

Soziologische und Städtebauliche Analyse vom Quartier Klybeck in Basel

Strategie um Re-Use vom Campus Novartis durch das
Gebäude 125



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1 Abstract

This Resume is taking place in order to support and guide my Masterthesis in Architecture by the Professor Markus Peter during the FS 2020 at the Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule of Zürich for the Theme C: Re-Use CIBA Areal.

This work is a recherche to understand the actual economical and social dynamics in the Quartier Klybeck in Basel. The work is based on the social point of view of the inhabitants, an interview of an expert in the domain of the urbanism of basel, throughout the socio-economical statistics of the quartier and with my personal observation in situ.

The final goal is to developpe a project based on these informations and propose an architectural intervention at the scale of the quartier and using the Building 125 as an architectural catalyser to formulate a coherent architectural thesis for the building and it's surrounding.

The whole process is taking place under the supervision of the Professor Markus Peter and his Assistent Johann Reble for the designing part of the project. The Professor Christian Schmit and his Assistent Caroline Ting for the economico-social and urbanism part of the project and the Dozentur Mettler and Sutter for the Konstruktion and Material aspect of the project.

2 Introduction

2.1 A short history of the Klybeck Quartier

The Klybeck Quartier is situated in the north of Basel city in the area called Kleinbasel which regroup the quartier of Clara, Rosental, Matthäus, Klybeck, Wettstein, Hirzbrunnen and also Kleinhüningen. It is bordered by the Rhein, the dreirosenbrücke and the Wiese

Concerning Klybeck Quartier, the site was created more than 150 years ago as a production site for numerous dye works located outside of the city which was perfect at the time. The spot along the Rhein river was perfect for all of the industrial work needed at the time.



1. Map of Basel city with Klybeck Quartier in red



2. Aerial photo of Klybeck Quartier in the 19th century

The site was well-known to be a strong working site and it was one of the first workers movement to be established and fighting for the working rights of industry workers in Switzerland.

During the 20th century, the site is developed and specialized itself in the chemical and pharmaceutical industry, which is important for Basel.

Nowadays, the factory is closed and transferred itself to the other part of the Rhein leaving the old site to be rehabilitated in a new living and commercial area for the inhabitant of Klybeck (1)

2.2 Re-Use CIBA

A city is a place that change constantly through it's social, economical, political and technological advances. It is thanks to those pressures that the architecture of the city can evolve and adapt into different situations throughout the years.

For the case of the Ciba areal, years of industry has created an island of technological building constructed mainly during the 60s and the 70s by the architects Suter + Suter.

Today the challenge is to understand the context in which the Ciba areal and the Klybeck Quartier developed throughout the years and to fully comprehend what are the existing dynamics of the city in order to propose the best solution for the inhabitants of Basel in particular the ones living in Klybeck at the moment.



3. Aerial photo of Klybeck Quartier of the campus Novartis

3 Methods

Procedure of the social and urban analyze of the Klybeck Quartier and it's surroundings

- 1. Litteratur** First of all, before even going to Basel, I tried to find as much books, revue, internet article and documentation on the subject. I ended up reading a set of report of the 3Länder project and the Klybeck Plus project that gave a lot of basic information on the current situation of Klybeck and it's neighborhood.
- 2. Web recognition** Once the observation done in situ, a research using internet was helpful to identify a big part of the existings shop, and infrastructure in the area and along the Rhein. It gave an overall categorie of shop existing along the River.
- 3. Observation** In order to grasp the actual situation in Klybeck I decided to go in situ and make some observation to understand what type of people are there and what kind of building, infrastructure are present at the moment and what are the people involved into. I began my research by going along the Rhein in th Klybeck Quartier. I then proceeded to go to the port, followed by a tour in the heart of the Quartier itself along the Gärtnerstrasse. I proceeded by going to the Dreirosenbrücke, from one side to the other and I finally went to the the Matthäus Quartier in the center and along the Rhein
This tour allowed me to have an overall impression of Klybeck and it's surroundings.
- 4. Statistical data** The Canton of Basel provide in detail a lot of data for each quartier in Basel. There is virtually hundreds of pages to consult on every aspect of the city; socially, economically, real eastate and so on.
- 5. Expert Interview** In order to have a deep understanding of the area on specifics question, we reached out an expert of the city of Basel. We made an interview with him and asked everything we needed to know on particular subject.
- 6. Discussion** Once every two weeks, we meet up with all student doing the same re- search, sharing and discuting each and every relevant element found by every student.

4 Research Findings

Informations gathered with the different methods

4.1 Litteratur

The Quartier of Klybeck is subject to important transformation during the next years. The Quartier is involved in the 3 Land project that wants to reconnect France, Germany and Switzerland in an efficient way. For this they developed a strategie for the all region and Klybeck is a part of it.

It is also important to know that the Campus Novartis and BASF are now moving their company to a whole new site on the other side of the river.

The displacement of the company offers the unique opportunity to design around 300,000 square metres (approx. 285,000 square metres of works area plus adjoining green spaces, open spaces and streets) as a coherent overall project and to develop it in everyone's interest. The old campus was purchased by the Central Real Estate Group and Swiss Life but there is going to be a lot of negotiation with the canton of Basel.

Concerning the social aspect of this transition, the Klybeck Plus project is also handled by the Canton Basel-Stadt to make sure that they get the best project possible with this area for its inhabitants. For this, they make a lot of research and released an important article in the form of an interview report that indicates what the inhabitants of Klybeck desire mostly and how they wish the area to be developed.

In this report we can find a total of 86 passers-by, mainly middle-aged and some long-time residents of Klybeck-Kleinhüningen, that accepted to provide informations. What they mostly appreciate about their neighbourhood is the affordable living, the generous amount of place and the proximity to the Rhine, Wiese and Germany as well as places such as the stock mill and port use.

The development in recent years is described by some as "too many cultures, too many sick people, too many construction sites". In summary There is a call for more cleanliness, security, green spaces and meeting places. A major concern in connection with the development "klybeckplus" is the creation of new real estate of the most diverse characteristics.

Swimming and bathing are prominent among the leisure activities on the wish list. In addition, the district should have accessible workshops, multi-purpose halls and space for loud activities like parties. The need for green areas with different usage is also a central need for the inhabitants.

Most of the respondents wanted to keep the industrial buildings on the site for conversion. the people didn't want new big shopping centres but highly welcome small businesses. The aim is to have a mix of uses and people and also encourage the slow-moving traffic. Finally the project "klybeckplus" must neither gentrification or ghettoization.(2) (3)



4. Report Concept Urbain 3LAND: Vision



5. Site web klybeckplus project

4.2 Web recognition

I mainly used the web recognition to identify what was all along the Rhine for types of shops and activities. I identified four main categories: Hotel, residential area, Restaurant and culture places.



4.3 Observations

My observations began in the Wohnquartier Klybeck along the Rhein. There I could see that a lot of houses were not in a very good state. Most of the windows were also covered in flag for the next votation the quartier seemed to be highly involved politically. Along the Rhein, there was only a long street with parking places. This area is not at all thought for a usage of the inhabitant. Actually, there is a separation zone that belongs to the port between this street and the river itself. The zone is full of old infrastructure like crane, railway etc. The place is simply not designed to welcome people.

Following the river in direction of the North, we can encounter a huge alternative self-constructed park. This park was totally empty during my visit but seemed to be really frequented during the summer as a strong alternative meeting point. There is also a skate park and a sportcenter in the same spot. I then reached the port where we can find naturally a lot of port and train infrastructure but also a restaurant and a museum.

Proceeding my observation in the center of the quartier along the Kleinhüningen Street revealed a lot of Hairdresser, Pub, second hand store, electronic reparation store, places where we could send money easily in other land or borrow money. There was also a lot of playgrounds with an intern organised tournus of the parents to supervise the children when they are playing. (There is a web site where they can sign in) Generally, the quartier seems to be quite socially involved community.

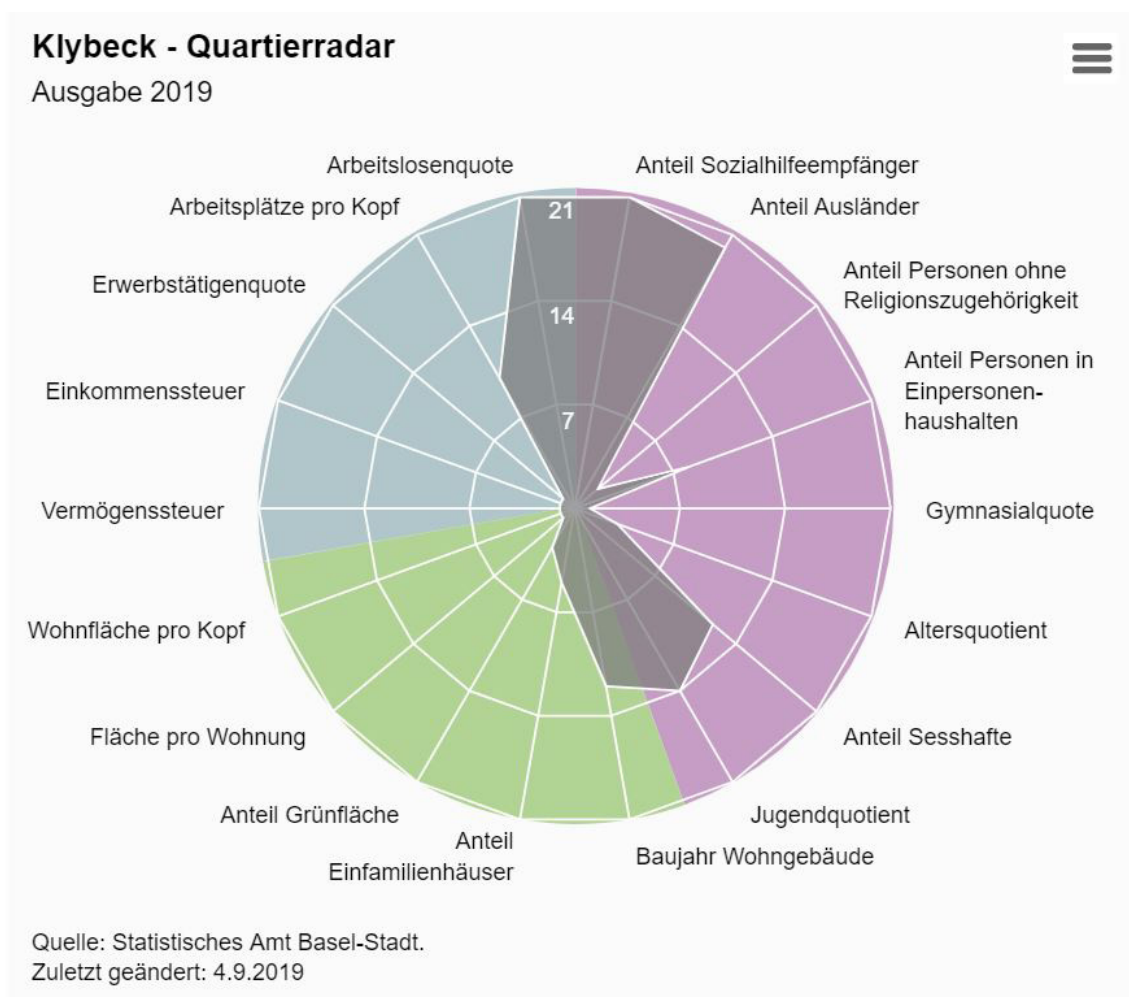
Going to the Matthäus quartier, we can instantly see the difference with Klybeck. In fact, along the Rhein there was a lot of little infrastructure for the people (benches, fountain, trees and also some containers with some activity such as bar and skateboard fixer. There was also a lot more informational poster for tourism. Next to the Dreirosenbrücke, there is a young meeting point with a lot of sports infrastructure like football field, basketball field and street workout and there is also a children daycare for the parents that needs to work and have children.



