

Making Plans for living Together *Lichen*

Making Plans for Living together

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Caliban and the Witch



1

The story begins in times of upheaval. Society continues to evolve and starts to put the capital in the foreground. It seeks to increase efficiency. We can read this story from different viewpoints, but we decide to read "the 'transition' from feudalism to capitalism from the viewpoint of women, the body, and primitive accumulation (1)" (Studio Caruso 2021:79) According to Silvia Federici, this primitive accumulation can be described by a set of historical phenomena

(i) "the development of a new sexual division of labor subjugating women's labor and women's reproductive function to the reproduction of the workforce" (Studio Caruso 2021:80)

(ii) "the construction of a new patriarchal order, based upon the exclusion of women from waged work and their subordination to men" (Studio Caruso 2021:80)

(iii) "the mechanization of the proletarian body and its transformation, in the case of women, into a machine for the production of new workers" (Studio Caruso 2021:80)

It reveals a world of oppression. The woman is assigned a clear role. But not all participated in the role play. Those who stepped out of line were persecuted. "[T]he heretic, the healer, the disobedient wife, the woman who dared to live alone, the obeha woman who poisoned the master's food and inspired the slaves to revolt." (Studio Caruso 2021:77) or in a nutshell: witches. They were accused of witchcraft in court, condemned for it and then publicly executed.

The historical phenomena speak a somber language. Words like suppression, exploitation, primitive accumulation, parasitism, capitalism, big scale system and dependency are describing these times. But we can transfer these words. We change them to synergy, to collaboration, to sustainability, to symbiosis, to permaculture, to small scale system and to independence.

Caliban and the Witch as the past

Juxtaposition



SUPPRESSION

SYNERGY

EXPLOITATION

COLLABORATION

PRIMITIV ACCUMULATION

SUSTAINABILITY

DEPENDENCY

INDEPENDENCE

PARASITISM

SYMBIOSIS

CAPITALISM

PERMACULTURE

BIS SCALE SYSTEM

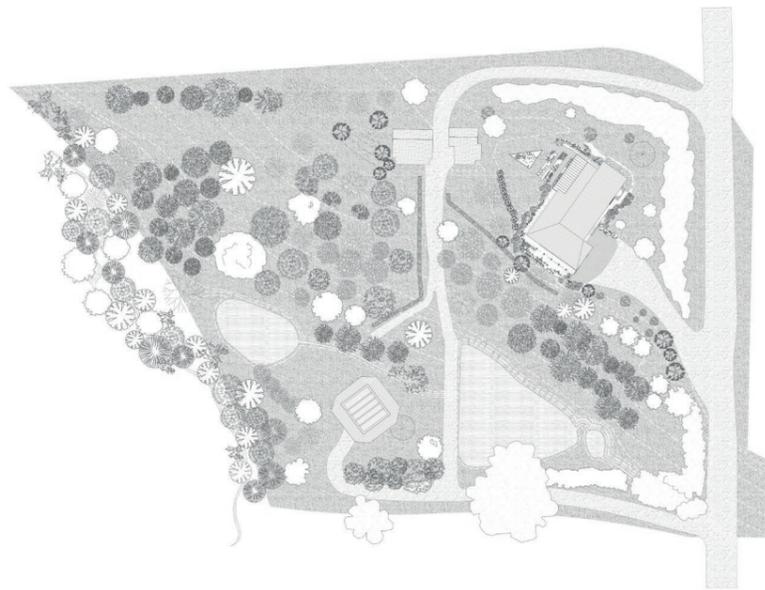
SMALL SCALE SYSTEM

Melliodora as the future

Reference *Melliadora*



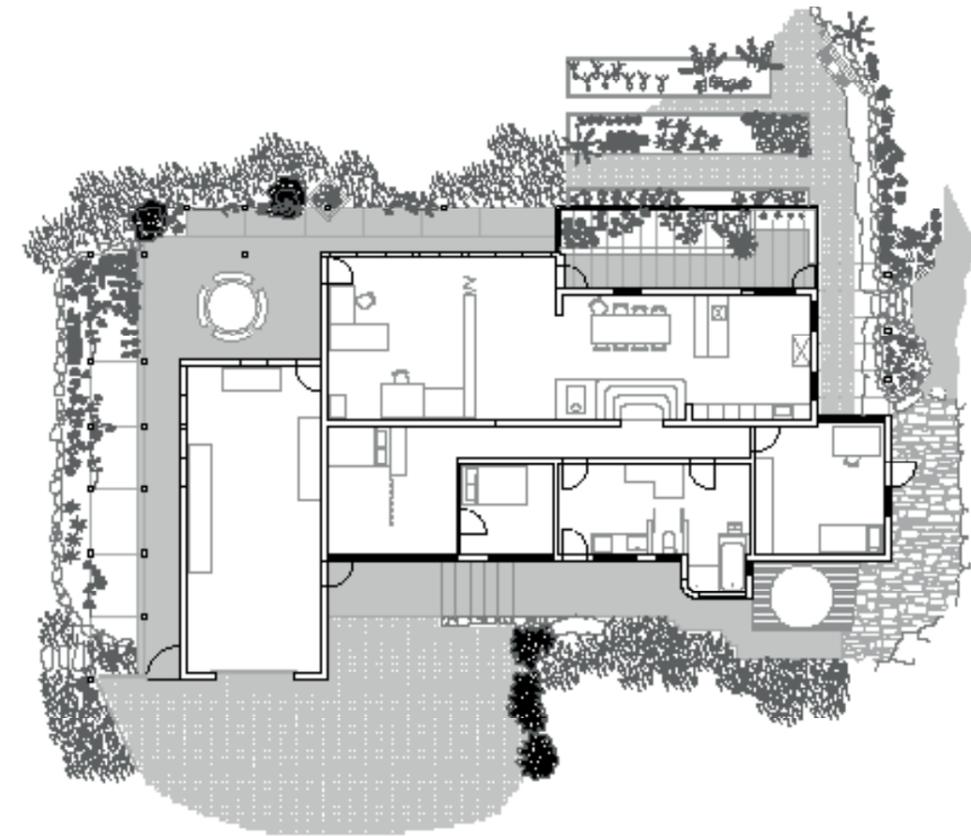
The historical phenomena speak a somber language. Words like suppression, exploitation, primitive accumulation, parasitism, capitalism, big scale system and dependency are describing these times. But we can transfer these words. We change them to synergy, to collaboration, to sustainability, to symbiosis, to permaculture, to small scale system and to independence.



We make a time leap and want to zoom into an example described by these transferred terms. In Australia we find a piece of land where David Holmgren and Su Dennett practice permaculture. The key to make it work is a closed cycle.

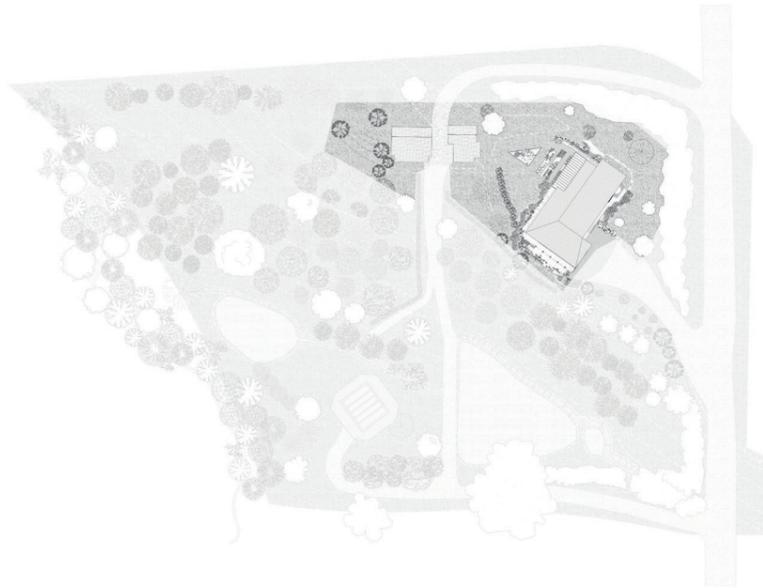
The soil, the vegetation, the human being and the animals are part of the small scale system. The wheel will only keep turning if everyone is integrated.

The plot is divided into five zones. Every zone has his own characteristics but still they collaborate with each other. So, the community is defined by synergies.



Zone 0: House

The main building is considered to be the productive center of the system within the permacultural context. One can identify four major workspaces or nodes: greenhouse, kitchen, workshop and office. The design of these spaces allow some insight into the economy they support.



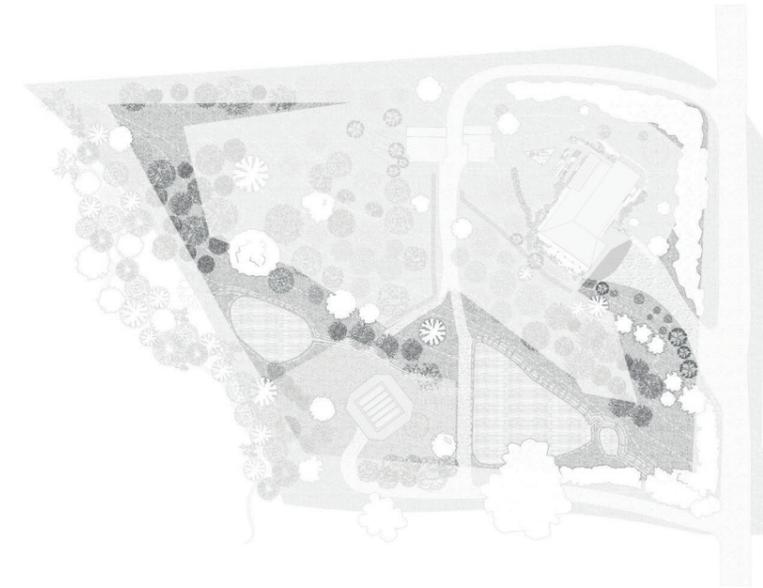
Zone 1: House Gardens

The first zone is located immediately around the House to provide quick access to the intensive food production. You can find vegetables, high-value trees, plants that need a lot of attention or a special micro-climate like kiwis or grapes. The plants help the micro-climate of the house, for example to donate shade in summer under the pergola and allow the sun in winter. The aim is to create an environment, that is naturally fire retardant.



Zone 2: The Orchard

The animals help to maintain the extensive orchard of mostly drip-irrigated deciduous fruit and nut trees. They convert grass to manure, eat a lot of the fallen fruit, control pests. As well, the goats help to manage the fire vegetation and the geese are mostly located at the interface between zone 1 & 2.



Zone 3: Dwellings and water catchments

There is a second house located in this zone - a cottage that has its own zone 1. The motivation to build it was the aging mother coming to live here someday. In the teahouse resides Melliodora's illustrator. The three semi-autonomous households share the gardens and the facilities. The earthworks build two dams for the water system, determined by the shape of the land.

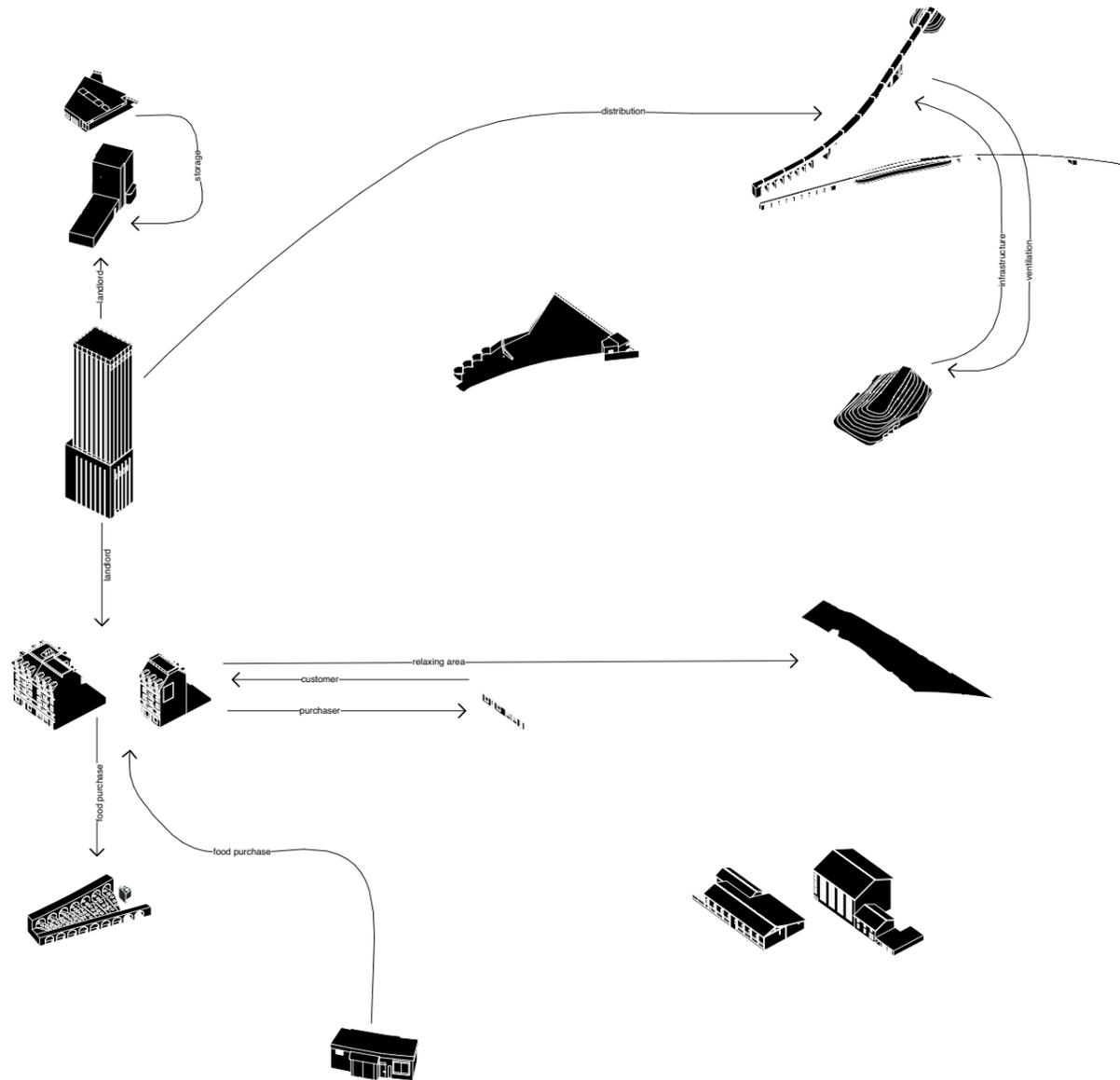


Zone 4: Beyond the boundary

This park-like area with strips of land with blackberries and weeds that just grew there needs to be managed to make it firesafe. The goats are kind helpers to do so. As well there is a canopy of fire-retardant trees that shade out the blackberries and allow ecological succession.

Sihlquai

The Existing System



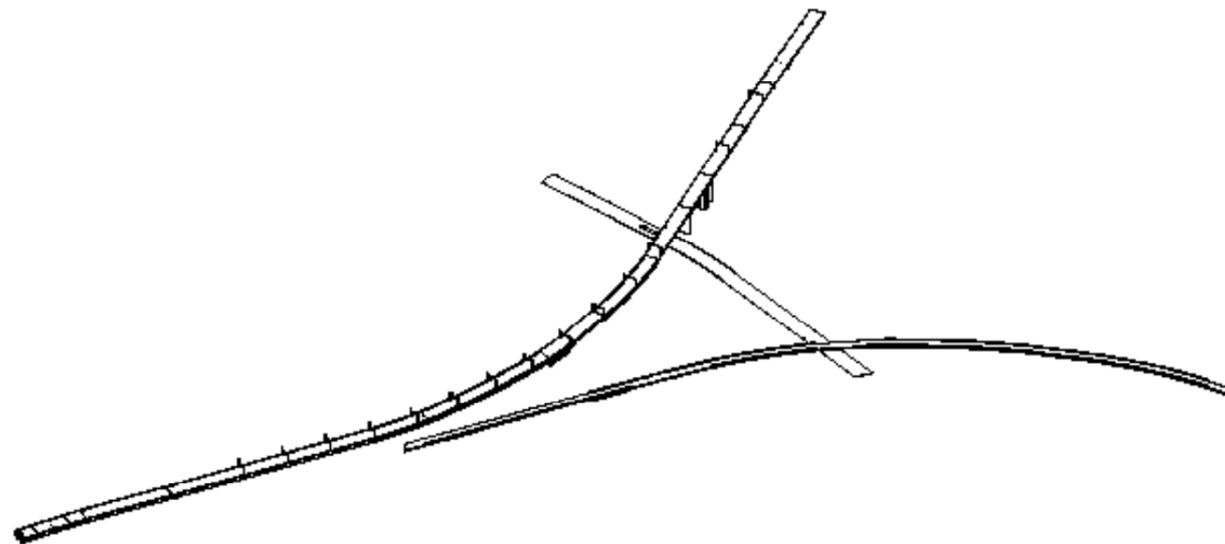
The existing Environment

The story of the Sihlquai is told by the viewpoint of the modern witch. She interweaves into a synergetic system to defend herself against an external threat that is becoming too big, too monopolistic.

Sihlquai is an example of a mixed and thus working neighbourhood. It is a symbiosis between its zones and his characters, between the built environment, the social structures and the vegetation. Thus it is comparable with the symbiosis between fungus and algae, the Lichen.



