



EUROPAN
AUSTRIA

E16 Living Cities

GRAZ

Trading the small and the big

Welcome!

Dear participant(s),

Welcome to the international competition EUROPAN16 „Living Cities“.

We would like to thank you for choosing to participate in EUROPAN Austria.

Since 1989, thirty-two years ago, EUROPAN has acted as an international platform in Europe and is one of the world's largest competitions including follow-up implementation. It brings together European cities and young international professionals under the age of 40 in architectural, urban and landscape design.

This time EUROPAN Austria presents three Austrian sites: Graz, Linz and Klagenfurt.

We would like to thank all partners, actors and organizations for having been open to travel with EUROPAN to enter a sphere of productive uncertainty – the only starting point for honest and responsible innovation.

We are looking forward to your projects.

Good luck!

Best regards,
EUROPAN Austria

Calendar 2021

| | |
|---------------|---|
| April 05 | Launch of the competition on the European website & opening date for registrations |
| April 08 | „Kick-off“ interactive Austrian opening event (digital format) |
| June 18 | Deadline for submitting questions on sites and rules |
| July 02 | Deadline for answers on questions on sites and rules |
| Sep. 17 | Deadline for submitting documents |
| Sep. 18 | Publication – on the European website – of a temporary list of submitted projects |
| Sep. 23 | Deadline for controlling submissions & publication of the final list of submissions |
| Sep 23 - Oct. | Shortlisting of entries by the national juries (25% - 30%max) |
| November | Comparative European analysis of the shortlisted ideas & Forum of Cities and Juries |
| November | Final selection of winning projects by the juries |
| Dec 20 | Announcement of results on the european and national European website |

Questions & Answers / Update of Material

Please use and check the forum online

<http://europan-europe.eu>

National opening event

April 08.04.2021 / 19:00 [>>to join the Kick-Off event klick here<<](#)

National award ceremony

Jan/Feb 2022

will be announced online [>>www.europan.at<<](http://www.europan.at)

Site visit

Thursday 29.04.2019 / 13:00-15:00 (live digital & physical if health regulations permit)

Livestream link: announcement on website www.europan.at and instagram [europan_austria](#)

Meeting point: Outside main station, Europaplatz4, 8020 Graz

Registration: Please confirm your participation via email to office@europan.at

(name, number of participants, mobile number)



Meeting point: Outside main station

General information

Site Representatives / Actors Involved

Wilfried Krammer, Executive Office for Urban Planning, Development & Construction, City of Graz
Martin Poppmeier, site owner CITYPARK Graz

Team Representative

Architect, urbanist

Expected skills with regards to the site's issues and characteristics

Teams are encouraged to form collaboration of architects, urbanists and landscape architects

Communication

Communication after the announcement of results on the European website

Jury - 1st Evaluation: Local commission

with the participation of the site representatives

Wilfried Krammer, Executive Office for Urban Planning, Development & Construction, City of Graz
Martin Poppmeier, site owner CITYPARK Graz

Bernhard Inninger, Head of Planning department, City of Graz

Agl  e Degros, urbanist, Prof. Urbanism department, TU Graz

Sonja Fr  hwirth, architect, principal Atelier Fr  hwirth Graz

Member of the international Jury

Member of the international Jury

Jury - 2nd Evaluation: International Jury

Elisabeth Merz (DE), head of Planning Department Munich, honorary Prof. at the TUMunich

Andreas Hofer (CH), architect, director of IBA'27 Stuttgart

Paola Vigano (IT), urbanist, principal of Studio Paola Vigano

Bernd Vlay (AT), architect, principal of StudioVlayStreeruwitz

Akil Scafe-Smith (UK), architect, founding member of RESOLVE

Susanne Eliasson (FR), architect, principal of GRAU

Elke Krasny (AT), theorist and curator, Prof. at the Fine Arts of Vienna

Daniela Herold (AT), architect and former European winner (substitute)

Benni Eder (AT), architect and former European winner (substitute)

Prize selection

Ranked selection: with Winner ( 12.000), Runner-up ( 6.000) and Special Mention (no reward)

Equal Selection: maximum 3 runners-up without any hierarchy of reward

Post-competition intermediate procedure

Presentation of the rewarded teams to the site representative(s), followed by a discussion.

Content

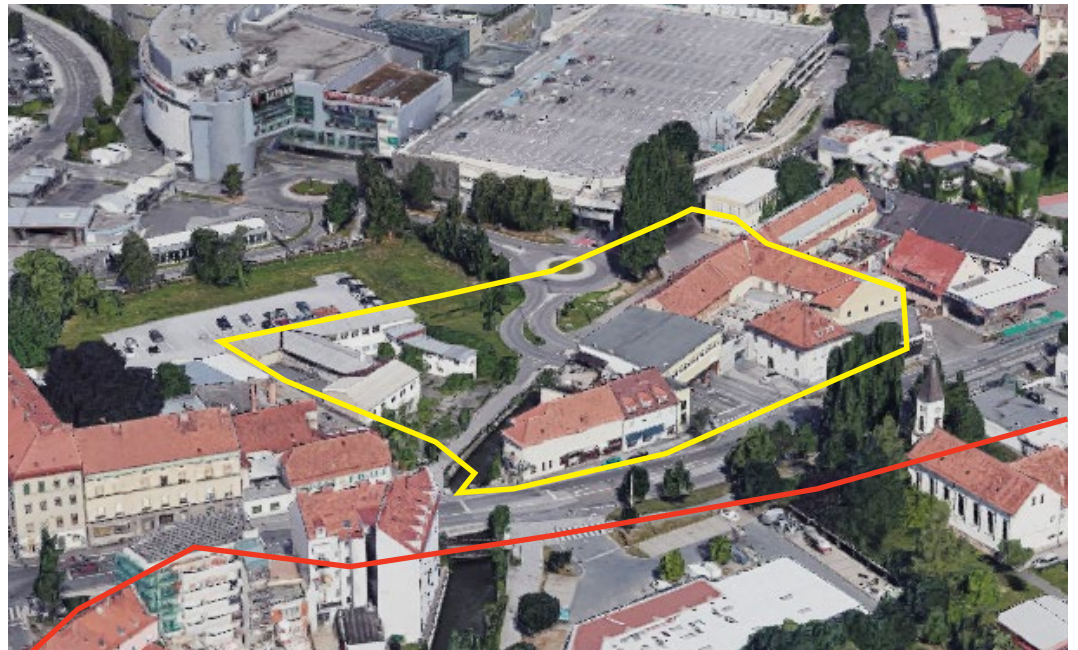
- I Introduction
- II Relation to E16 topic
- III The city
- IV Strategic site
- V Project site
- VI Task
- VII Submission
- VIII Legal framework

