



# **BASEL-SÜD**

## SUBURBAN CONDITIONS OF BASEL-LANDSCHAFT

DRAFT  
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# **BASEL-SÜD**

**SUBURBAN CONDITIONS  
OF BASEL-LANDSCHAFT**

**ETH STUDIO BASEL  
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WS 06/07**

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# **UNDERSTANDING THE ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF BASEL**

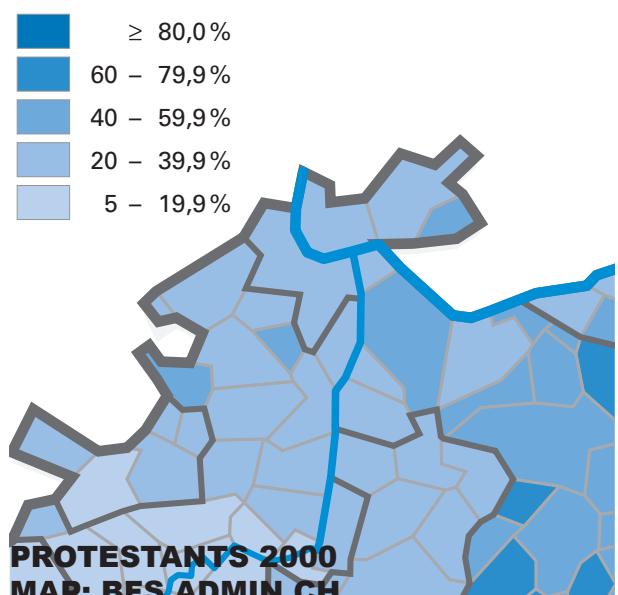
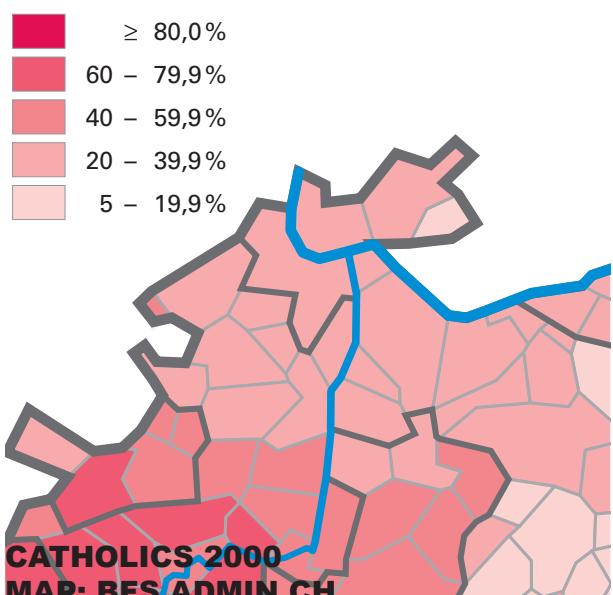
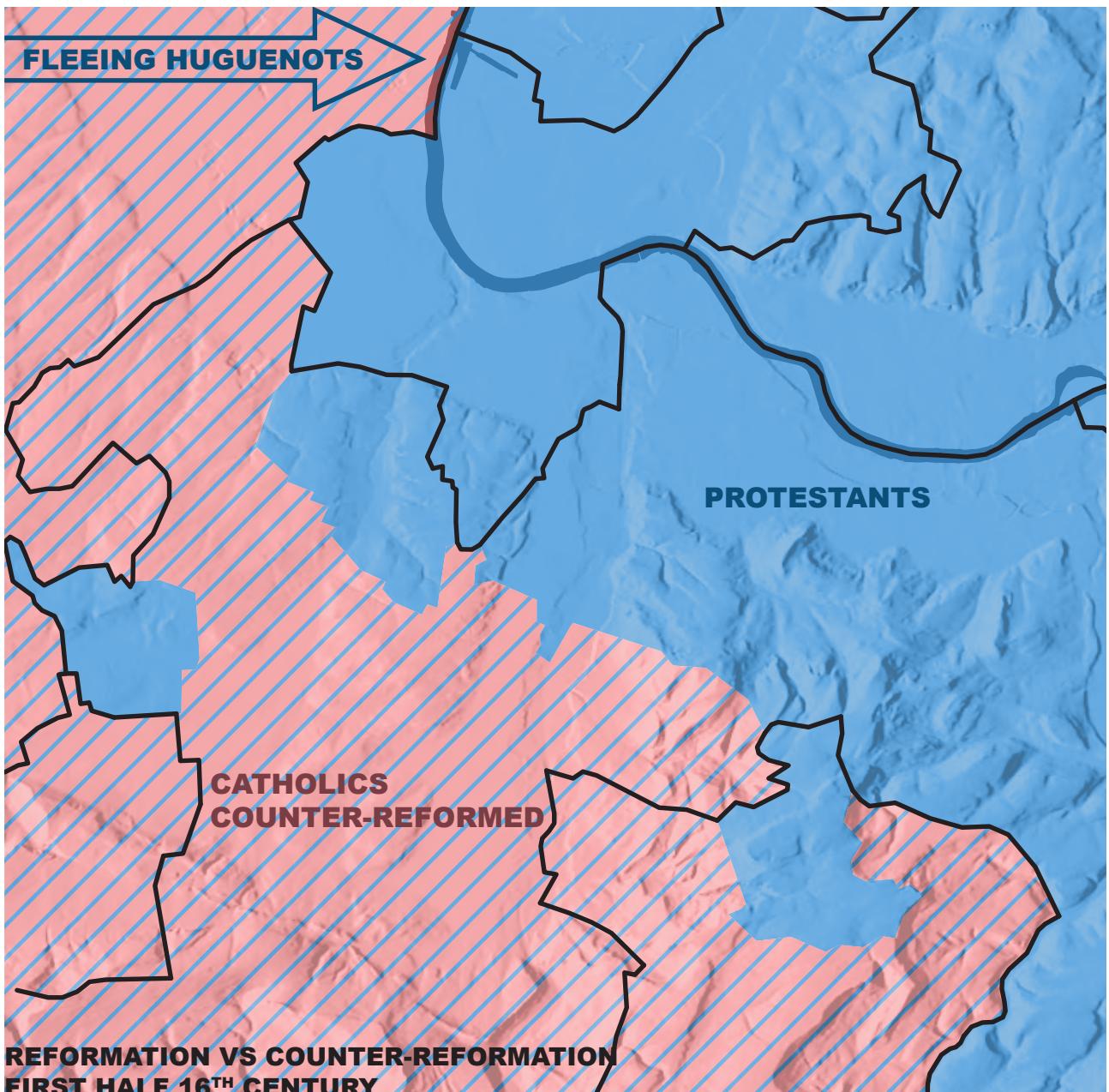
Basel-City and Basel-Land grew together and their wounds of separation healed at least at the first view on the satellite image.

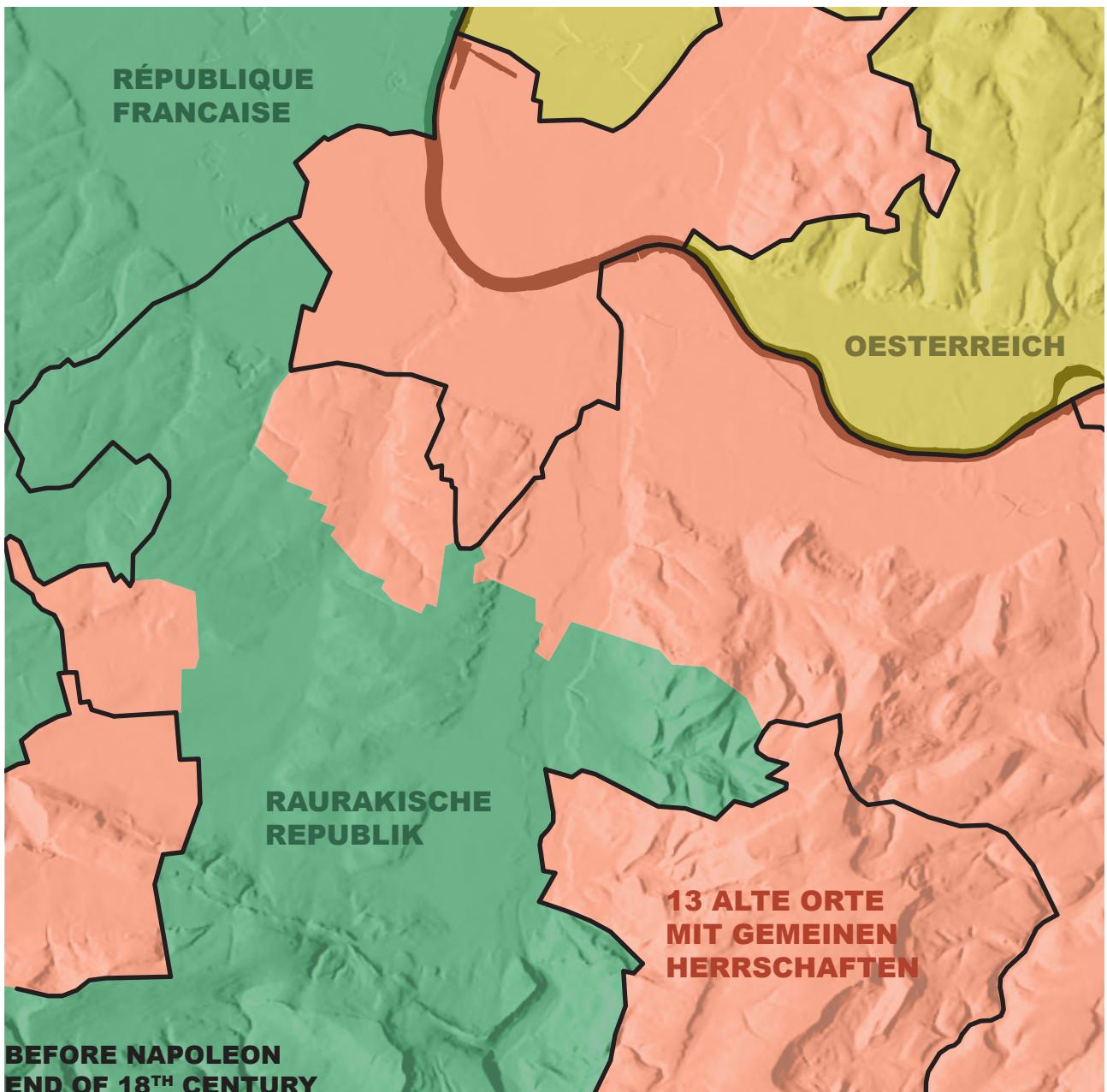
But is it really one piece of continuous fabric or are the regulations of two kantons and the different self-conceptions of the actors stronger than that impression of continuity? And is this difference 'bad' or has it even advantages?

Let's have a look.



# **WHAT CREATED THE ACTUAL CONDITION OF BASEL?**





In the 13th century Basel was a guild city living on the trade coming up the Rhine. Therefore the connection to its southernly situated hinterland wasn't too tight.

During the reformation 1529 the bishop was chased out of the city and the region became protestant. Most part of the region was counter-reformed 50 years later. Housing projects for reformed workers during the industrialization softened the strict division.

In the course of the revolution 1789 parts of the Jura proclaimed their own republic in 1792. The Raurakian republic was annexed only three months later by the French.

During the restoration 1815 the 'swiss' parts came to the kantons of Berne and Basel.

## HISTORICAL TRACES



## 1830

18. Oct.  
1. Bubendorf meeting (Petition)

1. Nov.  
GR mandates KR for a counsel

29. Nov.  
2. Bubendorf meeting  
(ultimatum: principle of popular sovereignty  
and equality of rights)

## 1831

Jan.  
BL people's assembly, prov. government  
and military expeditions  
BS military expeditions and arrests

28. Feb.  
BS/BL partly revised constitution accepted

16. May  
new elections: KR 4 of 17 are rural deputies,  
but only one of the revised party

25. Aug.  
rural party announces obedience  
BS reacts with a military expedition

21. Aug.  
1. battle at the Hüttenschanz  
(victory BS, 11 casualties)

4. Sept.  
BL: proclamation of the separation

## TIMELINE OF A BROTHER WAR



9. Sept.  
TS military intervention  
BL military expeditions

23. Nov.  
BS/BL plebiscite decides against separation

Dec.  
BS against proposition of a mediation proposed by the TS  
BS threatens the 46 communes which reject the constitution with the exclusion

17. Feb.  
BL 46 communes found their own kanton reunion if headcount is used

April  
BS military actions to protect the existing communes (7 casualties)

4. May  
BL accepts the new constitution  
55 communes

14. Sept.  
TS accepts separation

3. Aug.  
BS expedition after riots near Diepflingen  
2. battle at the Hülfenschanz (67 casualties)

26. Aug.  
TS decides to separate completely with the reservation of a reunion

## **ARGUMENTS BETWEEN DIVORCED**

9. 3.1861  
Landrat: never-resolution

10. 7.1864  
BL-citizens reject never-resolution

11.1951  
BL: foundation of the "Aktion Kanton Basel"

12.1952  
reactivation of the association for a reunion

4.1956  
BL: "Aktion Kanton Basel" introduces initiative

1. 6.1958  
BL: acclamation about the initiative

16.10.1958  
BS: Grossrat decides about the initiative

16. 3.1960  
Ständerat votes for a warrantee

22. 6.1960  
Nationalrat votes for a warrantee

25. 9.1960  
BL: acclamation on the 2nd reunion article  
(§57)  
BS/BL: election of a constitutional  
council (2 x 75)

7.12.1969  
BS/BL: acclamation for a new kantonal  
constitution (BS 66,5% yes, BL 59,2% no)

8.12.1969

BS: motion Dürrenmatt in the Nationalrat  
concerning a upgrade to a full kanton

13.12.1969

BS: motion Zimmermann concerning  
regional collaboration

1974

article about partnership

1975

university treaty

1984

partnership seminar Wenkenhof

1985

partnership seminar Leuenberg

12. 6.1988

BL says yes to the initiative proposing a full  
kanton

Sept. 1993

Laufental joins Basel

Sept. 1999

approaches for a big kanton

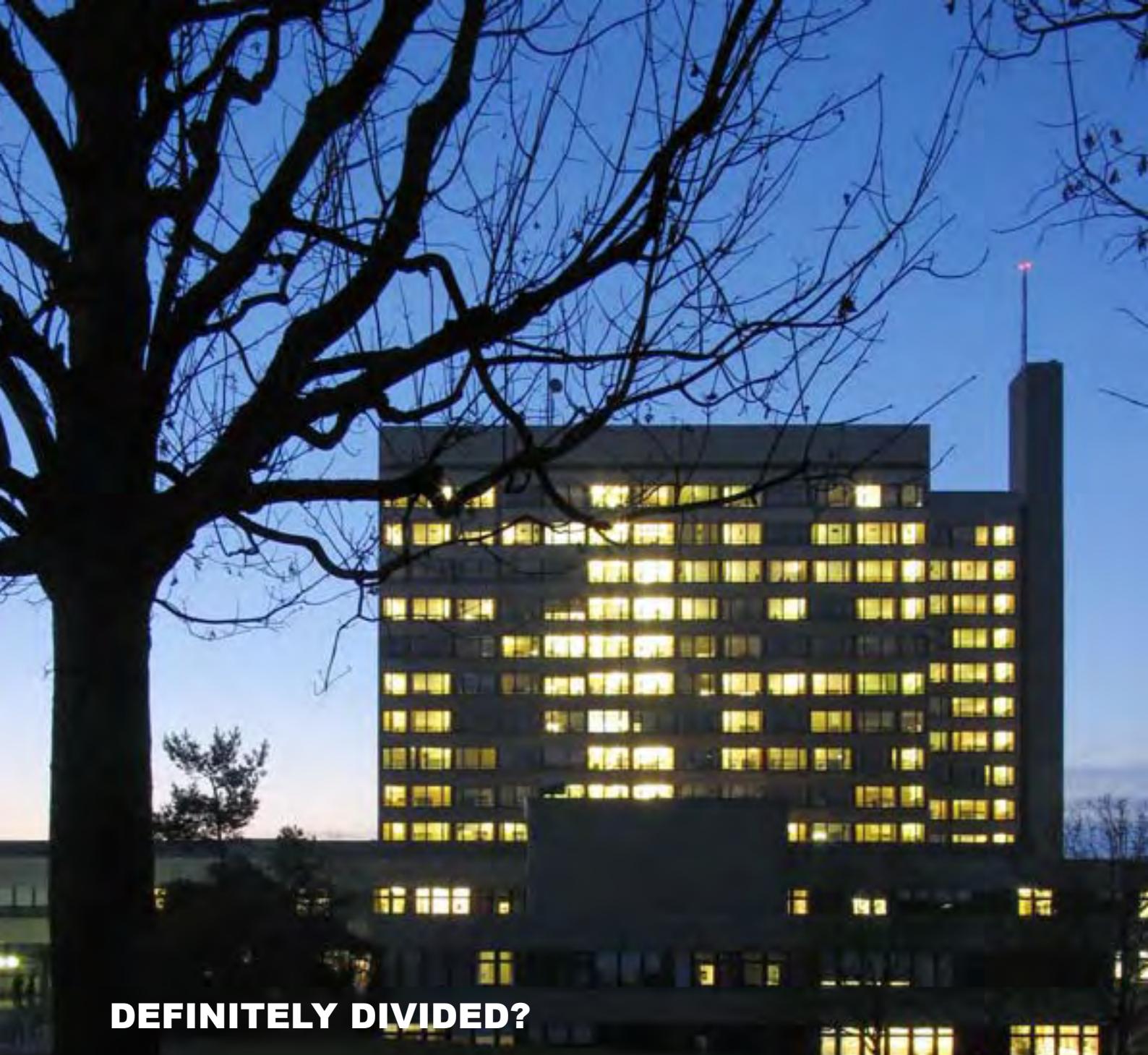
Mai 2004

BL says no to a merging of certain sectors  
(e.g. hospitals)

30. Okt. 2005

BS: new constitution without the paragraph of  
a reunion





## DEFINITELY DIVIDED?

When Basel split up in 1833 the Tagsatzung set a paragraph in both constitutions which stated that both semi-kantons will unite voluntarily sometime in the future.

