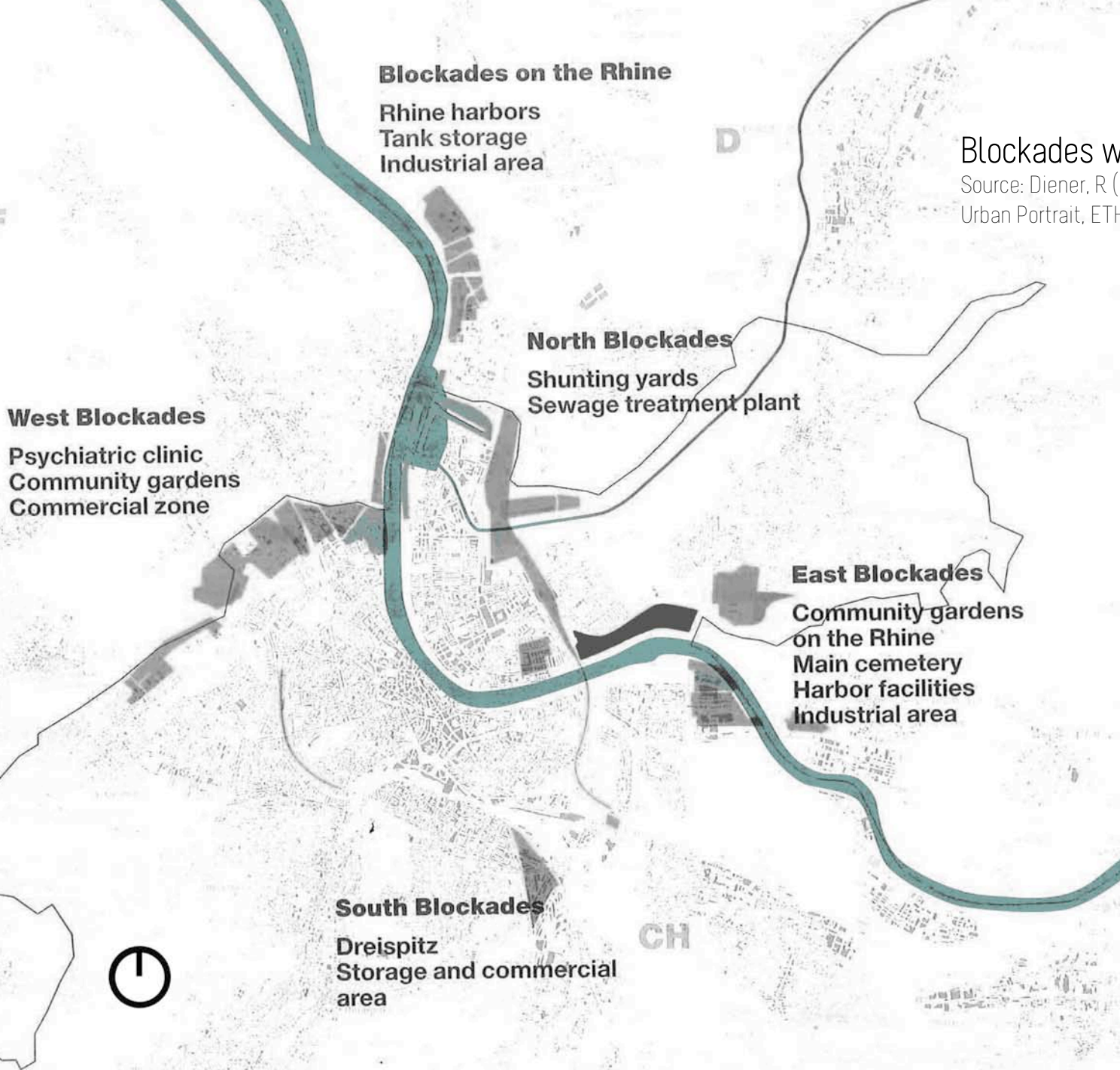
## 2. De Theorie

- Complexiteit & Controle
- De ontwerpmethode

## 3. De ontwerp studie

- Het tussenland
- De groene verbinding
- Framed space vs. Free space
- Van de delen naar het geheel





**Blockades on the Rhine**

Rhine harbors  
Tank storage  
Industrial area

**Blockades within the city of Basel**

Source: Diener, R (et al), 2005, Switzerland: An Urban Portrait, ETH Studio Basel, Birkhauser, Basel.

**North Blockades**

Shunting yards  
Sewage treatment plant

**West Blockades**

Psychiatric clinic  
Community gardens  
Commercial zone

**East Blockades**

Community gardens  
on the Rhine  
Main cemetery  
Harbor facilities  
Industrial area

**South Blockades**

Dreisnitz  
Storage and commercial  
area



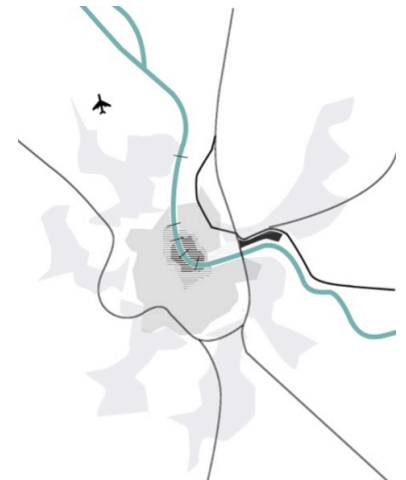
CH



## DE LOCATIE

HIRZBRUNNEN, BASEL, CH

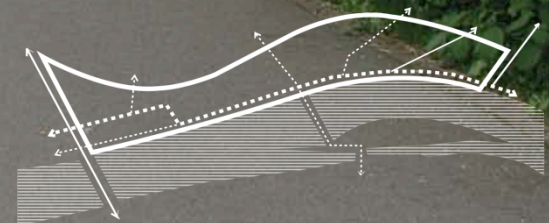
- Dichtbij het centrum van Basel
- Recreatieve (rest) functies
- Natuurreservaat langs de Rijn







Sportzentrum  
31 Friedhof am  
38 Hörnli Gren  
Grenzach-W



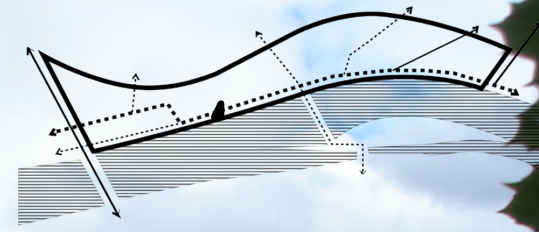
EXPLORATION





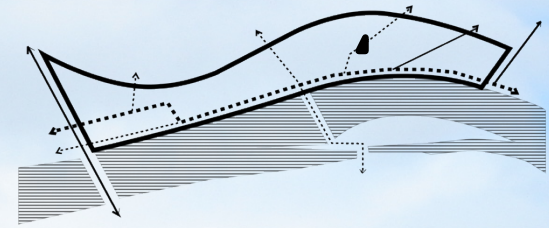
EXPLORATION





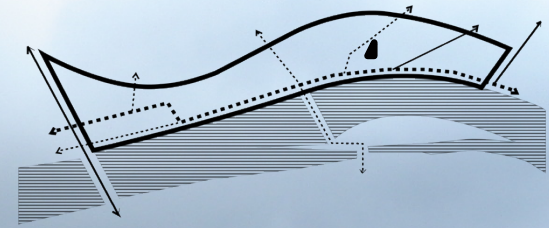
EXPLORATION





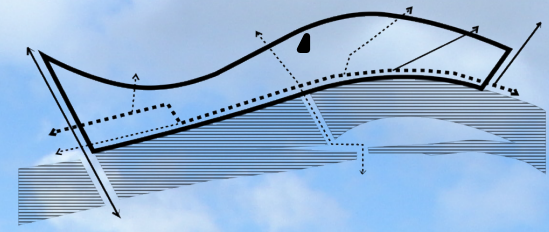
EXPLORATION





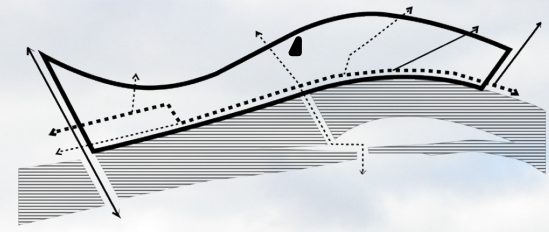
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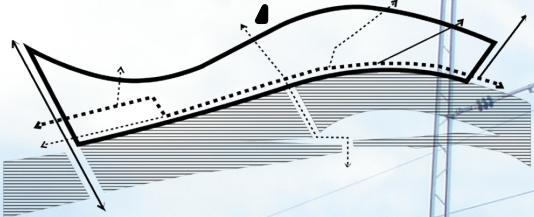
EXPLORATION





