



European ES

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PRODUCTIVE CITIES

competition brief

Alcoy

Barcelona

La Bazana

Madrid

Playa de Palma

Torrelavega

The objective of European is to bring to the fore Europe's young architecture and urban design professionals, and to present and develop their ideas. It is also about helping cities and developers who provided sites to find innovative architectural and urban solutions for the transformation of urban locations and help them to implement. The open competition is an anonymous and public call for ideas on a European scale.

CANDIDATURE

European 14 is open to any team of young urban and architectural design professionals (architects, urban planners, landscape designers, engineers...). Every candidate must be under 40 years old on the closing date for submission of entries

INFORMATION

From Monday February 13, 2017, every candidate or team can check the European website www.euopan-europe.eu, to discover the rules, theme, calendar, jury composition and the synthetic presentations of the 50 sites of the session, classified according to thematic families.

REGISTRATION - ENTRY

Registration is made online. The registration fee is of €150 for one site and €50 for any additional site. It gives access to the complete site folder.

Entry is done online and includes 3 A1 panels, 1 short text and 3 images for communication as well as necessary administrative documents.

PRIZES

EUROPAN/España has the possibility of granting 6 first prizes and 6 second prizes, in addition to the special mentions. The winner and runner-up teams receive a prize of €12,000 and €6,000 (including tax) respectively. In Spain, the EUROPAN awards are exempt from tax withholding in accordance with the Resolution of April 5, 2006, of the Department of Tax Management of the State Agency of Tax Administration, granting the exemption provided for in Article 7 (1) Royal Legislative Decree 3/2004, of 5 March

EUROPAN/Spain intends to award 6 first prizes and 6 second prizes, in addition to the special mentions the Jury members consider appropriate. The winner and runner-up teams receive a prize of €12,000 and €6,000 (including tax) respectively. In Spain, the EUROPAN awards are exempt from withholding tax pursuant to the Resolution dated 5 April 2006, of the Department of Tax Management of the State Agency of Tax Administration, granting the exemption provided for in Article 7 (1) of Royal Legislative Decree 3/2004 dated 5 March.

LEGAL PROVISIONS

For nationals from EU and EES countries in possession of a diploma in accordance with EU Directive 2005/36/EC and wishing to practice on a provision of services basis (occasional), they must be legally established in a Member State for the purpose of pursuing the same profession in Spain. They must ask for an authorization to the competent authority, the Ministry of Development (Ministerio de Fomento, Subdirección de Normativa y Estudios Técnicos. Secretaría General Técnica. Paseo de la Castellana, 67 – 28071 Madrid). Once the authorisation has been issued, they must address to the Order of Architects the service is taking place to ask for an authorisation to carry out that specific service.

More information.

For nationals in possession of a diploma from other countries, please contact the Ministry of Education.

COMMUNICATION AND PUBLICITY

The Launching of the competition and the Results of EUROPAN 14/Spain will be published in the B.O.E (Official State Gazette) and in the local and / or autonomous Gazettes, as well as in a national large-circulation newspaper

Likewise, EUROPAN 14 will also be disclosed through the national and European web pages, specialized magazines and Architects' Orders' journals.

The results of EUROPAN /SPAIN will be published in a catalogue. All the EUROPAN 14 projects awarded and specially mentioned by the Jury will be displayed in a travelling exhibition.

The teams rewarded in EUROPAN Spain will be invited to present their work in forums and workshops, both at national and international level, on the occasion of the International Forum of Results of EUROPAN 14.

EUROPAN/ESPAÑA BOARD

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Department of Architecture, Autonomia of Valencia

ADIF

FEMP

TOPIC : PRODUCTIVE CITIES

The ideology of the mixed-city is now shared. But how mixed is actually the mixed-city? In many urban development projects housing is the main program. We add some offices and public amenities, bars and shops to create a "genuine vibrant urban neighbourhood". But one program has been excluded: the productive economy. It has left the city to go to the periphery.

There is now in many European cities a spatial and social mismatch between living and working conditions.

The city provides high-skilled professionals with many working possibilities while a large part of low-skilled workers live in the city with no work opportunity. This mismatch generates many problems with regard to economy, mobility and sociality. Production should be encouraged in the city, be part of the fabric, it should be seen, connected to shared daily life, nurtured and celebrated.

1- How to integrate some of the production activities in the city –food, energy, services, new industrial products– to enhance relations between citizens?

2- How to live in productive fields and to produce in living environment? How to manage the tensions between production and local life?

3- How to integrate production cycles considering distribution, waste and consumption, encouraging a diversity of (shorter?) cycles in local contexts and articulate them to a larger eco-scale?

TOPIC 1 : FROM PRODUCTIVE AREA TO PRODUCTIVE CITY

What Kind of Urbanity for the Logistics & Industrial Areas?

ALTA (NO); AMIENS (FR); AMSTERDAM #3 (NL); ANGERS (FR); BÈGLES (FR); GRIGNY-RIS-ORANGIS (FR); HAMBURG (DE); HUY (BE); LILLE (FR); LILLESTRØM (NO); TOULOUSE (FR); WIEN (AT)

TOPIC 2 : FROM CITY TO PRODUCTIVE CITY

How to Create Vibrant Productive Districts with Craftmen, Makers & Local Production?