4.4 Statistical data

In order to have a clear idea of what is going on in the population economically and sociologically speaking, I went and found many statistical data for the quartier of Klybeck.

The summary of all of these information would be that the people in Klybeck tends to have a really dense population that stay for a long time throughout the years in the quartier. The habitations are the most cheap in Basel and it tends to have a majority of 2 and 3 Rooms apartment. The ratio surface of living pro inhabitants is also the littlest of the whole Canton. The population is highly mixed with more than 50% foreigner and there is a weak amount of green area and meeting point in the quartier (4).



6. Socio-economical statistical of Klybeck Quartier

4.5 Expert Interview

For this interview, we chose to talk with the expert Markus Ritter. He is born and raised in Basel. He was for 12 Jahren in Parlament. 12 Jahren in Grossenrat des Kantons Basel und Verwaltung als Generalsekretär des Regierungspräsidenten. And he also took part in various commissions such as the Planning Commission as a Verwaltungsintern.

Coming now directly to the urban situation of the Klybeck Quartier, for him the CIBA-area really acted as a fence, separation between the Quartier around it.

It is today really important to bring apartment in this zone as programme but we have to be careful what type of apartment are brought in from a sociological point of view. It is important to construct what fits better with the already living inhabitants.

Important to complete what is needed for apartment size at the moment like big apartment for family but also apartment for students artist or couple and so on especially in big building such as a high rise building. It is also important to control the porosity in the quartier and how the flow of people is brought along the river and in the quartier.

“Reaktivierung des Uferbereichs öffentlich sein - Uferkante entlang, diese Bijou raus holen, Aufenthaltsqualität.”

It is also wishable to ban car streets in the new quartier and along the River like in the Quartier of Erlenmatt. Moreover it would be reasonable to check for new green zone in the Quartier because the Horburgpark is great but a bit too far away for the soon new inhabitants of this quartier.

Concerning programme at the ground levels, he advised us to find programmes that fit the already existing programme and something being able to adapt itself.

4.6 Discussion and summary

It is really important to understand the importance and the role that play the Quartier of Klybeck in the city of Basel and try to reinforce the existing situation instead of diminishing it. Through this I intend that this quartier should be understood as a exception, a surviving niche on the social and real estate layer. It is also one of the only place with such a massive alternative community with all the “Zwischennütungen” happening along the river in the summer. People, Inhabitants and tourist search for such alternativ places because of their authenticity and their attractivity and just to experience something different in a city. My position is that we should try to protect and amplifies this living stylein the best way possible.

Due to geographical position of the quartier, along the Rhein and next to the Dreirosenbrücke, we can determine two main area /side that are relevant. The “Frontside” with the promenade along the Rhein that should be attractiv and living and the “Backside” which is the Quartier itself that should propose different activity, programme and a mix of usage.

It is crucial to express the new attitude of the Quartier at the precise key point between the bridge and the Klybeck Quartier and the Matthäus Quartier.

This key point is symbolized by the Highrise building that I am working on, followed by a chain of building that creates a fassade along the Rhein. It is imperativ to design a controlled opening of the quartier otherwise there's the risk the the whole area fall into a massive gentrification which results in a massive loss for the social and alternative community living there.

It is also essential to keep in mind that we should not make the Rhein Ufer promenade too attractive because of conflict of interest between the external users and the new inhabitants of the quartier. We can mention for example the factor “noise” created by the presence of too many people at night along the river. So it's also important to keep the right balance between the amount of attractivity for people and the amount of confort for the inhabitants.

Concerning the programm in the public part of the building, it is important that the programm bring the people together and allow them to mix with the different layers of the society. Moreover, it is relevant to keep in mind that the quartier will evolve throughout the year and adapt it's character in consequence. we thus have the responsability to propose a programm that is light and easily interchangeable if needed to.

For the housing part, it is imperative to have cheap and middle price range apartment in order to avoid a gentrification of the quartier. The aim is also to construct apartment for families with enough rooms. This would allow families from the Klybeck area to have more space and quality of living in their apartment and less density of living in general. But we should also create littler apartment for the rest of the community in order to have a huge social mix. The house should bring the people together also throughout collective rooms where the inhabitants can share moments with one another.

In resume, Klybeck is an interesting and exciting part of the city of Basel with a lot of potential. It should be a place where we can experiment and share moment with one another without being a center for gentrification and for me, that's the direction that the project should take.

5. Strategies and Design

5.1 Argumentation and goals

For my project, I decided not to open up massively the quartier to the the rest of the city in order to avoid a massive gentrification but instead to make conscious opening in the building itself.

These opening in the building takes place in the basement and connects the level of the Alt-Rhein promenade with the level of the inner Quartier (cf. Situationsplan Entwurf). I also leave the existing staircase as a start point for a parrallel promenade to the River with all different activities within the chain of building along the Rhein. This solution allows to diminish the number of people coming into the Quartier but creates an important connection for the inhabitants and the Klybeck Quartier.

Concerning the "Frontside" of the building, I opted for the minimal invasive strategie in order to design the outside place along the river of Basel. There are already existing situation in Basel that can be observed and reproduced such as minimal intervention promenade or a few step that bring you next to the water or allow you to sit. Alo some trees to create shadows can be a plus to the whole situation (c.f Basel Photo)

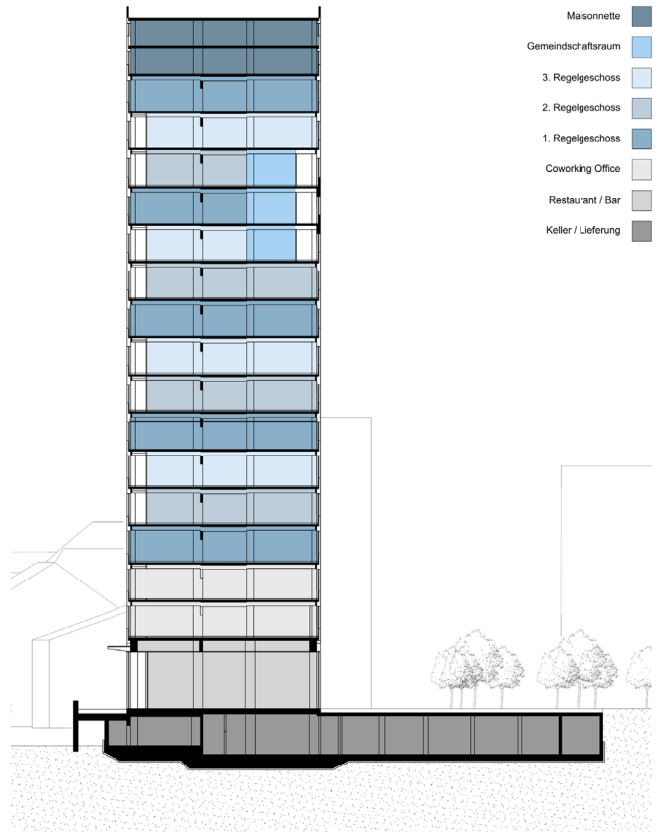
Regarding the "Backside" of the building, I choosed to design a place that is green throughout it's trees with a little rocks as pavement and with also the possibility to have some furniture in the park itself that can be used by everyone. This features gives room for adaptation and playfulness for the users of the park and also for interaction between the users. (c.f. Photo Idaplatz) This situation would ideally go well with some local shop, restaurant or café at the ground floor for people enjoying the place and would also fit nicely the workers in the area that could spend their pause there or along the river. This type of place would suits also families and children creatinfg in the end a really nice, mixed and social place to be. The place should not however take the role of the Horburg park but can be a nice complementary space in its function and design.

Coming now to the functions in the building itself, as explained precedently, it is important to have a programm capable of bringing people together from different horizont and to be able to adapt in the next years with the quartier evolution. For this reasons I proposed to create a Coworking space with a café in the basement and the Ground floor and working room, exchange room and conference room in the first and second floor of the building. (This programm encourages people of all domain to come , exchange and meet in the same rooms. For example families come for the afternoon café, gymnasial students can be their afterschool to do their homework and independant and start up can also be there to have a cheap place to work and to exchange with one another. The programm also allow to have a massive flexibility in the future because it doesn't need a lot of infrastructure in order to be constructed.)

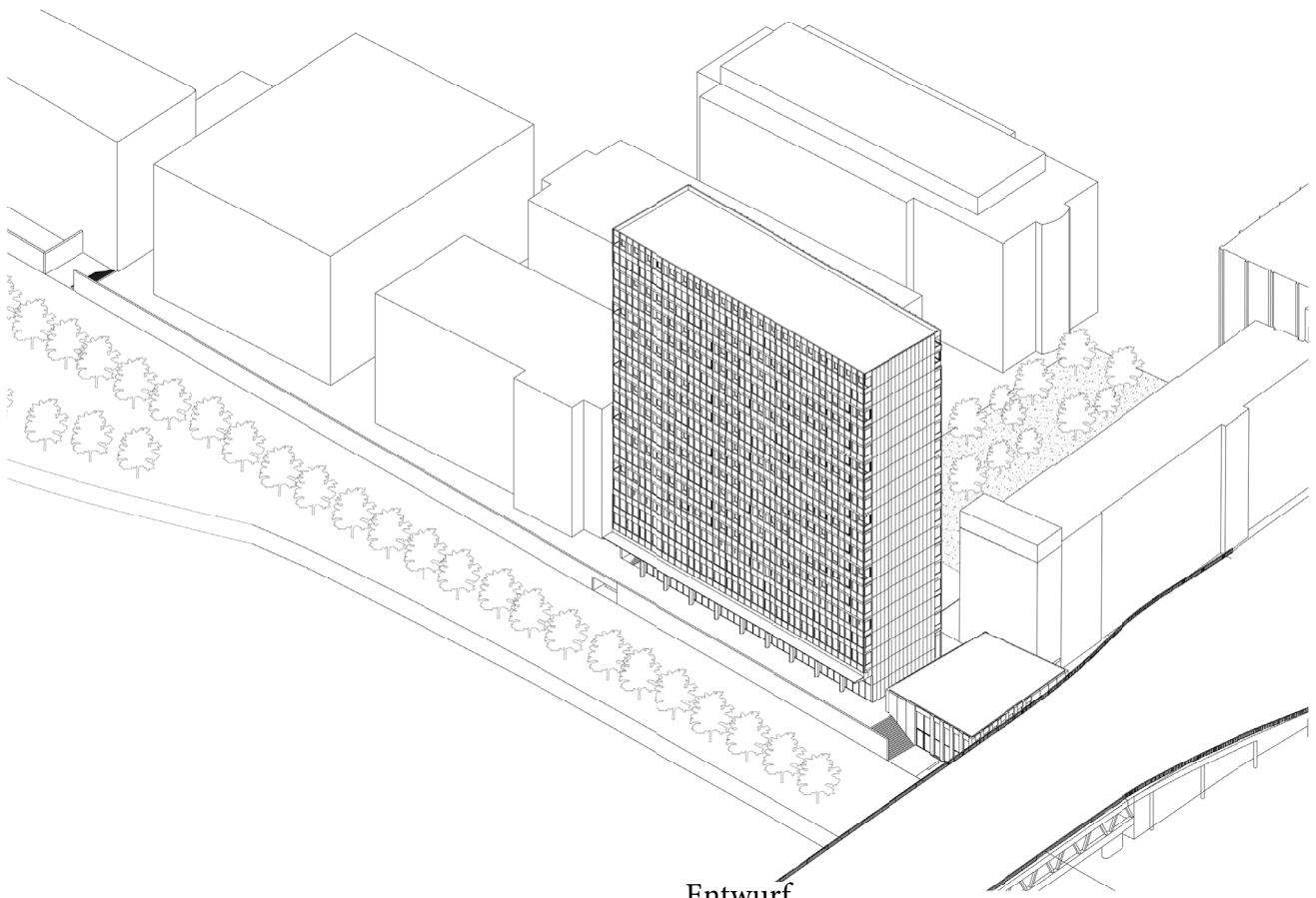
Following in the living zone, the diversity of living should be from studio for student or artists to 5+ rooms maisonnette for family. It is vital to build the possibility and maximize the diversity of group in the house itself. Thus also the creation of collective spaces within the highrise itself such as two Gemeinschaftsraum and a collective rooftop for anyone to use when they wish to. This gives the opportunity to the inhabitants and childrens to meet, exchange with their neighbors without leaving the building.