Infrastructural views



Wipkingerviadukt (Drawbridge)

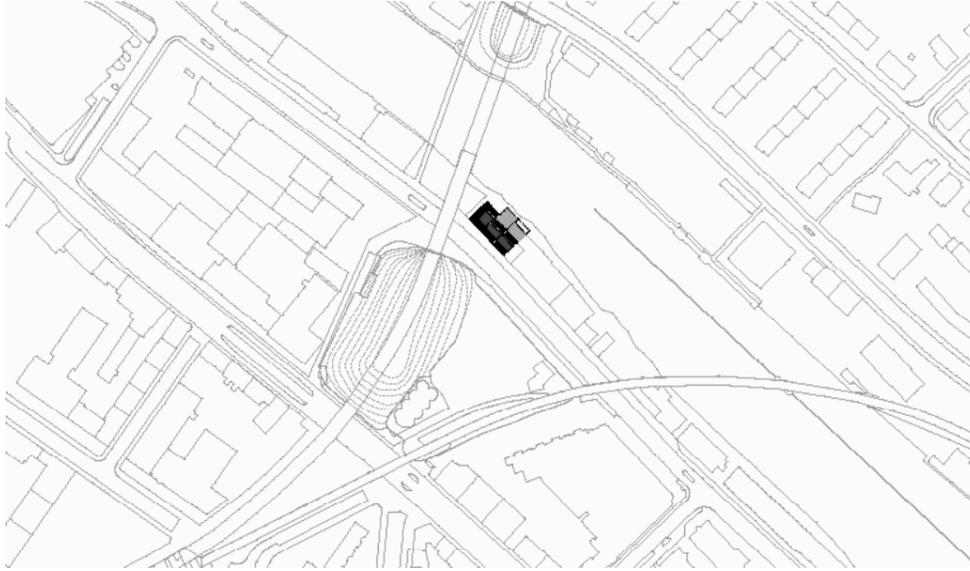
The railroad line originally ran over an embankment. This severely limited the development of the city of Zurich. Housing and agriculture were clearly separated. The construction of the viaduct at the beginning of the 20th century made the boundaries more porous and enabled the rise of industry by connecting it to its surroundings. Today, the railroad line is always served by the SBB. The division between the industrial and residential typology is still recognizable in the urban fabric today.

Limmat

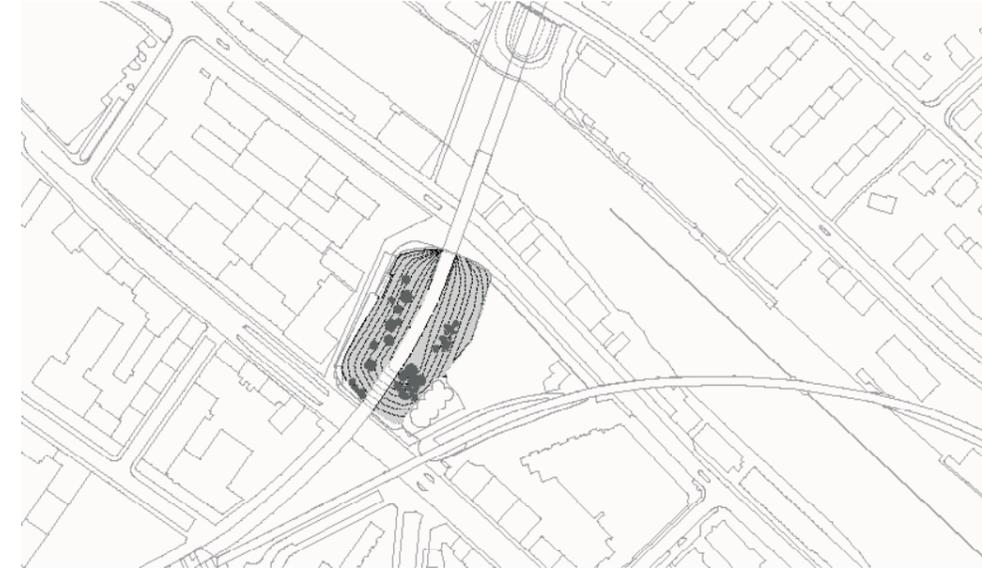
Energy could be generated along the water. With the construction of the hydroelectric power plant, there was even a surplus. This was one of the reasons for the development of the industrial quarter.

Letten viadukt (pedestrian bridge)

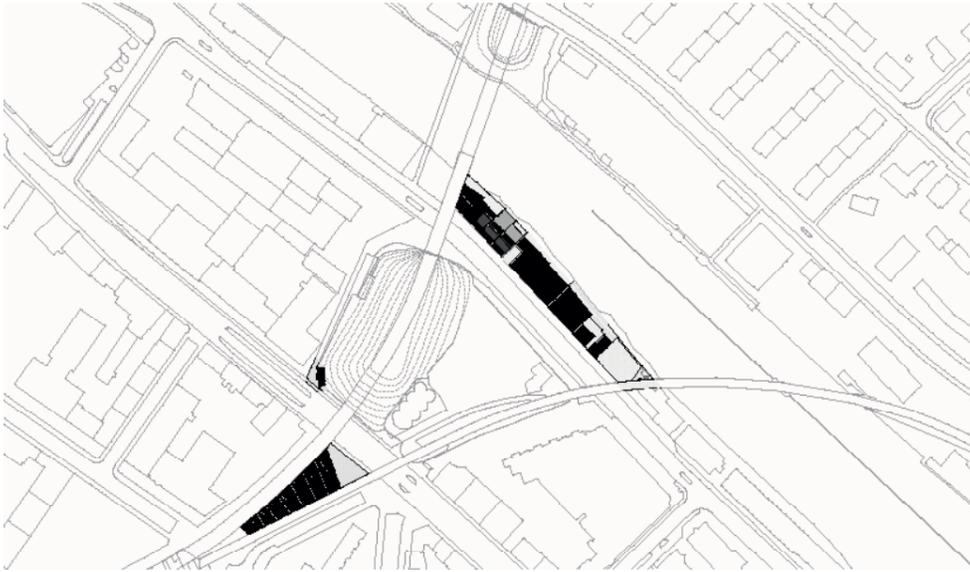
Today's pedestrian bridge connects the workers' and industrial quarter with the residential other side of the river.



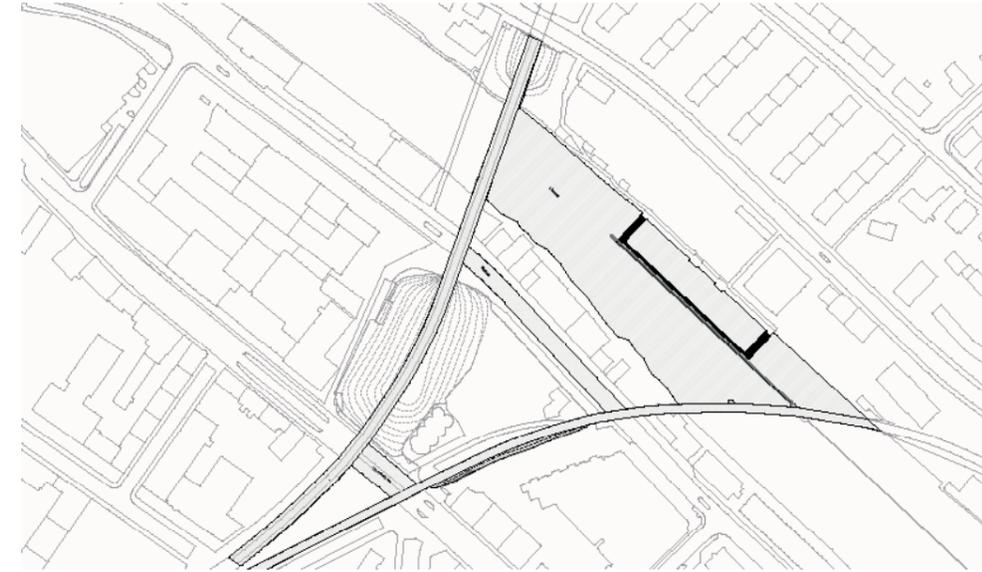
Zone 0: Dwelling



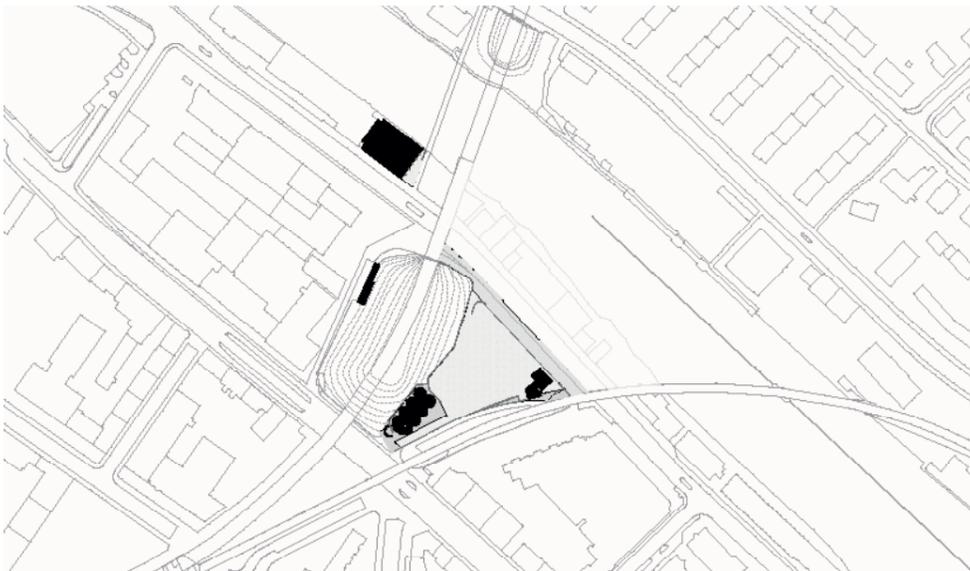
Zone 4: Wasteland



Zone 1: Small Business



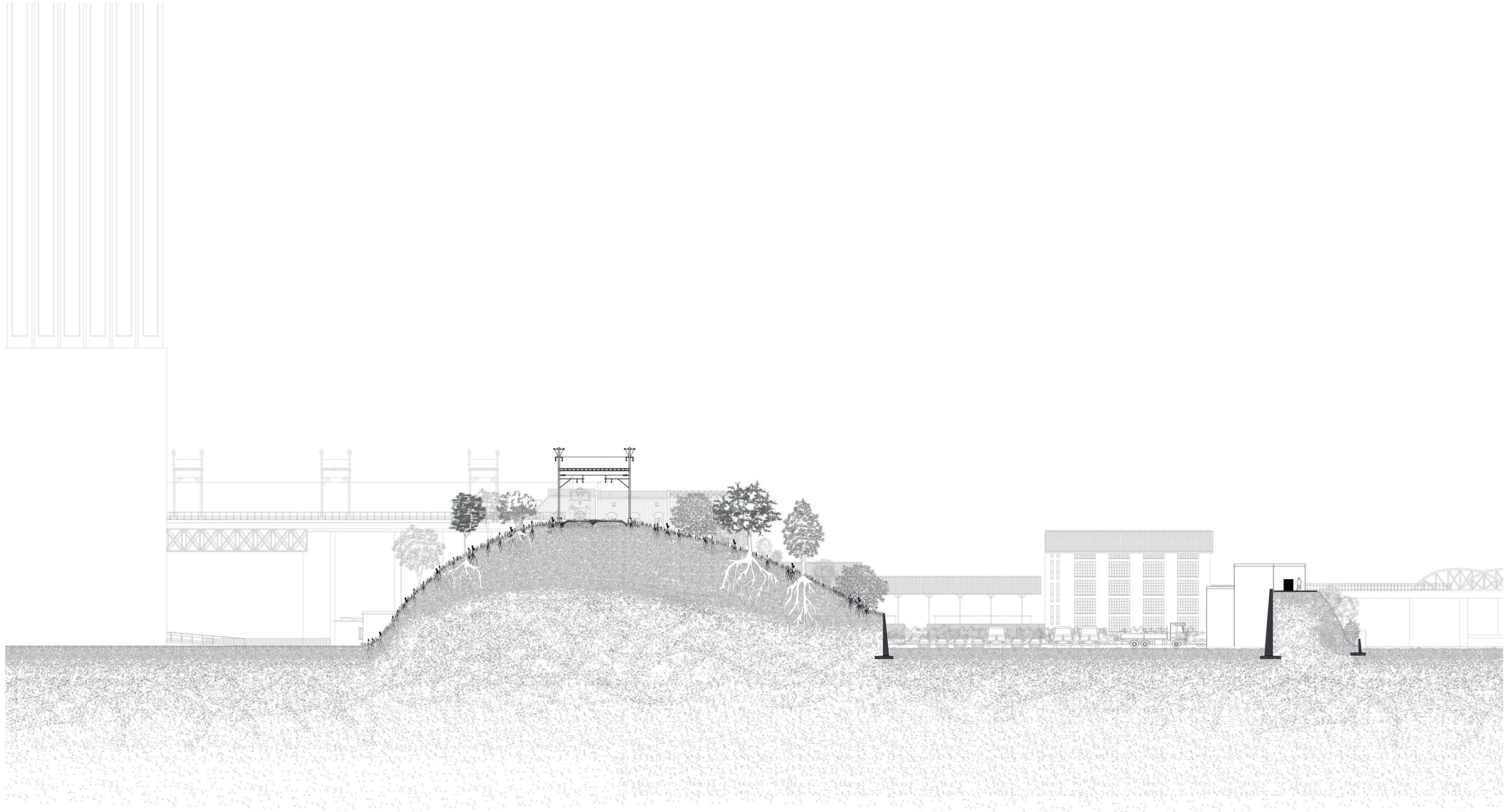
Zone 3: Infrastructure



Zone 2: Industry

The Area builds a triangular shape
The infrastructure is framing the area of the Sihlquai. It is important for the distribution, the relationship to other circles of Zurich and other cities. Beside this, it is especially important as a ventilation system for the vegetation.

The existing area we find in the triangle of the infrastructure can be divided into five zones



The Soil

The mixture of organic matter, minerals, gases, liquids, and organisms is called soil. The pedosphere, earth's body of soil, has four important functions: a medium for plant growth, a means of water storage, supply and purification, a modifier of Earth's atmosphere and as a habitat for organisms

The Flora

During an extensive afternoon stroll, Maurice Maggi guided us through the site and its edible plants. Among the plants were as well ones with relation to history: the chicory as coffee substitute and the meadow clary for stretching tobacco during second world war.

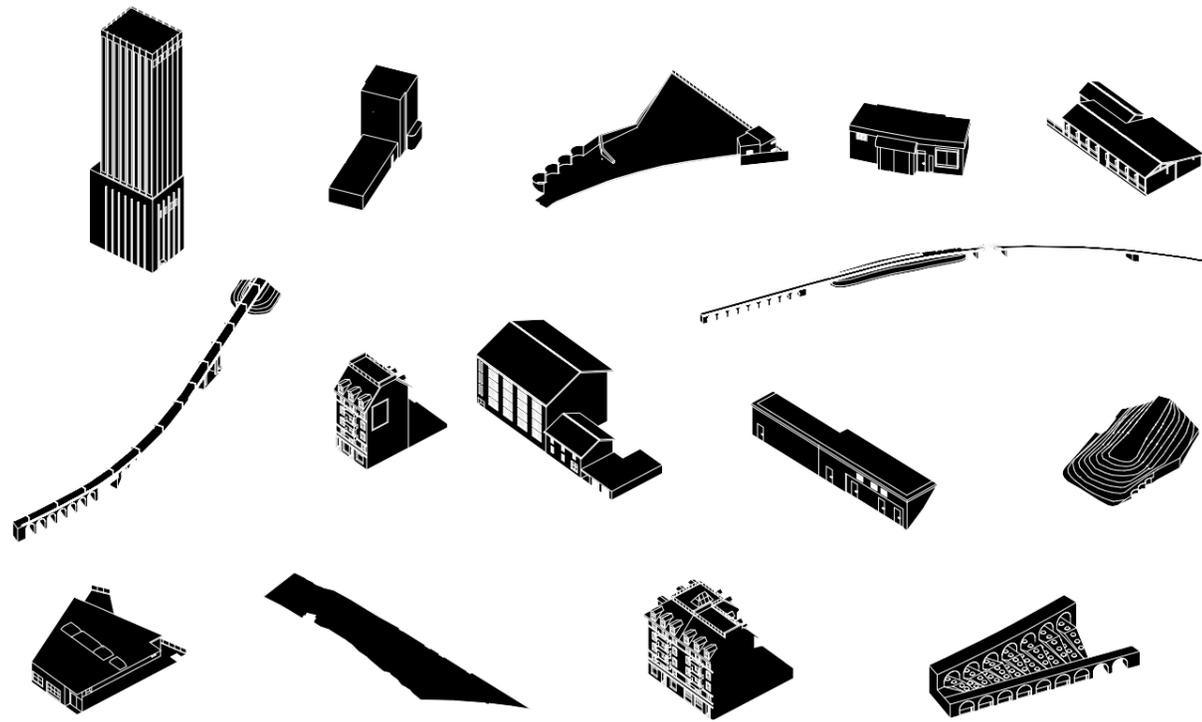
The Fauna

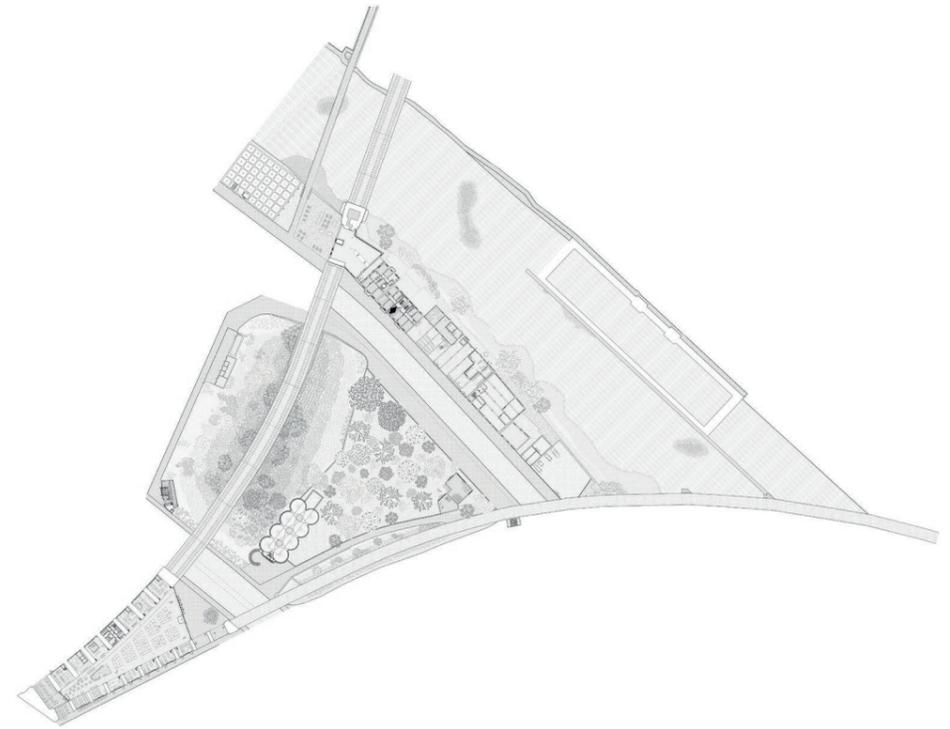
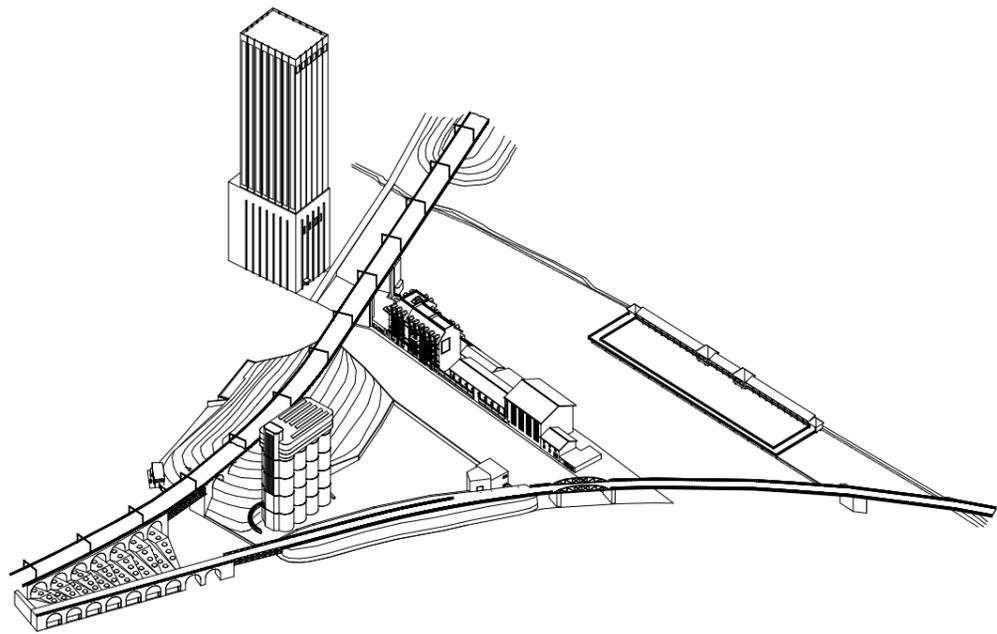
The animals as living creatures contribute a large part to a functioning ecosystem. Every animal interacts on a different way to the soil, the flora and the human being. It is important, to provide habitats and to not lose sight of them in the cycle.

