

Exploring IBA Basel – Assessing the impact of trilateral cooperation and the resulting perspectives for the post IBA period

Agnes Förster¹, Katharina Frieling², Fee Thissen³

¹*Chair for Planning Theory & Urban Development, RWTH Aachen University, foerster@pt.rwth-aachen.de*

²*Chair for Planning Theory & Urban Development, RWTH Aachen University, frieling@pt.rwth-aachen.de*

³*Chair for Planning Theory & Urban Development, RWTH Aachen University, thissen@pt.rwth-aachen.de*

Abstract: The International Building Exhibition IBA Basel is a non-formal planning instrument to improve cross-border cooperation and planning processes between Switzerland, France and Germany. The aim of IBA is to overcome territorial barriers of trilateral coexistence to enhance the quality of life in the region. As a catalyst of regional development, on-ground IBA projects seek to revitalize the spatial quality and improve the adoption by its users. Institutions, planners and civil society actors collaborate in the cross-border development and implementation over a period of 10 years. The outcome of the IBA process will be presented in an exhibition venue. Thus, scientific foundation, provided by an assessment that is based on a survey among involved actors, will substantiate the impact of initiated processes. The evaluation is supported by interviews and focus-groups that foster awareness for future challenges in the post IBA period. IBA may generate a remarkable leverage effect to regional development within the agglomeration, which is measurable on three interdependent levels of processes: activation and networking of actors, planning activities and projects and trilateral quality of space and life. A scenario for comprehensive development beyond the year 2020, would be an ongoing process of intensified exchange and cooperation across the region.

Keywords: International Building Exhibition IBA Basel, regional development, planning instrument, process evaluation

1. Introduction

The International Building Exhibition (IBA) takes place in the context of the trilateral agglomeration of Basel in Switzerland. IBA Basel was launched in 2010 with the aim to strengthen cross-border cooperation and development in the trilateral region. IBA is an ongoing process of 10 years of regional development, which is about to complete its last phase and finishes with the final exhibition in 2020 in the Vitra Design Museum in Weil am Rhein, Germany. In this regard, IBA Basel commissioned a scientific accompanying research in late 2018. The research is meant to substantiate the exhibition with scientific knowledge and at the same time, enables IBA makers to learn from a long process of development in the trilateral region. The final report will evaluate the IBA process and allows IBA Basel to give recommendations for the post IBA period to its partners and peers. This paper provides an overview of history, structure and process of IBA Basel in the context of trilateral development. Moreover, it highlights ongoing scientific research and the mixed-method research design. We will emphasize the research motives and introduce the heuristic model, which outlines the base for the impact assessment. The scientific questions respond to three hypotheses, which correlate with the levels of impact of IBA Basel. The paper presents insight as well as intermediate findings of early phases of exploration and quantitative research in 2019. Furthermore, it outlines preliminary results and underlines challenges for the post IBA period. Finally, the purpose of this paper is to introduce and disseminate the IBA format to a broader international audience, thus it lays emphasis on the significant characteristics of IBA as non-formal planning instrument.

1.1 The trinational region of Basel – 50 years of cross-border cooperation

The trinational region of Basel encompasses 250 cities and municipalities in the regional territory of the states of Germany, France and Switzerland. Nearly one million people live in the trinational agglomeration, about 60.000 of them are cross-border commuters (Trinational Eurodistrict Basel [TEB] a, n.d.). The city of Basel is located on the north-eastern border of Switzerland and the southwestern border of Germany adjacent to France. The border lines of the states overlap in the river Rhine in its border triangle.

The cross-border cooperation in the region of Upper Rhine is exemplary and has a long history (Wassenberg, 2015, Storbeck, 2016). It was initiated by local stakeholders in the city of Basel and resulted in the foundation of the first framework of cross-border cooperation, Regio Basiliensis, in 1963. However, this development enabled a more or less pragmatic cooperation (Storbeck, 2016). In the year 2000, the states of Germany, France and Switzerland institutionalized the cooperation and signed the Basel Accord which contained the agreement on cross-border cooperation (Trinational Eurodistrict Basel [TEB] b, n.d.). In the same year, the neighborhood conference was founded, which published a resolution in 2004 to schedule the formation of an Eurodistrict in the agglomeration of Basel. Finally in January 2007, the Trinational Eurodistrict Basel (TEB) was founded. TEB is an association with 80 participating municipalities and regional administrative bodies, which fosters cross-border cooperation to strengthen the regional cohesion in the agglomeration (Figure 1). The association consists of political and various professional committees (Trinational Eurodistrict Basel [TEB] c, n.d.). Ever since its foundation, TEB is eager to intensive cross-border cooperation in the trinational agglomeration. TEB aims for regional cohesion in a strong economic area and a high quality of life and livable environment for its citizens. In 2011 the TEB founded the office of IBA Basel 2020, which took over important themes of TEB and carried them on in three different fields of action: landscape spaces, urban spaces and living together (Trinational Eurodistrict Basel [TEB] b, n.d., IBA Basel b, n.d.).

