

“A Lifestyle Laboratory”

Transforming The Former Laboratory Building Into A Public Community, Klybeck, Basel

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1. Introduction

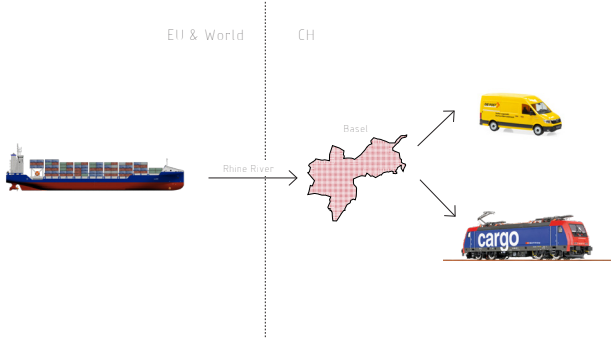
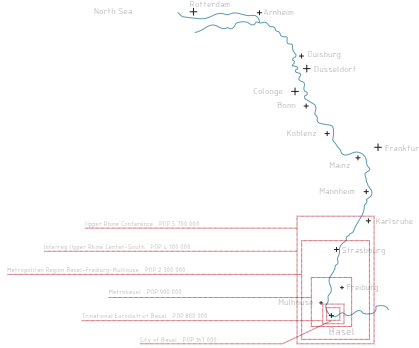
The Basel City has been defined profoundly by the Rhine river, which starts from the Alps of inner Switzerland, and flows across the country as well as western Europe, passing through France, Germany, and the Netherlands, but only becomes navigable from

itans, such as Rotterdam, Düsseldorf, Cologne, and Frankfurt.

As a result, the chemistry industry, logistics, and life science have been the most important industries in the city, for its convenience of importing raw materials and exporting the products to the international harbor in Rotterdam.

Among all the 21 quarters currently in the Basel City, the majority of harbor facilities and industrial zones fall into the northern parts next to the Rhine river, namely the Klybeck and Kleinhüningen, where the three nations come together.

The Klybeck quarter, in which we are working on, mainly consists of the CIBA chemistry campus and the residential blocks. The cam-



Basel downstream when it comes from the hilly Rhine valley and enters the broad Rhine rift. Therefore, Basel has been an ideal harbor for Switzerland. And since there is no other big river in the inland country, Basel has been, in fact, the only harbor of the whole country, connecting it to the north sea and all the other metropol-

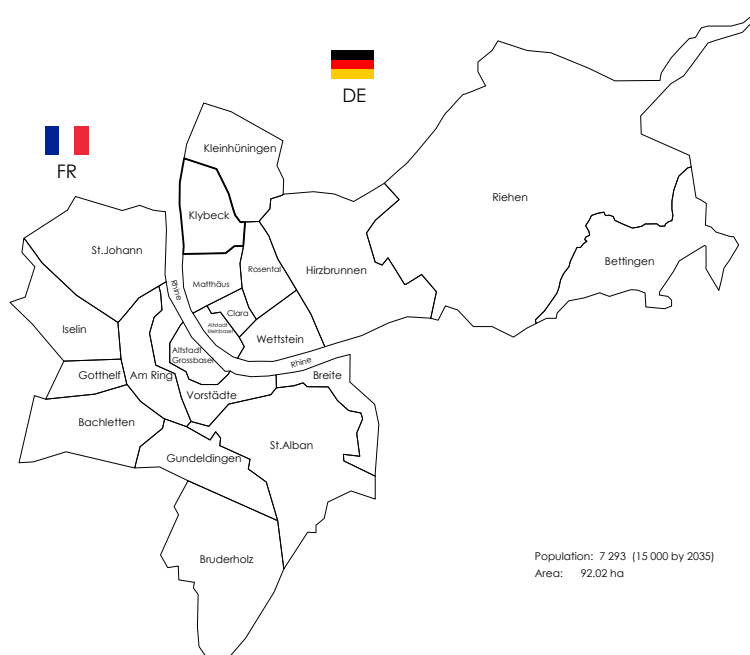


Area of the Klybeckplus development

pus used to be owned by Novartis and BASF, but today, they hardly need the site for industrial production, so in 2019, they sold part of the land to the private developers Swisslife and CREB respectively.

While three years before that, in 2016, the landowners have signed an agreement with the canton of Basel City, and they decided to jointly develop the future of this area of around 280'000m² (Novartis: 160'000m² / BASF: 120'000m²). This cooperation has resulted in a planning agreement that aims to develop the two areas plus the adjacent green spaces as a coherent overall project in the interest of all. The area development Klybeck appears in public under the name "Klybeckplus". The motto of the development is to turn the bar into a magnet, as a new city quarter is to be built.

Quarters of City Base



Data Source: Statistical Office of Canton Basel



The future uses will consist of workspaces for business and commerce, housing, public facilities, leisure areas, and cultural offers. The existing open spaces are to be connected and supplemented with further attractive living spaces. The population in the area is expected to double in 15 years, as well as job opportunities.

From 2016 on, there have been various teams participating in the study and analysis of the site, and prestigious design companies proposing their test plans for the development. These test plans



Test Plans from AS+P, Diener&Diener, Kollhof and OMA

are put into public discussion and some consensus has been reached. These conclusions are then put into a synthesis plan as shown on the right side. In general, it emphasized the relationship between the city quarter and the Rhine river, and its connection to the other parts of the city and neighboring countries.

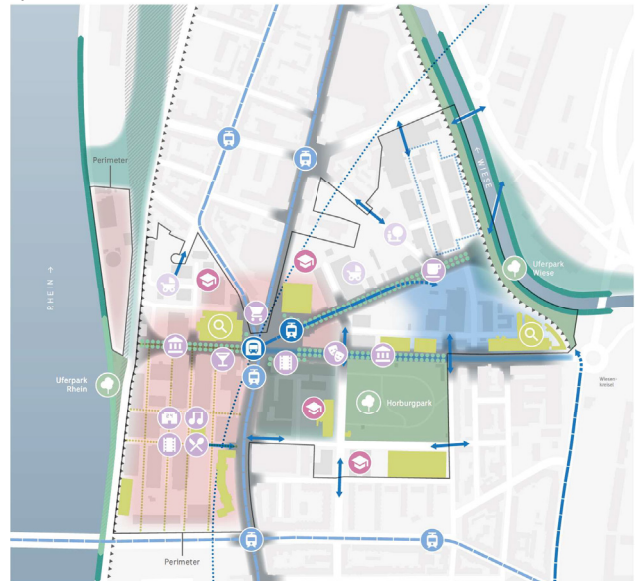
Additionally, it has also put forward an inventory of buildings that are worthy to keep on the campus. Our task is to transform one of the six buildings into their new roles.

As there is going to be a major boost in the population, what interests me most is the housing supply in the region. Which then brought me to the current living conditions of the residents in the quarter.

Statistical data can be found on the website of the statistical office of canton Basel, which showed some interesting facts of the quarter. It has the second-highest percentage(52.2%) of foreigners in the city, more than half of the population. The neighboring quar-

Data Source: Statistical Office of Canton Basel

Synthesis Plan



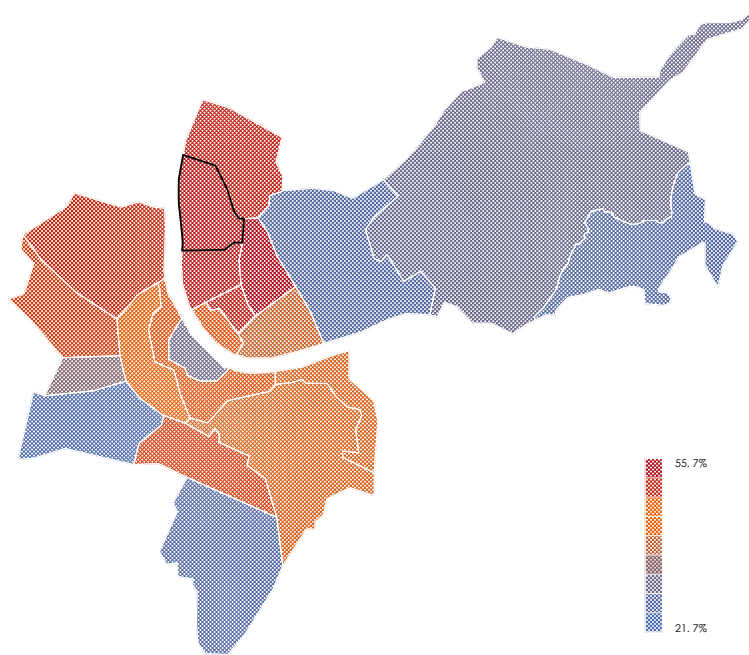
Data Source: www.klybeckplus.ch

ters tend to have similar situations. It was supposedly due to the low rent and its intimacy with the borders to France and Germany.

