



Launch Day

Monday, 27th of March 2023

Organiser

European – German Association for the
Promotion of Architecture, Housing and Urban Planning
in cooperation with the Stadtbauamt Bad Lobenstein

Contact

European Deutschland e.V.
Vesta Nele Zareh, Lola Meyer
Friedrichstraße 23A
10969 Berlin
Germany
Phone +49 30 399 185 49
Fax +49 30 399 185 50
Email mail@european.de

Kati Halfter
Markt 1
07356 Bad Lobenstein
Phone +49 36651 77 14-0 oder -3
Fax +49 36651 77 10-0
Email bauamt@bad-lobenstein.de
www.bad-lobenstein.de

Site Representative

Dipl.-Ing. Kati Halfter
Architect
Leiterin Stadtbauamt

Actors Involved

Stadt Bad Lobenstein
Stadtbauamt
Markt 1
07356 Bad Lobenstein

Team Representative

Architect / urbanist / landscaper

Communication

Communication after the competition publication

Jury – 1st Evaluation

With the participation of the site representative

Jury – Prize Selection

Ranked Selection: Winner (12.000 Euro),
Runner-up (6.000 Euro) and Special Mention (no reward).
The jury is autonomous in its decision.

Post Competition Intermediate Procedure

A further commissioning depends on the result of the
competition.

Type of Commission

The City of Bad Lobenstein is planning to upgrade the
neighborhood in the near future. The following procedure
is envisioned:

- Refurbishment/modernization of the buildings on the
leasehold land of EWR
- Realization of the new building(s)
- Parallel to this, the implementation of the open space
concept is aimed for. The ideas for heat supply and
climate protection are to be elaborated, planned and
subsequently implemented.

Schedule**2023**

March 27	Official launch of the European 17 Competition
April 21	German launching event
May 5	Site visit and colloquium
June 2	Closing date for further requests on the sites
Juni 16	Responding to requests on the sites
July 30	Registration deadline
July 30	Submission of entries
Oct 18	Preliminary selection by the local jury
Nov.	Forum of cities and juries
Nov. 17 / 18	Final selection by the national jury
Dec. 4	International publication of the results
Dec. / Jan.	German award ceremony

2024

Feb. until June	Time frame for workshops
Nov. / Dec.	Inter-Sessions-Forum European 17/18

National Jury**Client Representatives**

- Andreas Hofer, Director of the International Building Exhibition 2027 StadtRegion Stuttgart, Stuttgart/ Zurich
- Dr. Timo Munzinger, Consultant for integrated urban development and urban planning at the Deutsche Städtetag, Cologne
- Susanne Wartzeck, Sturm und Wartzeck GmbH, President BDA Bund, Berlin/ Dipperz

Architects / Planners

- Ralf Fleckenstein, ff-architekten, Berlin
- Dr. Miriam García García, LandLab, Scientific Committee European Europe, Barcelona/ ES
- Prof. Melanie Humann, Professorship for Urbanism & Design, TU Dresden, Urban Catalysts GmbH, Berlin/ Dresden
- Lina Streeruwitz, StudioVlayStreeruwitz, Vienna/ AT
- Sarah Wigglesworth, Sarah Wigglesworth Architects, London/ UK

Public Figure

- Prof. Jörg Stollmann, Chair for Urban Design and Urbanization, TU Berlin, Berlin/ Zurich

Substitutes

- Karin Sandeck, Ministerialrätin of the Bavarian State Ministry of Housing, Construction and Transport, Board of European Germany e.V., Munich
- Marika Schmidt, Marika Schmidt, MRSCHMIDT ARCHITEKTEN, Scientific Committee European Germany e.V., Berlin
- Josef Weber, Head of Division, Planning and Construction City of Erlangen, Board European Germany e.V., Erlangen

The local Juries will be presented on the European website.

Table of Contents**Part 1 General Conditions**

1	Acceptance of the Rules of European 17	6
2	Organiser	6
3	Type of Competition	6
4	Admission Zone	6
5	Entry Conditions	6
6	Registration	7
7	Information Available to Teams	8
8	FAQ	9
9	Submission of Entries	9
10	Results and Prizes	10
11	Communication of the Competition	11
12	Rights and Obligations	11
13	List of European 17 Competitions	11
14	Inter-Sessions Forum	11
15	Organization of the Juries	12
16	Juries	12
17	Implementations	13

Part 2 Competition Task

1	City of Bad Lobenstein	20
1.1	Location and role of the city in the region	20
1.2	Historical development and population trends	27
1.3	Current challenges facing urban development	27
1.4	Mobility/transport infrastructure	34
2	Study site	34
3	Project site	38
4	The task: Spotlighting health landscapes in the spa town	46
5	Submission requirements	50
	Image credits	52
	Imprint	54

1 General Conditions





1 Acceptance of the Rules of European 17

The competition is implemented in conformity with the rules passed by the European European federation. The complete rules will be published under www.european-europe.eu on the European website.

The competition is held in accordance with the the Guidelines for Planning Competitions (RPW 2013) in the version published by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) on 31.1.20013 (Federal Gazette of 22.2.2013).

The organisers, competitors and anyone associated with the competition recognise the content of this launching text as binding. At the same time the competitors recognise the basic requirements, demands and general conditions of the European 17 competition.

2 Organiser

European, German Association for the Promotion of Architecture, Housing and Urban Planning in cooperation with the Stadtbauamt Bad Lobenstein

3 Type of Competition**3.1 Object of Competition**

Bad Lobenstein wants to strengthen its character as a spa town in the competition and become one of the leading destinations in European health tourism in the future. To this end, bold guiding principles and spatial concepts for places of experience for overnight stays and health architecture are being sought.

The traditional spa town of Bad Lobenstein - about three hours each by car from Munich and Berlin - is located in the midst of this unique landscape of steep slopes and forests in the Thuringian Slate Mountains. With a total reservoir length of more than 70 km, the Saale Cascade in Thuringia, which borders the town, is the largest contiguous reservoir in Europe. In countless meanders, the Thuringian Sea winds through the Saale Valley, lined by numerous recreational and vacation resorts.

The spa town wants to take on a pioneering role when urban and health planning are developed in an integrated manner. Exploratively, a clinic location is to be identified and the thermal spa landscape expanded, as well as overnight accommodations diversified. Resource cycles and a connecting open space concept between natural and urban space, but also supplementary offers in the field of wellness, well-being and nature tourism are to be conceived with unconventional and outstanding

design methods.

Self-confident as well as unconventional experience concepts at the interface of architecture, nature and tradition are in demand. Pointing the way for countless spas and health resorts in rural areas, urban and landscape development lines for integrated health, tourism and urban planning are to be shown at this location.

3.2 Procedure of competition

The competition is designed as an open, one-stage call for ideas. It is anonymous.

4 Admission Zone

The competition is open to all the countries in Europe.

5 Entry Conditions**5.1 Entrants**

European 17 is open to any team consisting of at least one graduated architect, who may be in association with one or more professionals of the same or related disciplines within the architectural, urban and landscape field (such as architects, urban planners, landscape architects, engineers, artists) or from other relevant fields (such as sociology, geography, biology) and may further be associated with one or more students with a bachelor degree or equivalent (3 years of study) in architecture or related disciplines. The team may also have one or more contributors, who are not considered authors of the project. Every team member must be under the age of 40 years old on the closing date for submission of projects.

5.2 Composition of the Teams

There is no limit to the number of participants per team. Multidisciplinary teams are strongly recommended with regards to the sites issues.

A registered team can modify its composition on the European website until the closing date for submissions (30 July 2023). No further change shall be accepted after this date.

Each team member (associate and contributor) shall be registered as such on the European website before the closing date for submissions.

One team can submit a project on different sites in different countries with participation limited to one site in the same country and one person can be part of different teams provided that the projects are not submitted in the same country.

Associates

Associates are considered to be authors of the project and are credited as such in all national and European publications and exhibitions. Architects must have graduated with a degree from a university specified within the EU Directive 2005/36/EC, or with an equivalent degree from a university within the natural borders of Europe, recognized by the professional architects' organizations in the country of the competition site. Other professionals must have an applicable European university degree, regardless of nationality. The compulsory requirement is to hold such a degree.

Membership in a European professional body is optional, except for associates without a European degree.

Students accepted as associates must have a bachelor degree or equivalent (3 years of study) in architecture or related disciplines from a university as mentioned above.

Contributors

Teams may include additional members, called contributors. Contributors may be qualified or not but none of them shall be considered as an author of the project. Just like the associates, the contributors must be under the age of 40 years old on the closing date for submission of entries.

Team Representative

Each team names one Team Representative among the associates. The Team Representative is the sole contact with the national and European secretariats during the whole competition. Furthermore, every communication shall be done with one email address, which shall remain the same during the whole competition.

The Team Representative must be an architect or must have the architect status under the laws of a European country.

In specific cases and when mentioned on the site definition (see Synthetic Site File), the Team Representative can be an architecture, urban or landscape professional (architect, landscaper, urban planner, architect-engineer). In this case the team shall necessarily include at least one architect among the associates.

5.3 Non-Eligibility

No competition organizer and/or member of their families are eligible to take part in the competition on a site where he/ she is involved. Still, he/she can participate on another site in which he/she is not involved.

Are considered as organizers: members of the European structures and their employees; employees and contractors working for partners with sites proposed in

the current session, members of technical committees, jury members and their employees.

For implementations, European follows EU law on public procurement and all EU sanctions that are in place at any given time. National sanctions may also apply differently in individual countries. Competitors are themselves solely responsible for evaluating if their eligibility to participate can be affected by these sanctions.

6 Registration

Registration is done through the European website (www.european-europe.eu) and implies the acceptance of the competition rules.

In compliance with French Act #78-17 of Jan. 6th, 1978, on Information Technology, Data Files and Civil Liberties the protection of personal data communicated during registration is guaranteed. With the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) introduced in May, 25th, 2018, you hold the right to access and modify the information regarding your participation, as well as the right to limit, transfer personal files and eliminate your personal data.

6.1 European 17 Website

The European website for the fifteenth session of the competition is available, from the launch of the competition at the following url: www.european-europe.eu

It includes: the complete European rules for the European 17 competition; the session theme; the synthetic and complete site files grouped geographically or by themes; the juries' compositions; and an organisational chart of all the European structures.

The registration of the teams and the complete digital sending of the projects must be done via the European website.

6.2 Team Registration

Registration to the competition is done through the European website (Registration section) and implies the payment of a 100 Euro fee. There shall be no refund of the registration fee.

This fee includes one Complete Site Folder and the printing of the panels on a rigid support by the national secretariats.

Payment is automatically confirmed on the website. The

team can then access its personal area and download the Complete Site Folder for the selected site and the digital entry area.

Additional Complete Site Folders cost 50 Euro per site.

7 Information Available to Teams

7.1 Synthetic Site File (Available for Free)

The Synthetic Site Files present a summary vision of the site. They are available for free on the site presentation pages of the European website and help the teams to have a global view of the sites. This document is in English (and sometimes also in the site language).

The Synthetic Site Files provide: Good-quality iconographic documents: 1 map of the city or conurbation identifying the location of the study site and giving the graphic scale; 1 aerial picture of the study site in its context identifying the location of the study site in red and the project site in yellow; 1 oblique aerial picture (semi-aerial) of the study site; 1 oblique aerial picture (semi-aerial) of the project site; 1 map of the area identifying the study site and the graphic scale; 1 map of the area identifying the project site and the graphic scale; at least 3 to 6 ground-level pictures showing the site's characteristic elements (topography, natural features, existing architecture);

Written information: the site scale – location – category; the profile of the team representative: architect or professional of the urban design; names of the town and place; population of the town and conurbation; surface area of the study and project sites; site representative, actor(s) involved, site owner(s); expected follow-up after the competition; the developer's and the city's specific objectives; strategic issues of the site; relation the session topic: "Living Cities 2"

7.2 Brief (Available for Free)

The Brief is a 30-60-pages illustrated document aiming at providing a better understanding of the main elements of the context through the existing elements as well as through the site's mutation issues and its environment. It is available for free on the site presentation pages of the European website in order to help the teams select their project sites. It includes the following elements: A summary of the main elements of the site; the site specificities – site representative; other actors involved; profile of the team representative; expected skills among the team members; communication of the submissions; follow-up after competition; A detailed analysis of the regional and urban context, putting in perspective the transformations of the city and the region and including all the elements on this scale that

may have a current of future influence on the site: mobility networks, ecological elements, urban structure, landscape, etc., within the general framework of the theme „Living Cities 2“; A detailed analysis of the study site putting the transformation of the site (the site and its environment) in perspective and illustrating how the session topic is taken into account.

