

THE TOOLKIT



ORGANIZATION

Start working as a group. There is no one way to do it, but some initial decisions can help keep the group's strength from dissolving.

Our advice is to establish a regular meeting schedule and stick to it. Important topics from each meeting should be recorded and communicated through a consistent channel. This way, anyone who misses a meeting can stay informed.



CREATION OF A NEIGHBOURHOOD NETWORK

The project will be as strong as its community, and one of the strengths of a community is being diverse enough to broadly represent the neighborhood.

Therefore, the first action will be to identify all the possible agents and profiles that could be involved in the project and establish a first contact with them: neighbours, nearby schools, social services and any organization or institution based in the neighborhood.

At this point in the project, the objective is to listen, being open minded and to contribute with ideas.



COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

It would be a mistake to think that once a core team has been integrated it is closed. Not everyone can or knows how to join a project from the beginning, so maintaining the visibility and openness of the project is important.

A very good way to do this is to hold the meetings in the intervention space, whenever the climate and space conditions allow it.

A digital platform, or the placement of posters in the project space are also good strategies, briefly explaining the project and the dates and times of the meetings.



MAKE CONFLICTS AND CHALLENGES COMMON

There will probably be a conflict or a main need that originally united the core group. But it is also possible that other people or groups will join the project later, with other needs or interests.

One of the most powerful ways of giving complexity to a project and generating a more creative space is to add rather than exclude. Hybridizing apparently incompatible ideas or proposals generates new urban situations that broaden our imagination about what is possible in public space.

Good projects not only solve specific problems or needs, but also visualize urban conflicts and allow dialogue.



CO-DESIGN

Depending on the profiles of the participating group, some co-design methodologies will be more appropriate than others, although in our opinion the most appropriate, at least to start with, are those that work directly on the intervention space and at the 1:1 scale.

Design should be contingent on available materials and resources, community capacities, and expressed wishes. The challenge in this phase is to take into account all the information collected so far, without it blocking our imagination.



MATERIALS SEARCH

The city is a machine that constantly generates waste that can be used for the project: Wooden pallets, car tires, bottles...

There is no single strategy to get the materials, but a good way to start is to research the local businesses in the neighborhood and see what kind of materials they discard.

The same strategy can be used visiting industrial areas or contacting the city council, although this last option depends on how accessible the city council is.