I Introduction



Introduction

Graz would like to invite you to bring forward your project ideas on a pivotal spot within an area of great transformation. Next to a big shopping centre > in the process of reinventing trade, and an old town structure > in the process of densification, the E16 site is a small gem located between these different scales and functions. We find ourselves close to the historic city centre while plans for a new tramline crossing the site and connecting the wider area have been finalized, driving change, and demanding an immediate impact. The goal is for the various elements of the neighbourhood to profit from each other and to become a supplementing whole. The E16 site is the stimulating hinge at the very centre of this opportunity and plays a crucial role in its success.



© Google Earth images: data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Landsat/Copernicus)

— Project site
— Strategic site

COMMISSION FOR WINNING TEAM

Most of the E16 site belongs to the owner of the shopping mall area. There is great interest in the project being implemented soon. Parallel to the EUROPAN competition, the development of the shopping mall area is starting. This process of transformation from a shopping centre into a multifunctional local hub will take longer though, and therefore the E16 site is seen as a first cornerstone, anchoring the future setting of the neighbourhood. The intention is for the E16-winning team to be involved in the further architectural implementation.

II Relation to E16 topic



Relation to the E16 topic

Recover

STIMULATING INTERFACES

Shopping malls are to be found on the outskirts of town. Atypically, the “CITYPARK” in Graz, a substantial shopping agglomeration with parking garages and accompanying streetscape, is located in a truly central spot. Due to its expansive volume and its focus on cars, it appears somewhat of an “alien giant” sitting in a neighbourhood of much smaller scale. The area of the shopping mall will be transformed substantially within the next couple of years. Studies on its program suggest a transition from just shopping to a mixed-use environment combining shopping, housing, education, and leisure. Also, the adjacent neighbourhood area, a grown town structure, is changing through densification. A lot of new housing projects have been realized recently, bringing more people to the area.

The E16 site is located between these scales, at the “entrance” of the mall. It currently houses dilapidated buildings asking to be removed to bridge the gap bringing the shopping centre into the neighbourhood. However, this act will not only be of a spatial manner, but it must also negotiate the transition, mediating the social and the commercial by interpreting future trade strategies and valorising the local potential.

Inspire & focus

What does it mean “to negotiate a transition” such as the one found here, where two scale parameters with different uses encounter? The very word “transition” can already be interpreted as richly as this: cross-over, junction, passage, shift, seam. Depending on the concept you choose, your proposal might blend in, stick out, stagger or merge – however, what will be crucial is that it communicates an announcement; an announcement for a neighbourhood that might have lost touch with its original strengths and beauty and is in search of inspiration. This is the place to set an example by introducing ways of forming links beyond the usual and known. What synergies might be possible to support and engage the current two entities? > Develop a focal point for a community, where the lust for experiment is at its core, drawing excitement to get involved.

Gate condition

A pivotal point within a heterogeneous urban fabric, the site is a bottleneck for people to move through. It will definitely be characterized by multiple dynamics encountering each other within a limited area. How to use this buzz? How to make a bustling and loud place enjoyable? How to make it an interesting place where two interfaces meet and merge? On the one hand we envisage the complex question of future trade and retail development and its digital impact. On the other hand, we see a growing community and want it to be engaged. Which use-compilation could contribute to a common overlap and additional value? Can digitalisation and production be combined with learning and sharing and thus reach out to both? Can information and display interact with creativity and performance? > Think about integrative use conditions that would embrace both interests in an inclusive way.

Gaining from existing tissue

The site brings together multiple synergies, ready to unveil its potential. Crossing the site is a mill stream, an agent for nature. Its currently sealed riverbanks hold the possibility to activate one of the most precious elements for inclusive use a city may have. There is also a tram line which crosses the site, anchoring a public mobility axis in the quarter. Tram-stops on both sides of the project site will set the frame for urban places. One will be located at the Karlauplatz, an “old village setting” with a church and a bakery. Today hidden by traffic and hardly noticeable as such, Karlauplatz nestles against the south-eastern flank of the site. > A mix of resources is at hand which wants to be instrumentalized for a coherent and inclusive concept to emerge.

III The city in its context



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The city

The city and its context

REGIONAL CONTEXT

Graz is the capital city of the Federal Province of Styria and the second-largest city in Austria. Due to its geographical location, the city has a long history of exchange with the eastern part of Slovenia. Furthermore, the expansion of the European Union towards the east has re-positioned Graz in the centre of a new south-eastern European region.

