



## Programmatic sketch

Based on the FABRIC's production of desires

**Texts:**  
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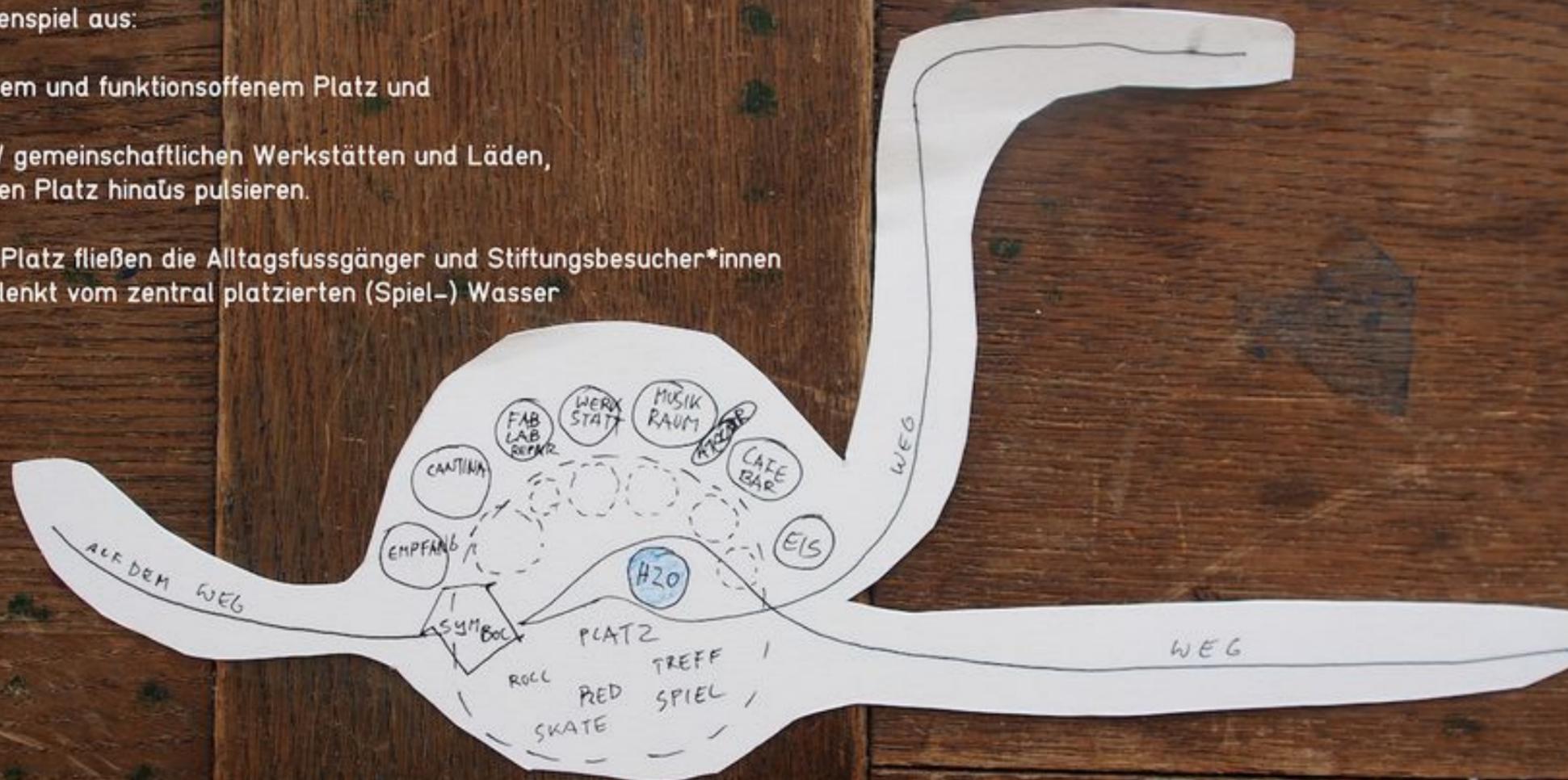
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## Das Herz:

Zusammenspiel aus:

- öffentlichem und funktionsoffenem Platz und
- Lokalen / gemeinschaftlichen Werkstätten und Läden, die auf den Platz hinaus pulsieren.
- über den Platz fließen die Alltagsfussgänger und Stiftungsbesucher\*innen nur abgelenkt vom zentral platzierten (Spiel-) Wasser



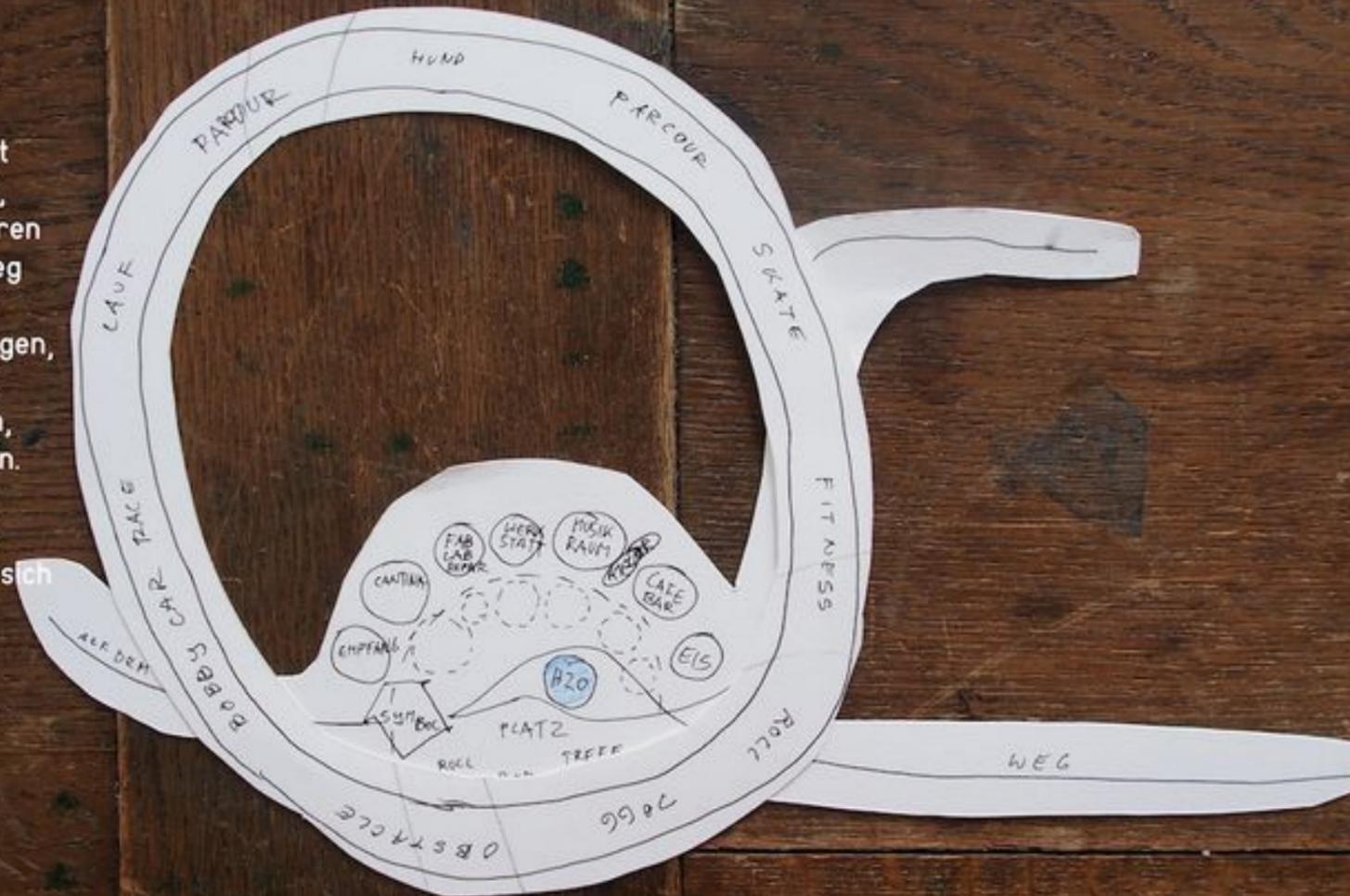
THE HEART: interaction of a public and functionally open space and local / communal workshops and shops, pulsating out onto the square. The everyday pedestrians and foundation visitors flow across the square\* only distracted by the centrally placed (play) water