Meanwhile, the rate of the social welfare recipients and unemployment are of the highest in Basel City, with 13.7% and 7.2% respectively. The reason behind it is complex, but one of them is believed to be the difficulty during the integration process of the immigrants.

When we check the composition of the immigrants, one of the main facts we would notice is that they are mostly not German

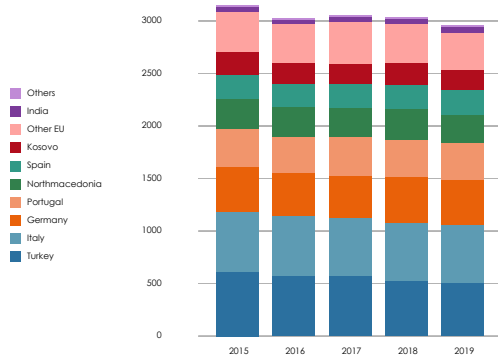
Ratio of Foreigners



Data Source: Statistical Office of Canton Basel

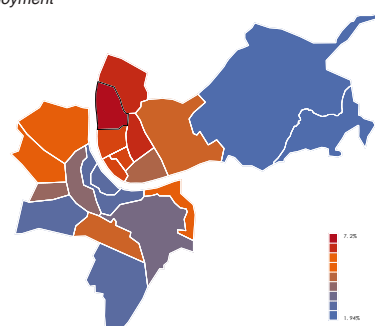
speakers, only around 20% of them come from German-speaking countries. So they have to get used to the new environment before they find good jobs, and that takes years. Then there is a major gap between their lives and the major Swiss society

Composition of Immigrants



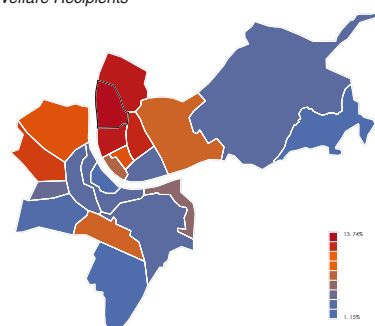
Data Source: Statistical Office of Canton Basel

Ratio of Unemployment



Data Source: Statistical Office of Canton Basel

Ratio of Social Welfare Recipients



Data Source: Statistical Office of Canton Basel

Hence it remains a question for me that what kind of a mixed community could be built for the immigrants in the new urban environment, and what new urban qualities could be brought to better help the integration process. My research will be looking into ways to stimulate the integration process and try to find an urban solution for it while bringing the missing urban qualities back in this area.

Since the Rhine river was accredited much of the importance to the area, I decided to pick up the building that has the closest relationship to the riverbank, which is the Bau 127.

It sits between the riverbank and the central square of the campus, the proposed transportation center locates also next to the building, thus it has the potential to maximize the urban quality of the centrality. The massive building was built in the 1960s and used as a chemical laboratory, that possesses an area of around 15'000 m2 to be inhabited by residents as well as the city.

Building Map of the CIBA Campus



Data Source: www.klybeckplus.ch



Bau 127 From the Square Side



Bird's View of the CIBA Campus



Bau 127 From the South Side



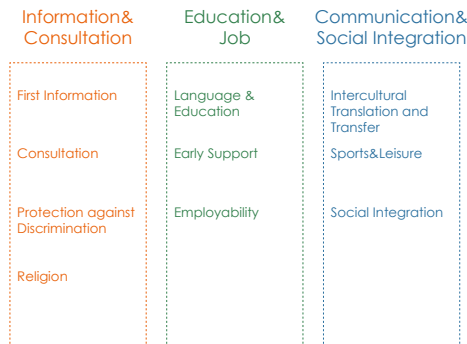
The Entrance Area of Bau 127

2. Social Integration and Urban Quality

2.1 The Cantonal Integration Program

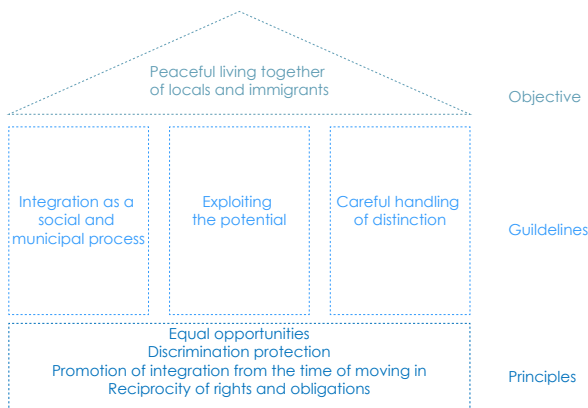
One of the most important challenges for the Basel City is to create an attractive living space for all residents, regardless of their origins, educational levels, or religious affiliations. Individu-

Cantonal Integrations Guidelines



Data Source: Presidential Department of the Canton of Basel City

The Supplemented Integration Concept



Data Source: Presidential Department of the Canton of Basel City

ality and diversity are driving forces of progress, from which not only companies but also the city as a cultural and social fabric benefits. Actively designed diversity is a powerful engine for the sustainable development of the economy and society. That's why the Canton Basel has launched its integration program already since 1999. The canton is sticking to it and thus continues to be committed to a performance- and promotion-oriented integration policy, which emphasizes the potential of the migrant population.

The 1999 mission statement defines five areas of action in which integration policy should invest in particular: They are education, work, neighborhood development, information, and participation. In all these areas, much has been achieved across departments over the past twenty years. The fields of action and objectives of Basel integration policy to date are shown in the table on the right. As we can see, it covers almost every aspect of the life of an immigrant.

Nevertheless, the present additions are necessary. Legal innovations that bilateral treaties, as well as economic and demographic developments, have made the face of immigration has changed over the last twelve years. It will serve as a working instrument and can be updated if necessary, and special attention in the supplement is accordingly given to the following topics:

- Diversity and participation of the migrant population
- Aging, family policy, and early intervention
- Education and labor market

The municipalities make an important contribution to integration

work with the regulatory structures under municipal responsibility (especially in early childhood and primary school), but specific integration promotion is organized on a cantonal basis

The Swiss government calls for close cooperation with the relevant non-state parties. An important component of the Basel City Cantonal Integration Program is the support of the following partner organizations:

GGG Migration with its advisory services and information provision for migrants.

Stop racism with its low-threshold counseling services for people affected by discrimination and their families.

UKIBU, the inter-cultural library for children and young people.

HEKS with its placement office and training courses for inter-cultural interpreting, as well as quality assurance in placement and training.

NachbarNET with its low-threshold access to neighborhood assistance.

Current fields of action and objectives of Basel integration policy

Fields of Action	Objectives
1 Early Promotion and Education	Educational success does not depend on social background. Children and young people with and without a migration background receive equal support and have equal educational opportunities.
2 Career and Adult Education	People with a migration background have access to recognized professional qualifications. Their chances of making the transition from school to work correspond to those of natives. There is a coordinated offer of language, integration and parent education courses.
3 Employment	Residents with and without a migration background can participate equally in economic and professional life
4 Quarter Development	The neighborhoods are mixed in terms of age and social background, and living together works. People with a migration background have equal access to attractive housing.
5 Public Relations	The Swiss and foreign populations are sensitized to issues of coexistence and mutual respect. The entire population is informed about the integration policy and the situation of the natives and newcomers.
6. Health	The state of health and well-being of locals and newcomers are converging. Access to health care systems does not depend on origin nation
7 Early Registration/ Prevention	Newcomers and locals feel safe. There is a constructive approach to conflicts. Police and youth work are interdisciplinary
8 Sports & Leisure	Residents with and without a migration background can participate in sports and leisure activities in equal measure. Joint leisure activities promote social integration
9 Religion	There is a regular exchange between Christian and non-Christian religious communities and non-religious circles.
10 Aging	The services of senior citizen work and care for the elderly are prepared for the growing needs of the aging migrant population.
11 Protection against Discrimination	Discrimination-free access to services is guaranteed in all areas of society; the local population is informed about the opportunities offered by a diverse Switzerland.
12 Information	There is equal access to official and informal information for migrants in all areas of society.
13 Participation	The opportunity to participate and contribute is a prerequisite for integration and is guaranteed and expanded in all areas of society.