The following information is also provided:

Role of the study site in the city policy, with details on the goals of the planning imagined by the municipality; Programmatic framework: planned transportation networks; public and private spaces to build and/or upgrade, with assumptions about planned functions and/or dimensions; goals for public spaces and infrastructures; and detailed explanations of the choices of the developers for each aspect of the programmes. A detailed analysis of the project site putting in perspective the site transformation and the way to make it again „liveable“. The programmatic framework is also detailed, with: the spaces to build and/or regenerate, with functions and dimensions; the precise goals for public spaces and infrastructures; detailed explanations of the developers' intentions on the parts of the programmes to be included. The main elements linked to the European 17 topic and their implication on uses and flexibility of spaces (built and public), natural elements and implementation processes of the mutation. A description of the sociocultural context of the site, the city and the region and its evolution to help participants better understand the local urban lifestyles and the citizens' rhythms. A description of the economical context of the site, the city and the region and its evolution to help participants better understand the potential „Living Cities 2“ to create.

This document is in English (and sometimes also in the language of the site).

7.3 Complete Site Folder (Download available upon registration.)

The Complete Site Folders include detailed visual documents on the city, the site, its context as well as plans, pictures and any graphic document required for the design process. They can be downloaded on the site presentation pages (after registration on the site and logging in to the website) and help the teams design their project on the chosen site. They include plans, pictures, diagrams and graphics of the following scales:

A. Territorial Scale – Conurbation

1 aerial picture of the city; 1 map on regional (urban geography) or urban scale (conurbation) with an appropriate graphic scale showing the major features structuring the area (buildings, networks, natural features).

B. Urban Scale – Study Site

1 aerial picture; at least 1 semi-aerial picture;

at least 5 ground-level pictures showing the characteristic features of the study site: topography, natural features, existing architecture, etc.; plans with an appropriate scale; characteristic features: infrastructure, existing and future plans, etc.

C. Local Scale – Project Site

at least 3 semi-aerial pictures; at least 10 ground-level pictures showing the characteristic features of the project site: topography, natural features, existing architecture, etc.; plan(s) with an appropriate scale, showing:

the project site's location within the study site and the plot divisions, constructions, natural elements, etc.; topographical map of the project site with an appropriate scale and, if necessary, characteristic features (buildings and natural features to be retained or not, etc.)

8 FAQ**8.1 Questions on the Sites**

A meeting is organised on each site with the teams and the municipalities and/or developers to give a detailed picture of the issues related to the site. The national structure of the site then publishes a report in English in a maximum of two weeks after the meeting. This report is available online on the site presentation pages of the European website.

In addition to this an FAQ section on sites is open on the European website for a limited period of time (see calendar). Only registered teams can submit questions.

8.2 Questions on the Rules

An FAQ section on rules is open on the European website for a limited period of time (see calendar).

9 Submission of Entries**9.1 Digital Submission**

Digital submission is compulsory. It includes the 3 A1 panels (visual elements), 4 pages (max) illustrated text explaining the link between the project and the theme of the ongoing session as well as the implementation and building processes of the project, documents proving the eligibility of the team members and documents for the communication of the project. The complete submissions shall be submitted before midnight (UTC+2) on July 30th, 2023, on the European website (Entry section).

Failure to comply with the hereunder-mentioned requirements may, eventually, if the jury decides it, result in the disqualification of the team. The number of entries per site is available on the European website on the European map of the sites (column on the right).

9.2 Anonymity and Compulsory Content

The site name and the project title must be displayed on every document: panels, illustrated text and communication documents. A specific code is automatically attributed to each project upon upload. The teams do not know this code, through which the jury members take note of the project. When anonymity is lifted, the teams' identities are revealed via an automatic link between the code and the team on the online projects database.

9.3 Language

The panels shall be either written in English or bilingual (English + the site language).

9.4 Items to Submit

Submissions include documents divided as follows: 3 vertical A1 project panels composed of visual elements of the project; 1 text presenting the ideas of the project (6 pages max.); Documents proving the eligibility of the team members; Documents for communication (3 images + a text of 800 signs, spaces included)

9.4.1 Panels Vertical A1 Format

Content: The 3 panels must: explain the urban ideas developed in the project with regards to the site issues and the thematic orientations of the session; develop the project as a whole, highlighting the architecture of the project, and particularly the relationship between the new developments and the site's existing context, including three-dimensional representations of the project; develop the method foreseen for the implementation process of the project. All graphic and descriptive documents must have a graphic scale.

Technical Specifications

PDF format; Vertical A1 (W 594 mm × H 841 mm)
Maximum 20 MB; One box (W 60 mm × H 40 mm) is left blank in the upper left corner for the automatic insertion of the code; the name of the city appears next to it
Panels numbered from 1 to 3 in the upper right corner; the team is free to decide on the positioning of the proposal title.

9.4.2 Text

Content: This text must present the ideas of the project and its links with the theme of the session but also the process and periods of implementation.

Technical specifications: 3 to 4 pages (maximum) with limited visuals; PDF format; Vertical A4 (W 210mm × H 297mm). One box (W 60 mm × H 40 mm) is left blank in the upper left corner for the automatic insertion of the code.

Documents to prove the eligibility of the team members
Documents for the disclosure of names and verification of the validity of the proposals shall be uploaded as PDF's on the European website.

Personal information includes:

A. For the Team:

The team form and the declaration of author- and partnership, and of acceptance of the competition rules available online on the team's personal area; to be filled out and signed;

B. For Each Associate:

A copy of an ID document with a picture, providing evidence that they are under the age of 40 at the closing date for submission of entries (see calendar).

A copy of their European degree as an architectural, urban or landscape professional (architect, landscaper, urban planner, or others...) or proof of such a status under the law of a European country.

C. For Each Contributor:

A copy of an ID document with a picture, providing evidence that they are under the age of 40 at the closing date for submission of entries (see calendar).

No other document than the ones above-listed is necessary.

Attention: The personal documents must be uploaded individually for each team member. Only team members that correctly registered and submitted their eligibility documents separately shall be considered within the team final composition.

The upload of one sole document with all the required information (copies of the ID's and degrees) will not be accepted.

9.4.3 Documents for Communication

Each project must be summered up as follows: One short text of 800 signs (spaces included, to be typed in during submission) developing the project ideas; 3 separate JPG images that symbolize the project (max. 1 MB per image).

9.4.4 Communication Video

Winners and Runners-up of the E17 session will make a communication video presenting their proposal and will be sent, after the announcement of the results on

Monday, December 4th, 2023, to the European Secretariat before January 7th 2023.

length: 3 minutes (maximum);

Format : MP4 video with the codec H.264;

Language for the voice and/or texts: English;

Content: the main ideas of the project linked to the theme of the session and the possible implementation process.

9.5 Control of the Submissions

Each team can check the upload of their projects on their online personal area on the European website. They can also –if needed– modify these documents until the deadline for submissions.

A period of 5 days is left open after the deadline for submissions (see Calendar) for the European secretariat to control the upload of each submission sent before the deadline of submission, as well as to correct the potential problems that might have appeared during the upload of the documents with supporting evidence. No disagreement will be considered without a screenshot of the page to check the reception of the project; date and time should appear clearly on this screenshot.

10 Results and Prizes

10.1 Results

All the results for European 17 (winners, runners-up, special mentions) are available online from December 4th, 2023, on the European website (Results section). This list includes the names of each member of the team (associates and contributors) as well as the unique email address of the team, the city and the country entered during registration.

10.2 Winners' Prize

Winners receive a reward of the equivalent of €12,000 (all taxes included) in the currency of the site's country (at the exchange rate on the date of the announcement of the results). The organizers undertake to abide by the decisions of the national juries and to pay the reward within 90 days of the announcement of the results.

10.3 Runners-Up's Prize

Runners-up receive a reward of the equivalent of €6,000 (all taxes included) in the currency of site's country (at the exchange rate on the date of the announcement of the results). The organizers undertake to abide by the decisions of the national juries and to pay the reward within 90 days of the announcement of the results.

10.4 Special Mentions

A Special Mention can be awarded to a project considered innovative although not completely adapted to the site. The authors of such proposals do not receive a reward.

11 Communication of the Competition**11.1 Events****At the National Scale of the Organizing and Associate Countries**

Promotion is organized around the competition launch. After the first jury round, an exhibition or online publication of all the submissions on one site can be organised, provided that it respects the teams' anonymity and it is correctly communicated beforehand. This communication shall be specified in the site brief.

The results announcement is accompanied with results ceremonies and presentations and/or workshops creating a first contact between the winning teams and the site representatives.

At the European Scale

A European event called Inter-Sessions Forum is the link between a finishing session and the beginning of the new one. This forum gathers the winning teams and site representatives of the finishing session and the site representatives of the new one. Working-groups are organized around the results and first implementation steps of the projects awarded during the last session.

A 500 Euro compensation is granted by the National Secretaries to each winning team (winners and runner-up) participating to the Forum to cover the journey and accommodation expenses.

11.2 Publications

The competition results can be the opportunity for publications in every organizing or associate country.

The European secretariat publishes a catalogue with the European results along with expert analyses. This catalogue is available either for free consultation or for sale on the European website. One exemplar is given for free to each winning teams (winner, runner-up, special mention).

11.3 Websites

Websites are open by the national and European structures to promote the current session, future events and archives (previous sessions, team portraits, etc.). At the European level, the European website allows

participants to find information on all the sites, to register to the competition, to submit their projects and to know all the results of the current session on the European level.

12 Rights and Obligations**12.1 Ownership**

All material submitted to the organizers becomes their property, including reproduction rights. The intellectual property rights remain the exclusive property of their author(s).

12.2 Exhibition and Publication Rights**Moratorium on Publication**

Teams may not publish the documents submitted to the competition or disclose their names by using their project for any communication before the official announcement of the results. Any such publication may result in the disqualification of the team.

Publications

The organisers reserve the right to publish all the projects submitted to them after the official announcement of results. Projects are exhibited or published under the names of their authors.

12.3 Disputes

The Council of the European European Association, which is empowered to arbitrate, shall hear any dispute. In the event of jurisdiction, this will take place in the respective country.

13 List of European 17 Competitions

The Contact section of the European website shows the detailed national competition conditions country by country (number of sites and prizes, conditions and rules for implementation, etc.) as well as the composition of the National and European structures, (with names of the people involved).

The Jury section of the European website lists the members of the national juries.

14 Inter-Sessions Forum

Before the launch of the competition, the Inter-Sessions Forum represents the link between a finishing session and the beginning of the new one. This forum gathers the winning teams and site representatives of the finishing session and the site representatives of the new one.

This Forum, for Europan 16/17, took place from November 3rd to 5th, 2022. The next Inter-Sessions Forum – presenting the Europan 17 results and the sites proposed for Europan 18 – is scheduled for November 2024.

15 Organization of the Juries

15.1 Technical Commissions

Each country sets up a Technical Commission, which does not judge but examines all the projects submitted in the country to prepare the work for the jury. Its members are appointed by the national structures and the list of members is communicated to the European Europan Association. This committee may include city representatives and national experts.

16 Juries

16.1 Composition

Each country sets up a jury, whose members are appointed by the national structure and approved by the European Europan Association.

The jury considers all the projects that comply with the competition rules and is sovereign in its judgement. In the event of non-compliance with the rules, it has discretion whether or not to disqualify the entrant.

According to the country, the jury consists of 7 (or 9) members, that are independent and are not linked to a site proposed to the competition and is constituted as follows:

2 representatives of the urban order (public or private) – or 3 in case of a 9-member jury;

4 representatives of the architectural and urban design (architects, landscapers, urban planners) – or 5 in case of a 9-member jury –, among which at least 2 architects;

1 public figure.

At least 2 out of the 7 members must be foreigners – at least 3 in the case of a 9-member jury. The national structure also appoints at least 2 substitute jury members, representatives of the architectural and urban design. The jury members are identified when the competition is launched and their names are listed for each country on the Juries section of the European website.

Jury members may consult city and site representatives, but on no account may the latter have voting rights for the final selection of winners, runners-up and special mentions.

16.2 Working Methods and Evaluation Criteria

The jury's decisions are final in compliance with Europan rules. Before beginning to work, the jury receives recommendations from the European Association.

The jury meets in 2 separate sessions at different periods of the competition:

Local Jury

At the beginning of this session, the jury appoints one of its members as chairman and agrees on its working method. Sites representatives can be integrated to this jury level and, in some countries, may participate to the selection of the shortlisted projects.

The jury then studies the projects that do not comply with the rules and decide whether or not to disqualify them.

Later on, it assesses the projects on their conceptual content and the degree of innovation according to the Europan 17 topic and shortlists maximum 25 % of the submitted projects.

Still, each entry is judged on its sole merits and the winning teams are not chosen on basis of an equal distribution between sites – the jury can therefore distribute prizes among entries up to its will or decide not to award all the prizes.