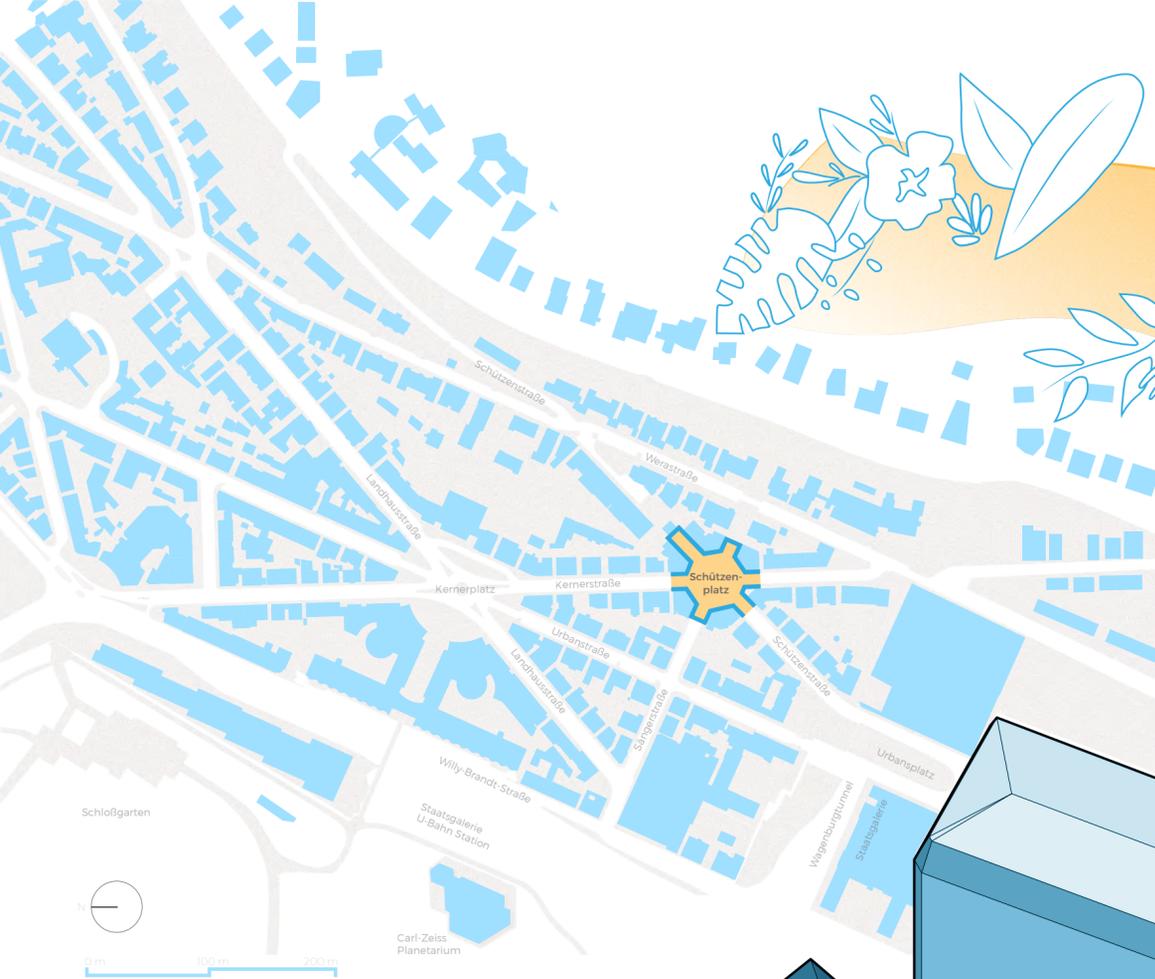


CONSTRUCTION

Building the project is an effective way to build the community itself, so our main goal is organizing this phase in a way that is inclusive and accessible to all.

Not everyone has the same availability. Our advice is to establish a stable working group with a fixed schedule, to which anyone can join at any time.

It is important to organize breaks or lunchtime as shared moments, allowing you to naturally create moments of exchange and celebration of the work done.



ACTIVATION

Diversity and richness of uses are not achieved as much through design as through the free use of space. It is through activity and co-organization that a relationship is established between space and citizenry.

It is important to strike a balance between organized activities, such as concerts, workshops, or movies, and free use of space.

Furthermore, if the project was initiated from outside the neighborhood, quickly seek to bequeath responsibilities to the local community, such as organization, representation, and management.

TRANSFORMATION

The project is part of a larger initiative to create a new urban public space.

Several phases of intervention were required to gradually increase participation and visibility while successfully exposing and resolving conflicts. Each phase was marked by different organizational, social and physical emphases:

1. Casa parklet.
2. Urban Gardening.
3. Selbstgemacht project.
4. Wanderbaumallee project.

Several phases have already been completed, but the transformation process is still ongoing. The activation strategy continues to evolve, balancing long-term goals with short-term needs. In this way we can keep thinking big without neglecting the details.

- 1 Ingrid & Bruno | Electricity, coffee, after-work drinks
- 2 Rita & Gilbert | Electricity and water supply, watering plants, materials storage, toilet access. Cycling enthusiasts.
- 3 Lukja | Water supply
- 4 Ronja & Ingo | Internet connection
- 5 Alois | Tools, power supply
- 6 Bettina & Gerd | Literature and lectures, giant chess Figures
- 7 Frank | Negotiations, drinks and storage space

- 8 Klara & Peter | Electricity supply
- 9 Angelika | Cleanliness, love and good humour
- 10 Heidrun & Peter | Material transport, organisational aid
- 11 Claudia | Garden advice
- 12 David | alternative music Workshops
- 13 Luis | Open air summer cinema
- 14 Tom | Concerts with his music ensemble

NEW DESIGN FOR SCHÜTZENPLATZ

The design includes traffic calming measures. Along with the reduction of parking spaces, this will create more free space and thus more recreation area for the neighbourhood.

RENOVATION OF SEWAGE SYSTEM

The first step towards a final refurbishment is the replacement of the sewage system underneath the vicinity.

'NACHBARSCHAFT SELBSTGEMACHT'

With an interdisciplinary team, and with the support of the community, around 200m² of the Square are getting temporarily redesigned with a people-centered approach to provide the neighbourhood with a place of exchange

'WINTERPROOF' CASA

The organisation CASA Schützenplatz rents a space in Kernerstr. 45, which serves as a year-round meeting point for the community.