ALCOY (ES); AMSTERDAM #2 (NL); BARCELONA (ES); BESANÇON (FR); CUNEO (IT); KARLSKRONA (SE); LA BAZANA (ES); NARVIK (NO); NEU-ULM (DE); OULU (FI); PLAYA DE PALMA (ES); ZWICKAU (DE)

TOPIC 3 : FROM FUNCTIONALIST INFRASTRUCTURES TO PRODUCTIVE CITY

How Can New Mobility Conditions Encourage Hybridization Between City & Production?

AMSTERDAM #4 (NL); AURILLAC (FR); EVREUX (FR); GRAZ (AT); HELSINKI (FI); MADRID (ES); MÜNCHEN (DE); TORNIO (FI); TORRELAVEGA (ES); VINKOVCI (HR)

TOPIC 4 : AND PRODUCTIVE AGAIN!

How to Reintroduce the Productive Economy into New Urban Districts?

AMSTERDAM #1 (NL); AMSTERDAM #5 (NL); GUEBWILLER (FR); KRIENS (CH); LINZ (AT); PANTIN (FR); ŠIBENIK (HR); TRELLEBORG (SE); TUBIZE (BE); WARSZAWA (PL); ZAGREB (HR)

IMPLEMENTATIONS

European guarantee to use all means necessary to incite cities and/or developers of sites to entrust the prize-winning teams with operational follow-through.

EUROPAN 1

1. **Hortaleza (Madrid)**. Winner: José González Gallegos, María José Aranguren López, Juan Manuel Ros García, Carlos Iglesias Sanz. 56 dwellings in 2 towers for the Housing Institute of Madrid (E.M.V.). Completed in 1993
2. **Entrevías (Madrid)**. Winner: Ricardo Sánchez Lampreave. 86 dwellings in 2 towers for the Housing Institute of Madrid (E.M.V.). Completed in 1996
3. **Pravia (Asturias)**. Runner-up: Isabel Bennasar Félix, Ana María Noguera Nieto. 64 dwellings for the Department of Architecture and Housing of Asturias. Completed in 1994
4. **Vallecas (Madrid)**. Runner-up: Susana Aparici Martín - Fernando Moliner Robledo - Inmaculada Núñez Reig. 30 dwellings for the Housing Institute of Madrid (E.M.V.). Completed in 1995
5. **Ujo (Asturias)**. Runner-up: Mercedes Peláez López, Enrique Álvarez Páramo. 74 dwellings for the Department of Architecture and Housing of Asturias. Completed in 1995
6. **Huelva**. Félix Pozo Soro, Alberto Torres Galán. 110 dwellings for the Department of Architecture and Housing, Andalucía's Government and E.P.S.A. Completed in 1998
7. **Vallecas (Madrid)**. Runner-up: Mercedes Peláez López. 28 dwellings for the Housing Institute of Madrid (E.M.V.). Completed in 1996

EUROPAN 2

1. **Basauri (Bilbao)**. Winner: Alberto Martínez Castillo, Beatriz Matos Castaño. 160 dwellings for the Department of Housing, Basque Government and EKONE S.A. Completed in 1995
2. **Vallecas (Madrid)**. Winner: Juan Ignacio García Pedrosa, Angela García de Paredes, Manuel García de Paredes, José Cuenca Pedradas. 90 dwellings for the Housing Institute of Madrid (E.M.V.). Completed in 2000
3. **Caravaca de la Cruz (Murcia)**. Winner: Luis de Pereda Fernández, Elena Sequeros Rodríguez, Francisco Burgos. 14 dwellings, parking, public facilities and public space development, Department of Housing, Architecture and Planning, Government of Murcia and the municipality of Caravaca de la Cruz. Project submitted, not built.
4. **Ferrol (Galicia)**. Runner-up. Cándido López González, María Carreiro Otero. 36 housing units for the Government of Galicia. Completed in 1995
5. **Ferrol (Galicia)**. Runner-up. Antonio Amado Lorenzo, Xan Casabella López, Santiago García-Echave Puente. 36 housing units for the Government of Galicia. Completed in 1995

EUROPAN 3

1. **Arrigorriaga (Vizcaya)**. Winner: Luis de Fontcuberta Rueda, Aurora Fernández Rodríguez. Study and implementation of 40 dwellings for the Basque Government. Completed in 2000