EXPLORATION





EXPLORATION



# DE LOCATIE

HIRZBRUNNEN, BASEL, CH

- Ringweg om Basel
- Spoor
- De rivier
- De grens met Duitsland

## DE GRENZEN

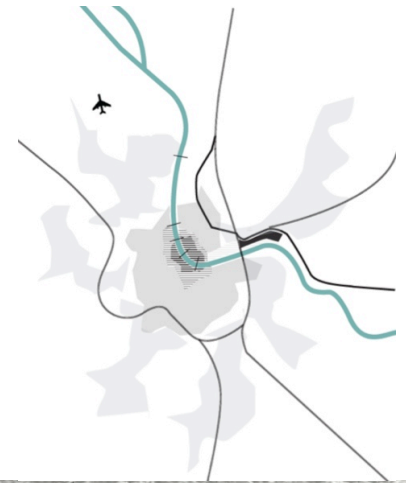




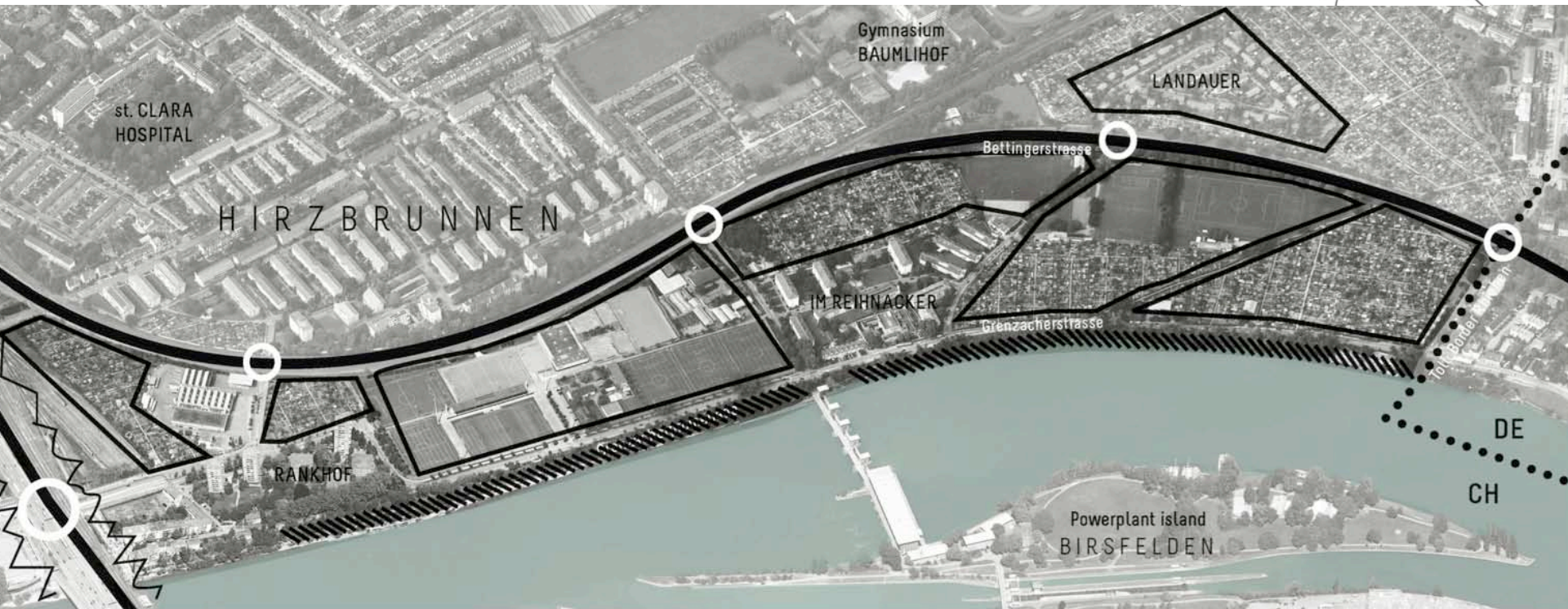
## DE LOCATIE

HIRZBRUNNEN, BASEL, CH

- Volkstuinen, woningen en sportvelden: actoren in het gebied
- Verdiepte wegen parallel aan de rivier

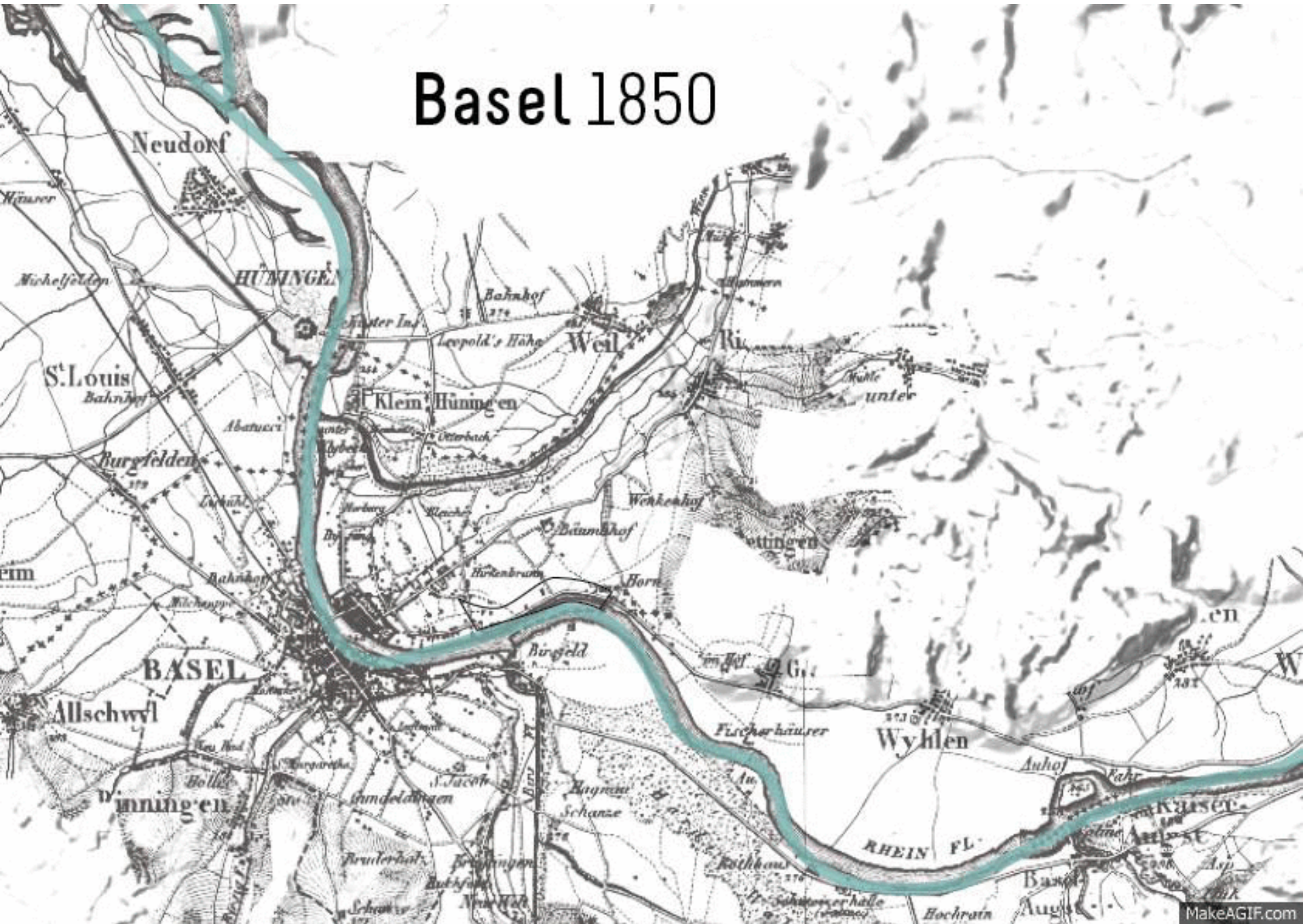


## DE FRAGMENTEN





# Basel 1850



City Council  
Basel-Stadt

Myself as an  
urban  
designer

Urban Planning  
Department  
Basel-Stadt

Nature  
Conservation  
Association

Sports Clubs

Allotment-  
gardeners  
Association

Inhabitants  
+  
Visitors

Freitag, 8. März 2013 | Nordwestschweiz | Basel-Stadt | 23

## Auf dem Weg zur Stadt der Zukunft

**Nachhaltigkeitsbericht** Die Regierung sieht die Stadt bei Wirtschaft und Umwelt auf Kurs. Soziale Fragen harren einer Lösung



**Modell einer nachhaltigen Stadt:** Im Gebiet Grenzacherstrasse könnten in den nächsten Jahren am Rhein elf Wohntürme für bis zu 2000 Bewohner gebaut werden.

**WIRTSCHAFT** Die starke Wirtschaft hat es dem Kanton ermöglicht, trotz Senkung der Steuerlast die Steuerzuschüsse zu erhöhen und die Schulden zum Beispiel durch die Erträge aus dem Verkauf von Staatsaktien zu senken. Seit 2009 ist der Überschuss der Einnahmen über den Ausgaben gestiegen. Die Regierung plant, die Ausgaben zu senken und die Einnahmen zu erhöhen. Die Regierung plant, die Ausgaben zu senken und die Einnahmen zu erhöhen.

**NACHHALTIG: NEUE WOHNTÜRME AM RHEIN** Die Frage der Nachhaltigkeit stellt sich für Basel auch in der Stadtentwicklung. Für Thomas Kasser steht die Stadtentwicklung im Gebiet Grenzacherstrasse im Vordergrund. Dort sollen in den nächsten 15 Jahren bis zu elf, maximal 75 Meter hohe Wohnhochhäuser gebaut werden, die bis zu 2000 neue Einwohner aufnehmen sollen. Nachhaltig ist das Projekt aus verschiedenen Gründen: Die funktionsreiche Nutzung am Boden nur eines geringen Fusswegs, insgesamt sollen 7 Prozent der notwendigen Fläche überbaut werden. Diese soll in Mehrzweckgebäude genutzt werden. Die Lage ermöglicht eine gute Anbindung an den öffentlichen Verkehr. Die Regierung plant, die Ausgaben zu senken und die Einnahmen zu erhöhen.

**Sozialer Fortschritt** Die Regierung plant, die Ausgaben zu senken und die Einnahmen zu erhöhen. Die Regierung plant, die Ausgaben zu senken und die Einnahmen zu erhöhen.

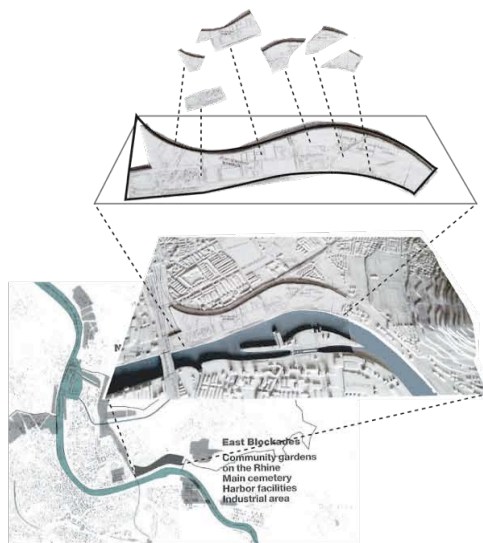
**«Wir wollen die Vereinbarkeit von Beruf und Familie erhöhen.»** Das Ministerpräsidentin der Regierung plant, die Ausgaben zu senken und die Einnahmen zu erhöhen.

**Kindertagesstätten** Die Regierung plant, die Ausgaben zu senken und die Einnahmen zu erhöhen. Die Regierung plant, die Ausgaben zu senken und die Einnahmen zu erhöhen.



# PROJECT KADER

De **gefragmenteerde** situatie qua **controle** en **ruimtelijke indeling** in Hirzbrunnen Zuid **blokeert de samenhang** van het lokale stedelijke weefsel, de samenhang met de schaal van de stad en de **expressie van de kwaliteiten** van het gebied.