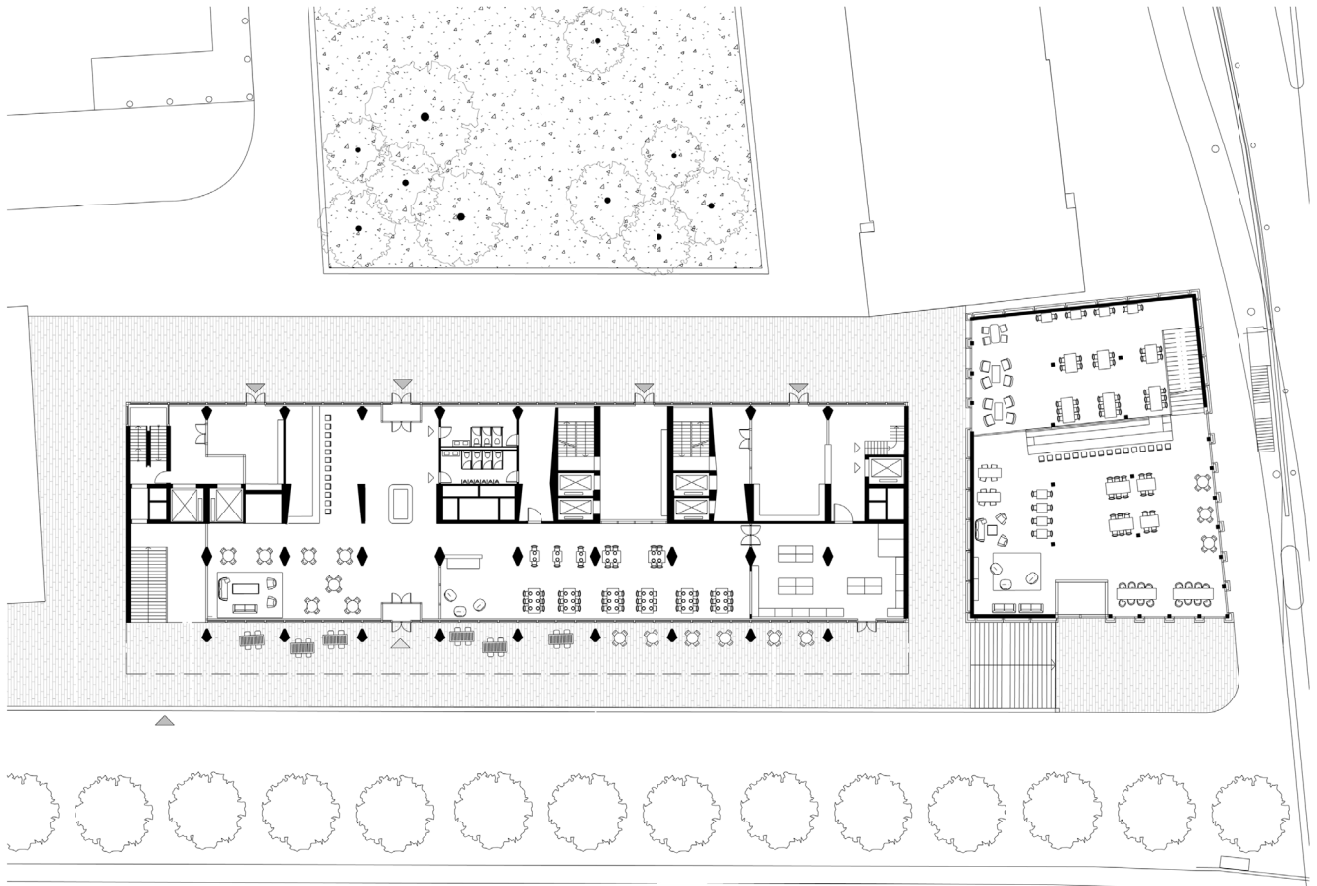
5.2 Project



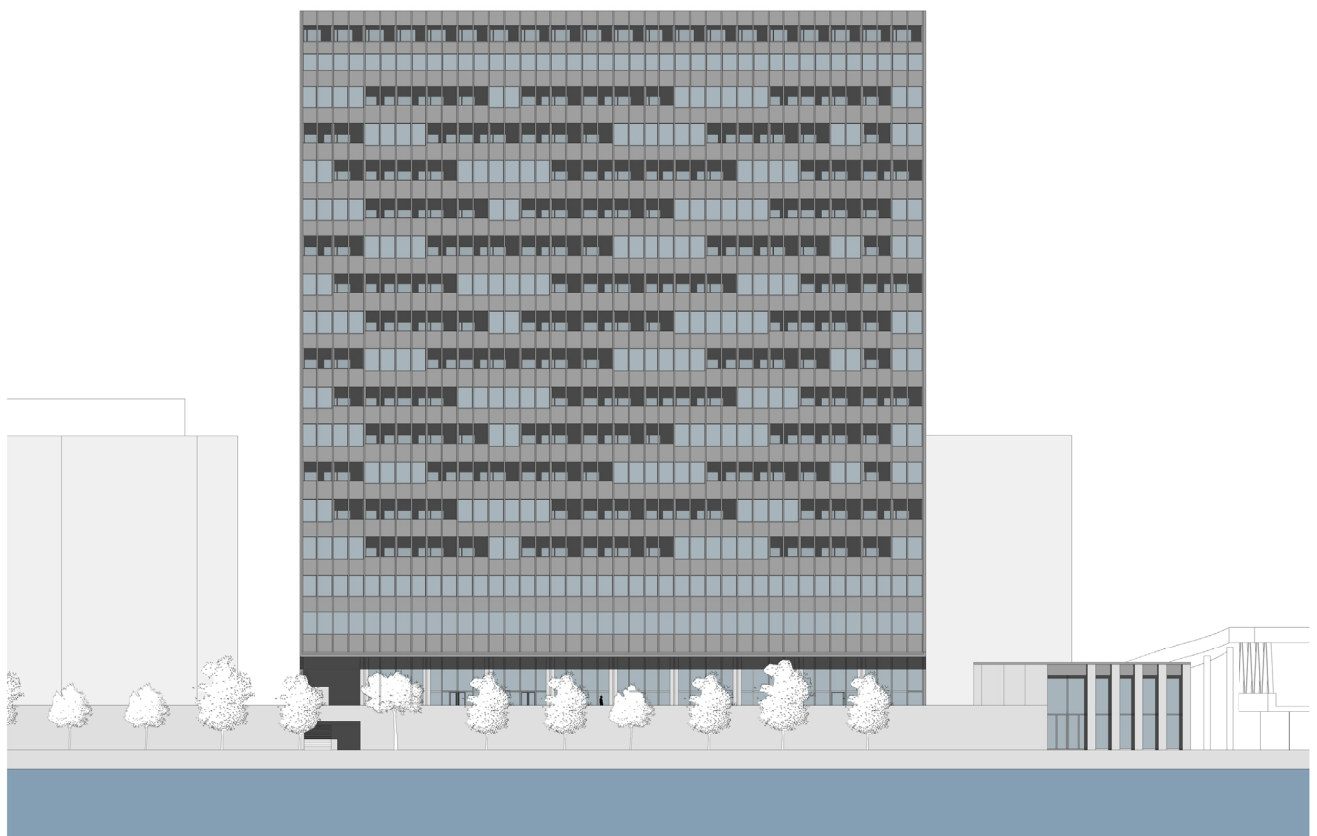
- Masonette
- Gemeinschaftsraum
- 3. Regelgeschoss
- 2. Regelgeschoss
- 1. Regelgeschoss
- Coworking Office
- Restaurant / Bar
- Keller / Lieferung



