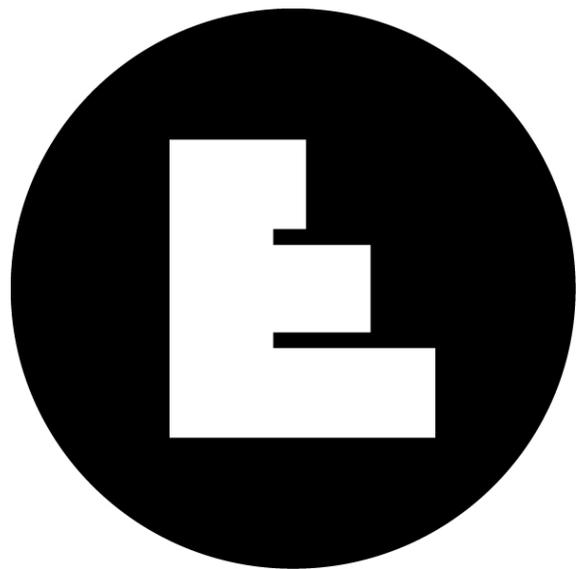


Jury's Report European 13 in the Netherlands



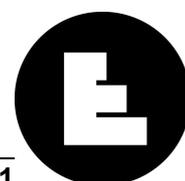
December 2015

European NL

Jury's Report European 13 in the Netherlands

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Statement of the President of the Jury

Europan 13 – The growth of a new tradition



Europan

During the adjudication, as president of the jury I was occasionally reminded of the iconic book about the modern architecture movement: *Space, Time and Architecture* by Sigfried Giedion. Originally written in 1941, the book has run through a large number of reprints and editions. Back then, when I was studying it as a prospective urban planner, it presented a clear picture of where architecture came from and where it should be going. That was before post-modernism shattered the belief in continuous progress. In its day, however, it was a kind of guide in space, time and architecture.

To a considerably-less compelling degree, Europan has had a similar “sign-posting” function. For example in the formulation of the social-spatial assignments of the day, in searching for young talent and in helping that young talent in the real world of design and construction. And there were always splendid publications about the competitions and often, coming much later, about the realisations.

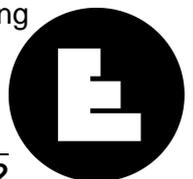
Time

With Europan, time is an important factor. A competition cycle takes two years, during which period the jury in fact always has too little time to pay sufficient attention to the plans. In September 2015 the jury spent two full days together discussing the plans and selecting one fifth of the entries. The projects selected by the entire jury were considered sufficiently interesting to serve as examples of a certain way of working for discussion at the Forum of Juries and Sites in Bratislava in November, and/or as serious contenders for a prize.

Unfortunately, not all the jury members were able to attend the forum held at the beginning of November. This meant it was not possible to take full advantage of the discussions in the international workshops, or the “Europan atmosphere” that gives these forums such a special quality. The final choice of the winners took place during the third jury session in mid-November 2015.

The jury comprised: Stefan Bendiks (DE) architect and partner, Artgineering; Kaye Geipel (DE) acting editor-in-chief, Bauwelt; Annius Hoornstra (NL) deputy director urban planning and transformation, Municipality of Amsterdam; Judith Korpershoek (NL) architect and partner, Architectenbureau-K2; Marianne Skjulhaug (NO) head of the Institute for Urban Development and Landscape at Oslo School of Architecture and Design; Tjerk Ruimschotel (NL) urban planner and former chairman of BNSP; Esther Stevelink (NL) architect and partner, GAAGA; Sjoukje Veenema (NL) property developer at Lefier housing corporation; Peter Veenstra (NL) landscape architect and partner at LOLA.

Naturally, the Europan 13 theme (The Adaptable City) and the several sub themes as well as the site partners’ schedule of requirements were the keynote, but the jury applied a number of other criteria in addition to this. The prize-winning plans should at the same time be sufficiently contemporary to play a role in a realisation process and be sufficiently future-orientated by proposing unforeseen possibilities. Besides this, the future sketched should be achievable with architectural visual expressions. And, of course, the designs should be well presented, as evidence of the candidates’ confidence in the seriousness of their own ideas. Finally, the winning projects are expected to present a forward-looking visual image of the changing role of the architect.



The time factor was especially important for the site partners. For them, the competition begins almost two years before the final award ceremony: having been invited to consider participating, there then follows the entire process of meticulously formulating the specific assignment and the site. For the site partners, after the interested teams have visited the site, they then have to wait until the projects are submitted.

This year, too, the site representatives were also involved in shortlisting the entries, but only the members of the professional jury were involved in selecting the final winners – so it was once again a “wait and see” situation for the site representatives. But from my own experience I know that this pays off: not only in the competition results, but more especially in a new awareness of the qualities and the shortcomings in the spatial structure of the city, village, even the landscape that forms the competition site.

I think that, as far as the participants are concerned, it must have been a strange experience of time. First, of course, having to meet an unrelenting deadline within far too short a time and then peace and quiet and a nail-biting wait for the jury’s judgement.

Space

For the site partners, Europan has proved a functional tool when recognising a lack of space, or a lack of meaningful space, that needed to be tackled via a design proposal. On the one hand the numerous proposals demonstrate that there are many different ways of doing this, but on the other, as the party making the site available, the designated winners and the preceding argumentation help you consider more clearly the best way to tackle problems.

Another spatial quality that Europan brings to light is the wide variety of sites in the European cities, villages and landscapes where there are similar (but slightly different) assignments, and where similar (but here, too, marginally different) solutions are proposed. It is of eminent importance that Europan Nederland continues to be engaged within the European organisation in order to learn what is happening elsewhere. Intensive participation in the various meetings prior to and following the period of competition entries is essential in this context. It would also have been better if Europan Nederland had been able to offer more than two sites for Europan 13.

