


# **Jury's Report**



**European 11  
in  
the Netherlands**

**CONTENTS**

**ALMERE 2**

**WINNER**

**TM 007** FRAME

**RUNNER-UP**

**GA 004** ENVISIONING BAUCIS,  
observatory for an artificial  
wilderness

**SPECIAL MENTIONS**

**HB 007** HET HUIS BEIAARD

**NH 085** Natural History

**Other selected entries**

**AP 052** FLAPLAND

**DR 089** Daktari

**HJ 810** [FRAMED]

**PP 111** SHOW-FLIP-FIT

**SL 588** the treehouse

**AMSTERDAM 6**

**WINNER**

**IA 311** I AMSTEL 3

**RUNNER-UP**

**BB 200** BASIC CITY

**SPECIAL MENTIONS**

**FT 111** A FREE TOWN

**SB 403** Trading Futures

**Other selected entries**

**FM 942** roadmap

**RS 141** a.s.h.e. 2012

**SE 033** JUST TRUST

**WS 122** vacant first

**CAPELLE A/D IJSSEL 11**

**WINNER**

**PS 285** POLDER SALAD

**SPECIAL MENTION**

**CA 204** A DAY IN THE LIFE

**Other selected entries**

**FF 237** MICROCITY

**JK 818** transparent clouds

**KA 005** IN DE HOVEN

**PS 333** POLITICS OF SCALE

**DEVENTER 15**

**WINNER**

**BE 311** PLANTING HAVENKWARTIER

**RUNNERS-UP**

**EH 011** DHK,  
een nieuwe geschiedenis

**MK 101** BRICOLAGE

**Other selected entries**

**AB 123** the Industrial Cycle

**HH 134** STATUES

**II 123** THE HIVE

**IK 230** INDUSTRIAL KASBAH

**LL 001** VERTIGO

**LR 612** In Lijn

**SP 808** SILOPLEIN

**TC 821** Urban Patio

**XD 403** The Compound

**EINDHOVEN 20**

**WINNER**

**DP 001** Composition IX, Opus 18

**RUNNER-UP**

**AA 999** VOLT

**SPECIAL MENTION**

**SJ 904** SAMUEL JOSUA

**Other selected entries**

**AR 124** DESCARTES 2.0

**DR 821** THE POTENTIAL OF POTENTIAAL

**MK 007** new potentiaal,  
exploiting synergies

**TU 369** S-LAB

**LEEWARDEN 24**

**WINNER**

**JC 514** nieuwaTERGArden

**RUNNER-UP**

**FB 197** FLOATING BLOCKS

**SPECIAL MENTION**

**ZZ 102** central lake

**Other selected entries**

**AC 192** My place has two doors

**BS 883** GREENCODE

**EL 135** RGB RED GREEN BLUE

**FD 259** FLUID ROOMS

**IJ 385** Waterdiversity

**IN 011** in'between

**MD 406** BIG BLUE

**SB 155** BOKSUM OASIS

**ALMERE****The Jury on the site**

The assignment was about a distinguishable, iconic pavilion that can be disassembled at a later stage to start a new life elsewhere as a detached home. And the first requirement for the study area was a landscape design. The “double” assignment for Almere apparently confused quite a few participants. Some thought that the pavilion, which was intended to function as a striking beacon for a new residential area, should also serve as a prototype for the housing in the study area. Although the pavilion should be considered as giving the architects the opportunity of demonstrating their wealth of ideas and design skills, the jury failed to find an icon among the submissions that was really spectacular, or one that passed substantive critique. All the same they did succeed in selecting a winner and a runner-up among the entries with pavilions that do provide the site with a recognisable landmark.

**Winner****TM 007 FRAME**

Timur Shabaev (RU 1979)

**Description**

Three village types are proposed on the site, with three different housing typologies. The aim is that each village has a different relationship with the water and the forest. The village in the woods is situated around a clearing, the stilt village has housing elevated over a pond, and the colonnade village in the woods has housing “quaintly” hidden amongst the trees. A square, donut-shaped building in a vertical position functions as a cultural/visitors’ centre and landmark in the early stages: the same form reconstructed horizontally is an elevated courtyard house.

**Jury Assessment**

Of all the entries for Almere, *Frame* presents the most successful combination of a strong concept and a convincing design. As regards the pavilion it meets the wishes of the clients: an iconic image that effectively marks the spot in a manner fitting for Almere. It can at a later date be dismantled and “tilted”, and subsequently serve as a home. For both functions the makers have succeeded in giving expression to their professional skills as designers in a clear and uncomplicated way. The jury was less

enthusiastic about the urban development plan for the study area. Little remains of the woodland. Nevertheless this shortcoming did not stand in the way of selecting the winner. The primary concern for this assignment was, after all, a design for a pavilion which could later be converted into a home.

**Runner-up**

**GA 004 ENVISIONING BAUCIS**

Olaf Janson (NL 1980)  
 Joost Maatkamp (NL 1980)  
 Rens Wijnakker (NL 1984)  
 Koen Looman (NL 1981)



**ENVISIONING BAUCIS**  
 observatory for an artificial wilderness



**Description**

Taking its cue from exploring the relationship of the city to nature, the proposal envisages the constructed elements as growing from a planted grid, around which an informal, man-made “wilderness” is constructed. The pavilion - in essence a show home - fits into the grid, as does the housing. It is elevated, and has envelop “porches” from which the surroundings can be enjoyed.

**Jury Assessment**

*Envisioning Baucis* is a well-balanced, well-considered and practicable design. Owing to the distinct form it provides the icon that the clients requested. The fact that this form was achieved by “adapting” the archetypal house is rather obvious, but in this case also effective. As a pavilion this building can fulfil several functions, as a house it also has the advantage that the private external space is in the form of an internal terrace that does not encroach on the woodland. The grid of the urban development plan shows respect for the landscape. The jury noted that this entry fails to take a critical stand: it calls little into question. All in all *Envisioning Baucis* deserves a second prize.

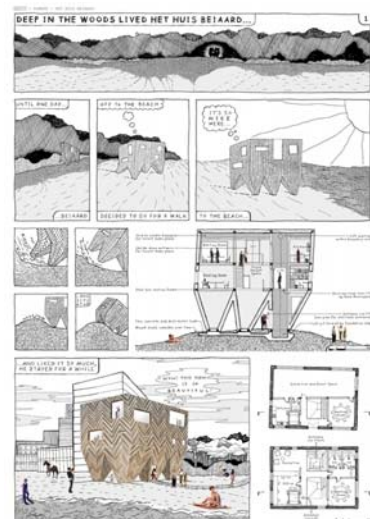
**Special Mention**

**HB 007 HET HUIS BEIAARD**

Je Ahn (UK 1983)  
 Maria Smith (UK 1982)

**Description**

A narrative for the building’s position during its life is proposed: born in a cave, the building walks on its pointed “legs” to the water’s edge where it dwells for a period of time, its rooms elevated to enjoy the outlook. Later, rolled on steel wheels, the building retreats to the forest and positions itself there, inverting itself so that the legs now become the roof. The numerous housing units share allotments and coppicing facilities, set in clearings in the forest.



**Jury Assessment**

This provoking presentation makes *Het Huis Beiaard* worthy of a special mention. In a fresh and cheerful way the plans make it clear that with this assignment, branding, by means of a powerful logo, is equally important as the actual design itself. A strip proves an effective PR instrument. Owing to the disappointing architectural quality *Het Huis Beiaard* does not qualify for a first or second prize.

