



3rd International Summer Program
Urban Concepts in Sustainable Transition
Emmendingen

July 29th to August 12th 2018

European College of Human Ecology, Emmendingen
College of the Atlantic, Bar Harbor USA



Human Ecology in Emmendingen

Transition Town

Located 15 km north from Germany's Eco-Capital Freiburg, Emmendingen has decided to become a climate neutral community by 2050 and was awarded prizes for climate excellence in 2011 and 2015 by the ministry for environment of Baden-Württemberg.

A vital mid-size town and administrative centre in south western Germany with 40.000 inhabitants is looking for strategies and effective measures to support the ambitious goals for the climate adaptation necessary.

The discussion around a College of Human Ecology started together with experts and citizens from Emmendingen in 2011.

Climate Challenge

The faculty of newly founded European College of Human Ecology (Europäische Hochschule der Humanökologie gGmbH) has conducted international Summer Programs since 2015 in Emmendingen.

This year's focus was put on Sustainable Urban Development, looking at the challenges caused by Climate Change. Innovative urban concepts for transition were investigated and applied to Emmendingen contexts, creating unique opportunities that would derive for the region from Emmendingen becoming a vivid college-town, where change agents could be trained to shape a more sustainable future.

Thus a college of Human Ecology could both mark the beginning of an new area of sustainable urban planning while enabling local and global partners in the transition process towards 2050. The curriculum of the European College of Human Ecology will address:

- Urban and Regional Development
- Sustainable food- and agriculture
- Infraculture and sustainable mobility
- Environmental technology and services

City Campus

The concept for a multifunctional city campus for the college was used as a guiding principle for this summer program.

The idea is to establish a college of Humane Ecology as a Real World laboratory for sustainable development, combining teaching, research and implementation competencies. With approximately 300 students such a college could ignite further economic and social initiatives within the region e.g. in affordable housing, urban farming and start-ups and by this increase attractiveness of the city for young families and highly qualified people.

Additionally the city campus aims to Demonstrate how architecture with a sustainable code can meet cultural and environmental challenges from climate change for urban neighborhoods. The Federal Program for Urban Development NPS (Nationalen Projekte der Stadtentwicklung) offers Emmendingen an unique opportunity and could provide an initial funding for a sustainable city campus development.

Summer Program in Emmendingen

Objectives

During the two-week Summer Program in Emmendingen the students were introduced to a human ecological approach to sustainable development and innovative concepts towards a transition to green urban ways of life. The objective of the program was to both familiarize students with models and other theoretical constructs around urban concepts for sustainable development, as well as to provide students with the opportunities to develop their own projects in order to apply these ideas in a Real World Lab.

Method

The Real World Lab takes the form of a Charrette, i.e., a workshop open to the public, giving the cooperating businesses and interested citizens the opportunity to become involved in the learning process.

As work progresses throughout the two weeks, the student groups showed interim results, working towards a final exhibition on the last day.

The approaches used were:
-Project experiential learning
-Visual representation
-Sensualisation workshop
-Real world Lab
-Collective workshops

Experienced faculty members from COHE worked with the students to guide their learning, while respecting individual interests and creativity and encouraging students to self-organize.

Action

Students were introduced to a wide range of local urban businesses and initiatives, working along the value chain in urban design and planning, ecological farming and dairy production, retail, and climate mitigation. Moreover ideas for building a college was opened up from different angles. Students chose a focus that awoke their interest and formed four working groups.

Each group consisted of two to three students who decided on a self-chosen pieces to investigate in order to set up a future college in Emmendingen.

Throughout the two weeks, students worked together with people of Emmendingen and cooperation partners to develop college ideas including: green infrastructure designs for the campus, investing in urban sustainability ideas, looking at the attractiveness of Emmendingen for young people, and sketching out possible college buildings by including surrounding natural elements and cultural characteristics such as regional color-codes. In the end a first draft of the College's Master plan was set up.

These results are presented on the following pages.



Anja Simić, Serbia

– is a 16 years old young woman from Serbia. Within her home country she participates successful in science competitions because she has a broad interest beyond school subjects. Anja is passionate about chess and during the summer program she wants to learn about ways to change and transit a city towards sustainability.

Braulio Andres Covarrubias Vargas, Mexico

– is a 21 years old Mexican student at the University of Oklahoma doing his bachelor's degree in civil engineering. He is interested in bringing together urbanism and transportation engineering within an environmental approach. He also hopes to get involved with the research and development of green energy in his future academic experiences. He is part of Sooners Without Borders, a student organization with the purpose of improving the lives of others through sustainable and community-based projects.





Jade Lisbin, Singapore

– is a 23 years old Australian student of the University of Sydney. She is enrolled in the Bachelor program of Geography and Psychology. She is interested into the dimensions of the sustainability pillars and barriers to implement sustainable practices in urban contexts. During the summer program she wants to explore the sustainable development in Emmendingen.

Kelly Meza Prado, Peru

– Kelly's background is in environmental studies and economics, particularly around ecosystem services and the design and implementation of watershed conservation programs in developed and developing contexts. Current interests include identifying the benefits and costs of nature-based solutions in cities and the integration of natural science with social equity dimensions that consider cultural and relational values of fresh water for successful water programs. Originally from Peru, Kelly holds a bachelor from Saint Olaf College and resides in Minnesota, United States



Lærke Hass, Denmark

– is a 21-year old woman from Denmark, studying Sustainable Development and Sociology at the University of Edinburgh. She is interested in environmental justice and community cooperatives as alternatives to large scale food production. She hopes to work with local initiatives for food sovereignty, and currently volunteers in a food co-op, a community garden and a university 'green hub'. She likes the many colors of vegetables.





Lorena Melcom, Brasil

– is 27 years old Brazilian woman and a graduate of the Belas Artes de São Paulo University. Her field of study is architecture and urbanism. In 2017 she moved to Emmendingen and engages for a local permaculture project. She wants to learn from the foreigners about societal changes and improvements towards sustainability and population's welfare.

Mona Speth, Germany

is a 22 years old native-born of Emmendingen and works towards the international Diploma of Permaculture Design with Gaia University. She has the vision to co-create new spaces to communicate sustainability in her hometown. During the summer program she works on the new Masterplan and landscape for the College of Human Ecology including methods of urban agriculture





Nicole Yaw, Singapore

– is from Singapore and an Alumna of United World College SEA. She graduated from Vassar College as a Geography Major and is passionate about sustainable food systems and integrating sustainability in businesses, social enterprises, and urban planning.

Sze Ching Lam, Singapore

– is currently an intern at DPZ Europe. She majors in Urban Studies and is a rising senior from Yale-NUS College in Singapore. She is interested in how “urban problems” can be resolved, which piqued her interest in New Urbanism – this led to her eventual application to DPZ. Sze Ching has been exposed to a wide range of topics, from how urban spaces shaped the life of ancient Roman cities to the histories and social inequality caused by housing systems across different countries. She has always been intrigued by the relationship between the built environment and social life and intends to write her thesis on neighborhood change.



Sofie Rehberg, Germany

– is 18 years old student of the Waldorfschule Böblingen. She participated in the German Sustainability academy (Nachhaltigkeitsakademie) in 2017 and has a strong interest to establish more sustainable lifestyles. To her it is clear that communities’ lifestyles have to be changed to support an urban transformation and to reduce our negative impact on the environment.



Day 2 – City Tour with Former Mayor, Mr. Ulrich Niemann



Day 2 & 3- Visiting Cooperation Partners



Six local enterprises and organizations offered themselves as cooperating partners for the group projects.
They include:

- Querbeet (Organic Demeter Farm)
- Rinklin Naturkost (Organic Retailer)
- Biomarkt Waage (Organic Supermarket)
- Wehrle Werk AG (Environmental Technology Plant)
- Montezigo Goat Cheese Factory
- Hentschel Architects



Day 2 – Visiting Cooperation Partners



Day 3 – Visiting Cooperation Partners



Evening Lectures



Duane Phillips
Markus Hofmann
Christine v. Weizsäcker
Ernst Ulrich von Weizsäcker
Dieter Steiner

Experiencing Meal Culture by Lærke Hass

Munching on freshly plucked, biodynamic tomatoes. Stretching our arms through fences for a ripe wild-berry. Sipping on locally produced wine straight from the barrel. Our two weeks in Emmendingen may have been under the heading of urban transition, but food and all things pertaining thereto have been the circling point of our experiences. With students from all over the world, from Singapore to Sao Paulo, we have had a rich array of food cultures to sample.

On our second Sunday together we got a chance to do this under the guidance of Parto Teherani-Krönner and her theory of 'meal culture'. As we all stirred, peeled and scrambled in the kitchen, Parto inspired us with the idea that food security cannot merely be measured in agriculture production or supermarket displays – we must include the meal itself, the thing we gather around and share. Our long-table that evening was one of abundance and our dinner living proof that food sovereignty is about more than the ingredients: it's the hundreds ways we combine them and all the good conversations and laughs that follow. In this book, we have collected our recipes and hope they will inspire more shared meals in the future.



The Cookbook

After cooking together and tasting the wide and delicious variety of dishes from all over the world, students proposed sharing the recipes in a cookbook. As an extra student project, the cookbook was designed to not only share with each other our recipes but also to cherish some of the memories and moments experienced by the group along the two weeks spent in Emmendingen. However, anybody who is interested in the summer course and the meals cooked can obtain a copy of it. There are printed versions of on-demand, as well as a free electronic version.

In the next page, you can find a sample of one of the recipes, brought all the way from Iran by Dr. Parto Teherani-Krönner, which both faculty and students shared and enjoyed. If you have this hand-out in your hands, you might as well try cooking it, and join us in the never-ending experience of the meal culture!

Masto khiar (Yoghurt with cucumber)

Ingredients:

- ½ kg yoghurt (3.5% or mixed with 10% fat yoghurt)
- 1 onion
- 1 cucumber
- ½ cup of walnuts
- ½ cup of raisins
- 1 tsp. dried mint
- Any other herbs and spices
- Salt and pepper

How to:

Dice the onion and cucumber, then mix in the rest of the ingredients and serve as a starter or side dish.

Especially in summer, it can be prepared as a cold soup by mixing the yoghurt with ice cubes.