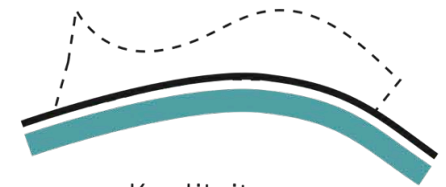
Complexiteit



Controle



Identiteit



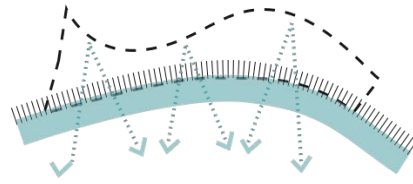
Kwaliteiten



# DE OPDRACHT



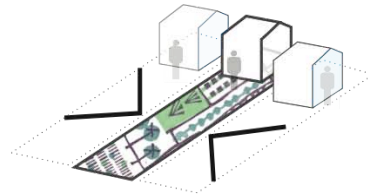
+ Identiteit



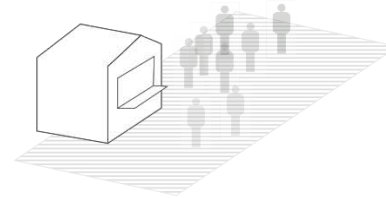
+ Kwaliteiten



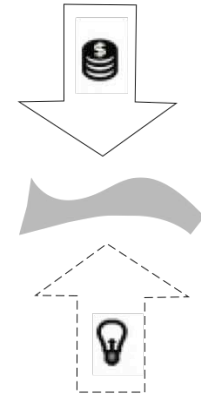
+ 2000 p.



- Volkstuinen

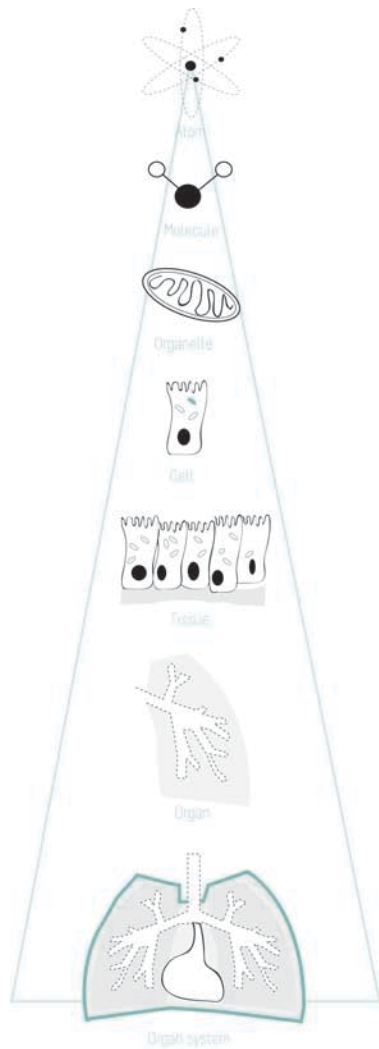


+ Publieke ruimte

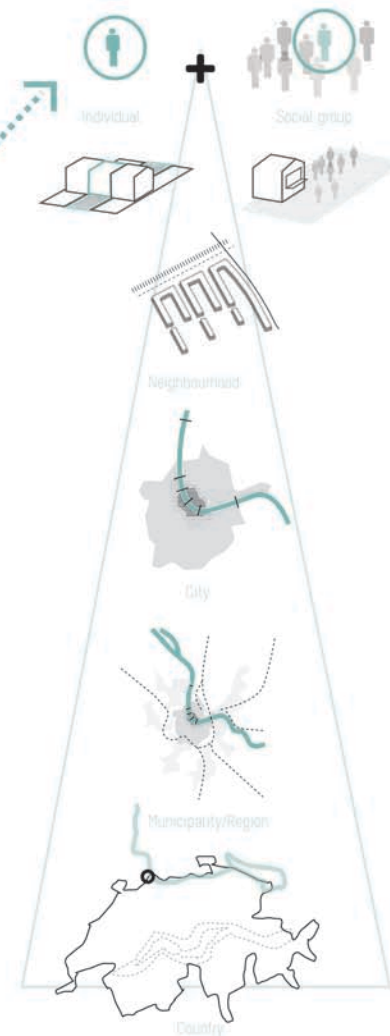


Balans actoren



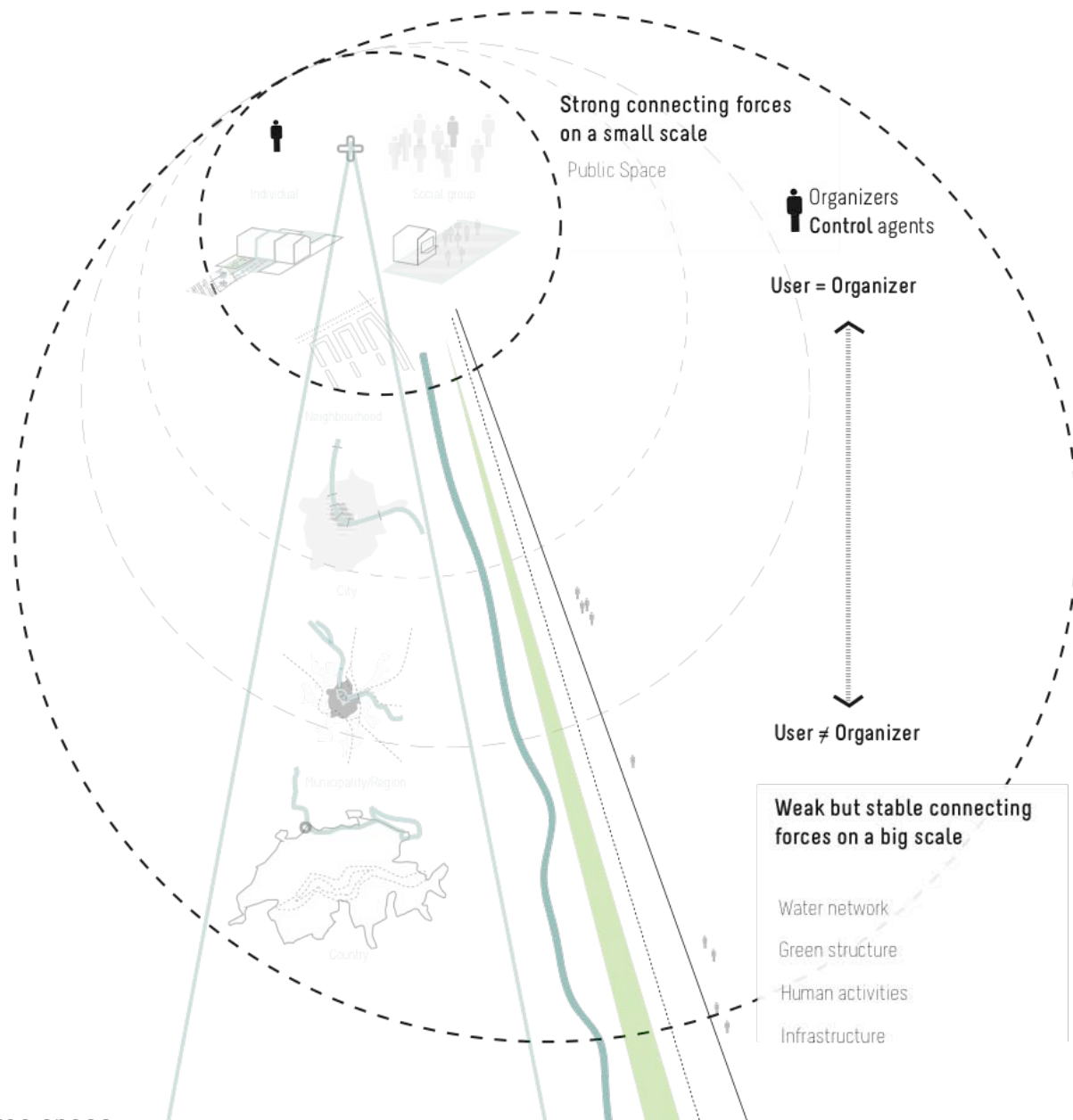


How parts make up wholes  
(Findlay & Thagard, 2012)



How parts make up a city  
(Oudenaarden, 2014)







Scale of the public and private space

**ORGANIZERS**  
Freedom in planning  
Bottom Up Planning

**ORGANIZERS**  
Controlled planning  
Top down Planning

**TAGS**  
Experience  
of control

**TAGS**  
Experience  
of freedom

< ATTACHERS

< ATTACHERS

< ATTACHERS

Scale of the neighbourhood

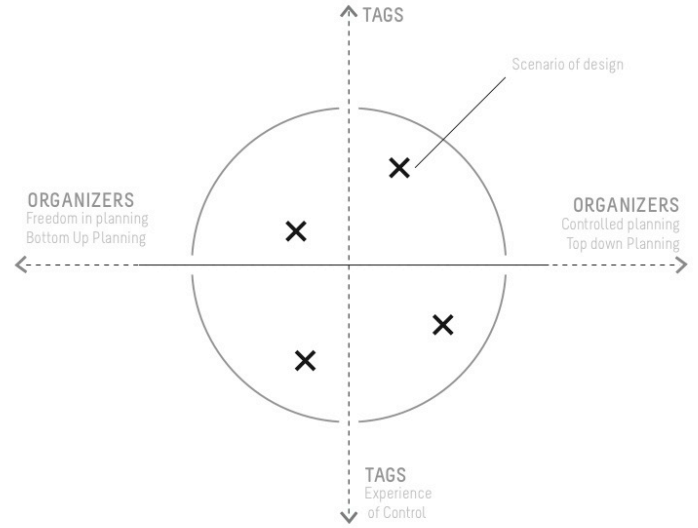
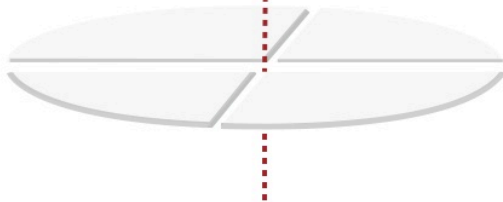
**ORGANIZERS**  
Freedom in planning  
Bottom Up Planning