In 1969 the people of Basel-Land repelled a reunion with Basel-City. This definite vote for the separation led to a series of decisions:

Basel-City stated at the same time that their own hospitals are running out of capacity. Therefore Basel-Land built up their own parallel network of infrastructure.

Another result of the repelled acclamation was the renewal of the kantonal constitutions. Both of them deleted the article about the reunion.

**BRUDERHOLZ HOSPITAL BINNINGEN**  
**BUILT 1973**

## **CONSTITUTION OF BASEL-STADT 1889**

### **Bestimmungen über die Wiedervereinigung von Stadt und Landschaft Basel**

§ 58. Gestützt auf den **Tagsatzungsbeschluss vom 26. August 1833**, lautend:

Der Kanton Basel wird in seinem Verhältnis zum Bunde wie bis anhin einen einzigen Staatskörper bilden, in bezug auf die öffentliche Verwaltung dagegen, jedoch unter Vorbehalt der freiwilligen **Wiedervereinigung**, in zwei besondere Gemeinwesen geteilt, wird im Bestreben, die **Wiedervereinigung** zu ermöglichen und in die Wege zu leiten, folgendes bestimmt:

...

6. Die vom gemeinsamen Verfassungsrat beschlossene Verfassung für den neuen Kanton Basel tritt erst in Kraft, nachdem sie durch die Mehrzahl der Stimmenden sowohl im **Kanton Basel-Stadt** als auch im **Kanton Basel-Landschaft** in gesonderter, aber gleichzeitiger Abstimmung angenommen worden ist und die eidgenössische Gewährleistung erhalten hat.

...

Wird die zweite Verfassungsvorlage in einem Kanton oder in beiden verworfen, so fällt der vorliegende Verfassungsartikel dahin.

8. Die Verfassung des Kantons Basel soll folgende Bestimmungen enthalten:

a) Die Autonomie der Gemeinden (Einwohner-, Bürger- und Kirchgemeinden) ist im Rahmen der Verfassung gewährleistet, im besonderen das Recht, sich mit anderen Gemeinden zu vereinigen.

b) Die Verwaltung der Einwohnergemeinde der Stadt Basel wird von der des Kantons getrennt.

c) Sitz der Regierung ist Basel; Sitz der oberen kantonalen Gerichtsbehörden ist Liestal.

d) Die Sozialgesetzgebung und die Fürsorgeeinrichtungen des Kantons Basel-Stadt sind nach Möglichkeit auf den ganzen Kanton auszudehnen.

e) Die Anstellungsverhältnisse der Mitarbeiter des Kantons Basel sind in angemessener Weise den Normen des Kantons Basel-Stadt anzupassen.

## **CONSTITUTION OF BASEL-LAND 1984**

### **§ 3 Interkantonale und regionale Zusammenarbeit**

1 Die Behörden arbeiten zur Erfüllung von Aufgaben, die im gemeinsamen Interesse liegen, mit anderen Kantonen und mit dem benachbarten Ausland zusammen.

2 Sie sind insbesondere bestrebt, mit den Behörden des **Kantons Basel-Stadt** Vereinbarungen abzuschliessen, gemeinsam Institutionen zu schaffen, den gegenseitigen Lastenausgleich zu ordnen und die Gesetzgebung anzulegen.

3 Es sind Regeln für die wirksame Zusammenarbeit der Behörden aufzustellen.

## **CONSTITUTION OF BASEL-STADT 2005**

### **Kantons- und länderübergreifende Zusammenarbeit**

§ 3 1 Die Behörden des Kantons Basel-Stadt streben in der Region eine Verstärkung der Zusammenarbeit an. Sie arbeiten zur Erfüllung gemeinsamer oder regionaler Aufgaben mit den Behörden der Kantone, insbesondere des **Kantons Basel-Landschaft**, der Gemeinden der Agglomeration und der Region Oberrhein zusammen.

2 Die Behörden des Kantons Basel-Stadt sind bestrebt, mit Behörden des In- und Auslandes in der **Agglomeration** und Region Vereinbarungen abzuschliessen, gemeinsam Institutionen zu schaffen und den gegenseitigen Lastenausgleich zu ordnen.

3 Bei der Zusammenarbeit mit regionalen Gebietskörperschaften suchen sie eine Angleichung der Gesetzgebungen herbeizuführen.

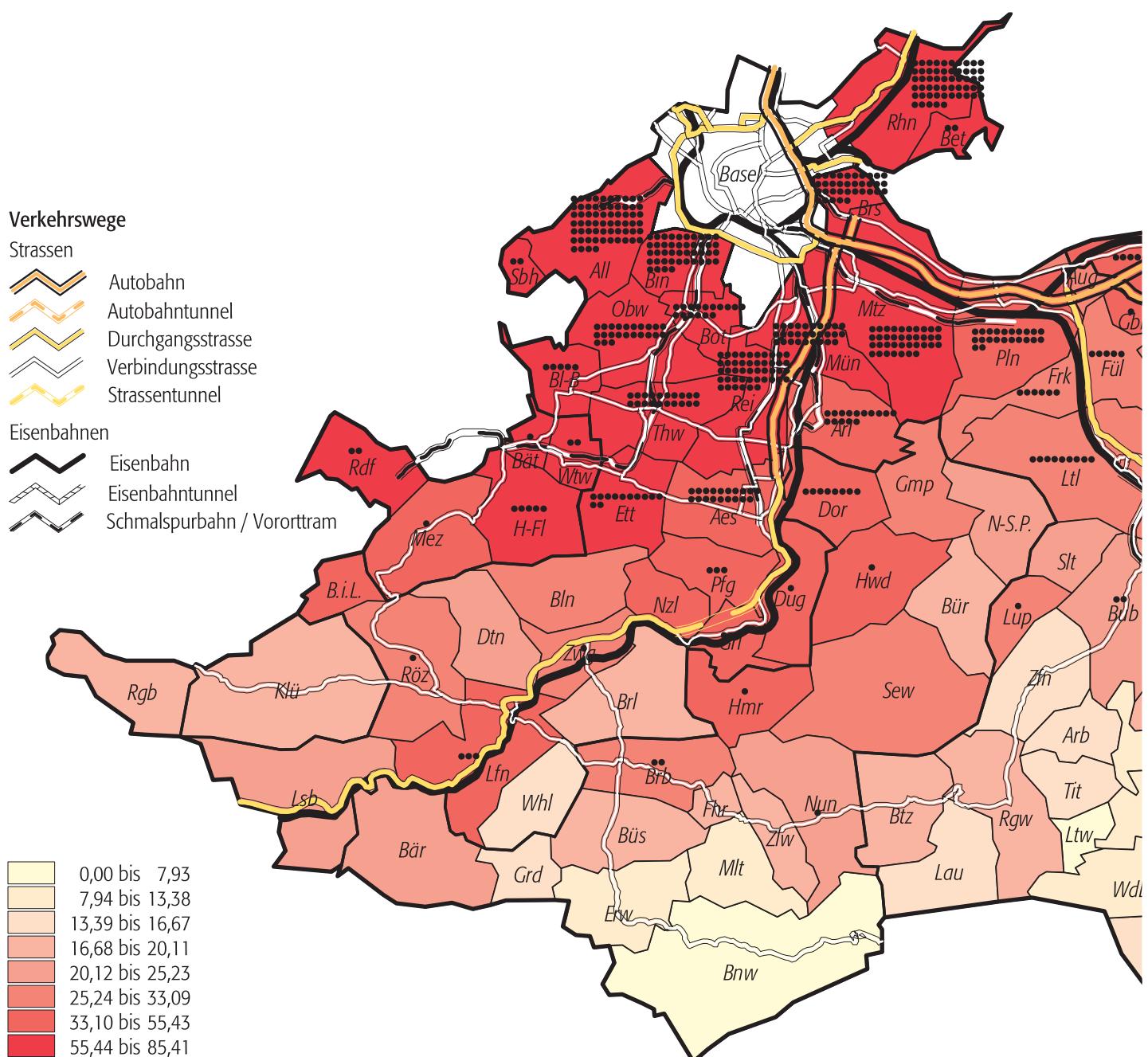
4 Die demokratischen Mitwirkungsrechte sind zu gewährleisten.

### **Interparlamentarische Zusammenarbeit**

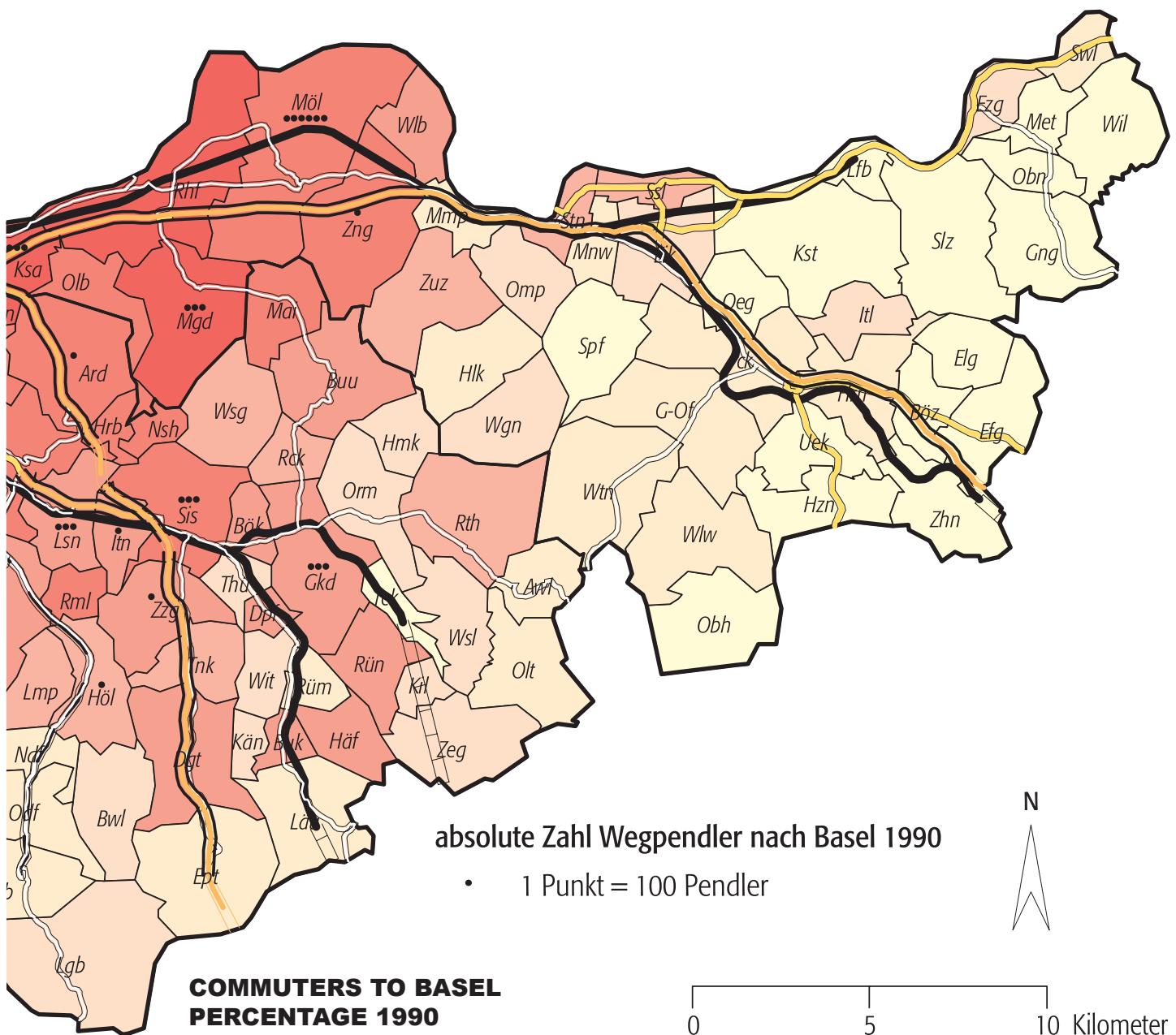
§ 4 Der Kanton Basel-Stadt strebt ein kantons- und länderübergreifendes Zusammenwirken der Parlamente an und fördert hierfür die Entstehung gemeinsamer Institutionen.



