

EUROPAN 16
JURY REPORT AUSTRIA



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1

EUROPAN 16 . COMPETITION

EUROPAN is an international competition for architects and urban designers under the age of 40. EUROPAN provides a forum for young professionals to develop and present their ideas for current urban challenges. For the cities and developers EUROPAN is a tool to find innovative architectural and urban solutions for implementation.

In EUROPAN 16 there were 40 sites from 9 different European countries. The Austrian sites were in Graz, Klagenfurt and Linz. The theme of EUROPAN 16 was Living Cities.

1.1

EUROPAN 16 . THEME

Living Cities

How can we address climate change and man-made social, economic, environmental, and cultural inequalities? EUROPAN16 deals with the topic “Living Cities” and calls for a new planning paradigm determined to develop integrative strategies for a caring coexistence. The question of inclusive and resource-conscious planning concepts will be negotiated. "Balancing" and "repairing" solutions are sought to respond to the local, regional, and territorial effects of an escalating, multi-layered global crisis. EUROPAN is particularly interested in the interaction between social and ecological, between cultural and political influences. The right to the city and the question of social inclusion can no longer be conducted outside the debate on the Anthropocene "footprint" and the premises deriving from it.

Synergetic potentials will be explored based on urban planning and architectural issues. The translation into urban processes and projects is the task of EUROPAN16. We are grateful to all partners, actors and organizations for being prepared to enter a sphere of productive uncertainty with EUROPAN — the only starting point for honest and responsible innovation. Together we are very much looking for ground-breaking ideas and pilot projects on our three sites in Graz, Klagenfurt & Linz.

REVITALIZATION

This category concerns sites undergoing transformation, where the impetus for the transformation comes from the territory and from the use of all the resources (natural, ecological, infrastructural) to regenerate them. The territory is considered as the set of resources that sustains its inhabitants:

Reinforcing Biodiversity

On these sites the driving force of change is the transformation of the urban

ecology.

Cities: Bitonto (IT), Madrid (ES), Namur (BE), Västerås (SE)

Transforming from the infrastructures

On these sites, the starter for a change is the evolution of the networks integrating a new logic of mobility.

Cities: Klagenfurt (AT), La Porte du Hainaut (FR), Risøy (NO), Varberg (SE)

Making Territories Performative

On these sites the territory needs to be reconnected to its social context to add new creative and cultural qualities.

Cities: Alzira (ES), Bassens/Bordeaux Métropole (FR), Douaisis Agglo (FR), Fagerstrand (NO), Wernigerode (DE)

RECOVERY

New energy has to be found for these sites through a treatment that respects the existing environment introducing specific elements and actions able to develop a resilient city.

Dynamizing Landscapes

These sites present a potential to develop a landscape that strongly animates new developments, granting them qualities in the sense of creating a living milieu, integrating rich biodiversity in the realm of public spaces.

Cities: Grenoble (FR), Pont Aven (FR), Schwäbisch Gmünd (DE)

Intensifying Districts

These sites address the scale of a larger neighbourhood that needs to be requalified and intensified, as well as to be enriched with different qualities, such as uses, public space, natural elements, etc.

Cities: Almendralejo (ES), Barcelona (ES), Biel/Bienne (CH), Levanger (NO), Linz (AT)

Stimulating interfaces

These sites are at a crossing-point of different areas, making them important mediators, but also in-between places that can stimulate the quality of the neighbouring areas.

Cities: Aulnat (FR), Graz (AT), Quimper (FR), Roquetas de Mar (ES) Selb (DE)

CARE

Care is about recognizing the vulnerability of our living milieu. It is about finding new design ways to pay attention to things that so far, they were marginalized,



hurt, or ignored. It is about finding a new approach to reinvent rurality and productive heritage. It is about dealing with new uses, recognizing the important role of natural elements.

Reinventing rurality and productive heritage

These sites are heritage-related, regarding previous forms of production or related to rurality. Part of the challenge is about taking care of such areas with little means of economy by revalorizing the existing as an asset to living and working in the countryside.

Cities: Aalst (BE), Auneuil (FR), Beizame (ES), Esparraguera-ColoniaSedo (ES), Ettlingen (DE)

Dealing with new uses

These sites have available building stock at the end of their first or second life cycles. The sites lack strategic uses that could support the transition of the building stock to another life cycle. It is crucial to take care of relations between the uses, the inhabitants, and the building stock itself.

Cities: Brussels Capital Region (BE), Istres (FR), Landshut (DE), Limoges (FR), San Donà Venezia (IT)

Valorizing natural elements and landscapes

These sites are located at the edge of parks and forests or situated within agricultural or planted areas. The projects' actors have to embrace mechanisms of care for natural and manmade landscapes. The sites may be transformed into interfaces with porous edges to support the habitats of the landscapes.

Cities: Carouge (CH), Hjertelia(NO), Karlskoga (SE), Niort (FR)

1.2 SITES . GRAZ



SCALE: L – urban and architectural

SITE FAMILY: Recover - Stimulating Interfaces

STRATEGIC SITE: 15.1 ha

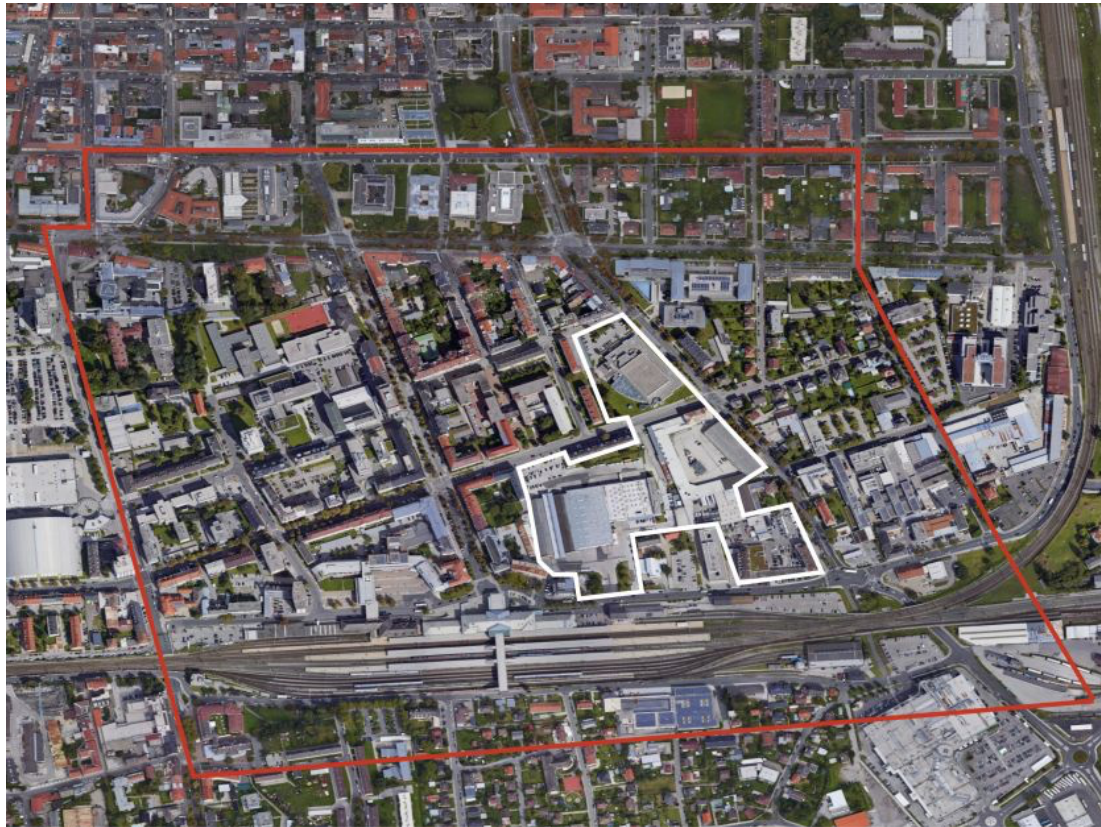
PROJECT SITE: 7,370m²

Shopping malls are to be found on the outskirts of town. Atypically, the “CITYPARK” in Graz, a substantial shopping agglomeration, is 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 shopping mall area will be transformed into a multifunctional local hub within the next couple of years. The adjacent neighbourhood area is also changing through densification.

Remarkable green spaces are nearby and crossing the site is a Mühlgang, an agent for nature. Its current sealed riverbanks hold a possibility to activate one of the most precious elements for inclusive use a city may have: a resilient base enhancing the urban quality for humans and non-humans alike and mediating between different urban interests. A tram line also crosses through, anchoring a public mobility axis in the quarter.

A mix of resources are at hand and want to be instrumentalized for a coherent and inclusive concept to emerge. At the centre is the E16 site. Its role will be to negotiate and to synergize, thereby weaving all the parts together.

SITES . KLAGENFURT



SCALE: L – urban and architectural

SITE FAMILY: Revitalisation - Transforming from Infrastructure

STRATEGIC SITE: 72.6 ha

PROJECT SITE: 6.1 ha

For EUROPAN16 Klagenfurt offers its most important site in the city today. Within the next five years a new trans-European high-speed rail infrastructure will bring another dimension of connectivity to the city. A missing link along the expansive Baltic-Adriatic corridor will be closed and Klagenfurt will become one of the stops on this route. The E16 site is at the core of this prospect, located next to the main station and the inner-city centre. New possibilities will derive from this endeavour generating an urban transformation process in the greater area. The E16 site will be its first cornerstone with the potential to ground this unique opportunity. It will serve as a pilot project and will set the frame for a future development.

SITES . LINZ



SCALE: L & XS urban and architectural and prototypes

SITE FAMILY: Recover - Intensifying Districts

STRATEGIC SITE: 18.5 ha

PROJECT SITE: 4 prototypes

Linz is an industrial city known for its steel production. During the Second World War arms were produced on a large scale, employing a lot of people. Housing production boomed with the garden city concept serving as a role model used paradigmatically throughout the city for entire quarters. The E16 site derives from that era, displaying a coherent ensemble within a lush green setting; its buildings mainly date back to 1938, mixed in are some later additions with higher density. Its unique position – five minutes away from the train station and in close proximity to the centre – lifts the site above the city due to its topography. An idyllic place to live, however, the building's floor plans are outdated, and parking extensively consumes public space.

The E16 site unifies crucial questions on contemporary living within an existing urban fabric asking for the quality of space to be enhanced by re-densification. Seemingly a paradox, an answer to the question on how to expand from within will be at the core of resilient cities striving to co-exist with our planet.



1.3

JURY PROCEDURE

To assess the work, each nation sets up an international panel of experts, which selects the prize winners in a 2-stage, Europe-wide synchronised, anonymous jury procedure.

1st STAGE . LOCAL COMMISSION

In the first stage, a local expert commission selects 30% - 40% of the best works. The local commission consists of:

3 local representatives of the city and landowners

2 architects or urban planners from the local context (e.g. design advisory board)

2 representatives (expert jurors) of the international EUROPAN jury, an international expert panel nominated by EUROPAN Austria.

2nd STAGE . INTERNATIONAL JURY

Following the International Forum of Cities and Juries, the international jury of EUROPAN Austria meets to nominate the winners for the Austrian locations from the anonymous pre-selection of the 15%-20% of the best projects.

Local commissions

11.10.2021 – Linz

13.10.2021 – Graz

22.10.2021 – Klagenfurt

International jury

07.11.2021 – all Austrian sites

1.4

REGISTRATION & SUBMISSION

There was a total of 1021 registrations in EUROPAN16.

EUROPAN Austria received 76 registrations.

Graz: 24

Klagenfurt: 26

Linz: 26

The entries were submitted digitally through the europan-europe.eu web site.



Graz: 13

Klagenfurt: 20

Linz: 13

EUROPAN16 received a total of 667 entries, 46 on three Austria sites.

1.5

EXHIBITION & PRIZE CEREMONY

All Austrian entries will be exhibited from 24th of March-7th of April in Klagenfurt at the “old Remise Building” part of E16 site. The prize ceremony will also take place there on the 24th of March. Start 19:00

Further exhibitions are planned in Linz and in Graz.



2 LOCAL COMMISSION . 1ST STAGE EVALUATION

Minutes of the 1st stage evaluation (Sites in alphabetical order)

Graz - 13.10.2021

Klagenfurt - 22.10.2021

Linz - 11.10.2021

2.1 GENERAL REMARKS

In accordance with the requirements of EUROPAN Europe, the submitted projects are assessed and judged in a two-stage jury procedure.

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 preselects 30-35% (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.



Bernd Vlay, president of the jury



2.2

GRAZ. LOCAL COMMISSION 1st STAGE

Wednesday, October 13st / 10am-5pm

CITYPARK Graz, Lazarettgürtel 55, 8020 Graz

Present: 7 voting members of the local commission, Team EUROPAN Austria and 3 advisory persons

VOTES

Bernd Vlay, architect, studiovlaystreeruwitz, E16 jury member international Jury

Benni Eder, architect, studioederkrenn, E16 jury member international Jury

Martin Poppmeier, site owner CITYPARK Graz

Wilfried Krammer, Executive Office for Urban Planning, Development & Construction, City of Graz

Bernhard Inninger, Head of Planning department, City of Graz

Aglaée Degros, urbanist, Prof. Urbanism department, Technical University Graz

Sonja Frühwirth, architect, principal Atelier Frühwirth, Graz

EUROPAN ÖSTERREICH

Iris Kaltenegger, General Secretary EUROPAN Austria, moderation

Tobias Brown, European Austria, technical report & protocol

FURTHER PERSONS PRESENT

Mark Thaller, Department for Transport, City of Graz, advisory function of city of Graz

Waldemar Zelinka, Head of CITYPARK Graz, CITYPARK Graz, advisory function of CITYPARK

Christof Egger, Centers Head of Architecture and Design, SES Spar European Shopping, advisory function of CITYPARK



WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION OF ALL PARTICIPANTS

Presentation of the two-stage jury procedure of EUROPAN16 and announcement of the "Forum of Cities and Juries" in San Sebastian from 4-6 November. The winning projects will be selected in a 2-stage, Europe-wide synchronised, anonymous jury procedure.

