



European ES

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Spanish, English, French
10 a.m. to 2 p.m., from Monday to Friday

PRODUCTIVE CITIES 2

competition brief

Barcelona
Casar de Cáceres
Lasarte-Oria
Madrid
Oliva
Palma
Sant Climent de Llobregat

EUROPAN ESPAÑA

The objective of EUROPAN 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.

The aim of EUROPAN Spain is to implement the projects chosen by EUROPAN 15 national jury. In order to facilitate contracting of the proposals by public administrations participating in EUROPAN Spain as the core of the Competition, the Ministry of Development shall call for the Competition in Spain, establishing its Rules by a bidding document that shall comply with the procedure of Juried Design Competitions as provided in section 183 et seq of the LCSP. This will ensure compliance with the conditions established in the EUROPAN Internal Procedures and in the aforementioned Law. Therefore, in case of entering any of the Spanish sites, it is important to get familiar with the "Rules of the EUROPAN 15 Juried Design Competition" by accessing the following link: <https://www.europan-europe.eu/en/about/>

PRIZES

EUROPAN/España intends to award 7 first prizes and 7 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

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).

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 15/Spain will be published in the B.O.E (Official State Gazette) as well as in a national newspaper.

The results of EUROPAN /SPAIN will be published in a catalogue. All the EUROPAN 15 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.

EUROPAN/ESPAÑA BOARD

President: Ministry of Development (Ministerio de Fomento)

Members: General Direction of Architecture, Housing and Land, Ministry of Development (Ministerio de Fomento)/ Consejo Superior de Colegios de Arquitectos de España (CSCAE)

City of Barcelona / City of Madrid / General Direction of Housing and Architecture, Regional Government of Cantabria / General Direction of Architecture, Regional Government of Extremadura / General Direction of Architecture and Housing, Regional Government of Islas Baleares/ Department of Architecture, Regional Government of Valencia/ General Direction of Architecture and Housing, Basque Regional Government/ INCASOL.

City of Casar de Cáceres/ City of Lasarte-Oria/ City of Oliva / City of Sant Climent de Llobregat/ADIF / FEMP

EUROPAN 15 – PRODUCTIVE CITIES /2: RESOURCES – MOBILITIES – SPATIAL EQUITY

Europar 15 session would like to particularly focus on the issue of the ecological transition related to a vision of the productive city for the future. The ecological productive transition needs to consider synergies between ecosystems, between biotopes and artefacts, between functions and uses, between citizens (etc..) rather than only considering a dualist approach. Creating synergies between these elements is another way of thinking and making the city in order to anticipate and to make the urban authorities more aware of their responsibilities towards the environment and life.

Europar 15 therefore proposes to point out three issues for this challenge on new productive conditions of transformation: **Resources, Mobility and Spatial Equity**.

1-Resources—How to minimize consumption and resource contamination (water, air, soil, energy...)? How to share resources? How to imagine social and technical innovations on this subject?

2-Mobility— How to integrate mobility and accessibility into productive territories?

3-Equity— How can spatial equity contribute to social equity? How to connect social and spatial elements? How to create a productive balance between territories, between urban and rural, between the rich and the poor?

These three categories—Resources, Mobility and Spatial Equity— can be declined on 3 scales: territorial, middle and micro scales.

The territorial scale —**XL**— corresponds to the larger scale, even beyond the city in some cases (inter-cities or rural) from the mutation of uses and practices. For Europar, this means developing, after the competition, strategic studies on larger scales that allow the city to have a guide for urban development.

The middle scale —**L**— is the one of the districts or a strategic urban fragment. This type of sites leads to the development of the rewarded ideas into urban projects, in which the teams can also develop a smaller part.

The micro-scale –S– is the smaller scale, on which projects can develop and resonate on a larger scale. It is also the scale of fastest production, smallest interventions, sometimes even temporary.

Therefore, the challenge for European 15 is to propose a diversity of sites which reconsiders the connection based on synergies between city and productive spaces within 3x2 different issues: **Implanting, Creating proximities, Changing metabolism.**

I- IMPLANTING

The challenge for cities to be both productive and sustainable is to interlink resources, mobilities and conditions of fairness. There are two aspects to implanting new dynamics or reactivating resources such as urban farming and educational, research or creative forces: productive milieus and productive uses.