2. **Orense**. Winner: Fernando Olba Rallo. Urban Planning for the Government of Galicia. Project submitted, not built.
3. **Almanjayar (Granada)**. Winner: Enrique Johansson de Terry, Francisco José Larrucea Campero. 280 dwellings by EPSA for the Junta of Andalusia. Completed in 2002
4. **Almanjayar (Granada)**. Winner: Enrique Johansson de Terry. 128 dwellings by EPSA for the Junta of Andalusia. Completed in 2009
5. **Alicante**. Runner-up: Frédéric Bonnet, Marc-Pierre Bigarnet. Design and implementation for the Ladera de Benacantil urban park, Government of Valencia and city of Alicante. Completed in 2003
6. **Guissona (Lérida)**. Runner-up: Sé Duch Navarro, Eva Prats Güerre. 32 dwellings, commercial and parking space for the Government of Cataluña, INCASOL. Completed in 1998
7. **M-30, Madrid**. Jaime López Valdés, Jaime Latas Zabala. 54 dwellings in 2 blocks in Vallecas for the Municipal Housing Company of Madrid (EMV). Completed in 2000
8. **Requena (Valencia)**. Runners-up: Víctor García Gil, Rosa María Briso Montiano. 62 dwellings for SEPES (Housing Ministry). Project submitted, not built.
9. **Alicante**. Runner-up: Esteban García Martínez. Development of Plaza del Carmen for the Government of Valencia and city of Alicante. Preliminary plans submitted, not built.
10. **Alguazas (Murcia)**. Winner: Felipe Pich Aguilera - Guillermo Maluenda Colomer. 20 dwellings and urban park for the city of Alguazas and the Government of Murcia. Project submitted, not built.

EUROPAN 4

1. **Mina del Morro (Bilbao)**. Winners: Eduardo Belzunce Tormo, Luis Díaz Mauriño, Juan García Millán. Urban planning for 350 dwellings, public facilities, businesses, parking and 84 dwellings for the Basque Government. Completed in 2007
2. **Mina del Morro (Bilbao)**. Runners-up: José María Lapuerta, Francisco Burgos Ruiz. Urban project for public spaces and 70 dwellings for the Basque Government. Completed in 2006
3. **Sevilla**. Winners: Fuensanta Nieto de la Cierva, Enrique Sobejano García. 174 dwellings for the Junta of Andalusia (EPSA). Completed in 2002
4. **Aranda de Duero**. Runners-up: Angela García de Paredes, José Ignacio García Pedrosa. Urban development plan for 767 dwellings with facilities for the Government of Castilla and León. Project submitted, not developed.
5. **Valladolid**. Runners-up: Eduardo de la Peña, Antonio Lleyda Delgado, Rafael Torrelo Fernández, Jon Elejabeitia Silleruelo, Patricia Fernández Häring. Integrated Public Facilities Complex for the City of Valladolid. Completed in 2006
6. **El Nodo, Avilés**. Runners-up: Pedro Palmero Cabezas, Samuel Torres de Carvalho. 23 public dwellings for the Government of Asturias. Completed in 2004
7. **El Nodo, Avilés**. Runners-up: Javier Fresneda Puerto, Javier Sanjuán Calle. 22 social dwellings for the Government of Asturias. Completed in 2004

EUROPAN 5

1. **La Chanca (Almería)**. Winner: Alfonso Cano Pintos, María Julia Abarca Corrales. 53 dwellings for the Junta of Andalusia. Project submitted. Not built.

2. **Baracaldo (Vizcaya)**. Winner: Eduardo Arroyo Muñoz. Football stadium Lasasarre in Baracaldo for Bilbao Ría 2000. Completed in 2003
3. **Ceuta**. Winner: José Morales Sánchez, Juan González Mariscal. Urban development and 119 dwellings. Completed in 2009
4. **Cartagena**. Winners: Juan Hevia Ochoa De Echagüen, Fernando García Pino, Manuel García De Paredes, Nuria Ruiz García. 352 dwellings and public spaces for Hogar Sur and the city of Cartagena. Project submitted. Not built.
5. **Baracaldo (Vizcaya)**. Runner-up: Federico Soriano, Dolores Palacios. 82 dwellings for Bilbao Ría 2000. Project submitted, implementation in process.
6. **Baracaldo (Vizcaya)**. Runner-up: Sandra Töpfer, Dirk Bertuleit, Jorg Sieweke, Jens Weisener. Development of the Lasasarre park for Bilbao Ría 2000. Completed in 2003
7. **Tolosa**. Runner-up: Elio García García, Carlos Rodríguez Alcoba, Javier Rodríguez Alcoba. El Nodo - Avilés, 17 social dwellings for the Government of Asturias. Completed in 2004
8. **Tudela (Navarra)**. Paloma Iniesta Ayerra, Ángeles Nuez Díaz. Renovation of the San Francisco Convent for housing. Government of Navarra. Project submitted, not built.

EUROPAN 6

1. **Baracaldo (Vizcaya)**. Winner: Javier Fresneda Puerto, Javier Peña Galiano, Javier Sanjuán Calle. Urban Planning, Project for the square of Pormetxeta and a parking building and preliminary studies for a Tower, for Bilbao Ría 2000. Project for the square completed in 2010.
2. **Burgos**. Winner: Andreas Quednau, Sabine Muller. Urban and landscape projects submitted and implemented.
3. **Córdoba**. Winner: María Auxiliadora Gálvez Pérez. Urban Plan of Cordel de Écija, in Cordoba. Project submitted and approved by the city council.
4. **Santa Cruz de Tenerife**. Winner: Raúl del Valle González. 110 social dwellings in Añaza, Tenerife, for the Canarias Government. Project submitted
5. **Toledo**. Winner: Carlos Arroyo Zapatero, Manuel Pérez Romero, Eleonora Guidotti-Valori. Urban Planning for the Government of Castilla-La Mancha. Project submitted, not developed.
5. **Valencia**. Winner: Eduardo de la Peña Pareja, Antonio Lleyda Delgado. 48 dwellings for rent for youth in Sociopolis for Valencia Housing Office IVSA. Preliminary drawings submitted.
6. **El Nodo (Avilés)**. Winner: Mario Sanjuán Calle, Iban Carpintero, José M^a Tabuyo, Ángel Sevillano. 29 social dwellings for the Government of Asturias. Completed in 2007
7. **El Nodo (Avilés)**. Honourable Mention: Jorge Suárez Díaz - Lucía Salvador Anguiano. 18 social dwellings for the Government of Asturias. Completed in 2004