The local jury consists of seven votes, of which five are local votes and two are of the international Austrian EUROPAN jury (Bernd Vlay, Benni Eder). The 2nd stage - international jury - consisting of seven international votes, will select the winners.

- International Forum of Cities and Juries
Thu 4-Sat 6 Nov 2021 | San Sebastian
- Second Jury Round - INTERNATIONAL JURY - Final Selection
7 Nov. 2021 | from 9:00 | San Sebastian

The official announcement of the winners will take place on 13.12.2021. Winners may be informed in advance if confidentiality is ensured. National secretariats are in charge of the overall organisation.

In the first stage, a local expert committee will select 5 of the best works to be forwarded to the international jury. The local expertise is to be incorporated with 3 site representatives and 2 local architects. 2 jurors from the international jury, who are part of the international jury (2nd stage), will ensure that the information is passed on.

EUROPAN draws the attention to the importance of EUROPAN criteria upon evaluation of the projects: EUROPAN is a competition of ideas with a subsequent implementation process; this process will have to be dealt with during discussion. The local commission shall appraise the projects according to their conceptive quality. Projects should be judged according to innovative urban planning strategies and further development possibilities, above all with regard to the EUROPAN theme "Living Cities" and the sub-theme "Recover - Stimulating interfaces", to which the Graz location is assigned. The aim is to obtain visionary architecture. After the award ceremony of the EUROPAN winners, the implementation process will start together with the site partners, taking in account the jury's recommendations and comments on the very project.



OBJECTIVES OF THE LOCAL COMMISSION

- Vision and concepts for the public space of the new City Park area.
- A focus is on opening up the area and making it accessible via the project site.
- Upgrading and dealing with the Mühlgang.
- Dealing with the implementation of public transportation, particularly the new tram line.
- Interweaving and integration with and into the city.
- Verwebung und Integration mit und in die Stadt.

CONSTITUTION OF JURY

Bernd Vlay is proposed as chairman and Benni Eder as his deputy, as these two will be the also present at the international jury in San Sebastian in November. The proposal is accepted unanimously. Both accept the election and ask for joint discussions and decisions.

EVALUATION PROCESS

Presentation of the preliminary, technical report of each project. The jury has the opportunity to ask questions.

Discussion before 1st assessment round

The jury discusses relevant issues in advance: How do the submitted projects integrate the shopping centre into the urban fabric? What is their contribution to the larger development and transformation of the shopping centre area?

Seen from the side of Griesplatz the shopping centre area can be understood as a hidden island, visible only from the Gürtel. The owners acknowledge this circumstance and thus comprehend the CITYPARK area not only as an attractive shopping centre, but moreover as an integral part of the city. Their aim is to find a contemporary re-interpretation of the shopping centre, which is embedded in a mutual exchange with its surrounding area.

The task described in the E16 brief is the articulation of an interface between two urban zones not yet interlocked. What is needed to generate a mediating passage and a space in its own right? The E16 project site will play a crucial role for the further development of the district, as both urban zones are about to change through major ongoing transformations. Discussed are also the three lines of movement crossing the project site: the Karlauerstraße, the Mühlgang and the new tram line. How can a transport network be used effectively, what is its potential of the site and how do the projects deal with this gateway situation?

1st assessment round

Discussion of all 13 projects.

Positive voting procedure in the 1st assessment round. All projects receiving at least one vote are taken to the 2nd assessment round. Projects with 0 votes are eliminated.

4 projects achieve no approval, 9 projects are nominated with at least one vote.

4 projects with 0 yes votes are:

FA723 A CLIMATE INSTRUMENT
HW484 FROM CITYPARK TO CITY PARK
IT060 LIVINGCITYPARK
OA912 DER METEORIT!



9 projects are taken to the 2nd assessment round:

CG897 SUPERSTRUCTURE URBAN SOLUTION (4 votes)
DE474 SEVEN WONDERS (4 votes)
DI939 TWIN STRIPES (2 votes)
JG318 SNIP SNIP -SLICE SLICE (1 vote)
KP594 FREE MÜHLGANG (6 votes)
NW801 THE MILL (3 votes)
RZ783 CITY RISE (2 votes)
WX775 VERTICAL PLAZA (1 vote)
WZ252 POST-SHOPPING (6 votes)

2nd assessment round

All projects that have received one or more yes votes in the 1st assessment round are going to be discussed and voted on again. Projects with a simple majority of votes (at least 4 votes) will be preselected.

Projects with a minority of yes votes (yes:no)

DI939 TWIN STRIPES (2:5)
JG318 SNIP SNIP -SLICE SLICE (2:5)
RZ783 CITY RISE (1:6)
WX775 Vertical Plaza (1:6)

Projects with a majority of yes votes (yes:no)

The chair of jury proposes the remaining projects to be preselected for further assessment by the international jury. This is unanimously accepted.

All projects are unanimously nominated for the preselection:

CG897 SUPERSTRUCTURE URBAN SOLUTION (7:0)
DE474 SEVEN WONDERS (7:0)
KP594 FREE MÜHLGANG (7:0)
NW801 THE MILL (7:0)
WZ252 POST-SHOPPING (7:0)



FINAL PRESELECTION

CG897 SUPERSTRUCTURE URBAN SOLUTION
DE474 SEVEN WONDERS
KP594 FREE MÜHLGANG
NW801 THE MILL
WZ252 POST-SHOPPING



GRAZ

13 projects, 5 shortlisted

			1st round			2nd round		
			yes	no	next	yes	no	next
G01	CG897	SUPERSTRUCTURE URBAN SOLUTION	4		x	7	0	x
G02	DE474	Seven Wonders	4		x	7	0	x
G03	DI939	TWIN STRIPES	2		x	2	5	
G04	FA723	A Climate Instrument	0					
G05	HW484	From Citypark to City Park	0					
G06	IT060	LIVINGCITYPARK	0					
G07	JG318	SNIP SNIP -SLICE SLICE	1		x	2	5	
G08	KP594	FREE MÜHLGANG	6		x	7	0	x
G09	NW801	THE MILL	3		x	7	0	x
G10	OA912	DER METEORIT!	0					
G11	RZ783	CITY RISE	2		x	1	6	
G12	WX775	Vertical Plaza	1		x	1	6	
G13	WZ252	Post-Shopping	6		x	7	0	x

	2nd round
	Shortlist

JURY STATEMENT ON PROJECTS

PRESELECTION

SUPERSTRUCTURE URBAN SOLUTION

CG897

It is noted critically, that the project authors, although they are taking part in an international competition through which they wish to participate in the European architectural and urban planning discourse, write their texts in German.

In this project, a machine, bizarre at first sight, is proposed. It raises interesting questions that are currently and will in the future, become very relevant for the ever-growing cities. Which productions of basic urban needs can be integrated back into the city? When urban mining of different resources (food, raw materials, energy) and the city of short distances come together, what effects does this have on the urban organism?

In relation to the massiveness of the proposed intervention, the connection to the city is questioned. A contradiction is recognised between the further development of the urban organism and the transformation to the city as a machine.

The resource of building land, especially in the city's hinterland, is also becoming scarce. The principle of the eternally growing city and the constantly new commercial zones in front of it cannot be continued in the long term. Addressing this issue and looking for solutions to integrate urban infrastructure into the city is considered to be a very valuable food for thought.

In doing so, existing urban means of transport, such as the tram, can be rethought as part of the logistics. Consequently, the necessary transport can be taken over by the future tram. It becomes part of the city logistics. From this perspective, the location is also suitable for such a project. The concept of the project is robust enough to adapt to different conditions of the place.

The qualities of stay in and around the building are discussed. To what extent must such an object fit into its surroundings? Can it create urban atmospheres? How flexible and adaptive is the structure? Can it react to its surroundings? To what extent does public space play a role?

PRESELECTION**SEVEN WONDERS**

DE474

The proposal acknowledges the existing potential of the site and develops its interventions based on the current situation. Improvements to the status quo are proposed. This current situation is further developed and condensed with small selective interventions.

The projects authors perceive the transversality of the Mühlgang through the existing area, as a potential; in the interplay with the interventions and artefacts, a linking of the surroundings with the Mühlgang is initiated. Different artefacts - the "Seven Wonders" - are aligned along the Mühlgang like a string of pearls. These artefacts serve to link and connect the different sides of the Mühlgang and the proposed residential buildings. However, there is an ambivalence between the playful shapes of the artefacts and the stringent orientation of the proposed residential buildings. There is also the question to what extent these interactions and connections of the artefacts really have an impact on its surrounding. There is a risk that these artefacts will not be able to connect with each other and thus be perceived as isolated and disjointed themes along the Mühlgang.

The development within the project site follows a very strong classicist idea. It can be read as a reinterpretation of the existing gateway situation. The drive-through house offers a surprising effect but could also be perceived as a foreign body. At the same time, it raises the question of whether it separates or connects.

The new square is shown in very schematic way and thus allows many possible readings. The orientation of the square is questioned because the orientation merely follows the street and does not take advantage of a possible new orientation.

PRESELECTION**FREE MÜHLGANG**

KP594

The power of the project lies in the discourse. The project is developed from a logical coherent analysis. Its focus is placed on the Mühlgang and the handling of water. The findings from the analysis are implemented very consistently and directly into the project. The references made to other green spaces along the Mühlgang on a strategic scale, lend substance and overarching coherence to the intervention proposed. The project can be understood as an autonomous machine and at the same time as a social system. The concept moves between an autistic constructivism and an



uncontextualised romanticism.

The project proposal consists of two seemingly independently conceived proposals: The open space design and the object above, separated on the ground floor by an “air level”. However, these different approaches are related by the programme proposed. Via the discourse and the placing of themes, a systemic poetic connection to the surroundings of the shopping centre is created.

The newly implemented ecosystem along the Mühlgang raises the general question of an appropriate way of dealing with water in the context of the city.

PRESELECTION

THE MILL

NW801

The project offers a simple urban solution within the project site. Statements regarding the strategic site are not made in this project, it only addresses the new entrance situation. In this respect, the question arises in which extent it relates to the City Park and which role the shopping centre will play in the project.

The project site is architecturally accurate and precisely formulated, the volumes well placed and coherently distributed. The gateway situation is staged with a significant object. The entrance situation to the new City Park area is well designed. The roofed area, which is very low in some parts, is critically questioned regarding its qualities to stay and enjoy the place.

Questions concerning accessibility to the second level, which is public, and its activation remain open. The differently designed riverbanks of the Mühlgang and the connection to the water are evaluated positively.

PRESELECTION

POST-SHOPPING

WZ252

The project pursues a postmodernist approach. A utopia is developed in a specific place; A heterotopia, through which a better world is to be implied. Clearly spatially sculptural elements are used, both on the urban planning level of the strategic site, as

well as more elevated on the project site, are proposed. These structures raise the question of spatial separation or rather its permeability. A carpet-like system allows the project to be multiplied and thus expanded beyond the boundaries of the competition area.

In the project, new and unconventional types of open spaces are developed. It is an intriguing experiment in which non-residential themes are given excessive space. The space undergoes an intense hybridisation, possibilities for overlays are offered. The boundaries between public and private spaces, commerce and consumption become blurred, offering opportunities for appropriation and overlays. The appropriation of these open structures should thus lead to an intensive urbanisation of the entire space. The project provokes with its open and rich structures and thus challenges old thought patterns.

It is seen critically that the Mühlgang is almost ignored and that the possible synergies remain unused. A monumental closure is created towards Karlauerstraße, the permeability into the new area is seen critically.

Especially in combination with the existing shopping centre, there is a distinct risk of commercialisation, which could jeopardise the intention of the project.

JURY STATEMENT ON PROJECTS NOT PRESELECTED - SECOND ROUND

TWIN STRIPES

DI939

The project sees a potential and a necessity for the surroundings resulting in an urban open space concept, which is appreciated by the jury. A concept-idea is apparent, but it has not been consistently developed. Many questions remain about the large urban central park.

In contrast to the proposed open green landscape, a very hermetic project is being developed at the project site.

This project makes no reference to the newly developed park. The austerity of the appearance is questioned. The façades are closed both towards the new park and towards the Mühlgang and Karlauerstraße. This makes accessibility to and orientation within the project more difficult. The dimension and quality of the public space in the interstices is viewed critically. The need for a green upper level to complement the new park is also questioned.

SNIP SNIP - SLICE SLICE

JG318

The radical approach is appreciated. However, the question of proportionality arises. The current condition of the buildings is so dilapidated that renovation and adaptation would be equivalent to a new construction. In the current proposal, significant interventions in the buildings are suggested, but no statements are made about the programme. The existing building would have to make sense in its context, however since the uses remain unclear, it is difficult to judge whether special interests would be preserved in this way, which would be lost in a restructured area. Addressing this issue would require a mapping of the entire site. Based on such an analysis, decisions on how to deal with the old stock could be made on a better basis. As it is now, decisions appear random. A process with future users would be needed in order to achieve a result in this respect. However, the current proposal shows a formal formulation only.

The project raises fundamental questions about the role of the architect: When is it necessary to conserve or transform current conditions? Shouldn't an architect aspire to improve the built environment? What qualities does the existing building have that make it indispensable? When is the right time to change or rebuild something, if not in the current situation? Wouldn't a complete restructuring be appropriate here? From the point of view of traffic planning, the project has serious shortcomings.