I-1 Productive milieus

This is the level where a natural, cultural, social or economic environment is implanted or revitalised symbiotically, by contrast with the architecture of objects or the urbanism of technocracy. So, what is needed is to activate human and nonhuman resources and an ecosystem of partners, while at the same time paying attention to integrative values between nature and culture.

Barcelona (ES) / Bergische Kooperation (DE) / Helsingborg (SE) / **Palma (ES)** / Raufoss (NO) / Rotterdam Bospolder- Tussendijken Visserijplein (NL) / Saint-Omer (FR) / Tuusula (FI)

I-2 Productive uses

Uses can become productive if they go beyond their own functional limitations: productive uses work as a trigger that can initiate dynamics of change in a way that transforms the surrounding environment. They are a response to a situation in which an absence of dynamics has led to a powerful "use-ambition", the demand for a credible programme, a catalyst for change that fits smoothly into the existing context.

Innsbruck (AT) / **Oliva (ES)** / Pays de Dreux (FR) / Rotterdam Groot I Jsselmonde (NL) / Uddevalla (SE) / Visby (SE) / Wien (AT)

II- MAKING PROXIMITIES

This is about establishing proximities between living and working, stimulating productive relations both within residential areas and between residential areas and monofunctional production zones, introducing collective activities and work practices into residual spaces that add quality to housing conditions. Secondly, it is about rethinking the transition from high-speed metropolitan mobility to the low speed of neighbourhoods and urban centres. Proximities are made in the physical space of the city, but also at temporal and actorial scales, allowing new exchanges between urban actors and users (humans and nonhumans).

II-1- Third spaces

A third space can be a new space inserted between heterogeneous populations, housing and production spaces. It can catalyse the transformation of current production cycles to create new relations and synergies with urban territories and everyday life. It allows for alternative proximities, between urban actors and users (human and nonhuman), which may often be isolated in their own production cycles or excluded from ongoing urban design and planning practices. The physical location of a third space can be in residual spaces within neighbourhoods, or between existing monofunctional zones. It can accompany new housing or could emerge from recycled urban fabric.

Hyvinkää (FI) / La Louvière (BE) / **Lasarte-Oria (ES)** / **Madrid- (ES)** / Rødberg (NO) / Rotterdam Marconiplein Kop Dakpak (NL) / **Sant Climent de Llobregat (ES)** / Villach (AT)

II-2- Interfaces

The creation of interfaces contributes to the transformation of infrastructures of mobility, logistics, commerce or general services, by shortening production cycles. Such interfaces can also generate new kinds of relations between residential and farming activities, between housing and services, between spaces and communities. Interfaces generate a permanent dialogue between uses and users, between scales and functions, between identities and innovations. The interface is not a stable state, but a fluid space. It needs incremental and adaptive processes and open source projects, rejecting comprehensive and predefined master plans.

Auby (FR) / **Casas de Cáceres (ES)** / Floirac (FR) / Halmstad (SE) / Pavia (IT) / Romainville (FR) / Rotterdam Brainpark I (NL) / Selb (DE)

III- CHANGING METABOLISM

This is about working with the relations, processes, flows and multiple forces of the site in order to find a new balance between them. These sites are large in relation to their contexts and contain a wide variety of agents (human and nonhuman) with long- and short-term cycles, and far-reaching ecological, economic and territorial implications.

III-1- From linear to circular

Containing a "linear" component, either a monofunctional element or an obsolete source of income, the site aspires to incorporate other resources and uses that create synergies and new potentials for interaction. These new elements will play an important role in the functioning of the whole as a circular system, because they will be able to catalyse flows and processes more integratively and efficiently.

Charleroi (BE) / Enköping (SE) / Graz (AT) / Karlovac (HR) / Laterza (IT) / Port Jérôme-sur-Seine (FR) / Rochefort Océan (FR) / Warszawa (PL)

III-2- Multiplying agencies

The site aspires to incorporate new agencies, new layers of functions that may lead to balanced growth. It is important to document the sites' future agencies (air, water, soil, flood, programmes, activities and people). The final design will be something more than the sum or multiplication of circular urban economies.

