

THE ADAPTABLE CITY / 1

EUROPAN 12
RESULTS



ANALYSIS OF A SESSION

The first part of the catalogue formulates interpretations around topics of the session (Dynamic urban platforms, From mono-large to multi-mix, Ecorhythms, In-between time, Networked territories), accompanied by the perspectives of a number of European experts.

WINNING PROJECTS

The second part of the catalogue is a presentation of the 170 winners, runners-up and special mentions projects from the twelfth session, classified into site families (Dynamic urban platforms, Heritage of the future, From mono-large to multi-mix, Ecorhythms, In-between time, Networked territories). It provides access to all the session results with the points of view of the team and the jury.

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WINNING PROJECTS

170 projects: 43 winners, 63 runners-up and 64 special mentions

Dynamic urban platform

AALBORG (DK) XX
Winner - *Das Andere*
Runner-up - *A collective storyline*
Special mention - *Aalborg Vest activated!*

BITTERFELD-WOLFEN (DE) XX
Winner - *Vanished villages – Collective city*
Runner-up - *Urbanochory*
Special mention - *Eclectic Islands*

BUDAPEST (HU) XX
Runner-up - *Manual towards a clumsy city*
Runner-up - *Chain reaction*
Special mention - *Tune up, Zugló!*

DON BENITO (ES) XX
Winner - *Don Benito's patio*
Runner-up - *Shadow*
Special mention - *West of Spain*
Special mention - *Structure*
Special mention - *Be void my friend*

GJILAN (KO) XX
Runner-up - *Welcome to urban wellness!*
Special mention - *Good old times*

KRISTINEHAMN (SE) XX
Winner - *Responsive system*
Runner-up - *The centre. The path. The field of action*

MARSEILLE (FR) XX
Runner-up - *Concomitance*
Runner-up - *A new urban village*
Special mention - *Il n'y a que mail qui maille*

SAINT-HERBLAIN (FR) XX
Winner - *Metacentre: the emergence of a garden territory*
Runner-up - *Permaculture*
Special mention - *Punctuations...*

SCHIEDAM (NL) XX
Runner-up - *A new start with old genes*
Runner-up - *Complete Schiedam*

WITTENBERGE (DE) XX
Winner - *Re-Hub Wittenberge*
Runner-up - *Take part in wITtenberge*
Special mention - *Seeding biodiversity*

Heritage of the future

AMSTETTEN (AT) XX
Winner - *Open*
Runner-up - *Rail banks river*
Special mention - *Periscopes*

ASKER (NO) XX
Winner - *Kaleidoscope*
Runner-up - *Ola K Asker*
Special mention - *The leaf*

COUVET (CH) XX
Winner - *Dubimpulse*
Runner-up - *Wood de Travers*
Special mention - *Une nébuleuse de petits bâtiments*

HAMMARÖ (SE) XX
Winner - *Paths*
Runner-up - *Satellyzinh Hammarö*
Special mention - *Forest community*
Special mention - *Identicity plug-pump-flow*

KØBENHAVN (DK) XX
Winner - *Our courtyard in the street*
Runner-up - *Sprouting cityblocks*
Special mention - *Copenhagen wetlands*
Special mention - *Passage of time*

NÜRNBERG (DE) XX
Winner - *Yourban*
Runner-up - *Sonnenblume*
Special mention - *Meet thy neighbour*

REGIONALE 2016 (DE) XX
Runner-up - *Make yourself at home*
Runner-up - *Kein Land für alte Männer*
Runner-up - *Rising stars*
Special mention - *Adaptable – Cooperative – Urban smile*

WARSZAWA (PL) XX
Winner - *On the edge*
Runner-up - *Urban permaculture*
Special mention - *In-between days*

From mono-large to multi-mix

GRAZ (AT) XX
Runner-up - *The bucket list – Feel the city*
Runner-up - *Polyrhythmic fields*
Special mention - *Smart base*

GRONINGEN (NL) XX
Winner - *Prelude*
Runner-up - *Uploading city*

HANINGE (SE) XX
Winner - *Parklife*
Runner-up - *Traffic island*
Special mention - *More than a lot*
Special mention - *5 ways*

HEIDELBERG (DE) XX
Winner - *Startband*
Runner-up - *U-Living*
Special mention - *Campbell Fundamental*

HELSINKI (FI) XX
Winner - *Asclepeion*
Runner-up - *Vesisukkula – Water shuttle*
Special mention - *Sensorial hug*
Special mention - *Confetti*
Special mention - *Institutes without boundaries*

KAISERSLAUTERN (DE) XX
Winner - *Pattern for progress*
Runner-up - *A parlour game*
Special mention - *P.F.A.F.F.: Preserve Fable About Architecture Factory Facilities*

MARLY (CH) XX
Winner - *Le parc des Falaises*
Runner-up - *Dancing density*
Special mention - *Slow poles*
Special mention 2 - *Urban archipelago*

URRETXU-IRIMO (ES) XX
Winner - *Pizutako Irimo*
Runner-up - *Tempos of colonization*
Special mention - *Reversibilidad eCOlectiva*
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Special mention - *Everything anytime*

WIEN – SIEMENSÄCKER (AT) XX
Winner - *Cluster / Streetscape*
Runner-up - *Urban software*

Eco-rhythms

BÆRUM (NO) XX
Winner - *Social riverscape*
Runner-up - *Elasti-city*
Special mention - *Hamang riparian zone*

FOSES (FR) XX
Winner - *The amateur*
Runner-up 1 - *Crossing-Over*
Runner-up 2 - *Par la grande porte*

HÖGANÄS (SE) XX
Winner - *Twinphenomena*
Runner-up - *Urbedible*
Special mention - *Höganäs, unresolved, reconnected, resilient, urbanity*

KAUFBEUREN (DE) XX
Winner - *Fasten your seatbelt!*
Runner-up - *Long-lasting landing landscaping*
Special Mention - *Air sharing*

KONSTANZ (DE) - KREUZLINGEN (CH) XX
Winner - *Der weg ist das ziel!*
Runner-up - *2K24*
Special mention - *Joint promenade*

MILANO XX
Winner - *Landscape transition*
Runner-up - *Porto agricolo*
Special mention - *San Rocco*
Special mention - *Visioning Porto Di Mare 2035*
Special mention - *Pomerio*
Special mention - *RoomScape_Milano*

PARIS - SACLAY (FR) XX
Winner 1 - *Negotiation lab*
Winner 2 - *Reversing the grid*
Special mention - *Gather in/parcel out: 2 ways to differentiate development*

VICHY VAL D'ALLIER (FR) XX
Winner - *Pioneer fringes*
Runner-up - *Clearings archipelago, ...*
Special mention - *Arboripôle: an eco-conscious reappropriation*

IN-between time XX
ASSEN (NL) XX
Winner - *Embrace the present*
Runner-up - *Urban nature*
Special mention - *Waste?land*

DONAUWÖRTH (DE) XX
Winner - *Kept soil*
Runner-up - *Multiple city*

KUOPIO (FI) XX
Winner - *Savo Nueva*
Runner-up - *Somewhere over the train flow...*
Special mention - *Run to the hills*
Special mention - *Meetings and greetings*
Special mention - *Cronotopia*

ROUEN (FR) XX
Winner - *Que m'Anquetil ?*
Runner-up - *"on the move"*
Special mention - *A station for the two banks*

SERAING (BE) XX
Winner - *Synergy*
Special mention - *Between Meuse and Forest... the weft of possibles*

VILA VIÇOSA (PT) XX
Winner - *Between landscapes*
Runner-up - *Tupperware party*

WIEN – KAGRAN (AT) XX
Runner-up - *Monument in fertile country*
Runner-up - *Kaleidoscope*
Runner-up - *En pointe!*

Networked territories

ALMADA - PORTO BRANDÃO (PT) XX
Almada - *Porto Brandão*
Winner - *Porto Novo*
Runner-up - *Punctuation*
Special mention - *Timeline*

ÅS (NO) XX
Winner - *En, to, tre... rødt lys!*
Runner-up - *Hortus conclusus*
Special mention - *All eyes on Ås*
Special mention - *Straight line*

BARCELONA (ES) XX
Winner - *Rambles verdes*
Winner - *Urban insertions*
Special mention - *Right to Infrastructure*
Special mention - *Tafetán*

CINEY (BE) XX
Runner-up - *Rubik's*
Runner-up - *Chute*
Special mention - *Specific indetermination*
Special mention - *Walk the line*

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KALMAR (SE) XX
Winner - *Conservation, densification and complexity*
Runner-up - *Bombelek*
Runner-up - *In-between landscapes*
Special mention - *forts of fanaticism*
Special mention - *Kon // Kalmar*

MANNHEIM (DE) XX
Winner - *Mannheim's connection*
Runner-up - *Re-evolution*

Special mention - *Inverse boulevard*

MÜNCHEN (DE) XX
Winner - *Wohnen am Ring*
Runner-up - *COMBined process*
Special mention - *Schachbrettspiel*

PARIS (FR) XX
Runner-up - *Green belt dilatation*
Runner-up - *In transition – A local metropolis*
Runner-up - *Collective unit*

