Jury's report Europan 12 in the Netherlands

Contents

Statement of the president of the jury

Europan 12, Adaptable City

We won't risk making any predictions about the future, but the jury has high hopes that we have succeeded in identifying a new generation of European designers and offering them a stage on which to define and realise their contribution to our built environment. They have already taken the first step with their prize-winning entries. At the same time we also realise that their journey has only just begun. As of today, together with their future clients, they will be working on the further development of their vision and design that will hopefully result in a tangible reality – of significance for architectural discourse and for the environment in which they are placed.

The central theme of Europan this year, the *adaptable city*, is – in itself and in its consequences – not easily interpreted. We all have a vague idea of what this adaptability implies. It relates to the flexible city that develops incrementally or organically and in which an architectural intervention is the catalyst for area development. Considerable interest and importance are invested in bottom-up initiatives. In the adaptable city the long and the short term are interlinked and the large and the small – of equal merit – merge into a new sort of urbanism with a wealth of open and public space. Temporary interventions that can develop into sustainable anchors for area development form the backbone of plans that are presented under the "adaptable city" motto. The end result is, as best, sketched instead of guaranteed. Master planning is a thing of the past. It is not so much that the idea of attainability is dead, it is the accompanying set of tools that has changed. No longer an all-embracing blueprint, but a script in which modest interventions and events lead to an – as yet – unknown final outcome.

Despite the obscurity or in definability of the concept for the jury, we all agree, I think, that the adaptable city idea can offer the urban designer, the architect and the developer a new approach to his or her work. It is an optimistic concept with plenty of scope for an original contribution which, moreover, generates great social dynamism. And yet, at the same time uncertainty prevails. How can we – together – during these economically-bleak times – continue to develop and meet the challenge for innovation and transformation of the built environment And what role can the designer play, both now and in the longer term?

From central theme to adjudication
The central theme of Europan 12 naturally determined the jury's considerations. At the same time, without wishing to formulate highly-specific criteria, the jury also wanted to judge the plans submitted on many more aspects than their strategic significance for area development in the short and the long term. Naturally, we also needed to consider matters such as scale, size, volume, phaseability, innovation, the relationship with the public space, the parking solution, the functional mix, blending in with the existing situation, and the quality of the plans.

For this twelfth competition round the Europan jury had the opportunity of studying three Dutch sites. A total of 132 entries were submitted for the sites in Schiedam, Groningen and Assen.

The jury convened on several occasions: at the sites participating in the competition, and in Paris during the International Forum of Juries and Cities. In the first adjudication round the sites were divided among the jury members: during the forum in Paris, where all the Europan organisations assembled, the entire jury examined the selected entries. The adjudication process commenced in the summer, immediately after the participants had submitted their plans for the Dutch sites to Europan Nederland. A technical

committee, comprising Robert-Jan de Kort and Sander van Schaijk, wrote a short description of each plan. Subsequently a jury day was organised at each site where, based on preliminary study, intensive discussions took place. According to the regulations the jury can select a maximum of twenty per cent of the entries per site for the forum in Paris. The jury took advantage of this opportunity. Incidentally, for the first time in the history of Europan, representatives of the municipalities and the land and property owners concerned were members of the jury. That is – during the adjudication in the Netherlands. In Paris the members were limited to the so-called professional jury.

The composition of the professional jury was as follows...
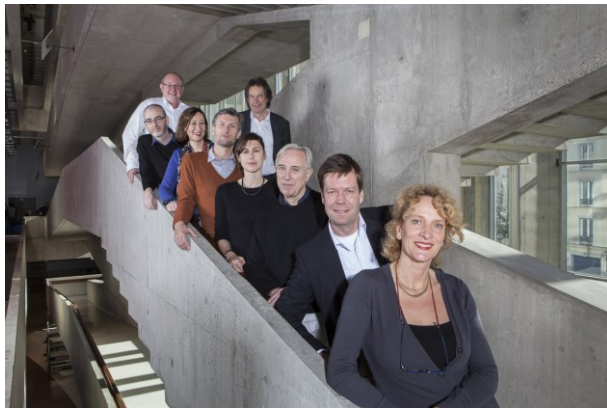
- Ton Schaap, urban planner for the municipality of Amsterdam
- Julian Lewis (UK), architect, East architecture, landscape, urban design, London
- Harry Abels, architect, IAA architecten, Enschede & Amsterdam
- Josja van der Veer, Director FCO, VU university (Vrije Universiteit), Amsterdam
- Patrick van der Klooster, Director, Architectuurcentrum Rotterdam (AIR)
- Sarah Reichwein (DE), architect and urban planner, Stuttgart
- Jean-Jacques Terrin (FR), architect and urban planner, Professor, Paris
- Marc-Jan Ahne, Mayor, municipality of Ommen
- Juliette Bekkering, architect, Bekkering Adams architecten, Professor, Rotterdam

Olof Koekebakker was the secretary of the adjudication. He attended all meetings.

The involvement of municipalities and developers makes Europan an outstanding platform for making the latest developments within architecture and spatial design a subject of discussion and extending that discussion to include a large group of professionals and the general public. The Europan adjudication process, from designs to winners, also affords the opportunity for inspiring and directing public debate about the state of architecture, while simultaneously discovering our heroes of the imminent future and giving them a platform. What I really want to say is that Europan makes an important contribution.

Jury observations
During its deliberations the jury discussed a number of frequently-recurring questions. And we also endeavoured to derive a number of lessons from the process.

Now that the state of the market is so unsettled and uncertain, and clients and potential commissioning parties are unknown, the programmatical ambitions and possibilities were not specified in the competition assignments and it was up to participating architects to fill these in for themselves. The designs without programmes, but with an envisaged, concrete, architectural result, perhaps illustrate the future context for designers. But this new generation appears to lack the comprehensive set of tools and experience required for the task. The winning design can, of course, be modified, at a later stage and, in consultation with the client, further elaborated during the realisation process. But expecting the architect – without a programme and without clients – to contribute to a long-term development process as well as a concrete intervention in the short term, coupled to the objective of Europan to produce a more-or-less feasible project – is a very tall order indeed! The jury believes an important lesson here is that the assignment should provide the designers with more programme-specific guidance. In these new times designers, too, of course, should have a sense of potential, new, realistic programmes and be able to combine these into a coherent idea or concept. And bearing this in mind, the jury

is of the opinion that, under the motto of "adaptable cities", the design teams can also be expected to devise clear, architectural interventions. In order to derive full benefit from the designers' talent, inspiration and work capacity, clients should be more open and outgoing.

For all three sites, the participants were asked to formulate a long-term strategy, paying attention to the relationship with the existing city centre and the surroundings. In addition, entirely in keeping with the nature of Europan as a competition of ideas for architecture, the designers were asked to design an architectural intervention that would underpin the long-term strategy and provide renewable energy and immediacy. No easy assignment. The large scale and the specific site were to be forged together to create an innovatory idea or concept, spanning a time period of possibly longer than a decade, without the clearly-defined and widely-supported programmatical ambition already mentioned. And all this to be achieved in a distinctive and marketable, architectural statement.

Architecture, landscape architecture and urban design are closely-related disciplines. In a continual state of interplay, shape should be given to the creation of a significant city, space and environment, forming the inspiration for economic, social and cultural life The skill is in bringing together all the available talent round specific assignments. That is the task of both the client and the designer. By participating in Europan the clients have made a sincere effort to do this. This is not the case with the designers, however: the participants or those submitting entries were, in some cases, unable to form a team in which different areas of expertise and views were brought together. Where the architectural infill was convincing, finesse in urban or landscape design was lacking. In a number of other, highly interesting entries, the reverse was true: innovative architecture was inadequately embedded in its context.

Is there such a thing as a European approach, or is the added value to be found in a typical, Spanish approach for Groningen and a German one for Schiedam? The jury has no specific view about this. Architecture experts will certainly spot the style of a more Mediterranean designer in a number of the proposals, but whether that is pertinent is highly doubtful. Contemporary architecture has undeniably become far more international than perhaps ten or more years ago. This has enriched the discourse and the practice. In addition, it has also created a certain degree of uniformity, or easier comparability. We are all familiar with the visual language of the international magazines that lavishly celebrate the work of itinerant architects. The new generation is eager to become familiar with the internationally-appealing examples and references. Furthermore, technological possibilities such as Photoshop appear to make the entries uniform, or at least more related to one another.
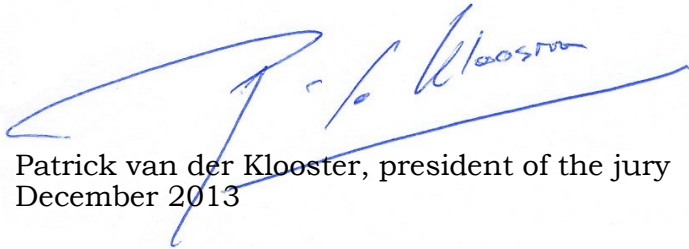
Finally a few remarks about each of the Dutch sites.