**ORGANIZERS**  
Controlled planning  
Top down Planning

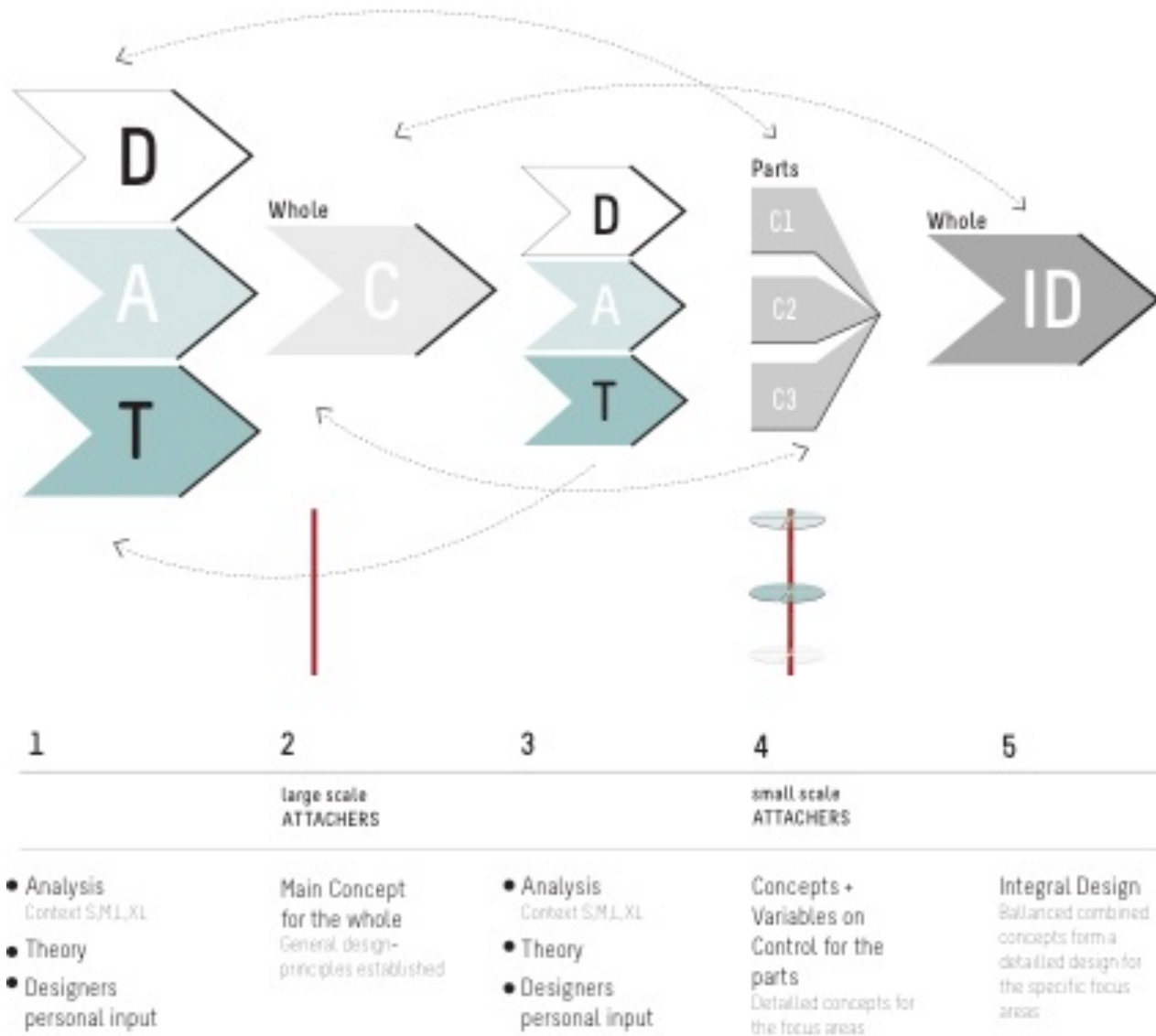
**TAGS**  
Experience  
of control

**TAGS**  
Experience  
of freedom

Scale of the city





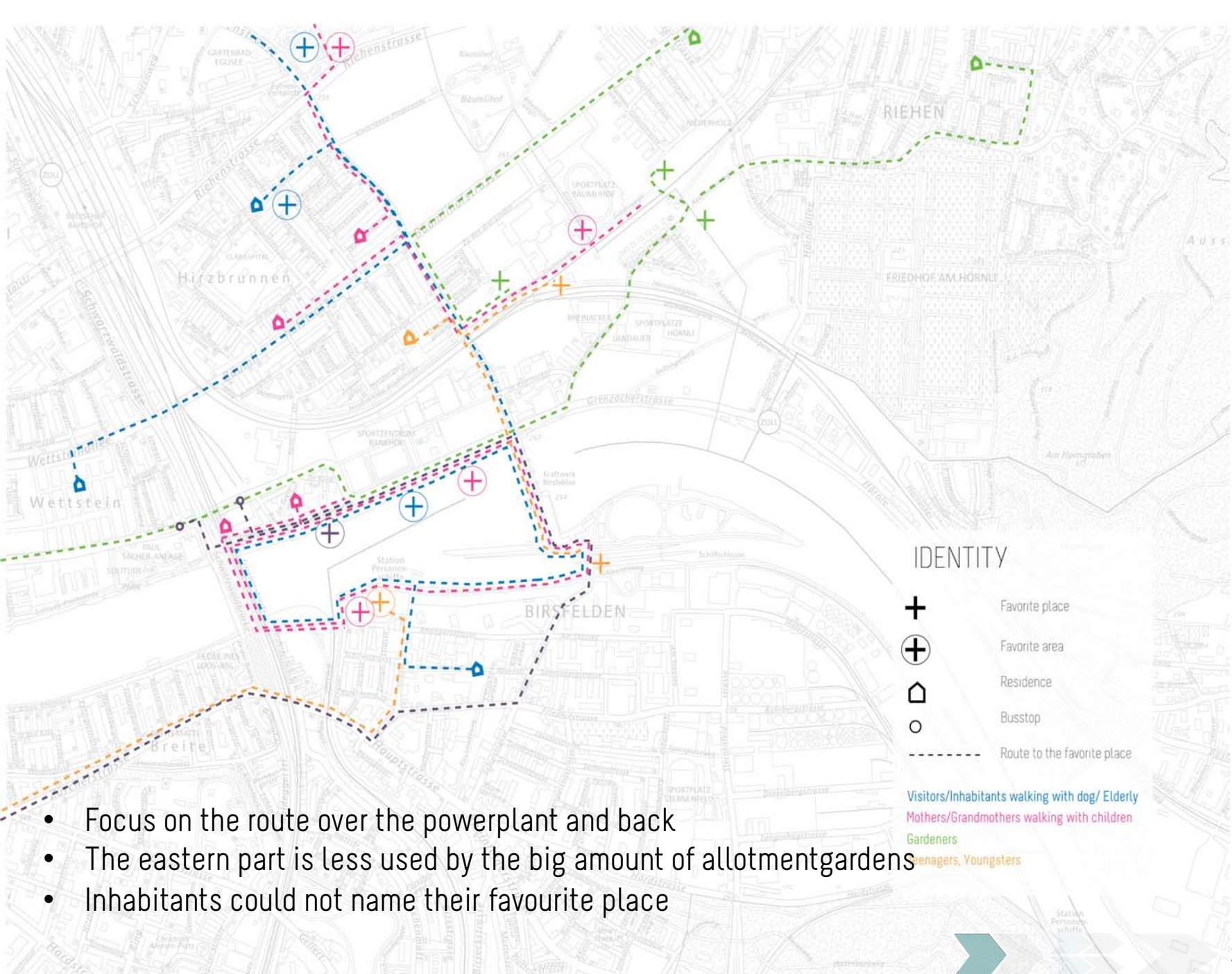






Framed Space vs. Free space





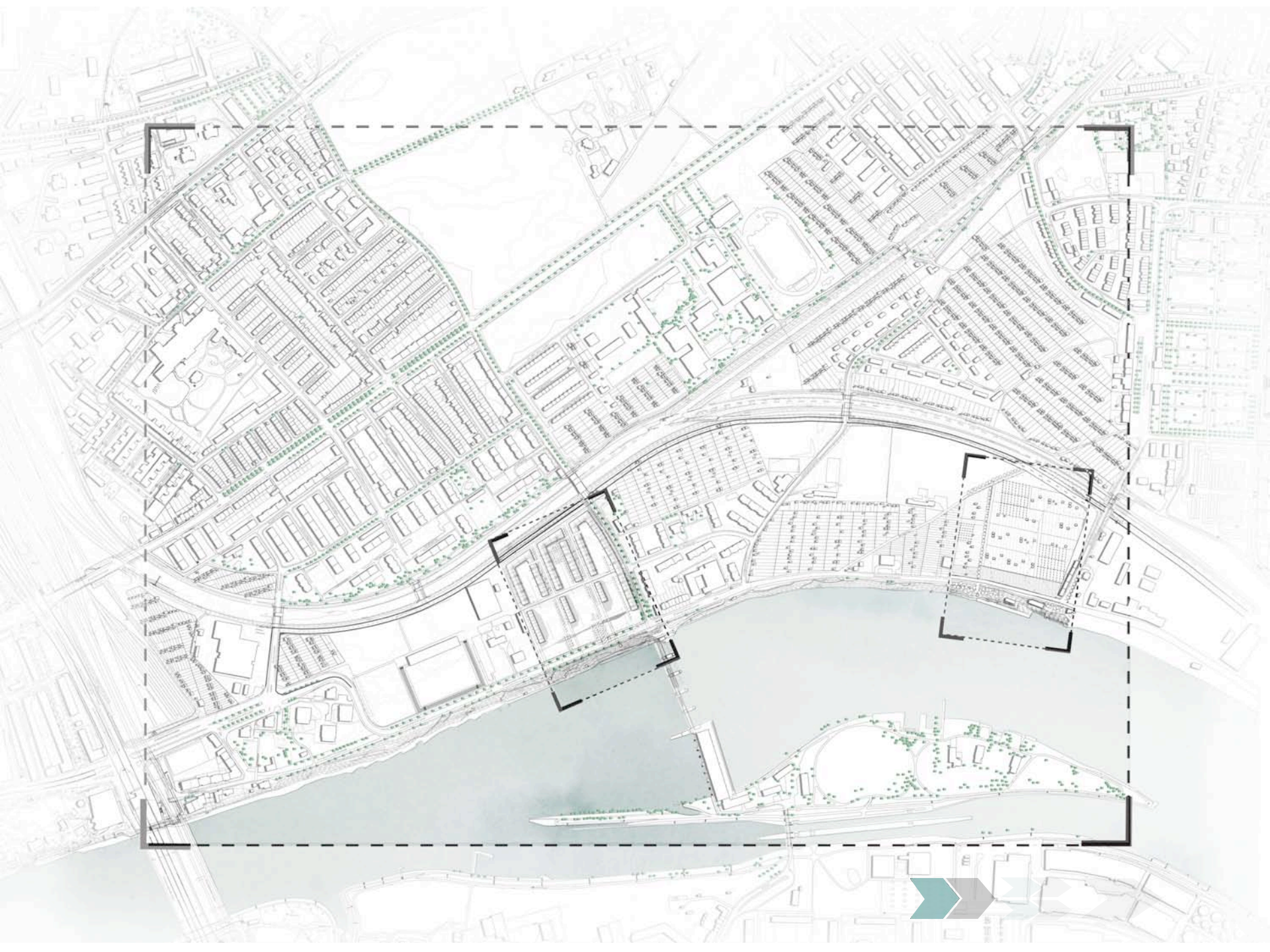
- Focus on the route over the powerplant and back
- The eastern part is less used by the big amount of allotmentgardens
- Inhabitants could not name their favourite place