The development of the population in Graz has faced an inconsistent history in the past decades. Since 2001, caused by regional growth as well as international migration that was strongly pushed by the EU's expansion towards the east in 2004, the population has been increasing. In the past decade, the population of Graz has been growing by a double-digit percentage, reaching 292 269 inhabitants (primary residence, resp. 328 276 inhabitants counting primary and secondary residence) in January 2019. Graz in 2019 featured 76% of Austrian, 12% EU- and 12% non-EU citizens. The biggest groups aside from Austrians originate from Romania (7121), Croatia (6800), Bosnia-Herzegovina (6623), Germany (6349) and Turkey (5285).



Graz as node in southeast Europe
© PLANUM / Dieter Fleck



Südtiroler Platz © J.J.Kucek aka Mrs-Lee

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The first settlements in the area that is now known as Graz already existed in 3000 B.C. during the Chalcolithic Age. Later, trans-regional roads from ancient times ran through the geographical basin where Graz is located. The name Graz derives from the Slavic word “gradec”, meaning small castle in English. The name refers to a small fortification that was erected by Slavs in the 6th century on the hill Schlossberg, the centre of the modern city. In the 12th century, at the foot of the hill Schlossberg a small town began to thrive. In 1128, the name Graz was first mentioned in an official document. Later, Graz became the capital city of the province of Styria. By the end of the 12th century Styria became a dukedom, first ruled by the house of Babenberg and later by the house of Habsburg. For some time in the 14th and 15th centuries, Graz was the royal seat of Habsburg rulers. During Habsburg rule, numerous Renaissance and Baroque buildings were erected, amongst others Graz's Cathedral (Domkirche). In 1585, the first university of Graz was founded. In the 17th century, the Baroque Eggenberg Palace and a new city wall were built. The 18th century was turbulent and marked by several sieges by Napoleonic troops. In the 19th century, Graz developed rapidly into a vivid industrial town, and by 1870 it had 100 000 inhabitants. Several important companies like Andritz AG or Puch were founded then. Graz

gained importance when it was linked to the railway system connecting it to the east and the south. Civil institutions such as the technical university or the municipal library were founded and urban infrastructure like the water supply system was established. After the collapse of the monarchy, Graz became a bastion of National Socialism. Today's layout of the districts of Graz was implemented in 1938 during the time of the Nazi regime, incorporating several former suburbs into the municipality. In the course of the war, parts of Graz were destroyed. The reconstruction of the city during the 1950s and 1960s included infrastructural measures such as the extension of the public transport system and the construction of large transportation hubs (e.g., in the areas of Don Bosco and Puntigam). Recently, Graz has gained several international awards like UNESCO World Heritage (1999), European Capital of Culture (2003) and City of Design (2011).

SOCIO-CULTURAL CONTEXT

Graz is the second-largest destination for studying in Austria. Four universities, two universities of applied sciences (Fachhochschulen) as well as two universities of education (Pädagogische Hochschulen) are located in Graz, counting around 50 000 students in total. Graz has a long history as a cultural centre and is still an important location for culture and arts.

Graz has a tradition of innovative architecture. It is widely known for the influential architecture firm "Werkgruppe Graz" that coined late Modernism in Austria; for the so called "Grazer Schule" ("Graz School") whose protagonists became internationally celebrated architects; or early experiments with participatory planning practices in housing projects etc. Graz was able to strengthen its role as a cultural centre during its year as the European Capital of Culture in 2003. On that occasion the city commissioned several buildings to be designed by high-profile architects such as the Mur Insel by Vito Acconci, or Kunsthaus Graz by Peter Cook and Colin Fournier. These measures preceded a general focus on the urban development of the city's neglected western side that was to be implemented soon thereafter.

URBAN CONTEXT

The City of Graz developed along the river Mur in the northern part of a geological basin called Grazer Becken. Due to its topographical position, it is surrounded by mountains on three sides. Therefore, the city can only expand towards the south. East and west of the river lies the historic city centre consisting of an organic and dense urban structure with historic and cultural sites. The west side of the city (where the competition site is located) developed later than the east and features the typical qualities of an old suburb (Murvorstadt).

Due to its large reserves of abandoned land, the west of Graz is the primary area for larger urban developments that serve the rising demand for housing in the city. Examples of recent development projects in the area are Smart-City Quartier and Reininghaus. The city seeks to foster inner-city densification as an alternative to suburban modes of living, aiming at providing high living standards in urban areas. While seeking to develop stronger bonds and economic cooperation with its surrounding communities, the city emphasizes the qualities and environmental necessity of a dense urban city.

ECONOMIC CONTEXT

Graz provides almost 40 % of the jobs in Styria. As an urban city, Graz is strongly service-oriented. The industrial sector is very pronounced and forms the basis for the economic strength that also competes internationally and is highly export orientated.

As the provincial capital and administrative centre of Styria, the City of Graz is characterised by a typical urban economic structure with a service orientation. Almost 85 % of employees work in this sector. This sector is dominated by the public and social sector, followed by trade, tourism, scientific/technical services, and engineering.

Besides its high density of universities, Graz hosts several research, development, and competence centres. At the same time, the Graz economy is clearly characterised by large companies. More than 50% of the employees in Graz are employed in companies with more than 250 employees. Only one in five people in employment work in a medium-sized company (50 to 249 employees).