EUROPAN 7

1. **Barcelona / Can Solé**. Winner: Angela Moragues Gregori, Hervé Meyer. Lérida, 52 dwellings for the Catalan Government INCASOL. Completed in 2010.
2. **Guadalajara**. Winner: Rubén Picado Fernández, María José de Blas Gutiérrez de la Vega. Preliminary project for a bridge submitted for the Government of Castilla-La Mancha. Alternative project in **Caravia, Asturias**. Landscape project for the Government of Asturias. Completed in 2007

3. **Vitoria**. Winner: Hugo Araujo Lázare, Marien Brieva de la Orden. Urban planning submitted for the City of Vitoria-Gasteiz.

4. **La Pola de Siero (Asturias)**. Honourable Mention: José Vicente Lillo Llopis, Francisco Leiva Iborra, José Luis Campos Rosique, Marta García Chico. La Pola de Siero, 15 social dwellings for the Government of Asturias. Completed in 2009

EUROPAN 8

1. **Alcázar de San Juan (Ciudad Real)**. Winner: Antonio Viejo Moriano, Helena Aguilar Balea, David Ares Esteve. Urban Plan for the municipality of Alcazar de San Juan and the Regional Government of Castilla-La Mancha. Preliminary drawings submitted

2. **Cáceres**. Winner: Cristina Goberna, Urtzi Grau. Urban planning for the Regional Government of Extremadura. Project submitted in 2010 and approved by the City Council in 2016

3. **Cartes (Cantabria)**. Winner: Miguel Ángel Velarde, Miguel Ángel Navas. Urban Plan for the Municipality of Cartes and the Regional Government of Cantabria. Preliminary drawings submitted

4. **Ceuta**. Winner: Juana Sánchez, Diego Jiménez, Ángela Ruiz, Pedro Romero. Urban planning for City of Ceuta EMVICESA. Preliminary drawings submitted for a further development of the project.

5. **Córdoba**. Winner: Beatriz Brieva de la Orden, Jaime del Campo. Urban Planning for the city of Córdoba. Project submitted and approved by the city council.

6. **Logroño (La Rioja)**. Winner: Santiago Cifuentes, Javier García, Luis Alió, Álvaro Martín. Alternative project at the University for the city of Logroño. Preliminary drawings submitted.

EUROPAN 9

1. **Ama**. Winner: Adelais Parera Perello, Karla Diaz Rendon, Pablo Gil Martínez. Aller - Asturias. Urban planning for the area for Hunosa. Project submitted.

2. **Badajoz / Barrio de Santa Engracia**. Winner: Enrique Arenas Laorga, Luis Basabe Montalvo. Urban and social studies for the Government of Extremadura. Project submitted in 2011 and waiting for the approval of the City Council.

3. **La Laguna (Tenerife)**. Winner: Daren Gavira Persad, Carolina Ruiz-Valdepeñas. Preliminary studies for social housing for the City of La Laguna. Project submitted in 2010.

4. **Poio (Pontevedra)**. Winner: Camilo Manuel Rebocho Vaz Leiria. Urban Planning and social housing for the Government of Galicia. Project submitted in 2014 and waiting approval from the City Council.

5. **Soria**. Winner: Christian Sintes, David Domínguez. Urban Planning for the development of the banks of the river Duero and public housing for the city of Soria. Project submitted 2009.

EUROPAN 10

1. **Cáceres (Extremadura)**. Winners: Javier García-Germán, Alia García-Germán. Several public presentations. Urban studies for the government of Extremadura. Project submitted in 2010.

2. **Elda (Alicante)**. Winners: Diego Jiménez, Juana Sánchez. Commission for urban studies submitted in 2013. Architectural project commission underway.
3. **Madrid**. Carolina Ruiz-Valdepeñas - Daren Gavira. Commission for preliminary studies. Project submitted in 2011.
4. **Reus (Cataluña)**. Winner: Aurélien Delchet, Gimena Repetto, Alexis Traficante. Submitted in 2012.
- 5 **Teruel (Aragón)**. Winners: Berta Barrio, Josep Peraire. Commission for Urban studies for the City of Teruel. Project submitted 2010.
6. **Valverde (Canary Islands)**. Winner: Silvia Alonso. Commission for urban studies underway. Project submitted 2012.