Architecture

Europan has always been a breeding ground for architects: many Europan projects that have been realised are generally referred to as “Architecture”, which was an important motivation for site partners to participate in the competition. This can no longer be taken for granted and municipalities, developers and housing corporations have become hesitant, also in the case of Europan 13. Irrespective of the fact (shameful for the Dutch Europan tradition) that only two sites were offered, these sites are characteristic of a changing professional practice. This has also been observed at a European level and the situation in Leeuwarden and Streefkerk was followed with interest.

In Leeuwarden there is an apparently increasingly common situation found in the smaller major cities of Europe: a decline in economic significance, deterioration of the retail sector, vacant properties and hardly any newbuild programmes. And yet the site partner was not the municipality (as is customary), but the ir. Abe Bonnema Stichting. Renowned for the Abe Bonnema prize and the subsidised construction of the Fries Museum, the foundation also sees it as one of its tasks to promote public discussion on the future of the city in general and that of the largest eleven Friesian cities in particular. Within the European Europan community this new site partner was welcomed with a considerable measure of enthusiasm.

In the jury’s opinion, Leeuwarden has the opportunity of embarking on an exciting urban development adventure with the designation of Cultural Capital in 2018 and the realisation that other “income-generating models” should be devised. According to the jury, the competition demonstrates that participation produces a multiplicity of



approaches for tackling the city within the spectrum of top-down to bottom-up, for both the public and the private sector.

In a similar way, by participating in Europan, Waterschap Rivierenland, as the site partner for Streefkerk, has received a sufficient number of plans to serve as a pilot for other locations along the dike reinforcement and heightening project, stretching for hundreds of kilometres. The assignment is, in the first place, the result of a generic, chiefly technocratically-driven, solution for the constantly rising and unpredictable river water. Nevertheless the water board is of the opinion, and justifiably according to the jury, that, following the physical intervention on the dike itself, the social-spatial significance of the dike and living by, on or behind the dike can – and perhaps even should – become a design assignment for architects, urban planners and landscape architects. The jury was impressed with the potential of this assignment and with the number of solutions proposed by the participants.

People

Without prejudice to anyone else involved, the jury would particularly like to mention Marc A. Visser and Myra Kramer who, as representatives of the Bonnema Stichting and the Waterschap respectively, have become the standard bearers for those new site partners who have entered the spatial domain. Through their personal contribution, together with their colleagues they have demonstrated that, despite all the talk about space, time and architecture, the work is and always will be achieved by people: both on the commissioning and the designing side, as well as the mediating side. In the jury's opinion, some of that work, besides the digital form in which it is currently presented, should also be recorded in a publication. The jury took great pleasure in studying the plans, enjoyed the many good ideas, lamented the broken ambitions and, following many animated and fierce discussions, rewarded some of them. The jury, however, urges the site partners, as well as the professional sector in general, to study the shortlisted plans as well as the winning plans. The energy, creativity, resourcefulness and the budding professional skill demonstrated across the entire board of entries deserves to be taken seriously.

Although you might not immediately think so, looking at one or two of the prize-winning projects, in the end the jury looked chiefly at designs which could conceivably lead to concrete and meaningful interventions in physical reality. We as the jury are convinced that the proposals embrace possibilities for literally and figuratively raising the spatial level in the city centre of Leeuwarden and the dikes of the Rivierenland of the district water board bearing the same name. The jury is also of the opinion that the 13th edition of Europan contributes to the subtitle of Giedion's book: *the growth of a new tradition*.

Tjerk Ruimschotel
President of the Europan 13 Jury in the Netherlands

December 2015

Leeuwarden

Transformation of the eastern city centre



THE ASSIGNMENT

A strategic solution is requested to the present decline of the approach areas leading to the main locations in the city centre, with a detailed proposal at the level of a "city block". This might involve connecting routes, functional transformations or creating appealing hotspots.

ENTRIES

total number of entries: 30
shortlisted entries: 6
number of awarded entries: 4

Streefkerk

Dike reinforcement of the River Lek



THE ASSIGNMENT

Requested are small-scale, conceptual proposals for reconstruction on, in, or along the dike, while respecting the urban and surrounding rural landscape. The technical design of the new dike and the existing architecture elsewhere along the dike should be taken into account.

ENTRIES

total number of entries: 24
shortlisted entries: 5
number of awarded entries: 3



Data

JULY/AUGUST 2015

OF ALL ENTRIES SHORT DESCRIPTIONS WERE MADE BY EUROPAN NEDERLAND

18 SEPTEMBER 2015

FIRST STEP OF ADJUDICATION EUROPAN 13 IN LEEUWARDEN

Professional jury members:

Stefan Bendiks

Kaye Geipel

Annius Hoornstra

Judith Korpershoek

Tjerk Ruimschotel

Esther Stevelink

Sjoukje Veenema

Peter Veenstra

Site representatives:

Bert Bandringa

Bauke Tuinstra

Niek Verdonk

Marc Visser

Six out of 30 entries were selected for the Forum of Juries and Cities

18 SEPTEMBER 2015

FIRST STEP OF ADJUDICATION EUROPAN 13 IN STREEFKERK

Professional jury members:

Stefan Bendiks

Kaye Geipel

Annius Hoornstra

Judith Korpershoek

Tjerk Ruimschotel

Esther Stevelink

Sjoukje Veenema

Peter Veenstra

Site representatives:

Bram de Fockert

Goos den Hartog

Myra Kremer

Gerjan Westerhof

Five out of 24 entries were selected for the Forum of Juries and Cities

17 NOVEMBER 2015

FINAL ADJUDICATION EUROPAN 13 IN AMSTERDAM

All professional jury members were present:

Stefan Bendiks

Kaye Geipel

Annius Hoornstra

Judith Korpershoek

Tjerk Ruimschotel

Marianne Skjulhaug

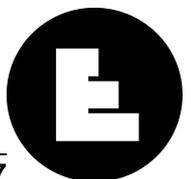
Esther Stevelink

Sjoukje Veenema

Peter Veenstra

They awarded in total two winning entries, two runner-ups and three special mentions. The names of the laureates were revealed to the jury.