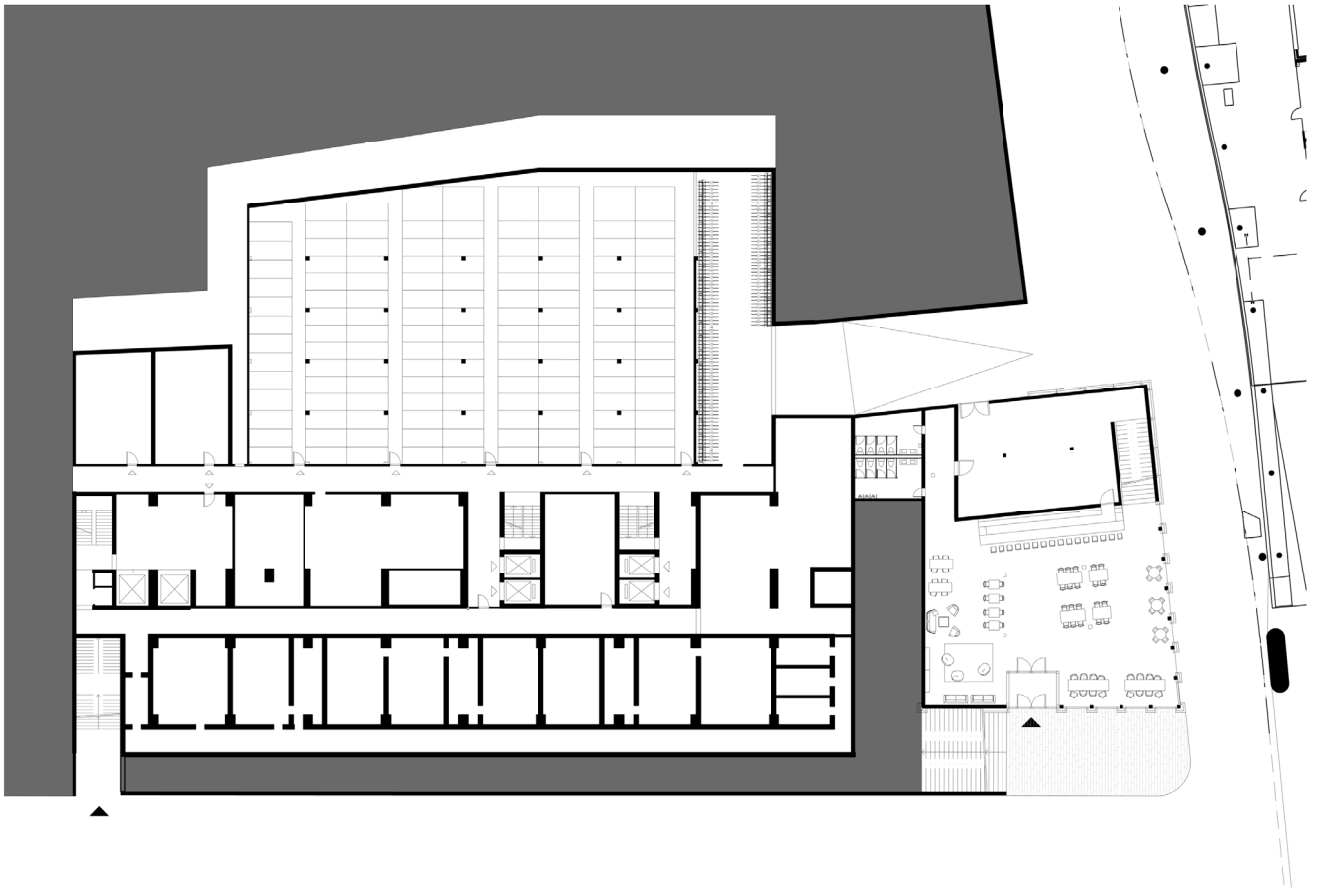
Entwurf



Erdgeschoss, Mst. 1:400



Ansicht mit Umgebung West Fassade, Mst. 1:200

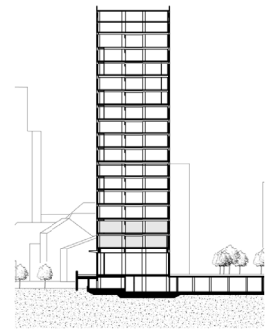
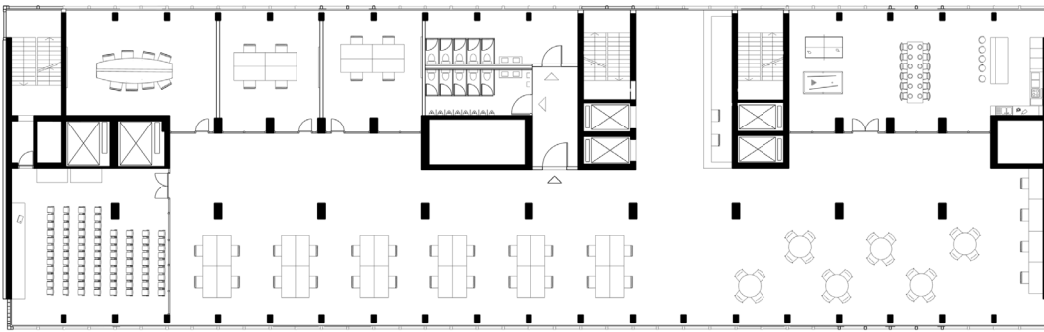


Untergeschoss Rheinsniveau, Mst. 1:400



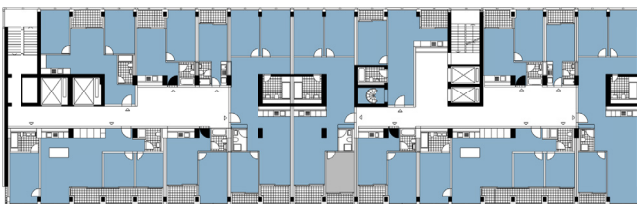
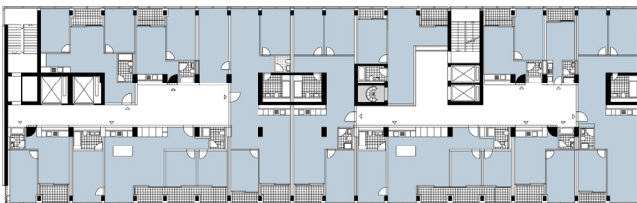
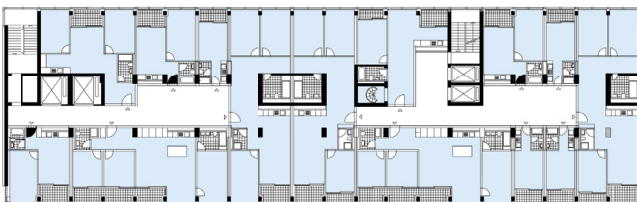
Ansicht Süd Fassade, Mst. 1:500

Ansicht Ost Fassade, Mst. 1:500

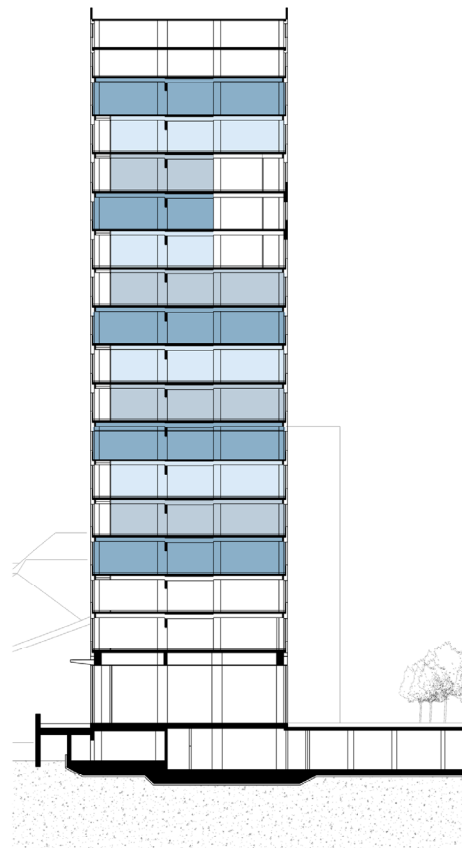


Coworking Office, Mst. 1:300 ↻

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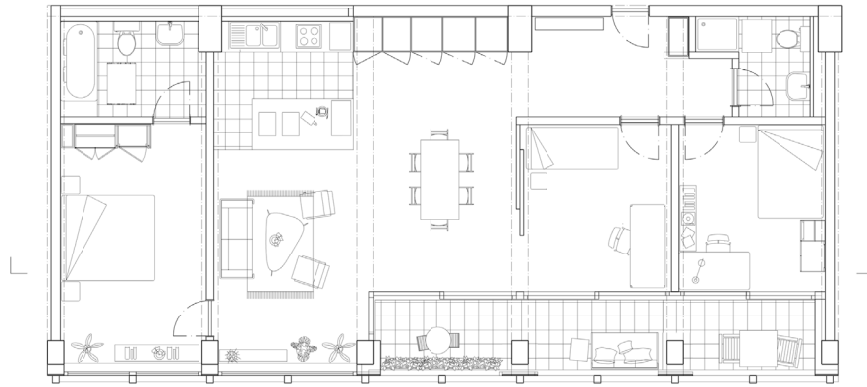
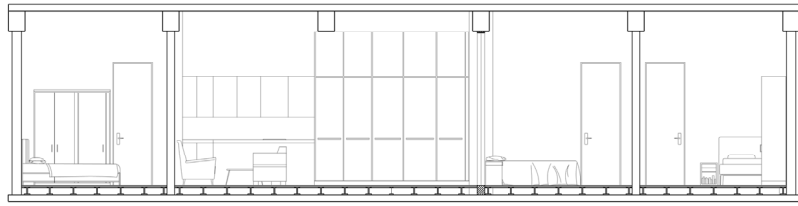


Regelgeschosstyp, Mst. 1:500 ↻



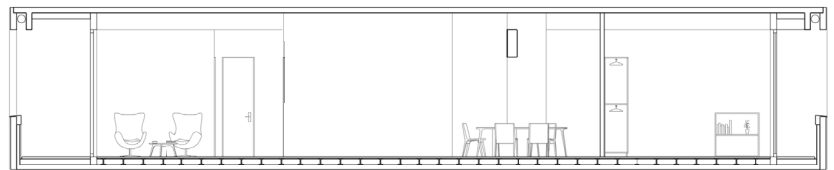
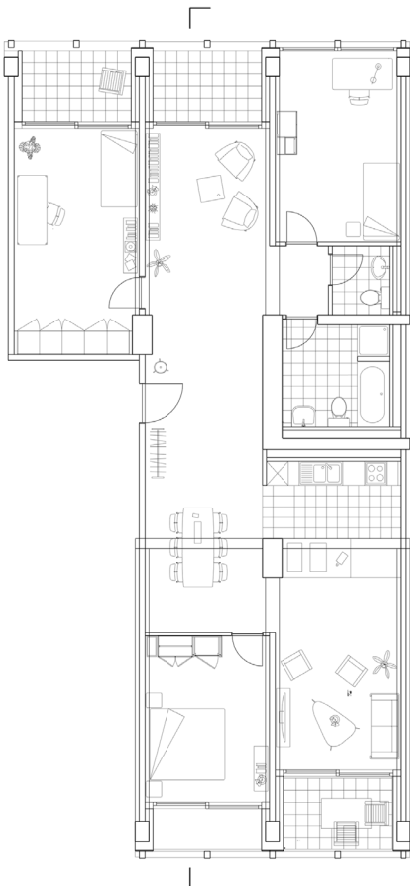
Querschnitt schema Regelgeschosstyp, Mst. 1:500

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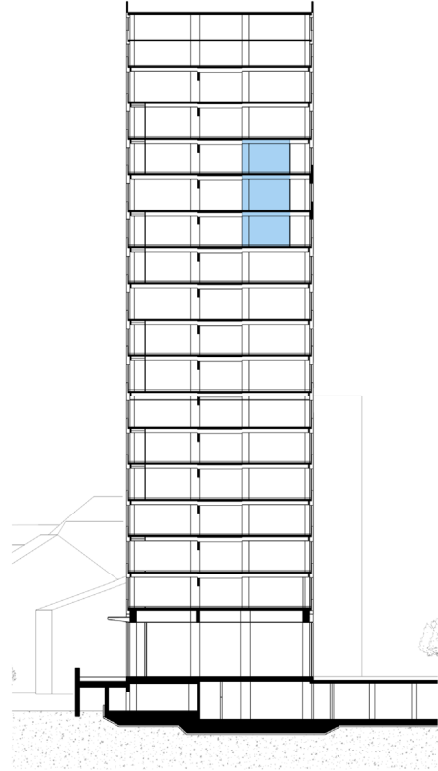
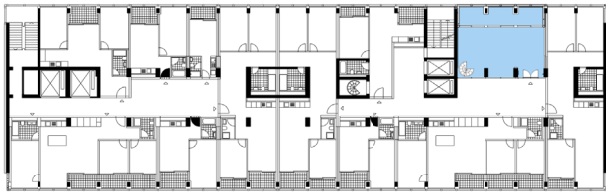
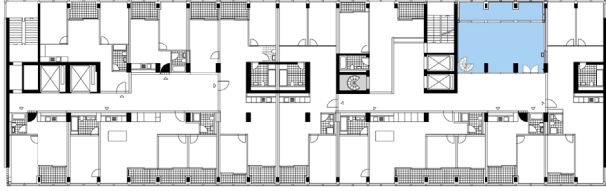
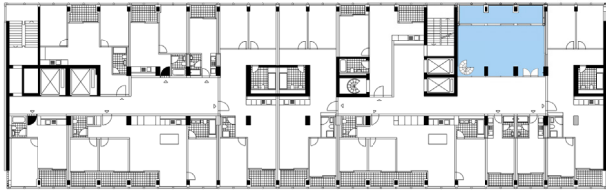
Grundriss und Schnitt Wohnungstyp_A 1:100 ↻