**Special Mention****NH 085 Natural History**

David Domínguez Fuster (ES 1981)

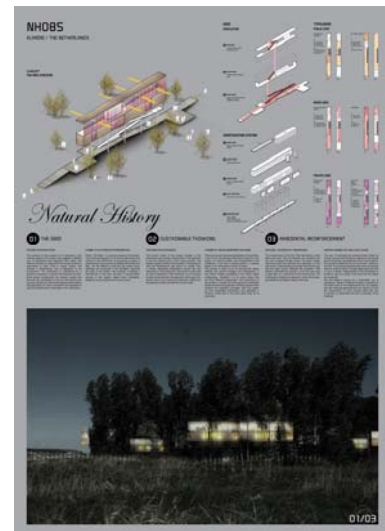
Christian Sintes Midmore (ES 1980)

**Description**

The site is organised as a series of elevated walkways, heading in the direction of the water flowing to the sea, channelling the needs of human inhabitation along the walkways, which is compared to an ecological system. These walkways relate to the rows of trees between them, and encourage banded growth. Steel-structured horizontal units, elevated and accessed by a ramp are positioned above these walkways. These same structures operate as single and multiple family homes, and as public or office space.

**Jury Assessment**

Due to its limited width of two and a half metres the elegant design of Natural History is not suitable for housing purposes. As a pavilion, on the other hand, it is sufficiently interesting to qualify for a special mention. With the narrow size and abundance of glass visitors have optimum contact with the surroundings. The growth model for the residential area in the woodland is intriguing, even though the jury was less enthusiastic about the walkways made of wooden boards.

**Other selected entries****AP 052 FLAPLAND**

Valentina Temporin, IT 1976

Valentina Murgia, IT 1979

Cristina Cardinale, IT 1977

**Description**

The housing is conceived of as trees, with a series of steel-framed “totems” situated in the landscape as the trunk, and “nest” housing units can be created two floors up, as desired. The water spaces form a series of linked circles and semicircular tanks.

**Jury Assessment**

The idea of an infrastructure of “totems” on which housing can be placed is exciting, but the architecture is insufficiently elaborated.

**DR 089 Daktari**

Cor Thiemens, NL 1979

**Description**

The organising concept is of a pleasant path in the forest. A sinuous “daktari path” threads through the landscape, and a bus trip round this picturesque setting to view the housing in its various settings in the forest is intended to replace the pavilion as a sales pitch. The bus stops are subsequently transformed into social platforms once the development is sold.

**Jury Assessment**

The entry raises interesting questions about the assignment: the proposal for a bus stop brings the cliché of an iconic pavilion up for discussion. Although the plan presents urban interfaces, for the rest it has to be qualified as unrealistic.

**HJ 810 [FRAMED]**

Jasper Spigt, NL 1981

**Description**

The forest is dominant and dense, the housing distributed evenly but randomly through the forest. A naturalistic waterway is formed, and a single, meandering road introduced. The homes are uniform, square pavilions, with internal courtyards – the only private space – comprising a continuation of the forest canopy. The temporary pavilion is a larger variant on this courtyard concept.

**Jury Assessment**

A sympathetic plan with indisputable qualities, including well-conceived floor plans and respectful woodland management. As a pavilion, however, the design has insufficient power of expression.

**PP 111 SHOW-FLIP-FIT**

Pim Pompen, NL 1972

**Description**

Expressively-shaped objects are craned into position in small clearings throughout the site. These objects can be flipped and fitted in a variety of ways, facing the landscape or the sky.

**Jury Assessment**

The design is somewhat obvious, but it is also fairly effective. Although the structure has iconic qualities, the functionality raises a considerable number of questions and it does not appear particularly suitable for use as a pavilion.

**SL 588 the treehouse**

Fernanda Acre Pacheco, PT 1980

Fabio Hernandez Palacio, CO 1974

**Description**

Housing units elevated three metres in height are connected by an elevated pedestrian walkway, forming an above-ground web. The walkway layout is organised into a series of *cul de sacs*. The construction method envisaged is formed by a kit of parts, constructed on a steel frame and concrete slab: a series of typologies is described comprising rectangular housing units, kinked in the middle, with a precision-based, rather than loose-fit, construction.

**Jury Assessment**

An appealing design that is suitable for both housing and a pavilion. The architecture has an attractive kind of coarseness. The modular building method with prefabricated elements facilitates different types of housing. The way in which the houses are connected is problematic, also because it encroaches too much on the woods.

**AMSTERDAM****The Jury on the site**

The European assignment for the Amstel III office area in Amsterdam is problematic, but also explicitly topical. Helping to improve and activate an existing office area that – due to ever-increasing vacancies – no longer functions properly, will become more pressing in many places in the coming years. It also involves new responsibilities for architects and urban designers. Ever more frequently their contribution will no longer entail defining a well-rounded, final outcome, but in supervising what can sometimes be a lengthy transformation process. The design always plays a central role, but then primarily as a means of communication, as a way of visualising a development strategy – without this immediately leading to a discussion about the ultimate form. This altered the nature of the assignment and therefore also the designer's tasks and the set of instruments to represent development strategies. According to the jury this will need to play a greater role in architecture study programmes.

**Winner****IA 311 I AMSTEL 3**

Sara Reichwein (DE 1982)

**Description**

A range of enticing facilities (sports, shops, cafes, exhibition spaces, etc.) are placed in and on existing buildings, grouped round a new urban centre, as a first stage. The aim is to attract identified groups of pioneers: workers, innovatory thinkers and students. A linear park is created, and roads are refurbished at a later phase. Over time, the central square and other areas become enriched; new apartments and accommodation are generally formed from the remodelling of existing buildings.

**Jury Assessment**

The designers began by giving careful consideration to the relevant target groups. On the basis of that analysis they developed a clear and convincing strategy for a gradual transformation of what is now still a mono-functional office area. Their proposal *I AMSTEL 3* is complete on several levels (buildings, public space) and complies with the client's wishes. The entrants have resisted the temptation of immediately designing structured solutions. They demonstrate that they have understood that a plan that is "finished" in all respects is not under discussion for the time being. The proposal is to begin with modest interventions in three places, and only take the building in hand at a later stage. Partly due to the clear presentation of the plan it is reasonable to expect that they can also communicate well – an important aspect of the task that the client envisages for the winners.

**Runner-up**

**BB 200 BASIC CITY**

Milena Zaklanović (NL 1973)  
 Petar Zaklanović (NL 1972)  
 Sarah Wolff (DE 1979)  
 Matteo Bettoni (IT 1978)  
 Yong Cui (CN 1983)

**Description**

Urban design zones are added, with a station plaza, two boulevards lined with trees, and extra focus on the entrances to the area. The perimeter is seen as a green buffer for recreation. The proposal is that land is offered free for development in exchange for a financial contribution to development of the green space.

Discussion concerning the attractiveness of the area suggests focusing on marketing the area as a peaceful place to live, in combination with work in hybrid blocks, with generously proportioned units.