Europan Nederland thanks the jury a lot for their efforts and selfless dedication!



LEEWARDEN winner

TE HUUR



Claudia Mainardi IT 1987
Giacomo Ardesio IT 1987
Alessandro Bonizzoni IT 1988
Veronica Caprino IT 1988
Antonio Buonsante IT 1989

Short Description

Following a study into the present housing conditions, the plan proposes a bottom-up strategy to reactivate the city. Revitalising the city regenerates a market for shops, services are resumed and tourists are given a context for their visit. The point of departure for the plan is the shortage of hotel rooms during the events of Cultural Capital 2018. Better use of existing vacant buildings make newbuild unnecessary. Letting the empty space attracts new inhabitants who bring new activities with them that revitalise the city. In due course the inhabitants will generate new energy and the system will stabilise.

Jury's Assessment

This unique plan tackles the problems facing Leeuwarden with a clever approach. The makers of the plan succeed in bringing the assignment down to earth in a communicative way. The plan visualises the city's ambition of being progressive and it is very – perhaps excessively – concentrated. This proposal's strength is its intelligent understanding of the assignment on different levels: the age group that Leeuwarden needs to support a dynamic environment, a novel interpretation of the *Existenzminimum* (subsistence level) for that group, and the potential economic value of the vacant spaces in the area. The jury values the radical approach and the discussion that this generates. Consequently the jury declares this plan a winner.



LEEUWARDEN runner-up

urban prescriptions



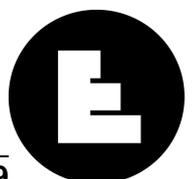
Adrià Guardiet ES 1982

Short Description

A series of urban prescriptions” focusses on the city dweller on a small and medium scale, with remarkable consequences for the entire city. The entrants have created a catalogue that can be deployed in similar situations. The directions imply the creation of water nodes, strategic use of vacant premises, restoration of courtyards, filling empty locations and vacant buildings, transforming canal quays and housing, and temporary and flexible public areas with differing atmospheres.

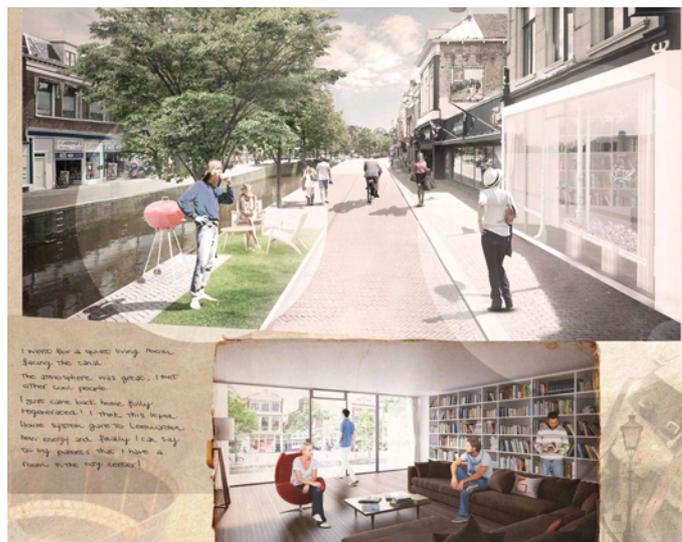
Jury’s Assessment

A well-presented, realistic and carefully-considered proposal. The point of departure, creating a traffic-free city, was well received. The plan is very different from other toolbox plans, it does not lead to an ill-conceived list of possible interventions. The extensive toolbox is applied at all scale levels, from the city in its entirety to the diverse street profiles and courtyards. The tools are realistic and sensitive to the present situation in Leeuwarden because they address spatial, social and programmatic subjects. The plan puts forward a number of not really innovative opportunities for dialogue and the jury advises the parties involved in the eastern city centre of Leeuwarden to consult with each other. Consequently, the jury considers the plan itself not a winner, but a valuable runner-up.



LEEWARDEN special mention

IEPEN HOUSE



Daniele Pasin IT 1987
Marco Manunta IT 1985
Chiara Violi IT 1985
Lidia Savioli IT 1987

Short Description

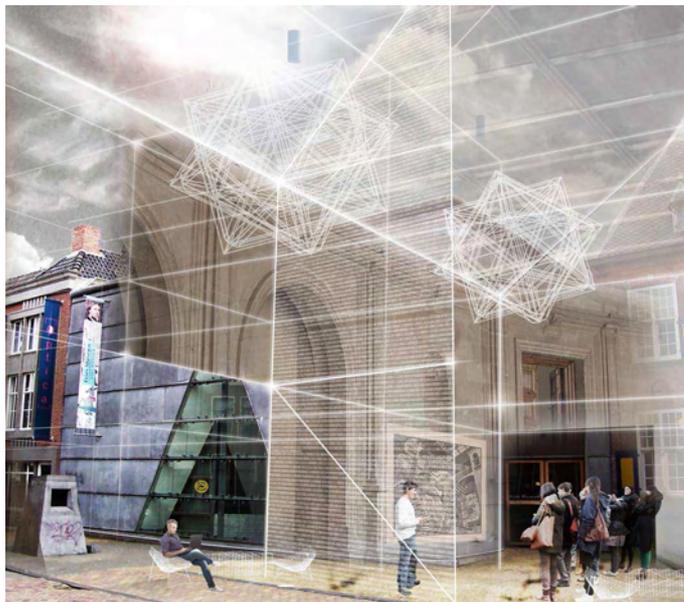
The Iepen House (= open house) entry presents a strategy based on the idea of sharing space and, more specifically, sharing vacant retail space. The shared spaces add extra quality to the private home or hotel room. The formula comprises four elements: vacant square metres, furniture, the principle of sharing and open-mindedness and efficient organisation. Vacant properties become additional spaces for inhabitants and tourists who are members of *Iepen Mienskip*, a database for sharing space. The strategy is elaborated further in a number of potential locations in the eastern city centre where revitalisation of the public space and brand-new areas are also proposed. The intention is that the Iepen House concept can also be deployed in other cities with similar problems.