VENEZIA (IT) XX
Runner-up - *Urban grafts*
Runner-up - *The territorial threshold*
Runner-up - *Percorsi per riqualificare*
Special mention - *Match boxes*
Special mention - *Urban Channels*
Special mention - *Sewing threads*
Special mention - *The anatomy lesson*

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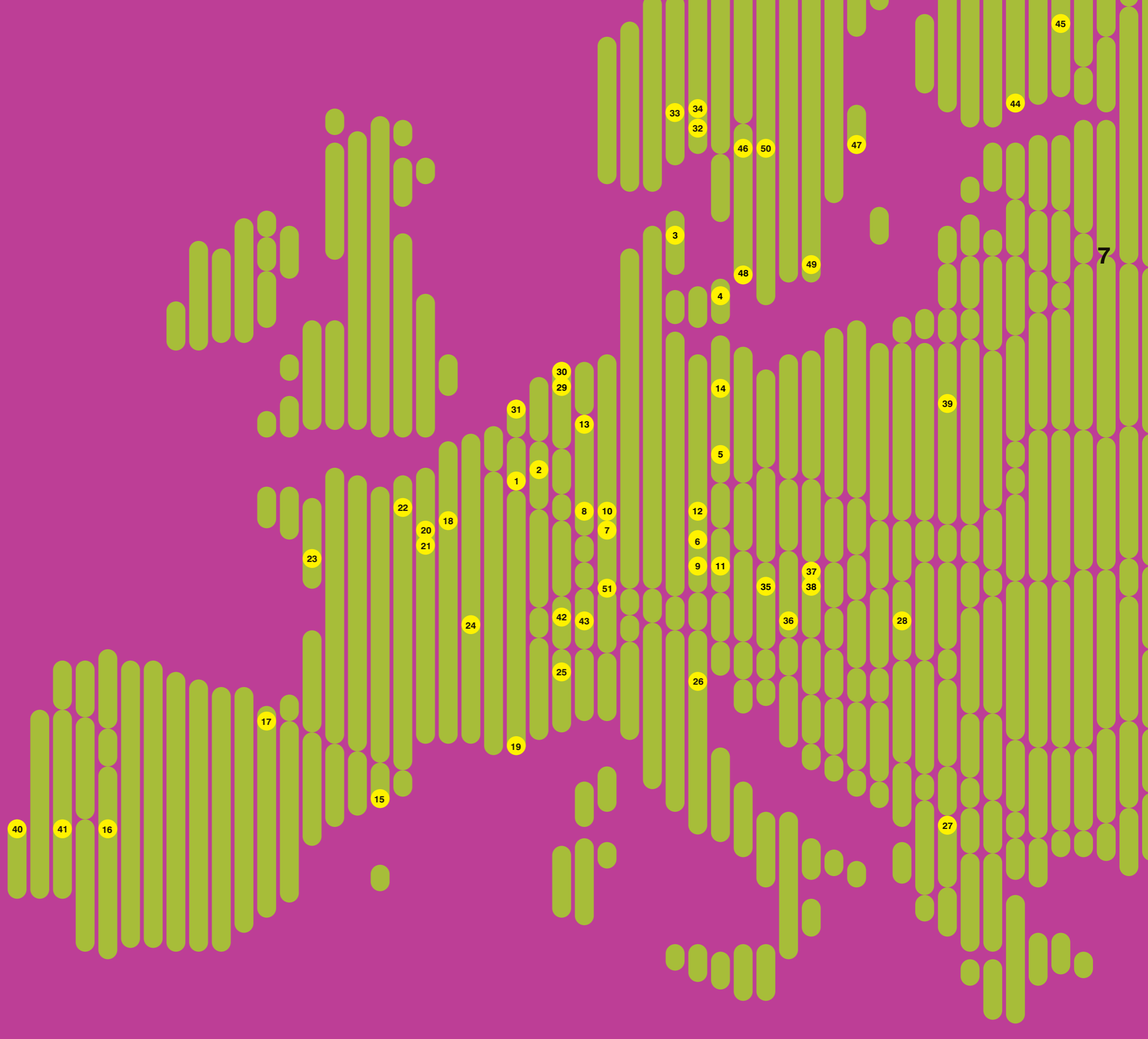
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Fields and narratives

A linguistic approach

The question is: how can we trigger change and evolution (dynamic) in a specific local context to create new links with larger economic and social systems (urban) while opening the widest possible range of opportunities (platforms)?

Linking different systems in a dynamic and open way requires a clear communication strategy. Indeed, it is a question that challenges the linguistic dimension of our discipline with particular urgency. This does not mean that other dimensions are not present: there is a strong physical dimension, since these links are probably infrastructural and imply resources and energy; the platforms need a spatial dimension with very precise parameters; the different intervening scales may entail difficult negotiations in the political dimension – which in turn goes back to the protocols of language as the key to linking the three words together: dynamic urban platforms.

If we look at word choice in the competition briefs for each of the sites in this category, we find that the case studies provided by this edition of European are polarized between two extremes. Each extreme is characterized by a specific group of words:

“attract” “new residents” “leisure” “sports” “nature”. For some sites the question may be summed up in a more specific objective: how to “attract” people and businesses; in these site briefs, this is explicitly stated as the ultimate goal of the municipal strategy (Wittenberge, see pxx and Bitterfeld-Wolfen, see pxx in Germany, and also Kristinehamn in Sweden, see pxx), and the drive is for the sites to become to some degree specialised as hubs for “leisure” or “sports”, as

a way to compete with other cities for a presumably scarce target group of affluent “new residents”.

“local” “neighbourhood” “work” “metropolis” “life”. At the other extreme we find sites that are already experiencing a deluge of “metropolisation”, where the challenge is to maintain or exploit “local” qualities and “neighbourhood life”, and therefore to avoid specialization on the wider scale (St Herblain in France, see pxx), Schiedam in the Netherlands, see pxx).

“improve” “image” “inhabitants”. In between the two extremes we find sites that make an existing population the core of the brief, but employed expressions like “face-lift” (Aalborg in Denmark, see pxx), “new city-facade image” (Don Benito in Spain, see pxx), “change the image of the centre” (Gjilan in Kosovo, see pxx) or “improve neighbourhood image” (Marseille in France, see pxx, Budapest in Hungary, see pxx). The impetus is for an image transformation that will establish the framework for a competitive approach that will put their sites on the map and will bring better employment conditions and opportunities for the “local inhabitants”.

The competitors’ proposals are also polarized between the same extremes, but the gradient does not coincide. For instance, if we do a word count on the submission texts, putting the words “leisure”, “sports”, “nature”, “attract” into one group, and the words “work”, “local”, “inhabitants”, “improve”, into the other group, we would expect successful proposals in Wittenberge (DE) (for instance) to rank high in the first group and low in the second.

Indeed, the winning proposal in Wittenberge, *Re-hub Wittenberge* does follow such pattern (the “leisure-attract-new-residents” group beating the “work-improve-local-neighbourhoods” by 5-2), so the project and the brief are well matched, but by contrast the runner-up, Take part in wITtenberge, which is a higher count on the second group of words (by 10-30), offering an alternative that challenges some of the assumptions of the brief and introduces a different agenda. Interestingly, there are more words in the runner-up text than in the winner’s, as if to emphasize the difference in approach.

The abstract mathematics of word numbers reveals a sharp contrast, but it may be misleading. This exercise was conducted using the English version of each text, while the authors would of course have been thinking in their own different national languages.

On the other hand, if we look at the nationalities of the successful teams (we took the nationality of the TR – team representative – for this purpose), we find that the word “leisure” appears most frequently in the text by a Dutch team on a Dutch site, while the highest appearance of the word “work” comes from a Spanish team on a German site. This is a relevant observation in the context of a pan-European forum, but interpreting it lies outside the scope of this text.

If we now look at the underlying structure of the proposals, we find a more homogeneous picture. The vast majority of the proposals in this group begin by defining a field, with a catalogue of options and a triggering narrative.

The fields are definitions of a limited fragment of territory with open potentials, which may be measured with a set of lines and punctuations that establish relationships and rhythms, while including the corresponding rules that will govern the actions of the as yet unknown future participants in the game.

Many field definitions in this group are based on a standard notion of connectivity – circulation, distance and proportions – with only occasional

concern for other infrastructural services. Both the local scale and the larger cluster of connections are represented in the field drawings, usually with reference to traffic (of different speeds, including pedestrians, public transport and private vehicles) and a perception of the urban landscape or the territory.

On the other hand, a number of teams try to imagine less conventional definitions of the field, looking for words that will evoke interesting nuances that are rarely found in the jargon of urban planning.

The forest, a space with a short perspective, blurred by the proliferation of branches and trunks, becomes an urban field for the winning team in Wittenberge (DE), *Re-hub Wittenberge* (fig.1); the drawings are evocative of oriental watercolours depicting landscapes of activity with rain-washed paths. Activities are housed in pavilions that do not seem firmly attached to the ground they stand on, in the same way as the people moving through the landscape do not seem to follow any specific grooves in the field. On the other hand, the site is reinterpreted through powerful imagery, with photographic renders that seem to freeze the flow of time, the motion of cyclists, runners, skiers and boats, captured in a moment of their journey across an infinitely calm expanse.