# **STRUCTURAL FORMS OF BASEL**



# BASEL-CITY THE REAL CENTER OF BASEL-LAND?

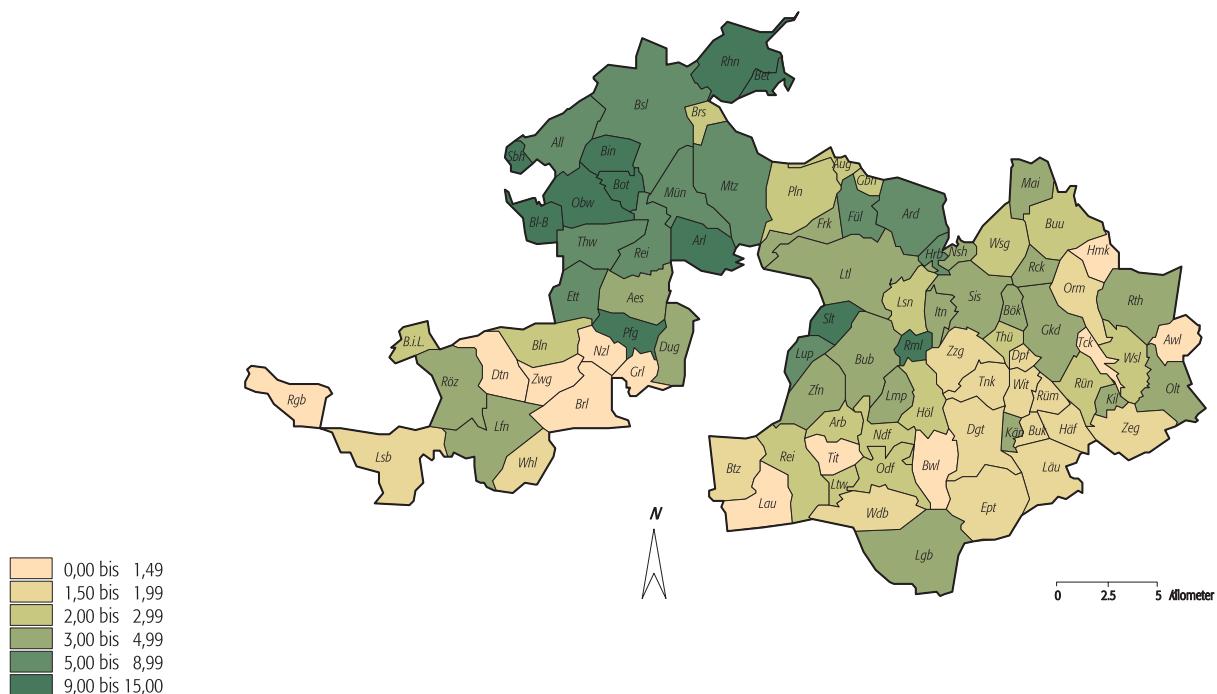


## PEOPLE WITH A HIGHER EDUCATION

PERCENTAGE 1990

MAP: UNI BASEL

DATA: VOLKSZÄHLUNG 1990

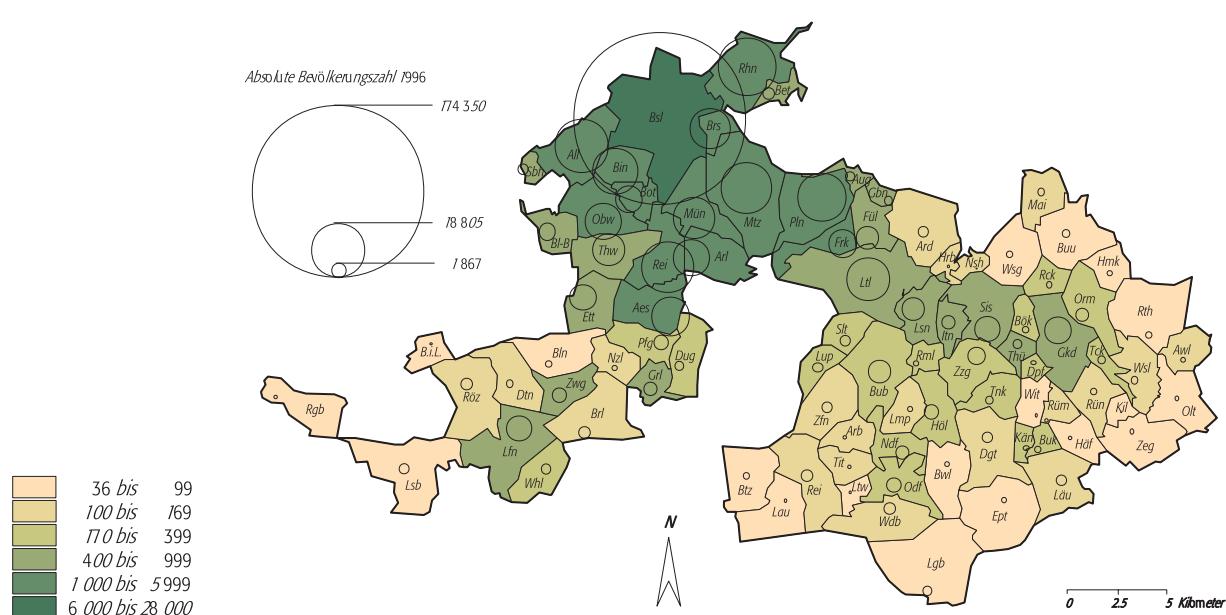


## POPULATION AND DENSITY

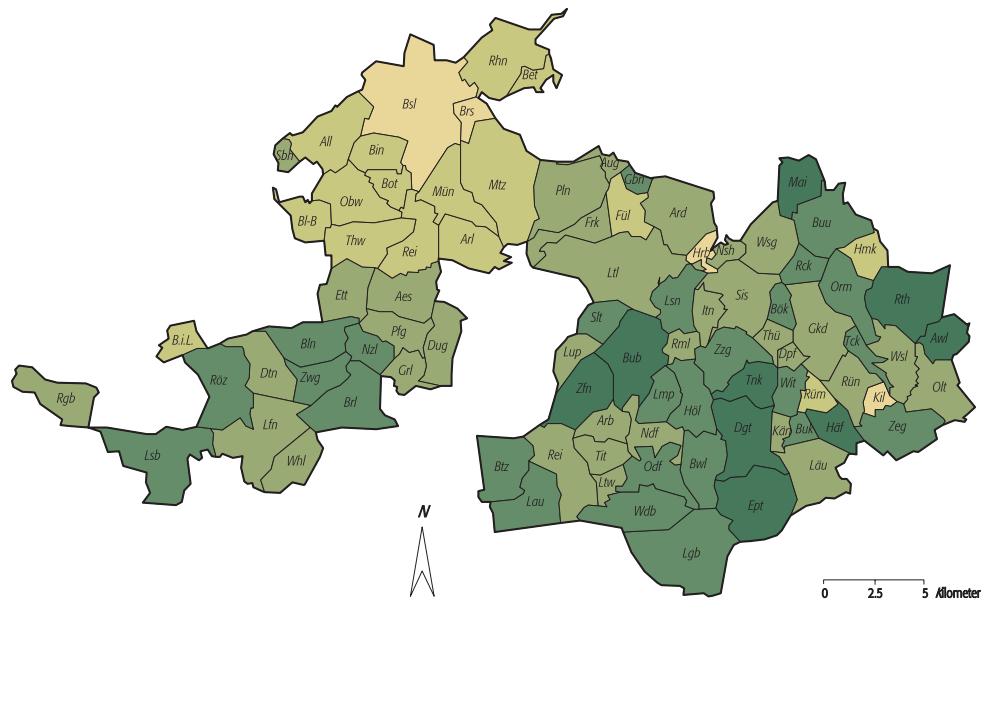
IN PEOPLE PER SQUARE KILOMETER 1996

MAP: UNI BASEL

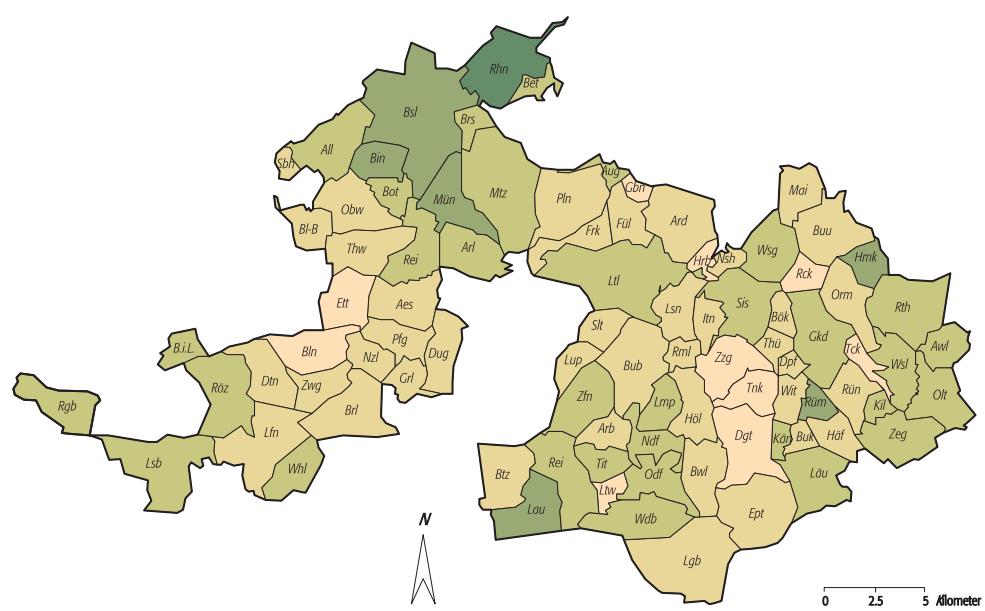
DATA: DEPT. FOR STATISTICS BS, BL 1997

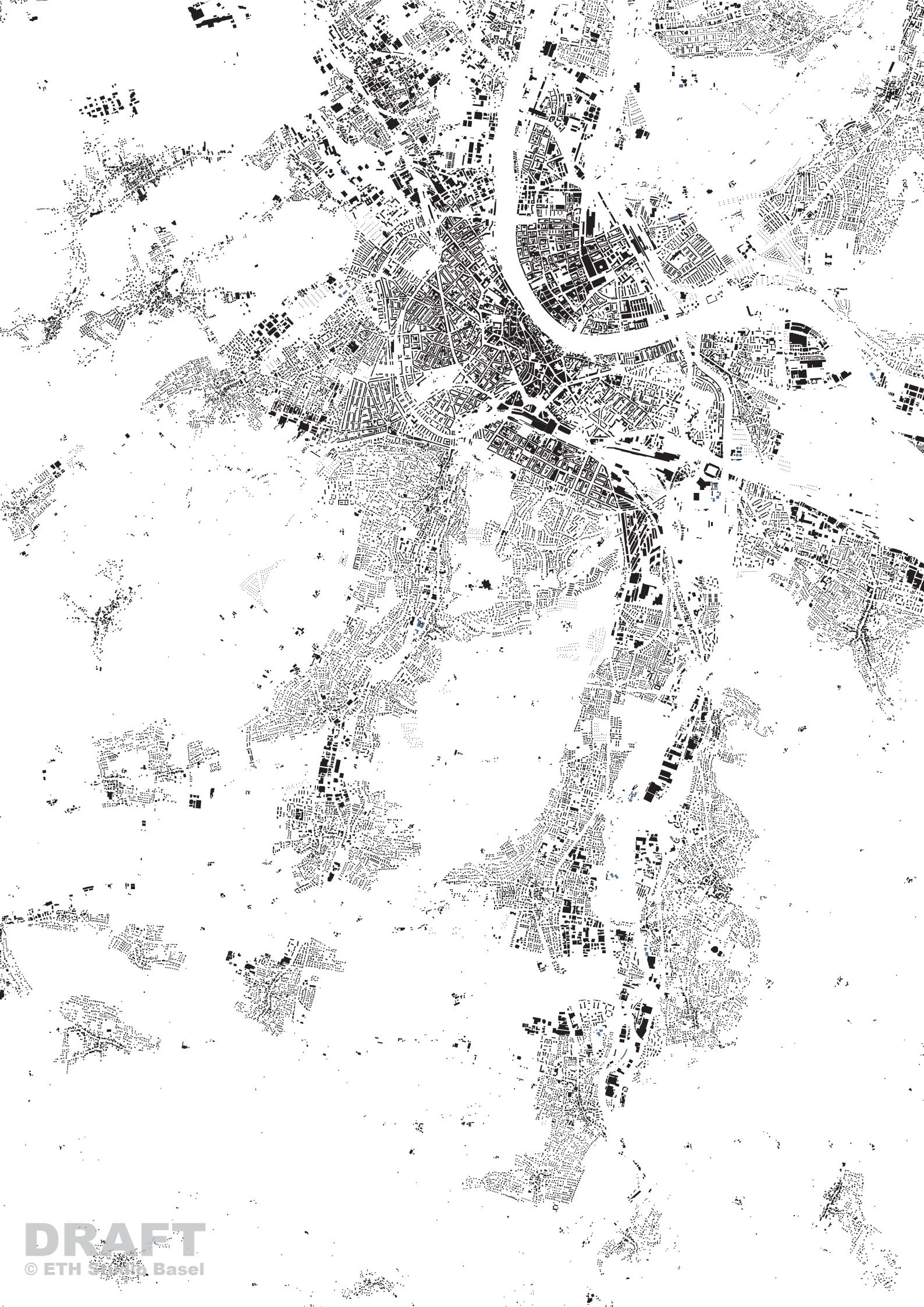


**CHILDREN RATIO (0-15)  
1996**  
**MAP: UNI BASEL**  
**DATA: DEPT. FOR STATISTICS BS, BL**



**OLD PEOPLE RATIO (65+)  
1996**  
**MAP: UNI BASEL**  
**DATA: DEPT. FOR STATISTICS BS, BL**







## **'GREATER BASEL'**

A look at the figure ground plan reveals that a continuous fabric spreads into the valleys without a hint of a border.



The question whether suburban Basel-Land is part of Basel or something different is not always that easy to answer. Especially in the communes tightly linked to Basel like Allschwil or Binningen the transition is fluent. Only on a second view you see the difference of single houses versus blocks or row housing.



## REINACH - A QUARTER OF BASEL

Interview with Urs Hintermann (SP), mayor of Reinach

In your perception, does your commune belong to Basel-City or is it more a independent commune or part of a Basel-Land network of communes (if so together with which communes)?

How tight do the communes of Basel-Land work together on a governmental level? On which topics would it be useful?

Would a fusion with other communes of Basel-Land be useful and possible in your eyes? If so, with whom or with which concept (one commune per valley, all suburbs together, ...)



*Personally I think we are part of something like 'greater Basel' but the citizens are more connected to Basel-Land and the region. Actually we are already part of one big city, but the current state of the administrative structure is not going to change that soon.*

*There is an association of all communes of Basel-Land (Verband Basel-Landschaftlicher Gemeinden, VBLG) which is unfortunately dominated by the communes of the Oberbaselbiet. That's because every commune has one vote and the Oberbaselbiet outnumbers the agglomeration communes.*

*There's also the conference of suburbs (Vorortskonferenz, VOK) which is very loose and weak at the moment. But the VOK is getting stronger and they just made their first press release together about the draft of the new Richtplan.*

*Personally I think it would be a useful idea, but the pressure for each commune is too small and the Kanton is not forcing them like the government in Germany. A concept could be 'Birs-City'...*

How tightly linked are the communes of Basel-Land on the level of the people?

*They have a relaxed and sometimes tight relationship to other communes. The connections within each valley are stronger of course but there's no rivalry between the two. Historically the orientation was Basel and therefore the urban carpet grew radially in the valleys. But in the last few years the tangential connections were increasing.*

How strong is your commune involved in bi-/kantonal planning? On which topics would a dialog be useful and not yet existent?

*Unfortunately the Kanton is not asking us during the draft of a project. But at least they ask us afterwards which is correct but maybe not the best way.*

*Especially the draft of the new Richtplan brought some doubts if they are interested in our concerns.*

What are the citizens of your commune consuming in Basel-City?

*The usual things a center offers: culture, shopping, sports*

What are the citizens of Basel-City consuming in your commune?

*A lot of people who are working in Basel-City are living in our commune. And we have 6'000 working places too of which 60 per cent are coming from outside.*

On what points should Basel-City be more supported by the surrounding communes? If already existent financially stronger or weaker than at the moment?

*That's a never ending story... Basel is demanding more money and still has the arrogance to keep the surrounding communes out of the process of decision-making. And the surrounding communes are not paying because there's no legal pressure to do so.*

*The best way are common sponsorships with Basel-City and Basel-Land as equal partners. The rights and the money should be in a due proportion to each other.*

How often and for what reason do the citizens of your commune visit the other communes of Basel-Land?

*We made surveys on that. There are a lot of people coming from the Alsace.*

How strong are you involved in MetroBasel? What do you expect of it?

*Generally it's a good idea but we're not taken for an equal partner. We are welcome to pay our part but they want us best to keep quiet.*

**F****BS****RIEHEN**  
2'535 (52%)**BIRSFELDEN**  
3'027 (74.6%)**MOTENZ**  
10'926 (80.7%)**MÜNCHENSTEIN**  
6'658 (83.1%)**BL****REINACH**  
6'584 (72.3%)**ARLESHEIM**  
3'131 (71.9%)**DORNACH**  
1'566 (63.4%)**AESCH**  
3'382 (73.3%)**PFEFFINGEN**

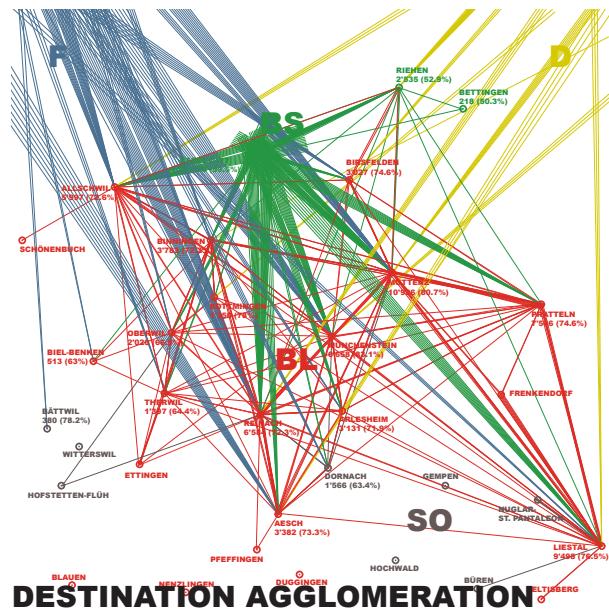
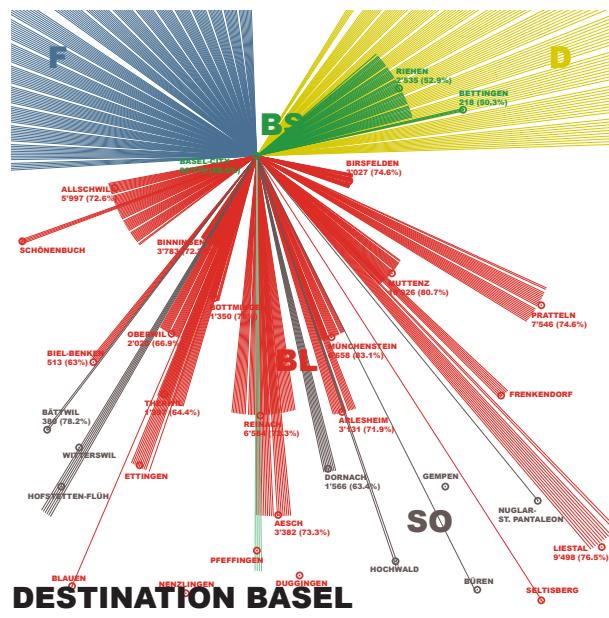
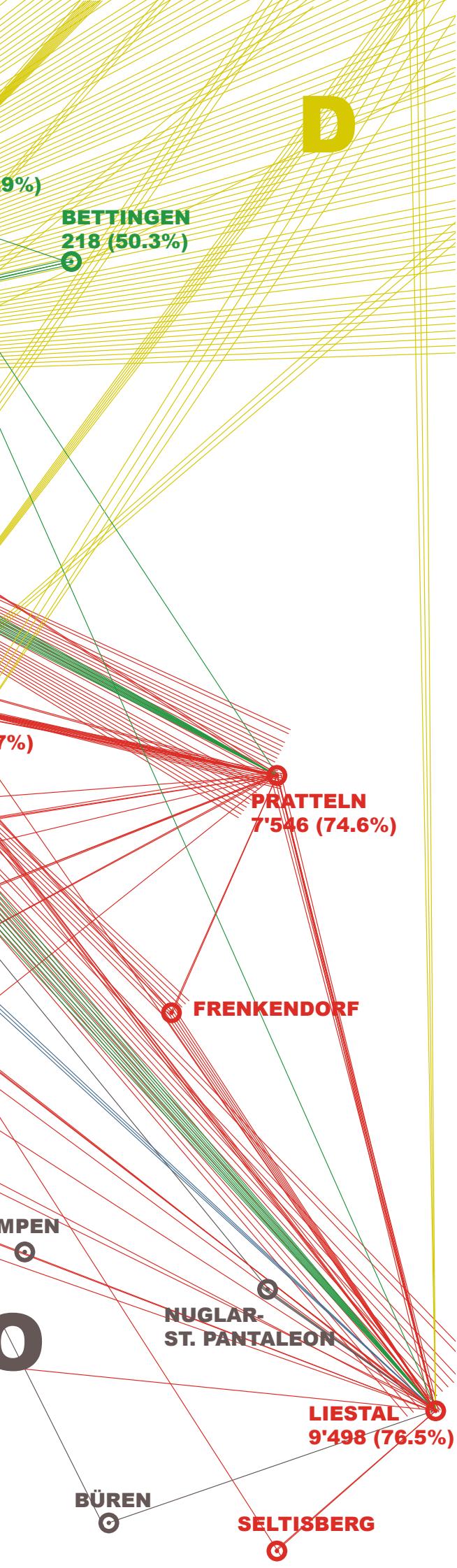
PFEFFINGEN

**NENZLINGEN****DUGGINGEN****HOCHWALD****BASELCITY**  
92'776 (59.5%)**BINNINGEN**  
3'783 (7.2%)**BOTTMINGEN**  
1'350 (78%)**OBERWIL**  
2'020 (66.9%)**BIEL-BENKEN**  
513 (63%)**BÄTTWIL**  
380 (78.2%)**WITTERSWIL****HOFSTETTEN-FLÜH****COMMUTERS**

2000: WORKERS PER DESTINATION

1 LINE = 100 COMMUTERS

DATA: PENDLERSTATISTIK.ADMIN.CH



Although there some regional subcenters like Reinach, Münchenstein and Muttenz Basel outshines all of them by far simply by its size.

Remarkable is the strong connection to France on the regional level and the high ratio of commuters to the total number of workers.