## Der Kreislauf:

Ein Parcours, ein Rundlauf um das Gelände aus verschiedenen Bodenbelägen – glattester Beton oder Asphalt für Skateboarden, Spazieren, Rollkoffer, Rollstühle, Rollatoren und Roller, ein Philosophenweg aus Natursteinplatten, sowie Gummi bzw. Tartan zum Joggen, komfortablen Gehen, Fitness, Kinderfahrzeuge, zum Laufen, Laufradlernen – und Krabbeln.

Der Kreislauf durchschneidet den Platz und überschneidet sich Streckenweise mit der Durchwegung.

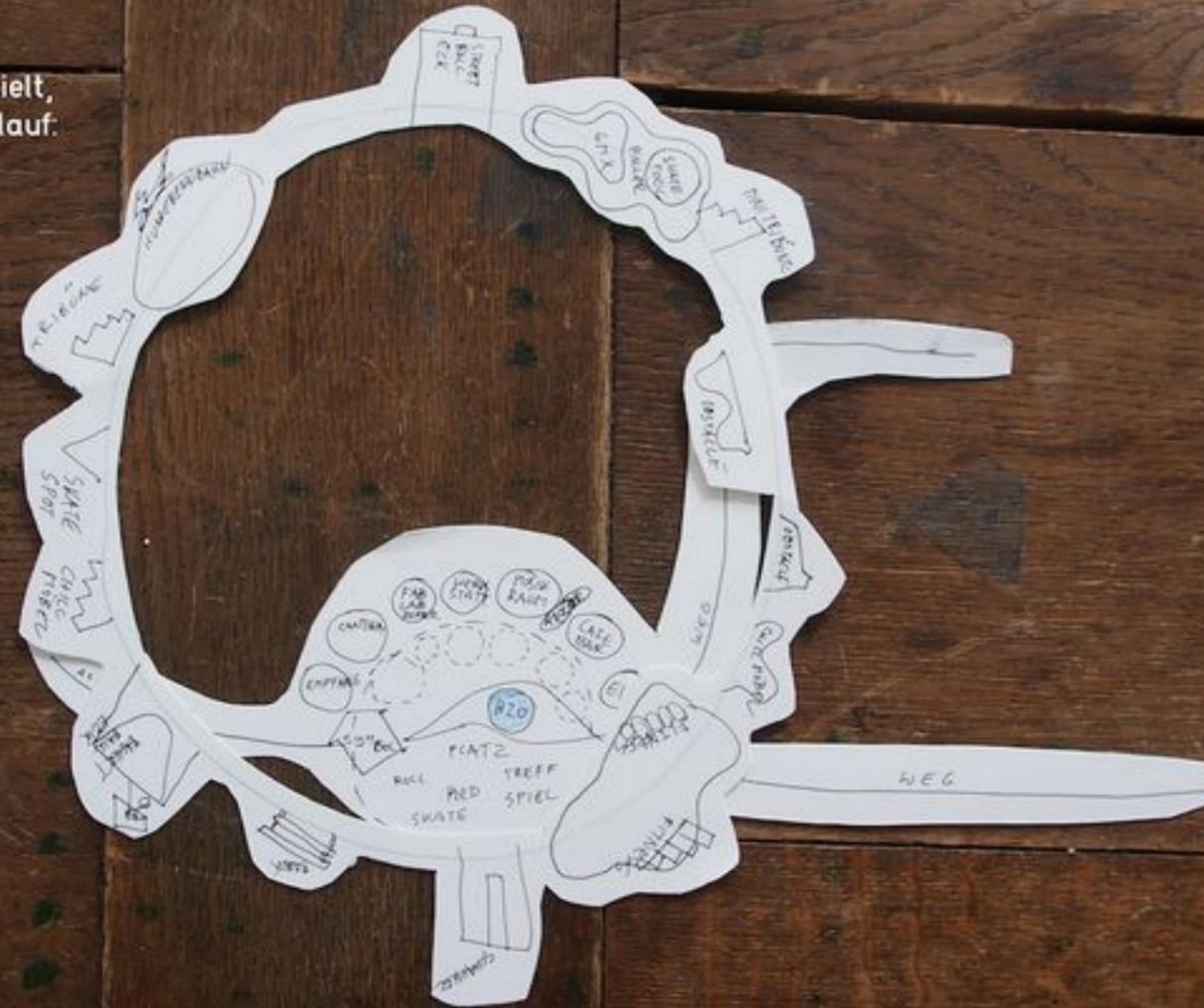
Für den Kreislauf könnten Abstandsflächen rund um das Grundstück verwendet werden, auch Feuerwehrezufahrten.



The Cycle: One course circling around the area, made from different floor coverings – Smoothest concrete or asphalt for skateboarding, walking, wheel cases, wheelchairs, rollators and scooters; a philosopher's path made of natural stone slabs; and rubber or tartan for jogging, comfortable walking, fitness, Children's vehicles, running, learning to ride a run bike – and crawling. The cycle cuts through the square and overlaps the way with the through passages. For the circulation the prescribed distance areas around the land is used, as well as fire brigade roads.

## Die Obstacle – aktive Buchten und ruhige Inseln:

Rund um den Parcours, daran angedockt, vom Weg umspielt, reihen sich Obstacle an den Kreislauf: Spielmöglichkeiten, Raseninseln, Schattenplätze, Skateelemente, Ruhebänke, Fruchtbäume, Chillmöbel, Fitnessgeräte, eine Basketball-Ecke, ein Feuchtbiotop, eine Schaukel, Trampoline, Sitztribüne mit Blick auf Skatepool, Hundespielplatz, Ruhe unter Bäumen, Arbeitsplatz unter Bäumen, Jugendtreff Minifussballecke, Wasserspiele.



### The Obstacles – active bays and quiet islands:

Around the parcours, plugged into it, surrounded by the path, Obstacles are lined up on the circuit: play areas, lawn islands, shady areas, skate elements, benches, fruit trees, chill furniture, fitness equipment, a basketball corner, a wet biotope, a swing, trampolines, grandstand with a view of the skate pool, dog playground, rest under trees, workplace under trees, youth club, mini football corner, water games, fountains.