Schiedam: The entries, and certainly those of the laureates, of course, contain many relevant points of interest for the municipality. Thanks to the design work carried out, knowledge about the area, the site and the approach has been generated and made available. The jury recommends deploying the knowledge gathered in the further debate on and elaboration of the site. Not by combining the various designs to create a new one, the Frankenstein model should be avoided, but by conceiving an innovatory approach that fits in well with the site and the city. We know already that several educational establishments are very interested in the further consideration of the site and its possibilities. The jury is convinced that the laureates of Europan 12 and their entries form a solid foundation for the development potential of the site.

Groningen: The site in Groningen is on the outskirts of the city, while the policy makers are focusing on a connection with the city. The jury believes in reinforcing the route from city to site, but is less convinced that this site should derive its significance based on its value for the city centre. The jury sees possibilities for a designated use that could possibly generate development, and still have an inherent quality of its own.

Assen: The winning entry has convinced the jury by making a powerful, architectural statement, thereby initiating area development and bringing the area to the attention of Assen and its inhabitants. Though not based on a convincing development strategy, or a long-term vision, we are convinced that the powerful intervention serves the desired, specific target group as well as placing the area on the map.

This jury's report shows the results of the adjudication.

Patrick van der Klooster, president of the jury
December 2013

Data

JULY/AUGUST 2013   ALL ENTRIES WERE SHORTLY DESCRIBED by Robert-Jan de Kort and Sander van Schaijk

10 SEPTEMBER 2013   FIRST STEP OF ADJUDICATION EUROPAN 12 IN GRONINGEN
Professional jury members:
Harry Abels
Marc-Jan Ahne
Patrick van der Klooster (president)
Sara Reichwein (DE)
Site representatives:
Mischa de Gier
Ruben Wiersma
Martijn Eekhof
Seven of the 31 entries were selected for the Forum of Juries and Cities

11 SEPTEMBER 2013   FIRST STEP OF ADJUDICATION EUROPAN 12 IN ASSEN
Professional jury members:
Juliette Bekkering
Patrick van der Klooster (president)
Jean-Jacques Terrin (FR)
Josja van der Veer
Site representatives:
Frank Aikema
Cor Staal
Niek Verdonk
Seven of the 53 entries were selected for the Forum of Juries and Cities

19 SEPTEMBER 2013   FIRST STEP OF ADJUDICATION EUROPAN 12 IN SCHIEDAM
Professional jury members:
Juliette Bekkering
Patrick van der Klooster (president)
Julian Lewis (UK)
Ton Schaap
Site representatives:
Patrick van 't Loo
Rob Christiaanse
Roelof Geijteman
Nine of the 48 entries were selected for the Forum of Juries and Cities

10 NOVEMBER 2013   FINAL ADJUDICATION EUROPAN 12 IN PARIS
The nine members and the two substitute members of the professional jury awarded in total two winning entries, four runners-up and one special mention. The names of the laureates were revealed to the jury.

Havenkwartier in ASSEN

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE ASSIGNMENT
A convincing and distinguishing vision is requested for living and working in surroundings that change continually. The project site concerns the elaboration on urban level of the north side of the harbour basin, including the design of two housing blocks.

THE JURY ON THE SITE
Of the assignments for the three Dutch sites for Europan 12, the one for Assen is the most concrete. In addition to a broader strategy for the gradual transformation of a business area into a mixed residential-business environment, the design assignment comprises a proposal for two residential blocks on the waterfront. The fact that the jury considers this assignment worthy of comment is apparent in the choice of the winner. The winners propose <u>one</u> elongated new development, and not two, to make an architectural gesture so powerful that it can initiate the further development of the site. The jury wholeheartedly supports the designers' choice. For the rest the entries are characterised by the wide variety of solutions proposed. The entrants evidently felt uncertain about the municipality's plans for the area.

total number of entries	53
entries selected in the first round	7
number of awarded entries	3

Winner: BUILDING ON THE PRESENT

Egbert de Warle (NL 1983)
Marcus Kempers (NL 1983)

SHORT DESCRIPTION
Building the Present embraces the present spatial quality of Havenkwartier. Transformation of the area should always be based on what is already there. The addition of something new is reserved for the canal zone. On the one project site a completely new building in the water is proposed. This is permitted because this building can place the existing environment in a new perspective. On the other project site apartments and ground-level access housing are accommodated in a long construction volume. All the housing has a view of the water. Cars can be parked on the roof. The long building screens off part of the basin, suitable as a small harbour.

JURY ASSESSMENT
With a strong request to deploy *Havenkwartier*'s existing qualities as the point of departure for a development strategy, the designers' comments on the assignment are worth consideration. With convincing arguments they propose one bold, 260 metre-long building for the intervention area and not two as the assignment requested. It is an intervention that is both powerful and respects what is already there. The building has everything required to act as a catalyst at a later stage for a series of subsequent interventions. Step by step a new, robust urban environment can develop that suddenly makes Assen attractive for a new group of inhabitants. All this in the jury's opinion, makes *Building on the present* a convincing winner. There is one comment: the plan would have more impetus if the new building were to accommodate other functions and not exclusively housing.

Runner-up: URBAN NATURE

Marieke Kums (NL 1979)

SHORT DESCRIPTION
Urban Nature focuses on the existing spatial and urban qualities of Havenkwartier and the current parcelisation is retained. The contours of the existing development are considered as a spatial framework for new development or green areas. The development of the Silo Island – and a new waterfront on the opposite side, will act as catalysts for the gradual development of more new buildings. New waterfront development, built on the *tabula rasa* of the water, form an exception. The structures are modest in size and comprise various functions. The space between the developments includes floating gardens and landing stages for small boats.

JURY ASSESSMENT
A thorough analysis has led to a fascinating concept in which the waterfront is conceived as a *tabula rasa* for an initial infill. This should then give the initial impetus for interventions elsewhere in the area that are understood to be conceived as the counterpart to a *tabula rasa*: the interventions are tailored to the existing structure and grain size. Because these interventions are selected from more-or-less autonomous components, the solutions can always be geared to specific situations. The bold design for the waterfront results in a strong, iconic image with fragile, Japanese-like structures. This is one of the few entries that puts the raising of the water level, announced by the municipality, to good use. The architecture leads the jury to question whether the transparency and the lightness that emerge in the presentation are realistic. There is a reasonable chance that, in their architectural elaboration, they will become heavier and larger than the images suggest. This critical comment on what is otherwise a promising entry leads the jury to conclude that a runner-up prize is in order here.

Special mention: WASTE?LAND
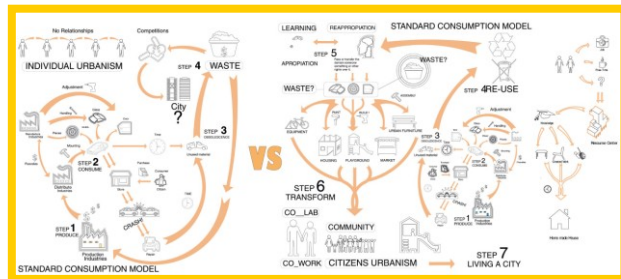
Vicente Molina Dominguez (ES 1987)

SHORT DESCRIPTION
Waste?land presents an alternative to standard area development. It is argued that the whole of Havenkwartier can be viewed as a catalogue of building materials which should be used to transform the area. Future occupants can dismantle the existing industrial buildings and use the material to create a newly-built environment. In this way, the existing character of Havenkwartier is preserved in a natural way. Building with non-standard elements such as oil drums, old tyres and storage racks inspires people to devise inventive and creative solutions. Linking this process with education and sharing the knowledge gained, creates a close-knit society in Havenkwartier.

JURY ASSESSMENT
The jury awards a special mention to an entry that focuses on sustainability. Assuming that over the years, more and more businesses will leave Havenkwartier, the designers have developed a concept for entering the materials in the disused industrial buildings in a catalogue. A community could develop in the area that reuses these materials to build housing. In addition to a clear presentation of the process on which this is based, the entry addresses a subject of topical interest by pointing out the changing role of the architect. His or her task in this case is not so much concerned with devising a form, but chiefly with guiding the community that will develop here and that considers self-activation of paramount importance. For the rest, there is no escaping the laying down of a spatial structure, including the proposed "organic" development process.

Remaining selected entries Assen

HAVENKWARTIER + / A new experience in Assen   Hugo Kok (NL 1980)
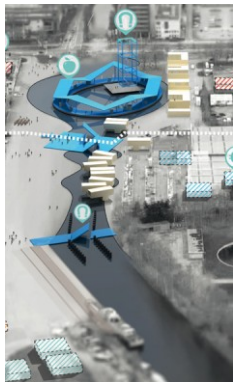
SHORT DESCRIPTION
Havenkwartier+ proposes a step-by-step development of the strategic site, dependent on such factors as economic conditions and the demand for housing. Two of the three tools for developing the area are: activation by means of events and reuse of the industrial buildings. The silo, for example, has a roof terrace and a bar. The third tool entails the mixing of functions, well-conceived public spaces, routing and facilities. The first group targeted for the area will be pioneers: for example water enthusiasts, artisans and students. The first development on the waterfront anticipates these target groups, which are separately accommodated. The warehouse comprises residential/work units and the loft contains apartments with a panoramic view of the water.