**OBERRHEINISCHE  
TIEFEBENE**

**WIESENTAL**

**SUNDGAU**

**HO**

**BRUDERHOLZ**

**LEIMENTAL**

**BIRSTAL**

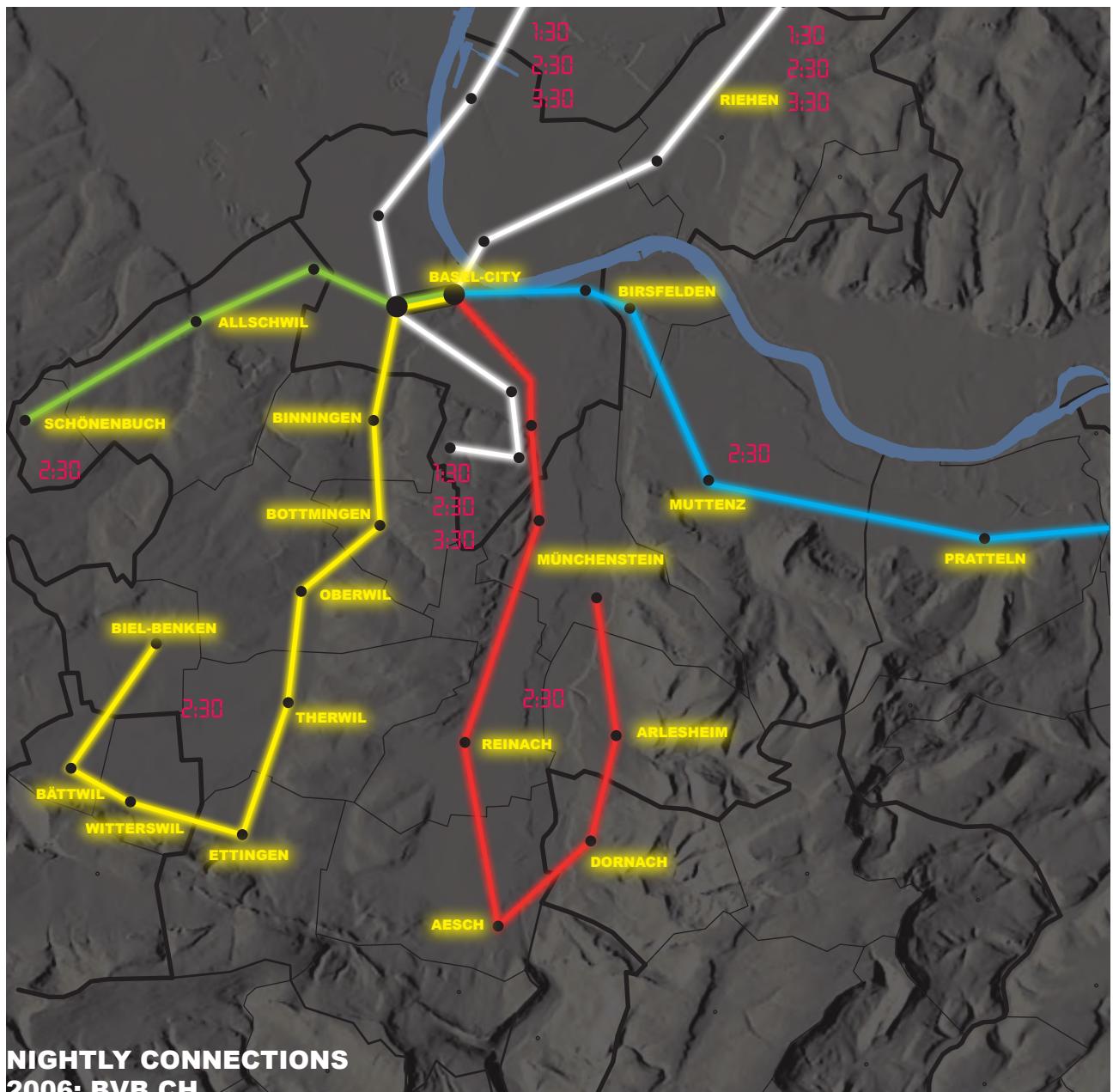
**GEMPE**

**BLAUE**

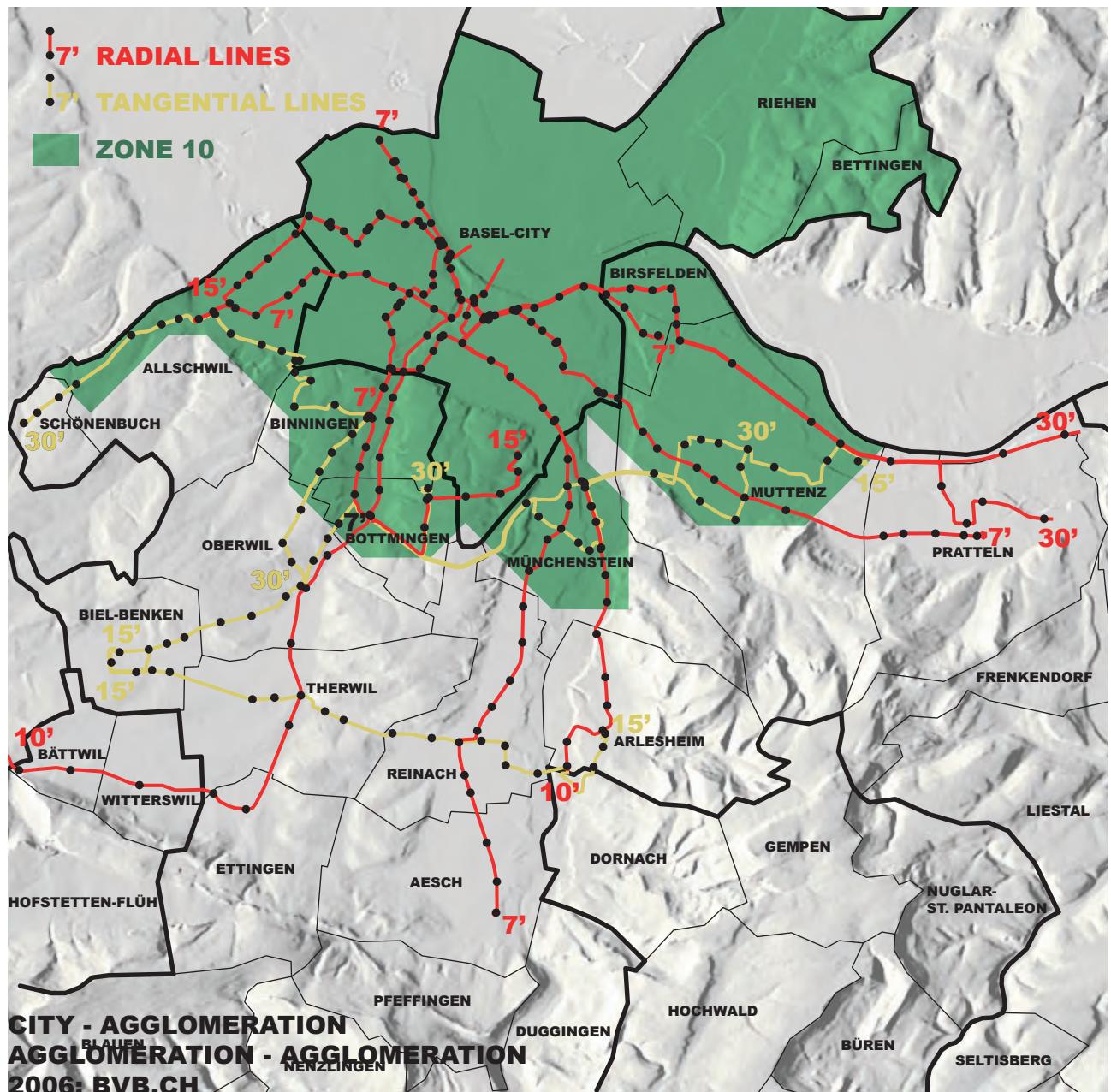


## DETERMINANT VALLEYS

Basel lies on the meeting point of the Rhine, the Birs, the Birsig and the Wiese. These valleys intensify the radial character of the agglomeration giving each of them a certain structural autonomy.



The situation in the weekend nights is even more extreme: the people are only transported in one direction, out of Basel.



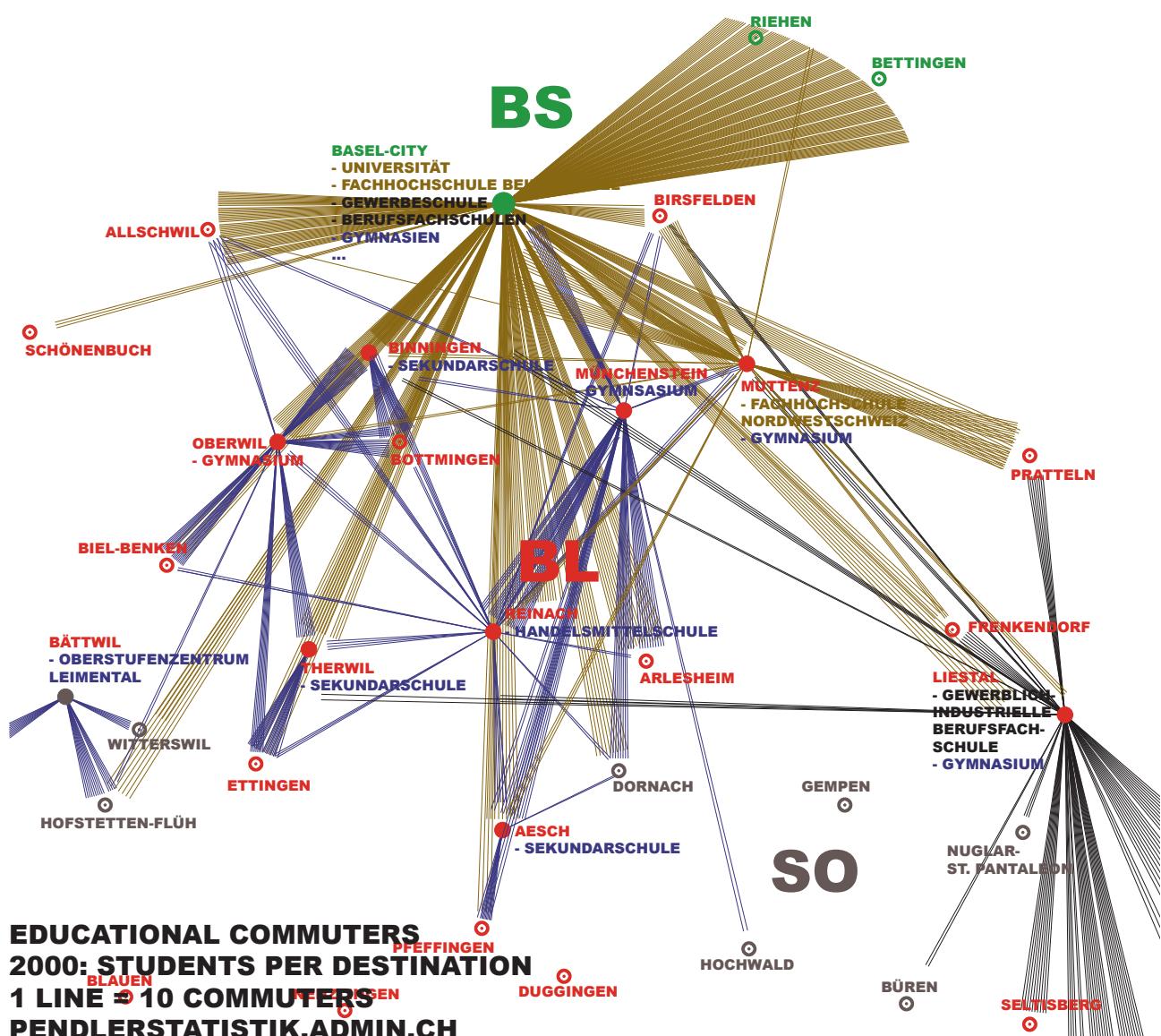
The organisational structure in public transportation works also mostly in the way of the valleys: the radial tram lines coming from Basel are much denser frequented than the tangential bus lines which are also newer.

Some farther communes like Schönenbuch and Biel-Benken don't even have a direct connection to Basel.

Remarkable is the area of zone 10, the inner city fare zone, which is bigger than Basel-City including all centers of the surrounding communes.

## PUBLIC TRANSPORT





## EDUCATION

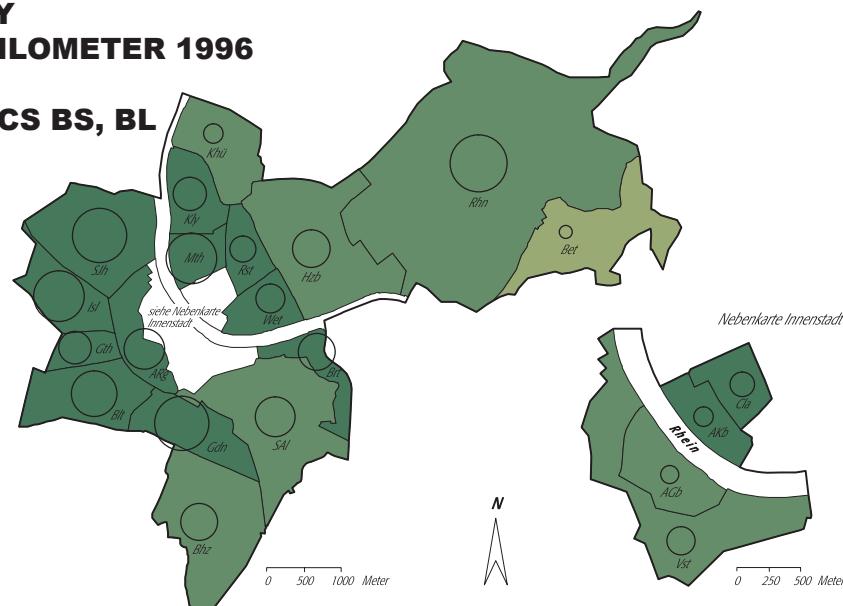
The school system works mostly within the valleys: each of them has an own grammar school. An exception is Allschwil which is connected to Basel-City. Some communes like Binningen and Bottmingen share their secondary school with their neighbors.

Higher education is more central: Basel-City, Muttenz and Liestal offer a variety of schools, technical colleges and a university.

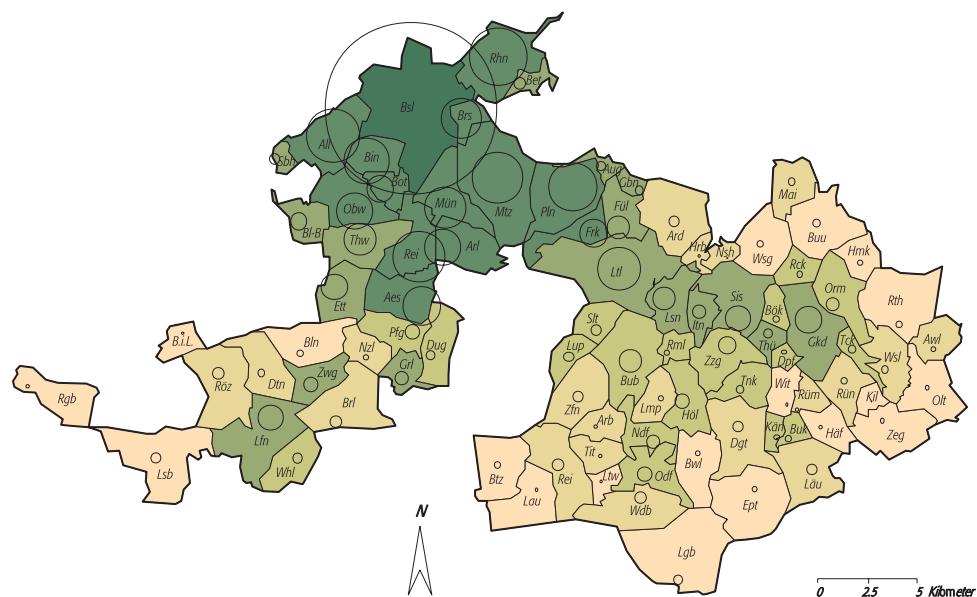
**POPULATION AND DENSITY  
IN PEOPLE PER SQUARE KILOMETER 1996**  
**MAP: UNI BASEL**  
**DATA: DEPT. FOR STATISTICS BS, BL**