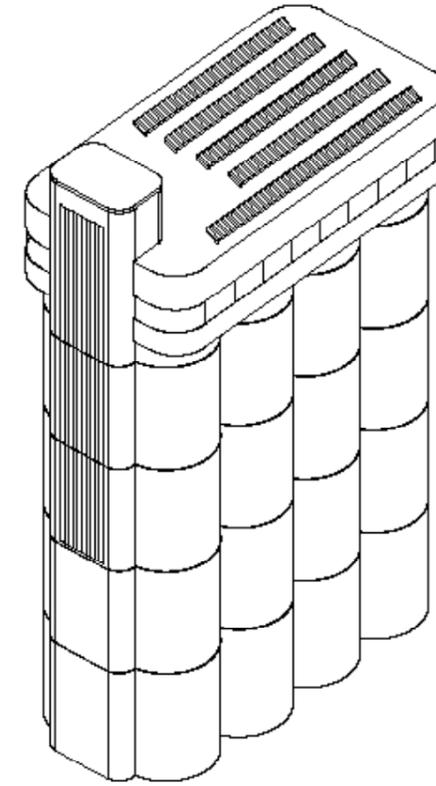
The Human Being

As an adaptable living species, the human being wouldn't need a lot in a functioning system. But his striving for more often leads to repression of the weaker ones. The last inhabitants of Sihlquai are still fighting. But they are open for changes and collaboration.

Characters

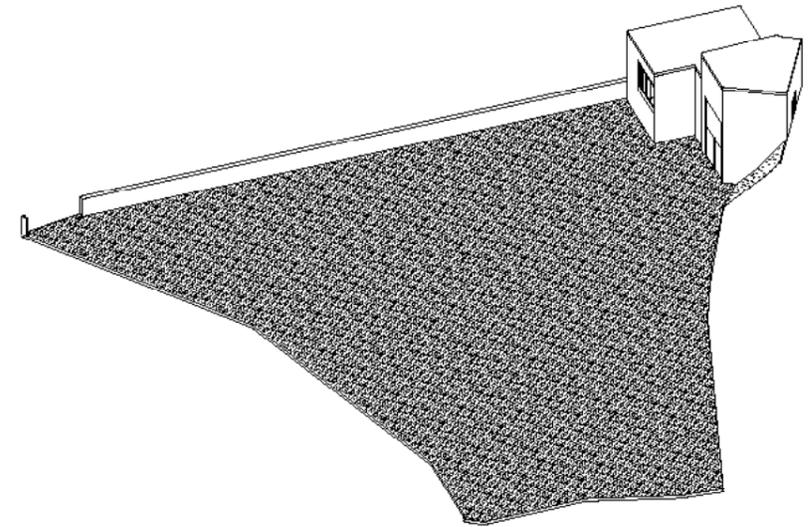






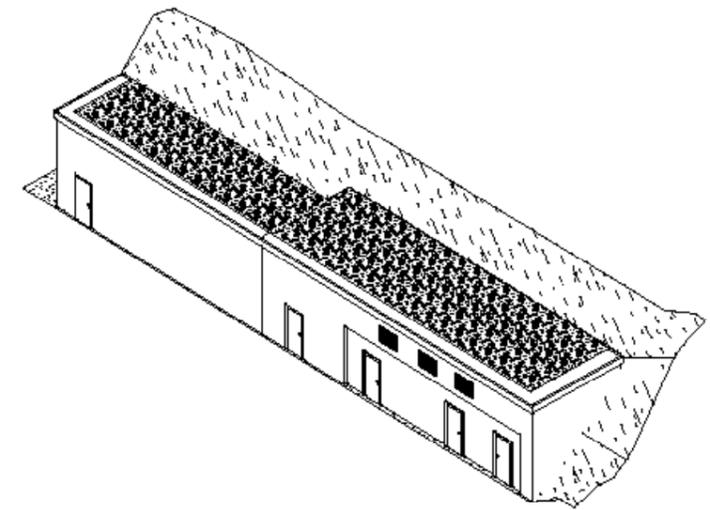
Silo
Limmatstrasse 240

Once, grain was stored here. Today, mainly solar power is produced.



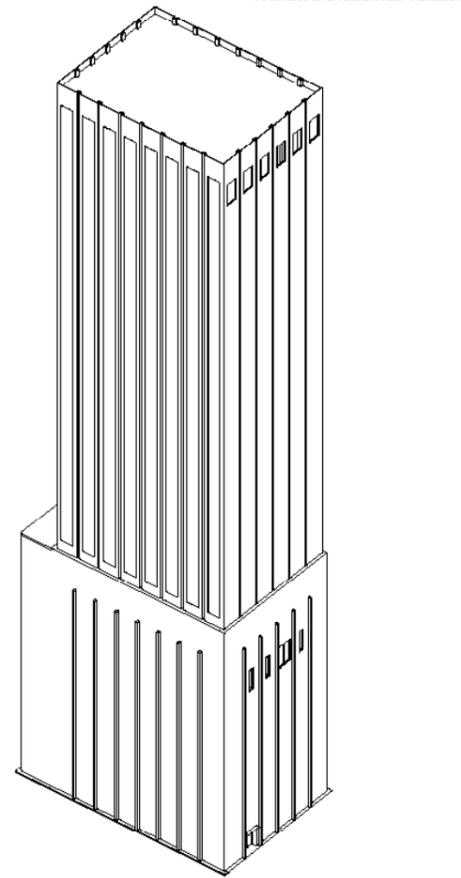
Building Parking lot
Sihlquai 230

The parking lot as well as the building belong to Coop Immobilien and are therefore owned by the industry.



Container Damm
Dammweg 12/14

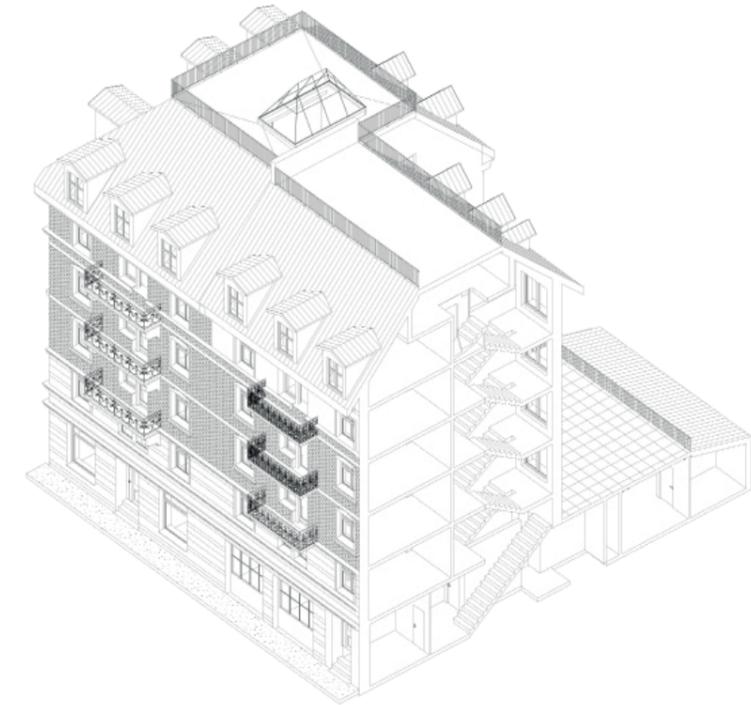
The containers are located on the SBB's land back and thus support the large-scale operations in the neighbourhood.



Swissmill Tower
Sihlquai 296

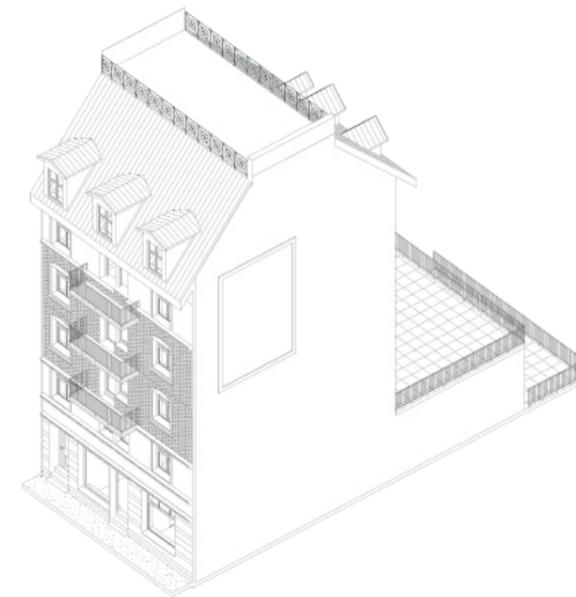
The flour mill on the Limmat River that has grown continuously since 1843. It has been a division of the Coop Cooperative since 1999 and today it is the largest flour milling company in Switzerland.

10 years ago, an initiative was launched to ensure the construction of the Swissmill Tower. The vote on the Coop Immobilien building project was linked to a design plan. This design plan provides the diversity between dwelling, small business and industry in the neighbourhood and thus a liveliness. Or rather, that's what it should have provided what most of the residents voted for. They play an important part of the diversity in the neighbourhood.



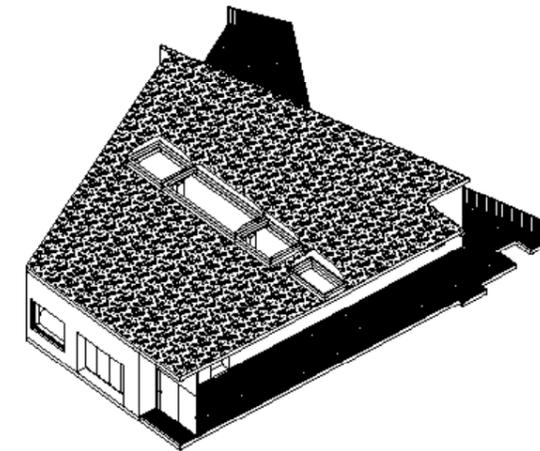
Residential Buildings Coop
Sihlquai 280/282

The two buildings have been used as residential houses since their existence around 1900. In addition, small businesses are housed on the ground floor. Both uses are now to be converted into office spaces and laboratories for Swissmill.



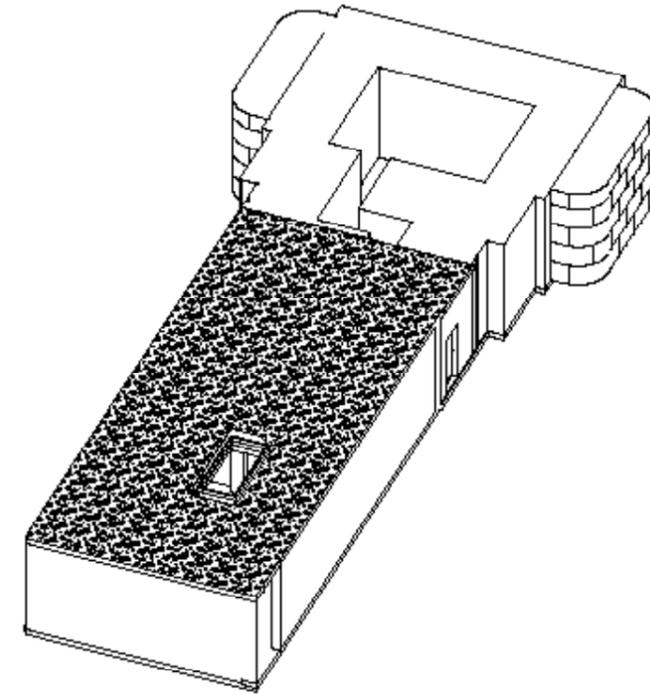
Atelier Sihlquai
Sihlquai 278

As with the two buildings next to it, these are mainly historical residential buildings with small businesses on the ground floor. Unlike the neighboring house, Sihlquai 278 belongs to a private owner and is not in danger of being converted.



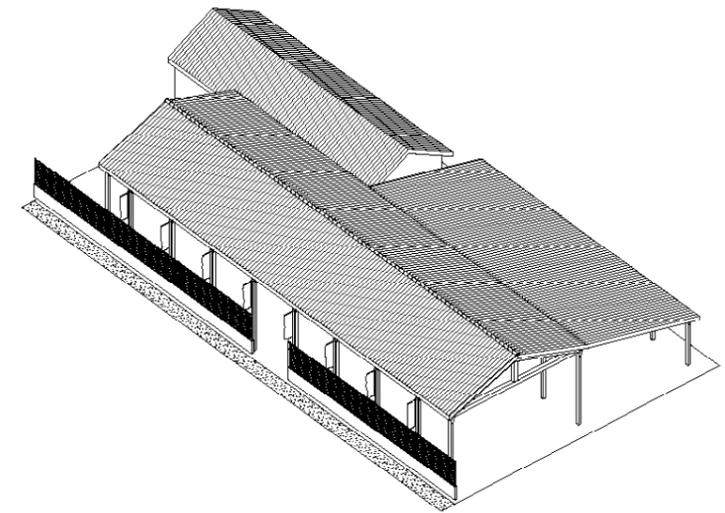
Metal Worker
Sihlquai 284

The metal workshop also belongs to Coop real estate. They support the Swissmill in service and maintenance.



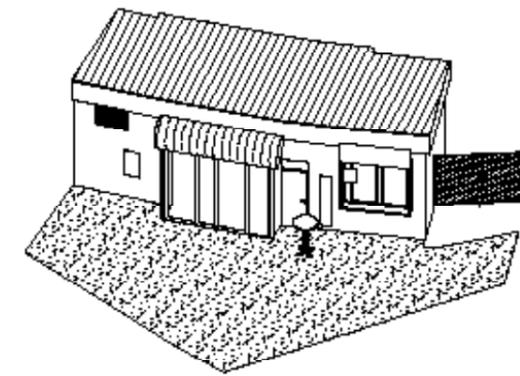
Bunker
Sihlquai 282

The bunker was built in the 2nd World War for defense purposes. The intrinsic value, but also the historical value of this object are classified as high from the point of view of monument preservation. The access is through the metal workshop and from there through a narrow corridor into the combat area.



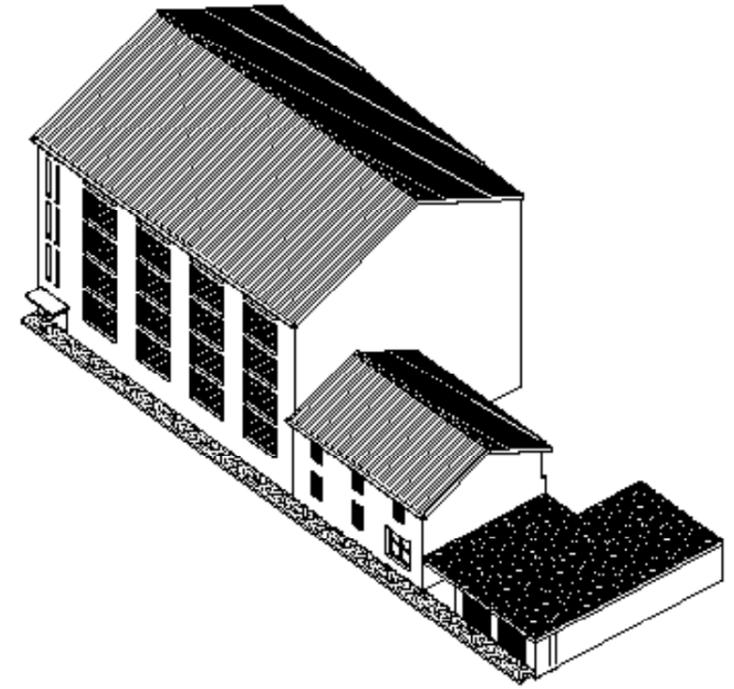
Art Cotta
Sihlquai 274

The function is pretty clear here. This plot also belongs to a private person. However, the building is rather a Roof Construction with workspaces and thus differs from the neighbouring houses. At times it was used for small business purposes.