JURY ASSESSMENT
Although the result is not remarkably exciting or innovatory, this clear plan presents a comprehensive answer to the assignment. It is urban without being massive and fits in well with the industrial context. The strategy for a step-by-step development is convincing: implementation could, as it were, start tomorrow. But are the interventions in their entirety powerful enough to inject the necessary impetus?

Blossom Assen   Christoph Wassmann (AT 1973)

SHORT DESCRIPTION
Blossom Assen stipulates that Havenkwartier should be developed as a place for a green lifestyle. In addition, as many of the existing buildings as possible should be reused and extended with alternative housing types such as patio housing and lofts. The canal in the heart of the area forms an exception to this approach. The banks of the canal are given a new, undulating form and a number of eye-catching buildings are proposed on the water: a circular-shaped market building with a watchtower, an amphitheatre and floating housing. Housing is developed in the immediate vicinity.

JURY ASSESSMENT
A powerful concept, insufficiently elaborated in a concrete plan. The site infill, a programme that puts the area on the map, is based on the existing structure. Careful consideration has been given to the target group. The strategy facilitates flexibility and it provides an initial step on the road to further development. The jury is less impressed with the architecture, as far as this is represented in the entry.

SILO@ | Jasper Grool (NL 1977), Pieter Karel van der Knoop (NL 1976), Wouter Stoer (NL 1979), Winfried Zwier (NL 1980)

SHORT DESCRIPTION
The *SILO@* plan focuses on the need to develop the canal bank in Havenkwartier. Once this central zone is developed the further development of the entire strategic site can go ahead. In addition, alternative development methods such as "land consolidation schemes" "collective loans" and "FEO Farming" are proposed. Until such time, use of vacant premises can facilitate liveliness in the neighbourhood. Newbuild in the project site round the harbour basin comprises two housing blocks facing each other. Both buildings (one with apartments, the other with single-family housing) flank a small marina. This is situated directly opposite the silo. There are twelve quayside housing units situated in the second project site.

JURY ASSESSMENT
With this professional plan the designers prove that they have carefully studied the relationship with the surroundings, including the city centre and the Drentsche Aa. The site's DNA is embedded in the supporting structure of the quays. The silo is considered to be an icon, as the sightlines indicate. The plan is sustainable and can be realised in phases, with a realistic urban layout. On the other hand the architecture is not particularly innovatory.

LOCAL FLUX | Ivo de Jeu (NL 1979)

SHORT DESCRIPTION
Future programming is proposed around the harbour basin. The old silo will accommodate a climbing wall. A marina, a café, artists' studios and a floating swimming pool are proposed. Two new residential blocks on the north bank are deployed as a means of creating a collective, residential environment. Public and semi-public spaces as well as a restaurant and library are part of the modest construction volumes.

JURY ASSESSMENT
A charming, not unduly complicated plan that can generate a gradual transformation of the area, so that functions can be added in the course of time. There are doubts about the spatial quality. The architecture, that is so far fairly rudimentary, appears to fit in well with the site.

Entries that were not selected for Assen

A VISION TO BUY INTO   Alison Killing (GB 1979)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The option of first making the site available for temporary functions is attractive. But will this also affect its final appearance? In addition to this, it lacks a connection with the town: it is a plan that could be realised on any random site.

ASSEN HAVENKWARTIER_FLEXIBLE and SUSTAINABLE   Antonio Carrero Lerida (ES 1974), Juan Miguel Canca Pedraza (ES 1974)
JURY ASSESSMENT
Because the underlying intention of the proposal is unclear, it appears to be little more than a geometrical puzzle. In any event the situation is too complex to be solved with an urban format based on tangram shapes.

ASSEN SKYWATER CITY   Marina Marqués Raez (ES 1986), Daniel Emilio Martin-Pintado Donovan (ES 1978),
                                                                          Antonio Morge Martínez (ES 1978)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The layered concept with development above the water is attractive. But due to its introvert character the development is withdrawn from the town. The jury was not impressed by the architecture.

ASSEN UNEVELOPED   Marten Dashorst (NL 1983), Jouke Sieswerda (NL 1982)
JURY ASSESSMENT
It is rather gratuitous to designate the entire area "green" and then fail to make the consequences of this clear. The architecture suffers from a lack of cohesion.

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assen, inherit kanaal / develop futures   Borga Baños Ramos (ES 1981), Angel Barreno Gutierrez (ES 1979),
                        Carlos Bauzá Cortés (ES 1979), Jordi Bolaños Oncino (ES 1980), Jairo Fernández Rodríguez (ES 1979)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The architecture is rather schematic, creating a degree of confusion regarding the scale. The block makes a solid impression. An attractive route along the water helps to make the area one entity.

ASSEnBLY   Timothy Daniel Brownlee (IT 1980), Simone Pirro (IT 1982), Luca Tappatá (IT 1982), Roberto Turtú (IT 1979)
JURY ASSESSMENT
This entry received a mixed reception. The stratification was judged positively, as were the connection between interior and exterior and the way in which the two elements are interconnected. This facilitates a phased development. But the *Kasbah-like* typology is somewhat overbearing and detracts from what is otherwise such a clearly-defined site.

ASSE**N**BLY   Camilla Ariani (IT 1981), Alessia Lucchi (IT 1981), Marco Mondello (IT 1988)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The jury was unable to understand this entry or to discover an underlying idea. The proposal creates the impression of being little more than a miscellaneous assortment of ideas.

BEACONS   Fabrizio Glorioso (IT 1979), Mario Russo (FR 1984)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The entry bears all the charm of simplicity. But this is lost in the architectural elaboration that fails to address the several scales. There is no trace of the silo in the plan.

CITY OF CUSTOMIZED OPPORTUNITIES   Mateusz Mastalski (PL 1985)
JURY ASSESSMENT
An interesting strategy resulting in a series of specific interventions that are subsequently not always convincing. The architectural elaboration is weak.

CITYBIKE   Roberto Guadrini (IT 1980), Massimo Guglielmotto (IT 1981), Paolo Mattiolo (IT 1981)
JURY ASSESSMENT
It is not clear why the bicycle is given such a prominent place in this plan. It will not enliven the area. In addition, the proposal is insufficiently tailored to the site (in particular, the industrial character of the surroundings).

COMMON RITUALS   Ieva Cicenaite (LT 1985), Mantas Olsauskas (LT 1986), Mindaugas Reklaitis (LT 1983),
                                                                                    Matas Siupsinskas (LT 1985)
JURY ASSESSMENT
A fascinating strategy raising the question as to what type of community will develop here. That said, the architectural elaboration has shortcomings.

CONSTRUCTING THE SITUATION   Pedro Gambin Hurtado (ES 1984), Salvador Gilabert Sanz (ES 1973),
                                                                                    Elena Robles Alonso (ES 1973)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The assumption that the majority of the businesses will disappear from the area is unrealistic. The existing structures are neglected. The urban design is weak and the quality of the public space is also somewhat disappointing. The housing typology is interesting.

CONTRAST ASSEN   Ruggero Bruno Chialastri (IT 1980), Alessio Fiorini (IT 1982)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The development proposed is reminiscent of the seventies. The superimposed grid detracts from the quality of the site. The strategy proposed is not convincing and neither is the housing typology.

CREATING PLACES   Oscar Backus (NL 1982), Mark Compeer (NL 1978), Joost van Noort (NL 1978), Maartje Nuy (NL 1980)
JURY ASSESSMENT
An interesting strategy: the proposal begins with the creation of a community and the area is subsequently developed bottom-up. The architecture is less convincing. No answer is provided for questions about the programme for and management of the public space.

Crossing the voids   Theodore Badia-Berger (FR 1989), Charles Gibault (FR 1988), Baptiste Manet (FR 1988), Emmanuel Pujo (FR 1988)

JURY ASSESSMENT
The heavy and rather introvert development is more suited to IJburg in Amsterdam than on this site in Assen. The plan creates an attractive, public space while making good use of the water.

CROSSWORDS   Thomas Pittellioen (BE 1982), Quentin Dasnoy (BE 1983)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The dominant grid leads to the existing qualities of the area (with the exception of the silo) being ignored. The design also appears to disregard the water.

Dock-Lock   Sjuul Cluitmans (NL 1981), Risko Reuvers (NL 1979)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The buildings are ill-matched for the site and will not initiate impetus for the further development of the area. An attractive boardwalk around the water is proposed. The remaining external space is disappointing.

FARMING HAVENKWARTIER   Clara Gimeno Viñas (ES 1985), David Cubillo Capaz (ES 1984), Diego Rodríguez García (ES 1984), Maria Beltran Rodriguez (ES 1985)

JURY ASSESSMENT
A satisfactory development strategy is lacking. The design is insufficiently tailored to the scale and the context of the site.

Flexibility in the block   Daniel Rivera Pinal (ES 1977)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The proposal includes an interesting concept for flexibility, but the rest is rather schematic and rudimentary. As an urban development plan it is unconvincing.

green DRIP   Eduardo Cáseda Garcia (ES 1980), Jon Sánchez Ugarte (ES 1979)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The proposal for a series of "green circles" is original and interesting. But then the connection between the intervention and the strategy is unclear. The density is too high and the considerable investment required for extending the water is not justified.