National Jury

During the second round, the jury examines –on its own and independently– the shortlisted projects and points out the winners, runners-up and special mentions. The jury could assess the projects on basis of:

- the relationship between concept and site;
- the relevance to the questions raised by the topic and in particular to the issues of sustainable development and adaptability;
- the relevance of their programme to the general brief for their specific site
- the potential for integration into an urban process adapted to the site's issue;
- the innovative nature of the proposed public spaces;
- the consideration given to the connection between different functions;
- the architectural and technical qualities

The jury finally writes a report giving the reasons for the choice made in relation to the requirements of the competition and the concerned sites.

Each country budget includes the equivalent of a Winner's and a Runner-Up's prize per site. Still, each entry is judged on its sole merits – the jury can therefore decide not to award all the prizes. In this case, the reasons shall be made public. The jury may single out projects for Special Mention. These projects are recognised by the jury as presenting innovative ideas or insights, yet not sufficiently suitable for the site. The authors of such projects do not receive any reward.

The jury can decide to replace a prize-winning project, if disqualified after the validation of competition participation, by another project if the quality is satisfactory.

16.3 Disclosure of Names

The projects assessed by the experts and juries are anonymous.

Once the decision of results is taken, the jury reveals the names of the winners, runners-up and special mentions. This operation is done through the European database, which automatically links the codes of the projects and composition of teams.

16.4 Results Announcement

After disclosure of the names of the winning teams and following any adjustments to rankings that may prove necessary, the national secretariats ratify the decisions and disclose the names of all the participants. The European secretariat is expected to publish the complete list of results online on December 4th, 2023.

16.5 European Comparative Analysis

16.5.1 European Comparative Analysis Committee

Between the two jury meetings the members of the European Scientific Committee meet to familiarize with the anonymous projects shortlisted by the different national juries. They compare the projects and classify them by theme on basis of the problems raised by the site categories and the proposed ideas. Under no circumstances does the European comparative analysis committee express a judgement – it simply proceeds to a classification of the projects. Its role is purely thematic and comparative.

16.5.2 Forum of Cities and Juries

Between the two national jury sessions a Forum gathers the national juries and site representatives to discuss the conclusions of the European comparative analysis

committee. It aims at ensuring that the different experts participating in the evaluation process share a common culture. Projects remain anonymous throughout the procedures and are only identified by their code.

17 Implementations

17.1 Activities to Promote Implementations

The European Association and the national structures under- take to do what is required to encourage cities and/or developers (or their nominated promoters.) that have provided sites for the competition to engage the prize-winning teams for the operational phase.

The national structures undertake to organize a first meeting with the prize-winning teams within 90 days after the official announcement of results, between the partners of the cities and the clients. This meeting may take various forms and is the starting point for the site representatives to initiate implementation processes with the prize-winning teams on the ideas developed in the projects.

In some countries – and provided this step falls under public market regulations – a maximum of 3 winning teams can be involved in a study and/or workshop organised in partnership with the European national structure and the site's representatives, after which the latter – the city or another public official – chooses the team(s) for implementation. This new consultation work is paid.

The operational follow-up consists of a series of stages: preliminary studies, workshops, urban studies, operational studies, construction and within a contractual agreement. If necessary, they may be implemented on another site than the competition site as long as the ideas of the prize-winning projects are maintained. The prize-winning teams must comply with the professional rules that apply in the country where they are engaged to work. After the competition, the prize-winning teams must appoint one of their architect members as a representative, who is the sole spokesperson for the team with the municipalities and/or developers. A summary of the countries' legislations on the rules of professional practice is available in the Contact section of the European website (Complete Card).

17.2 Websites

The European national structures present the implementations at the national level. The European secretariat presents completed or ongoing implementation processes on the European website (Exploration section).

17.3 Implementation Books and Booklets

The European secretariat coordinates European publications on implementations, showing winning and runner-up projects from previous sessions that were implemented or are still in progress.





2 Competition Task



Fig. 1

1
Thüringer Meer / Saale
red: study site
(Bad Lobenstein and bog)
yellow: project site



1. City of Bad Lobenstein

Thuringia is known for its diverse natural and cultural landscape and is referred to as the green heart of Germany. Not only did the famous poets Johann Wolfgang von Goethe and Friedrich Schiller work here in central Germany. Bad Lobenstein is also the birthplace of Hans Kollhoff, one of the most influential and well-known contemporary German architects. Dense forests, idyllic valleys and mountains as well as magnificent castles have always inspired artists in this region. In numerous poems, Goethe and Schiller admired the landscape and Thuringia's most important river – the Saale. The Saale was dammed several times in the 1930s and 1940s due to flood disasters. The reservoirs – including those of the largest dams, Bleiloch and Hohenwarte – are now marketed for tourism as the “Thuringian Sea” and give the landscape an additional charm in the interplay of mountain ranges, watercourses and natural riches. The region, including the town of Bad Lobenstein, has ideal natural conditions for recreational tourism.

The Bad Lobenstein mud spa will continue its more than 100-year tradition as a health spa and promote tourism in the immediate vicinity of the Thuringian Sea. The aim is to develop the town and its surrounding area as one of Germany's top recreational destination in future. Urban development and urban design should continue to be consistently oriented towards this goal, i.e., public and private infrastructure facilities offering recreational spas and therapy as well as tourism should be concentrated, further developed and strengthened in the centre of the city. In addition, spa culture and tourism should be developed as a sustainable economic pillar for the local economy as well as new pioneers. The opportunities and potential for further spa development should be explored in terms of urban and regional planning as well as landscape planning. In distinction to neighbouring health resorts, such as the Bavarian State Spa Bad Steben 13 km away, the local unique selling points of this natural area should be explored in an integrated urban development and tourism concept and illustrated with bold images of the future.

Economic success can only be achieved if Bad Lobenstein can permanently set itself apart from its competitors by building up unique selling points: How can Bad Lobenstein as a tourism destination use and combine architecture and nature to offer experiential spaces and thus gain more recognition? How can the needs of the population, travellers and nature be balanced in the spaces that are both living environments and destinations? Which key spatial reference points must be further developed? Bad Lobenstein sees an outstanding development path in the continuation of a local tradition – the consistent use of bogs and mud as a healing agent. In connection with the partly untouched nature in the former German-German border area as

well as the stimulating climate typical of the low mountain range, the unique scenic qualities between Rennsteig and the Saale cascade should be further developed.

1.1 Location and role of the city in the region

Bad Lobenstein is located in the Thuringian Slate Mountains/Upper Saale River Nature Park. The urban area lies in the south of the East Thuringia planning region, in the Saale-Orla district, on the Thuringian Sea and directly on the state borders with Bavaria and Saxony, between the foothills of the Thuringian Forest and the Franconian Forest. The town lies at the northern drop of the Franconian Forest at an altitude of about 560 m above sea level. The spa town is characterised by its topographical location and a long tradition as a spa and health resort. With its districts of Oberlemnitz, Unterlemnitz, Helmsgrün, Lichtenbrunn and Saaldorf, the municipality has an area of 48.91 km². The town has a regional railway station and can be reached by train from Leipzig, Hof, Erlangen or Nuremberg in a few hours, and by car in half an hour to two hours from the major cities in the surrounding area. The region is centrally located on the A9 motorway, midway between Munich and Berlin, each of which can be reached by car in three hours.

The terrain of the surrounding landscape is richly structured. To the south of the town rises a hilly forest area, the Bad Lobensteiner Forst, which reaches as far as the hiking and skiing area of Rennsteig. The town itself extends into several valleys, surrounded by low mountains. In the centre of the town is Schlossberg, and the remains of the former castle. To the east of the town is the Thuringian Sea, a section of the river Saale. The Thuringian Sea is formed by the approximately 80-km Saale cascade with five dams.

The Lemnitz and Kosel streams flow through the town of Bad Lobenstein itself, joining at the southern edge of the town and flowing through the romantic valley of the Lemnitz to its delta in the Bleilochtalesperre. The Green Belt national nature monument extends 5 km from the town. This biotope network is not only Germany's largest and most important habitat network on the strip that formed the inner-German border, but also part of the European Green Belt, which runs through a total of 24 European countries.

According to the Thuringia 2025 State Development Programme, Bad Lobenstein is considered a medium-sized rural centre. “The Thuringian Slate Mountains, including the Saale reservoirs (Bleiloch and Hohenwarte) as the largest usable area for water sports activities in Thuringia, are of state-wide importance for tourism. Here, too, there is already good, but still expandable tourism infrastructure. However, there is a need for an increasing-