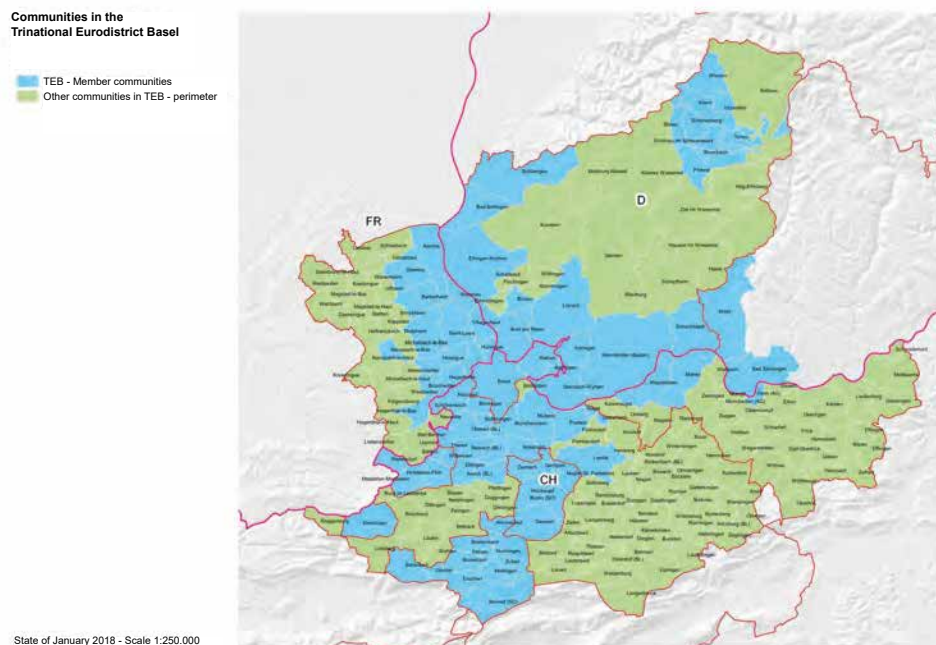


Figure 1: Trinational Eurodistrict Basel with member communities and others (Source: <https://www.eurodistrictbasel.eu/de/ueber-den-teb/unsere-gebiet-und-unsere-mitglieder.html> translated by author)

1.2 IBA as a non-formal planning instrument

In Germany, the format of an IBA dates back to about 120 years of history. Originally applied to a delineated area with a focus on architecture and urban design, like in the case of the famous Weissenhof Estate from 1927 in Stuttgart, the instrument has been continuously developed and increasingly disseminated in particular within the last 20 years. IBA is supposed to address relevant future issues, which demand a shift of paradigm. Such issues are negotiated and solutions are developed in specific local or regional settings, which possess exemplary international relevance. Beyond the objective of exhibiting architecture and urban space, IBA has more and more progressed into a process-oriented format, which is supposed to trigger innovation in local and regional planning institutions and settings. IBA provides for a state of exception that may overcome existing rules and regulations in a planning period of 10 years of time (cf. IBA Memorandum, 2017). The format is outstanding and incomparable in the international scene. Very few formats which provide for a similar condition of a laboratory and a bottom-up approach can be identified (Reicher *et al.*, 2011). The unique characteristics of IBA constitute on the open approach for innovation and experiment, and the linkage of top-down and bottom-up development.

With the most recent IBAs in Germany and in adjacent European countries such as IBA Emscher Park, IBA Fürst-Pückler-Land, IBA Hamburg, IBA Stadtumbau, IBA Basel, IBA Heidelberg, IBA Thüringen and IBA StadtRegion Stuttgart, a broad variety of IBA practice has evolved. Yet, IBA is no mandated or licensed instrument, but can be declared independently by local and regional stakeholders with very divergent topics and concepts. As a consequence, every IBA is different and the very open format is continuously refined from one IBA to another. In any case, three strong pillars of IBA can be identified: Firstly, IBA is a planning process over a period of mostly 10 years. Secondly, IBA enables change by developing specific projects. Thirdly, IBA exposes its results in a final exhibition, which provides a common goal for all IBA partners from the very beginning (cf. feasibility study City of Munich: Landeshauptstadt München, 2019 / Figure 2).

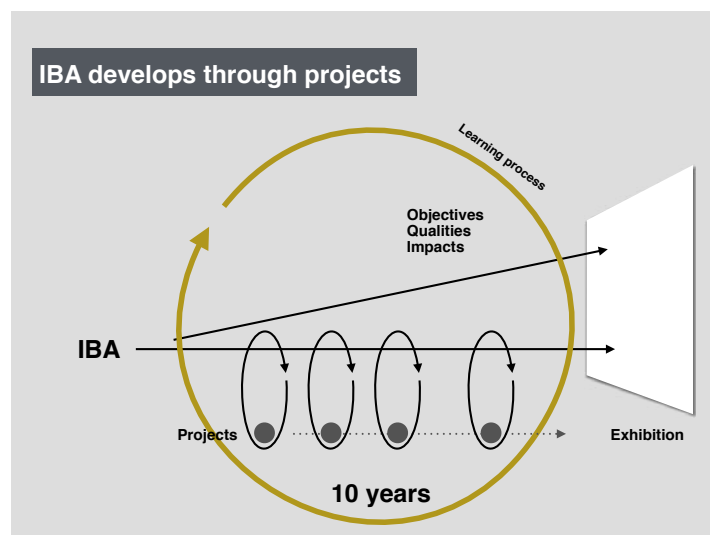


Figure 2: IBA as 10-years learning process throughout projects (Source: Förster and Petrin 2018)

The combination of these three pillars provide a coherent understanding for the specific IBA approach. Within the exceptional state of 10 years, projects are developed and continuously qualified. Under the umbrella of IBA, these projects follow a process of learning and innovation that simultaneously stimulates an overall learning for all IBA partners. The exhibition sets an ambitious goal at the end of that process. At the same time, IBA is an operational unit that delivers active project development, a communication and networking agency that brings together its active and operational participants, and an umbrella brand for the targeted marketing of its results (Landeshauptstadt München, 2019).

1.3 The IBA Basel process

The TEB decided to borrow the IBA format from the German planning context in order to intensify and enhance the cross-border cooperation within the region. IBA was anticipated to work as a catalyst to increase visibility of cross-border relationships and establish new multinational networks (Jann in Neuhaus and Marti, 2013). It was hoped that tangible projects would intensify and speed up joint urban and regional development at all sides of the borders. So far, the TEB primarily dealt with institutional and structural issues hardly visible in everyday life. With the launch of IBA Basel, the open call for projects invited all kinds of regional stakeholders to join the IBA process. This process took unprecedented efforts of communication between trinational actors.

The inauguration of IBA Basel 2020 was in mid-October of 2010 and initiated its bottom-up approach with a public call for projects in April 2011 (IBA Basel e, n.d. / Figure 3). This call released over 110 project proposals which were reviewed by the scientific IBA board of trustees in September 2011 by means of the established IBA criteria. The board gave recommendations for further processing of prequalified proposals and about 40 of these projects were presented again in November 2011 to institutional partners and the wider public in an open IBA forum. These projects were further developed in close cooperation with IBA. The first project show took place in 2013 and a three weeks exhibition was implemented from October until November with 43 IBA projects (IBA Basel e, n.d.). In 2016 an interim presentation took place and nominated 32 projects to remain on the agenda of IBA Basel.