GROEIBRILJANT   Daniël Biesheuvel (NL 1976), Joost Lansbergen (NL 1976), Maarten Terberg (NL 1976)
JURY ASSESSMENT
While the design is certainly not bad, it lacks any outstanding qualities and hence it is rather banal. The jury raised doubts about the phaseability and relationship with the surroundings.

HA(e)VEN QUARTIER   Frederica Buffarini (IT 1987), Ruben Carboni (IT 1983), Lorenzo Consalvi (IT 1975), Francesco Leoni (IT 1975), Stefano Morelli (IT 1981), Romina Nespeca (IT 1983)

JURY ASSESSMENT
The entry has a number of attractive components, such as the public space with terraces on the waterfront, the public function in the plinth and the way in which people enter the block. The question is whether, in addition to the open space created by the water, a large square is still needed. The architecture is rather disappointing.

HARBOURLIVING / WOONHAVEN — Thorsten Böhlken (DE 1977)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The large scale of the intervention proposed for Assen is unsuitable. A connection with the surroundings is lacking as is a realistic development strategy.

HAVEN REDISCOVERED — Mateusz Adamczyk (PL 1981), Bartosz Haduch (PL 1978), Łukasz Marjański (PL 1985), Agata Woźniczka (PL 1986)
JURY ASSESSMENT
This entry has the charm of an unpretentious concept, with a monolithic block that would be appropriate here. In this respect it meets the assignment, but then contributes little more. The intervention fails to inject genuine impetus into the area.

HAVENKWARTIER INABITING TIME — Luisa Bottione (IT 1978), Gaetano Brunetti (IT 1986), Matteo Cantatore (IT 1986), Diego Degioannini (IT 1982), Andrea Lotartaro (IT 1986), Valerio Lotartaro (IT 1986), Alessandro Rostagno (IT 1986)
JURY ASSESSMENT
This poorly-presented entry lacks a convincing strategy. The architecture is also disappointing and the design is not tailored to the qualities and the distinguishing features of the site.

HAVENKWARTIER SCENARIO — Pablo Rebelo (PT 1983), Pedro Pita (PT 1983)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The entry lacks in urban respect. Here the large building is out of place and the several parts of the entry don't succeed in strengthening each other. The housing is too dense.

houffice — Pedro Fonseca Jorge (PT 1977)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The absence of a comprehensible explanation makes the entry difficult to fathom. The connection with the site remains unclear and there appears to be no substantial development strategy.

HUG HAVEN: the new business and residential center of Assen — Ozel Bilge (TR 1987), Giuliotti Marco (IT 1986)
JURY ASSESSMENT
Bringing the water close to the housing and the occupants is an attractive proposition. Otherwise, the architecture and urban design are inadequate. A strategy for giving the area added value is also lacking.

INTERPRET THE EXPECTATION OF CHANGE: THE FLOW OF TIME AND WATER — Chiara Longoni (IT 1982), Davide Corti (IT 1980)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The development proposed is unsuitable for Assen and for this site. It is too weighty, too big and too introvert.

[in] Visible City — Giovanni Gherpelli (IT 1983), Francesca Iavasile (IT 1983), Giulio Lusvardi (IT 1983), Glenda Mariotti (IT 1983), Luca Oddi (IT 1983)
JURY ASSESSMENT
This entry leaves many questions unanswered. There is no actual design and the underlying ambition remains obscure. The images show no attractive public space.

LIFTED DOCKS   Renzo Leegwater (NL 1979)
JURY ASSESSMENT
Although not particularly original, the housing makes a pleasing impression. The connecting boardwalk is an attractive element. The jury criticised the fact that the occupants appropriate a large part of the water.

Liquid Pattern   Barbara Ester Adele Piga (IT 1976), Eugenio Morello (IT 1978), Giovanni Lupo (IT 1976),
                                          Emilie Pommier (FR 1984), Annalisa Romani (IT 1982), Leonardo Zuccaro Marchi (IT 1983)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The context is largely ignored. The architecture is insufficiently elaborated.

MADE IN HAVEN   Daniele Baiotto (IT 1973)
JURY ASSESSMENT
Inadequate analysis leads to a design that is strategically and programmatically unconvincing. The significance of all the building cranes is obscure.

MEANWHILE CITY   Rutger Meijer (NL 1977), Edoardo Mentegazzi (IT 1978)
JURY ASSESSMENT
THIS ENTRY IS ELIMINATED BECAUSE THE TEAM PUBLISHED IT (http://europaconcorsi.com/projects/245100-Edoardo-Mentegazzi-EUROPAN-12)
ON 29 NOVEMBER 2013, BEFORE THE EUROPAN 12 ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESULTS

MODULAR FLOW   Francesco Brusegan (IT 1986), Daniele Zerbi (IT 1985)
This naïve plan reminds one of a *Vinexwijk*, (one of the new housing estates to accommodate the increasing population in the Netherlands). The proposal ignores the context and it fails to make use of the qualities that are already present in the area.

MULTI PURPOSE CITY   Marion Delqueux (FR 1978), Yann Heckler (FR 1978), Marie Florence Pate (FR 1975), Julien Syras (FR 1983)
JURY ASSESSMENT
In theory, a tower here would not be amiss, but this one is too massive and lacks a connection with its surroundings. The design is disappointing, on an architectural and an urban level.

PIER 4   Gustavo Nascimento (NL 1979), Silvia Roxana Palfi (RO 1983)
JURY ASSESSMENT
A formalistic design that appears to be unrelated to the context, allowing little space for flexibility. The iconic residential blocks look attractive but would they be capable of giving the area the required stimulus?

reinventing the riverbank   David Carrasco Rouco (ES 1988), Jesús Donaire García de Mora (ES 1974)
JURY ASSESSMENT
An insufficiently-realistic proposal, rather introvert, taking little notice of the prevalence of businesses in the area. It is also unsuitable for a phased development. The way in which the water is used as a landscape element is interesting.

shifting sands

Harald Mooij (NL 1974)

JURY ASSESSMENT

The scale is unsuitable and the architecture is rather outdated. The intervention proposed for the area north of the canal is difficult to fathom.

TAILOR THE CITY   Carlos González Sánchez (ES 1977), Lorenzo Tomás Gabarrón (ES 1978), Javier Zueco Sánchez (ES 1977)

JURY ASSESSMENT

The jury appreciated the strategy of gradual development. In addition to this, the plan respects the surroundings. But despite the iconic image, the modular concept is not powerful enough to be applied to the entire area.

THE HUNEBED   Luca Picardi (IT 1983), Luca Valerio Lonardo (IT 1983)

JURY ASSESSMENT

The designers are sensitive to the atmosphere and appreciate the scale of the landscape. Although the design is not particularly innovatory, it does produce an attractive image. There were doubts as to whether it can act as a catalyst to generate development in a larger area.

THE SHIPWRECKED HOUSE   Miguel Huelga de la Fuente (ES 1981), Iria de la Peña Mendez (ES 1983)

JURY ASSESSMENT

In urban design terms this is an interesting proposal with two buildings that are united in one gesture. The marina is attractive. But the "Mediterranean" architecture is inappropriate for the site and the town of Assen.

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urban microcosm   Daniele Quadri (IT 1981)

JURY ASSESSMENT

The relationship between the various parts is dubious. There is scarcely a strategy for the rest of the site. The floor plans are unattractive and the urban configuration proposed also has shortcomings.

Urban_Icons   Byung Hwee Jo (KR 1976), Simone Crisafulli (IT 1987), Simone Labate (IT 1982), Giuseppe Mangano (IT 1987), Francesco de Meo (IT 1981), Fabio Montesano (IT 1986), Ilario Tassone(IT 1978), Alessia Toscano (IT 1986)

JURY ASSESSMENT

The scale is inappropriate. The grid, out of place here, weakens the urban design. There are no valid arguments for demolishing a visually-dominant element such as the silo.

'...when the artists came...'   Tillman Glöde (DE 1976)

JURY ASSESSMENT

A formalistic *tabula rasa* plan insufficiently elaborated. The entry shows no buildings whatsoever.

ZEBRA water dwellings   Pascal Charles (FR 1976), Guillaume Vienne (BE 1980)

JURY ASSESSMENT

The design ignores the context and, from a constructional point of view, it is barely feasible. The suggestion that the water would be suitable for sailing is quite absurd.

Hoendiep in GRONINGEN

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE ASSIGNMENT
The question is what is ultimately most advantageous for the redevelopment of the site. A transformation strategy with a focus on process rather than result? An inspirational suggestion for usage and programme? The design of an iconic building?