Heiße Ecken:

Stiftungs-Empfang,  
symbolisch-visuell auffällig

Visuelles Zentrum

Café  
Strassencafé  
Spielwasser

exemplarischer Funktionszusammenhang  
zwischen öffentlichen und gemeinsamen  
Räumen

Hot Corners: The Foundations entree, visually symbolic and noisy. Visual center.  
Exemplary functional interplay between public and shared spaces: Cafe - Streetcafe - Square with play-water



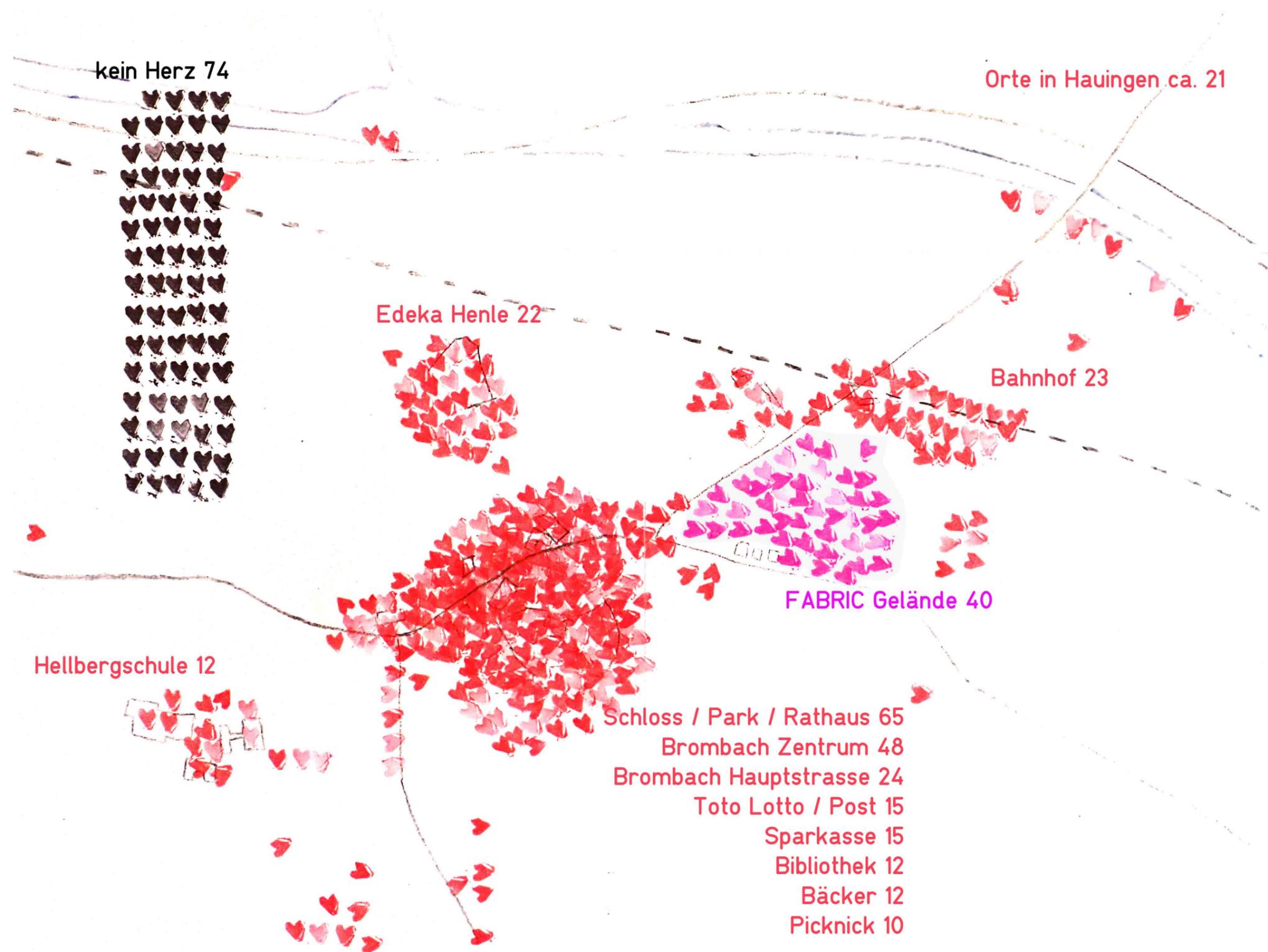
# The heart of Brombach

The historical centre of the village lacks the „quality to hang out and stay“ (Aufenthaltsqualität) to become the real “heart”: the through road dominates the situation with its traffic.

180 people nevertheless see the heart there, i.e. around Schlössle (castle), Toto-Lotto (newsagent) and Sparkasse (bank). 23 see Edeka Henle supermarket, and 22 see the regional train station as the villages’ heart. Only seemingly in contradiction, 74 people find that there is no heart of Brombach. After all, 40 contributions already give the Schöpflingelände an advance on the future development to become the actual “new heart” of Brombach and Hauingen.

The consequence for planning: the Schöpflin site lies between the points mentioned and is seen by many participants as a suitable location that can add important qualities to the heart of Brombach that do not yet exist there.

Note for the Foundation: Creating or decisively supplementing the “Heart of Brombach” is the central statement of the *production of desires*, an assignment to the Schöpflin Foundation – and a fantastic opportunity to bring the contents of the Foundation into contact with the everyday life of the town



## *Square (+ public space)*

Brombach is objectively missing a square in the core – the Schloßgarten is very quiet, the playground is poor, on the street it is inhospitable due to traffic, the two or three beer gardens are inner worlds facing away from the street, and all this is scattered and isolated from each other over the whole village. The strongly expressed wishes for "exchange and encounter" (F 285), "Piazza" (JF 026), "Plaza del Sol Barcelona" (F 417) have an objective reason: there is no such thing as a square.

Consequence for planning: The Schöpflin area has room. It is central enough to fulfil the meeting function of a square.

- Public space can be thought of here as free space on the ground floor, as easily accessible free space on the first floor, as well as a covered space.
- The public space should correspond with communal areas on roofs.

Excursus 1: Public space is a pre-requisite for the "freedom to" – the freedom to connect with people, to act and to effect things. Conversely the liberal, free character defines the public. In this context it is also about tolerance for deviant attitudes.

- Here, the Foundation has the opportunity to "make freedom become space", to secure this public character permanently – whether by granting rights of way or other forms of self-obligation, which can perhaps protect freedoms even more effectively than the state currently does – or will do so in the future.
- This topic should be the focal point of planning in terms of content. After all, what could be better suited to the foundation than "a modern agora where people discuss" – as Questionnaire F 306 says?

## *Square (+ centrality)*

Places in grown towns or villages are surrounded by different shops and rooms on the ground floor. They have to "look" at the square, shape it, enliven it without controlling it, like: "...a Neapolitan café", which "does not need a context" but "turns a "non-place" into a place", as it says in Ü7: "a hustle and bustle in which one can participate, perhaps only with one's eyes" (F 267).

The Musikverein's wish for "a rehearsal room that spontaneously opens onto the square for a concert" fits perfectly into such a concept. The same goes for the wish of the workshop space, for "convertible" workshop spaces that can be extended into public space – and for all workshop themes.

Consequence: shops and rooms around the square not all in one hand, but real difference in use (e.g. not everything flexible), in the way of allocation, in the duration of tenancy and ownership. Cafés need long and reliable opening hours. Probably a gap in the market: Almost everything is closed on Sunday at the Alter Markt in Lörrach.

Rule on the whole area: We need an "urban ground floor". On the ground floor there are exclusively functions with public access, non-profit or commercial uses or functions with a view to the public. No offices, no apartments, no medical practice on the ground floor.

Cluster character, community: All future users inside the premises (also residential, also the diverse sections of the foundation) should relate to each other and be curious about each other.

→ The charitable and cultural activities of the foundation will develop more local impact through greater visibility in public space and embedding in an urban structure.

# The Informal: Creating Opportunities

But what, besides free space, "makes" a place? The urban around it, the embedding in a context. In other words: "...possibilities as a family (children, parents, grandparents) to spend time indoors + outdoors. A common place where people can come together and laugh and drink and dance..." (F126). "A place where you can meet acquaintances or new faces" (F176), "a meeting place where you can be, free of charge." (F136), "...if you don't always have to drive into the city centre to find your quality of life." (F 214) .

Consequence for planning: A public place with meeting point character outside is missing in Brombach and Hauingen – and would be well placed on the new site. Supplemented by a public meeting place inside, the foundation as a non-profit corporation can create something new – an "in-between space", a third space: An informal public meeting room.