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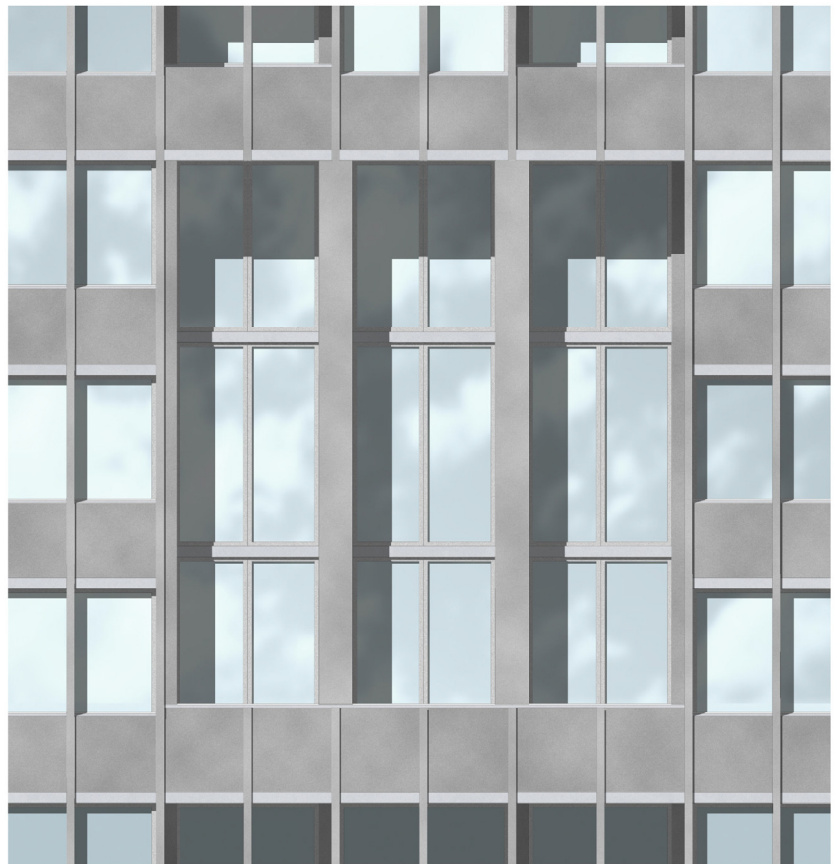
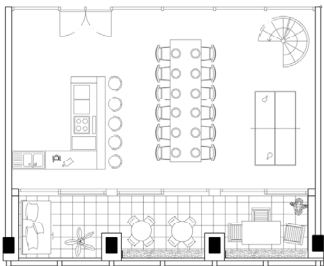
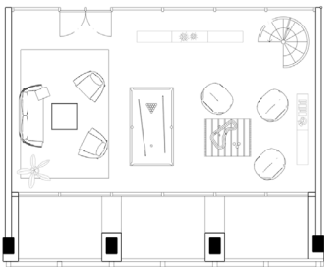
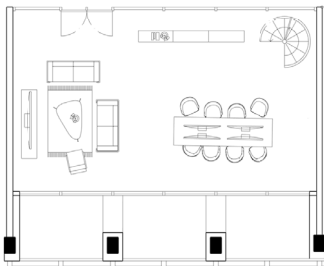
Grundriss und Schnitt Wohnungstyp B, Mst. 1:100 ↻

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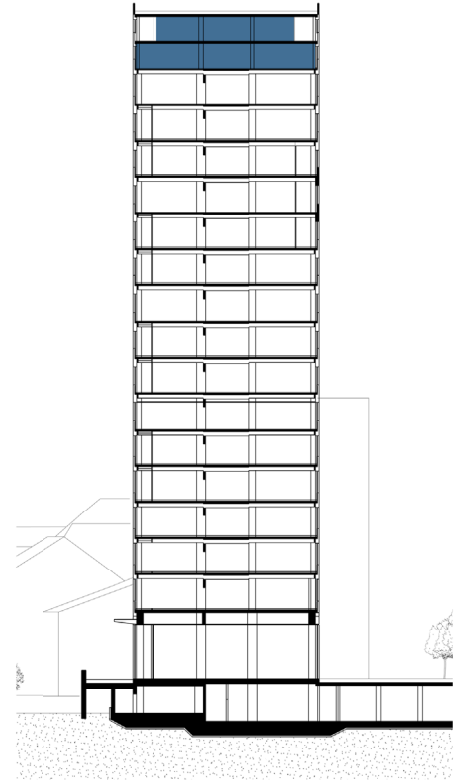
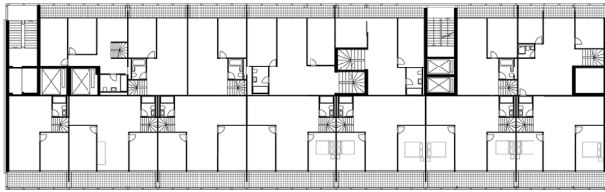
Gemeinschaftsraum, Mst. 1:500

Querschnitt schema Gemeinschaftsraum, Mst. 1:500



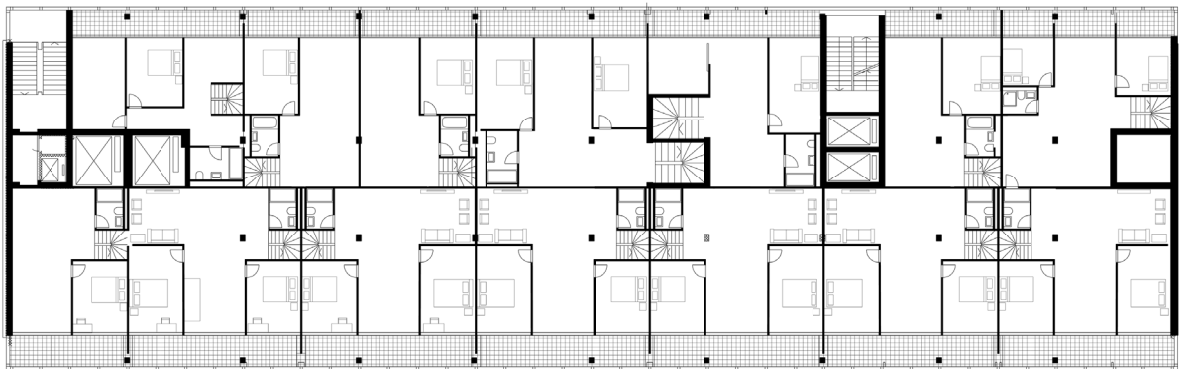
Grundriss Gemeinschaftsraum Mst. 1:150

Visualisierung Gemeinschaftsraum



Grundrisse Maisonnette_500

8



Grundrisse Maisonnette_250

8

Feedback

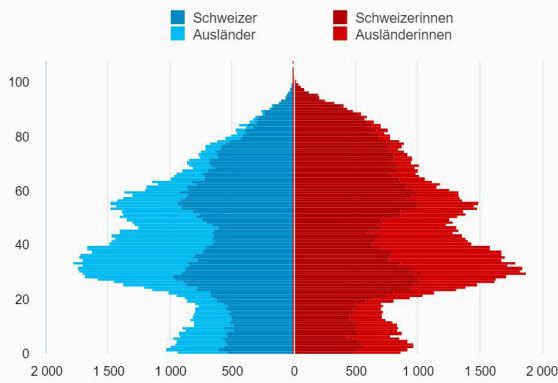
I find the the Begleitfacher in Soziologie was really useful in the beginning of the master thesis because of all the discussion going on in between the participant. I found relevant to contact an exterior professional for our interview and to do that in group was enjoyable. Though, I had the feeling after the half of the semester that the professor weren't really paying attention to our soziologie point of view and that could be sometime frustrating but in the overall I really enjoyed this approach of the project.

Appendix

Additional information

Bevölkerungspyramide am Jahresende

nach Alter, Geschlecht und Herkunft, Basel-Stadt, 2019



Quelle: Statistisches Amt Basel-Stadt, Bevölkerungsstatistik.
Zuletzt geändert: 4.2.2020

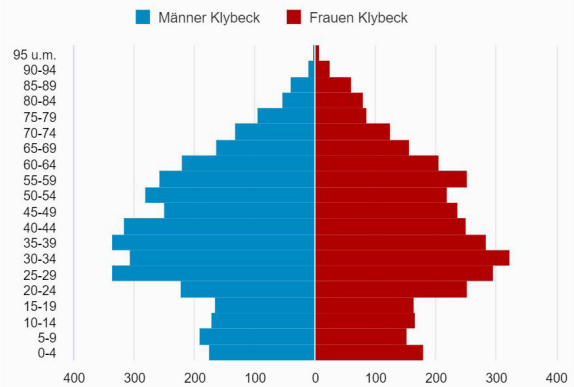
INDIKATOR GS-99.D

LESEHILFE

Die Bevölkerungspyramide zeigt, dass bei der ausländischen Bevölkerung vor allem die mittleren Jahrgänge der Personen im Erwerbsalter gut besetzt sind. Deutlich wird zudem, dass es in den höheren Altersgruppen zahlreiche Schweizerinnen gibt.

Wohnbevölkerung nach Alter und Geschlecht

Wohnviertel Klybeck, 2019



Quelle: Statistisches Amt Basel-Stadt, Bevölkerungsstatistik.
Zuletzt geändert: 19.2.2020

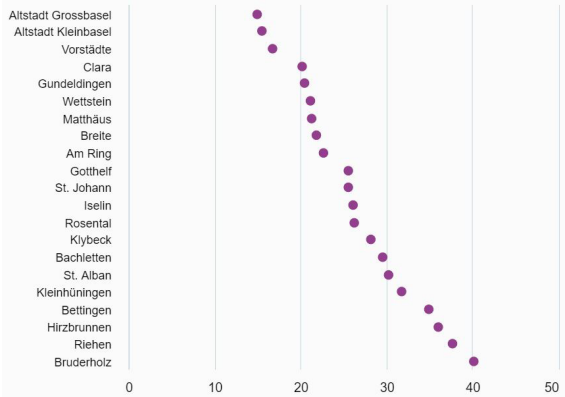
INDIKATOR 2.02A

LESEHILFE

Im Wohnviertel Klybeck sind die Fünfjahresgruppen der 25- bis 29-Jährigen, der 30- bis 34-Jährigen und der 35- bis 39-Jährigen am stärksten besetzt. Dies ist auch in der Stadt Basel so.

Jugendquotient

Basel-Stadt, 2019



Quelle: Statistisches Amt Basel-Stadt, Bevölkerungsstatistik.
Zuletzt geändert: 28.1.2020

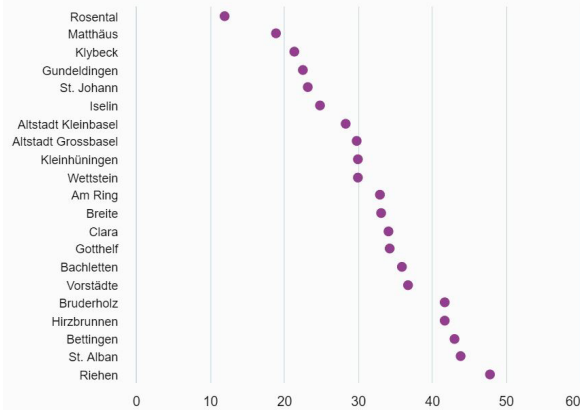
INDIKATOR GS-8.A

LESEHILFE

Den höchsten Jugendquotient weist das Wohnviertel Bruderholz auf, den niedrigsten das Wohnviertel Altstadt Grossbasel.