VERTICAL PLAZA

WX775

The project is easy to understand and very accessible. What is obvious is the very powerful structure. It is a structural figure that seemingly allows for everything. The project emphasises the interfaces, but questions whether the public sphere can be thought of separately from its surroundings. The modernist idea of the strong separation of functions inherent in this suggestion, seems outdated. Is it necessary to build objects for public functions as a counterpoint to a massive object? Does the shopping centre have no public sphere? Do commercial space and public space have to be separated?

With so much potential in the area, the question is why go with a public square at height. The public is "excluded", a distinctive design cannot counteract this. At the same time, the building is higher than the immediate surroundings, so the public space is not visible. It is a place that makes no connections, at the same time it is not possible to see from below what is happening above. For these two reasons, it seems unlikely that the spaces on offer will be used accordingly. In general, its attractiveness on street

level is questioned.

The design of the other public spaces in the strategic site seems more coherent in appearance than the main project at the project site.

CITY RISE RZ783

The radical approach is understood as a statement. Two main interventions are identified. One is the raising of the multi-storey car park and the other is the renaturation of the project site. The basic concept of abandoning a place and no longer using it is honoured. The forest in the project site along Karlauerstraße promises interesting urban qualities and an interesting relationship to the surroundings. The unclear and low degree of elaboration is regretted. It remains a beautiful, unarticulated promise.

JURY STATEMENT ON PROJECTS NOT PRESELECTED - FIRST ROUND

A CLIMATE INSTRUMENT FA723

The very stringent methodological and analytical approach is acknowledged. Each poster deals with a topic (climate change, Mühlgang, public space) in a graphically appealing and profound way. The relevance of these issues is emphasised and appreciated. However, the connection between the topics and the resulting conclusions is not comprehensible. It seems as if each poster and its associated themes stand on their own.

The site plan and the handling of the public space invite free interpretation. The opening of the project site to the strategic site is judged by the jury to be of high quality. The potentials are recognisable but leave questions unanswered in detail.

FROM CITYPARK TO CITY PARK

HW484

The expansion and integration of green space in the new neighbourhood is acknowledged. The neighbourhood is stringently organised, with residential areas separated from the shopping centre. A dialogue with the city seems not to be of high priority. Instead, it fits in as a homogeneous extension. The proposed spaces and structures do not develop a strong identity. In general, the new structure is perceived as too generic and too adapted.

The treatment of the Mühlgang is seen problematic, as only parts of it can still be experienced in the urban space, while large stretches are covered.

The bridging platform above the new mobility axis on the project site is considered an exaggerated measure, as the street space is already slowed down with the combination of trams, pedestrians, and cyclists. As part of a calmed traffic development, the public street scape could also be formulated as shared space.

LIVING CITYPARK

IT060

The jury acknowledges the basic project approach, namely, to work with the existing buildings, to develop them further, to complement them and to densify them. The qualities that emerge can contribute to a successful neighbourhood. However, the inconsistent implementation is criticised. A surprising, spatially exciting, and heterogeneous structure is promised, but the urban body is homogenised by the proposed volumes and by the distribution of the building masses. The potential is not fully exploited. On closer inspection, an overall relationship between the various elements is missing, likewise, the connection and integration of the new quarter to the newly created green space.

In contrast to the proposal at the urban planning level, on the project site level only new buildings are proposed. Here, reminiscences of and references to the existing structure would have been desirable, especially in the sense of the project's concept. The parking garage, on the other hand, is retained and extended with new volumes on roof level. The existing façades facing the urban space are preserved, which reduces the value of the generous new public space around the tram line. The sports areas seem out of place and an overall unclear urban situation is created. On the project site, the Mühlgang is difficult to access and to experience, which is seen as a missed opportunity. The buildings of the project site – “Two Sisters” – fall short to create a spatial anchor for the public square and do not well establish a mutual relationship.



DER METEORIT!

OA912

The high-quality graphic design and the attempt to shape the project genesis into a narrative thread are well received. However, both the title and the storyline cause confusion. Obvious associations and events identified with a meteorite (impact) are not echoed in the story. It is unclear what new extra-terrestrial methods, techniques or systems are brought along and how they integrate into our society.

The object itself creates a not very attractive gateway situation. It is a conventional building with an organic façade. Overall, too much metaphor and too little structure.



2.3

KLAGENFURT . LOCAL COMMISSION 1st STAGE

Friday, October 22nd / 8:30am-5pm

Messezentrum Klagenfurt – Halle 5, Messeplatz 1, 9020 Klagenfurt

Present: 7 voting members of the local commission, Team EUROPAN Austria and 4 advisory persons

VOTES

Bernd Vlay, architect, studio vlay streeruwitz, E16 jury member international Jury

Daniela Herold, architect, THuM Ateliers, E16 jury member international Jury

Aglaée Degros, architect & urban planner, Professor at the Technical University in Graz, Head of the department for urbanism

Reinhard Hohenwarter, architect, partner at Dreikant Architektur

Robert Piechl Head of City Planning, City of Klagenfurt; present until 13:30; Georg

Wald, City Planning Klagenfurt, takes over from 13:30 onwards

Bernhard Eder Stadtwerke Klagenfurt > substitute for Erwin Smole

Sharing one vote:

Christiane Holzinger, Federal Chair of the Young Chamber of Commerce, Carinthia
Folker Schabkar, CEO FSF Real Estate

EUROPAN AUSTRIA

Iris Kaltenegger, General Secretary EUROPAN Austria, Technical Report & presentation

Daniela Moosbauer, EUROPAN Austria, protocol

FURTHER PERSONS PRESENT

Corinna Smrecnik, City Councilor for Urban Development, Transport, Women, Family and Youth, present until 12:00, advisory function city of Klagenfurt

Martina Derhaschnig, Assistant to the City Councilor, present until 12:00, advisory function city of Klagenfurt

Georg Wald, Urban Planning, City of Klagenfurt, advisory function city of Klagenfurt

Gerhard Genser, Head of Economic Policy, Chamber of Commerce Carinthia, advisory function to Christiane Holzinger



WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION OF ALL PARTICIPANTS

Presentation of the two-stage jury procedure of EUROPAN16 and announcement of the "Forum of Cities and Juries" in San Sebastian from 4-6 November. The winning projects will be selected in a 2-stage, Europe-wide synchronised, anonymous jury procedure.

The local jury consists of seven votes, of which five are local votes and two are of the international Austrian EUROPAN jury (Bernd Vlay, Daniela Herold). The 2nd stage - international jury - consisting of seven international votes, will select the winners.

- International Forum of Cities and Juries
Thu 4-Sat 6 Nov 2021 | San Sebastian
- Second Jury Round - INTERNATIONAL JURY - Final Selection
7 Nov. 2021 | from 9:00 | San Sebastian

The official announcement of the winners will take place on 13.12.2021. Winners may be informed in advance if confidentiality is ensured. National secretariats are in charge of the overall organisation.

In the first stage, a local expert committee will select 6 of the best works to be forwarded to the international jury. The local expertise is to be incorporated with 3 site representatives and 2 local architects. 2 jurors from the international jury, who are part of the international jury (2nd stage), will ensure that the information is passed on.

EUROPAN draws the attention to the importance of EUROPAN criteria upon evaluation of the projects: EUROPAN is a competition of ideas with a subsequent implementation process; this process will have to be dealt with during discussion. The local commission shall appraise the projects according to their conceptive quality. Projects should be judged according to innovative urban planning strategies and further development possibilities, above all with regard to the EUROPAN theme "Living Cities" and the sub-theme "Revitalisation - Transforming from Infrastructure", to which the Klagenfurt location is assigned. To be discussed are on the one hand, the overall urban development strategy, questions regarding the treatment of the existing buildings, and on the other hand, revitalisation and complementary measures on an architectural level. The aim is to develop visionary urban planning and architectural concepts. After the award ceremony of the EUROPAN winners, the implementation process will start together with the site partners, taking in account the jury's recommendations and comments on the very project.

OBJECTIVES OF THE LOCAL COMMISSION

- innovative character for a future-oriented neighbourhood and pilot project for further developments in the area
- green-blue network, climate issues in the city and a metabolic understanding of future users/agents
- open and porous neighbourhood
- holistic approach to integrate into the existing urban fabric (mobility & circulation)
- dealing with existing structures
- creating identity, "first impression" of the city upon arrival
- possible implementation according to the four plots (different legal ownerships)

CONSTITUTION OF JURY

Bernd Vlay is elected chair of jury, Daniela Herold is elected Deputy Chair.

Corinna Smrecnik and Martina Derhaschnig leave the meeting at 12:00.

Robert Piechl leaves the meeting before the first vote. Georg Wald takes over the voting rights from Robert Piechl.

EVALUATION PROCESS

Presentation of the preliminary, technical report of each project. The jury has the opportunity to ask questions.

1st assessment round

Discussion of all 20 projects.

Positive voting procedure in the 1st assessment round. All projects receiving at least one vote are taken to the 2nd assessment round. Projects with 0 votes are eliminated.

10 projects achieve no approval, 10 projects are nominated with at least one vote.

10 projects with 0 yes votes are:

CE843 WHERE WE BELONG
ER248 METABOLIC CAMPUS URBAN RENEWAL INITIATED WITH TEMPORARY USE
HT639 FIELD OF OPPORTUNITIES
KP718 THE DIFFUSED CENTRALITY A BEATING HEART
NR364 URBAN GRID
OC254 LEBEN KLAGENFURT
QZ772 URBAN GALLERY
UB947 REKNIT OLD INTEGRATE ALL
ZV424 CHOOSE YOUR SIZE
ZY013 BINDING CITY FABRIC: LIVE. WORK. PLAY

10 projects are taken to the 2nd assessment round:

AZ083 OPEN, GREEN, HYBRID (3 votes)
BB405 BETWEEN LADDERS, BLOCKS und HOF... (2 votes)
CU063 TRACED DOMAINS (7 votes)
FW571 5 SQUARES OF NEW LEARNING (7 votes)
GS923 100% STADT - LIVING CITY AS COMMON GOOD (3 votes)
HY080 LIFE-SIZED (4 votes)
IM408 CAMPUS (3 votes)
OA589 KLAGENFURT:INTERCHANGE (5 votes)
OV230 THE WALL THE GARDEN THE CITY ON STAGE (1 vote)
SK776 DEMETRA (5 votes)



2nd assessment round

All projects that have received one or more yes votes in the 1st assessment round are going to be discussed and voted on again. Projects with a simple majority of votes (at least 4 votes) will be preselected.

Projects with a minority of yes votes (yes:no)

AZ083 OPEN, GREEN, HYBRID (2:5)
BB405 BETWEEN LADDERS, BLOCKS UND HOF... (2:5)
HY080 LIFE-SIZED (0:7)
OV230 THE WALL THE GARDEN THE CITY ON STAGE (0:7)

Projects with a majority of yes votes (yes:no)

All projects are unanimously nominated for the preselection

CU063 TRACED DOMAINS (7:0)
FW571 5 SQUARES OF NEW LEARNING (7:0)
GS923 100% STADT - LIVING CITY AS COMMON GOOD (7:0)
IM408 CAMPUS (7:0)
OA589 KLAGENFURT:INTERCHANGE (7:0)
SK776 DEMETRA (7:0)

FINAL PRESELECTION

CU063 TRACED DOMAINS
FW571 5 SQUARES OF NEW LEARNING
GS923 100% STADT - LIVING CITY AS COMMON GOOD
IM408 CAMPUS
OA589 KLAGENFURT:INTERCHANGE
SK776 DEMETRA



KLAGENFURT

20 projects, 6 shortlisted

			1st round			2nd round		
			yes	no	next	yes	no	next
K01	AZ083	OPEN, GREEN, HYBRID	3		x	2	5	
K02	BB405	Between LADDERS, BLOCKS und HOF...	2		x	2	5	
K03	CE843	where we belong	0					
K04	CU063	TRACED DOMAINS	7		x	7	0	x
K05	ER248	Metabolic Campus: urban renewal initiated with temporary use	0					
K06	FW571	5 SQUARES OF NEW LEARNING	7		x	7	0	x
K07	GS923	100% STADT - Living City as Common Good	3		x	7	0	x
K08	HT639	Field of Opportunities	0					
K09	HY080	life-sized	4		x	0	7	
K10	IM408	CAMPUS	3		x	7	0	x
K11	KP718	THE DIFFUSED CENTRALITY - A BEATING HEART	0					
K12	NR364	Urban Grid	0					
K13	OA589	Klagenfurt: Interchange	5		x	7	0	x
K14	OC254	Leben Klagenfurt	0					
K15	OV230	THE WALL THE GARDEN THE CITY ON STAGE	1		x	0	7	
K16	QZ772	URBAN GALLERY	0					
K17	SK776	DEMETRA	5		x	7	0	x
K18	UB947	REKNIT OLD INTEGRATE ALL	0					
K19	ZV424	Choose your size	0					
K20	ZY013	BINDING CITY FABRIC: LIVE. WORK. PLAY	0					

2nd round

Shortlist



JURY STATEMENT ON PROJECTS

PRESELECTION

TRACED DOMAINS

CU063

"Traced Domains" is characterised by the fact that it was developed from the existing situation. The project is credited with responding specifically to the situation on the one hand and intensifying and strengthening what has been found on the other. The concept proposes nine development themes and the completion of the project perimeter. This, and the bridge from the station into the area as well as the height development within the new quartier towards its centre, are noted positively. The bridge can be seen as a potential in the sense of an increase in frequency through the Koralm railway, although the actual feasibility of the bridge is uncertain.

The merging of the neighbourhood with the city through adequate height development and overlapping squares (e.g., towards the nearby HTL-school), as well as the generally high qualities of the open spaces, are also emphasised. In addition, it is observed that both "food labs" and "green gardens" can provide high qualities for the urban fabric. Particularly emphasised is the projects dealing with green space and the projects extensive un-sealing approach. Overall, interesting spatial structures are created, both from the existing buildings and through new development.