THE JURY ON THE SITE
The fact that the jury is awarding both the winner and the runner-up prize to entrants who have decided not to specify a programme for the Europan site, is not without significance. The jury is of the opinion that – even at a time when the roles of the design disciplines are subject to change – the architects participating in Europan cannot be expected to formulate programmes. According to the entries for the Dutch Europan sites, the designers evidently had great difficulty in reconciling the two assignments successfully to produce one answer that was required of them: a spatial development strategy for the long term and a concrete design for execution in the short term. In fact, both laureates for Groningen prove that good and promising projects can be achieved without programmes. They demonstrate that unprogrammed areas – or those to be programmed at a later stage – can enrich and add allure to cities.

total number of entries	31
entries selected in the first round	7
number of awarded entries	2

Winner: **PRELUDE**

Remco Rolvink (NL 1974)
Elizabeth Keller (NL 1975)
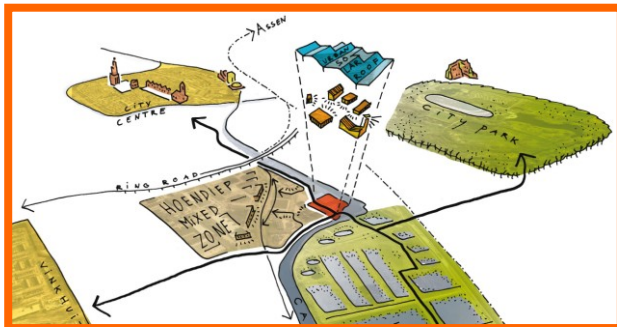
SHORT DESCRIPTION
Short Description of the entry:
Prelude puts the case for creating a cross-canal connection between the project site and the SuikerUnie site on the opposite side. This would create an urban link between the neighbourhoods to the north and south of the strategic site. By phasing the plan a bridge could even be built from the project site. The building material, *Miscanthus*, is "cultivated" on the project site and this raw material would be used to produce the organic concrete for building the bridge. The bridge, built by the people living in the neighbourhood, will act as a catalyst for the development of the former factory site.

JURY ASSESSMENT
The designers of this entry have resisted the temptation to do what the assignment had challenged them to do: devise an attractive programme. They have deliberately chosen not to do so, not least because they recognise an important quality in an empty, unprogrammed space. They limit their intervention to opening up and accessing the area. To that end they have designed a bridge that is both a connector and attractor. Volunteers will carry out most of the building work. In this way the project can also become a community and social bridging concept. The technology proposed – deploying organic material cultivated on the site to produce concrete – appears both inexpensive and technically feasible. During the relatively-lengthy development period it will become an attraction that will occupy a distinct position in the mental map of Groningen's inhabitants. Thanks to its apt interpretation, simplicity and originality, this entry is the undisputed winner.

Runner-up: **uploading city**

Ton van Beek (NL 1976)
Pieter Delacourt (BE 1974)

SHORT DESCRIPTION
Having first introduced new infrastructure to improve the project site's connection with the city, the plan proposes adding a sustainable market hall. The entire hall roof is covered with solar panels to generate energy. Supplementary functions are accommodated under the large roof, such as housing, a boathouse, a fitness centre, an exhibition hall, a furniture outlet and a theatre. A watchtower stands tall next to the hall.
JURY ASSESSMENT
Just like the winner, this entry is conspicuous by the almost total absence of a programme. If the municipality itself is still uncertain about things, then a design such as this is extremely helpful. The structure proposed can, indeed, be further elaborated with functions, but even without that infill its existence is justified. In the latter case it raises the question as to who would be prepared to invest in it. Perhaps the proceeds from the solar panels could cover a considerable part of the costs. Although the architecture is still

fairly rudimentary, it does appear to suggest that it could fit in well with the character of the site. In addition, an attractive, new cycle route is proposed in an east-west direction but, unfortunately, the plan ignores the opposite side of the Hoendiep canal where the premises of the former sugar factory are located. This shortcoming does not prevent *Uploading city* from deserving a runner-up prize.

Remaining selected entries Groningen

HOENDIEP CROSS   Arnaud Backer (FR 1986), Gilles Meyer (FR 1984)
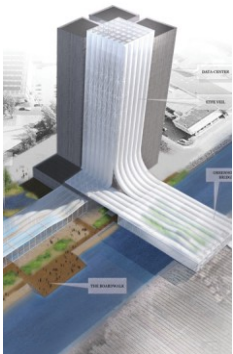
SHORT DESCRIPTION
Hoendiep Cross proposes the creation of two new urban connections: a north-south and an east-west connection. The two cross each other on the Hoendiep project site, creating a place where new urban functions can develop. It is marked by an iconic tower with a diversity of programmes. The remaining programmed infill is more temporary and industrial in nature and extends along Hoendiep. Many facilities are proposed in the public space, such as a skating track, a sports field, a playground, an open-air cinema and an amphitheatre.

JURY ASSESSMENT
A well-conceived plan paying a great deal of attention to the process. The result is a strategy for a gradual development, drawing a significant distinction between temporary and permanent functions. The connections in the north-south and east-west directions, with an attractive route along the water, are a sound choice. The jury is less enthusiastic about the large building: it is unattractive and, moreover, superfluous.

DataSilos   Dante Giovanni Borgo Lopez (MX 1982), Christian Zammit (MT 1984)

SHORT DESCRIPTION
In this plan a utilitarian building is used to create an urban environment. It presupposes that the growing use of digital media will increase the need for data storage. The requisite data servers take up a lot of space and should be accommodated in a cooled unit. At the same time this sort of facility uses a vast amount of energy. The plan proposes combining a "Datasilo" (a tower for data servers) with a thermal bath and a hothouse. The requisite cooling water can be used for the bath, while the heat produced by the cooling system can be used to cultivate the plants, thus making a virtue of necessity.

JURY ASSESSMENT
The idea of a large data centre, using the surplus heat for thermal baths, is more realistic than appears at first sight. Groningen would definitely benefit from an eye-catching building on this site, but the architecture needs to be of a much higher standard than represented here. The plan is not suitable for a gradual development of the site.

Think Tank Terminal   Mersiha Čerim (BA 1986), Zejd Kobilica (BA 1987), Amilia Rujanac (BA 1986), Jasmin Sirčo (BA 1986),
                                                                                                        Ilma Smailbegovic (BA 1989)

SHORT DESCRIPTION
Under the name *Think Tank Terminal* an ensemble of buildings is proposed that serves as a centre for
interdisciplinary education and exchange. The project site will function as a container terminal. Five buildings are
proposed. Each building is composed of cargo containers that can be transported by ship and hoisted into place by
crane. The functions proposed range from a multi-functional hall to a multimedia centre, a promotion centre for
sustainable energy and (student) housing.

JURY ASSESSMENT
Because cargo containers can easily be added and removed, they could definitely be used for a flexible development.
However, this strategy fails to live up to its promise because it is not successfully elaborated in the entry. The jury
considers the proposed programme too ambitious.

TERRA NOVA   Angeliki Evripioti (GR 1982), Dimitris Zoupas (GR 1979)
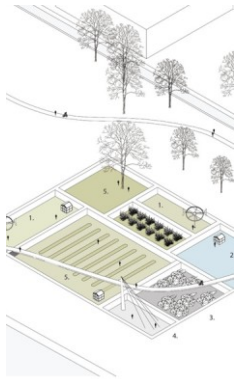

SHORT DESCRIPTION
Terra Nova proposes "erasing" the whole of the area surrounding the project site so that the immediate vicinity can
also be re-developed. The designers have created an island by digging a new branch of the Hoendiep canal. With
references to the *Giardini* in Venice and the *Île de la Cité* in Paris it reminds of the importance of an urban island.
Artificial hills are created on the island with space for energy generation, research facilities, catering functions, a
conference centre and a swimming pool. The landscape itself serves as a public park.

JURY ASSESSMENT
An artificial, hilly landscape will give the site a distinct identity. The proposal to create an island is interesting but
would it be possible to find anyone prepared to make the substantial investments that this will require? There are
also doubts about the buildings hidden in the hills.

Activeren, Experimenteren, Structureren   Deijs Dingeman (NL 1978)

SHORT DESCRIPTION
A light strategy is intended to access and activate the SuikerUnie site. A variety of small white volumes form a lively route through the area, and create a clear, distinct visual identity. The foundations of the old factory are excavated and transformed into experimental gardens for the city. The adjacent company (KEMA) can use the garden as a test site for new forms of energy generation. Some time in the future, two new buildings can be developed round this garden.

JURY ASSESSMENT
The simple and equally-realistic strategy to gradually activate the area with minor interventions and modest programmes is interesting – even though it has not yet resulted in a detailed design. The emphasis lies in the creation of a structure that can be elaborated in various ways. Even if the area were not developed further, the intervention proposed leaves behind something valuable.

Entries that were not selected for Groningen

A CREATIVE NEIGHBORHOOD   Emilie Bechet (BE 1986), Jorge Sanchez (PE 1982)
JURY ASSESSMENT
This too-ambitious proposal ignores the fact that the value of the site still has to be created. The architecture fails to make a favourable impression.

A FRAMEWORK FOR NEW CONCEPTS   Ewoud Blom (NL 1979), Walter Dresscher (NL 1979)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The substantial investment for an underground infrastructure is not justified. The architecture is rather weak nor does the design of the external space live up to its promise. An interesting point: the plan conceals a vision for the future of the retail trade.

Back in Business   Merten Nefs (NL 1979), Janneska Spoelman (NL 1976)
JURY ASSESSMENT
An interesting connection is made with Hoendiep. One objection is that the entire project has to be realised in one go. In addition, the visual impact is not very attractive, while there is little demand for this type of housing proposed.

blijft maakbaar   Hyeri Park (KR 1977)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The plan focuses too much on a rather peculiar building. A number of interesting   initiatives are proposed for the process but subsequently, in the elaboration, the intervention does not live up to its promise.