**Jury Assessment**

The runner-up also demonstrates how, with a package of relatively modest and well-organised interventions, developments can be started in Amstel III. An intelligent analysis of the – often hidden – qualities in the area leads to a number of well- substantiated interventions. Together they form a complete package that can help the client at all levels (strategic, urban environment and construction levels). One of the interesting ideas is the proposal to use as many of the upper floors as possible of the half vacant office blocks so that the plinths become available at street level to activate new programmes. The enhancement of the green structure also appealed to the jury. The designers of *Basic City* not only demonstrate their professional competence with their entry, they also show that they could act as valuable advisers for the client in Amstel III.



**Special Mention**

**FT 111 A FREE TOWN**

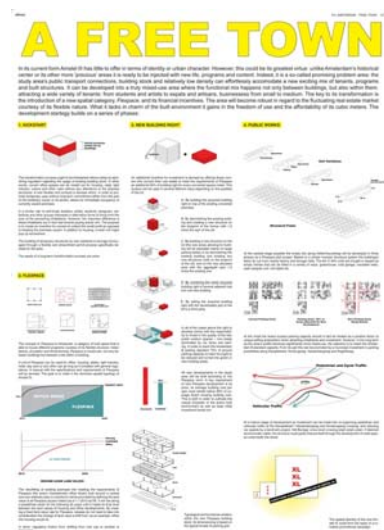
Teemu Seppänen (FI 1980)  
 Aleksu Niemeläinen (FI 1979)  
 Martti Kalliala (FI 1980)  
 Auvo Lindroos (FI 1981)

**Description**

An investment strategy is proposed, called “flexpace”, aimed at providing incentives for all new alterations on the site to be “use-blind”. This is based on the concept that buildings can be flexible: suitable for residential or commercial use. These use categories are relaxed: buildings can be commercial or residential. A building code would define the main parameters (open floor plan, balconies, large windows, flexible services) and building owners would have various site usage options (including refit, infill or demolition and rebuild) as long as the code is met. In the long term, parking is relocated to the street peripheries.

**Jury Assessment**

With their entry the participants demonstrate that they understand the crux of Amstel III: more diversity in the area and an approach that focuses on creating the conditions to then enable the market to do its work. The strategy to use intelligent



regulations to activate the owners of the properties to begin with the buildings instead of the open space, is worth consideration. It resulted in a special mention for the makers of *A Free Town*[P W1], even though the architectural elaboration was found to be rather weak.

### **Special Mention**

#### **SB 403 Trading Futures**

Corine Erades (NL 1976)

Jelte Boeijsenga (NL 1975)

Joost Brands (NL 1976)

Niels Tilanus (NL 1978)

### **Description**

An immediate move to herald the redevelopment of the area is created: a simple footpath marked with two low walls that provide entrances to each of the existing buildings. The conceptual restructuring of the area is to create streets. The overall aim is to use the existing street network, but to provide a denser urban form. This first street is gradually enhanced, with planting, buildings reoriented towards it, then new building infills. An approach to managing the existing buildings is proposed: existing lessees gain joint development opportunity for the parts of their site that are zoned as developable. The redevelopment of the street by the municipality is delivered when six lessees on that section of the street agree to the zoning redevelopment. The aim is that even if incremental development (or no development) takes place, at any one time the district still functions. The long-term intention is to make the streets largely parking free by using the zoning rules to turn parking facilities into commercially-attractive development options in the area.

### **Jury Assessment**

In the range of strategies proposed for this round of European for Amstel III, *Trading Futures* definitely deserves to be mentioned. Here, too, the designers argue in favour of modest interventions, but then in the first instance focusing on the people who currently work in the area. If Amstel III is made more attractive for them, then this can initiate a lasting process of regeneration. Making new streets with well-defined street space is an interesting proposal, although the jury puts a note of interrogation to the choice of doing this with continuous low walls.



### **Other selected entries**

#### **FM 942 roadmap**

Gerjan Streng, NL 1984

Jouri Kanters, NL 1981

Rick ten Doeschate, NL 1984

Jan Lebbink, NL 1981

René van Poppel, NL 1982

Jasper Ponjee, NL 1982

Michael Hesp, NL 1981

Pieter Theuws, NL 1983

### **Description**

The approach accentuates staging, and the addition of layers. The first stage focuses on parking, a “swop” is proposed, where centralised parking facilities are constructed. The second stage is then the transformation of the redundant parking into public, green space, developed as a patchwork as each landowner sees fit. The

added layers are infrastructural: the addition of a slow traffic ring and the green axis encourage pedestrian flow through the area. A modest approach to building refurbishment is proposed, primarily to open up ground floors for public use.

**Jury Assessment**

This well-presented design proposes a number of well-organised interventions. It complies with the assignment, but then adds little to it.

**RS 141 A.S.H.E. 2012**

Maarten van Tuijl, NL 1972

Tom Bergevoet, NL 1972

**Description**

The location is considered perfect for an international housing expo (close to transport network, Ikea etc). Example pavilion housing by the architects is set along a winding pedestrian route to the south of the site. Pride of place is a six-floor modular building called “flex capsule” which contains a variety of exemplary spaces, sharing an architectural language with the street furniture introduced. Pods are subsequently inserted into the vacant office building floors as hotel or apartment suites. It is hoped that the curving pedestrian route of the expo later redefines the access routes on a larger scale.

**Jury Assessment**

An original idea: improving the image of the area by means of branding it in the form of an international housing expo. Existing functions, such as the nearby IKEA, can also make a contribution. The latter has the attendant risk of the design becoming too one-sided. The jury is also not convinced that the initiative will subsequently lead to a transformation of the entire area.

**SE 033 JUST TRUST**

Tjeerd Haccou, NL 1978

Sascha Glasl, DE 1977

Marthijn Pool, NL 1980

**Description**

The project's first step is to address the financial and value aspects of the development. An overall trust is proposed, which would require all lessees to devalue their property in the short term, and then bear the costs and profits of the whole site development. The built proposal reorganises the existing buildings, relocating tenants and functions. It aims to make city blocks by constructing perimeter housing blocks with a deck on the first floor that engages the existing buildings. The plinths contain covered parking. Ground floors are reserved for animated uses, and the internal courtyards are for office use. The vacant plot is used as a tree nursery, awaiting “better times”.

**Jury Assessment**

In a well-written text the participants make it clear that an approach that focuses on the financial position of the property owners is well worth consideration. More restraint in the elaboration would have been appropriate.

**WS 122 vacant first**

Christoph Wassmann, AT 1973

Wim Sjerps, NL 1977

**Description**

The master plan is to increase the density of the area with the addition of more pavilion buildings. The site is conceived as islands of occupation, based on a block plan: residential, woodland, science city, playing fields, agriculture, etc. This is defined as rings of natural usages around groups of buildings. Some of these uses are temporary (innovative leases likened to computer licences allow creative people to try before signing a lease): add on elements (shown red on the drawings) provide street entrances for each existing building. The strategy is intended to produce

bottom-up development at the same time as long-term, more concrete plans, are developed.

**Jury Assessment**

The addition of pavilions to connect the existing buildings to the streets is an interesting option. Because of their limited scale, most of the interventions are feasible with the exception of the large-scale development that is added. In addition, the jury is not convinced that the lack of occupancy in the office blocks can be tackled by adding more construction volumes as a first measure.