Jury's Assessment

In this difficult to fathom plan inhabitants play a central role in the revitalisation in the inner city. Nevertheless, the jury is not sure whether this is a bottom-up or top-down proposal. It provides a toolbox with four tools focusing on improving the competition area as a residential locality instead of revitalising the retail potential. The plan seems more realistic and more achievable than some of the others that tackle the vacancies. The concept of the *Wunderkammer* is intriguing, but architecturally less successful. The most interesting feature in this entry, however, is the new role for the architect as a social engineer: a discussion about the changing role of the architect is highly topical. On this account the jury awards the plan a special mention.

LEEUWARDEN special mention

Leeuwarden 2.0



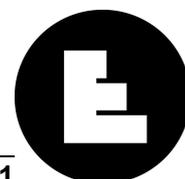
*Andrey Hodkevich BG 1988
Nedko Nedev BG 1978*

Short Description

This is a conceptual interpretation of the consequences of the rapid technological transformations following the Digital Revolution. This architectural experiment demonstrates a different typology of architectural space. In order to re-activate the entire city centre and not only parts of it, the project extends the scope of the intervention to a larger area. The proposed prototype recurs in several places, thus attracting people and preserving the continuity of urban life instead of further fragmenting it. The Process Structure is a dynamic, interactive, user-generated space in constant motion.

Jury's Assessment

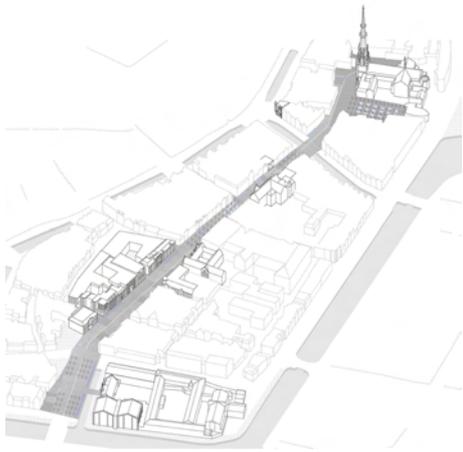
The jury views this plan as an interesting conceptual experiment whereby augmented reality and the manipulation of the microclimate are deployed to alter the (perception of) public space. The plan's non site-specific approach raises the question whether the entry tackles the specific assignment for the site. Be that as it may, it is well connected to events relating to Cultural Capital 2018. Otherwise it could have been anywhere, in addition to the fact that it is an extremely energy-consuming experiment. But the subject of microclimate is highly topical. Hence the jury's award of a special mention.



LEEWARDEN

shortlisted

Shaft BP 713



Timothée Bossard FR 1991
Achille Gauquelin FR 1990

Short Description

In the past, human activity and the city developed at the same pace but today lifestyles evolve faster than cities can keep up with. An analysis of the city of Leeuwarden shows the dilatations that bring the heritage of the built environment to the fore, leading to a proposal to reinforce the route from Blokhuispoort to Bonifatiuskerk. New buildings are planned on the project site, one of which is elaborated with public functions at street level, housing on the first floor, and offices on the second floor.

Jury's Assessment

Of all the entries for Leeuwarden this plan is the most remarkable as regards content. This proposal – both arrogant and intriguing – focuses in an exceptional and convincing way on the entire study site. The search for one single structural element has led to a bold intervention in the structure of the public space, connecting buildings that have lost their original function but still have urban significance. Nevertheless, qualifications such as “too formal” or “too architectural” also apply here. Given that the additional architecture in the proposal is debatable, the underlying premise could prove successful if several architects (and diverse forms of architecture) were involved in the elaboration of the different sites. The jury appreciates this attempt to create a clearly-defined public space.

LEEWARDEN

shortlisted

Urban SCENE BR 737



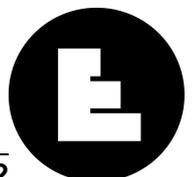
Juan Carlos Bueno ES 1987

Short Description

Because “city life” is concentrated in the west, the eastern side needs reviving with “acts”: opening up the former canals (Druifstreek - Turfmarkt), making new accommodation available at the university (Blokhuispoort), developing student accommodation (Nieuwstraatje), and creating a park (Mata Hari's birth place). A passageway cuts straight through the project site from Tuinen to Koningstraat, thus opening up the adjacent development where the space can be deployed for new uses such as kitchen gardens and workshops.

Jury's Assessment

The quality of this proposal lies hidden in the various approaches that lead to interventions for six different areas on the project site. This leads to a genuine transformation in this part of the city. The jury is critical of the intervention in the project area in which the block is opened up creating a connecting street on a different hierarchical level than the existing streets. This certainly creates liveliness, but the added value is doubtful, in addition to which it is highly questionable whether the introduction of an extra spatial programme in this part of the city – struggling with a problem of shrinking – is appropriate.



LEEUWARDEN

shortlisted

Open-Up Your City OW 307



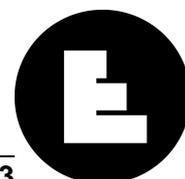
Ting Wen NL 1987
Xiaozhou Zhu NL 1991
Sai Shu NL 1987
Duong Vu Hong PL 1990
Brygida Zawadzka PL 1991

Short Description

In this plan everyone is involved in the revitalisation of the city. It introduces new opportunities for creating public-private partnerships in which all the participants can share their responsibilities and advantages. Inhabitants are encouraged to share part of their private land and, according to need, open up communal spaces, in consultation with the municipal authorities. This strategy is a generic framework for renewing the historical city but it also allows for contextual designs for spatial interventions. A potential plan for the strategic area is elaborated.