Boras (SE) / Champigny-sur-Marne (FR) / Guovdageani (NO) / Marseille (FR) / Nin (HR) / Rotterdam Merwe-Vierhavens Keilekwartier Vierhavensblok (NL) / Täby (SE) / Weiz (AT)

EUROPAN 15 / PALMA – PARC BIT - UNIVERCITY

LOCATION: Parc Bit. Palma, Mallorca, Illes Balears

SCALE: XL/S -.territorio / arquitectura.+contexto

POPULATION: 402,772 inhabitants (Palma)

STUDY SITE: 141,59 ha

PROJECT SITE: 2.5 ha

OWNER(S) OF THE SITE: Balearic Islands Regional Government + Parc Bit.

SITE PROPOSED BY: Balearic Islands Regional Government

SITE REPRESENTATIVE: Oscar Canalís Hernández, Architect. Head of the Architecture Department. GOIB

ACTORS INVOLVED: Balearic Islands Regional Government + Parc Bit + Balearic Islands University

TEAM REPRESENTATIVE: Architect

RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMPETING TEAMS: We recommend the formation of a multidisciplinary team: architect, urban planner, landscape planner, biologist, environment specialist, etc.

COMMISSION AFTER COMPETITION: Design and construction of one of the elements resulting from the definitive plan. Public space, Metro station, collective housing/residence.

OUTREACH: After the competition, EUROPAN-Spain will organise an itinerant exhibition and publish a catalogue of the results. The exhibition and catalogue will feature the projects rewarded by the EUROPAN-Spain Jury and those submitted by Spanish teams and rewarded in other EUROPAN 15 participant countries.

JURY: The site representatives will participate with speaking and voting rights in the first phase of the EUROPAN-Spain jury.

POST-COMPETITION: Immediately after the competition, EUROPAN-Spain will organise a meeting between the winning teams and the site representatives. This will be a closed-door event where first of all, the teams will present their proposals. Round table discussions will then be held for each site with a view to defining each particular work schedule. Each round table will be moderated by a member of the jury. Given that this is a public competition, a second stage will involve an unpublicised negotiated procedure with the winner or winning teams with a view to refining the details of their projects to lead into the operational phase.

UNIVERCITY. PARC BIT. PALMA. MALLORCA

BACKGROUND

In 1994, British architect Richard Rogers won an international design competition for **Parc BIT**, which at the time aimed to attract residents who were telecommuting or engaged in computer research.

The three interrelated units designed by Richard Rogers in a rural area containing a technological district near the Mallorca University campus, just 8 km from Palma, involved "understanding people's needs in the future, minimising energy consumption and reducing pollution". It was to house a community of 5,000 people with buildings of no more than three storeys.



PARC BIT. UNIVERSITY IN UPPER RIGHT CORNER

The general project combined agricultural, aquatic, common, work and residential spaces.

Subsequently, the authorities decided that Mallorca did not need a specific housing complex for scientists and researchers working at the technology park, and the Special Plan was modified accordingly in 2007.

One of the consequences of this decision has been a heavy transport demand, especially at peak periods.