**CAPELLE AAN DEN IJSSEL****The Jury on the site**

The theme of the assignment in Capelle aan den IJssel – the restructuring of an existing, post-war residential area – has, for years, received a lot of attention. Yet most of the participants had difficulty managing this. Chiefly architecturally, many of the entries were not up to the mark. This is also reflected in the award of the prizes: there was a convincing winner, but then the jury had to conclude that none of the other entries qualified for the second prize. Possibly the designers had difficulty with the description of the assignment. Little could be learned about the high scale level, while many problems (such as the flow of traffic) can only be solved in a wider context. Also the assignment did not specifically raise the significance of the transformation of the study and intervention areas for the surrounding area. Moreover, the assignment seems to ignore the present economic situation, whereby large-scale developments are increasingly under debate. A more obvious assignment for this site might have been a flexible urban strategy, with an elaboration for the first phase.

**Winner****PS 285 POLDER SALAD**

Elena Chevtchenko (NL 1981)

Ken Thompson (UK 1977)

Andrew Kitching (UK 1983)

**Description**

This proposal is based on bringing the area back to its former polder glory by dividing the plot into strips by means of narrow water canals that serve as landscape element that structure the entire intervention. Special focus, though schematic, is placed on the design of the public areas. Five blocks situated at the beginning of several of the strips lend dynamism to the buildings' "mass". The remainder comprises lower volumes, two to three floors high. Typologies vary from terraced housing with different depths, courtyard houses and apartments.

**Jury Assessment**

*Polder Salad* has various attractive elements. It proposes a simple structure based on the proposed watercourses that form a continuation of the former ditches in the polder landscape. Within this, a marked differentiation is possible. Unfortunately the typological variation, which is clearly visible in the multi-coloured model, has not resulted in a varied architectural image. The scale proportions are correct, there

is sufficient flexibility and the concept offers space for phased development. Moreover, a residential area is designed in which the target groups that the client has in mind – people with a “yellow” or “green” lifestyle – are likely to feel at ease. The fact that the design manifests itself as rather autonomous in its surroundings is, however, not a drawback in this situation, in which these surroundings simply offer few positive interfaces. The jury is somewhat concerned about the quality of the public space round the block of flats on the corner.

**Special Mention**

**CA 204 A DAY IN THE LIFE**

Michalis Ntourakos (EL 1982)

**Description**

The continuation of Kerklaan, crosses the European site dividing it into two parts colonised by two closed housing blocks with a green collective courtyard. Parking areas are situated around the site boundaries on the ground floor. The housing entrances are at ground level. Collective corridors, connected to the green areas on the ground floor, run through the entire block in the middle axis of the section on the first floor. In the plans there is no physical connection visible between these corridors and the housing, but from the sketches it appears as if the main aim of this element is to serve as an open space for the housing situated on both sides of it. Some communal facilities are placed in the courtyards.



**Jury Assessment**

Special mentions are intended for entries that have one or more components that are worth drawing attention to, without their having to be a good design in all respects. *A day in the life* doesn't result in an attractive residential neighbourhood, but it gives an interesting critical comment in the form of a comic. The plan does not present an attractive residential area, but the critical comment in the form of a comic is worthy of notice. Amongst other things, it points to the importance of a clear distinction in social ambience (private, collective, public), which would risk being lost with too robust an intervention.

**Other selected entries**

**FF 237 MICROCITY**

Filippo Semprebon, IT 1979

Francesco Betta, IT 1975

**Description**

This plan is based on the repetition of “micro” blocks following an orthogonal grid of small clusters separated by public spaces. The micro blocks follow different orientations within the site. Some of them are micro towers that create punctuated accents on the scale of the neighbourhood. The houses present very different kinds of open spaces. Some collective uses are spread in the area. The parking is situated on the ground floor, covered by collective platforms and it is not visible from the street.

**Jury Assessment**

The jury was charmed by the micro-scale application of an urban “stamp”, but criticised the architecture for being insufficiently elaborated.

**JK 818 transparent clouds**

Javier Fernández Contreras, ES 1982

Dingting Chen, CN 1986

**Description**

A linear undulating block, six floors high, colonises the entire study area, following an organic random continuous pattern. During the first phase, only one part will be built and one corner of the development will be left empty for future extensions. The inner open spaces generated by the shape of the building are conceived as a sequence of “cosy” squares, according to the authors: “a city within a building”. The block is four and a half metres wide and it is profusely perforated at different heights to provide a transparent “lightness” to the volume. The section is divided into different functions: an “urban basement” on the ground floor with retail and parking facilities, at +four metres a “cosy” village for community life with plazas and housing three floors high. This housing runs parallel to a three metre wide strip of private gardens and is completely open to them. Another strip of “air housing” is placed on top of this housing. The design principle of this housing is that there are no partitions and that spaces float around voids. Voids and skins are conceived to provide good and sustainable climate control.

**Jury Assessment**

Although the proposal should be considered unfeasible and insufficiently thought-out, the jury appreciated the daring, poetic architecture. As regards the spaces that are enclosed by the winding development, some are attractive, others blatantly problematical.

**KA 005 IN DE HOVEN**

Karin Uittenbogaart, NL 1977

**Description**

With a clear accent in the phasing of the project, this proposal seeks to increase the density of the area by placing a double strip of linear blocks, three floors high, around three new public courtyards and by reinforcing all the corners of the development with higher buildings between four and six floors high. All the housing around the courtyards is single-family housing, maisonettes or “court apartments” with entrances on the ground floor and their own private garden or terrace at the rear. The semi-sunken parking is situated below the courtyards .

**Jury Assessment**

The strong points of this entry are the crystal-clear urban design, the phaseability and the balanced relationship between private and public space. The architectural elaboration of the plan does not come up to the mark.

**PS 333 POLITICS OF SCALE**

Dorus Meurs, NL 1982

Taufan ter Weel, NL 1982

Michael Daane Bolier, NL 1982

**Description**

The urban plan comprises six clusters with a communal garden and a public route through an inner courtyard. The blocks are open at several points to allow the informal public route through green areas. The block is defined by terraced housing with private gardens facing the public areas and by some maisonettes, housing for the elderly and studios. The typologies are not further developed.

**Jury Assessment**

The public space is attractive, the blocks have a clear identity, with a pronounced distinction between the space inside and outside the blocks. The architectural elaboration is unsatisfactory.

**DEVENTER****The Jury on the site**

The European assignment in Deventer raises a topical set of challenges. Designers will more and more frequently be confronted with briefs not intended for a complete transformation, but rather ones requiring modest and measured interventions that enhance those already present in an area. From the entries it appears that, for many designers, this was not as simple as it seems. Many participants did not know what to do with the informal and experimental character of the Deventer Havenkwartier area. There were also a number that tried to compensate for conceptual shortcomings with overpowering visual images. Others resorted to adding more to the programme of requirements than requested. On the other hand the jury, with conviction, was able to select a winner and even two runners-up. Together with a municipality that is seriously concerned about this site, this has a promising future.

**Winner****BE 311 PLANTING HAVENKWARTIER**

Erwin Schot (NL 1976)

Bas Meijerman (NL 1982)

Eloi Koster (NL 1973)

Elmar Hammers (NL 1982)

**Description**

The silo is re-designated as a vertical internal allotment: 126 small unit spaces within the shafts are rented out to local residents and businesses for micro urban agriculture. The top of the tower has a viewing area and restaurant. The urban plan aims to free up as much space as possible to create a square suitable for festivals, parking and a market and to retain most of the existing buildings, reorienting them, where necessary, to face the square.