The handling of Plot 2, which shows an outdoor swimming pool in the middle of a park area remains questionable. The feasibility is doubted due to the high costs for landscape maintenance, as well as the inefficient use of land is criticised, because more built volume would be possible, than currently shown. Nevertheless, this point of criticism can be easily adapted in the event of a future formulation.

In addition, it is mentioned that the nine development themes are interlinked and thus create different urban milieus that are in dialogue with each other. These different passages create an inner diversity that, starting from the existing structures, generate new open spaces of high quality.

PRESELECTION

5 SQUARES OF NEW LEARNING

FW571

"5 Squares of Learning" refers to the polycentric configuration of the urban fabric of



Klagenfurt. It develops five successive square (enfilade) embedded in a structure of nine buildings. The squares each have a different focus and quality. The spatial versatility and the successful interlinking of the squares is considered to contribute to a lively ground floor zone. The concept for the green space and its connection to the neighbouring areas is appreciated. The diversity of the different squares, the unsealing of the space and the basic idea of the project are considered interesting, however, the dimensions of the squares are called into question. Also discussed are the different degrees of publicness of the squares and the inner courtyards.

The project is seen as having a strong spatial structure and a coherent development of the open space connections.

PRESELECTION

100% STADT - LIVING CITY AS COMMON GOOD

GS923

The conceptual idea of making 100% of square metres of the site freely accessible to the public in form of open space and a red ribbon running through the buildings, meets with interest although its feasibility is questioned. Also discussed is, how the handling of these areas will be organized and made profitable.

It is positively emphasised that despite the large open space area, a high density can be achieved, manifesting an exciting relationship between the empty space and the built volume.

The building complex is seen as too strong an element in contrast to the small-scale nature of the neighbouring private residences. This argument was countered by the assumption that in view of the desired densification in urban regions, small-scale buildings might no longer have such relevance for the project site in the foreseeable future.

It is considered viable that the large open space benefits the regulation of the urban climate.

PRESELECTION

CAMPUS

IM408

The proposal introduces an interesting architectural feature: the cloister garden. Conceived inside the block, it plays with the inversion of different degrees of

publicness within the courtyard and with its surrounding outer spaces. The additional level of the cloister, which is open to the public, creates a certain publicness, in an otherwise intimate courtyard. Thus, the question about the effect the internal circulation might have for the use of the space outside the courtyard, is raised. Although the structures are spatially clear-cut, there is an intermingling of programmes envisaged, which seems interesting.

Hence, the concern is that the space outside the courtyards might not be frequented enough. It raises the question by the site owners, of who will pay for this (less frequented) outdoor space.

The conceptual approach is seen as interesting, at the same time it raises contradiction. The handling of the existing buildings, which will be programmed in an interesting way and promise a high spatial quality, is noted positively.

PRESELECTION

KLAGENFURT:INTERCHANGE

OA589

The project is striking for its diversity and complexity in its elaboration, whereby it takes up interesting themes. It can be understood as an encyclopaedia or toolbox of typological measures and conversions that make different qualities possible depending on the situation. This catalogue refers, on the one hand, to the decoding of the outdoor space, in which the project includes soil conditions, habitats for flora and fauna, as well as water management and the footprint. It addresses, among other things, transformation processes, such as the multi-storey car parks, which can be converted into residential buildings due to their generic shelf-like structure.

It is considered viable how the project reacts to the existing buildings and the programmatic incorporation of learning. The former remise-hall is shown as a central square with research units and is dedicated as an educational place for learning how to deal with local plants and goods. It is considered viable example of bringing different themes together. The arrangement of the buildings, especially in Plot2, and the diagonal route through the site are being questioned.

The transformation of the parking garages is widely discussed: It raises interesting issues such as diversity in typologies, adaptability, and resilience. The concern that it would be difficult to create an attractive residential feel out of a carpark, is countered by acknowledging the human scale in the proposed dimensions and describing it rather as a shelf-structure open for multiple uses. 16meters depth allows for housing, flexible use, or reprogramming. A different reading of the parking garages is suggested as a non-bespoke placeholder in the urban fabric. Critically noted is the high amount of this spatial element proposed within the wider



neighbourhood.

The revertible parking garage is identified as the weakest point in the proposal. Yet, the complexity of the project prevails – with elements, such as the “urban wilderness” - a distinguished green public space, or the “Raumpark” - the central place defined as an overgrown structure of existing columns.

PRESELECTION

DEMETRA

SK776

The project works with themes of circular economy, temperature regulation, waste management, urban farming, and greenhouse. It promotes self-sustaining structures and a self-sufficient district, with a programme deriving from a circular economy perspective.

The wooden buildings are well placed in terms of urban space. The alternation between openness, narrow alleys and courtyards has the potential to create a varied spatial experience.

As with other projects, the typology of the block-structure was used here. The approach here, though, is a systemic one, where the configuration is conceived as an organism that is in dialogue with the open space and the spaces in between. Different scales of nature - from plant to courtyard - have been incorporated. The project corresponds to the scale of Klagenfurt in its heights and densities and picks up on the Smart City concept.

Even if the project does not show the highest spirit of innovation, the pleasant atmosphere is seen as a potential.

JURY STATEMENT ON PROJECTS NOT PRESELECTED - SECOND ROUND

OPEN, GREEN, HYBRID

AZ083

The project is based on the historical urban structure of Klagenfurt and adopts the typology of the block structure. However, in the attempt to open up the block structure in order to integrate a certain porosity or a green network into the fabric, a diffuse structure emerges that makes it difficult to distinguish between the urban

exterior and the interior. The blurred positioning of individual objects on the green surface does not create any coherent qualities. The over-proportioning of the block also raises the question of the remaining space and its connection with the adjacent urban fabric.

On the positive side, the connection to the WKO and to the adjacent educational institutions in the east is noteworthy, although the positioning of the entrance to the underground car park counteracts the proposed axis.

The densities were worked out according to the inner-city structure. Although the project fits into the existing urban structure, a more innovative approach would be desirable.

BETWEEN LADDERS, BLOCKS UND HOF

BB405

This project deals with the typologies of the block as well as the row and in its formulation creates a clearer demarcation between inside and outside or between inner courtyard and urban open space. The flexible urban base with 8-metre room height appears interesting. The grain of density also corresponds.

It is discussed that the structuring of the open space is somewhat undefined due to the placement of the volumes on the surface, but nevertheless has interesting qualities in the detailing. It is added that the contrapuntal placement creates spaces in between that create a deliberate field of tension between the volumes and the public open spaces. The linear open spaces between the rows are criticised on the one hand, as little quality of stay and atmosphere are feared, but opposing voices emphasise the opening and permeability.

On the positive side, the considerations along the Südbahnbahngürtel proposed an accompanying green space along the tracks. In addition to the open space design, the project also addresses water management within the area and in connection with the newly proposed linear green in the south. In the discussion, the quality of the infrastructure or the connection to the adjacent urban districts is questioned.

LIFE-SIZED

HY080

The project works with the typology of the block; exterior and interior are clearly

defined. The small-scale nature of the individual buildings is striking. The human scale and the urban diversity that the project promises are noted positively. The unsealing and the human dimension of mobility (good mobility begins on the doorstep) are also mentioned positively. However, it is questioned whether this small-scale design is appropriate for this building site. It is criticised that the structural intelligence of the project - small-scale coupled with diversity - is not further elaborated or addressed. The approach that instead of a single investor, the project area can be divided among several different developers is emphasised positively. As a potential, an inner diversity of the urban structure and an identity of the block would result. This approach could also be applied to other projects.

The urban grain and scale correspond well with the Klagenfurt city fabric. The practicability of building site 2 is questioned. The density is also generally considered to be too low. In its current formulation, the project appears too conventional.

THE WALL THE GARDEN THE CITY ON STAGE

OV230

The project's approach can basically be regarded as strong, yet the way the resource of space is handled and how it is used is questioned critically. The structure of the gallery building could be much more robust, because it loses its strength by being broken down into small components. Questions arise about the use of the open space: "What kind of urban life would actually take place here?". Furthermore, the answer to the question of the space "behind" the gallery building, and its spatial qualities remains unsatisfactorily answered. In principle, the project seems too generously conceived for the current location.

The work with the topography and how landscape can be conceived in the city is noted positively.

JURY STATEMENT ON PROJECTS NOT PRESELECTED - FIRST ROUND

WHERE WE BELONG

CE843

The project "where we belong" is one of those projects that tries to emphasise the theme of green space in the form of a green centre. The project works with the urban concept of a large housing estate. It is questionable whether the conceptual



orientation can create a corresponding sense of urbanity. Above all, the introduction of a second level (pedestrian bridges and paths) does not seem conducive to this. Since the location holds the function of a "steppingstone into the city" emanating from the station, a more urban atmosphere would be quite appropriate for the location. The proposal to run two roads with parking spaces through the area is viewed very critically.

On the positive side, the project has found a good solution for linking leisure and work. The issue of ventilation and the green façades described in the text is also viewed positively. In addition, the buildings have relatively high densities, even though they are far apart for urban living. Unfortunately, the visual design is very reminiscent of an office district.

METABOLIC CAMPUS - URBAN RENEWAL INITIATED WITH TEMPORARY USE ER248

The project is based on a processual approach, building on respective temporary uses and conceived in three phases of transformation.

In terms of development, the aim is to reinforce the edge, which expresses a certain unity. The inner structure is characterised by a rather loose and punctual development. The final result is defined as a permeable superblock.

The volumetric development of the master plan appears coherent, whereby the point house in the interior is too one-dimensional as a new typology, despite the possibility of combination.

A participatory process for programming the existing use is proposed. The process and the type of programming - test balloons intertwined with the existing building - is considered very interesting. However, it is criticised that despite the process, rigid typologies exist and that the quality of the process in the individual phases is not guaranteed.

The long construction phases, the very low densities, and the associated construction sites over a period of 30 years are noted negatively.

FIELD OF OPPORTUNITIES HT639

The project can be read in the context of the EUROPAN competition as a reflection on the theme of "living in the city". There is an effort to generate a field urbanism. This is sought through the layering of urban life and the inclusion of small elements,



such as the arena as an open space figure. However, it is criticised that urban development without density is not an approach for the future. On the positive side, it is noted that the ground is kept fairly free.

THE DIFFUSED CENTRALITY A BEATING HEART

KP718

What is interesting about the project is the process that has been brought forward with commitment over two seasons, which is very closely intertwined with the arrival of the Koralm railway. The awareness of materiality in the sense of a sustainability concept and the work with existing buildings are noted positively. What is criticised, however, is that the structure and density, as well as the relationship between open space and density, do not correspond to the location. The project is sub-urban.

URBAN GRID

NR364

The project can be understood as an exercise about the block. The intended open and permeable ground floor zone is interesting. The very massive intervention, which does not respond to the specific situation of the building site, is considered problematic.

LEBEN KLAGENFURT

OC254

The project "Leben Klagenfurt" (Life Klagenfurt) focuses strongly on education by combining studying, working and the Maker Space. Due to the completion of the Koralm Railway, this can open up a larger conceived education network. The educational offer is evaluated positively, only the relevance of the target group and the lack of a mix of uses also meet with critical voices.

The development process and the consideration of implementation in stages, within the planned timeframe, is coherent. The green space structures and the porosity are plausible. The lack of density is critical. The interior layout is difficult to comprehend, and the formation of space is not ideally solved. The gesture of the central rondo seems excessive and cannot focus the flow of the urban space.



URBAN GALLERY

QZ772

The project has an extraordinarily high proportion of green space, with 50% unsealed green space (according to their own information), which is noted positively. The uses are located on a spline structure that functions as a three-dimensional passageway. The novelty of using a geometric form from the 3D realm as a characteristic infrastructural element is questioned. The basic idea of assigning an infrastructure its own form is seen as an interesting approach. The term "folly" (ornamental building) is discussed in this context: The three-dimensional passage can also be seen as an artistic intervention to connect the city and the area. A "folly" is characterised by its dysfunctional nature. However, as soon as the intervention is instrumentalised, a contradiction in terms arises. Another criticism is that the project leaves too many possibilities open, without a concrete guideline.

REKNIT OLD INTEGRATE ALL

UB947

The project is particularly striking in that an additional "temperature layer" is included. Thinking about spaces in terms of their temperatures is seen as a thoroughly interesting approach. Nevertheless, the next step in the formulation is missing. The project is also only thought of in terms of one season (winter). The conscious use of existing buildings is noted positively. Nevertheless, differentiation must also be made in the preservation of existing structures. Leaving everything as it is not considered sensible.

The project is praised for its approach and its sensitive approach. However, it lacks depth.

CHOOSE YOUR SIZE

ZV424

The project aims to bring the human scale back into the neighbourhood. A generic catalogue of uses, ordered by area, is intended to allow maximum appropriation of the respective needs in the stock. Four new generic structures are to cover housing. Criticism is levelled at the large building volumes, which counteract the concept of human scale. Nor is an urban atmosphere created for the human scale - priority is given to permeability on the ground floor. The height development of the new buildings is considered unrealistic.



BINDING CITY FABRIC: LIVE. WORK. PLAY

ZY013

Neben einer Verschränkung von Gebäude und Natur, möchte das Projekt die vertikalen Strengthen connections and play public entrances into the building onto the roof for this purpose. The area wants to act as an entrance to the city and at the same time as a networking element. Centrally, there is an observation tower. Whether it needs such a grand gesture is questioned. The strong diagonality of the routing is not comprehensible. There are open structures that seem too expansive.

A positive aspect is the way the squares and the public park-like roof terraces are handled.