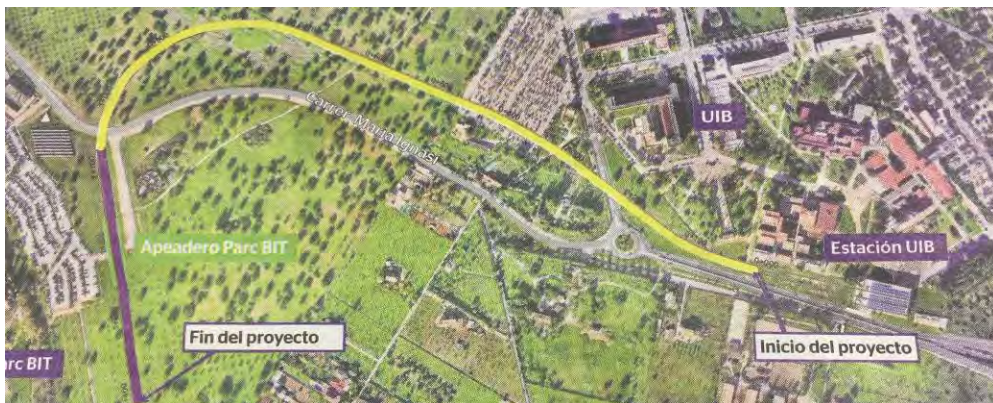


AERIAL PHOTO OF UNIVERSITY AND PARC BIT AREA

DESIGN BRIEF AND THE EUROPEAN 15 THEME

The theme of the small-scale competition fits one of the examples of the competition: the construction and resolution of a Metro station and its immediate environs. This station will improve the link between the *Parc BIT* technological/administrative estate and Palma city, which can receive a new impetus.

Although the point where the Metro line arrives at Parc Bit will be the subject of an engineering project, proposals for the architectural ideas competition will help to resolve not only the station building itself but also its relationship with access points, parking, roadways with other vehicle and pedestrian traffic, and other services and facilities in the immediate environs, in all cases seeking to ensure their integration in the landscape.



PLANNED METRO EXTENSION

The possibility of reviving plans for residential usage —at least group residential use, given the proximity of the university, which now has an accommodation shortfall due to the saturation of the only existing hall of residence and the increase in the rental prices— can also be studied.

For this purpose, some of the vacant plots owned by the administration, originally designated in the plan for researcher accommodation, could be made available, as indicated in the attached site plan. The University estimates that it needs approx. 400 places for residents, as explained below.



VACANT PLOTS 21-22 + 23 IN PARC BIT

Improvements to the pedestrian and light vehicle connections between the University and Parc Bit is another issue that proposals may deal with. At present, there is only one 1.2 km long roadway with lanes for vehicles, pedestrians and bicycles. The land on the north side of this road is a reserve that is available to institutions. It will not only permit the extension of the Metro line but also the improvement of pedestrian and/or bicycle connections.



GENERAL VIEW OF PARC BIT



GENERAL VIEW OF UIB CAMPUS



BUS STOP BETWEEN CAR PARK AND POWER PLANT



ACCESS TO CAR PARK THROUGH STREAM

URBAN STRATEGY AND MOBILITY

The Regional Government expects the project for the extension of the Metro to be drafted soon. The extension of this line is the first railway project envisaged in the Balearic Islands Mobility Sector Master Plan for 2019-2026. The Master Plan sets out a new railway map that will complete the current network and become a core tool in the reduction of the vehicle traffic pressure on some of Palma's entrance road arteries.



PARC BIT TO UIB LINK ROAD

The actions envisaged in the Plan include the integration of the Metro into Palma's urban transport network. The Regional Department of Territory, Energy and Mobility believes this line will make a significant contribution to the reduction of private vehicles by users of Parc Bit, a hub with over 3,000 staff, 86% of whom use private motor vehicles to get

there. The action will consist of a 1.5-kilometre railway line, continuing the University line with several sections. It is estimated that it will connect the city centre to Parc Bit in 15 minutes.

A 1.2 kilometres section in a cutting and then in the open air will extend the Metro from the Universitat de les Illes Balears campus to [Parc Bit](#). The 'Metro extension to Parc Bit' project, commissioned by [Serveis Ferroviaris de Mallorca](#) (Majorca Railway Service), a public company under the Regional Department of Territory, Energy and Mobility, is dated March 2018. Its aim is to make public transport available people who work at Parc Bit, which is now a considerable distance away, leaving the private car as the only transport option to reach what should be a hub of innovation in every sense. The route is an extension of the current line, and will link the [UIB](#) station to the future Parc Bit station, as set out in the project, to be built on land owned by the UIB and Parc Bit. This should initially facilitate procedures for the occupation of the land, in contrast to most new railway works.

If this extension of the Metro line is built, it will give more than 3,000 workers at the business park an alternative to the private car. The Metro line linking the [intermodal station](#) with the UIB has an average annual of between 1.2 and 1.3 million users. The mobility problem for Parc Bit is perfectly obvious. With just one bus line as an alternative, 80% of users travel by car.