**Jury Assessment**

*Planting Havenkwartier* is a clever plan that demonstrates the makers' sensitivity to the special character of the Havenkwartier area and that they can subsequently

continue building on this with their interventions. The urban design, the architecture and the functions that are added, fit in well with what is already there. The idea of using the silo to cultivate vegetables is inventive, all the more so because the construction of the silo is only suitable for a few other interpretations. The proposal to build a restaurant on top of the silo should be considered feasible. The new, elevated block of flats is well positioned. This is not the case with the proposed block with student housing, which blocks the view of the water from the square. The jury is reassured with the thought that, even without this new building, the design can hold its own.

**Runner-up**

**EH 011 DHK, EEN NIEUWE GESCHIEDENIS**

*(A NEW HISTORY)*

J-P Wenink (NL 1978)

Ferdy Holtkamp (NL 1979)

**Description**

The ground level dominates the design, with a large checkerboard of public space covering the site. The square is defined by the addition of three new buildings, with the silo remaining freestanding, and converted into apartments.

**Jury Assessment**

*DHK, een nieuwe geschiedenis* is a well-balanced and complete design that meshes in naturally with the existing situation. It can be developed in stages and is remarkable for its reserved and traditional character.

One strong element is the way in which a plaza is created with new construction volumes that do justice to the site's potential. The design and the choice of materials for the plaza enhance the quality of the public space, which is also reflected in the uncomplicated way in which the parking is accommodated. The neutral, elegant architecture is attractive and displays affinity with the industrial development in the vicinity. The jury has grave doubts about the interpretation of the silo with studios and lofts. As is the case with the other runner-up, the construction of the silo will prohibit such a transformation.



**Runner-up**

**MK 101 BRICOLAGE**

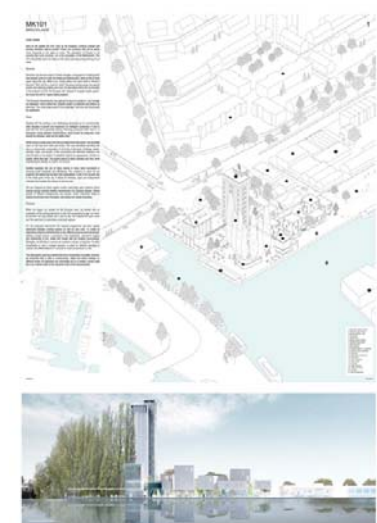
Marieke Kums (NL 1979)

**Description**

A small-scale city block comprising box-like elements up to four storeys high are situated in the unused space on the site. The small block size of a city such as Tokyo has served as the inspiration. The small buildings, clad in reused brick, have mostly combined residential and business functions. They are omni-directional, and generally have no private space at a ground level. The large silo is converted to student housing and a conference space. The majority of parking is accommodated at the rear of the site.

**Jury Assessment**

*Bricolage* with its clearly-presented text satisfies the assignment in numerous respects. The design is flexible and allows for a gradual



transformation. Because it is based on a continuation of the existing fabric with small-scale development, it fits in with its surroundings. The concept of raised construction volumes that appear to be suspended above the transparent ground floor is interesting. Other “rules” are also fittingly applied such as placing the commercial and public functions at street level, while the multi-sided orientation of the housing and working units is apt. The jury does question the large quantity of extras included in the proposal: the site does not require this. It was also less enthusiastic about the quality of the public space. The proposal to accommodate students in the silo is, for structural reasons, not considered realistic.

### **Other selected entries**

#### **AB 123 the Industrial Cycle**

Saul Smeding, NL 1985

Lobke Alkemade, NL 1983

Boudewijn Pasman, NL 1982

Eisso Beukema, NL 1981

Sieger Valks, NL 1984

#### **Description**

Four port functions: input, process, output and storage are taken as a conceptual structure and the modern material from the creative industries forms the output. New, low “silos” are built containing housing and workspaces. These are linked by girdered gangways to the existing silo, which is reconfigured in floors to accommodate the workspaces, an art gallery and a number of public functions. All the buildings are elevated above the ground level which is indicated as free of planting and street furniture. The link to the recycling of material is suggested in the resale of vintage products, and the suggestion that some of the creative activities on the site would reuse material such as glass (the recycling facilities, however, appear not to be on site).

#### **Jury Assessment**

The connection with the existing industrial buildings creates an attractive visual image. The programme with recycling as the theme contributes to a strong identity, whereby it was noted that the addition of a large-scale programme here is unnecessary. The jury would have preferred to see further elaboration of the design.

#### **HH 134 STATUES**

Valtteri Osara, FI 1978

#### **Description**

Three glazed towers are added to the site, and together with the “tall” silo, they form a “silo square” - a public space. The towers have modest floor sizes, comprising residential and business units, offset in boxes. The first floor of one tower is larger, and contains a business hub. The main silo is taken up with storage units for local people, and has a roof-top garden and viewing area. A number of parking spaces are located beyond the main square created by the buildings.

#### **Jury Assessment**

Owing to its pronounced character, Statues can be described as a polemic plan. The small-scale towers have a pleasing, small footprint, but their spatial quality is doubtful. Despite their appealing appearance, the jury was not convinced that the new towers were in harmony with the identity of the site.

**II 123 THE HIVE**

Julie Pommier, FR 1987

Audrey Benais, FR 1987

**Description**

The occupation of the site is likened to a hive: cellular spaces in which varying human creative activities can take place. A new silo of the same height takes the same cue and provides larger spaces for living and working, the old silo's smaller spaces are intended for installation and experiential use. Both are connected by a walkway on the top floor, creating larger spaces with panoramas. An urban design and parking strategy are not addressed.

**Jury Assessment**

The two towers are elegantly positioned next to the silo, thereby giving it the character of an *objet trouvé*. The programme then makes a somewhat overloaded impression. The jury missed a spatial vision for the study area.

**IK 230 INDUSTRIAL KASBAH**

Derko-Jan Dollen, NL 1973

Angela Holterman, NL 1972

Thijs Karrenbeld, NL 1980

**Description**

A dense mat of cellular residential buildings occupied the site, with curving roof lights. The intention is to make the site part of a transition in the building scale from the city's small scale, to the docks extra large scale. Gardens are cut out of this Kasbah. Studio apartments and workspaces are situated on the ground floor, and the dockside appears to be intended for limited parking and public space. The silo, whilst converted to floor slabs, maintains an offset internal atrium in the existing vertical circulation to recall the verticality of the building. It appears to accommodate office space.

**Jury Assessment**

An innovatory design, derived from the archetype of the Kasbah that is flexible and facilitates a step-by-step development. On the other hand the link with the existing development is not particularly successful, while the quality of the architecture has shortcomings.

**LL 001 VERTIGO**

Luuk Stoltenborg, NL 1981

Luuk Dietz, NL 1979

**Description**

A framed residential tower is constructed, of similar proportions to the main silo, but three floors higher. The main shaft of the "tall" silo is converted into a vertical car park, with roof-top public space. The two buildings frame a public space that faces back to the rear of the existing L-shaped group of buildings.

**Jury Assessment**

This entry demonstrates that a second tower adjacent to the silo, if elegantly designed, need not pose a problem. Moreover, it results in an attractive public space. One disadvantage is that such a small new tower will be relatively expensive. The use of the silo as a basement car park lacks all sense of reality.