1 - WITTENBERGE (DE), WINNER - RE-HUB WITTENBERGE > SEE MORE PXX



3 - SAINT-HERBLAIN (FR), WINNER - METACENTRE: THE EMERGENCE OF A GARDEN TERRITORY > SEE MORE PXX



2 - KRISTINEHAMN (SE), RUNNER-UP - THE CENTRE, THE PATH, THE FIELD OF ACTION > SEE MORE PXX

The runner-up in Kristinehamn (SE), *The centre. The path. The field of action* (fig.2), also uses a graphic tool that conveys the idea of a field. In this case the renders reproduce the perspective effects of a photo-stitched panorama, of the kind that certain smartphones can produce, while the texture is reminiscent of paintings by figurative but post-photographic artists like Edward Hopper. This choice conveys the idea of openness, with an undefined expanse in the

centre of the picture. Activities are concentrated to the left and to the right at the edges of the panorama; at the same time, the distortion of perspective aligns both extremities of the image with our own position as observers, bringing us forward to the middle of the field.

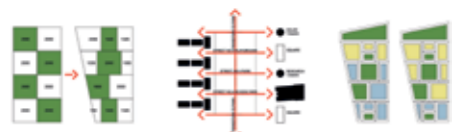
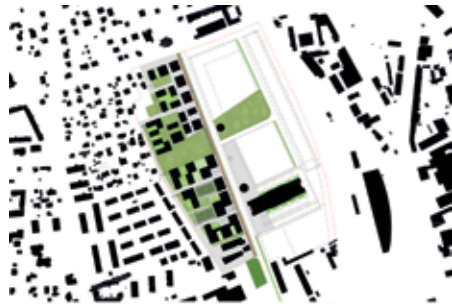
The winning team in Saint-Herblain (FR), *Meta-centre: the emergence of a garden territory* (fig.3), announces the “emergence of a garden territory.” The expression has a little application in their project, which encompasses the whole spectrum of gardens: for production (vegetable garden), sharing (family or community gardens), spatial devices (suspended garden), recreation (children’s garden) or comfort (winter garden, acclimatizing garden); but beyond the literal, the expression defines a blurred, non-homogeneous territory, where expanses of land may be appropriated picnic style, with more or less temporary uses that may become denser and overflow into other patches in the field. Similarly, the runner-up team proposes an “urbanism of the eclectic and the temporary”, while the third selected proposal delineates a “punctuated territory”, an abstract white paper where rhythm is provided by punctuation signs: commas, colons and full stops.



21 - GRAZ (AT)



23 - GRONINGEN (NL)



22 - GRAZ (AT), RUNNER-UP - POLYRHYTHMIC FIELDS > SEE MORE PX

with new ways of life and economic dynamics, but also new demands for urban quality in the surroundings. The municipality's objective is to produce "a smart city", but one whose design "involves the inhabitants with information and participation and a forum of interdisciplinary experts to coordinate and adjust future urban developments".

The design of the winning team's project, Poly-rhythmic fields (fig.22), is based on the creation of a new landscape in the form of a chequer-board, where each field takes on a different rhythm reflecting the way it is used by its inhabitants. The neutrality of these "polyrhythmic fields" generates great flexibility of occupation and the squares can be occupied alternatively by sports fields, parks or playgrounds, with temporal variability and urban rhythms.

At the urban scale, energy and environmental efficiency is introduced by rooftop gardens and greenhouses, local food production... Here, the artificiality of the chequerboard with its flexibility of uses is counterbalanced by the strong presence of nature, which provides the quality of both the public spaces and of the links between the surrounding neighbourhoods.

Starting an urban cycle by creating a productive landscape

Groningen in the Netherlands (fig.23), the big southern SuikerUnie post-industrial site, is seen as a strategic reserve to be developed over a period of some 20 years, but through bottom-up initiatives, a testing ground for new ways of using industrial wastelands. Although dividing the site in half, Hoendiepkanaal Canal also rep-

resents significant potential based on water. And although the municipality ultimately intends to create a business park, it wants to begin now with a staged approach and temporary occupations.

The winning project, deliberately titled Prelude (fig.24), treats the site "as an open field where landscape and city meet". It is seen as a strategy for the first stage in a gradual spatial and social process which begins by linking the site to the urban fabric by a bridge and road, without creating other constructions. Given the uncertainties regarding future changes to the place, the proposal is to transform the site into a productive park by planting miscanthus, which can be harvested and reused as "green concrete" in the construction of the bridge. This approach can also constitute an experiment in strong citizen involvement and therefore act as an attractor. The idea is to trigger "an adaptable form for a new urban use".

Here, nature is employed as a way to enhance a territory on the urban fringe and activate it as an attractive park area linked to the city. By changing the image of the industrial location into a landscaped space around water, the project shows that with limited means it is possible both to trigger an urban operation and also to achieve resilience.

And even the different typologies "draw their inspiration from water in its different forms: flowing water, ice and steam." The project also introduces metropolitan amenities such as the Nature Park. This use of water, which could be nothing more than a seductive pretext, is in fact conceived as a tool for reconnecting the health programmes and the more urban programmes introduced on the site, but also supporting urban connections with the park and the southern district.

Playing on the rhythms between artificiality and nature

The Graz site in Austria (fig.21) is a marginal area characterised by its industry and isolated by the presence of the railway on its boundary. However, it is now completely surrounded by urban structures that include a new population



24 - GRONINGEN (NL), WINNER - PRELUDE > SEE MORE PX

In quest of urban eco-rhythms

Thinking about urban eco-rhythms means exploring and understanding the relations and interactions between the elements and living beings that constitute inhabited environments. As dynamics of interpenetration, interdependency and inter-engenderment, whether between climatic, tectonic, mechanical, chemical, biotic, economic or cultural factors, they relate to a whole and to parts, to singularities and a globality that encompasses and arises from interactive diversities. The challenge now is to understand and imagine other forms of transformation based on the resistances and resources of milieus, in other words alliances of different kinds that seek to capture, reveal, preserve, distribute, revitalise, by linking both physio-biological factors and anthropological specificities. To anticipate how they thus coexist and co-evolve for the metamorphosis of urban milieus, is to conceive rhythms between natures and artefacts, ecosystems and anthropisation. Although the timeframes of nature and of "techné" are not the same, they are both modes of production whose principal is generation, as evidenced by their etymology. For the word "nature", from the Latin "natura", means constant regeneration, and the root of the word "technique" is the Indo-European "tik", which means "to engender".

Making nature and artifice coexist

The idea of the eco-adaptable city means envisaging fruitful new alliances between the rhythms of the city and of nature. Urban nature, nature in the city, eco-city, a proliferation of terms that



1 - FOSSES (FR), WINNER - THE AMATEUR... MAKES WHAT IS UNPREDICTABLE POSSIBLE... > SEE MORE PXX

Arousing strong emotions, as well as ethical and aesthetic reassessments, it means water, earth, air, fire, fauna and flora, the rhythm of the seasons, of day and night, of the heart and of breath or of birth and death. Both wild and tame, it carries threat but also peace and regeneration. Many forms of hybridisation are now emerging at different scales – climatic, landscape, eco-architecture, reasoned density – with the aim of preserving woodland and farmland, green streets and roofs, gardens and parks, of nurturing fertile soil and biodiversity, urban agriculture, recycling, the seasonal cycle, coexistences, all approaches to a new city-nature. However, it is now crucial to the reconfiguration of modern cities to examine the capacity for resilience of milieus, the capacity to overcome trauma. In order to encourage the dynamics of revitalising alliances and to protect

reflect the desire for this encounter. The strong desire for nature in an urban world does not reflect the wish for a return to a previous world as a form of nostalgia or naivety, or a rejection of the city, but as an aspiration to fruitful symbioses. What we are seeing is a new politics of civilisation, explains Edgar Morin. The technician vision is being overlaid by the quest for accords with a nature characterised by the power of transformation associated with life, but also by fragility.

These approaches entail re-evaluations and interweavings between long and short timeframes, permanence and instability, involving new kinds of programmes and rhythms that redefine the engagements between near and far, the micro and the macro.

Productive nature

Treating agriculture as the matrix of the urban lends vigour to the concept of the urbano-rural or the rurban. The Fosses site in France (see p.xx), in the heart of the rural village, is an urban fringe on the edge of natural and agricultural land. The importance of stabilising the boundary between town and farmland and to reverse the process of urban sprawl, in which fields are no more than an implicit land reserve for urban growth, which takes precedence, is at the centre of the concerns of the winning teams. With their project *The Amateur... makes what is unpredictable possible...* (fig.1), the winning team increases village density to protect the agricultural landscape and employs scenarios for connecting actors: an immaterial dimension is stressed in order to stop the momentum of material consumption. On the same site, the runner-up team with *Crossings-over* (fig.2) also chooses to create a rurban landscape of small-



2 - FOSSES (FR), RUNNER-UP - CROSSINGS-OVER > SEE MORE PXX

against natural catastrophes, as well as catastrophes arising from human action, different forms of transaction between local and global are employed, such as setting the boundaries and porosities needed between city and country, urban land and farmland, techne and physis. In the recreation of conditions suitable for inhabiting and cohabiting, the quality of air, water, wind, streams and rivers, of fertile land, the living world, biodiversity, phytoremediation, ecological corridors and desirable forms of decontamination, can only be attended to and measured in relation to the distinctive character of places, the diversity of cultures and ways of



3 - HÖGANÄS (SE), WINNER - TWINPHENOMENA > SEE MORE PXX

living together, but also to economic resources. It is these corhythms between nature and culture that constitute the challenge of regenerative re-connections in urban milieus. To exploit them requires a radical change in the way territory is perceived, managed and invented. Three particularly significant forms of nature are primarily deployed in the European 12 session with respect to architectural approaches that seek to capture, reveal, handle and balance the relations between nature and artifice:

- productive nature;
- nature as structure;
- reparatory nature.