Figure 3: Timeline of IBA Basel (Source: Author, following IBA Basel e, n.d.)

Starting from the interim presentation, IBA projects were structured in three fields of action: landscape spaces, urban spaces and living together (IBA Basel a, n.d.). In the course of the development remaining projects were partly categorized in project groups, for instance the Aktive Bahnhöfe and the IBA Rheinliebe. The groups should optimize and intensify the cooperation of IBA projects. All of these projects are going through the development in the 10-years IBA process, 18 of them are currently certified in the labellisation procedure of 2019. The final presentation in 2020, however, will exhibit the whole process of IBA Basel – with a broad spectrum of projects from the very beginning and a prospect for future-oriented goals and ideas.

IBA Basel is a special case in different aspects: IBA addresses a regional scale of cross-border nature with spatial, cultural, administrative and political barriers. The agglomeration of Basel, however, is a comparatively rich and growing region – in sharp contrast to other regional IBA processes that addressed painful structural change in shrinking regions as in the case of the Ruhr Area or Lusatio. As a consequence, a weak sense of urgency to cooperate beyond borders was a constant challenge in the IBA Basel process. Moreover, the IBA process was not equipped with a reliable financing over the 10 years period, but had to manage the uncertainty of three consecutive funding periods.

2. Research motives, heuristic model and leading questions

In the following sections, we explain our motives and hypotheses for the impact assessment and present the relevant research questions. Furthermore, we are going to highlight the importance of the research for comprehensive reflection of preceding years and the set-up of the post IBA Basel period. The research underlines an acknowledgement for benefits on enhanced regional development triggered by the non-formal planning instrument IBA.

2.1 2020 – A moment of reflection

In its 10-year process, IBA Basel activates actors, facilitates networking and supports projects with cross-border relevance. Based on this definition, we suggest that the relatively weak planning instrument of the IBA may generate a remarkable leverage effect to regional development within the trinational agglomeration. This effect can be identified already during the IBA process. It could be reproduced in the region, when initiated IBA projects become part of the spatial structure and are incorporated in future modes of practice and everyday life.

At the near end of the IBA Basel process it is time to reflect upon the initiated projects and moreover on the perspectives for involved actors in the post IBA period. The ongoing process of intensified exchange and cooperation across the region would be a major scenario for comprehensive development in the post IBA years. Thus, the attempt to push the IBA process far beyond 2020 has to start as soon as possible. It needs to foster the appreciation for the soft dimensions of multilateral networking, trust building and knowledge sharing beyond borders. The holistic reflection of this process can provide focused knowledge and consolidate an understanding of added value to the development of the trinational region. The integration of involved actors in this reflection is crucial for its results, hence the consistent update of the IBA process becomes more likely.

2.2 Understanding IBA Basel as structure and process for regional development

The general impact of IBA Basel on regional development can be examined when the structure of IBA is clearly sketched and its effort is translated into process. Our basic understanding of IBA Basel in its support for cross-border regional development was inspired by the St. Gall Management Model (cf. St. Gall Management Model in Rüegg-Stürm and Grand, 2002 / Figure 4).

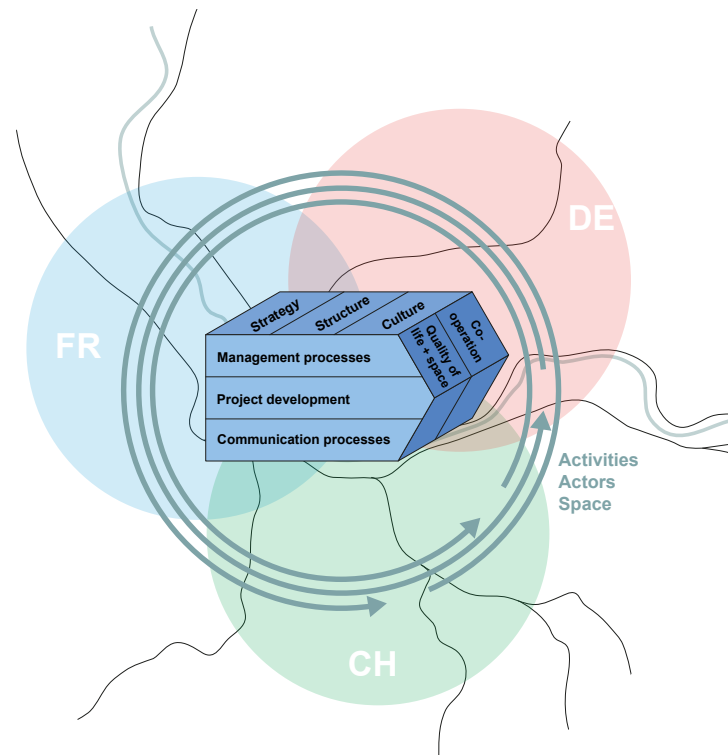


Figure 4: Basic understanding of IBA Basel as trinational development process inspired by the St. Gall Management Model (Source: Author, inspired by Rüegg-Stürm and Grand, 2002)

IBA works as input in trinational regional development and can be identified in the interrelation of structure and process. IBA takes effect through its structuring factors: (1) strategy, (2) structure, (3) culture. Overarching objectives of IBA – such as project-based cross-border regional development – are formulated and pursued to

enhance the development capacity of trinational space. The strategy provides information about spatial topics and concerns, forms of communication and cooperation of actors, as well as the estimated added value to the quality of life. It informs about the design of planning and development processes. Through IBA, structures and rules are established to achieve the objectives defined in the strategy. These include approaches to link actors across borders in order to trigger change in jointly handling and managing spatial planning and development in the trinational region. IBA creates a new culture of cooperation and provides a stimulus for new planning culture in three states and their associated regions and communities. IBA promotes processes to increase quality and excellence of projects. Therefore, the quality of equal communication and cooperation between various actors plays an important role. The culture of cooperation disseminates beyond IBA across trinational space.