**LR 612 In Lijn**

Jarrik Ouburg, NL 1975

**Description**

Three large new buildings are introduced, two towers and one slab. The slab is elevated and faces the dockside. The towers step up in size to the large silo. The main silo is reserved for cultural activities such as installation space, the top floors retain the cell structure in parts for an art space lit from above. A canopy roof is added to make a roof-top restaurant. The undercroft of the slab building houses car

park, and the upper floors provide deck access to include student and residential units. Other new buildings are a parking tower and work units, tucked into the rear of the site.

**Jury Assessment**

The new interpretation of the silo is appealing, all the more because it emphasises the vertical character. Though it is doubtful whether the construction of the silo allows for the proposed interventions. The jury was less enthusiastic about the smaller towers proposed.

**SP 808 SILOPLEIN**

Paul van den Berg, NL 1980

Adam Scales, CA 1979

**Description**

Siloplein forms a public space that provides a framework for future occupation. Three sides are occupied by simple concrete shell units. The first stage of a car park is constructed over one of these shell units. The car park can be expanded at a later stage if necessary. The design foresees public and residential use, and the concrete buildings are laid out in a way that might make them suitable for either. An inventive selection of uses for the space is then proposed: a drive-in cinema, viewed from the car park, an aerial exhibition (taking advantage of the view from the top of the silo looking down), various theme park or outdoor events, Christmas tree replanting, a temporary beach, etc.

**Jury Assessment**

It is an interesting idea to provide a framework that first and foremost shapes the public space, and can subsequently be utilised for a variety of functions. This principle can be repeated at several sites in the Havenkwartier area. It is one of the few entries that provide a vision for the development of the entire Havenkwartier area. Unfortunately the corner adjacent to the water is not opened up. The architecture is rather rudimentary.

**TC 821 Urban Patio**

Tjeerd Bloothoofd, NL 1982

Chi Hong Liu, NL 1977

**Description**

The plan creates an urban patio alongside the "tall" silo, formed by the existing buildings and a large rectangular residential block that is characterised as a hangar. This block has semi-basement parking facilities, and a series of gaps on its upper two floors that allow for future expansion, but are principally for occupation by the public. The roof-top has a vegetable garden for the students. The silo is reused as an annexe of the city of Deventer's archives, with some public spaces carved out from the cellular structure and a roof-top bar.

**Jury Assessment**

The design is characterised by flexibility and the possibility of gradual implementation. The idea of the silo as an annexe of the city archives is sympathetic, but the transformation probably creates insurmountable technical problems.

**XD 403 The Compound**

Kor Zijnstra, NL 1973

**Description**

The concept is for multiple uses on the site, in a raw, industrial state. A single building is introduced, a bar-shaped frame – the "compound bridge" – extends from the silo to the water. Buildings within this structure would be developed over time. Multiple occupations are encouraged, for example parking/event space combination, etc. The silo is partially reused for the large-scale storage of wood pallets bought in bulk, and offloaded via the bridge, for a biomass generator based

at the bottom of the tower, serving the area. Towards the top of the tower, attachments provide access and windows for a bed and breakfast unit. There is also a viewing area.

**Jury Assessment**

The idea of using the silo as a silo once again is appealing. It is also one of the few proposals for the silo that have a designated use that is structurally feasible. The jury did not like the horizontal block that is proposed next to the silo.

**EINDHOVEN****The Jury on the site**

The European assignment in Eindhoven is clear and has a detailed programme of requirements. Its theme is one that will remain pressing for years to come: making existing buildings suitable for reuse. Seen in this light, the jury was rather disappointed by the harvest of entries. It encountered few interesting new concepts for sustainability, while this assignment, more than any other, so obviously called for this. The jury encountered hardly any attractive ideas about how students live, although all the participants themselves are young designers who may be considered “hands-on” experts and who themselves were students not so long ago. All the same the jury succeeded in awarding a first and second prize as well as a special mention to entries that fully deserve them.

**Winner****DP 001 Composition IX, Opus 18**

Daniel Zarhy (PL 1980)

**Description**

Public space is the main design tool. It is the generator of the building organisation and its form. A new cultural centre is built on the side of the Corona building around a new culture plaza on the east side of the Potentiaal building. This is separated from the high-rise. The cultural centre is organised as a small city, around “public” spaces. The university college is situated on the lowest levels of the high-rise. The student apartments in the high-rise are pushed back to create private balconies for the students [P W2]. Each of the three high-rise floors has a cluster of student apartments.

**Jury Assessment**

The winning prize went to the makers of a complete design where everything appears to be in its proper place. It is, moreover, one of the few entries that succeeds in combining the renovation of the building with a sound approach to the surrounding space – both at a ground floor level and at the (+1) level of the pedestrian bridges that connect the buildings on the campus with each other. Inside the building the public space is extended upwards in an inventive way. The new Corona building for the cultural functions is also convincing, partly because it

is positioned so that it creates an attractive plaza. The way in which the façades are renewed was also considered in a positive light. They create an attractive, reserved visual image: the student rooms all retain a small balcony. The jury was less impressed with one component: it considered the clusters of student rooms, repeatedly comprising three floors, too massive.

**Runner-up**

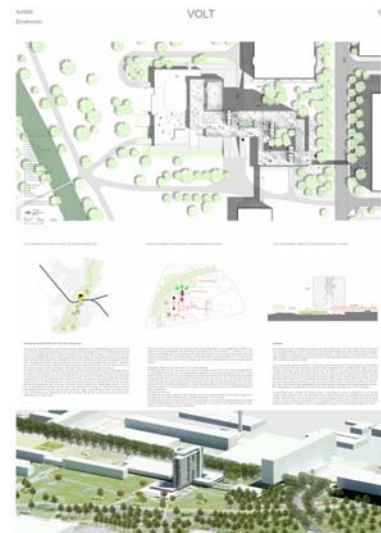
**AA 999 VOLT**

Tibor Kis (NL 1980)

Floris van den Biggelaar (NL 1980)

**Description**

Situated around a new patio, the southern low-rise will be expanded and transformed into the university college in which the lecture hall will be transformed into the computer space. The northern low-rise will be almost completely demolished, the basement is the starting point for the new cultural centre, the roof of the centre will be a roof terrace besides the river Dommel. The high-rise will be completely transformed into student housing. Each floor is divided into three apartment clusters. In the heart of the building the central cluster will be perforated by an atrium to make cross ventilation possible. The façade will be covered with a second skin.



**Jury Assessment**

After its renovation, the Potentiaal building remains recognisable as a member of the “family” of buildings on the university campus. One of the ways this is achieved is by applying a new curtain wall, closely related to the existing façade. The other components of this entry were also well received. The student rooms, grouped differently each time, create a pleasing impression. The atrium is not only a good way of taking advantage of the depth of the building, it also brings daylight into the heart of it, while still forming part of a system of natural ventilation. The collective spaces are grouped in the same matter-of-course way around the atrium. The jury also considered the lobby, which serves as a hub for three functions – housing, culture and university – successful.

**Special Mention**

**SJ 904 SAMUEL JOSUA**

Alessandro Gess (DE 1983)

Matthieu Hackenheimer (FR 1986)

Wulf Böer (DE 1984)

**Description**

The transformation of the Potentiaal building should be accompanied by a larger- scale landscape plan. The “Samuel Josua” project (van Embden) proposes organising the parking in parking silos and increasing the density of the green area with trees. The existing façade of the building will be restored and the student housing with its own façade is situated behind this façade.. The space between the two façades could be used as a veranda and as waiting space for the stacked public programme in the heart of the building.