2.4

LINZ . LOCAL COMMISSION 1st STAGE

Monday, October 11st / 9am-5pm

Wissensturm, Raum 1504, Kärntnerstraße 26, 4020 Linz

Present: 7 voting members of the local commission, Team EUROPAN Austria and 2 advisory persons

VOTES

Bernd Vlay, architect, studiovlaystreeruwitz, E16 jury member international Jury

Daniela Herold, architect, THuM Ateliers, E16 jury member international Jury

Gerald Aichhorn, Managing Director of WAG

Manuel Gattermayr, project manager Froschberg, WAG

Gunther Kolouch, Head of Planning department, City of Linz

Evelyn Rudnicki, architect, pool Architektur

Gerhard Sailer, architect, Halle 1 Architektur

EUROPAN ÖSTERREICH

Iris Kaltenegger, General Secretary EUROPAN Austria, moderation

Linda Lackner, EUROPAN Austria, technical report & protocol

FURTHER PERSONS PRESENT

Horst Irsiegler, Managing Director of WAG, substitute for Gerald Aichhorn and advisory function of WAG

Christian Strecker, Planning department, substitute for Gunther Kolouch and advisory function of City of Linz



WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION OF ALL PARTICIPANTS

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OBJECTIVES OF THE LOCAL COMMISSION

- research into an agreeable level of density, re-densification without massive new sealing of the soil
- development of prototypical designs for the revitalisation of the existing buildings
- recognition and change of existing potentials (structure of settlement, location, open spaces)
- Upgrading of the existing building (floor plans, circulation)
- re-definition of the green and open spaces, passage through the settlement through slow mobility, dissolving barriers
- Mobility concept, dealing with existing parking problems and motorized car traffic
- Diversification of uses, programmatic flexibility, future use of ground floor areas (public-oriented interface)
- community building, co-existence

CONSTITUTION OF JURY

Bernd Vlay is proposed as chairman and Daniela Herold as his deputy. The proposal is accepted unanimously. Both accept the election.

Managing Director of WAG Horst Irsiegler leaves the meeting of the during the second round of discussion and evaluation. As he is substitute jury member for Gerald Aichhorn, this has no effect on the votes.

EVALUATION PROCESS

Presentation of the preliminary, technical report of each project. The jury has the opportunity to ask questions.

1st assessment round

Discussion of all 20 projects.

Positive voting procedure in the 1st assessment round. All projects receiving at least one vote are taken to the 2nd assessment round. Projects with 0 votes are eliminated. 4 projects achieve no approval, 9 projects are nominated with at least one vote.

4 projects with 0 yes votes are:

HH834 BUILDING RESILIENCE LIVING INCLUSION
KT121 TREFFENSWEGE
RH216 FROCHKÖNIG
SP950 LIVING FROSCHBERG

9 projects are taken to the 2nd assessment round:

BS440 BIO BASED IDIOLECT (5 votes)
DA742 LIVING IN BETWEEN (4 votes)
EO204 THE UNGATED LASTING COMMUNITY (2 votes)
GQ613 FROSCHBERG AS FOUND (1 vote)
KH105 COLLECTIVE NETWORK (2 votes)
PK230 LINZ FOOD LANDSCAPE (4 votes)
QQ581 BUILD IT UP (3 votes)
VN264 EIN HÜGEL FÜR ALLE (5 votes)
ZB955 ORDINARY UTOPIAS (2 votes)

Discussion after the 1st assessment round

The jury members note that there is not one project that already fulfils all the parameters. Some of the projects are typologically interesting, others programmatically. In some, the architecture stands out, in others the urban planning and open space design approach is of interest. It would therefore be necessary to put together a kind of jigsaw puzzle from the projects in order to arrive at a realisation. It is conceivable, as has happened in the past, that the prize could be shared - for example, an architectural and an open space concept could be combined.

It is noted that this is an ideas competition, not a realisation competition, so the focus should be on the concepts themselves; how robust is a concept and its

parameters if changes are necessary? One has to recognise the potentials and only then does the realisation follow. With regard to the feasibility of the projects, it is noted that the site partners ultimately want the offices to be able to build. There are projects where the individual prototypes have the potential to be implemented. It would be more conceivable to apply the concepts to the four buildings of the four prototypes, rather than to the entire settlement.

Regarding the mobility concepts, it is noted that the mobility is the software and the programming. The hardware, on the other hand, is the garages and their placement. It is possible to develop a concrete mobility concept for all projects - the City of Linz has experts for this. This should be taken into account when considering the projects. If projects place the garage under the central park, for example, this can also be modified.

2nd assessment round

All projects that have received one or more yes votes in the 1st assessment round are going to be discussed and voted on again. Projects with a simple majority of votes (at least 4 votes) will be preselected.

Projects with a minority of yes votes (yes:no)

GQ613 FROSCHBERG AS FOUND (0:7)

KH105 COLLECTIVE NETWORK (1:6)

QQ581 BUILD IT UP (0:7)

ZB955 ORDINARY UTOPIAS (1:6)

Projects with a majority of yes votes (yes:no)

BS440 BIO BASED IDIOLECT (5:2)

DA742 LIVING IN BETWEEN (4:3)

EO204 THE UNGATED LASTING COMMUNITY (7:0)

PK230 LINZ FOOD LANDSCAPE (6:1)

VN264 EIN HÜGEL FÜR ALLE (5:2)

FINAL PRESELECTION

BS440 BIO BASED IDIOLECT

DA742 LIVING IN BETWEEN

EO204 THE UNGATED LASTING COMMUNITY

PK230 LINZ FOOD LANDSCAPE

VN264 EIN HÜGEL FÜR ALLE



LINZ

13 projects, 5 shortlisted

			1st round			2nd round		
			yes	no	next	yes	no	next
L01	BS440	Bio based idiolect	5		x	5	2	x
L02	DA742	Living in-between	4		x	4	3	x
L03	EO204	The Ungated Lasting Community	2		x	7	0	x
L04	GQ613	Froschberg as Found	1		x	0	7	
L05	HH834	Building Resilience - Living Inclusion	0					
L06	KH105	Collective Network	2		x	1	6	
L07	KT121	TREFFENSWEGE	0					
L08	PK230	LINZ FOOD LANDSCAPE	4		x	6	1	x
L09	QQ581	Build it up: Small steps towards a better Froschberg	3		x	0	7	
L10	RH216	FROSCHKÖNIG	0					
L11	SP950	LIVING FROSCHBERG	0					
L12	VN264	EIN HÜGEL FÜR ALLE	5		x	5	2	x
L13	ZB955	ordinary UTOPIAS	2		x	1	6	

	2nd round
	Shortlist

JURY STATEMENT ON PROJECTS

PRESELECTION

BIO BASED IDIOLECT

BS440

The design rejects the demolition of buildings and aims to rather extend the life of the existing buildings. The "bio-based" materials used for the temporary annexes are to be returned to the material cycle and re-used at the end of the buildings' life (after 50+ years). The standardisation and the possibility to dismantle the prefabricated wooden modules should make this possible.

The project offers two different strategies of extension, either, add on with distance or add-on directly. This develops into a kind of toolbox that generates different types for different situations. The staircases are left as they are, the flats are extended. The criticism is that some of the flats do not currently benefit from the extensions, but this could easily be adapted. The attic will be extended, the structure of the settlement and the scale of the existing will be retained and only add-ons implemented. The generous green space is somewhat restricted, which is seen as advantage.

More housing units are generated, the structure is generated from within. Perceived beautiful is the fact newness derives through the expansion of the housing units itself. Not only are open space zones created, but the enlargement/change happens through the new layers. The existing building is adapted, still remaining recognisable as such. The proximity to the existing building and hence the issue of light is partly considered problematic [in type A], but can certainly be developed further. The extensions take their own approach with the ground: the residential buildings of the 1930s seem to have "landed" heavily on the ground, whereas the new additions sit lightly on top, they appear to float slightly and thus form a contrast to the existing buildings. In terms of uses, an expansion of the residential programme is achieved; the bedrooms are inside, outside is the living space. The tectonic structure makes it easy to distinguish between the existing building and the extension. A living dialogue is created between old and new; it is not simply a matter of putting something on top or in front of it.

The project pursues approaches that free the structure from rigidity. The additions are "satellites of a new airiness". Light is a difficult topic, because the building in the end has an enormous depth and thus devalues the existing building. The programme is comprehensible, the project is not unworldly, despite a few implementation concerns that seem adaptable. The four new additional buildings are not defined in more detail, but their placement and scale are considered reasonable.

It is noted that the location of the underground car park under the Minnesängerpark is not feasible. On the one hand, because of the trees, and on the other, because it would bring traffic back into the centre. The site partner is critical of the project in terms of its implementation, as the residents would have to be temporarily relocated. It would be conceivable to carry out the conversion on the individual prototypes, but not on the entire settlement. Then again, the modules could easily be prefabricated and assembled within a short time period. The design follows a good concept, which of course is not implementable 1:1 at this preliminary design stage. It is also exciting that the project attempts to increase density not only through the open spaces, but also through the residential floor plans, which are improved in their performance.

PRESELECTION

LIVING IN BETWEEN

DA742

The focus of the project is primarily on the development of structures that promote a diversity of users as well as their communication and exchange in order to ensure a sustainable neighbourhood. Existing public spaces, such as those around the buildings, are seen as potential that "only" needs to be reactivated. The interventions largely take place in the green spaces between the existing buildings. All four typologies are further developed using different methods. The existing buildings will be supplemented by extensions; no demolition of buildings is planned.

In this project, no existing buildings will be taken away; the team is extending on one side and planning centrally located access structures. The staircases of the old buildings will be removed, creating through-roofed flats that are accessed via an arcade. New flats will be inserted into the shell, all of which will be through-passed and well ventilated. The pergola will also be used in part to create open space so that different levels of privacy can be created. More square metres are generated in the existing building, the attics are extended and sometimes raised, which is perceived as a respectful treatment of the existing building. It is positively emphasised that the changes to the existing building arise from the development, which means that the accessibility of the existing building is always different. Some of the access systems are very successful.

In addition to the housing expansion, the accommodation of communal areas and the expansion of the open space are also planned. Parts of the jury feel that the permeability within the settlement is less strong compared to other projects and fear that the new communal structures in the green spaces between the buildings will become vacant. This is countered by the fact that these spaces can be inserted in different frequencies/frequencies that correspond to actual needs.

In view of the extensive interventions in Type B, it is discussed whether demolition might not be more sensible here. The "dissection of the interior space in Type B" is criticised, as this would result in excessively long corridors to the flats. In this type, the development is overstaged by a large number of footbridges - on what is actually a beautiful side. The approaches in Type C, on the other hand, are felt to be very good, as they create interspersed flats and make good use of the gap. The placement of the car parks at the edge of the development and the calming of the traffic inside are found to be good.

PRESELECTION

THE UNGATED LASTING COMMUNITY

EO204

The concept of the project envisages three different spatial interventions: The extension of the existing buildings, the densification of the spaces between the existing buildings by means of cubic mixed-use buildings, and the development of new typologies, the so-called "magnets". The magnets are for example, service units, mixed-use garages, an observation tower and a centrally located community centre on the present Minnesängerpark (central park). The project does not envisage demolition of existing buildings, but their expansion in the form of lateral and vertical extensions in the form of terraces/pergolas, roof densification or basement activation. The external open corridors would not generate square metres, but would generate a additional quality of living. Parts of the jury feel that the focus on the new buildings is too strong. Part of the parking problem could be solved by garages in the basements of the new magnets.

The number of cubic-buildings, which either stand on their own or form synergies with the existing buildings, is viewed critically. The same applies to the common rooms in the existing buildings, which could also be located in the new buildings. This criticism leads to a renewed discussion of the aims of the competition: the task of the EUROPAN competition appeals to creative, young people who have the potential to offer idealistic things, to point out the deficits of society. Now these concepts meet building owners. For the time being, this competition is not yet a realisation competition. Rather, at the moment, the question of tolerance towards aspects of a proposal that are not yet spot on, should be asked.

The design works with the topography and envisages exposing the cellars and offering residential work space and accesible commercial space there. It is noted that the condition of the cellars varies, so in some cases it would be better to offer these spaces on the ground floor. The project should be pre-selected in any case because of the range and the dialogue between old and new.



PRESELECTION

LINZ FOOD LANDSCAPE

PK230

The aim of the project is to connect the residents of Froschberg through the medium of food. The focus is on the local production of food, according to the principle "from field to counter". It envisages a series of "micro-architectures", built by and with the residents, to be located in the open spaces of the settlement. These will serve as recreational, harvesting, storage or shelter spaces for both human and non-human residents.

The project only minimally affects the existing buildings by adding staircases. The landscape interventions, the themes of urban gardening, animals in the city and ecological themes are seen as good, but the project falls short, "waiting for the architecture". For part of the jury, the project clearly fails to meet the brief in the first round of discussion, as it neither shows architecture nor offers proposals for redensification.

In the further course of the discussion, the focus shifts to the project's approach, as an idea of a future programme for Froschberg as something that is intrinsically fine. The project states that what is there is already good. The theme of open space was always of high importance in the spectrum of the European competition. What constitutes a "Living City" in the future? This project does not try to destroy the existing qualities, but to develop them into an organism. The value mechanism here is not redensification, but intensification of the natural and landscape aspects.

The project addresses the shift in thinking towards the Anthropocene, of animals and nature in urban space. It is no longer only important that people are well, it is also important that animals, the environment, nature are well - nature as a sphere and atmosphere. The project would offer impulses and suggestions for this, as it develops a caring care for the place. It is noted that it is absurd that such a mountain with such a development exists at all in Linz near the railway station, it is a miracle. Now the Froschberg is about to be transformed. The project could serve as a vision in this process, possibly as a warning finger. Therefore, the project should be taken along as recognition or appreciation, at least as a contribution to the discussion.

This project discusses the terminology of „metabolism“ in its purest form. It is to be considered in dialogue with other projects in terms of community building and participation. It is discussed that the project could be part of another project but cannot stand alone. It would have to be accompanied by the jury and its selection would have to be justified; it would be problematic to stand alongside other architectural projects without comment. Instead, it should be a valuable

contribution to the overall situation and the broad spectrum of the European competition.