EnergieFabriek   Cynthia Markhoff (DE 1977)
JURY ASSESSMENT
Just why this would be a suitable location for a sports hall is a question that remains unanswered. Is this a place that attracts a lot of people? The relationship with the city is doubtful. The architecture is traditional and not very attractive.

(form)ing / trans(form)ing   Filomena Francesca Pastore (IT 1979), Mario Covello (IT 1979), Maurizio Pina (IT 1979)
JURY ASSESSMENT
A formalistic plan in which it is unclear why the square block, situated on the best spot on the site, offers a solution. The water is neglected and the housing programme is too massive. On the other hand, a station proposed on the site is worth consideration.

GRONINGArdEN   Beniamino Fabio Arco (IT 1983), Giovanna Falzone (IT 1981), Lucia La Giusa (IT 1980)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The underlying idea of an agrarian function is interesting, but the elaboration is rather artificial and hardly plausible. No good case is made for a market on this site.

growing hub   Alice Braggion (IT 1987), Alessandro Carabini (IT 1986), Eleonora Gigantesco (IT 1987), Camille Salomon (FR 1988)
JURY ASSESSMENT
Despite the polished presentation the entry is unconvincing. Little thought is given to the relationship with the surroundings and the question as to why this site is suitable for the function proposed remains unanswered. Moreover, that function, which in itself is interesting, would fit in better in an old factory than in a new building.

HANG ON LITTLE TOMATO   Olga Ballesteros Delli-Paoli (ES 1987), Pablo De Sola Montiel (ES 1987)
JURY ASSESSMENT
A well-presented plan that places the emphasis on the north-south connection. However, the underlying idea does not live up to its promise. No convincing arguments are made for the high density.

HARBOR CITY   Arne Lijbers (NL 1984), Sander van de Weijer (NL 1986)
JURY ASSESSMENT
A rather outdated plan with the emphasis on housing. The reason for the high density is unclear. For the greater part, the plan lacks a connection with the surroundings. The proposal for a number of basins is interesting.

HINTERLAND PORT   Hugo Eduardo Mujica Gonzalez (MX 1977)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The jury criticised the weak morphology and the formal appearance of the external space. Expanding the chaos here does not solve the problem. The varied programme is considered attractive.

In the Meantime   Gara Beukman (NL 1984), Pieter Lievense (NL 1977)
JURY ASSESSMENT
Using the intervention to make the site more accessible is a good idea. But the costs will be considerable. Besides, Groningen already has sites that are suitable for the use proposed.

MARKE(T)   Jorrit Hulshof (NL 1982), Bas Meijerman (NL 1982), Erwin Schot (NL 1976)
JURY ASSESSMENT
One wonders whether a food superstore is appropriate here and whether it justifies investing in a new promontory. The architecture is rather conservative and the building has little to offer its surroundings.

MUTATION   Alvaro Gonzalez Equia (ES 1985), Ana Jimenez Romero (ES 1986)
JURY ASSESSMENT
One attractive aspect is that the plan comprises the entire area south of the traffic route. But the architecture is not very convincing, while it is unclear why an expensive investment in tunnels should have to be made.

Open up!   Milou Chênevert (NL 1987), Peter Popke de Jong (NL 1981), Pieter Koningsveld (NL 1980)
JURY ASSESSMENT
A realistic plan in which buildings are reused and some spaces are deliberately, temporarily, left empty. The connection with the surroundings is well-conceived. But the design lacks poetry.

PIVOT POINT - From dead-end to multi-layered junction   Marko Koops (NL 1985), Leonie Elisabeth Welling (NL 1986)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The public space creates an empty, unattractive impression. The reasons for locating a high tower here – that plausibly no one will be prepared to build – remains obscure. Neither will the plan stimulate the further development of the area.

ruropolis   Federico Faccio (IT 1983), Maurizio Gioda (IT 1983), Matteo Moscone (IT 1983)
JURY ASSESSMENT
A pleasantly-simple plan with modest ambitions. But the reasons for the complicated form remain obscure. The green space is interesting, the quality of the architecture is doubtful.

RUW_   Wouter Keizer (NL 1988), Ule Koopmans (NL 1986), Remko van der Vorm (NL 1986)
JURY ASSESSMENT
This inward-orientated design practically ignores its surroundings. It could have been projected on another site in Groningen equally well. The architecture is not particularly attractive.

Shared Cloud: De Suiker Fabriek   Clément Bouchet (FR 1984), Clémence Mathilde Brune Mascret (FR 1987)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The underlying development model and the marketing concept are interesting. The architecture is rather outmoded and is therefore less appealing.

STILL LIFE   Eugenio Gonzalez Benito (ES 1978), Ernesto Sierra Díaz (ES 1976)
JURY ASSESSMENT
Although the presentation has shortcomings, the proposal does contain a number of interesting elements. One of these is the rather unpolished architecture that is geared to the surroundings. Another is the extension of the water, but would anyone be prepared to finance this?

SUIKERZOET / START-UP CITY   Rene Berbee (NL 1976)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The broad cross-connection is a good idea, but the images with which the plan is illustrated are not very convincing. All in all the public space makes an unattractive impression and the water is not used to full advantage.

SYLON VALLEY   Antoinetta Philippa Kpobagbe Assogba Kouissou(FR 1985), Alegria Gisèle Giovannini (FR 1989), Stephanie Lim (FR 1988), Nicolas Ladislas Sénémaud (FR 1988)
JURY ASSESSMENT
A power station based on the processing of waste could be an option. It also provides an attractive public space. But will investors be prepared to pay for this? The architecture in this entry is disappointing.

TALENT PLAZA   Anonimous (no ID)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The overloaded programme is to the detriment of the spatial quality of the water. The question remains as to whether the city needs the functions proposed for this site?

URBAND-AID   Jorge Marum (PT 1979), Maria Neto (PT 1986)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The arguments for the cruciform structure do not live up to their expectations. There are many completely empty spaces and the qualities of the water are underdeveloped. Furthermore, the dilution that the plan requires is also expensive.

VROM/Koemarkt in SCHIEDAM

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE ASSIGNMENT

The central question is what basis can be established to enable this part of the town to become genuinely adaptable? How can a truly-sustainable intervention in the structure be deployed that will provide a strong foothold for the longer term?

THE JURY ON THE SITE

The fact that the jury did not award a winner's prize for the Europan site in Schiedam indicates that this is a difficult assignment. It comprises two components that, even though they are situated immediately next to each another, require different skills from the participants. Koemarkt is a busy city square that will shortly have less traffic to cope with, creating a new, more traffic-calm area. The hidden VROM site requires a good development plan, which will also have to be tailored to two entirely different spheres: the historical city centre in the north west and the far more inaccessible Nieuw-Mathenesse business area in the south east. No single entry succeeded in scoring well in all these aspects. This is why the jury only awarded two runner-up prizes in Schiedam. The jury is convinced that both laureates have much to offer the municipality in preparing for – and discussing – the future of this strategically-situated part of the city.

total number of entries	48
entries selected in the first round	9
number of awarded entries	2

Runner-up: a new start with old genes

Maarten Thewissen (NL 1986)
Redmer Weijer (NL 1985)
Joost van Rooijen (NL 1987)

SHORT DESCRIPTION
The river Schie is deployed as a supply route for cargo containers and pontoons. These small interventions can capitalise on temporary requirements such as a market, an art route, platforms for concerts, small-scale parks etc. In this way the river Schie is once again actively involved with the city. The VROM site will serve as a production site for the containers and platforms. This takes place in a large, open shed that is also furnished with containers. On Koemarkt the existing kiosks are assembled in a larger pavilion, creating more order and more space for terraces.

JURY ASSESSMENT
This entry's strength lies chiefly in the analysis based on the higher scale-level of the river Schie and Schiedam city centre. By proposing small interventions at numerous places along the river Schie, the Europan site is included in a larger structure. Moreover, with the proposal for Koemarkt, the designers succeed in creating an intimate square. A wider flight of stairs makes the river Schie more viable, while a similar stairway on the opposite side of the river integrates it with Koemarkt. The connection between Koemarkt and the VROM site is improved. However, the infill for the VROM site is less successful. The jury is not convinced that the architectural model presented here creates a meaningful public space. Furthermore, the designers have not succeeded in creating a relationship between the city centre and the business area. Also as regards programming, the design fails to appeal to the jury. It is the interesting analysis and the design for Koemarkt that qualify this entry for runner-up.

Runner-up: COMPLETE SCHIEDAM

Michiel Van Driessche (BE 1986)
Bart Pouw (NL 1977)
Matteo Bettoni (IT 1978)
Milena Zaklanovic (NL 1973)

SHORT DESCRIPTION
Complete Schiedam focuses on increasing the building density of the VROM site and emptying Koemarkt. On and along the river Schie small-scale interventions are made to encourage public activity round the river. Five scenarios for programming and development are proposed on the VROM site. They are all based on three points: simple, affordable building forms, good visual relationships with the context, and "phaseable" and adaptable construction.