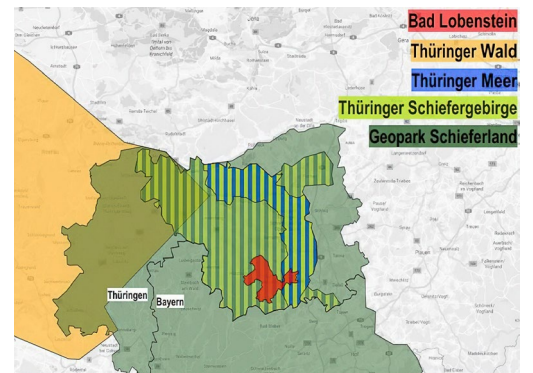


Fig. 2



Fig. 3

2
Bad Lobenstein

3
Landscape
context

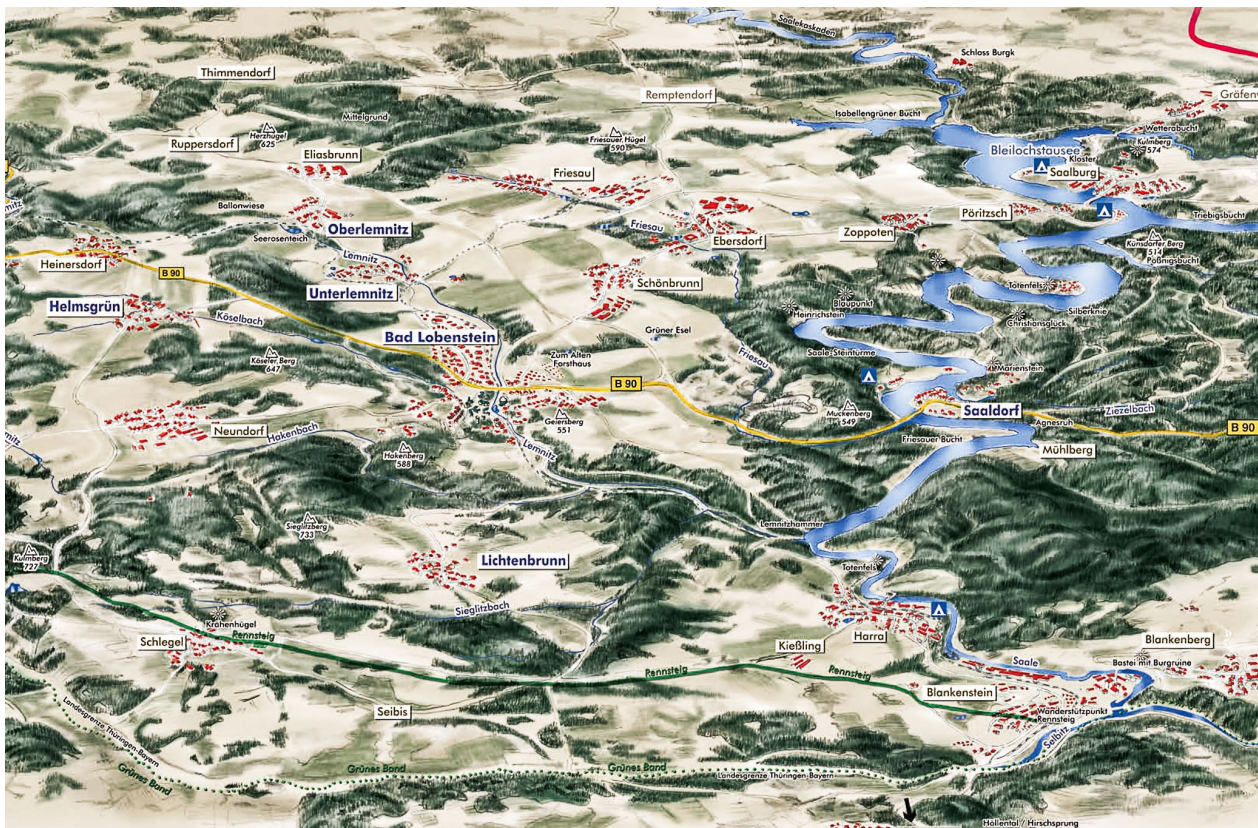


Fig. 4



Fig. 5

4
urban context

5
Bad Lobenstein's district
Saaldorf as part of the
„Infrastruktur- und
Maßnahmenplan Thüringer
Meer“



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8

6
natural area around Bad
Lobenstein / Saaldorf

8
natural area around Bad
Lobenstein / Koseltal

7
the bog / natural area
around Bad Lobenstein



Fig. 9

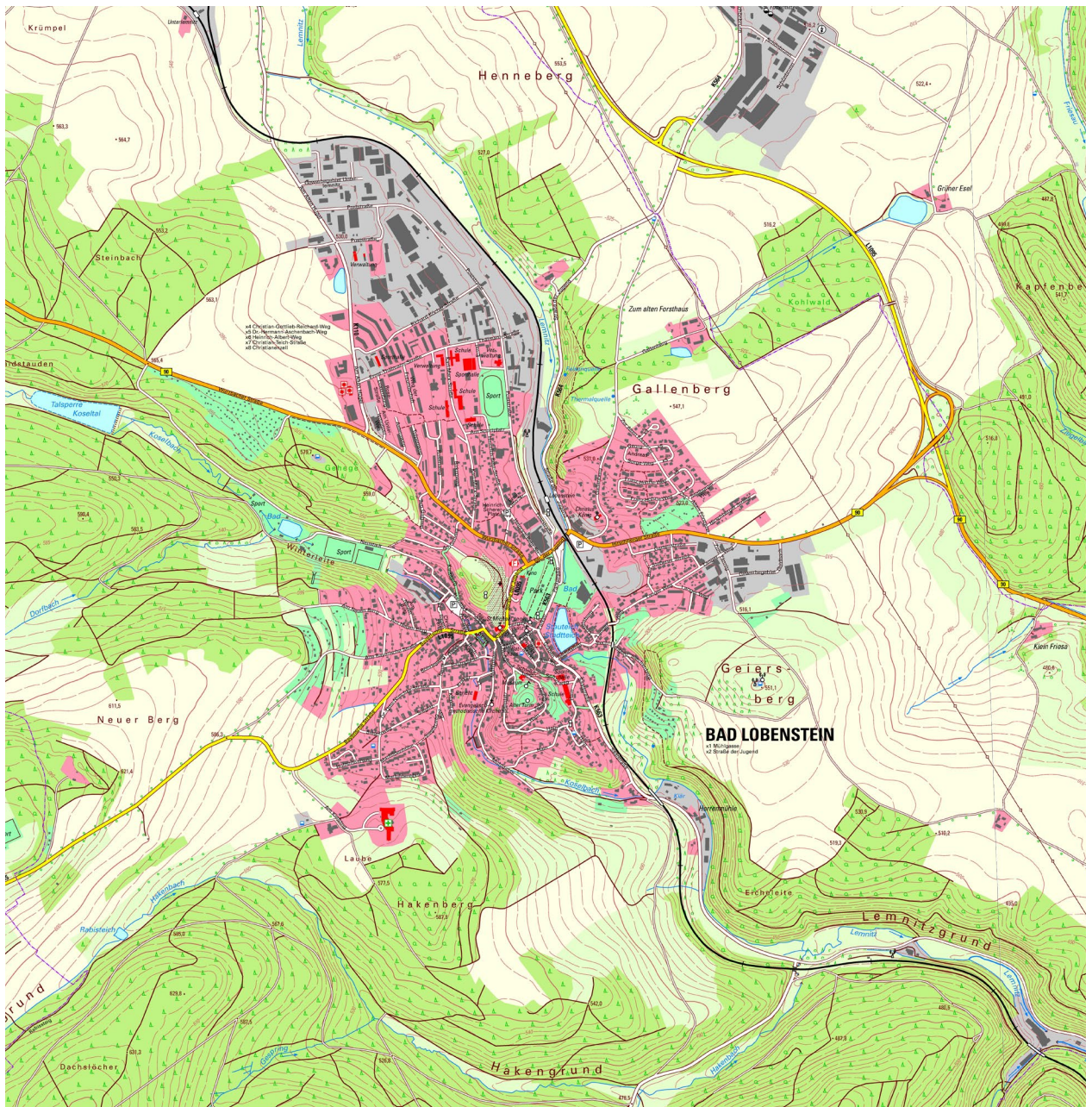


Fig. 10

9
the former reservoir
(Koselstau) / hiking trail
to the bog / in the back-
ground Helmsgrün

10
topographic map of
Bad Lobenstein

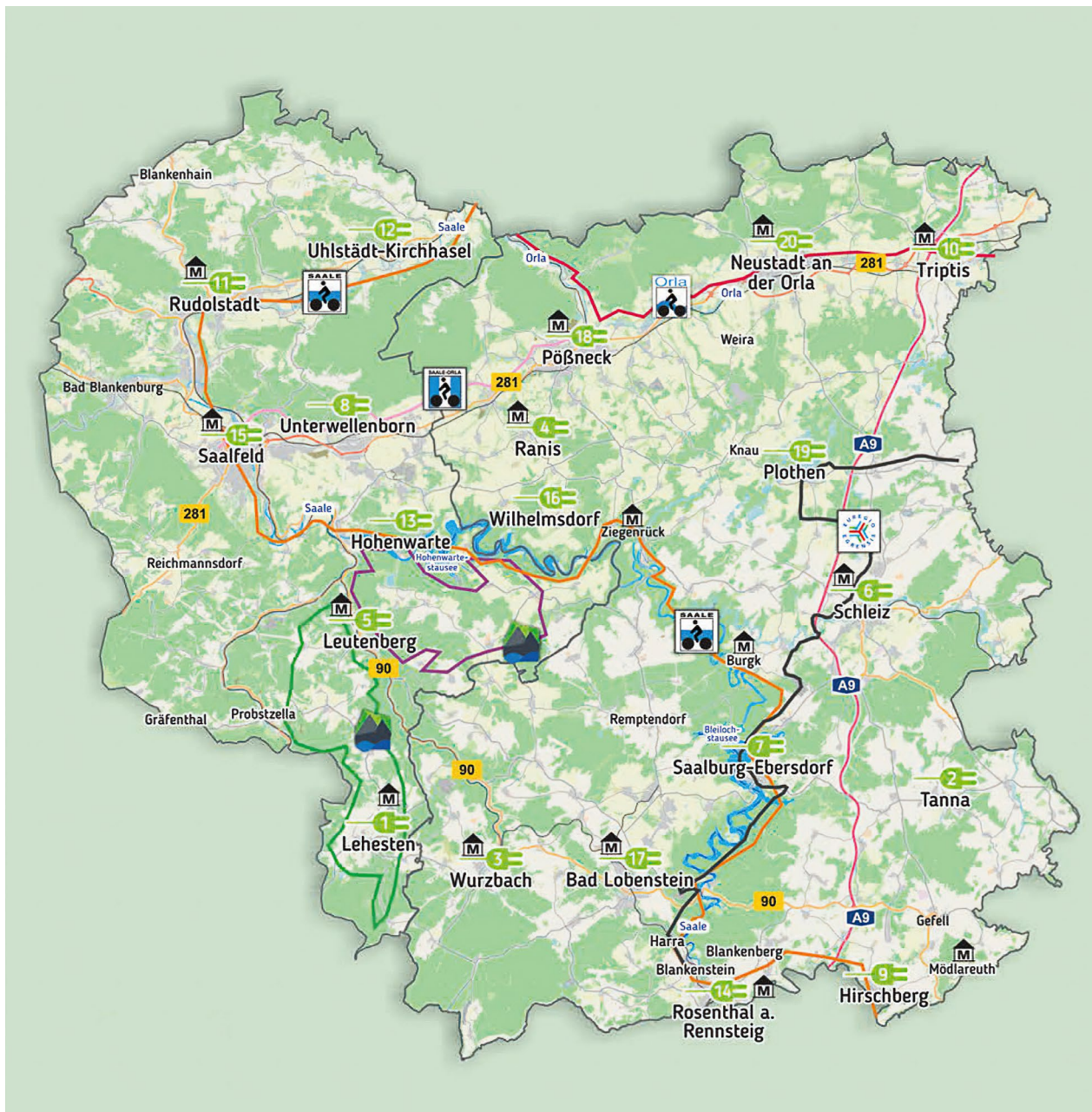









Fig. 11

- 11
E-bicycle tracks / surrounding
-  charging stations
 -  Schiefergebirgstrophy Tour 1
 -  Schiefergebirgstrophy Tour 2
 -  Saaleradweg
 -  Saale-Orla-Radweg
 -  Orla-Radwanderweg
 -  Euregio-Eggenensis-Radfernweg

ly attractive design of tourist attractions and the provision of marketable and complementary tourist infrastructure. The main focus of development, from the point of view of sustainability, is the use of the Saale and the dams for water sports, but also other forms of gentle nature-based tourism such as hiking and cycling."

According to the East Thuringia Regional Plan of 18 June 2012, Bad Lobenstein should distinguish itself by safeguarding and strengthening its central functions as a spa resort on the state border with Bavaria by maintaining and expanding the spa district and the spa-specific infrastructure, including the inner-city adventure area, the re-use of inner-city brownfield sites and the implementation of noise-abatement measures. Bad Lobenstein, in the area reserved for tourism and recreation – the Thuringian Slate Mountains including the Saale reservoirs – "should be developed as an impulse generator for tourism in the entire region of Eastern Thuringia" and is firmly classified as a "regionally significant tourist resort". Other key facts about Bad Lobenstein are its status as health-oriented centre of excellence, a state-recognised mud spa in the Thuringian Slate Mountains/Upper Saale Nature Park, its Rennsteig region, spa facilities, ARDESIA thermal baths, castle hill with Old Tower, regional museum, New Castle, spa park, Markt-Höhler mountain museum, forest baths, natural sights, hiking and cycling trails, equestrian tourism, cross-country ski trails, tobogganing, horse-drawn sleighs and other sports facilities. Furthermore, it is stated that "according to the state tourism concept, the townscape in Eastern Thuringia still has a lot of catching up to do compared to other tourism regions" and that "further improvements are necessary".

As a medium-sized centre, Bad Lobenstein currently assumes central supply functions in the areas of education, medicine, transport, culture, tourism, administration and economy for the Thuringian Slate Mountains/Upper Saale region. In this context, there is a need to significantly strengthen the cultural, accommodation and gastronomy offerings (quantity and quality) in order to be an attractive supply and tourism centre in Eastern Thuringia in the future.

1.2 Historical development and population trends

No matter how you approach Bad Lobenstein, you can see the Old Tower – the town's distinctive landmark – from afar. The castle, built in the early High Middle Ages by the Lords of Lobdeburg, served as a fortress against the Sorbs and was both the nucleus and the beginning of settlement. Lobenstein was first mentioned in a document in 1250 and was designated a town as early as 1278; the mayor and council are attested in 1411. Until 1918, the town belonged to the Principality of Reuß jüngere Linie and was the seat of the royal residence from 1647 to 1824. Until the middle of the 19th century, ore

mining and cloth-making flourished in Lobenstein and the surrounding area. The unique legend of the Fäbleseecher goes back to the connection with cloth-making and tanning – the processing of raw animal skins into leather.

The discovery of ferruginous springs in 1864 in the immediate vicinity of the town, as well as the rich peat deposits in the Helmsgüner Forest, the landscape marked by a densely wooded low mountain range and the pleasant stimulating climate, led to the founding of an iron-mud spa by Dr. Aschenbach, from Jena, between 1864 and 1868. The spa business in Bad Lobenstein flourished until the sanatorium was closed in 1990. In 1954, the number of annual spa guests was 1,800, and reached 3,600 in 1990. The over-100-year tradition of the Lobenstein mud baths came to an end on 31 December 1990, despite many efforts by the town and the staff of the sanatorium. With a clear development concept and a series of infrastructural measures, the spa tradition was continued with the opening of the MEDIAN clinic in August 1994. Today, Bad Lobenstein is a government-recognised mud spa. In June 2000, the ground-breaking ceremony took place for the construction of the ARDESIA thermal spa in the centre of the town.

From 1952 to 1994, Bad Lobenstein was the district capital and seat of the Lobenstein District Office. During Thuringia's administrative reform, Bad Lobenstein's district became almost completely absorbed into the Saale-Orla district on 1 July 1994, together with the districts of Schleiz and Pößneck. In accordance with regional planning objectives, the town of Bad Lobenstein, with a population of almost 6,000, is seeking to further distinguish itself regionally, supra-regionally and nationally as a mud spa and health resort.

1.3 Current challenges facing urban development

Thanks to a clear development concept and a series of infrastructural measures, Bad Lobenstein's spa tradition of over 100 years has been continued since 1994. Today, Bad Lobenstein is the only state-recognised mud spa in Thuringia. The construction of the new spa centre – ARDESIA-Therme – along with the expansion of a representative city information centre, the partial renovation of the New Castle, the renovation of the spa park, the partial renovation of the municipal culture centre and other measures have so far contributed to the further development of Bad Lobenstein into an attractive spa town.