4 - HÖGANÄS (SE), RUNNER-UP - URBEDIBLE > SEE MORE PXX



12 - BARCELONA (ES)

The socialisation of networks

The issue here is not social networks, but a mode of action derived directly from sociology, which seeks to create a link between people and networks. The issue now is no longer one of integrating infrastructure into its spatial or landscape context, but into its social context. There is nothing new about returning infrastructure to the people. It was a move advocated by Jane Jacobs as far back as the 1960s.³ What is innovative in the project is the appropriation of supra-local networks by the introduction of new types of local network.

One of the special mention projects here in Barcelona, *Right to infrastructure* (fig.13), the title of which is directly linked to the book by Henri Lefebvre, deals with this socialisation in its broadest sense.

Firstly, the project proposes to incorporate the local scale infrastructure into a regional scale infrastructure project. Secondly, it also proposes a temporary alternative to the housing development requested in the brief, by reusing vacant buildings already present in the city.

The "macro" objectives of the Sagrera strategic plan (implementation of a masterplan around the new high-speed rail network and its station) are incorporated into a process in which citizens become active participants, contributing to the project and benefiting from its outcomes. The local projects create synergies between local networks (water, gas, electricity, waste) and local socio-economic actors, for example through the creation of waste recycling sche-

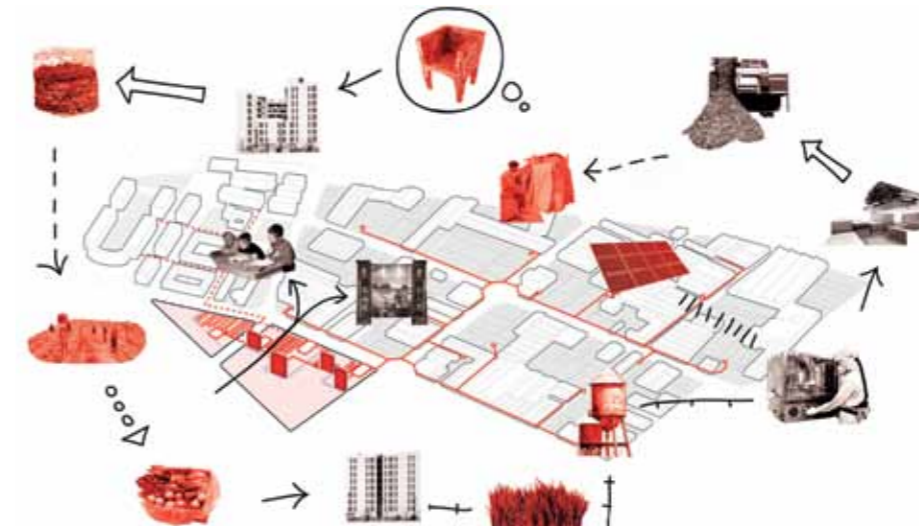
mes. These small-scale networks become part of larger future projects. The local network project becomes a way of giving citizens right of access to physical and social networks. In this project, the strategic Sagrera plan is thus enriched by local initiatives that give visibility to different processes such as recycling and education, in order to anchor the local project in the social context of a wider plan.

Slow structure

These different modes of action, and more particularly the mode of action developed on the Barcelona site in Spain (which is no accident, because the city is in the midst of major economic change), make very clear reference to the idea of slowness. The socialisation of networks in this project is an allusion to the notion of rhythm.⁴



11 - BARCELONA (ES), WINNER - RAMBLES VERDES > SEE MORE PXX



13 - BARCELONA (ES), SPECIAL MENTION - RIGHT TO INFRASTRUCTURE > SEE MORE PXX

The rhythm of network production is compared with the existing rhythm of the city. What emerges is different rhythms, including that of a society affected by crisis, which can no longer implement fast growth projects, but needs to develop its strategies in several phases. In this as in other projects, we also discover that we have moved on from the drive to speed developed by modernity, to a different rhythm associated with the creation of networks designed for slow and environmentally sensitive transport methods. The goal is no longer just to link cities, communities or territories quickly and efficiently, but also to consider the quality of those links. Links become flexible to achieve these sustainable continuities. The new networks are mostly malleable and slow, designed for pedestrians or cyclists. Whereas ecology and infrastructure are often perceived as opponents, slow practices offer a way of reconciling these two milieus: green link, *Rambles verde*, green strip or *Vias verdes*. Finally, slowness is not only reflected in the use of networks, but also in their spatial design. The goal is no longer to produce a single, integral, ready-made concept, but more to develop a slowly evolving vision that is introduced gently, whether in the sphere of landscape, space or social relations.

We might conclude that networks establish the structure of a territory that has slowed down, or alternatively and more often that they govern the slow structuring of territory.



12 - BARCELONA (ES)

¹ Meyer, H, Josselin de Jong, F, Hoekstra, M, *Het ontwerp van de openbare ruimte*, SUN Amsterdam 2006
² Lash, S., *Another Modernity, a Different Rationality*, Blackwell, Oxford, 1999
³ Jacobs, J, *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*, university of Michigan, 1961
⁴ Lefebvre, H, *Le droit à la ville*, Anthropos, Paris, 1968

Dynamic urban platforms

Revitalising currently unattractive public spaces needs consideration on a broader scale than the immediate site environment. Even if these spaces are sometimes small in scale, they are strategic levers for activation on an urban level. Their impact in terms of identity and image often exceeds their physical limits and calls for a wider transformation of the existing fabric. Blind spots that have never had adequate use, or places whose initial functions are now obsolete or out of sync with the requirements of the inhabitants, can serve as platforms for activation and appropriation to mobilise the local population or a broader public. The development or redevelopment of these areas can be approached in many ways: in the form of refreshment by multifunctional spaces, with temporary or extendable structures acting as acupuncture, or as a trial balloon to put a site on the map, initiate private co-financing or investment and find new rhythms of intensity.

AALBORG (DK)	XX
BITTERFELD-WOLFEN (DE)	XX
BUDAPEST (HU)	XX
DON BENITO (ES)	XX
GJILAN (KO)	XX
KRISTINEHAMN (SE)	XX
MARSEILLE PLAN D'AOU (FR)	XX
SAINT-HERBLAIN (FR)	XX
SCHIEDAM (NL)	XX
WITTENBERGE (DE)	XX

LOCATION BÆRUM - HAMANG,
SANDVIKA
POPULATION BÆRUM
116,000 INHAB.
STRATEGIC SITE 164 HA
SITE OF PROJECT 25 HA

SITE PROPOSED BY
CITY OF BÆRUM
OWNER(S) OF THE SITE
VARIOUS PRIVATE OWNERS

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INTERVIEW EUROPAN NORGE

Presentation of the site within the context of the city development and in terms of strategy

The post-industrial area of Hamang in northern Sandvika, the urban centre of Bærum municipality, is about to undergo a fundamental transformation. The E16 highway, which currently splits the area, will be rerouted into a new tunnel, opening up this central part of the city for new uses. Competitors were asked to propose a strategy for the development of a carbon neutral area in one of the Oslo region's most central nodes. The brief was to provide a concept for the programme, landscape and built volume that gives the site a new identity. The River Sandvika runs through the site, providing a rich biodiversity. The city wants a plan that demonstrates how the river can be integrated into the urban fabric and utilised more actively, while protecting the local ecosystem. The competition seeks a strategy for the use of the waterway, including plans for infrastructure as well as new programmes for the river and riverbed. Climate change imposes restrictions on flood risk areas. An important part of the task is to find suitable programmes and infrastructure that can adapt to various water levels.

How can the site be integrated in the issue of the adaptable city and how do you consider this issue?

The municipality wanted to use the competition to explore the site and city's capacity for growth. At the same time, demographic and programmatic factors are essential. Who can live here? What can people do here? It is important that the site reflects a regional context, but at the same time develops a local identity, complementing the other areas in Sandvika. The site is part of the Futurebuilt programme for carbon neutral urban development and competitors are encouraged to show how the objective of climate neutrality can be met.

At the time of sustainable development coupled to an economic crisis, have you already defined a specific strategy for the urban development of the site?

The Hamang site is not affected by economic crisis, quite the contrary. The Hamang site's main challenges can be summed up in the following key points: the ability to absorb growth, adaptability to Sandvika and the greater Oslo Region, how the flood restricted riverscape can be programmed, reuse of former industrial buildings, and finally how to introduce smaller, temporary projects on site, adapting over time. The jury picked a winner and a runner-up that complement each other very well, one focusing on landscape, the other on architecture. The municipality, the landscape architects and architects are now (February 2014) negotiating a contract that will regulate the work on a zoning plan for the site as well as an activity plan for the riverbed.