IV

Strategic site

Strategic site

A heterogeneous borough

The strategic site has approximately 15ha and is located in the former Murvorstadt, west of the river Mur. On the opposite side of the river, the historic dense city centre has developed – protected by the Schlossberg and behind fortified walls. Thus, the Murvorstadt, unprotected and outside the gates, has grown differently. Influenced by trade on the water the settlement stretched along the riverbanks. Traders, craftsmen, and farmers lived and worked in the area, resulting in a lively and mixed district. Trading places emerged where roads widened up; the two largest – Lendplatz and Griesplatz – still mark the centres of today's district. Due to a mix of settlers with different professions and expansive space resources, a heterogeneous urban fabric



Murvorstadt in the front, the inner city at the back next to the Schlossberg © Graz Museum

has taken shape. Today the area is characterized by various urban tissues such as dense historic structures, commercial and industrial zones, suburban settlements, and allotment gardens. Inhabitants are still varied, mostly people from the region but also migrants from various parts of Europe and the world.

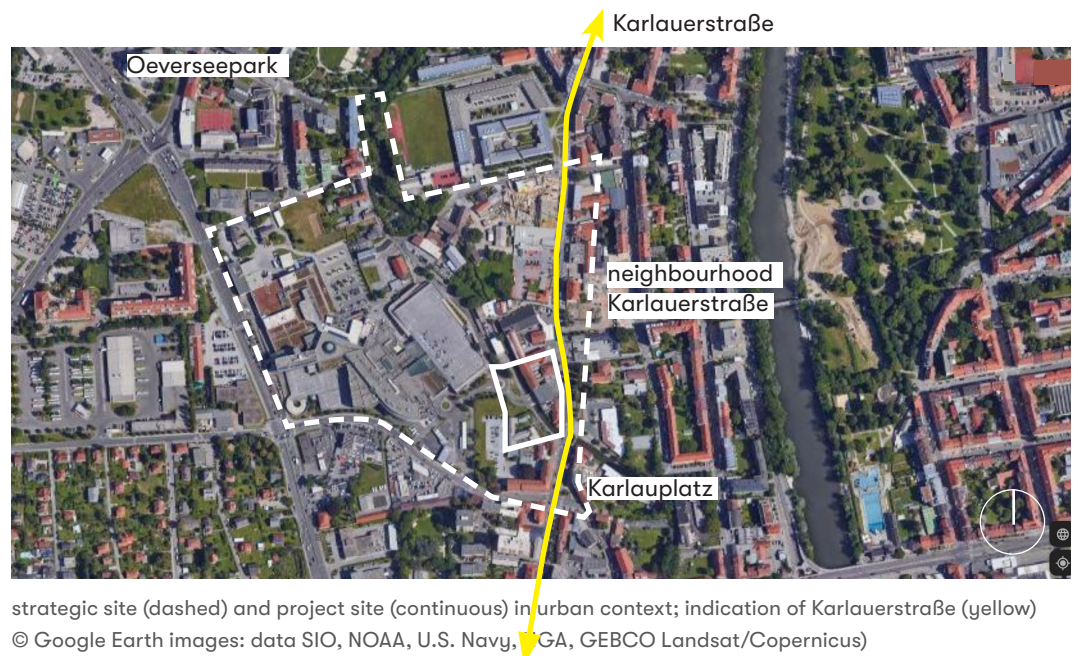
Neglected throughout history, a significant upgrading of the area began in 2003 with the construction of the Kunsthaus Graz for the European Capital of Culture. Since then, the former Murvorstadt has been subject to intensive change and densification. This trend is ongoing and the EUROPAN16 site finds itself embedded within this urban patchwork while it experiences yet another transformation.

TRADING THE BIG AND THE SMALL

The site is located at an intersection of different urban environments. Currently separated by a noisy street, a backyard atmosphere and neglected in-between spaces, the different environments seem to collide, rather than intersect or merge with each other. Yet each urban piece has its strengths and character. >> *How to find a synergy between them and to provide common ground will be the crucial task at hand.*

Karlaupplatz & the new neighbourhood

On the east side of Karlauerstraße, a residential neighbourhood is located. Densification has taken place with architectural competitions throughout the last couple of years. Formerly empty



spaces between existing housing blocks have been closed, resulting in a continuous, high quality street front. On the southern corner of this development and south of our site, the Karlauplatz is located. Today nondescript and essentially used for parking and traffic, the “Platz” seems tucked away. Upon closer examination, its spatial qualities and urban potential reveal themselves. The church, the abandoned traditional bakery, the monument and the Mühlgang creek are reminiscent of a historic village center. We could imagine small scale slowness and communal living, now overwritten by urban bustle. >> *How can the identity of the area be revitalized and gain new energy, thereby providing all inhabitants (new and existing) with a sense of place. And how can this translation foster involvement and communal togetherness across the various urban tissues?*