Altersquotient

Basel-Stadt, 2019



Quelle: Statistisches Amt Basel-Stadt, Bevölkerungsstatistik.
Zuletzt geändert: 10.2.2020

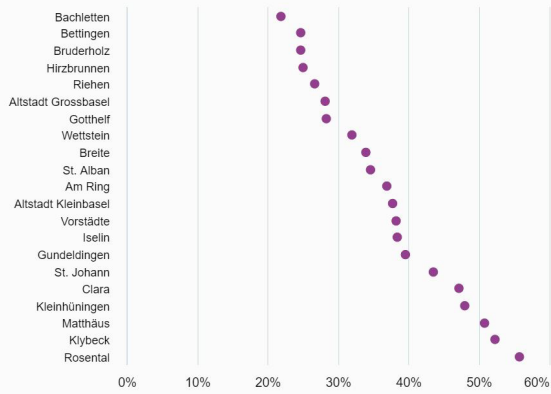
INDIKATOR GS-6.A

LESEHILFE

Der Altersquotient ist im Wohnviertel Rosental am geringsten und in der Gemeinde Riehen am höchsten.

Anteil Ausländer nach Gemeinde und Wohnviertel

Basel-Stadt, 2018



Quelle: Statistisches Amt Basel-Stadt, Bevölkerungsstatistik.
Zuletzt geändert: 3.6.2019

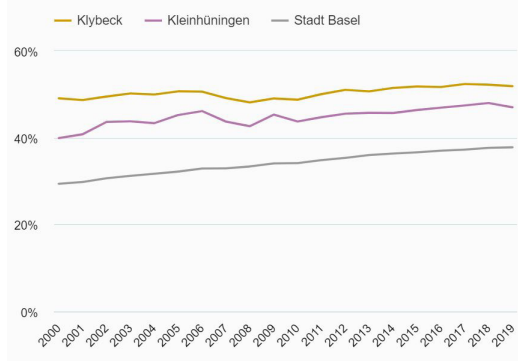
INDIKATOR GS-2.A

LESEHILFE

Der Ausländeranteil ist im Wohnviertel Bachtletten mit 22% am geringsten, im Wohnviertel Rosental mit 56% am höchsten.

Ausländeranteil

Wohnviertel Klybeck und Kleinhüningen



Quelle: Statistisches Amt Basel-Stadt, Bevölkerungsstatistik.
Zuletzt geändert: 19.2.2020

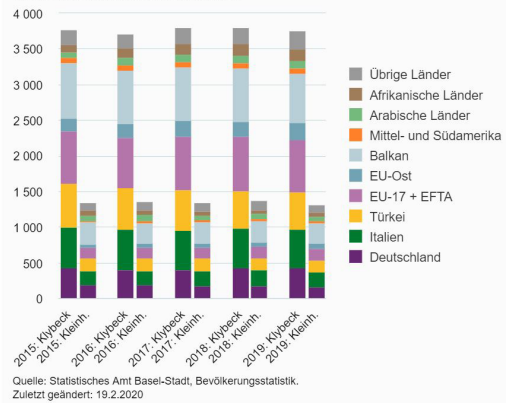
INDIKATOR 2.05

LESEHILFE

Der Ausländeranteil schwankte im Wohnviertel Klybeck in den Jahren 2000 bis 2011 zwischen 48,1% und 50,7%. In den folgenden Jahren lag er zwischen 50,0% und 52,4%. Im Wohnviertel Kleinhüningen stieg der Ausländeranteil zwischen 2000 und 2006 von 39,9% auf 46,1%. Danach bewegte er sich bis 2011 zwischen 42,6% und 45,3%. Seither stieg der Anteil Ausländer bis auf 48,0%. In der Stadt Basel stieg der Ausländeranteil über den gesamten Beobachtungszeitraum von 30,4% auf 37,9%.

Ausländer nach Staatsangehörigkeit

Wohnviertel Klybeck und Kleinhüningen



Quelle: Statistisches Amt Basel-Stadt, Bevölkerungsstatistik.
Zuletzt geändert: 19.2.2020

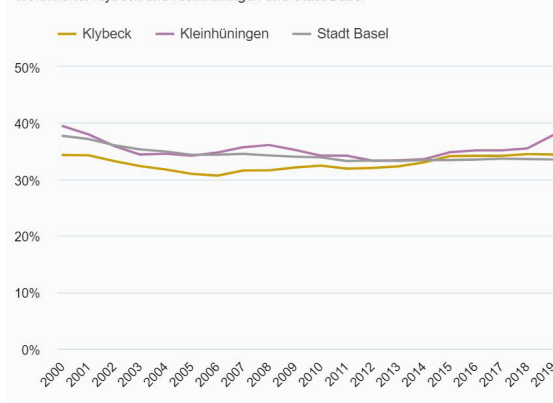
INDIKATOR 2.07

LESEHILFE

In den letzten fünf Jahren bildeten im Wohnviertel Klybeck Personen aus den EU-17- und EFTA-Staaten die grösste ausländische Bevölkerungsgruppe. Während die Anzahl Personen aus der Türkei und dem Balkan gesunken ist, stieg die Zahl der Personen aus arabischen und afrikanischen Ländern von 73 auf 110 bzw. von 106 auf 170. Im Wohnviertel Kleinhüningen bildeten Personen aus dem Balkan in den letzten fünf Jahren die grösste ausländische Bevölkerungsgruppe.

Sesshaftigkeit

Wohnviertel Klybeck und Kleinhüningen und Stadt Basel



Quelle: Statistisches Amt Basel-Stadt, Bevölkerungsstatistik.
Zuletzt geändert: 19.2.2020

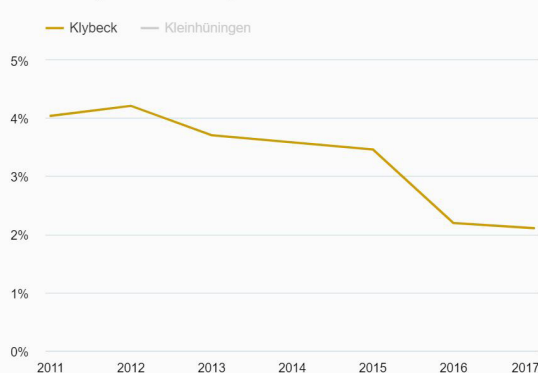
INDIKATOR 2.08

LESEHILFE

In den beiden Wohnvierteln Klybeck und Kleinhüningen liegt der Anteil an Personen, die seit zehn oder mehr Jahren an der gleichen Adresse wohnen, Ende 2019 bei 34,4% und 37,9%. Verglichen mit anderen

Anteil an der Gesamtbeschäftigung der Stadt Basel

Wohnviertel Klybeck und Kleinhüningen



Quelle: Bundesamt für Statistik (BFS), Statistik der Unternehmensstruktur (STATENT).
Zuletzt geändert: 19.2.2020

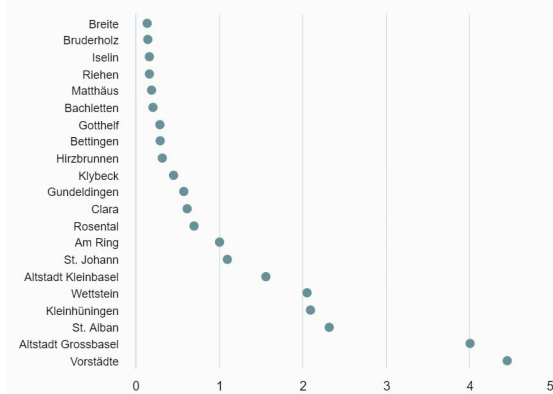
INDIKATOR 3.01

LESEHILFE

Im Jahr 2017 sind in der Stadt Basel 185 605 Beschäftigte tätig. Davon arbeiten 3 913 im Wohnviertel Klybeck und 7 458 im Wohnviertel Kleinhüningen. Anteilsmässig sind dies 2,1% bzw. 4,0%. Insgesamt entfallen somit 6,1% der Beschäftigung der Stadt Basel auf den Stadtteil Klybeck-Kleinhüningen.

Arbeitsplätze pro Kopf

Basel-Stadt, 2017



Quelle: Bundesamt für Statistik (BFS), Statistik der Unternehmensstruktur (STATENT).
Zuletzt geändert: 21.10.2019

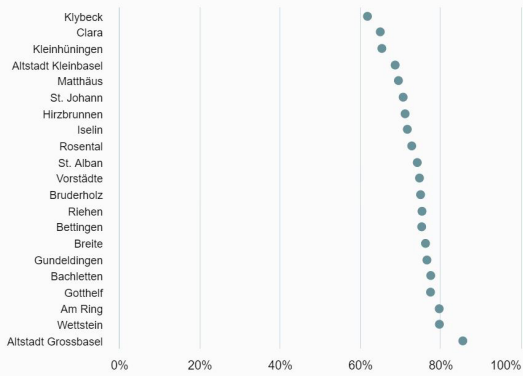
INDIKATOR WA-4.A

LESEHILFE

Im Wohnviertel Breite gibt es die wenigsten Arbeitsplätze pro Kopf, im Wohnviertel Vorstädte die meisten.

Erwerbstätigenquote

Basel-Stadt, gepoolte Daten 2013 bis 2017



Quelle: Bundesamt für Statistik (BFS), Strukturerhebung (SE).
Zuletzt geändert: 10.5.2019

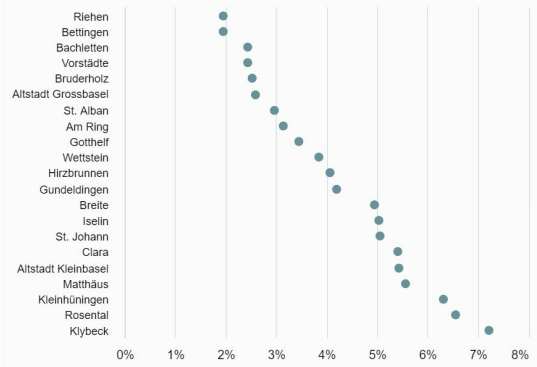
INDIKATOR WA-3.A

LESEHILFE

Im Mittel der Jahre 2013 bis 2017 ist die Erwerbstätigenquote im Wohnviertel Klybeck am tiefsten (61,7%) und im Wohnviertel Altstadt Grossbasel am grössten (85,4%)

Arbeitslosenquote

Stand: 2016



Quelle: Bundesamt für Statistik (BFS), Strukturerhebung (SE);
Staatssekretariat für Wirtschaft SECO, Arbeitslosenstatistik.
Zuletzt geändert: 21.6.2018

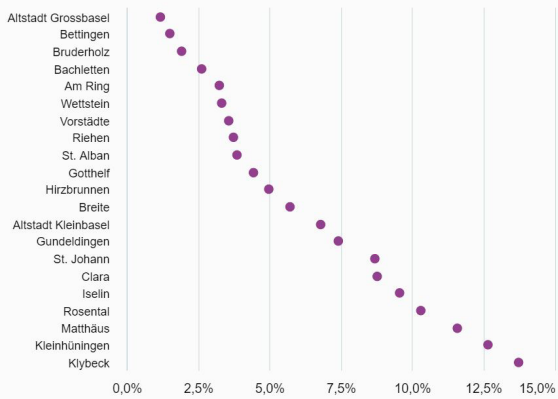
INDIKATOR WA-5.A

LESEHILFE

Die Gemeinden Riehen und Bettingen verzeichnen die niedrigsten Arbeitslosenquoten, das Wohnviertel Klybeck die höchste.