In addition to the structuring factors, IBA takes effect through processes. On the level of management processes, IBA strengthens coordination of important committees and decision-makers in politics, of administration, as well as of important private-sector and civic actors. The implemented coordination, consultations and presentations help to identify common goals and to match programs and action. In doing so, the motivation and legitimation of the IBA process are continuously consolidated and developed. Through project development, IBA participates in specific plans and implementations. The projects are the operative core of IBA Basel. These projects are facilitated through IBA in content-related, personnel and financial matters. IBA provides advice, introduces trinational knowledge, links actors around projects and embeds local and regional projects in a trinational context. The processes of communication of IBA promotes projects and management through public relations and internal networking. IBA accomplishes formats and opportunities for communication that go beyond the possibilities of local actors. The three structuring factors of IBA processes and structures are in complex interaction with each other. They further develop during the 10 years of time. The processes of planning and development around IBA projects are the core of the operative activities of IBA Basel. Nevertheless, IBA projects should not be considered insolated, yet embedded in strategy, structure and culture, as well as management and communication processes of IBA Basel.

2.3 Levels of impact of IBA Basel and research questions

Until today IBA Basel covers a process that becomes visible, on the one hand, by development on lived space, and on the other hand, by enhanced cross-border cooperation with intensified planning activity. The impact of IBA Basel on the improvement of trinational quality of life, can thus be visualized on three levels of impact: the networking of actors, the planning activities and projects, and the trinational quality of space and life (Figure 5).

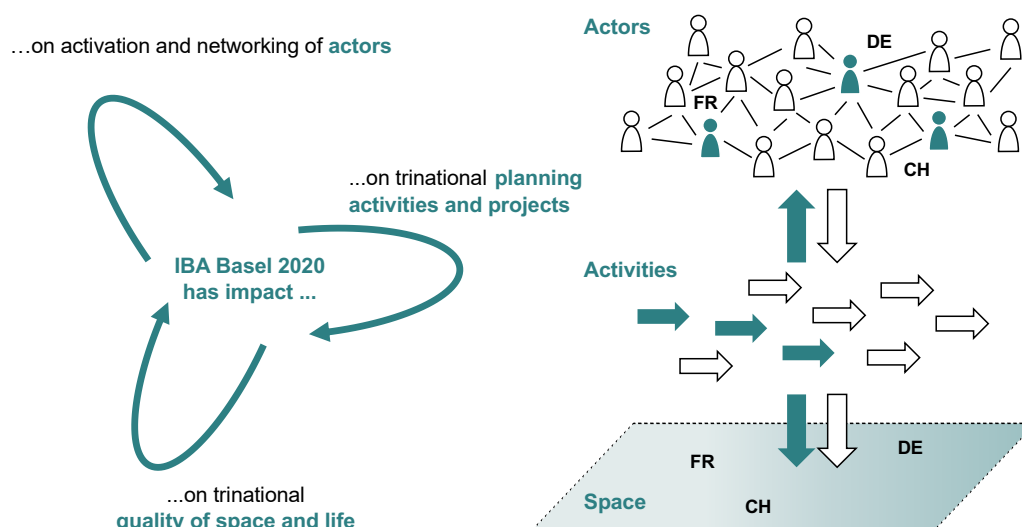


Figure 5: Three interlinked levels of impact of IBA Basel: Activities, actors, space (Source: Author)

The levels of impact are interdependent in their operational progress and build on each other's structure. They profoundly influence and affect each other's outcome in regional planning and design. Although these levels are substantially interlinked throughout the process of each IBA-project, they are basically separated in the design of the research to comprehensively identify the impact on each level. Accordingly, in the course of structuring a research design to measure the impact of trilateral cooperation and projects of IBA Basel, we have developed hypotheses and research questions for each level of impact. The three hypotheses and corresponding research questions outline three complementary perspectives for reflecting on the impact of the IBA process.

a) Activation and networking of actors

In a period of 10 years, the IBA process brings together various actors of the trilateral region from politics, public administration, the private sector and civil society. The networking among actors, the activation of new networks and the facilitation of consisting cooperation are the basis for continued impact of IBA beyond the year 2020.

Research question: How does IBA Basel – in its role as a regional development process through projects – contribute to the activation and networking of actors in the trilateral agglomeration?

b) Planning activities and projects

IBA projects, with their preliminary guidance and planning, complement other ongoing planning activities, programs and projects. They enhance them or even initiate new plans. Thereby IBA operates through own projects, yet the impact of IBA is also determined by the role of projects in the trilateral landscape of planning and projects.

Research question: How does IBA impact other planning activities in the region? How are IBA projects interlinked with other planning activities in the trilateral space?

c) Trilateral quality of space and life

Along with the IBA projects and their embedding in the landscape of trilateral planning and projects, involved and affected actors link their concepts and expectations for the transformation of trilateral space, and thus for the trilateral quality of life. IBA effectuates new spatial qualities in the context of trilateral planning and projects, which can be measured ex-ante from the perspective of participating actors. IBA will become tangible for the users of space, if the trilateral quality of life will be enhanced noticeably.

Research questions: What kind of concepts of enhanced quality of space and life in the trilateral agglomeration are linked by involved actors with activities and projects of IBA Basel? Which project contribution in the landscape of trilateral planning and projects is provided by IBA for the enhancement of quality of space and life in the trilateral agglomeration?

The three hypotheses and corresponding research questions are closely linked to our heuristic model. On this basis we have operationalize the questions in order to assess the impact of the IBA Basel process. Thus, in the following section, we will introduce our systematic approach to collect data from the perspective of participating actors.

3. Development of a method to measure the impact of trilateral cooperation and projects

In this section, we introduce our methodical approach to assess the impact and evaluate the process of an IBA. Building on the outlined conceptual frame, the leading methodological question for the research project is the question of how empirical access can be gained on input and impact of IBA Basel. The research design is based



on the underlying concept that impact can be assessed, firstly, by the starting point of projects, and secondly, by the perception of participating actors. We suggest these two central starting points for the empirical work.

3.1 IBA projects as starting point of the impact assessment

The impact is assessed on the basis of IBA projects as the operative core of IBA Basel. The projects ensure political and public legitimation for the whole process through tangible output. It becomes visible that IBA is partly development of planning principles and concepts, it is making and doing. We have developed an action mode for IBA projects and their planning processes to be able to comprehend the underlying dependencies (Figure 6). The figure illustrates how (IBA) projects are influenced by the facilitation of IBA, a network of actors and finally other planning activities and projects. At best, planning activities and projects initiate and influence each other and are visualized on ground in tangible results.