Excursus 2: The American sociologist Ray Oldenburg coined the term "third space". Oldenburg defines "Third Spaces" as "informal public gathering places" (The Great Good Place, 1999, p. XVII), which, in addition to one's own home (the "First Space") and workplace (the "Second Space"), are of great importance for the functioning of a society. The phenomenon is characterized by the following characteristics: A neutral place where one can come and go. Nobody plays host, everyone feels at home and comfortable. The place is easily accessible and inviting. One also likes to go alone. It is inviting from the outside and has a low (access) profile. It makes informal get-togethers possible. Visitors come regularly. The institution has a balancing effect on differences between people. No membership, not exclusive. The main activity is conversation, entertainment; the atmosphere is playful. The institution conveys the feeling of "home-away-from-home", of a second home. It contributes to the lively community and promotes a sense of belonging. People can "be themselves".

Link: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Third\\_place](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Third_place)

Such an "interspace" must "be able" to do more than a public space or a classic park. The creation of informal opportunities and an informal, welcoming atmosphere will decide whether Brombach will have a heart in the future – or not.

## *Sofa City*

Many contributions describe the atmosphere that one would like to experience in the new heart of Brombach as "casual, easy and relaxed": "The rotating armchairs in the Hebelpark inspire me. They enable a flexible redesign of the park and the possibility (...) to perceive the space in different perspectives. Obviously people long for both a shelter and a public stage". (Ü 8) They want places to chill out, to relax, to talk to their friends, a library with reading corners, places without consumer compulsion, a "Sofa City", as one contribution beautifully puts it, that upscales the cosy relaxation of the private living room to city size.

Consequence for attitude: Up to now, one has only gone to the Schöpflin Foundation with intent. Sofa City is the opposite. It's about more than a possible place, it's about an attitude and an informal atmosphere that makes contemplation, closeness, thinking and other ways of speaking possible, and that should shape the publicly accessible areas of the new site. "Sofa City" is a critique of public space, of Brombach's current lack of residential qualities, and a critique of boredom.

The consequence for planning: the "Sofa City" can also be thought of as a space in very concrete terms. Both the Foundation's Board of Trustees and the employees have suggested variants of open spaces: the combinations of entrée, reception, foyer, open library, archive, exhibition area (annual themes, sponsoring partners, own projects), video lounge, lounge or café. Such a room could combine the "chill qualities" with reading or silent work rooms, a napping room / rest room desired by the Foundation's employees, or a telephone room (phone cell) for longer undisturbed telephone conversations, as in the hallway of an old grand hotel.

→ The reading club also needs these rooms (reading, watching films).

→ For the Foundation, Sofa City means developing a positive attitude towards the culture of the informal: Especially the events of the Werkraum Schöpflin would benefit enormously from rooms with recreational quality, from reliable opportunities to stop-by-without-a-reason, from inviting situations before and after events. Not only because you can learn more about the foundation, see exhibitions, leaf through books, need a place to toast to premieres or wait relaxed for the train. In terms of content, the informal discussion *after* the event is often the point at which passive audiences tilt into action, whether over a cup of coffee or a drink.

## The obligation to D.I.Y. ...

### *Workshops, open kitchens to try out, swap, exchange & share together*

In order to become active, rooms must "be able" to do more than a public space or a classic park – and the participants also tell us what: "Different places and possibilities to meet others, such as a communal garden, a workshop and studios, a café and a canteen, a yoga, dance and sports room, a communal kitchen to cook together, a sewing room to sew together and do handicrafts, a craft room, a repair café," summarizes questionnaire 379 important functions. Numerous contributions describe places with a workshop character – these are not spaces in which a cultural event is consumed, but spaces in which one can do something oneself.

So far, the foundation site has been more of a performance venue than a workshop. The creation of open spaces would make the foundation more of a place for civic engagement (or do-it-yourself). Workshops that can be appropriated (e.g. meeting back rooms, Hackerspace, FabLab, Atelier, Music, Dance, Open Kitchen) can be used by the Foundation, Werkraum, associations, schools, workshops, groups and initiatives – and developed with them. Use as summer academy, for workcamps of sponsoring partners.

Check multiple use:

- Open kitchen at the same time large workshop room for foundation, associations, initiatives;
  - various “clean” conference rooms with a large table and good light, can also be used for sewing, PCB soldering, collage, drawing, discussion circles, clean machines such as 3D printers and laser cutters;
  - a movement room, usable for children, senior gymnastics, yoga, dance;
  - a raw room as a serious painting studio without tables with good walls and dirty floors without children’s handicrafts safety restrictions;
  - a workshop for wood, metal and everything that makes dirt, at the same time tool rental or bicycle workshop, during the day as a school workshop or for the caretaker;
  - Storage: artist material, gym mats, mobile fundus, seating and tables, combinable with tool rental;
  - Topic “work” – the offices of the foundation itself can also be thought of as an “open workshop” → To define which areas need protection from the eyes of the public and which functions can take place in an open setting.
  - A music room with good acoustics for the Musikverein can also be used as a studio.
  - Band rehearsal room;
  - the Werkraum wants a black room / theatre stage / rehearsal stage. (May be combined with Club for sound isolation and for loud concerts and as a cinema);
  - The activities should (where appropriate, the Musikverein expressly wishes this) be directly visible from the public space – and enliven this public space, or be able to expand into the public spaces (spontaneous square concert, open-air bicycle repair...).
- Easy accessibility for associations and initiatives, much cheaper than Werkraum, simple, recognisable access systems (address). Manual light switch.
- Replacement for the very unpleasant work / studio situation in the cellars of the workroom.
- Best practice examples: Unperfekthaus Essen, Kunsthojskole Holbaek.

## *“Brombach, you taste good to me”*

In a total of 1667 contributions in the archive of desires (Wunscharchiv), “food and drink” was mentioned 1524 times. The most frequent requests are for a café, but also for an ice-cream parlour, bar or pub, kiosk and restaurant. The neighbouring Hellberg School has no cafeteria and the pupils eat in the charity shop or in front of the supermarket. The desire for a canteen was clearly expressed here.

Healthy food is important. But even more important is the encounter: “The Local Waterhole” (F 162) – food as a non-binding meeting place. The desire for a good cup of coffee on the palm of one’s hand, casually and in passing, is just as much reflected as the desire for a place with a “very good quality of stay”. No compulsion to consume if you stay longer” (C 05.1).

The personalities and gastronomic concepts will have a decisive impact on the character of the new area. The various future users of the site will be able to meet each other via the common meal. The prerequisite for this is, on the one hand, a really inexpensive offer – Cantina Popular. The canteen, café or kiosk can function like platforms that enable the necessary synergies on the premises. The desire expressed by many for revitalisation could be created by transformable places. Mixed use and long opening hours can be a prerequisite for users to acquire these places.

Basically, there are three to four different concepts (which could be combined if necessary):

- An open, large canteen; (perhaps in the evening as a restaurant – or as a dance hall, or a festival hall);
- a workshop kitchen to cook for yourself; (cooking together, eating together, fully equipped, 10 people, not only for workshops);
- a café-bar with a personal and cultural touch; (perhaps thinking together with a library / entrée, with evening hangs, “coffee house concerts”); – an ice cream parlour (can be combined with a café-bar);

→ Brombach as well as the foundation could do with a place shaped by a personality and culture (for example: by well chosen music). Here one can already see the artists rehearsing for the Werkraum before the performance, lecturers still work on the laptop, after the performance there is finally a gathering place nearby.

→ “Eating and drinking” on the premises can also be an interface between the quarter and the town for the Schöpflin Foundation and its employees.

→ Food and cooking as an inclusive, cultural and educational project can be part of the foundation’s promotional work and be reflected in the building blocks at various levels of independence.

Best Practice: → chickpeace, → Lörrach cooks outside the box, → Market Hall Basel, → Klara Basel



The red ice in the centre (at the future water feature), other restaurants in the centre and at the entrances to the site – no gastro to the factory.