TRESS ON THE SQUARE

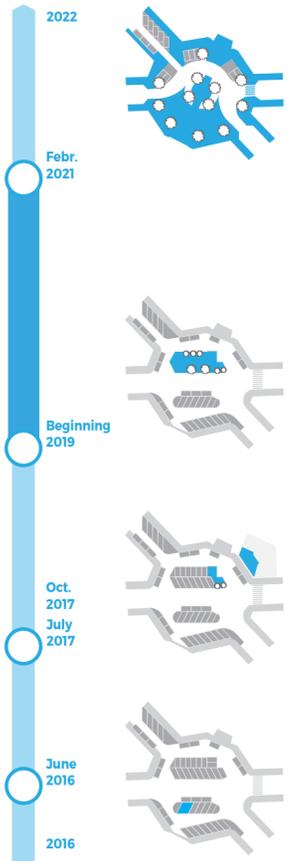
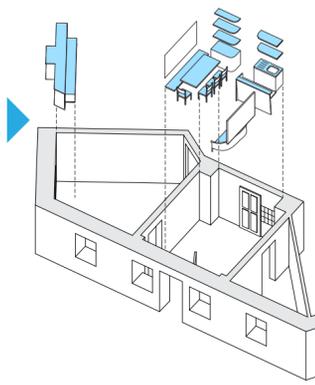
The first vegetation came with a project by the students from the Institute for Landscape Planning and Ecology (ILPÖ) at the University of Stuttgart. Further trees were added during the 'Selbstgemacht' project and later with the support of 'Wanderbaumallee Stuttgart'

CASA SCHÜTZENPLATZ

Beginning of the Uniproject 'Living Lab for a sustainable Mobility Culture' with the experiment 'Parklets for Stuttgart'.

A NEIGHBORHOOD MOBILISES

Neighbours found out that Schützenplatz will be refurbished. They mobilize themselves.



Schützenplatz - Nachbarschaft Selbstgemacht is a project carried out in 2019 by:

Reciclaje.pe e.V.
CASA Schützenplatz e.V.
Basurama Kollektiv

reciclaje.pe
schuetzenplatz.net
basurama.org

In collaboration with:

Club International Stuttgart - Vi3 e.V.
Hobbyhimmel - Verein VWOW
AWO Stuttgart
Studio JoHey! - spatial dialogs
Stuttgart Solar e.V.

SCHÜTZENPLATZ

NACHBARSCHAFT SELBSTGEMACHT

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Funded by the Stuttgart office for cultural affairs, within the program 'Culture in public space 2019'
Approved by the municipal Traffic authority.
Supported by the municipal council of Stuttgart Mitte district.



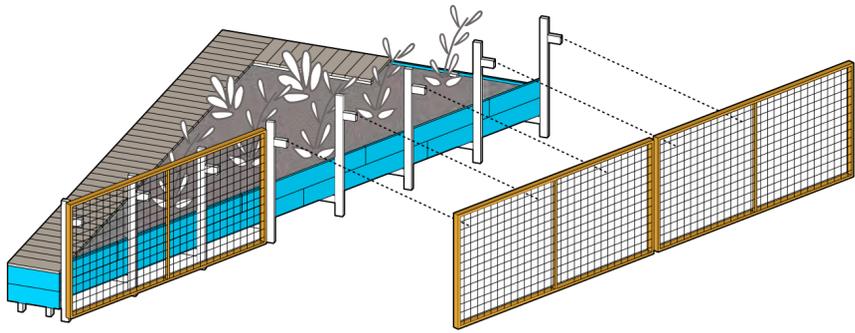
Further funding through the 'Stuttgart change labs' program, funding period 2019

STUTTGARTER CHANGE LABS
STUDIERN · ENGAGIEREN · VERÄNDERN

SCHÜTZENPLATZ NACHBARSCHAFT SELBSTGEMACHT

Temporary project for neighbourhood participation and inclusive public space design