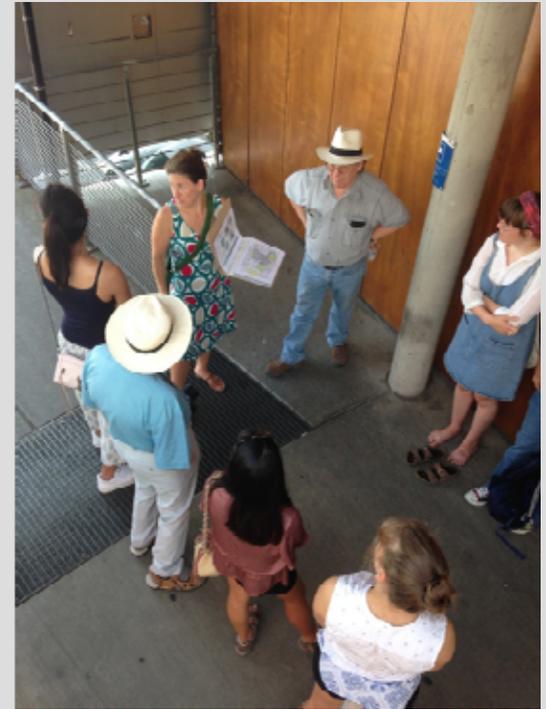
For a stronger taste, add a few drops of lemon juice.



Communal Meals



Day 7 – Excursion to Freiburg and Malterdingen



Day 7 – Excursion to Freiburg and Malterdingen





Summer Program Emmendingen Group Projects



Day 4 – Starting Project Work



Group Project – 10 Minutes: Sustainability Starts with a Conversation

By Kelly Meza Prado and Jade Lisbin

1. Introduction

Our experiences growing up and studying in Peru, Singapore, Australia, and the United States have taught us that integrating citizens' experiences and perceptions is critical to design cities (and towns) in sustainable, participative, and equitable ways.

2. Based on these experiences, our project focused on collecting stories from citizens from Emmendingen that tell us how they perceive the benefits and challenges of living in the town, and the opportunities to make the town better, both in terms of town design and social connections.

3. We designed a pilot interview project to talk to key people from the town to obtain a general sense of the experiences and perceptions of citizens living in the town and how they envision their town in the future. We summarized our findings in the table showed here (Fig. Results I). We found that people from Emmendingen have a strong "small-town" identity and value the town's small size, walkability, close community, and family-friendliness.

4. At the same time, we also found that some citizens have concerns associated with safety, especially around train station and river way. Young people emphasized on the need to have spaces to connect with each other, especially in relation sport clubs and other youth-driven organizations. Business people identified the need to create a business association to increase the strength of local commerce.

5. Though somewhat limited, this project is a first step to incorporate public experiences, opinion and perceptions into town planning in a systematic and formal way. We hope that more studies and action will be taken—art exhibitions, interviews, surveys, etc.—in order to make Emmendingen a better place for people to live and thrive

Lastly, there is need to re-think the identity of the town in relation to the river and other water spaces. More green infrastructure design could enhance this area. Finally, there is also a need to redesign the "Bundesstraße B3".

At present, it is unappealing and uninviting to passing drivers and does not represent all what Emmendingen has to offer. Left like that, it is an opportunity missed for business.

Strengths	Water fountains: People value water fountains as a feature of the town.	Family friendly: A general consensus exists among interviewees that Emmendingen is a town family friendly and walkable. Especially young families value public spaces such as public parks and recreations areas for children.	Location: Proximity to Freiburg is of great value to Emmendingen residents because of the university, business, and other amenities. In addition, proximity Switzerland and France also add to the advantages of living in Emmendingen.	Train station: Fast, accessible, reliable transportation to Freiburg makes residents feel that they can enjoy the best of two worlds: small town and city life.
Weaknesses	Safety: Some reported perceptions of unsafety at night, especially around the train station.	Lack of young culture: Young adults reported lack of opportunities for socialization. Lack of sport teams and vibrant nightlife were among the two main concerns for this demographic.	Litter: glass and rubbish are scattered around the parks and canals making it unappealing to walk around.	Market sprawl: Many of the shops are beginning to move away from the city center, making it hard for those who don't drive or the older demographics to access these facilities.
Opportunities	River: Residents perceive the river way as a potential place for recreations, if more amenities, such as picnic tables and have picnics, were added. Cleaning campaigns are also necessary to remove glass from the grass and adhering areas.	Young culture: Create opportunities for young engagement, especially around sports and other young-centered organizations.	Beautification of the autobahn: Concerns exist around the looks of the autobahn, which is not a good representation of the inner town and what it has to offer. Lack of information of events around the autobahn are missed opportunities to increase visitation.	Business association: Some expressed the need of having a business association to discuss challenges and propose solutions.



Group Project: Economic Cost Benefit Analysis of Green Infrastructure in Building Resilience for Emmendingen by Nicole

Objectives

While climate change is coming upon us and Germany and the rest of Europe is already feeling the adverse effects of climate change (summer heat records in 2018), there is not enough urgency in implementing long-term change to mitigate these effects (urban heat island, exposure to CO₂, air pollution, health issues).

Green infrastructure, particularly in the form of the College of Human Ecology, present several benefits that can help tackle the effects of climate change and strengthen the resilience of Emmendingen.

However, its benefits may not be necessarily known or captured on a large scale due to the often high upfront costs and

Particularly cities near the Rhine region, in between France and Germany, are highly affected.

Method

Using Emmendingen's current climate conditions, sustainability actions, and future plans of the city, we were able to gather the local context of the area.

Through The Real World Lab in the form of a Charrette, a transdisciplinary group project, we were able to involve the citizens in the study process, with the goal of designing a sustainable college for the town and the region.

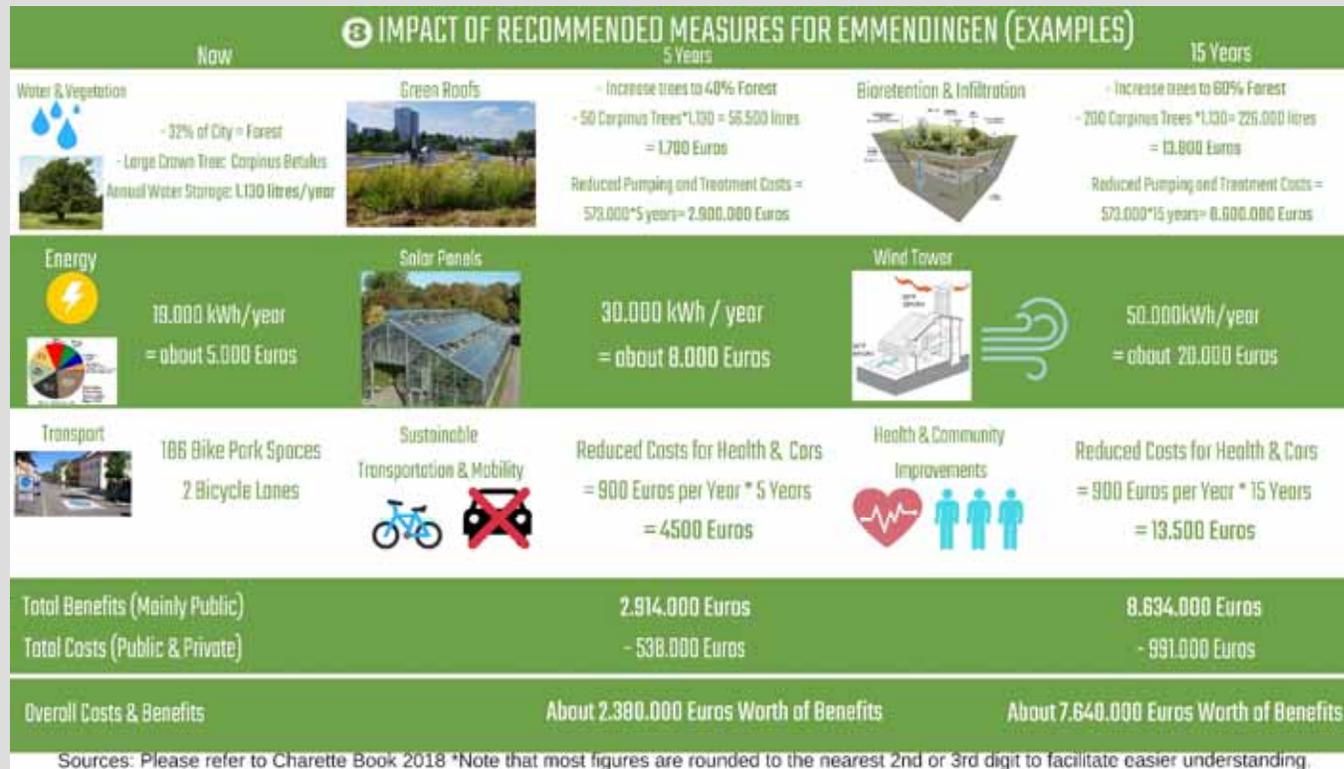
We worked together to find suitable designs that were adapted to the local conditions of Emmendingen – not only through the climate and soils throughout the year, but using local materials and familiar colours that represented the identity of the city.

I used qualitative research and dialogue through an in-depth tour with Freiburg's Sustainability Agent on its Green City "Vauban" and "Rieselfeld" as key successful examples of passive housing and green communities.

I also researched methods of cost benefit analysis, particularly Anna Beeman's "Valuing the Co-Benefits of Safe Harbors Green: How Valuation Can Inform the Implementation of Green Infrastructure", Center for Neighbourhood Technology's "The Value of Green Infrastructure", and other case studies of green infrastructure



Group Project: Economic Cost Benefit Analysis of Green Infrastructure in Building Resilience for Emmendingen by Nicole



Findings

By identifying key green infrastructure practices that we found most suitable for Emmendingen and the Colleg. I pinpointed the environmental, social, health, and economic benefits of each, highlighting its multi-value and Collaborative advantages. Next, using the costs of implementation of particular local elements (e.g. green roofing with local plants, bio retention & infiltration, growing local trees), I calculated the financial costs of each. This included the beginning costs, total costs to reach the 5 Year Goal, and total costs to reach the 15 Year Goal.

Finally, using case studies and quantitative models for green infrastructure, I calculated the benefits of the College (e.g. community improvement, reduced health costs, reduced wastewater treatment, renewable energy). This included the current sustainability conditions of Emmendingen, and the projected benefits in 5 years and 15 years.

Finally, I evaluated the impact of these recommended measures and concluded if the benefits of green infrastructure in the College outweigh the costs. I concluded that while the costs are immense, its implementation will advance Emmendingen in its resiliency and sustainability towards tackling climate change in the long-term.

Group Project: Masterplan for a College Integrated New Neighbourhood by Lorena, Mona & Sofie

Our design of the Campus for the COHE on the Festplatz aims to create an urban space that integrates itself with the surrounding area and serves as an example for environmentally friendly urbanism and development.