### IDENTITY

- +** Favorite place
- ⊕** Favorite area
- 🏠** Residence
- Busstop
- Route to the favorite place

Visitors/Inhabitants walking with dog/ Elderly  
 Mothers/Grandmothers walking with children  
 Gardeners  
 Teenagers, Youngsters









De huidige situatie

Framed Space vs. Free space







Het tussenland





De nieuwe infrastructuur

Framed Space vs. Free space







Groene verbindingen met de Rijn





De uitkijkpunten

Framed Space vs. Free space







Enclaves in het tussenland





## De introductie van nieuwe enclaves

Framed Space vs. Free space







Het afmaken van de stad

Framed Space vs. Free space





Nieuwe plekken

Framed Space vs. Free space



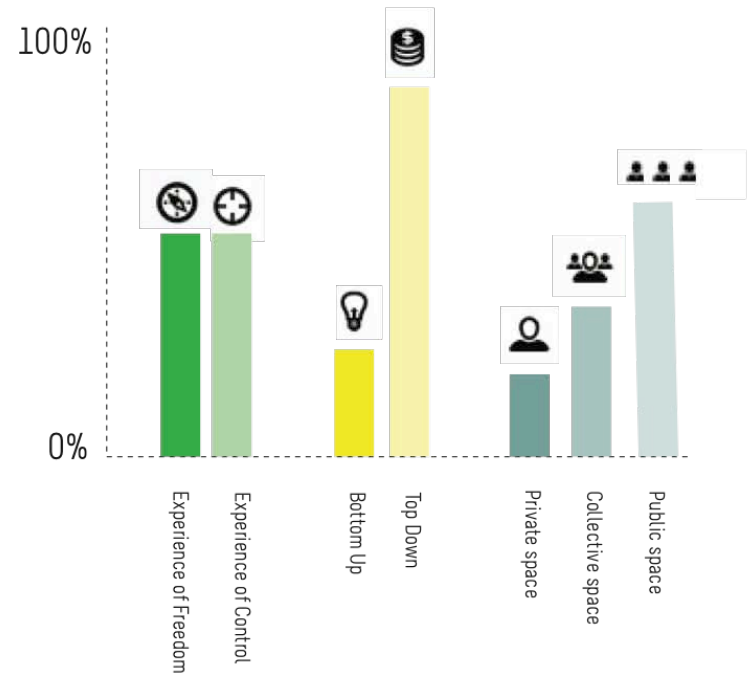
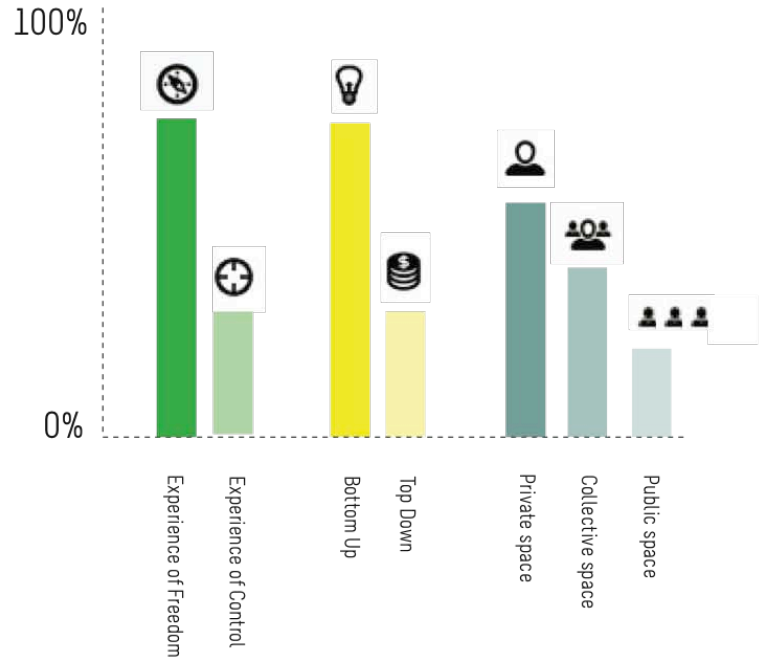
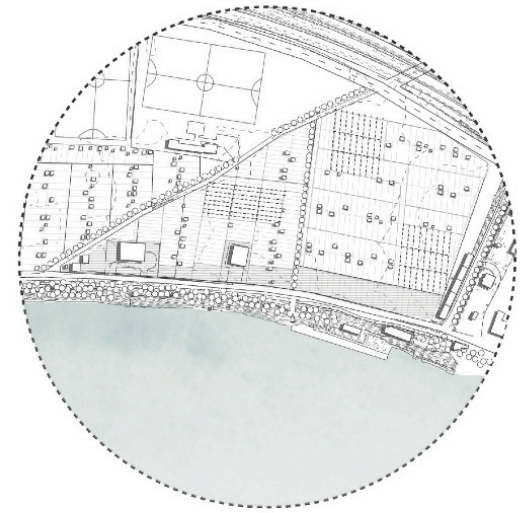
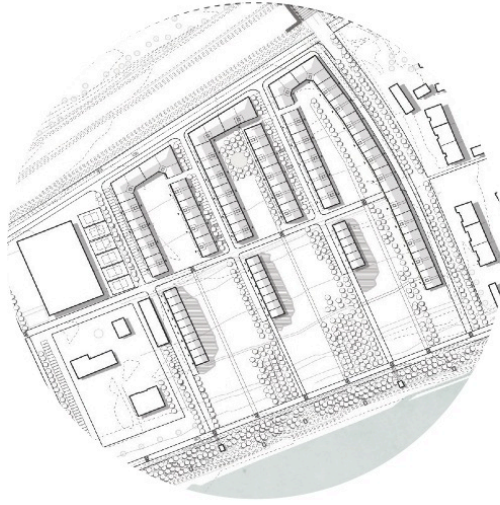




Een verbindende route

Framed Space vs. Free space





Framed Space vs. Free space



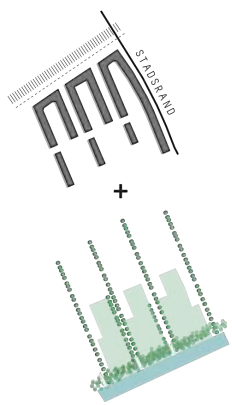




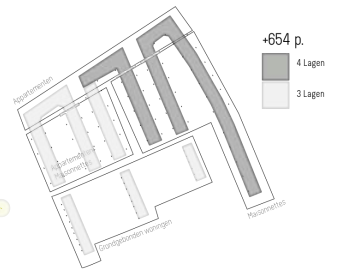
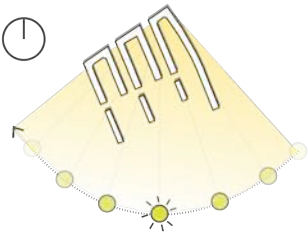
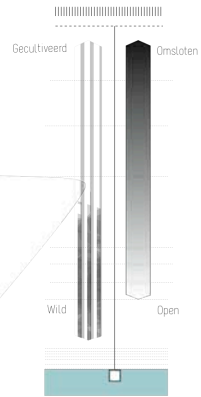
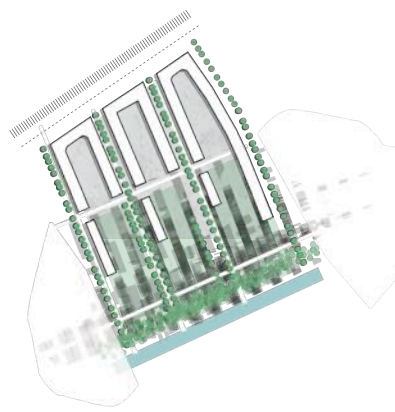