## *FABRIC Fitness*

The counterpart to contemplation is action. Many participants design entire ensembles – put the “chill-zone” in relation and neighborhood to “do-it-yourself”, or to a “music studio”. Or next to sports and fitness.

Relevance for planning: It is not so much about official sports fields, but much more about *sports possibilities* – outdoor workout areas, fitness equipment, climbing or skateboard courses, a kick corner (not a football field – Brombach and Hauingen have that), “summer roller skates – winter skates” or “beach volleyball as a meeting point”.

→ “Chillige” and “sporty” places are occasions to come together on the new site.

→ Basically, this is also about doing it yourself – but mainly outdoors and without a threshold, without questions, without restrictions.

## *Un Grande Spielplatz (The Great Playground)*

Here, too, it is not a question of building a standard playground, but of a variety of play options that people of all ages can acquire (“senior playground”). Above all, however, there is a fundamentally playful attitude.

“Large course right next to course for the under-nine-year-olds, so that you can let your little brother drive there and watch every half hour. Plus a mat to relax on.” (KM 006)

Element for planning: The “Obstacle”, developed by and for skateboarding, could serve as a model and new architectural typological element for other forms of sport and movement.

From our experience with PlanKiosk, we know that when people with children move to the area, they are looking for places where smaller children can play. The adults also get to know other neighbours through the children. Here is a huge opportunity for Brombach – because the existing playground is miserable. Moreover, it makes no sense to isolate parents with small children from the rest of society.

→ A great play area for toddlers should therefore connect directly to the café or ice bar, where other people also meet.

Quantity	Quality
382	game
226	Café156/Cafe41/Coffee&Tea29
211	sports
179	Music
144	Ice cream parlour / ice cream café / ice cream
131	Workshop / Crafts / Handicrafts / Repair café / Studio / Handicrafts* Football* pitch, 130 football* goal, net, field, square, wall
115	movie theater
110	Canteen, (Artists' Bring Along Spagetti) Restaurant, Inn
107	Dog / Dogs / Agility
105	Sand / Beach / Beach* -ball /
104	bar / cocktail bar / wine* -stube / pub
93	Skating / Scooter / Scooter / Inliner / BMX
93	beast
92	Dance
92	chill
91	Plankiosk / Fabric
86	Mountainbike 3 / Dirtbahn 1 / Pumptrack 6 / Rad 12 / Fahrrad 64
76	Theater / Bühne
75	Climbing* -garden / -frame / -wall
65	swing
64	kiosk
55	trampoline
43	Fitness / Workout / Training / Trim-Me / Muckibude / Gym / Crossfit
41	Basketball
41	parking space
26	Video/Film
24	gambling
24	snack bar, pizzeria
22	Boule / Petanca /
19	Wifi / Wlan / Internet
18	volleyball
15	yoga
13	Badminton / Badminton
13	handball

## *Program instead of Laissez Faire and police*

A place with a cleverly designed spatial program needs no prohibition signs, no supervision, no fences. Ball games not next to a café, skate spots not directly next to a playground for small children, a dog garden to run free, separate from everything else – but everything with a view of each other.

Because even more important than “separating” is “connecting”:

- the path that leads past the café;
- the seating area next to the playing field, which makes the meeting point;
- the short distance between ice cream stand and water to play;
- the view from the work–commuter’s–path into workshop rooms and foundation activities;
- the street café near the sandpit.

The paths from car park to day nursery, which are currently used in a consumerist and time–efficient manner, should also be interesting, offer temptations and invitations to play for the children picked up and “make unlikely encounters more likely”..

# On the way to a detour

The "obstacle" interrupts the purely functional path from A to B and makes you think. "And then perhaps something fractal, so that we have something to think about... You have to be able to discover that. It doesn't have to be purely functional, it has to be disfunctional. That you can still design something yourself. Yes, appropriation. But a disfunctionality must be given." There is a longing for mystery and adventure.

Consequence for planning: Passageways and commuter's short cuts must not be running highways:

→ Everyday roads also need variety and should lead through life and meeting points in a targeted way, thus creating a meeting place and experience.

→ These paths could also function as a track, for rollable pedestals from skateboard to wheelchair to hoverboard to bobbycar, part of a course with playful sports opportunities through (or around) the grounds and thus complement the sports hall. Public everyday paths with corners and jumps, "above and below", a walk-in ribbon, reusable, experiencable, runnable as a casual seating, appropriation or play landscape.

→ The necessary spacing areas at the edges of the site, which must be kept clear of buildings anyway, could provide space for a "classless" circuit for joggers, children's bikes, skaters, walkers, parkour practitioners, regional train drivers or fitness enthusiasts.

→ The central crossroads could be occupied by a water surface (play fountain or fountain), thus enticing the crossers to an attractive little detour.

## *"Disability avenue": barrier-free & rollable*

... the theme of wheelchair suitability and other forms of accessibility and inclusion emerge in a highly original way in the *production of desires*: As fitness equipment, as demand for a general rollability, which also includes playground equipment (with rubber ground instead of sand), water games (also children in wheelchairs should be able to drive in) and skate elements as square design (one must be able to leave again without outside help).

Consequence for planning: Accessibility should be developed actively and with affected experts\* inside and in the sense of a rollability also as pleasure thought and planned from the outset. A place could be created here that would also enable children who are dependent on the wheelchair to experience a different kind of independence and freedom from an early age. And adults anyway.

# „Pure Nature“

The majority of Brombachers love nature and often live here for this reason: All age groups enjoy the fact that in just a few minutes they can be in the countryside, in the forest, on the river or in the grotto.

The nature-related wishes for the planning area often revolve around something tangible. It's about trees that provide shade, about chestnut trees and chestnut harvesting as an event, about tree houses, about cafés above the treetops, about workplaces in the countryside, about kitchen gardens through which people come together: "The architect Michel Fremolle showed me the door to his garden in Montpellier, behind it lay a community garden of about 10 houses. That was wonderful: swings, table tennis, football, smoking mothers, a reading grandmother, a gentleman busy with gardening. From there a restful, relaxed, perhaps contented conviviality emanated". (F 308)