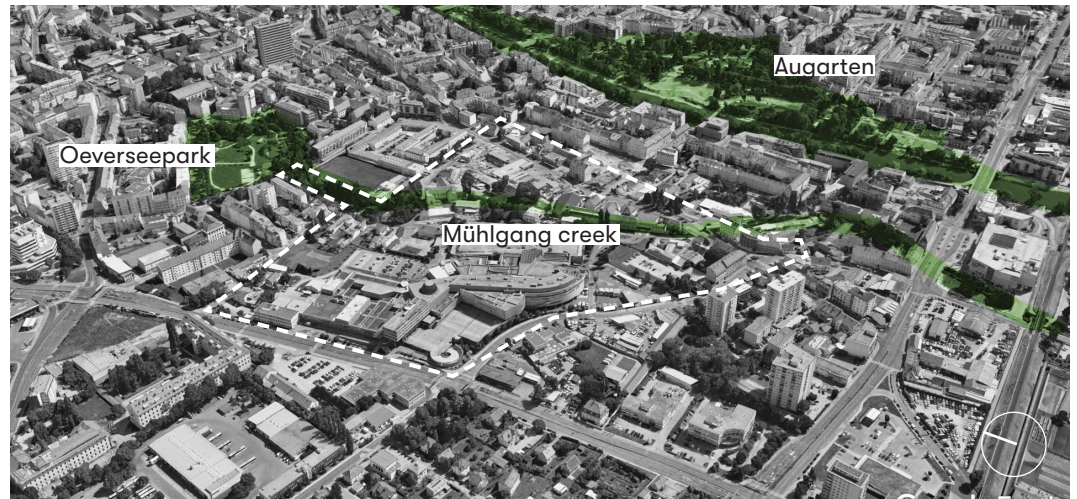
CITYPARK & the future of trade

To the west, the shopping mall “CITYPARK Graz” is situated. According to the Zeitgeist then, the building was oriented towards the major arterial road, the Lazarettgürtel - easily accessible for cars. Its huge demand on individual parking spaces was met by a multi-storey garage, located on the presumed “back side” of the mall area and creating a separation from the city. Only those who know would find their way via the back-entrance, crossing through a driveway of a building. Today with the focus on slow mobility, public transport and a change in people’s shopping behaviour the owners of the mall understand the need to transform. They recognise the potential of the former “back-side” as the new interface with the town.

The multi-storey garages will be replaced by underground parking. Mere shopping will give way to a mix of trade, commerce, and production as well as residential living and education. A cooperative development process involving all disciplines of urban planning has been initiated and is running parallel to this competition. Public squares, intensive green space and high-quality architecture will provide the appropriate setting. The northern part will include educational institutions, student residences and therefore provide a greener, more private setting. Whereby the southern part will have the connection to the new tram line and provide urban squares for the public. >> *How can the nature of future shopping behaviour generate spin-off uses that support the community as well as the CITYPARK?*



Shopping mall/ CITYPARK & Karlauplatz © Google Earth images: data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO Landsat/Copernicus)



Green network © Google Earth images: data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO Landsat/Copernicus

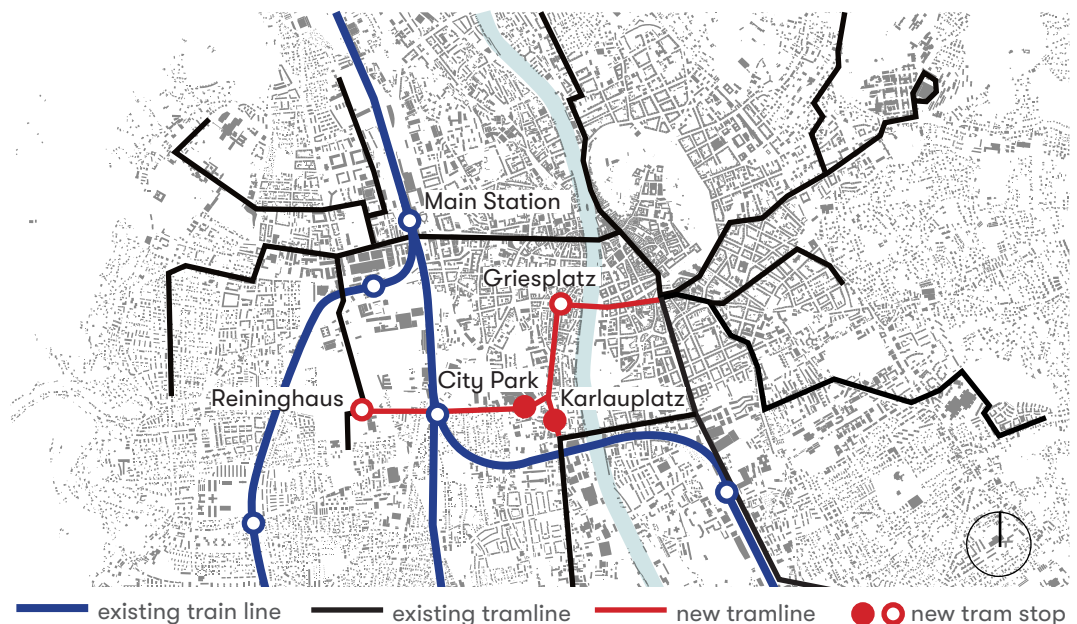
Green infrastructure & the resilient base

The strategic site is surrounded by remarkable green spaces. Branching from there, a patchy network of nature weaves through the area. A key component is the Mühlgang - a creek running through the strategic site. The two big parks in the vicinity are Augarten and Oeverseepark. Augarten is located on the other side of the Mur, connected by a pedestrian bridge. Oeverseepark is smaller and mainly used by the immediate neighbourhood.

The Mühlgang, a man-made stream used once to power watermills, still meanders parallel to the river Mur. It is a major asset not only for the area but for the entire city. Sometimes the creek is present and contributes to a qualitative urban environment. However, most of the time its value is not fully explored - to say the least: partly running underground, or squeezed between concrete walls, its path is hardly tangible in the city. Connecting the Oeverseepark and bringing a green/blue sequence to the area, is a potential at hand to enhance the urban quality for humans and non-humans alike. >> Besides being a space to enjoy and finding time to breathe, think about how nature can mediate between different urban interests and generate stimulus for different uses.

New mobility & a connected city

With Graz growing, one of the major new city quarters – Reininghaus, soon to be home to 12 000 inhabitants – is located west of the strategic site. This development will have a direct impact: a public tramline will connect the new quarter with the centre, thereby crossing the E16 site. The tramline will run along Karlauerstraße and bisect at the project site. Car traffic should be reduced, and slow mobility fostered, including the creation of new bike lanes. Karlauerstraße is envisaged to become a lively, agreeable, two-sided, tree-lined avenue. Tram stations will be situated at the nearby Karlauplatz as well as in the new CITYPARK quarter, generating public activity. >> How can different attributes (such as speed, character of places) be guaranteed, while being coordinated within a connecting network where strength occurs through diversity rather than sameness.