Jury's Assessment

A sound proposal that could certainly lead the city to consider its own (restrictive) laws and regulations. The illustrative possibilities for self construction are expressive and the interventions are to some extent interesting, but in general too extreme to be realistic. The jury wonders which problems the plan addresses. The process proposed is good, but the role of the architect remains rather vague. Apart from that, the problem of a stagnating economy appears not to be solved by broadening the building options. But perhaps opening up the city is an invitation to realise apparently unattainable dreams elsewhere – and a way of attracting new city-dwellers.



Other entries for Leeuwarden

Act + Adapt Leeuwarden. Towards Friesland's new creative heart

Saskia Hesselink NL 1980, Marialena Kasimidi GR 1984, Anastasia Chranioti GR 1986, Emilia Bruck AT 1988

Jury's Assessment

The three scenarios proposed are rather weak, but they could be steps that can be taken. The proposal presents a strategy, but it is not worked out. Consideration of the situation after Cultural Capital 2018 is interesting, but the relevance for the city as a whole is unclear. The assumption that the project site is the heart of the city is questionable.

AN OPEN-HEART SURGERY

Myriam Mahi FR 1988, Sarah Vigouroux FR 1986

Jury's Assessment

There is no plan for the overall area, only for the proposed project site. The jury considers the intervention in the courtyards unattractive.

BACK TO LIWWADDEN

Richard Breit NL 1978

Jury's Assessment

The proposal uses a lot of texts leading to the planning of diverse creative activities and, in the end, to the urban cabinet, which is satisfactory in itself, but its starting point is not clear at all.

BLUE Vein

Roana Plugge NL 1985

Jury's Assessment

Although the water axis would be a good starting point to tackle the assignment, in this case it does not address the actual problems. The architectural and urban interventions, as well as the additional programme, do not appear to make sense.

EVENTUAL CITY

Antonio Lozoya ES 1984

Jury's Assessment

This clear and well-presented proposal focuses on a city with a lack of space, but in Leeuwarden that is not the case. The proposed interventions are inappropriate.

FACADES

Marco Galasso IT 1978

Jury's Assessment

Solving the problem of vacancies by adding more space is remarkable to say the least. In this plan a flexible situation is stifled by a rigid structure.

INTERLACING SCALES + PEOPLE + PROPERTIES

Casimiro Sinfreu Zoí ES 1987, Bauçà Cerezo Concepcio ES 1989

Jury's Assessment

The plan draws people's attention to the surrounding countryside. It works on many scales. The proposed urban agriculture in the city is not feasible: inhabitants who might be interested currently buy agricultural products in the surrounding countryside.

KEEP UP WITH THE TIME

Yuliya Yudchenko RU 1989

Jury's Assessment

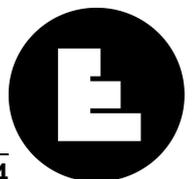
The jury wondered what prompted these interventions. There is a lack of analysis. The set of instruments is disappointing and the proposal is neither original, nor interesting. A moment of evaluation should have been planned.

Leve(n) de Binnenstad

Mark Gijsbers NL 1990, Maarten Van der Eerden NL 1989

Jury's Assessment

This apparently skilful and practical proposal is not outstanding, but if these types of courtyards were to be realised they would be a valuable addition to the city.



However, why share when there is no lack of space, and what attracts people to Leeuwarden? These questions are neither posed nor answered.

Living Ground Floor

Aurelia Petit FR 1989, Anne-Cécile Grange Rabine FR 1989, Gabrielle Mathias FR 1990

Jury's Assessment

The connections of the several scales failed to convince the jury, as did the elaboration.

LJOUWETTER LAB

Elsbeth Ronner NL 1984, Lieke van Hooijdonk NL 1979, Sanne van Manen NL 1984

Jury's Assessment

This plan focuses on the marketing of the city instead of proposing design solutions for the assignment. Generally speaking, water does not work as a solution.

LOCAL GOODS

Jasper Tuinema NL 1984, Monique Philippo NL 1985, Darko Leon Lagunas Leon NL 1987

Jury's Assessment

The jury is not convinced of the possibility of crossing the bridge in this rather simplistic plan. The proposal presents a random set of additions. The "urban room" is not convincing.

MYSTERY BOX

Natalia Matesanz Ventura ES 1984, Stephen Foley IE 1983, Angela Juarranz ES 1987

Jury's Assessment

The jury appreciated the "happy" courtyards. The presentation, however, suggests equality in all public space which is unrealistic. And changes in the courtyards would also require interventions in the back façades that are not visible in the proposal. The actual problems, public space and vacant space for example, seem to be avoided. Courtyards are not public, a fact that is overlooked.

Oostkwartier

Ana Luísa Moura PT 1981, Alejandra Figueroa ES 1984

Jury's Assessment

The proposal is ambitious and focuses on many features, but it is naively elaborated.

PermeabiCITY

Carlos Antón de la Vega ES 1990

Jury's Assessment

It is hard to fathom this remarkable plan. An intervention like this would work only once in a city. Opening up access on the ground floor might be an interesting approach. The crucial question is who would embark on such a venture: all the existing buildings are privately owned. So the proposal only leads to an academic discourse.