EUROPAN 12

1. **Torrent Estadella. Barcelona**. Winners: Eduard Balcells, Honorata Grzesikowska. Commission for urban studies i. Project submitted in 2014.
2. **Rec Comtal. Barcelona**. Winner: Carles Enrich. Commission for urban studies. Project submitted in 2014. **Strategic planning and Preliminary Project for the Archeological area of Rec Comtal**. Underway

EUROPAN 13

1. **A Coruña**. Winners: Juan Miguel Salgado, Luis Manuel Santalla, Yago Liste, Alba González, Vanesa Veira. Runners-up: Nuria Prieto, Diego Lucio, Omar Curros, Ángel Montero, Hugo Malvar. Runners-up: María Mestre, Almudena Mampasso, Gianmattia Bassanello, Ignacio Moreu. Different commissions to the teams are underway.
2. **Barcelona**. Winners: Víctor Navarro, María Langarita. Commission for social housing underway.
3. **Irún**. Special Mention: Eli Gronn, Juan Berasategui, Marit Langslet, Anja Standal. Commission for urban studies on the competition area.
4. **Palma de Mallorca**. Winner: Juan Socas, Murielle Clair. Commission for urban studies underway.

1. COMPETITION OBJECTIVES

1.1 FITTING INTO THE CITY

Alcoy's Sustainable Urban Development Strategy lists the Al-Azraq Square node as one of the spaces to be planned as part of a transformation into a productive city on the basis of innovation.

The powerfully central location of Al-Azraq Square for the Ensanche (Expansion) and Zona Norte (North Zone) districts has the potential to sow the seed for a mixed city. This is an optimum location to implement a mixture of habitats and workplaces in an area that accommodates half of Alcoy's population: 13,500 inhabitants in Ensanche plus 17,000 inhabitants in Zona Norte.

This privileged situation lies between Ensanche and the viaduct that leads directly into the Historic District, and also alongside the Cotes Altes and Cotes Baixes industrial estates. It also has direct access to the motorway via the the north and south sliproads.

The main urban transformations that will affect the site are firstly, the Alcoy General Master Plan. The draft version was opened for public comment and consultation in September 2016. Secondly, the crucially important Al-Azraq Interior Reform Plan, envisaged in the current planning guidelines. In addition, the Integral Sustainable Urban Development Strategy identifies the main problems and challenges face by the municipality in its efforts to ensure long-term sustainable development. The triangle formed by the three basic nodes of the strategy — the University (Research), Al-Azraq Square (Innovation) and Rodes city block (Development)— will be the nerve centre for the city's future.

2.2 FITTING INTO THE DISTRICT

Al-Azraq Square is located at the confluence of two major thoroughfares in Alzira: Avenida de Juan Gil-Albert, the main northern exit artery, and Hispanitat Avenue, a boulevard that marks the character of the district in

the North Zone. This urban void is the site of the former Alcoy-Gandia railway terminus, in operation from 1892 to 1969. Calle Pare Poveda, which also converges on the square, has also come to the fore since the opening of the Francisco Aura Bridge, as it provides direct vehicle access to the A-7 motorway. All this leads to the conclusion that Al-Azraq square is a strategic hub for the city's configuration.

For the Zona Norte district, the site is located in the south-western part, and currently forms a gap that hinders its connection to the Ensache district. It is now used for parking, vocational training workshops, Civil Guard barracks and a Courthouse. The corresponding facilities denote the importance of this space.

1.3 MULTIPURPOSE SPACE

Initially, economic activity based on the craft industry is not proposed. Instead, we seek contributions by tertiary uses to shape a productive city, focused from an innovative perspective, encouragement of entrepreneurship and attraction of talent.

Over time, different uses have been proposed for the city block that contains the green vocation workshop such as public parking, a technology park, a business incubator, government offices, urban vegetable patches, cinemas, shopping centre, geriatric home, housing, retail stores and restaurants, shopping arcade, etc.

During the participatory process for the Al-Azraq public square, more uses were mooted such as a preschool, restricted parking, a multipurpose space where people can meet, hold conferences or exhibitions, and a primary school for the city.

A range of uses for the project area have been suggested in the course of the citizen comments process for the Planning proposals for Al-Azraq square: residential (closed city block with a courtyard or free-standing building), tertiary (shops, laboratories or offices) facilities (car park, open or retirement space). This is why the design of a multipurpose building

that can equip the area with many of the suggested uses is a positive, attractive aspect in the public participation process. However, bearing in mind that the immediate environs are a high-density residential area, it would seem more appropriate for the predominant focus of this building to be productive uses that supplement the pervasive residential use of this zone.

Another important aspect of the project is sustainability and aspects that facilitate almost zero energy consumption. Resources that create self-sufficient buildings should be a major focal point throughout, from the below-ground levels to the roof.

Another complementary aspect is the transformation of the main adjacent roads into productive streets. The innovation node should encourage Avenida de la Hispanidad, Avenida De Juan Gil Albert and Calle Pare Poveda in this aspect, bearing in mind moreover that they are major links for the whole city.

Finally, the Citizen Participation Plan calls for the following aspects to be studied:

Sustainable management: orientation of the building on the site, rainwater collection systems, energy self-sufficiency via photovoltaic (PV) systems, geothermal energy, aerothermy, etc.

Sustainable urban mobility: enhanced public transport, bicycle lane, pedestrian paths, school paths, road prioritization.

Minimum facilities: infant school, differentiated parking, a multipurpose space for meeting, conferences or exhibitions and a primary school for the city.

Significant memory: highlighting the square's history.