20986  
5 224  
1 153

36 bis	99
100 bis	169
110 bis	399
400 bis	999
1 000 bis	5 999
6 000 bis 28 000	

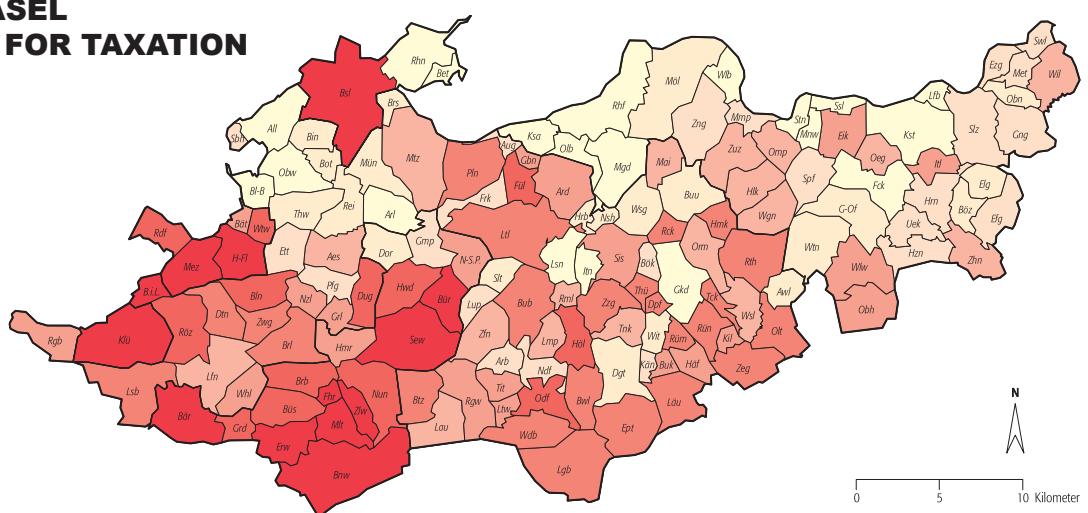


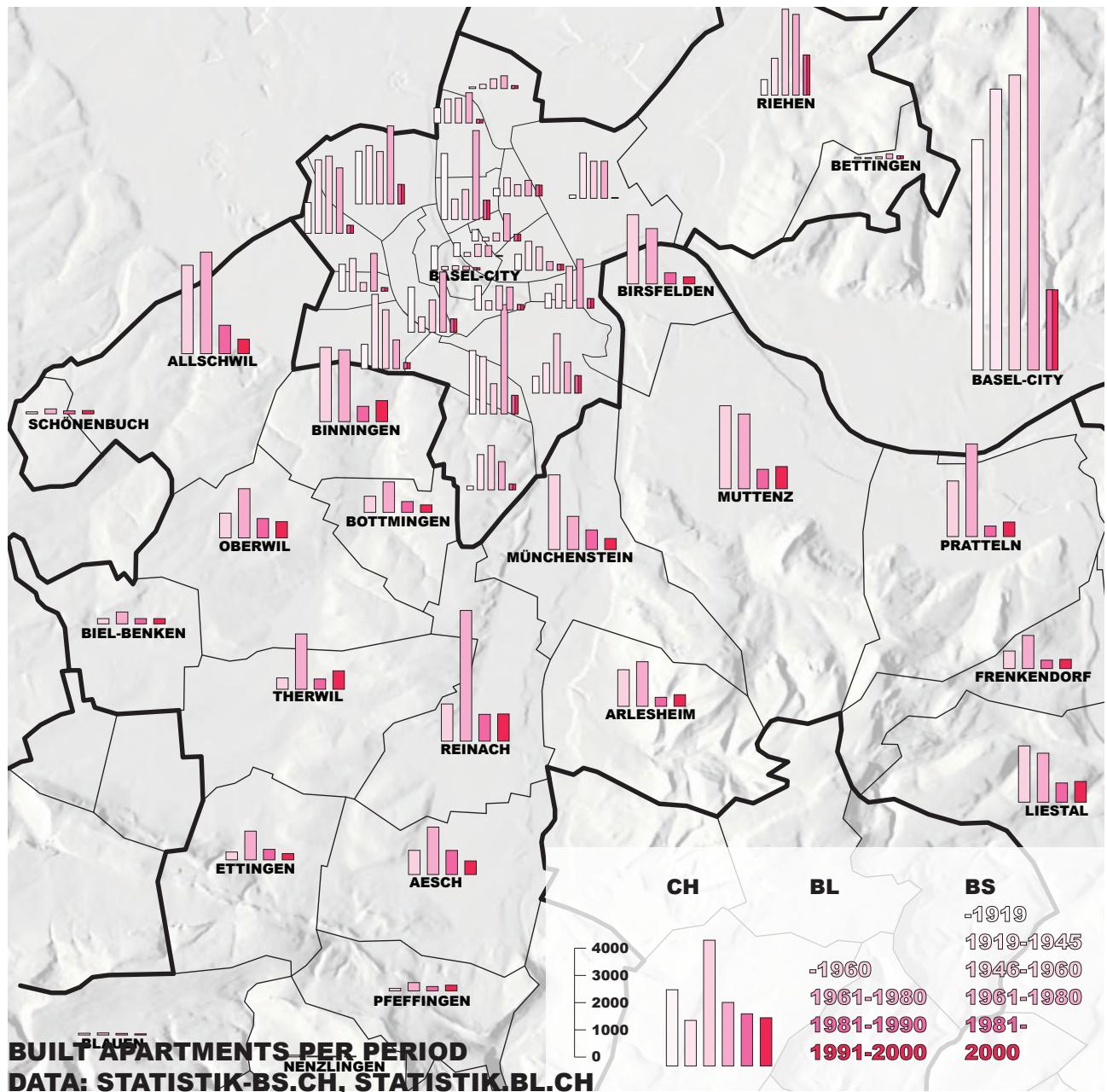
74 350  
8 805  
1 867



**TAX CHARGE  
PERCENTAGE FOR A 80'000 CHF BRUTTO INCOME 1995**  
**MAP: UNI BASEL**  
**DATA: DEPT. FOR TAXATION**

18,97 bis 20,65
20,66 bis 21,09
21,10 bis 21,31
21,32 bis 21,46
21,47 bis 21,69
21,70 bis 21,97
21,98 bis 22,34
22,35 bis 23,56





**SUBURBAN  
BASEL-LAND -  
A DEFINED ENTITY?**

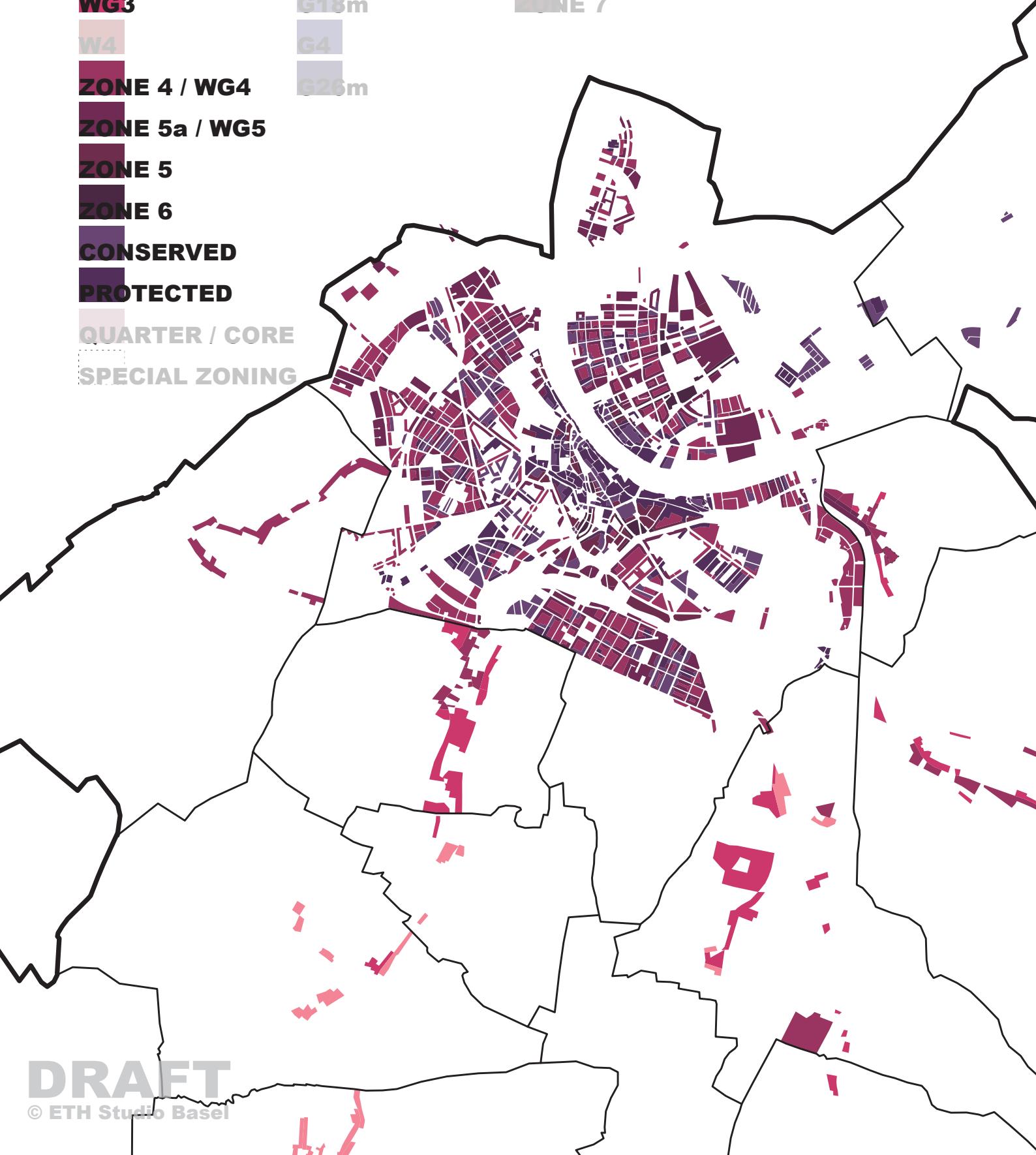
**W2**  
**ZONE 2**  
**ZONE 2a / W2**  
**WG2**  
**ZONE 3 / W3**  
**WG3**  
**W4**  
**ZONE 4 / WG4**  
**ZONE 5a / WG5**  
**ZONE 5**  
**ZONE 6**  
**CONSERVED**  
**PROTECTED**  
**QUARTER / CORE**  
**SPECIAL ZONING**

**G1**  
**G2**  
**G10m**  
**G**  
**G3**  
**G18m**  
**G4**  
**G26m**

**J2**  
**J3**  
**J4**  
**J6**  
**J**  
**ZONE 7**

**FOREST**  
**GREEN ZONE**  
**AGRICULTURE**

**OeWA**  
**RAILWAY**  
**NO ZO**



PUBLIC

AY

NE



## MISSING MIXED USE

One phenomena unmasks the seemingly identic Basel-City and Basel-Land: the surrounding communes lack the state of mixed use in the extend Basel-City has it. Besides some little patches on the bottom of the valleys everything is 'monoculture'.

**Vorortskonferenz (VOK)**

Büro Vorortskonferenz (VOK) Basel-Landschaft, c/o Gemeindeverwaltung Therwil,  
Bahnhofstrasse 33, CH-4106 Therwil

**Tätigkeitsgebiet: die Gemeindegebiete der Mitglieder:**

- Aesch, Allschwil, Arlesheim, Biel-Benken, Birnigen, Birsfelden, Bottmingen, Dornach, Ettingen, Münchenstein, Muttenz, Oberwil, Pfeffingen, Pratteln, Reinach, Schönenbuch und Therwil

**Ziele und Arbeitsweise**

- Die Vorortskonferenz ist ein Diskussionsforum und hält 1 – 2 Plenarsitzungen pro Jahr unter ihren Mitgliedern ab und trifft sich alle 3 – 4 Jahre zu einer gemeinsamen Sitzung mit dem Regierungsrat Basel-Stadt.
- Gemeinsame Fragen und Probleme der Vorortsgemeinden (auf Schweizer Seite) mit Bezug zur Stadt Basel besprechen (Kultur, Öffentlicher Verkehr, Parkplätze etc.)
- Vertretung der Gemeinden in grenzüberschreitenden Gremien

**Status des Kantons Basel-Stadt**

- Der Kanton Basel-Stadt ist nicht Mitglied, sondern Gesprächspartner der Vorortskonferenz.

**Spezifisches Interesse des Kantons Basel-Stadt**

- Für Basel-Stadt ist der Informationsaustausch und die Kontaktpflege mit den angrenzenden Vorortsgemeinden wichtig.

**Vertretung des Kantons Basel-Stadt**

- Regierungsrat

**Ansprechpartner des Kantons Basel-Stadt**

- Regierungsrat des Kantons Basel-Stadt  
Staatskanzlei  
Rathaus  
CH-4001 Basel

**Gründungsdatum**

- Die VOK wurde am 11. Dezember 1965 als Verein gegründet.

**Rechtsgrundlagen**

- Vereinstatuten vom 11. Dezember 1965

**Zusammenarbeit mit anderen Oberrhein-Gremien**

- Die Vorortskonferenz ist im RegioTriRhena-Rat und in der Nachbarschaftskonferenz vertreten und leistet Beiträge an die Beratungsstelle INFOBEST Palmarin.

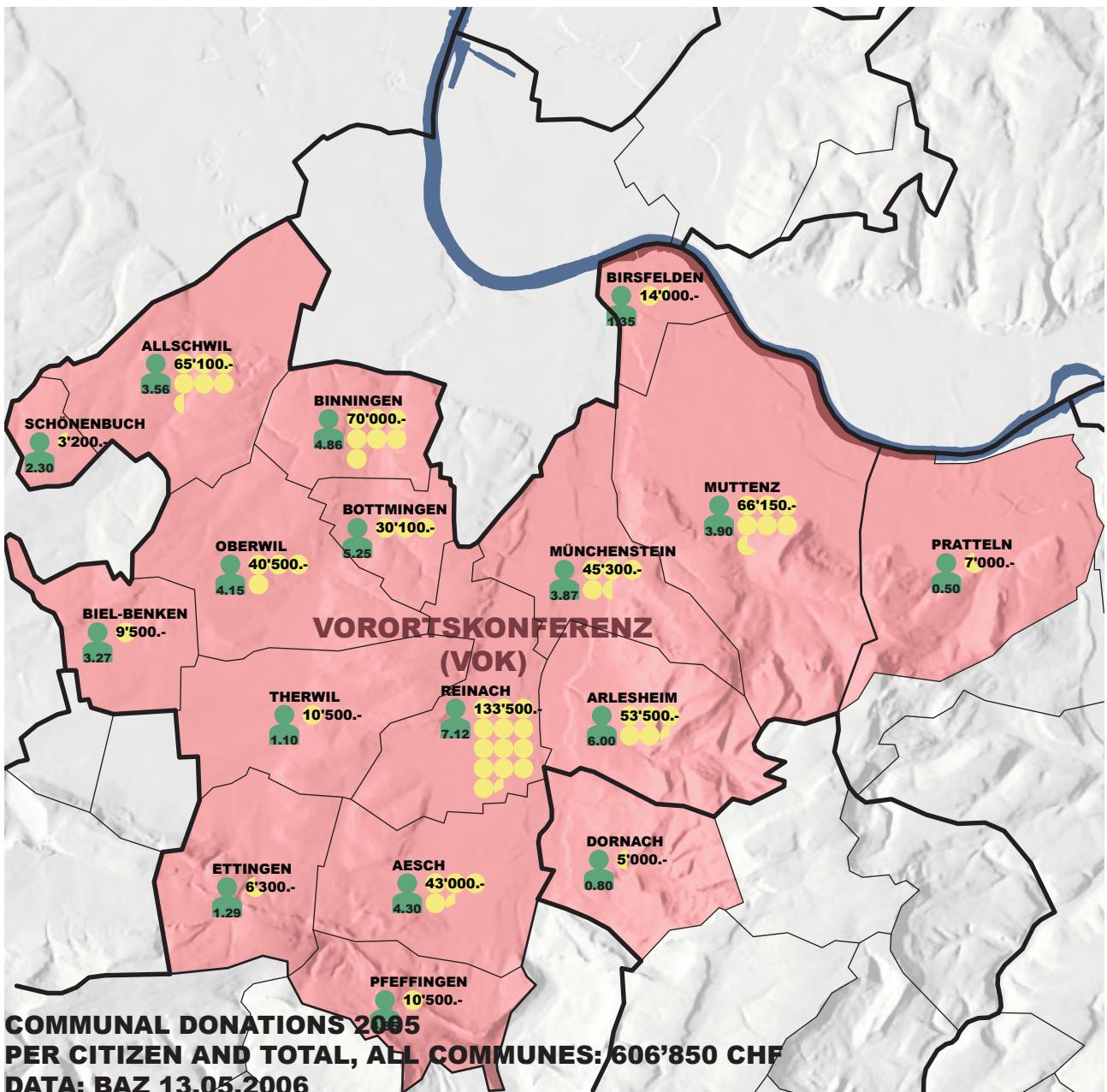
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# **VORORTS-KONFERENZ**

## **VOK**

The Vorortskonferenz (conference of suburbs) exists since 1965. Their aim is to provide a platform for the specific problems of the suburban communes of Basel.

They only have a consulting favour and made their first united official statement some month ago (repelling the Südumfahrung in the Basel-Land richtplan).

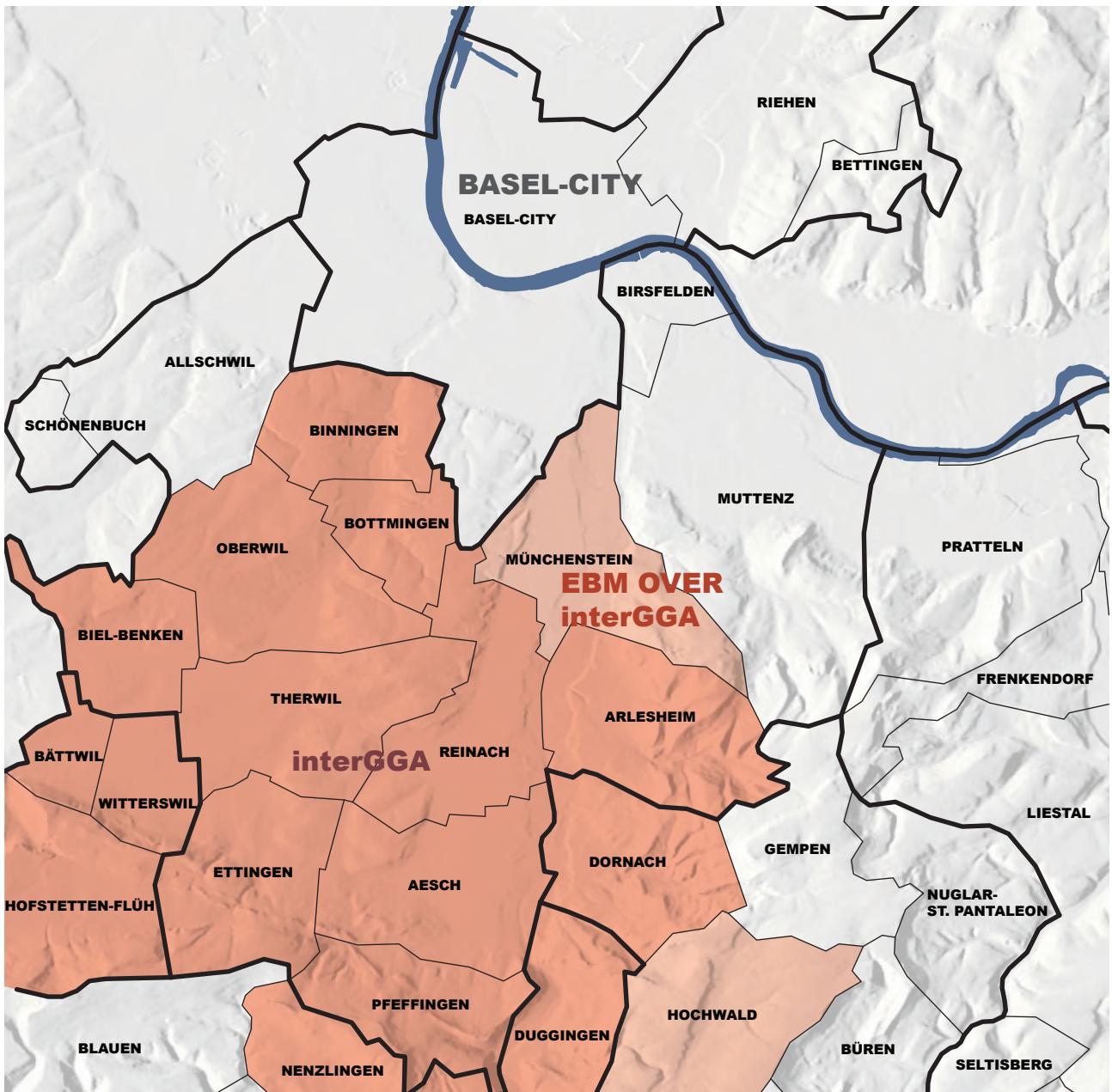


Every year there is the discussion about how big donations are/should be made by the communes towards the theater of Basel.