PLAYFUL PLACES

Carlos Zepa Guzman FR 1985

Jury's Assessment

This plan, which focuses on people and is easy to understand, proposes cosmetic interventions for tackling the assignment that are unworkable.

recovering voids, activating the city

Francisco Antonio García Pérez ES 1977, Alessandra Vignotto IT 1984

Jury's Assessment

Taking Cultural Capital 2018 as a starting point might have been interesting, but it is not clear how the temporary interventions, which are unique compared to other entries, will work afterwards, nor how the ambition to involve residents will be realised.

street life

Henri Hove NL 1981

Jury's Assessment

The plan analyses the whole area and several strategies are proposed, but the outcome fails to hold our attention because no choices have been made. And although the entry is called "street life", the activities are depicted on the roofs.



THE BOX - URBAN MICRO FORUM

Jonathan van der Stel NL 1985, Ting Yan Mok HK 1984

Jury's Assessment

In cleverly reasoned arguments this modest plan demonstrates what the possible results of the proposed "box strategy" for the vacant space could be. Nevertheless the results are insufficiently clear, the plan concentrates on programmes to the exclusion of design. Architects appear to play no role.

THE SPINAL CORD

Kevin Veenhuizen NL 1987, Frederik Pöll NL 1984

Jury's Assessment

The plan is too simplistic and unconvincing: street furniture alone does not address the problem.

Urban Acupuncture

Aikaterini Petsiou GR 1978

Jury's Assessment

A lovely presentation which shows good proposals, but inadequately worked out in façades and kiosks. Expectations regarding local authority initiatives are unrealistic.

Urban Block - reFORMATION

Sam Sam Hui HK 1977, Radu Alexandru Axinte RO 1987

Jury's Assessment

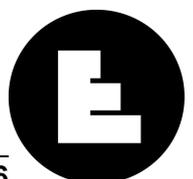
An uncommunicative, badly presented plan. Many square metres are added, while the assignment asks for proposals for the existing vacant space.

WATERWAYS

Agnes Indelicato FR 1985, Alexandra Billion FR 1984, Nadine Bau FR 1984, Thomas Mouillon FR 1984

Jury's Assessment

The site for the intervention is well chosen as a focal point, but the intervention itself is ill conceived. The Leeuwarden – Watercity link is unsatisfactory.



STREEFKERK winner

IN-BETWEEN



Marie Saladin FR 1988
Marion Vassent-Garaud FR 1987

Short Description

The idea behind the plan is to accommodate various ways of living in synchronicity with the earth, the street, the water and the air. Splitting the volume of a traditional Dutch home horizontally creates an inter-space between heaven and earth, top and bottom, and public and domestic life. The columns, making it possible to jack up the housing are used as a skeleton for the building structure. A central vertical axis serves as a core of energy derived from external sources: water, wind and sun.

Jury's Assessment

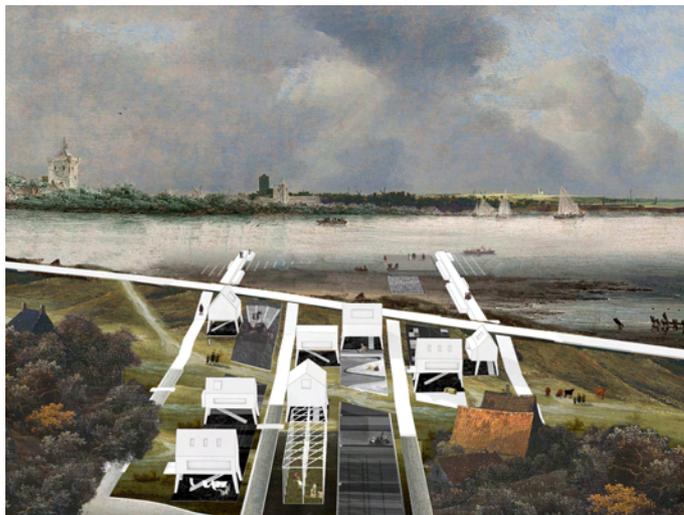
The plan is consistent and well presented. It is a typical European plan in the sense that new housing typologies are used as a tool to address the assignment in Streefkerk. Furthermore, it is an innovative version of the socio-economic significance that dike housing has traditionally had. The new functions besides housing are not elaborated. Nonetheless, the public zone is intriguing and the plan has a number of interesting ideas, such as the new typology visible in the section, addressing current problems and future possibilities for rural development. The jury appreciated the fact that, in addition to this pilot location, the strategy (with adaptations) can also be implemented at various other locations. The proposed windmill may possibly not work, but the proposal to harvest energy and to broaden the scope of the programme to include a productive contribution to the project site is well chosen and original. The suggested architectural end result is attractive: a varied silhouette along the dike that almost looks as if it has always been there. This is why the jury designated this plan as a winner.



STREEFKERK

runner-up

PROTODIKE



Carlos Zarco ES 1987
Sara Palomar ES 1987

Short Description

The essence of this plan is the deployment of the dike as a connecting element between water and hinterland. The groynes (jetties) in the river make it possible to take advantage of the opportunities that the water presents. Housing will be constructed on the landward side. This housing will be developed on the open space around the public areas, with the ground floor of the housing units functioning as a semi-private buffer zone. Local typology is deployed for the housing that stands on columns in order to withstand future dike reinforcement.