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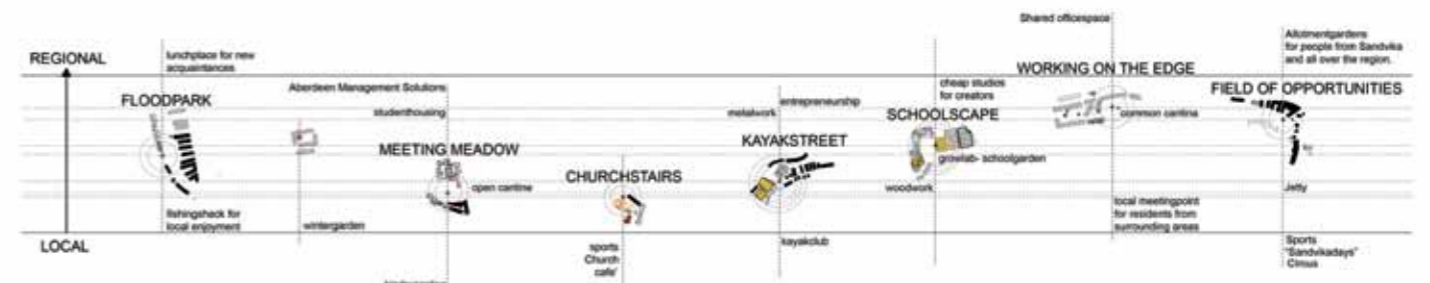
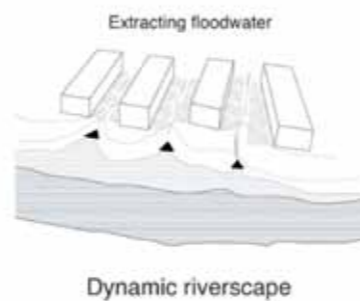
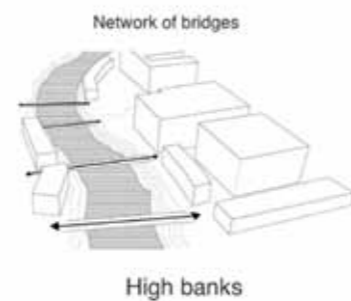
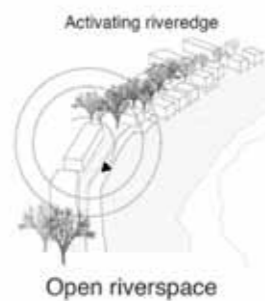
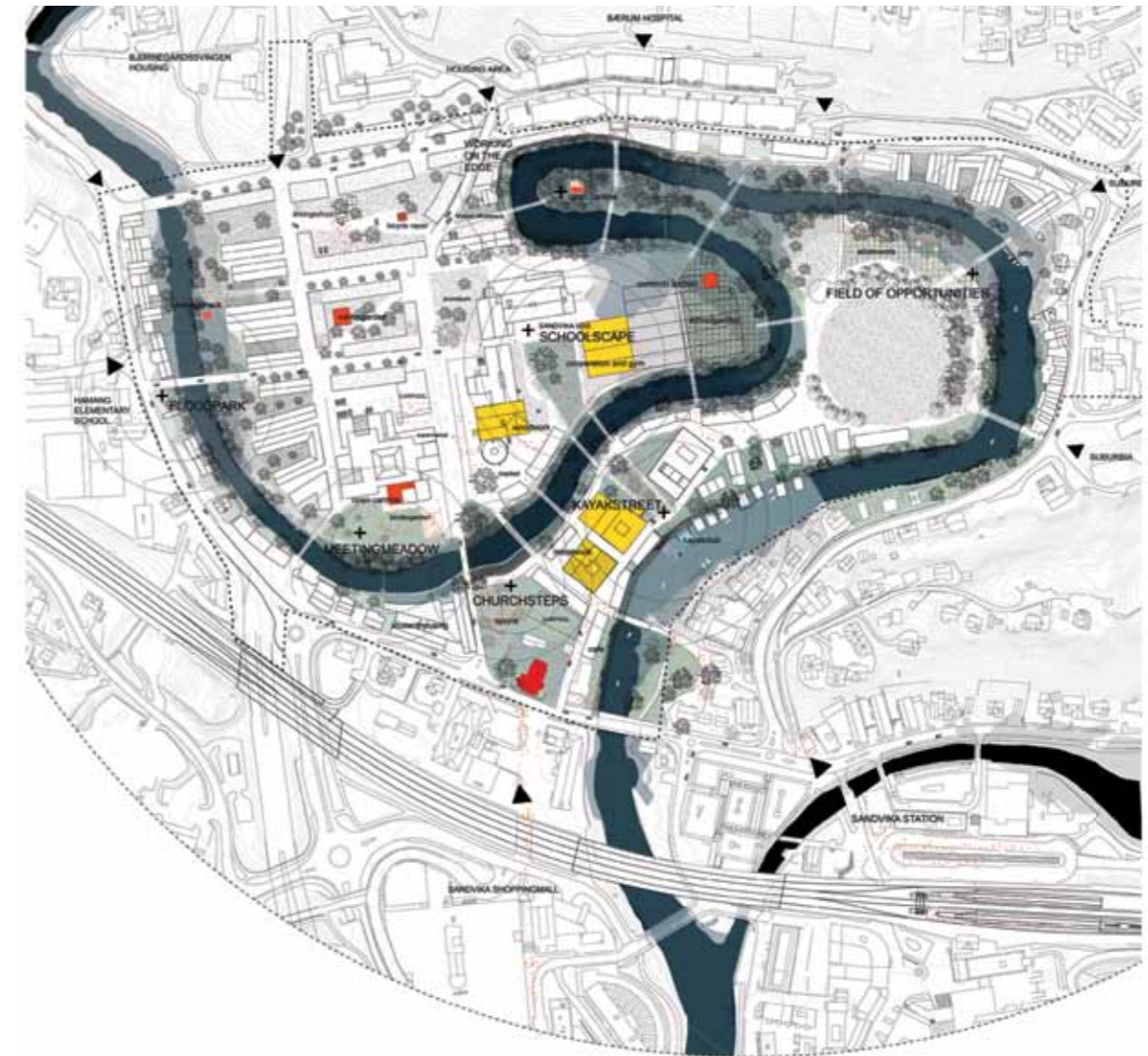
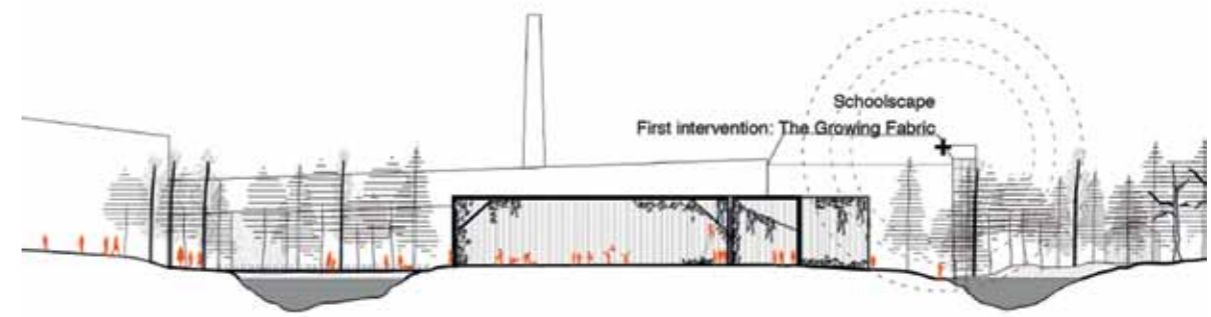


Social riverscape

Team point of view As a strong structuring component, the River Sandvika forms the base for the new development. Social programs are placed along the river to create natural destinations in the area, making the river an active part of the city. The built fabric and nature together establish a new social riverscape. The buildings live with the river, adjusting to reflect its character, creating a new way of living with the river.

Social riverscape is a structure that grows around the community of Sandvika. Different programs are placed strategically along the river, generating different kinds of rhythm. These social rooms provide the opportunity for multiple encounters, linking local and regional through different neighbourhood features, jobs and housing.

Jury point of view The proposal has an analytical and intellectual approach that is of great interest. It shows how efficient new public transport increases the needs of communities on the site and how they could be created. The river space and the river itself are the base for the proposed new development. The keywords are rhythm, nature, urban development. The rhythms of people, built spaces and nature are very well described and can also be seen in the proposed structure.