## Consequence for planning:

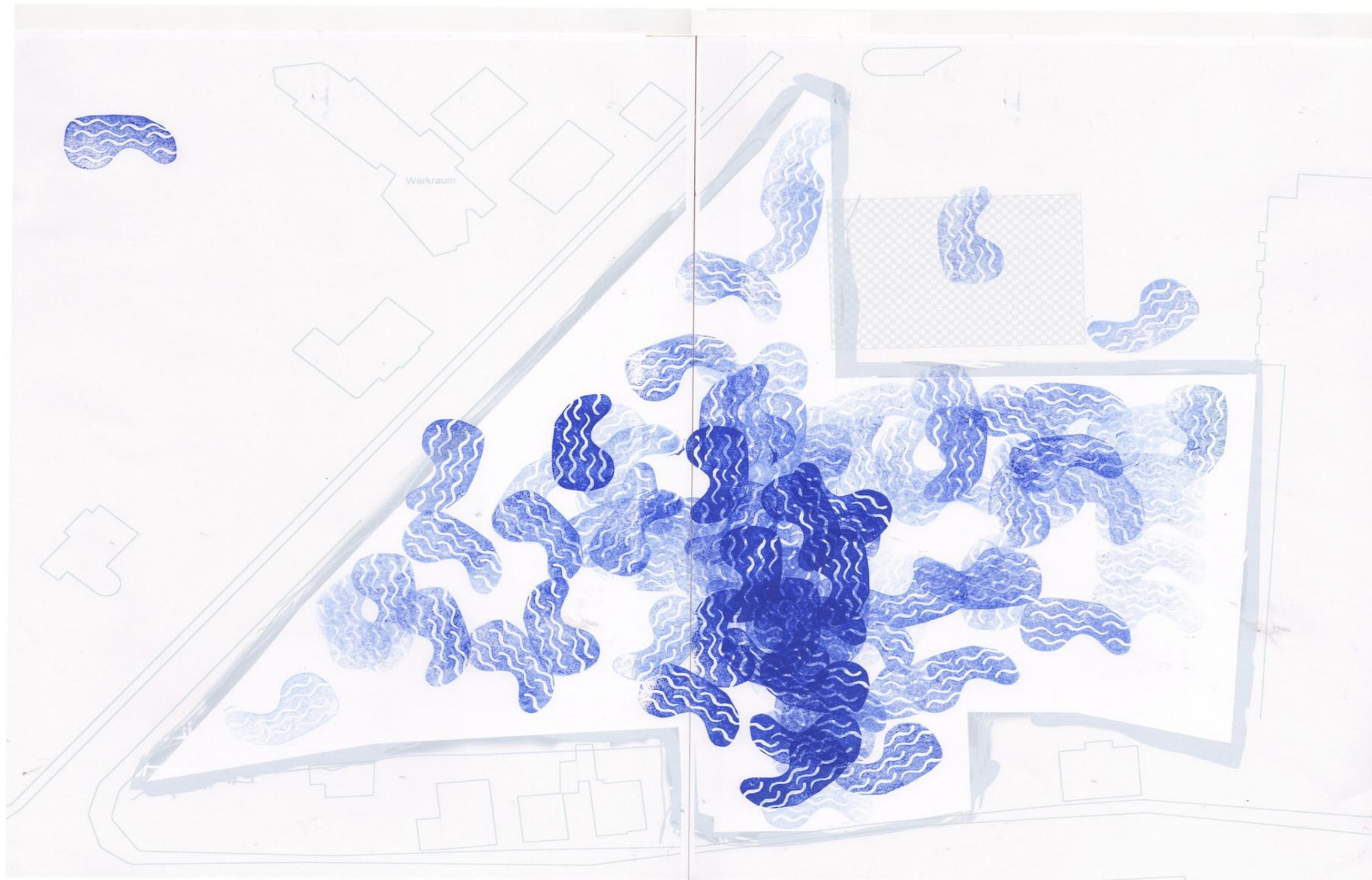
→ The remaining trees must be preserved at all costs.

Nevertheless, it is not a question of untouched nature on the site. Plants should create atmosphere and situations and possibilities, thinking together play and with social topics – experientable and appropriable natural elements. Climbable fruit trees. Figs at the sports hall.

In relation to architecture, trees may appear powerful, large and of equal value, may bear tree houses – and should be planned at the same time and with the same value as buildings.

→ Planting another sequoia tree, which creates a counterpart for the old one and which

→ will be even bigger than the chimneys of the past.



*All water surfaces placed on a sheet by participants inside the model clearly show the preferred location for a water body: this is exactly where all paths converge..*

## *Kaltes klares... Wasser (Cold clear water)*

The most frequently mentioned element in the FABRIC archive of desires is *water*. It emerges as a playful spring, as a refreshing fountain, as a sound, as a quality of life, as a playable stream, as an ecological lake, as a hedonistic pool, as summer water and ice surface in winter, as a room-structuring typology, as a reference to the history of the site through which a canal was once led. In some designs, water connects all these areas.

→ Water already had this connecting symbolism in the Renaissance garden. Water was a "medium", mediating between nature and technology, body and mind. The way in which water was used on the site could be measured by the consequences of the facilities at the time. For the planning it must be examined whether the old canal can be brought on the area again to the surface – or groundwater can be used. How can the ecological, social and aesthetic potential of water on the site be brought into a compelling form? One thing is certain: the summers in Brombach are long – and water will considerably increase the quality of life, not only for the very youngest.

→ The site needs water in a form that children can easily reach, which can remain accessible to the public and is also safe for toddlers: see Wallanlage Hamburg and the inviting fountains in the Hebelpark. Artists should plan this – no landscape or children's playground planners.

→ If you look at the stamp card of the evaluation, you will already see where this water has to go: Right in the middle of the path, so that all paths lead towards it and around it.

→ The canal wall and bridge still stand on parts of the site and should be revived in terms of planning / landscape design – whether through a standing or flowing body of water, whether a small stream, pond or cleansing biotope: the fine remains of the past lend a narrative with history, reality and more depth to the new planning.

→ Assuming support, an exemplary project is also conceivable that practices an advanced handling of water / cycles / aquaponics on the site.

**Best Practice: AAA, Avital Geva**

# Planning noise

In recent years, court rulings have repeatedly caused excitement, as judges placed restrictions on kindergartens as "generators of noise". These court cases correspond to a trend which increasingly values the non-profit and public interest lower than the private interest. Lörrach also likes it quiet, Brombach considers cemetery silence to be normal and already has difficulties to tolerate even one rave per year under the motorway bridge.

The victims of these claims and restrictions are mainly young people – the main target group of the Schöpflin Foundation. The fact that this group has not yet been reached as strongly as desired also has to do with the fact that the Foundation does not yet have facilities where it is allowed to be louder.

"Behind the sports hall (sound insulation) 2 small buildings: music, youth, autonomous with coaching. In the direct vicinity of the Schöpflin Foundation building complex with connection possibilities and sound insulation. (FM 095)

Things that are permanently objectively loud, primarily a club evening or a larger skate park, should be in places where the sounds are not so disturbing, for example, shielded by the sports hall, on a roof or under a house. Perhaps this is also the case: the Lörrach skater scene used self-built skate elements in an empty multi-storey car park for several years and set up its courses there. Perhaps the foundation could learn something from such improvisation and permanently misuse a department of prescribed parking spaces when they are not needed.

→ Sports hall and foundation offices, which are hardly used at night, can be used and planned as sound insulation.

## *“The Future Sound of Brombach”*

Music is a generation–spanning passion topic in the archive of desires. The wishes range from a rehearsal stage to dance floors and clubs to small cafés or bars with good music. In many articles a special atmosphere is described, which is to be produced by music “A place with creeping eroticism” (J 029) or “A really good club away from the Basel nightlife. At dawn we then tiger happily on the hills and bathe in the meadow for breakfast.” (F 203). Or: “Problem: To find music you always have to drive to Basel”. (F206). Then the Musikverein is important for Brombach (and Hailingen), and also a classical institution to become active.

The Musikverein Brombach would like to move into new rooms on the premises, which could be used in the morning and in the afternoon for other purposes, such as school, and could be used for musical workshops, perhaps also for sound recordings by Werkraum and Stiftung. The association / Verein could rehearse close to the Brombach’s future square, become more visible and play spontaneous outdoor concerts in good weather.

But music can do even more: music creates situations and is the central art form that has reached young people in the last 50 years, with which young people express their attitudes. The deviation from the mainstream, from the pressure of social norms, is expressed actively and easily through music. It is the fastest art form and pioneers everything else – fashion, art, design, theatre, architecture usually follow musical trends. In other words, when music changes, the walls of the city tremble.

There are few places in Lörrach that are marked by a special selection of music beyond the charts – jazz tone, the record shop Indiepunk Records, the Irrlicht in Schopfheim, blues in Kandern, occasionally concerts at SAK, Nellie and Burghof are the exception.

Whole musical worlds are unrepresented in the region. Thus, there remains a lot of creative space for (for example) electronic music, hip hop, well–chosen recordings, nerdy record presentations, small and large music formats and concerts. The foundation could do a lot for the region with suitable spatial possibilities and play in unoccupied niches.

- It could also occasionally become a place for homemade parties for certain age groups, and come into contact with the previously unreached target group of 14 to 25–year–olds.
- The Future Sound of Brombach could be a very elegant way to attract people to the site, to profile places, to offer low–threshold occasions, to come here and stay.
- Music and dance can create an atmosphere of a place and give it a direction.
- For the start of a theme year, the foundation could start more festively with rooms suitable for music.