**Jury Assessment**

*Samuel Josua* deserves a special mention on account of the radical proposal to solve the parking in parking silos and to increase the density of the campus' green areas with trees. The idea of placing the access areas for the student rooms directly behind the façade is interesting, but then not sufficiently elaborated. Although the choice to keep the original façades is an argued statement, it should be considered (financially) unfeasible.

**Other selected entries****AR 124 DESCARTES 2.0**

Raul Forsoni, IT 1983

Andrea Guazzieri, IT 1984

**Description**

Referring to villa Adriana the plan Descartes 2.0 will redefine the meaning of the campus. The lower floors of the Potential building will be transformed into a so-called "station hub" connecting commuters to the campus network. The cultural centre will be organised in the two low-rise volumes on the northern and southern-side of the high-rise. The ground floor and first floor of the main building will be a node where all activities and traffic movements come together. The university college is organised round a central void. The student apartments are located on top of this. The facade will be perforated by a "grid" system: a selection of large and small voids refers to the programme which is behind the façade.

**Jury Assessment**

The entry betrays the fact that it has been made by competent designers. It comprises a new interpretation of the "family of buildings" on the campus, the system of climate control is sustainable and thanks to the transparent ground floor it fits in well with its surroundings. The new elevation concept is intriguing, though the jury was not convinced that this is also the best solution.

**DR 821 THE POTENTIAL OF POTENTIAL**

Jan Bochmann, DE 1972

**Description**

A three layer light-weight construction is built on top of the Potential building to accommodate the cultural centre, so the centre benefits from the magnificent view and defines the unique appearance of the building. Corona could perhaps be transformed into a sports and leisure centre. The university college is located on the first and second floors of the Potential building and is therefore readily accessible by the pedestrian bridges. The old auditorium can be transformed into a student cinema. A double layered façade covers the building. The outside façade is horizontally organised as in the original Van Embden design, and the inner façade represents the programme behind it.

**Jury Assessment**

The idea of situating the public function of the cultural centre on top of the building is well-worth consideration. The design testifies to a self-assured sort of architecture. The jury was critical of the quality of the student housing and of the offices on the ground floor.

**MK 007 new potential, exploiting synergies**

Michal Lisiński, PL 1982

Katarzyna Furgalinska, PL 1982

**Description**

The plan seeks a conceptual logic that gives the building a new kind of performance and functionality. It will focus on the way it plays a role in the system. The programme is stacked. The university college is situated on the first floor. The student housing is situated on top of this, and the Scala cultural centre, a new

construction, is positioned on top of the building. The student housing is organised in neighbourhoods. On each third floor a collection of four neighbourhood living rooms are organised round a central void which is also used for the climate management of the building. The building is covered with a double-layered photovoltaic façade skin.

**Jury Assessment**

The most interesting component in this entry is the labyrinth system of stairways that make good use of the building's depth. Situating the cultural centre on top is in itself an interesting idea, but in this case the construction demands so much attention that the building is no longer a member of the "family of buildings" on the campus.

**TU 369 S-LAB**

Jeroen Roumen, NL 1974

Jean-Arnaud Smadja, FR 1971

**Description**

A boulevard between the river Dommel and the square in front of the W hall splits the ground level between the high-rise and low-rise of the Potentiaal building in two. To create a vibrant ground floor all the public activities are clustered around the boulevard. Corona is demolished with the exception of the steel construction. The student housing is organised in clusters of five to seven rooms with one common living room, called the Student LAB, where people meet to share ideas. Students can grow their own food in a hothouse on top of the building which also generates energy..

**Jury Assessment**

The most attractive element of this proposal is the connection that it created with the river Dommel. The internal organisation of the building was also appreciated. The jury was less enthusiastic about the visual image of the renovated façade.

**LEEUWARDEN****The Jury on the site**

In Leeuwarden the participants were confronted with questions that asked for a solution on all levels: landscape, urban and architectural, with as explicit point of departure sustainability. It was consequently an assignment that was ideally suited to multi-disciplinary teams. Nevertheless the jury had the impression that they failed to enter in large numbers. The emphasis was frequently either on architecture, or urban design or the landscape. One pitfall was also the requirement of a possible phased development. Many entries promptly presented a final-outcome solution and had no good strategy for a gradual realisation. The jury is aware, however, that phased planning, given the infrastructure and all the water here, is a difficult assignment. With hindsight perhaps it would have been better if the assignment had asked more specifically for a landscape-based framework and an elaboration for the first phase. Unfortunately the jury encountered hardly any plans that adopted a critical attitude towards the present Dutch "VINEX" house building programme.

**Winner****JC 514 nieuwaTERGArden** (*new water garden*)

Francisco Javier Castellano Pulido (ES 1975)

Tomás García Piriz (ES 1978)

Luis Miguel Ruiz Avilés (ES 1985)

Paloma Baquero Masats (ES 1984)

Juan Antonio Serrano Garcia (ES 1983)

**Description**

A new landscape of water. A balance between water/city/farmland creates a hybrid landscape which establishes a transition between the rural and urban context. The urban plan and the architecture relates to existing elements in the city of Leeuwarden and its surroundings. The plan consists of three parallel zones. Each housing unit is connected to the water on the southern side. In the plan three housing types are proposed. Most of the housing is terraced housing with pitched roofs and a front and back garden[P W3]. Two types of apartment buildings are proposed, one arranged in a block, the other arranged in a tower. The ground floors of the apartment buildings are used for mooring boats, parking and accessing the housing.

**Jury Assessment**

An intelligent design that is well conceived on all scale levels. The urban design incorporating a great deal of water is clear and allows for phased planning. The blocks with housing create an interesting intermediate scale. The Boksumerdyk dyke is a strong element which, as a separate cycle and footpath, does it justice as a cultural-historical relic. The housing, all on the waterfront, has attractive floor plans – certainly in the case of housing that has a “winter garden” at the rear. The jury did wonder whether sufficient housing can be built with this concept to make the development of this area financially feasible. It is true that a substantial amount of the housing comprises apartments, but the jury considered this as the least successful aspect of the entry.

**Runner-up**

**FB 197 FLOATING BLOCKS**

Alina Lippiello (IT 1972)

Leonardo Zuccaro Marchi (IT 1983)

**Description**

A prominent element in the plan is the infiltration of nature in architecture and vice versa which, in a way, brings Escher's painting "day and night", who was a native of Leeuwarden, to mind. The project consists of three phases; each phase has its own character or typology. The characters refer to different places on the world; phase one to San Francisco bay, phase two to Tokyo bay and phase three to Venice. The housing is designed in different types: floating housing, amphibious housing, pile housing and temporary housing. Each island has its own sustainable energy resource.



**Jury Assessment**

*Floating Blocks* is suitable for phased development that, moreover – thanks to its flexibility, can be easily adapted to changing insights or circumstances. The various small communities create a wealth of variety that does in turn run the risk of a certain arbitrariness. The way in which the water is used to create a special residential area is convincing, although the elongated empty island between the residential area and the Van Harinxmakanaal creates a rather meaningless impression. Of the three sub-areas the jury considered the one in the far west the most interesting. Thanks to its scale, the large floating block fits in well with its surroundings. At first sight the architecture looks intriguing, but it is insufficiently elaborated to be assessed properly.