We apply different innovative architectural and landscaping techniques in order to be carbon neutral and prepare for the changing weather and climate conditions. We blend urban design elements with nature and urban agriculture, thereby transforming the site to serve as an inspiration for other parts of Emmendingen and elsewhere.



Group Project: Masterplan for a College Integrated New Neighborhood by Lorena, Mona & Sofie

Campus for COHE:

- wind tower as corner and entrance
- Atrium for College & public events
- Classroom buildings

Public park:

- reopening the stream
- integrating the kiosk

Housing

- business on the ground level
- apartments on the upper floors



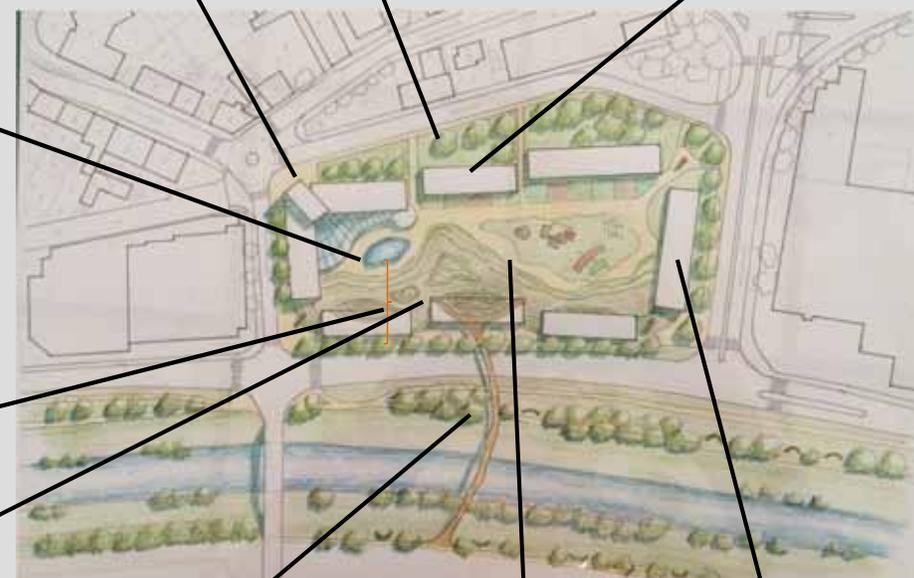
Multipurpose water retention area:

- storm water catchment/rain water storage
- public space (amphitheatre, when the water is low)
- biotope



Berm:

- as sound protection towards the road
- covering the car parking and offices
- Terraces built with organic material: soil building, food production and carbon sequestration
- integrates buildings that pop out of the landscape



Pedestrian and bicycle bridge:

- connect with the natural green area along the river

Fire department

College gardens:

- urban agriculture and community gardening

Group Project: Masterplan for a College Integrated New Neighbourhood by Lorena, Mona & Sofie

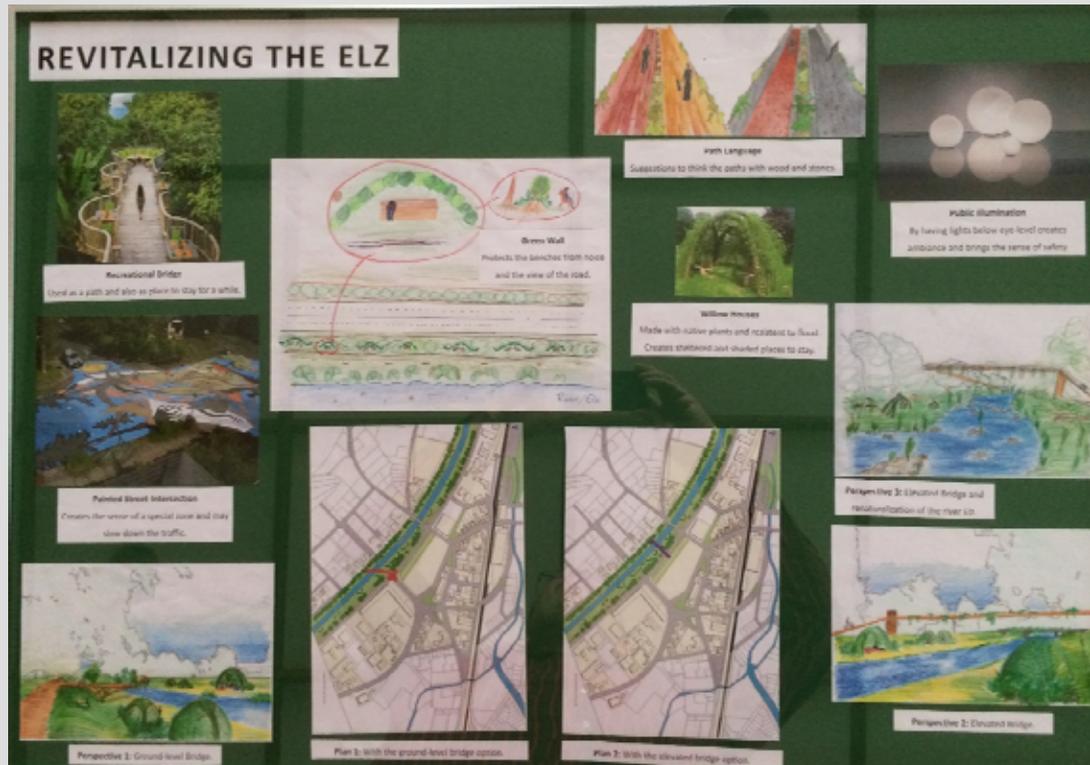
The river Elz has a beautiful landscape, which is cut apart from the city by the *Bundestraße B3*.

We believe that a truly sustainable transition demands people and nature to be deeply connected, in order to create mutual nurture and benefit.

We propose planning a park along the river bank using the native plants from the area, specially the willows.

The willows can be tied in the shape of a shelter, protecting people from the direct sunlight, and it is resistant to flooding.

In the upper area of the river bank, we propose illuminating it with lights below eye-level, creating an enjoyable ambiance and protecting the night sky.



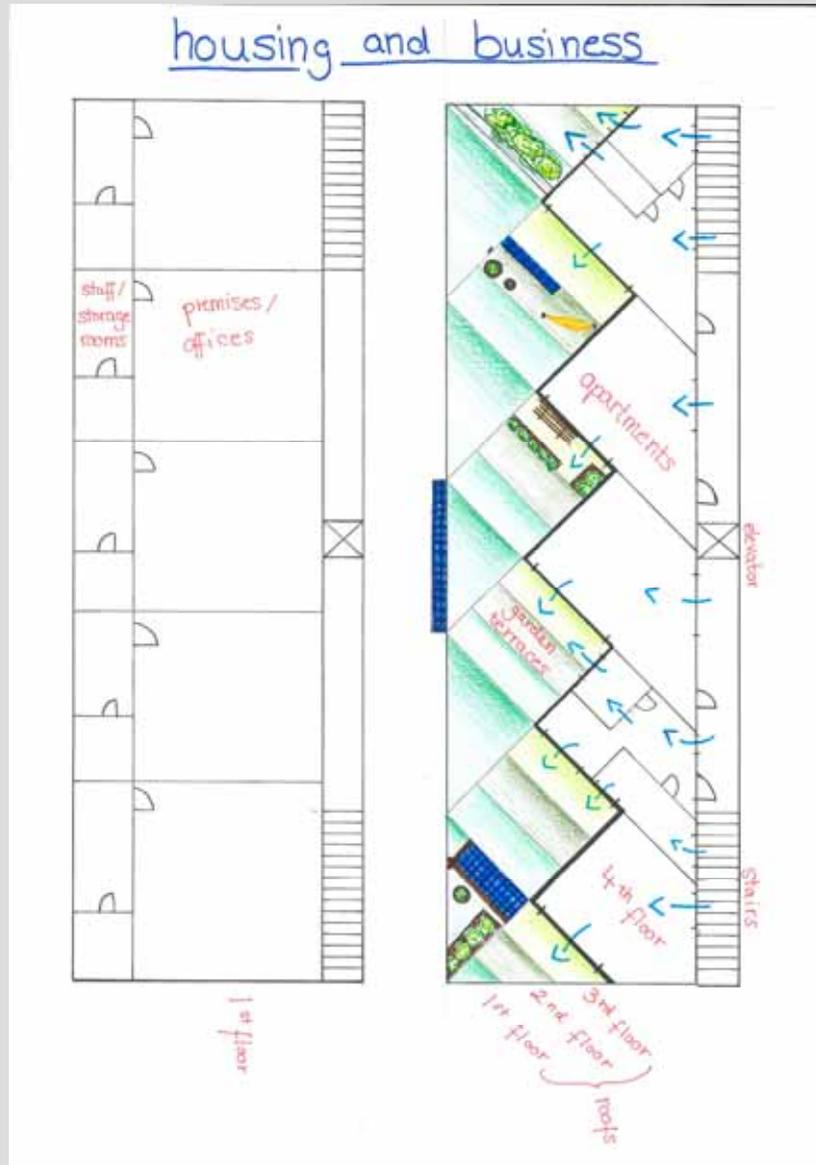
Also, we suggest creating green walls/settings behind the benches, so people are protected from the constant noise and movement of the *Bundestraße B3*.

In order to connect the river Elz with the city, we propose building a green bridge, that intends to give a pleasant experience to bikers and pedestrians, also encouraging people to use this type of transportation.

As the *Bundestraße* has already an issue with intensive traffic, we came up with two options of dealing with it: a ground-level bridge and an elevated bridge.

And that's how we propose bridging nature and city!