The main point of the theater is that mostly the citizens of the richer communes around Basel are using the offers while profiting from the low taxes at the same time. And they are also lower because of the missing expenses for culture and other central institutions.

Although some communes donate a certain amount to the theater, remarkably only those who are part of the Vorortskonferenz. But the sum of 600'000.- is more an acknowledgment than a real support if it is compared to the 55 million Francs (293.- per citizen) on expenditures of Basel-City for the theaters in 2005.

## SUPPORT THE THEATER! PLEASE!



## INTERGGA

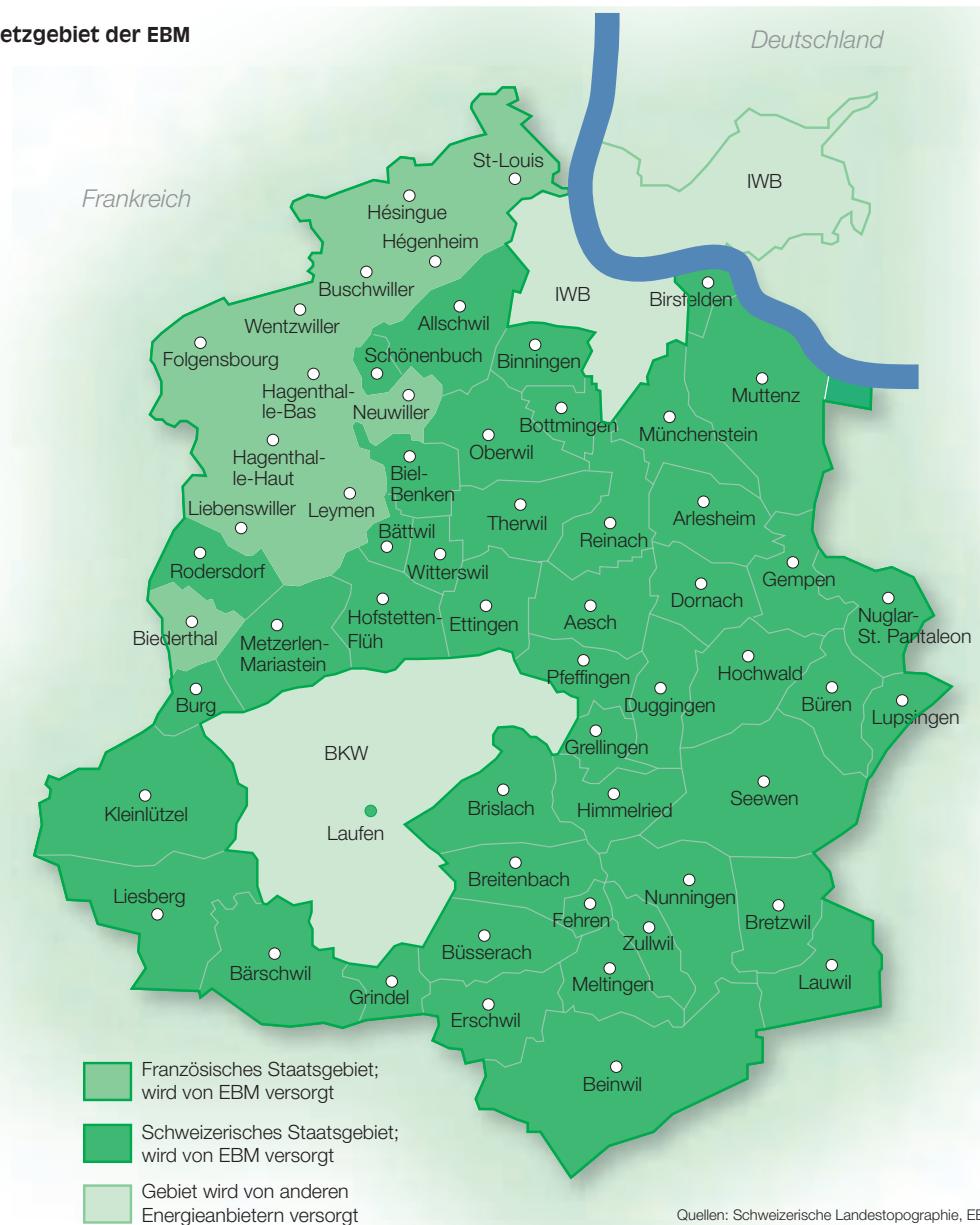
"The interGGA was founded on the 24<sup>th</sup> October 2002 in Reinach. It evolved from the GGA Reinach which delivered radio and television broadcasting to the surrounding communes for 25 years. ...

Today 42'000 households receive radio and television from interGGA. Therefore interGGA is the fourth biggest cable network in Switzerland. ...

Since the year 2000 the GGA network is also capable of transmitting cheap high speed internet ...

Source: [intergga-ag.ch](http://intergga-ag.ch)

### Das Netzgebiet der EBM



"Elektra Birseck Münchenstein (EBM) is a co-operative in the kanton of Basel-Land which delivers electricity and services. All households in the catchment area are members of the co-operative.

The EBM operates in the electricity sector since 1897. They are specializing in power distribution ...

They are leading in de-central heat production in the region. Furthermore they deliver services in the field of telecommunication and building maintenance. ..."

Source: [de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elektra\\_Birseck\\_M%C3%BCnchenstein](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elektra_Birseck_M%C3%BCnchenstein)

## ELEKTRA BIRSECK MÜNCHENSTEIN EBM





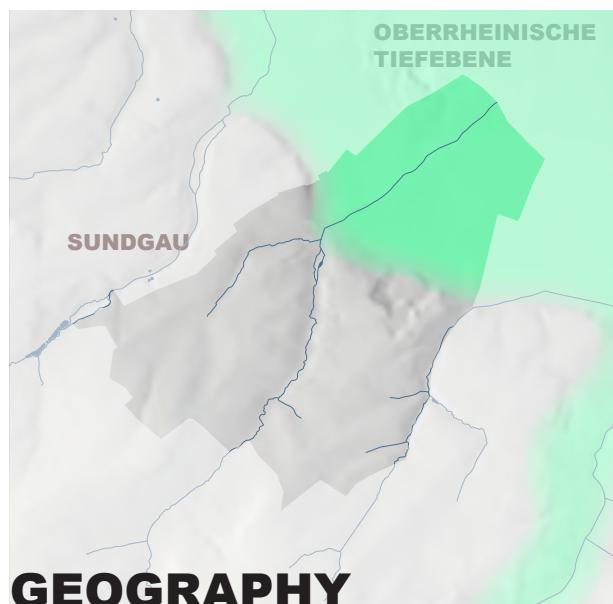
# **INSULAR ZONING IN CONTINUOUS FABRIC**

Allschwil is divided in two parts by the topography. The old Allschwil lies on a plateau known as Sundgau while Neuallschwil is part of the upper Rhine lowlands.

These two parts are clearly visible in the zoneplan as a difference in height:

Neuallschwil: W3, WG4, commerce and industry

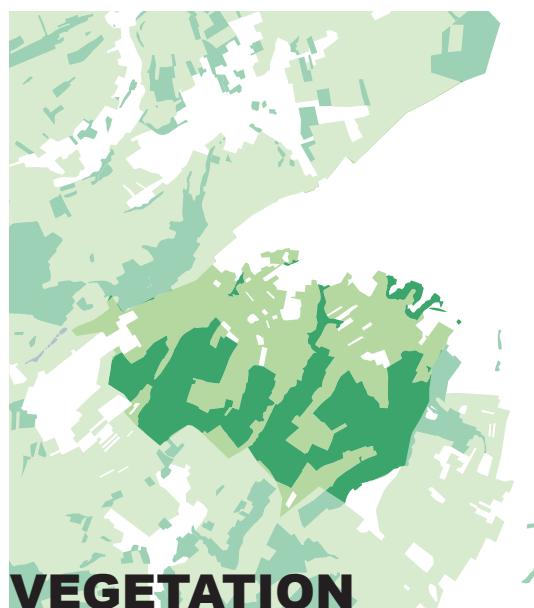
Old Allschwil: W1, W2



Allschwil is on the edge of the settlement area of Basel. In neighboring France the landscape is rural with clearly insular villages embedded in agriculture and woods.

Schönenbuch in the southwest of Allschwil is cut from the continuous fabric by the forest belt on the Allschwil terrain.

The same picture shows the zoneplan: half of the commune (514 of totally 892 hectares) are forest and agriculture.

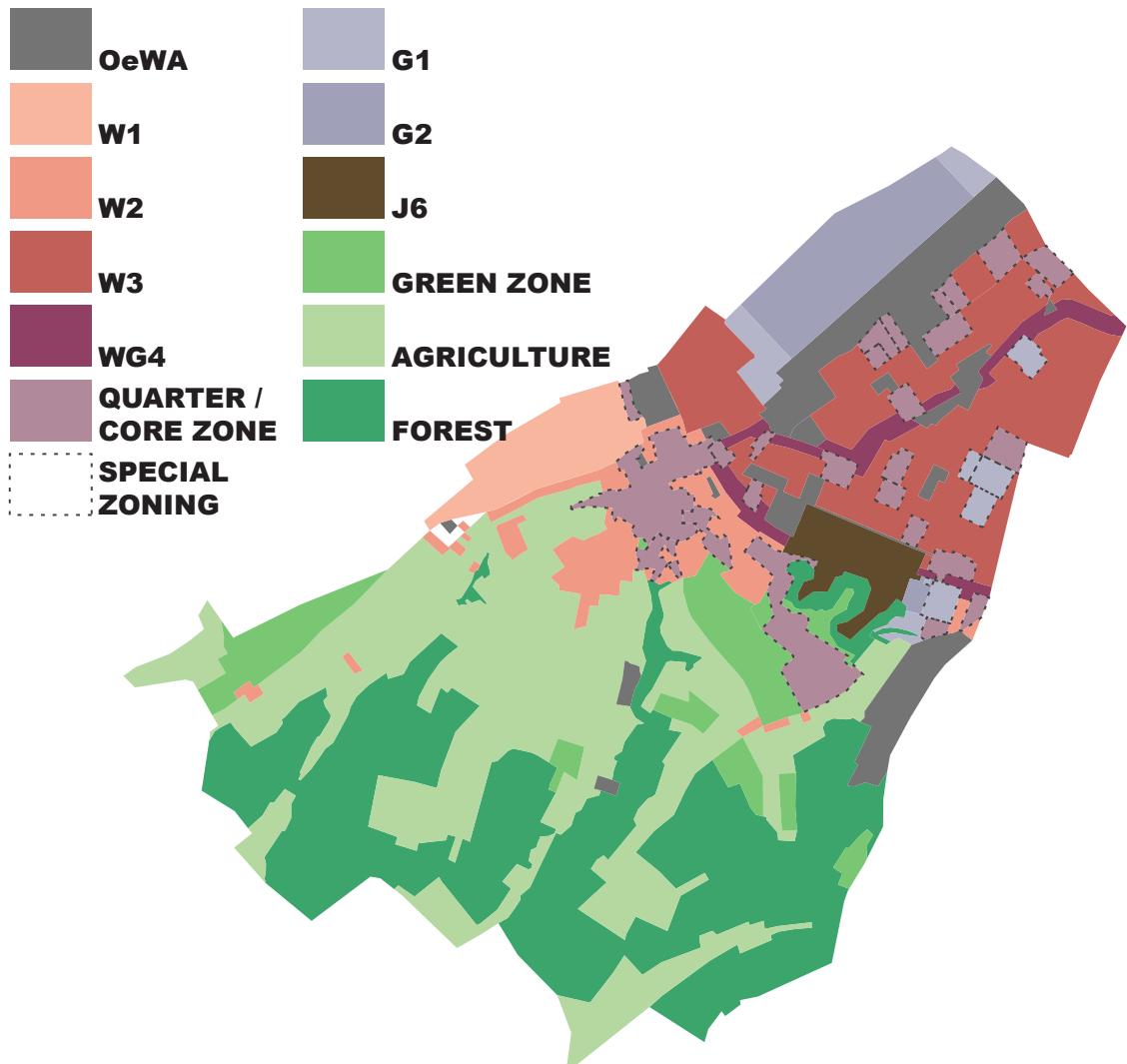


Allschwil has its first appearance in a written document as 'Almswile' in 1118 and stayed a farm village for at least the next 700 years.

The industrialization created the need of worker's homes in the surroundings of Basel and triggered the birth of Neuallschwil. In 1905 came the tram which meant a tighter link to Basel. A freight train connection was planned but never established and therefore the industry stayed on a low scale.

The core of Allschwil, a typical Sundgau village layout, is still visible in the zoneplan and the industry rested a small patch on the edge of the plateau. Only in the south corner exists a newer commercial zone of larger size.

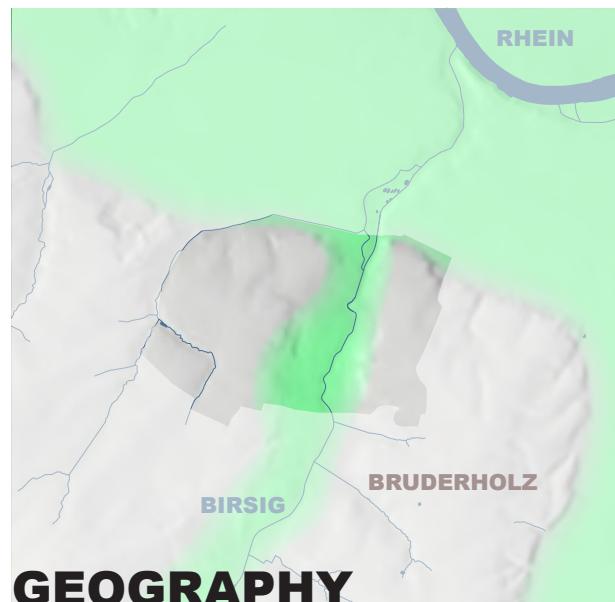




## ALLSCHWIL - TAIL END OF BASEL

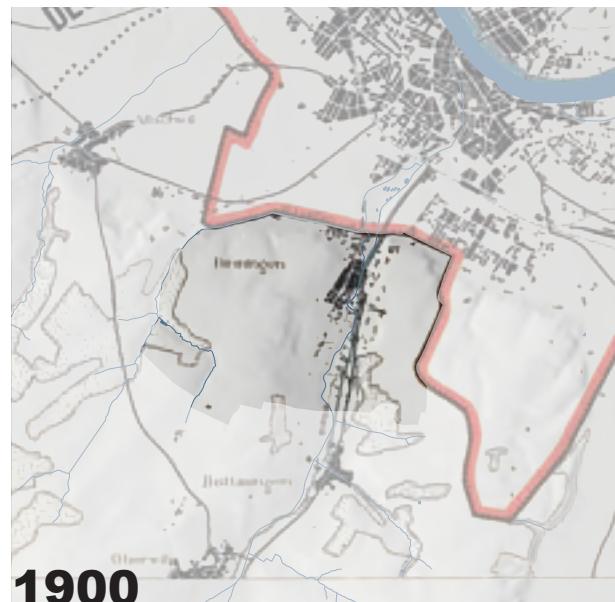
Binningen lies in the valley of the Birsig and on its plateaus on both sides (the eastern one being Bruderholz).

The zoneplan shows a clear north-south axis through the middle of the Binningen perimeter. On the bottom of the valley are the the denser area which house commerce (WG3, WG4) and public infrastructure (OeWA) while the large low density areas (W2) are on the slopes and top of the plateaus.



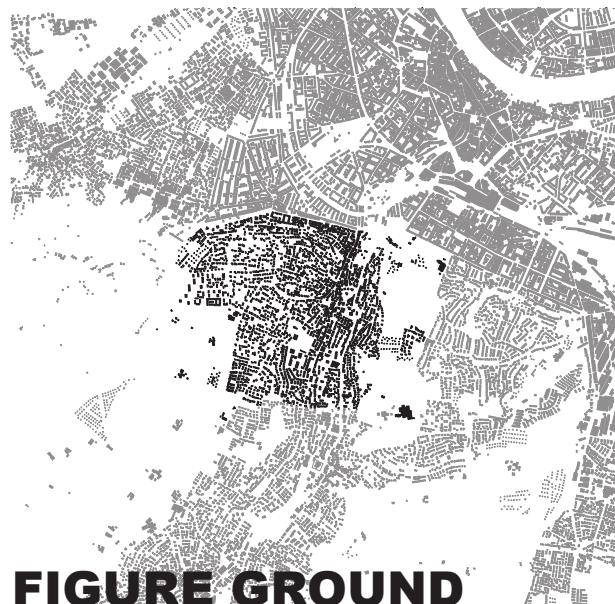
The first written document containing the word 'Binningen' dates back to 1004. Binningen lived on agriculture and viniculture till the brick production started in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Because no rail access was built Binningen never experienced a bigger growth of industry.