PRESELECTION

EIN HÜGEL FÜR ALLE

VN264

The project works with the existing building and defines the needs and suggestions of the current residents obtained from surveys as the basis for the design concept - both spatially and programmatically. The extension of the existing buildings of all typologies is done through so-called "multifunctional façade strips" that ensure barrier-free access, provide private open spaces and buffer zones (for shading and noise protection), and serve as a framework for intensive greening of the façades.

The existing building will be given a new outer skin with narrow balconies on both sides. The scaffolding does not generate usable space, but only access space. The project is considered good in terms of content, but visually unpleasant. It looks like a glass house that does not fit in this location. By choosing another material such as wood for example, the scaffolding could blend in better. As proposed, it seems inappropriate for the settlement. The project seems friendly because the shell creates a lightness under which the heaviness of the old volume always peaks out. Purely in terms of the structure, the design adds two storeys to the existing building, which creates a completely different volumetric language.

In contrast, it is argued that other projects have been negatively assessed when massive interventions completely overwrite the existing structure, and the original form of the settlement is no longer recognisable. This criticism should now also apply to this project since nothing of the existing structure remains. Moreover, it is not possible to apply one and the same strategy to all buildings - to put the new façade over them all in the same way - because the circumstances are far too different and should be treated differently accordingly. The ideas on the strategic site with the positioning of the underground parking garages in line with the slope as well as the work with the topography are conceived valid.

JURY STATEMENT ON PROJECTS NOT PRESELECTED - SECOND ROUND

FROSCHBERG AS FOUND

GQ613

The physical interventions consist of a large number of new buildings inserted between the existing buildings and the conversion of the existing structures. The

façade of the prototypes is largely retained, with only small additions such as balconies and lifts. As a counter-hegemonic gesture, the elongated structure of the "Froschbergkrone" will be broken up into smaller units that are more in line with the scale of the neighbourhood.

The many new buildings are viewed critically, as they interfere massively with the necessary distance between buildings; they are much too dense and too high. The existing buildings though, are left as they are, only changed by small interventions. The redensification is done by new buildings that are built into every gap, blocking the east-west direction. The design represents an enormous intervention through the multitude of additional volumes. As a result, the structure and scale of the settlement change substantially. The redevelopment of the existing buildings is hardly given, some of the buildings do not even get balconies, this is an enormous imbalance between adaptation and new construction. This is considered too little for the improvement of the existing buildings; the balconies do not represent a vision for the future. The adaptation of the existing floor plans is criticised because the process of "mirroring", the doubling of the volumes, which sometimes creates one-sided flats out of flats that were previously two-sided.

In general, the project leaves the viewer in the lurch with the architecture - it is not shown what the interventions could look like. Even if one could take the design along on an urban planning level, this makes little sense in terms of the understanding of architecture.

COLLECTIVE NETWORK

KH105

The design envisages supplementing all typologies on the courtyard side with a light wooden construction that extends the existing living space in the form of winter gardens, balconies, and terraces. Architectural elements - so-called "plug-ins" - are intended to define the transitions between inside and outside, between private and public, and to promote synergies between the residents through shared uses.

The design includes an open space frame that is not to be shown to the street. The open space frame includes a winter garden that provides a climatic envelope. This prefixing of a zone to the garden is considered positive, as it creates a space that is freely available and could be used in different ways. The attic will be extended, the topography slightly lowered to expose the basement. This would be quite conceivable in selective, individual places, but not everywhere. The exposed areas should not necessarily contain residential uses but should serve to enliven the open space. Typologically, the middle wall is dissolved and turned into an infrastructure/sanitary zone. However, since the middle wall is the supporting structure of the buildings, this is not feasible. With regard to the EUROPAN theme of



"revitalisation", the treatment of the existing buildings is perceived as somewhat disrespectful. The floor plans are good but would be more feasible as new buildings.

BUILD IT UP

QQ581

The focus of the project is on adding storeys to the existing buildings and supplementing them with balconies and terraces with direct access to the semi-public courtyard green and increasing the window areas to a maximum. The project pursues an architectural solution in the vertical, rather than an urban planning solution in the horizontal dimension.

The project is seen by the jury as very courageous, not at all squeamish, which shows a design signature of what can be done with the existing houses. However, it seems more like a sales project, a before-and-after catalogue, and too overbearing. The roofscape with the juxtaposition of gable roofs and the open spaces in between is seen as positive, the other designs as negative due to the already existing heterogeneity of the settlement. The renovation in its enormous redesign is seen as unfair to the existing buildings - the extensions are no longer comprehensible, the previous settlement no longer recognisable. In the attempt to manipulate the typologies, the entire character is lost. Parts of the jury see this as a failure to address the theme, as the design is too much focused on the architectural object. The urban planning level has been completely disregarded.

ORDINARY UTOPIAS

ZB955

The design envisages a strong re-densification of the existing, non-prototypical buildings in the centre, which flatten out towards the edges of the site. The extensions to the existing buildings consist of additions and extensions of varying heights.

Depending on the location of the buildings, different strategies are pursued, the design is very multi-layered instead of drawing one concept over all the buildings. In part, this creates interesting interior spaces. The new flat roofs that are to be used as outdoor spaces are viewed critically, since good outdoor spaces already exist. The planned density and height of the buildings, which seem excessive, is seen as problematic - especially the addition to the Froschbergkrone.



JURY STATEMENT ON PROJECTS NOT PRESELECTED - FIRST ROUND

BUILDING RESILIENCE LIVING INCLUSION

HH834

In this project it seems that something existing is supplemented in the same place by something new – twice as big. The pictures show a complete erasure of the existing buildings. No attempt is being made to work with the existing fabric, although, no new buildings are being created. The existing ones are extended by balconies and additional storeys, and by a total new envelop that completely transform the existing beyond recognition. The project thus represents a "sarcophagisation" of the Lacaton & Vassal project [Cité du Grand Parc].

The interiors are also being completely changed and renewed, which leads to the question of why one should "bother" with the existing building at all and not just build a new one.

TREFFENSWEGE

KT121

The design is characterised by a mixture of demolition of existing buildings, conversion of all existing buildings with additional floor space and the construction of several new buildings of different uses distributed throughout the settlement.

The interventions, such as the triangular new building, are felt to be too extreme; they look like alien items within the settlement. Various elements are to be used to try to connect the individual buildings with each other. However, hardly anything is recognisable, as the design is perceived as totally overgrown. The mobility concept (one-way street, relocation of Händelstraße) is seen as a good approach.

FROSCHKÖNIG

RH216

The existing buildings will be left in their original form and height and only supplemented by wooden extensions such as balconies or arcades - either on one or both sides. Two newly designed passages through the Froschbergkrone will improve the connection between north and south.

Despite the complex circulation, only about 50% of the flats will be equipped for disabled access in the future.



The extensions in front of the existing buildings appear very elaborate, but still do not create any additional living space. The location of commercial areas in the quiet zone is not considered desirable, as this is a settlement structure of villas and houses. The new communal areas are supposed to create a sense of publicity but appear "buried" below ground.

LIVING FROSCHBERG

SP950

The existing structures of the four prototypes will retain their appearance, are supplemented by side extensions and/or grow in height. The Froschbergkrone is broken up in three places to create greater permeability. Additional floor area is generated via extensions on top and block structures on the north side. However, the new courtyards created there have a very separating and insensitive effect. Due to the new layout with a central corridor, the flats are no longer orientated on two-side. The measures taken are perceived as incoherent.



3 INTERNATIONAL JURY . FINAL JURY SESSION

Minutes of the second jury session on the Austrian Sites
Donostia – San Sebastián, Spain, 07.11.2021

Graz, Klagenfurt, Linz (in alphabetical order)



Sunday, November 7th 2021, Instituto de Arquitectura de Euskadi, Andere.E.Zipitria
Kalea, 1, 20003 Donostia, Gipuzkoa, Spanien

8:15am – 4pm

Present: Voting members of the jury & team EUROPAN Austria

3.1

JURY EUROPAN 16 AUSTRIA

URBAN/ARCHITECTURAL ORDER

Andreas Hofer (CH)

Andreas Hofer was born in Lucerne. He studied architecture at the Swiss Institute for Technology in Zurich. In 2018 he was elected as director for the International Building Exhibition in Stuttgart (Internationale Bauausstellung 2027 StadtRegion Stuttgart). In Zurich he mainly worked as a consultant and project developer for innovative cooperative housing projects as Kraftwerk1 and mehr als wohnen (more than housing).

Elisabeth Merk (DE)

Prof. Dr. (University of Florence) Elisabeth Merk, architect, has been the City of Munich's Planning Director since 2007. After freelance work and further education in Florence, she was responsible for urban design, urban monument preservation and special projects in Munich and Regensburg from 1995 to 2000. From 2000 to 2005 she headed the urban development and urban planning division in Halle/Saale. Elisabeth Merk had a regular professorship at the HfT Stuttgart from 2005-2007, has been honorary professor there since 2009, president of the German Academy for Urban and Regional Spatial Planning (DASL) since 2015 and honorary professor at the Technical University of Munich (TUM) since 2020.

URBAN/ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

Susanne Eliasson (FR)

Susanne Eliasson is a Swedish-French architect, co-founder and partner of GRAU studio that works in the space between architecture and urbanism, developing urban visions to transform our common environment. She received the 'Young Planners Award' from the French Ministry of Housing and Sustainable Habitat in 2016.



Akil Scafe-Smith (UK)

Akil Scafe-Smith is one quarter of RESOLVE, an interdisciplinary design collective that aims to address multi-scalar social challenges by combining architecture, art, technology and engineering. RESOLVE have delivered numerous projects, workshops, and talks, in London, the UK, and across Europe, as well as working with a variety of initiatives to introduce young people from under-represented backgrounds to concepts in interdisciplinary design.

Paola Viganò (IT)

Paola Viganò architect and urbanist, is Professor in Urban Design at the EPFL (Lausanne) and at IUAV Venice. Doctor Honoris Causa UCL in 2016, Grand Prix de l'Urbanisme in 2013, she received the Flemish Culture Award for Architecture in 2017 and the Golden Medal to the career of Milano Triennale in 2018. She founded Studio with Bernardo Secchi (1990-2014) and, since 2015, StudioPaolaViganò now working on projects and visions in Europe.

Bernd Vlay (AT)

Bernd Vlay is an architect and urbanist, based in Vienna, and together with Lina Streeruwitz he is the director of the office StudioVlayStreeruwitz. Besides that he pursues teaching activities at various schools worldwide and is a member of numerous advisory boards in the field of urban development, design and architecture (Linz, Innsbruck and BIG). Bernd Vlay is the president of EUROPAN Austria and member of the Scientific Committee of EUROPAN Europe.

SUBSTITUTE

Benni Eder (AT) – Substitute for Elke Krasny

Studied architecture in Vienna and Santiago de Chile and co-founded 2008 studio uek prior to establishing his actual practice studio ederkrenn with Theresa Krenn in 2017. 2015 the award winning EUROPAN project Oase 22 was nominated for the Mies van der Rohe Award. Since 2009 he teaches at the TU Vienna.

EUROPAN non-voting

Iris Kaltenegger, General Secretary EUROPAN Österreich
Daniela Moosbauer, EUROPAN Österreich



3.2

E16 FINAL JURY RESULTS

Saturday 6.Nov.2021, 7-8:30pm. A meeting between jury members and site representatives takes place. Each site representative explains the context of the very site, the EUROPAN task and highlights key points relevant to them. Jury members ask questions regarding local specificities and establish a dialogue in order to understand the site and the site partners motives in a best way.

Sunday 7.Nov.2021, 8:15 am-4pm. In due succession of the first stage evaluation the jury members have received information on the discussion of the local commission that selected a shortlist. The jury has received and is aware of all projects submitted on the Austrian sites and has the right to bring a project not pre-selected in the first stage of evaluation, back into the discussion.

EUROPAN Austria introduces the procedure of the jury, summarizing the EUROPAN competition rules for the jury procedure. Usually, there is one winning project and one runner-up prize for each site, but there is also the possibility to define no single Winner and nominate up to three Runners-up. The winning projects should be chosen not for quick and easy implementation but as contributions to architectural and urbanist innovation which inspire and initiate a challenging and fruitful process of implementation. They should also enable the cities and clients to understand the potential of the sites and to imagine new and unconventional ways to deal with them. Moreover, a Special Mention can be awarded to a project which is considered especially innovative yet without addressing sufficiently the brief and demands of the site. The authors of such proposals do not receive a financial reward but will be published. Prize money for Winners: 12.000€, for Runners-up: 6.000€

Preliminary remarks: The jury agrees that there shall be a certain “generosity” in evaluating the projects, paying tribute to the specific framework of EUROPAN, also considering the projects’ relation to the E16 theme Living Cities.

At the same time the jury has to consider that EUROPAN is a competition for young architects, urban designers and landscape architects who are fully educated, judging the competition projects as the work of serious architects with a respective expertise. The aim of EUROPAN should be to give a clear sign to the city about the potential and the quality of the projects with the aim of developing innovative projects which can also be implemented. The jury sees the importance of evaluating projects with a strong idea and a robust framework, as implementation processes can often be long-term. For this reason, the jury will write recommendations which describe the qualities of the winning projects, including advice for the cities and other clients about future steps in the implementation process.



The jury decides unanimously to nominate:
Bernd Vlay as president of the jury.
Susanne Eliasson as vice president of the jury.
The jury consists of 7 votes for all 3 sites.