PLANNED METRO TERMINUS ZONE IN PARC BIT



ZONE BETWEEN PARC BIT AND UIB, NORTH OF ROAD

SITE DESCRIPTION AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

Parc BIT (1,415,983 m²) is on the Son Espanyol property. It was planned to have three different development phases. The Parc BIT Special Development Plan was ratified in 1999.

In 2010, it was modified, reducing the building land in the entire Special Plan to 299,442 m², eliminating all residential land (253,384 m² of tertiary land and 46,058 m² of land in areas intended to fulfil standards for services in the public or social interest). The project envisages a total floor area of 299,442 m²:

- a) 253,384 m² of floor area for tertiary uses.
- b) 46,058 m² of floor area in zones designated for Services in the Public and Social Interest.

It is estimated that approx. 8,850 jobs will eventually be generated in the park.

Parc Bit, or Parque Balear de Innovación Tecnológica (Balearic Technology Innovation Park) is a public company under the Balearic Islands Government. Its mission is to promote innovation and research in the Balearic Islands, encourage the installation of companies and qualified professionals in technology and innovation. The mission of Parc Bit is to serve as a platform for the implementation and development of an information and communication society in the Balearic Islands. Its auditorium hosts specific events related to this field, and the offices of over 100 companies working in sectors such as tourism, technology,

nautical and aeronautical, software, ICT, etc. are located in this technology centre. The innovation centre of the multinational corporation Microsoft, for example, is in Parc Bit.

Parc Bit has a technological [Business Incubator](#) which hosts companies and startups in the ICT, biotechnology, environmental, energy and audiovisual sectors, amongst others. This incubator provides physical space, advice and support for those seeking funding for innovative projects, and funding advice for R+D, amongst other services, as well as stewardship for initiatives throughout their life cycle.

The new [Parc Bit](#) Science and Technology Complex, completed at the end of January 2016, is a cutting-edge scientific project aimed at consolidating the position of the Balearic Islands on the international research map. It has not been opened yet. The building consists of two modules covering a total area of 10,142 m² and has received € 9.4 million of public investment, 50% provided by the Balearic Government and the rest by the European Union.

It will promote a scientific research model to attract talent from around the world and make decisive advances in multidisciplinary research. It will also facilitate the application of research results in corporate innovation processes. "The Regional Government wants to make a clear, firm commitment to Parc Bit as a growth hub, reactivating involvement in research, development and innovation that should never have been lost".

The Science and Technology Complex will strengthen the Balearic Islands R+D+i system and facilitate the creation of synergies between research centres and companies, both public and private, contributing to their internationalisation and providing knowledge that will be transformed into socio-economic wealth and job creation. This major investment will also generate a positive increase in R+D expenditure. The new building has two interconnected modules, separated by a pedestrian street.

Module 1 will host Balearic University (UIB) institutes and research groups such as the Institute of Applied Computing with Community Code (IAC3), the Atomic and Nuclear Physics group, the interdisciplinary of Law and Information Technology group and the Architecture and Behaviour of Computer and Communication Systems group.



NEW SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY COMPLEX BUILDING

Module 2 will contain national public research bodies with offices in the Balearic Islands, and other scientific and technological elements such as an incubator-accelerator for biotechnology companies.

These organizations are currently scattered across various parts of Palma and the rest of Mallorca. Their relocation to a single building will allow them to generate synergies with each other and also between the UIB and the companies located in the Parc Bit.

UNIVERSITY CAMPUS GROWTH AND THE DEMAND FOR COLLECTIVE ACCOMMODATION

The Universitat de les Illes Balears (Balearic Islands University - UIB) has designated sites for the urban growth of the campus. The Interdepartmental Building, planned for 2019, will complete the current usable space, and more land will have to be released for the purpose, between Son Lledó and the sports facilities, and between the Ramon Llull Building and the Parc Bit road.

The (UIB) and the Regional Government's Education and University Department are negotiating the implementation of tertiary degrees in Pharmacy, Physical Activity and Sport Science, and Technology and Tourism.

At the official opening of the current university year for over 16,000 undergraduate, post-graduate and doctorate students, the Chancellor called for more investment in the university and new university accommodation in Palma following the saturation of the campus residence as a result of soaring rental prices, leaving 150 students on the waiting list, with no solution in sight for priority groups including students from Menorca, Ibiza, Formentera and Mallorcans from the towns furthest away from the campus, in the eastern part of the island.