Group Project: Masterplan for a College Integrated New Neighbourhood by Lorena, Mona & Sofie



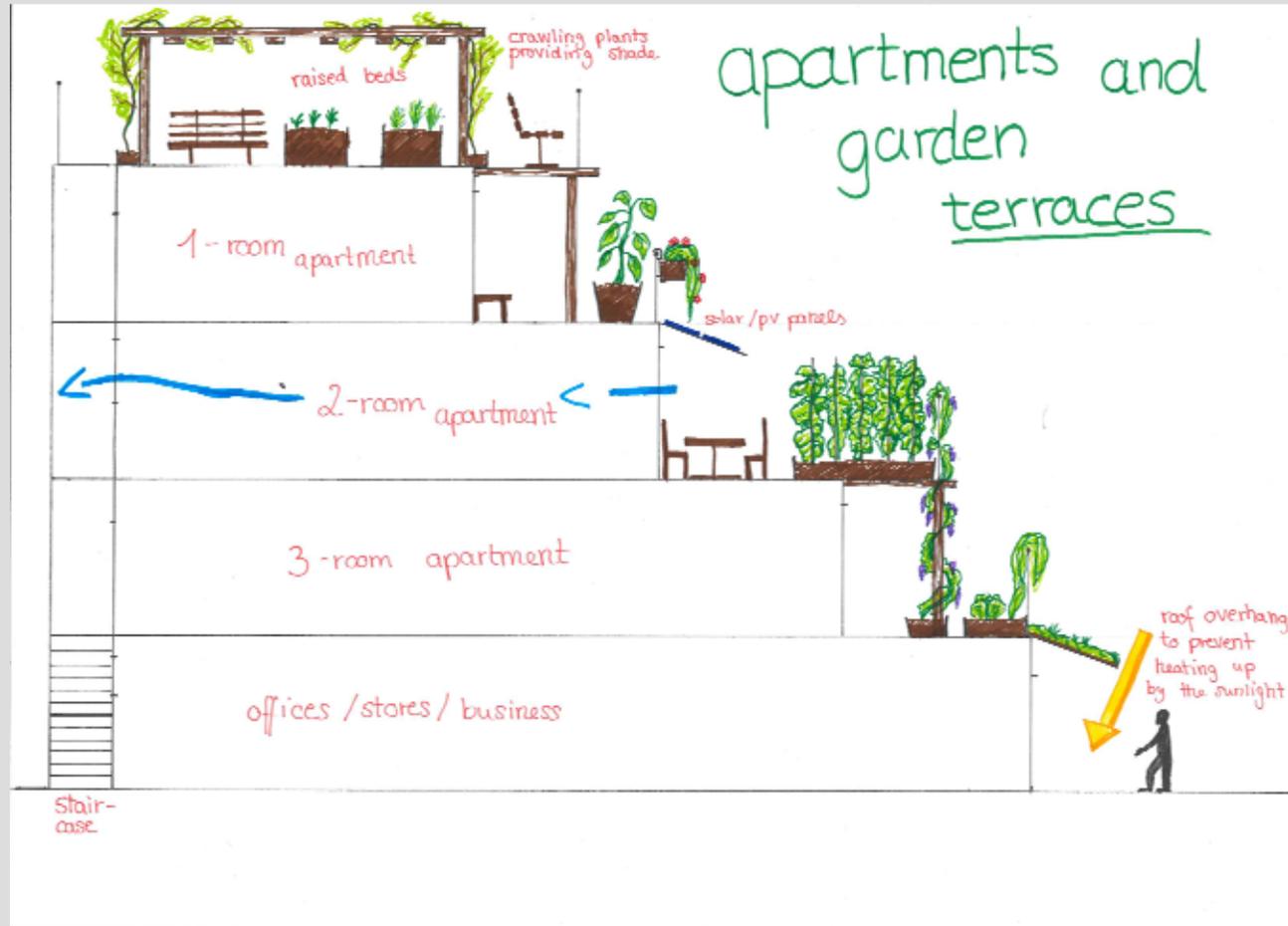
Housing:

The housing presented a problem; how to respond to the urban grid of the city at pedestrian level and the grid of the solar orientation of the site.

It was important to create a combination of the two grids because on the one hand you can use the sunlight for energy generation and gardening with an orientation to the south and on the other hand the urban form code connects the buildings to the surroundings and creates a coherent space for pedestrians.

we therefore designed the ground floor parallel to the edges of the block and then turned the upper floors to the south to respond to the solar orientation. The buildings also step back as they increase in height, thereby creating terraces. This is advantageous for gaining more space on the roof for urban gardening, roof greening, placing solar panels or just as a nice place to relax. This drawing shows a few examples how the buildings respond in an environmentally friendly way to their surroundings.

Group Project: Masterplan for a College Integrated New Neighbourhood by Lorena, Mona & Sofie



Cooling:

Roof overhangs prevent the hot summer and midday sun heating up the building.

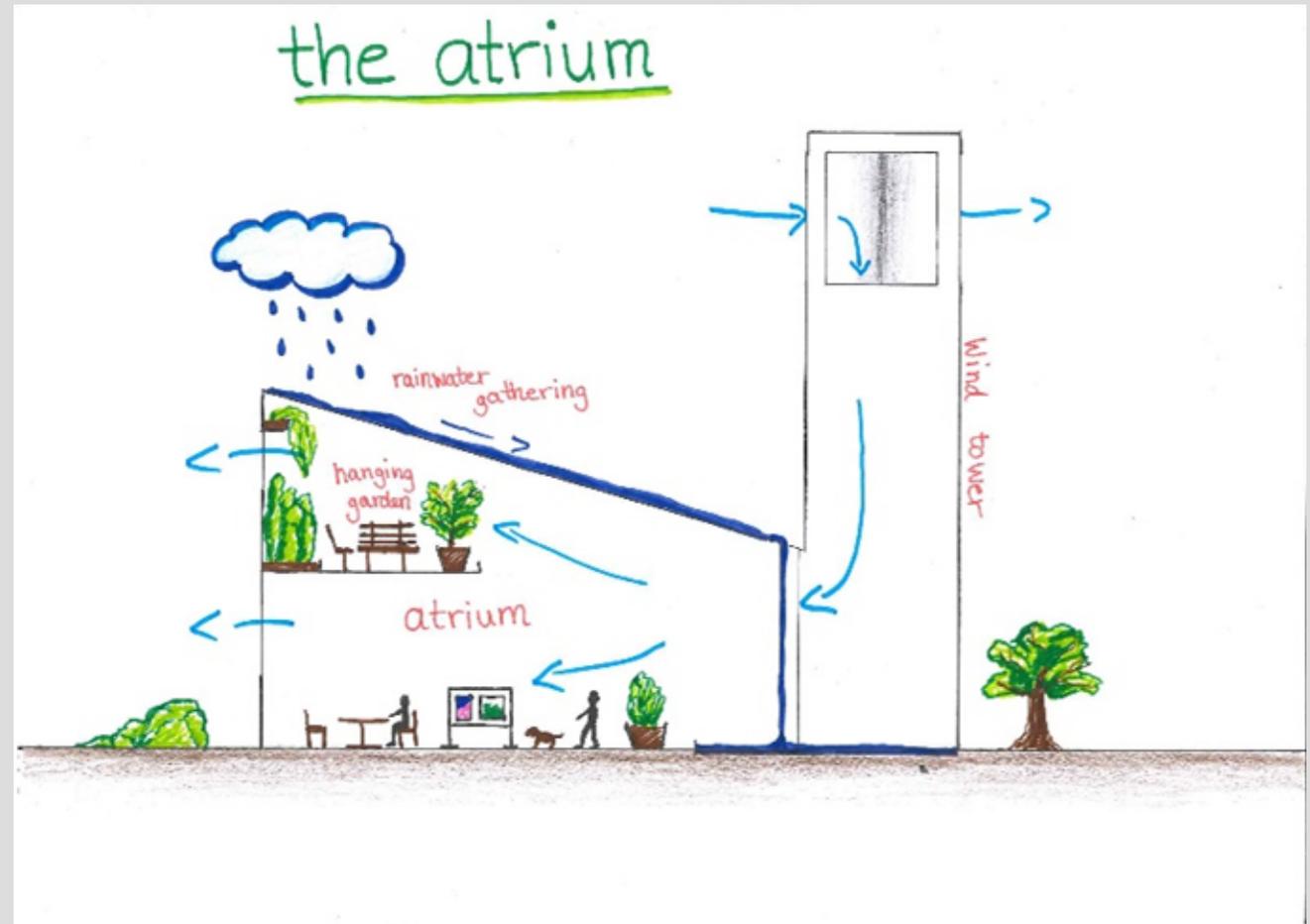
The roof angle is calculated and extends a certain length beyond the facade. This angle allows the winter sunlight to enter the building at a lower angle thereby warming the interior. Natural cross ventilation techniques facilitate the flow of air through the apartments.

Thus, we have used a variety of passive cooling techniques in all the buildings.

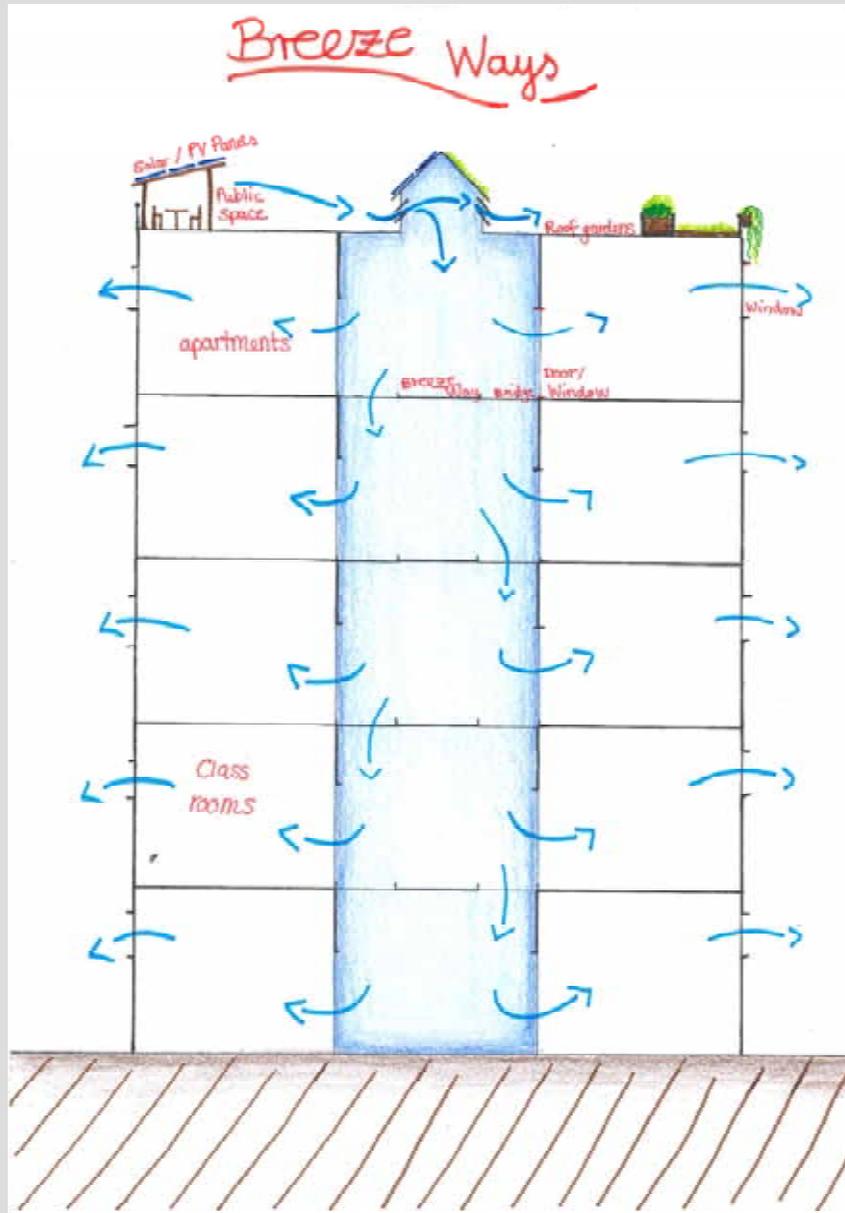
Group Project: Masterplan for a College Integrated New Neighbourhood by Lorena, Mona & Sofie

Atrium:

The Atrium opens up after entering the college through the wind tower. It is a large public space with lots of opportunities: for example, to grab a seat, to enjoy the hanging indoor gardens and to meet other people. Since it is also connected to the wind tower it doesn't need any air conditioning even though the walls and the ceiling mainly consist of glass. The sloping roof acts to collect stormwater, the collected water is then distributed to the little creek. This creek will be opened up and runs through the wind tower helping to cool the air. After leaving the windtower the water enters the pond in the middle of the site.