V Project site



AUSFAHRT
Graz Zentrum •
Griesplatz
↖

AUSFAHRT
Graz Süd
Karlauplatz
↗

3,80m



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Project site

The hinge

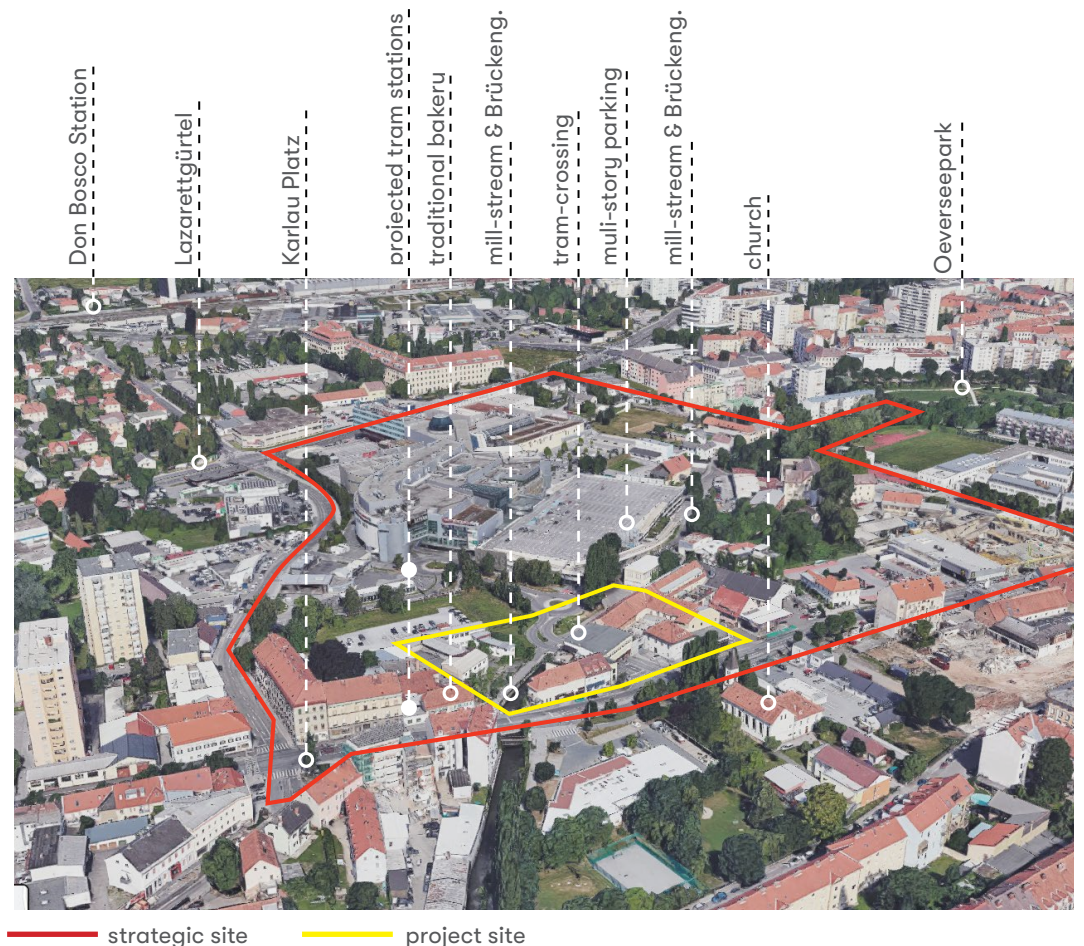
The project site is positioned within a context of single potentials. The handling of this specific location, right at the place of encounter, will make all the difference to how this area is going to evolve. Its mediating role will be key, in order to strengthen existing values, bringing them together and generating new energy. It is a pivotal point in the area, a hinge channeling and merging. Which uses need to be attracted and which spaces under which conditions need to be created? How to involve and integrate a wide range of actors inhabiting, visiting, and discovering the area? Create an announcement for an inclusive example and anchor the area.



View towards North/project site



Throughfare from town to shopping mall



— strategic site

— project site

The project site has a size of 7,370m² and its ownership structure is not uniform. The biggest part belongs to the owner of the CITYPARK. The plots marked with II & III are currently owned by neighbours, in favour of the competition and interested in joining the process at a later stage. It is important to think of the project site as one part of the ensemble. Nevertheless, the ownership condition has to be respected and the proposal must function without plots II & III, although they may be implemented at a later stage.

Plot I

The project site is subject to a number of preconditions due to the implementation of the tramline, which comes with one traffic lane and bicycle- and footpaths on either side. The tramline needs a vertical unobstructed space of 5.5 metres. Above that a building can be constructed. The current traffic situation including the existing roundabout will be replaced by the new mobility corridor (see plan in attachment). Parking doesn't have to be considered, as space will be provided within the parking garage in the neighbouring CITYPARK.

The poor state of the built volume on the site makes it prone for demolition. None of the existing buildings have to be preserved. The following rules apply to new construction: a building height restriction with a maximum of 20 metres from ground level applies to projects with flat roofs. Above 17 metres, though, the built volume has to recess for 3 metres on all sides. For pitched roofs, the height restrictions extend to 22.5 metres at the gable. Again, the roof inclination has to start from 17 metres. Maximum development density is set at 2.0 FAR for the overall area. The density must comply within each plot (plot I, plot II and plot III) separately.