This conceptual model highlights the hypothetical impact of IBA in the modes of operation within its projects. From this perspective, the contribution to existing and new projects and their impact on planning activities around projects can be surveyed. The resultant further planning activities, the activation and networking of actors and the anticipated impact on trinitational quality of space and life can be assessed. These levels are measured and evaluated for all projects. Besides the synopsis of activities, actors and space, statements can be made for single projects.

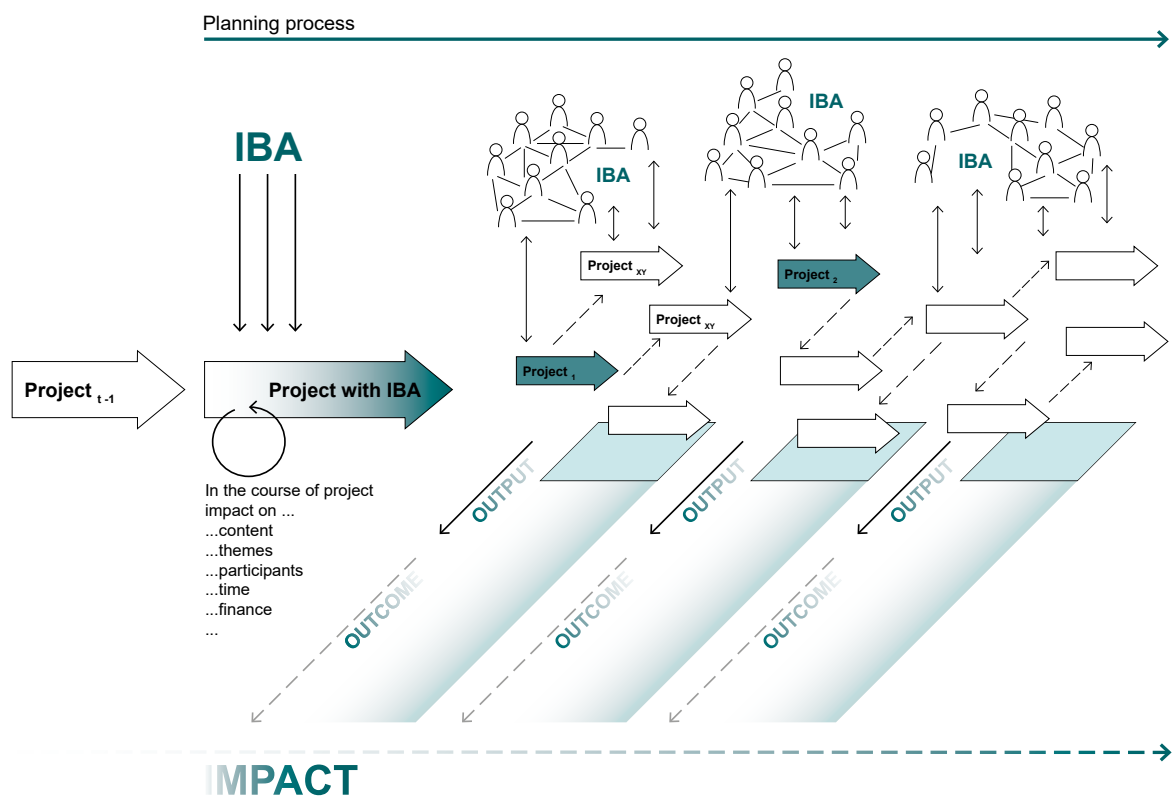


Figure 6: Assessing the impact of IBA Basel based on the action mode of IBA projects (Source: Author)

3.2 Assessing projects through the perception of participating actors

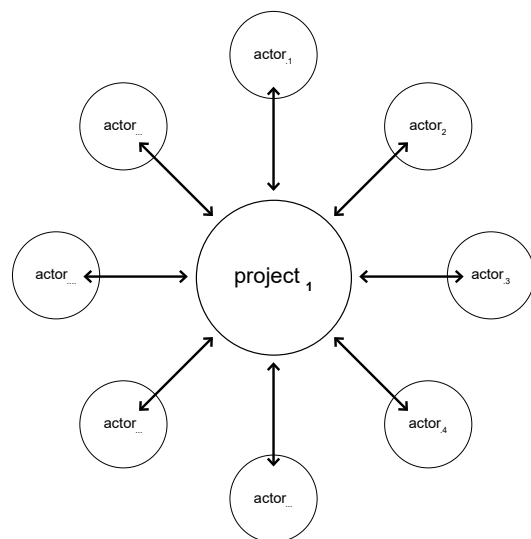
The second starting point covers the perception of participating actors on IBA projects (Figure 7). Input and impact of IBA on the individual IBA projects are assessed through perception, perspective and estimation of participating actors. An online survey for participating actors creates a consistent data base for quantitative research. The intermediate results of the survey will be discussed in focus group workshops with involved actors. Thereby,

actors are encouraged to complete the common reflection and, at the same time, they are activated for the coming exhibition year. Other than that, a reconstruction and assessment of the process and impact of IBA projects would not have been feasible in a similar time frame. We set emphasis on a process-related evaluation considering and including participating actors.

Actors around project

Multitude of actors perspectives on project

1. Actors vary in project
2. Kind of participation varies in project



Actors appear and disappear, are not stable in time

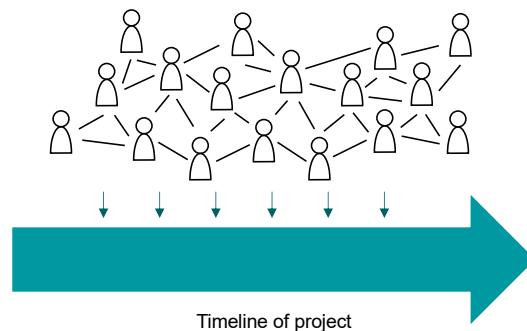


Figure 7: Assessing IBA projects through the perception of participating actors (Source: Author)

The modes of operation, which are originating in the outlined starting points, significantly underline the structure and process that is embedded in the IBA Basel period. We have sketched a starting point, the acquisition by IBA and the future course with its possible outputs and outcomes (Figure 6). The before mentioned impact levels of IBA – actors, activities and space, helped to accomplish the actor-related approach for the assessment of impact (cf. Figure 5). IBA projects and participating actors are the focal points on which we have built up the core of empirical data collection through a mixed-method approach.