Data Source: Presidential Department of the Canton of Basel City

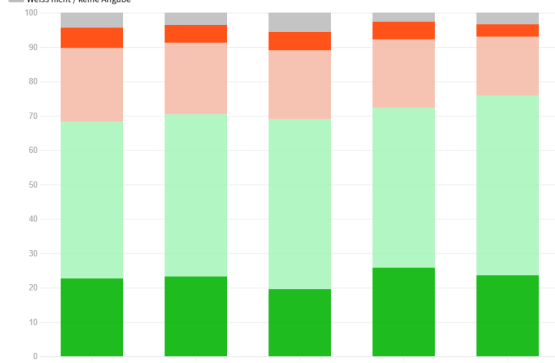
In general, the integration process requires the effort of all parties and citizens, and much effort has been done. As a result, it turned out to be optimistic that in recent research about how the citizens see the immigrants showed that the majority of the city (around 70%) believed immigrants are an enrichment to the city.

The future integration policy will respect and promote the people living in the canton as individuals, according to the Presidential

Research on how the citizens see the immigrants

Im Kanton gibt es Menschen aus verschiedensten Ländern. Ist das eine Bereicherung?

Sehr grosse Bereicherung Eher grosse Bereicherung Eher nicht so grosse Bereicherung Gar keine Bereicherung Weiss nicht / keine Angabe



Data Source: <https://tageswoche.ch/gesellschaft/basler-empfangen-ausaender-mit-offenen-armen/>

Department of the Canton of Basel City. The policies are going to say goodbye to a communitarian integration model that defines ethnonational groups (Swiss, Italian, Albanian, Kurdish, etc.) as collectives and perceives their members almost exclusively as parts of collectives. This prevents the promotion of individual groups of people from being at the expense of others. The structurally induced social decline should be avoided; the new integration policy is primarily performance and promotion-oriented.

As a summary, the cantonal policies are committed to the cosmopolitan and humanistic tradition of Basel, oriented towards the personality of the individual, the profit of all those involved, and the common good of the city and canton.

2.2 Children Care and Playground

From the previous study we could tell that most of the immigrant families in Klybeck quarter are of low income, children in such families have a bit different childhood as other kids in the city, as reported by the Tageswoche in 2019 (as shown on the right side), not only because of their financial situations, but also of the urban situations. And this topic relates also with the first issue of the inte-

Children playing in Pförtnerhaus



Data Source: <https://tageswoche.ch/allgemein/aktienmuehle-bollag-und-hafen-das-zwischen-in-der-basler-stadtentwicklung/>

gration policy, which is the early promotion and education.

Actually, what the children are missing is not the clean clothes or cell-phones, but rather spaces and quietness, as it is described in the report.

Fatima, one of the children interviewed, said her mother would work as a cleaner for the offices for the day time, and the police stations at night. And her father is a waiter in the restaurant, having long work days as well. So they have seldom any time to accompany and play with her.

The problem is, they have no other places to stay either. And that's

Deep report on how the poorest children grow up in Klybeck



kommen und gehen. Iasmin und Fatima wohnen «dort drüben», Fatima zeigt mit dem Finger aus dem Fenster. Dort, auf der anderen Seite der Gärtnerstrasse in den Blöcken von Klybeck Mitte. Die Freundinnen kommen oft in die Druckwerkstatt, an der Hand den dreijährigen Leano, Iasmins Bruder.

Wenn sie keine Schule hat, muss sie auf ihn aufpassen, Fatima hilft ihr dabei. Die Eltern arbeiten. «Meine Mami sehe ich nie», sagt Fatima. «Sie putzt am Tag für Büros und am Abend für Polizei. Mein Papi ist Diener, er bringt Leute in Restaurant Essen und Trinken.»

Im Klybeckquartier verbringen manche Kinder ganze Ferienwochen vor dem Fernseher. Alleingelassen von ihren Eltern, die chrampfen, um die Miete bezahlen zu können, vergessen vom Rest der Stadt.

Die Kinder vom Klybeck haben Handys und saubere Kleider. Was ihnen fehlt ist Platz. Und Ruhe.

Wir waren in den letzten Wochen im Quartier unterwegs, haben mit Kindern und Eltern, mit Quartierarbeiterinnen und Lehrpersonen gesprochen. Um sie zu schützen, haben wir den Familien andere Namen gegeben.

Damit das klar ist: Diese Kinder sind nicht verwahrlost. Mütter und Väter gehen an die Elternabende, schauen, dass ihre Kinder für den Schulausflug alles dabei haben. Auch im Klybeck gibt es Väter, die ihre Kinder überhüten, sie jeden Tag in die Schule bringen und später wieder abholen.

Aber eines verbindet die meisten Familien im Klybeck: Sie haben von allem weniger als der Rest der Stadt. Weniger Zeit, weniger Geld, weniger Bildung.

Data Source: <https://tageswoche.ch/allgemein/aufwachsen-am-stadtrand-wie-basels-aermste-kinder-leben/>

the situation for most of the children in the immigrants families. As a matter of fact, they sometimes spend the whole holiday week in front of the televisions.

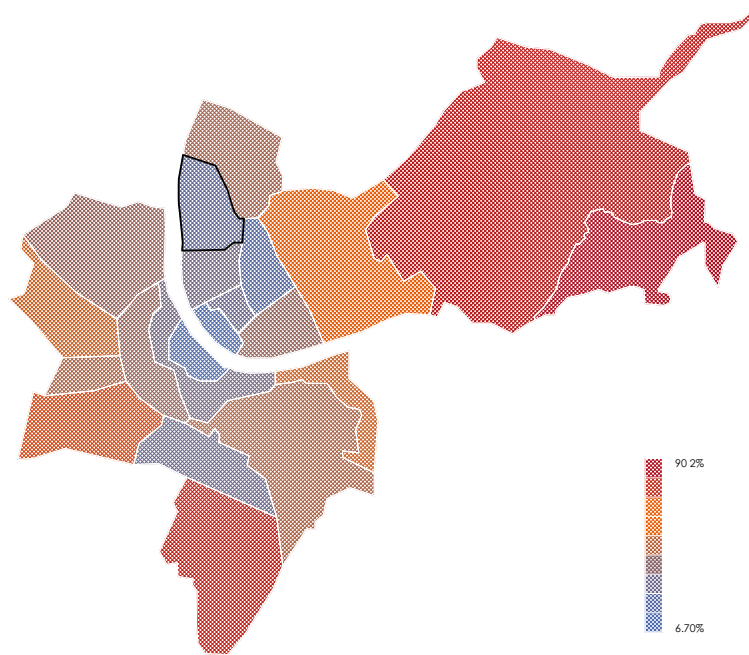
When the reporters took the interview, they found the girl spending time in the Pförtnerhaus of Aktienmühle, a temporary space renovated from the former industrial building, where they have a great courtyard and enough sunlight. Moreover, it's free of charge, according to the girl.

Protests against building playground on the former chemistry waste landfill



Data Source: <https://tageswoche.ch/stadtleben/greenpeace-sperrt-basler-spielplatz-ab/>

“Actually, children who cannot speak German have to go to the playgroup. But that doesn't work in Klybeck.” As stated in the report, a good place for the children will not only be a place to spend the spare time, but also catalyst for children to communicate in German, since eight out of ten children in Klybeck are from immigrant families, the only chances they could practice German out



Data Source: Statistical Office of Canton Basel

of school.

The situation is either not that there is completely not any playground in the quarter, but they are just not enough, or not safe enough.

It is true that the canton has upgraded the Klybeck Mitte playground and the Ackermätteli in recent years (the one with the chemical waste underneath). It is widely believed that the chemistry waste are deadly harmful to the health, although there has been no official investigation about the exact amount of it underground. Organizations such as Greenpeace launched a protest against it in 2018(as shown in the picture on the previous page).

And there is the party place on the Uferstrasse for some years now. But the prices in the hipster bars are unaffordable for many Klybeck girls. Only since there has been a barbecue area has the open space on the Rhine become more attractive for families. That's better than nothing, but still little: only 12 percent of the quarter is green. By comparison: Bruderholz has 71 percent and Bachletten 41 percent green spaces. Only the Old Town in Kleinbasel (8.1) and Grossbasel (6.7) have even less green.

So the single mother would place her child in front of the television and locked the apartment during the summer holidays. She had to work and did not want to let the child out alone, she was afraid.