Group Project: Masterplan for a College Integrated New Neighbourhood by Lorena, Mona & Sofie



Wind tower:

First we chose to use a wind tower, which is a traditional instrument of architecture in the middle east, for the following reasons:

A wind tower can intensively cool a building without any energy being needed and therefore replaces air conditioning by using the physical laws of nature.

This will help us respond to climate change and the frequency of heatwaves that are currently increasing in Germany in an environmentally friendly manner.

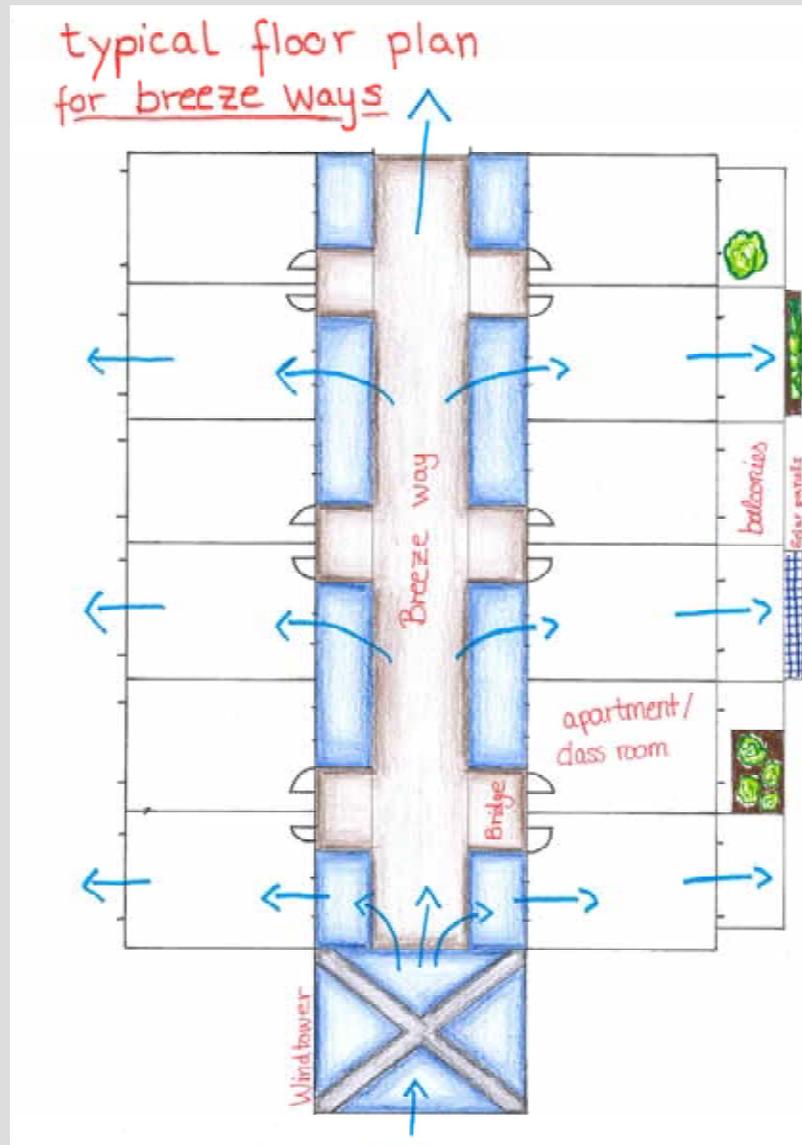
Furthermore we chose to locate the tower in the north corner in correspondence to our solar grid and being the highest building marks the entrance of the college.

How it works:

- Cold breeze from higher air layers can enter into the tower from every side
- The breeze is accelerated downwards by natural draft
- The breeze flows over water at the bottom of the tower therefore cooling it further



Group Project: Masterplan for a College Integrated New Neighbourhood by Lorena, Mona & Sofie



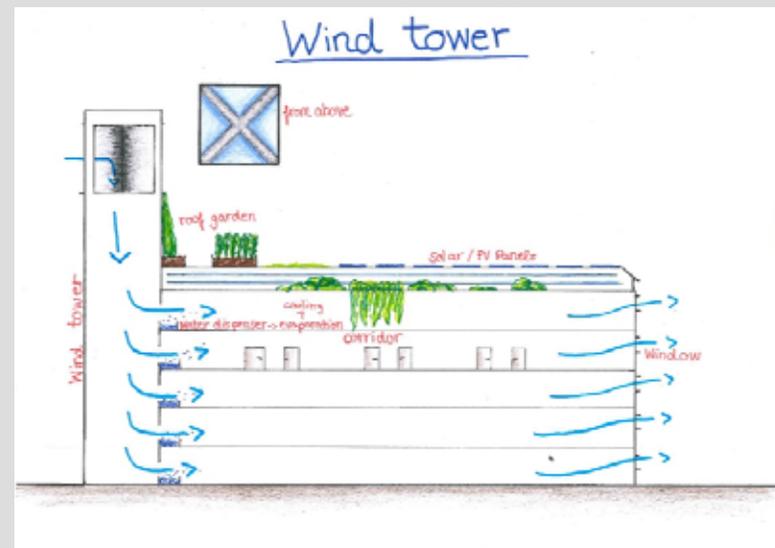
Breezeway buildings:

Breezeway buildings use corridors that don't have a closed floor but act like bridges, thereby ensuring that the air can circulate between different floors and throughout the whole building.

Windows on the outside of the room and on the side of the corridor ensure the fresh air supply in the rooms as well through natural cross ventilation.

How it works:

- The breeze enters and flows through the room via natural cross ventilation, thereby cooling the interior of the room
- The breeze leaves the room through openings at high level



Group Project – Connecting Emmendingen through Public Spaces

Come on to the streets! – By Braulio & Lærke

Idea:

When we arrived in Emmendingen, we were happy to see so many bikes and public spaces for the community to be together. When we came to the Festplatz area across the railway, however, we realized that this was limited to the old city centre. What could we do to connect these two areas? Our process was simple: We walked around your town and saw how existing elements could be adapted and reinvented to create a safe and community-oriented neighbourhood between the Elz and the rails. As other groups were proposing a new college on the Festplatz, we took into account how this idea could be successfully integrated with the existing infrastructure.

Inspiration:

We were inspired by the 'Transition Town Emmendingen 2050,' and the aspiration of the town to emit less carbon. On our walks, we found many elements in the old and the new parts of town that were already promoting a bicycle culture and a green urban environment. Particularly Karl-Bautz Straße, which we used as a template for how the area around the Festplatz could look. The elements we adopted from the city can be seen in red on our poster, and include painted bike lanes, white cobblestones, herbs and colourful flowers, and trees. In order to not replicate the old town, we wanted to add their elements that would forge a new identity for the area as well as connecting it with the proposed College of Human Ecology. We wanted design features that we associated with permaculture and connected the urban with nature. From this, we arrived at using pallets for building street furniture, green roofs for shading, and adding solar panels with plugs to the public furniture. We also imagine using the bare concrete walls on the overpasses and the tunnel from the train station to create murals or living walls.



Group Project – Connecting Emmendingen through Public Spaces

Come on to the streets! – By Braulio & Lærke

Connectivity:

We were very interested in how we could connect the area with the existing bike-networks in the town and the surrounding towns. Our aim was to make biking a safe and attractive mode of transportation without major infrastructure changes. Looking at our own backgrounds from Copenhagen and Mexico, as well as research about walkable cities and college towns, we found that distinct bike and pedestrian lanes were key. Furthermore, we found maps of the bike-network to surrounding villages, and saw that most entrances to the Festplatz area would be either through the train station underpass to Karl-Bautz Straße or through the proposed college. Therefore it was important that these spots connected the rest of the streets in the neighbourhood and were easily identifiable with the design features shown in red on the poster. Implementing these changes would also slow down traffic and invite people to linger in the street, which would boost economic interest for shop-keepers and small business in the area.

Community-oriented:

Apart from making it easy to get from A to B, we also wanted it to be nice to slow down and rest in between. On one of our walks, we found that we naturally wanted to linger around the renovated Karl-Bautz Straße. What if the whole area was as inviting? We imagined a neighbourhood where students and locals would have spaces to work, hang-out, and forge communities in public spaces, just as we had seen in the old town. Using the design elements in red on the poster, we made sketches of three places in the area to give an idea of what this could look like. Most importantly, these spaces all had shade, green elements, designated areas for biking, walking and driving to make it feel more safe, and, in the largest seating areas, plugs for computers or phones. We imagined furniture built out of pallets with bike-racks attached (also from pallets), so that it would be easily moveable in case the patterns of use changed, and a bench was needed in another area. This would also create a visible identity for the area, as well as being cheap and having many positive attributes in terms of sustainability.