Educational value: allow the entire public space to be used as an educational facility.

2. SPECIFICITIES

This section lists specific details for the competition site.

2.1 SITE REPRESENTATIVE

The site representative is D. Antonio Frances Perez, Mayor of Alcoy, or his appointed representative.

Other stakeholders involved in the study area:

Ministry of Defence, owner of the Civil Guard barracks.

The Government of Valencia (Generalitat Valenciana), owner of the Courthouse.

Neighbourhood associations and other groups involved in the Al-Azraq public participation process.

2.2 QUALIFICATION OF COMPETING TEAM REPRESENTATIVES

Since the focus of the competition is a building project, the project representative should be an architect, as per Art. 2 of the Building Act.

2.3 TEAM RESPONSIBILITIES

Given the characteristics of the site and the aims of the competition to generate a productive city by means of new multi-purpose buildings that bring together different types of compatible uses, we consider it advisable and indeed necessary for an interdisciplinary team be formed in order to undertake a study of the needs from different perspectives (social, economic, gender, sustainability, amongst others).

2.4 COMMUNICATION AND PUBLICATION OF THE COMPETITION AND RESULTS

The Alcoy City Council and the Department of Housing, Infrastructure and Territorial Structure will supplement the communication and publication work by the CSCAE to expand the dissemination of each

stage of the competition. This dissemination work will take the form of exhibitions and explanatory seminars.

2.5 PARTICIPATION BY THE SITE REPRESENTATIVE

The Mayor of Alcoy City Council, or his appointed representative, will participate in the first jury meeting in his or her role as the site representative.

2.6 ENVISAGED COMMISSION

The Alcoy City Council will invite the winning teams to present their proposals. After this presentation, the Alcoy City Council will proceed to formalize a contract with one of the teams to design the draft project for the building. For this purpose, the municipal budget for 2018 will reserve a funding item of €18,000 + VAT to cover this contract.

2.7 PROCEDURE ENVISAGED FOR THE COMMISSION

The procedure for contracting the draft project is a service contract as per Art. 10 of Legislative Royal Decree 3/2011 of November 14, which ratifies the consolidated text of the Public Sector Contracts Act. As this is a minor contract (Art. 138.3), the tendering procedure is set out in the provisions of Art. 111 of the above-mentioned legislation.

3. ALCOY

3.1 LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHY

Alcoy is an inland municipality of the Valencia Autonomous Region, in the north of Alicante province, 60 km from its provincial capital and 109 km from Valencia. The municipality covers 129.86 km² and shares municipal boundaries with Cocentaina (NE), Penáguila and Benifallim (E), Torre de les Maçanes, Xixona, Ibi and Onil (S), Banyeres de Mariola (W) and, in Valencia province, Bocairent (NW). It is in the Valley of Alcoy sub-district which, along with the Hoya de Castalla subdistrict, forms the Hoya de Alcoy district. The geographical barriers of Sierra de Mariola and Sierra de la Carrasqueta define this demarcation in both cases.



Image 1. Geographic location

This area is part of the easternmost foothills of the Baetic mountain system, running predominantly SW-NE, which exerts a clear influence on the physical and anthropic features of the municipality, defined by several ranges including Sierra de Mariola, Carrascal de la Font Roja, El Plans and La Serreta. Several minor watercourses —Polop, Barxell and Molinar— run through this zone before merging in the outskirts of the city to form the Serpis or Alcoy River.

The city is 562 metres above sea level.



Photo 1. Panoramic view of the city from Mt. Sant Cristòfol

Alcoy had 61,321 inhabitants on January 3, 2017 according to the latest update provided by the Civil Registry. The Northern Zone District, the location of the proposed site, Al-Azraq Square (Plaça de Al-Azraq), has 16,911 inhabitants, or 27.58% of the total.

3.2 ECONOMY

Historically, Alcoy became an important city for Spain after the Industrial Revolution, especially in the textile sector, but also in the metallurgical and paper industries. In the 1950s, these were joined by the food sector and later, cosmetics.

Over the years, the city's urban dynamics have adapted to its industrial development. Indeed, the chemical and pharmaceutical sector (primarily cosmetics), the food sector (stuffed olives, meat products, pastry and liqueurs), plastic injection and the industry related to the Moors and Christian festivities and technological activities are now the main economic driving forces of the city, replacing or diversifying the former metallurgical, textile and paper industries.

Nevertheless, while acknowledging the key importance of the industrial sector in its economic development, Alcoy seeks to underpin its economic and social progress in line with the region's current situation by means of a balanced growth model, organized around and focused on the new economic niches foreseen for cities in the 21st century.

Alcoy's tourist sector is now growing, thanks in part to its improved transport links, increased hotel capacity and a more attractive tourist

focus on a solid alternative to the "sun and sand" emphasis, with inroads into the congress tourism sector as well.

3.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Al-Azraq Square (Plaça de Al-Azraq in Valencian), the strategic study area, sits on the site of the former Alcoy-Gandía railway station and its annexes. This narrow gauge railway line operated from 1892 to 1969, carrying the town's paper, textile, iron and steel products down to the port of Gandía.