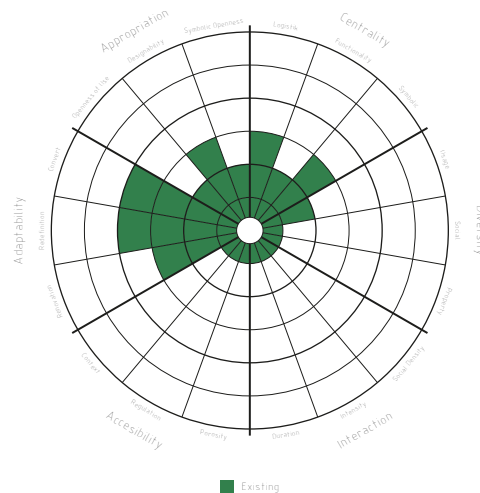
Often the foreign mothers do not dare to take the offers from the city. Or they are skeptical about the municipal facilities. But to reach them would be important. Not only for the children, but for the cohesion of the neighborhood. Otherwise people will stay among themselves, among relatives, among peers. The result is the famous clan-building, distrust, conflict. You notice that when you talk to Swiss women living in the neighborhood.

2.3 Sports and Leisure

The promotion of peaceful coexistence is a central task of the canton due to the diverse population composition in terms of origin, religion and social difference.

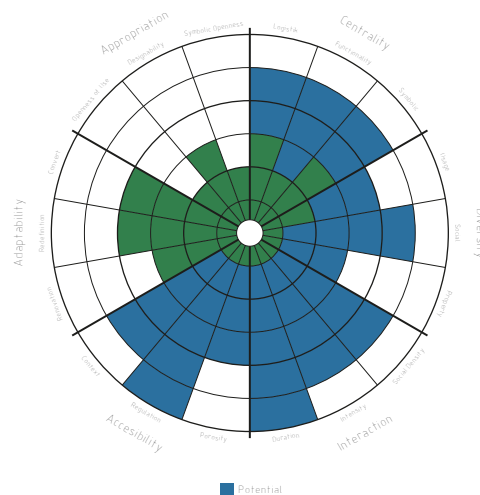
As we could conclude from the test plan, that the area where the laboratory building stands now, certain urban qualities are going to be added prospectively. As shown on the right side in the urban profiles concerning the area, because of the new S-Bahn

Urban Profile of the Existing Situation



Data Source: Self-made

Urban Profile of the Potential Situation

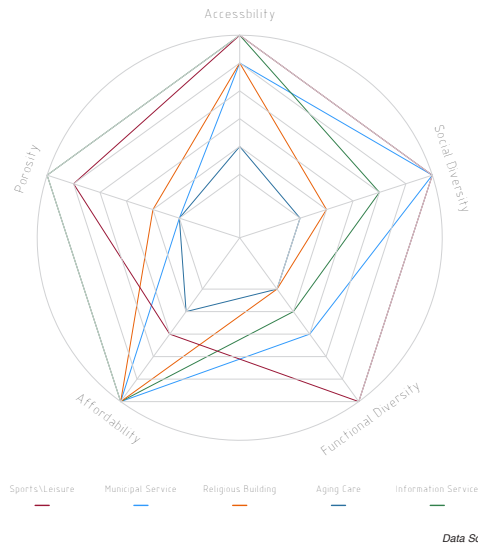


Data Source: Self-made

station and 24-hour zone developments, the diversity, interaction, and centrality of the site would be dramatically improved.

Architecturally, all the fields of action included in the integration program could be seen as space where people come together. Generally, they could be turned into 5 kinds of buildings,

Publicity of Different Spaces



which are sports and leisure, religious space, municipal services, aging care, and Information service. For each of them, there are certain social properties suggested. So I draw just a simple diagram (as shown above) to compare the differences.

The five parameters that I chose are affordability, functional diversity, social diversity, accessibility, and porosity, to just check how they fit with the new developments. The aging care and religious spaces are bonds to specific social groups, so there's a lack of social diversity in such places. On the other hand, municipal services and information points provide the social diversity that is desired, but they have very low functional diversity since they are designed for very specific functions. What remains to be the option is only the sports and leisure space, which attracts people from all social groups and can stay quite porous with its big and transparent space. It's less affordable than religious or information spaces, but fortunately, we have the integration policies that might be funding the program.

So among all the aspects that the integration program might cover, in terms of urban qualities, sports facilities might fit best with the prospective image of the area. The canton supports numerous offers that serve the migrant population, such as the "open Sunday" offer, implemented by the IdéeSport Foundation, open gymnasiums on Sunday mornings in winter for schoolchildren, which is very popular.

In fact, swimming is quite popular in the city, that in summer peo-

People From All Social Backgrounds Swimming in the Rhine



Data Source: <http://www.spikemagazine.com/articles/going-out-basel-0>

ple from all social groups would enjoy the time in the Rhine. Also in Klybeck, there's a good spot for swimmers near the tri-national border, which is especially popular among the immigrants because it's completely free of charge, and the view on the river is also amazing. Obviously, when people want to continue enjoying the sports in the winter, they have to turn to indoor facilities instead of the Rhine river.

Reports On The Mandatory Swimming Lessons in Switzerland

INTEGRATION

European court upholds mandatory swimming lessons for Muslim girls

JAN 10, 2017 - 11:01

The European Court of Human Rights has upheld a decision by Swiss authorities to fine a Muslim couple who refused to allow their daughters to attend mandatory swimming classes during school hours.

On Tuesday, the Strasbourg-based court ruled that the fine imposed by the authorities of canton Basel City did not violate the girls' freedom of conscience and religion. However, the parents have three months to request a re-examination of the case, something that the court is not obliged to grant them

In 2010, the parents - Swiss nationals of Turkish origin - were fined CHF1,400 (\$1,382) in the first move of its kind after they withdrew their daughters aged seven and nine from the school swimming lessons. They also lost their appeal at a cantonal administrative court a year later.

The Basel court stated that it was greatly "in the public interest that all children, including girls of the Muslim faith, go to school swimming lessons". This was not only so that they should learn to swim but also because such lessons encouraged socialisation and integration, it continued.

Data Source: <https://www.swissinfo.ch/ena/integration/european-court-upholds-swimming-lessons-for-muslim-girls-42823882>



Swimming classes are compulsory in Swiss schools (Keystone)

Meanwhile, swimming lessons are mandatory in Swiss schools according to the law, and all Muslim girls must take part in the activity

So swimming is not only a sports activity in Switzerland, in a sense, it's a very important part of the integration process for the immigrants. An affordable swimming pool and other sports facilities will not only bring joy and health to the families, but they would mean as well a welcoming gesture from the city.

3.Synthesis

Based on the previous study, there are a bunch of missing qualities in the quarter, that is maybe also why it calls for new developments.

As for the immigrants, better housing conditions are obviously desirable. A new affordable housing community is in need, that bonds every residents together while providing the necessary communal or public services. It would stimulate the integration process and offer better life qualities.

I set myself more focused on the issue of information sharing, child care, sports and leisure activities in the new community. These are essential problems mentioned in the cantonal integration program published by the government and are strongly related to the urban qualities.

The children need more space to play with each other. And it is supposedly to be off the ground for it is believed that the soil of the whole quarter are contaminated. The new playground could work better combined with other child care spaces that enable the children to have various activities when their parents are not accompanying.

Sports and other leisure activities are always welcoming everyone, and as the site celebrates its fantastic view and centrality with its adjacency to the Rhine river and the new city plaza, the idea of a new public swimming pool is put forward.

Swimming has long been a popular sports in the city in summer-time, because of the very existence of Rhine river. People enjoys the life with the water. And an indoor swimming pool will offer opportunities to have fun with water in winter.

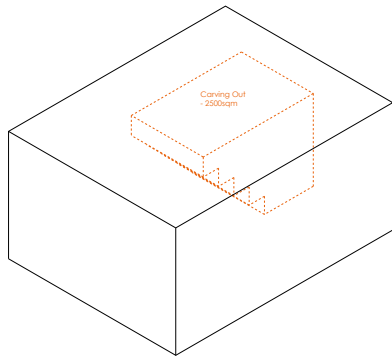
Therefore I feel the urge to create a mixture of different social groups, by blending the residential, communal, and public programs into one single building block, the community is re-connected to the city, celebrating the very quality of living by the Rhine. As a place where chemical experiments used to be conducted, it could be then conceived as a laboratory for new ways of living'

It is not surprising that social mixture as a term has persisted since the beginning of modern urban development in the 19th century since it is, so to speak, a synonym for "the good and better city" with a "balanced social mixture" that a "diverse coexistence of lifestyles and milieus enabled and at the same time competitive, modern, pulsating, flexible.