EXAMPLES OF DESIGN PRINCIPLES FOR THE VARIOUS RIVERSPACES

BÆRUM (NO)
RUNNER-UP

ELISABETH SJODAHL (SE)
ARCHITECT - LANDSCAPE
ARCHITECT

ALEJANDRO NAVARRETE (ES)
ARCHITECT

WORKSONLAND, GRINI MØLLE
GRINIDAMMEN 10
1359 EIKSMARKA, NORWAY
T. +47 99866734
ELISABETH.SJODAHL@GMAIL.COM
WWW.WORKSONLAND.COM

BÆRUM (NO)
SPECIAL MENTION

BEN ADDY (UK)
PAULINE MARCOMBE (FR)
ARCHITECTS

TIM MURRAY (UK)
ADAM HOLICSKA (HU)
ARCHITECTS
NESS LAFOY (UK)
STUDENT IN ARCHITECTURE

MOXON ARCHITECTS, 65 ALFRED
ROAD
W2 5EU LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM
T. +44 2070340088
INFO@MOXONARCHITECTS.COM
WWW.MOXONARCHITECTS.COM

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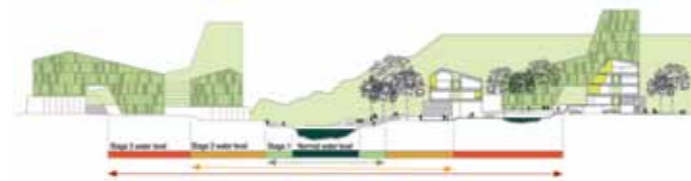
THE ELASTIC AXIS LINKING HAMANG WITH THE CITY OF SANDVIKA / 1, 2 & 3 ARTICULATION POINTS OF THE AXIS WITH LOCAL IMPORTANCE



THE AXIS WITH URBAN AND NATURAL INTENSITY, BRINGS TOGETHER HAMANG WITH SANDVIKA



INTERCONNECTED BLOCKS WITH FLUCTUATING PATHS THAT CONSTANTLY ADAPT THE SHAPE TO THE VARYING CONDITIONS



LANDSCAPE AND BUILDINGS ARE ADAPTED TO A CHANGING WATER LEVEL

Elasti-city

Team point of view The main goal in this project is to bind together a rich but complex milieu: the different city districts, topography and nature, history and expanded timeframes...

ELASTIC AXIS is a fluctuating spine linking Hamang with the city of Sandvika and the fjord. Two interconnected rings, integrating public transport, a mixture of programs and public spaces, bind Hamang to East and West Sandvika. ELASTIC RIVERBEDS is the design strategy for managing the fluctuations in water levels and improving flood protection. Terraced sequences of flexible and permeable spaces enhance retention capacity along the watercourse, the adaptability to changing conditions. The older buildings on the site accommodate new uses and the new mixed scale blocks permit future adaptation to density and programmes.

Jury point of view *Elasti-city* deals with the area's need for density by proposing a building typology that resolves both collective and individual programmes. Kjørbotangen is retained as a natural and recreational area without built structures. Programmatically, the project distributes mixed uses throughout the big semi-closed blocks, deploying a well-developed overall section that relates the river banks to the interior of the blocks. This provides a public solution for both the river edges and the collective interior spaces.



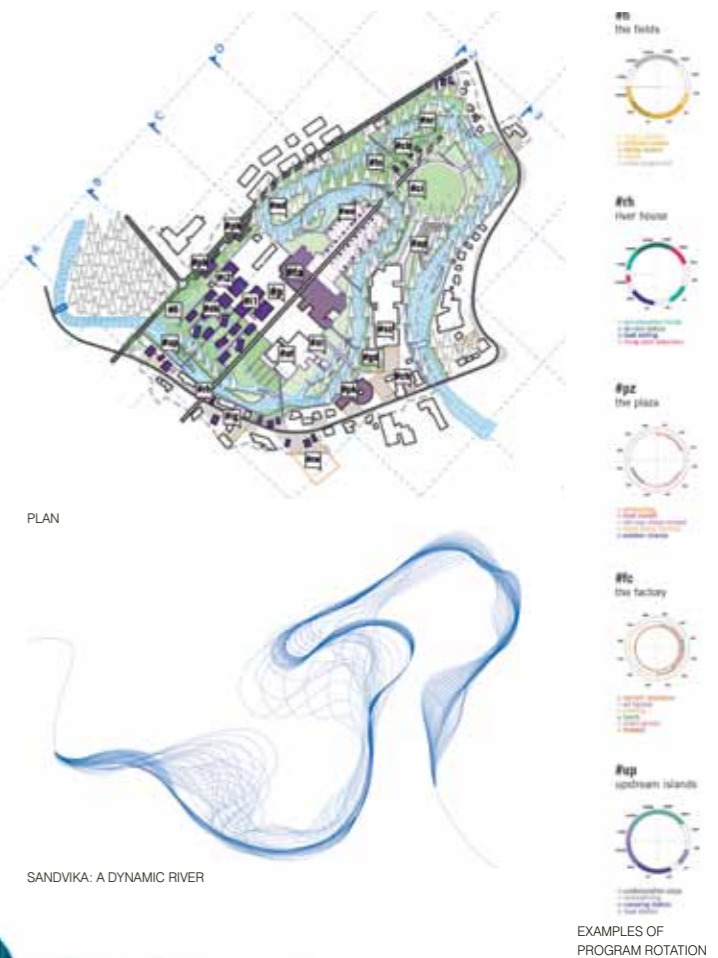
THE RIVER SANDVIKA HAS A GREAT RECREATIONAL VALUE

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Hamang riparian zone

Team point of view The essential theme of this proposal is to let the river act naturally. Processes of sedimentation and erosion, flooding and water course alterations are given priority; the river is the governing factor in the urban design. A semi-wilderness will develop spontaneously, a space for exploration, education and recreation. The proposal is concerned with the idea of rhythms: natural, social and spatial. The temporal aspect of the site's uses and the seasonal cycles form the program structure. Adaptability is key: each place within the site can be used differently at different times through the idea of time-based programming. Interaction between the different populations on the site is encouraged by a large dining table used by elderly residents, school students and workers.

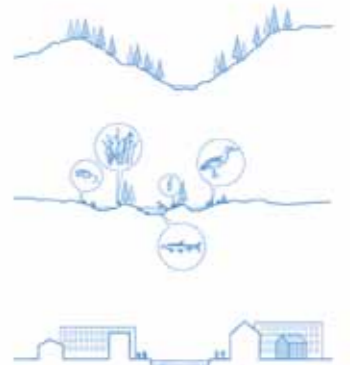
Jury point of view The project situates the development of the site within the topographical and ecological context of the Sandviks River and its hydrological dynamics. The proposal not only addresses seasonal flooding but also the meandering that occurs naturally over time with unchanneled watercourses. It seeks to accommodate these future changes by giving space to the river, on the principle that it is this riparian system – including the specific and diverse flora and fauna that develop over time – which defines the character of the site.



EXAMPLES OF PROGRAM ROTATION



NARRATIVE SECTION



RIVER SECTIONS / VALLEY - SITE - CITY CENTRE

Networked territories

Some sites have expanded urban potential because of their connection with a larger entity. This entity might have a concrete physicality, such as a mobility infrastructure, or might be a virtual network of relationships between a number of urban nodes. Although the communities inhabiting or utilising these sites may be small and apparently isolated, the connection with the network opens up possibilities for a richer urban life, for a new mix of different programmes and a more complex urbanity.

How can we prepare these territories to endure the different scenarios that might emerge on the other elements of the network or in the network itself? Should they be arranged in a way that makes it possible for them to adopt different roles within the network? How can they adapt to the possibility of major changes to the network, even its disappearance, through the definition of their own urban and architectural characteristics?

ALMADA - PORTO BRANDÃO (PT)	XX
ÂS (NO)	XX
BARCELONA (ES)	XX
CINEY (BE)	XX
KALMAR (SE)	XX
MANNHEIM (DE)	XX
MÜNCHEN (DE)	XX
PARIS (FR)	XX
VENEZIA (IT)	XX

ALMADA - PORTO BRANDÃO

PORTUGAL (PT)

LOCATION ALMADA – PORTO BRANDÃO
POPULATION CITY 174,000 INHAB. CONURBATION 2,822,000 INHAB.
STRATEGIC SITE 117 HA
SITE OF PROJECT 8 HA

SITE PROPOSED BY CITY OF ALMADA
OWNER(S) OF THE SITE SEVERAL (PUBLIC AND PRIVATE)

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INTERVIEW

OF THE SITE'S REPRESENTATIVE

MARIA AMÉLIA PARDAL, COUNCILWOMAN FOR PLANNING, TERRITORY ADMINISTRATION AND CONTEMPORARY ART

Presentation of the site within the context of the city development and in terms of strategy

Almada's privileged geographical position, natural wealth and high environmental quality, resulting from its location in the Tagus estuary and on the Atlantic waterfront, give the town close links with the water and great competitiveness in tourism, recreation and leisure in the regional and national context, with the potential to generate new dynamics.

Porto Brandão is a unique location, a key site in its proximity to the Lisbon Metropolitan Area's second largest university campus, the municipality's Research and Development (R&D) hub under the Almada-Monte de Caparica Municipal Master Plan, and also in its direct connection to one of the Lisbon Metropolitan Area's largest centres of tourist attraction – Belém. For the site area, the strategy encompasses the regeneration of the riverfront's existing industry, by defining an axis of tourist activities, recreation and leisure, and the expansion and consolidation of the university campus with strong connection to R&D activities.

How can the site be integrated in the issue of the adaptable city and how do you consider this issue?

There is a clear dichotomy between the description of what Porto Brandão is today and previous reports on this same site.

Historically, it played an important role in connecting banks; today, however, this has been lost, though it is still geographically central and part of a primary urban infrastructure network. We believe that this reality can be transformed by identifying suitable programmes that will attract young people seeking new or different ways of living and working, and form an urban community open to the world, based on recovered and valued traditions. The challenge is not to make Porto Brandão adaptable, but to create conditions for the community itself to be the agent of transformation and the territory to become a dynamic and adaptable foundation for such a process.