Sozialhilfequote

Basel-Stadt, 2018



Quelle: Statistisches Amt Basel-Stadt, Sozialhilfestatistik.
Zuletzt geändert: 12.4.2019

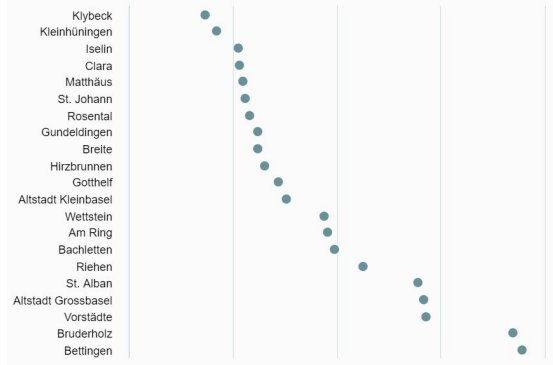
INDIKATOR GS-1.A

LESEHILFE

Der Anteil Sozialhilfeempfänger ist mit 13,7% im Wohnviertel Klybeck am höchsten, in der Altstadt Grossbasel mit 1,2% am tiefsten.

Einkommenssteuer pro Veranlagung

Basel-Stadt, Steuerjahr 2016



Quelle: Statistisches Amt Basel-Stadt, Steuerstatistik.
Zuletzt geändert: 10.5.2019

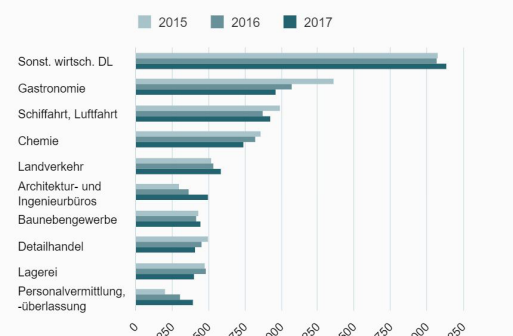
INDIKATOR WA-2.A

LESEHILFE

Bettingen verzeichnet im Durchschnitt die höchste Einkommenssteuer pro Veranlagung, die niedrigsten Werte weist das Wohnviertel Klybeck auf.

Beschäftigung nach ausgewählten Branchen

Wohnviertel Klybeck und Kleinhüningen



Quelle: Bundesamt für Statistik (BFS), Statistik der Unternehmensstruktur (STATENT).
Zuletzt geändert: 19.2.2020

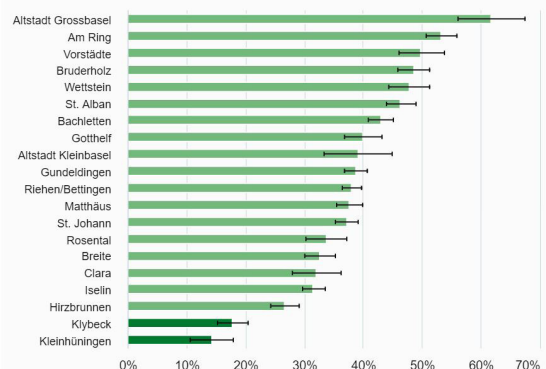
INDIKATOR 3.03

LESEHILFE

Am beschäftigungsstärksten ist im Stadtteil Klybeck-Kleinhüningen die Branche Sonstige wirtschaftliche Dienstleistungen mit 2 139 Beschäftigten im Jahr 2017. Davon entfallen 2 112 Beschäftigte auf den Wirtschaftszweig «Gebäudebetreuung; Garten- und Landschaftsbau». Es folgen die Branchen Gastronomie (970) Schiffahrt und Luftfahrt (928), Chemie (744) und Landverkehr (587).

Anteil der Bevölkerung mit tertiärem Bildungsabschluss

nach Wohnviertel, Basel-Stadt, 2013-2017



Quelle: Bundesamt für Statistik (BFS), Strukturerhebung (SE).
Zuletzt geändert: 19.2.2020

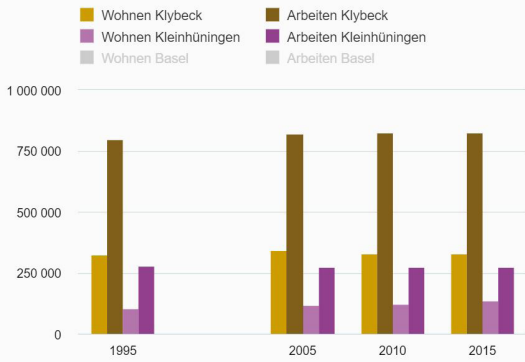
INDIKATOR 5.03

LESEHILFE

Die Wohnviertel Klybeck und Kleinhüningen haben verglichen mit den anderen städtischen Wohnvierteln den tiefsten Anteil von Personen mit tertiärem Bildungsabschluss. Im Mittel des Zeitraums

Bruttogeschossfläche Wohnen und Arbeiten

in m², Wohnviertel Klybeck und Kleinhüningen



Quelle: Bau- und Verkehrsdepartement Basel-Stadt.
Zuletzt geändert: 19.2.2020

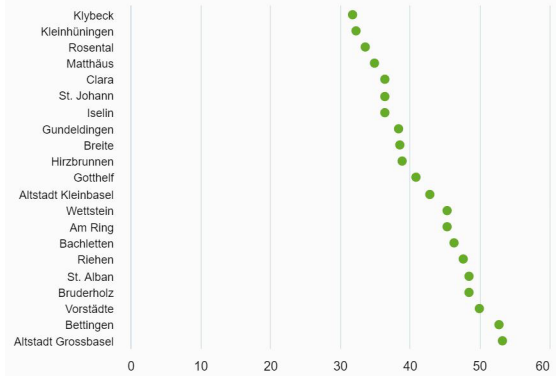
INDIKATOR 3.02

LESEHILFE

Während die Bruttogeschossfläche für Wohnen in Klybeck seit 1995 stabil blieb (2015 rund 330 000 m²), hat sie für Arbeiten leicht zugenommen (2015 rund 825 000 m²). In Kleinhüningen hat sie für Wohnen deutlich von 103 500 m² im Jahr 1995 auf 138 000 m² im Jahr 2015 zugenommen, für Arbeiten ist sie leicht rückläufig und liegt 2015 bei 276 000 m². In der Stadt Basel beträgt sie 2015 für Wohnen 10 521 800 m² und für Arbeiten 8 409 700 m².

Wohnfläche pro Kopf

2018



Quelle: Statistisches Amt Basel-Stadt, Bevölkerungsstatistik;
Statistisches Amt Basel-Stadt, Gebäude- und Wohnungsstatistik.
Zuletzt geändert: 25.2.2019

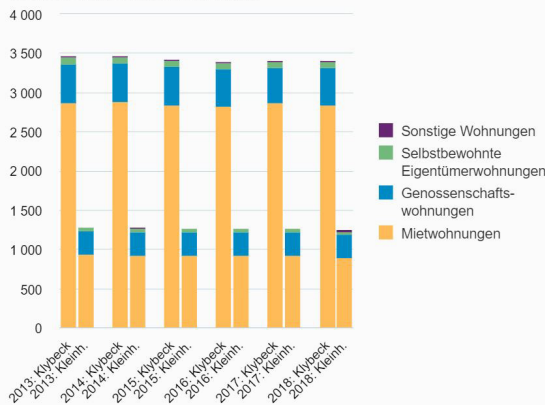
INDIKATOR RU-5.A

LESEHILFE

Im Wohnviertel Klybeck verfügen die Bewohner mit 32 m² durchschnittlich über die geringste Wohnfläche pro Kopf, in der Gemeinde Bettingen mit 53 m² über die höchste.

Wohnungen nach Belegungsart

Wohnviertel Klybeck und Kleinhüningen



Quelle: Statistisches Amt Basel-Stadt, Gebäude- und Wohnungsstatistik.
Zuletzt geändert: 19.2.2020

INDIKATOR 4.04

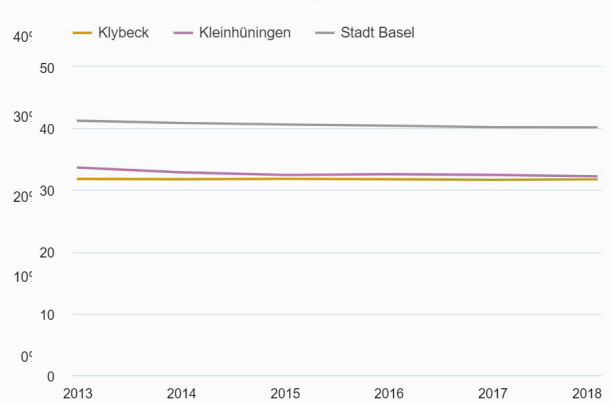
LESEHILFE

Der Mietwohnungsanteil überwiegt in beiden Wohnvierteln (2018: Klybeck 83,3%, Kleinhüningen 70,7%). Der Anteil an Genossenschaftswohnungen betrug 2018 13,8% (Klybeck) und 24,0% (Kleinh.), was über

Anteil Einfamilienhäuser

Wohnfläche pro Person

in m², Wohnviertel Klybeck und Kleinhüningen



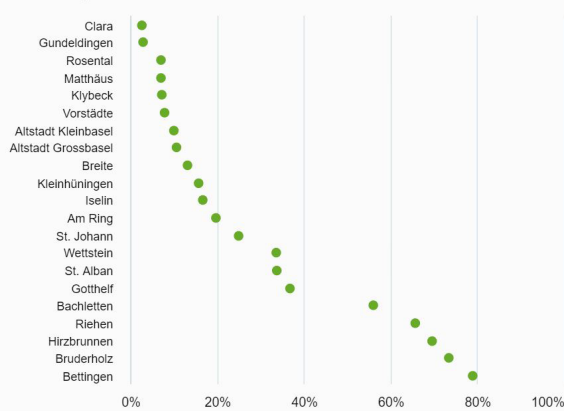
Quelle: Statistisches Amt Basel-Stadt, Gebäude- und Wohnungsstatistik.
Zuletzt geändert: 19.2.2020

INDIKATOR 4.02

LESEHILFE

Anteil Einfamilienhäuser

Basel-Stadt, 2019



Quelle: Statistisches Amt Basel-Stadt, Gebäude- und Wohnungsstatistik.
Zuletzt geändert: 25.2.2020

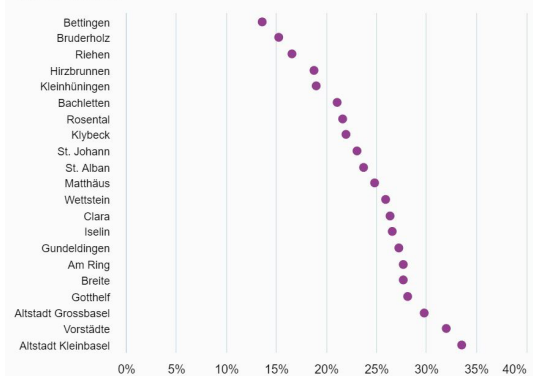
INDIKATOR RU-2.A

LESEHILFE

Der Anteil Einfamilienhäuser ist in Bettingen am höchsten, im Wohnviertel Clara am niedrigsten.