Kiosk
Dammweg 6

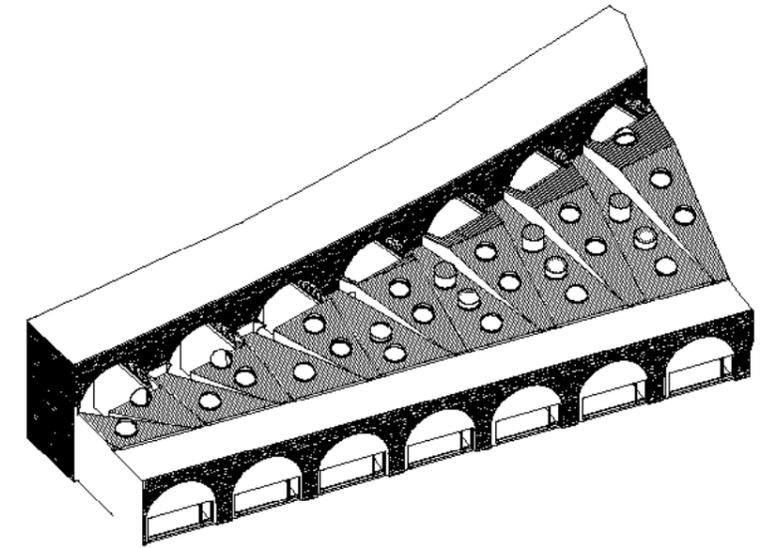
The function is pretty clear here.
The interaction, on the other hand,
less so.



Sullana
Sihlquai 264/266/268

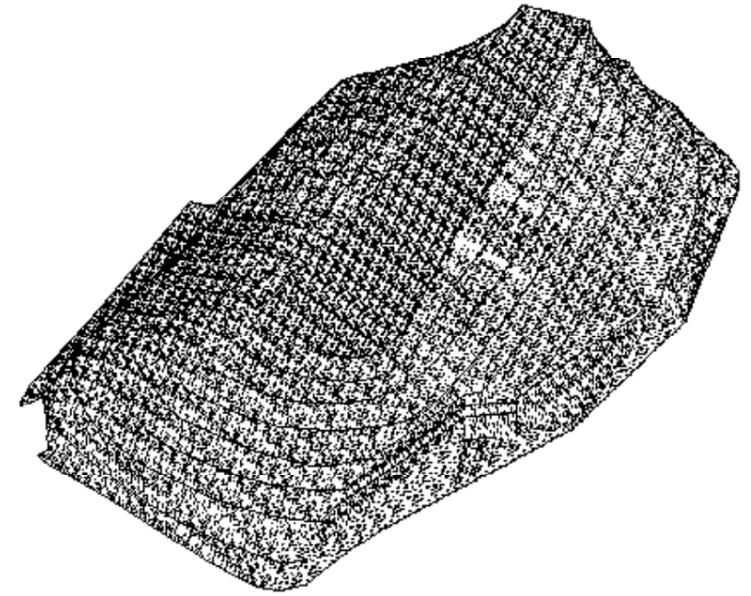
This former cigarette factory was found in 1916 and sold afterwards to Sullana.

The iconic letterings from 1945 remained. Today, the building is owned by the city of Zurich and rentable for weddings and company parties.



Markthalle im Viadukt
Limmatstrasse 231

The market hall is formed by the two viaducts and closes the area astride. Local and sustainable products are sold.



Dam

The last piece of the removed embankment still stands. In the meantime, the soil has been contaminated with pollutants due to railroad operations, but it is still a unique green space.



„Dear Coop

Most of the residents are already gone. Still I dwell in my apartment and hope. But instead of just hoping and waiting, I would like to respond to your ad „Get started now: in the production of Swiss organic honey for Coop!“, which I coincidentally came across in the beekeeping magazine this week.

Let me try a suggestion:

Instead of converting the buildings, let's convert the inhabitants. Let the remaining ones become beekeepers and let us look for experienced beekeepers to dwell with us.

Instead of converting the buildings, let's convert the surrounding, so that not only both of us benefit, but as well many other layers of life that surround us. Layers we probably are not always able to notice, but still contribute an important part to a valuable environment.

Let us maintain the remaining piece of nature along the Dam, increase the diversity of habitats, enhance the attractiveness for the inhabitants and expand the possibilities for experiencing nature.

The cycle must be maintained or even further, supported. The small scale system ensures that the big scale system - the Sihlquai - continues to function.

Let's cooperate. For me and you.“



Jetzt einsteigen: in die Produktion von Schweizer Biohonig für Coop!

Möchten Sie die Anzahl ihrer Bienenvölker vergrössern und in die Bioknosperei einsteigen oder verfügen Sie bereits über eine Bio Knospere-Zertifizierung? Dann werden sie Teil eines Projektes zwischen Coop und dem Forschungsinstitut für Biologischen Landbau FiBL, das die Produktion und den Absatz von Schweizer Biohonig unter dem Knospere-Label von Bio Suisse unterstützt. Das FiBL verfügt über entsprechendes Know-how und berät sie gerne.

Haben wir Ihr Interesse geweckt? Möchten sie ein Lieferant von Bio Knospere-Honig für Coop werden? Weitere Auskünfte erteilt Ihnen gerne FiBL-Mitarbeiter und Bioknoper Salvador Garibay. salvador.garibay@fibl.org
Tel. 062 865 72 82
Forschungsinstitut für biologischen Landbau FiBL
Ackerstrasse 113, Postfach 219, 5070 Frick
www.fibl.org

FiBL

Dr. Coop Fonds für Nachhaltigkeit
www.coop.ch

coop

**Ad from the Suisse
Beekeepers Magazine**



Zone 0: Dwelling

The Site is divided into six Zones and starts with Zone Zero, the Dwelling, where the residents on the one hand resist but on the other hand start the cooperation.



Zone 1: Natural Retreat

The NATURAL RETREAT is closed to the public and only accessible for maintenance.



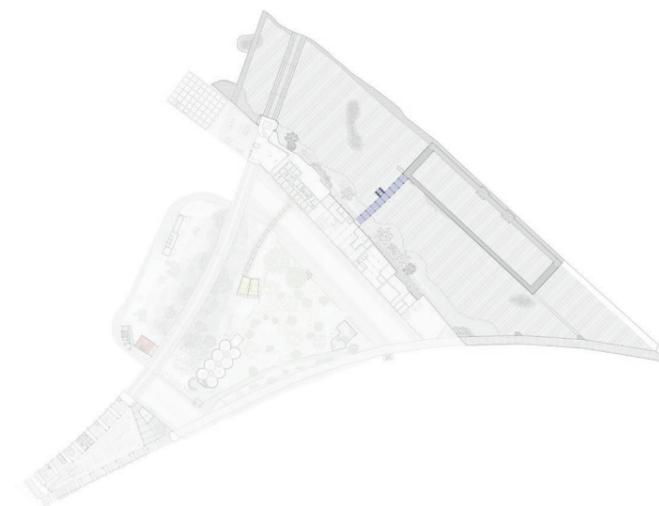
Zone 2: Hortus Conclusus

The HORTUS CONCLUSUS is a public garden, accessible for all living beings.



Zone 3: Accessible Land

The existing plants are publicly available for personal use on the westside of the Dam.



Zone 4: River Letten

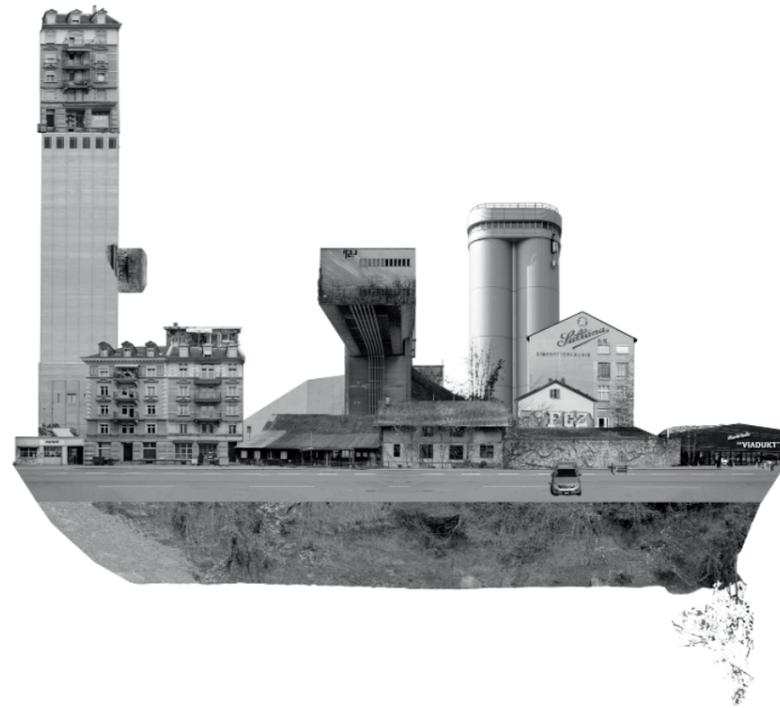
The renaturation of the RIVER LIMMAT brings back the lost habitat for existing fish species..



Zone 5: Market Hall

The MARKET HALL combines all zones in its use and closes the system.

Lichen



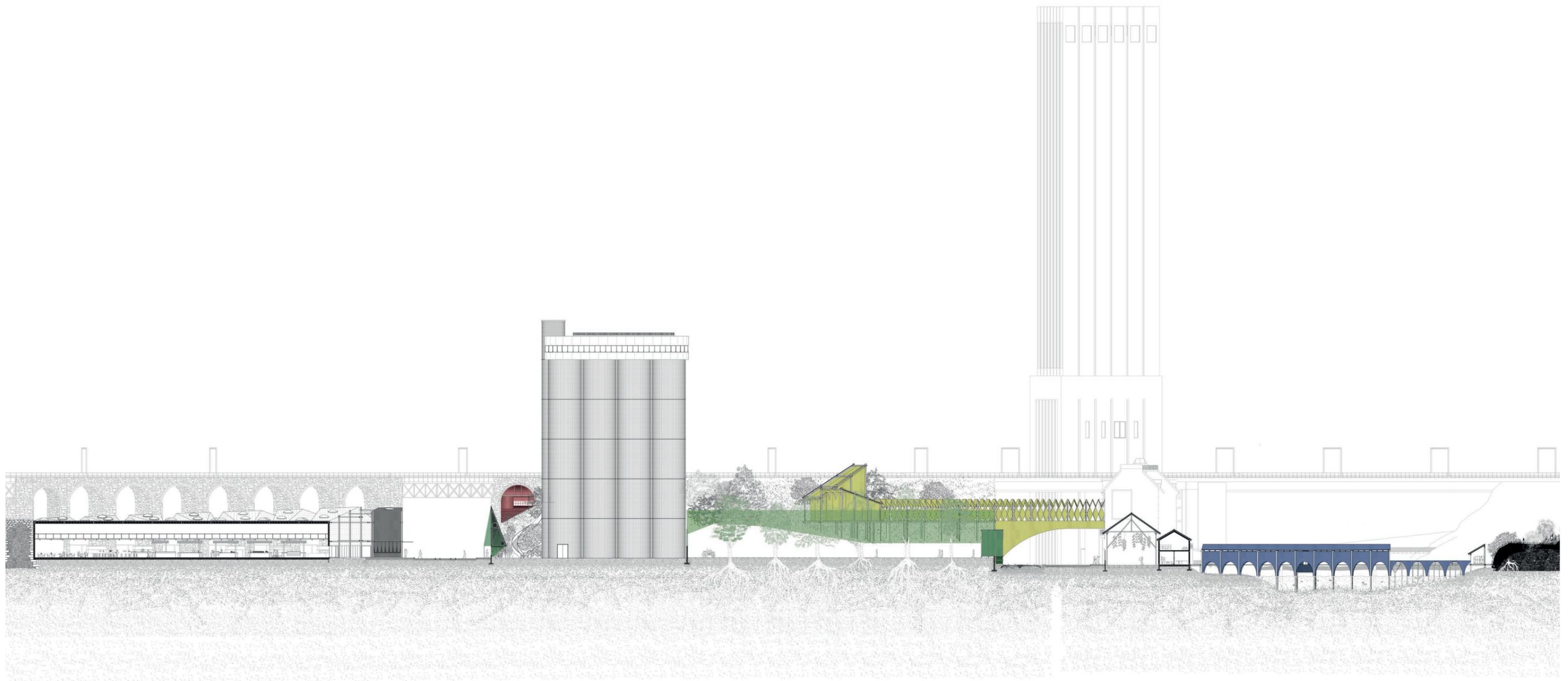
The small scale Sihlquai-system once worked well. Today it is about to collapse. The characters are still there, but either lost the power of their function or are part of a bigger project. It is time to intervene to this changes as there are still some inhabitants left. The modern witch will be symbolised through selective interventions. And coop provides the basis for proposing an initial intervention.



The Site of the Lichen

Five Interventions connect the Zones and interact on different levels with each other.

We take a closer look into Zone 1 and start with the first intervention, the Apiary.



An Overview

The interventions form a new synergy in the small system Sihlquai and build a resistance against the big players. They thus react to present as well as to historical conflicts and try to solve them through mutual cooperation. The system aims to make „plans for living together“ together.

From the bathing platform at Unterer Letten, through the Limmat, to the houses at Sihlquai, over the former parking lot with the dam in the background, across the street to the market.

The new interventions apply at specific points around Sihlquai. They line up as new characters next to

the existing ones. The area is thus completed by the new cooperation of not only one monopolistic player, but rather for a number of diverse small actors. For me and you and many more..

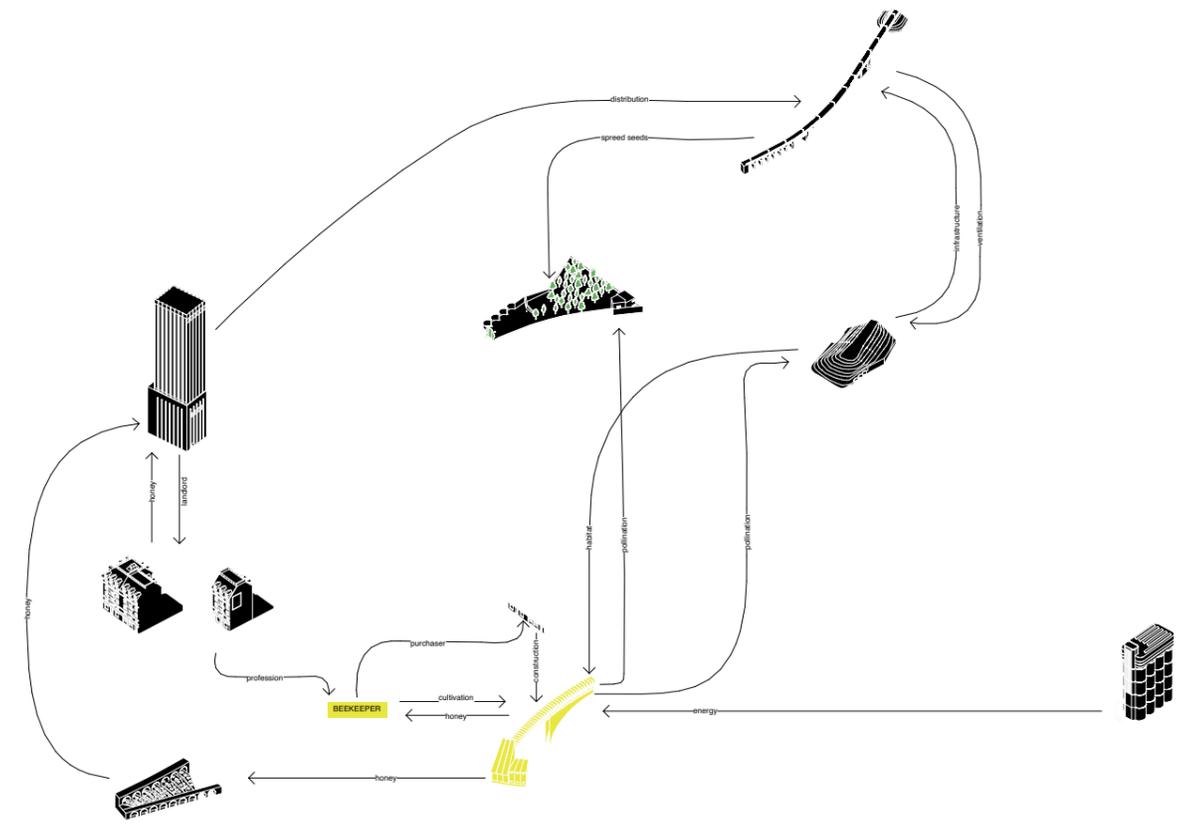


The Beehive

The fallow land at the dam is an important habitat for the existing fauna and flora above and down in the soil. A fence protects the place from unwanted visitors and is thus, as it was already before, not accessible to the public but only for the necessary maintenance. The inaccessi-

bility allows non-human beings to escape external influences. From there, the inhabitants can pass over to the other zones and withdraw again. It forms a place of retreat for birds, lizards, snails, beetles, worms, butterflies, different plant species and many other creatures. But there are as well

some domesticated animals living there, who contribute their part to the system. The bees dwell on the southeastern side of the dam.