# „Smells like Teen Spirit“

## *Youth and getting older*

Many young people over the age of 12 have wishes that coincide with the general tendencies of all participants. The difference: While adults, children and seniors wish to meet all generations, teens prefer to have spaces of their own.

Older people want to live together with all generations: The spectrum ranges from shared flats to cluster apartments, from “Youth Centre for People aged 50 and over” to the “Montessori senior playground” and the café or seating area with a “view of the hustle and bustle”. However, they would like to have care and support facilities on site, which can be used if necessary.

The youth clearly says that they want to be undisturbed among themselves, listen to their own music, have their own conversations – and there are real inventions for this. The spectrum of wishes ranges from the “third place” à la Starbucks to self-organized places that one can acquire. This is exactly what happens on the covered terrace of the PlanKiosk outside opening hours.

Many children want almost the opposite. They lack affection and attention – a place with an open door and an open program. During our time at PlanKiosk, we have gained similar experience. The need to talk to someone – or simply drink a soda: A place where you are welcome and not alone. This goes as far as the desire to have a room where you can escape when trouble is at home.

The foundation already offers numerous workshops for children and adolescents, which, however, often require registration. Often participation fails at this hurdle or at the fence behind which the paradisiacal Schöpflingelände lies. With a low-threshold open program on the other side of the street, the foundation can expand its target group of children and young people and create a place that young people from the neighbourhood make their own.

→ Robust covered terrace with WLAN and wastepaper basket and seating.

→ Not only for the young people of Brombach need space – in the whole region there are also hardly any places for the critical and engaged youth. The combination of easily approachable attractions such as skate spots, an ice cream parlour, club nights, events on the one hand, with simultaneous offers to the young people to meet here, to get rooms for their groups, discussions and interests (and support for their concerns) could spark a completely different dynamic. The necessary places and attitudes to become a cool place for young people beyond the childcare age are described in the previous chapters.

# A strategy for migration and inclusion

Migration and integration are important issues for the Foundation. The new heart of Brombach is also a place of integration and encounter for many.

– Lörrach's largest immigrant group still comes from southern Italy. In the daily operation of the PlanKiosk, the FABRIC team got to know many children of Italian origin who bring their mothers and fathers with them and translate for them. The children and their parents are very differently (and often badly) integrated into society, the children are often excluded. There is a flourishing landscape of Italian shops, pasta factories, bakeries, clubs and restaurants in Lörrach, some of which are not even used or rarely visited by residents\* with a German background.

– Through an employee of the foundation, gardener Mr. Yarayan, there is a connection to the Alevi community in Müllheim, the main organization in the region. The neighbouring Café Reina on Schopfheimer Strasse is run by an Alevi family that has also created a temporary vegetable garden on the FABRIC site.

For the foundation there would be something to do here with direct, open programs for children and young people.

On the other hand, the new heart of Brombach needs a strategy if it is to function as a meeting place:

– Shops: by awarding / renting shop premises (e.g. café or ice cream parlour or cantina) to operators\* from the respective communities. If necessary, however, also targeted concepts that use gastronomy as an integration machine.

– Bostan / Garden: An Alevi family runs a small temporary vegetable garden on the grounds of the foundation. This delicate relationship should be expanded.

– Spaces for associations and communities: The Alevis, for example, do not yet have an institutionally anchored place in Lörrach, but as far as we know there is no place for events – here the Foundation could give signals that this is desirable.

→ create accessible structures

# „Housing Housing Housing“

The questionnaire F 227 describes the ideal housing situation as follows: "The sea in front, the Alps in the back, Paris on the left, New York on the right". The moon map M 093 supplements what is central for the new development: "affordable living space instead of luxury construction, free space for children, meeting and social venues, action space and events, low energy and environmentally friendly structures in a bicycle-friendly environment".

Living for several generations as "a kind of factory site with a lot of retreat for one's own family, but also a large common courtyard/garden to get together, the market place of the house. A room for everyone to meet for hobby or celebration." As in questionnaire 308, many contributions develop socially and ecologically sustainable living concepts.

When the Brombach women dare to dream, the outdoor kitchen, gymnasium and upper room with climbing facilities, workshop, divided office as co-working area, music room, sauna, dance room also for yoga, sewing and handicrafts workshops, quarter shop and hammocks expand the living into a diverse and relaxed neighbourhood.

It is well known that the situation on the Lörrach housing market is tense and that the price pressure from Basel has long since reached Brombach. In our survey, too, a good third said they spend over 33% of their income on housing – exceeding the OSCE benchmark for affordable housing, sometimes dramatically. And a large proportion live on far less space than the national average (45 sqm), with a maximum of 30 sqm per person.

"We are working on a housing project that will combine different forms of life. The basis is the will to community. The project should comprise at least 10 units. The rent will be reduced by own work (solidarity hours). The project is to be developed with the Mietshäusersyndikat. We are currently working on the articles of association. "Living in community" is not only a cheap possibility to live. The project also carries the idea of setting a signal with an alternative way of life." (I 062)

→ Due to the lucky location of the property at the S-Bahn, it is possible to live centrally and yet close to nature, well connected and at the same time due to the programming of the site, which was created in the wish production, with diverse programs directly in front of the front door. See and be seen, as in the cafés of Paris, quickly through the short distances and successfully through the many possibilities for 'self-creation' as in New York. From the residential towers, the view from above wanders to the nearby nature and instead of the sea, the meadow lies in front of the front door: living with a view, the possibility to play in front of the door and the park next door.

What is called 'experimental housing' elsewhere could be the rule here..:

→ Building communities, cluster apartments and multi-generation houses in which Brombach women can also grow old, in which children run back and forth between the apartments of their separated parents.

- Different forms of living that take into account the diversity of today's lifestyles. One has one's privacy and yet lives together. Shared living rooms or spacious kitchens (with balcony) connect the otherwise separate living areas. Rooms to exchange and share in your own apartment – the courtyard or garden as a "market place" of the whole house and neighborhood.
- Private space is smaller but affordable.
- With care possibilities for senior\*insides and family doctor practice locally cluster dwellings can become completely age-appropriate dwellings – if necessary completely Brombach has something of it.
- For guests there are overnight accommodations, just like for young people, with whom it does not run at home times in such a way, as it is supposed. An social service which Schöpflin Villa would also like to see realised on the new foundation grounds – more on this on the next page (Residency).
- Rule: No dwelling in the ground floor – but public functions, non-profit areas, shops with public traffic → If the place for a private community garden is enough – common areas at it settle.
- Plan overgrown roofs and common areas above the roofs.
- Living occupies much volume, and must be protected from noise – restricts thus the other possibilities of the area and the donation (that is however already now in such a way – there are direct neighbours \* inside – and could by development also better become).
- Higher volume is worthwhile in residential construction.
- A building community would attract and strengthen more interesting people and a more diverse commitment, and anchor diversity on the site, including in the ownership structure.
- Self developed models of housing give the foundation control possibilities, but would be associated with higher own investments, but also with permanent, albeit modest, income (also with social housing models).

## *A Room of One's Own (Residency)*

- The foundation is considering a residency for guest artists, escaped journalists and guests of the Werkraum. (Also in T 001, FM 095))
- Foundation employees would like to have an overnight room so that they can see nightly performances in the workroom, because it is then too late to start the journey home to Freiburg (FM 095).
- Villa Schöpflin would like it if young people who have stress at home could spend the night if necessary.
- And some children would like exactly the same – “to live for children if you have a quarrel with their parents” (FM 046).
- All apartments on the premises, including the building group, can completely save space for guest rooms if the guests could be accommodated cheaply in their “own hotel”.

What these wishes have in common is temporary accommodation.