Future:

Due to the limited time-frame of our project, there are many ideas that remain unexplored. In relation to the proposed college and an increase in visitors to the town, we imagine a bike-sharing scheme could be established. Visitors or students could borrow a bike for an hour, a day, or a week, thus lessening car traffic and adding to the ecological identity of the area. This could also include a cargo-bike, so citizens could move large amounts of food, furniture, or anything else without a car. In addition to this, the area could also be better connected to the near-by villages, so people commuting to and from work would rely less on cars. An analysis of the cost, size and spread of the bus-network could aid this as well. Lastly, we want to note that our project has been focussed on easily implementable solutions that maintain the existing infrastructure and street lay-out. In order to create a fully walkable area, some of the larger cross-roads could be redesigned with bike-ability and walkability in mind.



Proposal of Pallet-made furniture, shade, and bike parking



Group Project – The Material & The Architectural Code by Sze Ching & Anja

Goal: Anja and Sze Ching wanted to develop a code to use design elements for building the college and the whole new Neighborhood „Festplatz Emmendingen“ based on the local design elements in Emmendingen. Therefore sustainable building materials should be used.

The Architectural Code to create a comfortable, suitable and environmentally friendly college campus for Emmendingen, in Emmendingen

Why is this important? A college of human ecology has to be representative of the knowledge it hopes to impart onto its' students - and so just like how human ecology understands humans as part of the natural environment. I think the campus has to be a part of its environment and care for the natural environment. Drawing on common architectural features I saw in the areas surrounding the future campus, I am suggesting ways we can be compatible to our neighbouring buildings so that we fit in Emmendingen. Moreover, suggested architectural features also take into consideration the natural environment. These features not only uses the natural space to allow for human life but also uses the natural resources in less harmful ways.

The roofs

- Use saw-tooth roofs commonly seen in Emmendingen's industrial buildings or flat roofs
- Allows for solar panels and greening

Don't

- Use roofs that only function as roofs because the space can be used for energy production and greening purposes



The colour palette

- Use colours found in Emmendingen: Pale yellow-beige, Dark chocolate brown, Rusty red-brown & Mild Grey
- Reduces cost of building materials because the materials itself (e.g. brick & wood) match the colour palette and no additional materials are required for the colour of building facades

Don't

- Use incredibly striking colours
- Use only one of these colours at a time



The windows

- Use straight glass windows and side-hinged wooden shutters that have slanted, fixed and operable panels - found in Emmendingen
- Allows for a natural cooling and heating effect, which reduces the use of electricity - allowing for a more environmentally sustainable campus

Don't

- Use panels that will not allow wind in
- Use sheeting on windows that block sunlight



Group Project – The Material & Architectural Code by Sze Ching & Anja

The Architectural Code continued:

The walls

- Use walls to provide greenery and create places for art (e.g. murals)
- Greenery provides a cooling effect and students are able to build a sense of belonging to and identity for the campus



Don't

- Leave walls as empty concrete spaces



The lamps

- Use small lamps, in colours from the campus's colour palette, as seen on the facades of current buildings in Emmendingen and ensure they are energy efficient
- Allows for the campus to be environmentally sustainable and to align with local traditional architecture



Don't

- Use fluorescent and neon-coloured lamps because it doesn't fit with the campus's colour palette and provides harsh lighting



The balconies & terraces

- Use balconies and terraces - a common feature in Emmendingen's residential buildings
- Allows for greenery, which contributes to cooling



Don't

- Allow clutter to collect in balconies and terraces, blocking out space and sunlight for greenery



The entrances

- Use large arched entrances (or doors) - similar to the entrances of the Baroque-style houses in Emmendingen
- Carries on local traditional architecture and helps facilitate wind movement and ventilation within the campus



Don't

- Use entrance structures that break the common architectural language of the campus



The towers

- Use a towering structure - there are a few examples in Emmendingen's old town centre to announce the presence of the campus
 - In this case: A wind tower
- Allows energy to be produced for the campus and reduces reliance on external electricity usage



Don't

- Use a tower that doesn't fit the heights of other towers in Emmendingen - creating a messy skyline



Group Project – The Material and Architectural Code by Sze Ching & Anja

Goal: Anja and Sze Ching wanted to develop a code to use design elements for building the college and the whole new Neighborhood „Festplatz Emmendingen“ based on the local design elements in Emmendingen. Therefore sustainable building materials should be used.

The Materials Code to build a college close to nature

Why is this important? To help create a sustainable future that Emmendingen is on the way to have and to be able to convey an example of what we want to be thought at our college. I have looked into which materials should be used for the building process. What was most important to me while searching for the best options was finding materials that are stable in value, both economically and environmentally friendly, easily fitted in, and, if possible, locally available.

Building material: Concrete??

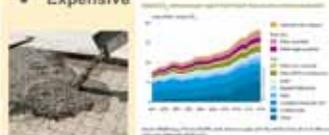
Pros:

- When built correctly concrete blocks are strong and durable
- Resistant to wind and water
- Makes a building fire-safe
- Free from defects and flaws



Cons:

- Can cause heavy soil erosion, water pollution, flooding, and air pollution
- Contributes to the urban heat island effect
- Not biodegradable
- Expensive



Building material: Clay and Wood!

- Natural
- Durable
- Versatile
- Aesthetically pleasing



Burnt clay (blocks)

Pros:

- Fire-resistant
- Earthquake-proof
- Weather-resistant
- Energy-efficient
- Can be used almost anywhere
- Big lifespan
- Stable in value
- Constructed quickly
- Saves money in long term
- Filled with mineral wool granules or perlite globules
- Natural and Sustainable

Cons:

- Poor sound insulation
- Damaging to fertile topsoil
- Burnt clay bricks are mostly manufactured by outdated technology

Company: **Poroton**



Also interesting to see: **Hessenpark Open Air Museum**



Group Project – The Material & Architectural Code by Size Ching & Anja

The Material Code continued:

Softwood

Spruce 

- Durable
- Less expensive than Larch
- Easy to stain
- Popular choice in Northern European countries
- Prone to warping



Larch 

- Durable
- Good for exterior cladding
- Easy to stain
- Similar to Cedar (the most desirable softwood), but less expensive
- Prone to warping



Hardwood

Maple 

- Affordable, less expensive than oak
- Ultra durable
- Mimics pricier wood
- Good for contemporary and open spaces
- Harder than oak, but not as stable
- Usually has trouble staining well
- Prone to moving when humidity rises and falls



Oak 

- Affordable, but more expensive than maple
- Ultra durable
- Needs minimal care, easier to maintain than maple
- Rich colour
- Wide variety of natural shades
- Usually stains well
- Very resistant



Wood

	Hardwood	Softwood
<i>Origin</i>	Comes from angiosperm trees that are not monocots	Comes from gymnosperm trees
<i>Examples</i>	Maple, Oak, Mahogany, Walnut, Hickory, Beech...	Spruce, Larch, Pine, Cedar, Redwood, Juniper, Fir...
<i>Growth</i>	Slower growth rate	Faster growth rate
<i>Fire resistance</i>	Good	Poor
<i>Density</i>	Most have higher than most softwoods	Most have lower than most hardwoods
<i>Uses</i>	Flooring, decks, construction than needs to last, high-quality furniture	Windows, doors, furniture, construction...
<i>Cost</i>	More expensive than softwood	Less expensive than hardwood

Fir - Abies Alba

- **Local**
- Strong
- Easy to work with
- Stains well
- Similar to Spruce
- Little resistance to insect attacks
- Commonly used in construction




The Holz100 - Thoma

- Fairly local
- Native softwood from sustainable forestry
- 100% free of wood preservatives and glue
- Natural thermal insulation
- Good fire protection (F 90)
- Earthquake-proof
- Safe from radiation
- Short construction time
- Breathing walls
- **Sustainable**





Local supporters and experts





Final Exhibition

at the
Volkshochschule Nördlicher Breisgau



Presentation at the Exhibition Room



Presentation at the Exhibition Room



Thank you for two exciting and creative weeks of Sustainability in Emmendingen





Team, Participants, Partners & Supporters



The Summer University Team & Participants

Faculty & Organization Team

Dr. Klaus-Markus Hofmann, Lörrach,
Network-Institute, Universität Freiburg, Co-
Director of the European College of Human
Ecology

Dr. Wolfgang H. Serbser, Berlin, Managing
Co-Director of the European College of
Human Ecology (www.coh-europe.de)

Duane Phillips, Berlin, DP-Architects &
Master Planners, Former Director of DPZ-
Europe

Dr. Parto Teherani-Krönner, Berlin,
Humboldt Universität

Lam Sze Ching, Singapur, Yale-NUS College
Singapore, Class of 2018

Julie Schmidtsdorf, Germany, Technische
Universität Berlin, Class of 2018

Participants

Braulio Covarrubias Vargas, Mexico

Laerke Jonassen Hass, Danmark

Jade Lisbin, Singapur

Lorena Melcon, Brasil

Kelly Meza Prado, Peru

Sophie Rehberg, Germany

Anja Simić, Serbia

Mona Speth, Germany

Nicole Yaw, Australia

Guest Speakers

Prof. Dr. Ruth Förster, "Sensualisation
Technics"

Prof. Dr. Ulrich Loening,
"You can't merely do only one thing"

Ulrich Niemann,
"A walk through the city of Emmendingen"

Prof. Dr. Dieter Steiner,
"Can an Urbanized World be Sustainable?"

Dr. Christine von Weizsäcker,
"The Role of Biological Diversity"

Prof. Dr. Ernst-Ulrich von Weizsäcker,
"Efficiency Revolution and More: A New
Enlightenment"

Meet the faculty



Meet the faculty



Summer University Partners & Supporters

Project Partners

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EMMENDINGEN

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Der Andrang war gewaltig

Beim Auftritt von Felicitas Waldhoff im Winterforum auf dem Kreuztor wurden die Sitzplätze knapp. *Friedrich, Seite 18*

Weißburgerler für Wanderrucksack

Die Wintergerätenachwerkstatt Nilsburg Bestingen bietet 60-jährigen Rucksackern ein abwechslungsreiches Programm. *Nilsburg, Seite 17*

Rettungsaktion

Fischerverein holt 11 in der trockenen Elz den Hermschillstein. *Elz, Seite 16*

Campus auf dem Festplatz?

Studierende entwickeln einen Masterplan für den Bau einer Hochschule für Humanökologie

Von Georg Hoff

EMMENDINGEN. Zum Abschluss des dritten internationalen Sommeruniversitäts der Europäischen Hochschule für Humanökologie präsentierten zehn Studierende aus Brasilien, Peru, Österreich, Deutschland, Serbien und Spanien in den Räumlichkeiten der Vorkampushochschule am Samstag ihre Ergebnisse zum Thema „Urbane Concepts in Sustainable Transition“ über die Nachhaltigkeit urbaner Entwicklung. Ihre Ergebnisse und weiterführende Informationen über diese Hochschule sind in den Gängen der VHS noch bis zum 21. September zu sehen.