The guiding principles of spa development in Bad Lobenstein are as follows:

- Innovative spa operation with attractive and strategic availability for self-payers in the spa and wellness business.



Fig. 12



Fig. 14

12
„Alter Turm“ (old tower) /
city view



Fig. 13a



Fig. 13b

13a and 13b
Everyday hospital life
around 1900 / applications
of peat / former sanato-
rium (now fallow land)

14
Part of the old city wall



Fig. 15



Fig. 16

15
Median Clinic today

16
Industrial wasteland in the
area of the current Ardesia
thermal baths

- Gentle, health-oriented tourism in an attractive, charming and varied landscape
- Peace, reflection, recreation and activation of age-specific performance capacity
- Preventive health and recreation offerings and the convalescence of in-patients and out-patients amid the conscious harmony of body and soul.

In addition to raising Bad Lobenstein's profile as a mud spa, the town and the region seek to act as a tourist magnet in amid the Slate Mountains and the Thuringian Sea. Hiking, cycling, water and ski tourism are to be further developed and promoted.

For successful tourism development, the Thuringian Sea Municipal Working Group (KAG) was founded: 20 municipalities from the Saale-Orla and Saalfeld-Rudolstadt districts are members of this group. The KAG is working on the creation of a regional development concept that will develop the Thuringian Sea into a first-class recreational region in Germany in the long term. The concept, which was developed around 2020, includes measures and projects that focus on improving the general tourism conditions in the participating communities.

Cycling and hiking tourism is firmly anchored in the region. Various hiking and cycling tours through the Thuringian Forest, the Slate Mountains and Upper Franconia as well as along the Saale River are possible. Bad Lobenstein is directly adjacent to the Rennsteig and Saale long-distance cycle routes. However, the cycle path network in and around Bad Lobenstein holds great potential for expansion.

From 2015 to 2018, the town of Bad Lobenstein was part of the ExWoSt model project "Potentials of small towns in peripheral locations". ExWoSt is an acronym for the research field "Experimental Housing and Urban Development" of the Federal Ministry of the Interior and Homeland (BMI), accompanied by the Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning (BBR) and the Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development (BBSR), which deals with innovative planning and measures addressing urban development and housing policy issues.

Among more than 80 applicants, the city was selected as one of eight model cities nationwide to participate in the research project. The aim was to develop a vision of the city's future for the year 2030 with the help of a scenario process. This was carried out in the form of a multi-stage public participation process. At the beginning of the process, a firmly defined scenario group was put together, consisting of representatives of very different actors in urban society. In numerous workshops and workplaces, important core issues for future urban development were identified and, in addition, projects

were launched to implement initial measures. The research project resulted in the creation of a future scenario for Bad Lobenstein 2030, which was documented in a poster and a narrative titled "Magic Mountain". Bad Lobenstein has a traditional spa with thermal baths (Kurmittelhaus) and a clinic along with well-developed commercial areas with further available space and a favourable property tax. The industrial structure is mixed, with its main focus on metal and wood processing. In the future, more jobs can and must be created in three areas of the regional economy in order to counteract the declining population trend:

- The health and spa industry
- The tourism industry
- Industry and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)

The business structure is characterised by historically grown industry and trade, with a mix of sectors in areas such as electrical plant construction, mechanical engineering, steel and metal construction, and timber construction. In the Bad Lobenstein region, the economy has undergone fundamental changes over the past 30 years. Many historic industrial companies disappeared after German reunification and their buildings were demolished. Examples are the former Lobenstein machine factory (Lomafa) and the brewery in Lemnitzhammer. Other companies were able to successfully establish themselves in the market economy. Today, the location is competitive and fit for the future. The industrial estates and revitalised brownfield sites offer excellent opportunities for investment.

The economic significance of Bad Lobenstein's spa and health tourism lies in the creation and maintenance of direct jobs and a large number of indirect jobs in the municipal and regional service sector. Still today, the effects of the forced closure of the sanatorium – which once had 300 in-patients at all times – can be felt. Due to the retreat of social security measures, health resorts and rehabilitation clinics are struggling to keep their health facilities busy. The preservation of the health resorts and the associated tourist infrastructure of the entire area relying solely on the mobilisation and promotion of the area as a spa, wellness and activity location for self-payers.

Besides the labour market, an attractive quality living space is of particular importance for the population and for future citizens, visitors and tourists. Local conditions such as an attractive townscape along with cultural, educational and sports facilities are needed to establish the town of Bad Lobenstein as a tourist magnet and a destination for new settlers.

With its creation of a climate protection concept in 2018, the city of Bad Lobenstein is aware of climate change



Fig. 17



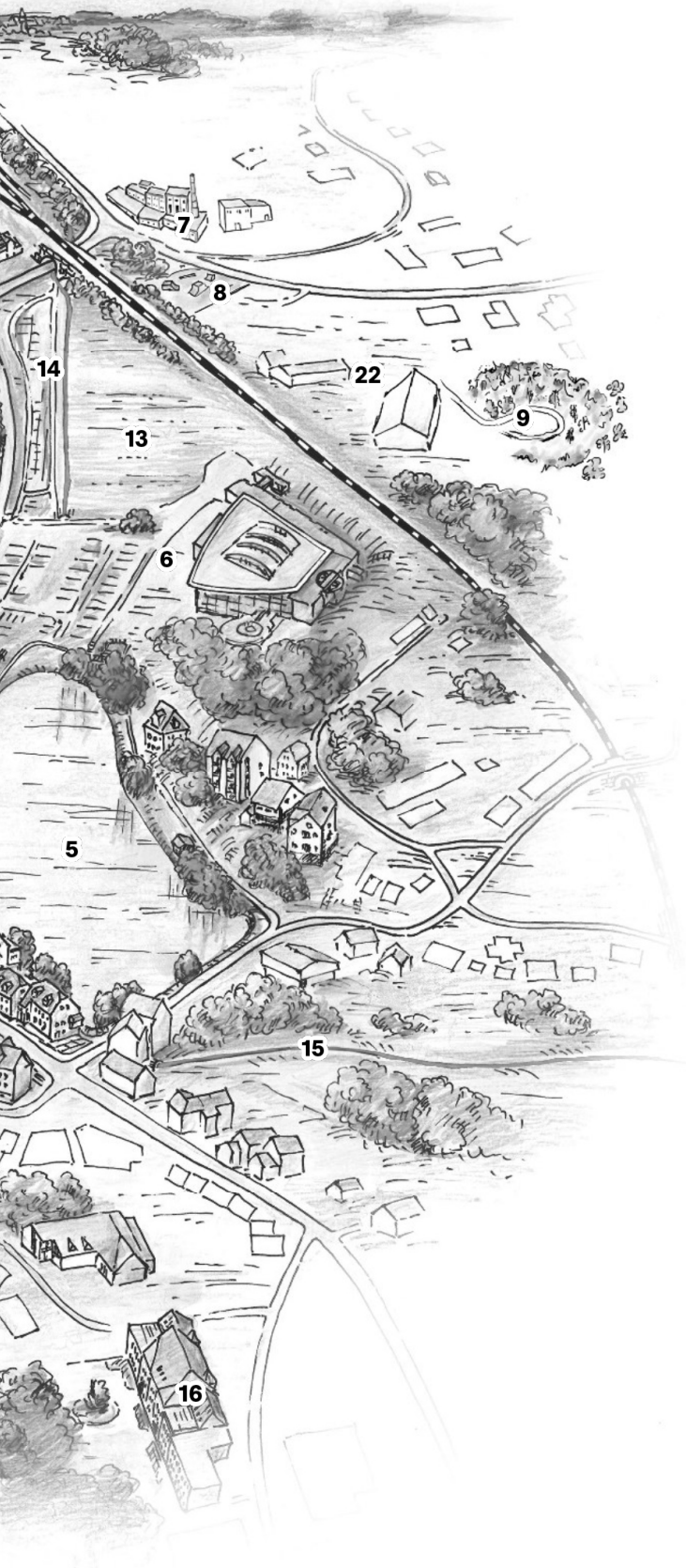
Fig. 18

17
Cultural building „Neues
Schloss“ (new palace) / former
seat of the residence

18
The old town



Fig. 19



19

Overview drawing / viewing area

1. "Neues Schloss"
2. Spa park
3. Pavilion in the spa gardens
4. Culture house
5. City pond
6. Ardesia thermal bath with parking area
7. Cultural brewery (Kubra)
8. Skater place
9. Fallow land "Ehemaliger Steinbruch"
10. Fallow land "Ehemaliges Sanatorium"
11. Fallow land "Ehemaliges Landsratamt"
12. Fallow land "Ehemaliges MEWA-Gebäude"
13. Meadow meadow of the Lemnitz
14. Lemnitzbach
15. Koselbach
16. Diesterweg school with gym
17. Fallow land "Neustadt"
18. Moorpatscherweg
19. Helmsgrüner bog
20. Market
21. City Hall
22. Building materials store
23. Trainstation / connection point
24. Fallow land "Festplatz"
25. Old tower / regional museum
26. Fallow land "Am Tor" / Remains of city gate and wall

and seeks to integrate climate protection into its design and administration of a sustainable urban structure and sustainable social development. In particular, climate-friendly projects have already been started and implemented in the spa operations, in the modernisation of street lighting, in the energy assessment of municipal properties and in the use of biomass in the district heating supply.

The integrated climate protection concept serves as a model basis for further measures and for anchoring climate protection in the entire administration, as well as for addressing other factors such as private households or the economy. It forms the basis for the climate-friendly development of the administrative area and is the guiding concept for the specialist topics of climate and energy. This concept, with the help of federal funding, made it possible for the city administration to hire a climate protection manager in 2022.

1.4 Mobility/transport infrastructure

The transport links are optimal due to Bad Lobenstein's location on the A9 federal motorway. Bad Lobenstein is an important transport hub in the uplands between the Saale and Sormitz rivers. From the Bad Lobenstein/Hirschberg junction on the A9 motorway, the B90 trunk road, parts of which will be widened to three lanes between 2023 and 2025, leads westwards for about 12 km to Bad Lobenstein. It passes through the town centre and the spa area. The same B90/L1095 junction (Europakreuzung) is also met by the K562, which leads from the south and the town of Naila and proceeds directly through the spa area. The roads of supra-regional and regional importance also provide the main internal access to the town. They are in an acceptable state of repair, even if the width is not always optimal due to the cramped conditions.

The location on the steep slopes of the valleys of Koselbach and Lemnitz means that the historic single-family-home development (at the edge of the old town) is accessed by narrow streets and alleys, which have a calming effect on traffic. KomBus GmbH, located on Poststraße, operates public bus transport in and around the town of Bad Lobenstein. The central bus stop and transfer point is the public transport junction at the railway station, which was built in 2016. Since then, a good connection between bus and train has been possible.

The town has a regional train station in the immediate vicinity of the spa area and can be reached by train from Leipzig, Hof, Erlangen or Nuremberg in two to four hours, and by car in 30 min to two hours. The town is near the midpoint of the A9 motorway route between Munich and Berlin, each of which can be reached in three hours by car.

2. Study site

The study site includes the spa area, the city pond, the spa park with the New Castle, the park pavilion and the cultural centre, as well as a large part of the inner-city area to the east and west of the railway line. The railway tracks run through the centre of the study site and have a separating or limiting effect on the urban development of the city. The study site also contains other potential areas, from the Lemnitz valley to the Koselbach valley and its connection via the planned Moorpatschweg – a hiking trail with tourist attractions leading from the thermal spa to the Helmsgrüner Moor (see illustration). The urban area is divided into the following features with corresponding areas of potential:

Brewery (east/northeast): The study site to the east of the railway line next to the directly adjacent former brewery (now the Kulturbrauerei) and a former inn (the former Reußischer Hof, now an assisted-living facility) is predominantly characterised by post-1945 residential development. In an easterly direction, residential developments marked by single-family and multi-family dwellings are adjoined by commercial areas, especially larger retail. The Gallenberg residential area to the northeast was not developed until the mid-1990s and is still under construction. The southeastern area below the town pond is defined by its positioning in the valley along the Lemnitzbach stream, an area dominated by garden land. This narrow valley is bordered to the east by the railway line.

Town wall and school (south): In the southern area of the study site, which directly adjoins the town centre, the last remains of the medieval town gate and town wall can be found on the street Am Tor, as well as a directly adjacent brownfield area, which is currently used only as a parking lot. Above, or to the south, is a historic school building (Diesterwegschule) with a gymnasium and open spaces, which has been vacant since 2019. The building complex and the brownfield sites may be reimagined as potential space. The area at the orchard, where the Diesterweg School is located, is characterised by steep slopes around the Burgberg with the Old Tower and narrow alleys.