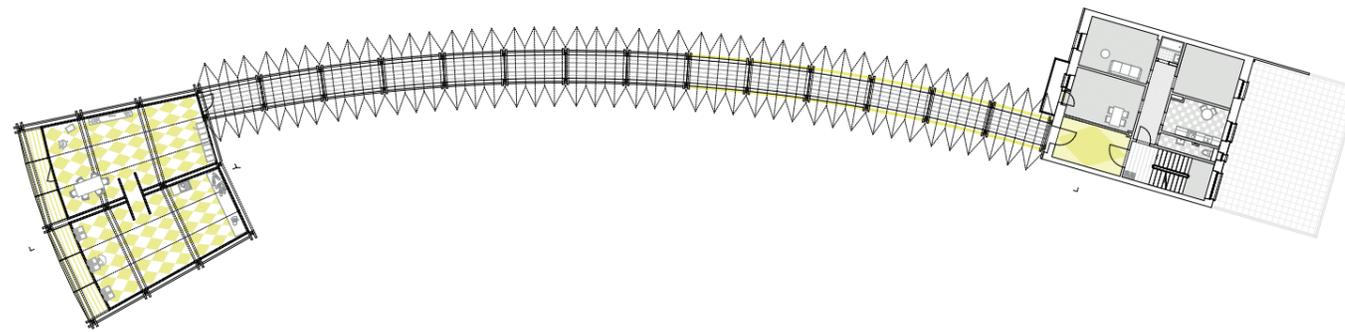
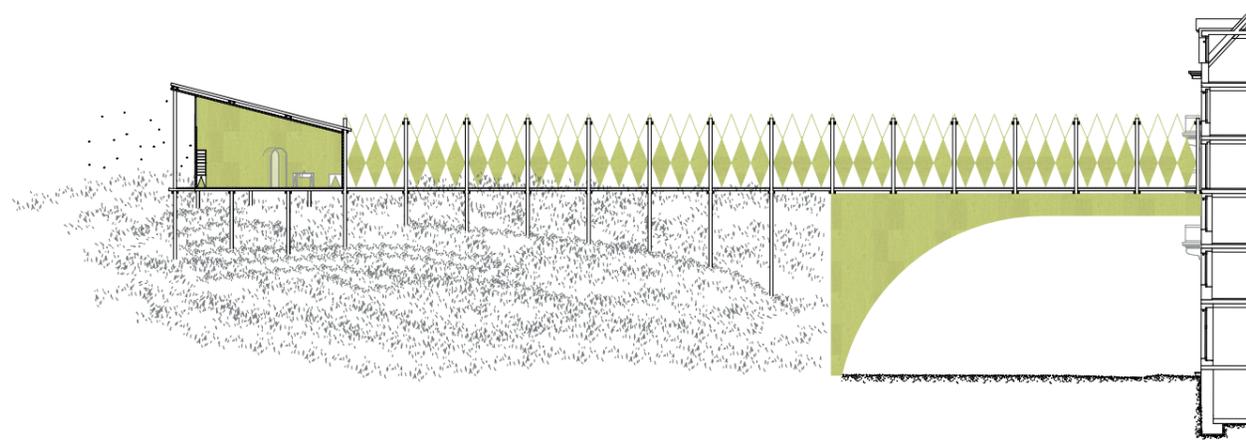
The System

Coop's search for beekeepers who produce organic honey for them is the reason to settle bees on the Dam of the Sihlquai. Not only 80% of the flowers of the crops are pollinated by the honey bees, but also ornamental and wild plants. The fruits and berries of these plants feed birds and smaller

mammals. And as well, they not only promote the diversity of the ecosystem but also secure people's living space from the planned conversion and thus make a valuable contribution to the diversity of the city of Zurich. Additionally, it is a good propagan-

da for Coop and Swissmill to maintain good reputation by promoting diversity and their sustainability programs and underlining their slogans. Thanks to the proximity to the wood workshop, the apiary can be manufactured and adapted locally and further revisions made in situ.





The Roomprogramm

The beekeeper is the first key person of the resistance. He manages the hives, processes the yields into honey and supplies it to Coop. He lives at the first floor of the Building number 280.

For maintenance, the beehive is directly connected to the Sihlquai building. From the common vestibule at the third floor, he can di-

rectly access the bridge that leads across the street and into the structure with the functions forming the head at the end. It combines the home of the bees with the work and storage room of the beekeeper. Colonies can be processed undisturbed and even in rainy weather.

The functions are split into two se-

parate rooms:

First you enter the centrifugal room with food zone and storage space for the Honey. During harvest season, here, the honey is drawn out of the honeycomb cells by the centrifugal forces that arise when the spin basket is turned.

A lock leads into the second room:

The Apiary with cleaning zone, workshop and storage room for the tools. The Beehives are oriented to the South. Studies have shown, that the direction of the bees' excursion plays a role whether they fly into the right colony. Dissipation promotes disease transmission.

The Materiality

The yellow painted wooden panels on the wall convey a happy atmosphere and underline the liveliness of the bees.

For easy cleaning, the floor is covered with Linoleum.

The Hives stand on a wooden structure and allow the bee colonies and their honeycombs to be

easily maintained from the inside.

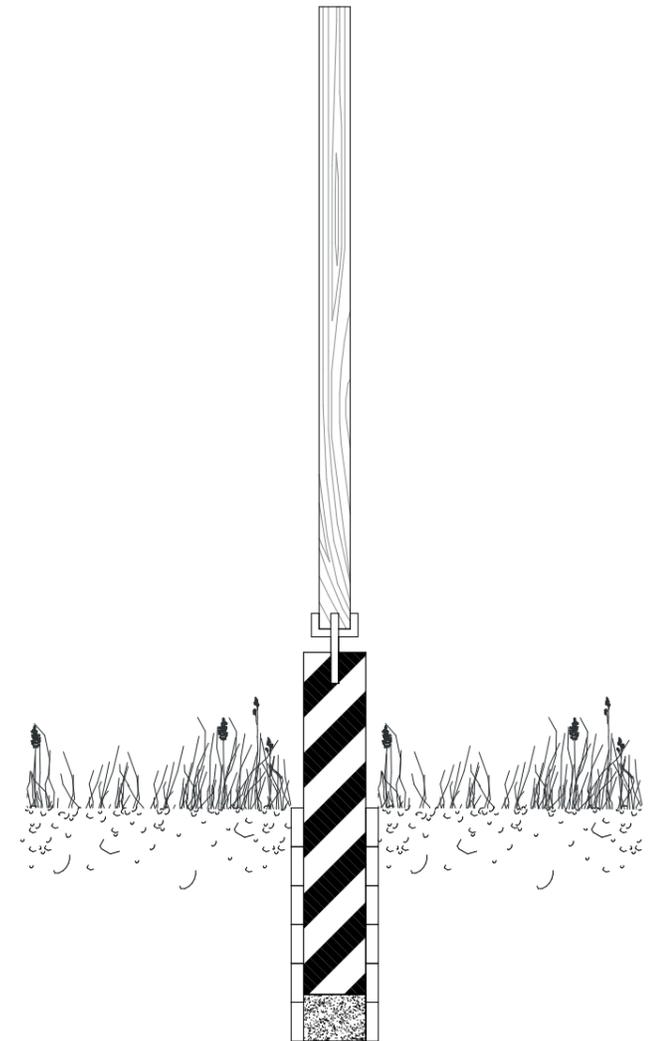
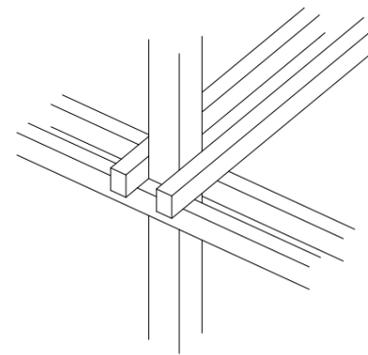
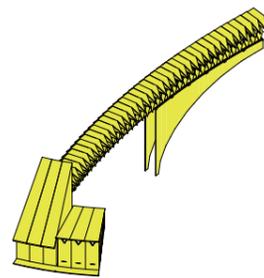
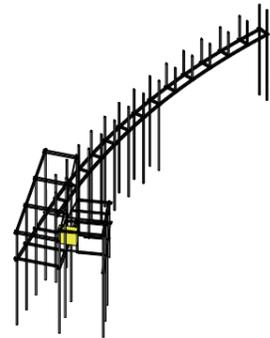
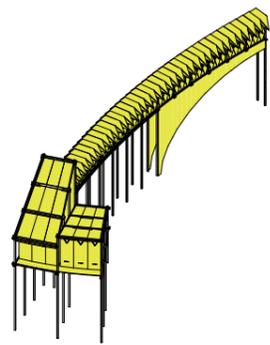
The excursion openings face south and are only visible from the outside.

Window openings let enough light into the room, small slits allow lost bees to find their way out again.

There is a sink for cleaning the used material and space to store

and repair the working materials. After the season comes to an end, wax is processed, soldering, wire as well as repair and painting work is to be done.





The Structure

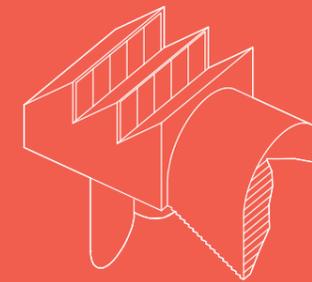
A reduced wooden structure carries the functions enclosed in wooden panels.

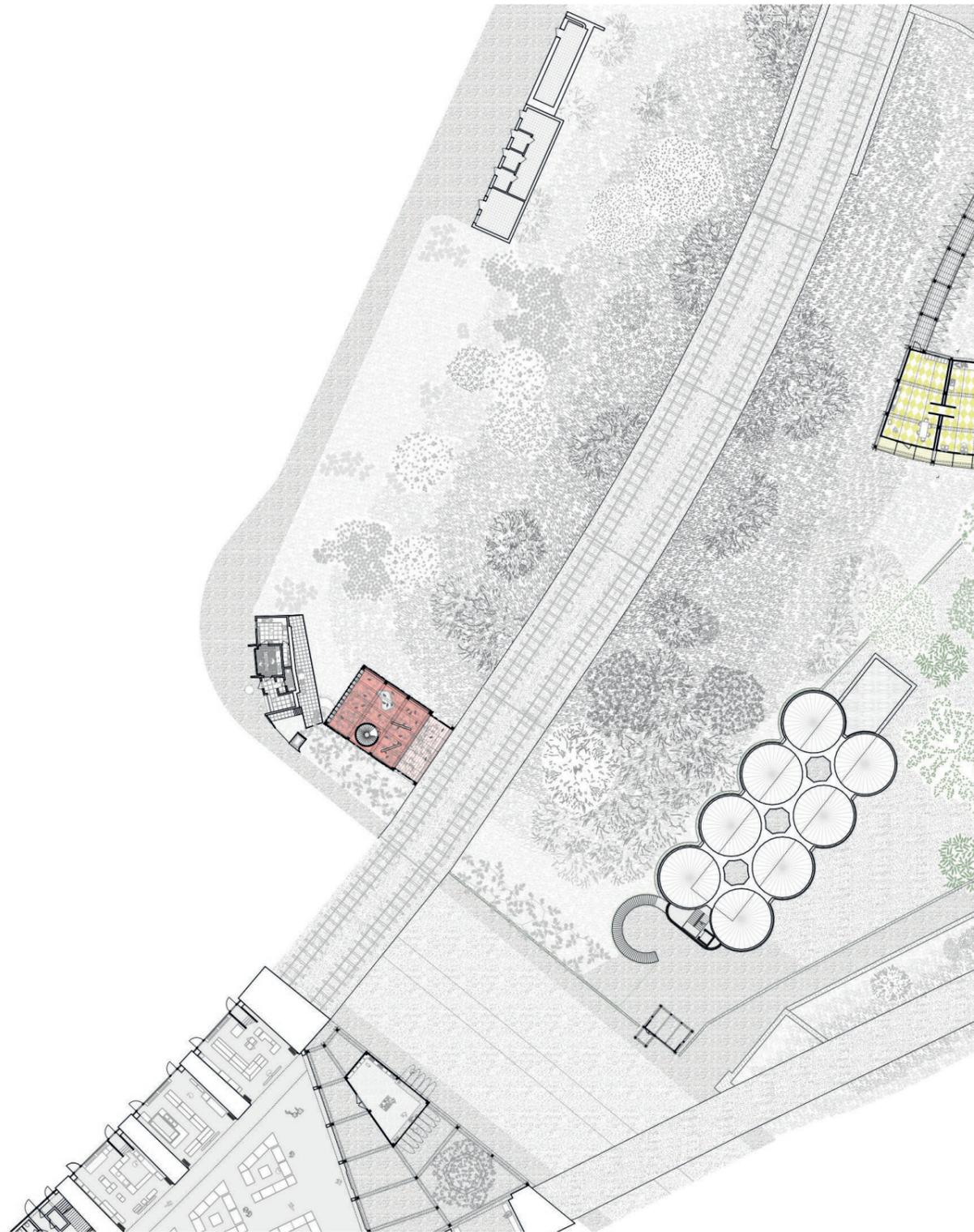
The structure is lifted off the ground of the dam hill through base stones to keep the footprint small and protect from unwanted intruders.

The curved path structure that leads to the Apiary leaves the Ves-

tibule perpendicularly and then follows the contour lines of the dam until it reaches the Apiary oriented southwards. Its location is determined by the position of the sun.

Chickenhouse

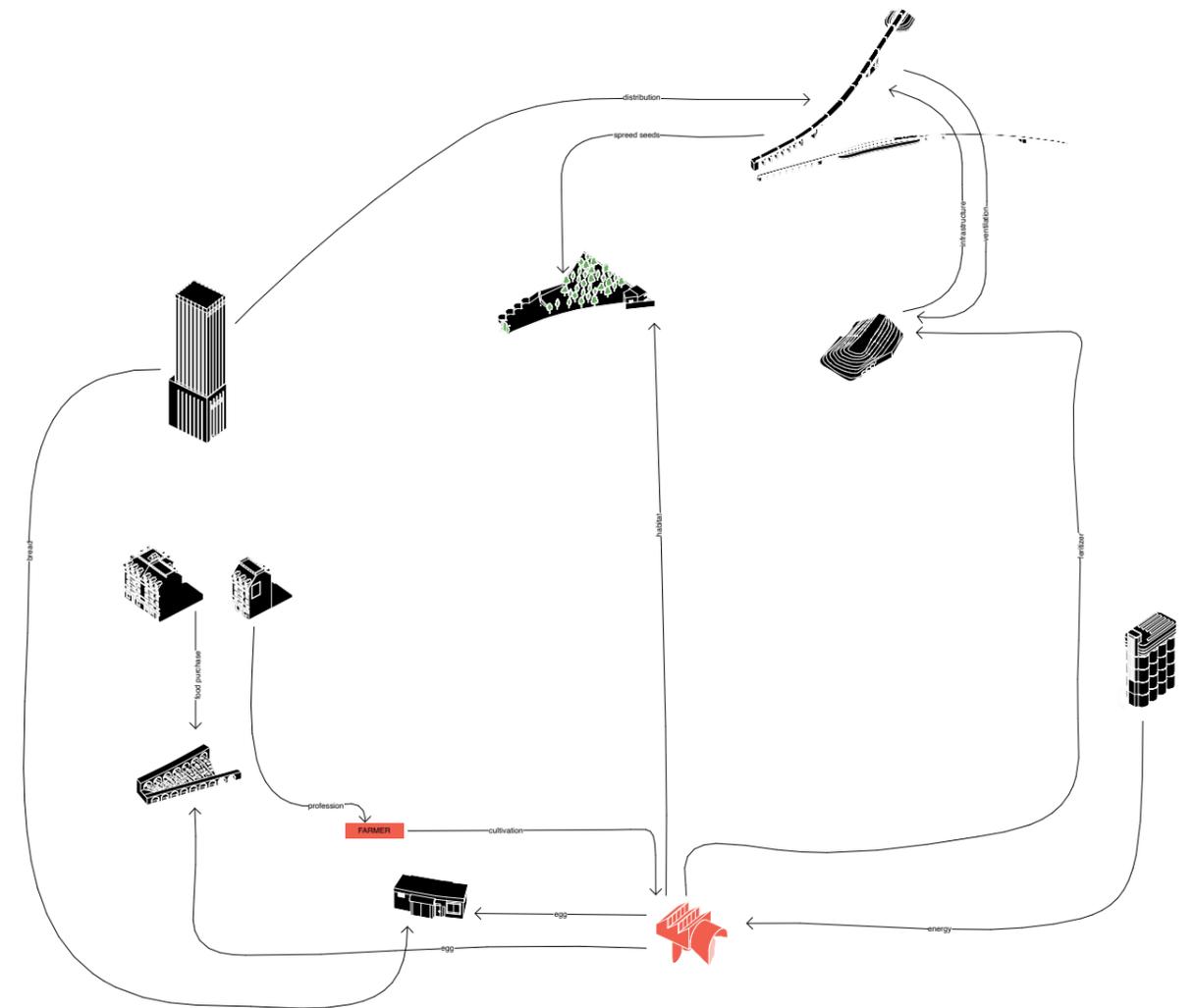




The Chickenhouse

Chickens grazed on the dam a good 40 years ago. Their stall was located where the kiosk stands today. Now, years later, the Gallus gallus domesticus is returning to the dam. A new chicken house protrudes from the arch of the viaduct and hovers above the activities around the kiosk. But not only the

chicken house integrates itself at Sihlquai also the chicken as a social creature becomes an important part of the new fauna.



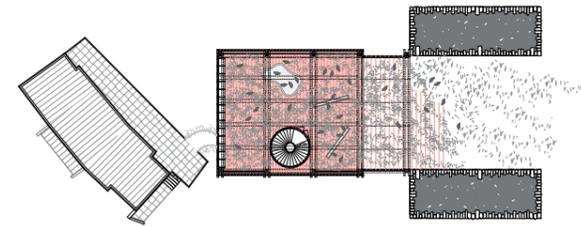
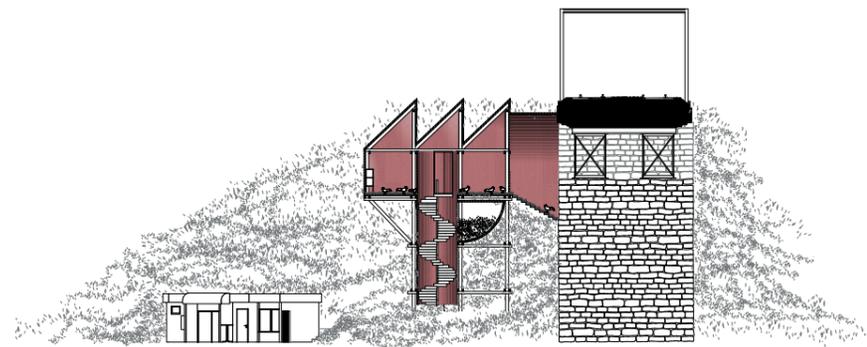
The System

The chicken is part of the ecosystem. It can move freely between the chicken house, the natural retreat and the hortus conclusus. It pecks around in the grass for food and is itself a kind of fertilizer for the flora. The chicken lays its eggs in the chicken house. The nest is covered with bedding material. The

carpenter becomes a chicken farmer over lunch times. He brings wood shavings from the carpentry. Together with the hay it will be part of the mixture of the bedding material. The eggs are fetched daily. They are partly sold across the street at the market stall and partly offered as lunch at the kiosk. The

current operator is expanding its Indian and Turkish cuisine with a local menu: „Fried Egg on Bread“. It combines the flour produced by SwissMill with locally laid free-range eggs.





