



THE EUROPAN 13 SITES



15 PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

AUSTRIA
BELGIUM
CROATIA
FINLAND
FRANCE
GERMANY
ITALY
KOSOVO
THE NETHERLANDS
NORWAY
POLAND
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND

COMPETITION DATES

LAUNCH: 2-03-2015
ENTRY: 30-06-2015
RESULTS : 4-12-2015

INFORMATION

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EUROPAN 13 CALENDAR

PREPARATION

June 2014 - Feb. 2015: Site research and problematization

Sep. 27th, 2014: Inter-Sessions Forum, E13 Sites - Debates around the topics and strategies of the preselected sites by families

COMPETITION

Launche and Registration

Mo. March 2nd, 2015:

- Launch of the competition on the European website with theme, rules, descriptions of the national Europan structures, short presentations of the sites proposed for the session and lists of the national juries
- Opening date for registration on the European website and download of the complete site folders

Questions on the sites and rules via the Internet forum

Fr. May 15th, 2015: Deadline for submitting questions

Fr. May 31st, 2015: Deadline for answers to questions

Submission of entries

Tu. June 30th, 2015: Deadline for submitting documents

Fr. July 3rd, 2015: Deadline for controlling submissions

Selection

July-October 2015: Shortlisting of entries by the national juries

October 2015:

- Comparative European analysis of the shortlisted ideas
- Forum of Cities and Juries

November 2015: Final selection of the winning projects by the national juries

Results

Fr. December 4th, 2015: Announcement of the results

November 2016: Inter-Sessions Forum

EUROPAN 13 IN 10 POINTS

1. Europan is directed at **young professionals of the architectural and urban design under 40 years of age** and with a European degree or working in Europe. Each team must include at least one architect.

2. Europan is a **call for projects of ideas at the urban and architectural scale, followed by implementations.**

3. Europan is a **European federation of the national structures** organising the competitions, launched simultaneously on a common theme and with common objectives.

4. Rules and judging methods are identical in all the participating countries. The competitions are open, public, European and anonymous. Competitors can register freely in the country of their choice.

5. A series of urban sites in European towns, accompanied with a programme brief, is proposed to competitors. Competitors choose from these sites the one(s) on which they want to submit their projects.

6. Each project must have **two types of entry:** the first one is a strategic reflection project responding to the session topic and the urban challenges, and on the territorial scale of the site; the other one is an urban-architectural project on a clearly defined area of the site.

Submission is strictly digital and is done on the European website.

New: Besides the 3 panels and the digital document, submission now includes 3 images and a short text for the communication of the project.

7. In each country a **national jury of experts** first shortlists the most innovating projects per site. The Europan Scientific Council then compares and analyses these projects on a European level, launching the debate between the sites representatives and the jury members during a Forum. Finally, the national juries meet a second time to make the final decision of the winning teams.

8. Each of the national competitions has their own jury that designates **winners and runners-up**, who receive a prize. Some non-rewarded projects may receive a special mention.

9. The Europan organisers then help the prize-winning teams to secure commissions to be **implemented.** After the announcement of the results, meetings are organised on each site with the city representatives, the juries and the winning teams.

10. Prize-winning projects are exhibited and published on a national level. The **results** are promoted on the European scale and an Inter-Sessions meeting is organized to discuss the results with the winning teams, the sites representatives, the juries and the organisers.



EUROPAN 13 TOPIC

THE ADAPTABLE CITY 2

SELF-ORGANIZATION - SHARING - PROJECT (PROCESS)

It is proposed for European 13 to continue with the generic theme of “the adaptable city”: adaption to the need for more sustainable development but adaption also to the context of an economic crisis that the majority of European cities are currently undergoing. Three generic concepts structure this overall theme:

- **Resilience as a challenge:** to be able to extend or find again the identity of the city’s structural elements (built or landscaped) in a context of significant changes;
- **Social adaptability as a goal:** reconciling the coherence of these structures with the evolving uses and practices;
- **Economy as a method:** managing urban transformations in different contexts of actors and means, yet with limited resources and in the era of the “post-oil city”.

Taking these three themes into account induces changes in the urban and architectural order:

- in the logics of actors – Welfare State Vs. Self-Organization

The essence of the European city is a certain sense of the community. A change is currently taking place from less “welfare state” to more “self organization”. What will the new relation between the public and private domains be? Who will take care of the public domain if the state is less involved? And what does it mean for the practice as architects or urban planners?

- in the contents – Segregation Vs. Sharing

Sharing at the urban scale can stimulate the “empowerment” of coexistences between different cultures: preserving the collective while inventing a more appropriate organization of the society. How could sharing be a way to develop cheaper and lighter solutions to build an ecological and sustainable city? How could it be a way to regenerate the co-inhabited environments?

- in the design processes – Object Vs. Project (Process)

With communication tools and social networks in the rising, our culture grows less object-based; and this phenomena affects architecture and urbanism. Many young architects are emerging though the implementation of projects presenting less physical objects, yet where the scope of the projects is as important as the objects involved. The objects can already partly exist and the project is about managing the existing, dealing with social constructions, developing a context and raising the question of “urbanism with less or without growth”.

The European 13 are confronted to the major challenges concerning the adaptability of European cities and also propose concrete innovations in the order given by the site representatives, arousing new project approaches by young competitors

EUROPAN 13 SITES FAMILIES

How to integrate vacant sites into urban development?

Changes in economy, governance or society can give rise to overwhelming vacant spaces in the urban landscape: entire building complexes waiting for new users, former military zones, leftover green areas... These spaces cannot be taken up in normal/organic urban development as they are far too large and in need of full adaptation. Where should we therefore search for elements to fill the emptiness up and when can we consider it as a value? How can we give sense to vacancy and integrate it in new ways of making the city?

How to use new inputs to change urban space?

How to profit from new inputs to transform urban space and disperse the incoming positive dynamics to adjacent areas to create new urbanities? How to manage potential tensions between the local and translocal activities? These inputs are related either to new public transport network connections or to new programmatic developments. The scale of these incoming urban dynamics varies from the urban agglomeration to the whole world.

How to create positive dynamics from a difficult situation?

Many sites are faced with difficult urban situations. The origins of these difficulties are to be found in problems caused by urban, economic and environmental factors, as well as differing values and a lack of cultural understanding. Despite these difficulties, the sites nevertheless constitute a favourable ground for the creation of new dynamics which rely on scenarios of sharing and the adaptation of traditional architectural and urban tools.

How to transform physical obstacles into new connections?

We understand “bridges” as linear connections between different contexts spanning over a barrier, which may be a river, a railway track or other physical obstacles. But we sometimes can transform the obstacle so that it allows movement in different senses and directions, becoming a connecting element rather than separating barrier. The obstacle may be inhabited, cut or criss-crossed; it can become an opportunity to increase density, change the functions on either side or bring a new perspective to a familiar context.