Old Town (southwest): The southwestern area of the study site essentially comprises the historic old town with mostly two- to three-storey buildings, which are predominantly characterised by housing and a variety of public and cultural uses as well as retail and service facilities. The area of the old town is largely characterised by an intact historic urban layout that has developed around the market. In addition, the occasionally steep slopes result in different building types and vistas. Even though only a tower and a stump of a tower remain of the old castle ruins, they have a decisive influence on the townscape, as they tower above the town and clearly



Fig. 20



Fig. 21

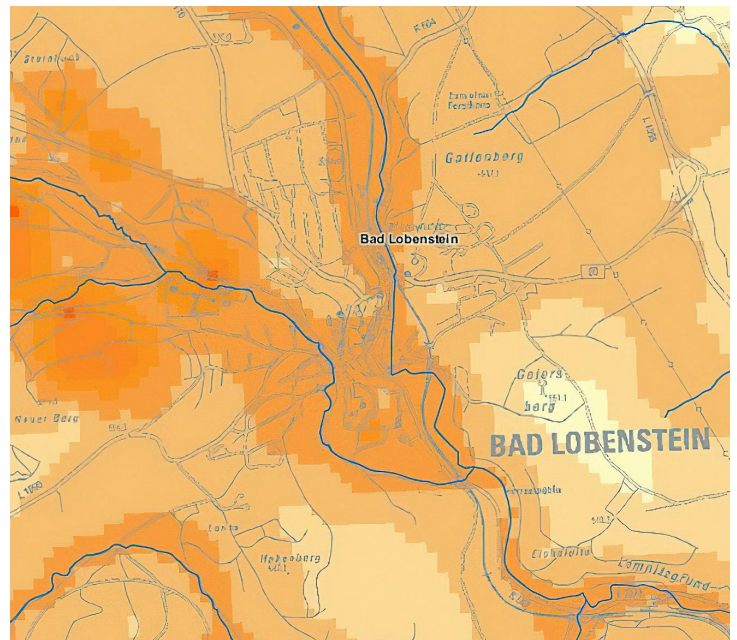


Fig. 22

20
old sanatorium (before
demolition in 2013)

21
roof area allocation Arde-
sia-Therme for potential PV
use / "Integriertes Klima-
schutzkonzept B.L."

22
geothermal potential up to
100m depth / Integriertes
Klimaschutzkonzept B.L.



23
The study site (red)
and the project site (yellow)

Fig. 23



visible from everywhere. Today, the old town is the result of many eras of reconstruction. Over the centuries, devastating fires repeatedly destroyed large parts of the city. Nevertheless, the current townscape benefits from a large stock of historic buildings from different eras on the location's surviving medieval town layout.

Castle/spa park and fairground (west/northwest):

Adjacent to the town centre in a northerly direction are the castle/spa park and the town pond, both of which merge seamlessly into the spa area around the ARDESIA thermal baths. The western part of the study site includes the area around the town church, the town cemetery and the fairground as a further area of potential, directly connected to the town centre and the spa park uphill along the L1095 road. Adjacent to this, in a westerly and northerly direction, are small-scale residential buildings. The area to the northwest of the town centre along Bayerische Strasse, Mühlgasse and Schlossgasse is characterised by gaps between buildings, vacancies and a backlog of redevelopment.

Moor, Koseltal and car park (west): A large brownfield site in terms of area is located to the west of the study site in the transition between the inner-city development and the sports and leisure areas in Koseltal (brownfield site of former motorised traffic in Neustadt). This area is currently used as a car park. As the „gateway“ to Koseltal, this brownfield site is of urban interest for qualified open-space development in the context of redensification with new, energy-efficient forms of housing. The urban district of Neustadt is characterised by dense residential development in the Koselbach valley. Adjacent to Neustadt, the sports and leisure areas in Koseltal extend along the Kosel with an outdoor swimming pool, football pitch, tennis courts and training areas of sports clubs as well as a former ski jump. The municipal forest swimming pool is fed by the water of the Kosel.

Koseltal is characterised by forests, floodplains and meadows and extends over a former dam (Koselstau – which had to be removed by order of the state of Thuringia due to the law on flood protection) to the district of Helmsgrün. Southwest of the Helmsgrün is the Helmsgrüner Moor, which should be considered as a potential location in the study site. In terms of future spa development, the so-called Moorpatscherweg (also called Moorpatschweg), which starts at the ARDESIA thermal baths, is intended to make it possible to experience the healing properties of the moor along Koseltal and into the Helmsgrüner Moor. The flora and fauna in the moor area are particularly special and worthy of protection – their diversity and unspoiltness are now a rarity in our landscape.

Railway station and Poststraße (north): The younger urban areas in the north of the study site are character-

ised by mixed use (commercial, retail and residential). Particularly striking is the commercial development north of the spa area, along Poststraße, which runs parallel to the railway, railway station and bus station. It was established with the construction of the railway line and the station at the beginning of the 19th century and features three-storey Wilhelminian architecture.

Directly adjacent to the spa area is a shopping centre that opened in 2016, as well as the bus station that was built in 2016, which, along with the adjacent station building, serves as an important public transport connection point. The latter is currently being expanded and modernised into a welcome centre with a café, hostel, public transport service centre, exhibition and event rooms. A former loading road, starting at the station forecourt, runs northwards to the east of Poststraße and provides a direct and safe connection to the adjacent school centre to the north with five schools and a day-care centre. This route also needs to be extended and converted into an attractive lifeline for the town.

In the area parallel to the railway station grounds, there have been three large brownfield sites for many years. The first is the area of the former district administration office; the second is industrial wasteland with contaminated sites around the MEWA site (metal goods industrial location of the former state-owned enterprise in GDR times); and the third is the area south of the newly designed sports field. Only the area around the sports field is owned by the city.

These three sites are to be further developed as areas of potential. They are specified accordingly in the study site and can be integrated into the concept to be developed.

3. Project site

The project site in the valley location comprises the historic spa park with the New Castle, the Culture House and the park pavilion, the existing ARDESIA thermal baths (Kurmittelhaus) with parking spaces for cars and caravans, the town pond and the floodplains of the Lemnitz and fallow land to the west and east of the railway line. The project site is crossed by the railway tracks and can only be crossed via the so-called White Bridge in the north, directly on the B90. The project site is enclosed by the B90 federal road in the north, the L1095 state road in the west and the municipal road at Leonberger Platz in the south. Furthermore, the K562 district road runs from south to north through the spa area and connects the town to the B90. On the areas to the east of the railway line, there is currently a skate park, a building materials business with large storage areas and an unused former quarry.

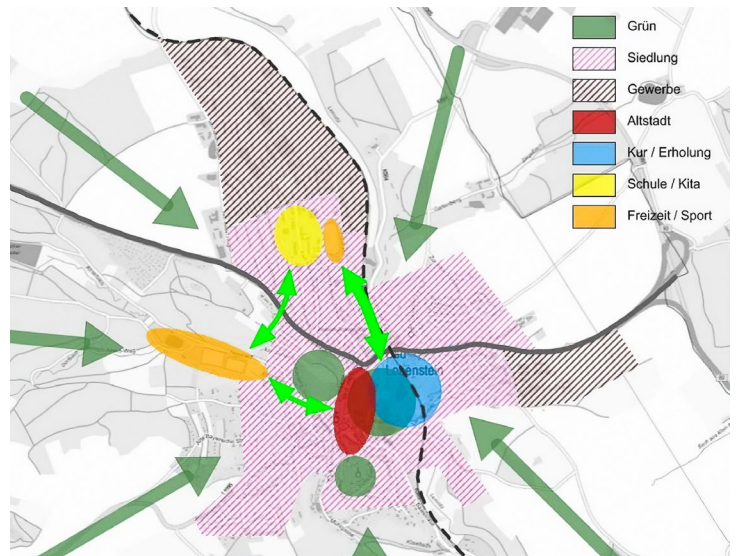


Fig. 24

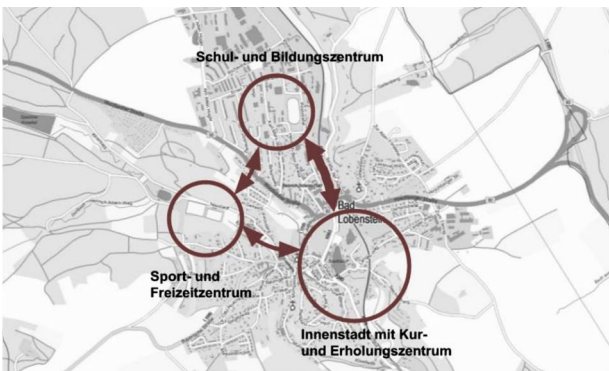


Fig. 25

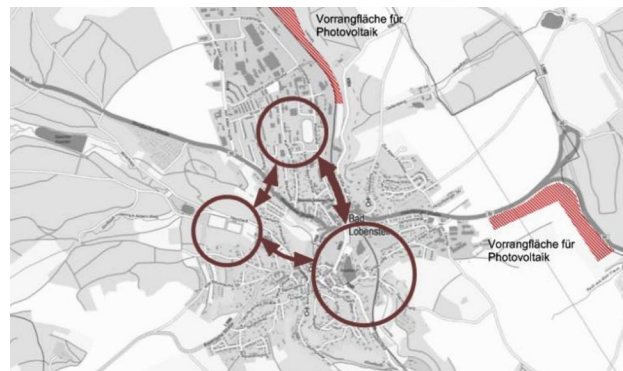


Fig. 26

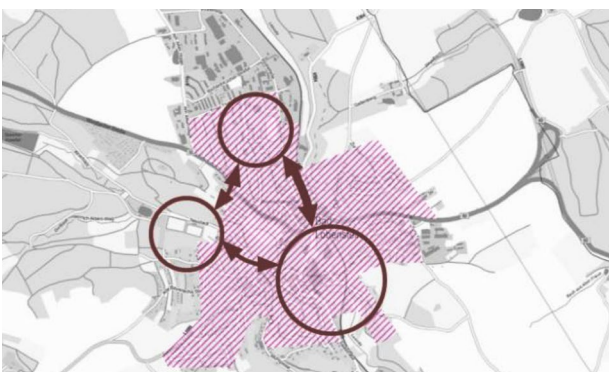


Fig. 27

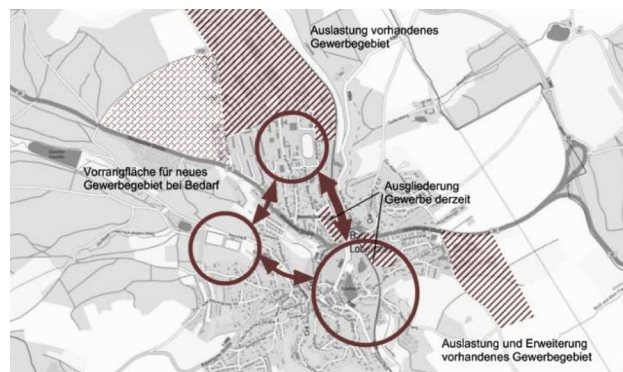


Fig. 28

24
Goals / "IKS Integrative
Kommunale Strategie 2015"

25
"Strengthening and shaping
of the existing centers"
/ "IKS Integrative Kommunale
Strategie 2015"

27
"Measures – housing" / "IKS Integra-
tive Kommunale Strategie 2015"

26
"Measures – energy" / "IKS
Integrative Kommunale
Strategie 2015"

28
"Measures – industry" / "IKS Integra-
tive Kommunale Strategie 2015"



Fig. 29



Fig. 30

29
the spa area with ARDESIA
thermal bath / View to the
north

30
the spa area with ARDESIA
thermal bath / View to the
south

The spa area (the area around the ARDESIA thermal baths) lies directly to the northeast of the town centre. The further development of the area and its spa facilities is intended on the one hand to revitalise the town centre through spa guests, holidaymakers and tourists. On the other hand, the area is part of the future Green Axis, which should greatly enhance the opportunities for local recreation. Furthermore, the design of the spa area is intended to connect the residential areas east of the railway line to the city centre in terms of function and urban space, and to visually and invitingly upgrade the northern entrance to the city centre at the railway bridge (White Bridge).

ARDESIA-Therme: The construction of the ARDESIA-Therme has strengthened Bad Lobenstein as a spa location. This endeavour succeeded in reorganising the entire northeastern inner-city area of the redevelopment area: The former industrial area was demolished, while the bus station, which was also located there, was initially relocated to the site of the current skate park and in 2016, after the acquisition of the land from Deutsche Bahn, to the railway station. The ARDESIA thermal spa in the heart of both the city and the spa area was opened in 2002. Ardesia – the Italian word for slate – refers to the building material used in the spa and to the town's location in the Thuringian Slate Mountains. The spa is features a diverse spa and wellness world with numerous offerings. A block-type thermal power station was added a few years ago, rendering it self-sufficient in terms of energy. In the coming years, the roof is to be upgraded with photovoltaics; extensions and conversion measures are also planned.