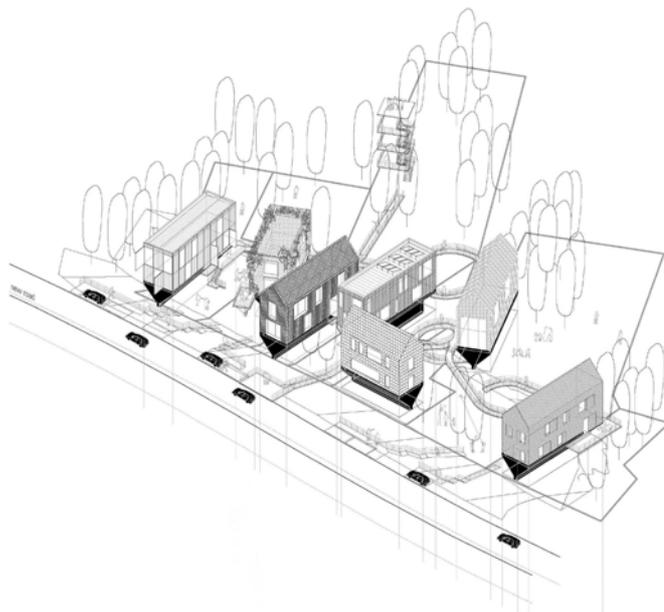
Jury's Assessment

Reconnecting the dike, polder and river is to be applauded. The connection is strong and both programmatically and spatially interesting. Infrastructure, housing, agriculture, aquaculture and leisure activities merge and give the traditional polder dike new cultural significance in the landscape. To some extent a chaotic mix of high-tech and local culture is created and this, too, could be interesting. The phasing proposed, in which house construction is the fourth step, after which the water area is tackled, the various areas are connected to one another and the space is activated, is a sound approach to an intervention. The quality of the housing is disputed. Another observation was that unclear boundaries between the private and the collective could lead to undesirable clutter. The open final result, a modern version of a loosely-differentiated rural development, pleased the jury, but the architectural visual language is (consciously or not) somewhat clumsy and on that account this is not a winning plan but a runner-up.



STREEFKERK special mention

opínaanvan



*Leticia Martínez Velasco ES 1988
Carlos Soria Sánchez ES 1982
Ana Rosa Soria Sánchez ES 1988*

Short Description

This is more a strategy of “actions and ideas” than a specific solution for the European site. The creation of a “catalogue of actions” for an eleven-kilometre-long area along the dike does not present a conclusive end goal. The appearance of the housing is determined by the actions chosen for each situation. The variables are height, orientation, finishing material, positioning and view. This strategy is elaborated for twenty sites along the Lek, including the competition site.

Jury's Assessment

Examining the eleven-kilometre dike and devising a strategy for it is meaningful. The design elements emerging from the study are simple, and consequently probably easy to communicate. The jury considers the connecting pedestrian route somewhat artificial in relation to the unpretentiousness of the design matrix. The positioning of the housing units perpendicular to the dike is an exceptional choice. Certain parts of the proposal are less convincing, such as parking along the dike and the housing being inaccessible by car. But this toolbox proposal stimulates the attainment of quality, both for architects, and for future clients who design their homes by choosing from a “catalogue of possibilities”. On that account, the jury awards the plan a special mention.



STREEFKERK

shortlisted

PARS PRO TOTO NS 042



Tieme Zwartbol NL 1986
Lea Prati CH 1987

Short Description

The site is regarded as the beginning of the town, hence the development with the façades parallel to the street. The development comprises independent volumes, with residential premises at dike level, as well as space for other functions underneath. The

housing is interpreted as a bridge on foundation piles which are currently above ground but, as a result of dike reinforcement, will gradually disappear below ground without affecting the structural logistics of the housing.

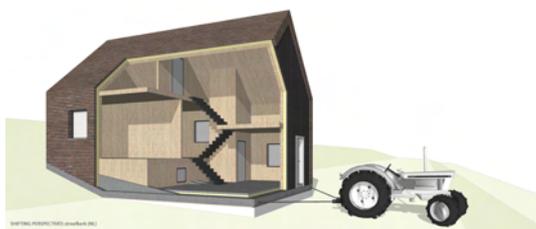
Jury's Assessment

The plan proposes unpretentious, “authentic” dike houses. It seeks contact with the road. Although the construction in the section is not entirely clear, the plan seems to tackle all the problems simultaneously. Another strong point is that the design does not appear to be susceptible to architectural detailing. This is one of the few entries that recognises the dualistic character of Streefkerk (both as a dike village and a village in the polder). The proposal makes a distinction between private housing at the dike level and collective spaces at the polder level that can withstand future dike reinforcement. In the elaboration, however, these spaces prove to be functionally essential for the housing. The jury wonders whether the design takes advantage of all the urban and architectural potential of the assignment.

STREEFKERK

shortlisted

SHIFTING PERSPECTIVES XN 353



Veerle van Westen NL 1988
Jachym van Erning NL 1987
Ellen Vossebeld NL 1987
Robert Boxem NL 1985

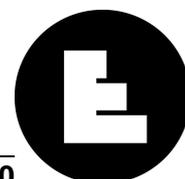
Short Description

Because lifting the housing uses more energy than shifting it, the housing along the dike has a

lightweight, shiftable construction. The design for the competition site comprises a number of homes, a farm and a barn house. The characteristics of dike housing are applied in the plan: irregular distances from the dike, differing roof directions and orientation towards the dike – as in the villages, or towards the polder where rural housing is concerned. The plan demonstrates “how building along the dike should be as dynamic as the dike itself”.

Jury's Assessment

The plan stands out from all the others on account of its completely different perspective. The idea of shifting buildings is interesting and could work. It does, however, prompt the question whether it would not be better to place the buildings on wheels. Furthermore, the plan unfortunately fails to take advantage of a potentially attractive aspect of this approach, namely the possibility of a completely different arrangement of the properties if the housing is shifted as drawn in the proposal. The plan fails to take advantage of its own “shifting perspective”, thus missing the self-created opportunity, which leads the jury to wonder whether the shifting is no more than an ingenious technical solution? The jury also considers the architectural elaboration rather weak, although in this particular case this is perhaps not so important.