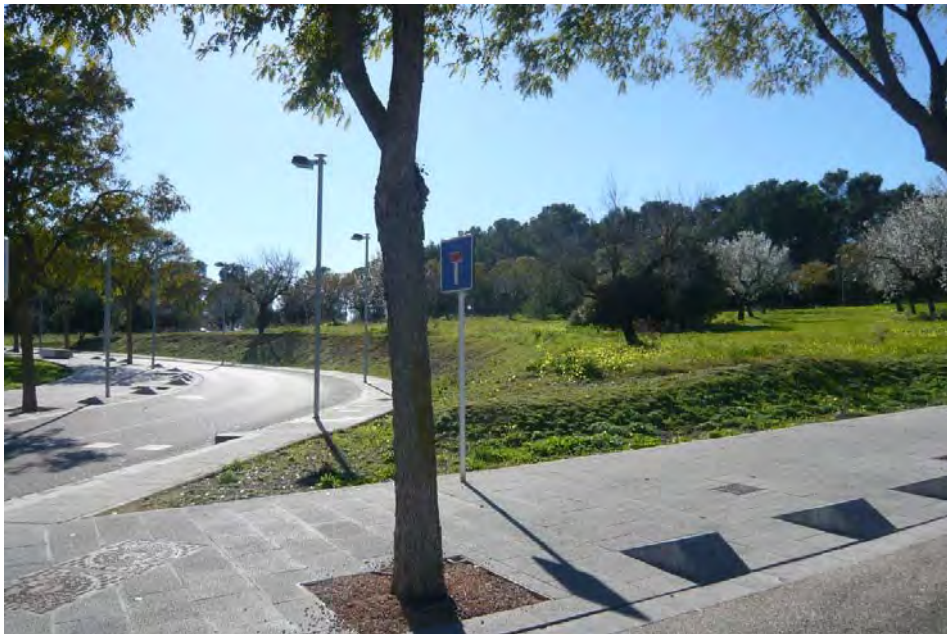
One of the options under consideration is the construction of a new student accommodation building on a campus plot with the necessary planning designation. Extensions to the current student residence in the Bartomeu Rosselló Pòrcel building (beside the Catering School), seems to

be out of the question. Given the planning impediments to a solution on the campus itself, an alternative location could be one of the vacant plots in Parc Bit, although this would also require changes -possibly less complex- to its current planning figure in order to recover at least part of its original residential designation.

Not only student accommodation is swamped by the current demand. The current university residence hall has several double rooms for university exchange staff, visiting professors on PhD examination boards, researchers who need to stay at the [UIB](#), congresses guests, etc. These rooms are clearly insufficient and, furthermore, according to UIB sources, their type is now obsolete, making it necessary to go one step further and offer other variants such as apartments for researchers who need to settle in Mallorca for several months and may want to bring their families. The UIB must be internationalized. Las Palmas University has been mentioned by the same source as an example of best practices, with 400 beds in a variety of accommodation options.



VIEW OF A VACANT PLOT



VIEW OF A VACANT PLOT

HOW IS PRODUCTION CONSIDERED IN THE URBAN DIVERSITY PROGRAM?

Parc BIT has grown to its current configuration since its inception in 2002, but particularly in the past few years. A similar process has occurred with the research and technology transfer centres, which are core components in the development of the Park as an R+D+I vector. Parc BIT now hosts 131 business companies, with 2,530 qualified professional staff (59% tertiary or higher secondary qualifications), making it the driving force for the implementation of technology-based companies in the Balearic Islands.

Parc BIT has been consolidated thanks to the installation of high value-added companies in sectors such as software development, consultancy, biotechnology and the audiovisual sector. This concentration of businesses has triggered the emergence of sectorial clusters, which further energise these areas. Work is also now underway on construction plans for university research centres and an incubator for biotechnology companies. Parc BIT has its own integrated energy and service management system, and the Regional Government owns plots where it is installing public companies related to the education, innovation and tourism sectors.