The meadow area to the north of the Ardesia-Therme has not yet been developed. Only parts of it are increasingly being used as caravan sites. Due to the pandemic, mobile homes are increasingly coming to the city's thermal baths for a short wellness stay.

Castle, park pavilion and spa park: The New Castle is directly adjacent to the future spa and recreation centre and is located directly in what is now the city centre. It was built between 1714 and 1718 outside the city walls as a three-winged, baroque complex on the edge of the old town after the Old Castle burned down in 1714. It served as the residence of the Principality of Reuss Younger Line, Lobenstein-Ebersdorf, until 1824. The New Castle suffered three fires between 1732 and 1862 and was rebuilt each time in a slightly different form. In 1994, the elaborate and comprehensive renovation of the castle was begun. With the exception of the north wing, all rooms have been renovated. The main uses are exhibition rooms on the upper floor and rooms for events, seminars, etc., and also for the city administration (registry office, cultural office). The ground floor has a catering area and a tax office. The north wing (in planning), which is to be

renovated in the near future, will function as the city archive and library.

The New Castle complex is complemented by the Old Guardhouse and a baroque garden with the axially arranged pavilion of a pleasure palace. The park pavilion in the Lobenstein Palace Park, or Spa Park, was built in 1746–48 and was used by a café – and some rooms by associations – until 2022. The building has been empty since last year. The flight of steps, which collapsed on one side in 2020, is to be repaired this year. Spa Park, which adjoins Parkstraße (K562) to the west, has open spaces, many seating areas and a playground in addition to the park pavilion. There are also long avenues and winding paths for walking while taking in an educational trail of trees. Elements of English garden art can also be found in the baroque castle park, which has enjoyed the free growth of the trees over time.

Kulturhaus: The Kulturhaus on the western edge of the spa park is the region's main event venue, with seating for about 400 people. It was built in 1953 by volunteers and with funds from the National Reconstruction Programme of the former GDR, but also with considerable donations of materials and money from the town and the entire region, in the Heimat style typical of the 1950s. The architect Otto Meinel oriented himself on the basic architectural form of the New Castle. Before the reunification of Germany, there was already a wide range of cultural offerings here. After 1990, culture in Bad Lobenstein was not only characterised by spa events. In April 1994, the second performance of a band that had just been founded in Berlin and later became world famous – Rammstein – took place here.

Today, as in the past, the event rooms with ballroom, cinema, library, seminar and club rooms are of great importance for the regional centre of Bad Lobenstein. It enjoys a very central and distinguished location close to the city centre. The two-screen cinema is part of the Kulturhaus and a very important year-round attraction in the region. The building, which is owned by the city, is used all year round for numerous events by a wide variety of actors (e.g., schools and day-care centres, associations, organisations, companies, city administration, private initiators). For example, concerts, dance, school and cinema events, meetings and city council sessions, carnival events, conferences and readings take place here. The rooms, including the building services, have not been modernised since reunification. Only the sanitary facilities were renewed in the mid-1990s. However, these are now also in need of renovation. Due to the lack of safety technology (especially a fire alarm system), all events are accompanied by a fire watch from the volunteer fire brigade, which is very time-consuming and cost-intensive. This option is no longer in line with contemporary standards.



Fig. 31



31
The spa area including
extension / project area in
yellow / view direction NNE



Fig. 32

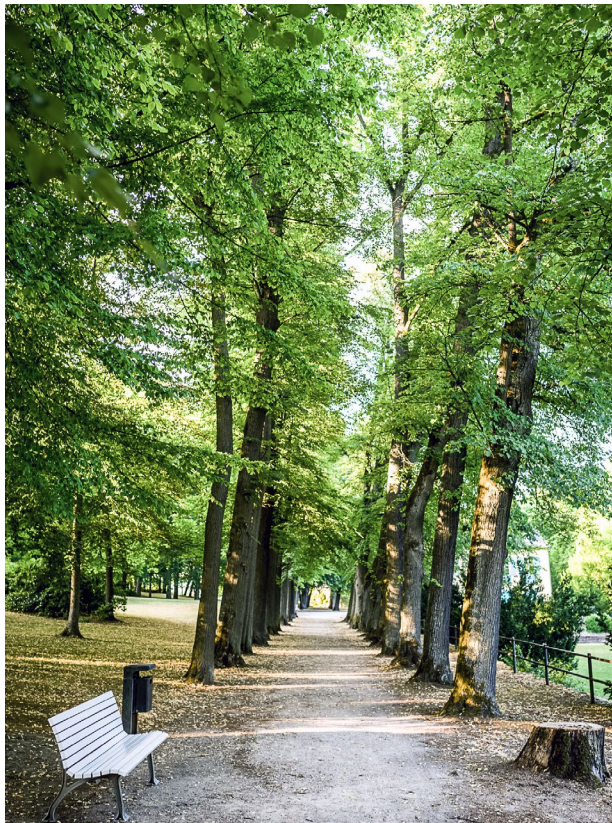


Fig. 33



Fig. 34

32
Spa area extension / view
direction east / former quarry

33
Sidewalk in the spa
park

34
Pavillon in the spa park

Brownfield site of the former sanatorium: To the west of the city pond is the approx. 2,500 m² brownfield site of the old sanatorium. The building complex of the former sanatorium was built at the beginning of the 18th century as stables opposite the New Castle. When the spa was founded in 1865, the stables were used as a spa house (sanatorium) and converted accordingly. The more-than-100-year tradition of the Bad Lobenstein mud bath ended on 31 December 1990, despite many efforts by the town and the staff of the former sanatorium to continue operations on an outpatient basis. An official decree sealed the cessation of spa operations. The building complex of the sanatorium mainly contained rooms for spa treatments as well as rooms for accommodation and restaurant areas for the spa guests.

Due to the fact that it had been vacant for many years (since the end of 1990), parts of the main building were in danger of collapsing and represented a major public hazard. Thus, safety measures were carried out for several years by the building regulations office of the district and by the town of Bad Lobenstein. The city of Bad Lobenstein had acquired the building in August 2013 in order to remove the dilapidated facilities in the spa area of Bad Lobenstein. The deconstruction took place as a regulatory measure in 2014 and 2015. Since then, this area has been the focus of open-space planning for the Park of Generations, which was defined through a citizen participation process. Due to the poor financial situation of the city, this planning has yet to be realised.

Quarry and skateboarding area behind the tracks: These project areas to the east of the railway line are in the direct vicinity of the spa and are not currently used for spa operations. The skateboarding area, which is bordered by the access road to the building materials business and the B90, was the central bus stop from the mid-1990s until the end of 2016. Before that, this area belonged to the opposite-facing brewery. Its use as a skateboarding area is also only temporary; it was previously located in the school centre and had to make way for the construction of a new refectory. A new permanent location has not yet been found or established.

The remaining areas of the part of the project site east of the railway line, including the former quarry, belong to the building materials business, which is to be relocated to the outskirts of the town in the future in order to use the land for the development of the spa area. The area of the old quarry in particular has special potential for the further development of the spa area due to its location and remoteness. This area is completely cut off from the neighbouring buildings by high rock walls. Only the railway line, which, however, lies at a lower level, touches this area in the west.

Planning law situation/existing concepts:

The areas of the spa border directly on the railway tracks. As for the future developments of the spa area, there are currently only draft plans that have failed so far due to a lack of approval by Deutsche Bahn. Here, the planning of a railway subway is causing delays. For the ARDESIA-Therme area, only a planning approval was obtained at that time and thus a building permit was granted.

Existing concepts:

- Spa development concept/status 2019
- Integrated climate protection concept/status 2018
- Inter-municipal strategy (IKS)/status 2016
- Strategy paper Bad Lobenstein 2030 as a result of the ExWoSt Research of Potential of Small Towns in Peripheral Locations 2015–2018/status 2019

4. The task: Spotlighting health landscapes in the spa town

Bad Lobenstein seeks to strengthen its character as a spa town through the competition and to become one of the leading destinations in European health tourism in the future. To this end, bold guiding principles and spatial concepts are sought for experiential locations of accommodation and health architecture. The spa town strives to take on a pioneering role in the integrated development of urban and health planning. Exploratively, a clinic location should be identified, the thermal spa landscape expanded and accommodation offerings diversified. Resource cycles and a unifying open-space concept between natural and urban space – but also supplementary offerings in the area of wellness, well-being and nature tourism – should be conceived through unconventional and outstanding design methods.

Conditions and goal

With a total length of over 70 km, the Saale cascade in Thuringia is the largest contiguous reservoir in Europe. The Thuringian Sea meanders continuously through the Saale valley while lined by numerous recreational and holiday resorts. The traditional spa town of Bad Lobenstein – about three hours by car from both Munich and Berlin – is located amid this unique landscape of steep slopes and forests in the Thuringian Slate Mountains. Recreation, culinary delights, sports, health and wellness can be experienced here, especially at spas featuring saunas and mud baths. Thuringia's only spa location with mud as a healing agent can look back on 150 years of spa-town tradition. After the construction of the MEDIAN clinic (1994), the inauguration of the ARDESIA thermal baths (2002) was the last major development project of the spa town, which is now looking for future-oriented models on its way to becoming an important health and tourism location. Bad Lobenstein is seeking self-confident as well as unconventional experience concepts at the interface of architecture, nature and tradition. Pointing the way for other health resorts and spas in rural areas, this location should showcase urban and landscape development paths for integrated health, tourism and urban planning.

The study site

The project area in a valley location includes the historic spa park, the existing ARDESIA thermal baths with parking spaces, the town pond as well as the Lemnitz River floodplain and fallow land. The development of the spa area should be reviewed and, perhaps, rearranged with the goal of minimising traffic. A multifunctional multi-storey car park east of the railway is conceivable. Areas beyond the railway line should therefore be included in the design. These include the abandoned quarry and an urban area that is currently used as a skate park.

New lines of connection and synergy are to be shown on the basis of the following questions: How can the spa and the spa park be activated and expanded as nodes in a sustainable health landscape? What role do natural resource cycles in the surrounding landscape play in this process? How can tourism and landscape development be made sustainable and how can targeted climate adaptation measures be integrated?

Aim of the drafts

The task is to combine a conceptual vision for Bad Lobenstein as a health location by way of a spatial model and to visualise it by means of concrete architectural and planning designs. Spatial and thematic connections are to be established between the spa area, the health resort and the landscape. The focus is on the themes and offerings relating to the moor, the water and the topography, which are to be conceptually and spatially realigned and further developed. In addition to the spa area, the study site includes other potential areas, from the Lemnitz valley to the Koselbach valley and their connection to the Helmsgrüner Moor (see illustration). Proposals are expected to further develop the resources around the themes of mud, thermal water and slate into a compartmentalised and experiential world in the vicinity of the spa. The planned Moorpatzweg – a hiking trail with tourist attractions stretching from the spa to the moor – is to be integrated into this concept and supplemented by further participatory opportunities. For this location in particular, the awarding authorities therefore recommend the joining of forces of teams with interdisciplinary expertise, including landscape architecture, urban planning, urban ecology and architecture with a focus on health or tourism.