JURY ASSESSMENT
An entry with two visions. In contrast to the proposal to "have a good clearout" on Koemarkt and clear away all the superfluous elements, the infill proposed for the VROM site is high-density construction. The first is so successful that this was sufficient reason for the jury to award this entry a runner-up prize. Of all the entries *Complete Schiedam* presents the best design to make Koemarkt an attractive city square. Furthermore, the designers are not afraid of making a number of bold choices such as including the public space on the opposite side of the river Schie in the design. The jury is less enthusiastic about the plans for the VROM site. With each of the scenarios presented for this part of the assignment, the architecture is expressly non-descript and generic, while the massiveness and the high density are at the expense of the quality of the public space.

Remaining selected entries Schiedam

REmix   Carla Famiglietti (IT 1979), Antonella Guerriero (IT 1985), Paolo Pellecchia (IT 1975), Cecilia Polcari (IT 1981)

SHORT DESCRIPTION
Remix is based on the complete infill of the VROM site with an industrial development typology that is divided in two, forming an intensive connection with the surrounding area. This creates a pattern of streets and squares. The plan has a vertically-programmed organisation, with small-scale activity at ground level, with parking above, and two housing levels on top. An Ecoboulevard cuts through the plan and forms a green axis running from the city centre, over Koemarkt and the VROM site, via a new pedestrian bridge over the water in the direction of the Plantage park.

JURY ASSESSMENT
A clear plan based on an intelligent analysis of the assignment. The scale is well-chosen and the relationship between Koemarkt and the river Schie has been improved. The new bridge that is proposed is worth consideration. But the plan fails to make a good connection between the business area and the city centre. The jury is not impressed with the architecture.

A FOREST OF POLES   Nguyen Xuan Lam (VN 1986), Maxime Rispal (FR 1987), Ko Tsuji (JP 1984)

SHORT DESCRIPTION
A Forest of Poles acknowledges that there are currently many poles in the project site. In consequence the designers propose creating a forest of poles. The poles can serve as a load-bearing structure for development, and as reference to a wood, as a filter, and as a mark of identity.

JURY ASSESSMENT
Due in part to the way it is presented, this is an intriguing entry even though it is difficult to determine where it will eventually lead. The texts and the images are difficult to fathom – perhaps this is precisely why they appeal to the imagination. The structure of the posts might give the initial impetus to a development leading to a better relationship with the city centre.

PUTTING IT ON THE MAP Chi-Hang Chim (NL 1982), Bart Machielsen (NL 1985)

SHORT DESCRIPTION

In the plan the intensity of the traffic is seen as the major obstacle to the creation of high-quality, public space on Koemarkt. The solution proposed is an elongated building that brings together the present numerous, small buildings. This gives Koemarkt a traffic area and a traffic-restricted recreation section. On the VROM site the relationship with the water is intensified. "Dock Building" is proposed immediately adjacent to the water, a building with conference facilities that functions as a beacon for the site. Buitenhavenweg becomes a broad boulevard with a robust building containing a variety of public functions and housing.

JURY ASSESSMENT

A modest and credible plan with an appropriate scale. The industrial character fits in well with the site. The multi-level quay along the VROM site is attractive, as is the building proposed here, though the jury questions whether this is genuinely capable of putting the quay on the map. The pavilion on Koemarkt is less successful because it takes up too much of the urban space.

FUNCTIONS ON THE MOVE   Saimon Gomez Idiakez (ES 1986), Irena Nowacka (PL 1987), Johannes Pilz (AT 1985), Francesco Pomares Pamplona (ES 1986)

SHORT DESCRIPTION

Functions on the Move criticises present-day top-down planning culture and the ensuing crisis in the relationship between the city and its users. Three tools are developed to enable occupants to contribute to the future appearance of their city: the "Cloud" (where to build?) is a master plan that continually adapts to the "here-and-now". The "Regels" (how to build?) organises the building process. The "Prototypologieën" (what to build?) is a constantly-changing library of buildings. Together, they generate an outcome that, in the long term, is potentially highly chaotic, but possibly also dynamic and stimulating.

JURY ASSESSMENT

This entry, which is more like a strategy than a design, is based on an analysis of the use of the space. The area can be filled in with smaller programmes with the aid of an interesting "tool box". But it would be a mistake to think that an organic development does not require a clear structure. With this entry the fascinating approach is at the expense of the quality of the public space and the relationship between public and private.

give it a try!   Maurice Houben (NL 1985), Mike van Houtum (NL 1987), Bjorn Kasandikromo (NL 1983)

SHORT DESCRIPTION

Give it a try proposes a phasing strategy for the VROM site that combines top-down city planning with bottom-up initiatives. The starting point is the widening of the river Schie, with mooring places for boats. These initiatives are deployed to test the economic feasibility of different types of programming. If the programming appears to be successful then the enterprise relocates to more permanent accommodation on the site. The quay is then vacated and is ready for new functions to be tested on it. By degrees, the built volume round the basin increases. Koemarkt is renovated in a later phase.

JURY ASSESSMENT

The graphically-strong design provides an interesting perspective of the site. It results in several settings for Koemarkt and the VROM site. For the latter a harbour is proposed that is, indeed, suitable here, but it will also cost a great deal of money. It requires an investment that will be difficult to recoup. The plan provides space for gradual development, allowing for functions to change in the course of time.

ADAPTABLE COLLECTIVES   Elena Chevtchenko (NL 1981), Andrew Kitching (GB 1983), Ken Thompson (GB 1977)
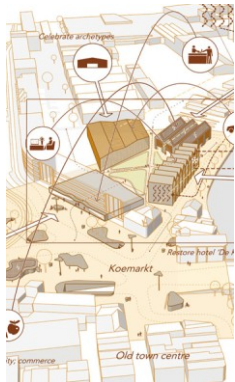
SHORT DESCRIPTION

In *Adaptable Collectives* the plan is divided into four stakeholders' collectives. The plan can be carried out in phases, and the four developments are not dependent on one another's success. The first collective comprises the entrepreneurs on Koemarkt, for whom a new proposal for the traffic flow is made and a univocal, multi-tenanted building is proposed. The second collective is formed by the retailers and the occupants on Rotterdamsedijk that is topped up, refreshed and extended. The third collective comprises the municipality, potential developers and future occupants on the water side of the VROM site. New housing is proposed here. The boat owners and catering entrepreneurs form the fourth collective, for whom a new quay is realised.

JURY ASSESSMENT

This well-presented plan has a number of unmistakeable qualities. The distinction between four groups of stakeholders, and the connected areas that can be developed more or less independently, is interesting. It leads to a concrete and realistic design. Sometimes, a considerable effect is achieved with limited resources – for example for the quay along the river Schie. The jury is not happy with the proposed new development on Koemarkt that detracts from the view of a visually-dominant façade.

Xross-court   Aldo Trim (NL 1977)

SHORT DESCRIPTION
Xross-court aims at creating a lively city centre by bringing together the various urban functions that surround the site. To facilitate this, the designers propose four buildings on the VROM site: each building is a continuation of the surrounding urban functions with the accompanying archetypal development. The result is a small, centrally-situated park flanked by a housing block, a warehouse, a factory and a hangar. On Koemarkt "cow spots" with various functions are proposed, such as seats, a tram stop, or kiosks.

JURY ASSESSMENT
A plan is presented with a good spatial design based on a vision of an area larger than the Europan site, namely the Nieuw-Mathenesse business area. The relationship between Koemarkt and the VROM site is improved while, in the zone along the river Schie, an attractive public space is created. The architecture is less successful: the same applies to the proposal for a new layout for Koemarkt.

Entries that were not selected

A PLACE TO SHARED   Tatiana Piccina (IT 1983)
JURY ASSESSMENT
A simple, common-sense plan with an interesting vision of the public space, in particular for Koemarkt. For the rest, however, it provides no answer for the assignment and many problems remain unresolved.

allechory   Shane Prendergast (IE 1978)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The urban configuration has shortcomings. The public space is unappealing: the same applies to the architecture.

ATRIUM   Alejandra Figueroa Zubieta (ES 1984), Carla Julia Xercavins (ES 1986), Guillem Colomer Fontanet (ES 1986)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The bombastic, introvert building is not only too large, it will also fail to give the initial impetus for the further development of the area.

CURIOCITY   Robbert Guis (NL 1988)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The confusing presentation makes it difficult to fathom this entry. The architecture and the public space create an unattractive impression. The wall along the VROM site hinders contact between the site and the water.

Definitions of scale Michael Daane Bolier (NL 1982), Dorus Meurs (NL 1982)

JURY ASSESSMENT

A too generic plan that ignores the industrial character of the area. Due to their awkward situation many of the homes have no attractive view. The opportunities that the site does present remain unused.

DOWNTUIN SCHIEDAM / the adaptable landscape Pantelis Kampouropoulos (GR 1983), Laertis Antonios Vassiliou (GB 1983), Terpsichori Latsi (GR 1982), Reem Saouma (LB 1983), George Siokas (GR 1984)

JURY ASSESSMENT

A too complicated – and in all probability unfeasible – solution with a development that is too massive. The design does no justice to the assignment or the site.

EMERGENCE Elisabet Barceló Quintana (ES 1981)

JURY ASSESSMENT

The concept of a mixed programme, loosely arranged at street level, is attractive. But the architecture is disappointing and the traffic solution is not very successful. There are doubts about the adaptability.