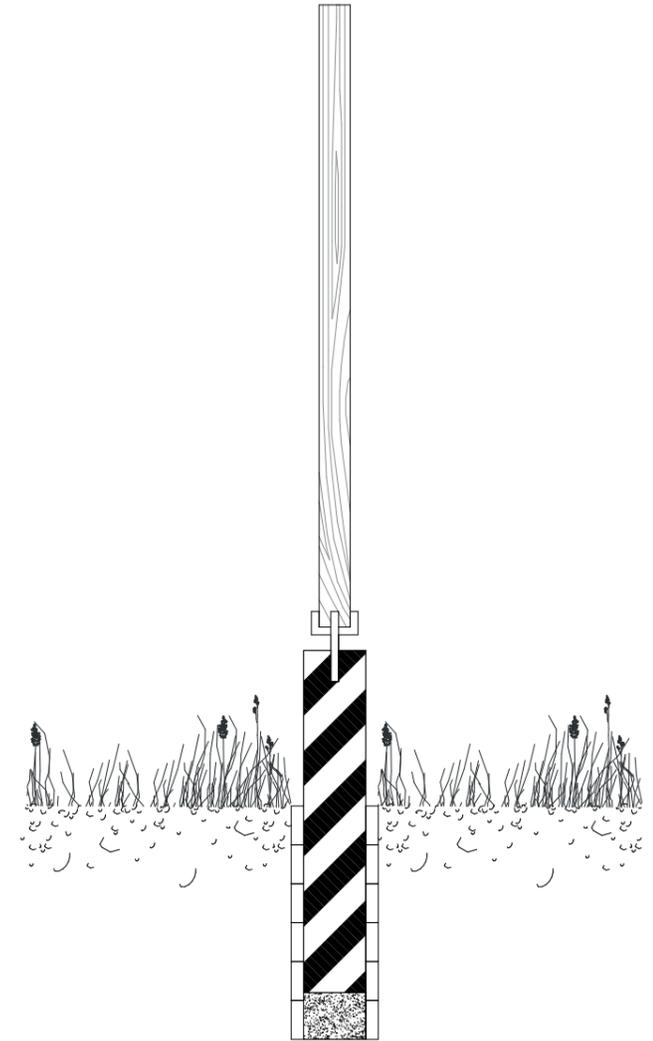
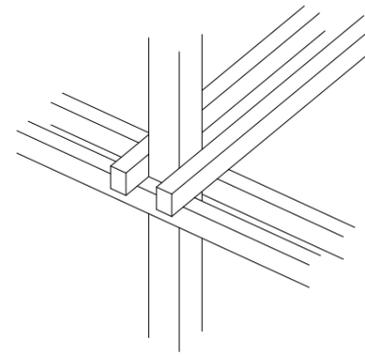
The Roomprogramm

Chickens are social animals and must have a habitat to act out their natural behavior. The areas of resting and exploring are spatially separated from each other. In the exploration area it is important that they have space for eating, scratching, pecking and sandbathing. In the resting area there is enough space for them to arrange their feathers, preen, shake, flap their wings or stretch one wing and one leg at the same time, and at the end of the day they find a place to sleep in elevated areas.

The Materiality

The nests are darkened. They are on the ground, because the chickens should only go to the nest to lay eggs. The perches are elevated so that the chicken can perch there and sleep. The feed and water troughs are easily accessible from anywhere. The entire interior is covered with bedding material. A staircase through the viaduct arch leads the chicken to the outside area. The chicken farmer, who takes care of the chicken coop on a daily basis, reaches the interior via a spiral staircase. On the way up, the farmer makes use of the hay store on the mezzanine floor.

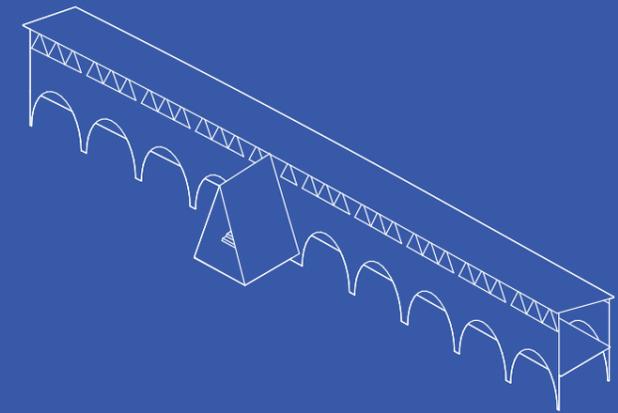




The Structure

The forms follow the built environment. The viaduct arch is extended, the human access connects to the terrace of the kiosk.

Fisherhouse





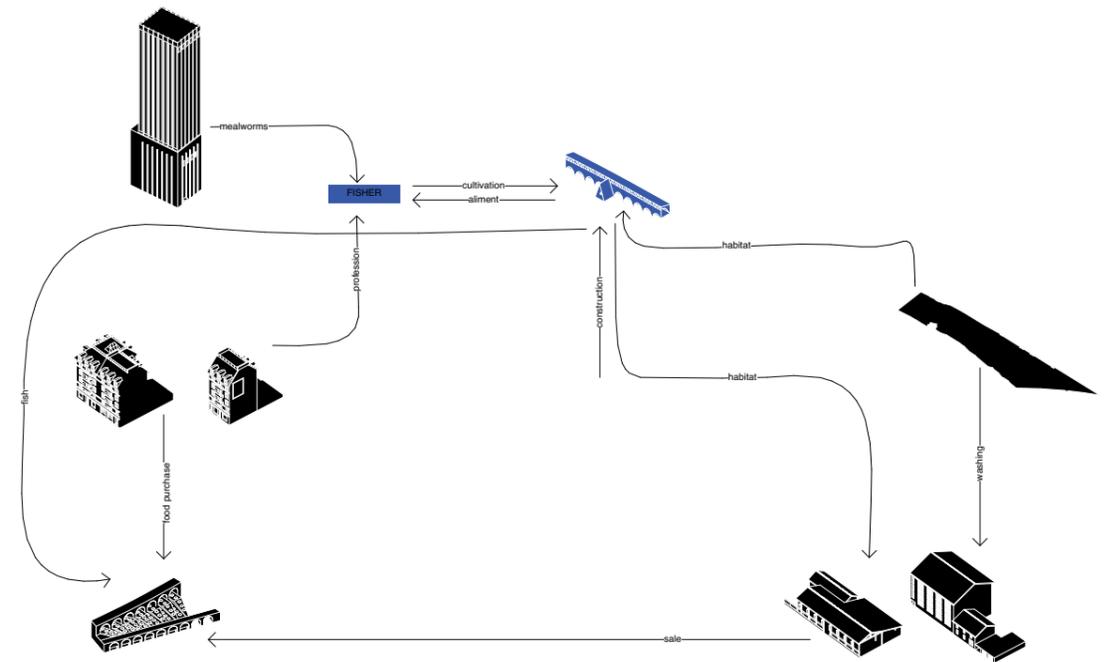
The Fisherhouse

The Limmat once winded completely freely through the Limmat Valley. The straightening of the riverbank brought human beings and nature closer together. However, this did not only have positive consequences. Houses were built directly on the riverbank, taking space away from fauna and flora.

Today, the Limmat is to be reintegrated into the system. These measures have already been successfully implemented around the main station. Now the passage around Sihlquai will also become part of it and the new measures in turn will become part of the small-scale system. Fish shelters, tree trunks

along the banks and new gravel banks are bringing back the former biodiversity. Sitting - waiting - decelerating. Fishing means slowing down, even in the middle of the city. The sound of the water. Birds chirping. Footsteps on the shore path. Background noises from the Unterer Letten Bath

contributing to the calm atmosphere. A kind of meditation. The renatured river space connects fauna and flora with the human being more than before. The Limmat no longer appears as a straightened form; it is once again part of the city, part of society, part of a regained nature, and above all, part of Sihlquai.

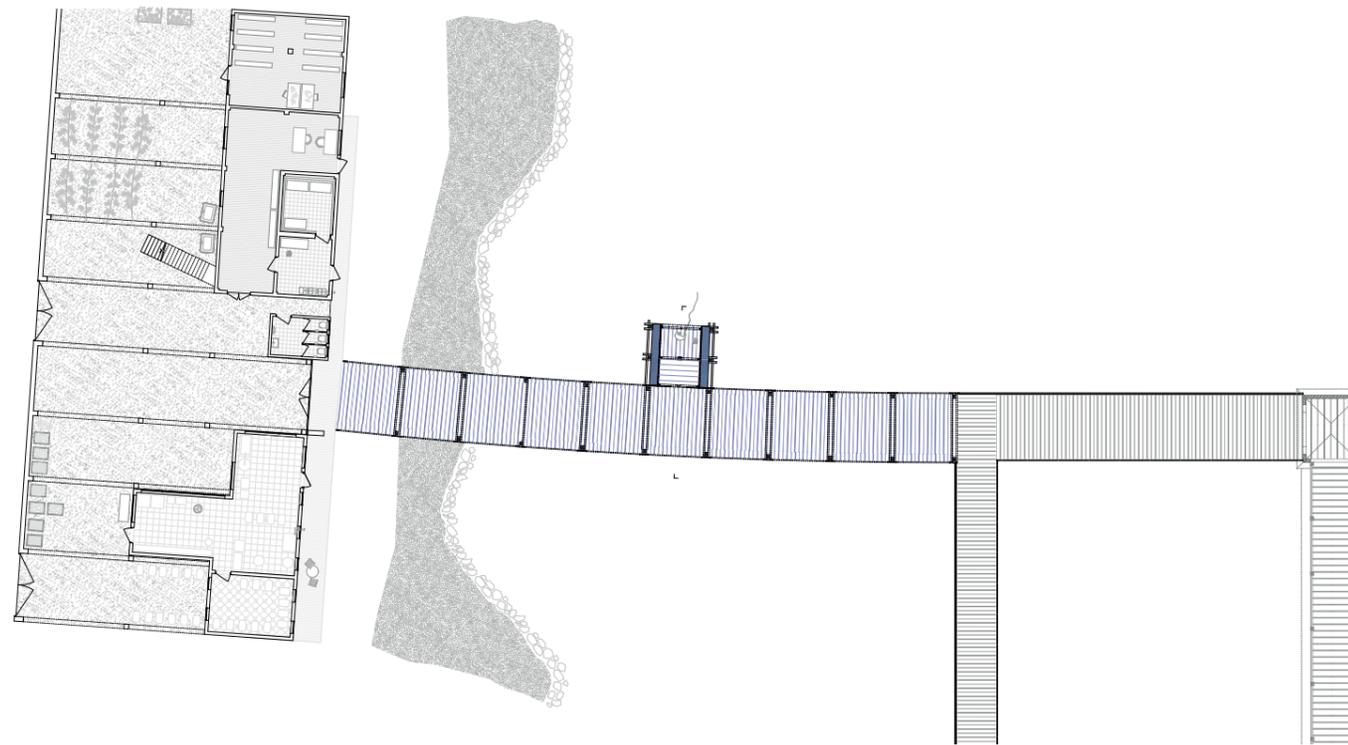
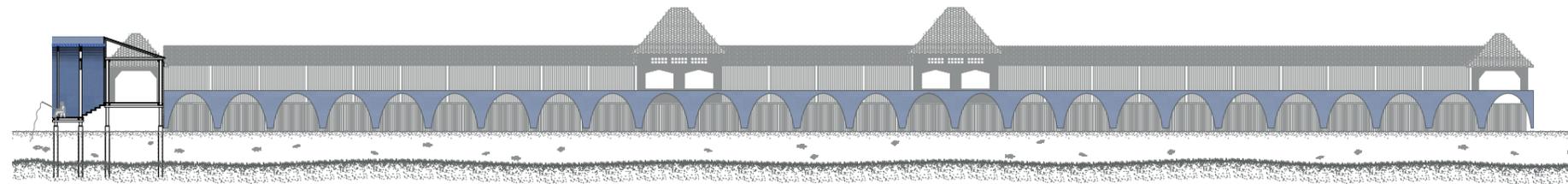


The System

The processing of flour and semolina in the SwissMill Tower produces waste products. These serve as staple food for breeding mealworms. So early in the morning, the fisherman sits down on the new jetty and casts his fishing rod into the Limmat, baited with the mealworms from the existing startup in

the swissmill. This regulates the fish population and prevents overfishing. Art Cotta becomes the new processing facility for recovered products of the new system. The catch is either dried under its roof and smoked over the stove or sold directly as fresh fish in the market hall.





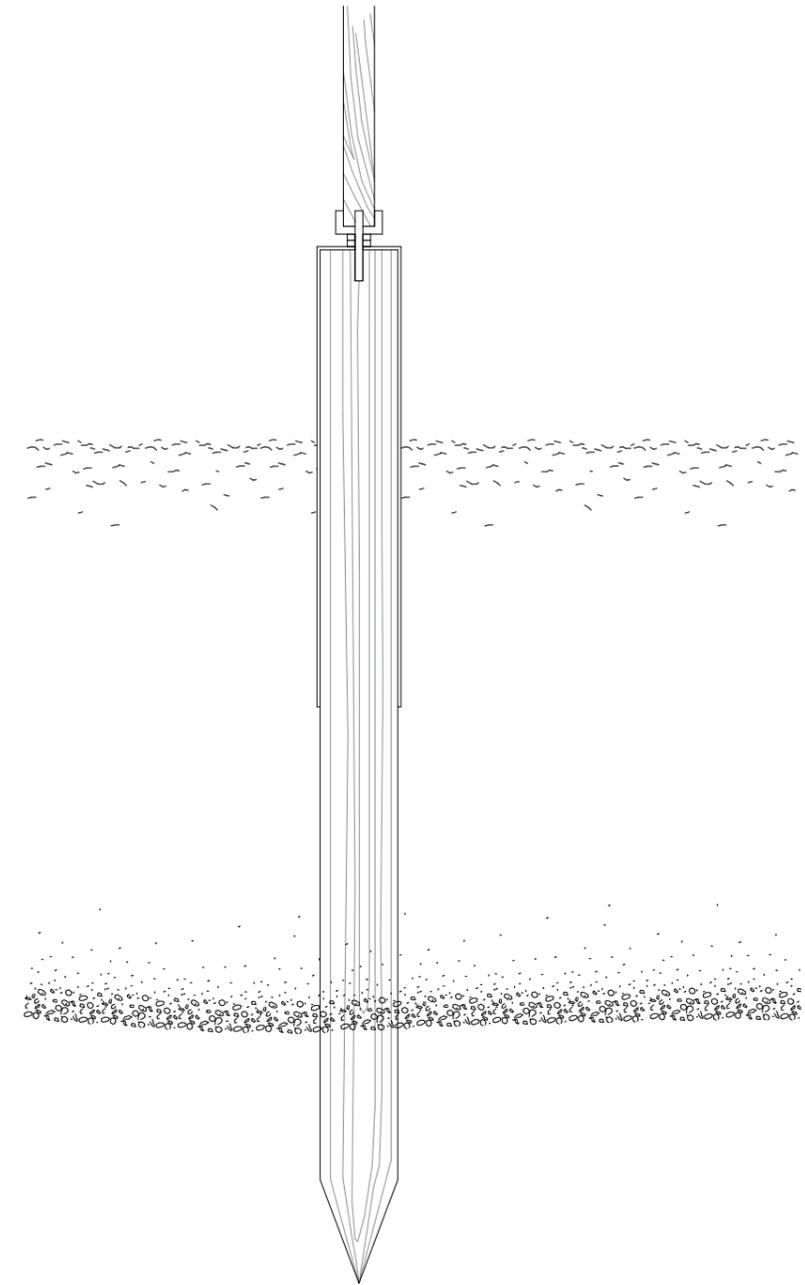
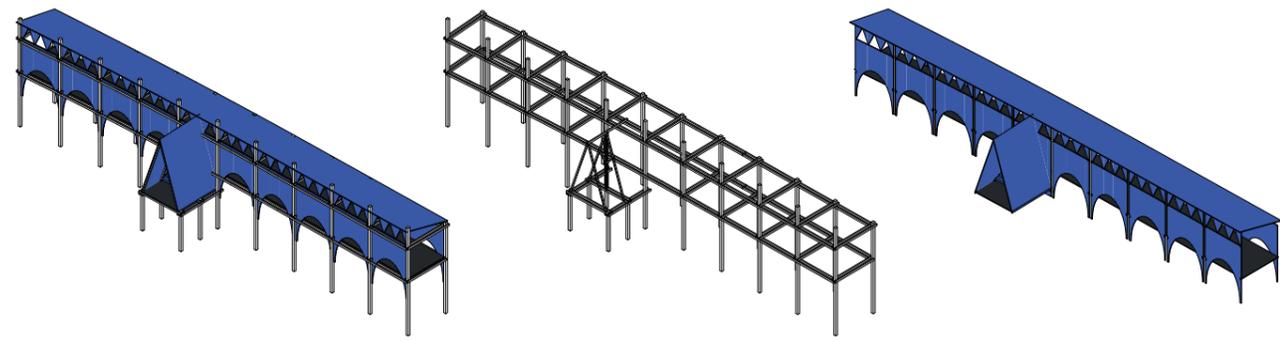
The Roomprogramm

The platform for the fisherman is characterized by a specific opening to the river. The view is framed by the blue wooden panels. In the space and close to the water is a bench for the fisherman. Right next to it is space to deposit the material.

The Materiality

The blue color of the walls and ceiling makes the Fisherhouse merge not only from the outside but also from the inside with the new environment of the Limmat. Wooden panels form the pier.