The 1957 Master Plan, a pioneering initiative in Spain (the National Lands Act was only enacted in 1956) foresaw the longer-term management of this area. The photos below show the existing buildings and the proposed new layout.

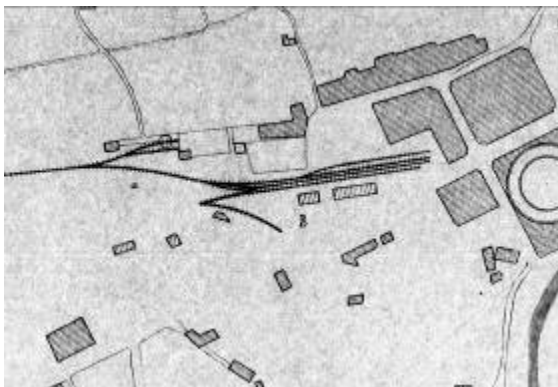


Image 2. Plan of existing buildings.



Image 3. Plan of new layout.

3.4 PLANNING REGULATIONS IN FORCE

The Urban Master Plan currently in force, approved on July 20, 1989 by Resolution of the Government of Valencia's Minister of Public Works, Urbanism and Transport, commits the detailed planning of this space to the approval of a Special Interior Reform Plan (PERI), whose aim under

Art. 506 of the town planning regulations is to ensure the most appropriate functional treatment and design of this land.



Art. 508 of the Regulations states that the PERI must endow the plot with the following facilities: a primary school, a neighbourhood social centre and a kindergarten for 150 infants. The other conditions relevant to the PERI area and buildable ratios are set out in Arts. 507 and 509, respectively. The plot is included in Action UA-15 (Plaza de Al-Azraq) of

the Master Plan.

The legislative framework in force is the Government of Valencia Territorial, Urban and Landscape Planning Act 5/2014 of 25 July.

3.5 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR AL-AZRAQ SQUARE



One of the noteworthy initiatives as part of the PERI is the Alcoy City Council's citizen participation process for the urbanisation of Al-Azraq square, begun in 2010. It was aimed at a consensus-based decision by neighbours and social agents on "the best possible project".

In 2011, a document entitled "Plaza Al-Azraq. Proceso participativo para una plaza" (Al-Azraq Square. Participatory process for a square) was drafted with participation by several groups: experts (architects, sociologists), neighbourhood associations, business guilds, schools, political groups, municipal technical services and others.

Since the conclusion of this participatory process, new elements have emerged that must be taken into account: the General Structural Plan

(PGE, in process), the Detailed Management Plan, the Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (December 2013, modified with the PGE), the transfer of the Court House to the Mare de Deu building in February 2017, the inclusion of the Civil Guard barracks in the study area, the opening of the Francisco Aura bridge and finally, the call for the EUROPAN 14 competition under the theme "Productive cities".

3.6 STRUCTURAL MASTER PLAN



The draft version of the Structural Master Plan, was submitted for a period of public comment by the Plenary session of the City Council on June 27, 2016, and extended by Mayoral resolution on October 21, 2016. This extension has now concluded. The Master Plan includes the Al-Azraq Square in residential sector SR-10. Within this sector, an area for facilities is designated as PQA-7 (administrative-institutional), and another, PQE-32, for educational-cultural facilities.

4. TERRITORIAL AND URBAN CONTEXT

4.1 URBAN STRUCTURE

Plaça de Al-Azraq (Al-Azraq Square) is located at the confluence of two major thoroughfares: Avenida Juan Gil-Albert, the main northern artery, and Avenida de la Hispanidad, the major iconic boulevard of the Zona Norte District. This space was formerly the terminus station of the Alcoy-Gandía railway line, in operation from 1892 to 1969. The opening of the Francisco Aura bridge has raised the importance of Calle Pare Poveda, which also converges on the square, permitting direct access to the A-7 motorway. This configuration shows that this urban space is in a strategic location with respect to the configuration of Alcoy as a whole.

4.2 PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Alcoy has an urban bus service with five lines, three of which (Lines 1, 3 and 4) stop in the streets that converge on or are near this square.



Line 1. Sant Vicent-Zona Nord



Line 3



Line 4

One block to the north of the study area is the Alcoy-Valencia railway station and the bus station. The city's main public transport hubs are thus just 200 metres from the block covered by the competition.

Alcoy has a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan that sets out the details of the current state of the city's transport networks and proposes new alternatives for a more sustainable mobility model.

4.3 URBAN LANDSCAPE

Al-Azraq square is an urban gap that emerged when the Alcoy-Gandía narrow-gauge railway line was dismantled.

Most of the existing facilities are to be renovated:

Facilities: the courthouse will shortly be emptied when its services are moved to a new building on Mare de Deu square. The Civil Guard barracks, located between the Eduardo Latorre sports complex and the courthouse, are underutilized, partly due to their current state. The pre-fab classroom blocks are vocational training workshops that should be located next to the secondary school in order to facilitate access by students.

The road grid has not been completed in the study area, and it should reflect aspects of the Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan to prioritize public transport and pedestrians.

There are no green zones in the study area. It is therefore considered necessary to generate new spaces that insert green infrastructure into the consolidated urban area.