The cultural heterogeneity is also increasing - not only due to immigration, but also due to the possible variety of lifestyles, roles and professional biographies that modern people do not see as 'either-or' in the course of their lives, but in the form of 'both as' -also be available. Keywords are individualization, lifestyle, the dissolution of standard biographies, etc. Against this background, the desire for a "magic formula", as suggested by the social mix, is easy to understand.

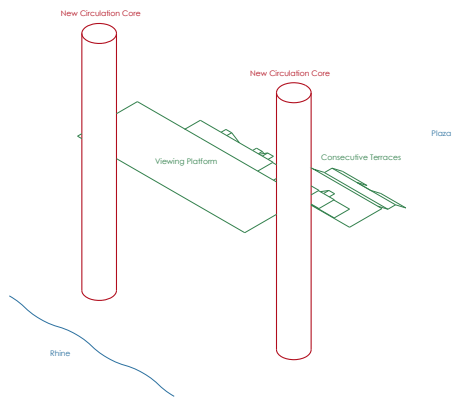
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Strategies



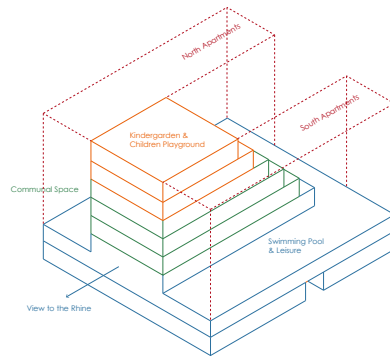
Kangning Chen, CH2 Studio, Thesis master thesis 2020

Strategies



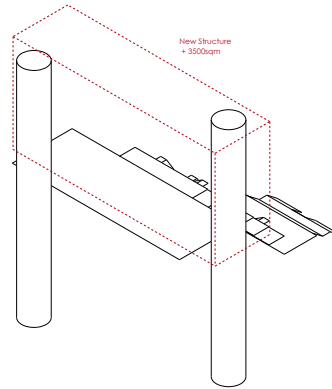
Kangning Chen, CH2 Studio, Thesis master thesis 2020