At the time of sustainable development coupled to an economic crisis, have you already defined a specific strategy for the urban development of the site?

Since this is a very complex territory, there can be no single, specific solution, but rather a set of initiatives, connected in time and space, which seek to create the conditions for the development of Porto Brandão. Exploiting the natural resources of the area, investing in traditional fishing and wine production activities, recovering in gastronomic reputation, revealing the historical and cultural legacy associated with the processes of urban regeneration, as have been successfully tested (eg. Cacilhas) are potential ways to generate value and social and economic dynamics. The articulation with the Lisbon Port Administration for the rehabilitation of the riverfront and the regeneration of the dormant port activities, with public transport operators to reinforce the network, with the University as a privileged interlocutor in the field of Research and Development, with owners / developers and the community, are further key elements of Porto Brandão's urban development process.



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VALPOLICELLA, SOAVE CASTLE



ERACLEA MINOA, GREEK THEATRE



STRATEGIC SITE

Porto novo

Team point of view Porto Brandão, situated in the Almada suburbs, constitutes a potential "urban catalyst" because of its territorial and landscape peculiarities.

The project aims to give Porto Brandão the role of a new centrality on the Lisbon "outro lado", in order to promote the transformation of the metabolic city and revitalize its socio-economic and cultural scene. In particular, certain project aims like the waterfront development and the new harbour, the revitalization of the area's economy through the re-introduction of wine production around the *Lazareto*, and the introduction of a public transport line, will help to create a sense of "place", in response to the specific needs of different generations in terms of "space" and "program facilities", while enhancing their active role in city life.

Jury point of view By betting on a low-density solution and using the landscape as a working tool, remodelling, reusing and reinforcing its values, this project achieves change through a diversified strategy that opens up a range of adaptability options. The methods used to transform the landscape – cultivating vines, work on the riverfront, a new geometry and a strong image for the new "port" – reveal a capacity for reactivation and promote a "renewed" identity.



PORTO BRANDAO, LAZARETO AREA, 2025



PORTO BRANDAO, SILOS AREA - AMPHITHEATRE, 2025



AXONOMETRIC VIEW OF PROJECT SITE



PORTO BRANDAO, "PORTO NOVO", 2025



ROMAN COIN, TRAJAN'S HARBOUR



SECTION

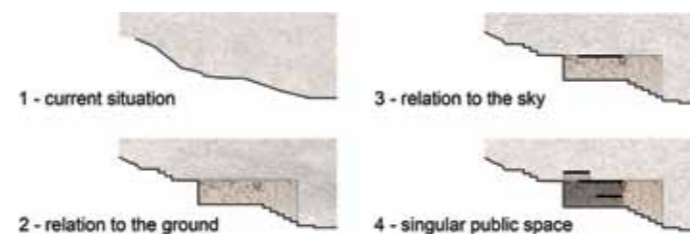
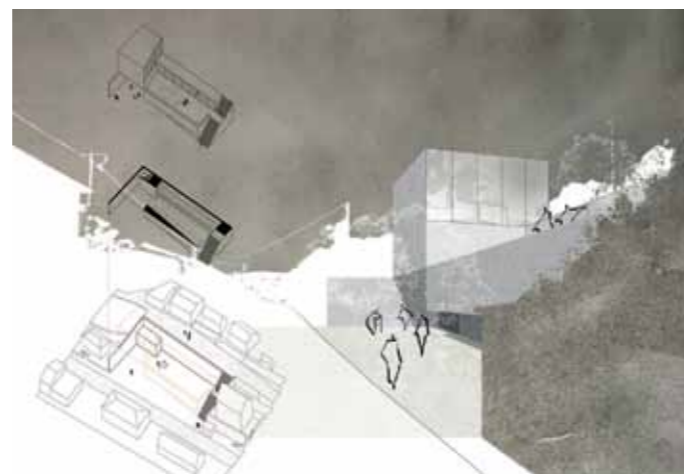
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Punctuation

Team point of view Inspired by the distinctive topography of the south bank of the Tagus, the project firmly orchestrates a number of contrasting functions. Each activity is laid out not so much on a surface as within a thickness, free to extend across the territory as it requires, and possibly to cross the river towards Lisbon. In Porto Brandão, the heart of the operation, several axes of differing thickness are remodelled. Their encounter creates focal points for the introduction of public spaces, whose conception is based on the principles of relation to the earth and sky. Each one of these “events” is mounted in different phases, with time gaps that allow real uses and practices to be expressed and to influence the form these punctuations take.

Jury point of view The project, with its clear and novel strategic solution of removal or reconstruction and further recovery of the pre-existing matrix, reveals the potential and feasibility of the approach to adaptability. It demonstrates sensitivity in detailing the various programmes for uses, particularly in its relationship with topography and pre-existing urban fabric and it communicates different “environments” with great care and detail.



HOUSING

Timeline

Team point of view Various events have affected Porto Brandão, a place today forgotten by time, but possessing a distinctiveness that makes it unique in the context of Tejo estuary. Marked by interventions that radically altered the local topography, the waterfront between Trafaria and Almada is atypical and inaccessible. The oil industry’s occupation of the area has led to segregation and discontinuity. The legacy serves as a starting point for a recovery strategy, by reordering mobility and improving activities that were once the engine of the local economy. The reintegration of the site into the socio-economic context of Almada will generate polarities capable of promoting the development of the whole south bank of the Tejo River. Proposed “lines” will restore lost cohesion and regenerate the entire region, unifying different timescales.

Jury point of view The proposal very effectively tackles the formalization of various brief programmes, with a particular focus on the low altimetry installations. The urban design solution, with the proposed plaza and the functional reuse of industrial infrastructure, is effective in establishing separate connections to areas of high-intensity occupation. The various solutions are clearly represented and communicated, making their feasibility clear. Adaptability is achieved through a phased implementation of the design.



WATERFRONT AND HOUSING PLANS
1. PORTO BRANDÃO'S NEW MAIN SQUARE / 2. MARKET – REQUALIFICATION OF EXISTING BUILDING / 3. SHADING STRUCTURE / 4. MARKET EXTENSION / 5. PROPOSED WATERFRONT / 6. BICYCLE PATH / 7. GALLERIES – RETAIL/ BOATS BOX / 8. MUSEUM / 9. VERTICAL CONNECTION TO LAZARETO / 10. BAR / 11. NEW PLATFORMS / 12. COLLECTIVE STUDIOS – REQUALIFICATION OF THE OLD CANNED FACTORY / 13. RIVER TERMINAL / 14. PROPOSED JETTIES / 15. MARINA / 16. HOUSING – TYPOLOGY T3 / 17. HOUSING | MIXED TYPOLOGY T1 E T3 / 18. SCHOOL / 19. EQUIPMENTS / 20. PUBLIC GARDEN / 21. NEW ACCESS / 22. PEDESTRIAN PATH

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REUSE OF INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE



WATERFRONT



MASTERPLAN

Index

European 12, is:
51 sites
16 countries
14 national juries

170 winning teams:
43 winners
63 runners-up
64 special mentions

BELGIQUE/BELGIË/BELGIEN



Urban/architectural order

MARTINE RIDIAUX (BE), ARCHITECT, DIRECTION OF OPERATIONAL PLANNING OF WALLONIA
BENOIT DISPA (BE), MAYOR OF THE TOWN OF GEMBOLOUX

Urban/architectural design

ALAIN CASARI (FR), ARCHITECT, URBAN PLANNER, NANCY-METZ-PARIS
ALBERTO MOTTOLA (IT), ARCHITECT, DEMOGO, WINNER EUROPEAN 10, TREVISO
LUC HERZE (BE), ING-ARCHITECT, PRESIDENT OF ARALG, EUROPEAN 1 WINNER, LIÈGE
JEAN-MICHEL DEGRAEVE (BE), ARCHITECT, HABITAT-CONCEPT, EUROPEAN BELGIQUE V-P

Public figure

JAN KETELAER (BE), ARCHITECT, FORMER PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ORDER AND OF ROYAL FEDERATION OF ARCHITECT OF BELGIUM

DANMARK



Urban/architectural order

ULRIK WINGE (DK), CIVIL ENGINEER AND MASTER OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, HEAD OF CITY AND ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF FREDERIKSBERG
STEPHEN WILLACY (DK/UK), ARCHITECT, CITY ARCHITECT OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF AARHUS

Urban/architectural design

JAN CHRISTIANSEN (DK), ARCHITECT, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR AND RESEARCHER, THE ROYAL SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, COPENHAGEN AND PROJECT CONSULTANT AT THE STATE-OWNED COMPANY FREJA EJENDOMME
OLE SCHRODER (DK), ARCHITECT, PARTNER IN THE ARCHITECTURAL FIRM TREDJE NATUR AND WINNER OF EUROPEAN 11
FRECK PERSYN (BE), ARCHITECT, PARTNER IN THE ARCHITECTURAL FIRM 51N4E
ANDERS MELSOM (NO), ARCHITECT, OWNER OF THE ARCHITECTURAL FIRM MELSOM ARKITEKTUR