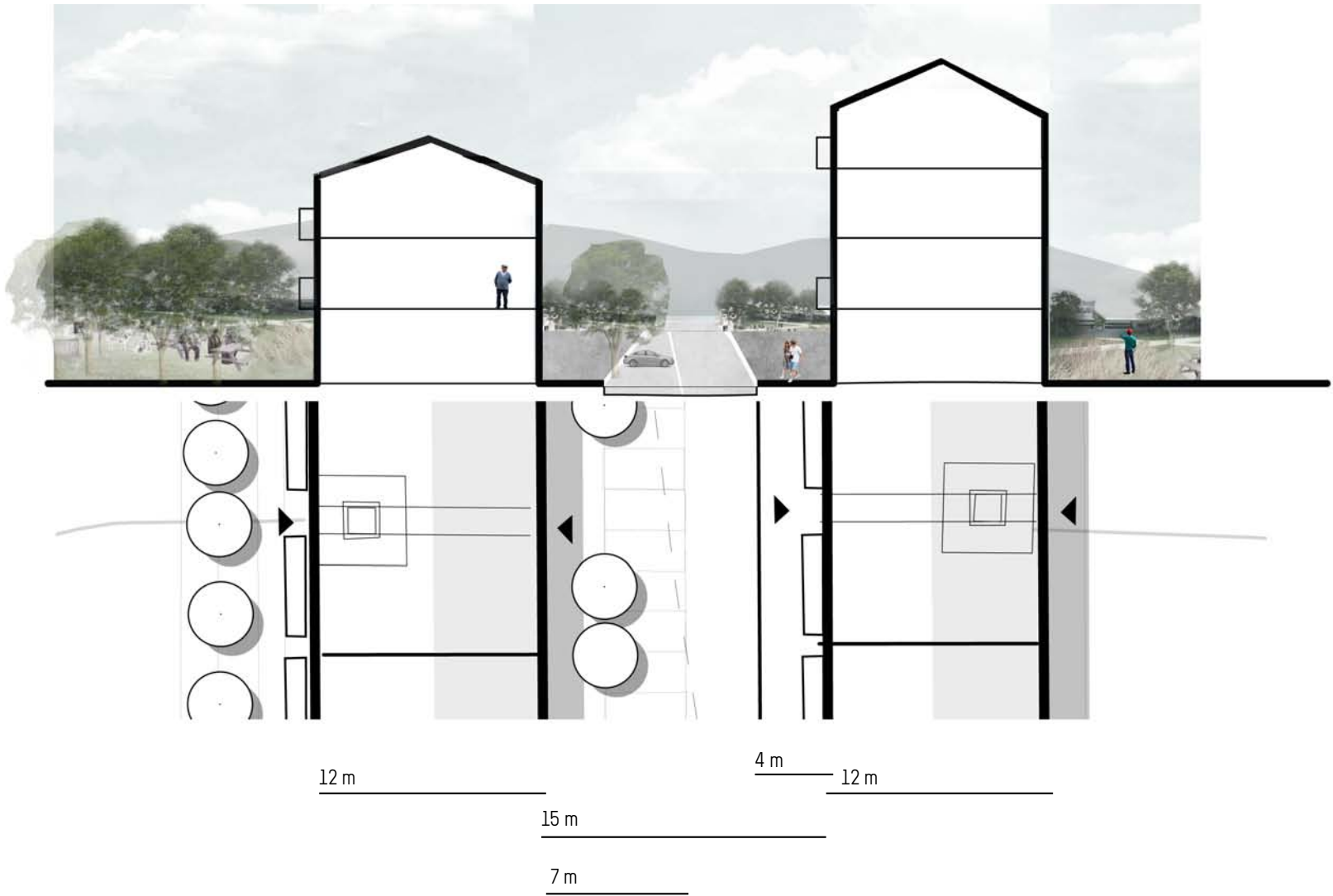






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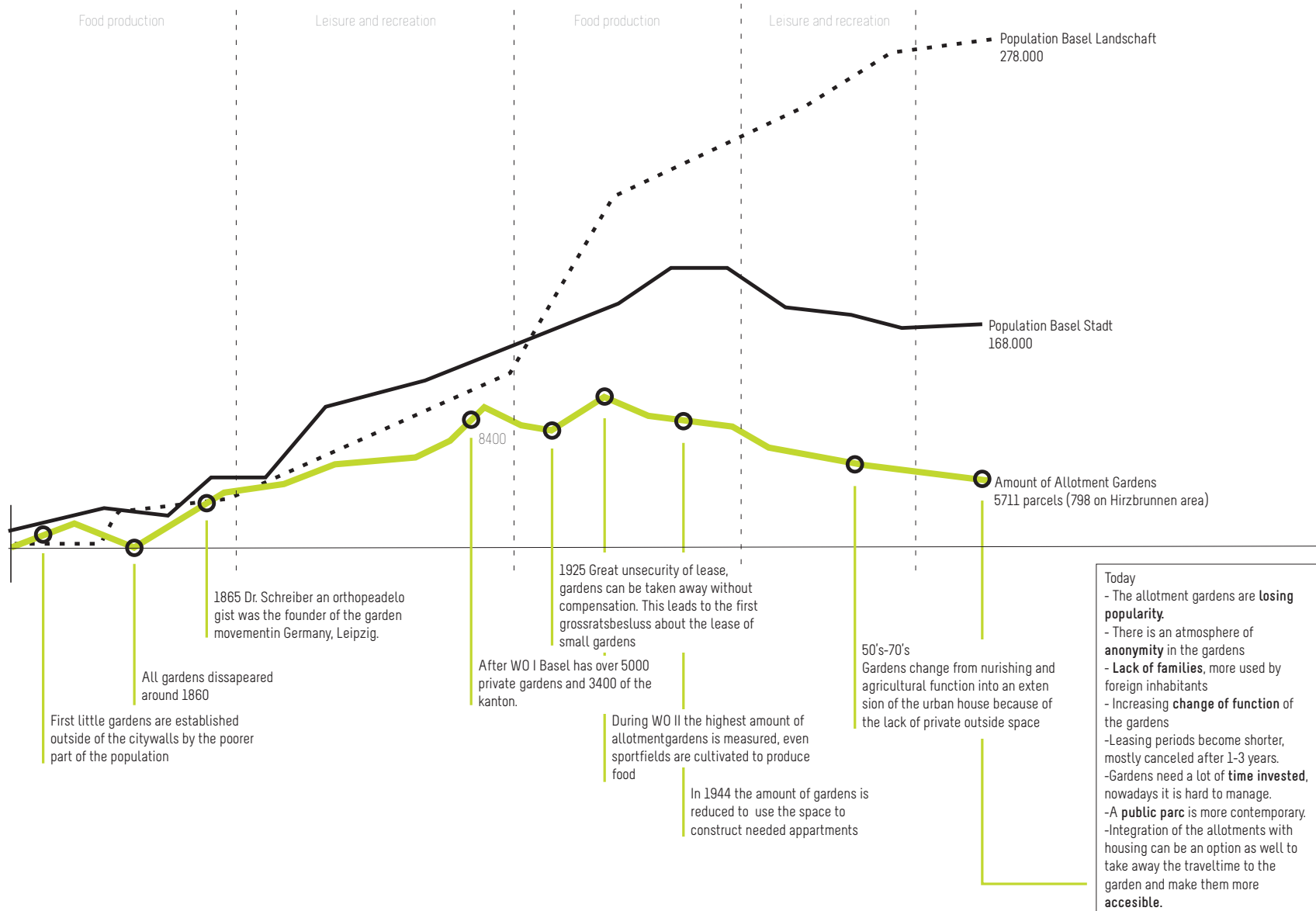




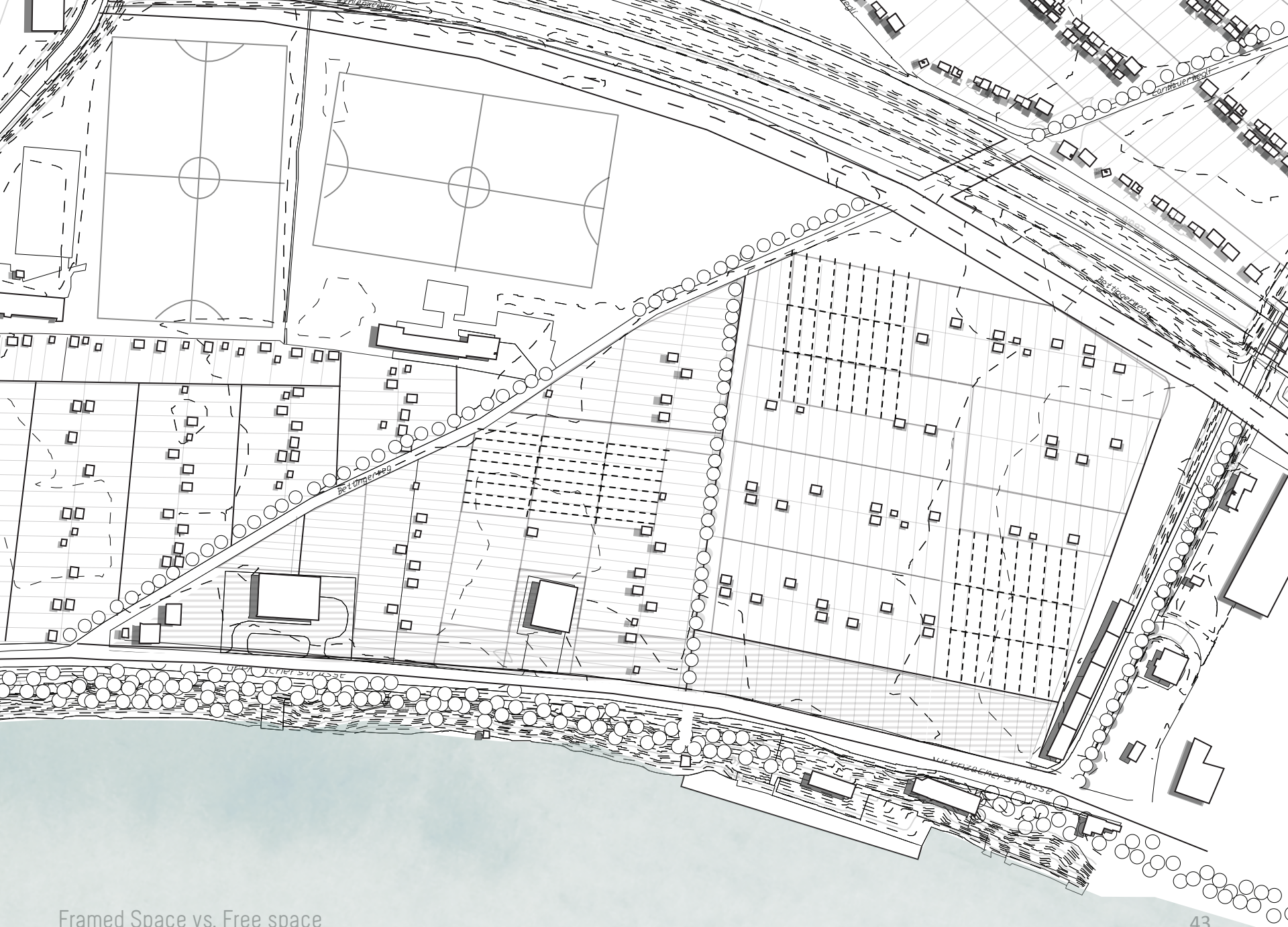


The current situation

The proposed situation



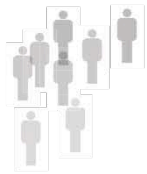




1

**Search for a group of people and a developer and/or contractor to plan a cluster with.**

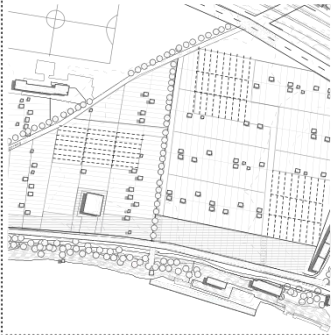
To start with the development of the cluster, the user is important to start with. Together the future inhabitants of the cluster form an idea of their ultimate way of living in a community in between the allotment gardens. With an investor and contractor, which can also be provided by the Kanton Basel-Stadt, the planning process can start.