3.3 Mix of methods

The research design for the impact assessment of IBA Basel is based on a mixed-method approach that includes an online survey, qualitative interviews and focus group discussions. The data collection will provide scientific foundation, which will be integrated in the final exhibition and will set up part of the exhibition's content. The online survey was conducted among participating actors of (selected) IBA projects. The evaluation of results is further supported by interviews and focus groups. These methods can cover gaps in the research and, at the same time, they provide the opportunity to foster awareness among actors for future challenges in the post IBA period. In the following, we outline the multiple steps of the empirical study – first steps, that have been taken so far, and next steps for the following phase of research.

The IBA laboratory:

Very first insights into IBA projects have been gained through a master course. This format offered students an IBA laboratory to research on single case studies (IBA projects) and go through a joint reflection of these projects. In doing so, students explored the added value and impact of IBA Basel from the perspective of their projects. They travelled to Basel to talk to participating actors and learn about (internal and external) processes of IBA

Basel at first hand. In comparing the projects, we received an impression of the broad range and individuality of IBA projects and their capacity to achieve output, outcome and impact in the IBA process.

Online survey of participating actors:

The online survey of participating actors is based on the previously mentioned structure, which is inherent in the IBA process. Actors were invited to answer a set of predefined questions for selected or multiple IBA projects. Their involvement in several projects, planning activities and cooperation was inquired to learn about networks in the IBA project landscape. Participants were asked to estimate their individual role, as well as the role and contribution of IBA Basel, in the course of the project. They further were able to evaluate the complexity of the project and its general achievements. Additionally, in accordance to the three impact levels of IBA Basel, participating actors had the opportunity to evaluate the project's contribution to the trinational quality of space and life. They were asked to identify important and new actors for (trinational) cooperation in the selected IBA project and to indicate previous, parallel and further planning activities around the project.

The analysis of data from the online survey will enable us to identify networks of actors, to map related projects and activities, and to sketch anticipated change of trinational quality of space and life. The connections, intersections and interrelation of these levels enable us to indicate the impact of IBA.

Focus group workshops:

The focus groups build the intersection between the data collection and evaluation. They will deliver new and consolidated knowledge and enable us to validate preliminary findings. The focus group workshops will be conducted in three divergent constellations: the internal sight, the external sight and the fore sight. The internal sight will be composed of operational IBA makers, who substantially sustained the IBA Basel process. The external sight will assemble a selection of experts, partners and peers to foster the perception on IBA as the non-formal planning instrument. The foresight group will come together to illuminate future prospects and challenges to develop ideas inspired by trends of the IBA region.

The aim of the workshops is to reflect on findings of the online survey. We presuppose that the discussions will enable us to obtain an in-depth understanding for preliminary findings and, at the same time, enable us to gain clarification to validate the latter. From this perspective we will be able to draw further conclusions for the input to the final exhibition. We can use meaningful contents derived from the discussions in the focus groups to underline coherences of the IBA Basel process. Moreover, the reflexive focus group discussions could deliver conclusions and impulses for initiate further development in the post IBA period.

Qualitative interviews:

The qualitative interviews with selected participating actors will be implemented during the phase of the focus group workshops. The aim is to close research gaps, which presumably emerge in the analysis of results of the online survey. The interviews, if conducted with thoroughly selected partners, will deliver reliable contents for filling missing information and missing links to maintain a coherent picture for the evaluation of the IBA process.

The multi-step empirical study for the impact assessment of IBA Basel is still in process. The first step was the IBA laboratory with students, which was finished early this year. The second step was the online survey with participating actors, that was recently closed for evaluation. The preliminary findings of these steps, can lead us to valuable insight for further shaping the focus group workshops and designing the guided interviews. Both will be conducted in autumn 2019. In the following section, we give insights into results of the first methodological step of assessing IBA Basel.



4. Preliminary Results: Learning from IBA Basel projects

We can draw preliminary results from the IBA laboratory, where master students carried out in-depth analysis and reflection on selected IBA projects. The research highlighted, that from its office, IBA Basel offers a common label and supports projects in various roles and forms: through consulting, networking, coordination and communication. The agency and the label IBA are able to make different contributions and to influence the content and procedure of IBA projects. What effect does IBA have on the content of a project and its progress? 13 students of RWTH Aachen University investigated this question in the research laboratory for selected IBA projects. The students derived metaphors from their findings and visualized the contribution and impact of IBA Basel within projects in 3D planning models. Although, the models express different metaphors for individual projects, they deal with similar contributions of IBA in several projects. In the following we have identified three main aspects that can be described exemplary on selected IBA projects.

4.1 IBA networks, projects and participating actors

IBA projects are processes in which various actors from different spheres such as politics, administration, private sector, civil society work together. IBA accompanies its projects from their office with project managers, who act as contact persons for all actors. Where necessary, new contacts – including cross-border relations – are established to network with stakeholders. This is exemplary in the projects IBA KIT and 3Land:



Figure 8: Planning models for the projects IBA KIT and 3Land (IBA KIT: Viktoriya Nikolova, Christiane Schubert; 3Land: Melanie Heinz, Jeremias Klug).

IBA KIT (Figure 8, left) is a tool to activate unutilized public space in the cross-border region. Containers serve as basic modules. They are used in diverse ways to increase quality of life in selected areas. The containers are adapted to its individual function and location – some of them are permanently installed, others are constantly changing locations. Thanks to IBA Basel the mainly local functioning ‘KITS’ are bundled into an overall concept. By strengthening communication and exchange between involved actors, IBA Basel initiates a mutual learning process, which in turn, results in high quality projects. The students’ work highlights this contribution of IBA as a ‘guiding track’ on which actors can move between the projects.

In the case of 3Land (Figure 8, right), students identified a bundling of several projects and actors through IBA. The cross-border district with jobs and housing for 20.000 people is build along the river Rhine in the border triangle between Basel (CH), Huningue (F) and Weil am Rhein (D) on an area of more than 400ha (IBA Basel b, n.d.). Many smaller projects are part of the on-site development and a corresponding number of actors are involved. In this project, too, IBA's contribution is bringing activities and actors together – with the aim of strengthening networking, communication and cooperation.