Strategies



Kangning Chen, CH2 Studio, Thesis master thesis 2020

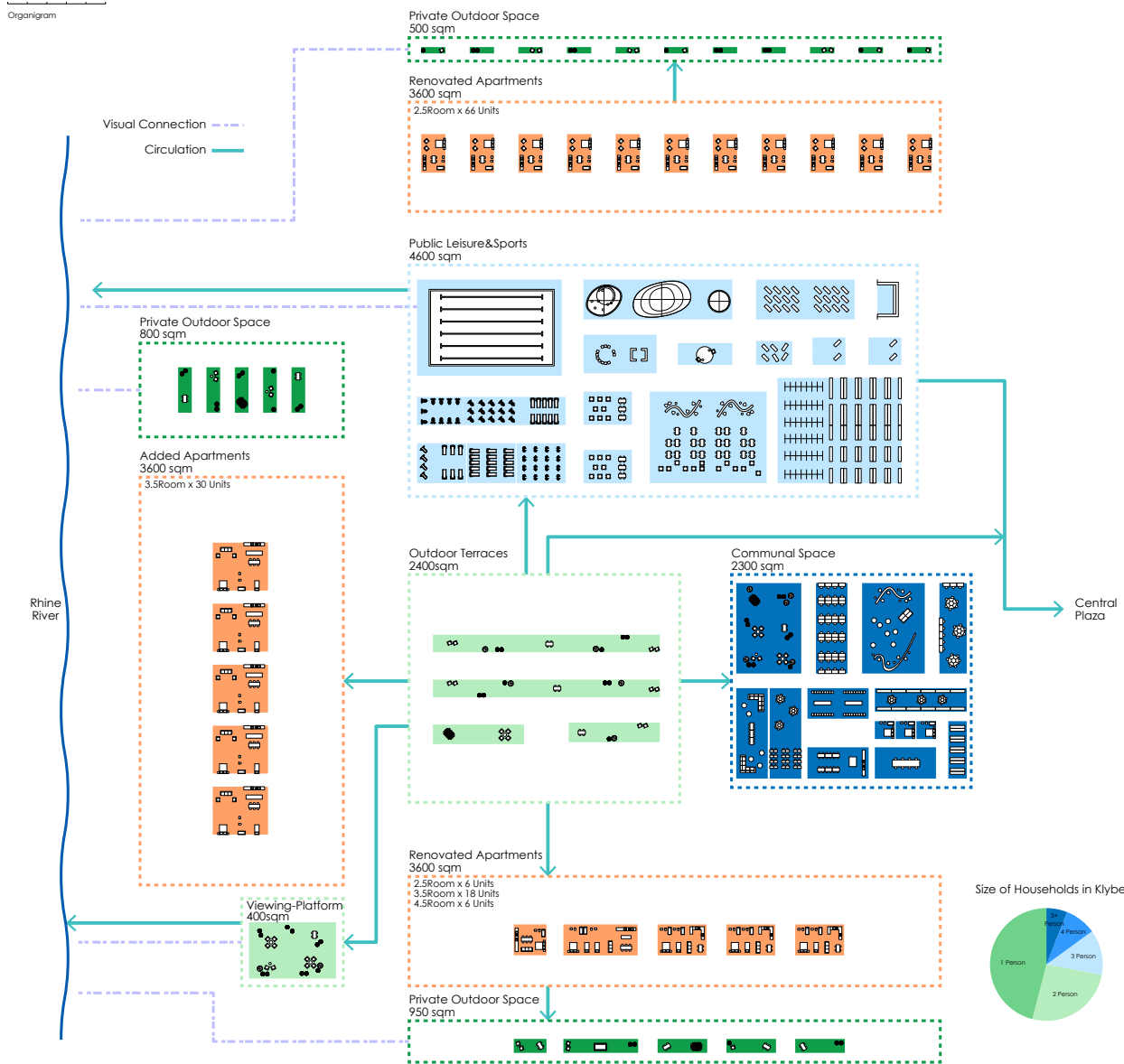
Strategies



Kangning Chen, CH2 Studio, Thesis master thesis 2020

4. Design Concept

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Organigram

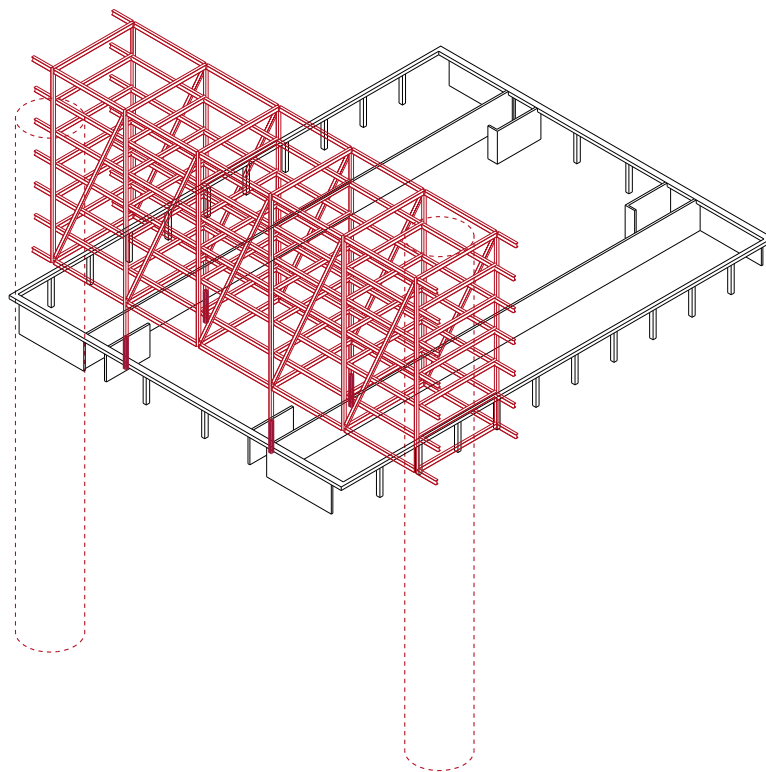


Architecture Office, CH2 Studio, Zurich, Winter 2018/19