The Structure

The pier forms a kind of porous barrier for the Limmat. Rubber boats are prevented from passing through. Although the structure shades the underwater world, this also creates fish shelters and shaded areas. Wooden piles made of fir or spruce are rammed into the ground. The foundation structure is

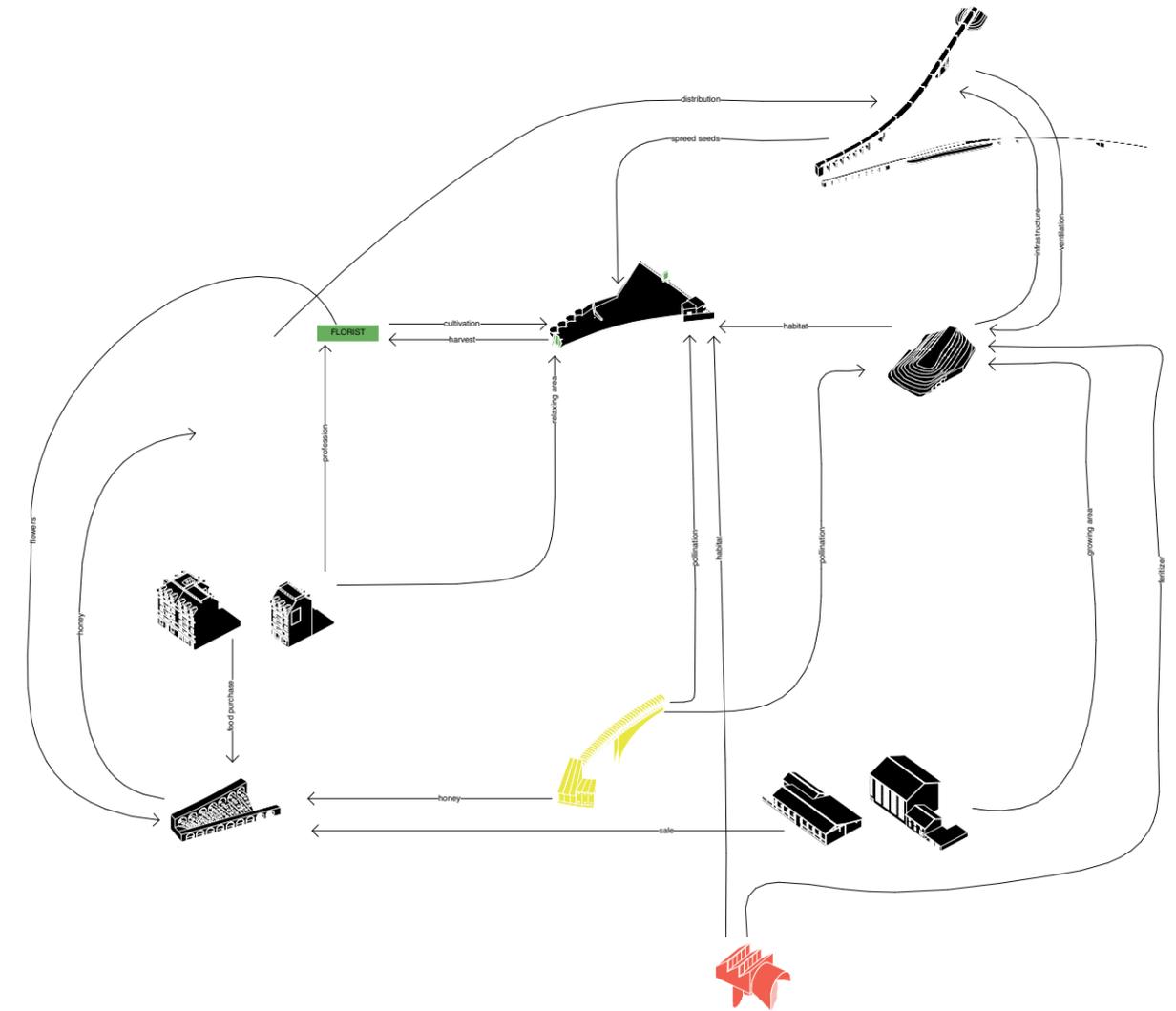
closed at the top with a steel shell. It is connected to the filigree wooden construction of the pier by a sealed double nut.



The Garden

The garden, the Hortus Conclusus, is at the center of the system and occupies the entire Zone 2. The former parking lot is transformed into an orchard that is open to the public. It forms a sign of resistance and a place of retreat and tranquility. Cherry, Apple, Pear, Linden, Hazel, Pasture, Chestnut and flowery ash

as well as a set of local plant and flower species enliven the landscape in different ways depending on the season.



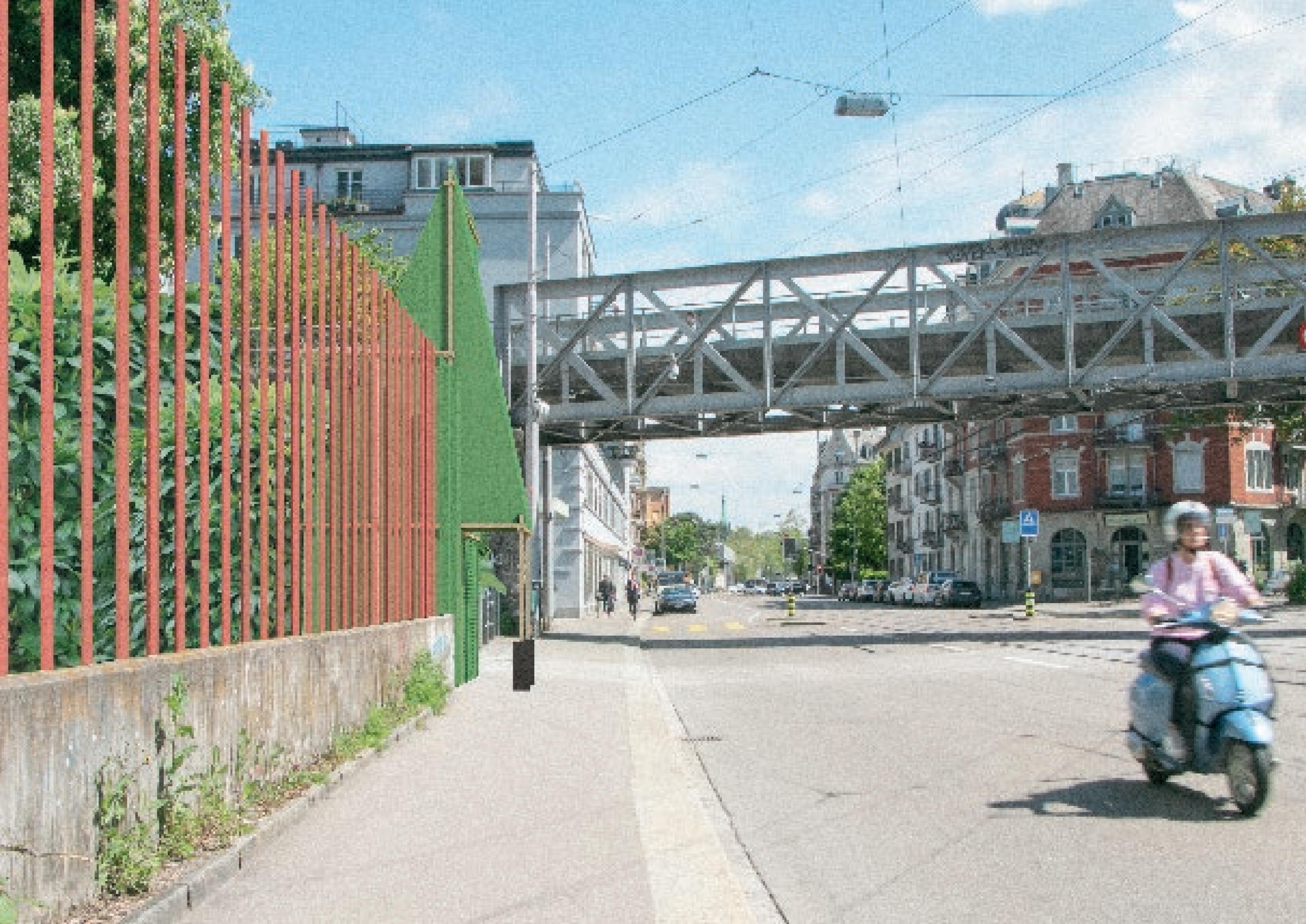
The System

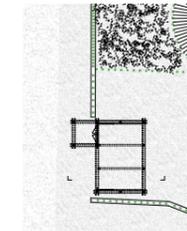
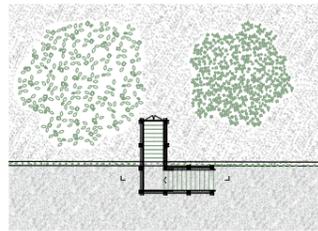
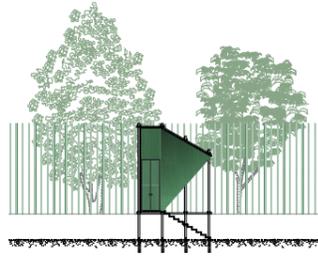
The trees have different flowering times and ensure the bees' food throughout the season. In return, they are pollinated by the bees. They are as well connected to the soil and can thus give information about its own and as well its environments condition. After the flowering period, fruits can be harvested

by the gardener. Various types of flowers, among them a set of late bloomers, also grow in the garden and make an important contribution to the ecosystem. The florist is one of the last residents living at the Sihlquai. The possibility of cultivating the flowers

at site not only shortens the commute, her apartment is also secured. The florist can build her range with local types of flowers and grasses. Besides being a retreat for the people, the garden is also an important habitat for insects, birds and smaller mammals.

Through the connection to the Sihlquai, the yields can easily be brought to the Art Cotta for further procession.





The Programm

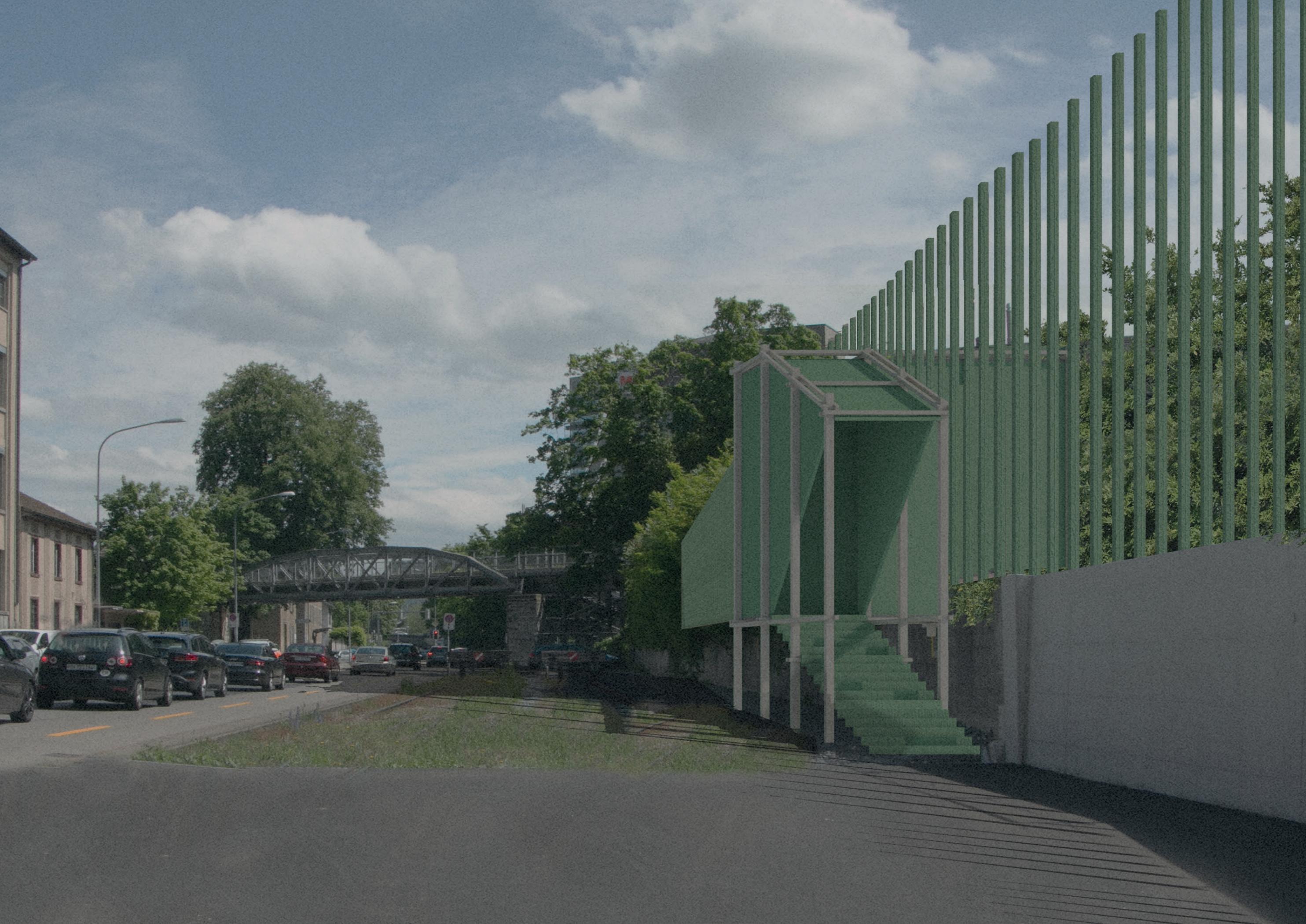
The orchard is accessible through a portico on the south side and a staircase on the north side. The entrances allow specific access to and from the surrounding zones. The trees are arranged in a grid to facilitate harvest and maintenance. The fence allows the chickens to walk between the bars and thus

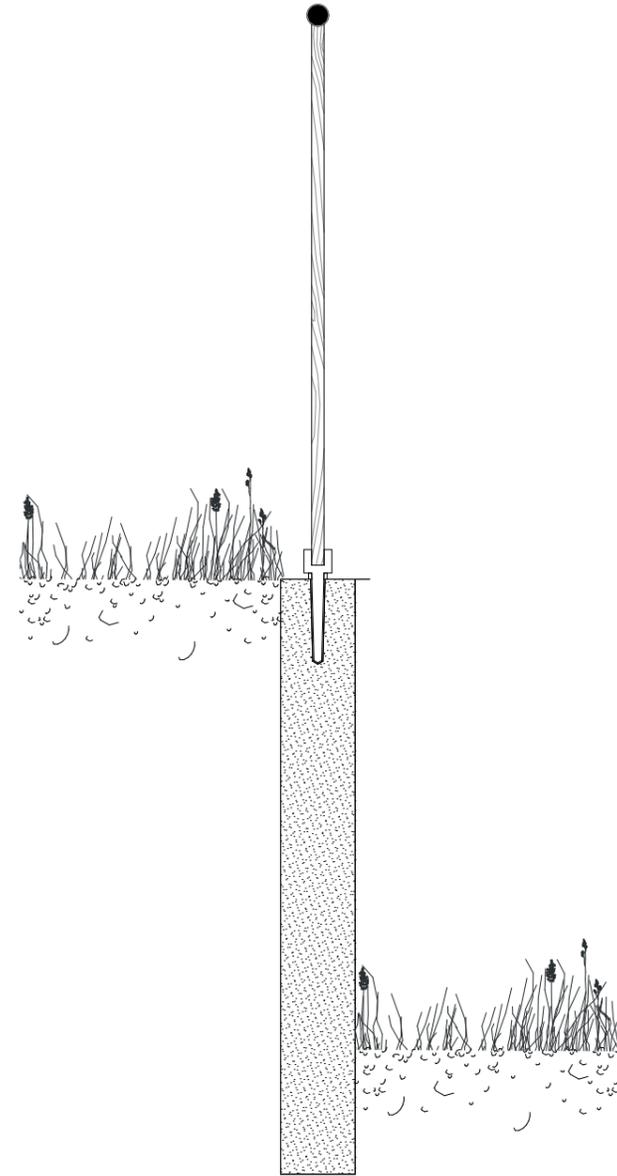
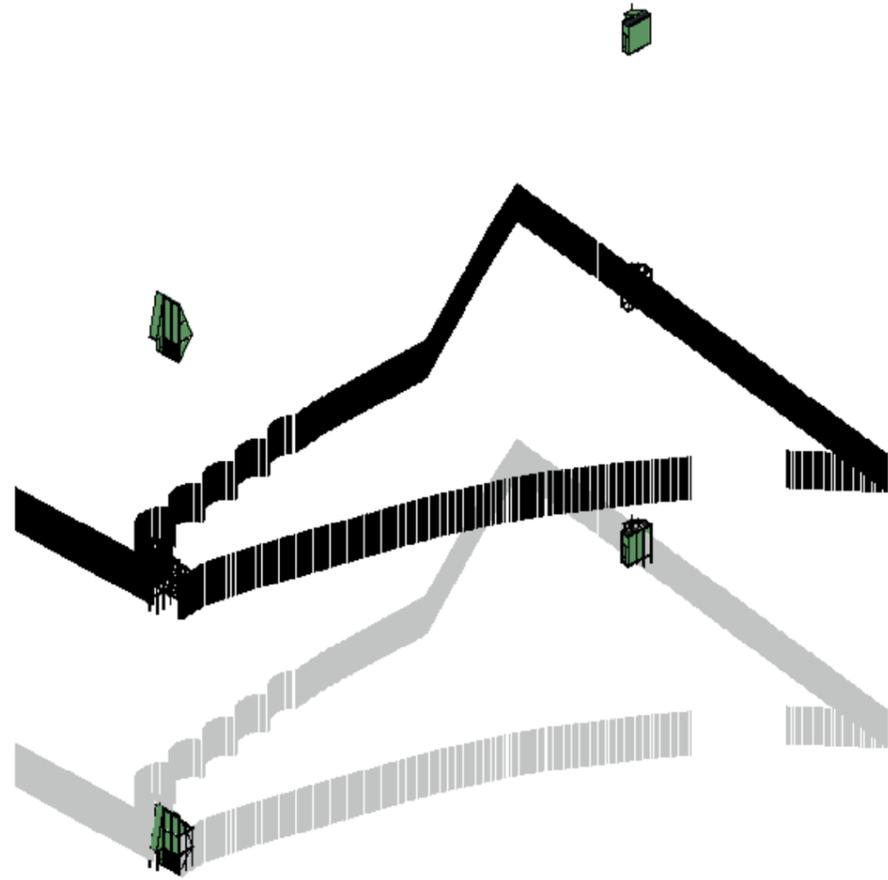
enter the garden. But the bars are too narrow for people - it builds a hortus conclusus. On the one hand to clearly delimit zone one from and prevent access to it, on the other hand to let the chickens from the third zone through the first zone inside the orchard so that they can

maintenance and feed the soil with useful nutrients.