The jury decides to evaluate one site after the other, discussing and deciding on the winning projects in one go. In a final overview the jury evaluates all winning projects and confirms their prize - status by comparing the selected entries of all sites. This is done to finally evaluate the decisions made:

LINZ

WINNER BS440 BIO BASED IDIOLECT

KLAGENFURT

WINNER FW571 5 SQUARES OF NEW LEARNING
RUNNER-UP CU063 TRACED DOMAINS

GRAZ

RUNNER-UP CG897 URBAN SOLUTIONS SUPERSTRUCTURE
RUNNER-UP KP594 FREE MÜHLGANG
RUNNER-UP WZ252 POST-SHOPPING

I hereby confirm the listed projects as winning entries according to their assigned status.

Bernd Vlay, president of the jury.



3.3 GRAZ

Preselected projects by local commission:

CG897 SUPERSTRUCTURE URBAN SOLUTION
DE474 SEVEN WONDERS
KP594 FREE MÜHLGANG
NW801 THE MILL
WZ252 POST-SHOPPING

EUROPAN Austria is presenting all preselected projects to the jury. For the jury it is possible to bring a project from the not preselected range back into the discussion. The jury has received all projects, the technical report and the minutes of the local commission beforehand.

EVALUATION PROCESS

Discussion of all 5 projects.

DE474 SEVEN WONDERS 2:5 (yes:no)
NW801 THE MILL 3:4 (yes:no)

After a first discussion round there is an unanimity of the jury to not nominate these two projects for a prize.

Comparing discussion of the following proposals:

CG897 SUPERSTRUCTURE URBAN SOLUTION
KP594 FREE MÜHLGANG
WZ252 POST-SHOPPING

Evaluation

CG897 SUPERSTRUCTURE URBAN SOLUTION
KP594 FREE MÜHLGANG
WZ252 POST-SHOPPING

There is unanimity of the jury to have no Winner.

There is a common plea to nominate all three projects as a Runner-Up.

Six jury members vote to award these three projects as a Runner-Up.



FINAL RESULT

RUNNER-UP CG897 **URBAN SOLUTIONS SUPERSTRUCTURE**

Authors

RENE DAPPERGER (DE), architect
Stuttgart , GERMANY

RUNNER-UP KP594 **FREE MÜHLGANG**

Authors

IOLETA ORDÓÑEZ MANJÓN (ES), architect
RAQUEL RUIZ GARCÍA (ES), architect
MONICA LAMELA BLAZQUEZ (ES), architect
Madrid, SPAIN

RUNNER-UP WZ252 **POST-SHOPPING**

Authors

PEDRO PITARCH ALONSO (ES), architect
Madrid, SPAIN



JURY STATEMENT ON PROJECTS

RUNNER-UP

URBAN SOLUTIONS SUPERSTRUCTURE

CG897

The jury appreciates the proposed system as interesting. The question of how to integrate infrastructure in the city and how to make the process of metabolism visible is clearly addressed here. An intense discussion developed on the issue of contextualisation and if a break in scale could enrich the city.

Clearly, infrastructure always goes beyond the scale of the local. The problem with infrastructure is, that its appearance is usually suppressed or expelled from the city. We put it in places where we don't see it, and not in the context of the inner-city fabric. Hence, there is generally hardly any awareness, how daily life is maintained. In this sense the project could also be read as conveying an educational mission, if placed on this site. In line with this argument is the fact that two autonomous structures defined by a geometry of bigness are already in the neighbourhood: the shopping centre and the parking garage. Thus, the area could be exactly the right place for integrating such a project – a next generation of fair technology; the area of a shopping centre, might become a new kind of infrastructure device. The project might even need this scale in order to work and become a useful organism.

Whereas some jury members appreciate the project's provocative scale and appearance as an alien landing that triggers fruitful and necessary disruptions in the city, some members of the jury stay very sceptical as for the appropriate contextualization of the project in the urban fabric. They criticize the project's sheer volume, its autistic appearance, its lack of relational scale and mediating elements to the surroundings, the church, the neighbouring buildings, and the public space. They point at the modular structure inherent in the building. Because of this modularity the project could easily be relocated and reassembled. It could be integrated into the new configuration of the shopping centre, either as an additional layer on top, or it could be converted into a system that integrates itself respectively in the overall future development.

RUNNER-UP

FREE MÜHLGANG

KP594

The jury highlights the careful analysis and the new perspective on metabolism in the city. The way the project traces the layers of history and relates them to the site is interesting, studying the potential meaning of the canal in relation to its social

and ecological values. For the site's urban ground, the team proposes a heterotopic public space whose atmosphere, topography and form are defined by its dynamic relation to water / flooding. To transform the canal into an intense physical dialogue with water is seen as a contemporary approach to new forms of public space. Compared to other projects, which use the Mühlgang in a mere functional way, this proposal highlights the aesthetic, emotional and atmospherical component of water, adding important qualities which rightfully challenge the design of public space.

While it is highly appreciated that the project works with the force of water - giving it a new meaning and a destination within the city, it is also critically questioned whether the natural power of the flood and the forces of flowing water are captured in its complexity. The Mühlgang is an artificial canal and not a wild river. The lack of a deeper examination of water flows and riverbed-conditions has resulted in the articulation of a rather formal landscape design. Instead of working with the forces of water, the layout of the curved lines unfortunately obscures how a dynamic relation with water expansion and water reduction could be translated in a credible landscape design.

On a programmatic level, the project expands the water discourse, emphasising social, ecological and educational aspects that also emerge from the analysis. Its explicit specificity of possible uses is recognised as a clear statement about the site as an in-between-identity, which can neither be directly linked to the mechanism of suburban upgrading nor to the redevelopment logics of the new shopping centre-neighbourhood itself. It creates a kind of autonomous third place which, at the same time, is a highly inclusive open space.

Similar to the design of the landscape the jury criticizes that the quality of the architectural design of the building does not relate satisfyingly to imaginary quality of the project's program.

RUNNER-UP

Post-Shopping

WZ252

The aesthetically very pleasing character presented through beautiful drawings is a skill set that was highly valued by the jury. Nevertheless, a contradictory discussion evolved: Is the proposal feasible in an era of climate crises? What about the maintenance concept of the proposed convention centre and its gigantic square? What about its anachronistic touch: such megastructures were conceived decades ago, should we accept them nowadays? Parts of the jury see a glorification of a certain architectural language from the 1980s paired with the 1960s belief in

megastructures as a large-scaled-hardware that shall create collectivity. Especially in the context of the E16 theme Living Cities, the jury critically discusses if such an approach could provide a relevant answer.

On the other hand, members of the jury hint to particular qualities. Concerning its appearance to the Griesgasse, the proposal creates the most convincing urban image amongst all the projects. It is appreciated as interesting for its scale and design. It solves the problem of the facade, the relationship to the church and it has a strong interface. It is not a modest thing, though. Moreover, there is a certain urban intelligence inscribed in the structural configuration which proposes a dialogue with the overall project, linking the site to the western edge of the development. The intervention is clearly overdone and programmed far too densely. Nevertheless, the concept of an ambitious reading of the urban potential, based in an intense dialogue between the EUROPAN site and the overall development area, remains as a quality to be respected and integrated in the future development. Thus, the proposal reflects a larger urban context, involving the important street at the other side of the shopping centre by linear infrastructures, with flexible plug-in programs that provide a future opportunity for connectivity.

In general, the approach of linking the suburb to the “world of the shopping centre”, its new development and its beyond, is recognised as a value to be addressed in the future development strategy.

SEVEN WONDERS

DE474

The jury acknowledges the project’s ambition to clarify the potential of the canal, reading its figure as an organiser of space. The small interventions along the canal are rather traditional, but reasonable. On the other hand, the jury criticizes the interpretation of the surrounding interventions. They seem too arbitrary and not carefully contextualised. The more detailed design of the gate-building on the site appears too monumental. Its orthogonal orientation doesn’t link the site organically or logically into the existing urban fabric. The orientation of the proposed square, stretching from the church to someplace inside the mall area, is not clearly comprehensible. It could be interpreted as a gesture to start a dialogue with the future masterplan.



THE MILL

NW801

The sensitive drawings on an urban scale and in the section are very much appreciated. Unfortunately, the actual proposal stays behind the evoked expectations. Its generic inner organisation does not address local potentials. The idea of the Plaza on first floor is critically questioned in relation to the qualities of the covered ground floor below.



3.4 KLAGENFURT

Preselected projects by local commission:

CU063 TRACED DOMAINS
FW571 5 SQUARES OF NEW LEARNING
GS923 100% STADT - LIVING CITY AS COMMON GOOD
IM408 CAMPUS
OA589 KLAGENFURT:INTERCHANGE
SK776 DEMETRA

EUROPAN Austria is presenting all shortlisted projects to the jury. For the jury it is possible to bring a project from the not preselected range back into the discussion. The jury has received all projects, the technical report and the minutes of the local commission beforehand.

EVALUATION PROCESS

Discussion of all 6 projects.

After a first discussion round there is a vote for projects to be discussed further.

Single majority vote gets in the next round (yes:no)

SK776 DEMETRA (0:7)
OA589 KLAGENFURT:INTERCHANGE (2:5)
IM408 CAMPUS (3:4)
GS923 100% STADT - LIVING CITY AS COMMON GOOD (2:5)
FW571 5 SQUARES OF NEW LEARNING (7:0)
CU063 TRACED DOMAINS (6:1)

Evaluation

There is a nomination for this project to be a Winner

FW571 5 SQUARES OF NEW LEARNING

Seven jury member vote for this project as Winner.

There is a nomination for this project to be a Runner-up.

CU063 TRACED DOMAINS

Six jury member vote for this project as Runner-Up.



FINAL RESULT

WINNER FW571 **5 SQUARES OF NEW LEARNING**

Authors

PRIKHODKO DMITRII (RU), architect urbanist

ARTEM KITAEV (RU), architect urbanist

LEONID SLONIMSKIY (RU), architect urbanist

Collaborators

PARFJONOV GRIGORI (EE), urban planner

Graz, AUSTRIA

RUNNER-UP CU063 **TRACED DOMAINS**

Authors

IZABELA SLODKA (PL), architect

XANDER VAN DIJK (NL), architect

Rotterdam, THE NETHERLANDS



JURY STATEMENT ON PROJECTS

WINNER

5 SQUARES OF NEW LEARNING

FW571

The jury values the strong concept, its clear presentation and attractive narrative. The coherence between the development of the ground floors, the built volumes and the different types of spaces is convincing, resulting in a specified urban pattern adequate for this site. The sequence of spaces conveys a certain fluidity, whereby a lot of attention is put into achieving a variety of public spaces, a sequence of squares with networked courtyards and gardens. In this respect the programmatic labelling of the single open spaces is discussed, raising the question of “overprogramming” and thus, eventually narrowing the performative flexibility of the public spaces. Independently from the programming, the sizes and dimensions of the open spaces seem suitable to the jury and create a resilient framework for the future design. In this context the jury remarks to specify the design of the central square with regards to climatic requirements (heat island effect in summer).

The built volumes convince through their stacked structures and their coherent width, providing a flexible system, in which housing and other program can be accommodated responsively.

The project’s careful dealing with the notion of in-side out (in-between spaces, boulevards, squares and courtyards) is seen as a means to foster a dialogue within the site, as well as with the neighbouring areas. The prominent corridor from Südbahngürtel towards the North is questioned in its necessity and purpose.

All in all, it is much appreciated that the proposal emerges from an analysis of the larger context and incorporates the scale and tonality of the existing city.

RUNNER-UP

TRACING DOMAINS

FW571

The project is valued for its comprehensively worked out structure of public spaces and for creating thoughtful continuities. It proposes a flexible logic of agglomeration of the different significant parts, for which the structure of public spaces creates a unifying framework; within this framework each operation can articulate its own autonomy and its own meaning. Some jury members see a weakness in the agglomeration because it doesn’t produce a new coherent structure, while others

understand the proposal as an attractive interplay between proactive entities creating a dialogue among themselves and its in-between spaces. Such found, for example, in the cross-programming of micro-production of gardening, food court, kitchen, school and harvest.

The quality of walking through the public space is generally estimated highly, its elegantly meandering situation reasonably addressed: courtyards, a linear structure, covered areas... It is one of the projects that communicates with the outside in an interesting and subtle way. The strong action of the new bridge does not seem to match the overall sensitivity and is critically questioned.

The housing quality proposed seems difficult to be evaluated. A general discussion arises as to whether 50% of housing can be imagined in the projects, as required by the brief. In a metabolic perspective housing should be integrated in a highly flexible structure which doesn't have to articulate itself as a discrete entity but should rather be absorbed by "houses" of the neighbourhoods. In the approach of "Traced Domains" housing typologies can be detected, even if these types could be designed as open use structures beyond the codes of functionalized living.

100% STADT - Living City as Common Good

GS923

There's a great optimism for collectivity in this project. The big common space between the two existing buildings is seen interesting as it highlights another perspective in comparison to projects which suggest a puzzle of various public spaces.

The buildings framing the space are understood as independent entities, linked by the strategy of the communal, shared spaces which compensate the reduction of the public space by the amount of the buildings' footprint. The jury, though, is concerned about the prospect of a satisfying implementation of "the ribbon of possibility" which is seen as a very fragile element due to its rather vague conceptualisation.

The strong figure of the public space doesn't seem to "create" an appropriate urban intensity. It is a sort of landscaped courtyard – more an urban park than a square. The jury is doubtful that this figure will be able to generate a respective urban realm in this area. Especially as the activation of the roofs and floors through the communal ribbon, is depriving uses from the public space, reducing it again to a park-like area.

The passage between the old Remise-building and the adjacent school is valued as a suggestion and as an underlying ability of the other side. However, the question



arises as to what this connection exactly might trigger and whether it could possibly be extended further to include other neighbouring areas.