Plot I.a.

An existing zoning plan is already in place, if taken on, the implementation will be swift. However, the proposal should focus on an overall coherent concept.

Plot II & III

Property lines have to be taken into account. These plots are not the property of the site partner but might be included at a later stage. Be aware that your proposal must fully function without these two plots.



Project site with tramline indicated (dashed). Google maps © 2021 CNES/ Airbus, European Space Imaging, Maxar Technologies

VI Task



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The focus is on an inclusive and resource-conscious planning concept that can provide „balancing“ and „repairing“ answers to the issues of connecting and weaving, expressed in an integrative “hinge”. The particular interest on site is the interaction between social, ecological and economic issues and the multi-layered „cultures“ of everyday life. The investigation wants to concentrate on the dialogue between built environment, public space, and mobility in connection with a new understanding of natural and landscape spaces.

The task is structured in two sections, which are mutually dependent and complementary. One is an overall urban concept for the public space, the other a specific implementation solution for an important urban intersection.

STRATEGIC SITE

Exemplarily, the three urban spaces - Karlauerstrasse, Karlauplatz and Mühlgang with adjacent lane Brückengasse - shall be examined and a concept proposal presented for their upgrade. Ideas for activating the public space are to be developed with passageways for future mobility modes, integration and upgrading of green and blue connections as well as opening and linking of different environments.

Karlauerstrasse should be developed in terms of the future modal split (the goal of the city is to increase public transport from currently 20% to 30%) including the projected tram line. Furthermore, the proportion of green infrastructure should be increased, thereby enhancing a habitual city atmosphere. Street cross-sections are to be investigated and developed, with the objective of enhancing the urban spatial quality for slow mobility and inhabitants.

The integration of the tram stop at Karlauplatz offers spatial potential which shall be exploited in connection to the project site. A proposal for the Karlauerstraße within the boundaries of the strategic site, based on the landscape and traffic report in the attachment, must be presented. The visibility and urban qualities of the Mühlgang are to be emphasized with the aspect of creating an attractive and recreational space available to all and connecting Oeverseepark with Karlauplatz. Brückengasse (adjacent lane) currently running in parallel, should be rethought, still allowing passage for bikes and pedestrians. The precise course is open for discussion.

The strategic site asks for a coherent urban and landscape strategy where different urban streetscapes work together as one diverse entity highlighting a resilient base for a new neighbourhood to thrive.

PROJECT SITE

The competition allows the participants wide liberties in the development of the site. The ground level zone will be of great importance displaying a public-oriented interface of the new ensemble. Spaces for activities and encounters should find their place, as well as for recreation and exchange. The design and integration of the traffic requirements will play a central role, promoting a city of short distances.

A key aspect will be an open and inclusive mix of uses, inspired by findings of the various neighbourhoods. All functions must be compatible with residential uses (e.g., noise, smell, etc).

The interaction with the spatial concept and the proposed use scenario will have a great impact on the building mass distribution.

An overall ensemble is to be developed across all properties and the possible building density within the legal framework is to be investigated. Enhancing the quality and connectivity of the public space is required, along with intensifying the green infrastructure. Urban qualities are not only for the project site itself, they should also set positive impulses beyond the neighbourhood transgressing into the city of Graz.

VII Submission

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Submission

DELIVERABLES

IMPORTANT: The following list of documents is a proposal by EUROPAN Austria; your submission documents need to comply with point 4.4 “Items to submit” of the EUROPAN 16 rules, available online.

All plans, sections and elevations shall be provided with a scale bar. Diagrams and concept drawings should correspond to the necessary scale of information and do not have to be to any particular scale. The detail of the drawings and illustrations should thoroughly express and match the focus of the concept.

STRATEGIC SITE - Panel 1

highlighting in particular the character of the public space and the enhancement of the green infrastructure.

Overall site plan: scale 1:2000, showing the strategic site in its context; the distribution of building masses, traffic and access, layout of urban-, public- and green space, and the connection of the green network with the overall context.

Sections: (fragments), scale 1:500, showing public and green space along Mühlgang/Brückengasse; showing cross-sections along Karlauerstraße including projected tramline and enhanced green infrastructure.

Sketches and diagrams: as needed for the clarification of the proposal, explaining the urban concept and the connections.

Illustration: a maximum of 1 perspective or 1 axonometric view of the vision for the E16 Site.

PROJECT SITE - Panel 2 & 3

with a special focus on ground-level-uses and the connectivity of the site.

1:500 drawings: Floor plans, sections and elevations that are central to the competition proposal. At least one ground floor plan and two sections showing the height development and the relation to the surroundings (1:200 in fragments also possible).

Further floor plans, showing exemplary upper floor plans of the typological organization (1:200 in fragments also possible).

Tables of numbers & graphic overview: show compliance with key regulatory requirements, density (FAR), and distribution of total ground floor area GFA in a schematics overview. List the achieved GFA per floor. (For key regulatory requirements see attachment).

Sketches and diagrams: as needed for the clarification of the proposal. Showing the implementation of the new vision by highlighting aspects of programmatic mix and inclusive uses for the neighbourhood, structural densification, plot layouts and typological concept, urban/public space/open spaces schemes, etc.

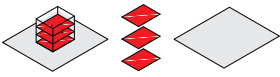
Illustration: a maximum of 1 perspective illustration of the architectural expression of the implemented hinge.

REGULATORY EXPLANATIONS

The following explanations are intended to provide assistance. They are an excerpt from the supposedly most important passages. They make no claim to detail, accuracy or completeness.