The Materiality

The blue color of the walls and ceiling makes the Fisherhouse merge not only from the outside but also from the inside with the new environment of the Limmat. Wooden panels form the pier.



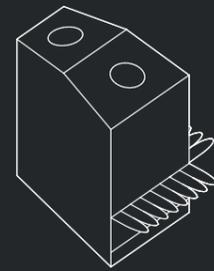


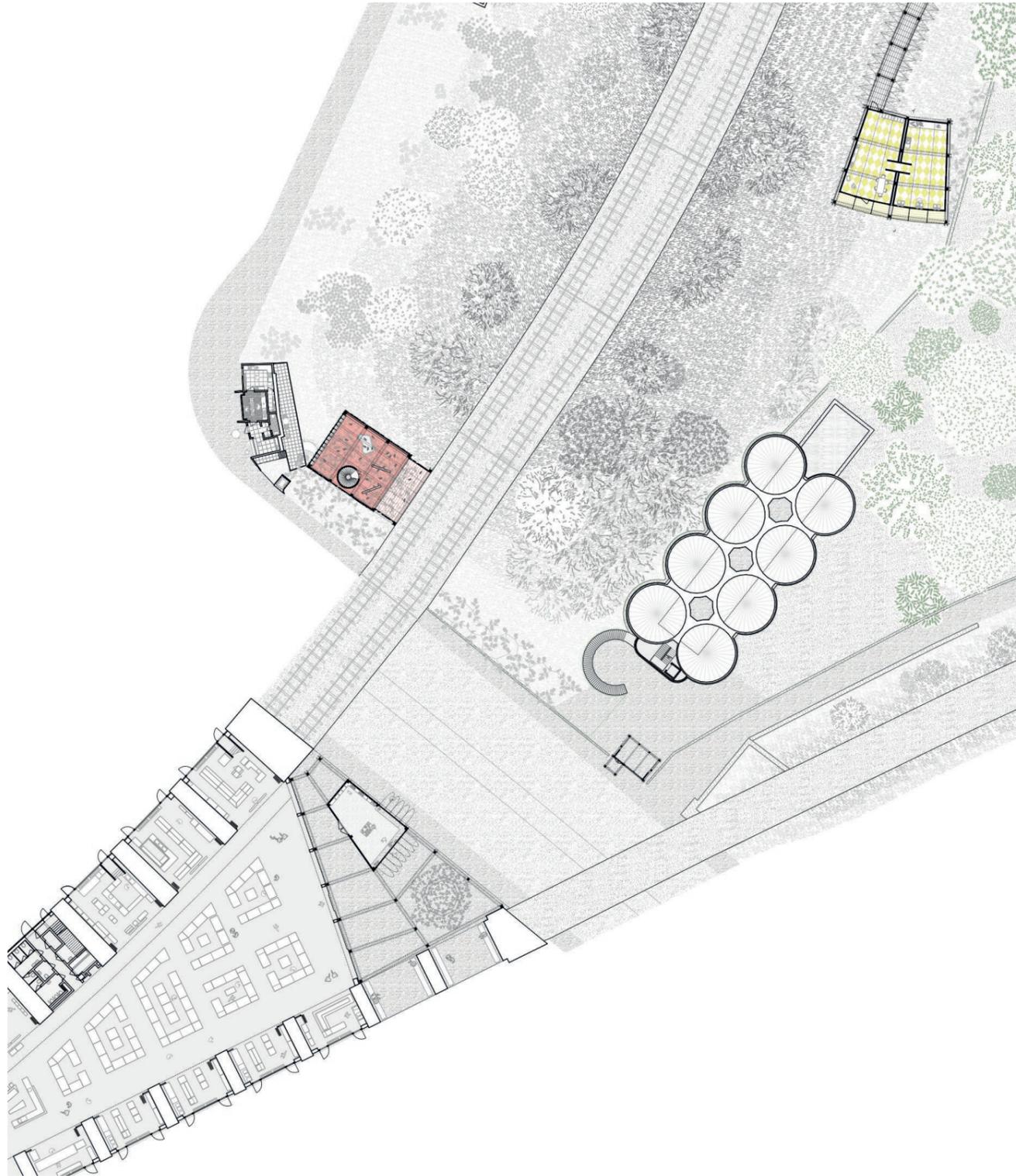
The Structure

The existing parts of concrete walls are raised by a fence, a filigree structure made of wooden sticks.

Where they do not hit the existing concrete wall on drill holes, they are based on foundation stones.

Marketstall





The Marketstall

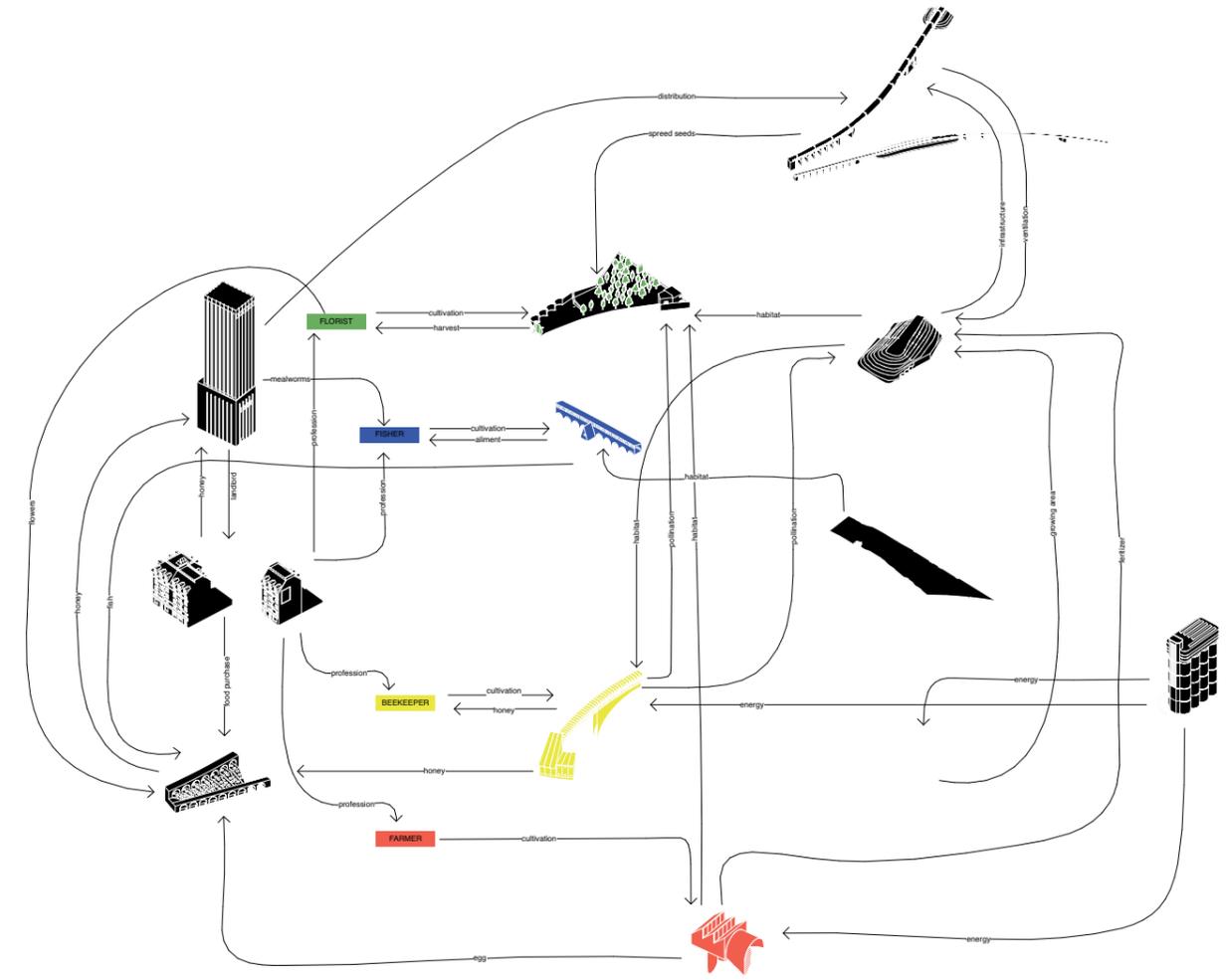
Since the viaduct was built, the infrastructure has changed from an urban barrier to a permeable and connecting element. Henceforth, its arches have been used by small businesses.

At its junction, where it splits into the Wipkinger and Letten Viaducts, in 2010 the first market hall in Zu-

rich was built in this context. Accessed from Limmatstrasse to the northeast, it offers space for market stalls, a restaurant and several shops on a total area of 1,000 m2. The concept envisaged integrating the viaduct into a culture, work and leisure mile and thereby upgrading the adjoining outdoor spaces. De-

spite that the new fixtures should be inexpensive and restrained, gentrification was inevitable. Purchasing is geared towards the upper class, local production is no longer in the foreground.

The acquired system is intended to give the market hall a new face.



The System

All the products that the system produces come together here. Yields from the garden - apples, pears, cherries, nuts, linden blossoms, sea buckthorn, nettle, girsch, cowslips, vermouth, can be purchased here pure as fruit or salad or processed into various products such as jam, liqueur, tea or reme-

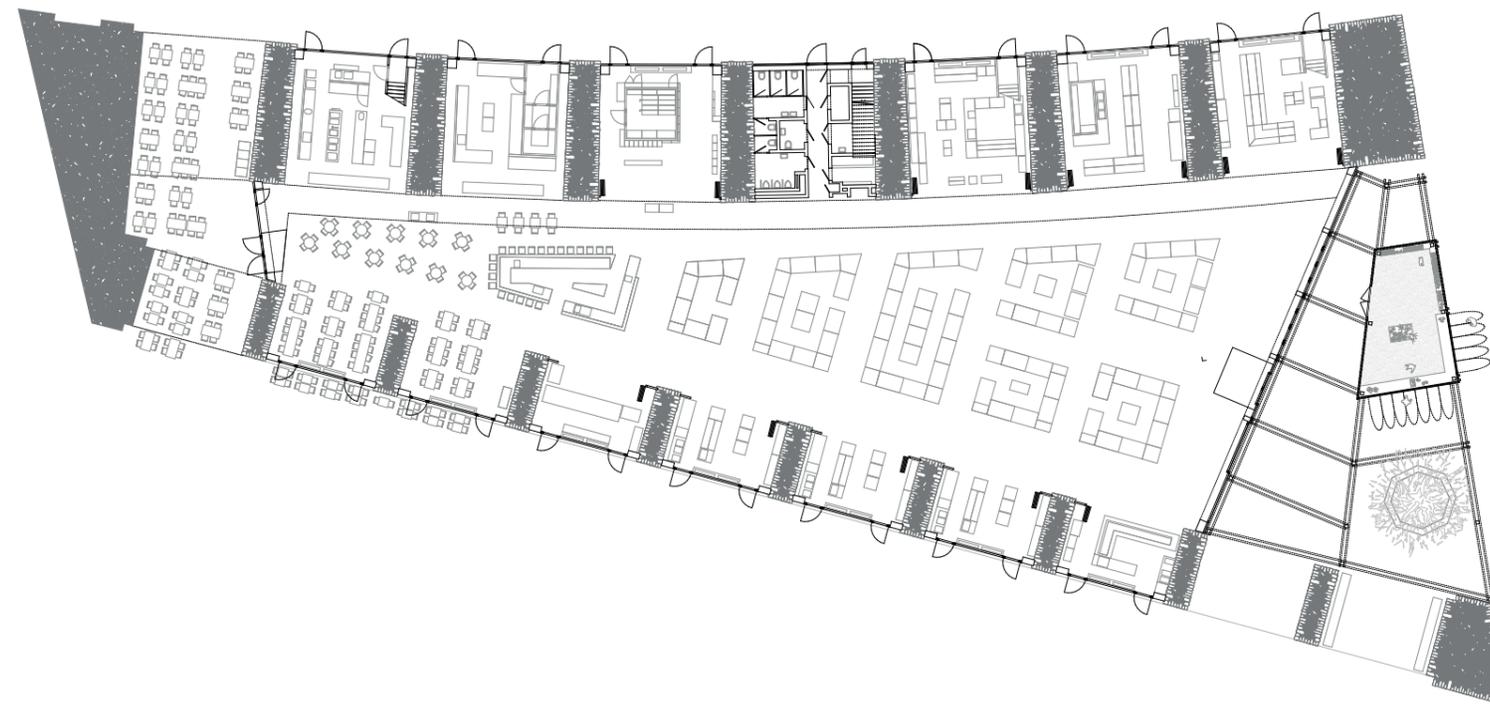
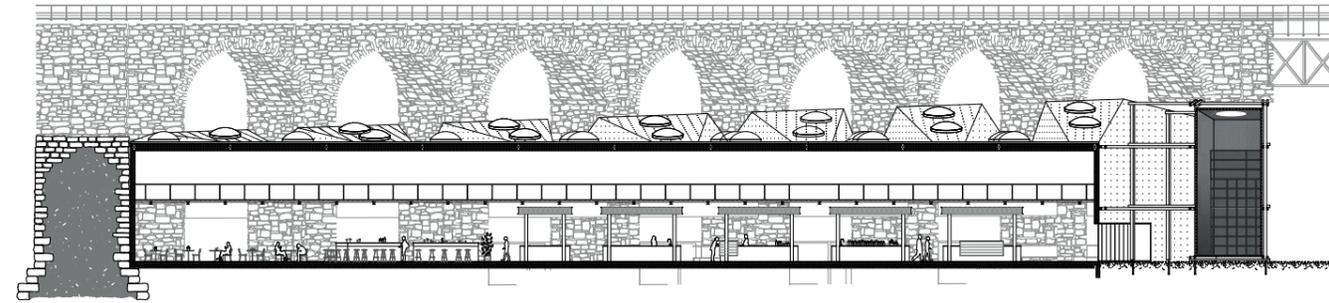
dies. As well the bouquet of flowers from the garden will delight many friends. The locally produced honey and by-products such as propolis or beeswax can be found. And if you are lucky and arrive early enough, you can even get a fresh fish straight from Letten. Not to forget the fresh

eggs from the happy chickens next door.



GRAFFITI ON WALL





The Programm

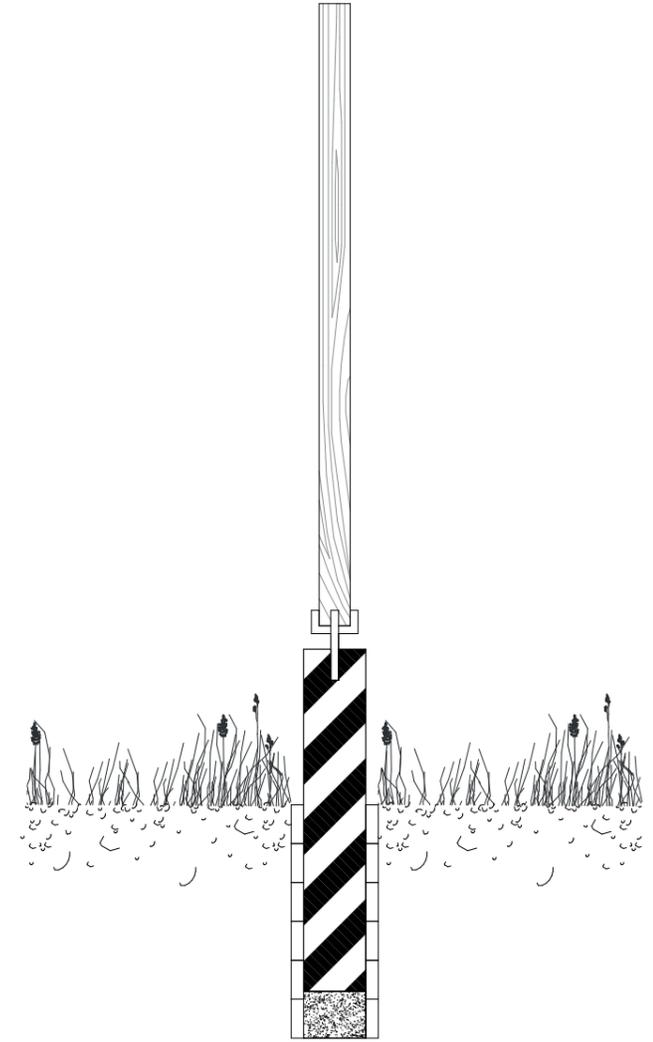
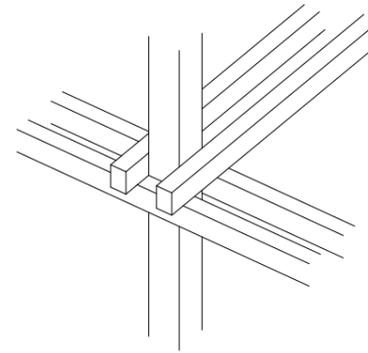
The market hall is formed by the two viaducts and closes the area astride. connects to the existing roof termination of the market hall.

A new layer is added to the facade. An enfilade, wedged between the market stall under the Letten Viaduct and the existing quarry stone masonry of the railway Wipkingen Viaduct. The roofing of the enfilade connects to the existing roof termination of the market hall. The market stall is placed under the viaduct arch and can be opened on two sides. On the one side to the enfilade to pick up the customers of market stand also invites people currently not participating in the perimeter to benefit from the system.

The Materiality

The material of the wood structure is deliberately different from that of the market hall.





The Structure

The new structure fits like a new shell in front of the existing market hall. With its grid, it follows the shape of the roof on the one hand and the pillars on the street side on the other. Space is made for the tree. It is integrated into the structure.