Public figure

MORTEN STRAEDE (DK), SCULPTOR

DEUTSCHLAND – POLSKA (ASSOCIATED)



Urban/architectural order

KARIN SANDECK (DE), ARCHITECT, BAVARIAN STATE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR MUNICH

Urban/architectural design

HILDE LÉON (DE), ARCHITECT, LÉONWOHLHAGEWERNIK, PROFESSOR FOR ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AT LEIBNIZ UNIVERSITY HANNOVER, BERLIN
KLAUS OVERMEYER (DE), LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, OWNER OF THE FIRM URBAN CATALYST, PROFESSOR FOR LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE AT BU WUPPERTAL, BERLIN
FLORIAN FISCHER (DE), ARCHITECT, PROFESSOR FOR ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AT OHM-HOCHSCHULE NÜRNBERG, MUNICH
JULIO DE LA FUENTE (ES), ARCHITECT, PARTNER OF THE ARCHITECTURAL FIRM GUTIÉRREZ-DELAFUENTE ARQUITECTOS, EUROPEAN 9 WINNER IN SELB, MADRID
ROLO FÜTTERER (DE), ARCHITECT, KAISERSLAUTERN

Public figure

KRISTIAAN BORRET (BE), ARCHITECT, URBAN PLANNER, BOUWMEESTER OF ANTWERP AND PROFESSOR URBAN DESIGN AT GHEENT UNIVERSITY, GHEENT

Representative european Polska

ONE REPRESENTATIVE OF EUROPEAN POLSKA JOINS THE GERMAN JURY TO EVALUATE THE PROJECTS SUBMITTED ON THE POLISH SITE: **JAKUB SZCZESNY** (PL), ARCHITECT, WARSZAWA

ESPAÑA



Urban/architectural order

SEBASTIÀ JORNET (ES), ARCHITECT, URBAN PLANNER, BARCELONA
VICTORIA ACEBO (ES), ARCHITECT, MADRID

Urban/architectural design

JOAO LUIS CARRILHO DA GRAÇA (PT), ARCHITECT, LISBOA
VÍCTOR NAVARRO (ES), ARCHITECT, MADRID
CHRISTOPHE HUTIN (FR), ARCHITECT, BORDEAUX
CLARA MURADO (ES), ARCHITECT, FORMER WINNER EUROPEAN, MADRID

Public figure

FREDY MASSAD (ES/ARG), ARCHITECT, JOURNALIST

FRANCE



Urban/architectural order

JEAN-MARC OFFNER (FR), DIRECTOR OF AGENCE D'URBANISME BORDEAUX MÉTROPOLE AQUITAINE, A'URBA
SERGE CONTAT (FR), GENERAL DIRECTOR OF RIVP (RÉGIE IMMOBILIÈRE VILLE DE PARIS)

Urban/architectural design

TANIA CONCKO (NL), ARCHITECT AND URBAN DESIGNER, AMSTERDAM
BRIGITTE MÉTRA (FR), ARCHITECT, METRA&ASSOCIATES, PARIS
JOÃO NUNES (PT), LANDSCAPER, PROAR, LISBON
PASCAL ROLLET (FR), ARCHITECT, LIPSKY&ROLLET ARCHITECTS, PARIS

Public figure

BERTRAND-PIERRE GALEY (FR), ARCHITECTURE DIRECTOR, MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND COMMUNICATION, PRESIDENT OF THE JURY

Substitutes

NICOLAS REYMOND (FR), ARCHITECT & URBAN DESIGNER, ATELIER NICOLAS REYMOND, PARIS
MARION VACONSIN (FR), ARCHITECT, LANDSCAPER, BOURIETTE&VACONSIN ARCHITECTURE URBANISM LANDSCAPE DESIGN SOCIETY, BORDEAUX

ITALIA



Urban/architectural order

PATRIZIA GABELLINI (IT), ARCHITECT, PROFESSOR, URBAN COUNCILLOR AT MUNICIPALITY OF BOLOGNA, BOLOGNA

Urban/architectural design

RODOLPHE LUSCHER (CH), ARCHITECT, PRESIDENT OF EUROPEAN SUISSE, LAUSANNE
ALFONSO PORRELLO (IT), ARCHITECT, PROFESSOR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PALERMO - INDUSTRIAL DESIGN DEPARTMENT, FORMER PRESIDENT OF EUROPEAN ITALIA, PALERMO
FRANCO PURINI (IT), ARCHITECT, ESSAYST AND PROFESSOR, ROMA
JUAN MANUEL PALERM SALAZAR (ES), LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, PROFESSOR OF ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AT THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE OF LAS PALMAS, SANTA CRUZ DI TENERIFE
LAPO RUFFI (IT), ARCHITECT, EUROPEAN 10 WINNER IN MONTREUX, PISTOIA
VALERIA SASSANELLI (IT), ARCHITECT, RUNNER UP EUROPEAN 6 IN FRASCATI, ROMA

Europan Belgique/België/Belgien

143, RUE DE CAMPINE
4000 LIÈGE
T. +32 42266940, F. +32 42264735
SECRETARIAT@EUROPAN.BE
WWW.EUROPAN.BE

Europan Danmark

DANISH ARCHITECTURE CENTRE (DAC)
STRANDGADE 27B
1401 KØBENHAVN KV
T. +45 32571930
EUROPAN@DAC.DK
WWW.DAC.DK/EUROPAN

Europan Deutschland

LÜTZOWSTRASSE 102-104
10785 BERLIN
T. +49 302620112, F. +49 302615684
MAIL@EUROPAN.DE
WWW.EUROPAN.DE

Europan España

PASEO DE LA CASTELLANA, 12
28046 MADRID
T. +34 915757401 / +34 914352200
F. +34 915757508
EUROPAN.ESP@ARQUINEX.ES
WWW.EUROPAN-ESPES

Europan France

GIP-AIGP – PALAIS DE TOKYO
13 AV. DU PRÉSIDENT WILSON
75116 PARIS
T. +33 176210482
CONTACT@EUROPANFRANCE.ORG
WWW.EUROPANFRANCE.ORG

Europan Italia

CASA DELL'ARCHITETTURA, ACQUARIO ROMANO,
PIAZZA MANFREDO FANTI, 47
00185 ROMA
T. +39 0666482521, F. +39 0681100358
INFO@EUROPAN-ITALIA.COM
WWW.EUROPAN-ITALIA.ORG / WWW.EUROPAN-ITALIA.COM

**Europan Kosovo
(Associated with Österreich)**

UÇK 50/1
10000 PRISHTINE
T. +377 44173454 / +381 38246056
CONTACT@EUROPAN-KOSOVO.ORG
WWW.EUROPAN-KOSOVO.ORG

**Europan Magyarország
(Associated with Österreich)**

HUNGARIAN SOCIETY FOR URBAN PLANNING
LLIOM UTCA 48
1094 BUDAPEST
T. +36 12155794, F. +36 12155162
MUT@MUT.HU
WWW.EUROPAN-HUNGARY.HU

Europan Nederland

MUSEUMPARK 25
P.O. BOX 2182
3015 CD ROTTERDAM
T. +31 104401238
OFFICE@EUROPAN.NL
WWW.EUROPAN.NL

Europan Norge

C/O 0047, SCHWEIGAARDSGATE 34 D
0191 OSLO
T. +47 24201147, F. +47 21563978
POST@EUROPAN.NO
WWW.EUROPAN.NO

Europan Österreich

HAUS DER ARCHITEKTUR, PALAIS THINNFELD
MARIAHILFERSTRASSE 2
8020 GRAZ
T. +43 1212768031, F. +43 1212768099
OFFICE@EUROPAN.AT
WWW.EUROPAN.AT

**Europan Polska
(Associated with Deutschland)**

PALAC KULTURY I NAUKI
PLAC DEFILAD 1
00-901 WARSZAWA
T. +48 226566501, F. +48 226566488
EUROPAN@EUROPAN.COM.PL
WWW.EUROPAN.COM.PL

Europan Portugal

TRAVESSA DO CARVALHO 23
1200-097 LISBOA
T. +351 213241130, F. +351 213472397
EUROPAN@EUROPANPORTUGAL.PT
WWW.EUROPANPORTUGAL.PT

**Europan Schweiz/Suisse/Svizzera/
Svizra**

P/A LUSCHER – BOULEVARD DE GRANCY 37
1006 LAUSANNE
T. +41 216166393, F. +41 216166368
CONTACT@EUROPAN.CH / CONTACT@EUROPAN-SUISSE.CH
WWW.EUROPAN-SUISSE.CH

Europan Suomi - Finland

SAFA, RUNEBERGINKATU 5
00100 HELSINKI
T. +358 451393665
EUROPAN@EUROPAN.FI
WWW.EUROPAN.FI

Europan Sverige

FÖRSTA LÄNGGATAN 12B
413 03 GÖTEBORG
T. +46 31604161
INFO@EUROPAN.SE
WWW.EUROPAN.SE

Europan Europe

GRANDE ARCHE DE LA DÉFENSE - PILIER SUD
92055 PARIS-LA DÉFENSE CEDEX, FRANCE
T. +33 140812447
CONTACT@EUROPAN-EUROPE.EU
WWW.EUROPAN-EUROPE.EU