STREEFKERK

shortlisted

“vrijdijk” concept PO 333



Juan Marcos Rodriguez Díaz ES 1984

Joan Alomar Mateu ES 1982

Conxa Gené García ES 1984

Javier Íñigo Moreno-Ventas ES 1983

Carmen Largacha Polo ES 1983

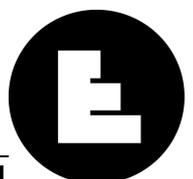
Ignacio Llorens Canosa ES 1978

Short Description

By building the housing on columns the dike can manifest itself as an unspoilt green zone. This makes it possible to monitor the dike and carry out maintenance. The residents can add lightweight constructions for an extra room or winter garden, but they can also leave the space empty. The dike's free verge not only gives access to the housing, it is also a multifunctional space with its own urban ecosystem specifically designed to generate community spirit with its own, individual identity. There is also room for public space behind the dike.

Jury's Assessment

An extremely simple, but well-presented plan with beautiful images that make it attractive and alluring. The jury appreciates the housing on piles whereby the dike can be broadened in the future. On the other hand it considers the visual representation of the row of houses along the dike to be weak. A view of the landscape instead of a private garden is a remarkable choice. The character of the space under the housing is unclear (private, collective, public?) and probably overestimated given that it would be too dark for a garden. But this plan might possibly attract the new residents that the municipality desires.



Other entries for Streefkerk

ad libitum

Stefano Tropea IT 1983, Alberto Wolfango Amedeo D'Asaro IT 1987

Jury's Assessment

The starting point of the "beach picture" is irrelevant and does not lead to a consistent proposal.

Caisson

Ton van Beek NL 1976, Thor Hendriks NL 1977, Stijn Tijhuis NL 1988

Jury's Assessment

The proposal, with its high quality images, professes to provide a technical solution, but it is unclear what this solves. The caissons require foundations on piles and cannot be used as ballast for the dike.

Good Morning Streefkerk!

Elisabet Barcelo Quintana ES 1981, Julio Gil Farina ES 1979

Jury's Assessment

The plan proposes forest housing instead of dike housing and does not address the assignment. Also the plan has too many façades and poor-quality space beneath the buildings.

Habraken in the Polder

Gwenn Van Laer BE 1987, Rob Wiehink NL 1982

Jury's Assessment

Although Habraken is referred to in the text, there is no reference to it in the proposal. Furthermore the plan is very energy consuming.

< HYPER-DIKE > / > HYPER POLDER <

Sarah Poot BE 1987, Stéphanie Querio FR 1986, Florian Bonino FR 1984, William Riche FR 1990

Jury's Assessment

Although the regional angle and the leisure landscape are interesting, the proposal leads to unwanted urban sprawl. The relationship between high-rise building and agriculture is obscure.

INCREMENTAL LANDSCAPE

Matteo Viciani IT 1989, Sara Dughetti IT 1990, Giacomo Moretti IT 1989, Giacomo Quercia IT 1989

Jury's Assessment

Although a unique proposal is made, it raises problems instead of solving them. No respect is shown for the cultural value of the dike.

let MMe in!

Jose Ridao ES 1986, Fernando Polo Calvo NL 1989, Pasqual Vernich Hermano ES 1988, Álvaro De Grado Vallet ES 1986

Jury's Assessment

The proposal, which covers a long stretch of the dike, was well received by the jury, but they had doubts about the innovative quality. Walking on green roofs is not a viable option.

Living apart together

Stefan de Kok NL 1984, Nathaniel Rijsmus NL 1981

Jury's Assessment

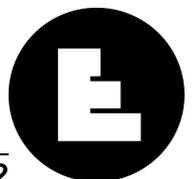
The strategy to situate the clustered housing far from the dike does not lead to innovation, it only avoids the problems of the site.

living on the edge

Daniel Vlasveld NL 1976, Marie-Christine Kortmann DE 1978

Jury's Assessment

The solution of housing on a slab of concrete is not applicable because the soil sinks one cm per year. The architectural typology is considered "alien".



NEST PLUG-IN

Sophie Carvalho FR 1987, Nastasia La Spina FR 1988

Jury's Assessment

The simple idea of plug-ins is not enough and lifting the housing is not relevant because the dike will not be raised, but reinforced. The architectural elaboration and the quality of the dwellings is considered poor.

PASSAGEHEN

Simone Sante IT 1980, Alessandro Zappaterreni IT 1977

Jury's Assessment

The proposal, though sympathetic, does not tackle the main topic and the technical solution is unsound.

plant

Antonio Arredondo ES 1997

Jury's Assessment

The proposal is neither innovative nor site related. The inspirational effect of the orchard mentioned is not visible in this rather dense plan.

RESILIO landscape

Elisa Tozzi IT 1985, Chiara Farinea IT 1979

Jury's Assessment

This very schematic proposal is insufficiently worked out and hardly addresses the assignment.

SOD HOUSE

Jingyi dAI NL 1977

Jury's Assessment

One of the few really different approaches, but the architectural elaboration is considered very minimal.

Streefdijk

Dingeman Deijs NL 1978, Stephan Schagen NL 1976

Jury's Assessment

This proposal might solve traffic problems, but it is impossible to implement it on this site.

Streefkerk: A Futureproof Perspective

Jan Loerakker NL 1986, Frank Loer NL 1986, Hans Smolenaers NL 1982

Jury's Assessment

A typical "real estate brochure" proposal, showing successful communal space. Yet the plan has an unmistakable "copy – paste" quality, and is limited to an urban design plan.

SUNFLOWERS

Elisa Ramiro Agudo ES 1983, Pablo Romero Sedano ES 1985

Jury's Assessment

Creating a micro climate below the dike might be interesting, but this entry avoids the actual problems of building dike housing. In the urban plan the housing blocks the view of the landscape.

The Dwell-Terp

Laurens Boodt NL 1983, Bart-Jan Polman NL 1984

Jury's Assessment

Although the use of natural materials is appreciated and the drawings of this remarkable plan are attractive, the housing is sub-standard, the windmill would produce a lot of noise nuisance and it does not address the problem of building dike housing.