- The cooperative Kalkbreite in Zurich has such rooms, which are booked very cheaply by comrades\* inside, by outside cultural facilities still very favorably as “hotel rooms”.
- Magdas Hotel in Vienna creates work for fugitives through a hotel: Powered by Refugees.
- The Hotel Chelsea was originally the Hubert Home Project, and offered single living in the tightest space, combined with the comfort of the hotel, community salons and roof garden for long-term tenants – residence of the Boheme until the 80s.
- The Grandhotel Cosmopolis in Augsburg tries to connect budget hotel, refugee home and studio house – and has thus created (and found imitators of) one of Augsburg’s most lively cultural places (and meeting places).
- Crisis housing or longer-term youth housing needs care or cooperation with a responsible supporting organisation.
- Housing scholarships awarded specifically to first semesters students of Basel art, design or architecture and guest students from higher age groups. These could be a more interesting clientele for the grounds and the foundation. The workshops would also be an attractive offer for the students.
- Guest apartment for the Foundation’s own productions, for workshop leaders, participants (ACT), etc.

# The Reception

The functions derived from the production of desires demand a sophisticated structure, especially with the multiple uses. The multiple uses envisaged here require much more organisational backbone and personnel than locations with only one defined user group.

In the future, the Schöpflin Foundation will need a central reception that can do the following:

→ Central room allocation: Foundation, work room, schools, initiatives, clubs book work rooms, group meeting rooms, workshops, music rehearsal room, studio, room for dance or yoga, sports fields if required ...

→ Not just a booking tool, but room management (with everything attached): it needs people who understand the content of the areas and can set priorities.

→ Rethinking the very high standards of cleanliness in the foundation or changing the personnel – self-organization is a lot of work and needs (invisible) support.

→ Open and friendly contact point for those interested: Information on the Werkraum, the Foundation, but also initiatives that use the rooms. → Sale: of tickets, merchandising, products of the foundation, of the sponsoring partners.

→ Lending: not only of keys, but also of tools, books, garden tools, rollators, toys, sports equipment, games, chess pieces, cameras, recorders, large saucepan, mobile hob ...

(Reception and "Sofa City" with library could be the same place. It could also be the low-threshold contact point for an open program for young people, if it is to be narrower.)

→ Signage: The reception as address formation of the Schöpflin Foundation should appear visually "loud", symbolically..

# The office

The Schöpflin Foundation moves to Brombach with its funding departments and all offices. All this is currently invisible to the public in Haagen. That will change and should change. The foundation wants to and should be newly interlocked with the world. In summer, the open space can also become an open air office with shade, seating and working facilities and a wifi, as can the café, the cantina, the lounge/reception area, all of which can also be used as meeting facilities. The Schöpflin team should be encouraged to use the catering facilities and to move meetings to the coffee house, as people do in Vienna. The reception will give the foundation a face, an address, and the present unofficial reception of the foundation will be relieved.

As a matter of principle, offices should not be on the ground floor.

However, offices should have a visual connection to each other – and to the site..

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However, offices should have a visual connection to each other – and to the site.

Offices could run around a foyer/entrée as a gallery floor.

Offices could also be set up as a block functioning as noise protection on or next to noisy uses such as a club.

General principle: "minimized retreat spaces" in exchange for "generous common rooms" could also be used for one's own offices.

Shared Office: The department managers and the management seem to be able to cope well with an open office situation, a shared office.

Still workstations can also be conceived and planned as shared offices; in addition, the department managers need a study with telephone facilities. A copy room could be placed at the reception desk, where there would also be a post office, storage and distribution of everything that offices need, large lockers for frequent travellers. Despite all the openness, the new combination will require more meeting rooms – which, however, do not have to be reserved exclusively for the Foundation, as in Haagen, but can also be used by initiatives or associations after hours and should therefore in some cases also be docked directly to the reception / lounge.

## Exceptions

- The Werkraum has a different culture than the Foundation and therefore needs a different office culture and also has completely different guests/partners, has to back up artists and needs a situation where it is possible to spin creative ideas. They need their own offices in which things can stay. They are also the "back office" of an event centre, where things are quickly and safely stashed away, even during turbulent events. They need a view of the workshops, have different opening and working hours, and in addition to the current situation in Haagen, they also need meeting rooms. As priority users of space in the new area, the offices of the artistic direction should have their own address and be directly accessible for artists and guests.
- The commercial management and bookkeeping need their own discreet office and room for folders.
- The villa wants to use and keep the entire villa again.

# Best Practice Examples:

- Outdoor Place: EDUARD WALLNÖFER PLATZ Innsbruck / Under Bridges Designs NL Architects
- Park planning / layering and programming: OMA – design Parc de la Villette / Tschumi – Parc de la Villette
- Indoor examples Market / meeting point: Danilovsky Market Moscow, Markthalle Basel, Untergrund Food Court Novosibirsk → Programming under motorway bridge: ABernA by NL Architects
- Miniature irregular sports fields skilfully cut into communities: Lab.Pro.Fab / Alejandro Hajek / Venezuela; Portland Basel → Operating concept skatehall: possibly iPunkt Halle Hamburg,
- Third Space: Elegant and understated, the UnternehmenMitte in Basel is a paradigmatic open Third Space (founder: Daniel Haeni); the Grandhotel Cosmopolis in Augsburg creates a “Sofa City” of inclusion very beautifully in a small space; for successful combinations of comfort and style (beyond the German dichotomy of elegance or cosiness), a look at England may be worthwhile.
- Workshop structure / rooms that can do something: Unperfekthaus Essen / Kunsthojskole Holbaek / possibly FabLab Development Barcelona / possibly Centro Sociale HH → Water to play with: See Wallanlage Hamburg and Plastikberge Hamburg / the inviting fountains in the Hebelpark.
- Water as art and biotope: pioneering Avital Geva – Green House Israel <http://museumarteutil.net/projects/green-house/>
- Restaurants / Cuisine / Inclusion: chickpeace, Markthalle Basel, Klara Basel
- Residency, hotel, guest apartment: Magda’s Hotel, Grandhotel Cosmopolis, Bellevue de Monaco

## What's missing?

### WORK

We have not so many statements on

"Return of craft, businesses and work to the site" (which would nevertheless round off the overall structure extremely).

### SHOPPING

Although most people say they meet friends while shopping, few shops are explicitly requested for the site. Would an organic shop have a chance on the premises?

A market? An integration of the site into the everyday shopping routes between butcher, supermarket and railway would of course be very popular and would bring the "heart" forward.

Or could it be an opportunity to do something very special here under foundation conditions – keyword "flute shop"? More about this in the closing remarks: DER SCHÖPFLIN FAKTOR.

# The Hope for Glory and Excellence:

## *The Schöpflin Factor*

The participants express in many ways that they hope for more from the participation project of the Schöpflin Foundation. "More" than the same bland urban planning. More ethics. More risk. "It must be a place where people like to go to meet exciting people." (F 223) Something that is not possible under market conditions. "How about establishing an alternative Innocel on campus – a space in which, for example, project ideas can be given a chance to try out for 1–2 years as part of the Future Prize?" (I 069).

An experiment that goes beyond the confines of a small town. "Rooms for the Schöpflin Foundation, buildings with architectural charm! – The entire development, buildings, functions etc. should take place without the participation of the city of Lörrach". (I 061) "Something like an artists' village, where poets, musicians and painters and storytellers and other artists live together and learn from each other and bring art into society here. I play in a Sas-group. I have published 8 books with poems." (I 040).

Some wish that something special would come into being here. So that the world's gaze will focus on this place for once. "I also like ambitious, unusual architecture. If that's good, it can also be high. Narrow, airy, dainty, high." (FM 085)

→ In short: There is no lack of calls to dare something consistent and more radical – and to go to the root here.