Die Stadt Emmendingen will bis 2030 ein klimaneutrales Zentrum werden – so lautet ein Ziel der Hochschulstrategie und effektive Maßnahmen, um dieses Ziel zu erreichen. Man liegt der Fokus auf die Herausforderungen durch den

dingen lebende Lorenz Malcom legen so einen Masterplan für diese Hochschule, die in der Stadt als neuer Nachbar integriert werden soll, vor. Sie wollen einen Campus errichten, der als Beispiel für eine umweltfreundliche Stadtplanung und Berücksichtigung dienen soll. „Dabei integriert sind Elemente aus Landschaftsplanung und „Sustainable Urban Development“, sagt Malcom. Nach ihren Vorstellungen soll der Festplatz in eine Art begrünte, vernetzte Hügel Landschaft verändert werden, wobei einerseits die bestehenden Parkflächen in den Hügeln integriert werden. „Die Autos sollen nicht verschwinden“, ergänzt Klaus Markus Hofmann. Andererseits soll die Freizeitanlage vor dem Schulzentrum der Bundesstraße. Zudem soll ein Tisch angelegt werden, der sowohl als Belegfläche bei Hochwasser und auch als öffentlich zugänglicher Erholungsraum dient. Die Gebäude werden stufenweise in einem öffentlich zugänglichen Park angeordnet. Der Campus selbst ist ein ökologischer, am Kreuzer

leiter der Karl-Benz-Straße angeordnet, und besteht aus Unterrichtsräumen, einem Atrium für die Hochschule und für öffentliche Veranstaltungen. Als Eingang zum Campus dient ein Wintergarten, der für eine Verbindung des Campusgebäude auch ohne Klimatisierung sorgen soll. Solche Wintergärten gehören im Mittelmeerraum zum traditionellen Architekturstil und können Gebäude durch Beschattung der Sonneneinstrahlung kühlen, wobei kühlere Winde aus kühleren Luftschichten in die offenen Räume der Gebäude dringen. „Es sollten nur passive Techniken zum Vorrang kommen, die CO₂ neutral sind und ohne komplexe Energieerzeugung auskommen“, sagt Sofia Bahberg.

Als weitere Gebäude kommen Wohn- und Geschäftshäuser und auch eine kleine Feuerwehrgarage hinzu. Unter Berücksichtigung der Sonneneinstrahlung sollen die niedrigeren Gebäude im Süden zur B3 und die höheren im nördlichen Bereich des Festplatzes errichtet werden.



So soll der Festplatz einmal aussehen nach den Vorstellungen der Studierenden.

Der Campus soll zusätzlich mit einem Bereich für Fußgänger und Radfahrer über die Elz erreichbar sein. Aus Sicht der drei Studierenden, ist die Transformation des Festplatzes „eine Neuausrichtung für Emmendingen“. Sie hoffen, dass dieses Projekt aufgreifen und weitergeführt wird.

Anderer Gruppenprojekte beziehen sich auf die Revitalisierung der Elz, beschäftigen sich mit Umfragen unter der Emmendinger Hochschule, welche Bereiche der Elz entwicklungsbedürftig seien und welche Plätze noch für einen öffentlichen Raum der Regeneration zu entwickeln sind. Ein weiteres Gruppenprojekt stellt eine Karten-Natur-Analyse für eine grüne Infrastruktur, um sich am Klimawandel anzupassen.



Sofia Bahberg, Mena Speth und Lorenz Malcom präsentieren bei der Ausstellung in VHS-Gebäude ihre Ergebnisse des Internationalen Sommerprogrammes der Humanökologen.

„Eine einmalige Chance“

BE-INTERVIEW mit Klaus Markus Hofmann, einem der Gründungsgesellschafter der humanökologischen Hochschul-GmbH

EMMENDINGEN. Seit 2010 laufen Bestrebungen, in Emmendingen eine Hochschule für Humanökologie ins Leben zu rufen. Es fand eine Charrette mit zehn öffentlichen Planungsvorarbeiten, in dem die Chancen dafür ausgeleitet und konkrete, auch bauliche Pläne entworfen wurden. Vor einem Jahr wurde eine gemeinnützige GmbH für das Projekt gegründet, derzeit läuft der dritte Sommerkurs in der Stadt. Über das Projekt und dessen Realisierungschancen sprach Sybilla Karina Jahn mit Klaus Markus Hofmann, einem Gründungsgesellschafter der Hochschul-GmbH.

BZ: Eine Hochschule für Emmendingen, die sich mit Fragen der Nachhaltigkeit und dem Überleben in einer globalisierten und digitalisierten Welt befasst – das klingt verlockend, und die Stadt hat für Geld, Geld und noch mehr Geld. Wie braucht eine private Hochschule als Startkapital, was für den laufenden Betrieb? **Hofmann:** Das Investitionsvolumen für das gesamte Quartier beträgt 40 Millionen. Hauptfinanzierungsquelle könnte das 1775-Förderprogramm für 10 Millionen der Bundesregierung sein, der Topf ist gefüllt. Das ist eine einmalige Chance für nachhaltige Stadtentwicklung und Erlöse von der Stadt langfristig werden.

BZ: Und was hat sie davon? **Hofmann:** Emmendingen will bis 2030 klimaneutrale Konzepte werden. Dazu können wir unseren Beitrag leisten: Eine Hochschule in der Stadt, die sich damit befasst, wie Ernährung und Mobilität nachhaltig werden können, wie wir die Umwelt ändern. Eine Hochschule, die Theorie und Praxis verbindet. Es gibt Agrostalaktien, die noch nie eine Kaffeebohne haben, der eine ist zu verkaufen, das zeigt auch, das Sommerprogramm, das landwirtschaftlichen Partnerbetrieben.

BZ: Aber Zuschuss heißt: Die andere Hälfte muss jemand anderes bringen. Das wird sicher nicht die Stadt sein. Wer dann? **Hofmann:** Es gibt genügend Investoren, die dazu bereit sind. Wir sind mit anderen Partnern im Gespräch und wollen eine langfristige langfristige Belastung – sieben Prozent Rendite wären das sicher nicht drin. Die Kosten für den Betrieb sollen aus vier Säulen finanziert werden: Als private Hochschule nehmen wir Stadtgebäude, das können Mietminderungen zum Teil von den Studenten, die ja auf dem Campus wohnen, zum Teil von den angrenzenden Handel, Gewerbe und Büros. Wir sprechen mit Stiftungen, die solche Programme oder die Studenten fördern. Und Forschungsprojekte tragen ebenfalls dazu bei – dafür gibt es auch staatliche Förderung.

BZ: Wie hoch schätzen Sie die laufenden Kosten? **Hofmann:** Zu den laufenden Kosten will ich noch nicht sagen. Sicher ist, dass wir langsam wachsen wollen: mit etwa 25 Studenten pro Jahr und vier akademischen und einem Verwaltungsmitarbeiter



Klaus Markus Hofmann FOTO: KRAUS

das aber – Stichworte positive Firmenentwicklung und Neuer Markt – erst mal nicht zur Verfügung steht. Oder ist die Platzfrage zentral? **Hofmann:** Letzteres. Wir haben unser Konzept auf dem Welterk-Werk-Areal entwickelt, das Zentrum ist auch unsere Präferenz, aber unser Konzept einer Präferenz – in 30 Prozent Hochschule und Wohnen, in 20 Prozent Büros und Handel/Gewerbe – könnte quasi mit dem Hauptkern auf jeden Standort übertragen, wo sich eine geeignete Fläche findet. Der Festplatz eines ist deutlich größer – das wäre eine ganz andere Dimension mit neuen Chancen und Herausforderungen.

BZ: Wie sind Sie eigentlich zu dem Projekt gestanden, welches Interesse haben Sie daran? **Hofmann:** Ich bin einer der neun Spezialisten, die Humanökologie studiert haben, und seit den 80ern Mitglied bei der deutschen Gesellschaft für Humanökologie. Ich habe über 30 Jahre in der Wirtschaft gearbeitet, habe ein eigenes Beratungsunternehmen, hatte Teilhaber, Partner und die Bahn als Kunden. Die letzten Jahre habe ich begonnen, verstärkt wissenschaftlich zu arbeiten. Mich reizt es, Ideen und Konzepte mit jungen Menschen zu entwickeln und umzusetzen. Leider wurden mehrere humanökologische Institute an europäischen Universitäten geschlossen, so die Leiter in Ruhestand gingen. Hochschulen setzen auf Spezialisierung, und unser Bildungssystem richtet „Fachfächer“ ohne Ende. Humanökologie ist ein fächerübergreifendes Bildungsfeld, das gefordert wird gerade. Aus verschiedenen Gründen wird es nicht immer gefördert. Vernetzte Wissenschaftler sind zentraler Bestandteil.

BZ: Die finanzielle Seite ist das eine, Zulassung und Genehmigungen sind das andere. Sollen Sie da Chancen, so nahe bei Freiburg, das ja neben der renommierten Albert-Ludwig-Universität auch eine private Hochschule hat? **Hofmann:** Wir hatten im Dezember 2017 einen Termin im Wissenschaftsausschuss. Die Hürden für die Einrichtung privater Hochschulen sind in den vergangenen Jahren höher geworden, ein Akkreditierungsprozess ist eine mühselige Hausaufgabe. Die Alternative ist die Anerkennung in eine bestehende Hochschule, das gefordert wird gerade. Aus verschiedenen Gründen wird es nicht immer gefördert. Vernetzte Wissenschaftler sind zentraler Bestandteil.

BZ: Sie sind in der Stadt, die ja neben der renommierten Albert-Ludwig-Universität auch eine private Hochschule hat? **Hofmann:** Wir hatten im Dezember 2017 einen Termin im Wissenschaftsausschuss. Die Hürden für die Einrichtung privater Hochschulen sind in den vergangenen Jahren höher geworden, ein Akkreditierungsprozess ist eine mühselige Hausaufgabe. Die Alternative ist die Anerkennung in eine bestehende Hochschule, das gefordert wird gerade. Aus verschiedenen Gründen wird es nicht immer gefördert. Vernetzte Wissenschaftler sind zentraler Bestandteil.