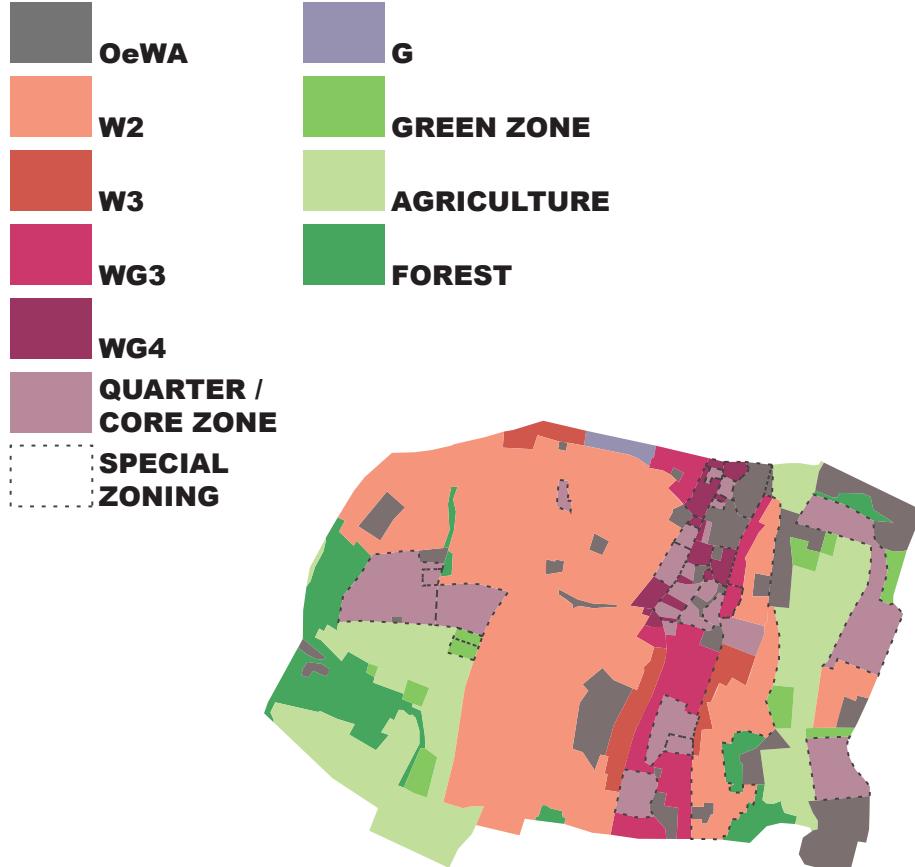
Because of its missing industrialization and the newer decision to be a wealthy residential area Binningen's list of zones lacks zones for industrial use.



303 of totally 443 hectares of the Binningen perimeter are settlement area. Because of its vicinity to Basel and its position in the continuous fabric of the Birsig valley only very little space is still agriculture, forest and green.

Therefore the zoneplan very little green areas all of them on the plateaus where they work as recreational zones for Basel.

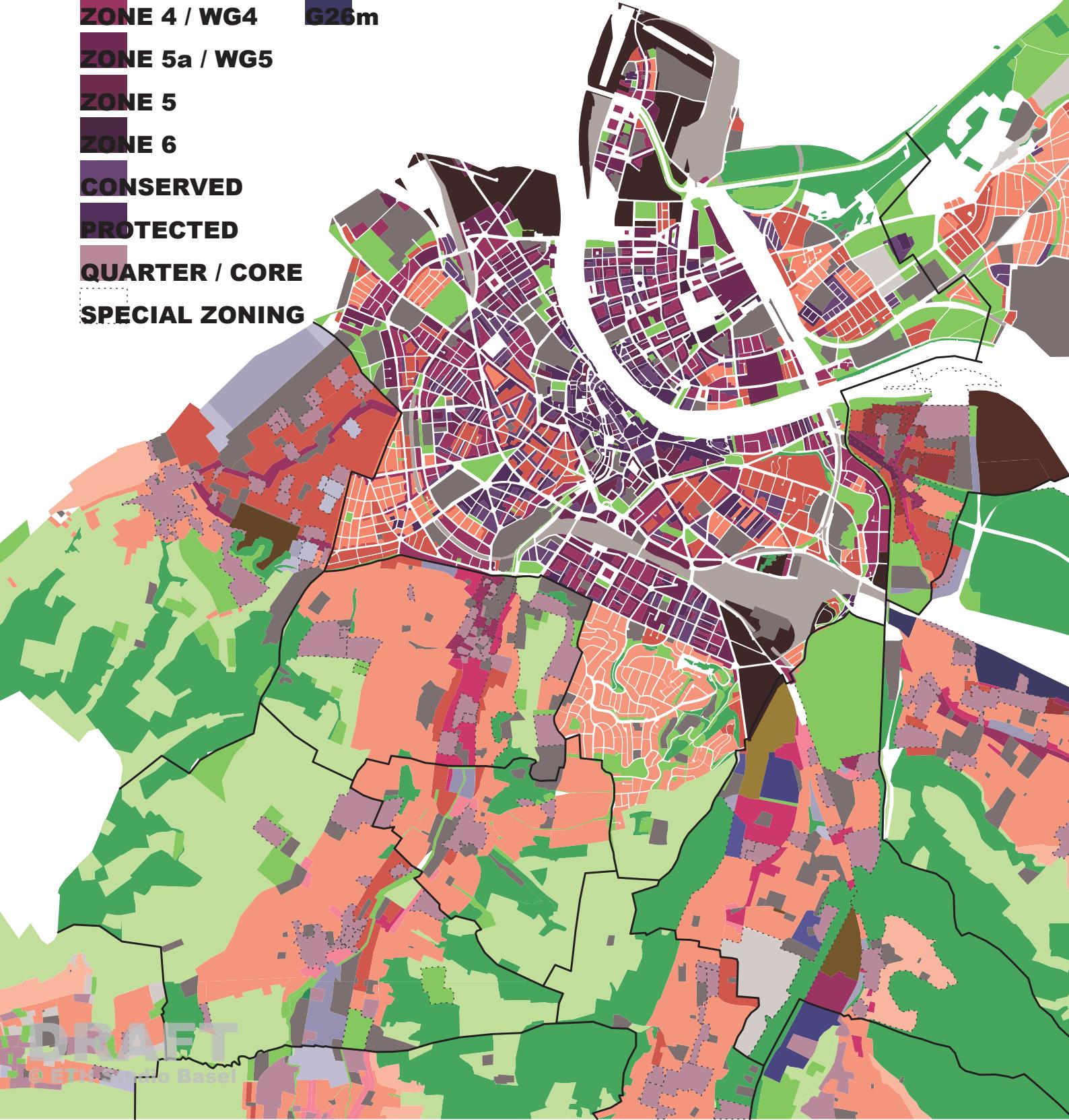
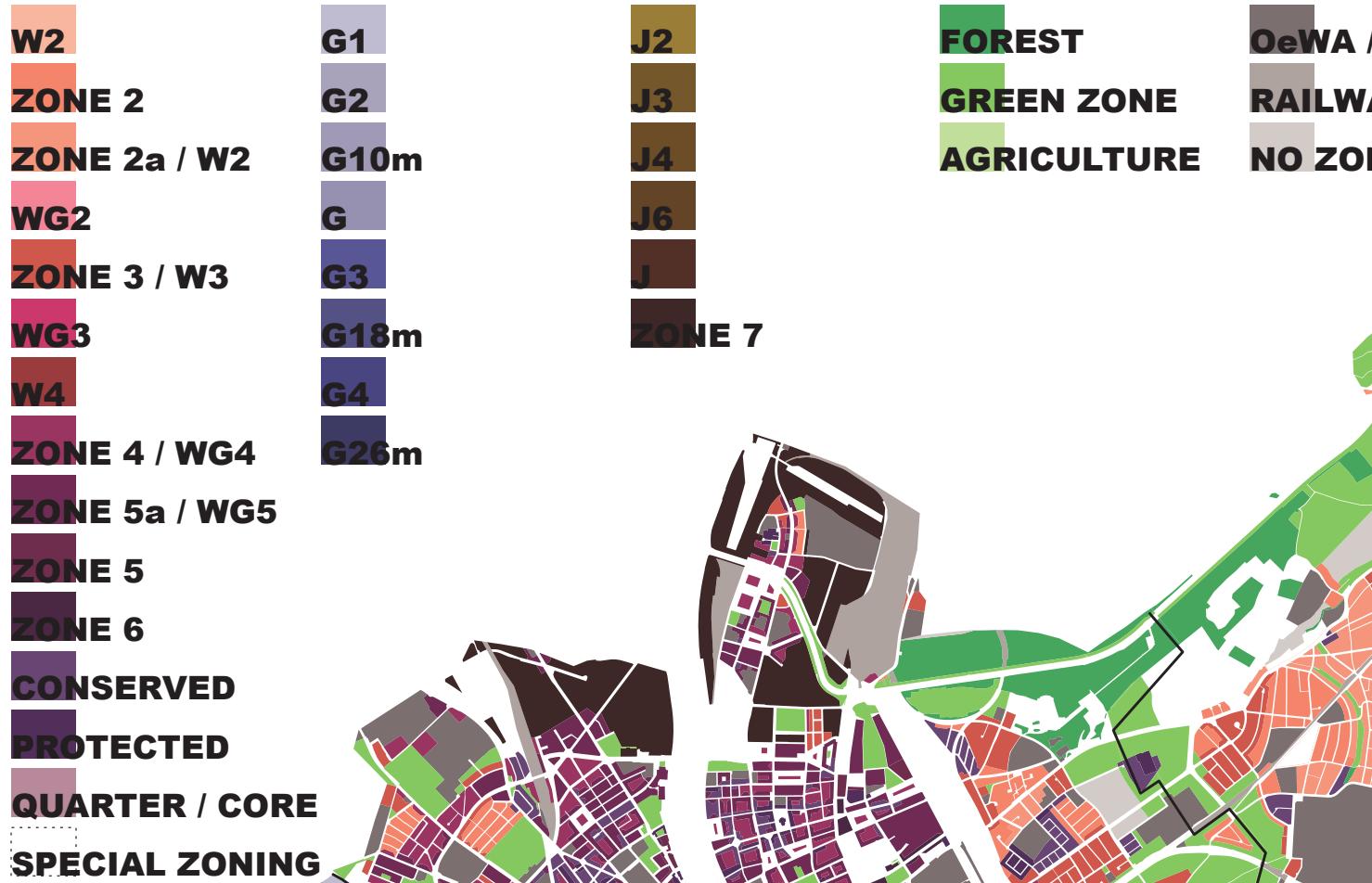




## BINNINGEN - PART OF THE BIRSIG VALLEY



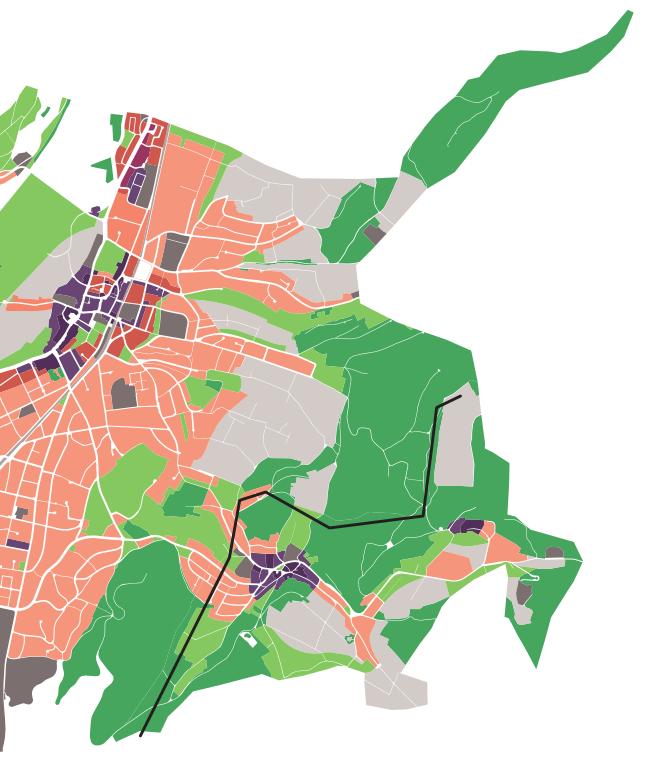
# **FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS**



PUBLIC

DAY

NE

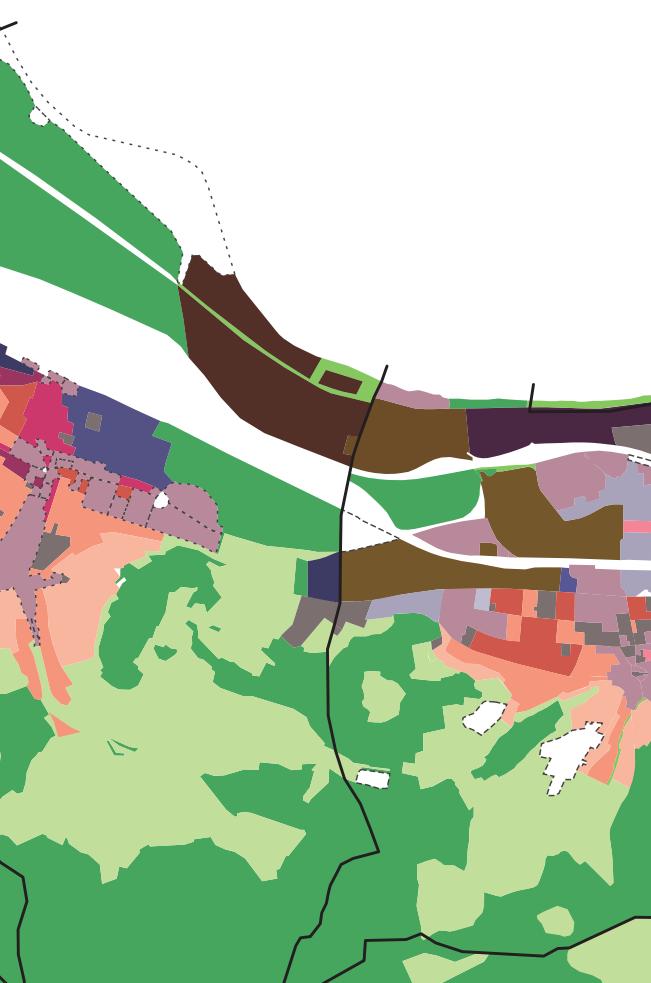


## ADVANTAGES OF UNIFIED ZONING

There are more than 40 different zones on an area of less than 100 square kilometers. The range goes from very specific usage (zone for family gardens) to very open descriptions (zone for public interests).

On top of this long list of zones there are additionally different ways of defining the maximum height for example (height of the wall or height of the ridge. It gets even more complicated when the perimeter is not flat). Fortunately the kanton Basel-Land has a strong authority on defining zones otherwise there would be even more chaos.

It's obvious that with a unified and simplified zoneplan planning administrative costs would be much smaller and planning much easier. Some advantages in this direction exist in the form of collecting the zoneplan in one interactive GIS for Basel-Land.



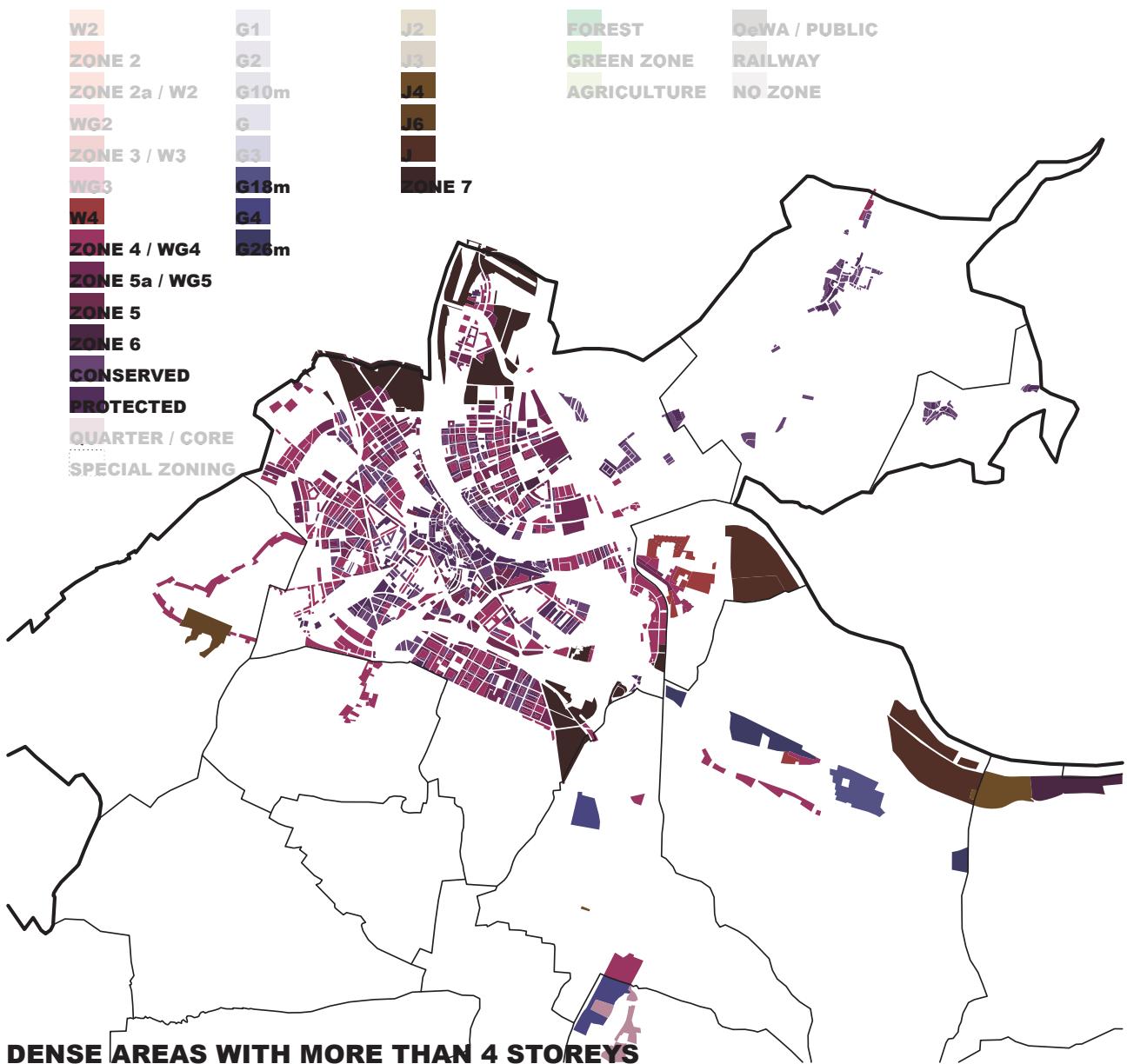




## THE IDEA OF BASEL-SÜD

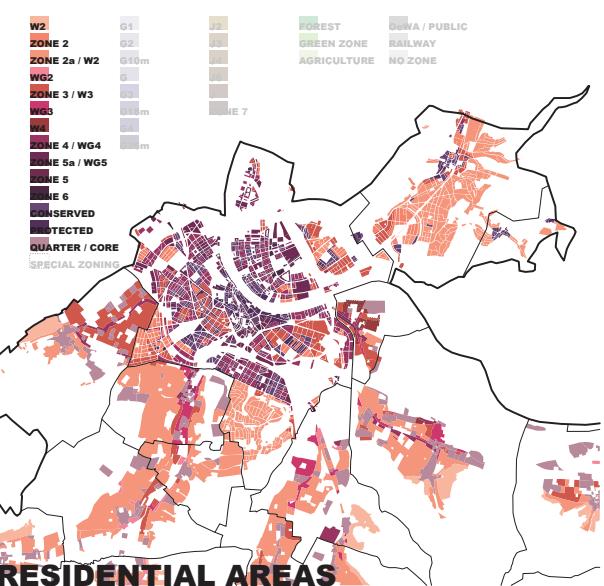
If the agglomeration is a more or less defined entity why aren't they united as one administrative structure?