CAMPUS

IM408

The jury acknowledges the project as an approach that works explicitly different on the idea of open space-types, recording spatial figures such as courtyards, squares, and streets. It values the project's suggestion of inverting the old perimeter block typology. On ground floor mediating programs deal with the inside-out relationship, which are convincingly proposed as two-side-orientated uses. Unanswered is the aspect on the quality of the public space as a fabric, not only looking at the cloistered garden and the central square, but at the streets and the transitional spaces in between. What is the idea of the overall sequence of spaces with their different degrees and qualities of publicness? The porosity explained in the text, was convincing, but fell short in the actual project – the low passages to the courtyard lack generosity, the character of the big central space in the middle is not convincing. Unfortunately, the interesting dialogue between the locality and the territory (including the impact of the train) has been missed out. In relation to this dialogue a clearer definition of the sort of spaces, for example drawing on specific senses of community or collectivity could have brought an energizing tension to the area, which could have helped to specify the various public spaces, which, unfortunately remain too unspecific.

KLAGENFURT:INTERCHANGE

OA589

The jury appreciates the good intention of the project, proposing a catalogue of qualities, through which a metabolic system should be established. It is also positively noted that the project involves the whole strategic site in order to suggest an ecologically driven, comprehensive transformation for the whole area. Nevertheless, it is a serious contradiction to take car parking as a revolutionary instrument. The proposal to integrate a network of parking garages is deemed to be completely inaccurate – especially being so close to a high-speed train station. If the infrastructure-grid would have been a structural device for food- or energy production or water treatment, it would have been coherent with the project's proposed ecological commitment, able to trigger a kind of urban regeneration in accordance with the theme Living Cities.



The project's engaged catalogue of qualities sparked a more general discussion on biodiversity - which also applies to other E16 projects on the Klagenfurt site: The jury agrees that architectural design needs a more careful addressing of the term biodiversity, with analytic and operative approaches rather than speculative ones, addressing appropriately operational processes which respect the "organisational depth" and living conditions of local flora and fauna we do projects in.

DEMETRA

SK776

This project, like many others, works with the block-typology proposing an open block-volume to the area. In spite of the qualities that were mentioned in the local commission, the jury criticises a lack of potential for structural differentiation. All buildings derive from the same family creating a reductive experience of courtyards, fluid spaces, etc. The positioning of the single blocks is solid, nevertheless the relations and the porosity the project tries to establish are not convincing. Its gesture of a single configuration conveys the impression of volumes "landing" on a surface, thereby appearing idle and alienating to its surrounding.



3.5 LINZ

Preselected projects by local commission:

BS440 BIO BASED IDIOLECT
DA742 LIVING IN BETWEEN
EO204 THE UNGATED LASTING COMMUNITY
PK230 LINZ FOOD LANDSCAPE
VN264 EIN HÜGEL FÜR ALLE

EUROPAN Austria is presenting all shortlisted projects to the jury. For the jury it is possible to bring a project from the not preselected range back into the discussion. The jury has received all projects, the technical report and the minutes of the local commission beforehand.

EVALUATION PROCESS

Discussion of all 5 projects.

After a first discussion round there is a vote for projects to be discussed further. Single majority vote gets in the next round (yes:no)

BS440 BIO BASED IDIOLECT (7:0)
DA742 LIVING IN BETWEEN (3:4)
EO204 THE UNGATED LASTING COMMUNITY (3:4)
PK230 LINZ FOOD LANDSCAPE (5:2)
VN264 EIN HÜGEL FÜR ALLE (0:7)

Comparing discussion of the following proposals:

BS440 BIO BASED IDIOLECT
PK230 LINZ FOOD LANDSCAPE

A jury member proposes to introduce another (not pre-selected) project into the discussion:

GQ613 FROSCHBERG AS FOUND

A reflection of the project unanimously assessed it not to be part of the further discussion.



There is a nomination to vote (yes:no) for the project as Winner:
BS440 BIO BASED IDIOLECT (7:0)

There is a nomination to vote (yes:no) for the project as Runner-Up:
PK230 LINZ FOOD LANDSCAPE (3:4)
The project is not nominated as a Runner-Up

Evaluation

BS440 BIO BASED IDIOLECT
There is an unanimity of the jury to award this project as Winner.

FINAL RESULT

WINNER BS440 **BIO BASED IDIOLECT**

Authors

Michalis Ntourakos (GR), architect
Athens, GREECE



JURY STATEMENT ON PROJECTS

WINNER

BIO BASED IDIOLECT

BS440

The jury particularly appreciates the proposed approach for Types A & C, which formulates the idea of an additional layer positioned at a certain distance from the existing building and hardly changing it. Typologically, the project creates a kind of "micro-courtyard" between the existing and the new building, with the more private spaces to be housed in the existing part. The more public uses, such as living room and kitchen, are placed in the new layer with large openings facing the greenery. The jury unanimously finds this a convincing solution.

Types B & D are also modified by an additional layer, but this time it is attached directly to the existing front. This is seen sceptically because of the resulting building depth. Furthermore, additional floors are proposed here, which requires careful consideration as for possible structural constraints of the old buildings.

All interventions are planned in wood and by serial production, which makes the new intervention clearly visible. Another positive feature in this context is the sensible "landing" of these elements, which do not simply land on the ground. Instead, a platform hovering above the ground sets a subtle but clear limit to the private space, while at the same time preserving the existing topography. Thereby, a clear distinction between the private and the communal public green is articulated without consuming additional spaces for borders or buffer zones.

The logic of applying the new additions towards the green spaces only, especially where the units would face North, does not entirely convince the jury. The mobility concept suggests calming street treatments, which will bring a better quality also to these spaces. Hence the orientation of the new add-on elements could be reconsidered. The parking garage below the central park is not realistic, it draws cars to the centre of the neighbourhood and destroys a considerable part of the park's green area.

Four additional houses are suggested as spatial offer that helps to start the transformation process. They seem too randomly placed; their position could be discussed. Nevertheless, the jury appreciates that the proposal considers a step-by-step implementation which is well imaginable and is easily applicable. Add-ons can be tested on site, eventually altered and improved, a newer version implemented and so on. The lightweight construction and add-one system are the right choice for this process.



The jury finally underlines the robustness of the concept, the layouts for the flats are flexible, logical, manifold and interesting. Therefore, the jury is convinced that this proposal has the full capability to deliver a strong and future orientated, new character for Froschberg.

LINZ FOOD LANDSCAPE

PK230

Even so the project tries to do as little as possible, the jury finds it very interesting how it engages with people by proposing interventions in the outdoor space. It implies a kind of pride and appreciation for the use of public space. Its focus on the in-between areas and its care dedicated to the series of objects placed in the landscape, is appealing. A sort of contradiction between the idea of creating an intensive gardening topic and looking at folies, does not only show in the panel's faint drawings on wilderness. The jury is therefore sceptical whether this approach goes far enough. Important needs or requirements for the comprehensive transformation-process of the landscape have been left aside. They could have been easily included in such a strategy.

Red brick extensions are proposed for the existing buildings, guaranteeing barrier-free access to all flats. Their appearance seems unnecessarily monumental and contradictory as for their use-value.

The question remains if it is sufficient to focus the building-transformation process mainly on solving the problem of accessibility and – roughly speaking – giving the community some poetic elements in the garden. How these two interventions are linked in order to create a promising dialogue between the transformation of buildings and landscape is not evident at all. In this respect the jury also wonders why the general strategy for the entire site does not contextualise itself as there are clearly different situations in the area. Although “Linz Food Landscape” introduces a promising concept, it ultimately does not deal sufficiently with the parameters and potentials of the site.

LIVING IN BETWEEN

DA742

The strength of the project lies in its approach of creating an inner diversity of living through specific interventions. Especially in comparison to other projects, its specificity is well recognised.

The jury especially values the careful study of the different living configurations, involving a broad spectrum of people and groups of people who have been outlined as future residents of the site. Based on this study various apartment types for different living situations and different users, such as elderly, families, single people, students, etc. are suggested. However, the jury criticises the proposed clustering along possible synergies of user groups, paired with the allocation to one of the four prototypes. The strong spatial functionalization of the different living conditions is seen as an unnecessary labelling and a deterministic approach. A more appropriate and promising spatial translation would have been a structural intervention which is spatially less decisive about which type of character moves in and how these characters behave.

Independently from the deterministic approach the jury considers the proposal for Type C to be interesting and realistic, whereas Type B offers too much exposed circulation space clogging up the valuable green area between the buildings. Except for Type C, the proposed changes of the existing volumes are structurally less convincing, disregarding important economic constraints.

THE UNGATED LASTING COMMUNITY

EO204

The jury appreciates the pragmatic approach of adding pergolas and balconies. Also, the additional elements, the service units, find sympathy. On the other hand, the unspecific distribution of the cube structure is clearly disapproved for its homogeneous application and the resulting fragmentation of space. The entire project site is urbanised in a repetitive seriality which considerably damages a balanced relationship between privacy and public space in relation to the place's quality of generously living in the green.

Especially the prominent position of the cubes in the common green areas between the buildings exposes the flats very much to the outside. In particular, the ground floor cannot become housing due to this fact, which would call for a substantial programmatic concept of possible, alternative uses. The mixed-use garage on the site clearly does not work in the proposed size.



EIN HÜGEL FÜR ALLE

VN264

It is appreciated that the project makes strong reference to the residents' interviews, including the voices of the elderly and the employees from the Austrian Federal Railway. Thus, it surprises that the project doesn't take this information further and work with the different rhythms of the people who live there.

Instead, a homogenising seriality is repeated throughout the entire project and study site. The proposal is limited to a single type of intervention, no differentiation between the prototypes is visible. The chosen device of "wrapping" is an interesting challenge, but applied in such a way that it doesn't express a sensitive dialogue between the existing and the new.

A general discussion develops about the lack of analysis of the existing context and its different qualities. Within this neighbourhood numerous different places exist, some of them work probably better than others, but there is no reflection on this different condition. In this particular project, a contextualized differentiation is not at all addressed.

3.6 RECOMMENDATIONS

GRAZ

The jury recommends involving all 3 Runner-up teams in the implementation process. Each project focusses on a highly relevant topic which specifically enriches the potential of the future realisation:

POST SHOPPING hints to the importance of a well structured dialogue between the reorganisation of the shopping centre-area as a new urban quarter and the EUROPAN project site, underlining the relation between the importance of a strong urban front along Karlauerstrasse and its transversal impact into the “depth” of the development area, interacting with the larger transformation process.

FREE MÜHLGANG, on the other hand, demonstrates the importance of establishing a local programmatic power in order to turn the project site’s role as a gate or threshold into an inclusive attractor, a thirdplace in its own right. The project’s “eco-historic narrative” reveals 2 necessities which especially address the concerns of Living Cities: to rethink public space as a dialogue between non-human and human forces by revealing local potentials, as well as to ambitiously explore the possible future uses of the building in order to make the site an inclusive place.

SUPERSTRUCTURE URBAN SOLUTION opens up another approach, which is as surprising as it is essential: the site’s relation to resources, metabolic processes, and a potential network of new infrastructures which, on the one hand, creates awareness about the “superimpact” of the large scale intervention as for energy resources. On the other hand it addresses the challenge of transforming our infrastructural system in order to meet the urgent demands which climate change imposes on the development of our environment.

In order to enable a complementary exploration of the implementation’s potential the jury recommends involving all 3 Runner-up teams in the implementation process. As a first step the teams shall be invited to an initiating workshop to present their projects and exchange thoughts with each other, city, developer and EUROPAN. The workshop shall clarify the next step of the implementation process. The jury recommends to commission all 3 teams with a follow up-study that shall concretize the competition projects by responding to specific parameters which were lacking in the competition brief and should be worked out according to the insights of the workshop, considering the impulses of the 3 projects, the insights which result from the reflections of the jury, and the



insights coming from exchange between city, developer and EUROPAN. The study could be either competitive, or it could be complementary and coordinated between the teams, if they – in accordance with the city and the developer – see a higher benefit in a collaborative working process. The workshop should be carefully prepared, ways how to initiate the challenging dialogue between the EUROPAN project and the large-scale development should be considered. The brief for the follow up-study should precisely clarify the study's result, including considerations about the result's value and role in relation to the next step and to the dialogue with the overall development.

KLAGENFURT

WINNER

5 SQUARES OF NEW LEARNING

The jury recommends initiating the implementation process with the winning team, starting with a workshop which should help to explore the core qualities of the project in a dialogue between the winning team and the city under the support of EUROPAN, following the qualities as described in the minutes of the jury report. At least one member of the international jury should be involved in the workshop. The workshop should specify an agenda of topics as for the concretization and further development of the competition project, including the framework for a future commission of the winning team. The jury also recommends supporting the implementation process by a qualified regular observation and companionship, e.g. involving the expertise of the Klagenfurt Design Council.

LINZ

WINNER

BIO-BASED IDIOLECT

The jury very consciously chose one winning project for Linz with no additional prize and no Runner-up in order to underline the high development potential of the competition proposal. The winning project's structural intelligence implies a high degree of robustness allowing a considerable adaptability without losing the structural and conceptual quality of the project's spatial grammar. Therefore, problems such as sufficient exposure to daylight can be solved without larger problems in the adaptation process.

Especially the dialogue between the existing and the new, as demonstrated in the interventions on Type A and Type C establishes convincing structural, formal and organisational qualities which should absolutely be followed and further explored in the upcoming steps of implementation.

In order to clarify the structural core-substance and essential qualities of the winning project the jury recommends starting the implementation process with a workshop involving



winners, city, and developer under the support of EUROPAN. At least one jury member of the international jury should be present at the workshop. Besides the “getting to know each other” the workshop should establish an agenda for the next steps, including the commission of the winning team with the concretization of the competition project. In order to achieve a precise brief for this commission the workshop should initiate the setup of a clear framework with parameters on the concretization and adaptation of the competition project, including the definition of the area of intervention (first phase). The jury also recommends involving one member of the international jury as a qualified observer and companion, especially in the early phase of the implementation process.