FABULOUS SCHIEDAM Arthur Stolk (NL 1986), Pieter Stoutjesdijk (NL 1987)

JURY ASSESSMENT

The plan comprises a number of interesting elements, such as the strategy for gradually developing the area with limited resources. And consideration of the historical context is appealing. But the result is too fragmented and there are doubts about the stairs on Koemarkt.

Facing History Erik Feenstra (NL 1983), Jan Pieter Penders (NL 1982)

JURY ASSESSMENT

The plan suffers from the high density, for which there are no convincing arguments. The architecture is disappointing and the solution presented for Koemarkt is questionable. The proposal for a building next to the bridge is worth consideration.

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green shelter Alberto Wolfango Amedeo D'Asaro (IT 1987), Marcello Bondavalli (IT 1983), Nicola Brenna (IT 1983), Carlo Alberto Tagliabue (IT 1985), Stefano Tropea (IT 1983)

JURY ASSESSMENT

An introvert design that appears to lack any relationship with the rest of the city: this applies especially to Koemarkt. The development proposed blocks off a large part of the water. The architecture is intriguing, at least at the outset.

GROUND 3.0 / Sloping landscape Pauline Desbottes (BE 1986), Raphaël Magin (BE 1978), Florence Provost (BE 1985)

JURY ASSESSMENT

A sloping landscape is out of place here. And the scale is not tailored to the situation.

Mixing Action | Luca Giacometti (IT 1984)
JURY ASSESSMENT
With the grid the site is mistakenly seen as a *tabula rasa*. As a consequence of this the proposal for Koemarkt is not convincing. The strategy with business premises on the VROM site has interesting potential.

MULTIPURPOSE PLATFORMS | Debora Mateo Fernandez (ES 1985), Ester Vicario Azcona (ES 1985)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The design can be regarded as a powerful gesture but, on this spot, it is too overpowering. It does not fit in with these surroundings.

NOBODY KNOWS | Vincent van der Meulen (NL 1982), Tim Tutert (NL 1986), Robbert van der Veen (NL 1981)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The presentation of this entry is not up to standard and leaves many questions unanswered. The urban design is too simplistic. The basin is an unfortunate choice.

Opkomende Markt / Emerging Market | Elisa Engel (DE 1977), Richard Hadley (GB 1980), Stephen Kirk (IE 1980)
JURY ASSESSMENT
A new bridge over the river Schie is an interesting intervention, creating more cohesion for the entire area (both the VROM site and Koemarkt). The addition of a water feature received less appreciation. The images presented are not very attractive.

PORT*AL* SCYEDAM | Gideon Peele (NL 1981)
JURY ASSESSMENT
A feasible and phaseable plan. The somewhat strange hybrid of architectural styles, however, does not lead to an exciting result. Nor is the urban design strong.

REBRANDING SCHIEDAM | Stephan Verkuijlen (NL 1974), Judith Wilke (DE 1978)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The way in which the water is made accessible from Koemarkt is so engaging that it should form part of a broader strategy. Unfortunately this is not the case. On an urban level the entry is not very clear, the architecture is unappealing and the relationship with the context is disappointing.

#RESILIENT FRAMES | Chengzhi Chengzhi Ye (NL 1986), Edu Lamtara (NL 1987), Mohammed Reza Al-Kaabi (NL 1986), Sthevandre Utama Priakusuma (NL 1988)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The proposed strategy and the clear urban design are judged positive. But the design's playfulness goes too far. The connection with the existing situation is insufficient too.

SAUT de LOUP   Jeroen Bos (NL 1977), David de Jong (NL 1976)
JURY ASSESSMENT
An expensive and unrealistic plan. It is an illusion to think that such areas in the city can really be transformed into green ones.

SCHERPE DAK WIJK   Marta Novarini (IT 1981)
JURY ASSESSMENT
Attempts to induce families to return to the city are to be praised. The question is whether nostalgic architecture is suitable here in an environment with many businesses. The public space receives little attention.

SCHIEcycle   Roland Herpel (DE 1974), Ellemijk Marks (NL 1977), Nina Rickert (DE 1976), Rinske Wikkerink (NL 1975)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The design presents a good contrast between the VROM site and Koemarkt, creating a relaxed layout for the latter. The scale is well-chosen. The space between the development on the VROM site raises doubts. The container towers appear rather contrived and they fail to enhance the plan.

SCHIEDAM   Fernando Alvarez Dominguez (ES 1985), David Reyes Villamore (ES 1983), Alejandra Cabello Garcia (ES 1985)
JURY ASSESSMENT
A very mediocre entry. One, moreover, that fails to explain clearly the strategy proposed.

SCHIEDAM³   Claudia Gasparotto (IT 1982)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The attractive elements are the architecture related to industrial buildings, and the grid that creates a clear orientation. On the other hand, the entry ignores the historical structure and the different assignments for Koemarkt and the VROM site.

SCHIEROUTE   Finbarr McComb (IE 1978), Pieter Sprangers (NL 1978)
JURY ASSESSMENT
A clear and simple concept that results in a pleasant architectural image. But the design is insufficiently tailored to the site: it could easily be realised on another spot.

Sense of Self   Angelo Haemers (NL 1981), Jasper Ruinard (NL 1982)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The attempt to create an industrial atmosphere deserves recognition, but this interesting starting point is disappointing in its elaboration. The underlying strategy fails to live up to its promise.

SEWING THE CITY — Paola Corradi (IT 1984), Nicola Petaccia (IT 1983)
JURY ASSESSMENT
Though the large scale is accompanied by good spatial relationships, it is too overbearing for this site with its historical context. The design is not really suitable as a catalyst for further development. The solution for Koemarkt is well conceived.

SHED SQUARE — Giulia Luppino (IT 1988)
JURY ASSESSMENT
This well-presented entry brings a number of qualities to light, including the dimensioning, the phaseability and the roof design borrowed from industrial buildings. But the grid is no answer for the assignment and it ignores the existing structure.

SMOOTH CITY — Matteo Turati (IT 1979)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The two buildings stand rather lost in a depressing, empty space and the architecture is disappointing. The design fails to adequately address the assignment.

STRIPS* — Marko Antic (NL 1976)
JURY ASSESSMENT
A megalomaniac building that is simply too big and unsuitable as a first step on the way to further development. It will only make Koemarkt and the VROM site more unattractive.

SubLet Space — Timothy Duin (NL 1984), Alex Neves (NL 1983)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The anecdotal small scale does create a pleasant, intimate ambience, but it is inappropriate for the scale of the city. All in all, the plan is too cluttered and too fragmented.

TAKE A WALK (REMIXED) — Matteo Garbagnati (IT 1981), Gabriela Kapacikova (CZ 1984), Attilio Ranieri (IT 1974)
JURY ASSESSMENT
A modest plan opening up the VROM site in the direction of Koemarkt and creating space for a relaxed, informal arrangement. The presentation is rather confusing: it is as if the panels present several designs. The architecture is insufficiently elaborated.

THE MAP AND THE TERRITORY — Gertjan Nijhoff (NL 1974)
JURY ASSESSMENT
Despite the mediocre presentation a pleasantly-uncomplicated urban layout comes to the fore in the entry. The architecture is insufficiently elaborated.

THE MISSING LINK
Marilisa Minunni (IT 1985)
JURY ASSESSMENT
A fairly unrealistic proposal with a superfluous intervention: giving the area an extra-strong identity – which it does not require – by transforming the surface area. The plan does bring clarity to the structure of the public space.

THE REVIVAL HUB
Elana Bos (NL 1983), Marnix de Jong (NL 1983), Renzo in 't Veld (NL 1981)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The idea of three "warehouses" is attractive, but the elaboration lacks refinement. Moreover, there is no clear connection with the site. For a hotel, the defensive-looking building is not particularly inviting.

THE SCHIE FACTORY: WORK IN PROGRESS
Karin Uittenbogaart (NL 1977)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The proposal for Koemarkt is appealing but, for the rest, the entry has shortcomings. The plan lacks poetry and the buildings are rather nondescript. What is more, it is unwise to lay out ponds on top of a dike, they are also awkwardly situated.

THREE
Paul van den Berg (NL 1980), Albert Dijk (NL 1987), Joyce de Grauw (NL 1982), Adam Jeffrey Scales (CA 1979)
JURY ASSESSMENT
With this plan the spatial quality of Koemarkt only becomes worse. All the same, a building between Koemarkt and the water is worth consideration.

To be continued...
Kirsten Bekkers (NL 1986), Wiebe Strick (NL 1984), Nick Vullings (NL 1983)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The restructuring of Koemarkt leads to a significant separation of the traffic and the residential area. A strategy that begins with temporary use may be suitable here, but this site deserves more than a number of containers.

UNLOCK THE CITY
Arnout Verweij (NL 1974)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The grid is no basis for the development of an attractive public space. Moreover, it leads to uninspiring architecture. The proposal for Koemarkt is interesting.

WAA-ROOM
Romain Balza (BE 1986), Pauline Cabrit (FR 1986), Thibaud Chevallard (BE 1985), Julien Deloffre (BE 1986)
JURY ASSESSMENT
The development proposed is too massive and not geared to the surroundings. But the entry also comprises an interesting urban concept. "Softening" the quay, however, was worthy of recognition.