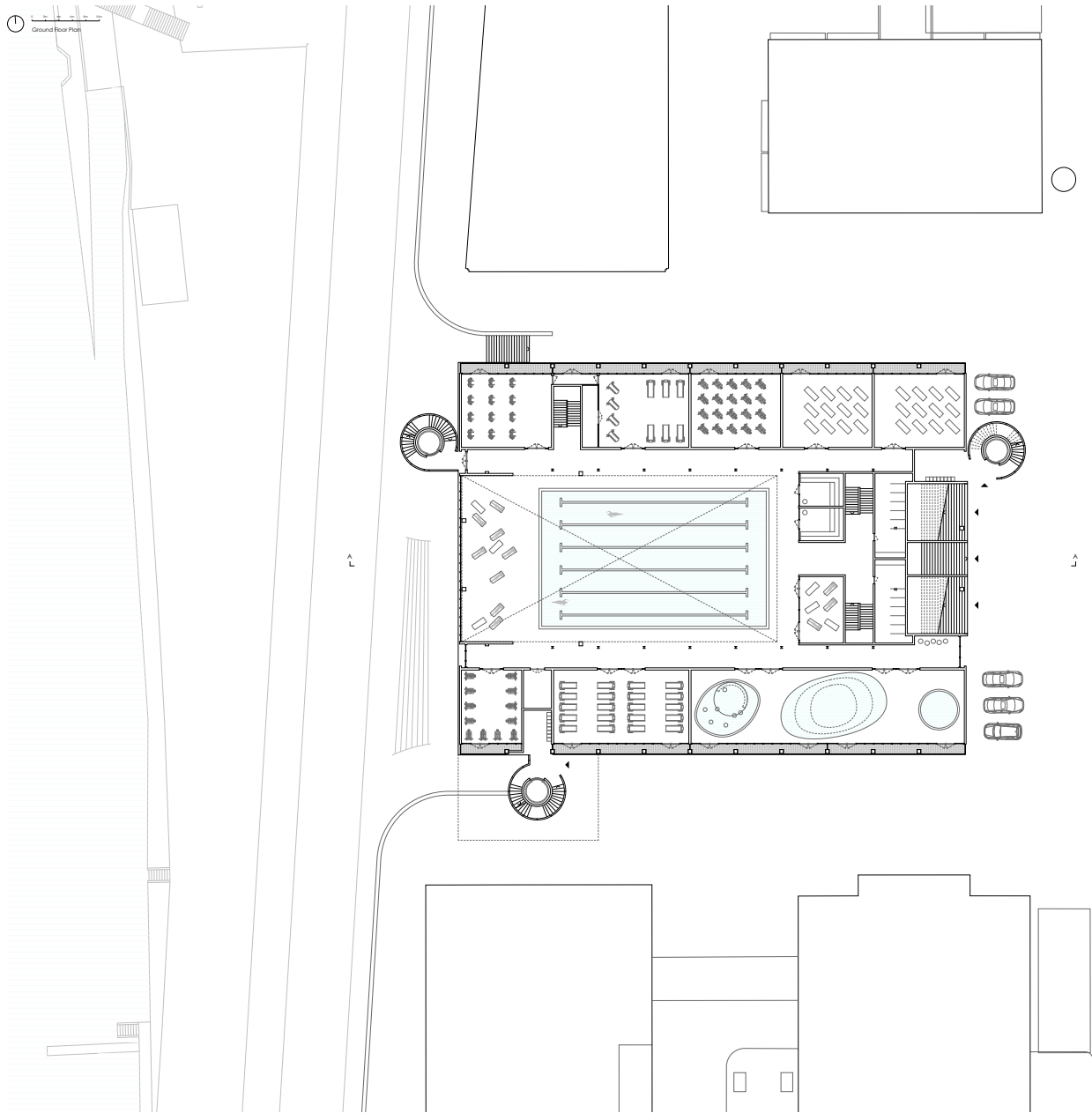
Size of Households in Klybeck



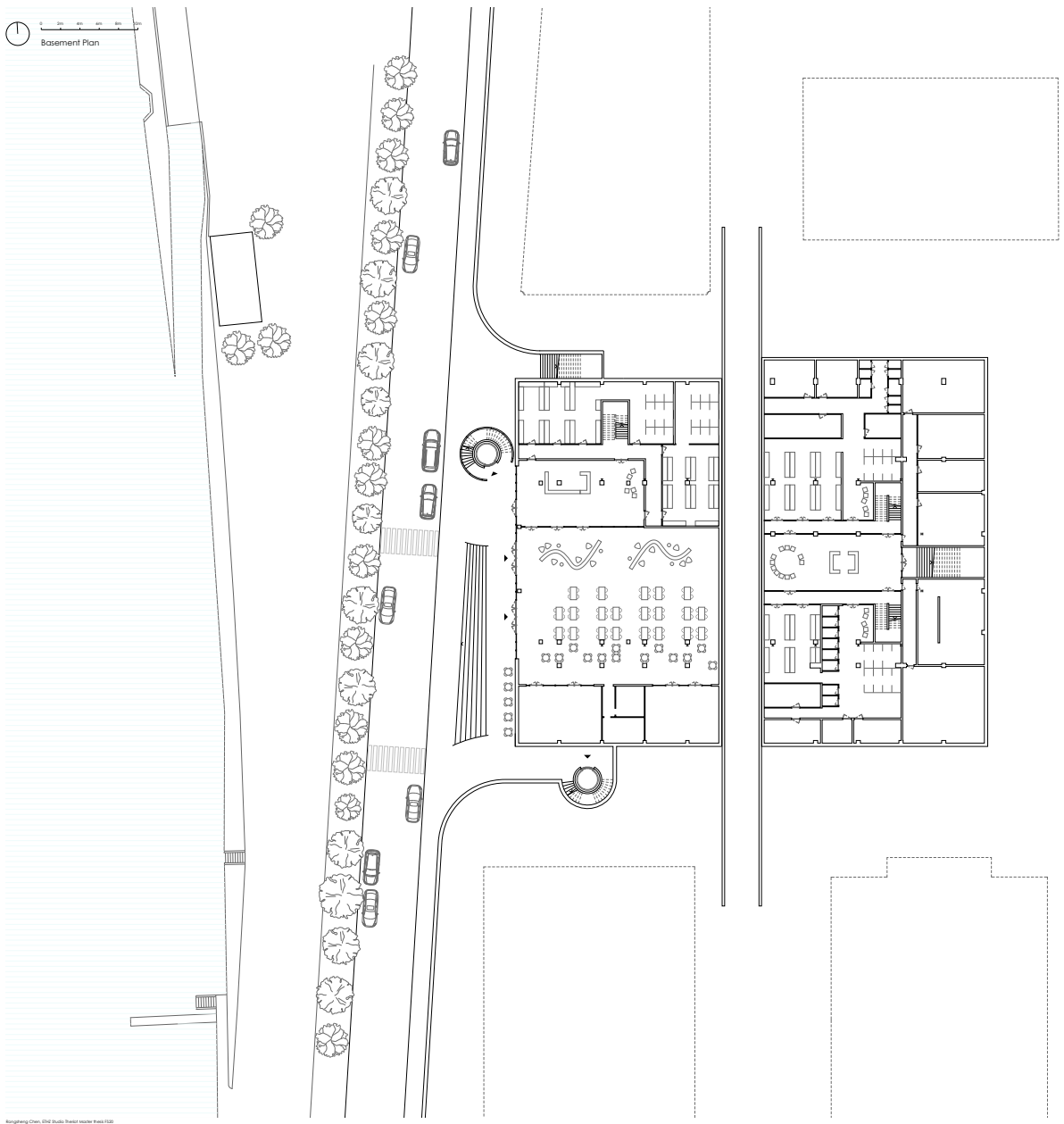
Structural Diagram







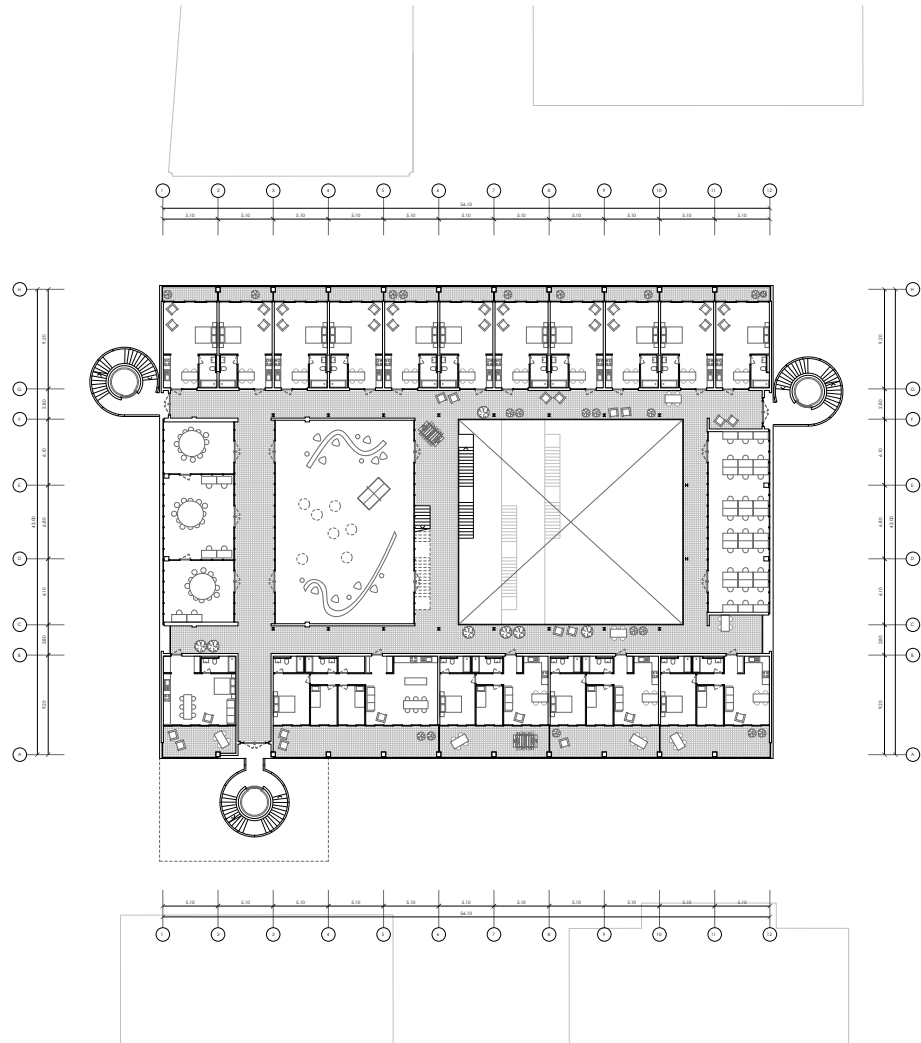
Basement Plan



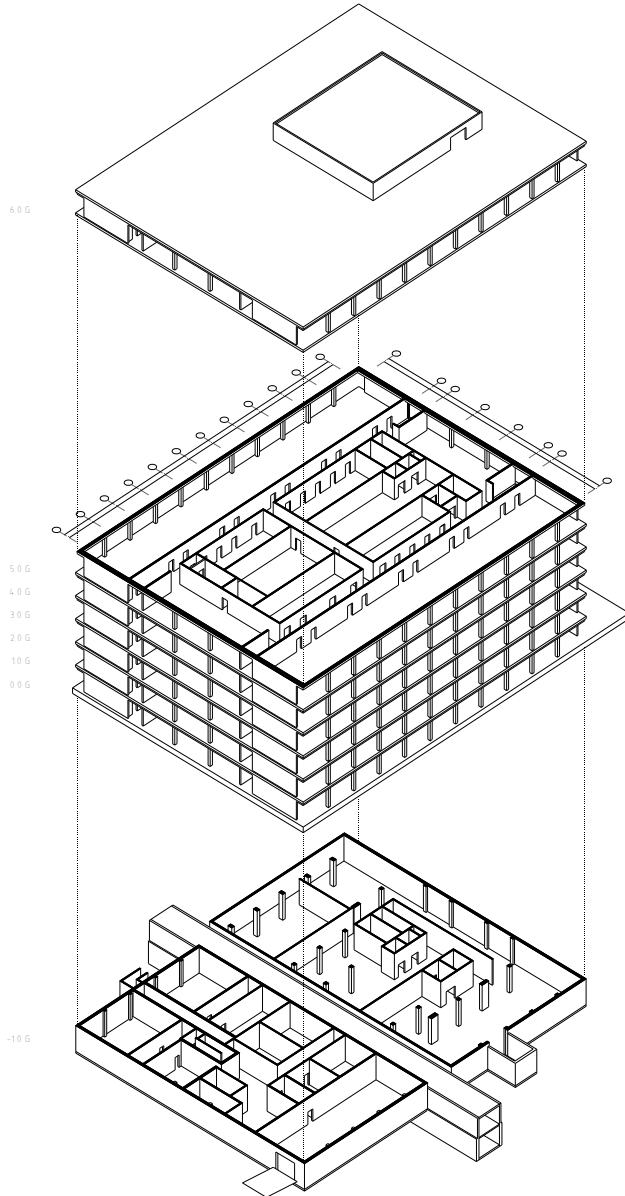
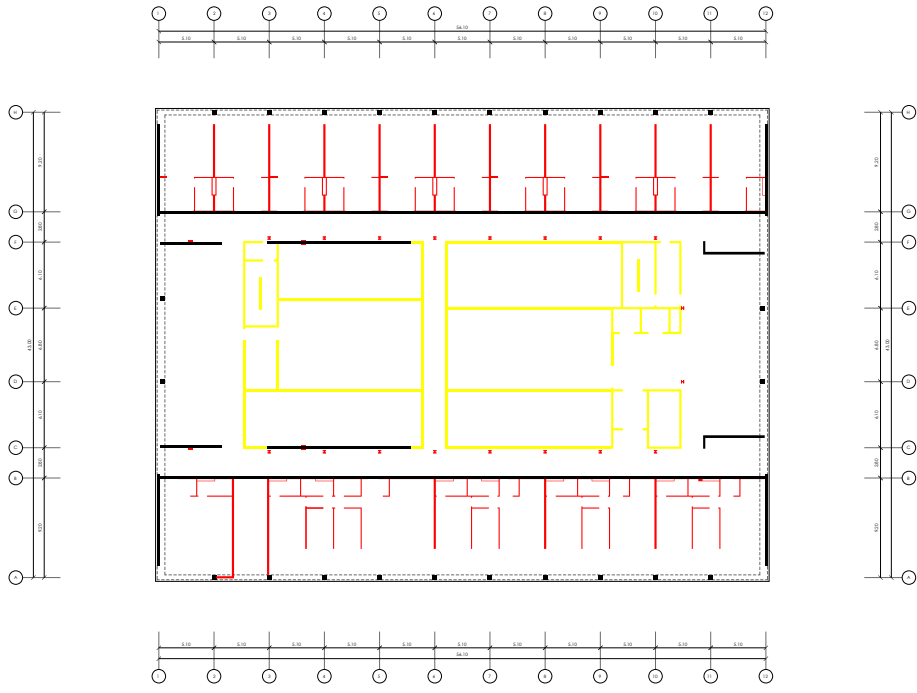
Architect: CH2M Hill