**Special Mention**

**ZZ 102 central lake**

Mateusz Adamczyk (PL 1981)

**Description**

A central lake replaces part of the network of ditches, parallel to the Van Harinxmakanaal. A main road borders the entire project area. Housing plots are organised around the lake and there is a marina on the smaller northeast end of the lake. Apartment blocks are located between the marina and the lake. The family housing units vary in size, they are shuffled on their plots, with their parking spaces oriented towards the street and on the other side they are adjacent to the lake (to the north) or bordered by a path along the lake (to the south). Public leisure activities are situated on the islands in the lake and attached to it (terraces, green space, picnic places and a sun deck and farming space). The water in the lake is used for cooling and for the grey water circulation in the housing.



**Jury Assessment**

*Central Lake* is interesting because the plots and not the housing form the building blocks of the urban development plan. The way in which the housing is subsequently situated on the plots is largely unspecified. The relationship between the housing and the water is harmonious thanks to the site sub-division. There is also an attractive contrast between the northern bank and the southern bank,

where the plots are far deeper. Whether the plan can be developed in phases will depend on the possibility of being able to use the excavated soil in one go to construct noise barriers elsewhere, as the client intends. Apart from that the name *central lake* [P W4] that the designers have given the water is inappropriate: the watercourse is no wider than the Van Harinxmakanaal situated adjacent to it. This water is also appreciably less appealing due to the large number of massive elements positioned in it.

### **Other selected entries**

#### **AC 192 My place has two doors**

Pedro Araujo, PT 1982

Sara Caruso, IT 1981

#### **Description**

Looking at the *genius loci* of the site the project aims to strengthen the existing landscape lines and re-define them as linear identities of the site. The plan introduces a new designed solution for housing on water typologies. Instead of privatising the waterfronts the project aims to create accessible waterways. The way the new linear identities (bridges, waterways, roads etc.) connect and intersect, creates a grid as a support for multiple exchange and community life. All the housing units have two accesses, by water and by land. The project proposes three types of singular housing, depending of their location, and one apartment building.

#### **Jury Assessment**

This is one of the few entries that place the assignment in a structure of a higher scale level – also with an eye to possible further development in the future. The architecture does not live up to its promise.

#### **BS 883 GREENCODE**

Maria Tiziana Pagone, IT 1973

Alessandro Fracassi, IT 1983

Ilaria Napoli, IT 1983

#### **Description**

Water forms the substance of the project. It surrounds the residential islands, so every housing unit with ground access has its own private garden adjacent to the water. The Boksumerdyk connects all the islands with its cycle/pedestrian route. The density of the area increases from the north to the south.

#### **Jury Assessment**

The water is put to good use as a structuring element. Moreover, this is one of the few plans with a design that is tailored to the existing development on the opposite side of the Van Harinxmakanaal. The architecture is insufficiently elaborated.

#### **EL 135 RGB RED GREEN BLUE**

Evelyn Galsdorf, DE 1974

Anja Dirks, NL 1983

Chris van Gent, AT 1974

#### **Description**

The concept of the plan emphasises the length of the site. The site is divided into long strips, each with its own character. A new, elongated harbour is created parallel with the canal. Water is one of the key characteristics of the plan. This is reflected in the various residential typologies. Four specific living conditions are defined; living at the marina, living on the dike, living on the water and living surrounded by water. The zone of the high voltage pylons is transformed into a zone with wetlands for water purification. Because of the north-south orientation the plan is ideal for introducing the "passive building concept" with low energy consumption housing.

**Jury Assessment**

The proposed concept for the area is pleasantly uncomplicated and provides space for a variety of housing. But the development strip is very narrow. The architecture is disappointing.

**FD 259 FLUID ROOMS**

Carolina Schippers. NL 1984

**Description**

The aim is to create a housing area that should feel urban while retaining the qualities of the Frisian village. The main challenge is to combine rural typology with urban density. The Boksumerdyk will form the backbone of the master plan. Two larger water areas spread out on both sides of the site. Large round jetties are created in the water areas. The housing typologies are intended to create space for interaction: hence the housing is cut into smaller units so that water and the street can infiltrate in the plot.

**Jury Assessment**

A clear-cut structure that logically ensues from the scale of the housing, the design of which is well elaborated. The jury would have liked to see more variety. A gradual development is not readily conceivable.

**IJ 385 Waterdiversity**

Marta Marotta, IT 1975

**Description**

Instead of an evenly spread-out neighbourhood the urban plan concentrates on stacked housing around two central marinas. From the two marinas the density declines to the edge of the area. The housing on the periphery has the best interface with the surrounding landscape. The central apartment blocks around the marina are covered with a wooden façade, all the apartments are orientated towards the marina. Along the new central canal, more or less parallel to the Boksumerdyk, two types of housing are proposed: simple individual terraced housing without a front garden. And on the opposite side of the canal, housing with gardens and a private harbour. The housing on the periphery is semi-detached and elevated above the wetlands.

**Jury Assessment**

The water structure with the two marinas forms the basis for a diversified entity with a pleasant atmosphere. The architectural elaboration has its shortcomings.

**IN 011 in'between**

Nina Gjorgon, MK 1976

Gordana Gocieva, MK 1976

**Description**

Inclusion of the Boksumerdyk, the existing built structures and existing canals form the starting point for a grid-like urban plan. Because of the combination of the porosity of the plan and the grid, all the housing units are governed by the same conditions as regards orientation and the views of the city. The architectural concept is an interpretation of the passive house. The thick exterior walls in the standard passive house are transformed into a buffer zone which is used for services, storage spaces, stairs or a small winter garden.

**Jury Assessment**

A simple concept which, because of its minimalism, fits in well with the character of the area. In the elaboration the result will be less monotonous than the plans suggest. The concept of the "passive house" is interesting, although the housing presented is not considered particularly attractive.

**MD 406 BIG BLUE**

Job Floris, NL 1974

Sandor Naus, NL 1971

Barbara Materia, IT 1983

**Description**

The project creates a new city boundary. When the lay-out of the entire polder is completed this project will continue to mark the crossing point of the canal. Five courtyards will mediate between the polder and canal. The courtyards will be filled with water, and a ring of buildings set around the water. The housing typologies are differentiated but the architecture of the housing is equivalent. The courtyard aims to provide an alternative answer to the gated community. The interior of the courtyard, the water, will be collective. The Boksumerdyk will be a continuous ribbon which connects the five courtyards.

**Jury Assessment**

An original concept whereby the scale fits in well with the landscape. The area can be developed in stages. Upon further deliberation the jury was not enthusiastic about the fact that the inner areas of the blocks are entirely filled with water.

**SB 155 BOKSUM OASIS**

Francesco Pasquale, IT 1980

Francesca Poli, IT 1981

Lorenzo Castagnetti, IT 1980

**Description**

Eco effective neighbourhood. The transition of the Kanaalzone from being a border into becoming a connection between the old and new town is a process in which each action contributes to the global shareholders value of the site. The first step of the proposal is to create two ecological wetlands that will be realised on the non-buildable surface. The new "settlement" will then develop as an oasis among the water: a built environment between two wetlands. The proposed "settlement" develops longitudinally. Each housing unit has two entrances, one on the road side, one on the water side.

**Jury Assessment**

The architecture is disappointing, but the design does have unmistakable urban qualities. The proposed wetlands under the high-voltage lines can develop into an attractive transition zone in the direction of any further developments towards the south. The plan can be carried through in phases. Unfortunately the architecture is disappointing.