The apartment blocks in the vicinity of the study area are multi-storey on both Avenida Juan Gil Albert (10 floors) and Avda. de la Hispanidad (8 floors, rising 26m). These blocks have a central courtyard and relatively narrow secondary streets (12 metres), which generates quite dense frontages, as shown in the graphic information.

5. STRATEGIC STUDY AREA

5.1 CHANGES ENVISAGED FOR THE SITE AND ITS ENVIRONS

The main reason for choosing the Al-Azraq area as the EUROSPAN 14 competition site was the firm desire by the municipality to change the environs of Al-Azraq square and turn the current urban gap into a new central hub. For this purpose, we propose a building with avant-garde architecture, a usage programme that can attend to all the needs of the surrounding zone, the city's structural requirements, with sustainable execution in the construction stage and self-sufficient operation. In order for the building to achieve all these objectives, the scope of study will have to be expanded at a future stage in order to allow all the surrounding environment to help to shape the desired productive, sustainable and integrating city.

5.2 ANALYSIS OF THE URBAN CONTEXT OF THE STUDY AREA

5.2.1 ROLE OF THE STUDY AREA IN CITY POLICY

A recently drafted Integrated Urban Development Strategy for the city of Alcoy defines the guidelines to follow in order to achieve objectives related to innovation, sustainability and integration in every initiative undertaken in the city.

This strategy envisages the Al-Azraq area as a major focal point for the development of innovation. This node, along with the University and the block containing the former Rodes smelter, lie in the heart of Alcoy's consolidated urban centre.

5.2.2 MUNICIPAL PLANNING OBJECTIVES

It is important to note that currently, prior to the approval of the current Master Plan, planning work is underway on a small urban area of great importance due to its location, which is to become a large relational space that will cover the requirements for facilities in the area.

One of the key aspects in urban planning is the provision of education facilities. For this reason, the Structural Master Plan envisages a school in

this area next to the current courthouses, which will occupy the current Civil Guard barracks.

To improve access to the district lying north of the top of Avenida de la Hispanidad, it is suggested that Calle Pare Poveda be extended to Avenida Juan Gil Albert, which will allow traffic on General Prieto to be reduced and thus improve pedestrian movement on this street.

The rest of the area from the extension of Calle Pare Poveda to Calle General Prieto and the end of Avenida Hispanidad is maintained in the Structural Master Plan as study area.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, and given that the Master Plan document is currently in a draft version at the analysis stage, this zone is yet to be planned definitively and is pending the drafting of an Internal Reform Plan.

5.2.3 AIMS OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The following is an excerpt from the minutes of the Participation Plan which summarizes its strategy:

"The essence of any urban strategy is to create and stimulate activity, and achieve —with a minimum of intervention to foster urbanity, in this particular case the aim is essentially to provide the Al-Azraq square area with accessibility, scale, image and a public character. We have to design spaces that work well and can also generate identity marks and insert in them sensitive designs that encourage coexistence. An action with a minimal impact is proposed; a cautious, prudent strategy in which its users will be the main configurators of the spaces and programmes. The proposal defines a neutral canvas that is open to interaction between different types of users, who will ultimately be the ones who will shape the physical reality through their initiatives, dialogues and proposals. A series of strategically located operations will be applied to this large tapestry or canvas, which will configure and articulate the urban scene of this great square".

6. PROJECT AREA

6.1 NEEDS PROGRAMME

A multipurpose building is proposed for proposed project area, which coincides with practically all of the above-mentioned city block. Its uses are yet to be defined, given that the programme is left to the discretion of the competitors.

The following observations should be considered when drafting the proposals:

- The planning process for Al-Azraq square seeks to interpret a unique space that facilitates pedestrian transit through the entire area. Projects must therefore permit free access through the interior of the block and extend the concept of a public square at ground floor level.
- The building typology must address the issue of the existing lateral walls of apartment blocks, without reproducing the typical closed block with a central courtyard. The planning typology, left for the competing teams to define, must harmonize with the environs and create a landmark with a unique building.
- A maximum of 8 storeys are permitted by the current Master Plan for the whole city, although a Detailed Study can increase this with an additional 2 floors. Given that the north-western frontage on Av. de la Hispanidad is fully consolidated by apartment blocks that comply with this height regulation, it is not considered necessary to generate the desired landmark effect of the new building by means of the number of floors, but rather by the building typology and its appropriate composition.
- Competitors should consider the possibility of execution in stages, and a different type of management for each use. It is therefore important to decide on how to manage each phase of the building.
- Energy efficiency: all proposed uses must enable the building to be practically self-sufficient. The proposed construction systems and installations must therefore address this objective.

- Accessibility: this aspect must not only be addressed by the project in accordance with the current regulations, but also be integrated in the building layout in such a way that the unassisted use of every space does not have to be signposted, as it will be a ubiquitous feature throughout the building.

-Uses: It is important to consider a large parking area to permit resident and rotational parking, with a view to eliminating above-ground parking from this area.

- The productive activities to be developed must complement and improve those that already exist in the zone, with the establishment of new models of production. This aspect will be accompanied by public facilities that can address citizens' social needs.

- Minimum and maximum surface areas are not pre-defined in order to give the competing teams greater freedom to come up with a landmark building that organises an historic open space and helps to dynamize and improve the city's facilities.