In the process of 10 years of IBA Basel, it is valuable to develop and apply procedures that initiate and activate the described networking. Especially the IBA KIT can be understood as supportive method and tool for the whole process. It differs from other projects due to its flexibility and adaptability.

4.2 IBA functions as stabilizer in projects and processes

IBA Basel influences the timelines of projects, since it supports projects in coping with challenges and difficulties. The two examples in need for such contribution are the projects motoco and Zoom:



Figure 9: Planning models for the projects motoco und Zoom (motoco: Camille Leclerc, Madita Fislake; Zoom: Friederike Bobenhausen, Denise Knauer)

Motoco is a creative and cultural project that started in the old spinning mill of the DMC district in Mulhouse (F) in 2013. By converting a factory into an open idea laboratory for artists and creatives, motoco is experimenting with new working models (IBA Basel c, n.d.). The planning and implementation process for motoco is characterized by the network and cooperation of various actors. The students' model represents the process as a tower from the bottom up with the involved actors as colored 'building block' (Figure 9, left). IBA Basel (blue) forms an essential module in this tower with a stabilizing effect in the procedural structure and network of actors.

Zoom (Figure 9, right) set itself the target of mapping the whole area of IBA Basel from the point of view of youngsters and children by 2020. Therefore, young people were asked to draw pieces of the map, that should be digitalized and afterwards become a puzzle. The resulting plan of the region should reflect the needs of these stakeholders (IBA Basel d, n.d.). "Without the IBA, the Zoom project would not have taken place like this", the students learned in an interview during their research project. In reflection, they understand IBA Basel as a framework: Without the various 'ingredients' of the project and process, such as idea, actors, commitment and know-how, organization, planning and financing, the map basis or further materials would fall apart.

We can conclude that IBA helps to initiate and motivate to start and continue projects that are full of risk or free from any bias.

4.3 IBA provides orientation for projects and their progress

IBA advises, coordinates and supports projects with its expertise. In addition, the labeling process with several criteria developed by IBA Basel defines standards of content for IBA projects and their milestones in the timeline. This can lead to changes in the content and orientation of projects, as it can be seen in Polyfeld MuttENZ and Neue Mitte Grenzach:

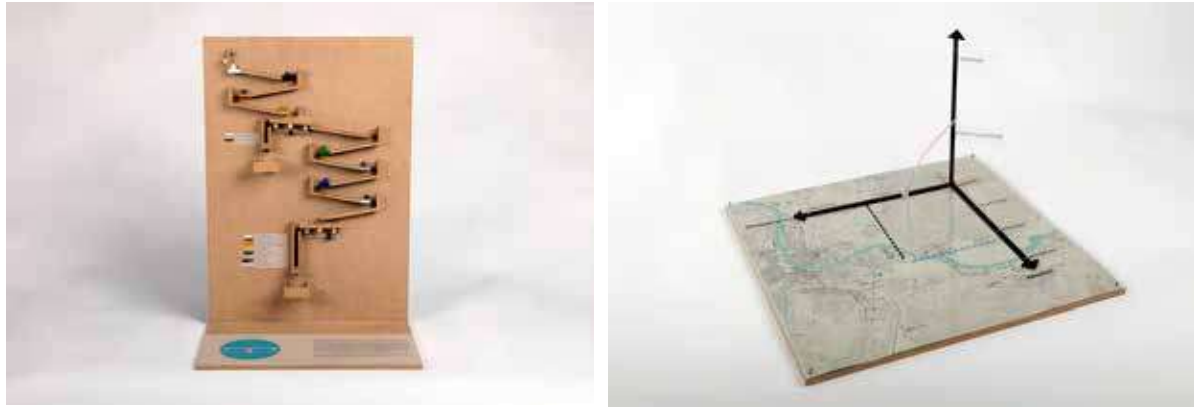


Figure 10: Planning models for the projects Polyfeld MuttENZ and Neue Mitte Grenzach (Polyfeld MuttENZ: Carina Engler, Chiara Erhardt; Neue Mitte Grenzach: Lina Wahdan).

In MuttENZ in a district of 34ha, which is nowadays industrially used – the Polyfeld MuttENZ, a sustainable and mixed district is to be built. During the IBA Basel process it was tested, which measures of social sustainability could be implemented in an urban planning project. For this purpose, traditional urban planning was combined with bottom-up participation processes. Due to the labeling process IBA specified criteria referring to content and milestones of the process. Thus, in this project – as well as in other labeled projects – changes in content were initiated and project developments were influenced by IBA. The students' model expresses a marble run in which the marble runs through the multi-level process of the project, relating to various stages of consulting and qualification by IBA. IBA Basel is represented as a steering element that triggered another direction for the Polyfeld MuttENZ at the time of nomination (Figure 10, left).

The metaphor 'coordinate system' illustrates that IBA indicates directions (Figure 10, right). It refers to the project 'Neue Mitte Grenzach' – the revitalization of the town center of Grenzach Wyhlen (D). A redevelopment area near the station will be developed in order to enrich the existing town center with businesses, residential use and public spaces. New mobility connections structure the area and help to connect the old town center with the station and the river Rhine. The inclusion of the station and riverbank into the planning concept made it obvious that the project became part of the project groups Aktive Bahnhöfe and Rheinliebe. IBA Basel served as coordinator and provided clarification and orientation regarding definition, content and progression of the project.

This shows that IBA Basel helps projects to clarify contents and to set structures in complex planning and development processes.

5. Outlook: Perspectives for the post IBA period

Although the research project is currently ongoing – in particular the evaluation and interpretation of the online survey have not been completed yet, we can already draw first conclusions and learn for the post IBA period.

As delineated in this paper, the transformation of an entire region was initiated by the 10-year process of IBA Basel 2020. It should be an indisputable fact, that it is worthwhile to continue this prospering process in order to further develop the region and thereby increase its quality of life and space. As mentioned at the beginning, the attempt to push the IBA process far beyond 2020 has to start as soon as possible. Therefore, on the one hand, the achievements of the process should become visible and be displayed in the final exhibition. On the other hand, the development and growing-together of the region, with its improved qualities, should become visible for its residents and users in everyday life. This results in the following future tasks.