Building density (FAR)

Building density or floor area ratio (FAR) is the ratio of a building's total gross floor area (GFA) to the size of the piece of land upon which it is built. E.g.: If a building has 300m² GFA on a plot of 600m², FAR is 0.5



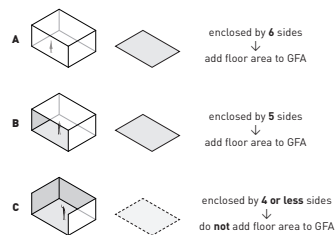
$$\text{density (FAR)} = \frac{\text{GFA}}{\text{plot area}}$$

$$0.5 = \frac{300\text{m}^2}{600\text{m}^2}$$

(3x100m²)

Gross floor area (GFA)

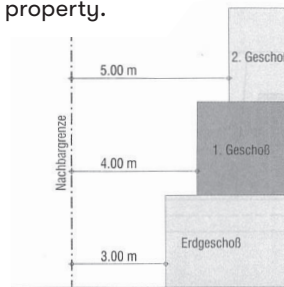
According to Styrian regulations, the gross floor area (GFA) is defined as the total floor area contained within the building, measured to the external face of the external walls. Yet, if a space is enclosed on less than 5 sides, its floor area of that space is not included in the GFA



Distances

If an existing building has been built onto its property limit, new buildings on neighbouring properties may either be attached to it or need to keep the minimum building distance. If an existing building has windows along

the limit, new buildings on neighbouring properties need to keep the minimum building distance in any case. The distance is measured per floor from the property boundary. The above mentioned regulations do not apply for facades facing public property.



Excerpt from the „Planning Statement for Open Space“

On the east side of Karlauerstrasse there is a tree coverage along the street, which must be taken into account in the planning. In addition, the western section of the street should also be equipped with linear street trees so that an “avenue effect” is achieved and continuous shading is guaranteed.

Excerpt from the „Planning Principles for Traffic“

One of the main access routes for the entire new area around CITYPARK should be from Karlauer Strasse, through the competition area. The required parking spaces for the competition area are to be provided in a shared underground parking garage on the neighboring CITYPARK sites.

An adequate number of

bicycle parking spaces shall be provided on site.

Due to the constraints imposed by the tramway design, no car access is possible for the properties between the Mühlgang and Karlauer Straße:

For lot 1437/3, a shared delivery zone is planned with the lots further north.

For the plots 1437/2, 1437/6, 1438, 1439 and 1440 a delivery area of approx. 12m length along Karlauer Straße is proposed.

Excerpt from the „Statement of Urban Planning“

According to the 4.0 Urban Development Concept, the building site is located in the area of two functions: General residential areas, are areas intended primarily for residential purposes, although uses that serve the economic, social, religious, and cultural needs of the residents of residential areas are also permitted, as long as they do not cause a disturbance to the residents that is inconsistent with the residential character of the area.

Core areas are areas with a higher variety of uses and building density in a well-connected location, which are primarily intended for building facilities for educational, training and other cultural and social purposes, trade and service facilities, hotels, restaurants and entertainment venues, administration and offices and other similar facilities.

VIII Legal framework

EUROPAN
AUSTRIA



Disclaimer: Since rules are still subject to change at the time of publication of this document, please see the complete and updated rules for EUROPAN16 on the European website: www.europan-europe.eu/en/session/europan-16/rules

ADMINISTRATION OF THE JURY AT THE AUSTRIAN LEVEL

In accordance with the requirements of EUROPAN Europe, the judging will be carried out in two evaluation stages. Minor deviations from international regulations within the process are described below.

Technical commission

A nationally designated technical committee determines the technical conformity of each project submitted.

1st stage evaluation: Jury on local level

Due to the experience of the positive influence on further project implementation, local experts are integrated in the decision-making process of the 1st stage evaluation on the level of each site: the seven-member jury is composed of

- two members of the international jury of the 2nd and final evaluation,
- two national experts of architectural and urban design in knowledge of the local specifics, and
- three site representatives.

As defined in the international EUROPAN guidelines the commission appoints one of the two international members for the Chair and agrees on the evaluation procedure.

The jury then decides on the projects that do not comply with the rules and whether they are to be disqualified or not. The projects remaining in the evaluation are evaluated according to their conceptual content and their degree of innovation in relation to the EUROPAN16 topic. As a result, the commission selects 25% (or a minimum of 5 entries) of the submitted projects for the final evaluation.

2nd stage evaluation: International jury

The international jury commission, appointed by EUROPAN Austria and approved by EUROPAN Europe, consists of seven votes:

- two experts of the urban order representing the clients' view,
- four experts from the urban and architectural field, and
- one outstanding professional (in an associated field of the topic.)

By appointing two of the four international experts to the local jury the transfer of information between 1st stage and 2nd stage is guaranteed.

The jury examines, without consultants and independently of local liabilities, the shortlisted projects and selects the Winners, Runners-Up, and Special Mentions according to the assessment criteria formulated by EUROPAN Europe (see international competition description).

Each country budget includes the equivalent of a Winner's and a Runner's-Up prize per site.

However, each project is judged on its sole merits and the winning teams are not chosen on the basis of an equal distribution between sites. Therefore, the jury may distribute the prizes among entries of its choice or decide not to award all the prizes. In this case, the reasons have to be published. The jury may single out projects for a Special Mention. These projects are recognised by the jury as presenting innovative ideas or insights, yet not sufficiently suitable for the site. The authors of such projects do not receive any reward.

The jury's decisions are final in compliance with the rules of EUROPAN Europe.