2

**Choose a spot to build the cluster together (one of the three indicated spots)**

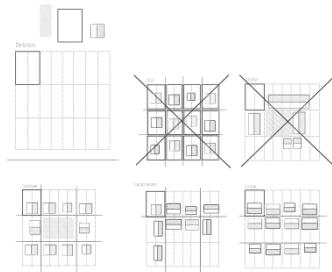
The plots to be changed into housing are located close to the infrastructure to maintain a car free zone around the houses. The parking spots are clustered outside the housing-clusters but closely related to them. The housing clusters located on the edges of the allotment area, opening up its borders.



3

**Choose your way of clustering**

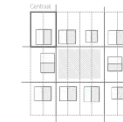
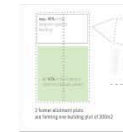
The assigned building spots have measurements of 3 by 8 allotment gardens, providing the opportunities for different typologies to form clusters. To improve the new clusters to be used collectively and fit in the grain size of the current gardens, the typologies of a grid and the cluster of bigger buildings are excluded from the options. For each cluster-typology different building rules guarantee their qualities and the improvement of the public and collective use of the space. The basic elements to form the cluster are the housing plots (two clustered allotment gardens), the houses, paths and public/collective space.



4

**Choose your own plot**

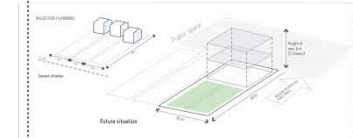
To define your housing plot, two coupled allotment plots form one plot to build on. The choice in this step is to find a position for the housing plot together in the chosen arrangement of clustering. In this example, the central clustering.



5

**Place your house according to the rules and connect your plot to the public space**

Different rules per cluster are formed to guarantee the quality of the cluster and its identity. In this example with the central square, the rules are adjusted to this form of clustering. In general the houses are detached and not exceeding three floors. Maximum forty percent of the housing plot is used as a footprint, which leaves minimal sixty percent for a private garden. The average size of the housing-plots is 200 m<sup>2</sup>. The housingplots have a width of 10 meters and a length of 20 meters. A rule for the central cluster is that the houses should be attached to the collective square.





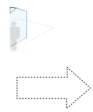
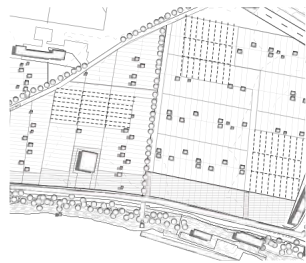


Framed Space vs. Free space

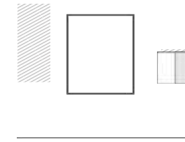
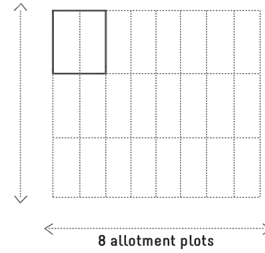




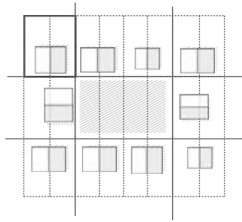




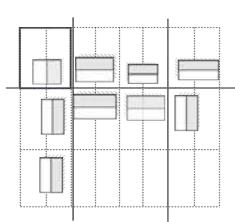
3 allotment plots



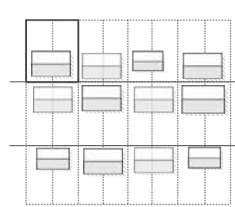
THE ELEMENTS



CENTRAL

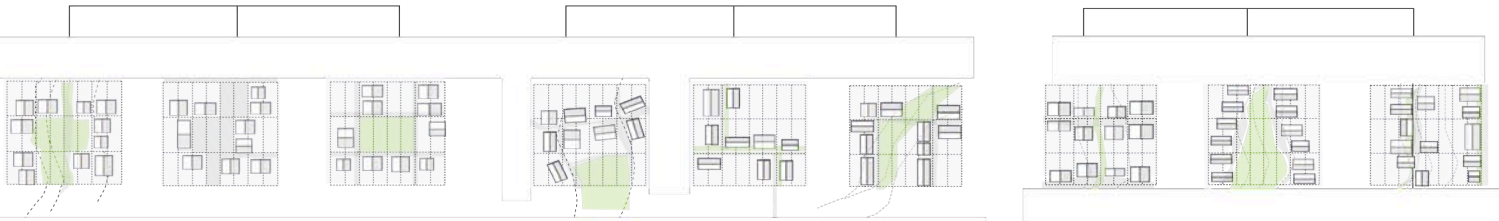


ALONG AXES

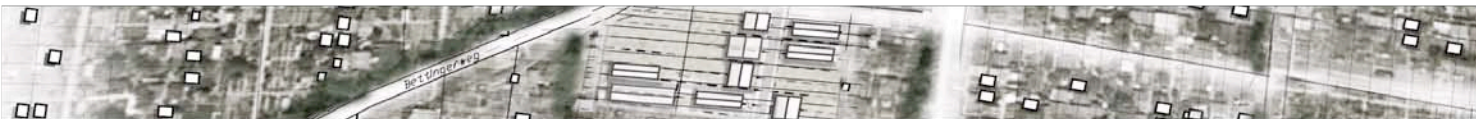


LINEAR

CONFIGURATION:  
The theoretical possibilities



COMPOSITION:  
The influence of the genius loci  
the landscape

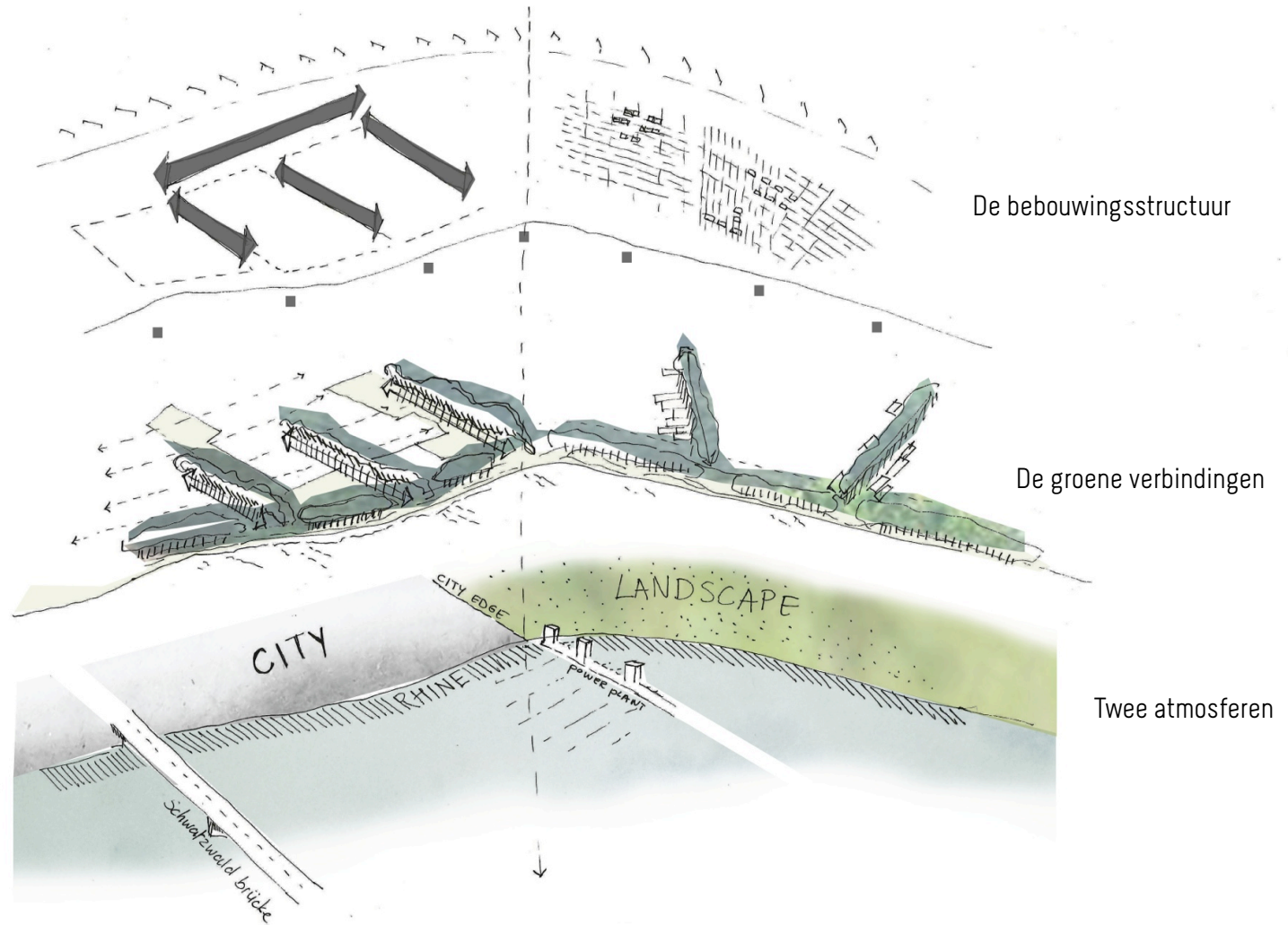


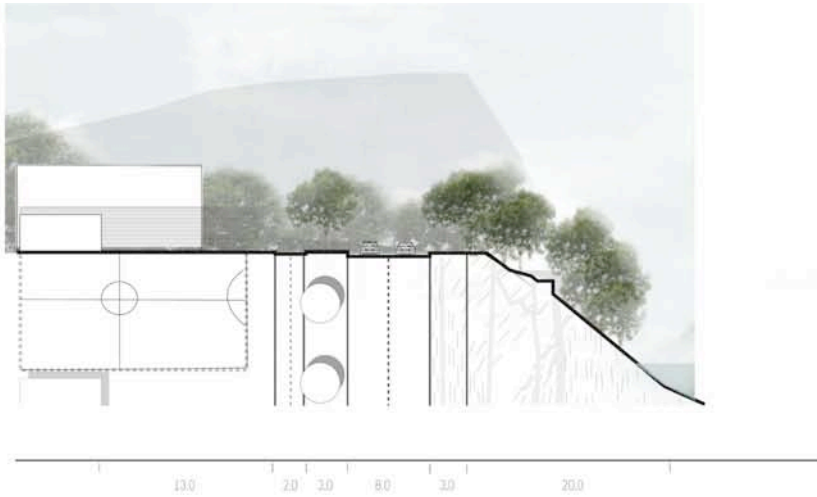
THE FINAL WHOLE  
The conherence between  
the parts