Ensure the quality of cross-border regional development through a follow-up institution

There is a need for a successor institution that continues the core tasks of the IBA office. Among other things, these include: existing and new formed networks of actors that maintain intensified cross-border exchange; further elaboration of tools in order to support the regional development – for instance the IBA KIT; ongoing support of IBA projects until their completion; formation of additional project groups – to develop or strengthen fields of action and topics that respond to future trends in regional development.

Proceed the pool of experiences of the IBA process

IBA gained experiences during the 10-years process from which a follow-up institution can benefit in the post IBA period. IBA has achieved skills, not only in regional development and project management, but also in soft dimensions such as multilateral networking, trust building and cross-border knowledge sharing. It would make sense if this pool of experience was captured to be passed on through a conscious change management.

Bring transformation to life

Exhibiting the different IBA projects in the Vitra Design Museum in 2020 is not sufficient enough – the region needs to become perceptible for its users. IBA is considering how the development and growing-together of the region with its improved qualities can be experienced by the public, since some of the IBA projects are still in the development process and will not become finished before 2020. In this way, a challenge for the post IBA period is to bring transformation to life – unfinished IBA projects should be supported, pushed on and made perceptible during their realization process.

Bring the regional scale to the general public

Until today, IBA Basel is known in the professional sphere, yet general public and media have less knowledge about IBA. This is one of the reasons, why IBA wants to address users in the year of presentation and in the post IBA period. There is a need for a media and communication concept beyond the final exhibition and the year of presentation, which also goes beyond the presentation of individual projects. Through this strategy, target groups should be clearly addressed and invited to experience the region as a whole. An ambitious and yet desirable result would be, if awareness of a 'home region' emerged.

The research project is not finished yet. The next step is to generate results from the quantitative online survey. The results will then be reflected in order to gain a deeper understanding of a) the surpluses of the IBA process and b) of the improvements made commonly in cross-border regional development. Three goals are pursued for further work on the impact assessment of IBA Basel:

Firstly, a scientific basis for presenting results and impact of IBA Basel in the final exhibition needs to be created. Secondly, participating actors of the IBA process need to be involved in the common reflection and, moreover, need to be activated for the year of exhibition. Thirdly, motivation to continue the trinational communication and cooperation process in the post IBA period needs to be increased on the basis of research results.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the IBA Basel office for the trustful and constructive cooperation. We thank all actors involved in the IBA Basel process, who supported the research project so far – and thus the preparation of the year of presentation, by participating in the online survey. Last but not least, we thank the students of RWTH Aachen University for their engaged and creative work in the research laboratory.



References

Förster, A. and Petrin, J., 2018, IBA unterwegs – Räume der Mobilität. Presentation at Fachforum Regionale Zukunftsstrategien, Regionalen Wohnungsbaukonferenz, Rosenheim, October

IBA Basel a, Handlungsfelder, Date of access: 06/05/2019. <http://iba-basel.net/de/projects/handlungsfelder>.

IBA Basel b, Projektübersicht: 02 - 3Land, Date of access: 06/05/2019. <http://iba-basel.net/de/projects/projects-index/2/3land>.

IBA Basel c, Projektübersicht: 15 - motoco, Date of access: 06/05/2019. <http://iba-basel.net/de/projects/projects-index/15/motoco>.

IBA Basel c, Projektübersicht: 22 - Zoom, Date of access: 06/05/2019. <http://iba-basel.net/de/projects/projects-index/22/zoom>.

IBA Basel e, Qualifizierungsprozess, Date of access: 06/05/2019. <http://iba-basel.net/de/projects/qualifizierungsprozess>.

IBA Memorandum, Memorandum Internationaler Bauausstellungen, Date of access: 20/05/2019. https://www.open-iba.de/site/assets/files/1032/memorandum_zur_zukunft_internationaler_bauausstellungen_mit_handreichung_2017.pdf

Landeshauptstadt München, Internationale Bauausstellung: Räume der Mobilität: Machbarkeitsstudie für München und die Region, Date of access: 22/05/2019. https://www.muenchen.de/rathaus/dam/jcr:213a4018-0b4c-46dd-bb45-bfa5e72e6a48/Machbarkeitsstudie_IBA.pdf

Neuhaus, G. and Marti, R., 2013, IBA Basel 2020: Zwischen Distanz und Kooperation. *Bauwelt*, 12, 33-39.

Reicher, C., Kemming, H., and Schweitzer, E. (eds.), 2011. Die Zukunft Internationaler Bauausstellungen: Internationale Fallstudien und ein Monitoringkonzept. *Werkstatt: Praxis Heft*, Vol. 74 Bundesministerium für Verkehr, Bau und Stadtentwicklung (BMVBS), Berlin

Rüegg-Stürm, J. and Grand, S., 2017, Das St. Galler Management-Modell. Grundkategorien einer integrierten Managementlehre. Der HSG-Ansatz (vergriffen) (Bern: Haupt Verlag).

Storbeck, D., 2016, Zweiter Teil: Grenzüberschreitende kommunale Zusammenarbeit – Erstes Kapitel: Historische Anmerkungen. In: Grenzüberschreitende kommunale Zusammenarbeit. Göttinger Schriften zum Öffentlichen Recht, Vol. 9 (Universitätsverlag Göttingen), pp.25-31.

TEB a, Ueber den TEB: Der Trinationale Eurodistrict Basel, Date of access: 20/05/2019. <https://www.eurodistrictbasel.eu/de/ueber-den-teb/der-trinationale-eurodistrict-basel.html>

TEB b, Ueber den TEB: Die Entstehung des Trinationalen Eurodistricts Basel, Date of access: 20/05/2019. <https://www.eurodistrictbasel.eu/de/ueber-den-teb/die-entstehung-des-trinationalen-eurodistrict-basel.html>.

TEB c, Ueber den TEB: Unsere Organisation, Date of access: 20/05/2019. <https://www.eurodistrictbasel.eu/de/ueber-den-teb/unsere-organisation.html>

Wassenberg, B., 2015, Grenzüberschreitende Zusammenarbeit in Europa als Mittel der „kleinen“ deutschen Außenpolitik: das Beispiel des Oberrheins, *Revue d'Allemagne et des pays de langue allemande*, 47(1), 77-96.