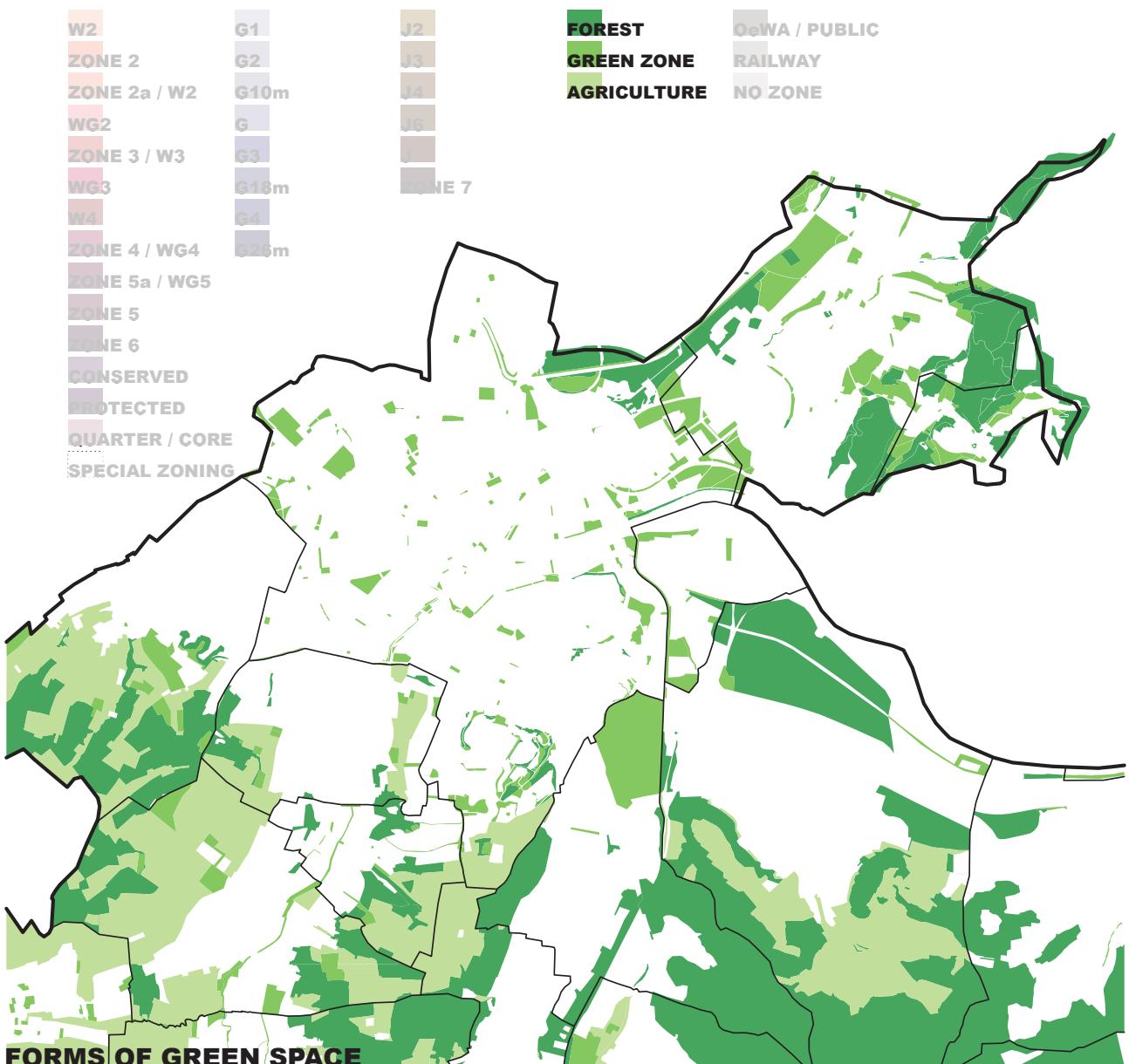
The following pages try to show the advantages of a more regional point of view regarding the zoning and organisation.



## DENSIFY!

Most areas in Basel-Land have a very low density. Therefore it would be useful to upgrade the existing zones with one or two storeys plus to avoid the emergence of sprawl.





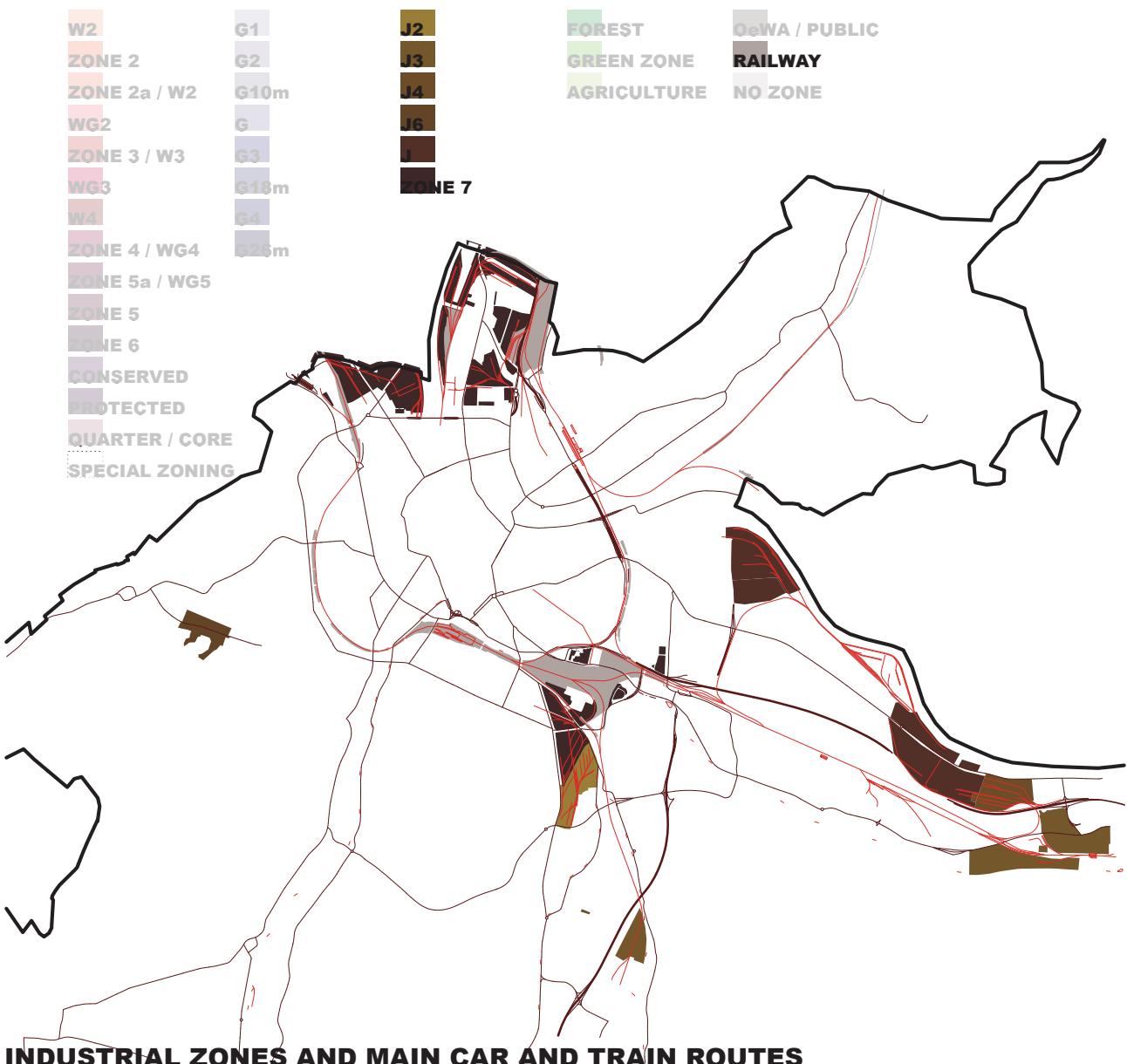
Basel-City is the most dense city of Switzerland and lacks therefore of free space for recreation.

At the same time the communes around Basel-City are interested in planning new residential areas on their available free space because the green zones like Grün 80 yield little to nothing for the hosting commune.

Therefore there must be a collective will of saving the free green areas of higher quality. Not only for Basel-City but for the hosting communes too which could profit from more expensive housing because of its vicinity to a nearby recreational zone.

## SAVE THE GREEN SPACE!



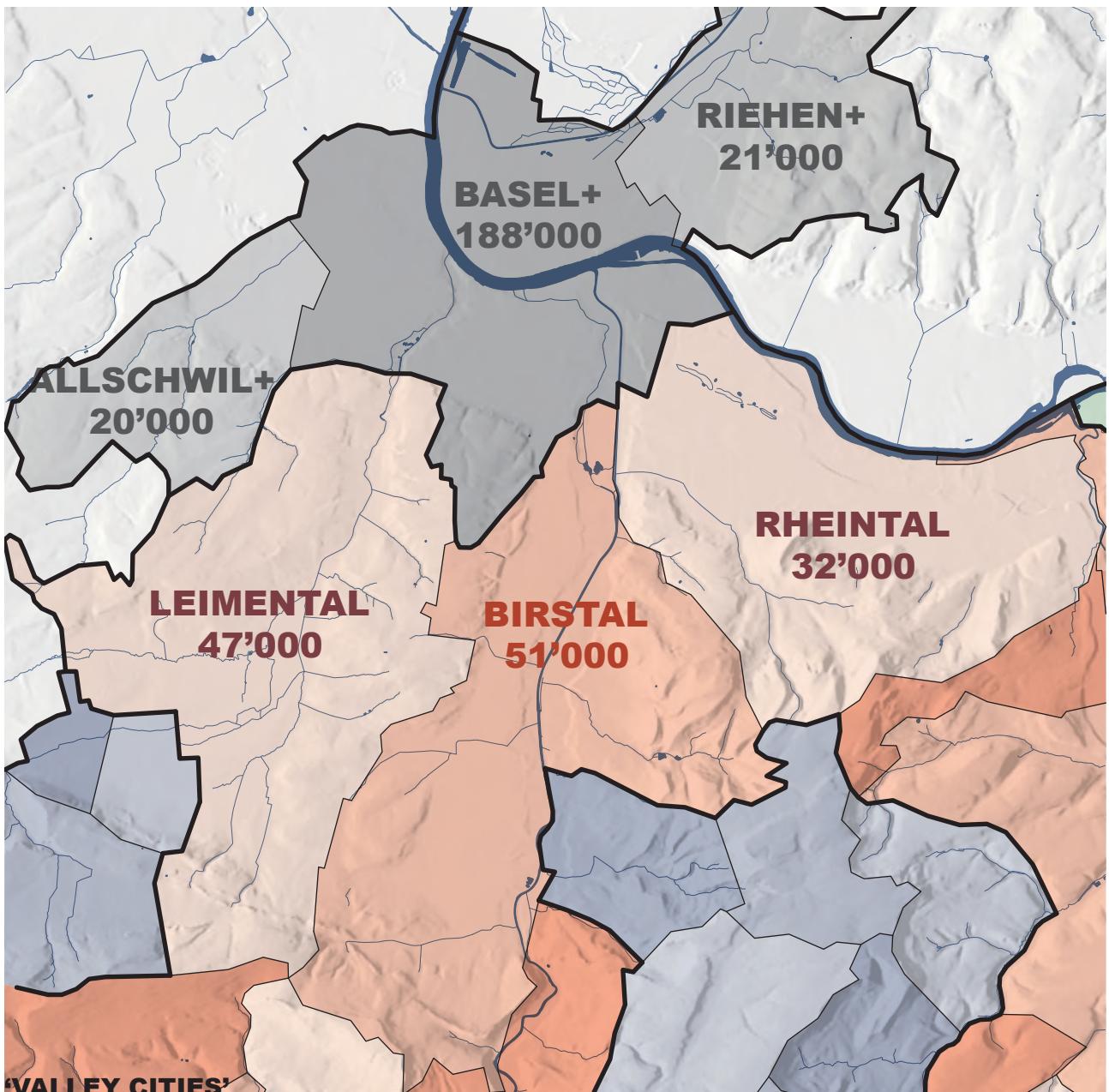


Depending on their self-conception as a independent commune which covers all needs 'in house' some communes have industrial zones in their perimeter. This concept leads to very small patches of zones which infect the whole commune with noise and a higher traffic volume.

The 'solution' would be a regional act of collecting the zones to one or two spots with the positive effect of having only one point to tie on the international traffic routes.

Ideal would be a zone in Muttenz or Pratteln because of the vicinity to big traffic infrastructure: highway, big freight depot and Rhine.

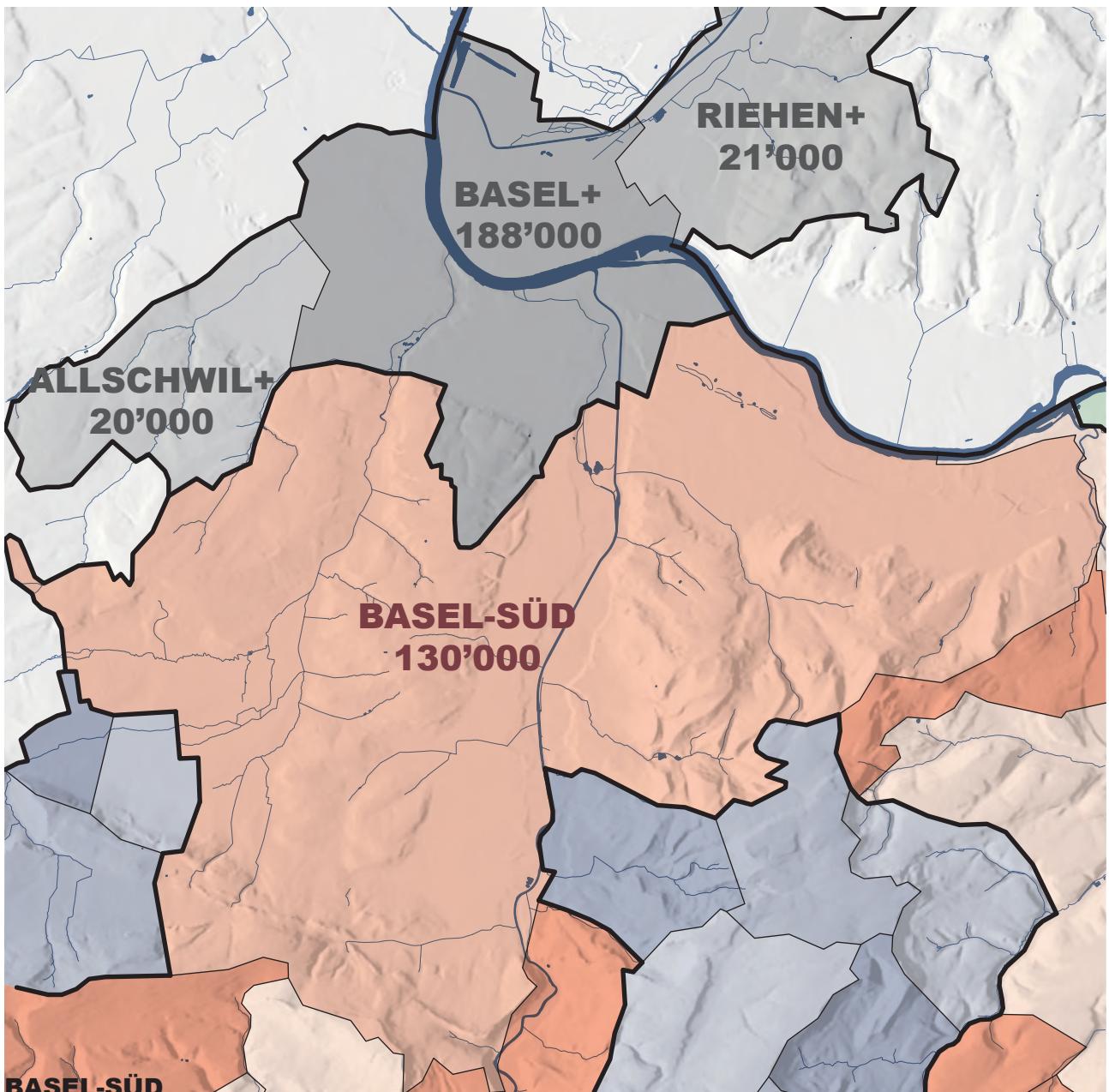
## COLLECT THE INDUSTRY!



## DEFINING THE SIZE OF BASEL-SÜD

How big would Basel-Süd be? This question would depend completely on the political will in every commune. Some of them have historical unions or abortive attempts in their background and a new union would always be biased by this events. But nevertheless there are some points which argue for a union and its reasonable size.

Allschwil and Birsfelden are directly connected to Basel-City and have little to no link to the other communes. A union with Basel-City therefore would make sense. For Allschwil more in the way of joining the kanton as a commune and for Birsfelden on the level of a new quarter of Basel.



The most obvious union would be each valley for itself. This kind of structure has its origin in the radial historic growth of and exists also in the way the schools and the traffic are organised.

More ideal, in the sense of complete and independent, would be a union of all three valleys because Muttenz and Pratteln would be capable of housing the industrial zones which lack in the other two valleys while those provide some premium spots for residential areas.