# EEN OVERZICHT





Current situation



Downgraded Grenzacherstrasse + park







# DE UITKIJKPUNTEN



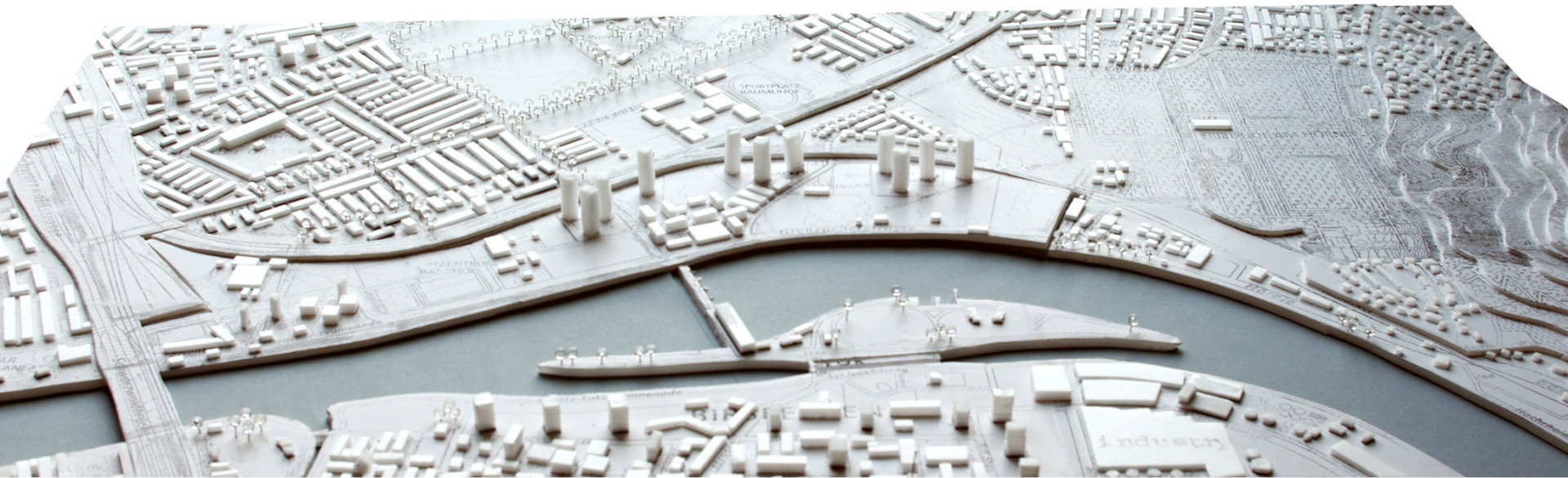


# NAAR DE ONTWERP STUDIE

## De huidige situatie



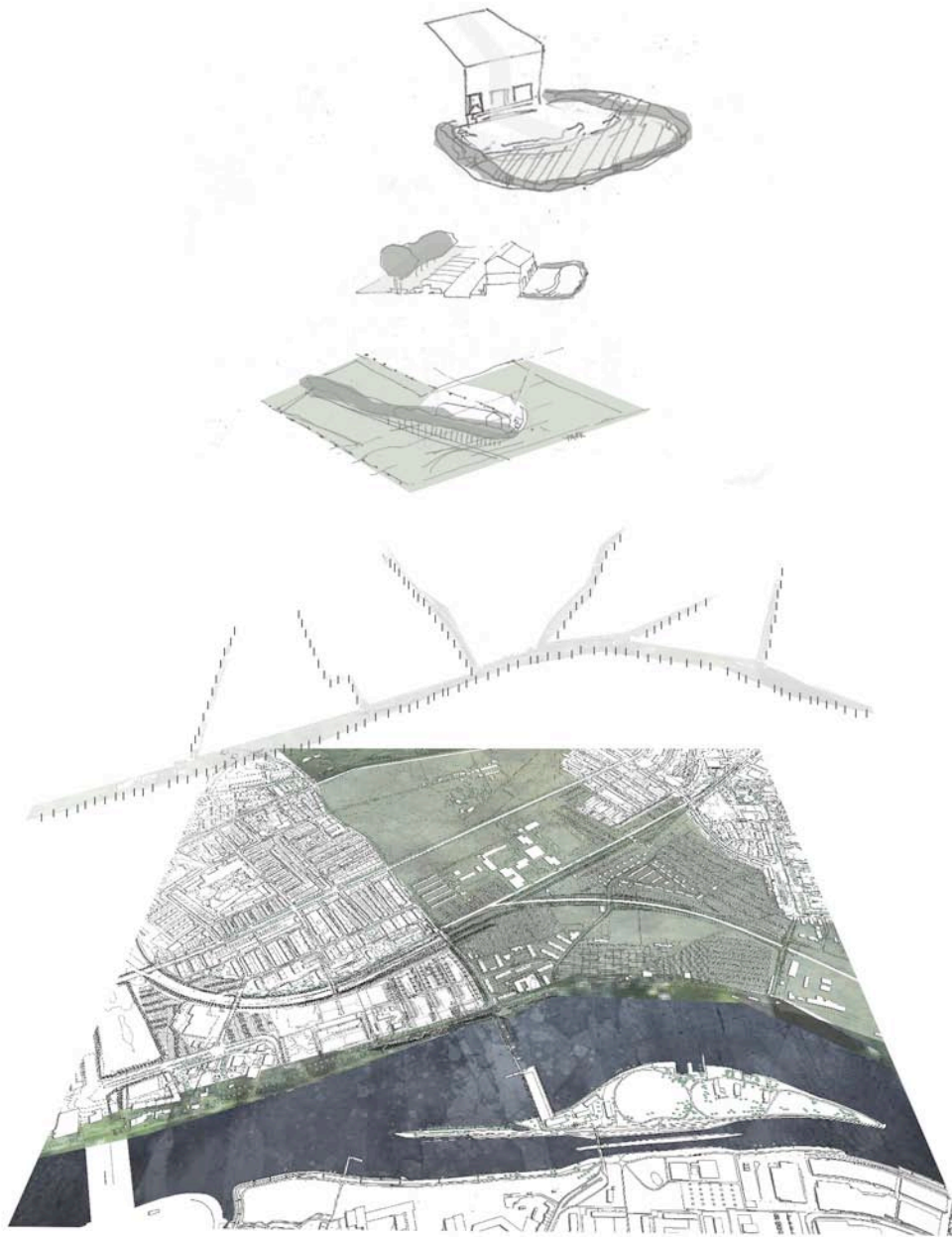
# Het huidige voorstel



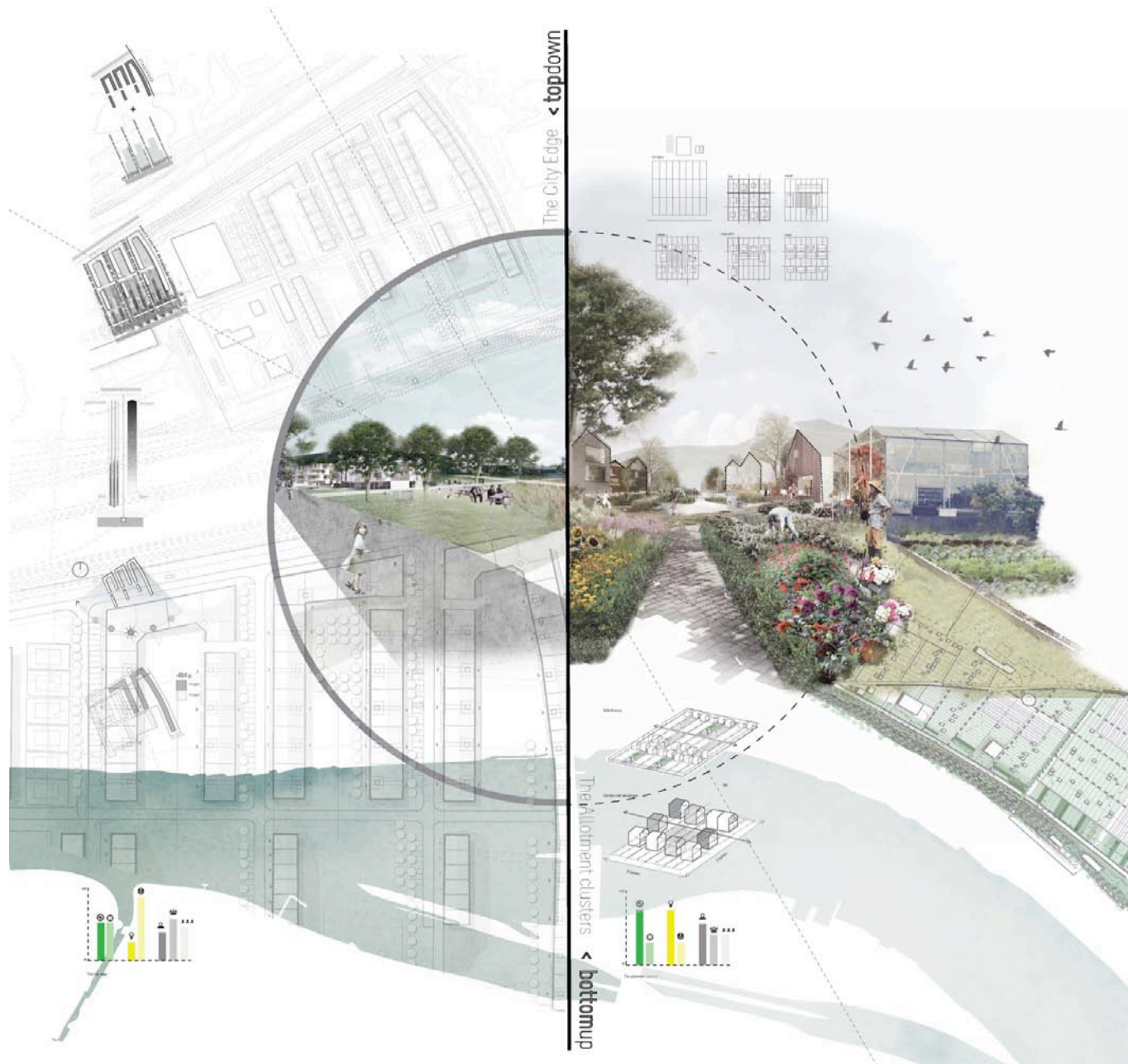


## Het voorstel van deze ontwerpstudie









Framed Space vs. Free space