ELEMENTS

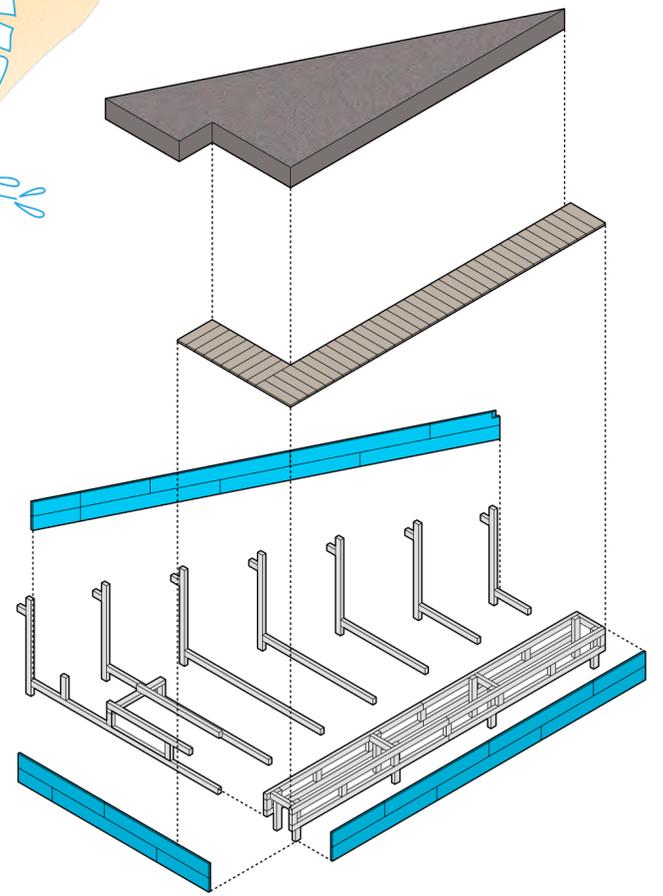


PROTECTION WALL

Its function is to separate the space from traffic and protect users from any possible accidents.

It is made up of bed structures that are attached to the triangles through vertical wooden elements. The beds float about 5cm above the ground and follow the slope.

In the closest part of the road, some flowerpots are placed in which climbing plants are planted, which will eventually cover the structures and add more greenery to the project.



THE PROJECT

The elements of the project are distributed around the perimeter of the space, creating a safe environment for users.

On the side that borders the main street, a wall made of translucent structures was placed to generate a total separation while maintaining visibility. On the opposite side, the perimeter is much more permeable.

The triangular benches are oriented so that people are facing the center of the square and the adjacent houses.

The stage is located at the lowest part of the square, thus favoring an auditorium-view. The parklet, the flowerbeds and the seating areas invite people to meet in groups or to enjoy the public space by themselves.