The Bit Foundation, a dependent company of the Regional Government, which holds 100% of its capital, is in charge of infrastructure management and, at the same time, is implementing other projects and initiatives aimed at boosting technological innovation and promoting [a knowledge-based economy](#). It provides an incubation programme and

accompaniment for newly established companies, amongst others. Under the provisions of the Building and Complementary Regulations, the activities permitted in the Park are those that fall within the so-called "advanced secondary sector", "tertiary sector" and "quaternary sector". Companies and professionals wishing to install their operations in the Park must:

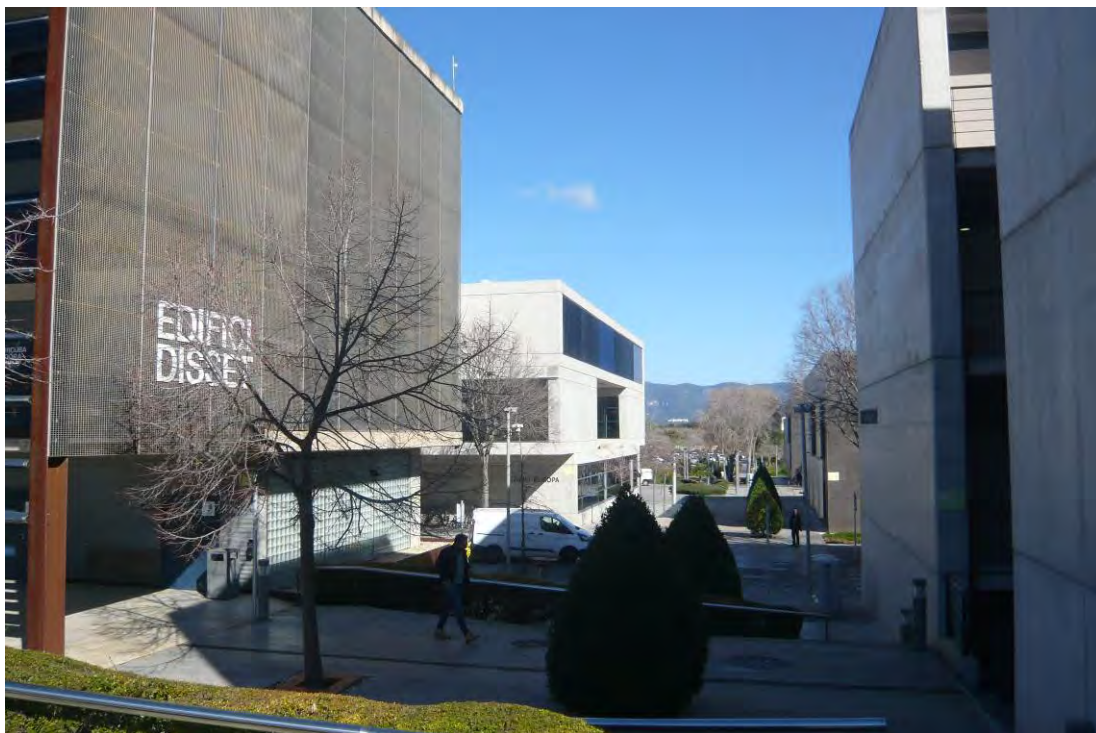
"Promote research and development, link university and research activities to business and social activities, offer adequate, competitive salaries, and be ready to become installed quickly, with the capacity to become an initial core and disseminator of innovation".



PEDESTRIAN LINKS INSIDE PARC BIT

Since 2007, the number of companies installed in Parc BIT has grown to the current 131 companies and organisations. A similar process has occurred with the presence of research and technology transfer centres, core elements for the development of the Park as a vector for R + D + I.

This growth has also been noteworthy in other indicators: since 2009 over 70 projects have been submitted by companies in the Park for public R + D + I tenders through the consultancy service provided by the park to companies for national and international tenders.



BUSINESS INCUBATOR BUILDINGS

In order to guarantee the future growth of the park, in 2008 23,481 m² of land initially designated for residential use was reclassified for use by tertiary activities.

The projects and/or proposals resulting from the EUROPAN 15 competition may facilitate the operation of a large recently-built research centre that is still inactive. Vacant land is also available for more activities that could also be the focus of a prospective study. In this case, production could embrace not only science but also business and technological services.