BZ: In Ihrem Projekt involvieren Sie auch immer das Welterk-Werk-Gebäude, was Ihnen ein privates Institut in der Stadt, die ja neben der renommierten Albert-Ludwig-Universität auch eine private Hochschule hat? **Hofmann:** Wir hatten im Dezember 2017 einen Termin im Wissenschaftsausschuss. Die Hürden für die Einrichtung privater Hochschulen sind in den vergangenen Jahren höher geworden, ein Akkreditierungsprozess ist eine mühselige Hausaufgabe. Die Alternative ist die Anerkennung in eine bestehende Hochschule, das gefordert wird gerade. Aus verschiedenen Gründen wird es nicht immer gefördert. Vernetzte Wissenschaftler sind zentraler Bestandteil.

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Markt wartet auf solche Fachkräfte

Die ersten 40 Bewerberinnen und Bewerber haben die Prüfung bestanden. Der nächste Kurs beginnt im September. *Text: Barbara, Seite 28*

Dada als Geschenk

Ein ungewöhnliches Geburtstagsgeschenk: Nach dem Jubiläumstag hat die Bank eine Wegbegleiterin. *Freizeit, Seite 28*

Fest mit kurzem Besucherstopp

Das Schloßfest war nur ein Moment, aber ein sonniger Tag überfüllt, heiss, Montag, geht's nochmal rund. *Freizeit, Seite 27*

Endigen im Kunstfieber

Freitag stand zwei Tage lang ganz im Zeichen von Kunst und Kunsthandwerk, die Besucher waren begeistert. *Freizeit, Seite 27*

Schlüssel zur Nachhaltigkeit

Sommerprogramm der europäischen Hochschule der Humanökologie befasst sich mit Stadtentwicklung / Hochschulpläne bleiben

Von Sylvia Kerne-Jahr

EMMENDINGEN. Die Sommerpause der Europäischen Hochschule für Humanökologie geht in die dritte Runde. Am ersten Sommerwochenende werden die neuen Studenten im Rathaus empfangen. Sie befinden sich nun zwei Wochen lang mit der Nachhaltigkeit akademischer Entwicklung. Die Hochschullehrerinnen haben eine praxisorientierte GmbH gegründet. Ziel ist die Gründung einer Hochschule für Humanökologie – ganz in Emmendingen.

Klaus Markus Hofmann, zusammen mit Professor Wolfgang Reinherz Geschäftsführer der Hochschule für Humanökologie, will, dass sich diese an der besten Hochschule in Emmendingen – am besten in der nächsten Zeit führen. „Nicht nur reden, sondern machen“ ist sein Motto und so ist das Hochschulpotenzial auch in einem Pilotenprogramm für nachhaltige Mobilität an der Uni Freiburg befragt. Das mit 1,4 Millionen Euro Mitteln gefördernte Projekt, wie er sagt, Humanökologie ist Zukunftswirtschaft und die Antwort geben auf Fragen der Umwelt und der Mobilität, sagt Hofmann, der auch an der Uni Freiburg arbeitet. „Humanökologie ist der Schlüssel, die Disziplinierung nachhaltige zu gestalten.“



Die beiden Geschäftsführer der Hochschule GmbH Wolfgang Reinherz (links) und Klaus Markus Hofmann am Sonntag im Rathaus im Gespräch.

„Humanökologie ist nicht ganz eindeutig. Humanökologinnen gibt es auch an der Hochschule. Seitdem kamen die „Mitarbeiter“ von Klimawandel über Energieeffizienz, Wasserversorgung, dem Umgang in der Stadt, dem Energieverbrauch, der Mobilität und der Ernährung. Humanökologie ist die Gesamtheit der Zusammenhänge, die die Welt der Menschen und die Natur verbinden. Sie befasst sich daher nicht

allein mit Klimawandel, sondern zugleich mit nachhaltiger Mobilität und Logistik auch für Brauereien. Wodurch nicht alle Probleme von der Natur sind, wobei das (was wichtig) hat auch die 8-Millionen-Euro-Initiative, ergänzt Hofmann. Und nicht jedes Problem entsteht in der Region: 30 Prozent der Verkehr ist Transitgut der Alpen-Routen – genau das ist in Emmendingen ein Problem. Doch in Emmendingen stehen konkrete Maßnahmen an. Der Stadt Deutungsphilipp, Architekt und Planer aus Berlin, als Chemie, das Werkzeuge zu lernen. Als eine Welche Art von Stadt ist gewollt? Alle

Maßnahmen sind nicht nur für die Stadt, sondern auch für die Region. Die Stadt hat ein Ziel: bis 2030 ein CO₂-neutrales Emmendingen zu sein. Das ist ein Ziel, das die Stadt mit der Region teilen möchte. Die Stadt hat ein Ziel: bis 2030 ein CO₂-neutrales Emmendingen zu sein. Das ist ein Ziel, das die Stadt mit der Region teilen möchte. Die Stadt hat ein Ziel: bis 2030 ein CO₂-neutrales Emmendingen zu sein. Das ist ein Ziel, das die Stadt mit der Region teilen möchte.

Über Urbanität und Ökologie

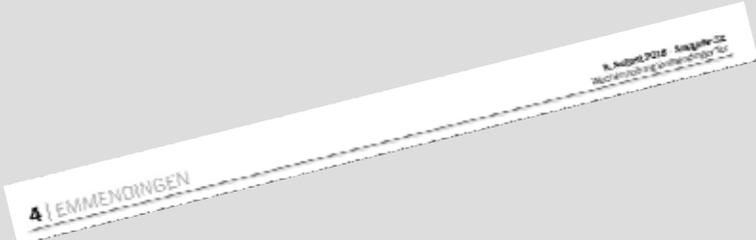
Fünf öffentliche Vorträge

EMMENDINGEN (st). Fünf öffentliche Vorträge vom 1. bis 10. August bietet das Sommerprogramm der Humanökologie im Rathaus. Am 1. August spricht Architekt und Städteplaner Dieter Schwab über nachhaltige Urbanität als Grundlage für Dienstleistungen, am 3. August referiert Klaus Markus Hofmann über nachhaltige Mobilitätskultur am Oberboden, am 7. August spricht Christof von Weizsäcker über die Rolle der Stadtentwicklung am 8. August Professor Erwin Ulrich von Weizsäcker über Ethik und Kultur – eine neue Auffassung. Professor Dieter Schwab befasst sich am 10. August mit der Frage, ob eine urbanisierte Welt nachhaltig sein kann. Alle Vorträge finden um 19 Uhr im Sitzungssaal im Rathaus statt und werden zweisprachig gehalten. Am 11. August, 17 Uhr präsentieren die Studenten ihre Ergebnisse in den Klassen der VHS.

VCD will beim Neuen Markt mitreden

EMMENDINGEN (st). Das Aussehen der Einkaufsstraße im Zentrum ist und die Frage für den Neuen Markt in der Stadt wird der VCD-Regierungsausschuss diskutiert. Am Mittwoch, 1. August, 18 Uhr im Haus der Arbeiterwohlfahrt, Gemeinde 1, diskutieren. Der VCD hat vor Gericht die Umsetzung der Bürgerhaushaltsverfahren für die Stadt durchgesetzt. Dazu haben die Bürgerhaushaltsverfahren zu einem neuen Kaufhaus am Parkhaus bezogen der Standort über die Stadtplanung und die Städteentwicklung einholen.

Press Coverage



Wird Emmendingen Hochschulstandort?

Zeitfenster bis Herbst 2020 gesetzt – Finanzierung mit Städtebau-Förderprogramm

Emmendingen. Seit Monaten schon halten uns fortwährende Hitze und Trockenheit in Atem. Das Thema „Klimawärmung“ ist allgegenwärtig. Auch die Stadt hat ihr Tun und Handeln an Klimaschutzzielen ausgerichtet und will bis 2050 klimaneutral werden. Die Studenten der Sommeruniversität der Europäischen Hochschule für Humanökologie (COHE gGmbH) wollen mit ihrer Forschungsarbeit einen wichtigen Teil zum Erreichen dieser Ziele beitragen.



Namhafte Experten und Studierende arbeiten und forschen gemeinsam in der „Charrette-Werkstatt“ im Wehrle-Werk. Foto: Thomas Gaess

„Wir orientieren uns an den Nachhaltigkeitszielen der Stadt“, erklärt Klaus Markus Hofmann, studierter Humanökologe, Mobilitätsexperte und COHE-Geschäftsführer. Vergangenen Freitag gastierte der städtische Sanierungsmanager Armin Bobzien mit einem Impulsreferat bei den Sommer-Studenten in der Charrette-Werkstatt in der Alten Kammer des Wehrle-Werks. „Wir wollen uns an der Arbeit beteiligen, Vorschläge unterbreiten und lassen uns an den Ergebnissen messen“, so Hofmann, auch Gastwissenschaftler an der Uni Freiburg. Am Montag waren ein Vertreter des örtlichen Einzelhandels und ein Immobilienexperte im Wehrle-Werk zu Gast. Ein weiterer Input für die praxisorientierte Gruppenarbeit, die auf theoretischen Ansätzen basiert. „Wir denken diesbezüglich über die Weiterentwicklung

des ehemaligen Dietsch und des Festplatzareals nach. Dort gibt's großes Potenzial“, verweist der Experte auf den immensen Wohnungsdruck und den wirtschaftlichen Druck der Großen Kreisstadt. Die Entwicklungsmöglichkeiten im Zentrum seien begrenzt. Auch die Ansiedlung der Hochschule für Humanökologie könnte eine Attraktivitätssteigerung für die Stadt bedeuten. „Wir denken aber nicht nur über den eigenen Standort nach. Unser Ziel ist es nicht, Gebäude zu besitzen. Wir sind flexibel und könnten ebenfalls in Containern und Baracken starten“, stellt Hofmann fest, dass nach neun Jahren Vorarbeit, das Zeitfenster für die Realisierung der Hochschule nun nahe liege. Der

Humanökologe setzt dabei auf das Förderprogramm der Bundesregierung für Städtebau, aus dem 10 bis 20 Millionen Euro als Hauptfinanzierungsquelle für die Quartiersentwicklung fließen könnten. Die Stadt müsste sich für das Programm bewerben. Die andere Hälfte der Investition wolle man mit Investoren abdecken, so Hofmann. Freilich, ein sehr ehrgeiziges Projekt und die Uhr tickt. Bis im Herbst 2020 wollen die Initiatoren und COHE-Geschäftsführer Nägele mit Köpfen machen. Bei der Abschlussveranstaltung am Sonntag, 11. August (17 Uhr) in der VHS Nördlicher Breisgau werden die Studierenden ihre Ergebnisse präsentieren und diskutieren. Man darf gespannt sein. **Thomas Gaess**

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