Reference to the theme of European E17

The aim is to strategically and spatially enhance, upgrade and expand the spa into an experience, wellness and health location. At the same time, innovative forms of living and working should be considered, which not only meet the demands and wishes of (spa) guests, patients and visitors, but also generate added value for the local population and provide impulses for urban development. The highest priority should be given to the renovation of the spa and an increase in the number of beds in the town. The spa park should be renewed with a forward-looking image. New functions for all generations are to be implemented while respecting the protection of historical monuments, so that adolescents, retirees, sports enthusiasts and those seeking peace and quiet can all share the area. To this end, the existing offerings and facilities are to be expanded in terms of content and construction, with special consideration given to social and ecological aspects:

- Expansion of the spa and its surroundings: Mud applications are a central offering of the spa. On the



Fig. 35



Fig. 36

35
Spa area and usable open
space

36
Zoom on skate park



Fig. 37

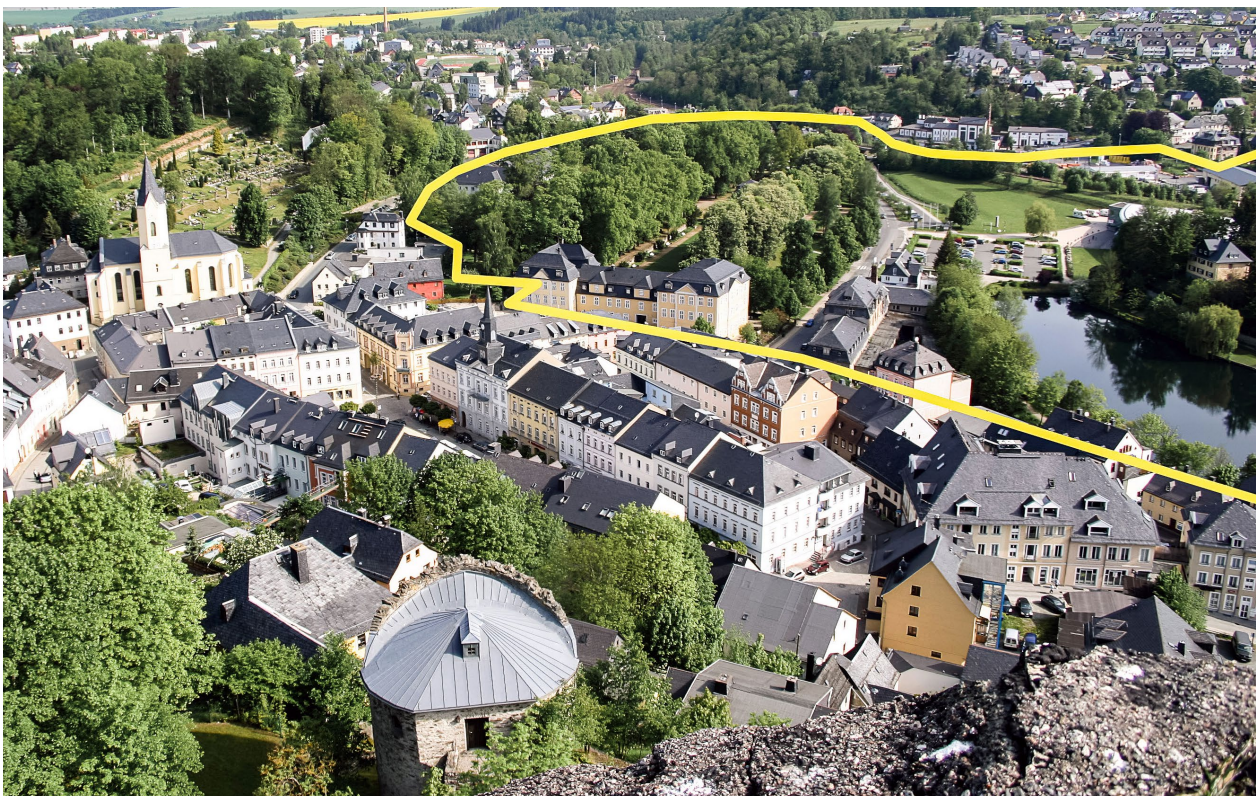


Fig. 38

37
House of culture /
View direction east

38
View from the old tower to
the project area (yellow)
and city center

basis of a future concept to be developed for the spa area, therapy, sauna, swimming and other treatment areas are to be expanded thematically and structurally, while offerings in terms of gastronomy and high-quality outdoor facilities are to be added. An additional covered swimming pool is desired.

- Addition of overnight accommodation architecture: A concept to be developed for increasing overnight accommodation capacities is to be solved by decentralised building and overnight accommodation typologies. The decentralised concept for various forms of short-term accommodation should incorporate local qualities and create additional highlights (e.g., boarding house, tree hotel, holiday homes, caravan pitches). Certification as a health resort requires proof of at least 70–100 additional beds.
- Addition of clinic: In the medium term, an additional clinic location is to be created for which a site must first be found. A site with a suitable location for an in-patient facility extension for a lung, heart or rheumatism clinic with 50-100 beds is sought, from which the city centre can be easily reached by bicycle or on foot.

A conceptual and spatial examination of the resource cycles around the themes of mud and thermal water is required. Therefore, areas outside the project site and urban area should also be considered, e.g., on brown-field sites or in empty buildings. The location and compatibility of the facilities should be examined in the project site and the study site; i.e., in addition to the city-owned areas of the spa facilities, other private areas can also potentially be integrated into the design in justified cases. Central questions for the processing of the site are: What strategies and programmes are needed for a multifunctional health location with decentralised offerings and a central spa location? How can existing offerings (e.g., mud treatments) be combined with therapeutic approaches in outdoor spaces (e.g., forest bathing, Kneipp pools, water playgrounds, outdoor sports parkour)? Where and how can the resources of mud, water and slate be experienced and deployed?

5 Submission requirements

The following competition deliverables are required from the participants, submitted on 3 DIN A1 sheets, portrait format (coloured):

Black plan 1:10000 (if necessary 1:20000) (study site, new building in colour): building cubatures with representation of the urban development and landscape solution of the task.

Framework plan 1:5000 (study site, entire city including section of moorland, new construction/interventions in colour, presentation of the overall concept with statements on design, functional, traffic and spatial integration into the existing situation, with conceptual statements on design and connection to existing buildings).

Spatial model for further development of the spa development concept: free representation
Cycle diagram of town, moor and thermal water: free representation

1:500 (1:1000 if necessary) and section with surroundings (1:500, 1:1000 if necessary): Project site with open-space uses in the town centre, including spa, spa park and market (presentation of the concept with in-depth statements on space-forming buildings and vegetation, design and functional measures, zoning and proposed types of use, furnishings (street furniture), storeys, connection to existing buildings).

Design plan: "Section of overnight accommodation typology" 1:500 (1:1000 if necessary) and section with surroundings (1:500, 1:1000 if necessary).

Design plan: "Section of clinic extension" 1:500 (1:1000 if necessary) and section with surroundings (1:500, 1:1000 if necessary)

At least two perspectives with atmospheric representation from eye-level height showing the core idea of the design.

In the explanatory text, make sure that you write 3 to 4 sentences on each of the following points

Concept

What is the main idea?

Thematic focus E17

Where are the European E17 themes reflected in your design?

- Sustainable urban design
- Social urbanism

Study site

Which measures are planned for the extended perimeter – shown in red?

Project site

Which ideas and measures are planned for the project area with regard to urban design, architecture, open space, mobility and which planned uses should there be there?

- Urban design, for example: urban typologies, building typologies, density, ...
- Architecture, for example: what kind of buildings, construction methods, materials, etc. do you foresee?
- Green and open space concept, for example: statements about private open spaces, public open spaces, gradations of public spaces, open space typologies like parks, gardens, promenades, up to balconies or roof terraces, plantings etc.
- Mobility concept, for example: how is traffic organized, where does which type of traffic take place – MIV, bicycle and pedestrian traffic, public transport, etc.
- Uses, for example: what kind of uses do you foresee where, what are the first floor uses, where are there mixed uses, etc.

Process-oriented development

Proposals for the participation of residents or the urban community, ideas for a possible step-by-step implementation such as different building sites, pioneer projects / interim uses, etc.

Site-specific criteria

- Bog and bog paving trail / Moorpatscher weg (How will the surrounding landscape, including bog, be incorporated into the design?)
- Spa expansion (how will the spa be expanded? how will another covered pool be incorporated?)
- Number of beds and accommodation typologies (What accommodation typologies will be designed? How many additional beds will be provided?)
- Clinic location (What complementary clinic location is proposed?)



Fig. 39

39
Bad Lobenstein
with study site (red) and
project area (yellow)

Image Credits

- Fig. 1
Thüringer Meer / Saale
European
- Fig. 2
Bad Lobenstein
Bad Lobenstein / Thüringen / Stadtbauamt
- Fig. 3
landscape context
Kurentwicklungskonzept Bad Lobenstein
Roos Grün
- Fig. 4
urban context
Bad Lobenstein / Thüringen / Stadtbauamt
- Fig. 5
Bad Lobenstein's district Saaldorf as part of the
"Infrastruktur- und Maßnahmenplan Thüringer Meer"
Bad Lobenstein / Thüringen / Stadtbauamt
- Fig. 6
Natural area around Bad Lobenstein / Saaldorf
Stadtverwaltung Bad Lobenstein / Touristinformation
- Fig. 7
The bog / natural area around Bad Lobenstein
Bad Lobenstein / Thüringen / Stadtbauamt
- Fig. 8
Natural area around Bad Lobenstein / Koseltal
Stadtverwaltung Bad Lobenstein / Touristinformation
- Fig. 9
The former reservoir (Koselstau) / hiking trail to the bog /
in the background Helmsgrün
Bad Lobenstein / Thüringen / Stadtbauamt
- Fig. 10
Topographic map of Bad Lobenstein
Bad Lobenstein / Thüringen / Stadtbauamt
- Fig. 11
E-bicycle tracks / surrounding
Stadtverwaltung Bad Lobenstein / Touristinformation
- Fig. 12
"Alter Turm" (old tower) / city view
Stadtverwaltung Bad Lobenstein / Touristinformation
- Fig. 13 a) & b)
Everyday hospital life around 1900 / applications of
peat / former sanatorium (now fallow land)
Stadtverwaltung Bad Lobenstein / Touristinformation
- Fig. 14
Part of the old city wall
Stadtverwaltung Bad Lobenstein / Touristinformation
- Fig. 15
MEDIAN clinic today
Stadtverwaltung Bad Lobenstein / Touristinformation
- Fig. 16
Industrial wasteland in the area of the current Ardesia
thermal baths
Bad Lobenstein / Thüringen / Bauamt
- Fig. 17
Cultural building "Neues Schloss" (new palace) / former
seat of the residence
Stadtverwaltung Bad Lobenstein / Touristinformation
- Fig. 18
The old town
Stadtverwaltung Bad Lobenstein / Touristinformation
- Fig. 19
Overview drawing / viewing area
Stadtverwaltung Bad Lobenstein / Touristinformation /
J. Hartmann
- Fig. 20
Old sanatorium (before demolition in 2013)
Bad Lobenstein / Thüringen / Stadtbauamt
- Fig. 21
Roof area allocation Ardesia-Therme for potential
PV use / "Integriertes Klimaschutzkonzept B.L."
Bad Lobenstein / Thüringen / Stadtbauamt
- Fig. 22
Geothermal potential up to 100m depth / Integriertes
Klimaschutzkonzept B.L.
Kartendienst des TLUBN
- Fig. 23
The study site (red) and the project site (yellow)
Bad Lobenstein / Thüringen / Stadtbauamt
- Fig. 24
goals/ "IKS Integrative Kommunale Strategie 2015"
Bad Lobenstein / Thüringen / Stadtbauamt
- Fig. 25
"Strengthening and shaping of the existing centers" /
"IKS Integrative Kommunale Strategie 2015"
Bad Lobenstein / Thüringen / Stadtbauamt
- Fig. 26
"Measures – energy" / "IKS Integrative Kommunale
Strategie 2015"
Bad Lobenstein / Thüringen / Stadtbauamt

Fig. 27

“Measures – housing” / “IKS Integrative Kommunale Strategie 2015”

Bad Lobenstein / Thüringen / Stadtbauamt

Fig.28

“Measures – industry” / “IKS Integrative Kommunale Strategie 2015”

Bad Lobenstein / Thüringen / Stadtbauamt

Fig. 29

The spa area with ARDESIA thermal bath /
View to the north

Bad Lobenstein / Thüringen / Stadtbauamt

Fig. 30

The spa area with ARDESIA thermal bath /
View to the south

Bad Lobenstein / Thüringen / Stadtbauamt

Fig. 31

The spa area including extension / project area
in yellow / view direction NNE

Bad Lobenstein / Thüringen / Stadtbauamt

Fig. 32

Spa area extension / view direction east / former quarry

Bad Lobenstein / Thüringen / Stadtbauamt

Fig. 33

Sidewalk in the spa park

Bad Lobenstein / Thüringen / Stadtbauamt

Fig. 34

Pavillion in the spa park

Bad Lobenstein / Thüringen / Stadtbauamt

Fig. 35

Spa area and usable open space

Stadtverwaltung Bad Lobenstein / Touristinformation

Fig. 36

Zoom on skate park

Bad Lobenstein / Thüringen / Stadtbauamt

Fig. 37

House of culture / View direction east

Bad Lobenstein / Thüringen / Stadtbauamt

Fig. 38

View from the old tower to the project area (yellow)
and city center

Bad Lobenstein / Thüringen / Stadtbauamt

Fig. 39

Bad Lobenstein with study site (red) and
project area (yellow)

Bad Lobenstein / Thüringen / Stadtbauamt

Imprint

Published by
Europam – Deutsche Gesellschaft zur Förderung
von Architektur, Wohnungs- und Städtebau e.V.
Friedrichstraße 23A
10969 Berlin
Deutschland
www.europam.de

Editors
Dr. Felix Bentlin
Lola Meyer
Vesta Nele Zareh

English Translation
Amy Klement, Jonathan Lutes

Editing
Kerstin Wieland

Design
Christina Schmid und Simon Malz

2023

www.europam.de