4th Floor Plan

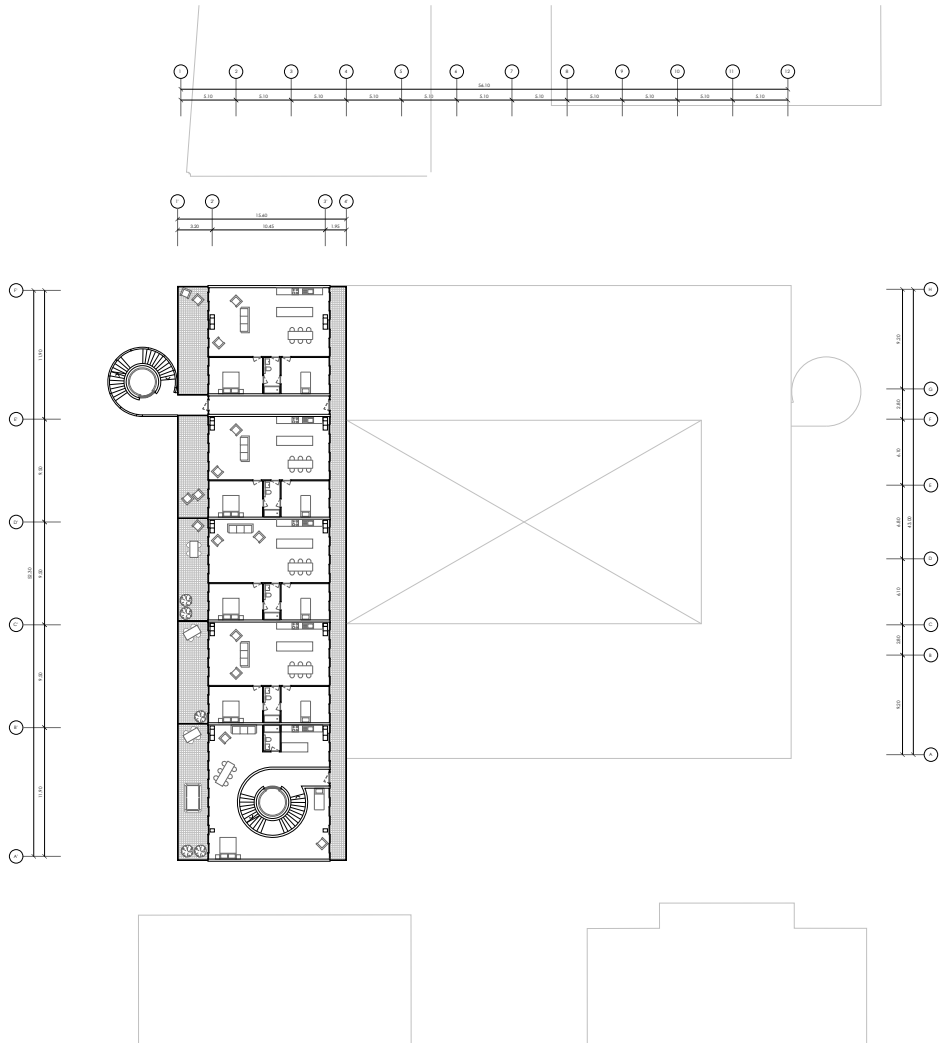


Architectural Office, CHD Studio, Project Location: Floor 1000



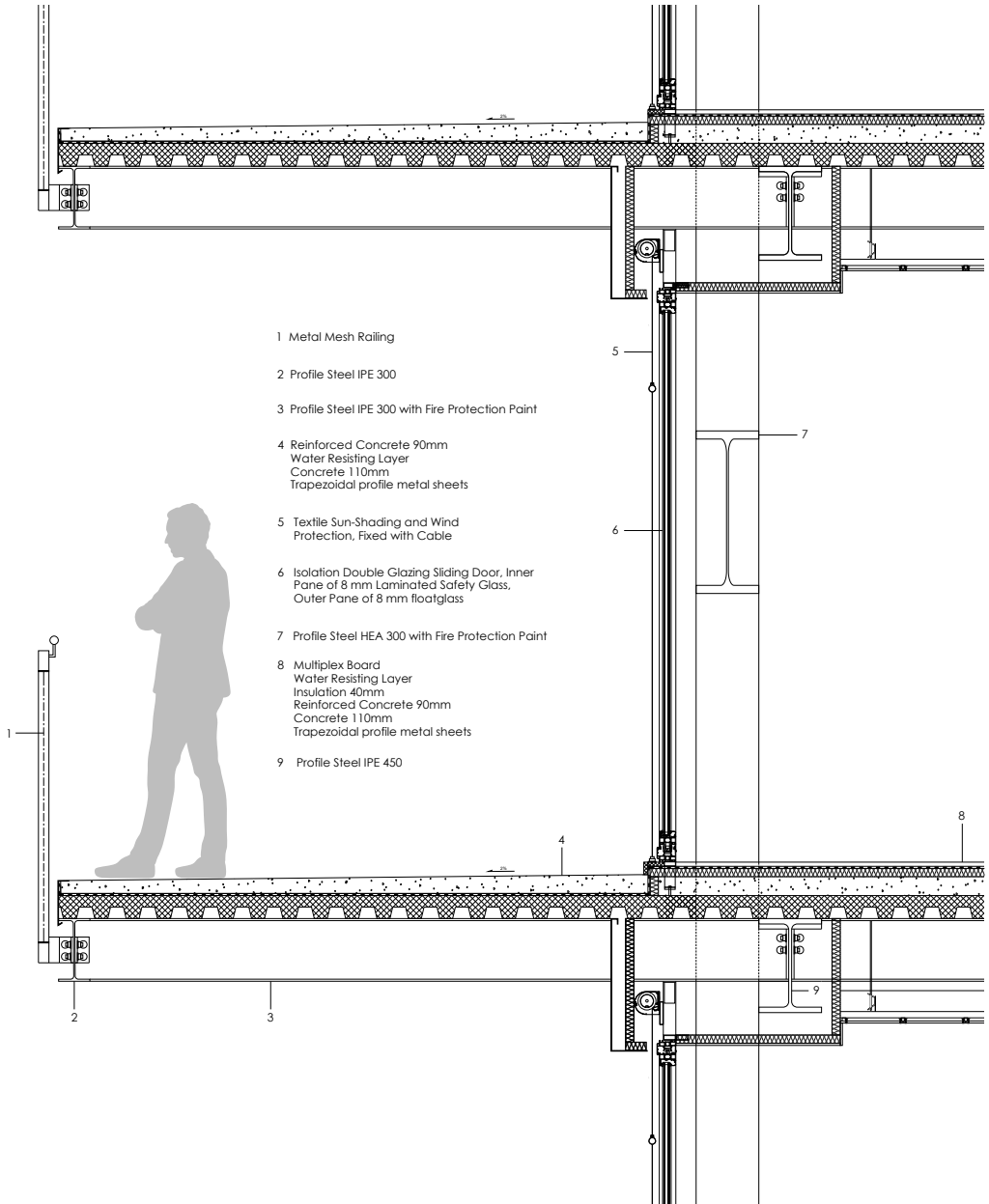
Existing Structure

Upper Floor Plan



Architectural Drawing: CH2 Studio, Project: Lecture Hall 1020

0 0.5m 1.0m 1.5m 2.0m 2.5m
 Detail:1:10



- 1 Metal Mesh Railing
- 2 Profile Steel IPE 300
- 3 Profile Steel IPE 300 with Fire Protection Paint
- 4 Reinforced Concrete 90mm
 Water Resisting Layer
 Concrete 110mm
 Trapezoidal profile metal sheets
- 5 Textile Sun-Shading and Wind
 Protection, Fixed with Cable
- 6 Isolation Double Glazing Sliding Door, Inner
 Pane of 8 mm Laminated Safety Glass,
 Outer Pane of 8 mm floatglass
- 7 Profile Steel HEA 300 with Fire Protection Paint
- 8 Multiplex Board
 Water Resisting Layer
 Insulation 40mm
 Reinforced Concrete 90mm
 Concrete 110mm
 Trapezoidal profile metal sheets
- 9 Profile Steel IPE 450



5. Appendix

5.1 Reference Literature

Präsidialdepartement des Kantons Basel-Stadt

2017 Kantonales Integrationsprogramm Basel-Stadt 2018-2021

Präsidialdepartement des Kantons Basel-Stadt

2017 Migration bringt Vielfalt – Vielfalt schafft Stärke, Ergänzung 2012 zum “Leitbild und Handlungskonzept des Regierungsrates zur Integrationspolitik des Kantons Basel-Stadt von 1999”

Präsidialdepartement des Kantons Basel-Stadt

2020 Bevölkerungsbilanz am Monatsende nach Geschlecht, Heimat und Gemeinde

Präsidialdepartement des Kantons Basel-Stadt

2020 Ausländische Bevölkerung nach Staatsangehörigkeit

Eidgenössisches Justiz- und Polizeidepartement EJPD, Staatssekretariat für Migration SEM

2017 Kantonale Integrationsprogramme 2014–2017, Zwischenbericht

Kanton Basel-Stadt

2017 Leitfaden zur Mitwirkung der Quartierbevölkerung in der Stadt Basel

Statistisches Amt des Kantons Basel-Stadt

2019 Basler Quartier- und Gemeindeportraits

Kontaktstelle für Arbeitslose

2018 Jahresbericht 2018

Kanton Basel-Stadt

2019 Stadtteilrichtplan Kleinhüningen-Klybeck

Klybeckplus

2018 KANTONALER RICHTPLAN, Anpassung Siedlungsentwicklung

Bau- und Verkehrsdepartement des Kantons Basel-Stadt, Städtebau & Architektur

2018 Städtebau für Basel 2050

ETH Studio Basel

2009 Metro Basel