Anteil Personen in Einpersonenhaushalten

Basel-Stadt, 2018



Quelle: Statistisches Amt Basel-Stadt, Bevölkerungsstatistik.
Zuletzt geändert: 27.6.2019

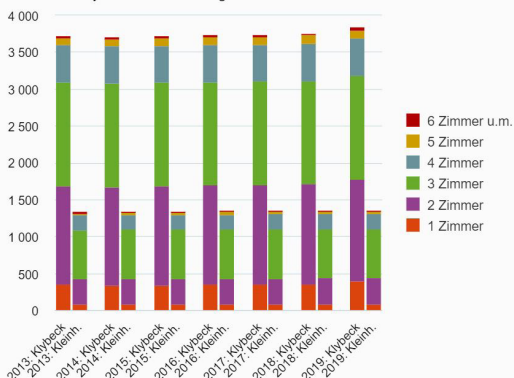
INDIKATOR GS-4.A

LESEHILFE

In der Altstadt Kleinbasel ist der Anteil Personen, die in Einpersonenhaushalten leben, am höchsten, in der Gemeinde Bettingen am niedrigsten.

Wohnungen nach Zimmerzahl

Wohnviertel Klybeck und Kleinhüningen



Quelle: Statistisches Amt Basel-Stadt, Gebäude- und Wohnungsstatistik. Zuletzt geändert: 19.2.2020

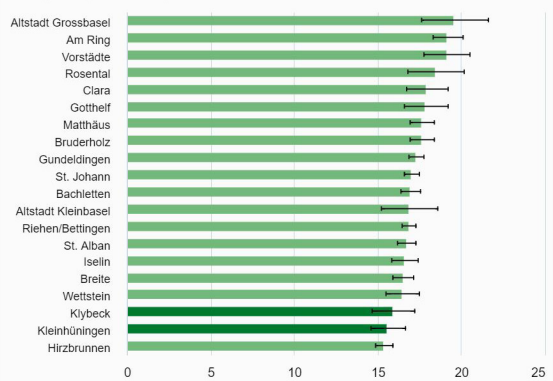
INDIKATOR 4.03

LESEHILFE

In den beiden Wohnviertel Klybeck und Kleinhüningen sind die Dreizimmerwohnungen am häufigsten. In Kleinhüningen sind die Anteile der Wohnungen mit 3 oder mehr Zimmern grösser als im benachbarten Klybeck. In diesem Wohnviertel sind dagegen die Anteile von Ein- und Zweizimmerwohnungen grösser.

Nettomietpreise nach Wohnviertel

in Fr. pro m², Basel-Stadt, 2015-2017



Quelle: Bundesamt für Statistik (BFS), Strukturerhebung (SE). Zuletzt geändert: 19.2.2020

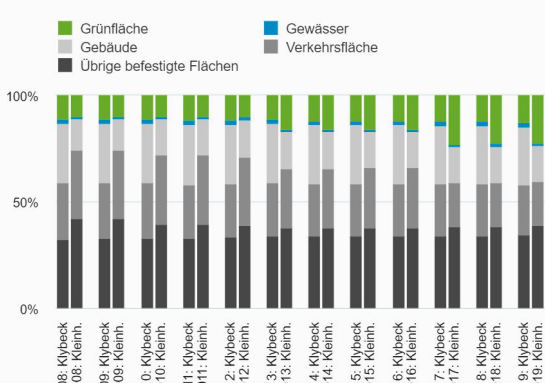
INDIKATOR 4.06

LESEHILFE

Die Nettomiete pro m² von 3- und 4-Zimmer-Wohnungen liegt in den Wohnvierteln Klybeck und Kleinhüningen unter 16 Franken. Im Durchschnitt liegt die Nettomiete pro m² in der Stadt Basel bei ungefähr 17 Franken.

Bodenbedeckung nach Nutzungsart

Anteil an der Gesamtfläche, Wohnviertel Klybeck und Kleinhüningen



Quelle: Grundbuch- und Vermessungsamt Basel-Stadt. Zuletzt geändert: 19.2.2020

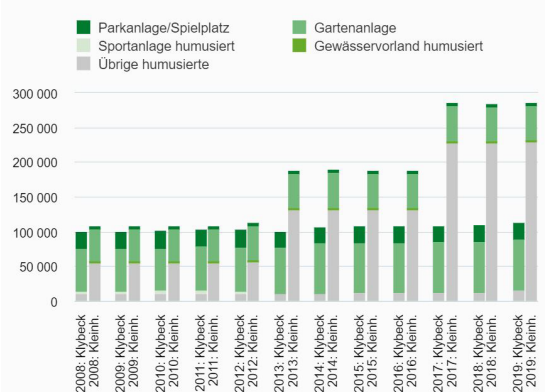
INDIKATOR 7.01

LESEHILFE

Im Wohnviertel Kleinhüningen waren 2019 16,6% (22,42 ha) des Bodens mit Gebäuden bedeckt, im Wohnviertel Klybeck 27,2% (25,02 ha). Seit 2013 weist Kleinhüningen einen grösseren Anteil an Grünflächen auf als Klybeck (2019: 22,4% vs 12,3%).

Grünflächen nach Kategorie

in m², Wohnviertel Klybeck und Kleinhüningen



Quelle: Grundbuch- und Vermessungsamt Basel-Stadt. Zuletzt geändert: 19.2.2020

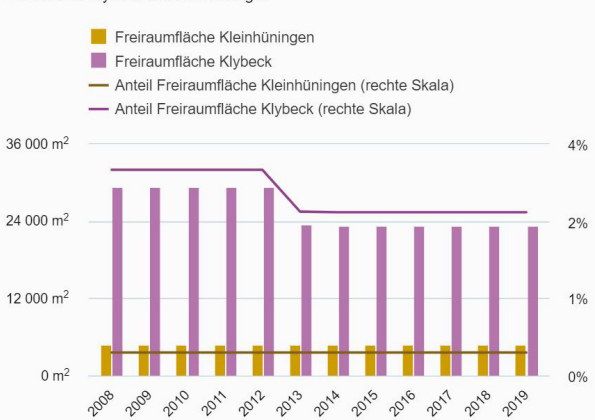
INDIKATOR 7.02

LESEHILFE

Im Wohnviertel Kleinhüningen entfiel im Jahr 2019 ein Grossteil (rund 230 500 m²) der Grünflächen auf die Bodenbedeckungsart «Übrige humusierte» und nur 4 885 m² auf die Kategorie «Gartenanlage». Das Klybeck weist in der Summe weniger Grünflächen auf, dafür mehr in den Kategorien «Gartenanlage» (74 000 m²) und «Parkanlage/Spielplatz» (23 400 m²).

Freiraumfläche

Wohnviertel Klybeck und Kleinhüningen



Quelle: Grundbuch- und Vermessungsamt Basel-Stadt. Zuletzt geändert: 19.2.2020

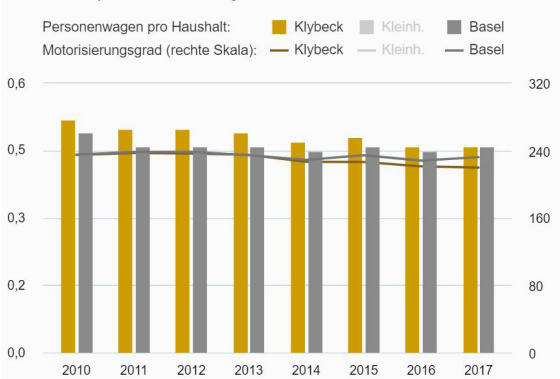
INDIKATOR 7.03

LESEHILFE

Im Wohnviertel Kleinhüningen waren 2019 0,4% der Gesamtfläche Freiraumflächen, im Wohnviertel Klybeck deren 2,5% (Stadt Basel: 2,8%).

Personenwagen pro Haushalt, Motorisierungsgrad

Wohnviertel Klybeck und Kleinhüningen

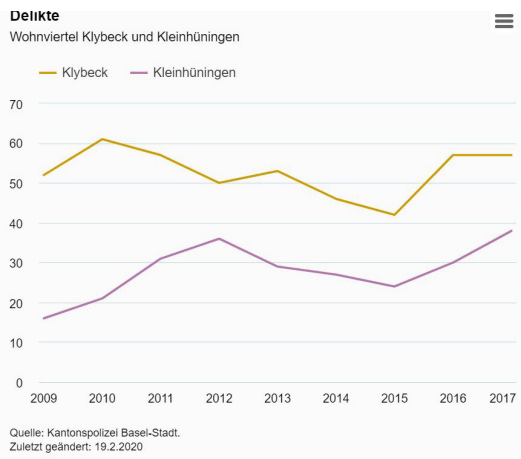


Quelle: Statistisches Amt Basel-Stadt, Bevölkerungsstatistik; Kantonspolizei Basel-Stadt, Motorfahrzeugkontrolle. Zuletzt geändert: 19.2.2020

INDIKATOR 7.08

LESEHILFE

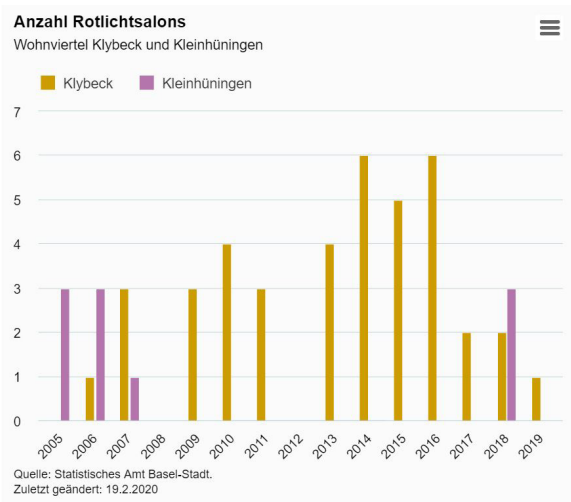
2017 waren im Wohnviertel Klybeck im Schnitt 0,46 Personenwagen pro Haushalt registriert, der Motorisierungsgrad lag bei 219,8 privaten Personenwagen pro 1 000 Einwohnern. Im Wohnviertel Kleinhüningen waren die entsprechenden Werte 0,57 und 256,3, in der Stadt Basel 0,46 und 232,2.



INDIKATOR 6.01

LESEHILFE

Im Wohnviertel Klybeck schwankte die Zahl der Delikte in den Jahren 2009 bis 2017 zwischen 42 (2015) und 61 (2010). In Kleinhüningen bewegte sich die Zahl der Delikte im untersuchten Zeitraum zwischen 16 (2009) und 38 (2017). In der Stadt Basel war die Zahl der Delikte im Jahr 2010 (1 179) am niedrigsten und im Jahr 2012 (2 011) am höchsten.



INDIKATOR 3.09

LESEHILFE

Im Wohnviertel Klybeck gab es 2019 einen Rotlichtsalon, im Wohnviertel Kleinhüningen wurden keine Salons verzeichnet. Insgesamt waren 2019 in der Stadt Basel 158 Rotlichtsalons registriert.

List of Figures

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Swiss Confederation. Consulted the 23.04 2020 <https://map.geo.admin.ch/>

2. Aerial photo of Klybeck Quartier in the 19th century

Unknown in 1894. Consulted the 23.04.2020 <http://www.imgrb.ch/pmwiki.php?n=Fotos.ArealKlybeck>

3. Aerial photo of Klybeck Quartier of the campus Novartis

Unknown 23.04.2020. Consulted the 23.04.2020 <http://www.imgrb.ch/pmwiki.php?n=Fotos.ArealKlybeck>

4. Report Concept Urbain 3LAND: Vision

Team LIN march 2015, consulted the 23.04.2020 <http://3-land.net/>

5. Site web klybeckplus project

Consulted the 23.04.2020 <https://klybeckplus.ch/>

6. Socio-economical statistical of Klybeck Quartier

Consulted the 23.04.2020 <https://www.statistik.bs.ch/>

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