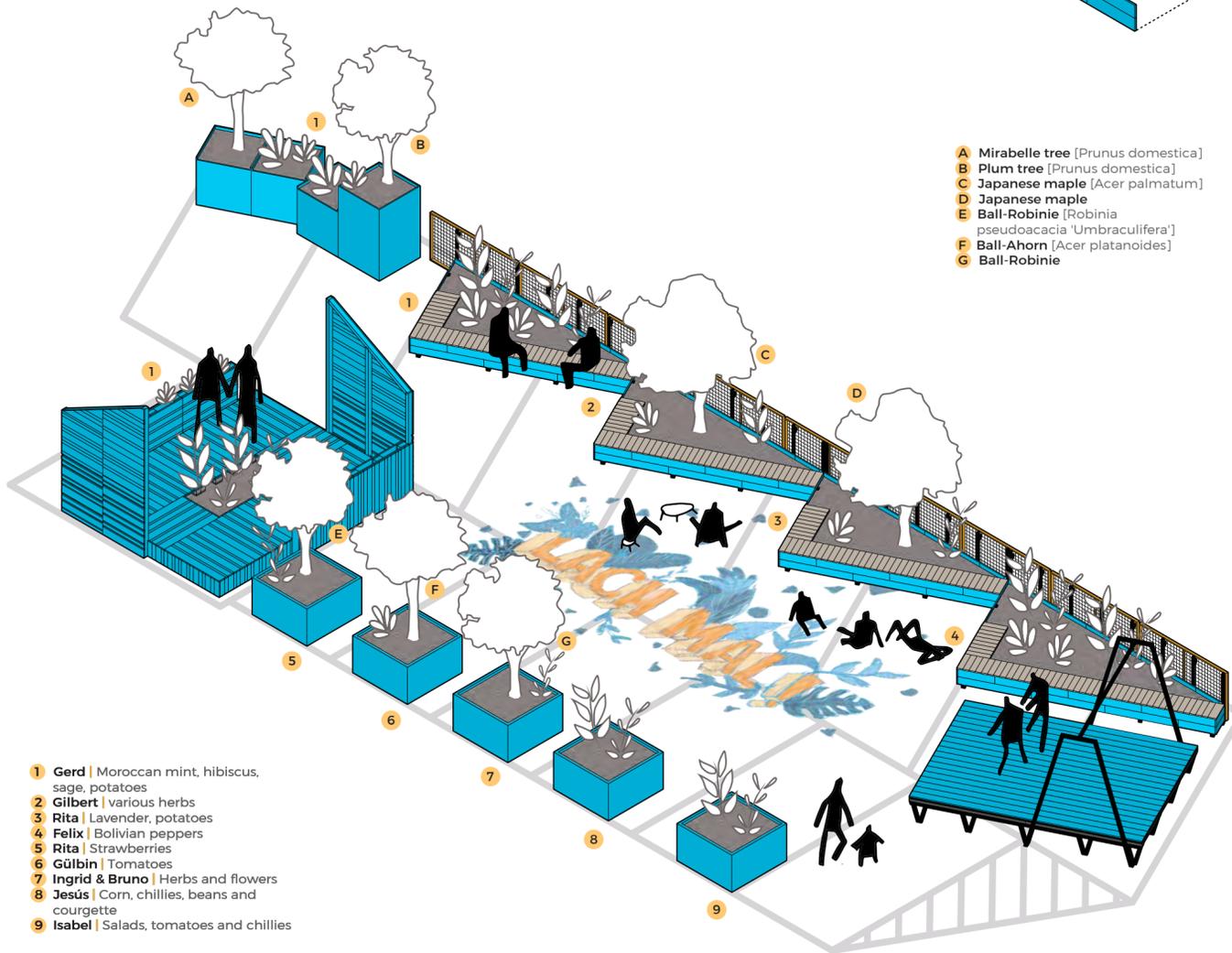
PERMISSIONS

In Stuttgart, permits are handled by the Road traffic authority. The District council also needs to approve the project.

People's safety comes first: verifying safe access and field of view for pedestrians, or high structures, can involve other departments and extend the process.

In the experience we have generated:

1. Permits must begin to be managed at least four months before the opening date.
2. The passage between the project and the roadway must be structurally prevented.
3. Elements adjacent to the street must not block the view of people, especially children.
4. Access and exit routes must be clearly defined.



- 1 **Gerd** | Moroccan mint, hibiscus, sage, potatoes
- 2 **Gilbert** | various herbs
- 3 **Rita** | Lavender, potatoes
- 4 **Felix** | Bolivian peppers
- 5 **Rita** | Strawberries
- 6 **Gülbin** | Tomatoes
- 7 **Ingrid & Bruno** | Herbs and flowers
- 8 **Jesús** | Corn, chillies, beans and courgette
- 9 **Isabel** | Salads, tomatoes and chillies

TRIANGULAR STRUCTURES

- A **Mirabelle tree** [Prunus domestica]
- B **Plum tree** [Prunus domestica]
- C **Japanese maple** [Acer palmatum]
- D **Japanese maple**
- E **Ball-Robinie** [Robinia pseudoacacia 'Umbraculifera']
- F **Ball-Ahorn** [Acer platanoides]
- G **Ball-Robinie**

Four triangular elements, three of the same size and one slightly larger, structure the entire intervention and resolve the transition between the two main directions of the project.

Each consists of a structure made of wooden slats that is covered with wood from disassembled pallets, generating a seating area along its entire length. The remaining interior triangle is filled with wood chips and soil to be able to place plants and trees.

The triangles are slightly separated with legs of variable length, adapting to the terrain and keeping a height suitable for sitting all along.

VEGETATION

Trees do not only play an important role for the microclimate but also for the atmosphere of the space.

They protect users from the sun and provide extra privacy with their crowns. The vegetation also enhances the dynamic of the micro-ecosystem and increases biodiversity e.g. interaction of species like insects and birds.

The green-beds and planters are now distributed among the community, where each person grows and harvest their favourite vegetables and herbs.

PARKLET 'CASA'

The Parklet was the first built element of the process, build in 2016 completely out of pallets.

1. The elevated platform offers a new perspective of the square while protecting the visitors from car traffic.

2. Movable chairs and tables can be rearranged, for example for a dinner, a meeting or to serve as a buffet table for the monthly Brunch.

3. The facades of the house function as a communication channel: information about the project is shared with the neighbourhood and neighbours themselves can share their own Flyers and infos.

THE STAGE

The legs of the stage adapt to the slope of the ground. Six bedsteads function as the support to a wooden structure made of pallet planks that creates the stage area.

The stage allows for multiple uses: cinema, theater, lectures, concerts, seating area, etc.

A light-frame allows you to attach a screen for theatrical performances or cinema projections.

After the dynamization phase, the stage was adapted by the neighbors as a giant chessboard. Thus, a structure with a planned event character became an area for daily use.

THE PINWALL

The weather-protected pinboard serves to inform neighbours and passers-by about current topics and offers the possibility to visibly "post" one's own thoughts with a piece of paper and a pen.

A guest book serves as an archive.

As an analogue-digital bridge, a small printer in the "newsbox" prints out online content with a local connection (Twitter, Facebook, etc.). Furthermore, an LED display informs about upcoming events.

